Diverse, yes, but are we INCLUSIVE?

Education: IMPROVING early learning

The FALL of the middle class and the RISE of childhood obesity

The ARTS need us

Seeking ALTERNATIVE energy

Inside: A FOURMILE FIRE Special Report

Over 100 WAYS TO GAUGE the State of Our Community and BE INSPIRED
# Boulder County at-a-Glance

**Population:** 294,567  
Total **Acreage** in the County: 474,347  
Percent of **Preserved** land in County: 68%  
Unincorporated acreage of **Private** land remaining: 77,919  
Number of **Households:** 117,222  
**Family** households: 69,615  
**Non-Family** households: 47,607  
**Median Age:** 35  
**Racial/Ethnic** makeup:  
- 87% White  
- 14% Latino (any race)  
- 4% Asian  
- 1% African-American  
- .4% Native-American  
- 3% Two or more races  
- 5% Some other race  
Percent of People who speak a Language **Other Than English** at home: 17%  
**Educational** Attainment:  
- 94% High school graduates  
- 58% Bachelor’s degree or higher  
- 26% Graduate degree  
**2008 Median Family Income:** $85,602  
**2008 Poverty Level** for family of four: $22,350  
**Individuals Below poverty:** 14%  
**Families Below poverty:** 8%  
**Children Below poverty:** 13%  
2009 American Community Survey  
Public land numbers from Boulder County Land Statistics, Updated March, 2010 by Meredith Dutlinger
This is the place for inspired giving.

The Community Foundation exists to improve the quality of life in Boulder County, now and forever, and to build a culture of giving. The 501(c)3 nonprofit organization was created by a group of forward thinking residents in 1991, to serve all the county’s residents, businesses, decision makers, and nonprofit organizations. We all share a passion for this place—a vibrant, thriving community for all of us. Boulder County is a place that has overwhelming and unlimited potential. That’s where The Community Foundation comes in. It’s the place where giving is informed and inspired to have the greatest impact on the vision of a better Boulder County and beyond. We’re committed to intimately understanding needs and connecting to the resources that address those needs. Purpose and passion are the inspiration for everything we do. With you, we can make a meaningful impact on our fellow residents’ quality of life today and in the future. The Community Foundation—inspired giving starts here.
Who Are We?
The face of Boulder County is changing, without increasing our size. But not everyone feels welcome here.

Our Education
We’re leading the nation among adult residents with our smarts while leaving a growing number of kids behind.

Fourmile Fire
The most destructive disaster in Colorado’s history left our mountain communities scarred but not beaten.

Our Health and Human Services
Can we maintain our fitness through the next generations?

Our Economy and Housing
The middle class continues to dwindle while local poverty shadows the national rate.

Our Environment
We’re using less but wasting more.

Our Arts and Culture
Performances held steady through the recession but attendance is down.

Civic Participation and Giving
Giving locally in tough times.

By the Numbers
A slice of indicator highlights from each chapter.

The Community Foundation
Practicing Inspired Giving
Giving for a Meaningful Impact
20/20 Vision: The Community Trust Initiative
Doubling Your Impact.

Acknowledgements
A Letter from the President

Economic and social justice in Boulder County

Boulder County’s middle class is shrinking, the economic divide is growing, and significantly more people are living in poverty now compared to a decade ago.

These are big, systemic problems with far-reaching consequences. The good news is that community and business leaders are working to address these issues that threaten the health of our community. But we need more volunteers and more resources in order to get out in front of these challenges.

This biennial Boulder County TRENDS report is targeted towards people like you, who care about the long-term economic and social health of Boulder County. It serves as a guide for business, civic and nonprofit leaders, as well as all individuals with the desire to give back to this place we all love.

This edition also includes a special report on the community’s response to the Fourmile Fire. The blaze torched 6,000 acres west of Boulder in September 2010 and destroyed more homes than any wildfire in Colorado’s history. You and your neighbors gave more than $800,000 to The Community Foundation’s Boulder Mountain Fire Relief Fund to help rebuild homes and fire stations. The inspiring response underscored the talent and commitment of a community not easily beaten down.

Boulder voters in 2010 gave back in another collective way by passing Ballot Issue 3A, a measure The Community Foundation endorsed and campaigned for mightily. The mill levy override increased funding to the Boulder Valley School District, including $5 million annually to help tackle the achievement gap through early education between our students from low-income families and their peers. This gap continues to command our attention at The Community Foundation. It’s just plain unfair, and it is one of many consequences of Boulder County’s economic divide. Overwhelmingly, family income determines whether a student will struggle or succeed. We’re working with the school districts and business and community leaders in an effort to level the playing field.
This report explores how Boulder County is aging and is becoming more racially and ethnically diverse. It also highlights our concern about a documented, local perception that we’re not as open to immigrants and ethnic minorities as we are to other groups like families with children, or the gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgendered members of our community. We see this again through the lens of economic inequality. A greater proportion of our Latino residents earn low incomes and significantly more Latino children are affected by poverty. While many local nonprofits report serving multiethnic clients, the boards that govern those agencies don’t often reflect that diversity. Only one person of color was holding an elected office in Boulder County as of this writing, despite one out of every four of us identifying that way. The Community Foundation’s Expanding Leadership Initiative and Leadership Fellows programs are working to build a diverse core of future leaders. But we want to bring more attention to this issue.

The good news when it comes to our collective health is we’re still one of the fittest communities in the fittest state in the nation. The bad news is that childhood obesity rates are increasing almost everywhere, including here. Increased poverty rates also mean more local families are applying for Medicaid and more people are going without health care coverage. Boulder County is a statewide leader in implementing a Health Information Exchange to improve communication and collaboration among health care providers. The Community Foundation is coordinating these efforts.

One out of every four of us identifies as a person of color.

The environment was one of the only local winners from the Great Recession. Experts are crediting the economic downturn for reducing our demand on the kind of pollution-generators that expand our carbon footprint. Some things to consider as the economy recovers and demand naturally rises:

• Nearly 42% of our community’s waste could be composted instead of thrown away.
• Another 30% is paper or plastic and could be recycled.

The Arts were not as fortunate in the downturn. Corporate sponsorship was down significantly, and so was attendance. Yet, Boulder County arts organizations put on as many performances in 2009 as they had in 2007. Thankfully, the Scientific and Facilities Cultural District (SCFD) sales tax helped keep things afloat. Passed by metro-Denver voters in 1989, this tax is still the biggest contributor to our regional arts and cultural organizations.

Part of The Community Foundation’s mission is to build a culture of giving. And we appear to be making some strides:

• 82% of Boulder County residents we surveyed said they gave to charity in the last year.
• 68% said they gave to at least one local nonprofit organization.
“I couldn’t afford it” was the number-one reason people reported for not giving more to charity. Our advice? Think more about how you’ll afford charitable giving, rather than whether you can. Think about what you can afford, compared to the 42,000 Boulder County residents now living in poverty. Stop and consider that the poverty level for a family of four is $22,350, and that Boulder County’s poverty rate of 14% is now as high as the nation’s. Take a moment to let it sink in that even though we live in a beautiful place and most of us enjoy a high quality of life, everyone is not as fortunate as it might seem.

The data in the pages that follow is meant to inform us of our progress in building a healthy community that offers a high quality of life to all who live here. New this year, you can also visit www.commfound.org to find out key facts about your neighborhood, including population density and diversity; number of preschool-aged children; property values; average adult education levels; average test scores at your local schools; teen and low-income birthrates; median household income; average water use; and the percentage of housing that is owner-occupied compared to rented out. This data will be updated more frequently than what we can put in our printed TRENDS report.

We hope you find this information useful. But also remember the data itself does not cause change. Making a difference in your community comes from your inspiration and commitment to action. How will you make a positive difference given the challenges our community faces? The Community Foundation seeks to be a transformational leader in the coming years. We hope you’ll join us.

Josie Heath
President
The Community Foundation

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Josie Heath
President
The Community Foundation
Who Are We?

If you have lived here ten or twenty or even fifty years, you’ve witnessed a tremendous shift in who is living, working, and going to school here.

However, our overall population growth has remained slow in relative terms.

Boulder County is now home to more than 294,567 people, the state Demographer’s Office estimates. That’s about 1.1% bigger than we were ten years ago. In comparison, Larimer County grew 19% over the same time period; Adams County grew nearly 21%; and Weld County exploded 40% since 2000.

What’s keeping us below 1% growth annually? Strict land use policies limiting development are part of it. Cost of living is another. High turnover means most of our incoming residents are just replacing those who move away. And finally, Boulder County’s low unemployment rate is probably a contributing factor. Most people aren’t looking to move if they have a job, especially these days, keeping vacancy rates extremely low.

INDICATORS IN THIS CHAPTER

- Agricultural Land
- Boulder County Communities at a Glance
- Community Attachment
- County and State Population
- Household Makeup
- Median Age
- Populations by City and Town
- Population Growth
- Population of Older Adults
- Population Migration
- Population by Race/Ethnicity and Language
- Undocumented Immigrant Impact on the Economy
For now, we’re still a pretty young crowd. Boulder County’s median age is 35.2 years, just under Colorado’s. However, the State Demographer’s Office forecasts dramatic shifts upwards over the next decade. The population of Coloradans ages 65 to 74 years old is expected to grow 7% annually through 2020. The total Colorado population growth rate is tracking at just under 2%, by comparison. This puts our 65+ population on a trajectory to triple between 2000 and 2030. Colorado’s “silver tsunami” will also surge ahead of the nation’s: the national growth rate of 65-74 year olds is estimated to be just 4% annually through 2020.

PERCENTAGE OF COUNTY LAND IN AGRICULTURE

- **Boulder 29%**
- **Larimer 29%**
- **Weld 81%**

BOULDER COUNTY LAND USE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>County Land Area</th>
<th>Land in Farms &amp; Ranches</th>
<th>Cropland</th>
<th>Irrigated Land</th>
<th>Foraging Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>474,347</td>
<td>107,629</td>
<td>54,065</td>
<td>31,403</td>
<td>21,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>474,347</td>
<td>137,668</td>
<td>54,425</td>
<td>33,871</td>
<td>26,451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BOULDER COUNTY POPULATION BY COMMUNITY 2010 AND PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE SINCE 2000

- **Boulder City 97,385**
- **Erie 18,135**
- **Jamestown 274**
- **Lafayette 24,453**
- **Longmont 86,270**
- **Louisville 18,376**
- **Lyons 2,033**
- **Nederland 1,445**
- **Niwot 4,006**
- **Allenspark 528**
- **Superior 12,483**

We’ve seen this aging trend coming for years. In the 2000 Census, Colorado had the fourth lowest percentage of senior citizens in the nation. At the same time, however, we were recognized as having the 6th highest concentration of “Baby Boomers.” Those Boomers nationally are beginning their retirement. In Colorado, however, Boomers still make up 45% of Colorado’s workforce – and they don’t appear to be retiring in droves, especially considering the hit most retirement plans took in 2008 and 2009. That means fewer job openings for young graduates moving into the workforce with little to no experience.

Great overall health helps explain the slow retirement rate among Colorado Boomers. In Boulder County, only 29% of seniors report at least one disability. Compare that to 35% of older Coloradans and 37% across the U.S. In 2009, spending by seniors in Colorado also contributed to the economy and to a significant number of jobs. Also, our older residents are more attached to the community than other age groups. Of course, there are areas of service that our community must consider as our Boomers continue to age into their 80s and beyond: Do we have an adequate system of alternative transportation? What about local available health care? Where is the housing stock that supports seniors aging in place?

More about Colorado’s demographic trends:
Almost 1 out of every 10 of us didn’t even live here one year ago.

**Types of Household**

**Boulder County 2005 - 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Family Households</th>
<th>Non-Family Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longmont</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nederland</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BOULDER COUNTY POPULATION AGE ESTIMATES**

![Graph showing population age estimates](image)

The Hover Community Center

Every day in the United States, as the “silver tsunami” looms nearer, some seven thousand people turn 65 years old. Boulder County is no exception to this trend, and as a community it is important that we adapt to this new demographic reality.

As many baby boomers know well, they are a part of a unique generational cohort with greater life longevity, great mobility, and their own distinct values making them different from previous retirees. A forerunner in recognizing the changing needs of Boulder County’s “newly” old is the Hover Community Center, a Longmont nonprofit. In 2010, Hover received the Quality First Award for Innovative New Services from the Colorado Association of Homes and Services for the Aging.

Hover Community was recognized for its emphasis on lifelong learning full of potential and growth. Through educational programs, volunteerism, off-site community outreach, and technology, Hover supports Boulder County’s elders who would like to stay in their homes as long as it’s safe for them to be there. Hover has worked especially hard to implement assistive technology to monitor falls, household hazards like stove tops left on, and medication consumption. By embracing new technology, along with social support networks, Hover can serve as a new model for aging communities.
Overall, Colorado is expected to reach 6.2 million people by 2020. That represents a slightly higher growth rate than we experienced in the previous decade. Percentage wise, the Western Slope has had and will continue to see the largest growth. But most Coloradans will live on the Front Range, which, if predictions hold, will be home to 5,004,394 people within the decade.

The state's population is rapidly becoming more diverse. People of color make up 27% of Colorado in the most recently released Census. A full third of our state will identify as a minority by 2040, according to the Demographer’s Office. And when it comes to kids, the future is now: Already, 35% of Colorado children under the age of 18 are from communities of color.

Boulder County’s diversity tracks with the rest of Colorado. Nearly 27% of us locally identify as a person of color, and 23% of children under 18 are Latino. While more than 40,000 Latinos call Boulder County home, a nearly equal number come from different ethnicities. There are 14,000 Asians, 5,900 African Americans, 2,800 American Indians, and nearly 17,000 residents who identify with a race uncategorized by the U.S. Census. Seventeen percent of us speak a language other than English at home. Mostly it’s Spanish (62%), but 21% are other Indo-European languages and 14% are Asian and Pacific Islander dialects. Twelve percent of all county residents were born outside of the U.S., and nearly 60% of those immigrants have been here for more than 10 years.

Like most change, this shift in what our community looks like has created some challenges. In recent years, the Knight Foundation has been taking an in-depth look at Boulder County and what makes our residents feel attached to the community. Their research indicates that less than one-quarter of our residents rate Boulder highly as a good place for immigrants, racial or ethnic minorities. The perception is that the community isn’t always open to these groups of residents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOULDER COUNTY CITIES AT-A-GLANCE</th>
<th>Boulder</th>
<th>Longmont</th>
<th>Lafayette</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median Age</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks a language other than English at home*</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lived in the same house 1 year ago</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lived in another county 1 year ago</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population over the age of 3 enrolled in school</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduate</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s Degree or Higher</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Below Poverty:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals*</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nearly **27%** of us locally identify as a **person of color**, and **23%** of children under 18 are **Latino**.

Although the increasing color in our community is not yet reflected in our leadership (visit our “Civic Participation and Giving” chapter for more information), the picture of our residents is shifting. The increasing diversity of our local culture enriches and enhances our community, and a growing number of celebrations honoring our diverse heritage are becoming annual traditions and go a long way toward creating a culture that feels more open and welcoming. From Cinco de Mayo parades in Longmont to the Asian Pacific festival in Boulder to Cesar Chavez celebrations in Lafayette, our Community is working to be a more inclusive place for all.

### BOULDER COUNTY POPULATION BY RACE / ETHNICITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian / Pacific</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American / Alaskan</td>
<td>.6%</td>
<td>.6%</td>
<td>.7%</td>
<td>.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Other Race</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino – Any race</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Latino residents may fall under any of the other categories of race. “Latino” is an ethnic identity, not a race.

### Undocumented Immigrants and the Numbers:

In 2010, the Pew Hispanic Trust estimated **180,000** undocumented people living in the state of Colorado. This estimate is significantly lower than the high of **240,000** in 2007, but also much larger than the **30,000** projected undocumented in 1990. Over that decade, the undocumented population in Colorado grew more than five hundred percent arriving at **160,000** by 2000. Between 2000 and 2010 this demographic grew by just 13 percent.

As part of the State labor force, undocumented immigrants hold roughly **108,000** jobs, representing 5% of the State’s total workforce. Of the **$210** billion in total personal income generated in the State, undocumented workers take home **$5.5** billion, just under 3% of earnings. As the State economy currently exists, it is estimated that these 108,000 jobs held by undocumented workers create 91,000 additional jobs that previously didn’t exist.

It is extremely difficult to accurately estimate the number of undocumented people living and working in Boulder County.

### FEELING INSPIRED?

Expand your social network to include people from different cultures and socio-economic classes.

Attend a local festival or event celebrating our diverse community.

Talk to your kids about being inclusive at school.

Volunteer to bring an older adult to a local cultural event through Circle of Care (www.circleofcare.org.)

Attend an event at CU Boulder or Naropa.

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**Sources**

2010 US Census Bureau Results www.2010.census.gov/2010census/


Our Education

Our community was recognized for its smarts yet again in 2010.

The City of Boulder ranked first in the nation for the highest percentage of women with a higher education degree. It ranked fourth overall for residents with at least a bachelor’s degree. This highly educated workforce has helped Boulder County receive frequent recognition for being a top place to start a business.

Our school districts outperform the state on graduation rates, CSAP scores, Advanced Placement enrollment, and other measures. But is everyone reaping the benefits? Our local achievement gap between kids from low income families and their peers proves that the answer is no.

INDICATORS IN THIS CHAPTER
Achievement Gap
Advanced Placement Enrollment
ARRA Support of Higher Education
Boulder County Rankings
Child Care Costs
Colorado Growth Percentiles
CSAP Scores
Drop-Out Rates
Educational Attainment
English Language Learners
Enrollment in Higher Education
Graduation Rates
Licensed Child Care Centers
Kindergarten Assessments
People of Color in the School Districts
Per Pupil Funding
Remedial Course Enrollment
Salary by Education Level
School District Demographics
Truancy
Tuition for Higher Education
Child Care

Brain development starts before a child is born and continues at a staggering pace through age 5. What happens during these years and what a child is exposed to will impact her for the rest of her life. Children who are exposed to regular reading, counting, and other seemingly simple activities are much more likely to succeed in school once they arrive. Sadly, many children right here in Boulder County will show up to kindergarten or first grade (the first compulsory year of schooling in Colorado) barely experienced in holding a crayon.
Much of the barrier facing young children and their families in preparing for school is in the substantial cost of accessing quality child care. In the most recent year of surveying (2008), the average cost of care ranged from $161/week for a toddler to $199/week for an infant. That's more than $25,000 per year for a family with two children under 5 in full-time care – a prohibitive amount for many families. And while the cost of child care hasn't come down since 2009, access to financial aid has. The state's Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP), which provided partial subsidies to families whose income is up to 225% of poverty, was cut, due to a diminishing state budget. In 2011, CCAP only covered families earning below 185% of poverty (approximately $41,000 per year for a family of four.) Additionally, the amount of subsidy provided (even for eligible families) was cut, shifting the burden to low-income families to come up with more of the tuition themselves. Existing resources were diminished and new applicants were put on a wait list. Passage of Ballot Issue 1A in Boulder County’s 2010 election reinstated CCAP funding and enabled a re-expansion of financial support to families in need.

The cost of child care, along with the dearth of bilingual and bicultural providers, means that many low-income and Latino families opt to leave their children with family, friends, or neighbors (FFN) for care. National studies show, and local surveys confirm, that nearly three-quarters of low-income, Latino families opt for FFN care – or some combination of licensed care with FFN care. In Boulder County, it’s estimated that more than 1,000 children receive no licensed care. While FFN providers are tasked with providing a safe environment for children in their homes, historically less emphasis has been put on brain development or school readiness. By and large, these are the kids directly feeding into the academic achievement gap – a gap that exists before the kids ever enter the school districts. It raises the question: what can the community do to close the gap before it even starts?

BVSD assesses kindergartners a few weeks into the school year to see whether they’re on target to become proficient readers. It’s a target that about half the students reach, revealing large differences in literacy preparation students bring with them to school. Only about one-fifth (22%) of kindergartners tested in English and one-third (34%) of those tested in Spanish who are eligible to receive free or reduced lunch reach the target literacy level in September, compared to 53% of students who do not qualify for meal assistance.
Examining “the Gap”

Both school districts in Boulder County (Boulder Valley and St. Vrain Valley) have experienced immense change over the past decade in who’s in school. **In just the last ten years, St. Vrain has grown 40%, more than five times faster than BVSD over the same period.** One-third of St. Vrain Valley (SVVSD) students are on the free and reduced lunch program, and nearly 20% of Boulder Valley (BVSD) students qualify. The percentage of English Language Learners has held mostly steady across both school districts over the last 10 years, settling in at 15% in St. Vrain and 10% in Boulder Valley.

While the percentage of kindergarteners enrolled in a full-day program countywide has consistently increased over the last several years, Boulder County continues to lag behind state rates. **In 2010, 39% of kindergarten kids were in full-day programs; that’s compared to a state rate of 64%.** A big barrier to increasing that rate has been local capacity. Read about the Boulder Valley School District’s plans to increase full day kindergarten classes and other early childhood education program expansion in the story of 3A and The Community Foundation (see page 21).
Truancy can be a serious factor in contributing to a student falling behind and eventually failing or dropping out. "Habitual" truants are defined as students who have four or more unexcused absences in one month or ten or more unexcused absences in a year. If you look at truancy rates in both school districts, you’ll see a noticeably higher rate of reported truants within BVSD. Why is that? Some of the difference between districts may have to do with resources dedicated to truancy intervention and discipline. But what about the difference between white and Latino students?

The story of a widening achievement gap is similar in both the Boulder Valley and St. Vrain Valley school districts. One way we measure the achievement gap is that when we look at the students scoring “Proficient” or “Advanced” on the 2010 math CSAP assessment, we note that there is a significant spread between Latino and Non-Hispanic White students across the districts. The non-Hispanic white students are outperforming their Latino classmates by 41 percentage points in BVSD and 35 percentage points in the SVVSD. An almost identical gap exists between students identified as “Economically Disadvantaged” and those who are not. The correlation of these gaps reflects the higher percentage of Latino youth living in poverty countywide compared to non-Hispanic white children (32% to 6%). Looking simply at proficiency measures on the Colorado Statewide Assessment Program (CSAP), however, does not tell the complete story.

The Colorado Department of Education also publishes data on student growth. The “median growth percentile” reflects a student’s progress over time within the school district. It allows parents, educators, policy makers, and others to compare how districts and schools are doing to produce improvements in scores compared to other kids throughout the state. For each district in the state, one can map “achievement”, as measured by CSAP proficiency, against “growth”, movement upward in academic achievement.

The comparison of the St. Vrain Valley School District and the Boulder Valley School District shows that:

**Truancy Rates in Students**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Hispanic Truants</th>
<th>Total Truants</th>
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<tr>
<td>BVSD</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>4,464</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Vrain Valley</td>
<td>665</td>
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<td>White</td>
<td>122</td>
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Both school districts have the same definition of truancy.
Learn how to directly fight local poverty through the Boulder County Circles campaign.

For every 100 Latino 9th graders in a Colorado public school today, only 9 will go on to graduate from college. Colorado has one of the worst records of graduating kids of color in the nation.

The Colorado Growth Model shows that even more concerning than the existing gap in CSAP scores between kids doing well versus falling behind is the persistent widening of that gap the longer a child is in school. For instance, only 34% of Latino students in BVSD scored proficient or above on the 2010 math CSAP. By comparison, 75% of Non-Hispanic white students made the grade. Making matters worse, Latino students were on the 45th percentile on the median student growth scale. Non-Hispanic white students were on the 54th percentile. This means white students will continue to improve their assessment scores at a faster rate than Latino students.

This raises alarms for us at The Community Foundation for a couple of reasons. One is that students are arriving to school, from the earliest stages, with fairly large gaps in language acquisition and school readiness. Even more compelling to us, however, is the ground being lost every year for kids who started out behind. The current system in both districts is not effectively closing that gap, despite committed administrators and staff.

Responsibility for closing the gap does not sit solely on the shoulders of the school districts. Most researchers agree that the challenges associated with living in poverty are the main drivers of academic achievement failure. Unstable housing, inconsistent access to healthy foods, parents with less capacity to help with homework, and a lack of summer reading all contribute to lost ground outside of the classroom. So while the work of the district to support equity and resources for underprivileged students matters, there’s work for all of us to do in expanding access to programs for at-risk youth and to address the root causes of poverty, and the resulting educational deficits, in our community.
The achievement gap fuels Boulder County’s high school drop-out rates. While overall graduation rates in both Boulder County school districts are high, and in fact outpace the state’s rates nearly across the board, it is worth noting the significant gap in rates between non-Hispanic white and Latino students: 90% vs. 61% in BVSD and 84% vs. 56% in SVVSD. Of particular concern is that less than half of Latino males in the St. Vrain Valley School District graduated in 2010 (48%).

In both school districts, Latino males graduate at lower rates than their female counterparts. And while there is a correlation between Latino and economically disadvantaged students, poverty cannot be pinned as the sole root of this gap. Latino students drop out at rates 37% to 54% higher than those on Free and Reduced Lunch between Boulder County’s two school districts.

Improving the education system will require more money, but more state funding does not appear to be forthcoming. Colorado was 48th out of 50 states in funding for elementary and secondary education in 2010, according to the Colorado Fiscal Policy Institute. The state was also 48th in higher education funding per $1,000 of personal income. Another tough year for education funding seems ahead of us in 2011, compounded by hard-hitting state budget cuts and a lack of continuing American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds, which were sent to Colorado in 2010. Some experts are predicting a $480 decrease in per pupil funding for the 2011 school year.
Tracking the Achievement Gap

There are a lot of numbers to assess individual student achievement, district performance, and state progress. Wading through them we can focus in on these three indicators:

- **We know an achievement gap exists in both Boulder Valley and St. Vrain Valley School Districts.**
  Upon entering the school system, as early as kindergarten, kids from higher socio-economic households on average score higher on achievement tests than their Free and Reduced Lunch (FRL) counterparts. That gap pervades every grade level and it's significant – among the highest in the state for both districts.

- **Every year a classroom cohort of kids moves through the school system, that gap grows wider.**
  We know this because of the Colorado Growth Model. The growth model tracks the progress of individual students on the CSAP from year to year. The median growth percentile is kind of like a speed measurement. It shows how quickly cohorts of students are making gains in their education. So while all kids are moving forward, FRL kids may be moving at 45 miles per hour while their non-FRL classmates are moving at 55 miles per hour. As their trains move through the school system, the gap that existed when they first entered school is widening each and every year.

- **Across nearly all subject areas, in both school districts, our FRL students are making less progress than their FRL peers across the state on an annual basis.**
  So while the FRL Boulder County train is moving forward, it is not gaining ground on achievement assessments as quickly as kids from the same socio-economic background from across Colorado. Meanwhile our non-FRL students are outpacing their statewide peers in growth gained from year to year.

The graph above illustrates that an achievement gap exists in both Boulder County school districts and across the state between Free and Reduced Lunch (FRL) qualifying kids and their wealthier peers. (Remember the achievement gap shows the difference in the percentage of kids scoring proficient or advanced on their CSAPs.) The speedometers show the “median growth percentile,” or the different speeds at which those kids are making progress in school. The achievement gap will widen every year those kids are in school because our FRL kids are moving at a slower growth rate.
At The Community Foundation, we believe that together we can accomplish outcomes that can’t be achieved alone. We saw evidence of this when we partnered with the Boulder Valley School District in 2010 to pass the Yes on 3A mill levy override campaign. We backed it enthusiastically with financial and volunteer resources after the District made the community a promise: $5 million of the new money would be earmarked each year for closing the achievement gap with increased preschool and full-day kindergarten slots for at-risk kids.

We celebrated when the measure won by a landslide, with 61% voting in favor. We are now committed to ensuring that the new slots get filled with students from low-income families. Our national research of best practices shows that early learning is the key to closing the achievement gap.

Closing the gap between Latino and Non-Hispanic white students is vitally important in the Boulder Valley School District, where the gap is among the state’s widest. A similar disparity persists in the St. Vrain Valley School District, as well as county-wide, between low-income and middle-and upper-income students. The gap separates before children enter kindergarten, and it only widens as they go through school.

Our work in this area is starting to pay off, but a steep road still lies ahead. Here is a taste of what else our partnerships and community leadership have accomplished as of this writing:

Our investment in Providers Advancing School Outcomes (PASO) has helped it move from the brink of closure to an expansion phase. PASO trains informal daycare providers of at-risk preschoolers so that the kids under their care show up to school ready to learn.

We created and launched a public awareness campaign called Ready.Set.Learn, which helped make the case to business and community leaders that early learning is a matter of personal, economic and national security. The campaign caught the BVSD School Board’s attention, and helped us secure our effective partnership with them on Ballot Issue 3A.

We applaud our volunteers, donors and business and community leaders who rallied with us behind this cause. Special thanks goes to the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation for funding the Ready.Set.Learn campaign, and to more than 1,200 local individuals who donated to The Community Foundation’s Community Trust Campaign. This fundraising campaign’s continued success will help us tackle the significant challenges that remain. The work ahead of us includes:

- Tracking the progress in BVSD towards closing the achievement gap with preschool and full-day kindergarten for students from low-income families.
- Engaging with community and business leaders in northern Boulder County to tackle the achievement gap there with a sustainable source of public funding.

At The Community Foundation, we help people achieve collectively what none of us could accomplish alone. Together, we can close the achievement gap. Please join us.
Higher Education

Here's the Colorado paradox: Colorado ranked third nationally in 2010 for number of residents with a college degree or higher. However, we’re near the bottom of the country when it comes to access to higher education for students growing up here. The economic downturn has meant a nationwide increase in post-secondary enrollment. Full-time student enrollment has increased 15% nationally, and 12.4% in Colorado. But with increasing costs and decreasing public funding, tuition rates have outpaced inflation and financial aid. In Colorado public education, tuition accounts for nearly 60% of revenues for higher education, compared to a national average of 40%.

The University of Colorado’s four-campus system took a 58% cut in state funding in 2010, from $208 million to $88 million. The state legislature deemed $50 million of that cut “permanent”. CU was temporarily spared the full brunt of these cuts due to the American Recovery and Restoration Act (ARRA) investments in higher education in Colorado in 2010, totaling $121 million. Like the ARRA support of K-12, these dollars are not expected to repeat. With individual student reimbursement from the state dropping from nearly $4500 to $1,760, you can see how CU has justified recent tuition increases. A 9% hike in 2010 and again in 2011 brought tuition at CU Boulder for in-state College of Arts and Sciences to $7,672 per year. Non-resident tuition is close to $29,000. The state now allows for annual tuition increases up to 15%. As the tuition burden climbs, access for low and middle income families gets more and more difficult.

Boulder County residents are more than twice as likely to have a college education than the national average, with 58% holding a bachelor’s degree or higher, compared to the U.S. rate of 28%. The state rate, by comparison, is 36%. Even with our strong employment base and educated populace, Boulder County is still home to more than 11,600 adults without a high school diploma or GED. This is slightly down from 2 years ago (13,000) and most likely reflects the difficulty in finding work that pays enough to live in this community during a recession.

Nearly 30% of high school graduates in Colorado will need remedial classes when they get to college because they are unprepared for coursework – an added expense to both the students and the state.
A child who doesn’t finish **high school** will earn an average salary just 28% of her peer who completes a **graduate degree**. That’s down from 36% just five years earlier.

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<thead>
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<tr>
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</table>

Sources:
- American Community Survey 1 (2009) www.census.gov/acs/
- 2010 Child Care Rates, Cost Survey Conducted by City of Boulder Department of Housing & Human Services Children, Youth & Families Division
- Tuition Fact Sheet 2010, CU Boulder, www.cu.edu/content/tuitionfactsheet.

**FEELING INSPIRED?**

- **Give** to The Community Foundation’s Community Trust to help us meet our goal of supporting early care and education to help close the achievement gap.
- **Read** to a young person in your family or volunteer to read to students through Reading to End Racism.
- **Continue voting to support** P-12 education in Boulder County and across the State.
- **Talk** to your kids about building an inclusive, welcoming community at their school.
- **Mentor** an adult working to get a GED or to finish college.
- **Volunteer** for an after-school or summer academic program working with at-risk youth.
Fourmile Fire
Special Report to the Community

The volunteer firefighters scrambled their engines down the backside of Gold Hill in September 2010, away from the flames racing up toward the tiny town. Fire Chief Chris Finn feared the worst. Then the wind changed direction and a slurry bomber laid down a perfect red stripe on the south side of Gold Hill. Finn’s radio crackled: “Get back up here,” said the only spotter left in town. “The beast had been beaten down just a little bit and gave us a chance to fight it,” Finn said. He recalls that moment as the turning point for the most destructive fire in Colorado history. The 6,000 acre blaze destroyed 169 structures, damaged hundreds more, and displaced thousands of evacuees. But miraculously, no humans died.

BY CHRIS BARGE
Director of Philanthropic Services
The Community Foundation
The human response to the fire and its survivors was impressive. Volunteers, donors, musicians, relief organizations and government agencies from near and far sent help of all kinds during the weeks and months that followed. Community leaders from inside the burn area worked with The Community Foundation to establish the Boulder Mountain Fire Relief Fund. The fund provided $793,917.30 in grants to the families and fire departments hardest-hit by the disaster. Most of the grant checks were in the mail before Thanksgiving. “It made a huge difference,” Finn said of the fund, which awarded his fire department nearly $94,000.

Gifts of time, talent and treasure found their way through other avenues, as well. Federal, state and local agencies contributed $13.5 million and thousands of man-hours to fire suppression and recovery efforts. A free Fourmile community store accepted donations of clothing and furniture for displaced survivors. Businesses offered discounts for those impacted by the fire. Relief agencies such as the Red Cross and United Way offered cash cards, shelter, and other immediate forms of relief.

The Foothills United Way and Boulder County continue to coordinate long-term relief efforts, including assistance for fire survivors trying to settle insurance claims. “It was great, but it wasn’t near enough,” said Amy Hardy, Mayor of the Gold Hill Town Meeting and a volunteer fire fighter. “There’s still a big need for financial resources.” Hardy is now the Fourmile Recovery Resource Coordinator at Foothills United Way. She said that human services remain the missing piece for people impacted by the fire. This includes everything from counseling to establishing more robust community organizations in the foothills west of Boulder.

Preparing for the next possible disaster also weighs on her mind. The area is ripe for flooding, now that much of the topsoil has been burned away. “If people end up getting killed as a result of a flood in Fourmile Canyon in the next five years, this process starts all over again,” she said.

### BOULDER MOUNTAIN FIRE RELIEF FUND GRANTS

- **$447,380** To Individuals
- **$334,637.30** To Fire Departments
- **$11,900** To Community Organizations
- **$793,917.30** Total

### GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS

- **157** Total Number of Grants
- **$10,000** Maximum Grant Size
- **$200** Minimum Grant Size
- **$2,850** Average Grant Size

### THE MAJORITY OF FOOTHILLS UNITED WAY’S DOLLARS ARE FOCUSED ON LONG-TERM RECOVERY INVESTMENTS

This is what has been dispensed thus far:

- **$27,000** To help with immediate needs in the days following the fire
- **$34,500** Deposit and rent assistance for those displaced by the fire
- **$3,600** Temporary housing for special needs
- **$25,400** Facilitated meetings regarding insurance and rebuilding
- **$3,700** Weather radios to alert residents who are back in the area of flooding
**Special Report to the Community**

O’Conor said her Sugarloaf neighbors became tighter knit after the Black Tiger Fire in 1989. The quarterly newsletter and regular events arranged by the volunteer fire department have helped keep the lines of communication open there.

Sunshine Canyon – on the opposite side of the burn area – wasn’t as organized prior to this fire. One-third of the houses there were lost in the blaze. Johanna Hurley’s house was spared, but she is still wrapping her head around her neighbors’ losses. “It broke the community apart,” she said. “We’re really missing our friends and neighbors. We’re trying to figure out why we were spared and others lost their homes. It’s just very sad. I miss what we had.” Now she is leading an effort to create a community organization to represent the interests of Sunshine Canyon residents. “We didn’t have anything in place after this fire, and we could have used something like that,” she said.

The new group could advocate for Sunshine Canyon homeowners on land use issues, she said. It could build community through events like pancake breakfasts. It could support training for firefighters, and raise the profile of the volunteer fire department.

**More connected communities**

Andi O’Conor had a premonition as she left her Sugarloaf home in 2010 for a summer away in Port Townsend, Washington. Something told her to grab items she’d wish she had if her house caught fire. She took her birth certificate and a special necklace her Dad gave her. Her house burned down while she was gone.

O’Conor has chronicled her life since then in essays she posts to her blog, www.burningdownthehouseblog.com. For her, the grief comes in waves. She has noticed the same is true for her neighbors, whether or not they lost their home in the fire. A silver lining to the disaster has been a sense of reconnection between the people of Boulder and the mountain neighborhoods to the west, she said. She hopes that connection continues. “I want to keep the conversation going,” she said. “It’s a difficult conversation to stay in, because it means staying in a difficult place. And that’s tough because we’re the happiest city in the country.”

**BOULDER MOUNTAIN FIRE RELIEF FUND GRANTS TO FIRE DEPARTMENTS**

- **Gold Hill:** $93,861
- **Fourmile:** $93,861
- **Sunshine:** $93,861
- **Sugarloaf:** $47,953
- **Indian Peaks:** $3,600
- **Nederland:** $750
- **Colorado Sierra:** $750
- **Total:** $334,637

**BOULDER MOUNTAIN FIRE RELIEF FUND GRANTS BY COMMUNITY**

- **32%** Gold Hill
- **27%** Fourmile
- **26%** Sunshine
- **11%** Sugarloaf
- **4%** Unclassified
Preparing for future disasters

The reality is sinking into Fourmile Canyon that some will never return and the landscape may always look charred as well, said Bret Gibson, Fourmile Fire Chief and owner of Boulder Mountain Lodge. “There’s a sense it may be this way forever, at least in my lifetime,” Gibson said. However, those who are staying are pulling together and staying together, he said. Neighbors are making arrangements for pet sitters, should they ever need to leave suddenly again. They are making evacuation plans. “The community is better than it has been in decades,” Gibson said.

He said the Boulder Mountain Fire Relief Fund alleviated a lot of stress for him, his neighbors and his fire department. The grants, pooled with all the other ways people helped, made the process of recovery just a little bit easier. “It’s nice when you’re down for others to say, ‘I see you down there. I may not be able to pick you up, but I see you,’” he said.

Some of the people struggling the most now are the homeowners who were underinsured and are still battling insurance claims. “The biggest issue is underinsurance,” said Garry Sanfacon, Boulder County Fourmile Fire Recovery Manager. The county established Sanfacon’s position after hearing overwhelmingly from residents that they wanted one point of contact. It was a sign of the Board of County Commissioners’ pro-active position on supporting the fire survivors through the long-haul, Sanfacon said. The county, the United Way and a national insurance consumer advocacy nonprofit called United Policyholders have been helping homeowners fight to get their claims filled by insurance companies.

Attention has also turned towards the possibility of a catastrophic flood. Many Fourmile Canyon residents have built sandbag walls between Fourmile Creek and their homes. Foothills United Way has supplied 120 homeowners with National Weather Service radios designed to warn them should flood and fire weather or red flag warnings materialize. “It’s like a whole other level now,” said Sanfacon. “We’ve moved to the next possible disaster.”

Despite the hand-wringing over what still could go wrong, there is a band of hope as bright as the red stripe of slurry that made it possible to turn back the fire that September day. Boulder County’s mountain community leaders are counting on the broader community’s continued support as they rebuild. “Unequivocally, the Fourmile Fire survivors are incredibly grateful and overwhelmed by the caring and generous response of the community and the county and all the agencies involved,” said Sanfacon. “I hear appreciation over and over again. People move to the mountains not to be dependent on others. It’s hard to ask, but in this situation, you need help, you can’t avoid it. And I think they’re pretty astonished with the help they’ve received.”
Federal, state, and local funding

Federal, state and local government agencies spent $10.1 million on fire suppression. In addition, Boulder County secured $3.4 million from federal and state agencies for recovery work. Of this amount, $2.7 million was earmarked for the Fourmile Emergency Stabilization team to reduce post-fire erosion, flooding and debris flows. The County contributed thousands of hours of staff time. Continued recovery work over the next several years will include ash and debris removal and increased road and culvert maintenance due to possible debris flows and flooding.

Who gave

Musicians, foundations, corporations and individuals all gave generously

It started as a brief, off-air conversation in the KBCO studios, between DJ Bret Saunders and Program Director Scott Arbough. The Fourmile Fire was raging west of Boulder and the pair hatched an idea to put on a benefit concert. The radio station had organized benefits before, and they figured they could arrange for Boulder area bands Big Head Todd and the Monsters and Yonder Mountain String Band to play the Boulder Theater.

Interest from larger acts snowballed, and soon all four members of the national jam band Phish were on board, as were The String Cheese Incident and Vince Herman and Drew Emmitt of Leftover Salmon. The venue was moved to the larger 1stBank Center in Broomfield. Tickets for the show sold out in 2 minutes and raised more than $326,000 for the local volunteer fire departments that courageously fought the fire and the mountain residents whose lives were directly impacted by the disaster and were in critical need of financial support.

The Colorado Broadcasters Association named KBCO and the Fourmile Canyon Revival Concert as the “Best Station Sponsored Community Event” for 2010. “We were kind of blown away,” Arbough said. “That’s something you don’t think about – what the power of broadcasting can do.”

Special Report to the Community

Arbough said KBCO chose The Community Foundation’s Boulder Mountain Fire Relief Fund as the recipient of all proceeds for the concert on the recommendation of Rob Greenlee, executive director of the Greenlee Family Foundation. The Foundation had already offered a challenge grant of $10,000 to the new fund. The KBCO team trusted the judgment of the Greenlees, who once owned KBCO.

Major grants from The Amgen Foundation, Elevations Credit Union and Celestial Seasonings added to the momentum as the fund grew quickly. In the end, more than 1,000 donors gave to the cause, allowing for $793,917.30 in grants to the families and fire departments hardest-hit by the disaster. “We donated because we saw the devastation and wanted to respond,” said Amgen spokesperson Diana Sherman-Palmer. “The Fourmile Fire devastated our mountain communities and we felt a compelling need to respond,” added Gerry Agnes, who is President and CEO of Elevations Credit Union, as well as a trustee of The Community Foundation. “The Elevations Foundation mobilized our membership and partners to aid in the relief effort. We couldn’t have been more proud of the response we got.”
Boulder Mountain Fire Relief Fund

The Boulder Mountain Fire Relief Fund was intended to address the interim/intermediate needs of the fire departments and individuals hardest-hit by the Fourmile Fire. Key funded needs for individuals included loss of wages and ongoing mental health. Key funded needs for fire districts included loss of equipment and loss of tax base. The Fund awarded grants to the four fire protection districts inside the burn area according to a formula provided to the Fund by those fire chiefs.

How to get help

Boulder County’s Fourmile Fire Recovery Center
Manager
Garry Sanfacon
720-564-2642
Email: gsanfacon@bouldercounty.org
www.BoulderCounty.org/fourmilefire

Foothills United Way’s Fourmile
Recovery Resource Coordinator
Amy Hardy
303-444-4013, extension 114
Email: ahardy@unitedwayfoothills.org
www.bouldermountainresources.org
Thanks to the volunteers

The Boulder Mountain Fire Relief Fund was established by The Community Foundation at the urging of an ad hoc group of community leaders from inside the Fourmile Fire burn area. Those leaders included Joanne Cole, Gretchen Diefenderfer, Adriana Galue, James Graham and Amy Hardy.

The fund became a source of meaningful grants for many of the fire departments and individuals hardest-hit by the September 2010 disaster. It would not have been possible without the generosity of the more than 1,000 individuals, corporations and foundations that contributed financially.

The Community Foundation would like to especially acknowledge and thank the volunteers who made grants from the Boulder Mountain Fire Relief Fund possible. They include the Advisory Committee, chaired by Rich Lopez, a group of nine community and fire department leaders from inside the burn area that worked tirelessly to review the applications (with names redacted) for funding and award the grants. They also include the Governance Committee of mostly current and former Community Foundation Board Chairs, who established the policies and guidelines for the fund.

Governance Committee:
Clair Beckmann
Brad Bickham
Benita Duran
Adriana Galue
Helen Gemmill
James Graham
Rob Greenlee
Kevin Kelley
Stuart Kingsbery
Conrad Lattes
Rich Lopez, Chair Advisory committee
Jane McConnell
Bob Morehouse

FEELING INSPIRED?

The Community Foundation is no longer soliciting gifts for the Boulder Mountain Fire Relief Fund. However, there are still many ways you can help:


DONATE clothing and household items to local thrift stores like Goodwill, Hospice, and the Humane Society.

REFRESH your discount offers to fire victims if you own a local business.

REVIEW your homeowner’s insurance policy for adequate coverage, and encourage your friends and neighbors to do the same.
Our Health & Human Services

Much has happened in the world of health care since we published the last TRENDS in 2009.
Health Care Reform was passed on the national level.

INDICATORS IN THIS CHAPTER
Adult Health
Child Abuse
Child Health
Colorado Health Report Card
Crime Statistics
Domestic Violence
Food Access
Hate Crimes
Health Status
Health Rankings
Insurance Rates
Medicaid Growth
Medicare Reimbursement
Teen Pregnancy
Youth Risks and Behavior

Medicaid has continued to grow at a pace that’s unsustainable for most state budgets. Millions of Americans have entered into their Medicare years (with millions more aging in each year). And locally, hundreds of families who lost coverage due to a job loss or budget cutbacks sought services at one of our many tremendous community health care providers.

Overall, we’re a healthy bunch. Boulder County ranks very well for having low rates of morbidity (chronic illness) and mortality compared to all the counties in Colorado. We do a great job of covering kids with health insurance and we’re making progress on decreasing teen birth rates. We self-report a higher level of satisfaction with our personal health and report experiencing fewer poor mental health days than our neighbors throughout Colorado.
But if you look a little deeper, we’re not without our challenges. Like many other areas covered in this report, local health care access is full of disparities – and consequently, so are health outcomes. Latino children and adults are much less likely to have insurance coverage than non-Hispanic whites, leaving limited options for care even in a community as rich in resources as Boulder County. Similar disparities fall along economic lines. And most troubling are the indicators of hate crimes and harassment/bullying incidents based on race. These are trends we cannot ignore.

Does Coverage Always Mean Access?

Much effort has gone into enrolling more eligible kids into Colorado’s Children’s Health Plan Plus (CHP+) and Medicaid in the last several years. While this can be counted as a success, it’s difficult with even the best outreach efforts to keep up with the number of kids living in poverty, which has grown alarmingly fast in recent years. Just between 2008 and 2009, the childhood poverty rate in Boulder County reportedly shot up from 9% to over 13%. Among kids younger than 5 that estimated rate is even higher: nearly one in four (23%) kids in that age group reportedly live in poverty. In addition to financial barriers to health coverage, families in poverty also struggle with access to low-cost healthy foods – 18% said they faced this barrier in the last year.

WHO’S COVERED BY HEALTH INSURANCE IN BOULDER COUNTY 2007 - 2008

Source: Colorado Health Foundation

COLORADO HEALTH REPORT CARD 2010

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<th>Segment</th>
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<tr>
<td>Healthy Aging</td>
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Source: Colorado Health Foundation
Even with Medicaid or CHP+, many folks are challenged to find a provider who will see them. To our knowledge, there is not a single primary care physician outside of our community health centers who will take Medicaid. This is mostly due to dwindling reimbursement rates from the state and the common medical complications associated with Medicaid patients. Colorado is one of only 15 states in the country that did not increase provider payments in 2010 or 2011. Despite that cost savings, Colorado’s spending on Medicaid nonetheless increased over 10% between 2007 and 2009, while the U.S. rate of increase was closer to 7%, primarily accounted for by new patients.

With dramatic increases in unemployment over the last several years, the state has seen corresponding jumps in applications for Medicaid coverage. The growth in the CHP+ and Medicaid caseload has dwarfed Colorado’s general population increases over the last several years. At the same time, of course, tax revenues have fallen and provided less help to pay for those programs. Medicaid is now one of the largest budget items in nearly every state in the country.

Another story getting national attention is the growing federal budget for Medicare. The entitlement program is entirely funded by the federal government. As the number of older adults nationwide grows, and the costs for their increasing medical needs correspondingly increase, it has spurred a national debate about how best to pay. In 2010 Dartmouth College came out with an interactive map looking at per capita reimbursement costs, among other measurements, per Medicare enrollee across the country. It revealed that Boulder County has the highest per capita reimbursement costs in the state (broken down by hospital referral region). While some of the higher costs may be explained by pricing differences, the Dartmouth study hypothesized that most of the rate disparities were a reflection of utilization, more visits with costly procedures. From this we must ask ourselves, are we providing higher quality care in Boulder County – or just more costly care?

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Graders with Dental Cavities</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid Dental Services</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Suicide (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse Reports (per 1,000 children)</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Insurance Coverage</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More on the Colorado Health Report Card:

State funding of mental health in Colorado has dropped $11.7 million, or 8.5 percent from FY2009 to the current budget FY2012. That puts us among the bottom third in terms of state spending.
Community Safety

Even with a down economy, there is some good news: Boulder County hasn’t seen a rise in crime. In fact, overall crime rates were down 1% in 2009 from the year before. The city of Longmont reported less overall crime than the city of Boulder. Looking specifically at domestic violence, formal and informal cases were down 13% from the year prior and 11% down in the last 5 years. Local experts caution that it’s still too early to celebrate a long-term downward trend, however. A down economy can mean fewer victims are willing to report domestic violence because of financial dependence on the perpetrator. More indicative of the effects of the recession is the increase in the domestic violence defendants who report they are unemployed (33%, up from 25% in prior years.) Also of concern is the increase in the number of children present and witnessing cases of domestic violence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Sexual Orientation</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Disability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longmont</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Colorado, Boulder</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REPORTED CRIME OFFENSES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder/Manslaughter</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forcible Rape</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assaults</td>
<td>1,116</td>
<td>1,142</td>
<td>1,272</td>
<td>1,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larceny/Theft</td>
<td>4,482</td>
<td>3,713</td>
<td>3,082</td>
<td>3,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>7,305</td>
<td>6,332</td>
<td>5,463</td>
<td>6,059</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In May 2007, The Community Foundation and County Commissioners’ Office co-hosted a “Forum on the Medically Underserved” in Boulder County. Participants included the four Boulder County hospitals, our community health centers, public health, mental health, insurance agents, policy-makers, policy analysts and private providers. One of the key recommendations identified at the forum was to collaborate on an integrated electronic medical record system in Boulder County. Participants believe that by sharing clinical data in a timely manner with the physician(s) responsible for the patient’s care, they can improve the quality and outcomes of the care provided and ultimately help improve the health of Boulder County residents, particularly among those most at-risk.

Boulder County became a pilot community for a statewide platform of information exchange, managed by CORHIO (Colorado Regional Health Information Organization.) In February of 2011 Boulder Community Hospital became the first hospital in the state to be connected, with plans for our other three hospitals to be up and running soon. Other participants include private physicians, community health centers, public health, mental health, and many other partners (a full list is below.)

The Community Foundation, along with our community partners, believes the safe, secure, and timely exchange of accurate health data will not only improve the health outcomes of all Boulder County residents, it will also allow us to more accurately measure our progress as a community in addressing emerging areas of need.

For more information, visit www.commfound.org.

Our current members include:
Avista Hospital, Boulder Community Hospital, Boulder County Public Health, Boulder Valley IPA, Boulder Medical Center, Children’s Hospital, Clinica Family Health Services (including People’s Clinic), Colorado Permanente Group, The Community Foundation, Boulder County Commissioners, Dental Aid, Exempla Good Samaritan Hospital, Integrated Physician Network, Longmont United Hospital, Mental Health Partners, Rocky Mountain Gastroenterology, Salud Clinic, Women’s Health, Wardenburg Health Center

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</th>
<th>FOR HOW MANY DAYS DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS WAS YOUR MENTAL HEALTH NOT GOOD?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>577</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Boulder County began collecting Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) high school data with the Boulder Valley School District in 2001, and added the St. Vrain Valley School District in 2003. In 2009, middle school students were surveyed for the first time in Boulder Valley (7th and 8th graders only). As an instrument developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the YRBS provides valuable insights on factors impacting the health of the nation’s youth over time. Because of its high response rate (~80%), results can be generalized to the entire population and not just those students taking the survey.

Key insights from the middle school survey.

- For BVSD 7th and 8th graders there were significant differences in almost all responses based on grade level, gender, and race/ethnicity. Bullying was the only exception.
- Almost half (42%) of ALL 7th and 8th graders report having been bullied.

Because the middle school survey is so new, it will be important to track results trends over time. Trends in the high school data were recently examined by the Boulder County Healthy Youth Alliance, a collaboration of youth serving agencies, to establish common priorities over the next three years. In priority order they are: emotional well-being, early initiation (using alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or having sex before age 13), and harassment. Research shows that each of these priority areas is related to participation in other risk behaviors and has the potential for longer term impacts on youth health.
Emotional wellness

Suicide constituted the second leading cause of death¹ among Colorado youth and young adults ages 10 to 34. Boulder County has seen statistically significant decreases in teens who have seriously considered suicide and attempted suicides among high school students. From 2003 to 2009, there was no change in the 25 percent of high school students who reported feeling sad or hopeless every day for two weeks or more to the point where they stopped doing some usual activities. On the positive side, in the 2009 Boulder County YRBS, 81% of Boulder County high schools students said they had someone to talk to when sad.

![EMOTIONAL WELLNESS](chart)

Early Initiation

While the overall trend lines in early initiation behaviors show a decreasing direction, focus continues in this area because of its impact on other behaviors down the road. For example, if a high school youth is younger than 13 years old when he has his first drink of alcohol, he is 4 times more likely to have had a drink in the last 30 days and 3 times more likely to have had five or more drinks in a row in the past 30 days (considered high risk drinking). If a high school youth was younger than 13 the first time she smoked marijuana, she is twice as likely to feel sad or hopeless.

Harassment

For high school students harassment can take a variety of forms and might occur at school or on the way to or from school. It’s good news that overall harassment reports are down but there are still some areas of challenge. Students being harassed because of their race or ethnicity or because someone thought they were lesbian, gay, bisexual or questioning hasn’t changed. New to the survey in 2009 were questions about electronic bullying, a topic that has garnered national attention of late and one that impacts 15% of Boulder County high school students.

![HARASSMENT](chart)

¹ Office of Suicide Prevention, Suicide Prevention in Colorado Annual Report 2009-2010
Weighing In

Obesity has been identified as a priority health risk in America – contributing to the burden of nearly all other chronic conditions, particularly illnesses that already account for a significant portion of our nation’s health care costs. It’s also the second leading cause of preventative death in the U.S. And if you think Colorado is exempt from this trend, think again. Although Colorado has been identified as “the leanest state” in the country, we’re not ready to celebrate yet. Experts believe that we may be behind, as opposed to different from, other regions. For example, with 19% of all Coloradans being obese, we’re where Mississippi was 20 years ago, with some disturbing signs from our younger Coloradans that we’re headed toward a similar outcome.

You might be surprised to learn that while Colorado adults score highly on the leanness scale, Colorado children are decidedly in the middle of the pack. We rank 23rd out of 50 as a state for our childhood obesity rates at 14%; Oregon, as the “leanest” for children is at 10%. Low-income children ages 2-5 participating in the Women Infant and Children (WIC) food assistance program have shown rates of overweight and obesity higher than the state rate, and the numbers have trended up steeply since 2001. When we look at adolescent health on a statewide scale, Colorado compares favorably to other states in nutrition and rigorous exercise, but still falls well below the nationally identified Healthy People 2010 goals.

In fact, if you had to bring home to your parents a report card that looks similar to the one published by the Colorado Health Foundation on our state’s care for residents across the life spectrum, you’d have some explaining to do. (See: Colorado Health Report Card on page 34.) The brightest spot on the report lies squarely on “Healthy Aging”. Colorado’s older adults are more physically active than their peers in other states and boast higher vaccination rates for flu and pneumonia and report fewer poor mental and physical health days.

Lucky for us, Boulder County is among the most innovative and resourceful in the state. We’re home to state of the art community health centers that often serve as models for best practices across the country, public or private, with their integration of mental and oral health care into one seamless setting. And our providers are working together to improve the quality of care available for all Boulder County residents through increased communication and collaboration. (Read more about these efforts on page 37.)
FEELING INSPIRED?

Support community-wide early education access. (www.readysetlearn-early.org/)

Talk to your healthcare providers about the local Health Information Exchange and how it could improve care.

Support health and human service sales tax funding by shopping locally.

Eat right and shop for locally grown healthy foods by visiting your local farmer’s market.

Give your heart and lungs a workout exploring the County’s plethora of great hiking trails, if you are feeling adventurous checkout the new Valmont Bike Park!

Make a one on one impact supporting Boulder’s neediest by buying and distributing Boulder Change food and bus vouchers (visit www.bouldercarriagehouse.org for details).

HOW BOULDER COUNTY RESIDENTS RATE THEIR HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Income</th>
<th>&lt;$25K</th>
<th>$25-50K</th>
<th>$50K+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor / Fair</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good / Excellent</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ADULT HEALTH DATA 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>Boulder County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosed with diabetes</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current smoker</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currently have health insurance</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had a Fecal occult blood test in past 2 years (ages 50 and over)</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever had colonoscopy (ages 50 and over)</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had clinical breast exam and mammogram in the past 2 year (women 50 and older)</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever had a Pap smear (women 18 and older)</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever had asthma</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any leisure time physical activity</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ate 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight, BMI** 25.0 to 29.9</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obese, BMI** &gt; 30</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BOULDER COUNTY ADULTS WHO CLASSIFY THEIR HEALTH AS “GOOD” OR BETTER

- 92% All Adults
- 95% Non-Hispanic White Adults
- 73% Latino Adults

More on Boulder County’s health:

Sources:
- Poverty Rates, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimate 2009 www.census.gov/acs/
- CHP+ and Medicaid Caseload Growth, Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing www.colorado.gov/hcpf
- Budget-Works presentation, January 14, 2011, “The big budget squeeze: Why Colorado does not have the resources to provide the services we expect”, The Colorado Fiscal Policy Institute www.cclponline.org
- 2009 Annual Report, Colorado Bureau of Investigation Crime in Colorado www.cbi.state.co.us/
- Health Risk Prevalence Data, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) www.cdphe.state.co.us/hs/brfss/
- 2009 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), Boulder County Healthy Youth Alliance www.bouldercounty.org/find/library/pages/hhealthdf.aspx
- 2011 Teen Pregnancy, Boulder County Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Data Set www.cdphe.state.co.us/ps/mch/
Our Economy & Housing

Economic indicators continue to favor Boulder County in the long run despite an uncertain outlook for the next two years. But like many other trends highlighted in this report, the benefits are not equitably distributed. The local economic divide runs deep and has widened in the recession.

INDICATORS IN THIS CHAPTER

- Education Attainment
- Employment and Wages
- Entrepreneurship
- Family Income
- Foreclosures
- Homelessness
- Housing Affordability
- Household Income
- Job Growth
- Marijuana Dispensaries
- Poverty in Boulder County
- The Recovery

Unless we focus our resources on addressing the root causes of poverty in Boulder County, we’ll find ourselves leaving more and more of our neighbors behind. It’s not an easy time to track trends in the economy. Predictions range from “continued doom and gloom” to “light at the end of the tunnel” to assertions of a “new normal”. In February of 2011, Colorado’s unemployment rate reached a peak of 9.3%, the highest it has ever been since the Bureau of Labor Statistics began tracking it in 1976. This was in contrast to the overall U.S. unemployment rate that dipped to 8.9% that same month, meaning that for the first time in more than six years, Colorado’s unemployment rate topped the nation’s.
Boulder County is a bit of a luminary in terms of unemployment numbers. We hung in there at 7.5%, the lowest in the Metro area, after hovering between the high-sixes and mid-sevens throughout 2010. We remain one of the most stable economies in the state in terms of not only unemployment, but home prices and wages as well. However, we certainly have not escaped the recession’s broad reach. Total county wages are down more than $700 million since 2008. Some of that is attributable to overall job losses – but it also reflects higher job losses concentrated in traditionally high-paying sectors, like finance and manufacturing. Manufacturing in Boulder County never recovered from the 2001 downturn, and our job numbers in this sector continue to lag behind state and national rates.

While Boulder County has long relied on its strong employment base in state and federal jobs, there is some concern that this sector, which initially escaped the widespread layoffs seen elsewhere as the recession took hold, will soon take some hard knocks. **Colorado and Boulder County benefitted from the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA), to the tune of a $5.5 Billion infusion between 2008 and 2010.** A good portion of this money bolstered the budgets of local institutions like the University of Colorado, our federal labs, and our local school districts. These are also some of our biggest employers, who won’t benefit from extra federal support in 2011 and may have some tough budget choices to make in the months and years ahead.

Industries such as technology, transportation and energy all gained strength, which is good news for the private sector, but not as good for state tax revenues. Colorado’s economic sector strengths, including our robust number of government and construction jobs, will actually be a hindrance to the state government’s recovery. Looking at the kinds of jobs held statewide, the overwhelmingly dominant feature is that they are “service-producing” (88%), as opposed to “goods producing” (such as manufacturing, construction, etc.). This means they generate fewer sales tax dollars, which concerns lawmakers looking at revenue streams into Colorado’s budget.
So what can we look forward to? Most economists predict Colorado will welcome workers back into the labor force in 2011 after significant losses in 2009 and 2010. This bodes well for a stronger and faster recovery than many other communities can expect. Boulder County’s per capita personal income is nearly 25% higher than the U.S. rate and 15% higher than Colorado’s. Much of that is due to our highly educated workforce. As we contemplate deep cuts to education slated for 2011, we might consider the significant differences in median income by education level – and how much our outstanding educational levels have arguably contributed to our economic recovery. Someone in Boulder County with a graduate degree earns an average annual salary of nearly $60K, compared to someone who never finished high school and earns around $17K. When we look at these numbers, we see a deep economic divide in our community – as well as one really good reason to keep investing in education.

### 2010 AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Colorado</th>
<th>Boulder County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>$53,560</td>
<td>$47,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>$66,300</td>
<td>$80,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>$27,924</td>
<td>$29,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>$87,464</td>
<td>$99,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance and Insurance</td>
<td>$74,360</td>
<td>$78,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and Technical</td>
<td>$91,364</td>
<td>$98,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Services</td>
<td>$39,936</td>
<td>$44,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care and Social Assistance</td>
<td>$49,660</td>
<td>$50,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, Entertainment, and</td>
<td>$32,760</td>
<td>$19,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>$18,148</td>
<td>$17,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>$59,020</td>
<td>$58,136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BOULDER COUNTY JOBS BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>Percentage of change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>883</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>11,231</td>
<td>9,025</td>
<td>7,376</td>
<td>-34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>29,310</td>
<td>19,097</td>
<td>15,972</td>
<td>-46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>6,551</td>
<td>5,558</td>
<td>5,771</td>
<td>-12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>23,694</td>
<td>18,515</td>
<td>17,791</td>
<td>-25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Warehousing</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1,716</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>15,673</td>
<td>9,731</td>
<td>9,404</td>
<td>-40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance Activities</td>
<td>6,139</td>
<td>5,784</td>
<td>6,065</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>7,029</td>
<td>7,175</td>
<td>6,296</td>
<td>-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and Business Services</td>
<td>30,725</td>
<td>28,796</td>
<td>31,066</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of Companies and Enterprise</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1,549</td>
<td>1,008</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin and Waste</td>
<td>10,425</td>
<td>8,566</td>
<td>7,780</td>
<td>-25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education*</td>
<td>3,561</td>
<td>3,863</td>
<td>4,220</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Services</td>
<td>16,236</td>
<td>18,763</td>
<td>20,743</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4,798</td>
<td>5,262</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and Food</td>
<td>16,752</td>
<td>14,338</td>
<td>14,509</td>
<td>-13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services, Except Public</td>
<td>11,849</td>
<td>11,585</td>
<td>12,078</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>28,372</td>
<td>29,132</td>
<td>31,021</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>218,062</td>
<td>199,990</td>
<td>199,817</td>
<td>-8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Private education services
** Includes federal, state, and local
That same divide falls along ethnic lines with Latino households earning just 52% of their non-Hispanic white neighbors’ median income. **Latinos make up 14% of our community County-wide but represent 22% of those living below poverty.** That disparity widens when you compare the rate of Latino children living in poverty (32%) to non-Hispanic white children (6%). Overall, the poverty rate among children younger than 5 years old rose at an alarming rate during the recession to 23%.

A family of four must earn less than $22,350 to fall below the federal poverty line in 2011. Families living in poverty struggle to access housing and food, in addition to transportation, child care, and health care. Nearly one in five families in Boulder County reported difficulty in accessing low-cost food. Local applications to assistance programs like Food Stamps, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, and the Children’s Health Plan Plus (CHP+) all increased between 2006 and 2011, indicating that Boulder County is a community facing some very real poverty issues and a community that is working hard to protect its most vulnerable.
A Roof Over Your Head

Boulder County homeowners have enjoyed relative calm in the local real estate market. Home prices appeared to be holding fairly steady countywide on an annual basis, and remained in the top 10 for highest home value statewide over a five-year period. Boulder continues to be the most expensive locale within the County for single family homes (median price in June 2011: $535,000) and Longmont the most affordable ($225,000).

While foreclosures are down statewide in Colorado through early 2011, experts caution it may be too early to celebrate. Some of the dip may simply be a matter of slower processing with more foreclosures entering the system and limited capacity at the state. Though we continue to report the lowest foreclosure rate in the metro area, Boulder County has not been immune to the foreclosure crisis, with the eastern part of the county taking the biggest hit. Families still have great needs for local assistance programs to help them avoid foreclosure. **The county saw 1,352 foreclosures in 2010 and 1,441 in 2009.**

Boulder’s rental market has long been extremely tight, with CU and Naropa enrolling more than 30,000 students per year. **Vacancy across the county was 4.1% at the close of 2010, down from 5.3% in 2009.**

Even 12 miles down the road in Longmont, apartment vacancies were as low as 3.3% at the end of 2010, a significant dip from 7.1%, where it had been the year before. With an unstable economy, more and more folks are looking for rental units, being either unable to qualify or unwilling to be on the hook for a mortgage. Average monthly rent countywide was up just over 6% to $955 per month.

As of 2009, Boulder County had more than 7,000 affordable housing units: 5,600 in affordable rental units and permanently affordable home ownership programs, and the rest realized through Section 8 housing vouchers. There were also 4,600 mobile home units counted countywide. The concern with our existing affordable housing supply is that many of these are at least 30 years old, some in need of repairs and upgrades.
And some in our community are struggling for a roof of any kind. The most recent homeless count, taken from one night in January 2011, showed more than 11,000 people Metro-wide living without housing. Sixty-two percent (62%) of those were families with children under the age of 18, a trend of considerable concern. Because the survey group includes individuals or families temporarily living with family or friends and living out of cars in its definition of homelessness, it’s acknowledged that the count is probably under-representative of the real number of homeless. Loss of a job, inability to find affordable housing, and relationship break-up were the top reasons cited for homelessness in the Metro area. Within Boulder County’s borders, 1,550 homeless people were counted (18% of the Metro area total) – 914 in Boulder and 636 in Longmont. Similarly, 61% of the homeless counted in both cities were families with children. Most of our local community’s survey respondents have been homeless for less than a year and report temporarily living with family or friends. About a third of the homeless in Boulder reported spending the night at an emergency shelter.

How do we balance the counting of our local blessings with the stark reality of our widening divide? When neighbors are hungry or struggling to find stable housing, what is our responsibility to support their journey toward self-sufficiency? By strengthening our entire community we can lead Colorado – and perhaps the nation – toward a vision for a new economic frontier.

**MEDIAN SINGLE FAMILY HOME PRICES**

![Graph showing median single family home prices for different cities over time.]

**HOUSING COSTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Boulder</th>
<th>Longmont</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Houses without a mortgage</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owners* spending 30%+ on monthly mortgage</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renters spending 30%+ on monthly rent</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Owners with a mortgage

**AFFORDABLE HOUSING SUPPLY AS OF 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rental units for Extremely Low Income (≤ 30% AMI)</td>
<td>1,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental units for Very Low Income to Low Income</td>
<td>3,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affordable home ownership units</td>
<td>1,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal: Number of affordable housing units in region</td>
<td>5,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Section 8 vouchers in region</td>
<td>1,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: Number of assisted households in region</td>
<td>7,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Need:</td>
<td>44,822</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Need estimate based on number of people in Boulder County spending more than 30% of their monthly income on housing.
Creative Class

Boulder County has long been associated with innovation. This can be traced all the way back to the 1870s when the community chose to host the University instead of a prison. It was again demonstrated in the 1950s and 1960s with the establishment of IBM and Federal research labs; in the 1970s and 1980s with the first boom of the natural food industry; and in the 1990s with the explosive growth of local technology and dot-com firms. Today, Boulder County is again shaping itself into an incubator of a new tech-oriented “creative class”.

Riding the wave of social-media technology, local start-up entrepreneurs are creating software that connects millions of people’s daily lives. Interfacing with smart phones and social media websites, Boulder County companies are capitalizing on cutting edge industries. The County’s size, quality of life, and educated workforce combine here to create a collaborative atmosphere where startup entrepreneurialism thrives. Part of what has made the County a startup Mecca is programming and events like Ignite Boulder, the Silicon Flatirons Group, Boulder Tech Week, the Boulder-Denver New Tech Meetup Groups, and TechStars’ start-up-business mentoring program.

Several companies optimizing this communal ethic are also recognizing the importance of giving back to the community that helped seed their success. The Community Foundation’s Entrepreneurs Foundation of Colorado (EFCO) includes companies who commit 1% of their pre-public equity to the long-term health of Colorado through charity. Thus far 25 start-ups have joined as members.

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$4 Billion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3.5 Billion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3 Billion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2.5 Billion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2 Billion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1.5 Billion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 Billion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500 Million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PERCENT OF BUSINESSES OWNED BY LATINOS, 2007**

3% Boulder City
9% Longmont
9% Lafayette
3% Boulder County

*Boulder and Longmont combine fully owned Latino businesses and 50% owned businesses*
The Colorado Budget

The state’s annual budget for the 2010-2011 fiscal year totaled nearly $20 billion. Of this, the three most significant components are Federal Funds ($5.3 billion), Cash Funds ($5.8 billion), and the General Fund ($7 billion). Federal and Cash Funds are fixed allocations for specific programs, like Medicaid matching dollars, federal stimulus dollars, gaming revenue, and hunting and fishing licenses.

Most of what we think of as state services comes out of the General Fund. Of every dollar that goes into the General Fund, ninety-five cents go towards health care, human services, corrections and courts, K-12 education, and higher education. This means that when state tax revenue is low, as it has been for much of the last decade, lawmakers are forced to make cuts to core services.

At the beginning of the 2010-2011 fiscal year Colorado’s economic forecast projected a $1.1 billion shortfall in State revenue. In preparation for this shortfall, the Governor and state lawmakers agreed to significant funding cuts from the State General Fund. These cuts included a $260 million reduction in K-12 education funding. But in a surprise close to fiscal year 2010-2011, state educators received a budgetary reprieve when the total revenue from state income tax and capital gains provided an unanticipated $310 million more in revenue than the original budget forecast. These surplus funds are designated to go to the State Education Fund, but even if every dollar of the $310 million goes towards education, the relief of $310 million is only slightly in excess of the previous year’s cuts from K through 12 funding. Even before this year’s cuts and the surprise revenue increase, Colorado ranked near lowest in the Nation in per pupil education funding (see TRENDS Chapter on Education).

All in all, the reality is Colorado’s General Fund spending has been flat for the past decade because of our constitutional structure. Over that same period Colorado’s population has increased by one-fifth; there are nearly a third more vehicles on the road; nearly a third more students in Colorado’s public universities; and individuals applying for Medicaid have doubled. The University of Denver’s Center for Colorado’s Economic Future predicts that if General Fund revenue remains at current levels, by the year 2024, per capita General Fund dollars will decrease by 60%.

Given this outlook, Colorado voters must make difficult decisions. Do we make deeper cuts to schools? Do we further reduce Medicaid reimbursements? Do we let our roads continue to deteriorate? Or do we increase revenue?
Community Partners are local businesses and civic leaders who are ready to play a prominent role in community philanthropy as partners with The Community Foundation – The Place for Inspired Giving. They make significant, multi-year financial commitments – or donate equivalent in-kind goods and services – to the Foundation’s operations. Supporting The Community Foundation’s work means Community Partners are assisting hundreds of local non-profit organizations through one gift.

**Gold Level**
- Ball Corporation
- Brett Family Foundation
- Roche Colorado Corporation
- Western Disposal Services

**Silver Level**
- Amgen
- Elevations Credit Union
- Kaiser Permanente Foundation
- Jared Polis Foundation
- Wells Fargo

**Bronze Level**
- EKS&H
- First Western Trust Bank
- Oreg Foundation

**In-Kind Level**
- Vermilion
- Sterling-Rice Group
- Daily Camera
- RegOnline
- Bolderwomen
- Contrino Direct Marketing
What’s that smell?

In recent years, the presence of medical marijuana has exploded in communities across Colorado. In the year 2000, Colorado voters approved Amendment 20 to the Colorado constitution allowing for the “use of marijuana for persons suffering from debilitating medical conditions.” Shortly after receiving voter approval, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment began to process applications and issue medical marijuana identification cards. As of May 2011, a total of 127,444 Coloradoans were registered to use medical marijuana. Boulder County residents account for 9 percent of card holders. (Boulder County’s total population accounts for 6% of the state’s.)

Although medical marijuana was legalized in Colorado in 2000, it was not until recently that accompanying medical marijuana businesses emerged due to the Federal Government announcing it would not prosecute such businesses in states where medical marijuana is legislated.

Between March of 2007 and May of 2011, registered users in Boulder County increased from 101 to 11,761. Growing in parallel, the number of medical marijuana dispensaries, grow operations, and medicinal marijuana manufacturers also exploded. As of March 2011, some 138 medical marijuana businesses held sales tax licenses within cities in Boulder County. Because of a law empowering local municipalities to rule on new medical marijuana facilities, only three communities in Boulder County currently permit their creation.

| BOULDER COUNTY RESIDENTS ENROLLED WITH THE COLORADO MEDICAL MARIJUANA REGISTRY |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
| 9 | 15 | 19 |
| 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| 34 | 43 | 101 |
| 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| N/A | 560 | 7,549 |

| COUNT OF LICENSED DISPENSARIES, GREENHOUSE/NURSERIES AND MANUFACTURING BUSINESSES |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 2009 | 2010 | Legal Stance |

Boulder
100
119
Allowed

Nederland
6
5
Allowed–But there is a city ordinance designating a maximum of 7 operations. Off the record, there are 2 dispensaries that refuse to comply with the town’s licensing requirements.

Lafayette
3
2
Allowed- But by the end of 2011 they will have relocated to a MMJ business district, where the max number allowed will be 5

Longmont
8
7
City Council voted in 2011 to close all dispensaries and ban any new ones

Lyons
6
3
Moratorium

Erie
0
0
Prohibition

Louisville
2
2
Moratorium

Superior
0
0
Prohibition
The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

In late 2008, the U.S. economy was shaken to its core by the most significant economic downturn since the Great Depression. At the beginning of the crisis, jobs were disappearing by the thousands and access to business and consumer credit withered. In an attempt to comfort the markets and return some semblance of economic stability, on February 13, 2009, the U.S. Congress passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). President Barak Obama signed the legislation into law four days later.

In total, $787 billion was allocated to ARRA. Colorado alone received nearly $5.5 billion in stimulus dollars. These dollars came in the form of grants, contracts, and loans. The immediate objectives of the funds were to keep jobs, spur economic activity, and invest in current and long-term infrastructure improvements. At the local level, the Boulder County community received more than 300 contracts and grants totaling more than $600 million.

**LOCAL AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM ARRA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Amount (in $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>$384,987,599.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>$7,189,982.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette</td>
<td>$4,349,581.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longmont</td>
<td>$175,266,294.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville</td>
<td>$52,448,559.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyons</td>
<td>$689,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nederland</td>
<td>$432,449.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niwot</td>
<td>$97,250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward</td>
<td>$75,900.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Amount (in $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contracts</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>$174,020,402.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>$450,264,153.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1,252,059.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>305</strong></td>
<td><strong>$625,536,615.03</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources:
- Unemployment Rate, Bureau of Labor Statistics www.bls.gov/
- Poverty Rates, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimate 2009 www.census.gov/acs/
- Median Home Prices, Boulder Area Realtor Association www.baraonline.com
- Foreclosure Data, Boulder County Public Trustee www.bouldercountypt.org/

FEELING INSPIRED?

Give to Boulder County nonprofits working with low-income families – we have many people and children in need right here in our own backyards.

Invest in education for children and adults to expand self-sufficiency opportunities.

Be a volunteer for the Circles Program (p. 18) to mentor someone trying to get out of poverty.

Support planning efforts to address regional housing and transportation needs.

Shop locally to keep tax dollars within Boulder County.
Our Environment

The greenbelts that separate Boulder County’s towns and cities testify to decades of efforts to grow in environmentally sustainable ways.

But while our growth in the last ten years has been limited to just 1%, our neighbors in the Denver metro region have expanded by 20%.

This growth has clearly had an environmental impact on Boulder County. It has meant more people, more jobs, more construction, and more traffic – and it’s predicted we will see even more people moving to the Front Range over the next decade. While much of this growth is welcomed by economists and developers, it raises concerns for some environmentalists. How can we sustain our land and lifestyles while not stifling progress? It’s not easy being green. Boulder County has adopted the attitude that we can at least set an example for what is possible on the community level.
Boulder County has long had buzz when the conversation turns to sustainability. We often lead the country in implementing new programs to cut back on greenhouse gases and waste. We’ve taken great strides in increasing alternative transportation and energy sources. In the last few years, we’ve been moving the needle, so it’s somewhat bittersweet to realize that most of our progress, particularly in the area of greenhouse gas reductions, has been the result of the economic downturn and a tightening of the cost belt rather than perhaps a purposeful change in energy consumption. Does that still count as behavioral change? If we can green ourselves up to save a few bucks, can we keep it up in the name of climate change?

The City of Boulder and Boulder County in 2005 set an aggressive goal to shrink our carbon footprint by 2012, in keeping with the Kyoto Protocol. They committed to dropping our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions down to 7% below our 1990 levels – a significant stretch from where we were.* While the recession helped get us closer, it also meant cutbacks in spending on programs to support energy efficiency. Neither the City nor the County are on pace to reach that goal under the timeline first identified, but both the City and County deserve recognition for a whole lot of work and some progressive policy change. (See the sidebar on the City of Boulder’s electricity municipalization effort on page 59.)

Most of our local (and national) GHGs come out of the commercial/industrial sector, which is why so much emphasis is placed on creating energy efficiencies in office buildings and through business practices. Weatherization and heating/cooling systems contribute the biggest impact, but just turning off the lights in the middle of the day and powering down computers at closing time can make a difference in our consumption. In 2009 and 2010 we were also helped by Mother Nature with milder weather overall.

*When the County released their Mitigation Analysis report in 2007, even the identified strategies for realistic adoption got us only 30% of the way there. It was also estimated to cost $850 million in public and private investments between 2007 and 2012. Although the benefits captured through energy savings were predicted to be even greater over the long term, the recession drastically delayed many of the plans for GHG mitigation.

**SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCES WATER USE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gallons Per Capita Daily</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Brook</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longmont</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PERCENT OF WORKFORCE LIVING AND WORKING IN THE SAME COMMUNITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>62,030</td>
<td>57,649</td>
<td>59,381</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>3,378</td>
<td>5,349</td>
<td>6,315</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamestown</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>-9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette</td>
<td>17,923</td>
<td>18,356</td>
<td>19,494</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longmont</td>
<td>54,111</td>
<td>60,852</td>
<td>65,031</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>14,950</td>
<td>15,864</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyons</td>
<td>1,442</td>
<td>1,505</td>
<td>1,826</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nederland</td>
<td>1,113</td>
<td>1,143</td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior</td>
<td>6,800</td>
<td>8,204</td>
<td>8,877</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>48,818</td>
<td>47,198</td>
<td>47,395</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>228,616</td>
<td>215,805</td>
<td>225,689</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reducing Our Carbon Footprint

An estimated 48% of U.S. greenhouse gases come from buildings. But in the City of Boulder, **70% come from energy used to heat and maintain buildings**. Weatherization can immediately reduce energy consumption. Reducing our energy use also cuts back on our carbon footprint, since a significant portion of our energy in Colorado comes from coal. This means filling gaps beneath doors, installing insulation in crawl spaces, and caulking around drafty windows can all make a difference.

U.S. Department of Energy weatherization programs have reduced home heating bills by 31%. The implications could be huge for Boulder County and our goal of reaching the Kyoto Protocol. Already more than $10 million in ClimateSmart Loans were issued to Boulder County residents. These home improvement dollars decreased the amount of energy escaping from homes and provided more than 280 green job opportunities.

Boulder County has begun its new EnergySmart program, thanks to $25 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding. EnergySmart provides building improvement rebates to help up to 10,000 residences and 3,000 businesses reduce energy use by 2013. For more details about the program see www.energysmartyes.com/

A Change of PACE...

While the Partners for a Clean Environment (PACE) program has worked hard to expand its outreach and certify additional businesses for the past 16 years, it’s direction is now shifting toward increasing the depth of work with current partners. Focusing on water conservation and quality, energy efficiency, and implementing zero-waste strategies will help PACE partners decrease their footprints on our local environment.

**NUMBER OF PACE CERTIFIED BUSINESSES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Boulder County was home to **5,274 registered hybrids** in 2010, a nearly 30% increase from 2009. There are also **63 fully electric** vehicles zipping around on Boulder County’s roadways.
Trash Overload

Boulder County generated nearly 221,000 tons of waste that was sent to landfills or transfer stations in 2010. That’s three-quarters of a ton per person. A little more than half the garbage came from the commercial/industrial sector (53%), the other half from residences. The majority of the waste generated was made up of organic materials – stuff that is mostly compostable. Paper and plastic materials also represent a good portion of our trash that could otherwise be recycled (30%). That’s a lot of room for improvement! The US average per person waste is 1,084 pounds annually.

Boulder County estimates that we do successfully divert about 35% of our waste into recycling and composting programs. Although Boulder County is doing a little bit better than the state – Colorado’s rate is believed to be below 20% – we still don’t measure up when you compare it to national rates.

There’s not a lot of economic incentive for Colorado communities to improve waste diversion, since it won’t significantly lower the cost of doing business. Colorado has some of the lowest land-fill fees in the country. It costs Colorado businesses and communities only $12 to dump a ton of trash into a landfill. Compare that to the $50-$90 range charged by most landfills in states in the Northeast and on the West Coast. Have you ever gone looking for the Boulder County dump? You’ll have to drive to neighboring Jefferson and Weld counties to find our trash.

**WASTE DISPOSAL BY GENERATOR SECTOR**

- **47%** Residential
- **53%** Industrial, Commercial, Institutional (ICI)
- **3%** Mountain Drop Boxes

Boulder County was behind nearly **221,000 tons** of waste sent to landfills or transfer stations in 2010. That’s three-quarters of a ton per person.

Coloradoans **recycled 19.6% of our discards** in 2008. Excluding scrap metal recycling, our recycling rate drops to 9.3%. We sent **6.8 million tons** of trash to landfills for disposal. We generated an average of **8.5 pounds** of discarded materials per person per day, far above the national average.

**BOULDER COUNTY WASTE COMPOSITION 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compost and Diversion</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problem Waste</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Household</td>
<td>.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMMUTE TIME FOR PERCENTAGE OF WORKFORCE NOT WORKING AT HOME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Less than 10 minutes</th>
<th>10 to 29 minutes</th>
<th>30 to 59 minutes</th>
<th>More than an hour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyons</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longmont</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More on Boulder County’s waste:
Breathing Deeply

Much progress has been made in the last several decades to address air quality on the Front Range, and because of that, we’ve seen an overall decrease in the number of “unhealthy” days (as defined by the amount of pollutants tracked daily by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment). After peaking at 18 “unhealthy” days in 2003, 2009 and 2010 saw only 2 days a piece where people with sensitivities to air pollutants (like asthma) were warned of elevated levels. Big air quality improvements have come with the implementation of tighter regulations on power plant and vehicle emissions.

Boulder County puts a tremendous amount of resources into comprehensive transportation planning. From buses to bike lanes to the ongoing anticipation of Light Rail (someday!), giving our community alternative options for traveling from point A to point B is a priority. **Bus routes throughout the county in 2010 saved about 17.5 million vehicles miles traveled (VMT).** That’s important because unless more changes like that are made, Boulder County will endure close to 19 million VMT on our roads in 2015, the Denver Regional Council on Governments estimates. It’s not just the increased traffic and commute times that are worrisome, it also means wear and tear that can be costly to maintain. Plus the amount of time spent in your car is inversely related to your sense of attachment to the community. The average commute time for a Boulder County resident is 22 minutes – across Colorado it’s 25 minutes.

Locally, the folks in Lyons have the highest percentage of workers who report a commute of 10 minutes or less (27%). Lafayette and Louisville report the highest percentage of commuters with 90 minutes or more, but even then, it’s a pretty small number of folks. The city of Boulder is home to the highest number of folks who live in the city and also work there, the ACS 5-year estimate** reports. However because of Boulder’s strong employment numbers, only about a third of the jobs in the city are estimated to be held by city residents. Nearly 66,000 people commute in and out of the city of Boulder every day for work, the most recent study conducted by the Boulder Economic Council shows.

Most of us in Boulder County are still driving solo to and from work (65%). That trend continues to decline, down from 71% in 2000 – while the percentage of folks working from home on most days is growing annually. Nearly 20,000 people are plugging in and logging on from home offices – that’s double the number from just 10 years ago.

**American Community Survey

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**Going to the Source:**

City of Boulder residents passed ballot initiative 2B in November of 2010, ending its 20 year franchise agreement with Xcel Energy. 2B’s passage imposes a $40 annual tax on each Boulder household to replace the $4 million annual fee Xcel had paid for the usage of the City's land and airspace. Terms of the prior agreement allowed Xcel to pass the $4 million usage fee through to its Boulder customers.

With the passage of 2B, Boulder voters sent the message to City Council that they wanted the opportunity to consider alternatives to local energy sources, including increased renewables. This strategy is one of many adopted locally to try and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and recognizes the immense impact of electricity. Among the choices on the table were a new plan from Xcel, with more renewable sources, and the City of Boulder municipalizing to supply energy to residents directly. Voters will again have the opportunity to weigh in this fall (2011) on next steps.
The Wheels on the Bus Go...

RTD’s Eco Passes are increasingly hot commodities and every year more and more Boulder County residents are getting on board with them. Eco Passes allow users to ride nearly all RTD buses without paying additional fares. In the year 2000, roughly 50,000 people were eligible for Eco Passes. As of December 2010 there were nearly 70,000 Eco Passes distributed throughout Boulder County.

In 2010, the Town of Lyons became the first in the nation to offer a community-wide Eco Pass. Free access to this pass was made possible by contributions from The Town of Lyons, Boulder County, and CEMEX. Talks are bubbling up in municipalities across the County about expanding Eco Pass access. For details about the program visit www.boulderecopass.com

Burn Off that Power Lunch!

On May 20, 2011, Boulder B-Cycles hit Boulder’s downtown streets. The system represents the newest layer of alternative transportation linking-up Boulder County communities. The idea is that bike-sharing will encourage Boulderites to self-propel themselves for quick trips around town instead of getting into their cars. Financing for the nonprofit Boulder B-Cycle began with a $250,000 Federal Energy Efficiency Community Block Grant. The Community Foundation was its fiscal sponsor.

By early July 2011, Boulder B-Cycle had 12 stations in the downtown corridor with more than 100 bicycles, 3,152 members, 6,000+ trips recorded, 37,742 carbon pounds saved, and 1,589,154 calories burned!

BREAKDOWN OF UNLIMITED ACCESS TO ECO PASSES IN BOULDER

- **29,754** CU Students
- **13,111** Business Eco Passes
- **6,113** Downtown Boulder Employees
- **7,345** CU Faculty and Staff
- **11,255** Neighborhood Eco Passes
- **2,033** Lyons Community Wide Pass
**Clean Tech**

Colorado added more than 19,000 “Clean Tech” workers in 2010 and experienced a 33% increase in sector jobs since 2005. Some **7,195 of these jobs are located in Boulder County**, where since 2003 the number has more than doubled. The projected growth of Boulder County’s green jobs is **10.1 percent annually**. For these reasons, Clean Technology has been recognized as a highlight industry for growth potential within Boulder County and throughout the state, already identified as having the 4th largest concentration of industry jobs in the country. “Clean Tech” includes wind and solar companies, but it also encompasses natural gas and “smart” technology that helps energy consumers monitor and manage their energy use. In Boulder County, the median annual wage for a green job is $53,871 dollars, which is more than **20% above the national average**.

Having Golden’s National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL) in our backyards helps draw international investment into Colorado, as well as attract leading sector thinkers. Still, the biggest challenge cited by local clean tech entrepreneurs is the lack of venture funding at the scale needed for significant capital investment beyond what’s coming from the federal government.

Helping to drive clean tech growth forward are numerous state policies calling for significant energy sources from renewables (30% of all energy in Colorado by 2020) and Colorado’s first “Climate Action Plan” that aims to reduce our state’s greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2020.

www.cleantechhub.com/public-policy

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**OUR ENVIRONMENT**

Boulder County voters **approved an additional .15% in sales tax rates in 2010 to support strategic new Open Space acquisitions.**

**FEELING INSPIRED?**

- **Get** a home or office energy audit by visiting www.energysmartyes.com.
- **Explore** Boulder County’s hundreds of miles of bike routes and walking trails.
- Drive one less day a week and **save** 1,300lbs of CO\(^2\) emissions in one year.
- For your next short trip across town leave the car at home and **try a Boulder B-Cycle!** (www.boulder.bcycle.com/)
- **Help** Boulder County send less waste to the dump, make a habit of composting and recycling!
- **Organize** your neighbors or employers to participate in the RTD Eco-Pass program.

Sources:
- “2010 Waste Composition Study: Final Report December 29, 2010” prepared for Boulder County Resource Conservation Division by MidAtlantic Solid Waste Consultants and the Cascadia Consulting Group
- Data on avoided vehicle miles traveled (VMT) made available by the Boulder County office of Alternative Transportation
- Vehicle Miles Traveled Future Estimations from the Denver Regional Council of Governments www.drcog.org
- Commuter Patterns, American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2005-2009 www.census.gov/acs/
- “Northern Colorado Regional Food System Assessment: Tracking our Food Dollars: Where do we Shop and Eat?” Plant to Plate a collaboration of Boulder, Larimer, and Weld County Governments, 2011 www.larimer.org/foodassessment/
- “Northern Colorado Regional Food System Assessment: Agricultural Inputs: Natural Resources,” Plant to Plate a collaboration of Boulder, Larimer, and Weld County Governments, 2011 www.larimer.org/foodassessment/
Our Arts & Culture

Our arts and cultural attractions inspire us. They provide an outlet for creativity and expression and beauty.

And in more pragmatic terms, they bring in audiences, including tourists who spend their money in our community. Not just for a show, but for dinner, a drink or two, and maybe even an overnight stay. The arts are an essential component of a community’s commitment to quality of life, but we cannot discount their economic contribution. Boulder County arts organizations funded by the Scientific and Cultural Facilities District (SCFD) put more than $18 million dollars into the economy in 2009. Most of that paid for operating and capital expenditures and payroll and sales taxes. These organizations also employed 780 people.
Most artists clearly aren’t in it for the money. At an average annual salary of $18,530, it’s hard to believe many artists are paying the bills without supplemental work. While Boulder County has a lot going for it, so do many other up and coming creative hot spots – several with a lower cost of living and doing business. But artists’ presence here is a boon to our community. How can we continue to recruit folks who think outside the box when the cost of living here is so expensive?

Who are our local patrons of the arts? If you shop in the metro area, that would be YOU! The SCFD is one of the largest contributors to local arts and cultural organizations, and it’s funded through sales tax dollars within the seven counties surrounding the city of Denver. For every $10 purchase you make, 1 cent goes into a pool for arts and culture funding, which is then distributed out via committee. Overall revenue distributed through the SCFD totaled $37.1 million in 2009. That figure represents a 12% decrease from 2007 distributions, reflecting the recession’s hard hit on our local economies. In good news, however, Boulder County SCFD funded groups actually saw an increase in their funding, with more groups receiving support through SCFD than in 2007 (68 compared to 58). The average grant size from SCFD was just over $17,000.

**FUNDING SOURCES FOR BOULDER COUNTY ARTS, 2009**

- Individuals $2,294,000
- Corporations $770,000
- Foundations $654,000
- Community Foundations $379,000
- Corporate Foundations $144,000
- Federal Government $54,000
- Other Government $1,020,000
- SCFD $1,168,000
- Endowments $51,000
- Other Contributions $599,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment in the Arts</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full Time</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part Time</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL FUNDING TO SCFD ORGANIZATIONS METRO-WIDE (in millions of dollars) |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|
| Individuals                 | 24.5 | 27.6 | 13%  |
| Corporate Sponsorships      | 12.4 | 8.6  | -31% |
| In-Kind Donations           | 19.8 | 16   | -19% |
| All Foundations             | 27.2 | 27.3 | 0.40%|
| Federal Government          | 3.1  | 5.5  | 77%  |
| Other Government            | 15.8 | 26.5 | 67%  |
| SCFD                        | 42.1 | 37.1 | -12% |
| Endowments                  | 3.9  | 5.5  | 41%  |
| Other                       | 5.2  | 6.3  | 21%  |
| Total Contributions         | 154  | 160.4| 4%   |
Stepping UP in DOWN Times

A look at the arts shows some good news and some bad news. Economic times in the past couple years have obviously been rough, but on a positive note, individual supporters have upped their game. Even though sales tax revenue was down, individual contributions increased metro-wide and in Boulder County. In fact, Boulder County arts patrons really stepped up. Local SCFD-funded organizations reported a 27% increase in individual contributions in 2009 over 2007 giving. Across all SCFD-funded groups, individual gifts were up 14%. This helped to offset the 30% decrease in corporate funding to arts organizations over the same time frame, metro-wide and in Boulder County.

The Federal Government made a difference, too. Stimulus dollars from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) did not benefit only human services and education. The arts also benefitted from national recovery funding. Grants totaling $533,000 flowed into Denver Metro arts organizations in 2009 in an effort to stave off additional job losses beyond what we’ve already seen in the cultural sector.

Not dependent on gifts and grants alone, local arts organizations increased their own revenues as well, increasing their earned income again between 2007 and 2009, as they had from 2005. Earned income comes from charging appropriate fees for service, such as for entrance tickets and classes. In fact, in the last four years earned income reported by SCFD-funded groups jumped 22%. Most of that was during the economic boom of 2005-2007. Arts and cultural organizations recognize the value of the services they provide, and they’re doing a good job integrating that value into their sustainable business plans.

Though earned income was up, total attendance at Boulder County events was down 23% from a peak in 2007. Audiences didn’t decline here as much as they did on average around the Metro area. Over the same period, there was no decline in the number of local performances, meaning the crowds at cultural events tended to be smaller than they had been two years before. The majority (70%) of attendees at local events were Boulder County residents - but that means nearly a third of show-goers traveled into town for an event! The total number of paid tickets sold among Boulder County groups was up from 2007 and though still significant in number, reduced rate and free tickets to performances were down slightly. Like all businesses in a recession, cultural organizations had to find ways to tighten their own belts over the last couple of years.

### TOTAL IN-KIND DONATIONS TO THE ARTS

- **$1,353,500** In-Kind Services
- **$730,500** In-Kind Goods

### BOULDER COUNTY TICKET SALES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Full Price Tickets</th>
<th>Reduced Tickets</th>
<th>Free Tickets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>285,622</td>
<td>61,364</td>
<td>432,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>264,583</td>
<td>116,082</td>
<td>617,431</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of Change

- Full Price Tickets: 8%
- Reduced Tickets: -47%
- Free Tickets: -30%

### WHERE DO ATTENDEES COME FROM? (2009)

- **Boulder County**: 459,435
- **Denver Metro (Excluding Denver)**: 68,502
- **Denver**: 80,186
- **Other Colorado**: 26,008
- **Outside Colorado**: 18,233

6,041 volunteers gave 244,965 hours to the arts in 2009.
Working the Crowd

The arts employ several hundred Boulder County residents, an important contribution to our local economy. As in other economic sectors, the number of full-time employees decreased slightly during the recession, with a corresponding increase in contract work. The biggest shift in arts organization employment came from a 31% drop in part-time workers, a sign that organizations had to make tough choices about their budgets. Certainly a bright spot in hard times has been an increase in the number of volunteers supporting local arts and cultural groups. Both the total number of volunteers and the number of hours given increased considerably between 2007 and 2009. More than 6,000 people contributed nearly 245,000 hours of service to the arts in one year.

Since 1989, SCFD has given away some $628 million in grants to more than 500 cultural organizations metro-wide. While we celebrate our successes in helping to support such a vibrant sector of our community, SCFD still represents less than 15% of all funding to those grantees. That leaves a big part of the budget left to raise for most arts organizations. There are also many arts and cultural organizations locally who don’t receive any SCFD funding. None of these groups could survive without the support of individuals and corporations. The arts give us beauty, they challenge us, and they’re a lucrative community investment to boot!

PERFORMANCES 2009

Total Attendance 796,346
3239 Performances Held

PERFORMANCES 2007

Total Attendance 1,034,291
3234 Performances Held

The total number of organizations receiving SCFD Funding in 2009.

2011 REGISTERED ARTISTS IN BOULDER COUNTY

445 Boulder
3 Allenspark
26 Broomfield
4 Eldorado Springs
8 Jamestown
30 Lafayette
47 Longmont
52 Louisville
22 Lyons
29 Nederland
15 Niwot
5 Superior
3 Ward

689 2011 Total
596 2009 Total
16% % Growth

Find a local arts or cultural event:
OUR ARTS & CULTURE

FEELING INSPIRED?

Attend a Boulder County arts or cultural event and or give tickets to events as gifts.

Give to The Community Foundation’s Arts Trust or to an organization you care about.

Purchase works of art and music by local artists to give as gifts- or give someone a membership to an area museum.

Encourage your business to sponsor local cultural events.

Sources:

Raw Data on Boulder County grant recipients, provided by Scientific and Cultural Facilities District www.scfd.org/


Science and Cultural Facilities District Grantee Reports www.scfd.org/?page=tierIII&sub=4

A Harmonic Merger

In mid-2010 the Boulder Youth Symphony and the High Plains Youth Symphony joined forces to become the Greater Boulder Youth Orchestra. The merger intends to pool creative resources and leverage opportunities for young musicians. The new organization boasts 162 youth musicians between the ages of 7 and 19. Players come from communities across Boulder County, even attracting participants from Nederland, Hygiene, and Erie. A Community Scholarship Fund expands participation and supports private music lessons for low income musicians. Youth participation in the arts has been linked to improved academic performance, school attendance, and critical life skills. And it’s fun, too!

www.greaterboulderyo.org

ARTS FOR THE SCHOOLS

653 Total Number of Schools Served

122,144 Total Students Served

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Science and Cultural Facilities District Grantee Reports www.scfd.org/?page=tierIII&sub=4
Our lives begin the day we become silent about the things that matter. - Ghandi
Our Civic Participation & Giving

Helping an elderly neighbor to shovel his walk; participating in a local parade; volunteering for a park cleanup. These are everyday activities that build community – and the local economy.

Studies done by the Gallup research group show a correlation between community attachment and local GDP growth. They define “attachment” as the meeting of loyalty and passion. “A community’s most attached residents have strong pride in it, a positive outlook on the community’s future, and a sense that it is the perfect place for them,” states a summary report of the studies commissioned by the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation. At The Community Foundation, we look for inspirational opportunities to invest in Boulder County and to make an impact in the areas our donors and the broader community care about. We care deeply about supporting engagement in the community and giving that reflects transformational leadership.

INDICATORS IN THIS CHAPTER
Boulder County Nonprofits
Civic engagement percentages
Community Information Sources
Giving Rates
Regional Colorado Granting
People of Color in Government
Registration by Political Party
The Community Foundation’s Grantmaking
Total Colorado Grantmaking
Voter Turnout
Lately the whole country’s been a bit down in the economic dumps. A down economy usually means an increase in needs. More people need help paying their rent and child care, more families struggle to put healthy food on the table, and more unemployed workers are going without health coverage. At the same time, decreased tax revenues lead to cuts in education, transportation, environmental initiatives, and public support of the arts. We’ve seen many of these trends hit Boulder County. Nearly three quarters of nonprofit providers across the country reported increased demand for services in 2008, 2009, and 2010. And while 85% of them expected additional increases in 2011, only 46% anticipated the ability to meet all of those demands. The stock market has risen since 2008 lows. But with talk of a lingering recession, many donors still question whether they can afford to increase their giving.

U.S. Foundations granted nearly $46 billion to charities in 2009. Colorado foundations contribute roughly $700 million each year to nonprofits. Community foundations represented about 10% of that total national figure and were most likely to support education and human services organizations. The Community Foundation in Boulder County is proud to report increases in our grantmaking in both 2009 and 2010. In 2010 we distributed $5,814,307 million to local, Colorado, national, and international nonprofits doing work in education and human services, along with the environment, the arts, civic participation, and youth services. Nearly half of our dollars (46%) stayed in Boulder County to meet the needs and to support the dreams of our friends and neighbors.

Of the $700 million in grants distributed throughout Colorado by foundations, the majority (64%) went to Denver Metro charities. That concentration reflects the 82% of our state’s population living along the Front Range. In addition, Colorado welcomed $167 million in grants from out-of-state private foundations. The biggest grant contributors to charities in Colorado were private foundations, accounting for 72% of all grants; community foundations made up 15%. Colorado funders reached deeper into their pockets to try to meet increased need.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONPROFITS IN BOULDER COUNTY - AS MEASURED BY ANNUAL BUDGET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(November 2010)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Budget</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less then $100k</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100k to $500K</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500K to $1M</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1M-$5M</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5M +</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Local Giving and Volunteerism

The Community Foundation conducts primary research on volunteerism and giving in Boulder County to shed some light on why folks give locally and where they get information on the community. We’ve seen increases both in peoples’ awareness of charities and in their reported giving since we began tracking this trend in 2002. The most recent phone survey done across Boulder County shows 82% of respondents reported giving cash to a charity, nonprofit or faith community in the last year, and most said they had given to at least one local organization (68%). Those who reported volunteering with a nonprofit, government entity or faith community were down only slightly from the last survey, 42% compared to 46%. However, more Boulder County residents said they had volunteered to help a friend or neighbor outside of a formal organizational setting (87%). The most common place Boulder County residents reported volunteering? With their faith community.

While many of us give both our time and our money, studies based on income tax returns show a lower level of giving based on percentage of income than many other places around the county. This is disappointing, especially given our relatively high income as a community. Even when cost of living is accounted for, Boulder County doesn’t fare so well in terms of generosity. When The Community Foundation asked about why folks don’t give more to charity, the number one answer given was that people didn’t think they could afford to give more. While this is probably a reflection of the recession, fewer people gave this reason in 2011 (69%) than in 2007 (89%), before the recession hit. Other reasons people gave for not donating more: “I volunteer my time” and “I think most charities have administrative costs that are too high”. So why DO people give? The top two reasons we heard were that givers believed in the causes of the organizations and that they felt they could trust those organizations.

One thing income tax reports don’t reflect is how generous Boulder County voters have been in supporting local nonprofits. In 2011 it’s anticipated that public funding to local charities will top $17.5 million dollars. Most of that comes from voter-approved local tax initiatives in recognition that private nonprofits can effectively and efficiently help meet the needs of families and individuals across our community. In 2010 voters approved a 5-year Boulder County Safety Net property tax increase to try to close some of the gap in funding to human services experienced from state budget cuts over the last several years. The initiative is anticipated to pump just over $5 million per year into child care subsidies, local Medicaid, TANF, and food stamp outreach and programs. Voters within the Boulder Valley School District also approved a mill-levy override to increase funding up to $22 million annually, with $5 million of that dedicated to preschool and kindergarten expansion. (Read more in our Education chapter.)

WHERE DO BOULDER COUNTY RESIDENTS GIVE?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where居民 give</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National or International Organizations</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Organizations</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHY NOT GIVE MORE TO CHARITY?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You just can’t afford to give more money</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You volunteer your time</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You think most charities have administrative costs that are too high</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You already give to your church</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You already support too many charities</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You just don’t know enough about charities</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You would give more, but you just don’t get around to it</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulder County doesn’t need it</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Who’s in Charge Around Here?

The substantial investment of public dollars into local nonprofits is a good reminder of why it’s important we maintain strong, thoughtful leadership in Boulder County. The Community Foundation has been reporting on leadership trends for several years now. The drastic difference between the mostly white makeup of our recognized leaders countywide and our diversifying population initiated our interest in increasing diversity at the highest leadership levels. As with many other areas of challenge, change has been slow to realize. In the 2007 TRENDS report, we reported that **Boulder County had just one person of color serving in an elected public office, out of 95 total positions**. In 2011 the situation does not look much better. Despite people of color representing close to one out of every four of us living in Boulder County, there is still only one person of color holding an elected office*.

Women and minority business leaders have also gone largely unrecognized in Boulder County. The Boulder County Business Hall of Fame has recognized Boulder County business leaders since 1993. Only 19% of inductees have been women, and only 3% have been people of color. Furthermore, only 8% of female awardees owned their own businesses. Yet, women owned 32% of Boulder County businesses and Latinos owned 4% in the 2007 Economic Census. Each of these ownership rates were up by 1% since the 2002 Economic Census.

* Data was compiled using surname identification, personal knowledge, and governmental contacts and represents an approximation not an absolute number. Includes all elected officials at every level including U.S. Representative and U.S. Senate.

### OFFICIAL GOVERNMENTAL VOLUNTEER ADVISORY BOARDS/COMMISSIONS AND ELECTED OFFICIALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Members</th>
<th>Estimated People of Color</th>
<th>Percent of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyons</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nederland</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longmont</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulder County Gov’t</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>861</strong></td>
<td><strong>52</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BOULDER COUNTY VOLUNTEERISM AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

- **Use a social networking site to learn about volunteer opportunities or community action** 19%
- **Attend a public meeting** 44%
- **Work with neighbors to improve your community** 50%
- **Vote in midterm elections** 78%
- **Volunteer to help a relative/neighbor/friend outside of a formal organization** 87%

More on The Community Foundation’s *Giving and Volunteerism* Survey 2011:
**Voting with our Feet**

Local leadership is of course influenced by who is casting votes – and Boulder County voters participate. Voter registration numbers took a big jump between 2006 and 2008 leading up to the Presidential Election. The Boulder County Clerk and Recorder distributed more than 107,000 mail-in ballots for the 2010 election. Eighty-four percent of them were returned by Election Day, 3% were deemed "undeliverable". The return was down from the 97% level seen in the 2008 election but aligns with expected drops in turnouts for mid-term elections.

**Overall voter turnout in 2010 in Boulder County was 78% of “active voters,”** defined as folks who voted in the last general election or registered or updated their information since the last general election.

Beyond voting it's important just to show up to be counted when community decisions are being made. In the poll conducted by The Community Foundation, 44% reported they attended at least one public meeting in the past year. If you’ve ever spent hours at a city council meeting patiently waiting for your three minutes on the floor, you’re aware of many of the barriers to participation: transportation to the venue, flexibility of schedule, confidence in speaking in front of a crowd. Many folks who care deeply about their community do not have some of the luxuries necessary to participate in many of the classic avenues available. So cities across the county are beginning to explore alternative venues for chiming in. Email, online sign-ups to speak, and smaller meetings in people's homes are some methods currently being piloted. As a community, we all play a role in expanding inclusiveness and in asking our neighbors from all walks of life what they want Boulder County to be when it grows up.

**BOULDER COUNTY VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Constitution</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>93,957</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>1,085</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libertarian</td>
<td>1,377</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>44,927</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaffiliated</td>
<td>84,392</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unity Party of America</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulder County</td>
<td>225,920</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2010 COMMUNITY FOUNDATION GRANTS TO BOULDER COUNTY NONPROFITS**

- Arts $170,118
- Basic Needs $645,303
- Civic $1,190,123
- Education $421,353
- Environment $130,234
- Health and Human Services $781,650
- Youth $50,555

**TOTAL AMOUNT OF GRANTS PAID BY COLORADO GRANTMAKERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arts</td>
<td>$170,118</td>
<td>$208,690,886</td>
<td>$308,690,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Needs</td>
<td>$645,303</td>
<td>$522,437,371</td>
<td>$522,437,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic</td>
<td>$1,190,123</td>
<td>$682,636,045</td>
<td>$682,636,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>$421,353</td>
<td>$522,437,371</td>
<td>$1,190,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>$130,234</td>
<td>$682,636,045</td>
<td>$682,636,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Human Services</td>
<td>$781,650</td>
<td>$522,437,371</td>
<td>$522,437,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>$50,555</td>
<td>$522,437,371</td>
<td>$522,437,371</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Figures represent giving both within and outside Colorado.
Knight Foundation/Gallup’s “Soul of the Community Survey”

Boulder County is one of 26 communities included in a nationwide research study by Gallup on “community attachment” funded by the Knight Foundation. It asked residents how they rated aspects of their communities and found the most highly correlated factors to community attachment were social offerings, openness, and aesthetics. Boulder County ranked higher than our comparison areas across the country on social offerings, aesthetics, and education but noticeably lower on “openness.” Fewer than 25% of respondents rated Boulder County highly for its openness to immigrants, racial and ethnic minorities, and talented college graduates. Our community was more highly ranked for our openness to families with young children, young adults without children, and the GLBT community.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS RATING OPENNESS HIGHLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young College Grads</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minorities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families with Children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLBT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older Adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Openness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More on community attachment:
The Open Door Fund

In 2010 The Open Door Fund* of The Community Foundation surveyed just over 300 residents of Boulder County who identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgendered, or queer (LGBTQ). The survey was meant to provide insight into the profiles and needs of our LGBTQ community.

While a community as diverse as the LGBTQ community has many needs, five needs emerged as the most common in this survey:
1. Social Opportunities, Networking, and Connectedness
2. Awareness and Visibility of Existing LGBTQ Organizations and Activities
3. Counseling and Therapy
4. Health
5. Youth and Elder Services

The Open Door Fund will use these results to inform its grantmaking and to advocate for additional resources into areas where the greatest need was reported.

HOW EASY IS IT FOR YOU TO FIND A SENSE OF COMMUNITY OR “CONNECTEDNESS” WITH LGBT PEOPLE IN BOULDER COUNTY?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Transgender or Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Easy or Somewhat Easy</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither Easy Nor Difficult</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficult or Somewhat Difficult</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The Open Door Fund, a permanent endowment of The Community Foundation, supports the Boulder County community by raising money and distributing grants for programs that enhance the lives of its gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender people.
By the Numbers

The next few pages offer a snapshot of community indicator highlights from each chapter. For additional indicators and context to help interpret this data, visit the corresponding chapters listed. The Community Foundation is pleased to offer a new searchable online indicators database, with maps and graph-making capabilities, and additional indicators not available through the printed TRENDS report. Visit www.commfound.org to access the site.

Who Are We? PAGES 6–11

BOULDER COUNTY POPULATION BY COMMUNITY

2010 AND Percentage of Change since 2000

- Boulder City 97,385
- Erie 18,135
- Jamestown 274
- Lafayette 24,453
- Longmont 56,270
- Louisville 18,376
- Lyons 2,033
- Nederland 1,445
- Niwot 4,006
- Allenspark 528
- Superior 12,483

BOULDER COUNTY POPULATION BY RACE / ETHNICITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian / Pacific</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American / Alaskan</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Other Race</td>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino – Any race</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Latino residents may fall under any of the other categories of race. “Latino” is an ethnic identity, not a race.

BOULDER COUNTY COMPARISON TO PEER COMMUNITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boulder County</th>
<th>Santa Cruz, CA</th>
<th>Newton, MA</th>
<th>Madison, WI</th>
<th>Austin, TX</th>
<th>Raleigh, NC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>294,567</td>
<td>55,368</td>
<td>83,504</td>
<td>229,051</td>
<td>747,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Age</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks a language other than English at home</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lived in the same house 1 year ago</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lived in another county 1 year ago</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population over the age of 3 enrolled in school</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduate</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s Degree or Higher</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Below Poverty:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate
Our Education PAGES 12–21

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

High School Graduates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boulder County</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bachelor's Degree or Higher

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boulder County</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PER PUPIL FUNDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>2011-2012</th>
<th>Budget Cut From 2010-2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boulder Valley</td>
<td>$6,328</td>
<td>$335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Vrain Valley</td>
<td>$6,378</td>
<td>$339</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AVerage Salary by Education Level Boulder County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>Percent of Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school graduate</td>
<td>$20,651</td>
<td>$16,877</td>
<td>-18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate</td>
<td>$25,337</td>
<td>$27,274</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college or associate’s degree</td>
<td>$31,913</td>
<td>$30,691</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
<td>$38,808</td>
<td>$46,908</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate or professional degree</td>
<td>$57,314</td>
<td>$59,431</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparison of St. Vrain Valley and Boulder Valley School Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010-2011</th>
<th>Percentage Increase 2000-2010</th>
<th>Fall 2010 Full Time Teachers</th>
<th>2010 Average Salary</th>
<th>2010 Pupil/Teacher Ratio</th>
<th>2010 Open Enrollment</th>
<th>2010-2011 Free and Reduced Lunch</th>
<th>2010-2011 English Language Learners</th>
<th>2010% Minority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Vrain Valley</td>
<td>27,379</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>1,575</td>
<td>$49,279</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>7,465</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulder Valley</td>
<td>29,526</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1,688</td>
<td>$58,123</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>7,991</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Our Health & Human Services PAGES 28–37

CHILD HEALTH 2011 DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Boulder County</th>
<th>Colorado</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children Overweight or Obese</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Graders with Dental Cavities</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid Dental Services</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Suicide (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse Reports (per 1,000 children)</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Insurance Coverage</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NO HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic White</th>
<th>Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-64</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued next page
**Our Health & Human Services PAGES 28–37**

### Adult Health Data 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>Boulder County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosed with diabetes</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current smoker</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currently have health insurance</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had a Fecal occult blood test in past 2 years (ages 50 and over)</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever had colonoscopy (ages 50 and over)</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had clinical breast exam and mammogram in the past 2 years (women 50 and over)</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever had a Pap smear (women 18 and older)</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever had asthma</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any leisure time physical activity</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ate 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight, BMI 25.0 to 29.9</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obese, BMI &gt; 30</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHP+ Medicaid Caseload Growth Compared to Colorado Population Growth**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 08-09</th>
<th>FY 09-10</th>
<th>FY 10-11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Colorado Health Report Card 2010**

- Healthy Beginnings: C
- Healthy Adolescents: B-
- Healthy Children: D+
- Healthy Adults: B-
- Healthy Aging: A-

Source: Colorado Health Foundation

---

**Our Economy & Housing PAGES 38–47**

### Boulder County Poverty Rates 2009

- **6%** Older Adults
- **8%** Families
- **13%** Children
- **14%** Individuals
- **23%** Young Children (under 5) in Poverty
- **32%** Latino Children in Poverty

### 2010 Average Annual Wage by Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Colorado</th>
<th>Boulder County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>$53,560</td>
<td>$47,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>$66,300</td>
<td>$80,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>$27,924</td>
<td>$29,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>$87,464</td>
<td>$99,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance and Insurance</td>
<td>$74,360</td>
<td>$78,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and Technical Services</td>
<td>$91,364</td>
<td>$98,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Services</td>
<td>$39,936</td>
<td>$44,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care and Social Assistance</td>
<td>$49,660</td>
<td>$50,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</td>
<td>$32,760</td>
<td>$19,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and Food Services</td>
<td>$18,148</td>
<td>$17,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>$59,020</td>
<td>$58,136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GROWTH IN COLORADO 2001 TO 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>General Fund</th>
<th>No. K-12 Students</th>
<th>Colorado Population</th>
<th>Registered Vehicles</th>
<th>College Students</th>
<th>Medicaid Caseload</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>26%</td>
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BOULDER, CO (MSA), PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

- Boulder County
- Colorado
- US

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 2009

- Latino: $32,205
- White: $67,155

CITY OF BOULDER GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY SOURCE, 2008

- Landfill Gas 3%
- Natural Gas 17%
- Vehicle Fuel 23%
- Electricity 57%

(County numbers have not been updated for a number of years, although are estimated to be somewhat similar in their proportions.)

BOULDER COUNTY WASTE COMPOSITION INTO LANDFILLS 2010

- Paper 17%
- Plastic 13%
- Metal 4%
- Compost and Diversion 7%
- Glass 2%
- Organic 42%
- Problem Waste 15%
- Hazardous Household 0.2%

BOULDER COUNTY TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, 2009

- Drove Alone 63%
- Carpoled 9%
- Public Transport 5%
- Walked 6%
- Bicyced or Other 6%
- Worked from Home 11%

WASTE DISPOSAL BY GENERATOR SECTOR

- Residential 47%
- Industrial, Commercial, Institutional (ICI) 53%
- Mountain Drop Boxes 3%
Our Arts & Culture

FUNDING SOURCES FOR BOULDER COUNTY ARTS, 2009

- Individuals $2,294,000
- Corporations $770,000
- Foundations $654,000
- Community Foundations $379,000
- Corporate Foundations $144,000
- Federal Government $54,000
- Other Government $1,020,000
- SCF $1,168,000
- Endowments $51,000
- Other Contributions $599,000

TOTAL IN KIND DONATIONS TO THE ARTS

- In-Kind Services $1,353,500
- In-Kind Goods $730,500

EARNED INCOME FOR THE ARTS

- Admissions $2,320,000
- Memberships $312,000
- Subscriptions $384,000
- Tuition $2,786,000
- Investments $54,000
- Retail $306,000
- Other Earned Income $3,543,000

WHERE DO ATTENDEES COME FROM? (2009)

- Boulder County 459,435
- Denver Metro (Excluding Denver) 68,502
- Denver 80,186
- Other Colorado 26,008
- Outside Colorado 18,233

EMPLOYMENT IN THE ARTS

- Full Time
- Part Time
- Contract

Our Civic Participation & Giving

2010 COMMUNITY FOUNDATION GRANTS TO BOULDER COUNTY HUMAN SERVICES

- Health and Human Services $781,650
- Basic Needs $645,303
- Civic $1,190,123
- Youth $50,555
- Education $421,353
- Total $3,088,984

HUMAN SERVICE GRANTS/ALLOCATION IN BOULDER COUNTY

2010

- Boulder County funding to Non-Profit Agencies $4,806,953
- Boulder County Worthy Cause Fund (Capital Support for Nonprofits) $4,153,225
- Boulder County 5 Year Safety Net Fund $5,150,000
- The Community Foundation $3,088,984
- Foothills United Way $1,121,813
- City of Boulder* $2,467,221
- City of Lafayette $42,000
- City of Longmont $934,719
- City of Louisville 0
- Town of Superior $5,200
- Total Public Dollars into Local Nonprofits $21,770,116

*These dollar amounts represent funding pools made available to Boulder County non profit organizations for providing Human Service Related Services.
Definitions to Help Interpret the Data

This report uses a great deal of data found through the American Community Survey (ACS), a nationwide survey to provide communities updated information in between bicentennial censuses. The most recent data available through the ACS is for 2009, so unless otherwise noted, data reported reflects 2009 numbers. The ACS one-year updates are only available for counties/cities/towns with populations greater than 60,000 people. Beginning in 2009 the ACS released 3-year updates for cities with populations of 30,000+ and 5-year updates for cities/towns of all sizes.

There are some differences between the Census and the ACS methodology that make them difficult to compare. The ACS collects data for all 12 months of the year, not for just a single point in time. The decennial census takes a snapshot of the population and housing stock based on a single day - April 1 of the decennial year. But ACS surveys are distributed year-round, so we have January data and December data.

While the Census works to count every single person, the ACS is distributed to a population sample and produces estimates more at risk for statistical error. Beginning in 2010, the Census no longer distributes the “long-form” which asks for detailed information from respondents. Instead, details previously captured in the “long-form” will now be collected by the ACS and made available in the 5-year estimates. The 5-year estimates contain fewer sampling errors but do not demonstrate changes within the 5-year period. Inconsistencies may be reflected in the report because of the difference in 5-year and 1-year estimates.

The term “Latino” In this report we use the term “Latino” to encompass people identified as “Hispanic” or “Latin” by the American Community Survey, or other similar data collecting organizations. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race. We use the term “Non-Hispanic white” to refer to people who self-identify as white but do not claim Latino heritage.

Students Beginning in 2006, the ACS includes group quarters like dormitories or sororities. Students who live off campus have been counted in the data as individuals, including information on poverty, household income, health care access, etc since the start of the ACS program.

Income vs. Wages “Income” includes wages, salary, bonuses, self-employment income, gifts, tips, investment income, transfer payments such as social security or food stamps, pensions, rents, and interest income.

“Wages” include only payments received from an employer in an employment relationship that is reported to the State of Colorado for purposes of unemployment insurance. Wages do not include self employment income.

“Per capita income” is calculated by taking all the income earned in the county and dividing this number by the population.
Practicing Inspired Giving

The power of philanthropy is in the positive change it creates.

When resources and informed leadership come together, inspiration strikes and true transformation is possible.

The Community Foundation is at the heart of this work in Boulder County. We are committed to transformational community leadership—the practice of foreseeing emerging community needs and leveraging resources and strategic partnerships to make a real difference.

Since our first grants in 1991, The Community Foundation has distributed more than $40 Million in Boulder County and beyond, and we are proud to say our leadership includes more than providing grants. Various programs at The Community Foundation honor current leaders in the non-profit sector and foster leadership development within currently underrepresented communities. We research Boulder County trends and needs to help educate donors and decision-makers. Youth, entrepreneurs, and the community-at-large are encouraged to actively build a culture of giving, and one of the most significant issues in the county is being addressed through our work to make early childhood education more accessible for Boulder County kids.

Inspired giving includes the voices, vision, and courage of many to support Boulder County’s present and future. Be a part of it. To learn about the many programs through which the Foundation provides community leadership, please visit www.commfound.org. To learn more about making a meaningful community gift, keep reading.

GRANTMAKING BY THE COMMUNITY FOUNDATION SERVING BOULDER COUNTY 2010

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Giving for a meaningful impact

Below are four ways The Community Foundation can help you make a meaningful impact with your philanthropic dollars.

**Establish a Donor-Advised Fund**

More than 200 individuals, families, and businesses have set up Donor-Advised Funds that work much like private foundations—but offer distinct benefits. Here are some of those benefits:

**Personalized Service:** Work with us to devised a plan suited to your goals and areas of interest. Let our professional staff handle the administrative tasks and due diligence of your grantmaking and provide you with simple financial statements to support your planning and tax returns. You can conveniently check your fund and recommend grants online.

**Local Expertise:** Draw on years of experience and our intimate knowledge about the needs and the trends of Boulder County, and the related work of local non-profits.

**Community Leadership:** Have confidence knowing your fees support our transformational work improving life for Boulder County’s most vulnerable residents.

**Join our Legacy Society**

The Legacy Society honors those individuals who have included The Community Foundation in their estate plans, or who have given unrestricted gifts to us in their lifetimes totaling $25,000.

**Contribute to The Community Trust**

The Community Trust is the ideal way to give back, and gifts of any size are welcome. It is the permanent grantmaking fund of The Community Foundation and addresses hundreds of needs across issues throughout Boulder County. It’s flexible, responsive, and directed by members of the community who evaluate proposals and conduct site visits to determine what the greatest needs are.

In 2008 The Community Foundation set a goal to raise $4 million for The Community Trust by 2012. This campaign, if successful, will double the fund’s impact and strengthen The Community Foundation’s ability to affect positive local change.

To learn more about investing your philanthropic dollars with The Community Foundation, visit [www.commfound.org](http://www.commfound.org) or call 303-442-0436.

**Become a Community Partner**

Community Partners are local businesses ready to play a prominent role with The Community Foundation in community philanthropy. They make significant, multi-year financial commitments or donate equivalent in-kind goods and services to the Foundation’s operations. Supporting The Community Foundation’s work means Community Partners are assisting hundreds of local non-profits through one gift. Becoming a Community Partner is a smart investment in the county where we live and work.
The Community Trust Initiative has sharpened our vision for a better future and set us on a path to take a more active role in transforming our community for the better. Its early success has given us a taste for what that can look like. Here's what we've tackled in the past three years alone:

- We have more than doubled The Community Trust’s annual funding of grants to Boulder County nonprofits.
- We have provided significant funding to a grassroots nonprofit program that works to close the achievement gap, one of our community’s most persistent problems.
- We created and launched a public awareness campaign called Ready.Set.Learn, which made the case to business and community leaders that early learning is a matter of personal, economic and national security.
- We partnered with the Boulder Valley School District in crafting the Yes on 3A ballot issue campaign. With substantial funding from The Community Foundation, the campaign won in a landslide, bringing an additional $22.5 million annually to BVSD, with $5 million per year permanently earmarked to target the achievement gap with expanded preschool and full-day kindergarten slots for at-risk kids.

The Community Foundation remains committed to closing the achievement gap. Moving forward, we will work with BVSD officials to maintain accountability for the funding the Early Childhood Initiative won as part of Ballot Issue 3A. And we will work to support additional resources to help SVVSD to close the achievement gap.

All the while, we will continue supporting more and more great local nonprofit programs across all issue areas, while responding strategically to specific community needs.
Doubling your impact

The Community Trust Initiative is structured to double The Community Trust’s grant-making power, both immediately and permanently, and to provide a fund for us to help close the achievement gap and work on other important community needs.

For each $100 raised, $57 will help grow the endowment as a larger permanent source for positive community change. This will have the effect of doubling the fund’s size by the end of the campaign. Another $18 will be immediately granted to Boulder County nonprofits, allowing us to double the fund’s impact even as we continue our campaign. The remaining $25 will go to our Community Trust Impact fund, which is currently funding our Early Childhood Initiative to close the achievement gap.

The charts on this page highlight how we are allocating donations to The Community Trust during this initiative.

A gift to The Community Trust is a visionary gift, because it impacts both the current and future needs of Boulder County and is a statement of confidence in current and future residents to look after the community. Our community-driven grant making is unique because county residents serve on committees to review proposals from local non-profit organizations, make site visits, and recommend grants to the Foundation’s Board of Trustees. This process not only engages the voices of numerous community members, but also educates them about trends of need, while introducing many of the cutting edge programs non-profits provide right here in Boulder County.

No organization in Boulder County is as focused as The Community Foundation on assessing and addressing local needs across such a variety of sectors. And no other fund is as responsive to this vast array of needs as The Community Trust.

Please join us by giving generously to make this 20/20 Vision for The Community Trust a reality.

2010 COMMUNITY TRUST GRANTS

- Arts and Culture 14%
- Basic Needs 15%
- Civic Engagement 11%
- Education 10%
- Environment 8%
- Health and Human Services 28%
- Youth 14%

GIFTS TO THE COMMUNITY TRUST CAMPAIGN

- 57% to the Community Trust endowment
- 18% to that year’s Community Trust grant cycle
- 25% to the Community Trust impact fund
Dive Deeper Into TRENDS

The Community Foundation introduces an online, interactive version of the TRENDS report that allows for community indicators mapping across Boulder County, down to the neighborhood level. This more detailed data will further inform our strategic grantmaking and advocacy. We hope it will also help YOU to more deeply explore the issues you care about and inspire collective action and community transformation. Visit www.commfound.org to dive in!

Want a TRENDS presentation for your business, faith community, or civic group? Email: max@commfound.org
Acknowledgements

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The Boulder County Commissioners

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Amanda Prentiss
William S. Rubin
Alice Swett
Rhonda Wallen

88  Boulder County TRENDS 2011
The Boulder County Civic Forum was launched in 1995 as the Boulder County Healthy Communities Initiative “to promote healthy decision-making that will sustain the environmental quality, livability and economic vitality of the Boulder County region.” More than 400 community members came together to identify four visions for a healthy community, including a vision for the people, for the environment, for the economy, and for culture and society. The 50 indicators selected to measure these visions are still used today, nearly 15 years later.


Thank you to the guidance and wisdom of the Civic Forum’s Founding Committee:

John Sackett, CEO, Avista Adventist Hospital
DeAnne Butterfield, Former Civic Forum Director
Michael Caplan, Facilitation Consultant, Caplan & Company
Mitchell Carson – President and CEO, Longmont United Hospital
Susan Foster, Deputy Director, Education and Outreach, University Corporation for Atmospheric Research
Barrie Hartman, Journalist
Josie Heath, President, The Community Foundation Serving Boulder County
Ron Secrist – President, Boulder Community Hospital
Cindy Schmidt – Director, Government Affairs Office, UCAR
Chuck Stout, Executive Director, Boulder County Public Health
John Tayer, Community Relations Manager, Roche Colorado Corporation

THE CIVIC FORUM’S GOALS ARE TO:

- **Articulate a vision** for healthy Boulder County communities.
- **Measure progress** toward that vision through a biennial Community Indicators Report and an updated website. Check out www.commfound.org!
- **Inform and educate** the public and decision makers about issues of interest and concern.
- **Identify community assets and opportunities** for strategic action.
- **Convene dialogues and partnerships** to address key issues through collaboration.
- **Advocate** for systemic community change to create lasting solutions.
- **Assess the impact** of these actions.