



ADAMS COUNTY

COLORADO

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Eva J. Henry - District #1
Charles "Chaz" Tedesco - District #2
Erik Hansen - District #3
Steve O'Doriso - District #4
Jan Pawlowski - District #5

STUDY SESSION AGENDA TUESDAY January 19, 2016

ALL TIMES LISTED ON THIS AGENDA ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

10:00 A.M.	ATTENDEE(S):	Jeanne Shreve / Kevin Doran
	ITEM:	Legislative Working Group
11:00 A.M.	ATTENDEE(S):	Norman Wright
	ITEM:	Rental Inspector Program
11:30 A.M.	ATTENDEE(S):	Norman Wright / Joelle Greenland
	ITEM:	HSAG Application for Funding
12:00 P.M.	ATTENDEE(S):	Raymond Gonzales
	ITEM:	Colorado Initiative Scholarship / ADCO Foundation
12:30 P.M.	ATTENDEE(S):	Norman Wright / Kristin Sullivan / Jen Rutter
	ITEM:	CDPHE / Tri County Health – Health Impacts of Drilling
1:30 P.M.	ATTENDEE(S):	Don May
	ITEM:	ACHA Proposed 104th and Colorado Development
2:30 P.M.	ATTENDEE(S):	Chris Kline / Isabel Arellano
	ITEM:	Adams County Head Start Program Overview
3:30 P.M.	ATTENDEE(S):	Todd Leopold
	ITEM:	Administrative Item Review / Commissioner Communications
4:00 P.M.	ATTENDEE(S):	Heidi Miller
	ITEM:	Executive Session Pursuant to C.R.S. 24-6-402(4)(b) and (e) for the Purpose of Receiving Legal Advice and Negotiation Discussions Regarding Regional Planning and Marketing Entity

(AND SUCH OTHER MATTERS OF PUBLIC BUSINESS WHICH MAY ARISE)

AGENDA IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE



STUDY SESSION AGENDA ITEM

DATE OF STUDY SESSION: January 19, 2016
SUBJECT: 2016 HSAG Application & Criteria Recommendations
FROM: Norman Wright, Community & Economic Development Director
AGENCY/DEPARTMENT: Community Development
ATTENDEES: Norman Wright and Joelle Greenland
PURPOSE OF ITEM: Discussion of the 2016 Human Services Agency Grant (HSAG) application and criteria.
STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Approve the 2016 HSAG Application for Adams County Community Development (ACCD) staff to publish and begin accepting and processing applications.

Background:

The HSAG funding was originally created by the Adams County Board of County Commissioners (Commissioners) to provide financial support to carry out human service missions of selected Adams County non-profits. The funding was intended to fill gaps in the organizations' budgets that were not typically covered by other sources of funding they received. Currently, HSAG offers a high level of flexibility in choosing programs and activities.

ACCD, a division of the Community & Economic Development Department, has been charged with revamping the HSAG program in order to connect HSAG funding to agencies whose missions align with the County's Vision and Mission, and as well as the Commissioners' 5 Goals as follows:

Adams County Vision and Mission

Vision: To provide our community with a safe, healthy environment in which to work, raise families and build businesses.

Mission: To responsibly serve the Adams County community with integrity and innovation.

5 County Commissioner Goals:

1. **Education and Economic Prosperity;**
Adams County supports economic prosperity by attracting new businesses, retaining existing businesses, and supporting the growth and development of small businesses. We do that by creating programs that facilitate a highly-skilled and well-educated workforce; support a positive image and brand for Adams County, and foster an environment to meet these goals.
2. **High Performing, Fiscally Sustainable Government;**
A high performing government knows and delivers what its citizens want, is customer centric, has an innovative culture, and uses the best technology. We consider the sustainability of our services and service delivery in all areas of government operations. We have the right people in the right jobs and align our resources with our priorities. We implement best practices and empower our people with collaboration, adaptability, and teamwork.
3. **Quality of Life;**
Our neighborhoods will be clean and safe. Our communities will be visually attractive and have outstanding park, recreational, open space, and cultural amenities. Our citizens will be engaged in their community. Sustainability of development and natural resource preservation will be an integral part of our growth and redevelopment.
4. **Safe, and Reliable Infrastructure; and**
Adams County will provide an appropriate, sustainable, public infrastructure that supports the quality of life of our citizens and employees, meets the needs of our businesses and supports economic development, and is maintained at the level of service our citizens and employees need.
5. **Poverty Reduction**
We will provide a human services network that protects the vulnerable in our community and enables them to rise out of poverty.

EXAMPLES OF PAST ACTIVITIES

Funds may be used to pay for staffing, supplies and material as well as to operate and/or maintain the portion of an agency's facility. Past funding awards to nonprofits have benefited all of the following:

- Health and medical services and equipment
- Mental health care programs
- Rural emergency assistance
- Senior Property Tax Rebate program
- Senior tax preparation
- Senior transportation
- Senior volunteer activities
- Services for the seeing-impaired

New Application:

The 2016 HSAG Application includes a scoring mechanism based on three criteria: 1) service population (20 points); 2) proposed outcomes (50 points), and 3) organizational capacity and project management (30 points). The scoring to objectively score applications, and asks questions that specifically identify whether the proposal is meeting the mission, vision and goals as cited above.

ATTACHED DOCUMENTS:

HSAG PPT Presentation
HSAG Application
HSAG Score Sheet

FISCAL IMPACT:

Either mark X if there is no fiscal impact or provide the following information for the recommended action:

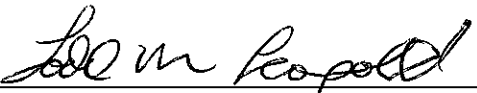
Fund(s):	
Cost center(s):	
Self-generated / dedicated revenues:	\$
Annual operating costs:	\$
Annual net operating (cost) / income:	\$
Capital costs:	\$
Expenditure included in approved operating budget:	\$
Expenditure included in approved capital budget:	\$
New FTEs requested:	0

Additional Note:

All HUD programs are 100% funded through federal funds and include no County General funds; all funds are included in the annual budget process.

APPROVAL SIGNATURES:

APPROVAL OF FISCAL IMPACT:



Todd Leopold, County Manager



Budget / Finance



Raymond H. Gonzales, Deputy County Manager

Ed Finger, Deputy County Manager

A presentation to the BoCC regarding

2016 HSAG Application and Criteria Recommendations

Adams County Community Development

January 19, 2016



Background

- Financial support to carry out human service missions of Adams County non-profits
- Intended to fill gaps in budgets not typically covered
- Offers a high level of flexibility

Revamping Application

- New Criteria to:
 - Connect funding to agencies whose missions align with the County's Vision and Mission, and
 - Commissioners' 5 Goals as follows

Vision and Mission

Vision:

To provide our community with a safe, healthy environment in which to work, raise families and build businesses.

Mission:

To responsibly serve the Adams County community with integrity and innovation.

Commissioners' Goals

1. Education and Economic Prosperity;
2. High Performing, Fiscally Sustainable Government;
3. Quality of Life;
4. Safe, and Reliable Infrastructure; and
5. Poverty Reduction

Criteria

1. Service population (20 pts)
2. Proposed Outcomes (50 pts), and
3. Organizational Capacity & Project Management (30 pts)

TOTAL OF 100 POINTS

Next Steps

- Late January - Notice of Funding Availability
 - Publish in paper & on webpage
 - Email past recipients & interested parties
 - Post Application on line
- February 15, 2016 – Application Deadline
- Feb/March 2016 - Application Review & Scoring
 - Community Enrichment Committee
- Late March - Study Session on Recommendations
- Early April - Awards announced at Public Hearing
- HSAG Contracts Executed – April 2016



ADAMS COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
A Division of Community & Economic Development

Human Service Agency Grant (HSAG)

Application for Funding Program Year 2016

**Applications are due by 10:00 AM
February 15, 2016**

Please submit one (1) original containing original signatures and one (1) original copy of required certification and supporting documents as applicable. Applications must be submitted to and received by Adams County Community Development by the above deadline.

**Adams County Community Development
A Division of Community & Economic Development
4430 S. Adams County Parkway
Brighton, CO 80601**

EMAILED & LATE SUBMISSIONS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED

SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION IS NOT A GUARANTEE OF FUNDING

Please answer all required questions as completely and succinctly as possible, check all appropriate boxes, and complete all relevant tables. Pages 2 and 3 explain the HSAG program and various eligibility activities. Please do not forget to complete and sign the certification at the back of your application packet.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES & PRIORITIES

HSAG OBJECTIVES

The HSAG funding was originally created by the Adams County Board of County Commissioners (Commissioners) to provide financial support to carry out human service missions of selected Adams County non-profits. The funding was intended to fill gaps in the organizations' budgets that were not typically covered by other sources of funding they received. Currently, HSAG offers a high level of flexibility in choosing programs and activities. HSAG funding will continue to support the mission for Adams County non-profits, but should also support the County's vision, mission and Commissioners' Goals as set forth below. Applications will be scored as outlined in this application.

COUNTY VISION, MISSION & COMMISSIONERS' GOALS

Community Development, a division of the Community & Economic Development Department, has been charged with revamping the HSAG program in order to connect HSAG funding to agencies whose missions align with the County's Vision and Mission, and as well as the Commissioners' 5 Goals as follows:

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1. Education and Economic Prosperity;
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2. High Performing, Fiscally Sustainable Government;
A high performing government knows and delivers what its citizens want, is customer centric, has an innovative culture, and uses the best technology. We consider the sustainability of our services and service delivery in all areas of government operations. We have the right people in the right jobs and align our resources with our priorities. We implement best practices and empower our people with collaboration, adaptability, and teamwork.
3. Quality of Life;
Our neighborhoods will be clean and safe. Our communities will be visually attractive and have outstanding park, recreational, open space, and cultural amenities. Our citizens will

be engaged in their community. Sustainability of development and natural resource preservation will be an integral part of our growth and redevelopment.

4. Safe, and Reliable Infrastructure; and

Adams County will provide an appropriate, sustainable, public infrastructure that supports the quality of life of our citizens and employees, meets the needs of our businesses and supports economic development, and is maintained at the level of service our citizens and employees need.

5. Poverty Reduction

We will provide a human services network that protects the vulnerable in our community and enables them to rise out of poverty.

EXAMPLES OF PAST ACTIVITIES

Funds may be used to pay for staffing, supplies and material as well as to operate and/or maintain the portion of an agency's facility. Past funding awards to nonprofits and school districts have benefited all of the following:

- Health and medical services and equipment
- Mental health care programs
- Rural emergency assistance
- Senior Property Tax Rebate program
- Senior tax preparation
- Senior transportation
- Senior volunteer activities
- Services for the seeing-impaired
- Special Olympics programs

Adams County Human Service Agency Grant (HSAG) Application for Funding

Please complete and include all certifications and required attachments. Incomplete applications will not be considered. Please feel free to contact Adams County Community Development staff for guidance and technical assistance on County policies and application requirements.

1. Agency Information:

Authorized Representative Name and Title:

Address:

Phone:

Email:

Agency Tax Identification Number:

Agency DUNS Number:

Explain your agency's mission, main goal and outcome to be achieved in 50 words or less.

2. Application Contact information:

Name and Title:

Address:

Phone:

Email:

3. Total amount of HSAG funding requested in this application: \$

HSAG APPLICATION RATING CRITERIA

Adams County's goals, objectives, and strategies are the foundation of our criteria for acceptance and funding. With these goals and objectives in mind, the HSAG criteria are structured as follows.

POINT VALUES:

There are three sections in the HSAG application that are assigned weighted point values totaling **100 points**. Applicants may receive the following maximum number of points for each section:

- A. SERVICE POPULATION - **20 Points**
- B. PROPOSED OUTCOMES - **50 Points**
- C. ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT - **30 Points**

CRITERIA:

A. SERVICE POPULATION (20 Points)

1. Does the proposal serve the residents of Adams County? Yes/No (circle one)
 - a. If yes, what percentage of the Adams County population does the proposal serve? (Up to 10 points)
 - i. 0-10% (2 points)
 - ii. 11-25% (5 points)
 - iii. 26-50% (8 points)
 - iv. $\geq 50\%$ (10 points)
2. Does the proposal serve disadvantaged or disabled populations? (Up to 10 Points)
 - a. What is the number of people served?
 - i. 0 – 100 (3 Points)
 - ii. 101 – 500 (5 Points)
 - iii. 501+ (10 Points)

B. OUTCOMES (50 Points)

1. Does your proposal/service fill a gap that is presently not being provided to the Adams County community? (5 points)
2. Are you collaborating with other non-profits to provide services to the same population? (5 points)
3. Does the proposal provide direct, external services? (e.g., food, clothes, counseling) (10 Points)
4. Does the proposal support an organizational cost that otherwise is not funded through other means (e.g., salaries, rent, utilities, equipment)? (5 Points)

5. Do the intended outcomes advance a County Commissioner goal? (Up to 25 Points)
 - a. Number of goals the proposal will advance (please explain in detail how the service addresses each goal, i.e. if you select 3 goals then describe how the service addresses each of the 3 goals)
 - i. 1 goal (5 Points)
 - ii. 2 goals (10 Points)
 - iii. 3 goals (15 Points)
 - iv. 4 goals (20 Points)
 - v. 5 goals (25 Points)

6. Are there case studies or examples from other places that illustrates the effectiveness of this proposal? (5 Points)

C. Capacity (30 Points)

1. How is the organization's mission aligned with the County's mission? (Up to 15 Points)
 - a. Is there an emphasis on innovation (i.e. is the proposal part of a pilot program? Has the organization made demonstrable improvements in its operations and services over the past year?) (5 Points)

 - b. Does the organization have a track record of integrity in its treatment of clients? (5 Points)

 - c. Does the organization have an effective method to evaluate the quality and impact of its programs and services? (5 Points)

2. Does the organization have the capacity to properly administer the requested grant? (Up to 15 Points)
 - a. Is there a clearly-defined management structure for implementing the project? (5 Points)

 - b. Is the organization fiscally sound? (5 Points) (Please include your 2015 financial audit).

 - c. Does the organization have a history of good performance utilizing previously-awarded grants? (5 Points)

Program Description

1. Provide a summary (half page maximum) of the project for which you are requesting HSAG.

2. What type of services will you provide: Tip: Double click on the box and select “checked” option.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adult education | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial literacy | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Budget counseling | <input type="checkbox"/> Follow-up | <input type="checkbox"/> Services for homeless |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Case management | <input type="checkbox"/> Health care | <input type="checkbox"/> Services for Seniors |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child care | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing counseling | <input type="checkbox"/> Small business assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Counseling | <input type="checkbox"/> Job training | <input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crime prevention | <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employment services | <input type="checkbox"/> Prescriptions | <input type="checkbox"/> Youth enrichment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Language Training (ESL) | <input type="checkbox"/> Public education | <input type="checkbox"/> Youth tutoring |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: describe below |

Briefly describe the other services you will provide with this grant:

3. Who will you serve? Double click on the box and select “checked” option.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abused children | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-English speakers | <input type="checkbox"/> Young children |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adults (under 65) | <input type="checkbox"/> People with disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Youth |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence victims | <input type="checkbox"/> People with HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: describe below |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homeless | <input type="checkbox"/> Senior citizens | |

Briefly describe the other client populations you will serve with this grant:

4. Define specific outcomes of the program, and will they address County mission, vision and Commissioners’ Goals:

5. Define specific measurements to determine the success of the program and outcomes listed above:

6. What other resources (volunteers, in-kind donations, etc.) will be utilized for this project?

Organizational Capacity and Project Management

1. Identify the individuals responsible for the success of your program by names, titles, numbers of years of professional experience, and relevant responsibilities to the organization.

Name	Title	Describe Grant Management Experience

2. Who will administer the program if these key personnel leave your organization?

Name	Title	Describe Grant Management Experience

PROJECT BUDGET

Category	Adams County	Other	Total
Personnel (Direct Labor)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0
Travel	\$0	\$0	\$0
Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies and Materials	\$0	\$0	\$0
Consultants	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts and Sub-Grantees	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Direct Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Direct Charges (sum of 6a-6h)	\$0	\$0	\$0

Other Funding Sources

PLEASE LIST EACH SOURCE OF FUNDING DEDICATED TO THIS PROPOSAL

Source	Other
	\$0
	\$0
	\$0
	\$0
	\$0
	\$0
	\$0
	\$0
	\$0
Total	\$0

1. What are your long-range fundraising plans (endowment fund, fundraisers, etc.)?
2. Should HSAG funding not be available for this project, what are your other alternatives for funding?

APPLICATION CHECKLIST AND COVER PAGE:

Use this checklist to make sure your Application adheres to the required documentation.

- One (1) hard copy of application with original signatures and attachments
- Proof of being a Colorado Corporation in good standing
- Proof of 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
- Most recently audited financial statements
- Board of Directors Information (Occupations and/or Community Affiliations **AND** Anti-Discrimination Statement Adopted by the Board)
- Signature Authority Approval Documents for Contracting Purposes
- This Cover Page

CERTIFICATIONS:

I certify that _____ (Agency Name) is in good standing with all Departments of Adams County Government, including, but not limited to, the Tax Assessor, Public Utilities and Building Inspections.

This application is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and I further understand by this submission that _____ (Agency Name) must adhere to all grant regulations and requirements as well as any additional federal requirements that may be applicable.

I further agree, if awarded funding, to attend a contract review session, to read Adams County’s proposed contract thoroughly, and provide ACCD with a scope of services and/or any outstanding documentation prior to the grant award.

I certify that all information provided in this grant application is true and complete. I understand that any false information or omission may disqualify my agency from further consideration for grant funding. I authorize the investigation of any or all statements contained in this application and any other information pertinent to this application and my agency and its employees, officers and board members.

I have read, understand, and by my signature agree with the above statements and authorize the investigation of my agency as set forth above.

Name (please print)

Title

Signature

Date

DO NOT ALTER THE FORMAT OF THIS APPLICATION

A **COMPLETE** APPLICATION MUST BE SUBMITTED IN ORDER FOR YOUR APPLICATION TO BE DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR CONSIDERATION

ANY MISSING OR INCOMPLETE INFORMATION WILL RESULT IN A **FORFEITURE** OF APPLICATION. EACH SECTION MUST BE **FULLY** COMPLETED.

YOU MAY INSERT "SEE SECTION X", "SEE LETTER", OR "SEE ATTACHED" IN ORDER TO FULLY DESCRIBE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

PLEASE RETURN 1 ORIGINAL OF YOUR COMPLETED APPLICATION IN TYPEWRITTEN FORM TO:

**ADAMS COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
4430 South Adams County Parkway, 1st Floor
Brighton, CO 80601**

APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED ON or BEFORE

FEBRUARY 15, 2016

NO EXCEPTIONS



ADAMS COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
A Division of Community & Economic Development

HSAG SCORESHEET

Reviewer Name: _____

Applicant Name: _____

Date: _____

Evaluation Criteria	Points Possible	Reviewer's Score
A. SERVICE POPULATION	20	
1. % of Adams County Population Served	10	
0-10%	2	
11-25%	5	
26-50%	8	
≥ 50%	10	
2. Disadvantaged/Disable Populations	10	
0-100	3	
101-500	5	
501+	10	
B. OUTCOMES	50	
1. Fill A Gap	5	
2. Collaboration	5	
3. Direct, External Services	10	
4. Organizational Costs	5	
5. Advance Commissioners' Goals	20	
1 Goal	5	
2 Goals	10	
3 Goals	15	
4 or 5 Goals	20	
6. Case Studies/Examples	5	
C. CAPACITY		
1. Alignment with County's Mission	15	
a. Emphasis on Innovation	5	
b. Track Record	5	
c. Evaluation Method	5	
2. Administering the Grant	15	
a. Clearly-defined Management Structure	5	
b. Fiscally Sound	5	
c. History of Good Performance	5	
	TOTAL	



STUDY SESSION AGENDA ITEM

DATE: January 19, 2016
SUBJECT: Colorado Opportunity Scholarship Initiative (COSI)
FROM: Raymond H. Gonzales, Deputy County Manager of External Services
AGENCY/DEPARTMENT: County Manager's Office
ATTENDEES: Ben Dahlman, Director of Finance
PURPOSE OF ITEM: To brief the Board of County Commissioners on the Colorado Opportunity Scholarship Initiative.
STAFF RECOMMENDATION: That the Board of County Commissioners considers providing the required match and partnering with the local school districts to offer scholarships to free and reduced lunch students.

BACKGROUND:

The Colorado Opportunity Scholarship Initiative (COSI) is a program run by the Department of Higher Education encouraging local governments and communities to increase the amount of funding to leverage more scholarship opportunities to postsecondary students within Colorado. Adams County has received up to \$516,718 to provide scholarships to free and reduced lunch students. This funding requires a 1:1 match.

AGENCIES, DEPARTMENTS OR OTHER OFFICES INVOLVED:

County Manager's Office

ATTACHED DOCUMENTS:

Power Point

FISCAL IMPACT:

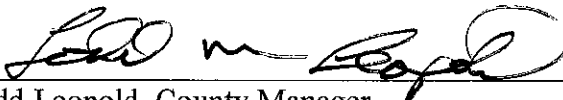
Either mark (X) if there is no fiscal impact or provide the following information for the recommended action:

Fund(s):	
Cost center(s):	
Self-generated / dedicated revenues:	\$
Annual operating costs:	\$
Annual net operating (cost) / income:	\$
Capital costs:	\$
Expenditure included in approved operating budget:	\$
Expenditure included in approved capital budget:	\$
New FTEs requested:	


TBD based upon direction of the Commissioners.

APPROVAL SIGNATURES:

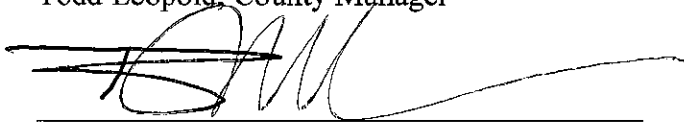
APPROVAL OF FISCAL IMPACT:



Todd Leopold, County Manager



Theresa M. Wilson
Budget / Finance



Raymond H. Gonzales, Deputy County Manager

Ed Finger, Deputy County Manager



Colorado Opportunity Scholarship Initiative

Outline

- Scholarship Initiative
- Fiscal Agent Options
- Partners (School Districts)
- Potential Matching Source
- Scholarship Organizational Structure
- School District Scholarship Amounts
- Impact on Community
- Request



Scholarship Initiative

Guidelines for County-based grants:

- County-based matching student scholarship grants will be allocated by total number of free- and reduced-lunch students in each county.
- Adams County awarded \$516,718 for FY15-16
- 1:1 Match is required (New Money)
- 5% of match can be used for Administrative purposes



Fiscal Agent Options

- Adams County Foundation
- Adams County Education Consortium
- Adams County Government



Required Partners (School Districts)

- Mapleton 1
- Adams 12 Five Star Schools
- Adams County 14
- School District 27J
- Bennett 29J
- Strasburg 31J
- Westminster 50

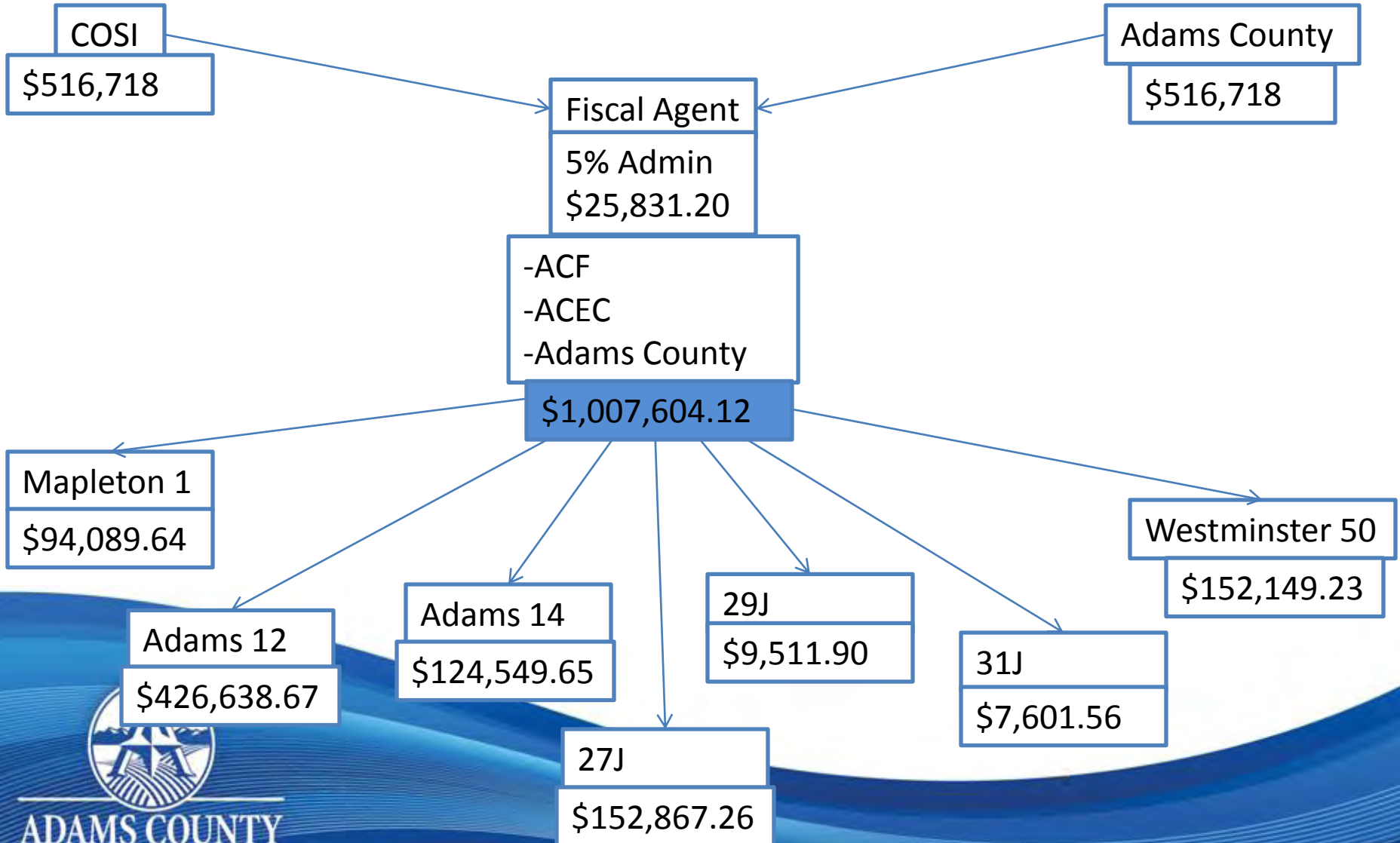


Potential Matching Source

- Adams County Retail Marijuana Sales Tax Revenue
- School District Foundations will be required to fundraise new money/new donors



Scholarship Organizational Structure



School District Scholarship Amounts

School District	Free Lunch	Reduced Lunch	Total # of FRL	Estimated # of FRL Graduates	Total amount awarded no match	Total amount with 1:1 Match	5% Admin Cost reduction Total
Mapleton 1	3,935	1,068	5,003	183	\$48,301.94	\$96,604.09	\$94,089.64
Adams 12	11,505	2,786	14,291	829	\$219,014.09	\$438,029.13	\$426,638.67
Adams 14	4,952	494	5,086	242	\$63,937.23	\$127,874.73	\$124,549.65
27J	4,998	1,410	6,408	297	\$78,473.85	\$156,948.04	\$152,867.26
29J	255	91	346	18	\$4,879.60	\$9,759.22	\$9,511.9
31J	166	46	212	15	\$3,903.82	\$7,807.66	\$7,601.56
Westminster 50	6,431	958	7,389	296	\$78,107.96	\$156,216.27	\$152,149.23
TOTALS:	31,882	6,853	38,735	1955	\$516,716.55	\$1,033,435.32	\$1,007,604.12

Impact on Community

- Students
 - Over 1,900 Students are eligible for scholarships
 - Fund multi year scholarships to individual students (encouraging 4 year scholarships)
 - School districts are required to provide ongoing support to the students who receive the scholarships

Request

- Identify Funding Source
 - Retail Marijuana Sales Tax Revenue
- Submit Letter of Intent by Feb 1
 - Identify the fiscal agent
 - Identify participating school districts
- Submit Grant application by March 4, 2016 to be heard by the Education Board on March 18, 2016 for approval.



STUDY SESSION AGENDA ITEM

DATE: January 19, 2016
SUBJECT: Adams County Foundation (ACF)
FROM: Raymond H. Gonzales, Deputy County Manager of External Services
AGENCY/DEPARTMENT: County Manager's Office
ATTENDEES: Doug Edelstein, County Attorney's Office Ben Dahlman, Director of Finance
PURPOSE OF ITEM: Update the Board of County Commissioners on the status of the Adams County Foundation and recommend new board structure.
STAFF RECOMMENDATION: That the Adams County Foundation reconvenes and restructures the board composition as recommended.

BACKGROUND:

The Adams County Foundation (ACF), 501(c)(3) organizations was created in November 1, 2004 by the Adams County Board of Commissioners. The ACF mission is to support and strengthen programs and activities that improve the health, welfare, mobility and independence of Adams County Citizens, promote the arts, and address other quality of life needs of residents as identified by the board of directors.

Staff is recommending that the ACF reconvenes and restructures the board composition to a 7 member citizen board and establishing a management agreement between ACF and Adams County Government for staff support.

AGENCIES, DEPARTMENTS OR OTHER OFFICES INVOLVED:

County Manager's Office
County Attorney's Office
Finance

ATTACHED DOCUMENTS:

Power Point

FISCAL IMPACT:

Either mark (X) if there is no fiscal impact or provide the following information for the recommended action:

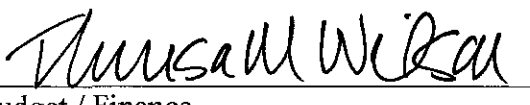
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Capital costs:	\$
Expenditure included in approved operating budget:	\$
Expenditure included in approved capital budget:	\$
New FTEs requested:	

APPROVAL SIGNATURES:

APPROVAL OF FISCAL IMPACT:



Todd Leopold, County Manager



Budget / Finance



Raymond H. Gonzales, Deputy County Manager

Ed Finger, Deputy County Manager



Adams County Foundation

Outline

- Business and Purpose of Foundation
- Current Board Composition
- Financial Status
- Proposed New Structure
- Focused Areas
- Next Steps



Business and Purpose of Foundation as it stands today

- Support and strengthen programs and activities that improve the health , welfare, mobility and independence of Adams County Citizens, promote the arts, and address other quality of life needs of residents as identified by the board of directors;



Business and Purpose of Foundation as it stands today

- Promote Adams County and its programs by sponsoring public events for County related purposes, and other County purposes for which public monies are insufficient or totally unavailable;



Business and Purpose of Foundation as it stands today

- Contribute funds, property and services to functions and programs contributing to health and welfare of Adams County citizens.



Current Board Composition

- Signed November 1, 2004
 - 3 Commissioners
 - Commissioner District #1
 - Commissioner District #2
 - Commissioner District #3
 - Director of Human Development
 - Director of Finance and Technology



Financial Status

- 501 (c) (3)
- First Bank
\$14,051.95
- Current with
Secretary of State Office
- Last audit 2012

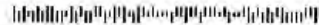


FIRSTBANK
PO BOX 180097
LAKEWOOD CO 80218 2097

MIDCOURT, P.O. BOX 180097, LAKEWOOD, CO 80218
ADAMS COUNTY FOUNDATION INC
4430 S ADAMS COUNTY HWY STE C4000A # 4T
BRIGHTON CO 80601-8212

Page 1 of 2
24-Hour Customer Service: 1-800-964-2444
New Account or Loan: 1-877-933-9800
www.eFirstbank.com

ACCOUNT NUMBER	XXX-XXX-4225
STATEMENT DATE	11-30-2015
INTEREST EARNED THIS YEAR	N/A



ACCOUNT SUMMARY -- CHECKING ACCOUNT -- SAFEKEEPING

CLOSING BALANCE FROM PREVIOUS STATEMENT	DATE: 10-30-2015	14,055.95
0 DEPOSITS AND OTHER ADDITIONS TOTALING		0.00
3 CHECKS AND OTHER WITHDRAWALS TOTALING		4.00
CLOSING BALANCE FOR THIS STATEMENT	DATE: 11-30-2015	14,051.95
MINIMUM BALANCE OF	14,051.95 ON...	11-30-2015

CHECKS AND OTHER WITHDRAWALS

NO CHECKS WITH SERIAL NUMBERS THIS CYCLE

ELECTRONIC AND MISCELLANEOUS WITHDRAWALS

DATE	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION	CARD NBR
11-30	4.00	ACTIVITY CHARGE	

DEPOSITS AND OTHER ADDITIONS

NO DEPOSITS THIS CYCLE

DAILY BALANCE SUMMARY

DATE	BALANCE	DATE	BALANCE	DATE	BALANCE
11-02	14,055.95	11-30	14,051.95		

EARNINGS AND ACTIVITY CHARGE SUMMARY

BALANCE INFORMATION		
AVERAGE ACCOUNT BALANCE		14,055
AVERAGE COLLECTED BALANCE		14,055
MINIMUM ACCOUNT BALANCE		14,051
ACTIVITY CHARGES		
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST
2	FIRSTBANK BUSINESS VISA CARDS	2.00
	TOTAL ACTIVITY CHARGES	4.00

HOW ARE WE DOING?

We are working very hard to maintain the highest level of customer service possible. But if we make a mistake, or you receive poor service from any of our employees, we want you to let us know. Please call one of our customer representatives at 303-231-2000 (outside metro Denver: 1-800-230-1080) with any question or complaint. We will do our best to solve your problem. If our service was especially good, we'd like to hear about that too. We welcome any suggestions you might have about new products or ways we could improve our service to you. Thank you for banking with us!



Proposed New Structure

- Establish a 7 Member Citizen Board of Directors
 - 7 Citizens
 - Membership should be diverse
 - Business owners
 - Community leaders
 - Representation from unincorporated areas



Area of Focus

- Adams County Foster Care Program
- Scholarships for Adams County Students
- Animal Welfare
- Art & Cultural Awareness
- Neighborhood Improvement Projects



Next Steps

- Reconvene the Foundation Board
 - Restructure Board composition
 - Update Bylaws authorizing the Adams County Commissioners to appoint the 7 member citizen board
 - Establish a management Agreement between Adams County and Adams County Foundation Board of Directors to provide staff support



STUDY SESSION AGENDA ITEM

DATE OF STUDY SESSION: January 19, 2016
SUBJECT: Presentation by Colorado Department of Health and Environment (CDPHE) and Tri-County Health Department on the health impacts of oil and gas development
FROM: Norman Wright, Director of Community & Economic Development; Kristin Sullivan, Deputy Director of Community & Economic Development; Jennifer Rutter, Environmental Analyst and the County's Local Government Designee (LGD)
AGENCY/DEPARTMENT: Community & Economic Development
ATTENDEES: Norman Wright, Director of Community & Economic Development Kristin Sullivan, Deputy Director of Community & Economic Development Jennifer Rutter, Environmental Analyst and Local Government Designee (LGD) Kent Kuster, CDPHE Oil and Gas Liaison Brian Hlavacek, Environmental Health Director, Tri-County Health Department
PURPOSE OF ITEM: Presentation by health departments on public health impacts of oil and gas
STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Review and discussion

BACKGROUND:

In 2015, several oil and gas operators either proposed or began the formal permitting processes for a significant number of oil and gas development sites with eight or more total wells on a single pad site. In two of these cases, the sites proposed for oil and gas meet the criteria of an Urban Mitigation Area, as the term is defined by the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC). In four of the proposed drilling sites, there are 25 or more wells proposed on a single site. This represented a shift in the type and scale of oil and gas facilities that had been typically developed within Adams County.

During a period between the fall of 2015 and into early 2016, staff has provided several informational presentations to the BOCC on topics related to oil and gas development, including an overview of the County's regulations and its use of memorandums of understanding with operators, a presentation by the COGCC on its processes and authority, and various staff updates on the rulemaking hearings currently taking place at the COGCC.

As a follow up to a request made by the Board in late 2015, staff has arranged for two representatives from CDPHE and Tri-County Health Department to attend this study session to make an informational presentation on the public health issues related to oil and gas development.

AGENCIES, DEPARTMENTS OR OTHER OFFICES INVOLVED:

County Manager's Office
County Attorney

ATTACHED DOCUMENTS:

None

FISCAL IMPACT:

Either mark X if there is no fiscal impact or provide the following information for the recommended action:

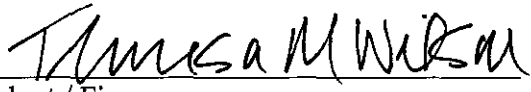
Fund(s):	
Cost center(s):	
Self-generated / dedicated revenues:	\$
Annual operating costs:	\$
Annual net operating (cost) / income:	\$
Capital costs:	\$
Expenditure included in approved operating budget:	\$
Expenditure included in approved capital budget:	\$
New FTEs requested:	

APPROVAL SIGNATURES:

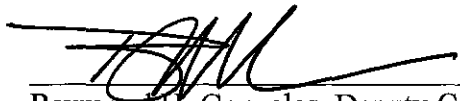
APPROVAL OF FISCAL IMPACT:



Todd Leopold, County Manager



Budget / Finance



Raymond H. Gonzales, Deputy County Manager

Ed Finger, Deputy County Manager



STUDY SESSION AGENDA ITEM

DATE: January 19, 2016
SUBJECT: Adams County Housing Authority's proposed 104th and Colorado development
FROM: Peter LiFari, Deputy Director, Adams County Housing Authority
AGENCY/DEPARTMENT: Adams County Housing Authority
ATTENDEES: Abel Montoya, Rachel Bacon, Lori Wisner, Norman Wright, Kristin Sullivan, Joelle Greenland; Adams County Housing Authority: Sarah Vogl, Peter LiFari, Andrew Chapin
PURPOSE OF ITEM: Provide an overview of project, request letter of support, request a loan of \$2 million
STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

BACKGROUND:

Adams County Housing Authority (ACHA) will provide information on the proposed project and discuss the potential for a letter of support from the BoCC and additional financial assistance in the form of a \$2,000,000 loan. The letter of support will be used in the pursuit of grant funding and partnerships.

AGENCIES, DEPARTMENTS OR OTHER OFFICES INVOLVED:

Adams County Housing Authority, Office of Long Range Strategic Planning, , Community and Economic Development

ATTACHED DOCUMENTS:

PowerPoint Presentation
Handout

FISCAL IMPACT:

Either mark X if there is no fiscal impact or provide the following information for the recommended action:

Fund(s):	
Cost center(s):	
Self-generated / dedicated revenues:	\$
Annual operating costs:	\$
Annual net operating (cost) / income:	\$
Capital costs:	\$
Expenditure included in approved operating budget:	\$
Expenditure included in approved capital budget:	\$
New FTEs requested:	

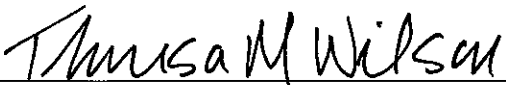
NA may require additional appropriations from the Adams County General Fund or other sources

APPROVAL SIGNATURES:


APPROVAL OF FISCAL IMPACT:



Todd Leopold, County Manager



Theresa M. Wilson
Budget / Finance



Raymond H. Gonzales, Deputy County Manager

Ed Finger, Deputy County Manager

CROSSING POINTE A “THREE GENERATION” COMMUNITY



Adams County
Board of County
Commissioners,
Study Session

January 12, 2016



TODAY'S AGENDA

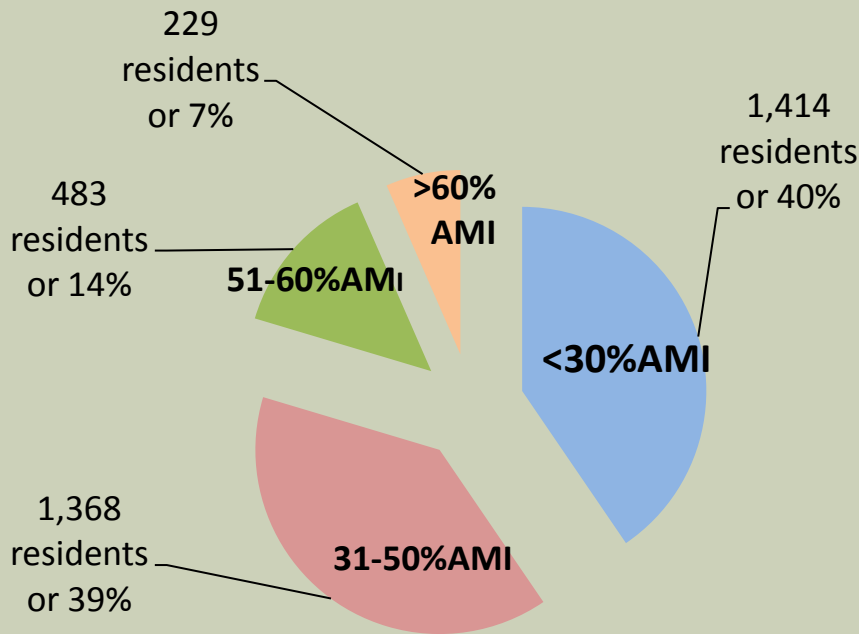
- Adams County Housing Authority; Overview
- Why this development; Why now?
- The Development “Crossing Pointe”
- Our Proposal
- Timeline

Adams County Housing Authority

Empowering People – Strengthening Communities

- Proudly Serving Adams County Since 1974
- Clients Served Per Year: 25K
 - Average # of Clients Calling/Visiting ACHA per Month: 2,200
 - ACHA administers over 1,600 Housing Choice Vouchers directly helping over 5,000 residents of Adams County affordable a safe and healthy place to call home
- Owner/Operator/Developer
 - 11 Communities
 - 1,500+ Units
- Recent Development Projects
 - Village of Yorkshire Rehab (\$16M)
 - Aztec Rehab (\$19M)
 - Alto @ Westminster Station (\$23M estimated)

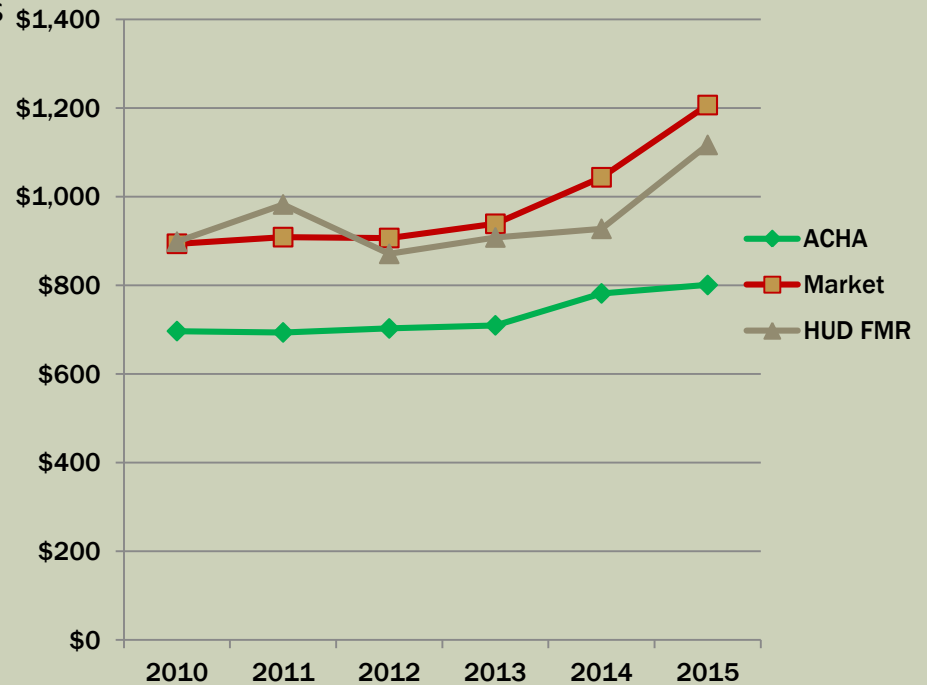
ACHA – OUR MISSION IN ACTION



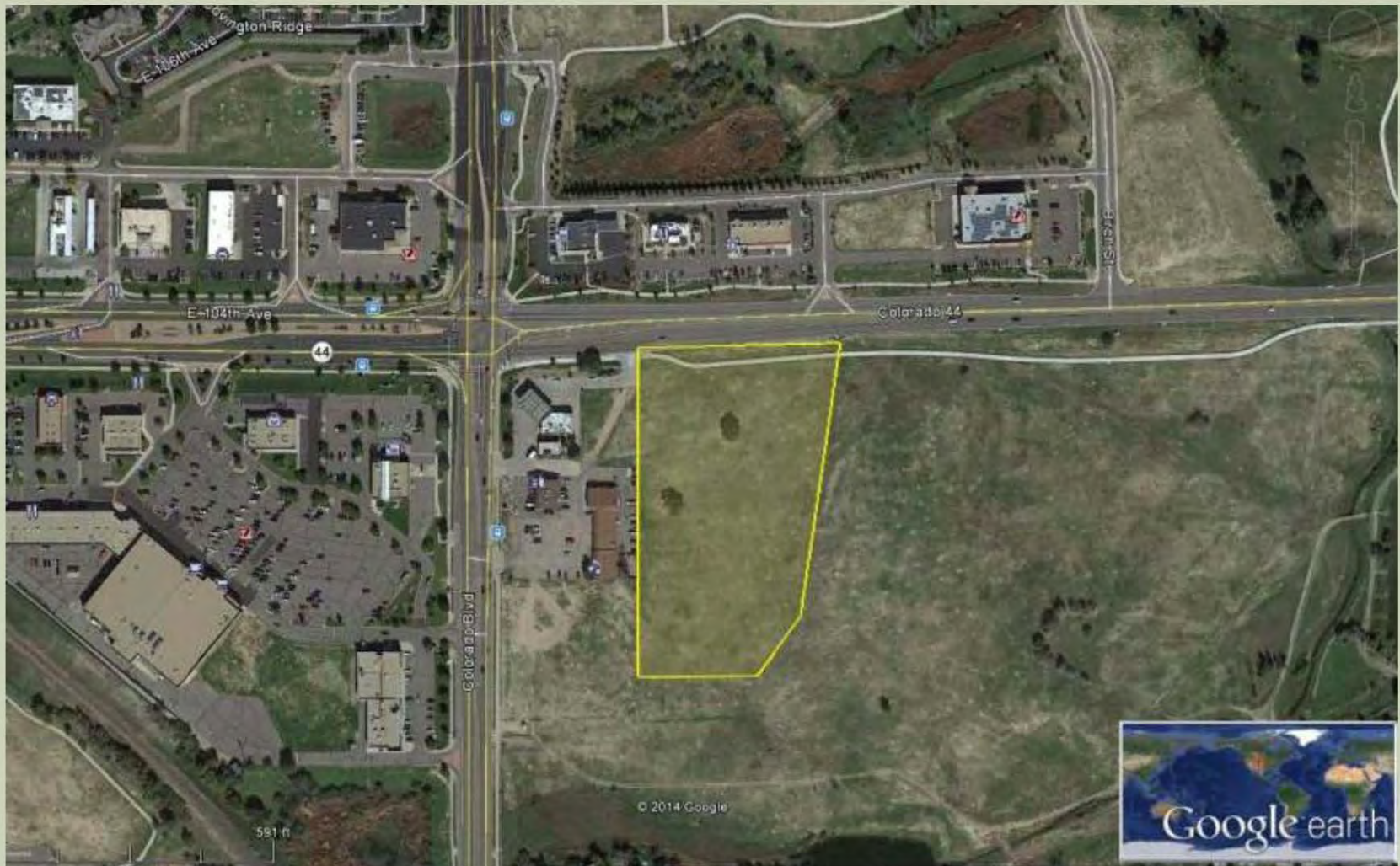
ACHA's Resident AMI%
 *Resident Income at Time of Move In
 *27% of ACHA Units are Self Restricted

Average Cost of Rent
 ACHA , Market for Adams County, HUD FMR

*Market Data supplied by JRE 11/15



ACHA SITE: 104TH AND COLORADO

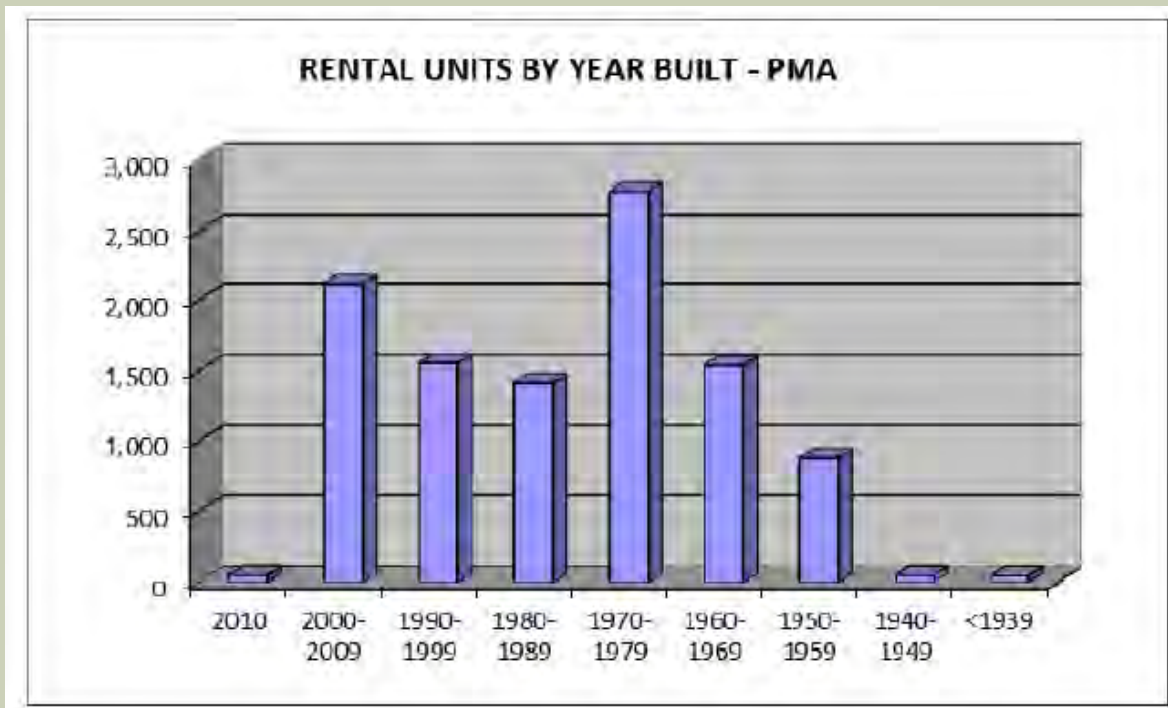


WHY THIS HOUSING; WHY NOW?

- **Adams County is Growing and So Are Our Housing Needs**
 - Forecasted Population Growth: *839K by 2035*
 - Affordable Housing Options Struggling to Keep Pace
 - Most Pressing Needs Exist at the <30% Area Median Income
 - Adams County Shortage: *6,000 Units*
 - Thornton Shortage: *1,100 Units*
 - Senior Housing Needs Are Reflected in the <30% AMI Segment
- **High Demand and Low Supply**
 - Rental Vacancy for affordable units: <2%
 - Low Levels of Production
 - Total Rent-restricted Units: *6,500*
 - 160 Units Added Since 2009 (5% of the MSA total affordable units)
 - Current Primary Market Area Affordable Projects: *Zero*

AGE OF EXISTING RENTAL UNITS

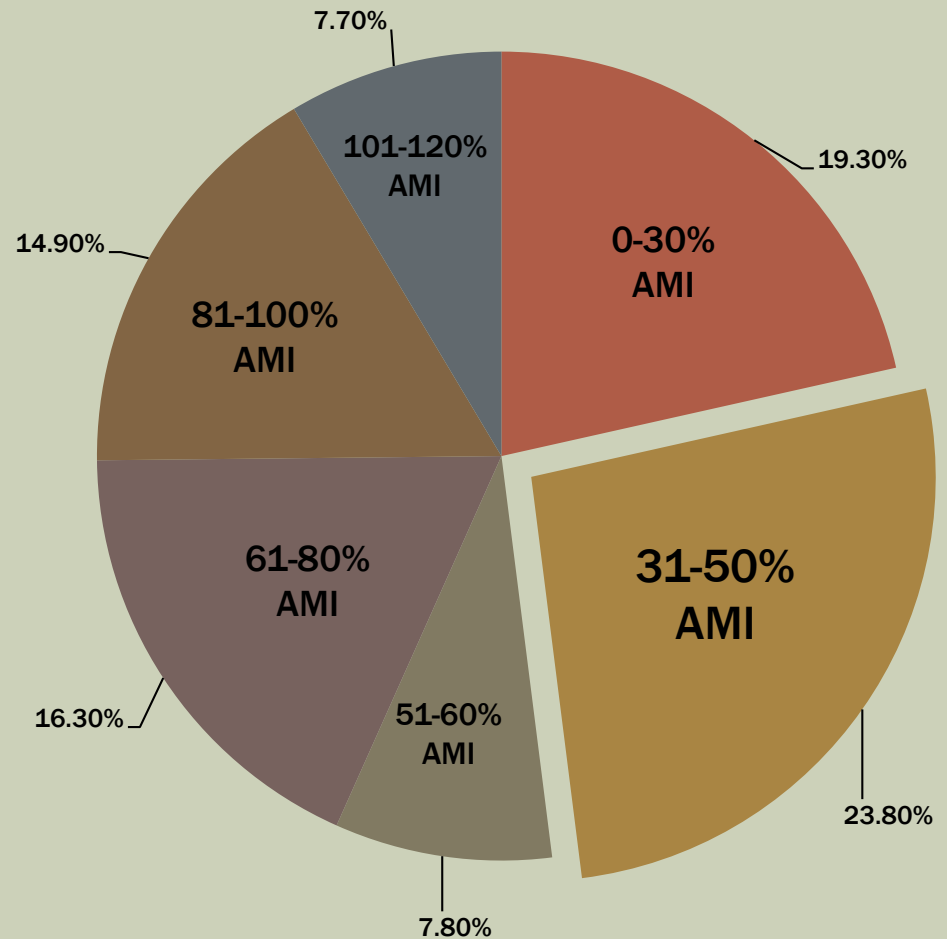
- 1983 is the median age of all housing units in Adams County
- 47% of Adams County rental units built before 1980



- In our Primary Market Area most rentals (51%) built before 1980 with the largest portion (27%) built during the 1970's

SENIOR AND FAMILY HOUSING DEMAND

- 75% of residents 65+ years are rent burdened
- There is a need for over 3,100 units for households making under \$38,350 (family of 4)



Households by AMI Level (2013)

WHY HERE?

- **A Catalytic Project**
 - **Non-Qualified Census Tract Location/Lower Concentration of Poverty**
 - Positions Adams County as a thought leader in the battle against generational poverty
- **A “New Urban Village”**
 - **Fully embraces the Station Area Master Plan For Thornton Crossroads Station**
 - TOD Location < 1/2 m from Crossroads Station
 - Multi-Modal – Rail, Bus, Trails, Bike
 - 104th Corridor Connection to DIA
 - Mixed Income Community
 - Healthy Living Through the Built Environment
- **A Future Economic Driver**
 - \$38M Project Forecasted to Infuse Over \$2.45M into the economy
 - Families that are not rent burdened increase municipality tax revenue

CROSSING POINTE

A Home
For All
Adams
County
Residents

North Metro Rail



NORTH METRO RAIL

Opening 2018

8 stations

20 - 30 min
service
frequency

THORNTON'S CROSSROADS STATION AREA MASTER PLAN

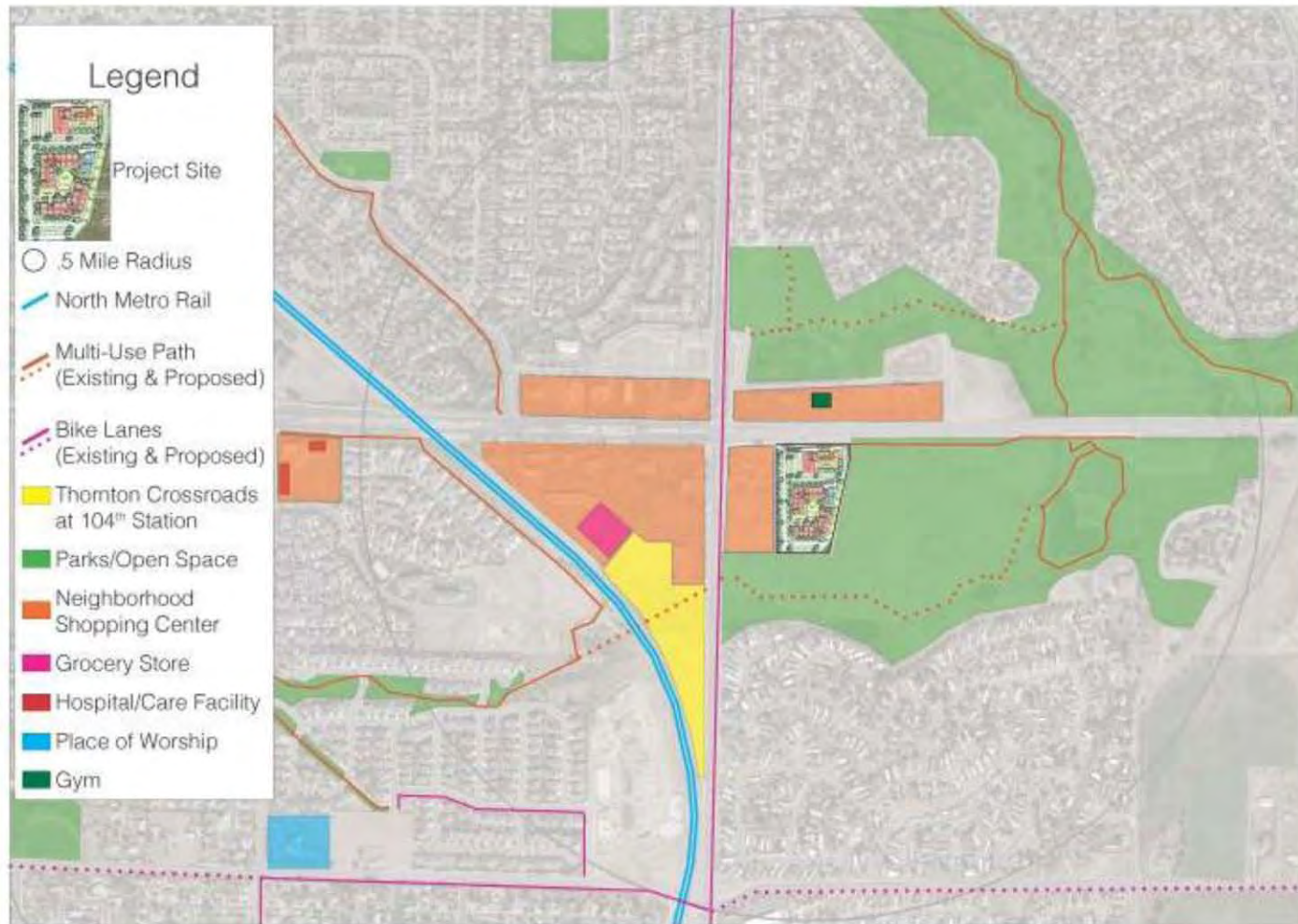
- ACHA's site highlighted as Opportunity Site C
- Walkable design
- Train station as central feature
- Regional center with mixture of uses
- Reduced and managed parking
- Higher density residential within a 10 minute walk



Thornton Crossroads at 104th Station

STATION AREA PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE INFRASTRUCTURE

Neighborhood Amenities Map of 104th Ave & Colorado
Adams County Housing Authority



CROSSING POINTE – SITE PLAN

- 5.09 acres
- 203 Units
 - 142 Family
 - 61 Senior
- 3,000 sf Resident Community Space
- 4,200 sf Flex Space
- 300 Parking Spaces



A “THREE GENERATION” COMMUNITY

- **Mixed Ages and Populations**
 - Seniors
 - Families
 - Children

- **Mixed Incomes**
 - <30% AMI, <60% AMI

- **A Multi Generation Philosophy**
 - ACHA Funded Resident Services – Peer Navigator Inspired For All Residents
 - Early Childhood Education Focused – Driven by Partnerships
 - Tri-County Health, ECPAC, ACYI, District 14
 - Barrier Busting Programs and Services for Mom & Dad
 - Job Readiness, Financial Literacy, ESL, GED provided by 3CE

UNIT MIX

	Senior Building	North Family Bldg	South Family Bldg	Project Total
1-bedroom	48	26	25	99
2-bedroom	13	41	35	89
3-bedroom	0	7	8	15
Total Units	61	74	68	203

HOUSEHOLD INCOME EXAMPLES

Household	Potential Occupation	Household Size	Income	%	LIHTC Rent
Senior	Living on Social Security	1	\$16,800	30	1 bedroom/\$450 month
Single Parent/one Child	Restaurant Worker earning \$14/hour	2	\$25,600	40	2 bedroom/\$720 month
Single Parent/Two Children	Teacher	3	\$36,000	50	2 bedroom/\$900 month
Family of Four	Police Officer & stay-at-home parent	4	\$47,940	60	3 bedroom/\$1,246 month

PROJECT AMENITIES

- Outdoor courtyards overlooking open space
- Resident community gardens
- On-site management
- Building security system
- Sustainability features
- Easy access to walking trails
- Community room with kitchen
- Convenient access to future commuter rail



FAMILY AMENITIES



- Bicycle corral
- BBQ/ Picnic area
- Play area with small outdoor water feature
- Exercise Room
- Computer room
- Active, appealing stairwells – encourage use of stairs over elevator

SENIOR AMENITIES



- Indoor/outdoor fireplace
- Computer room/library
- Structured parking
- Community space on each floor

EXPERIENCE THE PROJECT



104TH AND COLORADO |

THORNTON, COLORADO | SEPTEMBER 3, 2015 | ADAMS COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY



**VAN METER
WILLIAMS
POLLACK**

THE OPPORTUNITY...

How Adams
County and
ACHA can
partner to
make this
project a
reality?

OUR PROPOSAL...

- **Help Us Bridge the Gap Via A Risk-Averse Financing Vehicle**

	ACHA Request
Financing Tool	Interest only loan
Amount from County	\$ 2,000,000
Interest rate	1.50%
Term (years)	18
Annual Interest Payment to County	\$ 30,000

The Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program has experienced a significantly low foreclosure rate relative to other real estate asset classes. There is a .08% annualized foreclosure rate compared to .27% for non-LIHTC apartment properties.

EXAMPLES OF CURRENT LOANS/FUNDS IN COLORADO

- Denver's Revolving Loan Fund (\$10m)
 - This new loan program is funded by \$6M from the city and county of Denver, \$3M from the Colorado Department of Local Affairs and \$1M from the Colorado Housing And Finance Authority
- Longmont's Affordable Housing Fund Program (\$1.4M)
 - Longmont dedicates their CDBG and HOME Funds for this Program
 - Projects must serve <50% AMI with preference towards <40 AMI
 - <http://longmontcolorado.gov/departments/departments-e-m/housing-and-community-investment/grant-funding-information>
- Boulder's Affordable Housing Fund Program (\$3M)
 - Boulder leverages their HOME and CDBG funds in addition to their Affordable Housing Fund Capital to boost this Fund
 - <https://bouldercolorado.gov/housing/housing-fund-program>

Sources	Amount
LIHTC Equity	\$20,178,625
Permanent Loan	\$20,600,000
Adams County Loan	\$2,000,000
State DOH HOME	\$1,000,000
Adams County HOME	\$500,000
City of Thornton HOME	\$100,000
City of Thornton CDBG	\$400,000
CHIF	\$3,000,000
Deferred Developer Fee	\$2,100,000
City Fee Waiver Program	\$200,000
Total	\$50,078,625
Uses	Amount
Hard Construction Costs	\$35,686,448
Use Tax & Permit Fees	\$916,250
Water & Sewer Tap Fees	\$3,626,655
Other Soft Costs	\$4,119,272
Developer Fee	\$5,000,000
Reserves	\$730,000
Total	\$50,078,625

FINANCING

Sources and
Uses

Updated
January 5,
2016

THE LOCAL ECONOMIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

■ Let's take a look at two recent ACHA Developments and their estimated Local Economic Impact

■ Village of Yorkshire – Thornton, CO *Completed 2015

- Total Development Costs: \$12.4M
- Local Direct and Indirect Jobs Created: 160
- State Tax Revenue: \$352K
- Local Tax Revenue: \$262K

■ Aztec Villa, Thornton, CO *In Progress

- Total Development Costs: \$14M
- Local Direct and Indirect Jobs Created: 185
- State Tax Revenue: \$407K
- Local Tax Revenue: \$301K

■ Crossing Pointe

■ Crossing Pointe, Thornton, CO *Forecasted

- Total Development Costs: \$45M
- Local Direct and Indirect Jobs Created: 684
- State Tax Revenue: \$1.4M
- Local Tax Revenue: \$1.05M

* Preservation Economic Impact Model, Center for Urban Policy Research & Rutgers The State University of New Jersey

104TH & COLORADO AVE HOUSING: ESTIMATED PROCESS & TIMELINE



THANK YOU – QUESTIONS?

- Thank you for your time and consideration!
- Questions?
- For questions/additional information please contact:
 - Peter LiFari, Deputy Director
plifari@achaco.com
303-227-2078
 - Sarah Vogl, Manager of Housing Development
svogl@achaco.com
303-227-2076

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- **Housing Affordability's Impact on Local Government Finance: A Case Study (2014): Colorado Futures Center CSU, Piton Foundation**
- ***Adams County Colorado Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.* Community Strategies Institute for Adams County, December 2015.**
- ***2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Action Plan.* Rep. Adams County Neighborhood Services Department, July 2015.**
- ***Housing Needs Assessment & Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing.* Community Strategies Institute for City of Thornton, November 2014.**
- **Novogradac & Company, LLP. *Low-Income Housing Tax Credit: Assessment of Program Performance & Comparison to Other Federal Affordable Rental Housing Subsidies* (May 2011): Web.**



Opening 2017

New and innovative housing for families and seniors next to Grandview Ponds open space and within a ten minute walk of Thornton Crossroads commuter rail station.

Crossing Pointe

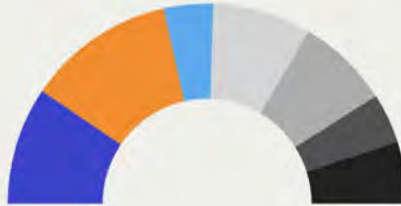
Meeting community housing needs



Short 3,100 units of Affordable Housing



75% of seniors renting are cost burdened



■ 0-30% AMI (19%)
 ■ 31-50% AMI (24%)
 ■ 51-60% AMI (8%)
■ 61-80% AMI (16%)
 ■ 81-100% AMI (15%)
■ 101-120% AMI (8%)
 ■ 120%+ AMI (10%)

51% of Thornton is below 60% of the Area Median Income

Crossing Pointe will provide 203 affordable units.

50 units for those under 30% AMI.

153 units for those at or below 60% AMI.

T.O.D. Catalyst Project

Crossing Pointe embraces the Station Area's vision of...

- Increased housing near transit
- Walkable mixed-use community
- Integrated mixed-income housing
- Access to multiple transportation options (bike, rail, and bus)



Adams County Housing Authority
Empowering People - Strengthening Communities



Site Plan

- 3 Four-story buildings
- 61 Senior units
- 142 Family units
- 300 Parking Stalls
- 3,000 sf of indoor Community Space
- 4,200 sf of Flex Space

Resident Amenities



Community Gardens and Courtyards



Play Areas and Picnic Areas



Computer Rooms



Fitness Room



Bicycle Corrals and trail access



ACHA Proposal: Adams County Loan

Financing Tool Interest Only Loan

Amount	\$2,000,000
Interest Rate	1.50%
Term (years)	18 years
Annual Interest Payment	\$30,000

Sources	Amount
LIHTC Equity	\$20,178,625
Permanent Loan	\$20,600,000
Adams County Loan	\$2,000,000
State DOH HOME	\$1,000,000
Adams County HOME	\$500,000
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City of Thornton CDBG	\$400,000
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City Fee Waiver Program	\$200,000
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Other Soft Costs	\$4,119,272
Developer Fee	\$5,000,000
Reserves	\$730,000
Total	\$50,078,625

If you have questions, please contact Sarah Vogl, Manager of Housing Development at Adams County Housing Authority at (303) 227-2076.



STUDY SESSION AGENDA ITEM

DATE: January 19, 2016
SUBJECT: Adams County Head Start (ACHS) Program Overview/Training
FROM: Chris Kline, Director of Human Services Department
AGENCY/DEPARTMENT: Human Services Department
ATTENDEES: Chris Kline, Isebel Arellano, John Reed, Susana Ramirez, Penny Farster-Narlesky, Nicole Kinney, Leslie Oliver, Monica Lujan
PURPOSE OF ITEM: Adams County Head Start Program Overview/Training
STAFF RECOMMENDATION: That the Board of County Commissioners review ACHS program outcomes and participate in review of the governing board's roles and responsibilities.

BACKGROUND:

Federal Head Start Performance Standards and the Head Start ACT require that the governing board of each Head Start receive information on program outcomes and an annual review of the governing board's roles and responsibilities. Adams County Head Start will present the following information to the Board of County Commissioners;

- Governing Body Roles and Responsibilities
- 5-Year Grant Requirements
- New Head Start Performance Standards
- ACHS Program Updates/Outcomes
 - 2014-2015 Program Information Report (PIR)
 - 2014-2015 Annual Report
 - 2015 Community Needs Assessment
 - 2014-2015 Self-Assessment Summary
 - 2014-2015 School Readiness Goals/Outcomes
 - 2015-2016 Selection Criteria for Enrollment
 - Head Start Eligibility Final Rule

AGENCIES, DEPARTMENTS OR OTHER OFFICES INVOLVED:

Administration for Children and Families Office of Head Start

FISCAL IMPACT:

Either mark X if there is no fiscal impact or provide the following information for the recommended action:


Fund(s):	
Cost center(s):	
Self-generated / dedicated revenues:	\$0.00
Annual operating costs:	\$0.00
Annual net operating (cost) / income:	\$0.00
Capital costs:	\$0.00
Expenditure included in approved operating budget:	\$0.00
Expenditure included in approved capital budget:	\$0.00
New FTEs requested:	

APPROVAL SIGNATURES:

APPROVAL OF FISCAL IMPACT:



Todd Leopold, County Manager



Budget / Finance



Raymond H. Gonzales, Deputy County Manager

Ed Finger, Deputy County Manager



ADAMS COUNTY HEAD START PROGRAM

Governing Board
Responsibilities Training
and Program Updates

January 19, 2016



Presentation Topics

- Adams County Head Start (ACHS)
- Shared Governance Model
- Governing Body Roles and Responsibilities
- 5 Year Grant Requirements
- New Head Start Performance Standards
- ACHS Program Updates/Outcomes
- Head Start Eligibility Final Rule



ACHS Serves 498 Children

- **Communities Served**

- Brighton
- Commerce City
- Federal Heights
- Northglenn
- Thornton
- Westminster
- Unincorporated Adams County

- **Centers are located in**

- Brighton
- Commerce City
- Thornton
- Westminster

- **Program Options**

- Center (double and full day sessions)
- Home Based



ACHS - Shared Governance Model

- Governing Body – Adams County Board of Commissioners
- Human Services Department Director – Chris Kline
(BOCC Designee)
- Head Start Management Team
- Policy Council (PC)
 - A Parent Representative and Alternate from each Head Start Center
 - Community Representatives
 - One Community Representative appointed by the Board of County Commissioners – Stephanie Mirelez
- Parent Committees (Parent Café)

Governing Body

Roles and Responsibilities

- Ensure compliance with Federal Laws and regulations including Head Start Performance Standards and the Head Start Act
- Approve all funding applications and amendments to application
- Approve Personnel Policies (Adams County Employee Manual)
- Approve decision to hire or terminate the Head Start Executive Director, Director, Chief Fiscal Officer
- Approve Annual Self-Assessment
- Approval of Internal Dispute Resolution

Governing Body

Roles and Responsibilities

- Establish procedures for determining composition of PC and procedures for selecting Policy Council members (Policy Council By-laws)
- Appoint a Governing Board Representative to serve on Policy Council
- Help in establishing program philosophy and long and short term goals
- Help in establishing procedures and criteria for recruiting, selecting, and enrolling Head Start children

Governing Board

Roles and Responsibilities

- Fiscal, Legal and Oversight
 - ACHS Budget
 - Major Financial Expenditures
 - Financial Audit
 - Oversight of carrying out requirements in the grant application
 - Monitoring any corrective actions

5 Year Grant Requirements

- Federal Reviews
- Governance Certification
- Health and Safety Screener
- Fiscal Webinar
- School Readiness Goals

New Head Start Performance Standards

- Change in Program Options
 - Provide Only Full Day Sessions
 - Eliminate Home Based Option and Double Session Center Based Option
- Increase number of school days from 132 to 180 days
- New Eligibility Regulations

ACHS Program Updates

- Program Information Report (PIR)
- Community Needs Assessment
- Annual Report
- Annual Self-Assessment
- Health and Nutrition
- School Readiness Goals and Outcomes
- Special Education and Mental Health
- Family Services
- Selection Criteria for Enrollment
- Head Start Eligibility Final Rule

Questions

Contact:

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ACHS Administrator

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2014-2015 HEAD START PROGRAM INFORMATION REPORT

08CH0008-000 Adams County Head Start

A. PROGRAM INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

Grant Number	08CH0008
Program Number	000
Program Type	Head Start
Program Name	Adams County Head Start
Program Address	7111 East 56th Avenue Commerce City CO 80022-4811
Program Phone Number	(303) 286 4119 -
Program Fax Number	(303) 286 4130
DUNS Number	076476373
Program Email Address	iarellano@adcogov.org
Head Start Director Name	Mrs. Isebel Arellano
Head Start Director Email	iarellano@adcogov.org
Agency Web Site Address	www.adcogov.org
Agency Type	Government Agency (Non-CAA)
Agency Description	Grantee that directly operates program(s) and has no delegates
Agency Affiliation	A secular or non-religious agency

ENROLLMENT YEAR

Enrollment dates

A.1 Enrollment Year	Date
a. Start Date	08/25/2014
b. End Date	05/22/2015

FUNDED ENROLLMENT

Funded enrollment by funding source

A.2 Funded Head Start Enrollment	# of children/ pregnant women
a. Head Start Funded Enrollment, as identified on NOA	515
b. Funded Enrollment from non-federal sources, i.e. state, local, private	0

Funded enrollment by program option - children

A.3 Center-based program - 5 days per week:	# of children
a. Full-day enrollment	0
1. Of these, the number available as full-working-day enrollment	0
a. Of these, the number available for the full-calendar-year	0
b. Part-day enrollment	0
1. Of these, the number in double sessions	0
A.4 Center-based program - 4 days per week:	# of children

a. Full-day enrollment	32
b. Part-day enrollment	417
1. Of these, the number in double sessions	417
A.5 Home-based program	66
A.6 Combination option program	0
A.7 Family child care option	0
a. Of these, the number available as full-working-day enrollment	0
1. Of the these, the number available for the full-calendar-year	0
A.8 Locally designed option	0

Funded enrollment at child care partner

	# of children
A.10 Funded enrollment at child care partners in the center-based program option	0
A.11 Total funded enrollment at child care partners (A.10, center-based partner and A.7, family child care program option)	0

CLASSES

Classes

	# of classes
A.12 Total number of classes operated	28
a. Of these, the number of double session classes	26

CUMULATIVE ENROLLMENT

Children by age

A.13 Children by age:	# of children at enrollment
a. Under 1 year	0
b. 1 year old	0
c. 2 years old	0
d. 3 years old	281
e. 4 years old	331
f. 5 years and older	0

Total cumulative enrollment

	# of children / pregnant women
A.15 Total cumulative enrollment	612

Type of eligibility

A.16 Report each enrollee only once by primary type of eligibility:	# of children
a. Income below 100% of federal poverty line	545
b. Receipt of public assistance such as TANF, SSI	28
c. Status as a foster child - # children only	5
d. Status as homeless	4
e. Over income	30

	# of children
f. Enrollees exceeding the allowed over income enrollment (as noted below) with family incomes between 100% and 130% of the federal poverty line	0
A.17 If the program serves enrollees under A.16.f, specify how the program has demonstrated that all income-eligible children in their area are being served.	
Specify:	

Prior enrollment

A.18 Enrolled in Head Start or Early Head Start for:	# of children
a. The second year	202
b. Three or more years	0

Transition and Turnover

	# of children
A.19 Total number of preschool children who left the program any time after classes or home visits began and did not re-enroll	92
a. Of the preschool children who left the program during the program year, the number of preschool children who were enrolled less than 45 days	44
A.19.b. Of the number of preschool children enrolled in Head Start at the end of the current enrollment year, the number projected to be entering kindergarten in the following school year	307

Child care subsidy

	# of children at end of enrollment year
A.24. The number of enrolled children for whom the program received a child care subsidy	0

Ethnicity

A.25 Ethnicity:	# of children
a. Hispanic or Latino origin	484
b. Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino origin	128

Race

A.26 Race:	# of children
a. American Indian or Alaska Native	8
b. Asian	10
c. Black or African American	17
d. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0
e. White	529
f. Biracial/Multi-racial	46
g. Other	2
1. Explain: Hispanic, Russian	
h. Unspecified	0

Primary language of family at home

A.27 Primary language of family at home:	# of children
a. English	300
b. Spanish	305
c. Native Central American, South American, and Mexican Languages	0

d. Caribbean Languages	0
e. Middle Eastern & South Asian Languages	1
f. East Asian Languages	3
g. Native North American/Alaska Native Languages	0
h. Pacific Island Languages	0
i. European & Slavic Languages	3
j. African Languages	0
k. Other	0
l. Unspecified	0

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation services

A.28 Does the program provide transportation to some or all of the enrolled children either directly or through a formal contractual agreement with a transportation provider?	No
--	----

Buses

	# of buses owned
A.29 Total number of buses owned by the program that were purchased with ACF grant funds and are currently used to support program operations, regardless of year purchased	4
a. Of these, the number of buses purchased since last year's PIR was reported	0
A.30 Are any of the buses used by the program leased by the program itself?	No

RECORD KEEPING

Management Information Systems

A.31 Does your program use a management information system to track enrollees, program services, characteristics of families, and information on program staff?	Yes	
	<i>Locally designed</i>	<i>Web Based</i>
COPA (Child Outcome, Planning, and Administration/Assessment)	No	Yes

B. PROGRAM STAFF & QUALIFICATIONS

TOTAL STAFF

Staff by Type

	(1) # of Head Start or Early Head Start staff	(2) # of contracted staff
B.1 Total number of staff members, regardless of the funding source for their salary or number of hours worked	80	0
a. Of these, the number who are current or former Head Start or Early Head Start parents	0	0
b. Of these, the number who left since last year's PIR was reported	10	0
1. Of these, the number who were replaced	8	0

TOTAL VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers by Type

	# of volunteers
B.2 Number of persons providing any volunteer services to your program since last year's PIR was reported	575
a. Of these, the number who are current or former Head Start or Early Head Start parents	444

MANAGEMENT STAFF

Coordination of services

B.4 On average, the number of hours per week services managers spend coordinating services:	Average # of hours per week
a. Child Development & Education Manager	5
b. Health Services Manager	10
c. Family & Community Partnerships Manager	10
d. Disability Services Manager	20

CHILD DEVELOPMENT STAFF

Preschool Child Development Staff Qualifications - Classroom and Assistant Teachers

	(1) # of Classroom Teachers	(2) # of Assistant Teachers
B.5 Total number of preschool child development staff by position	15	15

	(1) # of Classroom Teachers	(2) # of Assistant Teachers
Of the number of preschool child development staff by position, the number with the following degrees or credentials:		
a. An advanced degree in:		
1. Early childhood education	0	0
2. Any field and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education, with experience teaching preschool-age children	1	0

	(1) # of Classroom Teachers	(2) # of Assistant Teachers
Of the number of preschool child development staff by position, the number with the following degrees or credentials:		
b. A baccalaureate degree in:		
1. Early childhood education	6	0
2. Any field and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education with experience teaching preschool-age children	2	0
3. Any field and has been admitted into and is supported by the Teach for America program and passed a rigorous early childhood content exam	0	0
Of the preschool child development staff with a baccalaureate degree in B.5.b.1 through B.5.b.3 above, the number enrolled in:		
4. Advanced degree in early childhood education or in any field and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education	0	0

	(1) # of Classroom Teachers	(2) # of Assistant Teachers
Of the number of preschool child development staff by position, the number with the following degrees or credentials:		
c. An associate degree in:		
1. Early childhood education	5	3
2. A field related to early childhood education and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education with experience teaching preschool-age children	1	0
Of the preschool child development staff with an associate degree in B.5.c.1 and B.5.c.2 above, the number enrolled in:		
3. A baccalaureate degree program in early childhood education or in any field and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education	3	1

	(1) # of Classroom Teachers	(2) # of Assistant Teachers
Of the number of preschool child development staff by position, the number with the following credentials:		
d. A Child Development Associate (CDA) credential or state-awarded preschool, infant/toddler, family child care or home-based certification, credential, or licensure that meets or exceeds CDA requirements	0	12
1. Of these, a Child Development Associate (CDA) credential or state-awarded preschool, infant/toddler, family child care or home-based certification, credential, or licensure that meets or exceeds CDA requirements and that is appropriate to the option in which they are working	0	0
Of the preschool child development staff with the credentials in B.5.d above, the number enrolled in:		
2. A baccalaureate degree program in early childhood education or in any field and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education	0	0
3. An associate degree program in early childhood education or in a related field and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education	0	2

	(1) # of Classroom Teachers	(2) # of Assistant Teachers
Of the number of preschool child development staff by position:		
e. The number who do not have the qualifications listed in B.5.a through B.5.d	0	0
Of the preschool child development staff in B.5.e above, the number enrolled in:		
1. A baccalaureate degree program in early childhood education or in any field and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education	0	0
2. An associate degree program in early childhood education or in a related field and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education	0	0
3. Any type of Child Development Associate (CDA) credential or state-awarded preschool, infant/toddler, family child care or home-based certification, credential, or licensure that meets or exceeds CDA requirements and that is appropriate to the option in which they are working	0	0

	# of classes
B.6 Total number of center-based option classes serving preschool-aged children	15
B.7 Number of center-based option classes serving preschool-aged children in which at least one teacher (excluding assistant teachers) has one of the following: - An advanced or baccalaureate degree in early childhood education or in any field and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education with experience teaching pre-school age children, or - A baccalaureate degree and has been admitted into and is supported by the Teach for America program and passed a rigorous early childhood content exam - An associate degree in early childhood education or in a related field and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education with experience teaching preschool-age children	15

Child development staff qualifications - home-based and FCC

	(1) # of Home- Based Visitors	(2) # of Home- Based Visitor Supervisors	(3) # of Family Child Care Providers	(4) # of Family Child Care Specialists
B.9 Total number of child development staff by position	6	1	0	0

	(1) # of Home-Based Visitors	(2) # of Home-Based Visitor Supervisors	(3) # of Family Child Care Providers	(4) # of Family Child Care Specialists
Of the number of child development staff by position, the number with the following degrees or credentials:				
a. An advanced degree in/licensed as:				
1. 1. Social work/ Licensed clinical social worker (LCSW)/ Licensed master social worker (LCMW)	0	0	0	0
2. Marriage and family therapy/ Licensed marriage and family therapist (LMFT)	0	0	0	0
3. Psychology	0	0	0	0
4. Sociology	0	0	0	0
5. Human services (include related areas such as child and family services or social services)	0	0	0	0
6. Nursing plus Nurse Practitioner (NP) license	0	0	0	0
7. Early childhood education	0	1	0	0
8. Other	0	0	0	0
Home-Based Visitors:				
Home-Based Visitor Supervisors:				
Family Child Care Providers:				
Family Child Care Specialists:				

	(1) # of Home-Based Visitors	(2) # of Home-Based Visitor Supervisors	(3) # of Family Child Care Providers	(4) # of Family Child Care Specialists
Of the number of child development staff by position, the number with the following degrees and licenses:				
b. A baccalaureate degree in:				
1. Social work	0	0	0	0
2. Psychology	0	0	0	0
3. Sociology	0	0	0	0
4. Human services (include related areas such as child and family services or social services)	0	0	0	0
5. Nursing plus Registered Nurse (RN) license	0	0	0	0
6. Early childhood education	0	0	0	0
7. Other	0	0	0	0
Home-Based Visitors:				
Home-Based Visitor Supervisors:				
Family Child Care Providers:				
Family Child Care Specialists:				

	(1) # of Home-Based Visitors	(2) # of Home-Based Visitor Supervisors	(3) # of Family Child Care Providers	(4) # of Family Child Care Specialists
Of the number of child development staff by position, the number with the following degrees and licenses:				
c. An associate degree in:				
1. Social work	0	0	0	0
2. Psychology	0	0	0	0
3. Sociology	0	0	0	0
4. Human services (include related areas such as child and family services or social services)	0	0	0	0
5. Nursing plus Registered Nurse (RN) license	0	0	0	0
6. Early childhood education	0	0	0	0
7. Other	2	0	0	0
Home-Based Visitors:	General Studies			
Home-Based Visitor Supervisors:				
Family Child Care Providers:				
Family Child Care Specialists:				

	(1) # of Home-Based Visitors	(2) # of Home-Based Visitor Supervisors	(3) # of Family Child Care Providers	(4) # of Family Child Care Specialists
Of the number of child development staff by position, the number with the following credentials:				
d. License, certification, or credential held:				
1. Nursing, non-RN, i.e. LPN, CNA, etc.	0	0	0	0
2. Family development credential (FDC)	0	0	0	0
3. Child development associate credential (CDA)	0	0	0	0
4. State-awarded certification, credential, or license appropriate to the option in which they are working, i.e. home-based option or family child care option	0	0	0	0
5. Other	1	0	0	0
Home-Based Visitors:	Certified Home Health Aide			
Home-Based Visitor Supervisors:				
Family Child Care Providers:				
Family Child Care Specialists:				

	(1) # of Home-Based Visitors	(2) # of Home-Based Visitor Supervisors	(3) # of Family Child Care Providers	(4) # of Family Child Care Specialists
Of the number of child development staff by position:				
e. The number who do not have the qualifications listed in B.9.a through B.9.d	3	0	0	0
Of the child development staff in B.9.e above, the number enrolled in:				
1. An advanced degree or license	0	0	0	0
2. A baccalaureate degree	0	0	0	0
3. An associate degree	0	0	0	0
4. Studies leading to a non-degree license, certificate, or credential	0	0	0	0

NON-SUPERVISORY CHILD DEVELOPMENT STAFF

Child development staff - ethnicity

B.12 Ethnicity:	# of non-supervisory child development staff
a. Hispanic or Latino origin	20
b. Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino origin	16

Child development staff - race

B.13 Race:	# of non-supervisory child development staff
a. American Indian or Alaska Native	4
b. Asian	1
c. Black or African American	2
d. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0
e. White	14
f. Biracial/Multi-racial	2
g. Other	13
1. Explain: as identified by staff	
h. Unspecified	0

Child development staff - language

	# of non-supervisory child development staff
B.14 The number who are proficient in a language(s) other than English	14
a. Of these, the number who are proficient in more than one language other than English	14
B.15 Language groups in which staff are proficient	# of non-supervisory child development staff
a. Spanish	13
b. Native Central American, South American, and Mexican Languages	0
c. Caribbean Languages	0
d. Middle Eastern & South Asian Languages	0
e. East Asian Languages	1
f. Native North American/Alaska Native Languages	0
g. Pacific Island Languages	0
h. European & Slavic Languages	0
i. African Languages	0
j. Other	0
k. Unspecified	0

Child development staff - classroom teacher turnover

	# of classroom teachers
B.16 The number of classroom teachers who left your program during the year.	0
B.17 Of these, the number who left for the following reasons:	# of classroom teachers
a. Higher compensation/benefits package in the same field	0
b. Change in job field	0
c. Other	0
B.18 Number of classroom teacher vacancies in your program that remained unfilled for a period of 3 months or longer	0
B.19 Number of classroom teachers hired during the year due to turnover	0

Child development staff - home-based visitor turnover

	# of home-based visitors
B.20 The number of home-based visitors who left the program during the year	3
B.21 Of these, the number who left for the following reasons:	
a. Higher compensation/benefits package in the same field	0
b. Change in job field	0
c. Other	3
B.22 Number of home-based visitor vacancies in the program that remained unfilled for a period of 3 months or longer	1
B.23 Number of home-based visitors hired during the year due to turnover	3

FAMILY & COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS STAFF

Family & community partnerships staff - qualifications

	(1) # of family workers	(2) # of FCP supervisors
B.24 Total number of family & community partnerships staff	12	3
a. Of the FCP supervisors, the number who work directly with families, i.e. staff with a family caseload		0
B.25 Of the family & community partnerships staff, the number with the following education	(1) # of family workers	(2) # of FCP supervisors
a. A related advanced degree	3	0
b. A related baccalaureate degree	5	2
c. A related associate degree	1	0
d. GED or high school diploma	1	0
B.26 Of the family & community partnerships staff who do not have a degree, the number in training leading to a related degree or credential	3	1
B.27 Comments on staff shared by Head Start and Early Head Start programs:		

	<i># of ECD managers/ coordinators</i>
B.28 Total number of education & child development managers/coordinators	4
	<i># of ECD managers/ coordinators</i>
Of the education & child development managers/coordinators, the number with the following degrees or credentials:	
a. An advanced degree in early childhood education, or an advanced degree in any field and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education with experience teaching preschool-age children	2
b. A baccalaureate degree in early childhood education, or a baccalaureate degree in any field and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education with experience teaching preschool-age children	2
	<i># of ECD managers/ coordinators</i>
Of the education & child development managers/coordinators, the number with the following degrees or credentials:	
c. An associate degree in early childhood education, or an associate degree in any field and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education with experience teaching preschool-age children	0
Of the education & child development managers/coordinators preschool child development staff in B.28.c above, the number enrolled in:	
1. A baccalaureate degree in early childhood education, or a baccalaureate degree in any field and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education	0
	<i># of ECD managers/ coordinators</i>
Of the education & child development managers/coordinators, the number with the following degrees or credentials:	
d. A Child Development Associate (CDA) credential or state-awarded preschool, infant/toddler, family child care or home-based certification, credential, or licensure that meets or exceeds CDA requirements	0
Of the education & child development managers/coordinators preschool child development staff in B.28.d above, the number enrolled in:	
1. A baccalaureate degree in early childhood education, or a baccalaureate degree in any field and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education	0
	<i># of ECD managers/ coordinators</i>
Of the education & child development managers/coordinators, the number with the following degrees or credentials:	
e. None of the qualifications listed in B.28.a through B.28.d	0
Of the education & child development managers/coordinators preschool child development staff in B.28.e above, the number enrolled in:	
1. A baccalaureate degree in early childhood education, or a baccalaureate degree in any field and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education	0
B.29 Comments on education & child development managers/coordinators shared by Head Start and Early Head Start programs:	

C. CHILD & FAMILY SERVICES

HEALTH SERVICES

Health insurance - children

	(1) # of children at enrollment	(2) # of children at end of enrollment year
C.1 Number of all children with health insurance	561	591
a. Number enrolled in Medicaid and/or CHIP	533	568
b. Number enrolled in state-only funded insurance (for example, medically indigent insurance)	0	0
c. Number with private health insurance (for example, parent's insurance)	27	22
d. Number with health insurance other than those listed above, for example, Military Health (Tri-Care or CHAMPUS)	1	1
1. Specify	Tri-Care	
C.2. Number of children with no health insurance	51	21

Medical

Medical home - children

	(1) # of children at enrollment	(2) # of children at end of enrollment year
C.5 Number of children with an ongoing source of continuous, accessible health care	578	587
C.6 Number of children receiving medical services through the Indian Health Service	0	0
C.7 Number of children receiving medical services through a migrant community health center	0	0

Medical services - children

	(1) # of children at enrollment	(2) # of children at end of enrollment year
C.8 Number of all children who are up-to-date on a schedule of age-appropriate preventive and primary health care, according to the relevant state's EPSDT schedule for well child care	10	529
		# of children at end of enrollment year
a. Of these, the number diagnosed by a health care professional with a chronic condition needing medical treatment since last year's PIR was reported		87
1. Of these, the number who have received or are receiving medical treatment		77
b. Specify the primary reason that children who needed medical treatment, for any chronic condition diagnosed by a health care professional since last year's PIR was reported, did not receive it:		None

C.9 Number of all children who received medical treatment for the following chronic conditions since last year's PIR was reported, regardless of when the condition was first diagnosed by a health care professional:	<i># of children</i>
a. Anemia	1
b. Asthma	51
c. Hearing Difficulties	4
d. Vision Problems	30
e. High Lead Levels	1
f. Diabetes	0

Body Mass Index (BMI) - children (HS and Migrant programs)

C.10 Number of all children who are in the following weight categories according to the 2000 CDC BMI-for-age growth charts	<i># of children at enrollment</i>
a. Underweight (BMI less than 5th percentile for child's age and sex)	19
b. Healthy weight (at or above 5th percentile and below 85th percentile for child's age and sex)	353
c. Overweight (BMI at or above 85th percentile and below 95th percentile for child's age and sex)	88
d. Obese (BMI at or above 95th percentile for child's age and sex)	106

Immunization services - children

	<i>(1) # of children at enrollment</i>	<i>(2) # of children at end of enrollment year</i>
C.11 Number of children who have been determined by a health care professional to be up-to-date on all immunizations appropriate for their age	512	594
C.12 Number of children who have been determined by a health care professional to have received all immunizations possible at this time, but who have not received all immunizations appropriate for their age	4	3
C.13 Number of children who meet their state's guidelines for an exemption from immunizations	4	5

Dental

Dental home - children

	<i>(1) # of children at enrollment</i>	<i>(2) # of children at end of enrollment year</i>
C.17 Number of children with continuous, accessible dental care provided by a dentist	544	578

Preschool dental services (HS and Migrant programs))

	# of children
C.18 Number of children who received preventive care since last year's PIR was reported	478
C.19 Number of all children, including those enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP, who have completed a professional dental examination since last year's PIR was reported	481
a. Of these, the number of children diagnosed as needing treatment since last year's PIR was reported.	87
1. Of these, the number of children who have received or are receiving treatment	87
b. Specify the primary reason that children who needed dental treatment did not receive it:	None

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Mental health professional

	# of hours
C.22 Average total hours per operating month a mental health professional(s) spends on-site	120

Mental health services

	# of children at end of enrollment year
C.23 Indicate the number of enrolled children who were served by the mental health (MH) professional(s) since last year's PIR was reported.	
a. Number of children for whom the MH professional consulted with program staff about the child's behavior / mental health	101
1. Of these, the number for whom the MH professional provided three or more consultations with program staff since last year's PIR was reported	15
b. Number of children for whom the MH professional consulted with the parent(s) / guardian(s) about their child's behavior/mental health	61
1. Of these, the number for whom the MH professional provided three or more consultations with the parent(s) / guardian(s) since last year's PIR was reported	8
c. Number of children for whom the MH professional provided an individual mental health assessment	95
d. Number of children for whom the MH professional facilitated a referral for mental health services	19

Mental health referrals

	# of children at end of enrollment year
C.24 Number of children who were referred by the program for mental health services outside of Head Start since last year's PIR was reported	19
a. Of these, the number who received mental health services since last year's PIR was reported	8

DISABILITIES SERVICES

Preschool disabilities services (HS and Migrant programs)

	# of children
C.25 Number of children enrolled in the program who have an Individualized Education Program (IEP) indicating they have been determined eligible by the LEA to receive special education and related services	75
a. Of these, the number who were determined eligible to receive special education and related services:	# of children
1. Prior to enrollment into the program for this enrollment year	46
2. During this enrollment year	29
b. Of these, the number who have not received special education and related services	1

Preschool primary disabilities (HS and Migrant programs)

C.27 Diagnosed primary disability	(1) # of children determined to have this disability	(2) # of children receiving special services
a. Health impairment (i.e. meeting IDEA definition of 'other health impairments')	0	0
b. Emotional disturbance	0	0
c. Speech or language impairments	50	49
d. Intellectual disabilities	0	0
e. Hearing impairment, including deafness	0	0
f. Orthopedic impairment	0	0
g. Visual impairment, including blindness	0	0
h. Specific learning disability	0	0
i. Autism	0	0
j. Traumatic brain injury	0	0
k. Non-categorical/developmental delay	25	25
l. Multiple disabilities (excluding deaf-blind)	0	0
m. Deaf-blind	0	0

EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT TOOLS/APPROACHES

Screening

	# of children
C.28 Number of all newly enrolled children since last year's PIR was reported	412
C.29 Number of all newly enrolled children who completed required screenings within 45 days for developmental, sensory, and behavioral concerns since last year's PIR was reported	360
a. Of these, the number identified as needing follow-up assessment or formal evaluation to determine if the child has a disability	93
C.30 The instrument(s) used by the program for developmental screening:	
ASQ- 3 (Ages & Stages Questionnaire)	
ASQ-SE (Ages & Stages Questionnaire Social-Emotional)	

Assessment

C.31 Approach or tool(s) used by the program to support ongoing child assessment:	
Name/title	Locally designed
Teaching Strategies GOLD Online	No

Curriculum

C.32 What curriculum does your program use:

a. For center-based services:

<i>Name/title</i>	<i>Locally designed</i>
Creative Curriculum (PreSchool)	No
Other (Please Specify) - Incredible Years S/E	No
Other (Please Specify) - Kids Play Math	No

b. For family child care services:

c. For home-based services:

<i>Name/title</i>	<i>Locally designed</i>
Other (Please Specify) - HIPPY (Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youngsters)	No

STAFF-CHILD INTERACTION OBSERVATION TOOLS

		<i># of families at enrollment</i>
C.33 Does the program routinely use staff-child interaction observation tools to assess quality?		Yes
C.34 If yes, interaction observation tool(s) used by the program:		
	<i>(1)</i> <i>Name/title</i>	<i>(2)</i> <i>Locally designed</i>
a. Center-based settings	CLASS	No
b. Home-based settings	Observation Checklist	Yes
c. Family child care settings		

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

Number of families

	<i># of families at enrollment</i>
C.35 Total number of families:	577
a. Of these, the number of two-parent families	296
b. Of these, the number of single-parent families	281

Employment

C.36 Of the number of two-parent families, the number of families in which:	# of families at enrollment
a. Both parents/guardians are employed	36
b. One parent/guardian is employed	245
c. Both parents/guardians are not working (i.e. unemployed, retired, or disabled)	15

C.37 Of the number of single-parent families, the number of families in which:	# of families at enrollment
a. The parent/guardian is employed	151
b. The parent/guardian is not working (i.e. unemployed, retired, or disabled)	130

C.38 The number of all families in which at least one parent/guardian is a member of the United States military on active duty	# of families at enrollment
	0

Federal or other assistance

	# of families
C.39 Total number of families receiving any cash benefits or other services under the Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program	16
C.40 Total number of families receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	10
C.41 Total number of families receiving services under the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	228
C.42 Total number of families receiving services under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly referred to as Food Stamps	225

Job training/school

C.43 Of the number of two-parent families, the number of families in which:	# of families at enrollment
a. Both parents/guardians are in job training or school	1
b. One parent/guardian is in job training or school	13
c. Neither parent/guardian is in job training or school	282

C.44 Of the number of single-parent families, the number of families in which:	# of families at enrollment
a. The parent/guardian is in job training or school	30
b. The parent/guardian is not in job training or school	251

Parent/guardian education

C.45 Of the total number of families, the highest level of education obtained by the child's parent(s) / guardian(s)	# of families at enrollment
a. An advanced degree or baccalaureate degree	28
b. An associate degree, vocational school, or some college	162
c. A high school graduate or GED	207
d. Less than high school graduate	180

Family services

C.46 Report the number of families who received the following services since last year's PIR was reported	# of families
a. Emergency/crisis intervention such as meeting immediate needs for food, clothing, or shelter	62
b. Housing assistance such as subsidies, utilities, repairs, etc.	30
c. Mental health services	3
d. English as a Second Language (ESL) training	23
e. Adult education such as GED programs and college selection	14
f. Job training	1
g. Substance abuse prevention	0
h. Substance abuse treatment	0
i. Child abuse and neglect services	0
j. Domestic violence services	2
k. Child support assistance	3
l. Health education	10
m. Assistance to families of incarcerated individuals	1
n. Parenting education	184
o. Relationship/marriage education	1
C.47 Of these, the number that received at least one of the services listed above	246

Father involvement

C.48 Does the program have organized and regularly scheduled activities designed to involve fathers / father figures?	Yes
	# of children at end of enrollment
a. Number of enrolled children whose fathers / father figures participated in these activities	125

Homelessness services

	# of families
C.49 Total number of families experiencing homelessness that were served during the enrollment year	6
	# of children
C.50 Total number of children experiencing homelessness that were served during the enrollment year	7
	# of families
C.51 Total number of families experiencing homelessness that acquired housing during the enrollment year	2

Foster care and child welfare

	# of children
C.52 Total number of enrolled children who were in foster care at any point during the program year	5
C.53 Total number of enrolled children who were referred to Head Start/Early Head Start services by a child welfare agency	2

Collaboration Agreements and Community Engagement

Child care partners

	# of formal agreements
C.54 Total number of formal agreements with Child Care Partners during program year	0
a. Of the Child Care Partners, the number of formal contractual agreements made void or broken during the program year	0

Local education agency (LEA)

	# of LEAs
C.55 Number of LEAs in the service area	6
C.56 Number of formal agreements the program has with LEAs:	# of formal agreements
a. To coordinate services for children with disabilities	6
b. To coordinate transition services	6

Public school pre-kindergarten programs

C.57 Does the program have formal collaboration and resource sharing agreements with public school pre-kindergarten programs?	Yes
	# of formal agreements
a. If yes, the number of formal agreements in which the program is currently participating	6

Part C agencies

	# of Part C Agencies
C.58 Number of Part C agencies in the program's service area	1
	# of formal agreements
a. Number of formal agreements the program has with Part C agencies to coordinate services for children with disabilities	1

Child welfare agencies

C.59 Does the program have formal collaboration agreements with child welfare agencies?	No
	# of formal agreements
a. If yes, the number of formal agreements in which the program is currently participating	0

REPORTING INFORMATION

PIR Report Status	Completed
Confirmation Number	15082426226
Last Update Date	08/24/2015

Adams County Head Start



2015 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

Prepared by
Essential Elements, LLC



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Introduction

In accordance with **Head Start Program Performance Standards 1305.3; Determining community strengths and needs**, a Community Assessment was created according to program planning procedures. The Performance Standards state that a Head Start/Early Head Start agency must conduct a Community Assessment within its service area once every three years and further conduct a yearly review to determine whether there have been significant changes in the information/data that must be reconsidered. The purpose of the Community Assessment is to determine the needs of the birth to five communities, evaluate the relevance of services provided by the Head Start and Early Head Start programs and to make programming recommendations.

This Community Assessment presents an overview of the current community conditions for Adams County Head Start within the designated service area. This assessment is to be used to aid in identifying the needs of low-income children and families in Adams County. It is also to be used to develop goals and objectives for program and strategic planning. This Community Assessment includes information derived from program data as well as community, state, and national sources on, but not limited to:

- Population Profile/Demographics
- Poverty
- Employment
- Crime
- Education
- Housing
- Workforce Development and Income
- Nutrition
- Health Care
- Head Start eligible/available children
- Childcare facilities and school district pre-k programs
- Children with special needs
- Transportation
- Education, health, and social service needs
- Home-based trends
- Community resources and survey results

Adams County Head Start will use the Community Assessment information to further address the issues that are listed below:

- Determine the philosophy as well as long-range and short-range program objectives
- Determine the type of content area services that are most needed and the program option or options that will be implemented
- Identify and determine needs of the homeless population
- Determine strategies to successfully partner with local community organizations
- Determine resources to support family stability
- Determine the recruitment area that will be served
- Determine appropriate locations for centers and the areas to be served by the Head Start program
- Set criteria that define the types of children and families who will be given priority for recruitment and selection.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2014 KIDS COUNT Data Book ranks the state of Colorado at number 22nd overall in the nation for the well-being of its children. However, the state of Colorado is ranked 21st in Family and Community, 39th in Health, 18th in Economic well-being, and 11th in Education, as compared to other states in the United States. Data released by the U.S. Census Bureau show that child poverty rates declined in many counties across the state in 2013, mirroring the statewide decline in child poverty reported earlier this year. In 2013, Colorado saw its first decline in child poverty since the Great Recession, although the child poverty rate remains significantly higher than in 2000.

Some prominent characteristics about Adams County were ascertained during the development of this assessment. Some particular elements appear to be indications of problems that have affected the region as a result of the Great Recession that began in December 2007 and ended in June 2009, while other elements appear to be more culturally embedded. The following are the identified issues facing the program and the children and families it serves.

Adult and Child Population

Adams County had a population of 441,603 in 2010 and now has a population of 480,718 (2014), representing an 8.8% increase in population from 2010 – 2014 (*American Community Survey, U.S. Quick Facts*). The largest age category in the service area is 35 to 54 years of age, except Federal Heights and Northglenn where the largest age category is 20-34 (*American Community Survey*). Current census data reveals tremendous diversity within Adams County. Approximately 38.6% of the population in Adams County is Hispanic/Latino. Federal Heights (47.6%) has the highest percentage of Hispanics/Latinos followed by Commerce City (46.6%) and Brighton (40.5%). Westminster (5.4%) has the highest population of individuals identified as Asians followed by Federal Heights (4.6%) and Thornton (4.4%). The percentage of foreign-born individuals from Asia is above the state rate of 22.1% except Commerce City (19.4%), Brighton (3.8%), and Federal Heights (16.1%). Children with a foreign-born parent more often lived in a household with two parents present than did children with no foreign-born parents. In 2012, about 82% of native children with a foreign-born parent lived with two parents, compared with 67% of native children with two native parents. Also in 2012, 33% of foreign-born children with foreign-born parents lived below the poverty line, compared with 27% of native children with foreign-born parents and 19% of native children with native parents (*Kids Count*).

The Department of Local Affairs projects that the population will increase by 172,324 individuals in Adams County by 2030, representing a 6% change in overall population. The Department of Local Affairs

further projects that the child population in Colorado, ages 0-4, will increase from 2015 to 2030 by 14,498 individuals. Adams County ranked 4th out of ten counties in the state with the largest percentage increase in child population of 32%. Commerce City (11.7%) and Thornton (8.3%) had the highest percentages of children under 5, whereas Brighton (24.8%) had the highest percentage of children ages 5 to 19. Zip code 80011 (10.1%) had the highest percentage of children who were under the age of 5, with zip code 80045 (9.7%) and zip code 80019 with 9.0%. These three zip codes are all in the city of Aurora. Some cities such as Commerce, Thornton and Aurora (zip code 80011, 80045, 80019) had a higher percentage of children under five, and other cities such as Brighton and Federal Heights had lower numbers of children under 5 (*American Community Survey*).

Poverty and Households

Commerce City (17.7%), Federal Heights (17.4%) and Northglenn (15.1%) had poverty rates above the county rate (13.2%) and state rate of 12.9%. Brighton (8.2%) had the lowest poverty rate. In 2000, one out of every 10 children in Colorado lived in poverty. By 2012, that number had grown to one out of every six. Children continue to be the age group most likely to live in poverty in our state. In 2012, Colorado children were 1.3 times as likely to live in poverty as adults between the ages of 18 to 64 and 2.4 times more likely to live in poverty than Colorado seniors (*Colorado Kids Count, 2014*). Adams County has seen steady poverty rate decline from 16.1% in 2011 to 14.9% in 2012 and now 13.2% in 2013. Adams County had a child poverty rate of 22% for children 0-5, slightly above the state rate of 20.7%. Federal Heights (30%), Commerce City (23.9%) and Northglenn (22%) had the highest child poverty rate, while Brighton (9.2%) had the lowest child poverty rate. The poverty rate is significantly higher for female-only households with children under 5 years old. Northglenn (61.8%), Commerce City (52.7%) and Federal Heights (50%) had the highest female-only household poverty rate, while Brighton (24%) had the lowest rate. Zip code 80011 (33.6%) had the highest percentage of children under 18 below poverty representing approximately 4,714 children. 80102 (Bennett) had the second highest percentage at 11.6%. Zip codes 80019, 80024, 80045 and 80137 reported no children under 18 who were below poverty. ***(Aurora-80011, 80019, 80045; Dupont-80024; Bennett-80102; Strasburg-80136; Watkins-80137; Henderson-80640)***

Federal Heights (5.7%) had the highest percentage of households receiving SSI benefits, while Thornton (3.0%) and Northglenn (3.0%) had the lowest percentages. Federal Heights (3.6%) had the highest percentage of households receiving Public Assistance, while Westminster (1.8%) had the lowest. Zip code 80102 had the highest percentage of individuals receiving SSI (4.3%) even though there were only 82 individuals. Zip code 80011 had the largest number of individuals receiving SSI and Public Assistance.

According to PIR data, approximately 90% of Head Start children served were below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level and .04% were receiving public assistance.

Federal Heights (13.8%) had the highest percentage of married families with children under five, while Westminster had the lowest percentage at 1.4%. Commerce City (33.6%) had the highest percentage of married households with children under age 18, while Federal Heights (17.1%) had the lowest percentage. The percentage of female-only households with children under 5 in Adams County (44.3%) was comparable to the state rate of 45.5%. The percentage of married families with children under 5 in Adams County (7.7%) was slightly above the state rate of 6.8%. Low-income families with children age 8 and under face extra barriers that can affect the early years of a child's development. Parents in these families are more likely than their higher income peers to lack higher education and employment, to have difficulty speaking English and to be younger than 25. The percentage of female-only households is 9.0% in Federal Heights, while Westminster (6.7%) and Thornton (6.7%) had the lowest rates. Northglenn (3.4%) and Commerce (3.4%) had the highest percentage of male-only households with children under 18, slightly above the county rate (3.1%) and state rate (2.3%).

Zip code 80011 had the highest number of households with children under 18, while zip code 80640 had the 2nd highest with (3,406). Married couples and single family male and female households were also the highest in these zip codes. Zip code 80024 (Dupont) did not have any female households with a husband present. Zip code 80011 (Aurora), 80102 (Bennett), 80136 (Strasburg) and 80640 (Henderson) all had male households with no wife present who had children under 18. According to the PIR, 50% of Head Start children were from single parent families and 48% were from two-parent families.

The percentage of grandparents raising their grandchildren for Colorado is 40.1%. Federal Heights (42.2%) and Westminster (39.2%) had the highest percentages of grandparents raising their grandchildren, although Thornton (1,231) had the highest number. According to the Census Bureau, the assumption is that the poverty rate for grandparents has continued to increase at a marginal rate for the years 2011 to present. Grandparents may need assistance with legal difficulties related to obtaining guardianship, enrolling their grandchildren in school, and accessing medical care for their grandchildren. They often have limited financial resources and may experience difficulty providing adequate housing, food, and clothing. Grandparents may need current information about discipline, child development, and childhood problems.

Workforce and Income

Median household income for the state in 2013 was \$72,687, which represented an increase of \$15,002 from 2011. There was a significant difference in median household income when comparing the

wealthiest cities in Adams County and the least wealthy. The median income of each of the cities was below the state average in 2013. Brighton (\$67,589) had the highest median household income, while Federal Heights had the lowest. The median household income for Federal Heights (\$35,998) was significantly lower than the county (\$64,611) and state (\$72,687) median household income. The preliminary average weekly wage for Adams County in 2014 was \$925. This would be equivalent to \$23.13 per hour or \$48,100 per year, assuming a 40-hour week worked the entire year. Unemployment in 2014 in Colorado hovered at 4.4% for people with some college or an associate's degree and at 3.1% for an adult with a bachelor's degree or higher —lower than the unemployment rate or high school graduates (4.7%) and for those with less than a high school education (8.9%). Average earnings continue to be higher for those with higher levels of education (*U.S. Census Bureau, 2013*). Experts project that by 2020, 74% of jobs in Colorado will require some level of postsecondary education or training (*Carnevale et al., 2013*). The Colorado Department of Higher Education has also been targeting a 66% postsecondary certificate or degree attainment level for Coloradans ages 25 to 34 by 2025.

According to the latest Self-Sufficiency Standard report (2015) for Adams County, a family with one adult, an infant and a preschooler would need to make \$32.50 in hourly wages or \$68,689 annually to sufficiently meet the basic needs of their family. Most individuals cannot achieve self-sufficiency through a single step, but require transitional work supports, and the removal of barriers and guidance to help meet monthly expenses as families work toward self-sufficiency over time. According to the PIR, 94% of two-parent families had neither parent in job training or school. .06% of two-parent families had one parent in job training or school, and 93% of single-parent families were not in job training or school.

Rent and Housing

Commerce City (72.8%) had the highest home ownership rate, while Federal Heights (51.5%) had the lowest home ownership rate. Thornton (70.3%) had a home ownership rate that was above the state rate of 65.4%. Brighton had the highest percentage of occupied housing units at 95.4%, which is slightly above the county (93.5%) and state (89%) rates. Commerce City (91.6%) and Federal Heights (91.6%) had the lowest percentages of occupied housing units. Brighton (8.4%) had the highest rental vacancy rate, while Northglenn (5.2%) had the lowest rental vacancy rate. Federal Heights (48%) had the highest percentage of occupied units paying gross rent ranging from \$750–\$999, whereas Brighton (27%) had the lowest percentage of occupied units paying gross rent from \$750-\$999. Thornton (44.6%) had the highest percentage of occupied units paying gross rent ranging from \$1,000-\$1,499. Commerce City had the highest percentage (44.1%) of individuals spending 35% or more of household income for rent, which is slightly higher than the county (41.3%) and the state rate (42.2). Federal Heights (7.6%) and Northglenn (6.5%) had the highest percentages of occupied households with no vehicle available, which is marginally higher than the state (5.7%) and county (5.2%) percentages. Thornton (3.6%) had the lowest percentage of households with no vehicle available. Westminster (0.7%) had the highest percentage for housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities, slightly above the state (0.4%) and county (0.2%) rates. Approximately 1.3% of housing units in Northglenn were lacking complete kitchen facilities. Federal Heights (4.2%) and Northglenn (3.6%) had the highest percentages of homes with no telephone service.

Nationally, wages needed to afford rent across the U.S. in 2015 is \$19.35. An American household must earn at least \$19.35 an hour to afford a modest, two-bedroom apartment without spending more than 30% of income on rent. In Colorado, working at minimum wage \$8.23/hr., each week you have to work 75 hours to afford a modest 1-bedroom apartment at Fair Market Rate (FMR). Also in the state of Colorado, you would need to make \$19.89 per hour to rent a 2-bedroom apartment without spending more than 30% of income on rent. In Adams County, working at minimum wage, each week you have to work 83 hours to afford a 1-bedroom apartment. You would need to make \$22.23 per hour to rent a 2-bedroom apartment without spending more than 30% of income on rent (*National Low Income Housing Coalition*).

Education Home -based Effectiveness

According to PIR data, 31% of Head Start families had less than a high school diploma or GED, and 26% of families had an Associates or Vocational degree. Students at Mapleton 1 (52.5%) and Westminster 50 (57.1%) school districts had the 2nd and 3rd lowest graduation rates. In 2013, the average graduation

rate for Adams County was 69.9%, much lower than the state rate of 76.9% during that year. Adams County 14 had the highest drop-out rate of 6.0%, much higher than the state rate of 2.4%. Mapleton (4.5%) and Westminster 50 (3.4%) had the 2nd and 3rd highest drop-out rate. Students who identified as Blacks or African American (7.4%) and Hispanic (4.6%) had the highest drop-out rates at Mapleton 1, while at Adams County 14 students who identified as White (6.8%) and Hispanic (6.0%) had the highest drop-out rates. 33.3% of Blacks or African American students at Bennett 29J dropped out of high school.

Zip code 80011 had the highest number of individuals who had less than a high school diploma (27.2%) who were living below poverty. Of adults in Adams County, approximately 20.9% had a Bachelor degree or higher, which is much lower than the state rate of 37%. Federal Heights (9.3%) had the lowest percentage of individuals with a college degree or higher. In 2012, Colorado families in which the householder did not graduate from high school were nearly ten times more likely to be living in poverty than those in which the householder had a bachelor's degree. Families in which the householder had only a high school diploma, had completed some college or had an associate's degree were almost four times as likely to be in poverty as families who have a bachelor's degree or higher in their households.

Households where language other than English was spoken were highest in Federal Heights (42.7%), Commerce City (33.6%) and Brighton (27.6%). The percentage of homes that speaks Spanish is the 2nd highest within the service area. According to Kids Count, 22.5% of students in Adams County were English Language Learners in 2013.

Test scores for 3rd graders, scoring proficient or above on the Colorado's Student Assessment Program or Transitional Colorado Assessment Program (CSAP/TCAP), have been consistently lower than the state scores in reading, writing and math from 2008-2010. The Colorado Department of Education reported that Adams County School Districts' test scores have declined since 2011, except for Westminster 50, which experienced a slight increase in test scores from 39.9% (2011) to 55.22% in 2014. White and Asian students consistently performed better in reading on the CSAP/TCAP in 2011 and 2012. In Colorado and Adams County, students who were eligible for free or reduced price lunch consistently performed poorer on the TCAP test for reading than students who were not eligible for free or reduced price lunch.

Home Visiting Program Colorado

Colorado Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program is funded in part through federal investments from the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (Home Visiting Program), and provides voluntary, evidence -based home visiting services to at-risk pregnant women and parents with young children. The Home Visiting Program, which builds upon decades of scientific research,

provides voluntary, culturally-appropriate, individually tailored support to families in their homes, including providing information about children's health, development and safety, and when appropriate, referrals to support services. Research shows that home visits by a nurse, social worker, early childhood educator, or other trained professional during pregnancy and in the first years of life improve maternal and child health, prevent child abuse and neglect, increase positive parenting, and enhance child development and school readiness. Through federal grants from the Home Visiting Program, in fiscal year 2014, The Home Visiting Program and home visitors in Colorado accomplished the following:

- Coordinates services and provides enhanced professional development opportunities for home visitors through partnerships
- Made 22,021 home visits to 3,667 parents and children in 1,884 families
- Enrolled 2,218 new parents and children to the program
- Served families living in communities in 10 counties across the state, or 16% of Colorado counties
- Has created a system that identifies outcome measures that align with cross-sector early childhood goals
- Recognizes home visiting as a critical prevention strategy for parents and children

Like all Home Visiting Program grantees, Colorado uses evidence-based home visiting models that are proven to improve child health and to be cost effective. Colorado leverages federal funds to implement the following models to serve children and families across the state:

- Nurse-Family Partnership
- Parents as Teachers
- Healthy Steps
- Safe Care Augmented (Colorado Safe Care)
- Home Instruction for Parents of Preschool Youngsters

Counties with home visiting services funded by federal grants from the Home Visiting Program (as of February 2015) were: Adams, Alamosa, Costilla, Crowley, Denver, Mesa, Morgan, Otero, Pueblo, and Saguache

Source: Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, administration Maternal and Child Health

Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness (HomVEE) was launched in fall 2009 to conduct a thorough and transparent review of the home visiting research literature and provide an assessment of the evidence of effectiveness for home visiting program models that serve families with pregnant women and children from birth to age 5. HomVEE identified 17 home visiting models that meet the DHHS criteria for an

evidence-based early childhood home-visiting service delivery model. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act established a Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (MIECHV) that provides \$1.5 billion over five years to states to establish home visiting program models for at-risk pregnant women and children from birth to age 5. The Act stipulates that 75% of the funds must be used for home visiting programs with evidence of effectiveness based on rigorous evaluation research. The HomVEE review provides information about which home visiting program models have evidence of effectiveness as required by the legislation and defined by DHHS. Existing rigorous research indicates that home visiting has the potential for positive results among high-risk families, particularly on health care usage and child development (*Sarah A. Avellar PhD, Lauren H. Supplee PhD, Mathematica Policy Research, Washington, District of Columbia; Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, Washington, District of Columbia*) (*U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families*).

One 2012 study in New York found that children who participated in a home visiting program operated by Chicago-based Healthy Families America were less likely than a control group to repeat first grade and more likely to excel at skills such as following instructions and working well with others. Other studies have shown a wide range of social and health benefits, all of which are also related to later school performance, including fewer low-birth-weight babies, less isolation and depression for new moms, and fewer cases of child abuse and neglect. Many programs also help parents pursue additional education or better jobs (*Washington Post, May 2013*). Two studies presented by Pew found evidence that broadening the types of families served in a home visiting program resulted in better family health care and lower health care costs.

Crime Rates

In 2013, a total of 3,589 offenses were reported by law enforcement agencies in Adams County. Larceny/theft represented approximately 39% of offenses in Adams County followed by assaults (27%). Burglary (15%) and motor vehicle theft (14%) accounted for the next most frequent offenses reported in Adams County. In 2013, a total of 24,769 burglaries were reported by law enforcement agencies in Colorado. This represented a 3.5% decrease in burglaries from 2012. Burglaries accounted for 57.0% of the major offenses reported. In 2013, a total of 12,396 motor vehicle thefts were reported by law enforcement agencies in Colorado. This represented a 3.8% increase in motor vehicle thefts from 2012. Motor vehicle thefts accounted for 28.6% of the major offenses reported.

Mental Health

Region 14, which consists of Adams County, had a total of 23,144 (26.6%) children age 1-14, who had difficulties with one or more of the following areas: emotions, concentration, behavior and being able to get along with other people. Approximately 4,517 (6.8%) children have been diagnosed with anxiety problems, and 961 children were diagnosed with behavioral problems such as oppositional defiant disorder or conduct disorder. Furthermore 2,433 (3.7%) children ages 4-14 are currently on medications for one or more of the following: ADD/ADHD, depression, anxiety problems and behavioral/conduct problems (*Colorado Health Institute*). According to Adams County's PIR data, the mental health professional consulted with program staff about 33 children's behavior and mental health. The mental health professional further consulted with the parents or guardians of 12 children about their behavior/mental health. There were eight (8) referrals made for children mental health services outside of the Head Start program (*Program Information Report*).

According to the Center for the Social and Emotional Foundations of Early Learning, research has indicated that children's emotional, social and behavioral health in early childhood is a significant issue to be concerned about, that there are costs of failing to address challenging behaviors, and that positive outcomes can be expected from early intervention services that address challenging behaviors within a system of care approach for all children and their families. Children who struggle with severe behavioral and emotional problems between birth and age 6 have a 50% chance of continuing to struggle into adolescence and adulthood. Yet child care programs are expelling increasing numbers of "problem children." These children can continue to be retained in early childhood (*Colorado Strategic Plan for Mental Health*). Nearly one in eight children (12%) have had three or more negative life experiences associated with levels of stress that can harm their health and development. These adverse experiences include abuse or neglect, the death of a parent, parental divorce or separation, witnessing domestic violence, living with someone who has a mental illness or substance abuse problem, and the incarceration of a household member. Recently, researchers have proposed adding chronic economic hardship, and social exclusion by peers be added to the list of adverse experiences. More than the experience of any one of these traumas, the cumulative burden over time of these threats is particularly damaging to children's physical and mental health (*Child Trend Databank*).

Obesity/Overweight

In 2014 the obesity rate in Adams County (8.4%) was slightly higher than the state rate (7.6%). Obesity prevalence was the highest among children in families with an income-to-poverty ratio of 100% or

less (household income that is at or below the poverty threshold), followed by those in families with an income-to-poverty ratio of 101%–130%, and then found to be lower in children in families with an income-to-poverty ratio of 131% or larger (greater household income) (*Center for Disease Control and Prevention*). This trend suggests that by the next reporting year, nearly one in three high school aged students in Colorado will be overweight or obese (*Center for Disease Control and Prevention*). According to current PIR data, approximately 12% of Head Start children were overweight and 13% were obese. According to the Healthy Kids Survey, 58% of children ages 12-13 who were White seventh graders, (61%) of students reported that they ate breakfast every day in the last seven days. Black children (30%), 14 years old and older were more likely to have drank one or more cans of soda in the past 7 days. Only 25% of Black students ate fruit or vegetables in the last 7 days and approximately 30% of students ages 12-13 reported that they were physically active for at least 60 minutes a day. 37.16% of adults aged 18 and older reported that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) between 25.0% and 30.0% (overweight) in Adams County. Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues. 25.6% of adults aged 20 and older reported that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0% (obese) in Adams County.

Although Colorado continues to rank as one of the leanest states in terms of weight indicators, it has not escaped the national obesity epidemic. The proportion of Colorado adults who are obese has more than doubled in the past 15 years— from 10.1 % in 1995 to 21.4 % in 2010—meaning more than one of every five Colorado adults is obese. Disparities exist for people who are overweight and obese based on income, education, gender, and race. There is a trend, although not statistically significant, for Black adults to have higher prevalence of obesity as compared to White or Hispanic adults. Also, obesity is more common among people in households earning less than \$25,000 per year and, interestingly, is higher in people who graduated high school or have a more advanced degree. People who are overweight or obese are at risk for poor health outcomes including hypertension, high cholesterol, and non-gestational diabetes (*Center for Disease Control*).

Availability of Quality and Affordable Child Care

Adams County Head Start (ACHS) has a current funded enrollment of 515 children. There are approximately 15,040 available 3-5 year old children and 22,572 available 0-3 year old children in Adams County. However, there are approximately 3,309 eligible 3 to 5 year old children in Adams County. Thornton (609) has the highest number of eligible children, and Westminster (562) has the 2nd highest number. Federal Heights (69) has the lowest number of 3 to 5 year eligible children. The program currently

serves 16% of eligible Head Start children within the service area. The number of unserved children indicates possible expansion opportunities for Adams County Head Start.

The percentage of children, ages 3 to 5, who are enrolled in nursery school or preschool, stand at 6.5% for Colorado. Westminster (7.3%) and Commerce City (7.0%) had the higher percentage of children ages 3 to 5 enrolled in nursery school or preschool, whereas Federal Heights (1.8%) and Brighton (3.6%) had the lowest percentage of children enrolled in nursery school or preschool. Zip code areas 80011(4.4%) and 80019 (37.7%) had the lowest number of children enrolled in nursery school. 46.5% of the children in zip code 80201 were enrolled in nursery school, and 70.6% were enrolled in zip code 80640.

Westminster School District 50 (388) and Commerce City (296) had the highest number of CPP and ECARE slots. Half-day preschool Early Childhood At-Risk Enhancement (ECARE) slot allocation increased in 2014-2015 for Westminster 50 (100 slots) and Northglenn (151 slots). Also, full day kindergarten ECARE slots increased for Commerce City, Brighton and Westminster 50. Total CPP and ECARE slots increased in Northglenn, Commerce City, Brighton and Westminster 50.

In comparing child care costs for single mothers and married couples in Denver, Arapahoe and Adams Counties, Adams County ranked 2nd in average annual price of infant care in a center (\$13,000). In Adams County, single mothers spent 45.35% of median income on infant care and 35.67% on pre-school care, whereas married couples spent 17.84% of median household income on infant care and 14.03% on pre-school care. Licensed child care centers in Adams have a full-time capacity of 6,023 slots for children under six (6) years old, and there is a total of 45,114 children under age 6 in Adams County. There was also full-time child care center capacity for 1,687 for children under age 2, and there were approximately 14,716 children under age 2 in Adams County.

The cost of child care has become a significant financial burden for many more families since the economic downturn. From 2005-2012, the number of children eligible for CCCAP grew by about 30,000—a 30% increase over seven years, meanwhile the number of children being served by the program only increased by 7%. The gap between the need for child care assistance and the children served by CCCAP is significant and growing. Colorado Center on Law and Policy estimates that while 28% of all eligible children were served in 2005 only about 25% of eligible children were served in 2012. According to the Impact of Childcare and Early Education study, if child care were not available in the region, in 60% of households, at least one household member would exit the workforce or reduce their hours. The average household would lose \$27,000 per year in earnings.

Recommendations

1. Adams County Head Start is the only Head Start program available for all Adams County eligible children and their families. Trends project an increase of need in the following areas: Child development, child care programs, mental health, child maltreatment, single parent households, adult education, health, nutrition and social services. Explore opportunities to increase recruitment efforts in those areas with the highest concentration of poverty, especially in Federal Heights and Northglenn communities. Work closely with community partners in order to collaborate on expanding the scope of social services for families in poverty and those who are without jobs, childcare, housing, food or health care. Increase efforts to identify the increasing number of grandparents in poverty who are raising their grandchildren. Single parent female households are steadily increasing and services should be considered to address issues such as economic hardship, quality of parenting, stress, and health issues such as obesity. Services should also continue to address issues such as child maltreatment, depression, childhood development and child support collection. Children of unmarried mothers are at higher risk of adverse birth outcomes such as low birth weight and infant mortality than are children of married mothers. They are also more likely to live in poverty than children of married mothers. Possible considerations may also include extended-day child care services (before and after hours) for those single parents who work non-traditional hours.
2. Continue to expand partnerships opportunities to non-traditional and new partners and share survey results with current community partners and new potential partners. Identify and develop additional collaborative partnerships with local workforce development organizations to provide unemployed and under-employed individuals a variety of skill building and support services to aid career pathways, provide job training and work opportunities to individuals with barriers to employment. Because Adams County have a much lower percentage of adults who have a college degree when compared to the state, assist low-income adults in their efforts to earn college-level credentials and enter living wage careers.
3. Child care services may be considered for those parents who would like to attend GED/ESL classes. Parents are sometimes not aware of existing resources and services and lack of transportation may hinder parents from getting to service providers.
4. Poor nutrition can lead to obesity and other poor dietary habits, which are linked to chronic disease and early death. Initiate additional outreach efforts and implement educational programs for children and adults that will provide activities and services that encourage good nutritional choices,

more physical activity, and less television and computer screen time. The program may consider designing and initiating regular family play days in the program to promote physical movement and exercise as an on-going parent involvement activity with their children.

5. Quality and affordable child care continues to be a major issue for low-income families. Families are paying a significant part of their earnings for child care. Because of the large number of children on the waiting list, explore expansion of center-based services for working families and home-based services in areas where transportation is unavailable, especially in the unincorporated area of Adams County. Continue to provide a high quality learning environment that will establish and maintain a strong foundation for academic success for children, especially in emergent reading skills.
6. Possible suggestions to address mental health challenges include offering more behavioral health support for parents, offer more full-day care, continue to provide support for children mental health issues. Nearly one in eight children (12%) have had three or more negative life experiences associated with levels of stress that can harm their health and development.

METHODOLOGY

Primary and secondary data was obtained from a variety of sources. The sources included the following: The Annie E. Casey 2015 Kids Count Data Book, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Child Care Aware, citydata.com, County Health Rankings, North Metro Community Services Early Intervention, Early Intervention Colorado, Spotlight on Poverty and Opportunities, Mapofus.org, Sub-County Population Estimates, American Factfinder, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, Colorado Center on Law and Policy, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Labor Market Information Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program, Colorado Workforce Development Council, Legislative Report on the Skills for Jobs Act, Colorado Skills for Jobs Report, Colorado Commission on Higher Education Master Plan, The PEW Charitable Trust, United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Cost of Care Summary Report, Home Visiting Evidence Effectiveness Review, Metro Denver Homeless Initiative, Crime in Colorado 2013, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Tri-County Health Department, Adam County Department of Human Services, Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, National Low Income Housing Coalition, Colorado Children's Campaign, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Department of Local Affairs, Department of Public Health and Environment, Colorado Office of Early Childhood, 2013 Healthy Kids Colorado Survey, Colorado Office of Children, Youth and Families, Colorado Point-in-Time Count, Colorado Health Institute, U.S. Census Bureau Quick Facts, American Community Survey 2009-2013, Alliance for Kids, Center for Health Statistics, citytowninfo.com, Childstats.gov, National Center for Children in Poverty, Head Start Program Information Report (PIR), staff and community partners.

Relevant data was researched and collected regarding the state of Colorado and Adams County. This was accomplished by accessing websites of a multitude of local agencies and organizations, by email inquiries and by telephone. The data gathered pertains to general demographics and economics, education attainment, disabilities, health, nutrition, social service issues, transportation, housing and child care. Most of the data comes from published sources available online or in a draft form from the originating public agencies. The information was used to frame a report that defines the number of Head Start eligible children living in the service area, analyze the greatest needs for the families and community, and determine what our programs can do to meet those needs.

A total of two surveys were developed and administered. One survey was administered through Survey Monkey for community partners, and a written survey targeted Head Start staff. Questions in the surveys were tailored to gather data not found in other data sources. Results of the surveys were compiled and analyzed to assist in determining future needs and direction of the Head Start Program.

State of Colorado

Poverty by demographic

- Child poverty rate: 18%
- Senior poverty rate: 11%
- Women in poverty: 13.9%
- Percent of single-parent families with related children that are below poverty: 31%
- Number of Hispanic children below 200% poverty: 471,000

Economic well-being

- Poverty rate: 13%
- Extreme poverty rate: 5.6%
- Unemployment rate: 5.4%
- Food insecurity: 13.9%
- Low-income families that work: 27.6%
- Minimum Wage: \$8.00
- Percent of jobs that are low-wage: 21.1%
- Percent of individuals who are uninsured: 14%
- Number of Hispanic children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment: 139,000

Family

- Teen birth rate per 1,000: 33.4
- Children living in single parent families: 30%
- Children in foster care: 6,980
- Percent of children in immigrant families: 22%
- Number of grandparents raising grandchildren: 77,836

Assets

- Asset poverty rate: 23.9%
- Unbanked households: 6.4%
- Average college graduate debt: \$24,540

Education

- Individuals with a high school degree: 89.7%
- Individuals with a four year college degree: 37.8%
- Teens ages 16 to 19 not attending school and not working: 7%
- Percent of college students with debt: 52%
- High school graduation rate: 79.8%

Housing

- Total households: 1,941,193
- Renters: 33%
- Households paying more than 30% of income on housing: 327,412
- Homeless people: 16,768
- Home foreclosure rate: 0.86%

Justice System

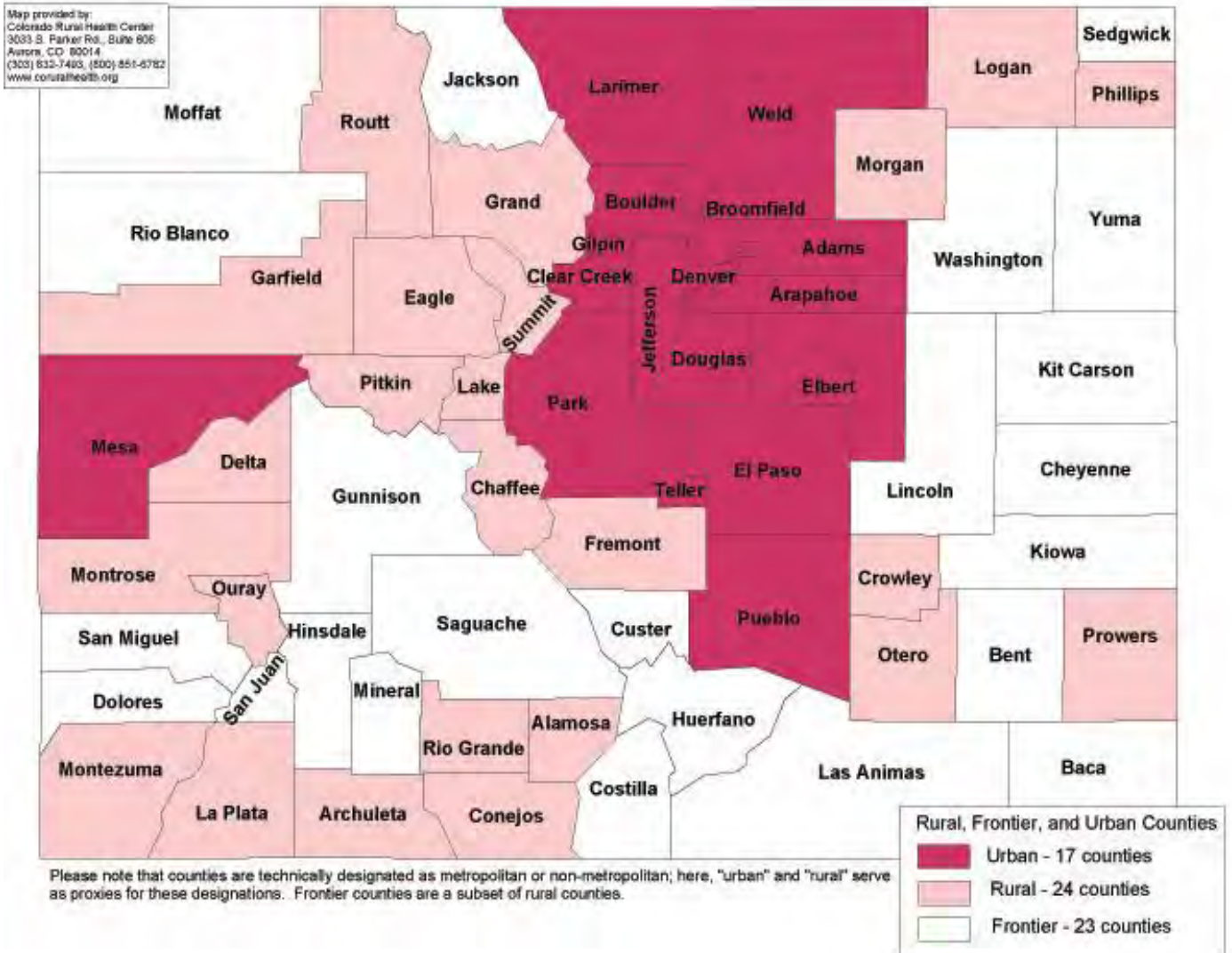
- Number of youth residing in juvenile justice and correctional facilities: 1,688
- Total incarcerated (prison and jail): 20,462

Participation in federal programs

- Adults and children receiving welfare (TANF): 38,277
- Children receiving food stamps (SNAP): 232,000
- EITC recipients: 361,000
- Households receiving federal rental assistance: 60,342
- Families receiving child care subsidies: 9,100
- Participants in all Head Start programs: 14,296
- Number of children enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP: 611,051
- Number of women and children receiving WIC (Women, Infants and Children supplemental nutrition program): 96,874
- Households receiving LIHEAP (Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program): 100,795

Source: *Spotlight on Poverty and Opportunities*

MAP I – URBAN, RURAL AND FRONTIER COUNTIES



The majority (approximately 82%) of the early childhood population lives in one of 10 urban counties: Denver, El Paso, Arapahoe, Adams, Jefferson, Douglas, Weld, Larimer, Boulder, and Pueblo. Child poverty in Colorado has declined for the first time since 2008, but gains in child well-being vary greatly across the state, according to the 2015 edition of KIDS COUNT in Colorado. The report shows that the economic recovery has been an uneven one, with many rural areas of the state still experiencing high levels of child poverty. The annual report on child well-being showed that 23% of children in the state's rural counties lived in poverty in 2013, up from 20% at the start of the recession in 2007 and higher than the statewide average of 17%. In comparison, 19% of children in urban counties, 16% of children in mixed rural counties and 12% of children in mixed urban counties lived in poverty in 2013.

SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION

Adams County is the fifth most populous of the 64 counties in Colorado. As of 2014, the population was 480,718 with 378.2 people per square mile. The county seat is Brighton. The county is named for Alva Adams, Governor of the State of Colorado. Adams County is part of the Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO Metropolitan Statistical Area. Adams County is located in the Front Range region of Colorado. The Colorado Front Range is a colloquial geographic term for the populated areas of the state that are just east of the foothills of the Front Range. It includes Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, Pueblo, and Weld counties. Cities and towns in Adams County's service area are: Arvada (part), Aurora (part), Brighton (part), Commerce City, Federal Heights, Northglenn, Strasburg (part), Thornton, Westminster (part) and Bennett (part) *(2014 Adams County Property Assessment Study)*.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Adams County Head Start (ACHS) is a federally funded comprehensive program serving children 3 - 5 years of age throughout Adams County. ACHS is a division under the Adams County Human Services Department. ACHS serves 515 children in center-based double sessions (3.5 hours per day - four days a week), full-day sessions (7 hours per day - four days a week) and the home-based option (weekly home visits and two monthly socializations). These three program options help meet the diverse needs of young children and their families throughout the county. The mission of Adams County Head Start (ACHS) is to provide high-quality early education for children in partnership with their families and the community. This is accomplished by managing services that will provide for greater social well-being, provide a foundation for children to grow and develop basic skills for school success, improve the abilities of families to be financially self-sufficient, and promote the healthy development of children and families. ACHS's ability to accomplish these goals rests on the needs of the community it serves, the network of support agencies and services in that community, the active cooperation and participation of the families and children it serves, and the quality and dedication of its staff.

ACHS has been providing Head Start services for families and children in the county for over 40 years. Having such a long history as a Head Start provider, ACHS has developed a strong infrastructure, both within the agency and with community partners, which allows it to sustain a quality program in light of changes in the community. The presence of ACHS in the community has also allowed it to gain support from county and city government agencies, community organizations and community members in general.

Adams County Head Start

Vision

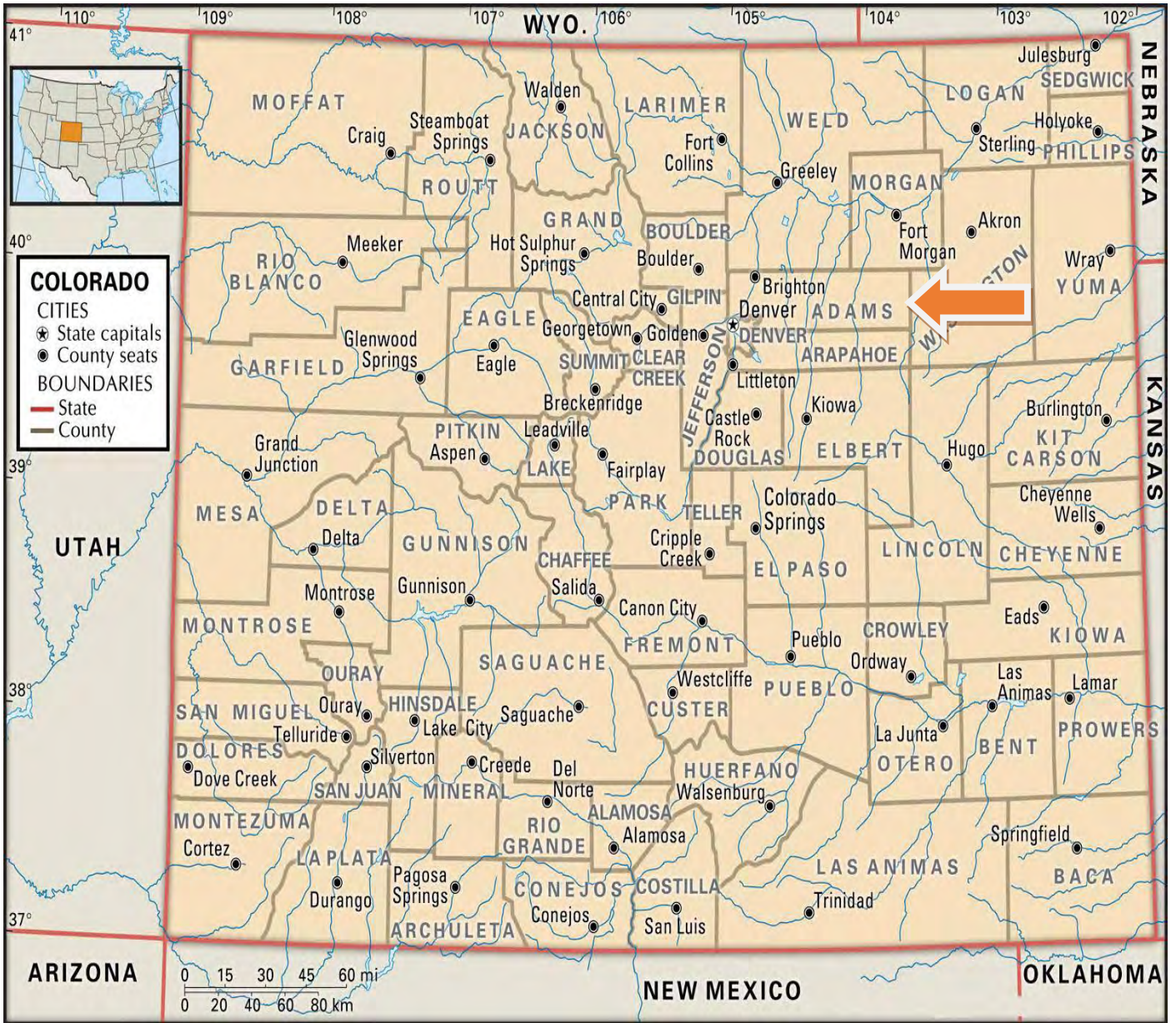
The vision of Adams County Head Start is that every child enrolled in Head Start will enter kindergarten with the competencies necessary to succeed in school and parents / caregivers will be empowered to be their child's most important teacher.

Adams County Head Start (ACHS) works diligently to provide high quality early education services. As a result, ACHS has accomplished the following:

- 3 Head Start centers are 4-star rated (out of a possible 4 stars) through the Qualistar Rating System
- 2 Head Start centers are 3-star rated through the Qualistar Rating System
- The ACHS Home-Based option received a Stellar Status Award through Home Instruction for Parents of Preschool Youngsters (HIPPY) USA
- 50% of Head Start teaching staff is bilingual (English/Spanish speaking).
- ACHS has a very successful fatherhood program. Head Start dads, grandfathers, uncles, stepfathers and other involved males meet regularly to plan activities aimed at the increased involvement of male role models.
- All centers have fully implemented the Incredible Years, social/emotional curriculum.
- All centers are licensed through the Colorado Department of Human Services.

- Teaching staff continue to enhance their early childhood education skills by enrolling in college courses.
- Strong relationships exist between ACHS and several community organizations.
- Teachers have attended training sessions and have surpassed National Head Start standards regarding credentials. Most teachers have Bachelor's degrees in early childhood education. Most teacher assistants have Childhood Development Associate (CDA) credentials or are group leader qualified.

MAP II - COLORADO

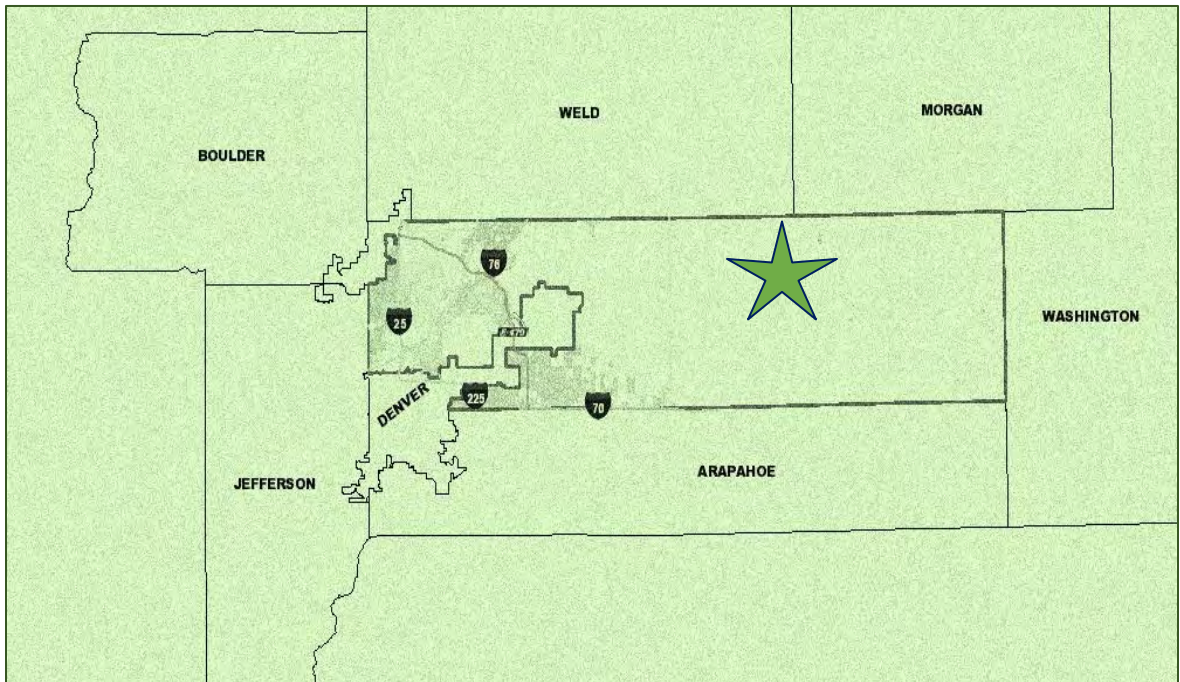


Source: Map of US.org



Adams County

MAP III - ADAMS COUNTY



Adams County



Site Locations

Main Office

Head Start Administration Office
7111 E. 56th Ave.,
Commerce City, CO 80022
Ph.: 303.286.4141
Fx: 303.286.4130

Other Locations

Brighton Center (BHS)

1850 Egbert St., Suite G10
Brighton, CO 80601
Ph.: 303.649.2270
Fx: 303.655.9322

Creekside Center (CHS)

9189 Gale Blvd.
Thornton, CO 80260
Ph.: 720.540.4836
Fx: 720.540.4835

Little Star Center (LSHS)

3990 W. 74th Ave.
Westminster, CO 80030
Ph.: 303.280.4781
Fx: 303.280.2539

Northglenn Center (NHS)

10700 Pecos St.
Northglenn, CO 80234
Ph.: 303.280.4781
Fx: 303.280.2539

Rainbow Center (RHS)

8401 Circle Dr.
Westminster, CO 80030
Ph.: 303.428.6477
Fx: 303.430.9419

Sunshine Center (SHS)

7111 E. 56th Ave.
Commerce City, CO 80022
Ph.: 303.286.4141
Fx: 303.286.4130

Home-Based/HIPPY Option @Brighton Center

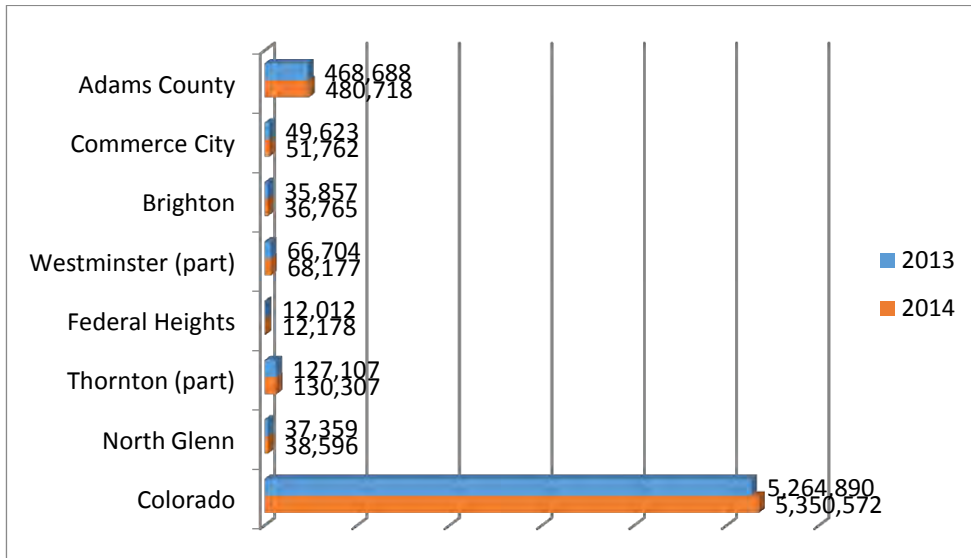
1850 Egbert St., Suite G10
Brighton, CO 80601
Home Visitors: 303.655.9126



 Indicates site locations

GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS AND ECONOMICS

Total Population



Location	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Adams County	441,603	451,625	459,737	468,688	480,718
Commerce City	46,191	47,526	48,515	49,623	51,762
Brighton	33,161	33,738	34,343	35,857	36,765
Westminster (part)	63,969	64,921	65,892	66,704	68,177
Federal Heights	11,515	11,676	11,837	12,012	12,178
Thornton (part)	119,409	121,748	124,112	127,107	130,307
Northglenn	35,921	36,419	36,920	37,359	38,596
Colorado	5,049,717	5,117,368	5,188,504	5,264,890	5,350,572

Source: Colorado Department of Local Affairs; American Community Survey 2009-2013; U.S Census Bureau Quick Facts, Sub-county Resident Population Estimates

Key Findings: Adams County had a population of 441,603 in 2010 and now has a population of 480,718 (2014), representing a 8.8% increase in population from 2010 – 2014, with 378.2 persons per square mile compared to the state of 48.5 persons per square mile and the U.S. of 87.4 persons per square mile. Thornton (130,307) has a population much larger than the other cities in Adams County, whereas the city of Brighton (36,765) has the smallest population.

Population for other Areas/Cities in Adams County	July 2010	July 2011	July 2012	July 2013	Change 2010-2013	Annual Average Percent Change 2010-2013
Arvada (Part)	2,862	2,902	2,942	2,977	115	1.3%
Aurora (Part)	40,045	40,636	41,725	42,251	2,206	1.8%
Bennett (Part)	1,963	1,990	2,018	2,042	79	1.3%
Lochbuie (Part)	2	2	2	2	-	0.0%
Unincorporated Area	88,673	90,067	91,431	92,754	4,081	1.5%

Source: Colorado Department of Local Affairs

Key Findings: The unincorporated area of Adams County experienced an increase in population of approximately 4,081 individuals, which represented a 1.5% change from 2010-2013.

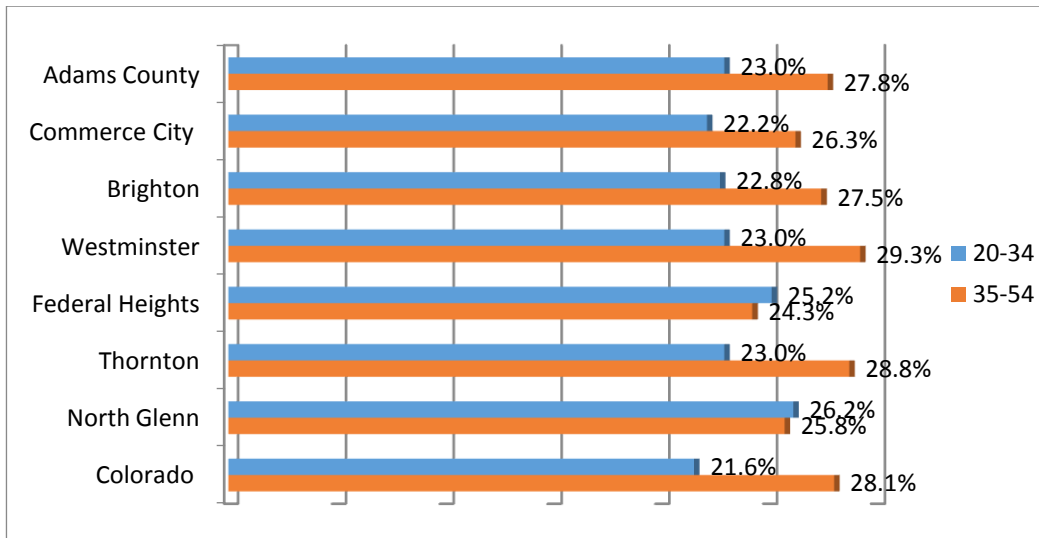
Population - Zip Code Locations

Indicator/Zip Code Location	80011	80019	80024	80045	80102	80136	80137	80640
Population	47,508	2,181	441	195	5,142	5,527	1,317	11,235

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013 (Aurora-80011, 80019, 80045; Dupont-80024; Bennett-80102; Strasburg-80136; Watkins-80137; Henderson-80640)

Key Findings: Zip code 80011 had the largest population of 47,508, and zip code 80640 (Henderson) had the second largest population with 11,235 individuals. Zip code 80045 had the smallest population with 195 individuals.

Adult Population by Ages



Location	20-34	%	35-54	%	55-64	%	65-84	%
Adams County	103,750	23.0%	125,607	27.8%	44,173	9.8%	35,076	7.8%
Commerce City	10,487	22.2%	12,406	26.3%	4,431	9.3%	2,724	5.7%
Brighton	7,826	22.8%	9,423	27.5%	3,422	10.0%	2,253	6.6%
Westminster	24,868	23.0%	31,613	29.3%	12,287	11.4%	9,245	8.6%
Federal Heights	2,939	25.2%	2,832	24.3%	1,094	9.4%	1,214	10.4%
Thornton	28,033	23.0%	35,147	28.8%	11,063	9.1%	7,839	6.4%
Northglenn	9,527	26.2%	9,418	25.8%	3,486	9.5%	3,713	10.2%
Colorado	1,107,469	21.6%	1,435,847	28.1%	621,065	12.1%	512,507	10.0%

Source: American Community Survey 2009-2013

Key Findings: The largest age category in the service area is 35 to 54 years of age, except Federal Heights and Northglenn where the largest age category is 20-34. The highest percentage of older adults age 65-84 lives in Federal Heights (10.4%) and Northglenn (10.2%).

Total population by Race/Ethnicity

Location	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islanders	2 or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
Adams County	87.2%	3.5%	2.2%	4.0%	0.2%	2.9%	38.6%
Commerce City	69.1%	3.1%	1.5%	2.2%	0.1%	4.9%	46.6%
Brighton	77.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	0.1%	3.7%	40.5%
Westminster	82.0%	1.4%	0.9%	5.4%	0.1%	3.4%	20.7%
Federal Heights	71.3%	1.3%	1.6%	4.6%	0.1%	3.4%	47.6%
Thornton	77.4%	1.8%	1.1%	4.4%	0.1%	3.8%	31.7%
Northglenn	76.6%	2.3%	1.3%	3.7%	0.1%	4.2%	30.6%
Colorado	88.0%	4.4%	1.6%	3.0%	0.2%	2.8%	21.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Quick Facts (2013) *z value greater than zero but less than half of unit of measure shown

Key Findings: The majority of individuals in Colorado are identified as White representing 88%. Approximately 38.6% of the population in Adams County is identified as Hispanic/Latino. Federal Heights (47.6%) has the highest percentage of Hispanics/Latinos followed by Commerce City (46.6%) and Brighton (40.5%). Westminster (5.4%) has the highest population of Asians followed by Federal Heights (4.6%) and Thornton (4.4%). The Asian child population in Colorado has grown by more than 46% since 2000, increasing from 23,835 children in 2000 to 34,933 children in 2013 (*Colorado Data Snapshot*). Asian children made up approximately 3% of Colorado's child population, while Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander children made up less than 1% of the state's child population (*Census Bureau, Population Division, 2000 and 2013*).

Child Population Ages 0-4 and 5-19

Location	0-4	%	5 -19	%
Adams County	37,621	8.3%	101,483	22.4%
Commerce City	5,513	11.7%	11,369	24.1%
Brighton	2,380	6.9%	8,516	24.8%
Westminster	7,631	7.1%	21,036	19.4%
Federal Heights	943	8.1%	2,465	21.2%
Thornton	10,057	8.3%	28,740	23.6%
Northglenn	2,857	7.8%	7,110	19.4%
Colorado	339,802	6.6%	1,029,896	20.2%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013

Key Findings: Commerce City (11.7%) and Thornton (8.3%) had the highest percentages of children under 5, whereas Brighton (24.8%) had the highest percentage of children ages 5 to 19.

Child Population under 5 - Zip Code Locations

Indicator/Zip Code Location	80011	80019	80024	80045	80102	80136	80137	80640
Children Under age 5	4,783 10.1%	196 9.0%	19 4.3%	11 9.7%	131 2.5%	444 8.0%	32 2.9%	882 7.9%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013 (Aurora-80011, 80019, 80045; Dupont-80024; Bennett-80102; Strasburg-80136; Watkins-80137; Henderson-80640)

Key Findings: Zip code 80011 (10.1%) had the highest percentage of children who were under the age of 5, with zip code 80045 (9.7%) and zip code 80019 with 9.0%. These three zip codes are all in the city of Aurora.

Child Population Change

Ten Counties with the Largest Percentage Increase in Child Population, 2000-2013		
County Name	Child Population Change	County Type
Douglas	+52 percent	Mixed Urban
Weld	+41 percent	Mixed Rural
San Miguel	+32 percent	Rural
Adams	+32 percent	Mixed Urban
Broomfield	+31 percent	Urban
Garfield	+28 percent	Mixed Rural
Eagle	+26 percent	Mixed Rural
Denver	+17 percent	Urban
El Paso	+17 percent	Mixed Rural
Gunnison	+17 percent	Rural

Source: Kids Counts Colorado

Key Findings: Adams County ranked 4th out of ten counties in the state with the largest percentage increase in child population of 32%.

World Region of Birth of Foreign-Born

Location/Percentage	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania	Latin America	Northern America
Adams County	6.4%	16.4%	3.2%	0.2%	72.8%	0.9%
Commerce City	5.8%	10.4%	2.8%	0.0%	80.3%	0.8%
Brighton	2.6%	3.8%	1.8%	0.0%	90.1%	1.7%
Westminster	13.2%	33.4%	3.4%	0.4%	48.5%	1.1%
Federal Height	1.9%	16.1%	2.0%	0.0%	79.6%	0.4%
Thornton	10.2%	27.1%	2.4%	0.0%	58.8%	1.4%
Northglenn	15.3%	29.4%	2.4%	0.0%	51.3%	1.6%
Colorado	13.8%	22.1%	5.4%	0.7%	55.5%	3.0%

Source: *American Community Survey 2009-2013*

Key Finding: Each of the cities in the service area has large percentages of Birth of foreign-born individuals from Latin America. However, the percentage of foreign-born individuals from Asia is above the state rate of 22.1% except Commerce City (19.4%), Brighton (3.8%), and Federal Heights (16.1%). 33% of foreign-born children with foreign-born parents lived below the poverty line, compared with 27% of native children with foreign-born parents and 19% of native children with native parents.

Population Projections – Colorado and Adams County 2015-2030

Projected Year	Total Population - Colorado	Total Population - Adams County
2015	5,439,290	487,576
2020	5,924,692	542,245
2025	6,429,532	599,718
2030	6,915,379	659,900

Source: *Colorado Department of Local Affairs, 2013*

Key Findings: The total population for Colorado is projected to increase by 1,476,089 individuals from 2015 to 2030. The population is expected to increase by 172,324 individuals in Adams County by 2030. From 2015 to 2020, the projected change is a 2.1% increase. From 2020-2025, the projected changes are 2.0% increase and from 2025 – 2030 a 1.9% increase.

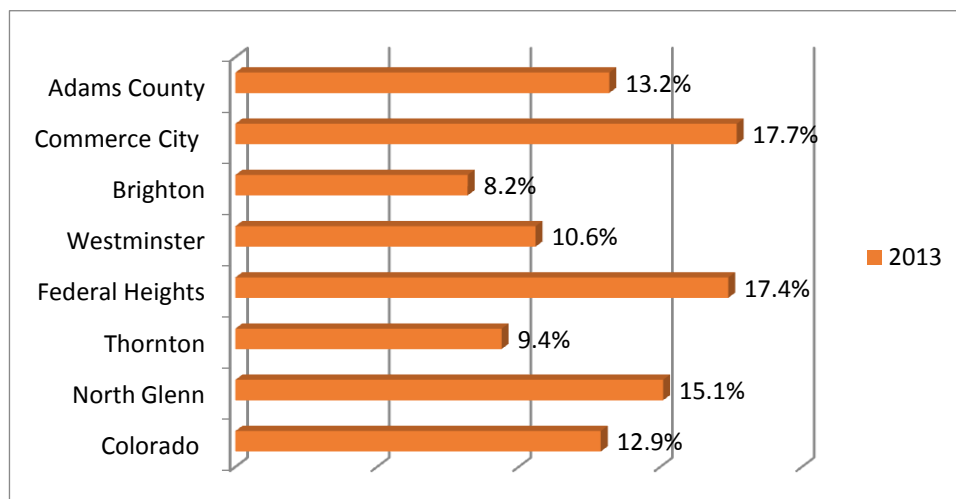
Adams County Population Projections 2015-2030 (age)

Projected Year	0 - 4	5 – 9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
2015	36,667	39,126	38,313	34,793	32,225	32,397	38,312
2020	40,150	38,887	41,305	40,327	37,659	36,133	36,282
2025	45,591	42,360	41,069	43,310	43,167	41,542	40,000
2030	51,165	47,784	44,533	43,079	46,140	47,026	45,385

Source: Colorado Department of Local Affairs

Key Findings: According to the Department of Local Affairs, the child population ages 0-4 will increase from 2015 to 2030 by 14,498 individuals.

Poverty Rate All Ages



Location	2011	2012	2013
Adams County	16.1%	14.9%	13.2%
Commerce City	17.8%	17.7%	17.7%
Brighton	7.8%	9.0%	8.2%
Westminster	11.1%	10.6%	10.6%
Federal Heights	16.6%	15.7%	17.4%
Thornton	9.1%	9.2%	9.4%
Northglenn	15.8%	16.0%	15.1%
Colorado	13.4%	13.6%	12.9%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Key Findings: Commerce City (17.7%), Federal Heights (17.4%) and Northglenn (15.1%) had poverty rates above the county rate (13.2%) and the state rate of 12.9%. Brighton (8.2%) had the lowest poverty rate. Adams County has seen steady poverty rate decline from 16.1% in 2011 to 14.9% in 2012 and now 13.2% in 2013.

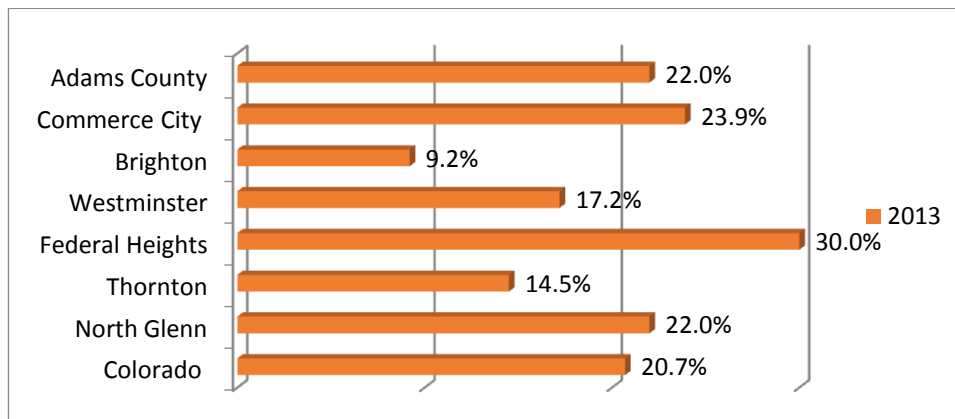
Households below Poverty - Zip Code Locations

Indicator/Location	80011	80019	80024	80045	80102	80136	80137	80640
Households below Poverty	11,387 24.2%	51 2.4%	0 0.0%	245 43.8%	436 8.5%	255 4.6%	28 2.9%	1,014 9.2%
Ages 18-64 below Poverty	6,198 21.3%	51 3.6%	0 0.0%	245 47.9%	275 8.0%	176 5.4%	0 0.0%	441 6.5%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013 (Aurora-80011, 80019, 80045; Dupont-80024; Bennett-80102; Strasburg-80136; Watkins-80137; Henderson-80640)

Key Findings: Zip code 80045 had the highest percentage of households below poverty at 43.8%, while 80024 (Dupont) had the lowest percentage of households in poverty. Zip code 80045 also had the highest percentage of adults ages 18 to 64 who were below poverty.

Poverty Rate Children 0-5



Location	2011	2012	2013
Adams County	22.5%	22.1%	22.0%
Commerce City	22.9%	22.6%	23.9%
Brighton	8.4%	8.0%	9.2%
Westminster	19.9%	18.7%	17.2%
Federal Heights	31.1%	27.2%	30.0%
Thornton	14.8%	13.9%	14.5%
Northglenn	26.8%	23.6%	22.0%
Colorado	20.1%	20.4%	20.7%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

Key Findings: Adams County had a child poverty rate of 22% for children 0-5, slightly above the state rate of 20.7%. Federal Heights (30%), Commerce City (23.9%) and Northglenn (22%) had the highest child poverty rate, while Brighton (9.2%) had the lowest child poverty rate.

Poverty Rate Children 5-17

Location/Percentage	2011	2012	2013
Adams County	18.8%	19.1%	18.8%
Commerce City	24.4%	25.2%	24.3%
Brighton	7.0%	9.7%	6.6%
Westminster	16.6%	15.6%	15.9%
Federal Heights	17.8%	20.7%	24.6%
Thornton	12.2%	12.7%	12.6%
Northglenn	25.0%	25.3%	22.0%
Colorado	14.6%	15.3%	15.7%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

Key Findings: The poverty rate for children 5 to 17 in Adams County has remained relatively stable from 2011 (18.8%) to 18.8% in 2013, with a small increase in 2012 or 19.1%.

Poverty Rate Children under 18 - Zip Code Locations

Indicator/Location	80011	80019	80024	80045	80102	80136	80137	80640
Children under 18 below poverty	4,714 33.6%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	155 11.6%	77 4.2%	0 0.0%	519 4.3%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013 (Aurora-80011, 80019, 80045; Dupont-80024; Bennett-80102; Strasburg-80136; Watkins-80137; Henderson-80640)

Key Findings: Zip code 80011 (33.6%) had the highest percentage of children under 18 below poverty representing approximately 4,714 children. 80102 (Bennett) had the second highest percentage at 11.6%. Zip codes 80019, 80024, 80045 and 80137 reported no children under 18 who were below poverty.

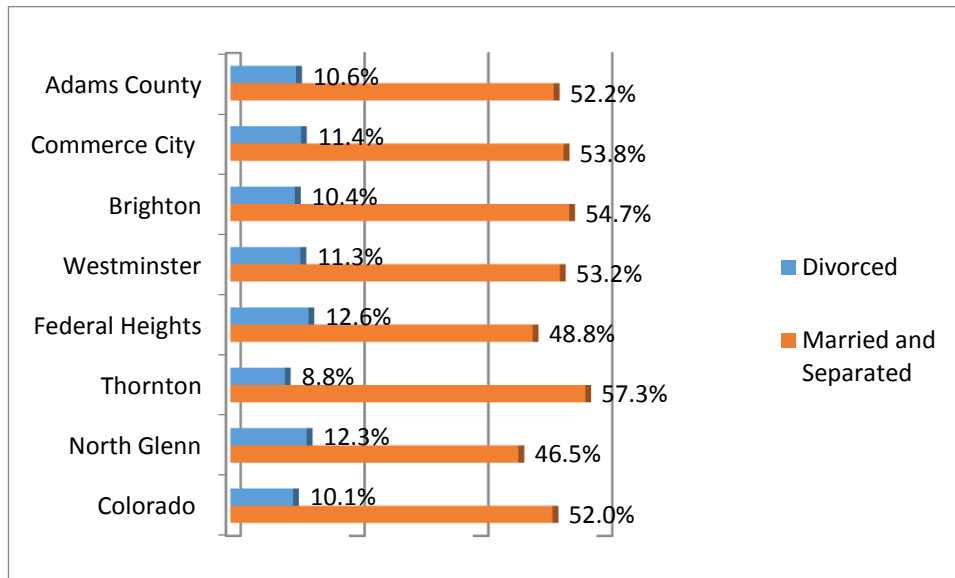
Types of Families/Individuals with children 0-5 Below Poverty Level

Location	Families with Children under 5	Married with Children under 5	Female-only Household with Children under 5
Adams County	16.0%	7.7%	44.3%
Commerce City	14.6%	6.9%	52.7%
Brighton	9.5%	3.6%	24.0%
Westminster	8.7%	1.4	35.3%
Federal Heights	29.2%	13.8%	50.0%
Thornton	10.9%	3.7%	34.9%
Northglenn	18.1%	5.3%	61.8%
Colorado	15.7%	6.8%	45.5%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

Key Findings: The poverty rate is significantly higher for female-only households with children under 5 years old. Northglenn (61.8%), Commerce City (52.7%) and Federal Heights (50%) had the highest female-only household poverty rate, while Brighton (24%) had the lowest rate. Federal Heights (13.8%) had the highest percentage of married families with children under five, while Westminster had the lowest percentage of 1.4%. The percentage of female-only households with children under 5 in Adams County (44.3%) was comparable to the state rate of 45.5%. The percentage of married families with children under 5 in Adams County (7.7%) was slightly above the state rate of 6.8%.

Marital Status Males 15 Years and Older

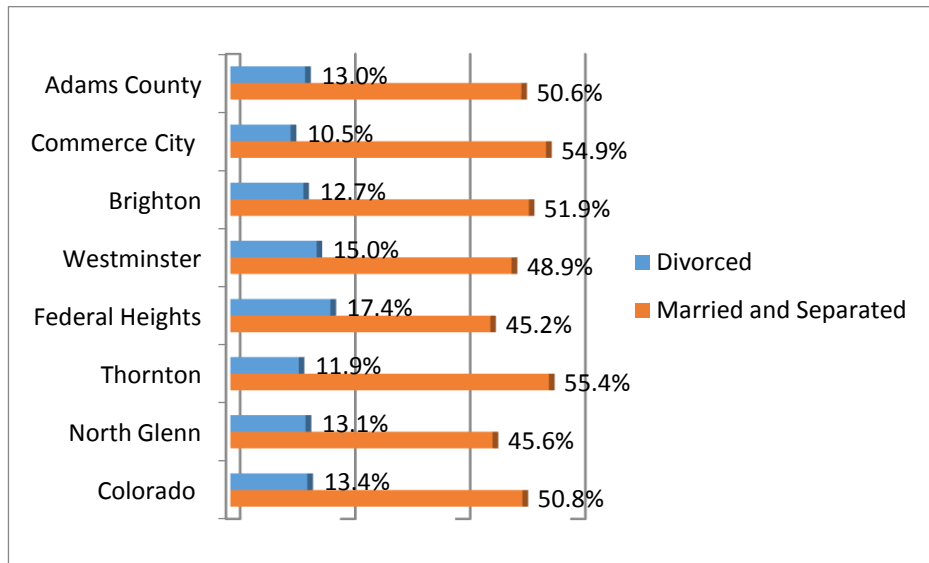


Location	Never Married		Divorced		Married and Separated	
Adams County	57,759	33.7%	18,170	10.6%	89,582	52.2%
Commerce City	5,214	30.2%	1,968	11.4%	9,296	53.8%
Brighton	4,085	32.1%	1,329	10.4%	6,958	54.7%
Westminster	13,636	32.7%	4,704	11.3%	22,177	53.2%
Federal Heights	1,475	34.7%	537	12.6%	2,074	48.8%
Thornton	13,961	31.1%	3,930	8.8%	25,682	57.3%
Northglenn	5,291	36.5%	1,791	12.3%	6,750	46.5%
Colorado	701,503	34.4%	206,649	10.1%	1,062,751	52.0%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

Key Findings: The divorce rate for males, 15 years and older, was highest in Federal Heights (12.6%), while Thornton (8.8%) had the lowest divorce rate. However, Thornton (57.3%) had the highest percentage of males who were married and now separated, while Northglenn (46.5%) had the lowest percentage. Adams County (10.6%) divorce rate was comparable to the state rate of 10.1%.

Marital Status Females 15 Years and Older

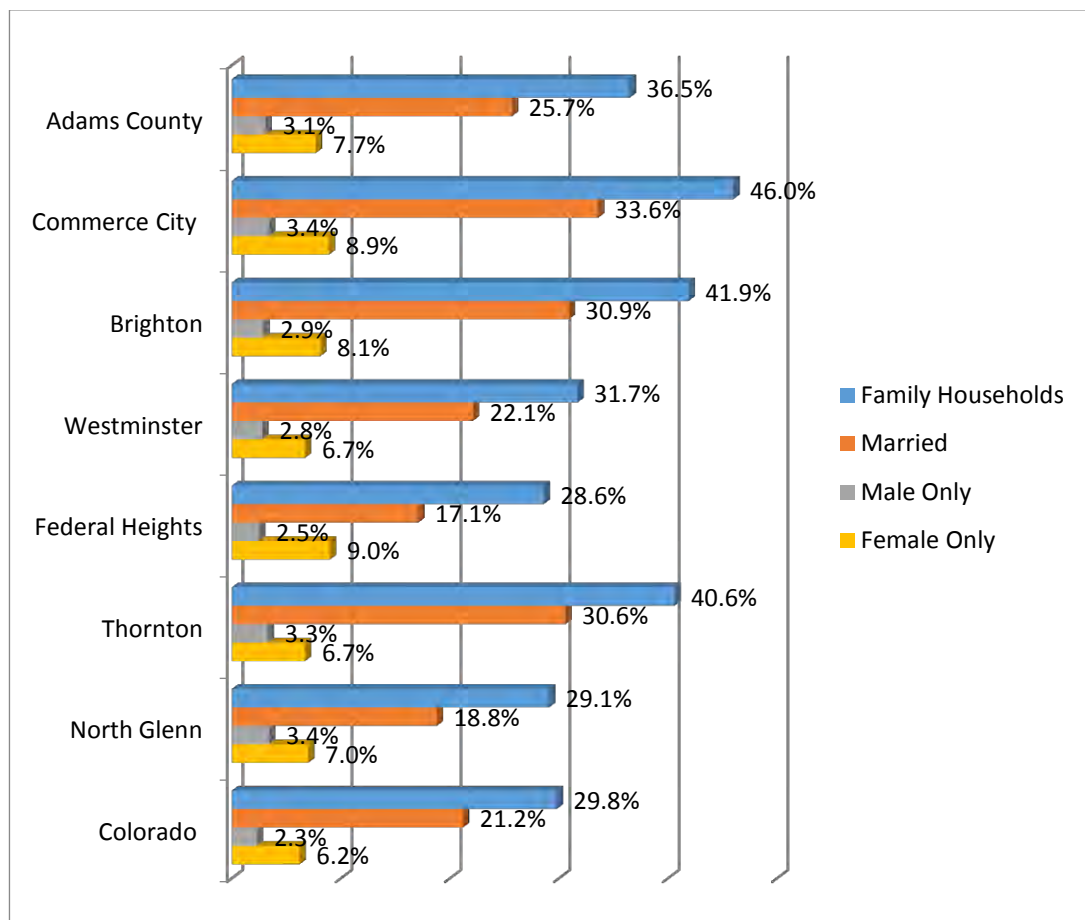


Location	Never Married		Divorced		Married and Separated	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Adams County	46,980	27.4%	22,195	13.0%	86,740	50.6%
Commerce City	4,442	26.8%	1,733	10.5%	9,094	54.9%
Brighton	3,276	25.5%	1,630	12.7%	6,673	51.9%
Westminster	11,994	27.3%	6,596	15.0%	21,468	48.9%
Federal Heights	1,284	27.8%	806	17.4%	2,088	45.2%
Thornton	11,807	25.8%	5,476	11.9%	25,376	55.4%
Northglenn	4,616	31.3%	1,927	13.1%	6,718	45.6%
Colorado	552,661	27.0%	275,146	13.4%	1,040,532	50.8%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

Key Findings: The divorce rate for females, 15 years and older, was highest in Federal Heights (17.4%), while Commerce City (10.5%) had the lowest divorce rate. However, Thornton (55.4%) had the highest percentage of females who were married and now separated, while Federal Heights (45.2%) had the lowest percentage. Adams County (13.0%) divorce rate was comparable to the state rate of 13.4%.

Single and Married Households with Children under Age 18



Location	Family Households	Married	Male Only	Female Only
Adams County	55,830 36.5%	39,259 25.7%	4,754 3.1%	11,817 7.7%
Commerce City	6,708 46.0%	4,905 33.6%	499 3.4%	1,304 8.9%
Brighton	4,345 41.9%	3,206 30.9%	299 2.9%	840 8.1%
Westminster	13,225 31.7%	9,241 22.1%	1,183 2.8%	2,801 6.7%
Federal Heights	1,249 28.6%	746 17.1%	109 2.5%	394 9.0%
Thornton	16,607 40.6%	12,532 30.6%	1,345 3.3%	2,730 6.7%
Northglenn	3,906 29.1%	2,514 18.8%	458 3.4%	934 7.0%
Colorado	588,574 29.8%	419,548 21.2%	46,305 2.3%	122,721 6.2%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

Key Findings: Married households, with children under age 18, stand at 21.2% in Colorado. Commerce City (33.6%) had the highest percentage of married households with children under age 18, while Federal Heights (17.1%) had the lowest percentage. The percentage of female-only households is 9.0% in Federal Heights, while Westminster (6.7%) and Thornton (6.7%) had the lowest rates. Northglenn (3.4%) and

Commerce (3.4%) had the highest percentage of male-only households with children under 18, slightly above the county rate (3.1%) and state rate (2.3%).

Single/Married Households with children under 18 - Zip Code Locations

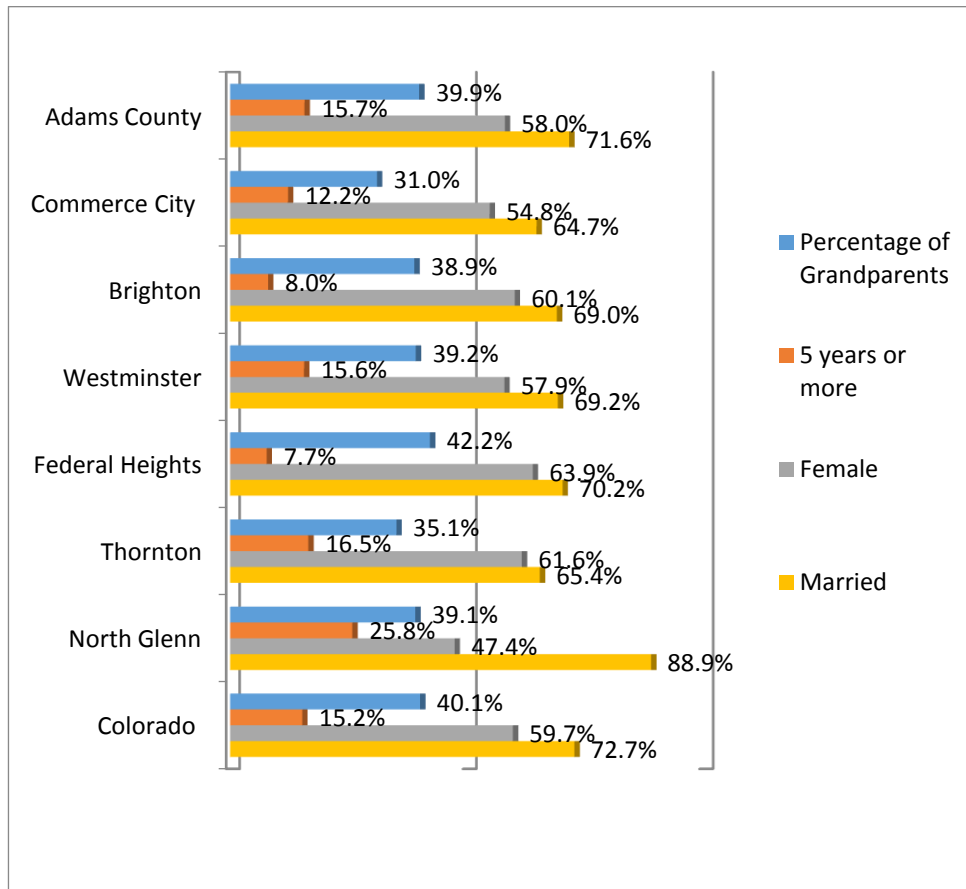
Indicator/Zip Code Location	80011	80019	80024	80045	80102	80136	80137	80640
Households	15,757	800	116	294	1,915	1,885	384	3,406
Married Couple Families	6,641	353	78	58	1,245	1,246	192	2,127
Male households no wife present	1,243	0	0	0	108	55	0	155
Female households no husband present	3,004	101	0	17	94	186	44	335

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013 (Aurora-80011, 80019, 80045; Dupont-80024; Bennett-80102; Strasburg-80136; Watkins-80137; Henderson-80640)

Key Findings: Zip code 80011 had the highest number of households with children under 18, while zip code 80640 had the 2nd highest with (3,406). Married couple and single family male and female households were also the highest in these zip codes. Zip code 80024 (Dupont) did not have any female households with no husband present. Zip code 80011 (Aurora), 80102 (Bennett), 80136 (Strasburg) and 80640 (Henderson) all had male households who had children under 18 where there was no wife present.

Mirroring national trends, more and more Colorado children are living in single-parent families. The number of Colorado kids living in single-parent families has increased by approximately 86,000 children since 2000. (Kids Count)

Grandparents Responsible for Raising their Grandchildren



Location	Percentage of Grandparents	5 years or more	Female	Married	
Adams County	5,379	39.9%	15.7%	58.0%	71.6%
Commerce City	447	31.0%	12.2%	54.8%	64.7%
Brighton	306	38.9%	8.0%	60.1%	69.0%
Westminster	841	39.2%	15.6%	57.9%	69.2%
Federal Heights	191	42.2%	7.7%	63.9%	70.2%
Thornton	1,231	35.1%	16.5%	61.6%	65.4%
Northglenn	369	39.1%	25.8%	47.4%	88.9%
Colorado	36,363	40.1%	15.2%	59.7%	72.7%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

Key Findings: The percentage of grandparents raising their grandchildren in Colorado was 40.1%. Federal Heights (42.2%) and Westminster (39.2%) had the highest percentages of grandparents raising their grandchildren, although Thornton (1,231) had the highest number.

Median Household Income

Location	2011	2012	2013
Adams County	\$56,089	\$64,335	\$64,611
Commerce City	\$60,045	\$60,963	\$63,555
Brighton	\$72,536	\$68,711	\$67,589
Westminster	\$64,076	\$64,712	\$64,884
Federal Heights	\$35,940	\$37,754	\$36,998
Thornton	\$66,827	\$66,176	\$64,525
Northglenn	\$60,978	\$52,149	\$52,886
Colorado	\$57,685	\$72,455	\$72,687

Source: *American Community Survey, 2009-2013*

Key Findings: Median household income for the state in 2013 is \$72,687, which represents an increase of \$15,002 from 2011. There was a significant difference in median household income when comparing the wealthiest cities in Adams County and the least wealthy. The median income of each of the cities is below the state average in 2013. Brighton (\$67,589) had the highest median household income, while Federal Heights had the lowest. The median household income for Federal Heights (\$35,998) is significantly lower than the county (\$64,611) and state (\$72,687) rates.

Median Household Income - Zip Code Locations

Indicator/Zip Code Location	80011	80019	80024	80045	80102	80136	80137	80640
Median Income	\$40,748	\$63,519	\$41,531	\$33,500	\$62,723	\$74,816	\$83,939	\$73,605

Source: *American Community Survey, 2009-2013(Aurora-80011, 80019, 80045; Dupont-80024; Bennett-80102; Strasburg-80136; Watkins-80137; Henderson-80640)*

Key Findings: Zip code 80136 (Strasburg) had the highest median household income of \$74,816, while zip code 80045 (\$33,500) had the lowest median household income.

Adams County Self-Sufficiency Standard (2011)

						Adult +	Adult +	Adult +	Adult +
		Adult +	Adult +	Adult +	Adult +	infant +	infant +	infant +	infant +
Monthly Costs	Adult	infant	preschooler	school-age	teenager	infant	preschooler	school-age	teenager
Housing	\$808	\$1,022	\$1,022	\$1,022	\$1,022	\$1,022	\$1,022	\$1,022	\$1,022
Child Care	0	\$760	\$954	\$468	0	\$1,519	\$1,713	\$1,227	\$760
Food	\$228	\$338	\$345	\$406	\$432	\$446	\$453	\$511	\$535
Transportation	\$264	\$272	\$272	\$272	\$264	\$272	\$272	\$272	\$272
Health Care	\$132	\$328	\$327	\$338	\$356	\$339	\$339	\$350	\$367
Miscellaneous	\$143	\$272	\$292	\$251	\$207	\$360	\$380	\$338	\$296
Taxes	\$354	\$674	\$752	\$593	\$431	\$904	\$981	\$824	\$685
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	0	0	0	0	-\$72	0	0	0	0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	0	-\$53	-\$50	-\$58	0	-\$100	-\$100	-\$100	-\$50
Child Tax Credit (-)	0	-\$83	-\$83	-\$83	-\$83	-\$167	-\$167	-\$167	-\$167
Self-Sufficiency Wage									
Hourly	\$10.96	\$20.05	\$21.77	\$18.23	\$14.53	\$26.11	\$27.80	\$24.30	\$21.14
Monthly	\$1,929	\$3,529	\$3,831	\$3,208	\$2,557	\$4,595	\$4,893	\$4,277	\$3,720
Annual	\$23,144	\$42,347	\$45,971	\$38,495	\$30,680	\$55,140	\$58,714	\$51,320	\$44,638

Source: *Colorado Center on Law and Policy 2011*

Key Findings: According to the 2011 Self-Sufficiency Standard report for Adams County, a family with one adult, an infant and a preschooler would need to make from \$27.80 in hourly wages or \$58,714 annually to sufficiently meet the basic needs of their family. Most individuals cannot achieve self-sufficiency through a single step, but require transitional work supports, the removal of barriers and guidance to help meet monthly expenses as families work toward self-sufficiency over time. The key to raising income is access to education, training, and jobs that provide real potential for skill and career advancement over the long term. Public policies that value the goal of making work pay are necessary to ensure access to jobs with self-sufficient wages.

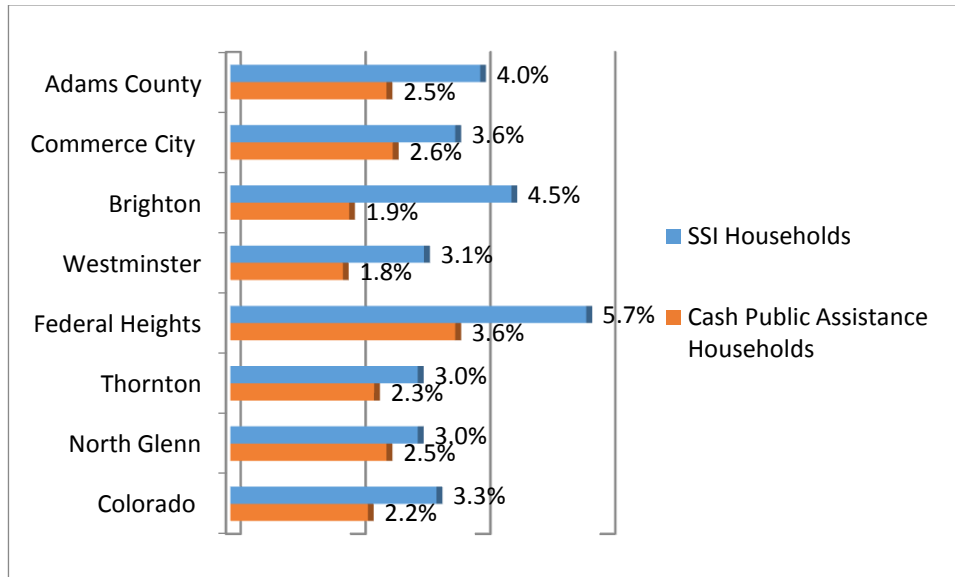
Adams County Self-Sufficiency Standard (2015)

		Adult +	Adult +	Adult +	2 Adult s+	2 Adults +	
		Adult +	Infant +	preschooler +	Infant+	preschooler+	
Monthly Costs	Adult	preschooler	preschooler	school age	School ager	preschooler	school age
Housing	\$902	\$1,167	\$1,167	\$1,167	\$1,712	\$1,167	\$1,167
Child Care	0	\$934	\$1,958	\$1,447	\$2,472	\$1,958	\$1,447
Food	\$249	\$377	\$495	\$569	\$670	\$710	\$780
Transportation	\$294	\$303	\$303	\$303	\$303	\$576	\$576
Health Care	\$143	\$403	\$414	\$425	\$435	\$464	\$475
Miscellaneous	\$159	\$318	\$434	\$391	\$559	\$488	\$445
Taxes	\$406	\$857	\$1,220	\$1,043	\$1,841	\$1,267	\$1,088
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	\$0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$50)	(\$100)	(\$100)	(\$100)	(\$100)	(\$100)
Child Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$83)	(\$167)	(\$167)	(\$250)	(\$167)	(\$167)
Self-Sufficiency Wage							
Hourly	\$12.23	\$24.01	\$32.50	\$28.85	\$43.42	\$18.08 per adult	\$16.23 per adult
Monthly	2,153.00	\$4,227	\$5,424	\$5,078	\$7,642	\$6,363	\$5,712
Annual	\$25,831	\$50,719	\$68,689	\$60,937	\$91,708	\$76,759	\$68,541
Emergency Savings (monthly contribution)	\$29.00	\$87.00	\$152.00	\$125.00	\$234.00	\$53.00	\$51.00

Source: *Colorado Center on Law and Policy 2015*

Key Findings: According to the latest Self-Sufficiency Standard report (2015) for Adams County, a family with one adult, an infant and a preschooler would need to make \$32.50 in hourly wages or \$68,689 annually to sufficiently meet the basic needs of their family.

Households with SSI and Public Assistance Income



Location	SSI Households	Percentage	Cash Public Assistance Households	Percentage
Adams County	6,159	4.0%	3,791	2.5%
Commerce City	526	3.6%	381	2.6%
Brighton	468	4.5%	201	1.9%
Westminster	1,311	3.1%	734	1.8%
Federal Heights	248	5.7%	159	3.6%
Thornton	1,246	3.0%	945	2.3%
Northglenn	398	3.0%	337	2.5%
Colorado	65,298	3.3%	42,791	2.2%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

Key Findings: Federal Heights (5.7%) had the highest percentage of households receiving SSI benefits, while Thornton (3.0%) and Northglenn (3.0%) had the lowest percentages. Federal Heights (3.6%) had the highest percentage of households receiving Public Assistance, while Westminster (1.8%) had the lowest.

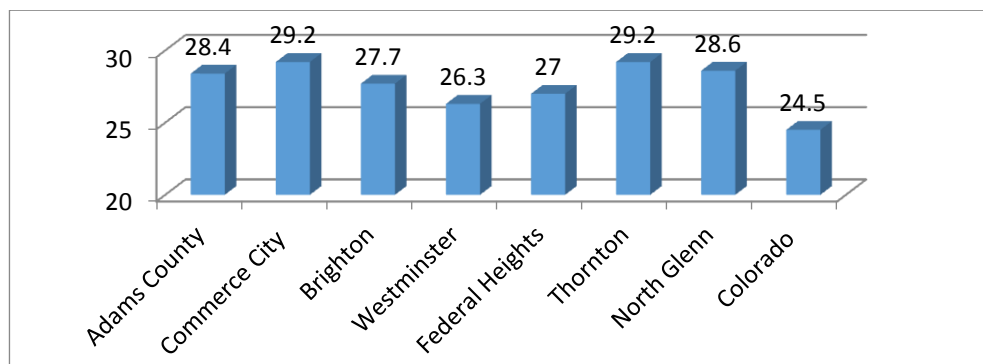
Households with SSI and Public Assistance Income - Zip Code Locations

Indicator/Location	80011	80019	80024	80045	80102	80136	80137	80640
SSI	616	0	0	0	82	0	34	107
	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	8.9%	3.1%
Public Assistance	460	0	44	0	25	20	13	83
	2.9%	0.0%	37.9%	0.0%	1.3%	1.1%	3.4%	2.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013; Zip Codes - (Aurora-80011, 80019, 80045; Dupont-80024; Bennett-80102; Strasburg-80136; Watkins-80137; Henderson-80640)

Key Findings: Zip code 80102 had the highest percentage of individuals receiving SSI (4.3%) even though there were only 82 individuals. Zip code 80011 had the largest number of individuals receiving SSI and Public Assistance. Zip code 80024 had the highest percentage (37.9%) of individuals receiving Public Assistance.

Average Commuting Distance

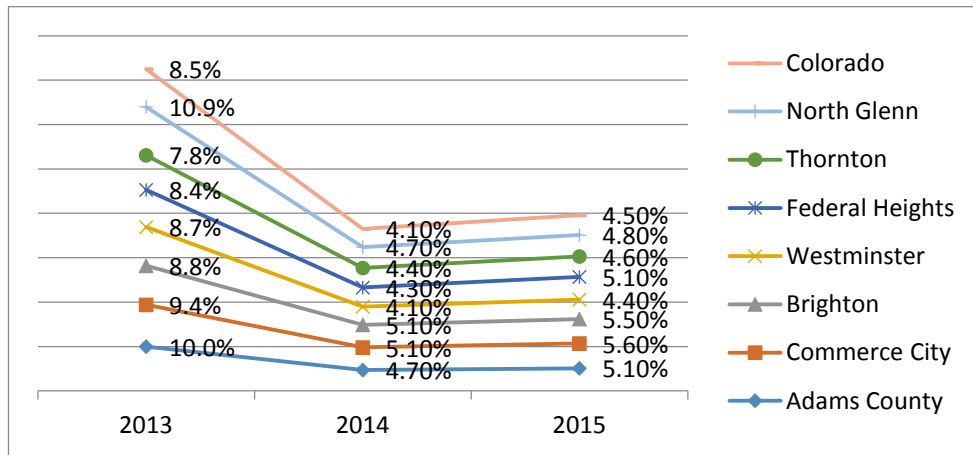


Location	Mean Travel Time
Adams County	28.4
Commerce City	29.2
Brighton	27.7
Westminster	26.3
Federal Heights	27.0
Thornton	29.2
Northglenn	28.6
Colorado	24.5

Source: U.S. Census Quick Facts. 2013

Key Findings: There were no significant differences in average commuting distance to the place of employment among the cities. Commute time ranges from approximately 26-29 minutes within the service area.

Unemployment Rates



Location	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Adams County	9.8%	8.9%	7.0%	4.7%	5.1%
Commerce City	10.4%	9.4%	7.3%	5.1%	5.6%
Brighton	10.3%	9.1%	7.2%	5.1%	5.5%
Westminster	8.3%	7.7%	6.1%	4.1%	4.4%
Federal Heights	9.5%	8.2%	6.8%	4.3%	5.1%
Thornton	9.1%	8.4%	6.5%	4.4%	4.6%
Northglenn	9.6%	9.1%	6.8%	4.7%	4.8%
Colorado	8.0%	7.3%	5.9%	4.1%	4.5%

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Key Findings: The average unemployment rate decreased over the past four years for Colorado from 7.3% in 2012 to 4.5% in 2015. Five cities fell above the state’s unemployment rate of 4.5%, while three cities fell below the county’s unemployment rate of 5.1%. Commerce City (5.6%) had the highest unemployment rate, while Westminster (4.4%) had the lowest unemployment rate.

Employment - Zip Code Locations

Indicator/Zip Code Location	80011	80019	80024	80045	80102	80136	80137	80640
Employed	20,114	1,320	124	300	2,616	2,750	565	5,670
	13.9%	1.7%	0.0%	28.7%	3.8%	3.7%	0.0%	4.7%
Unemployed	2,335	156	112	16	297	206	39	368
	38.6%	8.3%	0.0%	31.3%	42.1%	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013; (Aurora-80011, 80019, 80045; Dupont-80024; Bennett-80102; Strasburg-80136; Watkins-80137; Henderson-80640)

Key Findings: Zip code 80011(20,114) had the highest number of individuals employed, while zip code 80045 (28.7%) had the highest percentage of employed individuals. Zip code 80102 (Bennett) had the highest percentage of unemployed individuals (42.1%).

Adams County Employment and Wage Data

Industry Sector	Average Employment	Average Annual Salary
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,175	\$20,862
Mining	369	\$70,460
Utilities	706	\$72,124
Construction	14,413	\$47,372
Manufacturing	11,735	\$59,748
Wholesale Trade	13,530	\$58,084
Retail Trade	17,515	\$28,600
Transportation and Warehousing	13,486	\$44,980
Information	2,366	\$68,380
Finance and Insurance	2,772	\$42,120
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2,716	\$37,128
Professional and Technical Service	5,330	\$59,540
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,249	\$76,024
Administration and Waste Services	10,782	\$31,928
Unclassified	5	\$84,396
Health Care and Social Assistance	21,235	\$52,312
Public Administration	7,473	\$51,064
Food Service	12,531	\$16,640

Source: Colorado Department of Employment and Labor

Key Findings: In Adams County, Management of Companies and Enterprises, Unclassified, Utilities and Mining are the top industry sectors with the highest average annual salary of \$70,000 or above.

Average Weekly Wage

Location		Total Average Employment	Average Hourly Wage	Average Weekly Wage	Average Annual Wage
1	Broomfield County, Colorado	34,927	\$32.20	\$1,288	\$66,976
2	Denver County, Colorado	465,856	\$29.40	\$1,176	\$61,152
3	Boulder County, Colorado	169,758	\$28.15	\$1,126	\$58,552
4	Arapahoe County, Colorado	308,004	\$27.40	\$1,096	\$56,992
5	Douglas County, Colorado	108,990	\$25.93	\$1,037	\$53,924
6	Rio Blanco County, Colorado	3,221	\$25.30	\$1,012	\$52,624
7	Dolores County, Colorado	850	\$23.83	\$953	\$49,556
8	Jefferson County, Colorado	224,155	\$23.78	\$951	\$49,452
9	Clear Creek County, Colorado	3,113	\$23.15	\$926	\$48,152
10	Adams County, Colorado	185,697	\$23.13	\$925	\$48,100
	Colorado	2,444,548	\$24.55	\$982	\$51,064

Source: *Labor Market Information, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program*

Key Findings: Adams County ranked 10th among Colorado Counties with the highest average hourly, weekly and annual wage in 2014.

Labor Force

Area Name	Civilian Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed
Adams County	245,676	232,722	12,954
Colorado	2,821,555	2,688,116	133,439

Source: *Local Area Unemployment Statistics Unit, LAUS system output file*

Key Findings: According to the LAUS, Adams County had 245,676 individuals in the civilian labor force of which 232,722 were employed and 12,954 were unemployed.

Training and Education Providers

Provider	Address	City	State	Zip Code
DeVry University's Keller Graduate School of Management-Colorado	1870 West 122nd Ave.	Westminster	CO	80234
DeVry University-Colorado	1870 West 122nd Avenue	Westminster	CO	80234
Empire Beauty School-Thornton	3811 E 120th Ave	Thornton	CO	80233
Everest College-Thornton	9065 Grant St	Thornton	CO	80229
Front Range Community College	3645 W 112th Ave	Westminster	CO	80031
ITT Technical Institute-Westminster	8620 Wolff Court, Suite 100	Westminster	CO	80031
Kaplan College-Denver	500 E. 84th Ave., W-200	Thornton	CO	80229
National Beauty College	7045 Pecos St. #A	Denver	CO	80221
Pima Medical Institute-Denver	7475 Dakin St Suite 100	Denver	CO	80221

Source: *Colorado Workforce Development Council*

Key Findings: The above chart lists training and education providers that participate in the Workforce Investment Act Programs for individuals who have not been able to obtain employment through basic services. Individuals in Adams County may be eligible to receive additional levels of service through enrollment in one of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) programs. The WIA Adult Program and the WIA Dislocated Worker Program can provide the means to increase employability and achieve career goals.

Workforce Area Profile for Adams County

According to the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program, there were 8,051 job openings advertised online in Adams County, Colorado on May 23, 2015. The preliminary average weekly wage for Adams County in 2014 was \$925. This would be equivalent to \$23.13 per hour or \$48,100 per year, assuming a 40-hour week worked the entire year. The counties with the highest Preliminary estimated average weekly wages in Colorado for the 3rd quarter, 2014 were Broomfield County (\$1,288), Denver County (\$1,176), Boulder County (\$1,126), Arapahoe County (\$1,096), Douglas County (\$1,037), Rio Blanco County (\$1,012), Dolores County (\$953), Jefferson County (\$951), Clear Creek County (\$926) and Adams County, Colorado (\$925). The industries with the highest 2013-2023 projected growth rate for Denver - Aurora MSA (no data available for Adams County) was Management of Companies and Enterprises (6.3%), Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry (4.7%), Oil and Gas Extraction (4.7%), Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (4.4%), Specialty Trade Contractors (4.3%), Electrical Equipment,

Appliance, and Component Manufacturing (4.0%), Social Assistance (4.0%), Construction of Buildings (3.9%), Support Activities for Mining (3.7%) and Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (3.6%).

Workforce Development

According to the National Governors Association's (NGA's) report *America Works: Educating and Training for Tomorrow's Jobs*, 50% of Colorado's jobs in 2030 will require at least an Associate's degree. This does not include the vast number of jobs that require at least some post-secondary training. Additionally this report demonstrates that only 44 % of Coloradan's, age 25 and over, currently hold at least an Associate's degree. Recent Colorado legislation (*Senate Bill 14-0205: Talent Pipeline Working Group*) requires the Colorado Workforce Development Council (CWDC) to utilize sector partnerships to advise the development of career pathway programs for critical occupations in key industries and to ensure the coordination of education and workforce initiatives to develop a strong talent pipeline for Colorado.

(Colorado Workforce Development Council, Collaborative Nature of Colorado's Workforce Development Programs)

The National and Colorado-based conversations on workforce readiness and fulfilling employers' workforce needs have begun to shift perspectives on long held assumptions and biases toward different kinds of postsecondary education, and the alignment of pathways to supporting the success of youth and adults alike. According to research from Georgetown University's Center on Education and the Workforce on nationwide trends, when the projected postsecondary credential requirements for jobs in 2020 are more specifically defined, 36% of jobs will demand a Baccalaureate degree or higher (or 42% of jobs in Colorado), while 30% will require a lesser degree of postsecondary training akin to an Associate's degree or certificate award (or 32%for Colorado). (*Legislative Report on the Skills for Jobs Act, January 2015*)

Colorado's economy is one of the strongest in the nation, with an unemployment rate of 4.0% as of December 2014 (*Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, 2015*). The last time the state's unemployment rate was this low was October 2007. Data show that unemployment rates are lower for people with a postsecondary credential as compared to those without any postsecondary educational experience (*Current Population Survey, 2014*). Unemployment in 2014 in Colorado hovers at 4.4% for people with some college or an associate's degree and at 3.1% for an adult with a bachelor's degree or higher—lower than the unemployment rate for high school graduates (4.7%) and for those with less than a high school education (8.9%). Average earnings continue to be higher for those with higher levels of education (*U.S. Census Bureau, 2013*). Overall, Colorado has a highly educated population relative to the rest of the nation, with 68% of adults having some college experience or a postsecondary credential and

nearly 46% holding an associate's degree or higher. Experts project that by 2020, 74% of jobs in Colorado will require some level of postsecondary education or training. The Colorado Department of Higher Education has also been targeting a 66% postsecondary certificate or degree attainment level for Coloradans ages 25 to 34 by 2025 (*Colorado Commission on Higher Education Master Plan*), (*Colorado Skills for Jobs Report, January 2015*)

Economic Development in Adams County

Adams County Economic Development (ACED) is a leader in aggressively driving economic vitality and sustainable businesses growth in Metro Denver's northeast region. ACED is the only economic development agency covering the entire county, and the only economic development authorized to negotiate tax incentive agreements on behalf of the county. ACED is a nonprofit, public/private economic development partnership serving Adams County and its ten municipalities and more than 8,100 businesses.

ACED offers the following services:

- Prospect development
- Incentive packages
- Enterprise Zone administration
- Regulatory coordination
- Issue-oriented taskforces
- Research and demographics
- Economic impact studies
- Unique, innovative workforce development program

Adams County grew by 34% from 2000 to 2013, with a current population of 480,718 residents. The county's population is projected to double by 2040. The RTD FastTrack's program is under construction within Adams County, and when the new transit lines open in 2016 and 2018, the FasTracks project will bring 11 new mass transit stations to the county's residents and businesses. In order to support and encourage economic growth throughout the county, particularly within the unincorporated portions of the county, the Adams County Commissioners have made economic development a priority initiative. The Denver Regional Council of Governments (DRCOG) projects Adams County to be the fastest growing county in Colorado over the next twenty years in both population and employment. This projection is made in part because Adams County benefits directly from four of the five billion dollar projects in Colorado – Fitzsimons Redevelopment, E-470 toll way and proximity to Denver International Airport, and FasTracks. In addition,

Adams County has an abundance of available, affordable land ripe for development. Taking advantage of its strategic location, pro-business climate and skilled workforce are companies like Ascent Solar Technologies, Avaya, Boeing, Cooper Lighting, General Electric/PrimeStar Solar, and General Motors.

<http://www.adamscountyed.com/>

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS - DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMICS:

- ❖ Adams County had a population of 441,603 in 2010 and now has a population of 480,718 (2014), representing a 8.8% increase in population from 2010 – 2014, with 378.2 persons per square mile compared to the state of 48.5 persons per square mile and the U.S. of 87.4 persons per square mile. Thornton (130,307) has a population much larger than the other cities in Adams County, whereas the city of Brighton (36,765) has the smallest population. Zip code 80011 had the largest population of 47,508, and zip code 80640 (Henderson) had the second largest population with 11,235 individuals. Zip code 80045 had the smallest population with 195 individuals.
- ❖ The largest age category in the service area is 35 to 54 years of age, except Federal Heights and Northglenn where the largest age category is 20-34. The highest percentage of older adults age 65-84 lives in Federal Heights (10.4%) and Northglenn (10.2%).
- ❖ The majority of individuals in Colorado were identified as White, representing 88%. Approximately 38.6% of the population in Adams County was identified as Hispanic/Latino. Federal Heights (47.6%) has the highest percentage of Hispanics/Latinos followed by Commerce City (46.6%) and Brighton (40.5%). Westminster (5.4%) has the highest population of Asians followed by Federal Heights (4.6%) and Thornton (4.4%). The Asian child population in Colorado has grown by more than 46% percent since 2000, increasing from 23,835 children in 2000 to 34,933 children in 2013 (*Colorado Data Snapshot*). Asian children made up approximately 3% of Colorado's child population, while Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander children made up less than 1% of the state's child population (*Census Bureau, Population Division, 2000 and 2013*).
- ❖ All of the cities in the service area have large percentages of Birth of foreign-born individuals from Latin America. The percentage of foreign-born individuals from Asia is above the state rate of 22.1% except Commerce City (19.4%), Brighton (3.8%), and Federal Heights (16.1%). 33% of foreign-born children with foreign-born parents lived below the poverty line, compared with 27% of native children with foreign-born parents and 19% of native children with native parents. Children with a foreign-born parent more often lived in a household with two parents present than did children with no foreign-born parents. In 2012, about 82% of native children with a foreign-born parent lived with two parents, compared with 67% of native children with two native parents. In 2012, 33% of foreign-born children with foreign-born parents lived below the poverty line, compared with 27% of native children with foreign-born parents and 19% of native children with native parents.

- ❖ The majority of the 18 million children in immigrant families in the United States are children of color. These children face obstacles to opportunity that include poverty, lack of health insurance, parents with lower levels of educational attainment, substandard housing and language barriers. Most vulnerable are the 5.5 million children who reside with at least one unauthorized immigrant parent. Children in these families have less access to public programs that benefit children's development because of their parents' legal status or English language ability. They must often overcome school interruption and economic hardship if parental income is lost because of immigration enforcement and deportation. Recent bipartisan proposals for meaningful immigration reform offer opportunities to improve the lives of these vulnerable children and their families. If implemented, they would help remove significant roadblocks to the future success of children in immigrant families (*Annie E. Casey Foundation, Race for Results 2013*).
- ❖ The total population for Colorado is projected to increase by 1,476,089 individuals from 2015 to 2030. The population is expected to increase by 172,324 individuals in Adams County by 2030. From 2015 to 2020, there is a projected 2.1% increase. From 2020-2025, there will be a 2.0% increase and 2025 – 2030 a 1.9% increase.
- ❖ According to the Department of Local Affairs, the child population ages 0-4 will increase from 2015 to 2030 by 14,498 individuals. Adams County ranked 4th out of ten counties in the state with the largest percentage increase in child population of 32%. Commerce City (11.7%) and Thornton (8.3%) had the highest percentages of children under 5, whereas Brighton (24.8%) had the highest percentage of children ages 5 to 19. Zip code 80011 (10.1%) had the highest percentage of children who were under the age of 5, with zip code 80045 (9.7%) and zip code 80019 with 9.0%. These three zip codes are all in the city of Aurora.
- ❖ Commerce City (17.7%), Federal Heights (17.4%) and Northglenn (15.1%) had poverty rates above the county rate (13.2%) and the state rate of 12.9%. Brighton (8.2%) had the lowest poverty rate. Adams County has seen steady poverty rate decline from 16.1% in 2011 to 14.9% in 2012 and now 13.2% in 2013.
- ❖ Zip code 80045 had the highest percentage of households below poverty at 43.8%, while 80024 (Dupont) had the lowest percentage of households in poverty. Zip code 80045 also had the highest percentage of adults ages 18 to 64 who were below poverty.
- ❖ Adams County had a child poverty rate of 22% for children 0-5, slightly above the state rate of 20.7%. Federal Heights (30%), Commerce City (23.9%) and Northglenn (22%) had the highest child poverty rate, while Brighton (9.2%) had the lowest child poverty rate.

- ❖ The poverty rate is significantly higher for female-only households with children under 5 years old. Northglenn (61.8%), Commerce City (52.7%) and Federal Heights (50%) had the highest female-only household poverty rate, while Brighton (24%) had the lowest rate. Federal Heights (13.8%) had the highest percentage of married families with children under five, while Westminster had the lowest percentage of 1.4%. The percentage of female-only households with children under 5 in Adams County (44.3%) was comparable to the state rate of 45.5%. The percentage of married families with children under 5 in Adams County (7.7%) was slightly above the state rate of 6.8%.
- ❖ Zip code 80011 (33.6%) had the highest percentage of children under 18 below poverty, representing approximately 4,714 children. 80102 (Bennett) had the second highest percentage at 11.6%. Zip codes 80019, 80024, 80045 and 80137 reported no children under 18 who were below poverty. The poverty rate for children 5-17 in Adams County has remained relatively stable from 2011 (18.8%) and 18.8% in 2013, with a small increase of 19.1% in 2012.
- ❖ Federal Heights (5.7%) had the highest percentage of households receiving SSI benefits, while Thornton (3.0%) and Northglenn (3.0%) had the lowest percentages. Federal Heights (3.6%) had the highest percentage of households receiving Public Assistance, while Westminster (1.8%) had the lowest. Zip code 80102 had the highest percentage of individuals receiving SSI (4.3%) even though there were only 82 individuals. Zip code 80011 had the largest number of individuals receiving SSI and Public Assistance. Zip code 80024 had the highest percentage (37.9%) of individuals receiving Public Assistance.
- ❖ The divorce rate for males 15 years and older is highest in Federal Heights (12.6%), while Thornton (8.8%) had the lowest divorce rate. However, Thornton (57.3%) had the highest percentage of males who were married and now separated, while Northglenn (46.5%) had the lowest percentage. Adams County (10.6%) divorce rate is comparable to the state rate of 10.1%. Single parent households are steadily increasing and services should be considered to address issues such as economic hardship, quality of parenting, stress, poor academic performance of children and delinquent and risky behaviors.
- ❖ The divorce rate for females 15 years and older is highest in Federal Heights (17.4%), while Commerce City (10.5%) had the lowest divorce rate. However, Thornton (55.4%) had the highest percentage of females who were married and now separated, while Federal Heights (45.2%) had the lowest percentage. Adams County (13.0%) divorce rate is comparable to the state rate of 13.4%.

- ❖ Married households, with children under age 18, stand at 21.2% in Colorado. Commerce City (33.6%) had the highest percentage of married households with children under age 18, while Federal Heights (17.1%) had the lowest percentage. The percentage of female-only households is 9.0% in Federal Heights, while Westminster (6.7%) and Thornton (6.7%) had the lowest rates. Northglenn (3.4%) and Commerce (3.4%) had the highest percentage of male-only households with children under 18, slightly above the county rate (3.1%) and state rate (2.3%). Zip code 80011 had the highest number of households with children under 18, while zip code 80640 had the 2nd highest with (3,406). Married couple and single family male and female households were also the highest in these zip codes. Zip code 80024 (Dupont) did not have any female households with no husband present. Zip code 80011 (Aurora), 80102 (Bennett), 80136 (Strasburg) and 80640 (Henderson) all had male households who had children under 18 where there was no wife present.
- ❖ The percentage of grandparents raising their grandchildren in Colorado was 40.1%. Federal Heights (42.2%) and Westminster (39.2%) had the highest percentages of grandparents raising their grandchildren, although Thornton (1,231) had the highest number.
- ❖ According to the Census Bureau, the assumption is that the poverty rate for grandparents has continued to increase at a marginal rate for the years 2011 to present. Grandparents may need assistance with legal difficulties related to obtaining guardianship, enrolling their grandchildren in school, and accessing medical care for their grandchildren. They often have limited financial resources and may experience difficulty providing adequate housing, food, and clothing. Grandparents may need current information about discipline, child development, and childhood problems.
- ❖ There are no significant differences in average commuting distance to the place of employment among the cities. Commute time ranges from approximately 26-29 minutes within the service area.
- ❖ Median household income for the state in 2013 is \$72,687, which represents an increase of \$15,002 from 2011. There was a significant difference in median household income when comparing the wealthiest city and the least wealthy. The median income of each of the cities is below the state average in 2013. Brighton (\$67,589) had the highest median household income, while Federal Heights had the lowest. The median household income for Federal Heights (\$35,998) is significantly lower than the county (\$64,611) and state (\$72,687) rates.
- ❖ Zip code 80136 (Strasburg) had the highest median household income of \$74,816, while zip code 80045 (\$33,500) had the lowest median household income. According to the latest Self-Sufficiency

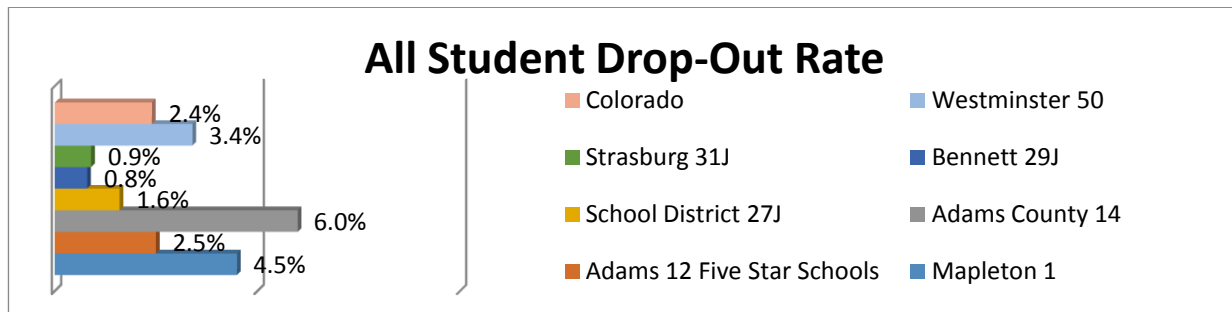
Standard report (2015) for Adams County, a family with one adult, an infant and a preschooler would need to make \$32.50 in hourly wages or \$68,689 annually to sufficiently meet the basic needs of their family. According to the 2011 Self-Sufficiency Standard report for Adams County, a family with one adult, an infant and a preschooler would need to make \$27.80 in hourly wages or \$58,714 annually to sufficiently meet the basic needs of their family. Most individuals cannot achieve self-sufficiency through a single step, but require transitional work supports, the removal of barriers and guidance to help meet monthly expenses as families work toward self-sufficiency over time. The key to raising income is access to education, training, and jobs that provide real potential for skill and career advancement over the long term. Low income families with children age 8 and under face extra barriers that can affect the early years of a child's development. Parents in these families are more likely than their higher income peers to lack higher education and employment, to have difficulty speaking English and to be younger than 25.

- ❖ The average unemployment rate decreased over the past four years for Colorado from 7.3% in 2012 to 4.5% in 2015. Five cities fell above the state's unemployment rate of 4.5%, while three cities fell below the county's unemployment rate of 5.1%. Commerce City (5.6%) had the highest unemployment rate, while Westminster (4.4%) had the lowest unemployment rate. Zip code 80011 (20,114) had the highest number of individuals employed, while zip code 80045 (28.7%) had the highest percentage of employed individuals. Zip code 80102 (Bennett) had the highest percentage of unemployed individuals (42.1%).
- ❖ In Adams County, Management of Companies and Enterprises, Unclassified, Utilities and Mining are the top industry sectors with the highest average annual salary of \$70,000 or above.
- ❖ Adams County ranked 10th among Colorado Counties with the highest average hourly, weekly and annual wage in 2014.
- ❖ According to the LAUS, Adams County had 245,676 individuals in the civilian labor force of which 232,722 were employed and 12,954 were unemployed.

**** (Aurora-80011, 80019, 80045; Dupont-80024; Bennett-80102; Strasburg-80136; Watkins-80137; Henderson-80640)**

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

High School Drop-Out Rates



School Districts	White	Hispanic	Black or African American	Asian	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	All Students Drop-out Rates
Mapleton 1	4.5%	4.6%	7.4%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	2.2%	4.5%
Adams 12 Five Star Schools	2.2%	3.1%	2.7%	1.2%	1.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.5%
Adams County 14	6.8%	6.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	6.0%
School District 27J	1.0%	2.3%	1.4%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.6%	1.6%
Bennett 29J	0.5%	1.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Strasburg 31J	0.8%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Westminster 50	3.5%	3.5%	6.1%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	3.4%
Colorado	1.6%	3.8%	3.7%	1.3%	5.0%	2.4%	1.8%	2.4%

Source: Colorado Department of Education

Key Findings: Adams County 14 had the highest drop-out rate of 6.0%, much higher than the state rate of 2.4%. Mapleton 1 (4.5%) and Westminster 50 (3.4%) have the 2nd and 3rd highest drop-out rate, while Bennett 29J (0.8%) and Strasburg 31J (0.9%) had the lowest drop-out rates. Blacks or African Americans (7.4%) and Hispanics (4.6%) had the highest drop-out rates at Mapleton 1, while at Adams County 14 Whites (6.8%) and Hispanics (6.0%) had the highest drop-out rates. 33.3% of Blacks or African Americans at Bennett 29J dropped out of high school.

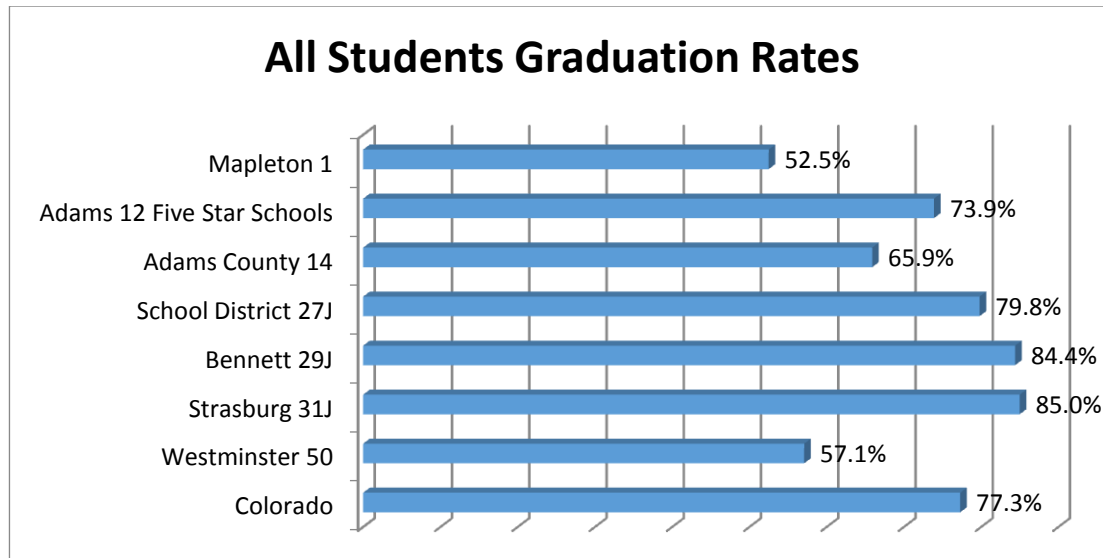
Drop-out Rate (Adams County)

Location	Data Type	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2012 - 2013
Adams	Percent	5.6%	4.7%	3.7%
Colorado	Percent	3.1%	3.0%	2.5%

Source: Kids Count, Colorado Department of Education

Key Findings: In 2013, the average drop-out rate for Adams County was 3.7%, slightly higher than the state rate of 2.5%.

Graduation Rates by Ethnicity 2013-2014



School Districts	White	Hispanic	Black or African American	Asian	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	All Students Graduation Rates
Mapleton 1	52.1%	51.5%	60.0%	100.0%	57.1%	0.0%	50.0%	52.5%
Adams 12 Five Star Schools	77.1%	68.5%	69.2%	84.3%	57.1%	50.0%	60.0%	73.9%
Adams County 14	65.3%	65.4%	80.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	65.9%
School District 27J	84.2%	74.7%	70.6%	87.5%	85.7%	50.0%	75.0%	79.8%
Bennett 29J	86.5%	70.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	84.4%
Strasburg 31J	84.1%	90.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	85.0%
Westminster 50	54.5%	55.1%	69.2%	82.1%	0.0%	0.0%	83.3%	57.1%
Colorado	83.2%	66.7%	69.0%	84.7%	60.7%	73.4%	79.7%	77.3%

Source: Colorado Department of Education

Key Findings: Strasburg 31J and Bennett 29J had the highest graduation rates of 85% and 84.4% respectively, higher than the state rate of 77.3%. Mapleton 1 (52.5%) and Westminster 50 (57.1%) had the 2nd and 3rd lowest graduation rates. Asians (100%) had the highest graduation rate at Mapleton 1, while Asians and American Indian or Alaskan Native had a 100% graduation rate at Adams County 14. American Indian or Alaskan Native had a 100% graduation rate at Bennett 29J. Hispanics had a 90% graduation rate at Strasburg 31J, which was considerably higher than the state rate of 66.7%. Whites had a significantly

lower graduation rate at Mapleton 1 (52.1%), Westminster (54.5%) and Adams County 14 (65.3%) than the state rate of 83.2%.

High school Graduation Rate (Adams County)

Location	Data Type	2010	2011	2012	2013
Adams	Percent	62.7%	64.5%	66.5%	69.9%
Colorado	Percent	72.4%	73.9%	75.4%	76.9%

Source: Kids Count, Colorado Department of Education

Key Findings: In 2013, the average graduation rate for Adams County was 69.9%, much lower than the state rate of 76.9% during that year.

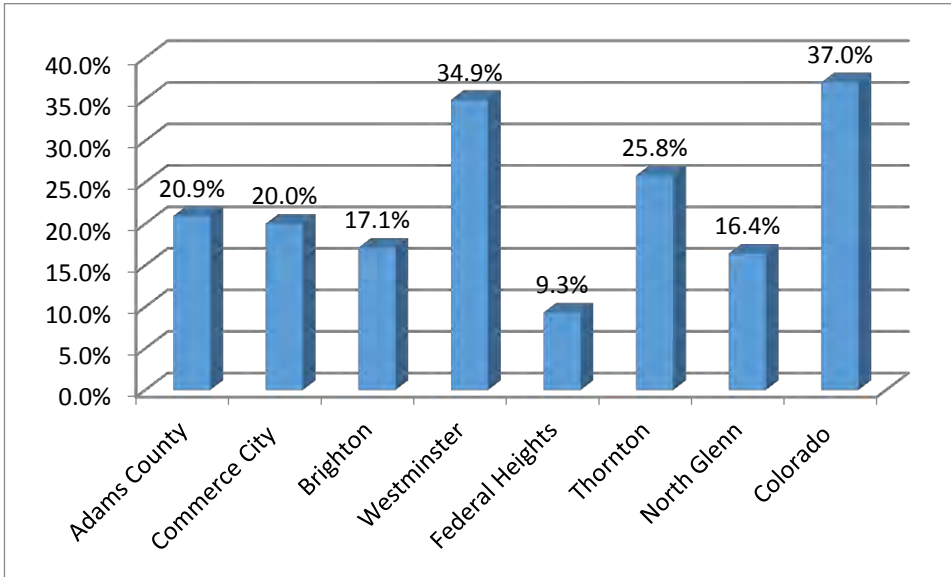
Education Attainment below Poverty Level - Zip Code Locations

Indicator/Zip Code Location	80011	80019	80024	80045	80102	80136	80137	80640
Less than high school graduate below poverty	6,683 27.2%	207 14.0%	159 0.0%	21 76.2%	332 5.1%	183 15.3%	49 0.0%	1,078 6.1%
High school graduate below poverty	8,838 18.5%	324 0.0%	6 0.0%	29 0.0%	1,184 4.5%	1,137 9.5%	292 9.6%	1,464 8.5%
Some College below poverty	8,490 2.6%	531 4.1%	34 0.0%	46 23.9%	1,216 11.7%	1,466 2.5%	235 0.0%	2,660 5.2%
Bachelor Degree below poverty	3,636 11.7%	313 0.0%	0 0.0%	263 39.5%	755 4.0%	682 0.0%	183 0.0%	1,291 4.4%

Source: American Community Survey 2009-2013; Zip Codes-(Aurora-80011, 80019, 80045; Dupont-80024; Bennett-80102; Strasburg-80136; Watkins-80137; Henderson-80640)

Key Findings: Zip code 80011 had the highest number of individuals who had less than a high school diploma (27.2%) who were living below poverty. However in the same zip code, 80011, the percentage of high school graduates (18.5%) who were living below poverty decreased as well as those individuals who had a Bachelor degree (11.7%).

Bachelor's Degree or Higher

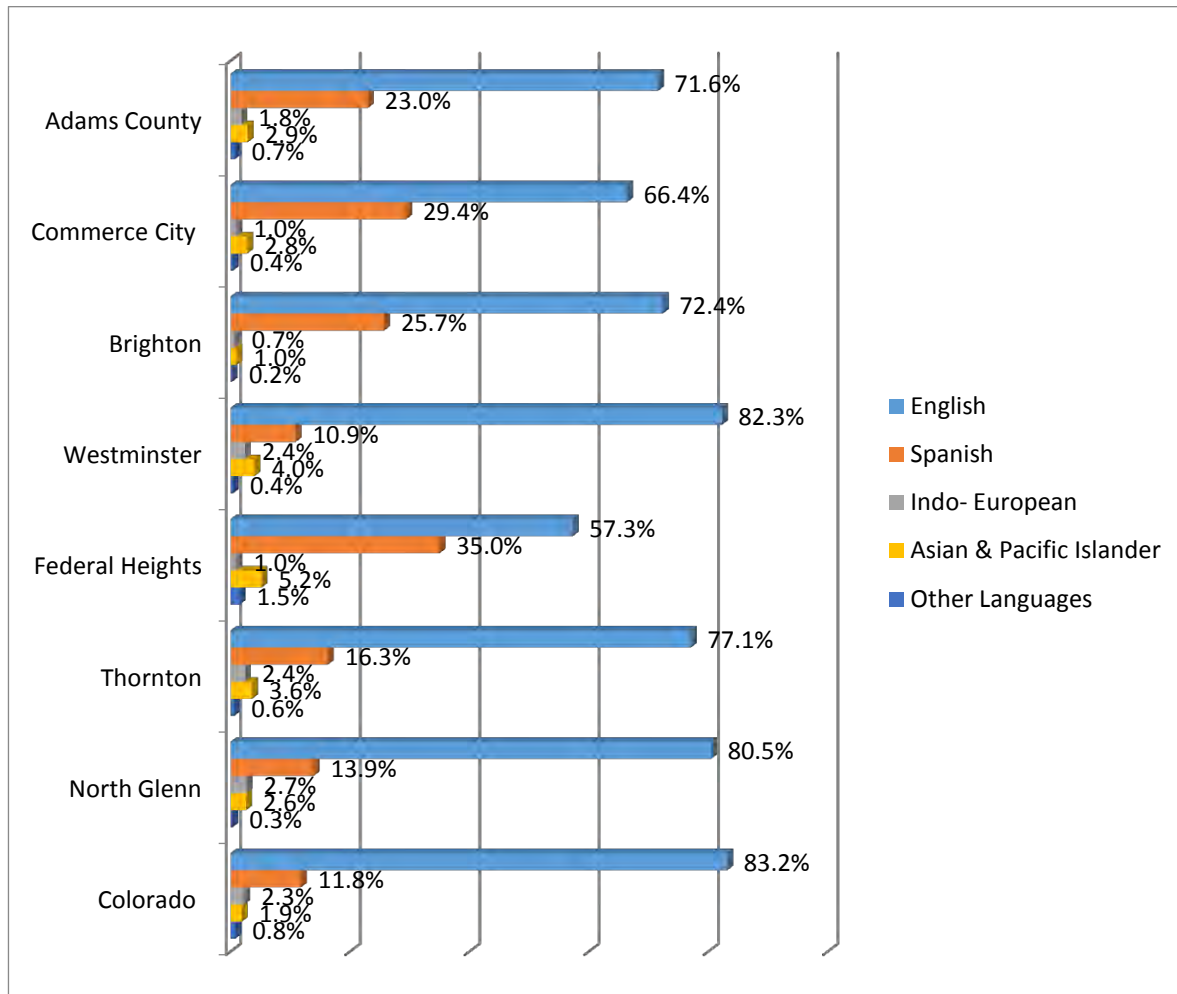


Location	Percentage
Adams County	20.9%
Commerce City	20.0%
Brighton	17.1%
Westminster	34.9%
Federal Heights	9.3%
Thornton	25.8%
Northglenn	16.4%
Colorado	37.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Quick Facts, 2009-2013

Key Findings: Of adults in Adams County, approximately 20.9% had a Bachelor's degree or higher, which is much lower than the state rate of 37%. Westminster (34.9%) had the highest percentage of individuals with a college degree, which Federal Heights (9.3%) had the lowest percentage of individuals with a college degree or higher.

Percentage of Languages Spoken at Home

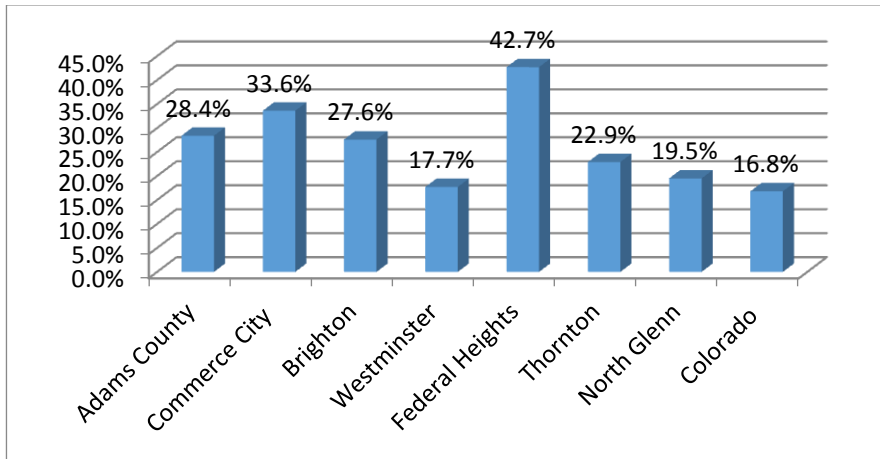


Location	English	Spanish	Indo-European	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other Languages
Adams County	71.6%	23.0%	1.8%	2.9%	0.7%
Commerce City	66.4%	29.4%	1.0%	2.8%	0.4%
Brighton	72.4%	25.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.2%
Westminster	82.3%	10.9%	2.4%	4.0%	0.4%
Federal Heights	57.3%	35.0%	1.0%	5.2%	1.5%
Thornton	77.1%	16.3%	2.4%	3.6%	0.6%
Northglenn	80.5%	13.9%	2.7%	2.6%	0.3%
Colorado	83.2%	11.8%	2.3%	1.9%	0.8%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

Key Findings: English is the primary language spoken in homes throughout the service area. The percentage of homes that speaks Spanish is the 2nd highest within the service area.

Total Percentage Other than English Spoken



Location	Percentage
Adams County	28.4%
Commerce City	33.6%
Brighton	27.6%
Westminster	17.7%
Federal Heights	42.7%
Thornton	22.9%
Northglenn	19.5%
Colorado	16.8%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau Quick Facts

Key Finding: Households where languages other than English were spoken were highest in Federal Heights (42.7%), Commerce City (33.6%) and Brighton (27.6%). Westminster had the lowest percentage of household where languages other than English were spoken.

CSAP/TCAP Test Scores -3rd Grade Students (Adams County)

Location	Score	2008	2009	2010
Adams County	Math	63%	63%	61%
	Reading	61%	65%	60%
	Writing	40%	44%	39%
Colorado	Math	70%	69%	71%
	Reading	70%	73%	70%
	Writing	50%	54%	50%

Source: Kids Count, Colorado Department of Education

Key Findings: Test scores for 3rd graders, scoring proficient or above on the Colorado’s Student Assessment Program or Transitional Colorado Assessment Program (CSAP/TCAP), have been consistently lower than the state scores in reading, writing and math from 2008-2010.

District Test Scores – 3rd Grade Students

School Districts	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mapleton 1	55.0%	52.9%	52.49%	53.19%
Adams 12 Five Star Schools	64.3%	62.8%	61.67%	60.62%
Adams County 14	55.6%	52.1%	54.07%	46.59%
School District 27J/Brighton	67.9%	70.5%	68.20%	67.09%
Bennett 29J	70.2%	72.8%	64.18%	64.18%
Strasburg 31J	65.6%	67.2%	62.30%	57.14%
Westminster 50	39.9%	45.7%	48.17%	55.22%
Colorado	66.7%	66.7%	66.35%	64.99%

Source: Colorado Department of Education

Key Findings: The Colorado Department of Education reported that Adams County’s school districts’ test scores have declined since 2011, except for Westminster 50, which experienced a slight increase in test scores from 39.9% (2011) to 55.22% in 2014.

CSAP/TCAP Test Scores by Race/Ethnicity: (Reading)

Location	Race Ethnicity	2011	2012
Adams County	Asian	70%	71%
	Black	53%	53%
	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	60%	68%
	Hispanic	44%	45%
	Native American	51%	56%
	Two or more	67%	68%
	White	71%	72%
Colorado	Asian	75%	76%
	Black	49%	52%
	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	66%	64%
	Hispanic	50%	52%
	Native American	53%	55%
	Two or more	74%	76%
	White	79%	80%

Source: Kids Count, Colorado Department of Education

Key Findings: Students who identified as White and Asian consistently performed better in reading on the CSAP/TCAP in 2011 and 2012. Student's performance by race/ethnicity was similar to the state's performance in reading. The TCAP replaced the CSAP in 2012.

CSAP/TCAP Test Scores Free or Reduced Price Lunch Status: (Reading)

Location	Free/Reduced Lunch Status	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Adams County	All Students	59%	56%	58%	59%	60%
	Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	44%	43%	44%	45%	46%
	Not Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	70%	66%	70%	71%	72%
Colorado	All Students	68%	68%	68%	68%	70%
	Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	49%	51%	50%	52%	53%
	Not Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	80%	80%	80%	81%	82%

Source: Kids Count, Colorado Department of Education

Key Findings: In Colorado and Adams County, students who were eligible for free or reduced price lunch consistently performed poorer on the TCAP test for reading than students who were not eligible for free or reduced price lunch. Public school children qualify for free lunches if their family's income is less than 130% of the federal poverty level. Public school children qualify for reduced price lunches if their family's income is between 130% and 185% of the federal poverty level.

Student English Language Learners

Location	Data Type	2010	2011	2012	2013
Adams County	Number	18,662	19,122	19,639	19,562
	%	22.1%	22.2%	22.5%	22.5%
Colorado	Number	117,369	123,002	124,701	126,750
	%	13.9%	14.4%	14.4%	14.5%

Source: Kids Count 2014

Key Findings: According to Kids Count, 22.5% of students in Adams County were English Language Learners in 2013.

Home Visiting Program Research

President Obama’s plan for universal preschool calls for a major investment in home visiting programs, which advocates say can bridge that gap. Home visiting programs have proliferated in the past few decades, with a few becoming national models. One 2012 study in New York found that children who participated in a home visiting program operated by Chicago-based Healthy Families America were less likely than a control group to repeat first grade and more likely to excel at skills such as following instructions and working well with others. Other studies have shown a wide range of social and health benefits, all of which are also related to later school performance, including fewer low-birth-weight babies, less isolation and depression for new moms, and fewer cases of child abuse and neglect. Many programs also help parents pursue additional education or better jobs (*Washington Post, May 2013*). The success of home visiting comes from its highly personal approach (*University of Chicago*).

Extensive research shows that evidence-based, voluntary home visiting programs improve child and family outcomes, and save money for states and taxpayers. Now, the next generation of research is deepening understanding of those program elements that are essential to success, ways to improve existing models, and factors to consider in tailoring home visiting to local contexts and particular target populations.

Twelve (12) studies—commissioned by the Pew Home Visiting Campaign—underscore the need for continued evaluation and monitoring of home visiting services in order to maximize effectiveness as programs expand to serve more families in a greater diversity of settings. Indeed, several of the studies identify key challenges policymakers need to address as they expand state programs. Specifically, the reports detail:

- The benefits and limitations of home visiting for children, families, and taxpayers
- The value of expanding home visiting to more families
- The important program characteristics that predict better outcomes
- The advances in measuring program quality in home visiting
- The advantages of understanding and encouraging greater program participation
- The new approaches being added to existing strategies

This work grew out of a desire to support a research agenda aimed at increasing policymakers' confidence in and commitment to home visiting and at expanding the body of knowledge needed to improve services for families (*The PEW Charitable Trust*).

Two studies presented by Pew found evidence that broadening the types of families served in a home visiting program resulted in better family health care and lower health care costs. First, in a randomized controlled trial of Durham Connects, a universal access home visiting program in Durham County, North Carolina, Duke University professors Kenneth Dodge and Ben Goodman found that mothers and children assigned to Durham Connects had more positive parenting behaviors, less maternal depression, fewer overnights in the hospital for the child, and reduced use of emergency medical services. This last result alone resulted in a return on investment of \$1.59 for every dollar spent on the program by the time the child reached six months of age (*The Value of Expanding Home Visiting to More Families, Solving Social Ills through Early Childhood Home Visiting, and Home Visiting Projects January 23, 2013*). In the second report, a comparison of outcomes for first-time mothers and mothers with two or more children participating in Healthy Families Virginia, Huntington Associates found that both types of families benefited equally in terms of higher childhood immunization rates, better home environments, and greater spacing between pregnancies. An earlier randomized controlled study established that, for both groups of mothers, these outcomes resulted from participation in the Healthy Families Virginia program (*The PEW Charitable Trust*).

A meta-analysis of 55 studies examining the effects of home visiting programs on parents' childrearing behaviors and children's cognitive and language development by evaluation research firm James Bell Associates found that home visiting had an overall positive average on these outcomes. The

researchers found that the program characteristics most strongly associated with better results in the areas of parenting behavior and skills included activities that created a stimulating home environment and content that addressed parental mental health and substance abuse. In the area of child cognitive and language development, the meta-analysis study found that program characteristics most strongly associated with better outcomes were teaching parents what to expect about their child's development; responsiveness, sensitivity to cues, or nurturing; promotion of child's socio-emotional development; promotion of child's cognitive development; as well as opportunities to role play and practice skills.

Jon Korfmacher and his colleagues at the Erikson Institute developed and field-tested their Home Visiting Program Quality Rating Tool in 21 home visiting programs in Illinois and Wisconsin. The tool is the first in the field to assess the quality of home visiting programs across different models and measures home visitor characteristics, program service delivery, program content and characteristics, program management and development, and monitoring.

Pamela Klebanov of Teachers College, Columbia University analyzed data from 377 families with low birthweight or premature infants who received home visiting as part of the Infant Health and Development Program. In her randomized controlled evaluation, Klebanov found that 85% of the families fell into "medium stable" or "high" level patterns of receipt of home visiting across the three-year program. These families experienced statistically significant positive effects on their children's home learning environment and on the child's IQ and verbal scores when compared with families who were not offered services. Families with "low" or "medium-decreasing" patterns of service receipt did not show improved outcomes.

Jerrilyn Radcliffe and her colleagues at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia report on the MOM Program, a small home visiting program designed to encourage low-income mothers in an urban setting to obtain appropriate health and developmental services for their children ages zero to three. The retention rate of MOM program participants in the study was very high, and the researchers found few differences between the mothers who were and were not retained for the full duration of the program, except that mothers of boys were more likely to stay in the program.

Researchers at the University of Chicago developed Dads Matter, a module-based addition to home visiting programs that is intended to address and enhance fathers' positive role in their child's development. The developers are currently field-testing the modules to determine their feasibility and acceptability (*The PEW Charitable Trust*).

Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness (HomVEE) was launched in fall 2009 to conduct a thorough and transparent review of the home visiting research literature and provide an assessment of the evidence

of effectiveness for home visiting program models that serve families with pregnant women and children from birth to age 5. The HomVEE review was conducted by Mathematica Policy Research under the guidance of a Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) interagency working group. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act established a Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (MIECHV) that provides \$1.5 billion over five years to states to establish home visiting program models for at-risk pregnant women and children from birth to age 5. The Act stipulates that 75% of the funds must be used for home visiting programs with evidence of effectiveness based on rigorous evaluation research. The HomVEE review provides information about which home visiting program models have evidence of effectiveness as required by the legislation and defined by DHHS, as well as detailed information about the samples of families who participated in the research, the outcomes measured in each study, and the implementation guidelines for each model. The search is also limited to research on home visiting models that aimed to improve outcomes in at least one of the following eight domains specified in the legislation:

1. Child health
2. Child development and school readiness
3. Family economic self-sufficiency
4. Linkages and referrals
5. Maternal health
6. Positive parenting practices
7. Reductions in child maltreatment and
8. Reductions in juvenile delinquency, family violence, and crime.

HomVEE identified 17 home visiting models that meet the DHHS criteria for an evidence-based early childhood home visiting service delivery model: (1) Child FIRST, (2) Durham Connects/Family Connects (3) Early Head Start-Home Visiting, (4) Early Intervention (5) Early Start (New Zealand), (6) Family Check-Up,[®](7) Family Spirit,[®] (8) Healthy Families America (HFA),[®] (9) Healthy Steps, (10) Home Instruction for Parents of Preschool Youngsters (HIPPIY),[®](11) Maternal Early Childhood Sustained Home Visiting Program, (12) Minding the Baby,[®](13) Nurse Family Partnership (NFP),[®](14) Oklahoma's Community-Based Family Resource and Support (CBFRS) Program, (15) Parents as Teachers (PAT),[®](16) Play and Learning Strategies (PALS) Infant,⁷ and (17) SafeCare[®]Augmented. All of them have at least one high-or moderate-quality study with at least two favorable, statistically significant impacts in two different domains or two or more high-or moderate-quality studies using non-overlapping analytic study samples with one or more statistically significant, favorable impacts in the same domain. Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness reviewed the

home visiting research literature and provided an assessment of the evidence of effectiveness for program models that serve families with pregnant women and children from birth to age 5. Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness included a systematic search and screening process, a review of the research quality, and an assessment of program effectiveness. Reviewers rated studies' capacity to provide unbiased estimates of program impacts and determined whether a program met the Department of Health and Human Services' criteria for an evidence-based model. Home visiting is a promising way to serve families who may be difficult to engage in supportive services. Existing rigorous research indicates that home visiting has the potential for positive results among high-risk families, particularly on health care usage and child development (Sarah A. Avellar PhD, Lauren H. Supplee PhD, Mathematica Policy Research, Washington, District of Columbia; Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, Washington, District of Columbia), (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families)

Home Visiting Program Model Effects

Model	High or Moderate Quality Impact Study?	Favorable Impacts on Primary Outcome Measures	Favorable Impacts on Secondary Outcome Measures	Favorable Impacts Sustained?	Favorable Impacts Replicated?	Favorable Impacts Limited to Subgroups?	Number of Unfavorable Impacts	Meets DHHS Criteria for Evidence-Based
Child FIRST	Yes	16	12	Yes	No	No	0	Yes
Durham Connects/Family Connects	Yes	6	6	Yes	No	No	0	Yes
Early Head Start-Home Visiting (EHS-HV)	Yes	5	33	Yes	No	No	2	Yes
Early Intervention Program for Adolescent Mothers	Yes	8	2	Yes	No	No	1	Yes
Early Start (New Zealand)	Yes	9	2	Yes	No	No	0	Yes
Family Check-Up	Yes	5	1	Yes	Yes	No	0	Yes
Family Spirit	Yes	12	10	Yes	Yes	No	0	Yes

Healthy Families America (HFA)	Yes	13	31	Yes	Yes	No	4	Yes
Healthy Steps	Yes	2	3	Yes	No	No	0	Yes
Home Instruction for Parents of Preschool Youngsters (HIPPY)	Yes	4	4	Yes	Yes	No	0	Yes
Maternal Early Childhood Sustained Home-Visiting Program (MECSH)	Yes	1	3	Yes	No	No	0	Yes
Minding the Baby	Yes	2	0	Yes	Yes	No	0	Yes
Nurse Family Partnership (NFP)	Yes	27	52	Yes	Yes	No	7	Yes
Oklahoma’s Community-Based Family Resource and Support (CBFRS) Program	Yes	2	3	Yes	No	No	0	Yes
Parents as Teachers (PAT)	Yes	12	0	Yes	Yes	No	7	Yes
Play and Learning Strategies (PALS) Infant	Yes	12	0	Yes	No	No	1	Yes
SafeCare Augmented	Yes	2	1	Yes	No	No	1	Yes

Source: *Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness Review: Executive Summary November 2014*

Key Findings: HomVEE identified 17 home visiting models that meet the DHHS criteria for an evidence-based early childhood home visiting service delivery model: (1) Child FIRST, (2) Durham Connects/Family Connects (3) Early Head Start-Home Visiting, (4) Early Intervention (5) Early Start (New Zealand), (6) Family Check-Up,[®](7) Family Spirit,[®] (8) Healthy Families America (HFA),[®] (9) Healthy Steps, (10) Home Instruction for Parents of Preschool Youngsters (HIPPY),[®](11) Maternal Early Childhood Sustained Home Visiting Program, (12) Minding the Baby,[®](13) Nurse Family Partnership (NFP),[®](14) Oklahoma’s Community-Based Family Resource and Support (CBFRS) Program, (15) Parents as Teachers (PAT),[®](16) Play and Learning Strategies (PALS) Infant,⁷ and (17) SafeCare[®]Augmented. All of them have at least one high-or moderate-quality study with at least two favorable, statistically significant impacts in two different domains or two or

more high-or moderate-quality studies using non-overlapping analytic study samples with one or more statistically significant, favorable impacts in the same domain.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – EDUCATION:

- ❖ Strasburg 31J and Bennett 29J had the highest graduation rates of 85% and 84.4% respectively, higher than the state rate of 77.3%. Mapleton 1 (52.5%) and Westminster 50 (57.1%) had the 2nd and 3rd lowest graduation rates. Asians (100%) had the highest graduation rate at Mapleton 1, while Asians and American Indian or Alaskan Native had a 100% graduation rate at Adams County 14. American Indian or Alaskan Native had a 100% graduation rate at Bennett 29J. Hispanics had a 90% graduation rate at Strasburg 31J, which was considerably higher than the state rate of 66.7%. Whites had a significantly lower graduation rate at Mapleton 1 (52.1%), Westminster (54.5%) and Adams County 14 (65.3%) than the state rate of 83.2%. In 2013, the average graduation rate for Adams County was 69.9%, much lower than the state rate of 76.9% during that year.
- ❖ Adams County 14 had the highest drop-out rate of 6.0%, much higher than the state rate of 2.4%. Mapleton (4.5%) and Westminster 50 (3.4%) have the 2nd and 3rd highest drop-out rate, while Bennett 29J (0.8%) and Strasburg 31J (0.9%) had the lowest drop-out rates. Blacks or African Americans (7.4%) and Hispanics (4.6%) had the highest drop-out rates at Mapleton 1, while at Adams County 14 Whites (6.8%) and Hispanics (6.0%) had the highest drop-out rates. 33.3% of Blacks or African Americans at Bennett 29J dropped out of high school. Zip code 80011 had the highest number of individuals who had less than a high school diploma (27.2%) who were living below poverty. However in the same zip code, 80011, the percentage of high school graduates (18.5%) who were living below poverty decreased as well as those individuals who had a Bachelor degree (11.7%).
- ❖ Of adults in Adams County, approximately 20.9% had a Bachelor degree or higher, which is much lower than the state rate of 37%. Westminster (34.9%) had the highest percentage of individuals with a college degree, which Federal Heights (9.3%) had the lowest percentage of individuals with a college degree or higher.
- ❖ Households where languages other than English were spoken were highest in Federal Heights (42.7%), Commerce City (33.6%) and Brighton (27.6%). Westminster had the lowest percentage of households where languages other than English were spoken. English is the primary language spoken in homes throughout the service area. The percentage of homes that speaks Spanish was the 2nd highest within the service area.

- ❖ Test scores for 3rd graders, scoring proficient or above on the Colorado's Student Assessment Program or Transitional Colorado Assessment Program (CSAP/TCAP), have been consistently lower than the state scores in reading, writing and math from 2008-2010. The Colorado Department of Education reported that Adams County's school districts' test scores have declined since 2011, except for Westminster 50, which experienced a slight increase in test scores from 39.9% (2011) to 55.22% in 2014. White and Asian students consistently performed better in reading on the CSAP/TCAP in 2011 and 2012. Student's performance by race/ethnicity was similar to the states' performance in reading. The TCAP replaced the CSAP in 2012. In Colorado and Adams County, students who were eligible for free or reduced price lunch consistently performed poorer on the TCAP test for reading than students who were not eligible for free or reduced price lunch. Public school children qualify for free lunches if their family's income is less than 130% of the federal poverty level. Public school children qualify for reduced price lunches if their family's income is between 130% and 185% of the federal poverty level.
- ❖ According to Kids Count, 22.5% of students in Adams County were English Language Learners in 2013.
- ❖ HomVEE identified 17 home visiting models that meet the DHHS criteria for an evidence-based early childhood home visiting service delivery model: (1) Child FIRST, (2) Durham Connects/Family Connects (3) Early Head Start-Home Visiting, (4) Early Intervention (5) Early Start (New Zealand), (6) Family Check-Up,[®](7) Family Spirit,[®] (8) Healthy Families America (HFA),[®] (9) Healthy Steps, (10) Home Instruction for Parents of Preschool Youngsters (HIPPIY),[®](11) Maternal Early Childhood Sustained Home Visiting Program, (12) Minding the Baby,[®](13) Nurse Family Partnership (NFP),[®](14) Oklahoma's Community-Based Family Resource and Support (CBFRS) Program, (15) Parents as Teachers (PAT),[®](16) Play and Learning Strategies (PALS) Infant,⁷ and (17) SafeCare[®] Augmented. All of them have at least one high-or moderate-quality study with at least two favorable, statistically significant impacts in two different domains or two or more high-or moderate-quality studies using non-overlapping analytic study samples with one or more statistically significant, favorable impacts in the same domain.

DISABILITIES

Special Needs by Types - Ages 3- 5

Types of Disabilities	Adams 1, Mapleton	Adams 12, Northglenn -Thornton	Adams 14, Commerce City	Adams 27J, Brighton	Adams 50, Westminster	Adams- Arapahoe 28J, Aurora	Total
Intellectual Disability						*	*
Serious Emotional Disability	*	*	*			*	*
Specific Learning Disability		*		*	*	*	*
Hearing Impairment/Deafness		25		*	*	19	48
Visual Impairment /Blindness				*	*	*	*
Physical Disability	*	*	*	*	*	*	44
Speech or Language Impairment	76	325	77	158	73	296	1,005
Deaf and blindness		*		*			*
Multiple Disabilities		*	*		*	17	25
Developmental Delay	26	132	56	92	88	209	603
Autism Spectrum Disorder	*	33	*	*	*	24	76
Traumatic Brain Injury				*		*	*
Other Health Impairment				*			*
Total	110	540	147	269	183	577	1,826

Source: Colorado Department of Education, Office of Special Education Division, *counts <16 are suppressed to protect data that are potentially personally identifiable

Key Findings: There were approximately 1,826 children, ages 3-5, with special needs being served within six (6) of the school districts in Adams County. Adams 28J (577) served the highest number of children and Adam 12 (540) served the next highest number of children. Speech and language and developmental delay categories represented the highest numbers of children receiving special services. Based on current Program Information Report (PIR) data, Adams County Head Start program accommodated a total of 52 children who

receive special education, approximately 10% of the program’s 515 funded enrollment slots. Most of the children with diagnosed disabilities had either a speech or language impairment (71%) or had a diagnosis of Specific Learning Disability (27%).

Early Intervention (North Metro)

Location/Year	2013-2014 Average Monthly Enrollment	2013-2014 Total number referred, evaluated not eligible (RENE)	2013-2014 Total number referred to ECI but not evaluated
Adams County	706	133	542

Source: *North Metro Community Services Early Intervention*

Key Findings: North Metro Community Services Early Intervention program reported that the average monthly enrollment of infants and toddlers receiving services from the program in 2013-2014 was 706 children. A total of 133 infants/toddlers were referred, evaluated and determined not eligible for the program. The total number of children referred to ECI but not evaluated was 542 in 2013-2014. The brain develops more in the first few years than at any other time in life, and studies have identified an achievement gap as early as nine months into a child’s life, separating those from rich households and those from poor households, which tend to be more stressful and less stimulating environments. By the time children are 2 or 3 years old, the gap is more pronounced in the size of their vocabularies, their social skills and their emotional abilities, such as to calm down and focus. All are key predictors of later school success.

Early Intervention Allocation

Adams County/Year	2012-2013	2013-2014	% Increase	Difference of FY 13-14 Allocation from FY 12-13 Allocation (Increase/ Decrease)
State General Funds and Federal Part C Funds allocation	\$2,430,623.81	\$2,627,278.18	8.09%	196,654.38

Source: *Early Intervention Colorado*

Key Findings: North Metro Early Intervention reported that the total funding allocation for program year 2013-2014 was \$2,627,278.18, which represented an 8.09% increase in funding from 2013.

Agencies that provide Special Services

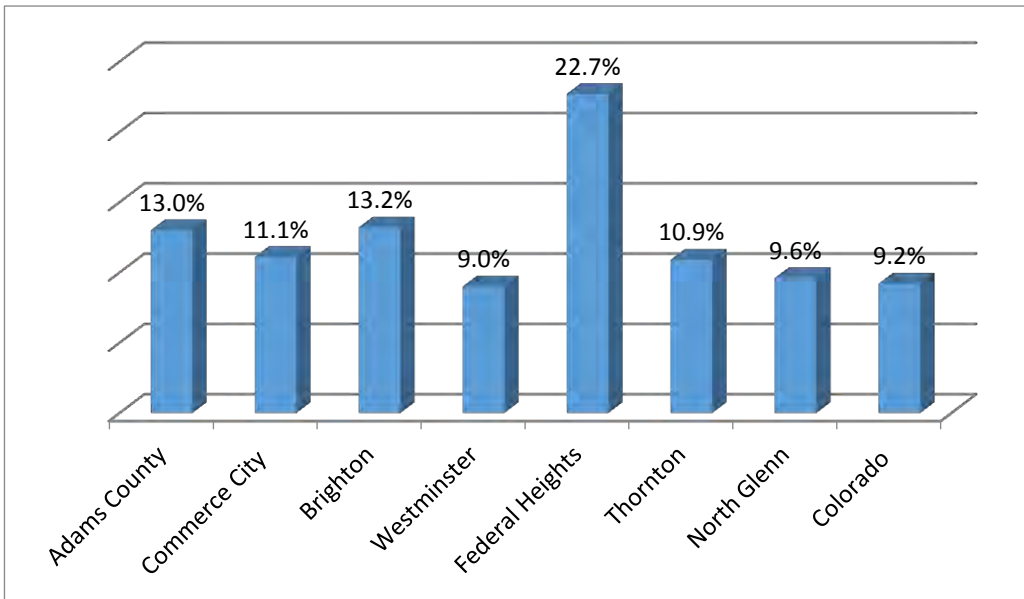
Adams County Department of Social Services
Adams County School District 1
Adams 12 School District
Adams 14 School District
Adams County School District 50
Bennett 29J School District
Brighton 27J School District
BOCES-Colorado Board of Cooperative Educational Services
CCB Partners
Colorado Department of Education
Colorado Developmental Disabilities Council
Colorado Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
Colorado Foundation of Dentistry for Handicapped
Colorado Fund for People with Disabilities
Community Center Boards
Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities
DBTAC Rocky Mountain ADA Center
Denver Metro Community Parent Resource Center
Denver Options
Developmental Pathways
Early Childhood Connections/Child Find
Easter Seals of Colorado
Eastern Colorado Services for the Developmentally Delayed
Family Voices
Hmong American Association of Colorado (HMAAC)
Mapleton 1 School District
Mile High Down Syndrome Association
North Metro Community Services Inc.
North Metro Community Services- Adams County
Parent to Parent of Colorado
PEAK Parent Center
Social Security Disability Programs
Special Transit
Strasburg 31J School District
The Arc of Adams County
The Arc of Aurora
The Brain Injury Association of Colorado
The Colorado Department of Education
The Epilepsy Foundation of Colorado
The Legal Center
United Cerebral Palsy of Colorado
Westminster 50 School District

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – DISABILITIES:

- ❖ There were approximately 1,826 children, ages 3-5, with special needs being served within six (6) of the school districts in Adams County. Adams 28J (577) served the highest number of children and Adam 12 (540) served the next highest number of children. Speech and language and developmental delay categories represented the highest numbers of children receiving special services.
- ❖ North Metro Community Services Early Intervention program reported that the average monthly enrollment of infants and toddlers receiving services from the program in 2013-2014 was 706 children. A total of 133 infants/toddlers were referred, evaluated and determined not eligible for the program. The total number of children referred to ECI but not evaluated was 542 in 2013-2014. The brain develops more in the first few years than at any other time in life, and studies have identified an achievement gap as early as nine months into a child's life, separating those from rich households and those from poor households, which tend to be more stressful and less stimulating environments. By the time children are 2 or 3 years old, the gap is more pronounced in the size of their vocabularies, their social skills and their emotional abilities, such as to calm down and focus. All are key predictors of later school success.
- ❖ North Metro Early Intervention reported that the total funding allocation for program year 2013-2014 was \$2,627,278.18, which represented an 8.09% increase in funding from 2013. Research indicates intervention for young children with disabilities and delays results in stronger social and cognitive skills, reduced likelihood of needing future intervention, and lower long-run costs to the state.

HEALTH CARE

Uninsured Children 18 Years Old and Under



Location	Without Health Insurance Coverage	
	Adams County	16,642
Commerce City	1,719	11.1%
Brighton	1,329	13.2%
Westminster	2,366	9.0%
Federal Heights	699	22.7%
Thornton	3,929	10.9%
Northglenn	858	9.6%
Colorado	112,170	9.2%

Source: American Community Survey 2009-2013

Key Findings: The percentage of uninsured children in Adams County was 13.0% (16,642 children), which was slightly higher than the state rate of 9.2%.

Medicaid Client Caseload

Location	2014 Clients Age 20 and Under (EPSDT)	2015 Clients Age 20 and Under (EPSDT)	2014 Clients Age 21 and Over	2015 Clients Age 21 and Over	2014 Total Client Count (All Ages)	2015 Total Client Count (All Ages)
Adams County	64,689	75,430	41,074	59,604	105,763	135,034
Colorado	457,623	550,352	315,331	574,753	772,954	1,125,105

Source: *Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing*

Key Findings: Medicaid utilization for adults rose from 41,074 clients in 2014 to 59,604 clients in 2015. Medicaid participation for clients age 20 and under rose from 64,689 individuals in 2014 to 75,430 in 2015. Locating medical professionals who will take Medicaid or Medicare remains a challenge. The decreases in reimbursement rates for medical providers have diminished the availability of medical care for the individuals we serve and for those on the wait list. This situation is about to become more critical with the new State Dental benefit. Few dentists are willing to work for Medicaid rates so many of the people we serve risk losing long-term relationships with their dental providers (*North Metro Annual Report, 2014*).

CHP+ (Child Health Plus)

Location	2013 (Nov.) Clients	2014 (Nov.) Clients	Client Increase/Decrease
Adams County	8,088	6,908	-1,180
Colorado	60,221	52,120	-8,101

Source: *Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing*

Key Findings: Children enrolled in the Child Health Plus Plan had a decrease of 1,180 clients from 2013 to 2014. Colorado had an overall decrease in the Child Health Plus enrollment of 8,101 clients.

Adults with/without Insurance Coverage

Location 2009-2013	With Health Insurance Coverage	Without Health Insurance Coverage
Adams County	79.2%	20.8%
Commerce City	81.4%	18.6%
Brighton	78.5%	21.5%
Westminster	85.5%	14.5%
Federal Heights	65.7%	34.3%
Thornton	83.7%	16.3%
Northglenn	81.3%	18.7%
Colorado	85.1%	14.9%

Source: American Community Survey 2009-2013

Key Findings: The number of adults without insurance coverage is 20.8% in Adams County which is higher than the state (14.9%). Federal Heights (34.3%) had the highest percentage of adults without health insurance coverage, while Westminster (14.5%) had the lowest percentage.

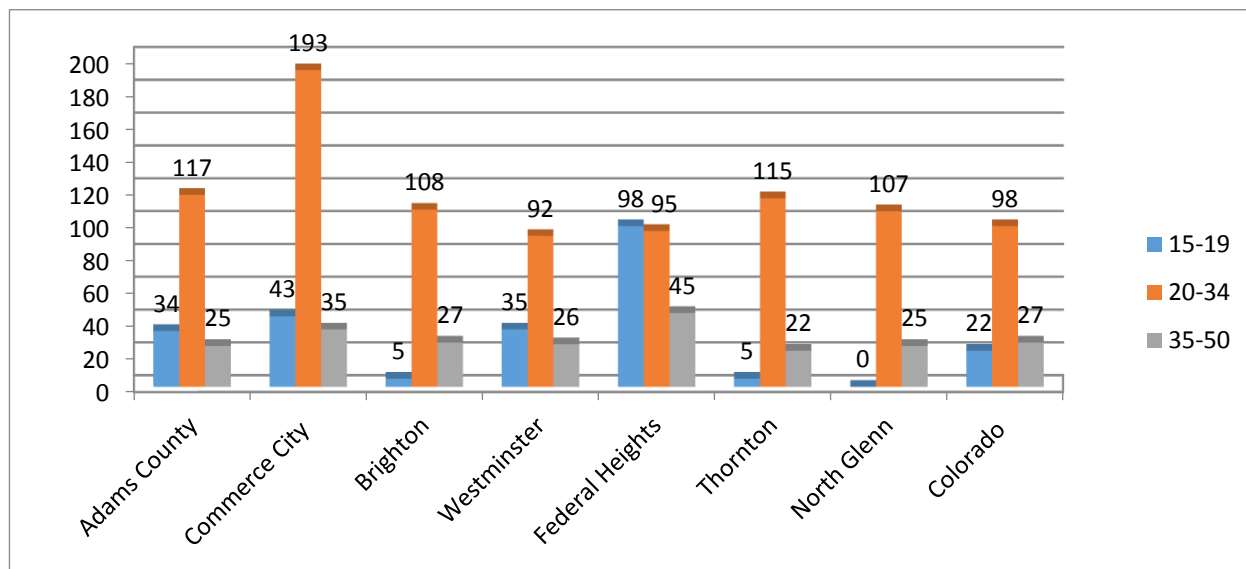
Birth Characteristics - Zip Code Locations

Indicator/Location	80011	80019	80024	80045	80102	80136	80137	80640
Births to Women age 15-50 in last 12 months	1,063	32	0	5	4	44	0	308
Teen Births ages 15-19	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% unmarried women who gave birth	44.9%	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.3%

Source: American Community Survey 2009-2013; Zip Codes-(Aurora-80011, 80019, 80045; Dupont-80024; Bennett-80102; Strasburg-80136; Watkins-80137; Henderson-80640)

Key Findings: Zip code 80011 had the highest number of births within the last 12 months with zip code 80640 (Henderson) having the next highest number of births. Zip code 80011 had 107 teen births and 44.9% of women who gave birth were not married. 25.3% of women in zip code 80640 were not married.

Birth Rate for Teens and Women ages 15 – 50 (Last Twelve Months) per 1,000 Women



Location	15-19	20-34	35-50
Adams County	34	117	25
Commerce City	43	193	35
Brighton	5	108	27
Westminster	35	92	26
Federal Heights	98	95	45
Thornton	5	115	22
Northglenn	0	107	25
Colorado	22	98	27

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

Key Findings: Births to women ages 20-34 is higher per 1000 than other age groups, except in Federal Heights (98). Federal Heights and Commerce City (43) had the highest teen birth rate per 1,000. Commerce City (193) and Thornton (115) had the highest birth rate for women ages 20-34, while Westminster (92) and Federal Heights (95) had the lowest.

Medicare and Medicaid Providers, 2014

Location	Total Institutional Providers	Hospitals	Nursing Facilities	Federally Qualified Health Centers	Rural Health Clinics	Community Mental Health Centers
Adams County	70	9	16	10	0	1
Colorado	1,006	113	214	122	54	14
United States	71,160	7,190	15,648	6,100	4,044	517

Source: *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services*

Key Findings: According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, there were 70 active Medicare and Medicaid institutional service providers in 2014 in Adams County. This includes federally qualified health centers, hospitals, rural health clinics and community mental health centers.

Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC)

FQHC Name	Address	City	Phone
C C F H S - CLINICA CAMPESINA FAMILY HEALTH	8990 NORTH WASHINGTON	THORNTON	(303) 412-8180
PLAINS MEDICAL CENTER - STRASBURG	55981 EAST COLFAX AVENUE, POB 1219	STRASBURG	(303) 633-9237
M C P N - POTOMAC STREET HEALTH CENTER	700 POTOMAC STREET, SUITE A	AURORA	(303) 360-3712
CLINICA FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES FEDERAL HEIGHTS	8300 ALCOTT STREET, SUITE 205	WESTMINSTER	(303) 854-8004
M C P N - CHAMBERS CLINIC AT AUMHC	1290 CHAMBERS ROAD	AURORA	(303) 761-1977
HELENA CLINIC	15501 13TH AVENUE	AURORA	(303) 761-1977
MCPN ELMIRA CLINIC	1666 ELMIRA CLINIC	AURORA	(303) 761-1977
PLAN DE SALUD DEL VALLE	70 WEST 20TH SUITE 2	BRIGHTON	(303) 659-4000
PLAN DE SALUD DEL VALLE	6075 PARKWAY DR SUITE 160	COMMERCE CITY	(303) 286-8900
M C P N - HELENA CLINIC	15501 E 13TH AVE	AURORA	(303) 343-6736

Source: *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services*

Key Findings: There were ten (10) FQHC in Adams County.

Health Concerns for Residents in Adams County

	Adams County		Arapahoe County		Douglas County		Colorado	
	Total deaths	Mortality rate**	Total deaths	Mortality rate**	Total deaths	Mortality rate**	Total deaths	Mortality rate**
All causes	2,412	766.4	3,276	654.4	878	550.3	31,435	682.1
All cancers	575	177.8	797	156.4	244	128.7	7,029	149.4
Heart disease	399	132.6	533	108.4	156	107.0	6,029	132.6
Chronic lower respiratory disease	199	67.8	201	42.8	39	30.3	2,199	49.7
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	154	40.6	216	39.7	47	22.0	2,102	43.4
Cerebrovascular disease/ Stroke	123	41.9	158	32.5	52	38.6	1,605	36
Alzheimer's disease	95	36.6	244	52.2	40	34.1	1,336	31.1
Suicide	52	12.3	73	12.7	35	13.9	867	16.8
Diabetes/ Obesity	75	23.2	76	14.5	18	13.5	721	15.2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	54	13.6	62	10.7	8	2.9	598	11.2
Influenza and pneumonia	41	14.3	58	11.3	15	10.8	549	12.3

Source: *Tri-County Health Department, County Health Rankings, Colorado Brief Risk Factor Surveillance System*

Key Findings: Health issues are major concerns for residents. Tri-County Health Department reported that the most important health issues facing Adams County are (in order) obesity, mental health, and access to health care (*Health Plan 2014-1017*). The growing trend of overweight and obese children and adults is putting people at risk for poor health outcomes including hypertension, high cholesterol, and non-gestational diabetes. Chronic, non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic respiratory disease, and diabetes pose a tremendous health burden within Adams County. Behaviors such as tobacco use, alcohol use, poor diet and physical inactivity are the primary risk factors for chronic, non-communicable disease and many Adams county residents are at-risk for these conditions due to their lifestyle choices. Health conditions are most strongly associated with age and poverty. Residents over 55 are more likely to be diabetic and to have been diagnosed with circulatory conditions and associated high rates of high blood pressure and high cholesterol. Adults age 55 and over who are in poverty, are also more likely to have been diagnosed with respiratory conditions and cancer. Those over 55 are less likely to report an anxiety or depressive disorder. Residents under 35 are more likely to have asthma or an anxiety disorder.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS - HEALTH TRENDS:

- ❖ The percentage of uninsured children in Adams County was 13.0% (16,642 children), which was slightly higher than the state rate of 9.2%. The number of adults without insurance coverage is 20.8% in Adams County which is higher than the state (14.9%). Federal Heights (34.3%) had the highest percentage of adults without health insurance coverage, while Westminster (14.5%) had the lowest percentage.
- ❖ Medicaid utilization for adults rose from 41,074 clients in 2014 to 59,604 clients in 2015. Medicaid participation for clients age 20 and under rose from 64,689 individuals in 2014 to 75,430 in 2015. Locating Medical professionals who will take Medicaid or Medicare remains a challenge. The decreases in reimbursement rates for medical providers have diminished the availability of medical care for the individuals we serve and for those on the wait list. This situation is about to become more critical with the new State Dental benefit. Few dentists are willing to work for Medicaid rates so many of the people we serve risk losing long-term relationships with their dental providers (*North Metro Annual Report, 2014*).
- ❖ According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, there were 70 active Medicare and Medicaid institutional service providers in 2014 in Adams County. This includes federally qualified health centers, hospitals, rural health clinics and community mental health centers. There were ten (10) FQHC in Adams County.
- ❖ Children enrolled in the Child Health Plus Plan had a decrease of 1,180 clients from 2013 to 2014. Colorado had an overall decrease in the Child Health Plus enrollment of 8,101 clients.
- ❖ Zip code 80011 had the highest number of births within the last 12 months with zip code 80640 (Henderson) having the next highest number of births. Zip code 80011 had 107 teen births and 44.9% of women who gave birth were not married. 25.3% of women in zip code 80640 were not married. Births to women ages 20-34 is higher per 1000 than other age groups, except in Federal Heights (98). Federal Heights and Commerce City (43) had the highest teen birth rate per 1,000. Colorado's teen birth rate has fallen by more than half in the past two decades, from 52 out of every 1,000 teen girls in 1993, but it still varies widely across counties. The health of individuals is a result of behaviors, environment and access to resources. While it is important to practice healthy behaviors, an important part of the health equity picture is the access to health, medical and dental services. Without access to health care an individual can miss employment and schooling, be unable to function on a daily basis, which can impact their economic security and opportunities for a healthy life.

❖ Commerce City (193) and Thornton (115) had the highest birth rate for women ages 20-34, while Westminster (92) and Federal Heights (95) had the lowest.

NUTRITION

Children under 5 enrolled in WIC

Location	Data Type	2011	2012	2013
Adams County	Number	17,978	17,576	16,205
	%	48.1%	47.8%	44.3%
Colorado	Number	125,438	122,890	114,869
	%	36.8%	36.4%	34.3%

Source: Kids Count

Key Findings: In 2013, there were approximately 16,205 (44.3%) children under five (5) enrolled in the WIC program. WIC participation for children under five (5) years old decreased from 48.1% in 2011 to 44.3% in 2013.

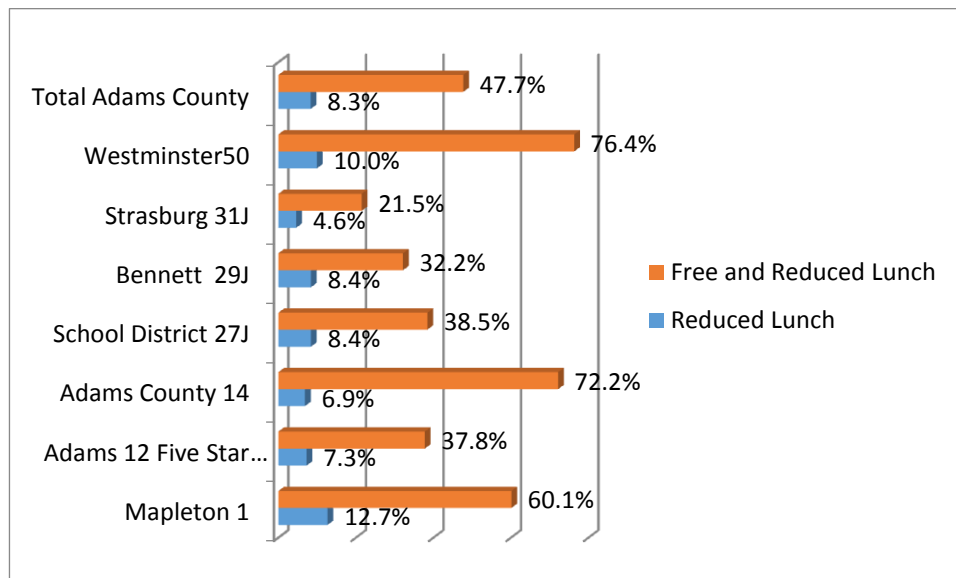
Students Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch (Adams County)

Location	Poverty Level	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014
Adams County	Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	Number	40,257	42,101	42,567	40,227
		Percent	46.8%	48.3%	48.9%	47.7%
	Eligible for Free Lunch	Number	33,420	NA	35,523	33,190
		Percent	38.9%	40.2%	40.8%	39.4%
	Eligible for Reduced Price Lunch	Number	6,837	7,108	7,044	7,037
		Percent	8.0%	8.2%	8.1%	8.3%
Colorado	Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	Number	348,930	358,899	367,784	369,760
		Percent	40.9%	41.6%	41.9%	41.6%
	Eligible for Free Lunch	Number	288,568	NA	304,962	305,342
		Percent	33.8%	34.4%	34.8%	34.3%
	Eligible for Reduced Price Lunch	Number	60,362	61,732	62,822	64,418
		Percent	7.1%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%

Source: Kids Count, Colorado Department of Education

Key Findings: In Adams County, approximately 47.7% of children were eligible for free or reduced lunch, which was slightly higher than the state rate of 41.6%. Public school children qualify for free lunches if their family's income is less than 130% of the federal poverty level. Public school children qualify for reduced price lunches if their family's income is less than 185% of the federal poverty level.

School Districts - Free and Reduced School Meals, (K-12)

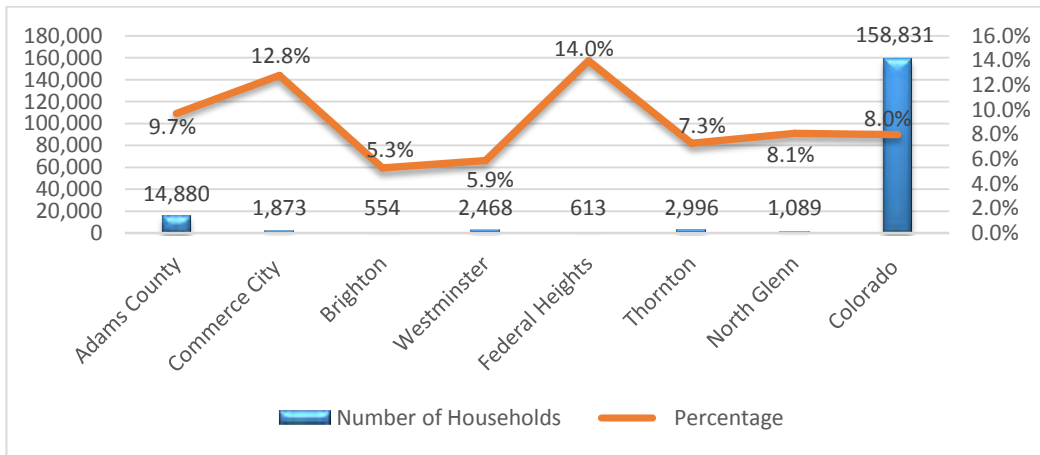


District Name	K-12 Count	Free Lunch	Reduced Lunch	Not Eligible	Free and Reduced Lunch	% Free	% Reduced	% Free and Reduced
Mapleton 1	8,670	4,113	1,100	3,386	5,213	47.44%	12.69%	60.13%
Adams 12 Five Star Schools	38,701	11,808	2,824	24,011	14,632	30.51%	7.30%	37.81%
Adams County 14	7,584	4,954	522	2,069	5,476	65.32%	6.88%	72.20%
School District 27J	17,103	5,135	1,441	10,480	6,576	30.02%	8.43%	38.45%
Bennett 29J	1,079	256	91	689	347	23.73%	8.43%	32.16%
Strasburg 31J	1,042	176	48	791	224	16.89%	4.61%	21.50%
Westminster 50	10,161	6,748	1,011	2,376	7,759	66.41%	9.95%	76.36%
Total Adams County	84,340	33,190	7,037	43,802	40,227	39.35%	8.34%	47.70%

Source: Colorado Department of Education, 2014-2015

Key Findings: The number of children participating in the free and reduced lunch program was highest at Adam 12 Five Star Schools (14,632), Westminster 50 (7,759) and School District 27J (6,576). Adams County had approximately 47.7% participation rate in the free and reduced lunch program.

Household SNAP Participation



Location	Number of Households	Percentage
Adams County	14,880	9.7%
Commerce City	1,873	12.8%
Brighton	554	5.3%
Westminster	2,468	5.9%
Federal Heights	613	14.0%
Thornton	2,996	7.3%
Northglenn	1,089	8.1%
Colorado	158,831	8.0%

Source: American Community Survey 2013

Key Findings: Adams County had 9.7% of households who participated in the SNAP program. Federal Heights (14%) had the highest percentage of SNAP participants and Commerce City (12.8%) had the 2nd highest participation rate. Brighton (5.3%) had the lowest SNAP participation rate.

SNAP Participation - Zip Code Locations

Indicator/Zip Code Location	80011	80019	80024	80045	80102	80136	80137	80640
Percent children under 18 receiving food stamps	72.9%	100%	100%	0%	100%	90.8%	0%	100%

Source: American Factfinder (Aurora-80011, 80019, 80045; Dupont-80024; Bennett-80102; Strasburg-80136; Watkins-80137; Henderson-80640)

Key Findings: Zip codes 80024, 80019, 80102 and 80640 had 100% SNAP participation, whereas zip codes 80045 and 80137 had 0% participation in the SNAP program.

Overweight/Obese Preschoolers and Children

2014	Overweight	Obese	Overweight/Obese
Adams County	13.9%	8.4%	22.3%
Colorado	14.3%	7.6%	21.9%

2013	Overweight	Obese	Overweight/Obese
Adams County	15.3%	9.3%	24.5%
Colorado	14.1%	7.9%	22.0%

2012	Overweight	Obese	Overweight/Obese
Adams County	14.8%	10.0%	24.9%
Colorado	14.5%	8.4%	22.9%

Source: *Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment*

Key Findings: Preschoolers and children who were overweight and obese declined from 24.9% in 2012 to 22.3% in 2014. In 2014 the obesity rate in Adams County (8.4%) was slightly higher than the state rate (7.6%). Obesity prevalence was the highest among children in families with an income-to-poverty ratio of 100% or less (household income that is at or below the poverty threshold), followed by those in families with an income-to-poverty ratio of 101%–130%, and then found to be lower in children in families with an income-to-poverty ratio of 131% or larger (greater household income) (*Center for Disease Control and Prevention*). This trend suggests that by the next reporting year, nearly one in three high school aged students in Colorado will be overweight or obese (*Center for Disease Control and Prevention*).

Overweight Adults

Location	Survey Population (Adults Age 18+)	Total Adults Overweight	Percent Adults Overweight
Adams County	301,051	111,879	37.16%
Colorado	3,651,756	1,288,366	35.28%
United States	224,991,207	80,499,532	35.78%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Key Findings: 37.16% of adults aged 18 and older reported that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) between 25.0% and 30.0% (overweight) in Adam County. Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.

Obese Adults

Location	Total Population Age 20+	Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese)	Percent Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese)
Adams County	319,322	82,385	25.6%
Colorado	3,813,797	764,921	19.91%
United States	231,417,834	63,336,403	27.14%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

Key Findings: 25.6% of adults aged 20 and older reported that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0% (obese) in Adams County. Although Colorado continues to rank as one of the leanest states in terms of weight indicators, it has not escaped the national obesity epidemic. Colorado’s obesity prevalence has more than doubled in the past 15 years –from 10.1% in 1995 to 21.4% in 2010 – and now more than one of every five Colorado adults is obese. Those who are overweight or obese are at risk for hypertension, high cholesterol, and type II diabetes.

Obesity Facts

Obesity reduces life expectancy and causes devastating and costly health problems, increasing the risk of coronary heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, diabetes, and a number of other chronic diseases. Findings suggest that obesity also increases the risks for cancers of the esophagus, breast (postmenopausal), endometrium, colon and rectum, kidney, pancreas. Disparities exist for people who are

overweight and obese based on income, education, gender, and race. There is a trend, although not statistically significant, for Black adults to have higher prevalence of obesity as compared to White or Hispanic adults. Also, obesity is more common among people in households earning less than \$25,000 per year and, interestingly, is higher in people who graduated high school or have a more advanced degree.

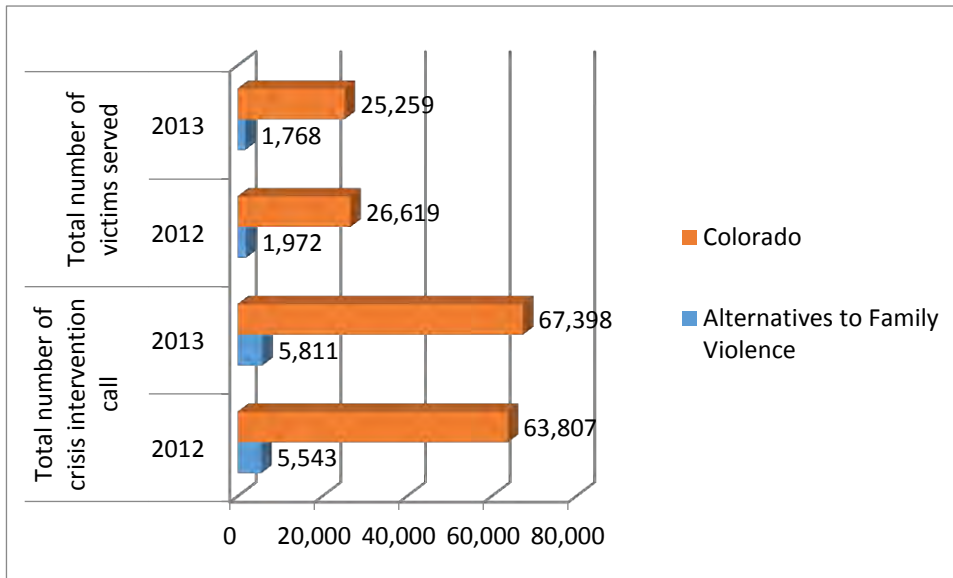
HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS - NUTRITION TRENDS:

- ❖ In 2013, there were approximately 16,205 (44.3%) children under five (5) enrolled in the WIC program. WIC participation for children under five (5) years old decreased from 48.1% in 2011 to 44.3% in 2013.
- ❖ In 2012, just over 41% of children enrolled were under age 5, with more younger than older children participating. Over half (53.4%) of WIC participants were children (ages 1-4), 23.0% were infants, and 23.6% were women.
- ❖ Adams County had 9.7% of households who participated in the SNAP program. Federal Heights (14%) had the highest percentage of SNAP participants and Commerce City (12.8%) had the 2nd highest participation rate. Brighton (5.3%) had the lowest SNAP participation rate. Zip codes 80024, 80019, 80102 and 80640 had 100% SNAP participation, whereas zip codes 80045 and 80137 had 0% participation in the SNAP program.
- ❖ In Adams County, approximately 47.7% of children were eligible for free or reduced lunch, which was slightly higher than the state rate of 41.6%. Public school children qualify for free lunches if their family's income is less than 130% of the federal poverty level. Public school children qualify for reduced price lunches if their family's income is less than 185% of the federal poverty level.
- ❖ Preschoolers and children who were overweight and obese declined from 24.9% in 2012 to 22.3% in 2014. In 2014 the obesity rate in Adams County (8.4%) was slightly higher than the state rate (7.6%). Obesity prevalence was the highest among children in families with an income-to-poverty ratio of 100% or less (household income that is at or below the poverty threshold), followed by those in families with an income-to-poverty ratio of 101%–130%, and then found to be lower in children in families with an income-to-poverty ratio of 131% or larger (greater household income) (Center for Disease Control and Prevention). This trend suggests that by the next reporting year, nearly one in three high school aged students in Colorado will be overweight or obese (Center for Disease Control and Prevention).

- ❖ 37.16% of adults aged 18 and older reported that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) between 25.0% and 30.0% (overweight) in Adams County. Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.
- ❖ 25.6% of adults aged 20 and older reported that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0% (obese) in Adams County. Although Colorado continues to rank as one of the leanest states in terms of weight indicators, it has not escaped the national obesity epidemic. Colorado's obesity prevalence has more than doubled in the past 15 years –from 10.1% in 1995 to 21.4% in 2010 – and now more than one of every five Colorado adults is obese. Those who are overweight or obese are at risk for hypertension, high cholesterol, and type II diabetes.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Domestic Violence



Location/Year	Total number of crisis intervention call		Total number of victims served	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Alternatives to Family Violence	5,543	5,811	1,972	1,768
Colorado	63,807	67,398	26,619	25,259

Source: Department of Human Services, 2012 & 2013 Domestic Violence Program Annual Report

Key Findings: The total number of domestic violence victims served by Alternatives to Family Violence (2,285) decreased in 2013 by 204 victims. Alternatives to Family Violence also reported receiving 5,543 crisis intervention calls in 2012 and 5,811 calls in 2013, which represents a decrease of 268 calls. Domestic violence calls and victims served in the state has also decreased from 2012-2013. Survivors must now have a living wage of at least \$1,200 per month to safely transition to safe, stable affordable housing upon departure from the safe house. This need for a greater income is also causing the safe house to see longer stays in the house due to the survivors needing additional time to not only address the trauma and crisis situation of their DV situation but also to secure a job, save money and move out on their own.

Ethnicity and Age of Domestic Violence Survivors

Race/Ethnicity	Percentage of Survivors	Age	Percentage of Survivors
African American/Black	7.0%	0-17	26%
Caucasian/ Anglo	49%	18-24	12%
Asian	2.0%	25-29	51%
Pacific Islander/Hawaiian	0.0%	60+	2.0%
Latino	28%	Unknown	9.0%
Native American	2.0%		
Other/Unknown	12%		

Source: *Department of Human Services*

Key Findings: Caucasian/Anglo ethnic category has the highest survival rate of 49%, while the Latino ethnic category is the second highest with 28%. The age group 25-29 has the highest survival rate of 51%.

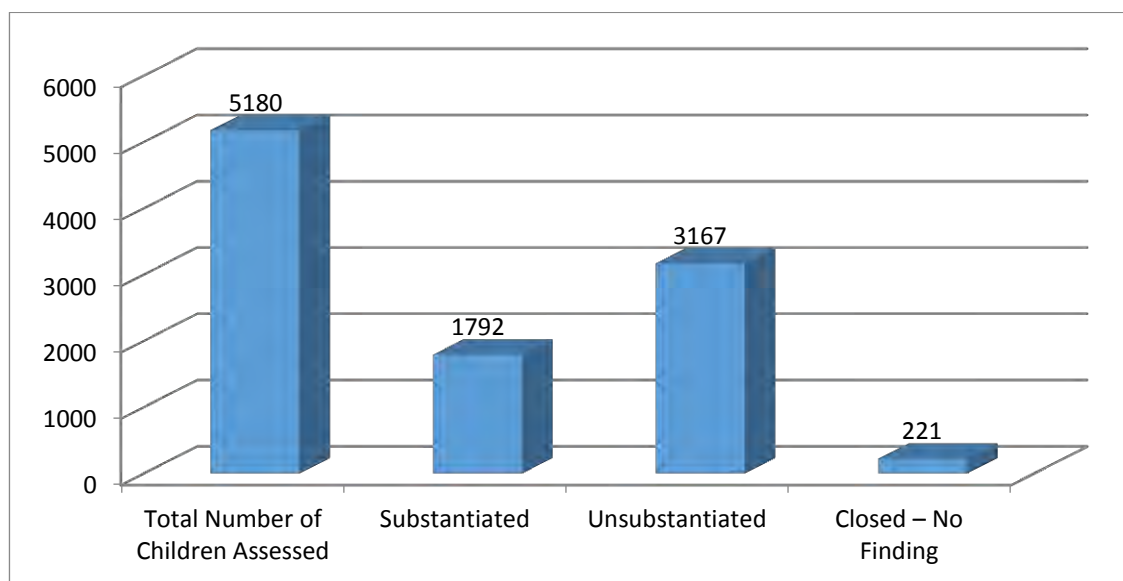
Domestic Violence Underserved Populations

Limited English Proficiency	2,631
From a Rural Area	7,364
Self-identified disability	2,676
Same Gender Partner	268
Transgendered or Intersex	31

Source: *Colorado Domestic Violence Annual Report 2013*

Key Findings: The state of Colorado reports that the most underserved population of domestic violence victims live in a rural area.

Child Abuse and Neglect, Adams County



Indicators	Jan - Dec 2014	
Total Number of Children Assessed	5,180	100.0%
Substantiated	1,792	34.6%
Unsubstantiated	3,167	61.1%
Closed – No Finding	221	4.3%

Source: *Colorado Office of Children Youths and Families, Community Performance Center*

Key Findings: The number of referrals of child abuse or neglect made to DHS was 5,180 in 2014. Approximately 1,792 or 34.6% of the children assessed were substantiated and 3,167 were unsubstantiated. The psychological consequences of child abuse and neglect include the immediate effects of isolation, fear, and an inability to trust. When children cannot trust that someone will be there to meet their needs, they tend to develop low self-esteem, anxiety, depression, and hopelessness. These difficulties can lead to life-long relationship problems and may also lead to the development of antisocial behavioral traits. These children are also more likely to engage in violent behaviors and to be diagnosed with conduct and personality disorders (*childhelp.org*).

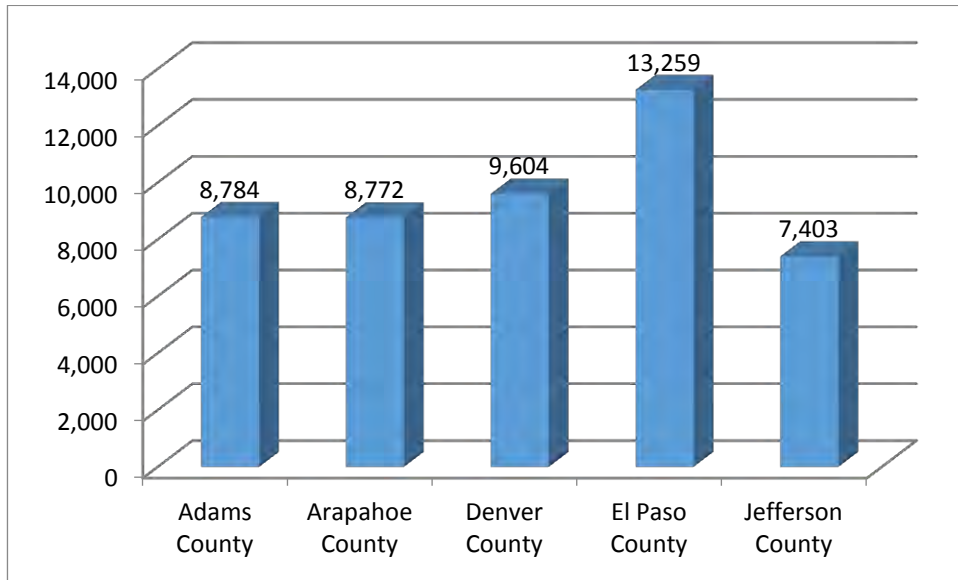
Types of Maltreatment, Adams County

Report Period	Total: Jan - Dec 2014	
Total Allegations of Maltreatment	4,989	100.0%
Physical Abuse Total	803	100.0%
Substantiated	148	18.4%
Unfounded	655	81.6%
Neglect Total	3,544	100.0%
Substantiated	1,283	36.2%
Unfounded	2,261	63.8%
Medical Neglect Total	125	100.0%
Substantiated	28	22.4%
Unfounded	97	77.6%
Sexual Abuse Total	429	100.0%
Substantiated	111	25.9%
Unfounded	318	74.1%
Psychological/Emotional Abuse Total	88	100.0%
Substantiated	31	35.2%
Unfounded	57	64.8%
Total Substantiated Allegations	1,601	32.1%
Total Unfounded Allegations	3,388	67.9%

Source: *Colorado Office of Children Youths and Families, Community Performance Center*

Key Findings: In Adams County, neglect (36.2%) was identified as the most prevalent type of maltreatment, and psychological/emotional abuse (35.2%) was the next highest type of maltreatment.

Child Protection Referrals among Colorado’s Biggest Counties



Location/Year	2013
Adams County	8,784
Arapahoe County	8,772
Denver County	9,604
El Paso County	13,259
Jefferson County	7,403

Source: *Department of Human Services*

Key Findings: Among Colorado’s largest counties, Adams County (8,784) had the highest number of child protection referrals in 2013.

State Child Abuse Maltreatment (Type and Count)

Maltreatment Type	Count of Victim Maltreatments
Neglect or deprivation of necessities	8,399
Physical abuse	1,214
Sexual abuse	1,058
Psychological or emotional maltreatment	342
Medical neglect	163
Unknown or missing	35
No alleged maltreatment	-
Other	-
State Total	11,211

Source: Colorado Department of Human Services, Community Performance Center, 2013

Key Findings: The largest number of child abuse victims was determined neglect or deprivation of necessities with physical and sexual abuse coming in 2nd and 3rd highest numbers of victims.

Children in Foster Care

Report Period	Total: Jan - Dec 2014	
In placement	499	49.5%
In Trial Home Visit	0	0.0%
Entered Foster Care caseload	510	50.5%
Foster Care count during period	1009	100.0%
Exited Foster Care caseload	397	39.3%
Discharged Foster Care case closed	370	36.7%
Transferred off Foster Care caseload	27	6.8%
Ending caseload	612	60.7%

Source: Colorado Department of Human Services, Community Performance Center

Key Findings: The total number of children in foster care placement was 499 (49.5%). The total foster care count during 2014 was 1009. Approximately 397 were discharged or transferred from foster care. Many foster children struggle in school due to the trauma they experience as a result of abuse, neglect, separation and instability. 80% of foster children are held back in school at least once by the time they reach 3rd grade. Grade repetition is not always an effective form of intervention as retained students often do not improve academically, and are in fact more likely to experience behavioral problems and/or drop out of school.

Homeless Survey

Homeless

Respondents and All Homeless: 215 homeless individuals were surveyed (respondents), and reported on their family members for a total of 532 (all homeless).

Chronically Homeless (respondents): 22

Veterans (respondents): 14

Gender (respondents):

Male: 91

Female: 120

Transgender: 0

Age (respondents)

12-17: 6

18-24: 18

25-54: 124

55+: 14

Disabling conditions (respondents)

- Mental illness: 52
- Serious medical or physical condition: 37
- Alcohol/drug abuse: 23
- Developmental disability: 8
- HIV/AIDS: 1
- Other disabling condition: 0

At-Risk

Total At-Risk: 137 at-risk individuals were surveyed (respondents), and reported on their family members for a total of 360 (all homeless).

Gender (respondents):

Male: 48

Female: 83

Transgender: 0

Age (respondents)

12-17: 3

18-24: 27

25-54: 88

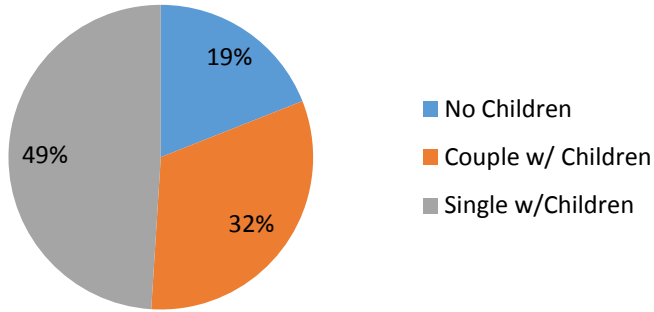
55+: 17

Disabling conditions (respondents)

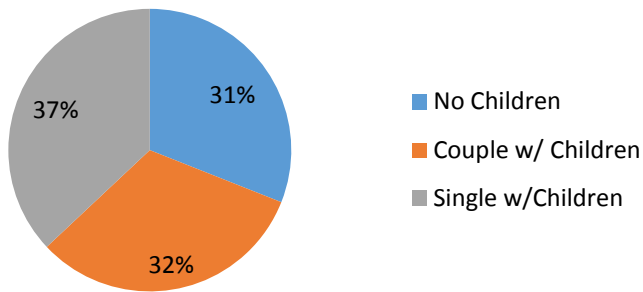
- Mental illness: 34
- Serious medical or physical condition: 29
- Alcohol/drug abuse: 22
- Developmental disability: 10
- HIV/AIDS: 2
- Other disabling condition: 0

Source: Colorado Point-in-Time Survey

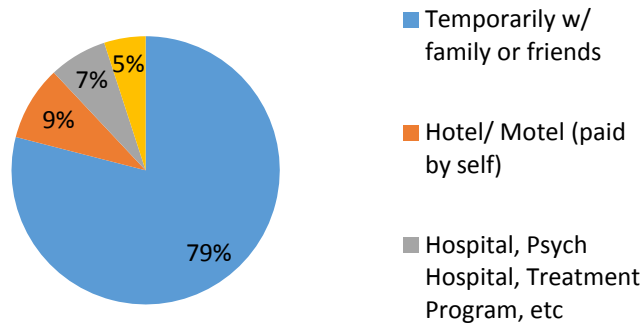
Household Types (Homeless)



Household Types (At-Risk)



Where Spent Night of PIT (At-Risk)



Source: Colorado Point-in-Time Count 2014

Key Findings: According to the Colorado Point-in-Time Count, 49% of homeless households were single parents with children. 37% of single-parent households with children are at risk of homelessness. At the time of the Point-in-Time Count, 79% of respondents were temporarily with family or friends.

Homeless Families/Households

Population	Number of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Number experiencing homelessness each year	Number becoming homeless each year	Number existing homelessness each year	Number of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adults (s) and Child(ren)	48	380	958	230	279	270
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	5	37	65	23	27	270
Chronically Homeless Individuals	4	32	55	19	23	270
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	2	12	22	8	9	270
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	270
Persons with HIV	0	1	2	1	1	270

Source: *Metro Denver Homeless Initiative*

Key Findings: The approximate number of adults and children experiencing homelessness each year was 958. Chronically Homeless individuals spend an average of 270 days in which they experience homelessness.

Public School Homeless Students, P-12

District Name	Shelters, transitional housing, awaiting foster care	Doubled-up	Unsheltered	Hotels/Motels	Total
Mapleton 1	1	199	19	4	223
Adams 12 Five Star Schools	62	1016	21	53	1152
Adams County 14	55	745	7	36	843
Brighton 27J	10	435	9	12	466
Bennett 29J	0	29	0	0	29
Strasburg 31J	0	0	0	0	0
Westminster 50	38	1087	2	34	1161
Totals	166	3511	58	139	3874

Source: Colorado Department of Education

Key Findings: Adams 12 Five Star School had the highest number of homeless students, while Westminster 50 had the 2nd highest number. Strasburg 31J did not have any homeless students.

Public School Homelessness (Adams County)

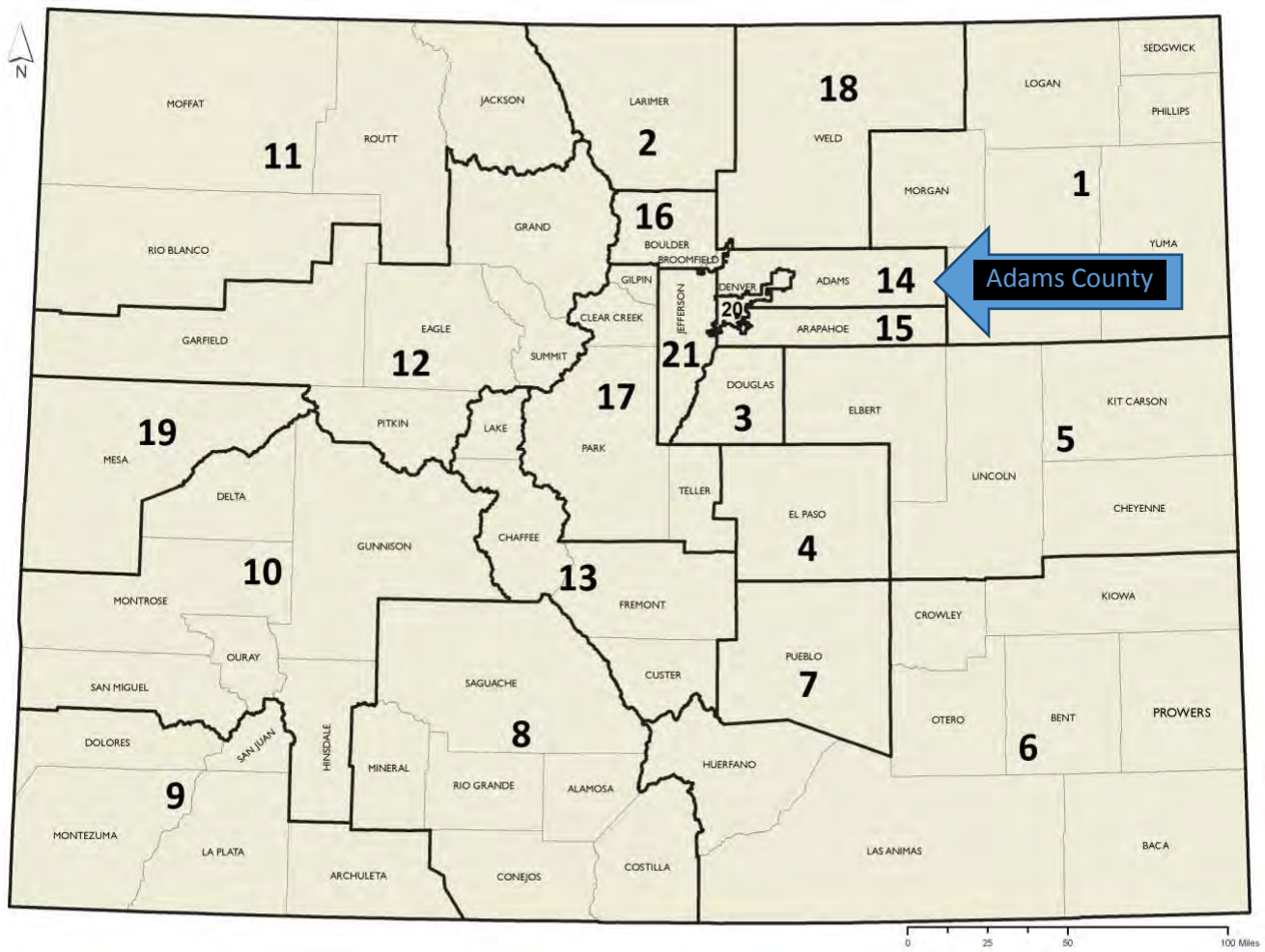
Location	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Adams County	3,150	4,396	3,871	3,874
Colorado	22,959	23,680	23,293	24,062

Source: Colorado Department of Education

Key Findings: The number of public school students who were homeless has decreased from 4,396 in 2012 to 3,874 students in 2014. The state of Colorado experienced an increase in student homelessness. The McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Program serves homeless children and youth, which they define as "individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence".

The State of Homelessness 2014 identified a number of challenges and opportunities in the efforts to prevent and end homelessness in the United States. Homelessness is often described as a “lagging indicator,” meaning it takes time for economic and housing trends to impact trends in homelessness. The pool of people at risk of homelessness, those in poverty, those living with friends and family, and those paying over half of their income for housing, has remained high despite improvements in unemployment and the overall economy. Even though the overall economy is starting to recover, this improvement does not appear to be penetrating lower-income populations. The pool of people at risk of homelessness, those in poverty, those living with friends and family, and those paying over half of their income for housing, has remained high despite improvements in unemployment and the overall economy (*The State of Homelessness 2014*).

Map IV-Health Statistics Regions (HSR)



Source: Colorado Health Institute

HSR 14 Behavioral Health Data

Children (4-14 years)	Region 14		Colorado	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Overall, child has difficulties with one or more of following areas: emotions, concentration, behavior, being able to get along with other people*	23,144	26.6%	219,258	23.2%
<i>In the past 12 months...</i>				
Needed mental health care or counseling	5,982	8.9%	82,551	11.4%
<i>Ever diagnosed with...</i>				
ADD/ADHD	3,184	4.8%	50,907	7.1%
Depression	1,601	2.4%	19,460	2.7%
Anxiety problems	4,517	6.8%	49,576	6.9%
Behavioral problems such as oppositional defiant disorder or conduct disorder	2,580	3.9%	23,827	3.3%
<i>Currently on medication for...</i>				
ADD/ADHD	1,994	3.0%	29,371	4.1%
Depression	352	0.5%	7,240	1.0%
Anxiety problems	791	1.2%	14,637	2.0%
Behavioral problems such as oppositional defiant disorder or conduct disorder	752	1.1%	7,341	1.0%
One or more of the following: ADD/ADHD, depression, anxiety problem, behavioral/conduct problems.	2,433	3.7%	39,917	5.6%

Source: Colorado Health Institute, Colorado Behavioral Health Data, 2015 N/A-Not Reported due to small sample size; NR-No Response; ** Includes children ages 1-14

Key Findings: Region 14, which consists of Adams County, had a total of 23,144 (26.6%) children age 1-14, who had difficulties with one or more of the following areas: emotions, concentration, behavior and being able to get along with other people. 4,517 (6.8%) children have been diagnosed with anxiety problems, and 961 children were diagnosed with behavioral problems such as oppositional defiant disorder or conduct disorder. Approximately 2,433 (3.7%) of children ages 4-14 are currently on medications for one or more of the following: ADD/ADHD, depression, anxiety problems and behavioral/conduct problems. According to Adams County's PIR data, the mental health professional consulted with program staff about 33 children's behavior and mental health. The mental health professional further consulted with the parents or guardians of 12 children about their behavior/mental health. There were eight (8) referrals made for children for mental health services outside Head Start.

Mental Health Facts

According to the Center for the Social and Emotional Foundations of Early Learning, research has indicated that children’s emotional, social and behavioral health in early childhood is a significant issue to be concerned about. Research has further indicated that there are costs of failing to address challenging behaviors, and that positive outcomes can be expected from early intervention services that address challenging behaviors within a system of care approach for all children and their families. Children who struggle with severe behavioral and emotional problems between birth and age 6 have a 50% chance of continuing to struggle into adolescence and adulthood. Yet child care programs are expelling increasing numbers of “problem children.” These children can continue to be retained in early childhood (*Colorado Strategic Plan for Mental Health*).

According to Healthy Kids Colorado Survey 2013, nearly one-quarter (24.3%) of Colorado high school students reported that they felt sad or hopeless almost every day for at least two weeks within the past 12 months. This differed between females (32.3%) and males (16.6%). Other race/ethnicity (31.0%) students were more likely than White students (21.4%) to have reported that they felt sad or hopeless every day for at least two weeks within the past 12 months. A total of 6.6% of Colorado high school students reported attempting suicide in the past 12 months. Females (9.1%) were more likely than males (4.1%) to have attempted suicide in the past 12 months while Hispanic/Latino (7.8%), Black/African American (9.3%), other race/ethnicity (12.9%), and American Indian/Alaska Native (14.5%) students were all more likely than White students (5.2%) to have attempted suicide (*Healthy Kids Colorado Survey 2013*). According to the National Institute of Mental Health, access to mental health services varies greatly among children of different racial groups. While there are no significant differences in the incidence of ADHD between Caucasian and African American young people, African Americans are much less likely than their Caucasian counterparts to receive psychotropic medications (*Community Health Improvement Plan 2014*).

Crime in Adams County

Location/Offenses	Thornton	Brighton	Northglenn	Westminster	Federal Heights	Commerce	Adams County
Murder/Manslaughter	5	0	0	2	0	1	7
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rape	67	22	22	26	17	36	104
By Force	62	21	21	25	15	36	102
Attempted	5	1	1	1	2	0	2
Robbery	54	15	10	52	8	20	45
By Firearm	19	4	2	14	3	6	13
Knife/Cutting Instrument	4	0	0	5	0	2	3
Other Dangerous Weapon	5	4	1	10	1	3	4
Strong-Arm	26	7	7	23	4	9	25
Assaults	906	249	278	639	119	370	985
Firearm	48	10	18	38	5	34	69
Knife/Cutting Instrument	65	13	18	41	15	23	90
Other Dangerous Weapon	54	11	19	38	4	30	61
Hands/Feet/Fist	39	12	8	17	6	12	52
Other Assaults	700	203	215	505	89	271	713
Burglary	431	98	145	382	81	250	524
Forced Entry	168	30	59	140	51	115	280
Unlawful Entry	219	58	70	196	23	112	225
Attempted	44	10	16	46	7	23	19
Larceny/Theft	2,513	914	824	2,285	476	1,113	1,402
Motor Vehicle Theft	352	70	135	322	71	183	505
Auto	300	59	113	232	58	153	450
Truck	2	0	1	47	0	2	12
Other	28	10	11	27	7	18	29
Attempted	22	1	10	16	6	10	14
Arson	15	8	4	15	2	7	17
Total Number of Offenses	4,343	1376	1418	3,723	774	1981	3,589

Source: *Crime in Colorado, 2013*

Key Findings: In 2013, a total of 3,589 offenses were reported by law enforcement agencies in Adams County. Larceny/theft represented approximately 39% of offenses in Adams County followed by assaults (27%). Burglary (15%) and motor vehicle theft (14%) accounted for the next most frequent offenses

reported in Adams County. In 2013, a total of 24,769 burglaries were reported by law enforcement agencies in Colorado. This was a 3.5% decrease in burglaries from 2012. Burglaries accounted for 57.0% of the major offenses reported. In 2013, a total of 12,396 motor vehicle thefts were reported by law enforcement agencies in Colorado. This represented a 3.8% increase in motor vehicle thefts from 2012. Motor vehicle thefts accounted for 28.6% of the major offenses reported.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – SOCIAL SERVICES:

- ❖ In Adams County, neglect (36.2%) was identified as the most prevalent type of maltreatment, and psychological/emotional abuse (35.2%) was the next highest type of maltreatment. In Colorado, the largest number of child abuse victims was determined neglect or deprivation of necessities with physical and sexual abuse coming in 2nd and 3rd highest numbers of victims. The psychological consequences of child abuse and neglect include the immediate effects of isolation, fear, and an inability to trust. When children cannot trust that someone will be there to meet their needs, they tend to develop low self-esteem, anxiety, depression, and hopelessness. These difficulties can lead to life long relationship problems and may also lead to the development of antisocial behavioral traits. These children are also more likely to engage in violent behaviors and to be diagnosed with conduct and personality disorders (*childhelp.org*).
- ❖ The number of referrals of child abuse or neglect made to DHS was 5,180 in 2014. Approximately 1,792 or 34.6% of the children assessed were substantiated and 3,167 were unsubstantiated. The psychological consequences of child abuse and neglect include the immediate effects of isolation, fear, and an inability to trust. When children cannot trust that someone will be there to meet their needs, they tend to develop low self-esteem, anxiety, depression, and hopelessness. These difficulties can lead to life-long relationship problems and may also lead to the development of antisocial behavioral traits. These children are also more likely to engage in violent behaviors and to be diagnosed with conduct and personality disorders (*childhelp.org*).
- ❖ Among Colorado's largest counties, Adams County (8,784) had the highest number of child protection referrals in 2013. The largest number of child abuse victims was determined as neglect or deprivation of necessities with physical and sexual abuse coming in 2nd and 3rd highest numbers of victims.
- ❖ The state of Colorado reports that the most underserved population of domestic violence victims live in a rural area.

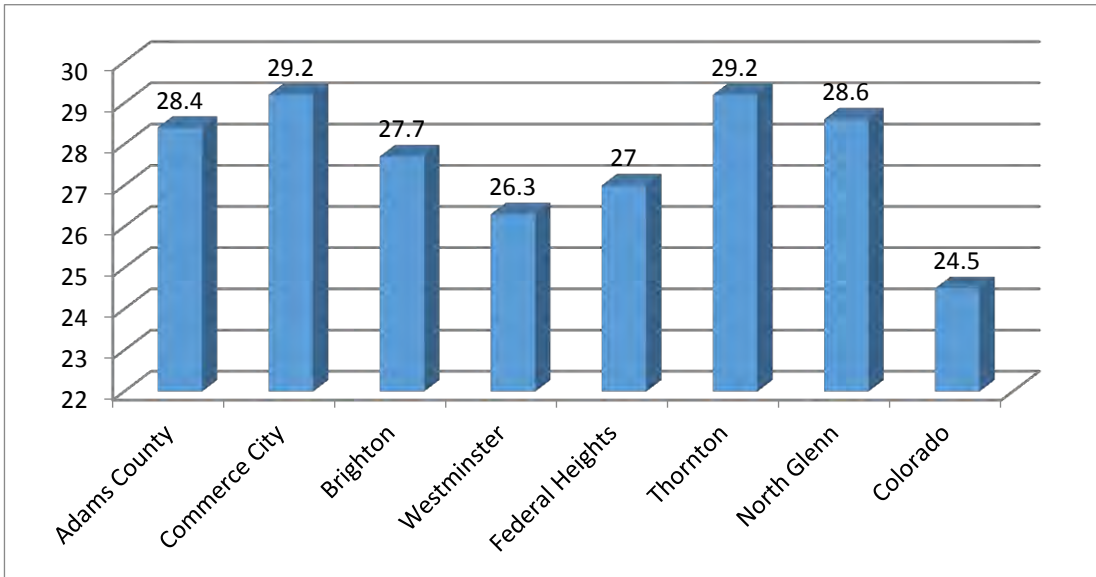
- ❖ Caucasian/Anglo ethnic category has the highest survival rate of 49%, while the Latino ethnic category is the second highest with 28%. The age group 25-29 has the highest survival rate of 51%.
- ❖ The total number of domestic violence victims served by Alternatives to Family Violence (2,285) decreased in 2013 by 204 victims. Alternatives to Family Violence also reported receiving 5,543 crisis intervention calls in 2012 and 5,811 calls in 2013, which represents a decrease of 268 calls. Domestic violence calls and victims served in the state has also decreased from 2012-2013. Survivors must now have a living wage of at least \$1,200 per month to safely transition to safe, stable affordable housing upon departure from the safe house. This need for a greater income is also causing the safe house to see longer stays in the house due to the survivors needing additional time to not only address the trauma and crisis situation of their DV situation but also to secure a job, save money and move out on their own.
- ❖ According to the Colorado Point-in-Time Count, 49% of homeless households were single parents with children. 71% of individuals and families remained homeless for less than a year. 37% of single-parent households with children are at risk of homelessness. At the time of the Point-in-Time Count, 79% of respondents were temporarily with family or friends. The number of adults and children experiencing homelessness each year was 958. Chronically Homeless individuals spend an average of 270 days in which they experience homelessness. The number of public school students who were homeless has decreased from 4,396 in 2012 to 3,874 students in 2014. The state of Colorado experienced an increase in student homelessness. The McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Program serves homeless children and youth, which they define as "individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence". Adams 12 Five Star School had the highest number of homeless students, while Westminster 50 had the 2nd highest number. Strasburg 31J did not have any homeless students.
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- ❖ In 2013, a total of 3,589 offenses were reported by law enforcement agencies in Adams County. Larceny/theft represented approximately 39% of offenses in Adams County followed by assaults (27%). Burglary (15%) and motor vehicle theft (14%) accounted for the next most frequent offenses reported in Adams County. In 2013, a total of 24,769 burglaries were reported by law enforcement agencies in Colorado. This was a 3.5% decrease in burglaries from 2012. Burglaries accounted for 57.0% of the major offenses reported. In 2013, a total of 12,396 motor vehicle thefts were reported by law enforcement agencies in Colorado. This was a 3.8% increase in motor vehicle thefts from 2012. Motor vehicle thefts accounted for 28.6% of the major offenses reported

TRANSPORTATION

Mean Travel Time to Work (minutes)

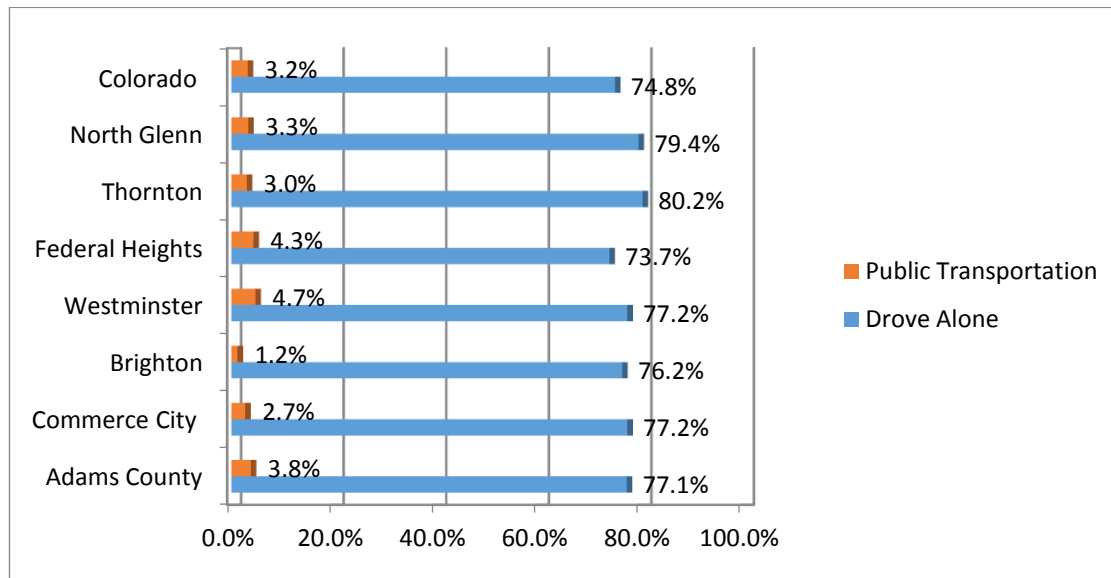


Location	2013
Adams County	28.4
Commerce City	29.2
Brighton	27.7
Westminster	26.3
Federal Heights	27.0
Thornton	29.2
Northglenn	28.6
Colorado	24.5

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

Key Findings: Average travel time to work in Adams County was approximately 28.4 minutes. Commerce City (29.2) and Thornton (29.2) have the longest average commute to work, slightly above the state average travel time to work (24.5 minutes).

Commute to Work



Location	Number of Workers Commuting to Work	Drove Alone	Carpooled	Public Transportation	Walked	Other Means
Adams County	211,701	77.1%	12.5%	3.8%	1.4%	1.4%
Commerce City	21,140	77.2%	14.4%	2.7%	1.0%	1.7%
Brighton	15,165	76.2%	14.1%	1.2%	2.5%	1.5%
Westminster	55,243	77.2%	10.0%	4.7%	1.2%	1.7%
Federal Heights	5,440	73.7%	18.7%	4.3%	1.0%	0.8%
Thornton	59,961	80.2%	10.8%	3.0%	0.8%	1.2%
Northglenn	17,645	79.4%	10.7%	3.3%	1.6%	1.3%
Colorado	2,494,794	74.8%	9.9%	3.2%	3.1%	2.5%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

Key Findings: Most of the cities are largely auto-oriented communities. Approximately 80% of workers in Adams County drove alone to work. Westminster had the largest percentage of users of public transportation at 4.7%. Brighton had the largest percentages of workers who walk (2.5%) and Federal Heights (18.7%) had the largest percent of workers who carpooled to work.

Public Transportation in Adams County

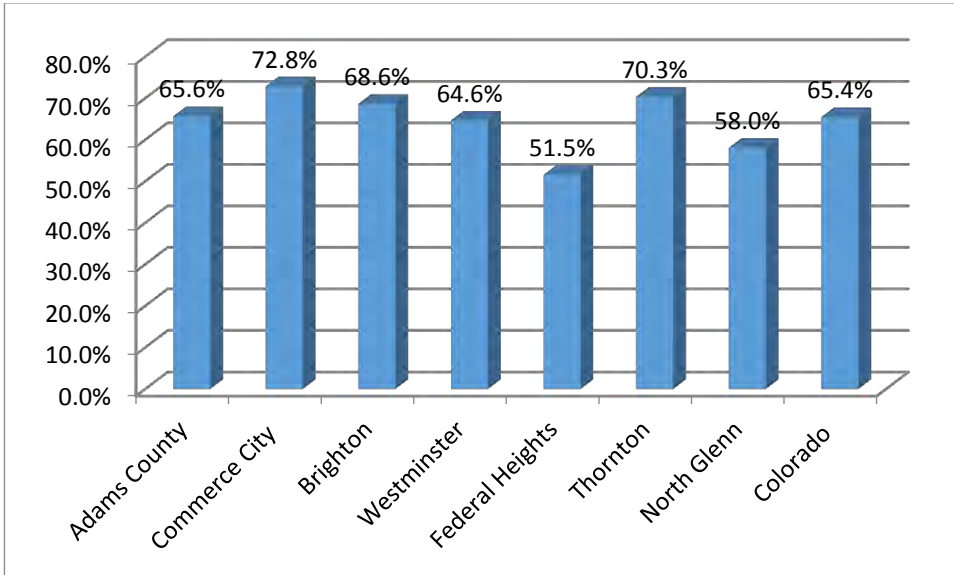
Transportation is an ongoing concern in Adams County when one moves beyond the suburbs in the west end of the county. There is some limited Regional Transportation District (RTD) and Access-a-Ride service but it is difficult for people to find transportation, especially for work and recreation (*North Metro Community Plan, 2014*). Other sources of transportation are the CDOT (Colorado Department of Transportation Commuter Rail Proposal), Transit Alliance (TA) Transit Denver (TD), Littleton TVSCA (Tri-Valley Senior Citizens Association), Westminster NMCS (North Metro Community Services), Adams County Broomfield BER (Broomfield City Senior Center Easy Ride) Denver and Wheat Ridge Community Wheels (Seniors' Resource Center, SRC) .

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – TRANSPORTATION:

- ❖ Average travel time to work in Adams County was approximately 28.4 minutes. Commerce City (29.2) and Thornton (29.2) have the longest average commute to work, slightly above the state average travel time to work (24.5 minutes).
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HOUSING

Home Ownership Rates



Location	Percentage
Adams County	65.6%
Commerce City	72.8%
Brighton	68.6%
Westminster	64.6%
Federal Heights	51.5%
Thornton	70.3%
Northglenn	58.0%
Colorado	65.4%

Source: *U.S. Census Quick Facts, 2013*

Key Findings: Commerce City (72.8%) had the highest home ownership rate, while Federal Heights (51.5%) had the lowest home ownership rate. Thornton (70.3%) had a home ownership rate that was above the state rate of 65.4%.

Vacancy Rates and Occupied Units

Location/Percentage	Total Housing	Occupied Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Homeowner Vacancy Rate	Rental Vacancy Rate
Adams County	163,512	93.5%	6.5%	1.9%	6.5%
Commerce City	15,918	91.6%	8.4%	1.8%	7.1%
Brighton	10,873	95.4%	4.6%	0.0%	8.4%
Westminster	44,441	93.9%	6.1%	1.7%	6.7%
Federal Heights	4,764	91.6%	8.4%	1.8%	6.5%
Thornton	43,254	94.7%	5.3%	2.5%	5.6%
Northglenn	14,285	93.8%	6.2%	3.2%	5.2%
Colorado	2,222,782	89.0%	11.0%	2.0%	6.1%

Source: *American Community Survey Estimate, 2013*

Key Findings: Brighton had the highest percentage of occupied housing units at 95.4% which is slightly above the county (93.5%) and state (89%) rates. Commerce City (91.6%) and Federal Heights (91.6%) had the lowest percentages of occupied housing units. Brighton (8.4%) had the highest rental vacancy rate, while Northglenn (5.2%) had the lowest rental vacancy rate.

Gross Rent (occupied units paying rent)

Location	Occupied Units paying Rent	Less than \$200	\$200 - \$299	\$300 - \$499	\$500 - \$749	\$750 - \$999	\$1000 - \$1,499	\$1500 or more
Adams County	51,372	1.0%	1.8%	2.9%	19.5%	28.5%	34.2%	12.1%
Commerce City	3,828	3.3%	5.0%	4.6%	17.1%	27.2%	28.0%	14.8%
Brighton	3,214	2.1%	2.1%	4.9%	17.2%	27.0%	32.5%	14.2%
Westminster	14,558	0.5%	1.9%	1.8%	14.8%	29.1%	36.3%	15.5%
Federal Heights	2,092	0.0%	0.8%	5.3%	22.7%	48.0%	21.1%	2.2%
Thornton	11,946	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	9.9%	28.7%	44.6%	13.5%
Northglenn	5,469	0.1%	2.0%	2.5%	17.7%	33.4%	31.0%	13.3%
Colorado	659,466	1.3%	2.4%	5.0%	21.0%	26.4%	29.8%	14.1%

Source: *American Community Survey, 2009-2013*

Key Findings: Federal Heights (48%) had the highest percentage of occupied units paying gross rent ranging from \$750–\$999, whereas Brighton (27%) had the lowest percentage of occupied units paying gross rent from \$750–\$999. Thornton (44.6%) had the highest percentage of occupied units paying gross rent ranging from \$1,000–\$1,499.

Gross Rent (as percentage of household income)

Location	Occupied Units	Less than 15.0%	15.0% - 19.9%	20.0% - 24.9%	25.0% - 29.9%	30.0% - 34.9%	35.0% or more
Adams County	50,614	8.8%	11.8%	13.4%	13.7%	11.1%	41.3%
Commerce City	3,797	8.8%	8.3%	11.1%	18.2%	9.5%	44.1%
Brighton	2,735	10.4%	11.5%	21.4%	13.9%	6.1%	36.7%
Westminster	14,405	10.5%	14.8%	13.5%	13.7%	11.3%	36.2%
Federal Heights	2,050	7.4%	13.1%	17.9%	12.7%	11.4%	37.6%
Thornton	11,783	8.6%	12.4%	11.6%	13.8%	13.0%	40.5%
Northglenn	5,402	6.7%	12.9%	15.2%	13.1%	10.5%	41.6%
Colorado	646,399	10.5%	12.5%	13.1%	12.1%	9.6%	42.2%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

Key Findings: Commerce City had the highest percentage (44.1%) of individuals spending 35% or more of household income for rent, which is slightly higher than the county (41.3%) and the state rate (42.2%).

Occupied Housing Units with/without Vehicles Available

Location	No Vehicle Available		1 Vehicle Available		2 Vehicles Available	
Adams County	7,949	5.2%	44,980	29.4%	62,025	40.6%
Commerce City	719	4.9%	3,499	24.0%	6,555	45.0%
Brighton	485	4.7%	2,760	26.6%	4,304	41.5%
Westminster	1,615	3.9%	13,006	31.2%	18,196	43.6%
Federal Heights	332	7.6%	1,948	44.6%	1,379	31.6%
Thornton	1,478	3.6%	11,079	27.1%	17,784	43.4%
Northglenn	872	6.5%	4,491	33.5%	5,155	38.5%
Colorado	113,033	5.7%	625,715	31.6%	791,642	40.0%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

Key Findings: Federal Heights (7.6%) and Northglenn (6.5%) had the highest percentages of households with no vehicle available, which is marginally higher than the state (5.7%) and county (5.2%) percentages. Thornton (3.6%) had the lowest percentage of households with no vehicle available.

Selected Housing Characteristics

Location	Occupied Housing Units	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities		Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities		No Telephone Service Available	
		Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Adams County	152,803	373	0.2%	818	0.5%	3,886	2.5%
Commerce City	14,580	0	0.0%	34	0.2%	254	1.7%
Brighton	10,368	25	0.2%	87	0.8%	345	3.3%
Westminster	41,733	277	0.7%	472	1.1%	1,136	2.7%
Federal Heights	4,363	28	0.6%	4	0.1%	182	4.2%
Thornton	40,954	142	0.3%	196	0.5%	938	2.3%
Northglenn	13,403	3	0.0%	180	1.3%	486	3.6%
Colorado	1,977,591	8,593	0.4%	15,291	0.8%	46,194	2.3%

Source: *American Community Survey 2009-2013*

Key Findings: Westminster (0.7%) had the highest percentage for housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities, slightly above the state (0.4%) and county (0.2%) rates. Approximately 1.3% of housing units in Northglenn were lacking complete kitchen facilities. Federal Heights (4.2%) and Northglenn (3.6%) had the highest percentages of homes with no telephone service.

Rent Affordability

Number of Households	Colorado	Adams County *
Total	1,977,591	152,803
Renter	684,946	52,582
Percent Renters	35%	34%
Housing Wage	Colorado	Adams County *
Zero-Bedroom	\$12.78	\$13.90
One-Bedroom	\$15.47	\$17.17
Two-Bedroom	\$19.89	\$22.23
Three-Bedroom	\$28.92	\$32.62
Four-Bedroom	\$33.89	\$37.83
Fair Market Rent	Colorado	Adams County *
Zero-Bedroom	\$665	\$723
One-Bedroom	\$804	\$893
Two-Bedroom	\$1,034	\$1,156
Three-Bedroom	\$1,504	\$1,696
Four-Bedroom	\$1,762	\$1,967
Annual Income Needed to Afford	Colorado	Adams County *
Zero-Bedroom	\$26,591	\$28,920
One-Bedroom	\$32,170	\$35,720
Two-Bedroom	\$41,377	\$46,240
Three-Bedroom	\$60,151	\$67,840
Four-Bedroom	\$70,497	\$78,680
Minimum Wage	Colorado	Adams County *
Minimum Wage	\$8.23	\$8.23
Rent Affordable at Minimum Wage	\$428	\$428
Work Hours/Week at Minimum Wage	Colorado	Adams County *
Zero-Bedroom	62	68
One-Bedroom	75	83
Two-Bedroom	97	108
Three-Bedroom	141	159
Four-Bedroom	165	184
Renter Wage	Colorado	Adams County *
Estimated Mean Renter Wage	\$15.43	\$14.59
Rent Affordable at Mean Renter Wage	\$802	\$759
Work Hours/Week at Mean Renter Wage	Colorado	Adams County *
Zero-Bedroom	33	38
One-Bedroom	40	47
Two-Bedroom	52	61
Three-Bedroom	75	89
Four-Bedroom	88	104

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Payment	Colorado	Adams County *
SSI Monthly Payment	\$734	\$734
Rent Affordable to SSI Recipient	\$220	\$220
Income Levels	Colorado	Adams County *
30% of Area Median Income (AMI)	\$22,838	\$23,970
Estimated Renter Median Income	\$36,786	\$38,384
Rent Affordable at Different Income Levels	Colorado	Adams County *
30% of Area Median Income (AMI)	\$571	\$599
Estimated Renter Median Income	\$920	\$960

Source: *National Low Income Housing Coalition, Out of Reach 2015 analysis; *50th percentile Fair Market Rent (FMR) area*

Key Findings: Nationally, household wages needed to afford rent across the U.S. in 2015, the 2-bedroom national housing wage is \$19.35. An American household must earn at least \$19.35 an hour to afford a modest, two-bedroom apartment without spending more than 30% of income on rent. In Colorado, working at minimum wage \$8.23/hr., each week you have to work 75 hours to afford a modest 1-bedroom apartment at FMR. In the state of Colorado you would need to make \$19.89 per hour to rent a 2-bedroom apartment without spending more than 30% of income on rent. In Adams County, working at minimum wage, each week you have to work 83 hours to afford a 1-bedroom apartment. You would need to make \$22.23 per hour to rent a 2-bedroom apartment without spending more than 30% of income on rent.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – HOUSING:

- ❖ Commerce City (72.8%) had the highest home ownership rate, while Federal Heights (51.5%) had the lowest home ownership rate. Thornton (70.3%) had a home ownership rate that was above the state rate of 65.4%.
- ❖ Brighton had the highest percentage of occupied housing units at 95.4% which is slightly above the county (93.5%) and state (89%) rates. Commerce City (91.6%) and Federal Heights (91.6%) had the lowest percentages of occupied housing units. Brighton (8.4%) had the highest rental vacancy rate, while Northglenn (5.2%) had the lowest rental vacancy rate.
- ❖ Federal Heights (48%) had the highest percentage of occupied units paying gross rent ranging from \$750–\$999, whereas Brighton (27%) had the lowest percentage of occupied units paying gross rent from \$750–\$999. Thornton (44.6%) had the highest percentage of occupied units paying gross rent ranging from \$1,000–\$1,499.
- ❖ Commerce City had the highest percentage (44.1%) of individuals spending 35% or more of household income for rent, which is slightly higher than the county (41.3%) and the state rate (42.2).
- ❖ Federal Heights (7.6%) and Northglenn (6.5%) had the highest percentages of households with no vehicle available, which is marginally higher than the state (5.7%) and county (5.2%) percentages. Thornton (3.6%) had the lowest percentage of households with no vehicle available.
- ❖ Westminster (0.7%) had the highest percentage for housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities, slightly above the state (0.4%) and county (0.2%) rates. Approximately 1.3% of housing units in Northglenn were lacking complete kitchen facilities. Federal Heights (4.2%) and Northglenn (3.6%) had the highest percentages of homes with no telephone service.
- ❖ Nationally, household wages needed to afford rent across the U.S. in 2015, the 2-bedroom national housing wage is \$19.35. An American household must earn at least \$19.35 an hour to afford a modest, two-bedroom apartment without spending more than 30% of income on rent. In Colorado, working at minimum wage \$8.23/hr., each week you have to work 75 hours to afford a modest 1-bedroom apartment at FMR. In the state of Colorado you would need to make \$19.89 per hour to rent a 2-bedroom apartment without spending more than 30% of income on rent. In Adams County, working at minimum wage, each week you have to work 83 hours to afford a 1-bedroom apartment. You would need to make \$22.23 per hour to rent a 2-bedroom apartment without spending more than 30% of income on rent.

CHILD CARE

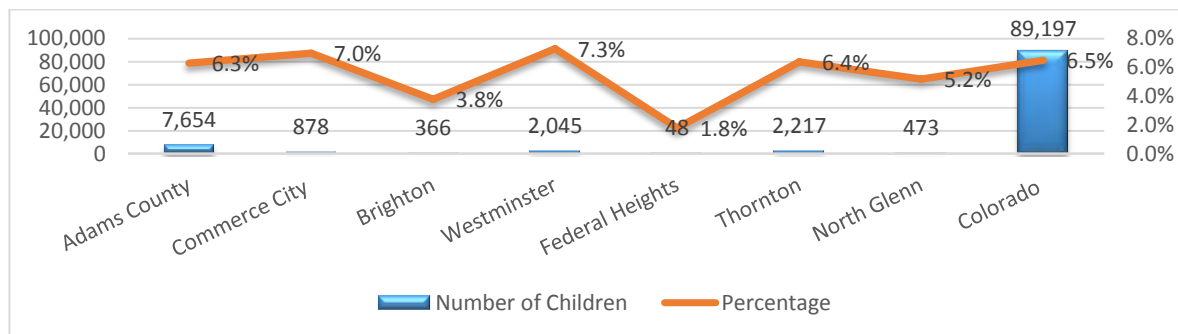
Available and Eligible Birth-to-Five Children

Poverty Rate	Location	Total Children ages 0-5	Available Children 0-3	Eligible Children 0-3	Available Children 3-5	Eligible Children 3-5
22.0%	Adams County	37,612	22,572	4,966	15,040	3,309
23.9%	Commerce City	5,513	3,509	839	2,004	479
9.2%	Brighton	2,380	1,476	136	904	83
17.2%	Westminster	7,631	4,362	750	3,269	562
30.0%	Federal Heights	943	712	214	231	69
14.5%	Thornton	10,057	5,856	849	4,201	609
22.0%	Northglenn	2,857	1,829	402	1,028	226
	Total for (6) cities	29,381	17,744	3,190	11,637	2,028
	Remainder of children in Adams County	8,231	4,828	1,776	3,403	1,281

Source: *American Factfinder*

Key Findings: Adams County Head Start has a current enrollment of 515 children. There are approximately 15,040 available 3-5 year old children and 22,572 available 0-3 year old children in Adams County. However, there are approximately 3,309 eligible 3 to 5 year old children in Adams County. Thornton (609) has the highest number of eligible children, and Westminster (562) has the 2nd highest number. Federal Heights (69) has the lowest number of 3 to 5 year eligible children. The program currently serves 16% of eligible Head Start children within the service area. The number of unserved children indicates possible expansion opportunities for Adams County Head Start.

Children enrolled in Preschool or Nursery School



	Number of Children	Percentage
Adams County	7,654	6.3%
Commerce City	878	7.0%
Brighton	366	3.8%
Westminster	2,045	7.3%
Federal Heights	48	1.8%
Thornton	2,217	6.4%
Northglenn	473	5.2%
Colorado	89,197	6.5%

Source: American Community Survey 2009-2013, National Center for Education Statistics

Key Findings: The percentage of children, ages 3 to 5, who are enrolled in nursery school or preschool, stand at 6.5% for Colorado. Westminster (7.3%) and Commerce City (7.0%) had the higher percentage of children ages 3 to 5 enrolled in nursery school or preschool, whereas Federal Heights (1.8%) and Brighton (3.6%) had the lowest percentage of children enrolled in nursery school or preschool.

Children enrolled in Nursery School – Zip Code Locations

Indicator/Zip Code Location	80011	80019	80024	80045	80102	80136	80137	80640
Children Under age 5	4,783 10.1%	196 9.0%	19 4.3%	11 9.7%	131 2.5%	444 8.0%	32 2.9%	882 7.9%
Enrolled in nursery school	665 4.4%	106 37.7%	19 100%	0 0.0%	71 46.5%	122 100%	0 0.0%	163 70.6%

Source: American Factfinder, (Aurora-80011, 80019, 80045; Dupont-80024; Bennett-80102; Strasburg-80136; Watkins-80137; Henderson-80640)

Key Findings: Zip code areas 80011(4.4%) and 80019 (37.7%) had the lowest number of children enrolled in nursery school. 46.5% of the children in zip code 80201 were enrolled in nursery school, and 70.6% were enrolled nursery school in zip code 80640.

Colorado Preschool Program (CPP) Slots

Location	Data Type	2009 - 2010	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013- 2014	2014-2015
Adams County	Number	2,480	2,515	2,480	2,500	2,480
Colorado	Number	20,160	20,160	20,160	21,963	20,160

Source: Kids Count, Colorado Department of Education

Key Findings: According to Kids Count, preschool slots remained relatively stable from 2010–2015, however CPP slots for Adams County decreased by 20 slots during 2014-2015.

School Districts' CPP and ECARE Slots 2013-2014

DISTRICT	2013-2014 CPP Slot Allocation	2013-2014 CPP FTE	2013-2014 Half-Day Preschool ECARE Slot Allocation	2013-2014 Full-Day Preschool ECARE Slot Allocation (2 slots= 1 child)	2013-2014 Full-Day Kindergarten ECARE Slot Allocation	2013-2014 TOTAL ECARE Slot Allocation	2013-2014 TOTAL ECARE FTE	2013-2014 TOTAL CPP + ECARE FTE
Mapleton 1	322	161	12			12	6.0	167
Northglenn	542	271					0	271
Commerce City	584	292	8			8	4.0	296
Brighton	420	210			50	50	25	235
Bennett 29j	20	10					0	10
Strasburg 31J	22	11					0	11
Westminster 50	570	285			207	207	103.5	388.5
Colorado	20,160	10,080	1,527	276	1,397	3,200	1,600	11,680

Source: Colorado Department of Education

Key Findings: Westminster 50 (388) and Commerce City (296) had the highest number of CPP and ECARE slots. For the 2013-2014 school year, the Colorado General Assembly authorized 20,160 traditional CPP

slots, but also approved an expansion of CPP through an initiative called Early Childhood At-Risk Enhancement, or ECARE.

School Districts' CPP and ECARE Slots 2014-2015

<i>DISTRICT</i>	2014-2015 <i>CPP Slot Allocation</i>	2014-2015 <i>CPP FTE</i>	2014-2015 <i>Half-Day Preschool ECARE Slot Allocation</i>	2014-2015 <i>Full-Day Preschool ECARE Slot Allocation (2 slots= 1 child)</i>	2014-2015 <i>Full-Day Kindergarten ECARE Slot Allocation</i>	2014-2015 <i>TOTAL ECARE Slot Allocation</i>	2014-2015 <i>TOTAL ECARE FTE</i>	2014-2015 <i>TOTAL CPP + ECARE FTE</i>
Mapleton 1	322	161	12	0	0	12	6.0	167
Northglenn	542	271	151	0	0	151	75.5	346.5
Commerce City	584	292	8	20	329	357	178.5	470.5
Brighton	420	210	0	0	335	335	167.5	377.5
Bennett 29J	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	10.0
Strasburg 31J	22	12	0	0	0	0	0	11
Westminster 50	570	285	100	100	540	640	320.0	605.0
Colorado	20,160	10,080	2,154	1,222	4,824	8,200	4,100	14,180

Source: Colorado Department of Education; (FTE-Full-Time Equivalent)

Key Findings: Half-day preschool Early Childhood At-Risk Enhancement (ECARE) slot allocation increased in 2014-2015 for Westminster 50 (100 slots) and Northglenn (151 slots). Also, full day kindergarten ECARE slots increased for Commerce City, Brighton and Westminster 50. Total CPP and ECARE slots increased in Northglenn, Commerce City, Brighton and Westminster 50. Each participating school district is given a predetermined number of half-day slots to serve eligible children. Two types of slots can be allocated to districts: CPP slots which can be used to serve eligible preschoolers and ECARE slots which can be used to

serve preschoolers or to provide full-day opportunities for eligible kindergarteners. Two half-day slots can be combined to create full-day opportunities for preschool children with very high needs.

Cost of Care for Infants and Preschoolers (Comparison)

State	Average Annual Cost of Infant Care in a Center+	State Median Income for Single Mother Family++	Cost of Care as a percentage of Median Income for a Single Mother Family	State Median Income for a Married Couple++	Cost of Care as a percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple	Rank (Based on Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple)
Oregon	\$13,452.00	\$21,828.00	61.6%	\$72,226.00	18.6%	1
New York	\$14,939.00	\$25,883.00	57.7%	\$90,725.00	16.5%	2
Minnesota	\$13,876.00	\$25,988.00	53.4%	\$89,608.00	15.5%	3
Massachusetts	\$16,430.00	\$27,587.00	59.6%	\$109,090.00	15.1%	4
Colorado	\$12,736.00	\$26,089.00	48.8%	\$85,137.00	15.0%	5

Source: *Child Care Aware, 2014*

Key Findings: Colorado ranked 5th as having the highest average annual cost for infants in a child care center. The average cost of infant care in a center increased 2.7 %, while the average cost of infant care in a family child care home increased 3.7 % (*Child Care Aware, 2014*).

Cost of Child Care for Single Mothers and Married Couples

Location	Median Income for a Married Couple	Median Income for a Single Mother Family	Average Annual Price of Infant Care in a Center	Price of Infant Care as a Percentage of Median Income for a Married Couple	Price of Infant Care as a Percentage of Median Income for a Single Mother	Average Annual Price of Pre-school Care in a Center	Price of Pre-school Care as a Percentage of Median Income for a Single Mother	Price of Pre-school Care as a Percentage of Median Income for a Married Couple
Adams County	\$72,918	\$28,683	\$13,009	17.84%	45.35%	\$10,231	35.67%	14.03%
Denver County	\$78,929	\$23,607	\$15,410	19.52%	65.27%	\$11,477	48.62%	14.54%
Arapahoe County	\$91,248	\$32,223	\$12,824	14.05%	39.80%	\$10,376	32.20	11.37%

Source: *Cost of Care Summary Report, December 2014; Child Care Affordability in Colorado*

Key Findings: In comparing child care costs for single mothers and married couples in Denver, Arapahoe and Adams Counties, Adams County ranked 2nd in average annual price of infant care in a center (\$13,000). In Adams County, single mothers spent 45.35% of median income on infant care and 35.67% on pre-school care, whereas married couples spent 17.84% of median household income on infant care and 14.03% on pre-school care.

Cost of Child Care for Single Mothers and Married Couples (States)

State	Average Annual Cost of Care for 4 Year Old Child in a Center+	State Median Income for Single Mother Family++	Cost of Care as a percentage of Median Income for a Single Mother Family	State Median Income for a Married Couple++	Cost of Care as a percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple	Rank (Based on percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple)
Oregon	\$10,200.00	\$21,828.00	46.7%	\$72,226.00	14.1%	1
New York	\$12,355.00	\$25,883.00	47.7%	\$90,725.00	13.6%	2
Minnesota	\$10,664.00	\$25,988.00	41.0%	\$89,608.00	11.9%	3
Vermont	\$9,223.00	\$23,877.00	38.6%	\$79,259.00	11.6%	4
Colorado	\$9,619.00	\$26,089.00	36.9%	\$85,137.00	11.3%	5

Source: *Child Care Aware, 2014*

Key Findings: Colorado ranked 5th in average annual cost of care for a 4 year old in center- based care. The average cost of care for a 4 year old in a center increased 2.6 % while the average cost of care for a child age 4 in a family child care home increased 4.8% (*Child Care Aware, 2014*).

Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP)

Specific eligibility requirements for CCCAP vary by county, but in general, parents are required to be working, searching for employment, training or enrolled in the Colorado Works Program and must also meet income eligibility requirements. Counties may determine their own income eligibility levels, but state statute requires that they do not set them below 130% of the federal poverty level or above 85 % of state median income. Because counties have discretion over income eligibility requirements, eligibility levels vary widely across the state. As of October 2013, six Colorado counties set their income eligibility cutoffs at the state minimum of 130% FPL, and 21 counties set their eligibility requirements between 225% and 300% of FPL. These varying eligibility requirements mean that families who qualify for CCCAP in one county may not qualify for assistance in an adjacent county. A 2008 audit of the program found that 57% of families who were denied CCCAP benefits in their county of residence would have been eligible for the program in a neighboring county. Confusing and inconsistent eligibility policies present significant barriers for vulnerable families trying to access child care.

Child Care Capacity

Indicators/Location	Adams County
Total Children under age 6	45,114
Full-time capacity for children under 6 years	6,023
Percentage of children under 6 years that can be served	13.4%
Total Children under age 2	14,716
Full-time capacity for children under age 2	1,687
Percentage of children under age 2 that can be served	11.5%

Source: *Qualistar Colorado Signature Report, 2014*

Key Findings: Licensed child care centers in Adams have a full-time capacity of 6,023 slots for children under six (6) years old, and there is a total of 45,114 children under age 6 in Adams County. Adams County also has a full-time capacity 1,687 for children under age 2, and there are a total of approximately 14,716 children under age 2 in Adams County.

Child Care Arrangements of Children Younger than Age 5

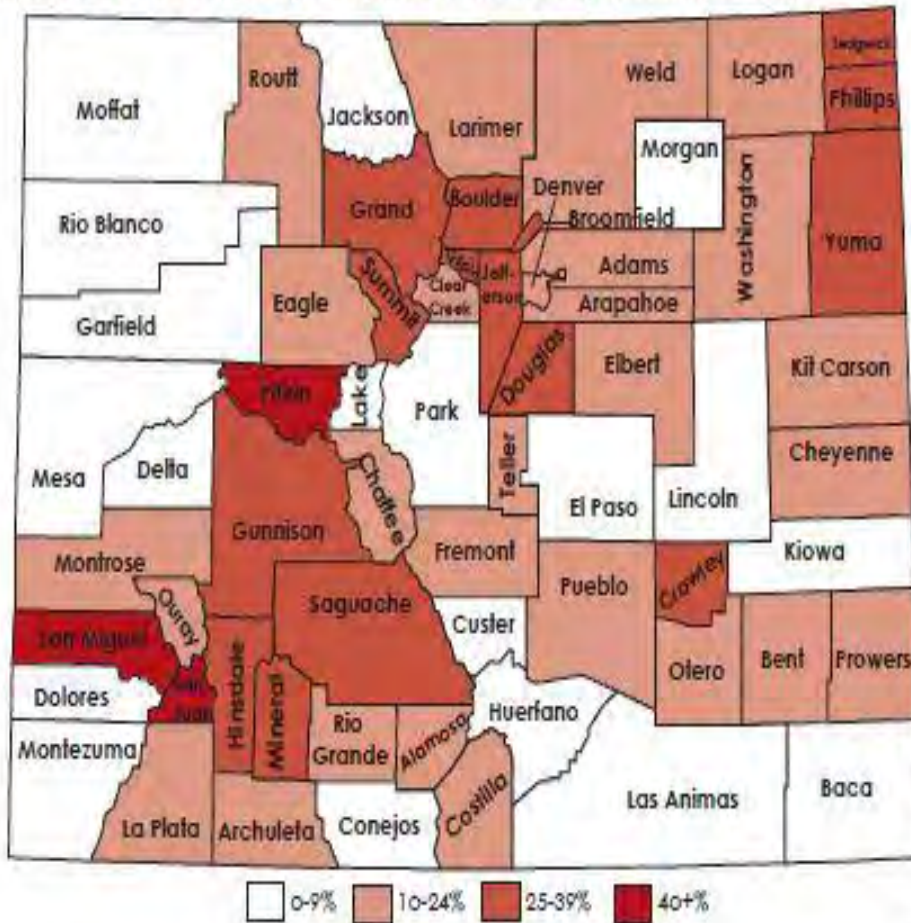
Center-based care (child care center, preschool, Head Start) - 35%
Grandparent - 32%
Other relative (not including fathers) -10%
Family child care homes -8%
Care in the child's home -5%
Care in friend or neighbor's home -5%

Source: *Child Care Aware, 2014*

Key Findings: According to Child Care Aware, a nationwide study indicated that families' primary choices for child care arrangements are predominately center-based care at 35% and grandparents at 32%.

Map V – Child Care Capacity by County

Figure 3: Licensed Child Care Capacity Compared to Under 2 Population by County



Sources: Qualtrics Colorado and its network of Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) partners and U.S. Census Bureau

The cost of child care has become a significant financial burden for many more families since the economic downturn. From 2005-2012, the number of children eligible for CCCAP grew by about 30,000—a 30% increase over seven years, meanwhile the number of children being served by the program only increased by 7%. The gap between the need for child care assistance and the children served by CCCAP is significant and growing. Colorado Center on Law and Policy estimates that while 28% of all eligible children were served in 2005 only about 25% of eligible children were served in 2012 (*Colorado Center on Law and Policy*).

Families are paying a significant part of their earnings for child care. In the last year, the cost of child care increased eight times the rate of family income, making child care an increasingly difficult financial burden for working families to bear. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services considers

10% of family income for child care as a benchmark for affordable care. Yet, many families spend significantly more than 10% of their income on child care. Depending on the state, the average cost of full-time care for one infant in a center ranges from 7% to about 19% of the state median income for a married couple with children.

Colorado Shines (QRIS) is a method to assess, enhance and communicate the level of quality in early education and care for all licensed providers in Colorado. This system provides standardized criteria for all early care and education providers in Colorado to be rated for quality, and provides incentives and supports to providers that wish to raise the level of quality care available at their facility.

Qualistar Early Learning is a state-wide non-profit organization that works with communities, families, child care providers, and referral agencies to improve the quality and accessibility of child care throughout the state. Qualistar Early Learning developed and maintains the Qualistar Rating, which measures the quality of child care in licensed child care centers and home-based facilities based on five components.

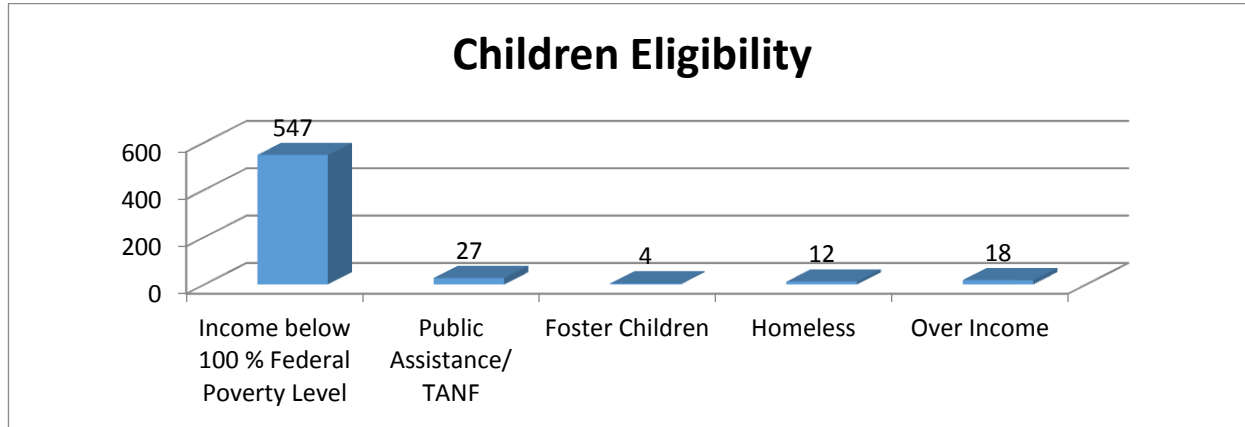
HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS - CHILD CARE:

- ❖ Adams County Head Start has a current enrollment of 515 children. There are approximately 15,040 available 3-5 year old children and 22,572 available 0-3 year old children in Adams County. However, there are approximately 3,309 eligible 3 to 5 year old children in Adams County. Thornton (609) has the highest number of eligible children, and Westminster (562) has the 2nd highest number. Federal Heights (69) has the lowest number of 3 to 5 year eligible children. The program currently serves 16% of eligible Head Start children within the service area. The number of unserved children indicates possible expansion opportunities for Adams County Head Start.
- ❖ The percentage of children, ages 3 to 5, who are enrolled in nursery school or preschool, stand at 6.5% for Colorado. Westminster (7.3%) and Commerce City (7.0%) had the higher percentage of children ages 3 to 5 enrolled in nursery school or preschool, whereas Federal Heights (1.8%) and Brighton (3.6%) had the lowest percentage of children enrolled in nursery school or preschool. Zip code areas 80011(4.4%) and 80019 (37.7%) had the lowest number of children enrolled in nursery school. 46.5% of the children in zip code 80201 were enrolled in nursery school, and 70.6% were enrolled in zip code 80640. Preschool slots remained relatively stable from 2010–2015, however CPP slots for Adams County decreased by 20 slots during 2014-2015.
- ❖ Westminster 50 (388) and Commerce City (296) had the highest number of CPP and ECARE slots. For the 2013-2014 school year, the Colorado General Assembly authorized 20,160 traditional CPP slots, but also approved an expansion of CPP through an initiative called Early Childhood At-Risk Enhancement, or ECARE
- ❖ Half-day preschool Early Childhood At-Risk Enhancement (ECARE) slot allocation increased in 2014-2015 for Westminster 50 (100 slots) and Northglenn (151 slots). Also, full day kindergarten ECARE slots increased for Commerce City, Brighton and Westminster 50. Total CPP and ECARE slots increased in Northglenn, Commerce City, Brighton and Westminster 50. Each participating school district is given a predetermined number of half-day slots to serve eligible children. Two types of slots can be allocated to districts: CPP slots which can be used to serve eligible preschoolers and ECARE slots which can be used to serve preschoolers or to provide full-day opportunities for eligible kindergarteners. Two half-day slots can be combined to create full-day opportunities for preschool children with very high needs.
- ❖ In comparing child care costs for single mothers and married couples in Denver, Arapahoe and Adams Counties, Adams County ranked 2nd in average annual price of infant care in a center (\$13,000). In Adams County, single mothers spent 45.35% of median income on infant care and

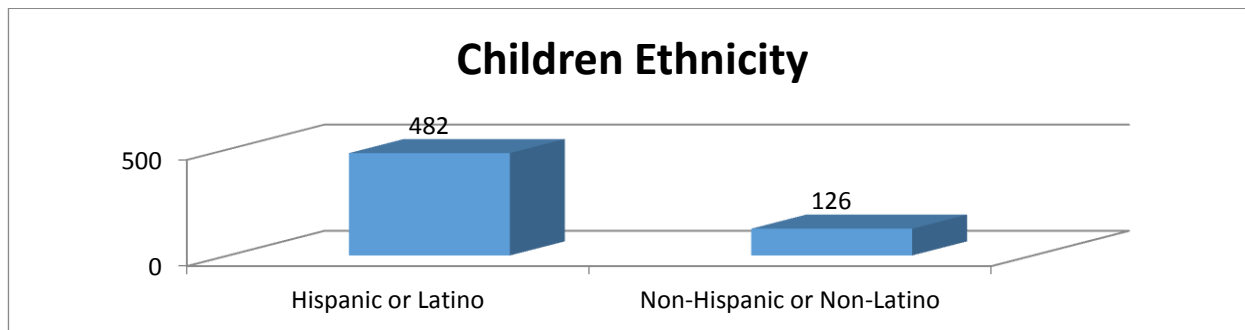
35.67% on pre-school care, whereas married couples spent 17.84% of median household income on infant care and 14.03% on pre-school care.

- ❖ Colorado ranks 5th as having the highest average annual cost for infants in a child care center. The average cost of infant care in a center increased 2.7 %, while the average cost of infant care in a family child care home increased 3.7 %.
- ❖ Colorado ranks 5th in average annual cost of care for a 4 year old in center- based care. The average cost of care for a 4 year old in a center increased 2.6 % while the average cost of care for a child age 4 in a family child care home increased 4.8%.
- ❖ Licensed child care centers in Adams have a full-time capacity of 6,023 slots for children under six (6) years old, and there is a total of 45,114 children under age 6 in Adams County. Adams County also has a full-time capacity 1,687 for children under age 2, and there are a total of approximately 14,716 children under age 2 in Adams County.
- ❖ According to Child Care Aware, on a national level, families' primary choices for child care arrangements are predominately center-based care at 35% and grandparents at 32%.
- ❖ Across the nation, families are paying a significant part of their earnings for child care. In the last year, the cost of child care increased eight times the rate of family income, making child care an increasingly difficult financial burden for working families to bear. Nationwide, the average cost of infant care in a center increased 2.7 %, while the average cost of infant care in a family child care home increased 3.7 %. The average cost of care for a 4 year old in a center increased 2.6 %, while the average cost of care for a 4 year old in a family child care home increased 4.8% (*Child Care Aware, 2014*).
- ❖ The quality of child care impacts children's development and the country's economic development. Longitudinal studies show that children in higher quality programs: 1) Do better in school and are less likely to require special education services, 2) Are more likely to attend college and 3) Are more likely to earn higher wages and are less likely to be involved in the criminal justice system. While quality child care has a positive benefit on all children, the impact is particularly strong for children in low-income families. Economists have estimated the rate of return for high-quality early intervention to be in the range of 6-10% per annum for children in disadvantaged families. High-quality programs provide more benefit and low-quality programs have a greater negative impact on children (*Child Care Aware, 2014*).

PROFILE OF HEAD START CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



Children Eligibility	
Income below 100 % Federal Poverty Level	547
Public Assistance/TANF	27
Foster Children	4
Homeless	12
Over Income	18

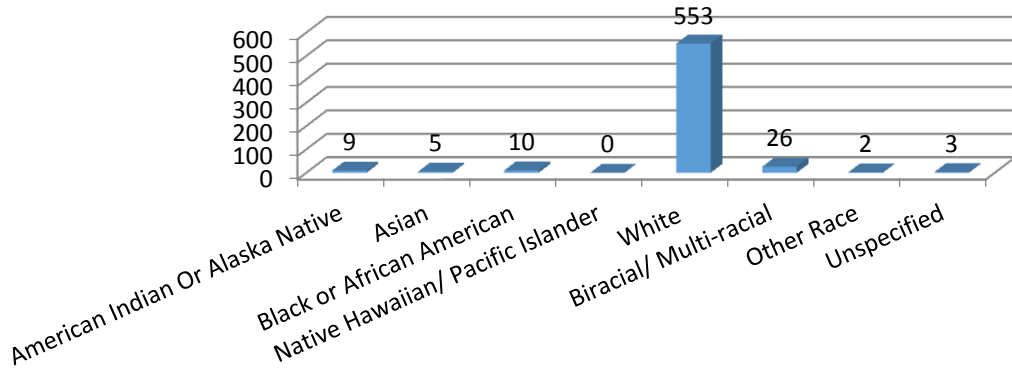


Children Ethnicity	
Hispanic or Latino	482
Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino	126

Source: *Program Information Report, 2013-2014*

Key Findings: Approximately 90% of the children served were below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level and .04% were receiving public assistance. .01% of children were foster children and .02% were homeless. 79% of the children being served were of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

Child By Race

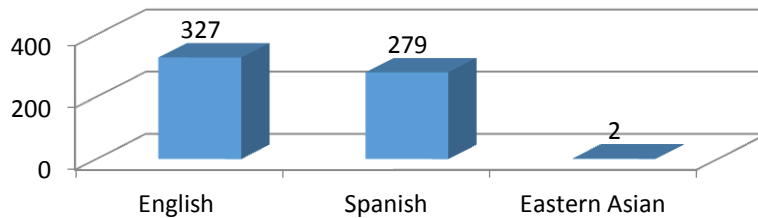


Race/Ethnicity	Count
American Indian or Alaska Native	9
Asian	5
Black or African American	10
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0
White	553
Biracial/Multi-racial	26
Other Race	2
Unspecified	3

Source: Program Information Report, 2013-2014

Key Finding: The majority of children (91%) enrolled in Adams County Head Start was White with .04% being identified as Biracial/Multi-racial. .02% of the children were Black or African American.

Primary Language Spoken



Primary Language Spoken at Home	Count
English	327
Spanish	279
Eastern Asian	2

Source: Program Information Report, 2013-2014

Key Finding: The primary languages spoken at home were English (54%) and Spanish (46%).

Children Primary Disabilities



Total Eligible and Types of Disabilities	
Speech and language	37
Specific Learning Disability	14
Health Impairment	1
Total eligible to receive special education	52

Key Finding: Based on current Program Information Report (PIR) data, Adams County Head Start program accommodated a total of 52 children who receive special education, approximately 10% of the program’s 515 funded enrollment slots. Most of the children with diagnosed disabilities had either a speech or language impairment (71%) or had a diagnosis of Specific Learning Disability (27%).

Children Without Health Insurance

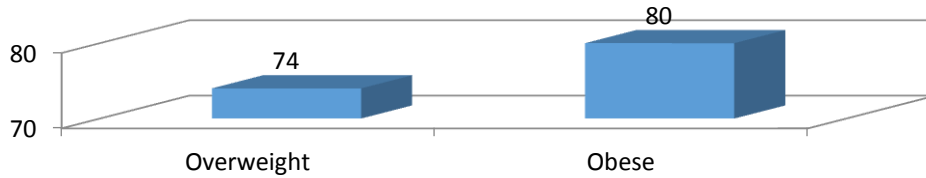


Children with Health Insurance	
Medicaid/CHIP	561
Private Insurance	25
State Funded Insurance	2
No insurance	19
Other insurance	1
Total number with Health Insurance	589

Source: *Program Information Report, 2013-2014*

Key Finding: Approximately 98% of children had some type of insurance. Only .03% did not have a source of insurance.

Children Who are Overweight/Obese



Overweight/Obese	
Overweight	74
Obese	80

Key Finding: Approximately 12% of Head Start children were overweight and 13% were obese.

Total Families

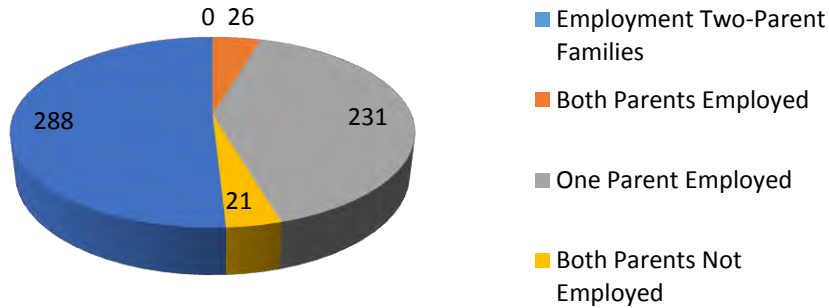


Total Families	
Two parent Families	288
Single Parent Families	284
Total Number of Families	572

Source: Program Information Report, 2013-2014

Key Finding: 50% of Head Start children were from single parent families and 48% are from two-parent families.

Two Parent Families Employment

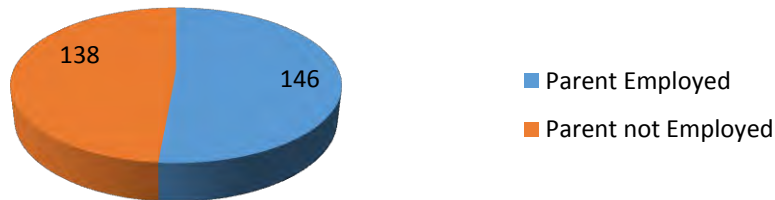


Employment Two-Parent Families	
Both parents employed	26
One parent employed	231
Both parents not employed	21
Total Number Two parent	288

Source: *Program Information Report, 2013-2014*

Key Findings: In two parent families, 80% had one parent that was employed. Approximately .07% of two-parent households, neither parent were employed.

Single Parent Family Employment

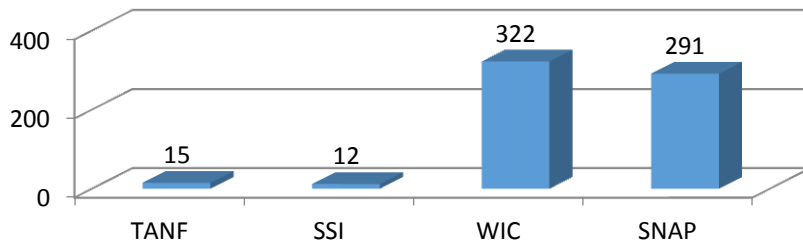


Employment Single Parent Families	
Parent employed	146
Parent not employed	138
Total Number of Single Parents	284

Source: *Program Information Report, 2013-2014*

Key Finding: Out of the single parent families, approximately 49% of parents were not employed.

Federal Assistance

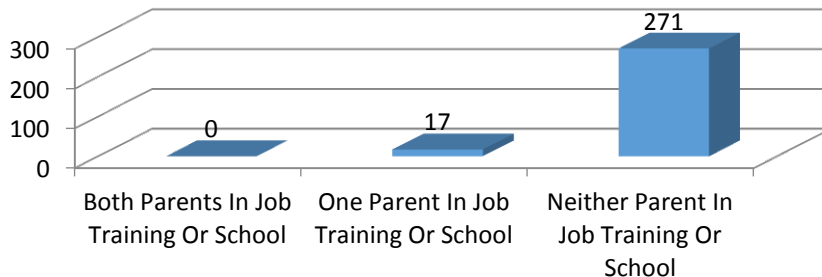


Federal Assistance	Count
TANF	15
SSI	12
WIC	322
SNAP	291

Source: Program Information Report, 2013-2014

Key Finding: 51% of families were utilizing the SNAP program, and 56% of families were receiving WIC services.

Two-Parent Families In Job Training/School

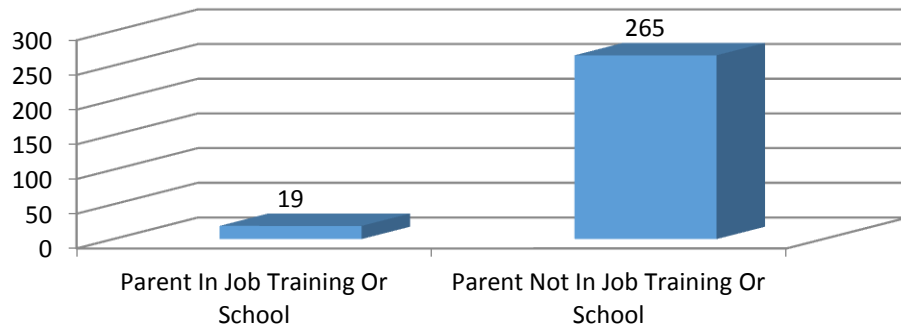


Two-parent families in Job Training/School	Count
Both parents in job training or school	0
One parent in job training or school	17
Neither parent in job training or school	271

Source: Program Information Report, 2013-2014

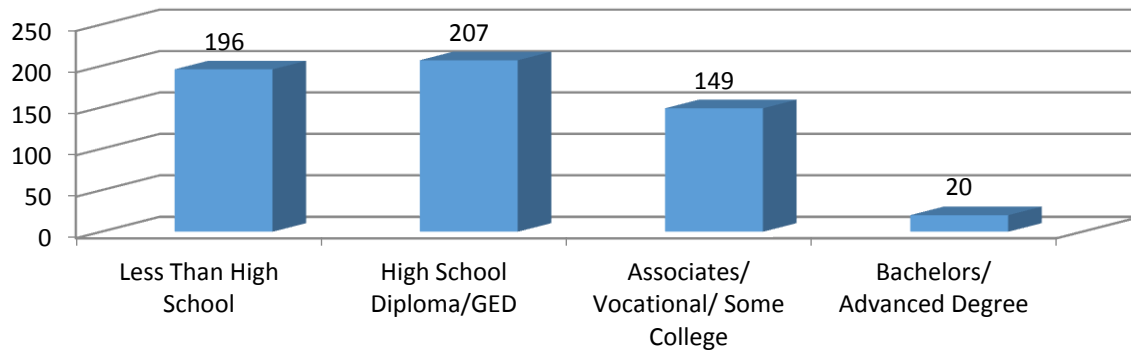
Key Finding: 94% of two-parent families had neither parent in job training or school. .06% of two-parent families had one parent in job training or school.

Single Parent In Job Training/School



Single Parents in Job Training/School	
Parent in Job Training or School	19
Parent not in Job Training or School	265

Parent Highest Level Of Education

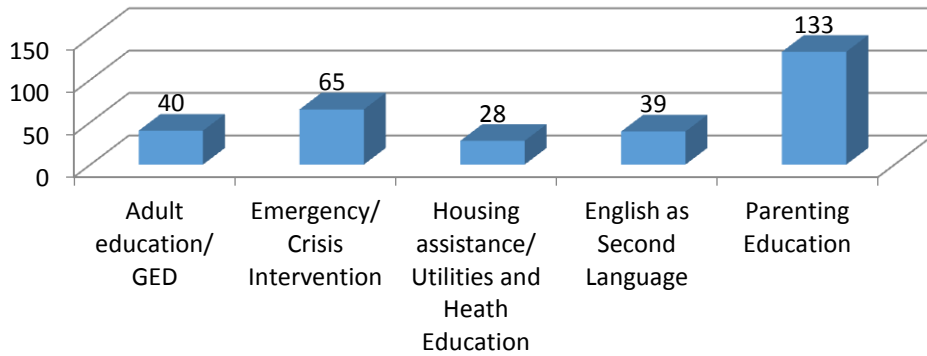


Level of Education	
Less than High School	196
High School Diploma/GED	207
Associates/Vocational/some college	149
Bachelors/Advanced Degree	20

Source: Program Information Report, 2013-2014

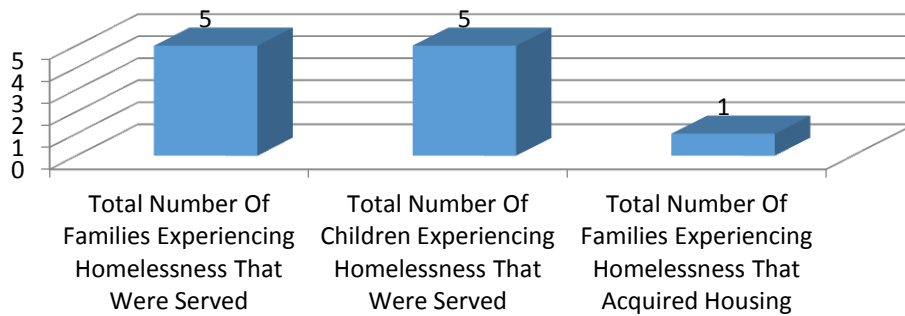
Key Findings: 93% of single-parent families were not in job training or school; 31% of families had less than a high school diploma or GED. 26% of families had an Associates or Vocational degree.

Top 5 Family Services Provided



Top 5 Family Services Provided	
Adult education/GED	40
Emergency/ Crisis Intervention	65
Housing assistance/Utilities and Health Education	28
English as Second Language	39
Parenting Education	133

Homeless Families

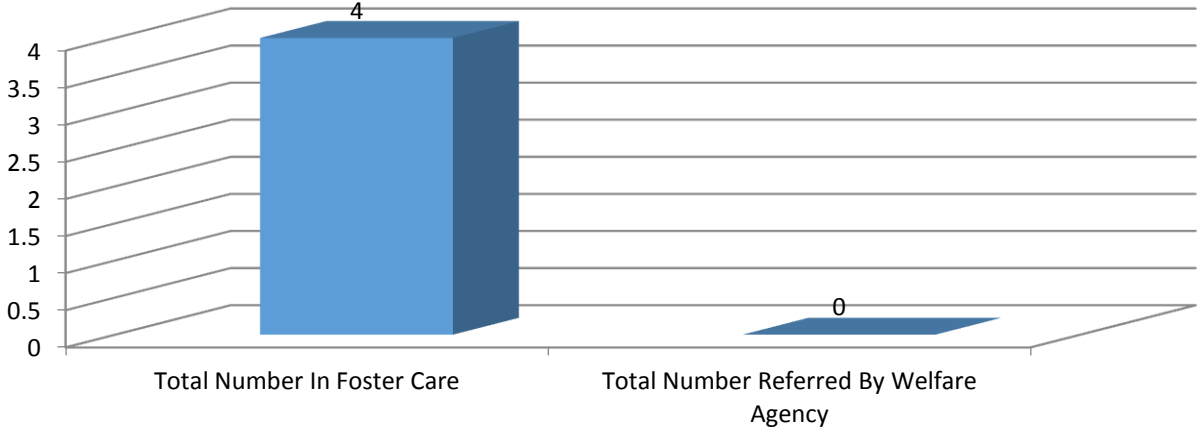


Homeless Families	
Total number of families experiencing homelessness that were served	5
Total number of children experiencing homelessness that were served	5
Total number of families experiencing homelessness that acquired housing	1

Source: Program Information Report, 2013-2014

Key Findings: Parenting Education and emergency/crisis intervention were the two top services requested and provided for Head Start families. Five (5) families (.09%) experienced homelessness in 2013-2014.

Children Enrolled In Foster Care



Children enrolled in Foster Care	
Total Number in Foster Care	4
Total Number referred by Welfare Agency	0

Source: Program Information Report, 2013-2014

Key Finding: Services were provided to 4 children that were in the foster care system.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – PIR PROFILE OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVED BY ADAMS COUNTY HEAD START

- ❖ Approximately 90% of the children served were below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level and .04% were receiving public assistance. .01% of Head Start children were foster children, and .02% were homeless. 79% of the children being served were of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.
- ❖ The majority of children (91%) enrolled in Adams County Head Start was identified as White with .04% being identified as Bi-racial/Multi-racial. .02% of the children were identified as Black or African American
- ❖ The primary languages spoken at home were English (54%) and Spanish (46%).
- ❖ Based on current Program Information Report (PIR) data, Adams County Head Start program accommodated a total of 52 children who receive special education, approximately 10% of the program's 515 funded enrollment slots. Most of the children with diagnosed disabilities had either a speech or language impairment (71%) or had a diagnosis of Specific Learning Disability (27%).
- ❖ Approximately 98% of children had some type of insurance. Only .03% did not have a source of insurance.
- ❖ Approximately 12% of Head Start children were overweight and 13% were obese.
- ❖ 50% of Head Start children were from single parent families and 48% are from two-parent families.
- ❖ In two parent families, 80% had one parent that was employed. Approximately .07% of two-parents households, neither parent was employed.
- ❖ Out of the single parent families, approximately 49% of parents were not employed.
- ❖ 51% of families were utilizing the SNAP program, and 56% of families were receiving WIC services.
- ❖ 94% of two-parent families had neither parent in job training or school. .06% of two-parent families had one parent in job training or school.
- ❖ 93% of single-parent families were not in job training or school. 31% of families had less than a high school diploma or GED. 26% of families had an Associates or Vocational degree, and only .03% of families had a Bachelor's degree or higher.
- ❖ Parenting Education and emergency/crisis intervention were the two top services requested and provided for Head Start families. Five (5) families (.09%) experienced homelessness in 2013-2014.
- ❖ Services were provided to four (4) children that were in the foster care system.

Health, Education and Social Service Needs of Families were:

Employment/Job Training	Housing assistance	Emergency rent and utility assistance
Substance Abuse Prevention	Nutrition-related services/obesity, high blood pressure, diabetes	Services for individuals with criminal record
Domestic Violence Services	Adult Education	Child Support Assistance
Health Education services	English as second language	Mental Health

Source: Program Information Report 2013-2014; Community Partner Survey

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS - SOCIAL SERVICES NEEDS OF FAMILIES:

- ❖ Child care continues to be a major issue for low-income families as well as parenting, transportation, education, mental health, nutrition, employment, housing and access to emergency resources. According to 2014 PIR data, the most requested services were parenting education and emergency/crisis intervention. In two parent families, 80% had one parent that was employed. Approximately .07% of two-parent households, neither parent were employed. Out of the single parent families, approximately 49% of parents were not employed. 51% of families were utilizing the SNAP program, and 56% of families were receiving WIC services. .06% of two-parent families had one parent in job training or school. 31% of families had less than a high school diploma or GED. 26% of families had an Associates or Vocational degree. Only .03% of families had a Bachelors 'degree or higher. Housing assistance can make a significant difference in the economic well-being of low-income families. Housing costs are the single largest budget item in a low-income family's budget. However, the typical rent burden is much higher for poor than for non-poor families.

HEAD START STAFF SURVEY (60)

	Increase	Decrease	No change
Number of low-income families contacting your agency	13	17	5
Number of families over your income guidelines	18	2	7
Need for licensed childcare or early childhood education providers	30	2	7
Job availability in local community	12	20	5
Number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult	16	4	9
Number of teen parents	14	8	16
Number of grandparents as the primary caregiver	19	7	12
Number of children with autism or other severe disabilities	20	7	9
Number of children with disabilities	22	3	5
Number of children with health issues	15	6	9
Number of children with nutrition issues	17	2	7
Number of children with mental health issues	25	3	10
Number of families with social service needs	23	2	9
Number of homeless individuals/families in the local community	23	2	8
Number of non-English speaking individuals and families	30	6	10
Number of diverse ethnic groups in local community	25	1	12
Available and accessible modes of transportation	15	14	9

Key Findings: ACHS staff survey identified observing increases in the items listed below:

- Need for licensed childcare or early childhood education providers
- Number of homeless individuals/families in the local community
- Number of diverse ethnic groups in local community
- Number of children with mental health issues
- Number of families with social service needs
- Number of non-English speaking individuals and families

COMMUNITY PARTNER SURVEY RESULTS (10)

From your observations in the last year, have you seen an "Increase", "Decrease" or "No change" in each of the items below:

	Increase	Decrease	No change
Number of low-income families contacting your agency	60.00%	10.00%	0.00%
Number of families over your income guidelines	20.00%	10.00%	50.00%
Need for licensed childcare or early childhood education providers	45.45%	0.00%	36.36%
Job availability in local community	50.00%	0.00%	30.00%
Number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult	70.00%	0.00%	20.00%
Number of teen parents	36.36%	18.18%	18.18%
Number of grandparents as the primary caregiver	60.00%	0.00%	20.00%
Number of children with autism or other severe disabilities	40.00%	0.00%	40.00%
Number of children with disabilities	40.00%	10.00%	40.00%
Number of children with health issues	50.00%	0.00%	40.00%
Number of children with nutrition issues	63.64%	0.00%	27.27%
Number of children with mental health issues	70.00%	0.00%	20.00%
Number of families with social service needs	80.00%	0.00%	10.00%
Number of homeless individuals/families in the local community	60.00%	0.00%	10.00%
Number of non-English speaking individuals and families	80.00%	0.00%	20.00%
Number of diverse ethnic groups in local community	80.00%	0.00%	20.00%
Available and accessible modes of transportation	20.00%	20.00%	60.00%
Number of clients not understanding how the health system works	70.00%	0.00%	20.00%
	7	0	2
Number of clients whose cultural background is very different than what the health care system expects from them and vice versa	60.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Key Findings: Community Partner survey identified observing increases in the items listed below:

- Number of low-income families contacting your agency
- Number of diverse ethnic groups in local community
- Number of clients whose cultural background is very different than what the health care system expects from them and vice versa
- Job availability in local community
- Number of clients not understanding how the health system works
- Number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult
- Number of children with nutrition issues
- Number of children with mental health issues
- Number of families with social service needs
- Number of non-English speaking individuals and families

What are the major issues and challenging facing your community?

- External focus/taking our mission more public; lack of accessible preschool in Adams County
- Health disparities for certain populations; unable to access culturally competent services; Not enough preschool "slots" that are affordable
- Access to social services and quality mental health care
- Families unable or incapable of supervising their young children
- Transportation; low number of quality child care centers; places to get diagnostic evaluations for children who may have autism; services for children with autism; mental health services for undocumented/uninsured adults; lack of information being provided to women regarding pregnancy-related depression
- Lack of resources for families to go to learn nutrition and have physical activity
- Lack of information and education
- Providing education to patients on diet and oral health education
- Poverty; low education level and low literacy; and unemployment
- Transportation and culturally responsive mental health services
- Access to medical care/childcare; knowing who to contact for what services

What are the biggest challenges in working with and serving the clients that your agency serves?

- Clients who are undocumented and not eligible for certain services.
- Organizations are overloaded and under-resourced to serve children and families in a way that effectively meets their needs.
- Access to social services and quality mental health care; intergenerational trauma
- Behavior challenges with our students.
- Helping them see value in proper nutrition and managing their child's weight properly
- Lack of knowledge about the benefits of our program
- Medicaid coverage for services provided; Patients unable to keep appointments
- Low literacy and low health literacy
- Poverty and homelessness
- Missed appointments/arriving on time; seeing obesity as a problem

Please let us know anything else that will assist us in making programming decisions to even better serve the Head Start children and families in our community.

- Allowing classroom access to children who would benefit from social interaction. Home visitation just isn't enough for some kids.
- Consideration of expanding home visitation (HIPPPY) for families whose choice is to not send their child to classroom based programming; On-going partnership with other organizations serving children and families;
- Transportation always seems to be a concern
- Increase in outreach

Community Resources

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION	SERVICE DETAILS
Crisis Hotline - Community Reach Center	A twenty-four hour mental health crisis hotline is offered to residents of Adams County (excluding Aurora)
Mental Health Counseling - Colorado Counseling Professionals	A wide range of issues are treated, including anxiety disorders, career change, chronic pain, drug and alcohol disorders, grief and loss, physical abuse, schizophrenia, trauma, attention deficit/hyperactive disorder, bipolar disorder, gay/lesbian issues, relationships, and sexual abuse.
Outpatient Psychiatric Services - University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	Outpatient Psychiatry Service offers a wide range of high-quality mental health services to patients as well as support services for their families.
Pediatric Clinic (Thornton) - Rocky Mountain Youth Clinics	Offer a pediatric clinic for children.
Family Medical Clinic (Commerce City) - Salud Family Health Centers	Family Medicine Clinic offers: Pregnancy Care & Delivery Physical Exams (Sports, Schools, INS) Family Planning & Gynecological Services Laboratory, X-ray, Ultrasound & Cancer Screening , Health Education Immunizations Behavioral Health Services Pharmacy
Safe house - Alternatives To Family Violence	Offers a shelter for battered women and their children. Women may live at the shelter for up to 120 days. Services are provided for case management, counseling, food, clothing, and transportation needs. ...
Battered Women Assistance (Adams County) - Project Safeguard	Offers emergency legal advocacy and assistance for battered women. Services include crisis intervention, court support, information regarding the legal system (civil and criminal), and a daily temporary restraining order clinic at the Adams County Justice Center
Self-Sufficiency Classes - Almost Home, Inc.	Classes, seminars and workshops on various areas of self- sufficiency to assist individuals as they seek to gain skills and education to become independent of public assistance programs.
ESL and Citizenship Classes - Asian Pacific Development Center	Provide ESL classes, citizenship classes, and job readiness
Parenting Program - Aurora Center for Treatment	The Parenting Program is designed to provide skills, techniques and support to clients whose children have

	been impacted by community violence, anger, drugs, and alcohol
United Way	Employment services, affordable housing connections, financial/savings education, other education
Department of Human Services	Child care assistance, cash assistance, youth leaving penalty system, families needing help with care of elderly
Salvation Army	Rent assistance, homeless shelter, holiday assistance
Growing Home	For Adams County residents: rental assistance, homeless assistance, bill assistance, financial education, child care
Crossroads Community Church	Possible rent assistance, possible water and energy bill assistance; For Westminster, Thornton, Northglenn, and Federal Heights residents only
Denver Urban Ministries	Free legal consulting for those who qualify

AVAILABILITY/ACCESSIBILITY OF COMMUNITY

Key Findings: The following were identified as major accessibility and availability barriers that prevented families from getting needed services from community resource providers:

1. Parents not aware of existing services
 2. Transportation issues
 3. Not knowing who to contact for certain services
 4. Service providers do not speak my language
 5. Undocumented adults
 6. Agencies not open at a convenient time
- ❖ *The agency's Community Resource Directory has been prepared and is readily available to help Adams County Head Start families identify available resources. Adams County Head Start is committed to provide services for families or to refer families to the appropriate agency for needed services.*

Child Care Facilities

Type Of Care	Business Name	Street Address	City	Zip
Child Care Center	The sunshine House	5305 West 98 th Avenue	Westminster	80020
Family Child Care	Tammy's Day Care	10259 Garrison Ct.	Westminster	80021
Child Care Center	Bellview Christian Child Care Center	3455 West 83 rd Avenue	Westminster	80031
Family Child Care	Bee Happy Day Care	11410 West 107th Place	Westminster	80021
Family Child Care	Chris's Cuties	9313 W. 91st Pl.	Westminster	80021
Child Care Center	Bundle of Babies II	940 Oak Place	Thornton	80229
Child Care Center	Brother Bear II	9100 Tejon Street	Federal Heights	80260
Child Care Center	Children Outreach Center	8000 Pecos Street	Denver	80221
Child Care Center	Buttercup Learning Center	10700 Pecos Street	Northglenn	80234
Child Care Center	Step by Step Child Development Center	10689 Melody Drive	Northglenn	80234
Child Care Center	Bundles of Babies	941 East 88 th Street	Thornton	80229
Child Care Center	Oak Street Child Development Center	6711 Grandview Avenue	Arvada	80002
Child Care Center	Little Sailors Child Development Center, Inc.	11840 Delaware Court	Northglenn	80234
Family Child Care	Charlotte's Day Care	Address not shown for privacy	Thornton	80229
Child Care Center	My Little World II Child Care	801 S 5th Ave.	Brighton	80601
Child Care Center	Kiddie Academy of Brighton	19 North 42nd Avenue	Brighton	80601
Family Child Care	Jessica's Day Care	Address not shown for privacy	Brighton	80601

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ADAMS COUNTY HEAD START

SELF-ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

2014 – 2015 PROGRAM YEAR

The Adams County Head Start Policy Council approved the program's self-assessment plan on February 18, 2015. The self-assessment data collection was completed by March 31, 2015. It included interviews with parents, staff, Policy Council members and the Governing Board Designee; checklists; classroom observations; parent meeting observations; review of internal monitoring documents; staff and child file audits; and review of the 2013 Triennial Federal Review outcomes. The Head Start management team provided leadership to the teams which were comprised of staff, parents, and community members.

Each self-assessment team compiled the data. The managers analyzed the data and generated the results. The results included the program's strengths and areas that could be improved or enhanced to ensure best practices and high quality services were implemented and monitored. An action plan was developed to improve areas within the health and nutrition departments and also to identify staff training needs. The identified trainings were included in the ACHS 2015 – 2016 Training Plan.

The attached 2015 Self-Assessment Action Plan identifies the specific quality improvement areas; specific tasks to be completed; the person(s) responsible for each task; timeline for completing each task; and the date the task is accomplished. The action plan is updated quarterly to monitor progress in improving the identified areas.

Adams County Head Start 2015 Self-Assessment Action Plan

Focus Area: Nutrition				
Quality Improvement Area	Action Plan	Person(s) Responsible	Timeline	Date Accomplished
Menu Planning	<p>1.Complete four-week cycle menus incorporating seasonal items and opportunities for introduction of new foods while ensuring all foods offered meet safety standards for 3 – 5 year olds</p> <p>2.Introduce newly developed menus and share expectations with the education staff</p> <p>3.Implement and assign monitors and schedule meal audits and address any improvements needed with appropriate action plans.</p> <p>4.Post menus in Spanish and English at each site</p> <p>5.Solicit parent feedback on menus through parent meetings and surveys.</p>	<p>1.Nutrition Supervisor (NS), Registered Dietitian Consultant (RD)Health & Nutrition Manager (H&NM)</p> <p>2.NS, H&NM, Education Manager (EM) and Education Supervisor (ES)</p> <p>3.H&NM, RD</p> <p>4.NS & Teaching Staff</p> <p>5.NS, H&NM</p>	<p>1.August, 2015</p> <p>2.August, 2015</p> <p>3.September, 2015, January, 2016, April, 2016</p> <p>4.August, 2015 & Present and ongoing after that (PO)</p> <p>5.Monthly & Every quarter</p>	<p>1. August, 2015</p> <p>2. August, 2015</p> <p>3. September, 2015</p> <p>4. August, 2015- (PO)</p> <p>5. September, October 2015</p>
Food Safety and Sanitation	<p>1.Develop and/or revise food sanitation & safety SOPs and establish monitoring tools</p> <p>2.Train staff bi-annually on basic food safety principles</p> <p>3.Nutrition Supervisor certified in ServSafe®</p> <p>4.Ensure that we have the proper equipment to keep food at the required temperature</p>	<p>1.H&NM, NS</p> <p>2.H& NM, NS, NS</p> <p>3.NS, H&NM</p> <p>4.NS, H&NM</p>	<p>1. July, 2015</p> <p>2.August, 2015 February, 2016</p> <p>3.September, 2015</p> <p>4.September, 2015</p>	<p>1. SOPs-July 2015, Monitoring tools not developed to date-Currently working on monitoring tools.</p> <p>2. Staff trained 8/2015 & will train again 2/2016</p> <p>3. NS went on FMLA-ServSafe not complete to date.</p> <p>4. Equipment maintains proper</p>

Adams County Head Start 2015 Self-Assessment Action Plan

				temps to date based on maintained temperature logs.
USDA-CACFP	1.Ensure each site receives three site visits in accordance with CACFP guidelines	1.NS, H&NM	1.Past inspection (2013) 1. CACFP Inspection completed 9/2015-All centers monitored on 9/2015, 1/2016 and will be monitored again in March/April 2016	
Focus Area: Health				
COPA/Health	1.Define parameters surrounding all data entry and train team members on entering data in COPA	1.H&NM, Data Management Specialist	1.PO	1. PO-began 9/2015
Hand washing	1.Promote proper hand washing in the classrooms	1.H&NM, Health Specialist (HST), EM & ES	1.September, December, March, 2015	1. All staff training 8/2015, Teacher training 12/2015, Classroom training scheduled for 1/2016 & 2/2016
Spilled Body Fluids	1.Create a step by step process sign and post by the first aid kit in each classroom. 2.Provide training twice a year on proper steps for cleaning spilled body fluids	1.H&NM, Child Health Care Consultant (RN),2.H&NM, RN	1.July, 2015 2.August &PO, 2015	1. Trained at All Staff 8/2016 2. Step by step process designed, but not in place currently.
Medication Management	1.Staff not trained/delegated in medication admin will receive training 2.HSs will review HCPs to ensure POC understands their child's written HCP and	1.H&NM, RN 2.HST, EM, ES	1.Present and ongoing 2.Present and ongoing	1. Staff Medication

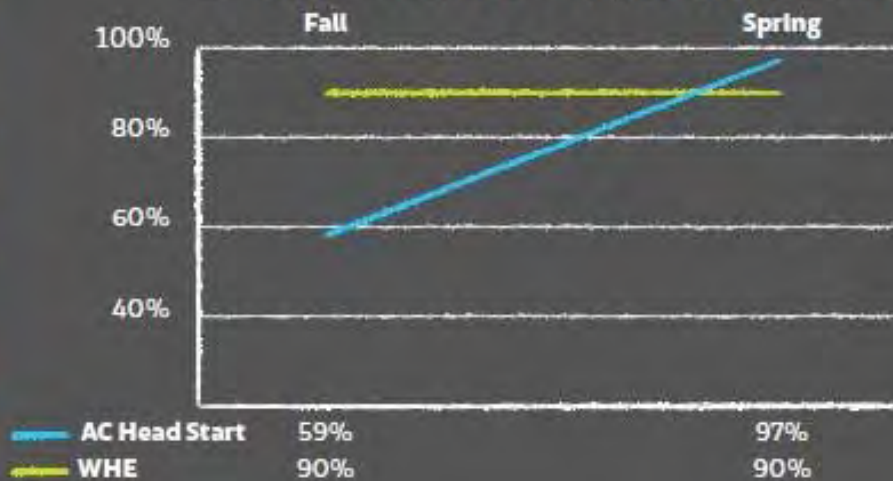
Adams County Head Start 2015 Self-Assessment Action Plan

	how we will follow this. 3.Audit HCPs and assure they are being followed as prescribed.	3.HST	3.Monthly; PO	trained on 8/2015. Additional training on HCPs to all centers on 12/2015 & Registered Nurse monthly audits completed to ensure HCPs are being followed as prescribed
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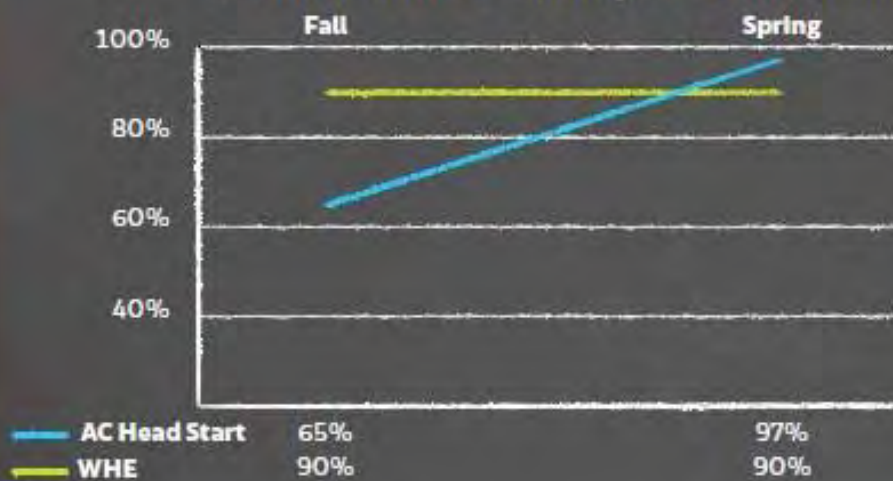
Developmental Growth

Our 3- and 4-year-olds demonstrated growth in all developmental domains supporting school-ready children and closing the achievement gap.

4-Year-Old's Developmental Growth



3-Year-Old's Developmental Growth



Adams County Head Start

Preliminary Application Information / Información para la Solicitud Preliminar

Date/Fecha: _____

School District/Distrito Escolar: _____

Child's Name: _____
Nombre del niño(a)

Date of Birth: _____
Fecha de nacimiento

Gender: _____
Genero:

Street Address: _____
Dirección

City/Ciudad: _____
Zip/ Código Postal: _____

Telephone Number: _____
Números de Telefono

(Alternate) _____
(alternativo)

Parent/Guardian Name: _____
Nombre del padre/tutor

Income for the last 12 months: _____
Ingresos de los últimos 12 meses

Parent/Guardian Name: _____
Nombre del madre/tutor

Income for the last 12 months: _____
Ingresos de los últimos 12 meses

Primary Language: _____
Lenguaje que habla el padre/tuto

Family Size/Numero de Miembros en la Familia: _____

Your child needs to have updated immunizations, physical exam (including lead and anemia testing), and dental exam.
Su hijo/a necesita tener vacunas al corriente, examen físico, (que incluya prueba de anemia y plomo) y examen dental.

Does your Child currently have Health Insurance? Su niño tiene seguro médico actualmente? Yes No

Have you participated in Adams County Head Start in the past? Usted a participado en Adams County Head Start? Yes No

Closest Major Intersection to your home: _____
Calles principales cerca de su casa

Closest Head Start Center for this applicant (please note 1st & 2nd choice):

Centro Head Start más cercano al aplicante (por favor denos su 1a y 2a opción):

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brighton Center (18 th & Egbert) | <input type="checkbox"/> Rainbow Center (84 th & Lowell Blvd.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Harris Park Elementary (75 th & Sheridan Blvd.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Creekside Center (92 nd & Huron) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sunshine Center (56 th & Quebec) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mesa Elementary (92 nd & Lowell) | <input type="checkbox"/> Little Star (74 th & Lowell Blvd.) | |

Preferred Session: Home Based Part Day Full Day
Sesión preferida En la casa Parte del día Tiempo completo

Please list any family circumstances (i.e. foster child, single parent, homeless, teen parent, incarcerated parent, grandparent custody, parents working or in school, less than a high school diploma): Anote si tiene alguna circunstancia especial en la familia (Ejem: adopción temporal de un niño, padre (madre) soltero, falto de vivienda, padre adolescente, algún padre en prisión, custodia en manos de los abuelos, padres trabajando o en la escuela, menos de un diploma de preparatoria)

Do you, your child, and/or your family have any health, mental health, and/or disability concerns including an IEP or IFSP? Usted, su niño o alguien en su familia tiene algún problema de salud o mental, incluyendo incapacidad incluyendo un IEP/IFSP?

Yes No If yes, please explain (Si, explique): _____

Completed by/ (completo por): _____ Date (Fecha): _____

Comments: _____

Score: _____

Adams County Head Start Selection Criteria for Enrollment

Income Eligibility

Family is income eligible (10 points) _____

Community Needs

Family is categorically eligible: Foster, SSI, TANF, Homeless (5 points) _____

Special Health Circumstances

(2 points per circumstance)

Parent health/mental health issues _____

Child lacks health insurance

Parent is disabled

Child has chronic/acute health issues (*must provide medical documentation*)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Anemia | Uncontrolled Seizure Disorder | Cystic Fibrosis | Orthopedic Impairment |
| Severe Asthma | Neurological Disorder | Documented ADD | Visual Impairment, Including |
| Hearing Difficulties | Heart Conditions | AIDS | Blindness |
| Overweight | Vision Problems | Diabetes | Autism |
| Rheumatic Fever | High Lead Levels | Hearing Impairment, Including Deafness | Traumatic Brain Injury |
| Cancer | Blood Disorders | Medically Fragile | Other Impairments |

Special Family Circumstances

(3 points per family max. on each circumstance) _____

Loss of a job within 6 months

Teen Parent

At least one parent (s) working or in school

Less than high school diploma

Single parent family

Incarcerated parent

Grandparent has custody

Special Needs

(3 points per circumstance)

Child has special need (paperwork needed)

- | | | | |
|---------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| IEP Disorders | Mental Retardation
Learning Disabilities | Speech/Language Impairment | Emotional/Behavioral
Other Impairments |
|---------------|---|----------------------------|---|

Child welfare referral (attach letter) (3 points) _____

Child Status

Internal Transfer child (4 points) _____

4 years of age (2 points) _____

Sibling currently enrolled in Adams County Head Start if family is not over income (2 points) _____

Total Points.....

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Score: _____



Head Start Eligibility Final Rule

Adams County Head Start
January 19, 2016



Background Information

- The Head Start Eligibility Final Rule was published in the Federal Register on February 10, 2015.
- The Rule took effect on March 12, 2015.
- The new provisions are in the Fiscal Year 2016 Monitoring Protocol which took effect beginning on October 1, 2015.



What is the final rule all about?

- It provides a roadmap for our staff on how to determine eligibility
- It describes documents our program may accept to determine eligibility
- It requires programs to retain records
- It requires staff training
- In addition to some new provisions, the Final Rule reiterates current requirements in the Performance Standards and in the Head Start Act



What's New?

- Definitions
- Interview requirement
- There is now an option for a telephone interview
- Income eligibility requirements/categorical eligibility
- Verifying age
- Eligibility determination records
- Allowance for serving homeless children
- Written declarations
- Third party verifications
- Program policies and procedures, including actions for violating regulations
- Training for staff and Governing Bodies



Revised Definitions

- Enrollment
- Family
- Head Start Eligible



New Definitions

- Accepted
- Enrolled
- Foster Care
- Homeless Children
- Migrant or Seasonal Head Start Program
- Participant
- Relevant time period
- Verify



Head Start Eligibility

- Age
- Income
- Residency



Income Eligibility Requirements

- The family's income is equal to or below the poverty line; or
- The family is eligible for public assistance (TANF or SSI).
- Our program is permitted to enroll and serve 10% of over income families



Categorical Eligibility Requirements

- A family is categorically eligible for Head Start if:
 1. The child is homeless, or
 2. The child is in foster care.
- If a child is determined as homeless, the program must allow the child to attend without immunization and other medical records, proof of residency, birth certificate, or other documents. The program must give the family reasonable time to present these documents.



Policies and Procedures

- A program must establish policies and procedures that include actions taken against staff who intentionally enroll ineligible families.



Questions?

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