

EARLY CHILDHOOD INVESTMENTS IN BOULDER COUNTY



Hope for the future, help when you need it.

THE NEED IN BOULDER COUNTY

CHILDREN IN BOULDER COUNTY
(AGES 0-5)¹

19,702



POVERTY RATE FOR SINGLE-MOTHER
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 5
IN BOULDER COUNTY³

36.2%



For all household types, families with young children experience higher poverty rates than those without

STUDENTS IN BOULDER COUNTY
ELIGIBLE FOR FREE OR REDUCED LUNCH⁵

15,317



That's almost 25% of all students in the Boulder Valley & St. Vrain Valley School Districts

% HOUSING-COST-BURDENED
RENTERS IN BOULDER COUNTY⁷

Rent costs 30% or more of household income

59%



BOULDER COUNTY CHILDREN (AGES 0-5)
LIVING IN POVERTY²

3,236



The county's child poverty rate for this age group is more than 16%

BOULDER COUNTY
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME⁴

\$92,667



More than 17,000 families have incomes below \$50,000 per year

AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF PRESCHOOL-AGE
CHILD CARE IN A CENTER IN BOULDER COUNTY⁶

\$13,210



That's 41% of median income for Boulder County single mothers

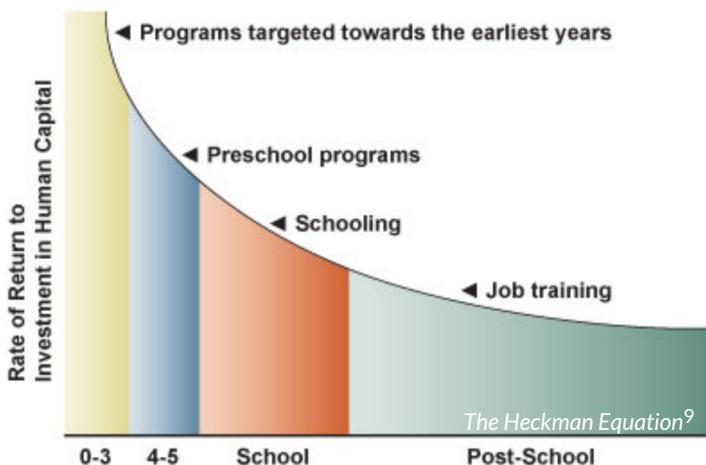
AVERAGE % OF BUDGET ACCOUNTED
FOR BY HOUSING & CHILD CARE⁸

50%



For Colorado families with young children

OUR PHILOSOPHY: INVEST EARLY



The first 5 years of a child's life are the most critical – 90% or more of a child's brain development happens during this time period. Unfortunately, far too many Boulder County families lack the resources needed to ensure that their children are healthy, thriving, and prepared to make the most of their future.

For BCDHHS, this presents both a challenge and an opportunity. Our goal is to surround families with support and resources, meeting the needs of all parents and children. If, together with our community partners, we can co-create safe, stable, and healthy environments, we can provide our children with far greater chances at success in school and later in life. And by maximizing their future well-being, we can generate greater social and economic benefits for our community as a whole.

These upfront investments in our children and their long-term benefits bring us closer to our vision of healthy communities that are more self-sufficient, sustainable, and resilient.

EXPECTED RETURNS ON JUST A FEW OF OUR CHILD-SPECIFIC INVESTMENTS

TODAY'S INVESTMENTS

TOMORROW'S RETURNS



CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CCAP)

CCAP provides subsidized child care to parents who are working, going to school, or job searching.

\$3.4M

Direct CCAP Expenditures in 2014

1309 Kids

In any given month, we are serving more than 1000 children. As of June 2015, that number is over 1300.



\$8.60 Return on Every \$1

Each \$1 invested in early childhood development provides total benefits to society of approximately \$8.60 through better outcomes in education, health, economic productivity, and reduced crime.¹⁰

In addition to improving children's chances at lifelong success, stable high-quality early care and education can help parents increase their chances at successful employment and stable incomes.

Total returns to society on our 2014 CCAP spending alone can be expected to exceed \$29M over the lifespan of the children served.



PARENTS AS TEACHERS (HOME VISITS)

PAT works with families with children from prenatal through 5 years of age focusing on parent and child development.

\$546,000

PAT Investments since 2012

1968 Visits

Since the program's inception in 2012, PAT has served 209 children in 124 families. In total, those families have received almost 2000 home visits from PAT educators.



\$1.23 Return on Every \$1

Each dollar invested in the PAT program can yield \$1.23 as a result of improved test scores alone.¹¹ For example, avoiding grade repetition or special ed can save taxpayers roughly \$10,000 per child per year.¹²

Anticipated savings from educational improvements alone mean the program more than pays for itself. And additional longer-term benefits to children, parents, and society at large will likely result in even higher returns.



TENANT BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE (TBRA)

TBRA provides subsidized housing vouchers to homeless families with children in BVSD or SVVSD. Families pay no more than 30% of their income toward rent and receive intensive case management.

\$1.1M

TBRA Investments Since 2012

179 Kids

Since the TBRA program's inception in 2012, we've helped provide housing and stability for 179 children and their families.

And we've helped thousands more children and families through our other housing assistance programs.



Increased Future Earnings

If received when a child is 13 or younger, housing vouchers can increase future earnings by 15%. And, if vouchers allow families to move to lower-poverty neighborhoods, future earnings are 31% higher. In some cases, these programs can pay for themselves over time.¹³

Healthier Kids

Children in low-income families receiving subsidized housing are 35% more likely to be classified as a 'well' child compared to those in families on waiting lists for such assistance. They are also significantly less likely to be seriously underweight or experience food insecurity.¹⁴



MEDICAID & CHP+ HEALTH COVERAGE

Medicaid provides free health insurance to low-income families & individuals. CHP+ provides low-cost insurance to children & pregnant women whose families make too much to qualify for Medicaid.

21,182 Young People

Boulder County Medicaid Clients Under 20

In the first half of 2015, payments to Medicaid providers in Boulder County totaled \$105M.

2,320 Kids & Mothers

An additional 2,320 children (0-18) & pregnant women in Boulder County receive low-cost health coverage through the Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+).



Increased Future Economic Stability

With respect to education outcomes, Medicaid coverage during childhood increases the likelihood of completing high school as well as the 4-year college completion rate.¹⁵

Additionally, Medicaid eligibility during childhood can increase future earnings and tax contributions. Women, in particular, see a significant impact – Medicaid eligibility during childhood can boost a woman's cumulative wages by age 28 (and wages at age 28 are a good predictor of future wages).¹⁶

SOURCES

1,2,3,4,7 US Census Data

5 CO Dept of Education (2015)

6 Qualistar Colorado (2014)

8 CO Center on Law & Policy (2015)

9 The Heckman Equation Project

10 White House Council of Economic Advisers (2014)

11 WSIPP (2004)

12 National Education Association

13 The Effects of Exposure to Better Neighborhoods on Children (2015)

14 Children's HealthWatch (2009)

15 The Effect of Child Health Insurance Access on Schooling (2015)

16 Natl Bureau of Economic Research (2015)