# Table of Contents

Table of Contents ......................................................................................................................................... 2  
Community Voices Committee Overview ................................................................................................. 3  
Report Overview ......................................................................................................................................... 3  
  Limitations .................................................................................................................................................. 3  
CCRF Applications & Funding Allocation ................................................................................................. 4  
  Overview .................................................................................................................................................. 4  
  Trends & Takeaways .................................................................................................................................. 4  
Individuals (Community Members) ........................................................................................................... 10  
  Overview .................................................................................................................................................. 10  
  Trends & Takeaways .................................................................................................................................. 10  
Nonprofits .................................................................................................................................................... 15  
  Overview .................................................................................................................................................. 15  
  Trends & Takeaways .................................................................................................................................. 15  
Businesses ................................................................................................................................................... 16  
  Overview .................................................................................................................................................. 16  
  Trends & Takeaways .................................................................................................................................. 16  
Funders ......................................................................................................................................................... 17  
  Overview .................................................................................................................................................. 17  
  Trends & Takeaways .................................................................................................................................. 17  
Responses to COVID Relief Fund Support ............................................................................................... 19  
Observations .................................................................................................................................................. 20  
  Recommendations ...................................................................................................................................... 20  
Data Sources .................................................................................................................................................. 21
Community Voices Committee Overview

The Colorado COVID Relief Fund (CCRF or Relief Fund) Community Voices Committee (CVC) is charged with sharing insights into community needs and opportunities with the Decision & Allocation Committee to support an informed decision-making process through the five rounds of funding scheduled. Members of the CVC represent diverse populations and sectors and include:

- Lydia McCoy, Colorado Nonprofit Association, Chair
- Louise Myrland, The Women’s Foundation of Colorado
- Sarah Andrews, Office of Economic Development & International Trade
- Brad Clark, Gill Foundation
- Verónica Figoli, Denver Public Schools Foundation
- Sarah Lipscomb, Colorado Department of Human Services
- Kevin Patterson, Connect for Health Colorado
- Misti Ruthven, Colorado Department of Education
- Cindy Eby, ResultsLab
- Alexandra West, Slalom
- Chris Busbee, Energize Colorado
- Melanie Tsuchida, Colorado Nonprofit Association

Application deadlines:
- Round 1: April 4, 7:00pm MT
- Round 2: April 18, 7:00pm MT
- Round 3: May 2, 7:00pm MT
- Round 4: May 16, 7:00pm MT
- Round 5: May 30, 7:00pm MT
- Round 6: August 20, 7:00pm MT

Report Overview

The CVC is actively gathering, compiling, and reviewing data and feedback to provide key data-driven trends and takeaways that reflect the most pressing needs and current dynamics affecting Coloradans. This report includes a snapshot of Relief Fund application and grantee information from Rounds 1 through 5. The community needs sections are grouped by the voices being represented – individuals (community members), nonprofits, school districts, businesses, and funders.

Limitations

It is important to note that not all populations and communities are represented sufficiently in this report, especially communities who are disproportionately impacted by this crisis. The majority of the data included was collected via online survey, in English only, and are generally single instance, fielded for a short length of time, and sent to those already within the organization’s network, among other limitations in data collection. Data collection, design, and analysis also varies for each source.

The CVC is continuously seeking information from diverse sources to understand disparities within access to health, food, income support, and other needs that existed prior to COVID-19 and now exacerbated.
CCRF Applications & Funding Allocation

Overview

Application data for the Colorado COVID Relief Fund (CCRF) is included to demonstrate need by county level by priority area (prevention, impact, recovery), target population (need area), and organization type (501c3, for-profit, other) as well to assess and identify any possible gaps that may need attention through additional communications and awareness support. Insights from Rounds 1-5 applications are included here.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Colorado Population</th>
<th># of Applications</th>
<th>Funding Requested</th>
<th># of Grants</th>
<th>Amount Funded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,359,295</td>
<td>2,953</td>
<td>$65,833,888</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>$16,361,435</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applications are reviewed by:

1) applications by county of organization location (county of origin)
2) applications by county the organizations serve
3) additional insights
Applications and Funding by County of Organization Location

Applications and funding allocation based on the organization’s location – the county of the application’s origin – is provided below.

All Applications by County of Organization Location

- Top 5 (darker blue in map below)
  1. Denver (691)
  2. Boulder (260)
  3. Arapahoe (244)
  4. Jefferson (207)
  5. Adams (174)

- < 10 applications (red in map below)
  - Did not apply (white in map below)
    1. Cheyenne
    2. Jackson
Grants by County of Organization Location

- Top 5 (darker blue in map below)
  1. Denver (160)
  2. Boulder (53)
  3. Adams (45)
  4. El Paso (42)
  5. Arapahoe (40)

- < 10 grants (red in map below)

- Did not apply & did not receive (white in map below)
  1. Cheyenne
  2. Jackson

- Applied but have not received a grant
  1. Gilpin
  2. Kiowa
  3. Sedgwick
  4. Washington
Amount Funded by County of Organization Location

Top 5
1. Denver ($3,600,750)
2. Boulder ($1,116,954)
3. Adams ($1,047,432)
4. Arapahoe ($866,000)
5. El Paso ($846,301)

Counties that have not received direct funding by an organization located within it (repeated from previous page)
1. Cheyenne
2. Gilpin
3. Jackson
4. Kiowa
5. Sedgwick
6. Washington

Support by county of organization location ranges from $12,000 to $3.1M.
Applications and Funding by the County Organizations Serve

Number of Grants Disbursed by County Organizations Serve

Top 5
1. Denver (248)
2. Adams (206)
3. Arapahoe (203)
4. Jefferson (166)
5. Boulder (139)

Bottom 5
1. Sedgwick (52)
2. Washington (55)
3. Phillips (55)
4. Logan (55)
5. Rio Blanco (56)

Grants applications are reviewed by grant review committees and a final decision and allocation committee, all taking into account the geographic diversity of the state. More grants are awarded in the Denver metro area for a number of reasons—increased applications, higher case counts, higher population of those being impacted most, greater population, density and increase for community transmission. Each County is supported by 52 or more grants.
Additional Insights

Additional insight is gained when looking at the amount requested by organization location and priority area (prevention and impact for Rounds 1-3 and impact and recovery for Rounds 4-5).

The chart to the right reviews applications by the county of the organization’s location (county of origin) and the percentage of funding by either prevention, impact, or recovery funding.

The visual may help demonstrate where communications to apply are being targeted and where more may have been needed based on level of knowledge and access outside the Denver Metro area. While the Relief Fund is promoted and advertised statewide, we understand the level of access outside the Denver Metro area might be limited.

The chart below reviews the percentage of amount funded to each target population served from Rounds 1-5. You can identify gaps here as well as in visuals on the following page.
Individuals (Community Members)

Overview
This section includes data on further impacts of the crisis on individuals and those being disproportionately affected, child care, food insecurity, among other information. Data sources include surveys and reports from regional, statewide and national organizations, as well as statewide 2-1-1 data and reports from Mile Hight United Way.

Trends & Takeaways
The impacts of the pandemic continue to affect Coloradans’ access to basic needs including access to food, housing stability and child care, especially for communities of color and women. Although the economy is slowing opening again, many Coloradans are still economically impacted and the crisis continues to further inequities for communities of color and women.

2-1-1 Community Data
Community members continue to seek information and guidance from Colorado’s 2-1-1 program with the number of interactions trending upward since mid-June.

The data on the next page is from 2-1-1 interactions between May 31 through July 25 (since the last funding round deadline). Requests regarding rent payment assistance accounted for 18% of total requests, followed by utility assistance (11%), health care (11%), and food/meals (11%).
Number of 2-1-1 Interactions by General Need

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Need</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>200</th>
<th>400</th>
<th>600</th>
<th>800</th>
<th>1000</th>
<th>1200</th>
<th>1400</th>
<th>1600</th>
<th>1800</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2200</th>
<th>2400</th>
<th>2600</th>
<th>2800</th>
<th>3000</th>
<th>3200</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent Payment Assistance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utility Assistance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food/Meals</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Support/Assistance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Services</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal, Consumer and Public Safety</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual, Family and Community</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter/Transitional Housing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing/Personal/ Household Needs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: United Way 2-1-1 Data, May 31-July 25, 2020

2-1-1 Interactions per Capita (1,000 people), May 31-July 25

Rent Payment Assistance Interactions

Utility Payment Assistance Interactions per Capita

Food/Meals Interactions

Health Care Interactions

Source: United Way 2-1-1 Data, May 31-July 25, 2020, U.S. Census Bureau
**Economic Impacts**

According to a weekly household pulse survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau (Week 12 - July 16-July 21), communities of color have experienced and expect to experience loss of employment income, with:

- 70% of Latinx households reported experiencing loss of income since March 13, 2020 - compared to the 47% of households overall
- 52% of Latinx households, 57% of Black households, and 53% of households of two or more or other races expect loss of employment income in the next 4 weeks (from July 21) - compared to 34% of households overall

**Unemployment**

The number of regular unemployment insurance initial claims saw a slight increase in mid-July, and the number of Pandemic Unemployment Assistance initial claims say increases in mid-June and again in mid-July indicating the pandemic is still impacting thousands of Coloradans.

As of the week ending August 1, 2020, the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment (CDLE) reported that 7,138 regular initial unemployment claims were filed and 7,585 Pandemic Unemployment Assistance claims filed for a grand total of 679,255 claims files since mid-March (CDLE, Aug. 1, 2020).

During the pandemic, women have accounted for 53% of regular initial claims compared to 40% in 2019 (Colorado Department of Labor). Additionally, Asian Americans have the highest increase in initial claims compared to 2019 (CDLE, Aug. 1, 2020).
When looking at continued claims for week ending July 18, 2020 (with continued claims as the number of claims filed to request payment for a given week after eligibility has been established) as the share of 2019 annual average employment, Gilpin, Summit and San Miguel counties have the highest percentage of continued claims.

Although some industries and areas are doing well compared to the beginning of the stay-at-home orders, community members and businesses in all counties across the state haven’t fully recovered.

![Continued Weeks Claimed as Share of 2019 Annual Average Employment](image)

Source: Colorado Department of Labor and Employment: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: County-level data most recent available: regular UI only

**Lack of Access to Childcare**

The uncertainty of the economy, even as it’s slowly opening back up now, there are continuing concerns regarding lack of access to childcare for working families and women.

According to a national survey of over 5,000 child care providers conducted by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (July 13, 2020), roughly 40% of childcare providers - and half of those who are minority-owned businesses - are certain they will close permanently without additional public assistance. Additionally, only 18% expect that they will survive longer than one year.

**Food Insecurity**

Access to food continues to be a need for Coloradans and those most impacted.

According to survey conducted by Hunger Free Colorado (July 28, 2020), 1 in 3 Coloradans are struggling to pay for food, with families and people of color hit the hardest.
In addition, the weekly household survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau found that fewer households with people of color have enough of the types of food wanted - compared to white households.

Of households with children that have received free groceries or meals, 14% reported that they sometimes or often did not have enough to eat within the last seven days, indicating that the need is greater than the assistance being provided for these families (U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey, July 16-21).

**Housing Stability**
Communities of color and women have been hit the hardest by the pandemic and as a result there is a greater need for support in housing payment assistance than other communities.

15% of women who rent reported they were unable to pay last month’s rent (last month as it pertains to data collected between July 16-21), and 24% are not confident they can pay next month’s rent - compared to 5% of men who rent (U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey, July 16-21).

Within communities of color who rent, one-third of Latinx households were unable to pay last month’s rent, and roughly half of Latinx, Black, Asian, and multiracial or other race households have no confidence or slight confidence that they can pay next month’s rent - compared to just 10% of white households (U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey, July 16-21).
Nonprofits

Overview
This section includes information and data on nonprofit impacts, concerns, and challenges due to the crisis to better understand how to support nonprofits and the communities they serve.

Trends & Takeaways
With the decrease in amount of individual giving, limited ability to conduct fundraisers and revenue generating programs, and relief programs ending (e.g. PPP loan), nonprofit needs will increase in order to sustain programs and support for their communities.

Individual Contributions to Nonprofits
According to ColoradoGives.org, total donations through the giving site for June was the lowest they have been since the start of the pandemic.

From January through June, human services organizations received a total of $2.89 million, education organization received $1.18 million, and food, agriculture and nutrition received $968,503 (ColoradoGives.org).

Steamboat Springs
Of the 55 nonprofits completing a survey conducted in association with the Steamboat Springs Chamber and Yampa Valley Community Foundation (July 19, 2020), two-thirds of nonprofits reported that they have not been able to conduct fundraisers, and 14.5% laid off workers or contractors and another 18.2% have reduced staff hours.

Nonprofits on the frontlines also stated seeing a rise in demand yet have less staff to help. In addition, nonprofits voiced concerns about their long-term financial outlook when considering PPP loans scheduled to run out and concern about availability of future government funds that on which some nonprofits rely.
Businesses

Overview
This section includes insights from the business community and captures information on workforce and small business data.

Trends & Takeaways
Although the economy has slowly opened, local economies and businesses continue to struggle with recovering from the pandemic while navigating what reopening looks like.

Workforce
Of those filing for unemployment, industries with the most claims are also those who have been hit the hardest - accommodation and food services, healthcare and social assistance, and retail trade (CDLE, Aug. 1, 2020).

Small Businesses
Through July 31, 2020, 107,181 small businesses in Colorado have been approved for the Payment Protection Program loan, with the overall national average loan size at $103,000 (Small Business Administration).

Restaurants
According to Colorado Restaurant Association’s June survey (June 1-9, 2020), 56% of restaurants said they will consider closing permanently in less than three months under the current conditions, and another 30% stated they would consider closing in less than two months. Re-staffing restaurants has been slow, with 41% having hired back less than 50% of their staff (Colorado Restaurant Association, June 9, 2020).
Funders

Overview
This section includes insights and feedback collected by community foundations in Colorado.

Trends & Takeaways
In past data and feedback (shared in previous reports), community foundations voiced concerns for undocumented immigrants, communities of color, women, and mental health supports. As reported in previous sections, those disproportionately impacted continue to be impacted.

Overview of Past Feedback
Below are takeaways from past focus groups with community foundation leaders (shared in the previous Community Voices Committee report) that align with community data presented in previous sections of this report.

Populations Disproportionately Impacted
- Undocumented individuals and families continue to be excluded from federal assistance, as well as face internal and external challenges when seeking additional support provided by nonprofits, for example the amount of information they are required to provide in order to be eligible.
- Women of color have been disproportionately impacted by the economic fallout of COVID-19 in that they are overrepresented in many low-paying jobs that have been most affected by the stay-at-home order.

Child Care
- An already strained child care system is experiencing additional pressure as more people return to work.
- Many families will not be able to access childcare as the economy re-opens. This is going to have a long-term impact on employment and earning opportunities, especially for women.

Rural Community Needs
- The local economy in some areas is extremely fragile and relies on consumers to patronize local stores and shops.
- When it comes to behavioral health supports in rural areas, those who are at deepest risk (e.g., those who are suicidal) are not benefiting from telehealth as it is not a particularly helpful approach to meet their needs.
- Funders are also hearing concerns from local health centers that many health insurance companies are not willing to cover telemedicine.

Nonprofit Concerns
- Concerns of donor fatigue and the impacts on giving for the future, looking ahead to 2021.
- Nonprofit leaders of color, who already face a number of unique challenges, are now dealing with the impact of health and economic fallout of the COVID-19 crisis. Given these multiple layers of stress, they are requesting support for individual coaching and capacity building.
- There are concerns that nonprofits that have small budgets, staff sizes, or are more informal in nature are getting left behind by the relief and recovery funds.
Latinx Communities

Leaders from Latino-led and -serving and immigrant and refugee-serving organizations shared that community members are still in need of economic assistance yet funding streams are “drying up” (Latino Community Foundation of Colorado).

Leaders are under pressure as they not only navigate health and safety measures when considering reopening but also as they continue to manage the long-term impacts on their organizations and communities (Latino Community Foundation of Colorado).
Responses to COVID Relief Fund Support

Overview

Below are news stories and highlights on the positive impact the Fund has had on communities and the nonprofits serving them.

Full story found on the [Fort Collins Coloradoan](https://fortcolllinscoloradoan.com).

Full story found on the [Montrose Daily Press](https://montrosepress.com).

**Additional News Articles Mentioning the Impact of the Fund**

*MakerLab praised for COVID-19 response, prevention efforts*, The Durango Herald

*Denver nonprofit delivers emergency food kits to residents amid pandemic*, Fox31 News

*During visit, Gov. Polis recognizes Immigrant and Refugee Center, High Plains Library District for work during pandemic*, Greeley Tribune
Observations

The impacts of the pandemic continue to affect Coloradans’ access to basic needs, including access to food, housing stability and child care, especially for communities of color and women. Although the economy is slowing opening again, many Coloradans are still economically impacted and the crisis continues to further inequities for communities of color and women.

The top needs across the state continue to be rent and utility assistance as well as food insecurity and access to food. Access to healthcare, housing and many other services remain among the top needs for Coloradans.

Communities of color are experiencing the greatest need and are disproportionality affected by COVID-19.

People are still out of work, so the need for basic human needs is exponentially higher. With Congress recessed for the summer, it’s unclear if additional unemployment benefits will be available to support those in need.

The economy is slowly opening, but when and if it will return to a more normal is unknown. Several states have clawed back on opening certain parts of the economy.

People in Colorado are in desperate need of help, and nonprofits are a trusted resource for these urgent needs, building on their deep relationships in community. As we continue to see nonprofits struggle with fundraising, especially earned income and event-dependent revenue, they will likely need to reduce or eliminate services to survive, leaving those they serve and those they are no longer able to employ even more vulnerable.

Recommendations

Below are recommendations based on what the Community Voices Committee has gathered:

- Continue to fund services that support basic needs such as food, housing, and utilities.
  - The urgency to meet these needs will likely grow should we see a new wave of virus activity in the fall.
  - People working in the service industry will likely continue to experience increased unemployment as cold weather prevents outdoor service and restaurants continue to close their doors.

- Continue to prioritize support for women, especially women with children, and communities of color.
  - In addition to organizations that support the basic needs of these populations, invest in organizations that are working to address the systems that cause these populations to be the most vulnerable to the pandemic.

- Prioritize applications from organizations who are the heart of their community, even if they don’t meet other priority areas.
  - Particularly organizations led by the people they serve: people of color, people with disabilities, etc., who can help lead the rebuilding of communities when the opportunity comes.
Data Sources

CCRF Applications
- CCRF Dashboard
- Colorado Health Foundation

CCRF Funding Allocation
- CCRF Dashboard
- Colorado Health Foundation

Individuals (Community Members)
- MHUW 2-1-1 Weekly Reports
- Hunger Free Colorado
- Colorado Department of Labor and Economics
- U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey, Week 12
- National Association for Education of Young Children

Nonprofits
- ColoradoGives.org

Businesses
- Colorado Restaurant Association
- Small Business Administration
- Colorado Department of Labor and Economics

Funders
- Latino Community Foundation of Colorado