Community Health Centers and other safety-net clinics such as Colorado Coalition for the Homeless provide tremendous value and impacts to their communities—from JOBS and ECONOMIC STIMULUS to local communities; SAVINGS to the health care system; ACCESS to care for vulnerable populations.

Highlights of 2016 contributions are shown below.

**JOBS**
- **557** TOTAL JOBS
- **330** HEALTH CENTER JOBS
- **227** OTHER JOBS IN THE COMMUNITY
- **$63,351,367** TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT of current operations.
- **$29,952,062** DIRECT HEALTH CENTER SPENDING
- **$33,399,305** COMMUNITY SPENDING
- **$9,219,008** ANNUAL TAX REVENUES
- **$2,350,804** STATE AND LOCAL TAX
- **$6,868,204** FEDERAL TAX REVENUES

**SAVINGS**
- **24%** LOWER COSTS FOR HEALTH CENTER MEDICAID PATIENTS
- **$19 Million** SAVINGS TO MEDICAID

**ACCESS**
- **13,421** PATIENTS SERVED
- **829** patients are CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS
- **12,592** patients are ADULTS
- **99%** of patients are LOW-INCOME (Below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level)
- **50%** of patients identify as an ETHNIC OR RACIAL MINORITY
- **119,557** PATIENT VISITS

Capital Link prepared this Value + Impact report using 2016 health center audited financial statements and Uniform Data System information. Economic impact was measured using 2016 IMPLAN Online.

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REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES

1. Economic and Employment Impacts: Calculated by Capital Link using 2016 IMPLAN Online.


ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was funded by the Colorado Community Health Network for use by Colorado’s Community Health Centers.

This report was developed by Capital Link, a non-profit organization that has worked with hundreds of health centers and Primary Care Associations for over 18 years to plan capital projects, finance growth, and identify ways to improve performance. We provide innovative consulting services and extensive technical assistance with the goal of supporting and expanding community-based health care. For more information, visit us online at www.caplink.org.

*Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) of 1.0 means that the person is equivalent to a full-time worker. In an organization that has a 40-hour work week, a person who works 20 hours per week (i.e. 50 percent time) is reported as “0.5 FTE.” FTE is also based on the number of months the employee works. An employee who works full time for four months out of the year would be reported as “0.33 FTE” (4 months/12 months).
HOW ECONOMIC IMPACT IS MEASURED

Using IMPLAN, integrated economic modeling software, this analysis applies the “multiplier effect” to capture the direct, indirect, and induced economic effects of health center business operations and capital project plans. IMPLAN generates multipliers by geographic region and by industry combined with a county/state database. It is widely used by economists, state and city planners, universities and others to estimate the impact of projects and expenditures on the local economy. This analysis was conducted using 2015 IMPLAN Online.

WHAT ARE DIRECT AND COMMUNITY IMPACTS?

Direct impacts result from health center expenditures associated with operations, new facilities, and hiring.

Community impacts can be indirect, resulting from purchases of local goods and services, and jobs in other industries.

Community impacts can be induced, resulting from purchases of local goods and services at a household level made by employees of the health center and suppliers.

A health center purchases medical devices from a local medical supply store. This purchase is a direct economic impact of the health center’s operations.

The medical supply store purchases paper from an office supply store to print receipts and hires a local delivery service to transport the medical devices. These purchases are indirect economic impacts of the health center’s operations.

The delivery service spends their salaries in the community. These purchases are induced economic impacts because they are the result of a ripple effect through the entire community.

The office supply store purchases supplies from a local retail store. These purchases can be considered indirect economic impacts of the health center’s operations.