



2013

Demographics

University of Colorado Hospital

COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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DEMOGRAPHICS

OVERVIEW

Hospital planners incorporate their communities' demographic profiles into decisions regarding service development and its related allocation of resources. Young, growing populations typically require more obstetrics, pediatrics and family practice services while older populations require more expensive services, such as oncology and cardiology services. Within orthopedics alone, younger populations require services related to sports-related injuries, while older groups have greater demands for hip and knee replacements.

In this Demographics Report, the greatest demand for youth oriented services is generally found in counties that are experiencing the most growth. The mountain resort communities have significant needs for services oriented towards an active, younger and middle-aged demographic. Nevertheless, the entire population in Colorado is aging, and all hospitals must plan for this eventuality.

Higher education drives income levels up, thus facilitating access to health services for prevention and treatment, and creating a healthier populace as a result. Higher education is also associated with higher marital rates, creating more stable families that are less likely to experience poverty. Communities with high education and income levels generally have lower unemployment rates, too.

Lower income communities tend to have higher concentrations of elderly, diverse races and ethnic groups, and lower education levels. Communities with large percentages of Latino and Hispanic populations drive the need for Spanish speaking providers and educational tools written in Spanish.

This report provides details about these demographic characteristics, as well as other demographic information about the University of Colorado Hospital's market area. The information focuses on the counties in its primary service areas and was mostly derived from the United States Census of 2010. University of Colorado Hospital's (UCH) primary service area includes Denver, Arapahoe, Adams and Douglas Counties.

POPULATION

TOTAL POPULATION

Within the University's primary market, Denver is the most populous county, followed closely by Arapahoe County. Douglas is the smallest county of the group.

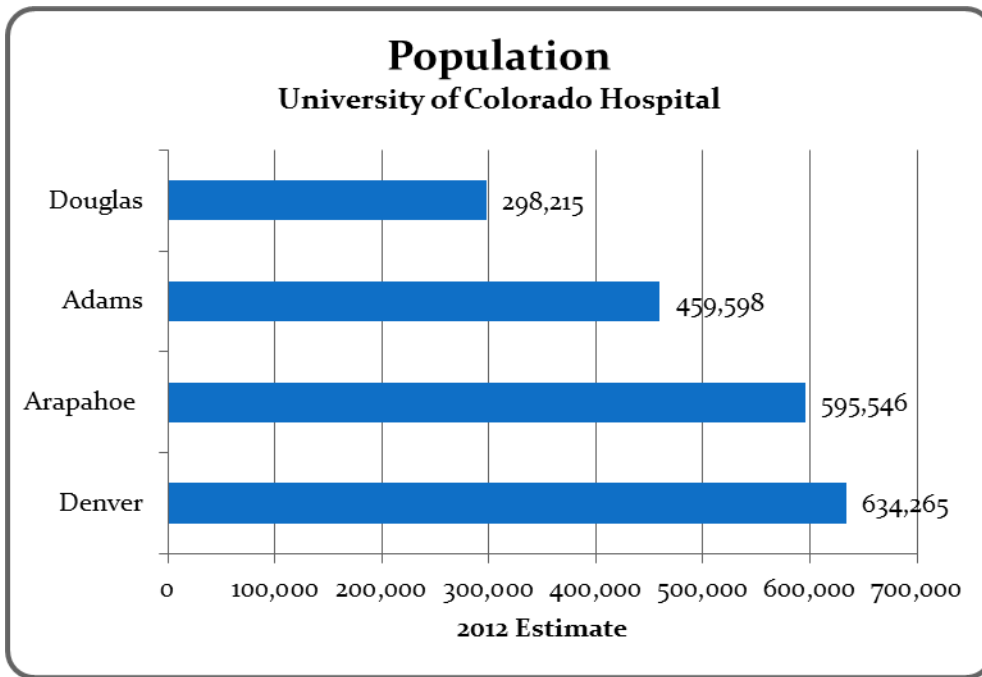


Figure 1 Population¹

¹ Source: US Census 2010

POPULATION CHANGE

In two years, Denver County experienced the most growth, followed by Douglas County. Both Arapahoe and Adams Counties had growth rates greater than the state average.

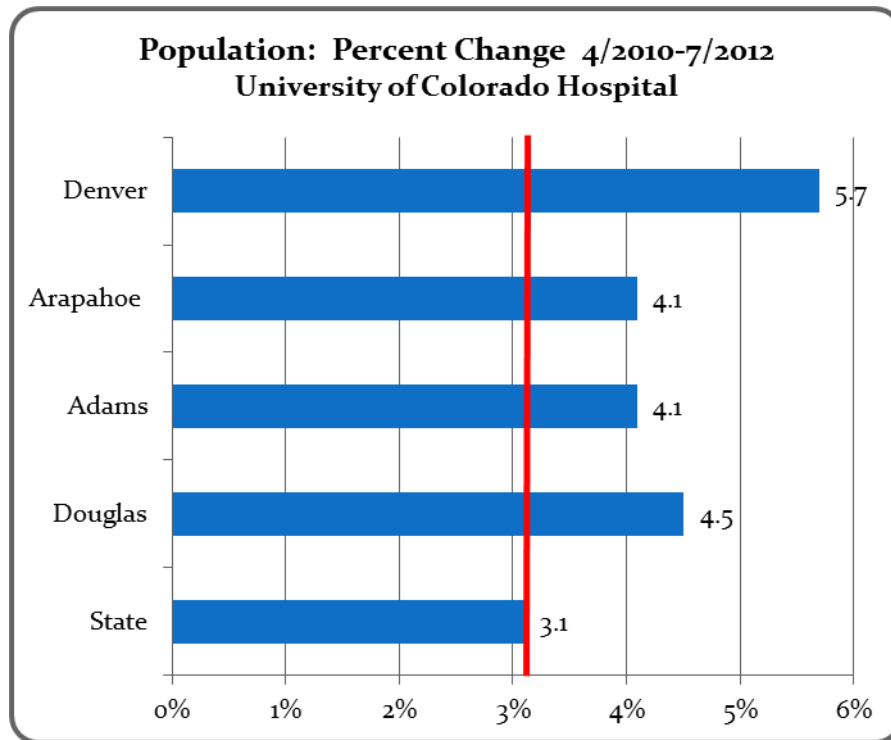


Figure 2 Population: Percent Change 2000 to 2010²

² Source: US Census 2010

YOUTH

Fueling the growth in Douglas County is the large number of young families moving and settling into the county. The population under 5 years of age will keep Douglas County growing for a long time. Adams County is not far behind with the growth in its young population. These counties have the greatest need for pediatric, family practice and obstetrical services both now and in the future. In comparison, the growth in Denver’s population is more likely due to in-migration as opposed to high birth rates.

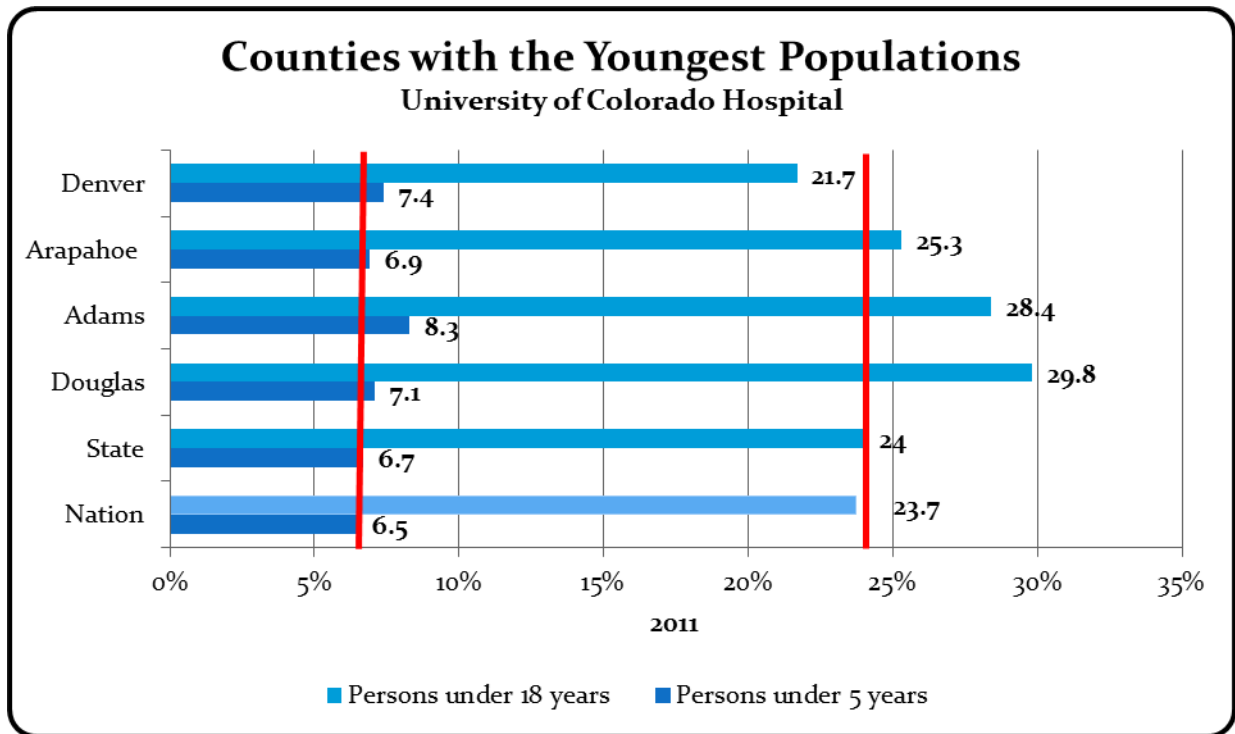


Figure 3 Counties with the Youngest Populations³

³ Source: US Census 2010

OLDER

The highest percentage of residents over age 65 is in Denver County, which is still below the state average. Hospitals serving these populations have a larger proportion of their patient populations requiring services for chronic disease and the more expensive cancer and cardiovascular services. Douglas County has the lowest percentage of seniors.

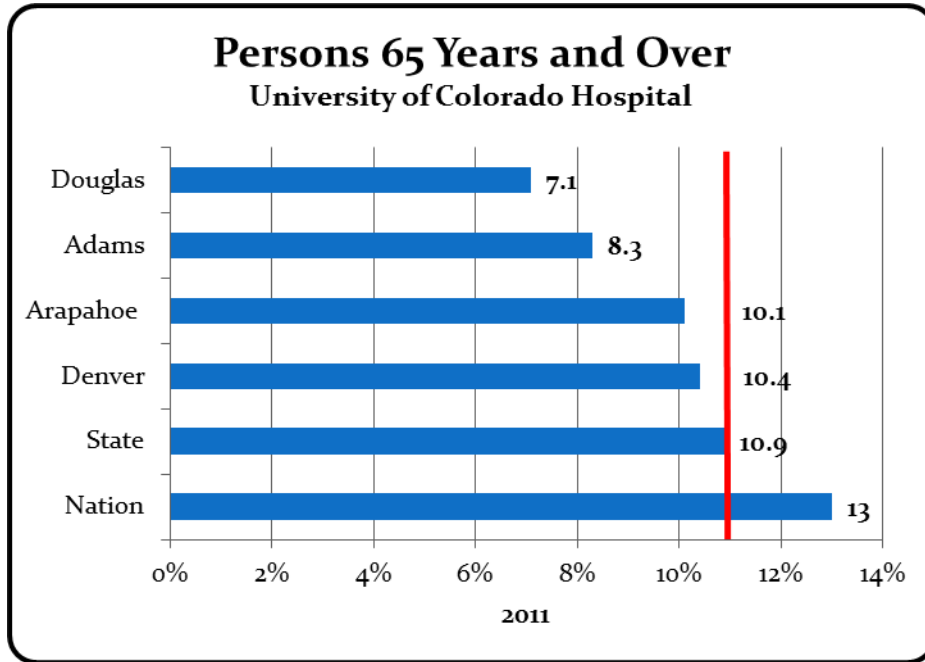


Figure 4 Persons 65 Years and Over⁴

⁴ Source: US Census 2010. State and national rates 2010.

RACE

The population in every county is predominantly of White race, which includes Hispanics self-identifying White race on the 2010 census. (Percent of Latino and Hispanic ethnicity is listed later.) Douglas County has the largest percentage of White populations, while Denver is the lowest. People reporting two or more races are prevalent in many counties, too.

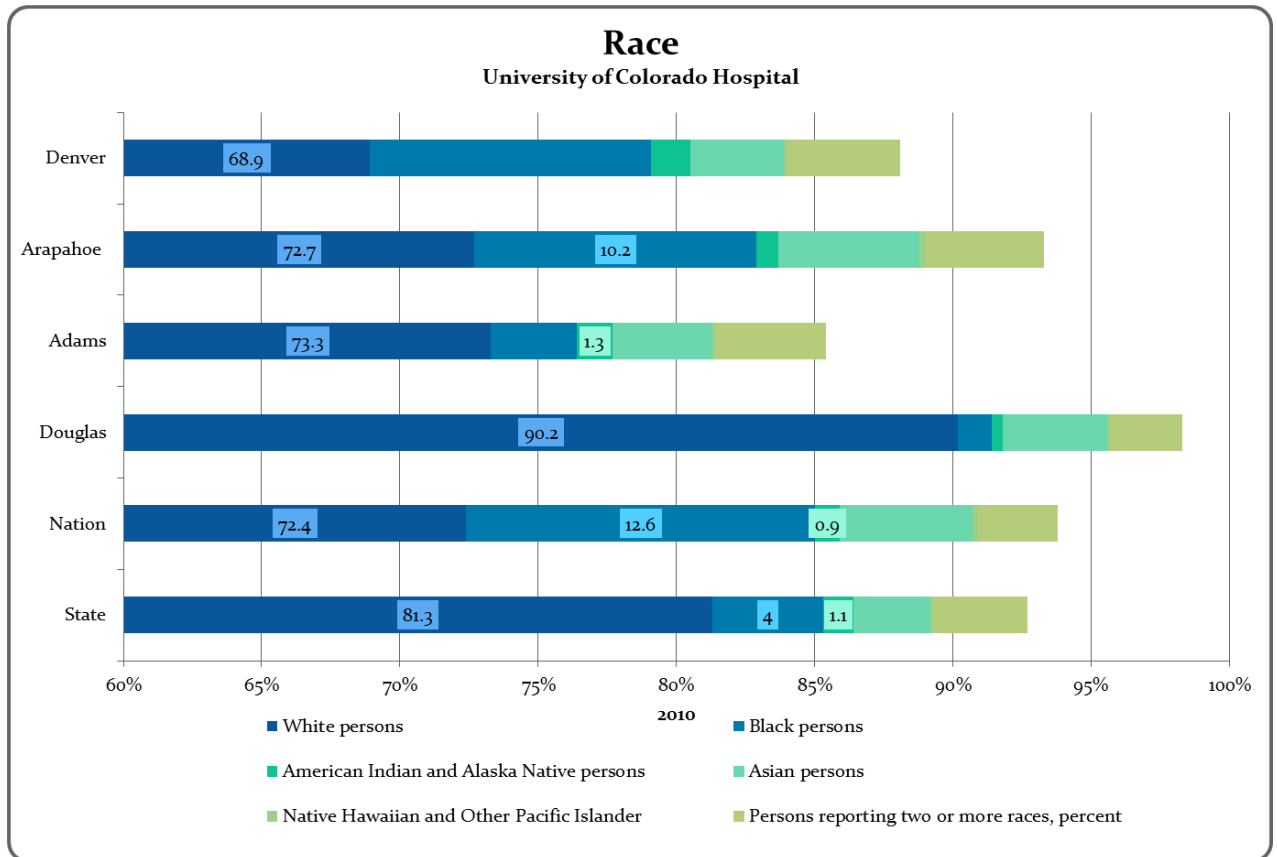


Figure 5 Race⁵

⁵ Source: US Census 2010. Note: First five categories include persons reporting only one race. Races include Hispanic or Latino origin.

Arapahoe and Denver Counties have the largest percentage of Black residents.

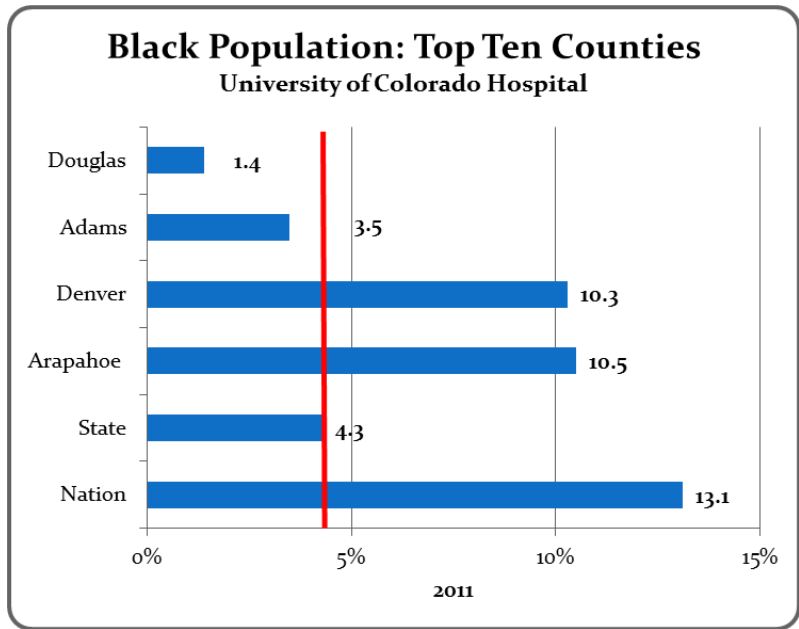


Figure 6 Black Population: Top Ten Counties⁶

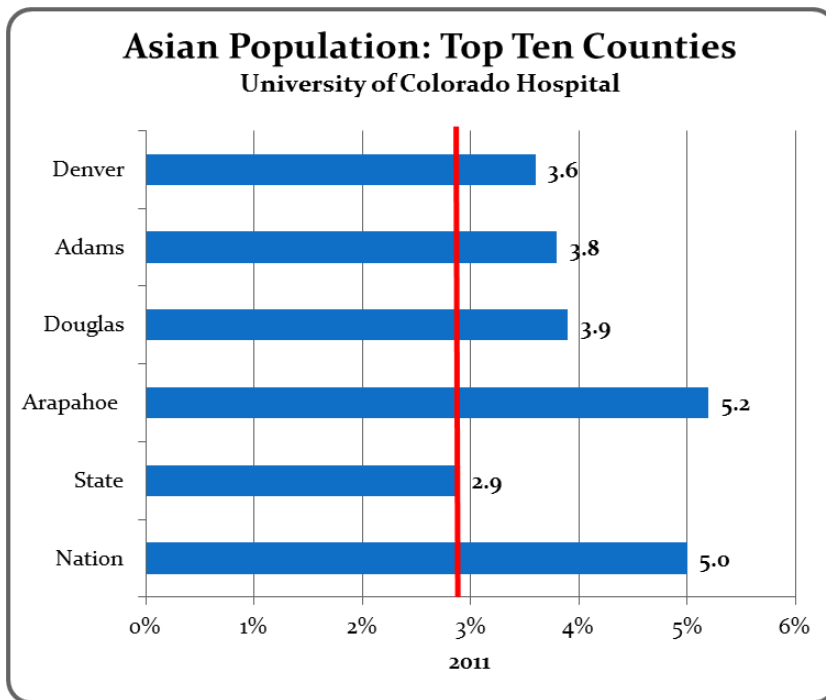


Figure 7 Asian Population: Top Ten Counties⁷

Arapahoe County has the highest percent of Asian population, while the other counties also have percentages that exceed the state average.

⁶ Source: US Census 2010

⁷ Ibid.

ETHNICITY

The largest populations of Hispanic residents are found in Adams and Denver Counties, which also exceed the state average. Douglas and Arapahoe have rates below the state average.

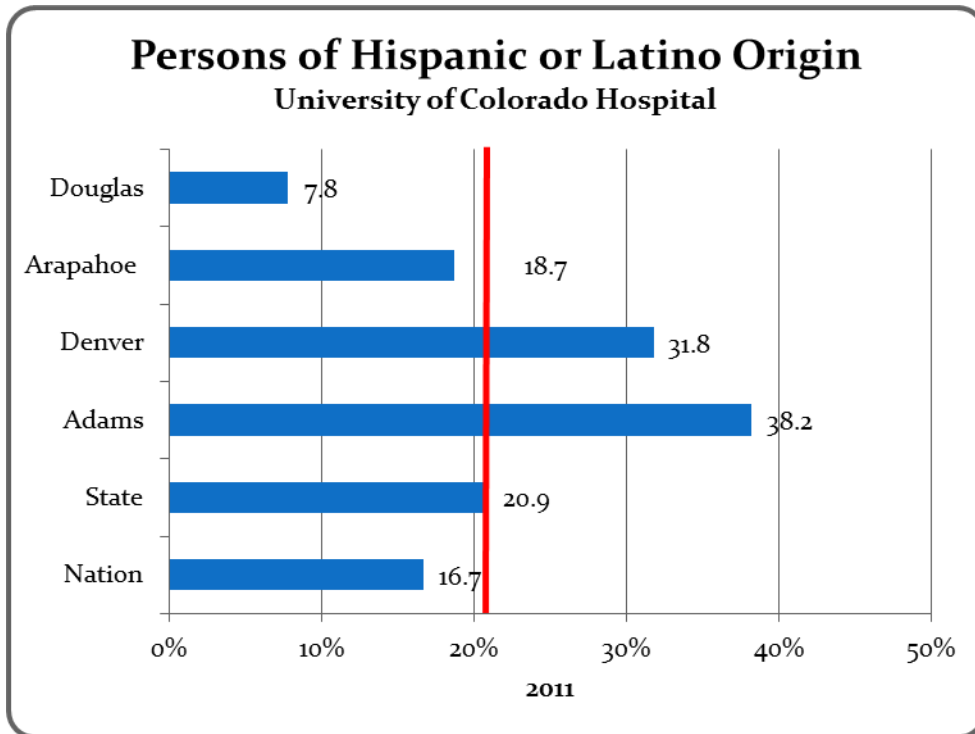


Figure 8 Hispanic or Latino Origin⁸

⁸ Source: US Census 2010.

LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH SPOKEN AT HOME

Many of the counties that have large Hispanic populations also have large populations that speak languages other than English in their homes. Denver and Adams Counties have the largest bilingual and/or non-English speaking populations. Hospitals serving these populations need to make sure that their communications methods and materials are in Spanish (the most likely language). Douglas County is lower than the state average.

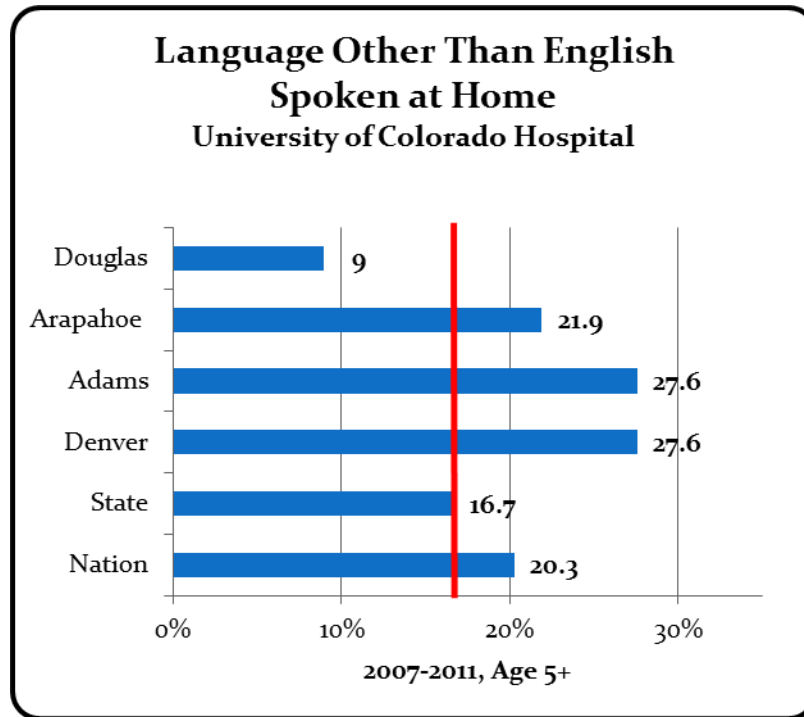


Figure 9 Language Other Than English Spoken at Home⁹

⁹ Source: US Census 2010

GENDER

Most of the counties have populations that are fairly divided among the sexes.

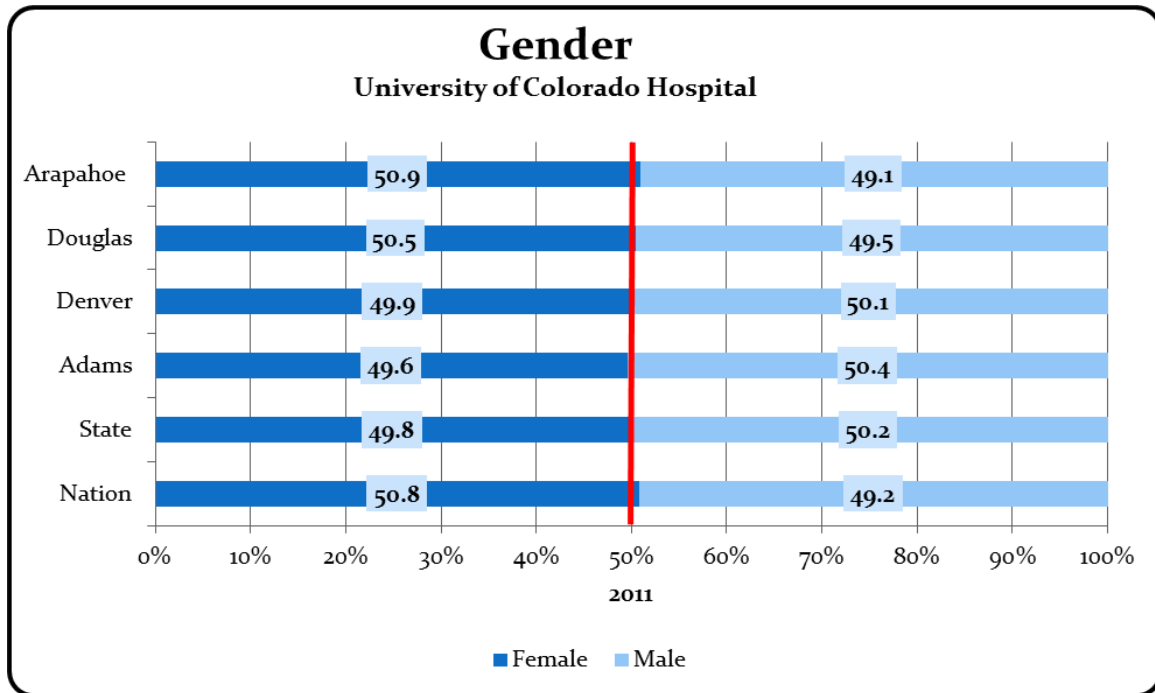


Figure 10 Gender¹⁰

¹⁰ Source: US Census 2010

EDUCATION

Douglas County has the highest level of education among UCH's market. Most highly educated populations are located near economic centers that require a highly skilled workforce. Adams County has the smallest percentage of college graduates.

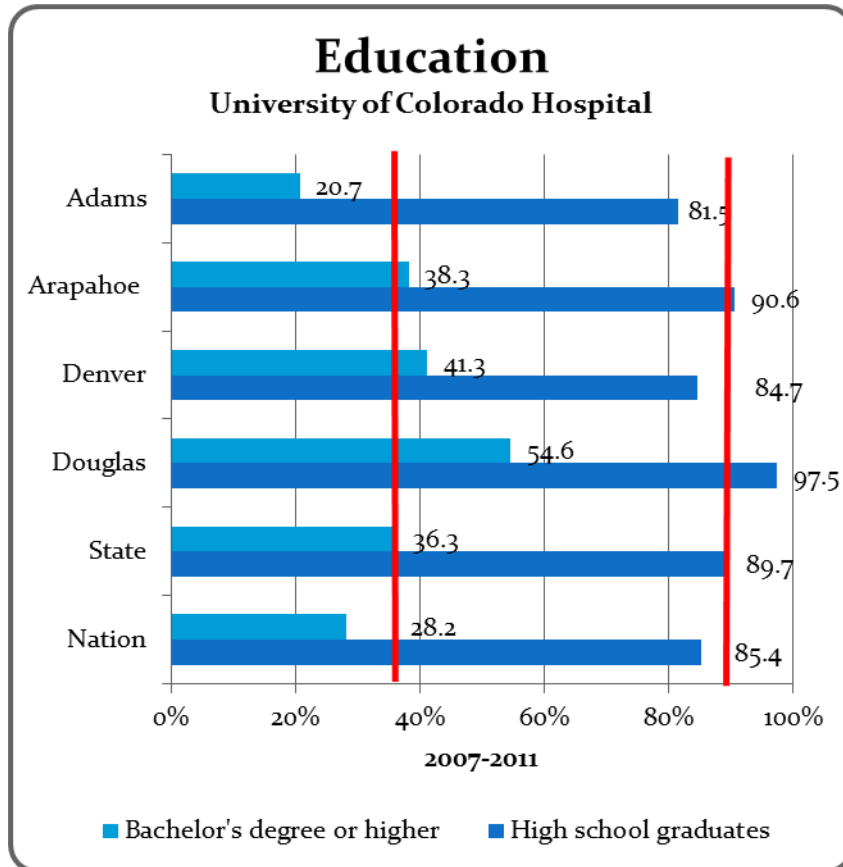


Figure 11 Education¹¹

¹¹ Source: US Census 2010

INCOME

Coloradans with the highest median household incomes reside in Douglas County. Denver County's median income is lower than the state rate. Arapahoe and Adams Counties' rates are close to the state average. Many counties reporting high income levels also have high education levels, as reported previously.

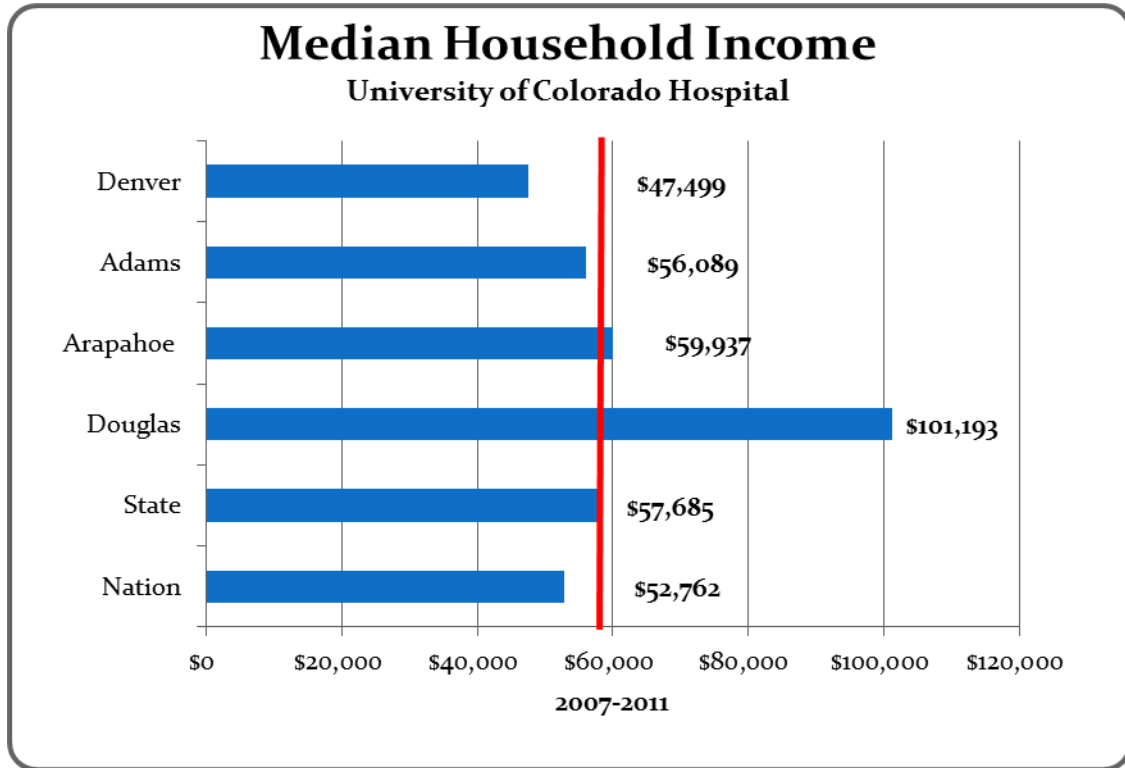


Figure 12 Median Household Income¹²

¹² Source: US Census 2010

POVERTY LEVEL

Denver County has one of the highest poverty levels in the state. Many of the counties with higher poverty levels also tend to have higher numbers of elderly, diverse races and ethnicity, and lower education levels. Many of these Colorado poverty characteristics are similar to the national characteristics listed in the table on the following page. Douglas County has poverty levels much lower than the state average. Arapahoe and Adams Counties' rates are close to the state average.

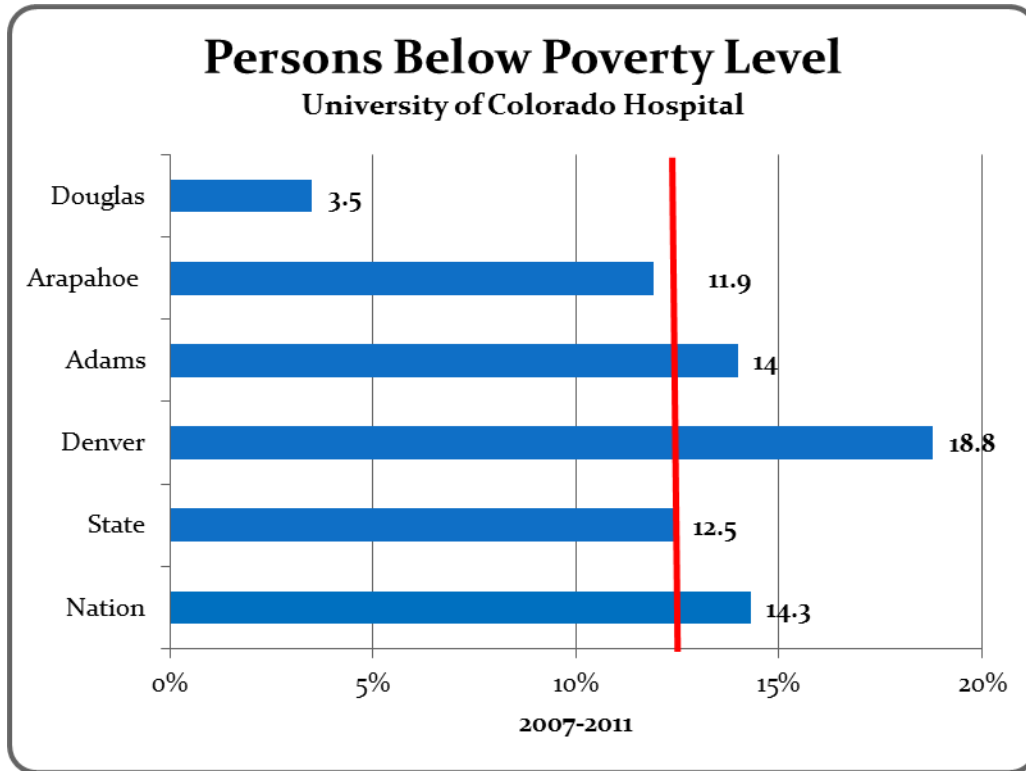


Figure 13 Persons Below Poverty Level¹³

¹³ Source: US Census 2010

Poverty is frequently high within single parent households, in which the parents have low education levels, are foreign born, and are unemployed.

| Selected Characteristics of People in Poverty | |
|---|--|
| Demographic Category | Most Common Characteristic |
| Gender | Female |
| Age | Under 18 years |
| Race | Black or African American |
| | American Indian and Alaska Native |
| Ethnicity | Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race) |
| In family households | In female householder, no husband present households |
| Population 25 years and over | Less than high school graduate |
| Citizen status | Foreign born |
| Population 16 to 64 years | Did not work |

Figure 14 Selected Characteristics of People in Poverty¹⁴

An important note to consider when examining Federal Poverty Guidelines is that they do not include government assistance. An average of \$9,000 year in means-tested assistance is given to low-income American families in the form of cash, food, housing, medical care, and social services. These welfare programs totaled about \$871 billion in 2010.^{15 16}

2012 Annual Federal Poverty Guidelines

48 Contiguous States and DC

| Household size | 100% | 133% | 150% | 200% | 300% | 400% |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | \$11,170 | \$14,856 | \$16,755 | \$22,340 | \$33,510 | \$44,680 |
| 2 | 15,130 | 20,123 | 22,695 | 30,260 | 45,390 | 60,520 |
| 3 | 19,090 | 25,390 | 28,635 | 38,180 | 57,270 | 76,360 |
| 4 | 23,050 | 30,657 | 34,575 | 46,100 | 69,150 | 92,200 |
| 5 | 27,010 | 35,923 | 40,515 | 54,020 | 81,030 | 108,040 |
| 6 | 30,970 | 41,190 | 46,455 | 61,940 | 92,910 | 123,880 |
| 7 | 34,930 | 46,457 | 52,395 | 69,860 | 104,790 | 139,720 |
| 8 | 38,890 | 51,724 | 58,335 | 77,780 | 116,670 | 155,560 |
| For each additional person, add | \$3,960 | \$5,267 | \$5,940 | \$7,920 | \$11,880 | \$15,840 |

Figure 15 2012 Annual Federal Poverty Guidelines¹⁷

¹⁴ Source: American Community Survey, 5 year estimates 2005-2009.

¹⁵ This figure does not include Social Security or Medicare, which are not means-tested.

¹⁶ <http://www.familiesusa.org/resources/tools-for-advocates/guides/federal-poverty-guidelines.html>

¹⁷ Ibid.

CAUSES OF POVERTY

The most effective way to reduce poverty is to address the causes and not merely the symptoms of a declining capacity for self-support in low-income communities. The original goal of President Johnson's War on Poverty in 1964 was to help Americans become self-sufficient and prosperous through their own efforts, and not to artificially prop up living standards through reliance on government aid. The intent of Johnson's War on Poverty was to make "taxpayers out of taxeaters."¹⁸

An unforeseen result of the War on Poverty has been the continual expansion of the welfare state. The provision of welfare benefits began to replace the husband's role of provider, and low-income marriage began to disappear. Today, a major, if not the most important, cause of poverty is the collapse of marriage and the growth of single-parent homes. It is estimated that about 80 percent of all poverty now occurs in single-parent homes.

When President Johnson launched the War on Poverty, 7 percent of American children were born out of wedlock. Today the number of children born out-of-wedlock is over 40 percent. The War on Poverty created a destructive loop: welfare undermined marriage and then created continued need for welfare for single mothers.

"In 2008, nonmarital births accounted for 41 percent of all births in the United States. Although roughly half of these nonmarital births are to cohabiting couples, these unions tend to be less stable and have fewer economic resources compared with married couples.¹⁹ Therefore, declining marriage rates put more children at risk of growing up poor, which can have lasting consequences for their health and future economic prospects."²⁰

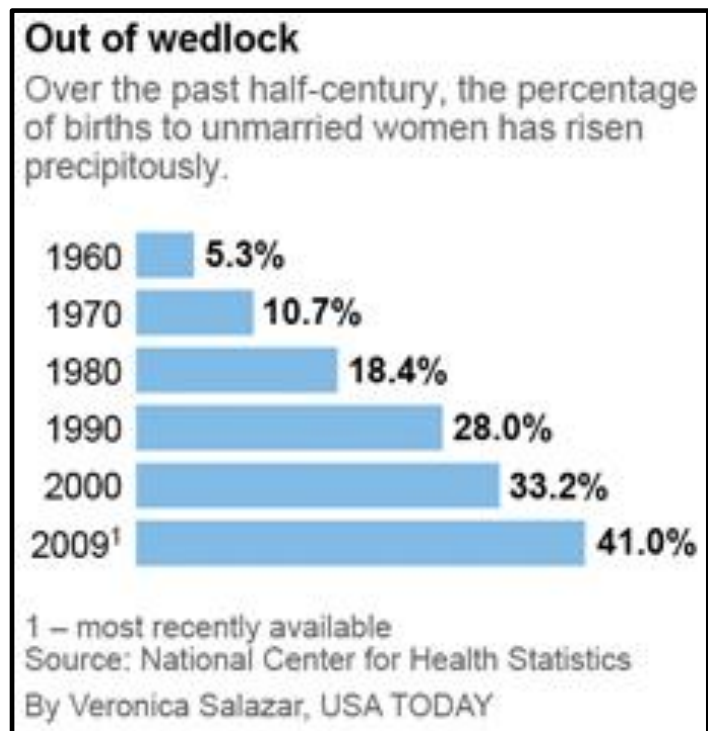
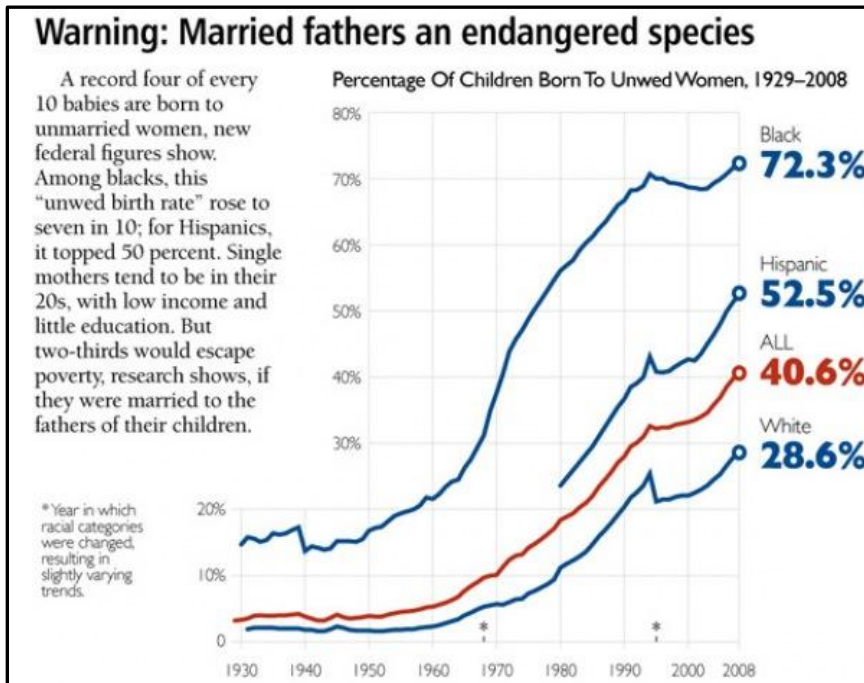


Figure 16 Out of Wedlock²¹

¹⁸ Lyndon B. Johnson, quoted in David Zaretsky, *President Johnson's War on Poverty: Rhetoric and History* (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1986), p. 49.

¹⁹ Sarah McLanahan, PRB Discuss Online: "How Are the Children of Single Mothers Faring? Evidence From the Fragile Families Study," accessed at <http://discuss.prb.org/content/interview/detail/4480>, on Sept. 23, 2010.

²⁰ Greg J. Duncan, Kathleen M. Ziol-Guest, and Ariel Kalil, "Early-Childhood Poverty and Adult Attainment Behavior and Health," *Child Development* 81, no. 1 (2010): 306-25.



The percentage of children born to unwed women is highest among those of Black race, followed by Hispanics.

Figure 17 Warning: Married Fathers an Endangered Species²²

The second most significant cause of poverty is the lack of parental work. Before the recession, it is estimated that the average low-income family worked about 16 hours a week, hardly enough to provide an adequate standard of living.

Reducing the causes of poverty should entail addressing the perverse incentives in the current welfare state so that marriage would be rewarded rather than penalized. It's estimated that if poor women married the fathers of their children, two-thirds would instantly be raised out of poverty.²³ In addition, if one adult worked full time throughout the year, the poverty rate in these families would fall by two thirds.²⁴

One proposed solution to reducing poverty is that when the current recession ends, able-bodied people should be prepared for work, or required to work, as a condition of receiving aid. The other option is to continue the welfare state through increased taxation and/or borrowing in the name of fairness.

²¹ <http://nomblog.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/edit25grf.jpg>

²²

<http://so.wp.com/imgpress?url=http%3A%2F%2Fthesocietypages.org%2Fgraphicsociology%2Ffiles%2F2010%2F10%2Fmaritaldecline.jpg&w=600>

²³ Robert E. Rector, Kirk A. Johnson, Patrick F. Fagan, and Lauren R. Noyes, "Increasing Marriage Would Dramatically Reduce Child Poverty," Heritage Foundation *Center for Data Analysis Report No. 03-06*, May 20, 2003, at <http://www.heritage.org/Research/Family/cdao306.cfm>.

²⁴ Robert E. Rector and Rea S. Hederman, Jr., "The Role of Parental Work in Child Poverty," Heritage Foundation *Center for Data Analysis Report No. 03-01*, January 29, 2003, at <http://www.heritage.org/Research/Family/cda-03-01.cfm>

SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS IN COLORADO

This chart shows the counties that have the highest proportion of female households with children and no husbands present. Adams and Arapahoe Counties exceed the state rate, while Denver County is close to the state average. Douglas County has rates lower than the state.

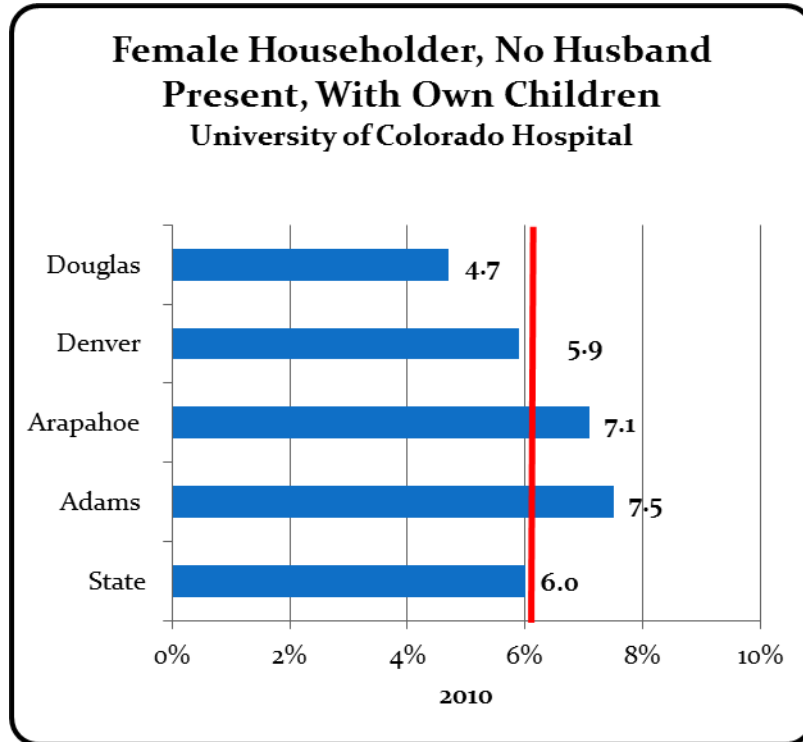


Figure 18 Female Householder, No Husband Present, With Own Children²⁵

²⁵ US Census 2010.

MARITAL STATUS

Fifty one percent of all Coloradans are married, compared to 31% who have never married. In Colorado, Asians have the highest rates of marriage, followed by those of White race. American Indians and African Americans have the lowest rates of marriage.

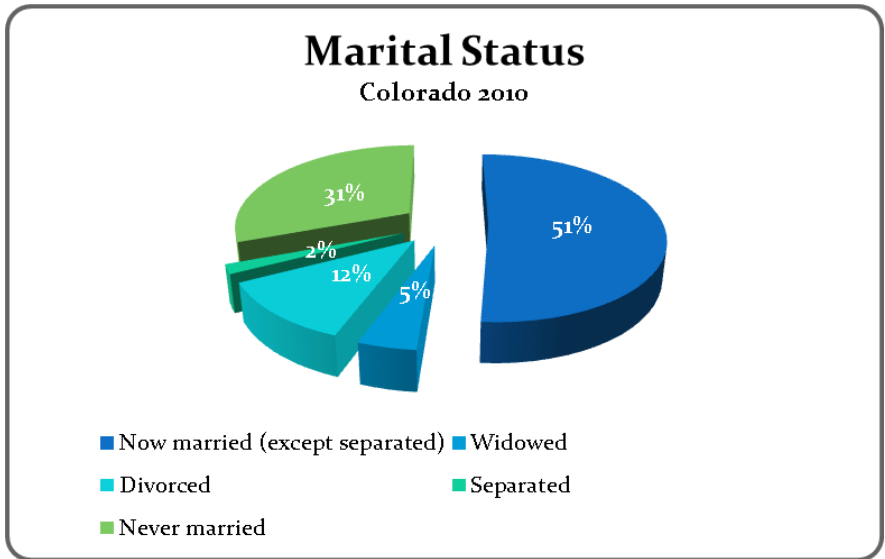


Figure 19 Marital Status²⁶

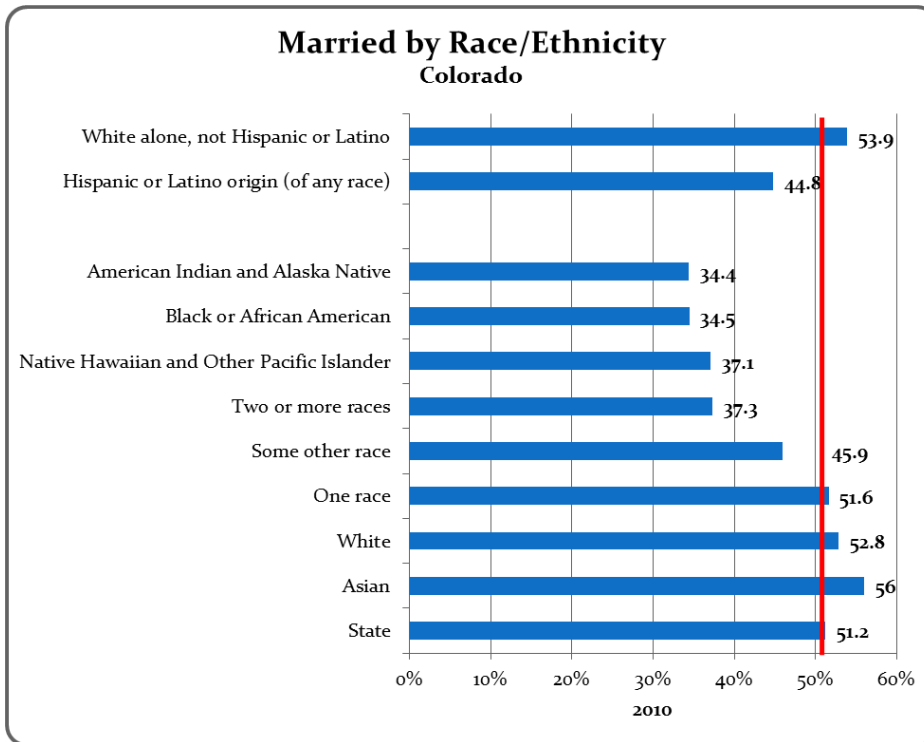


Figure 20 Married and Never Married by Race/Ethnicity²⁷

²⁶ U.S.Census, 2010..http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_S1201&prodType=table

²⁷ Ibid.

The percentage of those who have never married has been increasing throughout the country while marital rates are decreasing. The table below shows the declining percentage of marriage among young adults. (This chart does not take into account those who marry at a later age, which still remains at about 90 %.)²⁸ Reasons for declining marriage rates among this group are: increase in women’s education and labor force participation, rise in cohabitation, and the discouraging effects of potential divorce.²⁹

Many women’s higher earning capacity, combined with declining economic prospects of young men without college degrees, is another disincentive to marriage.³⁰ Many unemployed young adults with poor employment prospects are delaying marriage until they feel more financially stable. In a reverse of earlier trends, many college graduates are more likely to get married than those without college degrees.³¹

Marriage Rates Among Young Adults Ages 25-34, 1965-2010 (Percent)

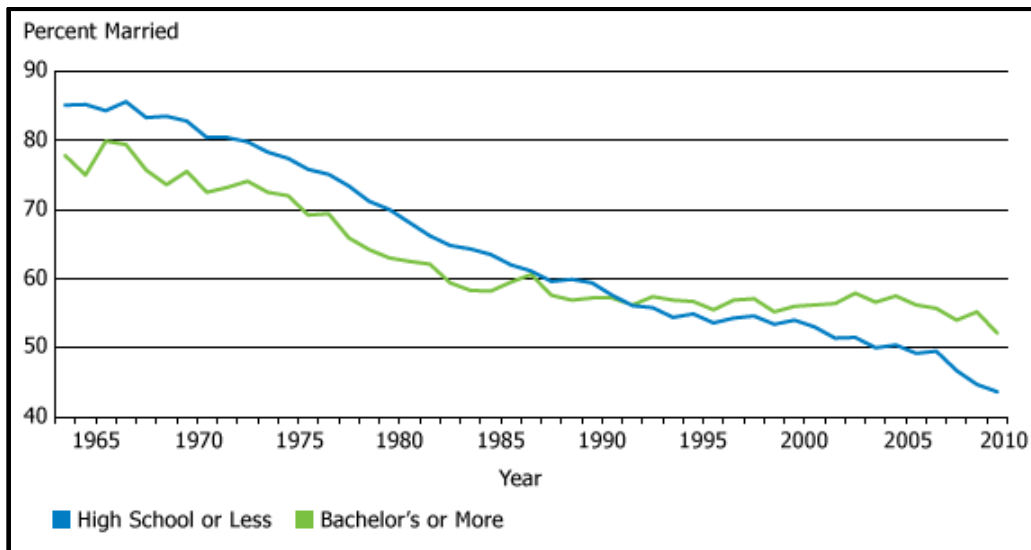


Figure 21 Marriage Rates Among Young Adults Ages 25-34, 1965-2010 (Percent)³²

²⁸ New Vow: I Don't Take Thee, Wall Street Journal, <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748703882404575519871444705214.html>

²⁹ Andrew J. Cherlin, *The Marriage-Go-Round: The State of Marriage and Family in America Today* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2009).

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ New Vow: I Don't Take Thee, Wall Street Journal.

³² U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and American Community Survey, Population Reference Bureau, <http://www.prb.org/Articles/2010/usmarriagedecline.aspx>

DECLINE IN RELIGION

Rising cohabitation rates in lieu of marriage may be influenced by the declining role of traditional religion in American's lives. Americans identifying themselves as Protestant has been declining since the 1960s, from the high 60% to low 70% range to 55-57% since 2000. Those identifying themselves as Roman Catholics have stayed within the 20-30% range for the past sixty years. The decline of those professing to be Christian is offset by the growth of those who do not identify with any religion or identify with a non-Christian religion.

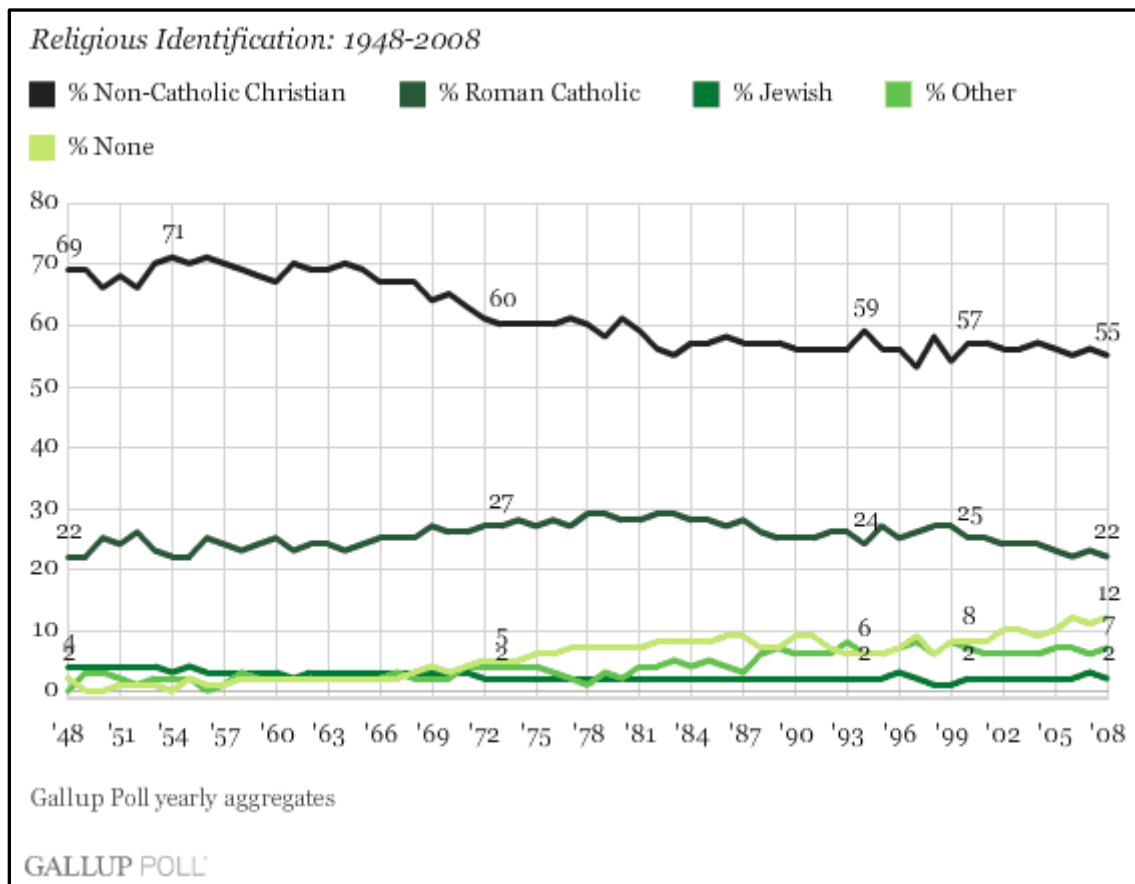


Figure 22 Religious Identification³³

³³ http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://sas-origin.onstreammedia.com/origin/gallupinc/GallupSpaces/Production/Cms/POLL/hlxcwc8ajku6fwuaahyldq.gif&imgrefurl=http://www.gallup.com/poll/117409/easter-smaller-percentage-americans-christian.aspx&usq=__kmfbW6qMtWlcZYSnLX1dS3jZwQE=&h=439&w=565&sz=22&hl=en&start=135&zoom=1&tbnid=JhNrVAvs7i6phM:&tbnh=104&tbnw=134&ei=WV1BT_3MJPD02gWZuZGgCA&prev=/search%3Fq%3Ddecline%2Bin%2Breligion%2Bstatistics%26start%3D126%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DN%26rlz%3DiT4ADFA_e nUS457US457%26tbm%3Disch%26prmd%3Divns&itbs=1

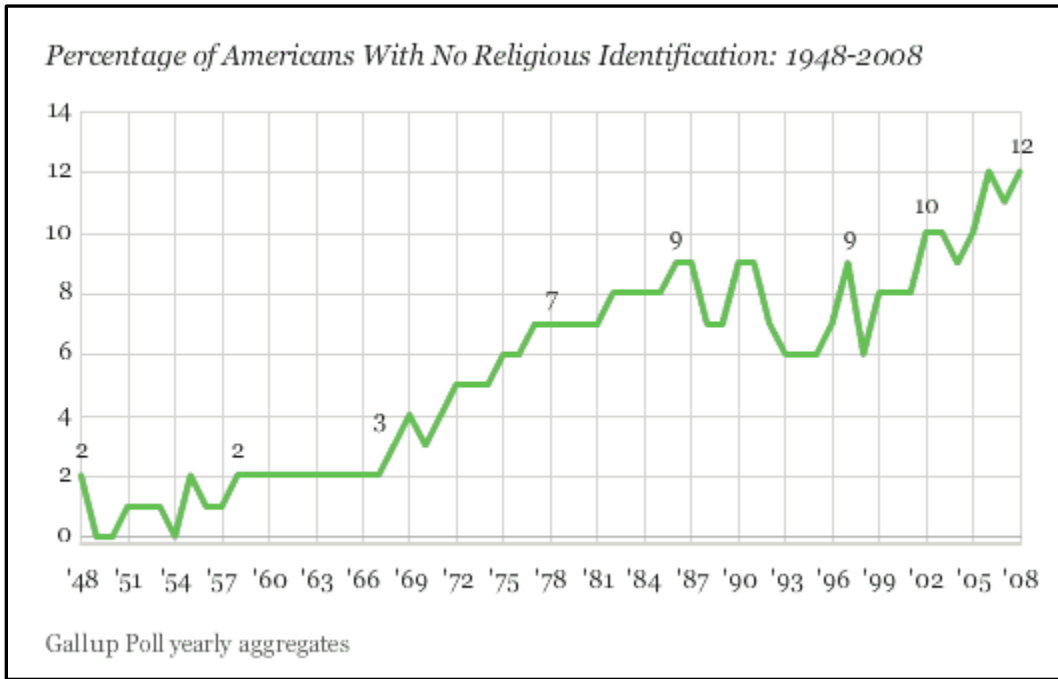


Figure 23 Percentage of Americans with No Religious Identification: 1948-2008³⁴

³⁴ http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://sas-origin.onstreammedia.com/origin/gallupinc/GallupSpaces/Production/Cms/POLL/hlxcwc8ajku6fwuaahyldq.gif&imgrefurl=http://www.gallup.com/poll/117409/easter-smaller-percentage-americans-christian.aspx&usg=__kmfbW6qMtWlcZYSnLX1dS3jZwQE=&h=439&w=565&sz=22&hl=en&start=135&zoom=1&tbnid=JhNrVAvs7i6phM:&tbnh=104&tbnw=134&ei=WV1BT_3MJPDo2gWZuZGgCA&prev=/search%3Fq%3Ddecline%2Bin%2Breligion%2Bstatistics%26start%3D126%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DN%26rlz%3D1T4ADFA_enUS457US457%26tbm%3Disch%26prmd%3Divns&itbs=1

HOUSING

Many counties reporting high incomes also have high housing costs, such as Douglas County. Arapahoe and Denver are close to the state rate, while Adams County has the lowest costs. Housing costs are highest in areas with robust employment, as described on the next page.

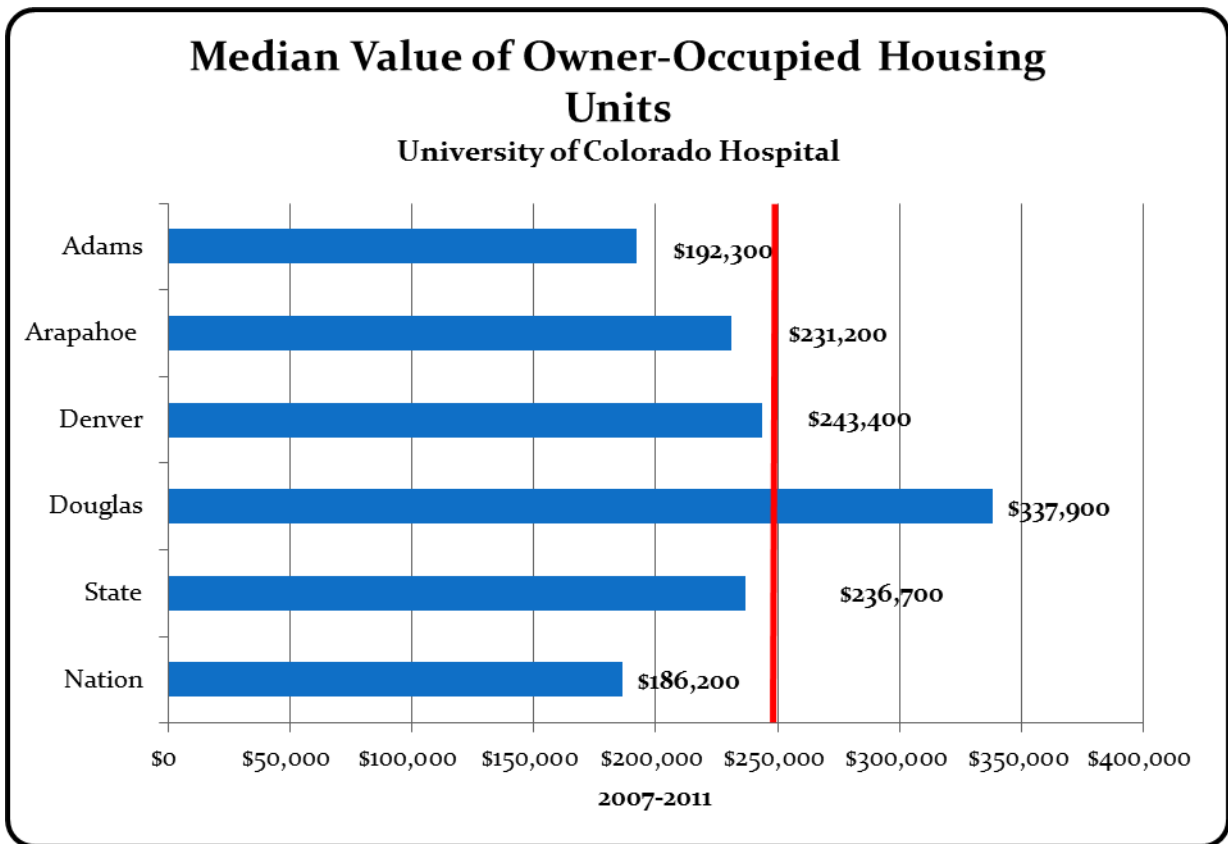


Figure 24 Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units³⁵

³⁵ Source: US Census 2010. Median computed for years 2005-2009

UNEMPLOYMENT

Adams and Denver Counties' unemployment rates are higher than the state average. (Although not shown, Lake County has the highest rate in the state, at 12.6 %.) Douglas County has the lowest unemployment rate in the UCH's market. Arapahoe County's rates are close to the state average.

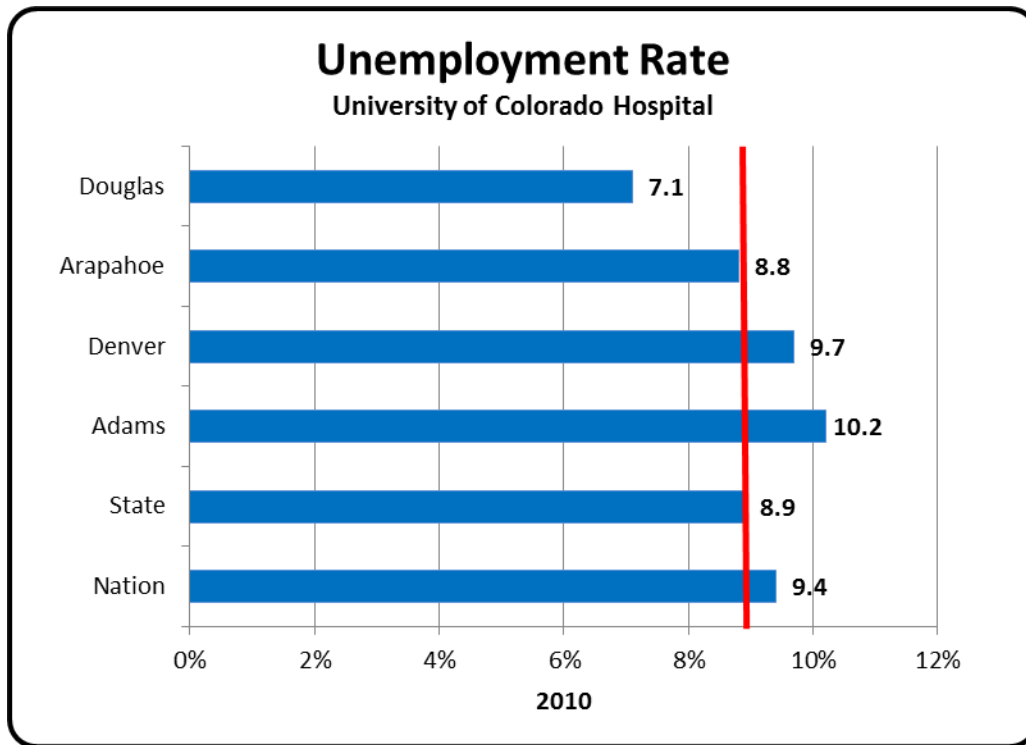


Figure 25 Unemployment Rate³⁶

³⁶ Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/empisit.pdf>, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/bystate/Rankings.aspx?state=CO&ind=6231>.

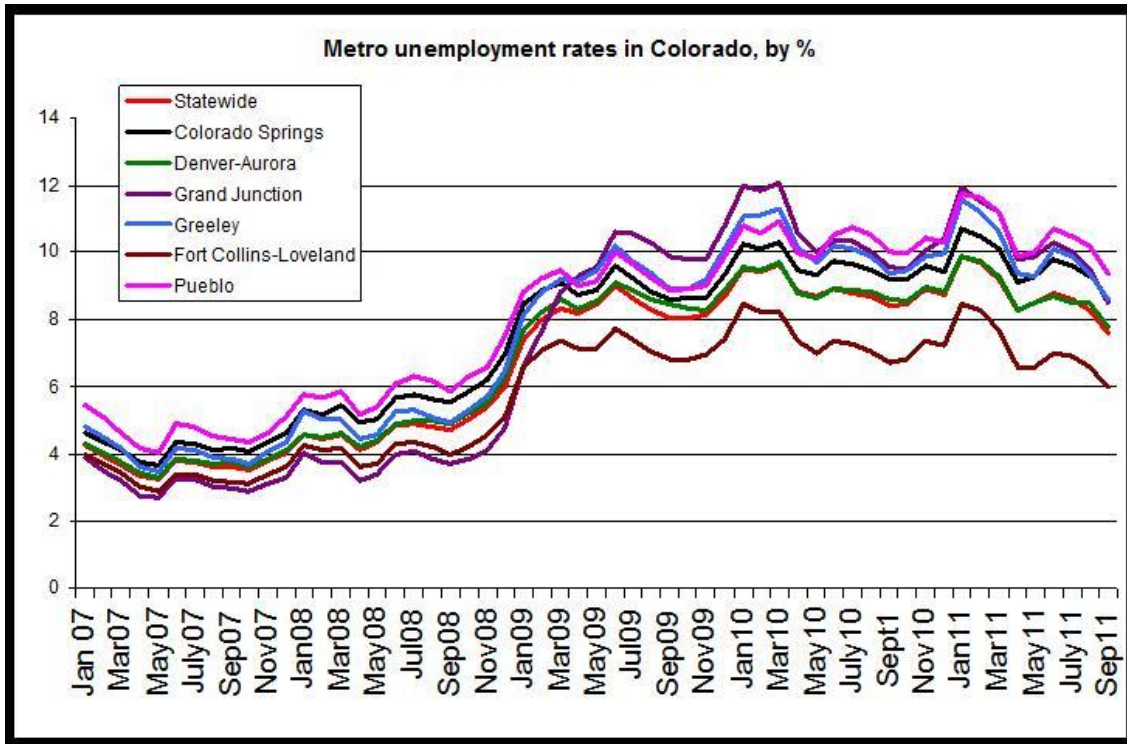


Figure 26 Metro Unemployment Rates in Colorado, by %³⁷

Pueblo County has consistently demonstrated some of the highest unemployment rates over the past five years. In contrast, the Fort Collins-Loveland area, as well as the Boulder-Longmont area (not shown) has steadily had the lowest unemployment rates. Both of these areas are home to major universities. Areas with robust employment have the highest demand for housing, too, as discussed earlier.

³⁷ Colorado Division of Housing, www.divisionofhousing.com/2011/10/september-2011-employment-in-colorado.html