



# Community Health Needs Assessment Review of Secondary Data Grand County

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# INTRODUCTION

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Corona Insights is pleased to present this report to Grand County on the results of our review of secondary data examined as part of the overall 2012 Health Needs Assessment.

## REPORT LAYOUT

This report is divided up into a number of major sections, which include the following:

- ➔ **Summary of Key Findings** – This section contains a brief overview of the key findings and themes of the research.
- ➔ **Demographic Overview of Grand County** – In order to provide context for the health needs assessment, this first section includes basic demographic information about the residents of Grand County.
- ➔ **Detailed Research Findings** – This section contains findings from each of the various data sources examined in the process.

## SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

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The following section includes detailed findings about various indicators of health in Grand County. This section provides a general overview of the key takeaways from that analysis. Facts and figures, along with their sources, are shown in the Detailed Research Findings section.

### DEMOGRAPHIC SNAPSHOT OF GRAND COUNTY

Of the nearly 15,000 people in Grand County, there are slightly more men than women. This disparity becomes more pronounced in the older age brackets. The majority of people in the county are 18 to 64 years old; however, the number of seniors living in the county is projected to increase more than the average population. The percentage of non-Hispanic white residents is higher in Grand County than the rest of the state (90 percent vs. 70 percent), and the percentage of Hispanic residents is lower in the county than in the rest of the state (8 percent vs. 21 percent).

Five in eight Grand County residents age 25 or older have some college experience or have an Associate's or Bachelor's degree or higher. Only 5 percent of them do not have a high school degree. Only about a fifth of Grand County households have children under 18. One-third of households consist of a married couple without children, while another one-third of households consist of an individual living alone.

### POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

About 8 percent of Grand County residents are living in poverty, and a third of students receive either a reduced price or free lunch. The percent of students receiving discounted lunches has been increasing in the county since 2008.

Roughly one quarter of households receive Social Security income. The U.S. Census finds that 24 percent of Grand County residents age 16 and over are currently not in the work force (not working and not looking for work); among those in the work force, the unemployment rate is four percent.

### OVERALL HEALTH OUTCOMES

Overall, when compared with the other counties in Colorado, Grand County is average in terms of health outcomes. However, Grand County scores higher than average on measures of health factors. Since health factors are the determinants of health outcomes, theoretically the health outcomes of the county should gradually improve as the health factors take root. In general, most adults in Grand County self-report having good health, and almost everyone reports being satisfied with their life.

### INSURANCE AND ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

Roughly a fifth of Grand County citizens are uninsured, which is somewhat higher than the statewide 15 percent. Most people in Grand County believe the County should strive to improve healthcare, especially accessibility. Many citizens cite a lack of affordable transportation as one of the biggest obstacles to getting needed care. Both consumers and medical professionals report that it is difficult to get information about health resources and services in the county. Moreover, many citizens feel as if there are not enough affordable healthcare options, especially for more specialized healthcare services. (Note that this information is from

sources other than the research conducted as part of the 2012/2013 health needs assessment. Data from that report is presented separately as part of this research engagement.)

## **LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH**

For most of the leading causes of death, Grand County scores below the rest of the state of Colorado. However, death rates from cerebrovascular diseases and from suicide were higher in Grand County than in the rest of the state. Heart disease and malignant neoplasms (cancer) were the top two causes of death in Grand County.

## **ILLNESS, INJURY, AND HOSPITALIZATION**

Illnesses related to heart health in Grand County are slightly higher than the state average. The rates of people being told that they have high cholesterol or high blood pressure are slightly higher in Grand County than in the state as a whole, though the difference is not significant. However, the self-reported history of heart attacks in Grand County is about half of the state rate. The rates of asthma, diabetes, and invasive cancer are also lower in Grand County than in the rest of the state.

There is limited data available on injuries in Grand County, but the data do suggest that the rate of hospitalizations for injury in the county is higher than the statewide rate. A significant proportion of those hospitalizations result from unintentional injuries. Even when just looking at motor vehicle accident injuries, Grand County has a higher rate than the rest of the state. Other disease-related hospitalization rates, such as that of strokes or heart disease, are lower in Grand County than in the rest of the state.

## **BEHAVIORAL AND MENTAL HEALTH**

The rates of obesity and being overweight are lower in Grand County than in the rest of the state, although a larger percentage of adults report being physically inactive in the county than statewide. A larger proportion of people in Grand County report wearing a seatbelt when in a car than that of the state. However, people in Grand County were less likely to receive a flu shot, less likely to receive a pneumonia shot, and less likely to visit the dentist than people in the rest of the state.

The adult crime rate in the county is lower than that of the state; however, the juvenile crime rate in the county is much higher than that of the state. The rates of adult binge drinking and smoking were lower in Grand County than in the rest of the state. Additionally, the rates of hospitalization resulting from mental health problems or suicide were lower in Grand County than in the rest of the state (however, the rate of death from suicide is higher in Grand County than in the rest of the state).

## **ENVIRONMENT**

Overall, Grand County's environment ranks 13<sup>th</sup> in Colorado. When looking at pollutants in the environment, Grand County scored low on indicators of air pollution. Similarly, the rates of significant household radon tests and of older houses that may have lead paint were lower in Grand County compared with the rest of the state.

There were both more healthy food options and more fast food options in Grand County compared with the rest of the state. A small percentage of low-income people do not live close to a grocery store in the county, and there are several recreational facilities within the county.

## **MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH**

Across several different indicators of risk to mothers and children, Grand County scored low. There are fewer obese mothers in Grand County than statewide. Also, the teenage pregnancy rate is lower in Grand County than in the rest of the state. Few mothers in the county reported smoking during their last trimester, and the rates of children breastfeeding at 6 months of age were higher than the state's rate. Interestingly, the rate of major congenital anomalies was higher and birth weights lower in Grand County than in the rest of the state.

There are a relatively small number of programs in place to provide mental health services to children. However, few children who were eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ were not enrolled in the programs in Grand County. The majority of children in the county do have health insurance, although the rate is lower than that of the state. The rates of young children visiting the dentist were also lower in Grand County than in the rest of the state.

Rates of childhood obesity are lower in Grand County than in the rest of the state, but there is some variation across different areas of the county.

## **IN CONCLUSION**

In general, like most local communities, there are some health domains where Grand County excels and others where it falls behind. Whether due to a lack of insurance, a lack of transportation, or a lack of more specialized care, the access to healthcare is a concern for residents. In addition to access to healthcare, there is also some variation in the health behaviors in which residents engage, with many healthy behaviors and characteristics, but also some areas for improvement, such as heart health, injuries, and access to mental health. Thus, there seem to be a few different avenues for improving health overall in the county.

# DETAILED RESEARCH FINDINGS

## DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW OF GRAND COUNTY

Exhibit 1  
Basic Demographic Profile from U.S. Census Bureau and Colorado DOLA

Grand County, Colorado (2010) Demographic Characteristic	U.S. Census Bureau		Colorado Dept. of Local Affairs	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>Total Population (2010)</i>	14,843		14,759	
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	7,929	53%	7,880	53%
Female	6,914	47%	6,879	47%
<b>Age</b>				
Under age 18	3,018	20%	2,982	20%
Age 18 to 64	10,306	69%	10,242	69%
Age 65 and over	1,519	10%	1,535	10%
<b>Age by Gender</b>				
Under age 18				
<i>Male</i>	1,529	51%	1,510	51%
<i>Female</i>	1,489	49%	1,472	49%
Age 18 to 64				
<i>Male</i>	5,569	54%	5,532	54%
<i>Female</i>	4,737	46%	4,710	46%
Age 65 and over				
<i>Male</i>	831	55%	838	55%
<i>Female</i>	688	45%	697	45%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
Hispanic (all races)	1,116	7.5%	1,176	7.5%
White, non-Hispanic	13,313	89.7%	14,300	90.7%
Black, non-Hispanic	51	0.3%	76	0.5%
Asian, non-Hispanic	121	0.8%	138	0.9%
American Indian, non-Hispanic	52	0.4%	70	0.4%
Other race, non-Hispanic	17	0.1%	n/a	
Two or more races, non-Hispanic	173	1.2%	n/a	
<b>Educational Attainment (among those age 25 and older)</b>				
Less than high school diploma	511	5%		
High school diploma or GED	3,152	32%		
Some college, no degree	2,072	21%		
Associate's degree	1,326	13%		
Bachelor's degree	2,119	21%		
Graduate or professional degree	735	7%		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census (for age, gender, race) and 2006-2010 5-year American Community Survey (for education) and Colorado Department of Local Affairs, State Demography Office.

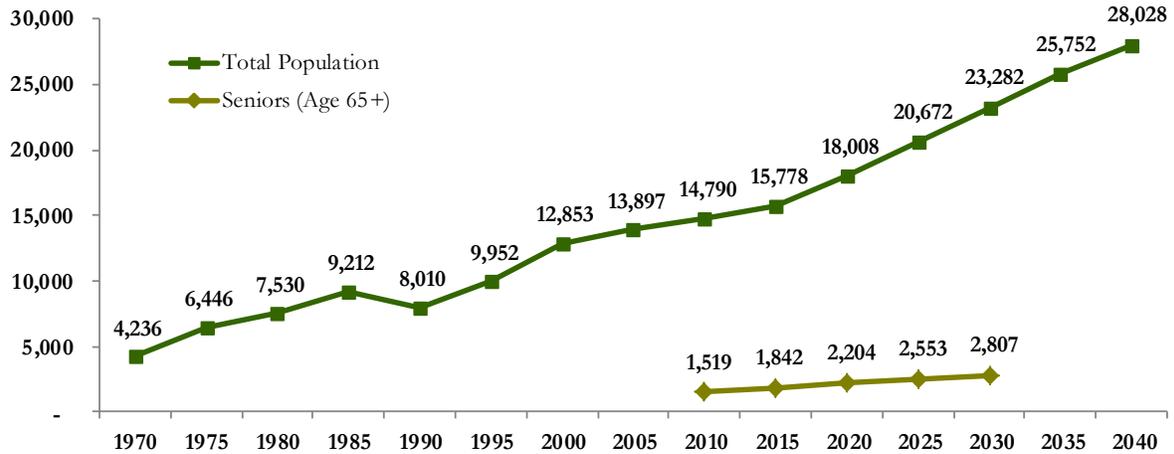
**Exhibit 2**  
**Grand County Household Types**

<b>Grand County, Colorado (2010)</b>	<b>U.S. Census Bureau</b>	
Demographic Characteristic	Number	Percent
<i>Total Households (2010)</i>	5,330	
<b>Household Types</b>		
Husband-wife, without children under 18	1,807	34%
Husband-wife, with children under 18	767	14%
"Single Dad" with children under 18	71	1%
"Single Mom" with children under 18	221	4%
Other family households (without spouses or children under 18)	228	4%
Individual living alone	1,897	36%
Nonfamily roommates	339	6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 5-year American Community Survey.

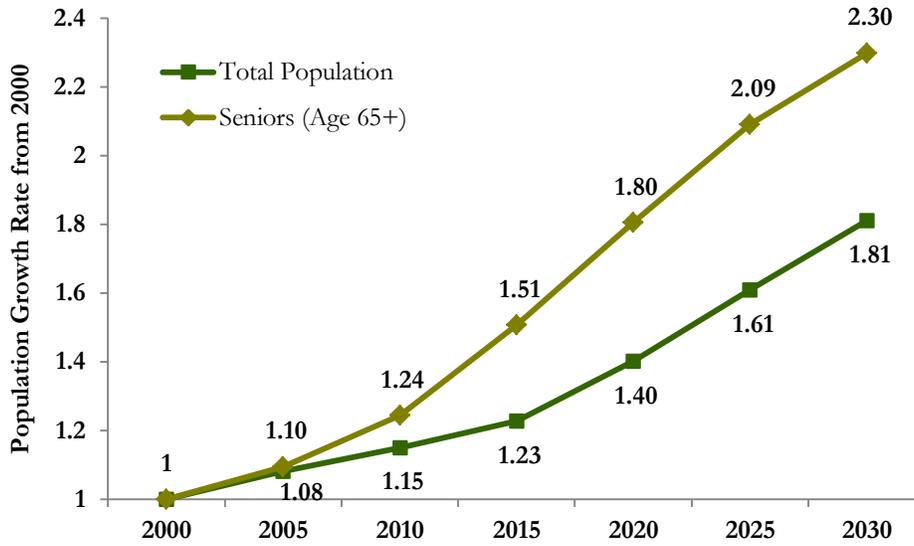
**POPULATION CHANGE: AGING PROJECTIONS**

**Exhibit 3**  
**Grand County Population Estimates (1970-2010) and Forecasts (2015-2040)**



Source: Colorado Division of Local Affairs, State Demography Office, Components of Population Change (for Total Population); U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Interim State Population Projections, 2005 (for Seniors – Colorado state growth rate was applied to 2010 Grand County senior population).

**Exhibit 4**  
**Grand County Population Growth Rate and Projected Growth Rate**



*Source:* Colorado Division of Local Affairs, State Demography Office, Components of Population Change (for Total Population); U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Interim State Population Projections, 2005 (for Seniors – Colorado state growth rate).

## POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

### Exhibit 5

#### Poverty Thresholds for 2010 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).....	\$11,139									
Under 65 years.....	\$11,344	\$11,344								
65 years and over.....	\$10,458	\$10,458								
Two people.....	\$14,218									
Householder under 65 years.....	\$14,676	\$14,602	\$15,030							
Householder 65 years and over.....	\$13,194	\$13,180	\$14,973							
Three people.....	\$17,374	\$17,057	\$17,552	\$17,568						
Four people.....	\$22,314	\$22,491	\$22,859	\$22,113	\$22,190					
Five people.....	\$26,439	\$27,123	\$27,518	\$26,675	\$26,023	\$25,625				
Six people.....	\$29,897	\$31,197	\$31,320	\$30,675	\$30,056	\$29,137	\$28,591			
Seven people.....	\$34,009	\$35,896	\$36,120	\$35,347	\$34,809	\$33,805	\$32,635	\$31,351		
Eight people.....	\$37,934	\$40,146	\$40,501	\$39,772	\$39,133	\$38,227	\$37,076	\$35,879	\$35,575	
Nine people or more.....	\$45,220	\$48,293	\$48,527	\$47,882	\$47,340	\$46,451	\$45,227	\$44,120	\$43,845	\$42,156

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

### Exhibit 6

#### The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Grand County, CO 2011

##### The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Grand County, CO 2011

MONTHLY COSTS	Adult	Adult + Preschooler	Adult + Infant Preschooler	Adult + Preschooler School-age	Adult + School-age Teenager	Adult + Infant + Preschooler + School-age	2 Adults + Infant + Preschooler	2 Adults + Preschooler School-age
Housing	\$606	\$770	\$770	\$770	\$770	\$1,120	\$770	\$770
Child Care	\$0	\$808	\$1,568	\$1,286	\$477	\$2,045	\$1,568	\$1,286
Food	\$230	\$349	\$458	\$524	\$607	\$618	\$657	\$720
Transportation	\$243	\$251	\$251	\$251	\$251	\$251	\$477	\$477
Health Care	\$132	\$327	\$339	\$349	\$377	\$360	\$396	\$406
Miscellaneous	\$121	\$251	\$339	\$318	\$248	\$439	\$387	\$366
Taxes	\$273	\$593	\$827	\$753	\$450	\$1,147	\$884	\$809
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$123)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$58)	(\$100)	(\$100)	(\$63)	(\$100)	(\$100)	(\$100)
Child Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$83)	(\$167)	(\$167)	(\$167)	(\$250)	(\$167)	(\$167)
SELF-SUFFICIENCY WAGE								
HOURLY	\$9.12	\$18.23	\$24.34	\$22.63	\$16.07	\$31.99	\$13.84 per adult	\$12.97 per adult
MONTHLY	\$1,605	\$3,209	\$4,284	\$3,983	\$2,828	\$5,631	\$4,873	\$4,567
ANNUAL	\$19,257	\$38,503	\$51,414	\$47,796	\$33,938	\$67,566	\$58,476	\$54,800

Source: Center for Women's Welfare at <http://www.selfsufficiencystandard.org>

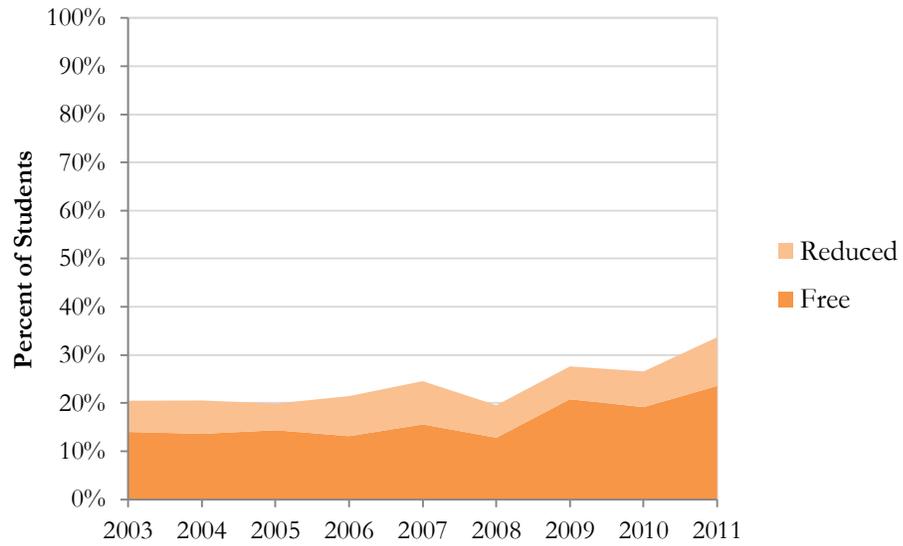
**Exhibit 7**  
**Income and Employment Demographics for Grand County**

<b>Grand County, Colorado (2010)</b> Demographic Characteristic	<b>U.S. Census Bureau</b>	
	Number	Percent
<b>Employment</b> ( <i>among those age 16 and over</i> )	11,824	
Employed	8,578	73%
Unemployed, looking for work	352	3%
Not in labor force	2,894	24%
<b>Household Income</b>	5,330	
Less than \$10,000	135	3%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	345	6%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	465	9%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	381	7%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	695	13%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1,656	31%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	648	12%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	716	13%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	242	5%
\$200,000 or more	47	1%
<b>Households with Public Income Sources</b>		
Social Security Income	1,367	26%
Supplemental Security Income	120	2%
Cash Public Assistance	30	1%
Food Stamp/SNAP Benefits	84	2%
<b>Poverty Status</b>		
Individuals in Poverty (all ages)	1,217	8.3%
Individuals in Poverty (under age 18)	373	12.6%
Individuals in Poverty (age 5-17)	263	12.3%
<b>Free &amp; Reduced Lunch (2011/2012)</b>		
Students Receiving Free Lunch	384	24%
Students Receiving Reduced Price Lunch	165	10%

*Source:* Employment and Income from U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 5-year American Community Survey; Poverty from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates; Free & Reduced Lunch from Colorado Department of Education.

While three percent of Grand County residents age 16 and over are unemployed, the unemployment rate in Grand County is four percent because the unemployment rate only takes into account those in the labor force.

**Exhibit 8**  
**Trends in Grand County Students Receiving Free or Reduced Lunch 2003-2011**



Source: Colorado Department of Education

## OVERALL HEALTH OUTCOMES

University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute (2012). *County Health Rankings 2012: Colorado*.

- ❖ Grand County is ranked #28 among counties in Colorado for best health outcomes. The top 5 counties, in order, are: Pitkin, Douglas, Eagle, Boulder, and Summit. Health outcome rankings are based on mortality (length of life) and morbidity (self-reported quality of life).
- ❖ Grand County is ranked #15 among counties in Colorado for best health factors. Douglas, Pitkin, Routt, Summit, and Boulder are the top five counties. Health factors are the determinants of health outcomes, and include a variety of measures to assess healthy behaviors (e.g., tobacco use, alcohol use, diet and exercise, and sexual behavior), clinical care (access and quality of care), social and economic factors (e.g., education, employment, income), and physical environment (environmental quality and built environment).

Colorado Health Indicators (2008-2010). Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section. <http://www.chd.dphe.state.co.us>

- ❖ In Grand County, 6.0 percent of adults report that their general health was fair or poor, compared with 12.5 percent statewide. On average, adults report that in the past 30 days, their physical health was not good on 2.9 days and that their mental health was not good on 4.6 days (compared with 3.1 and 3.2 statewide). Among adults, 85.9 percent said that they usually or always get the emotional or social support that they need, and 97.6 percent of them report being satisfied or very satisfied with their life in general.

## INSURANCE AND ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

### Exhibit 9 Insurance and Access in Grand County

Grand County, Colorado		
Demographic Characteristic	Number	Percent
<b>Insurance Status</b>		
Uninsured	2,764	21%
Medicare Enrollees	1,181	8%
<b>Access to Care</b>		
Primary Care Physicians	13	87.58 per 100,000 Pop.
Mental Health Providers	3	20.21 per 100,000 Pop.
Dentists	5	33.69 per 100,000 Pop.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2010; 2012 County Health Rankings, [www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org)

National Research Center (2009). *Grand Foundation Community Needs Assessment of Grand County: Final Report of Results.*

- ❖ Grand County residents reported that healthcare was one of the most important aspects of the county that could be improved.
- ❖ Residents' ratings of current health services were fairly low. They noted particularly the distance they had to travel for certain services and the poor quality of services provided within Grand County. Routine healthcare in the county received the highest ratings, while more specialized care such as MRI testing and oncology services were given the lowest ratings.

Grand County Rural Health Network, Inc., Virginia Bradley, and Susan Bridges Robertson (2010). *Readiness Assessment for Health Care Services for the Underserved: 2010 Qualitative Evaluation.*

- ❖ Both consumers and medical professionals in Grand County were very motivated to develop an improved health care system for underserved populations.
- ❖ A majority of consumers and medical professionals reported that health services in the county need to be centralized in some way. Both consumers and medical professionals thought that medical services were not coordinated very well and that the associated paperwork could be overwhelming.
- ❖ Overwhelmingly, citizens of Grand County cited affordable transportation as one of the biggest hurdles to receiving medical care. Moreover, both consumers and medical professionals complained

about the difficulty in finding information about health services and resources in Grand County. Informal social networking was the primary means of finding this information.

- ❖ Citizens of Grand County feel like there are a limited number of affordable healthcare options, especially for behavioral health (e.g. substance abuse counseling, overnight observation facilities, and psychiatric services), for Medicaid-covered oral health services, and for prenatal, women's health, and delivery services.

## LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Exhibit 10  
Leading Causes of Death in Grand County

Type of Health Condition	Age-Adjusted Death Rates per 100,000 Population	
	Grand County	Colorado
Malignant neoplasms	73.0	143.6
Heart disease	109.1	131.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	63.2	34.8
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	40.3	46.8
Suicide	31.1	17.4

*Source:* Colorado Health Information Dataset (CoHID), 2011.

Although malignant neoplasms and heart disease are the top two causes of death in Grand County, people are less likely to die of those causes in Grand County than they are in the state as a whole. Conversely, rates of death from cerebrovascular diseases and suicide are somewhat higher in Grand County than in the state as a whole.

## ILLNESS, INJURY, AND HOSPITALIZATION

Colorado Health Indicators (2008-2010). Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section. <http://www.chd.dpbe.state.co.us>

- ❖ 36.4 percent of adults 18 and older who have had their cholesterol screened have been told by their health care provider that they have high blood cholesterol, compared with 34.4 percent statewide.
- ❖ 22.4 percent of adults 18 and older have been told by a health care provider that they have high blood pressure, compared with 21.8 percent statewide.
- ❖ 1.3 percent of adults have ever had a heart attack, compared with 3.0 percent statewide.
- ❖ 4.6 percent of adults have been told by a health care provider that they currently have asthma, compared with 8.5 percent statewide.
- ❖ The age-adjusted incidence rate of invasive cancer per 100,000 people was 398.6 in Grand County, compared with 440.6 statewide.
- ❖ 4.2 percent of adults have diabetes, compared with 5.9 percent statewide.
- ❖ The age-adjusted rate of hospitalizations due to stroke per 100,000 people is 177.7, compared with 271.2 statewide.
- ❖ The age-adjusted rate of hospitalizations due to heart disease per 100,000 people is 1699.2, compared with 2593.5 statewide.
- ❖ The age-adjusted rate of motor vehicle accident injuries per 100,000 people is 130.5, compared with 84.1 statewide.

Grand County Rural Health Network, Inc. (2011). *Healthy Grand County 2020: A community wide plan to make Grand County, CO the healthiest in the nation.*

- ❖ In 2009, the rate for injury hospitalizations in Grand County was 781.8 per 100,000. This number is reported to have been significantly higher than the rate for the state.
- ❖ The rate for unintentional injury hospitalizations (a subset of all injury hospitalizations) was 690.8 per 100,000 which was also reported to have been significantly higher than the rate for the state.

## BEHAVIORAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

Colorado Health Indicators (2008-2010). Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section. <http://www.chd.dpbe.state.co.us>

- ❖ 17.6 percent of adults 18 and older are obese, compared with 19.9 percent statewide.
- ❖ 51.3 percent of adults 18 and older are overweight or obese, compared with 56.2 percent statewide.
- ❖ 88.5 percent of adults reported always using a seat belt when driving or riding in a car, compared with 83.5 percent statewide.
- ❖ 23.4 percent of adults are physically inactive, compared with 18.3 percent statewide.
- ❖ 38.2 percent of adults reported having had a flu shot in the past 12 months, compared with 41.8 percent statewide.
- ❖ 22.3 percent of adults reported having ever had a pneumonia shot, compared with 25.3 percent statewide.
- ❖ 62.8 percent of adults visited the dentist for any reason within the past 12 months, compared with 68.2 percent statewide.
- ❖ The adult crime rate per 100,000 adults was 126.9, compared with 156.7 statewide. The juvenile crime rate per 100,000 10-17 year olds was 224.2, compared with 158.9 statewide.
- ❖ The percent of adults who reported binge drinking (males 5+/females 4+ drinks on one occasion) in the past 30 days is 14.7 percent, compared with 15.9 percent statewide. 13.6 percent of adults currently smoke cigarette, compared with 16.9 percent statewide.
- ❖ The age-adjusted rate of mental health diagnosed hospitalizations per 100,000 people was 1,728.3 in Grand County, compared with 2,943.7 statewide. The age-adjusted rate of suicide hospitalizations per 100,000 is 46.6 in Grand County, compared with 59.6 statewide.

## ENVIRONMENT

University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute (2012). *County Health Rankings 2012: Colorado*.

- ❖ Grand County's physical environment ranks 13<sup>th</sup> in Colorado. There were essentially 0 air pollution-particulate matter days and 0 air pollution-ozone days.
- ❖ There are 7 recreational facilities per 100,000 people, and only 5 percent of low-income people do not live close to a grocery store.

Colorado Health Indicators (2008-2010). Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section. <http://www.cbd.dphe.state.co.us>

- ❖ There are 2.1 healthy food outlets per 10,000 residents in Grand County, compared with 1.1 statewide. There are 9.6 fast food restaurants per 10,000 residents in Grand County, compared with 7.1 statewide.
- ❖ 46.9 percent of household radon tests were above the EPA recommended action limit, compared with 49.4 percent statewide. 12.8 percent of houses were built before 1960, which increases the risk of finding lead-based paint, compared with 20.6 percent statewide.

## MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Colorado Health Indicators (2008-2010). Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section. <http://www.cbd.dpbe.state.co.us>

- ❖ 33.2 percent of live births were to mothers who were overweight or obese based on BMI before pregnancy, compared with 42.6 percent statewide.
- ❖ The rate of major congenital anomalies per 10,000 live births is 645.9 in Grand County, compared with 579.4 statewide. Further, 11.5 percent of live births had low birth weights, compared with 8.8 percent statewide.
- ❖ The rate of live births born to women age 15-17 per 1,000 teen girls aged 15-17 is 11.7, compared with 19.7 statewide.

Early Childhood Leadership Commission (2011). *Colorado Early Childhood Needs Assessment*.

- ❖ Grand County was labeled a low-risk county for poor child outcomes, based on 13 total indicators of risk (percentage of premature birth, percentage of low birth weight infants, infant mortality rate, infant death rate due to neglect and abuse, percentage of women with three risk factors as defined above, overall child maltreatment rate, child death rate, percentage of children in poverty, juvenile crime arrest rate, percentage of high school dropouts, reported overall crime rate, percentage of unemployment, and percentage of individuals below the federal poverty level).
- ❖ As of 2010, Grand County had an Early Childhood Specialist program to provide early childhood mental health services to non-Medicaid children and to generally improve childhood mental health services. The county also had The Incredible Years program that aims, among other things, to reduce child behavior problems.
- ❖ As of 2010, 4.9 percent of children in Grand County were exposed to secondhand smoke, compared with 6.8 percent statewide; 67.9 percent of children were breastfeeding at 6 months of age in the county, compared with 56.1 percent statewide; 17.1 percent of children in Grand County were overweight or obese, compared with 25.8 percent statewide. In Grand County 1.9 percent of children had a dental visit by age 1, compared with 2.6 percent statewide; 83.2 percent of children had health insurance, compared with 92.7 percent statewide.
- ❖ As of 2009, only 2.9 percent of Grand County children who were eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ were not enrolled in the programs.
- ❖ In Grand County, 6.5 percent of reported smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy, compared to 9.2 percent of women statewide.

OMNI (2011). *Grand County Parent Survey: 2010-2011 Summary Results*.

- ❖ Overall, very few parents (< 3 percent) believed that their children (grades 6 to 12) had ridden in a car driven by someone impaired by marijuana or alcohol or driven a car while under the influence of marijuana or alcohol.
- ❖ Less than 2 percent of parents allowed their children to drink while they were present.

Grand County Rural Health Network, Inc. (2011). *Healthy Grand County 2020: A community wide plan to make Grand County, CO the healthiest in the nation*.

- ❖ Children in the East Grand School District have been found to be overweight (based on BMI) at greater rates than the statewide average.
  - ⇒ In 2005, 18.1 percent of 9th grade girls were overweight as were 28.5 percent of 9<sup>th</sup> grade boys.
  - ⇒ During that same year, 15.6 percent of Elementary girls in Fraser, Grand Lake and Granby combined were found to be overweight, as were 21.8 percent of Elementary boys.
  - ⇒ Granby Elementary had the greatest prevalence rate of overweight children with 22.5 percent overweight.