



Grand County Public Health Community Health Assessment

Secondary data

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Social Determinants of Health

Public Health has historically focused on the medical/physical health of a collection of individuals in a community and efforts to prevent maladies from consuming the entire community population.

In recent years, it has become evident that the conditions in the places where people live, work, learn, play affect a wide range of health risks and outcomes (CDC, 2018). For example, a community will struggle to be healthy if there are few grocery stores with produce and lean meats within proximity of the bulk of the community population. If there are few affordable home options for individuals and families, the family will be forced to choose between food, utilities, transportation, and housing. Housing that is in poor repair, unsafe or inadequate for habitation leads to occupant illnesses and injuries and potential for financial burden to repair the home to livable condition. Employment opportunities contribute to financial health of the individual in the ability to afford health care coverage, healthy foods, reliable transportation, utilities, and reasonable home repair expenses.

This secondary data review is organized to represent those social determinants of health to aid in understanding each group's significance to health. The organization of this document demonstrates that health is much more than lacking illness, disease, or injury, but an intricate balance of community level influence, social impact, and individual behaviors that determine the health of the community. The priority factors are listed from larger community and environmental factors such as:

- Demographics (age, race, and gender)
- Institutions (businesses, and other organizations)
- Living conditions (physical environment, transportation)
- Economy/ working environments (income, employment, businesses)
- Social environment (culture ,violence)
- Service environment (education, social services, health care)

Other priority measures considered are those that directly impact the individual. Examples are:

- Risk behaviors (smoking, poor nutrition, lack of physical activity, substance use)
- Disease and Injury (chronic and communicable diseases, and intentional or unintentional injury)
- Maternal Child Health (child physical and mental health, special needs, and pregnancy)
- Mortality (Life expectancy and mortality)

Public health focuses on upstream prevention at all levels where health policy, economic influence, and community norms are used to improve health at the community level through prevention efforts. Clean drinking water policy, air quality monitoring and regulation, disease surveillance, building regulations, food inspections, safe roads and walking paths, are all preventative efforts through policy and intervention to improve community health overall.

Downstream prevention such as immunization, tobacco cessation, disease prevention, mental health care, and public outreach and education, are interventions to promote health in each individual by preventing known threats to health.

Public health and health care are often packaged together. However, they are on opposite sides of the coin. Health care focuses on the physical health of an individual through prevention and often provides intervention

and treatment when health issues arise. Public health strives to create an environment where optimal health is the norm and known factors that impede health are regulated and/or prevented.

Demographics/Social Inequities

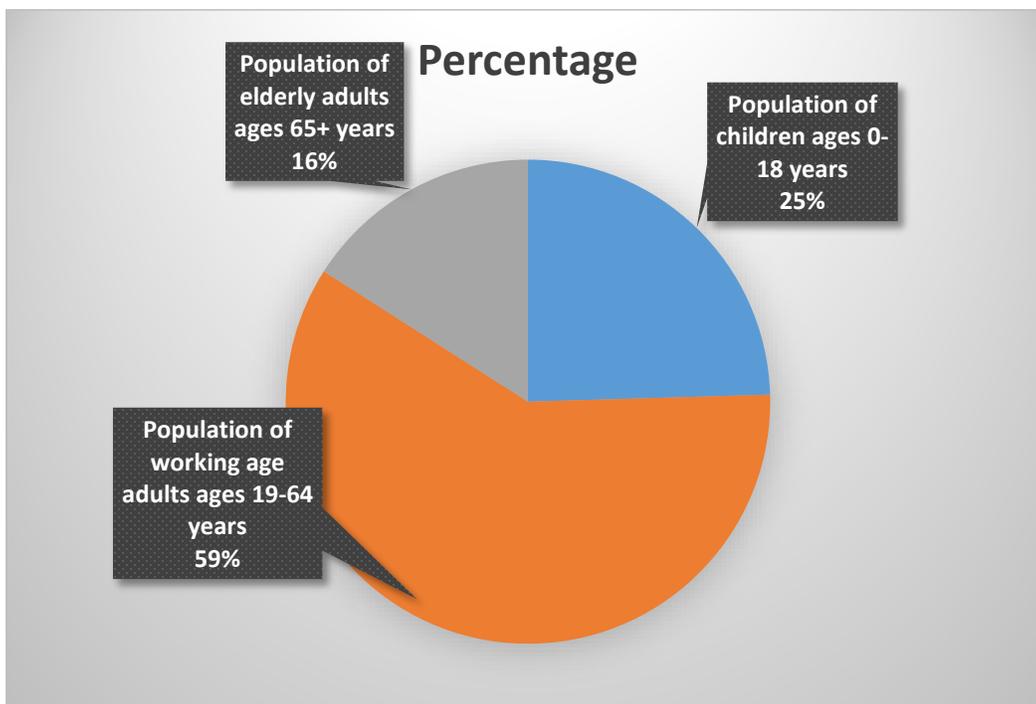
Grand County is located 67 miles northwest of Denver via Highway 40. The county covers 1,870 square miles (one and a half times the size of Rhode Island), with a population of over 15,297 full-time residents; a net increase of 454 people (7.67%+) since the last assessment in 2013 using 2012 population data. Grand County is ranked 32 out of 64 counties in population size for Colorado. The population is expected to grow by approximately 1100 people through the year 2023 (Colorado State Demography Office, 2018).

Approximately 75% of the county’s square mileage encompasses national forests, parks, wilderness areas, Bureau of Land Management areas, lakes and reservoirs. The entire eastern border of Grand County is separated from its neighboring counties by the Continental Divide, a range consisting of mountains from 10,000 to 14,000 feet in elevation. Furthermore, Grand County residents must travel over a mountain pass, in any direction, in order to leave the county and access resources in neighboring counties. One mountain pass, Highway 34, connecting Grand County to its eastern neighbor Larimer County is closed nine months of the year due to snow. The other passes close readily in adverse weather conditions.

Social Inequities: The majority of Grand County’s population identify as Non-Hispanic White (89.4%) with 8.2% identifying as Hispanic, .5% identifying as Black, and 1.8% identifying as Asian American/American Indian/ Pacific Islander/Native Alaskan and 52.73% male and 47.25% female. Refer to Chart 1 for age category breakdown.

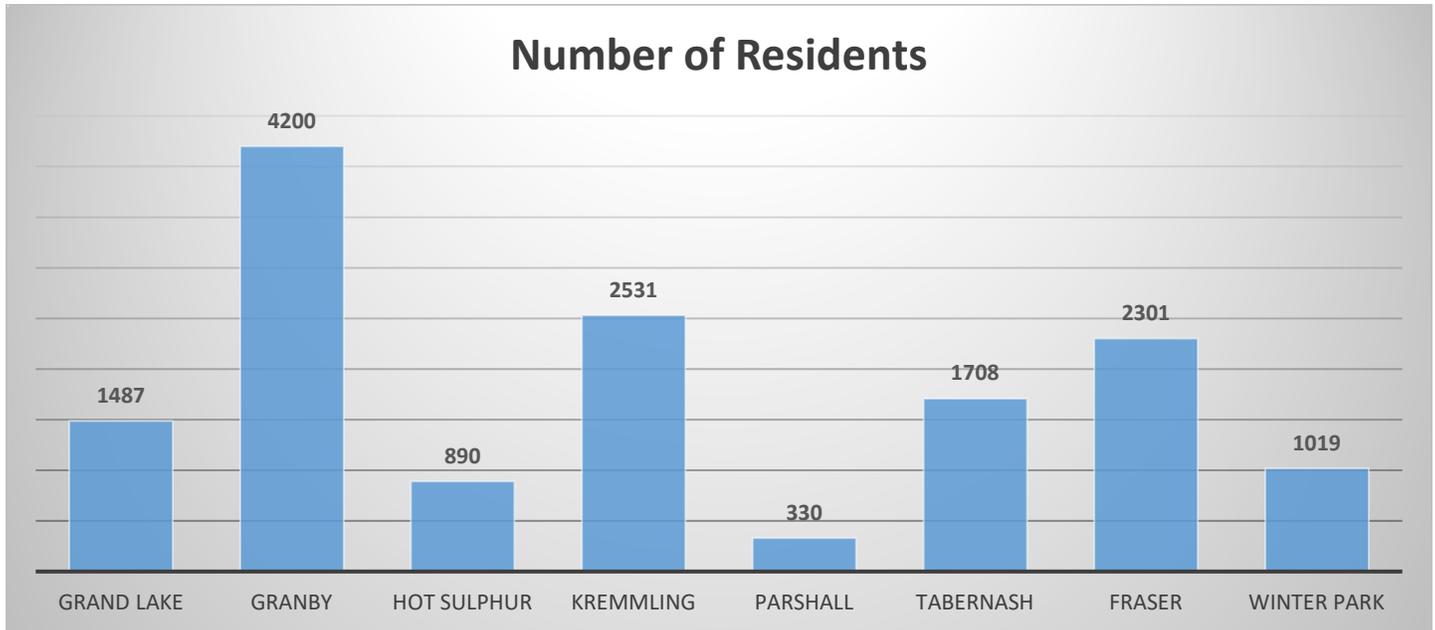
Language and Education Achievement: The majority of residents of Grand County (89%) speak English at home. Approximately 94% of the population over the age of 25 are high school graduates; 29.6% have a bachelor’s degree or higher (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation-County Rankings, 2018).

Chart 1: Grand County Population by Age Groups



There are 8 individual towns within Grand County. The population distribution in Grand County break down is demonstrated in Chart 2. (Unincorporated residents are not accounted for in this chart.)

Chart 2: Number of Residents in Grand County, by Town



Poverty and Self-sufficiency

Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is the basis of comparison of a person's or family's income to a minimum amount of income needed to cover basic needs (Institute for Research on Poverty, 2016). The Federal Poverty level calculation for the United States uses the *minimum* food costs for a household, multiplied by 3, adjusted according to family size. This measure was established as the guideline for determining poverty in 1963. Almost half (48%) of the population of Grand County fall at or below 300% of Federal Poverty Level. There has been a 3% decrease in children living in poverty in Grand County since 2012 and the state has seen a decrease of 5% over the 6 year time span. However, 28.1% of children are eligible for free lunch, 9.8% are eligible for reduced lunch, meaning that almost 40% of Grand County children could qualify for free or reduced school lunches. To qualify for free school lunch, the child's family must make less than the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), (family of 3 = \$27,014) and reduced lunch (family of 3 = \$38,443) (Colorado Health Institute, 2017). Chart 2 shows the Federal Poverty guidelines established for 2019.

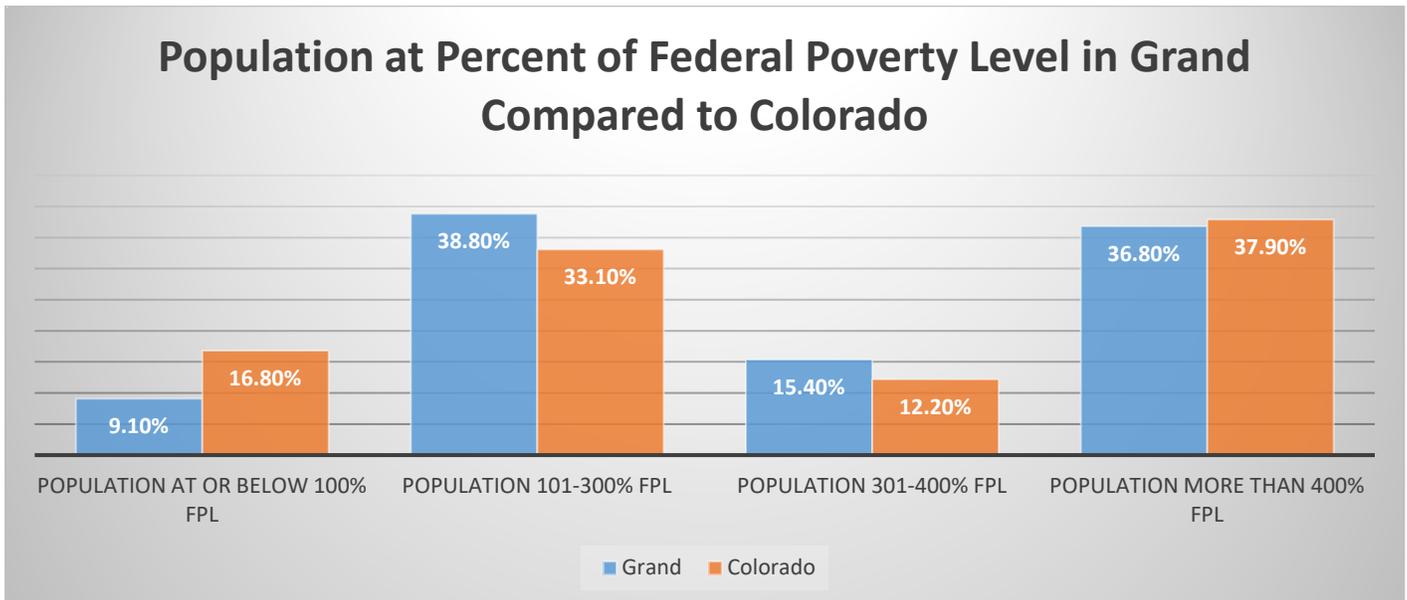
Chart 2: 2019 Federal Poverty Guidelines by Persons in Household and Percent of Poverty

2019 Poverty Guidelines- Annual											
	9.1% of Grand County Residents		38% of Grand County Residents								
Persons in Household	48 Contiguous States and D.C. Poverty Guidelines (Annual)										
	100%	133%	138%	150%	200%	250%	300%	400%	500%	600%	
1	\$12,490	\$16,612	\$17,236	\$18,735	\$24,980	\$31,225	\$37,470	\$49,960	\$62,450	\$74,940	
2	\$16,910	\$22,490	\$23,336	\$25,365	\$33,820	\$42,275	\$50,730	\$67,640	\$84,550	\$101,460	
3	\$21,330	\$28,369	\$29,435	\$31,995	\$42,660	\$53,325	\$63,990	\$85,320	\$106,650	\$127,980	
4	\$25,750	\$34,248	\$35,535	\$38,625	\$51,500	\$64,375	\$77,250	\$103,000	\$128,750	\$154,500	
5	\$30,170	\$40,126	\$41,635	\$45,255	\$60,340	\$75,425	\$90,510	\$120,680	\$150,850	\$181,020	
6	\$34,590	\$46,005	\$47,734	\$51,885	\$69,180	\$86,475	\$103,770	\$138,360	\$172,950	\$207,540	
7	\$39,010	\$51,883	\$53,834	\$58,515	\$78,020	\$97,525	\$117,030	\$156,040	\$195,050	\$234,060	
8	\$43,430	\$57,762	\$59,933	\$65,145	\$86,860	\$108,575	\$130,290	\$173,520	\$217,150	\$260,580	

Add \$4,320 for each person over 8

Refer to chart 3 for visual representation of the populations’ percent income in comparison to FPL. Different assistance programs have varying qualification guidelines for eligibility. For example, one program could provide assistance for individuals that have a household income at or below 138% FPL while others can qualify for alternate programs with household incomes of 200% FPL.

Chart 3: Percent of Population by Percent of Federal Poverty Level in Grand compared to Colorado



The Colorado Center for Law and Policy has established another measure that encompasses multiple cost of living factors to establish a self-sufficiency standard. Self-sufficiency can also be termed independent, self-reliant, or self-supporting. The self-sufficiency standard gives a more robust view of how much income various family sizes need

to make in order to meet their basic needs, opposed to the federal poverty guidelines that are based on minimum food costs multiplied by 3. Diana M. Pearce, PhD from the University of Washington School of Social Work (2018) states, “It is a measure of income adequacy that is based on the costs of basic needs for working families: Housing, child care, food, health care, transportation, and miscellaneous items, as well as cost of taxes and the impact of tax credits.” The standard breaks down the various costs and shows what the hourly wage would be for that particular family to be self-sufficient. Chart 4 shows Grand County, Colorado’s self-sufficiency standards based on family size from 2018.

Chart 4: . The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Grand County, CO 2018

	Adult	Adult Preschooler	Adult Infant Preschooler	Adult Preschooler School-age	Adult School-age Teenager	2 Adults Infant	2 Adults Infant Preschooler	2 Adults Preschooler School-age
MONTHLY COSTS								
Housing	\$776	\$1,032	\$1,032	\$1,032	\$1,032	\$1,032	\$1,032	\$1,032
Child Care	\$0	\$931	\$1,988	\$1,689	\$758	\$1,057	\$1,988	\$1,689
Food	\$285	\$432	\$567	\$652	\$755	\$672	\$796	\$876
Transportation	\$255	\$262	\$262	\$262	\$262	\$501	\$501	\$501
Health Care	\$209	\$590	\$605	\$612	\$639	\$654	\$666	\$673
Miscellaneous	\$152	\$325	\$445	\$425	\$345	\$392	\$498	\$477
Taxes	\$312	\$742	\$1,104	\$1,029	\$738	\$863	\$1,174	\$1,097
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$50)	(\$100)	(\$100)	(\$100)	(\$50)	(\$100)	(\$100)
Child Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$167)	(\$333)	(\$333)	(\$333)	(\$167)	(\$333)	(\$333)
SELF-SUFFICIENCY WAGE								
Hourly	\$11.31	\$23.28	\$31.65	\$29.93	\$23.28	\$14.07 per adult	\$17.67 per adult	\$16.80 per adult
Monthly	\$1,990	\$4,097	\$5,570	\$5,268	\$4,097	\$4,954	\$6,221	\$5,913
Annual	\$23,877	\$49,163	\$66,835	\$63,210	\$49,160	\$59,451	\$74,657	\$70,961
Emergency Savings Fund (Monthly)	\$46	\$115	\$275	\$250	\$135	\$63	\$83	\$80

Institutional Inequities

Economy: According to DataUSA (2017), Grand County’s economic specialty categories are: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation; Mining, Quarrying, Oil, Gas Extraction, specifically mining and refining processes in Grand; and Real Estate, Rental & Leasing. These industries employ more of the local population than other areas of similar size. Chart 4 has data collected on local industry from DataUSA (2017). Waste Management services refers to grounds maintenance workers, janitors, building cleaners, and security guards. As of January 2019, there are 187 licensed retail food establishments, ranging from quick service (gas stations), Fast Food, and dine-in facilities. There are 22 mobile food establishments or limited-service facilities (coffee shops and prepackaged foods).

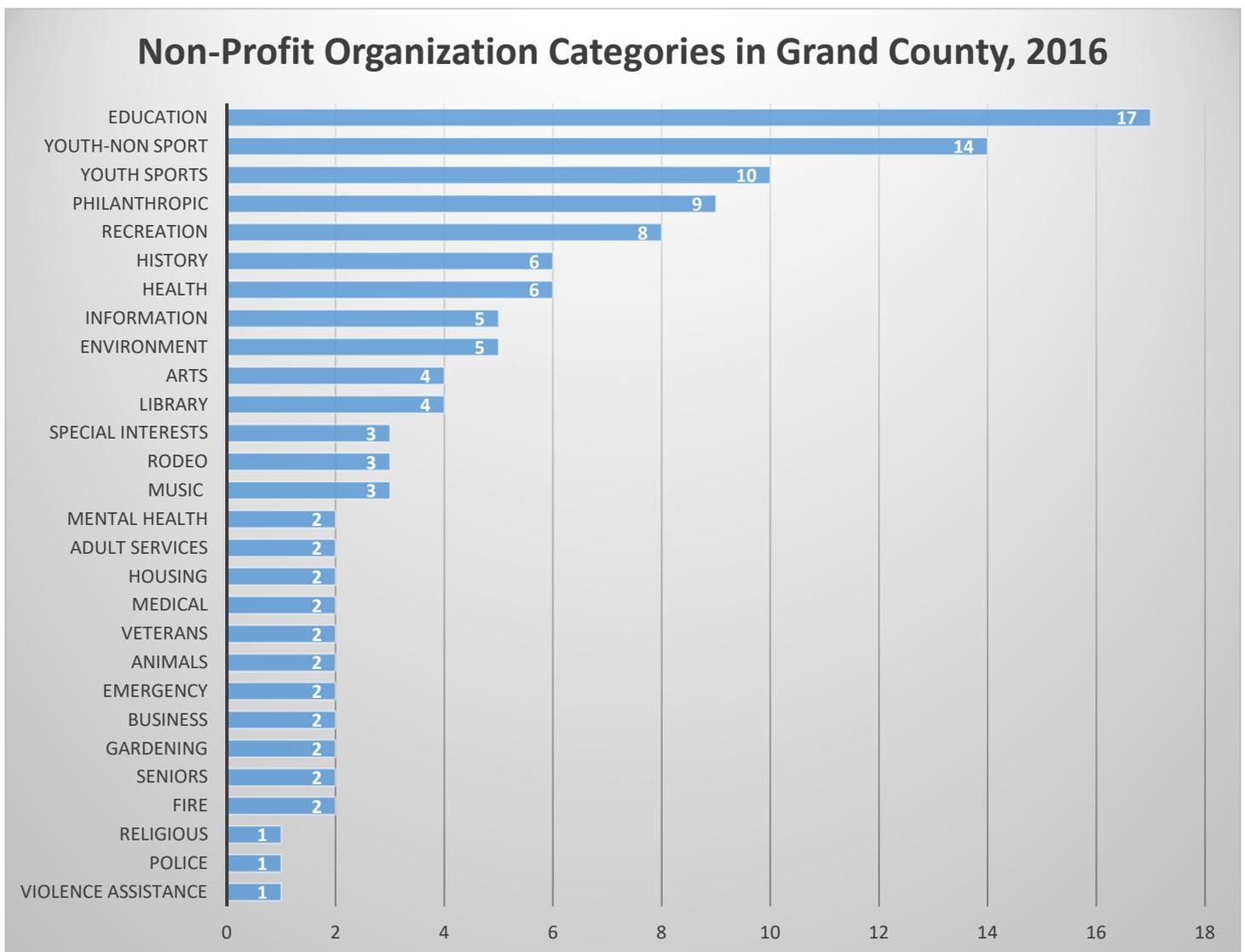
Chart 4: Grand County Industry by most employees and best pay

Top industry	Number of employees
Accommodation and Food Service	1432
Construction	1157
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	990

Best paying industries	Median pay
Utilities	\$49,000.00
Admin, Support, Waste Management Services	\$46,098.00
Finance and Insurance	\$43,629.00

Not-For-Profit: non-profit organizations are plentiful throughout the county and cover many different interest areas. Chart 5 provides a very general breakdown of types of non-profit organizations there are in Grand County as of 2016.

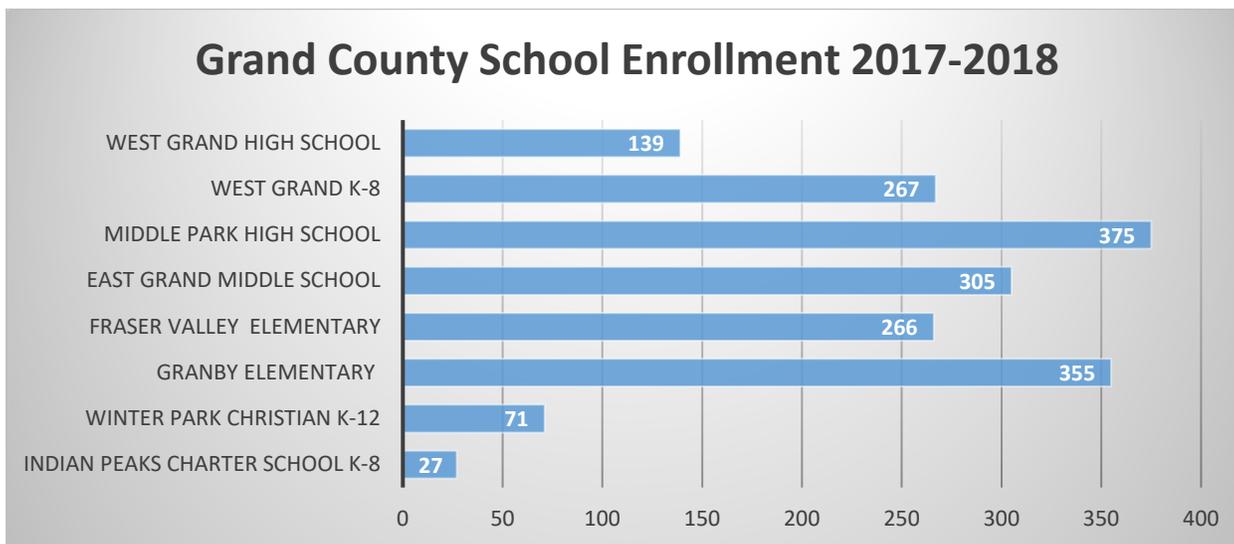
Chart 5: Grand County Non-Profits by Category



Non-profit organizations provide services and special interest groups in the community. The majority of non-profit organizations are focused on youth activities and clubs such as 4-H, peewee sports, school booster clubs, youth substance use prevention, arts and crafts, and child care organizations. There are many non-profits that fill gaps in the community that other organizations have difficulty filling, such as patient health navigation, land trusts, conservation easements, and chamber of commerce. These non-profit organizations keep activities coming to the community and give a place for community to explore special interests.

Education: There are 8 educational institutions in Grand County, all for primary education, and are separated in to two districts; East Grand and West Grand school districts. There are three school-based preschool programs that offer half day and full day education. Kindergarten classes at Kremmling, Granby, and Fraser elementary schools are full day programs. West Grand school district has a kindergarten through eighth grade school, and a separate high school. East Grand school district has two elementary schools, a middle school, and a high school. Both districts, the Indian Peaks Charter School, and the Winter Park Christian School operate 9 months of the year, four days per week, with Friday’s off. There are no secondary education providers located in Grand County. However, the ability to obtain higher education via online courses has provided more opportunity for Grand County residents to achieve further education above high school without having to leave the area to pursue their education but there is no data in regards to online secondary education enrollment currently. Grand County has a 99% graduation rate in comparison to the state completion rate of 90%. Furthermore, 70.6% of residents have completed a certificate, Associates, Bachelors, Masters, or Doctorate degree program (Colorado Health Institute, 2017). Chart 6 shows Grand County school enrollment numbers across the county.

Chart 6: Grand County School Enrollment for 2017-2018 School Year

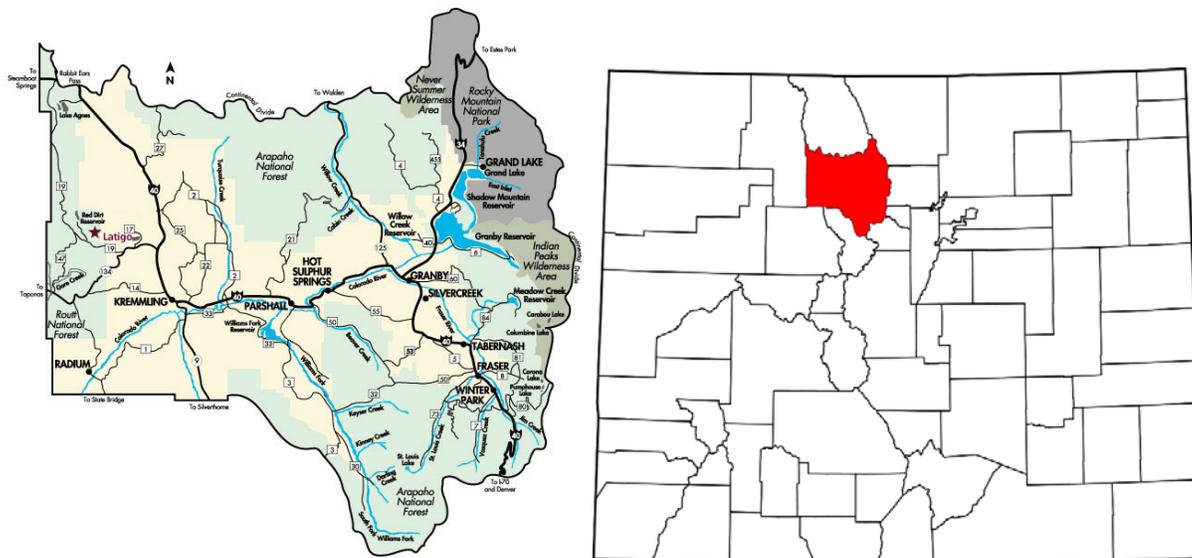


Living Conditions

Physical Environment: Approximately 75% of the county’s square mileage encompasses national forests, parks, wilderness areas, Bureau of Land Management areas, lakes and reservoirs. The entire eastern border of Grand County is separated from its neighboring counties by the Continental Divide, a range consisting of mountains from 10,000 to 14,000 feet in elevation. Furthermore, Grand County residents must travel over a mountain pass, in any direction, in order to leave the county and access resources in neighboring counties. One mountain pass, Highway 34, connecting Grand County to its eastern neighbor Larimer County is closed typically from October to May/June due to snow. The other passes close readily in adverse weather conditions.

The county spans approximately 55 miles (as a bird flies) from one end to the other. Transportation in Grand County, even with a privately owned vehicle, is a challenge. Public transportation in Grand County is available only in Fraser and Winter Park, with a limited schedule traveling to Granby in high tourist months in the summer and winter. The only access road through Grand County – US Highway 40 – runs 91 miles over mountain passes and through canyons, posing a significant transportation obstacle for residents to healthcare and other resources. The proximity from Grand County to neighboring Summit and Routt counties also limits access to care. Summit County is approximately 60 miles driving distance from the central location of Granby; Routt County is approximately 80 miles from Granby. Residents on the east side of Grand County can travel to Denver in approximately one hour. Jackson County to the north of Grand County has a total population of 1,385 residents (U.S. Census Bureau, 2017) and therefore lacks resources to meet the needs of our community. Please see *Image 1* for a map of Grand County.

Image 1 – Map of Grand County



Transportation: Transportation is a constant battle for our community in that there has been some expansion from the Winter Park/Fraser system. According to the 2016 Perception Survey – “Respondents with incomes below 150% of the poverty level were about twice as likely to mention employment, housing and transportation as important, including 51% of interview respondents with household income less than 150% of the poverty who said that they didn’t have access to transportation.” There are several organizations and government agencies working on this issue in the county. There are current options for Greyhound transportation between Denver and Salt Lake City, UT daily, Amtrak that comes through Granby and Winter Park/Fraser twice daily, and two private companies that provide driver services from Denver International Airport to Grand County. There are a few Uber drivers, but presumably not enough to rely on that service solely for daily transportation needs for work, errands, and so forth.

Housing: According to the US Census Bureau (2018), there are approximately 16,761 housing units in Grand County as of 2017 with 69% of those occupied by owners (11,565 homes). Table 1 shows the distribution of median values of residences in Grand County from 2016 to 2018 are as follows (Carrie George, Keller Williams Top of the Rockies, 2019): *Fraser is included in the Winter Park area numbers.

Table 1- Median Home Values in Grand County from 2016 to 2018

Single Family Residence Median Sale Price			
Town/Area	2016	2017	2018
Granby	\$ 367,562	\$ 447,450	\$ 477,500
Grand Lake	\$ 330,000	\$ 390,000	\$ 427,250
Hot Sulphur Springs	\$ 200,012	\$ 280,000	\$ 321,000
Kremmling	\$ 225,000	\$ 236,000	\$ 297,500
Winter Park	\$ 516,000	\$ 635,000	\$ 723,000

Condominiums Median Sale Price			
Town/Area	2016	2017	2018
Granby	\$ 158,875	\$ 174,462	\$ 212,359
Grand Lake	\$ 187,500	\$ 203,500	\$ 225,000
Winter Park	\$ 232,650	\$ 263,500	\$ 330,000

Town Home/Duplex/ Multi Family Median Sale Price			
Town/Area	2016	2017	2018
Granby	\$ 332,000	\$ 368,000	\$ 360,000
Grand Lake	\$ 256,000	\$ 466,875	\$ 318,000
Kremmling	\$ 164,000	\$ 191,000	\$ 259,000
Winter Park	\$ 416,250	\$ 477,056	\$ 530,430

There are approximately 5,724 households in Grand County that occupy those homes with the average household having approximately 2.5 people. 82.1% of people were living in the same house in the previous year. The average rent in Grand County in 2016 was \$1013. There were also 198 building permits issued in 2017 for new construction projects, but there is division between commercial and residential construction in those numbers.

Economics and Work Environment: Grand County has an unemployment rate of 2.6% as of October 2018 in comparison to 3.1% for the State. The neighboring communities of Summit, Eagle, Larimer, Jackson, Routt, and Clear Creek are also between 2.4%-2.9% unemployment in October 2018 (Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Economic Research, Nov. 29th, 2018).

Grand County businesses employ approximately 8,416 people and the median household income is approximately \$67,623 annually (\pm \$4,520). Average income for males (in Grand County is approximately 1.1 times more than the average female income of \$48,340 according to the US Census Bureau (2018). Income inequality is the measure of the gap between the mean incomes from the top 20% earners divided by the mean incomes from the bottom 20% of earners. According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, (2018) the income gap is a ratio of 10 to 1, currently the largest gap documented in the last 10 years. This means that the top 20% income earners bring in 10 times more money annually than the lowest 20% income earners. Refer to Chart 7 for the income inequality 8 year ratio graph (U.S. Bureau of Labor and Statistics, 2018).

Chart 7: Income Inequality trends for Grand County, CO from 2010 to 2018



Unemployment rates:

Table 2: Unemployment Rates for Grand County compared to neighboring communities over the last 7 years.

Unemployment rates	2018/Oct	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Grand	2.6	2.3	2.4	3	3.6	5.8	7.1
Colorado	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.3	4.1	6.2	7.2
Surrounding							
Summit	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.5	3.3	5.2	6.5
Eagle	2.9	2.5	2.7	3	3.9	5.7	7
Larimer	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.4	5.3	6.1
Jackson	2.4	1.5	1.7	3	2.5	4.5	4.4
Routt	2.8	2.5	2.6	3	3.7	5.6	7
Clear Creek	2.8	2.3	2.8	3	3.7	5.7	6.4

Social Environment

The culture of Grand County consists of ranching and agricultural tones, tourism business, and outdoor recreation. The County Health Rankings by Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (2018) finds Grand County ranked at 24th of 64 counties in Colorado based on various health topics such as physical environment, social and economic factors, clinical care, health factors, and health outcomes. The most troublesome statistic is the alcohol-impaired driving deaths. In Grand County 91% of driving deaths had alcohol involved (2018). Similar counties in size, location, or community (resort/rural) have alcohol-impaired driving death percentages as follows:

- Summit 22%
- Gunnison 13%
- Routt 47%
- Eagle 24%
- Garfield 51%

Crime in the area is very low, though with an influx of visitors throughout the year, and increased populations had led to a slight increase in crime. According to the Colorado Department of Public Safety (2017) the most common crimes in 2017 were:

- Larceny (Theft) – 107
- DUI - 65
- Burglary- 27
- Aggravated Assault – 7

Laws and Regulation

Grand County does not require drinking water fluoridation and of the 23 water systems providing drinking water through the community, 13% have the CDC (2017) recommended amount of fluoridation of 0.7-1.2 milligrams per liter. Controlled fluoridation of drinking water is recommended to prevent dental carries (tooth decay) which can have an impact on other elements of physical health if not treated or prevented. Any amount of fluoride in local drinking water sources is present from naturally occurring sources and is not added to the water mechanically.

Unique laws to Grand County and the state of Colorado is the legal sale of recreational and medical marijuana. Medical Marijuana has been legal to grow, cultivate, and sale in Colorado since Amendment 20 was passed in 2000. November 2012 when Amendment 64 was passed allowed for the legalization of recreation marijuana, stating that anyone 21 or over with a valid government ID could purchase, possess, and smoke marijuana with purchase limits of up to 1 ounce in a single transaction. Since the legalization of recreational marijuana, there have been additions bills to regulate recreation marijuana, such as providing blood level limits for driving under the influence, limits on out-of-state resident purchases, and taxation. In Grand County, Tabernash and Fraser are the only municipalities that have allowed dispensary shops to operate within town borders. There are currently three retail marijuana dispensaries in Grand County.

There are 4 Colorado communities that have implemented laws to prevent the purchase of tobacco products until the age of 21 and tobacco retailer licensing and enforcement. Studies have shown that 90% of all smokers started by the age of 18 and laws to prevent legal purchase of tobacco products until 21 takes legal tobacco out of the hands of high school seniors. Grand County does not have tobacco retailer licensing and enforcement

policies or a raised legal age for purchasing tobacco currently. However, 54% of high school students in Health Service Region 12 (Grand, Summit, Eagle, Pitkin, and Garfield counties) have used e-cigarettes or vaping products compared to 44.2% in Colorado (Healthy Kids Colorado Survey, 2017). An article published by Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment in July of 2018 stated that “Colorado youth are vaping at twice the national average, and at the highest rate of the 37 states surveyed” (Brendsel, 2018).

Service Environment

Medical Health Care in Grand County is primarily handled by the following providers:

- Middle Park Health (Winter Park, Granby and Kremmling)
- Winter Park Clinic and Emergency Center (Winter Park Resort)
- Fraser Medical Clinic (Fraser)
- Byers Peak Family Medicine (Winter Park)

There are approximately 8.25 clinicians, 4 dentists, 5 other providers serving the population of Grand based on the calculations by DataUSA (2018) for every 100,000 people, adjusted for 15,000 residents. The community also has its share of chiropractic, massage, vision, acupuncture, and physical therapy providers for physical health treatments and prevention efforts.

Social Services are provided by a number of non-profit organizations in the community, as well as Grand County Human Services. There are assistance programs that help the following:

- Senior Services
- Transportation
- Care coordinators
- Patient navigators
- Food assistance (Food Banks)
- SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)
- Housing
- Job Placement
- LEAP (Low-Income Energy Assistance Program)
- Early Childhood Services

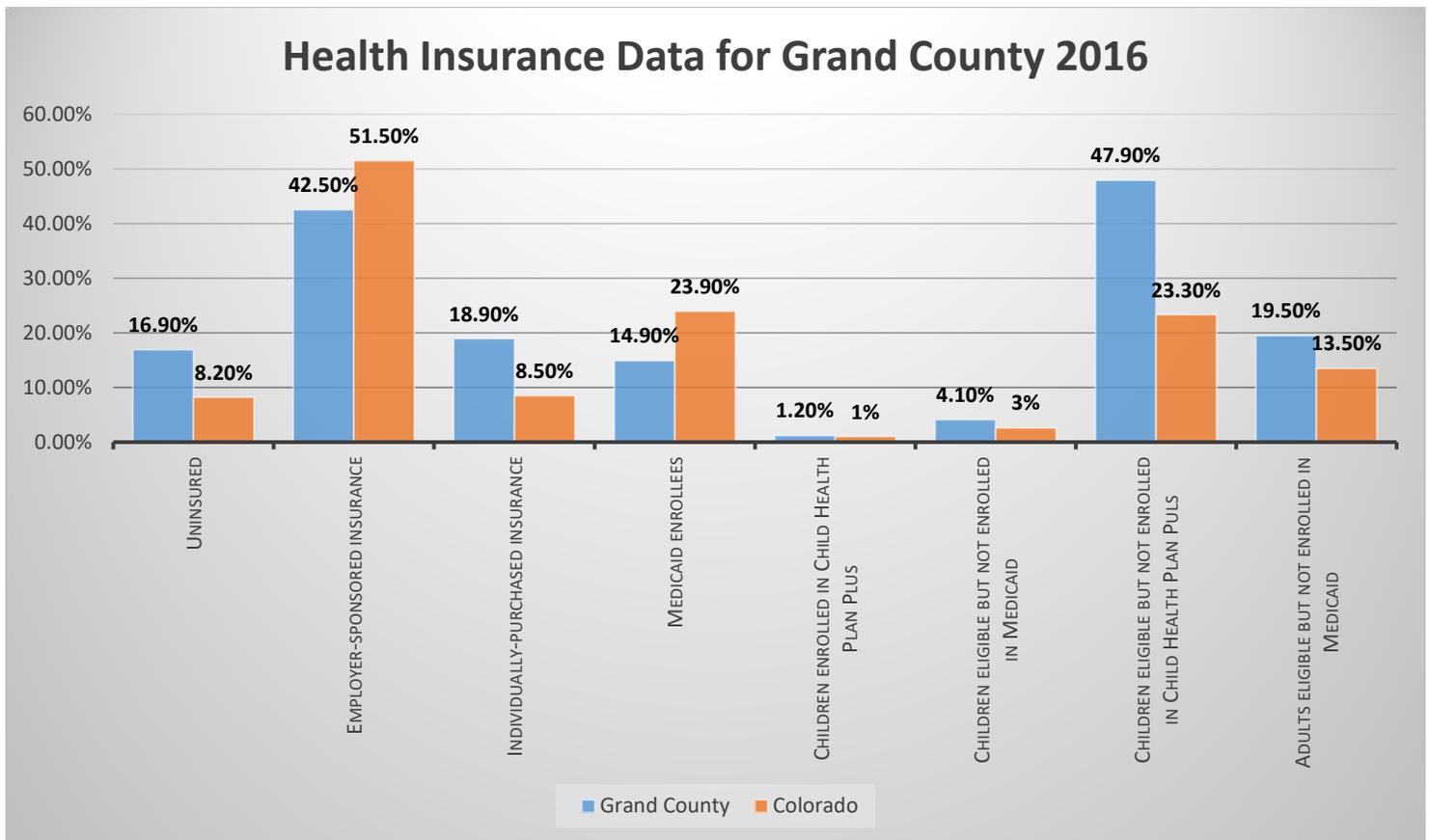
There are many organizations that cover a wide range of services that a community may need. However, there is an obvious gap in mental health/behavioral health services in the community. At the start of 2019, the community has 10 full time licensed providers and multiple part-time providers for a community with 15,000+ residents, all with full caseloads.

Risk Behaviors

Risk behaviors can be described as activities known to cause adverse health outcomes. Smoking, alcohol use, substance abuse, poor nutrition, lack of physical activity, lack of mental health, driving under the influence of a drug or alcohol, unsafe sexual behaviors, and lack of health insurance coverage are all items that are considered risk behaviors.

The largest age groups with insurance coverage are children between 6 and 17 years of age, and those 45-54 years of age (DataUSA, 2018). It is reported that 63.2% of adults have a personal doctor and only 30.8% reported that they received a flu vaccination in 2017. See Chart 9 for Health Insurance Coverage information from 2016.

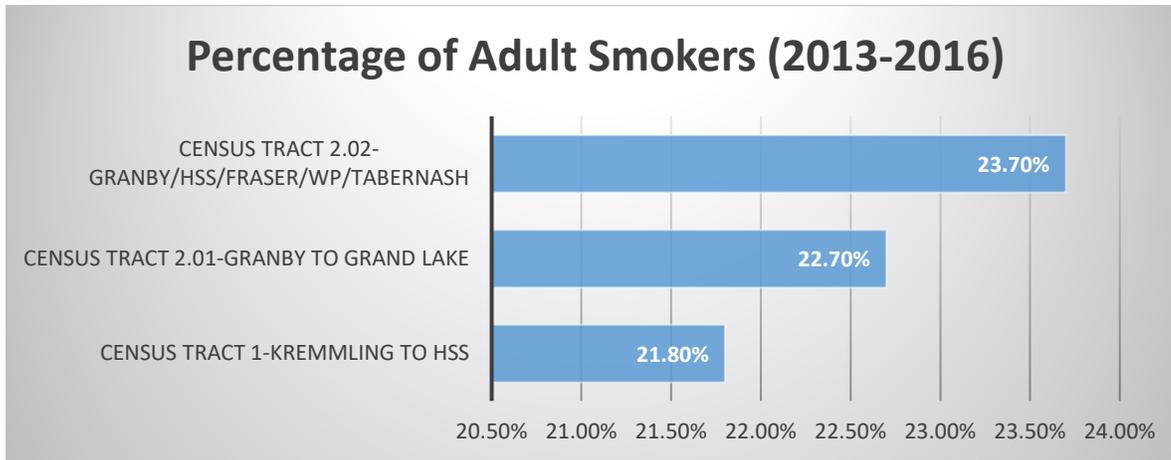
Chart 9: Grand County Health Insurance information from 2016



Currently in Colorado, the opioid overdose death rate is 9.5 per 100,000 which translates to approximately 1(.95) deaths per 10,000 people. While opioid misuse is not epidemic locally, there are opportunities to put prevention strategies in place and educate the community in prevention methods. The opportunity to encourage alternative pain management among community medical providers is also a priority to maintain the currently low rates. Driving under the influence of alcohol was addressed briefly under social environment but alcohol consumption in Grand County should also be addressed. In the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment VISION data tool (2018), between 2015 and 2017, 11% of the county adult population reported heavy alcohol consumption, 21.8% report having more than 4 (women) or 5 (men) drinks on an occasion in the last 30 days (binge drinking).

E-cigarette use among adults in the area is not available at this time due to data being suppressed for minimal responses for the topic. However, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has reported between 2013 and 2016, an average of 22.3% of adults were current smokers. Chart 10 demonstrates the breakdown of Adult smokers by census tract.

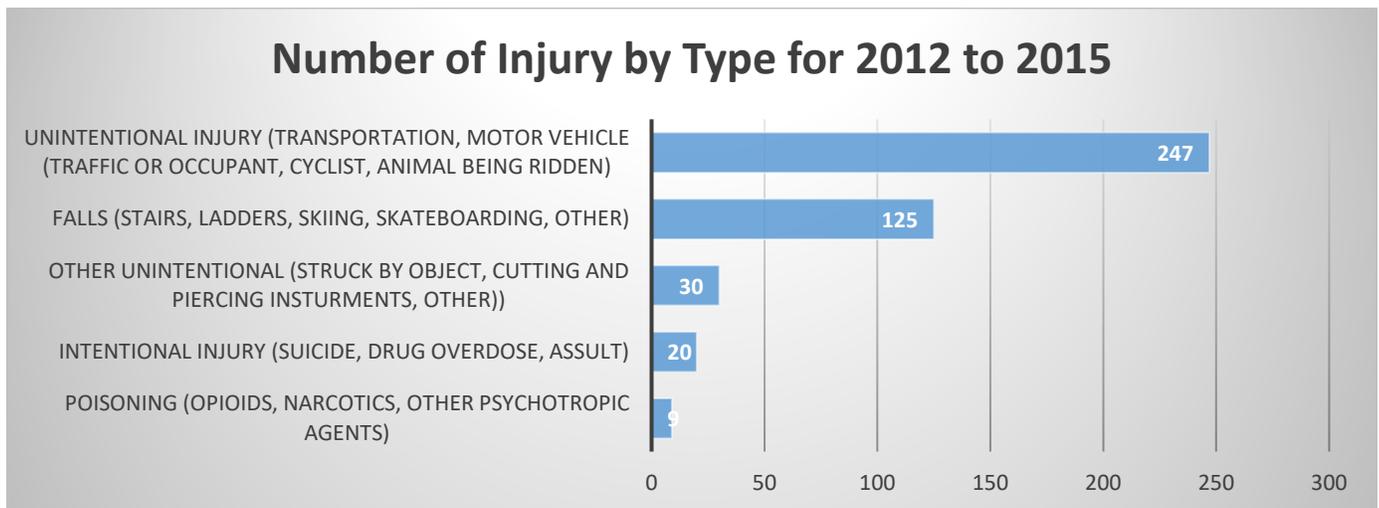
Chart 10: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment: Percent of Adults Who Are Current Smokers (2013-2016)



Disease and Injury

Injury reports from the Colorado Injury Hospitalization Statistics (2018) report indicate that the information in Chart 11 are the top 5 injury categories for Grand County from 2012 to 2015.

Chart 11: Top 5 injury categories for Grand County from 2012 to 2015



Maternal Child Health

There is one Obstetrics and Gynecology specialist that comes to the county at regular intervals each month, and many of the local providers are able to provide prenatal care, but there are no providers able to deliver babies in Grand County at this time.

Grand County mothers that are expecting or have recently had their first child, are eligible for the Nurse Family Partnership. This program provides mother and child health education in the mother’s home with a Registered Nurse that can also provide breastfeeding support.

The Women, Infant, and Child (WIC) program is also available to women that are pregnant or have children that are 5 or under. The program uses income guidelines for qualification and provides nutritious food assistance and nutrition education for qualifying mothers and children.

There are family education classes provided by local non-profit organization with four parenting education classes available for parents of young children (0-8 years old) and three classes focused on parenting teens and building family relationships. Most classes are free or low cost and provided at regular intervals throughout the county.

Childcare provider information for young children (0-5 years) is available and somewhat disbursed throughout the county. According to the Colorado Licensed Childcare provider look up, there are four child care centers for children 6 years old and under; five preschools, five licensed in-home care providers, and two school aged care providers. While there are a variety of providers in the county, many of them have very limited capacity.

Birth statistics in Grand County have maintained at steady levels over the last five years. Teen birth rates have remained low for the county, state, and nation over the last five years as well. Refer to Table 3 for Grand County birth statistics from CDPHE (Colorado Health Information Data Set Birth Records, 2017).

Table 3-Birth Statistics for Grand 2013 to 2017 from Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Grand	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of total live births	127	109	117	137	122
Fertility rate	53.8	45.8	49.1	55.5	48.7
Number of births to teens ages 15-17	*	*	*	*	*
Teen fertility rate (ages 15-17)	*	*	*	*	*
Percent low birth weight births (<2,500 grams)	13.4	10.1	8.5	14.6	9.1
Percent preterm (<37 weeks) births	12.7	10.1	5.1	13.2	7.6
Percent births to women with education <high school	7.9	7.4	5.1	10.3	7.6
Percent cesarean births	29.1	26.6	25.6	19	23.8
Percent births <24 months after previous live birth	28.4	14.3	34.4	18.8	23
Percent births to foreign-born women	15	4.6	5.1	13.9	10.7
Percent births to unmarried women	21.3	18.3	20.5	22.8	23.1

* indicates statistically insignificant data

Mortality

Infant mortality: Infant mortality is the measure of infant deaths within their first year of life and the rate is determined by the number per 1,000 live births. The leading factors of infant mortality include, lack of prenatal care, preterm delivery, low birth weight, and birth complications. Grand county specific data is suppressed due to community size and low data numbers. However, in 2011, Colorado had an infant mortality rate of 5.6. Twelve states had lower infant mortality rates than Colorado (Maternal and Child Health Program, Prevention Services Division, 2014). The strategies identified to reduce infant mortality and prematurity are to reduce elective deliveries prior to 39 weeks, increase smoking cessation among pregnant women, promote safe sleep behaviors, and improve regional perinatal systems.

Life expectancy: Life expectancy is the measure of expected life at birth. The life expectancy for females is 84.4 years and 81.3 years for males for 2014. The state has a life expectancy of 82.2 years for females and 78.2 for

males (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, 2015). Life expectancy can improve with decreased instance of certain diseases, stroke, cancers, and an increase in physical activity, exercise, and other healthy behaviors such as smoking cessation, reduced alcohol consumption, and less risk taking activities.

Disclaimer: While every effort has been made to obtain the most current and accurate information at the time of publication, Grand County Public Health is not responsible for any errors or omissions, or for the results obtained from the use of this information. All information provided in the report is provided “as-is” with no guarantee that it is the most up-to-date at the time the document is used. Every attempt was made to ensure that the most accurate and current data was used at the time the document was published. All resources used for the information provided have been noted in the reference section of this document, as well as cited within the document.

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