

PARK COUNTY
COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT
2023



CONTENTS

Letter From the Director5

Executive Summary6

Introduction7

Park County Profile9

 Models for Measuring and Ranking Health Outcomes and Providing a Framework for Decision-Making.....9

 County Health Rankings9

 A Public Health Framework For Reducing Health Inequities11

Health Indicators11

 Social Equity11

 Population11

 Age14

 Disability.....14

 Ethnicity, Sex, and Gender14

 Institutional Equity16

 Living Conditions17

 Physical Environment17

 Healthier Air18

 Clean Water19

 Social Environment21

 Social Networks.....21

 Economic and Work Environment23

 Service Environment27

 School Systems.....27

 Education27

 Health Care Systems28

 Access to Care31

 Risk Behaviors32

 Tobacco32

 Physical Activity and Nutrition33

 Substance Abuse36

 Preventive Care38

 Sexual Behavior41

 Disease and Injury42

 Communicable Disease42

PARK COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT: 2023

Chronic Disease44

Mortality57

 Death.....57

 Birth.....59

Key Informant Findings60

 Descriptive Data of Community63

 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats Analysis67

 Strengths67

 Weaknesses67

 Opportunities67

 Threats67

Priorities for the 2023 Public Health Improvement Plan68

 Health Concerns and Problems68

 Park County Issues Prioritization Event Notes73

Public Health Improvement Plan75

Appendix A: Park County Map76

Appendix B: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats Analysis Detail77

Appendix C: Table of Figures.....89

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Park County Public Health is pleased to publish the Park County Community Health Assessment 2023 Report. This report provides an opportunity to take pride in the health of our community while identifying areas that we can collectively work to improve. This report summarizes health trends derived from analyzing a variety of data. The Community Health Assessment is a systematic process in which information is collected from data bases and community members. It reveals health gaps, community concerns and strengths within the community.

The Park County Community Health Assessment was conducted as part of a five-year process with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Every five years all local public health agencies complete a Community Health Assessment and develop a Public Health Improvement Plan to continuously monitor and improve areas of health concern. This information is provided to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and is incorporated into the statewide plan.

The Park County Community Health Assessment Report addresses a myriad of health indicators including air and water quality, social determinants of health such as poverty, income and education, acute and chronic diseases, and injuries. This report will be distributed to the community at large via the Park County website at www.parkco.us/publichealth. This document serves as a reference to develop strategies to mobilize the community to address key health issues. Releasing the findings of the Park County Community Health Assessment is an important first step in the process of creating a healthier community. The hope is that community leaders, agencies and citizens will collectively work together to ensure that Park County is a healthy place to live.

Thank you for your interest in the health of the community and for taking the time to read this report. Please visit the website for updates to the plan. We welcome your interest and engagement in the health of Park County.

Lynn Ramey

Lynn Ramey RN, BSN Director

Park County Public Health

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In line with the Colorado’s Public Health Act of 2008 that directs the public health core services in Colorado, the Park County Public Health Agency is excited to present the 2023 Community Health Assessment. Every five years, Park County Public Health assesses resources and convenes community members to evaluate the health needs of Park County. These needs as presented in this document set the agenda for the Public Health Improvement Plan. Park County Public Health produced the community health assessment in accordance with the Colorado Health Assessment and Planning System (CHAPS) framework provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

The Community Health Assessment is a conglomerate of health indicators that work together to represent health across the lifespan of Park County residents. Data was collected based on Colorado’s 10 Winnable Battles evidence-based framework. Data collection included both primary and secondary sources. Key informant interviews supplied a majority of the qualitative data, while online databases and state and local agencies provided the quantitative data found in this report.

Key findings reveal that most Park County residents exhibit healthy behaviors.

Community members don’t drink excessively. They are active, involved in the community, and have health insurance. The areas for improvement are consistent with typical rural communities. Access to care and lack of mental health services were the leading health concerns identified in the Community Health Assessment. The mountainous terrain limits the reach of health services, which can lead to myriad health issues. Deaths from cancer, heart disease, and suicide rank in the top five for Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) in Park County. YPLL is characterized by premature death and represents the total number of years not lived by individuals who die before reaching a given age. Coroner reports over the last four years show suicide continues to be a public health concern in Park County. These findings were apparent in the statistical data collected and were echoed by key informants, and the prioritization committee.

The three priority issues identified by the Prioritization Committee for the next 5-year public health improvement cycle are:

- Mental health
- Access to health care
- Transportation

The committee discussed and determined that there was ample capacity amongst Park County community organizations to be able to address these concerns between 2023 and 2027. Funding opportunities have been identified support efforts and community members are engaged and enthusiastic about working together to improve health conditions for the community.



INTRODUCTION

Colorado core services directs local public health agencies to assess and manage the health of its communities. To apply best practice to this assessment, standard procedures were developed and implemented after the development of the Colorado’s Public Health Act of 2008. In accordance with this act, county level public health agencies must assess their constituents’ health every five years. The findings are primarily used as the foundation for the planning process to improve health, known as the Public Health Improvement Plan. There are a variety of supporting materials needed to assist local public health agencies in the assessment and improvement process. The process was refined by the Colorado Health Assessment and Planning System (CHAPS), which the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) developed. The framework supplies a step-by-step guide to working with communities, collecting data, assessing capacity, prioritizing significant needs, developing the plan, and implementing it over a five-year period. Park County Public Health utilized this framework, to develop its Community Health Assessment.

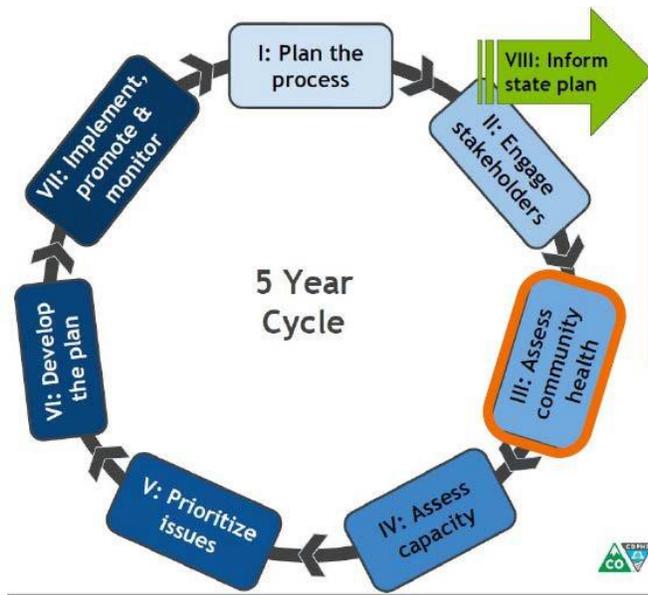


Figure 1 Colorado’s Health Assessment and Planning System

To inform and guide the Park County Public Health Improvement Planning process, Park County Public Health identified approximately 43 county or regional leaders representing 29 different community sectors these leaders provided input to assess the needs of the community and later prioritize public health issues for the county. Participants were selected due to their knowledge of the community, as well as the diversity among them. The participants included members from Park County Sheriff’s Office, Human Services, Victims’ Advocates, Regional Health Coordinators, private mental health providers, and community members. Through key informant interviews, the steering committee provided Park County Public Health with data, insight, and advice to assess the community.

Throughout 2022, Park County Public Health worked to assess the health of Park County residents. Because of the dynamic state of health for every individual, a variety of data sources were collected to inform Park County Public Health of the health status of the county. Numerical data were compiled using CDPHE databases and data previously collected from local agencies, and descriptive data was acquired through key informant interviews. Appendix B presents the results from the community meetings. Given the limitations of numerical data for small populations like Park County, the voice of community members filled gaps in the data and helped evaluators hear the health concerns

present in Park County firsthand. Furthermore, both quantitative and qualitative forms of data were imperative to understanding the health of all groups of people.

Health was evaluated across the Public Health Framework for Reducing Health Inequities: Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative (BARHII). Park County Public Health used this full compilation of data to evaluate the health of Park County.

It is widely accepted that improvements to health are most sustainable when intervention originates in the community. Therefore, CHAPS Phase IV, assessing the community's capacity to address health concerns, occurred simultaneously with all other phases that engaged the community and was reconciled in the prioritization meeting by community partners. These findings will help guide the Public Health Improvement Plan, which aims to mobilize community resources.

Priorities of the 2023-2027 Public Health Improvement Plan were established with the help of participants in a community prioritization event. The participants made an informed decision to focus on mental health, and access to health care, and transportation. These priorities will be supported through the final phases of CHAPS, which will take place in the upcoming years.

The result of this Community Health Assessment will support future actions taken by Park County to improve its overall well-being. This assessment will be viewed as a product of the reciprocal relationship between public health and the community. The strength of that relationship results in best practices to create better futures and healthier lives.

PARK COUNTY PROFILE

MODELS FOR MEASURING AND RANKING HEALTH OUTCOMES AND PROVIDING A FRAMEWORK FOR DECISION-MAKING

This report, Park County Community Health Assessment 2023, uses two prominent models for presenting and evaluating health data. Those models are the County Health Rankings and Roadmaps Program and the Public Health Framework for Reducing Health Inequities: Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative (BARHII).

COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS

Colorado counties are ranked every year by the County Health Rankings & Roadmaps Program (CHR&R). In the CHR&R, Park County ranked 26th and 12th for Health Outcomes and Health Factors respectively among 59 participating Colorado counties (Figure 2).

County	Health Outcomes	Health Factors	County	Health Outcomes	Health Factors	County	Health Outcomes	Health Factors	County	Health Outcomes	Health Factors
Adams	27	46	Crowley	47	57	Gunnison	7	8	Mesa	32	38
Alamosa	53	41	Custer	41	30	Hinsdale	NR	NR	Mineral	NR	NR
Arapahoe	14	20	Delta	48	44	Huerfano	44	52	Moffat	43	45
Archuleta	21	26	Denver	23	34	Jackson	NR	NR	Montezuma	51	40
Baca	39	42	Dolores	49	33	Jefferson	12	11	Montrose	31	35
Bent	58	56	Douglas	1	1	Kiowa	NR	NR	Morgan	40	49
Boulder	4	3	Eagle	3	15	Kit Carson	36	31	Otero	59	53
Broomfield	5	2	El Paso	33	24	La Plata	13	17	Ouray	19	5
Chaffee	17	13	Elbert	10	7	Lake	34	36	Park	26	12
Cheyenne	35	28	Fremont	42	43	Larimer	11	9	Phillips	29	14
Clear Creek	9	18	Garfield	15	25	Las Animas	55	55	Pitkin	2	4
Conejos	54	48	Gilpin	28	23	Lincoln	24	39	Prowers	46	51
Costilla	56	59	Grand	20	19	Logan	38	37	Pueblo	52	54
									Rio Blanco	25	21
									Rio Grande	50	50
									Routt	6	6
									Saguache	57	58
									San Juan	NR	NR
									San Miguel	16	22
									Sedgwick	37	47
									Summit	8	10
									Teller	30	16
									Washington	45	27
									Weld	18	32
									Yuma	22	29

Figure 2 2022 County Health Rankings for the 59 Ranked Counties in Colorado

The rankings place Park County in the 2nd quartile for Health Outcomes and the 1st quartile for Health Factors – placing it among the healthier counties in Colorado. However, with respect to the relative ranking of Health Outcomes to Health Factors for Park County, this could indicate that Park County has factors in place that are conducive to good health but there are conditions that may provide challenges to creating optimum health outcomes.

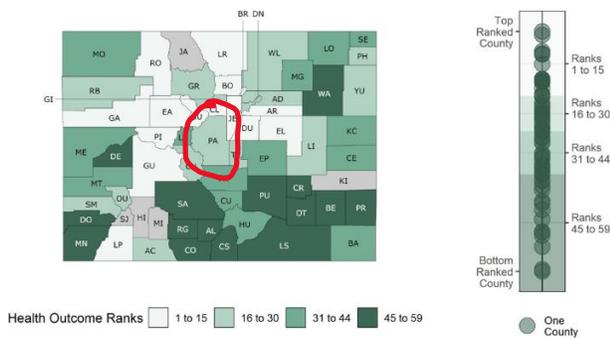


Figure 3 Health outcome ranks displayed using quartiles (map) and underlying health outcome scores (chart)

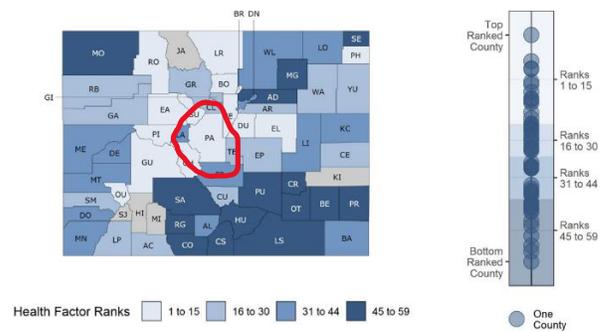


Figure 4 Health factor ranks displayed using quartiles (map) and underlying health factor scores (chart)

WHAT IS THE COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS & ROADMAPS PROGRAM?

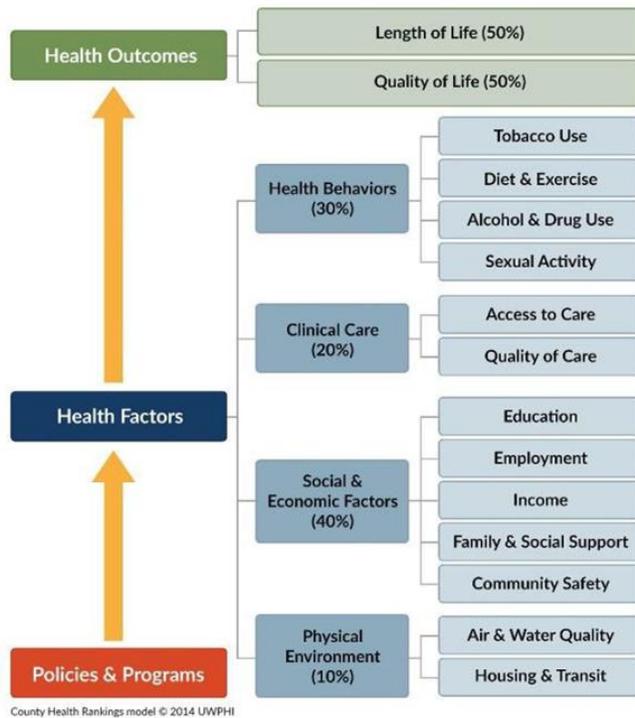
County Health Rankings & Roadmaps (CHR&R) brings actionable data, evidence, guidance, and stories to diverse leaders and residents so people and communities can be healthier. The University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute

created CHR&R for communities across the nation, with funding from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

The Rankings help us understand what influences how long and how well we live. They provide measures of the current overall health (health outcomes) of each county in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Rankings data include a variety of measures, such as high school graduation rates, access to nutritious foods, and the percent of children living in poverty, all of which impact the future health of communities (health factors).

The County Health Rankings Model illustrates a broad vision for health. The model shows that policies and programs at the local, state, and federal levels play an important role in shaping health factors that in turn, influence a community's health outcomes.

Health factors represent things that, if modified, can improve length and quality of life. They are predictors of how healthy our communities can be in the future. The four health factor areas in the model include Health Behaviors, Clinical Care, Social & Economic Factors, and Physical Environment.



County Health Rankings model © 2014 UWPHI

Figure 5 County Health Rankings and Roadmap Model

Health outcomes represent how healthy a county is right now. They reflect the physical and mental well-being of residents through measures representing the length and quality of life typically experienced in the community.

A PUBLIC HEALTH FRAMEWORK FOR REDUCING HEALTH INEQUITIES

Like the County Health Rankings & Roadmaps Program, the Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative (BARHII) developed a conceptual framework that illustrates the connection between social inequalities and health and focuses attention on measures which have not characteristically been within the scope of public health department epidemiology. This framework has been used widely as a guide to health departments undertaking work to address health inequities. It has been formally adopted by the California Department of Public Health as part of their decision-making framework. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has subsequently adopted this framework for decision making in its statewide public health improvement planning decision framework.

BARHII focuses its efforts upstream, specifically in the areas within the circle in Figure 6. In the public health planning process this involves concentrating on strategies to reduce social and institutional inequities and improving living conditions that can ultimately reduce risk behaviors, disease and injury and mortality across the whole community.

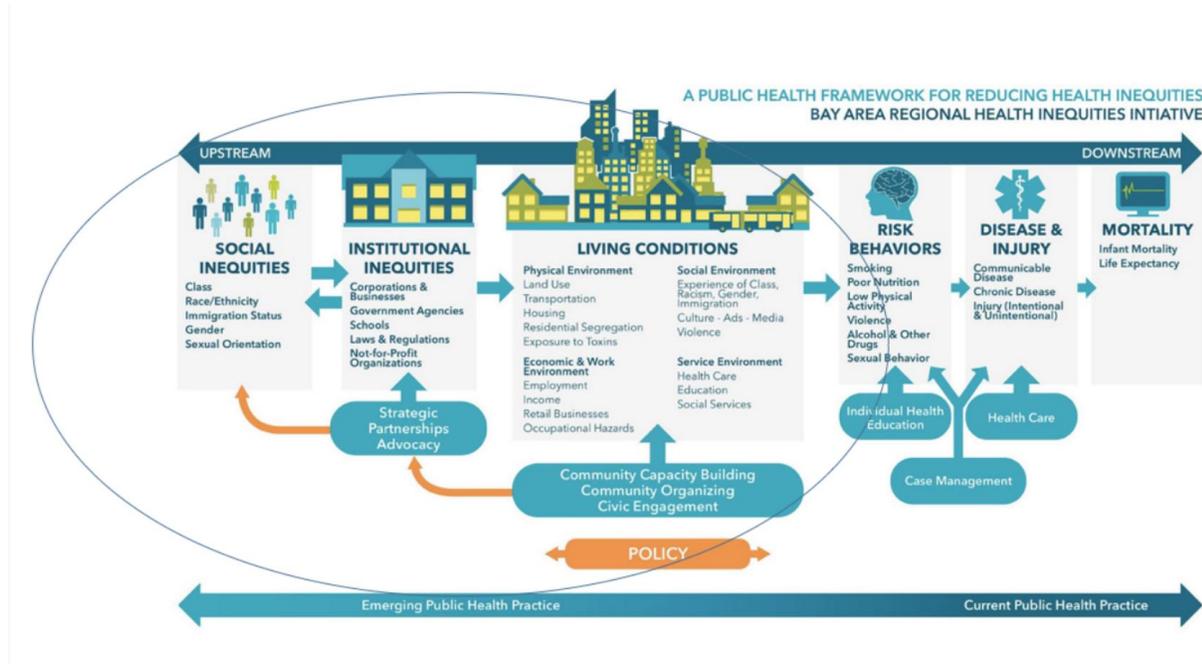


Figure 6 A public health framework for reducing health inequities: Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative (BARHII)

HEALTH INDICATORS

Park County Public Health measured overall, physical, mental, and social well-being through various health indicators that allude to the health status of residents. The following sections express the current health outcomes and factors in Park County through a framework for reducing health inequities.

SOCIAL EQUITY

POPULATION

Park County is home to 17,430 people, with the population growing 7% between 2010 and 2020 (Figure 7 Colorado Population Estimates by County: 2010-2020 from Colorado State Demography Office). The rise in population is expected to continue; however, it is unclear to what extent. According to the Colorado State Demography Office, there are 7.9 people per square mile, but the population is unequally dispersed across the county¹. 5,883 Bailey residents (U.S. Census Tract 1.01) account for roughly 32% of the county’s population. The seven other communities house the remaining 12,462 Park County residents, with about 1,078 in the Fairplay area (Figure 9 Park County Census Tract Populations). Park County is also home to an estimated 1,475 veterans².

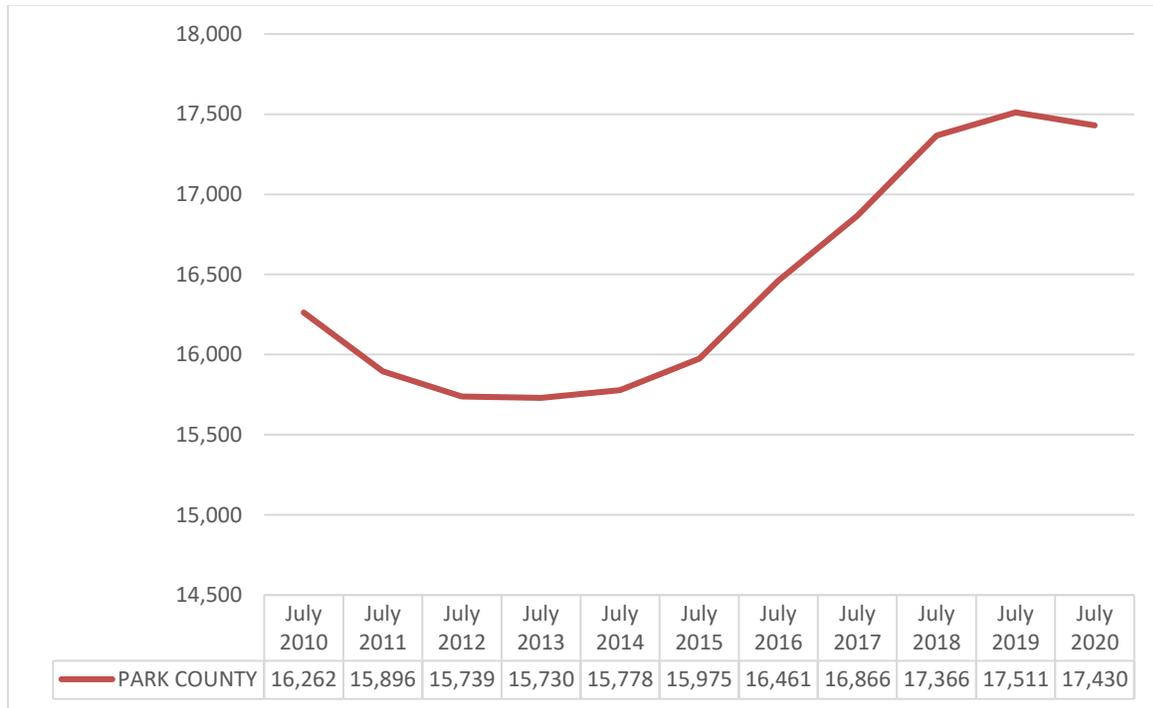


Figure 7 Colorado Population Estimates by County: 2010-2020 from Colorado State Demography Office

¹ Colorado State Demography Office, Colorado 2020 Population and Persons Per Square Mile, <https://demography.dola.colorado.gov/assets/html/county.html>

² National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, https://www.va.gov/vetdata/Veteran_Population.asp.

PARK COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT: 2023

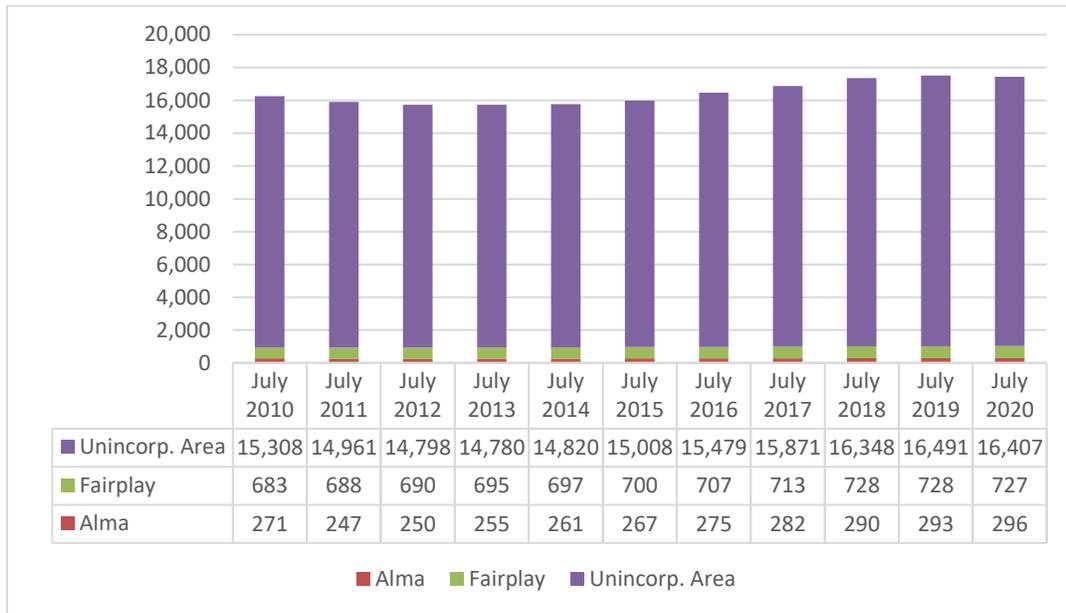


Figure 8 Park County Municipal Populations (2010 - 2020) from Colorado State Demography Office

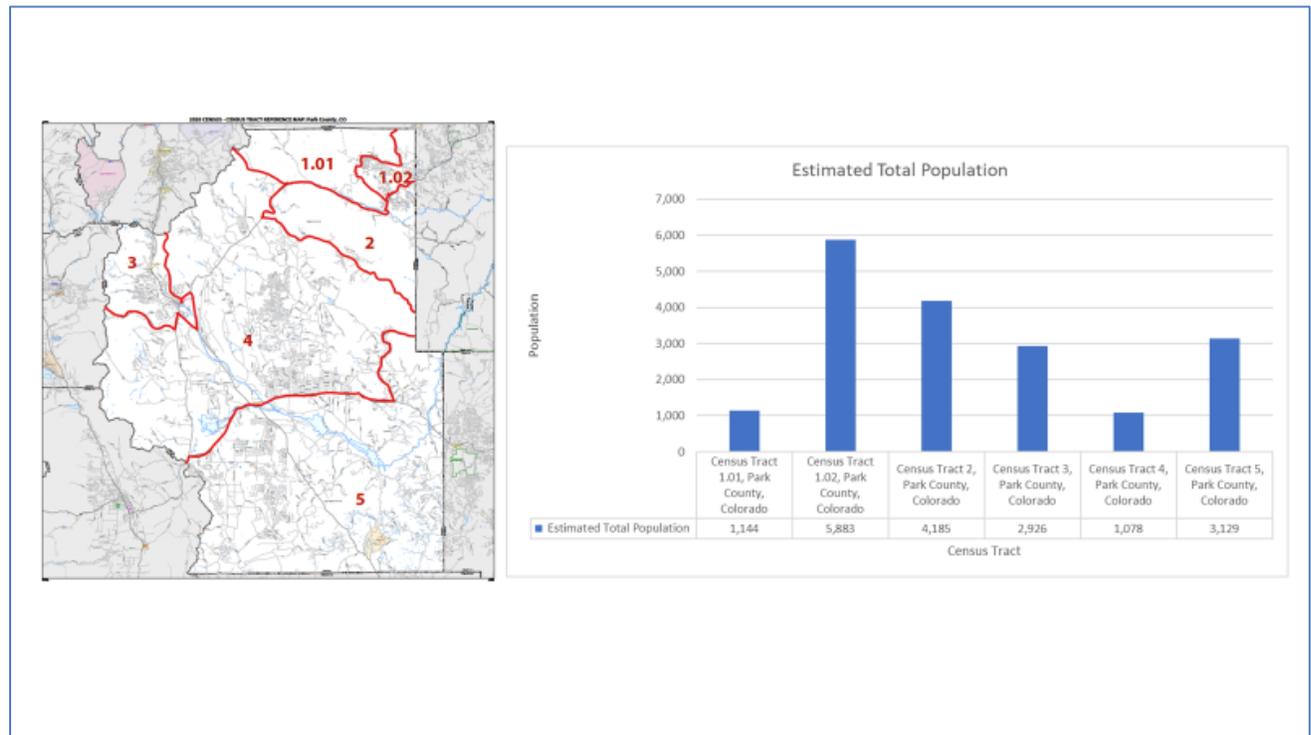


Figure 9 Park County Census Tract Populations³

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171)

AGE

Of those living in Park County, the largest group of residents falls within the 45-64 years old range (Figure 10).

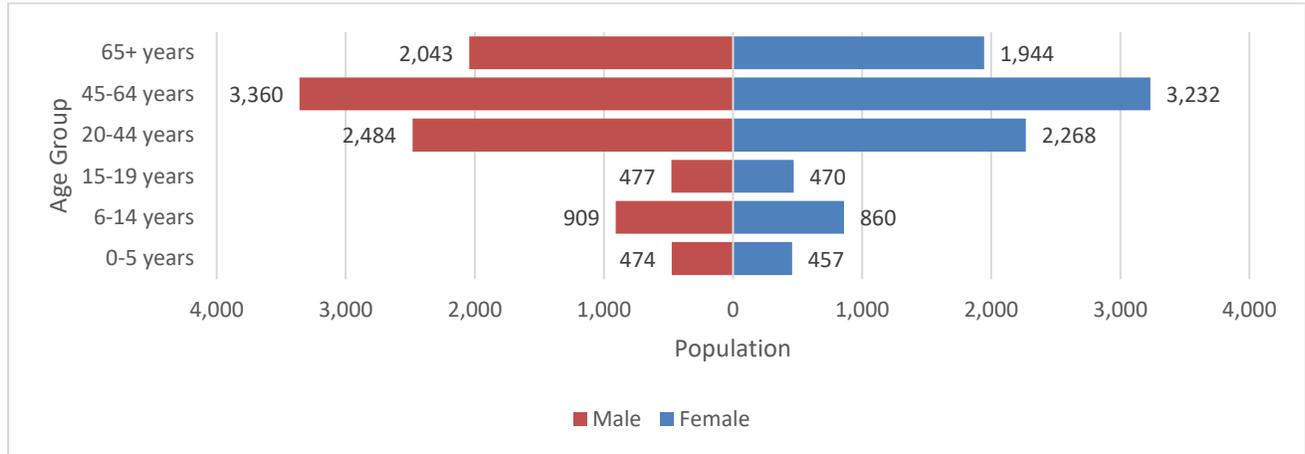


Figure 10 Total population by sex and age – 2020

DISABILITY

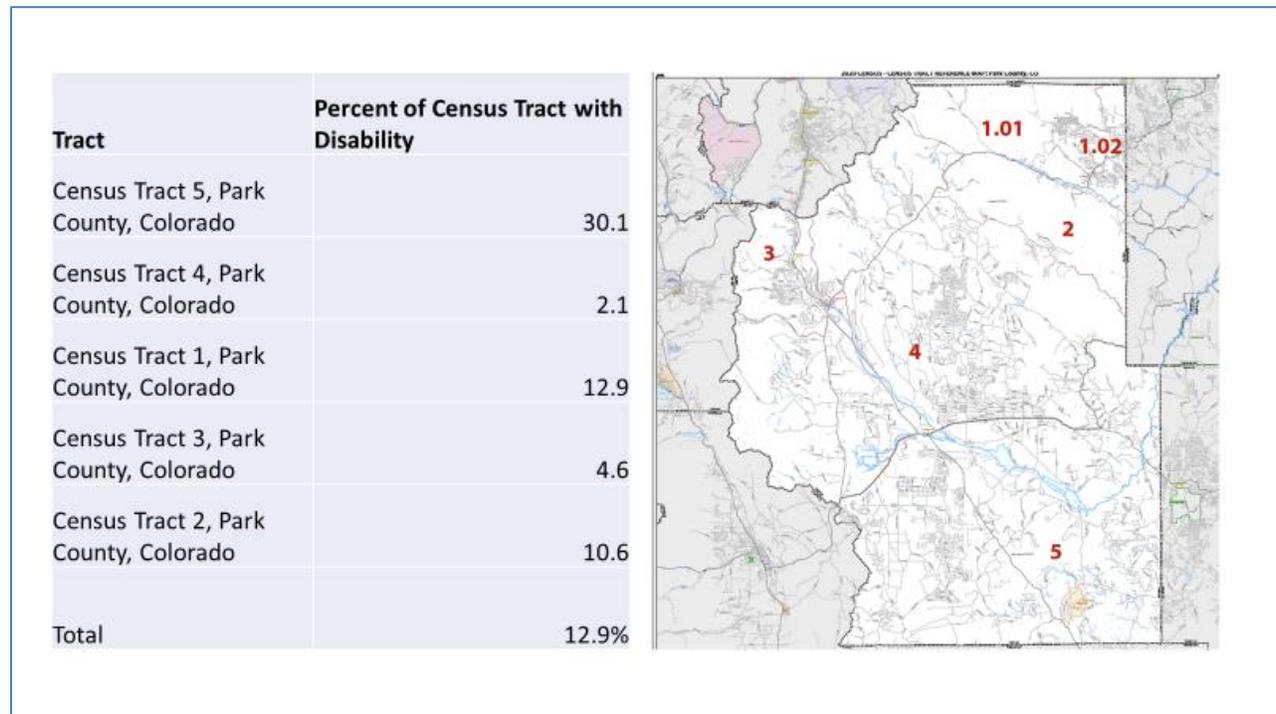


Figure 11 2015-2019 U.S. Census American Community Survey - Percent of Census Tract Population with Disability

A closer look at Park County’s population shows there are 2,282 individuals with a disability, which is about 13% of the total population. Figure 11 shows the distribution of the percentage of people in each area living with at least one disability.

ETHNICITY, SEX, AND GENDER

Park County is relatively homogenous, with 9.7% identifying as an ethnicity other than non-Hispanic white. Within the population, 47% are female and 53% are male⁴. (Figure 12)

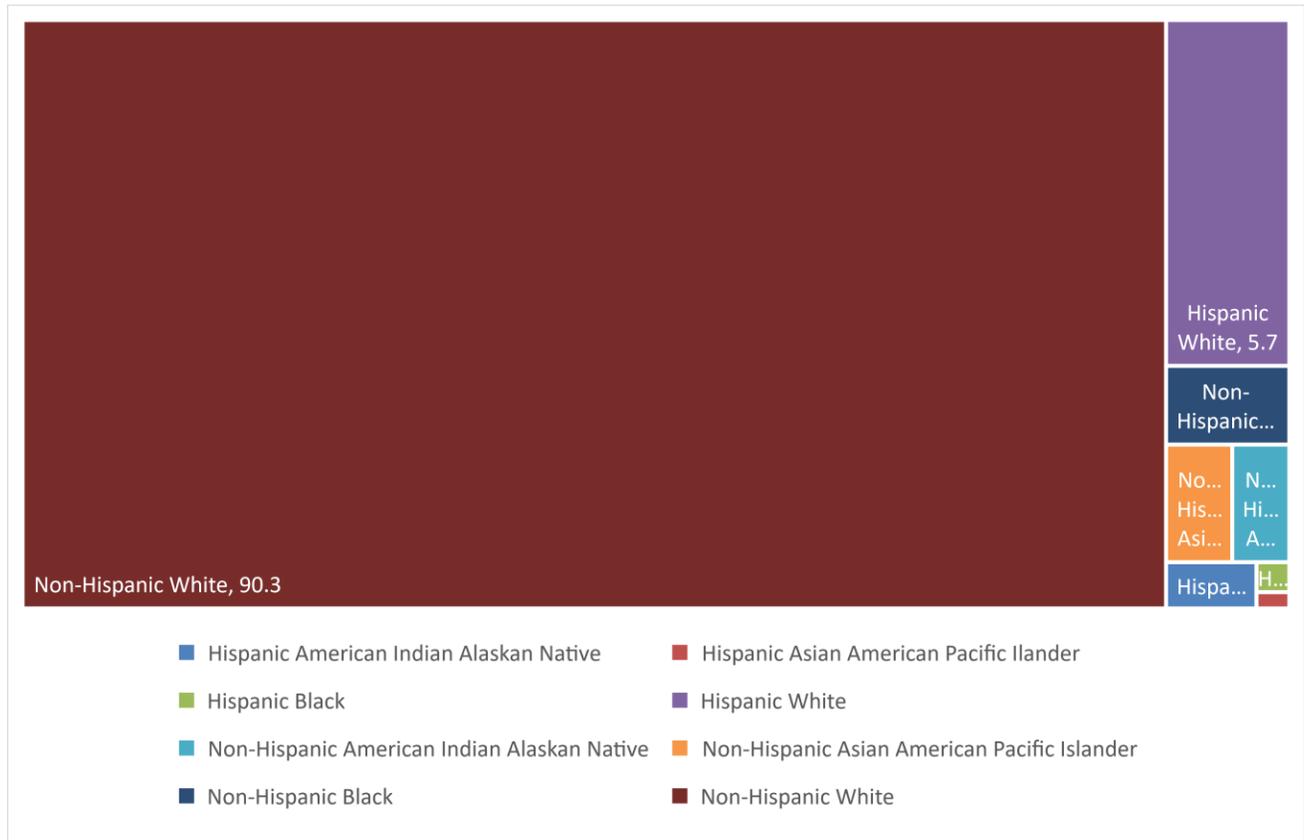


Figure 12 Park County Population by Racial/Ethnic Group (Percent)

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, Annual County Resident Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019

According to the Colorado Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 9.7% of Park County adults identify themselves as gay, lesbian, and bisexual.

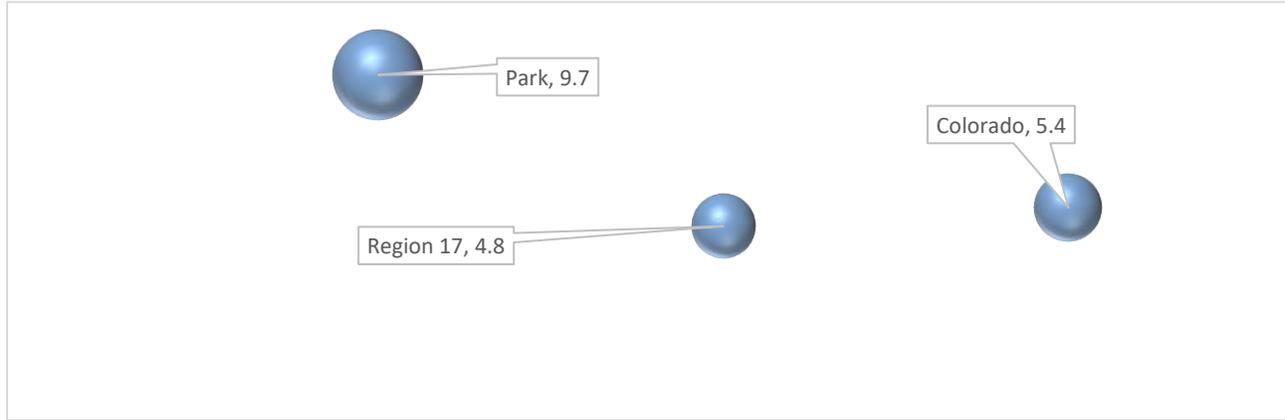


Figure 13 Percent of adults who identify themselves as lesbian, gay, or bisexual⁵

INSTITUTIONAL EQUITY

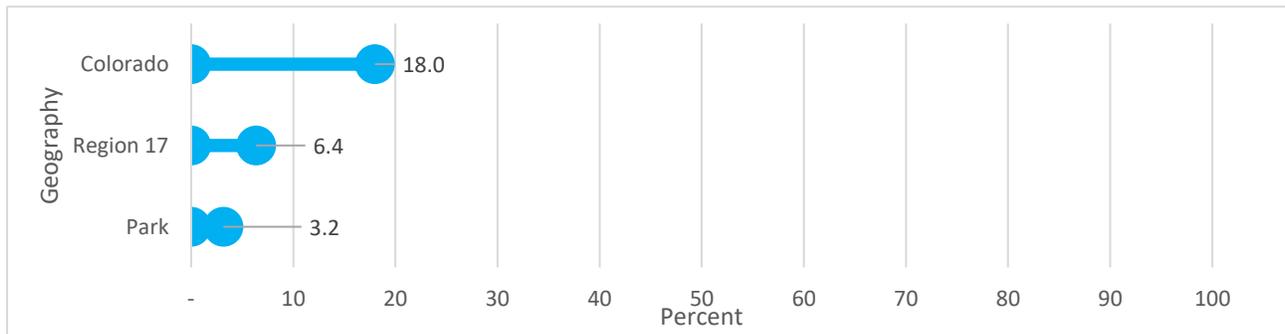


Figure 14 Percent of linguistically isolated households

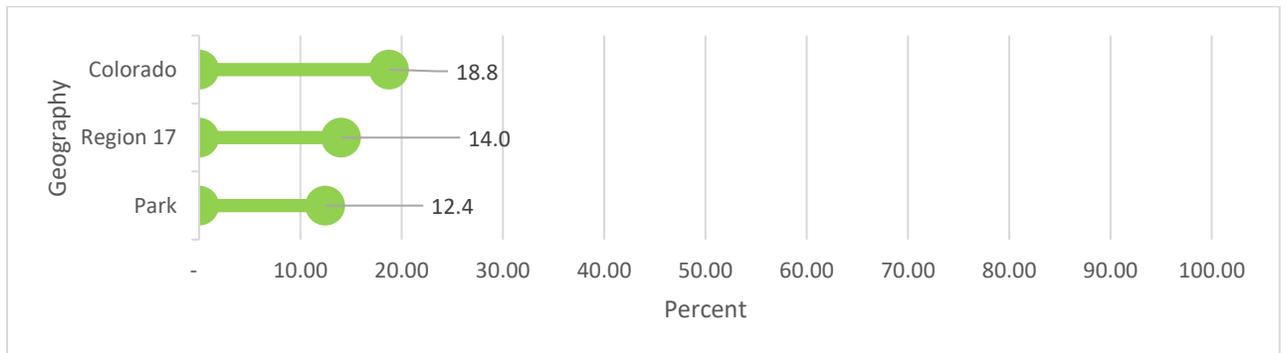


Figure 15 Percent of the population enrolled in school (Preschool-12)

⁵ 2018-2020 Colorado Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Center for Health and Environmental Data Division, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment. Accessed from <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/workplace-safety/data-and-reports/colorado-health-indicators> .

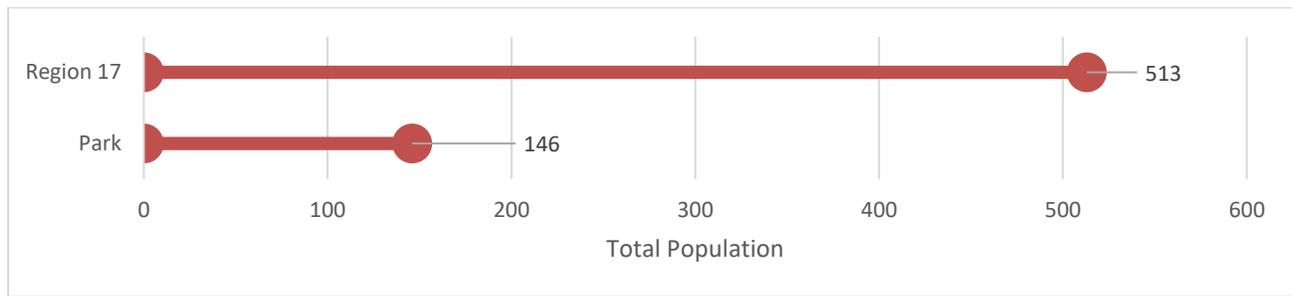


Figure 16 Total population in group living quarters

LIVING CONDITIONS

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

GEOGRAPHY

Park County comprises eight communities — Alma, Bailey, Como, Fairplay, Guffey, Grant, Hartsel, Lake George, Pine Junction, and Shawnee. The communities are spread across Park County with an average distance of 30 miles. Alma and Fairplay are the only incorporated towns. Fairplay serves as the county seat. Park County is centrally located in Colorado amidst the Rocky Mountains. The county’s altitude ranges from 7,000 feet to 14,000 feet. The county covers about 2,166 square miles, stretching approximately 45 miles east to west and roughly 60 miles north to south. There are several mountain ranges and wilderness areas that decorate the county’s landscape. The natural landscape lends itself to harsh seasonal conditions. Central Park County is subject to the worst conditions and experiences high winds and deep snow during the winter and spring months. See *Appendix A* for a detailed map of Park County.



BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Park County has very few man-made infrastructures or built environments. Many residents rely on surrounding counties to provide them with jobs, groceries, health care and other services. Other counties are accessible by several highways that cross the county.

Highway 285 runs north/south and connects Park with Jefferson and Chaffee Counties. Highway 24 runs east/west and provides access to Teller and Chaffee Counties. Highway 9 runs northwest/southeast, leading residents to Fremont and Summit Counties.

Although the county’s infrastructure is limited, many Park County communities are unique and charming. The more developed areas have some conveniences. Fairplay is home to the historically registered South Park City and many other 19th century mining structures. The town’s grocery store and recreation center provide access to healthy behaviors like eating well and exercising. No other Park County community has a similar recreation center or grocery store within twenty miles. The excessive distance that many residents face to get groceries is often referred to as a food desert. Food deserts can create unhealthy eating habits, such as eating out often and choosing shelf-stable foods that tend to lack nutrients. Statistically, there are 5.2 fast food outlets and 7.8 fast food outlets per every 10,000 people in Park County and Region 17 respectively, compared to the state’s average of 8.7 fast food outlets per 10,000 people (Figure 17). Park County has 2.3 healthy food outlets per 10,000 residents compared to 1.1 for the state (Figure 18).

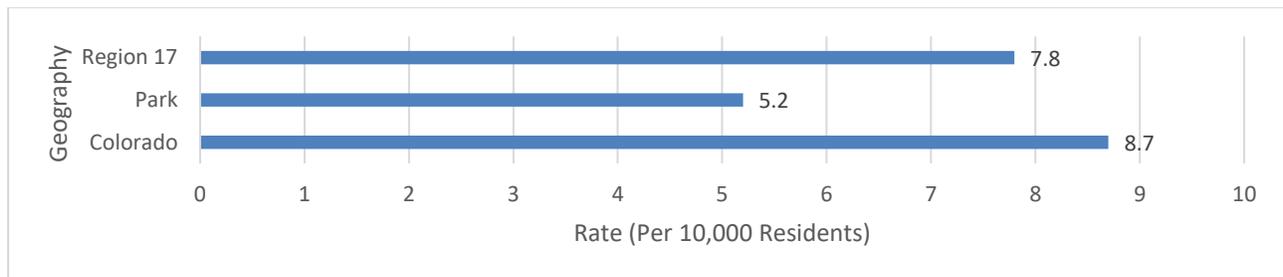


Figure 17 Rate of fast-food restaurants per 10,000 residents



Figure 18 Rate of healthy food outlets per 10,000 residents

HEALTHIER AIR

Poor air quality has many adverse effects on health, including causing asthma and other respiratory diseases. Radon is one air pollutant that has received national and statewide concern due to the strong correlation it has to lung cancer (CDPHE, 2017a). Radon occurs naturally as uranium in the soil breaks down. During the process, radon is admitted into the air as a radioactive gas. Concentrations within buildings can be minimized through intentional efforts in infrastructure construction. In Park County, 45.3% of houses tested between 2005 and 2021 had above the

recommended safe level of 4 pCi/L. The maximum level tested was 338.1 pCi/L with a median level of 3.5 pCi/L.⁶ Radon testing kits are also available free of charge through the public health agency.

CLEAN WATER

In support of public health, Colorado places a focus on maintaining and improving the quality of all bodies of water in Colorado. Park County contributes to this goal in a variety of ways. There are five water storage reservoirs throughout the county that are maintained and protected with a 1% county sales tax.

PRIVATE DRINKING WATER

For local drinking sources, most Park County residents receive their water from private wells, which can be subject to environmental factors and changes. Due to undesirable conditions in some wells, resident purchase water tanks from both within and outside the county. Data about private wells is limited, but the Park County Public Health Agency provides water-testing kits. There are 12, 575 private wells in Park County. Between 2011 and 2020, 371 private wells were tested. Table 1 shows the percentage of samples that exceeded the EPA Maximum Concentration Level. Nitrates and bacteria have the highest percentage of exceedances with 13% and 11% respectively.

Table 1 Park County private well tests between 2011 and 2020

Analyte	Number of Samples	Number of Samples Exceeding the MCL	Percent of Samples Exceeding the MCL	Unit	Maximum Concentration Level (MCL)
Arsenic	119	1	0.84%	ug/L	10
Bacteria	100	11	11.00%	P/A	0.1
Nitrate	126	17	13.49%	mg/L	10
Uranium	31	1	3.23%	ug/L	30

PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES

Park County does sustain eight community water sources; water testing data of these sources shows that harmful contaminants are minimal. The most recent exceedance of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) limits was in Bailey in 2020 for total trihalomethanes. Before that the next exceedances occurred in Shawnee WCA in 2015 for nitrates and total trihalomethanes.

Table 2 Number of Park Count exceedances of SDWA limits by purveyor and year (1999 - 2021)

Row Labels	2004	2006	2007	2012	2015	2020	Grand Total
Bailey Wsd						1	1
<i>TTHM (total trihalomethanes)</i>						1	1
Moore Dale Ranch Resort And Hoa				1			1

⁶ Colorado Environmental Public Health Tracking, 2005-2021, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

PARK COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT: 2023

HAA5 (haloacetic acids)				1			1
Redhill Forest Pow Aca	1	1	1				3
Radium	1	1	1				3
Shawnee Wca					3		3
Nitrate					2		2
TTHM (total trihalomethanes)					1		1
Grand Total	1	1	1	1	3	1	8

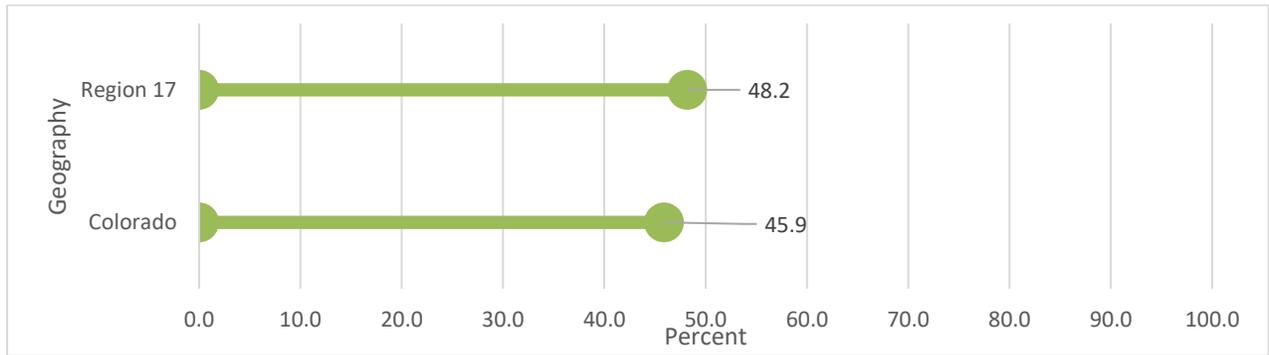


Figure 19 Percent of adults who tested their home for radon

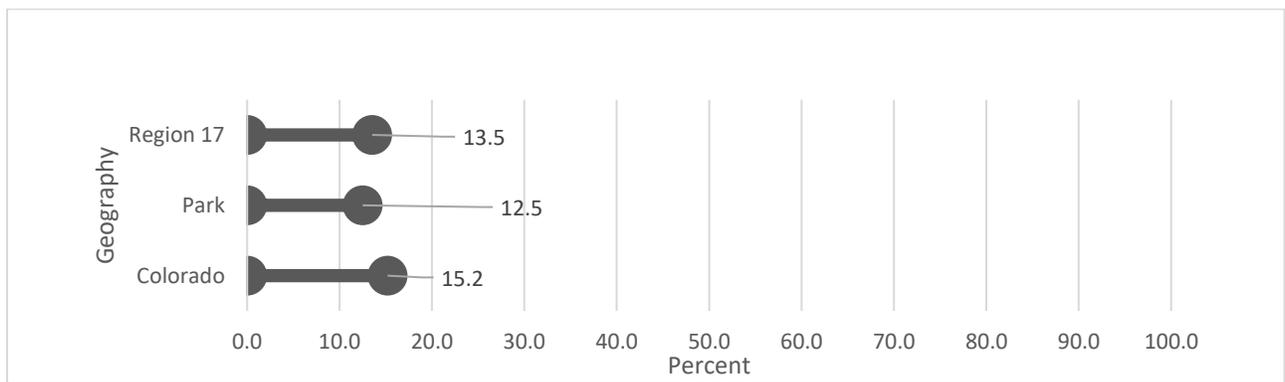


Figure 20 Percent of working population that commutes by mode other than driving

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

SOCIAL NETWORKS

Social networking in Park County has been evaluated with the consideration of the lack of physical common gathering places for the community. On average, there are 6.4 membership associations per every 10,000 people in Park County, as of 2019. (2022 County Health Rankings). The average for Colorado is 8.6 memberships. On a national scale, the highest average for a county is 18.1 memberships. These findings are based on the theory that the more social networks a person is a part of, the more connected he or she feels to his or her community, which translates into feelings of support and happiness.



The commuter lifestyle that exists in many areas of the county can complicate community dynamics. With 68% of the working population traveling long distances to work, it is likely that Park County residents have an opportunity to find community in other aspects of their daily lives. Park County is characteristically unique. The expansive rural landscape isolates communities from one another, leaving each one with its own developed identity. It is important to be conscious of these characteristics when reviewing the many indicators that summarize health.

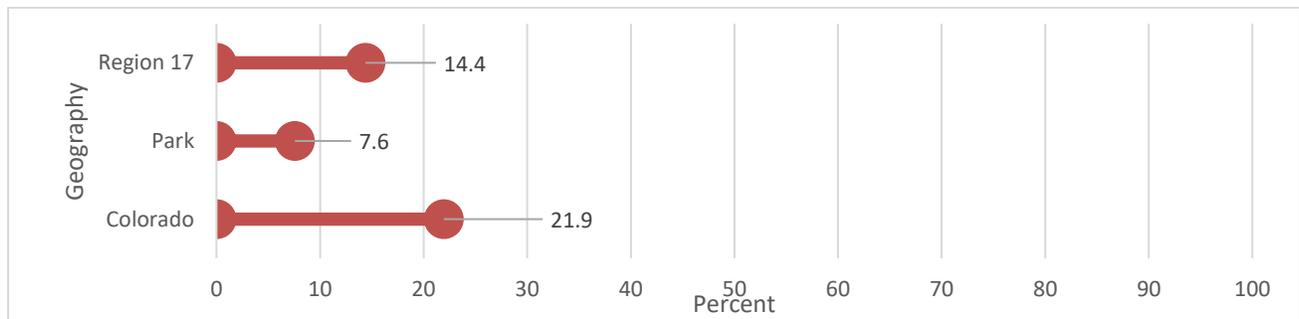


Figure 21 Percent of family households headed by a single adult (2015-2019)

PARK COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT: 2023

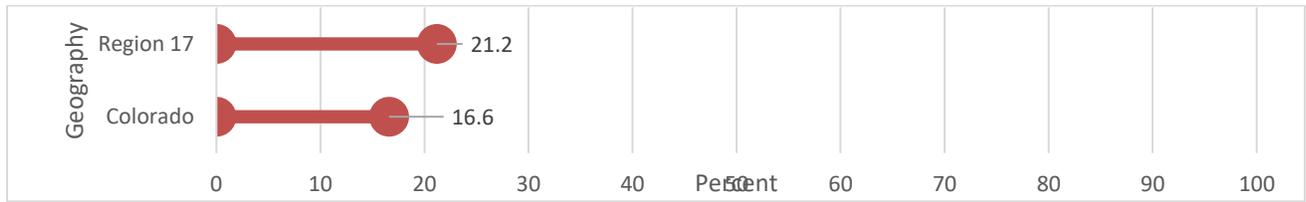


Figure 22 Percent of high school students who were bullied on school property in the last year (2019)

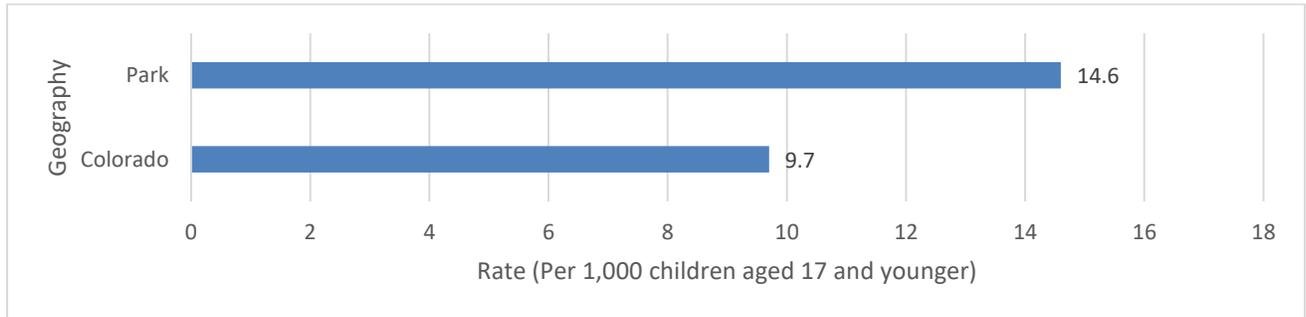


Figure 23 Maltreatment rate of children aged 17 and younger (Per 1,000 children aged 17 and younger) – 2019

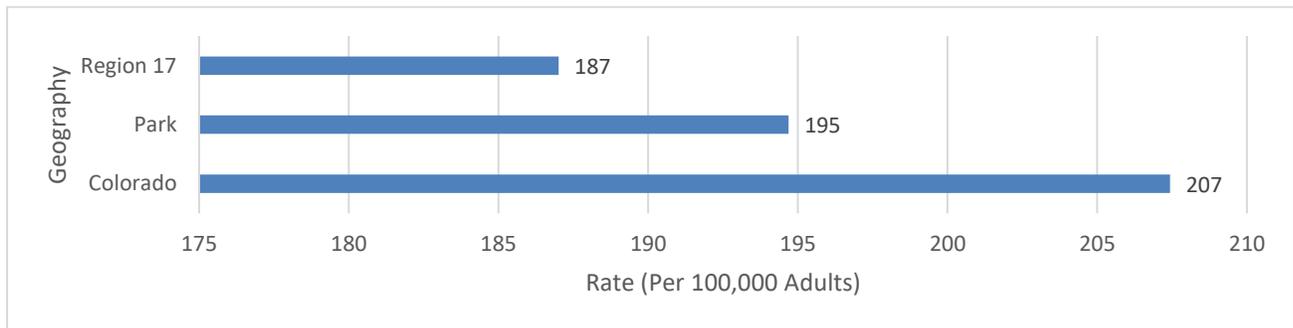


Figure 24 Adult violent crime rate (Per 100,000 adults) – 2021

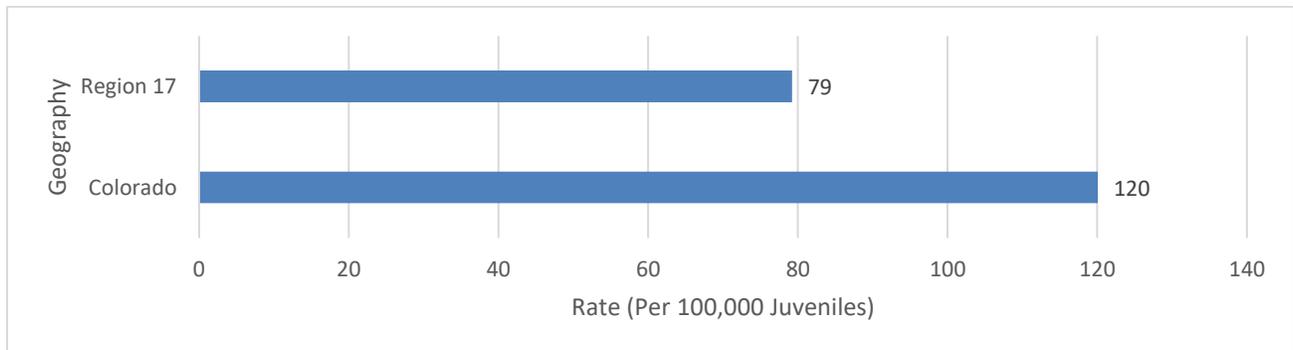


Figure 25 Juvenile violent crime rate (Per 100,000 juveniles) – 2021

ECONOMIC AND WORK ENVIRONMENT

Income The average household in Park County earns \$76,611⁷ a year. About 7.4% of Park County residents fall below the poverty level, with 11% children younger than 18 living in poverty. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (2022), which rates counties based on health factors and outcomes, reports that 23.3% of children in Park County are eligible for free or reduced lunch.⁸ The greatest concentration of poverty-stricken families is in the central region, while fewer people in the northeastern regions live in poverty. Income inequality, which describes the gap between highest income earners and lowest income earners, is illustrated by a ratio of income. Higher ratios reflect greater disparity. Between the years 2016-2020, Park County held an income ratio of 4.3, compared to 4.4 for the state, according to the 2022 County Health Rankings. About 2.4% of Park County residents are unemployed (Figure 36). Northern Park County experiences unemployment rates of 7.7%, according to state projections.

The number of Park County households that are supported by food stamp assistance is 6,931 (Figure 28). 48.7% of Park County adults older than 60 years received food stamp assistance in the past year (Figure 26). This compares to 25.2% and 35.1% for Region 17 and Colorado. 18.7% of Park County households with children are supported by food stamp assistance in the past year compared to 19.0% and 30.6% for Region 17 and Colorado (Figure 27). 23.3% of Park County homeowners have mortgage payments that are 50% or greater of their household income (Figure 33). 23.3% of Park County public school students are eligible for free and reduced school lunch (Figure 34).

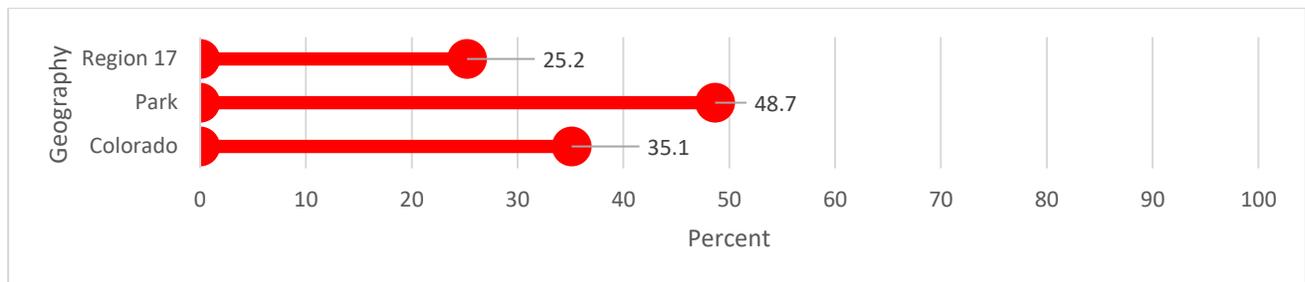


Figure 26 Percent of households with an adult 60+ years old that received food stamps in the past year – 2015-2019

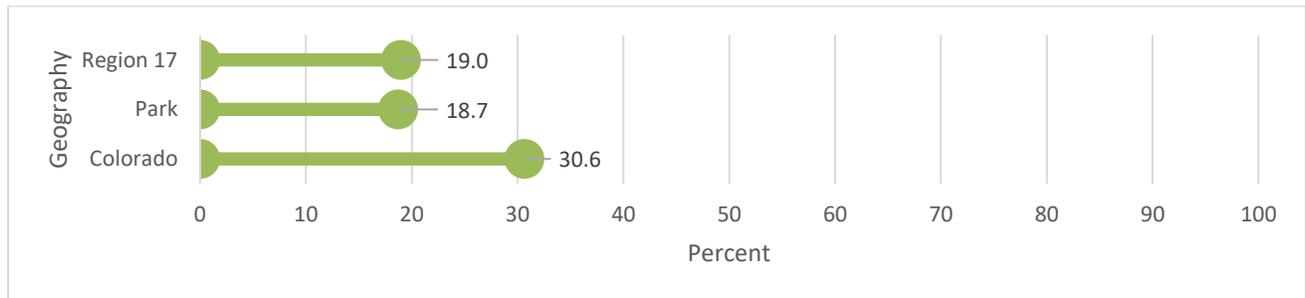


Figure 27 Percent of households that received food stamps in the past 12 months with children < 18 years old – 2015-2019

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) and Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), 5-Year Estimates. The PRCS is part of the Census Bureau's ACS, customized for Puerto Rico. Both Surveys are updated every year.

⁸ Robert Woods Johnson, 2022 County Health Rankings

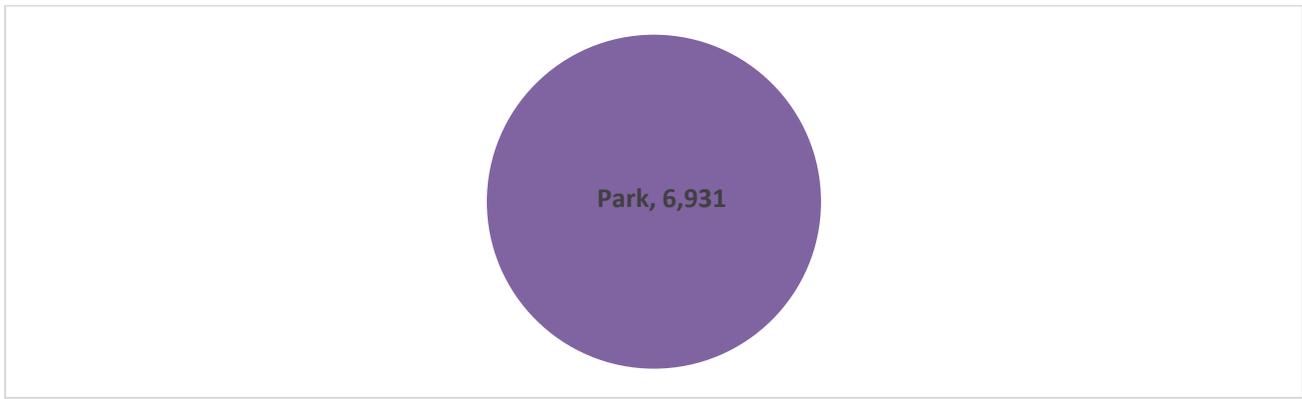


Figure 28 Total number of households that received food stamps in the past 12 months – 2015-2019

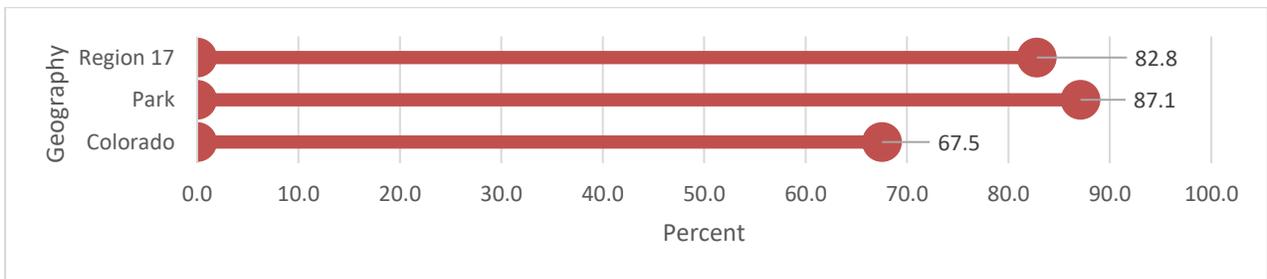


Figure 29 Percent of owner-occupied units

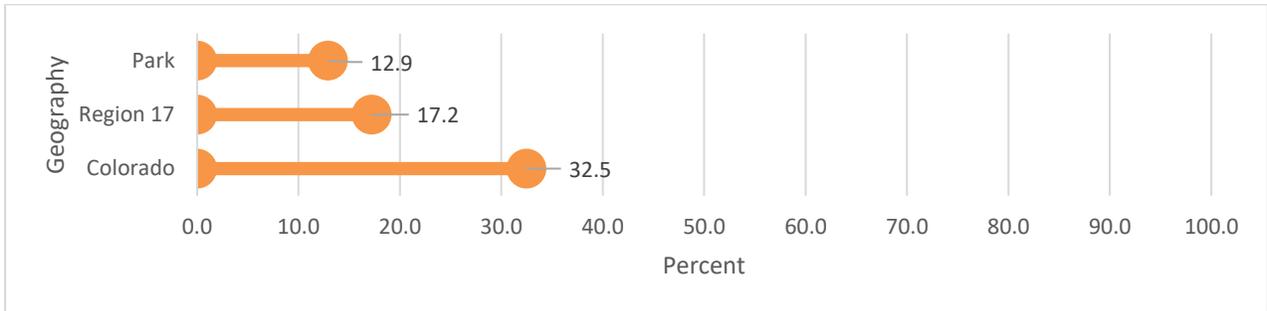


Figure 30 Percent of Renter-occupied housing units

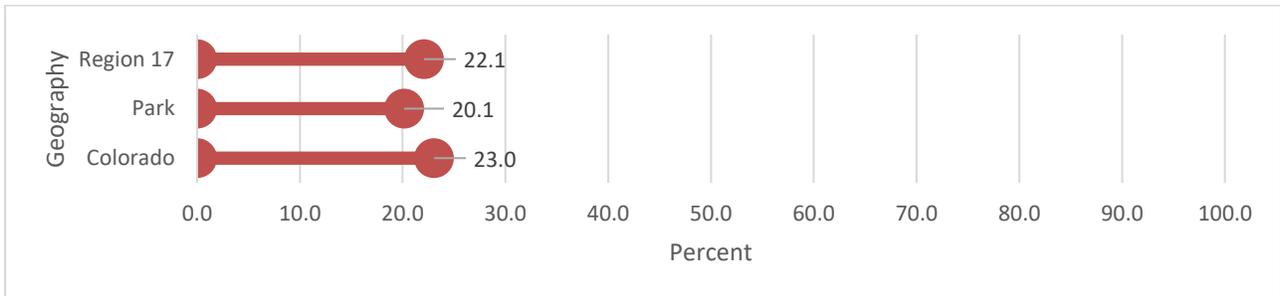


Figure 31 Percent of Renter-occupied housing units with gross rent >50% of household income in the past year

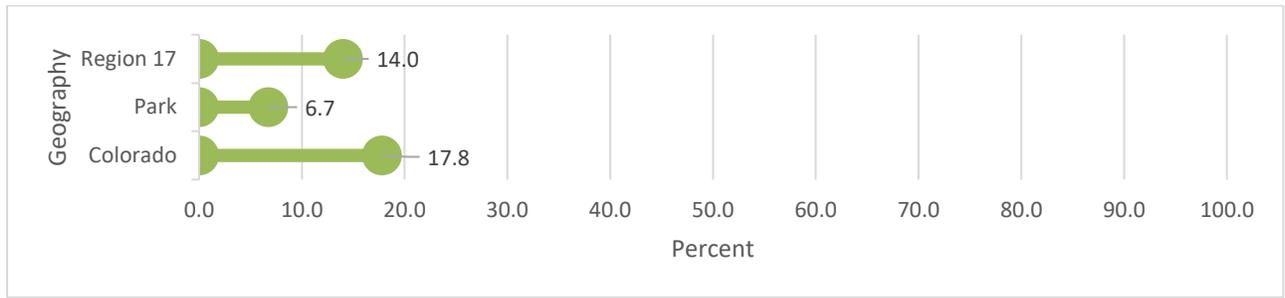


Figure 32 Percent of total housing units built prior to 1960

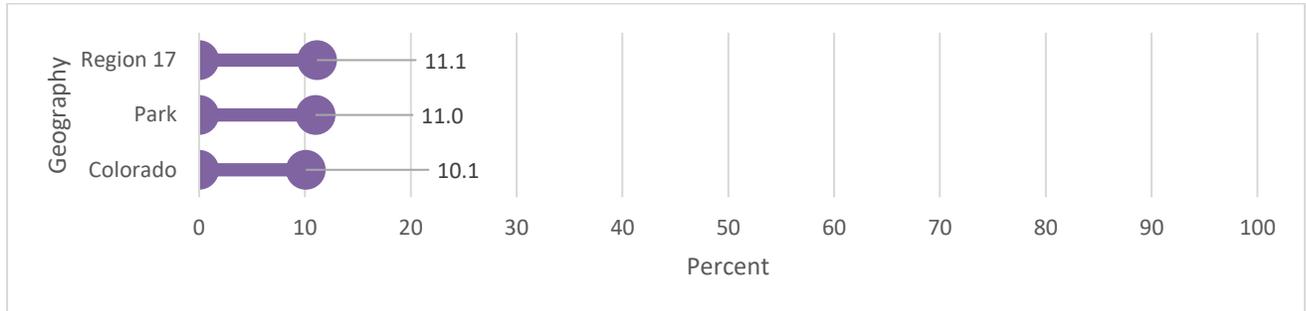


Figure 33 Percent of owner-occupied housing units with mortgage status 50% or greater of household income in the past 12 months

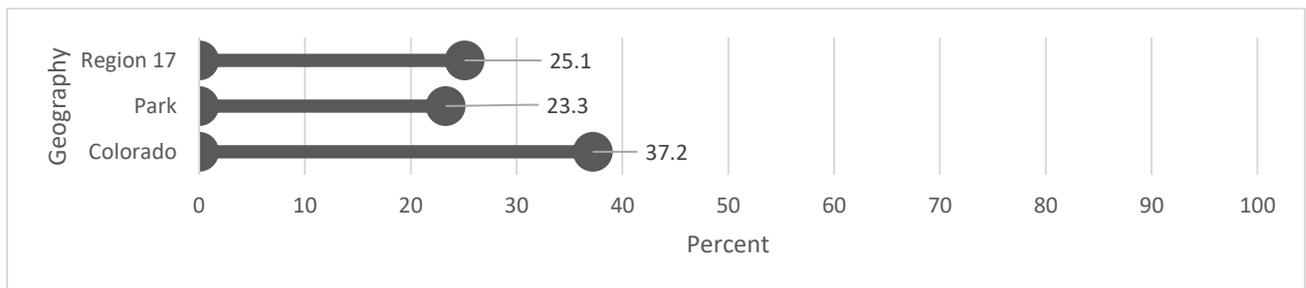


Figure 34 Percent of public-school students eligible for free and reduced school lunch (K-12) – 2021-2022

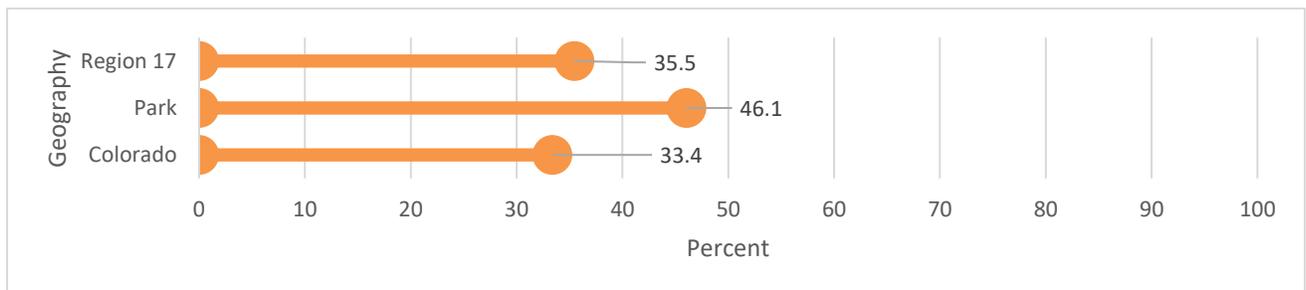


Figure 35 Rate of work-related hospitalizations (per 100,000 employed population aged 16+ years) – 2018-2020

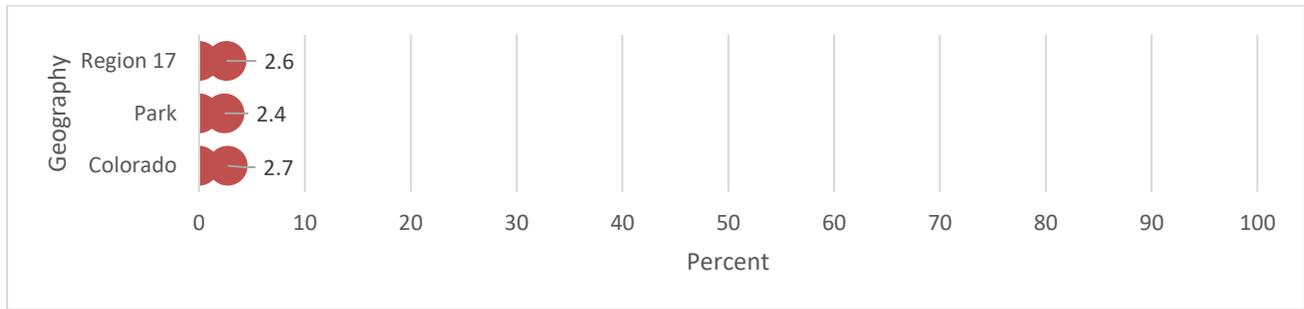


Figure 36 Unemployment rate - 2019⁹

SERVICE ENVIRONMENT

SCHOOL SYSTEMS

Park County is home to two school districts, which comprise eight schools. The Park County Re-2 District consists of Edith Teter Preschool and Elementary School, South Park Middle and High schools, Guffey Community Charter School, and Lake George Charter School. Platte Canyon District #1 comprises Deer Creek Preschool and Elementary school, Fitzsimmons Middle School, and Platte Canyon High School.



EDUCATION

According to the 2022 County Health Rankings, 97.7% of Park County citizens have earned a high school diploma or the equivalent, and 72% had attended college, according to data from 2016-2020.

⁹ 2019 Unemployment Data. Division of Labor Force Statistics, U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics. Accessed from <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/workplace-safety/data-and-reports/colorado-health-indicators>.

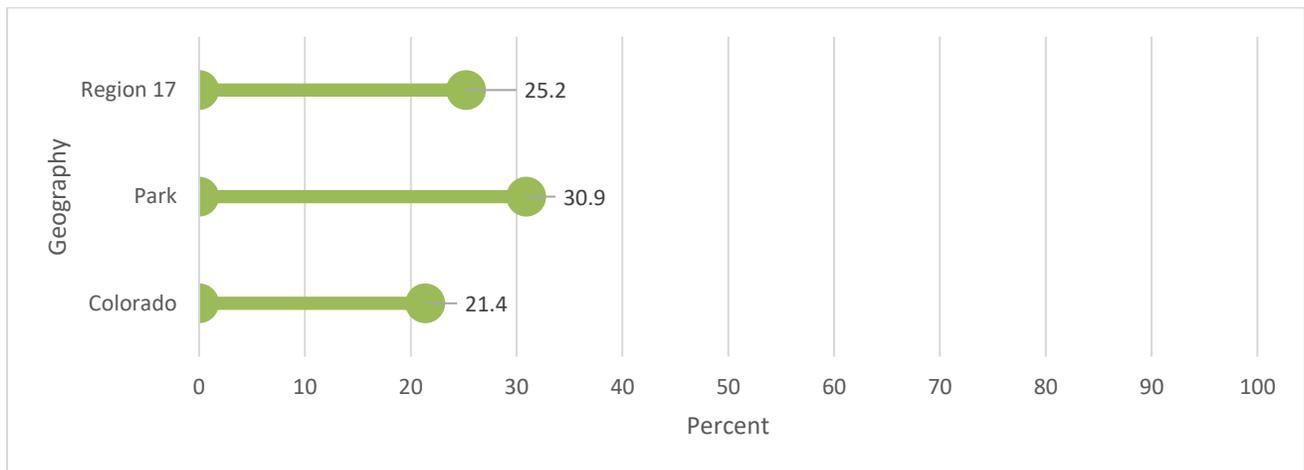


Figure 37 Percent of the population aged 25+ years that completed high school graduation, GED, or alternative – 2015-2019

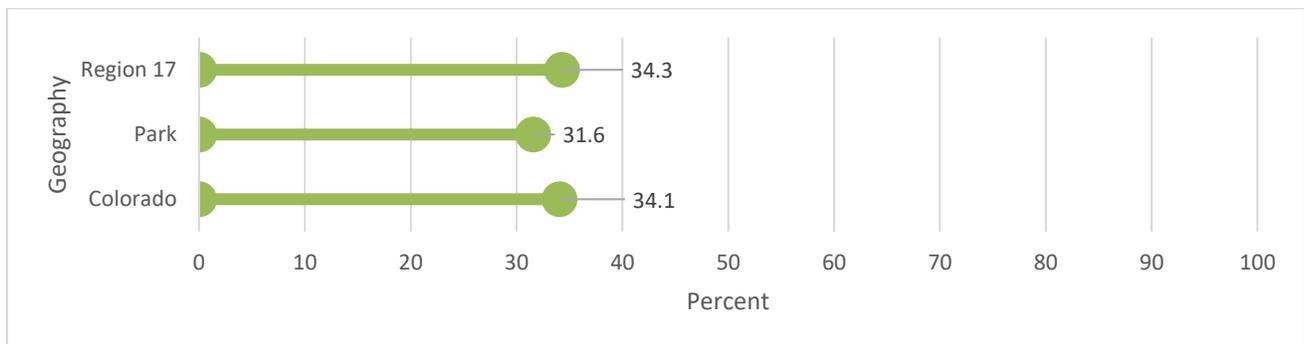


Figure 38 Percent of the population aged 25+ years that completed a master's, professional school or doctorate's degree – 2015-2019

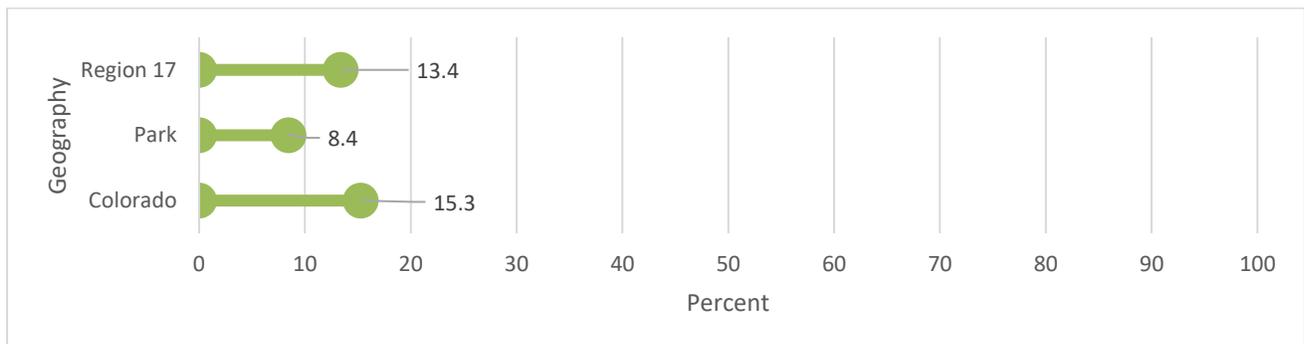


Figure 39 Percent of the population aged 25+ years that completed a master's, professional school or doctorate's degree – 2015-2019

HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

Health care services have been historically difficult to sustain within Park County. Currently, there is only one dentist and two hygienists. Without a hospital and only one doctor and nurse practitioner at South Park Health Care Clinic (owned by HealthOne) in Fairplay, emergency services are the primary health care provider. Park County adults have to overcome extreme access issues which is reflected in a 74.2% rate of having one or more regular health care provider (Figure 42). This compares to 66.6% and 73.4% for Region 17 and Colorado respectively. There is a shortage of providers as demonstrated by the rate of people per provider shown in Table 3, where local access to service providers is extremely limited with 3,769 Park County residents per physician compared to 1,202 for Colorado.

Table 3 Ratios of population to provider

Provider	Park County	Colorado
Physicians¹⁰	3,769:1	1,202:1
Dentists¹¹	6,318:1	1,208:1
Mental Health Providers¹²	948:1	250:1

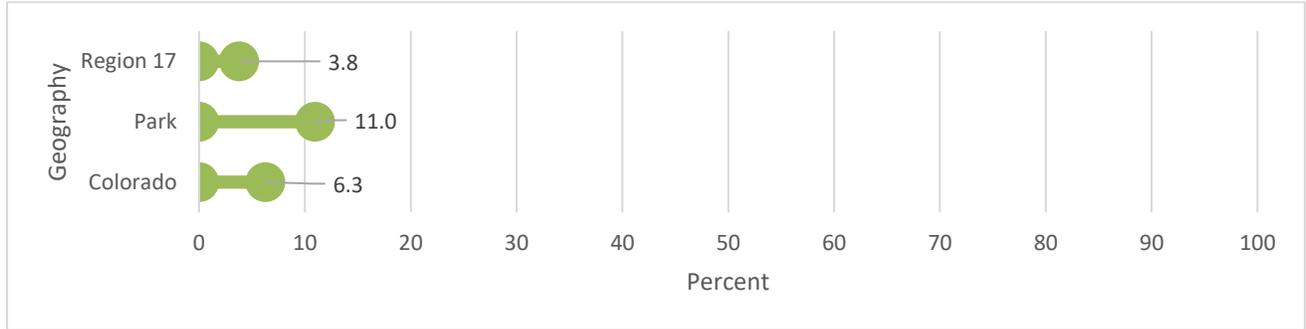


Figure 40 The percent of children (0-18 years) eligible but not enrolled in Medicaid or CHP+ - 2019

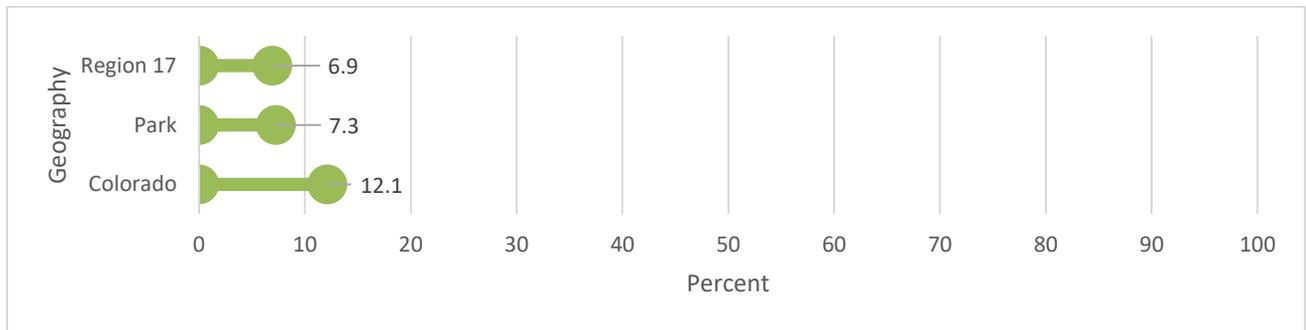


Figure 41 The percent of working-age adults (19-64 years) eligible but not enrolled in Medicaid – 2019

¹⁰ County Health Rankings and Roadmap - Area Health Resource File/American Medical Association (2019)

¹¹ Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file (2020)

¹² Centers for Medicare and Medical Services, National Provider Identification (2021)

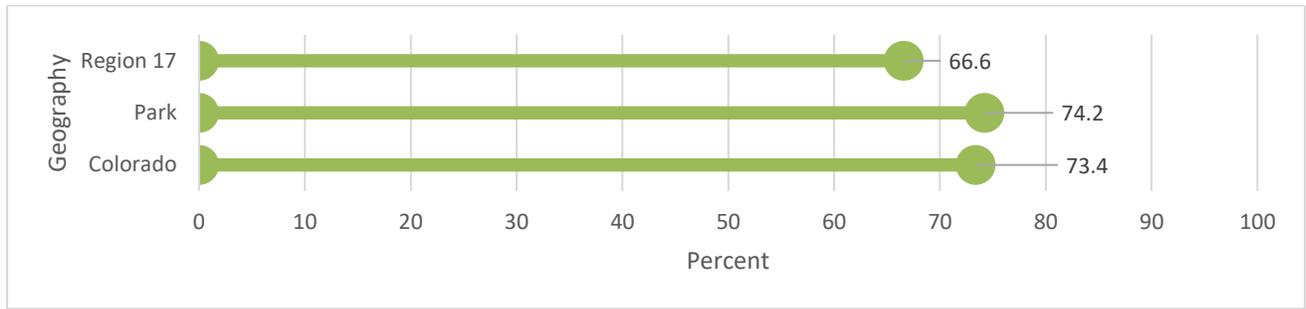


Figure 42 The percent of adults aged 18+ years who reported having one or more regular health care providers - 2019

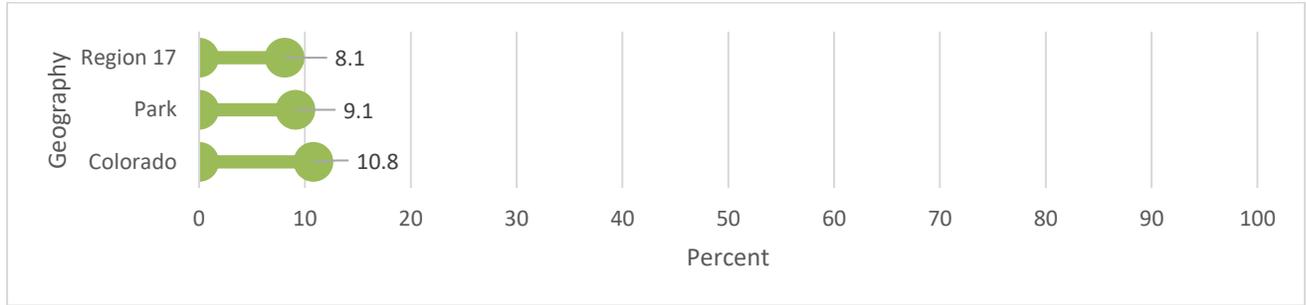


Figure 43 The percent of adults (aged 18-64 years) without health insurance coverage - 2019

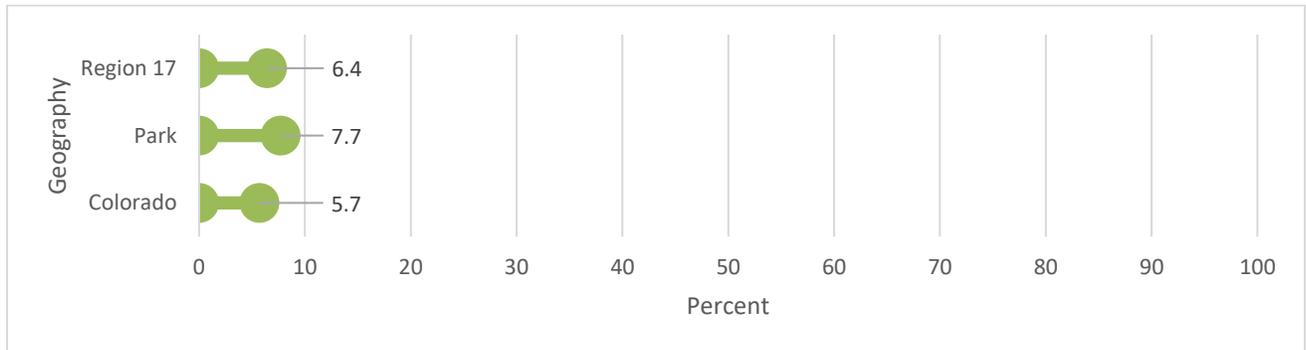


Figure 44 The percent of children (less than 19 years old) without health insurance coverage

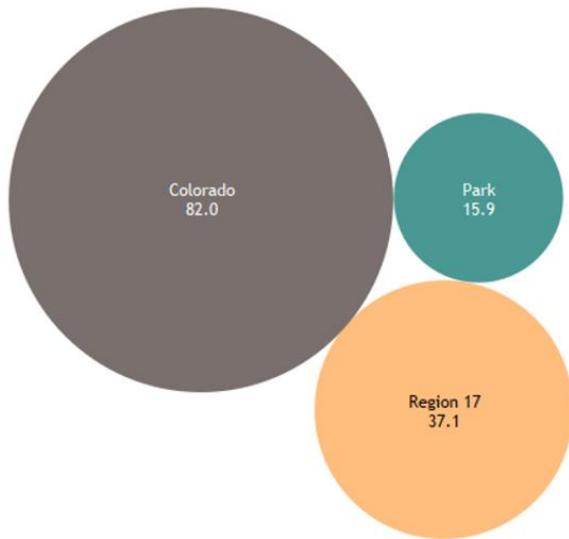


Figure 45 Rate of dentists per 1,000 residents

ACCESS TO CARE

Arguably, one of the greatest threats to health in Park County is the lack of access to care. Park County does not have the infrastructure or the population to support health care providers. Residents must travel to surrounding counties to receive most medical attention. Emergency services, including ambulances and helicopters, are available for those who need immediate attention. Some preventative or minor care needs are supplemented by the few organizations hosted in Park County. The Public Health Agency provides vaccinations for all ages along with other prevention programs like Cavity Free at Three. Rocky Mountain Rural Health provides blood pressure, blood sugar, heart rate, and oxygen saturation level checks during its outreach across the county. Finally, South Park Ambulance offers its services for consultation purposes. Nonetheless, the dire state of care was acknowledged by 91% of key informants who suggested they were not satisfied with the current healthcare system in Park County. Their concerns were echoed in community voices. In fact, the concern about the lack of access to care was present in every community meeting and was the number one health concern in four of the five meetings. “A medical doctor or nurse practitioner would be bombarded,” suggested one resident, while another stated “not that it would be ‘nice’ but that people legitimately need it here.” Many older residents wanted a consistent place or time to receive basic health checkups. With the long distances to medical care, parents expressed a need for a quick resource that assists parents in making crucial, quick decisions about their children’s health, such as a hotline.



Improving access to care is a dynamic situation reliant on Park County’s capacity to address the situation and the barriers residents face. One positive factor influencing the situation is that 91% of Park County residents have health insurance (as of 2020), with roughly 14.5% of the population on Medicaid. A 1% sales tax is being levied in the South Park area which will be used to form a special taxing district to support a local clinic. The clinic serves Fairplay and the surrounding communities of Hartsel and Alma. In addition, improving access to care will continue to be influenced by the rural nature of Park County.

The natural setting of Park County translates into a variety of barriers for both residents and those who want to improve the health care climate. Primarily, residents vocalized the need for better transportation to and from doctor’s appointments. Complying with doctor’s appointments can be dependent on road conditions, access to transportation, and coordination of schedules. Although Public Works does its best to keep roads maintained, not every road receives attention, especially during winter months. Further complicating residents’ access to critical care, hazardous road conditions make it difficult if not impossible for residents to leave their homes and for emergency services to access residences. Without access to a vehicle, finding transportation can be problematic due to the lack of public transportation. Providing coordinated transportation comes with its limitations as well. Residents’ place of care varies extensively across the county. The eastern side travels to Teller county, the western side travels to Chaffee county, the north side travels to Jefferson County and Denver, the south side travels to Chaffee county. With so many outlying options, the coordinated transport systems struggle to accommodate everyone. The transportation needs of older and disabled adults also remained a common theme across the county. In conclusion, finding a balance to meet communities’ needs in the rugged landscape of Park County is an ongoing challenge.

RISK BEHAVIORS

TOBACCO

Park County is on par with Colorado rates of tobacco use according to 2018-2020 data on risk behavior. Current use of cigarettes is reported by 15.9% of Park County adults (Figure 46) compared to 14.0% of Colorado adults. 6.5% of Region 17 residents use e-cigarettes compared to 7.0% for Colorado (Figure 47). Park County high school students who smoke are 15.9% compared to 14.0% for Colorado (Figure 48).

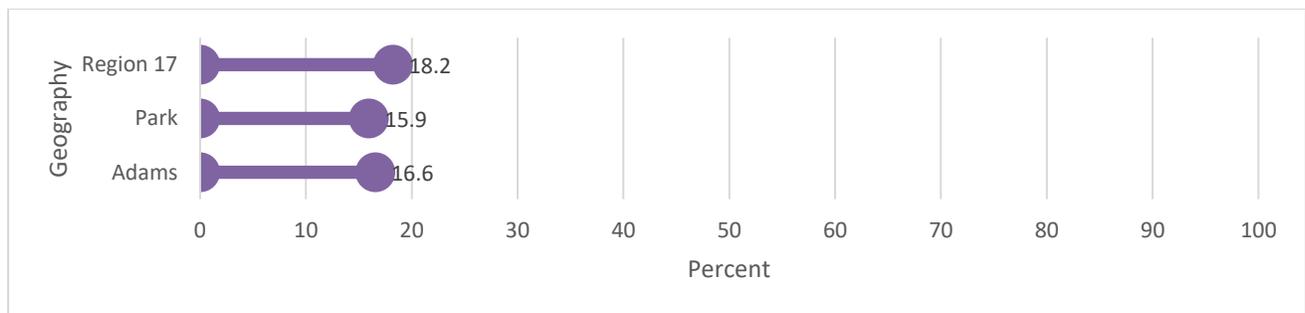


Figure 46 Percent of adults aged 18+ years who currently smoke cigarettes – 2018-2020

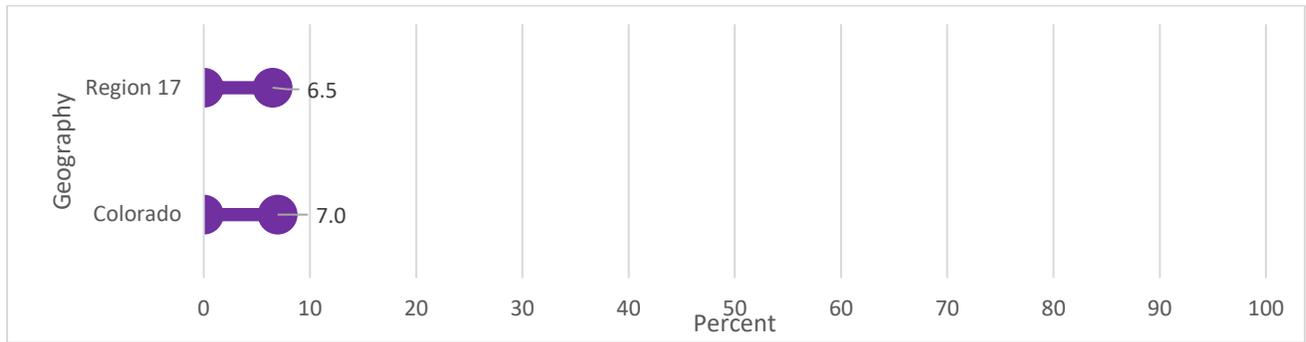


Figure 47 Percent of adults who currently use e-cigarettes - 2018-2020

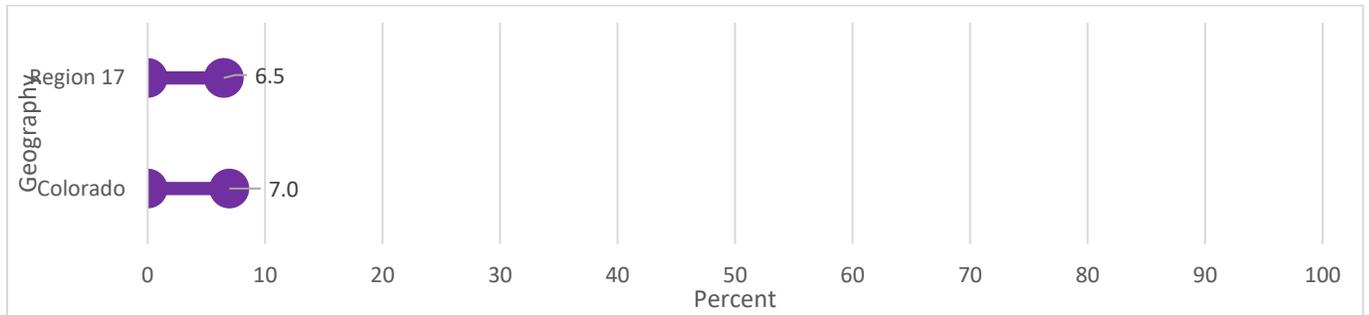


Figure 48 Percent of high school students who currently use cigarettes - 2018-2020

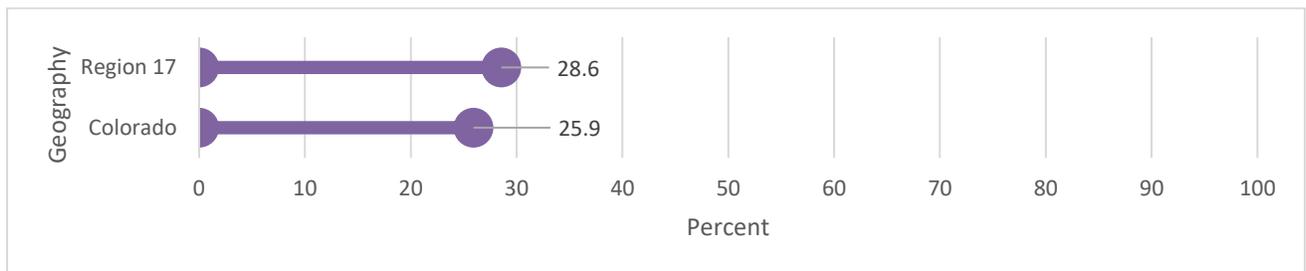


Figure 49 Percent of high school students who used electronic vapor product 1+ days out of the past 30 days - 2018-2020

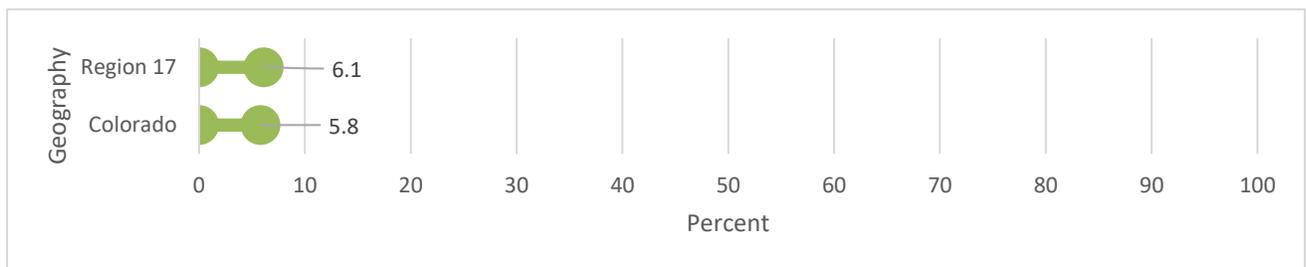


Figure 50 Percent of women who smoked during the last 3 months of pregnancy - 2018-2020

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND NUTRITION

According to the indicators for physical activity and nutrition, Park County adults and youth are similar to Colorado rates. Park County youth demonstrate a higher rate of physical activity that Colorado youth overall (Figure 52).

PARK COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT: 2023

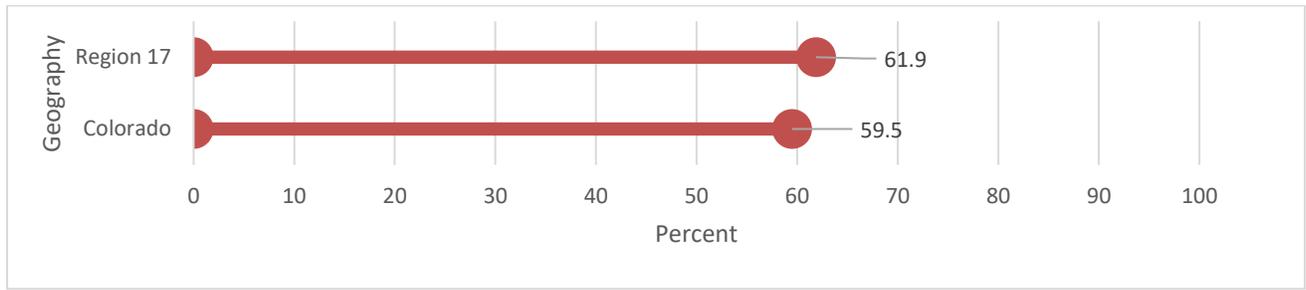


Figure 51 Percent of adults aged 18+ years who meet current CDC physical activity guidelines - 2015, 2017, 2019

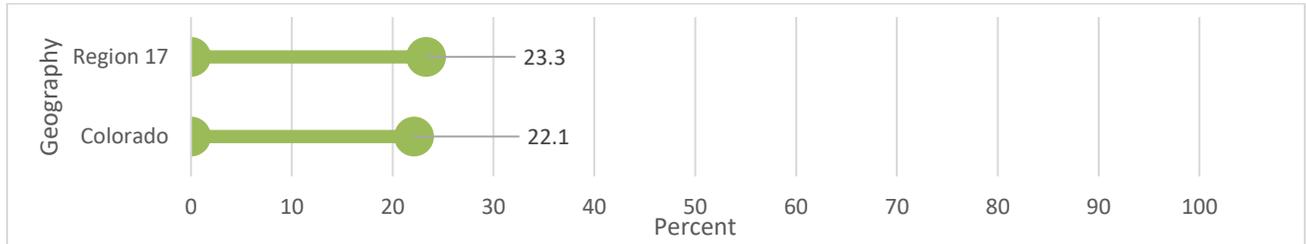


Figure 52 Percent of high school students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes/day for the past 7 days – 2019

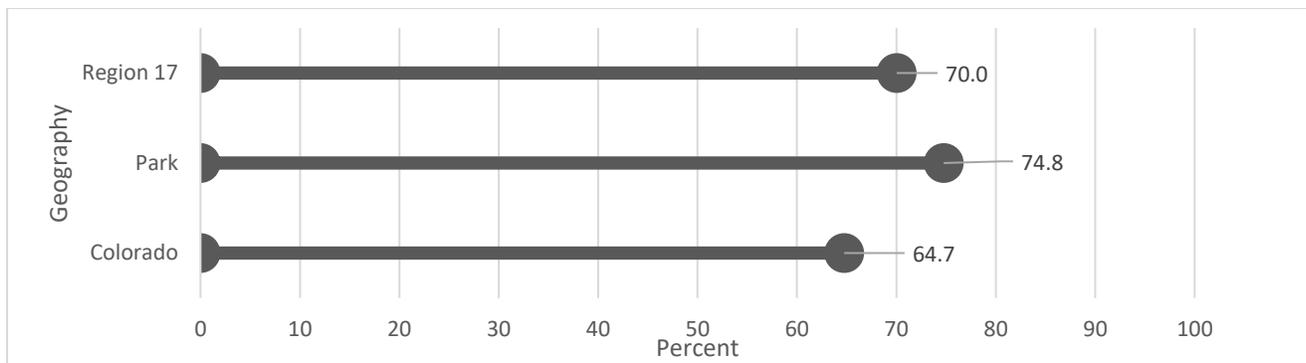


Figure 53 Percentage of adults who eat fruit 1+ times per day - 2015, 2017, 2019

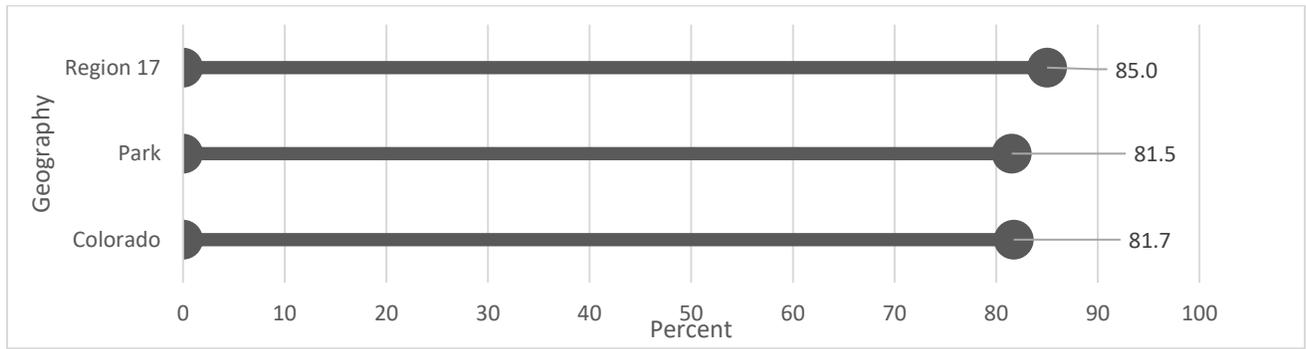


Figure 54 Percentage of adults who eat vegetables 1+ times per day - 2015, 2017, 2019

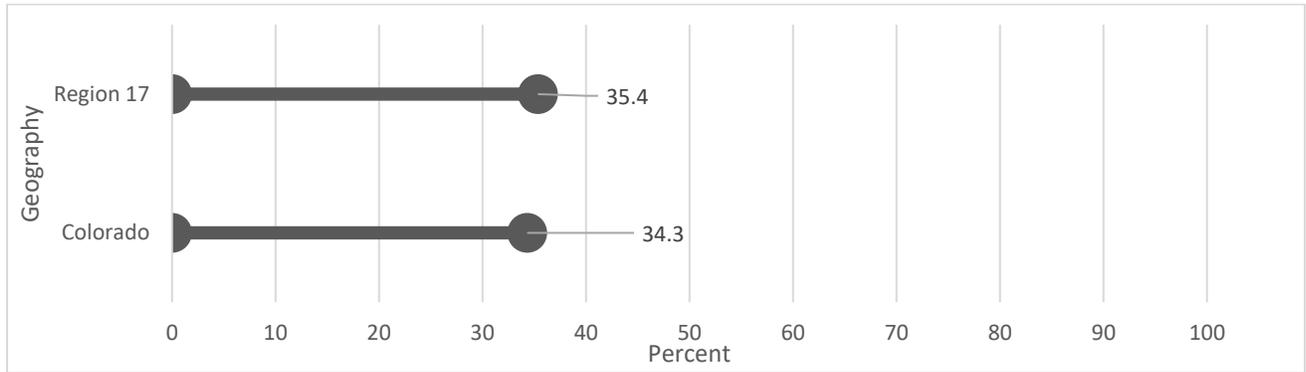


Figure 55 Percentage of high school students who eat fruit 1+ times per day – 2019

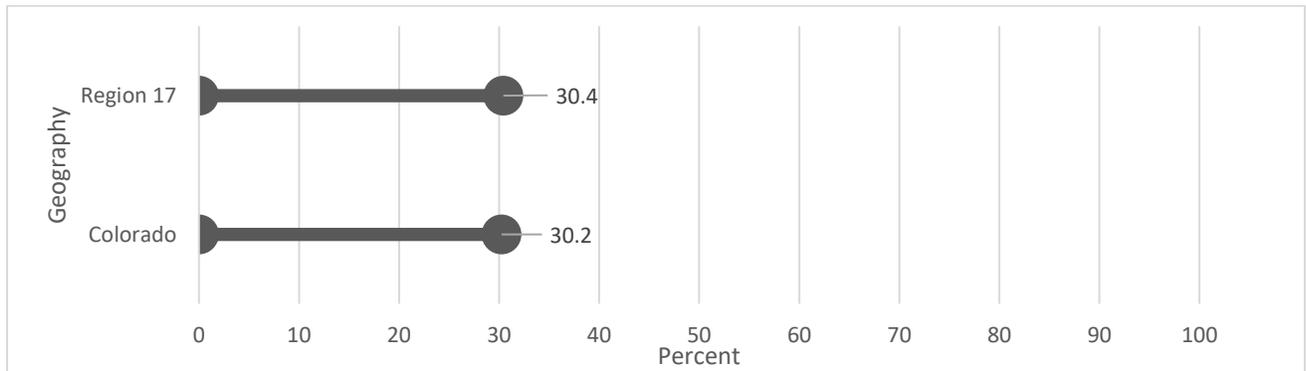


Figure 56 Percentage of high school students who eat vegetables 1+ times per day – 2019



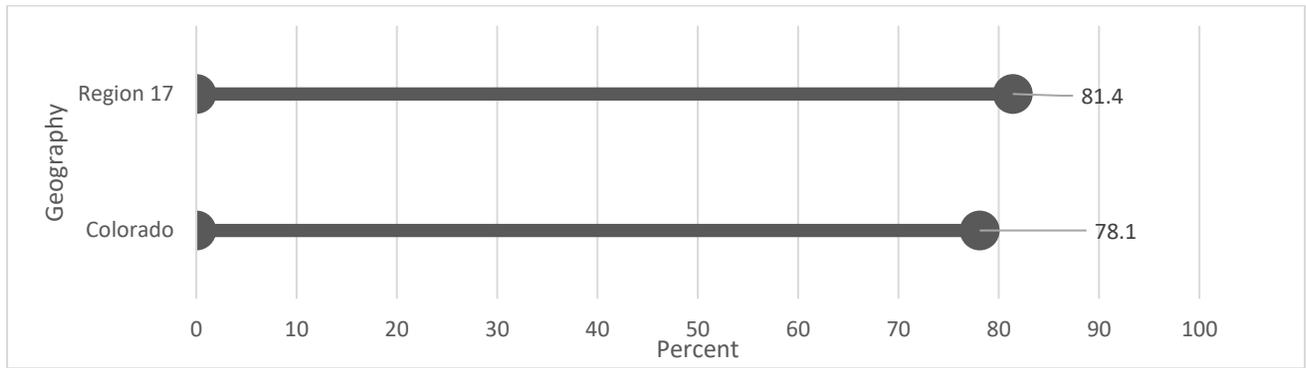


Figure 57 Percent of women who breastfed for 9 weeks or longer - 2016-2020

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Park County adults demonstrate lower rates of heavy and binge drinking compared to Colorado. However, Park County adults use marijuana at a higher rate than Colorado adults with 25.8% compared to 18.3% (Figure 60). Park County has significantly lower rates of drunk driving fatalities compared to Colorado. (Figure 61).

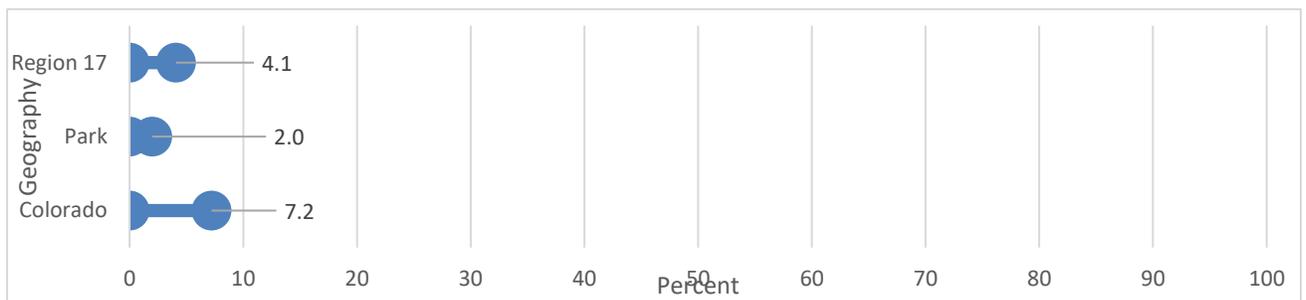


Figure 58 Percent of adults who are heavy drinkers – 2019

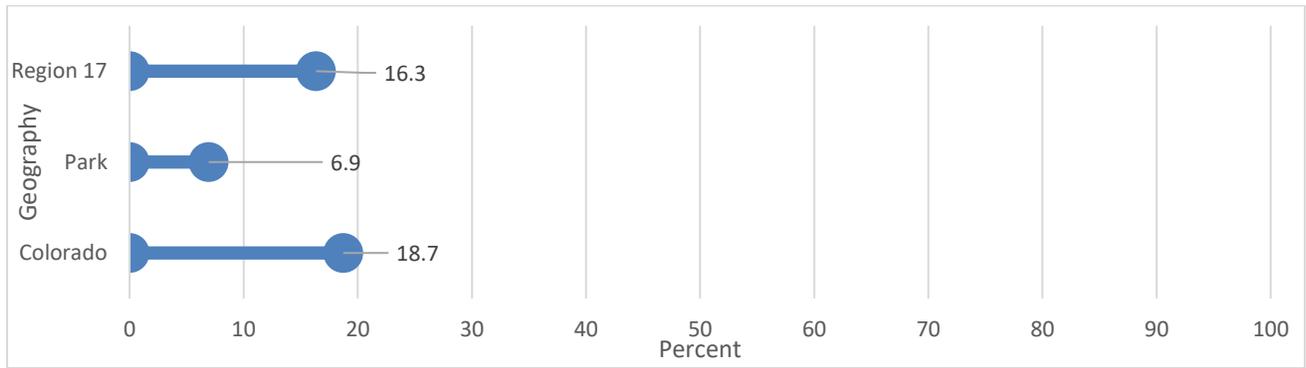


Figure 59 Percent of adults who reported binge drinking (males 5+/females 4+ drinks on one occasion) in the past 30 days – 2019

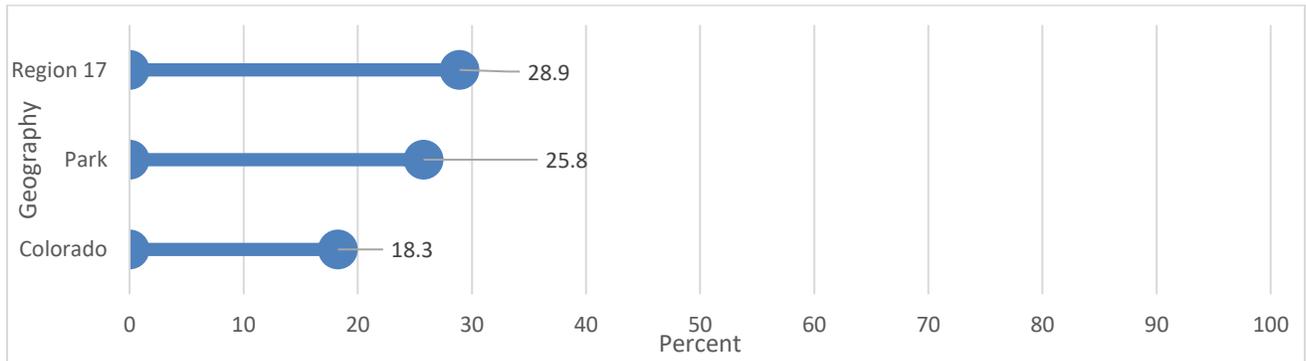


Figure 60 Percent of adults who used marijuana one or more days during the past 30 days – 2019

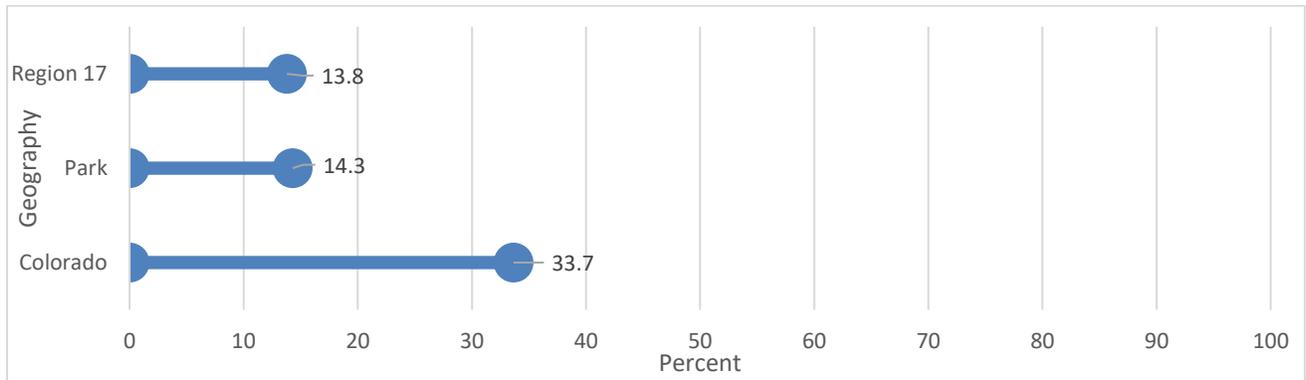


Figure 61 Percent of fatal crashes involving a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above – 2019

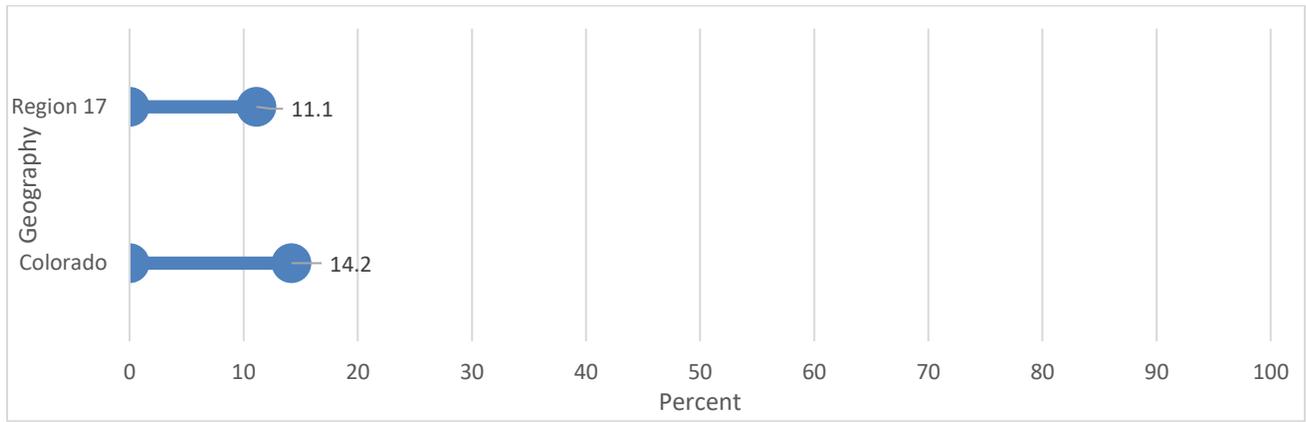


Figure 62 Percent of high school students who had five or more drinks of alcohols within a couple of hours on at least one day during the past 30 days – 2019

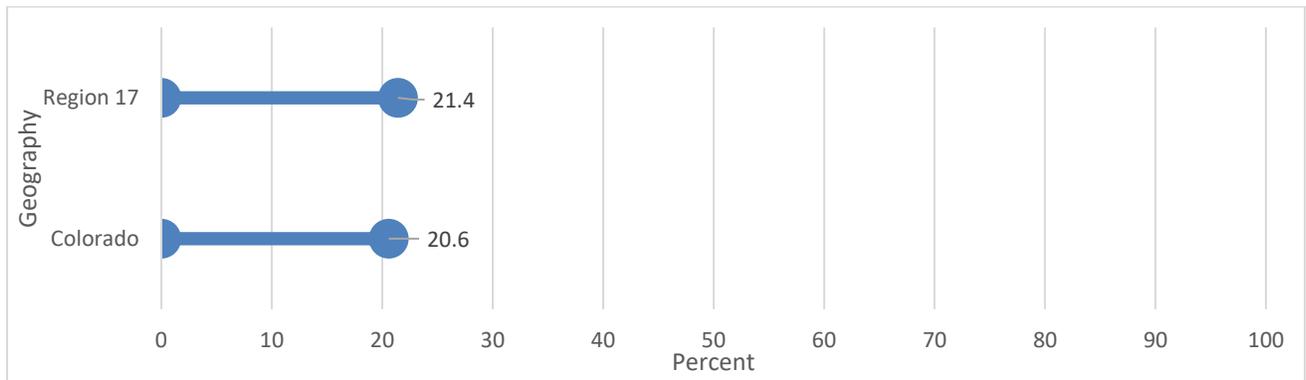


Figure 63 Percent of high school students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days – 2019

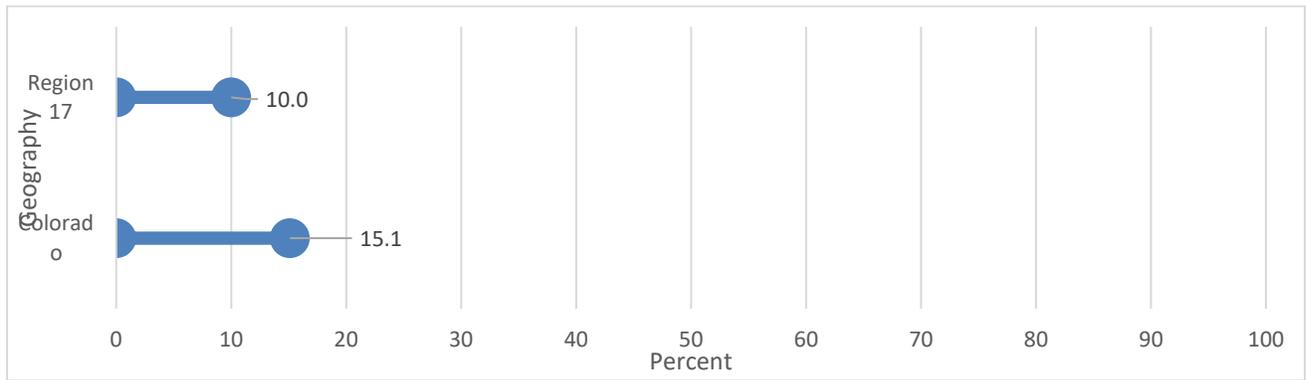


Figure 64 Percent of women who drank alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy – 2019

PREVENTIVE CARE

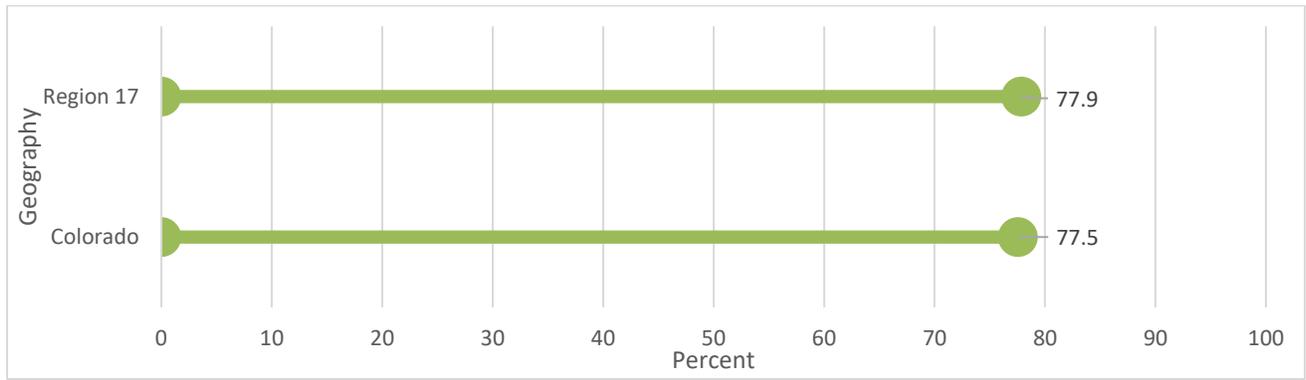


Figure 65 Percent of females aged 18+ years who had a Pap smear within last 3 years – 2019

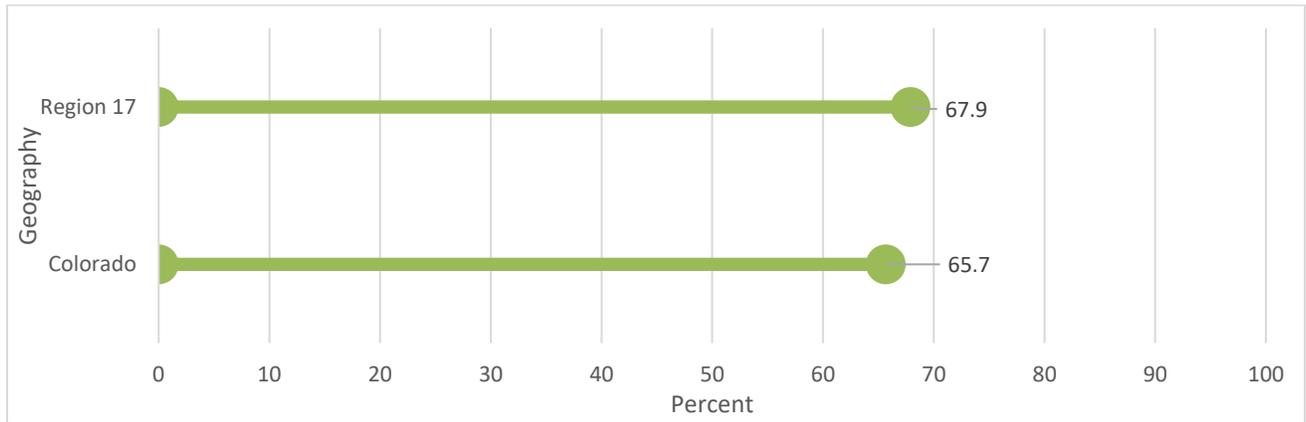


Figure 66 Percent of females aged 40+ years who had a mammogram within last 2 years – 2019

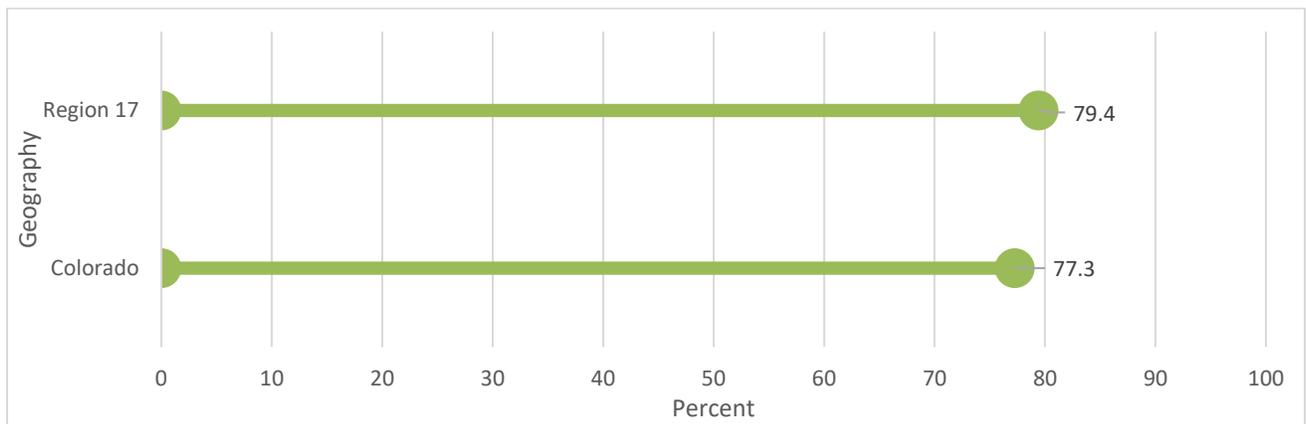


Figure 67 Percent of adults aged 65+ years who report having ever had a pneumonia shot – 2019

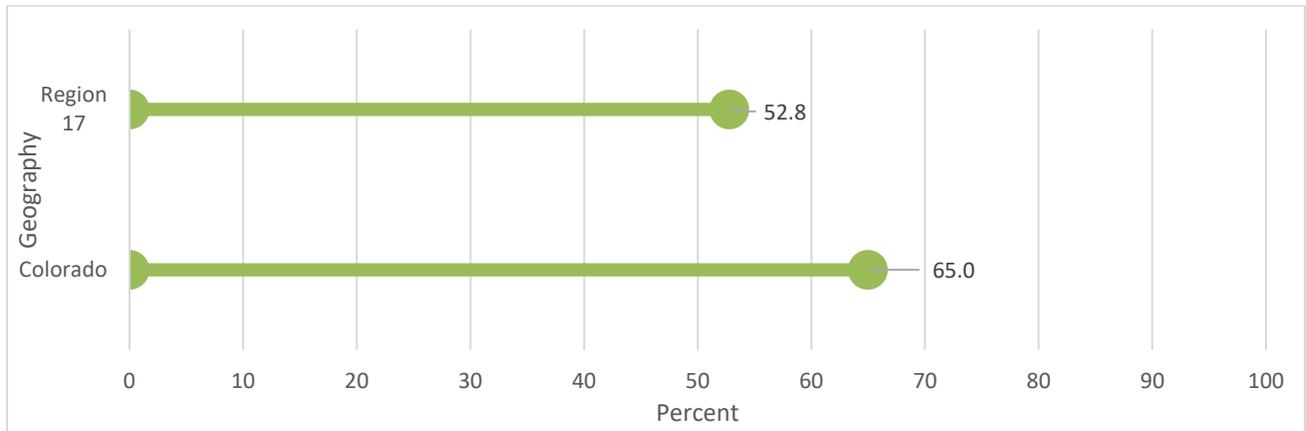


Figure 68 Percent of adults aged 65+ years who report having had a flu shot in the past 12 months – 2019

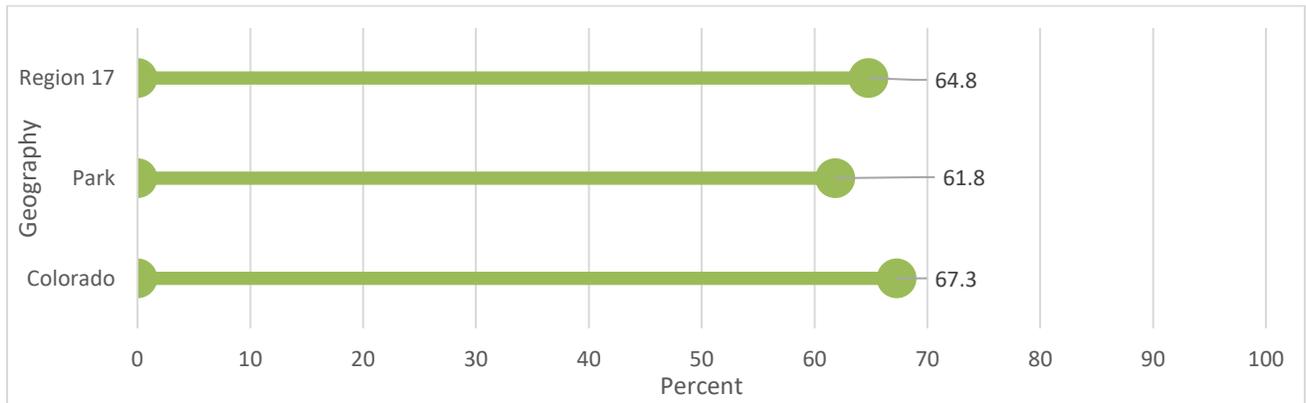


Figure 69 Percent of adults aged 18+ years who visited the dentist for any reason within the past 12 months – 2019

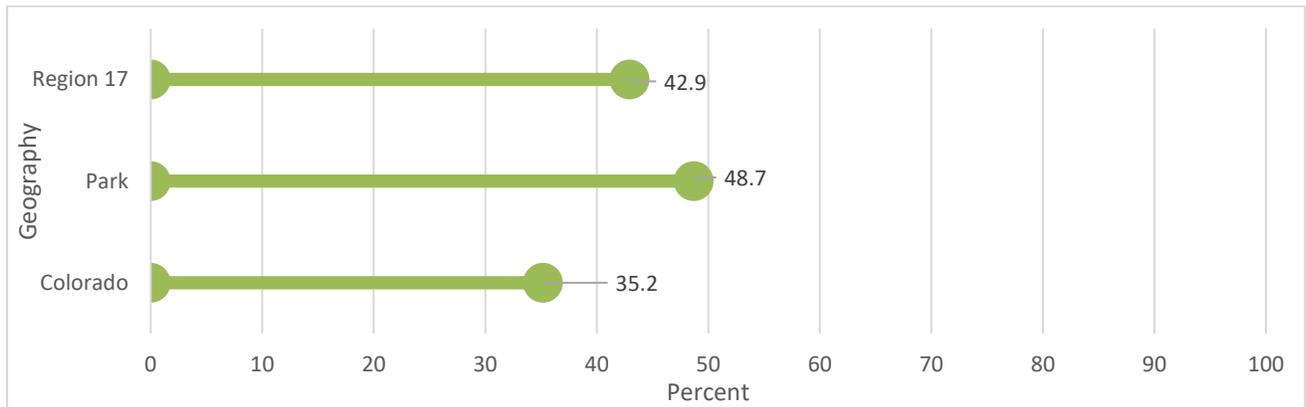


Figure 70 Percent of adults (aged 18+ years) who ever lost any teeth due to decay or periodontal disease – 2019

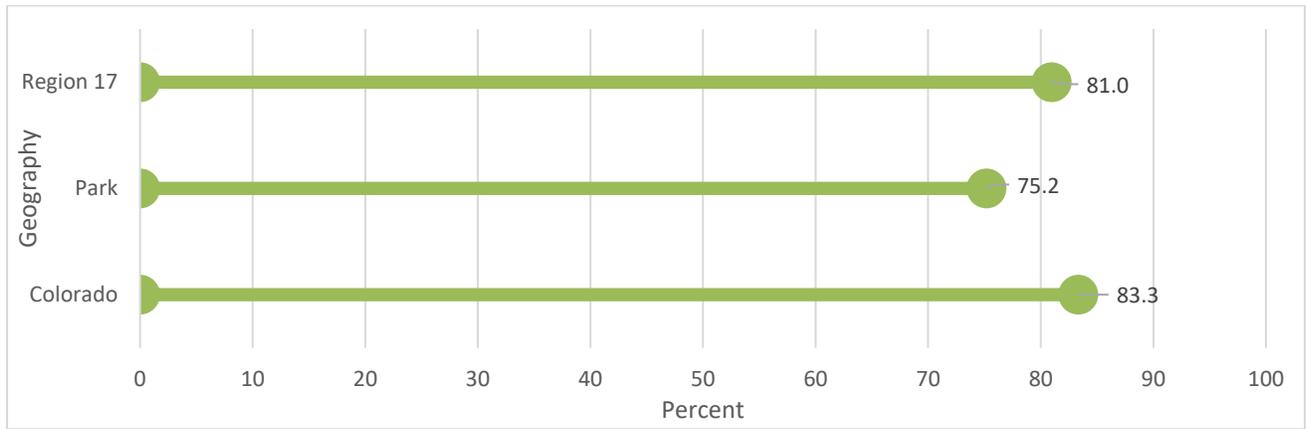


Figure 71 Percent of adults aged 18+ years who have had cholesterol screening in the past 5 years – 2019

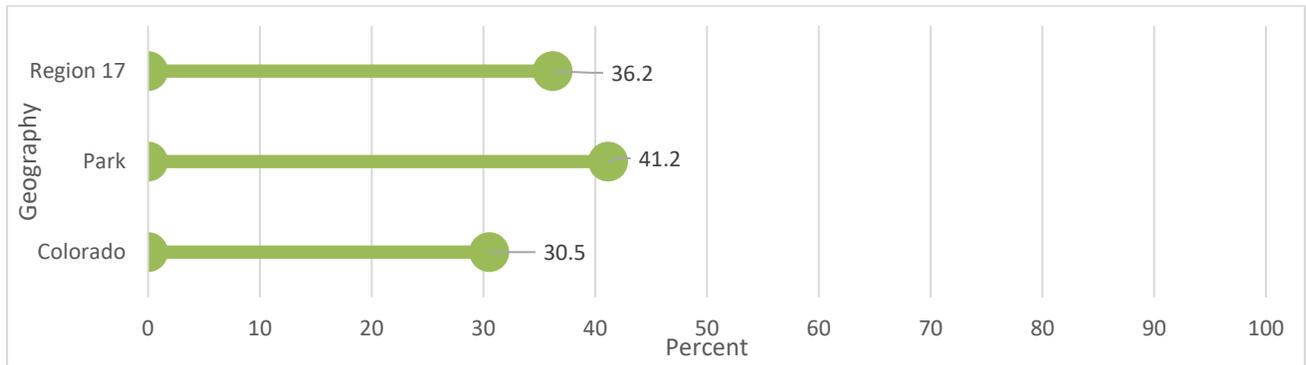


Figure 72 Percent of adults (aged 18+ years) who have ever had their cholesterol screened and a health care provider told them they had high blood cholesterol – 2019

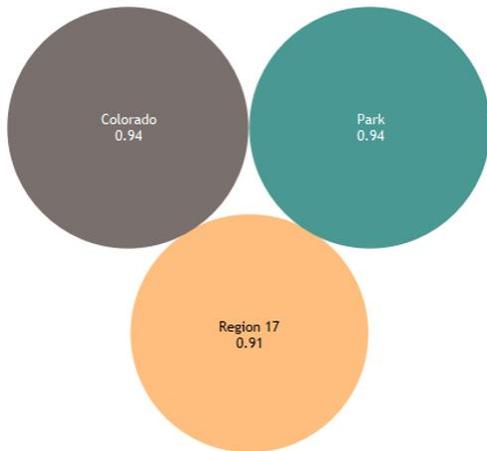


Figure 73 All schools and daycares vaccine compliance rate - 2020-2021

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

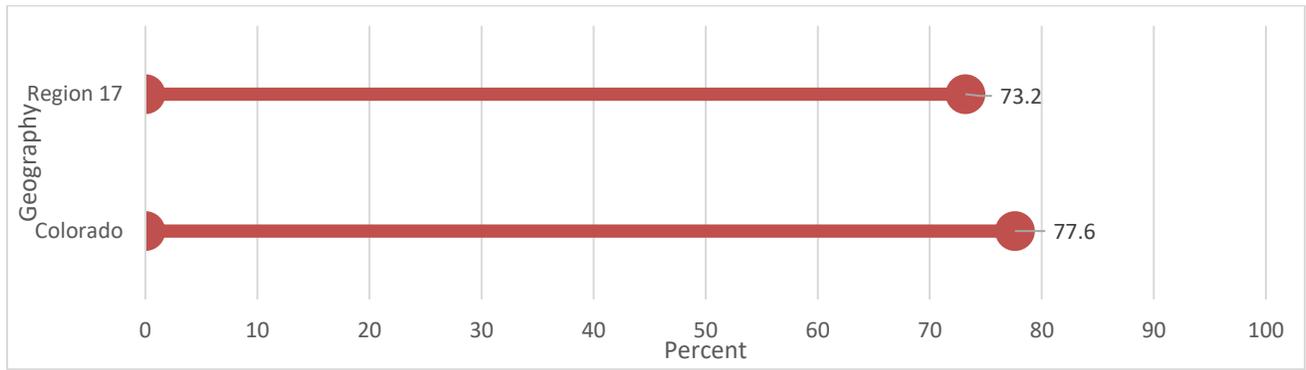


Figure 74 Percent of sexually active high school students using an effective method of birth control to prevent pregnancy – 2019

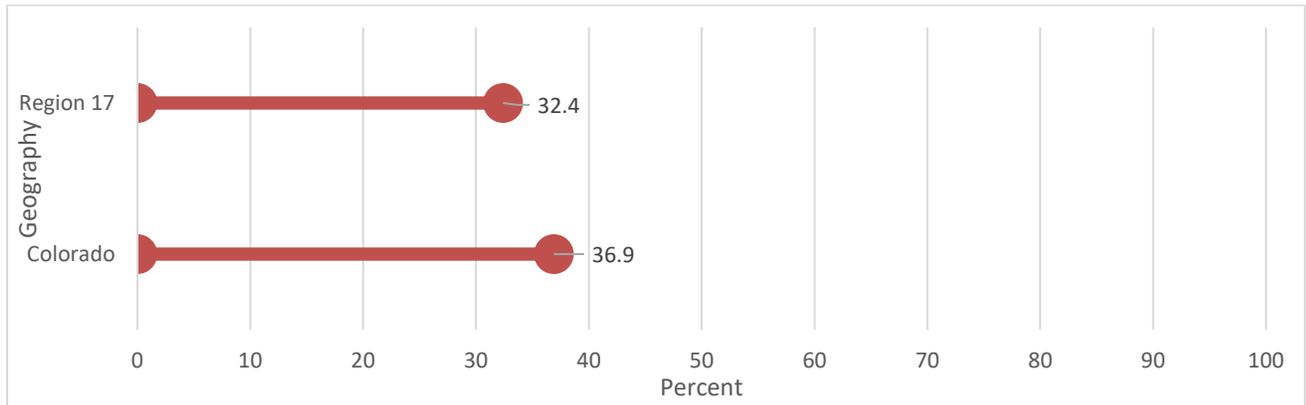


Figure 75 Percent of pregnancies resulting in live births that were unintended – 2019

DISEASE AND INJURY

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

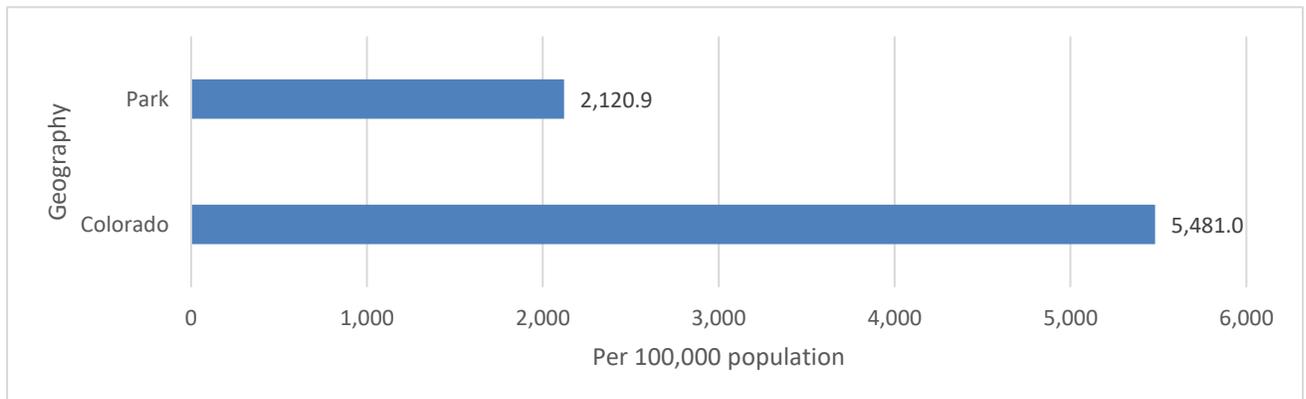


Figure 76 Rate of new Chlamydia cases (15–29-year-olds) per 100,000 population - 2018-2020

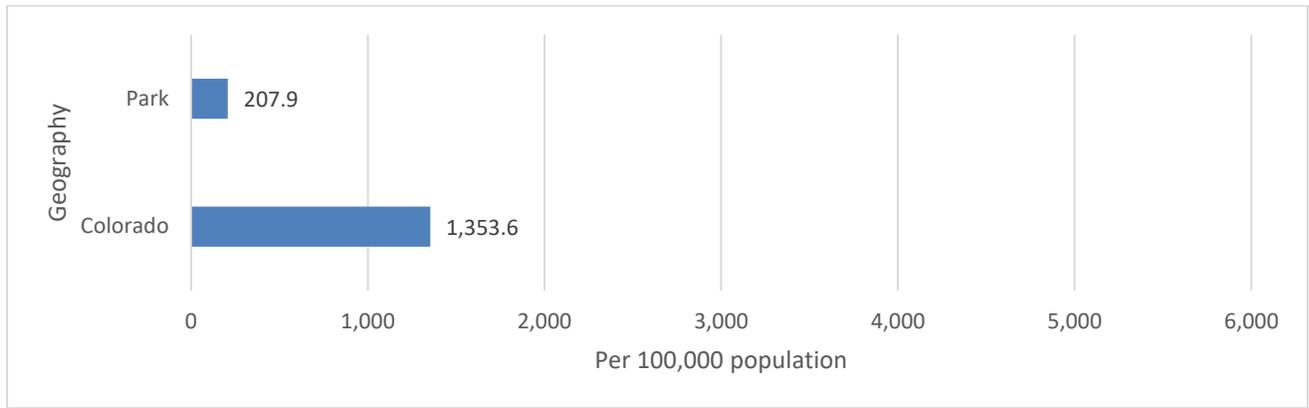


Figure 77 Rate of new Gonorrhea cases (15-29 year olds) per 100,000 population - 2018-2020

VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASE

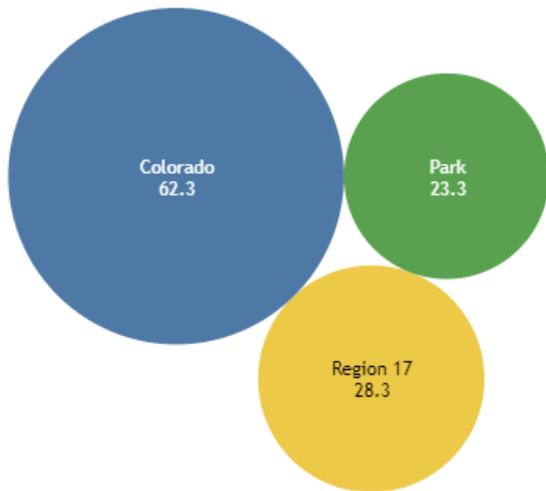


Figure 78 Rate of new cases of vaccine preventable diseases per 100,000 population - 2016-2018

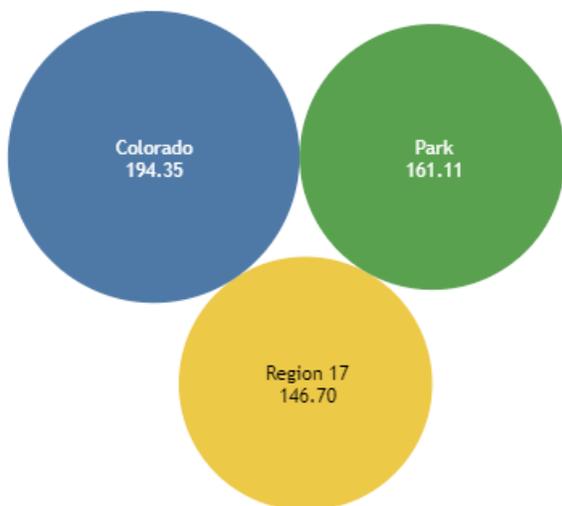


Figure 79 Rate of influenza hospitalizations in people aged 65+ years old (per 100,000 population aged 65+ years) - 2018-2020

CHRONIC DISEASE

MENTAL HEALTH

Quality mental health is pivotal for overall well-being. For this reason, it is imperative to assess the mental health of Park County residents. Mental health is affected by many health factors, including access to services, quality of life, and substance abuse.

The 2013 Community Health Assessment identified mental health concerns as the number one priority of the 2013 Public Health Improvement Plan. Since then, traction progress to increase mental health services in the Park County area has occurred. Prior to 2013, there were minimal services provided in Park County. Currently, therapy-related services are offered by private practices and through Diversus Health, an El Paso based organization that supports El Paso, Teller, and Park Counties. The Park County Sheriff's Department responds to mental health needs by implementing Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) for deputies. Rocky Mountain Rural Health (RMRH) secured funding to start the Park County Mental Health Alliance (PCMHA). RMRH promotes the Colorado crisis hotline at outreach events and provides referrals to mental health providers. They maintain an agreement with mental health providers to cover the therapy sessions at a reduced rate once insurance benefits have been exhausted. Park County residents can call the Crisis Hotline for mental health assistance, substance use and emotional help, and immediate problem solving. The Park



County Mental Health Alliance, which has a mission “to promote a balanced, responsive continuum of behavioral/mental health services for all Park County citizens,” has concentrated additional efforts. Despite efforts, Park County still had a mental health provider ratio of 950 residents to one provider in 2021. Those areas more successful at providing services, including the state, have a ratio of 250 residents to one provider.¹³

The need for mental health services was identified in many ways when reviewing the data. Mental health and substance abuse were identified by key informants as the most significant health issues Park County residents face. Without appropriate mental health services, emergency services can become exhausted by the amount of resources utilized for mental health issues that in other cases would have been preventable or better served by another entity. Park County Communications evaluated 9-1-1 calls over the last three years to determine how many calls entailed a mental health component, shown below in Figure 81 911 Calls with an identified mental health component Figure 81.

¹³ 2022 County Health Rankings, University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute

Table 4 Number and Percentage of Total 911 Responses by Category (January 2022 - October 2022)

Call Type	Number of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
<i>Mental Health</i>	168	57.34%
<i>Suicide Threat</i>	81	27.65%
<i>Substance Abuse</i>	31	10.58%
<i>Suicide Attempt</i>	9	3.07%
<i>Other</i>	4	1.36%
Grand Total	293	100.00%

Table 5 Number and Percent of Total 911 Calls by Location (January 2022 - October 2022)

911 Call Location	Number of Responses	Percent of Total 911 Responses
<i>Bailey</i>	115	39.79%
<i>Fairplay</i>	49	16.96%
<i>Hartsel</i>	36	12.46%
<i>Guffey</i>	29	10.03%
<i>Alma</i>	28	9.69%
<i>Jefferson</i>	11	3.81%
<i>Lake George</i>	7	2.42%
<i>Other</i>	14	3.80%
Grand Total	289	100.00%

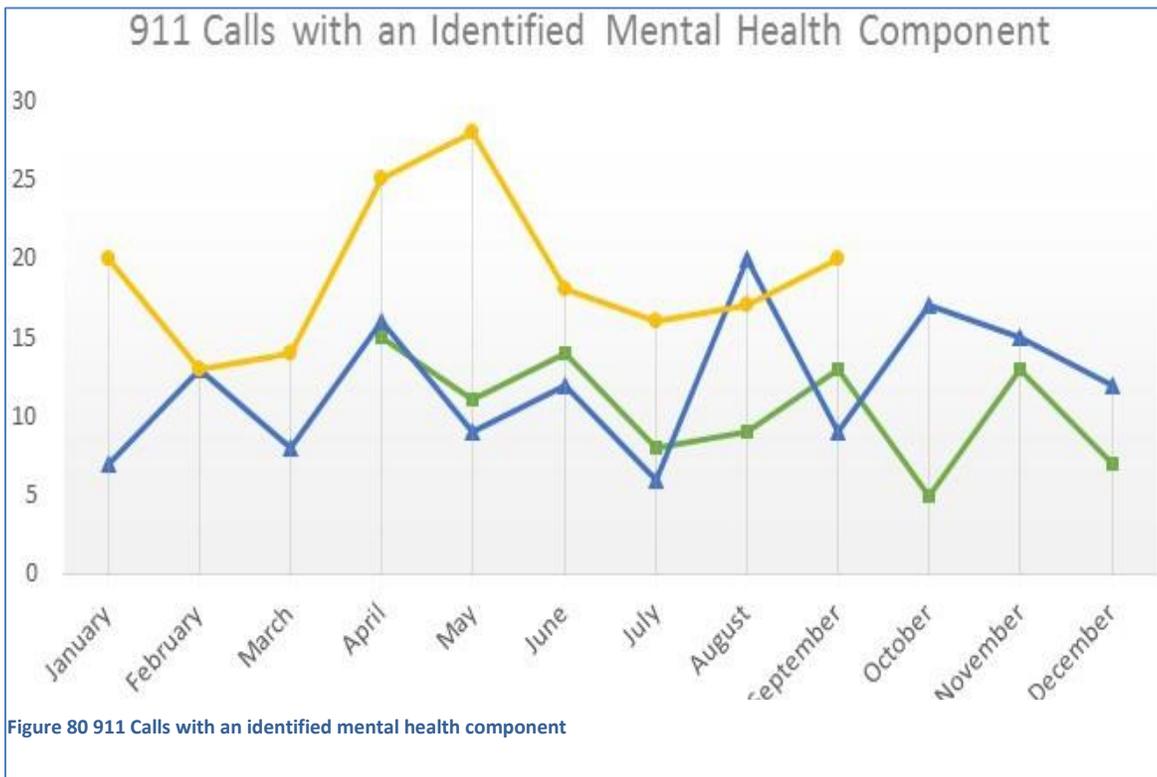


Figure 80 911 Calls with an identified mental health component

Suicide rates further reflect mental health is a major concern in Park County. Data from 2018 to 2020 shows suicide rose from the second leading cause of years of potential life lost in 2016 to the first by 2020. An increase in the number of potential years of life lost indicates younger people dying of suicide. Coroner data validated this, showing 32 of the 43 suicides, or three-fourths, that took place in Park County from the year 2017 to 2021 were by those younger than 65 years of age. Individuals ages 35 to 64 are more likely to commit suicide than any other age group. Additionally, in 2019, 39.2% of adolescents in Region 17 reported feeling depressed, and 22.3% of adolescents had seriously considered suicide within the last 12 months. Between 2018-2020, Park County suicide hospitalizations occurred at an age-adjusted rate of 56 per 100,000 people, which is slightly lower than the state's rate of ninth in the nation. An age-adjusted rate accounts for differences in age distributions, which allows comparisons to be made across populations. Colorado is already in the top 10 nationally for deaths caused by suicide, but to have Park County rates surpass the state is troubling and a problem.

Mental Health is often quantified by substance abuse due to the strong correlation substance abuse has to the absence of mental health treatments and higher rates of poor mental health (CDPHE, 2017). Substance abuse describes the excessive use of alcohol and illicit drugs. Between 2012 and 2016, the use of alcohol and drugs caused the deaths of nine Park County residents, all of whom were under the age of 65. Misuse of alcohol occurs from binge or heavy drinking. In Park, 15.9% of adults reported binge drinking within 30 days of the survey (i.e., drank more than five drinks on one occasion), and 10.5% of adults in Park are considered heavy drinkers. Collecting data on illicit drug use faces significant difficulties due to the ethics and nature of surveying criminal behavior. While the statistical climate of illicit drug use is unclear, responses from the community meetings revealed residents believe substance abuse is an issue affecting Park County. Data on alcohol and drug use by adolescents and pregnant mothers supports residents' concerns about this issue. Regional data shows teens are not using cannabis and alcohol more than their Colorado peers; however, those who do use cannabis and alcohol are significantly more likely to use them in a riskier manner. Within Region 17, 40.3% of the 20.8% of adolescents who use cannabis have used a dabbing device. Dabbing is a risky method

of ingestion based on the large amounts of the psychoactive THC in one dose. Dabbing also creates a risky situation by combining intoxication with extremely high temperatures.

Similarly, while the number of adolescents drinking is not significant, the 8.8% of adolescents who reported driving while intoxicated by alcohol is significant in comparison to their counterparts.

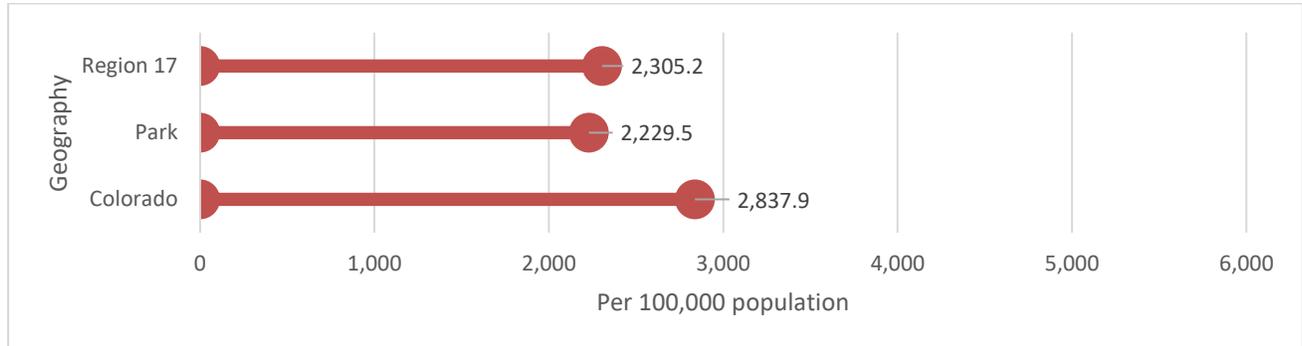


Figure 81 Age-adjusted rate of mental health diagnosed hospitalizations (per 100,000 population) - 2018-2020

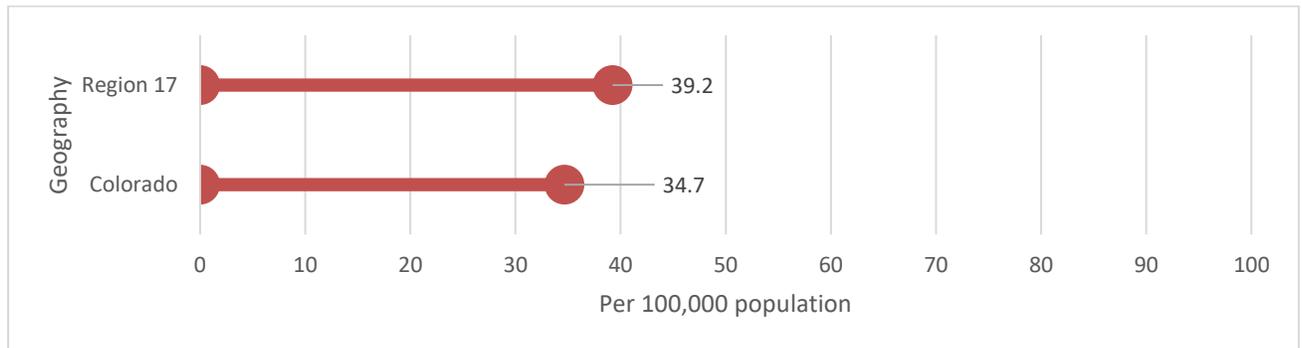


Figure 82 Percent of high school students who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months - 2018-2020

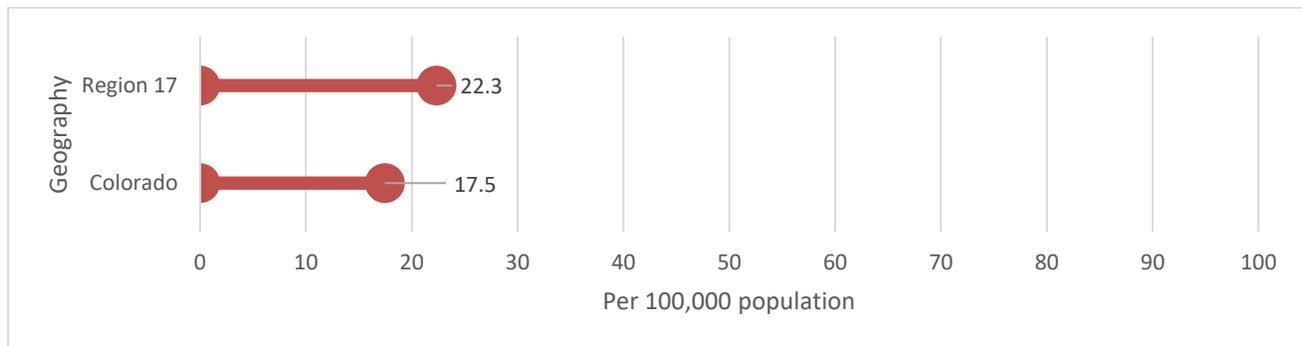


Figure 83 Percent of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months - 2018-2020

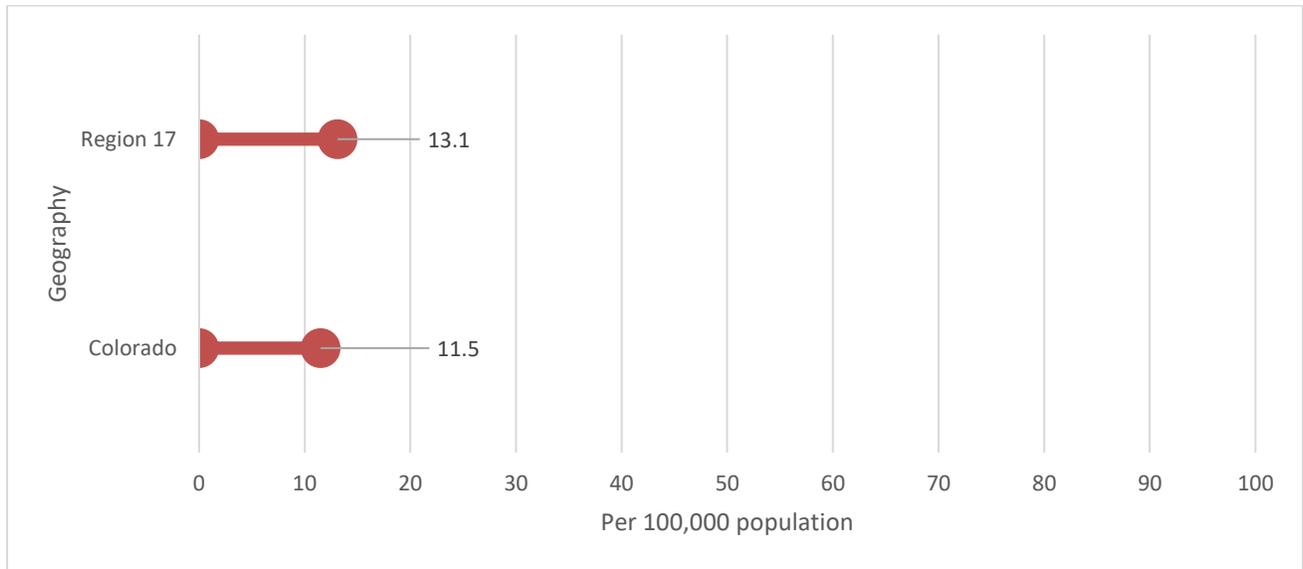


Figure 84 Percent of women who experienced postpartum depression - 2018-2020

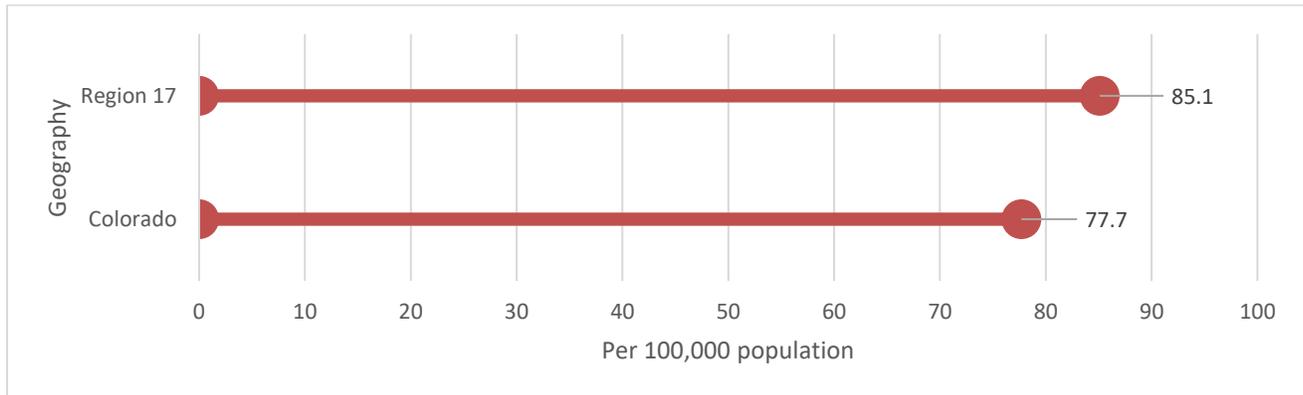


Figure 85 Percent of women that had a health care professional talk with them about what to do if they experienced postpartum depressive symptoms during pregnancy or after delivery - 2018-2020

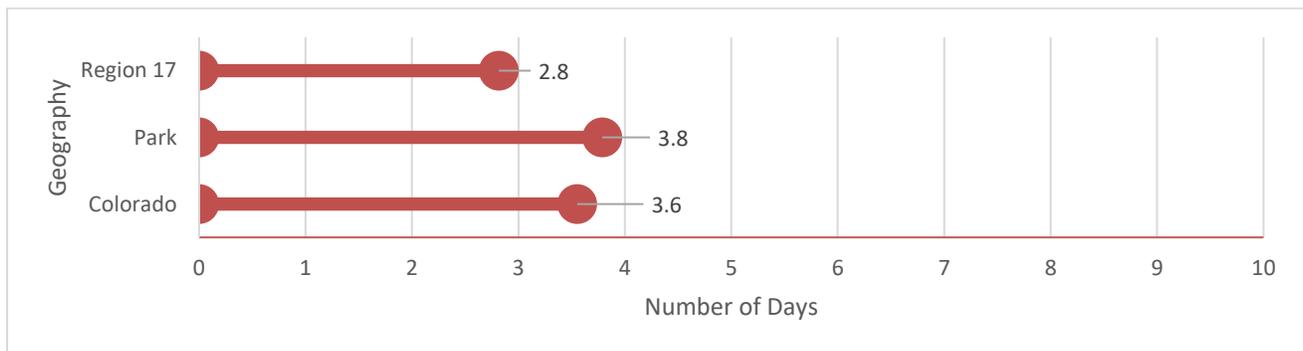


Figure 86 Average number of days (in the past 30 days) experienced by adults when their mental health was not good - 2018-2020

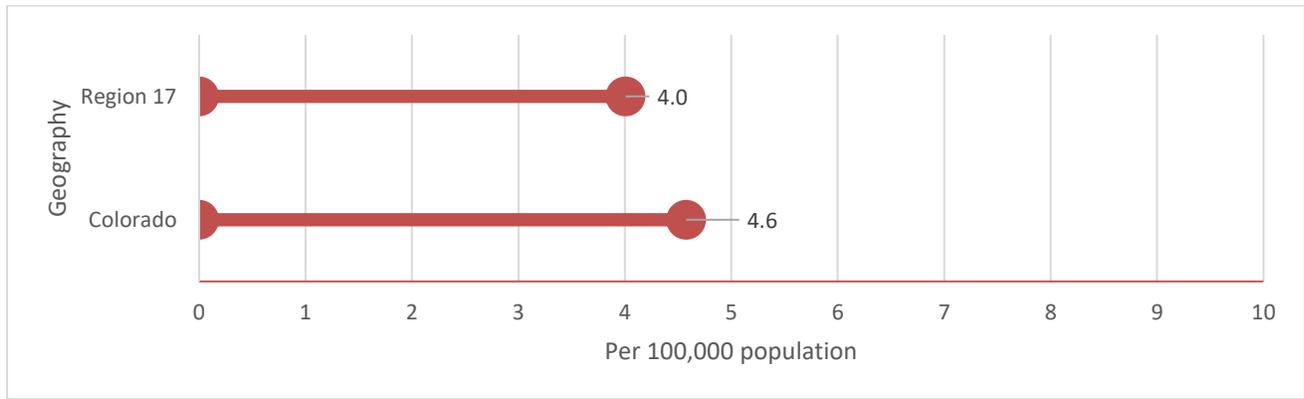


Figure 87 Average number of days (in the past 30 days) experienced by adults (aged 18+ years) of poor physical or mental health that kept them from doing usual activities - 2018-2020

CHRONIC CONDITIONS

The indicators for chronic conditions are mostly on par with Colorado rates except for these indicators which are significantly higher:

- Percent of adults who are overweight or obese
- Percent of adults with arthritis
- Percent of suicide deaths ever treated for a mental health problem
- Rate of motor vehicle accident injuries
- Rate of suicide deaths is almost three times higher than the Colorado rate and two times higher regionally.

Suicide hospitalization rates are lower than those for Region 17 and Colorado.

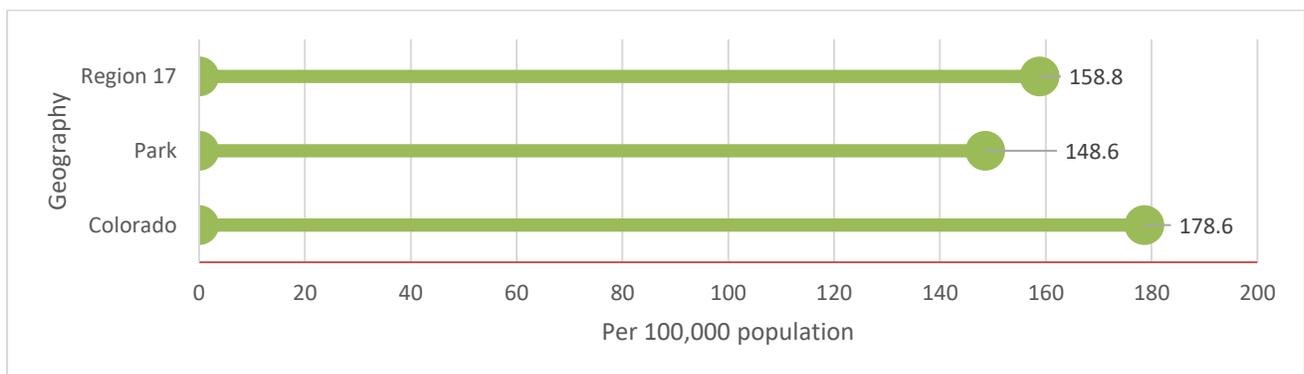


Figure 88 Age-adjusted rate of acute myocardial infarction hospitalizations (per 100,000 population) - 2018-2020

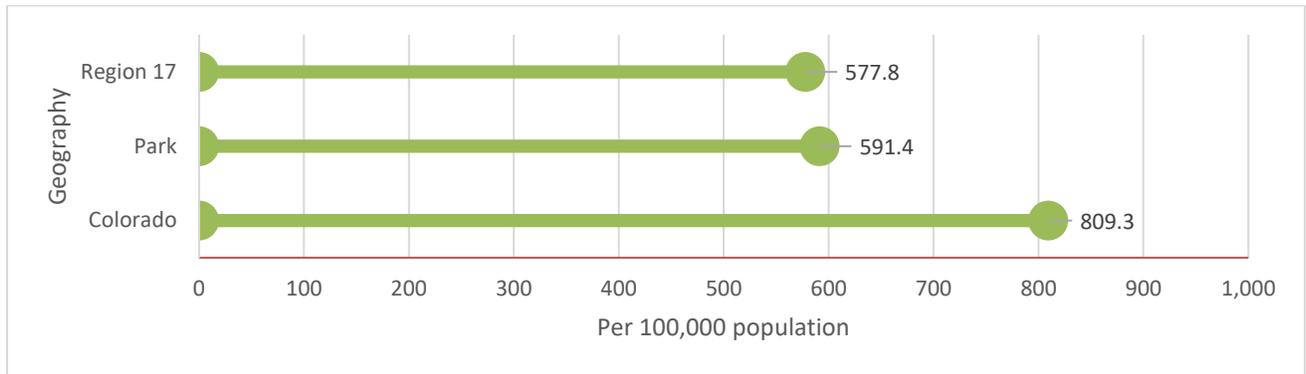


Figure 89 Age-adjusted rate for congestive heart failure hospitalizations (per 100,000 population) - 2018-2020

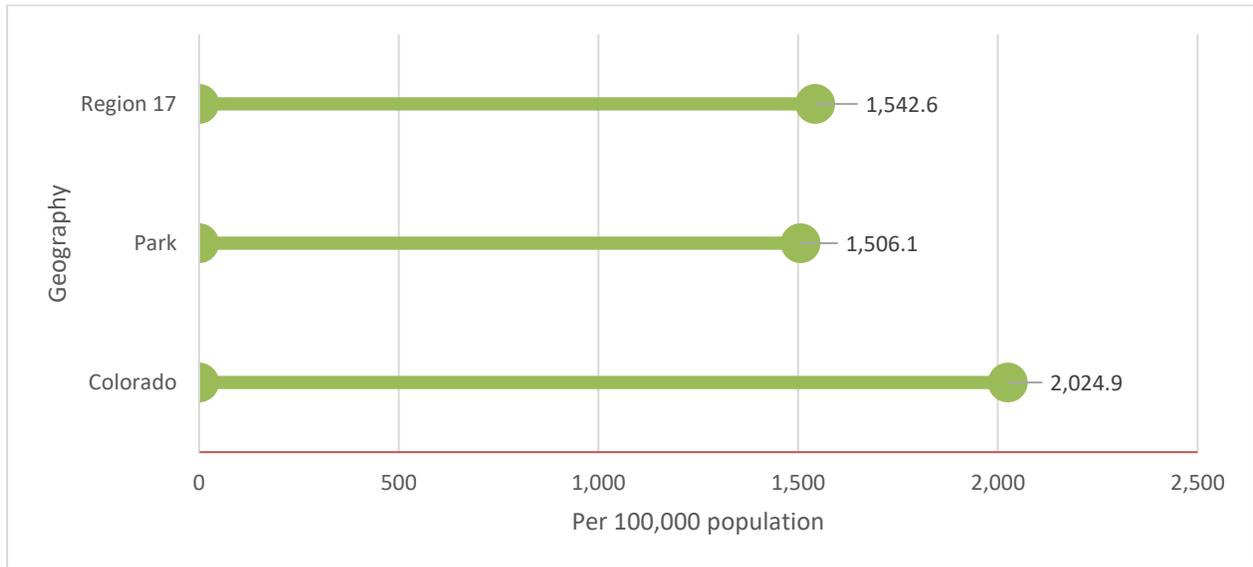


Figure 90 Age-adjusted rate of heart disease hospitalizations (per 100,000 population) - 2018-2020

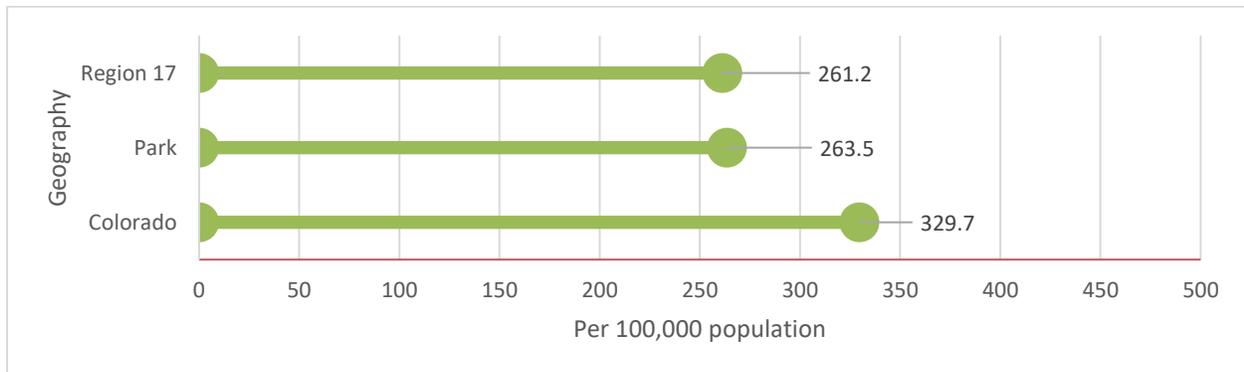


Figure 91 Age-adjusted rate of hospitalizations due to stroke (per 100,000 population) - 2018-2020

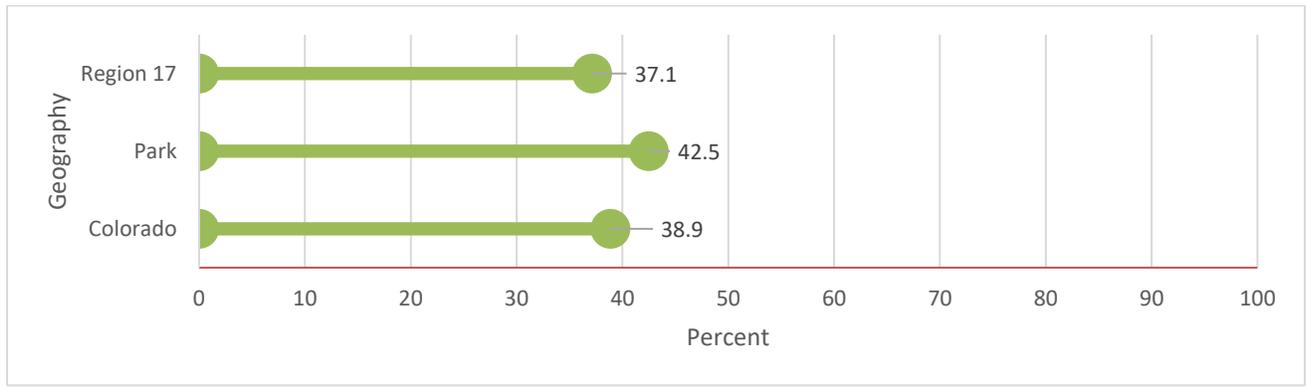


Figure 92 Percent of adults (aged 18+ years) with healthy weight (Body Mass Index (BMI) = 18.5-24.9) - 2018-2020

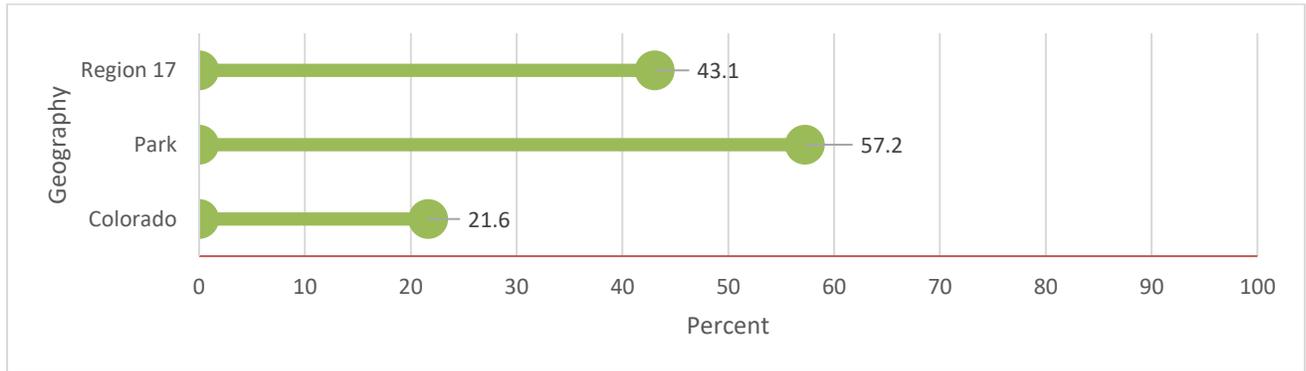


Figure 93 Percent of adults (aged 18+ years) who are overweight or obese (Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25) - 2018-2020

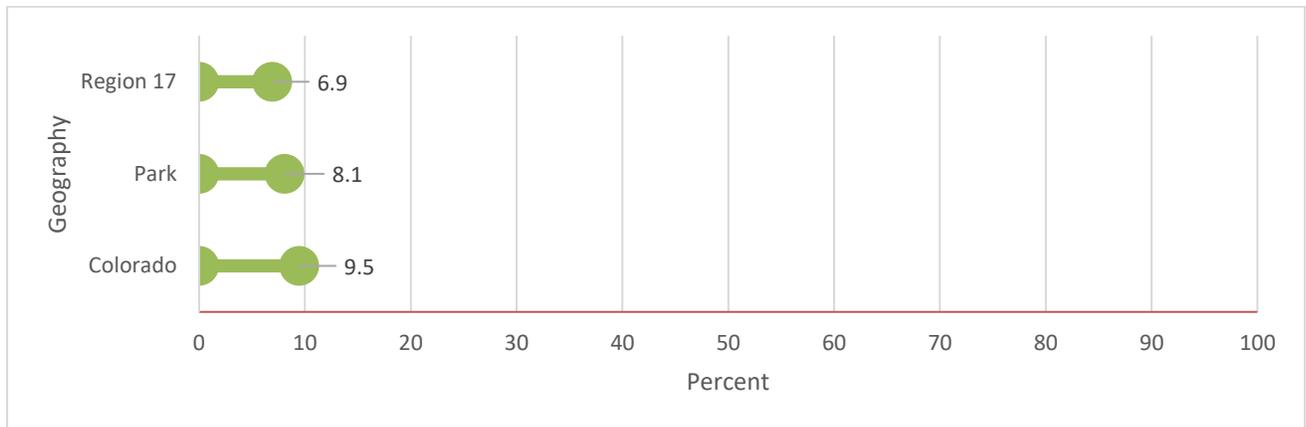


Figure 94 Percent of adults (aged 18+ years) that have been told by a health care provider that they currently have asthma - 2018-2020

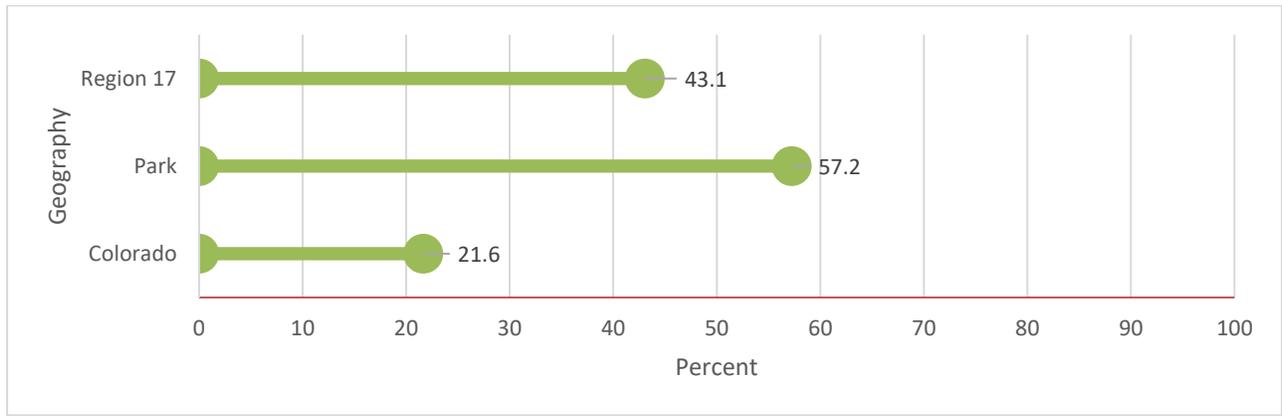


Figure 95 Percent of adults (aged 18+ years) with arthritis - 2018-2020

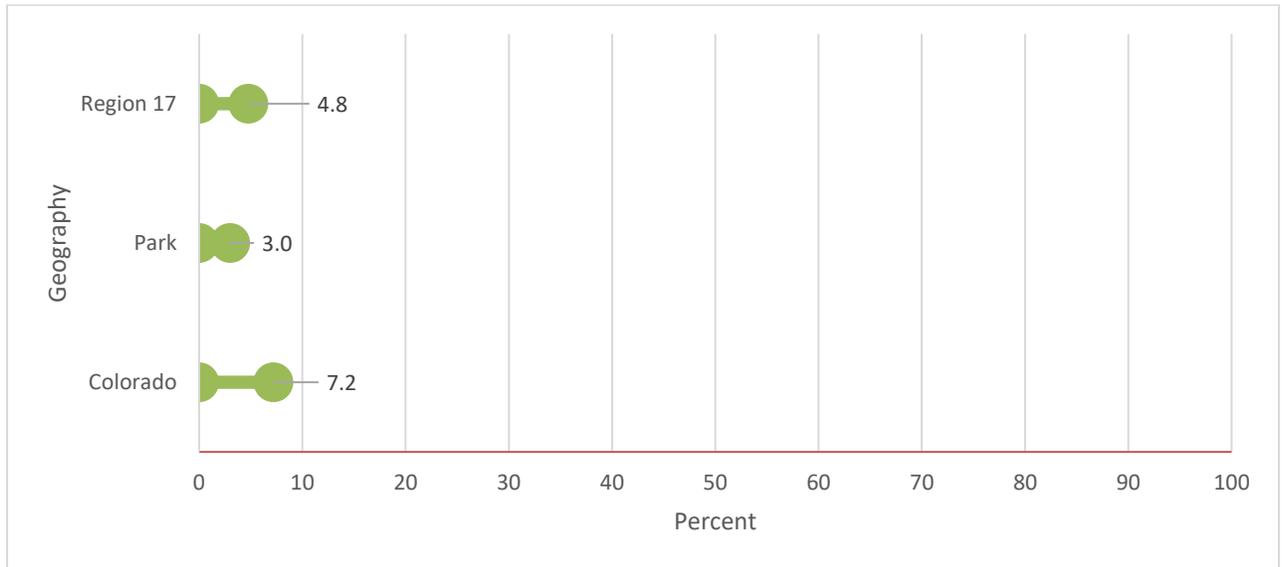


Figure 96 Percent of adults (aged 18+ years) with diabetes - 2018-2020

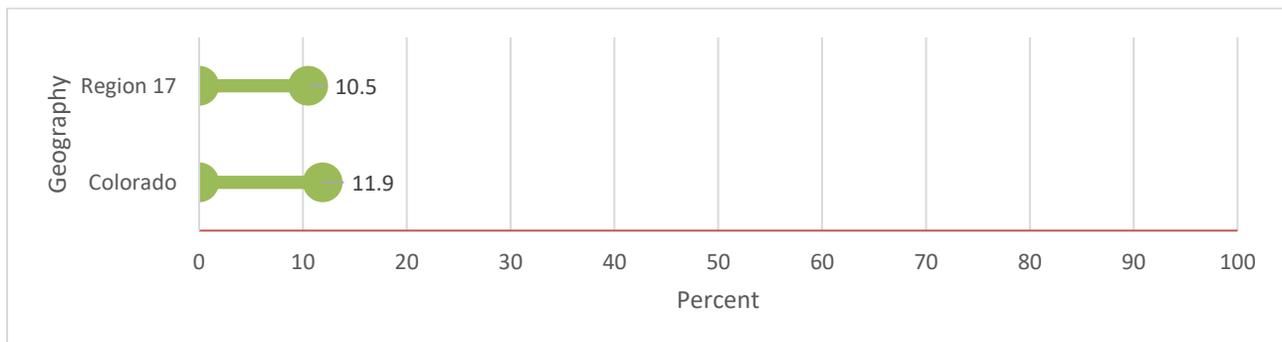


Figure 97 Percent of high school students who are overweight (Body Mass Index (BMI) 85th to < 95th percentile) - 2018-2020

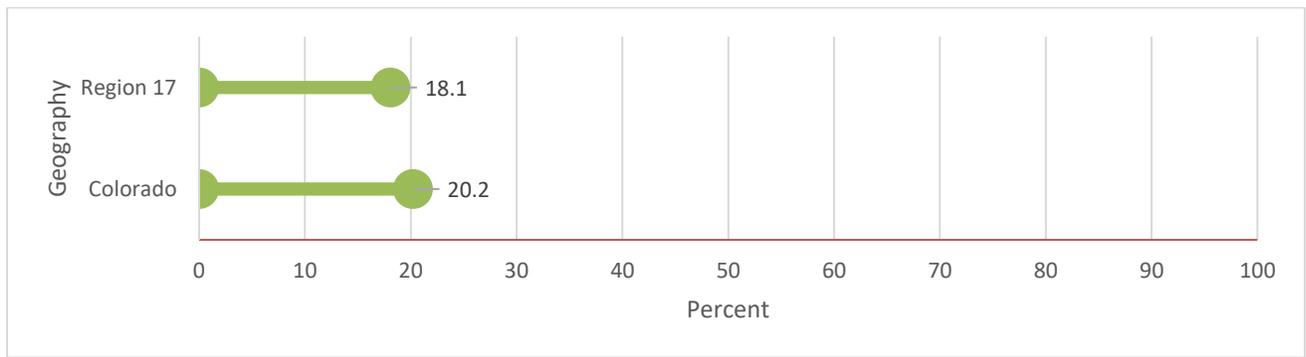


Figure 98 Percent of high school students with asthma - 2018-2020

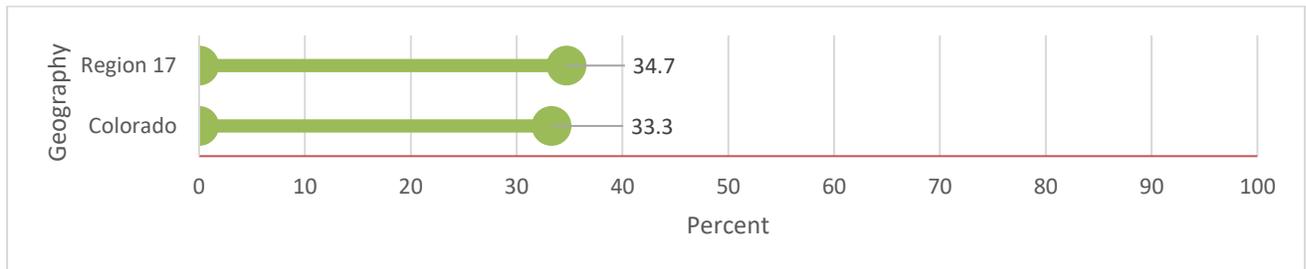


Figure 99 Percent of live births where mothers gained an appropriate amount of weight during pregnancy according to pre-pregnancy BMI – 2018-2020

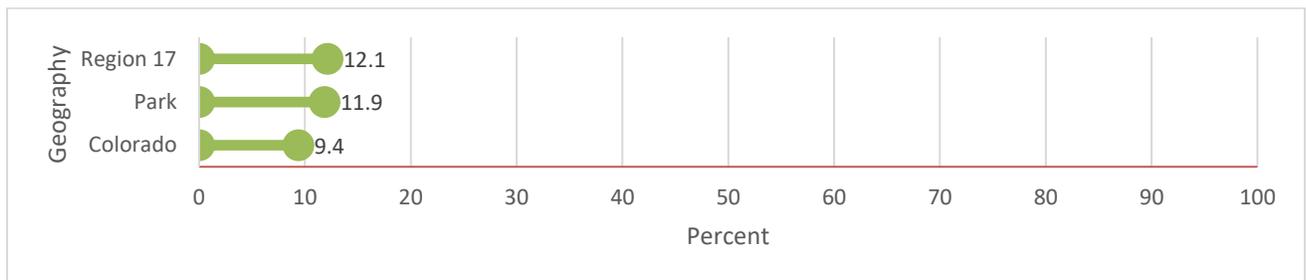


Figure 100 Percent of live births with low birth weight (< 2500 grams) - 2018-2020

INJURY

Injuries sustained by accident through falls, motor vehicle accidents, or to children are often seen as preventable with the right education and conditions. Rates of accident, injury, and death in Park County are discussed in the paragraphs below.



In 2021, Park County Coroner reported 16 accidental deaths, which equates to approximately 92 per 100,000 persons. Deaths from motor vehicle accidents, falling, drug overdoses, firearms, and other incidences are all considered accidental. Data shows motor vehicle collisions were the leading cause of accidental death. Falls and overdose shared the second leading causes, followed by hypothermia as the third cause (Figure 101).

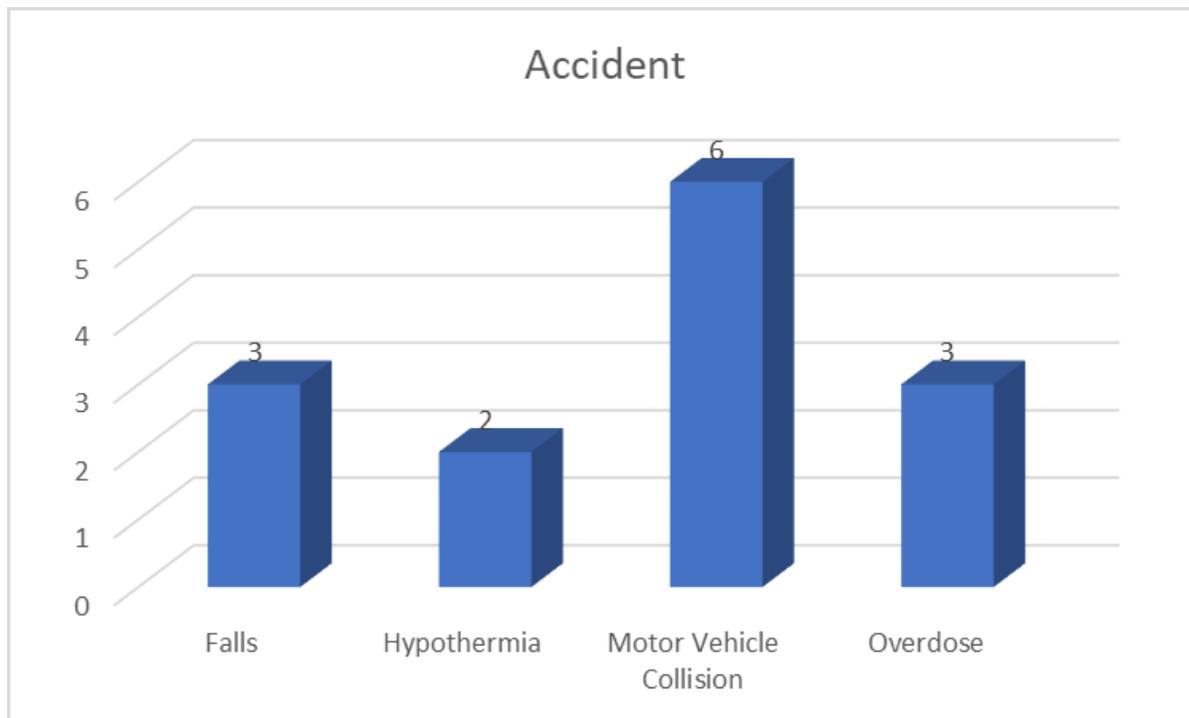


Figure 101 Causes of death in Park County in 2021 as reported by the County Coroner¹⁴

Between the years 2015 and 2019, mortality rate for motor vehicle accidents was 15.84 per 100,000 persons.¹⁵ There were 133 motor vehicle accident injuries per 100,000 persons in Park County between 2018 and 2020.¹⁶ Motor vehicle fatalities are not significantly different than the state rate for the same period.

Injuries sustained during a fall are the second leading cause of accidental death in Park County. In Park County, injuries sustained from falls accounted for 3 deaths in 2021 (Figure 101).

¹⁴ David E Kintz Jr, BS, NRP, F-ABMDI, Park County Coroner, 2021 Annual Report: Park County Coroners Office

¹⁵ Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Persons for Colorado Counties; Underlying Cause of Death Motor Vehicle Accident (2015-2019). Data taken directly from the 2015-2019 Colorado Death Dataset

¹⁶ Colorado Health Information Dataset, Colorado Hospital Association, 2018-2020

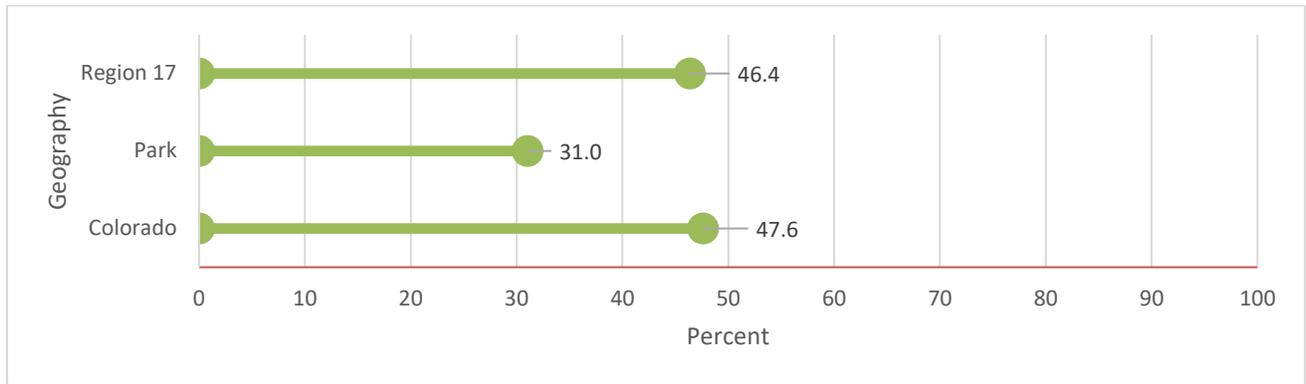


Figure 102 Percent of suicide deaths ever treated for a mental health problem - 2018-2020

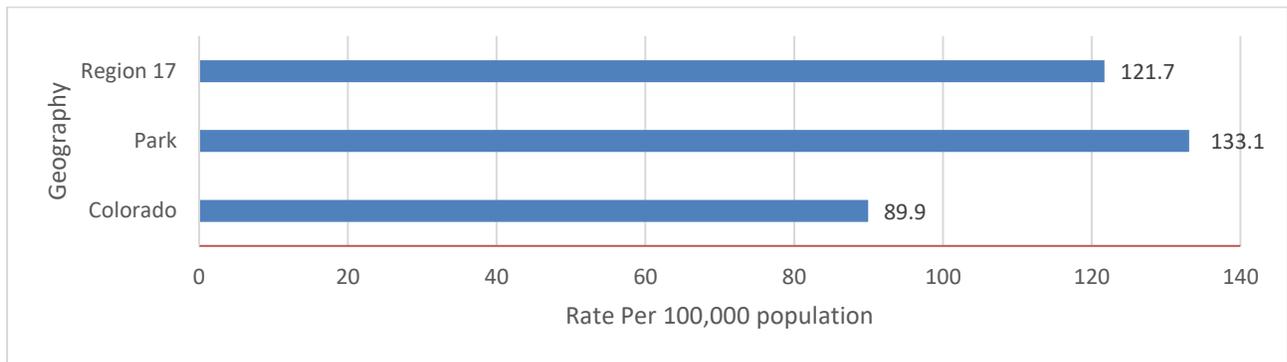


Figure 103 Age-adjusted rate of motor vehicle accident injuries (per 100,000 population) - 2018-2020

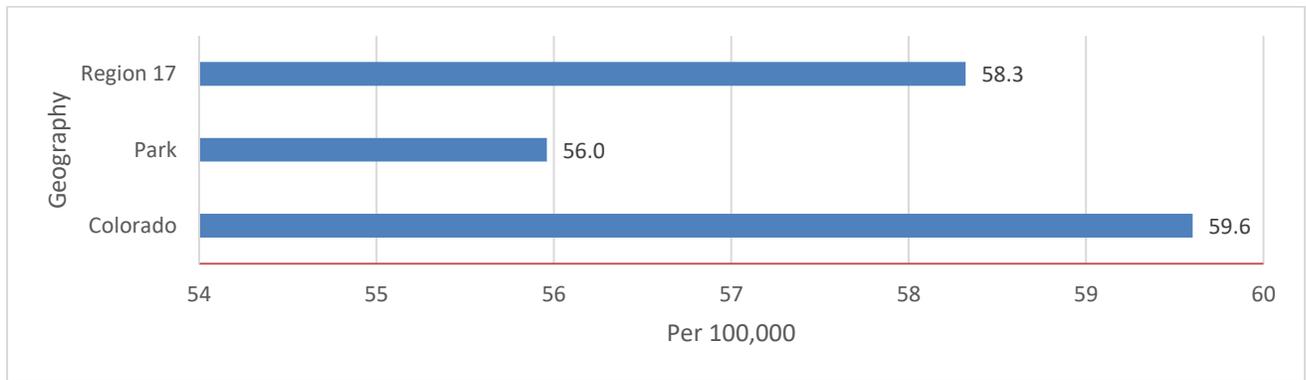


Figure 104 Age-adjusted rate of suicide hospitalizations (per 100,000 population) - 2018-2020

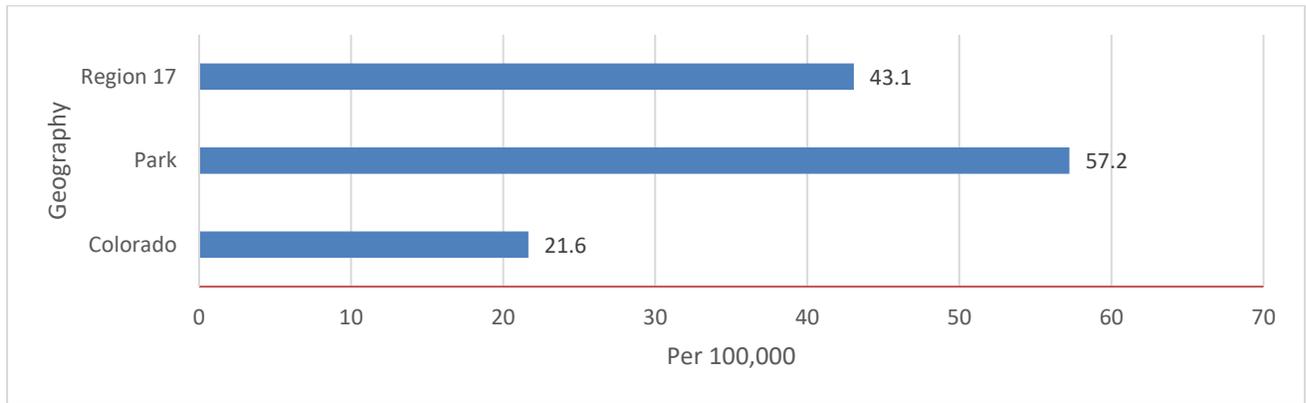


Figure 105 Age-adjusted rate of suicide deaths (per 100,000 population) - 2018-2020

MORTALITY

DEATH

Three leading causes of years of potential life lost for Park County residents are suicide, unintentional injuries, and malignant neoplasms. The leading causes of death for Park County residents are heart disease, malignant neoplasms, and suicide.

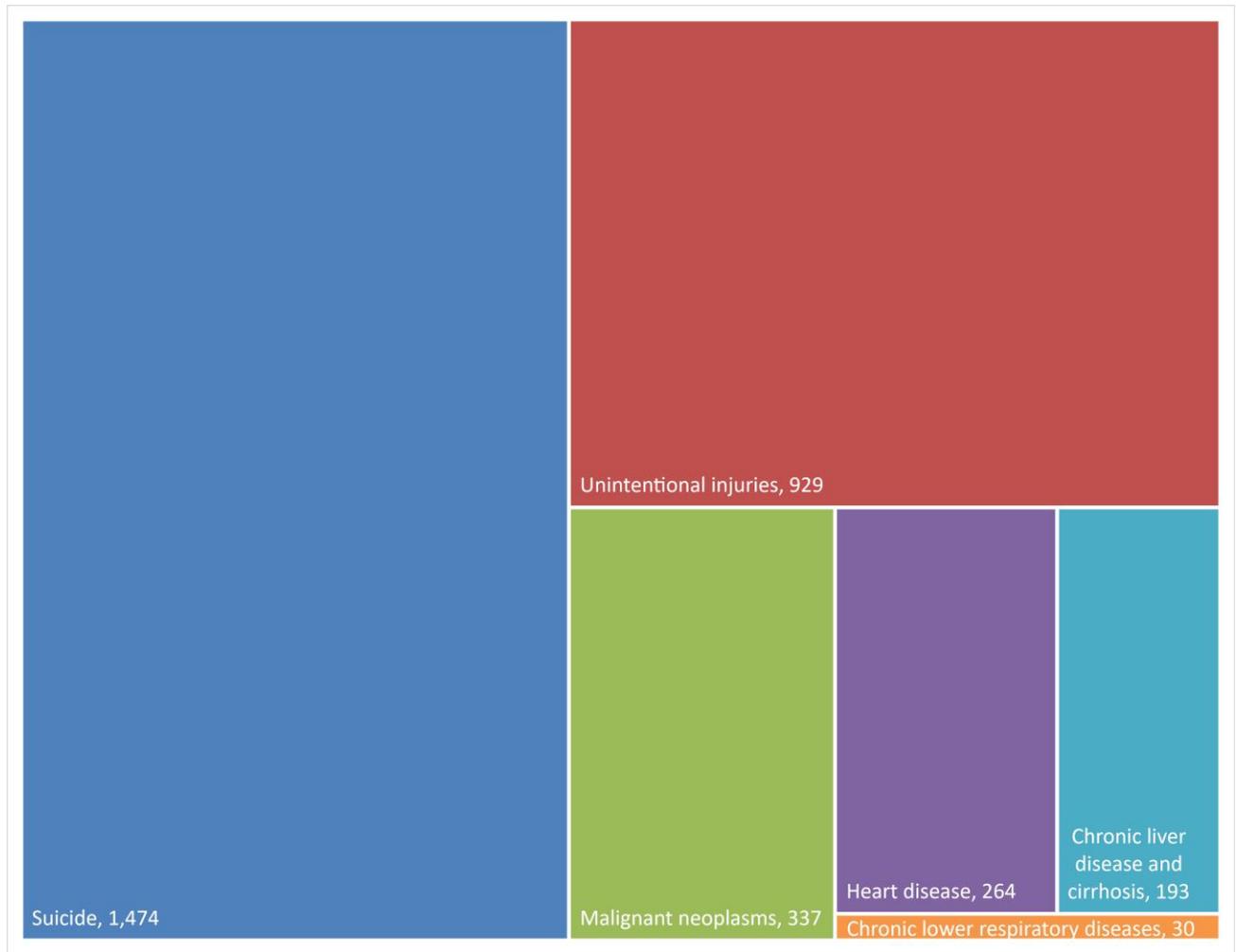


Figure 106 Rate for Leading Cause of Years of Potential Life Lost for Park County (per 100,000 population)

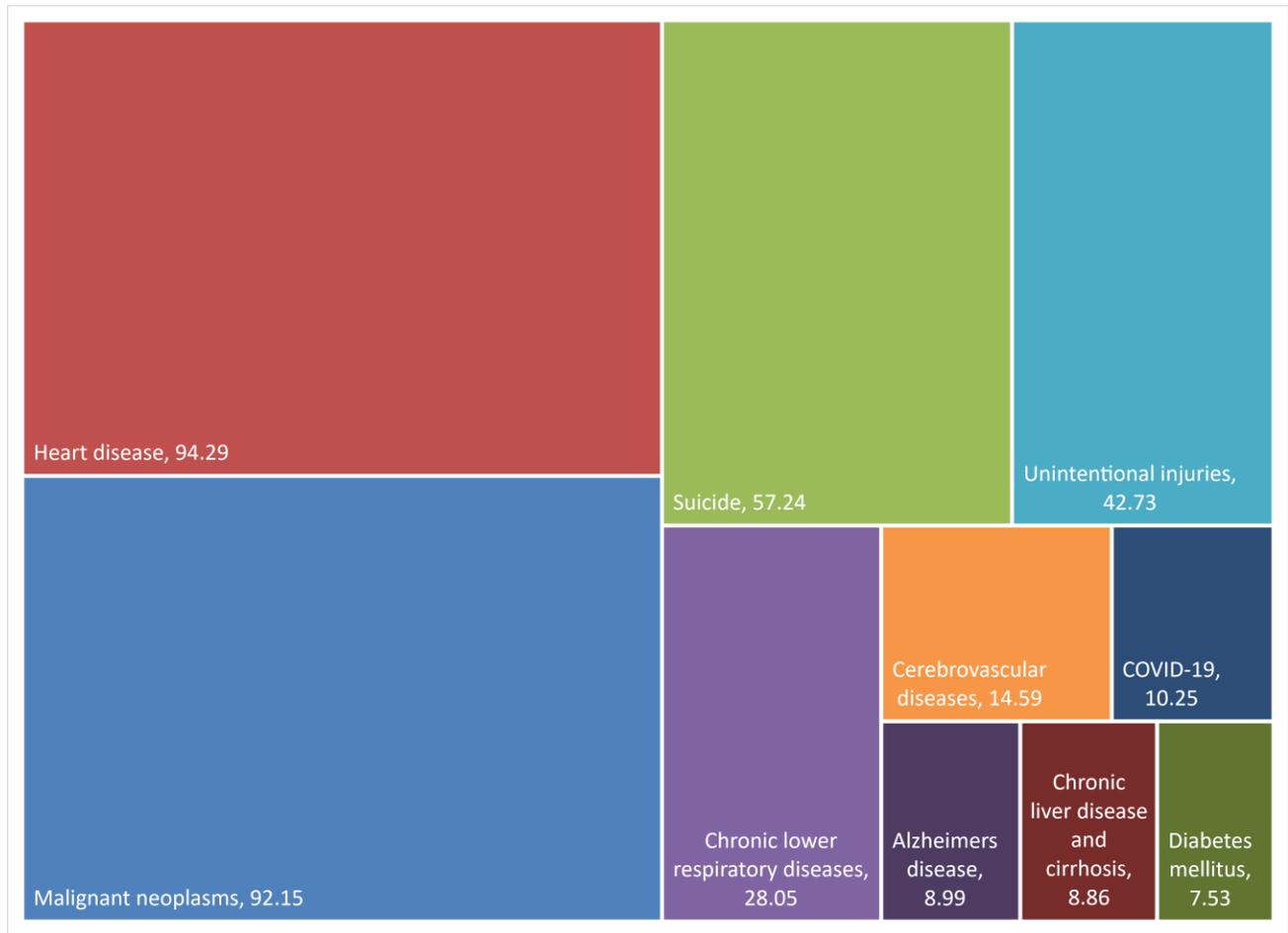


Figure 107 Rate for Leading Cause of Death for Park County (per 100,000 population) - 2018-2020

BIRTH

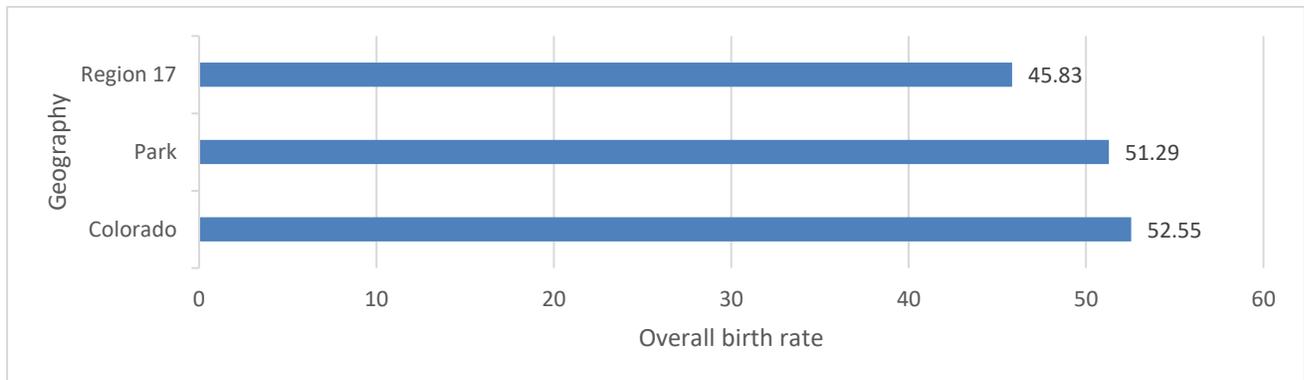


Figure 108 Overall birth rate

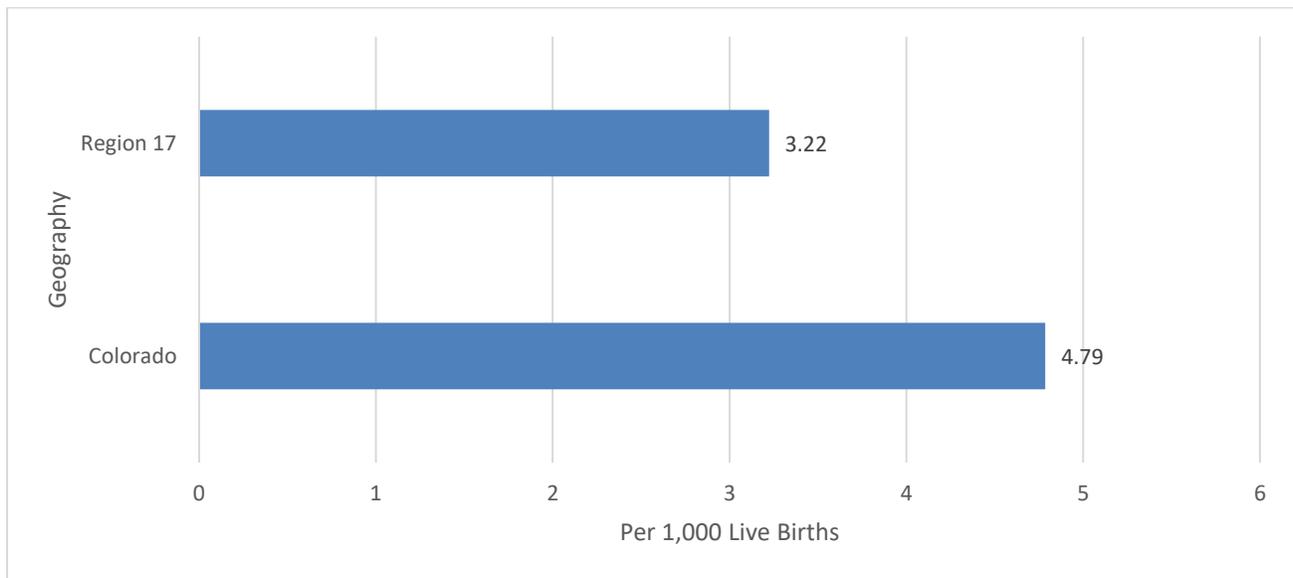


Figure 109 Rate of infant deaths (less than 1 year old) per 1,000 live births - 2018-2020

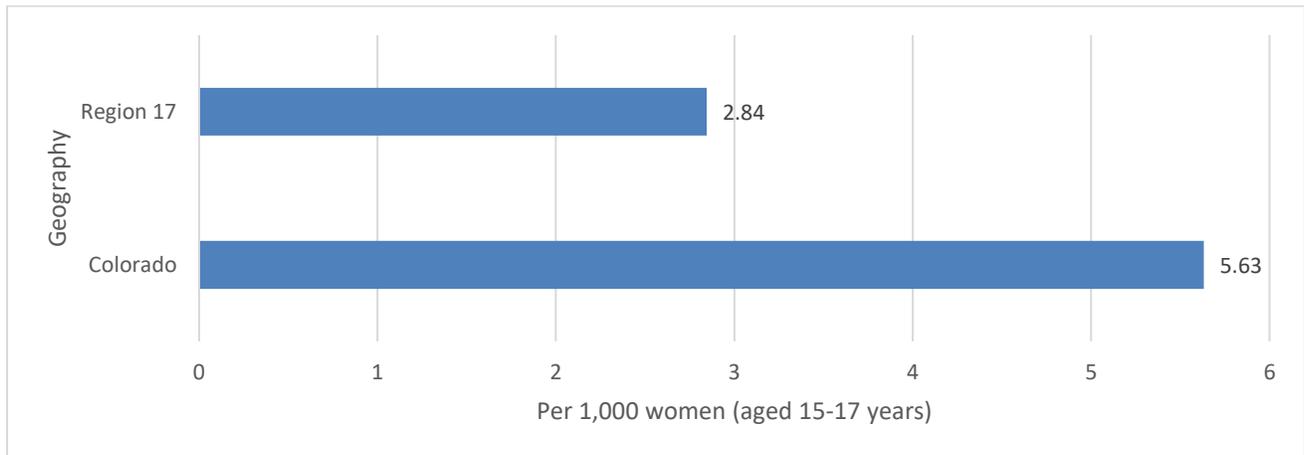


Figure 110 Rate of live births born to women (aged 15-17 years) per 1,000 women (aged 15-17 years) - 2018-2020

KEY INFORMANT FINDINGS

As part of the process 43 key informants were interviewed to inform the public health improvement planning process from a Park County community perspective. Eight informants were interviewed in person. Thirty-five responded to the interview questions through an online survey. Of the 43 key informants, 29 also represented various Park County community organizations, governmental organizations, faith-based and other non-profit programs. Park County communities were represented as illustrated in Figure 111. Community leaders represented the following sectors of our community as demonstrated in Figure 112.

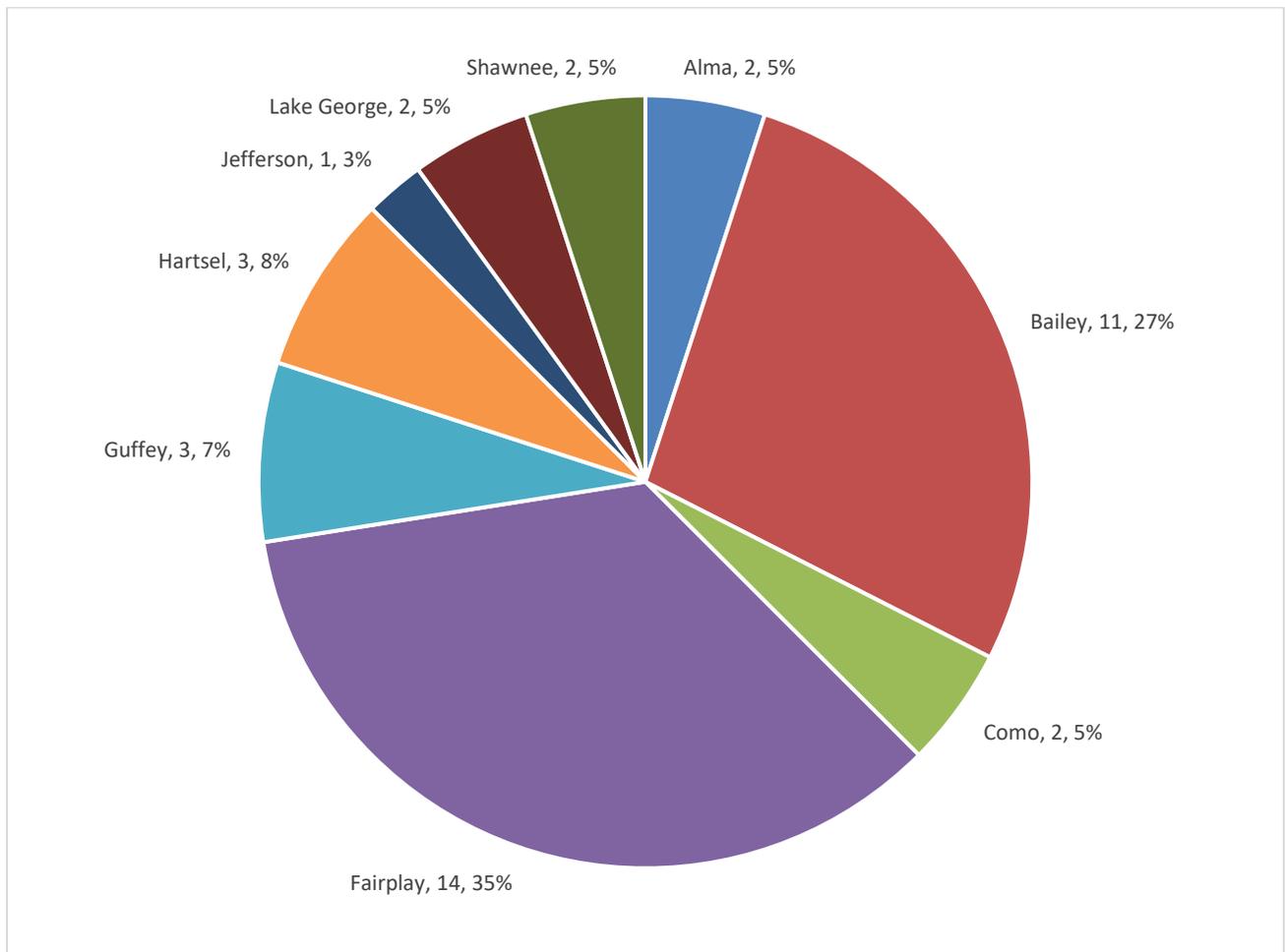


Figure 111 Residence of key informants by zip code

Q31 In which community sectors does your organization best fit? (Select all that apply)

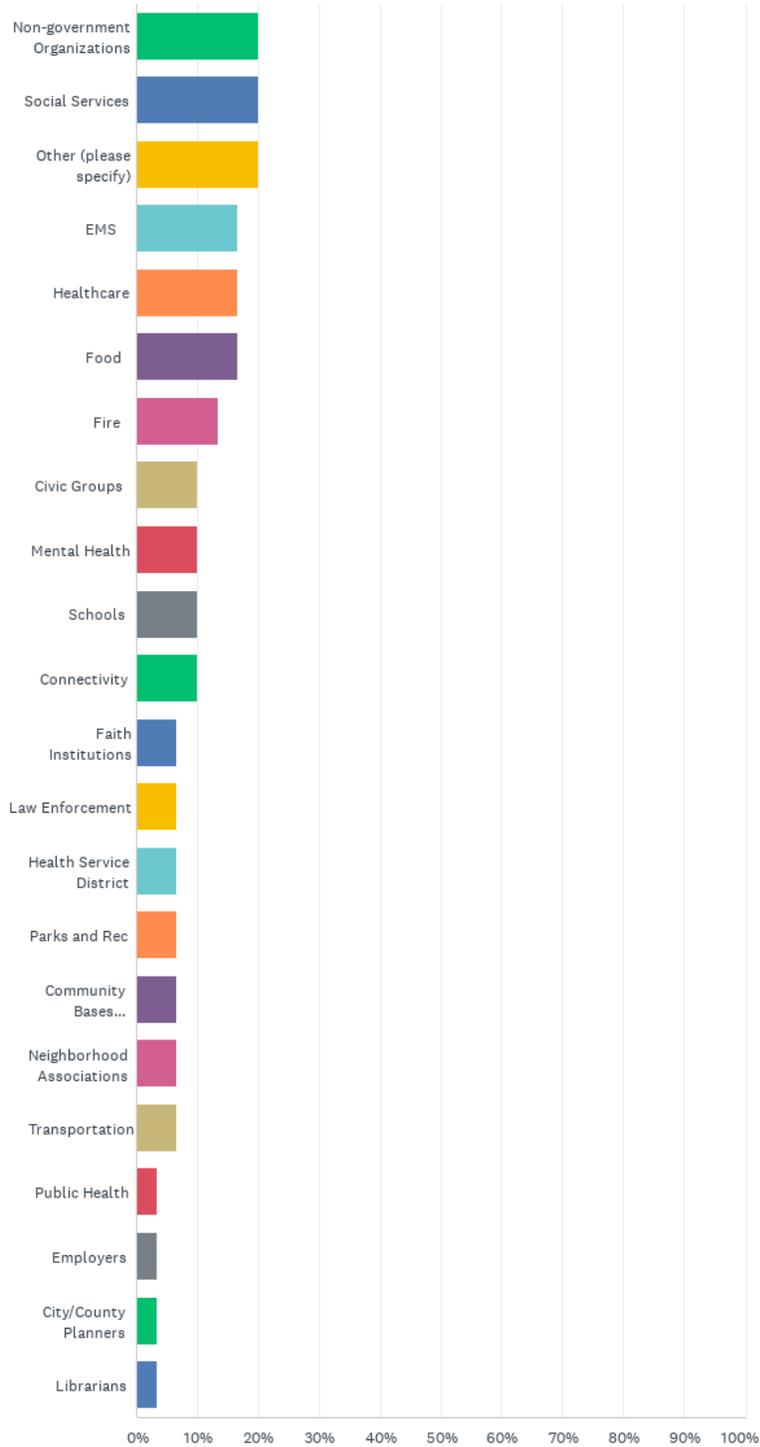


Figure 112 Community sectors served by key informants

The Key Informant Interview responses were key to guiding the identification and prioritization of most critical public health issues and developing a 5-year public health improvement plan for Park County.

DESCRIPTIVE DATA OF COMMUNITY

Question	Average (1 - 5)
<i>At what level do you agree with this statement (1 - "Strongly disagree" to 5 - "Strongly agree):</i>	
I know how to access health insurance information.	4.21
Park County is a safe place to live. (Consider, residents' perception of safety in the home, the workplace, schools, playgrounds, and parks. Do neighbors know and trust one another? Do they look out for one another?)	3.88
Park County residents perceive that they - individually and collectively - can make the community a better place to live. (Do you feel that people are even interested in making the community "better"?)	3.63
The local system effectively addresses emerging public health issues and emergencies (e.g. COVID-19).	3.45
Park County is a good place to raise children? (Consider school quality, day care, after school programs, recreations, etc.)	3.40
There are networks of support for individuals and families (neighbors, support groups, faith community outreach agencies, and organizations) during times of stress and need?	3.38
There are networks for support for the elderly living alone. Please, List	2.83
Sometimes it is a problem for me to cover my share of the cost of a medical care visit.	2.57
There are jobs available in the community (considering locally owned and operated businesses, jobs with career growth, affordable housing, reasonable commute, work from home, etc.)	2.55

There are enough programs that provide meals for older adults in my community.	2.51
Park County is a good place to grow old. (Considering elder-friendly housing, transportation to medical services, shopping, elder day care, social support for the elderly living alone, meals on wheels, etc.)	2.33
There are a sufficient number of health and social services in the community?	2.14

- 85% of informants rated the overall health status of Park County as "somewhat" or "very" healthy.
- Factors behind this rating included perceptions of health, access to services, aging, physical activity, and community connection.



- The 3 top counties where informants receive health services in order of most to least number of informants, are Jefferson, Denver and Summit.
- The 4th highest number of informants access health services in Park County. (22% of informants)
- 57% of informants believe that resident perceive that they - individually and collectively - can make the community a better place to live.

PARK COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT: 2023

- 50% of informants disagree that Park County is a good place to grow old.
- 52% of informants agree or strongly agree that Park County is a good place to raise children.
- 76% of informants are satisfied or strongly satisfied with their quality of life in Park County.
- 74% of informants agree or strongly agree that Park County is a safe place to live.
- Areas where informants observed change in the community in the last 3-5 years:
 - 1st - Housing and economy
 - 2nd - Emergency services and crime
 - 3rd - Access to healthcare and migration
- 55% of informants agree or strongly agree that the local system effectively addresses emerging public health issues and emergencies. 33% were neutral on the question. COVID-19 response largely influenced the discussion of this question.
- 32% of informants agree that there are networks for support for the elderly living alone.



- 45% of informants disagree or strongly disagree that there are enough programs that provide meals for older adults in their community.
- 61% of informants disagree or strongly disagree that there are jobs available in the community
- 51% of informants agree that there are networks of support for individuals and families during times of stress and need.
- 52% of informants disagree that there are a sufficient number of health and social services in the community. (WA=2.14)

Three Qualities of a Healthy Community

Keywords	Count of Responses	Average of Rank
Access to healthy foods	7	2.14
Access to healthcare	11	2.09
Community connection	11	1.73

Leading Issues

Rank	Keywords	% Responses from Key Informants
1	Mental health	22%
2	Access to healthcare	21%
3	Substance abuse	17%
4	Transportation	11%
5	Aging	9%
6	Housing	6%
7	Economics	5%
8	Access to healthy foods	4%
9	Isolation	3%

10	Chronic disease	3%
----	-----------------	----

STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND THREATS ANALYSIS

Key informants responded to a series of questions that prompted input on Park County’s strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) for improving public health. The themes for each component of the SWOT analysis follow.

STRENGTHS

- Senior organizations
- Churches
- Public health
- Rocky Mountain Rural Health
- Human Services

WEAKNESSES

- Transportation
- Access to healthcare
- Resources
- Local health services
- Attitudes

OPPORTUNITIES

- Local health services
- Mobile healthcare
- Public information
- Access to healthcare

THREATS

- Mental health
- Housing
- Isolation
- Access to healthcare
- COVID
- Economics

PRIORITIES FOR THE 2023 PUBLIC HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Once all the data was compiled, the key findings were taken to the steering committee and a few other key individuals for prioritization. Park County Public Health led the discussion with the aid of a strategy grid (See *Appendix C*). The strategy grid provided need and feasibility as criteria to assessing eight potential health concerns.

Health concerns that were considered both high need and high feasibility were set as the top priorities. The steering committee unanimously decided to choose mental health and access to health care as the final priorities for the Public Health Improvement Plan. The following will help distinguish the key factors that went into this decision.

HEALTH CONCERNS AND PROBLEMS

The following list of health concerns and problems is taken from the Park County Public Health Improvement Key Informant Interview/Survey. Specifically, the issues were taken from informant responses to Questions 41 and 42.

- Question 41: What do you think are the main health concerns of your community? Which of these do you think is the most important?
- Question 42: What do you think are the three most important "health problems" in our community? (Those problems which you feel have the greatest impact on overall community health.)

The responses were tagged with keywords and then categorically ordered by prevalence amongst the key informants below. The order goes from most to least frequently discussed.

Ordered list of health problems and concerns:

Mental health – Mental health was discussed both as general issue with concern for mental and social wellbeing for some residents. Among mental health concerns discussed specifically were substance abuse and suicide. It also was discussed with respect to the perceived lack of access to mental health services. There is a continued need for consistent access to care and getting providers. Also mentioned was concern for the social-emotional development of preschool age children. According to some informants, mental health is often overlooked but is just as important as physical health care. The need for local, community-based access to mental health care was mentioned. The following problems and concerns were discussed specifically:

- *Suicide* – Key informants discussed concern with suicide rates in Park County. Suicide prevention was discussed as a need in Park County. Concern with suicide amongst young people in Park County was also discussed.
- *Substance abuse* - Access to substance abuse counseling and treatment was identified as an issue. Behavioral health/substance abuse has been a continued need for consistent access to care and getting providers is difficult. Mental health issues were mentioned as an underlying factor leading to drugs and alcohol abuse. Substance use disorders (SUD), smoking, alcoholism and marijuana were mentioned specifically as examples of substance abuse problems.
- *Isolation* - Social isolation was mentioned as important because it amplifies the other health concerns. While isolation is a positive for many, it can have an impact on mental health for others. There is a stress that people feel because health care is so difficult to access. Also, the remoteness of access to technology was another form of isolation that was mentioned. Mental health, Community center, broadband technology access/online medical and mental health assistance – others may be doing this due to new federal funding. Transportation/access to health and mental health care.

Table 6 Mental Health Data Highlights

950:1	Ratio of Park County population to mental health providers, compared to 250:1 and 350:1 for Colorado and U.S.
--------------	---

168 (57.34%)	Mental health related 911 responses in Park County between January and October 2022.
2,230	Park County’s age-adjusted rate of mental health diagnosed hospitalizations per 100,000 people, compared to 2,305 and 2,838 for Region 17 and Colorado.
39.2%	Percent of Region 17 high school students who felt sad almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row, resulting in them stopping some usual activities during the past year, compared to 34.7% for Colorado.
22.3%	Percent of Region 17 high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year, compared to 17.5% for Colorado.
13.1%	Percent of Region 17 women who experienced postpartum depression, compared to 11.5 for Colorado.
3.8	Average number of days in the last month where Park County adults’ mental health was not good, compared to 2.8 and 3.6 for Region 17 and Colorado.
4.0	Average number of days in the last month where Region 17 adults’ poor physical or mental health prevented them from doing usual activities, compared to 4.6 for Colorado.

Table 7 Suicide Data Highlights

Rate for Leading Cause of Years of Potential Life Lost (per 100,000 population)



31.0%	Percent of Park County suicide deaths ever treated for a mental health problem, compared to 46.4 and 47.6 for Region 17 and Colorado.
56.0	Park County age-adjusted rate of suicide hospitalizations per 100,000 people, compared to 58.3 and 59.6 for Region 17 and Colorado.
56.0	Park County age-adjusted rate of suicide deaths per 100,000 people, compared to 43.1 and 21.6 for Region 17 and Colorado.

43	Number of suicides in Park County between 2017 and 2021 according to the County Coroner.
75% (32)	Suicides, that took place in Park County by those younger than 65 years of age from 2017 to 2021 according to the County Coroner.
1st	Suicide is the leading cause of years of life lost among Park County population, rising from second in 2016.
14.6	Park County’s child maltreatment rate per 1,000 children aged 17 and under, compared to 9.7 for Colorado.
22.3%	Adolescents in Region 17 that had seriously considered suicide within the last 12 months.
56	Age-adjusted rate of Park County suicide hospitalizations per 100,000 people, slightly lower than the state’s rate at ninth in the nation.
81 (28%)	Number (Percent) of 911 responses to suicide threats in Park County between January and October 2022.
9 (3%)	Number (Percent) of 911 responses to suicide attempts in Park County between January and October 2022.

Table 8 Substance Abuse Data Highlights

2.0%	Percent of Park County adults who are heavy drinkers, compared to 4.1 and 7.2 for Region 17 and Colorado.
6.9%	Percent of Park County adults who reported binge drinking 1+ times in the past month, compared to 16.3 and 18.7 for Region 17 and Colorado.
14.3%	Percent of Park County fatal crashes involving a driver / motorcyclist with a BAC of .08 and above, compared to 13.8 and 33.7 for Region 17 and Colorado.
25.8%	Percent of Park County adults who use marijuana 1+ times in the past month, compared to 28.9 and 25.8 for Region 17 and Colorado.
11.1%	Percent of Region 17 students who reported binge drinking 1+ times in the past month, compared to 14.2 for Colorado.
21.4%	Percent of Region 17 high school students who used marijuana 1+ times in the past month, compared to 20.6 for Colorado.
10.0%	Percent of Region 17 women who drank alcohol in the third trimester of their pregnancy, compared to 15.1 for Colorado.
31 (11%)	Number (Percent) of 911 responses to substance abuse in Park County between January and October 2022.
31.2	Park County’s average annual age-adjusted rate of drug overdose deaths per 100,000 residents, compared to 28.3 for Colorado.
32.6	Park County’s average age-adjusted rate of hospital admissions for overdose involving all drugs per 100,000 residents, compared to 74.6 for Colorado.

Access to healthcare – Access to healthcare was discussed. It was noted that access is important to address medical issues early. There was also emphasis given to the need to have health services provided locally. Knowing who will take your insurance and how to navigate the system were discussed as important component of healthcare access. Transportation to and from surgery was identified as important to some informants – access to health resources is unequal in every part of the county.

Table 9 Access to Healthcare Data Highlights

3,770:1	Ratio of Park County population to primary care physicians, compared to 1,200:1 and 1,310:1 for Colorado and U.S.
6,320:1	Ratio of Park County population to dentists, compared to 1,210:1 and 1,400:1 for Colorado and U.S.
11%	Percent of Park County children eligible but not enrolled in Medicaid or CHP+, compared to 3.8% and 6.3% for Region 17 and Colorado.
7.3%	Percent of Park County working-age adults eligible but not enrolled in Medicaid, compared to 6.9 and 12.1 for Region 17 and Colorado.
74.2%	Percent of Park County adults who have 1+ regular health care providers, compared to 66.6% and 73.4% for Region 17 and Colorado.
9.1%	Park County adults without health insurance coverage, compared to 8.1% and 10.8% for Region 17 and Colorado.
7.7%	Park County children without health insurance coverage, compared to 6.4% and 5.7% for Region 17 and Colorado.

Transportation - Transportation to medical care and health services was a theme among key informant responses. Transportation in geographically isolated Park County is a significant barrier to healthcare access. Specifically, transportation to and from surgery was mentioned as being very important. However, transportation to existing local health facilities and services was listed as a concern.

Table 10 Transportation Data Highlights

133.1	Number of Park County age adjusted rate of motor vehicle accident injuries per 100,000 people, compared to 121.7 and 89.9 for Region 17 and Colorado.
68%	Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage of Park County workers that commute more than 30 minutes., compared to 73% and 75% for Colorado and U.S.
68%	Percent of Park County workers with a long commute (driving alone), compared to 36% and 37% for Colorado and U.S.

Healthy aging – Transportation to medical care and mental health resources was discussed as a particular problem for the aging population. Having support services and geriatric care in the community that allow seniors to age at home was a significant theme. Overall, there is a lack of services for adults who wish to age in place. There is a perception among the key informants that the senior population in Park County is large. There was discussion of the importance of developing and maintaining a safety net for the elderly for handling everyday situations. Lack of home health care and recovery assistance. It was mentioned that there are some lonely elderly people lacking needed social connection. Some

Platte Canyon Senior Alliance members are trying to figure out how to get a community center in Bailey for children’s activities and senior activities. A facility is needed to address the more wholistic perspective.

Table 11 Health Aging Data Highlights

48.7%	Percent of Park County households with an adult 60+ years old that received food stamps in the past year compared to 25.2% and 35.1%
85.6	Average number of years a Park County person can expect to live compared to 80.0 and 78.5 for Colorado and U.S.

Chronic disease – The prevalence of chronic disease was discussed as well as access to chronic disease care. Chronic untreated illnesses were mentioned with specific emphases placed on heart disease, diabetes, obesity by some informants. Obesity – Overweight and obesity were identified as health concerns.

Table 12 Chronic Disease Data Highlights

2.9	Age-adjusted incidence rate among Region 17 females for late-stage cervical cancer diagnosis (per 100,000 females), compared to 2.3 for Colorado.
591.4	Age-adjusted rate of Park County hospitalizations per 100,000 people due to congestive heart failure, compared to 577.8 and 809.3 for Region 17 and Colorado.
1,506.1	Age-adjusted rate of Park County hospitalizations per 100,000 people due to heart disease, compared to 1,542.6 and 2,024.9 for Region 17 and Colorado.
42.5%	Percent of Park County adults who are a healthy weight, compared to 37.1% and 38.9% for Region 17 and Colorado.
3.0%	Percent of Park County adults with diabetes, compared to 4.8% and 7.2% for Region 17 and Colorado.
6.3%	Percent of Region 17 high school students who currently use cigarettes, compared to 5.7% for Colorado.
28.5%	Percent of Region 17 high school students who used electronic vapor products 1+ times in the past month, compared to 25.9% for Colorado.
6.1%	Percent of Region 17 women who smoked during the third trimester of their pregnancy, compared to 5.8% for Colorado.
58.4%	Percent of Park County adults who meet current CDC physical activity guidelines, compared to 61.9% and 59.5% for Region 17 and Colorado.

Access to technology - Access to technology for health communication and telemedicine access was identified as a problem. Technology infrastructure is weak according to some informants. The opportunity to build on telehealth for every resident of Park County (broadband/starlink) was mentioned--others may already be working on broadband access due to new federal funding.

Table 13 Access to Technology Data Highlights

90%	Percent of Park County households that have a broadband internet connection, compared to 90% and 85% for Colorado and U.S.
------------	--

Community connection – Social connections were mentioned as an important factor of a health community. There has been a lot more development of community engagement by people. For example, in Bailey there have been people who have come in and begun to participate in activities, in supporting businesses, wanting to create a better community. People use to stay in their silos. In Bailey, they started a Platte Canyon Senior Alliance and have businesses that are more community oriented. One informant mentioned a book, "The Blue Zone's Kitchen," about communities around the planet where people live long lives into the hundreds – It is not just what they eat but the sense of community they have. Healthy communities have gentle kind connections with each other. A sense of community, social events, and support from and access to community services were mentioned as an important aspect of life in a healthy community. Lots of moving away and moving in causes stress on community connections. More opportunities for social gatherings are needed according to some key informants. Park County doesn't have a lot of resources for total mind, body health. Some Platte Canyon Senior Alliance colleagues are trying to figure out how to get a community center in Bailey for kid's and senior activities. A facility is needed to address the more wholistic perspective according to some informants.

Table 14 Community Connection Data Highlights

6.4	Number of Park County membership associations per 10,000 population, compared to 8.6 and 9.2 for Colorado and U.S.
------------	--

PARK COUNTY ISSUES PRIORITIZATION EVENT NOTES

These findings were presented to the steering/advisory committee in a prioritization meeting in December 2022. Lynn Ramey, Public Health Director, welcomed everyone and introduced the public health planning team. The initial list of issues that the public health planning team had identified from the key informant interviews and available public health data were reviewed.

Discussion of issues:

The group quickly identified the following issues

Access to healthcare	6
Mental health	5
Transportation	5
Healthy aging	4
Access to technology	2
Community connection	2
Chronic disease	

High Importance - High-Capacity Issues

- Mental health
 - a. tobacco use-grant funding coming (July);
 - b. opioid settlement funds are coming;
 - c. substance abuse funding

- d. 3 grants for mental health (can include capital expenses)
 - i. Community investment
 - ii. Youth and families
 - iii. SUDS workforce development
 - iv. To come: criminal justice prevention
- e. Re-engaging post-COVID
- f. Component of healthy aging
- g. All Access Wellness non-profit
- Access to healthcare
 - a. Telehealth
 - b. mobile paramedics/ EMS station locations;
 - c. EMS response innovation as a bridge
 - i. Goal of having 3 people available 24/7
 - ii. EMS-facilitated telehealth with ambulances equipped with cellular capacity
 - d. Business Connections (Kim Gregory) suggested that credentialed volunteers (EMS, nurses) could form Neighborhood Watch-type groups to supplement response locally.
 - e. emergency care vs surgery/services;
 - f. pharmacy;
 - g. medical equipment
 - h. home health
 - i. Advocate for insurance providers to offer transportation, telehealth for Park County residents at open enrollment time.
 - j. Community South Park Next Door Neighbor – Pinecone?
- Transportation
 - a. En Vida funded comprehensive study for all Park County
 - b. Advocate for insurance providers to offer transportation, telehealth for Park County residents at open enrollment time.

Community participants agreed to be part of the planning process by serving in a workgroup.



PUBLIC HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PLAN

This is a placeholder for the plan that is developed after the Steering Committee has determined the priorities for the next 5-year improvement plan. Here are some notes regarding the planning phase:

APPENDIX A: PARK COUNTY MAP



APPENDIX B: STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND THREATS ANALYSIS DETAIL

Key Informant Responses	Percent of Total Responses
Strengths	36.07%
Access to healthcare	1.14%
Recreational activities (for kids and adults), mental healthcare, natural networks of support, nextdoor and other neighborhood based support networks	
Bailey Resale	1.14%
Bailey Resale provides funds to non-profit organizations	100.00%
Boys & Girls Club	2.27%
Boys & Girls club	50.00%
Boys/Girls Clubs	50.00%
Businesses	2.27%
Increased retail options	50.00%
There are adequate resources like stores and shops to purchase stuff. There didn't use to be. (Dollar Stores).	50.00%
Chamber of Commerce	1.14%
Active chamber of commerce	100.00%
Churches	10.23%
Churches are also a good support with firewood ministries, food banks, connecting with seniors.	11.11%
Churches have outreach	11.11%
churches and non-profits	11.11%
Churches	11.11%
Strong church community that do a lot.	11.11%
South Park Salvation Army	11.11%
Churches all around	11.11%
The churches	11.11%
Private citizens work with "The Little Chapel" in Divide to bring food to those who need it	11.11%
Clubs	1.14%
Clubs	100.00%
Community center	1.14%
SPCFPD (community AEDs, CPR training), Community Center	100.00%
Community connection	1.14%
Our rural community looks out for one another, and we have several organizations working hard to improve quality of life for Park County residents.	100.00%
Community engagement	2.27%
I see people in this community who are wanting to work together to provide the things that people need and to become healthier. She sees the individual commitment that people are making and being part of organizations that are trying to build support systems for people.	50.00%

Key Informant Responses	Percent of Total Responses
Some of the local people bond together when there are issues.	50.00%
Emergency services	1.14%
SPCFPD (community AEDs, CPR training)	100.00%
Food banks	1.14%
Food banks	100.00%
Habitat for Humanity	1.14%
The most notable example is they are building 8 Habitat for Humanity homes in Fairplay. The county is donating the property.	100.00%
HealthOne	1.14%
We have one family practice in the whole county which is a HealthOne facility.	100.00%
Housing	1.14%
Affordable housing	100.00%
Human Services	4.55%
County Human services	25.00%
Our department of human services, although underfunded, are on top of what's going on and trying reach out to people to make sure people are getting what they need.	25.00%
Park County Health and Human Services departments	25.00%
Social Services	25.00%
Leadership	1.14%
There are some local leaders that continually go to bat for PC. They are passionate about improving quality of life of residents. Great organizations, Rocky Mountain Rural Health. They are passionate and caring amongst the leadership. They are proud of their community.	100.00%
Libraries	2.27%
Using libraries for internet access. Informing those that don't have internet.	50.00%
Library	50.00%
LifeBridge	2.27%
I would like to see more people use LifeBridge.	50.00%
LifeBridge is a good resources.	50.00%
Local health services	1.14%
Health clinic	100.00%
Medical care	1.14%
Medical care	100.00%
Motivation	1.14%
Motivated to go above and beyond.	100.00%
Mountain Peace	1.14%
Mountain Peace	100.00%
Neighbors	1.14%
Bailey is "help your neighbor" kind of people. An undercurrent of strength of support.	100.00%
Non-profits	1.14%

Key Informant Responses	Percent of Total Responses
Non-profits	100.00%
Nurse Family Partnership	1.14%
Nurse Family Partnerships	100.00%
Outdoor activities	1.14%
Outdoor activities are available	100.00%
Park County Senior Coalition	1.14%
Park County Senior Coalition	100.00%
Park Family Connections	1.14%
A lot of the agencies that serve families and children know each other. Park Family Connection, agencies meet every other month and exchange information and have a lot of collaboration. They created a COVID emergency response team.	100.00%
Peace Works	1.14%
PeaceWorks	100.00%
Pharmacy	1.14%
Pending pharmacy	100.00%
Proximity to Denver Metro	1.14%
The proximity to the Denver/Metro area is a plus.	100.00%
Public health	5.68%
Public health agency in both sides of the county.	20.00%
Park County Health Departments	20.00%
Health Department	20.00%
Public Health	20.00%
Public health	20.00%
Public knowledge	1.14%
There are good programs available however public knowledge of those programs are limited. Programs need to be better advertised or advertised through different routes.	100.00%
Recreation	1.14%
Local recreation	100.00%
Resources	1.14%
County resources	100.00%
Rocky Mountain Rural Health	5.68%
Rocky Mtn. Rural Health and involved individuals	20.00%
Rocky Mountain Rural Health	20.00%
Rocky Mountain Rural Health	20.00%
Rocky Mountain Rural Health	20.00%
Great organizations, Rocky Mountain Rural Health. They are passionate and caring amongst the leadership. They are proud of the community.	20.00%
Salvation Army	1.14%
Many individuals, churches	100.00%
School districts	3.41%
The school districts are helpful as they serve as kind of a community center where	33.33%

Key Informant Responses	Percent of Total Responses
families can get resources.	
Local School	33.33%
Park County RE2 School District	33.33%
Senior organizations	13.64%
SAPC connects residents with resources.	8.33%
Senior Coalition	8.33%
Senior coalition	8.33%
Senior organizations	8.33%
2 senior organizations. We can bring them together to identify and address gaps in the community.	8.33%
Senior Center/advocates	8.33%
Senior Coalition	8.33%
Senior Center Services	8.33%
senior coalition	8.33%
Senior coalition	8.33%
Senior Coalition	8.33%
The Senior Coalition, the Senior Center	8.33%
South Park Ambulance	1.14%
South Park Ambulance in Hartsel has helped	100.00%
South Park Food Bank	2.27%
South Park Food Bank	50.00%
South Park Food Bank	50.00%
South Park Health Care	3.41%
South Park Health Care	33.33%
South Park Health Care	66.67%
South Park- Parks and Rec District	1.14%
South Park- Parks and Rec District	100.00%
Town Halls	1.14%
Town Halls and administrations, various community me	100.00%
Transportation	1.14%
Matter of breaking down barriers to existing resources. Has been talk about using the fire department/ambulance service to serve as follow-up to some 911 calls to refer to services. Its a challenge of getting people to Fairplay where the services are available.	100.00%
VFW	1.14%
VFW is quite active in supporting veterans and good veteran program.	100.00%
WIC	1.14%
WIC	100.00%
Weaknesses	32.38%
Access to healthcare	11.39%

"There is no healthcare." The closest place is 15 miles away in Conifer but aren't open for new patients. Stride Health has put a clinic in mountain area, they can serve Medicare and Medicaid patients but still 15 miles away. Healthcare is needed in South Park. What is needed is nurse practitioner clinics to do primary care since the doctors don't seem to want to come here. Charlotte was a family nurse practitioner.	11.11%
Access to health care for those that need it, the elderly that cannot drive and the distances involved in getting them to a doctor	11.11%
Access to medical services	11.11%
Geographic and physical barriers for people and outside services don't figure out how they can come in and serve.	11.11%
Lack of traditional health and emergency services. Our paramedics do more in PC than in other urban counties because there is nowhere else to take patients. They do more community paramedicine in South Park area (not in Bailey). In the positive, telehealth is being used more than thought possible, especially by elderly.	11.11%
Not enough providers in all areas of health services.	11.11%
One retired doctor locally is all there is, so it requires a lot of travel outside the county to get services. The price of gas has made it worse.	11.11%
Out of network providers or no providers at all	11.11%
Transportation, having the resources, and having the healthcare; getting information to people in a timely way; infrastructure of technology access	11.11%
Access to healthy foods	1.27%
Distance that needs to be traveled to get to groceries, dangerous driving conditions due to weather, geographic isolation	100.00%
Access to pharmacy	1.27%
No local hospital, no pharmacy	100.00%
Aging	1.27%
Access to health care for those that need it, the elderly that cannot drive and the distances involved in getting them to a doctor	100.00%
Attitudes	5.06%
Ambivalent population	25.00%
Park county developmental services doesn't want growth that helps the community with the fight south park ambulance has had with putting in new Stations	25.00%
Transportation, and getting people to trust medicine and science.	25.00%
We think we live in a healthy area so we can do to body whatever we want	25.00%
Communication	1.27%
Communication	100.00%
Economics	1.27%
Costs	100.00%
Education	1.27%
Education	100.00%
Housing	2.53%
Housing	50.00%
Housing stock and affordability.	50.00%

Isolation	2.53%
Geographical and physical barriers that isolate populations in the county.	50.00%
Lack of medical services in Park County, distance that needs to be traveled to get to medical care and groceries, dangerous driving conditions due to weather, geographic isolation	50.00%
Local health services	8.86%
Building a hospital	14.29%
Cost and benefit of offering services through a community-based health clinic	14.29%
Lack of medical services in Park County, distance that needs to be traveled to get to medical care and groceries, dangerous driving conditions due to weather, geographic isolation	14.29%
No local hospital, no pharmacy,	14.29%
Park county tends to be grouped with El Paso and Teller for services or with Denver Metro-- not adequate to meet the need in our community	14.29%
Providing more services within the county. Fiscal support for these services. Providers and clinicians' willingness to work in our rural communities.	14.29%
Staff and Facilities for people to go to, will of politicians to provide funding to make any if this possible, creative ideas to involve community involvement so everything is not dependent on tax revenue or grants	14.29%
Mental health	1.27%
Lack of certified addiction counselors and MH professional.	100.00%
Mental health resources	1.27%
Resources, mental health resources, health and economic resources. Those that are supposed to provide it fail to do so. Diversa Health (funded by state of Colorado) has been a complete and utter failure of mental health support. They close clinics and don't do what they'll say. Health One sign contracts and are unable to fulfill. They had to pull a retired doctor out of retirement to provide services. They are unwilling to pay for outside support to travel or recruit.	100.00%
Political will	2.53%
Money and desire and will of officials to prioritize efforts to accomplish this	50.00%
Staff and Facilities for people to go to, will of politicians to provide funding to make any if this possible, creative ideas to involve community involvement so everything is not dependent on tax revenue or grants	50.00%
Public awareness	2.53%
Raising community awareness on benefits of proper nutrition, exercise, and moderation to greatly reduce health risks.	50.00%
Teaching residents how to get insurance instead of relying on Medicare/Medicaid	50.00%
Public health resources	1.27%
Fiscal issues, lack of funding for the whole public health system, health education in general.	100.00%
Public information	3.80%
Location, transportation, access to information or people unable to find information on existing healthcare programs.	33.33%
Knowledge	33.33%

Getting information to people in a timely way	33.33%
Resources	10.13%
Financial, transportation, lack of local resources are barriers that seem to be the greatest barrier.	12.50%
Funding	12.50%
Lack of funding	12.50%
Lack of resources	12.50%
Money	12.50%
Having the resources	12.50%
Lack of investment in local community	12.50%
We have South Park Health Care and the School Based clinic, but I wonder if these resources are enough	12.50%
Rural nature	3.80%
It's very rural geographical location	33.33%
Rural setting, transportation, communication	33.33%
The rural nature of Park County doesn't make for the best business model. Large healthcare corporations would struggle to survive financially. I believe that any major investment in medical services would have to come from foundation funding or the government.	33.33%
Social determinants of health	2.53%
Social determinants of health, system-level gaps. It will take policy change and state and federal level to fix some of the issues.	100.00%
Technology	1.27%
Infrastructure of technology access	100.00%
Transportation	29.11%
Access to health care for those that need it, the elderly that cannot drive and the distances involved in getting them to a doctor	4.35%
Distance	4.35%
distance between healthcare facilities	4.35%
distance, transportation	4.35%
distances and cost.	4.35%
Financial, transportation, lack of local resources are barriers that seem to be the greatest barrier.	4.35%
Getting people to the resources or resources to the people and addressing all those barriers.	4.35%
Distance that needs to be traveled to get to medical care and groceries, dangerous driving conditions due to weather, geographic isolation	4.35%
Transportation	4.35%
Long distances and lightly populated areas.	4.35%
One retired doctor locally is all there is so it requires a lot of travel outside the county to get services. The price of gas has made it worse.	4.35%
Transportation	4.35%
The distance to travel to appropriate healthcare	4.35%
TRANSPORTATION	8.70%

Transportation	4.35%
Transportation	4.35%
Transportation, having a broad array of providers in the community. Everything is 50 and 100 miles away. Park County has more miles of >9,000 feet elevations. Complicates care coordination. Availability of services lacking, creates transportation issues.	4.35%
Transportation	4.35%
Transportation	4.35%
Transportation	13.04%
Workforce shortage	1.27%
More health care providers	100.00%
Opportunities	12.30%
Access to healthcare	3.33%
Providing equal access to health care across the board	50.00%
We are currently in the process of implementing a community Paramedic program that could eventually bring basic healthcare closer to or even to the doorsteps of the community members. However currently there is no way for us to bill for these services. Therefore, we would need the support of the community in some way	50.00%
Access to community wellness	3.33%
Provide easier access to the Community Wellness Program.	100.00%
Aging	3.33%
More locally available doctors, nurses, visiting nurses for aging populations	100.00%
Combined services	3.33%
Collaboration Center like they have in Clear Creek. Services combined in one location together.	100.00%
Community garden	3.33%
Community Garden	100.00%
Funding	3.33%
More funding for our schools, healthcare centers and recreation district	100.00%
Housing	3.33%
Make housing less expensive and stressful	100.00%
Local health services	26.67%
A comprehensive medical clinic for physical and mental health with a functioning local staff. Shipping people from outside the community isn't sustainable.	12.50%
Establish a clinic in Bailey	12.50%
I would love to see a small regional hospital in Bailey and Fairplay. It is like two separate communities with Fairplay and Bailey. A community-centered health care services center.	12.50%
I would start nurse practitioner clinics in every community of Park County.	12.50%
More available health care in the county	12.50%
More locally available doctors, nurses, visiting nurses for aging populations and pharmacies for medications	12.50%
Set up a community-based health clinic in Bailey	12.50%
Urgent Care - but doesn't improve quality of care on a regular basis	12.50%

Mobile healthcare	10.00%
Mobile Health Clinic	33.33%
Mobile medical health services	33.33%
Provide mobile healthcare to remote areas	33.33%
Mobile mental health	3.33%
Mobile mental health services	100.00%
On-site medical care	3.33%
Comprehensive, on-site medical care.	100.00%
Paramedic program	3.33%
We are currently in the process of implementing a community Paramedic program that could eventually bring basic healthcare closer to or even to the doorsteps of the community members. However currently there is no way for us to bill for these services. Therefore, we would need the support of the community in some way	100.00%
Personal professional contact	3.33%
Personal contact with each resident by a healthcare professional once a year or more to check on them and tell them about resources and how to use them.	100.00%
Pharmacy	3.33%
More locally available doctors, nurses, visiting nurses for aging populations and pharmacies for medications	100.00%
Public information	6.67%
I would like to think that education would be a start to improving health in PC	50.00%
Spread information about existing programs through media, social media, QR codes, flyers, public advertising and information campaigns. Provide info through schools, community meetings, SO, FDs, county meetings, etc.	50.00%
Safety	3.33%
Tossup between giving everyone a safe home and having more traditional health.	100.00%
Senior services	3.33%
Continue to expand senior services and access to senior services	100.00%
Technology	3.33%
Tele health for every resident of park county - broadband/starlink	100.00%
Transportation	3.33%
Establish a comprehensive public transportation system	100.00%
Threats	19.26%
Access to childcare	4.26%
Lots of people stopped providing childcare during the pandemic-a lot of women have not come back.	50.00%
Access to childcare	50.00%
Access to healthcare	8.51%
Access to care is hard especially during the winter months. The isolation creates mental health issues	25.00%
Currently, I see no emerging threats, however things to be mindful of are continuation of the coronavirus and alcoholism. With a limited workforce and sick leave without pay will have an adverse effect on physical, mental and financial health.	25.00%
Park county is growing at a very high rate and needs to adjust its health care and	25.00%

housing availability to suit this growth	
Aging population without access to healthcare, transportation to healthcare, and basic needs met.	25.00%
Access to urgent care	2.13%
Already have a major issue, no urgent care closer than 1 hour away except for people who show up at the fire house, most times they get loaded into an ambulance and driven to Denver	100.00%
Aging population growth	2.13%
Our aging population is drastically growing every year. By 2030 1 out of every 5 US citizens will be retirement age and by 2035 there will be more adults 65 and over then there are 18 and under. This will become a major issue because Park County will need to help support and provide services this growing aging population. Currently, the Park County Senior Coalition is the only service provider for older adults in Park County.	100.00%
Attitudes	4.26%
There is a willingness to believe in unsubstantiated things/conspiracies. Pulling kids out club for a day to avoid vaccines that were provided during COVID. There are still a lot of people that wouldn't take them. The isolation from COVID has accelerated	50.00%
Unfortunately, it has a lot to do with the political discourse that is going on. This county is going to be facing some major issues with different perspectives of what people think about freedoms. They want to change the way government and healthcare is.	50.00%
Bad roads	2.13%
Bad roads limiting access at some times to/from residences for those who depend on care brought to the home	100.00%
COVID	6.38%
At this time, I see no emerging threats, however things to be mindful of are continuation of the coronavirus and alcoholism. With a limited workforce and sick leave without pay will have an adverse effect on physical, mental, and financial health.	33.33%
Covid continues with carelessness, sedentary isolation. People think they are safe until they are not. There is not much you can do other than have things ready for them.	33.33%
COVID is still lingering; Another novel virus that must be dealt with could be a huge threat; It becomes the responsibility of Park County to figure out how to address the needs because there are no other community resources inside county. Inflation has potential to compound the access issues.	33.33%
e Cigarettes	2.13%
e cigarettes They are made of bad chemicals	100.00%
Economics	6.38%
Financial health.	33.33%
There are jobs available but are they at a livable level, especially during inflation. 2) The inability to hire key workforce. She has 3 child protection workers open, multiple sheriff deputy positions open, schools have teacher and sub openings. There are not enough deputies to cover overnight so they cover only to 9 pm. This has been for the last 3 or 4 months. It is an emerging threat. Roads and bridges is down 9 positions.	66.67%

That impacts snow removal and road repair.	
Education	2.13%
VRBO / Short term rentals, access to childcare, the quality of our schools	100.00%
Employment	2.13%
High rents, lack of employment opportunities	100.00%
Homelessness	2.13%
Homelessness. There are many families living on rural pieces of property intents or campers with insufficient water and sewer access. While they may not be living on the streets, they are still living in unsanitary conditions	100.00%
Housing	8.51%
Growing population. Park county is growing at a very high rate and needs to adjust its health care and housing availability to suit this growth	25.00%
High rents	25.00%
The Air B&B situation is going to become for worse. Mental health has been a problem and the lack of housing and affordable housing is going to make it worse.	25.00%
VRBO / Short term rentals, access to childcare, the quality of our schools	25.00%
Inflation	2.13%
COVID is still lingering; Another novel virus that must be dealt with could be a huge threat; It becomes the responsibility of Park County to figure out how to address the needs because there are no other community resources inside county. Inflation has potential to compound the access issues.	100.00%
Isolation	8.51%
Access to care is hard especially during the winter months. The isolation creates mental health issues	25.00%
Covid continues with carelessness, sedentary isolation. People think they are safe until they are not. There is not much you can do other than have things ready for them.	25.00%
The isolation from COVID has accelerated	25.00%
Within a rural community, isolation is the biggest threat to health.	25.00%
Local health services	2.13%
Distance concerning medical emergencies	100.00%
Mental health	12.77%
Isolation creates mental health issues	16.67%
At this time, I see no emerging threats, however things to be mindful of are continuation of the coronavirus and alcoholism. With a limited workforce and sick leave with out pay will have an adverse effect on physical, mental and financial health.	16.67%
If they don't have the behavioral health resources, it overwhelms their capacity to help beyond their bandwidth.	16.67%
Mental health care	16.67%
Opioid and fentanyl addiction. Mental health...impacts from pandemic.	16.67%
Mental health has been a problem and the lack of housing and affordable housing is going to make it worse.	16.67%
No advocate for LBGTQ	2.13%
Not sure if there is an adequate advocate for trending groups like LBGTQ within PC--	100.00%

particularly in more remote areas of PC.	
Population growth	2.13%
Growing population. Park county is growing at a very high rate and needs to adjust its health care and housing availability to suit this growth	100.00%
Substance abuse	4.26%
At this time, I see no emerging threats, however things to be mindful of are continuation of the coronavirus and alcoholism.	50.00%
Opioid and fentanyl addiction.	50.00%
Transportation	4.26%
Access to care is hard especially during the winter months. The isolation creates mental health issues	50.00%
Within a rural community, isolation is the biggest threat to health. Aging population without access to healthcare, transportation to healthcare, and basic needs met.	50.00%
Wildfires	2.13%
Wildfire and long-term impacts of smoke, etc. long-term respiratory impacts.	100.00%
Workforce shortage	4.26%
With a limited workforce and sick leave without pay will have an adverse effect on physical, mental and financial health.	50.00%
There are jobs available but are they at a livable level, especially during inflation. 2) The inability to hire key workforce. She has 3 child protection workers open, multiple sheriff deputy positions open, schools have teacher and sub openings. There are not enough deputies to cover overnight so they cover only to 9 pm. This has been for the last 3 or 4 months. It is an emerging threat. Roads and bridges is down 9 positions. That impacts snow removal and road repair. This may be due to COVID deaths of working age. Immigration was stalled out for a number of years. Lots of people stopped providing childcare during the pandemic-a lot of women have not come back.	50.00%
Grand Total	100.00%

APPENDIX C: TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Colorado’s Health Assessment and Planning System7

Figure 2 2022 County Health Rankings for the 59 Ranked Counties in Colorado9

Figure 3 Health outcome ranks displayed using quartiles (map) and underlying health outcome scores (chart)9

Figure 4 Health factor ranks displayed using quartiles (map) and underlying health factor scores (chart)9

Figure 5 County Health Rankings and Roadmap Model.....10

Figure 6 A public health framework for reducing health inequities: Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative (BARHII)11

Figure 7 Colorado Population Estimates by County: 2010-2020 from Colorado State Demography Office.....12

Figure 8 Park County Municipal Populations (2010 - 2020) from Colorado State Demography Office13

Figure 9 Park County Census Tract Populations.....13

Figure 10 Total population by sex and age – 202014

Figure 11 2015-2019 U.S. Census American Community Survey - Percent of Census Tract Population with Disability.....14

Figure 12 Park County Population by Racial/Ethnic Group (Percent)15

Figure 13 Percent of adults who identify themselves as lesbian, gay, or bisexual16

Figure 14 Percent of linguistically isolated households16

Figure 15 Percent of the population enrolled in school (Preschool-12)16

Figure 16 Total population in group living quarters.....17

Figure 17 Rate of fast-food restaurants per 10,000 residents18

Figure 18 Rate of healthy food outlets per 10,000 residents18

Figure 19 Percent of adults who tested their home for radon21

Figure 20 Percent of working population that commutes by mode other than driving21

Figure 21 Percent of family households headed by a single adult (2015-2019)22

Figure 22 Percent of high school students who were bullied on school property in the last year (2019)23

Figure 23 Maltreatment rate of children aged 17 and younger (Per 1,000 children aged 17 and younger) – 201923

Figure 24 Adult violent crime rate (Per 100,000 adults) – 202123

Figure 25 Juvenile violent crime rate (Per 100,000 juveniles) – 202123

Figure 26 Percent of households with an adult 60+ years old that received food stamps in the past year – 2015-2019...24

Figure 27 Percent of households that received food stamps in the past 12 months with children < 18 years old – 2015-201924

Figure 28 Total number of households that received food stamps in the past 12 months – 2015-2019.....25

Figure 29 Percent of owner-occupied units25

Figure 30 Percent of Renter-occupied housing units.....25

Figure 31 Percent of Renter-occupied housing units with gross rent >50% of household income in the past year25

Figure 32 Percent of total housing units built prior to 1960.....26

Figure 33 Percent of owner-occupied housing units with mortgage status 50% or greater of household income in the past 12 months26

Figure 34 Percent of public-school students eligible for free and reduced school lunch (K-12) – 2021-202226

Figure 35 Rate of work-related hospitalizations (per 100,000 employed population aged 16+ years) – 2018-2020.....26

Figure 36 Unemployment rate - 2019.....27

Figure 37 Percent of the population aged 25+ years that completed high school graduation, GED, or alternative – 2015-201928

Figure 38 Percent of the population aged 25+ years that completed a master's, professional school or doctorate's degree – 2015-201928

Figure 39 Percent of the population aged 25+ years that completed a master's, professional school or doctorate's degree – 2015-201928

Figure 40 The percent of children (0-18 years) eligible but not enrolled in Medicaid or CHP+ - 2019.....29

Figure 41 The percent of working-age adults (19-64 years) eligible but not enrolled in Medicaid – 201929

Figure 42 The percent of adults aged 18+ years who reported having one or more regular health care providers - 201930

Figure 43 The percent of adults (aged 18-64 years) without health insurance coverage - 201930

Figure 44 The percent of children (less than 19 years old) without health insurance coverage30

Figure 45 Rate of dentists per 1,000 residents31

Figure 46 Percent of adults aged 18+ years who currently smoke cigarettes – 2018-202032

Figure 47 Percent of adults who currently use e-cigarettes - 2018-2020.....33

Figure 48 Percent of high school students who currently use cigarettes - 2018-2020.....33

Figure 49 Percent of high school students who used electronic vapor product 1+ days out of the past 30 days - 2018-202033

Figure 50 Percent of women who smoked during the last 3 months of pregnancy - 2018-2020.....33

Figure 51 Percent of adults aged 18+ years who meet current CDC physical activity guidelines - 2015, 2017, 2019.....34

Figure 52 Percent of high school students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes/day for the past 7 days – 201934

Figure 53 Percentage of adults who eat fruit 1+ times per day - 2015, 2017, 2019.....34

Figure 54 Percentage of adults who eat vegetables 1+ times per day - 2015, 2017, 201935

Figure 55 Percentage of high school students who eat fruit 1+ times per day – 2019.....35

Figure 56 Percentage of high school students who eat vegetables 1+ times per day – 201935

Figure 57 Percent of women who breastfed for 9 weeks or longer - 2016-202036

Figure 58 Percent of adults who are heavy drinkers – 2019.....36

Figure 59 Percent of adults who reported binge drinking (males 5+/females 4+ drinks on one occasion) in the past 30 days – 201937

Figure 60 Percent of adults who used marijuana one or more days during the past 30 days – 2019.....37

Figure 61 Percent of fatal crashes involving a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above – 2019.....37

Figure 62 Percent of high school students who had five or more drinks of alcohols within a couple of hours on at least one day during the past 30 days – 201938

Figure 63 Percent of high school students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days – 201938

Figure 64 Percent of women who drank alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy – 201938

Figure 65 Percent of females aged 18+ years who had a Pap smear within last 3 years – 2019.....39

Figure 66 Percent of females aged 40+ years who had a mammogram within last 2 years – 2019.....39

Figure 67 Percent of adults aged 65+ years who report having ever had a pneumonia shot – 201939

Figure 68 Percent of adults aged 65+ years who report having had a flu shot in the past 12 months – 2019.....40

Figure 69 Percent of adults aged 18+ years who visited the dentist for any reason within the past 12 months – 2019....40

Figure 70 Percent of adults (aged 18+ years) who ever lost any teeth due to decay or periodontal disease – 201940

Figure 71 Percent of adults aged 18+ years who have had cholesterol screening in the past 5 years – 201941

Figure 72 Percent of adults (aged 18+ years) who have ever had their cholesterol screened and a health care provider told them they had high blood cholesterol – 2019.....41

Figure 73 All schools and daycares vaccine compliance rate - 2020-202141

Figure 74 Percent of sexually active high school students using an effective method of birth control to prevent pregnancy – 2019.....42

Figure 75 Percent of pregnancies resulting in live births that were unintended – 2019.....42

Figure 76 Rate of new Chlamydia cases (15–29-year-olds) per 100,000 population - 2018-202042

Figure 77 Rate of new Gonorrhea cases (15-29 year olds) per 100,000 population - 2018-202043

Figure 78 Rate of new cases of vaccine preventable diseases per 100,000 population - 2016-2018.....43

Figure 79 Rate of influenza hospitalizations in people aged 65+ years old (per 100,000 population aged 65+ years) - 2018-202043

Figure 81 911 Calls with an identified mental health component46

Figure 81 Age-adjusted rate of mental health diagnosed hospitalizations (per 100,000 population) - 2018-202047

Figure 82 Percent of high school students who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months - 2018-202047

Figure 83 Percent of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months - 2018-202047

Figure 84 Percent of women who experienced postpartum depression - 2018-202048

Figure 85 Percent of women that had a health care professional talk with them about what to do if they experienced postpartum depressive symptoms during pregnancy or after delivery - 2018-202048

Figure 86 Average number of days (in the past 30 days) experienced by adults when their mental health was not good - 2018-202048

Figure 87 Average number of days (in the past 30 days) experienced by adults (aged 18+ years) of poor physical or mental health that kept them from doing usual activities - 2018-202049

Figure 88 Age-adjusted rate of acute myocardial infarction hospitalizations (per 100,000 population) - 2018-202049

Figure 89 Age-adjusted rate for congestive heart failure hospitalizations (per 100,000 population) - 2018-202050

Figure 90 Age-adjusted rate of heart disease hospitalizations (per 100,000 population) - 2018-202050

Figure 91 Age-adjusted rate of hospitalizations due to stroke (per 100,000 population) - 2018-202050

Figure 92 Percent of adults (aged 18+ years) with healthy weight (Body Mass Index (BMI) = 18.5-24.9) - 2018-202051

Figure 93 Percent of adults (aged 18+ years) who are overweight or obese (Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25) - 2018-2020 ..51

Figure 94 Percent of adults (aged 18+ years) that have been told by a health care provider that they currently have asthma - 2018-202051

Figure 95 Percent of adults (aged 18+ years) with arthritis - 2018-202052

Figure 96 Percent of adults (aged 18+ years) with diabetes - 2018-202052

Figure 97 Percent of high school students who are overweight (Body Mass Index (BMI) 85th to < 95th percentile) - 2018-202052

Figure 98 Percent of high school students with asthma - 2018-2020.....53

Figure 99 Percent of live births where mothers gained an appropriate amount of weight during pregnancy according to pre-pregnancy BMI – 2018-202053

Figure 100 Percent of live births with low birth weight (< 2500 grams) - 2018-202053

Figure 101 Causes of death in Park County in 2021 as reported by the County Coroner.....55

Figure 102 Percent of suicide deaths ever treated for a mental health problem - 2018-202056

Figure 103 Age-adjusted rate of motor vehicle accident injuries (per 100,000 population) - 2018-202056

Figure 104 Age-adjusted rate of suicide hospitalizations (per 100,000 population) - 2018-202056

Figure 105 Age-adjusted rate of suicide deaths (per 100,000 population) - 2018-202057

Figure 106 Rate for Leading Cause of Years of Potential Life Lost for Park County (per 100,000 population).....58

Figure 107 Rate for Leading Cause of Death for Park County (per 100,000 population) - 2018-202059

Figure 108 Overall birth rate59

Figure 109 Rate of infant deaths (less than 1 year old) per 1,000 live births - 2018-202060

Figure 110 Rate of live births born to women (aged 15-17 years) per 1,000 women (aged 15-17 years) - 2018-202060

Figure 111 Residence of key informants by zip code.....61

Figure 112 Community sectors served by key informants.....62