



NORTHWEST COLORADO

A demographic and health profile

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Project Description

This report was prepared in response to a request from community stakeholders in Northwest Colorado who were seeking county-level data that was specific to health care access and portrayed the demographic profile of residents of Northwest Colorado. To assist these stakeholders in meeting their informational objectives, the Colorado Health Institute (CHI) conducted an analysis of the range of factors that might affect health care access and the health status of residents living in the following five counties: Grand, Jackson, Moffat, Rio Blanco, and Routt. Much of this region is experiencing significant growth and change and therefore a better understanding of the demographic, health access and health status characteristics of the residents in these counties creates an opportunity to inform policy options to serve the diverse needs of the community.

CHI compiled the information for these maps, tables and graphs from a variety of available data sources. The data used are described under each figure or table. Some rates and estimates cited in this report may appear much higher or lower than expected because of small numbers or survey sample sizes. This is particularly true in Jackson County with a population of approximately 1,400 residents. CHI encourages readers to contact us with any questions about the data, or to discuss further analysis of a particular statistic or trend.

Key Findings

Northwest Colorado is a largely rural area of the state that shares many of the same health care challenges experienced by rural communities throughout Colorado and the nation. At the same time, its demographic, geographic and economic characteristics make it unique and in need of geographic-specific policy options to address identified health care access barriers. Below is a summary of the key findings and policy implications deriving from CHI's analysis of available data:

- While the five counties that comprise Northwest Colorado have experienced slower population growth over the past eight years compared to the rest of the state, this trend is projected to change over the next decade. Population growth rates will increase significantly, albeit unevenly among the five counties. Planners and policymakers will need to take these differential trends into consideration when evaluating community-based initiatives designed to increase access to care.
- The older adult population (65 years and older) will grow over the next ten years in all counties, with notable growth occurring in Routt and Grand counties. Alternatively, the working age adult population will not grow at nearly the same rate, which could result in a health care workforce shortage if these trends materialize. The workforce shortage could be particularly problematic in the long-term care sector as it is largely comprised of a paraprofessional workforce that is characterized by low wage jobs that are likely insufficient to cover the costs of living in the relatively affluent counties of Northwest Colorado.
- The projected growth in the older adult population will also challenge local health care systems as Medicare will be an increasingly major payer for both physician and hospital services. As the population ages, the likelihood of developing chronic disease increases which places different

demands on the health care system than those required to care for children and working adults. Chronic care management is often provided by advanced practice nurses who increasingly assume these primary care roles as well as palliative care and end of life hospice care; therefore, attention to the nurse workforce will become particularly important in the future.

- Compared to the rest of the state, some Northwest Colorado counties have relatively high enrollment of children in the Medicaid and CHP+ programs, but underutilized the funding available to health facilities in the Colorado Indigent Care Program (CICP). Although the new hospital fee bill that passed in the 2009 legislative session should ensure enhanced payment to all Colorado hospitals over time for indigent care, CICP funds could be more aggressively sought in the interim.
- With the implementation of the 2009 *Colorado Healthcare Affordability Act* over the next several years, Medicaid and CHP+ caseloads are expected to increase significantly for both the child and adult populations through 2013. Addressing these increased demands on local health care resources will require a focused examination of current and future gaps in primary and specialty care throughout the region.
- Rio Blanco and, to a lesser extent, Moffat counties have been cyclically affected by expansions and contractions of the natural gas industry. In the most recent industry boom, an influx of workers placed increased demands on existing health care services.
- The Northwest region has a relatively large second home population, particularly in Grand, Jackson and Routt counties. Seasonal populations can place particular and intermittent demands on local health care resources depending on the population and therefore attention to these increasing demands will grow over time.
- Employment rates are slightly higher in Northwest Colorado than the statewide average and yet the uninsured rate among the working age population is considerably higher than the statewide average. While a lack of employer sponsored insurance (ESI) options is not easily addressed at the regional level, state and national solutions are currently being debated. There are local initiatives, in other parts of the state, like Health Access Pueblo which provide some level of coverage to uninsured workers which could be explored.
- Several data sources point to worrisome statistics about drug and alcohol abuse, mental health problems and high suicide rates among the region's adolescent population.

Demographic Indicators

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND PROJECTIONS

By assessing demographic and environmental factors, policymakers and planners can better understand the context in which health enhancing activities, health risks and health care access barriers take place. Identification of population trends within specific geographic areas can assist with forecasting supply and demand of specific health workforce and intervention strategies.

Northwestern Colorado counties contain a sizeable second home population, particularly in Grand, Jackson and Routt counties (see Table 1). Seasonal housing units comprise 24 percent of the total housing stock in the region.

As summarized in Table 2, between 2000 and 2008, the population in Northwest Colorado grew more slowly (1.4% annually) than the population in Colorado as a whole (1.8% annually).¹ However, specific age groups experienced larger increases than the state as a whole. For example, the adult population ages 50 – 64 years increased 6.2 percent on an annual basis compared to 5.1 percent statewide. This group includes “baby boomers,” many of whom have taken early retirement and moved to the area to take advantage of the recreational opportunities within the region.

As shown in Table 3, between 2008 and 2018, the region’s population is anticipated to grow at nearly double the rate of the state of Colorado as a whole (42% compared to 21%). One county contributing to much of this growth is Rio Blanco which is expected to experience the highest population growth rate—98 percent between 2008 and 2018.² In fact, Rio Blanco County is expected to have one of the highest population growth rates of any county in the state during this period. In absolute numbers, Routt County is expected to grow the most (growth of 7,134 residents) with Moffat County close behind (growth of 6,982 residents).

Between 2008 and 2018, almost all age groups in Northwest Colorado are expected to grow more rapidly than the statewide average. However, it is important to consider the pressures on local health care resources resulting from specific age groups due to their varying utilization of health care services. The highest growth rate during this period is expected to occur in the 65 years and older age group (106%). Routt and Grand counties in particular will have large increases in this population group but will not have commensurate growth in the working age adult population—only 32 percent. Map 5 summarizes the proportion of the population 65 years and older living alone. Compared to the rest of the state, a large proportion of individuals in this age group are living alone in Northwest Colorado.

¹ All demographic forecasts contained in this report are from the Colorado State Demography Office. In order to project population growth, the Demography Office uses a number of variables including birth and death rates, migration trends and job growth. Due to the small populations of counties such as Jackson and Rio Blanco, estimates of population growth by age group should be interpreted with caution.

² In the last several years, population increases in Rio Blanco were due to growth in the natural gas industry. However, due to the lull in that industry, staff at the State Demography Office indicated that this forecast is likely to be revised.

One implication of the aging of the population is the lack of availability of an adequate medical and long-term care workforce to serve the health care needs of any aging population. In particular, long-term care workers, such as LPNs and certified nursing assistants may be difficult to attract due to their relatively low wages compared to the cost of living in Routt and Grand counties as measured by the self-sufficiency index illustrated in Table 6. The availability of physicians accepting Medicare payment is another important issue, which will be discussed later in this report.

The number of children between the ages of 5 and 17 years is expected to increase between 2008 and 2018 by 49 percent compared to the statewide growth rate of 20 percent (see Table 3). Rio Blanco and Moffat counties, two of the lower income counties, will experience the largest increases—125 percent and 54 percent, respectively.

Specific risk factors affecting the health of the region's adolescent population are cause for concern, particularly the prevalence of mental health problems, substance abuse, suicide rates and oral health disparities. Details about trends in substance use, depression and suicide ideation are discussed below in the section titled *Health Indicators and Risk Factors*.

The Northwest region will experience a 48 percent increase in children four years old and younger compared to a 20 percent statewide growth rate. Thus, careful evaluation of current and future pediatric provider networks will be important in planning for this future growth.

Vulnerability indicators

There are a number of factors that can contribute to individuals being vulnerable to compromised access to care which ultimately leads to poor health outcomes. While vulnerability is multifaceted, analysis of some indicators of vulnerability can be helpful as policymakers and planners strategically allocate limited resources.

POVERTY, INCOME, EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Research indicates that lower income individuals are more likely to face challenges gaining access to health care services and have poorer health status compared to individuals with higher incomes. On one end of the socio-economic continuum, residents of Moffat, Jackson and Rio Blanco counties have relatively low incomes and educational attainment compared to residents of Routt and Grand counties. This finding is important when considering the synthesis contained in this report as residents of Moffat, Rio Blanco and Jackson counties also tend to fare worse than those in Routt and Grand counties in terms of access to care and their health care status.

As summarized in Table 5, in 2007, median household income ranges from around \$39,000 in Jackson County to nearly \$64,000 in Routt County. Median household income increased significantly in the region between 2000 and 2007—46 percent in Rio Blanco County, 25 percent in Moffat County and 23 percent in Grand County. However, during this period, the proportion of individuals living below the federal poverty level (FPL) remained relatively stable among the five counties. These two trends suggest gains in income were skewed towards higher income populations.

Map 10 depicts the percent of the population in each county in 2000 with incomes below 200 percent of the FPL. 200 percent of the FPL in 2000 was \$34,100 for a family of four. Compared to the statewide average, three counties (Moffat, Jackson and Rio Blanco) in the Northwest region had a higher proportion of the population with incomes below 200 percent of the FPL than the statewide average.

As summarized in Map 6, home values also provide insight into the economic disparities within the region. The average home value in 2007 in Grand County was \$277,000³ compared to \$80,042 in Jackson County. Compared to the rest of the state in 2007, the region fared relatively well in terms of the proportion of foreclosures relative to the number of occupied housing units (see Graph 10).⁴

Not surprisingly, educational attainment is correlated with income. Jackson, Moffat and Rio Blanco counties had the highest percentages of residents lacking a high school diploma (see Table 7). As described previously, in 2007, they had the lowest median household income and the largest proportion of the total population and child population living at or below the FPL (see Table 5).

Due to the employer-based health insurance system in the United States, employment opportunities within a community can impact residents' access to health care services. During the second quarter of 2009 the average unemployment rate for the region was 7.3 percent compared to 7.5 percent for the state (see Map 12). Two of the counties in the region exceeded the statewide average of 7.5 percent-- Routt County's unemployment rate was 8.0 percent, followed by Grand at 7.8 percent. The unemployment rate in the remainder of the counties in the study remained under the state rate.

INSURANCE COVERAGE

Counties in the region have uninsured rates among the working age population that are higher than the statewide average (see Table 8). This could be due to the relatively large proportion of the population working in service, agricultural and other seasonal industries, where ESI may not be available.

Because health care coverage for children is a statewide and national priority, attention to uninsurance rates among children in the region may be an important priority for local policymakers and planners. In 2000, the uninsured rate among children in Colorado ages 17 and younger was 12.9 percent. As illustrated in Map 15, two counties in the region had rates lower than the state average (Routt at 12.5% and Moffat at 11.9%). Moffat County's low uninsured rate among children is likely due to the large proportion of children in Moffat who are enrolled in publicly-financed health insurance programs.

While insurance coverage is an important determinant of access to health care, it does not necessarily insure that individuals in need of care will receive the care they need. A subsequent section of the report describes provider access issues that impact individuals who are insured and uninsured.

³ It is important to note that Grand County also has a large number of second homes.

⁴ The most recent data available are from 2007. However, it should be noted that due to disruptions in the housing market and an increase in foreclosures, these data have likely changed significantly over the past two years.

State-Financed Health Care Programs and Coverage and Provider Access

MEDICAID, CHILD HEALTH PLAN PLUS AND THE COLORADO INDIGENT CARE PROGRAM

Medicaid and the Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+) are two publicly financed health insurance programs for low-income children, pregnant women, very low-income parents, persons with permanent disabilities and older adults. Graph 11 illustrates the eligibility guidelines for these programs.

Table 9 summarizes the proportion of all children enrolled in Medicaid and CHP+ in each county and highlights enrollment variations within the region. For example, the proportion of children in Routt County who are enrolled in these programs (10%) is nearly one-third less than the proportion of children enrolled in Jackson (28%), Rio Blanco (27%) and Moffat counties (25%).

CHI's recent analysis of enrollment of eligible children in Medicaid suggests that 84 percent of eligible children are enrolled in Moffat and Rio Blanco counties. Interestingly, the higher income counties have lower enrollment rates—in Routt County 65 percent of eligible low income children are enrolled. Grand County's enrollment rate is 69 percent. (see Map 17).

Whereas, Medicaid and CHP+ are insurance programs, the Colorado Indigent Care Program (CICP) is a financing mechanism in which the state partially reimburses participating hospitals and clinics for a portion of the cost of providing care to Coloradans with incomes at or below 250 percent of the FPL who are un- or underinsured. Table 10 summarizes the number of CICP clinic visits and hospital admissions in FY 2007-08 by the county of residence of those individuals who received services. Of the Coloradans living below 250 percent of FPL, only one percent lived in the Northwest region. However, because only 0.1 percent of CICP visits and admissions were associated with residents of the region, there may be opportunities for facilities in the region to increase their CICP funding.

In light of the Colorado Legislature's recent passage of HB 09-1293 (the Colorado Healthcare Affordability Act), local policymakers may want to consider ways to increase the number of participating CICP providers. HB 09-1293 authorizes the state to implement a hospital provider fee to leverage more federal funds. These additional funds will be used for a number of purposes including reimbursing hospitals for 100 percent of their costs associated with serving individuals eligible for CICP.

PROVIDER ACCESS

Like much of Colorado, Northwest Colorado has a few cities and towns in which the population is concentrated, surrounded by vast and sparsely populated areas. Due to the fact that health professionals are more likely to establish practices in areas with a sufficient population base to ensure practice viability, population dispersion is a particular challenge to health resource planning. Much of Northwest Colorado has a geographic HPSA designation; however, eastern Moffat County and central and eastern Rio Blanco County are designated as low-income HPSAs (see Map 19).⁵

⁵ For a geographic area to receive a HPSA designation it must have no more than one primary care physician (on a full time equivalent basis) to 3,500 residents, be a rational area for the delivery of health services, and demonstrate that health care resources in the contiguous areas are over-utilized, excessively distant or inaccessible. A low-income HPSA must have no more than one primary care physician (on a full time equivalent

Safety net provider networks are important components of local health care systems and exist to ensure access to health care for communities most vulnerable residents. Map 23 summarizes the location of safety net providers in the Northwest Colorado region. Map 24 illustrates the current location of known safety net providers and overlays these providers over the population density of the region. Because a portion of the region is federal land, which tends to be uninhabited, Map 25 illustrates this dimension of the region and puts population density into perspective. It is instructive to note that parts of Routt County include population centers but have few safety net providers (in particular Oak Creek) and also that parts of Grand County (Granby, Fraser) have a concentration of residents, but do not have safety net providers specializing in primary care.

In all counties of the Northwest region with the exception of Routt County, the ratio of practicing physicians per 1,000 residents is lower than the statewide average of 2.1 per 1,000 residents (see Table 13). Moffat and Rio Blanco counties have ratios that are particularly low, with nearly 30 percent fewer physicians (1.5 per 1,000 residents) than Routt County.

As summarized in Map 27, there is an average of 6.4 physicians accepting Medicaid for every 1,000 individuals within the state with incomes below 200 percent of the FPL in Colorado.⁶ Northwestern Colorado counties compare well with a ratio of 6.2 physicians for every 1,000 individuals below 200 percent of FPL. However, this regional average masks significant differences. In Routt County the ratio is 12.0 (despite its proportionally *small* Medicaid population), whereas the ratio is 3.2 in Moffat County, 4.9 in Grand and 5.2 in Rio Blanco counties (despite their proportionally *larger* Medicaid populations.)

Similar to Medicaid enrollees, Medicare beneficiaries often face challenges finding providers willing to accept Medicare payment. In Colorado there are approximately 12.7 physicians serving Medicare beneficiaries for every 1,000 Coloradans ages 65 years and older.⁷ Northwestern Colorado counties report a similar ratio of 13.5 (see Map 28). Again, this regional average conceals large discrepancies within the region. For example, Routt County has 28.9 physicians participating in the Medicare program for every 1,000 residents ages 65 and older; whereas Jackson County has none and Grand County has a ratio of 6.0 physicians accepting Medicare patients for every 1,000 residents in the 65+ population group.

Based on this analysis, there appears to be a demonstrable need to evaluate the current adequacy of the provider networks willing to serve Medicaid, CHP+ and Medicare patients. This need will become even more critical if the projected growth in the child and older adult populations materializes over the next

basis) to 3,000 low-income residents. In additions, access barriers must exist that prevent low income individuals from utilizing available primary care services.

⁶ It is important to note that these data summarize physicians that serve *any* individuals on Medicaid. Unfortunately, data are not available to summarize the number of individuals on Medicaid who are served by each physician.

⁷ The same data limitation described in the previous footnote applies to the physicians serving individuals on Medicare.

ten years. In addition, passage of HB 09-1293 will have significant implications for Medicaid and CHP+ caseloads throughout the state⁸. The legislation allows the state to:

- Increase the CHP+ income eligibility limit from 205 to 250% of the FPL for children and pregnant women;
- Implement 12-month continuous eligibility for children in Medicaid (eligibility is currently determined on a monthly basis);
- Expand the Medicaid income eligibility limit for low income parents from 60 up to 100% of FPL;
- Create a Medicaid buy-in program for individuals with disabilities with an income limit of 450% of FPL; and
- Create a new Medicaid eligibility category for childless adults with an income limit of 100% of FPL.

Based on both state and pending federal legislation, Medicaid and CHP+ caseloads will increase significantly in Northwest Colorado and throughout the state. However, without an expansion in the workforce willing to serve these populations, newly-insured individuals will likely face limited access to care.

Health Indicators and Risk Factors

An assessment of the health care needs of a population must take into consideration health risk factors and the burden of disease within a population.

Low birth weight is most often associated with lack of timely and adequate prenatal care. Furthermore, low birth weight babies are more likely to experience poor health outcomes when compared to normal weight babies.⁹ To that end, one focus of public health policy has been to improve women's access to prenatal care. As summarized in Table 25, the proportion of births to women receiving early prenatal care in Northwest Colorado exceeded the state average for each year of reported data. However, between 2001 and 2007, this proportion declined, albeit slightly, from 86 percent to 83 percent.

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) provides data on adult health indicators and risk factors at the sub-state level.¹⁰ As summarized in Table 16, residents of Routt County have relatively low rates of reported diabetes (1%) and asthma (5%); whereas 9 percent of residents of Rio Blanco County report a diagnosis of diabetes and 12 percent report an asthma diagnosis.

The proportion of residents who report being overweight in Northwest Colorado (with the exception of Grand County) exceeds the statewide average by nearly 37 percent. However, the proportion of residents who report being obese in all of the counties in Northwest Colorado is below the statewide average of 18 percent. While Northwest Colorado compares well relative to the rest of the state in terms of obesity rates, the extent to which currently overweight residents are at risk for obesity could

⁸ National health reform legislation currently under consideration has similar eligibility expansions.

⁹ Children weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth are classified as low birth weight.

¹⁰ Due to small sample sizes, the margins of error associated with these data are large. Thus, all of these data should be interpreted with caution.

have important population health implications. Because obesity is associated with an increased prevalence of diabetes, high blood pressure and heart disease, these health risk rates are worthy of close monitoring.

Ambulatory care sensitive (ACS) conditions are those for which a hospitalization could have been prevented if the individual had received timely and appropriate outpatient care. To that end, ACS hospitalization rates are often used as markers for evaluating primary care access within a community. As shown in Map 29, there was extreme variation between the ACS hospitalization rates in the counties of Northwest Colorado between 2001 and 2005. Lower income counties in the region tended to have higher ACS hospitalization rates (Rio Blanco and Moffat counties) relative to higher income counties (Routt and Grand counties.) Moffat and Rio Blanco county rates were particularly high for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and congestive heart failure (see Table 14). Not surprisingly, Moffat and Rio Blanco counties also had a smaller ratio of physicians serving individuals in Medicaid and Medicare relative to the statewide average.

Tables 21-24 summarize data from the Healthy Kids Colorado Surveys conducted in high schools throughout the state.¹¹ These data indicate that teenage alcohol use, binge drinking, depression and contemplation of suicide were all higher in the school districts in Northwest Colorado compared to the rest of the state (with the exception of North Park R-1). Moffat County and Hayden RE-1, in particular, had high rates compared to the other districts and the rest of the state.

Alcohol treatment admission rates for adolescents decreased by almost 80 percent between 2000 and 2005 (see Table 20). Most of this decline was due to the reduction in admissions in Grand County from 33 in 2000 to only one in 2005. Given the previously discussed statistics, this decline may not be due to a decrease in alcohol abuse among adolescents but rather to a lack of available services.

Tobacco use is another factor which can lead to poor health outcomes that are associated with greater use of health care services. Smoking rates in Grand and Moffat counties are above the statewide average. The use of smokeless tobacco is also higher throughout the Northwest region than the statewide average. The relatively higher rate of death from esophageal cancer (see Table 27) in the region compared to the rest of the state may be connected to this higher use of tobacco products.

One public health concern that has emerged over the past decade is methamphetamine abuse. As summarized in Table 19, the methamphetamine treatment admissions in Northwest Colorado for 12-65 year olds increased over six times between 2000 and 2005. The increase is likely due to better reporting in combination with increased abuse rates and the expanded availability of treatment programs over time.

Table 28 summarizes the age-adjusted mortality rates and total death rates between 2001 and 2007. The age-adjusted mortality rate in Northwest Colorado was lower than the state rate in 2003 and 2007.

¹¹ These data have not been adjusted for non-response bias and are not necessarily representative of the population. Therefore, these data should be interpreted with caution. The Healthy Kids Colorado Survey is composed of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey and the Colorado Youth Survey.

However, Moffat and Rio Blanco counties generally had among the highest mortality rates of all counties in the study—this finding is consistent with other data concerning access to care summarized throughout this report.

Demographic Indicators

Table I. Estimates of "second home" units and population, Northwest Colorado, 2000

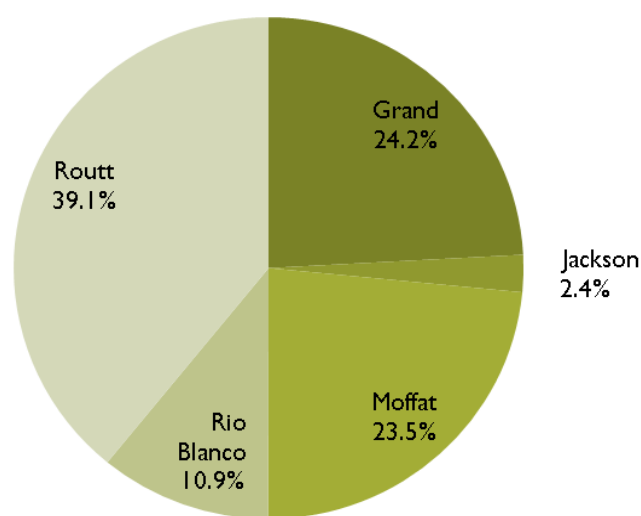
	Total Housing Units	Occupied units	Seasonal units	Vacant units	Resident population	Estimated second home population	Resident + second home population	Second home population as % of total population
Grand	10,894	5,075	4,783	1,036	12,885	9,566	22,451	42.6%
Jackson	1,145	661	391	93	1,578	782	2,360	33.1%
Moffat	5,635	4,983	225	427	13,182	450	13,632	3.3%
Rio Blanco	2,855	2,306	229	320	5,984	458	6,442	7.1%
Routt	11,217	7,953	1,977	1,287	20,099	3,954	24,053	16.4%
Region Total	31,746	20,978	7,605	3,163	53,728	15,210	68,938	22.1%
Colorado	1,808,358	1,658,559	72,263	77,556	4,338,789	144,526	4,445,787	3.3%

SOURCE: Colorado Health Institute, using data from the Census 2000 Summary File 1 and Colorado Demography Office.

NOTES: This table estimates the "second home" population of Northwest Colorado counties. The estimates are derived from 2000 Census counts of vacant housing units classified as "for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use." The "second home" population is estimated assuming an average of 2 "second home" residents per seasonal unit. The "second home" population does not include other seasonal residents such as tourists and temporary workers.

No attempt has been made to estimate the proportion of the year that "second home" residents spend in Northwest Colorado.

Graph I. Population distribution, Northwest Colorado, 2008



SOURCE: Colorado Health Institute, using data from the Colorado Demography Office

Table 2. Population growth by age, Northwest Colorado, 2000-08

	Population		Change 2000-2008		
	2000	2008	Change in number of people	Percent change	Percent change per annum
Age 0-4 years					
Grand	739	816	77	10.4%	1.2%
Jackson	89	47	-42	-47.2%	-7.7%
Moffat	890	995	105	11.8%	1.4%
Rio Blanco	339	432	93	27.4%	3.1%
Routt	1,087	1,335	248	22.8%	2.6%
Region Total	3,144	3,625	481	15.3%	1.8%
Colorado	299,132	358,168	59,036	19.7%	2.3%
Age 5-17 years					
Grand	2,055	2,219	164	8.0%	1.0%
Jackson	314	232	-82	-26.1%	-3.7%
Moffat	2,847	2,616	-231	-8.1%	-1.1%
Rio Blanco	1,246	1,042	-204	-16.4%	-2.2%
Routt	3,441	3,658	217	6.3%	0.8%
Region Total	9,903	9,767	-136	-1.4%	-0.2%
Colorado	810,432	881,742	71,310	8.8%	1.1%
Age 18-24 years					
Grand	1,160	1,103	-57	-4.9%	-0.6%
Jackson	85	150	65	76.5%	7.4%
Moffat	1,135	1,499	364	32.1%	3.5%
Rio Blanco	552	727	175	31.7%	3.5%
Routt	2,038	2,062	24	1.2%	0.1%
Region Total	4,970	5,541	571	11.5%	1.4%
Colorado	433,719	540,238	106,519	24.6%	2.8%
Age 25-49 years					
Grand	5,755	5,565	-190	-3.3%	-0.4%
Jackson	569	392	-177	-31.1%	-4.6%
Moffat	5,080	4,631	-449	-8.8%	-1.2%
Rio Blanco	2,158	2,096	-62	-2.9%	-0.4%
Routt	9,474	9,598	124	1.3%	0.2%
Region Total	23,036	22,282	-754	-3.3%	-0.4%
Colorado	1,750,020	1,803,103	53,083	3.0%	0.4%
Age 50-64 years					
Grand	2,174	3,472	1,298	59.7%	6.0%
Jackson	315	384	69	21.9%	2.5%
Moffat	1,997	3,148	1,151	57.6%	5.9%
Rio Blanco	1,020	1,476	456	44.7%	4.7%
Routt	3,052	5,316	2,264	74.2%	7.2%
Region Total	8,558	13,796	5,238	61.2%	6.2%
Colorado	626,505	930,720	304,215	48.6%	5.1%
Age 65 years and older					
Grand	1,002	1,344	342	34.1%	3.7%
Jackson	206	227	21	10.2%	1.2%
Moffat	1,233	1,234	1	0.1%	0.0%
Rio Blanco	669	774	105	15.7%	1.8%

	Population		Change 2000-2008		
	2000	2008	Change in number of people	Percent change	Percent change per annum
Routt	1,007	1,522	515	51.1%	5.3%
Region Total	4,117	5,101	984	23.9%	2.7%
Colorado	418,981	496,424	77,443	18.5%	2.1%
All ages					
Grand	12,885	14,519	1,634	12.7%	1.5%
Jackson	1,578	1,432	-146	-9.3%	-1.2%
Moffat	13,182	14,123	941	7.1%	0.9%
Rio Blanco	5,984	6,547	563	9.4%	1.1%
Routt	20,099	23,491	3,392	16.9%	2.0%
Region Total	53,728	60,112	6,384	11.9%	1.4%
Colorado	4,338,789	5,010,395	671,606	15.5%	1.8%

SOURCE: Colorado Health Institute, using data from the Colorado Demography Office

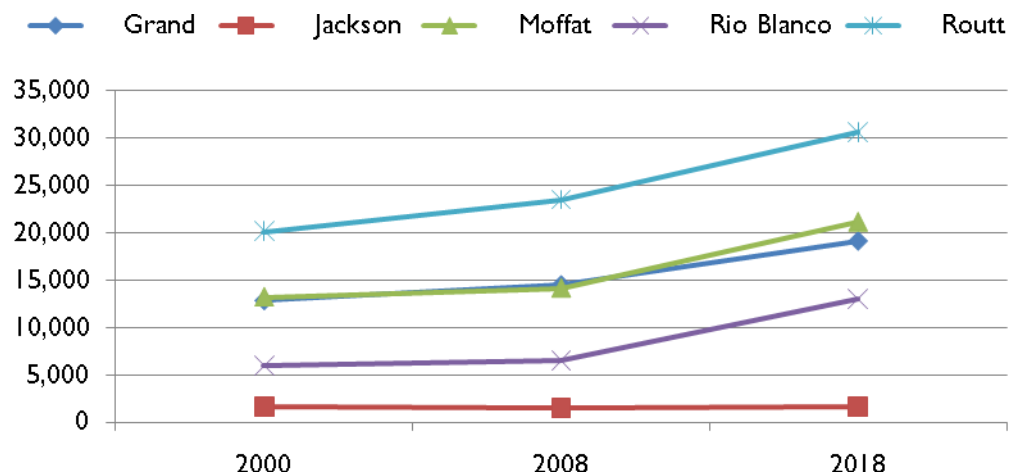
Table 3. Population growth by age, Northwest Colorado, 2008-18

	Population		Change 2008-2018		
	2008	2018	Change in number of people	Percent change	Percent change per annum
Age 0-4 years					
Grand	816	1,054	238	29.2%	2.6%
Jackson	47	114	67	142.6%	9.3%
Moffat	995	1,620	625	62.8%	5.0%
Rio Blanco	432	819	387	89.6%	6.6%
Routt	1,335	1,773	438	32.8%	2.9%
Region Total	3,625	5,380	1,755	48.4%	4.0%
Colorado	358,168	428,526	70,358	19.6%	1.8%
Age 5-17 years					
Grand	2,219	2,945	726	32.7%	2.9%
Jackson	232	219	-13	-5.6%	-0.6%
Moffat	2,616	4,038	1,422	54.4%	4.4%
Rio Blanco	1,042	2,344	1,302	125.0%	8.4%
Routt	3,658	4,960	1,302	35.6%	3.1%
Region Total	9,767	14,506	4,739	48.5%	4.0%
Colorado	881,742	1,061,460	179,718	20.4%	1.9%
Age 18-24 years					
Grand	1,103	1,415	312	28.3%	2.5%
Jackson	150	132	-18	-12.0%	-1.3%
Moffat	1,499	1,613	114	7.6%	0.7%
Rio Blanco	727	944	217	29.8%	2.6%
Routt	2,062	2,468	406	19.7%	1.8%
Region Total	5,541	6,572	1,031	18.6%	1.7%
Colorado	540,238	586,294	46,056	8.5%	0.8%
Age 25-49 years					
Grand	5,565	6,631	1,066	19.2%	1.8%
Jackson	392	477	85	21.7%	2.0%
Moffat	4,631	7,592	2,961	63.9%	5.1%
Rio Blanco	2,096	5,383	3,287	156.8%	9.9%

	Population		Change 2008-2018		
	2008	2018	Change in number of people	Percent change	Percent change per annum
Routt	9,598	12,104	2,506	26.1%	2.3%
Region Total	22,282	32,187	9,905	44.5%	3.7%
Colorado	1,803,103	2,018,421	215,318	11.9%	1.1%
Age 50-64 years					
Grand	3,472	4,039	567	16.3%	1.5%
Jackson	384	353	-31	-8.1%	-0.8%
Moffat	3,148	3,869	721	22.9%	2.1%
Rio Blanco	1,476	2,091	615	41.7%	3.5%
Routt	5,316	5,950	634	11.9%	1.1%
Region Total	13,796	16,302	2,506	18.2%	1.7%
Colorado	930,720	1,122,995	192,275	20.7%	1.9%
Age 65 years and older					
Grand	1,344	3,068	1,724	128.3%	8.6%
Jackson	227	303	76	33.5%	2.9%
Moffat	1,234	2,373	1,139	92.3%	6.8%
Rio Blanco	774	1,385	611	78.9%	6.0%
Routt	1,522	3,370	1,848	121.4%	8.3%
Region Total	5,101	10,499	5,398	105.8%	7.5%
Colorado	496,424	844,972	348,548	70.2%	5.5%
All ages					
Grand	14,519	19,152	4,633	31.9%	2.8%
Jackson	1,432	1,598	166	11.6%	1.1%
Moffat	14,123	21,105	6,982	49.4%	4.1%
Rio Blanco	6,547	12,966	6,419	98.0%	7.1%
Routt	23,491	30,625	7,134	30.4%	2.7%
Region Total	60,112	85,446	25,334	42.1%	3.6%
Colorado	5,010,395	6,062,669	1,052,274	21.0%	1.9%

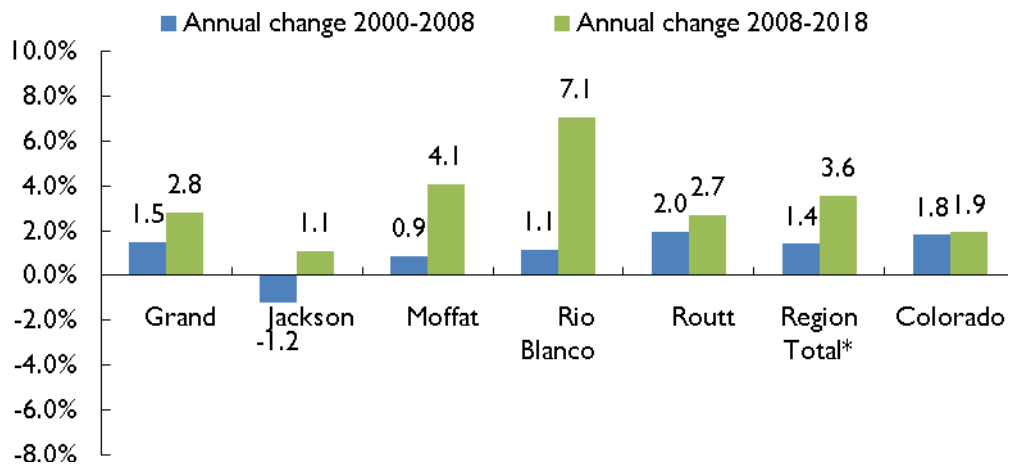
SOURCE: Colorado Health Institute, using data from the Colorado Demography Office

Graph 2. Population growth (all ages), Northwest Colorado, 2000-18



SOURCE: Colorado Health Institute, using data from the Colorado Demography Office

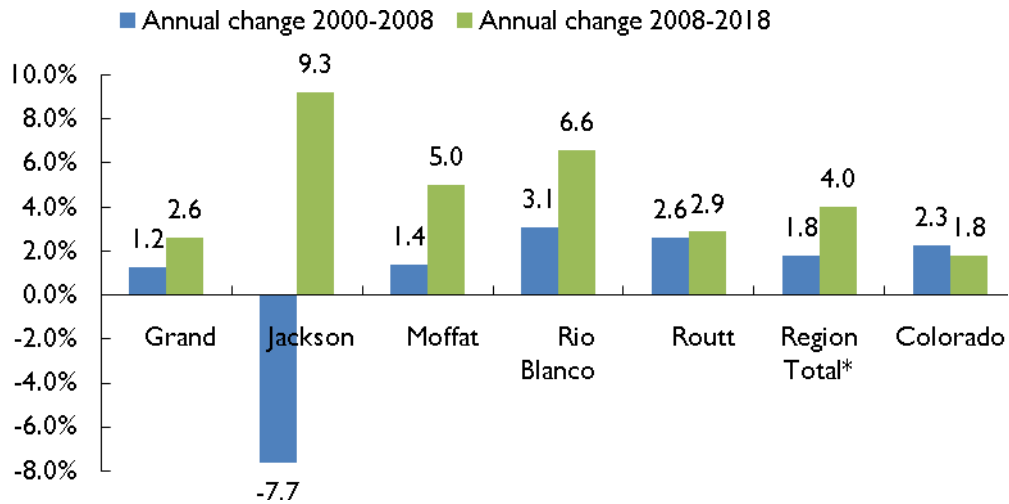
Graph 3. Annual population growth rates (all ages), Northwest Colorado, 2000-08 and 2008-18



*Total across the five counties displayed in this graph.

SOURCE: Colorado Health Institute, using data from the Colorado Demography Office

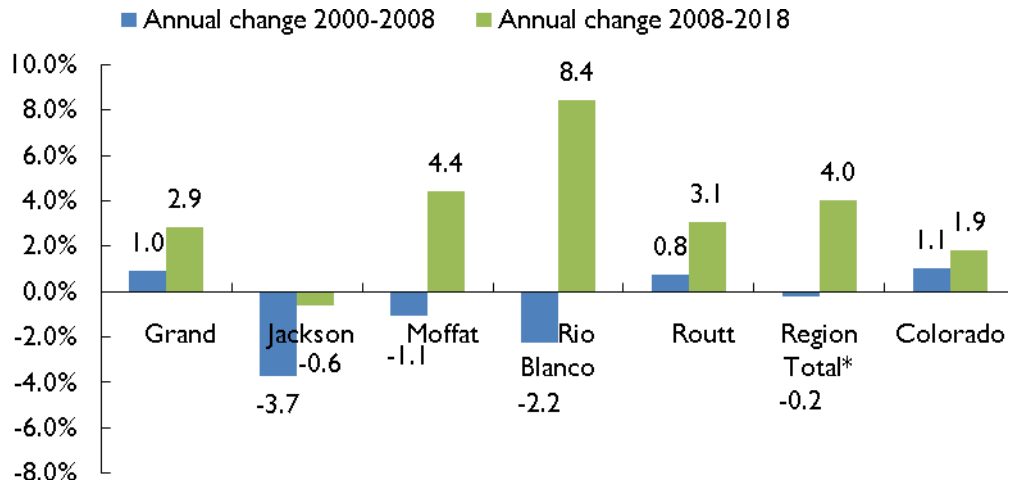
Graph 4. Annual population growth rates, ages 4 years and younger, Northwest Colorado, 2000-08 and 2008-18



*Total across the five counties displayed in this graph.

SOURCE: Colorado Health Institute, using data from the Colorado Demography Office

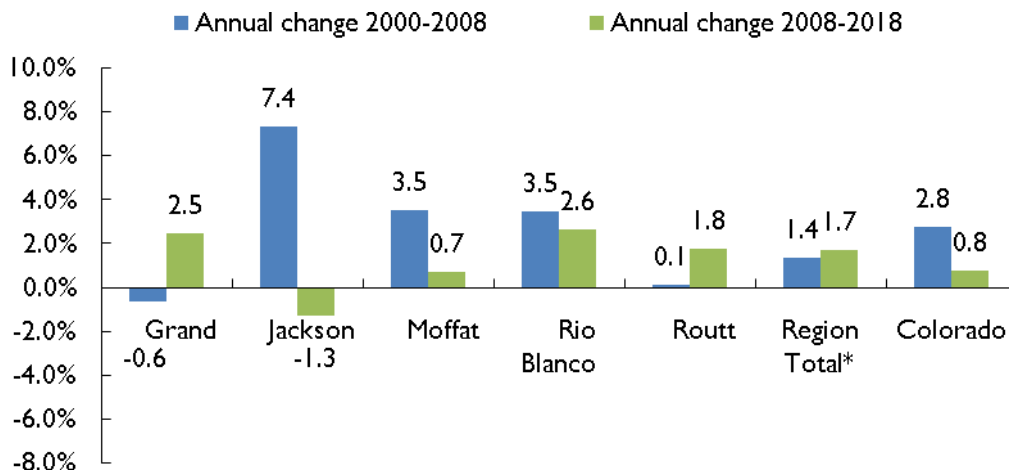
Graph 5. Annual population growth rates, ages 5-17 years, Northwest Colorado, 2000-08 and 2008-18



*Total across the five counties displayed in this graph.

SOURCE: Colorado Health Institute, using data from the Colorado Demography Office

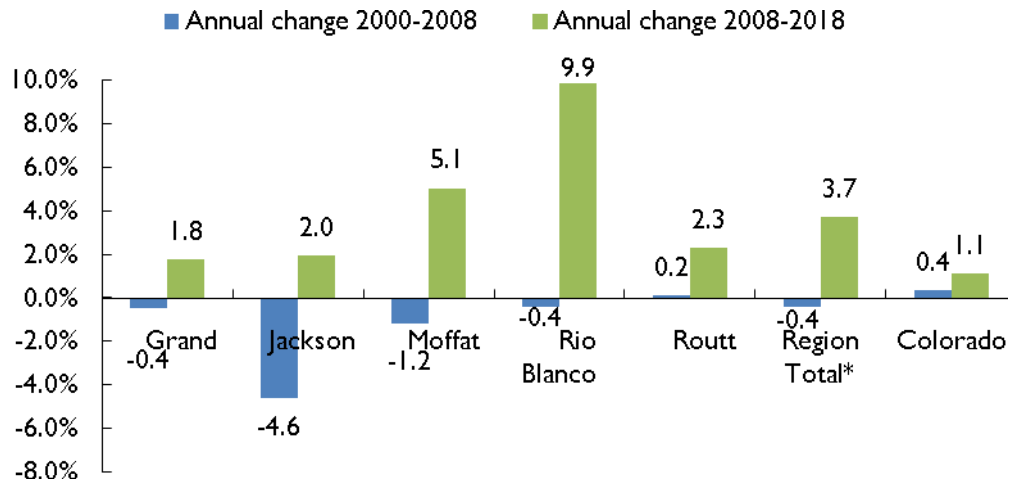
Graph 6. Annual population growth rates, ages 18-24 years, Northwest Colorado, 2000-08 and 2008-18



*Total across the five counties displayed in this graph.

SOURCE: Colorado Health Institute, using data from the Colorado Demography Office

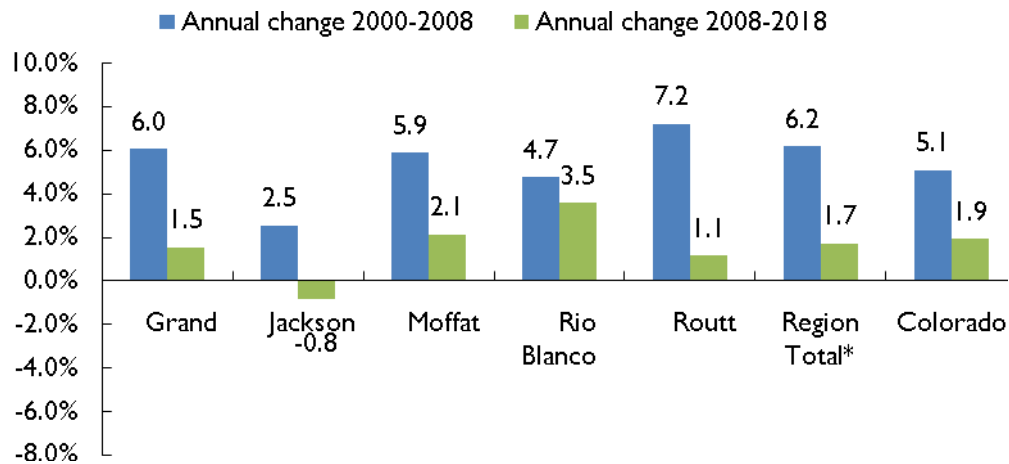
Graph 7. Annual population growth rates, ages 25-49 years, Northwest Colorado, 2000-08 and 2008-18



*Total across the five counties displayed in this graph.

SOURCE: Colorado Health Institute, using data from the Colorado Demography Office

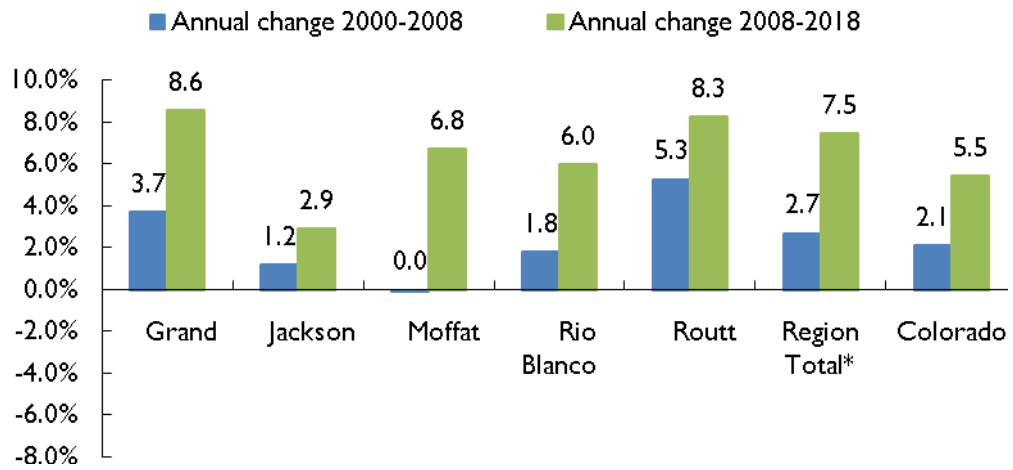
Graph 8. Annual population growth rates, ages 50-64 years, Northwest Colorado, 2000-08 and 2008-18



*Total across the five counties displayed in this graph.

SOURCE: Colorado Health Institute, using data from the Colorado Demography Office

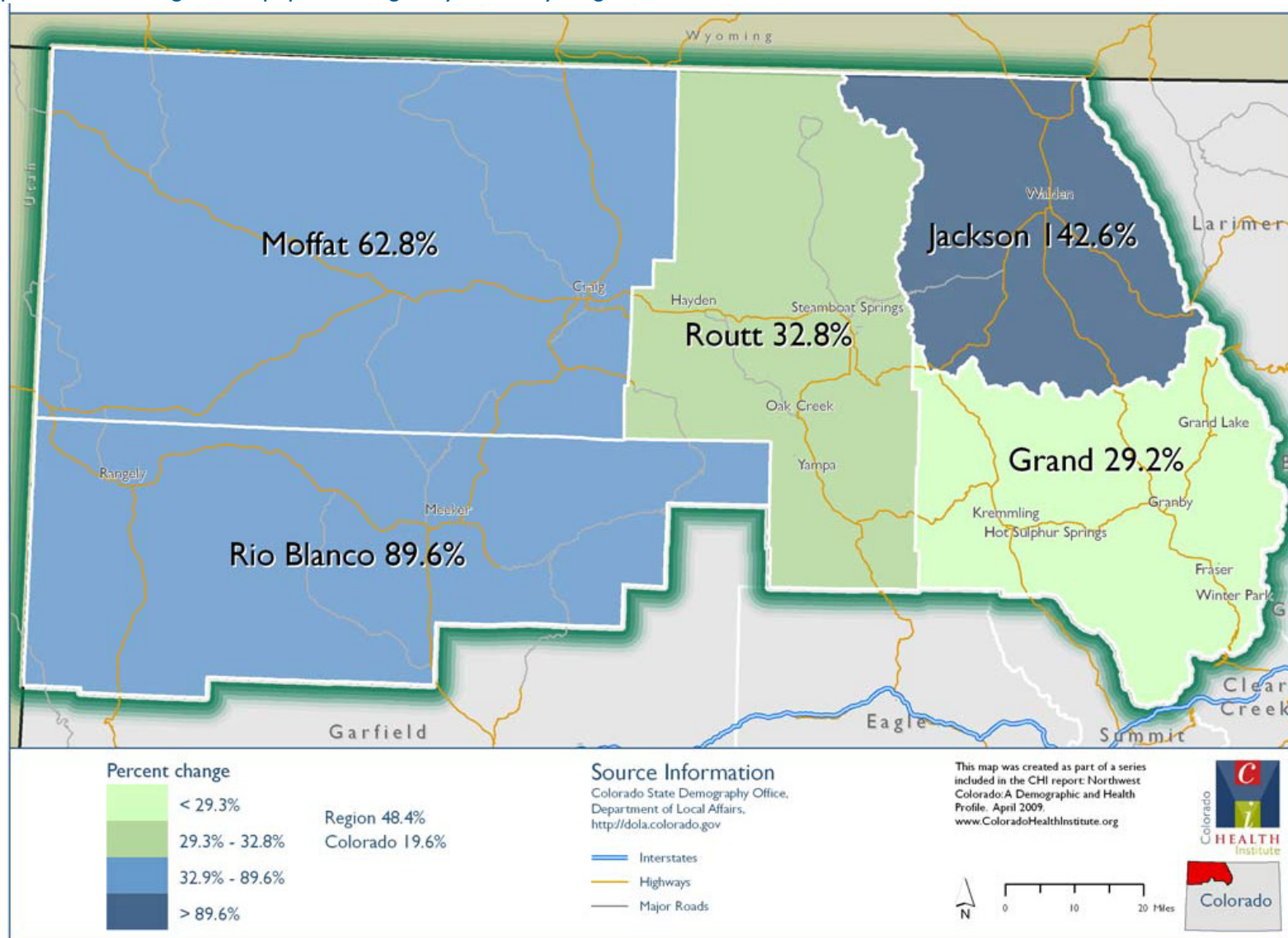
Graph 9. Annual population growth rates, ages 65 years and older, Northwest Colorado, 2000-08 and 2008-18



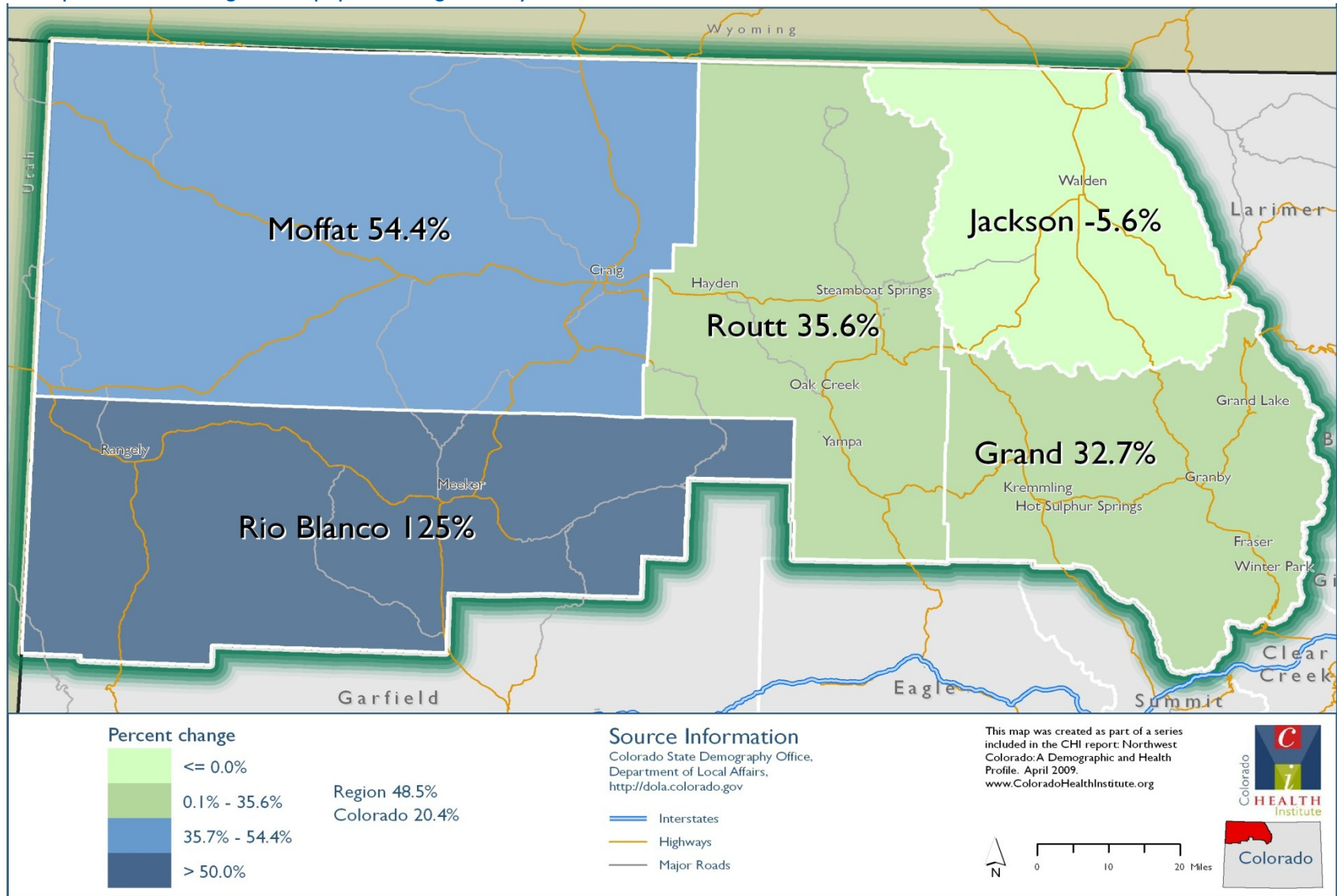
*Total across the five counties displayed in this graph.

SOURCE: Colorado Health Institute, using data from the Colorado Demography Office

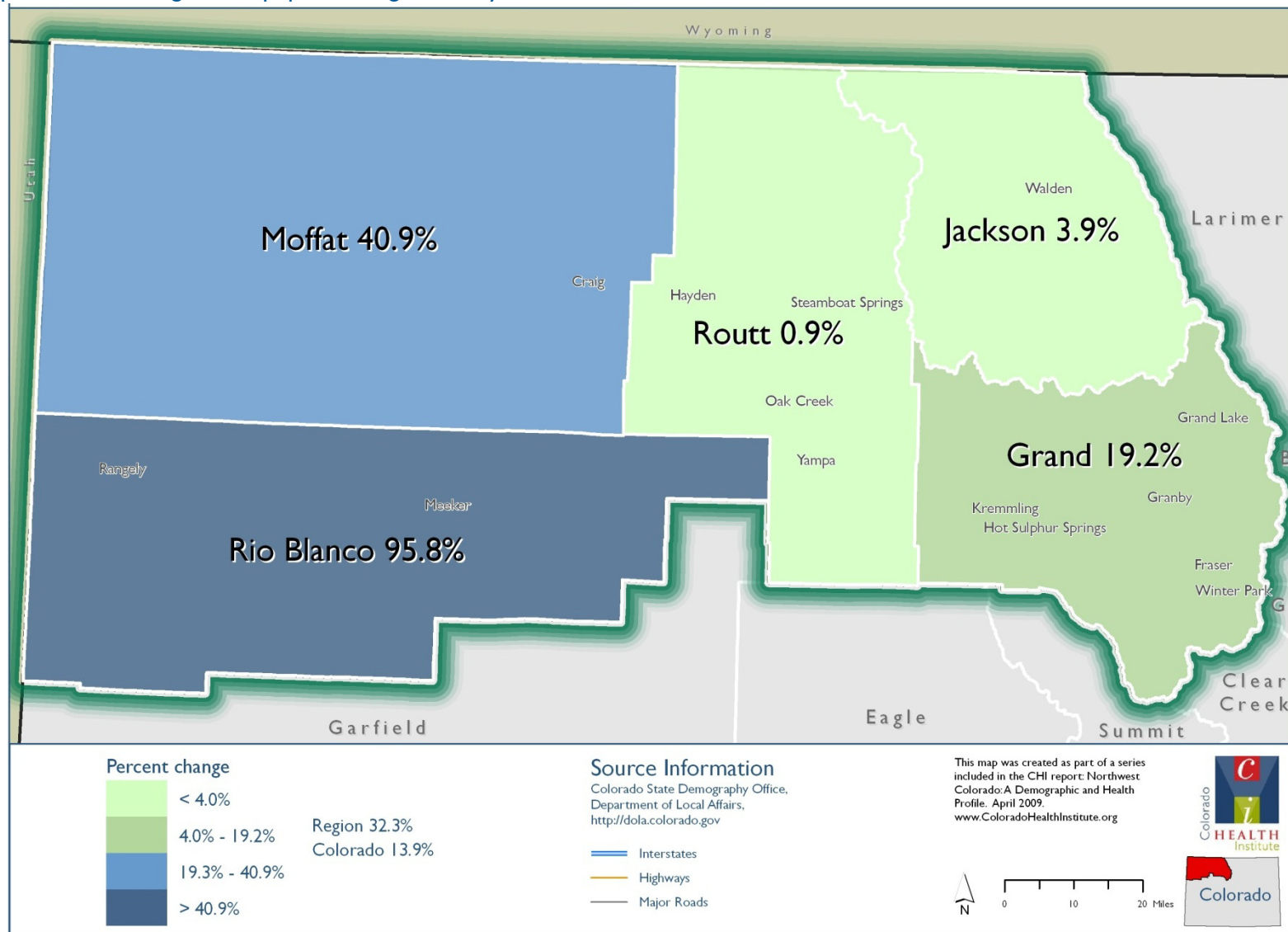
Map I. Percent change in the population, ages 4 years and younger, Northwest Colorado, 2008-18



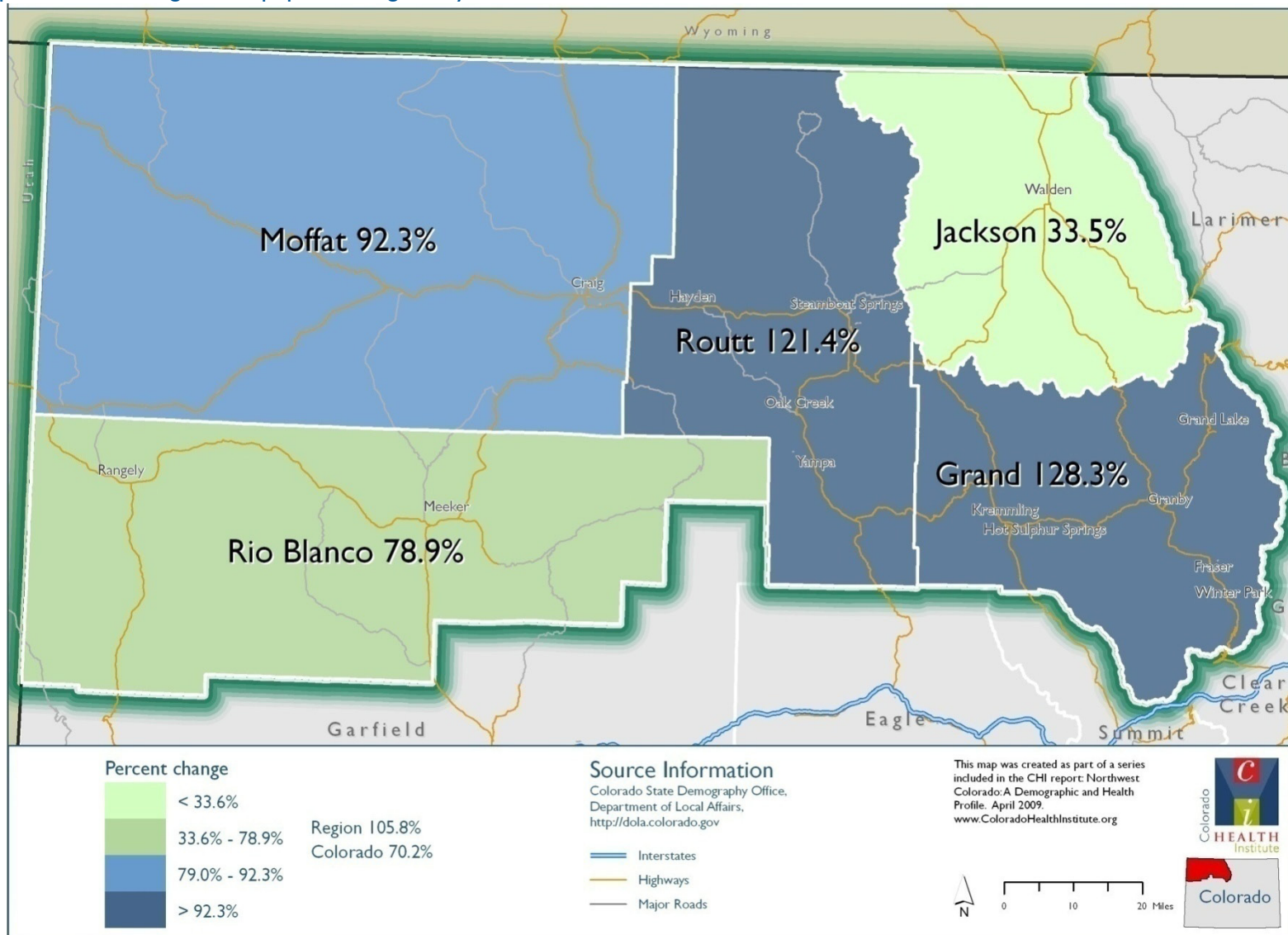
Map 2. Percent change in the population, ages 5-17 years, Northwest Colorado, 2008-18



Map 3. Percent change in the population, ages 18-64 years, Northwest Colorado, 2008-18



Map 4. Percent change in the population, ages 65 years and older, Northwest Colorado, 2008-18



Map 5. Proportion of persons age 65 years and older living alone, by Zip Code, Northwest Colorado, 2000

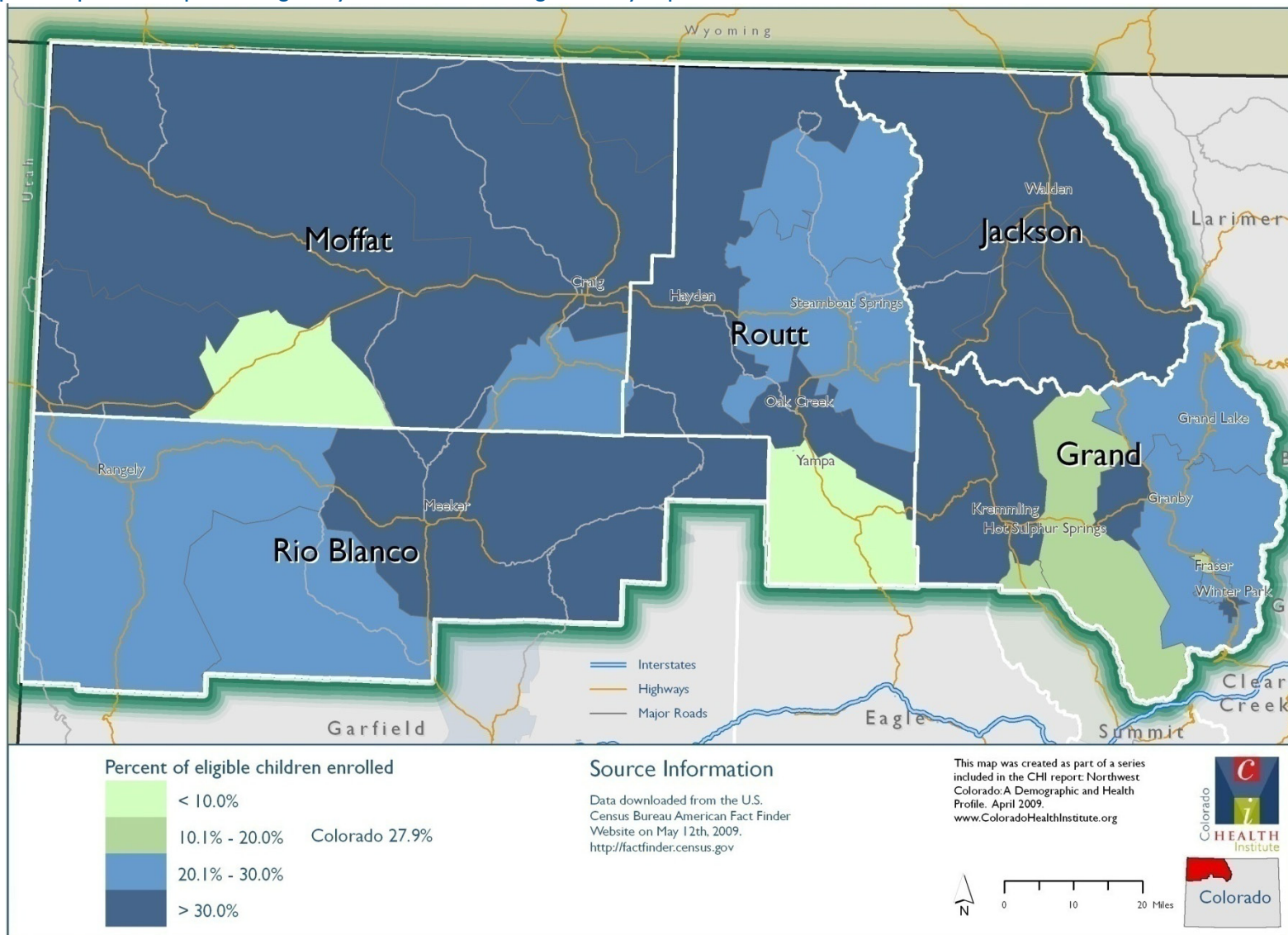


Table 4. Household size and type, Northwest Colorado, 2000

	Grand	Jackson	Moffat	Rio Blanco	Routt	Colorado
Total Household Size	5,075	661	4,983	2,306	7,953	1,658,238
1 Person	1,261	188	1,178	571	1,942	435,778
2 Person	2,095	243	1,718	844	2,879	564,662
3 Person	771	108	849	354	1,463	264,228
4 Person	620	66	753	331	1,191	233,303
5 Person	218	37	324	145	352	100,380
6 or more Persons	110	19	161	61	126	59,887
Average Household Size	2.37	2.37	2.58	2.50	2.44	2.53
Total Household Types	5,075	661	4,983	2,306	7,953	1,658,238
Family Households	3,217	443	3,576	1,646	4,778	1,084,461
Married-Couple Family	2,774	363	2,924	1,385	4,024	858,671
Single Householder	443	80	652	261	754	225,790
Non-Family Households	1,858	218	1,407	660	3,175	573,777
Male Householder	1,162	134	758	348	1,949	286,748
Living Alone	781	111	611	285	1,169	205,715
Not Living Alone	381	23	147	63	780	81,033
Female Householder	696	84	649	312	1,226	287,029
Living Alone	480	77	567	286	773	230,063
Not Living Alone	216	7	82	26	453	56,966

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

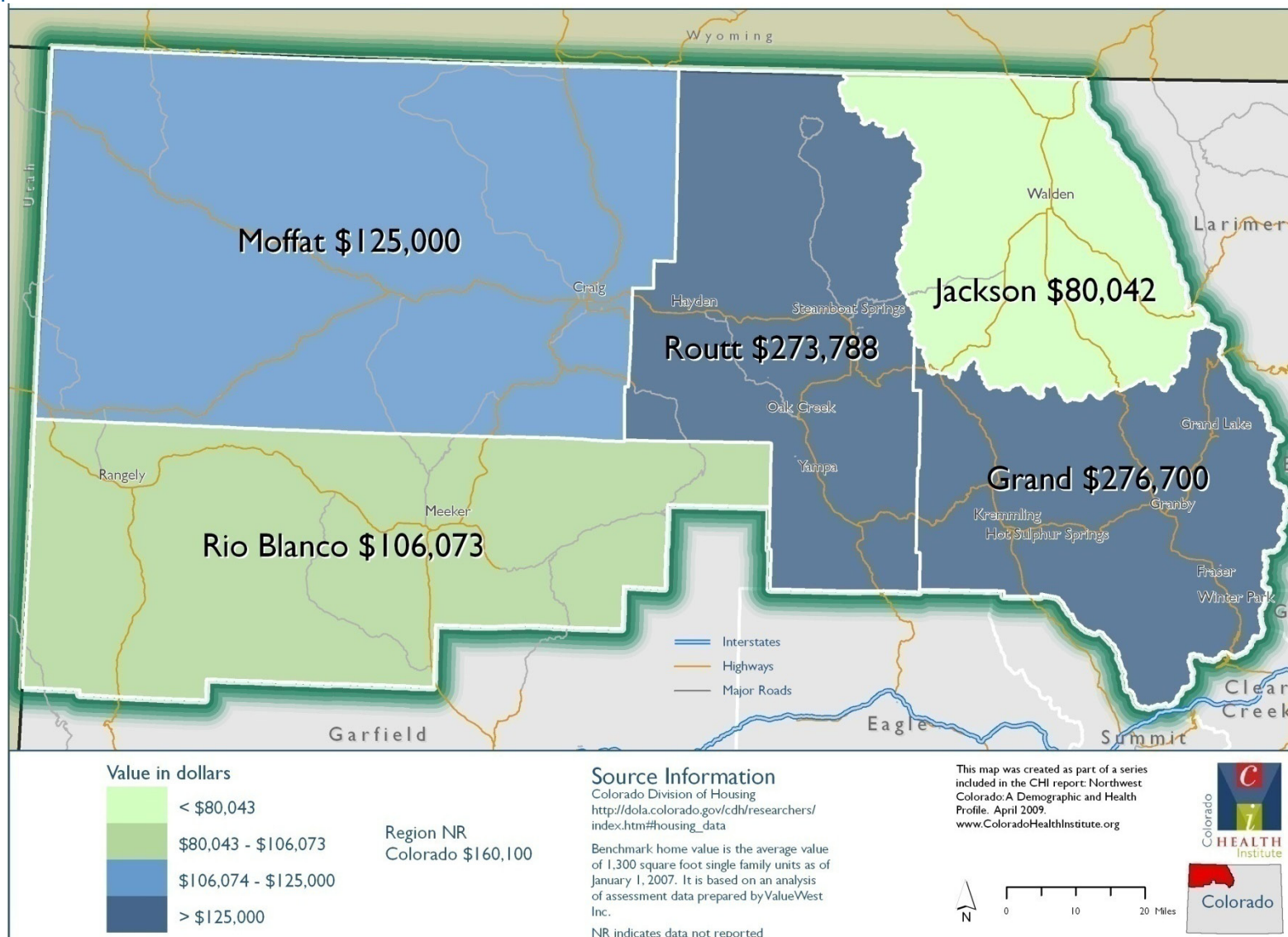
Vulnerability Indicators

Table 5. Poverty summary, Northwest Colorado, 2000 and 2007

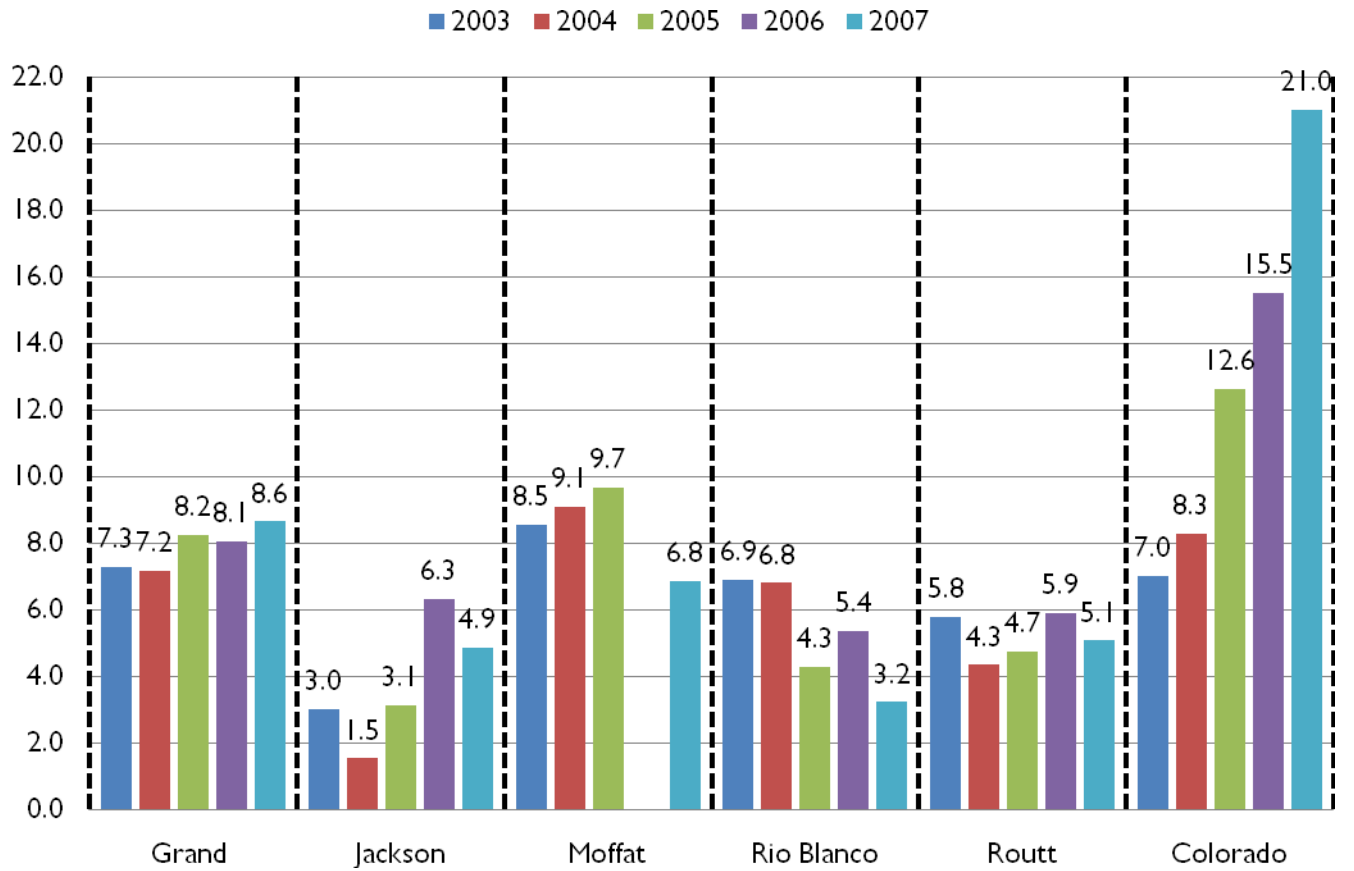
	Grand		Jackson		Moffat		Rio Blanco		Routt		Colorado	
	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007
Population (all ages) at or below 100% federal poverty level (FPL)	916	988	223	195	1,293	1,437	582	498	1,250	1,374	384,830	548,520
Percent of population (all ages) at or below 100% of FPL	7.3%	7.3%	14.5%	14.2%	9.9%	10.6%	10.1%	8.2%	6.2%	6.2%	8.9%	11.5%
Children under 18 years at or below 100% of FPL	301	267	88	68	438	431	218	153	345	283	136,826	179,666
Percent of children under 18 years at or below 100% of FPL	11.3%	10.0%	23.1%	24.8%	12.0%	12.6%	14.3%	11.1%	7.7%	6.6%	12.2%	15.3%
Median Household Income	\$47,958	\$59,118	\$33,178	\$39,007	\$43,186	\$54,323	\$40,409	\$58,841	\$53,966	\$63,797	\$47,505	\$55,517

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

Map 6. Benchmark home value, Northwest Colorado, 2007

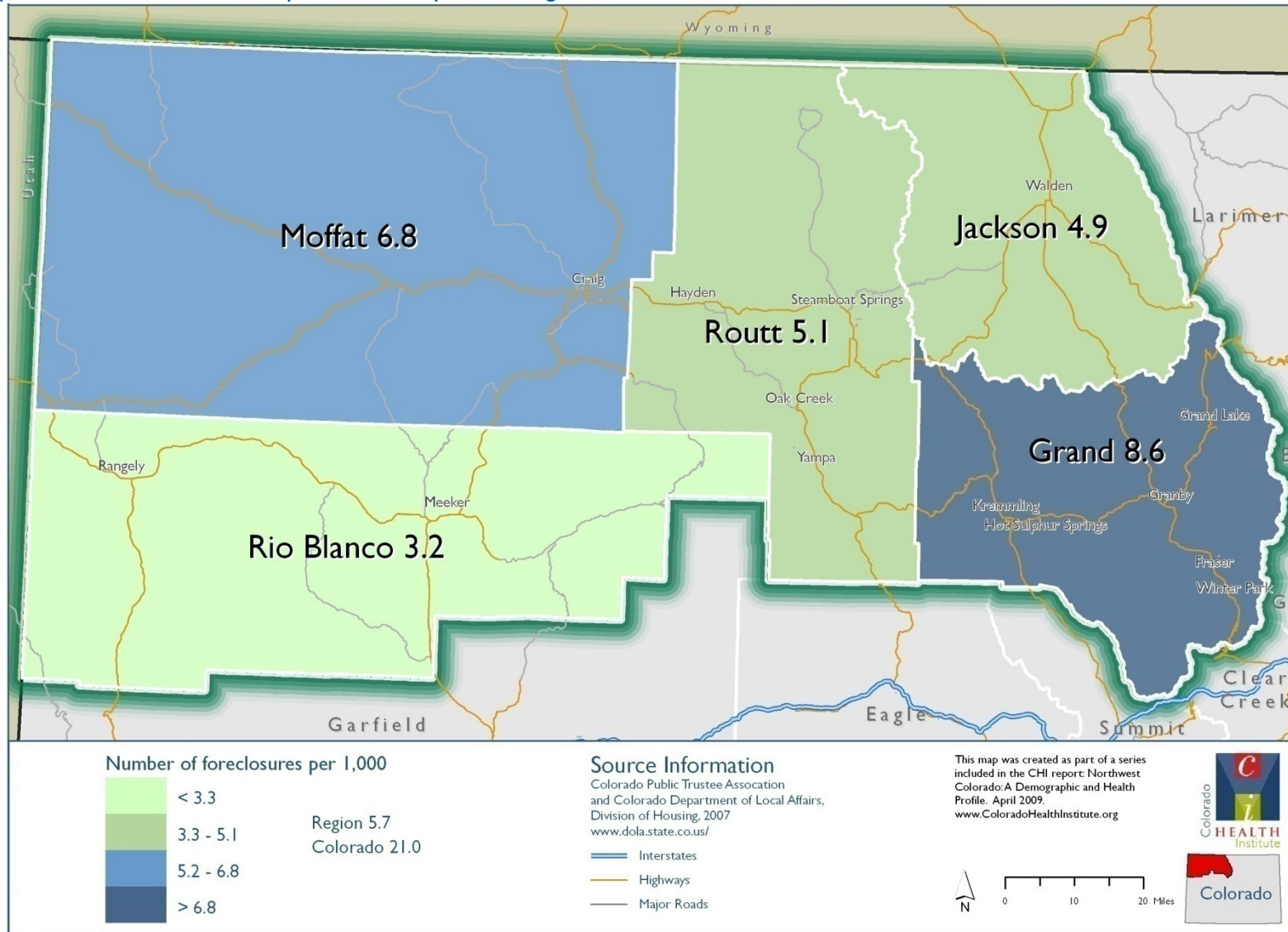


Graph 10. Number of foreclosures per 1,000 occupied housing units, Northwest Colorado, 2003-07

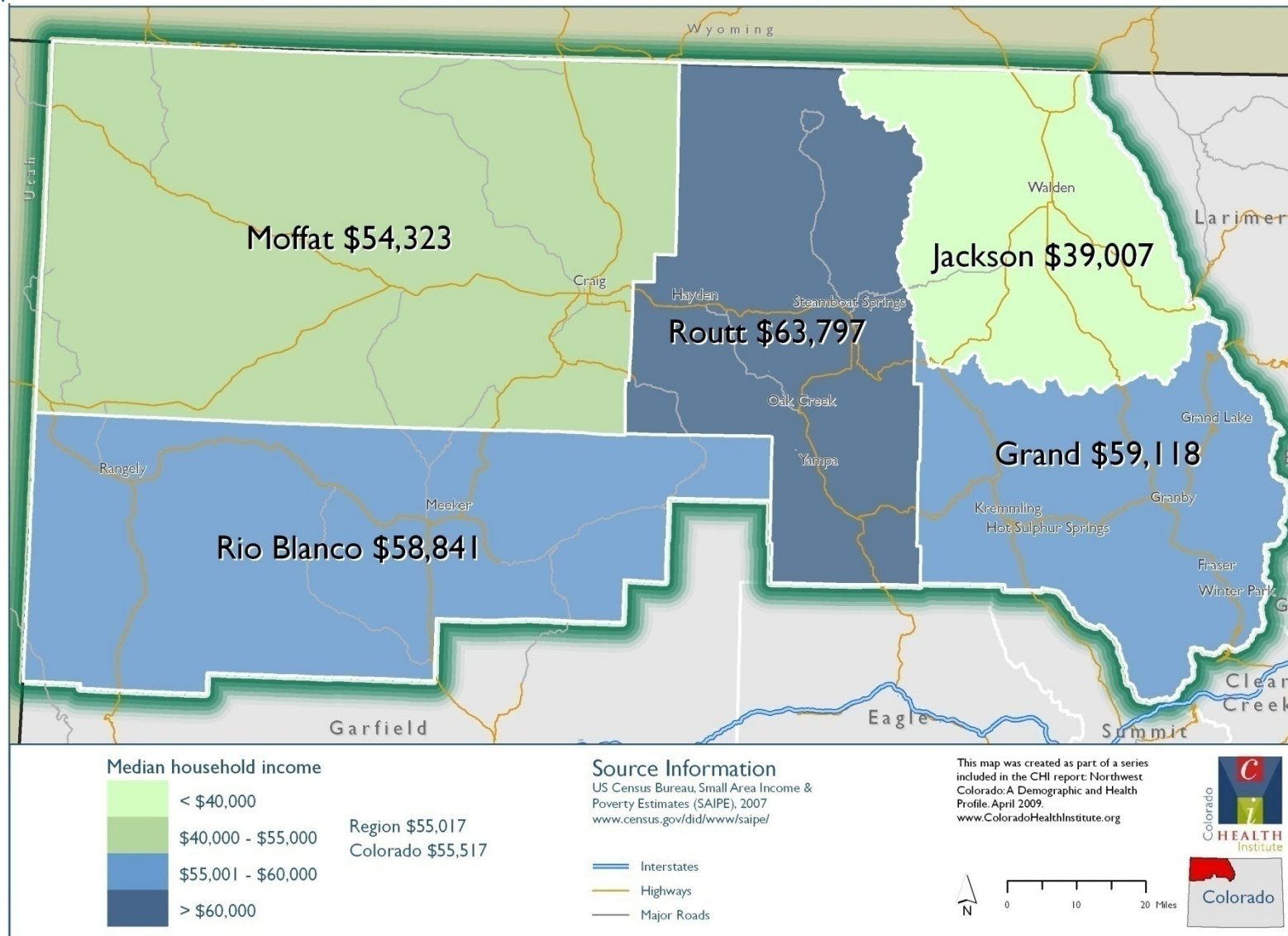


SOURCE: Colorado Public Trustees Association and Colorado Department of Local Affairs, Division of Housing

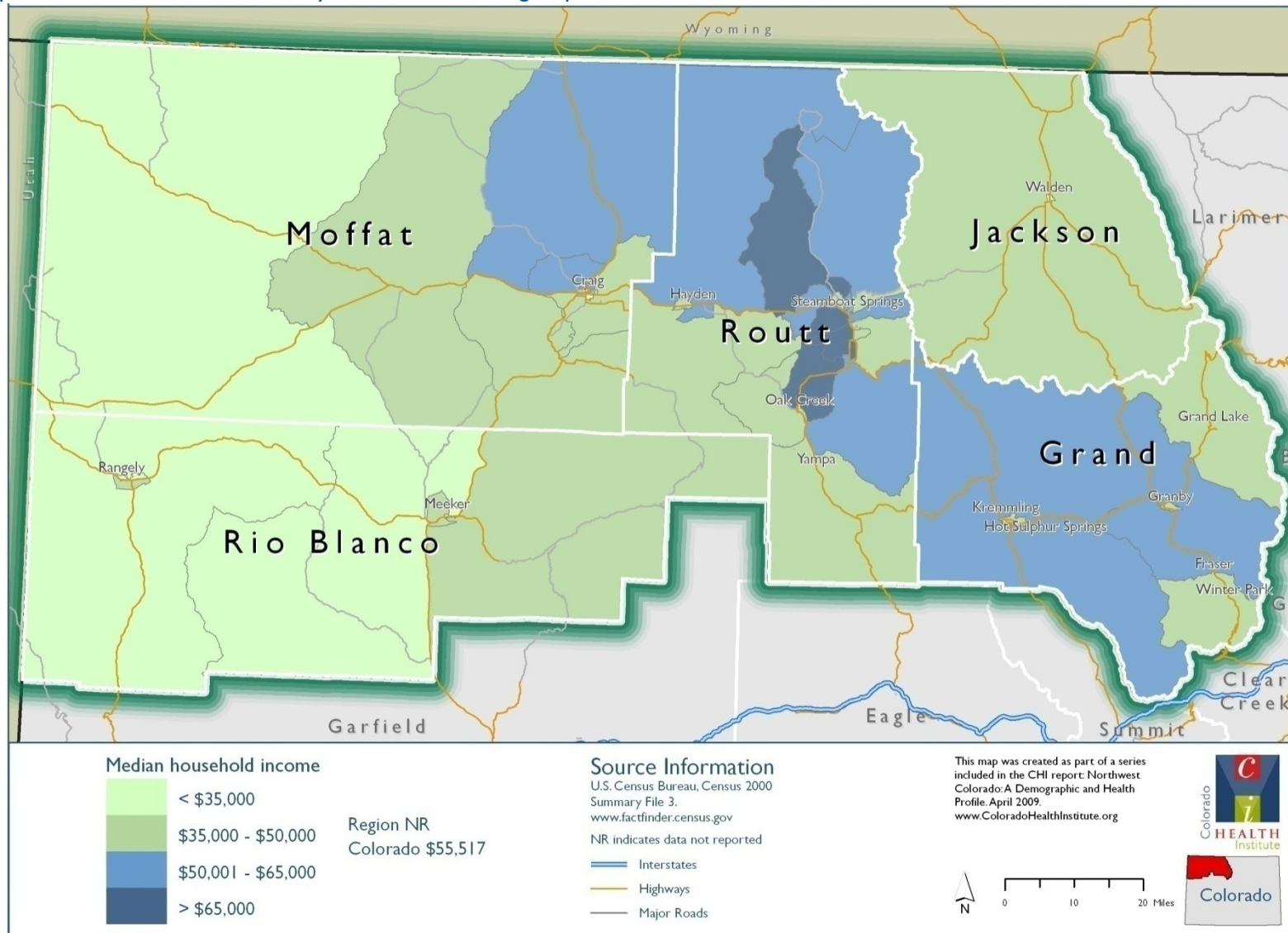
Map 7. Number of foreclosures per 1,000 occupied housing units, Northwest Colorado, 2007



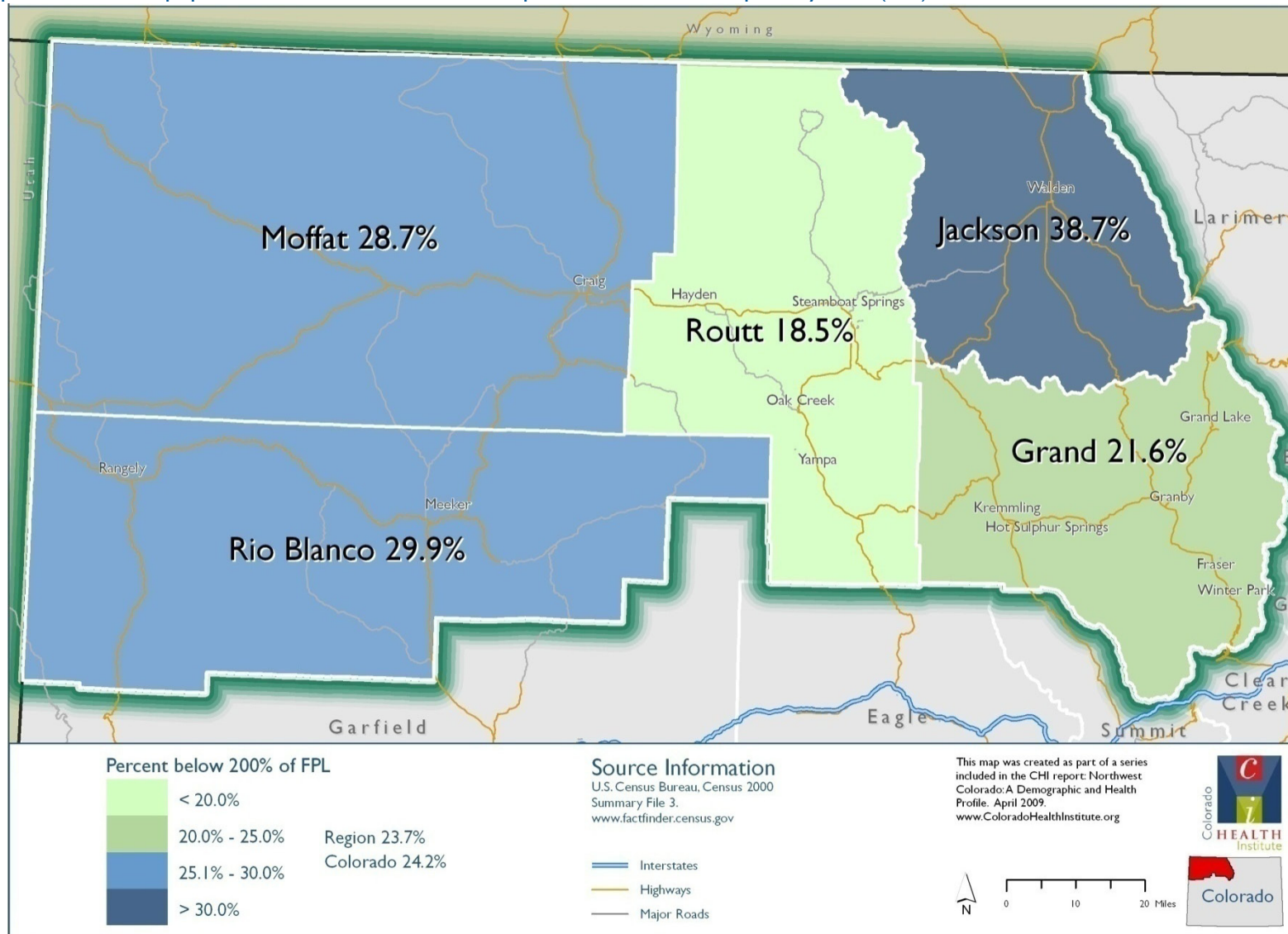
Map 8. Median household income, Northwest Colorado, 2007



Map 9. Median household income by U.S. Census block group, Northwest Colorado, 2000



Map 10. Percent of population with incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL), Northwest Colorado, 2000



Map 11. Percent of population, who live in families with incomes below the federal poverty level (FPL), ages 18 years and younger, Northwest Colorado, 2007

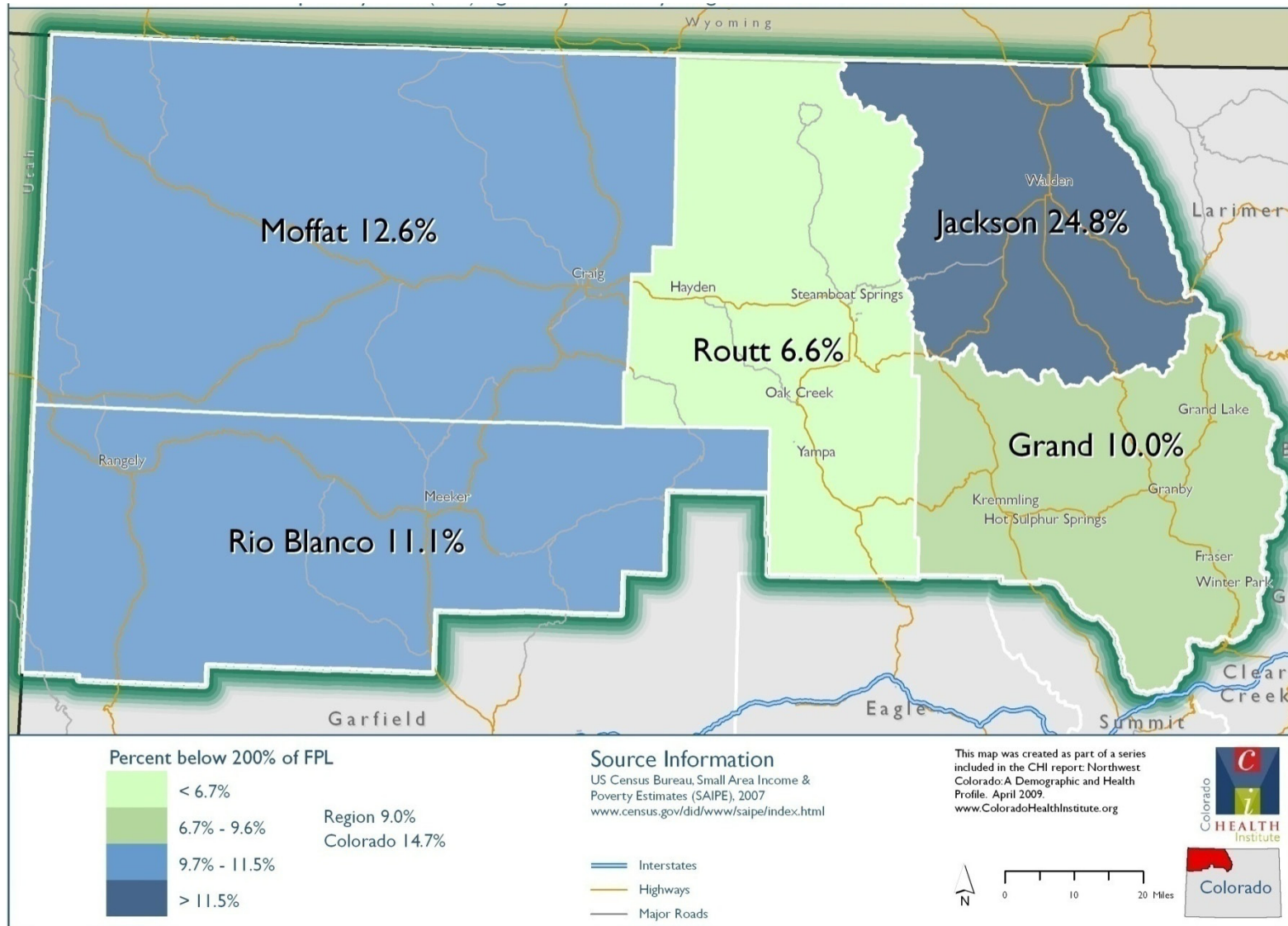
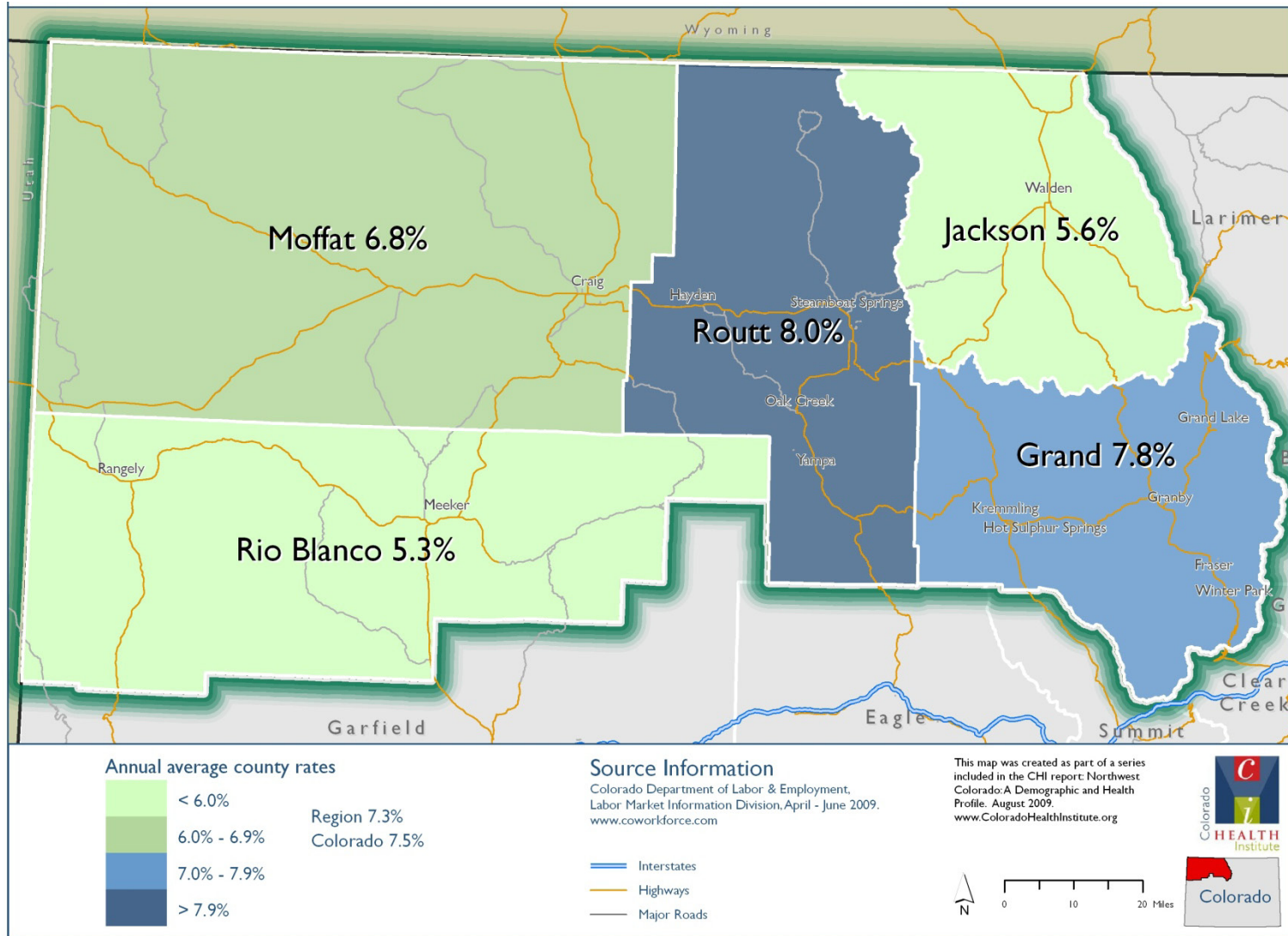


Table 6. Annual self-sufficiency wage for two adults, one preschooler and one school-age child, Northwest Colorado, 2004 and 2008

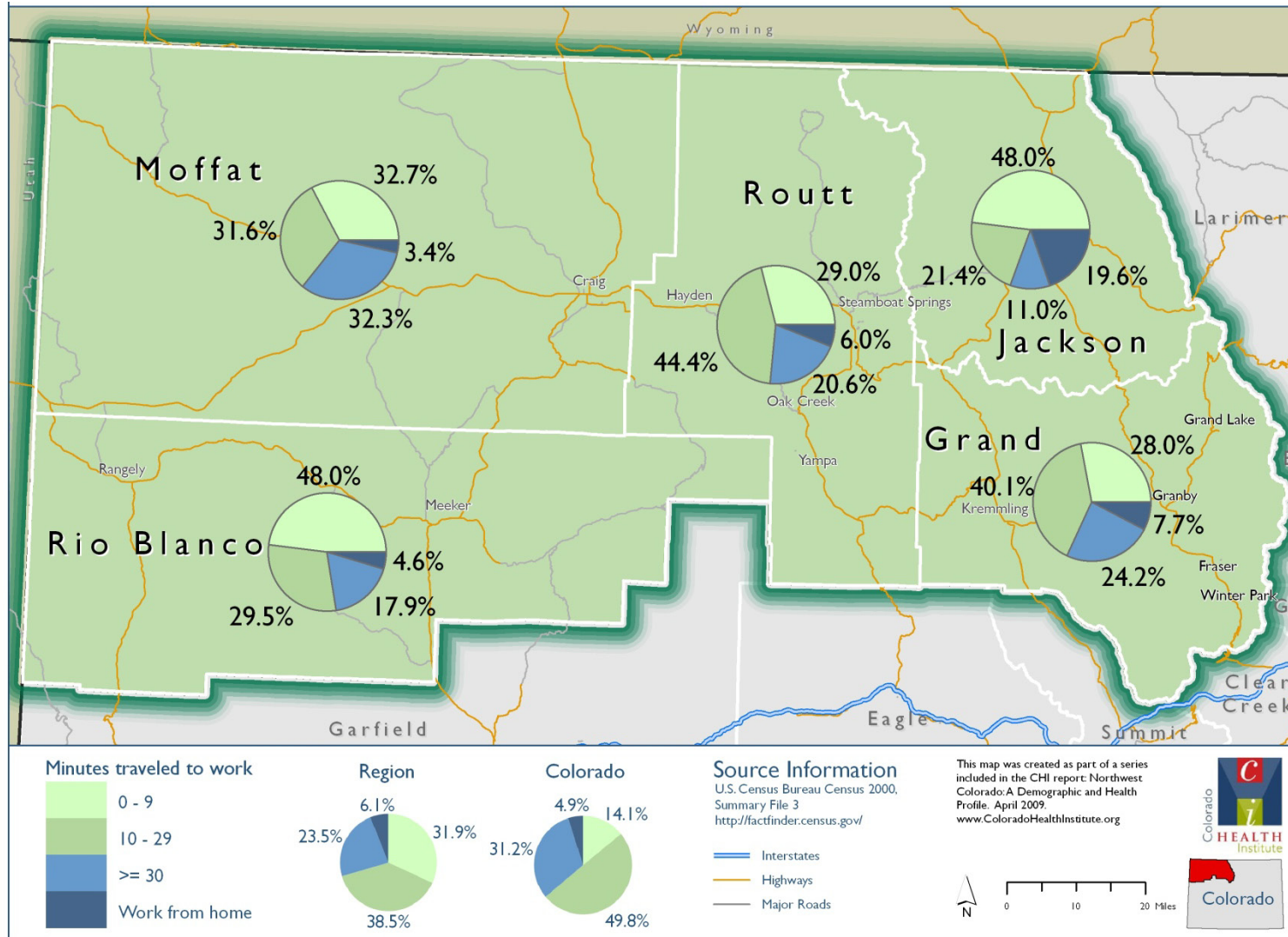
	2004	2008	Annual average growth rate, 2004-2008
Grand	\$44,880	\$50,876	3.2%
Jackson	\$32,302	\$43,119	7.5%
Moffat	\$35,851	\$45,214	6.0%
Rio Blanco	\$38,755	\$50,931	7.1%
Routt	\$42,482	\$61,490	9.7%

SOURCE: Colorado Fiscal Policy Institute

Map 12. Unemployment rate, Northwest Colorado, April – June 2009



Map 13. Travel time from home to work, workers ages 16 years and older, Northwest Colorado, 2000



Map 14. Percent of households that are linguistically isolated, Northwest Colorado, 2000

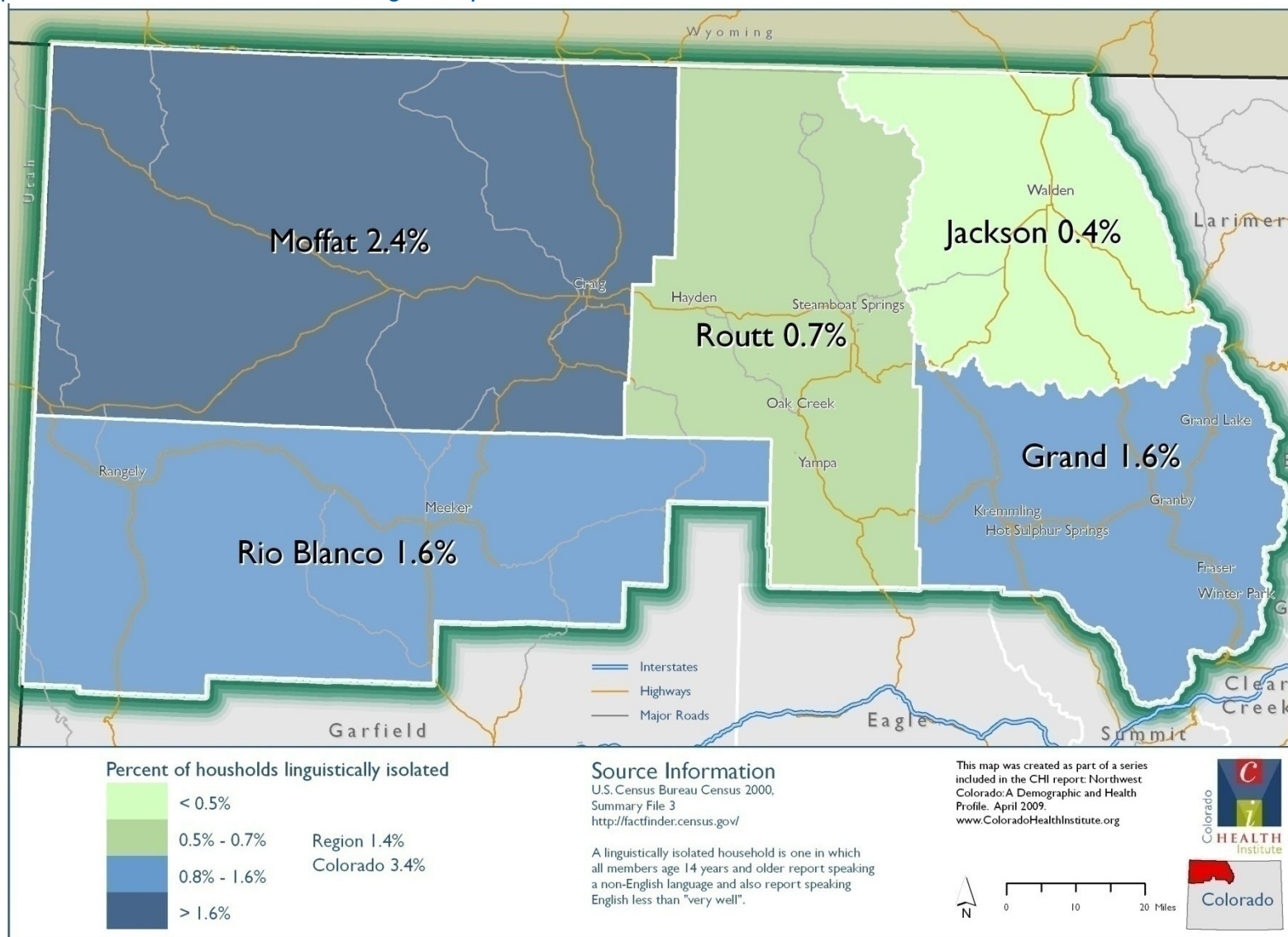
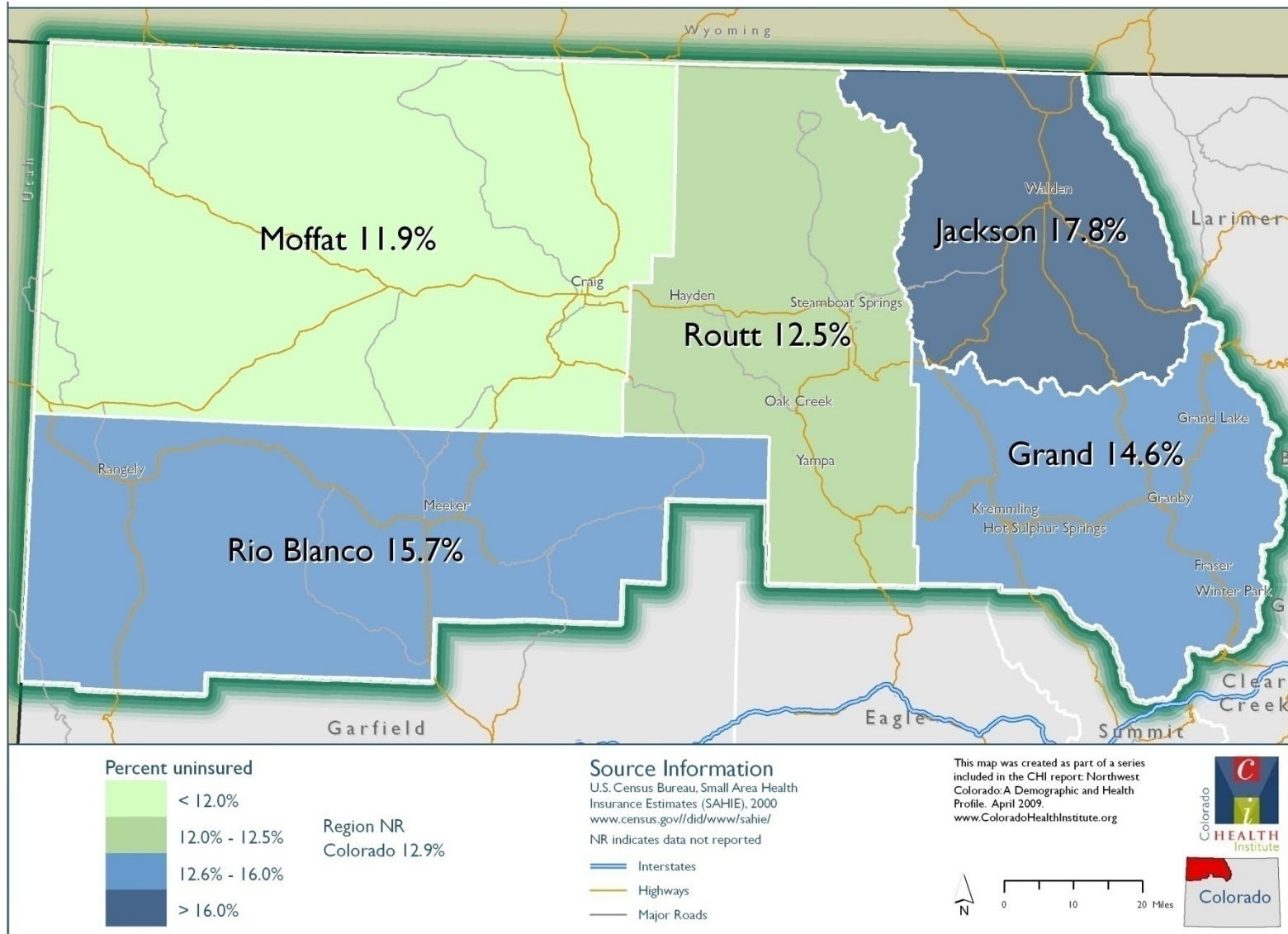


Table 7. Highest educational attainment, ages 25 years and older, Northwest Colorado, 2000

	Grand		Jackson		Moffat		Rio Blanco		Routt		Colorado	
Total population 25 years and over	8,571	100.0%	1,098	100.0%	8,404	100.0%	3,857	100.0%	13,267	100.0%	2,776,632	100.0%
Less than high school diploma	661	7.7%	151	13.8%	1,713	20.4%	448	11.6%	627	4.7%	363,039	13.1%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,060	24.0%	396	36.1%	2,812	33.5%	1,234	32.0%	2,347	17.7%	644,360	23.2%
Some college, no degree	2,346	27.4%	272	24.8%	2,348	27.9%	1,100	28.5%	3,563	26.9%	667,610	24.0%
Associate degree	543	6.3%	61	5.6%	484	5.8%	323	8.4%	1,090	8.2%	193,868	7.0%
Bachelor's degree	2,152	25.1%	143	13.0%	708	8.4%	495	12.8%	4,121	31.1%	599,028	21.6%
Graduate or professional degree	809	9.4%	75	6.8%	339	4.0%	257	6.7%	1,519	11.4%	308,727	11.1%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

Map 15. Percent of county population who are uninsured, ages 17 years and younger, Northwest Colorado, 2000



Map 16. Percent of county population who are uninsured, ages 65 years and younger, Northwest Colorado, 2005

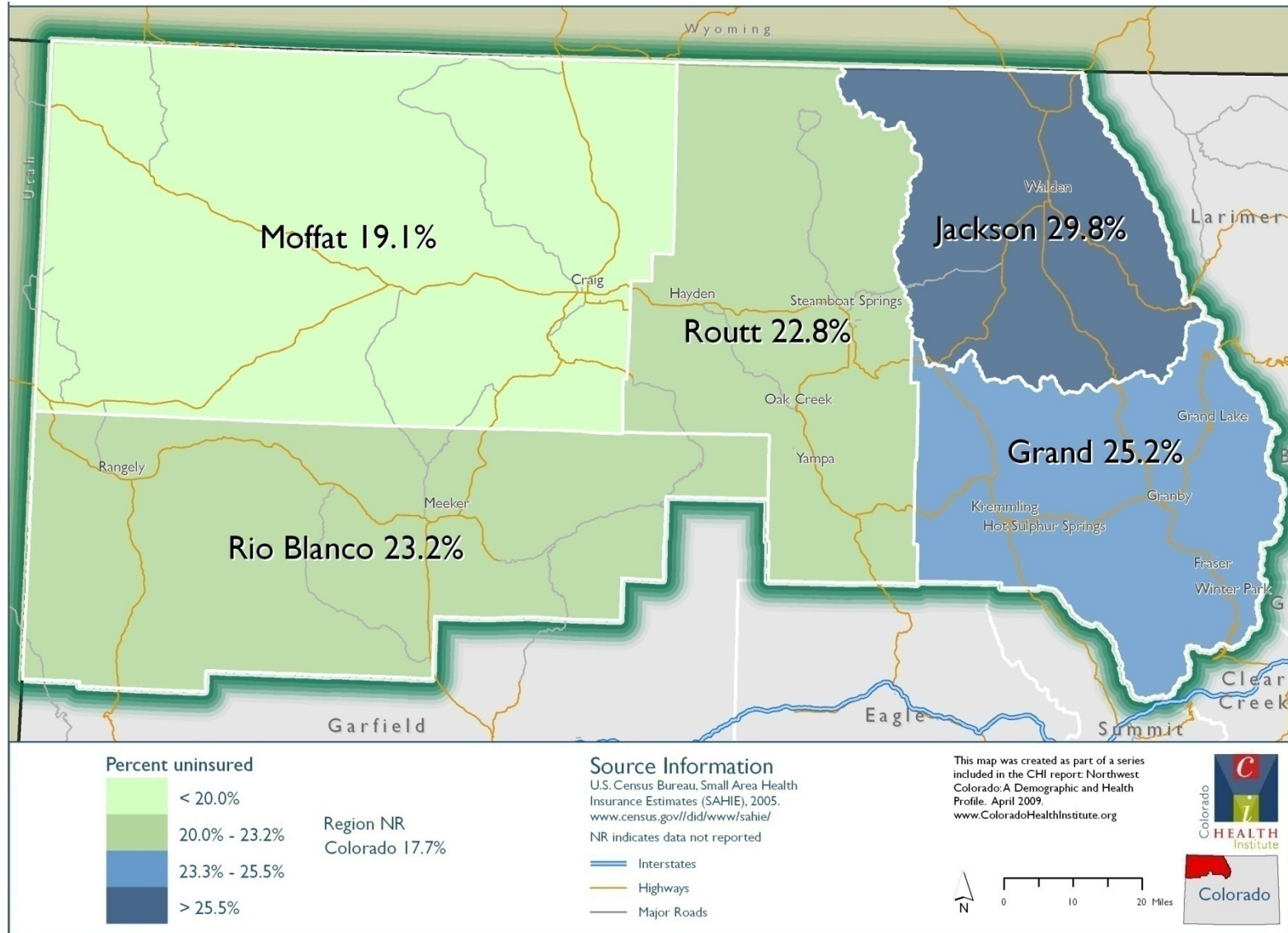


Table 8. Uninsurance rates for residents of Northwest Colorado, ages 18-64 years, ages 40-64 years and under 65 years, 2005

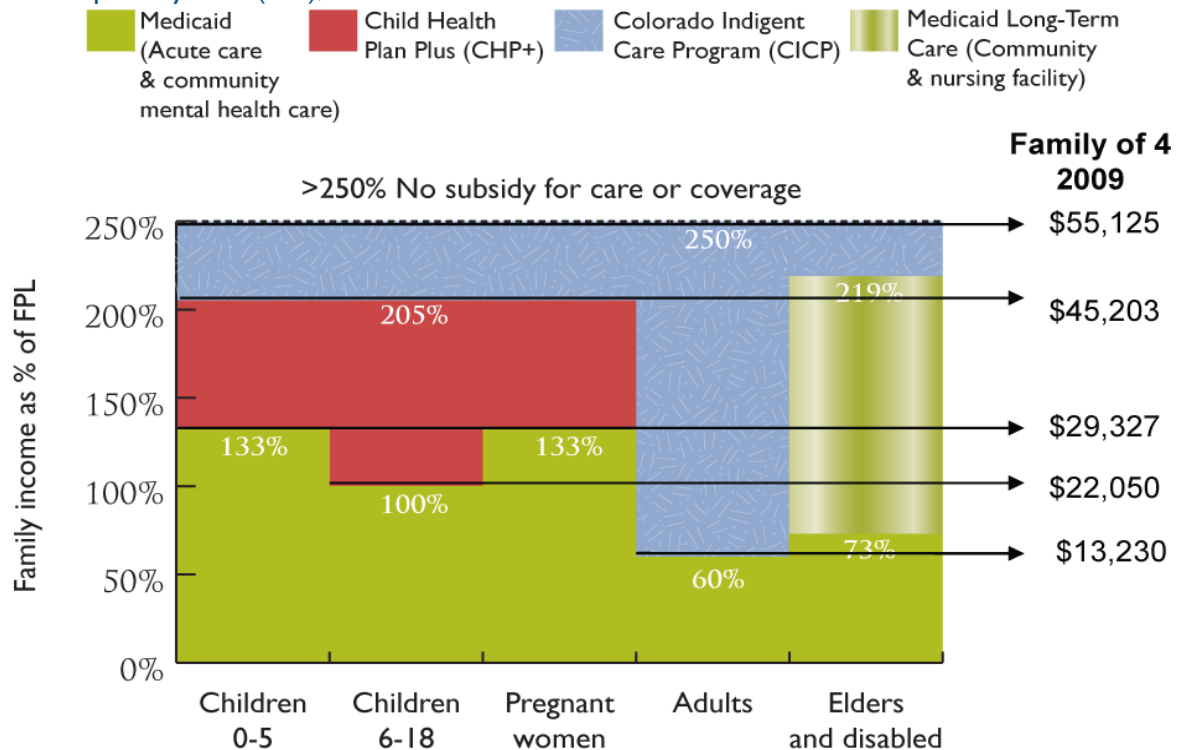
	Ages 18-64 years	90% Confidence interval (+/-)	Ages 40-64 years	90% Confidence interval (+/-)	Ages <65 years	90% Confidence interval (+/-)
Grand	27.3%	4.4%	20.9%	5.4%	25.2%	3.6%
Jackson	31.1%	5.2%	30.4%	6.8%	29.8%	4.3%
Moffat	21.6%	4.0%	17.1%	4.6%	19.1%	3.1%
Rio Blanco	25.0%	3.9%	19.7%	4.7%	23.2%	3.2%
Routt	24.6%	3.5%	18.1%	3.7%	22.8%	2.9%
Colorado	19.7%	0.8%	13.8%	0.8%	17.7%	0.7%

NOTE: Uninsured rates are not available for the child population

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE), 2005

Medicaid, Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+), Colorado Indigent Care Program (CICP)

Graph 11. Income eligibility guidelines for Colorado Medicaid, CHP+ and CICP as a percentage of the federal poverty level (FPL), 2009



SOURCE: Colorado Health Institute, using information from the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2009 Poverty Guidelines.

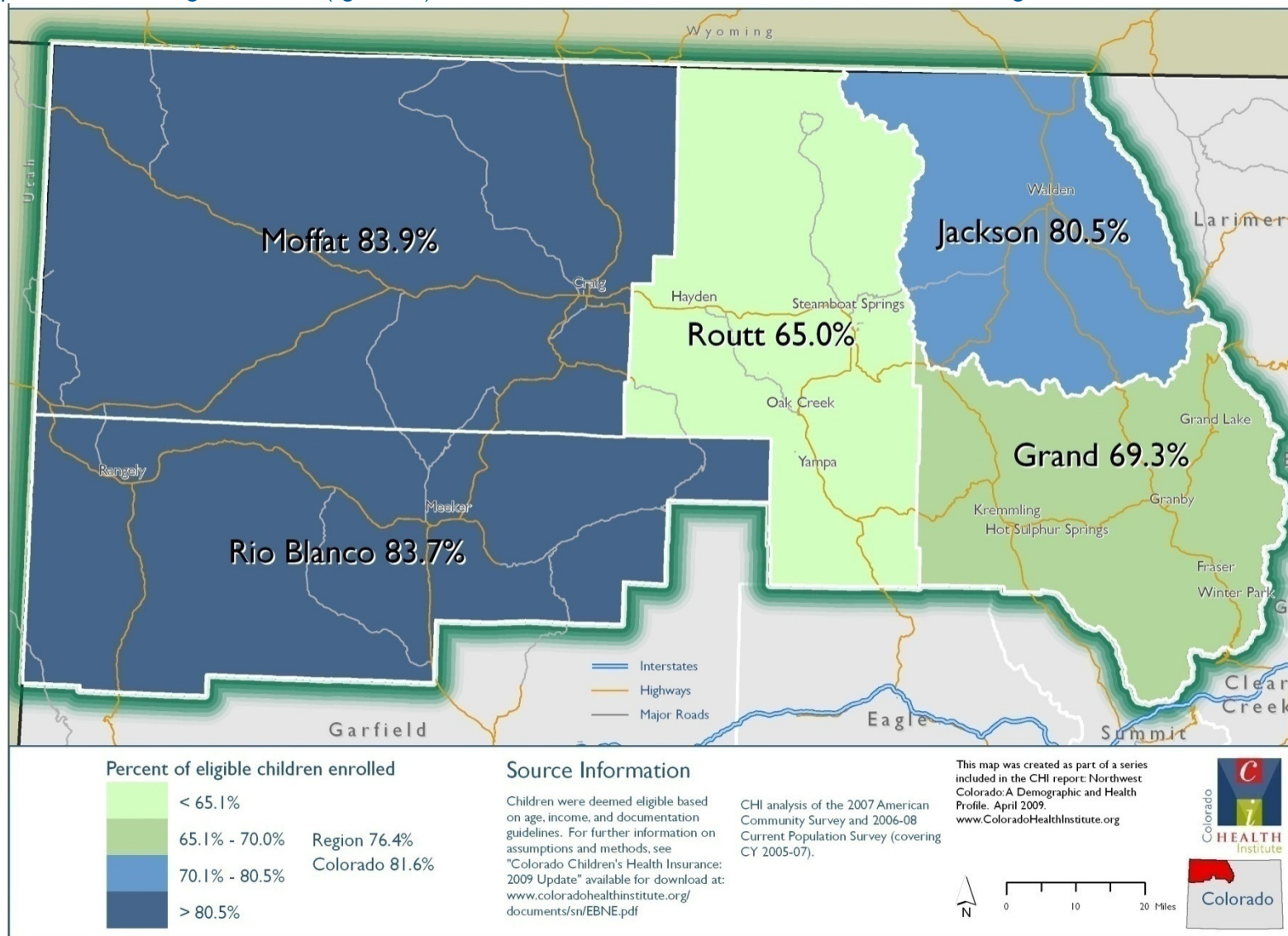
Table 9. Medicaid and CHP+ enrollment by county, children ages 18 years and younger, Northwest Colorado, FY 2006-07

	Total population ages 0-18	Low income children enrolled in Medicaid	Percent of total child population enrolled in Medicaid	Low income children enrolled in CHP+	Percent of total child population enrolled in CHP+
Grand	3,199	442	13.8%	201	6.3%
Jackson	320	91	28.4%	NR	NR
Moffat	3,856	956	24.8%	302	7.8%
Rio Blanco	1,577	430	27.3%	68	4.3%
Routt	5,269	508	9.6%	275	5.2%
Region Total	14,221	2,427	17.1%	846	5.9%
Colorado	1,299,000	310,052	23.9%	70,139	5.4%

NOTES: Data for counties with fewer than 30 clients are not reported, indicated with NR. The data reported are the unique count of children who were enrolled at any time over the course of the fiscal year. The numbers reported in this table do not match official budget numbers which reflect an average monthly caseload over the course of a year.

SOURCES: Colorado Health Institute, using 2007 data from the Colorado Demography Office. FY 2006-07 enrollment counts are from the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing.

Map 17. Percent of eligible children (ages 0-18) enrolled in Medicaid, Northwest Colorado, 2005-07 average



Map 18. Percent of eligible children (ages 0-18) enrolled in CHP+, Northwest Colorado, 2005-07 average

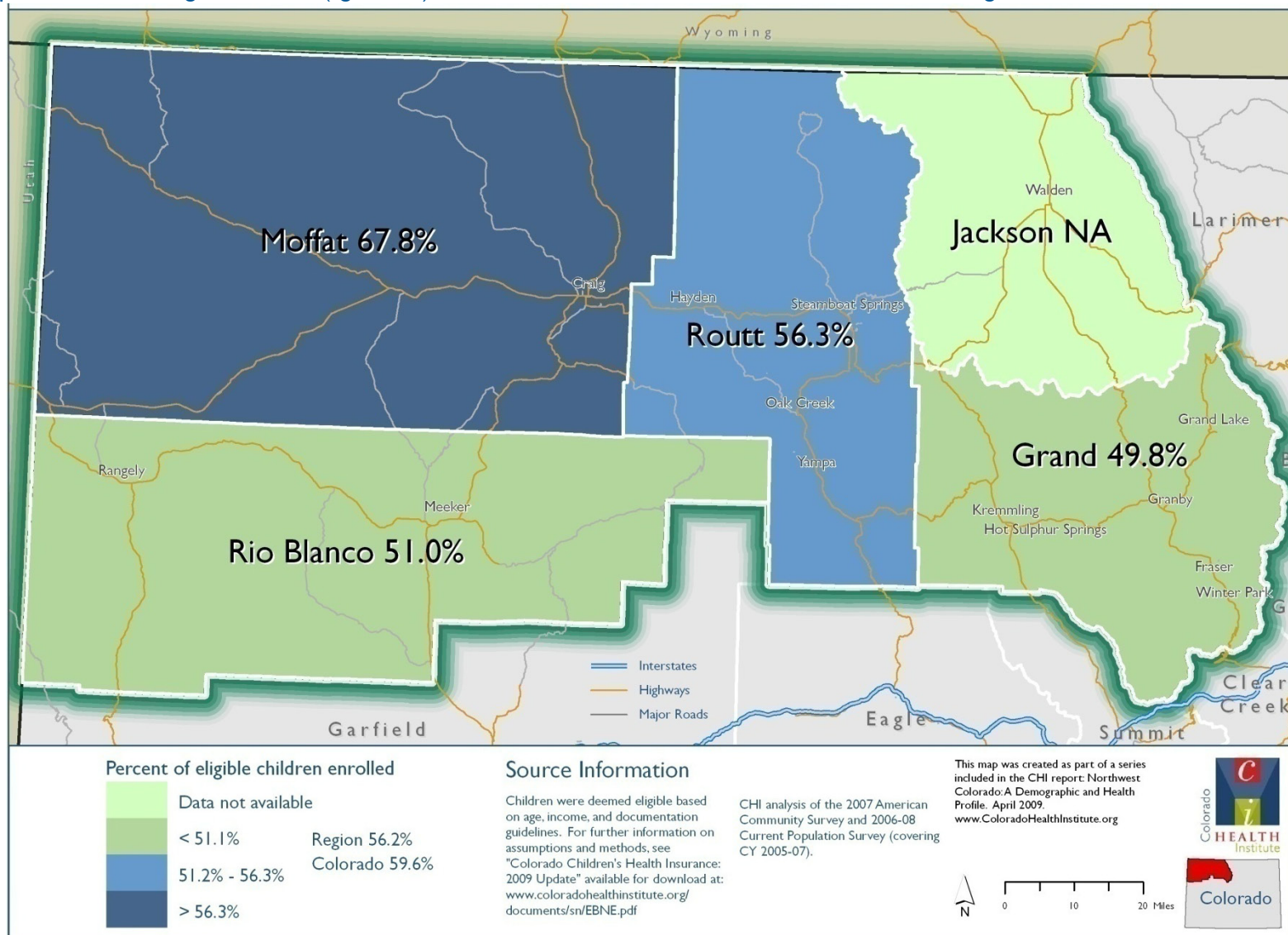


Table 10. Clinic visits and hospital admissions, Colorado Indigent Care Program (CICP), FY 2007-08 and percent of county population below 250% of the federal poverty level (FPL), 2000

	CICP clinic visits	CICP Clinics	CICP hospital admissions ¹	CICP hospitals	Total visits and admissions	Number of individuals below 250% of FPL	Percent of population below 250% of FPL
Grand	24	0	230	1	254	3,760	30.6%
Jackson	6	0	33	0	39	780	49.8%
Moffat	6	0	132	1	138	5,285	40.5%
Rio Blanco	13	0	34	0	47	2,265	39.2%
Routt	6	0	312	1	318	5,350	27.6%
Region Total	55	0	741	3	796	17,440	33.5%
Colorado	241,976	106	350,317	47	592,293	1,378,180	32.8%

NOTES: Visits and admissions are based on patients' county of residence. Therefore, patients can visit clinics or hospitals outside their county of residence. 250% of the FPL in 2000 was \$42,625 for a family of 4. 2000 is the most recent year for which estimates of the population living below 250% of the FPL are available.

¹Hospital admissions also include data from the Denver Health Medical Center and the University of Colorado Hospital.

Only a small number of visits to Denver Health Medical Center are associated with residents from Northwest Colorado. However, this categorization is significant when reviewing CICP data for the entire state.

SOURCES: Colorado Health Institute, using data from the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, FY 2007-08 CICP Annual Report. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau (2000).

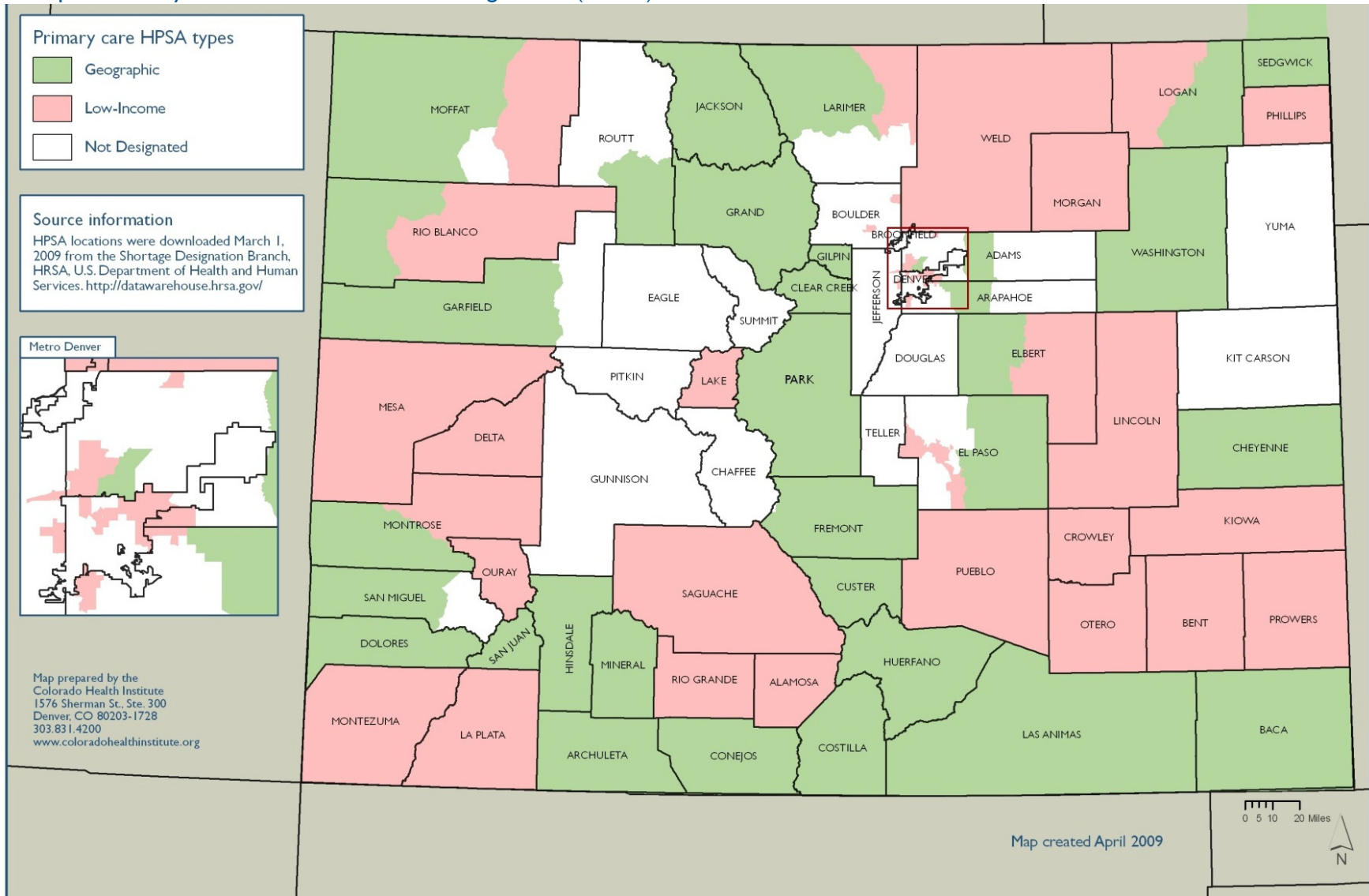
Table 11. Clinic visits and hospital admissions, Colorado Indigent Care Program (CICP), Northwest Colorado, FY 2003-04 - FY 2007-08

	FY 2003-04	FY 2004-05	FY 2005-06	FY 2006-07	FY 2007-08	Percentage change per annum (FY 2003-04 - FY 2007-08)
Grand	226	294	172	286	254	3.0%
Jackson	44	35	28	24	39	-3.0%
Moffat	391	324	78	146	138	-22.9%
Rio Blanco	20	13	63	43	47	23.8%
Routt	194	199	240	685	318	13.2%
Region Total	875	865	581	1,184	796	-2.3%
Colorado	565,537	579,122	575,716	557,579	592,293	1.2%

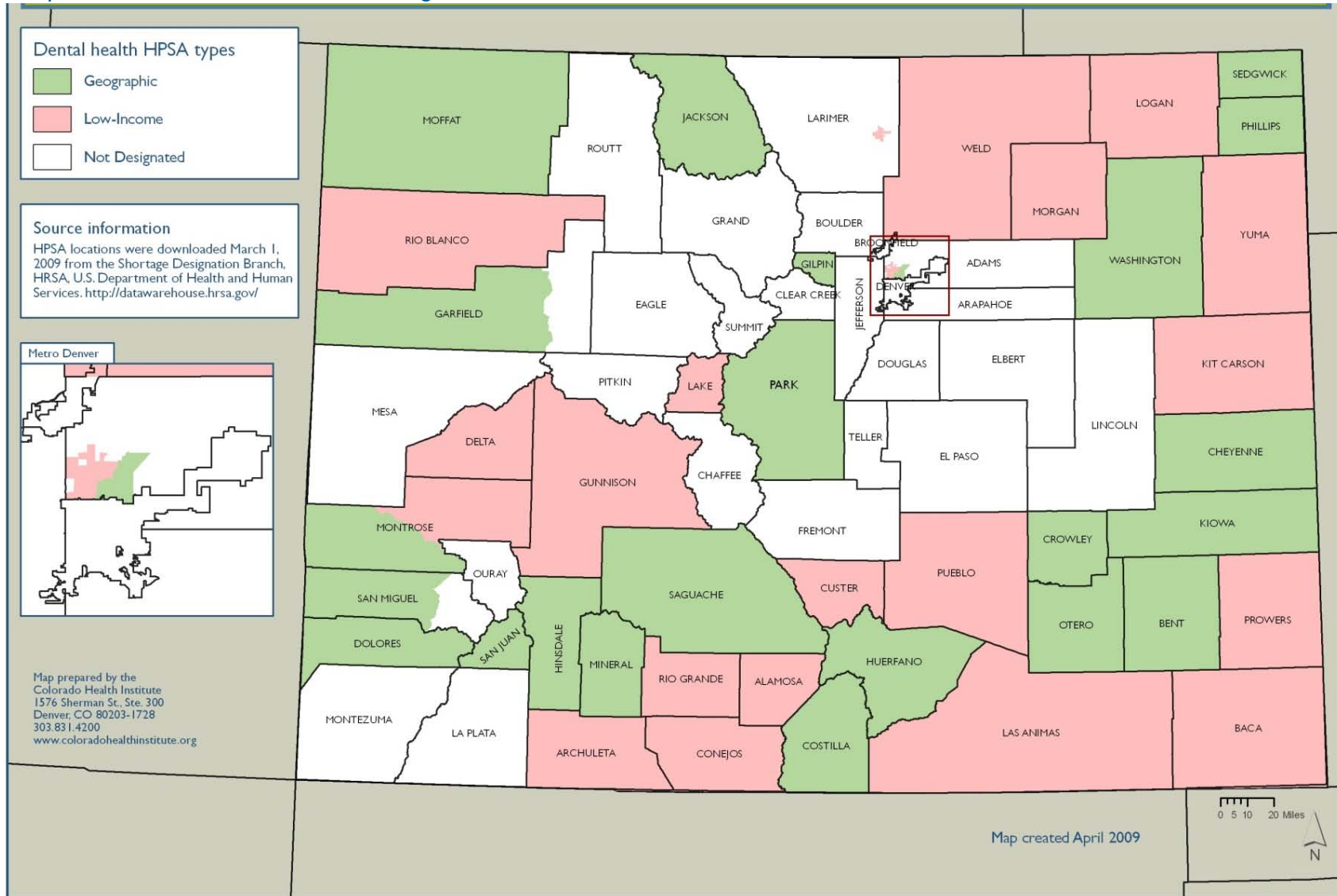
SOURCE: Colorado Health Institute, using data from the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, FY 2003-04 - FY 2007-08 CICP Annual Reports

Provider Access

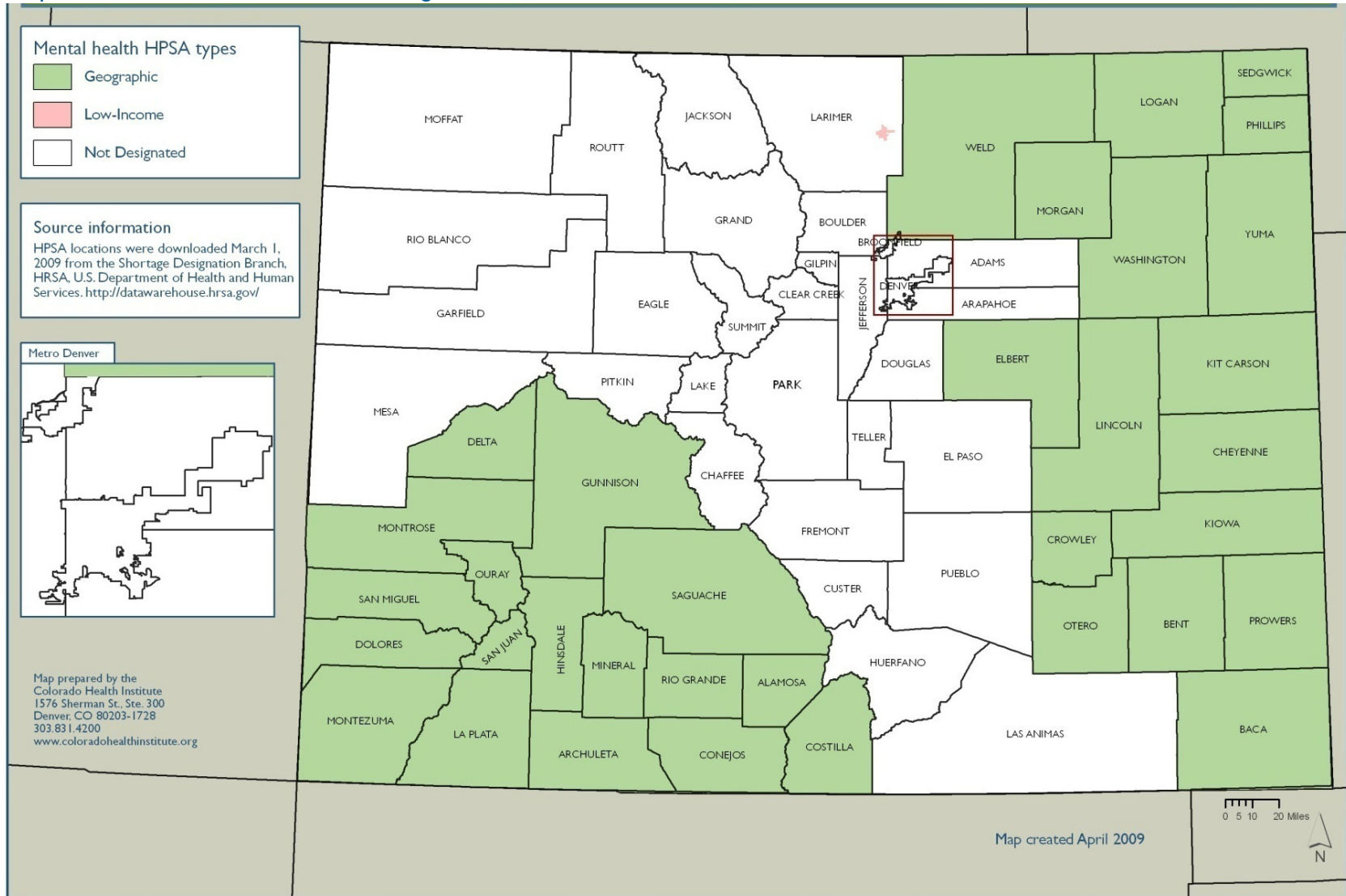
Map 19. Primary care Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs), 2009



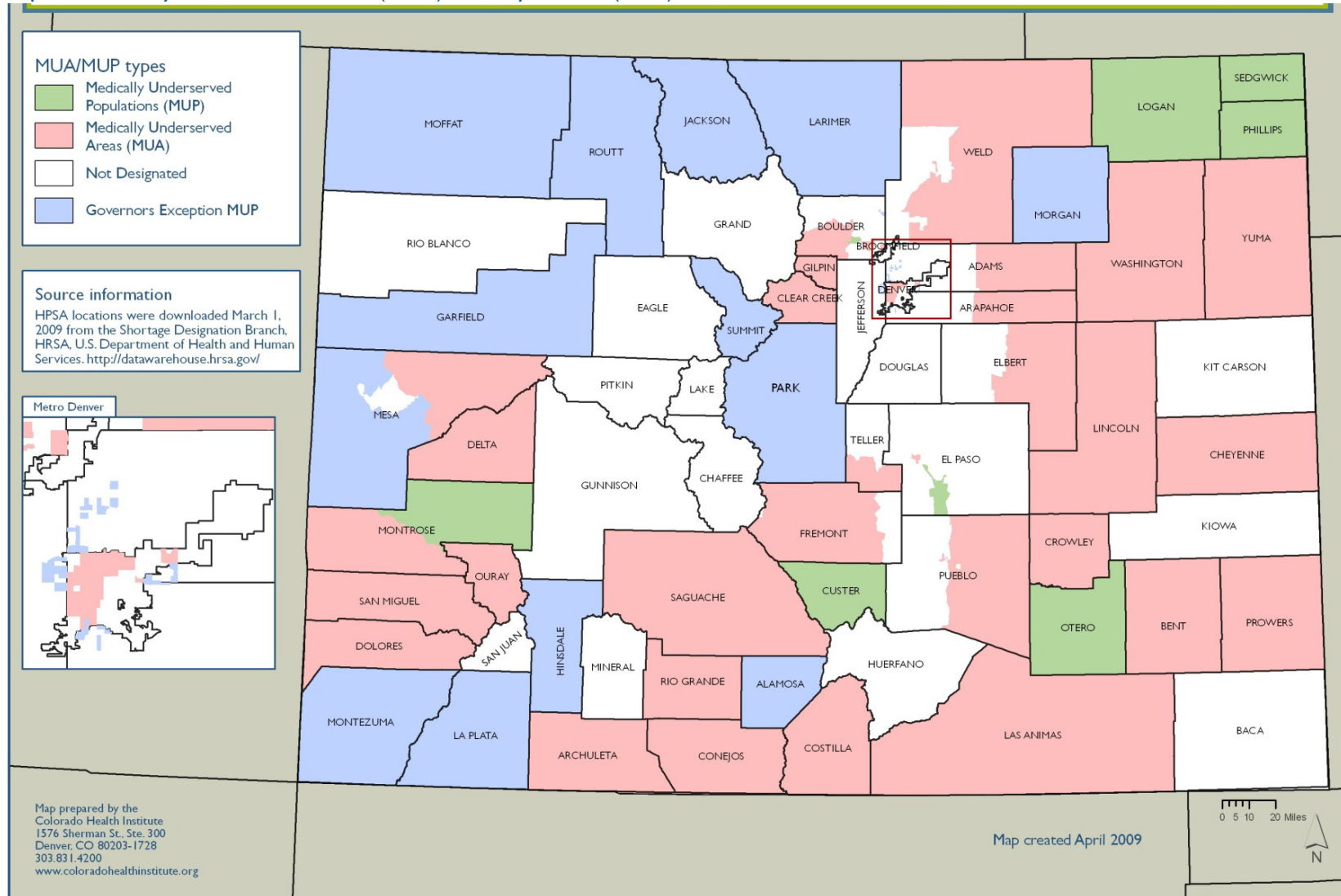
Map 20. Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas, 2009



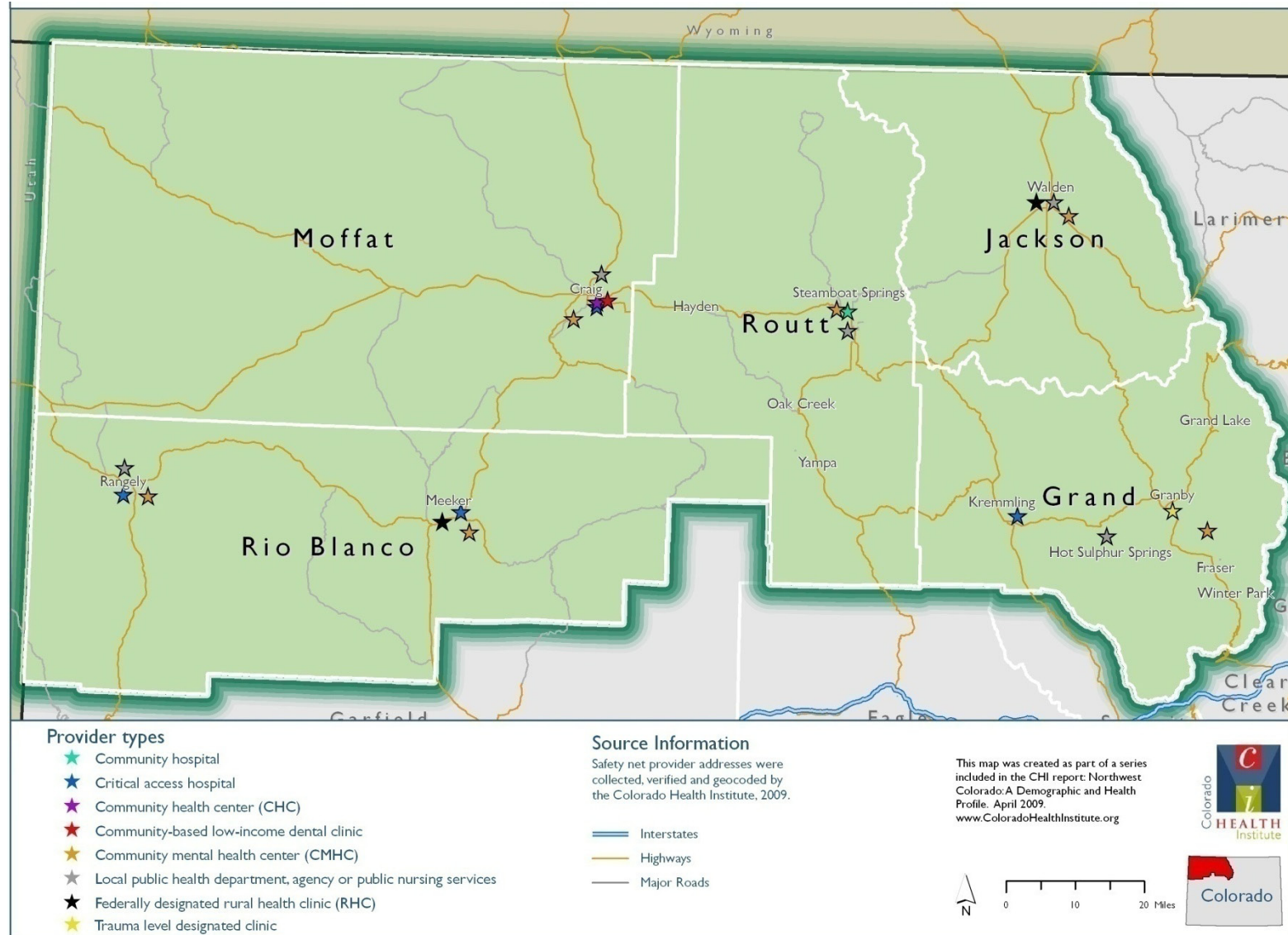
Map 21. Mental Health Professional Shortage Areas, 2009



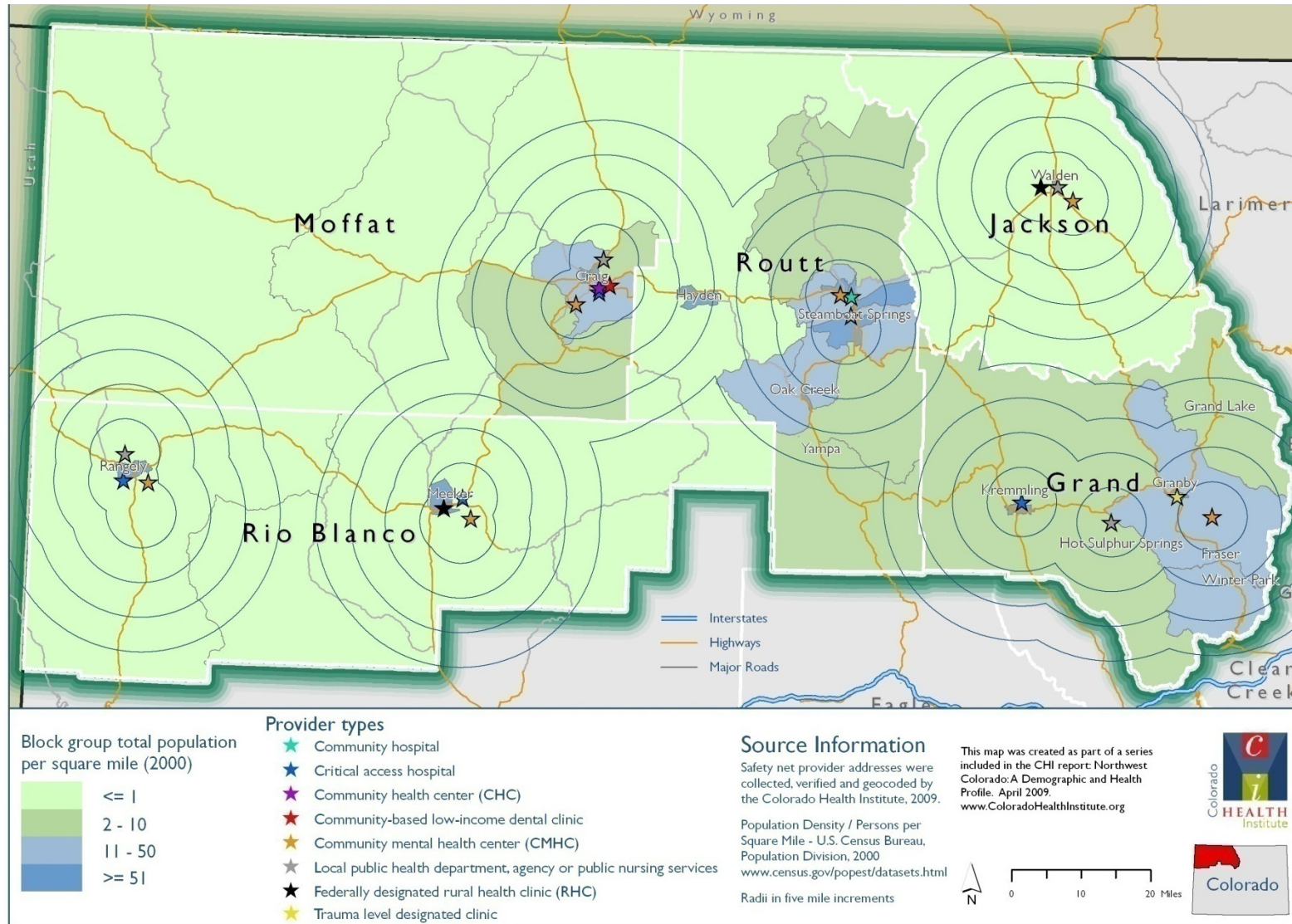
Map 22. Medically Underserved Areas (MUA) and Populations (MUP), 2009



Map 23. Location of safety net providers, Northwest Colorado, 2009



Map 24. Location of safety net providers and population per square mile by U.S. Census block group, with distance markers, Northwest Colorado



Map 25. Location of safety net providers, population per square mile by U.S. Census block group and federal lands, Northwest Colorado

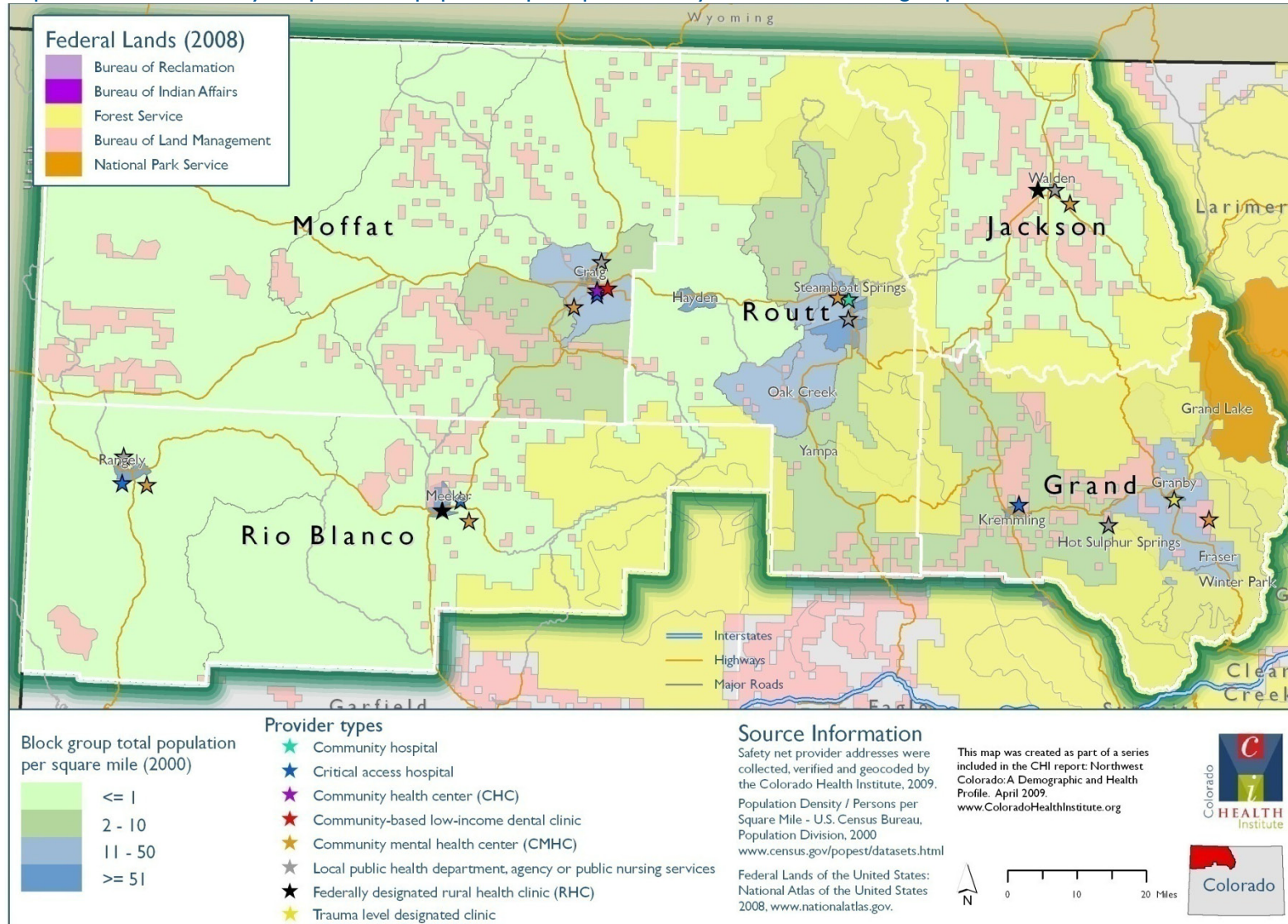


Table 12. Availability of community services, Northwest Colorado, 2009

Organization	Provider Type and Specialty	County	Services Offered
Kremmling Memorial Hospital (Trauma Level IV and CICP Provider)	Critical Access Hospital	Grand	Breast cancer screening and mammograms, cardiac rehabilitation, case management, complementary medicine, emergency department, certified trauma center, enabling services, outpatient care center, health screenings, hospital-based outpatient care, intermediate nursing care, linguistic/translation, nutrition programs, occupational health, orthopedic services, outpatient surgery, patient controlled analgesia, patient representative services, physical outpatient rehabilitation, primary care, CT scans, ultrasounds, swing bed services, Tobacco treatment/Cessation program.
Centura Granby Medical Clinic (Trauma Level IV)	Trauma Level Designated Clinic	Grand	24 hour emergency services, Flight for Life, family clinic
Colorado West Regional Mental Health Center-Alpine Center	Community Mental Health Center (CMHC)	Grand	24 hour emergency services, outpatient mental health and substance abuse counseling, psychiatry services, intensive outpatient treatment program for substance abuse, employee assistance programs.
Grand County Public Health	Local Public Health Agency	Grand	Women's health, Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC), adult and children's immunizations, child health and children with special needs services, communicable disease control, emergency preparedness and outbreak planning, outreach and education.
Grand County Nursing Services	Home Health and Home Care	Grand	Skilled home health services for seniors, adults and children, non-skilled services including personal care and homemaker services, senior nutrition services, meals on wheels.
Heart of the Mountains Hospice	Hospice	Grand	Patient comfort and pain control, psychosocial assessments, family, individual and group counseling, support and respite care for primary care givers, physical, occupational and speech therapy, dietary assessments, grief and bereavement support, spiritual counseling, certified nursing aide assistance.
Grand County Department of Social Services	Human Services/Social Services and Medical Assistance	Grand	Child support enforcement, child welfare services and public assistance programs.
Colorado West Regional Mental Health Center-Walden	Community Mental Health Center (CMHC)	Jackson	24 hour emergency services, outpatient mental health and substance abuse counseling and employee assistance programs.

Organization	Provider Type and Specialty	County	Services Offered
Jackson County Nursing Service	Local Public Nursing Service	Jackson	Maternal and child health programs, health and nutrition programs, disease surveillance, school and home health.
Jackson County Department of Social Services	Human Services/Social Services and Medical Assistance	Jackson	Child support enforcement, child welfare services and public assistance programs.
North Park Medical Clinic, Inc.	Rural Health Clinic (RHC)	Jackson	Primary care, Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC), family planning and immunizations.
The Memorial Hospital (Trauma Level IV and CICP Provider)	Critical Access Hospital	Moffat	Emergency department, surgical inpatient and outpatient, obstetrics services, radiology, respiratory, physical rehabilitation.
Northwest Colorado Community Health Center (formerly Moffat County Care Clinic)	Community Health Center (CHC)	Moffat	Family health-physician services including Women's Health Services, immunizations, preventive care and chronic disease management, referrals to subspecialty care.
Northwest Colorado Dental Coalition	Community-based low-income dental clinic	Moffat	Restorative, prosthetic, oral surgery, periodontics, hygiene, diagnostic, preventative.
Colorado West Regional Mental Health Center-Craig Outpatient Clinic	Community Mental Health Center (CMHC)	Moffat	24 hour emergency services, outpatient mental health and substance abuse counseling, psychiatry services, substance abuse relapse prevention program, employee assistance programs.
Northwest Colorado Visiting Nurse Association, Inc.	Local Public Nursing Service	Moffat	Community health programs, certified home health care, hospice and palliative care.
Moffat County Department of Social Services	Human Services/Social Services and Medical Assistance	Moffat	Child support enforcement, child welfare services and public assistance programs.

Organization	Provider Type and Specialty	County	Services Offered
Pioneers Medical Center (Trauma Level IV)	Critical Access Hospital	Rio Blanco	Breast center screening and mammograms, cardiac rehabilitation, case management, children's wellness program, community outreach, emergency department, certified trauma center, geriatric services, health information center, health screenings, home health, hospital-based outpatient care, meals on wheels, nutrition programs, occupational health, orthopedic, outpatient surgery, patient education center, physical rehabilitation, primary care, CT scans, ultrasounds, skilled nursing or other long-term care, sleep center, sports medicine, swing bed services, Tobacco Treatment/Cessation Program, transportation to health services, women's health center, wound management.
Rangely District Hospital (Trauma Level IV)	Critical Access Hospital	Rio Blanco	24 hour emergency services, family clinic, radiology, nursing center, laboratory, home health, physical rehabilitation, nutrition programs.
Colorado West Regional Mental Health Center-Rio Blanco Center (Meeker)	Community Mental Health Center (CMHC)	Rio Blanco	24 hour emergency services, outpatient mental health and substance abuse counseling, intensive outpatient treatment for substance abuse, employee assistance programs.
Colorado West Regional Mental Health Center-Rio Blanco Center (Rangely)	Community Mental Health Center (CMHC)	Rio Blanco	24 hour emergency services, outpatient mental health and substance abuse counseling, employee assistance programs.
Rio Blanco County Nursing Service	Local Public Nursing Service	Rio Blanco	Children with special health needs, women's cancer screenings, immunizations, public assistance programs.
Meeker Family Health Center	Rural Health Clinic (RHC)	Rio Blanco	Primary care, physical rehabilitation services, acute care.
Rio Blanco County Department of Social Services	Human Services/Social Services and Medical Assistance	Rio Blanco	Child support enforcement, child welfare services and public assistance programs.

Organization	Provider Type and Specialty	County	Services Offered
Yampa Valley Medical Center (Trauma Level IV and CICP Provider)	Community Hospital	Routt	Ambulance services, labor and delivery room, blood donation, breast cancer screening/mammograms, case management, pastoral care services, chemotherapy, community outreach, complementary medicine, emergency department, certified trauma center, pain management, extracorporeal shock wave lithotripter, health fair, health information center, health screenings, hospital-based outpatient care center, medical surgical intensive care, neonatal intermediate care, nutrition programs, obstetrics, occupational health, orthopedic, outpatient surgery, patient-controlled analgesia, patient education center, patient representative services, physical outpatient rehabilitation, CT scans, magnetic resonance imaging, multi-slice Spiral Computer Tomography, ultrasounds, respiratory, pulmonary rehabilitation, direct-access laboratory tests, skilled nursing and other long-term care, sleep center, sports medicine, swing bed services, Tobacco Treatment/Cessation Program, transportation to health services, women's health center.
Colorado West Regional Mental Health Center- Steamboat Mental Health Center	Community Mental Health Center (CMHC)	Routt	24 hour emergency services, outpatient mental health and substance abuse counseling, intensive outpatient treatment for substance abuse, employee assistance programs.
Northwest Colorado Visiting Nurse Association, Inc.	Local Public Nursing Service	Routt	Community health programs, certified home health care, hospice and palliative care.
Routt County Department of Human Services	Human Services/Social Services and Medical Assistance	Routt	Child support enforcement, child welfare services and public assistance programs.

SOURCES: Colorado Health Institute, using information from the 2006 American Hospital Association Guide and organization websites (Information retrieved March 2009).

Map 26. Location of nurse practitioners, physician assistants, primary care and specialist physicians and population per square mile by U.S. Census block group, Northwest Colorado

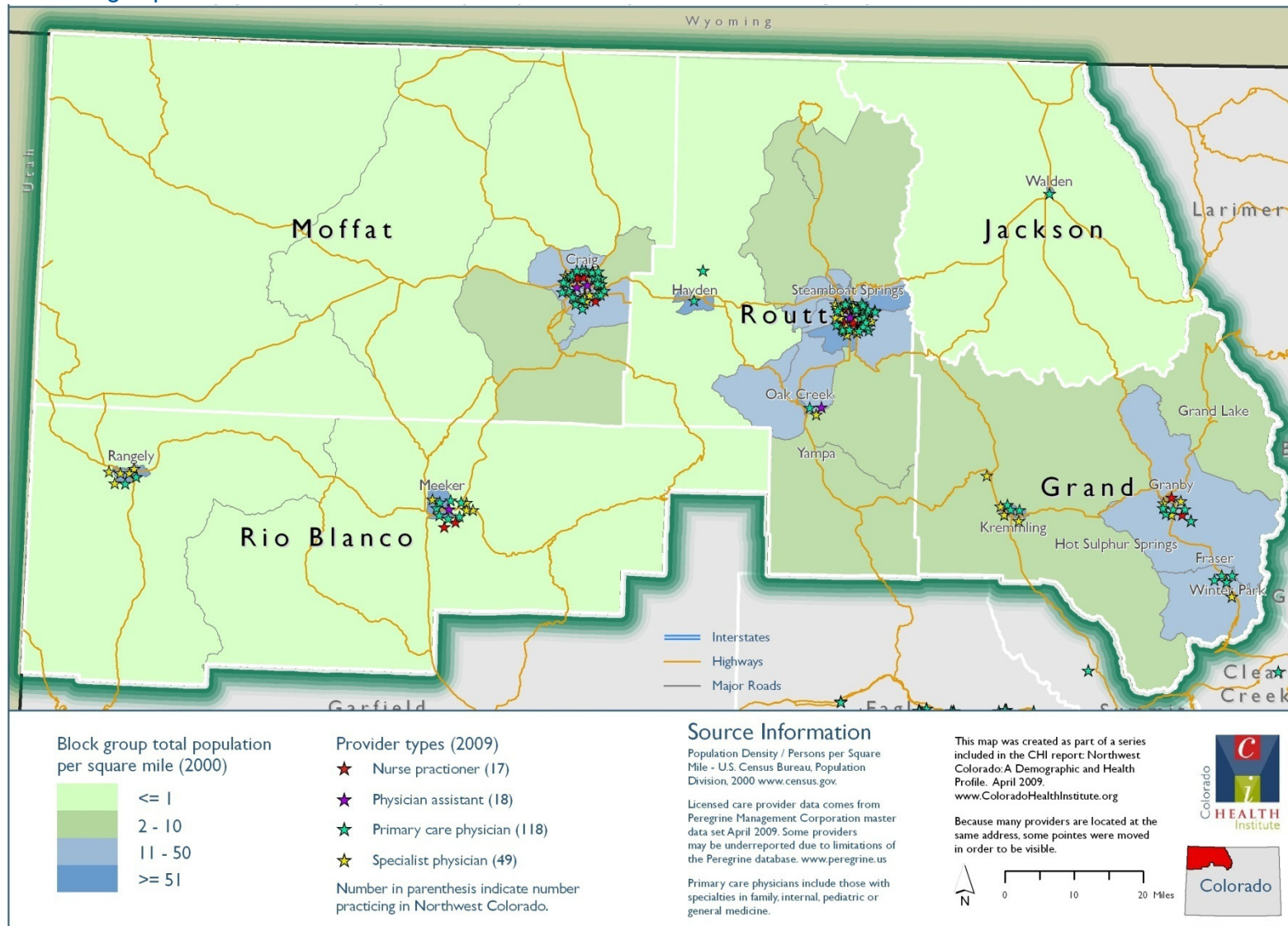


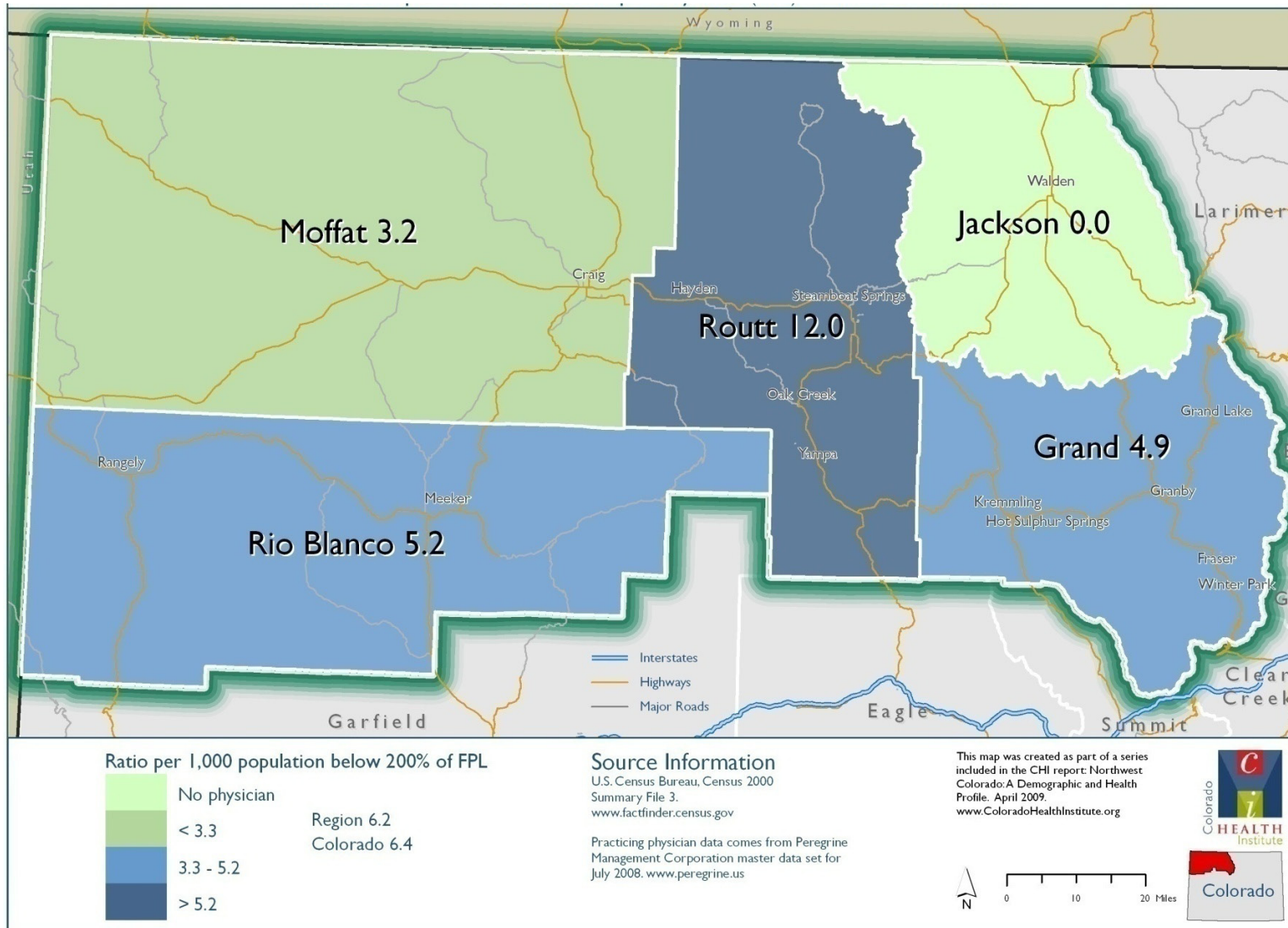
Table 13. Ratio of physicians per 1,000 population, Northwest Colorado, 2008

	Primary care specialists	Other Specialists	All physicians	Total Population	Ratio of all practicing physicians per 1,000 population	Ratio of primary care specialist physicians per 1,000 population
Grand	14	7	21	14,519	1.4	1.0
Jackson	0	0	0	1,432	0.0	0.0
Moffat	10	11	21	14,123	1.5	0.7
Rio Blanco	9	1	10	6,547	1.5	1.4
Routt	18	35	53	23,491	2.3	0.8
Region Total	51	54	105	60,112	1.7	0.8
Colorado	3,225	7,408	10,633	5,010,395	2.1	0.6

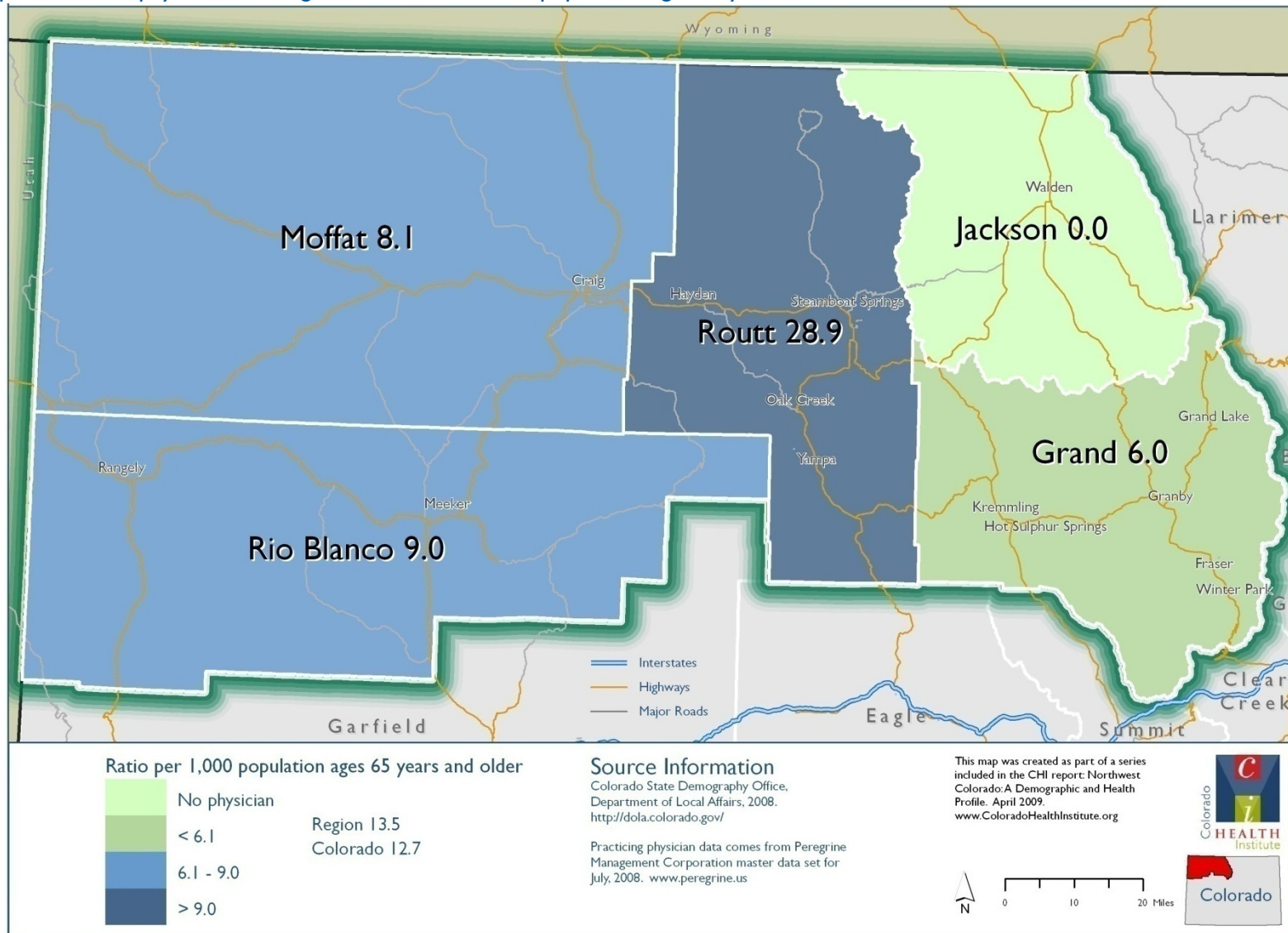
NOTES: Primary care specialists are defined as family practice/general medicine, internal medicine, and pediatric physicians who are currently practicing. Other specialists are defined as physicians who are not primary care specialists and are currently practicing.

SOURCES: Colorado Health Institute, using data from the Peregrine Management Corporation master data set (April 2008) and the Colorado Demography Office.

Map 27. Ratio of physicians serving Medicaid enrollees to population with incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL), Northwest Colorado



Map 28. Ratio of physicians serving Medicare enrollees to population ages 65 years and older, Northwest Colorado



Health Indicators and Risk Factors

Map 29. Preventable hospitalizations, Ambulatory Care Sensitive (ACS) Conditions, overall risk-adjusted rates per 100,000 population, Northwest Colorado, 2001-05

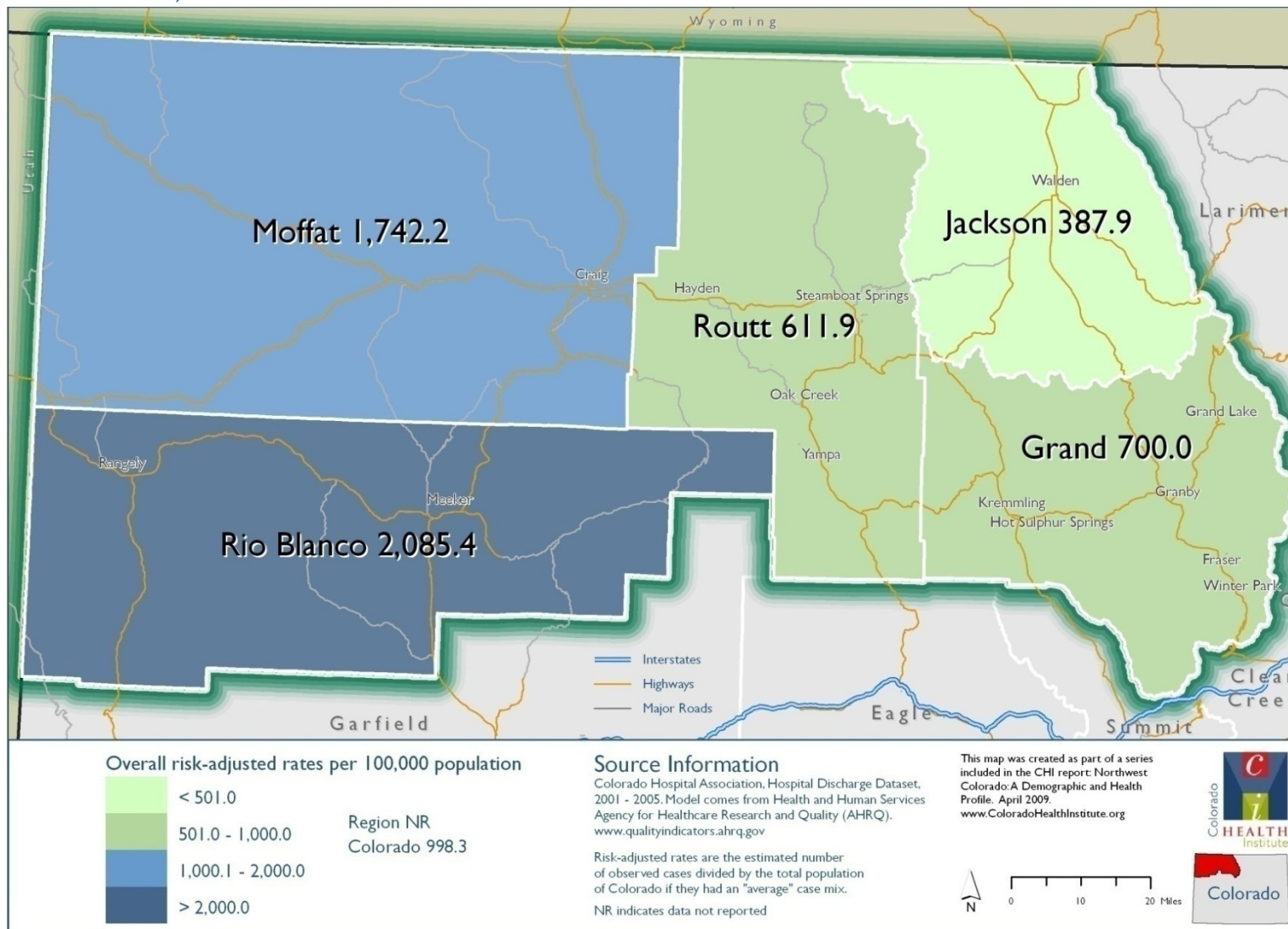


Table 14. Preventable hospitalizations for 14 Ambulatory Care Sensitive (ACS) Conditions, average risk-adjusted rates per 100,000 population, Northwest Colorado, 2001-05

	Grand	Jackson	Moffat	Rio Blanco	Routt	Colorado
Diabetes short-term complication	27.9	0.0	44.3	17.0	27.9	47.4
Perforated appendix ¹	32.8	28.4	31.6	44.6	18.8	31.6
Diabetes long-term complication	53.0	41.4	61.0	68.1	16.3	82.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	93.7	70.1	412.2	574.3	106.7	168.5
Hypertension	20.0	0.0	17.6	92.5	29.2	28.0
Congestive heart failure	202.7	120.0	423.8	533.4	134.0	263.9
Low birth weight ¹	8.9	8.7	6.8	6.3	8.0	7.0
Dehydration	30.0	0.0	70.0	147.4	15.3	79.5
Bacterial pneumonia	298.9	148.7	671.1	718.0	285.1	331.9
Urinary tract infection	92.8	80.3	261.8	181.0	89.6	124.0
Angina without procedure	10.1	0.0	42.5	135.3	22.6	24.7
Uncontrolled diabetes	3.9	0.0	8.0	32.6	0.0	6.7
Adult asthma	33.0	15.1	128.6	55.1	33.5	84.1
Lower extremity amputation among diabetic patients	10.4	0.0	10.8	20.8	11.1	25.4
Overall risk-adjusted rate	700.0	387.9	1,742.2	2,085.4	611.9	998.3

NOTES: Ambulatory care sensitive (ACS) conditions are those for which hospitalization could have been avoided if the patient received timely and appropriate outpatient care.

¹ Rate per 100 population

SOURCE: Colorado Health Institute, using data from the Colorado Hospital Association, Hospital Discharge Dataset

Table 15. Disability status by age and type, civilian non-institutionalized population, ages 5 years and older, Northwest Colorado, 2000

	Grand	Jackson	Moffat	Rio Blanco	Routt	Region Total	Colorado
Population 5-15 years	1,655	248	2,393	988	2,824	8,108	679,839
Percent with a disability	3.1%	2.0%	6.7%	2.5%	4.9%	4.7%	5.4%
With a disability	52	5	161	25	138	381	36,459
Sensory	5	0	32	0	20	57	6,531
Physical	22	0	55	2	11	90	6,243
Mental	28	5	119	23	107	282	29,224
Self-care	5	0	24	0	6	35	5,180
Population 16-64 years	9,069	1,032	8,610	3,974	14,750	37,435	2,847,842
Percent with a disability	12.8%	11.9%	15.7%	13.1%	8.9%	12.0%	15.6%
With a disability	1,162	123	1,351	521	1,319	4,476	442,906
Sensory	166	24	243	112	154	699	61,307
Physical	370	76	627	237	402	1,712	150,835
Mental	153	25	482	94	278	1,032	97,710
Self-care	56	22	192	38	90	398	38,397
Going outside the home ¹	223	45	410	115	323	1,116	125,994
Employment disability	714	76	821	256	791	2,658	281,355
Population 65 years and older	978	200	1,228	655	950	4,011	398,644
Percent with a disability	32.8%	39.0%	48.3%	38.9%	34.8%	39.3%	40.0%
With a disability	321	78	593	255	331	1,578	159,289
Sensory	131	50	298	65	146	690	60,149
Physical	154	39	380	196	211	980	107,416
Mental	49	9	175	38	42	313	38,971
Self-care	43	2	158	73	32	308	31,743
Going outside the home ¹	108	36	296	115	109	664	72,320

NOTES: Disability categories are not mutually exclusive and individuals can be in multiple categories. Therefore, disability categories will not total the population with a disability.

The *going outside the home* and *employment disability* restrictions are asked for only those ages 16 years and older.

Employment disability is only reported for ages 16-64

¹Going outside the home refers to those individuals who are "homebound" and are unable to go outside the home without supports.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 16. Health indicators and risk factors, ages 18 years and older, Northwest Colorado, 2005-07

	Percent who have been told by a doctor that they have diabetes ¹	95% Confidence interval (+/-)	Percent who have been told by a doctor they have asthma	95% Confidence interval (+/-)	Percent of population that is normal weight ²	95% Confidence interval (+/-)	Percent of population that is overweight ²	95% Confidence interval (+/-)	Percent of population that is obese ²	95% Confidence interval (+/-)
Grand	0.6%	1.2%	12.2%	13.1%	65.5%	12.8%	26.4%	11.9%	8.1%	6.3%
Jackson	6.3%	3.0%	7.2%	3.2%	45.4%	7.8%	42.3%	7.9%	12.3%	4.3%
Moffat	3.9%	3.0%	9.3%	7.6%	39.5%	13.2%	47.3%	13.1%	13.2%	7.3%
Rio Blanco	9.1%	8.5%	12.1%	12.8%	25.5%	14.7%	59.0%	17.3%	15.5%	13.8%
Routt	1.0%	1.2%	5.0%	4.4%	49.4%	11.4%	39.9%	10.6%	10.8%	10.2%
Colorado	5.1%	0.3%	7.9%	0.4%	45.0%	0.9%	36.6%	0.8%	18.4%	0.6%

NOTES: ¹ Excludes gestational diabetes.

² Adults reporting a BMI less than 25.0 are considered normal weight, adults reporting a BMI between 25.0 and 29.9 are considered overweight and adults reporting a BMI 30.0 or higher are considered obese. Body Mass Index (BMI) is defined as the ratio of height to weight squared and is calculated by dividing body weight in kilograms by the square of height in meters (weight (kg) / height (m)²)

SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Survey, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

Table 17. Percent of current smokers or use smokeless tobacco, ages 18 years and older, Northwest Colorado, 2001-05

	Smokers	95% Confidence interval (+/-)	Smokeless Tobacco Users	95% Confidence interval (+/-)
Grand	23.3%	8.2%	4.3%	3.9%
Jackson	14.6%	11.4%	4.1%	3.9%
Moffat	21.3%	7.4%	7.1%	5.1%
Rio Blanco	17.2%	8.7%	9.6%	10.6%
Routt	13.8%	6.2%	5.0%	4.0%
Colorado	18.4%	0.6%	3.9%	0.4%

SOURCE: Tobacco Attitudes and Behaviors Survey, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Table 18. Alcohol treatment admissions, ages 12-65 years, Northwest Colorado, 2000-05

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Grand	45	39	17	15	17	29
Jackson	5	7	11	16	17	7
Moffat	25	22	12	18	14	24
Rio Blanco	17	25	21	8	17	17
Routt	58	43	42	22	27	28
Region Total	150	136	103	79	92	105
Colorado	6,392	6,055	5,533	6,635	9,061	8,646

NOTE: Treatment admissions include traditional outpatient, intensive residential, day treatment, transitional residential and intensive outpatient.

SOURCE: Colorado Department of Human Services, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division

Table 19. Methamphetamine treatment admissions, ages 12-65 years, Northwest Colorado, 2000-05

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Grand	1	6	2	4	3	5
Jackson	0	0	0	3	4	2
Moffat	2	2	8	20	28	50
Rio Blanco	6	7	8	4	11	16
Routt	2	1	0	1	6	6
Region Total	11	16	18	32	52	79
Colorado	1,279	1,617	1,684	2,662	3,568	4,181

NOTE: Treatment admissions include traditional outpatient, intensive residential, day treatment, transitional residential and intensive outpatient.
 SOURCE: Colorado Department of Human Services, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division

Table 20. Underage alcohol treatment admissions, ages 12-20 years, Northwest Colorado, 2000-05

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Grand	33	18	1	0	1	1
Jackson	0	1	1	3	2	2
Moffat	3	3	1	2	1	0
Rio Blanco	3	4	1	0	2	4
Routt	3	5	4	8	2	2
Region Total	42	31	8	13	8	9
Colorado	1,240	1,025	844	888	1,157	967

NOTE: Treatment admissions include traditional outpatient, intensive residential, day treatment, transitional residential and intensive outpatient.
 SOURCE: Colorado Department of Human Services, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division

Table 21. High school students who reported alcohol use at least one day in the past 30 days, school districts in Northwest Colorado

	Percent of 9th grade students	Percent of 10th grade students	Percent of 11th grade students	Percent of 12th grade students	Total Students Surveyed	Percent of all high school students
West Grand I-JT (2006)	NR	64.1%	NR	77.3%	62	NR
East Grand 2 (2008)	29.0%	29.0%	68.0%	74.0%	197	NR
North Park R-I (2008-09)	*	*	*	*	45	17.0%
Moffat County (2007-08)	50.0%	55.0%	48.0%	59.0%	546	53.0%
Hayden RE-I (2007-08)	42.0%	47.0%	NR	77.0%	123	62.0%
Steamboat Springs RE-2 (2007-08)	36.0%	43.0%	59.0%	73.0%	509	52.0%
South Routt RE-3 (2007-08)	NR	33.0%	76.0%	62.0%	69	56.0%
Colorado (2007)	35.9%	44.6%	52.0%	65.8%	668	48.7%

NOTES: Data have not been adjusted for non-response bias and are therefore not representative of the population. In some cases, response rates were also relatively low. Results should be interpreted with caution.

NR indicates data not reported

The survey results were not available for the Rio Blanco County school district which includes Meeker RE-I and Rangely RE-4.

*At least one, but fewer than five observations in response category

SOURCE: Healthy Kids Colorado Surveys (administered by participating schools and coordinated with OMNI Institute), The Developmental Assets: A Profile of Your Youth (administered by participating schools and coordinated with Search Institute in Minneapolis, Minnesota) and the Kremmling Communities That Care Youth Survey (administered by participating schools and coordinated with Colorado State Division of Substance Use, Colorado Department of Human Services and the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington).

Table 22. High school students who reported consuming 5 or more alcoholic drinks within a couple of hours during the past 30 days, school districts in Northwest Colorado

	Percent of 9th grade students	Percent of 10th grade students	Percent of 11th grade students	Percent of 12th grade students	Total Students Surveyed	Percent of all high school students
West Grand I-JT (2006) ¹	NR	50.0%	NR	59.1%	62	NR
East Grand 2 (2008)	19.0%	17.0%	43.0%	69.0%	197	NR
North Park R-1 (2008-09)	*	*	*	*	45	14.0%
Moffat County (2007-08)	30.0%	45.0%	36.0%	52.0%	546	41.0%
Hayden RE-1 (2007-08)	24.0%	35.0%	67.0%	65.0%	123	45.0%
Steamboat Springs RE-2 (2007-08)	24.0%	31.0%	38.0%	55.0%	509	36.0%
South Routt RE-3 (2007-08)	NR	15.0%	52.0%	48.0%	69	37.0%
Colorado	18.3%	31.3%	35.4%	45.6%	717	31.8%

NOTES: Data have not been adjusted for non-response bias and are therefore not representative of the population. In some cases, response rates were also relatively low. Results should be interpreted with caution.

NR indicates data not reported

¹ Respondents reported consuming 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row on at least one occasion in the previous two weeks

The survey results were not available for the Rio Blanco County school district which includes Meeker RE-1 and Rangely RE-4.

*At least one, but fewer than five observations in response category

SOURCE: Healthy Kids Colorado Surveys (administered by participating schools and coordinated with OMNI Institute), The Developmental Assets: A Profile of Your Youth (administered by participating schools and coordinated with Search Institute in Minneapolis, Minnesota) and the Kremmling Communities That Care Youth Survey (administered by participating schools and coordinated with Colorado State Division of Substance Use, Colorado Department of Human Services and the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington) .

Table 23. High school students who reported feeling depressed or sad MOST days in the past 12 months, school districts in Northwest Colorado

	Percent of 9th grade students	Percent of 10th grade students	Percent of 11th grade students	Percent of 12th grade students	Total Students Surveyed	Percent of all high school students
West Grand I-JT (2006)	NR	NR	NR	NR	62	NR
East Grand 2 (2008)	10.0%	11.0%	15.0%	14.0%	197	NR
North Park R-1 (2008-09)	28.0%	*	*	*	45	22.0%
Moffat County (2007-08)	42.0%	47.0%	47.0%	42.0%	546	44.0%
Hayden RE-1 (2007-08)	38.0%	47.0%	34.0%	44.0%	123	41.0%
Steamboat Springs RE-2 (2007-08)	26.0%	27.0%	32.0%	27.0%	509	28.0%
South Routt RE-3 (2007-08)	NR	35.0%	24.0%	38.0%	69	38.0%
Colorado ¹	21.4%	29.3%	33.3%	25.2%	734	27.0%

Table 24. High school students who reported making a plan about attempting suicide in the past 12 months, school districts in Northwest Colorado

	Percent of 9th grade students	Percent of 10th grade students	Percent of 11th grade students	Percent of 12th grade students	Total Students Surveyed	Percent of all high school students
West Grand I-JT (2006)	NR	NR	NR	NR	62	NR
East Grand 2 (2008) ²	8.0%	11.0%	13.0%	25.0%	197	NR
North Park R-1 (2008-09)	*	*	*	*	45	12.0%
Moffat County (2007-08)	16.0%	20.0%	11.0%	15.0%	546	16.0%
Hayden RE-1 (2007-08)	7.0%	15.0%	30.0%	5.0%	123	14.0%
Steamboat Springs RE-2 (2007-08)	8.0%	12.0%	10.0%	13.0%	509	11.0%
South Routt RE-3 (2007-08)	NR	19.0%	11.0%	10.0%	69	13.0%
Colorado	14.5%	10.9%	9.9%	12.3%	734	12.3%

NOTES TO TABLES 23-24: Data have not been adjusted for non-response bias and are therefore not representative of the population. In some cases, response rates were also relatively low. Results should be interpreted with caution.

NR indicates data not reported

¹Respondents reported feeling sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row where they stopped doing some usual activities.

²Respondents reported attempting suicide one or more times

The survey results were not available for the Rio Blanco County school district which includes Meeker RE-1 and Rangely RE-4.

*At least one, but fewer than five observations in response category

SOURCE: Healthy Kids Colorado Surveys (administered by participating schools and coordinated with OMNI Institute), The Developmental Assets: A Profile of Your Youth (administered by participating schools and coordinated with Search Institute in Minneapolis, Minnesota) and the Kremmling Communities That Care Youth Survey (administered by participating schools and coordinated with Colorado State Division of Substance Use, Colorado Department of Human Services and the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington).

Table 25. Selected birth characteristics, Northwest Colorado, 2001-07

	2001	2003	2005	2007
Number of births				
Grand	160	153	155	161
Jackson	23	14	11	11
Moffat	217	205	183	218
Rio Blanco	66	77	77	101
Routt	222	248	241	263
Region Total	688	697	667	754
Colorado	67,006	69,304	68,922	70,804
Fertility rate¹				
Grand	54.3	52.2	54.0	56.9
Jackson	80.1	48.6	41.8	46.4
Moffat	80.0	77.6	71.0	83.0
Rio Blanco	54.6	63.3	64.7	82.9
Routt	48.1	53.5	52.6	56.1
Region Total	58.4	59.5	58.1	65.0
Colorado	67.4	69.1	68.5	68.9
Percent of preterm (<37 weeks) births				
Grand	11.3%	13.7%	9.7%	7.5%
Jackson	*	*	*	*
Moffat	10.6%	16.1%	14.2%	8.3%
Rio Blanco	7.6%	6.5%	9.1%	6.9%
Routt	9.0%	12.1%	11.6%	9.9%
Region Total	NR	NR	NR	NR
Colorado	9.0%	9.6%	10.2%	9.8%
Percent of newborns who are low birth weight²				
Grand	11.3%	12.4%	11.0%	7.5%
Jackson	*	*	*	*
Moffat	7.8%	11.2%	10.4%	8.3%
Rio Blanco	7.6%	5.2%	10.4%	5.9%
Routt	8.1%	11.7%	12.4%	9.5%
Region Total	NR	NR	NR	NR
Colorado	8.6%	9.1%	9.3%	9.0%
Percent of births to women receiving early prenatal care³				
Grand	82.5%	85.6%	86.5%	75.2%
Jackson	82.6%	85.7%	90.9%	81.8%
Moffat	82.9%	76.6%	82.0%	79.8%
Rio Blanco	81.8%	80.5%	81.8%	80.2%
Routt	93.7%	93.5%	95.4%	92.4%
Region Total	86.2%	85.2%	88.0%	83.3%
Colorado	78.5%	78.1%	78.6%	76.0%

*Indicates fewer than three births in the county and exact number not reported

NR indicates data not reported

¹ The fertility rate is the total number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15-44.

² Children weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth are classified as low weight.

³ Births to women receiving early prenatal care are births for which prenatal care was initiated in the first trimester of pregnancy.

SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

Table 26. Perinatal, neonatal and infant mortality rates, Northwest Colorado, 1998-2002 and 2003-07

	1998-2002	2003-2007
Perinatal Mortality Rate¹		
Grand	9.2	5.3
Jackson	NR	0.0
Moffat	6.5	5.9
Rio Blanco	11.9	6.9
Routt	6.7	3.2
Colorado	10.1	6.4
Neonatal Mortality Rate²		
Grand	NR	4.0
Jackson	0.0	0.0
Moffat	NR	3.0
Rio Blanco	NR	NR
Routt	4.8	NR
Colorado	4.2	4.4
Infant Mortality Rate³		
Grand	NR	4.0
Jackson	0.0	0.0
Moffat	NR	4.0
Rio Blanco	9.0	6.9
Routt	4.8	NR
Colorado	6.2	6.1

NR indicates data not reported

¹ Perinatal mortalities are fetal deaths that occur after 28 weeks of gestation and newborn deaths that occur before 7 days of age. The annual perinatal mortality rate is the number of perinatal mortalities for every 1,000 live births in a given year.

² Neonatal mortalities are deaths of newborns occurring in the first 28 days of life. The annual neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonatal mortalities for every 1,000 live births in a given year.

³ Infant mortalities are deaths of infants under one year of age. The annual infant mortality rate is the number of infant mortalities for every 1,000 live births in a given year.

SOURCE: Maternal and Child Health Datasets, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Table 27. Leading types of cancer mortalities, Northwest Colorado, 2007

Cancer Type	Northwest Colorado Cancer Mortalities*	Colorado Cancer Mortalities	Northwest Colorado Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate*	Colorado Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate
Lower Respiratory ¹	12	1,579	28.2	38.2
Lymphoid ²	11	721	28.8	17.7
Colon, Rectum and Anus	7	601	17.4	14.6
Breast	7	456	11.5	10.5
Esophageal	6	168	9.9	3.8
Total Cancer Mortalities	63	6,590	138.3	157.9

NOTES: The age-adjusted mortality rate is the rate that would have existed if the population under study had been distributed by age in the same way as the "standard" or general population. Therefore, it is a summary measure adjusted for differences in the age distribution of the population.

*Total across all five Northwest Colorado counties

¹Lower respiratory cancer includes trachea, bronchus and lung cancer.

²Lymphoid cancer includes cancer of the lymphatic system and hematopoietic related tissues.

SOURCE: Vital Statistics, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Table 28. Mortality rates and selected causes of mortality, Northwest Colorado, 2001-07

	2001	2003	2005	2007
Age-adjusted mortality rates¹				
Grand	754.7	676.0	701.9	543.6
Jackson	933.5	254.4	779.6	456.5
Moffat	865.9	1030.0	958.5	913.2
Rio Blanco	972.7	739.0	753.6	742.2
Routt	868.9	596.2	669.7	635.6
Region Total	858.9	730.8	773.2	682.4
Colorado	795.9	796.1	763.3	736.5
Total mortalities				
Grand	60	55	59	51
Jackson	14	4	14	7
Moffat	91	109	101	101
Rio Blanco	52	41	45	46
Routt	78	62	88	87
Region Total	295	271	307	292
Colorado	28,243	29,410	29,521	29,888
Cancer mortalities				
Grand	15	13	18	12
Jackson	*	3	6	*
Moffat	19	23	21	21
Rio Blanco	8	10	10	9
Routt	12	11	20	19
Region Total	56	60	75	63
Colorado	6,134	6,400	6,367	6,590
Cardiovascular disease mortalities				
Grand	16	13	13	19
Jackson	3	*	3	*

	2001	2003	2005	2007
Moffat	30	33	33	28
Rio Blanco	17	6	13	15
Routt	20	17	27	18
Region Total	86	69	89	82
Colorado	9,126	9,228	8,845	8,411
Unintentional injury mortalities²				
Grand	6	5	3	3
Motor Vehicle	4	*	*	*
Jackson	*	*	*	*
Motor Vehicle	*	*	*	*
Moffat	5	10	5	9
Motor Vehicle	3	5	*	5
Rio Blanco	4	4	5	5
Motor Vehicle	*	3	4	*
Routt	12	4	14	14
Motor Vehicle	5	*	4	6
Region Total	29	23	28	32
Motor Vehicle	15	9	13	14
Colorado	1,702	1,783	1,928	2,029
Motor Vehicle	746	691	662	577
Suicide mortalities				
Grand	*	*	4	*
Jackson	*	*	*	*
Moffat	4	3	6	*
Rio Blanco	*	4	*	3
Routt	*	*	5	4
Region Total	10	10	18	8
Colorado	717	718	795	805

NOTES: Not all causes of mortality are included in the table.

*Indicates fewer than three deaths in the county, thus the numbers are not reported.

¹The age-adjusted mortality rate is the rate that would have existed if the population under study had been distributed by age in the same as the "standard" or general population. Therefore, it is a summary measure adjusted for differences in the age distribution of the population.

²Motor vehicle deaths are a subset of the total unintentional injury mortalities in each county.

SOURCE: Vital Statistics, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment