



## Purpose of the Survey:

To understand how to improve healthcare and supportive services, especially for underserved populations.

What keeps Grand County residents from being as healthy as possible?

Results of the 2016 Rural Health Network Perception Survey.

In early 2016, the Grand County community experienced setbacks in services. Guided by health and human service partners, the Network conducted a community-based survey and planning process.

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## Framework for Survey & Analysis

This is a summary of respondents' needs, priorities and perceived barriers from the survey.

**Components:** Respondents' comments are summarized according to different services and resources that contribute to health and well-being for our community.

**Barriers:** People face different types of barriers in obtaining services and using resources, depending upon place, race and other demographic characteristics.

**Strategies:** Work groups and community visioning helped identify 5 possible strategies to make sure everyone in our community has what they need, when they need it, to be as healthy as possible.

# Strategies

Follow-up community meetings and task groups helped create 5 strategies for the community to take action upon using the data from the 2016 Perception Survey.



## Serve All

People in all circumstances in life faces many of the same barriers. But, people in some groups, like Kremmling, Hispanic, and low-income respondents, faced more barriers to certain resources.



## Coordinate

59% supported locating many services in one location, community or group of communities. Kremmling respondents mostly did not support this, citing distance to services in other parts of the county as a main barrier.



## Communicate

People mentioned they need better communication about existing services. Nearly one-third mentioned needed improvement in community attitudes, respect, cultural awareness and bilingual services.



## Advocate

Most issues raised cannot be addressed by one group on their own. But these issues are extremely important for health and well-being. We must advocate to local, state and national government for change.



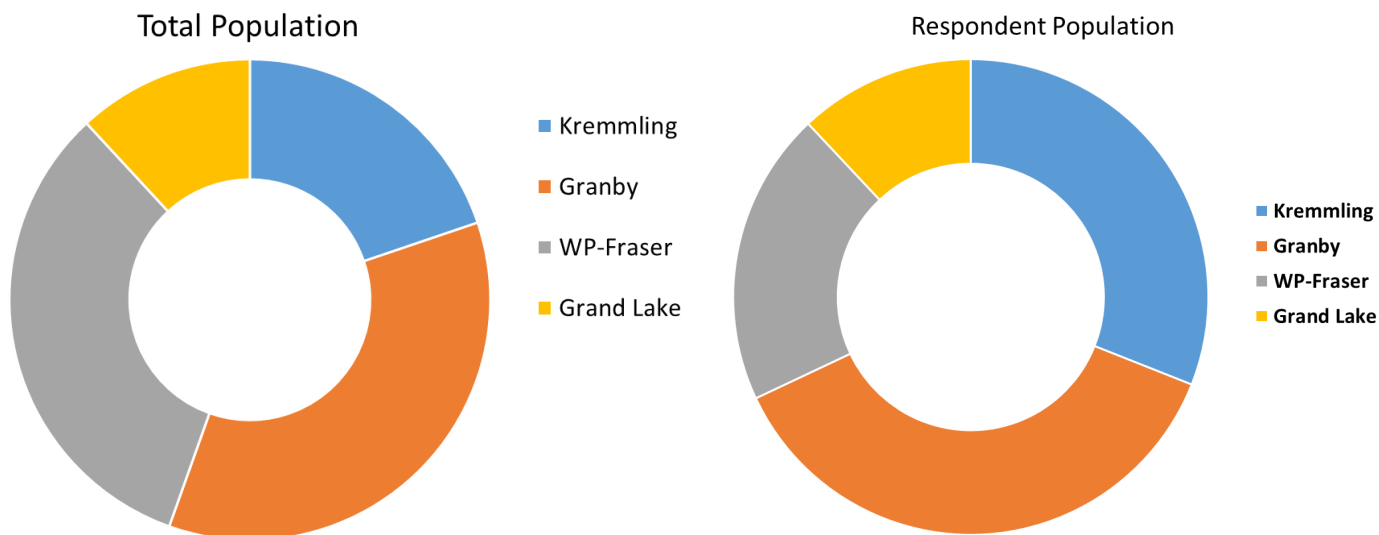
## Fund

There was little support for increasing taxes or fees to fund services. But 73% of respondents supported a marijuana tax increase.

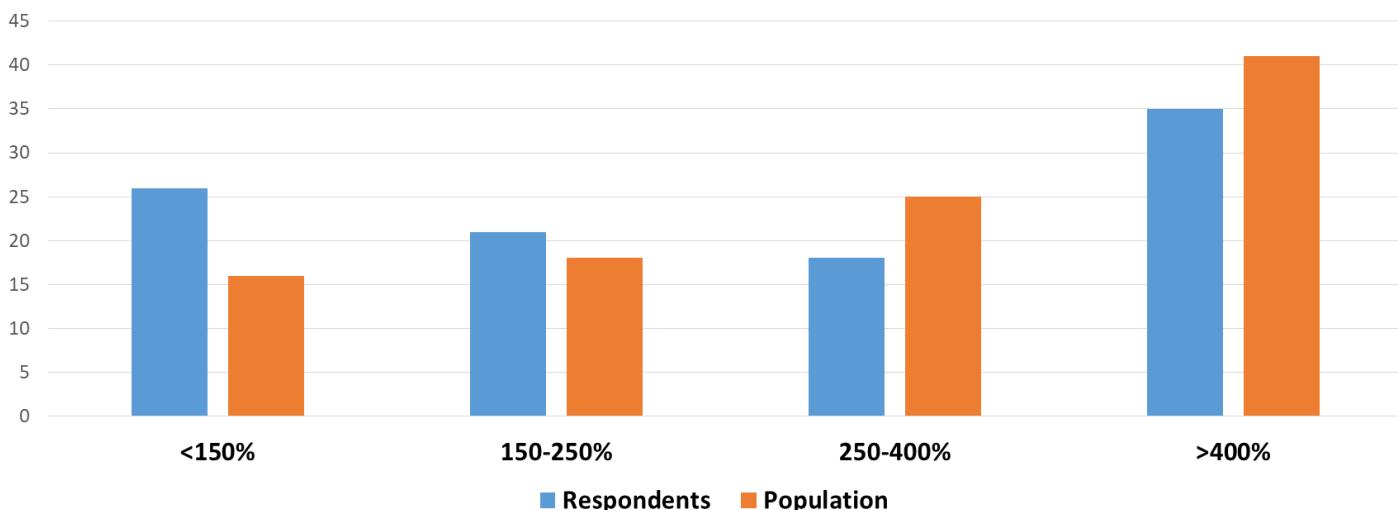
# Survey Respondents

Survey results were collected using:

- 1) Face-to-face interviews, focused on underserved groups. 292 people were interviewed; 48 were conducted in Spanish.
- 2) Online surveys. 170 people completed these.



## Respondent Income Compared to Populations



This data shows that most of our survey respondents lived in Kremmling or Granby and are considered low-income.

- ⇒ People have to have income at 266% Federal Poverty Level (FPL) in order to make ends meet in Grand County.
- ⇒ More people living at or below 250% FPL were surveyed in Kremmling and Granby. We surveyed more than the population represents in these areas, and less in WP-Fraser.
- ⇒ Hispanic respondents mostly lived in Kremmling and Granby area. We surveyed more than the representative population in these areas.

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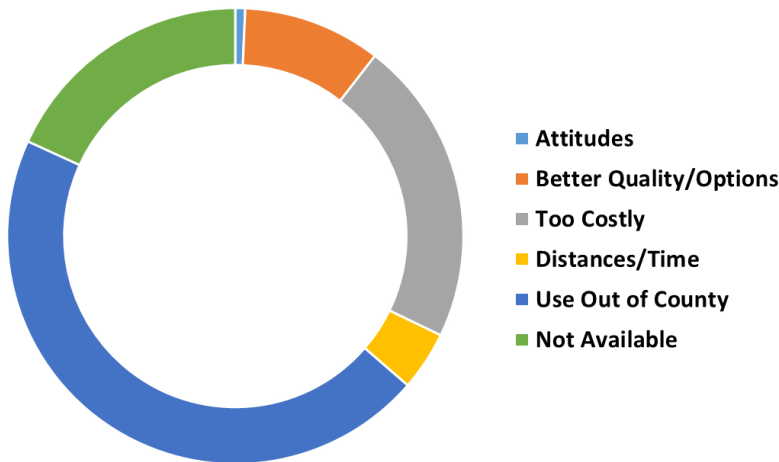
## Key Data: Serve All

This focuses on the two major barriers to resources identified by most respondents.

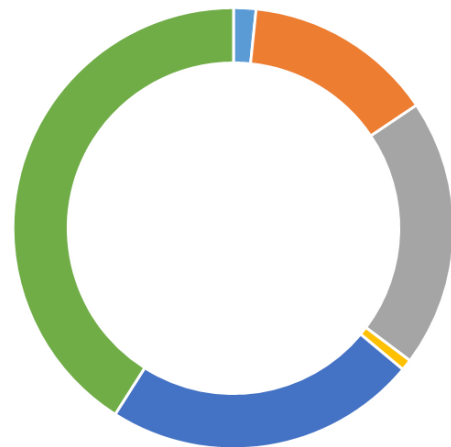
**Need / Desire to travel out of Grand County for medical services:** Nearly 30% of people travel out of county for primary care, hospital and emergency services and 26% for dental services otherwise available in-county.

**Healthcare costs, including the availability and cost of health insurance:** 41% mentioned costs or policy limitations as a barrier to receiving medical services. People with incomes just over the Medicaid qualifying mark up to the county’s self-sufficiency level mentioned the most challenges accessing and using health insurance.

Barriers to Medical Services



Barriers to Community Services



**Lower income respondents** (<150% of poverty level), when compared to other income groups, stated that the following were important needs now:

- ⇒ Transportation—3 times more often.
- ⇒ Community needs (such as stores and other services) - twice as often.
- ⇒ Housing— 2.5 to 7.5 times as often.
- ⇒ Employment—9 times as often.

**Hispanic respondents** (80 total respondents), when compared to other racial groups, were more likely to:

- ⇒ Mention barriers to all services, sometimes as much as 2 times that of Caucasians, EXCEPT for support services.
- ⇒ Nearly 1/3 stated the need for bilingual services.

**Kremmling respondents** were nearly twice as likely to mention the following barriers:

- ⇒ Medical services. Many leave county for services.
- ⇒ Recreation resources.
- ⇒ Good quality, affordable food.

Poor customer service and attitudes were stated 4-6 times as often for low-income & Hispanic respondents.



## Sample Comments on Barriers

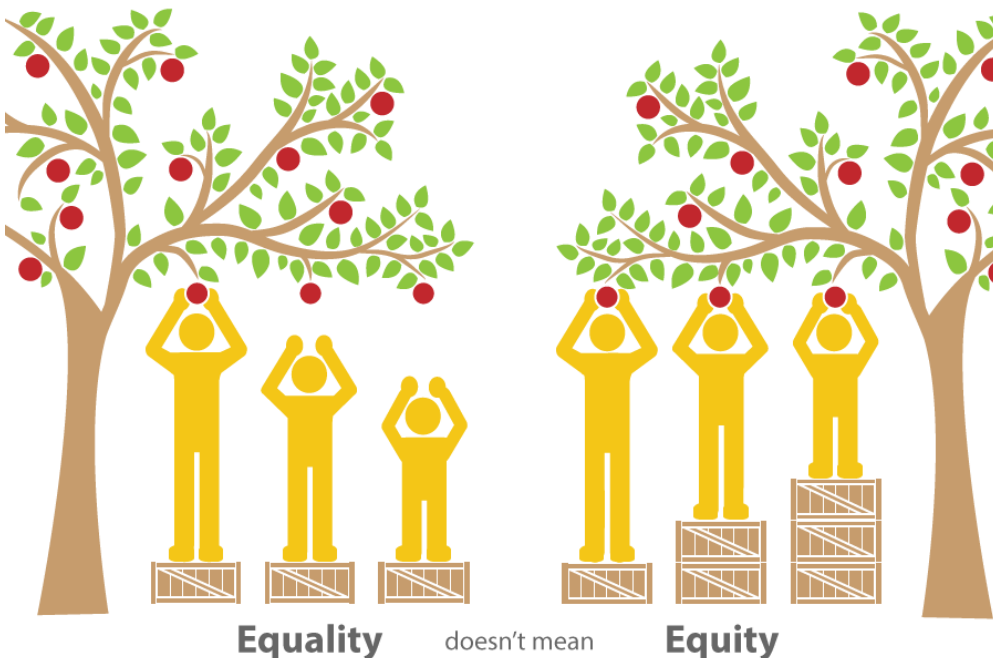
- \* Better communication of services
- \* Medical support only for acute care
- \* Need better local options—Kremmling
- \* Programs need more than one volunteer
- \* Distances to services are inconvenient
- \* No services I need locally. Have to go out of county.

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## Advocate

Six key priority areas on which to focus advocacy efforts.

- ⇒ Ensuring everyone has what they need to be healthy, including employment, housing, transportation, etc.
- ⇒ Health Insurance
- ⇒ Health Care Costs
- ⇒ Support Service Funding
- ⇒ Hospice and Home Health
- ⇒ Nutrition and Grocery Stores

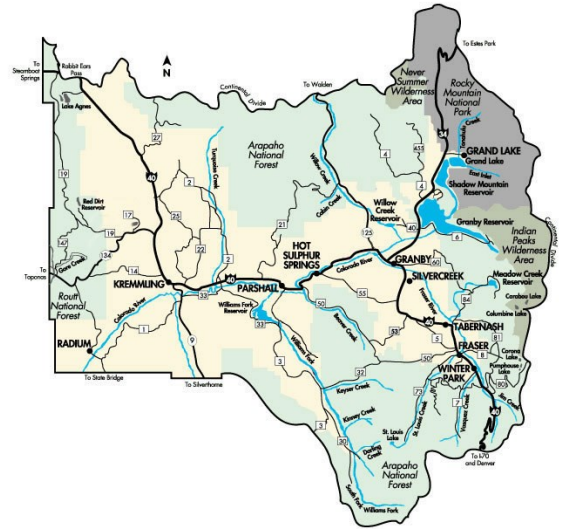


This is not a zero sum game.

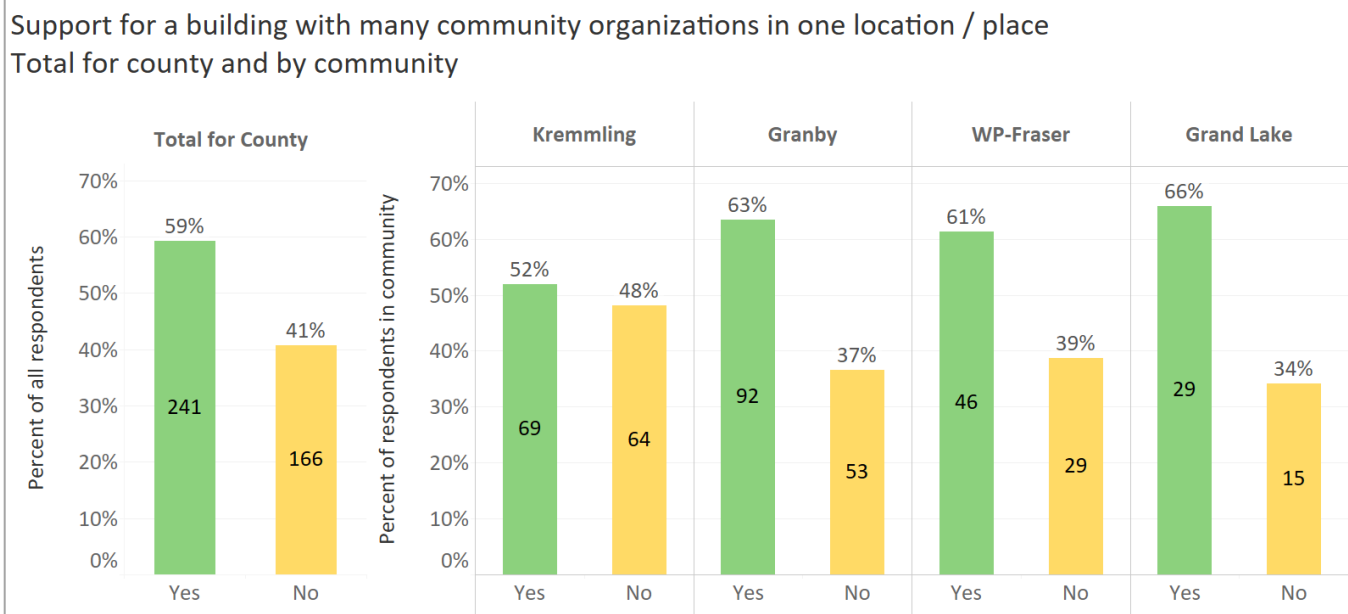
Everyone should have the opportunity to have what they need to be as healthy as possible.

# Fund

This is a summary of the survey results about strategies and funding.



## Support for a Building with Co-Located Services by Community



## Support for Alternative Funding Approaches

A tax on cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana received the second most support with 47% of respondents saying that they support this tax. This tax did receive support from the majority of respondents in Kremmling, with 62% of respondents saying that they would support this tax. It did not receive support from the majority of respondents in any other community.

62% of respondents with income below 150% of the poverty level supported it

Only the respondents with household incomes above 400% of the poverty level showed clear opposition to this tax, with 72% of these respondents opposing this

