**Bountiful**

### Resources & Assets

**Human Services**
- Golden Years Senior Activity Center

**Food Environment**
- Farmers Markets & Produce Stands

**Education**
- University of Utah Extension
- Bountiful & Viewmont High Schools
- Bountiful, Millcreek, Mueller Park, and South Davis Junior High Schools
- Adelaide, Boulton, Bountiful, Holbrook, Meadowbrook, Muir, Oak Hills, Tolman, Vae View, Valley View, & Washington Elementary Schools

**Recreation**
- South Davis Recreation Center (ice rink, pools, sports, sports courts, fitness equipment, classes, recreation programs, races, etc.)
- Entrance to the U.S. Forest Service
- Bountiful Pond
- Bountiful Ridge Golf Course
- Walkable Downtown
- Bountiful Davis Art Center

**Environmental**
- Landfill/Recycling Facility
- Communities that Care Coalition

### Demographics

- Number of Persons: 43,023
- Percent Increase in Population Since 2010: 1.1%
- Percent Under 18: 28.7%
- Percent Age 65+: 16.3%
- Land Area (Square miles): 13.45
- Population Density (Persons per square mile): 3163

### Race/Ethnicity

- White/Non-Hispanic: 90.0%
- Hispanic/Latino: 6.0%
- Race Other than White: 4.0%

### Education

- High School Graduation or Higher (Age 25+): 96.4%
- Bachelors Degree or Higher (Age 25+): 40.3%
- Colleges: 1
- High Schools: 2
- Junior High Schools: 4
- Elementary Schools: 11

### Income

- Median Household Income: $65,050
- Percent of People Below Poverty Level: 7.4%
- Percent of Labor Force Unemployed: 5.5%

### Housing

- Home Ownership Rate: 74.0%
- Percent of Homeowners With Mortgage: 65.8%
- Percent of Housing in Multi-unit Structures: 20.4%
- Median Home Value: $244,000
- Median Gross Rent: $847
- Low Income Housing Units: 23

### Transportation

- Average Commute to Work in Minutes: 20.2
- UTA Bus Stops: 251
- Park and Rides: 3

### Trails

- Paved Trails (Miles): 2.5
- Bike Lanes (Miles): 4.5
- Hiking Trails (Miles): 48
- Trail Heads: 7

### Recreation

- Parks: 14
- Gyms: 5
- Recreation Centers/Amusement Parks: 1
- Ponds/Lakes: 1
- Community Pools: 1
- Splash Pads: 1

### Food Environment

- Fast Food: 44
- Restaurants: 17
- Convenience Stores: 9
- Grocery Stores: 6
- Farmers Markets/Produce Stands: 5
- Percent of Population with Low Income/Low Food Access: 2.52%
- Percent of Households Receiving SNAP Benefits: 6.99%

### Tobacco & Alcohol Outlets

- Tobacco Retailers: 13
- Smoke/E-cigarette Shops: 6
- Alcohol Retailers: 9
- Restaurants Certified to Sell Alcohol: 5
- Bars/Taverns/Private Clubs: 1
Active Transportation
- Communities that prioritize active transportation tend to be healthier by enabling residents to be more physically active in their daily routines and by having cleaner air to breathe.
- Making walking and bicycling safe and convenient meets a critical need of our community that benefits everyone.
- Children, the elderly, the visually impaired or otherwise physically challenged, those with lower incomes, or those who simply choose not to have access to a car, are among the groups that benefit most when opportunities to safely walk or bicycle are improved.
- Communities with higher rates of bicycling and walking have lower obesity rates than communities with lower levels of active transportation.
- People are more likely to consistently ride a bicycle or walk than to maintain a gym-based exercise program.
- There is safety in numbers. The walking/bicycling crash risk decreases as walking/bicycling rates increase.
- Active transportation systems foster economic health by creating dynamic, connected communities with a high quality of life that catalyzes small business development, increases property values, sparks tourism and encourages corporate investment that attracts a talented, highly educated workforce.
- Creating walking and bicycling networks like home, work, school, shopping, transit and recreation destinations are a fraction of the cost of comparable roads.

Food Environment
- Center for Disease Control and Prevention recommends one full service grocery store per 10,000 residents.
- The map of Low Income/Low Food Access areas is taken from the Food Access Research Atlas (FARA) presents a spatial overview of food access indicators for populations using different measures of supermarket accessibility. The FARA is a compliant to the USDA's Food Environment Atlas, which is a county-level food related data. The FARA provides census tract level detail of the food access measures, including food desert census tracts. Estimates in the Food Access Research Atlas draw from various sources, including the 2010 STARS list of supermarkets, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Retailer Directory, the 2010 Decennial Census, and the 2006-10 American Community Survey.
- Information regarding average commute time was retrieved from the US Census, and park and ride information from individual city interviews, and number of UTA bus stops from UTA Capital Development personnel.

Social and Economic
- Most information on demographics, race/ethnicity, education, income, housing, transportation is taken directly from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), self-reported by those ages 18+. The BRFSS provides county-level food related data. The FARA provides census tract level detail of the food access measures, including food desert census tracts. Estimates in the Food Access Research Atlas draw from various sources, including the 2010 STARS list of supermarkets, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Retailer Directory, the 2010 Decennial Census, and the 2006-10 American Community Survey.

Methods

Davis County Health
22 S State
Clearfield, UT 84015
Questions: 801-525-5212
ias@daviscountyutah.gov
Current: July 2016

Recommendations

Recreation
- Recreation/Centers/Amenities/Parks: establishments engage in fitness/recreational sports facilities (NAICS 711940) and parks operating a variety of attractions, such as mechanical or water rides (NAICS 713110) and trampoline parks.
- Gyms: primarily engage in fitness/sports conditioning (NAICS 713190).
- All other recreation information from city interviews conducted in 2012, from Davis County Staycation Guide, and individual city interviews.}

Notes: Small area data includes zip codes 84010 and 84011, the city of Bountiful.

Davis County Small Area Health Profile

Bountiful

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Small Area</th>
<th>Davis County</th>
<th>Utah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>46,632</td>
<td>329,692</td>
<td>2,942,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Living in Poverty</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy at Birth in Years (2006-2010)</td>
<td>81.1</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>80.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported Fair or Poor Health Status (2012-2014)</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported Poor Physical Health for Seven or More of the Past 30 Days (2012-2014)</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported Poor Mental Health for Seven or More of the Past 30 Days (2012-2014)</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Risks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adult Age, years, age 15-19, per 1,000 population (2014)</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Mortality per 1,000 Live Births (2010-2014)</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birth Weight (2012-2014)</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Obesity (2013-2014)</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Overweight or Obese (2013-2014)</td>
<td>56.6%</td>
<td>63.4%</td>
<td>60.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma: Adult Prevalence (2012-2014)</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma-related Emergency Department Visits per 10,000 population (2012-2013)</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Cholesterol: Doctor-Diagnosed Hypercholesterolemia (2013)</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Pressure: Doctor-Diagnosed hypertension (2012-2014)</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast Cancer Incidence per 100,000 women (2010-2014)</td>
<td>110.1</td>
<td>125.2</td>
<td>144.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer Death per 100,000 population (2012-2014)</td>
<td>113.1</td>
<td>123.7</td>
<td>127.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Incidence per 100,000 population (2011-2014)</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>31.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronary Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000 population (2012-2014)</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>68.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression: Adult Prevalence (2012-2014)</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes Prevalence (2012-2014)</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes Prevalence (2012-2014)</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanoma of the Skin Incidence per 100,000 population (2011-2013)</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population (under age 65) with Any Disability (2010-2014)</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate Cancer Incidence per 100,000 men (2011-2013)</td>
<td>146.7</td>
<td>145.0</td>
<td>128.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke Deaths per 100,000 population (2012-2014)</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>36.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Outcomes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities Limited Due to Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems (2013-2014)</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Fruit Consumption Adults 18+ (2011-2013)</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>34.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Vegetable Consumption Adults 18+ (2011-2013)</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Adults Reporting Routine Medical Check-up in Past Year (2013-2014)</td>
<td>64.4%</td>
<td>61.0%</td>
<td>68.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking Among Adults (2013-2014)</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Overdose and Poisoning Deaths per 100,000 population (2011-2013)</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitalizations Due to Falls per 10,000 persons age 65+ (2011-2015)</td>
<td>138.3</td>
<td>119.2</td>
<td>150.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Deaths per 100,000 population (2012-2014)</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Rate per 100,000 population (2012-2014)</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (age-adjusted percentage) Snyder (2013-2014)</td>
<td>83.9%</td>
<td>79.6%</td>
<td>72.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost as a Barrier to Health Care in Past Year (2014)</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured Within the Past Two Years (2013-2014)</td>
<td>67.4%</td>
<td>66.3%</td>
<td>65.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Health Insurance Coverage (2011-2013)</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strengths:
- Lowest percentage of population reporting poor physical health
- Lowest percent of adult overweight or obese
- Lowest cancer death rate
- Highest percentage of coloceral cancer screening
- Highest percentage of population reporting routine medical check-up
- Highest percentage of residents with health insurance

Challenges:
- Bountiful is the oldest city in the county with 15.7% of residents age 65+.
- Highest incidence of melanoma of the skin
- Highest number of stroke deaths
- Highest number of population limitation with all small areas in Davis County
- Highest number of drug overdose and poisoning deaths
- Highest rate of fall hospitalizations than county average
- Highest suicide rate than county average