

DDPHE

# Community Health Assessment & Improvement Planning

**Empowering Denver's communities to live better, longer**



- Introduction** ▲
- Community Health Assessment in Denver
- Denver Overview
- Structural Drivers of Health
- Healthy Environments**
- Housing**
- Behavioral Health**
- Access to Care

## Healthier Together

Denver's Community Health Assessment is more than the status of health in Denver; it describes opportunities for improving health and what constitutes success in our communities. Together, the [Denver Department of Public Health & Environment](#) (DDPHE) and the [Public Health Institute at Denver Health](#) (PHIDH) engaged stakeholders and partners to clarify opportunities for improving health in Denver as part of a continuous assessment process. Creating a healthier Denver helps to

<https://dashboards.mysidewalk.com/denver-health-assessment>

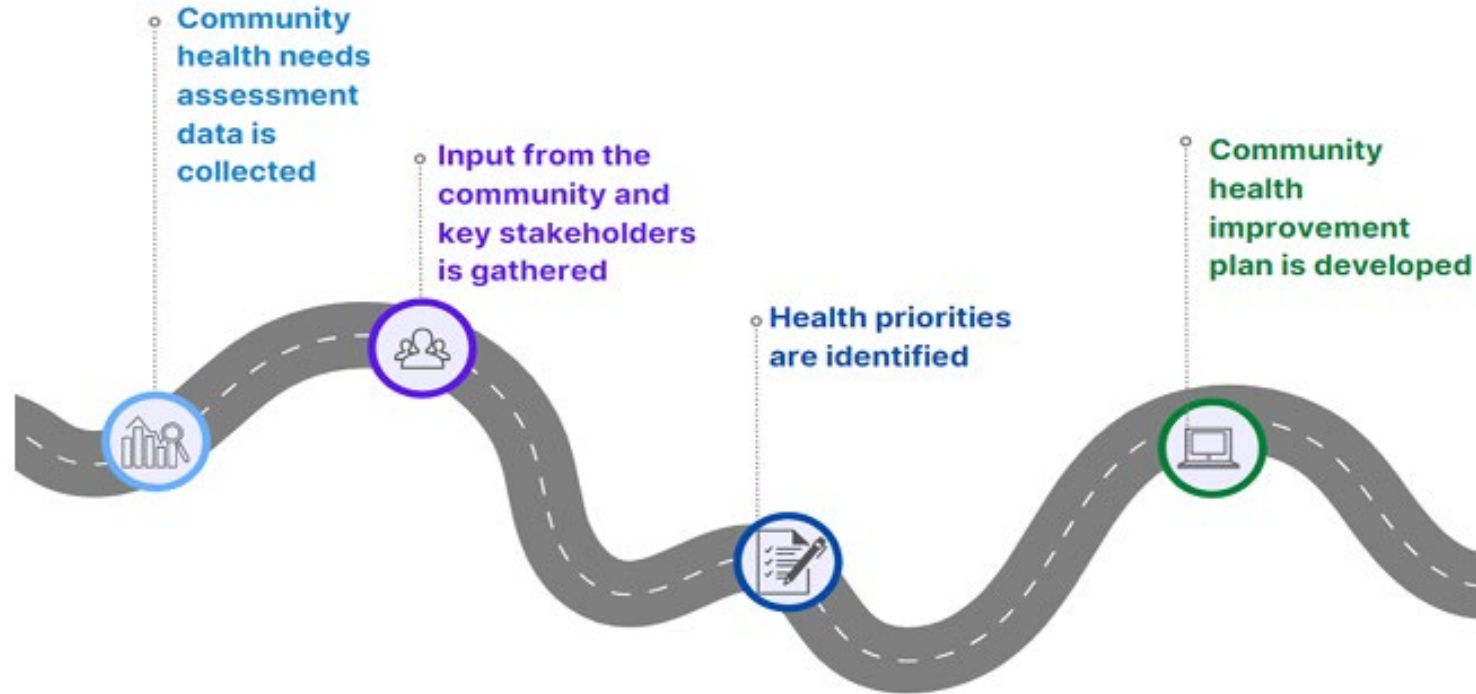
# Community Health Assessment (CHA)

- Identifies key health needs, public health issues, and available resources
- Systematic, comprehensive data collection and analysis

# Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP)

- Long-term, systematic effort
- Develops and implements strategies for action
- Establishes accountability to ensure measurable health improvement

# CHA-CHIP Roadmap



Source: Boston CHNA-CHIP Collaborative, 2022.

# Health

Health is a satisfactory and acceptable state of physical, mental, emotional, economic, and social wellbeing.

Source: Oleribe et al., 2018.

# Social Determinants of Health

The conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life.

Source: World Health Organization, n.d.

# Social Determinants of Health



Source: Health People 2030, n.d.

Social Determinants of Health  
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Healthy People 2030



# CHA Finding

## Major Findings Health Needs Food Insecurity, Healthy Eating, and Active Living



**Good nutrition means getting the right amount of nutrients from healthy foods and drinks. Good nutrition is essential from infancy to old age.**

The USDA's MyPlate.org recommends that fruits and vegetables make up at least half of our plate, or approximately five servings a day.<sup>1</sup>

Leading medical and health associations recommend drinking water instead of sugary drinks.<sup>2</sup> The Institute of Medicine recommends 13 cups of liquids per for men and 9 cups for women who live in temperate climates.<sup>3</sup>

A healthy diet promotes health and reduces chronic disease risk. It is critical for growth, development, physical and cognitive function, reproduction, mental health, immunity, stamina, and long-term good health.<sup>4</sup>

**Many in San Francisco are food insecure**

- 50%** of low income residents surveyed in SF report food insecurity.<sup>6</sup>
- 20-30%** of Black/African American and Latinx pregnant women are food insecure.<sup>5</sup>
- 50%** of SFUSD students qualify for free or reduced-price meals.<sup>9</sup>

Over **100,000** food insecure adults and seniors are eligible to receive meals, groceries or eating vouchers.

**Services to ameliorate food insecurity are not meeting need**

- 70%** Percentage of eligible students not participating in the Summer Lunch Program.
- 7%** Decrease in the number of food vendors authorized to accept food stamps.<sup>14</sup>
- 1,969** The number of meals denied Seniors and persons with disabilities at congregate meal sites.<sup>6</sup>

**21 days/187 days** The number of days seniors/persons with disabilities must wait to start getting home delivered meals.<sup>6</sup>

**616** The number of persons waiting for enrollment at a food pantry.<sup>33</sup>

**The USDA has designated the Oceanview, Merced, Ingleside, Bayview Hunters Point, Visitation Valley and Treasure Island neighborhoods as areas of low food access.<sup>10</sup>**

**Facilities necessary to eat and drink healthily are not available for all**

Barriers to drinking enough water include limited access to bathroom facilities to go to the bathroom.<sup>31-32</sup> **San Francisco operates 28 public restrooms that are open all day, which amounts to 3.3 restrooms per 100,000 residents.<sup>13</sup>**

**The Mission, Bayview Hunters Point and Treasure Island districts each have only one public access drinking water fountain.<sup>11</sup>**

**Many in San Francisco do not eat and drink healthily**

**2 out of 3 pregnant women** in the WIC Eat SF program and **2 out of 3 youth** do not eat 5 or more servings of fruits or vegetables daily.<sup>5</sup>

**Some San Franciscans do not drink enough water**

**614** people were hospitalized for "potentially preventable" dehydration in 2016.<sup>7</sup>

Many do drink sugary drinks. **Two thirds** of high school students and **one third** of young adults regularly consume soda.<sup>8</sup>

**Not all have a kitchen to cook in.** Over 21,000 occupied housing units in San Francisco do not have complete kitchen facilities.

San Francisco Health Improvement Partnership

Community Health Needs Assessment 2019 | 21

Source: San Francisco Health Improvement Partnership



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# CHA Finding

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Source: San Francisco Health Improvement Partnership, 2019.

# CHIP Measures & Strategies

## HEALTHY EATING

### Background

**SF's Soda Tax Supports...**

**FRESH FOOD IN OUR COMMUNITIES**

Learn how SF's penny-per-ounce tax on sugary drinks is helping San Franciscans live their best lives by making it easier to drink more water, eat fruits and vegetables, get exercise and improve oral health.

[www.SodaTaxSF.org](http://www.SodaTaxSF.org)

**SODA TAX SF FOR HEALTH**

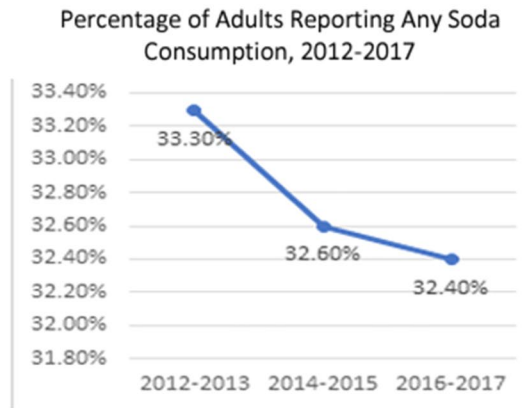
Source: San Francisco Health Improvement Partnership, 2019.

# CHIP Measures & Strategies

## Measure

By 2025, San Francisco adults will self-report a decrease in consumption of Sugary-Sweetened Beverages by 5%, from 32.5% to 27.5%

In the following graph, the trend has been going downward in slight increments every other year.



Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2012-2017

## Strategies

San Francisco has made significant investments in addressing the reduction of Sugar-Sweetened Beverage consumption. Strategies include policy change and education.

- The Mayor and Board of Supervisors have directed some of the Sugary Drinks Distributor Tax revenue for public health programs, education, and systems changes.
- Access to clean, free water is being increased by installing hydration stations at schools and in the public realm, particularly in neighborhoods with higher prevalence of diet sensitive chronic diseases.

Source: San Francisco Health Improvement Partnership, 2019.

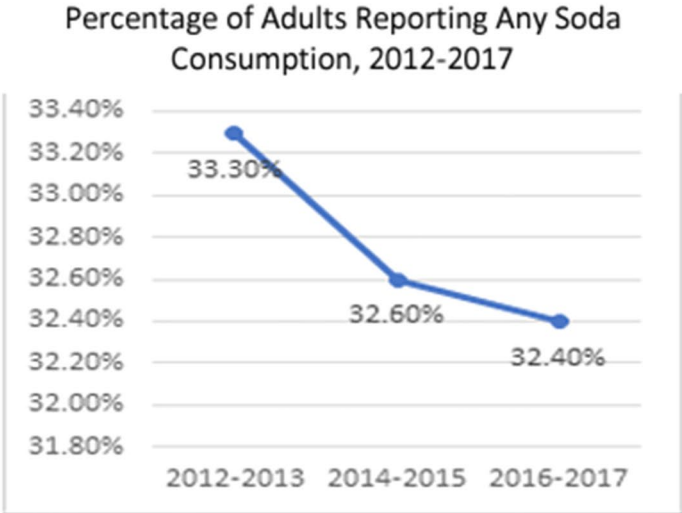


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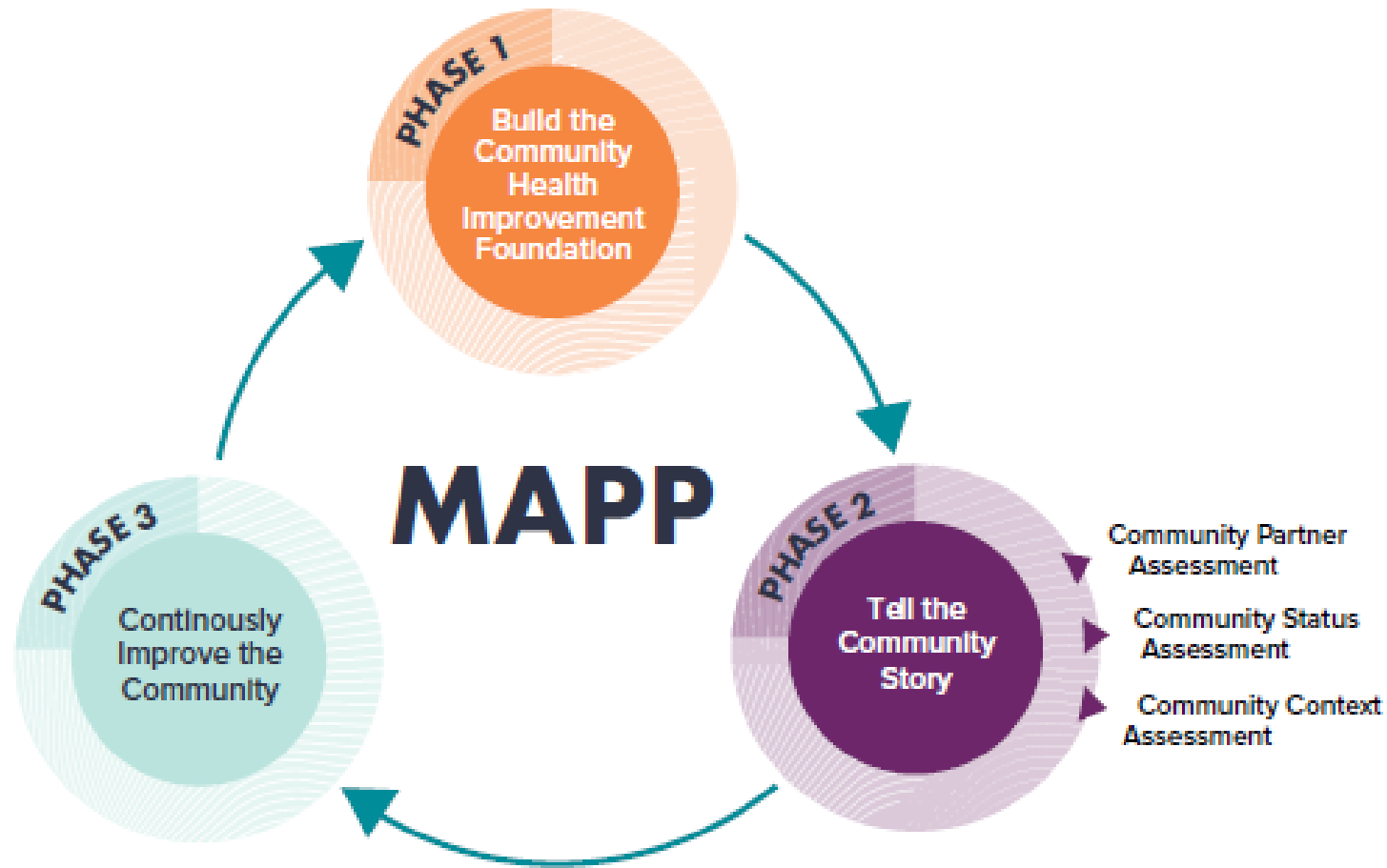
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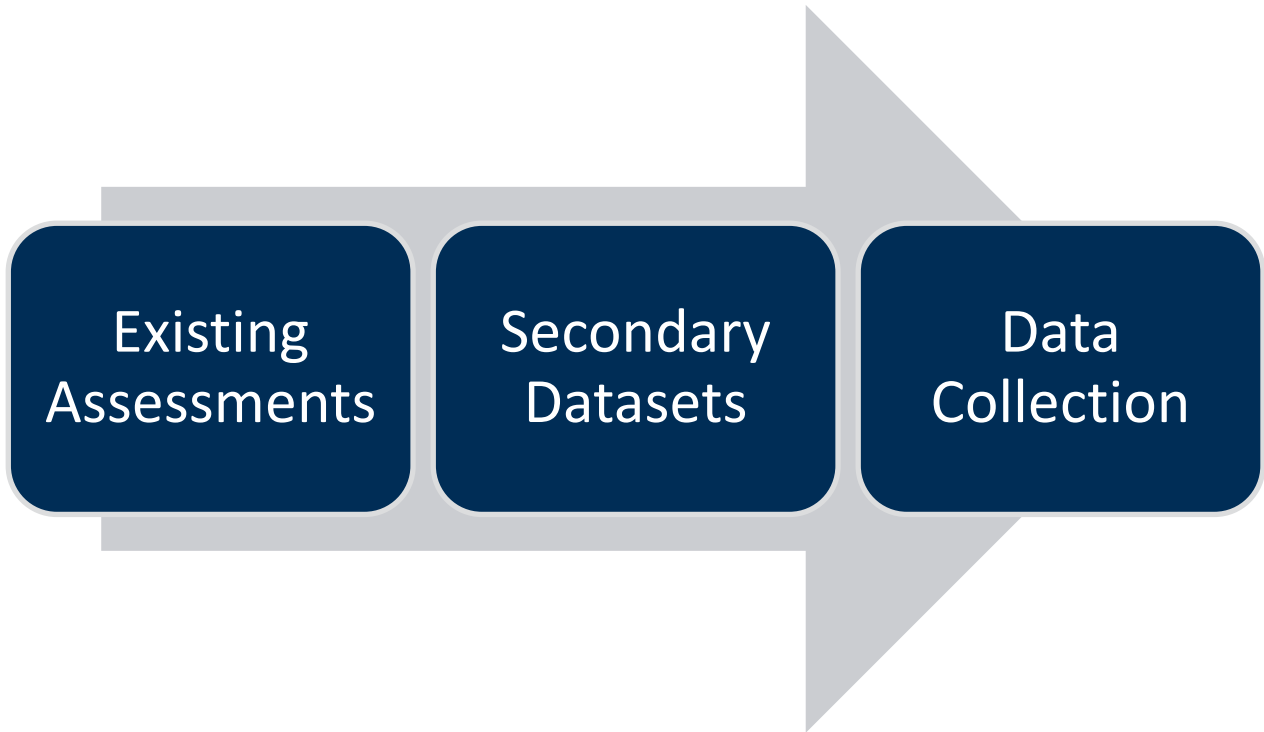
# MAPP 2.0 Framework

- Community empowerment
- Research-based
- Community engagement & data-driven assessment
- Health equity & cross-sector collaboration
- Alignment with national public health initiatives





# Datasets & Assessments



# Assessment Design Team (ADT)

## Assessment Design Team Charter 2024

- **Over** Team Purpose
  - **Expe** Scope of Work
  - **Drive** Scope of Work
  - **Ensu** Scope of Work
- Designing the process our community will use for qualitative and quantitative

the CHA  
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# Vision

- Interactive maps & dashboards with narrative
- Shared CHIP goals
- Monitored, evaluated, iterative
- Regional collaboration

# Current Status

- Steering Committee & Assessment Design Team
- Public health trends dashboards
- New Senior Population Health Epidemiologist
- Collaborating on primary data collection
- Colorado School of Public Health support

# Questions



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