Consumer Protection September 13, 2019

Program Goal: Provide environmental health services to achieve the uniform statewide administration, implementation and enforcement of standards and rules established by the CDPHE for retail food establishments.

Primary Activity 1: Conduct regulatory inspections of retail food establishments in accordance with state laws, regulations and standards.

Primary Activity 2: Uniformly implement and administer the Food Protection Act

Measurement:

1. The number of retail food inspections required to be completed by the contractor during the SFY, and number actually completed(25% required per/quarter of 202 restaurants)
2. The number of food borne illness and critical item violations cited during retail food inspections, and whether these were corrected.

Numbers since January 2019

January, February, March: 48 inspections, 2 child care, 7 preoperational, 25 onsight, = 80/quarter

April, May, June: 66 inspections, 5 childcare, 1 school 8 preoperational, 16 onsight= 90/ quarter

Staffing allocations, future investments?

Behavioral Health

West Central Public Health Partnership
Region 10: Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Ouray, & San Miguel

Priority Area!

Behavioral Health is a **top** health priority in all six counties of Region 10. The West Central Public Health Partnership recognizes behavioral health as:

» mental health promotion,
» suicide prevention and
» substance abuse prevention.

Mental health encompasses many conditions, the most common types are:

» depression,
» anxiety, and
» bipolar disorder.

The Center for Mental Health (CMH) is the community mental health center that serves residents of Region 10. During the 2017 fiscal year the CMH served 5,313 unique clients; 49.7% female and 50.3% male.[1] 9% of Region 10 adults reported that their mental health was not good 14 or more days in the past 30 days.[2]

Colorado is in the top ten states with the highest rate of death by suicide in the nation and the Rocky Mountain Region has the highest suicide rate in the contiguous 48 states.[3,4,8]

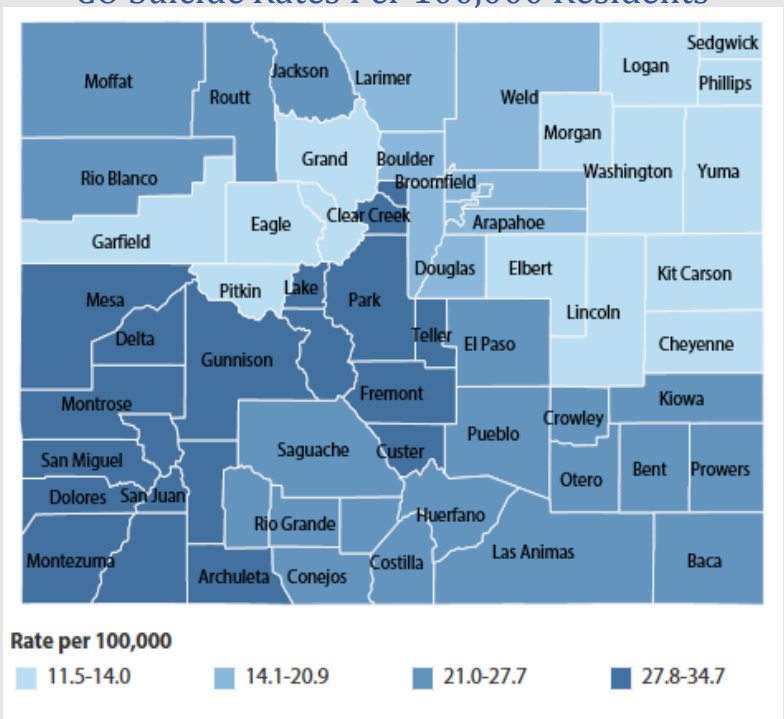
Youth in Region 10 are asked about their mental health through the Healthy Kids Colorado Survey.

» In 2015, 26.3% of high school students had depressive symptoms.[5]

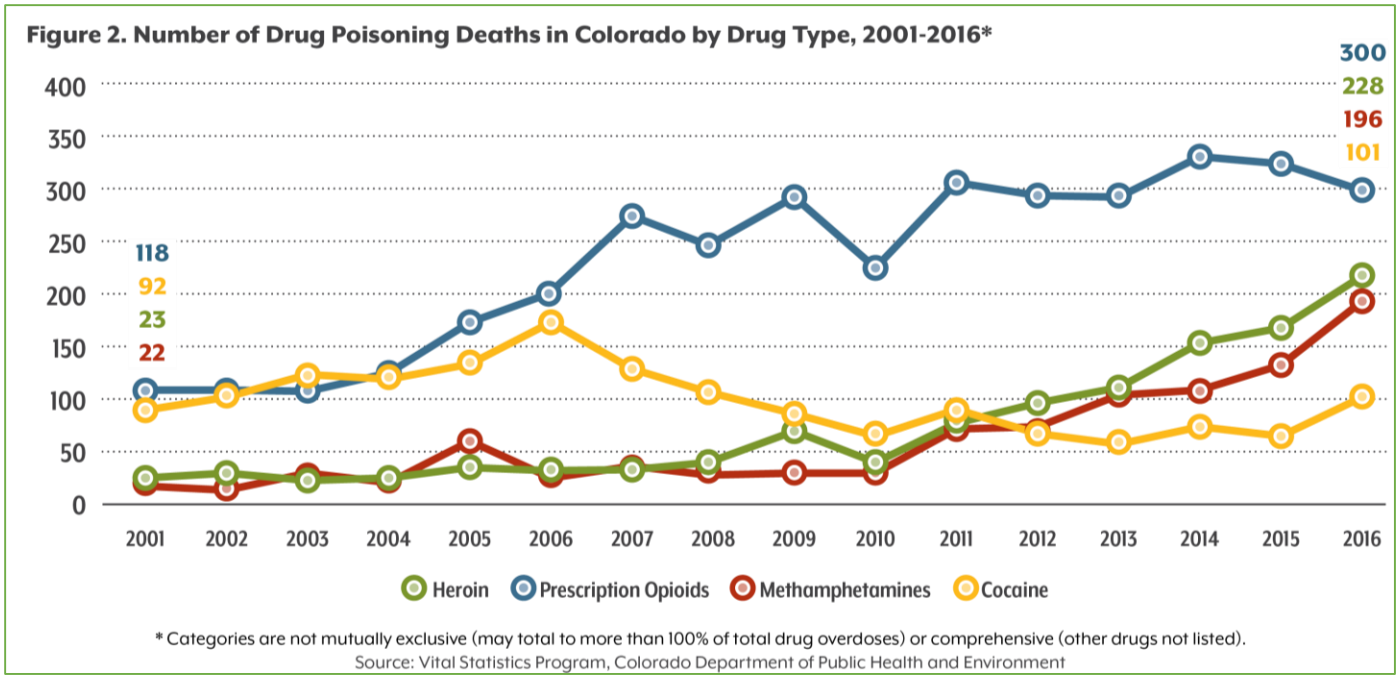
» 6.9% of high school students have attempted suicide at least once in the last year (2015).[6]

» Rate for suicide attempts increased 35.3% from 2013 to 2015 in Region 10[7]

CO Suicide Rates Per 100,000 Residents



Colorado Health Institute. Suicide in Colorado. 2016.[8]
https://www.coloradohealthinstitute.org/research/suicides-colorado-reach-all-time-high



https://www.coloradohealthinstitute.org/research/death-drugs

Health Equity and Behavioral Health

Region 10 stakeholders identified early childhood and youth, elderly, immigrants, low income, geographically isolated residents and LGBTQ as a possible priority populations for behavioral health strategies. For example, 61.5% of LGB (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual) youth in Colorado report having depressive symptoms in the past year compared to just 25.3% of their heterosexual peers.[9]

Strategies

- **STRATEGY** Increase collaborative efforts across the region to build capacity for Behavioral Health efforts.
- **STRATEGY** Reduce stigma associated with mental health and reduce substance use through community education, media campaigns and evidence-based prevention strategies.
- **STRATEGY** Integration of behavioral health into primary care and other sites (Nursing home, Public Health, Dentists, Human Services, Alternative providers, Opioid prescribers, drug screeners).
- **STRATEGY** Health Equity Advocacy in Behavioral Health.

For more information:

Colorado Health Institute
www.coloradohealthinstitute.org/
Healthy Kids Colorado Survey
www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/hkcs
Centers For Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/suicide-mortality/suicide.htm
CDPHE Prescription Drug Data Profiles
www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/prescription-drug-data-profiles
Colorado Consortium for Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention
https://public.tableau.com/profile/omni#!/vizhome/RXConsortiumdashboard/Readmefirst
The Center for Mental Health
www.centermh.org/

Crisis Line Information
Local Crisis Line: 970-252-6220
State Crisis Line: 1-844-493-TALK (8255)
Text "TALK" to 38255
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline:
1-800-273-8255

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Behavioral Health Sources

1. Center for Mental Health. Center for Mental Health Regional Health PowerPoint 2017.

2. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Colorado Health Indicators. Mental Health. https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/colorado-health-indicators. Accessed October 12, 2016.

3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics, 2016. Suicide Mortality by State. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/suicide-mortality/suicide.htm . Accessed March 16, 2018.

4. Why Are Ski Towns Seeing More Suicides? Posted by Kelley McMillan on May 16, 2016 http://adventureblog.nationalgeographic.com/2016/05/16/why-are-ski-towns-suicides-happening-at-such-an-alarming-rate/. Accessed March 16, 2018.

5. Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment, VISION Tool. Data by Demographics. https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/vision-data-tool. Accessed April 29, 2018.

6. Healthy Kids Colorado Survey, 2015 Region 10 Reports. Mental Health Among Youth in Colorado. https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/PF_Youth_MH-Infographic-Digital.pdf. Accessed October 20, 2016.

7. Futyu??? ASK Katherine!

8. Colorado Health Institute. Suicide in Colorado. 2016. Accessed July 31, 2018. *https://www.coloradohealthinstitute.org/research/suicides-colorado-reach-all-time-high*

9. Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment, VISION Tool. Data by Demographics. https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/vision-data-tool. Accessed April 29, 2018.

Health Equity

West Central Public Health Partnership

Region 10: Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Ouray, & San Miguel

Health Equity

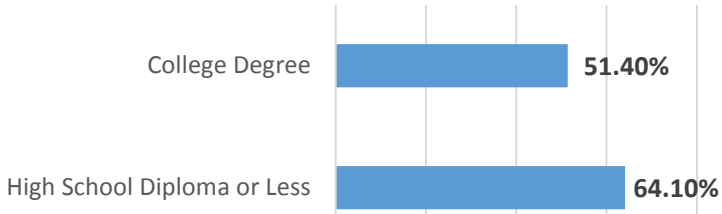
The West Central Public Health Partnership recognizes the critical role the social determinants of health play in population health outcomes. As S. James from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) summarized, "Social determinants of health are life-enhancing resources, such as food supply, housing, economic and social relationships, transportation, education and health care, whose distribution across populations effectively determines length and quality of life."[1] When these resources are not disturbed evenly across populations, health burdens fall more heavily on those lacking the resources.

Health Equity is a model to help explain the role of the social determinants of health on overall population health (see figure here).

Social factors combined with health factors interact to affect the health of our population. For example, in Colorado the percentage of adults who are overweight or obese is higher among residents with less than a high school diploma compared to those who graduated college.[2]

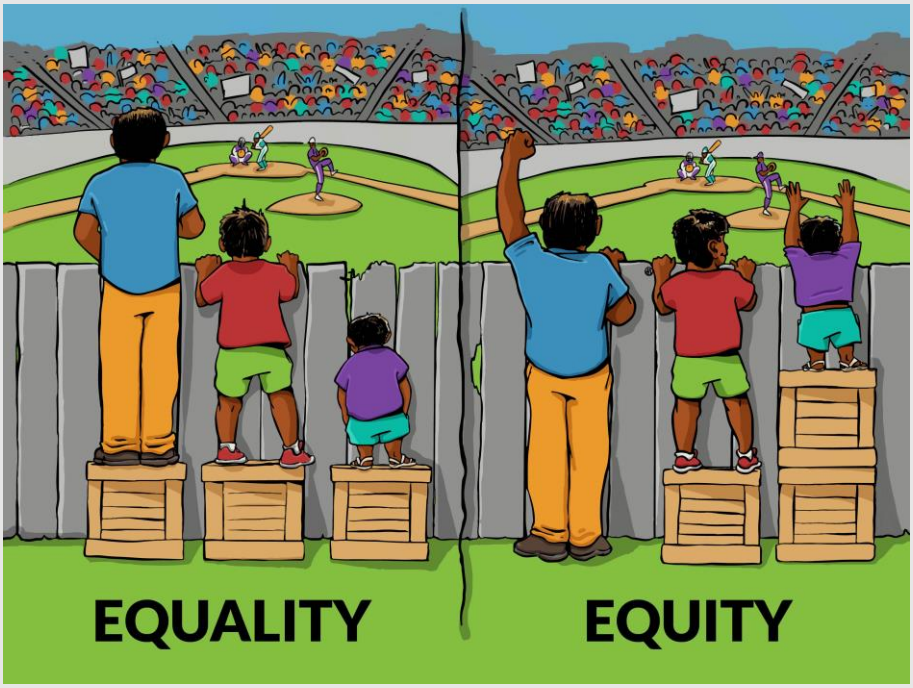
Education Level for Colorado Overweight and Obese Adults

CDPHE Vison Tool 2016[2]



https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/vision-data-tool

The Different of Equality vs. Equity



International Institute for Social Change

"The difference between equity and equality is that of three individuals of different heights who are attempting to peer over a fence. In order to treat them equally, they would all be given the same size box to stand on to improve their lines of sight. However, doing so wouldn't necessarily help the shortest person see as well as the tallest person. In order to give equitable treatment, each person would need to be given a box to stand on that would enable a clear view over the fence."[3]

Milken Institute of Public Health, George Washington University

Social Determinants of Health

The social determinants of health are the conditions in which we are born, we grow and age, and in which we live and work. The factors below impact our health and wellbeing.[4]
NHS Health Scotland

WCPHP and Health Equity

The WCPHP recognizes that health inequity exists within our region. Region 10 stakeholders identified priority populations including: **early childhood and youth, elderly, immigrants, low income residents, LGBTQ, and geographically isolated residents.**

The WCPHP is gathering regional level data from focus groups to better understand our unique health inequities and identify strategies to mitigate these challenges. Preliminary analysis of existing Latino focus group data shows that access to care (see access to care handout) is a primary concern for members of the Latino community in Region 10.

Currently the WCPHP is part of the Health Equity Action Team lead by the Valley Food Partnership in Montrose. This focus of this work is to build capacity and leadership in the region to address health equity.

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment created an online data tool that displays state level population health data broken down by age, sex, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education level, poverty level and insurance type. It provides a high level understanding of how different populations have differing health outcomes.

- Health outcomes such as length of life and quality of life are determined by factors such as Health Behaviors, Social and Economic Factors, Clinical Care, Physical Environment and Genes and Biology. An estimated 40% of health outcomes are a result of social and economic factors.[5]
- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) have been linked to risky behaviors, chronic health outcomes, low life potential and early death.[6]

Health Equity in Our Strategies

- Increasing health equity, advocacy, and capacity in all of our priority areas.

For more information:

Social Determinants of Health
https://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/
CDPHE Office of Health Equity
https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/ohe
Community Commons
https://assessment.communitycommons.org/Footprint/
CDPHE Vision Data Tool
https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/vision-data-tool
CDPHE Health Equity Model
https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/CHAPS1_Health-Equity-Model-and-Summary.pdf

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Health Equity Sources

1. S. James in Promoting Health Equity: A Resource to Help Communities Address Social Determinants of Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008
2. Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment, VISION Tool. Data by Demographics. https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/vision-data-tool. Accessed March 20, 2018.
3. Milken Institute School of Public Health, George Washington University. What's the difference between equity and equality? https://publichealthonline.gwu.edu/blog/equity-vs-equality/ . Accessed July 31, 2018.
4. NHS Health Scotland. The right to health. http://www.healthscotland.scot/health-inequalities/the-right-to-health. Accessed August 1, 2018.
5. County Health Rankings. What is health? http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/what-is-health. Accessed July 15, 2018.
6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Adverse childhood experiences ACEs. https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/index.html . Accessed July 15, 2018.

Healthy Eating & Active Living

West Central Public Health Partnership

Region 10: Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Ouray, & San Miguel

Priority Area!

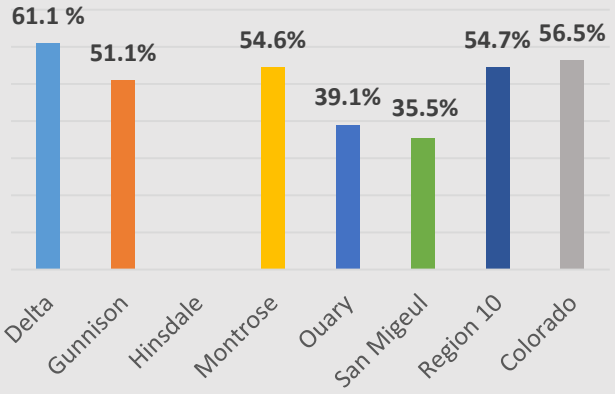
Healthy Eating and Active Living (HEAL) The top two leading causes of death for all six counties in Region 10 are heart disease and cancer (malignant neoplasms), two of the most common and costly chronic diseases.[1] Chronic diseases have four common causes: lack of physical activity, poor nutrition, tobacco use, and excessive alcohol consumption.[2] Continuing to focus on chronic disease prevention through Healthy Eating and Active Living will help reduce the leading causes of death in Region 10.

Eating healthy and maintaining an active lifestyle not only helps to prevent chronic diseases, they are also important for maintaining mental health. The World Health Organization states that ***"there is no health without mental health."***[3]

Studies that link between chronic diseases and depression show that depression is associated with increased prevalence of chronic diseases.[4]

Percent of adults who are over weight or obese (BMI ≥ 25) 2013 – 2015

CDPHE Colorado Health Indicators[5]



https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/colorado-health-indicators [3]

Improving the health of our residents through healthy eating and active living provides enormous long term benefits for both physical and mental health.

In Colorado adults who have obesity present with higher prevalence rates on other adverse health behaviors including:

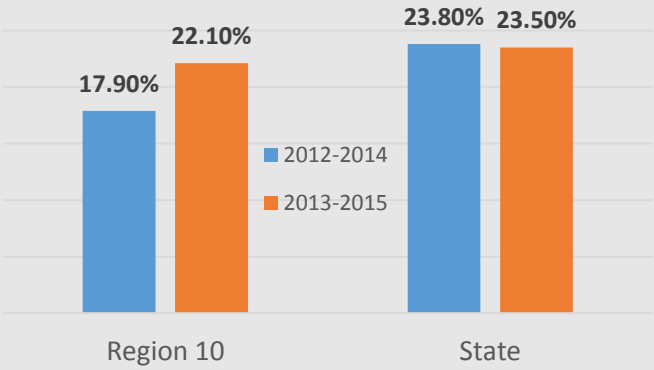
- 33.6% of obese adults have no-leisure time physical activity.
- 33% of obese adults have high blood pressure and heart attacks.
- 29.3% of obese adults have not good mental health 14+ days in the past 30 days.[6]

Furthermore it has been shown that children and adolescents with major depressive disorders appear to have a higher risk of becoming overweight later in life.[7]

- 23.8% of children aged 5-14 years are overweight or obese in Region 10

Percent of children aged 5-14 years who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 85 Percentile)

CDPHE Colorado Health Indicators[5]



*Wide confidence intervals for regional level data, less reliable estimates.

https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/colorado-health-indicators [3]

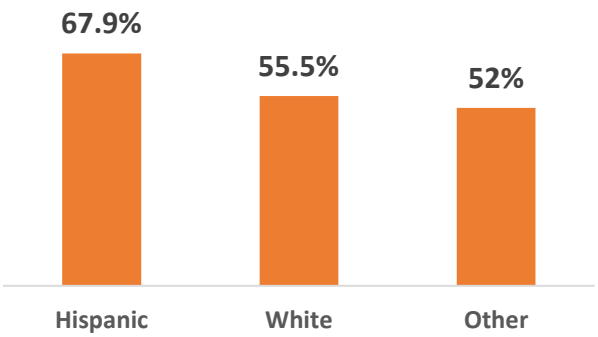
Social Determinants of Health

The social determinants of health are the conditions in which we are born, we grow and age, and in which we live and work. The factors below impact our health and wellbeing.[8]
NHS Health Scotland

Health Equity and HEAL

The overall health of Region 10 residents is influenced by the social determinants of health (see Health Equity handout). One of the key drivers of health outcomes is education level. In Colorado, adults with less education than a high school diploma are more likely to be overweight or obese (64.1%) compared to those who graduated college (51.4%).[9]

Overweight and Obese Adults in CO by Race and Ethnicity 2016
CDPHE Vision Tool[9]



https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/vision-data-tool

There are racial and ethnic inequities at the state and regional level among adults who are overweight or obese.[9]

The West Central Public Health Partnership (WCPHP) recognizes the need to include health equity focused strategies to improve the health of all Region 10 residents.

Strategies

- **STRATEGY**: Improve access to healthy foods through environmental strategies such as: breastfeeding friendly environments, community gardens, WIC and SNAP at Farmers Markets.
- **STRATEGY:** Increase knowledge and efficacy for healthy eating and active living through evidence-based programs.
- **STRATEGY**: Improve access to active living through Pedestrian and Bike friendly environments, Scholarships to recreation activities, and transportation
- **STRATEGY**: Increase health equity advocacy to address healthy eating and active living.

For more information:

CDPHE Colorado Health Indicators
https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/colorado-health-indicators
World Health Organization
http://www.who.int/mental_health/evidence/en/promoting_mhh.pdf
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
https://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/overview/index.htm
CDPHE Vision Data Tool
https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/vision-data-tool

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Healthy Eating and Active Living Sources

1. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Colorado Health Indicators. Age adjusted rate for all causes of death, 2012-2014. http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/cohid. Accessed July 1, 2016.

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Chronic Disease Overview, Chronic Diseases: The Leading Causes of Death and Disability in the United States http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/overview/. Accessed July 8, 2016.

3. Promoting mental health: concepts, emerging evidence, practice: summary report / a report from the World Health Organization, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse in collaboration with the Victorian Health Promotion Foundation (VicHealth) and the University of Melbourne. (2004).

4. Chapman DP, Perry GS, Strine TW. The vital link between chronic disease and depressive disorders. Prev Chronic Dis [serial online] 2005 Jan [date cited]. Available from: URL: http://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2005/jan/04_0066.htm.

5. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Colorado Health Indicators. Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2013-2015. http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/cohid. Accessed July 1, 2016.

6. Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment, VISION Tool. Multiple risk factors among adults 2015 or 2016. https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/vision-data-tool. Accessed May 7, 2018.

7. Chapman DP, Perry GS, Strine TW. The vital link between chronic disease and depressive disorders. Prev Chronic Dis [serial online] 2005 Jan [*date cited*]. Available from: URL: http://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2005/jan/04_0066.htm.

8. NHS Health Scotland. The right to health. http://www.healthscotland.scot/health-inequalities/the-right-to-health. Accessed August 1, 2018.

9. Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment, VISION Tool. Data by Demographics. https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/vision-data-tool. Accessed August 1, 2018.

Healthy Housing

West Central Public Health Partnership

Region 10: Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Ouray, & San Miguel

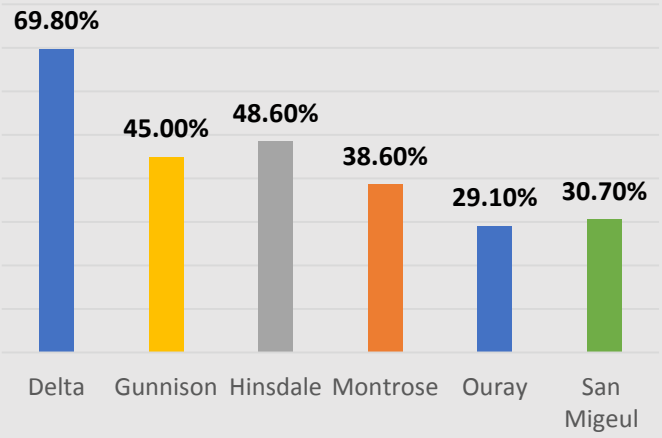
Priority Area!

Healthy Housing is fundamental to preventing disease and injury through promoting safe, decent, and sanitary housings. Poor health outcomes can be correlated to substandard housing such as lead poisoning, increased cancer incidence, or asthma. Additionally, creating healthy homes promotes positive development and growth for children and the potential to save on health care costs.[1] Throughout Region 10 exposure to **LEAD** and **RADON** and **WELL WATER** quality have been identified as the highest healthy housing priorities.

LEAD

Region 10 has a high percentage of the housing stock built before 1980. Lead paint was banned in 1978.[2] Lead poisoning can lead to developmental problems for our youngest residents. Lead-based paints deteriorate over time creating surface dust that is unknowingly ingested. The dust may be so fine that it cannot be seen by the naked eye and is difficult to clean up.[3] Often our low income families are living in housing that is substandard, therefore these children have a higher possibility of exposure to lead.

Percent of homes built before 1980 (American Community Survey 2012-2016)[2]

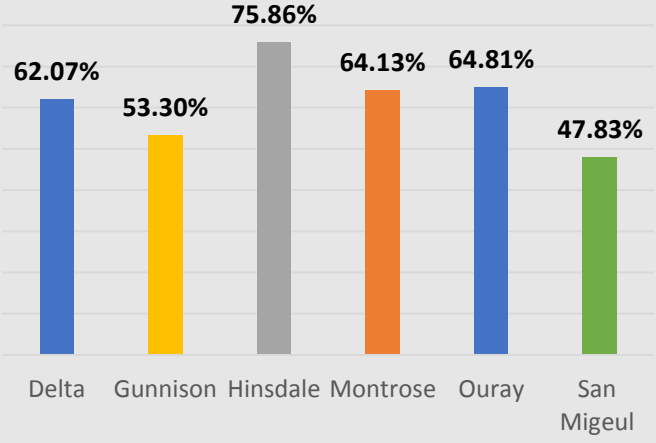


https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml

RADON

Radon is produced when uranium breaks down in the soil. It seeps into homes through cracks and openings in basements and crawl spaces. Radon exposure is the second leading cause of lung cancer after smoking.[4] Of the homes tested throughout Region 10, counties range from 40% to almost 60% with radon limits above the EPA recommendations of 4 picocuries per liter (pCi/L).[5] The entire region is at the highest level, Zone-1 radon potential, meaning it is above the EPA 4pCi/L limit.[6]

Percent of indoor radon results over 4pCi/L (CDPHE 2005-2017)[5]



https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/coepht/radon-data

WELL WATER

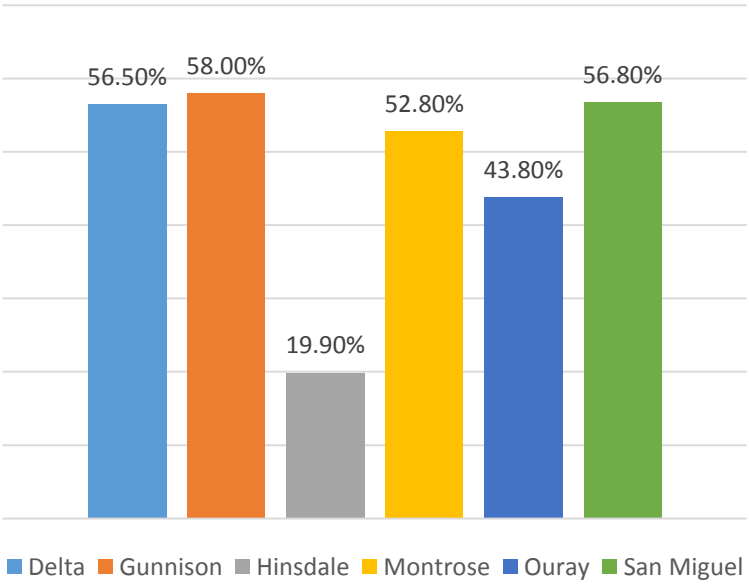
10,000 (10%) Region 10 residents get their well water from private wells.[7] While public water systems are regularly tested, water quality of private wells are not regulated. Private wells may contain natural impurities or contaminants. Health outcomes vary based on frequency of exposure to water, by person, and amount and type of containment. Adverse health outcomes can include cancer, gastrointestinal illness, cardiovascular effects, kidney disease, and neurological development disorders.[8]

Learn more about free well water testing through the WCPHP visit *www.wcphp.com/well-water-testing/*.

Health Equity

The Social Determinants of Health identify housing as one of the core defining areas of Economic Opportunity. These are the basic resources the population needs to thrive and have positive health outcomes including affordable housing.
Affordable housing is defined as long-term, desirable and affordable. It is further defined as families paying no more than 30% of their annual household income including utilities to housing. [9] The graph below indicates that slightly under half of the residents who rent in Region 10 are paying 30% or more of their gross household income to rent.[10]

Percent of Population Paying 30% or more of the Gross Household Income in Rent[10] (American Community Survey 2012-2016)



https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml

Strategies

- **STRATEGY:** Improve community knowledge of healthy housing practices such as testing and mitigation of radon, lead, and well-water.
- **STRATEGY:** Improve access to healthy housing through policies such as health-promoting building codes, enforcing housing codes, and incentivizing mitigation
- **STRATEGY:** Increase health equity advocacy for safe affordable housing through participating in local and regional housing groups and coalitions.

For more information:

American Community Survey
https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml
CDPHE Health Indicators
https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/colorado-health-indicators
CHPHE Lead
https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/categories/services-and-information/lead
CDPHE Radon Data
https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/coepht/radon-data
CDPHE Radon
https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/categories/services-and-information/environment/radon
CDPHE Drinking Water Private Wells
https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/drinking-water-private-wells

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Healthy Housing Sources

1. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Making homes healthier for families. https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/healthy_homes/healthyhomes. Accessed March 20, 2018.
2. United States Census Bureau. 2016 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. Selected housing characteristics. https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml. Accessed April 16, 2018.
3. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. What are the common sources of lead? https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/lead-what-are-common-sources. Accessed March 20, 2018.
4. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Radon and your health. https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/radon-and-your-health. March 20, 2018
5. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Radon data. https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/coepht/radon-data Accessed March 20, 2018.
6. United States Environmental Protection Agency. Colorado - EPA map of radon. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-08/documents/colorado.pdf. Accessed March 20, 2018.
7. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Colorado Health Indicators. Physical environment. https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/colorado-health-indicators . Accessed April 16, 2018.
8. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Private well water and your health. https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/coepht/private-well-water-and-your-health Accessed March 20, 2018.
9. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Affordable housing. https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/affordablehousing/. Accessed March 20, 2018.
10. United States Census Bureau. 2016 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. Selected housing characteristics. https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml. Accessed April 16, 2018.

Health Access

West Central Public Health Partnership

Region 10: Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Ouray, & San Miguel

All counties in the six county region identified access to health as a top health priority in 2016.[1] Region 10 residents described access as:

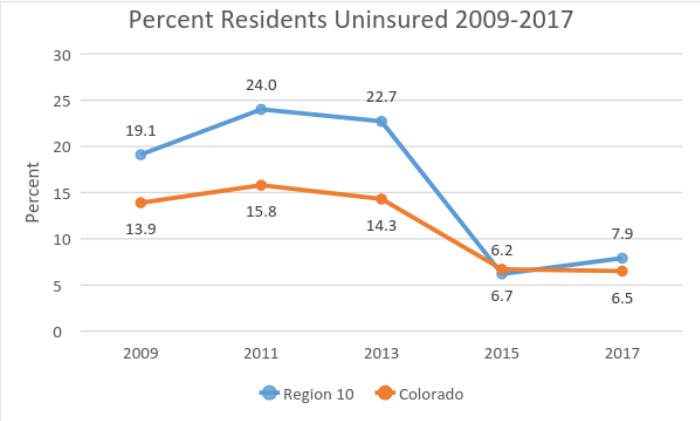
- affordability of car,
- health insurance
- dental health
- prescription drugs
- availability of local providers and specialty care
- affordable, healthy foods
- access to recreational activities
- access to behavioral health services
- transportation to and from care.

All three hospitals in Region 10 also identified access to care as a need in their Community Health Needs Assessments.[2]

A lack of access to care can lead to:

- unmet health needs,
- inability to get necessary preventive services,
- delays in receiving necessary care,
- financial hardships, and
- preventable hospital stays.

Overall, lack of access leads to poor individual and population level health outcomes.



Colorado Health Institute, Colorado Health Access Survey (2009-2017)[3]
https://www.coloradohealthinstitute.org/research/colorado-health-access-survey

Health Care System

The traditional health care system is often the first point of access for personal health- including the health insurance system, medical providers, and health care facilities. The percent of Region 10 residents without health insurance has dropped dramatically since its peak in 2011.

- Approximately 8,000 residents (7.9%) remain without health insurance in 2017.

Despite the increasing number of residents with health insurance for Region 10, five of the six counties in Region 10 are Medically Underserved Areas/Populations.[3] This designates areas with a lack of access to primary care services.

In 2017, 19.1% of Region 10 residents reported they were unable to get an appointment at the doctor's office or clinic as soon as they thought they needed one.[4]

Even if a resident has the necessary insurance, ability to pay, transportation, and time to seek treatment, there may not be a provider available when needed.

Preventative Services & Public Health

Preventative services are offered through traditional health care system as well as public health departments. These services include:

- education,
- immunizations/vaccinations,
- screenings, and
- policies to promote health.

Currently, all six counties in Region 10 have a public health department that can help residents access the preventative services offered. However, the capacity of these small agencies to provide quality preventative services to all those in-need is challenging. As part of the Regional Health

Assessment, the public health directors completed a capacity assessment focused on the department's capacity and capability to provide the Colorado Core Public Health Services and continue regional collaboration. Based on the assessment the ability to hire new staff and expand existing qualified staff are the biggest barriers to regional collaboration.

Health Equity and Access to Health

The ability to access health is directly linked to the social determinants of health outlined in the Health Equity Model (see Healthy Equity Handout).[5] Income, employment, and transportation all influence a person's ability to access health. When economic opportunity, physical environment, and social supports are not equitable for our residents, neither are their health outcomes.

In Region 10, 4.9% of residents making over 400% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) were uninsured in 2017 compared to 8.3% of residents making 100% or below the FPL. [6]

From the 2017 Colorado Health Access Survey, 8.0% of Region 10 respondents reported that they were unable to find transportation to the doctor's office or the doctor's office was too far away (CO, 5.5%).[7] Without an adequate public transportation system that is available to everyone, access to care is more difficult for some residents than others.

Residents who do not speak English face an additional barrier to care. Following English, Spanish is most often spoken in the home for Region 10, however a small portion of providers in the whole state of Colorado are fluent in a language other than English and only 3% of physicians in Colorado are Latino. [8,9]

Region 10 Public Health Priorities

- Healthy Eating and Active Living
- Healthy Housing
- Behavioral health
- Health Equity

For more information:

Health Equity Model
https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/CHAPS1_Health-Equity-Model-and-Summary.pdf

Colorado Health Institute
https://www.coloradohealthinstitute.org/

- Community Health Access Survey
- County Health Profiles
- https://www.coloradohealthinstitute.org/data

Gunnison Valley Health Community Health Needs Assessment
https://www.gunnisonvalleyhealth.org/documents/Community-Health-Needs-Assessment/GVH_2016CHNA_FinalVersion.pdf

Montrose Memorial Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment
http://www.montrosehospital.com/about-mmh/community-health-needs-assessment/

Delta County Memorial Hospital
http://www.deltahospital.org/getpage.php?name=2016chna

Center for Health Progress – Health: A white privilege?
https://centerforhealthprogress.org/blog/publications/health-white-privilege/

West Central Public Health Partnership
Delta • Gunnison • Hinsdale • Montrose • Ouray • San Miguel
www.wcphp.org

QUESTIONS?
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Health Access Sources

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4. Colorado Health Institute. Colorado Health Access Survey 2017. Regional Data. https://www.coloradohealthinstitute.org/data. Accessed November 24, 2017.
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6. Colorado Health Institute. Colorado Health Access Survey 2017. Regional Data. https://www.coloradohealthinstitute.org/data. Accessed November 24, 2017.
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8. Colorado Health Institute. Colorado Health Access Survey 2017. Regional Data. https://www.coloradohealthinstitute.org/data. Accessed November 24, 2017.
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11. Diversity in Workforce. Association of American Medical Colleges. 2014. Section III: Geographic Distribution of the Physician Workforce by Race and Ethnicity. http://aamcdiversityfactsandfigures.org/section-iii-geographic-distribution-of-physician-workforce/. Accessed April 24, 2018.