

Southern Nevada Community Health Improvement Plan



Southern Nevada
Community Health Improvement Plan



United Way
of Southern Nevada



— June 2016 —



Core Values

Equity

- Decrease health disparities by addressing the social determinants

Collaboration

- Increase partnership and collaboration among Local Public Health System (LPHS) partners

Assessment and Monitoring

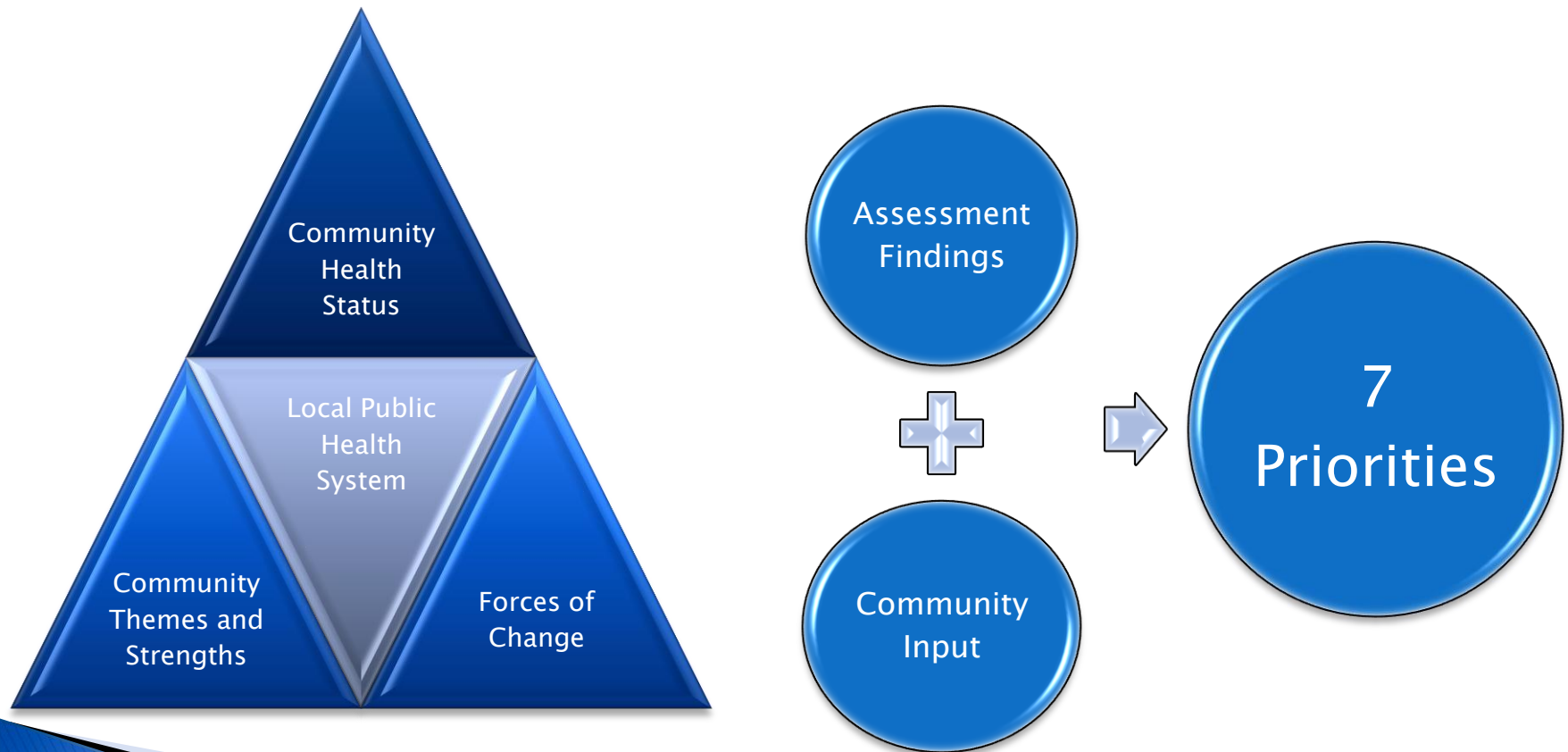
- Improve data and data sharing

Complete Communities

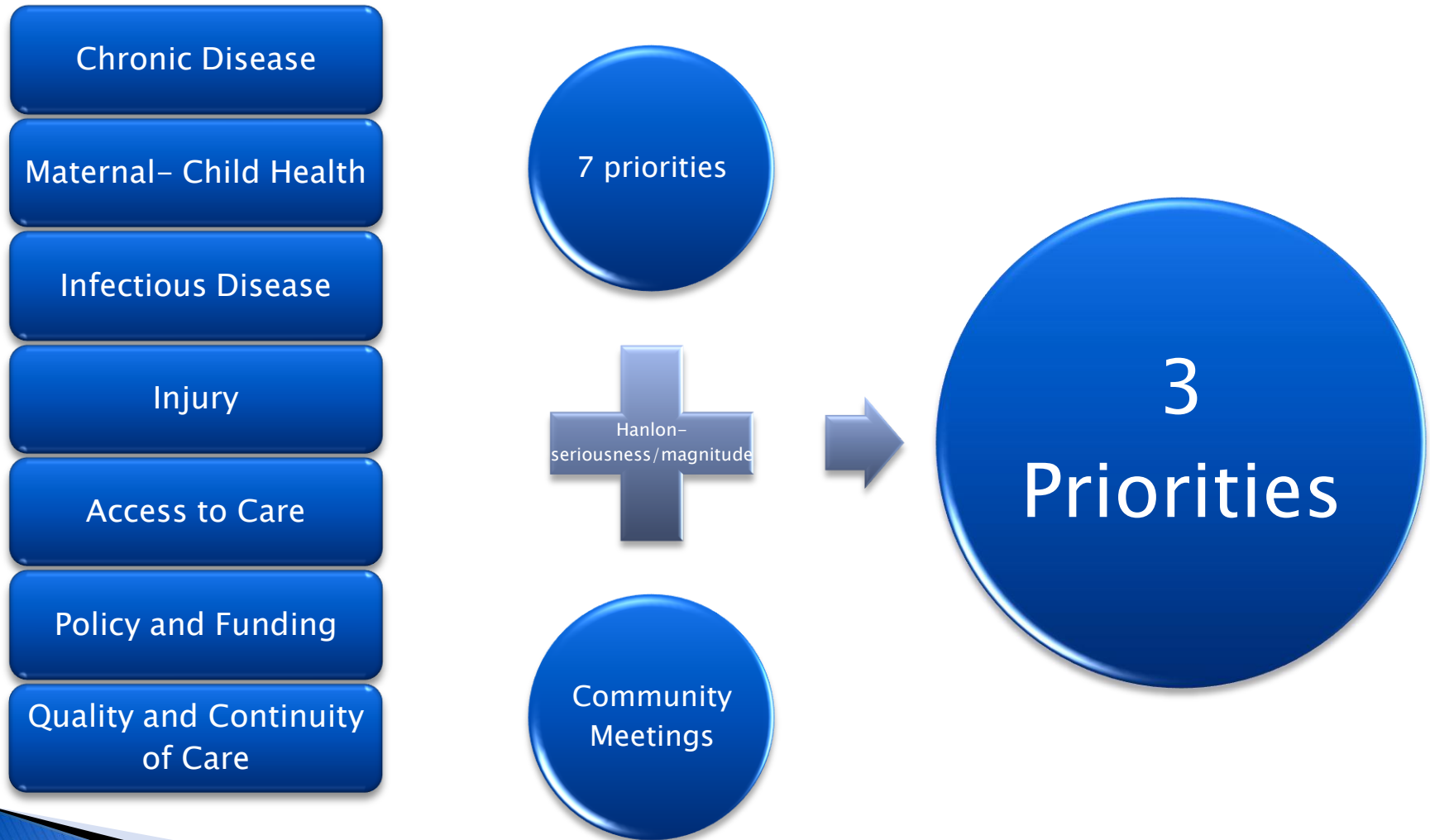
- Ensure environments that support health and wellbeing

Community Health Assessment

Four Assessments



7 Priorities



Southern Nevada's 3 Priorities

ACCESS TO HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Access to affordable, quality health care is important to physical, social, and mental health. A lack of either insurance (to make care affordable) or access significantly impacts the ability of people to remain healthy.

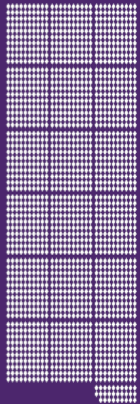


More than **41,000,000** Americans under 65 years of age were uninsured in 2013.

In Clark County,

We had  one Primary Care Physician for every **1,829** people.

(The National benchmark was 1:1,045)



Lack of Access affects all minority groups, but Latino/Hispanic people have the lowest rates of insured.

79.1%
Non-Hispanic White

58.4%
Latino & Hispanic



CHRONIC DISEASE

Chronic Diseases are long-lasting illnesses or conditions that can be controlled but not cured. Chronic Diseases of various sorts are the leading causes of death and disability in the United States.

Nationally, Chronic Disease accounts for 70% of all deaths. 

86% of all Healthcare Spending in 2010 was for treatment of Chronic Diseases

1,700,000 Deaths Yearly



Of Nevada's 2.7 million people, approximately 1 million have at least one Chronic Disease.

1. Heart Disease
2. Cancer
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
4. Unintentional Injuries
5. Stroke
6. Influenza/Pneumonia
7. Suicide
8. Kidney Disease
9. Alzheimer Disease
10. Diabetes Mellitus

7 out of **10** are Chronic Diseases

Major risk factors for Chronic Disease include:

- Tobacco Use
- Excessive alcohol use
- Hypertension
- Physical Inactivity
- High cholesterol
- Overweight/obesity
- Unhealthy diet
- Raised blood glucose

PUBLIC HEALTH POLICY & FUNDING

Governments at all levels are challenged by declining revenues and shrinking budgets, while facing increasingly complex issues. Collaboration across sectors can optimize use of these resources.



Across America, Healthcare budgets are shrinking.

Here in Nevada, we don't have much budget left to cut

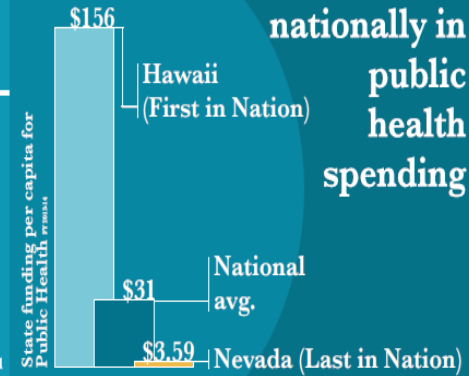
1.3 Billion

dollars have been cut from state budgets for Public Health between 2008 - 2014
*adj for inflation

10%

That's how much spending on Public Health has declined nationally between 2009 and 2013.

51st nationally in public health spending



"Creating a culture of health in the U.S. requires a commitment to prevention."

-Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

3 Things

1. Can the CHIP improve your community?

2. Can the CHIP support your agency?

3. How can you become involved with the CHIP?