Addressing Barriers to Diabetes Management for Residents of Public Housing





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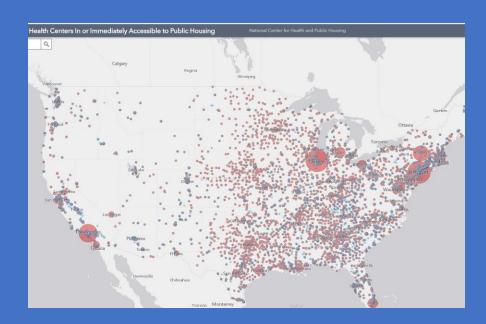
National Center for Health in Public Housing

Strengthen the capacity of federally funded Public Housing Primary Care (PHPC) health centers and other health center grantees.

Training and Technical Assistance

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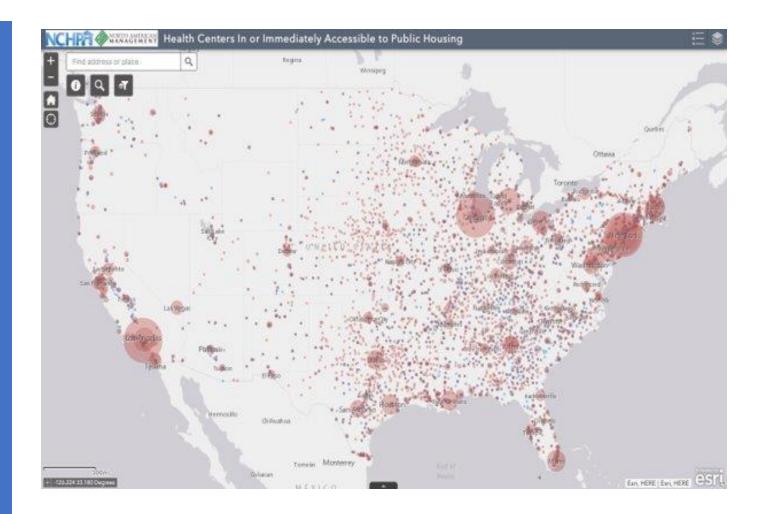
Agenda:

- Describe environmental and personal factors that influence the ability of adult patients to engage in healthy lifestyle behaviors
- Identify strategies for effective case management that address social determinants of health that impact diabetes prevalence
- Collaborate with community programs and advocacy organizations to promote available resources for nutritional assistance



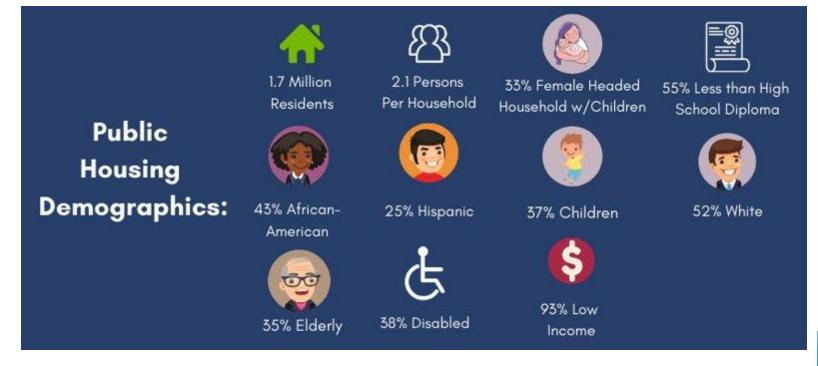
Health Centers Close to Public Housing

- 1,375 Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC) = 28.5 million patients
- 435 FQHCs In or Immediately Accessible to Public Housing = 5.1 million patients
- 107 Public Housing Primary Care (PHPC) = 866,851 patients
- Source: <u>2020 National Health Center</u> Data



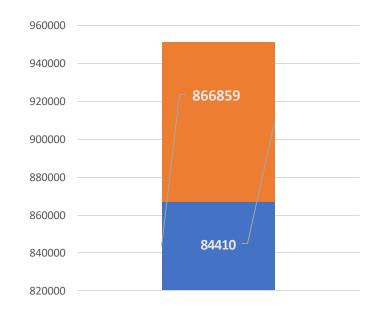


Public Housing Demographics

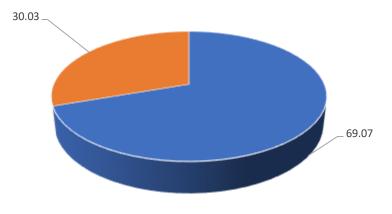




Number of Patients Diabetes in Public Housing





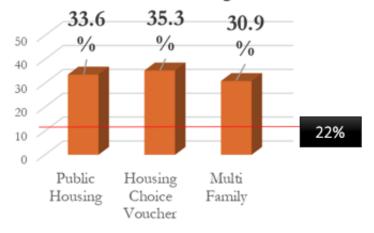




A Health Picture of HUD-Assisted Adults, 2006-2012

 Adults in HUD-assisted housing have higher rates of chronic health conditions and are greater utilizers of health care than the general population.

Adult Smokers with Housing Assistance



Source: Helms VE, 2017

	HUD- Assisted	Low- income renters	All Adults
Fair/Poor Health	35.8%	24%	13.8%
Overweight / Obese	71%	60%	64%
Disability	61%	42.8%	35.4%
Diabetes	17.6%	8.8%	9.5%
COPD	13.6%	8.4%	6.3%
Asthma	16.3%	13.5%	8.7%



Risk Factors for Type 2 Diabetes

Non-Modifiable:

- 1. Family History
- 2. Race/Ethnic Background
- 3. Age
- 4. Gestational Diabetes

Modifiable:

- 1. Weight
- 2. Physical Activity
- 3. Blood Pressure
- 4. Cholesterol Levels
- 5. Smoking
- 6. Diet
- 7. Alcohol
- 8. Stress and Well Being
- 9. Sleep

Panelists



- Donisha Reed, Population Health and Wellness Manager
- Althera M. Steenes, Nutrition and Diabetes Program, Behavioral Health Counseling Intern



TCA Overview

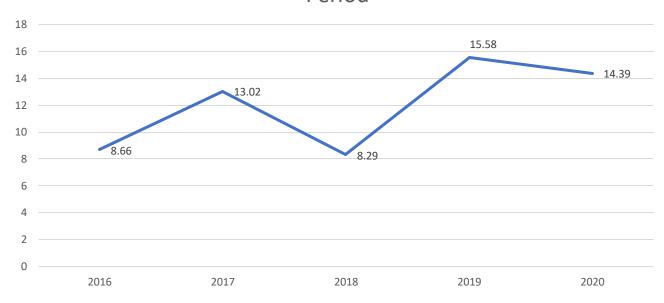
- Location
- Patient Characteristics
- Services





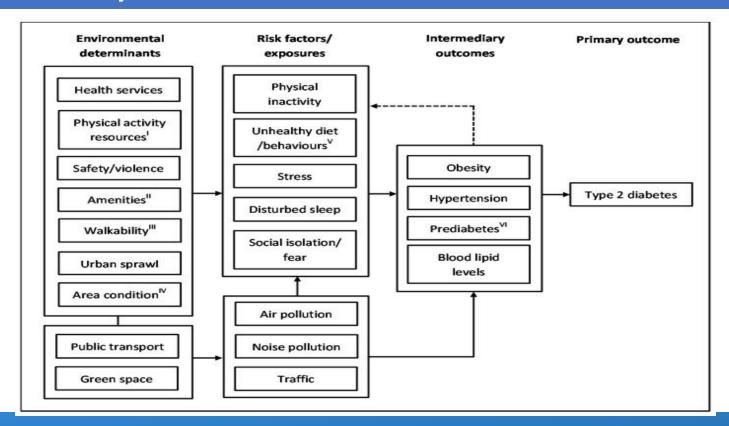
TCA: Percentage of Patients with Diabetes

Percentage of patients with Diabetes over Reporting Period





Describe environmental and personal factors that influence the ability of adult patients to engage in healthy lifestyle behaviors





Identify strategies for effective case management that address social determinants of health that impact diabetes prevalence

Table 2

SDOH and component factors included in the diabetes review

Socioeconomic status	Neighborhood and physical environment	Food environment	Health care	Social context
Education	Housing	Food security	Access	Social cohesion
Income	Built environment	Food access	A 490	Social capital Social support
Occupation	Toxic environmental exposures	Food availability		



Collaborate with community programs and advocacy organizations to promote available resources for nutritional assistance

Examples of community partners that may help with diabetes program implementation include:

- 1. Universities and university extension services
- 2. Local or state public health departments
- 3. Large medical systems and diabetes specialists
- 4. Corporations or businesses
- 5. Schools
- 6. Nonprofit organizations
- 7. Recreation facilities or community centers, such as the YMCA
- 8. Faith-based organizations

Questions & Answers



Complete Post-Evaluation Survey



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Thank you!

