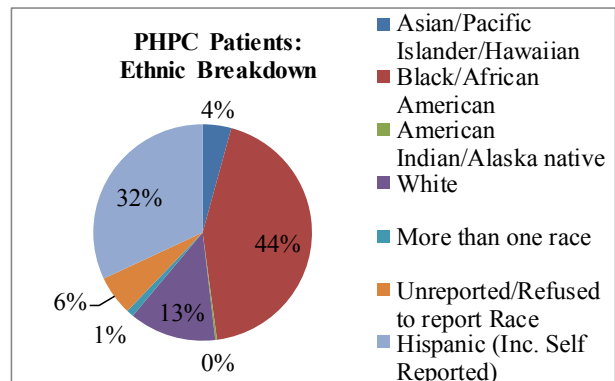
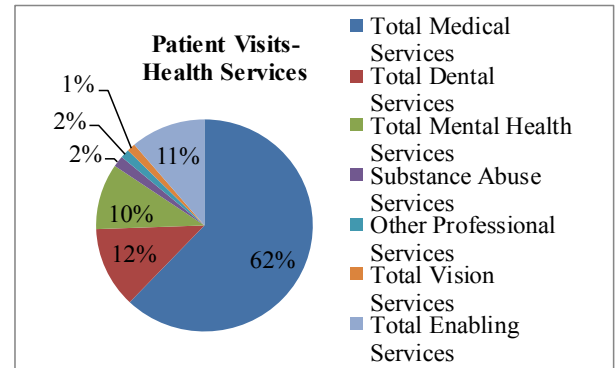


“Public housing residents have the worst health of any population in the USA.”

The mission of the **National Center for Health in Public Housing (NCHPH)** is to strengthen the capacity of federally funded Public Housing Primary Care (PHPC) health centers, section 330 (i), and other health center grantees by providing training and a range of technical assistance.

PUBLIC HOUSING PRIMARY CARE (PHPC)

- PHPC health centers have an integrated approach to delivering primary health care, health promotion, and disease prevention.
- Each PHPC program provides comprehensive primary health care services, including internal medicine, pediatrics, OB/GYN care, preventive and restorative dental care, health education, outreach, laboratory services, and case management.
- Many PHPC health centers also provide behavioral health services, pharmacy, x-ray, optometry, and podiatry, along with nutritional services through the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program.
- PHPC health centers and public housing authorities collaborate to:
 - ◊ Address the health and wellness needs of the diverse residents
 - ◊ Meet with resident councils
 - ◊ Conduct onsite outreach to residents
 - ◊ Participate in other funding opportunities that will support resident health programming and services.



PHPCs: NATIONAL OVERVIEW (HRSA UDS 2010 Data)

Number of NCHPH Centers:	63
Number of States Represented:	25
Total Number of Patients Served:	172,731
Total Number of Clinic Visits:	809, 941

Male	37.3%
Female	62.7%
Children (Ages 0-19)	39.0%
Seniors (Ages 65+)	5.0%
Annual Income 100% and below	82.5%
Without Private Insurance	92.4%
On Medicaid	53.1%
Best served in a language other than English	36.1%



* Enabling services, which include health education and supportive counseling, benefit counseling or eligibility assistance, case management, outreach, interpretation, and transportation are critical for these underserved populations.

PUBLIC HOUSING (HUD 2008 Data)

# of Total Units	1,155,557
# of People/unit	2.2
Total # of people	2,224,082
Average Household Income per year	\$13,600
% Minority	69%
% Black/African American	44%
% Hispanic	23%
% Disabled	19%
% Ages 62+	31%

IMPORTANT FINDINGS

- ⇒ Recent studies have indicated that public housing residents experience disproportionately higher rates of asthma, high blood pressure, stroke, diabetes, obesity, anxiety and depression, cancer, arthritis, and HIV/AIDs.
- ⇒ Comprehensive health support, known as enabling services, include intensive targeted outreach, use of mobile medical vans to travel to public housing communities, culturally competent education and services, multiple language translation, referrals to specialty care, extended hours of operation, and case management
- ⇒ The number of PHPC patients has increased by over 200% in the last decade
- ⇒ In 2011-2013, the United States will face a larger budget gap in part caused by the discontinuation of the ARRA federal funds, which will directly impact PHPC community health centers

BOTTOM LINE

With continued investment as evidence by the increased funding for New Access Points, these centers can continue to expand throughout the U.S. with delivery of care services tailored to public housing resident populations, thereby treating health conditions early and reducing emergency room costs and re-admission rates.

RESOURCES

- * National Center for Health in Public Housing-Resources: <http://www.nchph.org/library-and-resource-center/>
- * HRSA 2010 National Public Housing Data: http://bphc.hrsa.gov/uds/view.aspx?upload_public_housing.pdf



Sources: Ruel, E. et al. Is Public Housing the Cause of Poor Health or a Safety Net for the Unhealthy Poor? Journal of Urban Health: Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine Vol. 87, No. 5; U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services. HRSA, Bureau of Primary Care, Uniformed Data System (UDS). 2010; Manjarrez, CA, Popkin, SJ, Guernsey E. Poor health: adding insult to injury. Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2007; Digenis-Bury EC, Brook DR, Chen L, Ostrem M, Horsburgh R. Use of population-based survey to describe the health of Boston public housing residents. Am J Public Health. 2008; 98: 85-91. Photo: <http://www.jcha-gov.us/sites/sites.aspx>