

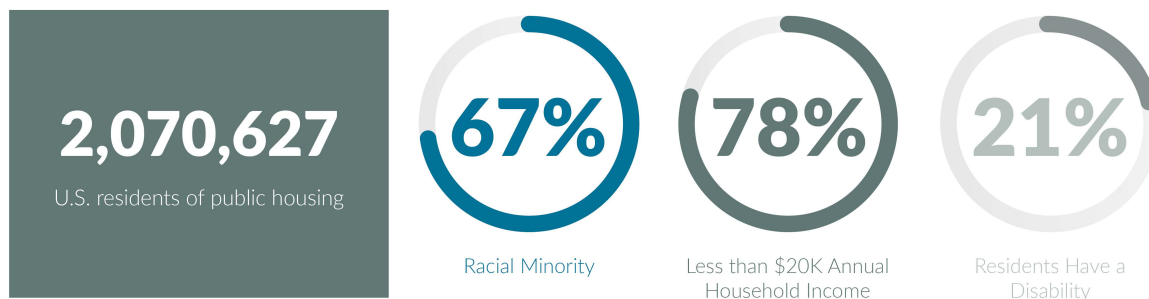
# Health Centers & Public Housing



**NATIONAL  
NURSE-LED CARE  
CONSORTIUM**  
a PHMC affiliate

## Public Housing in the U.S.

Public housing residents face unique challenges that require specific public health interventions. Each year, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) reports demographic information about public housing residents that can inform providers in the community about the needs of this population.



## Health Centers and Public Housing in the U.S.

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) supports health centers throughout the U.S. to address health disparities and provide comprehensive care to underserved patients. The Public Housing Primary Care (PHPC) program supports health centers that are in or accessible to public housing locations. As of the 2017 Uniform Data System (UDS) report, 106 PHPC health centers served 661,777 patients nationwide.

## National Picture of Public Housing Primary Care Health Centers

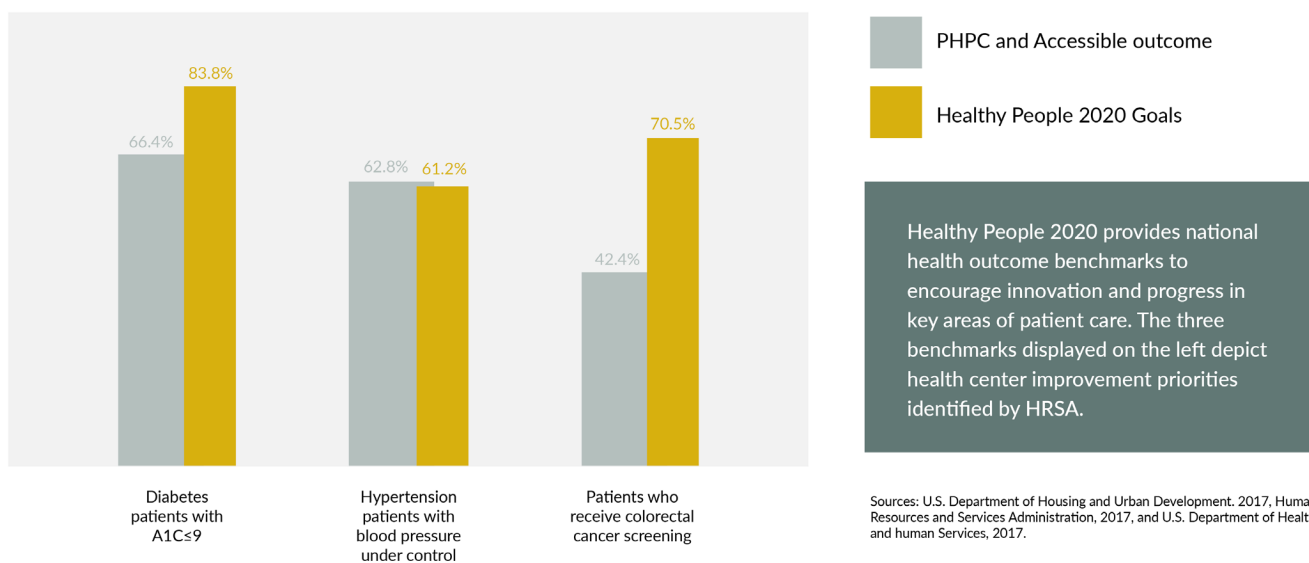


The map to the left depicts the 106 PHPC organizations in the continental United States. Per the UDS reporting requirements, award recipients are only counted at the organization level, meaning that this map does not depict individual sites serving residents of public housing. Rather, the map indicates the location of organizations that received Section 330i funding for one of more of their sites.

# Health Centers & Public Housing

## Health Outcomes in Public Housing

The health outcomes described on this page represent data from PHPCs and health centers that identify as being in or accessible to public housing.



## Health Outcomes Considerations

- Healthy People 2020's goal of reducing A1C > 9 scores for patients with diabetes is on top of mind for providers across the country. For the corresponding measure on the UDS, FQHCs report the percentage of patients aged 18-75 with diabetes who have an HbA1C > 9, but this measure also includes patients who were seen in the past year and who did not have an HbA1C completed. This indicates that if all diabetic patients receive an HbA1C annually, the percentage of patients reported on the UDS with A1C > 9 will likely decrease.
- The proportion of patients seen at PHPCs and/or health centers that identify as in or accessible to public housing with hypertension and whose condition was under control was 62.8% in 2017. This proportion meets the Healthy People 2020 goal of 61.2%. However, it is important to note that patients with high but untested blood pressure are not included in this measure, meaning that patients who visit the health center on a less than annual basis are not reflected. Nevertheless, these indicators suggest that health centers serving residents of public housing are achieving success in helping their clients self-manage their hypertension, and these techniques could be extended to other chronic conditions.
- Among PHPCs and other health centers serving residents of public housing in 2017, the rate of screening for colorectal cancers in accordance with clinical guidelines was 42.4%. Increasing colorectal screenings is an important goal, because screening and removing small polyps before they can become cancerous can greatly decrease colon cancer incidence. The Healthy People 2020 goal is to reach a colorectal cancer screening rate of 70.5%. Capacity-building activities centered on evidence-based and promising practice interventions have the potential to improve colorectal cancer screening rates among residents of public housing.

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