



Education

- 71% have never graduated from high school
- 63% need help getting a GED



Each additional year of schooling increases personal income by 11%

Additional education reduces risk of heart disease and diabetes



Employment

- 82% need help finding work
- 91% need additional training or skills to get a job

Lower incomes mean less preventative care such as having a regular doctor and getting blood pressure and cholesterol checks



Laid off workers are 83% more likely to develop a stress-related health condition such as heart disease



PATHWAYS Participants

(Number Completing Pathways)

Evidence Suggests a Positive Health Impact



Primary Care

- 88% rate their health as poor
- 41% used ER or hospital admission in the last year



For adults that have health insurance coverage and a medical home, racial and ethnic disparities in access and quality are reduced or even eliminated

Adults with a medical home are more likely to report their blood pressure regularly and keep it in control

Housing

- 48% moved 3 or more times in the past year



Housing quality can impact physiological health (e.g., lead, radon, mold, extreme temperatures), psychological health (e.g., noise, inadequate light), and safety (e.g., falls, fires).



Unaffordable housing costs affect health by reducing the income that a household has available for nutritious food and necessary health care expenses, as well by causing stress, residential instability, and crowding.