

## 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**

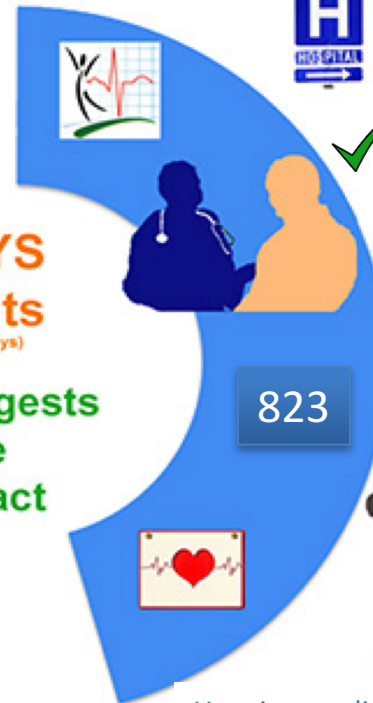


## Primary Care

- 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.*