

# Community Health Worker Led Outreach, Education, and COVID Testing for People Experiencing Homelessness

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## BACKGROUND

**People experiencing homelessness (PEH) are often overlooked in disaster planning<sup>1</sup>.**

- PEH had an increased risk of adverse health outcomes due to high transmission in communal spaces and high rates of preexisting conditions<sup>2</sup>
- PEH struggle with access to medical care and accurate health information

**Rapid identification of cases is critical to preventing further transmission via rapid testing technology**

- Despite CDC recommendations for rapid COVID-19 testing in congregate settings, homeless shelters have faced substantial barriers to testing.

**Community health workers (CHWs) effectively reach vulnerable populations<sup>3</sup> and have the potential to improve outreach, education, and service delivery for PEH.**

**Our community partner, LTHC Homeless Services, serves as the initial point of entry for PEH in Tippecanoe County, serving 80-100 guests daily.**

Through an ongoing partnership that introduced on-site rapid testing at the shelter, **we designed an intervention that centered CHWs as the leaders of COVID-19 educational sessions and examined the impact of shelter-based testing at LTHC.**

## OBJECTIVES

1. Examine the effect of CHW-led education on the COVID-related **knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs** of PEH
2. Identify **barriers** and **motivators** to shelter-based COVID rapid testing among PEH
3. Understand **the role and impact of rapid testing on shelter operations** and guest daily activities

## METHODS

We employed our CHW to:

- Lead **educational focus groups** with PEH and **pre-post questionnaires**
- Deliver **rapid assessment surveys** and follow-up qualitative **interviews with PEH** who have been tested at LTHC
- Conduct semi-structured in-depth qualitative **interviews with LTHC staff**

We also engaged LTHC and other community partners in **ongoing meetings through a pre-established group**, Health and Wellness Committee (HAWC), to share our findings.



Study team member, Darya Mansoori conducts post-survey with focus group participant

Focus Group led by CHW, Rebecca Ziolkowski

## REFLECTION & CONCLUSION

**Other shelters can utilize and build on this study to design health education interventions and services tailored to PEH.**

- Through educational sessions, we provided information and increased COVID-19 knowledge within this population.
- Employing a CHW to aid our study's objectives strengthened cultural connectivity within the community and existing rapport between LTHC guests/staff and our team.

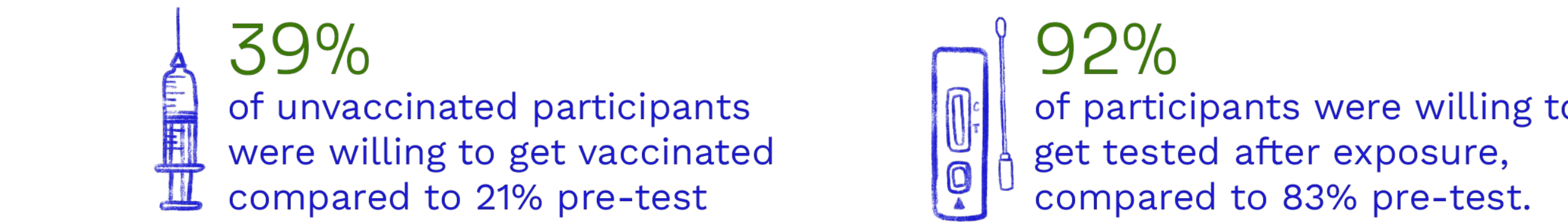
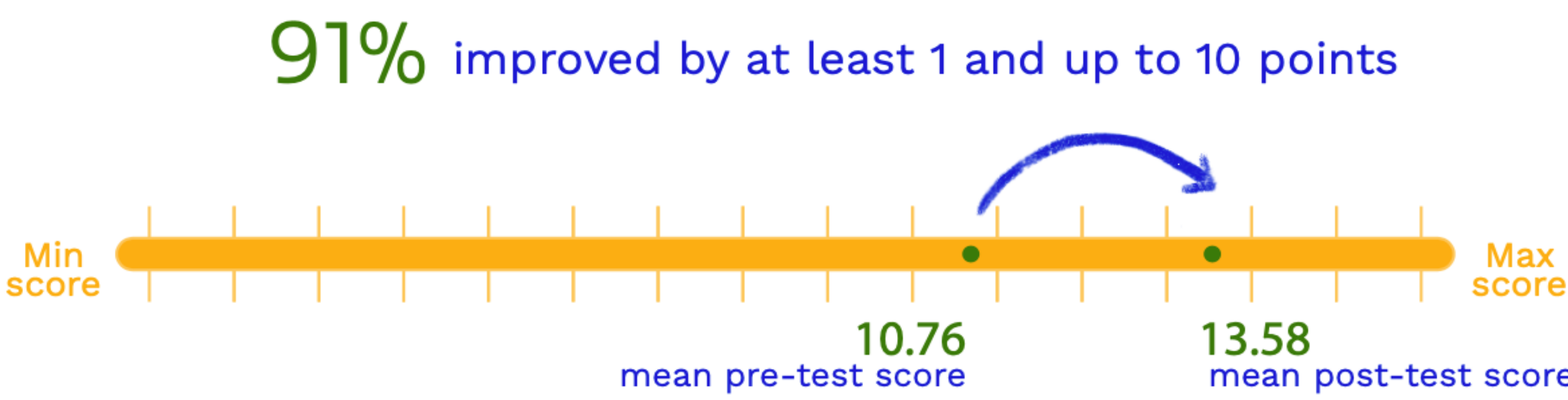
**Lessons from offering rapid testing at LTHC can be used to inform future pandemic planning for homeless shelters, and demonstrates the importance of infrastructure to support diagnostic technology in pandemic response.**

- Rapid assessment surveys with guests and staff provided additional insights into shelter-based testing.
- While rapid testing provided easier access to testing, there were several challenges, that, combined with the current state of the pandemic, ultimately leading to the shelter closing of this program.

## IMPACTS

**78** participants took part in the education sessions, **55** PEH took rapid assessment surveys, **41** guests were interviewed, and **14** staff were interviewed.

**Educational sessions resulted in an increase in knowledge scores and positive changes in attitude toward testing and vaccination**



Through individual interviews with guests and staff, we were able to understand the role of rapid testing.

### Barriers to testing included:

- Shelter access restrictions
- Pain/fear of swab

### Motivators to testing included:

- Exposure to COVID-19
- Symptoms of COVID-19
- Desire to protect others

### Impacts on the shelter included:

- Improved testing accessibility
- Limited space to isolate
- Shelter lockdowns, admittance restrictions

“How do you quarantine yourself in a homeless shelter?!”

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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