

Tiempos Juntos Por Nuestra Salud



Cost-effective and Safe Physical Activity Interventions for the Older Latinx Population

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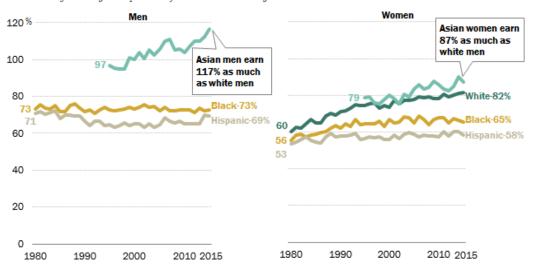
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Background

White men out-earn black and Hispanic men and all groups of women

Median hourly earnings as a percent of white men's earnings



Note: Estimates are for all civilian, non-institutionalized, full- or part-time workers ages 16 and older with positive earnings. Self-employed workers are excluded. Hispanics are of any race. Whites, blacks and Asians include only non-Hispanics. Asians include Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders.

Source: Pew Research Centertabulations of Current Population Survey data.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

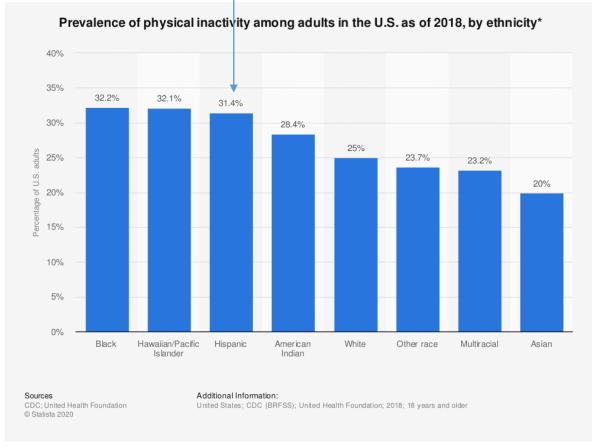
Sources

Patten, Eileen. "Racial, Gender Wage Gaps Persist In U.S. Despite Some Progress". Pew Research Center, 2016, https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/07/01/racial-gender-wage-gaps-persist-in-u-s-despite-some-progress/.





Significance



- Sources
- "Adult Physical Inactivity Maps". Centers For Disease Control And Prevention, 2018, https://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/data/inactivity-prevalence-maps/index.html.
- Balfour, Pelbreton C. et al. "Cardiovascular Disease In Hispanics/Latinos In The United States.". Journal Of Latina/O Psychology, vol 4, no. 2, 2016, pp. 98-113. American Psychological Association (APA), doi:10.1037/lat0000056. Accessed 20 Aug 2021.
- "Hispanic/Latino Americans And Type 2 Diabetes". Centers For Disease Control And Prevention, 2021,
- https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/library/features/hispanic-diabetes.html.

- According to the American Psychological Association (2021), CVDs are the number 2 cause of death for Hispanics/Latinos behind cancer.
- CDC presents that Hispanic/Latinos, at 17%, are more prevalent to develop type 2 diabetes (8%).



Aims and Methods

Aim One

To examine the immediate and longerterm effects of **Tiempos Juntos** on the primary outcome of physical activity and on secondary (distal health) outcomes of CV health, sleep, and cognitive function.

Assessment Method: Measured at each time interval, using both device-assessed and self-report approaches.

Tools used:

Actigraph – physical activity.

CV Health Outcomes – Automated BP device.

Sleep Outcomes – Actigraphy monitoring Self-reporting tools based on 7-day Physical Activity Recall.

Aim Two

To identify theoretical mediators of Tiempos Juntos effects on physical activity.

Assessment methods: To be assessed at each time point.

Assessments:

Social network support – measured using the Social Support and Exercise Survey.

Community Resources – measured through the Neighborhood Environment Questionnaire.

Self-knowledge – Possible Selves Questionnaire

Motivation Appraisal – Index of Readiness

Self Regulation – Index of Self-Regulation

Aim Three

(Exploratory) To evaluate the effect of changes in CV health and sleep quality on cognitive function.

Assessment Method: Health outcomes to be measured at each time interval.

Tools:

Cognitive function – assess working memory, verbal and visual memory, generational and strategic search, visuospatial abilities, naming, and semantic knowledge, processing speed, and cognitive flexibility.

CV Health Outcomes – Automated BP device.

Sleep Outcomes – Actigraphy monitoring

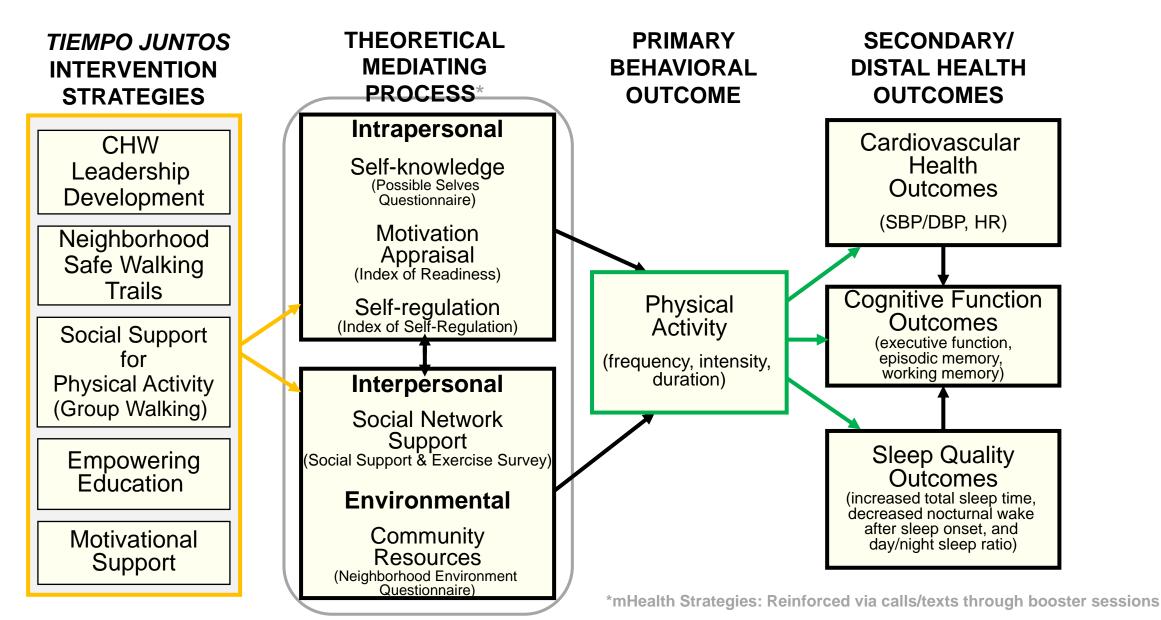
Aim Four

To evaluate intervention costs.

Method: Calculate intervention costs, and compare healthcare utilization costs to intervention costs to assess potential cost offsets.

Aim Two

Figure 1. Multilevel Intervention Framework to promote community-based physical activity (adapted from Fleury, 1996)



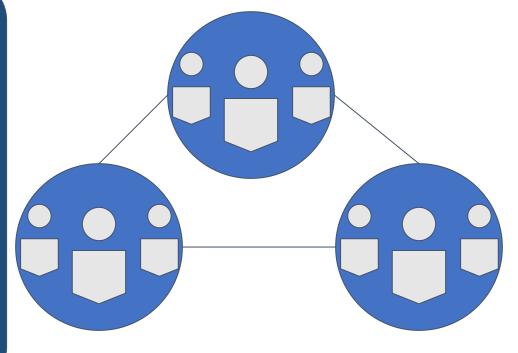


Social Support for PA

Strong social networks, and social cohesion could have a positive effect on health when a person feels connected by cultural background (Marquez et al., 2020).

In a 2019 analysis of the results of "Health is Power" report, a sample for diverse latino population was taken. Those who felt that Neighborhood social cohesion was high, reported less barriers to walkability (Vasquez et al., 2019)

In another analysis of increasing PA activity in minority women, show that the presence of disadvantages in a neighborhood would negatively affect a resident's perception of the area, and thus can lead to significant reductions in PA and social interaction (Soltero et al., 2015).





Physical Environmental

Major Physical Factors of Walkability in Areas

Condition of Sidewalks, Road Maintenance

Weather Conditions

Sign availability i.e "Seniors Present"

Occurrence of violent crime

Drug use in the area

Safety Patrols, Social Groups



Sidewalk 2717 N 6th St Philadelphia, PA 19133



Specific Crime Details



Reported Crime in the month of July

2 Homicides

0 Rapes 13 Robberies

31 Aggravated Assaults

15 Burglaries

36 Thefts

Approximate area of 19133 Reported Crime of July phillypolice.com

Neighborhood	Population	Violent Crime Rate	Property Crime	Drug Crime Rate
Fairhill	117042	0.70	1.23	0.65
Kensington	52029	0.60	1.60	0.77
Port Richmond	24540	0.69	3.46	0.0



Casa Indiana: 2935 N 2nd Street

Disadvantages



2914 Palethorp St, Philadelphia, PA 19133

Advantages



Kendon
Photography
Senior Housing
News
February 16, 2021



2930 N 2nd St Philadelphia, PA 19133



Kendon
Photography
Senior
Housing
News
February 16,
2021



Casa Caribe / Caribe Towers: 173 W Allegheny Street

Disadvantages



3082 N 2nd St Philadelphia, PA 19133

Advantages



Gallery, Park Casa Caribe Hacecdc.org



184 W Allegheny St Philadelphia, PA 19133



173 W Westmoreland St Philadelphia, PA 19133



Somerset Villas: 200 E Somerset Street, Philadelphia, PA

Disadvantages



298 E Somerset St Philadelphia, PA 19134

Advantages



A St Philadelphia, PA 19134



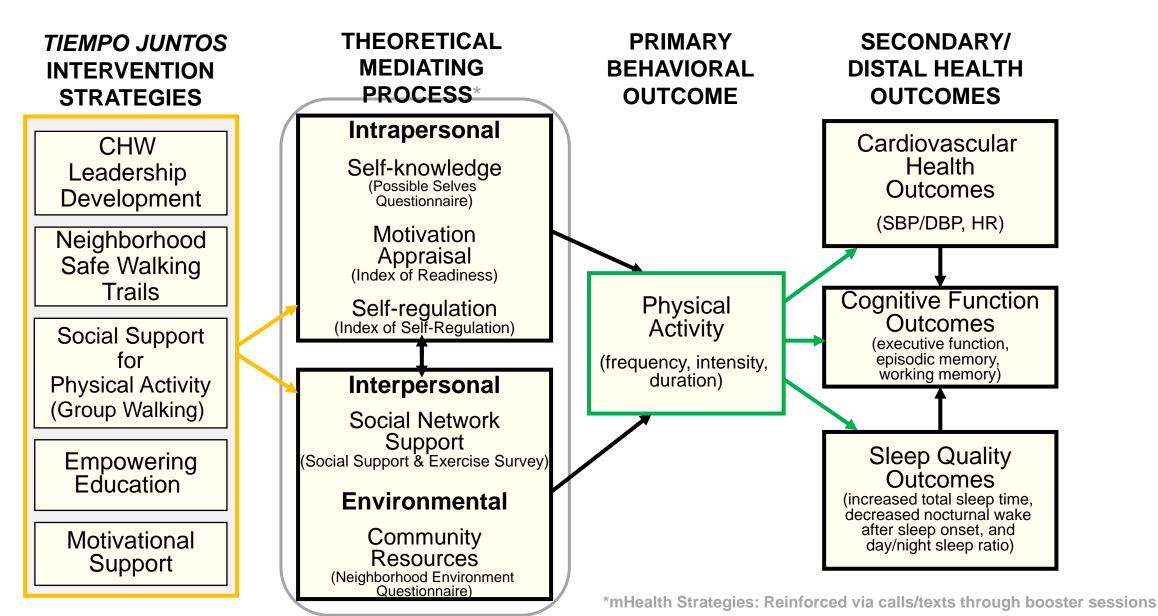
77 E Somerset St Philadelphia, PA 19134



Gallery, Front
Somerset Villas
Hacecdc.org

Aim Four

Figure 1. Multilevel Intervention Framework to promote community-based physical activity (adapted from Fleury, 1996)





Effective Recruitment Strategies for Latinx Population



Using Electronic Medical Records.²

In a September 2020 study about clinical trial recruitment for gout patients (Miller et al., 2021), from 294 potential participants, <u>51% of participants were recruited using medical recordbased methods.</u>²



In-person, community organization engagement.¹

In the 2011 UCLA study (Mendez-Luck et al., 2011), focused on recruitment, <u>70% of participants recruited in the two studies of interest attended a recruitment event.</u>¹



Community-based mass media.³

In a 2017 study about strategies for recruiting Latinx people for research (García et al., 2017), newspaper advertisements and radio broadcast may reach many potential participants and may be more affordable.³

Sources

García, Alexandra A. et al. "A Personal Touch: The Most Important Strategy For Recruiting Latino Research Participants". *Journal Of Transcultural Nursing*, vol 28, no. 4, 2016, pp. 342-347. *SAGE Publications*, doi:10.1177/10/3659616644958.

Mendez-Luck C. A. et al. "Recruitment Strategies and Costs Associated With Community-Based Research In A Mexican-Origin Population". *The*

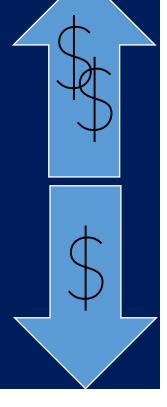
Mendez-Luck, C. A. et al. "Recruitment Strategies And Costs Associated With Community-Based Research In A Mexican-Origin Population". The Gerontologist, vol 51, no. Supplement 1, 2011, pp. S94-S105. Oxford University Press (OUP), doi:10.1093/geront/gnq076.

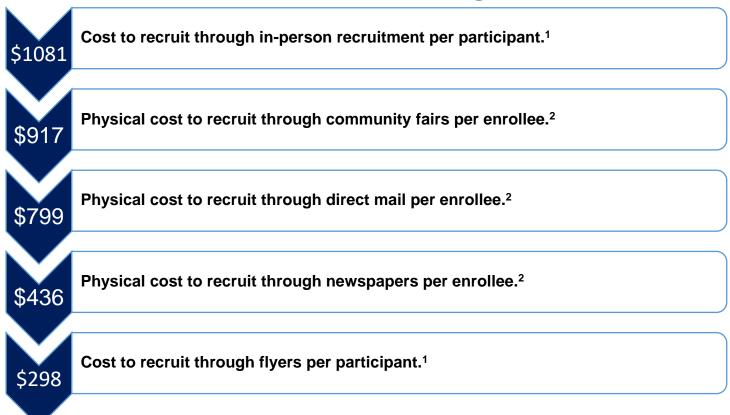


Cost Comparison of Recruitment Strategies

Online costs to target Facebook advertisements to the general population: \$794 per enrollee.²

Online costs to target Facebook advertisements to the African Americans or men: \$1426 per enrollee.2





A 2018 study (Juraschek et al., 2018) on the cost-effective recruitment strategies for randomized trials for cancer patients.²

A 2011 study (Mendez-Luck et al., 2011) on the effective recruitment strategies in a Mexican-origin population.¹

Sources



Cost-effective Physical Activity Interventions





In a 2009 study called "Lifestyle Interventions and Independence for Elders Pilot Study," physical activity and education costs were compared for older adults.

- Multisite, randomized-controlled trial.
- Population: Older adults who were sedentary and at risk for disability.
- Groups: Physical Activity or Education (Control)
 Cost of physical activity intervention: \$1134 per person per year.

3.4% incremental reduced disability

Cost of education intervention: \$175 per person

In a 2017 study, a community-based, physical activity intervention and nutrition program for older adults called *Texercise Select* was reviewed.

- Participants over the age of 55 were targeted for recruitment, though people aged 45 and over were allowed to participate.
- No physical or cognitive exclusion criteria.

<u>Cost of interactive class:</u> \$229 per person,12-week program.

<u>Result</u>: Quality-adjusted life year <u>gain</u> for Hispanic participants was 0.160.

- Cost per QALY gain was \$1433 – which indicated the estimated investment.

Sources

Akanni, Olufolake et al. "Cost-Effectiveness Of A Community Exercise And Nutrition Program For Older Adults: Texercise Select". International Journal Of Environmental Research And Public Health, vol 14, no. 5, 2017, p. 545. MDPI AG, doi:10.3390/ijerph14050545.

Groessl, Erik J. et al. "A Cost Analysis Of A Physical Activity Intervention For Older Adults". *Journal Of Physical Activity And Health*, vol 6, no. 6, 2009, pp. 767-774. *Human Kinetics*, doi:10.1123/jpah.6.6.767.



Summation: The "See-Saw" of Transformative Research

Goal: To see an increased effort to include Latinx populations in research to promote health outcomes through preventative action.

Cost-efficient

Research process must be cost-effective to be able to help low- and middle- class families.

Effective cost management may allow for more diverse/targeted recruitment.

If cost is not balanced, recruitment will be affected.
High overall spending = may

decrease outreach/recruitment

funds.

Effective and Equitable Recruitment

Research cohorts must be representative and applicable to patient populations.

Effective recruitment may decrease overall research cost.

If recruitment is not balanced, costs will be affected.

High recruitment = may outspend research budget.



Role in the Project







Performed the literature review regarding social supports for the older population to engage in physical activity.

Completed translations for a variety of studyrelated documents, ranging from IRB modifications to HRS survey questions. Performed a literature review regarding costeffective recruitment, effective recruitment, and cost-effective physical activity interventions.



Our Lessons Learned

Personal



Throughout the research process, the answer that we find may be more useful than the answer we were originally looking for.

Academic



As a student, the research project has made us aware of the importance of research access for the Latinx community, as this is a medium for accessibility.

Career



We learned that we can contribute to making healthcare more accessible through the lens of targeted community outreach- a factor that we will consider in our future practice.



Acknowledgements!

Dr. Adriana Perez, PhD, CRNP, ANP-BC, FAAN, FGSA

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The Entire *Tiempos Juntos* Team

Joanne Levy, MBA

SUMR Scholars and Joanna Kim





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- 10. Marquez, David X. et al. "A Qualitative Exploration Of Factors Associated With Walking And Physical Activity In Community-Dwelling Older Latino Adults". *Journal Of Applied Gerontology*, vol 35, no. 6, 2014, pp. 664-677. SAGE Publications, doi:10.1177/0733464814533819.
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Questions?



