

Housing as a Human Right

Elevating Accessible Solutions



Presented By



In Partnership With



Health and Housing

11:30- 12:30PM

Give 45 minutes for presentation



Self Determination Housing of Pennsylvania

A program of Inglis Community Services

- SDHP's mission is to promote self-determination and control in housing for persons with disabilities and older adults in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
- SDHP strives to:
 - **Bridge the information gap** between the housing and disability communities
 - **Promote partnerships** that enable people with disabilities to choose and control their own housing
 - **Increase access** to affordable, accessible, and integrated housing

Agenda

Part 1: Connecting health and housing

- Theories of health and housing
- Health impact
- Racial disparities

Part 2: Mitigating impact

- Advocacy
- What can be done
- Recommended models

Theory behind health and housing

- Social-Ecological Model
- Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs



Social Determinants of Health



Housing



Food



Transportation



Health Behaviors



Violence



Education



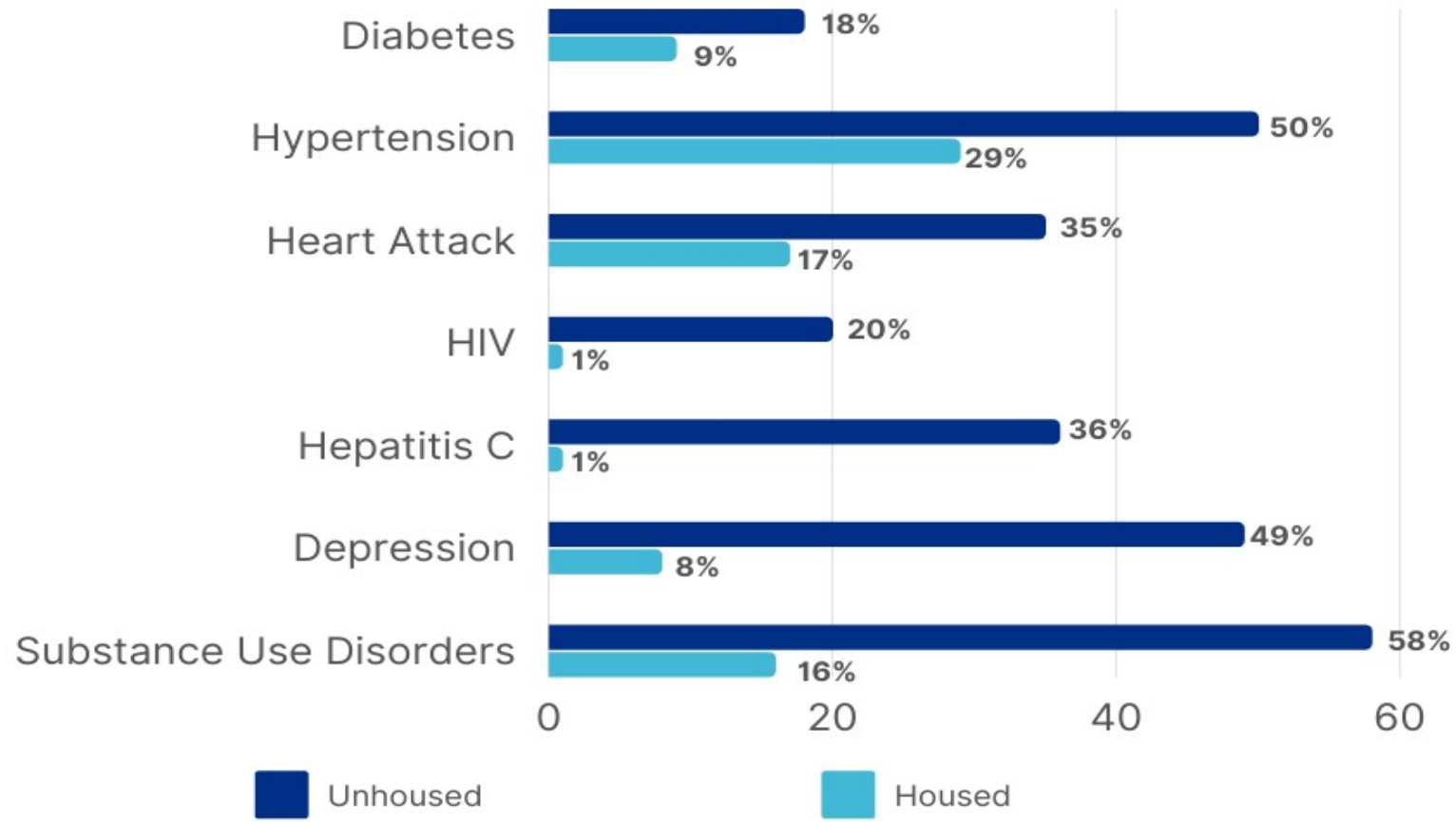
Social Support



Employment

Health Conditions

Comparing Unhoused Populations to Housed Populations



Connecting Health and Housing

- General health
- Mental health
- Poor conditions
- Chronic stress
- Community violence

4 Pathways Connecting Housing & Health:



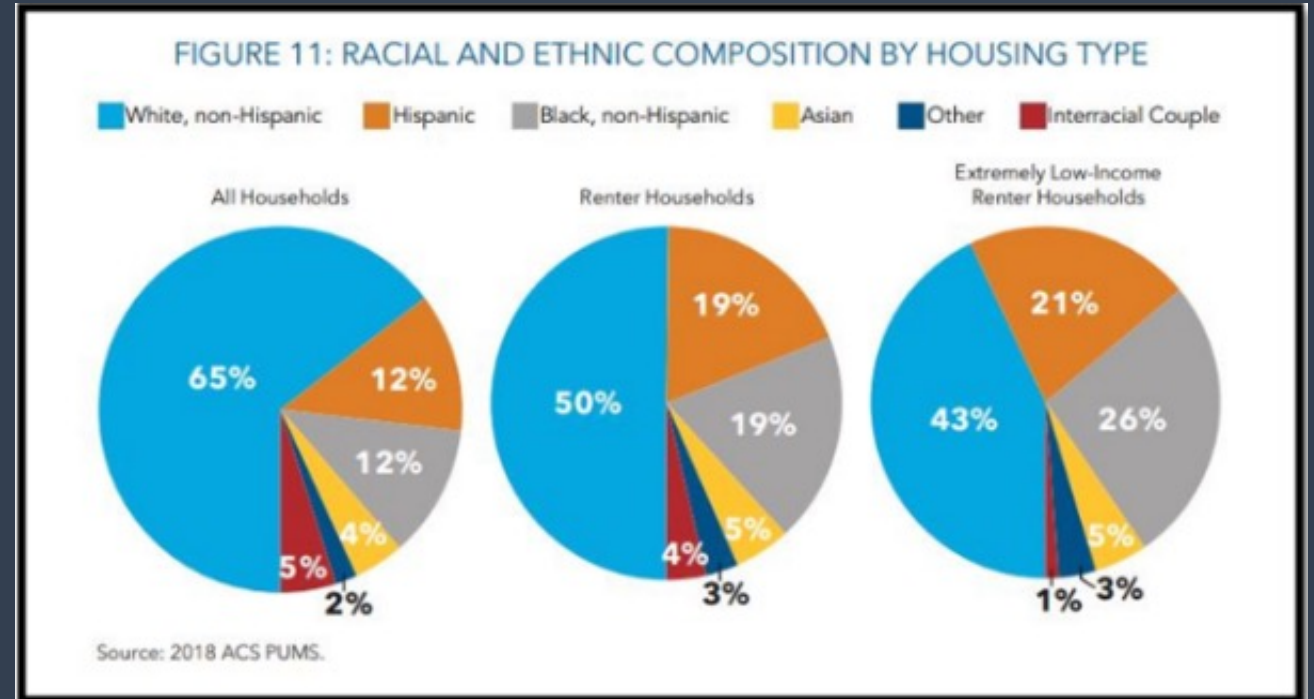
HealthAffairs Policy Brief

Common Health Concerns from Housing

- Lead – 5% of children in PA had elevated lead levels in 2020 –3rd highest in the country
- Radon – 40% of homes in PA
- Mold – ~70% of homes in PA
- Asbestos – 3rd ranking death in PA

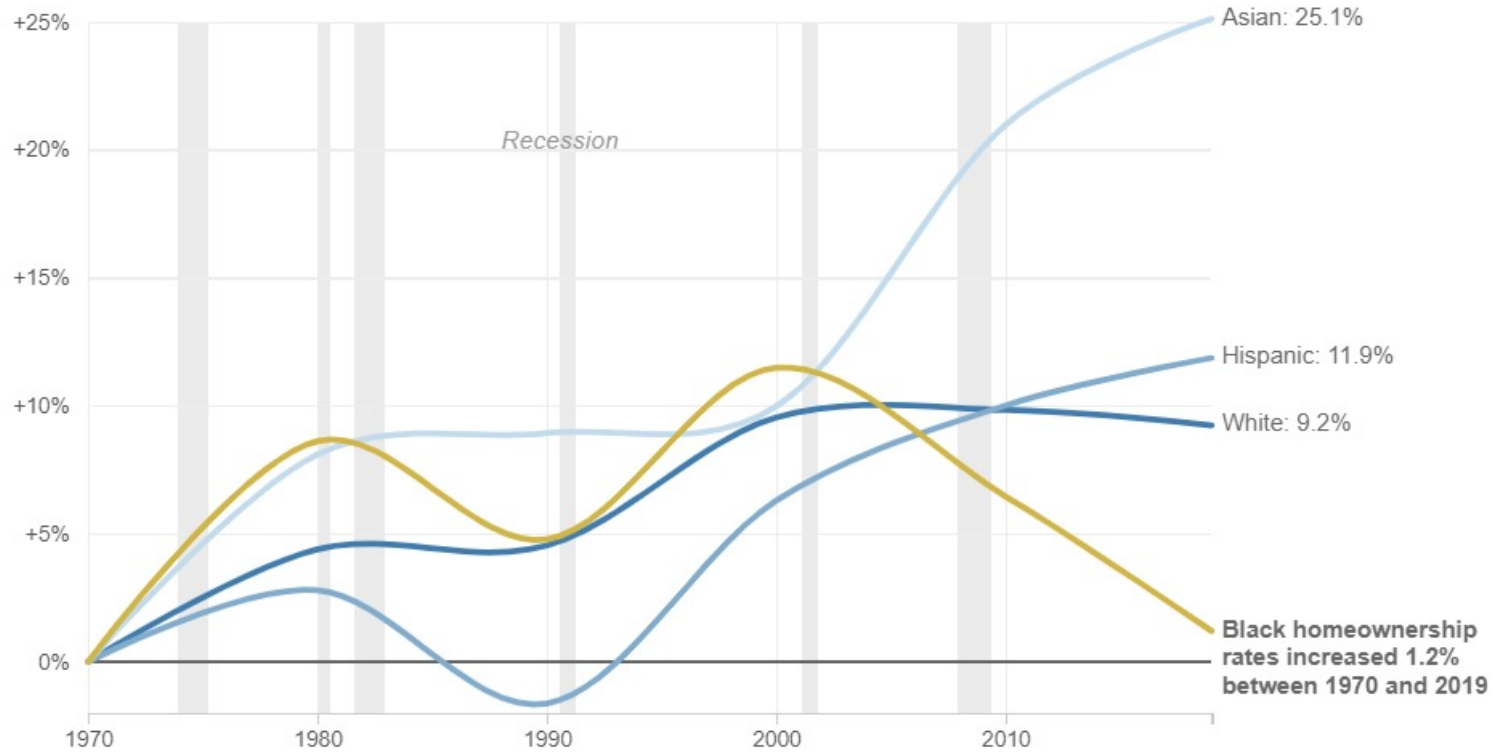
Racial Oppression in Housing

- Substandard housing quality is more likely to be experienced by people of color, which in turn exacerbates racial health disparities.
- Black people are more likely than white counterparts to live in formerly redlined neighborhoods
- Studies show that formerly redlined neighborhoods see lower life expectancy and a higher prevalence of chronic diseases today.



Black Homeownership Rates Have Barely Risen Since 1970

In 1970, two years after the Fair Housing Act passed, the national homeownership rate for Black households was 41.8%.
By 2019, it was 42.3% — a net increase of 1.2% from the 1970 rate.



Notes: Data is every 10 years between 1970 and 2010, ending in 2019.

Source: NPR analysis of [Urban Institute](#) data. Vertical gray bars in chart indicate a recession. Recession dates are from the [National Bureau of Economic Research](#).

Credit: Ruth Talbot/NPR

Racial Oppression in Health

- People living in neighborhoods with higher levels of deprivation face a higher risk of heart failure, independent of individual socioeconomic and health factors. This study also found that participants living in the most deprived neighborhoods were more likely to be Black.
- Black and Hispanic hospital-based pediatric primary care patients are more likely than white patients to live in census block groups with high violent crime rates.
- Compared with white people, Black people are 52 percent more likely to live in census block groups with heat risk-related land cover conditions, such as impervious surfaces and little green space, placing residents at greater risk for heat-related deaths and illnesses.

Disability and Housing

People with intellectual disability are vastly overrepresented in unhoused populations, with prevalence estimates ranging from 12–39%

Disabled adults experience poverty at more than twice the rate of abled adults

Nearly half of adults ages 25 to 61 who have lived in poverty for at least one year have a disability

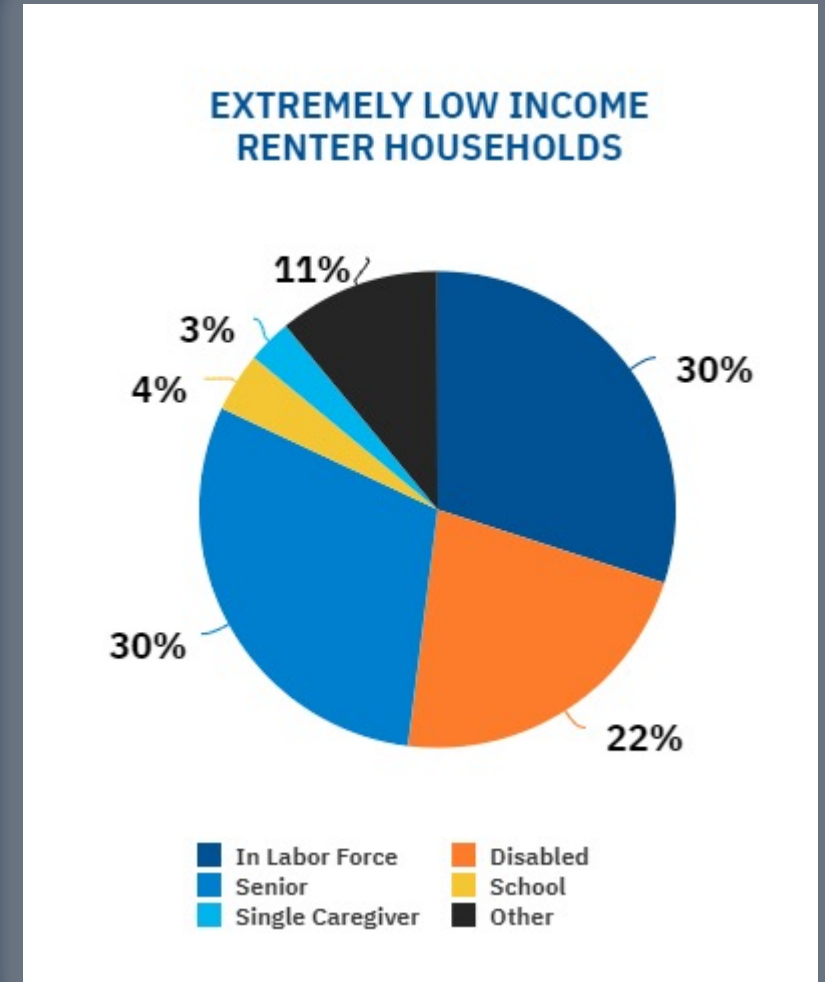
Disability and Housing continued

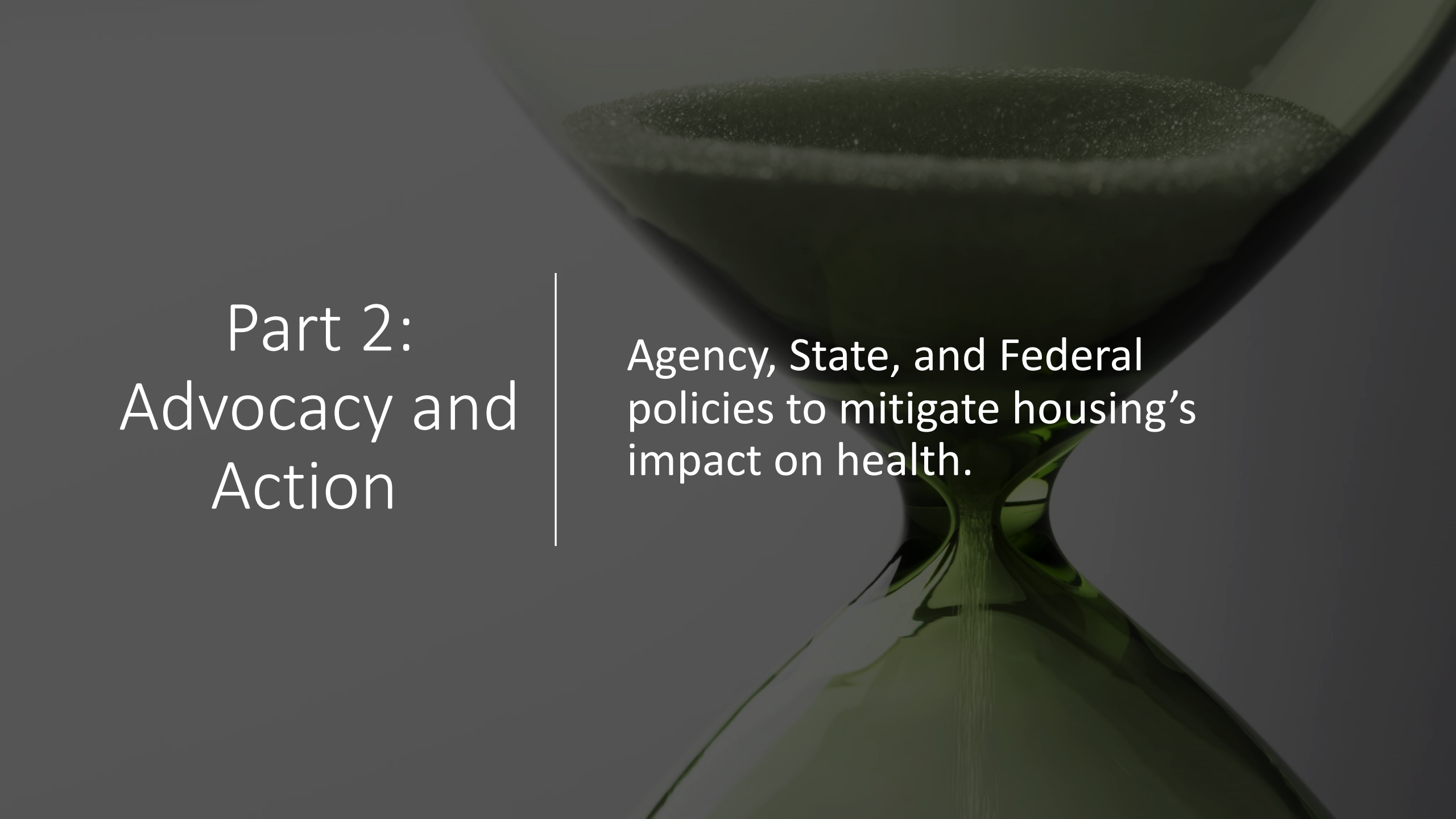
Nearly 25 percent of the more than 580,000 people experiencing homelessness on any given night in the United States have a disability.

Renter households are more likely than owner households to have a member with a disability, according to the Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University

Housing in PA NLHC report

- Number of renters: 1,572,128 (31% of state)
- Extremely Low-Income Renters: 27%
- Minimum wage: \$7.25
- Working hours: 89 hours
- Housing wage: \$19.95
- [Out of Reach 2021: Pennsylvania](#)



An hourglass with green sand, set against a dark grey background. The sand is flowing from the top bulb to the bottom bulb.

Part 2: Advocacy and Action

Agency, State, and Federal
policies to mitigate housing's
impact on health.

Agency

Review program practices

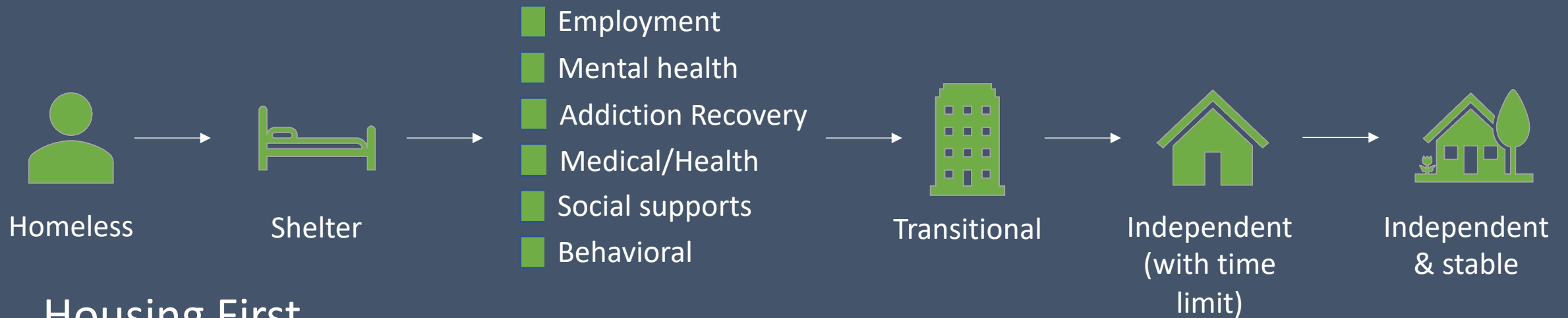
- Are there ways your programming perpetuates systemic racism?
- Does your staff look like the population you're serving?
- Take note of perceptions of proposed low-income housing

Prioritize Housing

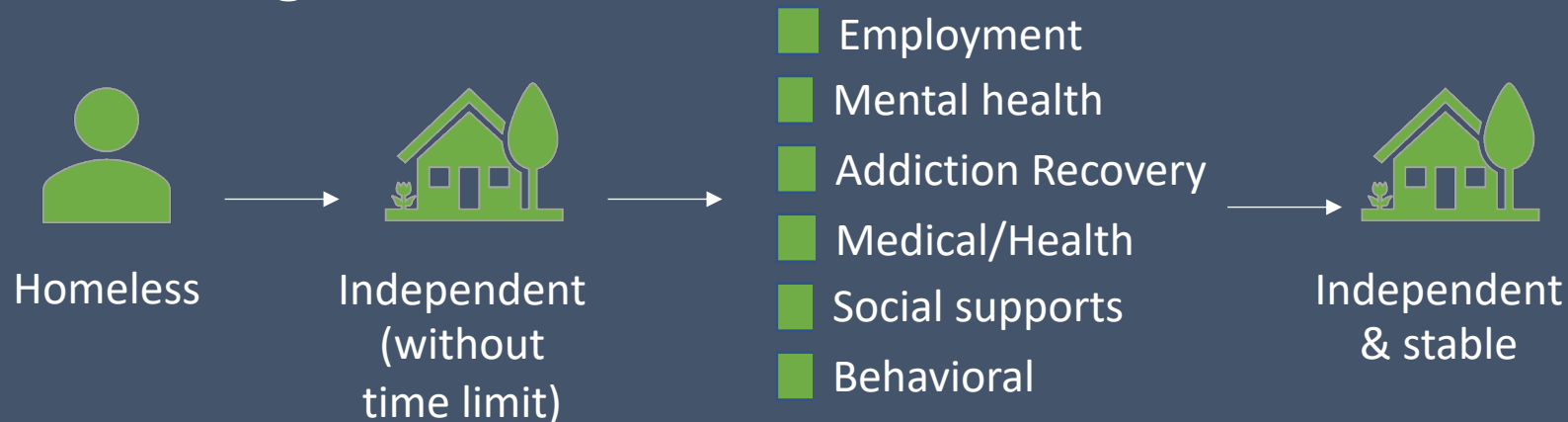
- Housing First Model

Housing Readiness Vs. Housing First

Typical “Housing Readiness”



Housing First



Policy that directly impact health

Grants to help repairs
Senate Co-Sponsorship
Memoranda - PA State
Senate

Removing lead paint
hazards in low-income
housing units

Reduce lead in drinking
water in homes built
before 1986

Mandates in testing for
the invisible and
unknown factors

Expanding Medicaid

Policy that indirectly impacts health

Raise the minimum wage to a livable income

Fully Fund Housing Choice Vouchers

Remove criminal background checks for new housing applicants

Advocate/ fund housing trust funds for communities of color

Right to Council

Development without Displacement

The background of the slide features a wooden surface with a horizontal grain. In the foreground, four white, stylized house models with red roofs are arranged in a line from left to right, increasing in size. A dark grey semi-transparent banner is positioned at the bottom of the image, containing the text.

Major Take-Aways

- Housing and health are policy issues not an individual ones
- Safe, sanitary housing is health care
- We can impact change on health by prioritizing housing

Further learning

[BMC Public Health: Housing as a social determinant of health and well being](#)

[Health Affairs: Housing and Health](#)

[Brookings: Tackling race inequalities in health and housing](#)

[Housing Matters: The connection between Health, Housing, and Racial equity](#)

[Racial residential segregation: a fundamental cause of racial disparities in health](#)



Questions?

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Learn more about SDHP at www.inglis.org/sdhp