hpic Health Policy Fact Sheet Housing affordability and health equity

Why is housing important?

Stable, affordable and safe housing is critical for good health. Limited high-quality housing stock forces many Ohioans into housing situations that expose them to long-term negative health outcomes.¹ For example:

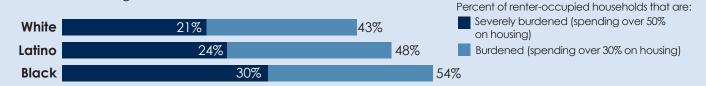
- High housing costs and poor housing quality (e.g., overcrowded or dilapidated housing) contribute to toxic and persistent stress,² which can lead to high blood pressure and other negative health outcomes.³
- Greater access to affordable housing reduces the number of Ohioans spending significant portions of their income on rent, increasing their ability to pay for other necessities, such as food and health care.⁴
- Safe and affordable housing can improve birth outcomes and reduce infant mortality disparities through reduced toxic stress⁵, an increased ability to afford health care and other improved health factors.⁶

How does affordable housing affect health equity?

Quality, affordable housing is vital for Ohio families to maintain stable employment and long-term health. Low wages, a lack of safe and affordable housing and the impacts of racism and housing discrimination result in many Ohioans spending a significant portion of their income on poor quality housing in neighborhoods that are disconnected from necessary resources, including high quality health care and high paying jobs.⁷

Affordability

About one-fifth of white Ohio renters (21%) spent over 50% of their income on housing in 2017. This housing cost burden was even higher for Latino and Black Ohioans.



Source: "Housing Burden. Ohio." National Equity Atlas. Accessed Mar. 8, 2021.

Low wages

Many workers were not paid enough to afford a 2-bedroom apartment at fair market rent (FMR) in Ohio (fiscal year 2020).

Median hourly wage

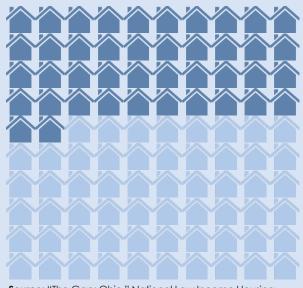
Fast food and counter workers \$9.7	to 70		\$15.99 Hourly v needs t hours p a 2-bec
Home health and personal care aides	\$11.30		at FMR
Janitors and cleaners except maids and housekeeping cleaners	\$1	2.77	
Stockers and order fillers	\$1	2.82	S
Nursing assistants		\$13.8	۲ ۲ ۸ ۶

Hourly wage a renter needs to earn, working 40 hours per week, to afford a 2-bedroom apartment at FMR in Ohio

> Source: "Out of Reach 2020: Ohio." National Low Income Housing Coalition. Accessed Mar. 16, 2021.

Housing scarcity

There were only 42 affordable rental units for every 100 renter households with incomes at or below the poverty line or 30% area median income in Ohio in 2019.



Source: "The Gap: Ohio." National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2021

What is the relationship between housing and health?

Housing factors

- Affordable housing access
- Livable wage jobs
- Rental assistance
- Properly constructed and maintained housing (safety and quality)
- Renter protections
- Equitable housing practices
- Well-connected neighborhoods

Intermediate outcomes

- Increased housing, employment and education stability
- Reduced homelessness
- Improved housing quality
- Reduced stress
- Increased access to:
 - Healthy food
 - Health care

Long-term outcomes

Improved health for Ohioans, including:

- Healthy mothers and babies
- Healthy employees
- Healthy older adults

Policies and programs are tailored and resources are allocated to meet the needs of Ohioans most at-risk for experiencing poor outcomes.

How can state policymakers support housing equity?

To promote equity and support the health of all Ohioans, Ohio policymakers can strengthen affordable housing access in all communities by fully implementing evidence-based recommendations in existing state plans:



Notes

- A new approach to reduce infant mortality and achieve equity: Policy recommendations to improve housing. Columbus, OH: Ohio Legislative Service Commission, 2017. https:// www.healthpolicyohio.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/SDOIM_Final_HousingExcerpt.pdf
 Ibid
- 3. Health Policy Institute of Ohio. "Connections between racism and health. Taking action to eliminate racism and advance equity," August 2020.
- 4. A new approach to reduce infant mortality and achieve equity: Policy recommendations to improve housing. Columbus, OH: Ohio Legislative Service Commission, 2017. https:// www.healthpolicyohio.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/SDOIM_Final_HousingExcerpt.pdf
- 5. Ibid
- 6. Healthy Moms and Babies: Housing and Health Integration: Research Findings and Recommendations for Policymakers. Columbus, OH: CelebrateOne, 2020. https://static1.
- squarespace.com/static/53206c76e4b0da7cd7fb97f6/t/606359f9eefc803e71f6dd6c/1617123839137/CO+Policy+Brief+v8.pdf 7. A new approach to reduce infant mortality and achieve equity: Policy recommendations to improve housing. Columbus, OH: Ohio Legislative Service Commission, 2017. https:// www.healthpolicyohio.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/SDOIM_Final_HousingExcerpt.pdf

