

There were roughly **554,000 homeless people** living in the United States on any given night last year, 193,000 of them "unsheltered".

From 1987-2015, the number of **very low income renters increased by 6 million** as the number of those assisted increased only to 950,000.

Children who live in neighborhoods with high rates of poverty **are less likely to have safe places to play.**



HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS



STAKEHOLDERS



NEIGHBORHOOD QUALITY

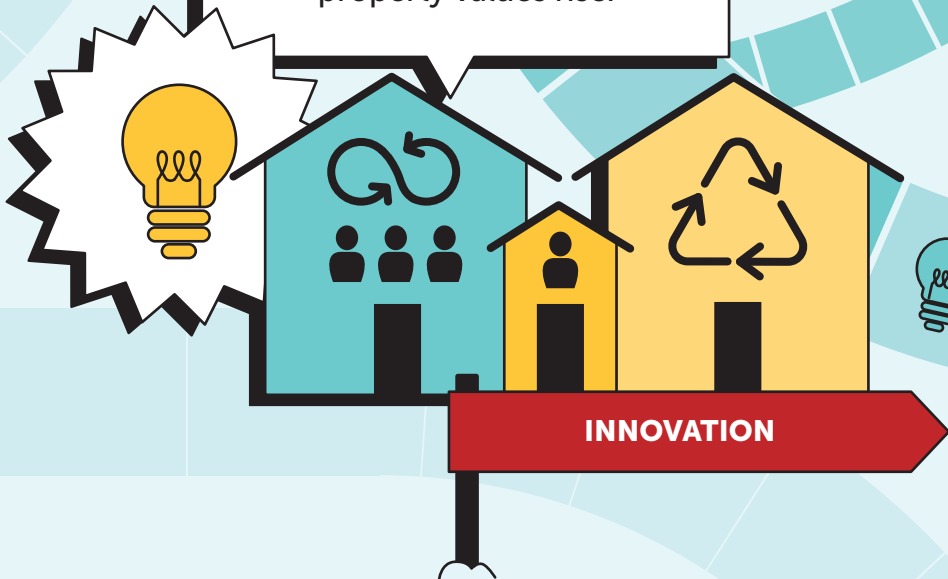
HOUSING ECOSYSTEM

Community Land Trusts can **ensure that the community remains affordable** to lower-income renters, even as property values rise.

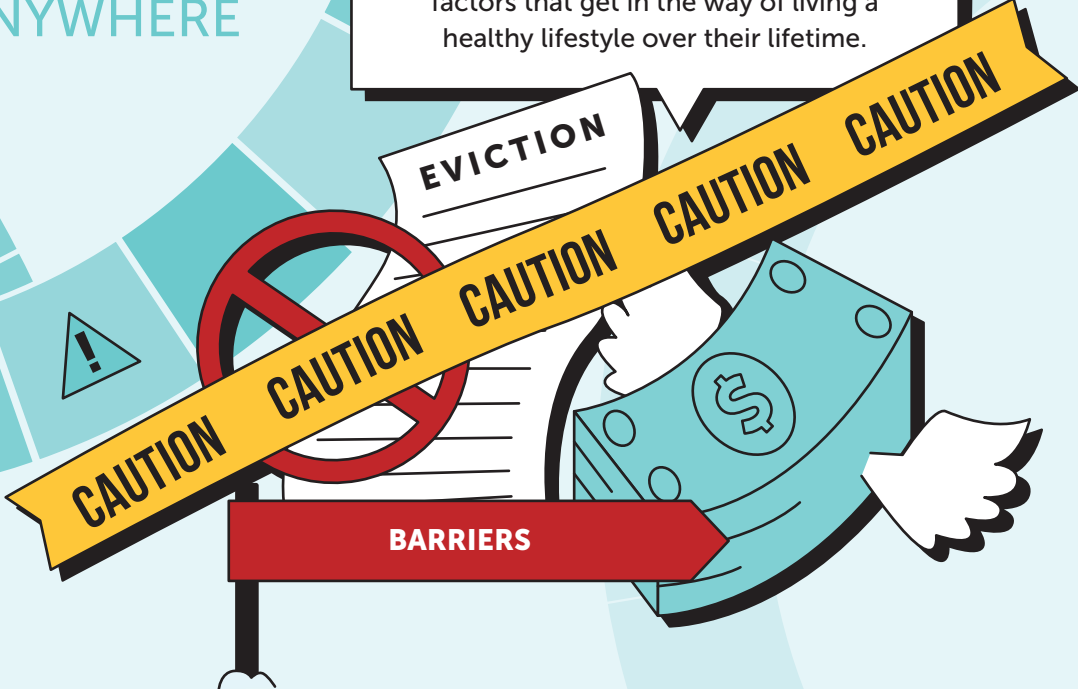
Where a person lives effects their health.
Living in a stable, safe, high quality and affordable home and neighborhood plays a critically important role on a person's quality of life and their potential for a healthy life. 9 out of 10 people believe stable, affordable housing is very important or one of the most important things that affect their security and well-being.

START ANYWHERE

Black youth are 10x more likely to live in a poor neighborhood than their white peers and are more likely to suffer from poor-quality schools, environmental hazards, witness violence and other factors that get in the way of living a healthy lifestyle over their lifetime.



INNOVATION



BARRIERS



HOUSING ECOSYSTEM

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HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

- Nearly 1 in 10 college students experienced homelessness.
- 3 out of 4 low-income households are burdened with paying between 30-50% of their income in rent and utilities.
- In 2017, nearly 1.7 million Americans were displaced because of natural disasters. These crises hit the poor the hardest and widen the gaps in health inequality.
- Many farm workers live in crowded, unsanitary conditions, lack basic utilities, live far from health clinics, grocery stores, transportation, and may pay exorbitant rent.

NEIGHBORHOOD QUALITY

- Poor neighborhoods are more likely to have conditions that pose a risk to children’s health, such as poor air quality, mold, pests, lead paint and pipes.
- Witnessing is an adverse experience that children in neighborhoods with concentrated disadvantage are more likely to experience.
- Schools with a high percentage of low-income students of color spend less on staffing, lack adequate instructional materials, and have worse physical building conditions, translating into lower educational attainment for the residents of a neighborhood.

INNOVATION

- A village of 600- to 800-square-foot houses can be 3D-printed in a day, cutting the time, effort, and the cost of production.
- America’s oldest shopping mall was transformed into a mix of living space and local businesses combining affordable urban dwellings, boutiques, and coffee shops.
- Shared Housing matches two or more unrelated people to share a home in exchange for rent or services such as cleaning or cooking and have grown in popularity.

STAKEHOLDERS

- Since 1986, the Low Income Housing Tax Credit has helped to finance more than 2.4 million affordable rental units for low-income households.
- Homeownership among young adults aged 25-34 are lower than 30 years ago. In the past 30 years, homeownership rates have declined by 6.3%, with mounds of student loan debt hindering prospective buyers.
- The homeownership rate among African Americans lags behind that of other racial groups, and the black-white homeownership gap has widened by nearly 30%.

BARRIERS

- People who face the toughest time finding an affordable place to live also encounter the most difficulty meeting their health care needs.
- More than 50 million households can’t afford their basic monthly budget for housing, food, transportation, child care, health care and a monthly phone bill.
- There is the need to focus on fair housing, housing finance, and the broader challenges of structural disadvantage and discrimination in the housing market.

SCIENCE



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FUNDING AND VOLUNTEERISM



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NEWSSTAND

LA housing pilot program leverages community and American Heart Association resources

A middle-aged woman living in Los Angeles experiences Heart Failure. She’s treated to guidelines at a local hospital – and, she gets better.

There’s just one problem: she’s homeless. Discharge means returning to life on the streets where achieving compliance with a regimen of recommended medication, diet, and exercise can be almost impossible.

As partners in a pilot program, the American Heart Association, local organizations already tackling the needs of L.A.’s homeless and area

hospitals are teaming to serve as a relentless force for heart health among homeless patients.

By 2021, we hope to have a two-pronged approach in place that will address the needs of homeless people with heart disease in hospital, and when they return to communities.

Our goal is to develop relationships with long-standing organizations who have extensive experience with the homeless population, then utilize our expertise to improve upon heart health.

Read more at heart.org/loremispumdolor