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## A decade of research on housing and health: a systematic literature review.

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**Abstract** This paper provides a systematic review of the evidence linking housing and health. This involved a review of 59 peer-reviewed journal papers, that included case studies on the health impacts of housing and were published in English, in the past decade (2010-2020). Our systematic review of the literature suggested most of the research on the health impacts of housing employed quantitative methodology, were conducted in the Global North and were published in Medical and Health Sciences journals. Research findings demonstrated four key areas through which housing impacts health: neighbourhood or context, physical building, housing market and housing policy. This paper provides valuable information to researchers for future research directions on the associations between housing and health and to decision-makers and planners for planning healthy cities. (© 2021 Walter de Gruyter GmbH, Berlin/Boston.)  
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(PMID: 10.1016/j.cities.2019.102404); Baker, E, Bentley, R, Mason, K. The mental health effects of housing tenure: causal or compositional? *Urban Stud* 2013;50:426–42. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0042098012446992> . (PMID: 10.1177/0042098012446992); Delavega, E, Lennon-Dearing, R. Differences in housing, health, and well-being among HIV-positive women living in poverty. *Soc Work Publ Health* 2015;30:294–311. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19371918.2014.1001934> . (PMID: 10.1080/19371918.2014.1001934); Frongillo, EA, Nguyen, HT, Smith, MD, Coleman-Jensen, A. Food insecurity is associated with subjective well-being among individuals from 138 countries in the 2014 Gallup World Poll. *J Nutr* 2017;147:680–7. <https://doi.org/10.3945/jn.116.243642> . (PMID: 10.3945/jn.116.243642); Yelowitz, A. Local housing costs and basic household needs. *Empir Econ* 2017;52:901–23. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00181-016-1185-2> . (PMID: 10.1007/s00181-016-1185-2). Linking ISSN: 00487554. 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## A global review of the state of the evidence of household air pollution's contribution to ambient fine particulate matter and their related health impacts.

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**Author** Ajay Pillarisetti  
**Author** Alicia Oberholzer  
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**Abstract** Direct exposure to household fine particulate air pollution (HAP) associated with inefficient combustion of fuels (wood, charcoal, coal, crop residues, kerosene, etc.) for cooking, space-heating, and lighting is estimated to result in 2.3 (1.6-3.1) million premature yearly deaths globally. HAP emitted indoors escapes outdoors and is a leading source of outdoor ambient fine particulate air pollution (AAP) in low- and middle-income countries, often being a larger contributor than well-recognized sources including road transport, industry, coal-fired power plants, brick kilns, and construction dust. We review published scientific studies that model the contribution of HAP to AAP at global and major sub-regional scales. We describe strengths and limitations of the current state of knowledge on HAP's contribution to AAP and the related impact on public health and provide recommendations to improve these estimates. We find that HAP is a dominant source of ambient fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) globally - regardless of variations in model types, configurations, and emission inventories used - that contributes approximately 20 % of total global PM<sub>2.5</sub> exposure. There are large regional variations: in South Asia, HAP contributes ~ 30 % of ambient PM<sub>2.5</sub>, while in high-income North America the fraction is ~ 7 %. The median estimate indicates that the household contribution to ambient air pollution results in a substantial premature mortality burden globally of about 0.77(0.54-1) million excess deaths, in addition to the 2.3 (1.6-3.1) million deaths from direct HAP exposure. Coordinated global action is required to avert this

burden.; Competing Interests: Declaration of Competing Interest The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper. (Copyright © 2023 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.. All rights reserved.)

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## An investigation of child health in relation to housing renovations for a disadvantaged immigrant population in Malmö, Sweden.

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**Author** Jens C Richter  
**Author** Erin Flanagan  
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**Abstract** Aims: The aim of the study was to describe child health in relation to housing renovations in more than 800 rental units, consisting of repairs of dilapidated

kitchens and bathrooms, in the disadvantaged neighbourhood of Herrgården in Rosengård, Malmö, Sweden.; Methods: Data on housing conditions and self-reported health were collected during home visits to families living in Herrgården (building renovations area) and a comparison area (neighbouring Törnrosen, with generally better housing conditions). At baseline, 130 families with 359 children participated, while 51 families with 127 children participated at follow-up. All data were collected between 2010 and 2012. Additionally, regional register data on health-care usage/in- and outpatient contacts within the public health-care system between 2008 and 2013 were also collected for all 8715 children registered as living in the two areas.; Results: Self-reported health seemed to somewhat improve in both areas, with 74% versus 86% and 78% versus 88% reporting good or very good health in Herrgården and in the comparison area at baseline and follow-up, respectively. In Herrgården, crowdedness increased, while it decreased in the comparison area. The number of health-care contacts remained stable over time in Herrgården, while it decreased in the comparison area.; Conclusions: Partial housing renovations did not seem to result in clear health improvements as measured with the indicators used in the present study. This could possibly be due to persisting health effects due to increased crowdedness or persisting poor housing conditions, as only kitchens and bathrooms were renovated.

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'As safe as houses; the risk of childhood lead exposure from housing in England and implications for public health'.

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**Author** Helen Crabbe

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**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=36352379&site=ehost-live>

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**Abstract** Background and Aim: Exposure to lead can harm a child's health, including damage to the nervous system, delayed growth, hearing loss, and many other adverse health effects, as well as implications for social, economic, educational and social well-being. Lead exposure in children is still a concern and cases require public health management to find the exposure source and interrupt the exposure pathway. Housing characteristics can indicate the presence of lead-contaminated paint and leaded water supply pipes. We aimed to explore the relationship between housing characteristics and elevated blood lead concentration (BLC) in children in England.; Methods: We used a retrospective cohort design and included all cases of lead exposure in children reported to the UK Health Security Agency between 2014 and 2020 via surveillance. A case was a child aged under 16 years, resident in England, BLC of  $\geq 0.48 \mu\text{mol/L}$  ( $10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ ) and referred for public health management. We collected case demographic details and housing characteristics (age and type). We explored associations between elevated BLC and risk factors, using generalised linear mixed effects models and compared cases' housing type to that expected nationally.; Results: Two hundred and sixty-six out of 290 cases met the case definition. There was no difference in BLCs between genders, age groups, deprivation, and housing type. After adjusting for reporting source, housing age and type, cases residing in housing built pre-1976 had a BLC of 0.32 (95%CI 0.02, 0.63)  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  (6.63 (95%CI 0.42, 13.0)  $\mu\text{g/dL}$ ) higher than cases living in housing built after this time. Cases were 1.68 times more likely to be living in terraced housing (housing adjoined to one another) than other children and less likely to live in apartments and detached properties.; Conclusion: This study suggests an association between housing characteristics and BLC in children. Housing age and type may act as a proxy for lead exposure risk through exposure to leaded paint, lead water pipes, and lead contaminated dust from indoor and outdoor sources. Public health action should consider targeting families more at risk in older housing by raising awareness of the potential presence of lead pipes and paint. Interventions should include working with wider stakeholders including other housing and environmental professionals, the private sector, as well as parents and carers. (© 2022. The Author(s).)

**Archive** MEDLINE

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**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:57:34



**Tags:**

added, Aged, Blood lead concentration, Child, Children, Dust/analysis, England, Environmental Exposure/adverse effects, Environmental Exposure/analysis, Epidemiology, Exposure, Female, Housing, Humans, Lead, Lead Poisoning\*/epidemiology, Lead Poisoning\*/etiology, Lead\*, Male, Paint, Public Health, Retrospective Studies, Surveillance, Water pipes

**Notes:**

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## Association of Promoting Housing Affordability and Stability With Improved Health Outcomes: A Systematic Review.

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** Katherine L Chen

**Author** Isomi M Miake-Lye

**Author** Meron M Begashaw

**Author** Frederick J Zimmerman

**Author** Jody Larkin

**Author** Emily L McGrath

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**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=36322083&site=ehost-live>

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**Publication** JAMA network open  
**ISSN** 2574-3805  
**Date** 2022-11-01  
**Loc. in Archive** 36322083  
**Extra** Place: United States Publisher: American Medical Association  
**Journal Abbr** JAMA network open  
**DOI** 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.39860  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** Importance: Housing insecurity-that is, difficulty with housing affordability and stability-is prevalent and results in increased risk for both homelessness and poor health. However, whether interventions that prevent housing insecurity upstream of homelessness improve health remains uncertain.; Objective: To review evidence characterizing associations of primary prevention strategies for housing insecurity with adult physical health, mental health, health-related behaviors, health care use, and health care access.; Evidence Review: Pairs of independent reviewers systematically searched PubMed, Web of Science, EconLit, and the Social Interventions Research and Evaluation Network for quantitative studies published from 2005 to 2021 that evaluated interventions intended to directly improve housing affordability and/or stability either by supporting at-risk households (targeted primary prevention) or by enhancing community-level housing supply and affordability in partnership with the health sector (structural primary prevention). Risk of bias was appraised using validated tools, and the evidence was synthesized using modified Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development, and Evaluation criteria.; Findings: A total of 26 articles describing 3 randomized trials and 20 observational studies (16 longitudinal designs and 4 cross-sectional quasi-waiting list control designs) were included. Existing interventions have focused primarily on mitigating housing insecurity for the most vulnerable individuals rather than preventing housing insecurity outright. Moderate-certainty evidence was found that eviction moratoriums were associated with reduced COVID-19 cases and deaths. Certainty of evidence was low or very low for health associations of other targeted primary prevention interventions, including emergency rent assistance, legal assistance with waiting list priority for public housing, long-term rent subsidies, and homeownership assistance. No studies evaluated health system-partnered structural primary prevention strategies.; Conclusions and Relevance: This systematic review found mixed and mostly low-certainty evidence that interventions that promote housing affordability and stability were associated with improved adult health outcomes. Existing interventions may need to be paired with other efforts to address the structural determinants of health. As health care systems and insurers respond to increasing opportunities to invest in housing as a determinant of health, further research is needed to clarify where along the housing insecurity pathway interventions should focus for the most effective and equitable health impact.  
**Archive** MEDLINE  
**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:55  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:57:24

**Tags:**

added, Adult, Costs and Cost Analysis, COVID-19\*/epidemiology, COVID-19\*/prevention & control, Cross-Sectional Studies, Humans, Ill-Housed Persons\*, Public Housing

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## Better health through better housing - Current impact and future prospects of randomized trials.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Kok Pim Kua  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=36758933&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 127  
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**ISSN** 1559-2030  
**Date** 2023-04

**Loc. in Archive** 36758933

**Extra** Place: United States Publisher: Elsevier

**Journal Abbr** Contemporary clinical trials

**DOI** 10.1016/j.cct.2023.107114

**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** Safe and stable housing in integrated neighborhoods with access to basic amenities and social elements is indispensable for good health. Recent randomized controlled trials have demonstrated that improvements in the built environment have positive impacts on malaria, fall injuries, and gun violence outcomes. There are several challenges associated with performing studies that assess house improvement as an intervention for advancing human health and well-being, including ethical issues, lack of blinding, spillover effects, and differential behavior. Future research is warranted to evaluate the clinical benefits and cost-effectiveness of prototype houses or energy-efficient prefabricated modular homes by employing more holistic strategies, such as integration of data analytics, peer support, and whole health coaching, addition of social contextual perspectives on mobile technology-supported community-based interventions, and combination of digital technology-informed community-engaged citizen science and participatory action programs with multisector partnerships. Gleaning stronger evidence from clinical trials and model-based economic analyses that ascertain the effects of multiple intersecting factors on individuals and communities would illuminate effective policy making options in healthy housing and guide successful implementation of sustainable public health policies. Straightforward and cost-effective pathways should therefore be created based on highest-quality scientific data to lead the scaling up of novel housing interventions and capacity building for health-in-all-policies to support population health equity, thereby ensuring that everyone has access to housing and the chance to live a healthy and productive life.; Competing Interests: Declaration of Competing Interest The author declared no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper. (Copyright © 2023 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.)

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### Tags:

added, Community safety, Fall injury, Health Promotion, Health Status, Home environmental intervention, Housing, Housing\*, Humans, Malaria, Neighborhood, Novel house design, Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic, Residence Characteristics\*, Sustainability

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## Building health equity through housing policies: critical reflections and future directions for research.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Kathryn M Leifheit  
**Author** Gabriel L Schwartz  
**Author** Craig Evan Pollack  
**Author** Sabriya L Linton  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=35701105&site=ehost-live>  
**Publication** Journal of epidemiology and community health  
**ISSN** 1470-2738  
**Date** 2022-06-14  
**Loc. in Archive** 35701105  
**Extra** Place: England Publisher: British Medical Assn  
**Journal Abbr** Journal of epidemiology and community health  
**DOI** 10.1136/jech-2021-216439  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** Housing may be at once the most powerful and underused tool at our disposal to improve population health. Using examples from the USA, we argue that current levels of housing insecurity are the result of clear and inequitable policy choices, leading to the entrenchment of health inequities-particularly, across race and class. Solutions to housing insecurity must, therefore, be structural. The COVID-19 pandemic has opened a window of opportunity for these structural housing policy reforms. Through justice- and action-oriented research, health researchers can inform the development and implementation of housing policies that advance health equity. We offer a series of recommendations to better position our field to achieve this goal.; Competing Interests: Competing interests: KML was supported by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ; grant no T32HS000046). The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of AHRQ. CEP works part time on a temporary assignment with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), assisting the department on housing and health issues. The findings and conclusions in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of HUD or other government agencies. (© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2022. Re-use permitted under CC BY-NC. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.)  
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## Building Up Housing to Break Down Health Disparities.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Selena M Gonzalez  
**Author** Robert E Fullilove  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=32023114&site=ehost-live>  
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**Publication** American journal of public health  
**ISSN** 1541-0048  
**Date** 2020-03  
**Loc. in Archive** 32023114  
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**Journal Abbr** American journal of public health  
**DOI** 10.2105/AJPH.2019.305521  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Archive** MEDLINE  
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**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:56:20

**Tags:**

added, Health Policy, Health Status Disparities\*, Housing/\*economics, Housing/supply & distribution, Humans, Ill-Housed Persons\*

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Accession Number: 32023114. Language: English. Date Revised: 20221207. Date Created: 20200206. Date Completed: 20200504. Update Code: 20221216. Publication Type: Journal Article. Journal ID: 1254074. Publication Model: Print. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: Am J Public Health. PubMed Central ID: PMC7002949. Linked References: J Health Soc Behav. 2010;51 Suppl:S28-40. (PMID: 20943581); Am J Public Health. 2013 Dec;103 Suppl 2:S199-205. (PMID: 24148056); JAMA. 2019 Mar 5;321(9):822-824. (PMID: 30758505). Linking ISSN: 00900036. Subset: MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 20200301. Current Imprints: Publication: Washington, DC : American Public Health Association; Original Imprints: Publication: New York [etc.]

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## Cities and global health: fragmented housing policies increase health risks for vulnerable people.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Yvonne G Doyle  
**Author** Bethlehem D Solomon  
**Author** George Owusu  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=36318978&site=ehost-live>  
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**Pages** e069671  
**Publication** BMJ (Clinical research ed.)  
**ISSN** 1756-1833  
**Date** 2022-11-01  
**Loc. in Archive** 36318978  
**Extra** Place: England Publisher: British Medical Association  
**Journal Abbr** BMJ (Clinical research ed.)  
**DOI** 10.1136/bmj-2021-069671  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** Competing Interests: Competing interests: We have read and understood BMJ policy on declaration of interests and have no relevant interests to declare.  
**Archive** MEDLINE  
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**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:56:12

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## Climate, housing, energy and Indigenous health: a call to action.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Simon Quilty  
**Author** Norman Frank Jupurrurla  
**Author** Ross S Bailie  
**Author** Russell L Gruen  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=35708259&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 217  
**Issue** 1  
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**Publication** The Medical journal of Australia  
**ISSN** 1326-5377  
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**Journal Abbr** The Medical journal of Australia  
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**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
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## Coincided disparity between housing price and health outcome.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Bin Chen  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=36814990&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 27  
**Pages** 100593  
**Publication** The Lancet regional health. Europe  
**ISSN** 2666-7762  
**Date** 2023-02-08  
**Loc. in Archive** 36814990  
**Extra** Place: England Publisher: [Oxford]  
**Journal Abbr** The Lancet regional health. Europe  
**DOI** 10.1016/j.lanepe.2023.100593  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** Competing Interests: The author declares no competing interests.  
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**Date Added** 19/06/2023, 17:58:09  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:55:09

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added

### Notes:

Accession Number: 36814990. Language: English. Date Revised: 20230224. Date Created: 20230223. Update Code: 20230224. Publication Type: Journal Article. Journal ID: 101777707. Publication Model: Electronic-eCollection; eCollection. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: Lancet Reg Health Eur. PubMed Central ID: PMC9939701. Linked References: Lancet. 2007 Sep 29;370(9593):1111-3. (PMID: 17868821); Appl Geogr. 2020 Apr;117:102188. (PMID: 32287517); Nat Commun. 2022 Aug 8;13(1):4636. (PMID: 35941122); Soc Sci Med. 2017 Nov;192:36-48. (PMID: 28961481); Public Health Rev. 2020 Jan 2;41:1. (PMID: 31908901); Lancet. 2021 Oct 30;398(10311):1619-1662. (PMID: 34687662); Lancet Reg Health West Pac. 2022 Jul 15;27:100539. (PMID: 35854811); Am J Prev Med. 2019 Aug;57(2):262-272. (PMID: 31326010). Linking ISSN: 26667762. Subset: PubMed not MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 2023 Feb 08. ; Original Imprints: Publication: [Oxford] : Elsevier Ltd., [2020]-

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## Cold homes and mental health harm: Evidence from the UK Household Longitudinal Study.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Amy Clair  
**Author** Emma Baker  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=36327633&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 314

**Pages** 115461  
**Publication** Social science & medicine (1982)  
**ISSN** 1873-5347  
**Date** 2022-12  
**Loc. in Archive** 36327633  
**Extra** Place: England Publisher: Pergamon  
**Journal Abbr** Social science & medicine (1982)  
**DOI** 10.1016/j.socscimed.2022.115461  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** Cold homes are associated with a range of serious health conditions as well as excess winter mortality. Despite a comparatively mild climate cold homes are a significant problem in the UK, with a recent estimate finding that over one-quarter of low-income households had been unable to adequately heat their home in winter 2022. The magnitude of cold housing in a country that benefits from a mild climate indicates indifference towards, or acceptance of, a significant minority of people living in inadequate conditions on the part of policy makers. Cold homes are therefore a source of social harm. Recent changes to the household energy price cap, the rising cost of living, the ongoing effects of the benefit cap, and below inflation uprating to social security benefits is likely to greatly exacerbate this issue. In this research we use data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study to explore whether living in a cold home causes mental health harm. We control for mental distress and housing temperature on entry to the survey in order to account for the potentially bi-directional relationship. Multilevel discrete-time event history models show that the transition into living in a home that is not suitably warm is associated with nearly double the odds of experiencing severe mental distress for those who had no mental distress at the beginning of the survey; and over three times the odds of severe mental distress for those previously on the borderline of severe mental distress. These results show the significant costs of failing to ensure that people are able to live in homes in which they are able to live comfortably by even the most basic standards. These costs will be felt not just individually, but also more broadly in terms of increased health spending and reduced working.; **Competing Interests:** Declarations of competing interest The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper. (Copyright © 2022 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Ltd.. All rights reserved.)

**Archive** MEDLINE  
**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:54  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:54:51

### Tags:

added, Cold homes, Cold Temperature\*, Humans, Indoor temperature, Longitudinal Studies, Mental distress, Mental health, Mental Health\*, Multilevel Analysis, Social harm, United Kingdom/epidemiology

### Notes:

Accession Number: 36327633. Language: English. Date Revised: 20230125. Date Created: 20221103. Date Completed: 20221122. Update Code: 20230126. Publication Type: Journal Article, Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't. Journal ID: 8303205. Publication Model: Print-Electronic. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: Soc Sci Med. Linking ISSN: 02779536. Subset: MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 2022 Oct 22. ; Original Imprints: Publication: Oxford ; New York : Pergamon, c1982-

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## Commentary on Housing, Health, and Well-Being in Aotearoa/New Zealand.

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** Philippa Howden-Chapman

**Author** Nevil Pierse

**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cin20&AN=146871600&site=ehost-live>

**Volume** 47

**Issue** 6

**Pages** 802-804

**Publication** Health Education & Behavior

**ISSN** 1090-1981

**Date** 2020-12

**Extra** Place: Thousand Oaks, California Publisher: Sage Publications Inc.

**Journal Abbr** Health Education & Behavior

**DOI** 10.1177/1090198120967932

**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** Housing is poorly constructed for the New Zealand climate and is a major cause of poor health and premature mortality. Private rental housing is older and in poorer condition than public housing and owner-occupied housing. This special issue describes four different approaches to improving housing, which have implications for international housing, health, and well-being policies. The first approach looks at generating the evidence base for improving the quality of the rental sector; the second, the aftereffects of the Christchurch earthquake and the unprecedented role taken by the central government to override local government and community involvement in rebuilding housing and regenerating the city; the third, measuring the effectiveness of the remediation of public housing; and finally, community-based partnerships between community workers and academics to improve the housing of children who have been hospitalized for housing-sensitive hospitalizations.

**Archive** CINAHL

**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:58

**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:54:39

### Tags:

added, Child, Hospitalized, Community-Institutional Relations, Federal Government, Health Status, Housing -- New Zealand, Natural Disasters, New Zealand, Psychological Well-Being, Public Policy, Quality Improvement, Serial Publications, Social Determinants of Health

### Notes:

Accession Number: 146871600. Language: English. Entry Date: 20201118. Revision Date: 20201124. Publication Type: Article. Journal Subset: Health Promotion/Education; Peer Reviewed; USA. Special Interest: Public Health. NLM UID: 9704962.

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# Comparisons of depression, anxiety, well-being, and perceptions of the built environment amongst adults seeking social, intermediate and market-rent accommodation in the former London Olympic Athletes' Village

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** Bina Ram

**Author** Aparna Shankar

**Author** Claire M Nightingale

**Author** Billie Giles-Corti

**Author** Anne Ellaway

**Author** Ashley R Cooper

**Author** Angie Page

**Author** Steven Cummins

**Author** Daniel Lewis

**Author** Peter H Whincup

**Author** Derek G Cook

**Author** Alicja R Rudnicka

**Author** Christopher G Owen

**URL** <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/comparisons-depression-anxiety-well-being/docview/1985901089/se-2?accountid=47749>

**Volume** 48

**Pages** 31

**Publication** Health & Place

**ISSN** 13538292

**Date** Nov 2017

**Loc. in Archive** 1985901089

**Extra** Place: Kidlington Publisher: Elsevier Science Ltd.

**Language** English

**Abstract** The Examining Neighbourhood Activities in Built Living Environments in London (ENABLE London) study provides a unique opportunity to examine differences in mental health and well-being amongst adults seeking social, intermediate (affordable rent), and market-rent housing in a purpose built neighbourhood (East Village, the former London 2012 Olympic Athletes' Village), specifically designed to encourage positive health behaviours. Multi-level logistic regression models examined baseline differences in levels of depression, anxiety and well-being across the housing groups. Compared with the intermediate group, those seeking social housing were more likely to be depressed, anxious and had poorer well-being after adjustment for demographic and health status variables. Further adjustments for neighbourhood perceptions suggest that compared with the intermediate group, perceived neighbourhood characteristics may be an important determinant of depression amongst those seeking social housing, and lower levels of happiness the previous day amongst those seeking market-rent housing. These findings add to the extensive literature on inequalities in health, and provide a strong basis for future longitudinal work that will examine change in depression, anxiety and well-being after moving into East Village, where those seeking social housing potentially have the most to gain.

**Archive** Health Research Premium Collection

**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 16:10:21

**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:54:31

**Tags:**

added, Adjustment, Adults, Anxiety, Athletes, Built environment, Demographic variables, Demographics, Happiness, Health behavior, Health disparities, Health status, Housing, Housing market, Markets, Medical Sciences, Mental depression, Mental disorders, Mental health, Neighborhoods, Occupational health, Olympic games, Perceptions, Public housing, Regression analysis, Regression models, Social anxiety, Well being

**Notes:**

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Last updated - 2023-05-23

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## Does Public Housing Increase the Risk of Child Health Problems? Evidence from Linked Survey-Administrative Data.

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** Andrew Fenelon

**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=35832732&site=ehost-live>

**Volume** 32

**Issue** 3

**Pages** 491-505

**Publication** Housing policy debate

**ISSN** 1051-1482

**Date** 2022

**Loc. in Archive** 35832732

**Extra** Place: United States Publisher: Routledge Journals

**Journal Abbr** Housing policy debate

**DOI** 10.1080/10511482.2021.1905027

**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** Research on the effects of major federal housing assistance programs on children's outcomes has produced mixed results. Although housing assistance programs provide one of the few sources of affordable and stable housing for low-income families, there remains concern that living in public housing developments increases the risk of poor health for children. This paper uses a unique survey-administrative linked dataset to examine the effect of living in public housing on children's risk of health problems, including frequent diarrhea, frequent headaches, skin allergies, asthma, and fair/poor health status. Children living in public housing have substantially more health problems than children who do not live in public housing. However, the analysis develops several additional comparison groups to demonstrate that the excess health problems reflect unobserved selection into public housing. The main selection adjustment compares children living in public housing to children who enter public housing in the near future. Results indicate that public housing does not increase the risk of child health problems, and it is important to consider the substantial selection into public housing on factors that are likely to be correlated with children's outcomes. The broad effects of public housing may be

mixed, but policymakers should not confuse the economic and health challenges of public housing residents for the effects of the program itself.; Competing Interests: Disclosure statement: The author has no known conflict of interest.

**Archive** MEDLINE

**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:55

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### Tags:

added, child health, housing assistance, Public Housing, rental assistance, United States

### Notes:

Accession Number: 35832732. Language: English. Date Revised: 20230102. Date Created: 20220714. Update Code: 20230102. Publication Type: Journal Article. Journal ID: 101592307. Publication Model: Print-Electronic. Cited Medium: Print. NLM ISO Abbr: Hous Policy Debate. PubMed Central ID: PMC9272982. Linked References: J Policy Anal Manage. 2021 Winter;40(1):107-127. (PMID: 33814669); Am Econ Rev. 2018 Oct;108(10):3028-3056. (PMID: 30686826); Soc Sci Med. 2011 Mar;72(5):668-76. (PMID: 21324574); Health Place. 2015 Nov;36:145-51. (PMID: 26598958); Health Aff (Millwood). 2019 May;38(5):746-754. (PMID: 31059369); J Health Soc Behav. 2001 Sep;42(3):258-76. (PMID: 11668773); Health Aff (Millwood). 2017 Jun 1;36(6):1016-1023. (PMID: 28583959); Environ Res. 2011 Nov;111(8):1164-72. (PMID: 21764050); Environ Health. 2004 Dec 07;3(1):13. (PMID: 15585065); JAMA Pediatr. 2020 Jun 1;174(6):592-598. (PMID: 32150240); Am J Public Health. 2011 Aug;101(8):1508-14. (PMID: 21680929); Environ Res. 2010 Feb;110(2):189-98. (PMID: 19939359); J Health Care Poor Underserved. 2005 May;16(2):273-85. (PMID: 15937391); J Adolesc Health. 2005 Mar;36(3):244-52. (PMID: 15737781); Acad Pediatr. 2017 Mar;17(2):127-134. (PMID: 27876585); Soc Sci Med. 2013 Oct;95:106-14. (PMID: 23642646); Allergy. 2014 May;69(5):553-8. (PMID: 24697316); J Urban Health. 2011 Feb;88(1):41-53. (PMID: 21279452); J Urban Health. 2010 Mar;87(2):211-224. (PMID: 20063071); J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2017 Sep;140(3):822-827. (PMID: 28283418); J Urban Health. 2010 Sep;87(5):827-38. (PMID: 20585883); J Policy Anal Manage. 2018;37(4):735-66. (PMID: 30272428); Am J Public Health. 2011 Dec;101 Suppl 1:S238-45. (PMID: 21836112); SSM Popul Health. 2020 Apr 04;11:100575. (PMID: 32322657); Pediatrics. 1998 Apr;101(4 Pt 1):612-6. (PMID: 9521942); J Child Poverty. 2020;26(1):1-21. (PMID: 32616994); Prev Chronic Dis. 2018 Jul 19;15:E94. (PMID: 30025218); Epidemiology. 2018 Sep;29(5):716-720. (PMID: 29864083); J Health Soc Behav. 2018 Sep;59(3):447-463. (PMID: 30066591); J Pediatr Psychol. 2006 Jul;31(6):582-96. (PMID: 16049263); Am J Public Health. 2017 Apr;107(4):571-578. (PMID: 28207335); Demography. 2018 Apr;55(2):617-642. (PMID: 29542072); Pediatrics. 2018 Jun;141(6):. (PMID: 29765008); Am J Public Health. 1997 May;87(5):787-93. (PMID: 9184507); Am J Public Health. 2011 Dec;101 Suppl 1:S255-61. (PMID: 21551380); Health Aff (Millwood). 2016 Nov 1;35(11):2092-2099. (PMID: 27834251); Am Econ Rev. 2016 Apr;106(4):855-902. (PMID: 29546974); J Health Econ. 2013 Jan;32(1):195-206. (PMID: 23202264); Vital Health Stat 1. 2017 Oct;(60):1-40. (PMID: 29466230); Demography. 2021 Aug 1;58(4):1171-1195. (PMID: 33970240); J Policy Anal Manage. 2007 Autumn;26(4):831-59. (PMID: 17894032). Linking ISSN: 10511482. Subset: PubMed not MEDLINE; Grant Information: P2C HD041025 United States HD NICHD NIH HHS; R21 HD095329 United States HD NICHD NIH HHS Date of Electronic Publication: 2021 Apr 27. Current Imprints: Publication: <jan. 2011-="">: Abingdon, UK : Routledge Journals; Original Imprints: Publication: Washington, DC : Office of Housing Policy Research, Fannie Mae, c1990- </jan.>

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Effect of household toilet accessibility on physical health of ethnic minority adolescents: a longitudinal study from the China Education Panel Survey 2013 and 2014.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Yao Jiang  
**Author** Fan Yang  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=37046235&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 23  
**Issue** 1  
**Pages** 685  
**Publication** BMC public health  
**ISSN** 1471-2458  
**Date** 2023-04-12  
**Loc. in Archive** 37046235  
**Extra** Place: England Publisher: BioMed Central  
**Journal Abbr** BMC public health  
**DOI** 10.1186/s12889-023-15547-5  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** Background: Accessing household toilets is vital for adolescent health during crucial stages of growth and development; however, some ethnic minority families in China lack toilets. The relationship between household toilet accessibility and the physical health of adolescents in China's ethnic minority areas has been underexamined.; Methods: Using two waves of data from the China Education Panel Survey (2013 and 2014), this study explored the effect of household toilet accessibility on Chinese ethnic minority adolescents' physical health. The sample consisted of 576 ethnic minority adolescents with an average age of approximately 13 years. To test the health effect of household toilet accessibility on ethnic minority adolescents, a fixed effects ordinary least squares model and difference-in-differences combined with propensity score matching method were used.; Results: The results of the fixed effects model and difference-in-differences combined with propensity score matching showed a significant and positive effect of household toilet accessibility on adolescents' physical health. The heterogeneity analysis indicated that among the toilet types of soil cesspits, cement cesspits, squat toilets, and flush toilets, the flush toilets were proven to be the most efficient in improving adolescents' physical health. Moreover, the family living arrangement was proven to play a moderating role in the effect of household toilet accessibility on the physical health of ethnic minority adolescents. The average marginal effects of household toilet accessibility on the physical health of ethnic minority adolescents who lived without parents were more evident and significant than those who lived with their parents.; Conclusion: Promoting household toilet accessibility in China's ethnic minority areas is essential for improving adolescents' health. Moreover, having a household toilet is not sufficient, the quality and dignity of household toilets are also important. (© 2023. The Author(s).)  
**Archive** MEDLINE  
**Date Added** 19/06/2023, 17:58:08  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:49:39

**Tags:**

added, Adolescent, Bathroom Equipment\*, China, Ethnic and Racial Minorities, Ethnic minority adolescents, Ethnicity, Health rights, Humans, Longitudinal Studies, Minority Groups, Sanitation, Sanitation infrastructure, Toilet accessibility, Toilet Facilities

**Notes:**

Accession Number: 37046235. Language: English. Date Revised: 20230415. Date Created: 20230412. Date Completed: 20230414. Update Code: 20230415. Publication Type: Journal Article, Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't. Journal ID: 100968562. Publication Model: Electronic. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: BMC Public Health. PubMed Central ID: PMC10091831. Linked References: Public Health. 2010 Nov;124(11):613-6. (PMID: 20943240); Matern Child Health J. 2018 Mar;22(3):288-297. (PMID: 28929420); Demography. 2021 Feb 1;58(1):247-272. (PMID: 33834238); J Adolesc Health. 2007 Jul;41(1):99-101. (PMID: 17577540); J Environ Manage. 2018 Jun 15;216:347-356. (PMID: 28941832); N Z Med J. 2021 Jul 9;134(1538):18-27. (PMID: 34239142); Lancet. 2018 Dec 15;392(10164):2567-2582. (PMID: 30528471); Front Public Health. 2022 May 20;10:787844. (PMID: 35669757); BMC Public Health. 2012 Feb 03;12:97. (PMID: 22299776); Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2019 Sep 10;16(18):. (PMID: 31510038); Health Place. 2015 May;33:132-41. (PMID: 25840351); Math Biosci Eng. 2021 Oct 14;18(6):8815-8830. (PMID: 34814324); Int J Psychol. 2018 Oct;53(5):373-378. (PMID: 27704544); J Pediatr Adolesc Gynecol. 2019 Dec;32(6):584-589. (PMID: 31445139); J Adolesc Health. 1995 Mar;16(3):200-3. (PMID: 7779829); J Adolesc Health. 2020 Oct;67(4):514-518. (PMID: 32753347); Eur J Pediatr. 2021 Nov;180(11):3317-3324. (PMID: 33999258); BMC Public Health. 2019 Jan 31;19(1):137. (PMID: 30704435); Health Place. 2015 May;33:25-36. (PMID: 25744220); Addict Behav. 2010 Apr;35(4):337-42. (PMID: 20051311); Psychiatry Res. 2018 Jan;259:81-88. (PMID: 29032165); Children (Basel). 2018 Feb 22;5(2):. (PMID: 29470414); Reprod Health. 2021 Nov 27;18(1):238. (PMID: 34838038). Linking ISSN: 14712458. Subset: MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 2023 Apr 12. ; Original Imprints: Publication: London : BioMed Central, [2001-

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## Effects of Housing Deprivation on Health: Empirical Evidence from Spain.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Demetrio Carmona-Derqui  
**Author** Jonathan Torres-Tellez  
**Author** Alberto Montero-Soler  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=36767772&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 20  
**Issue** 3  
**Publication** International journal of environmental research and public health  
**ISSN** 1660-4601  
**Date** 2023-01-29  
**Loc. in Archive** 36767772  
**Extra** Place: Switzerland Publisher: MDPI  
**Journal Abbr** International journal of environmental research and public health  
**DOI** 10.3390/ijerph20032405  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** Severe housing deprivation rates in Spain have tripled in just four years, affecting 3.4% of the population in 2020, with a higher incidence among the low-income population (9.2%). Despite the social aspect of the problem, minimal research has



been carried out in Spain on the effects that the various forms of housing deprivation have on health. This study analyzes the impact of housing deprivation on health outcomes, with the objective of achieving results that facilitate the creation of improved public policies. Microdata are used from the Living Conditions Survey carried out by the National Institute of Statistics for the period 2009-2019, and several multilevel logistic regression models are presented to control for possible regional differences. The results show that the elements with the greatest effect on objective health are noise, leaks and harmful temperatures in housing. In addition, environmental factors, such as pollution, neighborhood crime and the number of units in a given apartment building, can be added to the list. As a result, we conclude that there are certain structural and environmental elements in housing and the environment in which is located that have a more intense impact on objective health and on the subjective perception of a person's state of health.

**Archive** MEDLINE

**Date Added** 19/06/2023, 17:58:09

**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:49:29

### Tags:

added, Environmental Pollution, health, housing deprivation, Housing\*, Humans, multilevel, Poverty, Residence Characteristics\*, Spain

### Notes:

Accession Number: 36767772. Language: English. Date Revised: 20230313. Date Created: 20230211. Date Completed: 20230214. Update Code: 20230314. Publication Type: Journal Article. Journal ID: 101238455. Publication Model: Electronic. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: Int J Environ Res Public Health. PubMed Central ID: PMC9916325. Linked References: Am J Public Health. 2002 May;92(5):758-68. (PMID: 11988443); Eur J Public Health. 2006 Oct;16(5):463-9. (PMID: 16157615); PLoS One. 2018 Jan 31;13(1):e0191784. (PMID: 29385187); Am J Public Health. 2003 Sep;93(9):1576-82. (PMID: 12948983); Int J Health Serv. 2017 Jan;47(1):83-107. (PMID: 27799593); Int J Equity Health. 2015 Nov 04;14:120. (PMID: 26530721); Soc Sci Med. 2013 Oct;94:91-7. (PMID: 23931950); Annu Rev Public Health. 2004;25:397-418. (PMID: 15015927); J Epidemiol Community Health. 2019 Mar;73(3):256-262. (PMID: 30642891); Soc Sci Med. 2016 Jan;149:76-83. (PMID: 26708243); BMC Public Health. 2019 Oct 24;19(1):1358. (PMID: 31651269); Prev Med. 2017 Dec;105:304-310. (PMID: 28963007); Public Health. 2015 Mar;129(3):191-9. (PMID: 25726123); Soc Sci Med. 2016 Nov;168:30-34. (PMID: 27639049); J Urban Health. 2021 Aug;98(4):496-504. (PMID: 34231119); Soc Sci Med. 2015 Dec;146:204-13. (PMID: 26519605); J Epidemiol Community Health. 1989 Mar;43(1):7-14. (PMID: 2592894); Eur J Public Health. 2016 Oct;26(5):788-793. (PMID: 27221606); Am J Public Health. 2004 Apr;94(4):633-9. (PMID: 15054017); Soc Sci Med. 2022 Apr;298:114839. (PMID: 35228097); J Epidemiol Community Health. 2006 Apr;60(4):290-7. (PMID: 16537344); BMC Public Health. 2018 Jan 15;18(1):133. (PMID: 29334909); J Epidemiol Community Health. 2012 Sep;66(9):761-6. (PMID: 22080815); Soc Sci Med. 2016 Feb;151:225-32. (PMID: 26820573); Environ Res. 2016 Apr;146:359-70. (PMID: 26803214); Int J Equity Health. 2012 Dec 14;11:77. (PMID: 23241384). Linking ISSN: 16604601. Subset: MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 2023 Jan 29. ; Original Imprints: Publication: Basel : MDPI, c2004-

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Effects of infrasound on health: looking for improvements in housing conditions.

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** David Baeza Moyano

**Author** Roberto Alonso González Lezcano

**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=33019907&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 28  
**Issue** 2  
**Pages** 809-823  
**Publication** International journal of occupational safety and ergonomics : JOSE  
**ISSN** 2376-9130  
**Date** 2022-06  
**Loc. in Archive** 33019907  
**Extra** Place: England Publisher: Taylor & Francis  
**Journal Abbr** International journal of occupational safety and ergonomics : JOSE  
**DOI** 10.1080/10803548.2020.1831787  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** The latest technological innovations have considerably increased the field of application for infrasound, and the possible risks that infrasound may present to those exposed to it must be taken into account. The main task of this article is to organize and summarize recent studies on the most common artificial emitting sources and the effects that these non-audible frequencies have on health when absorbed by the body, as well as presenting the existing regulations, a discussion and a series of conclusions that clarify aspects of infrasound. The intention of the authors of this article is that what is exposed in this review can be used to address and determine future lines of research and promote architects to take the spaces of installations within a building very seriously as well as carry out competent administration considering a minimum distance from the road to where habitable buildings are planned.  
**Archive** MEDLINE  
**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:55  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:47:50

### Tags:

added, healthy architecture, healthy construction, Housing Quality\*, human well-being, Humans, infrasound, occupational safety

### Notes:

Accession Number: 33019907. Language: English. Date Revised: 20220413. Date Created: 20201006. Date Completed: 20220413. Update Code: 20221216. Publication Type: Journal Article, Review. Journal ID: 9507598. Publication Model: Print-Electronic. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: Int J Occup Saf Ergon. Linking ISSN: 10803548. Subset: MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 2022 Mar 25. Current Imprints: Publication: 2015- : Abingdon, UK : Taylor & Francis; Original Imprints: Publication: Norwood, N.J. : Ablex Pub. Co., c1995-

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## Examining housing policy for persons with severe mental illness

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** Ruth Shim

**URL** <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/examining-housing-policy-persons-with-severe/docview/621817825/se-2?accountid=47749>

**Volume** 166  
**Issue** 2  
**Pages** 234-235  
**Publication** The American Journal of Psychiatry  
**ISSN** 0002-953X, 0002-953X  
**Date** Feb 2009  
**Loc. in Archive** 621817825; 2009-01677-019  
**Extra** Publisher: American Psychiatric Assn  
**DOI** 10.1176/appi.ajp.2008.08111617  
**Language** English  
**Abstract** Comments on an article by S. Newman, and H. Goldman (see record 2008-14551-006). In their commentary, Drs. Newman and Goldman provided an excellent introduction to suggested policy strategies regarding homeless persons with severe mental illness. The authors placed special emphasis on addressing housing issues prior to addressing issues associated with mental illness, offering appropriate access to housing for individuals with mental illness and supportive services for people with serious and persistent mental illness who have obtained housing. Some additional points can be made regarding this topic. First, Drs. Newman and Goldman asserted that previous research suggests that individuals with mental illness function better in settings with fewer occupants and with a greater proportion of people with mental illness. Drs. Newman and Goldman discussed the association between case management models and increased housing stability, and they commented on the lack of research insight into combining case management with housing arrangements. I appreciate Drs. Newman and Goldman bringing renewed attention to this important topic. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2020 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Archive** APA PsycInfo®  
**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 16:10:22  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:46:15

**Tags:**

3370:Health & Mental Health Services, added, article, Chronic Disease, Chronic Mental Illness, Community Mental Health Services, Consumer Behavior, Government Policy Making, Health Care Policy, Health Services Accessibility, Homeless Persons, Housing, housing policy, Human, Humans, mental health policy, Public Housing, public policy, Public Policy, Schizophrenia, Serious Mental Illness, severe mental illness, Severity (Disorders), Social Environment

## Notes:

Date revised - 20090518

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Last updated - 2020-07-22

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Number of references - 6

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SubjectsTermNotLitGenreText - Chronic Mental Illness 1619P3A 1620P3A 2685P3A 5645P3A 9564P3A 1600P2C 1601P2C 2659P2C 5593P2C 9467P2C; Government Policy Making 4004P3A 7174P3A 9564P3A 3964P2C 7104P2C 9467P2C; Housing 1902P3A 3475P3A 4393P3A 9564P3A 1882P2C 3444P2C 4351P2C 9467P2C; Severity (Disorders) 1070P3A 2683P3A 2685P3A 6798P3A 7104P3A 8309P3A 8535P3A 9564P3A 1056P2C 2657P2C 2659P2C 6733P2C 7034P2C 8229P2C 8453P2C 9467P2C; Health Care Policy 4171P3A 7174P3A 9564P3A 4130P2C 7104P2C 9467P2C; 2685P3A 5645P3A 8512P3A 9564P3A 2659P2C 5593P2C 8430P2C 9467P2C

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## Exploring the relationship between housing concerns, mental health and wellbeing: a qualitative study of social housing tenants.

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** Eleanor Holding

**Author** Lindsay Blank

**Author** Mary Crowder

**Author** Edward Ferrari

**Author** Elizabeth Goyder

**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=31294793&site=ehost-live>

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**Extra** Place: England Publisher: Oxford University Press

**Journal Abbr** Journal of public health (Oxford, England)

**DOI** 10.1093/pubmed/fdz076

**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** Background: The rising prevalence of mental health problems is a growing public health issue. Poor mental health is not equally distributed across social groups and is associated with poverty and insecure housing. An evaluation of a social housing intervention provided an opportunity to explore the connections between housing and wider determinants of health and wellbeing.; Methods: We undertook 44 interviews with social housing tenants over a two-year period to explore their views on housing, health and wellbeing.; Results: Poor mental health was common. The results suggest that perceptions of housing quality, service responsiveness, community safety, benefit changes and low income all have a detrimental effect on tenants' mental health.; Conclusions: Social housing providers who wish to have a positive impact on the mental health of their tenants need to consider how to best

support or mitigate the impact of these stresses. Addressing traditional housing officer functions such as reporting or monitoring home repairs alongside holistic support remains an important area where social housing departments can have substantial health impact. Tackling the complex nature of mental health requires a joined up approach between housing and a number of services. (© The Author(s) 2019. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of Faculty of Public Health.)

**Archive** MEDLINE  
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### Tags:

added, housing, Housing\*, Humans, mental health, Mental Health\*, Poverty, Public Health, Qualitative Research, social housing

### Notes:

Accession Number: 31294793. Language: English. Date Revised: 20210625. Date Created: 20190712. Date Completed: 20210625. Update Code: 20221216. Publication Type: Journal Article, Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't. Journal ID: 101188638. Publication Model: Print. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: J Public Health (Oxf). PubMed Central ID: PMC7435210. Linked References: J Public Health (Oxf). 2019 Dec 20;41(4):674-680. (PMID: 30304525); Psychol Bull. 1984 May;95(3):542-75. (PMID: 6399758); Soc Sci Med. 2005 Jan;60(1):71-86. (PMID: 15482868); BMJ. 2001 Jul 28;323(7306):187-90. (PMID: 11473906); Health Place. 1998 Jun;4(2):141-50. (PMID: 10671018); J Epidemiol Community Health. 1996 Feb;50(1):56-61. (PMID: 8762355); J Urban Health. 2003 Dec;80(4):536-55. (PMID: 14709704). Linking ISSN: 17413842. Subset: MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 20200818. ; Original Imprints: Publication: Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press, c2004-

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## HIA on affordable housing policies and its effect on health and services of vulnerable populations

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** E Chahal  
**Author** C Daines  
**Author** M Jensen  
**Author** J Miller  
**URL** <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/hia-on-affordable-housing-policies-effect-health/docview/2476180991/se-2?accountid=47749>  
**Volume** 30  
**Publication** European Journal of Public Health, suppl. 5  
**ISSN** 11011262  
**Date** Sep 2020  
**Loc. in Archive** 2476180991  
**Extra** Place: Oxford Publisher: Oxford Publishing Limited (England)  
**DOI** 10.1093/eurpub/ckaa166.343  
**Language** English  
**Abstract** Issue Lack of affordable housing in Utah for vulnerable populations such as immigrants/refugees, low-income families, single parents and individuals with disabilities. A health impact assessment is necessary to identify the negative health

impacts that arise and to determine how a policy to provide more funding for affordable housing can benefit the population. This issue is not specific to Utah and is comparable to other housing situations and policies throughout the U.S. Description The six steps of an HIA were completed in 4 months to analyze the potential health effects of affordable housing policy changes among low-income families in Utah. The HIA team completed an extensive literature review and communicated with several stakeholders, policy makers, and community leaders. Public state and national data was gathered and analyzed using a logic model and characterization of effects table. Results The bill to increase funding will increase affordable housing units throughout Utah. The negative health impacts for the population will decrease such as respiratory illnesses, hospital visits, crime, mental health disorders, and stress. The bill would also help to increase family housing stability, economic development, educational opportunities for children, and access to transportation. Lessons The recommendations include the use of funding for new development or the renovation of existing units, the location of developments should be near public transit to allow residents to take advantage of services that previously would not have been accessible. Developments should be an integrated approach that includes social support and case management services to narrow the gap in Utah and other areas in the U.S. Key messages Policies to increase affordable housing produce positive health impacts for vulnerable populations. Overall efforts for affordable housing will give these vulnerable populations better access to basic human needs.

**Archive** Health Research Premium Collection

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### **Tags:**

added, Affordable housing, Case management, Child development, Children, Crime, Disabilities, Disorders, Economic development, Economic stabilization, Educational opportunities, Families & family life, Funding, Housing, Housing policy, Immigrants, Income, Leadership, Literature reviews, Logic, Low income groups, Management services, Mental health, Mental health services, Physicians, Policies, Policy making, Population policy, Populations, Public health, Public Health And Safety, Public transportation, Refugees, Residents, Respiratory diseases, Single parents, Social interactions, Social support, Stability, United States--US, Utah, Vulnerability

### **Notes:**

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SubjectsTermNotLitGenreText - Utah; United States--US

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'Home is where the health is': Housing quality and adult health outcomes in the Survey of Income and Program Participation.

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** Samantha J Boch

**Author** Danielle M Taylor

**Author** Melissa L Danielson

**Author** Deena J Chisolm

**Author** Kelly J Kelleher

**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=31954138&site=ehost-live>

**Volume** 132

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**Publication** Preventive medicine

**ISSN** 1096-0260

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**Loc. in Archive** 31954138

**Extra** Place: United States Publisher: Academic Press

**Journal Abbr** Preventive medicine

**DOI** 10.1016/j.ypmed.2020.105990

**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** Nearly a quarter of the homes in the United States were considered unhealthy or inadequate, but whether these housing characteristics have direct effects on health or whether they are driven by other contextual housing and neighborhood characteristics remains unclear. The purpose of this study was to quantify the independent associations between poor housing quality and adult health outcomes, adjusting for socioeconomic factors (e.g. income to poverty ratio, food insecurity) and other contextual housing characteristics (e.g. rental status, number of people per household, unsafe neighborhood). Using in-person household interview data from wave 1 of the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), a secondary analysis was performed using a series of logistic regression models. The 2014 SIPP sample is a multistage stratified sample of 53,070 housing units designed to represent the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States (N = 55,281 adults ages 18 and older). Our results indicate that each additional poor housing characteristic was associated with poorer health status (OR: 1.17, CI [1.11, 1.23]), higher medical utilization (OR: 1.11 CI: [1.06, 1.16]), and a higher likelihood of hospitalization (OR: 1.07, CI [1.02, 1.12]). Non-housing-related government assistance, food security, and safe neighborhoods only partially explained associations between housing quality and health outcomes. Evaluating current local, state, and federal policy on housing quality standards may help determine if these standards decrease the number of Americans residing in inadequate homes or result in improvements in health and reductions in healthcare costs. Simply put, the home is where [we suggest] the health is.; Competing Interests: Declaration of competing interest The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest. (Copyright © 2020 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.)

**Archive** MEDLINE

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**Tags:**

added, Adult, Aged, Family Characteristics, Female, Health status, Health Status\*, Home, Hospitalization/statistics & numerical data, House quality, Housing\*/standards, Housing\*/statistics & numerical data, Humans, Male, Middle Aged, Neighborhood, Outcome Assessment, Health Care/\*statistics & numerical data, Patient Acceptance of Health Care/\*statistics & numerical data, Residence Characteristics/statistics & numerical data, Socioeconomic Factors, Surveys and Questionnaires, United States, Utilization

**Notes:**

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## Home quality and child health: Analysis of the Survey of Income and Program Participation.

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** Samantha J Boch

**Author** Deena J Chisolm

**Author** Jennifer W Kaminski

**Author** Kelly J Kelleher

**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=33502907&site=ehost-live>

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**Journal Abbr** Journal of child health care : for professionals working with children in the hospital and community

**DOI** 10.1177/1367493520975956

**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** Housing is considered a core social determinant of health (SDH) through mechanisms such as the quality, affordability, and location of the home. However, few nationally representative studies examine these mechanisms simultaneously with child health and healthcare use. To determine the associations between home quality and child health, a series of logistic regression analyses was employed using the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The 2014 SIPP sample is a multistage, stratified sample of 53,070 housing units from 820 sample areas designed to represent the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The analytic sample included 12,964 children aged 2-14 years. Poor housing quality was defined as whether the home had holes in the floor, cracks in the ceiling, plumbing issues, and/or pest problems. Outcome measures included child health status, number of medical visits, and hospitalizations. The results indicated that poor housing quality was associated with poorer health (OR = 1.16, 95% CI = 1.05-1.27) and a greater number of medical visits (OR = 1.11, 95% CI = 1.03, 1.20) after controlling for number of persons per household, neighborhood safety, nonmetropolitan status, parent's ability to afford housing-related expenses, and other SDH. Future work investigating and intervening on the SDH in children could specifically include the quality and contexts in which homes are situated.

**Archive** MEDLINE

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### Tags:

added, Child, child health, Child Health\*, health status, Housing, Housing Quality\*, Humans, Income, Neighborhood Characteristics, social determinants of health, United States

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## Housing and Adult Health: Evidence from Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS).

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Nanqian Chen  
**Author** Yanpei Shen  
**Author** Hailun Liang  
**Author** Rui Guo  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=33494444&site=ehost-live>  
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**Publication** International journal of environmental research and public health  
**ISSN** 1660-4601  
**Date** 2021-01-21  
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**Extra** Place: Switzerland Publisher: MDPI  
**Journal Abbr** International journal of environmental research and public health  
**DOI** 10.3390/ijerph18030916  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** Housing is one of the social determinants of health and the most basic survival needs of human beings. Many studies have preliminarily confirmed that housing factors can influence residents' health. The aims of this study were: to evaluate the housing factors associated with self-rated health and mental health among Chinese residents; to explore the regional heterogeneity of the impact of housing on health; and to assess the effects of housing on health among different age groups. Data was derived from the Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS). Housing factors were analyzed along six dimensions: housing property, living space, number of living people, number of houses, living region and housing price. Self-rated health and mental health were used to measure health outcomes. Multivariate ordered logistic regression was performed to assess the relationship between housing and health. The living space, living region and housing price was significantly associated with self-rated health. The number of living people living region and housing price were related to mental health. The influence of housing factors on health were more pronounced among residents living in eastern and central area and among the middle-aged group (41-65). Present findings support the notion that housing factors were related to health outcomes. Future studies may focus on the impact of interventions that target on these factors, and the impact of housing on health among special groups such as migrant population and low-and-middle income families.

**Archive** MEDLINE

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### Notes:

Accession Number: 33494444. Language: English. Date Revised: 20210423. Date Created: 20210126. Date Completed: 20210423. Update Code: 20221216. Publication Type: Journal Article, Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't. Journal ID: 101238455. Publication Model: Electronic. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: Int J Environ Res Public Health. PubMed Central ID: PMC7908347. Linked References: Int J Equity Health. 2017 Jan 11;16(1):7. (PMID: 28077141); Public Health. 2019 Jun;171:116-122. (PMID: 31125867); J Am Psychiatr Nurses Assoc. 2017 Jan/Feb;23(1):28-36. (PMID: 27624770); Pediatrics. 2018 Feb;141(2):. (PMID: 29358482); AIDS Care. 2015;27(9):1183-90. (PMID: 25964996); Int J Equity Health. 2017 Nov 29;16(1):207. (PMID: 29187257); J Urban Health. 2018 Oct;95(5):691-702. (PMID: 30141116); Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2017 May 26;14(6):. (PMID: 28587139); J Cross Cult Gerontol. 2017 Mar;32(1):17-29. (PMID: 28028743); Soc Sci Med. 1994 Apr;38(7):943-57. (PMID: 8202743); Am J Prev Med. 2010 Dec;39(6):515-21. (PMID: 21084071); PLoS One. 2015 Nov 16;10(11):e0142300. (PMID: 26569107); J Public Health Manag Pract. 2015 Jul-Aug;21(4):368-74. (PMID: 25222383); Annu Rev Public Health. 2004;25:397-418. (PMID: 15015927); Am J Public Health. 2017 Apr;107(4):571-578. (PMID: 28207335); Health Rep. 2015 Nov;26(11):21-7. (PMID: 26583694). Linking ISSN: 16604601. Subset: MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 2021 Jan 21. ; Original Imprints: Publication: Basel : MDPI, c2004-

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Housing and health outcomes: evidence on child morbidities from six Sub-Saharan African countries.

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** Kanyiva Muindi

**Author** Samuel Iddi

**Author** Hellen Gitau

**Author** Blessing Mberu

**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=37147616&site=ehost-live>

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**Journal Abbr** BMC pediatrics

**DOI** 10.1186/s12887-023-03992-5

**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** Background: The connection between healthy housing status and health is well established. The quality of housing plays a significant role in infectious and non-communicable as well as vector-borne diseases. The global burden of disease attributable to housing is considerable with millions of deaths arising from diarrheal and respiratory diseases annually. In sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), the quality of housing remains poor although improvements have been documented. There is a general dearth of comparative analysis across several countries in the sub-region. We assess in this study, the association between healthy housing and child morbidity across six countries in SSA.; Methods: We use the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data for six countries where the most recent survey collected health outcome data on child diarrhoea, acute respiratory illness, and fever. The total sample size of 91,096 is used in the analysis (representing 15, 044 for Burkina Faso, 11, 732 for Cameroon, 5, 884 for Ghana, 20, 964 for Kenya, 33, 924 for Nigeria, and 3,548 for South Africa). The key exposure variable is healthy housing status. We control for various factors associated with the three childhood health outcomes. These include quality housing status, residency (rural/urban), age of the head of the household, mother's education, mother's BMI status, marital status, mother's age, and religious status. Others include the child's gender, age, whether the child is from multiple or single births, and breastfeeding status. Inferential analysis using survey-weighted logistic regression is employed.; Results: Our findings indicate that housing is an important determinant of the three outcomes investigated. Compared to unhealthier housing, healthy housing status was found to be associated with reduced odds of diarrhoea in Cameroon [Healthiest: aOR = 0.48, 95% CI, (0.32,0.71), healthier: aOR = 0.50, 95% CI,(0.35,0.70), Healthy: aOR = 0.60, 95% CI, (0.44,0.83), Unhealthy: aOR = 0.60, 95% CI, (0.44,0.81)], Kenya [Healthiest: aOR = 0.68, 95% CI, (0.52,0.87), Healthier: aOR = 0.79, 95% CI, (0.63,0.98), Healthy: aOR = 0.76, 95% CI, (0.62,0.91)], South Africa[Healthy: aOR = 0.41, 95% CI, (0.18, 0.97)], and Nigeria [Healthiest: aOR = 0.48, 95% CI, (0.37,0.62), Healthier: aOR = 0.61, 95% CI,(0.50,0.74), Healthy: aOR = 0.71, 95%CI, (0.59,0.86), Unhealthy: aOR = 0.78, 95% CI, (0.67,0.91)], and reduced odds of Acute Respiratory Infection in Cameroon [Healthy: aOR = 0.72, 95% CI, (0.54,0.96)], Kenya [Healthiest: aOR = 0.66, 95% CI, (0.54,0.81), Healthier: aOR = 0.81, 95% CI, (0.69,0.95)], and Nigeria [Healthiest: aOR = 0.69, 95% CI, (0.56,0.85), Healthier: aOR = 0.72, 95% CI, (0.60,0.87), Healthy: aOR = 0.78, 95% CI, (0.66,0.92), Unhealthy: aOR = 0.80, 95% CI, (0.69,0.93)] while it was associated with increased odds in Burkina Faso [Healthiest: aOR = 2.45, 95% CI, (1.39,4.34), Healthy: aOR = 1.55, 95% CI, (1.09,2.20)] and South Africa [Healthy:

aOR = 2.36 95% CI, (1.31, 4.25)]. In addition, healthy housing was significantly associated with reduced odds of fever among children in all countries except South Africa [Healthiest: aOR = 2.09, 95% CI, (1.02, 4.29)] where children living in the healthiest homes had more than double the odds of having fever. In addition, household-level factors such as the age of the household head, and place of residence were associated with the outcomes. Child-level factors such as breastfeeding status, age, and sex, and maternal-level factors such as education, age, marital status, body mass index (BMI), and religion were also associated with the outcomes.; Conclusions: The dissimilarity of findings across similar covariates and the multiple relations between healthy housing and under 5 morbidity patterns show unequivocally the heterogeneity that exists across African countries and the need to account for different contexts in efforts to seek an understanding of the role of healthy housing in child morbidity and general health outcomes. (© 2023. The Author(s).)

**Archive** MEDLINE

**Date Added** 19/06/2023, 17:58:07

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### Tags:

Acute respiratory illness, added, Africa, Child, Diarrhea\*/epidemiology, Diarrhoea, Ghana, Health Surveys, Housing, Housing\*, Humans, Morbidity, Nigeria

### Notes:

Accession Number: 37147616. Language: English. Date Revised: 20230511. Date Created: 20230505. Date Completed: 20230508. Update Code: 20230512. Publication Type: Journal Article, Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't. Journal ID: 100967804. Publication Model: Electronic. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: BMC Pediatr. PubMed Central ID: PMC10163804. Linked References: Lancet Glob Health. 2015 Jul;3(7):e366-77. (PMID: 25999096); J Infect Dis. 2014 Jul 15;209 Suppl 3:S120-6. (PMID: 24966192); Bioessays. 2012 Dec;34(12):1050-9. (PMID: 23012250); Acta Paediatr. 2015 Dec;104(467):3-13. (PMID: 26249674); Int Breastfeed J. 2017 Jun 5;12:24. (PMID: 28592985); BMC Public Health. 2017 Nov 7;17(Suppl 4):776. (PMID: 29143638); PLoS One. 2017 Feb 23;12(2):e0172763. (PMID: 28231310); Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2021 Mar 10;18(6):. (PMID: 33802036); Soc Sci Med. 2010 Sep;71(5):935-40. (PMID: 20599311); PLoS One. 2021 Aug 5;16(8):e0254885. (PMID: 34351941); Lancet Infect Dis. 2018 Nov;18(11):1211-1228. (PMID: 30243583); Health Econ Rev. 2018 Apr 11;8(1):9. (PMID: 29644503); Trop Med Int Health. 2015 Mar;20(3):284-92. (PMID: 25430739); Int Breastfeed J. 2014 Aug 01;9:12. (PMID: 25097662); World J Clin Pediatr. 2013 May 08;2(2):6-15. (PMID: 25254169); J Trop Pediatr. 2012 Dec;58(6):457-66. (PMID: 22555386); PLoS Med. 2021 Apr 19;18(4):e1003578. (PMID: 33872322); Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2017 Mar 24;14(4):. (PMID: 28338613); Environ Health Perspect. 2012 May;120(5):637-45. (PMID: 22296719); NPJ Prim Care Respir Med. 2019 Apr 26;29(1):12. (PMID: 31028270); Annu Rev Public Health. 2020 Apr 2;41:381-396. (PMID: 31874071); J Urban Health. 2022 Feb;99(1):146-163. (PMID: 35079945); J Nat Sci Biol Med. 2015 Jan-Jun;6(1):24-8. (PMID: 25810630); Thorax. 2019 Sep;74(9):849-857. (PMID: 31413146); R Soc Open Sci. 2016 Feb 24;3(2):150460. (PMID: 26998319); PLoS Med. 2017 Feb 21;14(2):e1002234. (PMID: 28222094); PLoS One. 2016 Jul 21;11(7):e0159186. (PMID: 27442118); Nat Rev Immunol. 2008 Sep;8(9):737-44. (PMID: 18728636); Soc Sci Med. 2009 Jun;68(12):2240-6. (PMID: 19394122); PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2016 May 24;10(5):e0004729. (PMID: 27219054); SSM Popul Health. 2017 Dec;3:473-486. (PMID: 28890915); Am J Public Health. 2013 Apr;103(4):e67-72. (PMID: 23409891); Nature. 2019 Apr;568(7752):391-394. (PMID: 30918405); PLoS Med. 2020 Mar 23;17(3):e1003055. (PMID: 32203504); Malar J. 2020 May 3;19(1):172. (PMID: 32362282); Soc Sci Med. 2020 Sep;261:113102. (PMID: 32739786). Linking ISSN: 14712431. Subset: MEDLINE; Grant Information: 209387/Z/17/Z United Kingdom WT\_ Wellcome Trust Date of Electronic Publication: 2023 May 05. ; Original Imprints: Publication: London : BioMed Central, [2001-

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# Housing and health: a collaborative project for evidence-based policy-making

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** C Sáenz de Tejada

**Author** C Daher

**Author** L Hidalgo

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**URL** <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/housing-health-collaborative-project-evidence/docview/2597253180/se-2?accountid=47749>

**Volume** 31

**Publication** European Journal of Public Health, suppl. 3

**ISSN** 11011262

**Date** Oct 2021

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**Extra** Place: Oxford Publisher: Oxford Publishing Limited (England)

**DOI** 10.1093/eurpub/ckab164.705

**Language** English

**Abstract** Issue The potential to improve health and equity through better housing is well established. However, housing policies (mainly focused on energy efficiency) have not fully integrated health. Description Within the Urban Environment and Health Project of the Diputació de Barcelona, their Housing and Public Health Offices and the Barcelona Institute for Global Health undertook the first phase (May-December 2020) of a collaborative project on housing and health. Focused on the physical dwelling, a map of health risk factors (linked to thermal comfort, environmental and spatial quality), a literature review of each factor, and a list of local health-promoting housing programs were elaborated. Issues addressed included: (a) most relevant home factors affecting health; (b) evidence of poor housing conditions impacting physical, mental, and social health of residents; (c) housing improvements with documented positive health benefits. The second phase (March-December 2021) uses the same methods to address two new housing dimensions: residential environment and community. Results Recent research on housing and health explores the potential accumulative/synergistic effects of combined exposures, as additional poor housing parameters (e.g. low indoor air quality, lack of natural light, pest problems, material damage) correlate with poorer health status and higher use of medical resources. Through this collaborative project, increased awareness among local officers has led to preliminary context-specific criteria and parameters to promote healthy homes beyond compliance with current building codes, especially aimed at increasing maintenance and renovation standards in older neighborhoods of Barcelona. Lessons Collaboration between stakeholders allows for rich and innovative perspectives and encourages multisectoral actions. Context-specific health costs/benefits analyses are needed to facilitate development and implementation of housing policies with health at its core. Key messages Housing policies should have a holistic approach of health risks, redounding in housing policies improvement. Collaborative projects between academic institutions and local governments encourage pivotal evidence-based housing policy-making.

**Archive** Health Research Premium Collection

**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 16:10:20

**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:39:50

**Tags:**

added, Air quality, Building codes, Collaboration, Context, Cost benefit analysis, Energy efficiency, Health care expenditures, Health education, Health promotion, Health risks, Housing, Housing authorities, Housing policy, Indoor air pollution, Indoor air quality, Indoor environments, Literature reviews, Local government, Natural lighting, Neighborhoods, Parameters, Policy making, Public health, Public Health And Safety, Repair and maintenance, Residential communities, Residents, Risk analysis, Risk factors, Synergistic effect, Thermal comfort, Urban environments

**Notes:**

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Last updated - 2023-05-23

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**Housing and health: an overview.**

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** D D'Alessandro  
**Author** L Appolloni  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=33146364&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 32  
**Issue** 5 Supple 1  
**Pages** 17-26  
**Publication** Annali di igiene : medicina preventiva e di comunita  
**ISSN** 1120-9135  
**Date** 2020-09  
**Loc. in Archive** 33146364  
**Extra** Place: Italy Publisher: Societa Editrice Universo  
**Journal Abbr** Annali di igiene : medicina preventiva e di comunita  
**DOI** 10.7416/ai.2020.3391  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** Living environment, and especially dwellings, affect directly and indirectly health in several ways and represent one of the key social determinants of health. The relationship between health and housing has long been recognized and, in the last decades, researchers developed several conceptual models to put in relation the numerous housing factors able to impact on inhabitants' health. For some authors, factors linked to housing and neighborhood conditions that influence health, can be grouped into four broad categories: first considers the health impacts of not having a stable home (residential instability); second, the financial burdens resulting from high-cost housing (affordability); third, the health impacts of conditions inside the home (the housing' safety and quality); lastly, the health impacts of neighborhoods, including both the environmental and social characteristics of where people live (neighborhood). It is evident that the theme of "housing and health" nowadays needs to be assessed with a multidisciplinary approach, because of the complexity and wideness of its components. Moreover it is today clear that to guarantee good

health standards it is indispensable to direct political and administrative choices to improve the overall conditions of the neighborhood and of the buildings, and, At the same time, to dispose of a clear and updated regulatory system, since key factor to ensure Public Health protection and social justice.

**Archive** MEDLINE  
**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:59  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:39:32

### Tags:

added, Evidence, Health, Health inequalities, Housing, Housing/\*standards, Humans, Intervention, Neighborhood, Public Health\*, Residence Characteristics\*, Social Determinants of Health, Social Justice

### Notes:

Accession Number: 33146364. Language: English. Date Revised: 20211014. Date Created: 20201104. Date Completed: 20211014. Update Code: 20221216. Publication Type: Journal Article, Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't. Journal ID: 9002865. Publication Model: Print. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: Ann Ig. Linking ISSN: 11209135. Subset: MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 20200901. Current Imprints: Publication: Roma : Societa Editrice Universo; Original Imprints: Publication: Roma : Società editrice universo, [1989-

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## Housing and health: an updated glossary.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Adelle Mansour  
**Author** Rebecca Bentley  
**Author** Emma Baker  
**Author** Ang Li  
**Author** Erika Martino  
**Author** Amy Clair  
**Author** Lyrian Daniel  
**Author** Shiva Raj Mishra  
**Author** Natasha J Howard  
**Author** Peter Phibbs  
**Author** David E Jacobs  
**Author** Andrew Beer  
**Author** Tony Blakely  
**Author** Philippa Howden-Chapman  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=35760516&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 76  
**Issue** 9  
**Pages** 833-838  
**Publication** Journal of epidemiology and community health  
**ISSN** 1470-2738  
**Date** 2022-09  
**Loc. in Archive** 35760516



**Extra** Place: England Publisher: British Medical Assn  
**Journal Abbr** Journal of epidemiology and community health  
**DOI** 10.1136/jech-2022-219085  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** Recent crises have underscored the importance that housing has in sustaining good health and, equally, its potential to harm health. Considering this and building on Howden-Chapman's early glossary of housing and health and the WHO Housing and Health Guidelines, this paper introduces a range of housing and health-related terms, reflecting almost 20 years of development in the field. It defines key concepts currently used in research, policy and practice to describe housing in relation to health and health inequalities. Definitions are organised by three overarching aspects of housing: affordability (including housing affordability stress (HAS) and fuel poverty), suitability (including condition, accessibility and sustainable housing) and security (including precarious housing and homelessness). Each of these inter-related aspects of housing can be either protective of, or detrimental to, health. This glossary broadens our understanding of the relationship between housing and health to further promote interdisciplinarity and strengthen the nexus between these fields.; Competing Interests: Competing interests: None declared. (© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2022. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.)

**Archive** MEDLINE  
**Date Added** 19/06/2023, 17:58:11  
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### Tags:

added, Costs and Cost Analysis, Health inequalities, HEALTH POLICY, Health Status\*, HOUSING, Housing\*/economics, Humans, Ill-Housed Persons, Poverty

### Notes:

Accession Number: 35760516. Language: English. Date Revised: 20221207. Date Created: 20220627. Date Completed: 20220812. Update Code: 20221216. Publication Type: Journal Article, Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't. Journal ID: 7909766. Publication Model: Print-Electronic. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: J Epidemiol Community Health. Linking ISSN: 0143005X. Subset: MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 2022 Jun 27. ; Original Imprints: Publication: London, British Medical Assn.

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## Housing as a public health investment.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Ade Kearns  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=33376092&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 371  
**Pages** m4775  
**Publication** BMJ (Clinical research ed.)  
**ISSN** 1756-1833  
**Date** 2020-12-29  
**Loc. in Archive** 33376092

**Extra** Place: England Publisher: British Medical Association  
**Journal Abbr** BMJ (Clinical research ed.)  
**DOI** 10.1136/bmj.m4775  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** Competing Interests: Competing interests: The BMJ has judged that there are no disqualifying financial ties to commercial companies. The author declares the following other interests: research grant funding from Glasgow Centre for Population Health, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, NHS Health Scotland, Scottish government, and Glasgow Housing Association.  
**Archive** MEDLINE  
**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:58  
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### Tags:

added, Climate Change, Conservation of Energy Resources, Environmental Health\*/methods, Environmental Health\*/organization & administration, Environmental Health\*/trends, Government Regulation, Housing\*/economics, Housing\*/trends, Humans, Public Health\*/methods, Public Health\*/trends, Residence Characteristics, United Kingdom

### Notes:

Accession Number: 33376092. Language: English. Date Revised: 20210113. Date Created: 20201230. Date Completed: 20210113. Update Code: 20221216. Publication Type: Editorial. Journal ID: 8900488. Publication Model: Electronic. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: BMJ. Linking ISSN: 09598138. Subset: MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 2020 Dec 29. ; Original Imprints: Publication: London : British Medical Association

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## Housing as a social determinant of health and wellbeing: developing an empirically-informed realist theoretical framework.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Steve Rolfe  
**Author** Lisa Garnham  
**Author** Jon Godwin  
**Author** Isobel Anderson  
**Author** Pete Seaman  
**Author** Cam Donaldson  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=32689966&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 20  
**Issue** 1  
**Pages** 1138  
**Publication** BMC public health  
**ISSN** 1471-2458  
**Date** 2020-07-20  
**Loc. in Archive** 32689966

**Extra** Place: England Publisher: BioMed Central

**Journal Abbr** BMC public health

**DOI** 10.1186/s12889-020-09224-0

**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** Background: The role of housing as a social determinant of health is well-established, but the causal pathways are poorly understood beyond the direct effects of physical housing defects. For low-income, vulnerable households there are particular challenges in creating a sense of home in a new tenancy which may have substantial effects on health and wellbeing. This study examines the role of these less tangible aspects of the housing experience for tenants in the social and private rented sectors in west central Scotland.; Methods: The paper analyses quantitative data from a mixed methods, longitudinal study of tenants from three housing organisations, collected across the first year of their tenancy. The paper postulates causal hypotheses on the basis of staff interviews and then uses a Realist Research approach to test and refine these into a theoretical framework for the connections between tenants' broader experience of housing and their health and wellbeing.; Results: Housing service provision, tenants' experience of property quality and aspects of neighbourhood are all demonstrated to be significantly correlated with measures of health and wellbeing. Analysis of contextual factors provides additional detail within the theoretical framework, offering a basis for further empirical work.; Conclusions: The findings provide an empirically-informed realist theoretical framework for causal pathways connecting less tangible aspects of the housing experience to health and wellbeing. Applying this within housing policy and practice would facilitate a focus on housing as a public health intervention, with potential for significant impacts on the lives of low-income and vulnerable tenants. The framework also offers a basis for further research to refine our understanding of housing as a social determinant of health.

**Archive** MEDLINE

**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:58

**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:38:46

**Tags:**

added, Adult, Causal mechanisms, Family Characteristics, Female, Health, Housing, Housing\*, Humans, Interviews as Topic, Longitudinal Studies, Male, Realist evaluation, Residence Characteristics, Scotland, Social determinants, Social Determinants of Health\*

## Notes:

Accession Number: 32689966. Language: English. Date Revised: 20201127. Date Created: 20200722. Date Completed: 20201127. Update Code: 20221216. Publication Type: Journal Article, Multicenter Study. Journal ID: 100968562. Publication Model: Electronic. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: BMC Public Health. PubMed Central ID: PMC7370492. Linked References: Public Health. 2015 Mar;129(3):191-9. (PMID: 25726123); BMC Public Health. 2015 Jul 30;15:725. (PMID: 26223523); Psychother Psychosom. 2015;84(3):167-76. (PMID: 25831962); J Hous Built Environ. 2017;32(2):253-268. (PMID: 29323349); J Clin Epidemiol. 1997 May;50(5):517-28. (PMID: 9180644); Environ Health. 2010 Nov 15;9:72. (PMID: 21078183); Lancet. 2015 Feb 14;385(9968):640-648. (PMID: 25468152); Lancet. 2008 Nov 8;372(9650):1661-9. (PMID: 18994664); Soc Sci Med. 2015 May;133:191-201. (PMID: 25687402); BMC Public Health. 2019 Mar 25;19(1):339. (PMID: 30909891); Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2013 Feb 28;(2):CD008657. (PMID: 23450585); Res Synth Methods. 2014 Jun;5(2):131-41. (PMID: 26052652). Linking ISSN: 14712458. Subset: MEDLINE; Grant Information: MR/L0032827/1 Economic and Social Research Council; MR/L0032827/1 United Kingdom MRC\_ Medical Research Council Date of Electronic Publication: 2020 Jul 20. ; Original Imprints: Publication: London : BioMed Central, [2001-

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## Housing as a Social Determinant of Health: Evidence from Singapore, the UK, and Kenya: the 3-D Commission.

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** Meggie Mwoka

**Author** Olivia Biermann

**Author** Catherine K. Ettman

**Author** Salma M Abdalla

**Author** Jane Ambuko

**Author** Mark Pearson

**Author** Sabina Faiz Rashid

**Author** Zahra Zeinali

**Author** Sandro Galea

**Author** Laura Magaña Valladares

**Author** Blessing Mberu

**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cin20&AN=152446713&site=ehost-live>

**Volume** 98

**Pages** 15-30

**Publication** Journal of Urban Health

**ISSN** 1099-3460

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**Extra** Place: , Publisher: Springer Nature

**Journal Abbr** Journal of Urban Health

**DOI** 10.1007/s11524-021-00557-8

**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Archive** CINAHL

**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:56

**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:38:15

**Tags:**

added

**Notes:**

Accession Number: 152446713. Language: English. Entry Date: In Process. Revision Date: 20220802.  
Publication Type: Article. Supplement Title: Aug2021 Supplement 1. Journal Subset: Public Health; USA.  
NLM UID: 9809909.

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## Housing conditions as predictors of common childhood illness: Evidence from Nigeria Demographic and Health Surveys, 2008–2018.

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** Ayodeji E Iyanda

**Author** Adeleye Adaralegbe

**Author** Molly Miranker

**Author** Mayowa Lasode

**Author** Yongmei Lu

**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cin20&AN=154067502&site=ehost-live>

**Volume** 25

**Issue** 4

**Pages** 659-676

**Publication** Journal of Child Health Care

**ISSN** 1367-4935

**Date** 2021-12

**Extra** Publisher: Sage Publications, Ltd.

**Journal Abbr** Journal of Child Health Care

**DOI** 10.1177/1367493520987049

**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** Several studies have examined the impacts of water, sanitation, hygiene, and general housing conditions on childhood health in developing countries. However, up-to-date knowledge and change pattern in common childhood illness prevalence over time are scarce in Nigeria. To contribute toward meeting the Sustainable Development Goals three and six, we used pooled data (N = 94,053) from the Nigeria Demographic Health Surveys from 2008 to 2018 to examine the trend and determinants of four childhood illnesses: diarrhea, fever, cough, and respiratory infection. Multivariate logistic regression was used to estimate the determinants of the four health outcomes. Our results indicate that between 2008 and 2018, the prevalence of childhood diarrhea, cough, and fever slowly declined. However, there was a drastic decline in childhood-related respiratory illness. Housing conditions, sanitation facilities, and water sources were significantly associated with childhood illness based on the logistic regression analysis. Based on our findings, we recommend general improvement in housing conditions that can eradicate childhood cough, fever, and respiratory infections.

**Archive** CINAHL

**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:56

**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:38:06

**Tags:**

Acute Disease -- Epidemiology -- Nigeria, Acute Disease -- Prevention and Control -- In Infancy and Childhood, Acute Disease -- Psychosocial Factors -- In Infancy and Childhood, Acute Disease -- Risk Factors -- In Infancy and Childhood, added, Built Environment, Chi Square Test, Child, Child Health, Confidence Intervals, Cough, Cross Sectional Studies, Data Analysis Software, Descriptive Statistics, Diarrhea, Fever, Geographic Factors, Home Environment, Housing, Human, Hygiene, Multiple Linear Regression, Multiple Logistic Regression, Multivariate Analysis, Nigeria, Odds Ratio, Parents, Prevalence, Random Sample, Respiratory Tract Infections, Sanitation, Social Determinants of Health -- In Infancy and Childhood -- Nigeria, Socioeconomic Factors, Sustainable Growth, Univariate Statistics

**Notes:**

Accession Number: 154067502. Language: English. Entry Date: 20211231. Revision Date: 20211231. Publication Type: Article; pictorial; research; tables/charts. Journal Subset: Core Nursing; Double Blind Peer Reviewed; Editorial Board Reviewed; Europe; Expert Peer Reviewed; Nursing; Peer Reviewed; UK & Ireland. NLM UID: 9806360.

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## Housing Cost Burden and Health Decline Among Low- and Moderate-Income Older Renters.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Meghan Jenkins Morales  
**Author** Stephanie A Robert  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cin20&AN=156085830&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 7  
**Issue** 4  
**Pages** 815-826  
**Publication** Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences & Social Sciences  
**ISSN** 1079-5014  
**Date** 2022-04  
**Extra** Publisher: Oxford University Press / USA  
**Journal Abbr** Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences & Social Sciences  
**DOI** 10.1093/geronb/gbab184  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** Objective To examine the association between housing cost burden (HCB) and health decline among low- and moderate-income older renters in the United States. Method Baseline data include low- and moderate-income community-dwelling older renters (N = 1,064) from the nationally representative 2015 National Health and Aging Trends Study. HCB was defined as the percentage of monthly income spent on rent, categorized as "no HCB" (<30%), "moderate HCB" (30%–49%), and "severe HCB" (≥50%). We used weighted logistic regression models to estimate whether HCB status in 2015 and change in HCB between 2015 and 2017 were associated with self-rated health decline and developing a new limitation related to activities of daily living (ADL) or instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) between 2015 and 2017. Results Older renters with severe HCB in 2015 were the

most likely to develop a new ADL/IADL limitation (63.4%) over time ( $p < .05$ ). The association between HCB status in 2015 and self-rated health decline was not statistically significant, but older renters with persistent HCB had 1.64 times greater odds of self-rated health decline ( $p < .05$ ) and 2.01 times greater odds of developing a new ADL/IADL limitation ( $p < .01$ ), compared to older renters with no HCB at baseline and follow-up. Discussion Even in the short term, HCB contributes to health decline in later life. Efforts to promote equity and healthy aging in the community must consider how to best address housing affordability among the growing population of older renters.

**Archive** CINAHL

**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:55

**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:37:53

### Tags:

added, Community Living, Descriptive Statistics, Functional Status, Healthy Aging, Housing for Older Persons -- United States, Human, Logistic Regression, Models, Statistical, United States

### Notes:

Accession Number: 156085830. Language: English. Entry Date: 20220414. Revision Date: 20230403. Publication Type: Article; research; tables/charts. Journal Subset: Allied Health; Biomedical; Peer Reviewed; USA. NLM UID: 9508483.

---

## Housing difficulties, health status and life satisfaction.

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** Mingzhi Hu

**Author** Yinxin Su

**Author** Xiaofen Yu

**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=36619106&site=ehost-live>

**Volume** 13

**Pages** 1024875

**Publication** Frontiers in psychology

**ISSN** 1664-1078

**Date** 2022-12-21

**Loc. in Archive** 36619106

**Extra** Place: Switzerland Publisher: Frontiers Research Foundation

**Journal Abbr** Frontiers in psychology

**DOI** 10.3389/fpsyg.2022.1024875

**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** This study examines the effects of housing difficulties on life satisfaction. By using longitudinal data from the China Family Panel Studies survey, we find strong evidence that households who experience housing difficulties are less satisfied with their lives than those who do not after controlling for a wide range of household demographic and socioeconomic characteristics and county and year fixed effects. Our estimated results are robust to unobservable household characteristics, model misspecification and selection bias. We also provide explanations for the negative

effects of housing difficulties on life satisfaction through which housing difficulties are detrimental to physical and psychological health. Life satisfaction remains negatively associated with housing difficulties even after controlling for health status.; Competing Interests: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest. (Copyright © 2022 Hu, Su and Yu.)

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added, housing difficulties, life satisfaction, mechanisms, physical health, psychological health

### Notes:

Accession Number: 36619106. Language: English. Date Revised: 20230110. Date Created: 20230109. Update Code: 20230110. Publication Type: Journal Article. Journal ID: 101550902. Publication Model: Electronic-eCollection; eCollection. Cited Medium: Print. NLM ISO Abbr: Front Psychol. PubMed Central ID: PMC9811203. Linked References: Health Place. 2006 Sep;12(3):267-78. (PMID: 16546693); Am J Public Health. 2002 May;92(5):758-68. (PMID: 11988443); Health Care Anal. 2021 Mar;29(1):21-38. (PMID: 33386535); Child Welfare. 2004 Sep-Oct;83(5):393-422. (PMID: 15503638); Perspect Psychol Sci. 2007 Mar;2(1):71-85. (PMID: 26151920); Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2013 Feb 28; (2):CD008657. (PMID: 23450585). Linking ISSN: 16641078. Subset: PubMed not MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 2022 Dec 21. ; Original Imprints: Publication: Pully, Switzerland : Frontiers Research Foundation

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## Housing Disadvantage and Poor Mental Health: A Systematic Review.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Ankur Singh  
**Author** Lyrian Daniel  
**Author** Emma Baker  
**Author** Rebecca Bentley  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cin20&AN=138050286&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 57  
**Issue** 2  
**Pages** 262-272  
**Publication** American Journal of Preventive Medicine  
**ISSN** 0749-3797  
**Date** 2019-08  
**Extra** Place: New York, New York Publisher: Elsevier B.V.  
**Journal Abbr** American Journal of Preventive Medicine  
**DOI** 10.1016/j.amepre.2019.03.018  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** Context: This study reviews collective evidence on the longitudinal impact of housing disadvantage (based on tenure, precarity, and physical characteristics) on mental health. It is focused on temporally ordered studies where exposures preceded outcomes, a key criterion to establishing causal evidence.Evidence Acquisition: A



systematic review of evidence on housing disadvantage and mental health was performed. The literature search used six electronic databases including MEDLINE (PubMed and Ovid platform), Embase, PsycINFO, Web of Science, SciELO, and Sociological Abstracts. Population-based longitudinal studies where exposure to housing disadvantage (excluding exposure to homelessness) preceded mental health were included. Methodologic quality of selected studies was examined using the Newcastle-Ottawa Quality Assessment Scale. Because of definitional and methodologic heterogeneity among studies, narrative synthesis rather than meta-analysis was used to summarize research findings. Evidence Synthesis: Of the 1,804 unique titles identified in the literature search, 12 met the selection criteria for inclusion in the systematic review. Housing disadvantage was measured by overcrowding, mortgage delinquency, housing mobility, housing tenure, subjective perceptions of inadequate housing, eviction, and physical housing conditions. Mental health was measured as depression, psychological impairment, anxiety, allostatic load, mental strain, and psychological health. Study sample sizes ranged from 205 to 16,234 people, and the follow-up period ranged from within 1 year to 34 years. Each study indicated a positive association between housing disadvantage and mental health for at least one housing disadvantage measure and mental health outcome. Conclusions: This systematic review confirms that prior exposure to housing disadvantage may impact mental health later in life.

**Archive** CINAHL  
**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:59  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:37:25

#### Tags:

added, Anxiety -- Psychosocial Factors, Depression -- Psychosocial Factors, Housing, Housing -- Trends, Human, Mental Health -- Trends, Poverty, Systematic Review

#### Notes:

Accession Number: 138050286. Language: English. Entry Date: 20200807. Revision Date: 20220202. Publication Type: journal article; research; systematic review. Journal Subset: Biomedical; Health Promotion/Education; USA. Special Interest: Evidence-Based Practice. NLM UID: 8704773.

---

## Housing instability and cardiometabolic health in the United States: a narrative review of the literature.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Kristine D Gu  
**Author** Katherine C Faulkner  
**Author** Anne N Thorndike  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=37221492&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 23  
**Issue** 1  
**Pages** 931  
**Publication** BMC public health  
**ISSN** 1471-2458  
**Date** 2023-05-23

**Loc. in Archive** 37221492

**Extra** Place: England Publisher: BioMed Central

**Journal Abbr** BMC public health

**DOI** 10.1186/s12889-023-15875-6

**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** Housing instability is variably defined but generally encompasses difficulty paying rent, living in poor or overcrowded conditions, moving frequently, or spending the majority of household income on housing costs. While there is strong evidence that people experiencing homelessness (i.e., lack of regular housing) are at increased risk for cardiovascular disease, obesity, and diabetes, less is known about housing instability and health. We synthesized evidence from 42 original research studies conducted in the United States examining the association of housing instability and cardiometabolic health conditions of overweight/obesity, hypertension, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease. The included studies varied widely in their definitions and methods of measuring housing instability, but all exposure variables were related to housing cost burden, frequency of moves, living in poor or overcrowded conditions, or experiencing eviction or foreclosure, measured at either the individual household level or at a population level. We also included studies examining the impact of receipt of government rental assistance, which serves as a marker of housing instability given that its purpose is to provide affordable housing for low-income households. Overall, we found mixed but generally adverse associations between housing instability and cardiometabolic health, including higher prevalence of overweight/obesity, hypertension, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease; worse hypertension and diabetes control; and higher acute health care utilization among those with diabetes and cardiovascular disease. We propose a conceptual framework for pathways linking housing instability and cardiometabolic disease that could be targeted in future research and housing policies or programs. (© 2023. The Author(s).)

**Archive** MEDLINE

**Date Added** 19/06/2023, 17:58:06

**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:37:06

**Tags:**

added, Cardiometabolic health, Cardiovascular disease, Cardiovascular Diseases\*, Diabetes, Housing instability, Housing Instability, Humans, Hypertension, Hypertension\*, Obesity, Overweight, United States

## Notes:

Accession Number: 37221492. Language: English. Date Revised: 20230531. Date Created: 20230523. Date Completed: 20230525. Update Code: 20230531. Publication Type: Journal Article, Review, Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural. Journal ID: 100968562. Publication Model: Electronic. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: BMC Public Health. PubMed Central ID: PMC10203673. Linked References: Am J Public Health. 2013 Sep;103(9):e50-6. (PMID: 23865706); J Urban Health. 2014 Jun;91(3):489-98. (PMID: 24190105); Obes Rev. 2019 Jan;20(1):41-54. (PMID: 30253075); Am J Epidemiol. 2007 Aug 15;166(4):379-87. (PMID: 17625220); Occup Environ Med. 2017 Nov;74(11):838-846. (PMID: 28935666); SSM Popul Health. 2020 Jun 04;11:100605. (PMID: 32551356); PLoS One. 2016 Mar 17;11(3):e0151334. (PMID: 26985671); Hous Stud. 2019;34(1):111-141. (PMID: 31787796); J Urban Health. 2011 Jun;88(3):469-78. (PMID: 21491152); Arch Gen Psychiatry. 2010 Mar;67(3):220-9. (PMID: 20194822); Public Health Rep. 2013 Jan-Feb;128(1):29-36. (PMID: 23277657); PLoS One. 2016 Nov 23;11(11):e0166846. (PMID: 27880835); J Affect Disord. 2012 Oct;142 Suppl:S8-21. (PMID: 23062861); Prev Chronic Dis. 2019 Jan 31;16:E13. (PMID: 30702998); Psychoneuroendocrinology. 2018 Sep;95:63-73. (PMID: 29803182); BMC Public Health. 2019 Jan 17;19(1):77. (PMID: 30654781); N Engl J Med. 2011 Oct 20;365(16):1509-19. (PMID: 22010917); J Am Heart Assoc. 2022 Feb;11(3):e024772. (PMID: 35048711); Perm J. 2022 Jun 29;26(2):1-10. (PMID: 35933662); Curr Cardiol Rep. 2016 Oct;18(10):95. (PMID: 27566328); Am J Hypertens. 2015 Nov;28(11):1295-302. (PMID: 25911639); Am J Prev Med. 2022 Sep;63(3):392-402. (PMID: 35523696); Am J Public Health. 2011 Dec;101 Suppl 1:S115-22. (PMID: 21551378); BMC Health Serv Res. 2022 Jan 13;22(1):61. (PMID: 35022049); Prev Med. 2019 Jan;118:23-29. (PMID: 30026119); Cityscape. 2018;20(2):133-144. (PMID: 30761186); Obes Rev. 2011 Mar;12(3):217-30. (PMID: 20202135); Am J Epidemiol. 2017 Mar 15;185(6):429-435. (PMID: 28184432); Prev Med Rep. 2022 Aug 19;29:101957. (PMID: 36161137); J Gen Intern Med. 2016 Nov;31(11):1331-1337. (PMID: 27418346); Clin Rev Allergy Immunol. 2010 Apr;38(2-3):148-55. (PMID: 19714500); Popul Health Manag. 2021 Aug;24(4):463-469. (PMID: 33535008); Pediatrics. 2018 Feb;141(2):. (PMID: 29358482); Am Heart J. 2018 Oct;204:109-118. (PMID: 30092412); Am J Prev Med. 2010 Dec;39(6):515-21. (PMID: 21084071); JAMA Netw Open. 2022 Jul 1;5(7):e2222385. (PMID: 35857325); Clin Obes. 2021 Aug;11(4):e12453. (PMID: 33855789); Soc Sci Med. 2019 Dec;243:112571. (PMID: 31675514); Annu Rev Psychol. 2019 Jan 4;70:703-718. (PMID: 29927688); Am J Epidemiol. 2017 Jan 15;185(2):106-114. (PMID: 27986705); Diabetes Care. 2001 Jun;24(6):1069-78. (PMID: 11375373); Soc Sci Med. 2012 Dec;75(12):2215-24. (PMID: 22981839); Sleep Health. 2018 Oct;4(5):420-428. (PMID: 30241656); Diabetes Care. 2018 May;41(5):933-939. (PMID: 29301822); J Gen Intern Med. 2006 Jan;21(1):71-7. (PMID: 16423128); J Gen Intern Med. 2018 May;33(5):644-650. (PMID: 29299816); Clin Chest Med. 2020 Dec;41(4):825-843. (PMID: 33153698); Soc Sci Med. 2018 Jan;197:71-77. (PMID: 29222997); Allergy. 2020 Sep;75(9):2170-2184. (PMID: 31916265); Demography. 2015 Oct;52(5):1751-72. (PMID: 26286885); Soc Sci Med. 2016 Aug;162:88-96. (PMID: 27343818); Sci Total Environ. 2017 Jan 1;575:276-286. (PMID: 27750133); Prev Med. 2021 Dec;153:106752. (PMID: 34348133); J Am Diet Assoc. 2005 May;105(5 Suppl 1):S110-7. (PMID: 15867906); JAMA Netw Open. 2022 Nov 1;5(11):e2239860. (PMID: 36322083); Lancet Glob Health. 2020 Nov;8(11):e1427-e1434. (PMID: 33069303); Curr Diab Rep. 2016 Nov;16(11):112. (PMID: 27665302); Neuropsychiatr. 2019 Jun;33(2):72-89. (PMID: 30778841); Am J Prev Med. 2015 Jul;49(1):72-9. (PMID: 25960394); Health Serv Res. 2019 Apr;54(2):327-336. (PMID: 30848491); Health Soc Care Community. 2021 May;29(3):867-875. (PMID: 33533076); Circ Cardiovasc Qual Outcomes. 2020 Aug;13(8):e000089. (PMID: 32673512); Public Health. 2022 Jul;208:59-67. (PMID: 35716429); Cityscape. 2018;20(2):107-118. (PMID: 31406556); Eur Heart J. 2014 Jun 1;35(21):1365-72. (PMID: 24282187); J Urban Health. 2013 Jun;90(3):427-41. (PMID: 22752301); Health Place. 2019 Sep;59:102194. (PMID: 31518890); J Prim Care Community Health. 2021 Jan-Dec;12:2150132720985044. (PMID: 33467953); Circ Heart Fail. 2022 Nov;15(11):e009401. (PMID: 36378756); J Health Care Poor Underserved. 2011 Nov;22(4):1279-91. (PMID: 22080709); J Policy Anal Manage. 2007 Autumn;26(4):831-59. (PMID: 17894032); Nat Rev Cardiol. 2012 Apr 03;9(6):360-70. (PMID: 22473079); Curr Diab Rep. 2019 May 21;19(7):35. (PMID: 31115698); Circulation. 2014 Jun 3;129(22):2262-8. (PMID: 24891622); Prim Health Care Res Dev. 2020 May 14;21:e11. (PMID: 32404218); JAMA Intern Med. 2015 Feb;175(2):257-65. (PMID: 25545780); Heart. 2020 Oct;106(19):1483-1488. (PMID: 32665359); Public Health. 2022 Aug;209:30-35. (PMID: 35780516); Public Health. 2020 Apr;181:86-93. (PMID: 31978778); Nutr Rev. 2008 Jan;66(1):2-20. (PMID: 18254880). Linking ISSN: 14712458. Subset: MEDLINE; Grant Information: K24 HL163073 United States HL NHLBI NIH HHS; R01 DK124145 United States DK NIDDK NIH HHS;

## "Housing is such a major part of someone's life": mental health social work practice in the context of a housing affordability crisis.

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** Emma Tseris

**Author** Emmylou Brassler

**Author** Simon Tully

**Author** Melinda Jackson

**Author** Lindsay Ferguson

**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cin20&AN=161465542&site=ehost-live>

**Volume** 21

**Issue** 1

**Pages** 46-66

**Publication** Social Work in Mental Health

**ISSN** 1533-2985

**Date** 2023/01//Jan/Feb2023

**Extra** Publisher: Taylor & Francis Ltd

**Journal Abbr** Social Work in Mental Health

**DOI** 10.1080/15332985.2022.2064204

**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** It is well-known that people with psychiatric diagnoses experience disproportionate rates of homelessness. However, few studies have explored the perspectives and practices of mental health social workers in responding to clients experiencing homelessness. This article reports on findings from three focus groups with inpatient mental health social workers in Sydney, Australia. Three themes were identified: stuck in a crisis; reliance on sub-standard housing conditions; and pressures to discharge. The study reveals the challenges experienced by social workers in navigating scarce housing resources, and the limitations of a biomedical paradigm in failing to address the social determinants of mental distress.

**Archive** CINAHL

**Date Added** 19/06/2023, 17:58:09

**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:35:27

### Tags:

added, Australia, Comparative Studies, Data Analysis Software, Homelessness, Housing, Housing Instability -- Psychosocial Factors, Human, Human Needs (Physiology), Multimethod Studies, Professional-Client Relations, Semi-Structured Interview, Social Workers -- Psychosocial Factors -- Australia, Surveys, Thematic Analysis

## Notes:

Accession Number: 161465542. Language: English. Entry Date: 20230207. Revision Date: 20230221. Publication Type: Article; research. Journal Subset: Allied Health; Peer Reviewed; USA. Special Interest: Social Work. NLM UID: 101180874.

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## Impact of selective licensing schemes for private rental housing on mental health and social outcomes in Greater London, England: a natural experiment study.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Jakob Petersen  
**Author** Alexandros Alexiou  
**Author** David Brewerton  
**Author** Laura Cornelsen  
**Author** Emilie Courtin  
**Author** Steven Cummins  
**Author** Dalya Marks  
**Author** Maureen Seguin  
**Author** Jill Stewart  
**Author** Kevin Thompson  
**Author** Matt Egan  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=36564110&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 12  
**Issue** 12  
**Pages** e065747  
**Publication** BMJ open  
**ISSN** 2044-6055  
**Date** 2022-12-23  
**Loc. in Archive** 36564110  
**Extra** Place: England Publisher: BMJ Publishing Group Ltd  
**Journal Abbr** BMJ open  
**DOI** 10.1136/bmjopen-2022-065747  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** Objectives: To assess primary impact of selective Licensing (SL), an area-based intervention in the private rented housing market, on individual self-reported anxiety and neighbourhood mental health (MHI-Mental Healthcare Index) and secondary impacts on antisocial behaviour (ASB), population turnover and self-reported well-being.; Design: Difference-in-difference (DiD) was used to evaluate effects of SL schemes initiated 2012-2018. 921 intervention areas (lower super output areas) were matched 3:1 using propensity scores derived from sociodemographic and housing variables (N=3.684 including controls). Average treatment effect on treated (ATT) was calculated for multiple time period DiD in area-level analyses. Canonical DiD was used for individual-level analysis by year of treatment initiation while adjusting for age, sex, native birth and occupational class.; Setting: Intervention neighbourhoods and control areas in Greater London, UK, 2011-2019.; Participants: We sampled 4474 respondents renting privately in intervention areas (N=17 347 including controls) in Annual Population Survey and obtained area-level MHI population data.; Interventions: Private landlords in SL

areas must obtain a licence from the local authority, allow inspection and maintain minimum housing standards.; Results: ATT after 5 years was significantly lower for MHI (-7.5%, 95% CI -5.6% to -8.8%) than controls. Antidepressant treatment days per population reduced by -5.4% (95% CI -3.7% to -7.3), mental health benefit receipt by -9.6% (95% CI -14% to -5.5%) and proportion with depression by -12% (95% CI -7.7% to -16.3%). ASB reduced by -15% (95% CI -21% to -8.2%). Population turnover increased by 26.5% (95% CI 22.1% to 30.8%). Sensitivity analysis suggests overlap with effects of London 2012 Olympic regeneration. No clear patterns were observed for self-reported anxiety.; Conclusions: We found associations between SL and reductions in area-based mental healthcare outcomes and ASB, while population turnover increased. A national evaluation of SL is feasible and necessary.; Competing Interests: Competing interests: None declared. (© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2022. Re-use permitted under CC BY. Published by BMJ.)

**Archive** MEDLINE

**Date Added** 19/06/2023, 17:58:10

**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:33:24

### Tags:

added, England, epidemiology, Housing\*, Humans, London/epidemiology, mental health, Mental Health\*, public health, Residence Characteristics

### Notes:

Accession Number: 36564110. Language: English. Date Revised: 20230329. Date Created: 20221223. Date Completed: 20221227. Update Code: 20230329. Publication Type: Journal Article, Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't. Journal ID: 101552874. Publication Model: Electronic. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: BMJ Open. PubMed Central ID: PMC9791445. Linked References: J Epidemiol Community Health. 2015 Jan;69(1):12-9. (PMID: 25205160); Lancet Reg Health Eur. 2022 Jan 10;14:100295. (PMID: 35036983); Health Place. 2011 Jan;17(1):175-84. (PMID: 21159542); BMJ Open. 2022 May 27;12(5):e057711. (PMID: 35623746); Soc Sci Med. 2016 Mar;152:41-9. (PMID: 26829008); Am J Epidemiol. 2018 Mar 1;187(3):474-483. (PMID: 28595334); J Public Health (Oxf). 2019 Jun 1;41(2):e121-e132. (PMID: 30137569); J Epidemiol Community Health. 2004 Aug;58(8):635-41. (PMID: 15252064); Am J Epidemiol. 2017 Aug 15;186(4):473-480. (PMID: 28486637); Epidemiol Rev. 2022 Jan 14;43(1):33-47. (PMID: 34215873); Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2013 Feb 28;(2):CD008657. (PMID: 23450585); BMJ. 2020 Feb 24;368:m693. (PMID: 32094110); Am J Prev Med. 2019 Aug;57(2):262-272. (PMID: 31326010). Linking ISSN: 20446055. Subset: MEDLINE; Grant Information: MR/T032499/1 United Kingdom MRC\_ Medical Research Council Date of Electronic Publication: 2022 Dec 23. ; Original Imprints: Publication: [London] : BMJ Publishing Group Ltd, 2011-

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## [Inclusive housing: progress for mental health?]

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** Guillaume Camelot

**Author** Guy Terrier

**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=30990271&site=ehost-live>

**Volume** 30

**Issue** 6

**Pages** 829-832

**Publication** Sante publique (Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy, France)  
**ISSN** 0995-3914  
**Date** 2018-11  
**Loc. in Archive** 30990271  
**Extra** Place: France Publisher: SFSP ; Rennes : ENSP  
**Journal Abbr** Sante publique (Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy, France)  
**DOI** 10.3917/spub.187.0829  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** People with psychiatric disabilities often have difficulty living by themselves in their home. Sometimes, individual housing may be an isolation vector while a collective institutional setting may be too restrictive. So, alternative forms of co-housing have been developed. The term inclusive housing includes “maisons relais”, “pensions de famille”, “résidences accueil” and “Familles Gouvernantes” (halfway houses, guest houses, and foster homes). These houses’ aim, implemented by the hosts, is to fight against social exclusion in order to open up to the city. The goal is to offer the people the opportunity to empower themselves while respecting their abilities, thus promoting their recovery. When building projects, the limits must be designed to adapt to the needs of tenants, without setting rules that would be too strict. The French government is committed to promoting the development of habitat inclusive (inclusive housing) in the future. The increasing number of projects has to take place under conditions that guarantee their sustainability. To make it happen, it is necessary that the projects respect the people’s autonomy.

**Archive** MEDLINE  
**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:59  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:32:55

### Tags:

Activities of Daily Living/psychology, added, Disabled Persons/\*psychology, Female, Halfway Houses/\*organization & administration, Housing\*, Humans, Loneliness/psychology, Male, Mental Disorders/\*rehabilitation, Mental Disorders/psychology, Mental Health\*

### Notes:

Accession Number: 30990271. Transliterated Title: L’habitat inclusif : un progrès pour la santé mentale ?. Language: French. Date Revised: 20190617. Date Created: 20190417. Date Completed: 20190516. Update Code: 20221216. Publication Type: Journal Article. Journal ID: 9216153. Publication Model: Print. Cited Medium: Print. NLM ISO Abbr: Sante Publique. Linking ISSN: 09953914. Subset: MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 20181101. ; Original Imprints: Publication: Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy : SFSP ; Rennes : ENSP,

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Link between housing and health and how it affects older people.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Sarah Jane Palmer  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cin20&AN=152234766&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 26  
**Issue** 9

**Pages** 458-461  
**Publication** British Journal of Community Nursing  
**ISSN** 1462-4753  
**Date** 2021-09  
**Extra** Publisher: Mark Allen Holdings Limited  
**Journal Abbr** British Journal of Community Nursing  
**DOI** 10.12968/bjcn.2021.26.9.458  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** The article discusses the relationship between housing and health and how social housing programs affect the quality of life of older people in Great Britain. Other topics include the priority given to elderly who receive long-term support from community nurses and social care for chronic illnesses, and the support provided by Age UK to the elderly in their housing applications.  
**Archive** CINAHL  
**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:56  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:32:19

**Tags:**

added, Functional Status, Government Programs, Government Publications, Health Status, Housing for Older Persons -- Psychosocial Factors, Needs Assessment, Public Housing, Quality of Life

**Notes:**

Accession Number: 152234766. Language: English. Entry Date: 20210906. Revision Date: 20210908. Publication Type: Article. Journal Subset: Core Nursing; Double Blind Peer Reviewed; Editorial Board Reviewed; Europe; Expert Peer Reviewed; Nursing; Peer Reviewed; Public Health; UK & Ireland. NLM UID: 9815827.

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Mental health in subsidized housing: Readiness to assist residents with mental health issues in subsidized housing from the perspectives of housing employees.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Hyejin Jung  
**Author** Jose Jaime  
**Author** Sharon Lee  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cin20&AN=158866670&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 21  
**Issue** 5  
**Pages** 850-868  
**Publication** Qualitative Social Work  
**ISSN** 1473-3250  
**Date** 2022-09  
**Extra** Publisher: Sage Publications, Ltd.  
**Journal Abbr** Qualitative Social Work  
**DOI** 10.1177/14733250211027630



**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** People in subsidized housing are likely to suffer from mental health issues. However, little is known about subsidized housing employees' readiness to address the residents' mental health needs. This qualitative study explores the perspectives of housing employees on their readiness to assist subsidized housing residents' mental health needs. A total of 32 subsidized housing employees participated in five focus groups. Thematic analysis revealed four key themes: prevalence of mental health issues, unexpected role as housing employees, multi-level barriers in assisting residents with mental health needs, and the need for mental health support in subsidized housing. Findings highlight the need for integrated care, including social work services in subsidized housing. Social workers may have various potential roles to serve the mental health needs of subsidized housing residents. Also identified was the need for mental health education and training among subsidized housing employees.

**Archive** CINAHL

**Date Added** 19/06/2023, 17:58:11

**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:31:32

### Tags:

added, Coding, Data Analysis Software, Descriptive Statistics, Employee Attitudes -- Evaluation, Employees -- Psychosocial Factors, Focus Groups, Health Care Delivery, Integrated, Health Services Needs and Demand, Human, Interviews, Mental Health, Psychiatric Patients -- Psychosocial Factors, Public Housing -- Psychosocial Factors, Qualitative Studies, Social Work Service, Social Workers, Thematic Analysis

### Notes:

Accession Number: 158866670. Language: English. Entry Date: 20220912. Revision Date: 20220912. Publication Type: Article; research; tables/charts. Journal Subset: Allied Health; Blind Peer Reviewed; Europe; Peer Reviewed; UK & Ireland. NLM UID: 101179615.

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["My life will be much better than before": a qualitative study on the relationship between renewal of public housing, quality of life, and health].

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** Laura Orlando-Romero

**Author** Alejandra Vives-Vergara

**Author** Roxana Valdebenito

**Author** Andrea Cortinez-O'Ryan

**Author** Fernando Baeza

**Author** Alejandra Rasse

**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=37162114&site=ehost-live>

**Volume** 39

**Issue** 5

**Pages** e00149822

**Publication** Cadernos de saude publica

**ISSN** 1678-4464

**Date** 2023-05-08

**Loc. in Archive** 37162114

**Extra** Place: Brazil Publisher: Escola Nacional De Saúde Pública, Fundação Oswaldo Cruz

**Journal Abbr** Cadernos de saude publica

**DOI** 10.1590/0102-311XES149822

**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** The objective was to understand the link between housing, health and quality of life in a context of social housing regeneration, through the experiences and perceptions of its inhabitants, exploring the mechanisms that sustain this link before regeneration, and those elements derived from housing regeneration that result in improvements in quality of life and potentially in health. Between 1980 and the 2000s, Chile faced a massive quantitative housing deficit through a policy that delivered more than 120,000 low-cost social housing apartments. Today, thousands present severe habitability problems, generating negative consequences for their inhabitants, their health and well-being. Seeking to solve the deterioration of housing and neighborhoods, the Chilean Ministry of Housing and Urbanism developed the Housing Complex Regeneration Program. The RUCAS project seeks to evaluate the effects of the program on health and to assess the impact of interventions such as these on vulnerable populations in Latin America. We present results of 8 interviews and 2 focus groups conducted in a social housing complex in process of intervention in Viña del Mar. Using discursive content analysis, results show that the poor material quality of housing is perceived as harmful to health. Regenerated housing, on the other hand, promotes the recovery and re-appropriation of spaces and their uses, sociability, new healthy practices, positive feelings and psychological well-being, bringing to the fore the psychosocial component of people's relationship with their house. It is concluded that housing regeneration has the potential to benefit physical and mental health through both direct mechanisms, derived from the renovated materiality, and indirect mechanisms related to the practices and experiences of the lived space.

**Archive** MEDLINE

**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:53

**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:30:54

### **Tags:**

added, Brazil, Humans, Psychological Well-Being, Public Housing\*, Qualitative Research, Quality of Life\*

### **Notes:**

Accession Number: 37162114. Transliterated Title: "Mi vida va a ser mucho mejor de lo que ha sido": estudio cualitativo sobre el vínculo entre regeneración de viviendas sociales, calidad de vida y salud.. Language: Spanish; Castilian. Date Revised: 20230511. Date Created: 20230510. Date Completed: 20230511. Update Code: 20230512. Publication Type: English Abstract, Journal Article. Journal ID: 8901573. Publication Model: Electronic-eCollection; eCollection. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: Cad Saude Publica. Linking ISSN: 0102311X. Subset: MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 2023 May 08. Current Imprints: Publication: <2012->: Rio De Janeiro : Escola Nacional De Saúde Pública, Fundação Oswaldo Cruz; Original Imprints: Publication: Rio de Janeiro : A Escola,

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## Optimizing Investment in Housing as a Social Determinant of Health.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Stuart M. Butler  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cin20&AN=159159344&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 3  
**Issue** 9  
**Pages** e223626-e223626  
**Publication** JAMA Health Forum  
**Date** 2022-09-15  
**Extra** Place: Chicago, Illinois Publisher: American Medical Association  
**Journal Abbr** JAMA Health Forum  
**DOI** 10.1001/jamahealthforum.2022.3626  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Archive** CINAHL  
**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:58  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:30:16

### Tags:

added, Budgets, Health Status, Housing, Investments, Social Determinants of Health

### Notes:

Accession Number: 159159344. Language: English. Entry Date: 20221003. Revision Date: 20221003.  
Publication Type: Opinion.

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## Parental Perceptions Regarding the Impact of Housing on Child Health.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** N O' Brien  
**Author** N Quinn  
**Author** B Joyce  
**Author** A M Hayes  
**Author** H Bedford  
**Author** E Crushell  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=36302366&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 115  
**Issue** 8  
**Pages** 652  
**Publication** Irish medical journal  
**ISSN** 0332-3102  
**Date** 2022-09-15  
**Loc. in Archive** 36302366

**Extra** Place: Ireland Publisher: Irish Medical Association  
**Journal Abbr** Irish medical journal  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** Introduction Childhood poverty has life-long adverse impacts. We aimed to assess perceptions of parents of a cohort of children attending a paediatric emergency department regarding the impact of their housing on their child and family Methods From 01/11/2020 - 08/01/2021 a cross-sectional study was performed in a paediatric emergency department in Dublin Results Of 312 parents who completed a questionnaire, 4.5% (n = 14) reported themselves to be homeless. Homeless children were less likely to be registered with general practitioners (78.6% vs. 97.5%, p = .009) or be fully vaccinated (71.4% vs. 92.4%, p = .024). Homeless parents were more likely to feel unsafe at home (35.7% vs. 3.4%, p <.001), and to report that their housing negatively impacted their child's education (58.3% vs 10.7%, p <.001), physical health (45.5% vs 11.7, p = .007), and mental health (61.5% vs 12.6%, p <.001). Ten percent of non-homeless parents were concerned about losing their home. A lack of landlord permission to install child safety measures in the home was reported by 28% of all parents. Conclusion Homeless parents were more likely to report that their living situation negatively impacted their child's play, development, education, safety, and health.; Competing Interests: The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

**Archive** MEDLINE  
**Date Added** 19/06/2023, 17:58:11  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:30:03

### Tags:

added, Child, child health, Child Health, Cross-Sectional Studies, housing, Housing\*, Humans, Ill-Housed Persons\*, Parents/psychology

### Notes:

Accession Number: 36302366. Language: English. Date Revised: 20221207. Date Created: 20221027. Date Completed: 20221031. Update Code: 20221216. Publication Type: Journal Article. Journal ID: 0430275. Publication Model: Electronic. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: Ir Med J. Linking ISSN: 03323102. Subset: MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 2022 Sep 15. ; Original Imprints: Publication: Dublin : Irish Medical Association

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Promoting health through housing improvements, education and advocacy:  
Lessons from staff involved in Wellington's Healthy Housing Initiative.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Elinor Chisholm  
**Author** Nevil Pierse  
**Author** Cheryl Davies  
**Author** Philippa Howden-Chapman  
**Author** Philippa Howden-Chapman  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cin20&AN=141451121&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 31  
**Issue** 1

**Pages** 7-15  
**Publication** Health Promotion Journal of Australia  
**ISSN** 1036-1073  
**Date** 2020-01  
**Extra** Place: Hoboken, New Jersey Publisher: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.  
**Journal Abbr** Health Promotion Journal of Australia  
**DOI** 10.1002/hpja.247  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** Issue Addressed: Improving the conditions of housing through programs that trigger when children are hospitalised has the potential to prevent further ill-health and re-hospitalisations. Exploring the attitudes and beliefs of staff involved in such a program assists in understanding the advantages and challenges of this approach. Methods: We interviewed 21 people involved in a regional initiative to improve the health outcomes of children through referral to a housing program. Interviews were recorded and transcribed. Transcripts were subsequently subjected to qualitative thematic analysis. Results: Participants identified a number of factors that were key to the success of the program, such as: visiting the home, having health and energy organisations work together, and an integrated approach that includes interventions as well as education and advocacy. Key challenges to the program's aim of improving health outcomes for children were landlords' reluctance to implement improvements, homeowners' inability to afford improvements, limitations to staff resources, and client stress and income constraints, which meant that some interventions did not necessarily lead to housing improvements. Conclusions: Efforts to improve health outcomes through housing interventions should be supported by funding and regulatory initiatives that encourage property owners to implement recommended interventions. SO WHAT?: This program represents an encouraging step towards health promotion through housing interventions and education. However, the initiative cannot fully counter structural challenges such as poor quality housing, and lack of housing and energy affordability. This study highlights the potential for a holistic approach to health promotion in housing, which integrates health initiatives with advocacy for regulatory support.  
**Archive** CINAHL  
**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:58  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:29:36

### Tags:

added, Community Networks, Consumer Advocacy, Funding Source, Health Promotion -- Methods, Housing, Human, Information Literacy, Interviews, Program Evaluation, Qualitative Studies

### Notes:

Accession Number: 141451121. Language: English. Entry Date: 20201125. Revision Date: 20210920. Publication Type: journal article; research. Journal Subset: Australia & New Zealand; Blind Peer Reviewed; Editorial Board Reviewed; Health Promotion/Education; Peer Reviewed. Grant Information: 15/429//Health Research Council of New Zealand/. NLM UID: 9710936.

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Promoting Housing-Based Asset Building Programs in Healthcare.

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** Hannah D Thomas

**Author** Megan T Sandel

**Author** Ann Lentell

**Author** Thea L James

**Author** Lashaunda Watson

**Author** Yesenia Valentin

**Author** Lucy E Marcil

**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=37021490&site=ehost-live>

**Volume** 151

**Issue** 5

**Publication** Pediatrics

**ISSN** 1098-4275

**Date** 2023-05-01

**Loc. in Archive** 37021490

**Extra** Place: United States Publisher: American Academy of Pediatrics

**Journal Abbr** Pediatrics

**DOI** 10.1542/peds.2022-059028

**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** Objectives: Wealth building programs remain underutilized, and Medical Financial Partnerships serve as a potential solution. We aimed to assess the reach and adoption of an underutilized asset building program, Family Self Sufficiency, with a national uptake of 3%, when integrated into a healthcare system.; Methods: First, a hospital-affiliated "known provider" introduced Family Self Sufficiency to clinic patients. Second, hospital staff unknown to families conducted outreach to clinic patients. For both pilots, we tracked eligibility, interest, and enrollment rates. We evaluated the pilots using the Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation, and Maintenance framework in addition to reviewing the qualitative feedback from the staff who introduced the program.; Results: The reach of each pilot varied: the first pilot (n = 17) had an enrollment rate of 18%, whereas the second pilot (n = 69) had an enrollment rate of 1%. Adoption factors included prior relationship with the family and barriers to understanding the program families. However, adoption was limited by bandwidth of family to complete paperwork, staff to do outreach, and timing of the outreach to maximize benefit.; Conclusions: Increasing uptake of underutilized asset building programs could be part of the solution to building wealth for families with low incomes. Healthcare partnerships may be an approach to increase reach and adoption by eligible populations. Areas to consider for successful future implementation include: (1) timeline of outreach, (2) families' relationship with individuals performing outreach, and (3) current bandwidth of the family. Systematic implementation trials are needed to study these outcomes in more detail. (Copyright © 2023 by the American Academy of Pediatrics.)

**Archive** MEDLINE

**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:53

**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:29:04

### Tags:

added, Delivery of Health Care, Housing\*, Humans, Poverty\*

## Notes:

Accession Number: 37021490. Language: English. Date Revised: 20230503. Date Created: 20230406. Date Completed: 20230502. Update Code: 20230504. Publication Type: Journal Article. Journal ID: 0376422. Publication Model: Print. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: Pediatrics. Linking ISSN: 00314005. Subset: MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 20230501. Current Imprints: Publication: Elk Grove Village II : American Academy of Pediatrics; Original Imprints: Publication: Springfield, Ill., Thomas.

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## Public housing, health, and health behaviors: Is there a connection?

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Angela R. Fertig  
**Author** David A. Reingold  
**URL** <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/public-housing-health-behaviors-is-there/docview/621888259/se-2?accountid=47749>  
**Volume** 26  
**Issue** 4  
**Pages** 831-859  
**Publication** Journal of Policy Analysis and Management  
**ISSN** 0276-8739, 0276-8739  
**Date** Oct 2007 - Dec 2007  
**Loc. in Archive** 621888259; 2007-14367-006  
**Extra** Publisher: John Wiley & Sons  
**DOI** 10.1002/pam.20288  
**Language** English  
**Abstract** This paper explores the relationship between public housing, health outcomes, and health behaviors among low-income housing residents. While public housing can be a dangerous and unhealthy environment in which to live, the subsidized rent may free up resources for nutritious food and health care. In addition, public housing may be of higher quality than the available alternatives, it may provide easier access to health clinics willing to serve the poor, and it may link residents to social support networks, which can improve mental health and the ability to access higher-quality grocery stores. To test whether there is a "back-door" health benefit to the public housing program, we analyze data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study. We minimize the effects of selection into public housing with controls and instrumental variables estimation and find that the results are somewhat sensitive to the instrumental variable used, and thus, we conclude that we are unable to detect a robust health benefit from public housing for our measures of health. However, we do find some evidence that public housing residency has mixed effects on domestic violence, increases obesity, and worsens mothers' overall health status. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved) (Source: journal abstract)  
**Archive** APA PsycInfo®  
**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 16:10:22  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:27:30

**Tags:**

3373:Community & Social Services, added, Adulthood (18 yrs & older), article, Childhood (birth-12 yrs), Community Networks, Domestic Violence, Empirical Study, Female, Followup Study, health behavior, Health Behavior, health outcomes, Health Status, Housing, Human, Humans, Longitudinal Study, low income residents, Lower Income Level, Male, mental health, Mental Health, Mothers, Obesity, Poverty, public housing, Public Housing, Quantitative Study, Social Networks, Social Support, social support networks, United States, US, well being, Well Being

**Notes:**

Date revised - 20080121

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Last updated - 2017-09-25

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Number of references - 60

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SubjectsTermNotLitGenreText - Health Behavior 1684P3A 1696P3A 4160P3A 9564P3A 972P3A 1665P2C 1677P2C 4119P2C 9467P2C 958P2C; Housing 1902P3A 3475P3A 4393P3A 9564P3A 1882P2C 3444P2C 4351P2C 9467P2C; Mental Health 4155P3A 5647P3A 9564P3A 4114P2C 5595P2C 9467P2C; Well Being 10141P3A 4155P3A 9564P3A 10034P2C 4114P2C 9467P2C; 2334P3A 4625P3A 5353P3A 8826P3A 8857P3A 8859P3A 8862P3A 8863P3A 9070P3A 9564P3A 2311P2C 4580P2C 5302P2C 8731P2C 8762P2C 8764P2C 8767P2C 8768P2C 8974P2C 9467P2C; 8756P3A 8820P3A 9564P3A 972P3A 8663P2C 8725P2C 9467P2C 958P2C; 4892P3A 728P3A 7508P3A 8756P3A 8807P3A 8846P3A 9564P3A 972P3A 4844P2C 718P2C 7434P2C 8663P2C 8712P2C 8751P2C 9467P2C 958P2C

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SuppNotes - (0600) Appendixes [Available: Internet]

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## Putting housing first, making housing last: Housing policy for persons with severe mental illness

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** Sandra Newman

**Author** Howard Goldman

**URL** <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/putting-housing-first-making-last-policy-persons/docview/621571494/se-2?accountid=47749>

**Volume** 165

**Issue** 10

**Pages** 1242-1248

**Publication** The American Journal of Psychiatry

**ISSN** 0002-953X, 0002-953X

**Date** Oct 2008

**Loc. in Archive** 621571494; 2008-14551-006

**Extra** Publisher: American Psychiatric Assn

**DOI** 10.1176/appi.ajp.2008.08020279

**Language** English



**Abstract** Homelessness among persons with severe and persistent mental illness is the most visible manifestation of failures in mental health policy and in other areas of public policy. This article presents a focused review of current housing policy for people with severe and persistent mental illness. It is designed to suggest a research agenda to inform this area of public policy. This review is selective and not comprehensive, but it is based on a thorough review of the literature. Our reading of the body of knowledge about the serious housing problems of those with severe and persistent mental illness suggests that we need a three-pronged policy strategy. A detailed critical review of this literature through early 2001 is provided in a previous publication. We updated this review through early 2007. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2020 APA, all rights reserved)

**Archive** APA PsycInfo®

**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 16:10:22

**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:26:38

### Tags:

3370:Health & Mental Health Services, added, article, Chronic Disease, Chronic Mental Illness, Government Policy Making, Health Care Policy, Health Policy, Health Priorities, Health Services Accessibility, Health Services Needs and Demand, Homeless Persons, Housing, housing policy, Human, mental health policy, Patient Care Team, Psychotic Disorders, Public Assistance, public policy, Public Policy, Serious Mental Illness, severe mental illness, Severity (Disorders), Social Environment, United States

### Notes:

Date revised - 20081215

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Last updated - 2020-07-22

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Number of references - 23

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SubjectsTermNotLitGenreText - Chronic Mental Illness 1619P3A 1620P3A 2685P3A 5645P3A 9564P3A 1600P2C 1601P2C 2659P2C 5593P2C 9467P2C; Government Policy Making 4004P3A 7174P3A 9564P3A 3964P2C 7104P2C 9467P2C; Housing 1902P3A 3475P3A 4393P3A 9564P3A 1882P2C 3444P2C 4351P2C 9467P2C; Severity (Disorders) 1070P3A 2683P3A 2685P3A 6798P3A 7104P3A 8309P3A 8535P3A 9564P3A 1056P2C 2657P2C 2659P2C 6733P2C 7034P2C 8229P2C 8453P2C 9467P2C; Health Care Policy 4171P3A 7174P3A 9564P3A 4130P2C 7104P2C 9467P2C; 2685P3A 5645P3A 8512P3A 9564P3A 2659P2C 5593P2C 8430P2C 9467P2C

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## Racialized Housing Discrimination and Population Health: a Scoping Review and Research Agenda.

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** Rebekah Israel Cross

**Author** James Huynh

**Author** Natalie J Bradford

**Author** Brittney Francis

**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=37058240&site=ehost-live>

**Volume** 100

**Issue** 2

**Pages** 355-388

**Publication** Journal of urban health : bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine

**ISSN** 1468-2869

**Date** 2023-04

**Loc. in Archive** 37058240

**Extra** Place: United States Publisher: Springer

**Journal Abbr** Journal of urban health : bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine

**DOI** 10.1007/s11524-023-00725-y

**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** Racial residential segregation is considered a fundamental cause of racial health disparities, with housing discrimination as a critical driver of residential segregation. Despite this link, racial discrimination in housing is far less studied than segregation in the population health literature. As a result, we know little about how discrimination in housing is linked to health beyond its connection to segregation. Furthermore, we need to understand how health impacts differ across different types of housing discrimination. This review aims to assess the state of the population health literature on the conceptualization, measurement, and health implications of housing discrimination. We used PRISMA guidelines for scoping reviews and presented the data on 32 articles that met our inclusion criteria published before January 1, 2022. Nearly half of the articles do not define housing discrimination explicitly. Additionally, there is considerable variation in how housing discrimination is operationalized across studies. Compared to studies using administrative data for housing discrimination exposures, studies using survey data were more likely to report a detrimental association with health outcomes. Synthesizing and comparing the results of these studies helps bridge methodological approaches to this research. Our review helps inform the debate on how racism impacts population health. Given the changing nature of racial discrimination over time and place, we discuss how population health researchers can approach studying various forms of housing discrimination. (© 2023. The New York Academy of Medicine.)

**Archive** MEDLINE

**Date Added** 19/06/2023, 17:58:08

**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:25:04

**Tags:**

added, Black or African American, Health disparities, Health Status Disparities, Housing, Housing discrimination, Humans, Racism, Racism\*, Redlining, Residence Characteristics\*, Segregation, Social determinants of health, Socioeconomic Factors

## Notes:

Accession Number: 37058240. Language: English. Date Revised: 20230522. Date Created: 20230414. Date Completed: 20230508. Update Code: 20230522. Publication Type: Systematic Review, Journal Article, Review, Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't. Journal ID: 9809909. Publication Model: Print-Electronic. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: J Urban Health. PubMed Central ID: PMC10103672. Linked References: Annu Rev Public Health. 1989;10:85-94. (PMID: 2719774); Ann Intern Med. 2009 Aug 18;151(4):264-9, W64. (PMID: 19622511); Prev Med. 2019 Jan;118:23-29. (PMID: 30026119); Int J Epidemiol. 2018 Jun 1;47(3):720-730. (PMID: 29182726); SSM Popul Health. 2021 Apr 20;14:100793. (PMID: 33997243); Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2019 Nov 15;16(22):. (PMID: 31731739); Cancer. 2019 Nov 1;125(21):3818-3827. (PMID: 31287559); Annu Rev Sociol. 2008 Jan 1;34:181-209. (PMID: 20689680); JAMA Netw Open. 2021 Sep 1;4(9):e2126707. (PMID: 34591104); Soc Sci Med. 2005 Oct;61(7):1576-96. (PMID: 16005789); Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2019 Feb;54(2):181-190. (PMID: 30167733); Am J Public Health. 2020 Jul;110(7):1046-1053. (PMID: 32437270); J Racial Ethn Health Disparities. 2020 Aug;7(4):687-697. (PMID: 31939080); Demography. 2008 Aug;45(3):515-35. (PMID: 18939659); Environ Plan B Urban Anal City Sci. 2022 Mar;49(3):933-952. (PMID: 35474708); Health Place. 2019 Jan;55:9-19. (PMID: 30448354); Ethn Dis. 2021 Apr 15;31(2):197-204. (PMID: 33883860); Health Place. 2019 Sep;59:102193. (PMID: 31450078); BMC Public Health. 2019 Jan 17;19(1):77. (PMID: 30654781); J Racial Ethn Health Disparities. 2018 Apr;5(2):357-365. (PMID: 28573643); Soc Sci Med. 2008 Aug;67(3):441-52. (PMID: 18486292); Soc Sci Med. 2000 Oct;51(8):1143-61. (PMID: 11037206); Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev. 2021 Jan;30(1):53-60. (PMID: 33008873); Epidemiology. 2007 Nov;18(6):747-57. (PMID: 17917606); Stress Health. 2013 Oct;29(4):266-74. (PMID: 23055409); Race Soc Probl. 2022;14(2):85-100. (PMID: 34178163); Soc Sci Res. 2017 Jan;61:29-42. (PMID: 27886735); PLoS One. 2020 Aug 7;15(8):e0237241. (PMID: 32764800); J Urban Health. 2015 Dec;92(6):1024-37. (PMID: 26449781); Arch Intern Med. 2010 May 24;170(10):896-904. (PMID: 20498418); Am J Public Health. 2008 Sep;98(9 Suppl):S48-56. (PMID: 18687618); Am J Epidemiol. 2020 Oct 1;189(10):1065-1075. (PMID: 32219369); Soc Sci Med. 2019 Dec;243:112571. (PMID: 31675514); Am J Epidemiol. 2017 Jan 15;185(2):106-114. (PMID: 27986705); Public Health Rep. 2011 Sep-Oct;126 Suppl 3:102-14. (PMID: 21836743); Sex Transm Dis. 2019 Jan;46(1):69-71. (PMID: 30365463); Qual Life Res. 2012 Feb;21(1):133-41. (PMID: 21590510); Soc Sci Med. 2020 Jan;245:112683. (PMID: 31760320); Soc Sci Med. 2021 Jun;279:113957. (PMID: 34022678); RSF. 2019 Mar;5(2):123-140. (PMID: 31168473); Ethn Health. 2014;19(5):479-99. (PMID: 24134165); Addiction. 2017 Oct;112(10):1709-1715. (PMID: 28198052); J Urban Health. 2011 Apr;88(2):270-82. (PMID: 21298485); J Health Soc Behav. 1995;Spec No:80-94. (PMID: 7560851); J Urban Health. 2015 Oct;92(5):843-52. (PMID: 26268731); Public Health Rep. 2001 Sep-Oct;116(5):404-16. (PMID: 12042604); Am J Epidemiol. 2007 Jul 1;166(1):46-54. (PMID: 17400570); Lancet Planet Health. 2020 Jan;4(1):e24-e31. (PMID: 31999951); Health Place. 2016 Jul;40:34-43. (PMID: 27173381); Health Place. 2017 Jan;43:104-112. (PMID: 28012312); Ann Behav Med. 2016 Dec;50(6):789-801. (PMID: 27306452); J Community Health. 2020 Oct;45(5):891-899. (PMID: 32189213); Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2019 Mar 13;16(6):. (PMID: 30871154); Ann Epidemiol. 2006 Sep;16(9):681-7. (PMID: 16458539); Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev. 2017 Apr;26(4):561-568. (PMID: 28196847); Epidemiology. 2002 Nov;13(6):646-52. (PMID: 12410005); Health Place. 2009 Dec;15(4):961-70. (PMID: 19427806); Am J Public Health. 2015 May;105(5):1008-12. (PMID: 25790383); Soc Sci Med. 2016 Aug;162:50-8. (PMID: 27337349); Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2021 Dec 21;118(51):. (PMID: 34903653); J Interpers Violence. 2022 Mar;37(5-6):NP2768-NP2790. (PMID: 32723140). Linking ISSN: 10993460. Subset: MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 2023 Apr 14. Current Imprints: Publication: 2006- : New York, NY : Springer; Original Imprints: Publication: Cary, NC : Oxford University Press for the New York Academy of Medicine, c1998-

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## Renovating Subsidized Housing: The Impact On Tenants' Health

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Ingrid Gould Ellen  
**Author** Kacie L Dragan

**Author** Sherry Glied  
**URL** <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/renovating-subsidized-housing-impact-on-tenants/docview/2352142381/se-2?accountid=47749>  
**Volume** 39  
**Issue** 2  
**Pages** 224-232,232A-232E  
**Publication** Health Affairs  
**ISSN** 02782715  
**Date** Feb 2020  
**Loc. in Archive** 2352142381  
**Extra** Place: Chevy Chase Publisher: The People to People Health Foundation, Inc., Project HOPE  
**DOI** 10.1377/hlthaff.2019.00767  
**Language** English  
**Abstract** Many public and subsidized housing developments in the US are aging and in need of significant repairs. Some observers worry that their poor condition threatens the health of residents. We evaluated a recent renovation of public housing that was undertaken through the transfer of six housing developments from the New York City Housing Authority to a public-private partnership. We studied whether the renovation and transfer to private managers led to improvements in tenants' health over three years, as measured by Medicaid claims. While we did not find significant improvements in individual health outcomes, we found significant relative improvements in overall disease burden when measured using an index of housing-sensitive conditions. These findings are not surprising. Given that broad-based housing renovations address a diverse set of health conditions, we should not expect them to have a significant impact on any single condition in the short run. Yet they may significantly improve residents' overall well-being over time.  
**Archive** Health Research Premium Collection  
**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 16:10:21  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:24:43

### Tags:

added, Affordable housing, Aging, Asthma, Buildings, Conditions, Elevators & escalators, Equity stake, Government programs, Health risks, Health status, Heating, Housing, Housing authorities, Housing developments, Housing subsidies, Hypertension, Intervention, Low income groups, Medicaid, Mold, New York City New York, Public Health And Safety, Public housing, Public private partnerships, Public sector private sector relations, Renovation, Renovation & restoration, Repairs, Research, Residents, Social networks, Studies, Tenants, United States--US, Ventilators, Worry

### Notes:

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Last updated - 2023-05-23

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Name - Department of Housing & Urban Development--HUD

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SubjectsTermNotLitGenreText - New York City New York; United States--US

## Attachments

- Attachment

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### Review of the Impact of Housing Quality on Inequalities in Health and Well-Being.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Philippa Howden-Chapman  
**Author** Julie Bennett  
**Author** Richard Edwards  
**Author** David Jacobs  
**Author** Kim Nathan  
**Author** David Ormandy  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=36525958&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 44  
**Pages** 233-254  
**Publication** Annual review of public health  
**ISSN** 1545-2093  
**Date** 2023-04-03  
**Loc. in Archive** 36525958  
**Extra** Place: United States Publisher: Annual Reviews Inc  
**Journal Abbr** Annual review of public health  
**DOI** 10.1146/annurev-publhealth-071521-111836  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** Housing quality is essential for population health and broader well-being. The World Health Organization Housing and health guidelines highlight interventions that protect occupants from cold and hot temperatures, injuries, and other hazards. The COVID-19 pandemic has emphasized the importance of ventilation standards. Housing standards are unevenly developed, implemented, and monitored globally, despite robust research demonstrating that retrofitting existing houses and constructing high-quality new ones can reduce respiratory, cardiovascular, and infectious diseases. Indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, and people with low incomes face cumulative disadvantages that are exacerbated by poor-quality housing. These can be partially ameliorated by community-based programs to improve housing quality, particularly for children and older people, who are hospitalized more often for housing-related illnesses. There is renewed interest among policy makers and researchers in the health and well-being of people in public and subsidized housing, who are disproportionately disadvantaged by avoidable housing-related diseases and injuries. Improving the overall quality of new and existing housing and neighborhoods has multiple cobenefits, including reducing carbon emissions.  
**Archive** MEDLINE  
**Date Added** 19/06/2023, 17:58:08  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:24:07

**Tags:**

added, Aged, Child, cobenefits, COVID-19\*/epidemiology, COVID-19\*/prevention & control, guidelines, healthy housing, Housing, housing quality, Housing Quality\*, Humans, indoor environment, Pandemics, Socioeconomic Factors, well-being

**Notes:**

Accession Number: 36525958. Language: English. Date Revised: 20230406. Date Created: 20221216. Date Completed: 20230405. Update Code: 20230407. Publication Type: Journal Article, Review. Journal ID: 8006431. Publication Model: Print-Electronic. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: Annu Rev Public Health. Linking ISSN: 01637525. Subset: MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 2022 Dec 16. ; Original Imprints: Publication: Palo Alto, Calif., Annual Reviews Inc.

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## Structural Home Defects Are the Leading Cause of Mold in Buildings: The Housing and Health Service Experience.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Rachel Felipo  
**Author** Denis Charpin  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=36554570&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 19  
**Issue** 24  
**Publication** International journal of environmental research and public health  
**ISSN** 1660-4601  
**Date** 2022-12-12  
**Loc. in Archive** 36554570  
**Extra** Place: Switzerland Publisher: MDPI  
**Journal Abbr** International journal of environmental research and public health  
**DOI** 10.3390/ijerph192416692  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** The study aimed to evaluate the contribution of building problems to mold proliferation in dwellings. We investigated 503 dwellings of patients suffering from respiratory diseases, whose attending physicians had requested a home inspection if the area of mold was equal to at least one square meter. After careful visual evaluation and basic environmental measurements performed by a trained technician, environmental issues were classified into building defects, accidental water damage, and condensation. Data analysis demonstrated that building defects were the pre-eminent cause of mold proliferation. Among the building defects, water infiltration through leaks in roofs or walls was the leading cause. These results highlight the need for health professionals managing patients with respiratory diseases to be able to request a home inspection, and for city health authorities to commission professionals who can focus on building problems and find ways to address them.; Competing Interests: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.  
**Archive** MEDLINE  
**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:54  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:23:56

**Tags:**

added, Air Pollution, Indoor\*/adverse effects, Air Pollution, Indoor\*/analysis, Fungi, Health Services, housing, Housing, Humans, mold, public health, rehabilitation, Respiratory Tract Diseases\*/etiology, unhealthy housing, unsanitary housing, Water

**Notes:**

Accession Number: 36554570. Language: English. Date Revised: 20230123. Date Created: 20221223. Date Completed: 20221226. Update Code: 20230123. Publication Type: Journal Article, Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't. Journal ID: 101238455. Publication Model: Electronic. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: Int J Environ Res Public Health. PubMed Central ID: PMC9779167. Linked References: Environ Health Perspect. 2002 Dec;110(12):A781-6. (PMID: 12460818); J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2004 Sep;114(3):599-606. (PMID: 15356564); Indoor Air. 2005 Dec;15(6):469-76. (PMID: 16268836); Indoor Air. 2017 Sep;27(5):921-932. (PMID: 28190279); J Environ Monit. 2008 Jun;10(6):724-9. (PMID: 18528539); Rev Mal Respir. 2008 Sep;25(7):821-7. (PMID: 18946407); Allergy. 1995 Feb;50(2):142-6. (PMID: 7604936); Clin Exp Allergy. 1998 Apr;28(4):459-67. (PMID: 9641573); J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2002 Aug;110(2):285-92. (PMID: 12170270); J Occup Environ Hyg. 2015;12(1):29-36. (PMID: 25068535); Sci Total Environ. 2015 Dec 1;536:964-972. (PMID: 26094801). Linking ISSN: 16604601. Subset: MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 2022 Dec 12. ; Original Imprints: Publication: Basel : MDPI, c2004-

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## Subsidized Housing and Health: Time for a Multidisciplinary Approach

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Shakira F, ScD, MS Suglia  
**URL** <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/subsidized-housing-health-time-multidisciplinary/docview/2086659044/se-2?accountid=47749>  
**Volume** 108  
**Issue** 8  
**Pages** 975-976  
**Publication** American Journal of Public Health  
**ISSN** 00900036  
**Date** Aug 2018  
**Loc. in Archive** 2086659044  
**Extra** Place: Washington Publisher: American Public Health Association  
**DOI** 10.2105/AJPH.2018.304544  
**Language** English  
**Abstract** (p. 1059) used the 2010-2015 Boston Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) to examine the association between subsidized housing types, specifically public housing and rental assistance, and asthma among adults living in Boston, Massachusetts. Other studies have noted health benefits among residents who were using rental assistance programs compared with those living in public housing.<sup>2</sup> The Moving to Opportunity program demonstrated that residents moving from distressed public housing to housing areas with lower rates of poverty through the use of housing vouchers reported less mental distress and greater health benefits.<sup>2</sup> By contrast, the Affordable Housing as an Obesity Mediating Environment study found similar associations between public housing residents and those receiving rental assistance and depressive symptomatology.<sup>3</sup> The Affordable Housing as an Obesity Mediating Environment study did not examine prevalence of asthma, but in the Moving to

Opportunity study, adult asthma was not affected by moving to lower-poverty neighborhoods. [...]previous studies have shown that emotional stress and mental illness can worsen asthma symptoms.<sup>6,7</sup> Concerns related to stability and control of one's own environment, which can contribute to perceptions of stress and stress response and are also associated with asthma, are likely to be more prevalent among populations receiving housing assistance.<sup>6,7</sup> As noted, housing conditions are tied to economic factors, and, thus, racial/ethnic minorities, low-income households, and other vulnerable populations are most likely to receive housing assistance and suffer the health consequences related to poor housing conditions.<sup>4</sup> To address this issue, Mehta et al. also conducted analyses among lower-income households, restricting analyses to only those who met family income requirements for most public-housing and rental-assistance programs offered by the Boston Housing Authority.

**Archive** Health Research Premium Collection

**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 16:10:21

**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:22:55

### Tags:

added, Adults, Affordable housing, Asthma, Atlanta Georgia, Chronic illnesses, Control stability, Economic factors, Ethnic factors, Health, Health care policy, Households, Housing, Housing authorities, Housing conditions, Housing subsidies, Illnesses, Income, Interdisciplinary aspects, Medical Sciences, Mental depression, Mental disorders, Mental health, Mental health care, Minority & ethnic groups, Minority groups, Neighborhoods, Obesity, Pollutants, Populations, Poverty, Public health, Public housing, Quality, Residents, Risk analysis, Signs and symptoms, Smoking, Stability, Surveillance, Tobacco smoke, United States--US, Vouchers

### Notes:

Copyright - Copyright American Public Health Association Aug 2018

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Last updated - 2023-05-23

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SubjectsTermNotLitGenreText - Atlanta Georgia; United States--US

### Attachments

- o Attachment

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The effect of household crowding and composition on health in an Inuit cohort in Greenland.

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** Charlotte B. Hansen

**Author** Christina V. L. Larsen

**Author** Peter Bjerregaard

**Author** Mylene Riva

**URL** [https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?](https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cin20&AN=153431269&site=ehost-live)

[direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cin20&AN=153431269&site=ehost-live](https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cin20&AN=153431269&site=ehost-live)



**Volume** 49  
**Issue** 8  
**Pages** 921-930  
**Publication** Scandinavian Journal of Public Health  
**ISSN** 1403-4948  
**Date** 2021-12  
**Extra** Publisher: Sage Publications, Ltd.  
**Journal Abbr** Scandinavian Journal of Public Health  
**DOI** 10.1177/1403494820929496  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** Aims: This study aims to investigate the association between household crowding and household composition and self-rated health and mental health (GHQ scale) among the Inuit in Greenland. Poor housing conditions are a concern in Greenland, especially in the villages, where socioeconomic standards in general are lower. Methods: A cohort of 1282 adults participated in two population-based surveys in Greenland, the Inuit Health in Transition survey 2005–2010 (baseline) and The Health Survey in Greenland 2014 (follow-up). Associations between household conditions at baseline and health outcomes at follow-up (poor self-rated health and mental health measured by the GHQ scale) were examined using logistic regression models, adjusting for covariates at baseline. Results: Participants living in an overcrowded dwelling (more than one person per room) at baseline were more likely to report poor self-rated health at follow-up (OR 1.47; 95% CI 1.09; 1.99) compared with those not living in an overcrowded dwelling. In addition, participants who lived alone at baseline were more likely (OR 1.98; 95% CI 1.09; 3.58) to experience poor mental health at follow-up compared with those who lived with children. Conclusions: Results indicate that household conditions are related to health in Greenland. Public health authorities should work to ensure affordable housing of good quality in all communities.

**Archive** CINAHL  
**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:56  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:22:04

### Tags:

added, Adult, Crowding, Greenland, Health Status, Home Environment -- Greenland, Human, Indigenous Health, Inuit, Mental Health, Prospective Studies, Questionnaires, Residence Characteristics, Self Report, Socioeconomic Factors

### Notes:

Accession Number: 153431269. Language: English. Entry Date: 20211118. Revision Date: 20211118. Publication Type: Article; research; tables/charts. Journal Subset: Biomedical; Blind Peer Reviewed; Europe; Expert Peer Reviewed; Peer Reviewed; Public Health; UK & Ireland. Instrumentation: General Health Questionnaire (GHQ). NLM UID: 100883503.

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The health of older New Zealanders in relation to housing tenure: analysis of pooled data from three consecutive, annual New Zealand Health Surveys.

**Item Type** Journal Article

**Author** Megan Pledger

**Author** Janet McDonald

**Author** Phoebe Dunn

**Author** Jacqueline Cumming

**Author** Kay Saville-Smith

**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cin20&AN=135665947&site=ehost-live>

**Volume** 43

**Issue** 2

**Pages** 182-189

**Publication** Australian & New Zealand Journal of Public Health

**ISSN** 1326-0200

**Date** 2019-04

**Extra** Place: Malden, Massachusetts Publisher: Wiley-Blackwell

**Journal Abbr** Australian & New Zealand Journal of Public Health

**DOI** 10.1111/1753-6405.12875

**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** Objective: To explore relationships between the housing tenure of older New Zealanders and their health-related behaviours, and physical and mental health. Methods: Pooled data were analysed for 15,626 older adults (aged 55+) from three consecutive, annual, nationally representative New Zealand Health Surveys to compare owner-occupiers, private renters and public renters. Results: Most in the sample were owner-occupiers (83.2%), with 12.4% private renters and 4.5% public renters. A higher proportion of renters aged 75+ were female. Māori and Pacific people were more likely to be renters. Renters were more likely to be living alone, on lower annual incomes. Overall measures of physical and mental health showed a health gradient, with public renters in the poorest health and owner-occupiers in the best health. Conclusions: Rental tenure is associated with poorer health. Implications for public health: Older renters tend to be economically disadvantaged and in poorer health than owner-occupiers. Over time, the proportion of older renters has been increasing. This will have implications for policy and for services in meeting the diverse care and support needs of older people. Higher rates of renting among Māori and Pacific people and older females means that these groups are particularly vulnerable to any negative impact of renting on health.

**Archive** CINAHL

**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:59

**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:20:06

### Tags:

added, Aged, Aged, 80 and Over, Community Living, Female, Functional Status, Gerontologic Care, Health Behavior, Health Policy, Housing for Older Persons -- New Zealand, Human, Income, Mental Health, Middle Age, New Zealand, New Zealanders, Poverty, Product Acquisition, Socioeconomic Factors, Support, Psychosocial, Surveys

### Notes:

Accession Number: 135665947. Language: English. Entry Date: 20190404. Revision Date: 20230130. Publication Type: Article; research; tables/charts. Journal Subset: Australia & New Zealand; Biomedical; Editorial Board Reviewed; Expert Peer Reviewed; Peer Reviewed; Public Health. NLM UID: 9611095.

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The medical profession has-and should have-a role in acting on the health effects of poor housing.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Edward H Reynolds  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=37164382&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 381  
**Pages** 1043  
**Publication** BMJ (Clinical research ed.)  
**ISSN** 1756-1833  
**Date** 2023-05-10  
**Loc. in Archive** 37164382  
**Extra** Place: England Publisher: British Medical Association  
**Journal Abbr** BMJ (Clinical research ed.)  
**DOI** 10.1136/bmj.p1043  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** Competing Interests: Competing interests: None declared.  
**Archive** MEDLINE  
**Date Added** 19/06/2023, 17:58:07  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:19:39

**Tags:**

added, Housing\*, Humans, Medicine\*

**Notes:**

Accession Number: 37164382. Language: English. Date Revised: 20230512. Date Created: 20230510. Date Completed: 20230512. Update Code: 20230512. Publication Type: Letter. Journal ID: 8900488. Publication Model: Electronic. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: BMJ. Linking ISSN: 09598138. Subset: MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 2023 May 10. ; Original Imprints: Publication: London : British Medical Association

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The nexus between urban green space, housing type, and mental health.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Xiaoqi Feng  
**Author** Renin Toms  
**Author** Thomas Astell-Burt  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=pbh&AN=158508049&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 57  
**Issue** 9  
**Pages** 1917-1923  
**Publication** Social Psychiatry & Psychiatric Epidemiology  
**ISSN** 09337954

**Date** 2022-09  
**Extra** Publisher: Springer Nature  
**Journal Abbr** Social Psychiatry & Psychiatric Epidemiology  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** Introduction: Momentum for urban densification is increasing opportunities for apartment-living, but can result in reduced green space availability that negatively influences mental health. However, in contexts where apartment-living is atypical and commonly viewed as secondary to house-ownership, it may be a stressful antecedent condition (or marker of selective processes aligned with psychological distress) wherein occupants could benefit disproportionately from green space. Method: Data were extracted from the Sax Institute's 45 and Up Study baseline (2006–2009, n = 267,153). The focus was on subsets of 13,196 people living in apartments and 66,453 people living in households within the cities of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong. Multilevel models adjusted for confounders tested associations between psychological distress (Kessler 10 scale) with percentage total green space, tree canopy and open grass within 1.6 km road network buffers. Results: Psychological distress was higher in occupants of apartments (11.3%) compared with houses (7.9%). More green space was associated with less psychological distress for house-dwellers (OR = 0.94, 95% CI = 0.91–0.98), but there was no association for apartment-dwellers. More tree canopy was associated with lower psychological distress for house-dwellers (OR = 0.88, 95% CI = 0.85–0.92) and apartment-dwellers (OR = 0.87, 95% CI = 0.79–0.96). Open grass was associated with more psychological distress among house-dwellers (OR = 1.06, 95% CI = 1.00–1.13) and also for apartment-dwellers (OR = 1.20, 95% CI = 1.07–1.35). Conclusions: Overall, investments in tree canopy may benefit the mental health of house and apartment residents relatively equally. Urban tree canopy in densely populated areas where apartments are common needs to be protected. Further work is needed to understand factors constraining the prevention potential of open grass, to unlock its benefits for mental health. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

**Archive** Psychology and Behavioral Sciences Collection  
**Date Added** 19/06/2023, 17:58:11  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:19:04

**Tags:**

added

**Notes:**

Accession Number: 158508049; Source Information: Sep2022, Vol. 57 Issue 9, p1917; Number of Pages: 7p; ; Document Type: Article; ; Full Text Word Count: 4083;

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## The Potential for Proactive Housing Inspections to Inform Public Health Interventions.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Katrina Smith Korfmacher  
**Author** Kathleen D. Holt  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cin20&AN=131246300&site=ehost-live>

**Volume** 24  
**Issue** 5  
**Pages** 444-447  
**Publication** Journal of Public Health Management & Practice  
**ISSN** 1078-4659  
**Date** 2018/09//Sep/Oct2018  
**Extra** Place: Baltimore, Maryland Publisher: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins  
**Journal Abbr** Journal of Public Health Management & Practice  
**DOI** 10.1097/PHH.0000000000000757  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** Municipal housing inspection data can inform planning, targeting, and evaluating interventions aimed at reducing housing hazards (lead paint, mold, pests, etc) that may affect residents' health. However, the potential of these data to inform public health initiatives is underexplored. We determined whether home health hazards identified by city inspectors during proactive inspections of single-family private rental housing are predicted by housing age, assessed value, or location in one of 26 geographic "inspector areas" in Rochester, New York. A comparison of linear mixed models, using housing inspector area as a random effect and assessment and construction year as fixed effects, shows that while a large proportion of variation (64%) in violations is due to housing stock, inspectors provide significant additional information about the presence of potential health hazards, particularly in the highest-risk housing stock. This suggests that inspector-generated housing hazard data may be valuable in designing public health interventions.  
**Archive** CINAHL  
**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:59  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:18:18

**Tags:**

added, Geographic Factors, Hazardous Materials, Home Safety, Human, New York, Paint, Public Health, Public Housing -- New York

**Notes:**

Accession Number: 131246300. Language: English. Entry Date: 20180824. Revision Date: 20190522. Publication Type: Article; research; tables/charts. Journal Subset: Biomedical; Peer Reviewed; Public Health; USA. NLM UID: 9505213.

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## To Improve Outcomes, Health Systems Invest In Affordable Housing.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** DAVID TULLER  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cin20&AN=137440557&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 38  
**Issue** 7  
**Pages** 1068-1072  
**Publication** Health Affairs  
**ISSN** 0278-2715

**Date** 2019-07  
**Extra** Place: Bethesda, Maryland Publisher: Project HOPE/HEALTH AFFAIRS  
**Journal Abbr** Health Affairs  
**DOI** 10.1377/hlthaff.2019.00676  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** The article features health care networks' investments in affordable housing in Portland, Oregon to improve patients' health outcomes as of July 2019. Topics discussed include their challenges in addressing homelessness, and the Housing Is Health project's support for families displaced by gentrification, those leaving transitional units, and for those in recovery from substance abuse and mental health issues. Also noted is the project's alignment with Oregon's expansion of health care access.  
**Archive** CINAHL  
**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:59  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:17:29

**Tags:**

added, Health Services, Health Services Accessibility, Homelessness -- Psychosocial Factors, Investments, Medicaid, Oregon, Public Housing -- Psychosocial Factors -- Oregon, Socioeconomic Factors, State Health Plans -- Oregon, Substance Abuse -- Prevention and Control, Support, Psychosocial

**Notes:**

Accession Number: 137440557. Language: English. Entry Date: 20190715. Revision Date: 20190718. Publication Type: Article; pictorial. Journal Subset: Health Services Administration; Peer Reviewed; USA. NLM UID: 8303128.

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## Trajectories of housing affordability and mental health problems: a population-based cohort study.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Kate Dotsikas  
**Author** David Osborn  
**Author** Kate Walters  
**Author** Jennifer Dykxhoorn  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=35767014&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 58  
**Issue** 5  
**Pages** 769-778  
**Publication** Social psychiatry and psychiatric epidemiology  
**ISSN** 1433-9285  
**Date** 2023-05  
**Loc. in Archive** 35767014  
**Extra** Place: Germany Publisher: Springer International  
**Journal Abbr** Social psychiatry and psychiatric epidemiology

**DOI** 10.1007/s00127-022-02314-x

**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost

**Abstract** Purpose: With housing costs increasing faster than incomes and a limited supply of social housing options, many households face unaffordable housing. Housing affordability problems may negatively impact mental health; however, longitudinal evidence is limited. This study investigates the association between trajectories of housing affordability problems and mental health.; Methods: We used data from 30,025 households from Understanding Society, a longitudinal household survey from the UK. Participants spending 30% or more of household income on housing were categorised as facing housing affordability problems. We estimated group-based trajectories of housing affordability problems from 9 waves of data (2009-2019). We used linear regression to calculate the association between the trajectories and mental health problems, as measured by General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) score in Wave 10 (2018-2020).; Results: We found six distinct trajectories of housing affordability problems. Those in the 'stable low' group had a consistently low probability of affordability problems, whilst those in 'high falling' group had a sustained high probability in the earlier waves of the study, subsequently decreasing over time. The adjusted analysis showed that trajectory group membership over the first nine waves of data predicted GHQ score in 2018-2020 (Wave 10). Compared to the 'stable low' group, those in the 'high falling' group had a GHQ score that was 1.06 (95% CI 0.53-1.58) points higher.; Conclusion: This study provides evidence that sustained exposure to housing affordability problems is associated with long-term worse mental health, even in the absence of more recent problems. (© 2022. The Author(s).)

**Archive** MEDLINE

**Date Added** 19/06/2023, 17:58:07

**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:17:34

### Tags:

added, Cohort Studies, Cohort study, Costs and Cost Analysis, General Health Questionnaire-12, Group-based trajectory modelling, Housing affordability, Housing\*, Humans, Income, Mental Health\*, UK

### Notes:

Accession Number: 35767014. Language: English. Date Revised: 20230415. Date Created: 20220629. Date Completed: 20230414. Update Code: 20230415. Publication Type: Journal Article. Journal ID: 8804358. Publication Model: Print-Electronic. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. PubMed Central ID: PMC10097755. Linked References: Prev Med. 2017 Dec;105:304-310. (PMID: 28963007); Psychol Med. 2007 Jul;37(7):1027-36. (PMID: 17224094); Soc Sci Med. 2017 Sep;188:119-127. (PMID: 28750246); J Clin Epidemiol. 2019 Jun;110:63-73. (PMID: 30878639); Psychiatry Res. 2017 Oct;256:53-58. (PMID: 28623768); Psychol Med. 2011 Apr;41(4):771-8. (PMID: 20550757); J Epidemiol Community Health. 2020 Feb;74(2):164-172. (PMID: 31690588); Am J Epidemiol. 2011 Oct 1;174(7):753-60. (PMID: 21821543); Psychol Med. 2014 Aug;44(11):2449-60. (PMID: 24451050); Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2020 Jun;55(6):715-721. (PMID: 32140739); Public Health. 2016 Jul;136:66-74. (PMID: 27040911); Eur J Public Health. 2013 Feb;23(1):108-13. (PMID: 22434207); Am J Prev Med. 2010 Dec;39(6):515-21. (PMID: 21084071); Soc Sci Med. 2012 Dec;75(12):2215-24. (PMID: 22981839); Eur J Public Health. 2016 Oct;26(5):788-793. (PMID: 27221606); Eur J Public Health. 2013 Feb;23(1):103-8. (PMID: 23132877); J Epidemiol Community Health. 2012 Sep;66(9):761-6. (PMID: 22080815). Linking ISSN: 09337954. Subset: MEDLINE; Date of Electronic Publication: 2022 Jun 29. ; Original Imprints: Publication: [Berlin] : Springer International, [c1988-

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# Understanding the mechanisms linking holistic housing renovations to health and well-being of adults in disadvantaged neighbourhoods: A realist review.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** H E Koops-Van Hoffen  
**Author** F J Lenthe van  
**Author** M P Poelman  
**Author** M Droomers  
**Author** F Borlée  
**Author** Y M R Vendrig-De Punder  
**Author** M Jambroes  
**Author** C B M Kamphuis  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=36930992&site=ehost-live>  
**Volume** 80  
**Pages** 102995  
**Publication** Health & place  
**ISSN** 1873-2054  
**Date** 2023-03  
**Loc. in Archive** 36930992  
**Extra** Place: England Publisher: Elsevier  
**Journal Abbr** Health & place  
**DOI** 10.1016/j.healthplace.2023.102995  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** Holistic housing renovations combine physical housing improvements with social and socioeconomic interventions (e.g. referral to social services, debt counselling, involvement in decision-making, promoting social cohesion). This realist review aimed at understanding underlying mechanisms linking holistic housing renovations to health and well-being of adults in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. Following systematic and iterative searching, and relevance and quality appraisals, 18 scientific articles and reports were analysed. We identified three pathways via which physical housing improvements affect health, four pathways via which social and socioeconomic interventions affect health, and two pathways via which both reinforce each other in their health effects. Our findings are theoretically novel, relevant for those conducting holistic housing renovations, and point towards gaps in the literature.; Competing Interests: Declarations of competing interest None. (Copyright © 2023 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.. All rights reserved.)  
**Archive** MEDLINE  
**Date Added** 21/06/2023, 15:36:54  
**Modified** 21/06/2023, 16:16:37

## Tags:

added, Adult, Counseling\*, Holistic housing renovations, Housing improvements, Housing\*, Humans, Mental health, Physical health, Realist review, Socioeconomic interventions, Vulnerable Populations



## Notes:

Accession Number: 36930992. Language: English. Date Revised: 20230328. Date Created: 20230317. Date Completed: 20230324. Update Code: 20230329. Publication Type: Journal Article, Review, Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't. Journal ID: 9510067. Publication Model: Print-Electronic. Cited Medium: Internet. NLM ISO Abbr: Health Place. Linking ISSN: 13538292. Date of Electronic Publication: 2023 Mar 15. Current Imprints: Publication: Exford, England : Elsevier; Original Imprints: Publication: [Kidlington, Oxford, U.K.] : Pergamon, c1995-

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## What are the mental health consequences of austerity measures in public housing? A quasi-experimental study.

**Item Type** Journal Article  
**Author** Chungah Kim  
**Author** Celine Teo  
**Author** Andrew Nielsen  
**Author** Antony Chum  
**URL** <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=cmedm&AN=35705363&site=ehost-live>  
**Publication** Journal of epidemiology and community health  
**ISSN** 1470-2738  
**Date** 2022-06-15  
**Loc. in Archive** 35705363  
**Extra** Place: England Publisher: British Medical Assn  
**Journal Abbr** Journal of epidemiology and community health  
**DOI** 10.1136/jech-2021-218324  
**Library Catalogue** EBSCOhost  
**Abstract** Background: As governments around the world implement austerity measures to reduce national deficits, there is an urgent need to investigate potential health impacts of specific measures to avoid unintended consequences. In 2013, the UK government implemented the underoccupancy penalty (ie, the bedroom tax) to reduce the national housing benefits bill, by cutting social housing subsidies for households deemed to have excess rooms. We investigated the impact of the bedroom tax on self-reported psychological distress.; Methods: Using data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study (2010-2014), the sample included those who received housing subsidies, aged 16-60, living in England. Control and treatment groupings were identified on their household composition and housing situation. We used matching methods to create an exchangeable set of observations. Difference-in-differences analysis was performed to examine changes across the prereform and postreform psychological distress of the treatment and control groups, using the 12-item General Health Questionnaire.; Results: The implementation of the reform was associated with a moderate increase in psychological distress (0.88, 95% CI 0.06 to 1.71) among the treatment group, relative to the control group. However, the announcement was not associated with change in psychological distress (0.53, 95% CI 0.21 to 1.27).; Conclusion: Our study provides evidence that the implementation of housing austerity measures can increase psychological distress among social housing tenants. As the use of austerity measures become more widespread, policy-makers should consider supplementary interventions to ameliorate potential negative health consequences.; Competing Interests: Competing interests: None declared. (© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2022. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.)

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