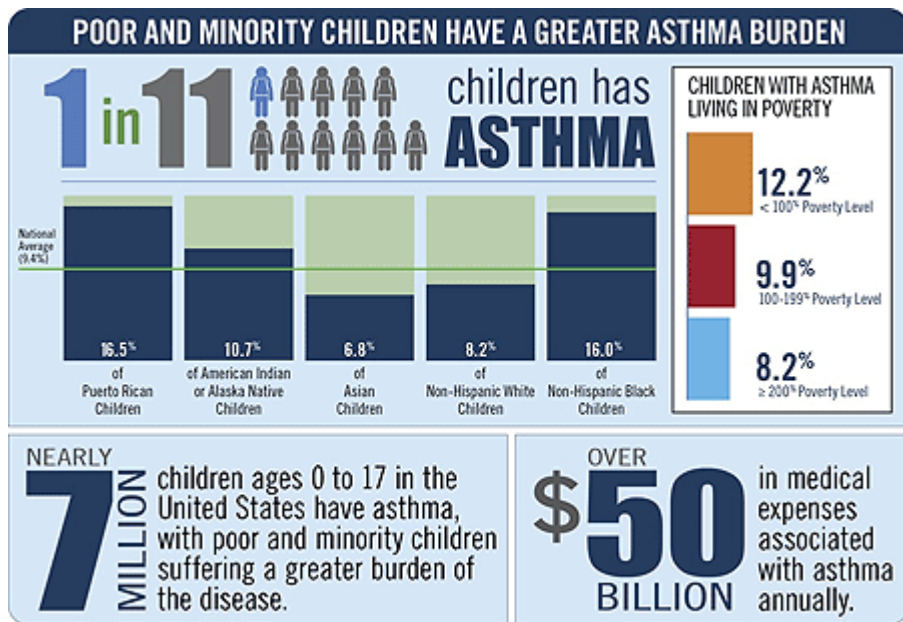


Using implementation science to advance healthier affordable housing



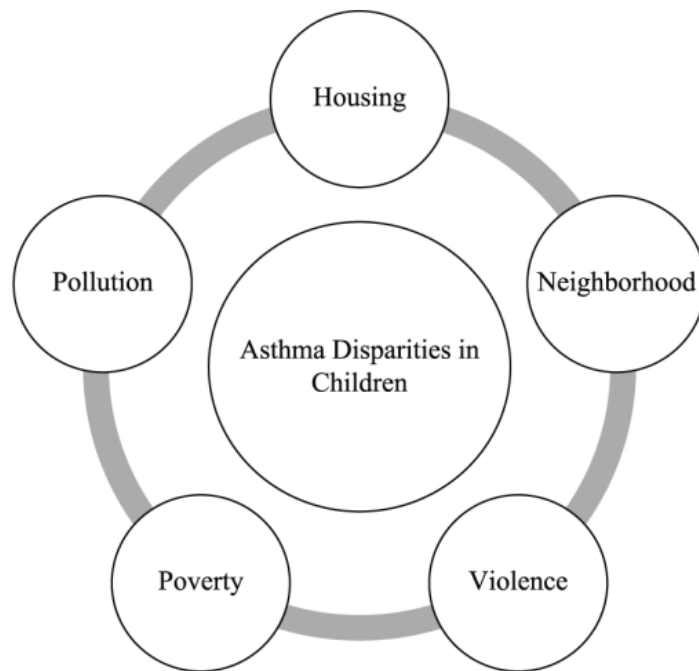
Poor housing quality contributes to health disparities for low income and Black children



• Source: Coordinated Federal Action Plan to Reduce Racial and Ethnic Asthma Disparities, www.epa.gov/children/taskforce/federal_asthma_disparities_action_plan.pdf

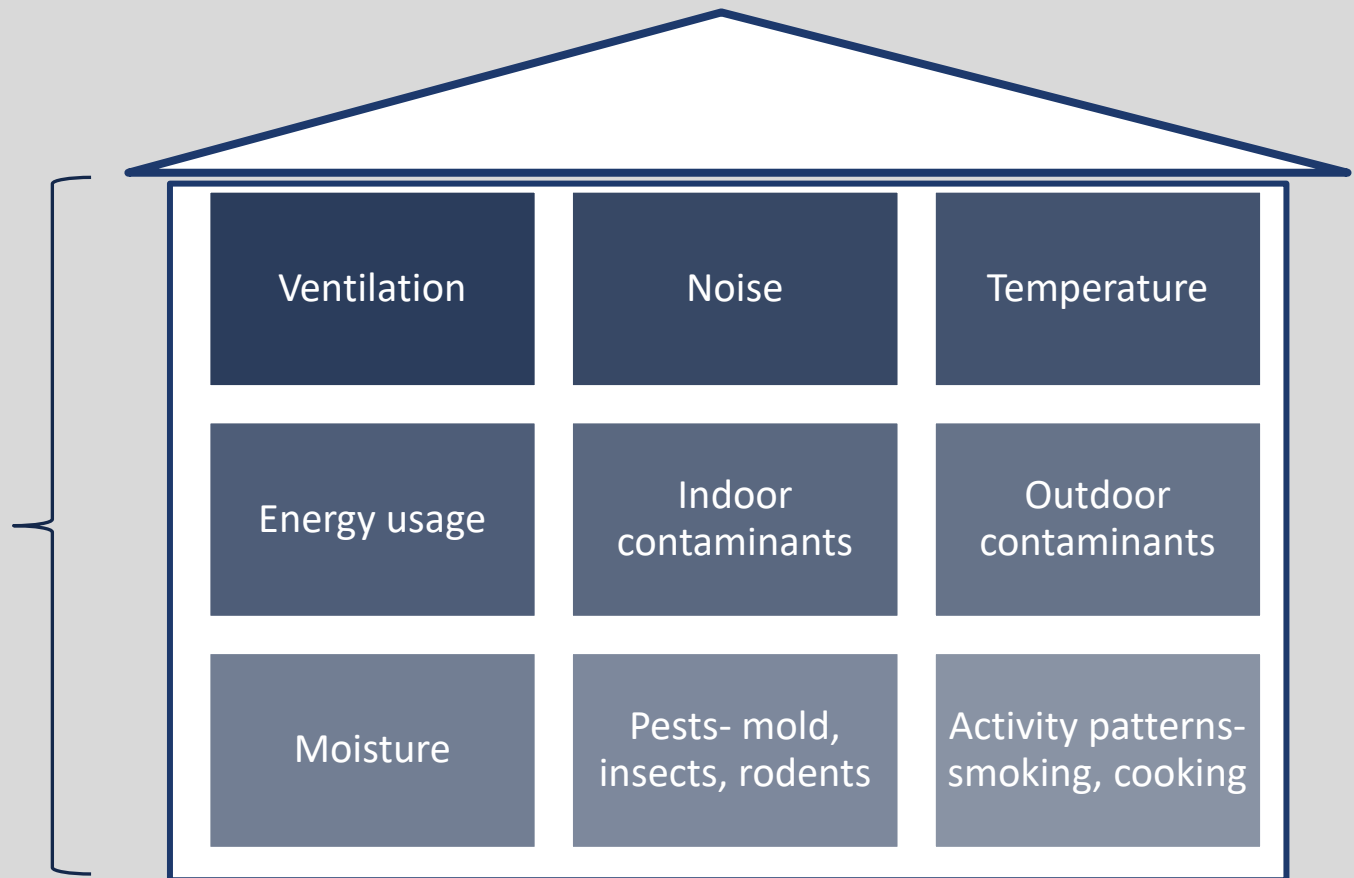


Mold
Moisture
Pests/ pesticides
Extreme temperatures
Indoor contaminants



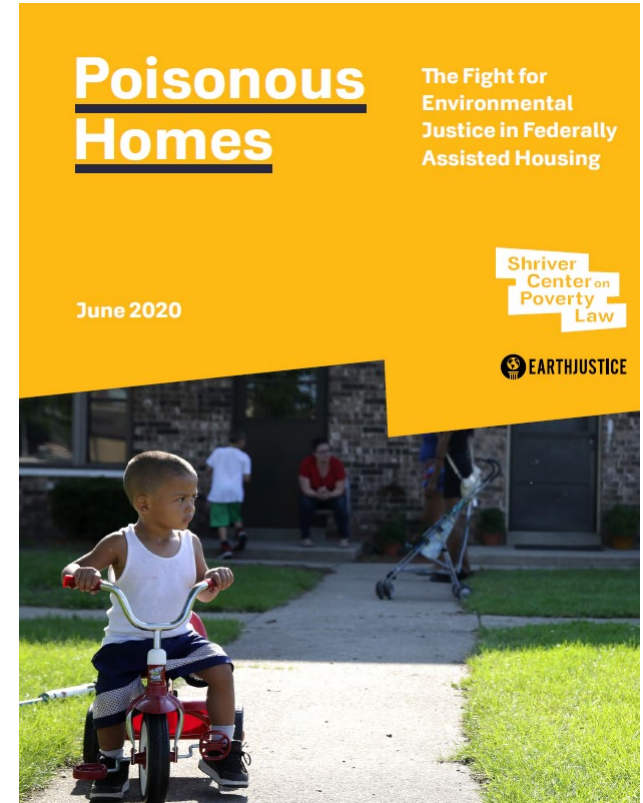
Individual, building, community level factors impact indoor environmental quality

Health
Comfort
Well-being



Systemic, institutional, individual racism shape housing quality

- Redlining, exclusionary zoning, racial covenants
- Publicly funded home upgrade programs inaccessible to affordable sector
- Experiences of discrimination contribute to smoking behaviors



Potential interventions

Individual/ family

- Healthier homes education
- Smoking cessation



Business

- Utilities invest in programs for affordable sector
- Healthcare- community benefits agreements focused on housing quality

Policy

- Mandatory emissions reductions in burdened communities
- Invest public money in comprehensive building upgrades

Challenges

Insulation and Air Sealing in Low-Income Multifamily Energy Efficiency Programs:

Current State, Challenges, and Opportunities to Use Safer Materials



- Existing programs siloed- ie focus on energy efficiency or lead
- Integrating health benefits in benefit-cost, ROI analysis
- Who receives benefits- renters, building owners

Questions for implementation science



Translating effective pilot programs from one-off to broader solutions?

Parsing when barrier is technical vs policy/ regulatory?

What are the biggest barriers to building upgrades for owners of affordable housing?

Thank you!

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