

- I. Today's housing in NYC is the most dangerous place to live because of unhealthy living conditions.

## **BACKGROUND**

- II. Imagine being in a situation where you can't breathe and find resting or even bathing to be a place of happiness because of bad-smelling, hot, or cold air. It's not easy to be in a place like this, especially when you have a big family and young youths. In NYC Many people have been affected by public housing, such as damaged bathrooms, painting walls, water running, and broken kitchens which most likely get you asthma or unhealthy problems. I've spent most of my time with my family in an unhealthy building where they take so long to correct things that when they do, they even make things worse. And it's not simple to wake up every morning to deal with solutions like these. Health is the most important thing to have so we must have good health to be able to live, without our health a lot of us would be dead by now. This is why we must keep our health good in order to live happily.
- III. Bronx neighborhoods have been affected by unhealthy living conditions and now are affected by fire due to the smoking and luck of the area because of small space.
- IV. According to the "global pediatric health " which cites the health issues and also public major research article, the authors convent the audience that, NYC Public housing had been effective on a lot of children's lives due to the unhealthy living conditions. The author mentions that "The housing environment has long been known to be an important factor in early development where harmful exposures can influence health into adulthood."The author is attempting to persuade his or her audience that New York City public housing is not so excellent, that it is harmful to the majority of people's health, and that it can have a negative impact on the health of most young and adult individuals.



V.

This image demonstrates how unhealthy it is to live in an environment with polluted water, bathrooms, and walls.

### Sources

- A. This article was based on a secondary source that was published on (journals.sagepub.com.) It is reliable, and anyone can read it, whether they are teachers, students, or anyone else (journals Sage).
- B. The article by (Chambers, E. C., Heller, C., Fiori, K., McAuliffe, K., & Rehm, C. D.) is in the scientific genre, and it discusses health concerns such as whether living in public housing is good or harmful for our health because it is inexpensive.
- C. In this article, the author informs and convent people who live or wish to live in public housing. The author has told everyone that living in areas like NYC public housing is not a good choice. It is inexpensive, but the poor living conditions will result in health issues.

B. Intra-urban vulnerability to heat-related mortality in New York City This is a reliable source; you can find it on the Science Direct website, and anyone can read it if they want to understand more about the housing problem in New York City.

a) Inside NYC's Public Housing, Mold and Neglect Are a Dangerous Combo

This is a trustworthy source; it is an article and newspaper source that was published in (The City), a publication that focuses on disasters such as city, housing, and other issues. It is also available to anyone interested in learning more about housing issues in New York City or the Bronx.

b) Damaged doors, kitchens, and rooms are very difficult to live in because they cause several issues that might lead to unhealthy living circumstances. Much public housing in New York City or the Bronx, in my opinion, is not large enough to be comfortable in or to decide to do anything you want. Consider a smoking establishment where there isn't enough space for the area to pass by, and you end up with a fire in your home as a result of the smoke. The majority of house fires in New York City are caused by smoking.



This is an example of housing damage, including wall unpainting and door damage.

### **PURPOSE**

- VI. The purpose of the article is to understand more about Bronx housing, as well as how and where these fires occurred since it is the most frequent issue that is now occurring, and it usually happens in some way. "Fire broke out in the kitchen of a first-floor apartment at 2363 Prospect Ave. in Belmont," (Smith, G. B., & Bhat, S.) writes. This depicts a location that has caught fire due to smoke and hot air. This implies we need to be more careful around those who smoke because it can quickly lead to a fire.
  - A. The broad public housing in New York and the Bronx neighborhoods is the target audience for this article. The majority of the crowd is made up of people who live in Bronx housing and struggle to live happily without running into trouble.
  - B. This article's genre is a scientific genre that focuses on human health conditions in Bronx New York public housing and its violations live in.

- C. In the article of this essay by (Smith, G. B., & Bhat, S.), they notified and convened everyone who lives in Bronx New York Public Housing that their house has been a fire due to smoke and hot air conditioning and that they do not have enough space in their house due to the small distance between buildings.

### **Description**

- D. The article goes into greater detail on the heat problem in a New York City apartment complex. The study claims that "the built and biophysical environment) may be connected with an increased risk of heat-related death for seniors" (Kinney Kristina). As a result, heat-related mortality is a major concern in New York City (NYC) and many other cities across the world. Cities can establish climate adaptation plans by understanding the causes of this risk.
- E. "These health effects could worsen during the twenty-first century due to a changing environment," the author (Kinney Kristina) added. This indicates that, as a result of a changing climate, these health impacts could intensify in the twenty-first century, with heat-related mortality rising by up to 31%. The urban heat island effect could increase heat exposure and the risk of heat-related disease.
- F. The purpose of this essay is to help people understand climate change and how to use heat efficiently, particularly in public housing. The author utilizes this article to demonstrate to his or her readers how climate change is affecting New Yorkers owing to heat and weather concerns, and how this could have a severe impact on people's health due to unconditional support. The target audience for this essay is persons who reside in public housing in New York City.

**Table 1.** Health Conditions and Definitions.

Health condition	Definition <sup>a</sup>	n	%	Denominator	Missing data, %
Asthma	J45.X	19 637	20.5	All	–
Dermatitis/eczema	L20-L30	15 306	16.0	All	–
Unspecified allergy	T78.40XA, T78.40XD, T78.40XS	1 548	1.6	All	–
Obesity	BMI percentile $\geq$ 95th percentile for age based on most recent measured BMI from clinical record	20 944	23.8	All	8.2
	BMI percentile 85-94.9th percentile for age based on most recent measured BMI from clinical record	15 094	17.2	All	8.2
Diabetes	Type 1 diabetes mellitus [E10]; Type 2 diabetes mellitus[E11]	376	0.4	All	–
Unintentional injury <sup>22</sup>	Falls [W00-W19]; Injuries to pedal cyclists/ pedestrians [ICD10: V10-V19]; Injuries to pedestrians [ICD10: V01-V09]; Other transport injuries [ICD10: V20-V99]; -Fire/ burns [X00-X19]; Poisoning or contact with corrosive substances [X40-X49]; Lead poisoning [R78.71; T56.0]; Other [W20-W45; W49-W60; W64-W94; W99; X20-X39; X50-X59; Y10-Y34; Y90-Y98]	15 271	16.0	All	–
Depression/ anxiety	Mood disorders [F30-F39]; Anxiety, dissociative, stress-related, somatoform and other nonpsychotic mental disorders [F40-F48]	9 950	10.4	All	–
Behavioral disorder	Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder [F90]; Oppositional defiant disorder [F91.3]; Conduct disorder [F91.9]	5 861	6.1	All	–

<sup>a</sup>Defined as occurring between November 1, 2016 and October 31, 2018

G.

The table represents the number of people affected and the sort of illness they are suffering from.

**Table 2.** Patient and Neighborhood Area Characteristics by Housing Type.

	n	%	
		Public housing	Non-public housing
n	95653	11.3	88.7
Age, %			
2-5 years	21209	21.8	22.2
6-11 years	33279	36.5	34.6
12-17 years	41165	41.8	43.2
Sex, %			
Male	47248	48.2	49.6
Female	48405	51.8	50.5
Patient reported race/ethnicity, %			
Hispanic/Latino	38582	56.5	57.4
Non-Hispanic black	24399	42.3	35.4
Non-Hispanic white	2213	0.7	3.6
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	1694	0.2	2.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native	483	0.4	0.8
Missing	28282	–	–
Insurance status, %			
Medicaid	62763	77.2	64.2
Medicare	39	0.0	0.0
Commercial	25666	15.5	28.3
Missing/no insurance	7185	7.3	7.5
Census block-group % of population below poverty level <sup>a</sup> , %			
Q1: 0-14.5%	19132	0.4	22.5
Q2: 14.5-25.8%	19237	1.4	22.5
Q3: 25.8-36.0%	18949	10.0	21.1
Q4: 36.0-46.1%	19129	35.0	18.1
Q5: 46.1-82.9%	19082	53.2	15.8
Census-block group % of population that is Hispanic <sup>a</sup> , %			
Q1: 0-32.4%	19155	3.6	22.1
Q2: 32.6-53.0%	19131	19.8	20.1
Q3: 53.0-65.2%	19135	30.3	18.7
Q4: 65.2-74.9%	19055	30.5	18.6
Q5: 75.1-100.0%	19053	15.9	20.5
Census-block group % of population that is non-Hispanic black <sup>a</sup> , %			
Q1: 0-11.1%	19117	1.8	22.3
Q2: 11.1%-21.2%	19112	10.9	21.2
Q3: 21.2-30.6%	19128	30.1	18.7
Q4: 30.7%-50.0%	19090	43.8	17.0
Q5: 50.2-100%	19082	13.4	20.8

<sup>a</sup>Area-level measures are at the Census Block Group level. Residents who were geocoded to block groups with zero population (according to the Census) were excluded from the analysis for this variable.

the table is showing In age-specific analysis, the association between dwelling type is shown. In all age categories, asthma prevalence was greater among youth residing in public housing.

## Citation

- B. Chambers, E. C., Heller, C., Fiori, K., McAuliff, K., & Rehm, C. D. (2020, July 22). *Chronic pediatric health conditions ...* - *journals.sagepub.com*. Chronic pediatric health conditions among youth living in public housing and receiving care in a large hospital system in Bronx, NY. Retrieved April 4, 2022, from <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/2333794X20971164>
- C. Smith, G. B., & Bhat, S. (2022, January 23). *Damaged doors posing fire risks plague thousands of buildings like Twin Parks*. THE CITY. Retrieved April 3, 2022, from <https://www.thecity.nyc/platform/amp/bronx/2022/1/23/22897783/damaged-doors-fire-risks-thousands-buildings-nyc>
- D. GREENFIELD, N. I. C. O. L. E. (2021, July 27). *Inside NYC's public housing, mold and neglect are a dangerous combo*. NRDC. Retrieved April 4, 2022, from <https://www.nrdc.org/stories/inside-nycs-public-housing-mold-and-neglect-are-dangerous-combo>
- E. Author links open overlay panelJoyce Klein Rosenthalab1Patrick L. KinneycKristina B. Metzgerd2, Rosenthalab1, J. K., a, b, 1, L. Kinneyc, P., c, B. Metzgerd2, K., d, 2, Highlights•Rates of heat-associated mortality are unevenly distributed in New York City (NYC).•NYC heat-mortality rates are associated with poverty and poor housing quality. •Awareness of neighborhood effects can inform changes to reduce heat-health impact, & AbstractThe health impacts of exposure to summertime heat are a significant problem in New York City (NYC) and for many cities and are expected to increase with a



warming climate. Most studies on heat-related mortality have examined risk factors at the mu. (2014, September 6). *Intra-urban vulnerability to heat-related mortality in New York City, 1997–2006*. Health & Place. Retrieved April 8, 2022, from

<https://reader.elsevier.com/reader/sd/pii/S1353829214001087?token=1F269A72E8CBD ADE3BDBD9D44A3898725B0FFC652E9267AA50A279EECB1009C197870FE365CB2DAE907D22A8BB9BEB21&originRegion=us-east-1&originCreation=2022040902501>