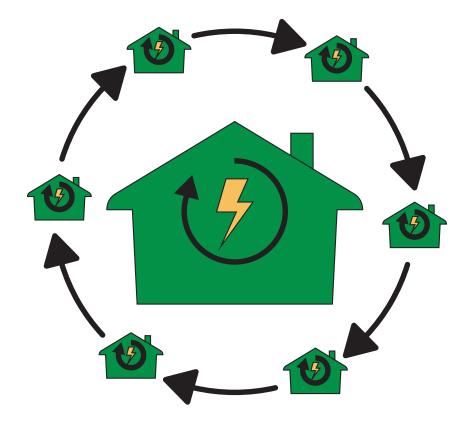
Home Ownership



"Home Ownership: Powering a Community" field guide researched and designed by James Schmitz



Manturuk, Kim, Lindblad, Mark, and Quercia, Roberto. "A Place Called Home: The Social Dimensions of Homeownership." New York: Oxford University Press, 2017. Print.

Yun, Lawrence, and Evangelou, Nadia. "Social Benefits of Homeownership and Stable Housing." National Association of Realtors. Dec. 2016. Web. Sep. 2018.

Rohe, William, and Lindblad, Mark. "Reexamining the Social Benefits of Homeownership after the Housing Crisis." University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Aug. 2013. Web. Oct. 2018 Powering a Community Home ownership is more than a mere financial transaction; it is a cornerstone of a strong and vibrant community. Sociological research has shown that home ownership has many benefits to the individuals owning the homes and and the surrounding communities. It is because of this we say that Home Ownership is an Energy that Powers Communities.

Read the enclosed guide to learn more about the direct and indirect benefits of home ownership. Consider how government policy can encourage home ownership and support people looking to obtain fairly priced mortgages. Also, think about how government policy can confer the same benefits to renters and other people who don't buy homes.

Sense of Community



- ♦ Home owners are more likely to feel a sense of community with their neighbors
- Sense of community brings feelings of belonging and interdependence with others, and the belief that people's needs will be met through commitment to the group.

Willingness to Fix Problems



- ◊ Home owners are more likely to take positive social actions to address local problems
- Villingness to fix problems means more than a feeling of belonging to a community; it means taking action and actually doing something



When a neighborhood has both a sense of community and a willingness to fix problems, collective efficacy develops

◊ Collective efficacy is a shared belief about the ability of the group to address problems



 When a neighborhood has collective efficacy, criminal activity and the perception of criminal activity are both reduced
Cheaper and more effective than increased police presence



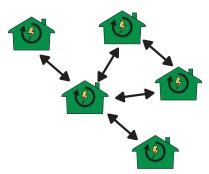
One owners are more likely to participate in local elections
Home owners in disadvantaged areas are more likely to vote than both renters in the same neighborhood and home owners in better neighborhoods

Civic Engagement



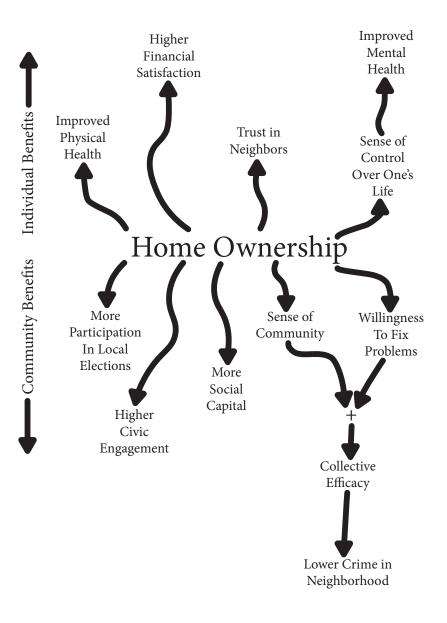
- ♦ Home owners are more likely to be involved in neighborhood groups or associations
- ♦ Home ownership is associated with lower levels of expressive engagement or regular conversations with neighbors

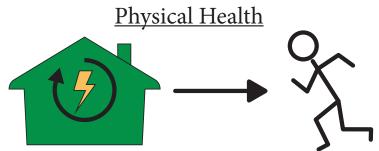
Social Capital



- \Diamond Home owners have greater social capital both overall and within their neighborhoods
- ◊ Social capital is a measure of people's ability to find other people to help with various activities

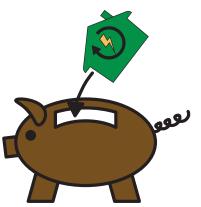
<u>Direct and Indirect Benefits</u> <u>of</u> <u>Home Ownership</u>





- ♦ Home owners are more likely to have improved physical health compared to renters
- Vhen under financial stress, home owners' physical health is negatively impacted more so than renters under similar financial stress

Financial Satisfaction



- One owners are more likely to feel satisfied with their financial situation and feel financially secure
- \Diamond Home ownership is not a source of financial stress

Trust in Neighbors



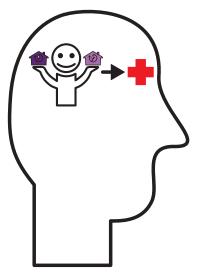
◊ Home owners are more likely to trust their neighbors◊ More likely to form emotional bonds with neighbors

Sense of Control Over One's Life



- ♦ Home ownership leads to both a sense of control over one's life and to actual control over one's life
- ◊ Home owners are more likely to feel in charge of important life events

Mental Health



- ◊ Having a sense of control over one's life is the catalyst for improved mental health
 ◊ Improved mental health is
- not directly linked to home ownership by itself