Alone and At Risk: Exploring the Social Isolation Factors That Threaten Housing Stability for Older Adults

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Introduction to Topic

- Loneliness and housing insecurity are rising public health concerns among older adults in the United States.
- These issues are mutually reinforcing, creating a cycle of vulnerability.
- Older adults are especially susceptible due to fixed incomes, declining health, and shrinking social networks.
- Addressing one issue without the other may lead to incomplete or short-term solutions.

Concept Overview

- Loneliness can lead to housing instability by reducing access to support systems and financial help.
- Housing instability increases loneliness through displacement and loss of community.
- The relationship is **bidirectional**, meaning each condition worsens the other over time.
- Interventions must be holistic, targeting both social and structural determinants.

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Loneliness Among Older Adults

- Over 33% of older adults report regular feelings of loneliness, with higher rates among women.
- Loneliness is linked to depression, cognitive decline, and increased mortality.
- Living alone and low income are strong predictors of loneliness.
- Social isolation can reduce healthspan, even when lifespan increases



Housing Insecurity in Later Life

- Older adults face rising rent burdens and limited affordable housing options.
- Housing insecurity includes eviction risk,
 homelessness, and unsafe living conditions.
- Rural areas and minority populations are disproportionately affected.
- Housing instability can disrupt access to healthcare and social services.

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How Loneliness Fuels Housing Insecurity

- Isolated individuals may lack advocates or caregivers to help navigate housing systems.
- Loneliness contributes to mental health decline, impairing decision-making and financial management.
- Socially isolated older adults are more vulnerable to exploitation and elder abuse.
- Lack of community ties reduces resilience during housing crisis.

How Housing Insecurity Fuels Loneliness

- Frequent relocations disrupt social networks and routines.
- Unsafe or overcrowded housing discourages social interaction and community engagement.
- Homelessness leads to extreme social exclusion and stigma.
- Housing instability can cause emotional trauma, deepening isolation.



A Promising Future for Housing Solutions and Social Connection

- Older adults experiencing housing instability are 2–3
 times more likely to report chronic loneliness.
- Loneliness increases hospitalization risk, which can lead to loss of housing.
- Community housing programs show a 30% reduction in loneliness when social supports are included.
- Women with both loneliness and isolation have a 48% lower chance of healthy aging.

Policy & Program Solutions

- Screen for social isolation in housing and healthcare settings.
- Expand affordable housing with built-in community spaces.
- Fund peer support and outreach programs for isolated older adults.
- Support aging-in-place initiatives with wraparound services

Cross-Sector Collaboration

- Health systems, housing authorities, and aging services must coordinate efforts.
- Shared data and joint funding can amplify impact.
- Community organizations are key to building trust and reaching isolated individuals.
- Integrated care models can address both housing and social needs.

Call to Action

- Recognize loneliness and housing insecurity as interconnected public health priorities.
- Invest in preventive strategies, not just crisis response.
- Empower older adults with stable housing and meaningful social connections.
- Promote inclusive policies that protect vulnerable aging populations.
- Let's build communities where older adults thrive—socially and securely!



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Foundation for Social Connection Ambassador

Advancing social connection nation-wide rooted in evidence for our collective well-being Learn more and join the movement at www.social-connection.org



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