

2010 Ryan White All Grantee Meeting

Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS *Stable Housing Outcomes*

David Vos

Director, Office of HIV/AIDS Housing
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban
Development

August 24, 2010



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development -- Mission

Create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all.

*HUD Strategic Plan FY2010-2015
May 12, 2010*



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

HUD Strategic Plan 2010-2015

Goal 2: Meet the Need for Quality Affordable Rental Homes

- End Homelessness and Substantially Reduce the Number of Families and Individuals with Severe Housing Needs

Goal 3: Utilize Housing as a Platform for Improving Quality of Life

- Improve health outcomes;
- Improve housing stability through supportive services for vulnerable populations including seniors, persons with disabilities, homeless persons and those at risk of being homeless



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

Federal Strategic Plans:

...every person, regardless of age, gender, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity or socio-economic circumstances, will have unfettered access to high quality, life extending care, free from stigma and discrimination.

*National HIV/AIDS Strategy for the
United States
July 13, 2010*



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

Federal Strategic Plans:

No one should experience homelessness.

No one should be without a safe, stable place to call home.

Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness

June 22, 2010



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

Barriers to Housing

For very-low income households, “insufficient & shrinking supply” of affordable housing

5.9 million very low-income renter households had “worst case needs,” in 2007 due to

- severe rent burdens (5.5 m, 93%) or
- inadequate units (0.2 m, 3.5%), or both (0.2 m 4.4%).

For extremely-low income HH, for every 100 HH only 76 affordable rental units in supply (with 44 units available)

Source: HUD PDR *Worst Case Housing Needs 2007*, May 2010



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

Special Needs – Prevent and End Homelessness

643,000 homeless persons on any given night

1.56 million persons accessed shelters (2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report, 6/16/10)

- 4% reported as persons living with HIV/AIDS (24,800+)
- 3 to 10% are HIV positive (10X infection rate of general US population)
- HIV infections 3 times to 16X higher for homeless or unstably housed Americans.



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

Special Needs – Stable Housing

122,403 households with HIV/AIDS reported having unmet housing needs:

- 51% for on-going rental assistance support
- 30% short-term housing payment
- 19% residency in supportive housing facility

95,100 households assisted in HOPWA (61% with HUD funds & 39% in related leveraged resources, 2009 reports).

- 11% HOPWA clients homeless at intake

18% of Ryan White program clients without permanent housing (95,400 of 530,000 est. NHAS 7/13/10)



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

HOPWA FY2010 Funding

\$335 million HOPWA Appropriation

(increase of \$25 million; 8.1%)

- Formula: \$298.485 million (124 grantees)
- Competitive: Renewals \$33.165 million (29)
- Technical Assistance: \$3.35 million as part of HUD Transformation Initiative



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

HOPWA Housing Assistance

- Permanent housing support - affordable and appropriate housing
 - Rental assistance (tenant-based)
 - Facility-based housing units
- Short-term support – prevent homelessness
 - Rent, mortgage, utility payments (up to 21 weeks)
 - Short-term/transitional housing



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

HOPWA Supportive Services

- One-fourth of program funds on social services, mostly case management
 - primary focus on housing stability
 - referrals to medical care, mental health, substance abuse, and other essential support services, often with linkages to Ryan White agencies
- Improve financial stability through SSI eligibility, employment supports
- Supportive services for HOPWA clients who are housed through other funding



Client Assistance plans

How a client moves through the housing program:

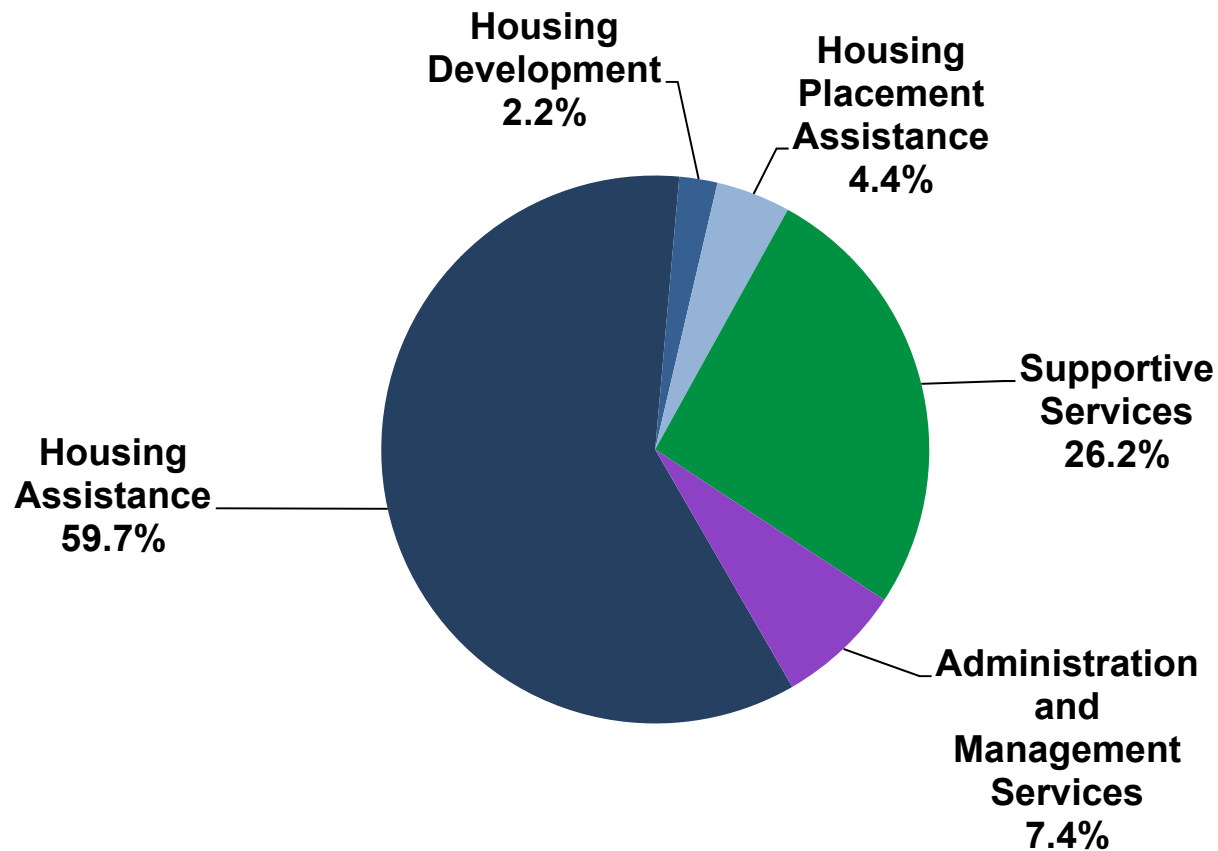
- Outreach, intake, client assessment,
- Delivery of housing and services,
- Use of emergency, transitional, or permanent housing, as appropriate,
- Arrangements for continued housing, if feasible, out-placed to more self-sufficient and independent living.



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

HOPWA Activity Costs (PY2009 data)

Expenditures by Type of Activity



Costs by Housing Type (PY2009 data)

Expenditures by Type of Housing Assistance

Households in transitional/short-term facilities that receive operating subsidies
11.5%

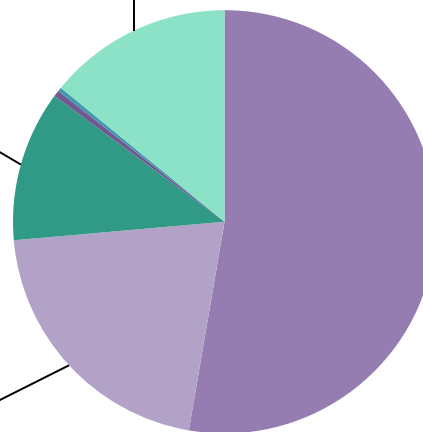
Short Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance
14.1%

Households in transitional/short-term facilities developed with capital funds, and placed in service during the operating year
0.3%

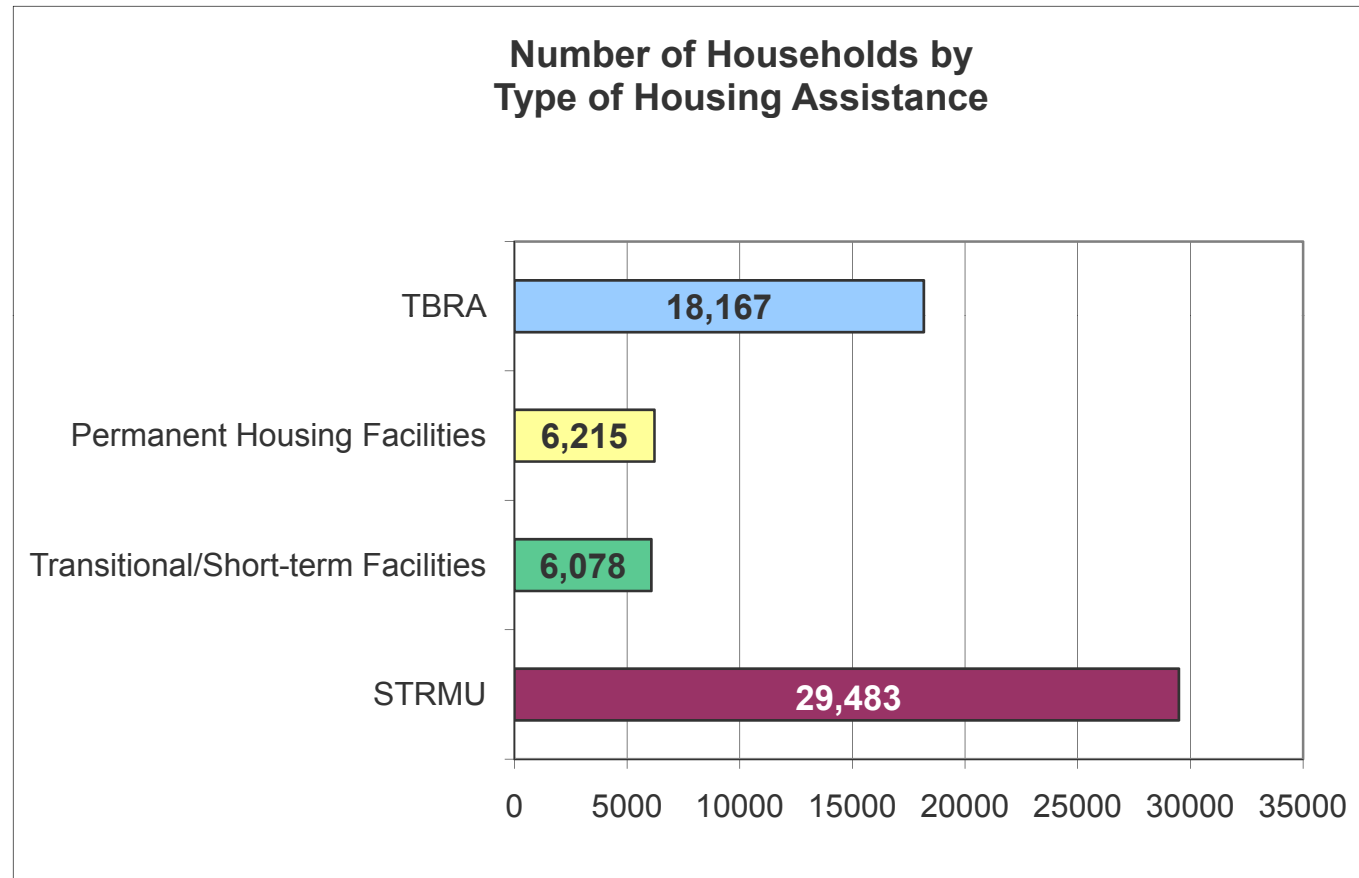
Tenant-based Rental Assistance
52.7%

Households in permanent housing facilities that receive operating subsidies/leased units
20.9%

Households in permanent housing facilities developed with capital funds, and placed in service during the operating year
0.5%



58,210 Households in HOPWA



PR2009 data, adjusted with 1,733 reported for more than one type

Access to Care **Outcome** Results

- Housing plan – maintaining on-going housing: **93%**
- Case manager/benefits counselor w. service plan: **89%**
- Primary health care provider w. service plan: **67%**
- Medical insurance or medical assistance: **84%**
- Sources of income: **77%**

PY2008-09 data HH receiving HOPWA housing assistance



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

HOPWA Outcome Results

- Permanent Housing – % of households with housing stability, 23,862 households **94%**
- Short-term/TH Support – % of households with stable outcomes or reduced risks of homelessness, 34,505 households **92%**

On-going needs – 48% of STRMU and 10% in ST/TH facilities w. expected on-going housing needs;

Unstable results -- 5% with STRMU and 29% in ST/TH facilities.

Source HOPWA performance reports PY2008-09



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

Housing & Health Connections

Housing and Health Study (HUD & CDC Study)

Housing is predictor of improved health outcomes... *AIDS and Behavior*, Nov. 2007 and Dec. 2009

Strategies for Improving Homeless People's Access to Mainstream Benefits and Services

Mixed success replacing service dollars; strong central organization was key; success at reducing structural barriers to benefits...

HUD Office of Policy Development and Research, May 2010



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

HUD Resources FY2010

Recovery (\$13.6 billion) & other appropriated resources:

- \$1.5 billion - Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing (HPRP), e.g. 6-18 months rental assistance, housing placement, case management.
- \$6 billion - Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP), e.g. rehab & acquisition of foreclosed & abandoned properties, as housing facilities, 25% very low income households.
- \$43.5 billion - HUD total, includes Consolidated Plans/CDBG, HOME Affordable Housing (e.g. TBRA), Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance, other funds and **HOPWA (\$335 million)**.



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

“Needs-based” Prevention

- Low-income households facing the loss of housing, e.g., pending eviction, foreclosure, or the termination of utilities, (see 17 factors in HPRP)
- Demonstrated with documentation for actual costs, not reimbursed from other resources.
- Alleviates the payment delinquency, avoids eviction or at least offers temporary stability.
- Individual housing service plans developed, to guide longer-term goals and access to support



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

New Prevention Tools

Homeless Prevention & Rapid Re-Housing/HPRP

- Temporary financial assistance and/or services to help persons gain housing stability
 - 6-18 months rental assistance, housing placement, case management.
- Intent is to serve persons who:
 - Are homeless or would be homeless but for this assistance
 - Can remain stably housed after this temporary assistance ends

Emergency Solutions Grants (pending implementation) in HEARTH -- Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

Prevention Models

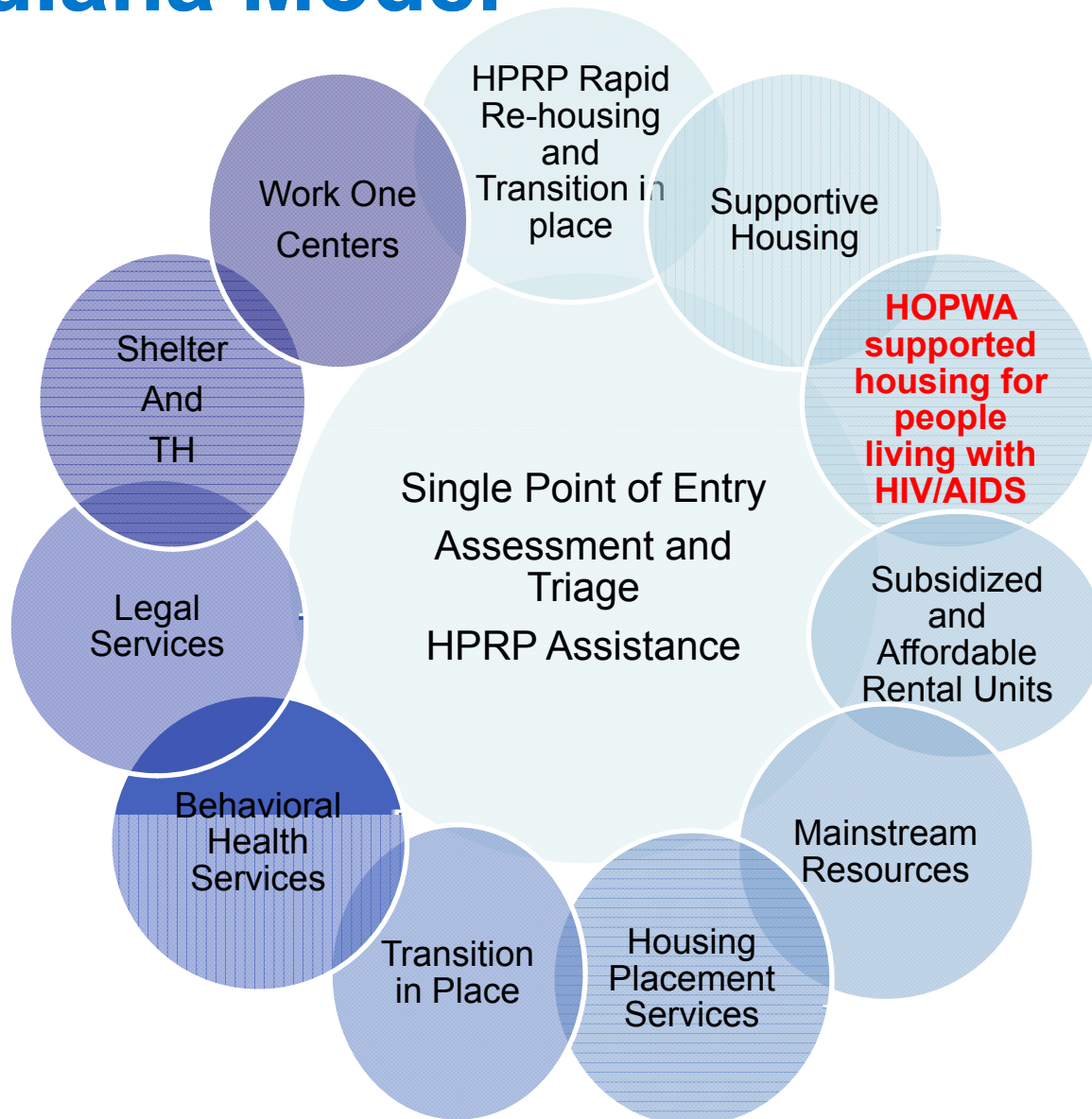
Example, Indiana HOPWA coordinated with HPRP

- Prevention – stabilize at risk households
- Diversion – keep from entering shelter system
- Rapid Rehousing – move households out of shelters and transitional housing as quickly as possible



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

Indiana Model



Federal Coordination Tasks

- Increase number of clients with permanent housing
- Integration of HIV testing, care, substance abuse/mental health services & housing
- Collocation of HIV-related services at housing and nontraditional sites
- Streamlined data collection
- Bundled or braided funding demonstrations
- Coordination with State and local health officials to improve Federal, state and local programs
- Annual reporting and target setting
- Evaluation and transparency in results



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

HOPWA , Steps Forward

- Update formula allocations and guidance
 - Data on persons living with HIV & housing costs
 - Measure performance and transparency
- Opportunities within HUD transformation plans
 - New Strategic frameworks
 - Mainstream access for special needs households
 - Informed Consolidated Planning
 - Coordination with prevention resources
 - Rental assistance management
 - New partnerships with DHHS, VA, other agencies
 - New engagement with providers in capacity building.



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

Web Resources:

www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/aidshousing/index.cfm

HOPWA information and documents

www.HUDHRE.info/HOPWA *section*
on the Homelessness Resource Exchange

– Find a Local HOPWA Program

AIDS.GOV



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

Final comment:

House Concurrent Resolution 137:

*...direct relationship..housing and...HIV
infection...health outcomes*

*...living conditions (involve)...safety,
privacy and efforts to promote self
respect, human dignity*

May 24, 2010



Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing