



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

2010 United States Conference on AIDS presentations

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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*

www.hud.gov and espanol.hud.gov.





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

HUD Strategic Plan addresses

- Ending homelessness in America
- Strengthening the housing market to bolster the economy and protect consumers
- Meeting the need for quality affordable rental homes: putting the government back the business
- Building inclusive and sustainable communities free from discrimination
- Transforming the way HUD does business.



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*

Reducing new infections, improving access to care and health outcomes, reducing HIV health disparities & achieving a more coordinated national response





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

Setting a path to end homelessness & focus resources on a housing-based approach. Uses a cost effective approach based on evidence that safe, stable affordable reduces health and other costs related to homelessness.

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



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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.



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 (58,367 HH, 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)



HOPWA FY2010 Funding

\$335 million HOPWA Appropriation

(increase of \$25 million; 8.1%)

- Formula Allocations: \$298.485 million (124 grantees)
- Competitive Grants: Renewals \$33.165 million (in 29 awards, 2 reviews pending)
- Technical Assistance: \$3.35 million as part of HUD Transformation Initiative/OneCPD TA

HOPWA 124 Formula programs

Formula allocations for 133 areas*, based on:

- AIDS surveillance data by MSA (1,500 cases, population 500,000) and states; and
- AIDS incidence for 29 MSAs with higher-than-average incidence

Size: 13 grants \$6.4 to 54.7 million (56% of formula funds)

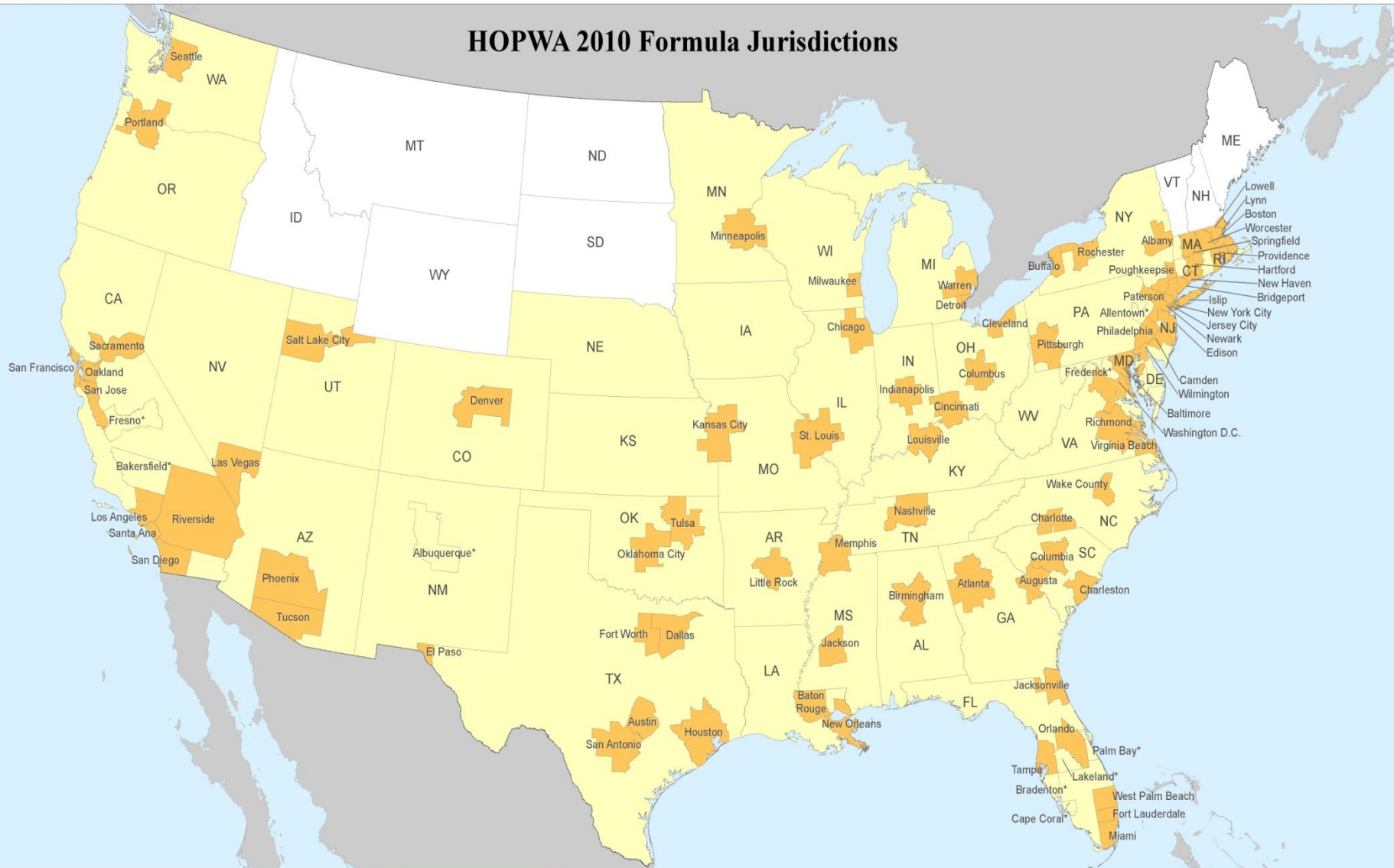
46 grants \$1 million to \$3.7 million

37 grants \$500,000 to \$999,000

37 grants under \$500,000

*9 areas administered by their State

HOPWA 2010 Formula Jurisdictions



Eligible Formula Jurisdictions (133)

- City Name** Metropolitan Statistical Areas (82 cities and 1 county)
- City Name*** Metropolitan Statistical Areas with arrangement for state administration of funds (9 areas)
- State** Formula Eligible States (40 States & Puerto Rico)
- State** Non-Formula Eligible States (HOPWA competitive projects are operating in these areas)

Allocations -- largest 10 of 124

Grantee with Formula factors	Per AIDS Case Data	Per AIDS + Incidence/MSA	Total* FY2010
New York City	\$32,843,892	\$21,875,106	\$54,718,998
District of Columbia	6,579,498	7,539,343	14,118,841
Miami	6,795,230	6,140,354	12,935,584
Los Angeles	11,627,574	757,226	12,384,800
Baltimore	4,738,575	5,304,468	10,043,043
San Francisco	6,747,823	3,229,925	9,977,748
Atlanta	5,224,546	3,999,540	9,224,086
Philadelphia	4,961,199	3,825,073	8,786,271
Fort Lauderdale	3,865,625	4,781,342	8,646,967
Houston	5,886,568	1,907,377	7,793,944

* Total shown is 50% of all formula funds



Formula Partnerships

Grantee Administering Agencies:

- 71 housing & community/economic development & planning;
- 33 health departments;
- 10 social services/human welfare agencies;
- 6 management agencies; & 3 housing authorities.

Partnerships with 958 formula project sponsors:

- 819 nonprofit organizations (* with 103 faith-based);
- 33 housing authorities;
- 13 housing & community/economic development & planning
- 43 health departments;
- 11 social services/human welfare agencies;
- 35 local governments (not specified); & 4 management/others.

Over 40% of sponsors receive less than \$100,000

HOPWA Housing Assistance

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



Formula: Rental Assistance

Top ten by # of rental assistance households*

Miami	1109
District of Columbia	794
Baltimore	765
San Juan	728
Philadelphia	618
State of Texas	565
New York City	524
Newark	476
Atlanta	383
San Francisco	361

*total shown is 43% of all TBRA households

Formula: Short-term Housing

Top by # of households with STRMU*

State of Florida	2534
State of North Carolina	1391
State of California	1313
Jacksonville	1192
Houston	1125
Orlando	917
State of Illinois	820
State of Ohio	773
New Orleans	753
State of Texas	719

*total shown is 42% of all STRMU households

Formula: Housing Facilities

Top five by # facility-based units of permanent housing*

New York City	2436
Chicago	446
San Francisco	257
Houston	221
Atlanta	160

*total shown is 65% of all PH facility units

Top five by # units of transitional/short-term housing*

New York City	799
Ft. Lauderdale	700
Los Angeles	699
Orlando	443
San Juan	409

*total shown is 56% of all TH/ST facility units

**Operating costs for facilities (not including development)

Awards – 2010 renewal projects

Models for innovation & service delivery, and support in nonformula areas

\$30.2 million in 29 awards for three year projects to provide permanent supportive housing for 1,232 households

Results were targeted with 40% of households to be persons who have been homeless -- efforts support the [new strategic plan to prevent and end homelessness](#)

A stable home can make all the difference to the wellbeing of these families, many of whom have been homeless or at extreme risk of homelessness.

Secretary Shaun Donovan., 6/29/2010

Awards – 2010 models

San Francisco Redevelopment Agency \$1,430,000 for short-term Tenant-Based Rental Assistance to 165 rent burdened households with supportive services, employment and vocational training to sustain housing stability. A collaboration with the Catholic Charities/Catholic Youth Organization.

Key West, Community Planning and Development Office \$1,430,000 for a continuum of support through use of 3 facility units along with rental assistance for 42 households. A collaboration with AIDS Help Inc. including case management, nutritional services and mental health services.

AIDS Foundation of Chicago, Reentry Housing for Health Partnership, \$1,419,762 for rental assistance for 38 post incarcerated individuals. A partnership with the Christian Community Health Center for coordination of supportive services to ensure successful housing outcomes.

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.

Supportive Housing Models*

What is supportive housing?

A cost-effective combination of permanent, affordable housing with services that helps people live more stable, productive lives.

**Best Practices for Coordination of Partners in Supportive Housing*, excerpts from training materials shared by a HOPWA technical assistance provider, Building Changes in partnership with Corporation for Supportive Housing



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Defining Elements of a Supportive Housing Unit

- Homeless or at-risk of homelessness with multiple barriers to employment and housing stability
- Rent <30% of monthly income
- Tenant has a lease with no limits on length of tenancy
- Unit is operated through an effective partnership
- Easy, facilitated access to flexible and comprehensive services
- Participation in services is not a condition of ongoing tenancy
- Service and property management strategies focus on fostering housing stability

Range of Housing Settings, Models, and Strategies

- Mix units providing supportive housing with units providing other affordable housing opportunities
- Projects that exclusively include supportive housing
- Scattered-site supportive housing units through a variety of housing settings
- Rent-subsidized apartments leased through the open market via master-leasing and/or tenant-based subsidies
- Long-term set-asides of units within privately owned buildings



Supportive Housing is for People Who:

- Are chronically homeless: long-term homeless with a disabling condition
- Cycle through institutional and emergency systems and are at risk of long-term homelessness
- Are being discharged from institutions and systems of care
- Without housing, cannot access and make effective use of treatment and supportive services



Services Make the Difference

- Flexible, voluntary
- Not limited just to case management
- Counseling
- Health and mental health services
- Alcohol and substance use services
- Independent living skills
- Community-building activities
- Vocational counseling and job placement

Coordination is key on these and for others

THE SEVEN DIMENSIONS OF QUALITY FOR SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

1

ADMINISTRATION,
MANAGEMENT &
COORDINATION

2

PHYSICAL
ENVIRONMENT

3

ACCESS TO
HOUSING
& SERVICES

4

SUPPORTIVE
SERVICES DESIGN
& DELIVERY

5

PROPERTY & ASSET
MANAGEMENT

6

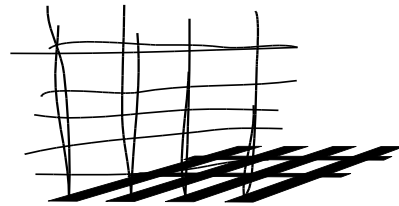
TENANT RIGHTS,
INPUT &
LEADERSHIP

7

DATA,
DOCUMENTATION
& EVALUATION

1. Administration, Management & Coordination
2. Physical Environment
3. Access To Housing and Services
4. Tenant Rights, Input and Leadership
5. Supportive Services Design and Delivery
6. Property Management & Asset Management
7. Data, Documentation, and Evaluation

Source on SH models:



**BUILDING
CHANGES**
END HOMELESSNESS
TOGETHER





HOPWA Results

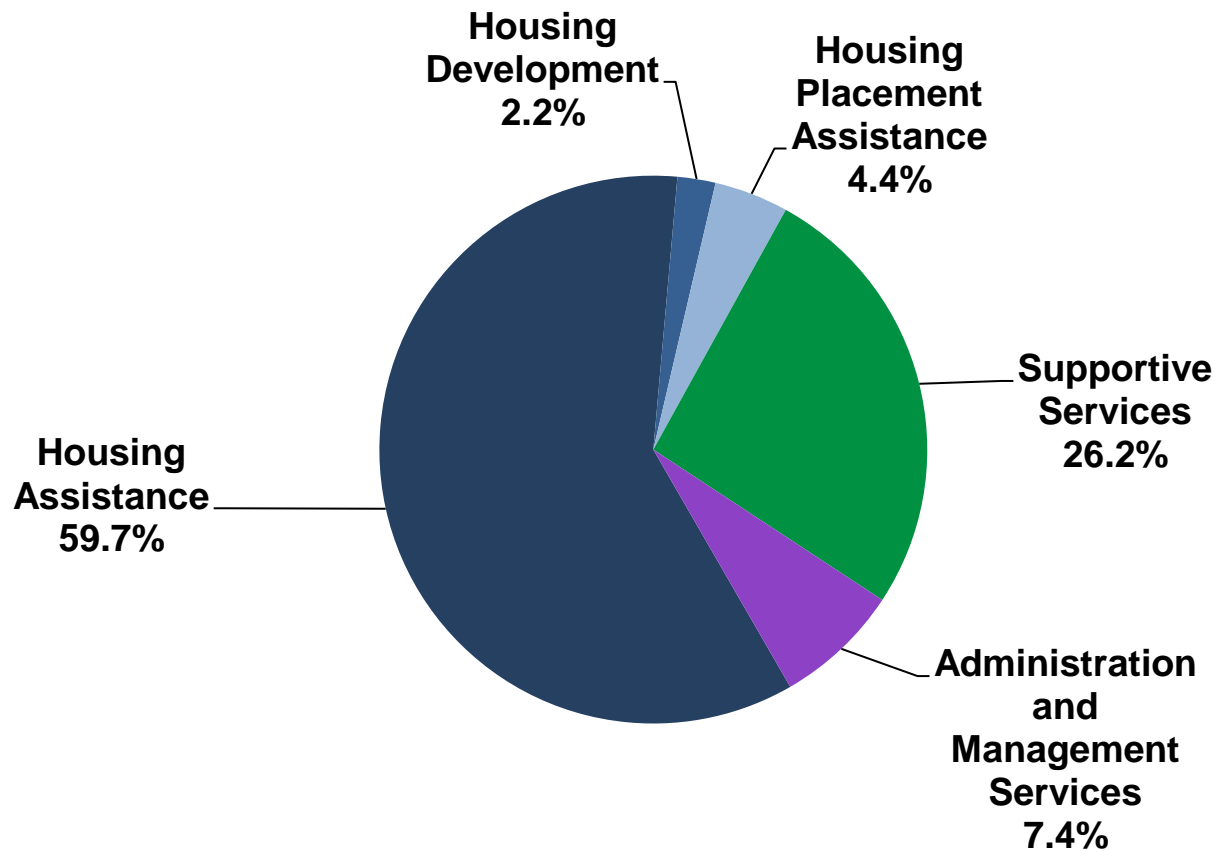
Housing Outputs – *funds expended to support households by type of housing assistance.*

Client Outcomes—*annual HH metrics for stable housing situations & indicators of access to care.*

Shown in data reported in annual HOPWA performance reports

HOPWA Activity Costs (PY2009 data)

Expenditures by Type of Activity



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Costs by Housing Type (PY2009 data)

Expenditures by Type of Housing Assistance

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

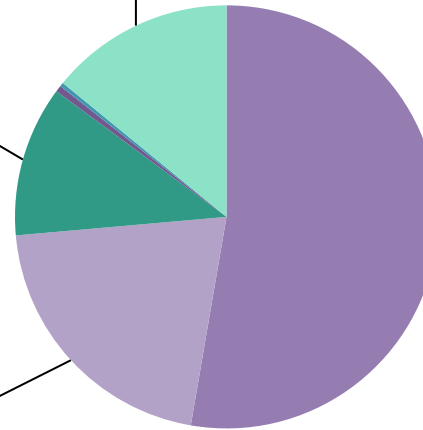
Short Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance
14.1%

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%

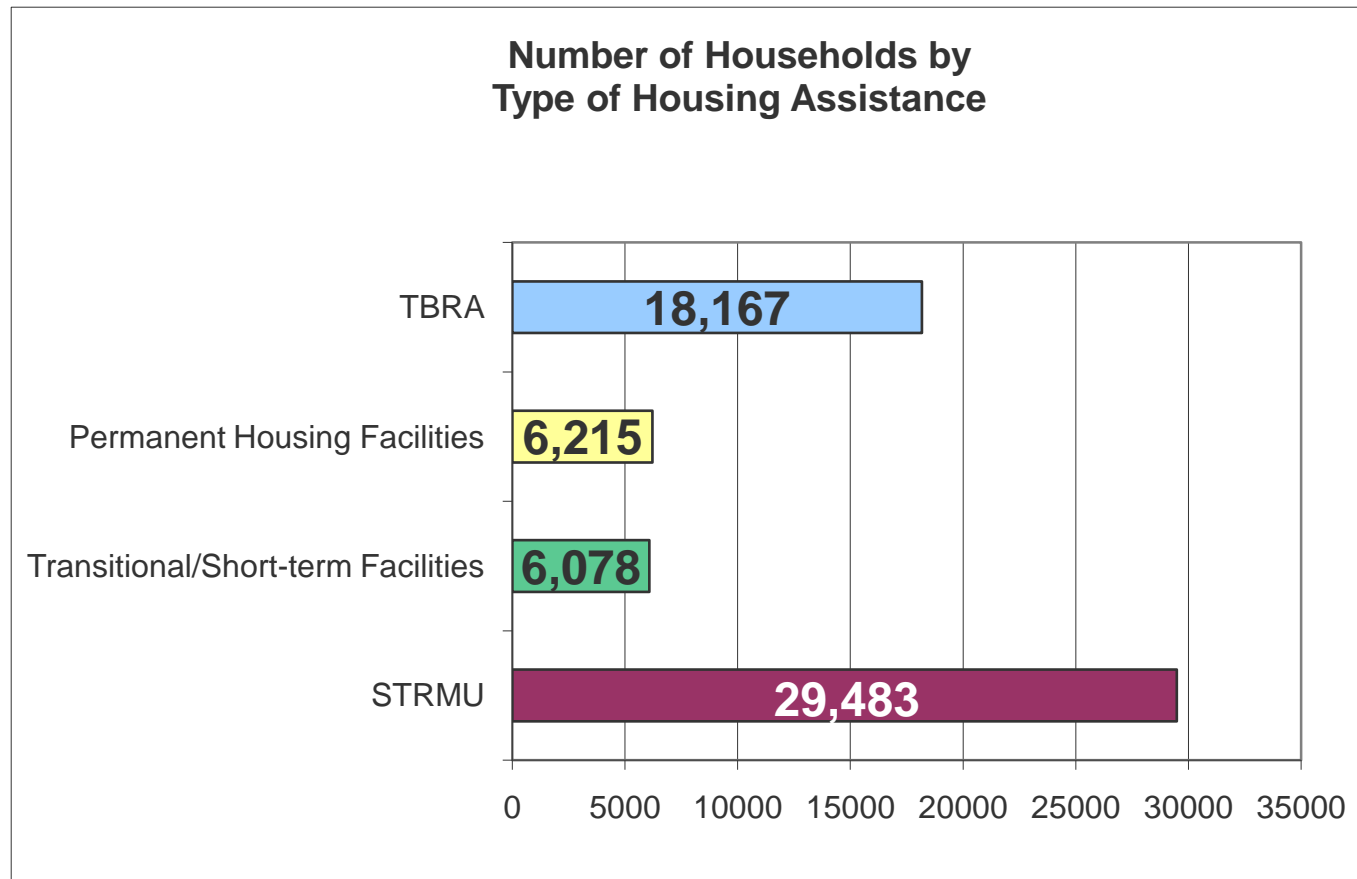
Households in permanent housing facilities that receive operating subsidies/leased units
20.9%

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



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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



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 with expected on-going housing needs;

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

Source HOPWA performance reports PY2008-09



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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



HUD Resources FY2010

\$46.1 billion - HUD appropriation total (44 programs) include:

Consolidated Plans for (a) HOPWA (\$335 million);

- (b) Community Development Block Grants/CDBG \$4.45 billion,
- (c) HOME Investment Partnerships Program, \$1.825 billion &
- (d) Emergency Shelter Grants (which are part of)

Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Grants, \$1.865 billion

Others: Sec.8 Rental Assistance/Housing Choice Vouchers (\$16.3b)

Public Housing capital (\$2.5b) and operating funds (\$4.7b)

Project based rental assistance (\$8.6b)

Housing for Elderly (\$825m); & Persons with Disabilities (\$300m)

Native American block grants (\$700m);

Housing Counseling/fair housing (\$72m)

Recovery Activities - NSP

Neighborhood Stabilization Program

- \$7 billion in Recovery Act & 2010 resources
- Funds for rehabilitation & acquisition of foreclosed & abandoned properties, as housing facilities, 25% very low income households.
(*1 billion pending release)
- Leveraging skills & resources of public, private and "third" sector partners
- Help the hardest hit communities by buying up and renovating homes, and creating jobs
- Expectation to impact 100,000 properties.



New Prevention Tools - HPRP

Homeless Prevention & Rapid Re-Housing

- \$1.5 billion in Recovery Act resources.
- 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 housed after this temporary assistance ends
- Responses to over 1000 questions on the Help Desk at www.hudhre.info Frequently Asked Questions updated

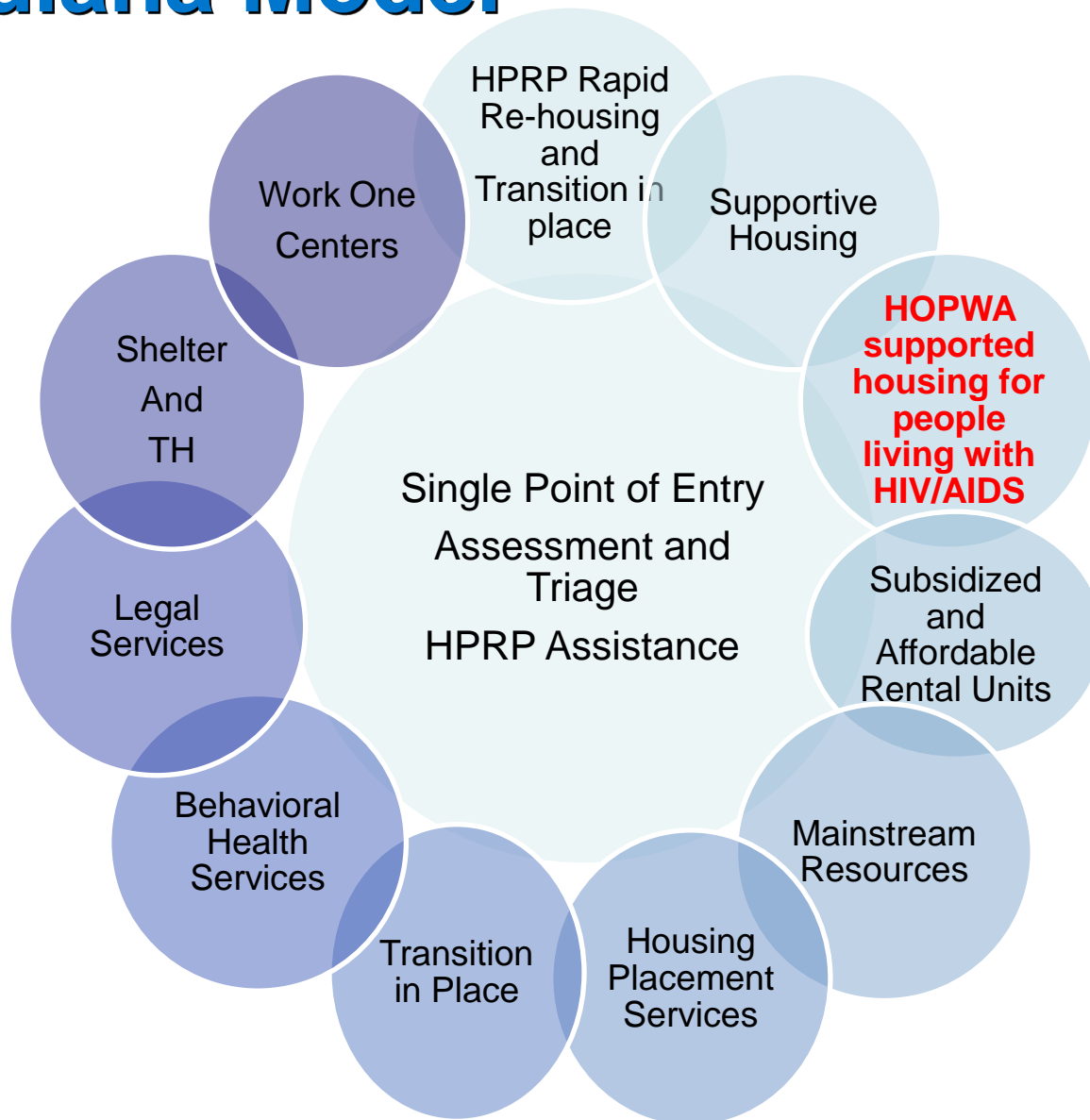
Prevention Models

Example, Indiana HOPWA coordinated with HPRP

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



Indiana Model



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Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (pending implementation)

- **Emergency Solutions Grants** (prevention & rapid rehousing activities; expected 20% of funds)
- **Continuum of Care program-**
 - combines SHP, S+C and SRO into one program;
 - creates one match requirement of 25% cash or in-kind across all line items (except leasing stays at 0);
 - codifies the continuum of care structure/process;
 - includes administrative dollars for CoCs;
 - allows CoCs to use a “Unified Funding Agency” with sub-grants to providers

HEARTH / Homeless Assistance

- increases the amount of administrative funds (up to 10%);
 - allocated in a competition that has specific selection criteria – (moves to performance based scoring);
 - Creates a “High-Performing Communities” initiative that allows HUD to identify and reward communities that meet certain performance thresholds.
 - **Rural Housing Stability program** – New program with differing activities such as rents, weatherization and mortgage payments (5% of funds)
- Other HUD initiatives**, such as HUD VASH 30,000 vouchers that respond to Veterans homelessness & FY2011 addition of 10,000 Family and CH Vouchers

HEARTH / Homeless Assistance

Look for draft regulations to solicit public comment;

Two conferences to initiate transition planning—Denver on Sept. 14-17; Atlanta on Sept. 27-30, that will cover:

- *Strategic Coordination with Mainstream Systems*
- *Strategies for Integrating Homeless and Mainstream Systems*
- *Transforming Silos and the Federal Plan to End Homelessness*
- *Documenting Client Service Use of HHS and VA Programs in HMIS*

A many month process with future regional sessions & intensive TA is planned— with check up on readiness

Use: Homelessness Resource Exchange: www.hudhre.info
Deploying additional tools and training regularly

Grant Opportunities

In addition to HUD funds allocated to and available in communities (e.g. local RFP), many programs post notices of funding availability (NOFA) to solicit grant applications

For the 2010 Policy Requirements and General Section notice 6/4/10 and application materials at www.grants.gov.

Examples—\$189 million in grants available 8/25/10 NOFA for:

- **Choice Neighborhoods** (more comprehensive approaches to community development) &
- **HOPE VI** (transform neighborhoods with distressed public housing into revitalized mixed-income communities)
- \$110 million in grants for **Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control**, to help eliminate dangerous lead-based paint from lower income homes and to protect young children, 9/2/10 NOFA.



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Plans to End Homelessness

Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness June 22, 2010,

Inter-agency Council on Homelessness -18 federal agencies

Administration's plan to combine resources at the federal and local level to address and end homelessness

Integration of resources, prioritization of housing stability, common data standards and uniform performance measures.

Recognition that HUD's homeless programs alone will not end homelessness

See website at www.usich.gov

Improve HIV Coordination

National HIV/AIDS Strategy for the United States 7/13/10

Implementation Plan actions 2010-2011 with:

- Strategic targets to increase number of HIV program 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



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HOPWA Action Steps

Update formula allocations and guidance

- Data on persons living with HIV
- 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.

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



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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



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