

Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS *Targeting of Resources*

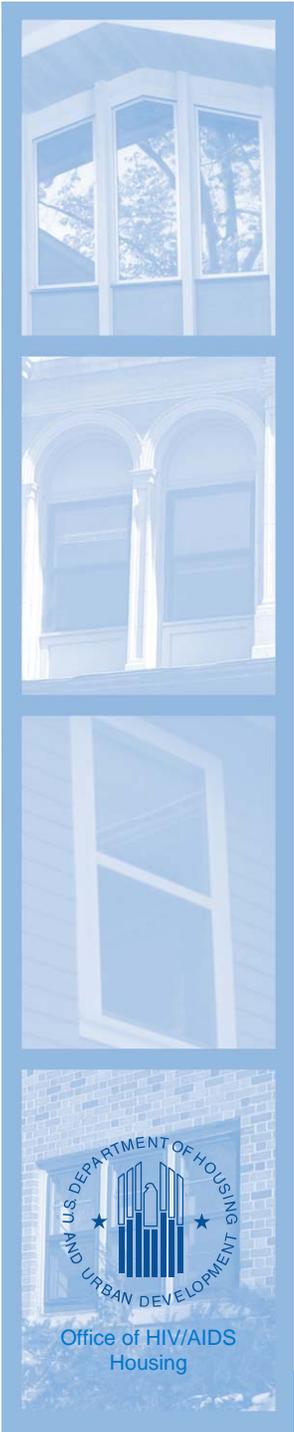
Grantee Webinar: Your Input on Revising the HOPWA Formula Allocation

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Development

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Office of HIV/AIDS
Housing

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)



I. Overview

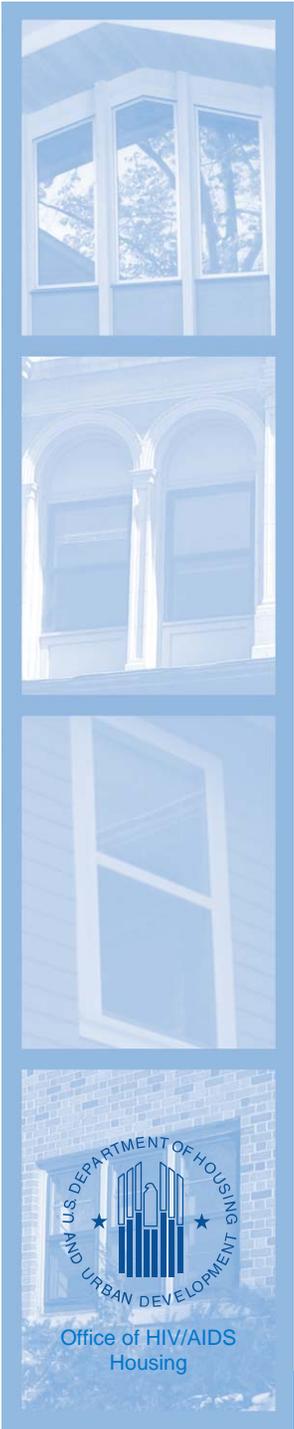
HOPWA – Issue Summary

- The National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) Implementation Plan assigned HUD the responsibility of developing a plan to shift to HIV/AIDS case reporting as a basis for HOPWA formula funding.
- The 1990 HOPWA statute reflects the nature of AIDS surveillance information available at that time.
- As changes have occurred in HIV/AIDS surveillance tools over time, the method used for allocating HOPWA formula funds has become increasingly dated.
- At issue is the notion that basing formula funding on *cumulative* AIDS data fails to reflect the present state of our domestic epidemic—or present need.

2011 Plan for HUD Actions

- Engage in discussion with CDC and other Federal offices regarding the current and future availability of HIV surveillance data and other relevant data for its potential use in the HOPWA formula (by May 2011).
- Invite stakeholder recommendations regarding potential changes to the HOPWA funding formula, including a shift to HIV case reporting as the basis for allocations (by July 2011).
- Develop estimates of the likely impact of a variety of recommended formula changes (by Oct. 2011).
- Consider stakeholder input to produce a legislative proposal containing potential formula changes (by Dec. 2011).





HUD is Soliciting Ideas On:

Updating the HOPWA formula – e.g. ideas:

- Incorporate data on persons living with HIV
- Focus for use of Federal resources & provider capacity
- Assessment of area needs, homeless & risks of homelessness
- Planning models of high-performing communities
- Measure results and promote transparency
- Implement consistent with related Federal strategies

Stakeholder consultations – e.g. options:

- Change in administrative structure—grantee service area
- Revised activities, cost limits, leveraging
- Integration with planning to foster state HIV plans
- Local capacity to augment Federal resources

HUD is also Soliciting Ideas to:

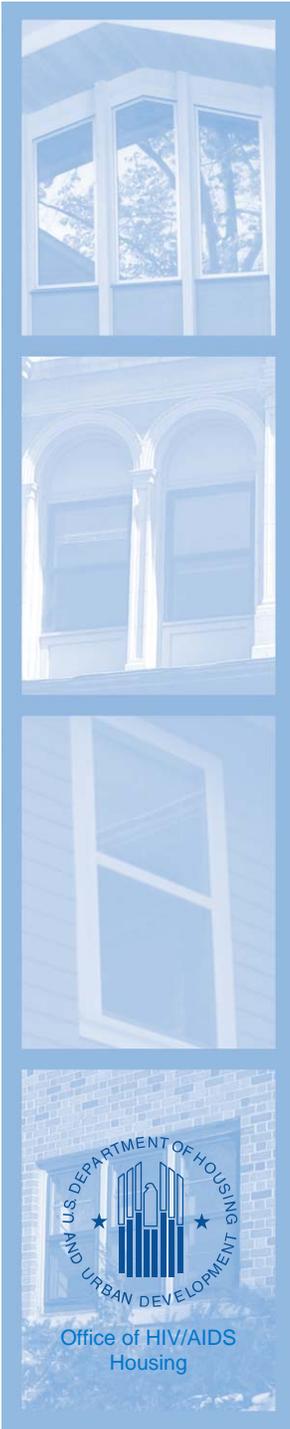
Identify ways to increase access to housing and non-medical supportive services as critical elements of an effective HIV care system.

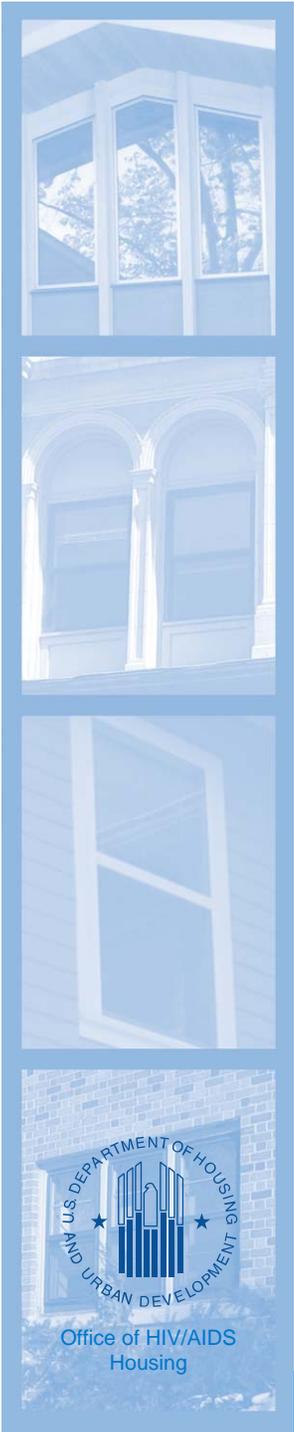
- Identify models in coordinating delivery of supportive
- innovative case management and other mechanisms.

Enhance the HOPWA program to help prevent and end homelessness for people living with HIV/AIDS



Please visit hudideasinaction.uservice.com to join the discussion about how to improve HOPWA





II. Context:

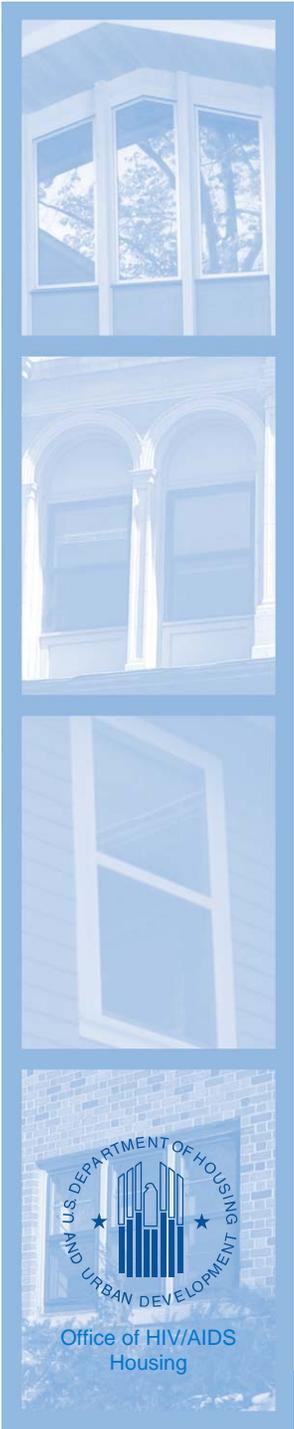
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development -- Mission

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.

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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;
- Utilize HUD assistance to increase economic security and self-sufficiency;
- Improve housing stability through supportive services for vulnerable populations including seniors, persons with disabilities, homeless persons and those at risk of being homeless.

Federal Strategic Plans:

Allocate public funding to geographic areas consistent with the epidemic. Reducing New HIV Infections, Federal Implementation Plan action 1.1

...revising funding formulas..ensure that Federal HIV prevention funding allocations go...to greatest needs

Promote equitable resource allocation. Achieving a More Coordinated National Response, action 1.2

...shift (HOPWA) to HIV/AIDS case reporting as a basis for formula grants

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





Federal Strategic Plans:

No one should experience homelessness.

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

- focus resources on a housing-based approach.
- build on successful service delivery models.
- housing is cost effective, evidence it reduces health and other costs related to homelessness.

*Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness,
June 22, 2010*

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Special Needs – Stable Housing

124,971 households reported in 2009-2010 planning estimates by HOPWA grantees as having needs:

- 54% for on-going rental assistance support
- 30% for short-term housing payment
- 16% for residency in supportive housing facilities

13% of HOPWA clients are in homeless situations at intake

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

NHAS goal: By 2015, increase the number of Ryan White clients with permanent housing from 82 percent to 86 percent (from 434,000 to 455,800 people).



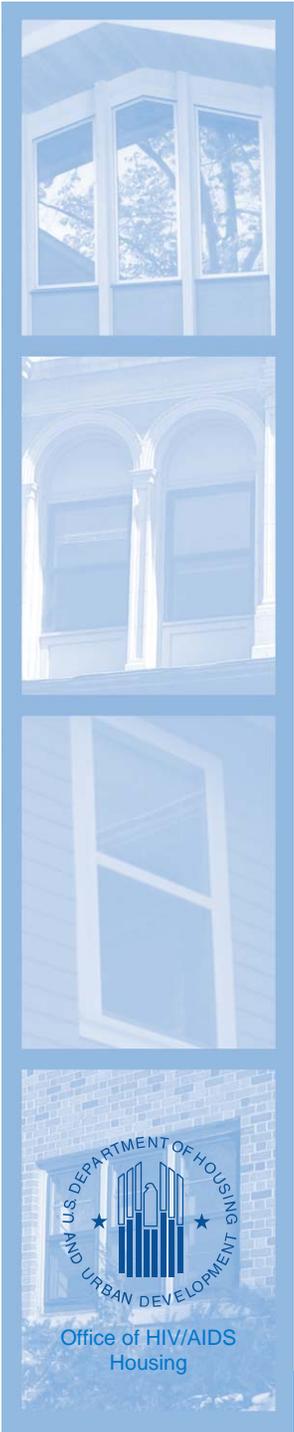
HOPWA Housing Assistance

60,669 households assisted with HOPWA (2010)

42,866 with leveraged housing resources

- Permanent Housing for 25,230 households with support for affordable and appropriate housing
 - Rental assistance (tenant-based)
 - Facility-based housing units (PH)
- Short-term help for 36,439 households with support to prevent homelessness
 - Rent, mortgage, utility payments (up to 21 wks):
 - Facility short-term/transitional housing units:





HOPWA FY2010 Funding

\$335 million HOPWA Appropriation

(increase of \$25 million; +8.1%)

- Formula Allocations (90%): \$298.485 million (124 grantees, annual)
- Competitive Grants (10%): Renewals \$33.165 million (in 30 awards, 3-year projects)
- Technical Assistance: \$3.35 million as part of HUD Transformation Initiative/One CPD TA

HOPWA 124 Formula programs

Formula allocations for 133 areas*, based on:

- AIDS surveillance data by 83 MSA (1,500 cases, population 500,000) and 40 states/PR; 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

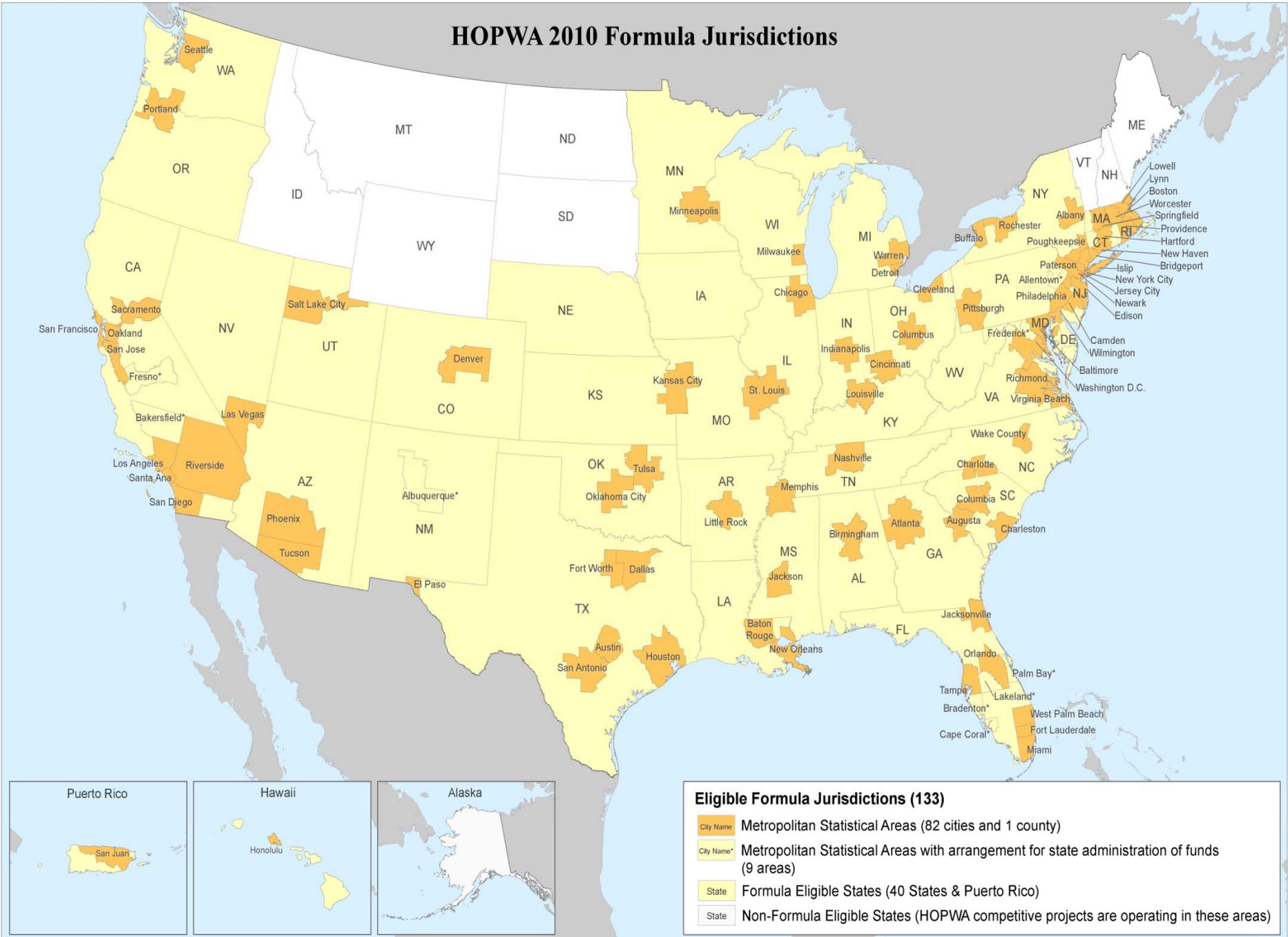
37 grants \$500,000 to \$999,000

37 grants under \$500,000

*9 areas administered by their State



HOPWA 2010 Formula Jurisdictions



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 (2009)





III. Authorities & Evaluations:

Formula statute at 42 USC 12901

AIDS Housing Opportunity Act, enacted November 28, 1990

1. **City/State** has a HUD approved Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (Consolidated Plan)
 2. **75% of funds based on cases of AIDS to:**
 - A. **Most populous city** in a eligible metropolitan statistical area
 - a. EMSA has more than 1,500 cases of AIDS (CDC*)
 - b. Population of at least 500,000 persons (Census)
 - B. **States** with more than 1,500 cases outside of EMSAs
- e.g. \$223.8 million for 133 areas; * uses CDC data reported as of March 31 of year prior to Fiscal Year of funding

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Allocation authorities (cont.)

3. 25% of funds based on incidence (per capita cases)

EMSAs with a higher-than average incidence of AIDS*

(e.g. \$74.6 million for 29 of 83 EMSAs in FY10)

4. *Adjustments (authorized by annual HUD appropriations acts)

A. Incidence Data based on 3 years (vs. one year)

B. States retain eligibility if less than 1,500 cases due to EMSA qualification (AZ, CO, CT, DE, HI, MA, MN, NV, NM, OK, UT)



Allocation authorities (cont.)

C. Eligibility actions for New York City, Paterson & Jersey City, for Wake County, NC, & for State of NJ service area

D. City & state agreements (9) allows state to administer grants

(MSA determined by OMB defined areas, updated annually)

5. Competitive grants involve selection & renewal of projects in 10 states/VI that do not qualify for formula funds

e.g. projects in AK, ID, ME, NH, VT, VI, WY & MT (w. SD & ND)

For more information, please see www.HUDHRE.info for relevant HOPWA [Laws](#) and [Regulations](#)



Formula Assessments

GAO ... the distribution of HOPWA funds based on cumulative AIDS cases resulted in disproportionate funding per living AIDS case

U.S. Government Accountability Office , *Changes Needed to Improve the Distribution of Ryan White CARE Act and Housing Funds*, GAO-06-332, February 2006.

OMB ... a statutory update (needed) to better allocate resources on current data on persons living with HIV/AIDS and housing costs.

Office of Management and Budget, Program Assessment Rating Tool, August 2008 – outdated design was noted as the “sole barrier”



Formula Assessments (cont.)

HUD Recommended HOPWA formula updating in legislative proposals FY1998-2009, based on:

- CDC data on persons living with AIDS (to be updated to data on persons living with HIV when available from all states);
- housing costs (such as HUD fair market rents)
- administrative protections to maintain current operations

House FY08 Appropriation's Report, July 2007

- noted value in evaluating a 20-year old formula
- best done with input from stakeholders
- not as a budget request
- directed HUD to continue using current formula



FY2010 Data implications

1,071,940 cumulative cases of AIDS, which includes 591,615 cases of reported deaths (55%); 133 areas

92,267 cases of AIDS reported over three years in determining per capita AIDS cases, data for 29 EMSAs.

Does not include 289,740 reported cases of persons living with HIV (non-AIDS), however 12/08 data without information on HIV from CA, HI, IL, MA, MD, or from OR.

Does not include data from 9 non-formula states & V.I.

No compensation for differences in housing costs, e.g. HUD published fair market rents; or other factors



Structural Interventions

Housing and Health Study (HUD & CDC)

Housing is predictor of improved health outcomes...

Source: *AIDS and Behavior*, Nov. 2007 and Dec. 2009

We should...strive to ameliorate the pre-existing individual, social and structural conditions (such as mental illness, HIV stigma, and homelessness) that intertwine to perpetuate HIV risk and poor health in this and other disadvantaged populations.

Source: *Randomized Trial of the Effects of Housing Assistance on the Health and Risk Behaviors of Homeless and Unstably Housed People Living with HIV, AIDS and Behavior*. Volume 14, Issue 3 (2010),



Data in local targeting of responses

Inform geographic information systems (GIS) and community plans, collaborations & evaluations

Client-based

- Data on persons living with HIV & HIV incidence
- Prioritizing resources e.g. homeless

Community-based

- Area household incomes/poverty rate
- Neighborhood market conditions, community amenities & service infrastructure
- Housing cost burden, affordability, availability & quality



Web Resources:

The online HOPWA forum is available at:

[HUD Ideas in Action](#) for public comments

February 22 to April 19, 2011.

www.HUDHRE.info/HOPWA section

on the Homelessness Resource Exchange

- ***HOPWA Oversight Resource Guide***
- **New: HOPWA Financial Management Training**
- **Find a Local HOPWA Project (updates)**

<http://www.AIDS.gov>

