

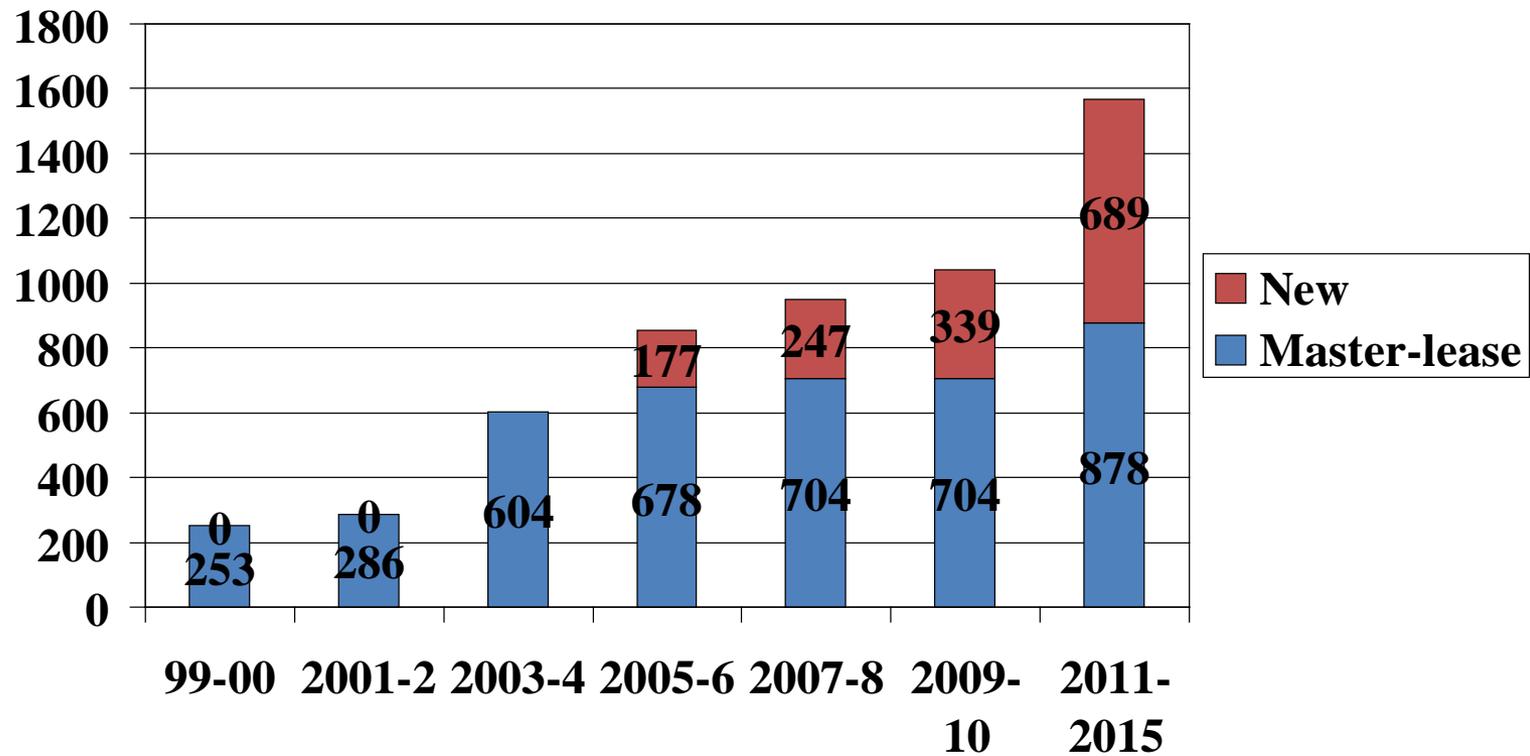
Progress Towards Reducing the Health Disparity Between Housed and Homeless People with HIV

Joshua D. Bamberger, MD, MPH

San Francisco Department of Public Health
Mercy Housing
University of California, San Francisco

Josh.bamberger@sfdph.org

DAH Portfolio





Windsor

HOTEL

Windsor HOTEL







Gough



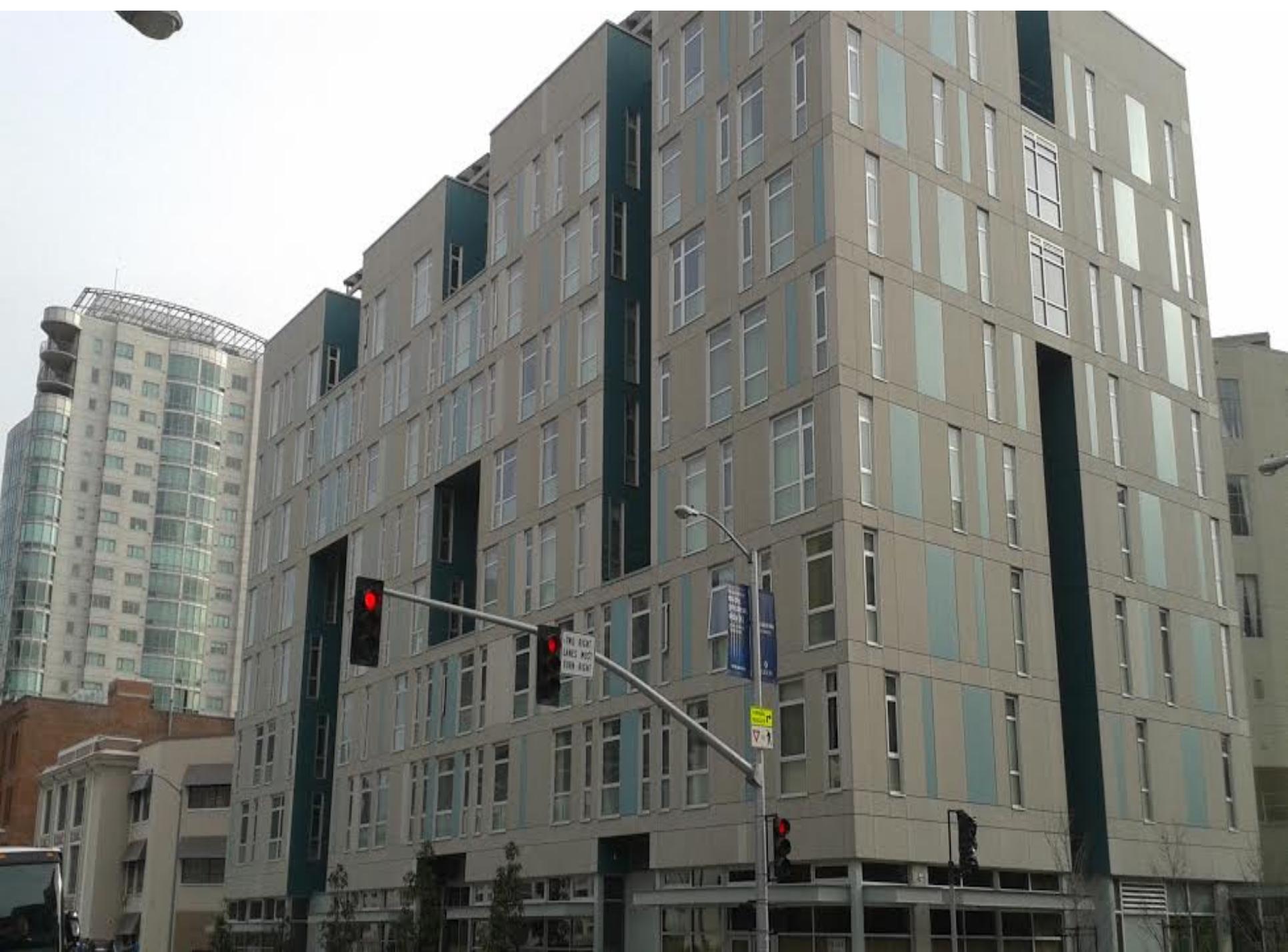
YMCA

1st Street

YMCA

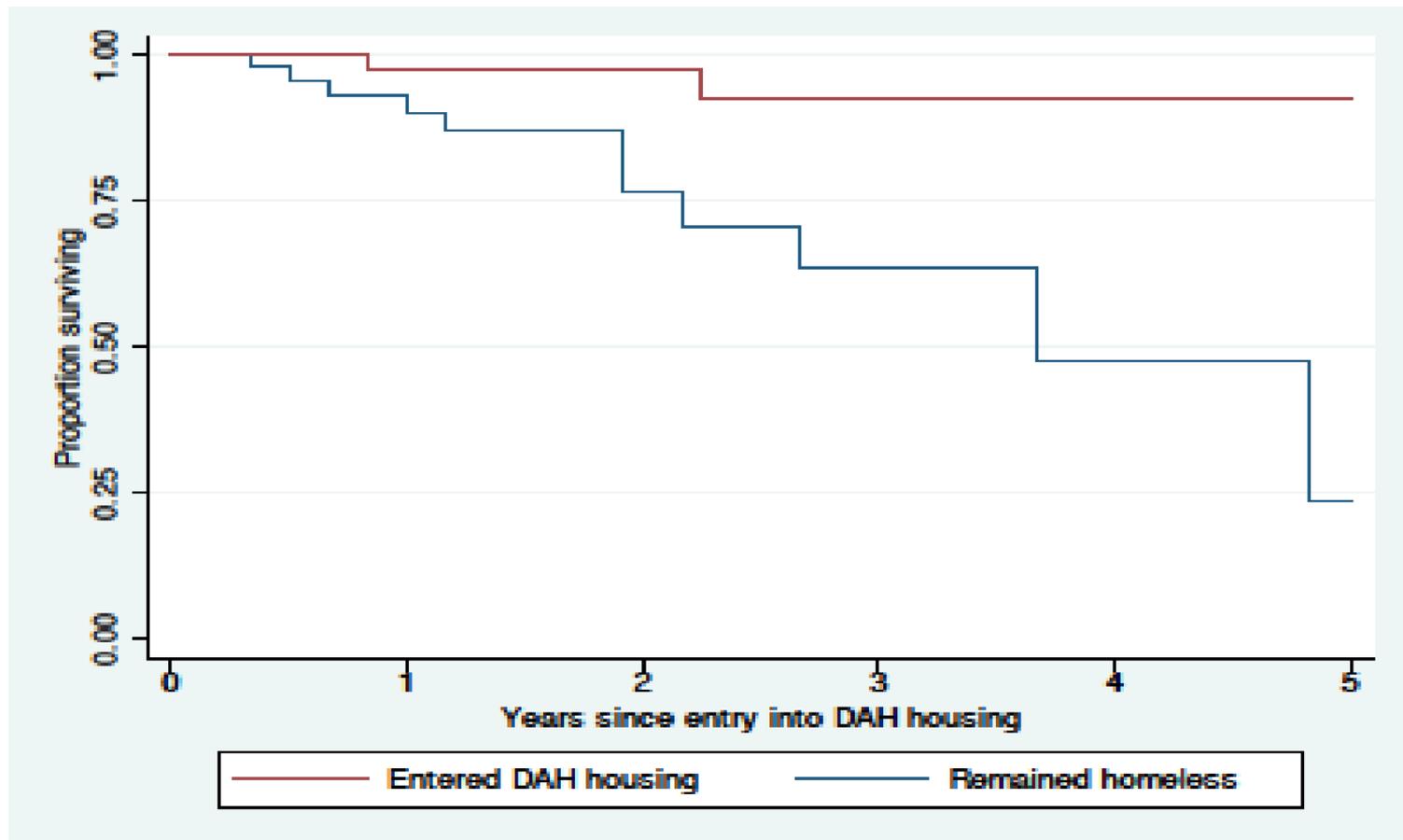
1st Street

ONE WAY



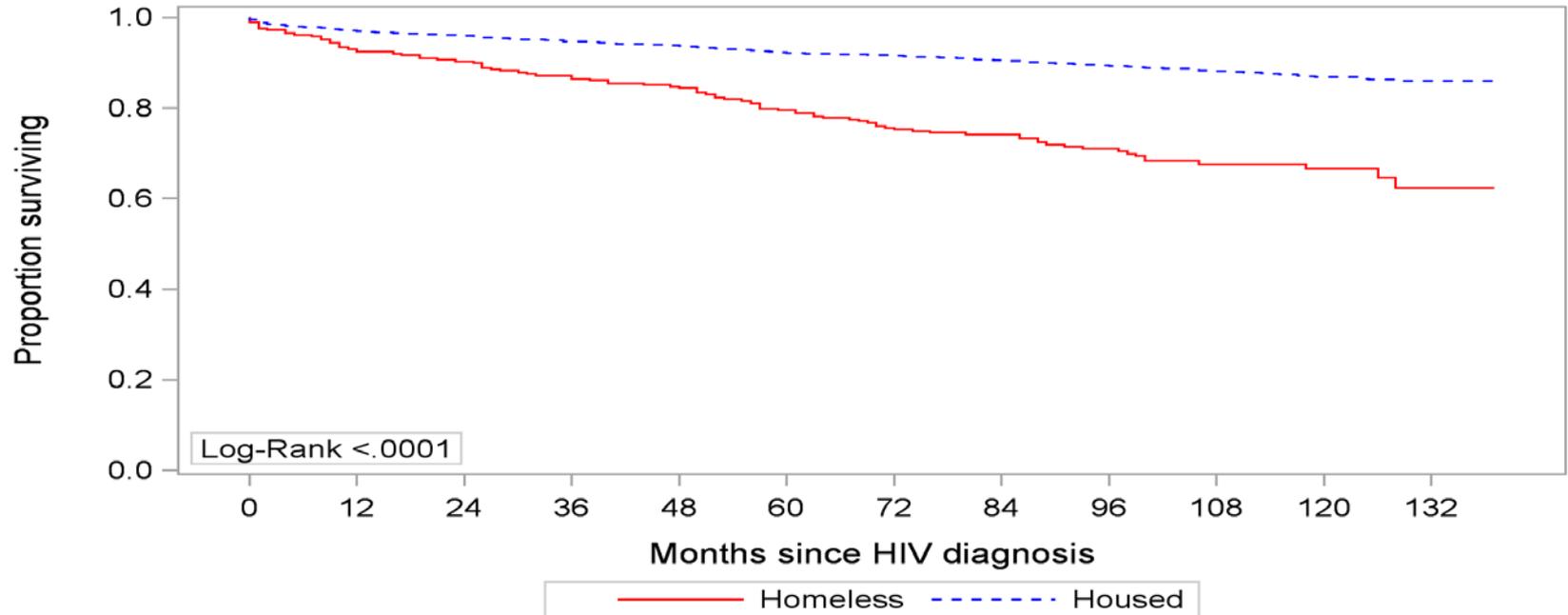
Medical success: housing homeless

Housing homeless with AIDS increased survival rates by about 80%



HIV, Homeless and Survival*

Figure 2b: Persons diagnosed with HIV/AIDS, 2002-2006 (N=3,157)



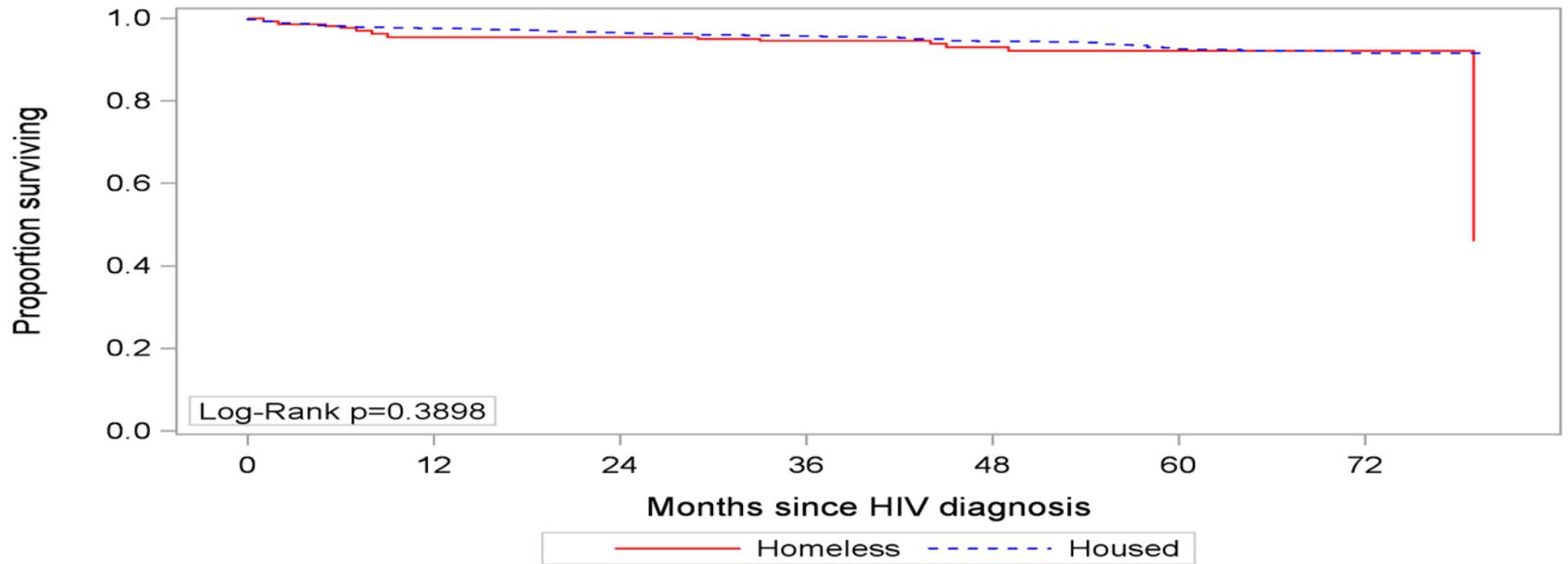
Number at risk:

Homeless	289	269	261	252	245	230	210	177	137	101	55	13
Housed	2868	2786	2753	2718	2693	2646	2534	2206	1703	1210	618	175

*Khanijow et al, Journal for the Healthcare of the Poor and Underserved, under review

HIV, Homeless and Survival

Figure 2c: Persons diagnosed with HIV/AIDS, 2007-2011 (N=2,315)



Number at risk:

Homeless	269	251	217	166	112	54	20
Housed	2046	1945	1696	1282	915	456	142

Quality impacted by 5 domains

- Quality of building/architecture
- Quality of neighborhood
- Severity of illness among the tenants
- Homogeneity of the population
- Quality of the on-site services



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

YMCA

W 10th Ave

W 10th Ave



Measuring Quality in Affordable Housing

“Magic Number > 9”

Building	Neighborhood (1-3)	Housing quality (1-3)	Severity of tenant illness (3-1)	Quality of on-site service (1-4)	Mixed population (1-2)	Total (5-15)
Mission Creek	3	3	1	2	2	12
Kelly Cullen Comm.	1	3	1	2	1	8

1 Point Bonus for Strong Community
 1 Point Bonus for a Work Program





YIMCA

YIMCA

1st Street

1st Street

ONE WAY

Achieving Excellence in Supportive Housing

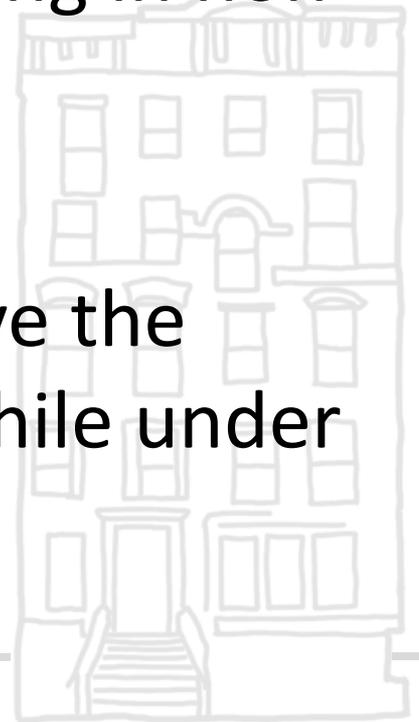
>9 points to achieve standard

Building name	Neighborhood (1-3)	Housing quality (1-3)	Severity of tenant illness (3-1)	Quality of on-site service (1-4)	Mixed population (1-2)	Total (5-15)
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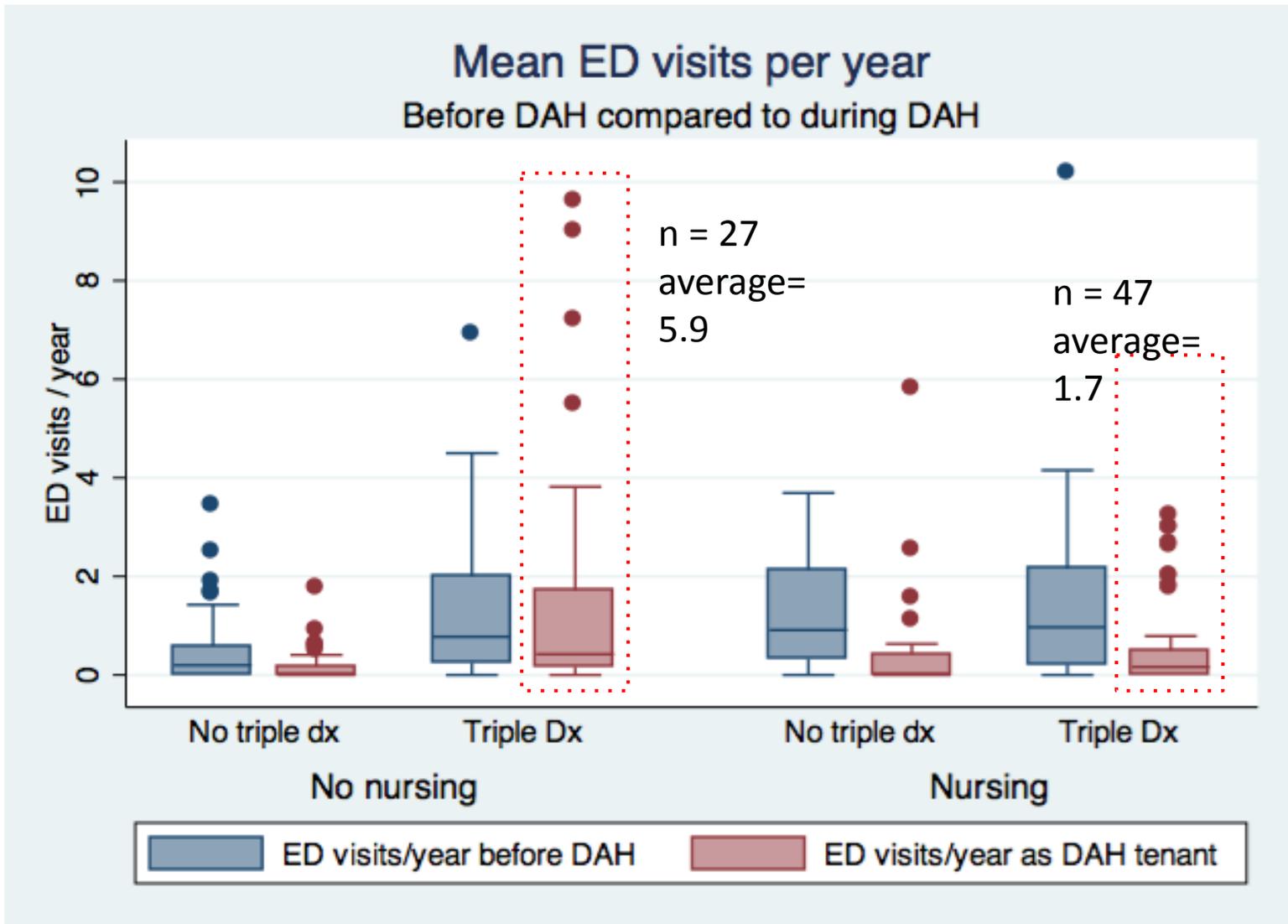
1 point bonus for strong community
1 point bonus for work program

Hypotheses

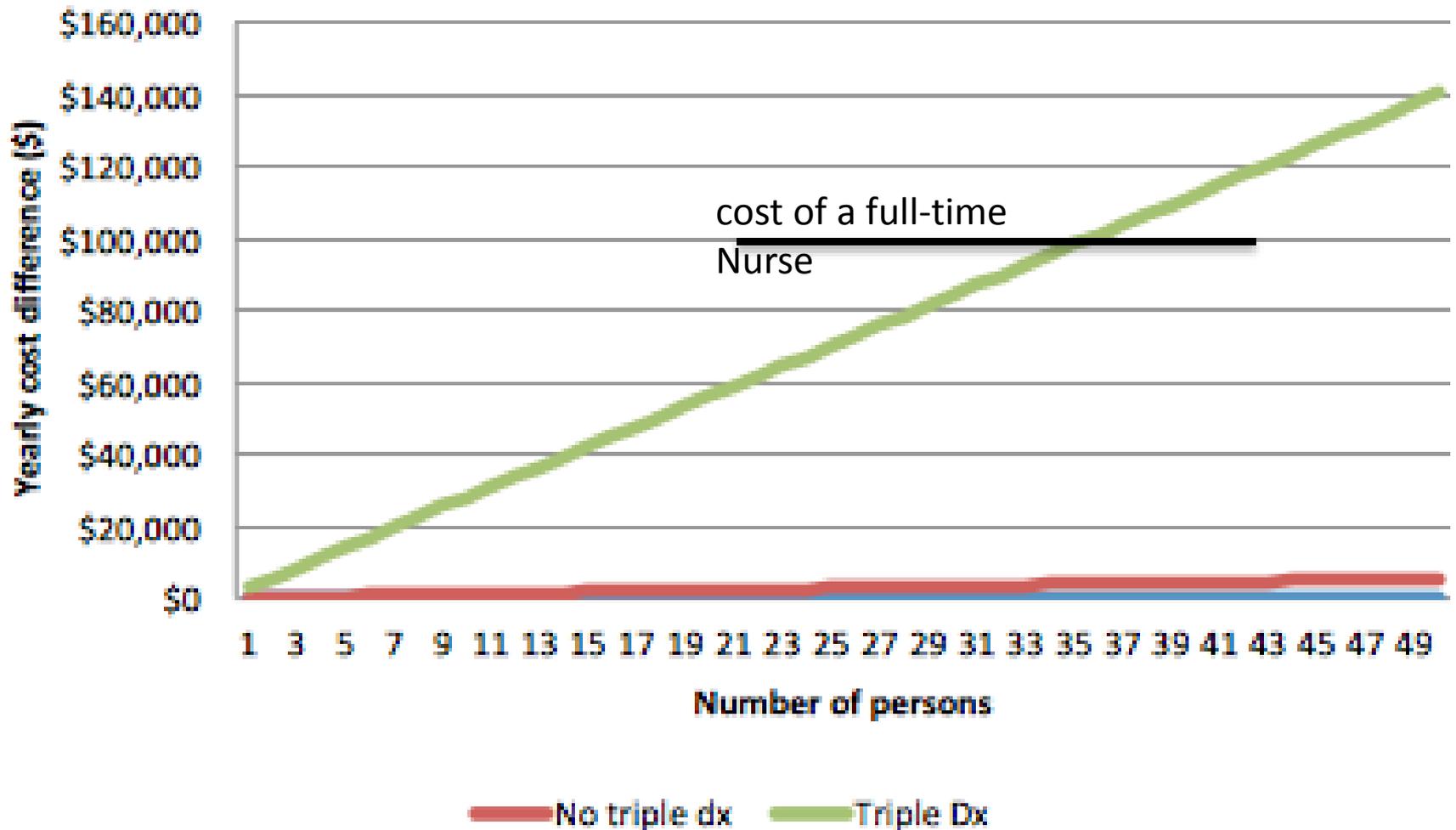
1. Those who live in DAH buildings with on-site nursing show a decrease in health care utilization compared to people living in non-nursing buildings.
2. Those who are the sickest will have the greatest reduction in utilization while under nursing care



A difference of **4.2 ED visits** per person per year



Yearly cost savings per person on ED visits in buildings with Nursing (USD\$)



“It costs less to house homeless people than to leave them on the streets and in shelters.”

-Shaun Donovan

U.S. Secretary of Housing & Urban Development

The Daily Show, March 5, 2012

Chez Soi/At Home Study

- 3000 adults with mental illness and chronic medical problems
- Randomly assigned to housing vs. regular care
- For the top 10% of the healthcare users, \$10 returned for every \$1 in housing
- For next 40%, \$1 returned for every \$1 in housing
- For bottom 50%, housing did not significantly reduce healthcare utilization

Conclusions

- Targeting housing towards homeless adults with HIV reduces mortality disparity.
- Targeting nursing towards triply diagnosed HIV infected chronically homeless adults pays reduces healthcare costs
- Quality of environment and services improves outcomes
- Targeting high users of the healthcare system towards housing reduces cost

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