



Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS

New Orleans, LA

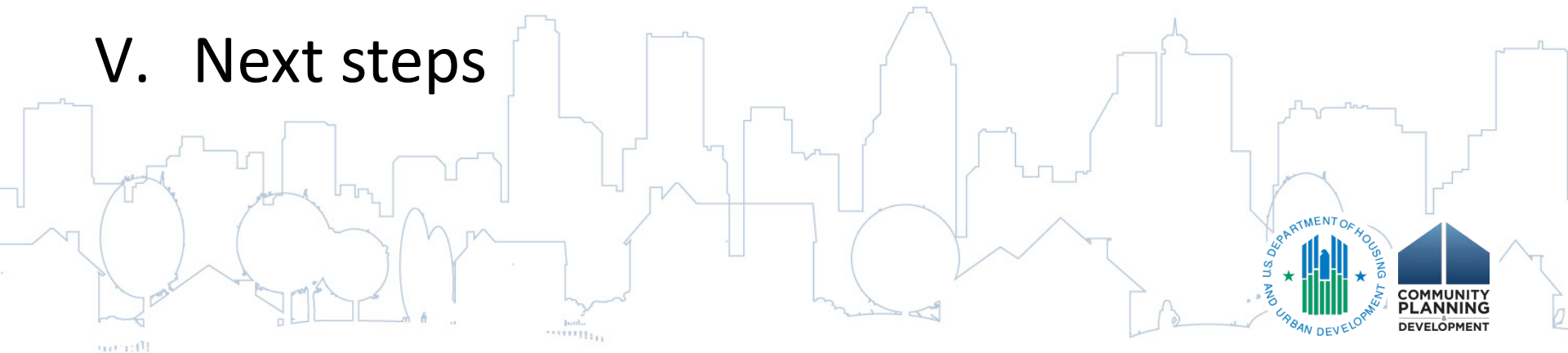
HIV/AIDS Data/Information Review

April 2016



Agenda

- I. Introductions
- II. Review of NOLA data on the PLWHA target population, HIV/AIDS housing needs/gaps,
- III. Allocation comparisons with other cities
- IV. Discussion on NOLA decision points
- V. Next steps



Information and Data Sources

- The New Orleans CHANGE Coalition HIV/AIDS Housing Analysis: 2008, 2011, & 2013
- Client Focus Group(s)
- City of New Orleans 2012-2016 Con Plan
- 2014 HOPWA CAPER – City of NO
- National HOPWA database:
 - Performance profile comparisons with other cities
 - Allocation comparisons and trends
 - Cost per unit comparisons for permanent and transitional facility-based housing and TBRA



CHANGE Coalition HIV/AIDS

Housing Analysis: 2008,2011,2013

- Funded through AIDS United Southern REACH grants, GNOF and other sources
- Analysis conducted by CSI between 2008 and 2015
- Based on data from the PLWHA Statewide Needs Assessments for 2008-2013, used with permission of the LA Office of Public Health, STD/HIV Program.
- Additional qualitative data based on client focus groups
- Purpose: to investigate the housing needs of PLWHA in the Greater New Orleans area



HIV/AIDS Housing Analysis

Population characteristics*:

- Mean Income: \$909/Month
- Mean Age: 44
- Race: B-66%; W-24%; Other- 7%
- Gender: Male-58%; F-38%; Trans-4%
- Income Source: 59% SSI/SSDI
19% Wages/Employment
- Employment: 26% Employed
73% Unemployed

* 2013 Data



HIV/AIDS Housing Analysis

Summary Findings:

- Very low income across all 3 years - \$908.76 in 2013
- Nearly 60% receive SSI/SSDI in 2013 compared to 49.8% in 2008
- 73% unemployed in 2013 (versus 62% in 2008)
- 44% receive Food Stamps
- Top-reported barriers to HIV care:
 - Money to pay for rent
 - Lack of resources
 - Fear of disclosure



HIV/AIDS Housing Analysis

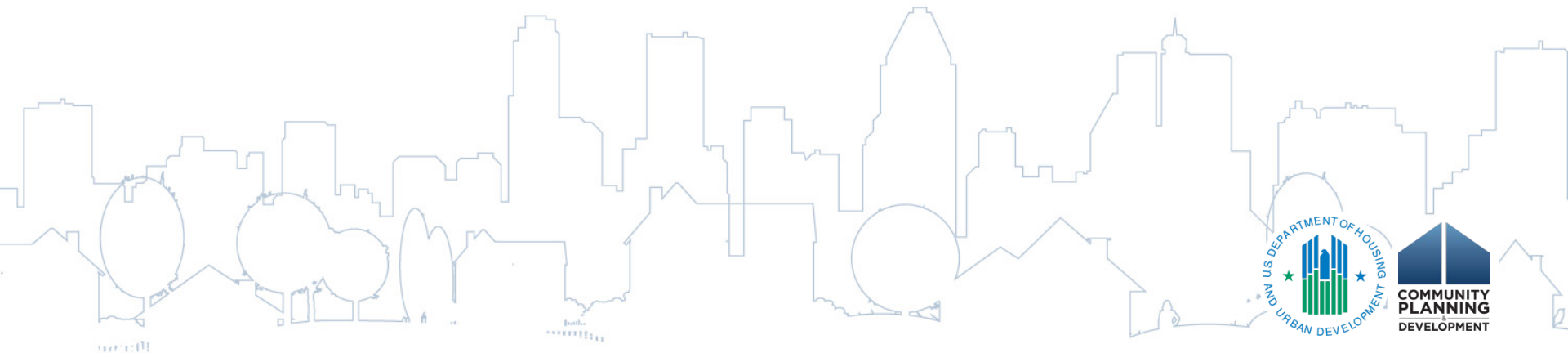
Housing Stability Risk Factors Investigated:

Risk Factors:	
HOMELESSNESS:	A history of homelessness in the last six months is an indicator of housing instability
AFFORDABILITY:	A rent burden over 30% of the household's income is an indicator of housing instability
RENT INCREASE:	A perceived need to move due to an increase in rent of \$50 or less is an indicator of housing instability
TENURE:	A short tenure at the current residence (less than 1 year) could indicate housing instability
SUBSTANCE ABUSE:	A history of treatment for substance abuse in the last 6 months could indicate housing instability
MENTAL HEALTH:	A history of receiving mental health services in the last 6 months could indicate housing instability

HIV/AIDS Housing Analysis

Housing Stability Risk Factors – Findings:

- Homelessness (2013) –
 - 4% reported as “currently” homeless
 - 11% homeless at least 1 night in 2013
 - At-risk numbers likely much higher



HIV/AIDS Housing Analysis

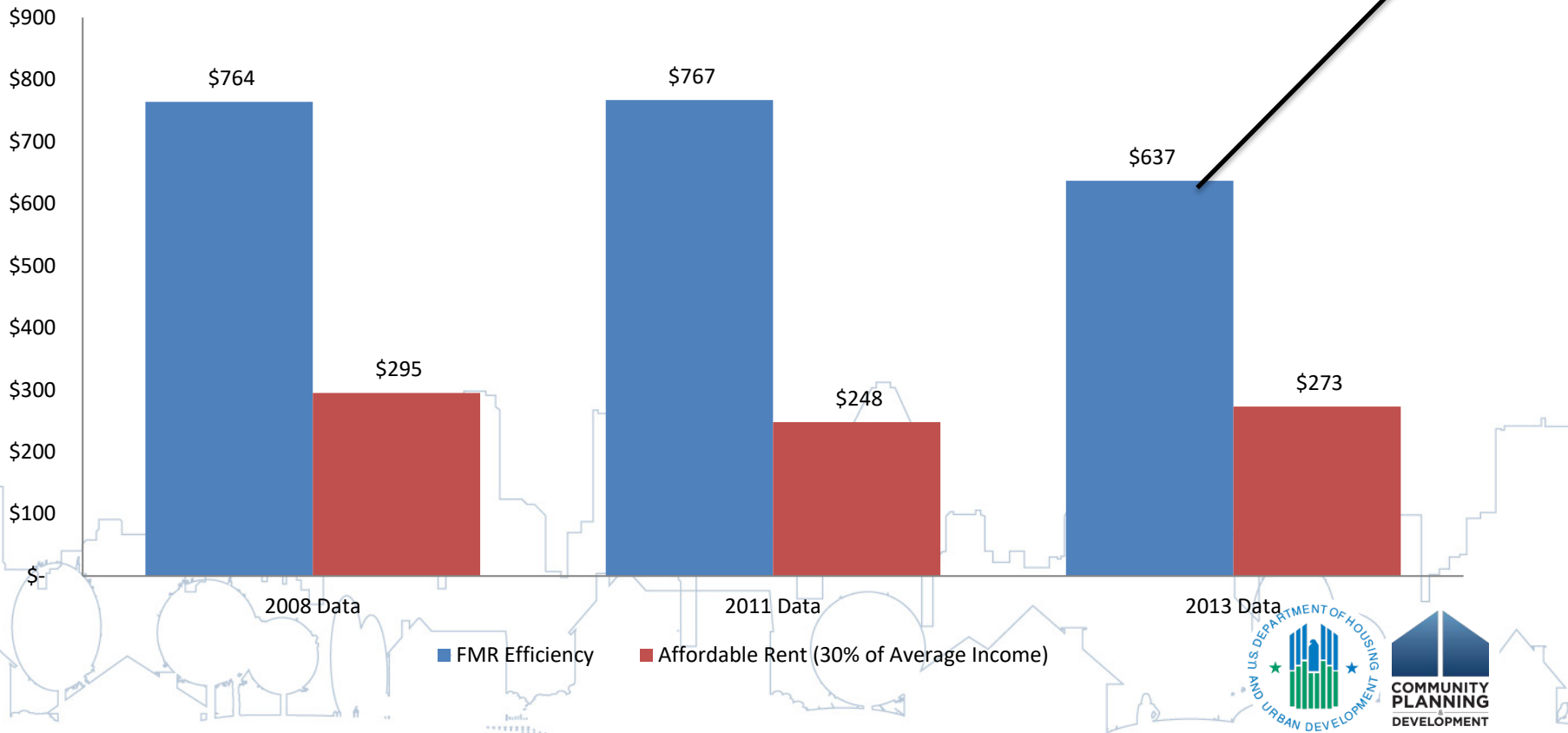
Housing Stability Risk Factors – Findings:

- Affordability (2013)–
 - 60% pay more than 30% for rent/utilities
 - 35% pay more than 50% (extreme housing burden)
 - Affordable rent for the average person in the 2013 needs assessment group was \$272/month but the 2013 FMR for a 1-BR unit was \$755/month (2018: \$827)
 - Trend info: Households with Extreme Rent Burden increased from 26% in 2008 to 35% in 2013



HIV/AIDS Housing Analysis

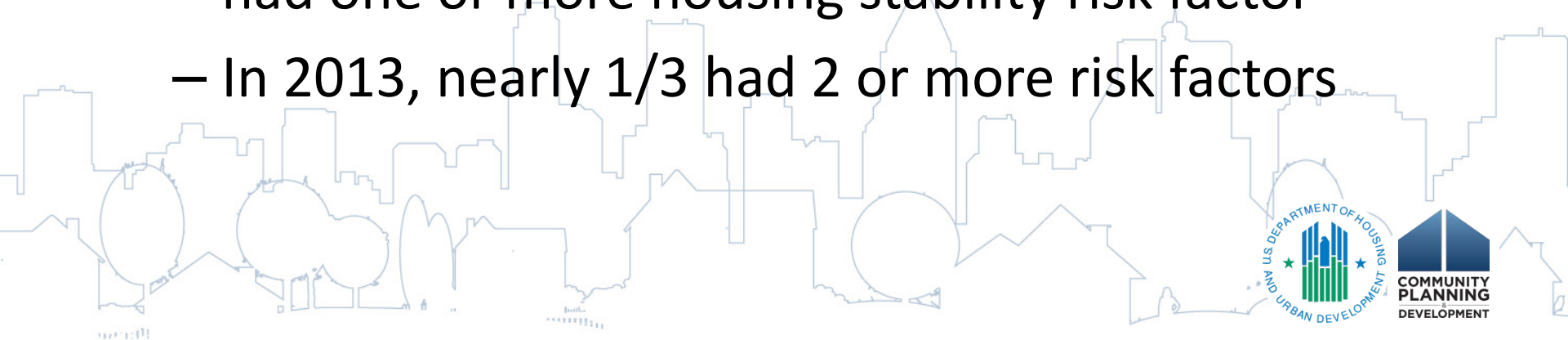
2018 FMR Efficiency is \$708



HIV/AIDS Housing Analysis

Housing Stability Risk Factors – Findings:

- Consolidated Stability Risks -
 - More than 70% of respondents had one or more risk factors
 - Even among “permanently housed” PWLHA, 57-70% had one or more housing stability risk factor
 - In 2013, nearly 1/3 had 2 or more risk factors



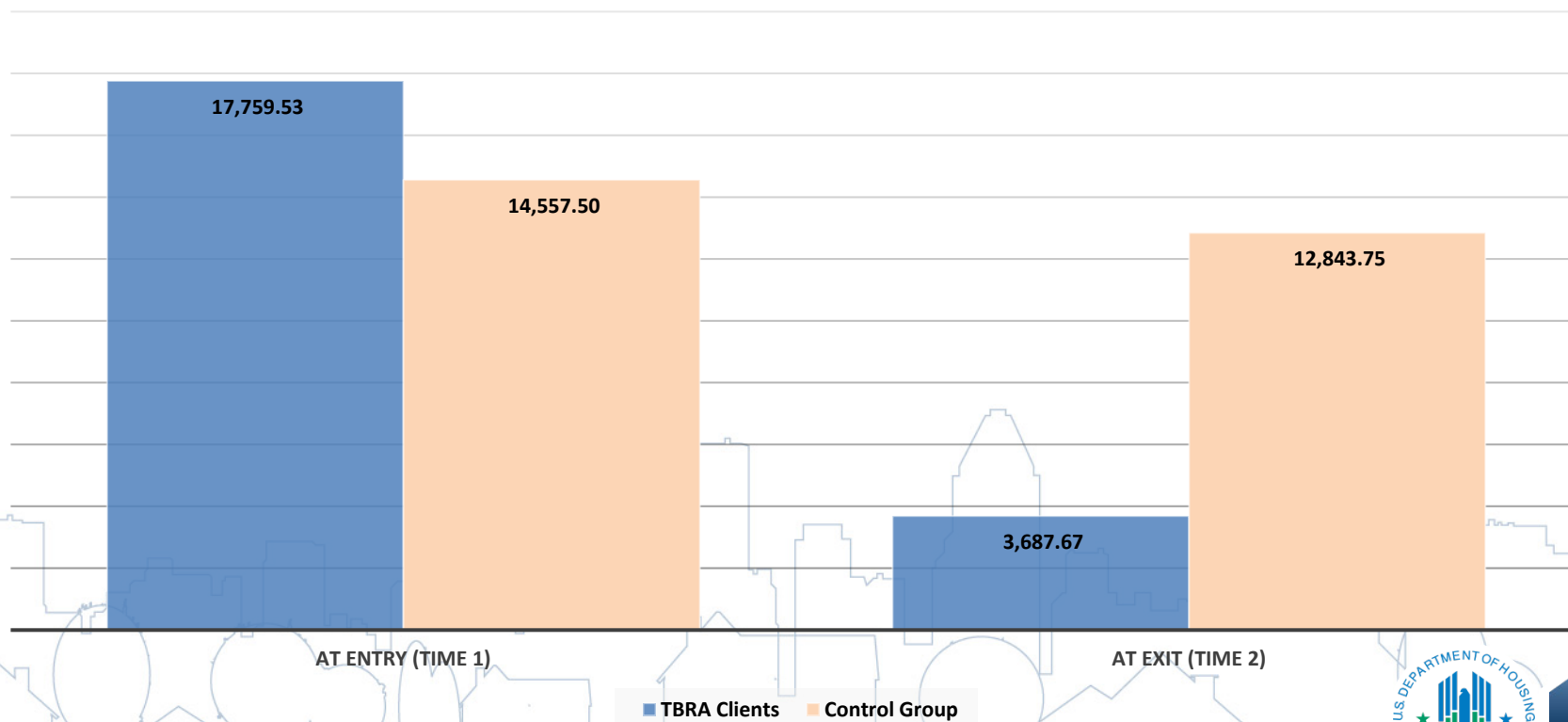
2012-16 Consolidated Plan

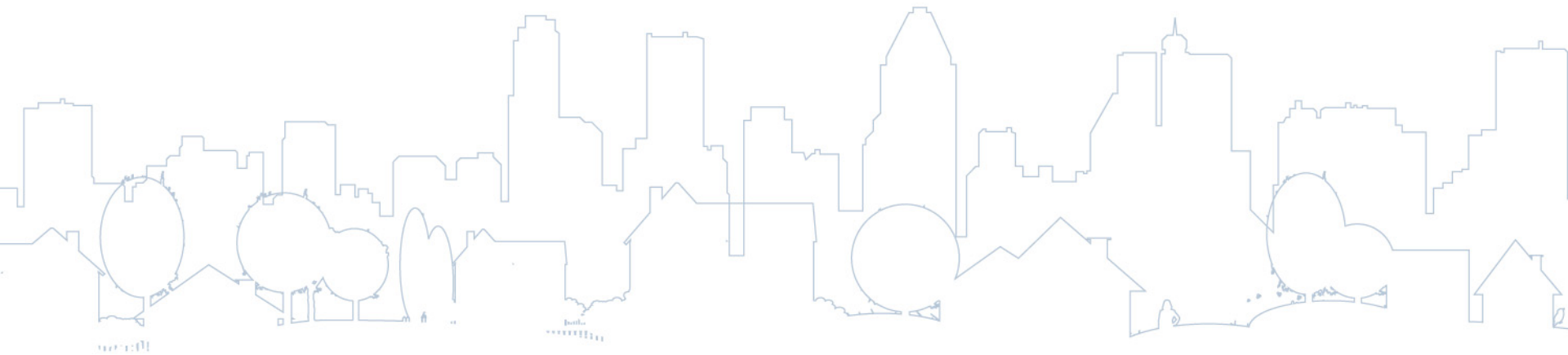
- Participation by HOPWA and RW providers on the Steering Committee
- CHANGE Coalition housing analysis data (2008-2011) was used throughout the plan to demonstrate housing need, rent burden, housing instability, housing gaps, etc.
- Goals were set to include TBRA and increasing permanent housing resources and the capacity of transitional agencies to provide permanent housing



NOLA TBRA Health Outcome Analysis (2016)

Average Viral Loads at Entry & Exit for TBRA Clients and Control Group





HOPWA Formula Grantees

ALLOCATION COMPARISONS

Percentage of Expenditures –Type of Activity

	Housing Assistance	Supportive Services	Administration and Management (includes Resource ID)
City of Atlanta	49%	40%	10%
City of Baton Rouge	63%	23%	6%
City of Houston	72%	20%	8%
City of Louisville	49%	41%	10%
City of New Orleans	93%	0%	5%
City of San Antonio	65%	22%	3%
City of Tampa	82%	9%	9%
Formula Program	73%	17%	7%

Percentage of Expenditures by Type of Housing Assistance

	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	Short Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance	Households in Permanent Housing Facilities	Households in Transitional/Short-term Facilities	Permanent Housing Placement Services
City of Atlanta	23%	10%	46%	18%	3%
City of Baton Rouge	27%	19%	25%	21%	0%
City of Houston	46%	34%	16%	3%	1%
City of Louisville	62%	38%	0%	0%	0%
City of New Orleans	5%	14%	14%	65%	2%
City of San Antonio	43%	0%	39%	18%	0%
City of Tampa	83%	1%	11%	5%	0%
Formula Program	59%	18%	10%	10%	2%

Percentage of Households Served by Type of Housing Assistance

	Tenant- Based Rental Assistance	Short Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance	Households in Permanent Housing Facilities	Households in Transitional/Short- term Facilities	Permanent Housing Placement Services
City of Atlanta	15%	33%	13%	27%	12%
City of Baton Rouge	19%	56%	10%	14%	0%
City of Houston	29%	45%	14%	4%	8%
City of Louisville	18%	82%	0%	0%	0%
City of New Orleans	9%	46%	7%	26%	12%
City of San Antonio	35%	0%	27%	38%	0%
City of Tampa	78%	5%	9%	8%	0%
Formula Program	31%	45%	6%	11%	6%

Cost Per Unit Comparisons

Type of Housing Assistance	National Cost per Unit Range	New Orleans Cost per Unit
Permanent Housing Units	\$2,312 - \$7,552	\$13,506.97
Transitional/Short Term Units	\$1,204 - \$5,568	\$13,775.31
Tenant-Based Rental Assist	\$3,130 - \$7,623	\$2,460.78



HOPWA PH Units

7	City of Salt Lake City	2014	3	\$16,743.00	\$5,581.00
8	District of Columbia	2014	33	\$193,032.00	\$5,849.45
9	City of Los Angeles	2014	122	\$790,078.00	\$6,476.05
0	City of Las Vegas	2014	34	\$225,312.00	\$6,626.82
1	City of Chicago	2014	451	\$3,193,291.00	\$7,080.47
2	City of West Palm Beach	2014	91	\$669,852.00	\$7,361.01
3	City of Atlanta	2014	248	\$1,844,705.14	\$7,438.33
4	City of Ft. Lauderdale	2014	123	\$1,031,889.75	\$8,389.35
5	City of New York City	2014	3773	\$31,892,966.00	\$8,452.95
6	City of Paterson	2014	6	\$55,760.00	\$9,293.33
7	City of Oakland	2014	15	\$143,414.00	\$9,560.93
8	City of Richmond	2014	12	\$120,962.00	\$10,080.17
9	State of West Virginia	2014	3	\$31,055.41	\$10,351.80
0	City of Providence	2014	25	\$259,463.00	\$10,378.52
1	State of North Carolina	2014	18	\$191,075.89	\$10,615.33
2	City of New Orleans	2014	38	\$513,264.93	\$13,506.97
3	State of South Carolina	2014	12	\$189,707.95	\$15,809.00
4	City of Memphis	2014	16	\$267,835.00	\$16,739.69

HOPWA TST Units

City of Seattle	2014	15	\$78,568.17	\$5,237.88
City of Jersey City	2014	54	\$298,747.55	\$5,532.36
City of Bridgeport	2014	12	\$71,029.00	\$5,919.08
City of Portland	2014	2	\$11,970.00	\$5,985.00
City of Cincinnati	2014	33	\$206,040.78	\$6,243.66
City of Augusta	2014	29	\$210,180.00	\$7,247.59
District of Columbia	2014	128	\$1,160,961.00	\$9,070.01
City of Tampa	2014	23	\$219,462.00	\$9,541.83
City of West Palm Beach	2014	5	\$63,537.00	\$12,707.40
City of New Orleans	2014	146	\$2,011,194.84	\$13,775.31



Questions/Discussion

- Questions?

