Housing as HIV Intervention

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National HIV/AIDS Housing Coalition

NHAHC is a US national organization that advocates for housing, policies, and resources to advance the health of people living with HIV.





HOUSING STATUS IS HEALTHCARE STATUS



HIV in the United States

- 1.2 Million People Living with HIV In the United States
- HIV infections decreased ~ 12% overall from 2018 to 2022
- 38K new infections in 2022



ROLE OF HIV PREVENTION AND HOUSING

- 17% of sexual and gendered minority persons experienced houselessness compared to 6% of general population
- HIV seroprevalence of 30% among GBMSM experiencing homelessness, compared with 20% of housed GBMSM and 10% of the broader population of people experiencing homelessness (Ray, 2006; Robertson et al., 2004).



In recent study, Association between homelessness and PrEP uptake among men who have sex with men: Results from the American Men's Internet Survey, 2017–2021

Yuanqi Mi, John Mark Wiginton, Sarah M. Murray, Iaah Lucas, Mariah Valentine-Graves, Lorraine T. Dean, Tiara C. Willie, Kalai Willis, Travis Sanchez, Stefan Baral, Amrita Rao,

Social Science & Medicine, Volume 366, 2025.

Homelessness was associated with lower PrEP uptake among Gay Bisexual MSM

Those experiencing homelessness were more likely to be younger, Black, uninsured, living in the US South, and report lifetime injection drug use. Homelessness was independently negatively associated with PrEP uptake (aPR = 0.85; 95%CI: 0.75, 0.95).



Correlation between Housing and Health

PWH who are experiencing homelessness (PEH) have ~50% lower rates of viral suppression vs those with stable housing

In San Francisco in 2020...

- 18% of new HIV diagnoses in SF were among PEH
- For those living with HIV, 20% of PEH virally suppressed (vs. 71% housed)



Housing and HIV in the United States

- In 2022, 18% PWH experienced unstable housing or homelessness during the past 12 months
- Over 100K PWH who are experiencing homelessness
- 52.3% of PWH who needed housing assistance got none
- Unstable housing is highest (31%) among transgender women



MEDICAL MONITORING

PROJECT

Safe and adequate housing is a basic human right and is important for maintaining health and well-being.*

Ensuring that all people with HIV in the U.S. have safe and adequate housing remains a national priority and is key to meeting national HIV care and treatment goals.[†]



People with HIV

had shelter or housing service needs.



2 in 5

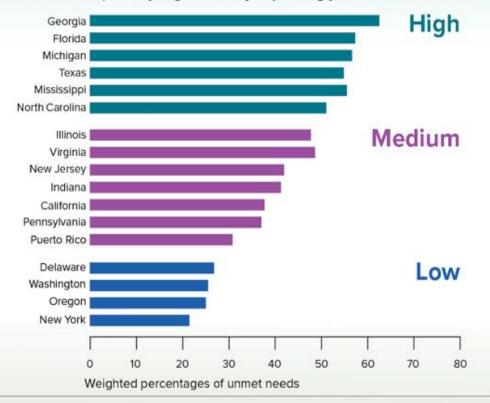
People with HIV who needed shelter or housing assistance did not receive it.

Data showed that the distribution of **federal housing** assistance funds for people with HIV may not be aligned according to local needs.



Addressing housing service needs among people with HIV requires a multilevel approach, including strengthening partnerships between HIV care facilities and local housing service providers and ensuring that federal housing assistance funds are aligned with local housing assistance needs.

Unmet needs for shelter or housing assistance varied by jurisdiction and were especially high in many reporting jurisdictions in the South.



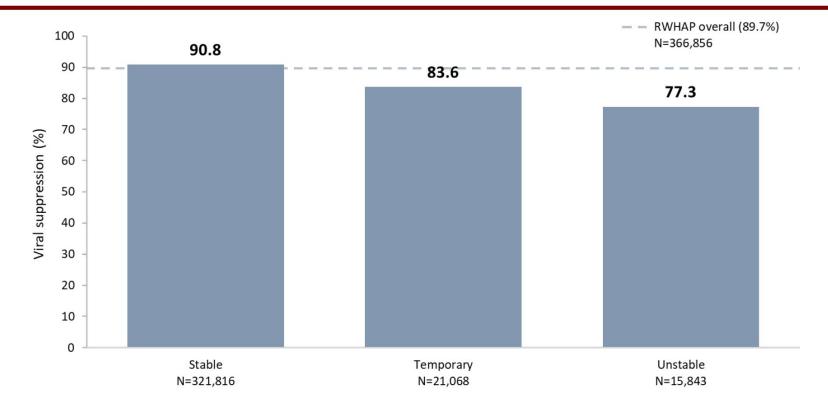
Note: Unmet need was defined as needing, but not receiving shelter or housing assistance, and was calculated among those who reported any need for shelter or housing assistance.

https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/systems/mmp

^{*}United Nations. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. https://www.un.org/sit-es/un2.un.org/files/2021/03/udhr.pdf

^{*}The White House. The National HIV/AIDS Strategy, 2022-2025. https://www.hiv.gov/federal-response/national-hiv-aids-strategy/national-hiv-aids-strategy-2022-2025

Viral Suppression among Clients Served by the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, by Housing Status, 2021—United States and 3 Territories^a





N represents the total number of clients in the specific population.

Viral suppression: ≥1 OAHS visit during the calendar year and ≥1 viral load reported, with the last viral load result <200 copies/mL.

Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.





HOPWA DEFICIENCY

Only enough HOPWA to serve those in need for 1.24 month/ per person per year.



Homelessness and antiretroviral use among MSM in the context of varying levels of Federal funding

- American Men's Internet Survey: annual cross-sectional survey among gay men and other men who have sex with men, 2017-2021
- In this study, overall, people living with HIV were about half as likely to be using ART if had experienced homelessness compared to those MSM living with HIV who had not experienced homelessness.
- Effect measure modification by state-level funding, Housing Opportunities for People living with HIV/AIDS
 - HOPWA funding designed to providing housing for PLHIV
- Adjusted for age, race, education, recruitment year, injection drug use, and state-level Ryan White Part B funding

	ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY AMONG THOSE LIVING WITH HIV		
		State-level HOPWA funds per person, 2017-2021*	
	OVERALL	At or below median level of funding N=2,288	Above median level of funding N=1,349
Homelessness			
Never homeless in past 12 mo.	ref	ref	ref
Experienced homelessness in past 12 mo.	0.53 [0.32, 0.88]	0.49 [0.27, 0.89]	0.72 [0.26, 2.00]



HOUSING AS INTERVENTION

For Prevention

- Collectively work toward solutions to end houselessness
- PrEP Access in Shelters
- Street Outreach for PrEP and Education/Condom Distribution/Needle Exchange Programs
- Provide Housing to Priority Populations

For Treatment

- Housing for People with HIV. Full spectrum.
- Housing First Solutions
- Permanent Housing. 64% of HOPWA clients are in long-term housing
- Housing for PWH who are aging.
- Wrap-around and clinical services within housing
- Partner w/ Habitat, Faith-based orgs, etc. to prioritize PWH



HOUSING IS
PREVENTION
TREATMENT
HEALTHCARE.



Thank You!

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