

NATIONAL
HEALTH CARE
for the
HOMELESS
COUNCIL

STATE OF AFFAIRS:

A Health Policy Update

Barbara DiPietro
Senior Director of Policy
October 2, 2018

NATIONAL
HEALTH CARE
for the
HOMELESS
COUNCIL

HOT TOPICS



HOUSING IN THE U.S.

- FMR for 1-BR: \$931/month
- Wage needed to afford 1-BR: \$17.90/hr
- Only 1 in 4 low-income people who qualify for housing assistance are able to receive it
- 8.3 million households pay more than ½ their income toward rent
- 28% of low-income renters couldn't pay full rent in last 3 months
- 3.7 million evictions in 2017



HOMELESSNESS IN THE U.S.

- 553,742 on any given night (2017)
 - 1/3 staying on the street
- 1.4 million over the course of the year using HUD-funded shelters (2016)
- 1.4 million homeless patients served at health centers (2017)
- All numbers are undercounts; numerous definitions of homeless



HUD FUNDING

Program	FY18 Funding	People Served
McKinney Homeless Grants (CoC + ESG)	\$2.5 billion	~900,000
Section 8 Rental Assistance	\$33.5 billion	~5 million
Public Housing	\$7.3 billion	~2 million

HUD priorities + local decision-making = wide range of program design and outcomes

HUD PROPOSED POLICIES

- Increase rent 30% → 35% as percentage of income
 - Increase minimum rent: \$50 → \$150/month (712K households)
 - Add work requirements
 - Eliminate income deductions
 - Add time limits
 - Allow unlimited ability for HUD to raise rents further
- *These policies require Congressional approval*



HEALTH & HEALTH REFORM

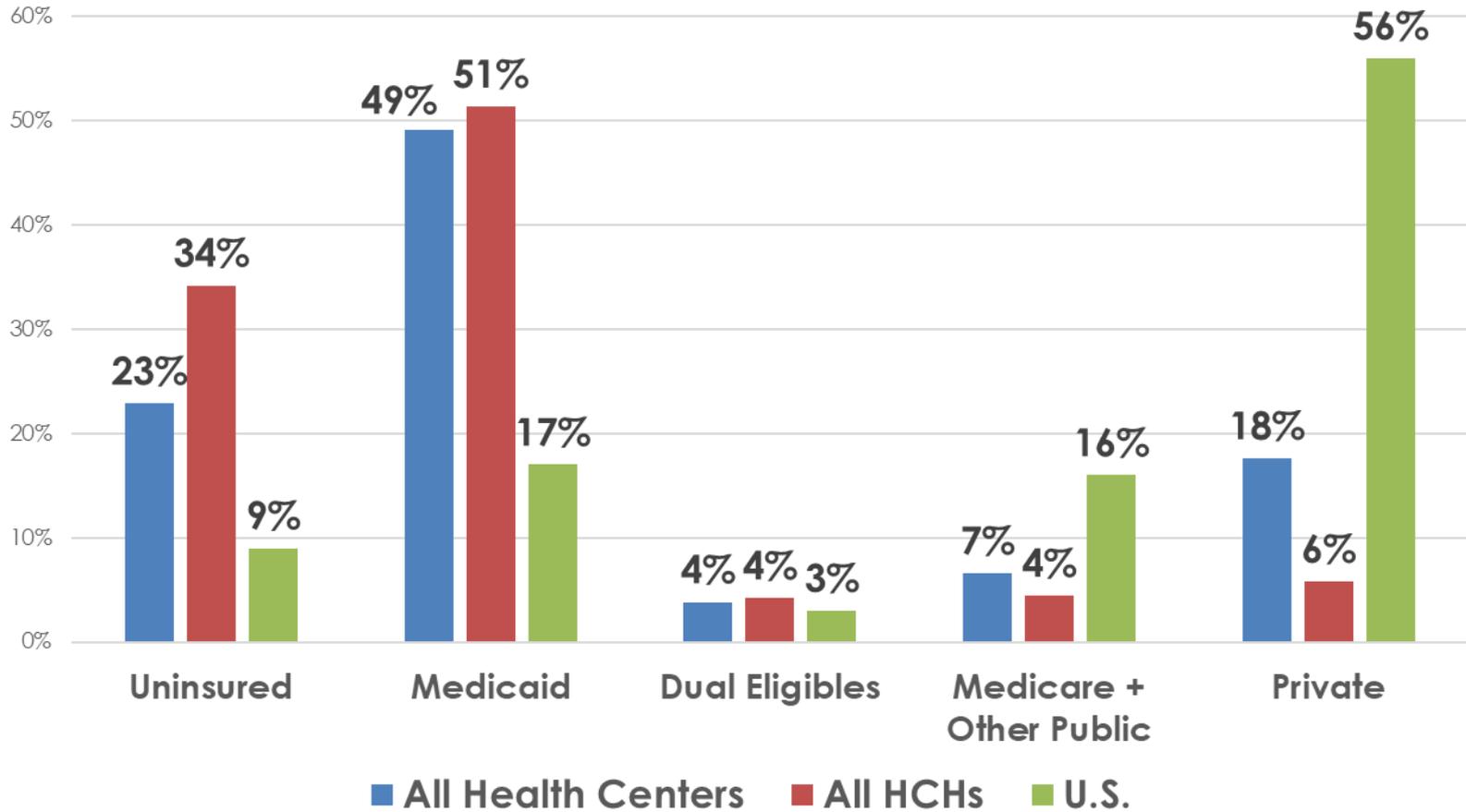
STATE-LEVEL EFFORTS

- Reducing costs
- Improving health care outcomes & quality
- Changing payment methods to align with quality & “value”
- Holding providers accountable for results
- Emphasizing data

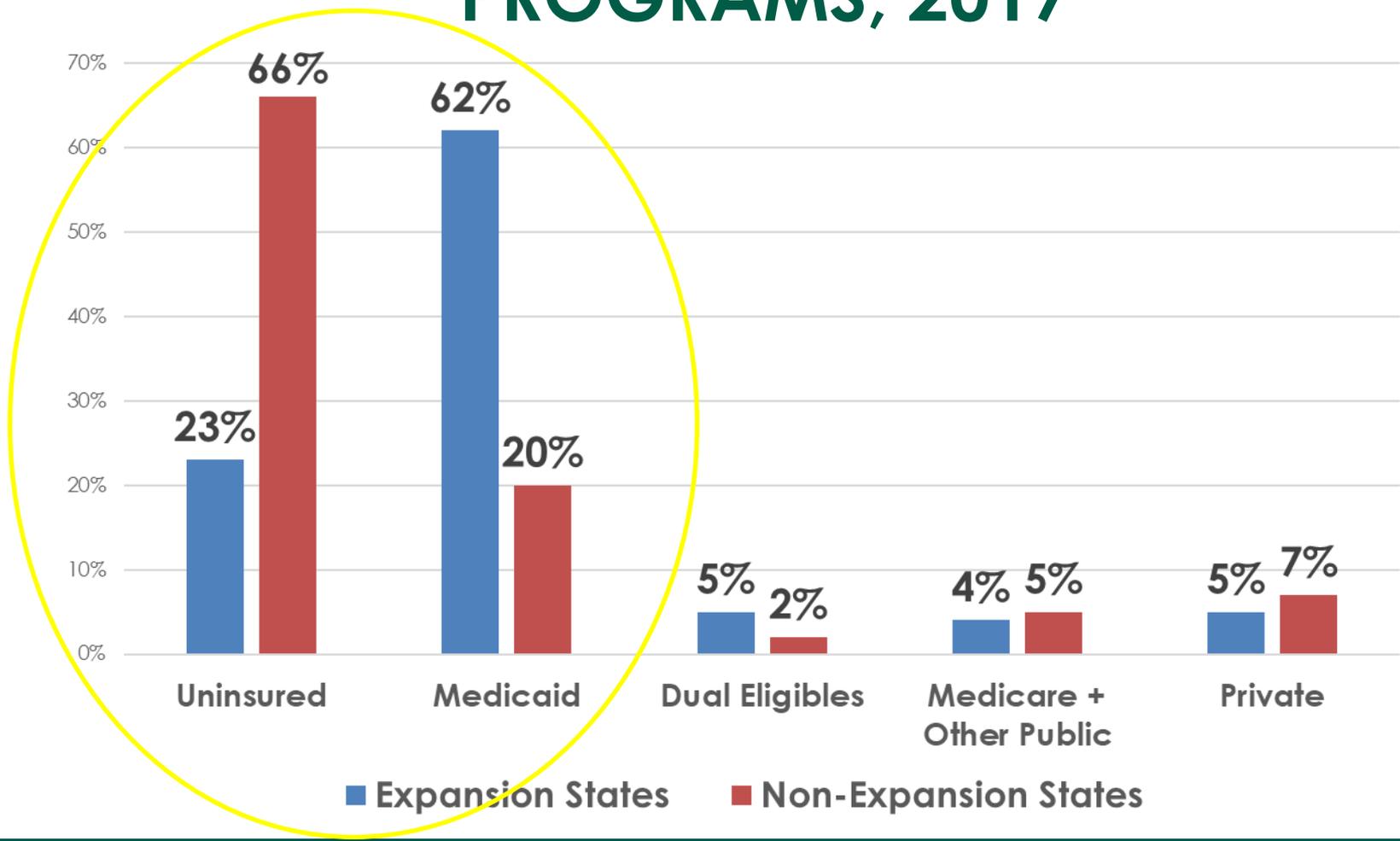
HOMELESS POPULATIONS

- High rates of chronic illness, behavioral health conditions, communicable disease, acute illness & injuries
- **Add in:** Trauma, social isolation, stigma, distrust of systems, numerous barriers to care, high costs, frequent service use

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE



HEALTH INSURANCE AMONG HCH PROGRAMS, 2017



CMS GUIDANCE ON WORK

“CMS will support state efforts to test incentives that make participation in work or other community engagement a requirement for continued Medicaid eligibility...”

- Align with SNAP or TANF rules
- Protections for those with disabilities, those who are medically frail, those with SUD in treatment
- No federal Medicaid funding for supports to meet work requirements

REDUCING POVERTY THROUGH WORK

April 2018 EO: *Reducing Poverty in America by Promoting Opportunity and Economic Mobility requires 8 Cabinet Secretaries:*

- To conduct comprehensive review of all benefits and services & assess ability to impose work requirement
- Assess all public benefits that go to “non-qualified aliens”



MEDICAID RESTRICTIONS

Work Requirements

- AR, AZ, IN, KS, KY, ME, MS, NC, NH, OH, UT, WI

Eligibility & Enrollment Restrictions

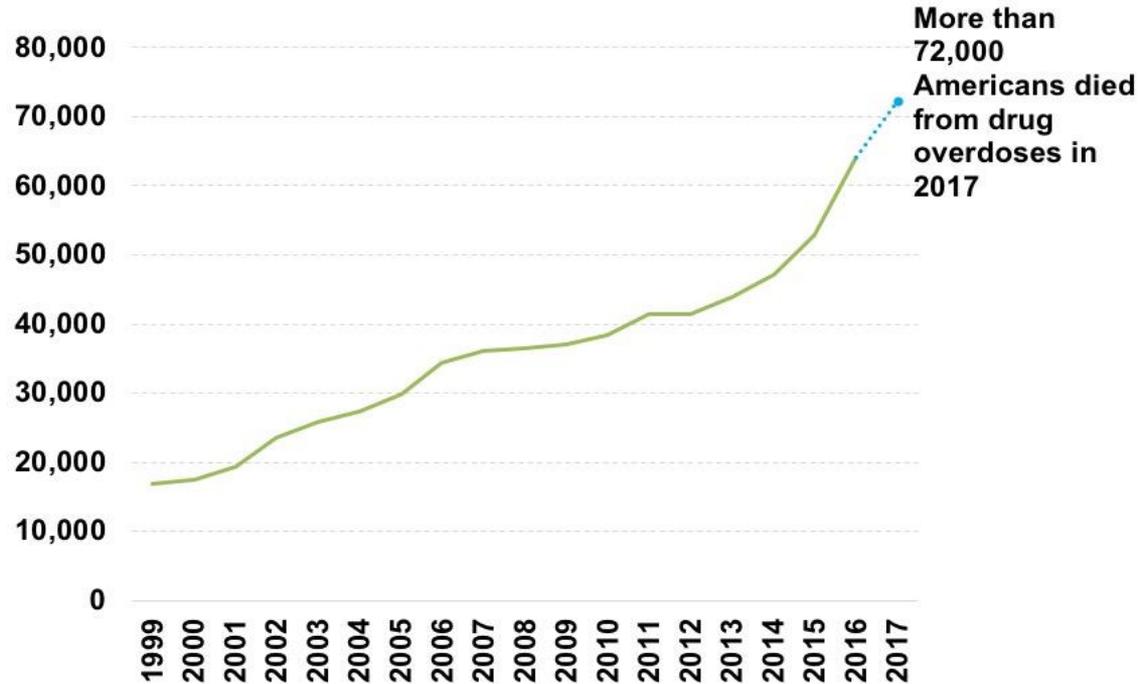
- AR, AZ, IA, IN, KS, KY, MA, ME, MI, MT, NH, NM, TX, UT, WI

Benefit Restrictions/ Copays/ Healthy Behaviors

AZ, FL, IA, IN, KY, MA, ME, MI, NM, TX, UT, WI

DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS

Total U.S. Drug Deaths



2/3 of overdoses are from opioids

Rx opioids cost U.S. economy ~\$80 billion each year

U.S. Surgeon General Report (2015):

Alcohol: 66M people, \$250 billion/year

Other drugs: 27M people, \$193 billion/year

OPIOIDS: OUR 5 AREAS OF EXPERTISE

**Overdose
Response**

**Harm
Reduction
Approaches**

**Full Range of
Treatment**

Workforce

Housing

OPIOIDS: CONGRESS



Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA, July 2016)

→ Expanded prescriber rights & access to naloxone, and authorized state grants



21st Century Cures Act (December 2016)

→ **Most recent funding:** \$1 billion in HHS grant funding, September 2018



HRSA Funding (September 2018)

→ ~\$400 million distributed to health centers to expand access to integrated substance use disorder and mental health services.

- **SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Current)**

→ Expansion of MAT prescriber rights & loan repayment funds

→ Best practices for recovery housing facilities & re-entry policies

→ Report & TA re: using Medicaid for housing supports for homeless populations

→ Pilot program to provide temporary housing for people in recovery (<2 years) via CDBG

→ Continues Cures Act funding

HCHs TAKE LEAD IN OPIOID TREATMENT IN HEALTH CENTERS

	All Health Centers	HCH Programs	HCH % of Total
Total patients	27,174,372	1,008,648	4%
Total visits	110,420,028	5,503,693	5%
Number physicians with a MAT waiver	2,973	1,100	37%
Number patients receiving MAT	64,597	24,400	38%

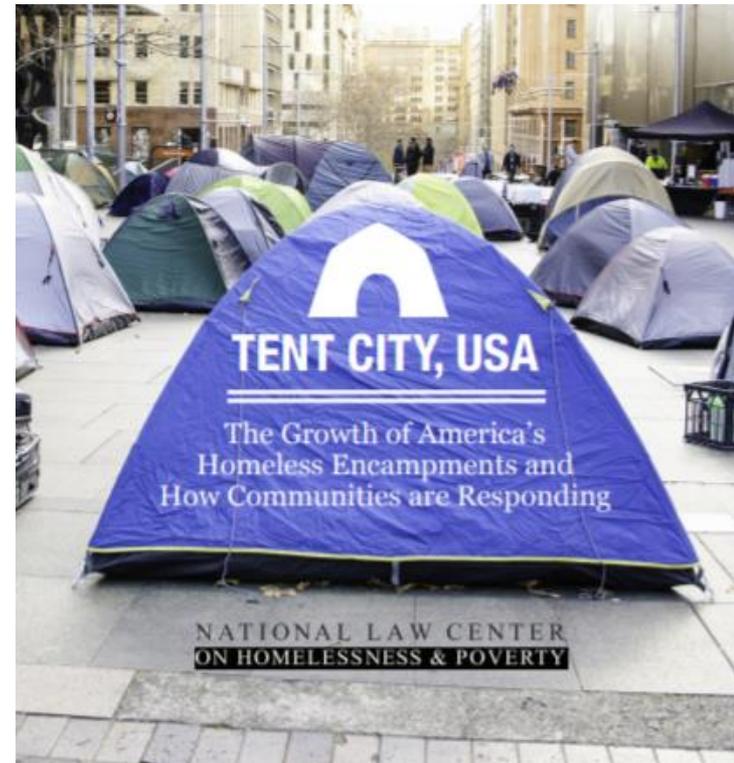
IMMIGRATION & “PUBLIC CHARGE”

- Proposed Rule Change: Open for public comment
- Adds non-cash benefits (SNAP, Medicaid, Medicare Part D, housing, etc.) to existing reasons to deny entry/ application for citizenship
- Applies to individual *but not U.S. citizen household members*
- Considers whether individual is “likely” to use benefits



CRIMINALIZATION OF HOMELESSNESS

- Sharp increase in number of homeless encampments nationwide
- Increasing # communities have added criminal penalties for sleeping, sitting, or other activities in public spaces
- **New federal court ruling:** people cannot be punished for sleeping outside in the absence of adequate alternatives. (*Martin v. Boise*)



MEDICAL RESPITE IN THIS CONTEXT

- Creating community from isolation & vulnerability
- Establishing safety & trust
- Engaging in care
- Giving space for reflection & healing
- Providing support & bearing witness



MEDICAL RESPITE CHALLENGES

1. Claiming our legitimacy as part of the continuum of care & growing to meet need
2. Establishing tangible outcomes & measureable value
3. Asserting our bigger value in terms of humanity, dignity & the right thing to do
4. Educating policymakers about the need for housing & gaps in the system
5. Finding **JOY** in our work



QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION



What are the issues in your community that have the greatest impact on medical respite care?



Where do you see opportunities to educate policymakers about the solutions needed in your community?