

MEDICAID: BEYOND THE SILOS HEALTH & HOUSING INTEGRATION

Barbara DiPietro, Ph.D. Senior Director of Policy

August 7, 2015



HEALTH & HOUSING: WHAT'S THE CONNECTION?

- Poor health causes homelessness
 - → Loss of job/income, medical debts
 - → Mental health/addiction can alienate friends & family
 - → Lack of income = eviction
- 2. Homelessness causes poor health
 - Exposure to weather, street violence, parasites, unclean conditions, disease
 - → Exacerbation of existing health conditions & creation of new ones
 - Poor sleep/inability to rest; lack of food/contaminated food
- 3. Lack of housing complicates treatment
 - → Competing priorities (safety, food, shelter)
 - Adherence to medical plan (medications, wound care, diet)
 - Hospital discharge to streets

NATIONAL HEALTH CARE for the HOMELESS

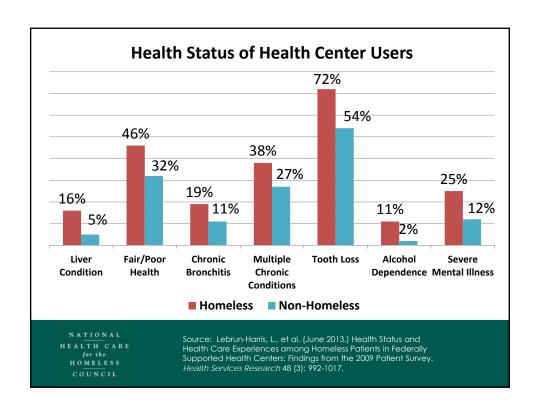
Institute of Medicine, Homelessness, Health, and Human Needs. Washington: National Academy Press, 1988.

HENCE....

- High rates of acute, chronic & communicable illnesses (3-6 times)
- Multiple complex morbidities
- Intermittent/low access to care OR high ED & hospital utilization/readmission
- Discharge difficulties/poor outcomes
- Deferred care & high costs
- Challenges exiting homelessness
- Premature mortality



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WHAT IS SUPPORTIVE HOUSING?

- Not time-limited
- Same lease as anyone in the community
- No requirement for sobriety
- Services are voluntary and consumer-driven
- Wide range of team-based services:
 - → Medical
 - → Behavioral health
 - → Case management
 - → Care coordination
 - → Employment/rehab
 - → Living skills
 - → Family stabilization





SUPPORTIVE HOUSING & HEALTH OUTCOMES

- <u>Extensive</u> literature available in past 20 years: peer-reviewed, public data, informal studies
- Core finding: Housing improves health & lowers total cost of care
 - → Specific findings vary by study type, population, intensity of services & other factors
- Lower rate of alcohol/drug use; fewer visits to ER/hospital and jail
- Decrease risk behaviors (unsafe sex, injection drug use, prostitution, etc.)
- Increase adherence to medications, medical plans
- Better manage diabetes, asthma, hypertension, HIV, mental health, hepatitis & other chronic conditions
- Greater engagement in care, stabilize health, prevent deterioration
- Stronger (re)connection to family, employment, community

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OPPORTUNITIES AT ALL LEVELS

- Strategies & plans to prevent/end homelessness
- Commitment to improve health & focus on outcomes
- Greater awareness of the link between health & housing (social determinants of health)
- Greater access to health care services through Medicaid
- Broader implementation of supportive housing in wide range of communities
- Targeted federal priorities linked to funding initiatives
- Increased partnerships between housing & health agencies as well as local providers

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BUILDING THE BRIDGE: HEALTH TO HOUSING



- Health care providers are in a rapidly changing environment (Medicaid is just one area)
- Focus on outcomes and cost = need for broader investment in evidence-based practices (like supportive housing)
- Efficiency: Nothing we do works well when patients live on the street or in unstable housing arrangements
- Housing <u>is</u> health care

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CONTACT

- National Health Care for the Homeless Council: Providing training, TA, research, policy analysis and advocacy to unite the best practices in homeless health care
 www.nhchc.org or @NatlHCHCouncil
- Barbara DiPietro, Sr. Director of Policy
 <u>bdipietro@nhchc.org</u> or @barbaradipietro

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