

From Good to Great: Seating Aging and Disability Networks on the Bus to Improve Housing

December 9, 2021



Chat Question 1

What is your best partnership with the housing sector now?

Respond with:

1. [Your agency] partners with
2. [housing sector partner] on
3. [what]

Example:

At Lake Erie Agency on Aging, we partner with our public housing authority to provide services to tenants

Presenters

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Administration for Community Living

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Director of Housing and Services
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Seattle Housing Authority

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Seattle-King County Aging and
Disability Services

Today's Agenda

- Setting the Stage – Molly French
 - Seating a Great Bus to Improve Health-Related Social Needs: The Imperative of Partnerships – Alicia Anderson
 - A Full-Throttled Partnership for Housing and Services in Seattle
 - Seattle Housing Authority – Andy Chan
 - Seattle-King County Aging and Disability Services – Sean Walsh
 - A Moment to Seize – Molly French
 - Closing – Alicia Anderson
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Good to Great

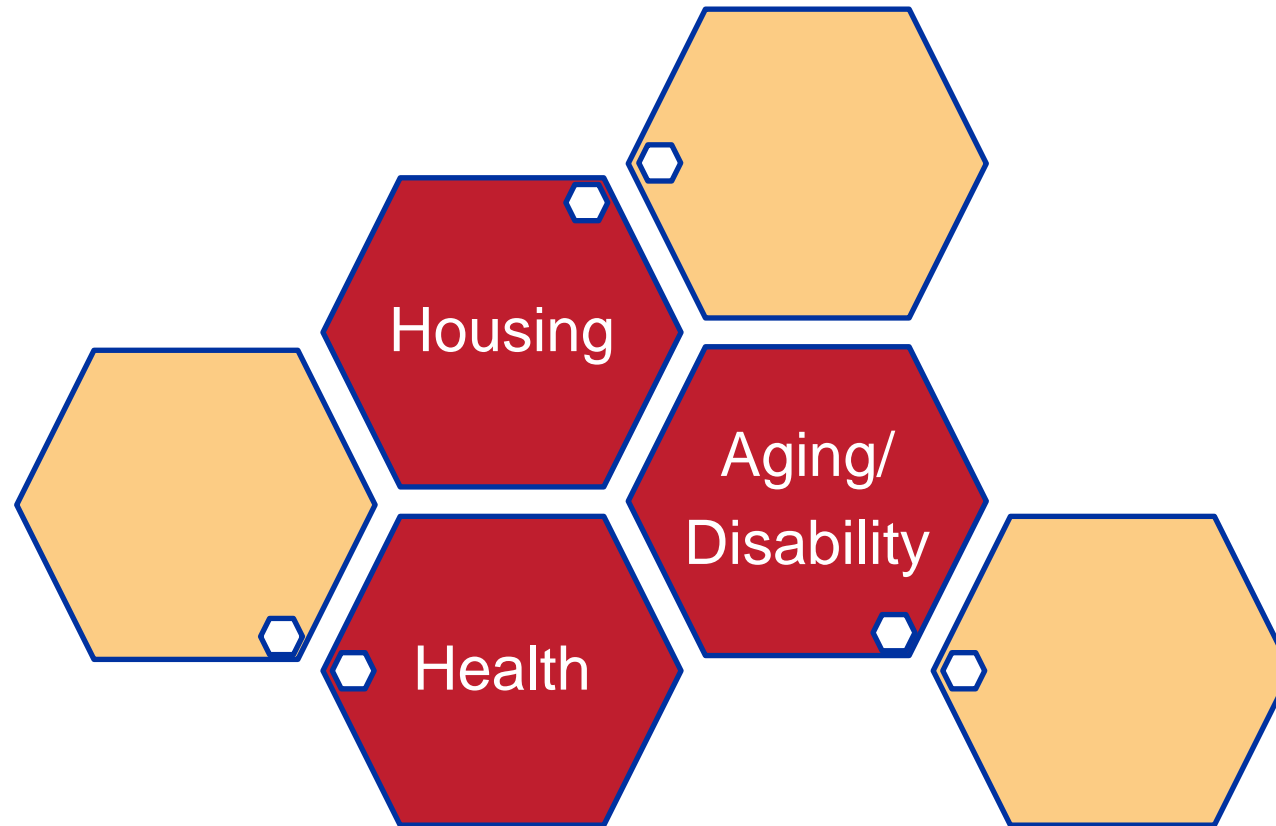
“When facing chaos and uncertainty...your best ‘strategy’ is...a busload of people who can adapt to and perform brilliantly no matter what comes next.” – Jim Collins, Author¹

To go from good outcomes to great impact:

- Get the right people on the bus
- In the right seats
- Together they steer toward great outcome.

¹ <https://www.jimcollins.com/concepts/first-who-then-what.html>

A Full-Throttled Approach for Person-Centered Housing and Services



Steering Toward Great Outcomes

- Greater housing stability
- Improved health and well-being
- Avert unneeded institutional care and avoidable hospitalizations
- Reduce homelessness
- Communities that are vibrant because they are inclusive of all

And above all, advancing equity with particular attention to civil rights, racial justice, and equal opportunity.

A Fundamental Need

- Affordable, accessible housing... connected to voluntary services and supports is ***a fundamental need***
- Without access to appropriate housing and services, many people with disabilities and older adults end up in an institution or experience homelessness

Administration for Community Living

ACL funds and oversees networks of disability and aging organizations in all 50 states and in the US territories

- These networks include over 20,000 community-based organizations that collectively provide direct services, legal advocacy, and work on systems change for older adults, people with disabilities and their families

What's Possible

- In order for people with disabilities of all ages to have access to both the housing and the services and supports they need to live in the community, there must be collaboration and coordination between housing and service systems at all levels
- Via partnerships, we can strategically leverage and align resources to eliminate duplication and strengthen the effectiveness of our work.

PARTNERSHIP



goals



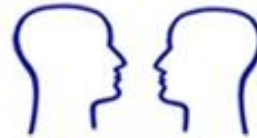
collaboration



growth



ideas



teamwork



success

Housing: A Time for Action

We know that...

- Stock of affordable units has been shrinking for many decades and that competition for the limited supply of affordable rental units and rising rents
- Less than one percent of US housing stock is wheelchair accessible, less than 5% can accommodate individuals with moderate mobility disabilities.
...one-third of housing stock is “potentially” modifiable
- People with disabilities are disproportionately impacted and that the number of older adults experiencing homelessness is rising

Current Housing Landscape

HHS and HUD Partnership

- Announced in July 2021
- Partnership aims:
 - To coordinate and align each Department's respective resources and build and strengthen partnerships between HHS and HUD networks and grantees at the state and local levels
- View the Fact Sheet at: https://acl.gov/sites/default/files/ada/HHS-HUD_HousingFactSheetpdf.pdf

Great Partnerships

Partnerships between the aging and disability networks, housing sector, and health care are the path forward

- Buses with these sectors can not only steer to great outcomes with a common vision and but also enable the braiding and layering of funding

A Full-Throttled Partnership for Housing and Services in Seattle

Learn More

Seattle Housing Authority

[Health and Social Services](#)

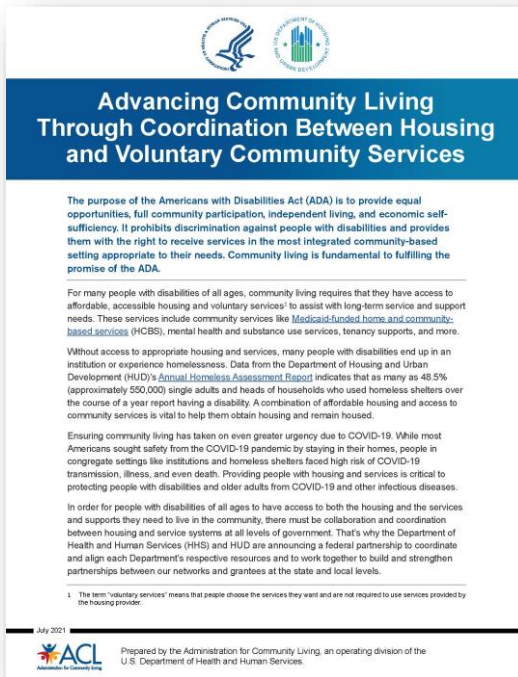
Seattle King County Aging and Disability Services

[Building-based Case Management Program](#) (brochure)

[Housing and Homelessness: Services and Partnerships to Address a Growing Issue](#) (USAgings report)

A Moment to Seize

HHS-HUD Fact Sheet: Advancing Community Living Through Coordination Between Housing and Voluntary Community Services



Advancing Community Living Through Coordination Between Housing and Voluntary Community Services

The purpose of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is to provide equal opportunities, full community participation, independent living, and economic self-sufficiency. It prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities and provides them with the right to receive services in the most integrated community-based setting appropriate to their needs. Community living is fundamental to fulfilling the promise of the ADA.

For many people with disabilities of all ages, community living requires that they have access to affordable, accessible housing and voluntary services¹ to assist with long-term service and support needs. These services include community services like Medicaid-funded home and community-based services (HCBS), mental health and substance use services, tenancy supports, and more.


Without access to appropriate housing and services, many people with disabilities end up in an institution or experience homelessness. Data from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)'s Annual Homeless Assessment Report indicates that as many as 48.5% (approximately 550,000) single adults and heads of households who used homeless shelters over the course of a year report having a disability. A combination of affordable housing and access to community services is vital to help them obtain housing and remain housed.

Ensuring community living has taken on even greater urgency due to COVID-19. While most Americans sought safety from the COVID-19 pandemic by staying in their homes, people in congregate settings like institutions and homeless shelters faced high risk of COVID-19 transmission, illness, and even death. Providing people with housing and services is critical to protecting people with disabilities and older adults from COVID-19 and other infectious diseases.

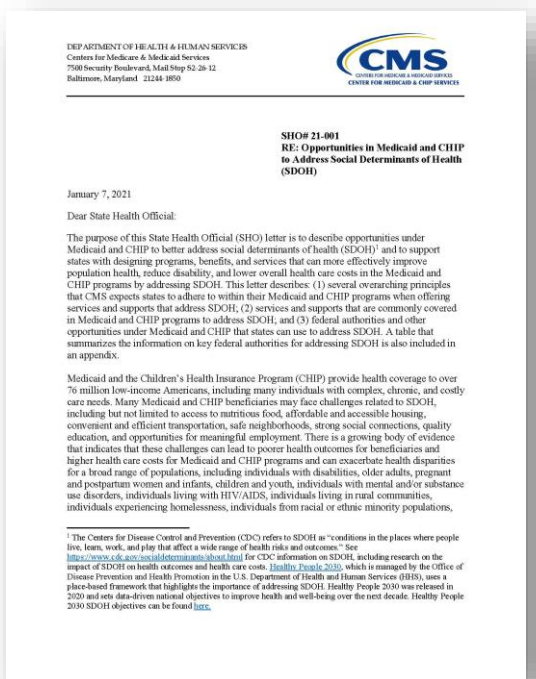
In order for people with disabilities of all ages to have access to both the housing and the services and supports they need to live in the community, there must be collaboration and coordination between housing and service systems at all levels of government. That's why the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and HUD are announcing a federal partnership to coordinate and align each Department's respective resources and to work together to build and strengthen partnerships between our networks and grantees at the state and local levels.

1 The term "voluntary services" means that people choose the services they want and are not required to use services provided by the housing provider.


July 2021

 Prepared by the Administration for Community Living, an operating division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

CMS Opportunities in Medicaid and CHIP to Address Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
7500 Security Boulevard, Mail Stop 92-26-12
Baltimore, Maryland 21244-8600



SHO# 21-001
RE: Opportunities in Medicaid and CHIP to Address Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

January 7, 2021

Dear State Health Official:

The purpose of this State Health Official (SHO) letter is to describe opportunities under Medicaid and CHIP to better address social determinants of health (SDOH)¹ and to support states with designing programs, benefits, and services that can more effectively improve population health, reduce disability, and lower overall health care costs in the Medicaid and CHIP programs by addressing SDOH. This letter describes: (1) several overarching principles that CMS expects states to adhere to within their Medicaid and CHIP programs when offering services and supports that address SDOH, (2) services and supports that are commonly covered in Medicaid and CHIP programs to address SDOH, and (3) federal authorities and other opportunities under Medicaid and CHIP that states can use to address SDOH. A table that summarizes the information on key federal authorities for addressing SDOH is also included in an appendix.

Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provide health coverage to over 76 million low-income Americans, including many individuals with complex, chronic, and costly care needs. Many Medicaid and CHIP beneficiaries may face challenges related to SDOH, including but not limited to access to nutritious food, affordable and accessible housing, convenient and efficient transportation, safe neighborhoods, strong social connections, quality education, and opportunities for meaningful employment. There is a growing body of evidence that indicates that these challenges can lead to poorer health outcomes for beneficiaries and higher health care costs for Medicaid and CHIP programs and can exacerbate health disparities for a broad range of populations, including individuals with disabilities, older adults, pregnant and postpartum women and infants, children and youth, individuals with mental and/or substance use disorders, individuals living with HIV/AIDS, individuals living in rural communities, individuals experiencing homelessness, individuals from racial or ethnic minority populations,

¹ The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) refers to SDOH as "conditions in the places where people live, learn, work, and play that affect a wide range of health risks and outcomes." See <https://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/about.html> for CDC information on SDOH, including research on the impact of SDOH on health outcomes and health care costs. <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity> is managed by the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), uses a place-based framework that highlights the importance of addressing SDOH. Healthy People 2030 was released in 2020 and sets data-driven national objectives to improve health and well-being over the next decade. Healthy People 2030 SDOH objectives can be found [here](https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity).

More Opportunities

Prior sessions at this conference

- Plenary with Alison Barkoff, Acting Administrator and Assistant Secretary for Aging, Administration for Community Living (Wed. 11:00)
- Replicating Health and Housing Needs (Wed. 9:30)
- Federal Partnerships to Help People to Obtain or Maintain Stable Housing & Access to Home & Community-Based Setting (Mon. 8:30)

Chat Question 2

What is 1 immediate action step you will take to build and strengthen partnerships with the housing sector?

What kind of technical assistance have you found most effective in helping you to move forward with creating or expanding cross-sector partnerships?

- Website with info, tools, and examples
- Toolkits
- “Office hours” for peer and expert assistance
- Educational podcasts and webinars
- Learning collaboratives
- Roadmap
- Other (type response in Chat box)



Wrap Up

- Great Housing for people living with disabilities & older adults comes from partnerships between disability and aging networks and the housing sector

Questions? Ideas?
Email us at hsrc@acl.hhs.gov

Acknowledgment

This presentation was supported in part by the U.S. Administration for Community Living through a contract with Mission Analytics Group, Inc. (Contract number HHSP233201500060I) which subcontracted the work to USAging. The views expressed do not necessarily represent the positions or policies of the Administration for Community Living / Department of Health and Human Services.

