



housing is the foundation
housing is healthcare

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When people have access to all social determinants of health they are able to live healthy and safe lives. Access means we see positive health outcomes for Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, & Functional Limitations. For people living with HIV, Housing is one of the strongest predictors of their access to treatment, other health outcomes, and how long they will live. Safe and Stable Housing is just the first step, but an important one, for persons living with HIV to gain access to and benefit from life-saving HIV treatments.

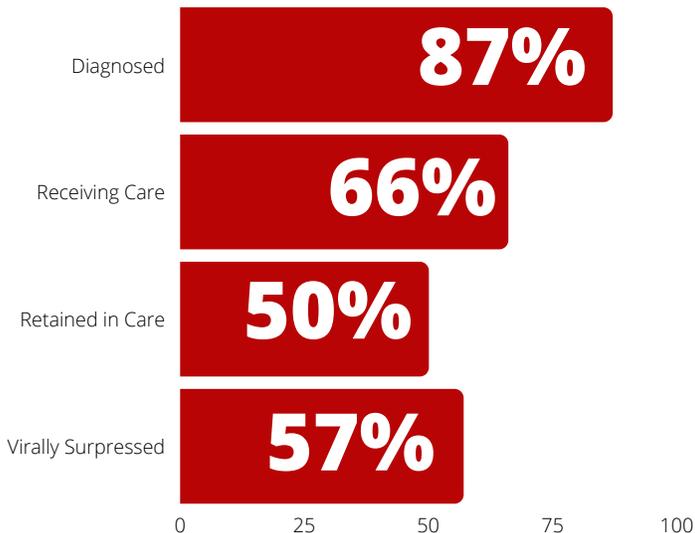
- People who are homeless or unstably housed who receive housing assistance are more likely to engage in medical care, reduce risk behaviors, and enjoy better health.
- A person living with HIV and taking antiretroviral therapy (ART) as prescribed can achieve and maintain an undetectable HIV viral load, which means they cannot transmit HIV.
- Experiencing homelessness or housing instability makes it more difficult to gain access to treatment and adhere to treatment.



In 2019, an estimated **1,189,700** PEOPLE had HIV.

For every 100 people with HIV
87
knew their
HIV status.

Source: CDC Estimated HIV incidence and prevalence in the United States 2010-2019 HIV Foundation Supplemental Report 2022/2023



Housing is Healthcare

People living with HIV must have safe, stable, appropriate housing in order to successfully access and benefit from life-saving HIV treatments.

Being stably housed is positively associated with:

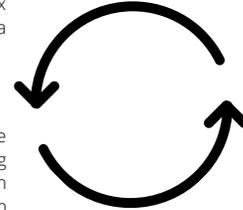
- Effective antiretroviral therapy
- 20% more likely to be viral suppressed
- Lack of co-infection with hepatitis C or tuberculosis
- Reduced mortality

Homelessness and HIV: a cycle

Homelessness increases risk of HIV

People who are homeless or unstably housed have HIV infection rates as much as 16x higher than people who have a stable place to live

At least half of all people living with HIV/AIDS experience homelessness or housing instability



Daily survival needs, exposure to violence, coping mechanisms, mental health and risks associated with homelessness increase risk of HIV infection.

Stigma & discrimination against those living with HIV create barriers when trying to find and keep stable housing.

HIV infection increases the risk of homelessness

In Fiscal Year 2019

- Number of persons in the US living with HIV who will need some form of housing assistance during the course of their illness: estimated at **394,252**
- Number of households with HIV that currently lack stable housing and have an unmet need for housing assistance: estimated at **140,000**
- Number of households being served by the HOPWA (Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS) Program: **53,299** with housing assistance and an additional **56,346** receiving supportive services.

For direct links to CDC reports and other sources, please visit the NAHC website at:

www.nationalaidhousing.org