

House Committee on Health Care

Wednesday, February 24, 2016

2015 VHCB Annual Report
2015 Vermont Farm & Forest Viability Annual Report

Gus Seelig, Executive Director

VHCB Investments 2015-2016 Results

\$20.3 million invested; \$140 million leveraged

2015

388 affordable housing units

24 farms—3,623 acres

8 natural area projects—

2,695 acres

2 historic projects

82 Viability Program participants

2016

429 affordable housing units

26 farms—3,721 acres

7 natural area projects—

3,638 acres

1 historic project

80 Viability Program participants



SASH Program (Support And Services at Home)

4,700 participants at 138 sites

The first annual independent evaluation of the SASH Program conducted by RTI found reductions in expenditure growth in the range of \$1,756-\$2,197 per person per year. According to the study, the SASH model has the potential to reduce Medicare expenditure growth by \$10,000,000 annually per 5,000 participants.

Kelly's Field, Hinesburg
Cathedral Square Corporation

24 apartments for seniors and people with disabilities

Rehabilitated with new roofing, flooring and finishes, new mechanical systems for heating and ventilation, converting from fuel oil to natural gas, adding insulation and improving accessibility.



Sam Falzone photo

Adjoins the conserved Rusell Family Farm with two miles of trails with views around the perimeter of this working farm right in Hinesburg's Village Center.





VHCB Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control & Healthy Homes Programs

- \$30 million from HUD since 1994
- Lead in 2,500 homes remediated
- Priority given to homes of children with elevated blood levels
- Non-profit and private landlords, homeowners and day care centers eligible
- \$2 million for repairs in 268 homes addressing mold, carbon monoxide, lead, radiation, asbestos, insulation, food safety, etc.

Performance Measures

- # of homes where lead hazards have been remediated
- # of children under the age of six protected from lead poisoning



Temporary housing with support services for homeless individuals and families with funding from UVM Medical Center and United Way of Chittenden County.

• Saves the state approximately \$350,000 annually over the cost of motel vouchers.

Harbor Place guests are:

- 3 times more likely to utitlize case management services
- Twice as likely to find long-term housing as those placed in private motels



Beacon Apartments, South Burlington

Champlain Housing Trust

Recently opened housing for medically vulnerable, homeless individuals. Funding from UVM Medical Center and United Way of Chittenden County.

For a similar group of 32 former, chronically homeless individuals United Way reports Emergency Room visits and costs dropped by over 70%:

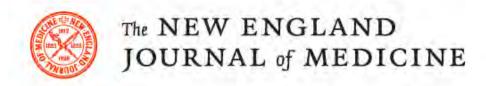
BEFORE PERMANENT HOUSING: 826 visits

AFTER PERMANENT HOUSING: 225 visits



Evidence on Housing Quality and Children's Health

- Development and Worsening Asthma has been tied specific housing conditions
 - Pests (cockroaches and mice)
 - Molds/Chronic Dampness
 - Tobacco smoke
- Lead exposure tied to long term effects
 - CDC recently lowered the "action level" to 5 ug/dl
- "Heat or eat" ties energy costs and poor health
- Homelessness tied to poor health outcomes







Perspective

Housing as Health Care — New York's Boundary-Crossing Experiment

Kelly M: Doran, M.D., M.H.S., Elizabeth J. Misa, M.P.A., and Nirav R: Shah, M.D., M.P.H. N Engl J Med 2013; 369:2374-2377 | December 19, 2013 | DOI: 10:1056/NEJMp1310121

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Audio Interview

Interview with Dr. Nirav Shah on New York

address housing needs

as a social determinant of health. (10:56)

43 Listen

₩ Download

State's decision to

Article

References

Citing Articles (1)

Among the countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United States ranks first in health care spending but 25th in spending on social services. These are not two unrelated statistics: high spending on the former may result from low spending on the latter. Studies have shown the powerful effects that "social determinants" such as safe housing, healthful food, and opportunities for education and employment have on health. In fact, experts estimate that medical care accounts for only 10% of overall health, with social, environmental, and behavioral factors accounting for the rest. Lack of upstream investment in social determinants of health probably contributes to exorbitant downstream spending on medical care in the United States. This neglect has ramifications for health outcomes, and the United States lags stubbornly behind other countries on basic indicators of population health.

The role of social determinants of health, and the business case for addressing them, is immediately clear when it comes to homelessness and housing. The 1.5 million Americans who experience homelessness in

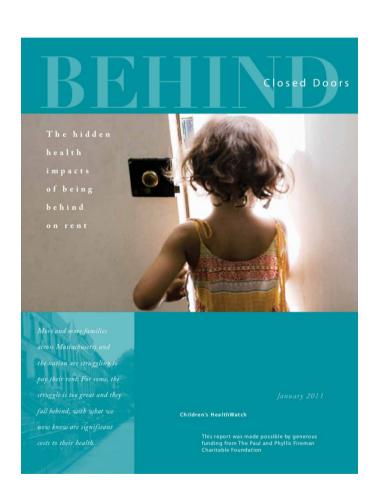
any given year face numerous health risks and are disproportionately represented among the highest users of costly hospital-based acute care. Placing people who are homeless in supportive housing — affordable housing paired with supportive services such as on-site case management

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Behind Closed Doors



- Being <u>behind on rent</u> strongly associated with negative health outcomes
 - High risk of child food insecurity
 - Children & mothers more likely in fair or poor health
 - Children more likely at risk for developmental delay
 - Mothers more likely experiencing depressive symptoms