COVID-19, HIV, and Housing Instability

December 17, 2020
Housekeeping

- In order to speak on the call, you will need to call in. Conference call-in number: 1-866-814-9555; participant passcode: 723 288 1431.
- All phone lines have been muted.
- During the Q&A portion, you may unmute your phone line by pressing #6. You can also use the participant chat to ask questions.
- The recording and presentation slides will be added to the aidsetc.org website as a resource.
Speakers

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Melody Barr

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Innovation Officer Access Health Louisiana
Director Ryan White Part A and F Access Health Louisiana
Disclosures

- No conflict of interests to disclose
Objectives

- Recognize the increasing morbidity, mortality, and hospitalization associated with COVID-19 in the U.S.
- Conclude that there is not much difference in the incidence of or clinical manifestations of persons with HIV (PWH) compared with those who do not have HIV infection
- Determine that evictions for PWH are deleterious to maintaining health
- Acknowledge an impending eviction crisis at the end of 2020 that can significantly increase COVID infections, especially for PWH
U.S. Case Counts

United States

Coronavirus Cases: 17,143,779
Deaths: 311,068
Recovered: 10,007,853

About 2 people died/minute in the past 24 hours

https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/country/us/
Tracking Our COVID-19 Response

Each state's progress towards a new normal

https://www.covidexitstrategy.org
U.S. cases reported per day

- 7-day average

7-day avg.
211,629

Data as of 10:10 p.m. ET.

https://www.washingtonpost.com/coronavirus/?hp_top_nav_coronavirus
https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#cases_casesper100klast7days
## U.S. Daily Case Counts

**Updated December 15, 2020, 9:35 P.M. E.T.**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL REPORTED</th>
<th>ON DEC. 14</th>
<th>14-DAY CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>16.7 million+</td>
<td>201,073</td>
<td>+31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>303,856</td>
<td>1,678</td>
<td>+65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitalized</td>
<td></td>
<td>110,549</td>
<td>+18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Day with reporting anomaly. Hospitalization data from the Covid Tracking Project; 14-day change trends use 7-day averages.

U.S. Daily Mortality Counts

New reported deaths by day

U.S. Daily Hospital Counts

# Nationwide COVID-19 Metrics: 7-Day Average Lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>7-Day Avg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daily Tests</td>
<td>Dec 14</td>
<td>2,159,478</td>
<td>1,902,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Cases</td>
<td>Dec 14</td>
<td>193,384</td>
<td>213,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currently Hospitalized</td>
<td>Dec 14</td>
<td>110,549</td>
<td>107,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Deaths</td>
<td>Dec 14</td>
<td>1,358</td>
<td>2,435</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** The COVID Tracking Project

- Single-day record

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**AETC AIDS Education & Training Center Program**

*South Central*  

**AETC AIDS Education & Training Center Program**
Could PWH Have Worse Outcomes With COVID-19?

- **Theoretically, yes**
  - PWH (especially those with low CD4+ cell counts and high viral loads) are immunosuppressed, a risk factor for ARDS in other viral infections\(^1\)
  - However, immunosuppression is not a clear risk factor for severe COVID-19\(^2\)
  - PWH have an increased frequency of some of the known risk factors associated with severe COVID-19\(^3\)
    - Almost 50% of PWH in the US are aged ≥ 50 yrs\(^4\)
    - PWH have a higher rate of cardiovascular disease and pulmonary disease, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, than the general population\(^5,6\)
    - Higher rates of poverty and marginal housing among safety-net populations\(^7\)
Could PWH Have Better Outcomes With COVID-19?

**Theoretically, yes**

- TFV may inhibit SARS-CoV-2 replication (similar structure to remdesivir)[1-3]
- Ongoing study of SARS-CoV-2 susceptibility among HCW in Spain randomized to TDF/FTC + hydroxychloroquine vs placebo[4]
- LPV/RTV and ATV/RTV under investigation but no benefit demonstrated to date[5,6]
- Proposed that HIV could suppress inflammation and prevent associated hyper-inflammatory state in severe COVID-19[7]
- PWH may be social distancing more from concern[6]

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Early Data on COVID-19 in Persons With HIV in NYC

- Retrospective observational study of patients hospitalized with COVID-19 in NYC between March 2, 2020, and April 23, 2020
  - PWH matched to persons without HIV by admission date, age, BMI, sex, tobacco history, and CKD history

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>PWH (n = 21)</th>
<th>HIV Uninfected (n = 42)</th>
<th>P Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median length of hospital stay, days (IQR)</td>
<td>6 (4-13)</td>
<td>5 (3-10)</td>
<td>.262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICU admission, n (%)</td>
<td>6 (28.6)</td>
<td>7 (16.7)</td>
<td>.271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive ventilation, n (%)</td>
<td>5 (23.8)</td>
<td>5 (11.9)</td>
<td>.223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal chest x-ray, n (%)</td>
<td>19 (90.5)</td>
<td>27 (64.3)</td>
<td>.027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myocardial infarction, n (%)</td>
<td>1 (4.8)</td>
<td>1 (2.4)</td>
<td>.152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary embolism, n (%)</td>
<td>1 (4.8)</td>
<td>1 (2.4)</td>
<td>.611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep vein thrombosis, n (%)</td>
<td>1 (4.8)</td>
<td>1 (2.4)</td>
<td>.611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died or transferred to hospice, n (%)</td>
<td>6 (28.6)</td>
<td>10 (23.8)</td>
<td>.682</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Incidence and Severity of COVID-19 in Persons With HIV Receiving ART in Spain

- One of largest studies to date of HIV and COVID-19
- Of 77,590 PWH receiving ART, 236 were diagnosed with COVID-19 in February – April 2020
  - 151 were hospitalized, 15 admitted to the ICU
  - 20 died
- HIV did not increase susceptibility to SARS-CoV-2 and did not increase outcome severity of COVID-19
- Effect of ART?
Risk and Outcomes of COVID-19 in Persons With HIV Receiving ART in Spain

- Patients receiving TDF (but not TAF) had BETTER outcomes: Is TDF protective or are those receiving TDF healthier (due to propensity to switch patients with comorbidities to TAF)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk per 100,000 Persons Among PWH Receiving ART (95% CI)</th>
<th>PCR-Confirmed COVID-19 Diagnosis</th>
<th>COVID-19 Hospital Admission</th>
<th>COVID-19 ICU Admission</th>
<th>COVID-19 Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>30.4 (26.7-34.6)</td>
<td>19.5 (16.5-22.8)</td>
<td>1.9 (1.1-3.2)</td>
<td>2.6 (1.6-4.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standardized*</td>
<td>30.0 (29.8-30.2)</td>
<td>17.8 (17.7-18.0)</td>
<td>2.5 (2.4-2.6)</td>
<td>3.7 (3.6-3.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Men</td>
<td>35.1 (30.4-40.3)</td>
<td>23.4 (19.6-27.7)</td>
<td>2.1 (1.1-3.6)</td>
<td>2.8 (0.6-4.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Women</td>
<td>16.4 (11.2-23.2)</td>
<td>7.7 (4.3-12.7)</td>
<td>1.5 (3-4.5)</td>
<td>2.1 (0.6-5.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, yrs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ 20-39</td>
<td>28.3 (20.3-38.3)</td>
<td>10.3 (5.8-17.6)</td>
<td>0.7 (0-3.8)</td>
<td>0 (-2.9)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ 40-49</td>
<td>27.9 (20.9-36.4)</td>
<td>20.1 (14.3-27.5)</td>
<td>0.5 (0-2.9)</td>
<td>1.0 (0.1-3.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ 50-59</td>
<td>26.3 (21.0-32.5)</td>
<td>16.7 (12.6-21.8)</td>
<td>2.2 (0.9-4.5)</td>
<td>2.2 (0.9-4.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ 60-69</td>
<td>38.8 (26.9-54.2)</td>
<td>27.4 (17.6-40.8)</td>
<td>4.6 (1.2-11.7)</td>
<td>4.6 (1.2-11.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ 70-79</td>
<td>83.7 (52.4-126.7)</td>
<td>72.3 (43.5-112.9)</td>
<td>7.6 (0.9-27.5)</td>
<td>26.6 (10.7-54.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRTI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ FTC/TDF</td>
<td>16.9 (10.5-25.9)</td>
<td>10.5 (5.6-17.9)</td>
<td>0 (-2.9)**</td>
<td>0 (-2.9)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ FTC/TAF</td>
<td>39.1 (31.8-47.6)</td>
<td>20.3 (15.2-26.7)</td>
<td>2.7 (1.1-6.5)</td>
<td>3.9 (1.9-7.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ ABC/3TC</td>
<td>28.3 (21.5-36.7)</td>
<td>23.4 (17.2-31.1)</td>
<td>3.0 (1.1-6.5)</td>
<td>4.0 (1.7-7.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Other regimens</td>
<td>29.7 (22.6-38.4)</td>
<td>20.0 (14.2-27.3)</td>
<td>1.0 (0.1-3.7)</td>
<td>1.0 (0.1-3.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Standardized by age and sex of general Spanish population aged 20-79 yrs. **1-sided 97.5% CI.

Del Amo. Ann Intern Med. 2020;[Epub].
Slide credit: clinicaloptions.com
COVID-19 and HIV: Routine Public Sector Data in Western Cape, South Africa

- Evaluated factors among all adult public sector patients (N = 3,460,932)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient Characteristics</th>
<th>Adjusted HR</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>1.23-1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-39 yrs</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49 yrs</td>
<td>2.83*</td>
<td>1.92-4.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59 yrs</td>
<td>7.78*</td>
<td>5.51-10.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69 yrs</td>
<td>11.54*</td>
<td>8.11-16.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 70 yrs</td>
<td>16.79*</td>
<td>11.69-24.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncommunicable diseases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes well controlled (A1C &lt; 7%)</td>
<td>5.37*</td>
<td>3.96-7.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes poorly controlled (A1C 7-8.9%)</td>
<td>8.53*</td>
<td>6.60-11.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes uncontrolled (A1C ≥ 9%)</td>
<td>12.07*</td>
<td>9.70-15.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes, no measure of control</td>
<td>2.91*</td>
<td>2.18-3.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>1.31†</td>
<td>1.09-1.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic kidney disease</td>
<td>1.86*</td>
<td>1.46-2.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic pulmonary disease</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.73-1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never tuberculosis</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous tuberculosis</td>
<td>1.51†</td>
<td>1.18-1.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current tuberculosis</td>
<td>2.70*</td>
<td>1.81-4.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>2.14</td>
<td>1.70-2.70*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*P < .001, †P = .004, ‡P = .001

Adjusted HR for COVID-19 Death

22,308 total persons diagnosed with COVID-19; 3978 PWH diagnosed with COVID-19

Standard mortality ratio for COVID-19 death with vs without HIV: 2.39 (95% CI: 1.96-2.86)

Slide credit: clinicaloptions.com
Overall Conclusion

- In US, HIV does not increase susceptibility to COVID-19 or severe outcomes

“The available literature suggests that, at least in Europe and North America, HIV does not increase the risk for SARS-CoV-2 infection or predispose to poor outcomes from COVID-19. Most of the studies document a high prevalence of comorbidities among persons with HIV with severe COVID-19, suggesting that this may be the major driver of morbidity and mortality just like it is among persons without HIV. The study from South Africa is concerning, and future studies will be important to determine if HIV is a risk factor for increased COVID-19 mortality in low- and middle-income countries.”[1]

“Taken together, a picture emerges that there is not much difference in the incidence or clinical manifestations of PLWH compared with those who do not have HIV infection.”[2]

AN ESTIMATED 30-40 MILLION RENTERS COULD BE AT RISK OF EVICTION

Tenants Eviction Risk in 2020
# of people in rented housing at risk of eviction

- Tenants with Limited to No Eviction Risk: 60,900,000-72,000,000
- Tenants at Risk of Eviction in 2020: 28,900,000-39,900,000
- Total Number of Americans in Renter Households: 100,800,000

The chart above reflects the analysis of the Aspen Institute Financial Security Program / COVID-19 Eviction Defense Project (CEDP) as it relates to renters with No or Slight Confidence in the ability to pay next month’s rent as well as the analysis of additional renters with a Moderate Confidence in the ability to pay next month’s rent completed by Stout Risius Ross, LLC. Independent analysis by Stout Risius Ross, LLC of renters reporting No or Slight Confidence in the ability to pay next month’s rent align with Aspen Institute-CEDP methodology above.
EVICION RISK DISPROPORTIONATLEY IMPACTS BLACK AND LATINX RENTERS, AND RENTERS WITH CHILDREN

Housing Insecurity, by Hispanic Origin and Race

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Categorical Group</th>
<th>% Unable to Pay Last Month’s Rent On Time</th>
<th>% With Slight or No Confidence They Can Pay This Month’s Rent On Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian alone, not Hispanic</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black alone, not Hispanic</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino (may be of any race)</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White alone, not Hispanic</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more races, not Hispanic</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Housing Insecurity, by Family Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Type</th>
<th>% Unable to Pay Last Month’s Rent On Time</th>
<th>% With Slight or No Confidence They Can Pay This Month’s Rent On Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in the Household</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Children in the Household</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey, Week 12 Tables 1b and 2b. The Census Bureau defines a household as housing insecure if they have slight or no confidence in their ability to pay next month’s rent on time or did not pay this month’s rent on time.
Table 1. Increased Negative Health Consequences Due to Eviction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Health</th>
<th>Mental Health</th>
<th>Associated Conditions Among Women</th>
<th>Associated Conditions Among Children</th>
<th>Exposure to Sub-Standard Living Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Higher Mortality Rate</td>
<td>• Depression</td>
<td>• Physical Assault</td>
<td>• Lead Poisoning</td>
<td>• Lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Respiratory Conditions</td>
<td>• Anxiety</td>
<td>• Sexual Assault</td>
<td>• Academic Decline</td>
<td>• Mold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• High Blood Pressure</td>
<td>• Mental Health</td>
<td>• Drug Use and Related Harms</td>
<td>• Food Insecurity</td>
<td>• Poor Ventilation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Poor Self-Rated General Health</td>
<td>• Hospitalization</td>
<td>• Pre-term Pregnancies</td>
<td>• Emotional Trauma</td>
<td>• Pest Infestations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Coronary heart Disease</td>
<td>• Exposure to Violence</td>
<td>• Risk of Chronic Disease in Adulthood</td>
<td>• Low Birthweight</td>
<td>• Crowding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sexually Transmitted Infections</td>
<td>• Suicide</td>
<td>• Future Housing Instability</td>
<td>• Decreased Life Expectancy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Drug Use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. Eviction Increases the Risk of COVID-19 Acquisition and Transmission

Insufficient Legal Protections & Federal/State Financial Support

Job/Wage Loss
---
Businesses Shuttered
---
Economic Recession

Pre-existing Affordable Housing Crisis

Increased Rent Burden
---
Increased Eviction
---
Increased Housing Displacement

Transiency
---
Couch Surfing
---
Homelessness/Shelter Residency
---
Doubling Up

Public or Shared Facilities
---
Crowded Residential Environment

Inability to Adhere to CDC Pandemic Protocol*
---
Increased Contact with Others

COVID-19 Transmission

Increased Infection and Mortality

*CDC Pandemic Protocol: Frequent Hand Washing, Cleaning Masks, Self-Quarantine, Shelter in Place, Social Distance

Evictions Raise COVID-19 Risk for Infection and Mortality

PrePrint

• Do evictions play a role in COVID-19 infection and mortality?

• In this study the authors looked at the 43 states that temporarily barred evictions.
  • Many of the moratoriums lasted just 10 weeks, while some states continue to ban the proceedings.

• FINDINGS;
  • Lifting state moratoriums and allowing eviction proceedings to continue caused as many as 433,700 excess cases of Covid-19 and 10,700 additional deaths in the U.S. between March and September.

Leifheit, K; et al. Expiring Eviction Moratoriums & COVID-19 Incidence & Mortality 11/30/20

Figure 1. Adjusted rate ratios comparing daily COVID-19 incidence (new cases per population) and mortality (deaths per population) between states that lifted eviction moratoriums and states that maintained moratoriums.

Bottom Line: The CDC moratorium is set to expire at the end of the year. State and federal policymakers need to extend these protections to make sure that families can stay safe.
In the 27 cities we track, landlords have filed for 162,563 evictions during the pandemic.

https://evictionlab.org/eviction-tracking/
They filed for 3,526 evictions last week.

Data current as of December 12, 2020

The COVID-19 pandemic has deepened America's housing crisis. The nation’s most severe public health emergency in a century may cause large spikes in eviction and homelessness. In response, we have created the Eviction Tracking System to monitor weekly updates on the number of eviction cases being filed across the United States. Scroll down to view full reports on the cities in which we are operating, and to learn more about the project.

https://evictionlab.org/eviction-tracking/
• County-level associations between eviction rates in 2014 & rates of CT/GC in the following year.
• Higher rates of CT/GC in counties with higher rates of eviction.
• “County-level eviction rates are associated with chlamydia and gonorrhea rates in a significant and robust way independent of other known predictors of STI.”

Figure 1. Box plots of chlamydia rates (A) and gonorrhea rates (B) in 2015 by eviction rate categories in 2014 in United States countries (n = 2500).
Housing Instability Affects HIV Viral Load

Viral Suppression, Clients Served by RWHAP, by Housing Status, 2010–2017—U.S. and 3 Territories

Credit: RWHAP Client HIV Care Outcomes: Viral Suppression, by Housing Status - 2017 [PPT, 1.6MB]
Researchers looked at the relationship between evictions and HIV transmission. They found that evictions made it harder for people to adhere to ARTs.

### Table II

Crude and adjusted longitudinal estimates of the odds of detectable plasma HIV-1 RNA viral load\(^a\) among 705 ART\(^b\)-experienced people who use drugs, Vancouver, Canada, 2007–2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Unadjusted</th>
<th></th>
<th>Adjusted</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Odds Ratio (95% CI(^c))</td>
<td>(p) - value</td>
<td>Odds Ratio (95% CI(^c))</td>
<td>(p) - value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evicted(^c)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(evicted and homeless vs. not evicted)</td>
<td>3.14 (1.71 – 5.78)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>2.25 (1.18 – 4.29)</td>
<td>0.013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(evicted and not homeless vs. not evicted)</td>
<td>1.79 (1.25 – 2.55)</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>1.76 (1.17 – 2.63)</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Researchers looked at the relationship between evictions and HIV transmission.

They found that evictions made it harder for people to adhere to ARTs.

The authors concluded that “eviction independently increased the odds of detectable” HIV viral load among study participants who experienced eviction.

### Table II

Crude and adjusted longitudinal estimates of the odds of detectable plasma HIV-1 RNA viral load\(^a\) among 705 ART\(^b\)-experienced people who use drugs, Vancouver, Canada, 2007–2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Unadjusted</th>
<th>Adjusted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Odds Ratio (95% CI(^c))</td>
<td>p - value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evicted(^c)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(evicted and homeless vs. not evicted)</td>
<td>3.14 (1.71 – 5.78)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(evicted and not homeless vs. not evicted)</td>
<td>1.79 (1.25 – 2.55)</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. states with the highest number of HIV diagnoses in 2018

- Florida: 4,683
- Texas: 4,483
- California: 4,398
- Georgia: 2,552
- New York: 2,470
- Illinois: 1,352
- North Carolina: 1,200
- New Jersey: 1,044
- Pennsylvania: 1,002
- Louisiana: 986

© Statista 2020
State: LOUISIANA

Renting population: 1,502,811

Rating: ★★☆☆☆

State score: 0.00/5.00

Louisiana's executive order halting some parts of the eviction court process has expired, and eviction filings and hearings can proceed. Without further action and supportive measures, Louisiana could see a surge of evictions immediately following the pandemic.

See a full list of executive, legislative, and court orders.

Last updated 10/22/2020

https://evictionlab.org/covid-policy-scorecard/la/
LOUISIANA

State score: **0.00/5.00**

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https://evictionlab.org/covid-policy-scorecard/la/
INITIATION OF EVICTION

✖ No notice to quit
Landlords in Louisiana can still give notice of eviction to tenants.

✖ No filing for nonpayment
Landlords in Louisiana can still file to evict tenants for nonpayment of rent.

✖ CARES certification required
Current orders in Louisiana do not require landlords to certify that a dwelling is not covered by the CARES Act eviction moratorium prior to filing to evict a tenant.

✖ No filing if tenant has COVID-19 hardship
Current orders in Louisiana do not prevent landlords from filing to evict tenants who have experienced financial hardship due to the pandemic.

✖ No filing, except emergencies
Landlords in Louisiana can still file to evict tenants for non-emergency reasons.

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https://evictionlab.org/covid-policy-scorecard/la/
**COURT PROCESS**

- **Hearings suspended**
  Eviction hearings may be held in Louisiana after June 15.

- **Deadlines extended or tolled**
  Court deadlines in Louisiana are not tolled.

- **Judgments of possession stayed**
  Eviction orders are not stayed in Louisiana.

- **Eviction records sealed**
  Eviction case records are not sealed in Louisiana.

https://evictionlab.org/covid-policy-scorecard/la/
ENFORCEMENT OF EVICTION ORDER

✗ No removal if tenant has COVID-19 hardship
Law enforcement in Louisiana can still enforce an order to remove a tenant who has experienced financial hardship due to the pandemic.

✗ No removal of tenant for nonpayment
Law enforcement in Louisiana can still enforce an order of eviction for nonpayment of rent during the pandemic.

✗ No removal of tenant, except emergencies
Law enforcement in Louisiana can still remove tenants from homes to enforce non-emergency eviction orders.

https://evictionlab.org/covid-policy-scorecard/la/
TENANCY PRESERVATION MEASURES

- **No late fees**
  Landlords in Louisiana can still charge late fees.

- **No rent raises**
  Current orders in Louisiana do not prohibit landlords from raising rent when renewing leases during the pandemic.

- **Housing stabilization**
  Louisiana has not taken steps like freezing rent or introducing new housing subsidies that would address debt from rent that tenants could not pay during the pandemic.

- **Legal counsel for tenants**
  Louisiana has not guaranteed legal counsel to tenants who face eviction.

https://evictionlab.org/covid-policy-scorecard/la/
Summary

We reviewed:

- The increasing morbidity, mortality, and hospitalization associated with COVID-19 in the U.S.
- There is not much difference in the incidence of or clinical manifestations of PWH compared with those who do not have HIV infection.
- Evictions for PWH are deleterious to maintaining health.
- An impeding eviction crisis at the end of 2020 that can significantly increase COVID-19 infections, especially for PWH.
Melody Barr
Deputy Assistant Director
Housing and Community Development
Disclosures

- No conflict of interests to disclose
Objectives

- Provide an overview of housing subsidy
- Describe the barriers to housing
- Describe current solutions and opportunities
Homeless to Housing

Homeless in Houston

Homeless Housing

AETC South Central

AIDS Education & Training Center Program

Program
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
Barriers to Housing

- Not enough “affordable” housing stock
- COVID-19
  - Stay at Home Orders
  - Eviction Moratoriums
  - Higher Unemployment Insurance
- Immigration Issues / Public Charge
- Technology Barriers
- Respite Care
Housing Solutions

Community COVID Housing Plan (CCHP)

- $65-million plan joint venture
- 2-year plan to house 5K people experiencing homelessness

Graph showing comparing the counts of unsheltered and sheltered individuals from 2011 to 2019.
Brett J. Feldman, MSPAS, PA-C
Vice Chair, International Street Medicine Institute
Director, Street Medicine
Assistant Professor of Family Medicine
Keck School of Medicine of the University of Southern California
Housing and Community Development
Disclosures

▪ No conflict of interests to disclose
Objectives

- Define street medicine and describe the guiding values and philosophy
- Describe healthcare characteristics and utilization patterns of people experiencing homelessness
- Describe challenges facing people experiencing homelessness during the COVID-19 pandemic
Defining Street Medicine

- Direct delivery of healthcare to the rough sleeping population (unsheltered homeless)
- Care performed on the street
- Done through walking rounds (motor cycles, horseback, kayak)
- “Go to the People”
Values and Philosophy

- Patient led
- Reality based
- Unconditional respect
- Medicine as an instrument of peace
- Medicine as tool of advocacy
Unsheltered Homeless in US, 2019/2020

Los Angeles County

Total = 48,041

City of Los Angeles

Los Angeles County

Other Cities

Total = 44,894

Denver
Seattle
Indianapolis
Charlotte
Fort Worth
Columbus
San Francisco
Jacksonville
Austin
San Jose
Dallas
San Diego
San Antonio
Philadelphia
Phoenix
Houston
Chicago
New York

Atlanta
Mesa
Fresno
Tucson
Albuquerque
Milwaukee
Baltimore
Jacksonville
Louisville
Las Vegas
Oklahoma City
Portland
Memphis
Nashville
Detroit
Boston
El Paso
D.C.)
Targeted interventions address social risk factors

**Vision:** all unsheltered homeless in LA have access to basic healthcare

- Hospital-based consult service
- Street-based care
- Workforce development Education
- Research

Keck School of Medicine of USC
No = Shelter

STAYING HOME = GO HUNGRY

PRACTICE STAY AT HOME = STARVATION!

GET SICK
GET HOUSED...

THANK U LAHSA!

AT LEAST
I WILL HAVE A ROOM OR TRAILER
BEFORE I DIE.

BY: THE FORGOTTEN
FEED US!
Los Angeles County / Los Angeles City COVID Sites

- Isolation and Quarantine (I/Q sites)
- Project Room Key
  - High vulnerability places in independent living motels
- Park and Recreation Communal Shelters
- >40,000 left unsheltered
How Principles Shape and Inform Policy

- Services are patient/person-led
- Reality-based exit strategy
- Preservation of civil rights
- Not convenience sampled
- Serve easiest to reach > most in need
Street Medicine Practice During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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https://aidsetc.org/resource/hiv-sars-cov-2-webinar-series