

# Evaluation & Technical Assistance Provider

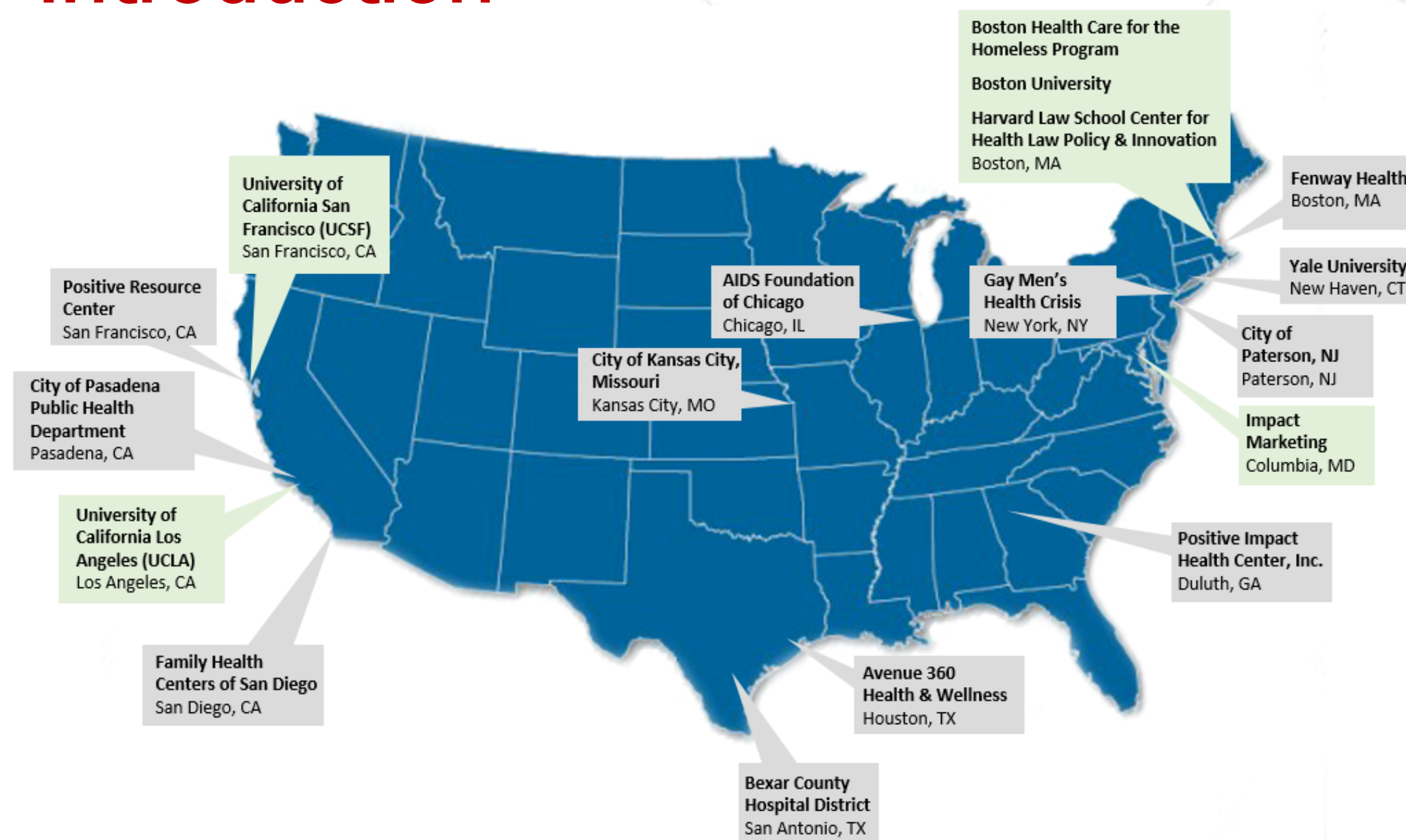
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Harvard Law School Center for Health Law Policy & Innovation  
Impact Marketing + Communications  
Boston University School of Public Health Biostatistics and Epidemiology Data Analytics Center

## Introduction



**49%** Viral suppression  
**552,830** homeless or unstably housed  
**3.9%** unemployed or underemployed

## The Challenge

Funded by the Health Resources and Services Administration as a Special Projects of National Significance program, the HIV, Housing & Employment Project aims to successfully provide PLWH in low-income and racial and ethnic minority communities with coordinated HIV primary care, housing, and employment. Boston University School of Social Work serves as the Evaluation and Technical Assistance Provider (ETAP) to the project's twelve demonstration sites across the country. In collaboration with HRSA and the demonstration sites, the ETAP has designed and implemented a multi-site evaluation to examining the barriers and facilitators to the pre-implementation and implementation phases of the proposed interventions at each site and the impact of these interventions. Through the multi-site evaluation, we will study the impact of the interventions on addressing the social determinants of health to engage and retain PLWH in HIV medical care, behavioral health services, housing, employment, and other support services.

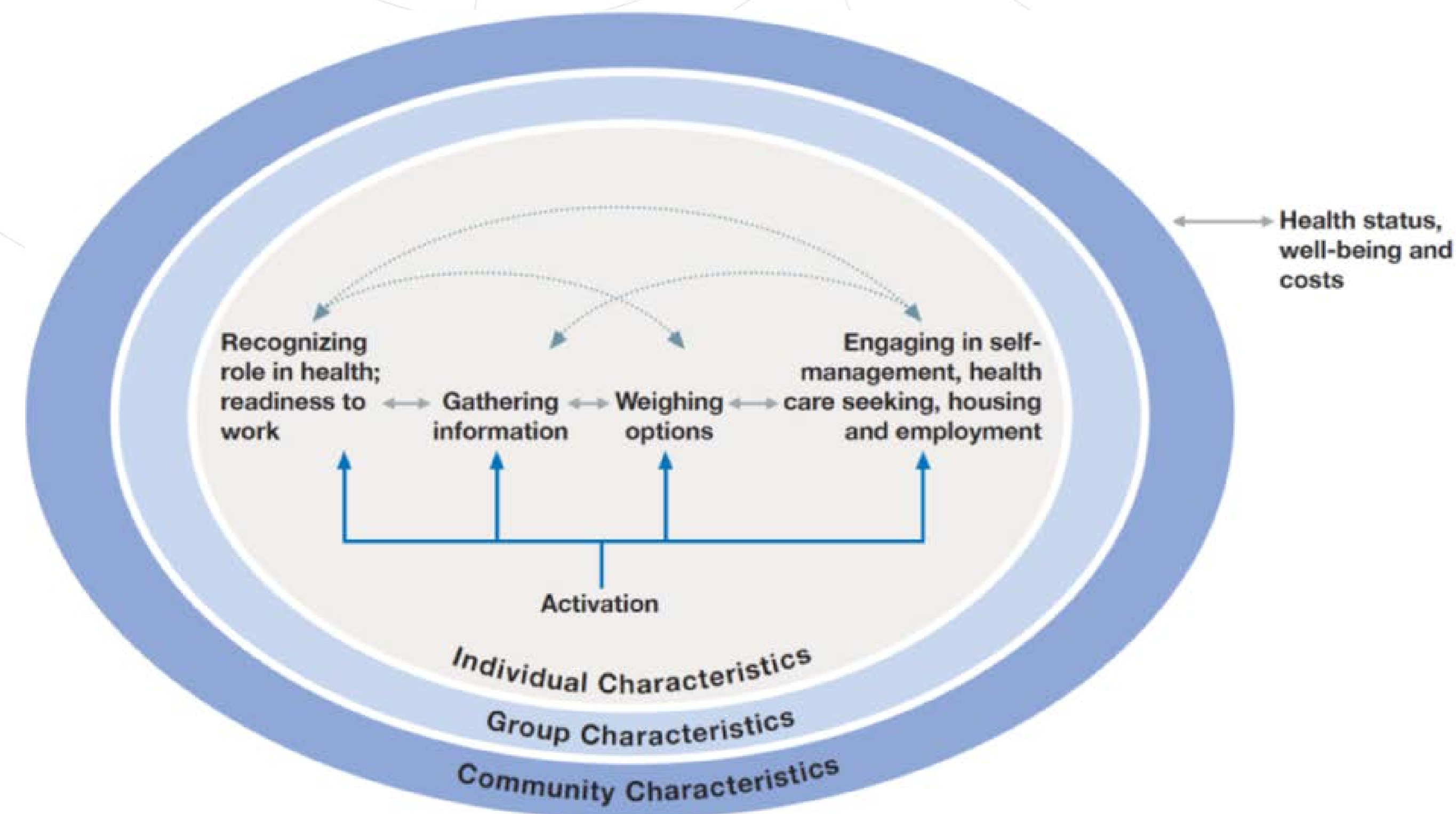
## Key Partnerships



## Focus population

Low-income, uninsured and underinsured people living with HIV in racial and ethnic minority communities

## The Program Model



## Lessons Learned

Organizational structure/culture that utilizes team-based, collaborative practices and meet consumers where they are (via outreach, through use of motivational interviewing) creates a strong foundation for the SPNS intervention.

Existing partnerships and referral networks with housing and employment providers, medical providers, social service organizations, and public health departments are important to leverage in setting up the intervention.

Organizations can expand employment opportunities by collaborating with growth sectors (e.g., the service industry). It is also important to identify "felon friendly" employers, as criminal legal history is a frequently encountered barrier.

## \* HRSA Acknowledgement

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## Key Innovation

Develop and implement a mixed-methods, multisite evaluation of SPNS interventions

Provide training and technical assistance to implement housing and employment supports that achieve quality HIV and behavioral health care

Produce and disseminate products that can be replicated in other Ryan White and community partners to improve the health outcomes for PLWH in racial/ethnic minority communities

## Preliminary Outcomes

### Individual level

Gender (n=912)		Current Housing Status	
Men	77.4%	Homeless	45.8%
Women	16.7%	Imminent risk	10.6%
Transwomen	3.5%	Unstably housed	38.6%
Transmen or Other	2.4%	Stably housed	4.0%
Race/Ethnicity		Current Employment Status	
African American	54.3%	Working	19.1%
Hispanic	29.9%	Not working	80.9%
White	31.0%	Underemployed	23.4%
Native American	8%	Need voc training	65.9%

### System level

- Client-level barriers identified include difficulty motivating consumers on benefits to re-enter the work force, the work readiness of consumers, and their self-confidence.
- Organizations identified multiple barriers to housing, including absolute scarcity, restrictive eligibility criteria, and geographic displacement due to gentrification.
- Barriers to employment identified include mismatches between consumer skillsets and employer needs and workplace stigma against PLWH and transgender consumers.

### Sources:

- Viral Suppression: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Homeless/unstably housed: The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (2018 PIT Estimates of People Experiencing Homelessness)
- Unemployed: Bureau of Labor Statistics