



FAMILY HEALTH CENTERS
OF SAN DIEGO

Improving HIV Health Outcomes through the Coordination of Supportive
Employment and Housing Services
a.k.a. The Coordinated Services Intervention (CSI)



National Alliance on Mental Illness

San Diego



THE HIV,
HOUSING &
EMPLOYMENT
PROJECT

TOWNSPEOPLE®

BOSTON
UNIVERSITY

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INTRODUCTION

In 2017, with funding support from HRSA/SPNS, Family Health Centers of San Diego (FHCSD) built a Coordinated Services Intervention (CSI) collaborative care model that improved long-term HIV health outcomes for racial/ethnic minorities through the coordination of supportive employment and housing services.



CSI Partnership

The CSI model of care is built upon a developed collaboration between FHCSD as lead program organization in formalized partnerships with:

Townspeople

Housing Opportunities for People Living with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA) housing provider, housing case management

NAMI

Temporary housing assistance funding, financial management training, Partial Assistance Rent Subsidy (PARS) program administration

IPH

Created assessment and evaluation tools, collect and analyze data

Employment Partners***

San Diego Workforce Partnership (SDWP), San Diego Employment Solutions (SDS)



PRIORITY POPULATION

People of Color (POC)

18 Years or Older

People Living With HIV/AIDS
(PLWHA)

Not Fully Engaged in Care

Newly Diagnosed

Detectable Viral Load

Homeless or Unstably Housed

Unemployed, Underemployed,
Temporary Employed or Part-
Time Employment

Fleeing Domestic Violence

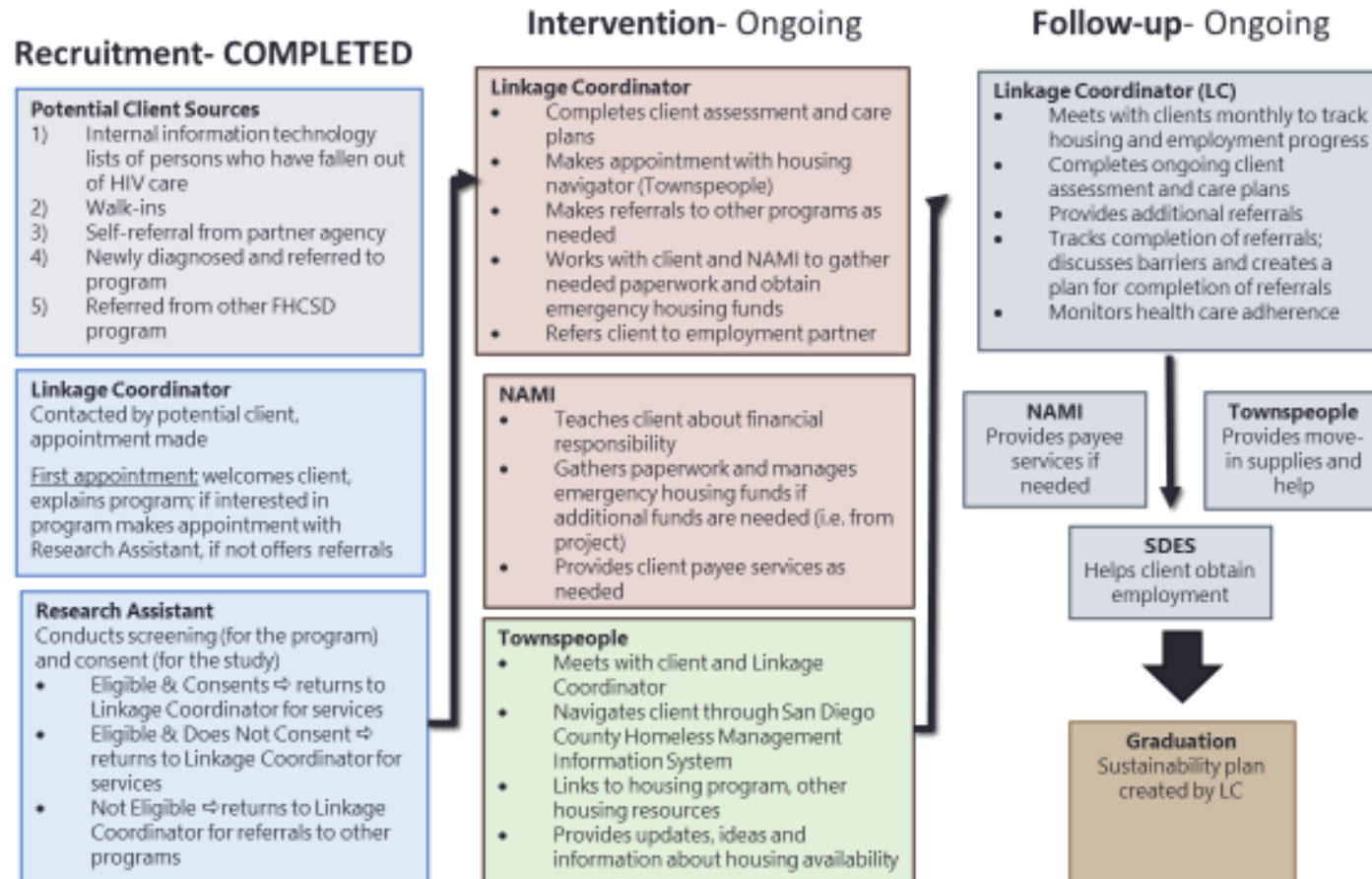
INTEGRATION INTO EXISTING SERVICES

Ryan White Case Management
and the SPNS Linkage
Coordinator

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Intervention Flowchart



INTERVENTION

Population served, goals and outcomes

POPULATION SERVED

67.8%

Cisgender male



121 clients were served
(exceeding our enrollment goal)

49.6%

Hispanic/Latinx



All were homeless or temporarily
housed

29.8%

Black or African-American



78.5% were unemployed

PROGRAM GOALS



BARRIERS TO SUCCESS



Low Self esteem

Substance use

Lack of proper clothing or cleanliness to obtain a job

Lack of available housing

Leasing and approval process delays

Update of homeless navigation software

Lack of proper legal documentation for housing and employment

SUCCESSFUL OUTCOMES



- **96.9%** (94/97) achieved HIV viral suppression at least once during the intervention period compared to 75.3% (73/97) at intake.
- **90.1%** (109/121) were linked to or retained in HIV medical care.
- **68.6%** (83/121) were housed (59 in permanent housing and 24 in temporary housing) compared to 47.1% at intake (57 in temporary housing).
- **30.6%** (37/121) were employed (8 full-time, 28 part-time and one part-time 'under the table') compared to 21.5% (26/121) at intake.