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H E L P U S A



Building Better Lives

- Data is a set of values of qualitative or quantitative variables; individual pieces of information that together, comprises of data sets
- Data is measured, collected and analyzed; it should support *or* challenge existing knowledge

Concept and Definition of Data

Date Range: Jan - Feb 2017

Total visits to medical/psychiatric team

Month	Total Visits
JAN	520
FEB	490
Summary	1010

**Franklin Women's Assessment Shelter
Medical/Psychiatric Data (Basic data)**

Date Range: Jan - Feb 2017

No-Show Rate

Total Visits Scheduled	Total No-Shows	No Show Percentage
1,308	298	23%

No-Show by Month

Month	Total Visits Scheduled	Total No-Shows	No Show Percentage
JAN	656	136	21%
FEB	652	162	25%
Summary	1308	298	

Franklin Women's Assessment Shelter Medical/Psychiatric Data (Advanced Metrics)

	Visits	No-show	
	N=	N=	
Health Education	58	0	0%
Mental Health	136	7	5%
Nursing Visit	67	4	6%
Medical Assessment	644	132	20%
Primary Care (secondary visits)	315	113	36%

**Franklin Women's Assessment Shelter
Medical/Psychiatric Data (Advanced Metrics)**



Research Question:

Did a homeless prevention program reduce shelter entry?

Data Informed Analysis of a Homeless Prevention Program

3,397 Unduplicated Families

968
Unduplicated
Single Adults

**HOMEBASE
INTERVENTION**

1.5%
Entered
Shelter

98.5% Did Not Enter Shelter

FY 16 Outcome Data

- Shelter costs approximately \$38,000 a year per family (\$105 per night). In FY 16, the average length of stay is 13 months in a NYC family shelter (\$41,166)
- Shelter costs approximately \$27,375 (\$75 per night) a year for a single adult. The average length of stay is 10 months in a NYC shelter for single adults (\$22,810)
- In FY 16, HELP USA's Homebase programs cost eight million dollars
- Homebase cost per family unit is **\$1832 per year**

The Cost Effectiveness of Homeless Prevention

- Messeri, O’Flaherty & Goodman’s (2011) research on the effectiveness of Homebase finds that for every one hundred families enrolled, shelter entry falls between **10% to 20%**
- Rolston, et. al (2013) established a **6.5%** reduction of shelter entry of families enrolled in Homebase (and a reduction of length of stay for those who entered shelter)

Foundational Evidence to Support Homeless Prevention Activities

In FY 16, 4365 Unduplicated Family Units Received HOMEBASE Services

Not every family unit would have become homeless without intervention
But some would have:

If **20%**
became homeless

873

total families
would have
experienced
homelessness

807

more than with
Homebase

Savings of
\$21M

If **15%**
became homeless

655

total families
would have
experienced
homelessness

589

more than with
Homebase

Savings of
\$13.2M

If **10%**
became homeless

436

total families
would have
experienced
homelessness

370

more than with
Homebase

Savings of
\$5.3M

If **6.5%**
became homeless

284

total families
would have
experienced
homelessness

218

more than with
Homebase

Costs **\$175,000**
more with
Homebase

- Can we positively say that homeless prevention caused a decrease of shelter entry and reduced length of stay for those who entered shelter?
 - Or did HELP's homeless prevention program *probably* or *possibly* lower shelter entry for some clients (by some %)?
 - What other variables might effect shelter entry rates?
 - Right to shelter on demand
 - Unemployment or loss of income
 - Domestic violence
 - Shelter conditions?
 - New rental subsidy for people residing **in shelter**

Data Informed Analysis of a Homeless Prevention Program
