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**H E L P U S A**



Building Better Lives

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- 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**

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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)**

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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)**

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	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)**

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Research Question:

Did a homeless prevention program reduce shelter entry?

# **Data Informed Analysis of a Homeless Prevention Program**

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**3,397** Unduplicated Families

**968**  
Unduplicated  
Single Adults

**HOMEBASE  
INTERVENTION**

**1.5%**  
Entered  
Shelter

**98.5%** Did Not Enter Shelter

**FY 16 Outcome Data**

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- 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**

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- 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**

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# 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**

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