

# Developing and using data points for HPRP programming: Lessons from the field

Maine Housing  
City of Portland  
PROP

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New England Region Homeless Management Information System



# City of Portland HPRP program- Demographics

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- 142 people have completed the program which includes initial and final matrix score data.
- The average age of people in the program is 37 with about a 50/50 mix of men and women.
- The average rental assistance in all programs is \$724.
- 76 percent of the participants come from emergency shelter

How much financial support/case management does it take to move someone to “safe” on the matrix?

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- It appears the average amount of financial support needed to move someone from “in crisis” to “safe” is \$1,341. This includes rental assistance, security deposits, utilities.\*\*
  - At this point the data is limited. As more data becomes available, we will be able to look further as to the types of supports and the financial costs to create a process of stabilization.

# Matrix

DOMAIN	1 IN CRISIS	2 VULNERABLE	3 SAFE	4 BUILDING CAPACITY	5 EMPOWERED
Employment					
Shelter					
Food					
Childcare					
Health care					
Life skills					
Substance abuse					
Mental health					
Family relations					
Mobility					
Community involvement					

# Self Sufficiency Matrix Discussion

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- People who received rental assistance showed an average change in matrix scores from 2.1 to 3.4 or from “vulnerable” to “safe” between the initial screening and final screening.
- People who received security deposits showed an average change in matrix score from a 1.7 to a 3.1 or from “in crisis” to “safe” from initial screening to final screening.
- The data suggests that clients who more than 1 linking and referral session and more than 2 check ins fared better on the exit interview than those that received less services

# Comparison

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## Successful completion

- Clients who appear to have the greatest level of success on the final interview-(meaning there is a greater change in their overall score from initial screening to final screening) are clients who score a 1.36 or higher in the following categories:
  - Safety,
  - shelter housing,
  - income,
  - food,
  - Employment
  - family relations.

## Unsuccessful completion

- Clients who score lower than a 2 on the self sufficiency matrix in the following categories are less likely to be successful in the program-(meaning there is a greater change in their overall score from initial screening to final screening).
  - Mental health,
  - substance abuse,
  - health care,

# State Wide Program Activities

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- Intake screening 18.3%
- Interview and assessment 14.5%
- Linking and referral 14.3%
- Check in with client 12.1%
- Travel to/from off site interview 6.3%
- Housing approval site visit .9%
- Processing financial assistance .3%
- Exit interview 2.3%

# Statewide-Where did you stay last night?

Location	Number	Percent
Emergency shelter	1137	10.7%
Housing-no subsidy	1547	14.6%
Rental by client-Non VASH subsidy	285	2.7%
Staying with friends	305	2.9%

# How long did you stay at that location

Category	Number	Percent
One year or longer	1309	12.3%
More than 3 months but less than 1 year	1104	10.4%
One week or less	793	7.5%
More than 1 week but less than one month	661	6.2%
One to three months	643	6.1%

# Odds ratios and other comparisons

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- Women who report domestic violence and receive rental assistance are twice as likely to show increases on the matrix than those women who report domestic violence and do not receive rental assistance.
- People who report being at risk of homelessness for more than 8 days are twice as likely to be successful at completing the program than those who are at risk of being homeless in less than 7 days.
- People who receive more than 2 “check ins” are three times more likely to be successful than those who receive no “check ins”.

# Trends in the data

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- The goals of providing emergency services in the form of rental assistance with some follow up and “check ins” appears to be successful.
- The data suggests that clients who receive additional linking and referral sessions-(to other services) and additional “check ins” are more successful in completing the program than those with lower frequencies of “check ins.”
- The data also suggests that those clients who score 2 “vulnerable” or higher at initial screening on the following indicators safety, shelter/housing, income, food, employment and family relations are more likely to succeed in the program than those who score lower.