



2020 Gaps Analysis

To Inform New Project Priorities for the Eastern PA CoC

Original Version 3/29/20

Revised Version: 5/29/20 *(please note the corrected data on slide 37 related to RRH Units and Current RRH Capacity to Meet Demand)*



Gaps Analysis Includes

- Current Inventory/Resource Landscape
- Coordinated Entry Access
 - Household Type
 - Subpopulations
 - RHAB and County
 - Snapshot of Active Households
 - Housing/Service Needs
- Housing Demand vs. Supply



RHAB's role in gaps analysis

The CoC Board has asked RHABs to provide input into the gaps analysis to help inform future funding opportunities and resource allocation/creation.

Here are 3 key things that your RHAB is asked to do:

1

Carefully review the data presented

2

Identify gaps related to needs for people experiencing homelessness that your RHAB's communities are seeing

3

Compile written feedback related to needs/gaps in your community for the CoC Board

- Include those that may not have been captured in this gaps analysis
- Prioritize needs/gaps wherever possible

Questions to consider as you review the gaps analysis:

What does the data tell us?

- Where is the highest unmet need? (by location, population, subpopulation, housing or service type, etc.)
- Are there areas where needs are currently being met better than others (e.g., a certain county, RHAB or population that is better resourced?)

Does this align with what you thought it would be?

- Why or why not?

Are you seeing other unmet needs not represented in this data?

- If so, what are other unmet needs in your community for people experiencing homelessness?

Do you need additional information to determine what your RHAB's priority should be based on unmet needs?

- If so, what data or information would be helpful?

Do you foresee a need to reprioritize or reallocate funding based on the data?

- This could be beds, target population, geography served, etc.

Are there resources your community needs that cannot be funded through CoC dollars?

- If so, what are the biggest priorities for your RHAB?



Things to consider as you review the gaps analysis:

- The analysis looks at 1-year time period from **Oct. 2018-Sept. 2019.**
- Potential Limitations
 - This analysis primarily uses data from coordinated entry (CE) to analyze demand for services.
 - While CE data has some limitations (not everyone in need may present to CE, potential data validity issues, etc.), the data helps provide a big picture look at needs and gaps.



Eligible Costs

Project Type	CoC Funding	ESG Funding	Home4Good*
Emergency Shelter		Yes	Yes
Transitional Housing			Yes
Transitional Housing-Rapid Rehousing Joint Program	Yes		Yes
Rapid Rehousing	Yes	Yes	Yes
Permanent Supportive Housing	Yes		Yes
Other Permanent Housing			Yes
Supportive Services Only– Coordinated Entry Projects	Yes		Yes
Street Outreach	<i>(renewals only)</i>	Yes	Yes
Homelessness Prevention		Yes	Yes
HMIS	Yes**	Yes**	Yes

*Funding Source through Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency. There have been two previous rounds of funding (2018 and 2019) but this is not a guaranteed source of future funding. Three program goals are 1) Prevention/Diversion, 2) Innovative Solutions, 3) Critical Needs. CoC's must rank projects based on local priority

**CoC funding for HMIS infrastructure projects only available for HMIS Lead Agency. ESG and CoC grantees may request HMIS implementation funds in their project budgets.



Key Terms/Acronyms (for reference)

- **Emergency Shelter (ES)**- Emergency, crisis housing designed to serve individuals and families experiencing homelessness. This includes facility-based beds (located in a homeless or domestic violence facility/shelter), voucher beds (located in a hotel/motel), and other beds (located in a church or other facility that is not a shelter).
- **Transitional Housing (TH)**- Transitional/Bridge housing is designed to serve individuals and families experiencing homelessness. This includes site/facility-based and voucher-based programs that provide housing assistance for up to 24 months.
 - *(see slide 8 related to Transitional Housing-Rapid Rehousing Joint Component)*
- **Rapid Rehousing (RRH)**- Rapid Re-Housing provides financial/ rental assistance and case management services to assist individuals and families experiencing homelessness move into permanent housing. The lease is between the landlord and the program participant. Assistance can be provided for up to 24 months. This is generally considered a short to medium term resource and some programs may limit assistance to 12 months or less.



Key Terms/Acronyms (for reference)

- **Joint Transitional Housing-Rapid Rehousing (TH-RRH)**- The Joint TH and RRH component project (also known as TH-RRH) combines two existing program components – transitional housing and rapid rehousing – in a single project to serve individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The recipient must be able to provide both components to all participants. A program participant may choose to receive only the transitional housing unit, or the assistance provided through the RRH component, but the program must make both types of assistance available. Program participants may only receive up to 24-months of total assistance. ***HUD recommends the TH-RRH joint component for communities:***
 - That have large numbers of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness;
 - That lack crisis housing capacity to shelter everyone experiencing unsheltered homelessness



Key Terms/Acronyms (for reference)

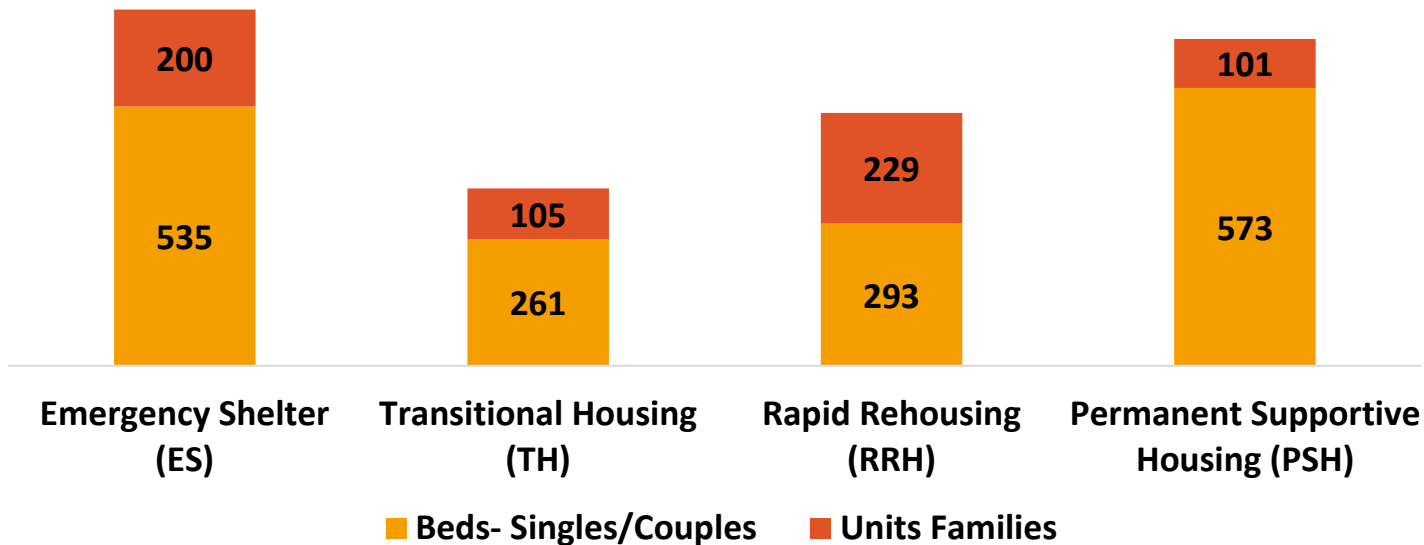
- **Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)**- Permanent Supportive Housing is designed to provide long-term housing to homeless individuals with disabilities and families in which one member of the household has a disability, and supportive services that are designed to meet needs of participants are made available to the household.
 - *CoC funded projects must prioritize households who are chronically homeless*
- **Other Permanent Housing (OPH)**- Other Permanent Housing is long-term housing that is dedicated to serving homeless individuals/families that is not otherwise considered permanent supportive housing or rapid-rehousing. Other Permanent Housing includes both "Housing with Services" and "Housing Only" projects.
- **Coordinated Entry (CE)/Coordinated Entry System (CES)**- Coordinated entry is a process developed to ensure that all people experiencing a housing crisis have fair and equal access and are quickly identified, assessed for, referred, and connected to housing and assistance based on their strengths and needs. All HUD funded Continuums of Care are required to establish a Coordinated Entry process.



Current Inventory/ Resource Landscape

Housing Inventory Chart: What We Have

**Housing Inventory (Year-Round),
as reported on January 2019 HIC**
(excluding VASH and Other Permanent Housing)



**note: chart excludes Other Permanent Housing (62 units)
and VASH-funded PSH (137 units)*

Important Notes

- The 2020 HIC will not be available until April/May 2020. The 2019 HIC does not reflect added or closed beds/units since January 2019. The following slide includes information on projected changes to HIC.



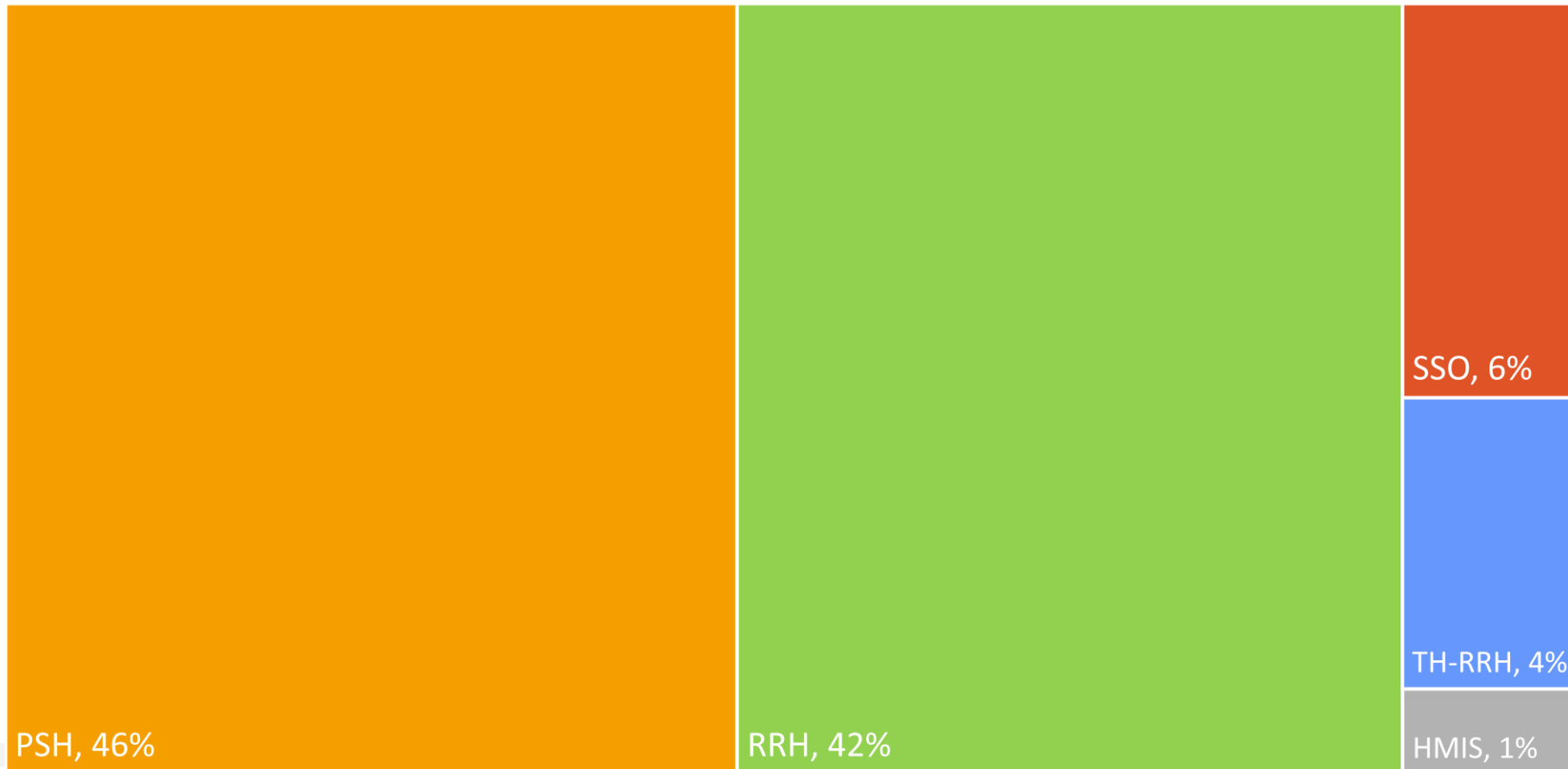
Housing Inventory Chart: What We Have

Projected Changes since January 2019 HIC, specifically related to Permanent Housing:

- New domestic violence Rapid Rehousing program through PCADV for **Central Valley, South Central, and Northern Tier RHABs** for **67 units (49 for families; 18 for singles/couples)** funded through 2018 CoC NOFA competition due to start in 2020.
- New CoC-wide domestic Rapid Rehousing program through PCADV for **Lehigh Valley and Pocono RHABs** for **68 units (44 for families; 24 for singles/couples)** funded through 2019 CoC NOFA competition.
- New RRH for all household types in **Lehigh Valley RHAB** through Third St. Alliance for **9 units (7 for families; 2 for singles/couples)** funded through 2019 CoC NOFA competition.
- New RRH for all household types in (**Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan counties; Northern Tier RHAB**) through Clinton County Housing Coalition for **18 units (12 for families; 6 for singles/couples)** funded through 2019 CoC NOFA competition.

Coc Funding: Where are resources going?

CoC Funding- 2019 Competition

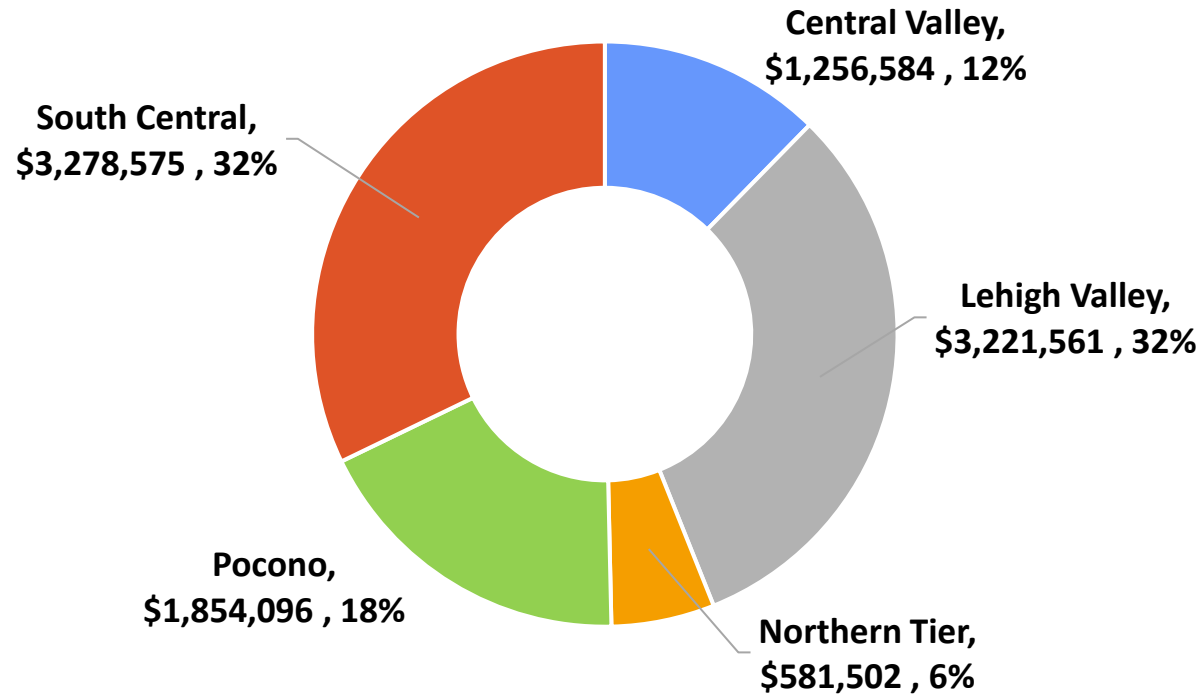


PSH	\$6,354,466
RRH	\$5,780,305
SSO	\$800,943
TH-RRH	\$591,732
HMIS	\$174,009
TOTAL	\$13,701,455

Note: \$2.3 million of the RRH funding is DV dedicated RRH from CoC DV Bonus funds

CoC Funding for Housing, by RHAB

FY19 CoC Housing Funding by RHAB
(excluding DV bonus projects)

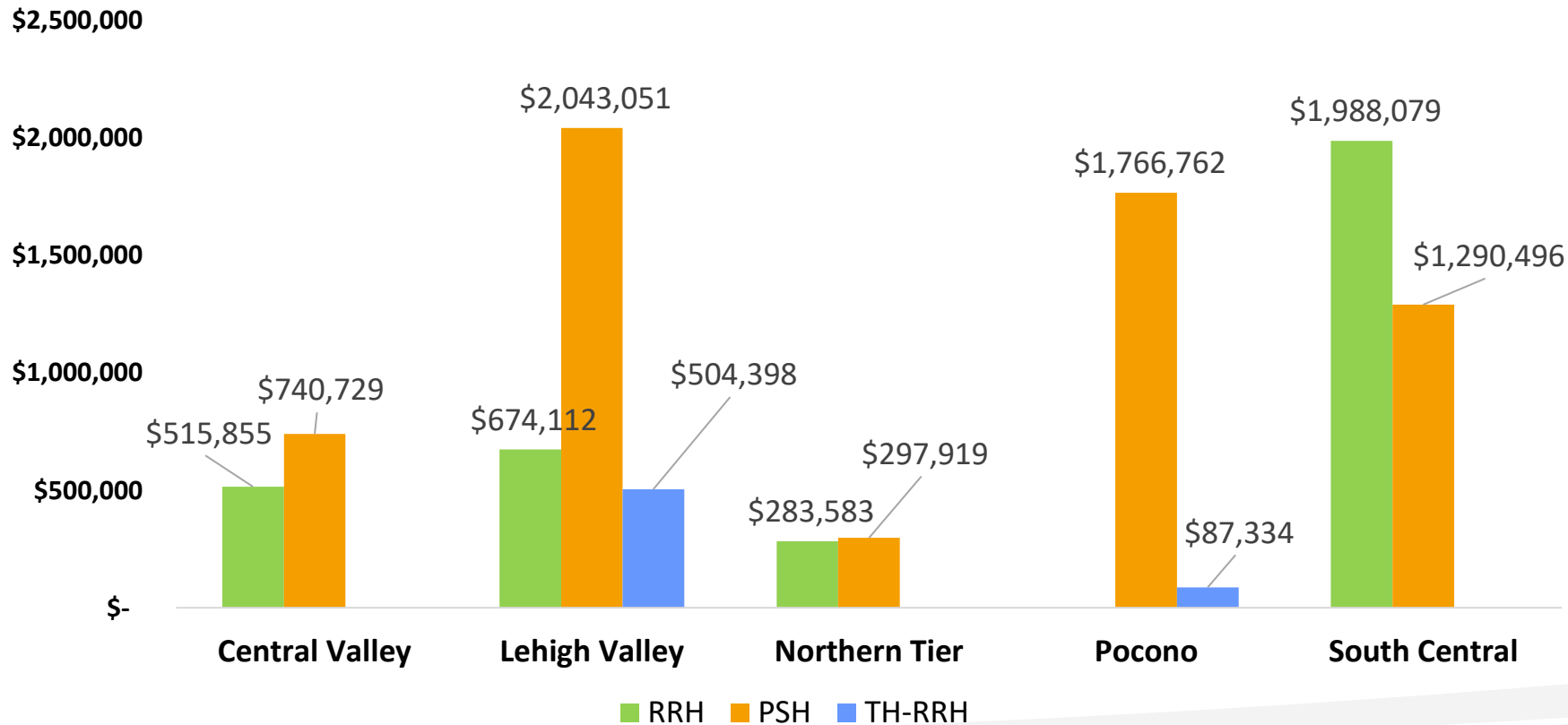


Notes:

- This chart is updated to reflect FY19 CoC Competition Awards

CoC Funding for Housing, by RHAB

FY19 CoC Housing Funding by RHAB and Project Type (excluding DV Bonus)



Key Observations:

- There is a lot of variation in CoC funding levels and uses across the RHABs (ESG funding is not included here):
- Pocono RHAB has no CoC funded RRH
- South Central has more RRH than PSH
- Northern Tier and Central Valley have fairly close funding levels between RRH and PSH
- Proportionally, Lehigh Valley has much more funding in PSH than in RRH

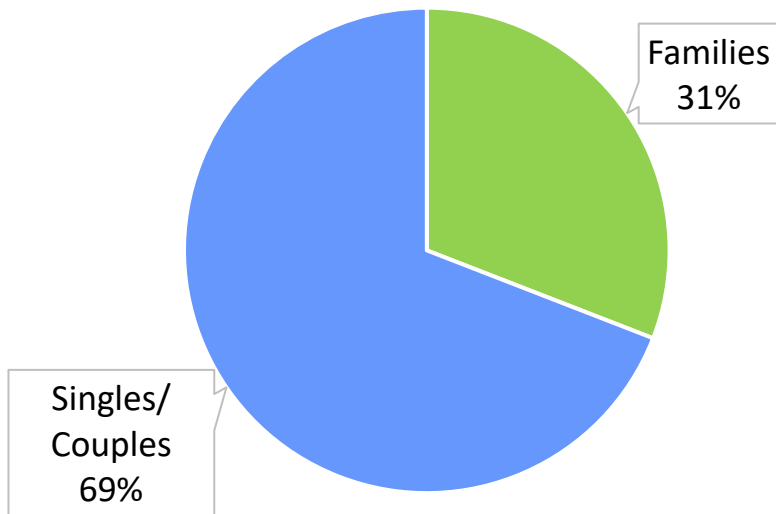


Coordinated Entry Access

By Household Type, Subpopulation, RHAB, and County

Coordinated Entry Access by Household Type

Households Assessed through Connect to Home CE, Oct. 2018 to Sept. 2019

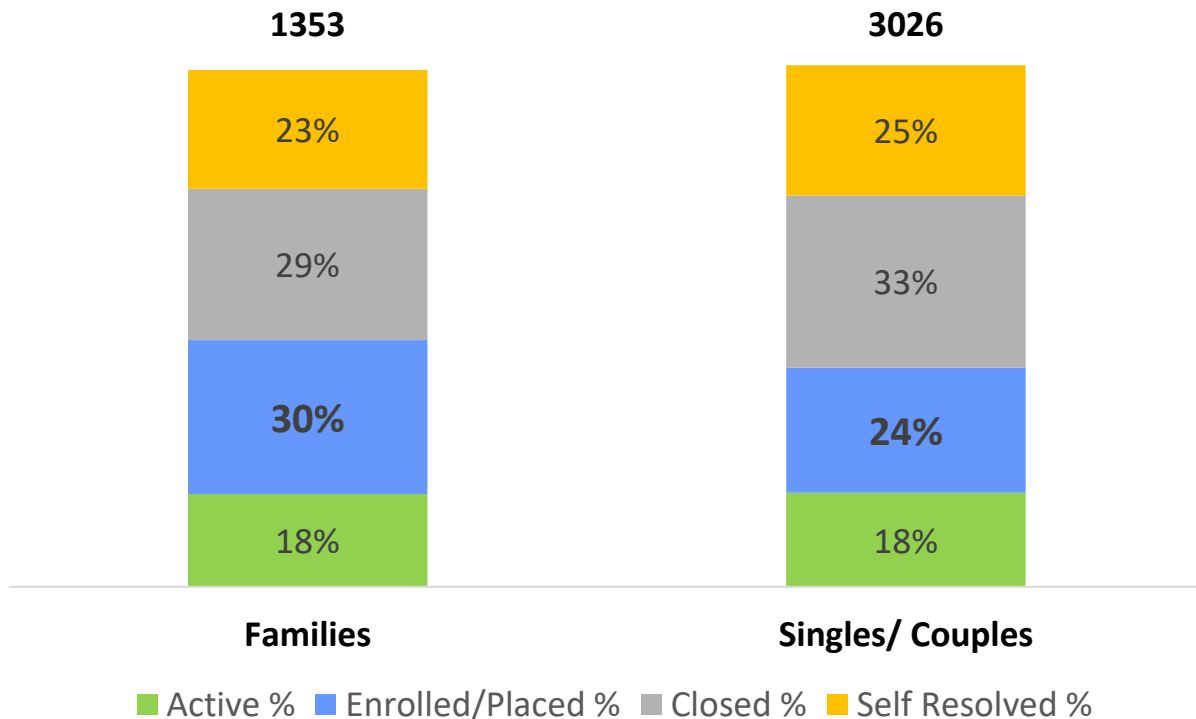


Note: 17 households with children only were also assessed through Connect to Home CE during this time period.

- **4396 unduplicated households** were assessed through Connect to Home Coordinated Entry system from Oct. 2018 to Sept. 2019, including 1353 families and 3026 singles/couples.
- **Assessed=** completed a VI-SPDAT assessment via an Access Site or 211

Coordinated Entry Access by Household Type

CE Status by Household Type, Oct 2018 to Sept 2019



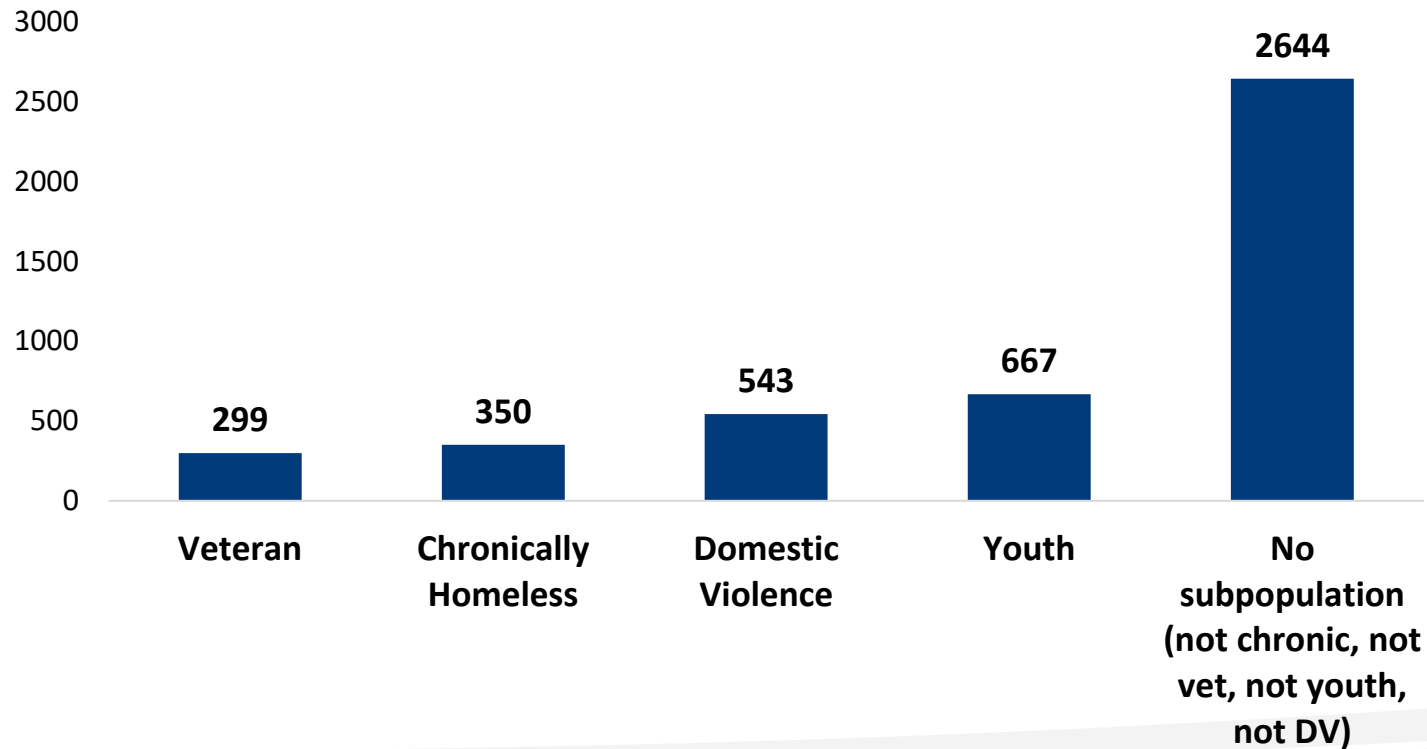
- **Active**= awaiting placement through CE
- **Enrolled/placed**= enrolled and/or housed in a housing opportunity
- **Self-resolved**= identified their own resource
- **Closed**= No longer on list for placement through CE due to loss of contact/did not meet homeless definition

Key observations:

- Families had a higher rate of enrollment/placement in housing than singles/couples (30% vs. 24%).
- A slightly higher percent of singles/couples (25%) self-resolve their homelessness than families (23%).

Coordinated Entry Access by Subpopulation

Total Households Accessing CE, by subpopulation
(Oct 2018 to Sept 2019)

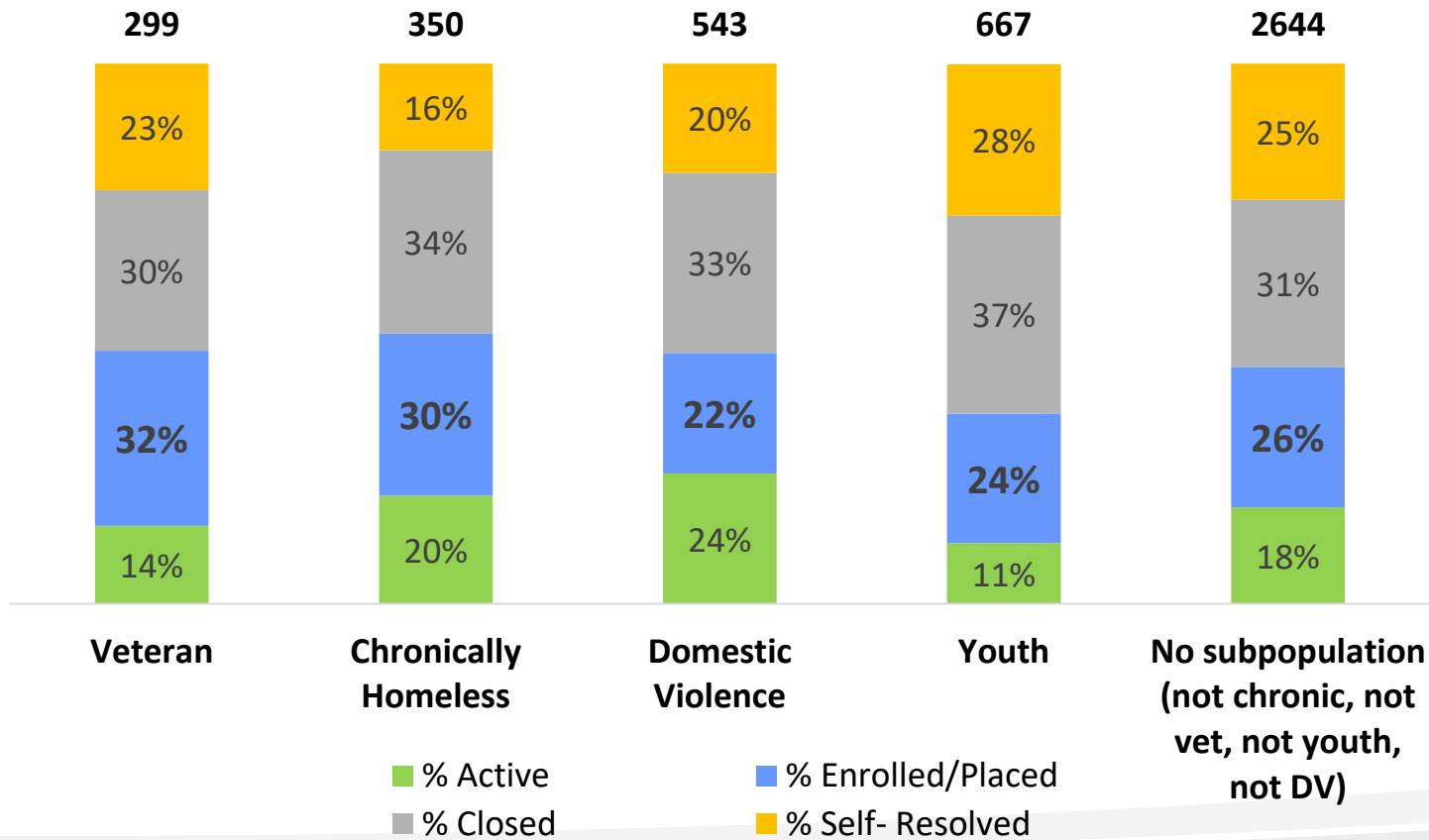


Key observations:

- Majority of households assessed through CE (2644 households, 60% of all households assessed) do not fit into any of the specified subpopulations.

Coordinated Entry Access by Subpopulation

CE status by subpopulation (Oct 2018 to Sept 2019)

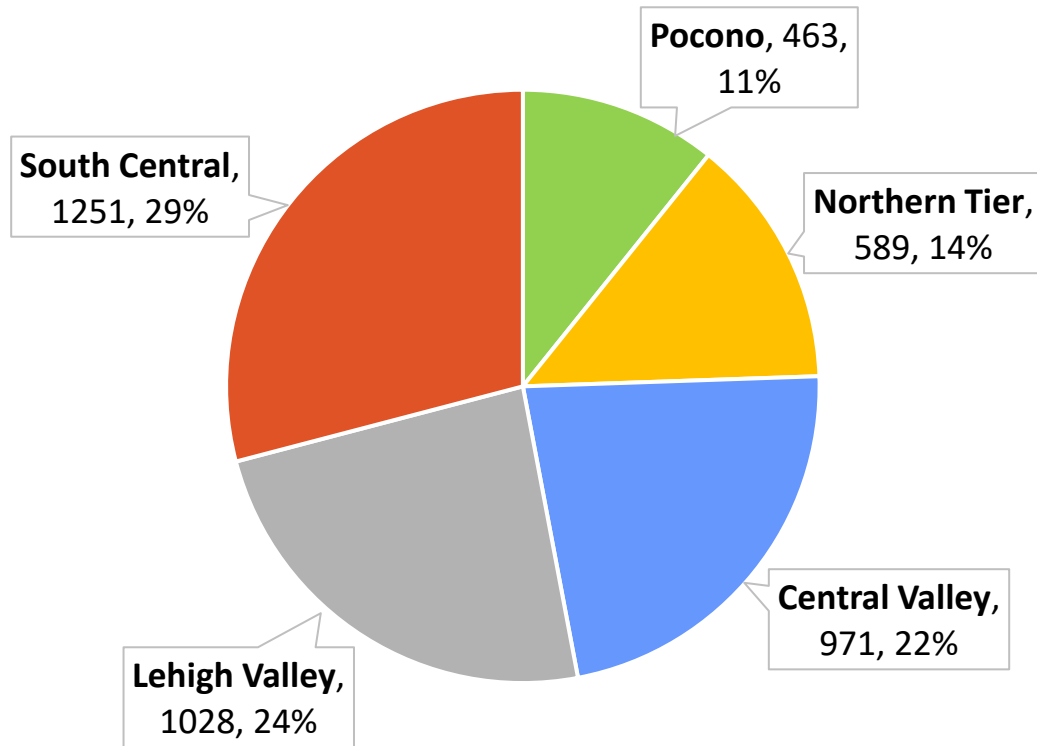


Key observations:

- Of the 4 subpopulations, veterans have the highest rate of enrollment/ placement in housing (32%), followed by chronically homeless households (30%).
- Both DV households and youth have a lower placement rate than the general population.
- Youth have the highest rate of self-resolving (28%).

Coordinated Entry Access by RHAB & County

Households Assessed through CE, by RHAB
Oct 2018 to Sept 2019

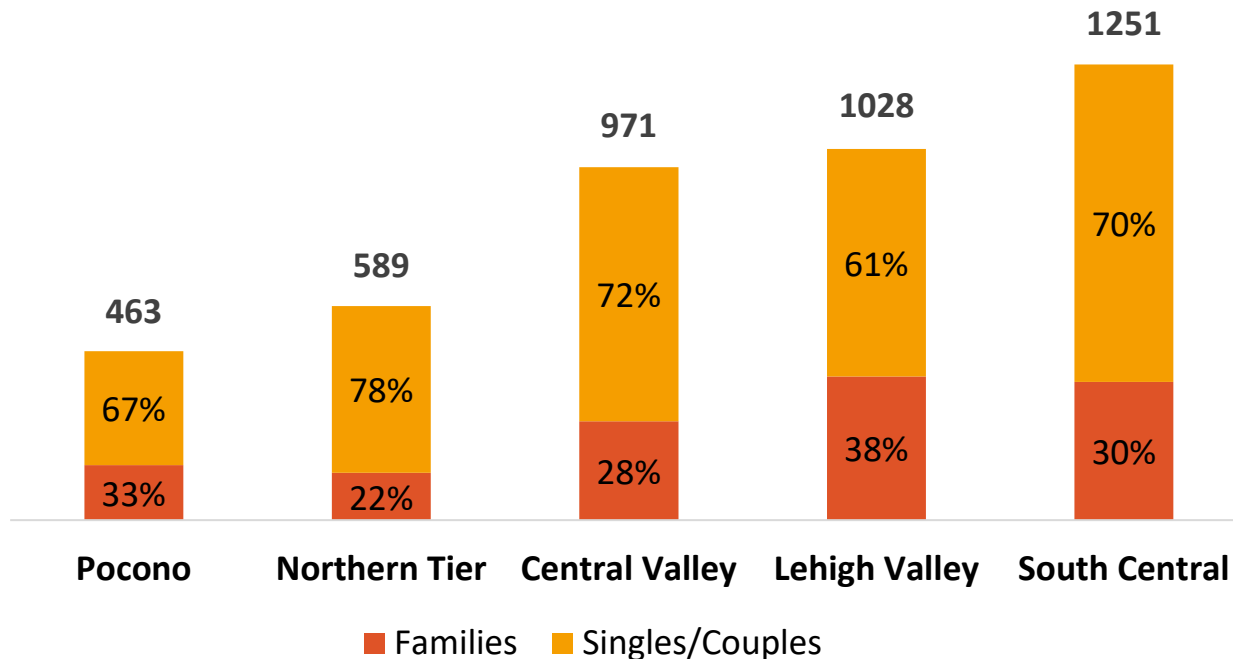


Key observations:

- South Central RHAB assessed the largest proportion of households through CE (29%), followed by Lehigh Valley (24%), Central Valley (22%), Northern Tier (14%), and Pocono RHAB (11%).

Coordinated Entry Access by RHAB & County

Households Assessed through CE, by Household Type and by RHAB (Oct 2018 to Sept 2019)

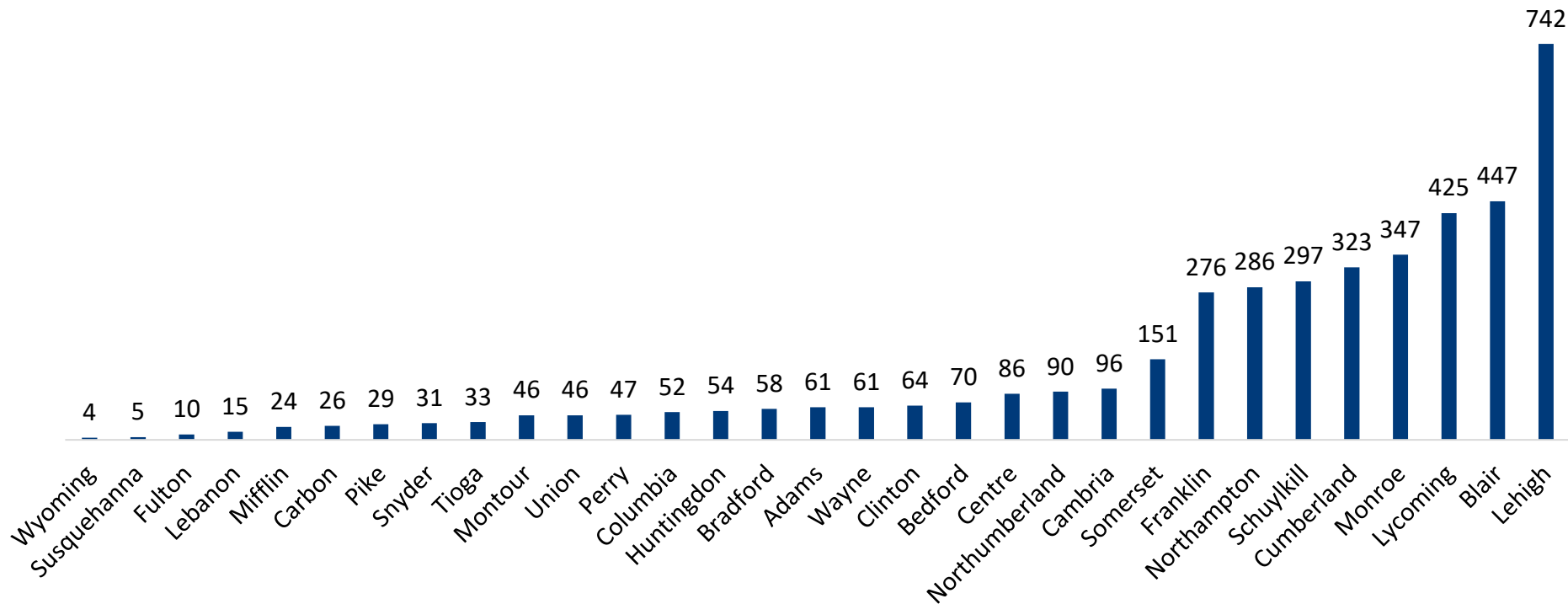


Key observations:

- Lehigh Valley RHAB assessed a higher proportion of families through CE (38%) than other RHABs.
- Northern Tier RHAB assessed a higher proportion of singles through CE (78%) than other RHABs.

Coordinated Entry Access by RHAB & County

Households Assessed by County, Oct 2018 to Sept 2019

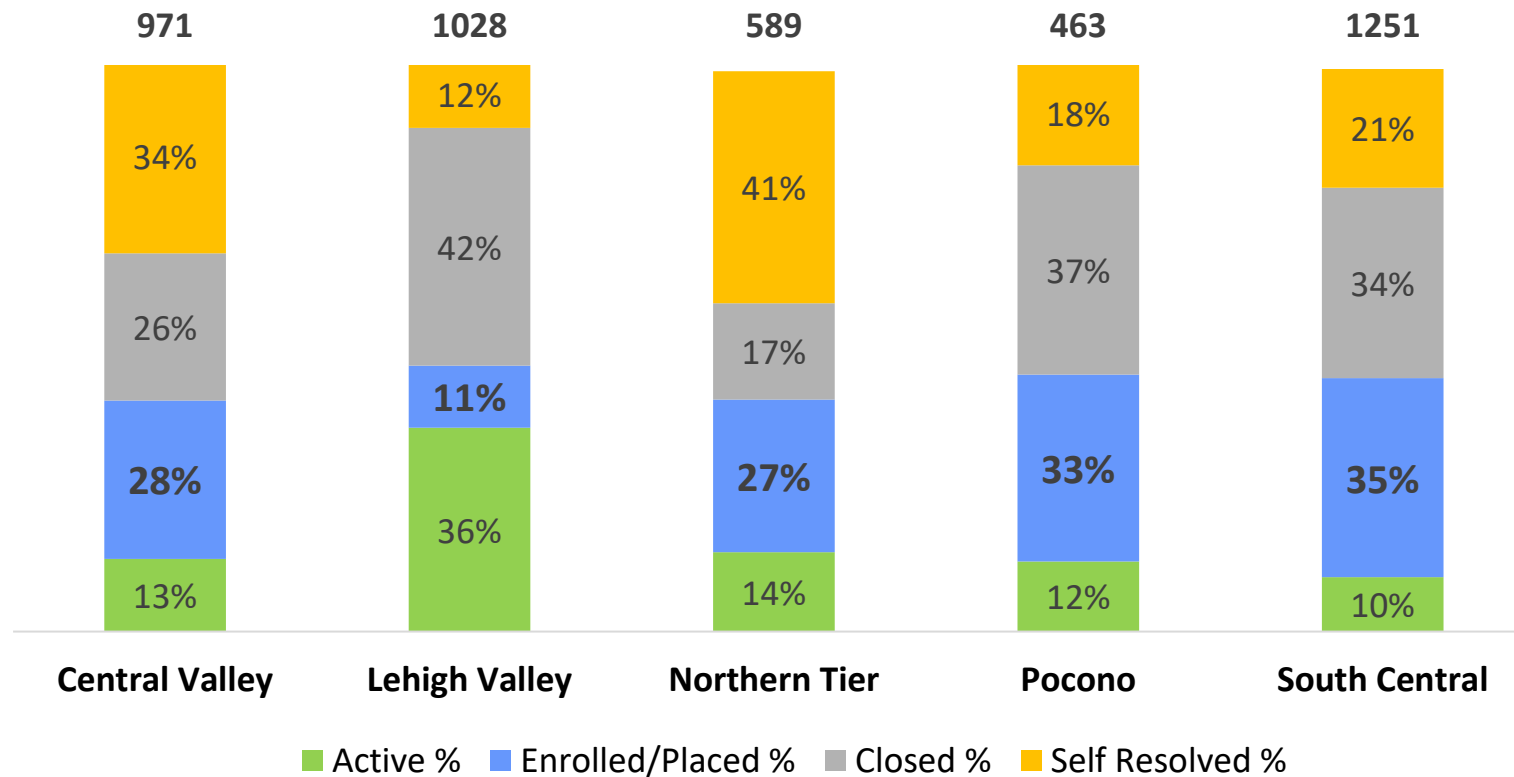


Key observations:

- 8 counties assessed more than 200 households annually.
- Lehigh County assessed the most households annually (742).

Coordinated Entry Access by RHAB & County

CE assessment status by RHAB, Oct 2018 to Sept 2019

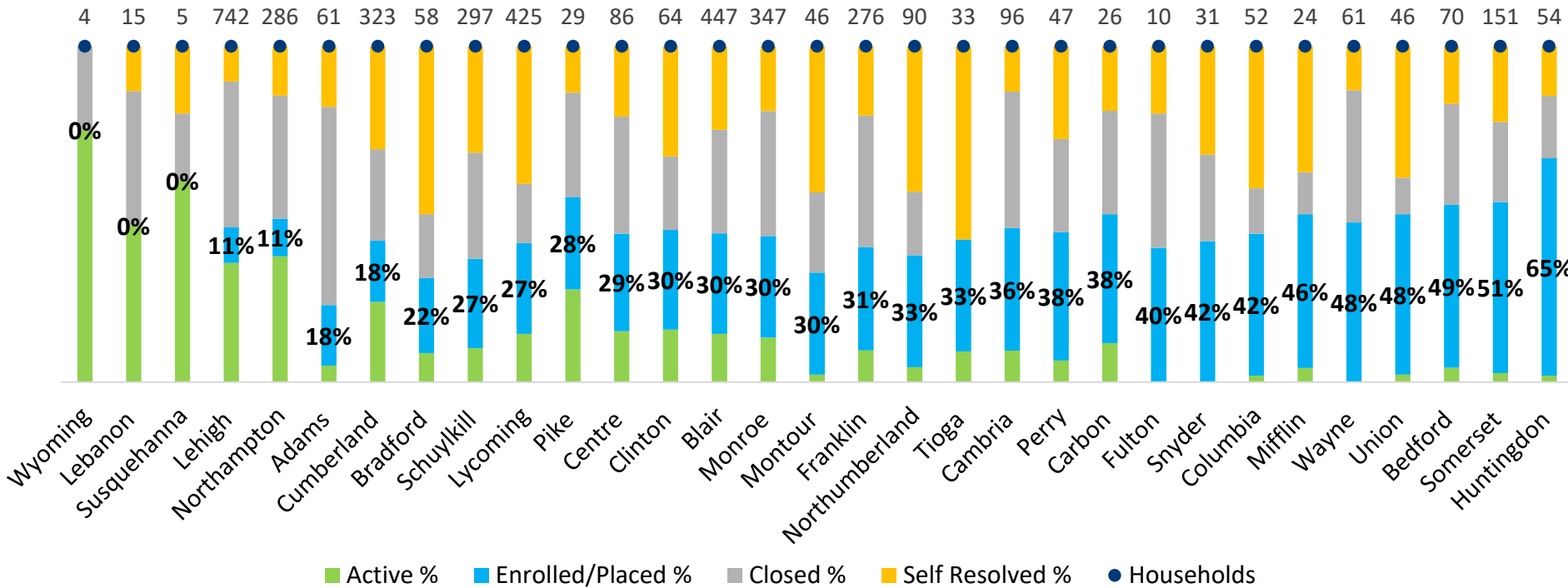


Key observations:

- Northern Tier RHAB had the highest percentage of households who self-resolved through CE process (41%), followed by Central Valley (34%).
- Lehigh Valley RHAB had a lower percentage of households enrolled/placed in housing (11%) than other RHABs. Lehigh Valley RHAB also had a lower percentage of households that self-resolved (12%) than other RHABs.

Coordinated Entry Access by RHAB and County

CE assessment status by county, Oct 2018 to Sept 2019
(sorted by lowest to highest housing enrollment/placement rate)

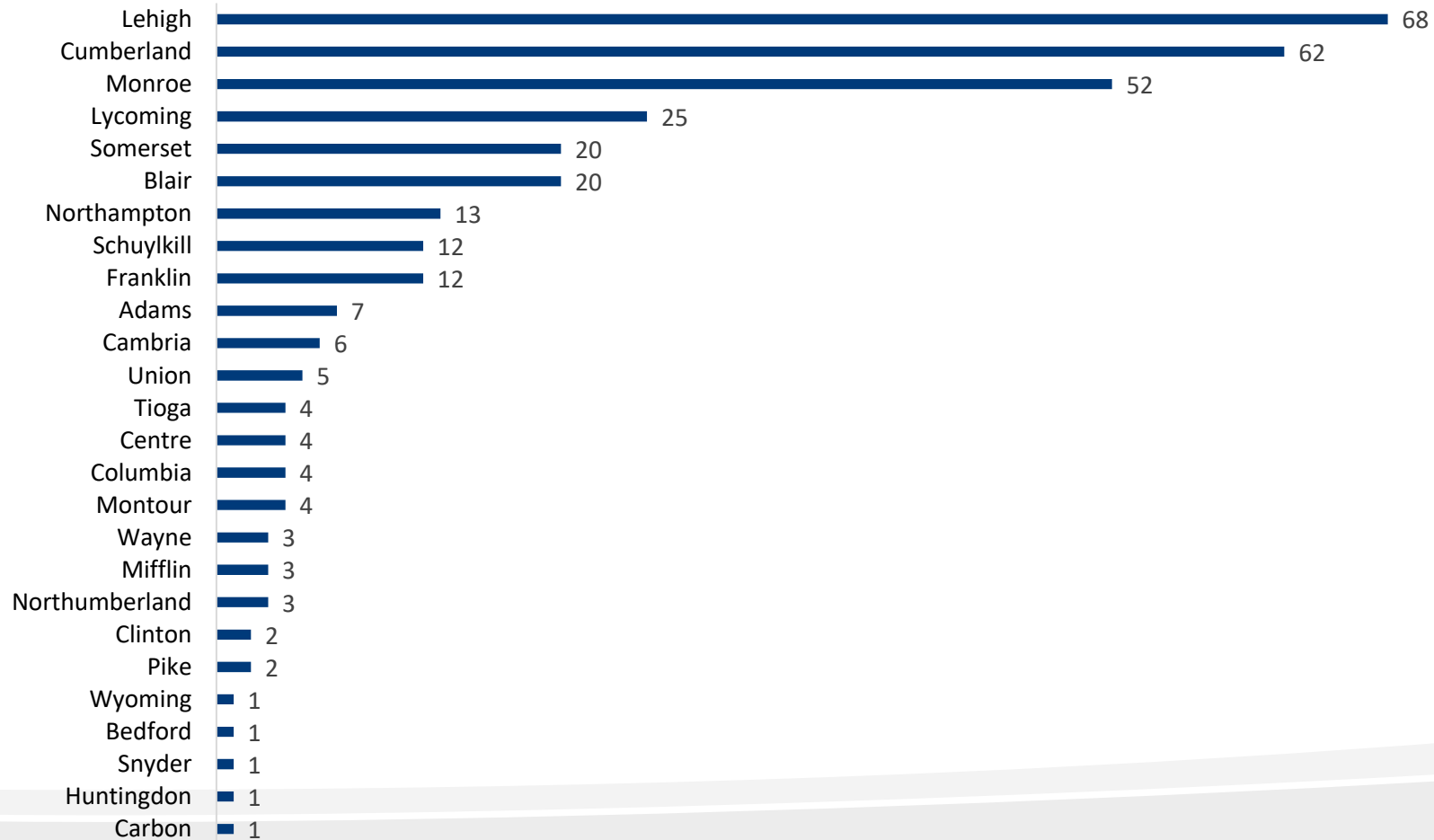


Key observations:

- Huntingdon County has the highest enrollment/placement 65% (for 54 households). Somerset County had second highest enrollment/placement 51% (for 151 households).
- Lebanon, Wyoming, and Susquehanna counties had 0% placement rate (also assessed 15 households or less in each county).
- Lehigh, Northampton, and Cumberland Counties have lowest enrollment/placement rates (less than 20%) of counties with largest CE volume.

Chronically Homeless Households by County

Total Chronic Households by County (Oct 2018 to Sept 2019)

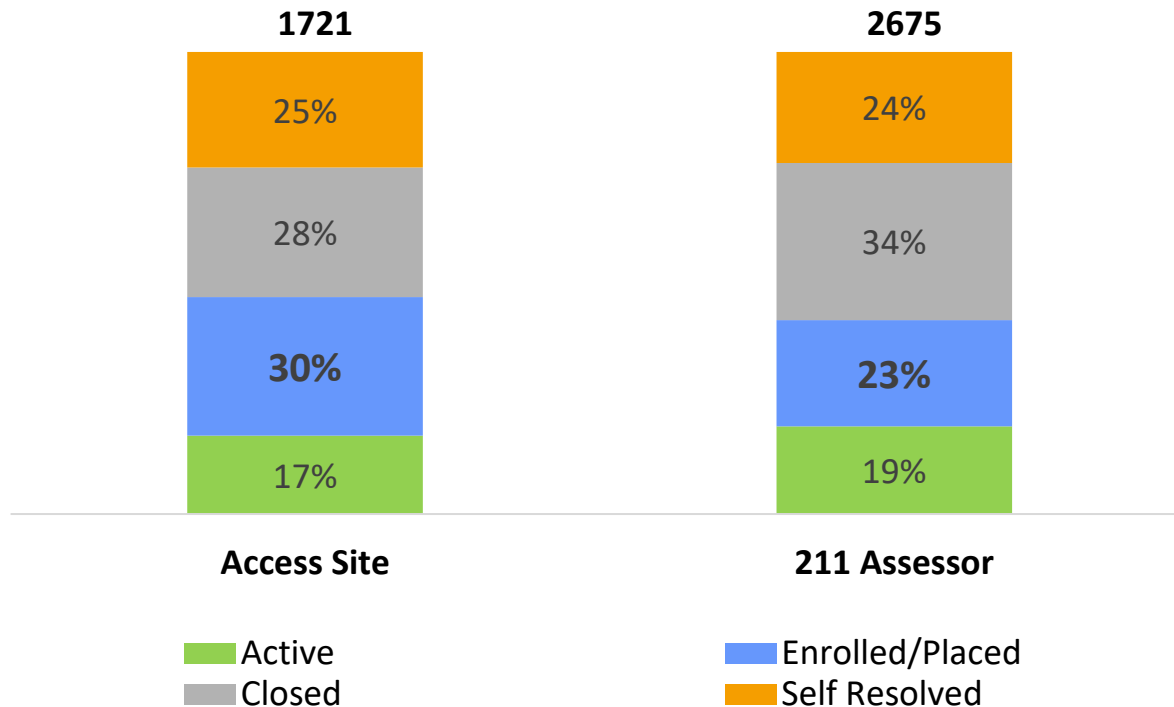


Key observations:

- Lehigh, Cumberland, and Monroe counties assessed the highest number of chronically homeless households (self-identified through CE).

Assessments by Assessor Type (Access Site vs. 211)

CE Assessment Status, by Assessor Type (211 Assessor vs. Access Site), Oct. 2018 to Sept. 2019



Key observations:

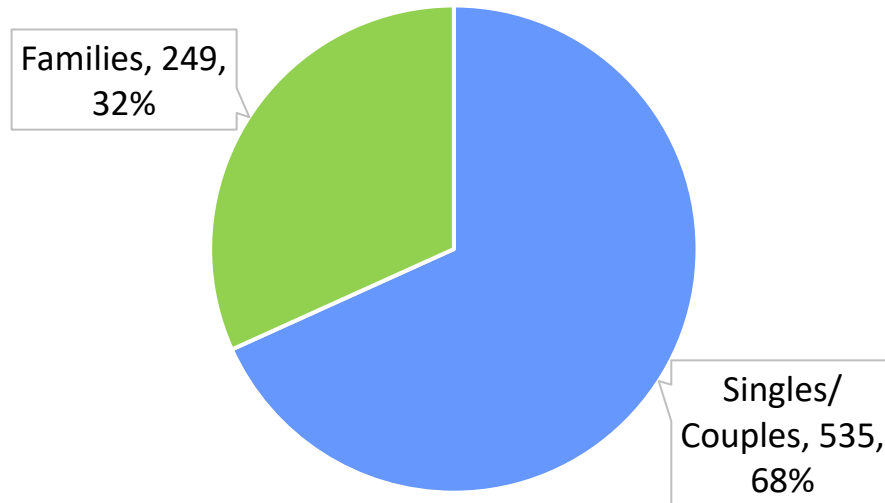
- Households assessed by a physical access site vs. a 211 assessor are more likely to be enrolled/placed in housing and less likely to be closed.
- Households assessed by an access site and 211 assessor have similar rates of self-resolution.
- Roughly 40% of households are assessed by access sites. Roughly 60% are assessed by 211.



Snapshot of Active Households (Sept. 30, 2019)

Snapshot of Active Households 9/30/19

Snapshot of Active Households 9/30/19:
786 total households



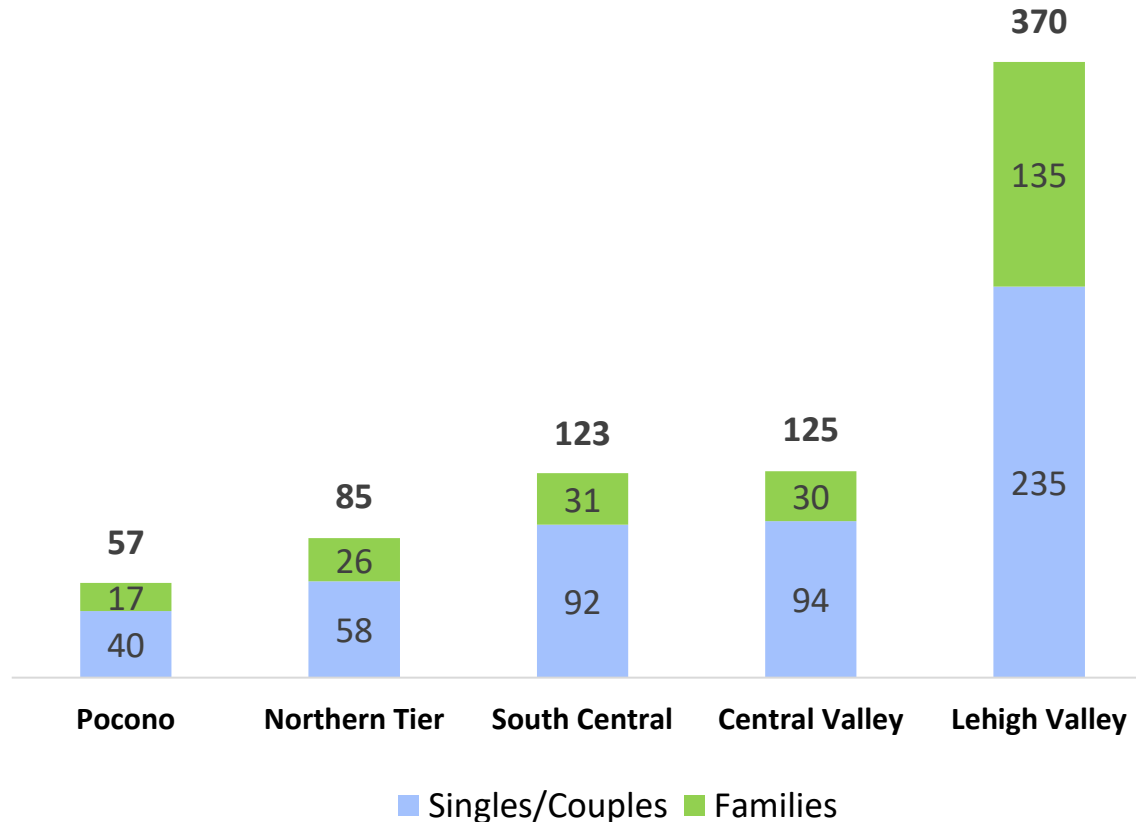
When looking at active households on Coordinated Entry Community Queue (CQ) at single point in time (9/30/19):

- There were 786 households on the CQ at a single point in time.
- Approximately 2/3 of active households at a single point in time are singles/couples. Approximately 1/3 are families.

Note: 2 households with children only were also active on the CE Community Queue on 9/30/19.

Snapshot of Active Households, by RHAB

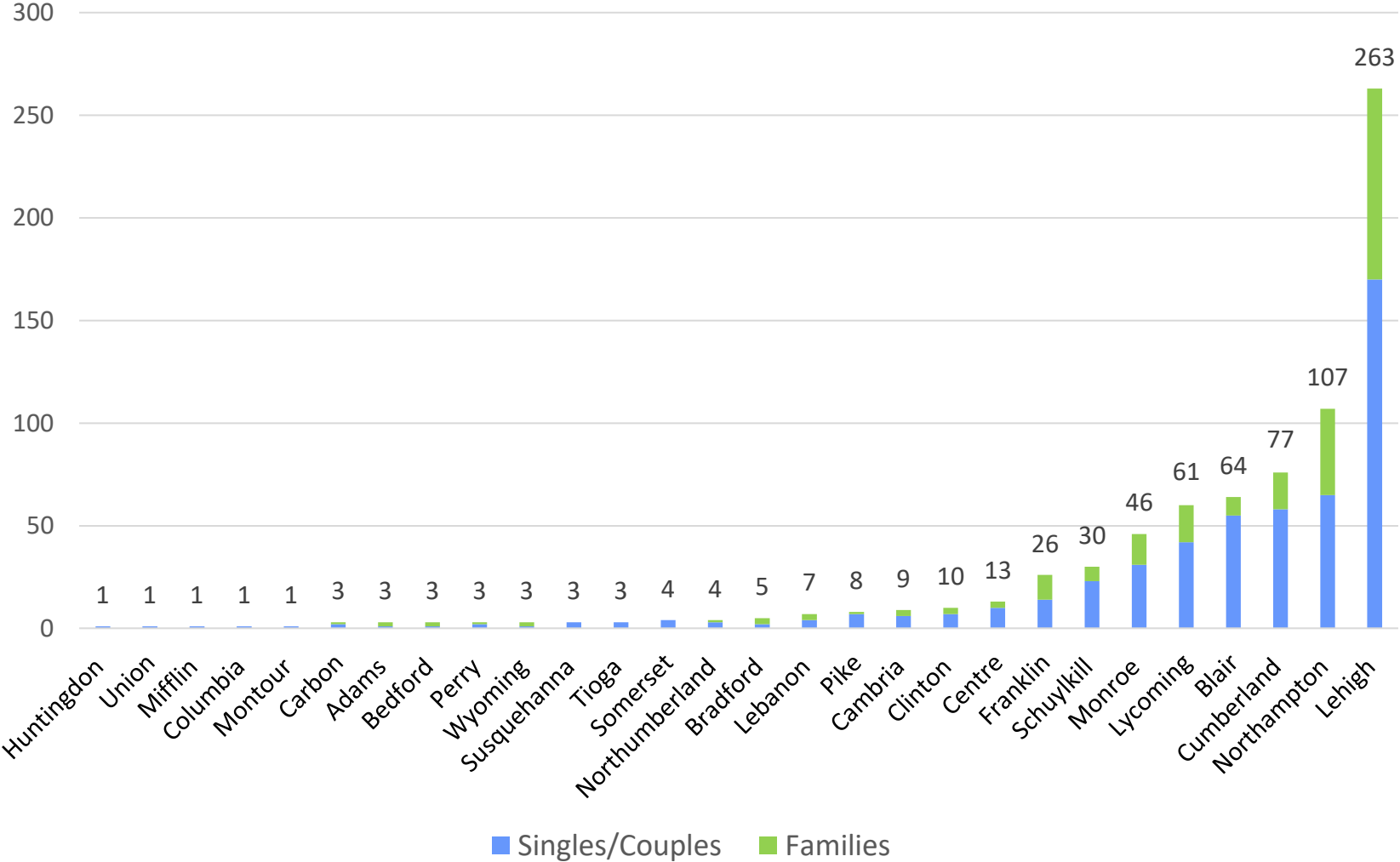
Snapshot of Active Households 9/30/19, by RHAB



When looking at active households on Coordinated Entry Community Queue at single point in time (9/30/19):

- Highest number are Lehigh Valley RHAB (over double the number in other RHABs), followed by Central Valley and South Central.
- Highest number of active households at a single point in time is:
 - Singles/couples in Lehigh Valley
 - Families in Lehigh Valley
 - Singles/couples in Central Valley
 - Singles/couples in South Central

Snapshot of Active Households 9/30/19, by County



Key Observations:

- Counties with largest number of active households awaiting housing at a single point in time:
 - Lehigh
 - Northampton
 - Cumberland
 - Blair
 - Lycoming



Housing/Service Needs

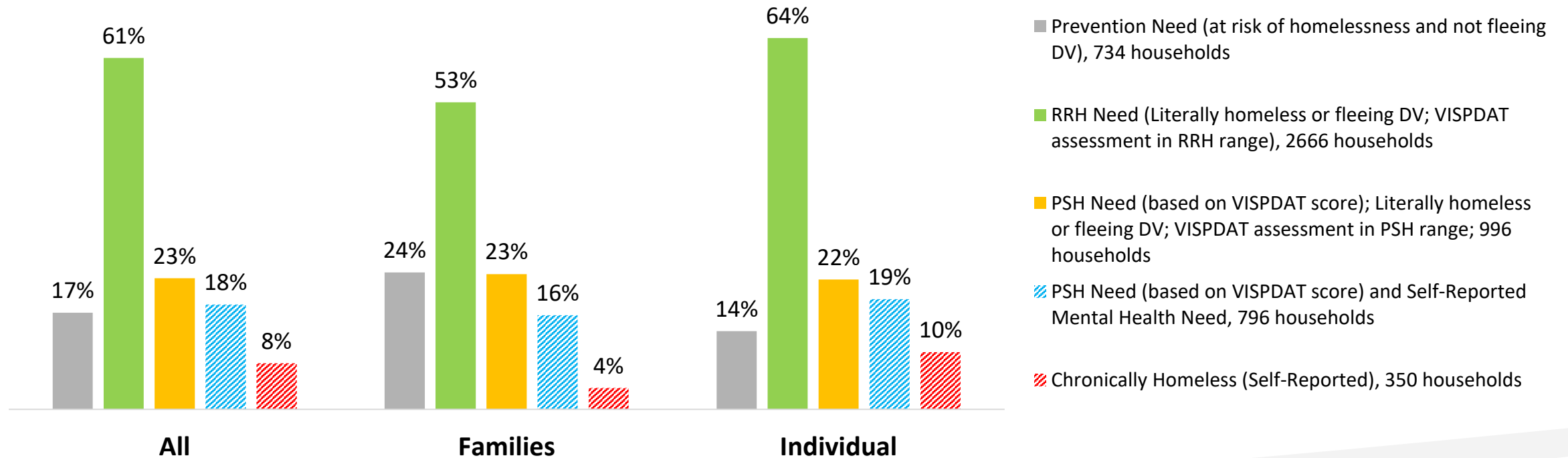
VISPDAT Score Ranges (for reference)

Households are assessed for housing resources through coordinated entry using the VI-SPDAT. Based on their score households are prioritized for different housing interventions.

VI-SPDAT Score Range	CQ Placement
Family VI-SPDAT	
9+	Permanent Supportive Housing
4-8	Rapid Re-Housing
0-3	Do Not Place on CQ Except for DV Survivors (Category 4) and Veterans
Single Adult	
8+	Permanent Supportive Housing
4-7	Rapid Re-Housing
0-3	Do Not Place on CQ Except for DV Survivors (Category 4) and Veterans
Transitional Age Youth (TAY)	
8+	Permanent Supportive Housing
0-7	Rapid Re-Housing

Housing/Service Demand

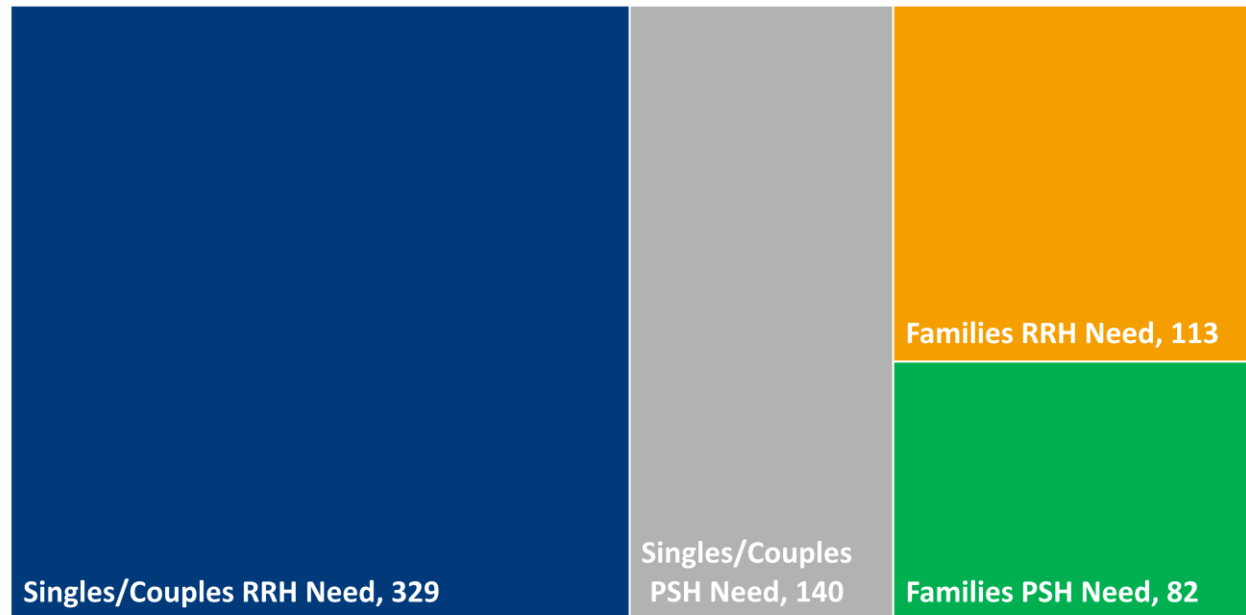
Service Need by Household Type
 (What % of Households Assessed through CE from Oct 2018 to Sept 2019 need various service interventions?)



Note: Prevention need + RRH need + PSH need = 100% of households

Snapshot of Active Households Awaiting Housing

SNAPSHOT OF ACTIVE HOUSEHOLDS BY SERVICE NEED & HOUSEHOLD TYPE (SEPT. 30, 2019)



Key observations:

- **664 active households** on the Community Queue at a single point in time awaiting housing (*note: This only includes literally homeless/fleeing DV households*)
- Greatest need at single point in time in the CoC is RRH for singles/couples.
- The need for RRH for singles/couples is roughly 2.5x greater than the need for PSH for singles/couples or RRH for families.



Housing Demand vs. Supply

RRH Demand vs. Supply, by RHAB

	Households needing RRH ¹ (Oct 2018 to Sept 2019)	RRH Units (Current and Projected) ²	Current RRH Capacity to Meet Demand ³
Central Valley	584	118	20%
Lehigh Valley	595	112*	19%
Northern Tier	403	51	13%
Pocono	287	66	23%
South Central	734	205	28%
ALL	2603	552	21%

Key observations:

- All RHABs lack capacity to meet current RRH demand.
- South Central RHAB currently has the greatest capacity to meet RRH demand.

Notes:

- RRH inventory in chart includes DV dedicated units (current or projected):
 - Central Valley: 36 units
 - Lehigh Valley: 34 units
 - Northern Tier: 42 units
 - Pocono: 34 units
 - South Central: 31 units

¹Literally homeless/fleeing DV households falling in VI-SPDAT score range for RRH

²Projected 2020 RRH on Housing Inventory Chart (excluding SSVF), plus new CoC funded RRH units projected to come online in 2020.

³Assumes an average annual turnover rate of 100% for RRH units (each unit will turn over once annually with an average length of stay of 12 months; this is based on average length of stay in CoC for RRH and national averages)

*Lehigh Valley RHAB RRH units include 61 units that are dedicated to specific populations (21 for youth, 40 for families).

PSH Demand vs. Supply, by RHAB

	PSH Units, excluding VASH (Jan. 2019 HIC)	Households needing PSH*, Oct. 2018 - Sept. 2019	Current PSH Capacity to Meet Demand for Households falling in PSH Range on VI-SPDAT**	Chronically homeless households Oct. 2018 - Sept. 2019	Current PSH Capacity to Meet Demand for Chronically Homeless Households***
Central Valley	146	246	12%	94	31%
Lehigh Valley	198	241	16%	81	49%
Northern Tier	53	127	8%	32	33%
Pocono	123	111	22%	58	42%
South Central	154	246	13%	71	43%
ALL	674	971	14%	336	40%

Key observations:

- When looking at households who fall into PSH range on VI-SPDAT and not considering other factors (such as chronic homelessness or disabling condition), all RHABs lack capacity to meet current demand.
- When looking at chronically homeless households (assuming they may need PSH), Lehigh Valley RHAB, Pocono RHAB, and South Central RHAB have the highest capacity to meet PSH demand. Central Valley and Northern Tier have the least capacity to meet PSH need for chronically homeless households.

*Literally homeless/fleeing DV households falling in VI-SPDAT range for PSH

**assumes an average turnover rate of 20% (based on average national turnover of PSH units)

***assumes that chronically homeless households would be eligible/prioritized for PSH



Questions?



Discussion Questions:

What does the data tell us?

- Where is the highest unmet need? (by location, population, subpopulation, housing or service type, etc.)
- Are there areas where needs are currently being met better than others (e.g., a certain county, RHAB or population that is better resourced?)

Does this align with what you thought it would be?

- Why or why not?

Are you seeing other unmet needs not represented in this data?

- If so, what are other unmet needs in your community for people experiencing homelessness?

Do you need additional information to determine what your RHAB's priority should be based on unmet needs?

- If so, what data or information would be helpful?

Do you foresee a need to reprioritize or reallocate funding based on the data?

- This could be beds, target population, geography served, etc.

Are there resources your community needs that cannot be funded through CoC dollars?

- If so, what are the biggest priorities for your RHAB and/or county?



Next Steps

- RHABs should compile feedback related to needs/gaps (including those that may not have been captured in this gaps analysis) in their community and share back with the CoC Board.
- You can also submit feedback via the online survey: <http://sgiz.mobi/s3/Eastern-CoC-2020-Gaps-Analysis>.
- Link to supplemental data appendix:
 - https://pennsylvaniacoc.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Eastern-PA-COC-2020-Gaps-Analysis_supplemental-data.pdf