



2020 Gaps Analysis

To Inform New Project Priorities for the Western PA CoC

Original Version: April 6, 2020

Revised Version: May 29, 2020 *(please note the corrected data on slide 34 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 and Funding Committee

- Include those that may not have been captured in this gaps analysis
- Prioritize these need/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 and/or county?



Things to consider as you review the gaps analysis:

- The analysis looks at the time period from **Jan. 2019-Dec. 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	<i>(renewals only)</i>		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.
 - *Current programs eligible to be renewed through CoC funding, but CoC cannot apply for new programs (see slide 9 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)

- **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.



Key Terms/Acronyms (for reference)

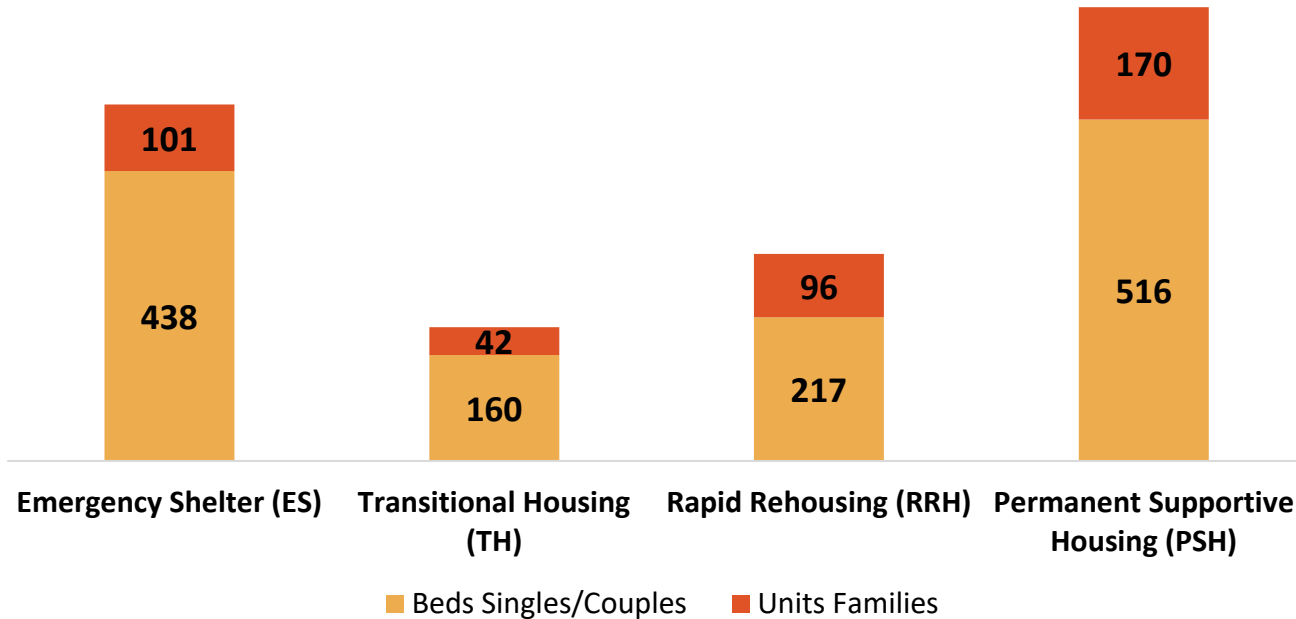
- **Joint Transitional Housing-Rapid Rehousing (TH-RRH)**- The Joint TH and RRH component project (also known as TH-RRH) combines two existing program components—transitional housing and permanent housing-rapid rehousing—in a single project to serve individuals and families experiencing homelessness. 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 PH-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;
 - That lack strategies to exit people into permanent housing quickly; and
 - Whose shelters stays are brief (i.e. Less than 30 days)



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)



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 next slide includes information on projected changes to HIC.

**note: chart excludes Other Permanent Housing (29 units) and VASH-funded PSH (163 units)*



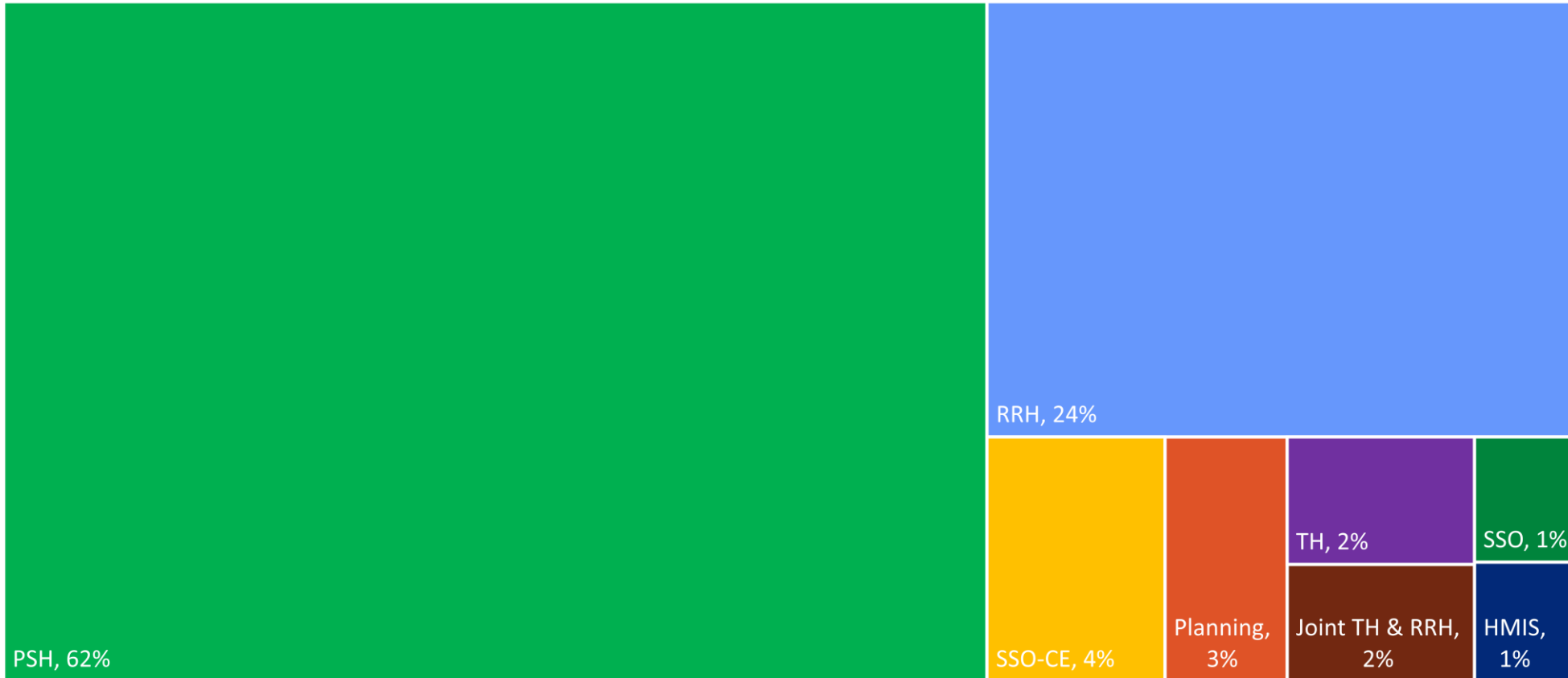
Housing Inventory Chart: What We Have

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

- New **CoC-wide** domestic violence Rapid Rehousing program for **61 units (46 for families; 16 for individuals)** through PCADV funded through 2019 CoC NOFA competition.
- New regional RRH for all household types in **Northwest RHAB** through McKean Redevelopment and Housing Authority for **10 units (4 for families; 6 for individuals)** funded through 2019 CoC NOFA competition.
- New RRH for all household types in **Northwest RHAB (with a priority for Venango County)** through McKean Redevelopment and Housing Authority for **6 units for individuals** funded through 2019 CoC NOFA competition.
- New regional RRH for all household types in **Southwest RHAB** through Fayette County Community Action for **10 units for individuals** funded through 2019 CoC NOFA competition.
- CoC still waiting to hear back about additional new program funding or program closures through 2019 CoC Competition (as of 3/12/20).

CoC Funding: Where are Resources Going?

FY19 CoC Funding

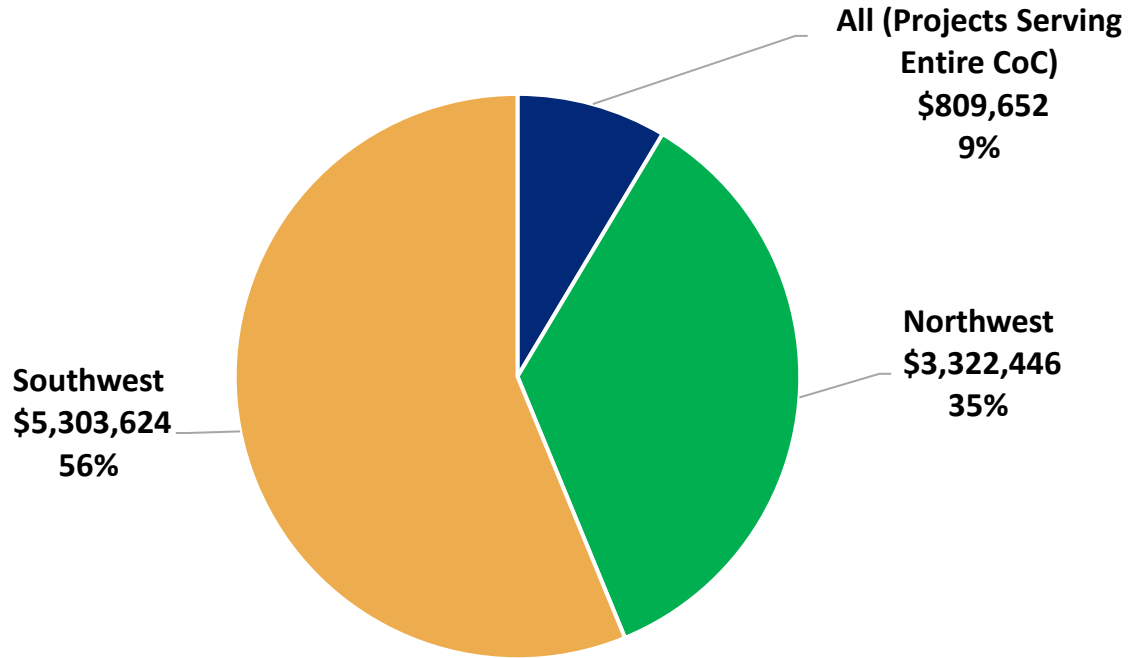


Total	\$1.04M
PSH	\$6.47M
RRH	\$2.52M
SSO/CE	\$421K
Planning	\$289K
TH	\$231K
TH-RRH	\$213K
SSO	\$134K
HMIS	\$128K

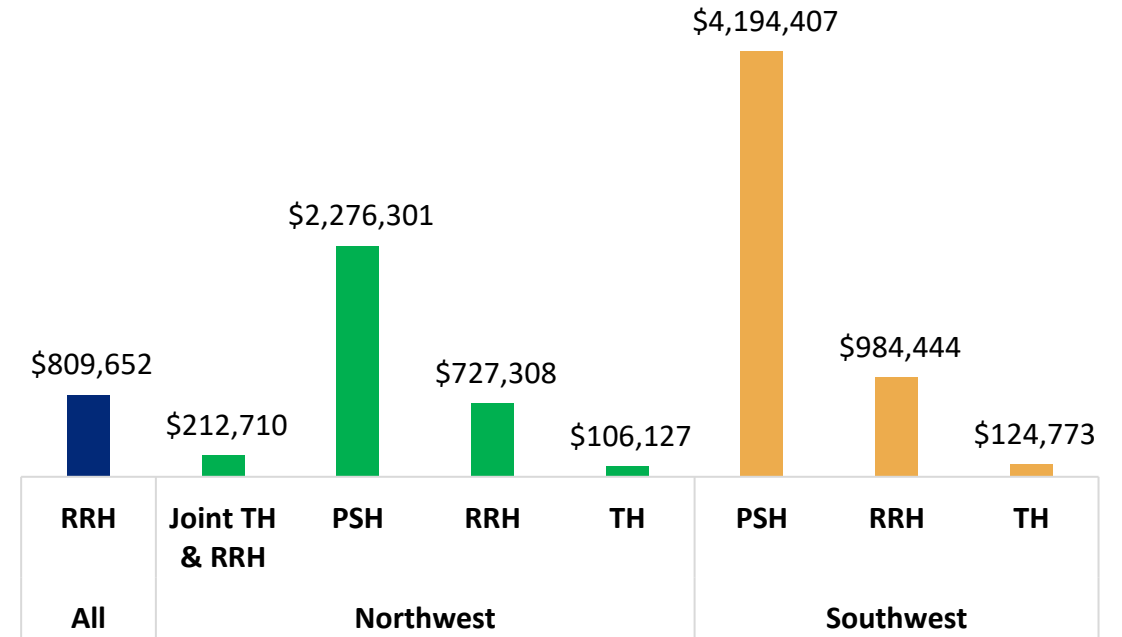
Note: Planning Grant award is established by HUD at 3% ARD.

CoC Funding: Where are Resources Going?

FY19 CoC Funding by RHAB



FY19 CoC Housing Funding, by RHAB and Project Type

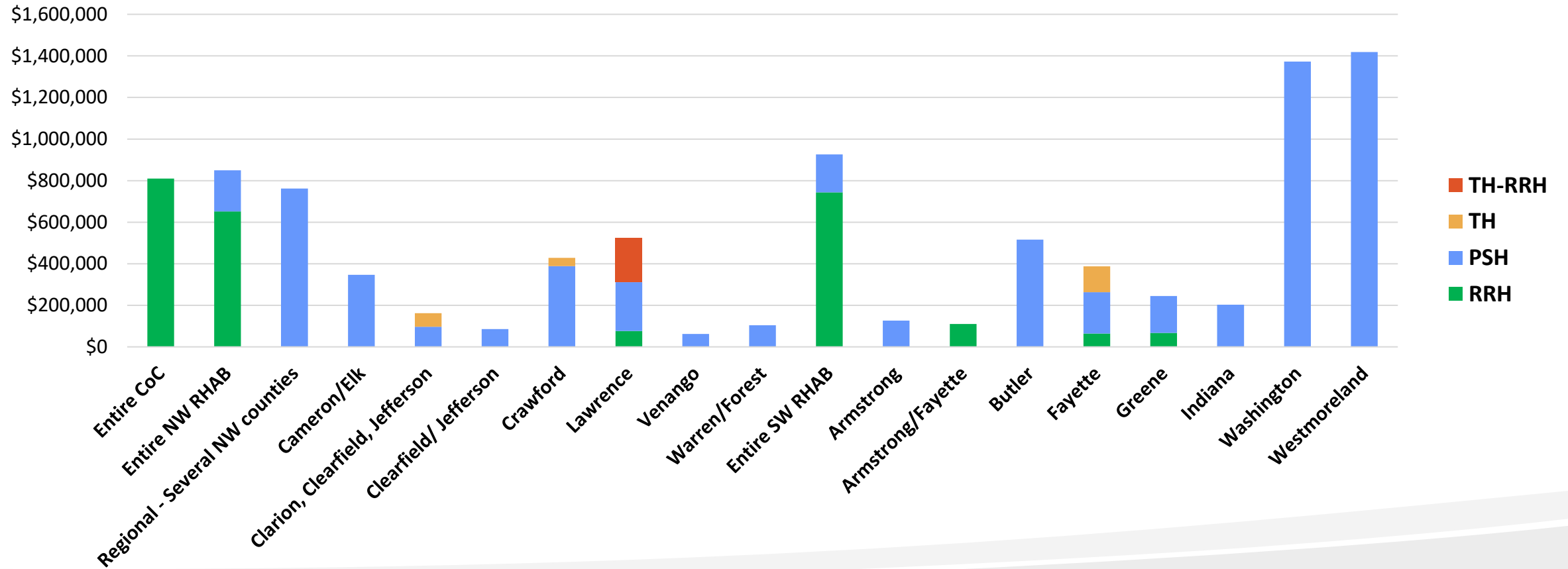


Note: Project serving entire CoC = newly funded DV Bonus RRH project, funded in FY19 Competition



CoC Funding for housing, by county

FY19 CoC Housing Funding, by Project Type and County/Region





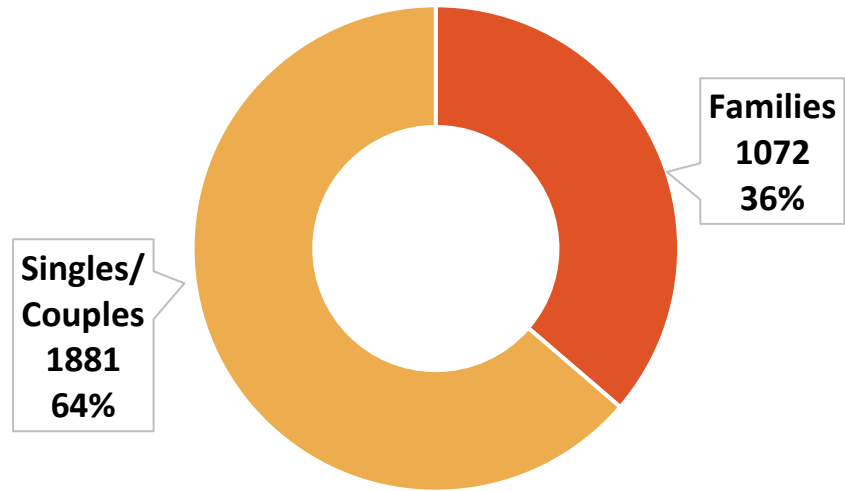
Coordinated Entry Access

By Household Type, Subpopulation, RHAB, and County



Coordinated Entry Access by Household Type

Households Accessing CE during 2019



Notes:

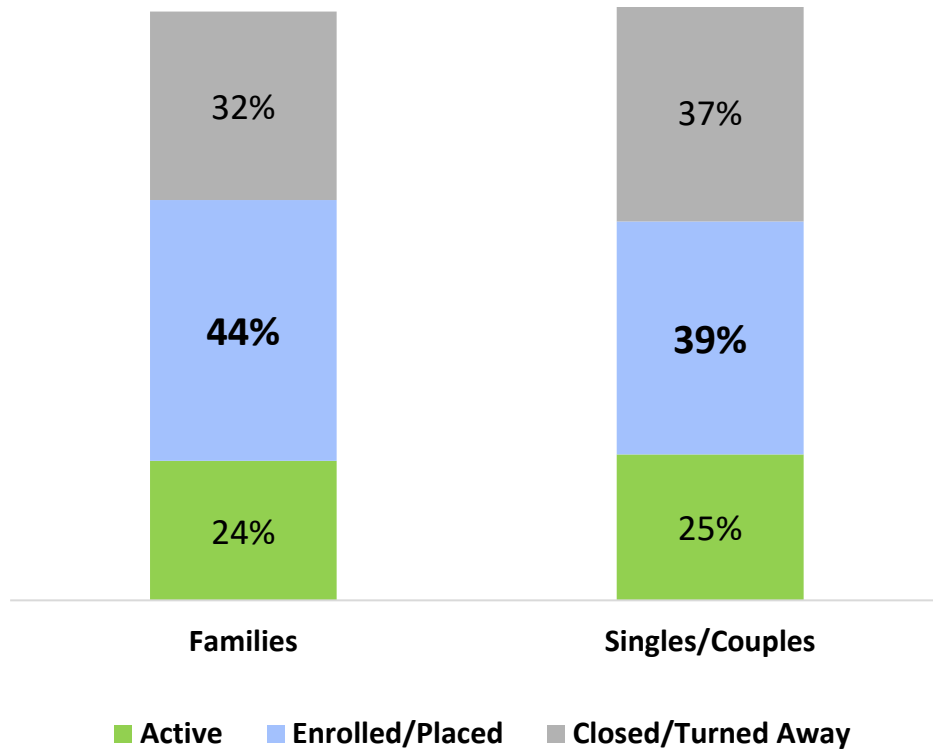
- **2953 unduplicated households** were assessed through Coordinated Entry from January 1, 2019-December 31, 2019
- **Assessed**= assessed via the Eligibility and Prioritization Assessment Tool by an assessment center

Key observations:

- 36% of households assessed were families
- 64% of households assessed were singles/couples

Coordinated Entry Access by Household Type

CE Status by Household Type, 2019



Status Definitions:

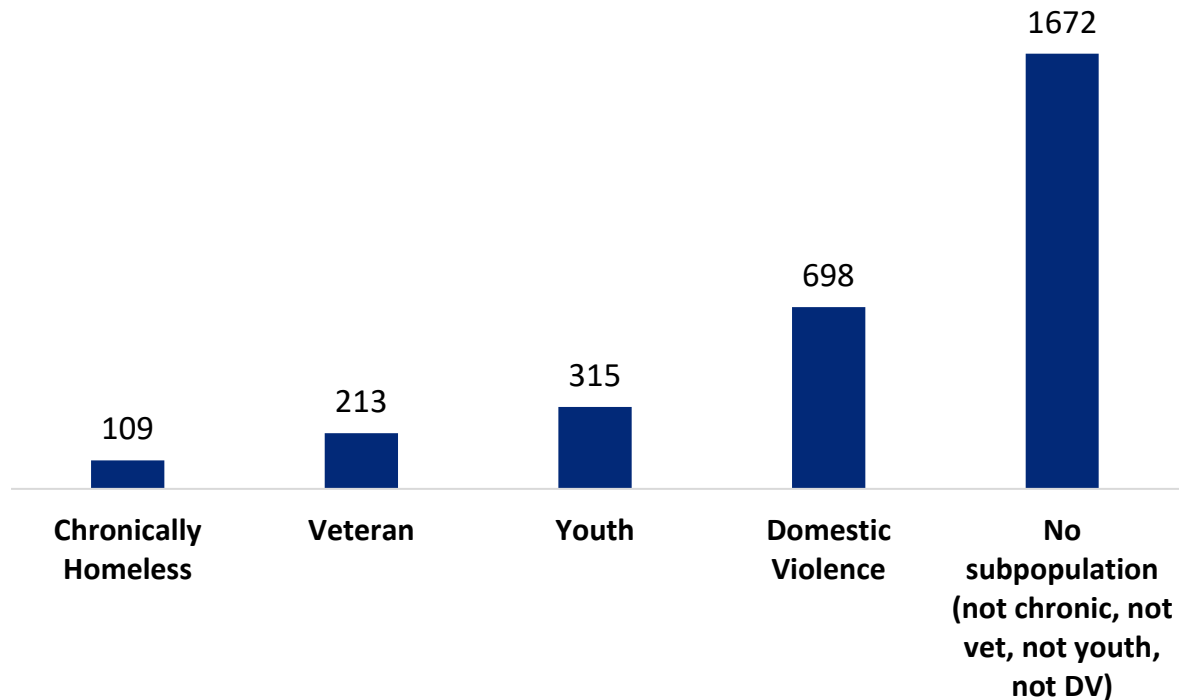
- **Active**= awaiting placement through CE
- **Enrolled/Placed**= enrolled and/or housed in a housing opportunity
- **Closed**= No longer on list for placement through CE due to no longer needing housing assistance, did not meet homelessness/housing need requirements, have lost contact for 6+ months (non-chronic only), or is deceased

Key observations:

- Families had a higher rate of enrollment/placement in housing than singles/couples (44% vs. 39%).
- Note: A greater percent of households were enrolled/placed in housing than the previous gaps analysis (April 2018-March 2019). In that analysis, 38% of families and 33% of singles/couples were enrolled/placed in housing.

Coordinated Entry Access by Subpopulation

Total Households Accessing CE, by subpopulation (2019)

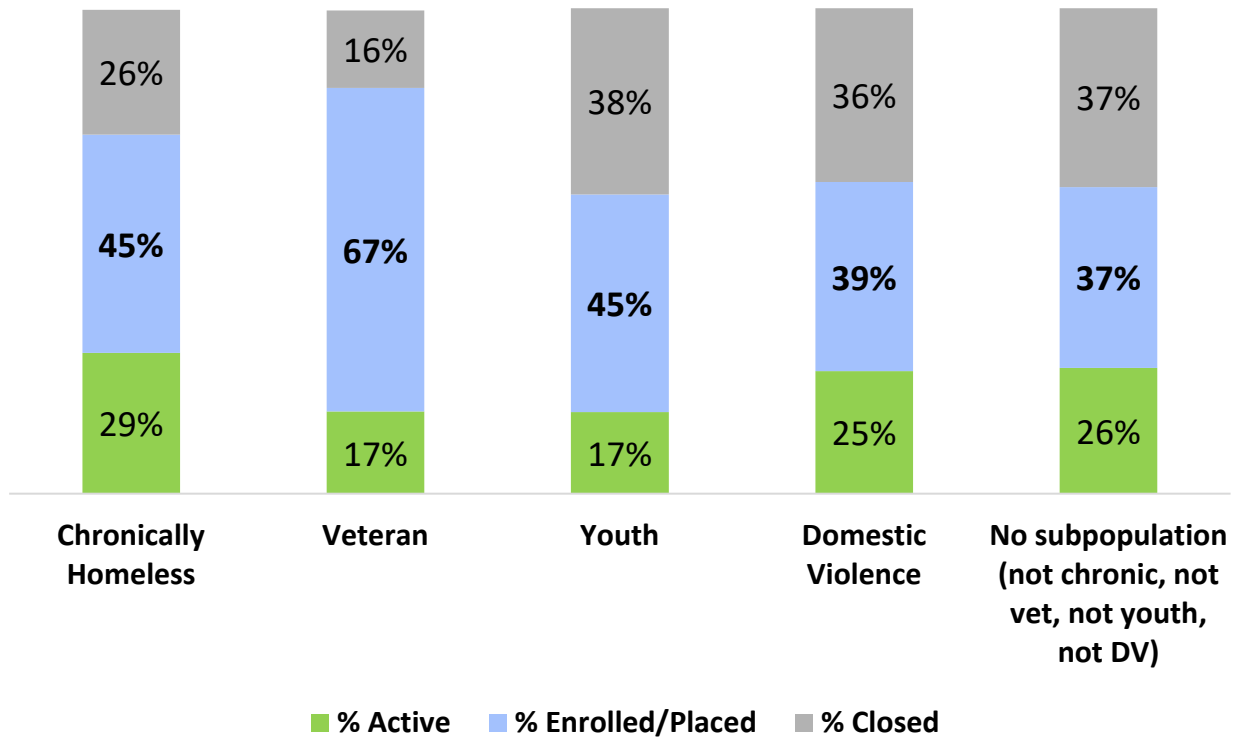


Key observations:

- Majority of households assessed through CE (1672 households; 57%) do not fit into any of the specified subpopulations.
- CoC may want to explore concentrated efforts to meet HUD's benchmarks for ending chronic homelessness.

Coordinated Entry Access by Subpopulation

CE status by subpopulation, 2019

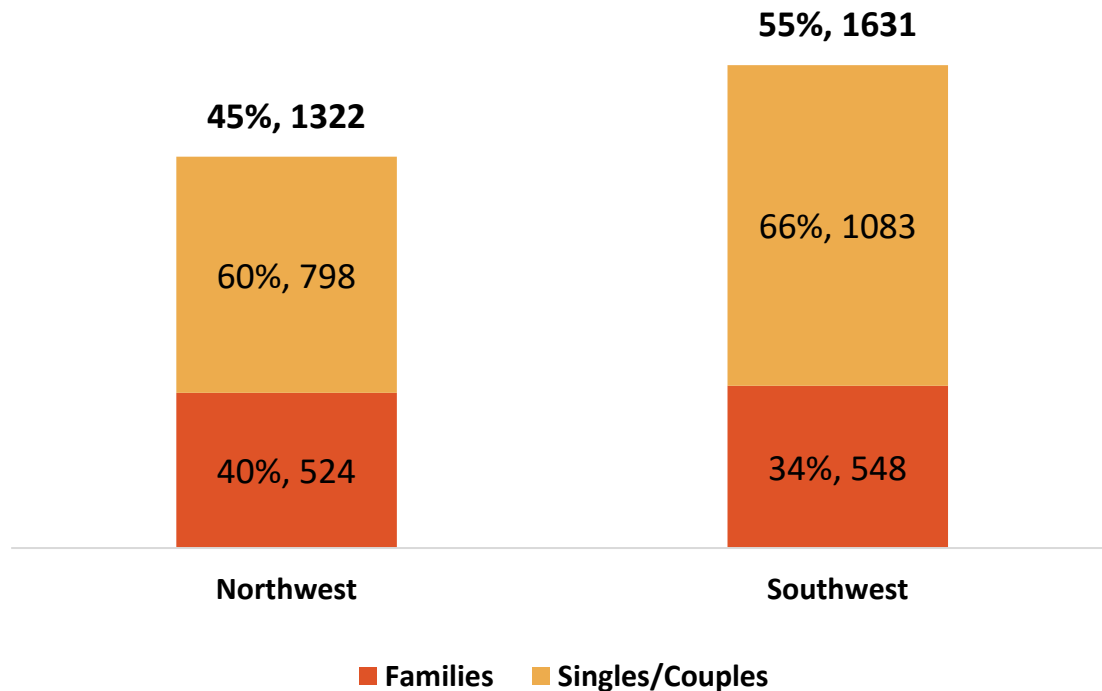


Key observations:

- Of the 4 subpopulations, veterans have the highest rate of enrollment/ placement in housing (67%).
- Chronically homeless and veteran households have a lower rate of being closed than other populations.
- All subpopulations have a higher enrollment/placement rate than the general population, though DV survivors' enrollment/placement rate is very similar to that of the general population.

Coordinated Entry Access by RHAB & County

Households Assessed through CE, by RHAB and Household Type (2019)

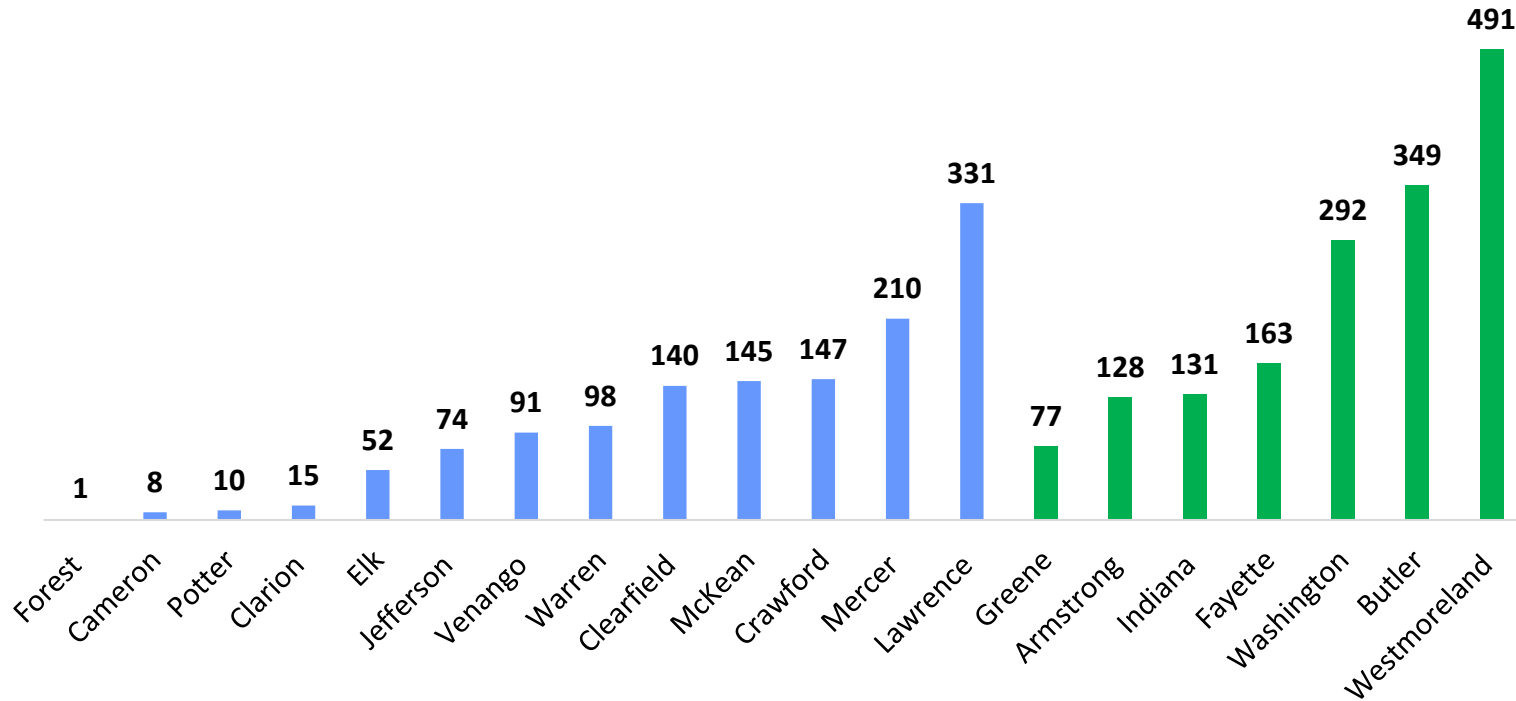


Key observations:

- Southwest RHAB assessed 55% of households through CE. Northwest RHAB assessed 45% of households.
- Southwest RHAB assessed a higher percentage of singles/couples than Northwest RHAB (66% vs. 60%).
- Northwest RHAB assessed a higher percentage of families than Southwest RHAB (40% vs. 34%).

Coordinated Entry Access by RHAB & County

Households Assessed through CE by County, 2019

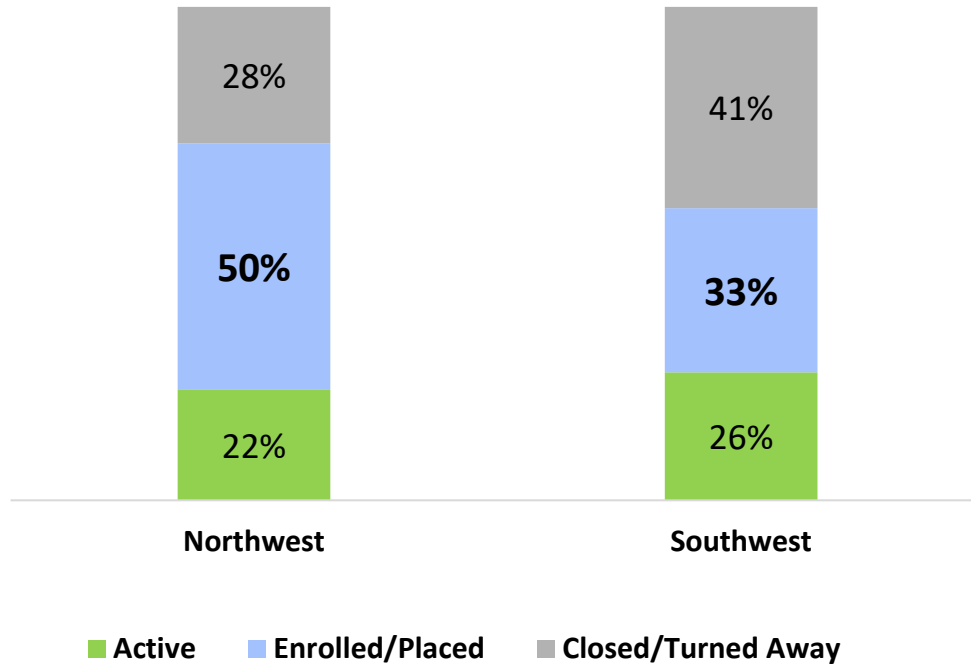


Key observations:

- Counties with highest volume of households assessed:
 - Westmoreland – 491
 - Butler – 349
 - Lawrence – 331
 - Washington – 292
 - Mercer – 210

Coordinated Entry Access by RHAB & County

CE Assessment Status by RHAB, 2019

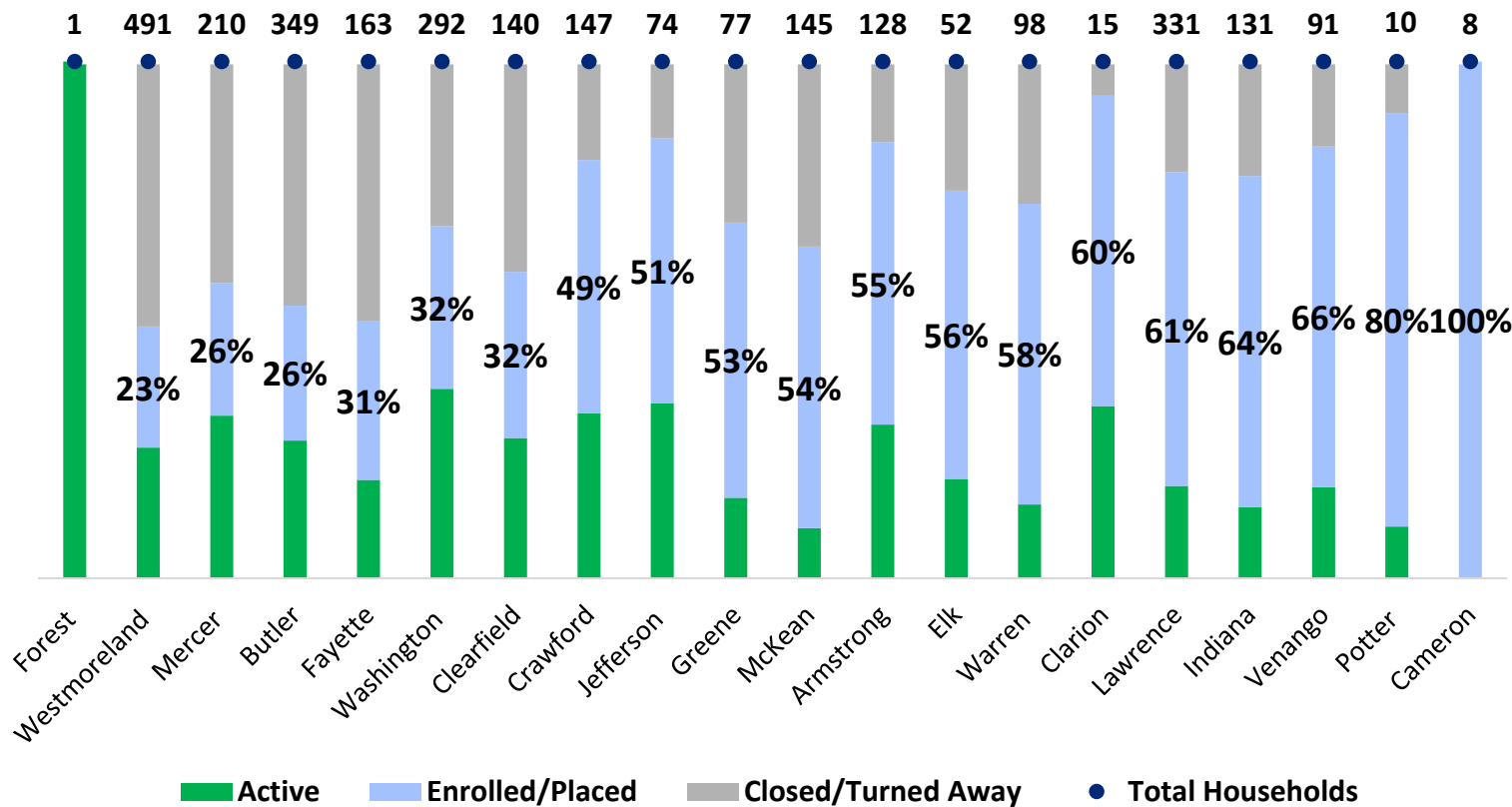


Key observations:

- Northwest RHAB has a higher rate of enrollment/placement in housing than the Southwest RHAB (50% vs. 33%).

Coordinated Entry Access by RHAB & County

CE Assessment Status by County, 2019



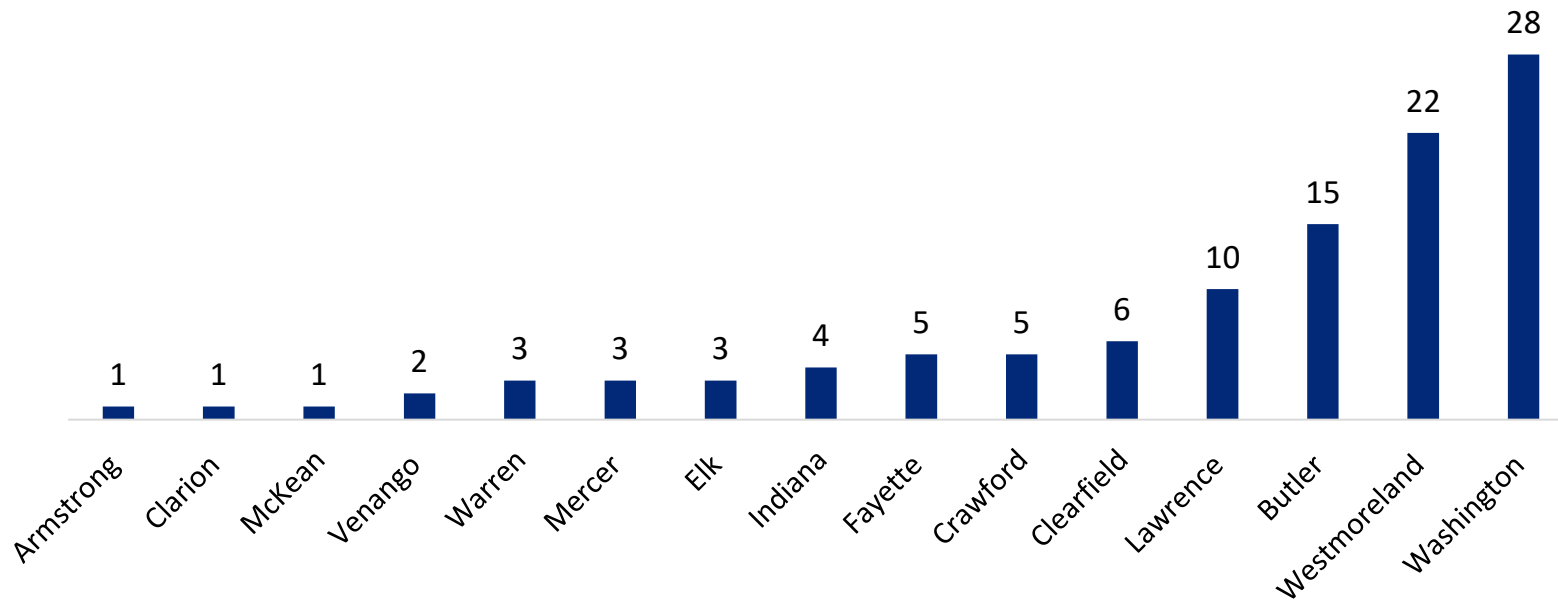
Key observations:

- Several counties had a 60% or greater enrollment/placement rate, including a few counties that assessed more than 100 households annually (Lawrence, Indiana)
- Westmoreland, Mercer, and Butler counties all have a housing enrollment/placement rate of less than 30%. Each of these counties is assessing more than 200 households annually.
 - Several counties that are assessing highest numbers of households are experiencing very low enrollment/placement rates.



Chronically Homeless Households by County

Chronic Households Assessed through CE, by County (2019)



Key observations:

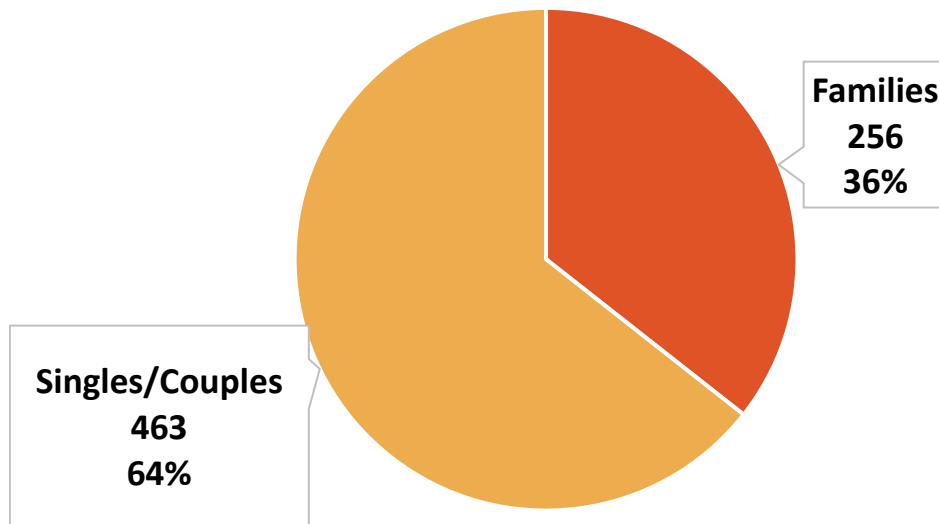
- Washington, Westmoreland and Butler assessed the highest number of chronically homeless households through CE.



Snapshot of Active Households (Dec. 31, 2019)

Snapshot of Active Households 12/31/19

Snapshot of Active Households 12/31/19:
719 total households

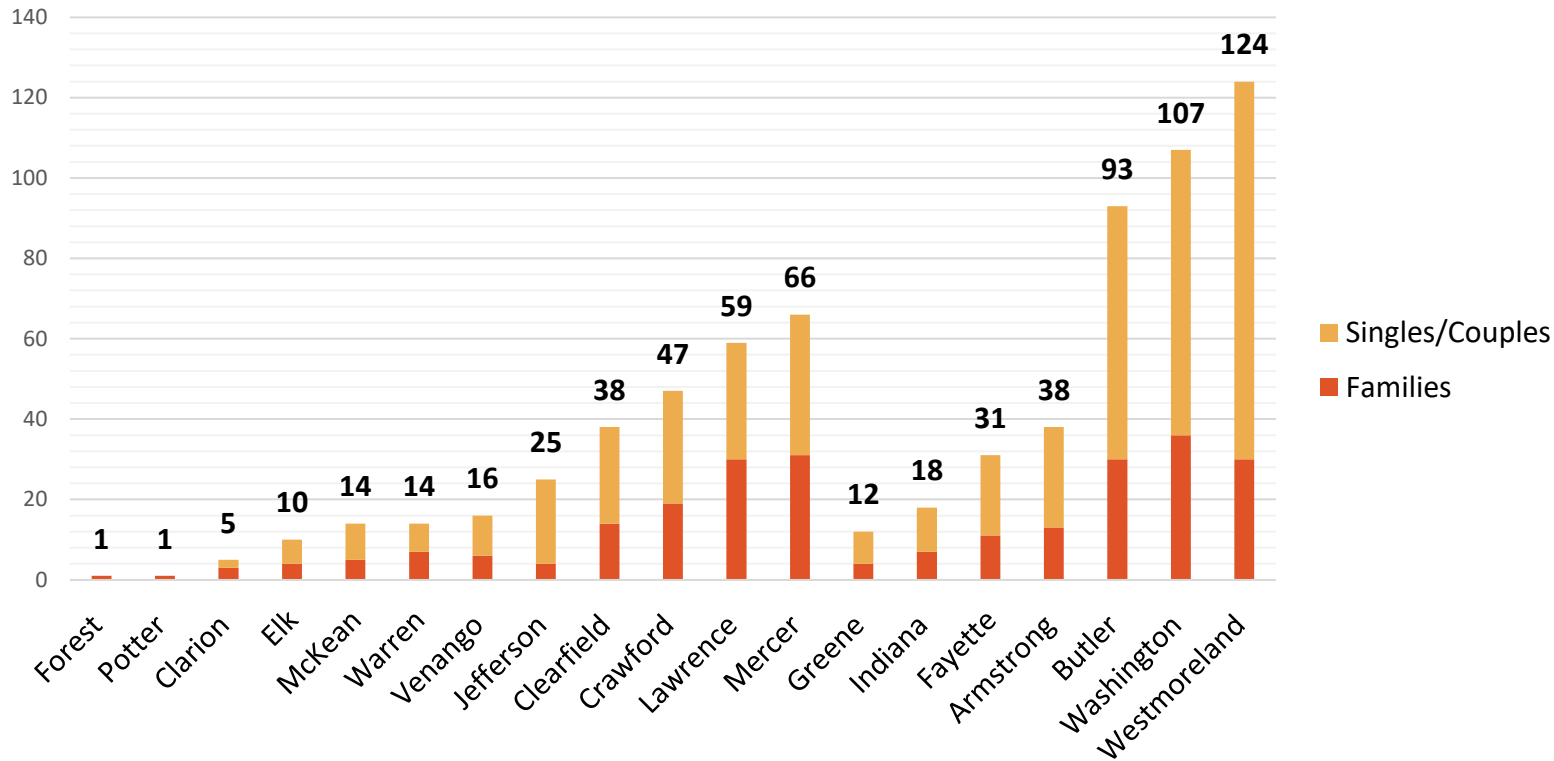


Key Observations when looking at active households on Coordinated Entry list at single point in time (12/31/19):

- There were 719 households on the CE list 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.

Snapshot of Active Households, by County

Snapshot of Active Households 12/31/19, by County



Key observations:

- Totals by RHAB:
 - SW RHAB = 423
 - NW RHAB = 296
- Counties with largest number of active households awaiting housing at a single point in time:
 - Westmoreland
 - Washington
 - Butler
 - Mercer
 - Lawrence

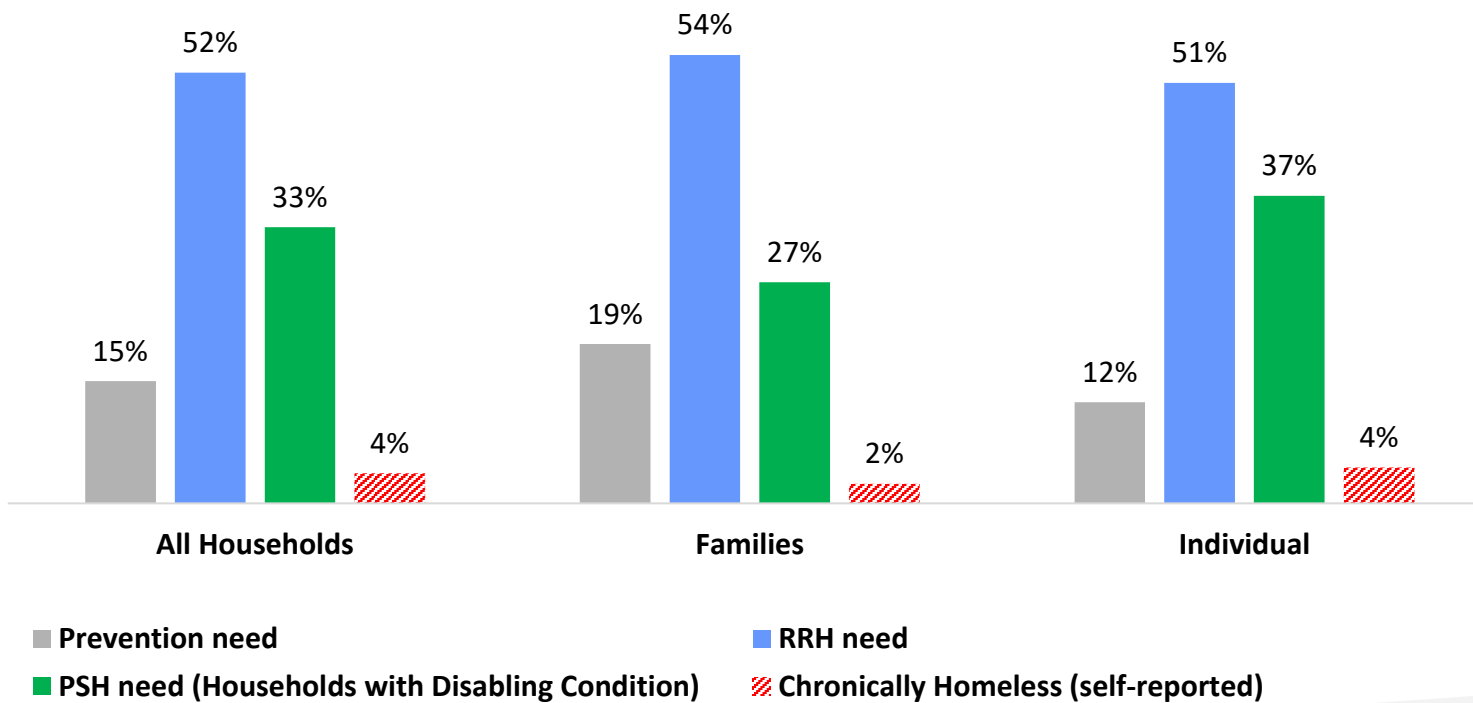


Housing/Service Needs

Housing/Service Demand

Service Need by Household Type

(What % of Households Assessed through CE in 2019 need various service interventions?)



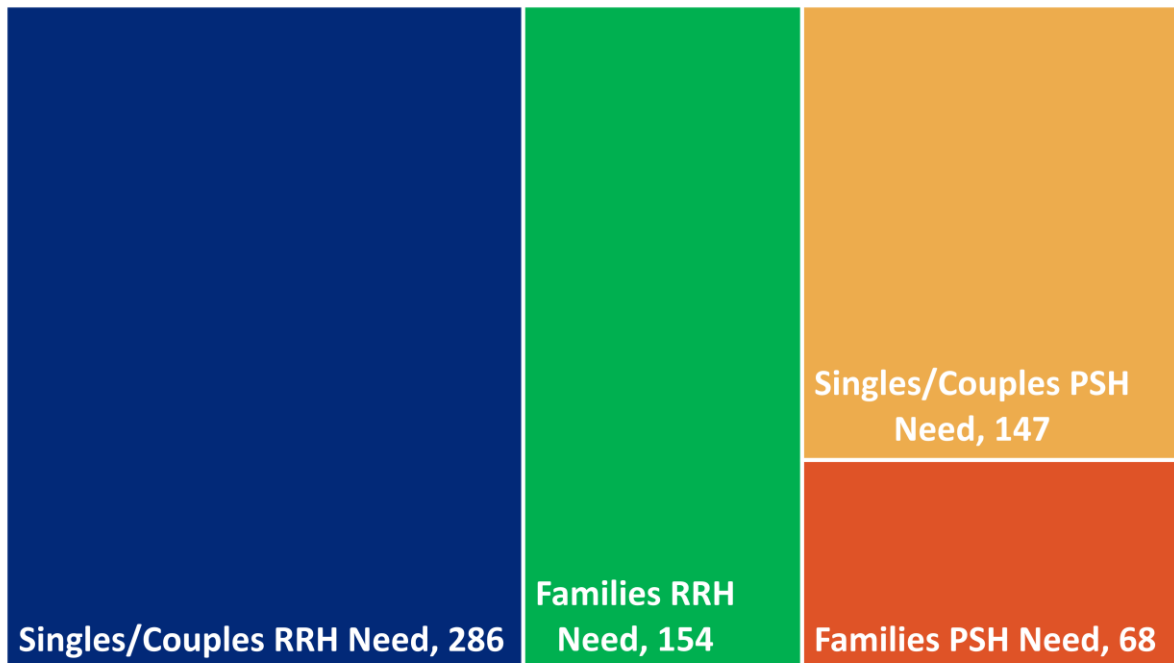
How housing/service demand was calculated:

- **Prevention need (gray), 435 households**= at risk of homelessness and not fleeing DV
- **PSH need (green), 984 households**= Literally homeless or fleeing DV; On Coordinated Entry PSH List and has a disabling condition
- **RRH need (blue), 1534 households**= Everyone else on Coordinated Entry list (*note: all households literally homeless or fleeing DV*)
- Included in red are the households who self-reported to be chronically homeless (**108 households**)

**In general, based on CE scoring system and method for gathering info on disability and chronic status, it is difficult to fully assess the demand for PSH (and which households would be eligible for PSH).

Snapshot of Active Households Awaiting Housing

Snapshot of Active Households by Service Need and Household Type
(Dec. 31, 2019)

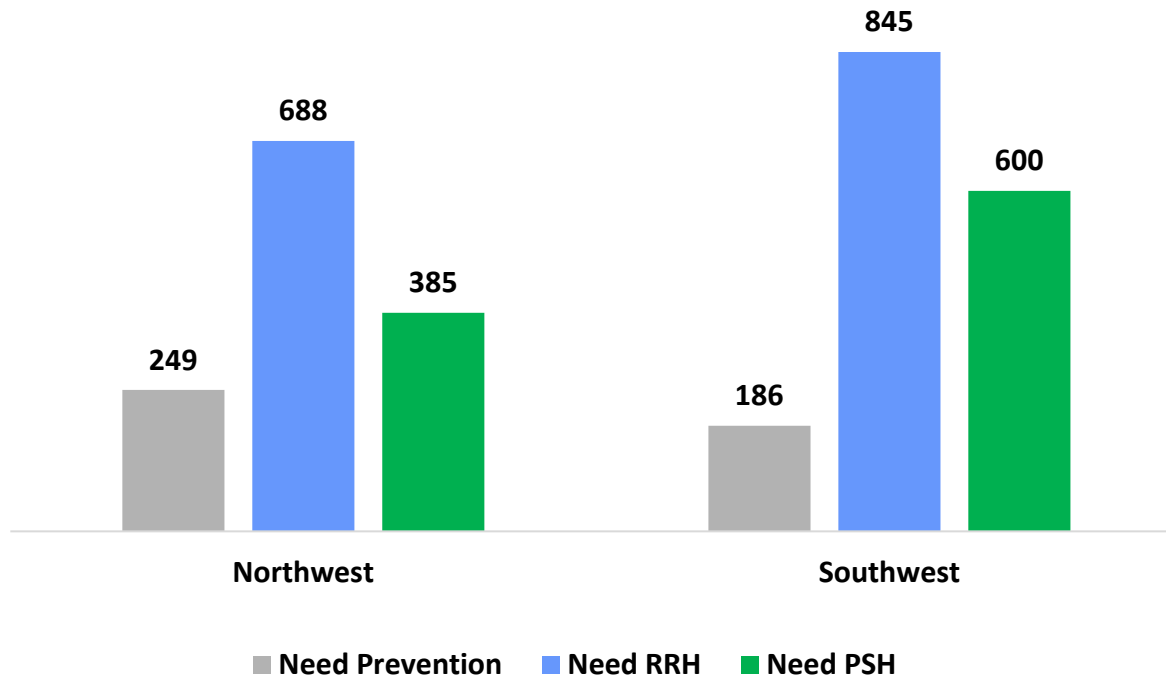


Key observations:

- **655 active households** on the CE waiting list 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, followed by a need for RRH for families and PSH for singles/couples (the need for these interventions is roughly equal).
- The need for RRH for singles/couples is roughly 2x greater than the need for RRH for families or PSH for singles/couples.

Annual Service Demand, by RHAB

Annual Service Demand by RHAB (2019)



Key observations:

- The largest annual service need is RRH in the Southwest RHAB, followed by RRH in the Northwest RHAB and PSH in the Southwest RHAB.
- The data seems to indicate that the greatest annual need is RRH in the Southwest, followed by RRH in the Northwest and PSH in the Southwest.



Housing Demand vs. Supply

RRH Housing Demand vs. Supply, by RHAB

	Households needing RRH (Jan 2019-Dec 2019)*	RRH Units **	Current RRH Capacity to Meet Demand***
Northwest	688	286	42%
Southwest	845	152	18%
ALL	1533	438	29%

Key observations:

- Both RHABs lack capacity to meet current RHAB demand.
- Data indicates that the Northwest RHAB is better resourced than Southwest RHAB to meet RRH demand.
- 2020 RRH unit information:
 - **Northwest:** ESG=119 units, CoC= 167 units
 - **Southwest:** ESG= 24 units, CoC= 128 units

*Literally homeless/fleeing DV households who were not on PSH list

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

***assumes an average 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)

PSH Housing Demand vs. Supply, by RHAB

	PSH Units, excluding VASH (Jan. 2019 HIC)	Households needing PSH*, 2019	Current PSH Capacity to Meet Demand for Households Needing PSH**	Chronically homeless households, 2019	Current PSH Capacity to Meet Demand for Chronically Homeless Households**
Northwest	308	385	16%	34	181%
Southwest	378	600	13%	75	101%
ALL	686	985	14%	109	126%

*Literally homeless/fleeing DV households who scored in PSH range and had a disabling condition

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

Key observations:

- Both RHABs lack capacity to meet current PSH demand, based on households who self-report have a disabling condition.
- When looking at chronically homeless households, data indicates that the CoC has the capacity to meet USICH Criteria/Benchmarks for ending chronic homelessness with current PSH resources.



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 written 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 provide feedback via this online survey link:
<http://sgiz.mobi/s3/Western-CoC-2020-Gaps-Analysis-RHAB-Member-Feedback-Form>