

2021 Gaps Analysis

TO INFORM NEW
PROJECT PRIORITIES
FOR THE EASTERN PA
COC

Presentation for Eastern PA CoC
6/10/2021

2021 GAPS ANALYSIS- EASTERN PA COC; DIANA T. MYERS AND ASSOCIATES

1

1

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

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2

2

RHAB/Committee role in gaps analysis:

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

Here are 3 key things that RHABs/Committees are 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, to be shared with Funding Committee and Board
 - Include those that may not have been captured in this gaps analysis
 - Prioritize needs/gaps wherever possible

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3

3

Questions to consider as you review the gaps analysis:

What does the data tell us?

- Where is the highest unmet need, according to the data? (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?

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4

4

Considerations as you review the gaps analysis:

- The analysis looks at a 12-month time period from **January 2020-December 2020**.
- Limitations:
 - This analysis primarily uses data from HMIS coordinated entry (CE) to analyze demand for services. The HMIS database was upgraded in summer 2020, which may have resulted in some data gaps or duplications. The data has been de-duplicated as much as possible.
 - There is a lack of information related to DV survivors due to confidentiality procedures.
 - In general, as we drill down to smaller subsets of data (county level data, subpopulation data), there is more potential for data errors. For example, some counties may follow different CE procedures, which may impact their data.
 - While CE data has some limitations, the data helps provide a big picture look at needs and gaps.

5

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/Supportive Services Only	(renewals only)	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 three previous rounds of funding, and funding is expected to continue. Three program goals are 1) Prevention/Diversion, 2) Innovative Solutions, 3) Critical Needs. CoCs 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.

6

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.

7

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;
- That lack strategies to exit people into permanent housing quickly; and
- Whose shelters stays are brief (i.e. Less than 30 days)

8

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.

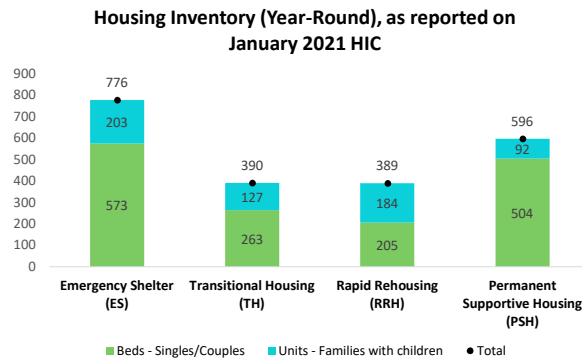
Coordinated Entry (CE)/Coordinated Entry System (CES)- Coordinated entry is a process developed to ensure that all people experiencing a housing crisis have fair and equal access and are quickly identified, assessed for, referred, and connected to housing and assistance based on their strengths and needs. All HUD funded Continuums of Care are required to establish a Coordinated Entry process.

9

Current Inventory/ Resource Landscape

10

Housing Inventory Chart: What We Have



Important Notes

- Some of the 2021 capacity is COVID-19 response specific.

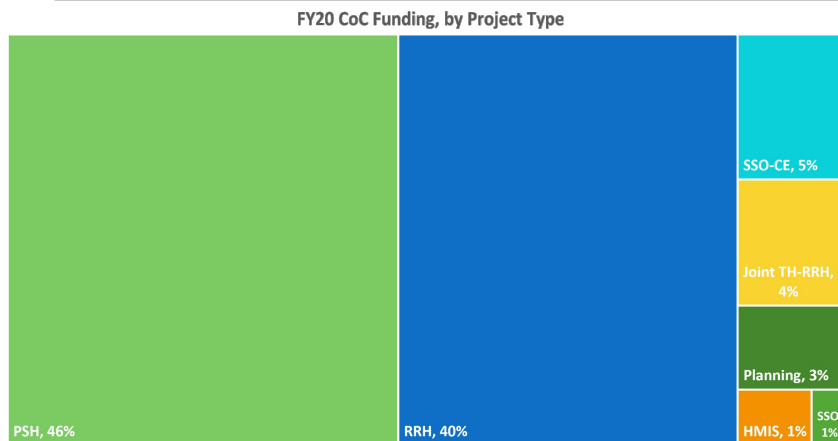
**note: chart excludes Other Permanent Housing, VASH-funded PSH, and SSVF-funded RRH and EHA units*

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11

11

CoC Funding: Where are resources going?



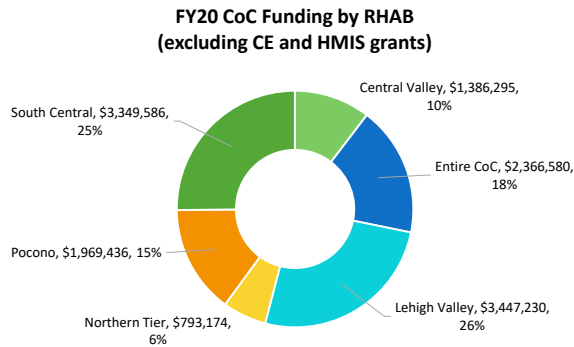
PSH	\$6,744,712
RRH	\$5,858,426
SSO	\$97,559
SSO-CE	\$703,384
TH-RRH	\$611,604
HMIS	\$174,009
Planning	\$412,551
TOTAL	\$14,602,245

Notes:

- Planning Grant award is established by HUD at 3% ARD.
- \$2.3M of RRH funding (23%) is for DV dedicated housing.

12

CoC Funding for Housing, by RHAB

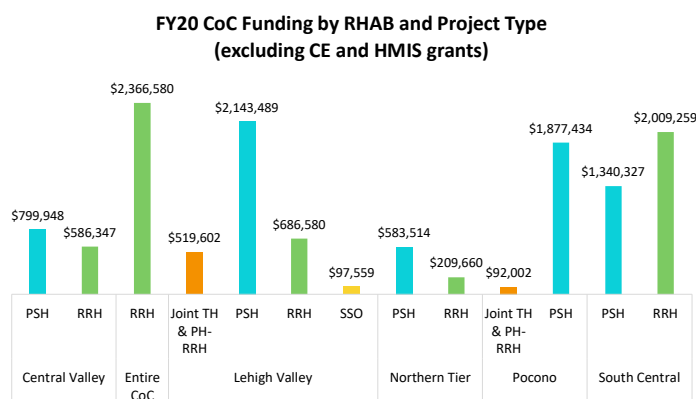


Key Observations:

- South Central RHAB and Lehigh Valley RHAB have the largest percentage of CoC funding.

13

CoC Funding for Housing, by RHAB



Key Observations:

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

14

Coordinated Entry Access

BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, SUBPOPULATION, RHAB, AND COUNTY

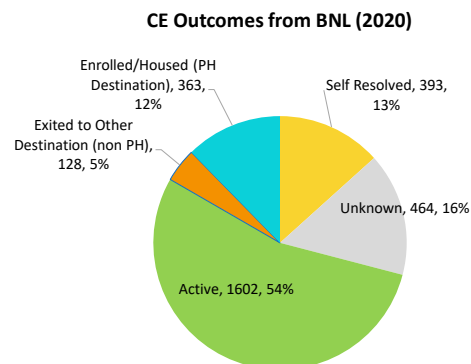
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15

15

CE Overview (all households)

- **6468 unduplicated households** accessed the Connect to Home Coordinated Entry system during 2020.
- Of the 6468 unduplicated households who accessed the Connect to Home Coordinated Entry system during 2020, **2950 were added to the By Name List (46%)**.
- Majority of households (54%) were active at end of 2020 (still awaiting housing). 12% were enrolled/housed in a Permanent Housing destination.



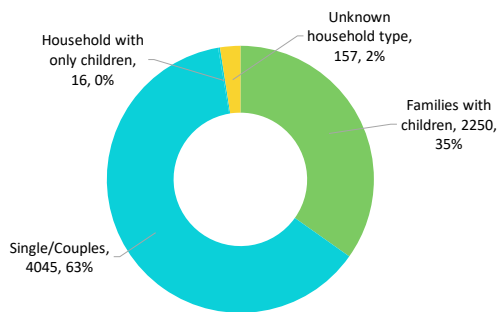
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16

16

CE by Household Type – Accessing CE

Total Households Accessing CE, by HH Type (2020)



- **6468 unduplicated households** accessed the Connect to Home Coordinated Entry system during 2020, including 2250 families with children and 4045 singles/couples.
 - This includes all households who accessed CE, even if they were not added to the By Name List.
- Approximately 63% of households were singles/couples, and 35% were families with children.
- **Limitations:** 157 households (2% of all households) with unknown household type.

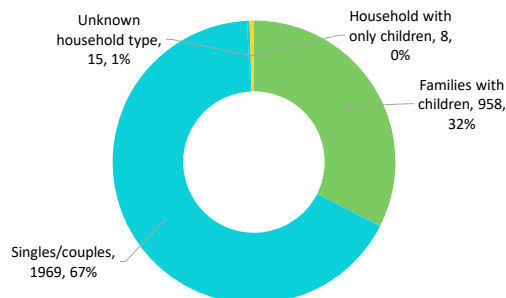
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17

17

CE by Household Type – Added to BNL

Total Households Added to BNL, by HH Type (2020)



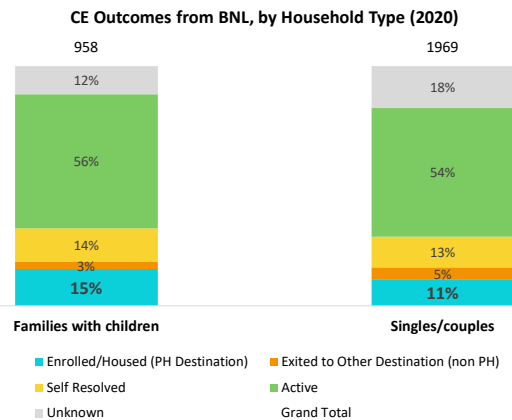
- **Of the 6468 unduplicated households who** accessed the Connect to Home Coordinated Entry system during 2020, **2950 were added to the By Name List (46%)**.
 - Households added to the By Name List are literally homeless or fleeing DV, and completed the full CE assessment workflow including the VI-SPDAT assessment.
- Approximately 67% of households were singles/couples, and 32% were families with children.

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18

18

CE by Household Type – Outcomes from BNL



- **Enrolled/housed (PH Destination)** = housed in a permanent housing destination through the CE system
- **Exited to Other Destination (non PH)** = closed from the CE list, but were not permanently housed
- **Self-resolved** = identified their own resource
- **Active** = awaiting placement through CE (at end of 2020)
- **Unknown** = closed from CE list but outcome was unknown (could include closed for no contact/missing)

Key observations:

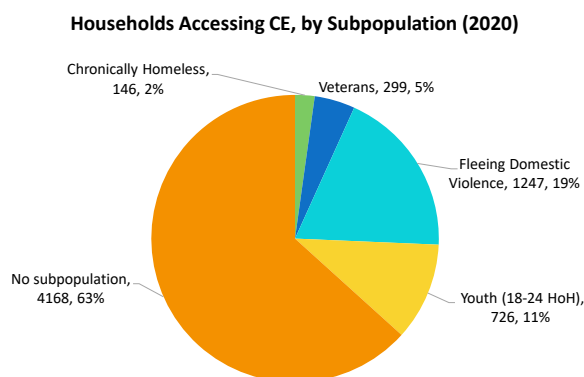
- There was a higher number of singles/couples assessed; however, families with children had a higher rate of enrollment/placement through CE than singles/couples (15% vs. 11%).
- Families with children and singles/couples had similar rates of self-resolving.

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19

19

CE by Subpopulation – Accessing CE



Key observations:

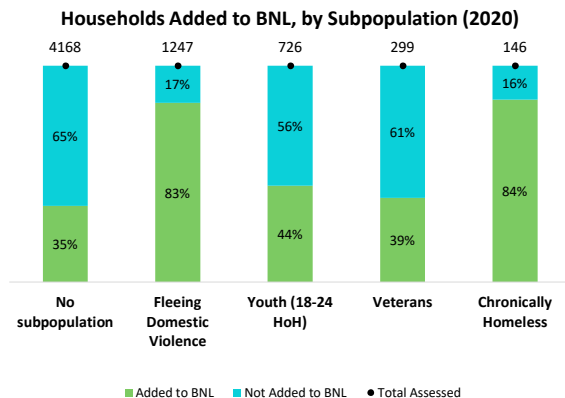
- Majority of households accessing CE do not fall into a subpopulation (63%).
- Largest subpopulation is households fleeing domestic violence (19% of all households assessed).

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20

20

CE by Subpopulation – Added to BNL



Key observations:

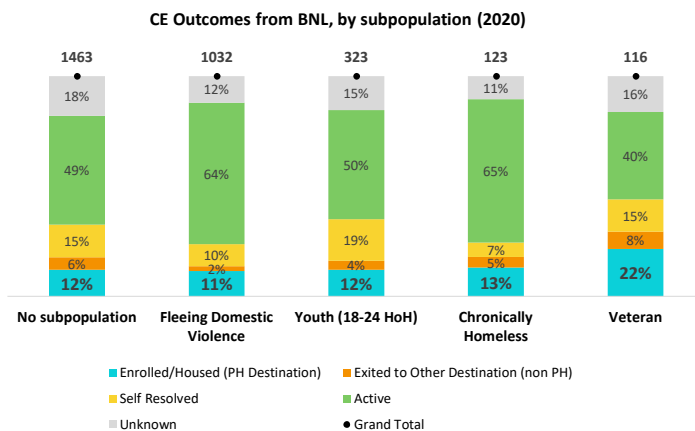
- Chronically homeless households and persons fleeing DV had the highest rate of being added to BNL (84% and 83%).
 - Note: persons fleeing DV do not have to be literally homeless to qualify for housing resources.
- All subpopulations have a higher rate of being added to BNL vs. those not part of a subpopulation.

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21

21

CE by Subpopulation – Outcomes from BNL



Key observations:

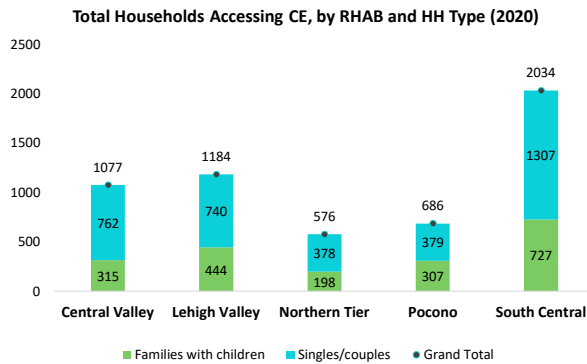
- Of the subpopulations, veterans have the highest rate of enrollment/housed in PH destination (22%; 26 households).
- Youth have the highest rate of self-resolving (19%; 61 households).
- Households fleeing DV and chronically homeless have the highest rate of households still active on the BNL at end of 2020.
 - Fleeing DV – 64% (661 households)
 - Chronic – 65% (81 households)

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22

22

CE by RHAB – Accessing CE



Key observations:

- South Central RHAB assessed the largest number of households, followed by Lehigh Valley and Central Valley RHABs.

Limitations:

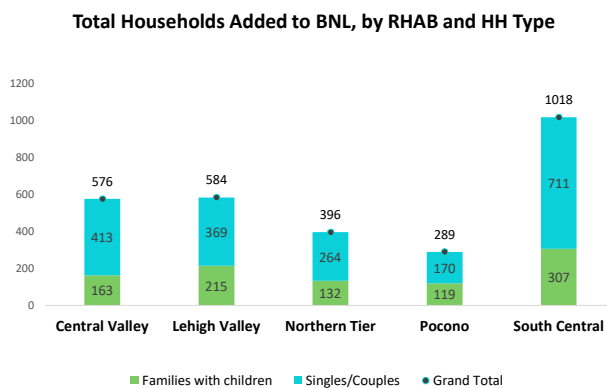
- 757 households accessing CE with unknown RHAB.
- 67 households accessing CE outside of Eastern PA CoC.

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23

23

CE by RHAB – Added to BNL



Key observations:

- Percentage of households assessed through CE that were added to BNL:
 - Central Valley: 53%
 - Lehigh Valley: 49%
 - Northern Tier: 69% (highest)
 - Pocono: 42% (lowest)
 - South Central: 50%

Limitations:

- 22 households added to BNL with unknown RHAB.
- 42 households added to BNL from outside of the Eastern PA CoC geography.

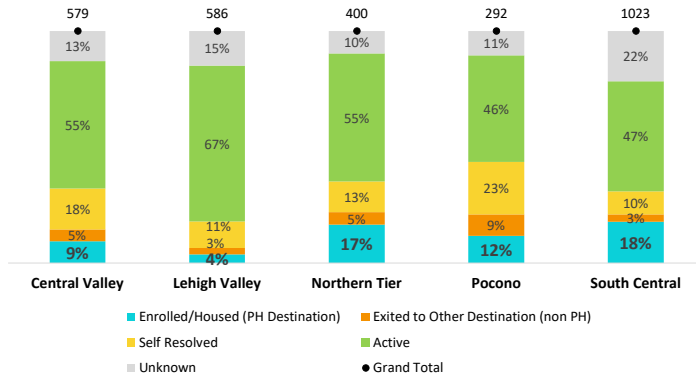
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24

24

CE by RHAB – Outcomes from BNL

CE Outcomes from By Name List, by RHAB (2020)



Key observations:

- South Central and Northern Tier had the highest percentage of enrolled/housed in PH destination through CE
 - South Central: 18%, 184 households
 - Northern Tier: 17%, 68 households
- Pocono RHAB had the highest percentage of households who self-resolved through CE process (23%, 67 households).
- Lehigh Valley RHAB had lowest percentage of enrolled/placed in PH (4%; 23 households), and largest percentage of active (67%; 393 households).

Limitations:

- 22 households added to BNL with unknown RHAB.
- 42 households added to BNL from outside of the Eastern PA CoC geography.

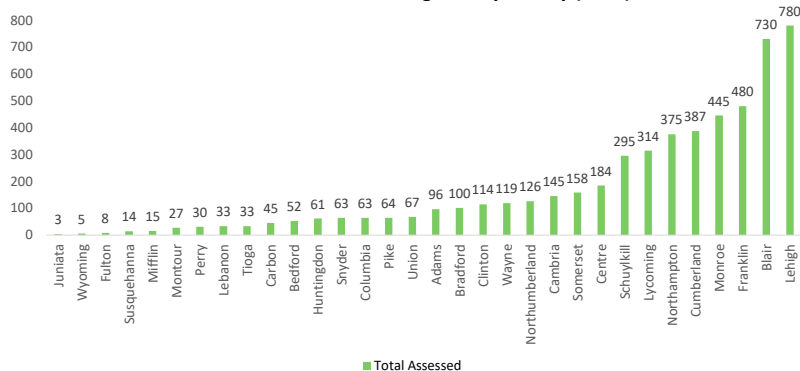
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25

25

CE by County – Accessing CE

Households Assessed though CE, by County (2020)



Key observations:

- 8 counties served more than 200 households annually through CE.
- Lehigh County saw the most households annually (780), followed by Blair County (730).

Limitations:

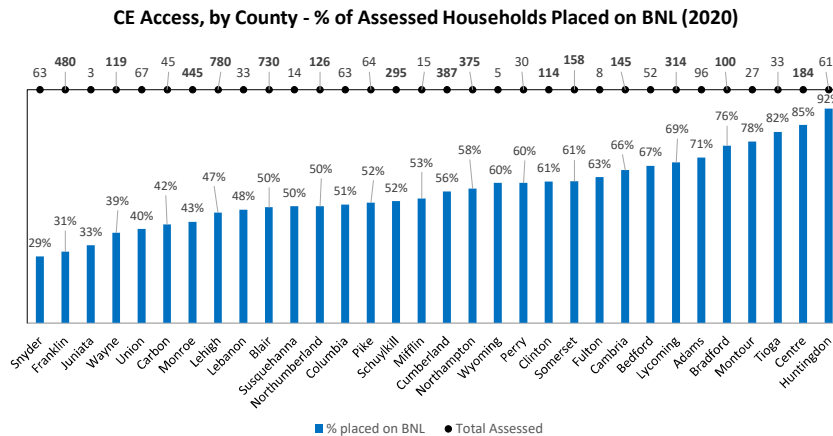
- 966 households accessing CE with county unknown.
- 67 households accessing CE from outside of Eastern PA CoC.

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26

26

CE by County – Added to BNL



Key observations:

- There is a wide variation among counties related to the % of assessed households placed on BNL (ranging from 29% to 92%).
- This could be related to differences in populations presenting for services and/or could be related to differences in CE procedures.
- This may merit further exploration at the CE Committee level.

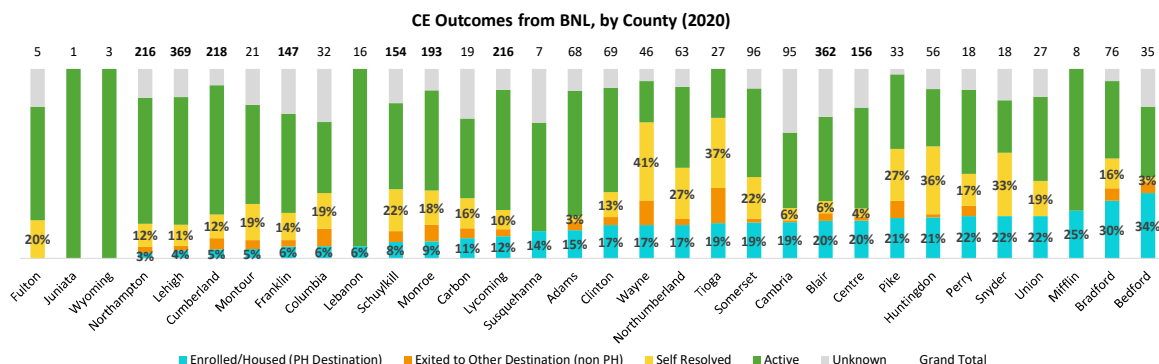
Limitations:

- 37 households added to BNL with county unknown.
- 35 households accessing CE from outside of Eastern PA CoC.

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27

27



Key observations:

- Centre and Blair had the highest rate of enrolled/housed in PH for counties that assessed over 100 people (20% each).
- Wayne had the highest rate of self-resolving (41%).
- Lehigh, Northampton, Cumberland, Franklin, Schuylkill, Monroe had more than 100 households on BNL and enrollment/placement in PH less than 10%.

Limitations:

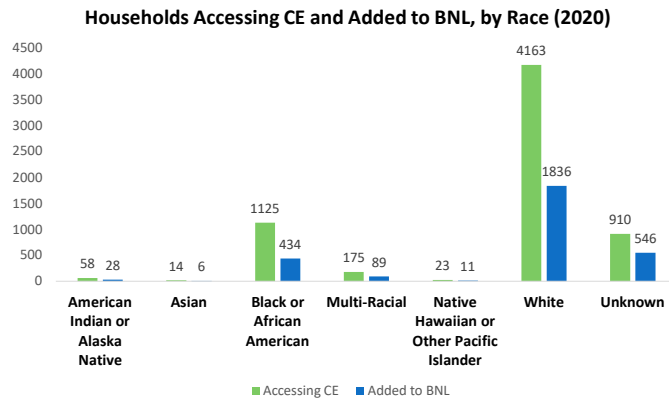
- 37 households added to BNL with county unknown. 35 households accessing CE from outside of Eastern PA CoC.

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28

28

CE by Race – Accessing CE and Added to BNL



Key observations:

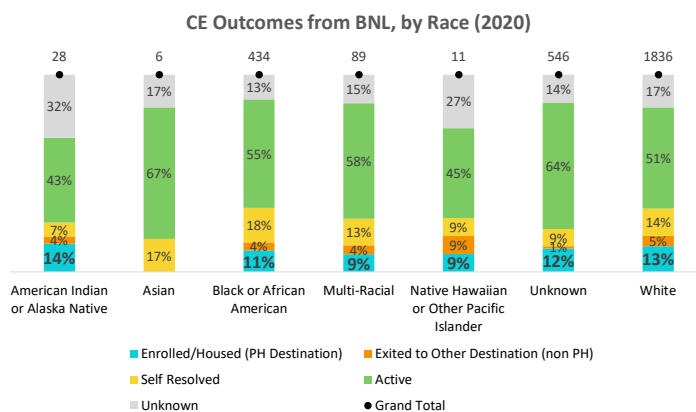
- **Percentage of households assessed through CE that were added to BNL:**
 - American Indian or Alaska Native – 48%
 - Asian – 43%
 - Black or African American – 39%
 - Multi-Racial – 51%
 - Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander – 48%
 - White – 44%
- Black or African American households had the lowest rate of being added to BNL (39%).
- **Limitation:** 910 households assessed through CE with unknown race.

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29

29

CE by Race – Outcomes from BNL



Key Observations: Of the two race categories with the highest number of households, 11% of Black or African American households enrolled/housed in PH and 13% of White households.

Limitations:

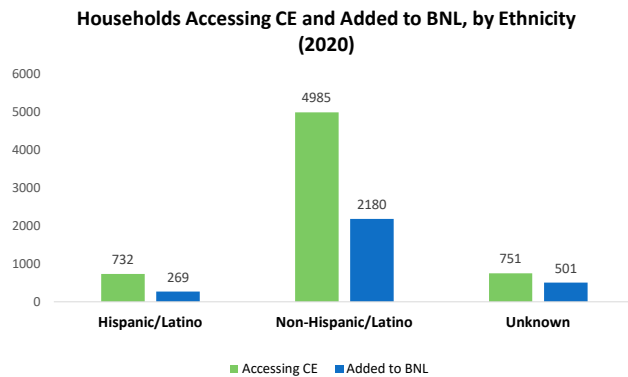
- Due to small numbers of households amongst race categories, difficult to draw clear conclusions about outcomes.
- 546 households with race unknown.

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30

30

CE by Ethnicity – Accessing CE and Added to BNL



Key observations:

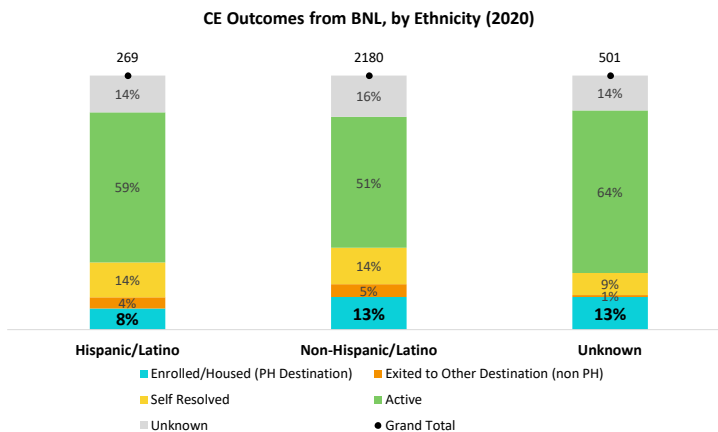
- Percentage of households assessed through CE that were added to BNL:
 - Hispanic/Latino – 37%
 - Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino – 44%
- Hispanic/Latino households had a lower rate of being added to BNL than Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino households.
- Limitation:** 751 households assessed through CE with unknown ethnicity

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31

31

CE by Ethnicity – Outcomes from BNL



Key Observations:

- 8% of Hispanic/Latino households enrolled/housed in PH and 13% of Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino households.

Limitations:

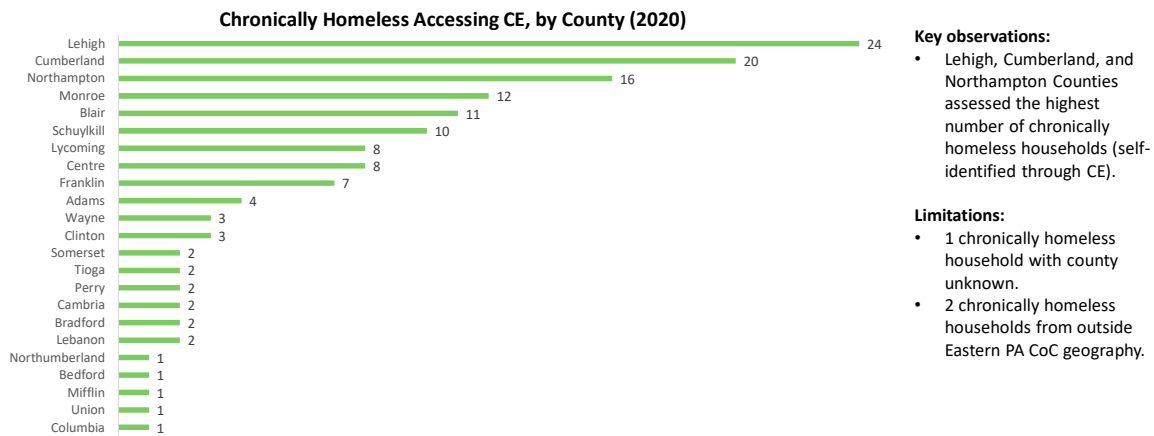
- 501 households with ethnicity unknown.
- Due to small numbers of Hispanic/Latino households, difficult to draw clear conclusions about outcomes.

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32

32

Chronically Homeless Households by County



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33

33

Housing/Service Needs

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34

34

VI-SPDAT 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.

Note: Chronically homeless households who score less than the upper band can still be prioritized for PSH.

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

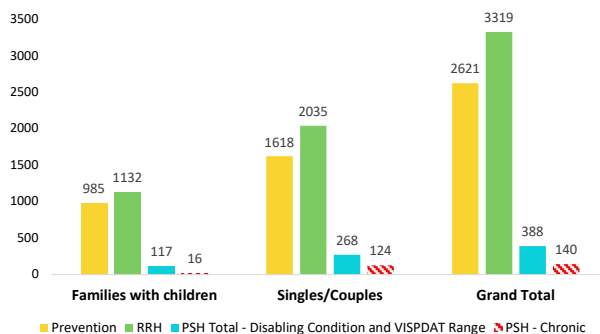
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35

35

Housing/Service Demand

Service Demand, All Households Accessing CE (2020)



- **Prevention need:** At risk of homelessness and not fleeing DV
- **PSH need:** Literally homeless or fleeing DV; disabling condition, VI-SPDAT score in PSH range
 - **PSH Need - Chronically Homeless:** Self-reported by household (note: this is a subset of the larger PSH need)
- **RRH Need:** Literally homeless or fleeing DV; not prioritized for PSH (note: this process will be changing in the future)

Notes:

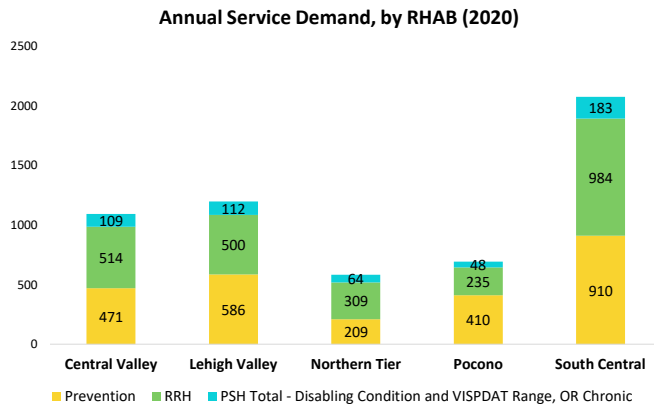
- Grand total includes unknown household type and children only households (total = 6,468)
- Prevention need + RRH need + PSH need = 100% of households

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36

36

Housing/Service Demand



Limitations:

- 757 households accessing CE with RHAB unknown and service need unknown (excluded from this chart).
- 67 households accessing CE from outside Eastern PA CoC geography.

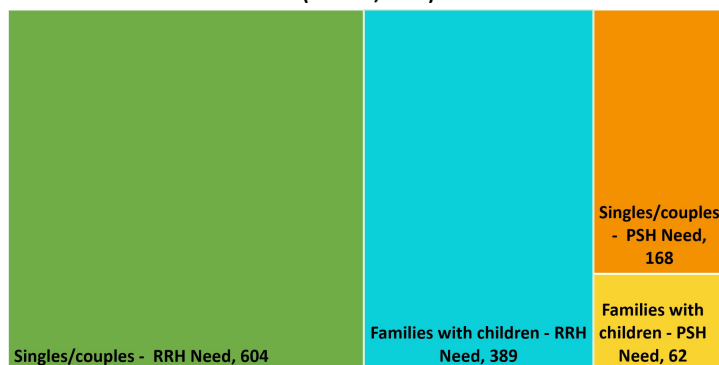
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37

37

Snapshot of Active Households Awaiting Housing

Snapshot of Active Households on BNL, by HH Type and Service Need (Dec. 31, 2020)



Key observations:

- **1602 active households** on the BNL at a single point in time awaiting housing (note: This chart only includes families and singles/couples. There were also 3 households w/ only children and 7 unknown household types)
- Greatest need at single point in time in the CoC is RRH for singles/couples, followed by RRH for families with children.

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38

38

Housing Demand vs. Supply

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39

39

RRH Annual Demand vs. Supply, by RHAB

	Households needing RRH (2020)	RRH Units, excluding SSVF (Jan. 2021 HIC)	Current RRH Capacity to Meet Demand
Central Valley	514	43	8%
Lehigh Valley	500	30	6%
Northern Tier	309	59	19%
Pocono	235	47	20%
South Central	984	277	28%
ALL	2542	456	18%

Key observations:

- All RHABs lack capacity to meet current RRH demand. Central Valley and Lehigh Valley RHAB currently have the least supply to meet demand.

Limitations:

- The households needing RRH number is artificially low, as there were 757 households accessing CE with RHAB unknown, and 67 households assessed outside of Eastern PA CoC geography (excluded from this chart).

*Assumes 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)

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40

40

PSH Annual Demand vs. Supply, by RHAB

	PSH Units, excluding VASH (Jan. 2021 HIC)	Households needing PSH, based on VISPDAT score and disabling condition OR chronic (2020)	PSH Housing Capacity Relative to Meet Demand (all households with disabling condition and VI-SPDAT score OR chronic)	Chronically homeless households (2020)	PSH Housing Capacity Relative to Meet Demand for Chronically Homeless Households
Central Valley	98	109	18%	39	50%
Lehigh Valley	179	112	32%	36	99%
Northern Tier	35	64	11%	13	54%
Pocono	133	48	55%	13	205%
South Central	152	183	17%	36	84%
ALL	593	516	23%	137	87%

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

Key observations:

- All RHABs lack capacity to meet demand for all households with disabling condition and VI-SPDAT score in PSH range and/or chronic. Pocono has the greatest capacity at 59%.
- Regarding chronically homeless households, Pocono RHAB is at 205% capacity and Lehigh Valley and South Central are close to 100% capacity (given a 20% turnover rate).

Limitations:

- The households needing PSH numbers are artificially low, as there were 757 households accessing CE with RHAB unknown, and 67 households assessed outside of Eastern PA CoC geography (excluded from chart).

41

Questions?

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42

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/additional 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?

2021 GAPS ANALYSIS- EASTERN PA CoC; DIANA T. MYERS AND ASSOCIATES

43

43

Next Steps

- **Identify gaps related to needs for people experiencing homelessness that your RHAB's/communities are seeing**
- **Submit feedback related to needs/gaps in your community, to be shared with Funding Committee and Board**
 - <http://s.alchemer.com/s3/Eastern-CoC-2021-Gaps-Analysis-Feedback>
 - Share feedback at RHAB meetings

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44

44