

2021 Gaps Analysis

TO INFORM NEW
PROJECT PRIORITIES
FOR THE WESTERN PA
COC

Presentation for Western PA COC
6/10/2021

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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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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

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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?

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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 some missing data for some households, including RHAB/counties, prior living situation, and service needs. Some of this is due to DV survivors' data being protected for confidentiality. These data gaps are noted throughout the presentation.
- In general, as we drill down to smaller subsets of data (county level data, subpopulation data), there is more potential for data issues (missing data, etc.). In addition, 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.

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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	<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 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.

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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.

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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)

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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.

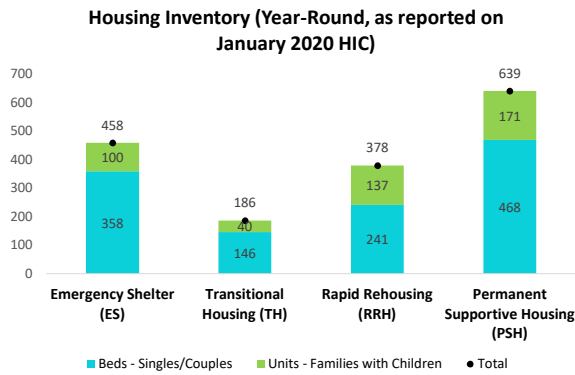
- *CoC funded projects must prioritize households who are chronically homeless*

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



Important Notes

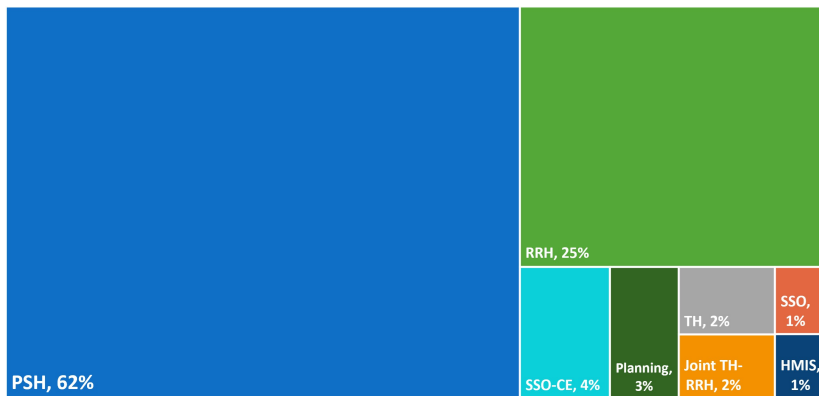
- Some of the 2021 capacity is COVID-19 response specific.

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

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CoC Funding: Where are resources going?

FY20 CoC Funding, by Project Type



PSH	\$7,102,679
RRH	\$2,845,459
SSO-CE	\$421,768
TH	\$230,900
Joint TH-RRH	\$217,966
SSO	\$134,165
HMIS	\$128,098
Planning	\$321,959
TOTAL	\$11,402,994

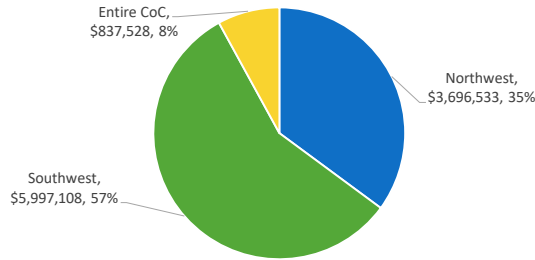
Notes:

- Planning Grant award is established by HUD at 3% ARD.
- \$838K of RRH funding (29%) is for DV dedicated RRH.

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CoC Funding for Housing, by RHAB

**FY2020 CoC Funding by RHAB
(excluding CE and HMIS grants)**

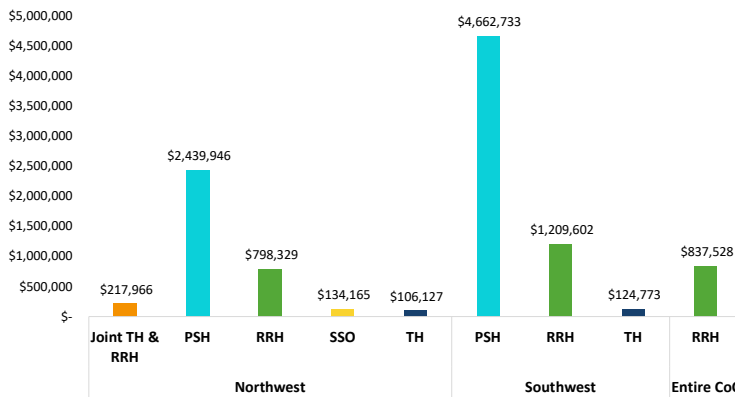


Key Observations:

- Southwest RHAB received 57% of CoC funding and Northwest RHAB received 35%.
- Entire CoC project = DV-dedicated RRH

CoC Funding, by RHAB

FY20 CoC Funding, by Project Type (excluding CE and HMIS grants)



Key Observations:

- Southwest RHAB has roughly 4x the amount of funding for PSH than for RRH
- Northwest RHAB has roughly 3x the amount of funding for PSH than for RRH
- The CoC has been steadily increasing its funding for RRH over the last several years, including the addition of regional RRH projects and DV Bonus RRH project

Coordinated Entry Access

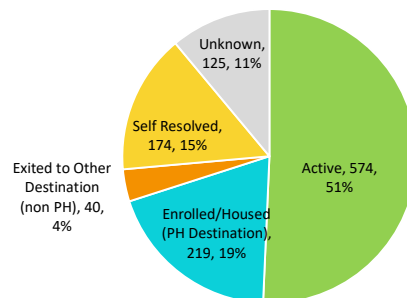
BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, SUBPOPULATION, RHAB, AND COUNTY

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CE Overview (all households)

- **2219 unduplicated households** accessed the Coordinated Entry system during 2020.
- Of the 2219 unduplicated households who accessed the Coordinated Entry system during 2020, **1132 were added to the By Name List (51%)**.
- Majority of households (51%) were active at end of 2020 (still awaiting housing). 19% were enrolled/housed in a Permanent Housing destination.

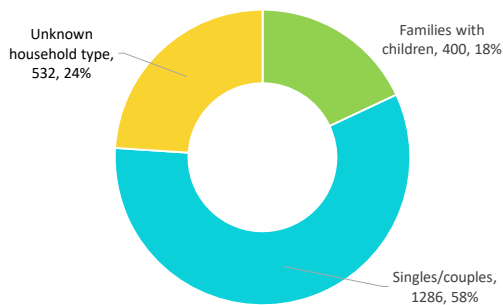
CE Outcomes from BNL (2020)



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CE by Household Type – Accessing CE

Households Accessing CE, by HH Type (2020)

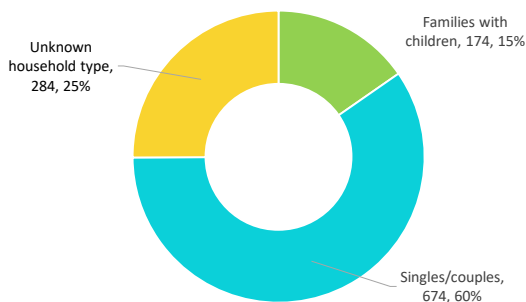


- **2218 unduplicated households** accessed the Western PA CoC Coordinated Entry system during 2020, including 400 families with children and 1286 singles/couples.
 - This includes all households who accessed CE, even if they were not added to the By Name List.
- **Limitation:** 24% of households are “unknown household type,” which limits ability to draw conclusions about needs of different household types.

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CE by Household Type – Added to BNL

Households Added to BNL, by HH Type (2020)

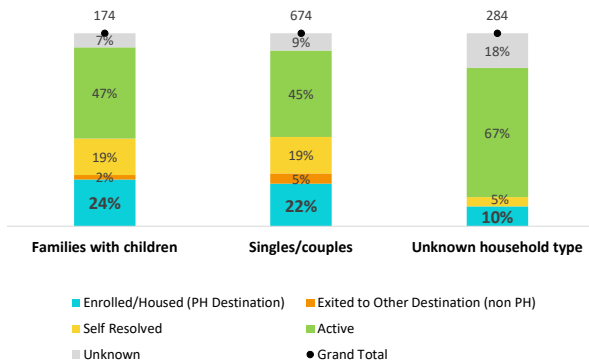


- **Of the 2218 unduplicated households who** accessed the Coordinated Entry system during 2020, **1132 (51%) were added to the By Name List.**
 - Households added to the By Name List received the VI-SPDAT assessment.
- **Limitation:** 25% of households are “unknown household type,” which limits ability to draw conclusions about needs of different household types.

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CE by Household Type – Outcomes from BNL

CE Outcomes from BNL, by Household Type (2020)



- **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

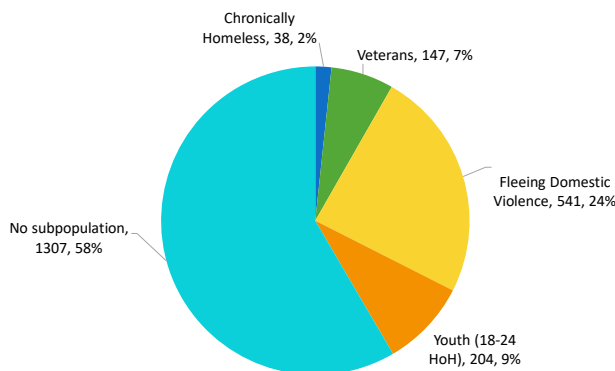
Key observations:

- Families and singles/couples had similar rates of enrolled/ placement in housing and similar rates of self-resolving.
- **Limitation:** limited data on outcomes for unknown household types.

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CE by Subpopulation – Accessing CE

Households Accessing CE, by Subpopulation (2020)

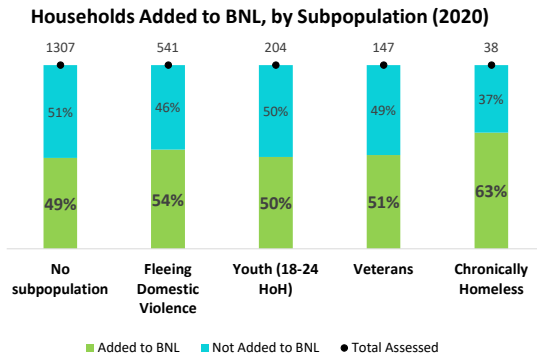


Key Observations

- Majority of households accessing CE do not fall into a subpopulation (58%).
- Largest subpopulation is households fleeing domestic violence (24% of all households assessed).

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CE by Subpopulation – Added to BNL

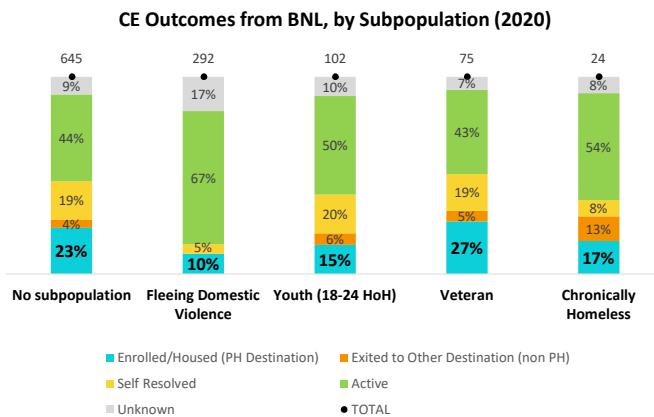


Key observations:

- Chronically homeless households had the highest rate of being added to BNL (63%), followed by households fleeing DV (54%).
 - 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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CE by Subpopulation – Outcomes from BNL

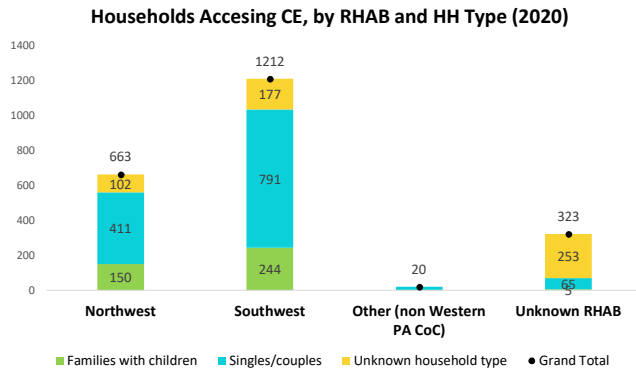


Key observations:

- Of the 4 subpopulations, veterans have the highest rate of enrollment/housed in PH destination (27%, 20 HH).
- Youth have the highest rate of self-resolving (20%, 20 HH).
- Fleeing DV households have the highest rate of households still active on the BNL at end of 2020 (67%, 196 HH).
- No subpopulation had the highest number of still active at end of 2020 (283 HH).

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CE by RHAB – Accessing CE

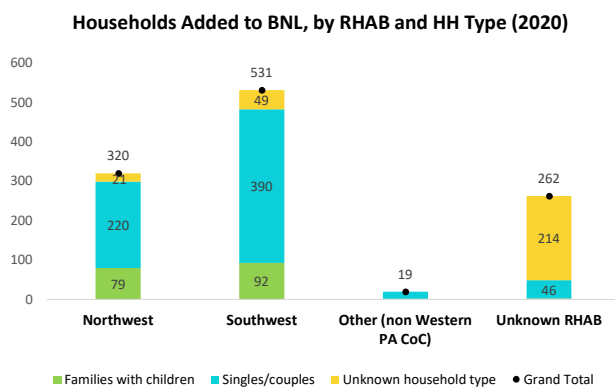


Key observations:

- Northwest and Southwest RHAB saw relatively similar rate of families and singles/couples accessing CE
 - Northwest: 62% singles/couples; 23% families; 15% unknown
 - Southwest: 65% singles/couples; 20% families; 15% unknown
- Limitation:** 323 households assessed through CE with unknown RHAB

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CE by RHAB – Added to BNL

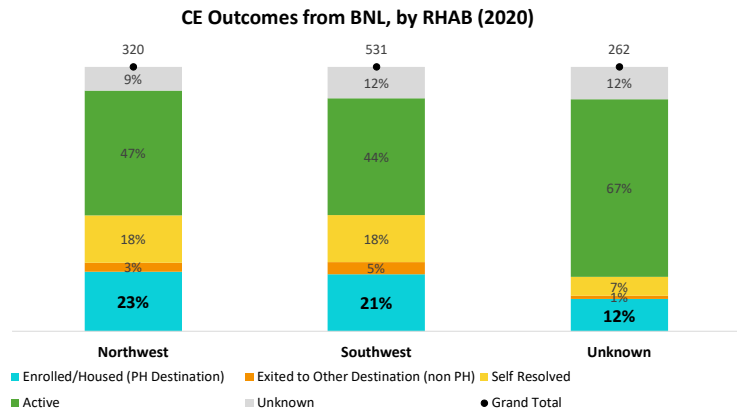


Key observations:

- Percentage of households assessed through CE that were added to BNL:**
 - Northwest: 48%; Southwest: 44%;
- Percentage of families and singles/couples added to BNL:
 - Northwest:
 - Singles/couples: 54%
 - Families: 53%
 - Southwest:
 - Singles/couples: 49%
 - Families: 38%
- Families in SW RHAB had lowest rate of being added to BNL
- Limitation:** 323 households assessed through CE with unknown RHAB

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CE by RHAB – Outcomes from BNL

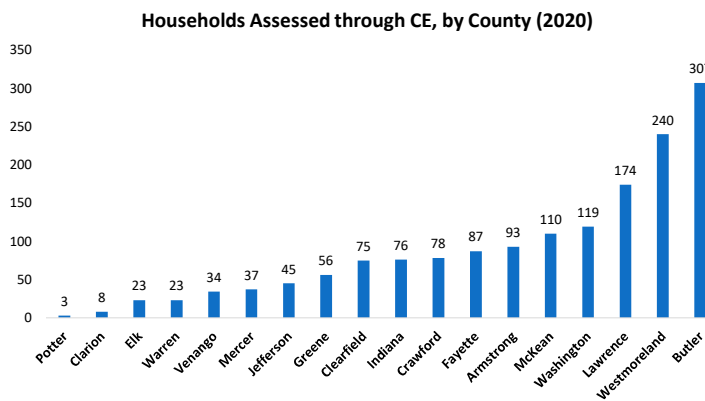


Key observations:

- Northwest RHAB and Southwest RHAB had similar rates of enrolled/housed in PH (23% vs. 21%), and similar rates of self-resolved (47% vs. 44%).
- Limitation:** Limited information available on exits for unknown household types (262 households).

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CE by County – Accessing CE

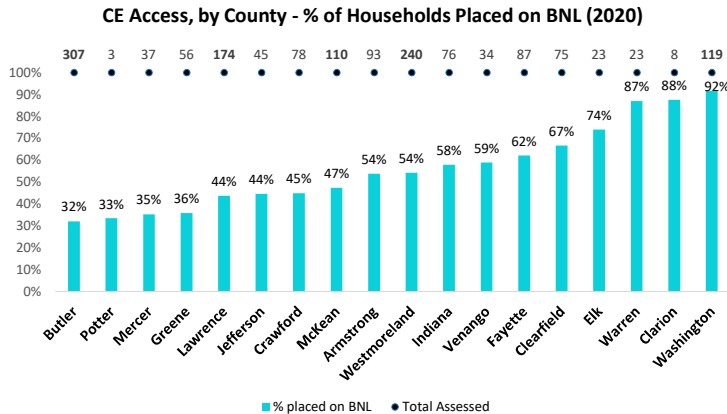


Key observations:

- 5 counties assessed more than 100 households annually through CE.
- Butler County saw the most households annually (307), followed by Westmoreland County (240).
- Limitation:** 611 households with county unknown. 20 households from non-Western PA CoC counties.

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CE by County – Added to BNL

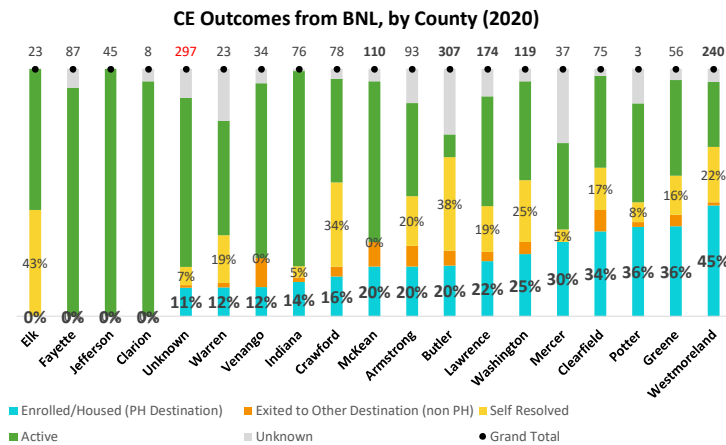


Key observations:

- There is a wide variation among counties related to the % of assessed households placed on BNL (ranging from 32% to 92%).
- This could be related to differences in populations presenting for services and/or could be related to differences in CE procedures (e.g. diversion and screening practices).
- This may merit further exploration at the CE Committee level.

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CE by County – Outcomes from BNL



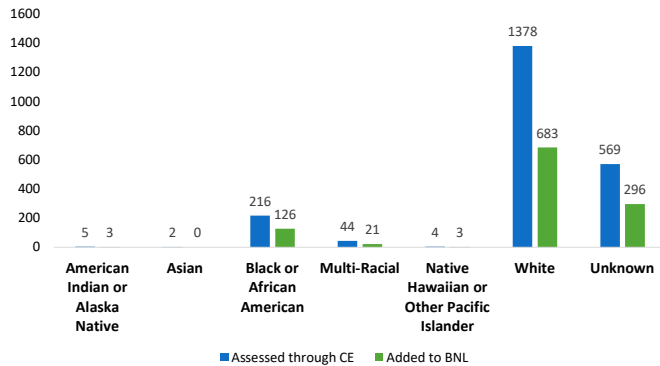
Key observations:

- Westmoreland County had the highest rate of enrollment/ placement in PH (45%; 108 HH).
- Butler County had the highest rate and number of self-resolving (38%; 117 HH)
- Of the counties that had more than 100 households on BNL, rates of enrollment/ placement in PH ranged from 20% (McKean) to 45% (Westmoreland). Most ranged between 20 and 25%.
- **Limitation:** 297 households added to BNL with county unknown. 16 households from non-Western PA CoC counties.

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CE by Race- Accessing CE and Added to BNL

Households Accessing CE and Added to BNL, by Race (2020)



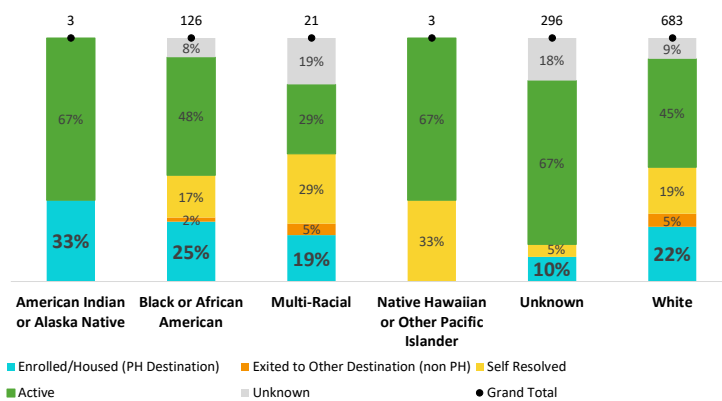
Key observations:

- **Percentage of households assessed through CE that were added to BNL:**
 - American Indian or Alaska Native – 60%
 - Asian – 0%
 - Black or African American – 58%
 - Multi-Racial – 48%
 - Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander – 75%
 - White – 50%
- **Limitation:** 569 households assessed through CE with unknown race

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CE by Race – Outcomes from BNL

CE Outcomes from BNL, by Race (2020)

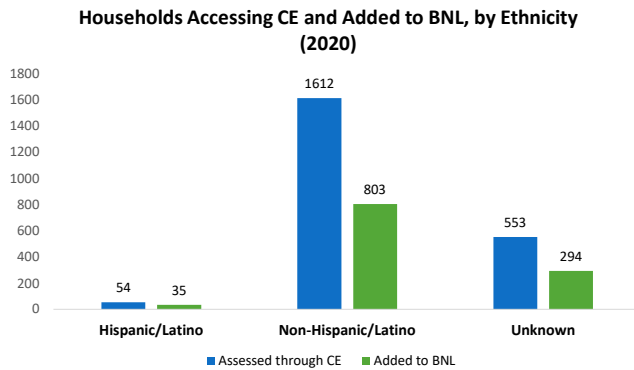


Key Observations: Of the two race categories with the highest number of households, 25% of Black or African American households enrolled/housed in PH and 22% of White households.

Limitations: Due to small numbers of households for some race categories, difficult to draw clear conclusions about outcomes.

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CE by Ethnicity – Accessing CE and Added to BNL

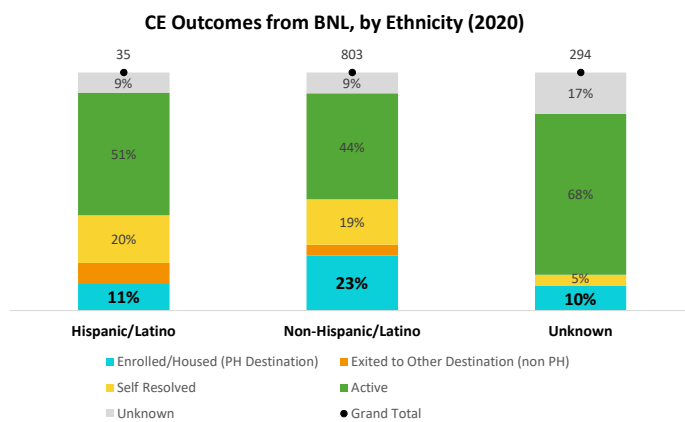


Key observations:

- **Percentage of households assessed through CE that were added to BNL:**
 - Hispanic/Latino – 65%
 - Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino – 50%
- **Limitation:** 553 households assessed through CE with unknown ethnicity

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CE by Ethnicity – Outcomes from BNL

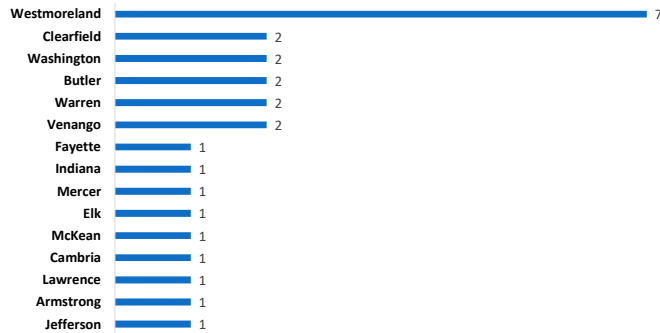


Limitations: Due to small numbers of Hispanic/Latino households, difficult to draw clear conclusions about outcomes.

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Chronically Homeless Households by County

Chronically Homeless Households Assessed through CE, by County (2020)



Key observations:

- Westmoreland assessed highest number of chronically homeless households (7).
- Overall, there are very low numbers of chronically homeless households in the Western PA CoC.

Limitations:

- County unknown for 11 households.
- 1 household from non-Western PA CoC county.
- Chronic status based on client self-report (length of time homeless, literally homeless).

Housing/Service Needs

VI-SPDAT Score Ranges (for reference)

Households are assessed for housing resources through coordinated entry using the VI-SPDAT.

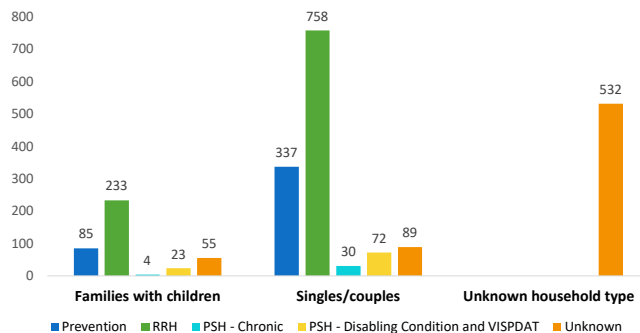
Based on their score households are prioritized for different housing interventions.

VI-SPDAT Score Range	Priority
Family VI-SPDAT	
9+	Permanent Supportive Housing or Rapid Re-Housing
4-8	Rapid Re-Housing
0-3	Not Prioritized for Housing Assistance
Single Adult & Transitional Age Youth (TAY)	
8+	Permanent Supportive Housing or Rapid Re-Housing
4-7	Rapid Re-Housing
0-3	Not Prioritized for Housing Assistance

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Housing/Service Demand

Annual Service Demand, All Households Accessing CE (2020)



2219 unduplicated households accessed the Coordinated Entry system during 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
- **RRH Need:** Literally homeless or fleeing DV; not prioritized for PSH

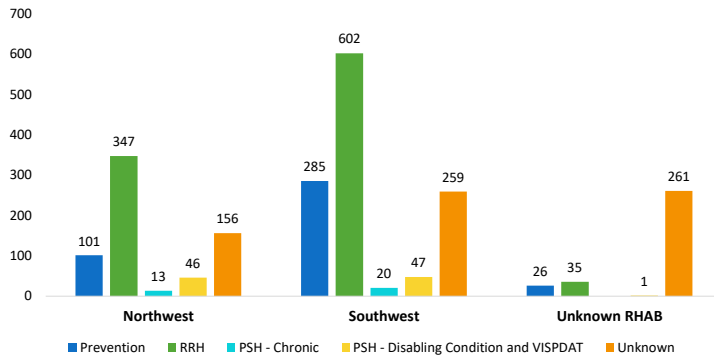
• **Limitations:** Service Demand unknown for 532 households with unknown household type. Service Demand unknown for 55 families and 89 singles/couples.

Note: Prevention need + RRH need + PSH need Chronic + PSH Need (Disabling Condition & VI-SPDAT)= 100% of households

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Housing/Service Demand

Annual Service Demand, by RHAB (2020)



Key observations:

- Greatest demand annually is for RRH, followed by prevention demand.
- Total households who qualify for PSH (disabling condition and VI-SPDAT score) is an overall small number.

Limitations:

- Service Demand unknown for 156 households in Northwest RHAB and 269 households in Southwest RHAB.
- Service Demand unknown for 261 households with unknown RHAB.

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Snapshot of Active Households Awaiting Housing

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



Key observations:

- **574 active households** on the BNL at a single point in time (12/31/20) awaiting housing.
- Greatest need at single point in time in the CoC is RRH for singles/couples, followed by RRH for families with children.
- **Limitation:** This chart only includes families and singles/couples. There were also 190 unknown household type/unknown service need

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Housing Demand vs. Supply

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RRH Annual Demand vs. Supply, by RHAB

	Households needing RRH (2020)	RRH Units (Jan. 2021 HIC)	Current RRH Capacity to Meet Demand*
Northwest	347	214	62%
Southwest	602	164	27%
ALL	949	378	40%

Key observations:

- Both RHABs lack capacity to meet current RRH demand. However, NW RHAB has higher capacity at this time.

Important limitations:

- The households needing RRH numbers are artificially low and impacted by missing data.
- There are 323 households with RHAB unknown (not included in chart above).
- There are 676 households where service needs are unknown (not included in chart above)

*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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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*
Northwest	275	59	93%	13	423%
Southwest	364	67	109%	20	364%
ALL	639	126	101%	33	387%

Key observations:

- Based on the available data, both RHABs close to sufficient PSH capacity to serve households needing PSH (based on disabling condition and VI-SPDAT score).
- The CoC appears to have the capacity to effectively end chronic homelessness with current capacity.

Important limitations:

- The households needing PSH numbers are artificially low and impacted by missing data. There are 323 households with RHAB unknown (not included in chart). There are 676 households where service needs are unknown (not included in chart).

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

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Questions?

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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?

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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/Western-CoC-2021-Gaps-Analysis-Feedback>
 - Share feedback at RHAB meetings

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