CoC Bi-Monthly Meeting

January 26, 2021; 10:00AM to 12:00PM Microsoft Teams Virtual Meeting

<u>Purpose</u>: The Homeless Advisory Board (HAB) is a public/private partnership formed to assist and recommend to Allegheny County, the City of Pittsburgh, the City of McKeesport and the Municipality of Penn Hills on public policy, programs, activities, data and all other efforts that will eliminate homelessness and improve the wellbeing of persons and families who are homeless.

HAB Members¹

Frank Aggazio (P)

Meg Balsamico (P)

Joe Lagana (P)

Joe Lagana (P)

Jessica Smith Perry

Jane Downing (P)

John Lovelace (P)

Laura Drogowski (P)

Jennifer McCurry (P)

Kyona White (P)

Stuart Fisk (P)

Michael Murray

Kellie Wild

Pote Giacalone (P)

Susia Puskar (P)

Rethany Wingerson (P)

Pete Giacalone (P) Susie Puskar (P) Bethany Wingerson (P)

Abigail Horn (P) Christy Pietryga (P)

In addition to the below notes, the meeting recording can be accessed here.

Minutes

1. Welcome—John Lovelace November 2020 Meeting Minutes were approved by the HAB

John Lovelace commended the CoC and HAB for the work that had been done over the past several years and expressed his appreciation for the opportunity to serve as Chair.

2. Annual Policy Review—John Lovelace

The Governance Charter is reviewed and voted on annually. No revisions have been proposed, nor comments received pertaining to the content of the Charter during the public comment review period. *HAB* members raised no concerns or changes.

The HAB originally approved the Coordinated Entry Policies and Procedures in January 2018, along with approving the CoC's adoption of HUD CPD 16-11, HUD's Notice on Prioritizing Persons Experiencing Chronic Homelessness and Other Vulnerable Homeless Persons in Permanent Supportive Housing. The Coordinated Entry Policies and Procedures will be added to the annual HAB review cycle, and revisions from the original include: insertion of an acronym and definitions section, editorial revisions to improve clarity, and content updates to reflect system enhancements since 2018. Content updates include expanding the explanation of prevention services, updates to reflect the replacement of the VI-SPDAT with the Allegheny Housing Assessment (AHA), and the addition of a data management piece associated with the implementation of AHA. *HAB members raised no concerns or changes.*

3. HAB Membership—John Lovelace

Membership Slate

The annual HAB member nomination period was opened throughout November 2020. Seven (7) HAB seats were open, representing members whose term is ending, with one seat attributed to the Provider Representative, elected through the Provider Committee Process: Diana Reichenbach, Director of

¹ (P) indicates HAB members who were present for the meeting.

Supportive Housing at Goodwill of Southwestern Pennsylvania. The 6 members on the slate were selected by the Executive Committee based on considerations of diversity, in both demographic characteristics and in organizational and sector representation, experience, and leadership background of the candidates

The HAB approved the election of the 6 members on the slate, including 2 members for second terms (Laura Drogowski and Jessica Smith Perry)

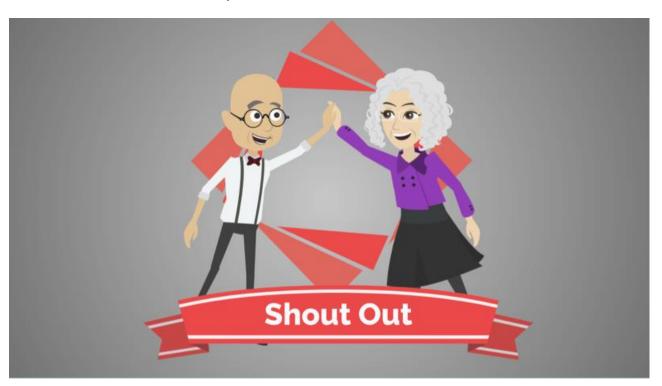
Mr. Lovelace thanked the current HAB members who are finishing their tenure on the HAB at the end of this meeting are: Frank Aggazio, Meg Balsamico, Abby Horn and Kellie Wild (in addition to Jerry Cafardi, who retired last year)

Officers Slate

Terms for the Officer positions are also concluding with the January meeting, and new Officer nominees are: Gale Schwartz for Chair, Christy Pietryga for Vice Chair (will be her second term), and Susie Puskar for Secretary.

The HAB approved the election of the 3 Officers.

The HAB and CoC expressed their gratitude to John Lovelace and Jane Downing for their important contributions as Chair and Secretary.



4. CoC and HAB Annual Overview

The January meeting includes an annual overview of the CoC. The presentation slides are in Appendix A.

5. Coronavirus Relief Update

Legislative Review—Kira Fatherree

Kira Fatherree provided an overview of covid response bills, with focus on components of the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021, and highlighting areas of particular relevance to the homelessness system. Presentation slides are provided in Appendix B.

Rent Relief Update and Planning—Chuck Keenan

Chuck Keenan reviewed summary information from the Rent Relief program that ran through December 2020. Presentation slides are provided in Appendix C. In addition, Mr. Keenan noted that another round of Rent Relief would be coming, with the County building off lessons learned from the first round and waiting for State guidance before opening the second round in the coming months

(post meeting note: Allegheny County Emergency Rental Assistance opened on March 15, 2021—more information and application access can be found at https://covidrentrelief.alleghenvcounty.us/)

6. Crisis Response—Jenn Batterton

In September of 2020, the Allegheny County Department of Human Services and the Allegheny County Emergency Services co-convened the Crisis Response Stakeholder Group (CRSG). It was formed to address the overreliance on emergency services for people with behavioral health needs as well as the racial inequities that persist throughout our crisis system. Jenn Batterton provided a brief overview of the effort and a request for feedback from community stakeholders to better understand how they might prioritize the 16 recommendations generated from the CRSG. Following the meeting a survey link was provided to CoC members to provide feedback.

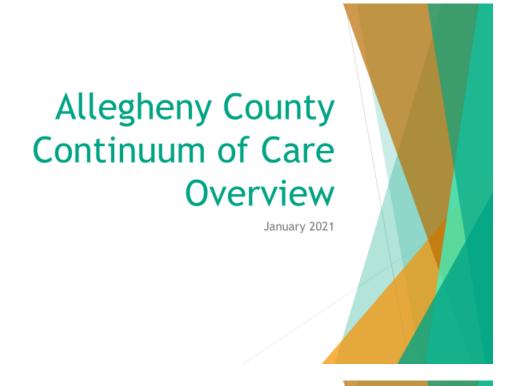
7. Public Comment

No comments.

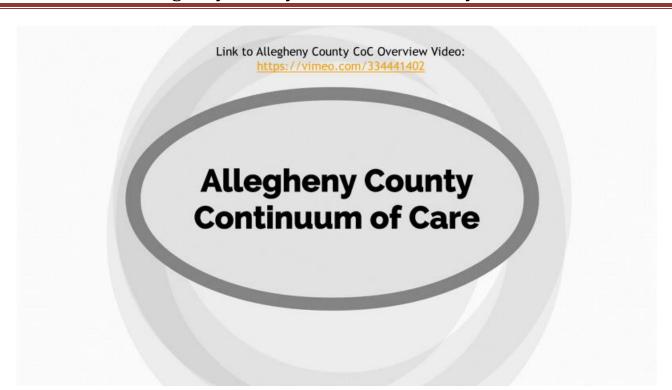
Next CoC Meeting

March 30, 2021 from 10:00am to 12:00pm Microsoft Teams Virtual Meeting

Appendix A Allegheny County Continuum of Care Overview



CoC and HAB Overview



Attend bi-monthly CoC meetings

Serve on at least one HAB Committee Can designate a proxy

Review materials

Engage in Discussions and Votes

Represent the HAB and CoC

HAB Responsibilities in Practice

CoC Analysis and Planning Committee

2nd Wednesday, 10:00-11:30am Chairs: Pete Giacalone, Kelly Russell

IO Rep: Jess McKown Jessica. McKown@AlleghenyCounty.us

The CoC Analysis and Planning Committee provides ongoing analysis to support the planning of the CoC, at both the provider and system level. This includes analysis of policies and performance measures in order to recommend strategies to the HAB so the PA-600 Continuum of Care's funding applications remain competitive, as well as studying changes to policy specific to project types and shifts in emphasis within the CoC related to projects and policies. In addition, the Committee regularly reviews available data, proposes data collection needs and performance metrics to the HAB, and identifies trends, gaps and needs presenting from the data. It establishes clear guidelines for data requests to the IO and annually determines the HAB's main data needs for the coming year so the IO can meet those needs in a timely fashion. In conjunction with these ongoing analysis efforts, the Committee will review and develop ranking tools and recommend housing priorities for our homeless continuum of care. The Committee establishes the Evaluation Subcommittee for the review and ranking of all applications submitted to HUD. The Evaluation Subcommittee then submits their recommended ranking to the HAB for final review and approval.

CoC Analysis and Planning Committee

2020 Achievements

- Reviewed & Adopted HUD CoC 2020 Ranking Tool
- Developed, Adopted & Posted Performance Management Plan 2020
- Monitored project performance
- Reviewed providers' impacts and needs from the pandemic
- Monitoring trends of individuals dying in programs to improve program support for clients and programmatic staff

2021 Focus Areas

- Re-Launch/Re-Structure of Consumer Satisfaction Survey
- Modification & Adoption of HUD CoC 2021 Ranking Tool
- Analysis of Performance
 Management Plan for data
 adjustments and goal modifications
- Quarterly Performance Review
- Examine how COVID-19 and the pandemic has impacted the homeless system performance and outcomes



Communication and Education Committee

Last Monday, 10:00am

Chairs: Jennifer McCurry

IO Rep: Peter Harvey

Peter. Harvey@AlleghenyCounty.us

The purpose of the Communication and Education Committee is to develop and distribute messaging about the needs of homeless persons in Allegheny County. Based on the conviction that the organized, strategic, and effective engagement of stakeholders in relevant policies and funding is critical to creating an effective homeless system, this committee also coordinates advocacy efforts at the county, state and federal levels.

Communication and Education Committee

In 2020, the Communication and Education Committee has been advocating for and is currently developing a HAB website that fully serves the communication, education, and advocacy needs of the Allegheny County Continuum of Care as it interfaces with the general public. It will include:

- About the CoC & what we do
- Causes of housing instability
- Educational information about homelessness
- Big picture about our County's Strategic plan and work
- First person stories from people with lived experience and ethnography reflections
- Calendar of education, training, or advocacy events
- Social media scroll with contributions from providers
- Ways for the public to constructively engage by contributing their advocacy, money, or time

Homeless Outreach Coordinating Committee

Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, 9:30-11:00am Chairs: Laura Drogowski, Dan Palka

IO Rep: Gabe Krivosh Gabriel. Krivosh@AlleghenyCounty. US

Existing Charter

The purpose of the HOCC is to address the complex issues and challenges faced by people experiencing housing crisis living in places not meant for human habitation, which includes being on the streets and under bridges or using the emergency shelter network in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. Annually, the HOCC assists with implementation of the Point-in-Time study. The committee also ensures that street outreach agencies are notified of any targeted homeless encampments before evictions. They also help to develop strategies to education and inform law enforcement officials and other stakeholders about the needs of unsheltered population.

Committee Draft Revision

The HOCC engages with those experiencing homelessness and the organized efforts to assist them, with a special focus on individuals who are unsheltered. The HOCC works to ensure that the needs of individuals experiencing homelessness are effectively addressed by the systems that serve them. These efforts include offering training and education, providing channels for participant input, facilitating program coordination, and researching and promoting best practices.

Homeless Outreach Coordinating Committee

2020 Achievements

- Provided a forum for partner engagement, services updates and best public health-focused practices (transport, outreach, food drop offs);
- Facilitated discussions leading to the identification of critical unmet needs during COVID-19, including wash facilities in camps, cell phones, refuse collection (all ongoing);
- Supported safe engagements with participants;
- Partnered with ACHD to provide COVID-19 updates for providers;



Homeless Outreach Coordinating Committee

2021 Focus Areas

- Refocus on proactive projects and engagements;
- Partner with CEC on "safety" focused training for outreach partners;
- Educate the continuum about the work that street outreach does and the challenges that they experience via provider executive quarterly meeting;

AREA OF FOCUS	DIRECT SERVICE (n=17)	NON DIRECT SERVICE (n=11)	TOTAL (n=28)
Criminal Justice/Jail Release/Reentry Coordination	14	11	25
Outreach Staff Training/Credentialing	13	10	23
Public Safety Partnerships	11	11	22
Camp Coordination	9	7	16
Street Medicine	9	4	13
Donations/Resources/Distribution	4	4	8
Volunteer Engagement	1	5	6



Provider Committee

1st Wednesday, 2:30-4:00pm

Elected Reps: LeaEtta Rhodes, Kyona White, Diana Reichenbach/Kellie Wild

IO Rep: Rob Eamigh Robert. Eamigh@AlleghenyCounty. US

The Provider Committee captures the experiences and perspectives of providers in order to inform CoC planning and processes. The committee provides an avenue for strengthening communication across the CoC by facilitating systematic information sharing among service providers and between providers and the HAB. Finally, this Committee will support system and service improvements by utilizing the provider lens to identify gaps/needs and recommend responses



Provider Committee

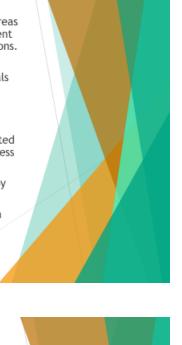
2020 Achievements

Below achievements were in response to Provider Survey feedback regarding their major concerns:

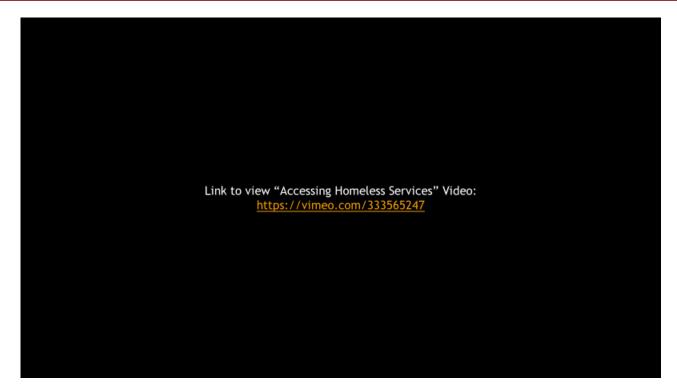
- Trainings and Apprenticeships for interested clients
- Employment Resources
- Available Utility Assistance from Duquesne Light
- Safety regarding provider's Office/ residence. Laura Drogowski and Officer Bradford from City of Pittsburgh Public Safety offered their services.
- Allegheny County Health Department spoke on the Covid-19 Crises

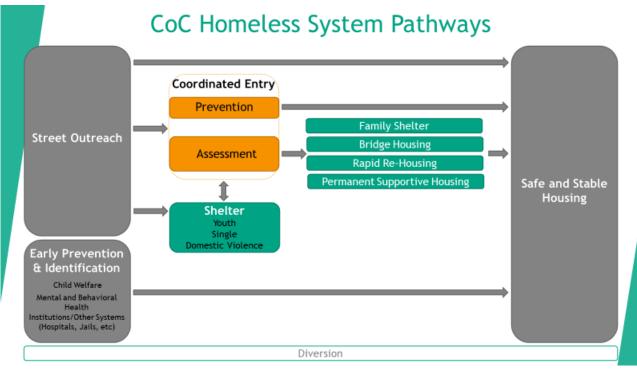
2021 Focus Areas

- Survey to providers identifying areas of focus and areas for improvement regarding DHS/Provider interactions. (Jan. 2021)
- Review of Termination and Appeals Process with suggestions for improvement and training.
- Establishing best practices
- Implementation of the long awaited Mental Health Training for Homeless Service Providers.
- Follow up on recommendations by providers for focus areas.
- Increase provider participation in committee.



Homeless System Overview





Homeless System Data Availability

- ► Allegheny County Annual Point-in-Time Homelessness Count, 2009-Present: Interactive Dashboard
- ► Clients Using Allegheny County Homelessness Programs: Interactive Dashboard
- ► <u>Performance Management Plan and Quarterly Performance</u> <u>Report</u>
- ► Allegheny County Analytics: Homelessness Reports

System Review: Needs



System Review: Capacity

Since increasing permanent housing resources in 2017, the CoC has maintained its inventory of beds and number of households served

- ▶ 170 PSH and 236 RRH beds were added in 2017
- Served ~1,000 more households a year in 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 than we did in 2016

System Bed Capacity (as of 1/15/21)		
Emergency Shelter 670 beds		
Transitional Housing 169 beds		
Rapid Rehousing	964 beds*	
Permanent Supportive Housing 1836 beds		

6,118 households
(rental assistant/homeless
prevention, street outreach,
shelter, bridge/transitional
housing, RRH and PSH)

*Includes ESG beds, which are calculated by use

System Review: Exploring the Waitlist

- ▶ In 2019, 2221 households were eligible for longer term housing services
 - 612 (28%) were enrolled into a transitional/bridge program, rapid rehousing and/or permanent housing program within one year
 - 1,609 (72%) were not enrolled into one of the above
- ▶ Of the 1,609 households not enrolled:
 - 7% returned, were eligible for homeless services and had a second housing referral within 12 months



Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness



Provide access to year-round low barrier emergency shelter



Establish a centralized rental housing locator (navigator)



Increased supply and access to affordable housing



Ensure that outreach resources are sufficient to cover the entirety of Allegheny County



Develop a communications plan that includes broader dissemination of information



Expand and develop partnerships to pilot new programs and help with school responsibilities under

Implementation of Allegheny Housing Assessment (AHA)

- AHA is DHS' new housing prioritization decision support tool (replacing the VI-SPDAT assessment), which launched in late August 2020.
- AHA utilizes data from the Allegheny County Data Warehouse to predict the likelihood of future harmful events (jail booking, frequent emergency room services, mental health inpatient services) if a person/family does remains unhoused in the 12 months following their contact with Allegheny Link.
- The generated risk score, found to be more accurate at assessing risk than the VI-SPDAT, also significantly reduces the amount of sensitive information that clients previously had to provide during the assessment process.
- Data monitoring and staff feedback indicate that AHA has been a great success so far!



Additional System Achievements

Service Delivery

- System Performance Measures: Increases from 2019 to 2020 in the percent of households served who increased Health Insurance Coverage (73% to 77%), Income (55% to 62%), and Non-Cash Benefits (56% to 60%)
- Allegheny Housing Assessment (AHA) enhancement to Coordinated Entry

Enhanced partnerships and training opportunities

- Employment and training resources for service participants
- · Behavioral Health trainings for service provider staff
- CCAC and Family Support Centers

Adapted and expanded to respond to pandemic

- · Provider agencies continued serving
- · Safe Haven and Family Isolation Shelter were opened
- Winter Shelter adapted to social distance recommendations; McKeesport Shelter remained open for winter; and three warming centers were opened
- · Hygiene stations installed
- Telehealth Stations in shelters
- · Computers and hot spots distributed to Safe Haven and DV Shelter
- Welcome kits for families in Family Shelters, COVID Care Kts for RRH and PH service participants, and meals to individuals in SROs

Appendix B

Coronavirus Relief Update Legislative Review

Kira Fatherree, Allegheny County DHS

Allegheny County Homeless Advisory Board January 26, 2021

Recap of federal covid response bills

Bill name	Date became law	Total funding	Notable provisions
Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020	March 6, 2020	\$8 billion	Vaccine research and development
Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA)	March 18, 2020		Paid sick leave, unemployment benefits
Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act	March 27, 2020		Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF), additional funding for select human services programs
Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021*	December 27, 2020	\$900 billion	Funding for covid testing and vaccine development, new rental assistance program, temporary SNAP increase, new funding and program for select human services programs

*Included as part of the \$2.3 trillion <u>Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021</u>, 5,593 pages total which included annual government funding and other bills tacked on.

Overview of recent legislation

- ▶ A \$2.3 trillion bill, <u>Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021</u> (5,593 pages), includes many discrete bills, including the \$900 billion Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 and annual government-wide appropriations.
- No new funding to states and counties to broadly respond and recover from the pandemic (i.e., no new program like the Coronavirus Relief Fund established in the CARES Act in March 2020)
- Each new program/funding has its own specific requirements

New programs and supports for individuals

- Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP)
 - \$25 billion available nationwide
- Emergency Broadband Benefit Program
 - Will be established by FCC as a temporary program providing a stipend to help cover internet service costs
- ► Low-Income Household Drinking Water and Wastewater Emergency Assistance Program
 - Will be established by Administration for Children and Families, HHS, similar to the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- Economic Impact Payments
- Temporary SNAP benefit increase
- Flexibilities to leverage the Earned Income Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit
- Pandemic Unemployment Programs

Overview of HUD's \$50 billion annual appropriations

The bill provides a total of \$49.6 billion for HUD, \$561 million increase from last federal fiscal year.

- \$25.8 billion for Tenant-based Rental Assistance, a \$1.9 billion increase from last year. Includes \$42 million for new incremental vouchers for homeless individuals and families.
- ▶ \$3 billion for McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance, a \$220 million increase.
 - ▶ \$82 million targeted on projects focused on serving homeless youth under 25 years old.
- ▶ The bill requires HUD to release FY 2020 Continuum of Care funds necessary to renew the previous year's grants, without the usual competition.
 - New funding included for new CoC programs; will be released through a competitive grant.
- > \$200 million for the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative, a \$25 million increase from last year; the highest funding level in the program's history.
- \$14.6 billion for the Office of Housing, a \$1 billion increase from last year, funding project-based rental assistance, housing for the elderly, housing for persons with disabilities, and housing counseling.
 - Includes a new \$20 million eviction prevention demonstration program.
- The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) was changed to expand the "4% rate" makes it easier to use LIHTC to develop housing for people with lower incomes.
- Appropriations Summary from US House of Representatives
- National Low Income Housing Coalition's Budget Chart for Selected HUD and USDA Program

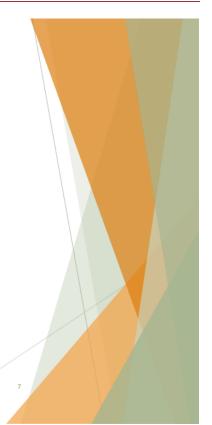
Other HUD Provisions

The bill directs HUD to establish a Director of Domestic Violence Prevention Activities position within the Office of the Secretary to coordinate DV prevention activities throughout the Department and serve as a liaison with external stakeholders.



Recent Administrative Actions from the Biden Administration

- Executive order extending the Eviction Moratorium
 - ▶ CDC has extended the current order until "at least March 31, 2021"
- Executive order on economic relief related to the pandemic
- Administrative action to expand food assistance programs
- Executive <u>order</u> to promote racial equity
- Executive <u>order</u> banning discrimination on the basis of gender identity or sexual orientation
- ► This afternoon, <u>memorandum</u> expected directing HUD to take steps to promote equitable housing policies



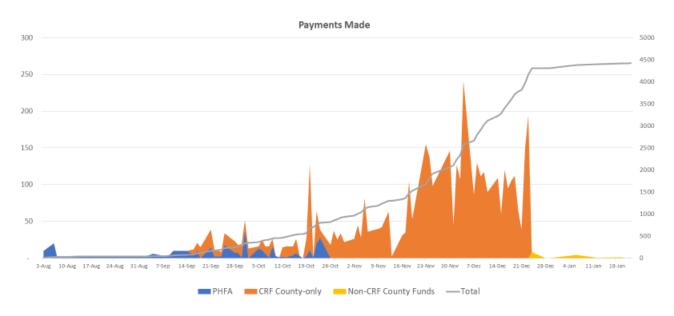
Appendix C Emergency Rental Assistance Update

Summary Statistics – as of 1/22/21

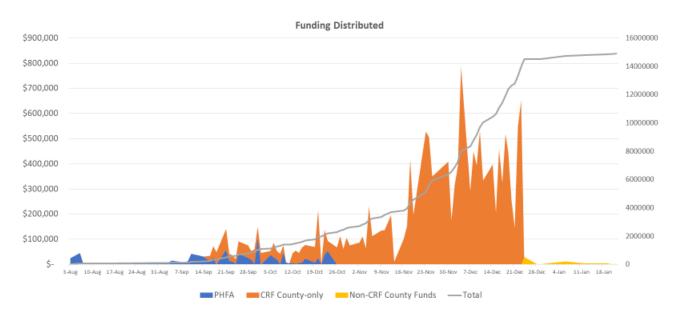
Lessee Applications	7,572
Landlord Applications	3,836
Households Paid	3,623

Summary Statistics – as of 1/22/21

CARES Rent Relief Allocation		
\$736,370.16 PHFA County Paid		
\$13,059,604.06	CRF County Funds Paid	
\$914,515.49	Non-CRF County Funds Paid	
\$14,710,489.71	Total Distributed	
\$4060	Average Rent Payment	



The program closed on Dec. 31, 2020. January payments are adjustments.



The program closed on Dec. 31, 2020. January payments are adjustments.

Applicants

- · Total applicants: Approximately 7,500 households applied
- Race and Gender breakdown*: (based on submitted applications)
 - o 39% of applicants were Black females
 - o 24% of applicants were White females
 - o 17% of applicants were Black males
 - o 14% of applicants were White males
- Prior service involvement/utilization of public benefits*:
 - Unemployment Benefits: Approximately 63% of applicants were receiving unemployment insurance benefits within 1 year prior to applying to CRRP
 - Other Public Benefits: Approximately 76% of applicants were receiving public benefits (70% receiving <u>Medicaid</u> and 65% receiving <u>SNAP</u>) within 1 year prior to applying to CRRP
 - Homeless Services: Just 4% of applicants were active in the homeless system within 1 year prior to applying to CRRP (and nearly all 4% were served in homeless prevention programs - just 1% in shelter or longer term homeless permanent housing programs).
 - Assisted Housing: Approximately 15% of applicants were active in 1 year prior to applying to CRRP (802 applicants in Section 8 housing and 329 in a housing authority-manage assisted housing programs through HACP or ACHA)

Locations of CRRP Applicants applied (ranked by total #s):

Municipalities:

Pittsburgh Neighborhoods >

Rank	Municipality	CRRP Applicants	% of Total CRRP Applicants
1	Pittsburgh	2551	34.24%
2	Penn Hills Municipality	338	4.54%
3	McKeesport	320	4.30%
4	Wilkinsburg Borough	302	4.05%
5	Swissvale Borough	162	2.17%
6	Clairton	145	1.95%
7	Monroeville Municipality	144	1.93%
8	McKees Rocks Borough	132	1.77%
9	Stowe Township	128	1.72%
10	North Versailles Township	114	1.53%
11	Turtle Creek Borough	106	1.42%
12	Duquesne	101	1.36%
13	Bellevue Borough	99	1.33%
14	Munhall Borough	93	1.25%
15	North Braddock Borough	90	1.21%
16	Mount Oliver Borough	85	1.14%
16	West Mifflin Borough	85	1.14%
18	Brentwood Borough	83	1.11%
19	Moon Township	79	1.06%
20	Homestead Borough	77	1.03%

Rank	Pittsburgh Neighborhood	CRRP Applicants	% of Total CRRP Applicants
1	Carrick	127	4.98%
2	East Liberty	106	4.16%
3	Brookline	93	3.65%
4	Knoxville	86	3.37%
5	Sheraden	85	3.33%
6	Beechview	83	3.25%
7	Marshall-Shadeland	76	2.98%
8	Brighton Heights	69	2.70%
8	Hazelwood	69	2.70%
8	Garfield	69	2.70%
11	Bloomfield	66	2.59%
12	Mount Washington	65	2.55%
13	Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar	61	2.39%
14	Homewood North	60	2.35%
15	South Side Flats	56	2.20%
16	Perry South	52	2.04%
16	East Hills	52	2.04%
18	Allentown	50	1.96%
18	South Side Slopes	50	1.96%
20	Central Business District	48	1.88%

Locations of CRRP Applicants applied (ranked by rate):

Municipalities:

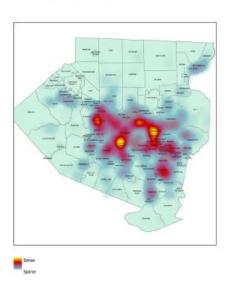
Rank	Municipality	Population (2015-2019 ACS)	CRRP Applicants Per 1000 People (for those w > 1000 people)
1	East Pittsburgh Borough	1576	31.1
2	Mount Oliver Borough	3324	25.6
3	Braddock Borough	1869	25.1
4	Homestead Borough	3170	24.3
5	Wilmerding Borough	1860	23.1
6	McKees Rocks Borough	5919	22.3
7	Clairton	6619	21.9
8	Stowe Township	6197	20.7
9	Turtle Creek Borough	5197	20.4
10	Pitcairn Borough	3195	19.7
11	Wilkinsburg Borough	15485	19.5
12	North Braddock Borough	4741	19.0
13	Rankin Borough	2068	18.9
14	Swissvale Borough	8760	18.5
15	Duquesne	5543	18.2
16	McKeesport	19225	16.6
17	Versailles Borough	1621	13.0
18	Bellevue Borough	8146	12.2
19	Braddock Hills Borough	1653	12.1
20	Sharpsburg Borough	3358	11.9

Pittsburgh Neighborhoods →

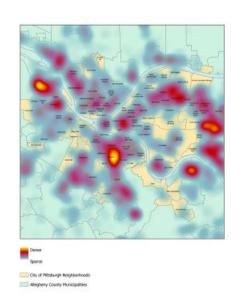
Rank	Pittsburgh Neighborhood	Population (2010 Pittsburgh SNAP)	CRRP Applicants per 500 people (for those w > 500 people)
1	Knoxville	3747	11.5
2	Allentown	2500	10.0
3	Middle Hill	1707	9.7
4	Homewood South	2344	9.6
5	Larimer	1728	9.5
5	Northview Heights	1214	9.5
7	Garfield	3675	9.4
8	Homewood North	3280	9.1
9	East Liberty	5869	9.0
10	Crawford-Roberts	2256	8.6
11	California-Kirkbride	761	8.5
12	Beltzhoover	1925	8.3
13	East Hills	3169	8.2
13	East Allegheny	2136	8.2
13	Fineview	1285	8.2
16	Sheraden	5299	8.0
16	Hazelwood	4317	8.0
18	Spring Garden	884	7.4
19	Bedford Dwellings	1202	7.1
20	Glen Hazel	716	7.0

Locations of CRRP Applicants applied (density maps):

Allegheny County:



City of Pittsburgh:



Households Served

- Total household served: 3,623 households received rent relief funds
- Race and Gender breakdown*: (based on submitted applications)
 - o ~41% of applicants were Black females
 - o ~27% of applicants were White females
 - o ~15% of applicants were Black males
 - o ~13% of applicants were White males
- · Most Common Reasons for Applicant Denial
 - o Incomplete
 - o Could not document 30% loss of income
 - o Landlord not participating/refusal to submit W9

Locations of CRRP Households Served (ranked by total #s):

Municipalities:

Pittsburgh Neighborhoods >

Rank	Municipality	CRRP Applicants Served	% of Total CRRP Applicants Served
1	Pittsburgh	1217	33.80%
2	Penn Hills Municipality	165	4.58%
3	Wilkinsburg Borough	158	4.39%
4	McKeesport	128	3.55%
5	Swissvale Borough	90	2.50%
6	Clairton	67	1.86%
6	Stowe Township	67	1.86%
8	North Versailles Township	64	1.78%
9	Bellevue Borough	59	1.64%
10	Monroeville Municipality	58	1.61%
11	McKees Rocks Borough	56	1.56%
12	Turtle Creek Borough	53	1.47%
13	North Braddock Borough	47	1.31%
14	Duquesne	44	1.22%
15	Mount Oliver Borough	43	1.19%
16	Carnegie Borough	42	1.17%
16	Pitcairn Borough	42	1.17%
18	Moon Township	41	1.14%
18	West Mifflin Borough	41	1.14%
20	Munhall Borough	40	1.11%

Rank	Pittsburgh Neighborhood	CRRP Applicants Served	% of Total CRRP Applicants Served
1	Carrick	61	5.01%
2	East Liberty	56	4.60%
3	Beechview	53	4.35%
4	Marshall-Shadeland	52	4.27%
5	Sheraden	43	3.53%
6	Brookline	42	3.45%
7	Bloomfield	37	3.04%
8	Knoxville	36	2.96%
9	Brighton Heights	35	2.88%
10	Mount Washington	34	2.79%
11	Garfield	33	2.71%
12	Hazelwood	32	2.63%
13	Highland Park	28	2.30%
14	Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar	27	2.22%
15	Perry South	24	1.97%
16	Homewood South	22	1.81%
17	South Side Flats	21	1.73%
17	Squirrel Hill South	21	1.73%
19	Allentown	20	1.64%
19	Terrace Village	20	1.64%

Locations of CRRP Households Served (ranked by rate):

Municipalities:

Rank	Municipality	Population (2015-2019 ACS)	CRRP Applicants Served Per 1000 People (for those w > 1000 people)
1	East Pittsburgh Borough	1576	15.2
2	Pitcairn Borough	3195	13.1
3	Mount Oliver Borough	3324	12.9
4	Braddock Borough	1869	12.3
5	Stowe Township	6197	10.8
6	Homestead Borough	3170	10.7
7	Swissvale Borough	8760	10.3
8	Wilmerding Borough	1860	10.2
9	Wilkinsburg Borough	15485	10.2
10	Turtle Creek Borough	5197	10.2
11	Clairton	6619	10.1
12	North Braddock Borough	4741	9.9
13	McKees Rocks Borough	5919	9.5
14	Duquesne	5543	7.9
15	Etna Borough	3350	7.5
16	Bellevue Borough	8146	7.2

19225 2767

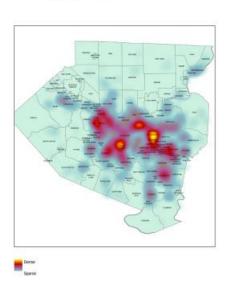
McKeesport

Pittsburgh Neighborhoods >

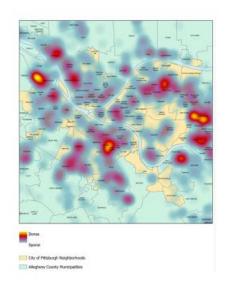
Rank	Pittsburgh Neighborhood	Population (2010 Pittsburgh SNAP)	CRRP Applicants Served per 500 people (for those w > 500 people)
1	Upper Hill	2057	4.9
2	Knoxville	3747	4.8
3	East Liberty	5869	4.8
4	Homewood South	2344	4.7
5	Larimer	1728	4.6
6	Arlington	1869	4.5
7	Garfield	3675	4.5
8	Beltzhoover	1925	4.4
9	Marshall-Shadeland	6043	4.3
10	Sheraden	5299	4.1
11	Allentown	2500	4.0
12	Elliott	2381	4.0
13	East Allegheny	2136	4.0
14	Spring Garden	884	4.0
15	California-Kirkbride	761	3.9
16	Fineview	1285	3.9
17	Hazelwood	4317	3.7
18	Crawford-Roberts	2256	3.5
19	Middle Hill	1707	3.5
20	Beechview	7974	3.3

Locations of CRRP Households Served (density maps)

Allegheny County:



City of Pittsburgh:



Percent of CRRP Applicants Served by Location (ranked by those where highest % of applicants who applied were served)

Municipalities:

Rank	Municipality	Total Applicants (for those > median # of applicants)	% Served
1	Elizabeth Township	45	71.11%
2	Verona Borough	26	69.23%
3	White Oak Borough	42	69.05%
4	Pitcairn Borough	63	66.67%
5	South Park Township	31	64.52%
6	Etna Borough	39	64.10%
7	West View Borough	39	64.10%
8	Carnegie Borough	69	60.87%
9	Oakmont Borough	20	60.00%
10	Bellevue Borough	99	59.60%
11	Ross Township	65	58.46%
12	Forest Hills Borough	19	57.89%
13	Edgewood Borough	26	57.69%
14	Sharpsburg Borough	40	57.50%
15	North Versailles Township	114	56.14%
16	Crafton Borough	36	55.56%
17	Swissvale Borough	162	55.56%
18	Bridgeville Borough	38	55.26%
19	Emsworth Borough	24	54.17%
20	Shaler Township	50	54.00%

Pittsburgh Neighborhoods:

Rank	Pittsburgh Neighborhood	Total Applicants (for those > median # of applicants)	% Served
1	Upper Hill	27	74.07%
2	Marshall-Shadeland	76	68.42%
3	Morningside	19	68.42%
4	Arlington	25	68.00%
5	Elliott	29	65.52%
6	Beechview	83	63.86%
7	Highland Park	47	59.57%
8	Spring Hill-City View	22	59.09%
9	Overbrook	24	58.33%
10	Terrace Village	35	57.14%
11	Squirrel Hill South	37	56.76%
12	Bloomfield	66	56.06%
13	Crafton Heights	31	54.84%
14	Manchester	24	54.17%
15	Perry North	30	53.33%
16	Beltzhoover	32	53.13%
17	East Liberty	106	52.83%
18	Mount Washington	65	52.31%
19	Brighton Heights	69	50.72%
20	Sheraden	85	50.59%

Percent of CRRP Applicants Served by Location (ranked by those where lowest % of applicants who applied were served)

Municipalities:

2 Baldwin Borough 72 26.39% 3 Robinson Township 17 29.41% 4 Ingram Borough 24 33.33% 5 Scott Township 47 36.17% 6 Harrison Township 48 37.50% 7 Plum Borough 43 39.58% 8 Tarentum Borough 48 39.58% 9 McKeesport 320 40.00% 10 Monroeville Municipality 144 40.28% 11 McCandless Township 31 41.94% 12 South Fayette Township 31 41.94% 13 Mount Lebanon 64 42.19 14 Glassport Borough 52 42.31 15 McKees Rocks Borough 132 42.42 16 Castle Shannon Borough 28 42.867	ank	ank	Municipality	Total Applicants (for those > median # of applicants)	% Served	
3 Robinson Township 17 29.41* 4 Ingram Borough 24 33.33* 5 Scott Township 47 36.17* 6 Harrison Township 48 37.50* 7 Plum Borough 43 39.53* 8 Tarentum Borough 48 39.58* 9 McKeesport 320 40.00* 10 Monroeville Municipality 144 40.28* 11 McCandless Township 31 41.94* 12 South Fayette Township 31 41.94* 13 Mount Lebanon 64 42.19* 14 Glassport Borough 52 42.31* 15 McKees Rocks Borough 132 42.42* 16 Castle Shannon Borough 28 42.86*	1	1	Rankin Borough	39	25.64%	
4 Ingram Borough 24 33.33* 5 Scott Township 47 36.17* 6 Harrison Township 48 37.50* 7 Plum Borough 43 39.53* 8 Tarentum Borough 48 39.58* 9 McKeesport 320 40.00* 10 Monroeville Municipality 144 40.28* 11 McCandless Township 31 41.94* 12 South Fayette Township 31 41.94* 13 Mount Lebanon 64 42.19* 14 Glassport Borough 52 42.31* 15 McKees Rocks Borough 132 42.42* 16 Castle Shannon Borough 28 42.86*	2	2	Baldwin Borough	72	26.39%	
5 Scott Township 47 35.17 6 Harrison Township 48 37.50 7 Plum Borough 43 39.58 8 Tarentum Borough 48 39.58 9 McKeesport 320 40.00 10 Monroeville Municipality 144 40.28 11 McCandless Township 31 41.94 12 South Fayette Township 31 41.94 13 Mount Lebanon 64 42.19 14 Glassport Borough 52 42.31 15 McKees Rocks Borough 132 42.42 16 Castle Shannon Borough 28 42.86	3	3 R	obinson Township	17	29.41%	
6 Harrison Township 48 37.50° 7 Plum Borough 43 39.53° 8 Tarentum Borough 48 39.58° 9 McKeesport 320 40.00° 10 Monroeville Municipality 144 40.28° 11 McCandless Township 31 41.94° 12 South Fayette Township 31 41.94° 13 Mount Lebanon 64 42.19° 14 Glassport Borough 52 42.31° 15 McKees Rocks Borough 132 42.42° 16 Castle Shannon Borough 28 42.86°	4	4	Ingram Borough	24	33.33%	
7 Plum Borough 43 39.53' 8 Tarentum Borough 48 39.58' 9 McKeesport 320 40.00' 10 Monroeville Municipality 144 40.28' 11 McCandless Township 31 41.94' 12 South Fayette Township 31 41.94' 13 Mount Lebanon 64 42.19' 14 Glassport Borough 52 43.31' 15 McKees Rocks Borough 132 42.42' 16 Castle Shannon Borough 28 42.86'	5	5	Scott Township	47	36.17%	
8 Tarentum Borough 48 39.58' 9 McKeesport 320 40.00' 10 Monroeville Municipality 144 40.28' 11 McCandless Township 31 41.94' 12 South Fayette Township 31 41.94' 13 Mount Lebanon 64 42.19' 14 Glassport Borough 52 42.31' 15 McKees Rocks Borough 132 42.42' 16 Castle Shannon Borough 28 42.66'	6	6 H	larrison Township	48	37.50%	
9 McKeesport 320 40,000 10 Monroeville Municipality 144 40,288 11 McCandless Township 31 41,949 12 South Fayette Township 31 41,949 13 Mount Lebanon 64 42,199 14 Glassport Borough 52 42,311 15 McKees Rocks Borough 132 42,424 16 Castle Shannon Borough 28 42,869	7	7	Plum Borough	43	39.53%	
10 Monroeville Municipality 144 40.28 11 McCandless Township 31 41.94 12 South Fayette Township 31 41.94 13 Mount Lebanon 64 42.19 14 Glassport Borough 52 42.31 15 McKees Rocks Borough 132 42.42 16 Castle Shannon Borough 28 42.86 42.86 42.86 43.86 43.86 43.86 43.86 43.86 43.86 44.86	8	8 T	arentum Borough	48	39.58%	
11 McCandless Township 31 41.945 12 South Fayette Township 31 41.945 13 Mount Lebanon 64 42.196 14 Glassport Borough 52 42.311 15 McKees Rocks Borough 132 42.424 16 Castle Shannon Borough 28 42.866	9	9	McKeesport	320	40.00%	
12 South Fayette Township 31 41.94' 13 Mount Lebanon 64 42.19' 14 Glassport Borough 52 42.31' 15 McKees Rocks Borough 132 42.42' 16 Castle Shannon Borough 28 42.86'	10	10 Mor	roeville Municipality	144	40.28%	
13 Mount Lebanon 64 42.19 14 Glassport Borough 52 43.31 15 McKees Rocks Borough 132 42.42 16 Castle Shannon Borough 28 42.86	11	11 Mo	Candless Township	31	41.94%	
14 Glassport Borough 52 42.31 15 McKees Rocks Borough 132 42.42 16 Castle Shannon Borough 28 42.86	12	12 Sou	th Fayette Township	31	41.94%	
15 McKees Rocks Borough 132 42.425 16 Castle Shannon Borough 28 42.866	13	13	Mount Lebanon	64	42.19%	
16 Castle Shannon Borough 28 42.869	14	14 6	lassport Borough	52	42.31%	
	15	15 Mc	Kees Rocks Borough	132	42.42%	
	16	16 Cast	tle Shannon Borough	28	42.86%	
17 Munhall Borough 93 43.019	17	17	Munhall Borough	93	43.01%	
18 Duquesne 101 43.569	18	18	Duquesne	101	43.56%	
19 Homestead Borough 77 44.169	19	19 Ho	omestead Borough	77	44.16%	
20 Avalon Borough 43 44.195	20	20	Avalon Borough	43	44.19%	

Pittsburgh Neighborhoods:

Rank	Pittsburgh Neighborhood	Total Applicants (for those > median # of applicants)	% Served
1	Northview Heights	23	21.74%
2	Homewood North	60	23.33%
3	Central Northside	40	30.00%
4	Central Business District	48	31.25%
5	South Side Slopes	50	32.00%
6	Middle Hill	33	36.36%
7	East Hills	52	36.54%
8	South Side Flats	56	37.50%
9	Troy Hill	21	38.10%
10	Allentown	50	40.00%
11	Crawford-Roberts	39	41.03%
12	Knoxville	86	41.86%
13	Greenfield	43	41.86%
14	Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar	61	44.26%
15	Brookline	93	45.16%
16	Shadyside	22	45.45%
17	Perry South	52	46.15%
18	Hazelwood	69	46.38%
19	Fineview	21	47.62%
20	Garfield	69	47.83%

Landlords Participating

- Many landlords participated (1500+)
- Landlords receiving over \$50K total
- Mean/median payment: ~\$11,500/\$4,200

Brandywine Agency Inc	\$ 333,961.30
Riva Ridge Real Estate	\$ 141,974.23
Steiner Realty, Inc	\$ 128,387.89
Lobos Management	\$ 107,113.87
Kefalos & Associates	\$ 70,521.00
Mace Property Mgmt	\$ 69,810.97
Aegis Realty Partners	\$ 60,739.98
1015 Ann Street Lp	\$ 55,701.00
Arkham Realty	\$ 55,025.00
Pittsburgh Management	\$ 54,835.32
SJ Group LLC	\$ 54,579.89
Kevin A King	\$ 50,344.70

