

# What is Coordinated Entry?

- HUD's primary goals for coordinated entry processes are that assistance be allocated as effectively as possible and that it be easily accessible no matter where or how people present. Coordinated entry processes help communities prioritize assistance based on vulnerability and severity of service needs to ensure that people who need assistance the most can receive it in a timely manner. Coordinated entry processes also provide information about service needs and gaps to help communities plan their assistance and identify needed resources.

- **Qualities of Effective Coordinated Entry:**

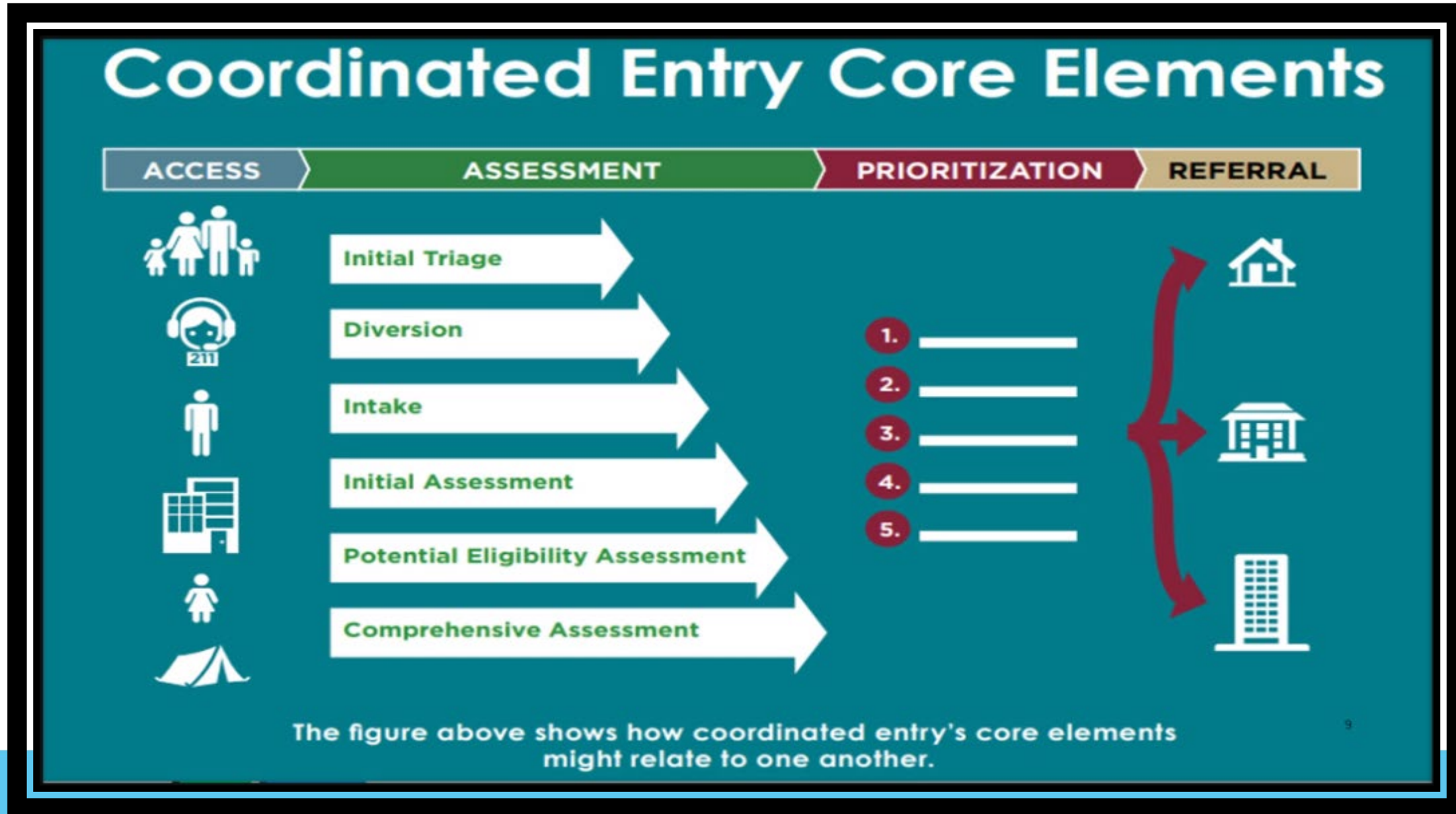
- Prioritization
- Lower Barrier
- Housing First orientation
- Person-Centered
- Fair and Equal Access
- Standardized Access and Assessment
- Referral protocols



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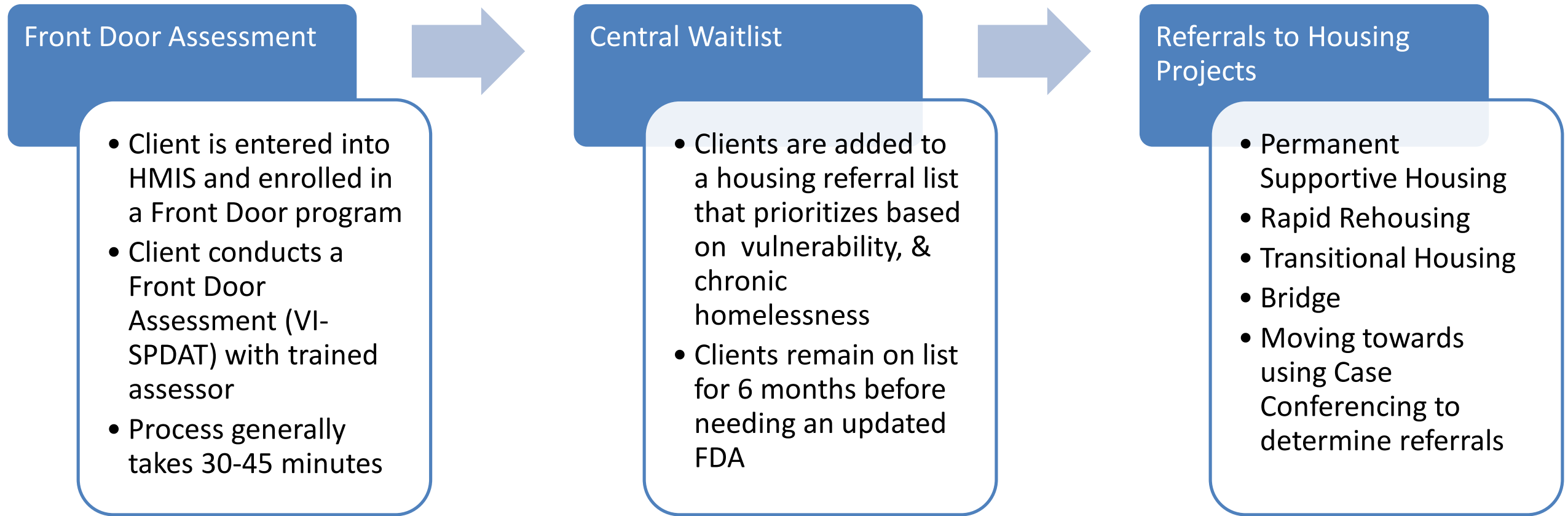
# So how does it work?



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# Lane County Coordinated Entry Process



- Client is entered into HMIS and enrolled in a Front Door program
- Client conducts a Front Door Assessment (VI-SPDAT) with trained assessor
- Process generally takes 30-45 minutes

- Clients are added to a housing referral list that prioritizes based on vulnerability, & chronic homelessness
- Clients remain on list for 6 months before needing an updated FDA

- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Rapid Rehousing
- Transitional Housing
- Bridge
- Moving towards using Case Conferencing to determine referrals

**Providers**

**CoC**

- Conduct Assessments
- Enter data to HMIS
- Review Data Entry
- Manage HMIS

**Providers**

**CoC**

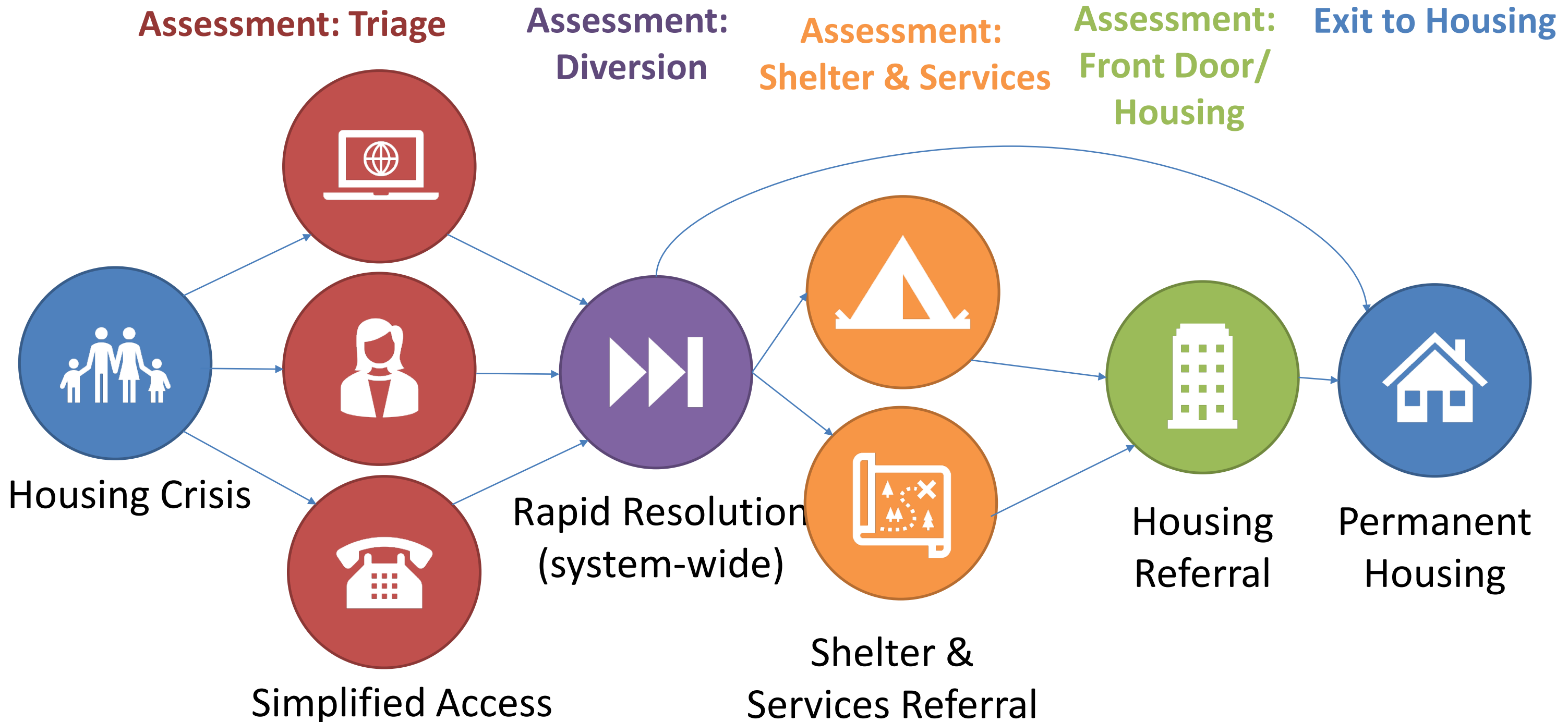
- Update FDA's
- Communication
- Waitlist Mgmt.
- Weekly updates

**Providers**

**CoC**

- Accept Referrals
- Case Conferencing
- Send Referrals
- Case Conferencing

# LANE COUNTY COORDINATED ENTRY SYSTEM MAP



# What are the benefits of Coordinated Entry?

## For Households Experiencing Homelessness:

- A single entry point for accessing housing services
- Eliminates need to individually contact every provider
- Households are matched to appropriate service needs
- Consistency in paperwork and assessment

## For Data Quality:

- Determine the needs, not just the numbers
- Measure system performance (“Inflow Vs. Outflow”)
- Identify gaps in service delivery/areas for development

## For Service Providers:

- Only receive referrals of clients screened for eligibility
- No need to maintain internal program waitlists
- Referral process is handled by HMIS staff
- Households needs are identified upon referral

## For The Community:

- The most vulnerable neighbors are prioritized for assistance
- Have a collaborative approach to ending homelessness
- Better position your community to receive HUD funding



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