



2026 Missouri Balance of State CoC Gaps Analysis

Street Outreach and Transitional Housing: Comparing Need to Existing Resources in MO-606

Kaitlyn A. Poepel, PhD

HMIS Manager, Data Analysis and Reporting

Institute for Community Alliances

kaitlyn.poepel@icalliances.org

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Balance of State Continuum of Care¹ Board of Directors

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Survey Respondents

Thanks to those who submitted information on Street Outreach and Transitional Housing projects that may not have been in HMIS.

¹ <https://moboscoc.org/>

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Summary

Goal

The 2026 Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)'s Notice of Funding Opportunity emphasizes support for unsheltered clients and the development of Transitional Housing projects rather than longer-term permanent housing resources. The goal of this Gaps Analysis is to determine what resources currently exist in the Missouri Balance of State (MO BoS) Continuum of Care (CoC), how they compare to current need, and where additional resources are needed. Results from this analysis may inform priorities for the annual CoC funding competition.

This gaps analysis was also undertaken to meet the HUD requirement in the CoC Program Interim Rule that each CoC must complete an annual gaps analysis².

Methods

This analysis defined need as 1) the number of unsheltered clients in the CoC's 2025 Point in Time Count³ (PIT), and 2) the number of clients seeking housing through the CoC's Coordinated Entry (CE) process in 2026. Resources were defined as the number of Street Outreach (SO) and Transitional Housing (TH) projects as well as the number of clients served by these projects. Number of clients served was used as a proxy for the resources available.

Four comparisons between Need and Resources were conducted: Unsheltered Need versus Street Outreach, Unsheltered Need versus Transitional Housing, Housing Need versus Transitional Housing, and Housing and Unsheltered Need versus Transitional Housing.

For each comparison, the following was calculated for all counties:

- Need Ratio: Need divided by Resources
- Need Level: Higher- or lower-than average for that Need type (Unsheltered, Housing, or combined)
- Resource Level: Higher- or lower-than average for that Resource type (Street Outreach, Transitional Housing)

Limitations

This analysis is limited in scope and focuses only on two metrics for need, though need for housing extends beyond those on the Coordinated Entry List and who were included in the Unsheltered PIT count – e.g., those who may not be able to access services or are experiencing housing instability or other definitions of homelessness. Additionally, the scope of resources available relies on annual Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS) data for Street Outreach, and a

^{2, 5} (Continuum of Care Program, 24 C.F.R. § 578.7(c)(3), 2017)

³ The CoC did not conduct an Unsheltered Point in Time count in 2026 due to inclement weather. HUD only requires CoCs to conduct the Unsheltered portion of the PIT every other year. The Sheltered count must be done every year.

combination of annual HMIS data and one-night data for non-HMIS projects on the Housing Inventory Count (HIC). Street Outreach, in particular, much work on the ground is conducted by unfunded, volunteer groups, whose efforts are not reflected here.

Finally, this analysis focuses on four specific comparisons without accounting for other resources available in the community, including clients who self-resolve, homelessness-focused permanent housing, and mainstream housing resources.

Key findings and Recommendations

This Gaps Analysis had a specific goal to identify which counties in the Balance of State CoC that would benefit from new Street Outreach and Transitional Housing resources.

The comparison of Unsheltered Need versus Street Outreach suggests that **the following counties would benefit from more Street Outreach:**

- Region 5: Audrain, Pulaski
- Region 10: Cass, Saline, Henry
- Region 8: Howell, Laclede
- Region 1: Franklin
- Region 2: Marion

The comparisons of Unsheltered and/or Housing Need and Transitional Housing suggest that **the following counties would benefit from more Transitional Housing:**

- Region 1: St. Francois, Jefferson
- Region 6: Scott, Dunklin
- Region 10: Cass, Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis
- Region 5: Pulaski
- Region 2: Marion
- Region 8: Howell
- Region 9: McDonald

Methodology

Data

Need

Need was defined for this analysis as those experiencing unsheltered homelessness and those seeking housing. Unsheltered Homelessness was defined as the number of individuals counted in the 2025 Point in Time Count. As defined by HUD, the count was conducted on a single night at the end of January, 2025. Surveyors interviewed clients who spent the night on the streets, in their car, in abandoned buildings, or anywhere not meant for habitation. Clients were categorized based on the County in which they spent that one night.

The need for housing was defined as the number of clients who sought housing assistance through the CoC's Coordinated Entry (CE) process. Because there are not enough housing resources available to serve everyone in need, clients are prioritized based on vulnerability to determine who accesses the limited housing resources first. Importantly, this process is conducted for clients presenting to projects that enter data into the CoC's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) as well as for clients presenting to Victim Service Providers (VSPs), who are prohibited from entering into HMIS. For clients at VSPs, their data, always de-identified, is collected through a separate process and combined with the data from HMIS to create a Prioritization List (PL) that reflects need across the entire CoC.

For this Gaps Analysis, all clients who were active on the MO BoS PL in 2025, whether through HMIS or the non-HMIS (DV) process, comprised the Housing Need data set. Clients were categorized based on the County in which they presented for services.

Limitations

PL data is limited by where there are Coordinated Entry Access Points – or locations that are able to assess clients for CE and add them to the PL. Therefore, there may be clients in need that are not reflected in this analysis due to being in locations that do not have sufficient CE Access.

Moreover, the 2025 MO BoS Gaps Analysis⁴ found that there is likely inadequate CE coverage for survivors of domestic violence, based on relatively larger prevalence of Victim Service Provider Crisis Housing clients than Non-HMIS PL clients.

Resources

This Gaps Analysis focuses on the availability of Street Outreach and Transitional Housing projects. The resources were defined by the number of projects of each type in each County. Data on the number of projects were pulled from HMIS, which records project descriptor information both on projects that enter client data into HMIS as well as projects that do not. To obtain information on

⁴ Missouri Balance of State Continuum of Care (2025). Comparing Housing Need to Existing Resources: A Study of Where and What Type of Housing is Most Needed in MO-606. Institute for Community Alliances.

projects not already described in HMIS, a survey was sent to the Balance of State members asking about additional Street Outreach and Transitional Housing programs they were aware of. Survey responses were reviewed, compared to projects already in HMIS, and added to the list of projects in HMIS. Projects were tied to specific counties in the MO BoS by the geocode, or location provided in the Survey, of the project.

To estimate the scope of the resources, data was pulled on the number of clients served by HMIS-participating Street Outreach and Transitional Housing projects in 2025 and categorized by the client's current county. The scope of Transitional Housing projects that do not enter data into HMIS but were on the 2025 Housing Inventory Count (HIC)⁵, was estimated based on the count of clients enrolled in the project as recorded on the HIC. The HIC is a one-night snapshot at the end of January of all providers in the CoC dedicated to serve persons experiencing homelessness, and records both bed inventory available to serve clients and the number of clients enrolled on that given night.

Thirty clients, out of 1621 total HMIS clients, were missing data for current county. Data were interpolated based on the current county of clients served by that project. One client was the only client served by the program; this client's county was determined based on the geocode of the project.

Limitations

For non-HMIS participating projects, including those added from the survey, we do not have annual HMIS client data. For the Non-HMIS Transitional Housing projects that we were able to pull 2025 HIC data from, that data only reflects enrollment on the one night of HIC, not the full year as other projects. However, with Transitional Housing allowing stays up to two years, there tends to be low rates of turnover in these projects.

Comparing Need versus Resources

Overview

Four comparisons of need versus resources were conducted:

- **Unsheltered versus Street Outreach:** Street Outreach as a project type serves only clients who are experiencing unsheltered homelessness and connects them to necessary supports for survival and advancement towards housing. Therefore, it is important to have sufficient Street Outreach resources to support all clients experiencing unsheltered homelessness, here defined as those counted on the Unsheltered PIT.
- **Unsheltered versus Transitional Housing:** The goal for clients experiencing unsheltered homelessness is that they ultimately move to stable housing. With the 2026 NOFO considering Transitional Housing as an alternative to permanent housing, Transitional Housing may be a viable endpoint of the system for these clients. Therefore, this

⁵ Housing Inventory Count

comparison will identify the discrepancy between available Transitional Housing resources and Unsheltered Need.

- **Housing Need versus Transitional Housing:** As above, with Transitional Housing as an alternative to permanent housing, Transitional Housing may be a viable endpoint of the system for clients seeking housing through the Coordinated Entry Process. Therefore, this comparison will identify the discrepancy between available Transitional Housing resources and the Need for Housing.
- **Housing and Unsheltered Need versus Transitional Housing:** This comparison combines need across Unsheltered and Housing, as clients of both types ultimately are in need of housing.

For each comparison, a **need ratio** was calculated by dividing the need by the resources (e.g., number of clients in the Unsheltered PIT count divided by the number of clients served in Street Outreach). Analyses were conducted at the County level.

Within each comparison, the level of Need and the abundance of Resources was estimated for each county, relative to all other counties. That is, for each need (Unsheltered PIT, Coordinated Entry, combined Coordinated Entry and Unsheltered PIT) and for each resource (Street Outreach, Transitional Housing), each county was identified as having higher-than-average or lower-than-average levels. This creates four designations possible for each county, for each comparison:

- **High Need / High Resources:** the county has both higher-than-average Need and Resources. Counties with this designation already have a strong investment of resources and also continue to face high levels of need.
- **High Need / Low Resources:** the county has higher-than-average Need and lower-than-average Resources. Counties with this designation have a lot of need but do not have investment in resources needed to meet that need. These Counties are areas to be considered for future resource investment.
- **Low Need / High Resources:** the county has lower-than-average Need and higher-than-average Resources. Resources in these Counties may be considered for reallocation to areas of higher need.
- **Low Need / Low Resources:** the county has both lower-than-average Need and Resources. Counties with this designation have the resources to meet the level of need. However, it is possible that these counties are resources deserts where the need is undercounted.

Limitations

The Unsheltered PIT count is known to be an undercount of the number of clients experiencing unsheltered homelessness. Therefore, it is likely that the actual need ratio is even larger for the comparisons of Unsheltered versus Street Outreach and Unsheltered versus Transitional Housing.

This analysis focuses on four specific comparisons without accounting for other resources available in the community. For example, clients experiencing unsheltered homelessness may enter Transitional Housing projects, they may also self-resolve, through support from Street Outreach or on their own, or enter permanent housing or mainstream housing resources.

Results & Discussion

Description

Description of Need

Unsheltered Point in Time

There were 808 clients experiencing unsheltered homelessness in the 2025 Point in Time Count. As defined by HUD, this count was conducted on one night in January (in 2025, the Balance of State PIT count fell on the night of Wednesday, January 22th) and counted anyone who spent that night on the streets, in their car, in an abandoned building, or anywhere not meant for human habitation. Figure 1 and Appendix A: Description of Need show the number of clients in need across the 101

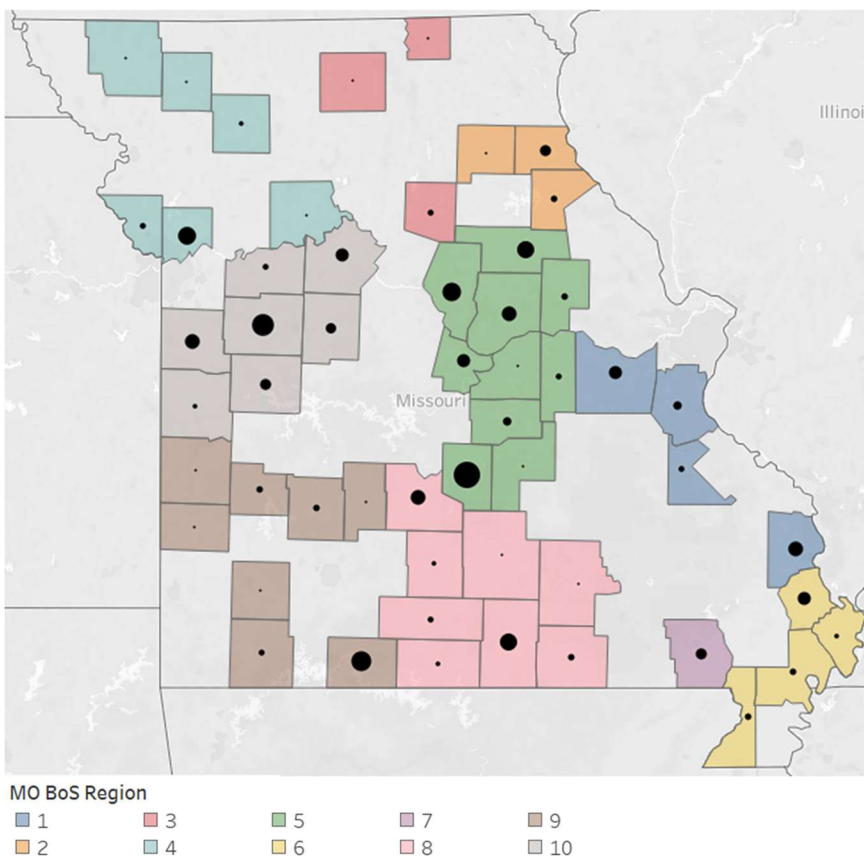


Figure 1 Map displaying Unsheltered clients from 2025 Point in Time. Only counties with Unsheltered clients are shown. Size of the black circle in each county reflects the number of clients in need – the larger the circle, the more clients in need.

counties of the CoC.

Note that 47 counties did not report any unsheltered clients. While it is possible that there were no clients who slept outside, it is also possible that there were not enough surveyors to find clients in those counties or that the clients intentionally were unable to be found by surveyors.

Coordinated Entry

In 2025, there were a total of 6,507 clients in 3,954 households enrolled on the MO BoS Coordinated Entry Prioritization List. 89% came through the HMIS process and 11% through the non-HMIS process used by VSPs. Figure 2 and Appendix A: Description of Need show the number of clients in need across the 101 counties of the CoC. Note that 12 counties had no clients enrolled in CE, whether through HMIS or Non-HMIS. While it is possible that there are no clients in need of housing in these counties, it is also possible that CE Access must extend to these areas.

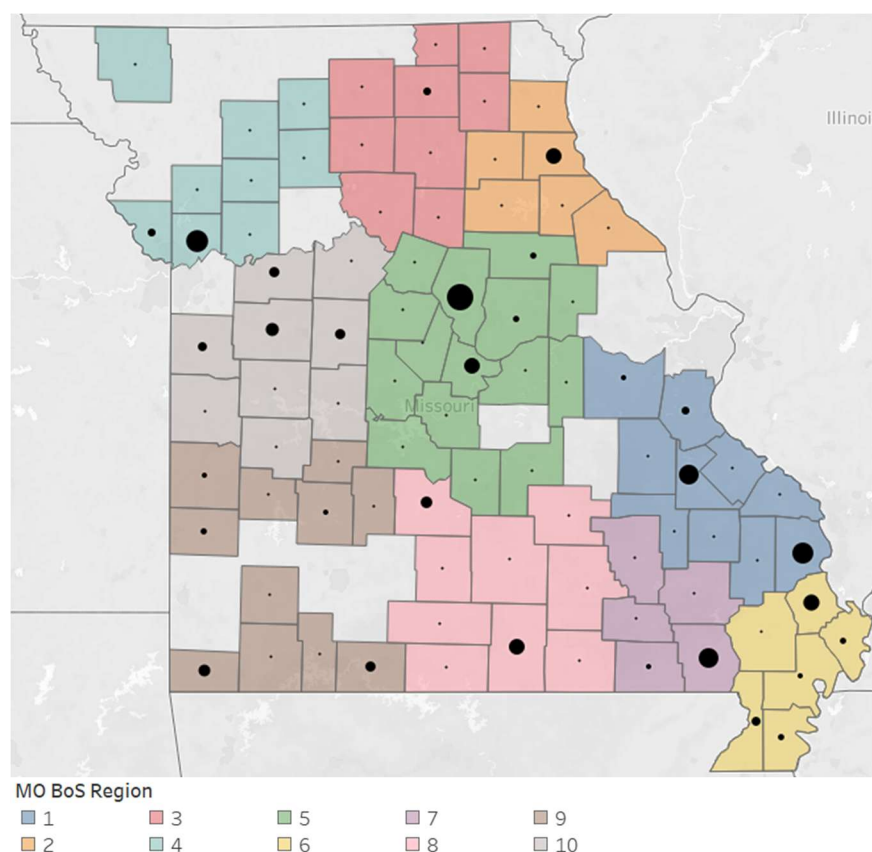


Figure 2 Map displaying the number of Street Outreach projects in the Balance of State. Only counties with Street Outreach projects are shown. Size of the black circle in each county reflects the number of projects – the larger the circle, the more projects.

Description of Resources

Number of Projects

Resources in this analysis include the number of Street Outreach and Transitional Housing projects. Figure 3, Figure 4 and Appendix B: Description of Resources show the number of projects in the CoC.

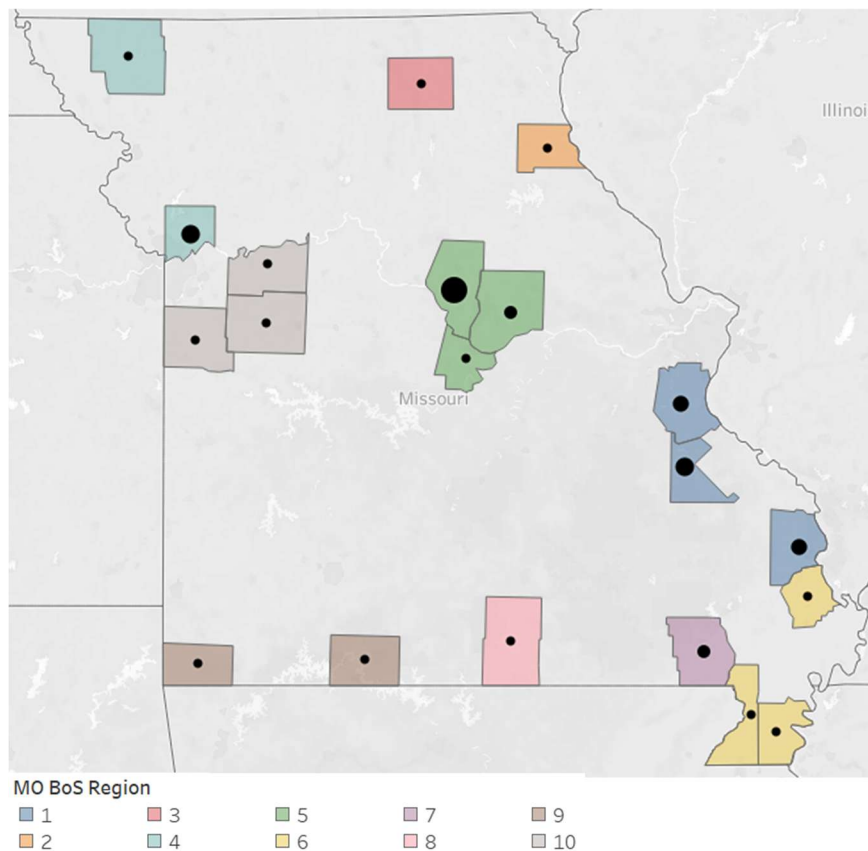


Figure 3 Map displaying the number of Street Outreach projects in the Balance of State. Only counties with Street Outreach projects are shown. Size of the black circle in each county reflects the number of projects – the larger the circle, the more projects.

Note that only 39 out of 101 counties report having at least one Street Outreach project and only 26 counties report having at least one Transitional Housing project. All 10 regions of the Balance of State have at least one Street Outreach project, but regions 2, 3, 6, and 10 have no Transitional Housing projects.

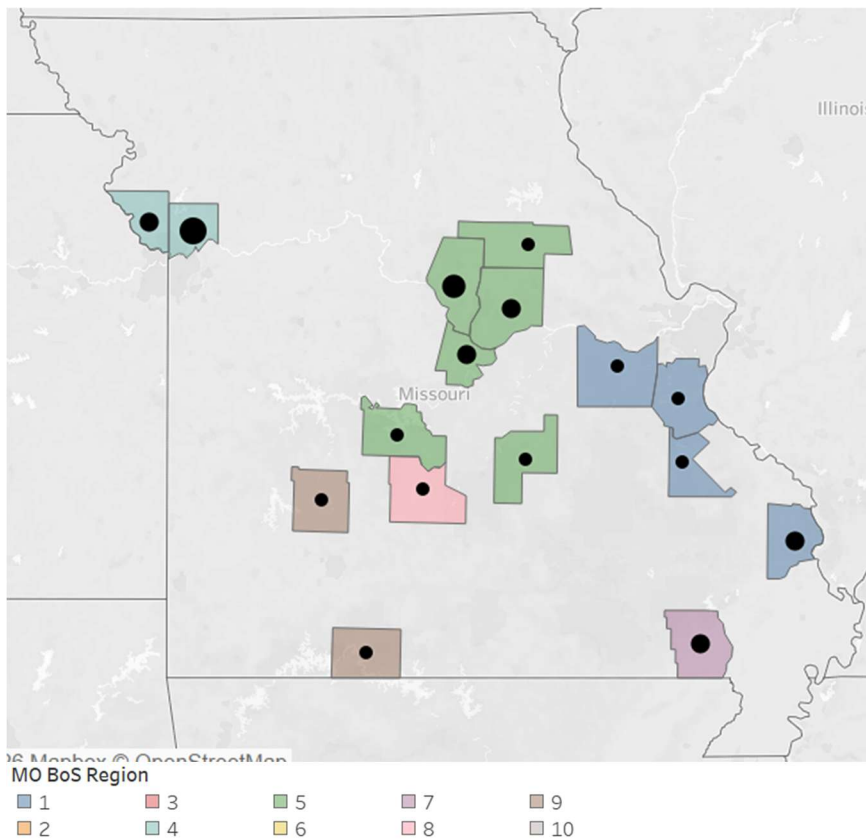


Figure 4 Map displaying the number of Transitional Housing projects in the Balance of State. Only counties with projects are shown. Size of the black circle in each county reflects the number of projects – the larger the circle, the more projects.

Number of Clients Served

The number of clients served in 2025 in Street Outreach and Transitional Housing projects was used to estimate the scope of resources available. The number of Street Outreach clients was pulled from HMIS-participating projects. The number of Transitional Housing clients was pulled from HMIS-participating projects and the 2025 Point in Time Count for Non-HMIS projects.

Figure 5, Figure 6 and Appendix B: Description of Resources show the number of clients served in the CoC. Note that only 27 out of 101 counties reported at least one Street Outreach client served and only 20 counties report having at least one Transitional Housing clients served.

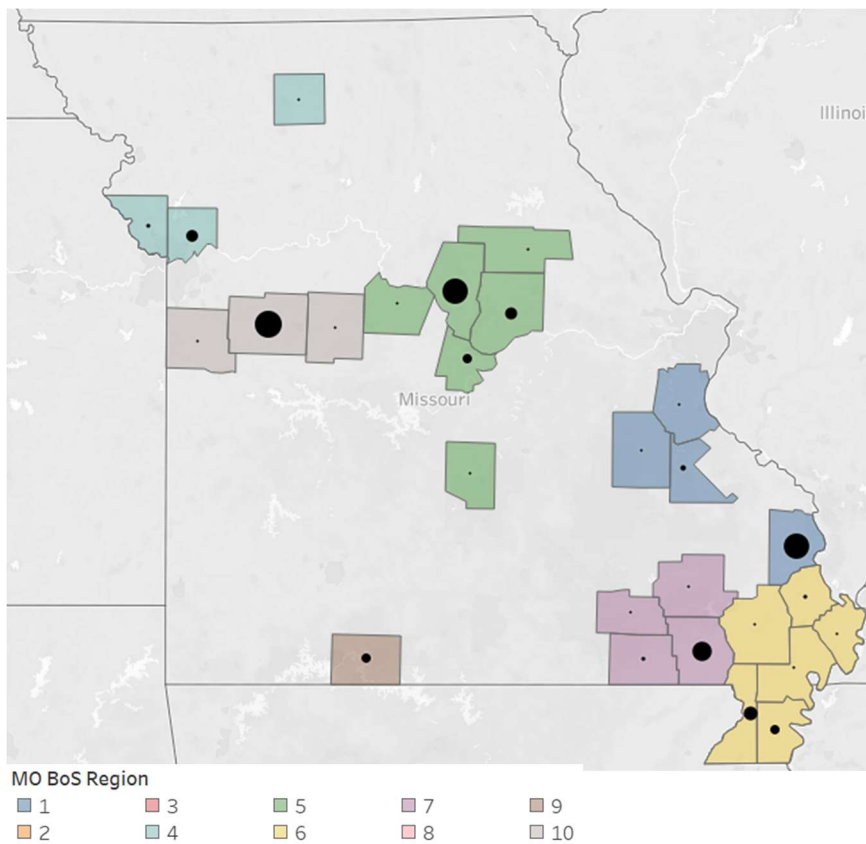


Figure 5 Map of number of Street Outreach clients. Only counties with Street Outreach clients were served are shown. Size of the black circle in each county reflects the number of clients served– the larger the circle, the more projects.

All 10 regions of the Balance of State have at least one Street Outreach project (though Regions 2, 3, and 8 have no clients served reported in this dataset), but regions 2, 3, 6, and 10 have no Transitional Housing projects (though Regions 6 and have no clients reported in this dataset). Note that there can be discrepancies between where projects and clients are, as projects are localized based either on the geocode provided or where the majority of clients are served. Clients are localized based on where they are served, particularly for Street Outreach and scattered-site Transitional Housing.

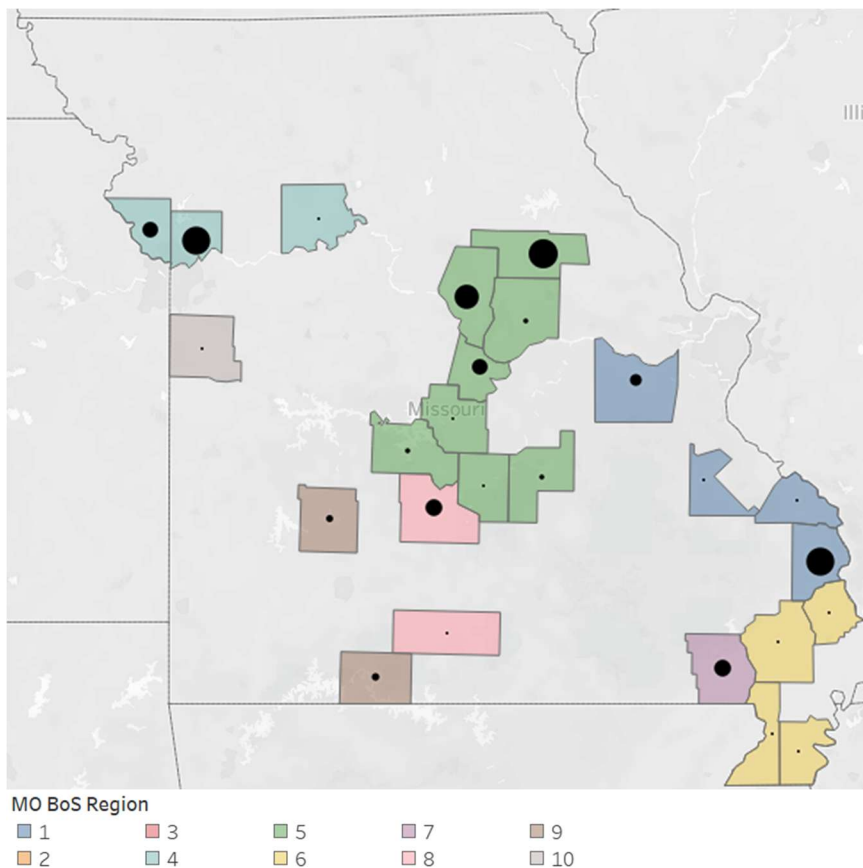


Figure 6 Map displaying the number of Transitional Housing clients served in 2025. Only counties with clients were served are shown. Size of the black circle in each county reflects the number of clients served– the larger the circle, the more projects.

Comparing Need to Resources

Unsheltered Need versus Street Outreach

Figure 7 and Appendix C: Unsheltered Need versus Street Outreach and Transitional Housing report the relative Unsheltered need versus Street Outreach.

Counties with the highest need ratio (Unsheltered PIT divided by Street Outreach) are: Pulaski (Region 5, 47.5 need ratio); Cass (Region 10, 29 need ratio); Jefferson (Region 1, 11 need ratio); Audrain (Region 5; 6.5 ratio); Pettis (Region 10, 5 need ratio).

Of these, three are relatively high in Unsheltered Need and low in Street Outreach resources (Audrain-Region 5, Cass-Region 10, Pulaski-Region 5); Pettis County (Region 10) has average Unsheltered Need and low Street Outreach resources, and Jefferson County (Region 1) has both low Unsheltered Need and Street Outreach resources.

There are 35 counties where there is Unsheltered Need and no Street Outreach resources. Six of these have above average levels of Unsheltered Need: Howell (Region 8); Laclede (Region 8); Franklin (Region 1); Saline (Region 10); Marion (Region 2); Henry (Region 10).

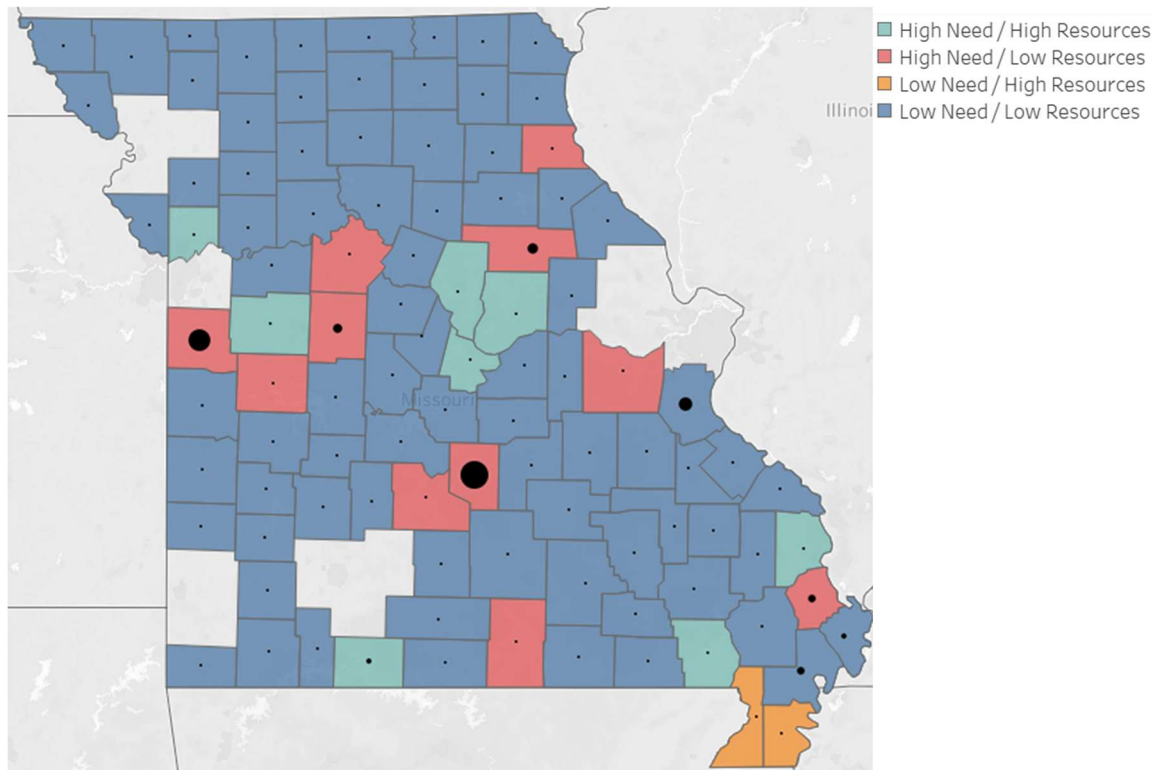


Figure 7 Map of Unsheltered Need versus Street Outreach. Size of black circles reflect the need ratio - the larger the circle, the larger the discrepancy between need and resources. Counties are colored based on high or low levels of need and resources.

Together, this Unsheltered versus Street Outreach comparison suggests that these counties are most in need of Street Outreach resources:

- Region 5: Audrain, Pulaski
- Region 10: Cass, Saline, Henry
- Region 8: Howell, Laclede
- Region 1: Franklin
- Region 2: Marion

Unsheltered Need versus Transitional Housing

Figure 8 and Appendix C: Unsheltered Need versus Street Outreach and Transitional Housing report the relative Unsheltered need versus Transitional Housing.

Counties with the highest need ratio (Unsheltered PIT divided by Transitional Housing) are: Pulaski (Region 5, 47.5 need ratio); Cass (Region 10, 14.5 need ratio); Scott (Region 6, 12 need ratio); Dunklin (Region 6, 8.0 need ratio); Callaway (Region 5, 7.8 ratio); Taney (Region 9, 7.7 need ratio).

Of these, four are relatively high in Unsheltered Need and low in Transitional Housing resources (Pulaski-Region 5, Cass-Region 10, Scott-Region 6, Callaway-Region 5); Taney County (Region 9) has both relatively high Unsheltered Need and Transitional Housing resources, and Dunklin County (Region 6) has both low Unsheltered Need and Transitional Housing resources.

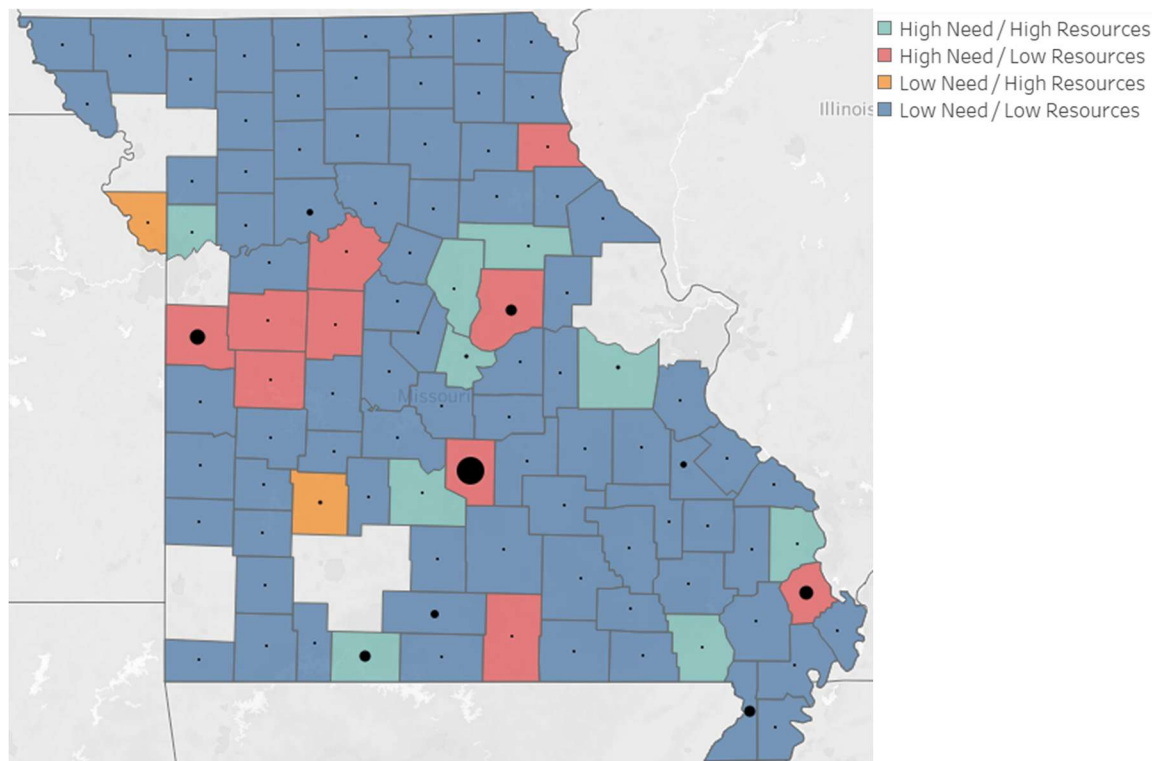


Figure 8 Map of Unsheltered Need versus Transitional Housing. Size of black circles reflect the need ratio - the larger the circle, the larger the discrepancy between need and resources. Counties are colored based on high or low levels of need and resources.

There are 41 counties where there is Unsheltered Need and no Transitional Housing resources. Nine of these have above average levels of Unsheltered Need: Pulaski (Region 5); Johnson (Region 10); Howell (Region 8); Cass (Region 10); Saline (Region 10); Scott (Region 6); Marion (Region 2); Henry (Region 10); Pettis (Region 10).

Together, this Unsheltered versus Transitional Housing comparison suggests that these counties are most in need of Transitional Housing resources:

- Region 5: Pulaski
- Region 10: Cass, Callaway, Johnson, Saline, Henry, Pettis
- Region 6: Scott

- Region 8: Howell
- Region 2: Marion

Housing Need versus Transitional Housing

Figure 9 and Appendix D: Housing and Unsheltered Need versus Transitional Housing report the relative Housing need versus Transitional Housing.

Counties with the highest need ratio (Coordinated Entry divided by Transitional Housing) are: St. Francois (Region 1, 249 need ratio); Scott (Region 6, 167 need ratio); Dunklin (Region 6, 105 need ratio); Pemiscot (Region 6, 51 need ratio); Cass (Region 10, 50 need ratio).

Of these, four are relatively high in Housing Need and low in Transitional Housing resources (St. Francois-Region 1, Scott-Region 6, Dunklin-Region 6, Cass-Region 10); Pemiscot County (Region 6) has both low Housing Need and Transitional Housing resources.

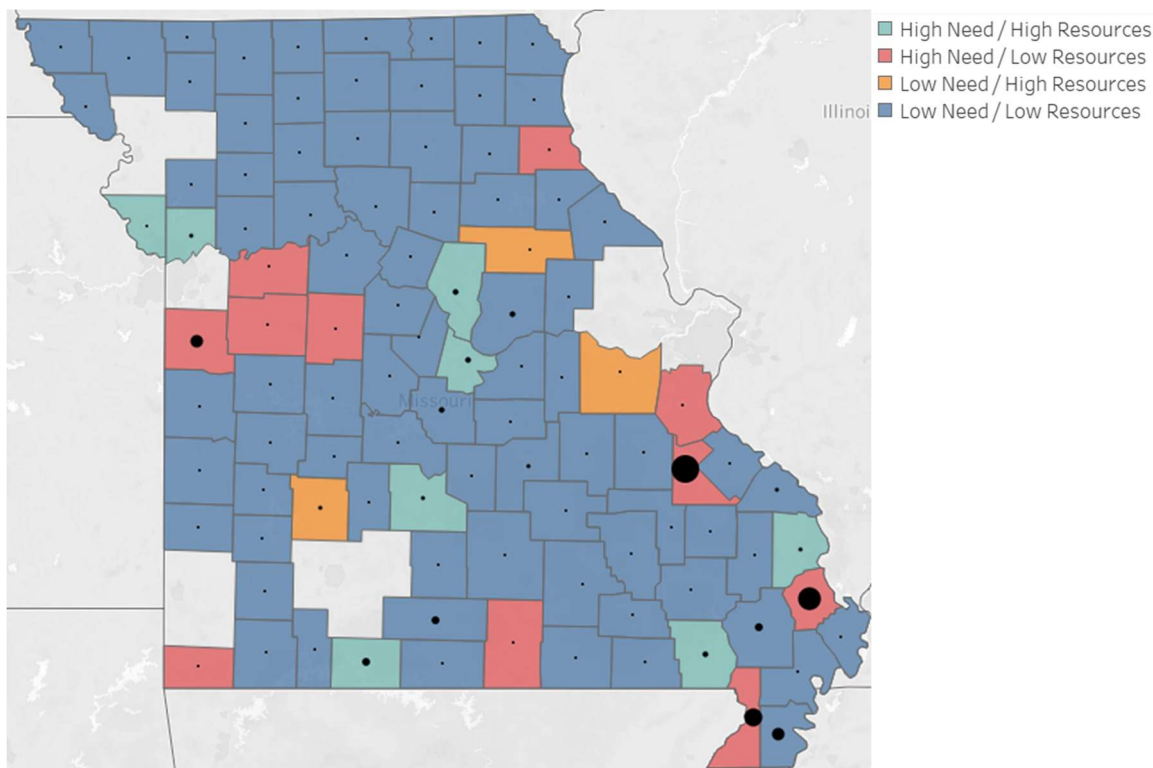


Figure 9 Map of Housing Need versus Transitional Housing. Size of black circles reflect the need ratio - the larger the circle, the larger the discrepancy between need and resources. Counties are colored based on high or low levels of need and resources.

There are 65 counties where there is Housing Need and no Transitional Housing resources. Six of these have above average levels of Coordinated Entry Need: Marion (Region 2); Howell (Region 8); Johnson (Region 10); McDonald (Region 9); Lafayette (Region 10); Pettis (Region 10). One County, Jefferson (Region 1), has an average level of Housing Need.

Together, this Housing Need versus Transitional Housing comparison suggests that these counties are most in need of Transitional Housing resources:

- Region 1: St. Francois, Jefferson
- Region 6: Scott, Dunklin
- Region 10: Cass, Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis
- Region 2: Marion
- Region 8: Howell
- Region 9: McDonald

Housing and Unsheltered Need versus Transitional Housing

Figure 10 and Appendix D: Housing and Unsheltered Need versus Transitional Housing report the relative Housing and Unsheltered need versus Transitional Housing.

Counties with the highest need ratio (Coordinated Entry plus Unsheltered PIT, divided by Transitional Housing) are: St. Francois (Region 1, 262 need ratio); Scott (Region 6, 179 need ratio); Dunklin (Region 6, 113 need ratio); Cass (Region 10, 64 need ratio); Pulaski (Region 5, 51 need ratio); Pemiscot (Region 6, 51 need ratio).

Of these, five are relatively high in Housing and Unsheltered Need and low in Transitional Housing resources (St. Francois-Region 1, Scott-Region 6, Dunklin-Region 6, Cass-Region 10, Pulaski-Region 5); Pemiscot County (Region 6) has both low Housing and Unsheltered Need and Transitional Housing resources.

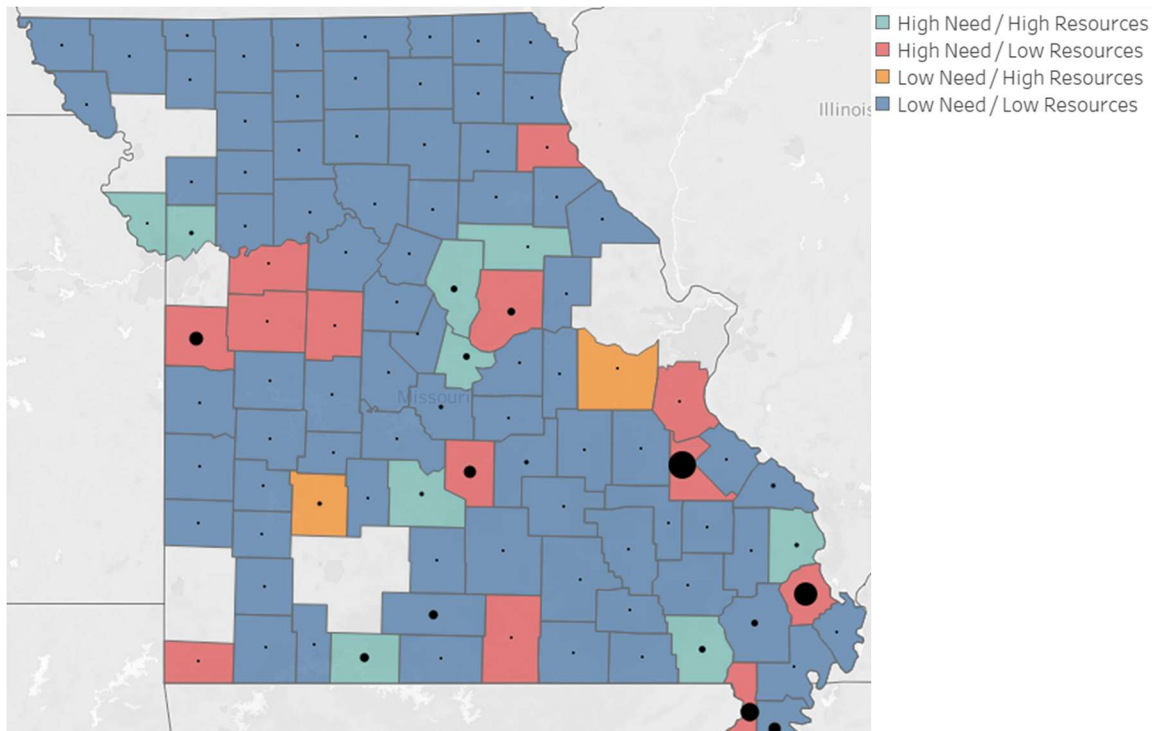


Figure 10 Map of Housing and Unsheltered Need versus Transitional Housing. The larger the black circle, the larger the discrepancy between need and resources. Counties are colored based on high or low levels of need and resources.

There are 67 counties where there is Housing and Unsheltered Need and no Transitional Housing resources. Six of these have above average levels of Housing and Unsheltered Need: Marion (Region 2); Howell (Region 8); Johnson (Region 10); McDonald (Region 9); Lafayette (Region 10); Pettis (Region 10). One County, Jefferson (Region 1), has an average level of Housing and Unsheltered Need.

Together, this Housing and Unsheltered Need versus Transitional Housing comparison suggests that these counties are most in need of Transitional Housing resources:

- Region 1: St. Francois, Jefferson
- Region 6: Scott, Dunklin
- Region 10: Cass, Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis
- Region 5: Pulaski
- Region 2: Marion
- Region 8: Howell
- Region 9: McDonald

Comparing types of relative need

Looking across the four comparisons (Unsheltered Need versus Street Outreach; Unsheltered Need versus Transitional Housing; Housing Need versus Transitional Housing; and Housing and Unsheltered Need versus Transitional Housing) finds that 85 Counties have consistent designations in terms of relative abundance of need and resources.

Of these, six Counties show High Need and High Resources for all comparisons: Boone (Region 5); Butler (Region 7); Cape Girardeau (Region 1); Clay (Region 4); Cole (Region 5); and Taney (Region 9). These counties are strong candidates for additional investments in Street Outreach and Transitional Housing.

Five Counties show High Need but Low Resources for all comparisons: Cass (Region 10); Howell (Region 8); Marion (Region 2); Pettis (Region 10); and Scott (Region 6). These counties are strong candidates for new investments in Street Outreach and Transitional Housing.

The other 74 Counties that showed consistent designations across comparisons were Low in Need and Low in Resources. While these areas may be resource deserts where need is not accurately estimated, these also may be areas to be considered for new investments after other areas have their recorded needs met.

In contrast, 16 Counties had different designations across the different comparisons, suggesting different levels of type of need (Unsheltered or Housing) and/or resources (Street Outreach or Transitional Housing).

Of the eight counties with high Unsheltered need (Audrain, Callaway, Franklin, Henry, Johnson, Laclede, Pulaski, Saline), two have high Street Outreach resources (Callaway, Johnson), three have high Transitional Housing resources (Audrain, Franklin, Laclede), and three have low Street Outreach and Transitional Housing resources (Henry, Pulaski, Saline). Further, of these eight counties, only two are also high in Housing need (Johnson, Laclede). These findings suggest that more Street Outreach resources are needed in Audrain, Henry, Franklin, Laclede, Pulaski, and Saline Counties, while more Transitional Housing resources are needed in Johnson County.

Of the eight counties with low Unsheltered need (Dunklin, Jefferson, Lafayette, McDonald, Pemiscot, Platte, Polk, St. Francois), two have high Street Outreach resources (Dunklin, Pemiscot) and two have high Transitional Housing resources (Platte, Polk). Six of these counties (Dunklin, Jefferson, Lafayette, McDonald, Platte, St. Francois) are high in Housing need. Platte is the only county of these that is high in Transitional Housing need. These findings suggest that Pemiscot County potentially has Street Outreach resources in excess of the need, although it may also reflect a difference between year-round Street Outreach work and the one-night snapshot of the Unsheltered PIT count. Dunklin County, which also has low Unsheltered need but high Street Outreach, also has high Housing need, suggesting that there are likely clients who may benefit from the Street Outreach resources available.

Conclusions & Recommendations

This Gaps Analysis sought to determine where additional Street Outreach and Transitional Housing resources are needed to help inform priorities for the annual CoC funding competition.

This report examined Unsheltered Need, measured by the 2025 PIT Count, and Housing Need, measured by clients on the Balance of State Prioritization List in 2025, and compared those needs to the current levels of Street Outreach and Transitional Housing services. Need Ratios and relative levels of Need and Resources in each county were calculated.

Based on these analyses, **the following counties would benefit from more Street Outreach:**

- Region 5: Audrain, Pulaski
- Region 10: Cass, Saline, Henry
- Region 8: Howell, Laclede
- Region 1: Franklin
- Region 2: Marion

Based on these analyses, **the following counties would benefit from more Transitional Housing:**

- Region 1: St. Francois, Jefferson
- Region 6: Scott, Dunklin
- Region 10: Cass, Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis
- Region 5: Pulaski
- Region 2: Marion
- Region 8: Howell
- Region 9: McDonald

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Appendix A: Description of Need

Unsheltered Clients in 2025 Unsheltered Point in Time Count and Clients in Balance of State HMIS and Non-HMIS Coordinated Entry in 2025

Region	County	Unsheltered PIT Clients		Coordinated Entry Clients	
		#Clients	% of CoC	#Clients	% of CoC
1	Bollinger			20	0.3%
	Cape Girardeau	30	3.7%	565	8.7%
	Crawford				
	Franklin	28	3.5%	23	0.5%
	Iron			2	0.03%
	Jefferson	11	1.4%	65	1.0%
	Madison			7	0.1%
	Perry			7	0.1%
	St. Francois	5	0.6%	497	7.6%
	Ste. Genevieve			2	0.03%
	Washington			8	0.1%
2	Lewis			5	0.1%
	Marion	17	2.1%	317	4.9%
	Monroe			2	0.03%
	Pike			11	0.2%
	Ralls	6	0.7%	15	0.2%
	Shelby	2%	0.2%	5	0.1%
3	Adair			62	1.0%
	Chariton			4	0.1%
	Clark				
	Knox			3	0.1%
	Linn			8	0.1%
	Macon			1	0.02%
	Putnam				
	Randolph	4	0.5%	7	0.1%
	Schuyler	1	0.1%	1	0.02%
	Scotland			3	0.1%
	Sullivan	2	0.2%	3	0.1%
4	Atchison				
	Caldwell			1	0.02%
	Carroll	2	0.2%		
	Clay	44	5.4%	614	9.4%
	Clinton			17	0.3%
	Daviess	3	0.4%	2	0.03%
	Gentry	1	0.1%		
	Grundy			5	0.1%
	Harrison				

	Holt				
	Livingston			1	0.02%
	Mercer				
	Nodaway	2	0.2%	19	0.3%
	Platte	4	0.5%	80	1.2%
	Ray			19	0.3%
	Worth				
5	Audrain	39	4.8%	54	0.8%
	Boone	47	5.8%	889	13.7%
	Callaway	31	3.8%	49	0.8%
	Camden			19	0.3%
	Cole	27	3.3%	319	4.9%
	Cooper			8	0.1%
	Gasconade	4	0.5%	1	0.02%
	Howard			2	0.04%
	Maries	10	1.2%		
	Miller			10	0.2%
	Moniteau			1	0.2%
	Montgomery	6	0.7%	3	0.2%
	Morgan			13	0.2%
	Osage	2	0.2%	1	0.02%
	Phelps	2	0.2%	15	0.2%
	Pulaski	95	11.8%	7	0.1%
6	Dunklin	8	1.0%	105	1.6%
	Mississippi	3	0.4%	44	0.7%
	New Madrid	7	0.9%	25	0.4%
	Pemiscot			51	0.8%
	Scott	24	3.0%	333	5.1%
	Stoddard			15	0.2%
7	Butler	17	21%	452	7.0%
	Carter			8	0.1%
	Reynolds			4	0.1%
	Ripley			25	0.4%
	Wayne			9	0.1%
8	Dent			6	0.1%
	Douglas	4	0.5%	20	0.3%
	Howell	40	5.0%	280	4.3%
	Laclede	30	3.7%	174	2.7%
	Oregon	6	0.7%	18	0.3%
	Ozark	3	0.4%	6	0.1%
	Shannon	2	0.2%	14	0.2%
	Texas	1	0.1%	18	0.3%
	Wright	3	0.4%	10	0.2%

9	Barry	4	0.5%	9	0.1%
	Barton	2	0.2%	49	0.8%
	Cedar	8	1.0%	4	0.1%
	Dade				
	Dallas	1	0.1%	4	0.1%
	Hickory			7	0.1%
	Lawrence	1	0.1%	6	0.1%
	McDonald			182	2.8%
	Polk	6	0.7%	33	0.5%
	Stone			11	0.2%
	Taney	54	6.7%	136	2.1%
	Vernon	1	0.1%	35	0.5%
10	Bates	3	0.4%	5	0.1%
	Benton			13	0.2%
	Cass	29	3.6%	99	1.5%
	Henry	16	2.0%	17	0.3%
	Johnson	65	8.0%	224	3.4%
	Lafayette	5	0.6%	134	2.1%
	Pettis	15	1.9%	124	1.9%
	Saline	25	3.1%	3	0.1%
	St. Clair			3	0.1%

Appendix B: Description of Resources

Street Outreach and Transitional Housing Projects and Clients Served in Balance of State in 2025

Region	County	Street Outreach			Transitional Housing		
		#Projects	#Clients	% Clients of CoC	#Projects	#Clients	% Clients of CoC
1	Bollinger						
	Cape Girardeau	3	253	19.8%	2	95	17.4%
	Crawford						
	Franklin				1	17	3.1%
	Iron						
	Jefferson	3	1	0.1%	1		
	Madison						
	Perry						
	St. Francois	4	12	0.9%	1	2	0.4%
	Ste. Genevieve						
	Washington	0	1	0.1%			
2	Lewis						
	Marion	1					
	Monroe						
	Pike						
	Ralls						
	Shelby						
3	Adair	1					
	Chariton						
	Clark						
	Knox						
	Linn						
	Macon						
	Putnam						
	Randolph						
	Schuyler						
	Scotland						
	Sullivan						
4	Atchison						
	Caldwell						
	Carroll						
	Clay	4	56	4.4%	4	95	17.4%
	Clinton						
	Daviess						
	Gentry						
	Grundy		2	0.2%			

	Harrison						
	Holt						
	Livingston						
	Mercer						
	Nodaway	1					
	Platte	0	7	0.5%	2	30	5.5%
	Ray						
	Worth						
5	Audrain	0	6	0.5%	1	102	18.7%
	Boone	8	245	19.1%	3	71	13.0%
	Callaway	2	58	4.5%	2	4	0.7%
	Camden				1	4	0.7%
	Cole	1	30	2.3%	2	27	5.0%
	Cooper	0	1	0.1%			
	Gasconade						
	Howard						
	Maries						
	Miller				0	1	0.1%
	Moniteau						
	Montgomery						
	Morgan						
	Osage						
	Phelps				1	3	0.6%
	Pulaski	0	2	0.2%	0	2	0.2%
6	Dunklin	1	76	5.9%	0	1	0.1%
	Mississippi	0	2	0.2%			
	New Madrid	0	2	0.2%			
	Pemiscot	1	35	2.7%	0	1	0.1%
	Scott	1	7	0.5%	0	2	0.4%
	Stoddard	0	1	0.1%	0	1	0.1%
7	Butler	2	147	11.5%	2	35	6.4%
	Carter	0	1	0.1%			
	Reynolds						
	Ripley	0	7	0.5%			
	Wayne	0	3	0.2%			
8	Dent						
	Douglas				0	1	0.2%
	Howell	1	0	0%			
	Laclede				1	34	6.2%
	Oregon						
	Ozark						
	Shannon						
	Texas						

	Wright						
9	Barry						
	Barton						
	Cedar						
	Dade						
	Dallas						
	Hickory						
	Lawrence						
	McDonald	1	0	0%			
	Polk				1	6	1.1%
	Stone						
	Taney	1	35	2.7%	1	7	1.3%
	Vernon						
10	Bates						
	Benton						
	Cass	1	1	0.1%	0	2	0.4%
	Henry						
	Johnson	1	286	22.3%			
	Lafayette	1	0	0%			
	Pettis	0	3	0.2%			
	Saline						
	St. Clair						

Appendix C: Unsheltered Need versus Street Outreach and Transitional Housing

Need and Resource Level reflects whether the county has higher or lower than average Need or Resources, based on normalized data. Blank cells reflect no recorded Need or Resource Level. A County with Need but no Resources will show no Relative Need Ratio; a county with Resources but no Need will show a ratio of 0.

Region	County	Unsheltered Clients	Versus Street Outreach		Versus Transitional Housing	
		Need Level	Resource Level	Relative Need Ratio	Resource Level	Relative Need Ratio
1	Bollinger					
	Cape Girardeau	Higher	Higher	0.1	Higher	0.3
	Crawford					
	Franklin	Higher			Higher	1.6
	Iron					
	Jefferson	Lower	Lower	11		
	Madison					
	Perry				Lower	0
	St. Francois	Lower	Average	0.4	Lower	2.5
	Ste. Genevieve					
	Washington		Lower	0		
2	Lewis					
	Marion	Higher				
	Monroe					
	Pike					
	Ralls	Lower				
	Shelby	Lower				
3	Adair					
	Chariton					
	Clark					
	Knox					
	Linn					
	Macon					
	Putnam					
	Randolph	Lower				
	Schuyler	Lower				
	Scotland					
	Sullivan	Lower				
4	Atchison					
	Caldwell					
	Carroll	Lower			Lower	2.0
	Clay	Higher	Higher	0.8	Higher	0.5

	Clinton				
	Daviess	Lower			
	Gentry	Lower			
	Grundy		Lower	0	
	Harrison				
	Holt				
	Livingston				
	Mercer				
	Nodaway	Lower			
	Platte	Lower	Lower	0.6	Higher 0.1
	Ray				
	Worth				
5	Audrain	Higher	Lower	6.5	Higher 0.4
	Boone	Higher	Higher	0.2	Higher 0.7
	Callaway	Higher	Higher	0.5	Lower 7.8
	Camden				Lower 0
	Cole	Higher	Higher	0.4	Higher 1.0
	Cooper				
	Gasconade	Lower			
	Howard				
	Maries	Lower			
	Miller				Lower 0
	Moniteau				
	Montgomery	Lower			
	Morgan				
	Osage	Lower			
	Phelps	Lower			Lower 0.7
	Pulaski	Higher	Lower	48	Lower 48
6	Dunklin	Lower	Higher	0.1	Lower 8.0
	Mississippi	Lower	Lower	1.5	
	New Madrid	Lower	Lower	3.5	
	Pemiscot				Lower 0
	Scott	Higher	Lower	3.4	Lower 12
	Stoddard		Lower	0	Lower 0
7	Butler	Higher	Higher	0.1	Higher 0.5
	Carter		Lower	0	
	Reynolds				
	Ripley		Lower	0	
	Wayne		Lower	0	
8	Dent				
	Douglas	Lower			Lower 4
	Howell	Higher			
	Laclede	Higher			Higher 0.9
	Oregon	Lower			

	Ozark	Lower		
	Shannon	Lower		
	Texas	Lower		
	Wright	Lower		
9	Barry	Lower		
	Barton	Lower		
	Cedar	Lower		
	Dade			
	Dallas	Lower		
	Hickory			
	Lawrence	Lower		
	McDonald			
	Polk	Lower		Average 1.0
	Stone			
	Taney	Higher	Higher 1.5	Higher 7.7
	Vernon	Lower		
10	Bates	Lower		
	Benton			
	Cass	Higher	Lower 29	Lower 15
	Henry	Higher		
	Johnson	Higher	Higher 0.2	
	Lafayette	Lower		
	Pettis	Average	Lower 5.0	
	Saline	Higher		
	St. Clair			

Appendix D: Housing and Unsheltered Need versus Transitional Housing

Need and Resource Level reflects whether the county has higher or lower than average Need or Resources, based on normalized data. Blank cells reflect no recorded Need or Resource Level. A County with Need but no Resources will show no Relative Need Ratio; a county with Resources but no Need will show a ratio of 0.

Region	County	Transitional Housing	Coordinated Entry Clients		Coordinated Entry & Unsheltered Clients	
		Resource Level	Need Level	Relative Need Ratio	Need Level	Relative Need Ratio
1	Bollinger		Lower		Lower	
	Cape Girardeau	Higher	Higher	5.9	Higher	6.3
	Crawford					
	Franklin	Higher	Lower	1.4	Lower	3.0
	Iron		Lower		Lower	
	Jefferson		Average		Average	
	Madison		Lower		Lower	
	Perry	Lower	Lower	7.0	Lower	7.0
	St. Francois	Lower	Higher	249	Higher	251
	Ste. Genevieve		Lower		Lower	
	Washington		Lower		Lower	
2	Lewis		Lower		Lower	
	Marion		Higher		Higher	
	Monroe		Lower		Lower	
	Pike		Lower		Lower	
	Ralls		Lower		Lower	
	Shelby		Lower		Lower	
3	Adair		Average		Lower	
	Chariton		Lower		Lower	
	Clark		Lower		Lower	
	Knox		Lower		Lower	
	Linn		Lower		Lower	
	Macon		Lower		Lower	
	Putnam		Lower		Lower	
	Randolph		Lower		Lower	
	Schuyler		Lower		Lower	
	Scotland		Lower		Lower	
	Sullivan		Lower		Lower	
4	Atchison					
	Caldwell		Lower		Lower	
	Carroll	Lower		0	Lower	2.0
	Clay	Higher	Higher	6.5	Higher	6.9

	Clinton		Lower		Lower	
	Daviess		Lower		Lower	
	Gentry				Lower	
	Grundy		Lower		Lower	
	Harrison					
	Holt					
	Livingston		Lower		Lower	
	Mercer				Lower	
	Nodaway		Lower		Lower	
	Platte	Higher	Higher	2.7	Higher	2.8
	Ray		Lower		Lower	
	Worth				Lower	
5	Audrain	Higher	Lower	0.5	Higher	0.9
	Boone	Higher	Higher	13	Higher	13
	Callaway	Lower	Lower	12	Average	20
	Camden	Lower	Lower	4.8	Lower	4.8
	Cole	Higher	Higher	12	Higher	13
	Cooper		Lower		Lower	
	Gasconade		Lower		Lower	
	Howard		Lower		Lower	
	Maries				Lower	
	Miller	Lower	Lower	10	Lower	10
	Moniteau		Lower		Lower	
	Montgomery		Lower		Lower	
	Morgan		Lower		Lower	
	Osage		Lower		Lower	
	Phelps	Lower	Lower	5.0	Lower	5.7
	Pulaski	Lower	Lower	3.5	Higher	51
6	Dunklin	Lower	Higher	105	Higher	113
	Mississippi		Lower		Lower	
	New Madrid		Lower		Lower	
	Pemiscot	Lower	Lower	51	Lower	51
	Scott	Lower	Higher	167	Higher	179
	Stoddard	Lower	Lower	15	Lower	15
7	Butler	Higher	Higher	13	Higher	13
	Carter		Lower		Lower	
	Reynolds		Lower		Lower	
	Ripley		Lower		Lower	
	Wayne		Lower		Lower	
8	Dent		Lower		Lower	
	Douglas	Lower	Lower	20	Lower	24
	Howell		Higher		Higher	
	Laclede	Higher	Higher	5.1	Higher	6.0
	Oregon		Lower		Lower	

	Ozark		Lower	Lower
	Shannon		Lower	Lower
	Texas		Lower	Lower
	Wright		Lower	Lower
9	Barry		Lower	Lower
	Barton		Lower	Lower
	Cedar		Lower	Lower
	Dade			
	Dallas		Lower	Lower
	Hickory		Lower	Lower
	Lawrence		Lower	Lower
	McDonald		Higher	Higher
	Polk	Average	Lower 5.5	Lower 6.5
	Stone		Lower	Lower
	Taney	Higher	Higher 19	Higher 27
	Vernon		Lower	Lower
10	Bates		Lower	Lower
	Benton		Lower	Lower
	Cass	Lower	Higher 50	Higher 64
	Henry		Lower	Lower
	Johnson		Higher	Higher
	Lafayette		Higher	Higher
	Pettis		Higher	Higher
	Saline		Lower	Lower
	St. Clair		Lower	Lower