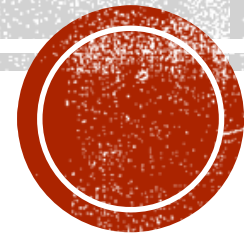


RACIAL DISPARITY

Introduction to Racial Disparity in Housing
and Overview for the CoC





RACIAL DISPARITY IN HOUSING

There is a well-documented history of differences in access to housing in the U.S.



HUD INTEREST IN RACIAL DISPARITY

HUD works to ensure equal access to quality housing

Fair Housing Counseling and Support

Investigates complaints

Covers all protected groups

Examples:

Race, Disability, Familial status, Sex, Religion,

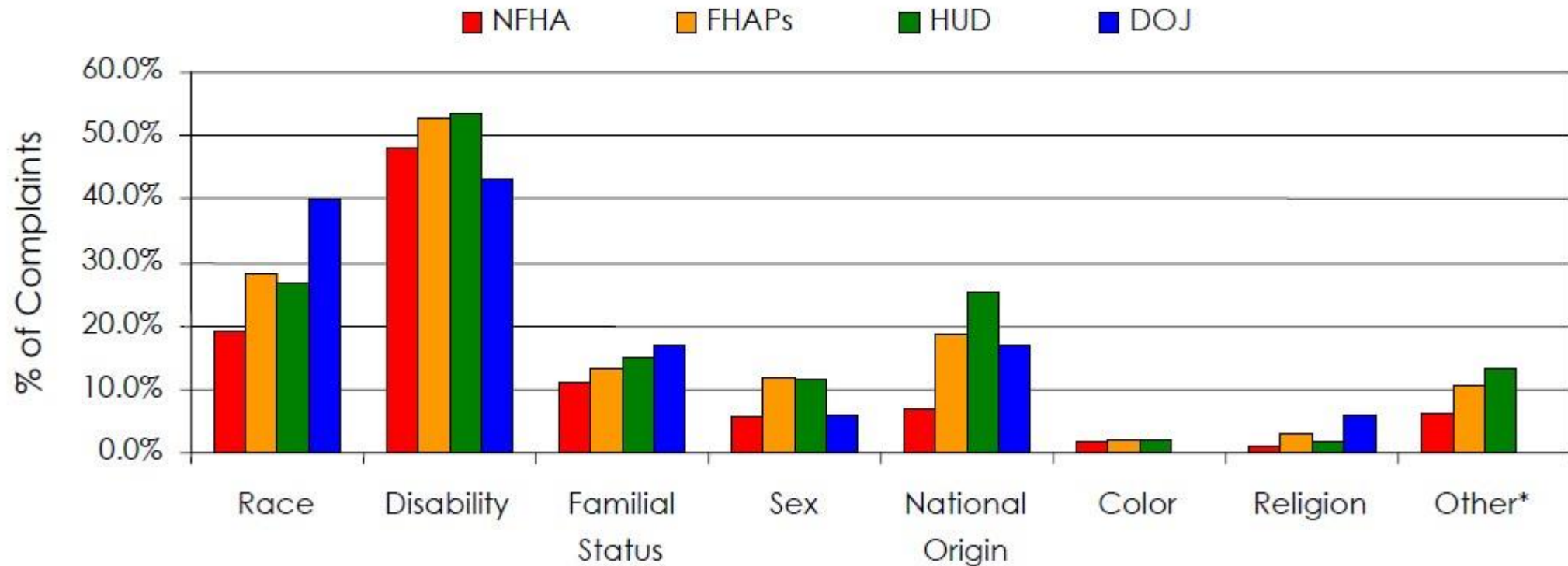
National Origin, Ethnicity

2016 Disabled Housing Discrimination all-time high



DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY NATIONAL OFFICES

Discrimination by Protected Class



WHAT DOES IT MATTER?

Access to housing needed to solve homelessness

Differences between population size and homeless experience as an indicator

Racial Disparity may or may not result from current practices

Data help identify where there are opportunities for impact



WHAT HUD WANTS TO KNOW

2018 HUD NOFA

- Are there any racial disparities in the CoC?
- Are people of different races or ethnicities more or less likely to receive CoC assistance?
- Are people of different races more or less likely to have a positive outcome?
- Do the CoC's Board and decision-making bodies reflect the population being served by the CoC?
- If disparities are present, what steps will be taken?



- Census Data profile of community compared with PITC data
- Census Data profile of community compared with HMIS data
- Analyze:
 - Equitable Outcomes
 - Barriers to Access - Entry system, CES referral to housing
 - Experience in system – CES system process
 - Pathways into homelessness

DATA METHODS AND DESIGN

**U.S. Interagency
Council on
Homelessness
(USICH)**

Recommendation



- Two Sets of Data - Four Sources
 - Each set has CoC data and Census data
 - One Point-In-Time; One Annual

- Set “A”:
 - HUD drawn report of PITC
 - Census – American Community Fact Finder

- Set “B”:
 - HMIS Annual Data
 - Census – Quick Facts Data Set

DATA SOURCES

Local CoC data
Compared with
Census Data



- PITC Data Analyzed with HUD Tool – 2017 Data
 - Includes Comparison with Poverty Rates
- Annual Data Analyzed with Excel, Statistical Package
 - Looks at key points when moving through CoC system
- What's Missing?
 - Qualitative Data
 - Interviews
 - Focus Groups
 - Statistical Significance, Correlations

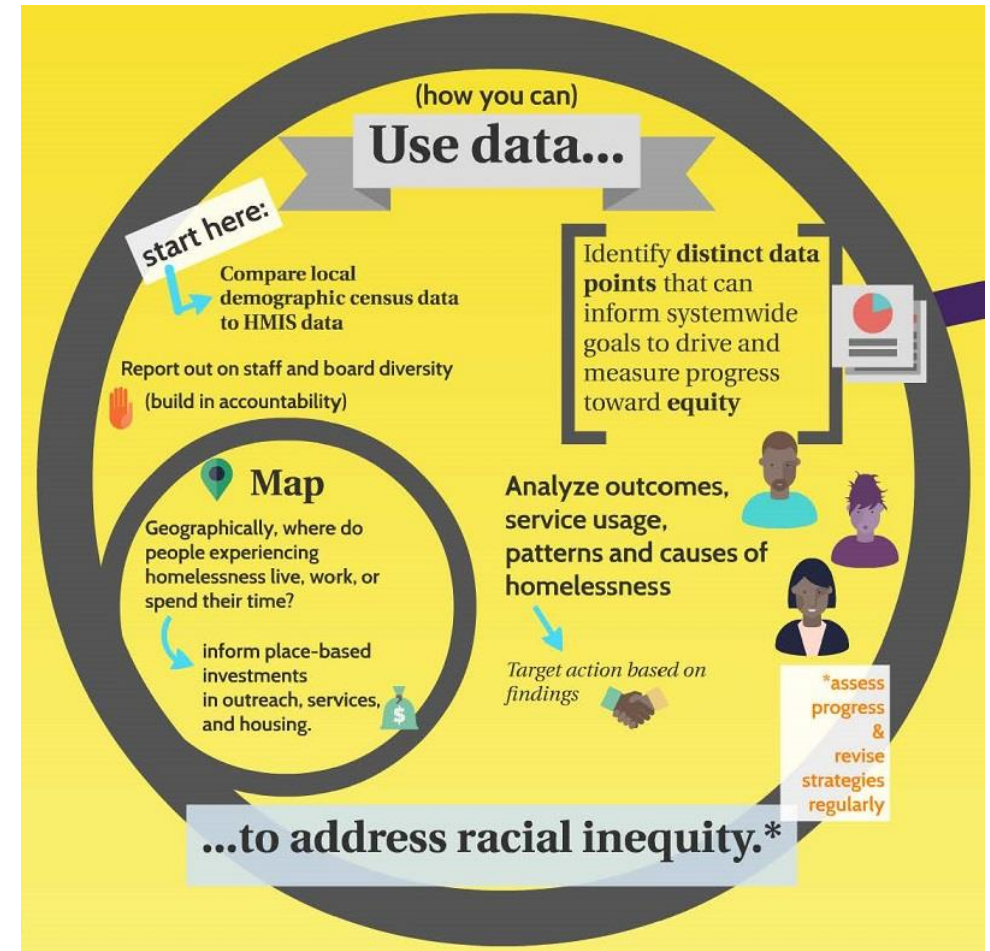
ANALYSIS

How was data analyzed?



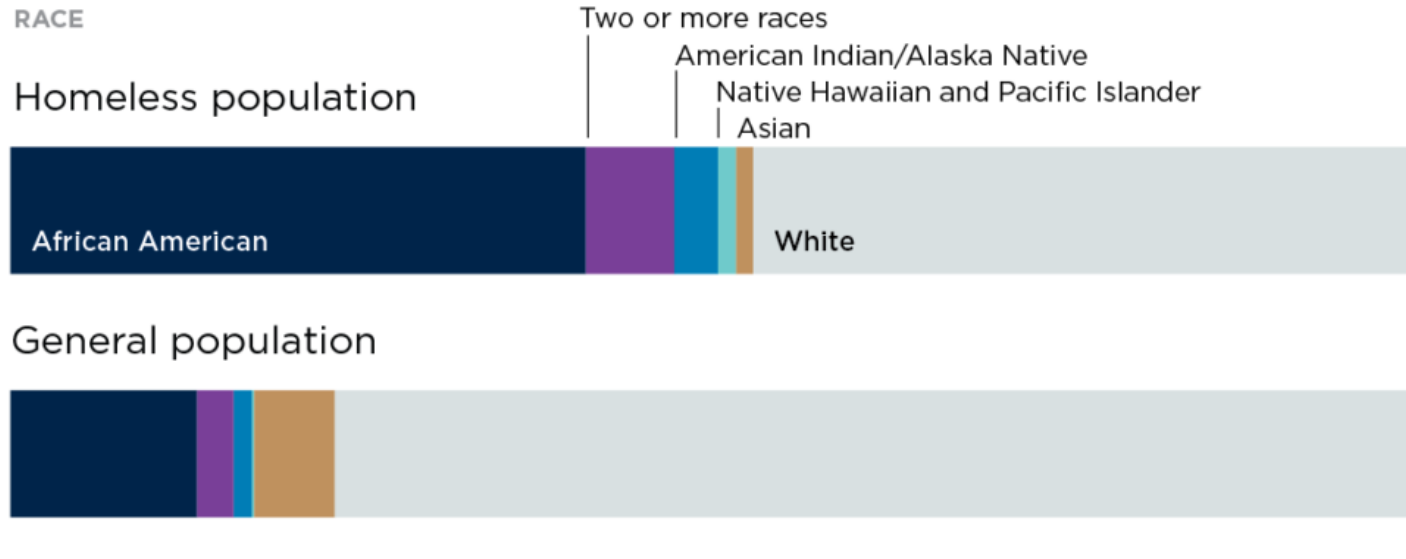
WAYS WE CAN USE DATA

- Compare demographics of General Population with CoC Homeless
- Identify Data Points to drive goals and foster equity
- Analyze Outcomes and Patterns and contributors to homelessness
- Geographic Mapping to inform place-based investments
- Foster Awareness
- Strategic Intervention
- Build Accountability



Most Minority Groups Make up a Larger Share of the Homeless Population Than They Do of the General Population

Race and ethnicity of those experiencing homelessness compared with the general population



Homeless population data are for a given night in 2017.
Source: 2017 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, Part 1



The Reports Show:

- CoC Participants
 - Trends similar to poverty, national homelessness
 - Higher number of Black* and Native American/ Alaskan Natives
 - Actual percentages differ

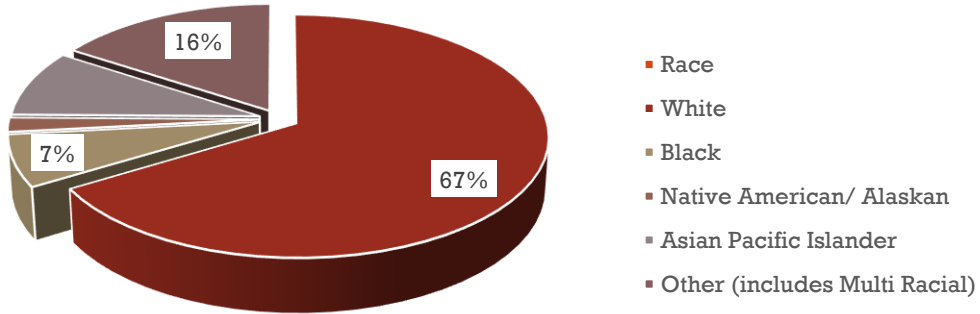
* Black reflects the term used in the source data; African American.

CONCLUSIONS ABOUT RACIAL DISPARITY IN THE SAN DIEGO COC

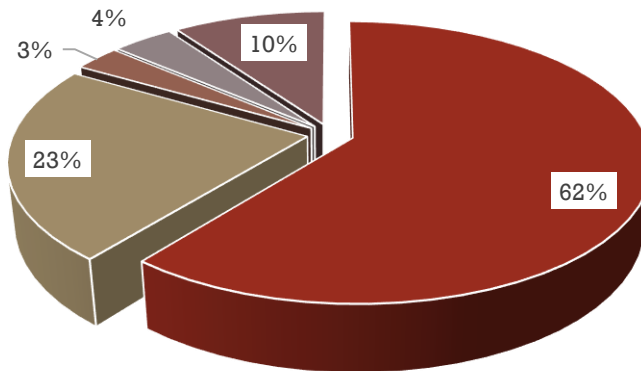
**What have we
discovered?**



Poverty Rate for CoC



Rate of Homelessness in CoC



RATES OF POVERTY AND HOMELESSNESS IN COC

Similar Rates

White 67% vs 62%

Native 1.9% vs 3%

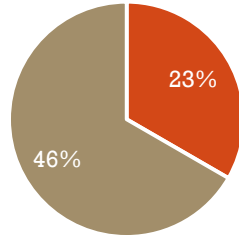
Dissimilar Rates

Black 7% vs 23%

Asian 9% vs 4%



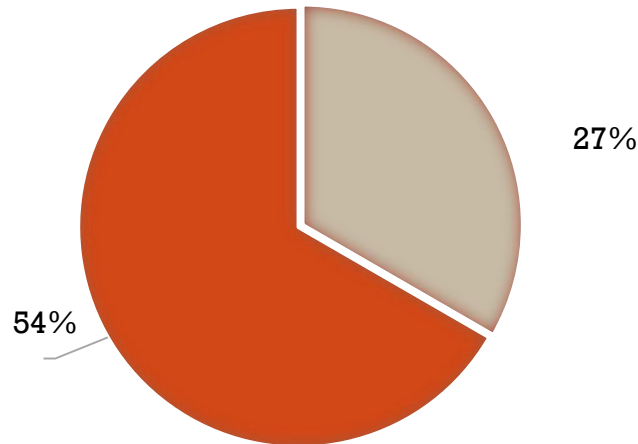
Hispanic Families



Unsheltered PITC = 23%
Unsheltered Hispanic Families = 46%

- UNSHELTERED - PITC
- FAMILIES UNSHELTERED

Hispanic Homeless PITC = 27%
Homeless Families – All = 41%
Hispanic Families PITC = 54%



HISPANIC FAMILIES

HUD PITC data 2017

Unsheltered Persons 23%

Unsheltered Hispanic Families 46%

Hispanic persons 27%

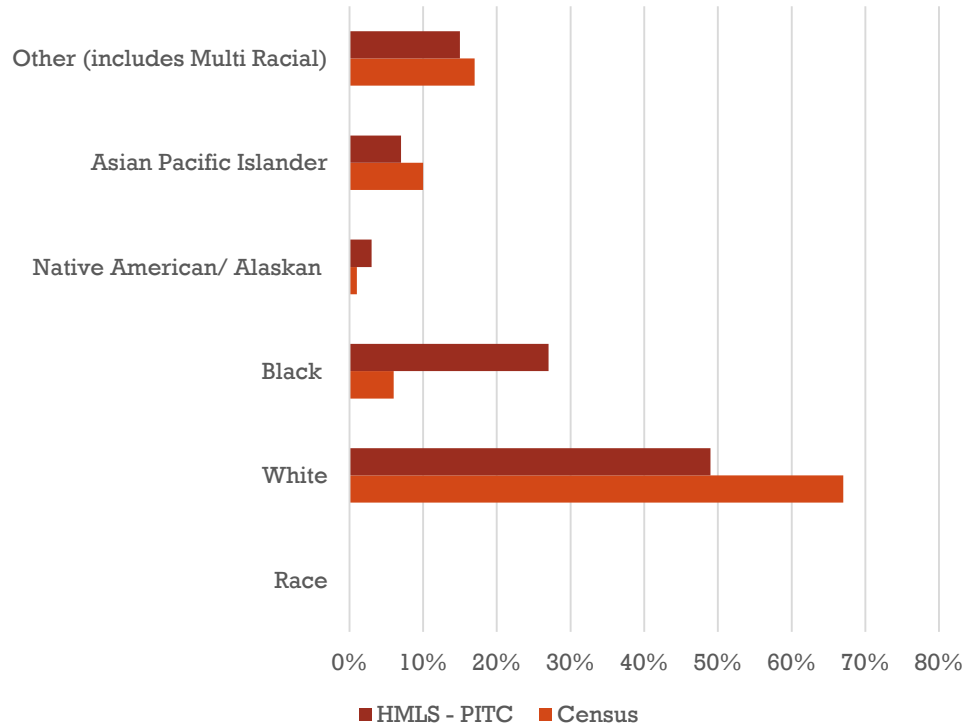
Homeless Families 41%

Hispanic Families 54%

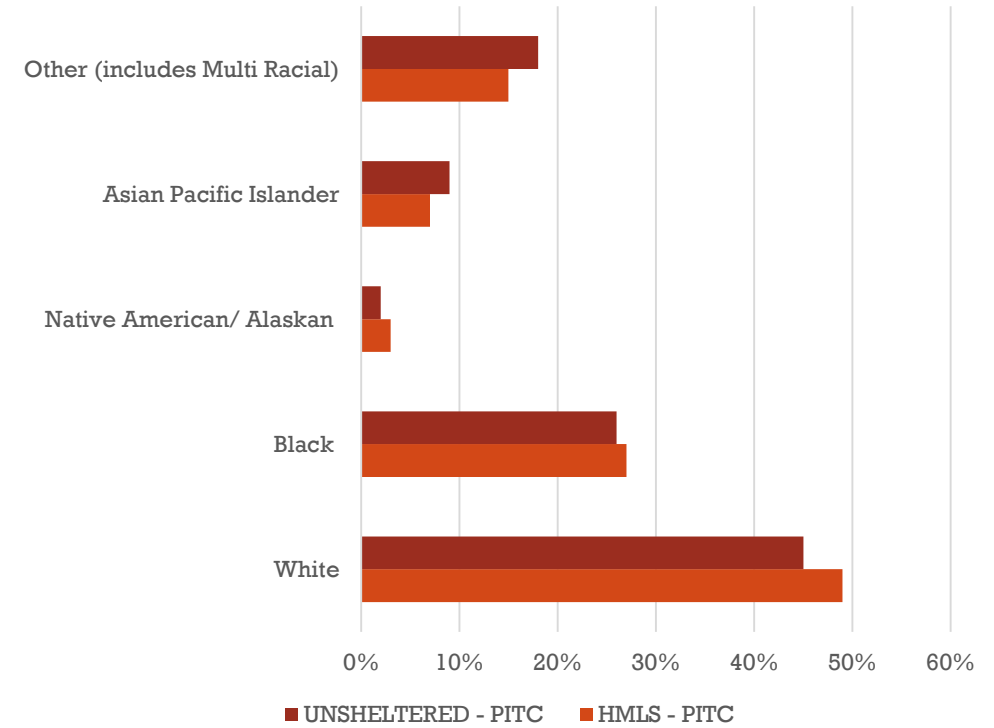


YOUTH HOMELESSNESS

Youth Race



Unsheltered Youth



Youth in San Diego

Voices of Youth Count

Homeless and Unstably Housed (HUH) youth involvement in child welfare or justice systems

- 32% percent HUH youth with foster care experience are African American
- 30% HUH with justice system involvement were African American
- Youth (14-17 yrs) involvement in CWS (per 1,000)
 - 15.59 African American
 - 3.15 Latino
 - 1.64 White
- 26% of African American youth in San Diego County are disconnected from education or employment, compared to 10% overall

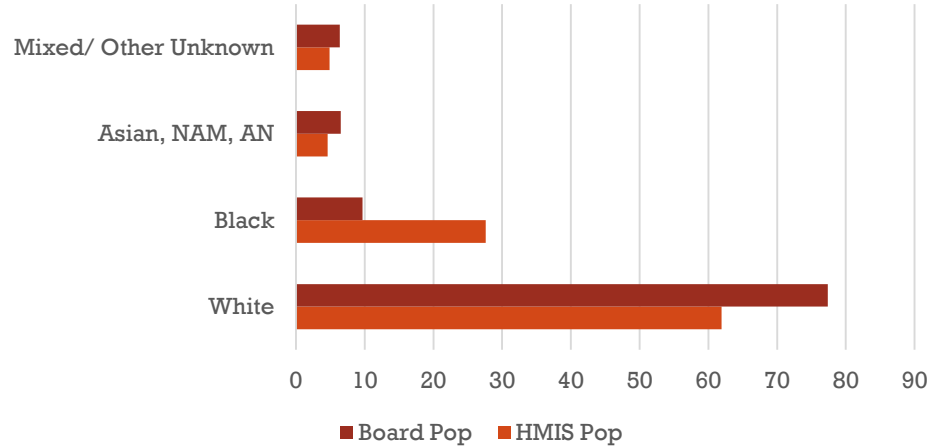
**DISPARITY
AMONG YOUTH**

**Additional Data
Sources**

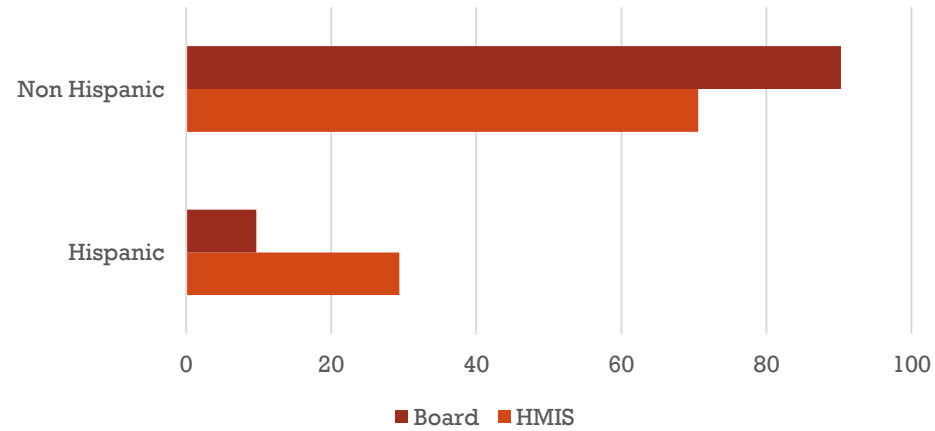


Board Composition

Race



Ethnicity



BOARD COMPOSITION

The CoC Board not reflective of HMIS population



- *Experience of Homelessness in CoC System*

- Access to housing referrals
- Cancellations
- Denial Rates
- Outcomes

RACIAL DISPARITY IN THE COC

Experience of
Homelessness In
CoC System



Race	N without Missing cases	% Accepted Known Cases only	% Cancelled Known Cases only	% Declined Known Cases only	% Wait List Known Cases only
American Indian Alaskan native (HUD +Original)	113	58.4%	8.0%	33.6%	0.0%
Asian	84	66.7%	11.9%	21.4%	0.0%
Black / African American	1654	66.9%	9.2%	22.9%	1.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	78	70.5%	3.8%	24.4%	1.3%
White	3166	62.4%	8.0%	28.3%	1.4%
Other	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Refused Race	29	44.8%	6.9%	44.8%	3.4%
TOTAL	5125	63.8%	8.3%	26.6%	1.2%

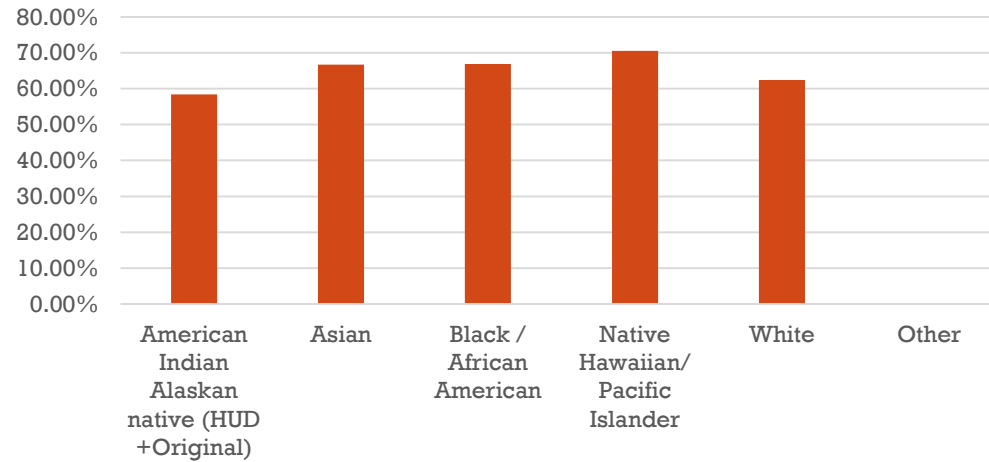
HOUSING REFERRALS IN CES

Look down the columns, the percentage of each group accepted, cancelled, or declined is similar for the persons known to be in the category.

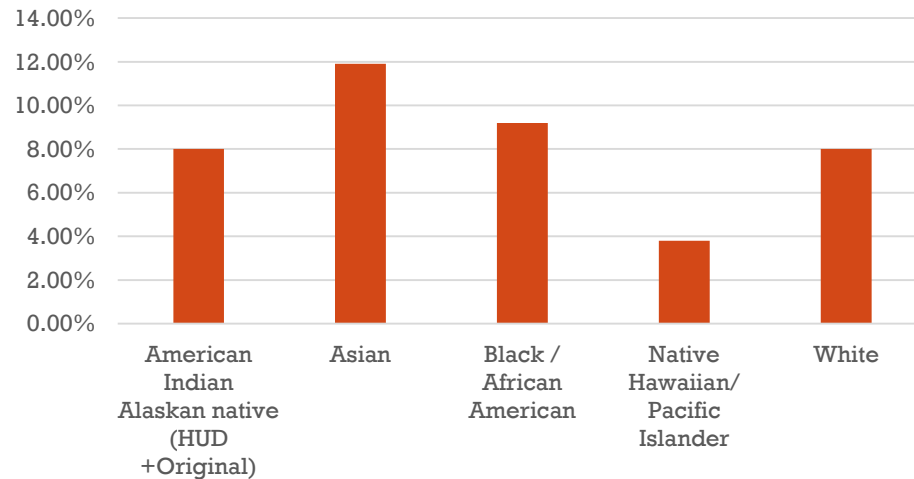
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander has largest difference for acceptance; Asian has greatest declined.



Referrals Acceptance



Percent Referrals Cancelled



HOUSING REFERRALS

ACCEPTANCE and CANCELLATIONS RATES

ACROSS RACES

Highest- Asian 11.9%

Lowest - Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander 3.8%



Primary Race	%of Exits to PH	% HMLS Pop	Comparison of Exit Outcome to % HMLS Population
American Indian/Alaskan Native & White (new HUD on prior)	2.00%	2.60%	76%
Asian (HUD)	1.60%	2.00%	83.40%
Black or African American (HUD)	34.00%	27.60%	123.00%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (HUD)	1.51%	1.50%	102.00%
White (HUD)	59.10%	61.90%	95.40%
Other	0.00%	0.30%	7.80%
Other Multi-Racial	0.00%	0.20%	6.70%
SD - Middle Eastern Descent	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Client doesn't know (HUD)	0.20%	0.60%	31.80%
Client refused (HUD)	0.50%	1.10%	40.90%
Data not collected (HUD)	0.60%	0.90%	73.90%
Missing	0.40%	1.20%	37.10%
Total Exits to Permanent Housing	100.00%		

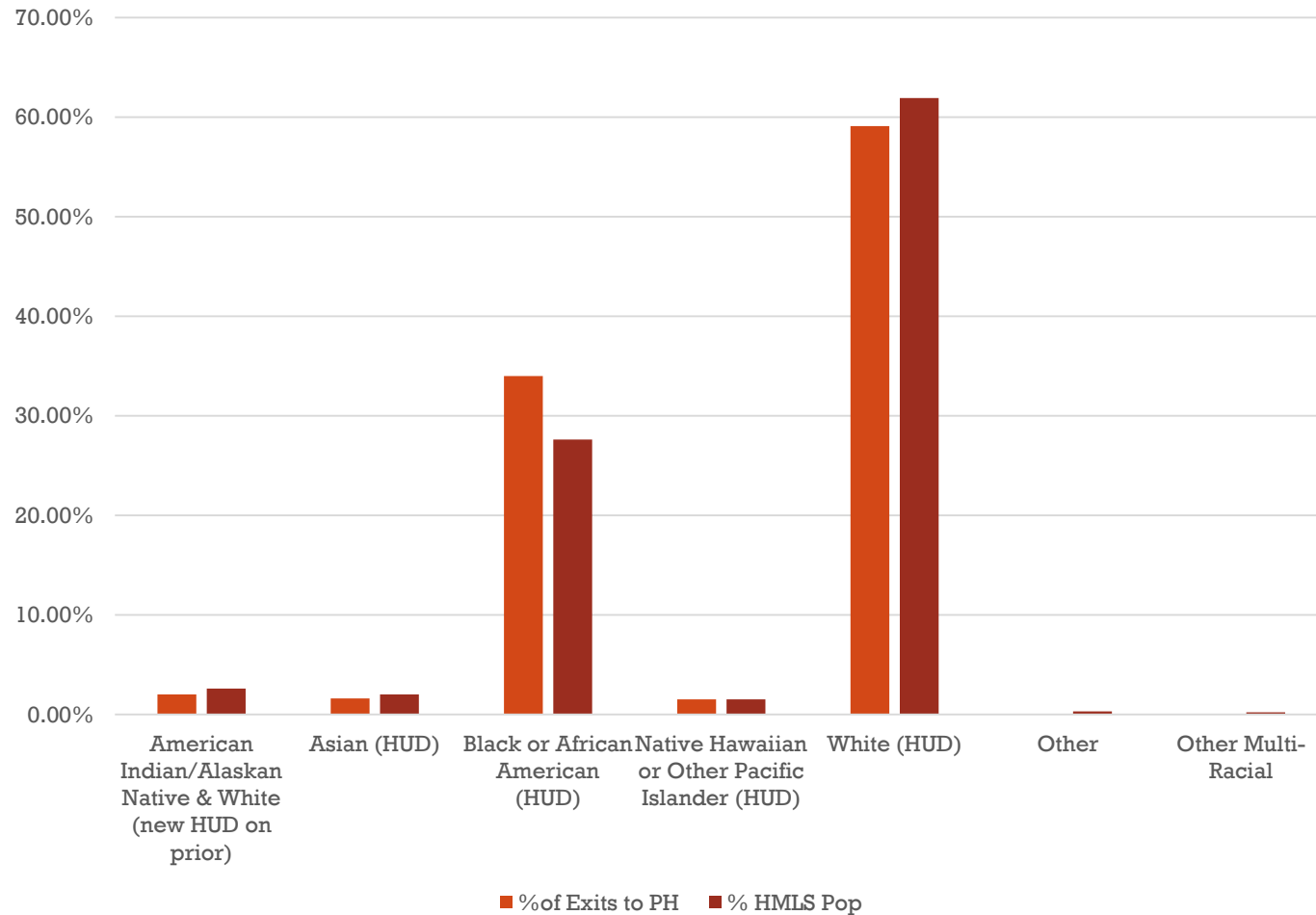
EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING

Positive Exits for Blacks and Native Hawaiian /Pacific Islander: meet or exceed their % of incidence in homeless population.

Percentage of American Indian/ Alaskan only 76%; and Asian 83.4%; White 95.4%



Placement Rates



HOUSING PLACEMENT RATES

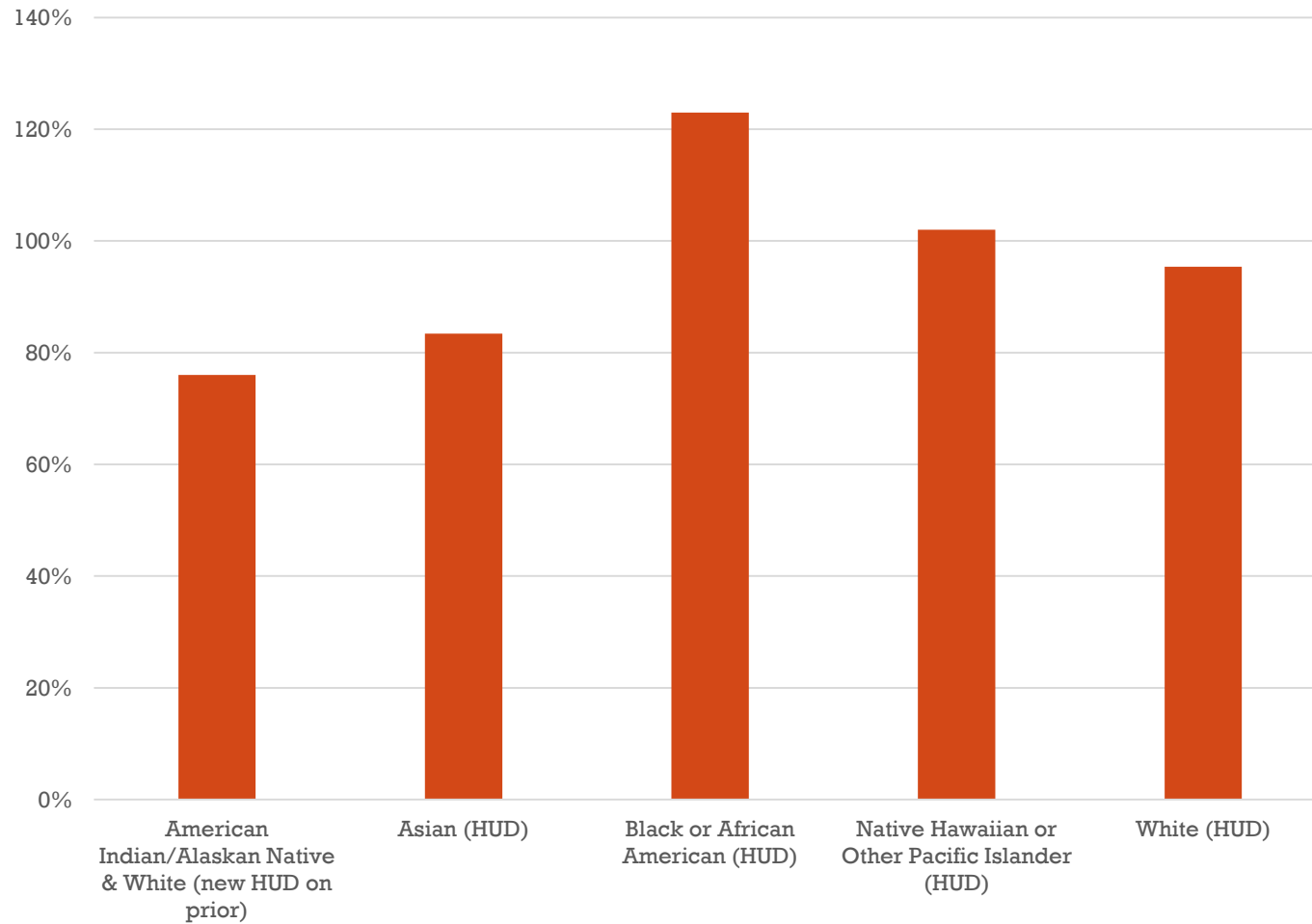
Housing Outcomes Mirror the Size of the Subpopulation

Outcomes Comparable

Black or African American slightly better rate of placement



Comparison of Exit Outcome to % Population



COMPARISON OF HOUSING OUTCOMES

Balanced would be 100% for all groups

Range 76% - 123%



Conclusions from Two Data Sets

- CoC Constituents mirror general trends
 - Poverty and Homelessness
- CoC Disparity
 - Board does not mirror constituency
 - Predominantly an adult population
 - Difference for Hispanic families
 - Disparity among Youth
- CoC System data reflects parity in access, acceptance, and placement

CONCLUSIONS ABOUT RACIAL DISPARITY IN THE SAN DIEGO COC

**What have we
discovered?**



**HOW ELSE COULD
WE DISCOVER
WHAT'S
HAPPENING?**

**Other sources of
information**

- Subject Matter Experts
 - Lived Experience
 - Agencies serving high percentage of minority persons
 - Culturally Competent Informants
- Focus Groups
- Reports from credible sources
- Comparison with other CoCs
- Other suggestions?



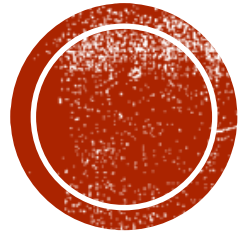
Actions:

- Enhance CoC Representation by adding criteria to screening
- Enhance Cultural Competence through training
- Build Awareness through community education
- Analysis of Experience prior to entering the CoC system
- Targeted Outreach
- Learn from segments of community where incidence is lower in comparison to population
- Encourage Project Level Analysis
- Develop Specialized Housing Pools

CONCLUSIONS ABOUT RACIAL DISPARITY IN THE COC

What can we do?





QUESTIONS?



WHAT VA WANTS TO KNOW

2019 Veterans Affairs

- What is the racial composition of veterans in the CoC?
- Are there any racial disparities in veteran subgroup?
- What is the experience of veterans of different races or ethnicities in the CoC?
- Proposed Actions

