SAMPLE SUMMARY – RACIAL EQUITY IN HOMELESS PREVALENCE DuPage County Illinois

Results from the HUD Racial Equity Tool show that several disparities between race/ethnic subpopulations. While the African American population in DuPage County represents only 4% of the general population, AAs comprise 38% of all homeless persons and 62% of all persons in homeless families. Compared to their population representation, AAs are greatly overrepresented in the homeless population, between 9 to 15 times more likely to be homeless at any given point in time. While whites represent 80% of the overall population, among those homeless, only 55% of all persons and 33% of all family persons are Caucasians. In contrast to AAs, whites are underrepresented in the homeless population compared to the general population.

The Racial Equity analysis also shows representation among Asian/Pacific Islanders (API) and Hispanics. API are actually far less likely to be homeless, with a population prevalence of 11% and a homeless prevalence of 4%. Hispanic persons generally appear to have a similar prevalence among the general and homeless population, although Hispanic persons in families are slightly more represented among the homeless population (17%) compared to their general family prevalence (13%). The Hispanic population is extremely heterogeneous and any rigorous analysis would need more detailed breakdown by type of Hispanic heritage (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Central American, South American).

Since DuPage counted only 15 persons unsheltered during the most recent PIT count, the Racial Equity analysis lacks sufficient data to compare unsheltered versus sheltered by race, which serves as a proxy for accessibility to services and outcomes. Data available do support greater access to homeless housing services for blacks compared to whites since 13 of the 14 unsheltered persons are whites. The Racial Equity analysis does not have discharge information linked to allow for an analysis of emergency, transitional and permanent supportive housing outcomes by race. The CoC notes that SPM outcomes are not stratified by race.

A comparison of poverty rates among ethnic groups reveals differing associations between poverty levels and homelessness. While whites represent 66% of all persons in poverty, their homeless prevalence is less at 55%. In contrast, blacks are more nearly 3 times more likely to be homeless compared to their poverty prevalence. Hispanics and API offer a much different patterns with homeless prevalence 2.5 to 4 times less than poverty prevalence. Poverty alone is not a factor in homelessness. The use of the ACS poverty figures is also problematic since official statistics do not include non-cash benefits including housing subsidy assistance, food stamp assistance, Medicaid and earned income tax credit.

A brief review of data on youth also show an over-representation of black youth (38%) compared to their population (6%) and an underrepresentation of whites (56% homeless vs. 75% population). The number of youth homeless totaled only 63 persons, so percentages can swing more easily based on small changes in ethnic breakdown.

Lastly, an analysis of veterans is also limited since DuPage has successfully reduced its homeless veteran population, counting only 8 veterans, including no veterans unsheltered in the last PIT count.

Methodology used for this analysis includes the use of cross-sectional (point-in-time) data without controlling for additional known factors that impact utilization of homeless services. The use of cross-sectional data itself is highly problematic since it does not account for the overall

utilization over a longer period of time by race. If AAs are twice as likely to be present in the cross-sectional homeless data, but whites have an average length of homeless service usage that is half of AA, then the overall prevalence over a longer period of time would show no overrepresentation and relative prevalence equity. Use of the PIT is problematic and HUD should consider use of annual HMIS counts to provide more rigor to any findings.

The overall hierarchy of prevalence from lowest to higher – API, Whites, AA – tends to conform to the national level of two-parent families (84% Asian, 75% White and 34% AA), which is a highly correlated to homeless prevalence.

Lastly, the magnitude of the differences especially in comparison to the overall prevalence must give pause to assigning broad conclusions to explain homeless prevalence. In DuPage, only 127 out of 40,756 AAs were found homeless during the PIT, or approximately 1 out of every 321 persons. For whites, the ratio is 1 out of every 4,044; for API 1 out of every 7,270. While homelessness is a serious problem, these overall population small prevalence rates must be considering while forming conclusions and recommendations. DuPage's homeless prevalence is 5x lower than the national average.

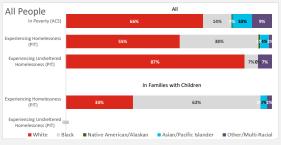
CoC Racial Equity Analysis Tool

Homelessness and poverty counts at the CoC and State level

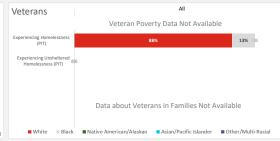


DuPage County CoC

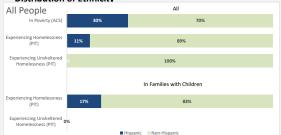
Distribution of Race



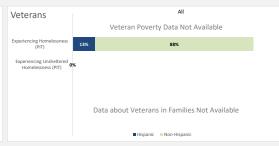




Distribution of Ethnicity







*Youth experiencing homelessness is limited to <u>unaccompanied</u> and parenting youth persons under 25.

CoC Data

	All (ACS) ¹				In Poverty (ACS) ¹				Experiencing Homelessness (PIT) ²				Homelessness (PIT)				Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness (PIT) ²			
	All		In Families with Children		All		In Families with Children		All		In Families with Children		All		In Families with Children		All		In Families with Children	
Race and Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All People	928,083		799,509		66,374		49,538		331		126		316		126		15		0	
Race																				
White	739,969	80%	638,458	80%	44,128	66%	32,923	66%	183	55%	41	33%	170	54%	41	33%	13	87%	0	0%
Black	40,756	4%	32,064	4%	9,326	14%	6,969	14%	127	38%	78	62%	126	40%	78	62%	1	7%	0	0%
Native	1,987	0%	1,906	0%	250	0%	186	0%	2	1%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	101,769	11%	95,609	12%	6,386	10%	4,719	10%	14	4%	4	3%	14	4%	4	3%	0	0%	0	0%
Other/Multi-Racial	43,602	5%	31,472	4%	6,284	9%	4,741	10%	5	2%	3	2%	4	1%	3	2%	1	7%	0	0%
Ethnicity																				
Hispanic	124,776	13%	105,541	13%	19,696	30%	14,700	30%	37	11%	21	17%	37	12%	21	17%	0	0%	0	0%
Non-Hispanic	803,307	87%	693,968	87%	46,678	70%	34,838	70%	294	89%	105	83%	279	88%	105	83%	15	100%	0	0%
Youth <25	301,965				NOT AVAI	LABLE			63		15		63		15		0		0	
Race																				
White	226,854	75%							35	56%	7	47%	35	56%	7	47%	0	0%	0	0%
Black	19,153	6%							24	38%	8	53%	24	38%	8	53%	0	0%	0	0%
Native	841	0%							0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	30,687	10%							3	5%	0	0%	3	5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Other/Multi-Racial	24,429	8%							1	2%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Ethnicity																				
Hispanic	61,041	20%							12	19%	3	20%	12	19%	3	20%	0	0%	0	0%
Non-Hispanic	240,924	80%							51	81%	12	80%	51	81%	12	80%	0	0%	0	0%
Veterans	73,670		NOT AVAILABLE			8			NOT AVAILABLE		8		NOT AVAILABLE		0 0%		NOT AVAILABLE			
Race																				
White	66,911	91%							7	88%			7	88%			0	0%		
Black	327	0%							1	13%			1	13%			0	0%		
Native	0	0%							0	0%			0	0%			0	0%		
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,397	3%							0	0%			0	0%			0	0%		
Other/Multi-Racial	4,035	5%							0	0%			0	0%			0	0%		
Ethnicity																				
Hispanic	3,231	4%							1	13%			1	13%			0	0%		
Non-Hispanic	70.439	96%							7	88%			7	88%			0	0%		

State Data

State Data												
		ACS)1		li	n Pover	ty (ACS) ¹		Experiencing Homelessness (PIT) ²				
	All		In Families with Children		All		In Familie		All		In Families with Children	
Race and Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All People	12,873,761		10,498,863		1,801,118		1,316,679		10,798		3,904	
Race												
White	9,312,771	72%	7,525,782	72%	963,036	53%	648,215	49%	3,916	36%	1,119	29%
Black	1,846,108	14%	1,455,387	14%	538,580	30%	422,640	32%	6,375	59%	2,525	65%
Native	28,363	0%	22,928	0%	6,104	0%	4,306	0%	68	1%	28	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	645,642	5%	549,465	5%	75,580	4%	47,520	4%	98	1%	28	1%
Other/Multi-Racial	1,040,877	8%	945,301	9%	217,818	12%	193,998	15%	341	3%	204	5%
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	2,122,841	16%	1,936,493	18%	429,853	24%	386,821	29%	1,059	10%	478	12%
Non-Hispanic	10,750,920	84%	8,562,370	82%	1,371,265	76%	929,858	71%	9,739	90%	3,426	88%
Youth <25	4,273,583		NOT AVAIL	ABLE	871,480		NOT AVAI	LABLE	1,020		290	
Race												
White	2,842,349	67%			429,897	49%			389	38%	51	18%
Black	702,931	16%			276,969	32%			597	59%	232	80%
Native	9,835	0%			2,428	0%			5	0%	3	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	199,857	5%			32,309	4%			5	0%	0	0%
Other/Multi-Racial	518,611	12%			129,877	15%			24	2%	4	1%
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	975,741	23%			244,737	28%			102	10%	24	8%
Non-Hispanic	3,297,842	77%			626,743	72%			918	90%	266	92%
Veterans	668,933				NOT AVAIL	ABLE			864		NOT AVA	ILABLE
Race												
White	557,770	83%							302	35%		
Black	87,576	13%							535	62%		
Native	1,630	0%							5	1%		
Asian/Pacific Islander	6,090	1%							3	0%		
Other/Multi-Racial	15,867	2%							19	2%		
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	27,507	4%							37	4%		
Non-Hispanic	641,426	96%							827	96%		

Sources:

American Community Survey (ACS) 2011-2015 5-yr estimates; Veteran CoC data comes from the ACS 2015 1-yr estimates; Total youth in the American Community Survey is a rollup of race estimates of all persons under 25.

² Point-In-Time (PIT) 2017 data

Note: Race estimates of individuals in families with children are based on the race of the householder.