

RACIAL EQUITY of HOMELESS SERVICE OUTCOMES

NAEH EXAMPLE DATA

The Racial Equity Tool provided by the NAEH allows comparison of outcomes by large aggregated race/ethnicity categories. Data provided are annual data which provide a larger sample set to review possible inequities. While other known factors associated with homelessness including serious mental illness and/or untreated substance abuse are not controlled for in the analysis, this comparison does provide preliminary data to highlight any large disparities in service and outcomes.

Question 1 shows the distribution of persons receiving homeless services: African-American represent 41% of the population, followed by White and Native American at 22% with 15% other. Emergency shelter usage shows a small overrepresentation by both Whites (27% compared to 22%) and AAs (45% compared to 41%), while Native American have a small underrepresentation (18% compared to 22%). The Other category has a large underrepresentation. This means that whites and AAs are slightly more likely to access ES compared to the homeless prevalence, NAs and Other slightly less likely.

Hispanics which represent nearly 50% of homeless prevalence and much more likely to access emergency shelter (73%). This is the largest disparity in ES accessibility. One reason could be that Hispanics have larger families entering ES. Household counts, rather than total persons, may show less of an overrepresentation.

Reviewing data on Transitional housing (Q2), data show no large disparities between Whites, AAs, Hispanics and Other. Native Americans have a higher (27%) representation compared to overall homelessness (22%). The number of NAs in TH and ES is very low at 20 persons each.

Outcomes to PH (Q3) are the most important measures to review for equity. They are impacted by type of housing since positive outcomes are generally higher at TH compared to ES. Both Whites (27% vs. 28%) and AAs (45% vs. 47%) have equal representation in PH outcomes compared to utilization. Native Americans (18% vs. 13%) have lower rates of PH outcomes compared to utilization of housing services. The number of NA is quite low so a 5% difference is likely not very significant. Hispanic exit to PH is equal to their representation.

Returns to homelessness show a much higher proportion of Whites returning as compared to rates of PH placements. Black are 1/3 less likely to return to homelessness, while whites are 50% more likely compared to PH placements. It is possible that more AA/households are receiving long-term subsidies including public housing, Section 8, HUD PSH or VASH subsidy which have the lowest rates of placements.

Racial Equity Tool

Start Date: End Date:

1-Who Experiences Homelessness?

Enter the unduplicated total number of people in HMIS for each racial and ethnic group below

White	African American	Native American	All Other Races	Total
150	275	150	100	675
22%	41%	22%	15%	

Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Total
350	325	675
52%	48%	

2-Who Gets into Crisis Housing?

Enter the total number of each group entering **Emergency Shelter**

White	African American	Native American	All Other Races	Total
30	50	20	10	110
27%	45%	18%	9%	

Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Total
80	30	110
73%	27%	

Enter the total number of each group entering **Transitional Housing**

White	African American	Native American	All Other Races	Total
15	30	20	10	75
20%	40%	27%	13%	

Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Total
40	35	75
53%	47%	

3-Who Gets into Permanent Housing?

Enter the total number of exits to **Permanent Housing** from all project types by group

White	African American	Native American	All Other Races	Total
34	56	16	14	120
28%	47%	13%	12%	

Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Total
60	60	120
50%	50%	

4-Who Returns to Homelessness?

Enter the total number of returns to homelessness by race below

White	African American	Native American	All Other Races	Total
15	10	5	6	36
42%	28%	14%	17%	

Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Total
10	26	36
28%	72%	

