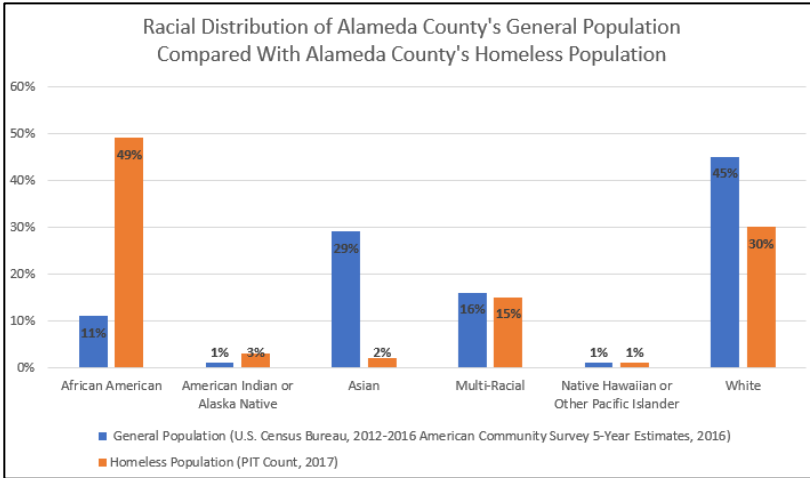


Summary Assessment of Racial Disparity in Alameda County: Housing Crisis Response System Access and Permanent Housing Outcomes

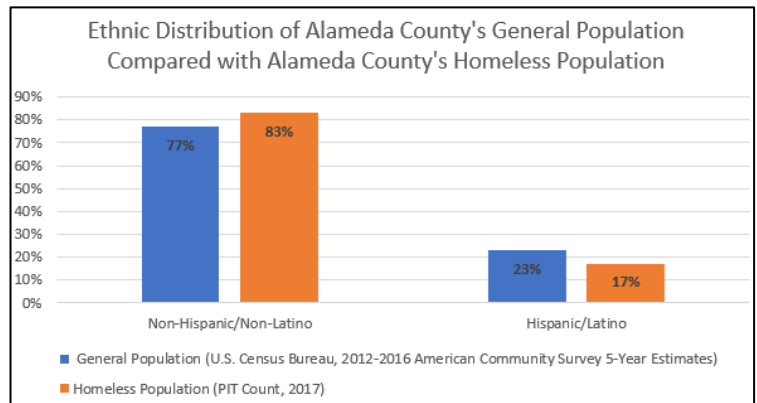


Comparing the general and homeless populations of Alameda County demonstrates the racial disparities that are apparent throughout the United States. African Americans appear at a 78% higher rate in the homeless population than in the general population. American Indians and Alaska Natives also evidence a 66% higher rate of homelessness, as compared with their representation in the general population. By contrast, Asians appear in Alameda County's homeless population at a 135% lower rate than in its general

population. And, Whites comprise a 50% smaller proportion of the homeless population than in the general population.

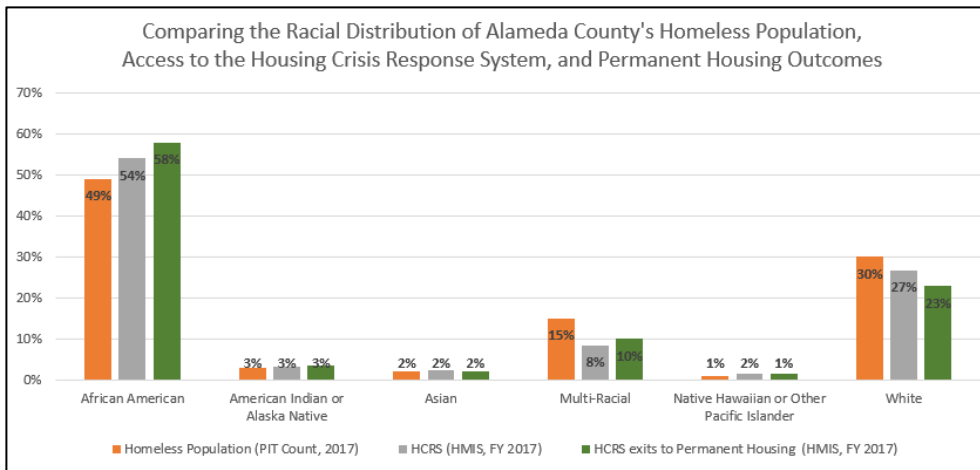
Ethnic disparities in Alameda County are slightly different from national trends. Whereas the *2017 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, Part 1* showed Hispanic/Latino identified persons represented at higher rates in the homeless population than in the general population, Alameda County's 2017 Point In Time Count shows that Hispanic/Latinos make up a 35% smaller proportion of the homeless population than in the general population of Alameda County.

Given the disparities that are visible in the above comparisons and building upon research findings from the National Alliance to End Homelessness, the US Interagency Council on Homelessness, and the Center for Social Innovation, Alameda County must do more to address racial and ethnic disparities. As a beginning place, the continuum of care is looking closely for racial and ethnic disparities in access to the housing crisis response system and permanent housing outcomes.



In Alameda County some populations show levels of access and permanent housing outcomes that are consistent with their proportion in the homeless population. American Indian or Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders show equivalent rates in the population, access, and permanent housing outcome rates. By contrast, people who identify as being multi-racial represent 15% of the homeless population, 8% of the housing crisis response system, and 10% of the permanent housing exits.

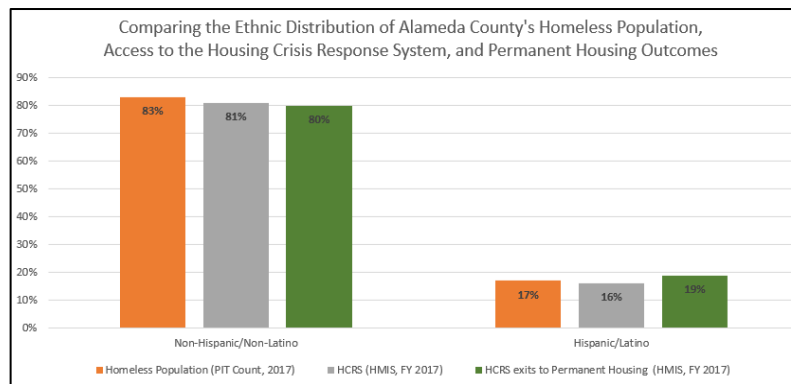
African Americans have slightly higher rates of access and positive housing outcomes, making up 49% of the homeless population, 54% of the people accessing the housing crisis response system, and 58% of the total exits to permanent housing. Whites have slightly lower rates of access and positive housing outcomes, making up 30%



of the homeless population, 27% of the people accessing the housing crisis response system, and 23% of the total exists to permanent housing. As the differences are all within 5% points of each other, it does not appear at this point that people of different races or ethnicities are more, or less likely to receive homeless assistance or a positive outcome.

Hispanic/Latinos and non-Hispanic/Latino groups receive access and positive outcomes that are generally consistent with their proportion in the homeless population. As compared with their proportion in the homeless population, system access is very slightly lower among Hispanic/Latino identified clients and permanent housing outcomes are slightly higher. Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino identified clients show rates of access and permanent housing outcomes that are generally consistent with their proportion in the homeless population.

In the coming year the EveryOne Home Results Based Accountability (RBA) Committee will undertake a deeper analysis aimed at deepening our understanding of the impact of racial and ethnic disparities both within and outside the housing crisis response system. Activities will include analyzing the prioritization tool for patterned differences in vulnerability across racial and ethnic groups, exploring patterns of program use across racial and ethnic groups, interviews and focus groups with consumers, reviewing data quality, and sharing system data with partners and other stakeholders. These activities will generate qualitative and quantitative data that will enable the continuum of care to understand and respond to racial and ethnic inequalities.



In the coming year the CoC will redouble its efforts to ensure that the CoC board, EveryOne Home Leadership Board, and seated committees represent the racial and ethnic distribution of the homeless population in Alameda County. As well, we aim to increase representation of homeless and formerly homeless consumers in our governance structure. Lastly, we have plans to make critical materials available in multiple languages, including but not limited to information about coordinated entry, the consent to participate in HMIS, and the assessment tool.