



## Results-Based Accountability Committee

September 9, 2019

EveryOne Home Offices

101 Callan Ave, Suite 230

San Leandro, CA 94577

### Present:

#### 1. Welcome and Introductions

- RBA Committee is an open committee and welcomes participation from stakeholders who are committed to learning and implementing the RBA framework.

#### 2. Upcoming

- Next RBA Meeting: 2-4 PM on Monday October 7, at Conference Room 1, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, 150 Frank Ogawa Plaza, Oakland.

#### 3. HMIS and Training

- HMIS Training calendar is available at: <http://www.acgov.org/cda/hcd/hmis/training-calendar.htm>
- To register for HMIS new user training, privacy and security training, or to request new projects or agency onboarding please email [hmissupport@acgov.org](mailto:hmissupport@acgov.org)
- Coordinated entry assessor training is now web based, contact your zone coordinator (at Abode for Mid, South and East County; City of Berkeley for North County; City of Oakland for Family Front Door and Oakland Adults; BFHP for Vets) for details.

#### 4. Coordinated Entry Evaluation

- Please let Jessie know if you are interested or willing to provide note-taking support at a focus group with Coordinated Entry consumers!

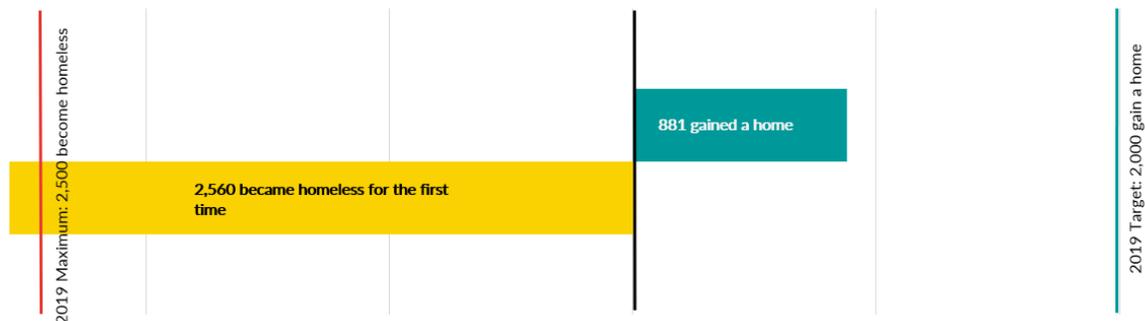
#### 5. Racial Disparities Analysis

- See attached analysis for CoC Funding Competition

#### 6. HMIS TA: Data Quality

#### 7. Dashboard

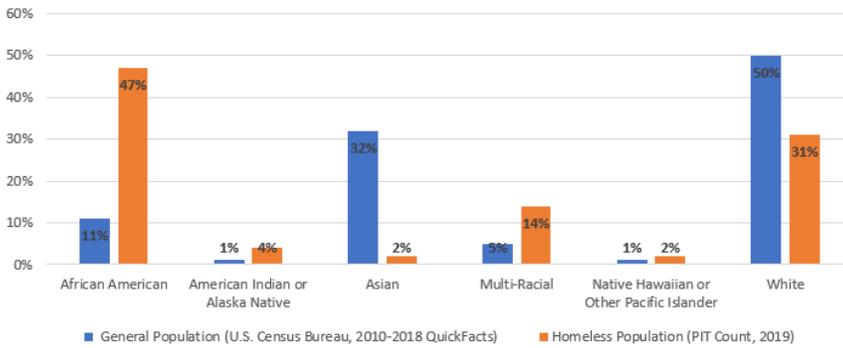
Q1 - Q3 2019: 3 persons are becoming homeless for every 1 person who gains a permanent home.



#### 8. Next Steps

## FY2018 Summary Assessment of Racial Disparity in Alameda County: Housing Crisis Response System Access and Permanent Housing Outcomes

Racial Distribution of Alameda County's General Population  
Compared With Alameda County's Homeless Population

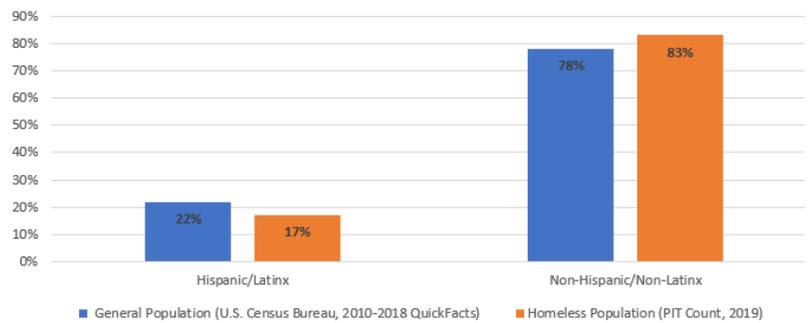


Comparing the general and homeless populations of Alameda County demonstrates the patterns of racial disparity that are visible throughout the United States. African Americans make up only 11% of Alameda County's general population, but 47% of its homeless population. American Indians and Alaska Natives similarly comprise 1% of the general population but 4% of the homeless population, a relative increase of 300%. By contrast, Asians appear in Alameda County's

homeless population at a 94% lower rate than in its general population. And, Whites comprise a 38% smaller proportion of the homeless population than in the general population.

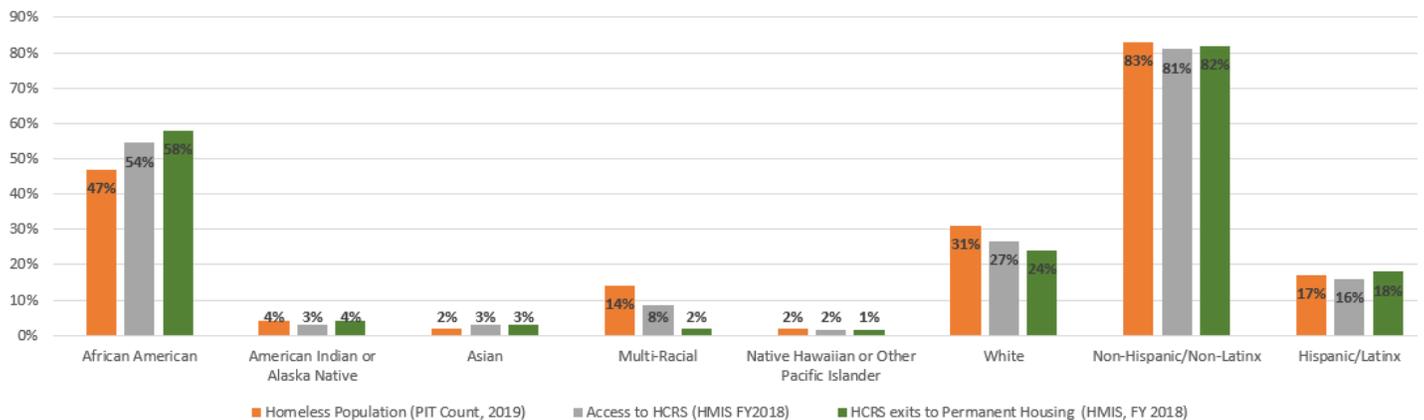
Ethnic disparities in Alameda County are slightly different from national trends. The National Alliance to End Homelessness's 2018 analysis, "Racial Disparities in Homelessness in the United States" showed slightly higher representation of Hispanic/Latino identified persons in the homeless population compared with the general population, Alameda County's 2019 Point In Time Count shows that Hispanic/Latinos make up a 23% smaller proportion of the homeless population than in the general population of Alameda County.

Ethnic Distribution of Alameda County's General Population  
Compared with Its Homeless Population



Given the disparities that are visible in the above population-level comparisons, the Continuum of Care is looking closely for racial and ethnic disparities in access to the housing crisis response system and permanent housing outcomes. The following analysis presumes that there may be some small variation in how racial groups appear across the homeless population, access the housing crisis response system, and exit to permanent housing, but that the variation should be within 3%. Homeless American Indian or Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders show levels of access and permanent housing outcomes that are consistent (identical or within 1%) with their proportion in the homeless population. Similarly, homeless Hispanic/Latinx and non-Hispanic/Latinx groups access the housing crisis

Comparing the Racial and Ethnic Distribution of Alameda County's Homeless Population,  
Access to the Housing Crisis Response System, and Permanent Housing Outcomes (FY2018)

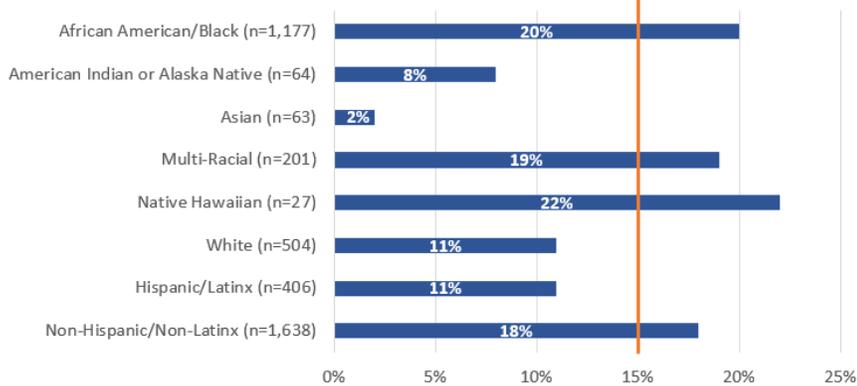


response system and achieve positive outcomes at rates that are consistent with their proportion in the homeless population.

African Americans access the housing crisis response system at higher rates (+7%) and exit to permanent housing at slightly higher rates (+4% compared with access). Whites access the housing crisis response system at lower rates (-4%), but exit to permanent housing at rates that are consistent with their level of access (-3%) Those identifying as Multi-Racial access the system at lower rates (-6%) and exit the system to permanent housing at lower rates (-6% compared with access). These more substantial differences between the population, access to the housing crisis response system, and permanent housing outcomes raise questions and warrant further exploration.

In the past year EveryOne Home’s Results Based Accountability (RBA) Committee began looking at returns to homelessness by race and ethnicity using FY2018 data. During the FY2018 year, CA-502 had a 15% rate of returns to homelessness over 24 months, which is represented by the orange line in the graph below. During that same period, people who identified as Native Hawaiian (22%), African American (20%), and Multi-Racial (18%) returned to homelessness at rates above the system average, while people identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native (8%), Asian (2%) and White (11%) returned at rates below the system average. People identifying as Hispanic or Latinx (11%) also had lower rates of return to homelessness than the system average. It should be noted that some racial groups have very small sample sizes, specifically Native Hawaiian (n=27) but also Asian (n=63), and American Indian or Alaska Native (n=64). A small sample size makes it difficult to know if the results are representative of the group as a whole.

Returns to Homelessness Within Two Years by Race and Ethnicity (FY2018)



These data add nuance to the permanent housing outcomes data reported earlier. For instance, African Americans access the housing crisis response system and exit to permanent housing at proportionally higher rates, but they also return to homelessness at disproportionately higher rates. Alternately, homeless Whites access the housing crisis response system and exit to permanent housing at slightly lower rates, though appear to retain permanent housing at higher than average rates. Notably, people identifying as multi-racial appear to

access the HCERS and exit to permanent housing at lower rates while also returning to homelessness at higher than average rates.

In the coming year the EveryOne Home Results Based Accountability (RBA) Committee will undertake a closer look at racial and ethnic disparities identified in this analysis with the goal of pinpointing best practices and addressing persistent problems. Activities will include sharing these data with partners and other stakeholders, conducting interviews and focus groups with consumers, reviewing data quality, and trying to connect the dots between population, system accessibility, obtaining and retaining permanent housing. We also intend to expand the analysis to consider how the prioritization tool works across racial and ethnic groups.

In the past year the CoC committed itself to developing racial and ethnic representation on the CoC board, EveryOne Home Leadership Board, and seated committees that reflects the homeless population in Alameda County. This commitment will continue to inform the CoC’s approach to representation in the governance structure. Lastly, in the past year the CoC has made the coordinated entry assessment available in Spanish. However, critical materials including but not limited to information about coordinated entry, and the consent to participate in HMIS are still not available. Moreover the CoC recognizes, and is working to make all materials available in the four threshold languages.