Connect to Home
Eastern Pennsylvania Continuum of Care

Eastern PA Continuum of Care
Racial Disparities Analysis

August 2020

CONTENTS

Key Findings

Coordinated Entry

- **VI-SPDAT Scores/Score Ranges**
  - o Black, Indigenous and People of Color (BIPOC) score lower on average on the VI-SPDAT assessment tool than White persons. As the VI-SPDAT tool is used through coordinated entry to prioritize households for housing, this likely results in BIPOC being less likely to be prioritized for housing and therefore less likely to be housed.
  - o BIPOC are less likely to be prioritized for housing interventions through the Eastern PA CoC Coordinated Entry system than White persons.
  - o BIPOC are less likely to be assessed in the high range (typically this would mean referrals to higher intensity services, which could include Permanent Supportive Housing programs, depending on household needs).
- **Enrollment/Placement Rates**
  - o BIPOC were less likely to be enrolled/placed in housing through coordinated entry than White persons. BIPOC were more likely to be closed from the coordinated entry queue than White persons (closed= household no longer on list for placement through CE due to loss of contact or did not meet homeless definition).
  - o Hispanic/Latino persons were less likely to be enrolled/placed in housing through coordinated entry than Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons. Hispanic/Latino persons were more likely to be closed from the coordinated entry queue than White persons (closed= household no longer on list for placement through CE due to loss of contact or did not meet homeless definition). Hispanic/Latino persons were less likely to self-resolve their homelessness.
  - o While families were more likely to be enrolled/placed in housing than singles, there was a disparity in enrollment/ placement rates through CE for families headed by a BIPOC. Families headed by a BIPOC had an 8% lower rate of enrollment/placement in housing than White families.
  - o Singles/couples who were BIPOC had a 4% lower rate of enrollment/placement in housing than White singles/couples.
- **Enrollment/Placement Rates- Subpopulations**
  - o Veterans who were BIPOC had significantly lower rates of enrollment/placement in housing than White Veterans. However, the total numbers of Veteran persons of color is relatively low, so these findings should be considered carefully.
  - o Veterans who were Hispanic/Latino also had significantly lower rates of enrollment/placement in housing than Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino Veterans. Hispanic/Latino Veterans also had a higher rate of being closed. However, the total numbers of Hispanic/Latino Veterans are relatively low, so these findings should be considered carefully.

- o Chronically homeless BIPOC had lower rates of enrollment/placement in housing than White chronically homeless persons. The total number of chronically homeless BIPOC is relatively low, so these findings should be considered carefully.
- o Chronically homeless Hispanic/Latino persons also had lower rates of enrollment/placement in housing than Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino chronically homeless persons. Chronically homeless Hispanic/Latino persons also had a higher rate of being closed. The total number of chronically homeless Hispanic/Latino is relatively low, so these findings should be considered carefully.
- o BIPOC youth households had equal rates of enrollment/placement in housing as youth households headed by a White person.
- o Hispanic/Latino youth households had lower rates of enrollment/placement in housing than Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino youth households. Hispanic/Latino youth households also had a higher rate of being closed (closed= household no longer on list for placement through CE due to loss of contact or did not meet homeless definition).

System Performance Measures

- **Exits to Permanent Housing/Retention in Permanent Housing**
  - o BIPOC and Hispanic/Latino persons had a lower rate of successful exit to permanent housing/ retention in permanent housing than White persons and non-Hispanic/non-Latino persons. There is a difference in exits to/retention in permanent housing by CoC and ESG-funded projects, especially when broken out by RHAB.
- **Increasing Income**
  - o BIPOC had equal rates of increasing earned income as White persons; however, BIPOC had lower rates of increasing non-earned income when compared to White persons.
  - o Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons had a slightly higher rate of increasing non-earned income than Hispanic/Latino persons.
- **Length of Stay**
  - o While length of stay is not a measured outcome for RRH or PSH, and is not an indicator of success within the program, if there are significant differences in length of stay between BIPOC and White participants or between Hispanic/Latino and non-Hispanic/non-Latino persons this could flag a potential disparity within program operations. For example, shorter lengths of stay for BIPOC could indicate that BIPOC are more likely to be discharged from the program. Longer lengths of stay could indicate that BIPOC may have more trouble obtaining source(s) of income, or higher needs among the participants. This factor on its own does not necessarily indicate a clear disparity, but identification of significantly shorter or longer lengths of stay by race or ethnicity should be a cause for further follow up within programs.
  - o Potential disparities were identified at the RHAB and county level related to length of stay in RRH and PSH due to significant differences in length of stay for BIPOC and White persons and Hispanic/Latino persons and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons.

- **Returns to Homelessness**
    - Due to low HMIS participation from emergency shelters within the Eastern PA CoC, it is difficult to assess returns to homelessness with accuracy.
    - At the CoC level, BIPOC had a slightly higher rate of returns to homelessness within 2 years vs. White persons.
    - This analysis was not able to draw clear conclusions related to returns to homelessness when drilling down to county and RHAB level due to small sample sizes at the county and RHAB levels.

LSA/Stella P Data

- **Demographics**
    - White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino make up a higher percentage of those in Adult-Only households and of those in permanent housing projects (RRH, PSH).
    - BIPOC households are a higher percentage of Adult & Child and Adult-Only 18-24 households, as well as a higher percentage of households in Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing (ES/TH).
    - White Hispanic/Latino households make up a higher percentage of those in Child-Only, Adult & Child and Adult-Only 18-24 households, as well as a higher percentage of households in ES/TH.
- **Average Days Homeless**
    - Youth in Adult-Only Households who identify as White Hispanic/Latino or BIPOC have much higher average days homeless compared to White Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino.
    - Families identifying as White Hispanic/Latino and BIPOC have much higher average days homeless compared to White Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino families.
- **Exits**
    - BIPOC households and White Hispanic/Latino households exited to permanent destinations at a rate significantly below that of White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino households and all races/ethnicities combined, across almost all household types.
- **Returns**
    - The rate of return from permanent housing was much higher for White Hispanic/Latino households among Adult-Only households, including Unaccompanied Youth households, when compared to the rate for households of all races/ethnicities and White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino households.
    - Similarly, the rate of return was much higher for BIPOC in Child-Only households compared to the rate for households of all races/ethnicities and White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino households.
    - Due to the small numbers for returns data, caution must be used in drawing conclusions.

Recommended Next Steps

The findings presented within this report provide additional details related to the disparities identified in the *Preliminary Analysis of Racial Disparity in Utilization and Outcome of Homeless Services* reports completed in the Summers of 2018 and 2019. Specifically, the analysis points to a number of areas of racial/ ethnic disparities within the allocation of resources, as well as the outcomes associated with the provision of those resources.

In order to begin to address the disparities and inequities within the homeless response system, the following next steps are recommended for consideration by the Eastern PA CoC Governing Board:

- Upon reviewing the information provided within this report, review the draft non-discrimination policy provided by DMA, make edits as a Board and finalize the document. The Board should consider how to proceed to promote non-discrimination and equity throughout the CoC.
- As a Board, develop a goal that describes your vision/ goal(s) for ensuring equality and equity are imbedded into all work of the CoC. The Board's statement should set the tone, express commitment to improving equity within the system, convey urgency, demonstrate leadership, identify next steps and the desired outcomes.
- To further the Board's vision/ goal(s), establish a diverse committee of individuals who are interested in working collaboratively to develop an equity framework and plan. The framework/ plan should include a review of all levels of the homeless assistance process including system design, policies, program design, operations, funding, training, etc. The framework/plan should seek to address identified inequities and improve the system to better serve individuals of historically marginalized communities, including: "Black and African Americans; people who identify as Latinx, Native, or Pacific Islander; individuals with disabilities; people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ); incarcerated and formerly incarcerated individuals; and undocumented individuals and mixed-immigration-status families and communities"[1].
- In order to educate and engage CoC members, present the data findings throughout this report, discuss reactions and context to this data by working to identify and understand the factors contributing to the disparities demonstrated within the data, and the identification of potential strategies to mitigate disparities identified. This work should be planned and facilitated by the CoC's new Equity Committee (working title) and/or someone identified by this group. It is recommended that this Committee lead the CoC's efforts to address inequality and equity.
- Require that each of the CoC's existing committees actively work to diversify their membership and incorporate an equity lens into their work. While not an exhaustive list of actions, the following recommendations should be considered for existing CoC committees:
  - <u>Data Committee</u>: Incorporate race and ethnicity into their ongoing analysis of CoC data.

---

[1] THE FRAMEWORK FOR AN EQUITABLE COVID-19 RESPONSE, Equity Based Decision Making Framework, Version 1; Developed by the National Innovation Service; Last Updated on May 27, 2020, https://www.nis.us/equity-based-decision-making-framework

- o <u>Veterans Committee</u>: Explore the provision of service delivery and the outcomes among Veterans receiving homeless assistance services.

- o <u>Coordinated Entry System Committee</u>: Review the data included in this report related to the differences in VI-SPDAT scores when assessments are conducted via 211 versus Access Sites. In addition, the CES Committee, potentially in tandem with the Written Standards Ad Hoc Committee, should review and discuss the use of the VI-SPDAT, as the differences in scoring by race and ethnicity within the Eastern PA CoC are consistent with those indicated by many communities around the country, through formal and informal evaluations[2]. As such, this raises concerns about the ability to provide equitable access to services when using the VI-SPDAT assessment tool for prioritization. (Note: If a full Coordinated Entry System evaluation is completed, the assessment should include additional equity analysis.)

- o <u>Written Standards Ad Hoc Committee</u>: This Committee is currently meeting to update the written standards, which includes work to incorporate equity into the Coordinated Entry process. To do so effectively, this Committee will need to review the findings of this report in order to better understand where disparities exist throughout the system. Due to racial and ethnic disparities identified among those enrolled into programs, CES prioritization must be considered from an equity lens. Because the VI-SPDAT score is the primary factor considered within the Eastern PA CoC's prioritization process, this Committee should work in partnership with the CES Committee in order to review the research on the effectiveness and inequities some researchers have identified in the VI-SPDAT assessment tool. In addition, this Committee should incorporate information learned by the CoC's new Equity Committee (working title) regarding the causes and solutions for improving access to resources and project outcomes for BIPOC and Hispanic/Latino participants.

- o <u>Funding Committee</u>: The Funding Committee incorporated two new criteria into the 2020 Renewal Scoring Criteria, which include a narrative question designed to evaluate how organizations are addressing equity, as well as a second question looking at varying outcomes for clients based on race/ethnicity. In addition, the Funding Committee should revise the New Project RFP and scoring tool to incorporate equity into the evaluation of new project proposals. As information is learned from the CoC's new Equity Committee, the Funding Committee will seek to prioritize funding to support specific strategies to increase program outcomes for individuals representing historically marginalized communities.

- o <u>Governance and Membership Committee</u>: The Governance and Membership Committee should work with the CoC's new Equity Committee to review all CoC policies to remove any discrimination, bias, or actions that would lead to inequality or inequity. In addition, this Committee should work to develop a recruitment strategy to engage

---

[2] Coordinated Entry Systems Racial Equity Analysis of Assessment Data, C4 Innovations, October 2019, accessed from https://c4innovates.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/CES_Racial_Equity-Analysis_Oct112019.pdf

new Board and Committee members that represent historically marginalized communities.

- Commit to providing the CoC membership with ongoing education opportunities focusing on: providing services to people of color, LGBTQ persons, persons with disabilities, immigrant populations, etc; disparities that exist within the system and strategies to promote equity.
- Require all organizations receiving CoC and/or ESG funding to adopt and incorporate non-discrimination policies.
- Work with PA DCED, as the HMIS Lead Agency, to identify best practices to promote non-discrimination, inclusion and equity by adding, removing, or amending data fields where possible. Specifically, PA-HMIS should incorporate data fields that record each client's pronouns and preferred name, in addition to their legal name.
- Increase communication and collaboration with mainstream systems to address equity. For example, to address the disparities identified with increasing income, the CoC's new Equity Committee could collect qualitative data on the experiences of people of color receiving assistance through the CoC regarding their experiences within the employment system.

The above recommendations seek to assist the CoC to better understand the experiences of people receiving homeless assistance services, diversify the membership, increase leadership diversity, increase access to resources where there are currently disparities, and improve outcome for all individuals, however, this work takes time, intention, commitment, supportive facilitation, ongoing education, all within a welcoming/ inclusive environment. While it is the responsibility of the Board to start launch this process, real change will occur when the membership is engaged to develop a vision of equity within the Eastern PA CoC, to articulate its values, to participate in efforts to create system-wide and program-level changes, and to align all CoC efforts to end homelessness for all, including those within historically marginalized communities.

Coordinated Entry Racial Disparities Analysis

Methodology

This report uses Connect to Home Coordinated Entry data between October 1, 2018 and September 30, 2019 to analyze potential disparities within service delivery and outcomes for participants related to race and ethnicity. This dataset includes all unduplicated clients assessed through Connect to Home Coordinated Entry between October 1, 2018 and September 30, 2019. This dataset only includes heads of household. The terms persons/clients/individuals/participants may be used interchangeably in this report to refer to unduplicated heads of household/clients assessed through coordinated entry.

Race- In order to analyze disparities in outcomes/experiences, all persons were placed into two categorizes - (1) all persons who reported their race as only White were combined into the category of "White Persons" and (2) The following races were combined to create the "BIPOC" (Black, Indigenous Persons of Color) category: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Multiracial, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. This grouping of race was necessary as it was difficult to analyze disparities for individual racial groups and generalize any disparities that were identified. For the purpose of this analysis, individuals for whom race data was not available (Data not collected/Client doesn't know/Client refused) were excluded.

It is important to note that race data was not collected for 839 persons assessed through coordinated entry (19% of persons assessed through coordinated entry).

Ethnicity- Related to ethnicity data, data was not collected for 803 persons assessed through coordinated entry (18% of persons assessed through coordinated entry).

A significant portion of the persons for whom race and ethnicity data was not collected were persons fleeing domestic violence, for whom this data is not collected due to confidentiality.

Overall Demographics - Race

COC

Of the clients for whom race data was captured (excluding clients for whom race was not collected/client doesn't know/client refused), 74% of clients are White, 22% are Black or African American, 2% are Multi-Racial, 1% are American Indian or Alaska Native, less than 1% are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and less than 1% are Asian.

CE Data: CoC-level Demographics by Race

Race	Total Clients	Percent
American Indian or Alaska Native	25	1%
Asian	9	0%
Black or African American	792	22%
Multiracial	76	2%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	10	0%
White	2,645	74%
COC TOTAL	**3,557**	**100%**

Overall, 74% of clients assessed through coordinated entry during the period of 10/1/18-9/30/19 for whom race data was collected are categorized as White persons and 26% are categorized as BIPOC.

RHAB

The Lehigh Valley assessed the highest percentage of BIPOC (40% of total clients), followed by the Pocono RHAB (29%). The remaining RHABs assessed between 17-25% participants of color.

CE Data: RHAB-level Demographics by Race

	Total Clients	Percent
Central Valley	**764**	**100%**
White Persons	609	80%
BIPOC	155	20%
Lehigh Valley	**813**	**100%**
White Persons	489	60%
BIPOC	324	40%
Northern Tier	**454**	**100%**
White Persons	342	75%
BIPOC	112	25%
Pocono	**362**	**100%**
White Persons	256	71%
BIPOC	106	29%
South Central	**1,092**	**100%**
White Persons	902	83%
BIPOC	190	17%
COC TOTAL	**3,485**	

Note: There were 75 additional clients assessed through CE for whom RHAB/county information was not available. These clients are excluded from RHAB/county level analyses throughout this report. This chart excludes clients for whom race was not collected/client doesn't know/client refused

Racial Demographics (BIPOC and White Persons), by RHAB

Source: PA-509 HMIS Coordinated Entry Data
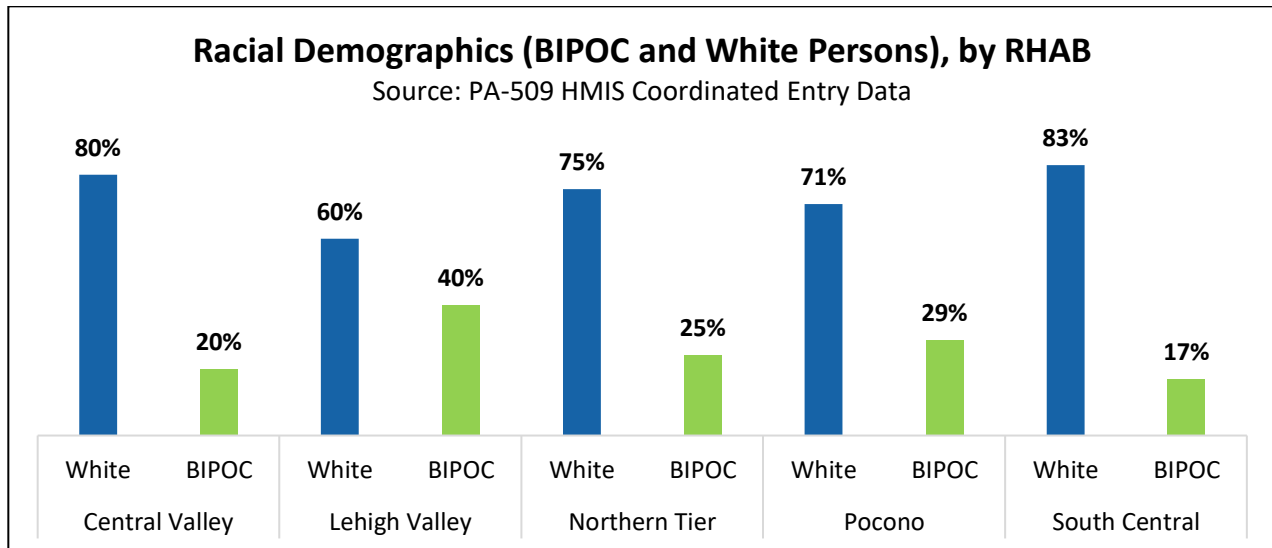
COUNTY

Wyoming County served the highest percentage of BIPOC (66%; 2 out of 3 participants), followed by Northampton County (40%), Lehigh County (40%), Cambria County (38%), Monroe County (34%), Lycoming County (32%), and Cumberland County (31%). The following counties served the lower percentage of participants of color: Union County (0%), Susquehanna County (0%), Bedford County (3%), Wayne County (4%), Perry County (5%).

CE Data: County-level Demographics – Total Clients Assessed by Race

County	White Persons	BIPOC	Total (White & BIPOC Persons)	White %	BIPOC %
Central Valley	**609**	**155**	**764**	**80%**	**20%**
Columbia	25	5	30	83%	17%
Cumberland	185	84	269	69%	31%
Lebanon	6	2	8	75%	25%
Mifflin	14	6	20	70%	30%
Montour	34	9	43	79%	21%
Northumberland	51	9	60	85%	15%
Perry	41	2	43	95%	5%
Schuylkill	219	36	255	86%	14%
Snyder	19	2	21	90%	10%
Union	15	0	15	100%	0%
Lehigh Valley	**489**	**324**	**813**	**60%**	**40%**
Lehigh	364	240	604	60%	40%
Northampton	125	84	209	60%	40%

County	White Persons	BIPOC	Total (White & BIPOC Persons)	White %	BIPOC %
Northern Tier	**342**	**112**	**454**	**75%**	**25%**
Bradford	44	4	48	92%	8%
Clinton	51	3	54	94%	6%
Lycoming	214	101	315	68%	32%
Susquehanna	3	0	3	100%	0%
Tioga	29	2	31	94%	6%
Wyoming	1	2	3	33%	67%
Pocono	**256**	**106**	**362**	**71%**	**29%**
Carbon	14	5	19	74%	26%
Monroe	181	92	273	66%	34%
Pike	18	7	25	72%	28%
Wayne	43	2	45	96%	4%
South Central	**902**	**190**	**1092**	**83%**	**17%**
Adams	30	11	41	73%	27%
Bedford	65	2	67	97%	3%
Blair	337	52	389	87%	13%
Cambria	48	29	77	62%	38%
Centre	58	9	67	87%	13%
Franklin	180	71	251	72%	28%
Fulton	6	2	8	75%	25%
Huntingdon	49	4	53	92%	8%
Somerset	129	10	139	93%	7%
COC TOTAL	**2,598**	**887**	**3,485**	**75%**	**25%**

Note: This chart excludes clients for whom race was not collected/client doesn't know/client refused

The data above is reflected in the chart below, sorted from left to right from largest to smallest percentage of BIPOC.
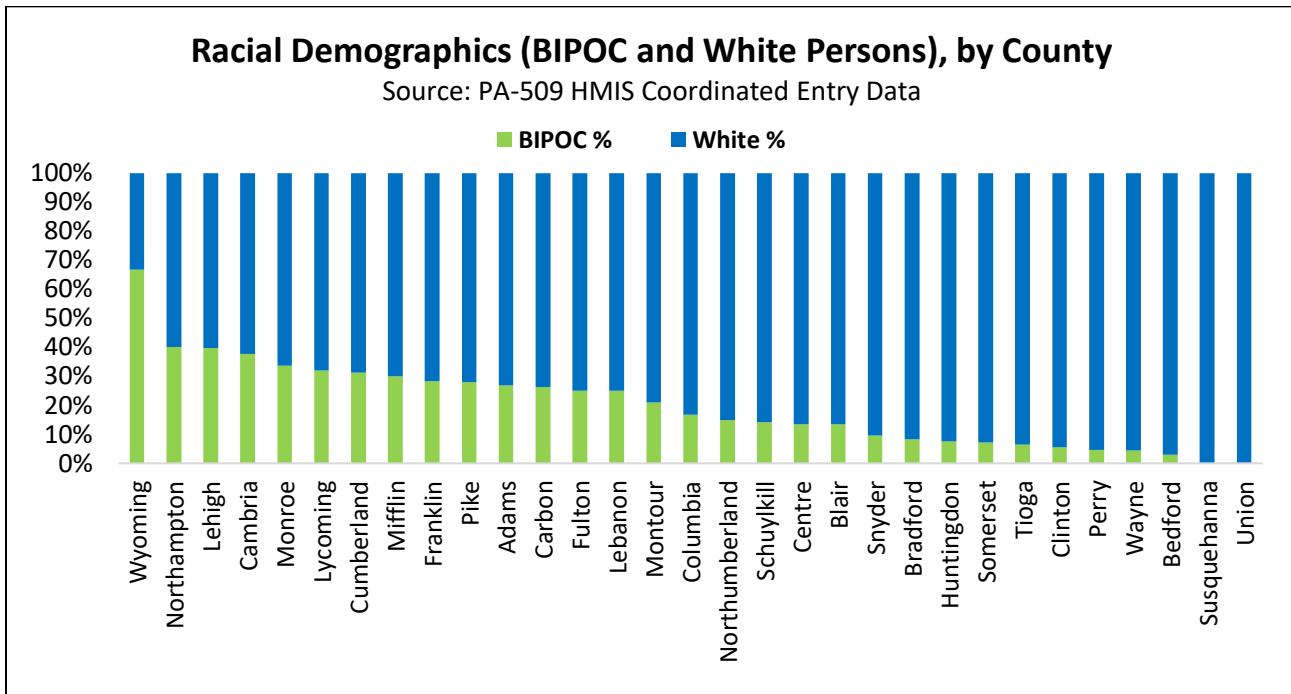
Racial Demographics (BIPOC and White Persons), by County
Source: PA-509 HMIS Coordinated Entry Data

Overall Demographics – Ethnicity

COC

Of the clients for whom ethnicity data was captured (excluding clients for whom ethnicity was not collected/client doesn't know/client refused), 85% of clients were non-Hispanic/non-Latino and 15% of clients were Hispanic/Latino.

CE Data: CoC-level Demographics by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Clients	Percent
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	3,053	85%
Hispanic/Latino	540	15%
COC TOTAL	**3,593**	**100%**

RHAB

The Lehigh Valley assessed the highest percentage of Hispanic/Latino clients (36% of total clients), followed by the Pocono RHAB (16%). The remaining RHABs assessed between 4-10% Latino/Hispanic participants.

CE Data: RHAB-level Demographics by Race

	Total Clients	Percent
Central Valley	**772**	**100%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	697	90%
Hispanic/Latino	75	10%
Lehigh Valley	**869**	**100%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	557	64%
Hispanic/Latino	312	36%
Northern Tier	**427**	**100%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	408	96%
Hispanic/Latino	19	4%
Pocono	**342**	**100%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	287	84%
Hispanic/Latino	55	16%
South Central	**1,109**	**100%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	1,041	94%
Hispanic/Latino	68	6%
COC TOTAL	**3,519**	

Note: There were 74 additional clients assessed through CE for whom RHAB/county information was not available. These clients are excluded from RHAB/county level analyses throughout this report. This chart excludes clients for whom ethnicity was not collected/client doesn't know/client refused
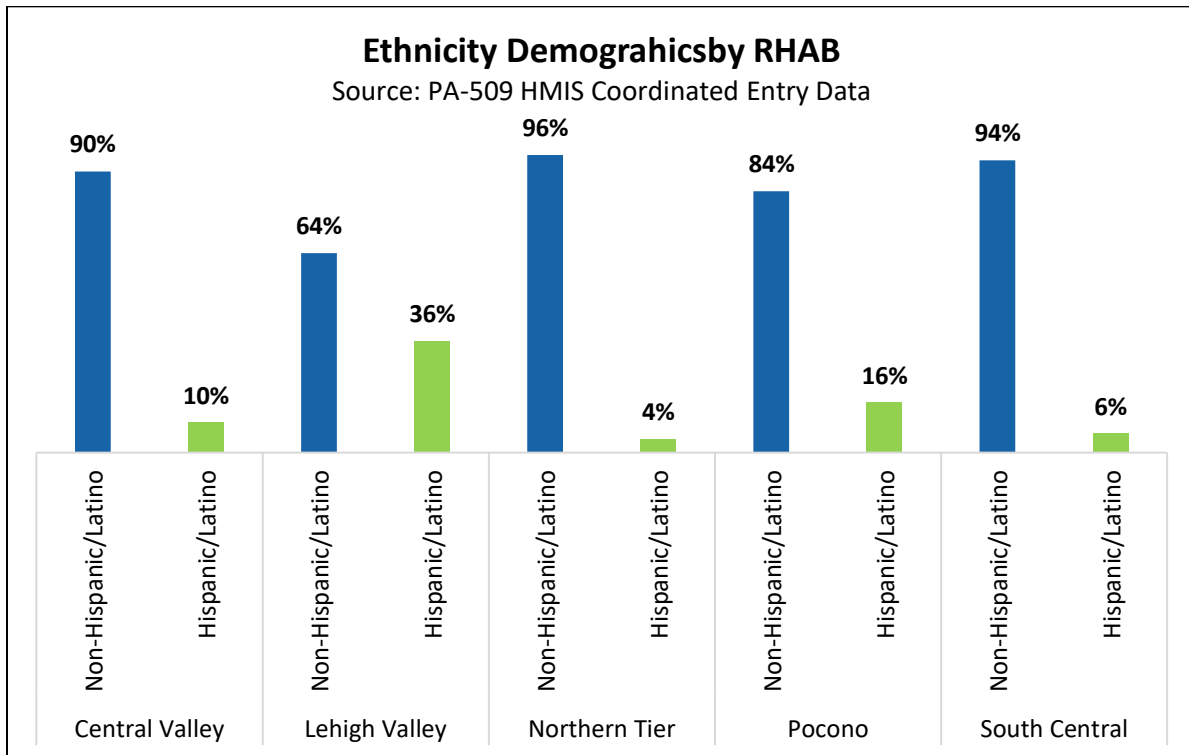
Ethnicity Demograhicsby RHAB

Source: PA-509 HMIS Coordinated Entry Data

COUNTY

Due to the low percentage of Hispanic/Latino clients served in the Eastern PA CoC, this analysis will look specifically at counties that meet the following criteria:
- More than 10% of clients assessed through CE were Hispanic/Latino, *AND*
- 4 or more persons assessed through CE were Hispanic/Latino

The following 7 counties met the criteria above, and this analysis will look further at outcomes for Hispanic/Latino persons and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons in these counties (these counties are also highlighted in the chart below):
- Adams County – 11% Hispanic/Latino persons assessed through CE
- Cumberland County – 14% Hispanic/Latino persons assessed through CE
- Franklin County – 15% Hispanic/Latino persons assessed through CE
- Lehigh County – 39% Hispanic/Latino persons assessed through CE
- Monroe County – 19% Hispanic/Latino persons assessed through CE
- Northampton County – 26% Hispanic/Latino persons assessed through CE
- Northumberland County – 10% Hispanic/Latino persons assessed through CE

CE Data: County-level Demographics – Total Clients Assessed by Ethnicity

County	Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino	Hispanic/ Latino	Total	Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino %	Hispanic/ Latino %
Central Valley	**697**	**75**	**772**	**90%**	**10%**
Columbia	29	2	31	94%	6%
Cumberland	235	38	273	86%	14%
Lebanon	7	4	11	64%	36%
Mifflin	21	0	21	100%	0%
Montour	41	1	42	98%	2%
Northumberland	53	6	59	90%	10%
Perry	42	1	43	98%	2%
Schuylkill	235	19	254	93%	7%
Snyder	21	3	24	88%	13%
Union	13	1	14	93%	7%
Lehigh Valley	**557**	**312**	**869**	**64%**	**36%**
Lehigh	386	252	638	61%	39%
Northampton	171	60	231	74%	26%
Northern Tier	**408**	**19**	**427**	**96%**	**4%**
Bradford	36	0	36	100%	0%
Clinton	48	4	52	92%	8%
Lycoming	292	13	305	96%	4%
Susquehanna	3	0	3	100%	0%
Tioga	28	1	29	97%	3%
Wyoming	1	1	2	50%	50%
Pocono	**287**	**55**	**342**	**84%**	**16%**
Carbon	17	2	19	89%	11%
Monroe	207	49	256	81%	19%
Pike	21	2	23	91%	9%
Wayne	42	2	44	95%	5%
South Central	**1041**	**68**	**1109**	**94%**	**6%**
Adams	34	4	38	89%	11%
Bedford	67	2	69	97%	3%
Blair	389	14	403	97%	3%
Cambria	71	5	76	93%	7%
Centre	66	3	69	96%	4%
Franklin	215	38	253	85%	15%
Fulton	9	0	9	100%	0%
Huntingdon	52	1	53	98%	2%
Somerset	138	1	139	99%	1%
COC TOTAL	**2990**	**529**	**3519**	**85%**	**15%**

Note: This chart excludes clients for whom race was not collected/client doesn't know/client refused

VI-SPDAT Scores

This data analysis found that BIPOC score lower on average on the VI-SPDAT assessment tool than White persons. As the VI-SPDAT tool is used through coordinated entry to prioritize households for housing, this likely results in BIPOC being less likely to be prioritized for housing and therefore less likely to be housed.

At the CoC level**, BIPOC and Hispanic/Latino persons score lower on average on the family VI-SPDAT (score lower by average of 0.3 points for BIPOC and 0.4 points for Hispanic/Latino persons) and the single adult VI-SPDAT (score lower by average of 0.8 points for BIPOC and 0.2 points for Hispanic/Latino persons).** The average score is the same for BIPOC and White persons for the youth TAY-VI-SPDAT and higher for Hispanic/Latino youth on the TAY-VI-SPDAT.

COC

Average VI-SPDAT Score, by Assessment Type

VI-SPDAT Type	White Persons	BIPOC	Difference	Non-Hispanic/ non-Latino	Hispanic/ Latino	Difference
Family	7.9	7.6	-0.3	7.9	7.5	-0.4
Single Adult	6.2	5.4	-0.8	6.1	5.9	-0.2
Youth	6.8	6.8	0	6.7	8.0	1.4

Rather than looking at average score alone, it is helpful to look at score ranges in which households are prioritized for services. Below are the VI-SPDAT score ranges for each assessment type in which a household would be prioritized for different service types (or not prioritized for services), according to the policies of the Connect to Home Coordinated Entry System.

Connect to Home VI-SPDAT Score Ranges

Housing Intervention Recommended	Assessment Type	Score Range
Not Prioritized for Homeless Assistance Services: Not Placed on Community Queue except for DV Survivors and Veterans	Single VI-SPDAT	0-3
	Family VI-SPDAT	0-3
Mid-Range: Time-limited supports with moderate intensity (RRH or similar intervention)	TAY-VI-SPDAT	0-7
	Single VI-SPDAT	4-7
	Family VI-SPDAT	4-8
High Range: Housing with high service intensity/longer term supports (Permanent Supportive Housing or similar intervention)	TAY-VI-SPDAT	8+
	Single VI-SPDAT	8+
	Family VI-SPDAT	9+

Based on VI-SPDAT scores and score ranges, **BIPOC are less likely to be prioritized for housing interventions through the Eastern PA CoC Coordinated Entry system than White persons.** 15% of BIPOC assessed through the Eastern PA CoC fall in the VI-SPDAT score range of "Not Prioritized" for services vs. only 11% of White persons. BIPOC and White persons were assessed roughly equally in the mid-range (typically this would mean referrals to short to medium term interventions such as Rapid Rehousing programs). However, BIPOC are less likely to be assessed in the high range (typically this would mean referrals to longer term, higher intensity services, which could include Permanent Supportive Housing programs, depending on household needs).

VI-SPDAT Score Ranges, by Race
Source: PA-509 HMIS Coordinated Entry Data

■ White Persons   ■ BIPOC

	White Persons	BIPOC
VI-SPDAT Score - Not Prioritized	11%	15%
VI-SPDAT Score - Mid Range	57%	58%
VI-SPDAT Score - High Range	31%	28%
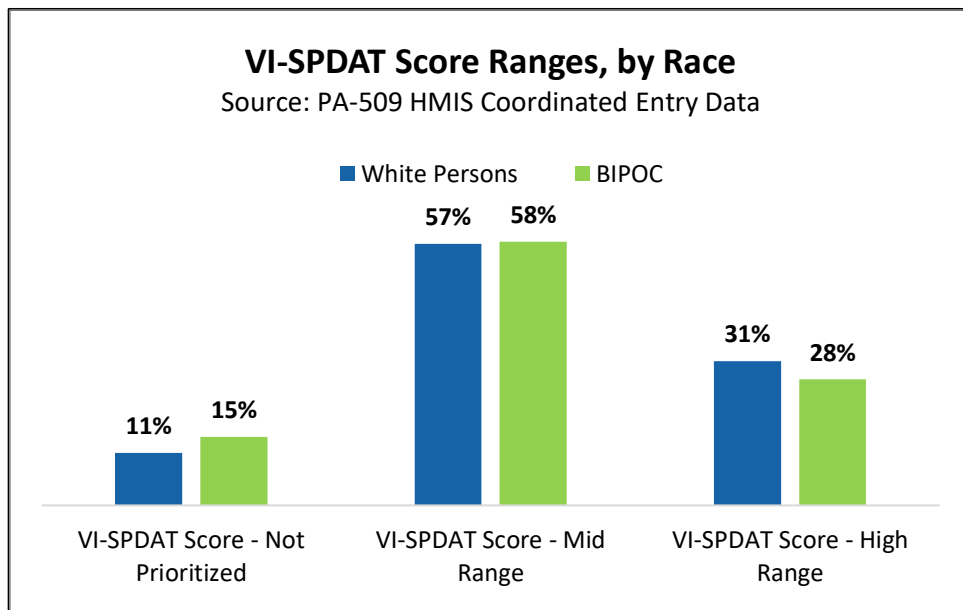
Related to ethnicity, Hispanic/Latino persons were slightly more likely than non-Hispanic/non-Latino persons to be prioritized for Mid-range housing interventions (60% of Hispanic/Latino persons prioritized for Mid-range interventions vs. 57% Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons) and equally likely to be prioritized for high range housing interventions (31% for both Hispanic/Latino persons and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons).

VI-SPDAT Score Ranges, by Ethnicity
Source: PA-509 HMIS Coordinated Entry Data

■ Non-Hispanic/Latino   ■ Hispanic/Latino

	Non-Hispanic/Latino	Hispanic/Latino
VI-SPDAT Score - Not Prioritized	12%	10%
VI-SPDAT Score - Mid Range	57%	60%
VI-SPDAT Score - High Range	31%	31%
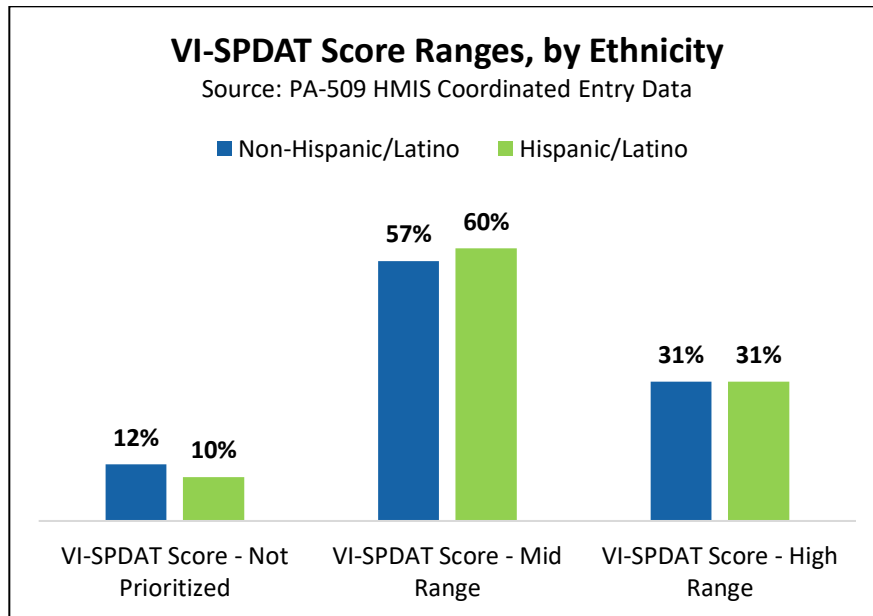
RHAB

Race

The chart below analyzed differences in VI-SPDAT score ranges for BIPOC and White persons by RHAB. Across the CoC, the percentage of White persons prioritized for services was 4% higher than for BIPOC. For high-range services, specifically, 3% more White persons in the CoC were prioritized for high-range services when compared to BIPOC. Following from this, data on the chart is highlighted if:

- The difference is highlighted in red if the difference is 4% or more for BIPOC and White persons
- The difference is highlighted in yellow if the difference is 2-3% for BIPOC and White persons

Based on VI-SPDAT scores and score ranges, **BIPOC are less likely to be prioritized for housing in every RHAB**. However, the difference is most prevalent in the following RHABs:

- **Northern Tier RHAB** (26% BIPOC not prioritized for housing vs. 17% White persons)
- **Pocono RHAB** (24% BIPOC nor prioritized for housing vs. 15% White persons)

BIPOC are less likely to be prioritized for Mid-range interventions in the Northern Tier RHAB:

- **Northern Tier RHAB**: 52% of BIPOC prioritized for mid-range interventions vs. 59% of White persons.

BIPOC are less likely to be prioritized for high range interventions (such as Permanent Supportive Housing) in the Lehigh Valley RHAB and Pocono RHAB:

- **Lehigh Valley RHAB**: 31% of BIPOC prioritized for high range interventions vs. 37% of White persons
- **Pocono RHAB**: 16% of BIPOC prioritized for high range interventions vs. 30% of White persons

CE Data: RHAB-level VI-SPDAT Score Range by Race

	White Persons	BIPOC	White Persons %	BIPOC %	Difference
Central Valley	**609**	**155**			
Not Prioritized	66	22	11%	14%	3%
Mid-Range	346	88	57%	57%	0%
High Range	197	45	32%	29%	-3%
Lehigh Valley	**489**	**324**			
Not Prioritized	37	32	8%	10%	2%
Mid-Range	271	193	55%	60%	4%
High Range	181	99	37%	31%	-6%
Northern Tier	**342**	**112**			
Not Prioritized	59	28	17%	25%	8%
Mid-Range	201	58	59%	52%	-7%
High Range	82	26	24%	23%	-1%
Pocono	**256**	**106**			
Not Prioritized	39	25	15%	24%	8%
Mid-Range	141	64	55%	60%	5%
High Range	76	17	30%	16%	-14%
South Central	**902**	**190**			
Not Prioritized	99	25	11%	13%	2%
Mid-Range	517	111	57%	58%	1%
High Range	286	54	32%	28%	-3%

Ethnicity

The chart below analyzed differences in VI-SPDAT score ranges for Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons and Hispanic/Latino persons by RHAB.

While there was not a clear disparity between Hispanic/Latino persons and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons at the CoC level, this analysis used average differences between BIPOC and White persons to analyze possible disparities at the RHAB level. As such, data on the chart is highlighted if:
- The difference is highlighted in red if the difference is 4% or more for Hispanic/Latino and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons
- The difference is highlighted in yellow if the difference is 2-3% for Hispanic/Latino and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons

Based on VI-SPDAT scores and score ranges, Hispanic/Latino persons are less likely to be prioritized for services than Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons in the following RHABs:
- **Northern Tier RHAB** (21% Hispanic/Latino persons not prioritized for housing vs. 19% Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons

- **South Central RHAB** (16% Hispanic/Latino persons nor prioritized for housing vs. 11% Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons)

Hispanic/Latino persons are less likely to be prioritized for mid-range interventions (such as Rapid Rehousing) in the following RHABs:
- **Central Valley** (in the Central Valley RHAB, Hispanic/Latino persons are more likely to be prioritized for high-range interventions)
- **South Central RHAB** (this appears to be due to Hispanic/Latino persons not being prioritized for housing at the same rate as Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons)

Hispanic/Latino persons are less likely to be prioritized for high-range interventions (such as Permanent Supportive Housing) in the following RHABs:
- **Lehigh Valley RHAB**
- **Northern Tier RHAB**
- **South Central RHAB** (this appears to be due to Hispanic/Latino persons not being prioritized for housing at the same rate as Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons)

CE Data: RHAB-level VI-SPDAT Score Range by Ethnicity

	Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino Persons	Hispanic/ Latino Persons	Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino Persons %	Hispanic/ Latino %	Difference
Central Valley	**697**	**75**			
Not Prioritized	79	9	11%	12%	1%
Mid-Range	396	37	57%	49%	-7%
High Range	222	29	32%	39%	7%
Lehigh Valley	**557**	**312**			
Not Prioritized	51	22	9%	7%	-2%
Mid-Range	312	193	56%	62%	6%
High Range	194	97	35%	31%	-4%
Northern Tier	**408**	**19**			
Not Prioritized	76	4	19%	21%	2%
Mid-Range	233	12	57%	63%	6%
High Range	99	3	24%	16%	-8%
Pocono	**287**	**55**			
Not Prioritized	51	5	18%	9%	-9%
Mid-Range	160	36	56%	65%	10%
High Range	76	14	26%	25%	-1%
South Central	**1041**	**68**			
Not Prioritized	114	11	11%	16%	5%
Mid-Range	604	38	58%	56%	-2%
High Range	323	19	31%	28%	-3%

Assessor Type

Based on VI-SPDAT scores and score ranges, BIPOC are less likely to be prioritized for housing whether they are assessed via 211 or via an access site.

It is also worth noting that persons assessed via access sites score in higher ranges overall and are more likely to be prioritized for housing than persons assessed via 211 (91% of persons assessed through access sites are prioritized for mid-range or high-range interventions vs. 87% of persons assessed through 211, as seen in chart below). This is true for both BIPOC and White persons.

VISPDAT Score Range, by Assessor Type

	White Persons	BIPOC	White Persons %	BIPOC %	Difference
211	**1,550**	**577**			
Not Prioritized	211	92	14%	16%	2%
Mid-Range	927	352	60%	61%	1%
High Range	412	133	27%	23%	-4%
Access Site	**1,095**	**335**			
Not Prioritized	93	44	8%	13%	5%
Mid-Range	581	173	53%	52%	-1%
High Range	421	118	38%	35%	-3%

VI-SPDAT Score Ranges, by Assessor Type and Race
Source: PA-509 HMIS Coordinated Entry Data
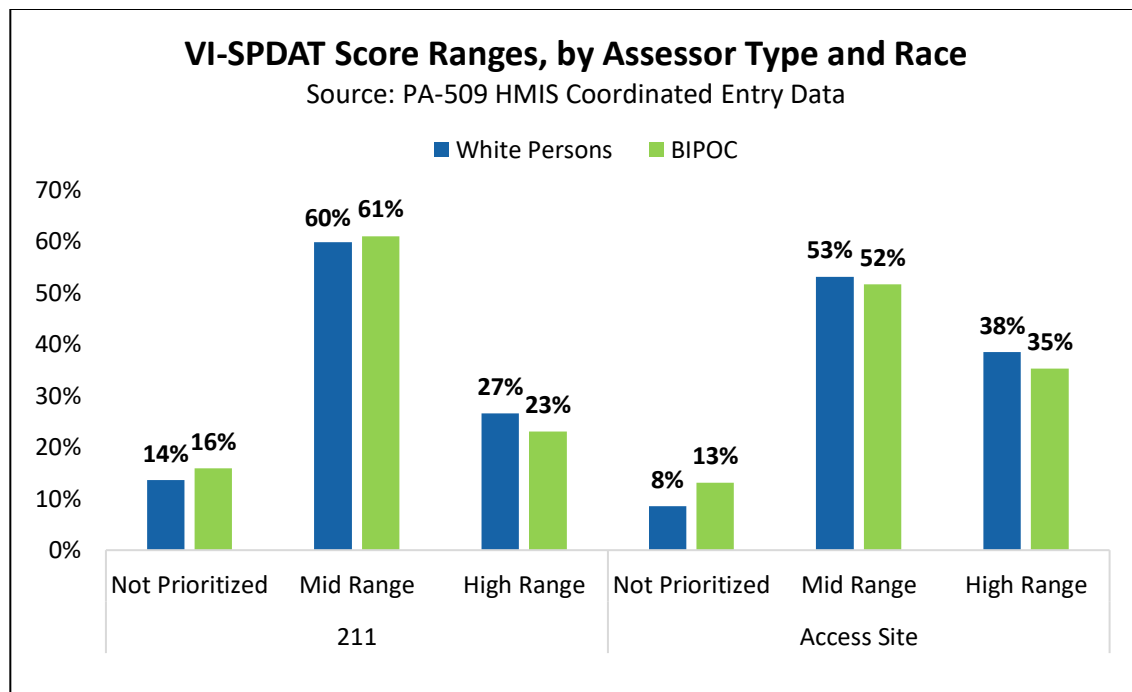
CE Outcomes/Placement Rates

The following section reviews outcomes for households/persons assessed through coordinated entry. In this section the following categories for coordinated entry outcomes are used:

- **Active** = household awaiting placement through CE; at the end of the data lookback period (9/30/19) the household is still on the Coordinated Entry Community Queue awaiting placement
- **Enrolled/placed** = household enrolled and/or housed in a housing opportunity through Coordinated Entry
- **Self-resolved** = household identified their own resource
- **Closed** = Household longer on list for placement through CE due to loss of contact or did not meet homeless definition

COC

Race

Based on coordinated entry data from the period of 10/1/18-9/30/19, BIPOC experienced worse outcomes through coordinated entry than White persons. **BIPOC were less likely to be enrolled/placed in housing through coordinated entry than White persons (25% BIPOC enrolled/placed in housing vs. 29% White persons). BIPOC were also more likely to be closed from the coordinated entry queue than White persons (34% BIPOC closed vs. 30% White persons).** BIPOC were less likely to self-resolve their homelessness (22% vs. 25% White persons).

CE Outcomes, by Race				
	White Persons	**BIPOC**	**White Persons %**	**BIPOC %**
Active	421	175	16%	19%
Enrolled/Placed	780	225	29%	25%
Closed	788	307	30%	34%
Self-Resolved	656	205	25%	22%
TOTAL CLIENTS	**2,645**	**912**		

CE Outcomes, by Race
Source: PA-509 HMIS Coordinated Entry Data

■ White ■ BIPOC

	Active %	Enrolled/Placed %	Closed %	Self Resolved %
White	16%	29%	30%	25%
BIPOC	19%	25%	34%	22%
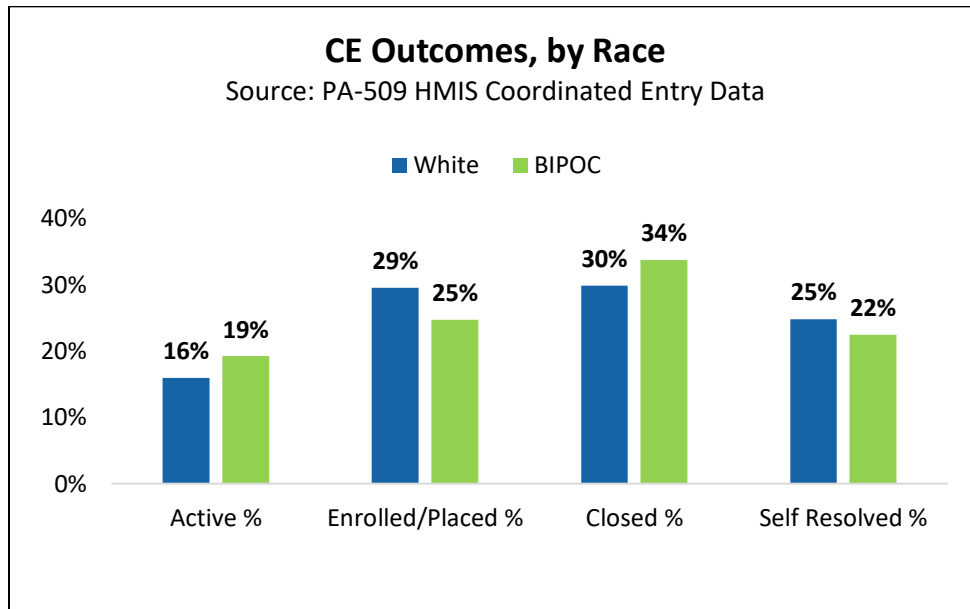
Ethnicity

Hispanic/Latino persons experienced significantly worse outcomes through coordinated entry than White persons. During the period of 10/1/18-9/30/19, **Hispanic/Latino persons were less likely to be enrolled/placed in housing through coordinated entry than Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons (16% Hispanic/Latino persons enrolled/placed in housing vs. 30% Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons). Hispanic/Latino persons were more likely to be closed from the coordinated entry queue than White persons (40% Hispanic/Latino persons closed vs. 29% Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons). Hispanic/Latino persons were less likely to self-resolve their homelessness (19% vs. 25% Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons).**

CE Outcomes, by Ethnicity
Source: PA-509 HMIS Coordinated Entry Data

Legend: ■ Non-Hispanic/Latino   ■ Hispanic/Latino

Category	Non-Hispanic/Latino	Hispanic/Latino
Active %	16%	24%
Enrolled/Placed %	30%	16%
Closed %	29%	40%
Self Resolved %	25%	19%
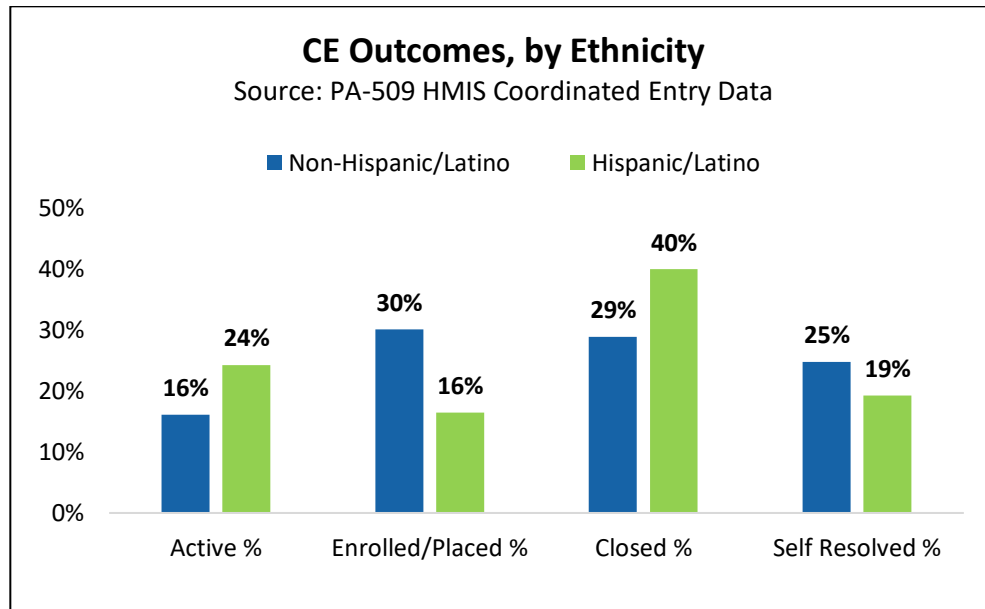
RHAB

Race

The table below shows coordinated entry outcomes for White individuals vs. BIPOC at the RHAB level. Potential disparities are highlighted in red if:

- BIPOC are **enrolled/placed** at a lower rate than White persons (4% lower or more for BIPOC, which is the CoC average difference between outcomes for White individuals and BIPOC); OR
- BIPOC are **closed** at a higher rate than White persons (4% higher or more for BIPOC).

There were two RHABs that had a potential disparity identified in coordinated entry outcomes for BIPOC vs. White persons:

- Central Valley RHAB
  - BIPOC enrolled/placed 23% vs. White persons 29%
  - It should also be noted that BIPOC self-resolved at rate of 37% vs. White persons 31%. It is unclear what conclusions should be drawn from this data and further exploration is encouraged.
- Pocono RHAB
  - BIPOC enrolled/placed in housing 29% vs. White persons 38%
  - BIPOC closed 41% vs. White persons 33%

CE Outcomes, by RHAB and Race

	White Persons	BIPOC	White Persons %	BIPOC %	Difference
Central Valley					
Active %	82	24	13%	15%	2%
Enrolled/Placed %	179	36	29%	23%	-6%
Closed %	158	38	26%	25%	-1%
Self-Resolved %	190	57	31%	37%	6%
Lehigh Valley					
Active %	179	100	37%	31%	-6%
Enrolled/Placed %	48	50	10%	15%	6%
Closed %	197	133	40%	41%	1%
Self-Resolved %	65	41	13%	13%	-1%
Northern Tier					
Active %	42	11	12%	10%	-2%
Enrolled/Placed %	99	33	29%	29%	1%
Closed %	54	20	16%	18%	2%
Self-Resolved %	147	48	43%	43%	0%
Pocono					
Active %	29	14	11%	13%	2%
Enrolled/Placed %	96	31	38%	29%	-8%
Closed %	85	43	33%	41%	7%
Self-Resolved %	46	18	18%	17%	-1%
South Central					
Active %	77	19	9%	10%	1%
Enrolled/Placed %	349	72	39%	38%	-1%
Closed %	273	62	30%	33%	2%
Self-Resolved %	203	37	23%	19%	-3%

Ethnicity

The table below shows coordinated entry outcomes for Hispanic/Latino vs. Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino the RHAB level. Potential disparities are highlighted in red if:

- Hispanic/Latino persons are enrolled/placed at a lower rate than White persons (difference of 14% or more).
- Hispanic/Latino persons are closed at a lower rate than Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons (difference of 11% or more)

Potential disparities are highlighted in yellow if:

- Hispanic/Latino persons are enrolled/placed at a lower rate than White persons (difference of 5% or more).

- Hispanic/Latino persons are closed at a lower rate than Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons (difference of 5% or more)

Note: No RHAB had a larger discrepancy in enrollment/placement between Hispanic/Latino and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons than the CoC average of 14%, which is why no RHAB is highlighted in red related to enrollment/placement rates.

In general, **all RHABs except the Northern Tier RHAB had a lower enrollment/placement rate for Hispanic/Latino persons.**

CE Outcomes, by RHAB and Ethnicity					
	Non-Hispanic/ Latino	Hispanic/ Latino	Non-Hispanic/ Latino %	Hispanic/ Latino %	Difference
Central Valley					
Active %	95	11	14%	15%	1%
Enrolled/Placed %	203	17	29%	23%	-6%
Closed %	169	23	24%	31%	6%
Self-Resolved %	230	24	33%	32%	-1%
Lehigh Valley					
Active %	208	100	37%	32%	-5%
Enrolled/Placed %	74	27	13%	9%	-5%
Closed %	202	147	36%	47%	11%
Self-Resolved %	73	38	13%	12%	-1%
Northern Tier					
Active %	50	1	12%	5%	-7%
Enrolled/Placed %	121	7	30%	37%	7%
Closed %	66	2	16%	11%	-6%
Self-Resolved %	171	9	42%	47%	5%
Pocono					
Active %	33	10	11%	18%	7%
Enrolled/Placed %	110	15	38%	27%	-11%
Closed %	94	18	33%	33%	0%
Self-Resolved %	50	12	17%	22%	4%
South Central					
Active %	92	5	9%	7%	-1%
Enrolled/Placed %	399	23	38%	34%	-5%
Closed %	323	23	31%	34%	3%
Self-Resolved %	227	17	22%	25%	3%

COUNTY

Race

In the chart below we evaluated coordinated entry enrollment/placement in housing rates for White individuals vs. BIPOC at the county level. The difference in outcomes for BIPOC compared to White persons was calculated and the CoC average difference between enrollment/placement rates for White individuals compared to BIPOC was found to be 5% lower for BIPOC. County results in the table below are highlighted in red if the difference was 5% lower or more for BIPOC than for White individuals (and if there is more than one participant of color and more than one White participant).

There were ten counties that had a potential disparity identified in enrollment/placement rates from CE for BIPOC (enrollment/placement rates more than 4% lower for BIPOC than for White individuals, and more than one BIPOC/more than one White individual in the program):

- Central Valley RHAB
  - Columbia
  - Cumberland
  - Schuylkill
- Northern Tier
  - Clinton
  - Tioga
- Pocono
  - Monroe
  - Pike
  - Wayne
- South Central
  - Franklin
  - Huntingdon

CE Enrollment by County and Race

RHAB/County	White Persons	BIPOC	White % Enrolled	BIPOC % Enrolled	Difference
Central Valley					
Columbia	25	5	44%	20%	-24%
Cumberland	185	84	22%	15%	-6%
Lebanon	6	2	0%	0%	0%
Mifflin	14	6	50%	67%	17%
Montour	34	9	29%	44%	15%
Northumberland	51	9	29%	44%	15%
Perry	41	2	39%	50%	11%
Schuylkill	219	36	29%	19%	-10%
Snyder	19	2	47%	100%	53%

RHAB/County	White Persons	BIPOC	White % Enrolled	BIPOC % Enrolled	Difference
Union	15	0	47%	N/A	N/A
Lehigh Valley					
Lehigh	364	240	10%	14%	4%
Northampton	125	84	9%	20%	11%
Northern Tier					
Bradford	44	4	23%	25%	2%
Clinton	51	3	35%	0%	-35%
Lycoming	214	101	29%	32%	3%
Susquehanna	3	0	0%	N/A	N/A
Tioga	29	2	31%	0%	-31%
Wyoming	1	2	0%	0%	0%
Pocono					
Carbon	14	5	43%	60%	17%
Monroe	181	92	35%	29%	-5%
Pike	18	7	33%	14%	-19%
Wayne	43	2	49%	0%	-49%
South Central					
Adams	30	11	20%	36%	16%
Bedford	65	2	49%	100%	51%
Blair	337	52	33%	37%	4%
Cambria	48	29	42%	41%	0%
Centre	58	9	34%	33%	-1%
Franklin	180	71	34%	28%	-6%
Fulton	6	2	33%	100%	67%
Huntingdon	49	4	67%	50%	-17%
Somerset	129	10	50%	80%	30%

Ethnicity

In the chart below we evaluated coordinated entry enrollment/placement in housing rates for Hispanic/Latino vs. Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons at the county level. We only included counties in this analysis that were identified above where:

- More than 10% of clients assessed through CE were Hispanic/Latino, AND
- Four or more persons assessed through CE that were Hispanic/Latino.

The difference in outcomes was calculated, and is highlighted as follows:

- Red if the difference was more than 14% lower for Hispanic/Latino persons than for Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons (based on CoC average difference of 14%)
- Yellow if the difference was more than 2% lower

Potential disparities were identified in the following counties:

- Cumberland
- Lehigh
- Monroe
- Northumberland

CE Enrollment by County and Race

County	Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino Persons	Hispanic/ Latino Persons	Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino Persons % Enrolled	Hispanic/ Latino Persons % Enrolled	Difference
Adams	34	4	26%	25%	-1%
Cumberland	235	38	21%	16%	-5%
Franklin	215	38	32%	39%	7%
Lehigh	386	252	14%	8%	-6%
Monroe	207	49	36%	27%	-10%
Northampton	171	60	12%	13%	1%
Northumberland	53	6	36%	17%	-19%

CE Outcomes/Placement Rates – by Household Type

COC

The largest disparity in enrollment/placement rates through CE by household type is for families. While families were more likely to be enrolled/placed in housing than singles, **families headed by a BIPOC were less likely to be enrolled/placed in housing (28% rate) than families headed by a White person (36%)**, representing a difference in enrollment/placement rate of 8%. Singles/couples who were BIPOC were enrolled/placed in housing at a rate of 24% vs. White persons at a rate of 27% (difference of 4%).

**Persons Enrolled/Placed in Housing
through CE, by Household Type and Race**

Source: PA-509 HMIS Coordinated Entry Data
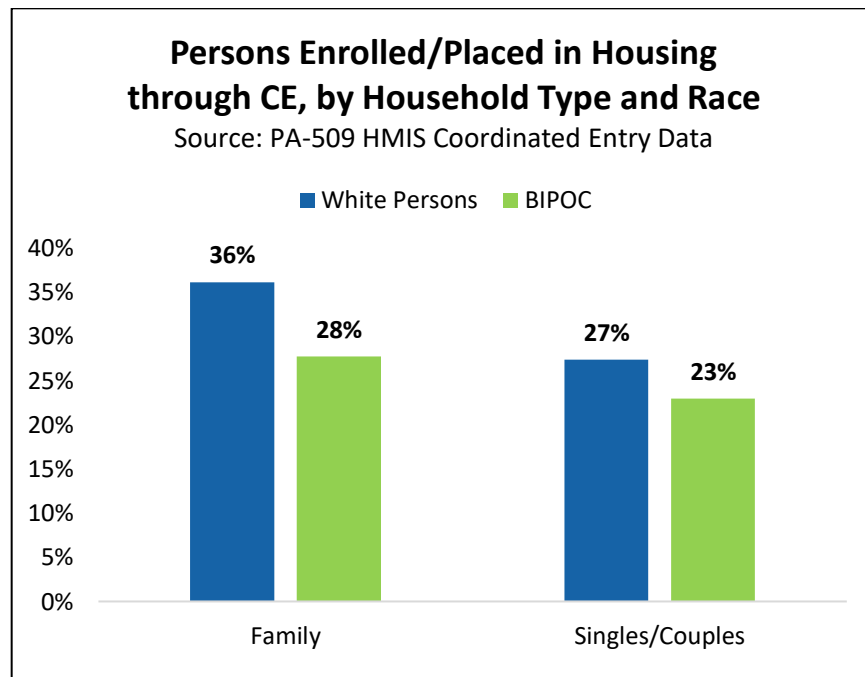
CE Outcomes/Placement Rates – by Subpopulation

VETERANS

Veterans who were BIPOC had significantly lower rates of enrollment/placement in housing than White Veterans (23% Veterans BIPOC enrolled/placed in housing vs. 38% White Veterans). However, the total numbers of Veteran persons color are relatively low, so these findings should be considered carefully.
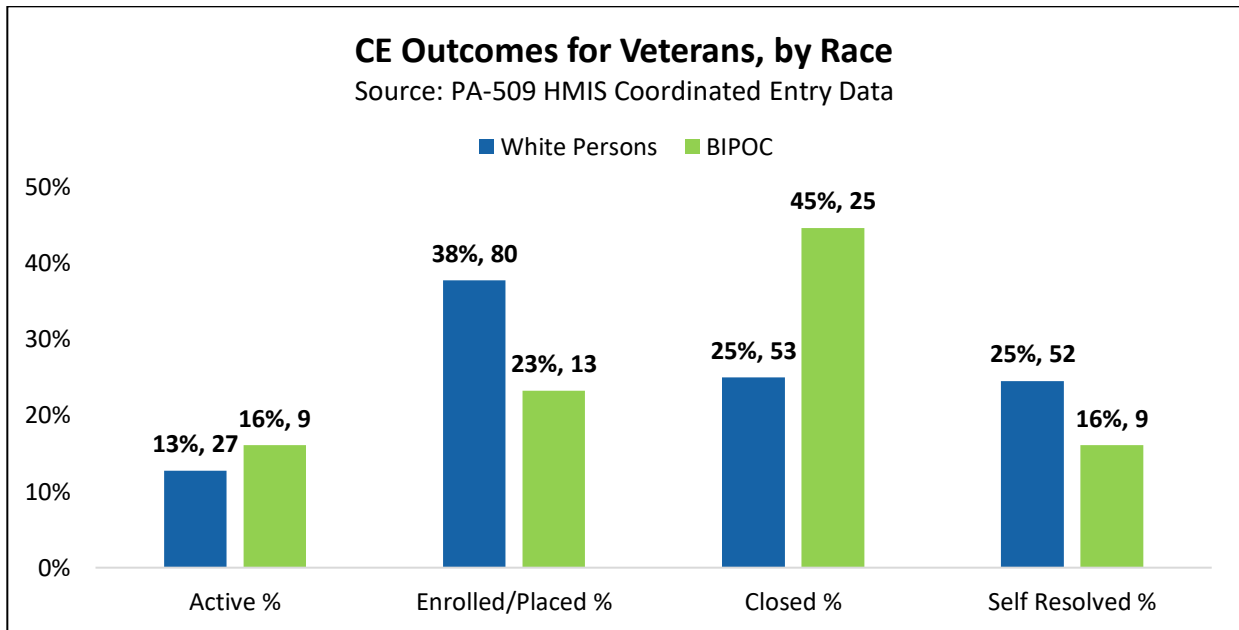
CE Outcomes for Veterans, by Race
Source: PA-509 HMIS Coordinated Entry Data

■ White Persons ■ BIPOC

	Active %	Enrolled/Placed %	Closed %	Self Resolved %
White Persons	13%, 27	38%, 80	25%, 53	25%, 52
BIPOC	16%, 9	23%, 13	45%, 25	16%, 9

Veterans who were Hispanic/Latino also had significantly lower rates of enrollment/placement in housing than Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino Veterans (38% Hispanic/Latino Veterans enrolled/placed in housing compared with 23% Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino Veterans). Hispanic/Latino Veterans also had a higher rate of being closed (48% vs. 26% of Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino Veterans). However, the total numbers of Hispanic/Latino Veterans are relatively low, so these findings should be considered carefully.

CE Outcomes for Veterans, by Ethnicity
Source: PA-509 HMIS Coordinated Entry Data

■ Non-Hispanic/Latino ■ Hispanic/Latino

	Active %	Enrolled/Placed %	Closed %	Self Resolved %
Non-Hispanic/Latino	13%, 32	37%, 89	26%, 61	24%, 56
Hispanic/Latino	16%, 5	13%, 4	48%, 14	23%, 7

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS
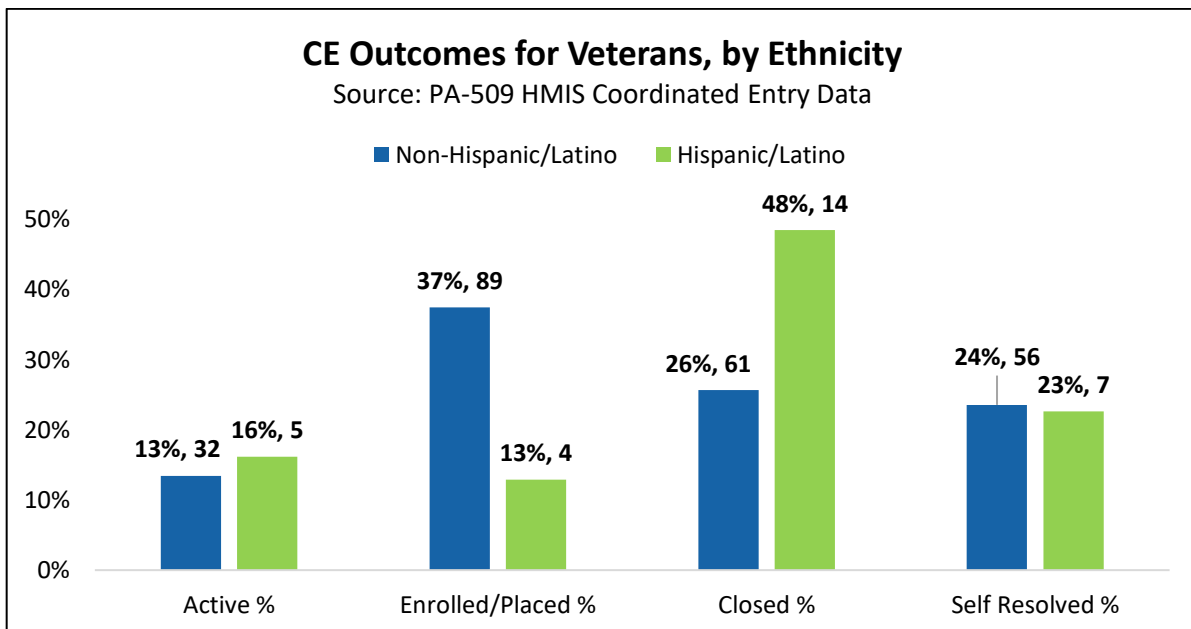
Chronically homeless BIPOC had lower rates of enrollment/placement in housing than White chronically homeless persons (28% chronically homeless BIPOC enrolled/placed in housing vs. 33% White chronically homeless persons). The total number of chronically homeless BIPOC is relatively low, so these findings should be considered carefully.

CE Outcomes for Chronically Homeless Persons, by Race
Source: PA-509 HMIS Coordinated Entry Data

■ White Persons   ■ BIPOC

Category	White Persons	BIPOC
Active %	18%, 49	24%, 17
Enrolled/Placed %	33%, 88	28%, 20
Closed %	34%, 89	33%, 24
Self Resolved %	15%, 39	15%, 11
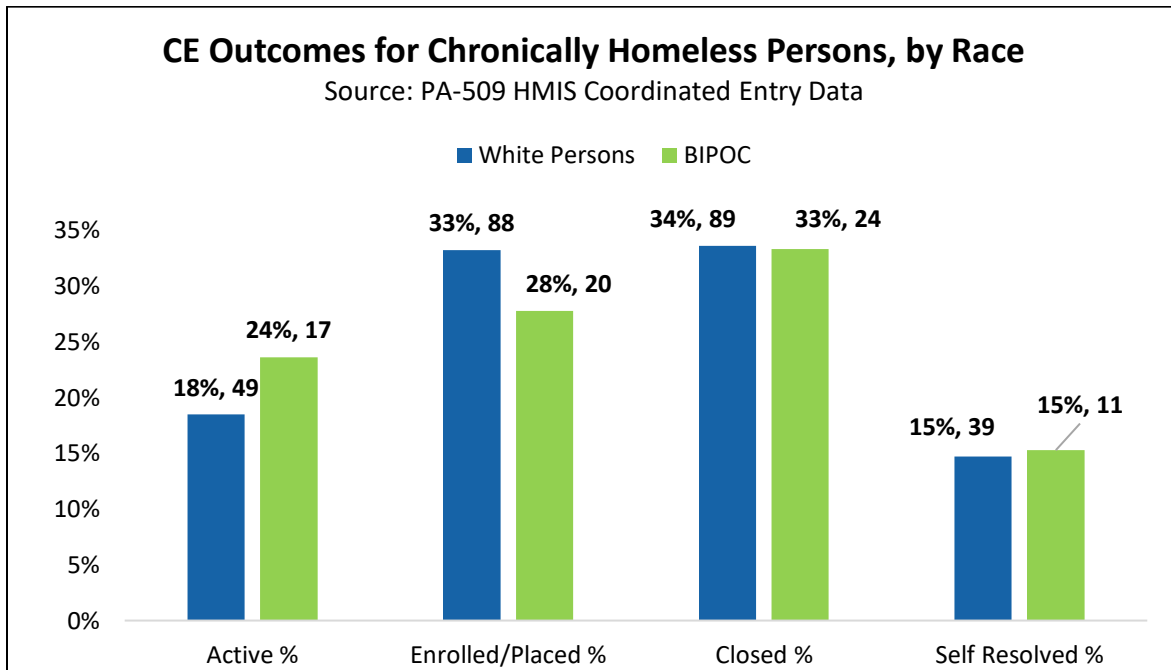
Chronically homeless Hispanic/Latino persons also had lower rates of enrollment/placement in housing than Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino chronically homeless persons (25% chronically homeless Hispanic/Latino persons enrolled/placed in housing vs. 33% Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons chronically homeless persons). Chronically homeless Hispanic/Latino persons also had a higher rate of being closed (47% compared with 31% of Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons). The total number of chronically homeless Hispanic/Latino is relatively low, so these findings should be considered carefully.

CE Outcomes for Chronically Homeless Persons, by Ethnicity

Source: PA-509 HMIS Coordinated Entry Data

■ Non-Hispanic/Latino   ■ Hispanic/Latino

	Active %	Enrolled/Placed %	Closed %	Self Resolved %
Non-Hispanic/Latino	22% 60	33%, 92	31%, 86	15%, 41
Hispanic/Latino	12%, 7	25%, 15	47%, 28	15%, 9
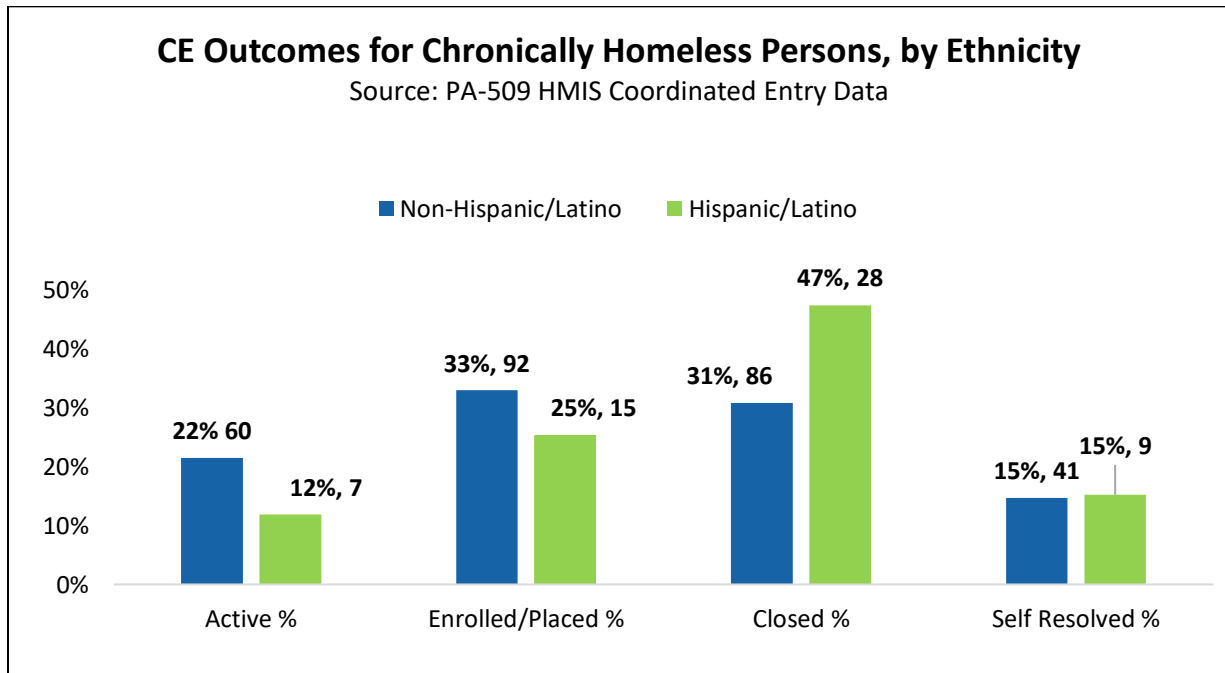
YOUTH HOUSEHOLDS AGES 24 AND UNDER

Youth households headed by a BIPOC had equal rates of enrollment/placement in housing as youth households headed by a White person (26% rate of enrollment/placement in housing).

CE Outcomes for Youth Households Ages 24 and Under, by Race

Source: PA-509 HMIS Coordinated Entry Data

■ White Persons   ■ BIPOC

	Active %	Enrolled/Placed %	Closed %	Self Resolved %
White Persons	8%, 32	26%, 105	36%, 147	30%, 123
BIPOC	15%, 31	26%, 54	37%, 77	22%, 47
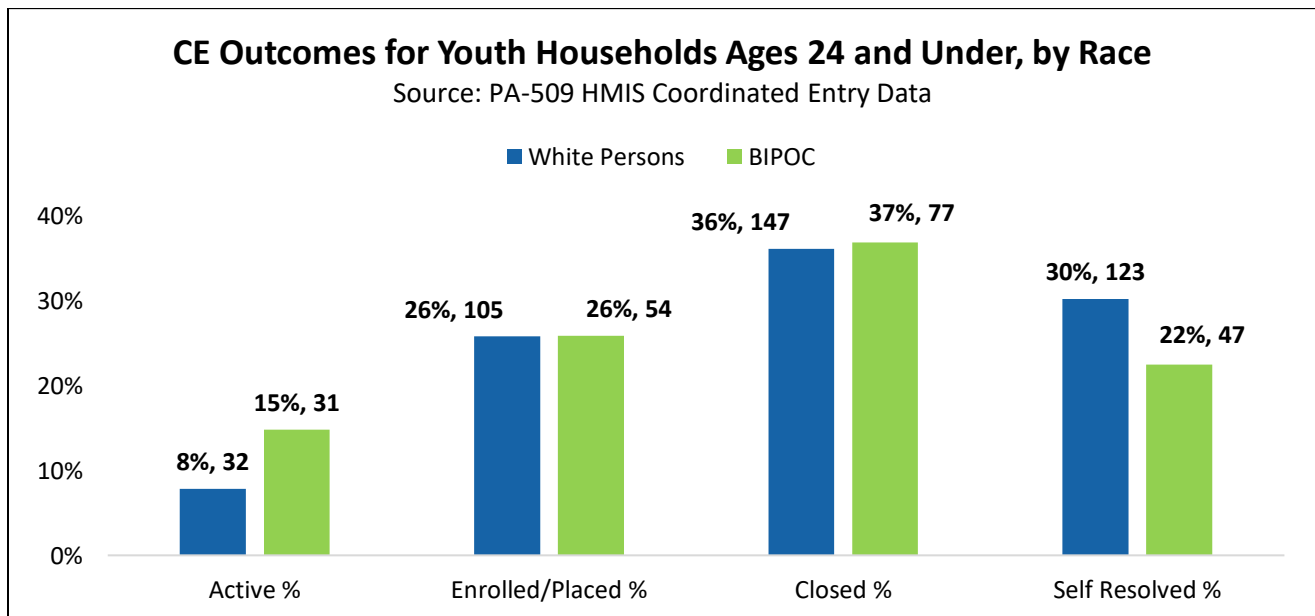
CE Outcomes for Youth Households Ages 24 and Under, by Ethnicity
Source: PA-509 HMIS Coordinated Entry Data
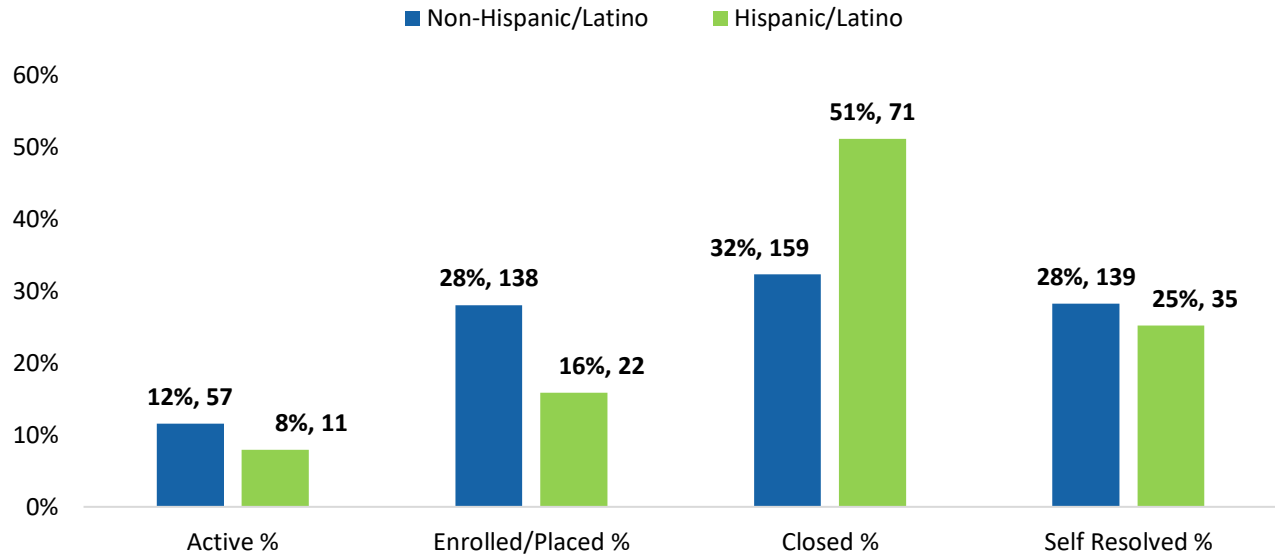
System Performance Measures Racial Disparities Analysis

Methodology

This report uses System Performance Measure outcomes data for HMIS participating Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Rapid Rehousing, Permanent Supportive Housing, Supportive Services Only, and Street Outreach projects in the Eastern PA CoC for the time period July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019 to analyze potential disparities within service delivery and outcomes for participants related to race and ethnicity.

In order to analyze disparities in outcomes/ experiences, all persons were placed into two categories: (1) all persons who reported their race as only White were combined into the category of "White Persons" and (2) The following races were combined to create the "BIPOC" (Black, Indigenous Persons of Color) category: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Multiracial, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. This grouping of race was necessary as it was difficult to analyze disparities for individual racial groups and generalize any disparities that were identified. For the purpose of this analysis, individuals for whom race data was not available (Data not collected/Client doesn't know/Client refused) were excluded. Race data was not collected for 324 persons within the dataset (3% of clients).

It is important to note that the majority of individuals categorized as BIPOC in the Eastern PA CoC within this dataset are Black or African American (81%).

Ethnicity- For the purpose of this analysis, individuals for whom ethnicity data was not available (Data not collected/Client doesn't know/Client refused), were excluded. Ethnicity data was not collected for 215 persons within the dataset (2% of 9284 clients).

Note: All 33 counties within the Eastern PA CoC are not represented in all system performance measures within this section, as there are some counties within the CoC that do not have all project types and therefore do not have clients as part of each data set. See Appendix A for more details about which counties are included in which measure.

Overall Demographics - Race

COC

The chart below shows the racial demographics of all clients enrolled in HMIS housing/service programs (ES, TH, RRH, PH, SSO, SO) between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019 for whom race data was captured. 71% of clients are White, 23% are African American, 4% are Multi-Racial, 1% are American

Indian or Alaska Native, 1% are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and less than 1% are Asian. Overall, 71% of clients are White and 29% are BIPOC. There were an additional 324 clients for whom data on race was not collected or client didn't know/refused to provide.

SPM Data: CoC-level Demographics by Race

Race	Total Clients	Percent
American Indian or Alaska Native	48	1%
Asian	15	0%
Black or African American	2,100	23%
Multi-Racial	373	4%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	47	1%
White	6,377	71%
Grand Total	**8,960**	**100%**

RHAB

The Lehigh Valley serves the highest percentage of BIPOC (39% of total clients), followed by the Pocono RHAB (31%). The remaining RHABs all serve between 20-22% BIPOC.

SPM Data: RHAB-level Demographics by Race

Race	Total Clients	Percent
Central Valley	**1,422**	**16%**
White Persons	1,140	80%
BIPOC	282	20%
Lehigh Valley	**3,233**	**37%**
White Persons	1,963	61%
BIPOC	1,270	39%
Northern Tier	**507**	**6%**
White Persons	405	80%
BIPOC	102	20%
Pocono	**956**	**11%**
White Persons	657	69%
BIPOC	299	31%
South Central	**2,674**	**30%**
White Persons	2,075	78%
BIPOC	599	22%
COC TOTAL	**8,792**	**100%**

Note: There were 168 additional clients in the dataset for whom RHAB/county information was not available. These clients are excluded from RHAB/county level analyses throughout this report.

Racial Demograhics (BIPOC and White Persons), by RHAB
Source: PA-509 HMIS Data

	White	BIPOC	White	BIPOC	White	BIPOC	White	BIPOC	White	BIPOC
%	80%	20%	61%	39%	80%	20%	69%	31%	78%	22%
	Central Valley		Lehigh Valley		Northern Tier		Pocono		South Central	
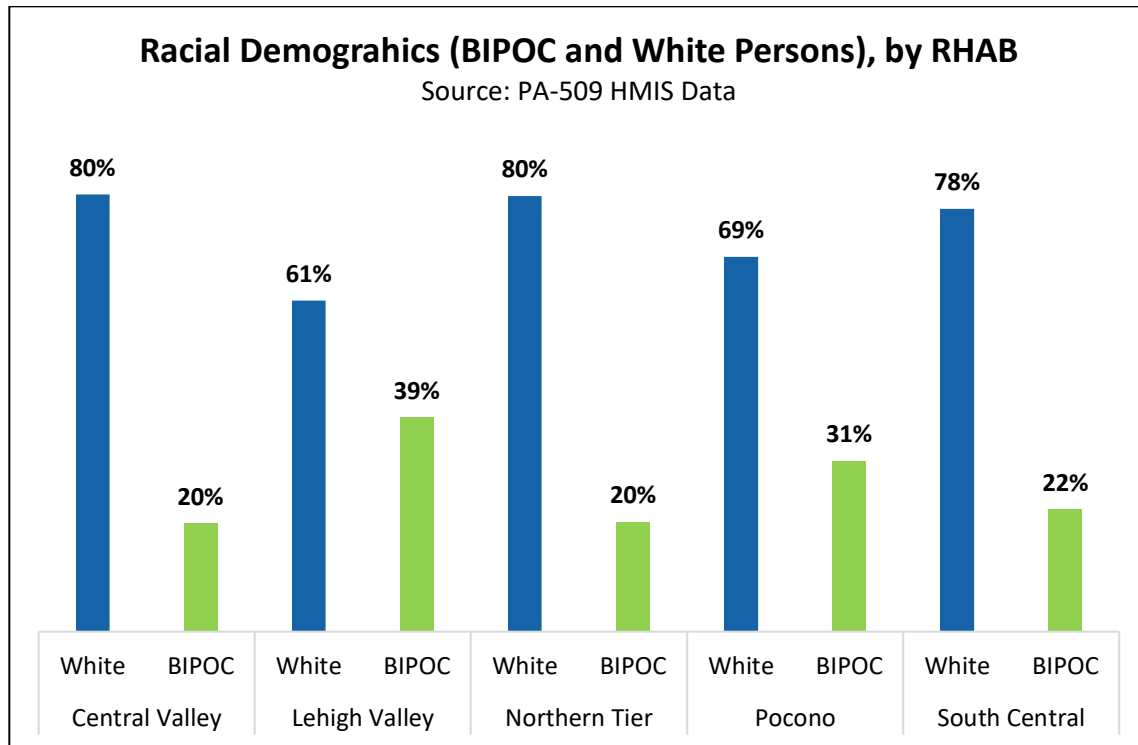
COUNTY

Adams County serves the highest percentage of BIPOC (45%), followed by Lehigh County (41%), Monroe County (38%), Northampton County (36%), Wyoming County (36%) and Cumberland County (34%). The following counties serve the lower percentage of BIPOC: Bradford County (0%), Lebanon County (0%), Perry County (2%), Mifflin County (6%), Wayne County (6%).

SPM Data: County-level Demographics - Total Clients Served

County	White Persons	BIPOC	White Persons	BIPOC
Central Valley	**1,140**	**282**	**80%**	**20%**
Cumberland	351	182	66%	34%
Lebanon	13	0	100%	0%
Mifflin	34	2	94%	6%
Montour	79	14	85%	15%
Northumberland	79	9	90%	10%
Perry	87	2	98%	2%
Schuylkill	442	66	87%	13%
Snyder	55	7	89%	11%
Lehigh Valley	**1963**	**1,270**	**61%**	**39%**
Lehigh	1,183	824	59%	41%
Northampton	780	446	64%	36%
Northern Tier	**405**	**102**	**80%**	**20%**

County	White Persons	BIPOC	White Persons	BIPOC
Bradford	5	0	100%	0%
Clinton	129	32	80%	20%
Lycoming	191	54	78%	22%
Tioga	71	11	87%	13%
Wyoming	9	5	64%	36%
Pocono	**657**	**299**	**69%**	**31%**
Carbon	69	24	74%	26%
Monroe	428	265	62%	38%
Pike	7	1	88%	13%
Wayne	153	9	94%	6%
South Central	**2,075**	**599**	**78%**	**22%**
Adams	156	130	55%	45%
Bedford	275	55	83%	17%
Blair	619	101	86%	14%
Cambria	99	32	76%	24%
Centre	197	42	82%	18%
Franklin	504	208	71%	29%
Huntingdon	18	8	69%	31%
Somerset	207	23	90%	10%

Racial Demographics (BIPOC and White Persons), by County
Source: PA-509 HMIS Data

Overall Demographics - Ethnicity

COC

Of the clients for whom ethnicity data was captured (excluding clients for whom ethnicity was not collected/client doesn't know/client refused), 80% of clients were non-Hispanic/non-Latino and 20% of clients were Hispanic/Latino.

SPM Data: CoC-level Demographics by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Clients	Percent
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	7,290	80%
Hispanic/Latino	1,779	20%
COC TOTAL	**9,069**	**100%**

RHAB

The Lehigh Valley served the highest percentage of Hispanic/Latino clients (37% of total clients), followed by the Pocono RHAB (14%). The remaining RHABs assessed between 5-9% Hispanic/Latino clients.

SPM Data: RHAB-level Demographics by Ethnicity

	Total Clients	Percent
Central Valley	**1,440**	**16%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	1,313	91%
Hispanic/Latino	127	9%
Lehigh Valley	**3,289**	**37%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	2,068	63%
Hispanic/Latino	1,221	37%
Northern Tier	**503**	**6%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	480	95%
Hispanic/Latino	23	5%
Pocono	**983**	**11%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	841	86%
Hispanic/Latino	142	14%
South Central	**2,685**	**30%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	2,447	91%
Hispanic/Latino	238	9%
COC TOTAL	**8,900**	**100%**

Note: There were 169 additional clients in the dataset for whom RHAB/county information was not available. These clients are excluded from RHAB/county level analyses throughout this report.
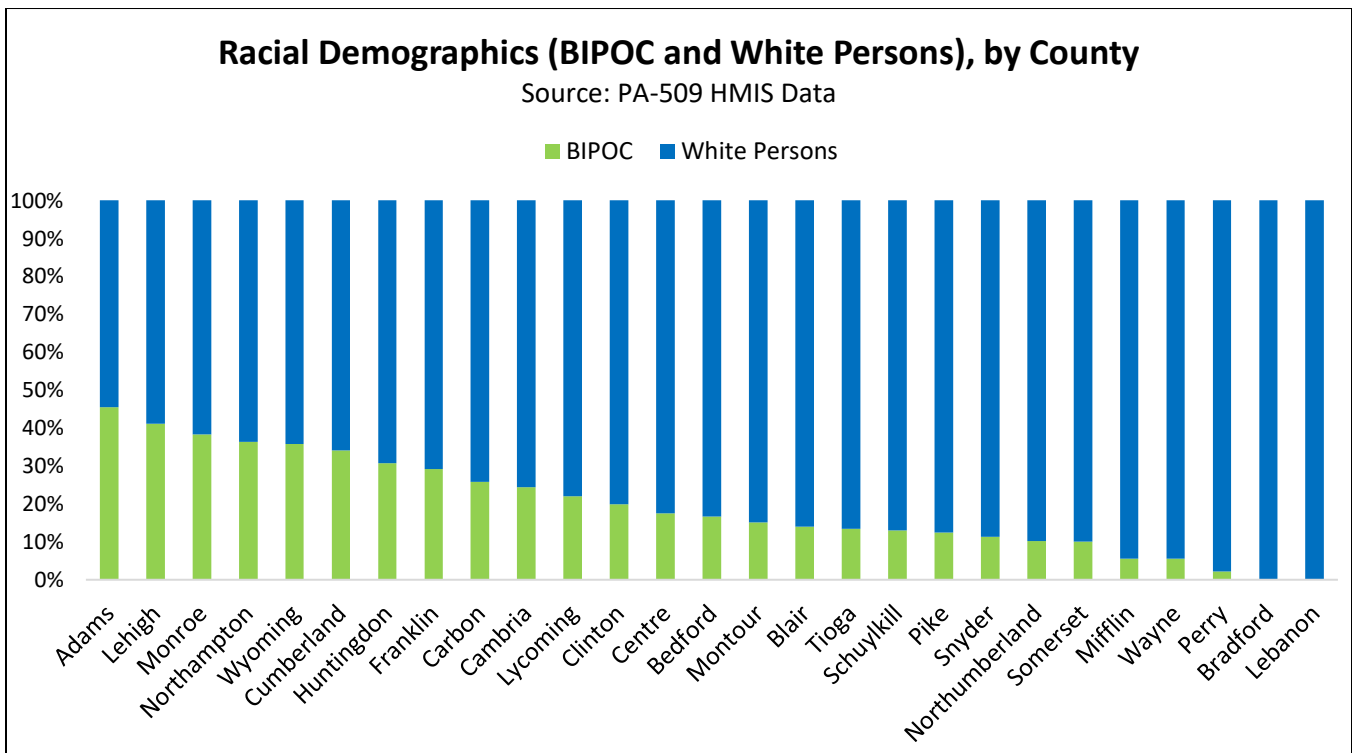
Ethnicity Demographics by RHAB
Source: PA-509 HMIS Data
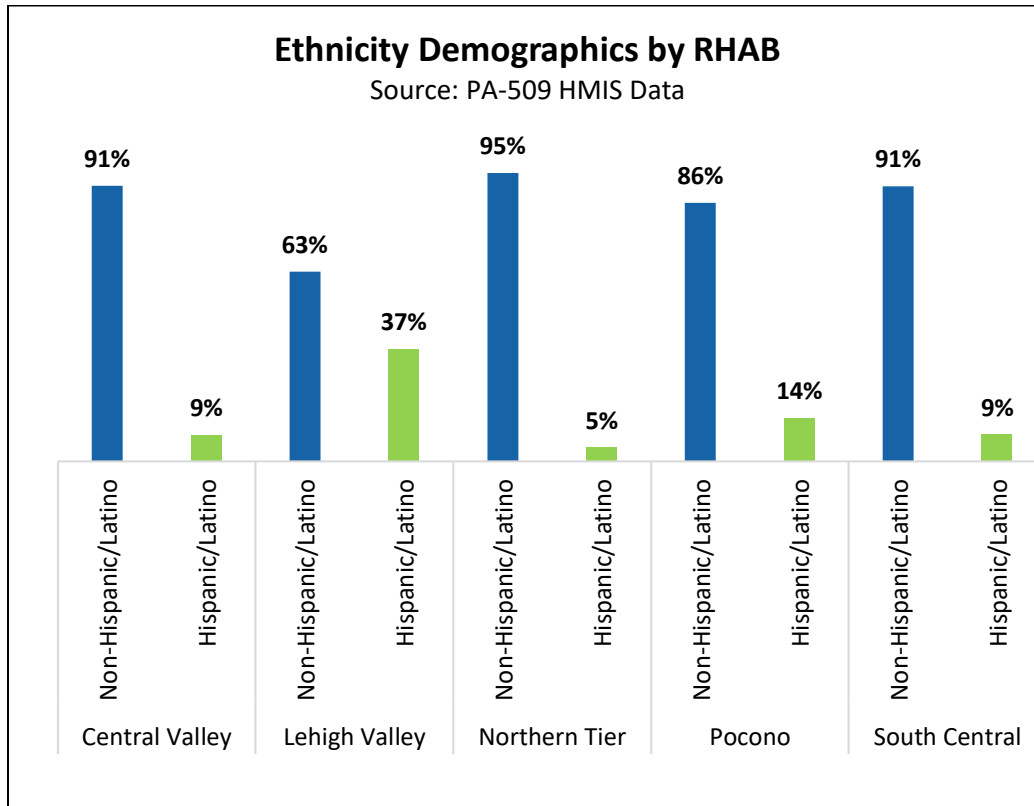
COUNTY

Due to the low percentage of Hispanic/Latino clients served in the Eastern PA CoC, this analysis we will be looking specifically at counties that meet the following criteria:

- More than 10% of clients assessed through CE were Hispanic/Latino, *AND*
- 4 or more persons assessed through CE were Hispanic/Latino

The following 10 counties met the criteria above, and this analysis will look further at outcomes for Hispanic/Latino persons and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons in these counties:

- Adams County- 14% Hispanic/Latino persons served
- Cumberland County – 10% Hispanic/Latino persons served
- Franklin County – 18% Hispanic/Latino persons served
- Lehigh County- 37% Hispanic/Latino persons served
- Monroe County- 16% Hispanic/Latino persons served
- Montour County- 11% Hispanic/Latino persons served
- Northampton County- 38% Hispanic/Latino persons served
- Northumberland County- 16% Hispanic/Latino persons served

- Tioga County- 13% Hispanic/Latino persons served
- Wayne County- 11% Hispanic/Latino persons served

SPM Data: County-level Demographics – Total Clients Served

County	Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino	Hispanic/ Latino	Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino	Hispanic/ Latino
Central Valley	**1,313**	**127**	**91%**	**9%**
Cumberland	483	52	90%	10%
Lebanon	13	0	100%	0%
Mifflin	34	2	94%	6%
Montour	91	11	89%	11%
Northumberland	77	15	84%	16%
Perry	86	3	97%	3%
Schuylkill	471	40	92%	8%
Snyder	58	4	94%	6%
Lehigh Valley	**2,068**	**1,221**	**63%**	**37%**
Lehigh	1,289	741	63%	37%
Northampton	779	480	62%	38%
Northern Tier	**480**	**23**	**95%**	**5%**
Bradford	7	0	100%	0%
Clinton	156	4	98%	3%
Lycoming	232	8	97%	3%
Tioga	71	11	87%	13%
Wyoming	14	0	100%	0%
Pocono	**841**	**142**	**86%**	**14%**
Carbon	90	7	93%	7%
Monroe	595	116	84%	16%
Pike	8	0	100%	0%
Wayne	148	19	89%	11%
South Central	**2,447**	**238**	**91%**	**9%**
Adams	247	39	86%	14%
Bedford	313	17	95%	5%
Blair	691	29	96%	4%
Cambria	128	3	98%	2%
Centre	222	17	93%	7%
Franklin	590	133	82%	18%
Huntingdon	26	0	100%	0%
Somerset	230	0	100%	0%

Exits to Permanent Housing/Retention in Permanent Housing

CoC

At the CoC level, BIPOC and Hispanic/Latino persons had a lower rate of successful exit to permanent housing/retention in permanent housing than White persons and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons. White persons had a 69% rate of successful exit to permanent housing/retention in permanent housing vs. 60% for BIPOC.

SPM Data: CoC Level - Exit to Permanent Housing/Retention in Permanent Housing by Race

Race	Leavers/PSH Stayers (excluding those not included in calculation)	Successful Retention/ Placement	Successful Retention/ Placement %
White Persons	4,380	3,028	69%
BIPOC	1,795	1,075	60%

Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons had a 68% rate of successful exit to permanent housing/retention in permanent housing vs. 58% for Hispanic/Latino persons.

SPM Data: CoC Level- Exit to Permanent Housing/Retention in Permanent Housing by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Leavers/PSH Stayers (excluding those not included in calculation)	Successful Retention/ Placement	Successful Retention/ Placement %
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	4,966	3,401	68%
Hispanic/Latino	1,272	740	58%

RHAB

Race

At the RHAB level, the Central Valley, Lehigh Valley, Northern Tier, and Pocono RHABs had roughly equal or better outcomes to permanent housing for BIPOC vs. White individuals. However, **the South Central RHAB had lower exits/retention in permanent housing for BIPOC (68%) vs. White individuals (86%).**

Exits to/Retention in Permanent Housing, by Race
Source: PA-509 HMIS Data

	Central Valley		Lehigh Valley		Northern Tier		Pocono		South Central	
	White	BIPOC	White	BIPOC	White	BIPOC	White	BIPOC	White	BIPOC
	68%	77%	49%	48%	80%	78%	68%	70%	86%	68%
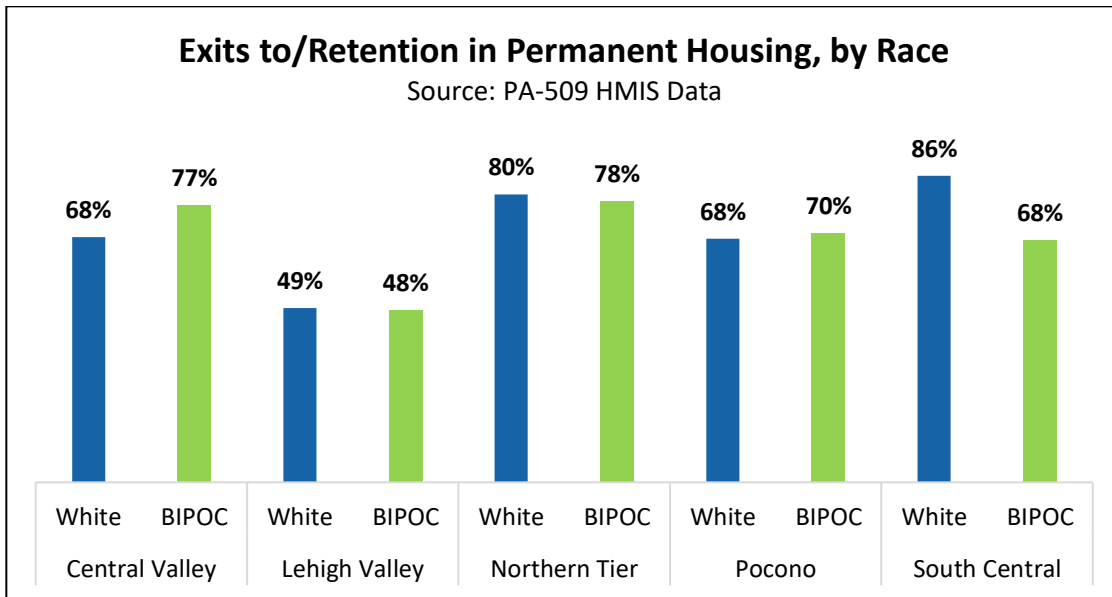
Ethnicity

At the RHAB level, the Central Valley, Lehigh Valley and Northern Tier RHABs had better outcomes to permanent housing for Hispanic/Latino persons vs. Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons. However, the Pocono RHAB and South Central RHABs had lower exits to permanent housing for Hispanic/Latino persons vs. Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons:

- **Pocono RHAB: 71% exits to/retention in permanent housing for Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons vs. 53% Hispanic/Latino persons**
- **South Central RHAB: 82% exits to/retention in permanent housing for Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons vs. 76% Hispanic/Latino persons**

Exits to/Retention in Permanent Housing, by Ethnicity

Source: PA-509 HMIS Data
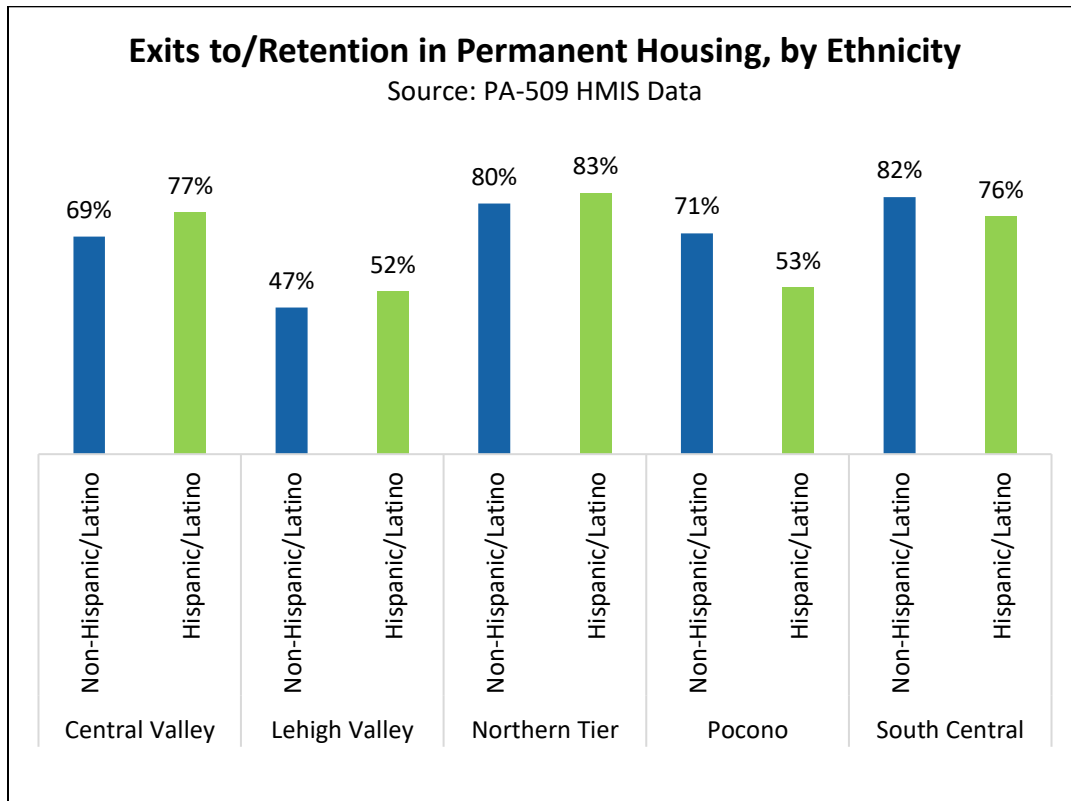
FUNDING SOURCE, BY RHAB

CoC Funding - Race

CoC-funded projects in the Eastern PA CoC include Rapid Rehousing and Permanent Supportive housing projects. There is also one CoC-funded Transitional Housing-Rapid Rehousing joint component project and one CoC-funded Supportive Service Only project in the Eastern PA CoC.

When looking at only CoC-funded projects, the Central Valley, Northern Tier, Pocono, and South Central RHABs had roughly equal or better outcomes for BIPOC vs. White individuals. However, **the Lehigh Valley RHAB CoC-funded projects had lower exits to permanent housing for BIPOC (89%) vs. White individuals (97%).**

**Exits to/Retention in Permanent Housing-
CoC Projects, by Race**

Source: PA-509 HMIS Data

	White	BIPOC	White	BIPOC	White	BIPOC	White	BIPOC	White	BIPOC
	95%	93%	97%	89%	93%	100%	96%	100%	96%	97%
	Central Valley		Lehigh Valley		Northern Tier		Pocono		South Central	
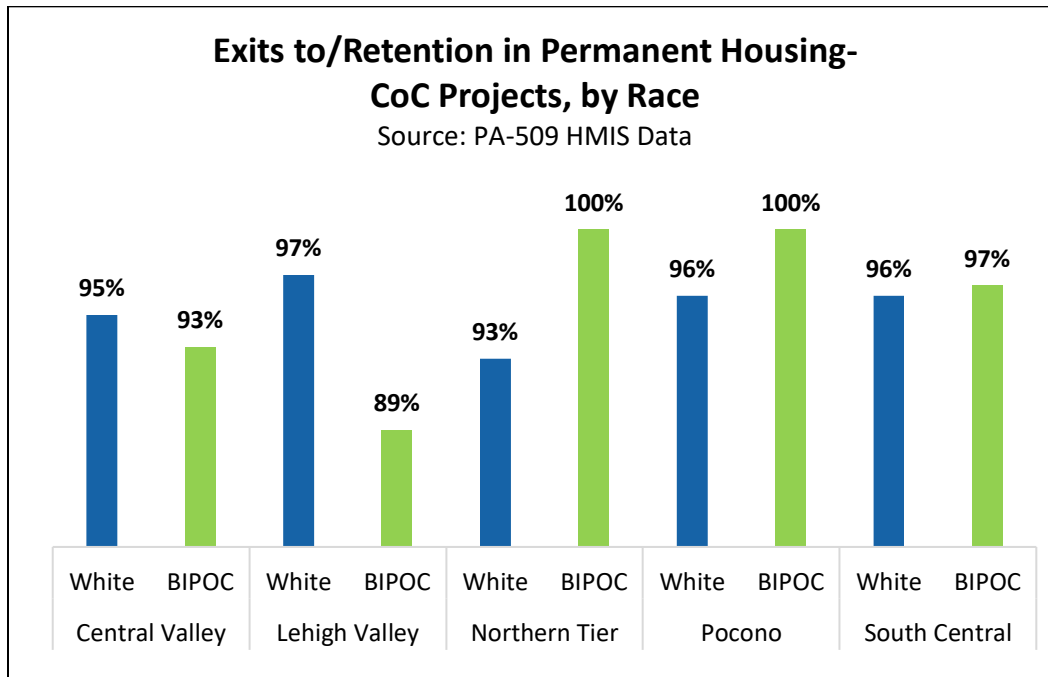
CoC Funding- Ethnicity

When looking at only CoC-funded projects, the Lehigh Valley and South Central RHABs had roughly equal or better outcomes for Hispanic/Latino clients and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino clients. The Northern Tier RHAB only served one Hispanic/Latino client in CoC-funded project so it is difficult to draw any conclusions related to outcomes. **The Central Valley and Pocono RHABs both had worse outcomes/lower rates of successful exits to/retention in permanent housing for Hispanic/Latino households in CoC-funded projects.**

**SPM Data: RHAB Level; CoC-Funded Projects Only
Exit to Permanent Housing/Retention in Permanent Housing by Ethnicity**

	Leavers/PSH Stayers (excluding those not included in calculation)	Successful Exit to/Retention in Permanent Housing %
Central Valley	**345**	**95%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	321	96%
Hispanic/Latino	24	85%
Lehigh Valley	**549**	**94%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	348	94%
Hispanic/Latino	201	95%
Northern Tier	**53**	**94%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	52	96%
Hispanic/Latino	1	0%
Pocono	**175**	**96%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	161	98%

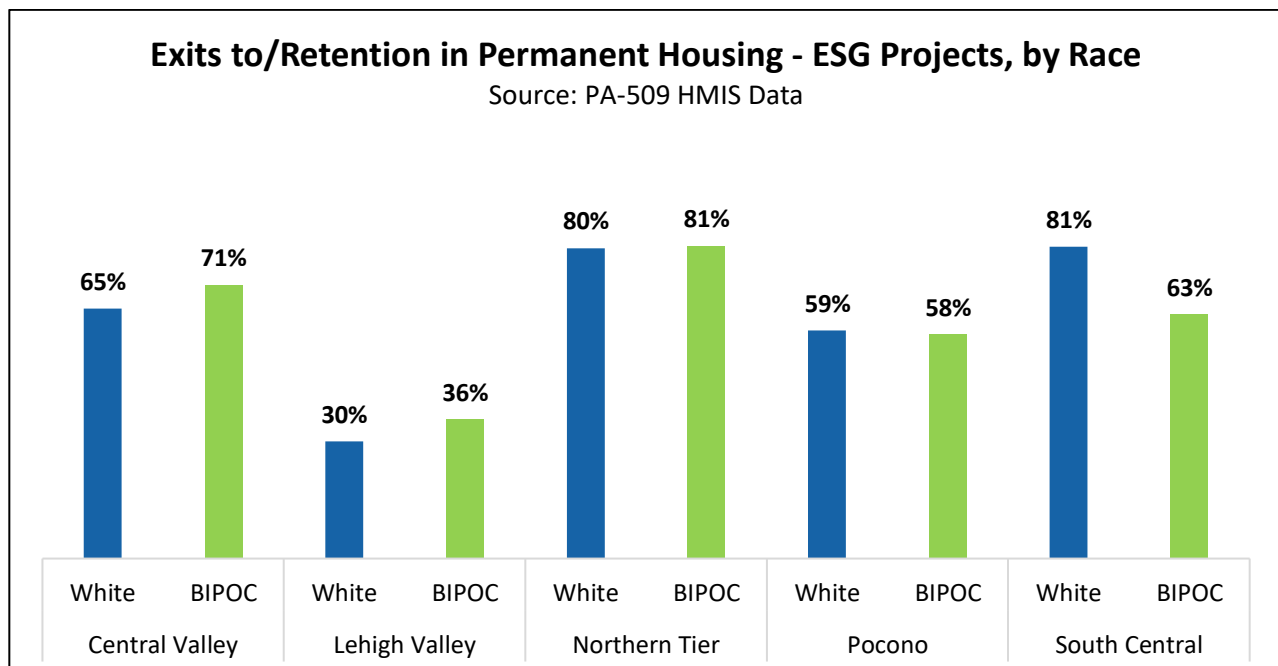|	Leavers/PSH Stayers (excluding those not included in calculation)	Successful Exit to/Retention in Permanent Housing %
Hispanic/Latino	14	75%
South Central	**947**	**96%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	894	96%
Hispanic/Latino	53	100%

ESG Funding - Race

ESG-funded projects in the Eastern PA CoC include Emergency Shelter, Rapid Rehousing, and Street Outreach projects.

When looking at only ESG-funded projects, the Central Valley, Lehigh Valley, Northern Tier, Pocono, and South Central RHABs had roughly equal or better outcomes for BIPOC vs. White individuals. **However, the South Central RHAB ESG-funded projects had lower exits to/retention in permanent housing for BIPOC (63%) vs. White individuals (81%).** As the South Central RHAB CoC-funded projects had roughly equal outcomes for White persons and BIPOC, it appears that ESG-funded projects are a driver of the overall disparity in permanent housing outcomes for BIPOC in the South Central RHAB.

Exits to/Retention in Permanent Housing - ESG Projects, by Race
Source: PA-509 HMIS Data

	White	BIPOC
Central Valley	65%	71%
Lehigh Valley	30%	36%
Northern Tier	80%	81%
Pocono	59%	58%
South Central	81%	63%

ESG Funding – Ethnicity

When looking at only ESG-funded projects, the Central Valley Lehigh Valley had better outcomes for Hispanic/Latino clients vs. Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino clients. **The Northern Tier, Pocono, and South**

Central RHABs both had worse outcomes/lower rates of successful exits to/retention in permanent housing for Hispanic/Latino households in CoC-funded projects.

The largest disparity was in the South Central RHAB in which Non-Hispanic Latino households had a successful exit/retention rate of 78% vs. Hispanic/Latino households who had a successful exit/retention rate of 56% (difference of 22%).

SPM Data: RHAB Level; ESG-Funded Projects Only
Exit to Permanent Housing/Retention in Permanent Housing by Ethnicity

	Leavers/PSH Stayers (excluding those not included in calculation)	Successful Exit to/Retention in Permanent Housing %
Central Valley	**633**	**66%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	562	64%
Hispanic/Latino	71	77%
Lehigh Valley	**1411**	**33%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	796	26%
Hispanic/Latino	615	42%
Northern Tier	**229**	**81%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	216	81%
Hispanic/Latino	13	75%
Pocono	**596**	**58%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	510	59%
Hispanic/Latino	86	53%
South Central	**772**	**76%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	695	78%
Hispanic/Latino	77	56%

COUNTY

Race

In the table below we evaluated exits to/retention in permanent housing for White individuals vs. BIPOC at the county level. The difference in outcomes for BIPOCs vs. White persons was calculated. The CoC average difference between outcomes for White individuals vs. BIPOC was found to be 9% lower for BIPOC. Data on the chart is highlighted if:

- The difference is highlighted in red if it is more than the average (-9%) for BIPOC than for White individuals.
- The difference is highlighted in yellow if it is more than the average (-9%) for BIPOC than for White individuals BUT there is only 1 BIPOC or 1 White participant (therefore it is difficult to generalize the outcomes).

There were 5 counties that had a potential disparity identified in exits to permanent housing (outcomes more than 9% less than the average for BIPOC than for White individuals AND more than 1 BIPOC/more than 1 White individual in the program):

- South Central RHAB
    - Adams
    - Centre
    - Franklin
- Central Valley
    - Northumberland
    - Snyder

SPM Data: County Level - Exit to/Retention in Permanent Housing by Race

County	# White Leavers/ PSH Stayers (excluding those not included in calculation)	# BIPOC Leavers/PSH Stayers (excluding those not included in calculation)	White % Exits to/ Retention in Permanent Housing	BIPOC % Exits to/ Retention in Permanent Housing	Difference
Central Valley					
Cumberland	222	102	83%	88%	5%
Lebanon	7	0	100%	N/A	N/A
Mifflin	19	1	79%	0%	-79%
Montour	60	12	67%	67%	0%
Northumberland	48	4	85%	25%	-60%
Perry	48	1	100%	100%	0%
Schuylkill	346	46	51%	70%	19%
Snyder	21	7	81%	29%	-52%
Lehigh Valley					
Lehigh	896	636	43%	45%	2%
Northampton	469	253	60%	57%	-3%
Northern Tier					
Bradford	1	0	100%	N/A	N/A
Clinton	88	24	82%	83%	2%
Lycoming	83	39	76%	77%	1%
Tioga	24	1	88%	0%	-88%
Pocono					
Carbon	43	13	98%	100%	2%
Monroe	335	196	62%	67%	5%
Pike	5	1	140%	100%	-40%
Wayne	92	4	72%	100%	28%
South Central					

County	# White Leavers/ PSH Stayers (excluding those not included in calculation)	# BIPOC Leavers/PSH Stayers (excluding those not included in calculation)	White % Exits to/ Retention in Permanent Housing	BIPOC % Exits to/ Retention in Permanent Housing	Difference
Adams	131	90	82%	60%	-22%
Bedford	177	29	99%	97%	-2%
Blair	412	67	84%	82%	-2%
Cambria	83	20	94%	90%	-4%
Centre	135	32	87%	75%	-12%
Franklin	327	162	77%	52%	-24%
Huntingdon	11	6	100%	100%	0%
Somerset	182	20	88%	90%	2%
Wyoming	3	1	100%	100%	0%

COUNTY

Ethnicity

In the chart below we evaluated exits to/retention in permanent housing for Hispanic/Latino vs. Non-Hispanic/ Latino persons at the county level. We only included counties in this analysis that were identified above that: a) had more than 10% of clients served that were Hispanic/Latino, AND b) had 4 or more persons served that were Hispanic/Latino.

The difference is highlighted in red if it is more than the average (-10%) for Hispanic/Latino individuals than for Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino individuals

There were 5 counties that had a potential disparity identified in exits to permanent housing for Hispanic/Latino persons:
- South Central RHAB
  - Adams
- Pocono
  - Monroe
  - Wayne
- Central Valley
  - Northumberland
- Northern Tier
  - Tioga

SPM Data: County Level - Exit to/Retention in Permanent Housing by Ethnicity

County	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino Leavers/PSH Stayers (excluding those not included in calculation)	Hispanic/Latino Leavers/PSH Stayers (excluding those not included in calculation)	Non-Hispanic/Latino Persons % Exits to/Retention in Permanent Housing	Hispanic/Latino Persons % Exits to/Retention in Permanent Housing	Difference
Central Valley					
Cumberland	483	52	83%	91%	8%
Montour	91	11	70%	80%	10%
Northumberland	77	15	81%	67%	-15%
Lehigh Valley					
Lehigh	1289	741	41%	48%	6%
Northampton	779	480	59%	59%	1%
Northern Tier					
Tioga	71	11	91%	0%	-91%
Pocono					
Monroe	595	116	65%	54%	-11%
Wayne	148	19	78%	18%	-60%
South Central					
Adams	247	39	76%	56%	-20%
Franklin	590	133	67%	76%	9%

Increased Earned and Non-Earned Income

COC

HUD evaluates CoC's on increases in earned, non-earned, and total income for program stayers and leavers. **These measures are evaluated for CoC-funded projects only.**

Race

White stayers/leavers had a 38% rate of increasing total income, while BIPOC stayers/leavers had a 32% rate of increasing total income. When broken down into increasing earned and non-earned income, White and BIPOC stayers/leavers had equal rates of increasing earned income (22%), while **White stayers/leavers had a higher rate of increasing non-earned income (20%) than BIPOC (13%).** The disparity for BIPOC is more pronounced for stayers than for leavers (10% higher percent increase of total income and 10% higher percent increase of non-earned income for White stayers vs. BIPOC

stayers). The chart below breaks down the data by stayers, leavers, and stayers/leavers combined, as this mirrors how HUD evaluates outcomes related to income.

SPM Data: CoC Level – Increased Income by Race

	Total Adults	Increased Total Income %	Increased Earned Income %	Increased Non-Earned Income %
Stayers & Leavers				
White Persons	1,812	38%	22%	20%
BIPOC	480	32%	22%	13%
Stayers				
White Persons	525	42%	11%	34%
BIPOC	125	32%	10%	24%
Leavers				
White Persons	1,287	36%	14%	26%
BIPOC	355	32%	9%	26%

Ethnicity

Non-Hispanic stayers/leavers had a slightly higher rate of increasing total income than Hispanic/Latino stayers/leavers (37% vs. 35%), and a slightly higher rate of increasing non-earned income (19% vs. 16%).

SPM Data: CoC Level – Increased Income by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Adult Stayers Leavers	Stayers Leavers Increased Total Income %	Stayers Leavers Increased Earned Income %	Stayers Leavers Increased Non-Earned Income %
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	2,012	37%	22%	19%
Hispanic/Latino	293	35%	22%	16%

RHAB

Earned Income

At the RHAB level, Central Valley, Lehigh Valley, Pocono, and South Central RHABs have roughly equal or greater outcomes for BIPOC vs. White persons related to increasing earned income. However, **Northern Tier RHAB has worse outcomes for BIPOC 13%) than White persons (21%) related to increasing earned income.**
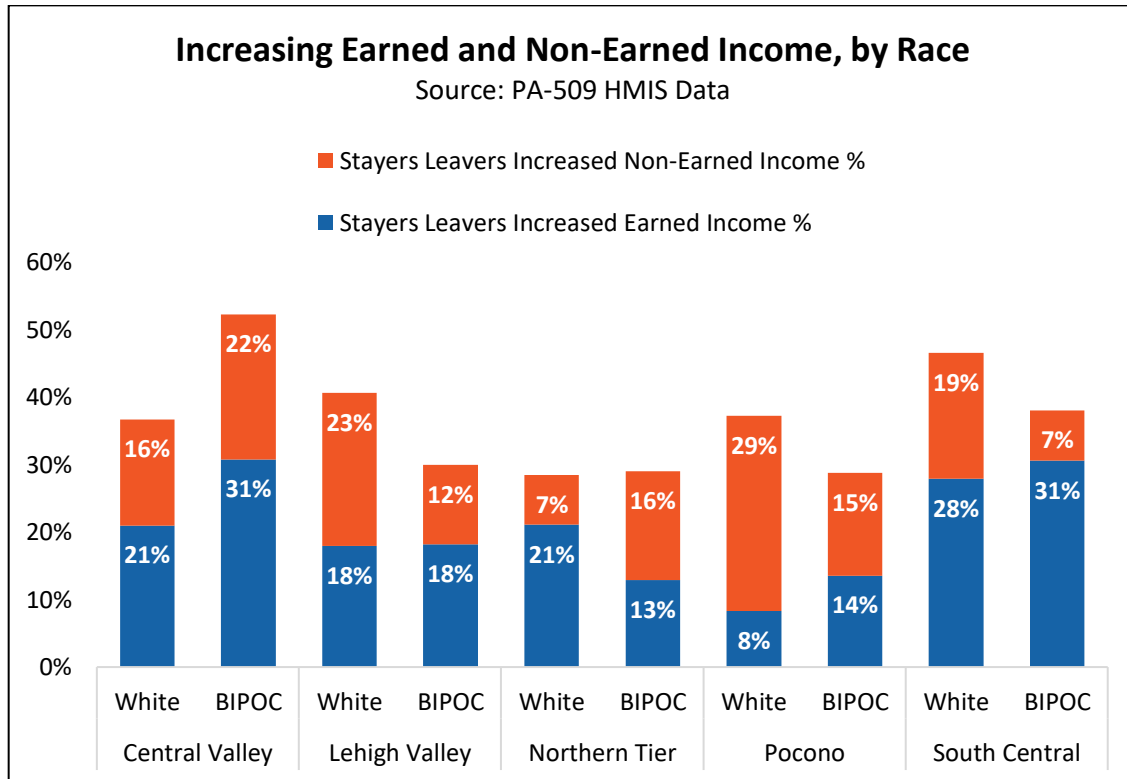
Non-Earned Income

At the RHAB level, Central Valley and Northern Tier RHABs have roughly equal or greater outcomes for BIPOC vs. White persons related to increasing non-earned income (referred to as non-employment cash income in System Performance Measures). However, **Lehigh Valley, Pocono, and South Central**

RHABs have worse outcomes for BIPOC than White persons related to increasing non-earned income.

- Lehigh Valley: 23% White persons increased non-earned income vs. 12% BIPOC
- Pocono: 29% White persons increased non-earned income vs. 15% BIPOC
- South Central: 19% White persons increased non-earned income vs. 7% BIPOC

Increasing Earned and Non-Earned Income, by Race
Source: PA-509 HMIS Data

COUNTY

In the tables below we evaluated increased earned and non-earned income for White individuals vs. BIPOCs at the county level. The CoC average difference between outcomes for White individuals vs. BIPOC related to increasing *total* income was 6% lower (or -6%) for BIPOC. In the table below, the difference in outcomes for BIPOCs vs. White persons was calculated and is noted as follows:

- The difference is highlighted in red if it is more than the average (-6%) for BIPOC than for White individuals.
- The difference is highlighted in yellow if it is more than the average (-6%) for BIPOC than for White individuals BUT there is only 1 BIPOC or 1 White participant (therefore it is difficult to generalize the outcomes).

Earned Income

There were 6 counties that had a potential disparity identified in increased earned income (outcomes lower by more than the average for BIPOC than for White individuals AND more than 1 BIPOC/more than 1 White individual in the program):

- South Central RHAB
  - Cambria
  - Franklin
- Northern Tier
  - Clinton
  - Lycoming
- Central Valley
  - Northumberland
  - Snyder

SPM Data: County Level – Increased Earned Income by Race

County	# White Stayers/ Leavers	# BIPOC Stayers/ Leavers	White % Increased Earned Income	BIPOC % Increased Earned Income	Difference
Central Valley					
Cumberland	109	29	16%	31%	15%
Lebanon	9	0	33%	N/A	N/A
Mifflin	5	0	20%	N/A	N/A
Montour	50	9	22%	22%	0%
Northumberland	33	3	21%	0%	-21%
Perry	39	1	21%	0%	-21%
Schuylkill	84	18	25%	44%	19%
Snyder	14	5	29%	20%	-9%
Lehigh Valley					
Lehigh	209	98	6%	8%	2%
Northampton	187	72	32%	32%	0%
Northern Tier					
Bradford	1	0	0%	N/A	N/A
Clinton	34	7	24%	14%	-9%
Lycoming	54	23	24%	13%	-11%
Tioga	17	0	0%	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	3	1	67%	0%	-67%
Pocono					
Carbon	18	1	17%	0%	-17%
Monroe	104	55	8%	13%	5%
Pike	5	1	0%	0%	0%
Wayne	53	2	8%	50%	42%

County	# White Stayers/ Leavers	# BIPOC Stayers/ Leavers	White % Increased Earned Income	BIPOC % Increased Earned Income	Difference
South Central					
Adams	33	9	12%	11%	-1%
Bedford	97	14	31%	43%	12%
Blair	172	23	37%	48%	11%
Cambria	51	8	8%	0%	-8%
Centre	109	19	26%	47%	22%
Franklin	145	53	30%	21%	-9%
Huntingdon	8	2	25%	50%	25%
Somerset	87	6	24%	33%	9%

Non-Earned Income

There were 9 counties that had a potential disparity identified in increased non-earned income (outcomes more than 6% lower for BIPOC than for White individuals, and more than 1 BIPOC/more than 1 White individual in the program):

- South Central RHAB
    - Bedford
    - Blair
    - Cambria
    - Franklin
- Lehigh Valley
    - Lehigh
    - Northampton
- Pocono
    - Monroe
- Central Valley
    - Northumberland
    - Snyder

SPM Data: County Level – Increased Non-Income by Race

County	# White Stayers/ Leavers	# BIPOC Stayers/ Leavers	White % Increased Non-Earned Income	BIPOC % Increased Non-Earned Income	Difference
Central Valley					
Cumberland	109	29	21%	28%	6%
Lebanon	9	0	22%	N/A	N/A
Mifflin	5	0	40%	N/A	N/A

County	# White Stayers/ Leavers	# BIPOC Stayers/ Leavers	White % Increased Non-Earned Income	BIPOC % Increased Non-Earned Income	Difference
Montour	50	9	4%	0%	-4%
Northumberland	33	3	21%	0%	-21%
Perry	39	1	21%	0%	-21%
Schuylkill	84	18	7%	28%	21%
Snyder	14	5	29%	20%	-9%
Lehigh Valley					
Lehigh	209	98	26%	12%	-14%
Northampton	187	72	19%	11%	-8%
Northern Tier					
Bradford	1	0	0%	N/A	N/A
Clinton	34	7	0%	14%	14%
Lycoming	54	23	13%	17%	4%
Tioga	17	0	6%	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	3	1	0%	0%	0%
Pocono					
Carbon	18	1	11%	0%	-11%
Monroe	104	55	41%	16%	-25%
Pike	5	1	80%	0%	-80%
Wayne	53	2	6%	0%	-6%
South Central					
Adams	33	9	0%	0%	0%
Bedford	97	14	9%	0%	-9%
Blair	172	23	23%	9%	-14%
Cambria	51	8	51%	25%	-26%
Centre	109	19	17%	21%	5%
Franklin	145	53	17%	2%	-15%
Huntingdon	8	2	0%	0%	0%
Somerset	87	6	17%	17%	-1%

Length of Stay – RRH

While length of stay is not a measured outcome for RRH, and is not an indicator of success within the program, if there are significant differences in length of stay between BIPOC and White participants or between Hispanic/Latino and non-Hispanic/non-Latino persons this could flag a potential disparity within program operations. For example, shorter lengths of stay for BIPOC could indicate that BIPOC are more likely to be discharged from the program. Longer lengths of stay could indicate that BIPOC may have more trouble obtaining source(s) of income, or higher needs among the participants. This

factor on its own does not necessarily indicate a clear disparity, but identification of significantly shorter or longer lengths of stay by race or ethnicity should be a cause for further follow up within programs.

COC

Race

The average length of stay for BIPOC within RRH programs is 261 days. The average length of stay for White participants within RRH programs is 216 days (difference of 45 days).

SPM Data: CoC Level – Average Length of Stay in RRH by Race

Race	Total Clients	Average Length of Stay in RRH (Days)
White Persons	2085	216
BIPOC	713	261

In the analysis below, **we will look at differences in lengths of stay that represent a 45-day difference or greater between BIPOC and White persons.**

Ethnicity

The average length of stay for Hispanic/Latino persons within RRH programs is 258 days. The average length of stay for Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons within RRH programs is 222 days (difference of 36 days).

SPM Data: CoC Level – Average Length of Stay in RRH by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Clients	Average Length of Stay in RRH (Days)
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	2,441	222
Hispanic/Latino	383	258

In the analysis below, **we will look at differences in lengths of stay that represent a 36-day difference or greater between Hispanic/Latino and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons.**

RHAB

Race

At the RHAB level, BIPOC have roughly equal lengths of stay (within 45-day difference) in all RHABs except the Lehigh Valley RHAB. **The Lehigh Valley RHAB had a significantly higher length of stay for BIPOC (87 days longer on average than White persons). This potential disparity merits further exploration.**

Average Length of Stay in RRH (Days), by Race

Source: PA-509 HMIS Data
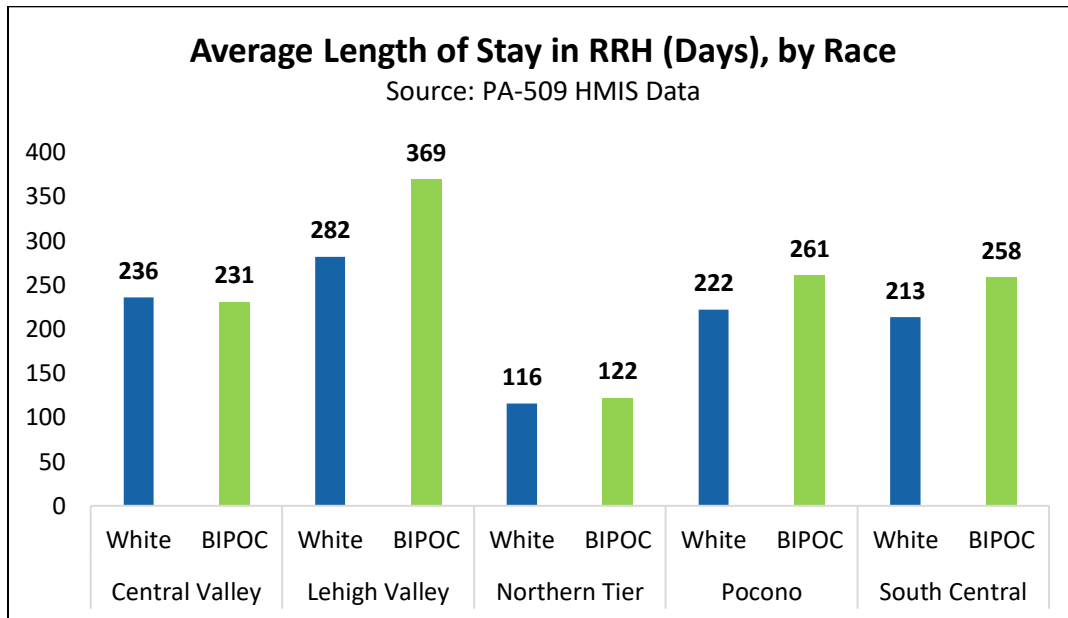
Ethnicity

At the RHAB level, Hispanic/Latino persons have roughly equal lengths of stay (within 36-day difference) in the Central Valley and Pocono RHABs. **In the Lehigh Valley and Northern Tier RHABs, Hispanic/Latino persons have shorter average lengths of stay in RRH than Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons. In the South Central RHAB, Hispanic/Latino persons have longer average lengths of stay than Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons.**

Average Length of Stay in RRH (Days), by Race
Source: PA-509 HMIS Data
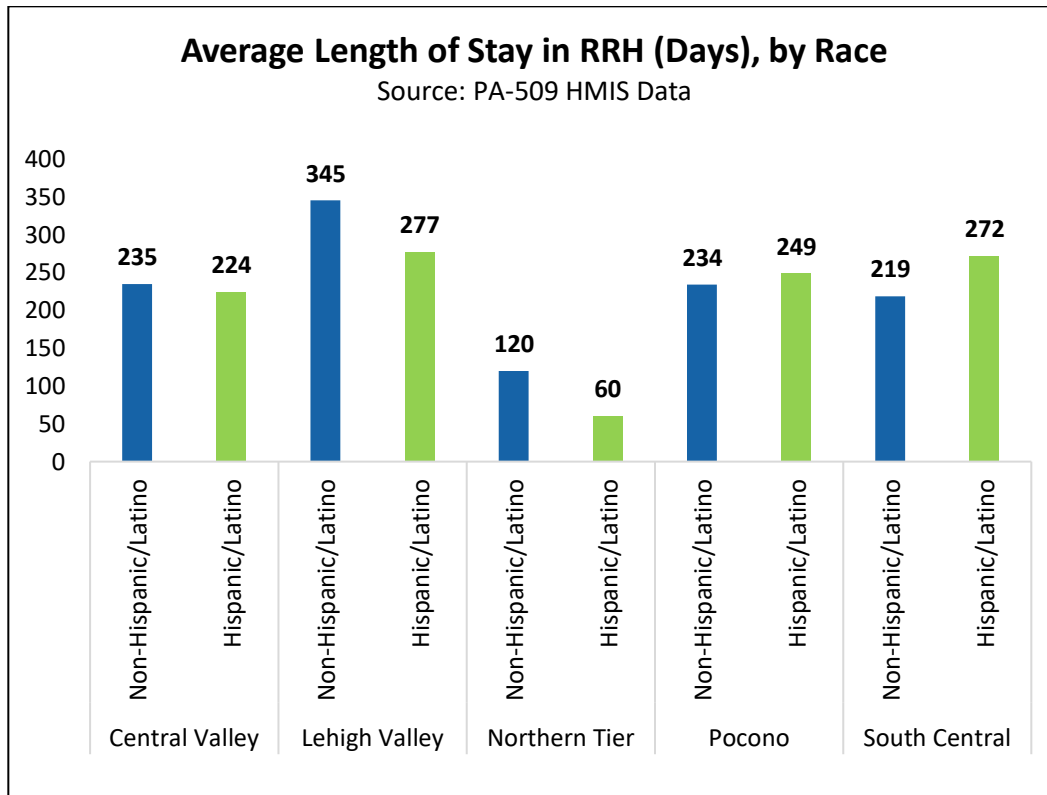
COUNTY

In the chart below we evaluated length of stay in RRH for White individuals vs. BIPOCs at the county level. The difference in outcomes for BIPOCs vs. White persons was calculated **and is highlighted in red if there was a difference of 45 days or more (higher or lower) between lengths of stay for BIPOC and White individuals. The difference is highlighted in yellow if there was a difference of 45 days or more (higher or lower) between lengths of stay for BIPOC and White individuals, but there is only 1 BIPOC or 1 White participant (therefore it is difficult to generalize the outcomes).** This is based on the CoC average difference between length of stay for White individuals vs. BIPOC related to length of stay in RRH (45-day difference).

There were 6 counties that had a potential disparity identified in length of stay in RRH **due to average length of stay of 45 days lower or more for BIPOC than for White individuals (and more than 1 BIPOC and more than 1 White person):**

- South Central RHAB
    - o Adams
    - o Cambria
- Central Valley
    - o Cumberland
    - o Northumberland
    - o Snyder

There were 3 counties that had a potential disparity identified in length of stay in RRH **due to average length of stay of 45 days greater or more for BIPOC than for White individuals (and more than 1 BIPOC and more than 1 White person):**

- Lehigh Valley
  - Lehigh
- Pocono
  - Monroe
  - Wayne

SPM Data: County Level – Average Length of Stay in RRH by Race

County	# White participants	# BIPOC	White LOS	BIPOC LOS	Difference
Central Valley					
Cumberland	40	54	401	329	-72
Northumberland	48	8	111	62	-50
Perry	67	1	379	257	-122
Schuylkill	122	30	151	142	-10
Snyder	54	7	236	40	-196
Lehigh Valley					
Lehigh	67	42	341	524	183
Northampton	144	79	254	287	33
Northern Tier					
Bradford	5	0	78	N/A	N/A
Clinton	68	30	119	126	7
Lycoming	4	1	90	251	162
Tioga	1	4	12	12	0
Wyoming	9	5	138	160	22
Pocono					
Carbon	46	14	175	130	-44
Monroe	50	96	193	275	82
Wayne	106	5	255	341	86
South Central					
Adams	57	29	237	166	-71
Bedford	275	55	156	157	1
Blair	376	70	177	199	22
Cambria	6	7	301	162	-140
Centre	159	31	191	208	17
Franklin	203	110	405	412	7
Huntingdon	18	8	57	56	-1
Somerset	91	7	157	163	6

Length of Stay – PSH

While length of stay is not a measured outcome for PSH, and is not necessarily an indicator of success within the program if there are significant differences in length of stay between BIPOC and White participants or between Hispanic/Latino and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino participants, this could flag a potential disparity within program operations. For example, shorter lengths of stay for BIPOC could indicate that BIPOC are more likely to be discharged from the program. Longer lengths of stay could indicate or higher needs among the participants. This factor on its own does not necessarily indicate a clear disparity, but identification of significantly shorter or longer lengths of stay by race or ethnicity should be a cause for further follow up within programs.

COC

Race

The average length of stay for BIPOC within PSH programs is 1382 days (approx. 3.8 years). The average length of stay for White participants within RRH programs is 1469 days (approx. 4 years). The average difference of length of stay between BIPOC and White participants was 87 days.

SPM Data: CoC Level – Average Length of Stay in PSH by Race

Race	Total Clients	Average Length of Stay in PSH (Days)
White Persons	875	1,469
BIPOC	239	1,382

Ethnicity

The average length of stay for Hispanic/Latino within PSH programs is 1564 days (approx. 4.3 years). The average length of stay for Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino participants within RRH programs is 1431 days (approx. 3.9 years). The average difference of length of stay between BIPOC and White participants was 133 days.

SPM Data: CoC Level – Average Length of Stay in PSH by Ethnicity

| Ethnicity	Total Clients	Average Length of Stay in PSH (Days)
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	960	1,431
Hispanic/Latino	155	1,564

RHAB

Race

At the RHAB level, the Pocono RHAB had longer lengths of stay for BIPOC than for White persons (2515 days, 6.9 years for BIPOC and 2291 days, 6.3 years for White person).

However, Central Valley RHAB, Lehigh Valley RHAB, Northern Tier RHAB, and South Central RHAB all have shorter lengths of stay in PSH for BIPOC than for White participants.

- Central Valley- 876 days for BIPOC (2.4 years) vs. 1167 days for White persons (3.2 years)
- Lehigh Valley- 1602 days for BIPOC (4.4. years) vs. 1964 days for White persons (5.4 years)
- Northern Tier- 287 days for BIPOC (0.8 years) vs. 489 days for White persons (1.3 years)
- South Central- 660 days for BIPOC (1.8 years) vs. 1009 days for White persons (2.8 years)

Average Length of Stay in PSH (Days), by Race
Source: PA-509 HMIS Data
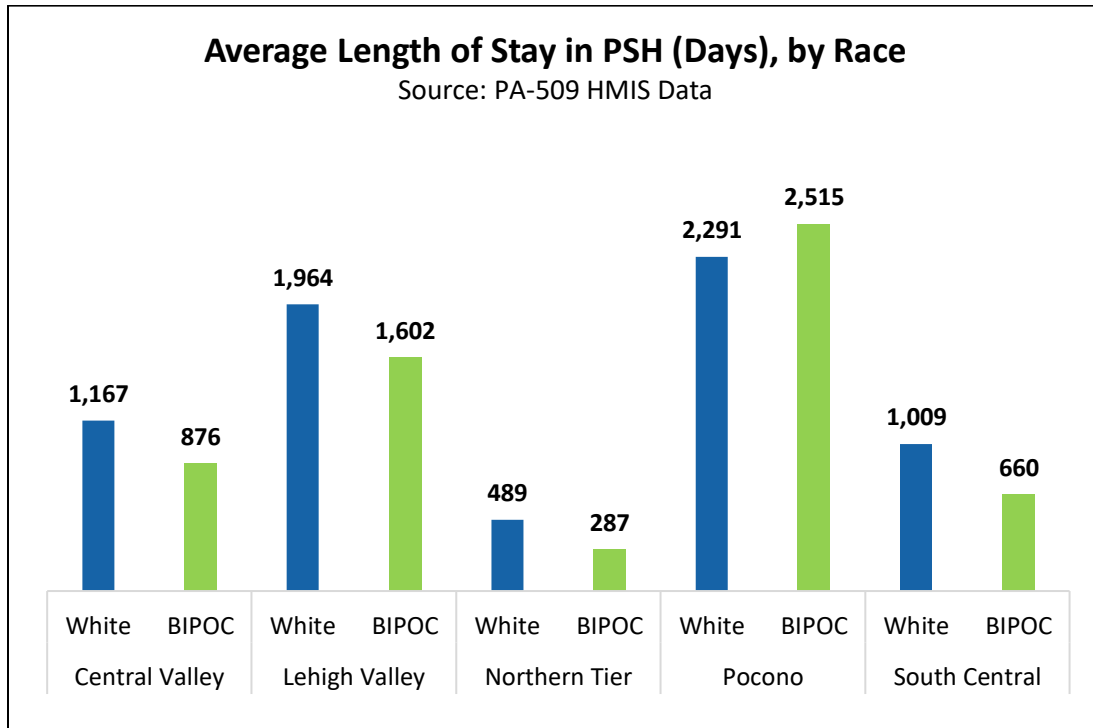
Ethnicity

In the chart below we evaluated length of stay in PSH for Hispanic/Latino persons vs. Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons at the RHAB level. The difference in outcomes for was calculated **and is highlighted in red if there was a difference of 133 days or more (higher or lower) between lengths of stay for Hispanic/Latino persons and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons. The difference is highlighted in yellow if there was a difference of 133 days (higher or lower) between lengths of stay for Hispanic/Latino persons and non-Hispanic/non-Latino persons, but there is only 1 Hispanic/Latino person or 1 Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino person (therefore it is difficult to generalize the outcomes).** This is based on the CoC average difference between length of stay for Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino individuals vs. Hispanic/Latino persons related to length of stay in PSH (133-day difference). **The Central Valley RHAB and Pocono RHAB had shorter lengths of stay in PSH for Hispanic/Latino persons than for Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons:**

- Central Valley RHAB- 1163 days average length of stay for Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons vs. 441 days average length of stay for Hispanic/Latino persons (difference of 721 days)
- Pocono RHAB- 2379 days average length of stay for Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons vs. 1989 days average length of stay for Hispanic/Latino persons (difference of 389 days)

SPM Data: RHAB Level – Average Length of Stay in PSH by Ethnicity

RHAB	# Non-Hispanic/ Latino Clients	# Hispanic/ Latino Clients	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino Average Length of Stay	Hispanic/ Latino Average Length of Stay	Difference
Central Valley	255	20	1,163	441	-721
Lehigh Valley	205	98	1,878	1,797	-81
Northern Tier	57	1	460	319	-141
Pocono	128	9	2,379	1,989	-389
South Central	257	6	958	1,032	74

COUNTY

In the chart below we evaluated length of stay in PSH for White individuals vs. BIPOCs at the county level. The difference in outcomes for BIPOCs vs. White persons was calculated **and is highlighted in red if there was a difference of 87 days or more (higher or lower) between lengths of stay for BIPOC and White individuals. The difference is highlighted in yellow if there was a difference of 87 days or more (higher or lower) between lengths of stay for BIPOC and White individuals, but there is only 1 BIPOC or 1 White participant (therefore it is difficult to generalize the outcomes).** This is based on the CoC average difference between length of stay for White individuals vs. BIPOC related to length of stay in PSH (87-day difference).

There were 6 counties that had a potential disparity identified in length of stay in PSH **due to average length of stay of 87 days lower of more for BIPOC than for White individuals (and more than 1 BIPOC and more than 1 White person):**
- South Central RHAB
  - Blair
  - Cambria
  - Centre
  - Somerset
- Central Valley
  - Cumberland
- Lehigh Valley
  - Lehigh

There were 4 counties that had a potential disparity identified in length of stay in PSH **due to average length of stay of 87 days greater of more for BIPOC than for White individuals (and more than 1 BIPOC and more than 1 White person):**

- South Central RHAB
  - Adams
- Northern Tier
  - Lycoming
- Pocono
  - Monroe
- Lehigh
  - Northampton

SPM Data: County Level – Average Length of Stay in PSH by Race

County	# White participants	# BIPOC	White LOS	BIPOC LOS	Difference
Central Valley					
Cumberland	146	49	1,191	905	-286
Lebanon	7	0	1,688	N/A	N/A
Mifflin	5	0	247	N/A	N/A
Northumberland	12	0	1,654	N/A	N/A
Perry	19	1	1,495	451	-1044
Schuylkill	32	4	710	627	-83
Lehigh Valley					
Lehigh	161	81	1,892	1405	-487
Northampton	51	9	2,194	3378	1184
Northern Tier					
Clinton	5	0	209	N/A	N/A
Lycoming	28	9	199	287	88
Tioga	16	0	1,085	N/A	N/A
Pocono					
Monroe	92	37	2,354	2582	228
Pike	7	1	1,460	50	-1410
South Central					
Adams	25	7	1,286	1461	175
Blair	20	4	1,132	817	-315
Cambria	65	16	1,265	598	-667
Centre	20	2	559	228	-331
Franklin	29	1	1,840	228	-1612
Somerset	67	7	395	96	-299

Returns to Homelessness

COC

Race

Due to low HMIS participation from emergency shelters within the Eastern PA CoC, it is difficult to assess returns to homelessness with accuracy. At the CoC level, BIPOC had a slightly higher rate of returns to homelessness within 2 years vs. White persons (see chart below). The data related to returns to homelessness should be viewed cautiously given the limitations of HMIS data related to returns. This analysis was not able to draw clear conclusions related to returns to homelessness when drilling down to county and RHAB level due to small sample sizes at the county and RHAB levels.

SPM Data: CoC Level – Returns to Homelessness by Race

Race	Exited to PH	Exit to PH- Return 6 months %	Exit to PH- Return 6 to 12 months %	Exit to PH – Any return within 2 years %
White Persons	2,103	4%	2%	9%
BIPOC	809	5%	2%	11%

Ethnicity

Hispanic/Latino persons had a slightly higher rate of returns to homelessness within 2 years vs. non-Hispanic/non-Latino persons (see chart below).

SPM Data: CoC Level – Returns to Homelessness by Ethnicity

Race	Exited to PH	Exit to PH- Return 6 months %	Exit to PH- Return 6 to 12 months %	Exit to PH – Any return within 2 years %
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	2,418	4%	2%	9%
Hispanic/Latino	527	3%	3%	11%

Stella P/LSA Racial Disparities Analysis

Methodology

This section of the report uses the PA-509 Longitudinal Systems Analysis (LSA) dataset submitted to HUD for federal FY 2018 (10/1/17-9/30/18) which includes PA-509 HMIS-participating Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, Transitional Housing, Rapid Rehousing and Permanent Supportive Housing projects. Using the Stella P data tools available in HUD's HDX 2.0 platform, LSA data was analyzed to identify potential disparities in household outcomes related to race and ethnicity. Stella P provides data on Demographics for heads of households and adults served, as well as household data related to three of HUD's system performance measures: Average Days Homeless, Exits and Returns.

The LSA/Stella P data provide race and ethnicity data for the following population groups[3]:

- White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino
- White Hispanic/Latino
- Black or African American
- Asian
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
- Multiple Races

Due to the small percent of Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander individuals, it was difficult to analyze disparities for individual racial groups and generalize any disparities that were identified. Therefore, for the purpose of this analysis all households/adults of the following races were combined into the category of "BIPOC" (Black, Indigenous, Persons of Color) in order to analyze disparities between outcomes for BIPOC compared to White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino and White Hispanic/Latino:

- Black or African American
- Asian
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
- Multiple Races

The majority of individuals categorized as BIPOC in the Eastern PA CoC within this dataset are Black or African American (87%).

---

[3] The "Demographics" data available in Stella P also provides numbers for those whose race and ethnicity were unknown. For "Average Days Homeless", "Exits" and "Returns," those whose race or ethnicity is "Unknown" are included in the total number of households served but "Unknown" is not a separate "Population Group" in Stella P.

LSA data can only be analyzed at the CoC-level, so this analysis will not include breakdowns of the data by RHAB or county. However, through the Stella P data visualization tools, LSA data can be examined by household type, including those used in this analysis[4]:

- All Households
- Adult-Only Households
- Adult-Only 18-24 Households (unaccompanied youth/transition-age youth 18-24 years old)
- Adult & Child Households
- Child-Only Households (unaccompanied youth under 18 years old)

Overall Demographics – Race & Ethnicity

The chart below shows the racial demographics of all clients enrolled in HMIS housing/service programs (ES, TH, RRH, PH) between October 1, 2017 and September 30, 2018 for whom data on race and ethnicity was. 60% of households were White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino, 14% were White Hispanic/Latino, 21% are African American, 2% are Multiple Races, 1% are American Indian or Alaska Native, 1% are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and less than 1% are Asian. Overall, 74% of households are white and 24% are BIPOC.

LSA/Stella P Sheltered Homelessness by Race & Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	# Households	% of Households
All Heads of Households and Adults	4,887	
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	2,908	60%
White Hispanic/Latino	700	14%
BIPOC Subtotal	1,194	24%
Black or African American	1,033	21%
Asian	10	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	26	1%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	36	1%
Multiple Races	89	2%
Unknown	85	2%

SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

The table and chart below show the breakdown of sheltered homelessness by household types. The data show that White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino households were a higher percentage of Adult-Only households (64%) when compared to the All Households percentages while the percentage of BIPOC households was much higher for Adult & Child households (30%) and Adult-Only 18-24 households

---

[4] Other household types include Adult-Only Veteran households and Adult-Only Non-Veteran 25+ households. Data for these household types is included in the LSA data tables presented in the Appendices.

(28%). Similarly, White Hispanic/Latino households were a higher percentage of Child-Only (27%), Adult & Child (18%) and Adult-Only 18-24 households (16%) when compared to their percentage of the overall number of households.

LSA/Stella P Sheltered Homelessness: Household Types by Race & Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	All Households		Adult-Only HHs		Adult-Only 18-24 HHs		Adult & Child HHs		Child-Only HHs	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Heads of Households and Adults	4,887		3,386		388		1,371		183	
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	2,908	60%	2,165	64%	207	53%	683	50%	85	46%
White Hispanic/Latino	700	14%	412	12%	63	16%	246	18%	50	27%
BIPOC	1,194	24%	754	22%	109	28%	416	30%	43	23%

Sheltered Homelessness: Household Types by Race & Ethnicity
Source: PA-509 CoC LSA Data, 10/1/17-9/30/18
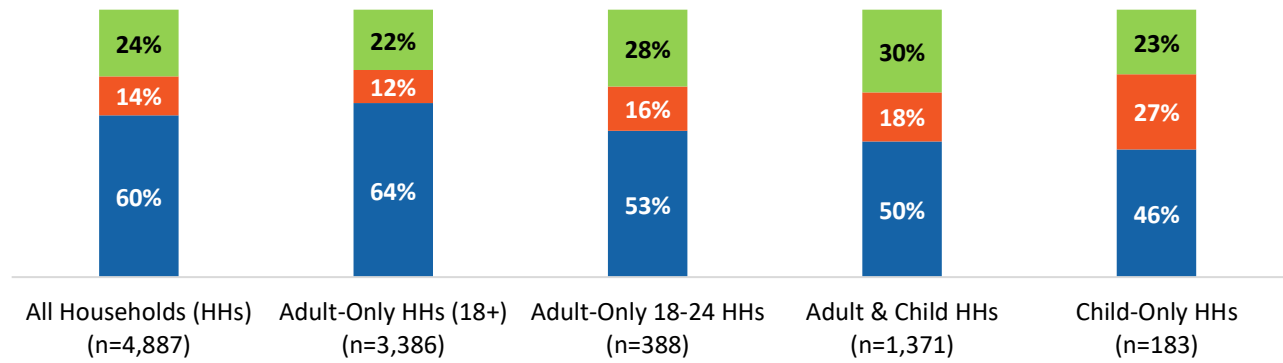
SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS BY PROJECT TYPE

The table and chart below show the breakdown of sheltered homelessness by project types. The data show that **White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino households were a higher percentage of projects considered to be permanent housing,** such as Rapid Rehousing (RRH - 70%) and Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH - 74%) when compared to the All Households percentages. Conversely, BIPOC households and White Hispanic/Latino households comprised a higher percentage of the households in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing (ES/TH - 28% and 18%, respectively) when compared to their percentage of the overall number of households. **BIPOC households seem particularly under-represented among PSH households at 16%, which may be somewhat reflective of higher number of**

Adult-Only households in PSH. Out of the 777 households in PSH, 623 (80%) were Adult-Only households and, as noted above, White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino households comprise a greater percentage (64%) of Adult-Only households when compared to other household types.

LSA/Stella P Sheltered Homelessness: Project Types by Race & Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	HHs: All Project Types		HHs: ES/ TH		HHs: RRH		HHs: PSH	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Heads of Households and Adults	4,887		2,963		1,445		777	
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	2,908	60%	1,527	52%	1,007	70%	577	74%
White Hispanic/Latino	700	14%	535	18%	115	8%	76	10%
BIPOC	1,194	24%	829	28%	308	21%	123	16%

Sheltered Homelessness: Project Types by Race & Ethnicity
Source: PA-509 CoC LSA Data, 10/1/17-9/30/18
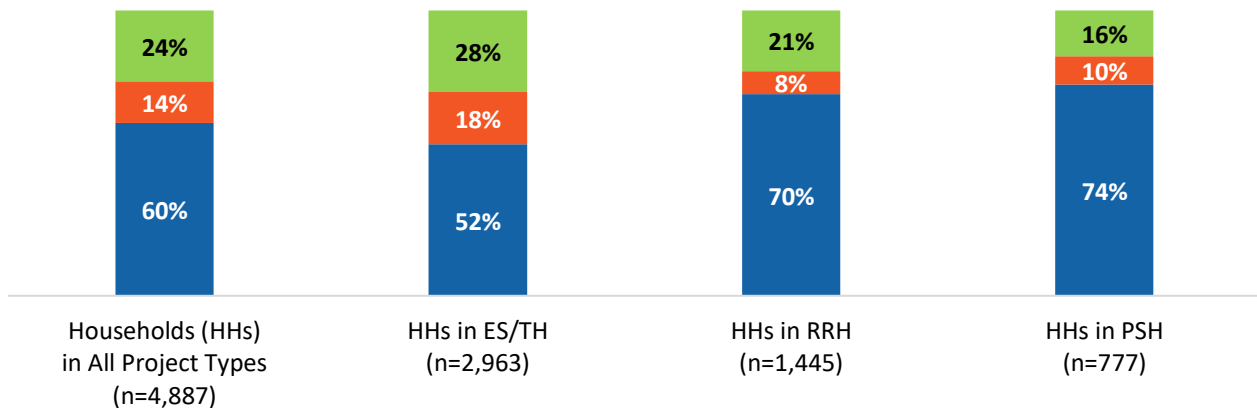
Average Days Homeless – Race & Ethnicity

Through the Stella P data dashboard, LSA data on Days Homeless[5] among the households participating in ES, SH, TH, RRH or PSH projects during the review period can be examined by household race and ethnicity. Note that the data presented below do not include self-reported days homeless.

---

[5] Within Stella P Glossary, Days Homeless is defined as follows: *"The average cumulative, unduplicated number of days that households were served in ES, SH, or TH projects or in RRH or PSH prior to move-in within the report period, plus continuous*

Average days homeless for BIPOC was calculated by multiplying the average days homeless for each racial subgroup included in the BIPOC group by the number of households from that group and then dividing the total by all BIPOC households.

As shown in the data table and chart below, average days homeless was lower for Adult-Only households identifying as BIPOC or White Hispanic/Latino when compared to those of All Races/Ethnicities and White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino. However, **significant disparities in the average days homeless for BIPOC and White Hispanic/Latino households can be seen in the following household types**:

- All households:
  - White Hispanic/Latino: +14 Days compared to All Households; +30 Days compared to White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino households
  - BIPOC: +22 Days compared to White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino households
- Adult-Only Households 18-24 (Unaccompanied Youth):
  - White Hispanic/Latino: +14 Days compared to All Households; +30 Days compared to White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino households
  - BIPOC: +21 Days compared to White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino households
- Adult & Child Households
  - White Hispanic/Latino: +27 Days compared to All Households; +47 Days compared to White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino households
  - BIPOC: +18 Days compared to All Households; +38 Days compared to White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino households

LSA/Stella P: Days Homeless by Race & Ethnicity

	All Households		Adult-Only HHs (18+)		Adult-Only 18-24 HHs		Adult & Child HHs		Child Only HHs	
	#	Avg Days Home-less	#	Avg Days Home-less	#	Avg Days Home-less	#	Avg Days Home-less	#	Avg Days Home-less
All Races/ Ethnicities	3,882	67	2,761	64	366	67	928	84	183	22
White Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino	2,218	51	1,679	66	188	51	450	64	85	23

---

time in these projects prior to the report period back to 10/1/2012. Periods of less than seven days between project enrollments are not considered a break in the continuity of homelessness and are included within the count Days Homeless."

	All Households		Adult-Only HHs (18+)		Adult-Only 18-24 HHs		Adult & Child HHs		Child Only HHs	
	#	Avg Days Home-less	#	Avg Days Home-less	#	Avg Days Home-less	#	Avg Days Home-less	#	Avg Days Home-less
White Hispanic/ Latino	572	81	358	56	63	81	163	111	50	22
+/- from All Races/ Ethnicities		14		-8		14		27		0
+/- from White Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino		30		-10		30		47		-1
BIPOC	1,016	73	670	59	106	72	299	102	43	22
+/- from All Races/ Ethnicities		6		-5		5		18		0
+/- White Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino		22		-7		21		38		-1

Average Days Homeless

Source: PA-509 CoC LSA Data, 10/1/17-9/30/18

Legend: ■ All Races/ Ethnicities ■ White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino ■ White Hispanic/Latino ■ BIPOC Total

	All Households (HHs) (n=3,882)	Adult-Only HHs (18+) (n=2,761)	Adult-Only 18-24 HHs (n=366)	Adult & Child HHs (n=928)	Child Only HHs (n=183)
All Races/ Ethnicities	67 Days	64	67	84	22
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	51	66	51	64	23
White Hispanic/Latino	81	56	81	111	22
BIPOC Total	73	59	72	102	22

Exits – Race & Ethnicity

The Stella P dashboard allows for CoCs to view data on Exits from ES, SH, TH, RRH and PSH projects participating in HMIS, with exits categorized as to permanent destinations, temporary destinations or unknown destinations.

The table and chart below show data on the percentage of households that exited to permanent housing destinations by race and ethnicity among various types of households. **The data clearly show that BIPOC and White Hispanic/Latino households of all types, with the exception of child-only households, exited to permanent destinations at a rate significantly below that of White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino households and all races/ethnicities combined**. Child-Only households are the only household type where BIPOC or White Hispanic/Latino households exited to permanent destinations at a rate similar to that of all races and ethnicities combined or to White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino households.

In the table and chart below, rates of exits to permanent housing destinations that were lower than the rate of all races/ethnicities are highlighted in yellow if they are 1-4% lower and red if they are 5%+ lower.

LSA/Stella P: Days Homeless by Race & Ethnicity

	All Races/ Ethnicities	White Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino	White Hispanic/ Latino	BIPOC
ALL HHs -				
# Households Exiting	2,905	1,614	470	767
# Exits to Permanent Destinations	1,394	873	182	325
% Exits to Permanent Destinations	48%	54%	39%	42%
Adult-Only HHs (18+)				
# Households Exiting	2,174	1,283	316	533
# Exits to Permanent Destinations	906	632	89	176
% Exits to Permanent Destinations	42%	49%	28%	33%
Adult-Only 18-24 HHs				
# Households Exiting	293	154	48	86
# Exits to Permanent Destinations	111	75	11	25
% Exits to Permanent Destinations	38%	49%	23%	29%
Adult & Child HHs				
# Households Exiting	550	246	107	190
# Exits to Permanent Destinations	389	195	68	124
% Exits to Permanent Destinations	71%	79%	64%	65%

	All Races/ Ethnicities	White Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino	White Hispanic/ Latino	BIPOC
Child Only HHs				
# Households Exiting	175	82	46	43
# Exits to Permanent Destinations	96	45	24	24
% Exits to Permanent Destinations	55%	55%	52%	56%

% Exits to Permanent Destinations by Race & Ethnicity
Source: PA-509 LSA Data, 10/1/17-9/30/18
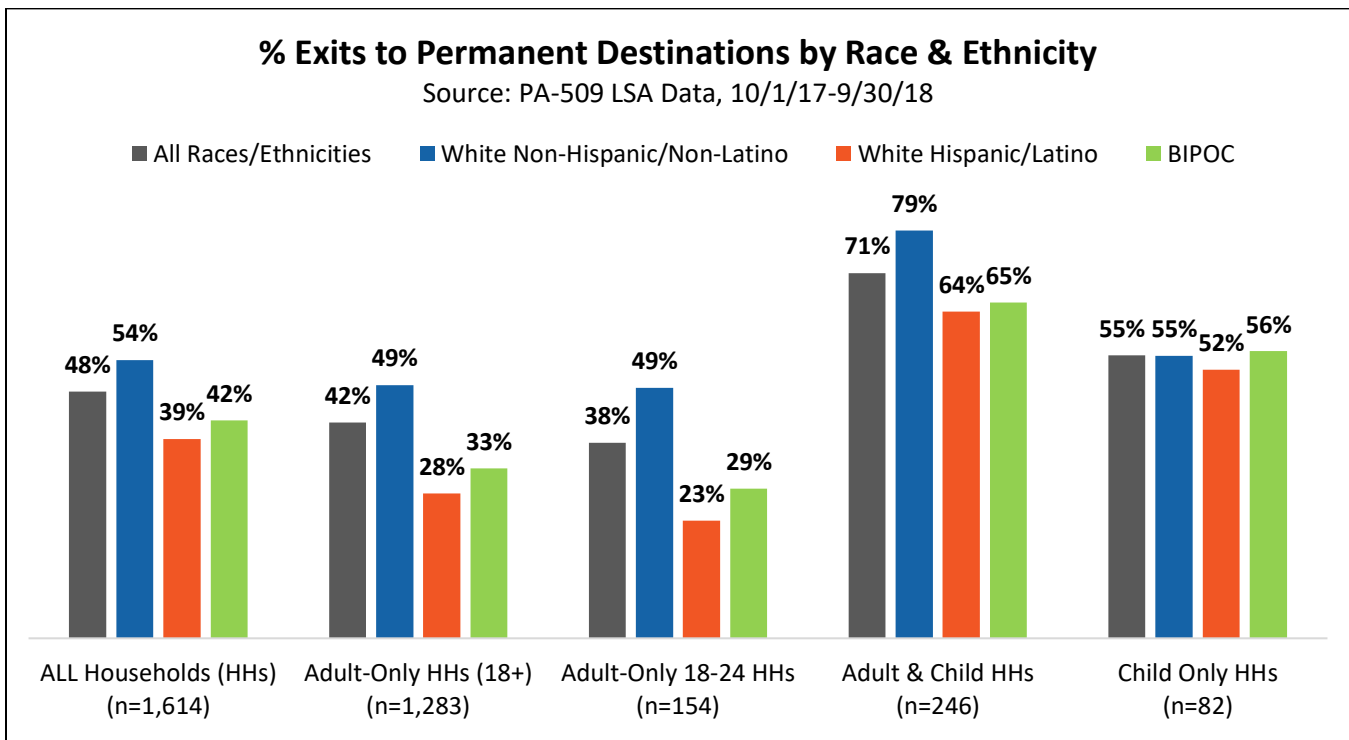
In addition, LSA data viewed on the Stella P dashboard indicate that higher percentages of BIPOC (27%) and White Hispanic/Latino households (20%) exited to Unknown Destinations rather than Temporary Destinations as compared to White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino households (20%). For those exiting to Temporary Destinations, the rate of White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino households exiting to the Street was lower at 8% (130 households) when compared to White Hispanic/Latino at 18% (83 households) and BIPOC at 12% (90 households).

Returns – Race & Ethnicity

LSA data for Returns to Homelessness can also be viewed using the Stella P data dashboard, although we note that the CoC's low rate projects participating in HMIS is a barrier to understanding the true volume of households that return to homelessness. Nonetheless, Stella P offers an opportunity to examine the data for those that are counted in HMIS as having returned to homelessness.

While Stella P provides data on those who exited from any type of destination and then returned, the table and chart below focus on those who exited to permanent housing destinations and subsequently returned, as this is aligns with the HUD System Performance Measure for returns. In addition, Stella P shows returns data by race and ethnicity for those returning 0-6 months, 0- 12 months and 13-24 months after exit. The table and chart below focus on return after 0-12 months as this is aligned with the data HUD asked CoCs to provide for the HUD FY 2018 and FY 2019 CoC Competition applications.

In the table and chart below, return rates that exceed the rate of all races/ethnicities are highlighted in yellow if they are 1-4% higher and red if they are 5%+ higher. The table and chart show that rates of return of those who exited to permanent housing destinations were consistently, but not significantly, higher among White Hispanic/Latino and BIPOC households across many of the household types. The most significant disparities:

- **The rate of return was much higher for White Hispanic/Latino households among Adult-Only households (12%), including Unaccompanied Youth households (8%), when compared to that of all races/ethnicities (5% and 3% respectively) and White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino (4% and 3% respectively)**. The raw numbers, however, are relatively low so this data should be examined carefully before drawing conclusions.
- **Similarly, the rate of return was much higher for BIPOC in Child-Only households at 21%** compared to 11% for households of all races/ethnicities (5% and 3% respectively) and 10% for White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino households. Again, the numbers are small, so caution should be used in drawing conclusions.

LSA/Stella P: Returns within 1-12 Months of Exit to PH Destination

	All Races/ Ethnicities	White Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino	White Hispanic/ Latino	BIPOC
All Households (HHs)	**3,070**	**1,728**	**410**	**811**
# Exits to PH	1,419	866	155	373
# Returns	67	33	10	21
% Returns	5%	4%	6%	6%
Adult-Only HHs (18+)	**2,248**	**1,334**	**255**	**563**
# Exits to PH	922	617	68	223
# Returns	50	26	8	13
% Returns	5%	4%	12%	6%
Adult-Only 18-24 HHs	**363**	**182**	**53**	**101**
# Exits to PH	128	80	12	34
# Returns	4	2	1	1
% Returns	3%	3%	8%	3%

	All Races/ Ethnicities	White Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino	White Hispanic/ Latino	BIPOC
Adult & Child HHs	**601**	**288**	**111**	**190**
# Exits to PH	384	198	63	116
# Returns	5	2	1	2
% Returns	1%	1%	2%	2%
Child Only HHs	**184**	**96**	**37**	**46**
# Exits to PH	107	51	23	29
# Returns	12	5	1	6
% Returns	11%	10%	4%	21%

% Returns within 1-12 Months of Exit to PH Destination
Source: PA 509- CoC LSA Data, 10/1/17-9/30/18
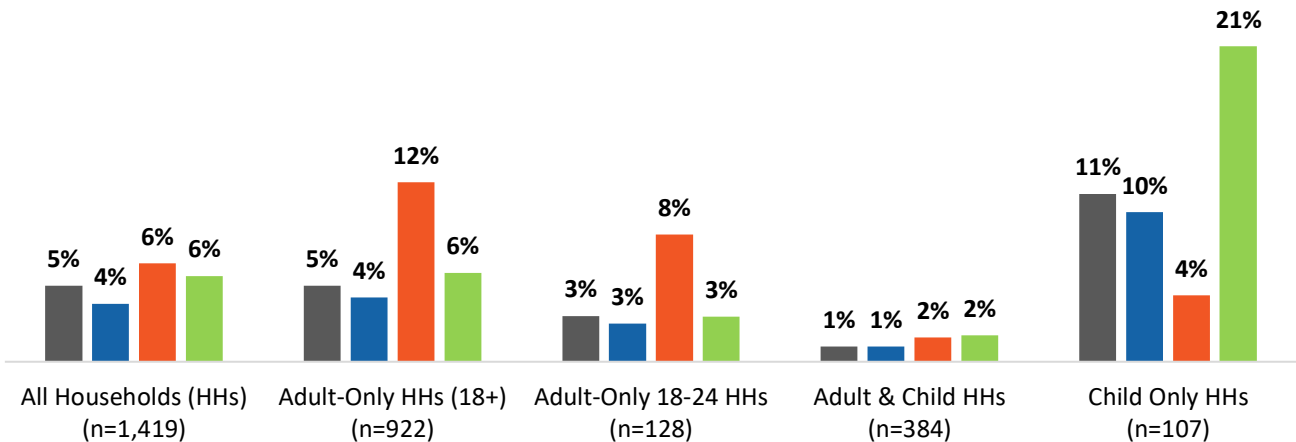
Appendix A: RHAB and County Charts of Disparities Flags from Coordinated Entry Analysis and System Performance Measures Analysis

The following charts indicate which RHABs and counties had potential disparities (based on race or ethnicity) in each of the areas analyzed in the coordinated entry disparities analysis and system performance measures disparities analysis. These charts should be used in tandem with the full report, and in conversation with community partners, to identify the factors that are contributing to the disparities and inequities that the data is showing. Once you have identified the contributing factors, communities should develop strategies (policies, programs, and practices) to address and mitigate those disparate factors. The CoC is committed to partnering with RHABs and counties to developing these strategies.

COORDINATED ENTRY – RHAB: POTENTIAL DISPARITIES FLAGGED

	CE - Outcomes for BIPOC vs. White Persons						CE - Outcomes for Hispanic/Latino persons vs. Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino Persons						Potential Disparities Flagged (out of 10)
	BIPOC less likely to be prioritized for housing (more likely to score 0-3)	BIPOC less likely to be prioritized for mid-range intervent. (such as RRH)	BIPOC less likely to be prioritized for high range intervent. (such as PSH)	BIPOC less likely to be enrolled/ placed in housing from CE queue	BIPOC more likely to be closed from CE queue		Hispanic/ Latino persons less likely to be prioritized for housing (more likely to score 0-3)	Hispanic/ Latino persons less likely to be prioritized for mid-range intervent. (such as RRH)	Hispanic/ Latino persons less likely to be prioritized for high range intervent. (such as PSH)	Hispanic/ Latino persons less likely to be enrolled/ placed in housing	Hispanic/ Latino persons more likely to be closed from CE queue		
Central Valley	⚠			⚠				⚠		⚠	⚠		5
Lehigh Valley	⚠		⚠						⚠	⚠	⚠		5
Northern Tier	⚠	⚠					⚠		⚠				4
Pocono	⚠		⚠	⚠	⚠					⚠			5
South Central	⚠						⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠			5

COORDINATED ENTRY – COUNTY LEVEL: POTENTIAL DISPARITIES FLAGGED

	Coordinated Entry - Outcomes for BIPOC vs. White Persons		Coordinated Entry - Outcomes for Hispanic/Latino persons vs. Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino Persons		Potential Disparities Flagged
	BIPOC less likely to be enrolled/placed in housing from CE queue		Hispanic/Latino persons less likely to be enrolled/placed in housing		
Adams					0/2
Bedford			N/A (less than 10%)		0/1
Blair			N/A (less than 10%)		0/1
Bradford			N/A (less than 10%)		0/1
Cambria			N/A (less than 10%)		0/1
Carbon			N/A (less than 10%)		0/1
Centre			N/A (less than 10%)		0/1
Clinton	⚠		N/A (less than 10%)		1/1
Columbia	⚠		N/A (less than 10%)		1/1
Cumberland	⚠		⚠		2/2
Franklin	⚠				1/2
Fulton			N/A (less than 10%)		0/1
Huntingdon	⚠		N/A (less than 10%)		1/1
Lebanon			N/A (less than 10%)		0/1
Lehigh			⚠		1/2
Lycoming			N/A (less than 10%)		0/1
Mifflin			N/A (less than 10%)		0/1
Monroe	⚠		⚠		2/2
Montour			N/A (less than 10%)		0/1
Northampton					0/2
Northumberland			⚠		1/2
Perry			N/A (less than 10%)		0/1
Pike	⚠		N/A (less than 10%)		1/1

	Coordinated Entry - Outcomes for BIPOC vs. White Persons		Coordinated Entry - Outcomes for Hispanic/Latino persons vs. Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino Persons		Potential Disparities Flagged
	BIPOC less likely to be enrolled/placed in housing from CE queue		Hispanic/Latino persons less likely to be enrolled/placed in housing		
Schuylkill	⚠		N/A (less than 10%)		1/1
Snyder			N/A (less than 10%)		0/1
Somerset			N/A (less than 10%)		0/1
Susquehanna			N/A (less than 10%)		0/1
Tioga	⚠		N/A (less than 10%)		1/1
Union			N/A (less than 10%)		0/1
Wayne	⚠		N/A (less than 10%)		1/1
Wyoming			N/A (less than 10%)		0/1

Note: The following counties are not included in the chart above as no clients from these counties were assessed through CE during the lookback period: Juniata, Sullivan

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES – RHAB LEVEL: POTENTIAL DISPARITIES FLAGGED

	SPMs - Outcomes for BIPOC vs. White Persons							
	BIPOC had lower exits to permanent housing	CoC-Funded Projects Only - BIPOC had lower exits to permanent housing	ESG-Funded Projects Only- BIPOC had lower exits to permanent housing	BIPOC had lower rates of increasing earned income	BIPOC had lower rates of increasing non-earned income	BIPOC had higher average lengths of stay in RRH	BIPOC had longer average lengths of stay in PSH	BIPOC had shorter average lengths of stay in PSH
Central Valley								⚠
Lehigh Valley		⚠			⚠	⚠		⚠
Northern Tier				⚠				⚠
Pocono					⚠		⚠	
South Central	⚠		⚠		⚠			⚠

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

(CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)

	SPMs- Outcomes for Hispanic/Latino persons vs. Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino persons							Potential Disparities Flagged (out of 14)
	Hispanic/ Latino persons had lower exits to permanent housing	CoC-Funded Projects Only - Hispanic/ Latino persons had lower exits to permanent housing	ESG-Funded Projects Only- Hispanic/ Latino persons had lower exits to permanent housing	Hispanic/ Latino persons had lower average lengths of stay in RRH	Hispanic/ Latino persons have longer average lengths of stay in RRH	Hispanic/ Latino persons had shorter average lengths of stay in PSH		
Central Valley		⚠️				⚠️		3
Lehigh Valley				⚠️				5
Northern Tier			⚠️	⚠️				4
Pocono	⚠️	⚠️	⚠️			⚠️		6
South Central	⚠️		⚠️		⚠️			7

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES – COUNTY LEVEL: POTENTIAL DISPARITIES FLAGGED

	SPMs - Outcomes for BIPOC vs. White Persons								SPMs- Outcomes for Hispanic/ Latino persons vs. Non-Hispanic/ Latino persons		Potential Disparities Flagged (out of 8)
	BIPOC had lower exits to permanent housing	**BIPOC had lower rates of increasing earned income**	**BIPOC had lower rates of increasing non-earned income**	**BIPOC had longer average lengths of stay in RRH**	**BIPOC had shorter average lengths of stay in RRH**	**BIPOC had longer average lengths of stay in PSH**	**BIPOC had shorter average lengths of stay in PSH**		**Hispanic/Latino persons had lower exits to permanent housing**		
Adams	⚠️				⚠️	⚠️			⚠️		4/8
Bedford			⚠️			N/A (No PSH)	N/A (No PSH)		N/A- not evaluated/ less than 10%		1/5
Blair			⚠️				⚠️		N/A- not evaluated/ less than 10%		2/7
Bradford	N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A (0 BIPOC)		N/A- not evaluated/ less than 10%		*N/A*
Cambria		⚠️	⚠️		⚠️		⚠️		N/A- not evaluated/ less than 10%		4/7
Carbon					N/A (No PSH)				N/A- not evaluated/ less than 10%		2/7
Centre	⚠️						⚠️		N/A- not evaluated/ less than 10%		2/7
Clinton		⚠️							N/A- not evaluated/ less than 10%		1/7
Cumberland					⚠️		⚠️				2/8
Franklin	⚠️	⚠️	⚠️								3/8
Huntingdon						N/A (No PSH)	N/A (No PSH)		N/A- not evaluated/ less than 10%		0/5

	SPMs - Outcomes for BIPOC vs. White Persons							SPMs- Outcomes for Hispanic/ Latino persons vs. Non-Hispanic/ Latino persons	Potential Disparities Flagged (out of 8)
	BIPOC had lower exits to permanent housing	BIPOC had lower rates of increasing earned income	BIPOC had lower rates of increasing non-earned income	BIPOC had longer average lengths of stay in RRH	BIPOC had shorter average lengths of stay in RRH	BIPOC had longer average lengths of stay in PSH	BIPOC had shorter average lengths of stay in PSH	Hispanic/Latino persons had lower exits to permanent housing	
Lebanon	N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A- not evaluated/ less than 10%	*N/A*
Lehigh			⚠️	⚠️			⚠️		3/8
Lycoming		⚠️				⚠️		N/A- not evaluated/ less than 10%	2/7
Mifflin		N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A (No RRH)	N/A (No RRH)			N/A- not evaluated/ less than 10%	0/3
Monroe			⚠️	⚠️		⚠️		⚠️	4/8
Montour						N/A (No PSH)	N/A (No PSH)		0/6
Northampton			⚠️			⚠️			2/6
Northumberland	⚠️	⚠️	⚠️		⚠️			⚠️	5/8
Perry								N/A- not evaluated/ less than 10%	0/7
Pike	N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A (No RRH)	N/A (No RRH)	N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A- not evaluated/ less than 10%	*N/A*
Schuylkill								N/A- not evaluated/ less than 10%	0/7
Snyder	⚠️	⚠️	⚠️		⚠️	N/A (No PSH)	N/A (No PSH)	N/A- not evaluated/ less than 10%	4/5

	SPMs - Outcomes for BIPOC vs. White Persons								SPMs- Outcomes for Hispanic/ Latino persons vs. Non-Hispanic/ Latino persons		Potential Disparities Flagged (out of 8)
	BIPOC had lower exits to permanent housing	BIPOC had lower rates of increasing earned income	BIPOC had lower rates of increasing non-earned income	BIPOC had longer average lengths of stay in RRH	BIPOC had shorter average lengths of stay in RRH	BIPOC had longer average lengths of stay in PSH	BIPOC had shorter average lengths of stay in PSH		Hispanic/Latino persons had lower exits to permanent housing		
Somerset							⚠		N/A- not evaluated/ less than 10%		1/7
Tioga		N/A (0 BIPOC)	N/A (0 BIPOC)						⚠		1/6
Wayne				⚠		N/A (No PSH)	N/A (No PSH)		⚠		2/6
Wyoming						N/A (No PSH)	N/A (No PSH)		N/A- not evaluated/ less than 10%		0/5

Note: The following counties are not included in the chart above as they did not have any dedicated single-county HMIS participating programs during the lookback period: Fulton, Columbia, Juniata, Union, Sullivan, Susquehanna

Appendix B: LSA/STELLA P Detailed Data Tables

LSA/STELLA P DEMOGRAPHICS: SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS BY RACE/ETHNICITY & PROJECT TYPE (10/01/17-09/30/18)

Race/Ethnicity	# HHs: All Project Types	# HHs: ES/TH	# HHs: RRH	# HHs: PSH	% of HHs: All Project Types	% HHs: ES/TH	% HHs: RRH	% HHs: PSH
ALL HOUSEHOLD TYPES								
All Heads of Households and Adults	4,887	2,963	1,445	777				
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	2,908	1,527	1,007	577	60%	52%	70%	74%
White Hispanic/Latino	700	535	115	76	14%	18%	8%	10%
BIPOC Subtotal	1,194	829	308	123	24%	28%	21%	16%
Black or African American	1,033	716	273	99	21%	24%	19%	13%
Asian	10	6	3	1	0%	0%	0%	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	26	14	10	6	1%	0%	1%	1%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	36	28	6	4	1%	1%	0%	1%
Multiple Races	89	65	16	13	2%	2%	1%	2%
Unknown	85	72	15	1	2%	2%	1%	0%
ADULT-ONLY (AO) HOUSEHOLDS								
All Households	3,386	2,156	768	623				
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	2,165	1,220	587	485	64%	57%	76%	78%
White Hispanic/Latino	412	325	38	54	12%	15%	5%	9%
BIPOC Subtotal	754	559	140	83	22%	26%	18%	13%
Black or African American	660	493	120	68	19%	23%	16%	11%
Asian	5	3	1	1	0%	0%	0%	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	18	11	9	2	1%	1%	1%	0%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	22	16	4	3	1%	1%	1%	0%
Multiple Races	49	36	6	9	1%	2%	1%	1%
Unknown	55	52	3	1	2%	2%	0%	0%
ADULT-ONLY (AO) VETERAN HOUSEHOLDS								
All Households	502	204	261	62				

Race/Ethnicity	# HHs: All Project Types	# HHs: ES/TH	# HHs: RRH	# HHs: PSH	% of HHs: All Project Types	% HHs: ES/TH	% HHs: RRH	% HHs: PSH
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	348	129	194	47	69%	63%	74%	76%
White Hispanic/Latino	35	22	11	3	7%	11%	4%	5%
BIPOC Subtotal	115	51	54	12	23%	25%	21%	19%
Black or African American	107	49	48	11	21%	24%	18%	18%
Asian	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	1	3	0	1%	0%	1%	0%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2	0	1	1	0%	0%	0%	2%
Multiple Races	2	1	2	0	0%	0%	1%	0%
Unknown	4	2	2	0	1%	1%	1%	0%
ADULT-ONLY (AO) NON-VETERAN 25+ HOUSEHOLDS								
All Households	2,506	1,651	433	541				
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	1,616	947	336	423	64%	57%	78%	78%
White Hispanic/Latino	316	248	24	48	13%	15%	6%	9%
BIPOC Subtotal	532	415	72	69	21%	25%	17%	13%
Black or African American	468	370	63	55	19%	22%	15%	10%
Asian	3	1	1	1	0%	0%	0%	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	9	7	2	2	0%	0%	0%	0%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	18	14	3	2	1%	1%	1%	0%
Multiple Races	34	23	3	9	1%	1%	1%	2%
Unknown	42	41	1	1	2%	2%	0%	0%
ADULT-ONLY (AO) 18-24 HOUSEHOLDS								
All Households	388	304	79	23				
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	207	146	59	17	53%	48%	75%	74%
White Hispanic/Latino	63	55	5	3	16%	18%	6%	13%
BIPOC Subtotal	109	94	15	3	28%	31%	19%	13%
Black or African American	86	74	9	3	22%	24%	11%	13%
Asian	2	2	0	0	1%	1%	0%	0%

Race/Ethnicity	# HHs: All Project Types	# HHs: ES/TH	# HHs: RRH	# HHs: PSH	% of HHs: All Project Types	% HHs: ES/TH	% HHs: RRH	% HHs: PSH
American Indian or Alaska Native	5	3	4	0	1%	1%	5%	0%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2	2	0	0	1%	1%	0%	0%
Multiple Races	14	13	2	0	4%	4%	3%	0%
Unknown	9	9	0	0	2%	3%	0%	0%
ADULT& CHILD (AC) HOUSEHOLDS								
All Households	1,371	637	677	157				
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	683	224	420	94	50%	35%	62%	60%
White Hispanic/Latino	246	162	78	22	18%	25%	12%	14%
BIPOC Subtotal	416	237	167	41	30%	37%	25%	26%
Black or African American	362	203	152	32	26%	32%	22%	20%
Asian	3	1	2	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	3	1	4	1%	0%	0%	3%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	14	12	2	1	1%	2%	0%	1%
Multiple Races	29	18	10	4	2%	3%	1%	3%
Unknown	26	14	12	0	2%	2%	2%	0%
CHILD ONLY (CO) HOUSEHOLDS								
All Households	183	183	0	0				
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	85	85	0	0	46%	46%	-	-
White Hispanic/Latino	50	50	0	0	27%	27%	-	-
BIPOC Subtotal	43	43	0	0	23%	23%	-	-
Black or African American	29	29	0	0	16%	16%	-	-
Asian	2	2	0	0	1%	1%	-	-
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	-	-
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1	1	0	0	1%	1%	-	-
Multiple Races	11	11	0	0	6%	6%	-	-
Unknown	5	5	0	0	3%	3%	-	-

LSA/STELLA P: AVERAGE DAYS HOMELESS BY RACE & ETHNICITY (10/01/17-09/30/18)

Race/Ethnicity	# HHs	Average # Days Homeless
ALL HOUSEHOLD TYPES		
All Households	3,882	67
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	2,218	51
White Hispanic/Latino	572	81
BIPOC Subtotal	1,016	73
Black or African American	888	76
Asian	8	45
American Indian or Alaska Native	17	87
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	32	42
Multiple Races	71	49
ADULT-ONLY (AO) HOUSEHOLDS		
All Households	2,761	64
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	1,679	66
White Hispanic/Latino	358	56
BIPOC Subtotal	670	59
Black or African American	593	60
Asian	4	29
American Indian or Alaska Native	14	57
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	19	57
Multiple Races	40	45
ADULT-ONLY (AO) VETERAN HOUSEHOLDS		
All Households	430	60
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	294	63
White Hispanic/Latino	31	49
BIPOC Subtotal	101	55
Black or African American	95	56
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	24
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1	52
Multiple Races	2	40
ADULT-ONLY (AO) NON-VETERAN 25+ HOUSEHOLDS		

Race/Ethnicity	# HHs	Average # Days Homeless
All Households	1,974	64
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	1,201	88
White Hispanic/Latino	266	52
BIPOC Subtotal	466	80
Black or African American	416	85
Asian	2	20
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	81
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	16	70
Multiple Races	26	13
ADULT-ONLY (AO) 18-24 HOUSEHOLDS		
All Households	366	67
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	188	51
White Hispanic/Latino	63	81
BIPOC Subtotal	106	72
Black or African American	84	76
Asian	2	45
American Indian or Alaska Native	5	87
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2	42
Multiple Races	13	49
ADULT& CHILD (AC) HOUSEHOLDS		
All Households	928	84
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	450	64
White Hispanic/Latino	163	111
BIPOC Subtotal	299	102
Black or African American	262	103
Asian	2	87
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	58
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	12	66
Multiple Races	20	121
CHILD ONLY (CO) HOUSEHOLDS		
All Households	183	22
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	85	23
White Hispanic/Latino	50	22
BIPOC Subtotal	43	22
Black or African American	29	25
Asian	2	30

Race/Ethnicity	# HHs	Average # Days Homeless
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1	0
Multiple Races	11	15

LSA/STELLA P: EXIT DESTINATION BY RACE & ETHNICITY (10/01/17-09/30/18)

Dest = Destination; Perm = Permanent; Temp = Temporary; Unkn = Unknown

Race/Ethnicity	# HHs	# Exits to Perm. Dest.	# Exits to Temp. Dest.	# Exits to Unkn. Dest.	% Exits to Perm. Dest.	% Exits to Temp. Dest.	% Exits to Unkn. Dest.
ALL HOUSEHOLD TYPES							
All Households	2,905	1,394	844	667	48%	29%	23%
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	1,614	873	422	319	54%	26%	20%
White Hispanic/Latino	470	182	175	113	39%	37%	24%
BIPOC Subtotal	767	325	234	208	42%	31%	27%
Black or African American	667	282	207	178	42%	31%	27%
Asian	5	3	2	0	60%	40%	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	10	3	5	2	30%	50%	20%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	26	14	6	6	54%	23%	23%
Multiple Races	59	23	14	22	39%	24%	37%
ADULT-ONLY (AO) HOUSEHOLDS							
All Households	2,174	906	677	591	42%	31%	27%
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	1,283	632	360	291	49%	28%	23%
White Hispanic/Latino	316	89	132	95	28%	42%	30%
BIPOC Subtotal	533	176	176	181	33%	33%	34%
Black or African American	472	158	160	154	33%	34%	33%
Asian	1	0	1	0	0%	100%	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	3	3	1	43%	43%	14%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	15	7	2	6	47%	13%	40%
Multiple Races	38	8	10	20	21%	26%	53%
ADULT-ONLY (AO) VETERAN HOUSEHOLDS							
All Households	325	184	86	55	57%	26%	17%

Race/Ethnicity	# HHs	# Exits to Perm. Dest.	# Exits to Temp. Dest.	# Exits to Unkn. Dest.	% Exits to Perm. Dest.	% Exits to Temp. Dest.	% Exits to Unkn. Dest.
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	214	131	53	30	61%	25%	14%
White Hispanic/Latino	28	10	10	8	36%	36%	29%
BIPOC Subtotal	80	42	22	16	53%	28%	20%
Black or African American	77	40	21	16	52%	27%	21%
Asian	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0	1	0	0%	100%	0%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1	1	0	0	100%	0%	0%
Multiple Races	1	1	0	0	100%	0%	0%
ADULT-ONLY (AO) NON-VETERAN 25+ HOUSEHOLDS							
All Households	1,564	614	494	456	39%	32%	29%
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	920	428	262	230	47%	28%	25%
White Hispanic/Latino	242	69	100	73	29%	41%	30%
BIPOC Subtotal	368	109	127	132	30%	35%	36%
Black or African American	326	97	119	110	30%	37%	34%
Asian	1	0	1	0	0%	100%	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	1	1	1	33%	33%	33%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	12	6	1	5	50%	8%	42%
Multiple Races	26	5	5	16	19%	19%	62%
ADULT-ONLY (AO) 18-24 HOUSEHOLDS							
All Households	293	111	100	82	38%	34%	28%
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	154	75	46	33	49%	30%	21%
White Hispanic/Latino	48	11	23	14	23%	48%	29%
BIPOC Subtotal	86	25	28	33	29%	33%	38%
Black or African American	70	21	21	28	30%	30%	40%
Asian	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	2	1	0	67%	33%	0%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2	0	1	1	0%	50%	50%
Multiple Races	11	2	5	4	18%	45%	36%
ADULT& CHILD (AC) HOUSEHOLDS							

Race/Ethnicity	# HHs	# Exits to Perm. Dest.	# Exits to Temp. Dest.	# Exits to Unkn. Dest.	% Exits to Perm. Dest.	% Exits to Temp. Dest.	% Exits to Unkn. Dest.
All Households	550	389	97	64	71%	18%	12%
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	246	195	29	22	79%	12%	9%
White Hispanic/Latino	107	68	24	15	64%	22%	14%
BIPOC Subtotal	190	124	42	24	65%	22%	13%
Black or African American	165	108	35	22	65%	21%	13%
Asian	2	2	0	0	100%	0%	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	0	2	1	0%	67%	33%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	10	6	4	0	60%	40%	0%
Multiple Races	10	8	1	1	80%	10%	10%
CHILD ONLY (CO) HOUSEHOLDS							
All Households	175	96	68	11	55%	39%	6%
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	82	45	32	5	55%	39%	6%
White Hispanic/Latino	46	24	19	3	52%	41%	7%
BIPOC Subtotal	43	24	16	3	56%	37%	7%
Black or African American	29	15	12	2	52%	41%	7%
Asian	2	1	1	0	50%	50%	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1	1	0	0	100%	0%	0%
Multiple Races	11	7	3	1	64%	27%	9%

LSA/STELLA P: RETURNS FROM PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS W/IN 1-12 MONTHS BY RACE & ETHNICITY (10/01/17-09/30/18)

Race/Ethnicity	# HHs	# Exits to Permanent Destinations	# Returns w/in 12 months	% Returned w/in 12 months
ALL HOUSEHOLD TYPES				
All Households	3,070	1,419	67	5%
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	1,728	866	33	4%
White Hispanic/Latino	410	155	10	6%
BIPOC Subtotal	811	373	21	6%
Black or African American	702	320	19	6%
Asian	14	11	1	9%
American Indian or Alaska Native	14	1	0	0%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	26	13	0	0%
Multiple Races	55	28	1	4%
ADULT-ONLY (AO) HOUSEHOLDS				
All Households	2,248	922	50	5%
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	1,334	617	26	4%
White Hispanic/Latino	255	68	8	12%
BIPOC Subtotal	563	223	13	6%
Black or African American	480	183	12	7%
Asian	9	6	0	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	12	1	0	0%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	23	13	0	0%
Multiple Races	39	20	1	5%
ADULT-ONLY (AO) VETERAN HOUSEHOLDS				
All Households	315	182	5	3%
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	216	134	4	3%
White Hispanic/Latino	15	6	0	0%
BIPOC Subtotal	79	40	1	3%
Black or African American	67	34	1	3%
Asian	0	0	0	-
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	0	0	-
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	-
Multiple Races	8	6	0	0%
ADULT-ONLY (AO) NON-VETERAN 25+ HOUSEHOLDS				

Race/Ethnicity	# HHs	# Exits to Permanent Destinations	# Returns w/in 12 months	% Returned w/in 12 months
All Households	1,579	617	41	7%
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	941	407	20	5%
White Hispanic/Latino	188	50	7	14%
BIPOC Subtotal	385	149	11	7%
Black or African American	329	120	10	8%
Asian	8	5	0	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	1	0	0%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	19	12	0	0%
Multiple Races	22	11	1	9%
ADULT-ONLY (AO) 18-24 HOUSEHOLDS				
All Households	363	128	4	3%
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	182	80	2	3%
White Hispanic/Latino	53	12	1	8%
BIPOC Subtotal	101	34	1	3%
Black or African American	85	29	1	3%
Asian	1	1	0	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0	0	-
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	4	1	0	0%
Multiple Races	10	3	0	0%
ADULT& CHILD (AC) HOUSEHOLDS				
All Households	601	384	5	1%
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	288	198	2	1%
White Hispanic/Latino	111	63	1	2%
BIPOC Subtotal	190	116	2	2%
Black or African American	172	107	2	2%
Asian	1	1	0	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	-
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	3	0	0	-
Multiple Races	14	8	0	0%
CHILD ONLY (CO) HOUSEHOLDS				
All Households	184	107	12	11%
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	96	51	5	10%
White Hispanic/Latino	37	23	1	4%
BIPOC Subtotal	46	29	6	21%
Black or African American	40	25	5	20%

Race/Ethnicity	# HHs	# Exits to Permanent Destinations	# Returns w/in 12 months	% Returned w/in 12 months
Asian	4	4	1	25%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	-
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	-
Multiple Races	2	0	0	-