

# RACIAL DISPARITIES ANALYSIS

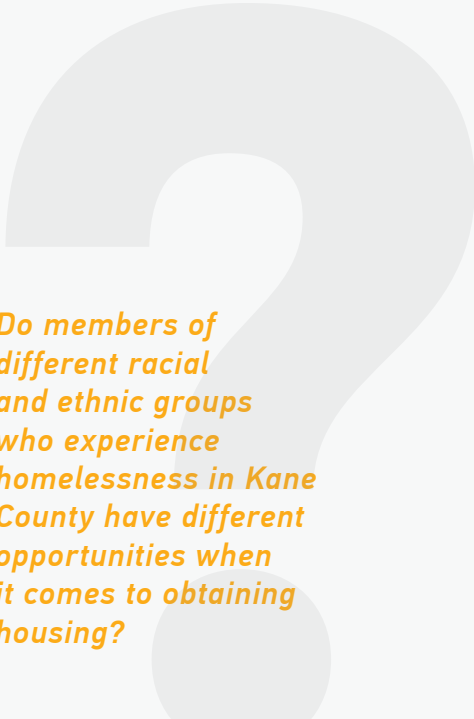
---

Coordinated Entry System,  
**Kane County Continuum of Care**

<b>2</b>	Overview
<b>3</b>	Definitions
<b>5</b>	Kane CoC CES
5	Demographics
6	Regional Diversity
<b>7</b>	Key Findings
7	Obtaining Housing
9	Median Days to Housing
<b>10</b>	Recommendation
<b>11</b>	About Pathways MISI

# Overview

---



*Do members of different racial and ethnic groups who experience homelessness in Kane County have different opportunities when it comes to obtaining housing?*

The Kane County Continuum of Care engaged Pathways Community Network Institute (Pathways MISI) to examine Coordinated Entry and housing program enrollment and outcomes data to detect potential inequities.

Pathways MISI examined data from launch of the county's Coordinated Entry system in late January of 2018 through the end of the calendar year.

We found that people from two racial/ethnic groups were less likely to obtain permanent housing than others; those with multi-racial backgrounds and those reporting Hispanic or Latino heritage.

These significant differences in outcomes warrant discussion to determine if program and/or system changes can be made to ensure greater equity for these two groups.



# Definitions

---

## Continuum of Care (CoC)

A HUD program designed to promote community-wide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness; provide funding for efforts by nonprofit providers, and State and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness; to promote access to and effect utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families; and to optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness. <sup>1</sup>

## Coordinated Entry System (CES)

A locally designed and implemented process developed to ensure that all people experiencing a housing crisis have fair and equal access to housing and support services, and are quickly identified, assessed, referred, and connected to these resources based on their strengths and needs.

## Diversity

The wide range of national, ethnic, racial and other backgrounds of U.S. residents and immigrants as social groupings, co-existing in American culture. The term is often used to include aspects of race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation and class. <sup>2</sup>

## Ethnicity

A social construct that divides people into smaller social groups based on characteristics such as shared sense of group membership, values, behavioral patterns, language, political and economic interests, history and ancestral geographical base. Examples of different ethnic groups are: Cape Verdean, Haitian, African American (black); Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese (Asian); Cherokee, Mohawk, Navaho (Native American); Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican (Latino); Polish, Irish, and Swedish (white). <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov)

<sup>2</sup> Institute for Democratic Renewal and Project Change Anti-Racism Initiative. *A Community Builder's Tool Kit*

<sup>3</sup> Maurianne Adams, Lee Anne Bell and Pat Griffin, editors. *Teaching for Diversity and Social Justice: A Sourcebook*. New York: Routledge



## Definitions

---

### Ethnicity (Hispanic Origin)

Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before arriving in the United States. People who identify as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be any race.<sup>4</sup> HUD's data collection requirements for ethnicity include only Hispanic Origin.

### Race

Kane County's Coordinated Entry process uses a social definition of race, based on self report rather than on biology, anthropology or genetics. People may choose to report more than one race, and people who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish may be of any race. The Coordinated Entry process utilizes the United States Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) five minimum racial categories:<sup>5</sup>

- **White** – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
- **Black or African American** – A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa.
- **American Indian or Alaska Native** – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.
- **Asian** – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- **Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander** – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.<sup>6</sup>

### Racial Equity

Racial equity is the condition that would be achieved if a person's racial identity no longer predicted, in a statistical sense, that person's future success.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, [www.census.gov/topics/population.html](http://www.census.gov/topics/population.html)

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Census Bureau [www.census.gov/topics/population.html](http://www.census.gov/topics/population.html)

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Census Bureau [www.census.gov/topics/population.html](http://www.census.gov/topics/population.html)

<sup>7</sup> U.Center for Assessment and Policy Development



# Kane CoC CES

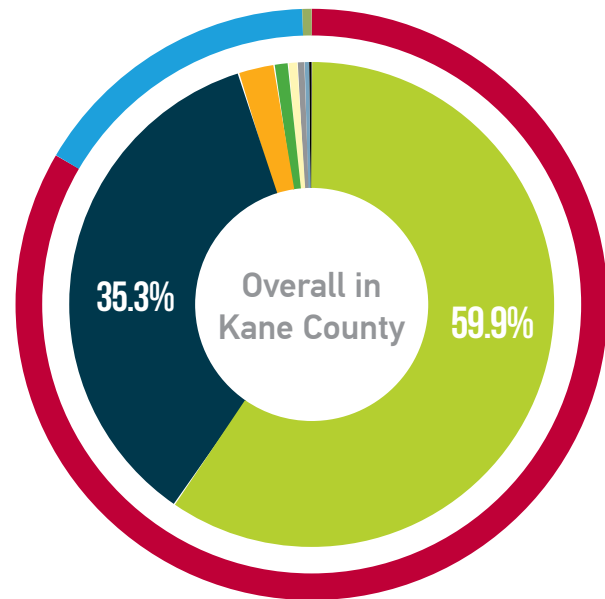
574 people were enrolled in the Coordinated Entry System during calendar 2018. These are people who met HUD's definition of homelessness during the year, including individuals and families that:

- Lacked a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence, or
- Would imminently lose their primary nighttime residence

149 of these people eventually left the CES, to move to housing or for other reasons. We will document these reasons, and their possible link to racial disparities, later in this report.

## RACE AND ETHNICITY

The breakdown of Coordinated Entry participants' race and ethnicity is illustrated below.



59.9%	White
35.3%	Black or African American
2.4%	Multiracial
0.9%	Asian
0.7%	American Indian or Alaska Native
0.4%	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
0.2%	Data not collected
0.2%	Client refused

83.3%	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino
16.2%	Hispanic/Latino
0.5%	Client refused

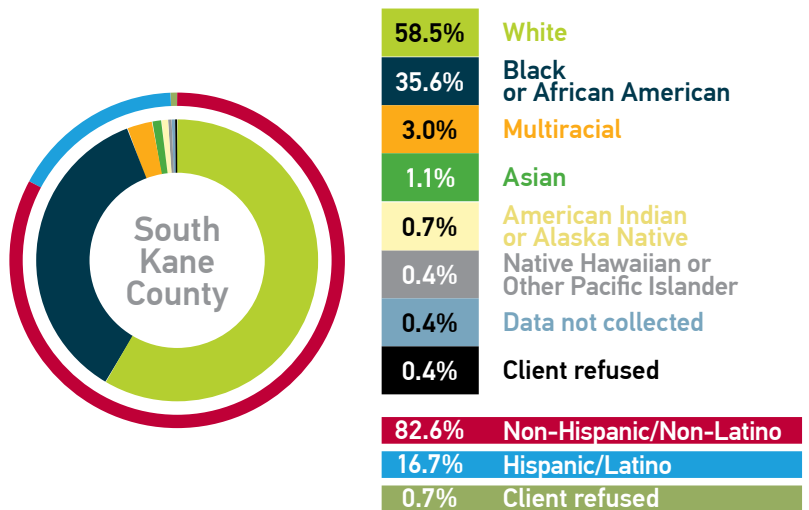
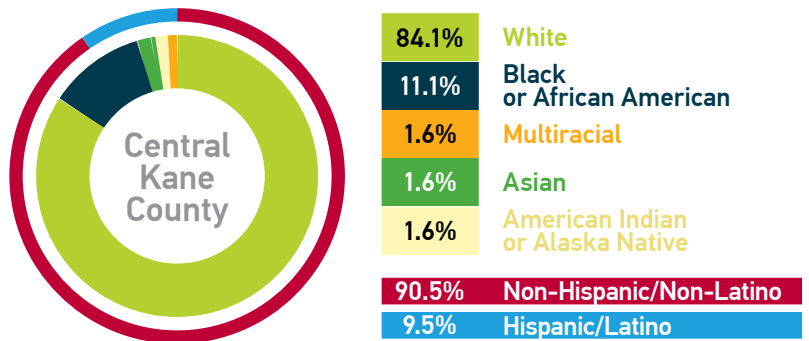
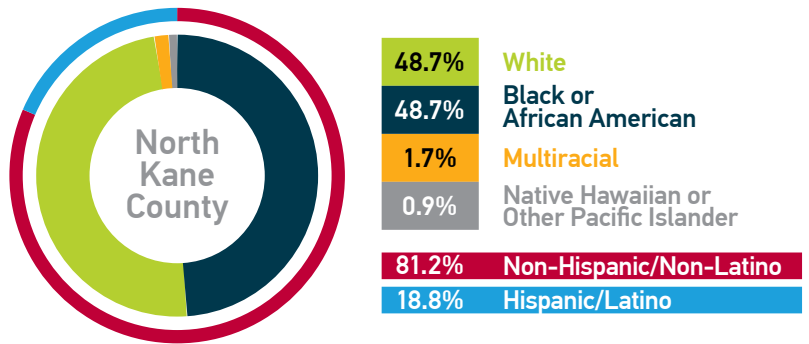


## Kane CoC CES

### REGIONAL DIVERSITY

There were significant racial and ethnic differences between people served in the north, central and south regions of the county. People who received services in the central region of the county tended to be white and non-Hispanic.

People served in the north were more likely to identify as Black or African American, while the population receiving services in the south was the most diverse.





# Key Findings

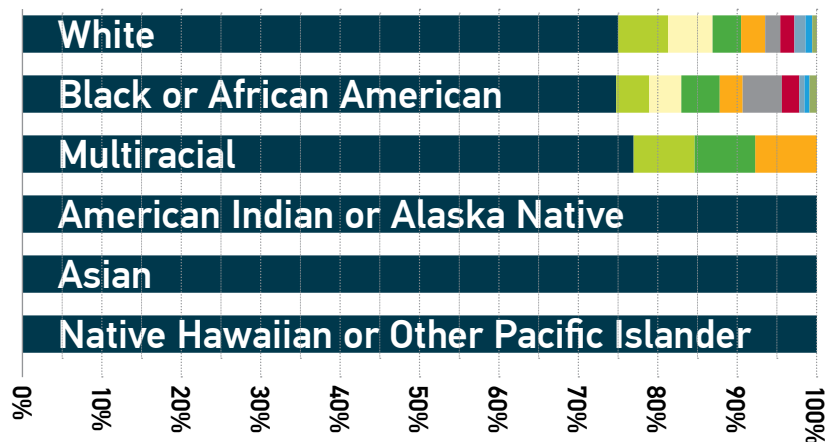
People from two racial/ethnic groups were less likely to obtain permanent housing than others; those with multi-racial backgrounds and those reporting Hispanic or Latino heritage.

## OBTAINING HOUSING

136 individuals and multi-person households obtained permanent housing in 2018.

### By Race

Compared to people in other racial groups, individuals and multi-person households with multi-racial backgrounds...



- Remained Homeless
- Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy
- Permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons
- Rental by client, with other ongoing housing subsidy
- Staying or living with family, permanent tenure
- Rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy
- Rental by client, with VASH subsidy
- Deceased
- Unknown
- Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure

Note that individuals and heads of household who identified as American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander totally failed to obtain housing during 2018. Their numbers, however, were too small to accurately examine in detail.

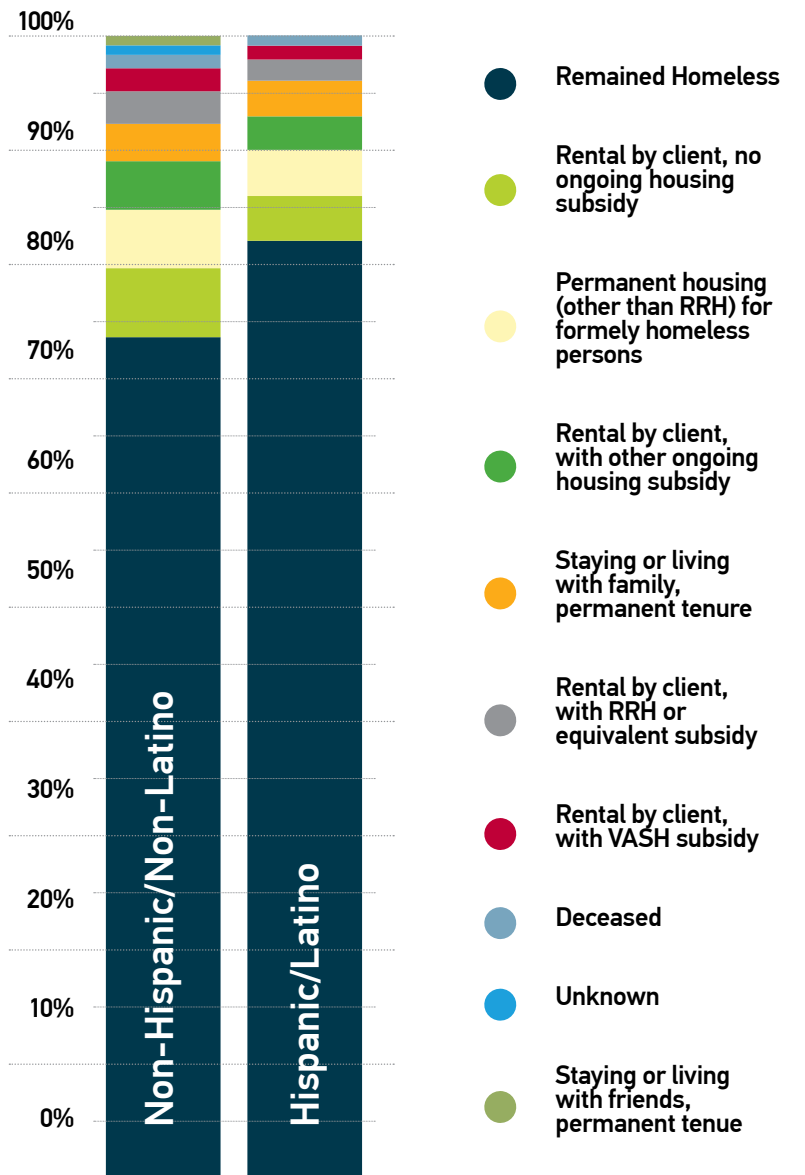




## Key Findings

## By Ethnicity

People who identified as Hispanic/Latinx were 11% more likely to remain homeless than those who did not.



### Individuals and heads of households who identified as Hispanic/Latinx were also:

- 33% less likely to obtain rental housing with no subsidy
- 25% less likely to obtain permanent housing (other than Rapid Rehousing)
- 26% less likely to obtain rental housing with another subsidy
- 38% less likely to obtain Rapid Rehousing assistance
- 48% less likely to obtain a VASH housing voucher



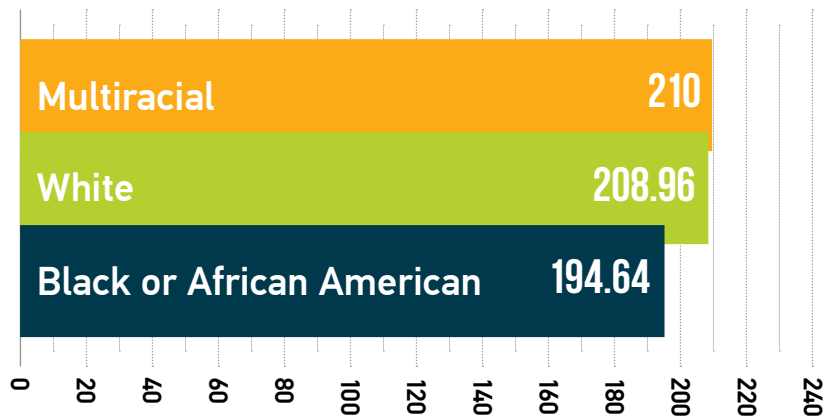
## Key Findings

### MEDIAN DAYS TO HOUSING

There were also significant differences in the amount of time it took certain groups to obtain housing.

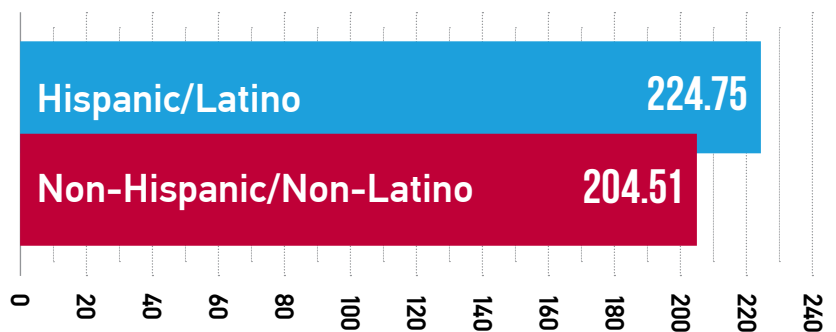
#### By Race

Compared to people in other racial groups, individuals and multi-person households with Black or African American backgrounds obtained permanent housing about 15 days sooner than people in Kane County's two other predominant racial groups.



#### By Ethnicity

Not only were people who people of Hispanic or Latinx heritage less likely to obtain housing, it took them 20 days longer, on average, to be housed.





# Recomendation

---

Pathways MISI recommends an informed discussion to determine if program and/or system changes can be made to ensure greater equity for people with Hispanic heritage and/or multiracial backgrounds.

This discussion should begin with the Kane County Continuum of Care's Board of Directors.

As part of this discussion, the Board could decide to convene local stakeholders, including representatives of diverse racial and Hispanic heritage groups, to help determine potential causes of and solutions to racial inequity within Kane County's homeless services system.



# About Pathways MISI

---

**Pathways MISI is a not for profit partnership that offers local governments and Continua of Care a full range of services:**

---



**800-536-6474**



**info@pcni.org**



**www.pathwaysmisi.org**



consulting services that help communities plan for growth and comply with HUD, HMIS, HIPAA and other applicable regulations

---



data services, including HMIS system administration, data quality auditing and data analysis, that unlock the full value of information organizations are required to collect

---



training and technical assistance that help communities achieve their HMIS implementation goals

---