
Reimagine CE Workgroup: Dane CoC System Performance Data Review

— Meeting #7 (June 9, 2023) —

Agenda

1. **Introduction:** please enter your name, agency (if any) in the chat
2. **Housekeeping:** Use of Jamboard
3. **Review of the workgroup goals**
4. **Last meeting recap:** Exit to Permanent Destinations Discussion
5. **Dane CoC System Performance Data Review**
 - a. Days Homeless -- previous year data
 - b. Exit to Permanent Housing
 - c. Return to Homelessness
6. **Dane CoC Coordinated Entry Data Review**
 - a. Families in CE
 - b. Singles in CE

Jamboard

- [Jamboard Link](#) in the chat!
- There are three (3) pages:
 - Return to Homelessness
 - Dane CoC CE Data Review: Families with Children
 - Dane CoC CE Data Review: Singles
- Please leave any thoughts or questions you didn't get to share during the meeting.
- We won't go over them one by one during the meeting, but the meeting prep group will review and use them for the next meeting planning.

Review of the Workgroup Goals

- Local and national criticism of VI-SPDAT & Org Code no longer supporting the tool
- HUD's encouragement for CoCs to re-examine the CE process
- 2020 CE evaluation recommendations: 2) consensus building around prioritization strategies; 3) convene a conversation on race and equitable outcomes
- Built for Zero group, HSC Core Committee, Lived Experience Committee, and Board of Directors have tried to assess existing disparities and better way to prioritize housing program openings.

Core Committee decided to form a workgroup with wider community representation that is tasked with proposing a new way to prioritize individuals and families for RRH and PSH openings in Dane CoC to the HSC board of Directors.

Recap of Last Meeting: Exit to Permanent Destinations

We reviewed the last of the three main system performance measures, exit to permanent destinations, and had discussions.

Families with children (avg 61%)

- Disparities observed between **Black/Multiple Races families** and White families - Black 58%; Multiple Races 58%; White 65%

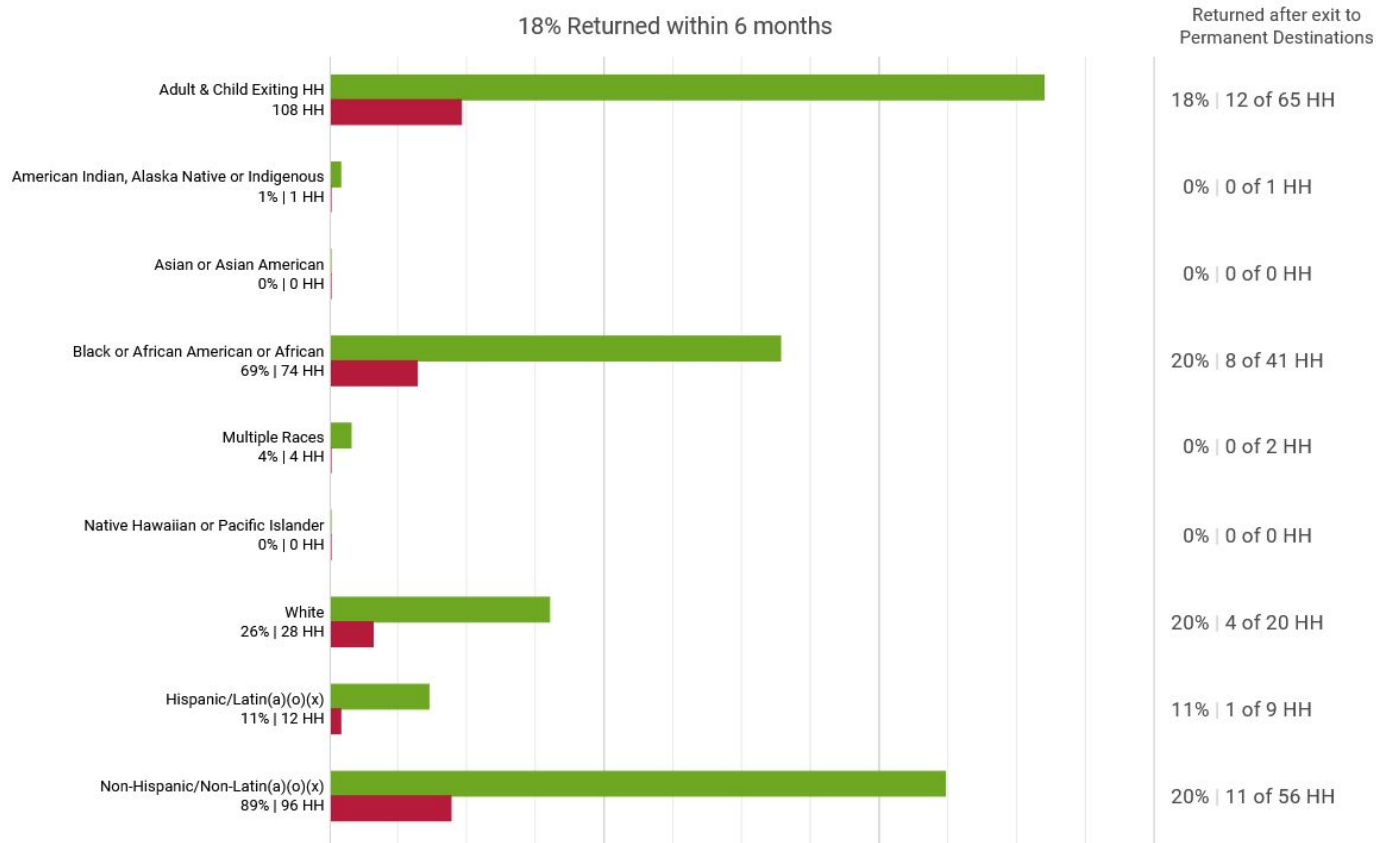
Singles (avg 19%)

- No substantial differences between different racial groups observed

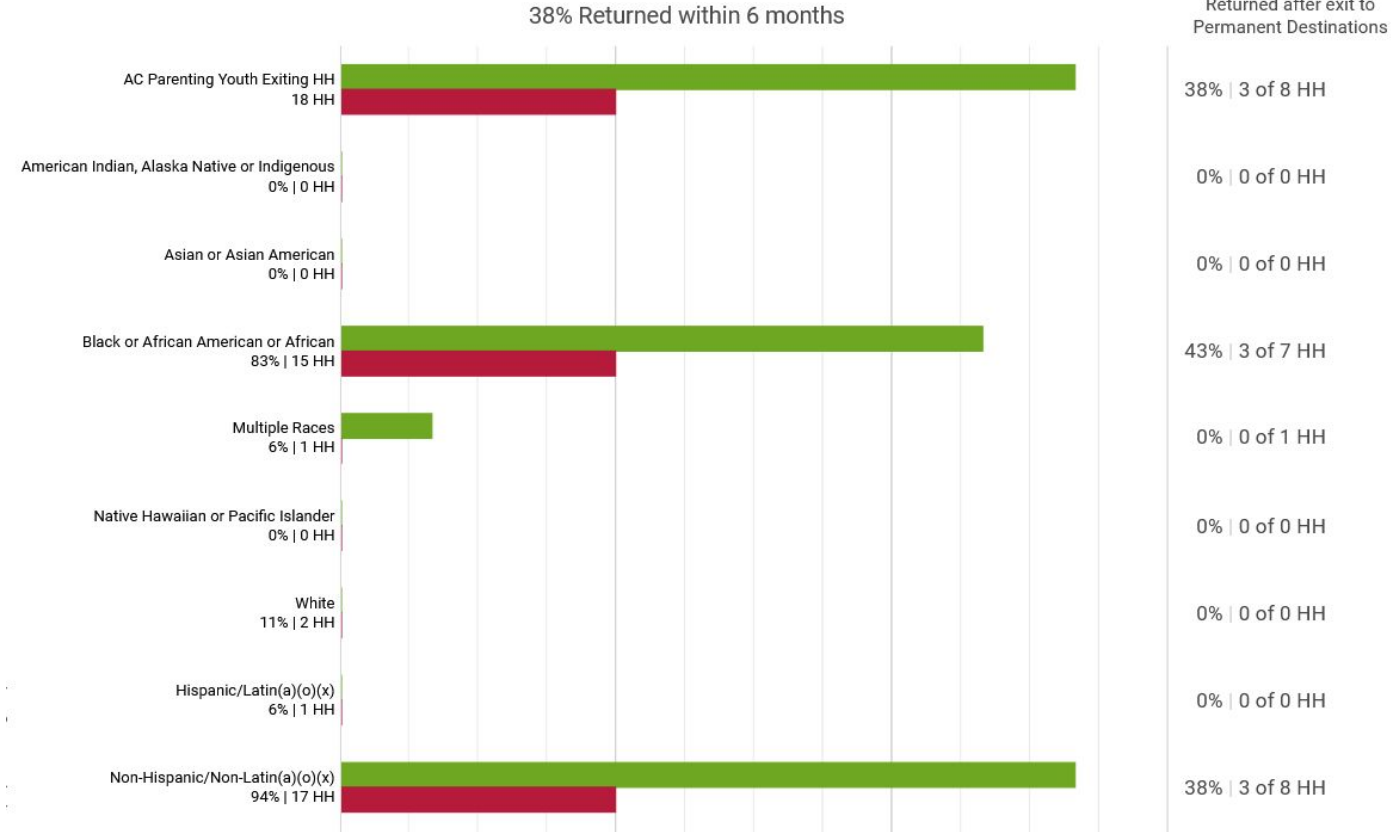
Return to Homelessness

FY 2022 (10/1/21-9/30/23)

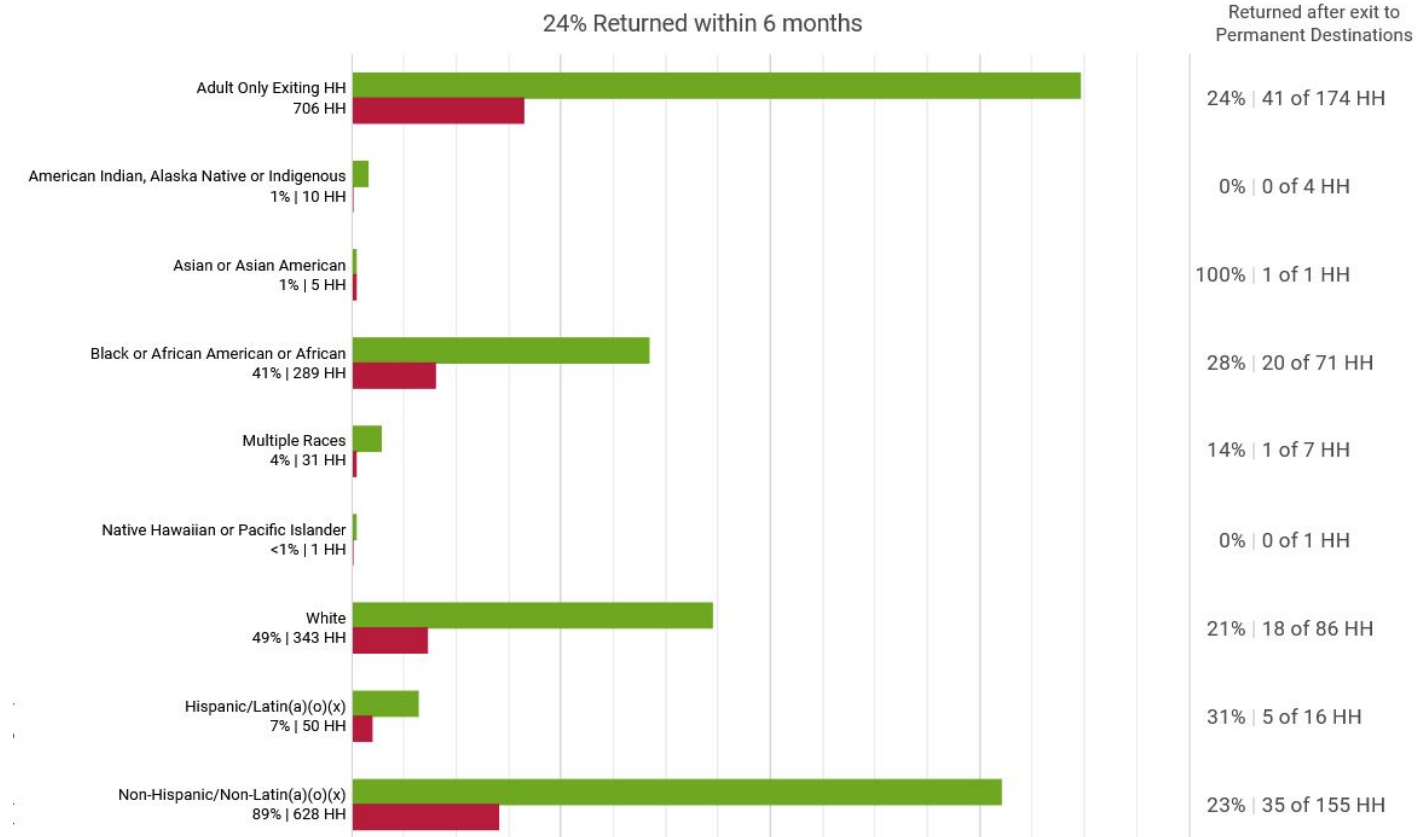
Return to Homeless: Families with Children



Return to Homeless: Families with Children, Parenting Youth Age 18-24

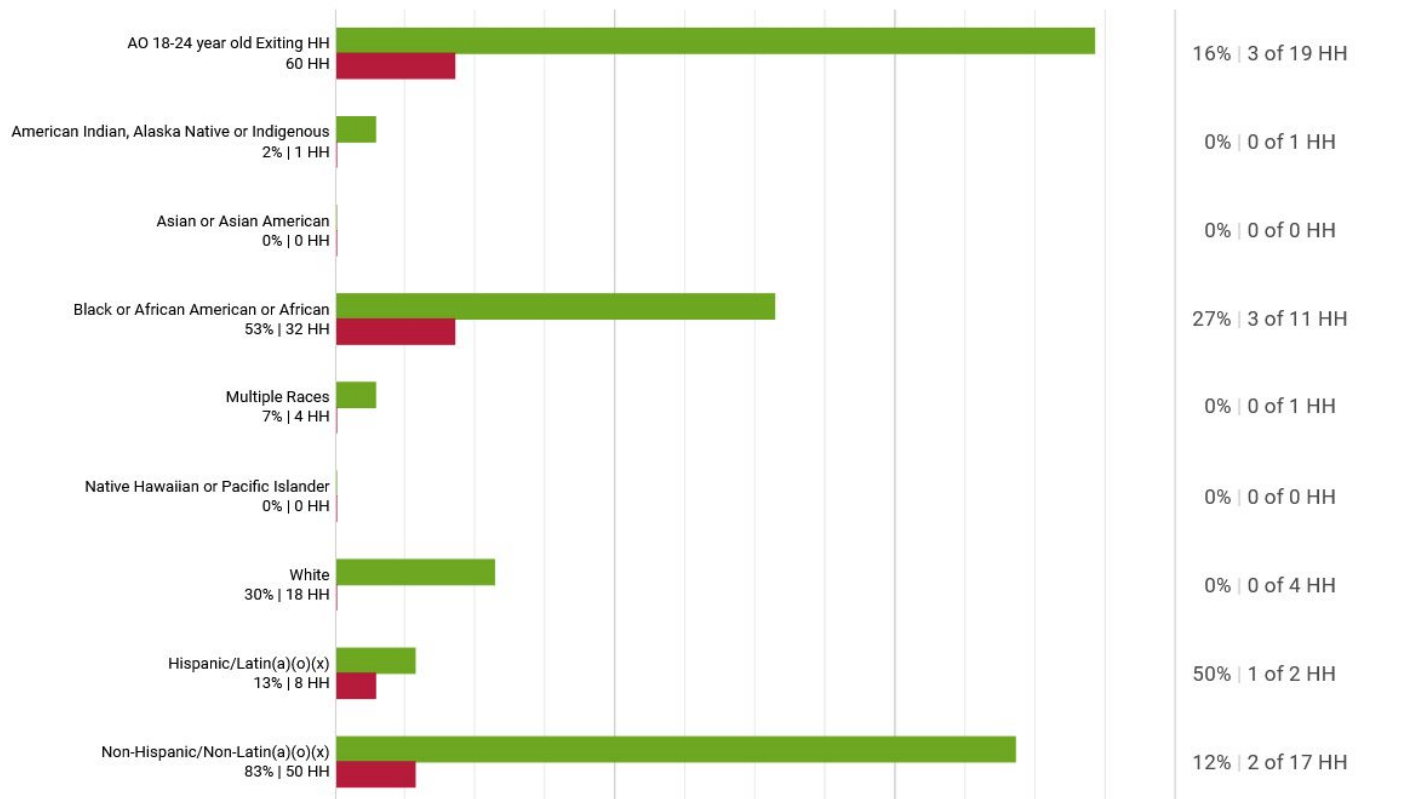


Return to Homeless: Singles



Return to Homeless: Singles, Age 18-24

16% Returned within 6 months



Discussion: Return to Homelessness

1. Where are the greatest inequities showing up?

Families with children (avg 18%)

- No substantial differences between different racial groups observed

Singles (avg 24%)

Disparities observed between

- **Black singles** and white singles - Black 28%; White 21%
- **Hispanic singles** and Non-Hispanic singles - Hispanic 31%; Non-Hispanic 23%
- **Black single youth** and White single youth - Black youth 27%; White youth 0%

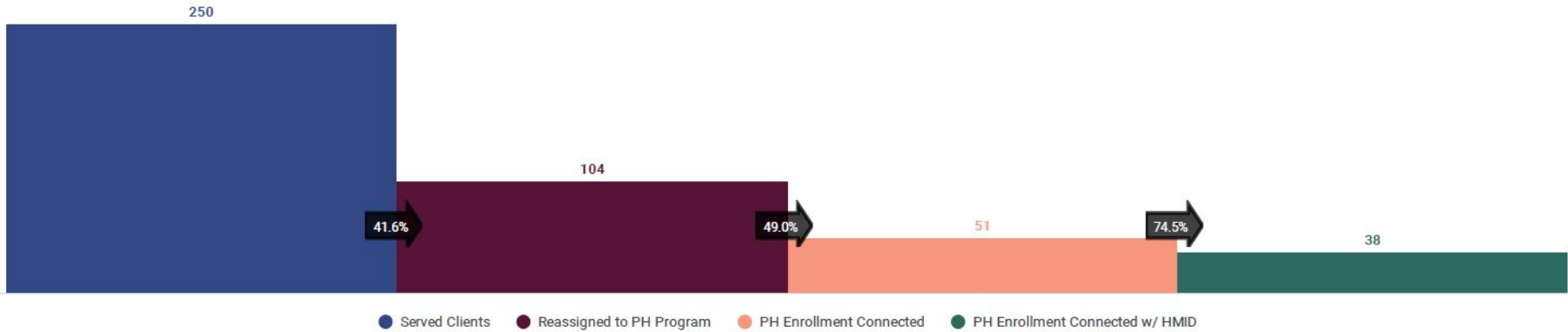
2. Are there disparate experiences for different demographic groups in terms of Return to Homelessness?
3. What changes do we want to see in Return to Homelessness?
4. What other information do you need to see to have meaningful understanding of Return to Homelessness?

Dane CoC Coordinated Entry Data Review

May 1, 2022 - April 30, 2023



Families with Children



- **Served clients:** people who are connected to Coordinated Entry (CE) system and are on housing priority lists. It encompasses everyone who were active during the reporting period even if their referral happened prior to the reporting period.
- **Reassigned to PH program:** people for whom there was a referral from CE to a housing project, as recorded in the HMIS
- **PH enrollment connected:** people who have been reassigned to PH programs during the reporting period and have subsequently become enrolled in PH projects. The difference between reassigned and enrolled is the denial rate.
- **PH enrollment connected with Housing Move In Date (HMID):** people who have enrolled in PH projects, obtained and moved into housing during the reporting period

Families with Children by Race and Ethnicity

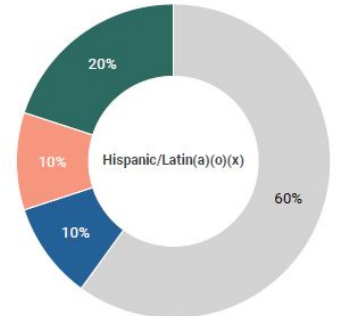
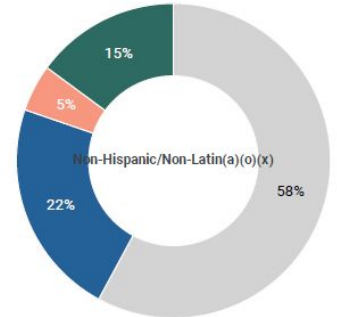
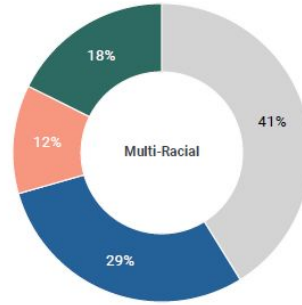
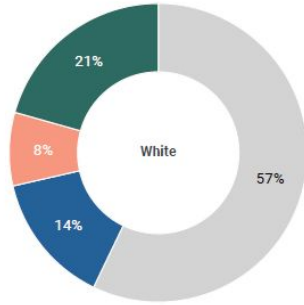
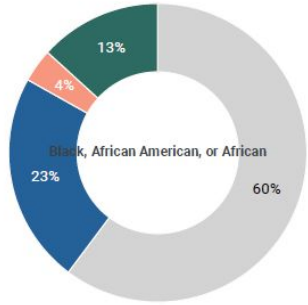
By Ethnicity

	Ethnicity	Served Clients	Reassigned to PH Program	PH Enrollment Connected	PH Enrollment Connected w/ HMID
1	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	228	96	45	34
2	Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	20	8	6	4
3	Client refused	1	0	0	0
4	Data not collected	1	0	0	0

By Race

	Race	Served Clients	Reassigned to PH Program	PH Enrollment Connected	PH Enrollment Connected w/ HMID
1	Black, African American, or African	166	66	28	22
2	White	63	27	18	13
3	Multi-Racial	17	10	5	3
4	Client refused	2	0	0	0
5	Client doesn't know	1	1	0	0
6	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1	0	0	0

Families with Children by Race and Ethnicity



Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

● Served Clients (non-referred)
 ● Reassigned (No PH Enrollment)
 ● PH Enrollment (no HMID)
 ● PH Enrollment (w/ HMID)

Observations & Discussion: Families in CE by Race (1)

Reassignment or referral to Permanent Housing (PH) programs: There was a lower referral rate for black persons in families compared to their white counterparts. Out of the clients served in the CE system, **43% of whites and 40% of blacks were referred to PH programs during the reporting period.**

- Referral to Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH): The referral rate for PSH was similar for both white and black persons in families. Approximately 16% (10 out of 63) of whites and 17% (28 out of 166) of blacks were referred to PSH.
- Referral to Rapid Re-Housing (RRH): There was a significant difference in the referral rate for RRH between white and black persons in families. While 22% (14 out of 63) of whites served in CE were referred to RRH, only 14% (23 out of 166) of blacks were referred to RRH.

Observations & Discussion: Families in CE by Race (2)

Housing outcomes for enrolled PH clients: Once enrolled in PH programs, white persons in families had a higher percentage of successful housing outcomes compared to black persons in families. **Among those served in CE, 21% of whites had PH enrollment with Housing Move-In Date (HMID), whereas only 13% of blacks had the same outcome.**

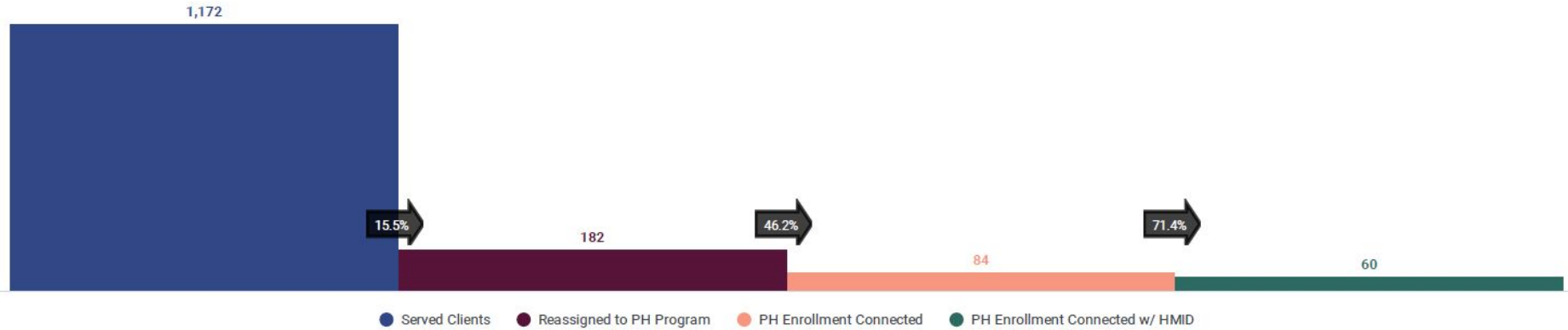
- PH enrollment with HMID in PSH: The percentage of successful housing outcomes with HMID in PSH programs was the same for both white and black persons in families, with 6% of each group (4 out of 63 whites and 10 out of 166 blacks) achieving this outcome.
- PH enrollment with HMID in RRH: There was a significant difference in the percentage of successful housing outcomes with HMID in RRH between whites and blacks. While 13% (8 out of 63) of whites served in CE were referred to RRH and subsequently obtained and moved into housing during the reporting period, only 6% (10 out of 166) of blacks had the same outcome.

Observations & Discussion: Families in CE by Ethnicity

Regarding Hispanic and non-Hispanic communities, there were no significant disparities observed in both referral rates and housing outcomes.

- 42% (96 out of 228) of non-Hispanic and 40% (8 out of 20) of Hispanic/Latinx persons in families were referred to PH programs.
- However, Hispanic/Latinx families had better housing outcomes, with 20% (4 out of 20) achieving PH enrollment with HMID, compared to 15% (34 out of 228) of non-Hispanic persons in families with the same outcome.

Singles



- **Served clients:** people who are connected to Coordinated Entry (CE) system and are on housing priority lists. It encompasses everyone who were active during the reporting period even if their referral happened prior to the reporting period.
- **Reassigned to PH program:** people for whom there was a referral from CE to a housing project, as recorded in the HMIS
- **PH enrollment connected:** people who have been reassigned to PH programs during the reporting period and have subsequently become enrolled in PH projects. The difference between reassigned and enrolled is the denial rate.
- **PH enrollment connected with Housing Move In Date (HMID):** people who have enrolled in PH projects, obtained and moved into housing during the reporting period

Singles by Race and Ethnicity

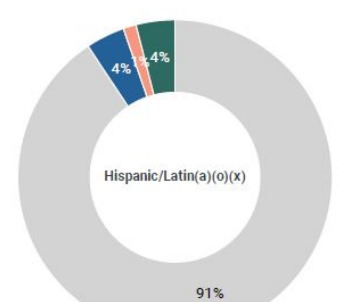
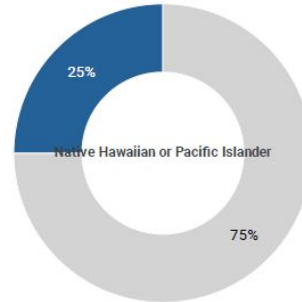
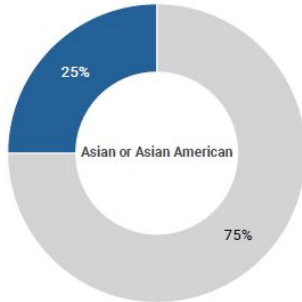
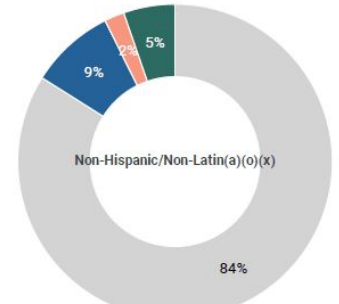
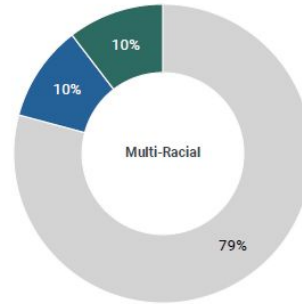
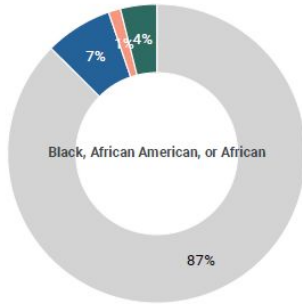
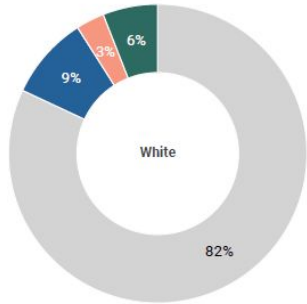
By Ethnicity

	Ethnicity	Served Clients	Reassigned to PH Program	PH Enrollment Connected	PH Enrollment Connected w/ HMID
1	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	1,077	173	79	57
2	Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	75	7	4	3
3	Data not collected	20	2	1	0

By Race

	Race	Served Clients	Reassigned to PH Program	PH Enrollment Connected	PH Enrollment Connected w/ HMID
1	White	554	100	50	33
2	Black, African American, or African	534	67	28	21
3	Multi-Racial	48	10	5	5
4	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	12	2	1	1
5	Data not collected	9	0	0	0
6	Asian or Asian American	8	2	0	0
7	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	4	1	0	0
8	Client refused	3	0	0	0

Singles by Race and Ethnicity



● Served Clients (non-referred) ● Reassigned (No PH Enrollment) ● PH Enrollment (no HMID) ● PH Enrollment (w/ HMID)

Observations & Discussion: Singles in CE by Race (1)

Reassignment or referral to Permanent Housing (PH) programs:

There was a lower referral rate for black individuals compared to their white counterparts. Out of the clients served in the CE system, **18% of white individuals and 13% of black individuals were referred to PH programs during the reporting period.**

- Referral to Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH): There was a significant difference in the referral rate for PSH between and white and black individuals. While 6% (34 out of 554) of white individuals served in CE were referred to PSH, only 3% (16 out of 534) of black individuals were referred to PSH.
- Referral to Rapid Re-Housing (RRH): There was a significant difference in the referral rate for RRH between white and black individuals. While 8% (44 out of 554) of white individuals served in CE were referred to RRH, only 4% (23 out of 534) of black individuals were referred to RRH.

Observations & Discussion: Singles in CE by Race (2)

Housing outcomes for enrolled PH clients: Once enrolled in PH programs, white individuals had a higher percentage of successful housing outcomes compared to black individuals. **Among those served in CE, 6% of white individuals had PH enrollment with Housing Move-In Date (HMID), whereas only 4% of black individuals had the same outcome.**

- PH enrollment with HMID in PSH: There was a difference in the percentage of successful housing outcomes with HMID in PSH between white and black individuals. While 3% (14 out of 554) of white individuals served in CE were referred to RRH and subsequently obtained and moved into housing during the reporting period, only 1% (6 out of 534) of black individuals had the same outcome.
- PH enrollment with HMID in RRH: The percentage of successful housing outcomes with HMID in RRH programs was the same for both white and black individuals, with 1% (6 out of 554 white individuals and 5 out of 534 black individuals) of each group achieving this outcome.

Observations & Discussion: Singles in CE by Ethnicity

Regarding Hispanic and non-Hispanic communities, disparities were observed in both referral rates and housing outcomes.

- 16% (173 out of 1,077) of non-Hispanic individuals and 4% (3 out of 75) of Hispanic/Latinx individuals were referred to PH programs.
- 5% (57 out of 1,077) of non-Hispanic individuals achieved PH enrollment with HMID, compared to 4% (3 out of 75) of Hispanic individuals had the same outcome.