2023 VA Permanent Housing Conference Atlanta, GA

Data and Equity Deep Dive

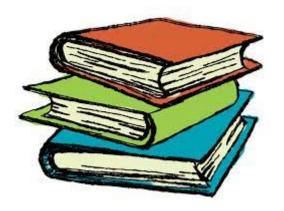


Introductions

Presenter (pronouns), Org







Learning Objectives

Participants will:

- Be knowledgeable about available VA and HUD data equity resources.
- Explore the ways to engage in collaborative equity analyses.
- Understand ways of identifying racial and other equity disparities among Veterans experiencing homelessness to reduce community/program inequities.
- Share ideas for equity analysis and their resources.





Agenda



Equity basics



Equity resources



Basics and examples of equity analysis practices





Thank You!







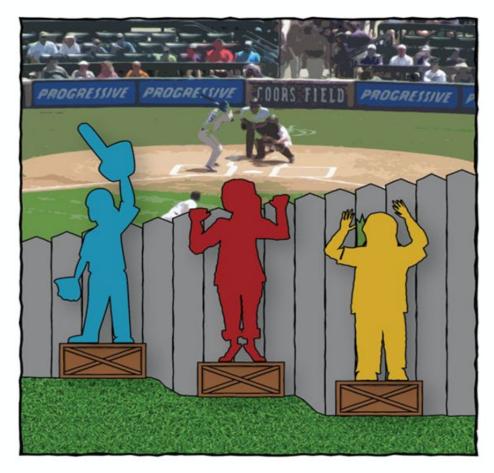
Equity Basics

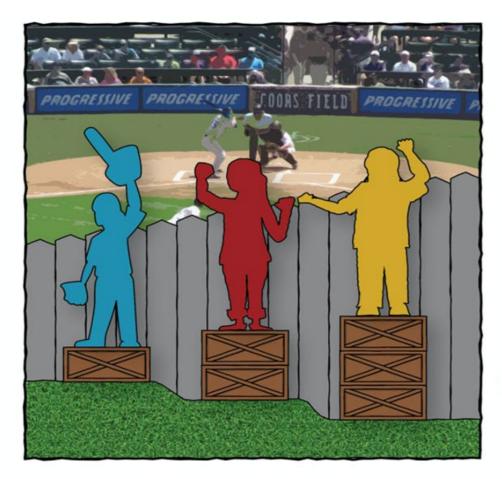






Equity Basics: Equality vs. Equity





EQUALITY

EQUITY





Equity Basics: Current Homelessness and Equity

Effective services for Veterans at -risk for or currently experiencing homeless address social equity.

The US's current state of homelessness stems in large part from policies that were discriminatory, such as enslavement, forced migration, redlining, segregation, etc.

- Therefore, persons of color are disproportionately represented among persons experiencing homelessness and at -risk populations.
- Analysis of program data from an equity perspective can identify disparities and opportunities to further equity.





Equity Basics: The Importance of Leading with Equity

- 53% of those served by SSVF are Black, Indigenous, Latine, and People of Color (BILPOC).
- "Members of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer (LGBTQ+) community are more likely to become homeless, and once homeless, more likely to endure discrimination and harassment that extends their homelessness." - HUD Exchange
- Homelessness among older adults continues to increase even as the number of Veterans experiencing homelessness overall decreases. Over 75% of all sheltered Veterans are age 55+

- 70% of those served by SSVF have been diagnosed with one or more disabilities.
 - Programs that are designed to effectively serve the most marginalized serve everyone else more effectively too





Equity Basics: The Importance of Leading with Equity

 We have an ethical responsibility to provide equitable services to all of our community members

 Race is the single largest predictor of outcomes along the social determinants of health

Allows us to be good fiscal stewards of our funding



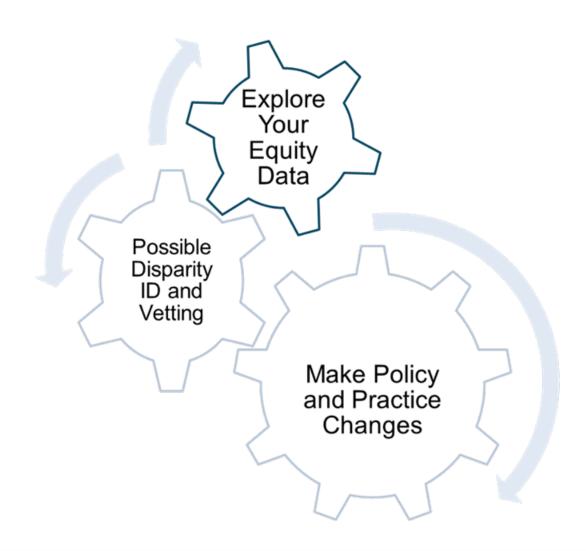
Equity Resources







Using Equity Data







Share!

What Equity Data or Reports has your organization or area been using?





Equity Resources

VA: SSVF Equity Report

- Allows SSVF grantees to better understand their data and assist grantees in efforts to achieve racially equitable service delivery and policy implementation.
- SSVF grantee staff may email <u>ssvfhmis@abtassoc.com</u> for access

VA: Racial Equity Dashboard

- Provides ongoing, on-demand visibility into service provisions and outcomes for VHA Homeless Programs, by race
- Data is available nationally, and at VISN and Facility levels; includes HUD-VASH, GPD, HCHV, and VJP data
- VA staff only: https://app.powerbigov.us/groups/me/reports/86aa0ab2-2b46-4dbe-9b06-57d975a7d4ec
- Contact <u>VHA10NC1HPOAnalyticsTeam@va.gov</u> for support





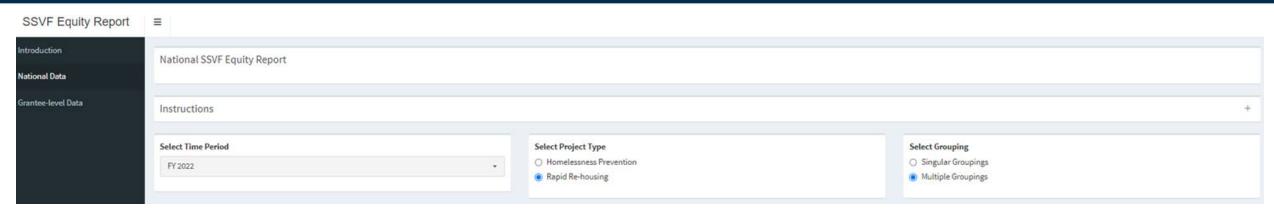
Equity Resources

HUD: CoC Analysis Tool: Race and Ethnicity

Public data available for each Continuum of Care (CoC)
 https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5787/coc-analysis-tool-race-and-ethnicity/







Time Period: FYs 2021 - 2023

Project Type: Homelessness Prevention or Rapid Re-housing

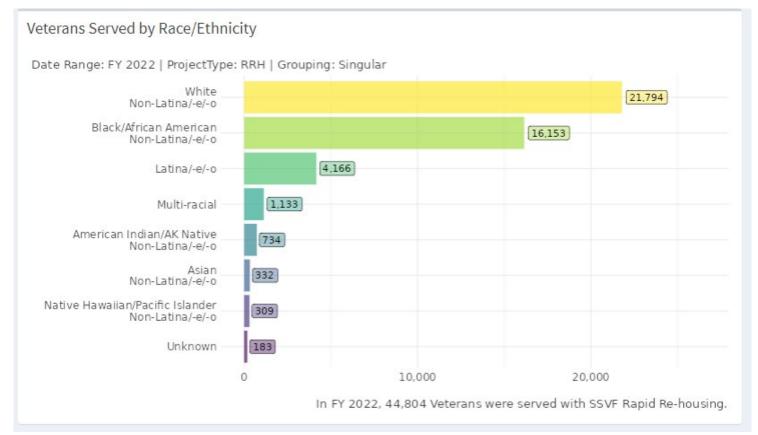
Groupings: SSVF race/ethnicity data has been aggregated in two ways. Both disaggregate race and ethnicity so that Latina/-e/-o is counted similarly to race groupings.

Grantee Level Data: Click on the menu on the left and select your grant.





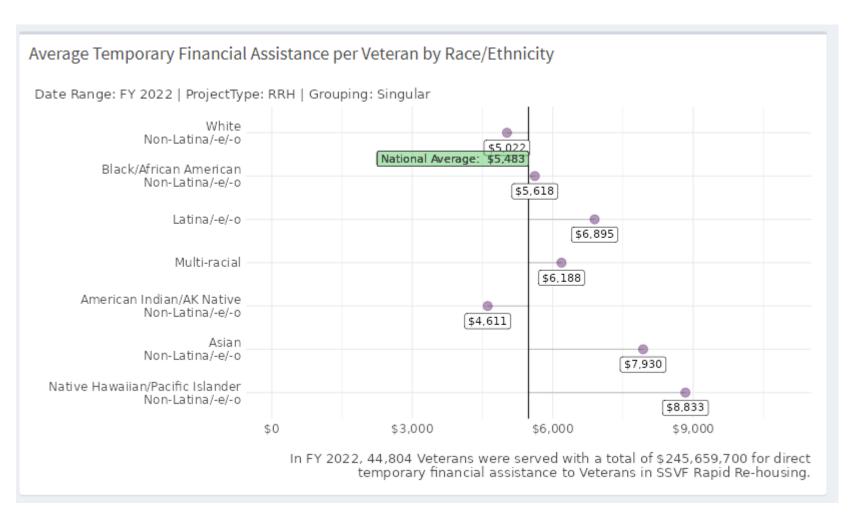
Front Door View: Who's being served?







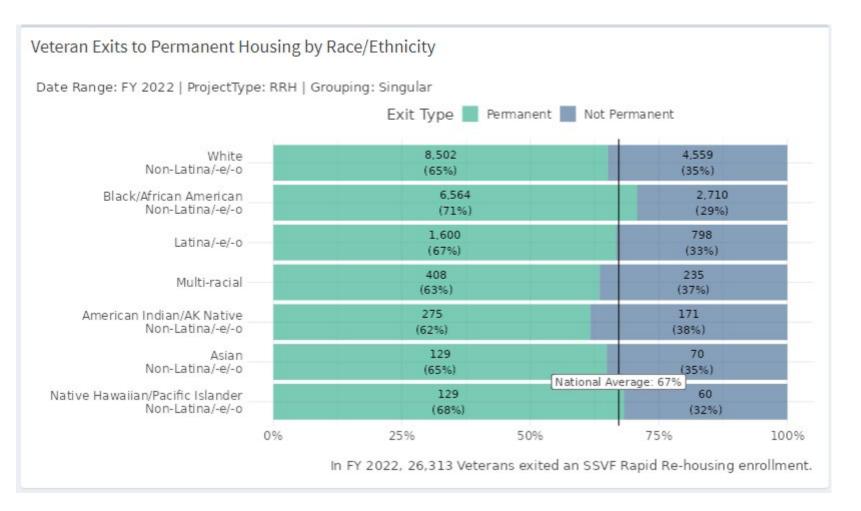
Resources View: How equitably are housing support resources (temporary financial assistance) being distributed?







Exit Door: How equitable are housing outcomes?







VHA Homeless Programs

Clinical Operations Business Intelligence



Homeless Programs Racial Equity Dashboard

Introduction

The purpose of the VHA Homeless Programs Racial Equity Dashboard is to provide ongoing, on-demand visibility into service provision and outcomes for Veterans engaged in VHA homeless programs.

Report Sections

Population Comparisons

This section provides national and VA Medical Center-level views of overall Veteran and homeless Veteran populations. The data will be refreshed annually to align with the frequency of US Census and HUD PIT estimate updates. Filters for this section include national and facility views due to data sources.

Veterans Served

This section provides key information on Veterans served and process times. Filters for this section include Fiscal Year, VISN/Facility, and program.

Exit Outcomes

This section includes information on Veteran outcomes at the point of program exit. Filters for this section include Fiscal Year, VISN/Facility, and program.

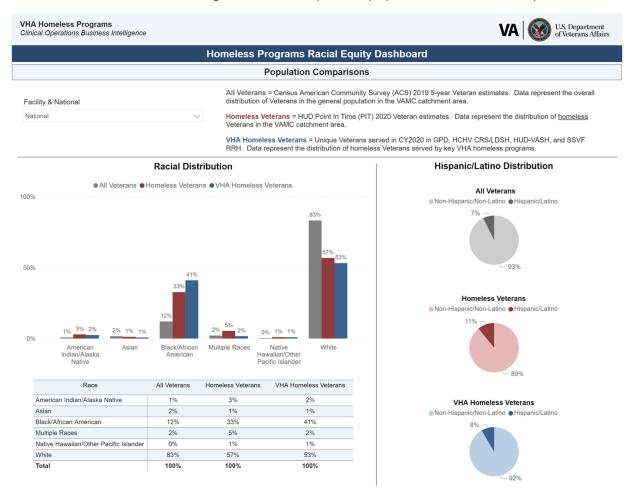


Contact Clinical Operations Bl



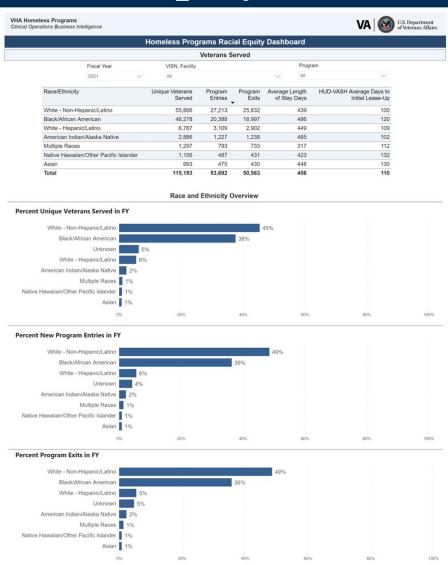


Front Door View: Who's being served? Compare to population data in the report.









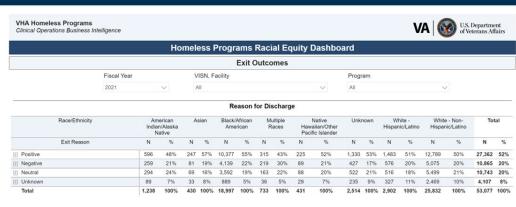
Front Door View: Who's being served by area and program? Who's

new?

Exit View: Who's exiting?







Housing Status																
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native		Asian		Black/African American		Multiple Races		Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander		White - Hispanic/Latino		White - Non- Hispanic/Latino		Total	
Housing Status	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Permanent Housing	576	47%	239	56%	9,626	51%	271	37%	223	52%	1,557	54%	12,695	49%	25,187	50%
Temporary Housing	119	10%	39	9%	1,948	10%	84	11%	42	10%	265	9%	2,257	9%	4,754	9%
Transitional Housing	46	4%	20	5%	820	4%	28	4%	16	4%	114	4%	1,195	5%	2,239	4%
Institutional Setting	118	10%	29	7%	1,565	8%	94	13%	37	9%	230	8%	2,742	11%	4,815	10%
Sheltered Homeless	45	4%	17	4%	745	4%	27	4%	18	4%	110	4%	969	4%	1,931	4%
Unsheltered Homeless	30	2%	18	4%	314	2%	25	3%	26	6%	70	2%	617	2%	1,100	2%
Unknown	304	25%	68	16%	3,979	21%	204	28%	69	16%	556	19%	5,357	21%	10,537	21%
Total	1,238	100%	430	100%	18,997	100%	733	100%	431	100%	2,902	100%	25,832	100%	50,563	1009

Employment Status																			
	Race/Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native		/Alaska		Black/African American		Multiple Races		Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander		Unknown		White - Hispanic/Latino		White - Non- Hispanic/Latino		Total	
	Employment Status	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Đ	Employed	200	16%	101	23%	3,683	19%	77	11%	87	20%	464	18%	614	21%	4,483	17%	9,709	18%
Ŧ	Unemployed	191	15%	76	18%	2,941	15%	136	19%	95	22%	388	15%	497	17%	4,093	16%	8,417	16%
+	Student/Volunteer/CWT	28	2%	19	4%	447	2%	13	2%	11	3%	52	2%	88	3%	534	2%	1,192	2%
+	Disabled/Retired	572	46%	175	41%	9,017	47%	384	52%	185	43%	1,169	46%	1,262	43%	12,541	49%	25,305	48%
3	Unknown	247	20%	59	14%	2,909	15%	123	17%	53	12%	441	18%	441	15%	4,181	16%	8,454	169
	Unknown	247	20%	59	14%	2,909	15%	123	17%	53	12%	441	18%	441	15%	4,181	16%	8,454	169
	Total	1.238	100%	430	100%	18,997	100%	733	100%	431	100%	2.514	100%	2.902	100%	25.832	100%	53.077	1009

Exit View: Who's exiting?

Where do they exit to?

What are the reasons for leaving?

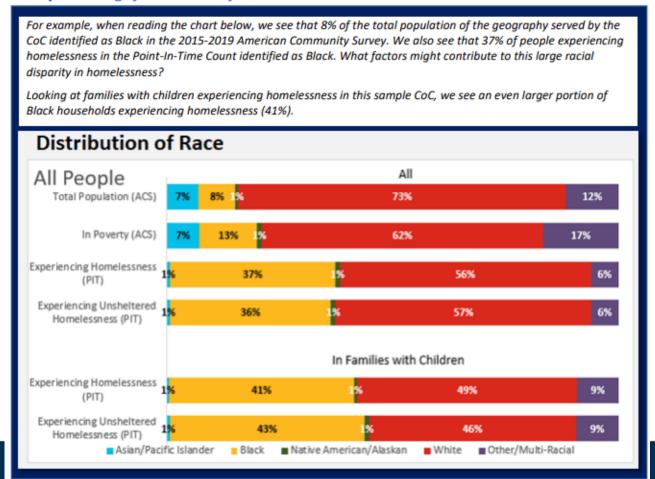
How does employment status look at exit?





Each community has unique circumstances impacting homeless populations. The HUD CoC Analysis Tool: Race and Ethnicity draws on Point-In-Time Count (PIT) and American Community Survey (ACS) data to facilitate analysis of racial disparities among people experiencing homelessness. Such an analysis is a critical first step in identifying and changing racial and ethnic disparities in our systems and services.

Example Reading of Distribution of Race Chart





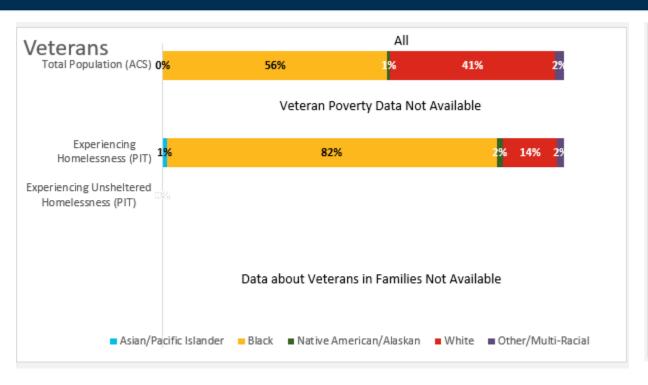


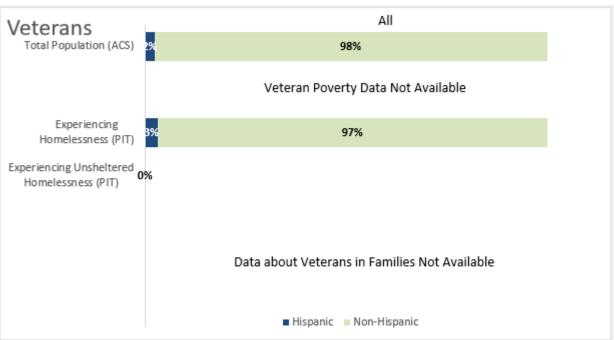
In this example, we see that the CoC serves a geography with a total population of 1,291,603 households, of which 104,673 (8%) are Black households. The PIT data shows that 1,083 (37%) of the 2,954 households experiencing homelessness were Black.

CoC Data

	Tota	l Popula	ition (ACS) ¹		-	n Pover	ty (ACS) ¹	Experiencing Homelessness (PIT) ²				
	All		In Familie Childr		All		In Familie Childr		Al	ı	In Famili Child	
Race and Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All People	1,291,603		509,692		147,330		61,452		2,954		1,059	
Race												
Asian/Pacific Islander	92,033	7%	42,619	8%	10,679	7%	1,964	3%	21	1%	6	1%
Black	104,673	8%	41,284	8%	18,895	13%	9,622	16%	1,083	37%	433	41%
Native American/Alaskan	8,077	1%	4,213	1%	1,358	1%	948	2%	27	1%	8	1%
White	937,752	73%	348,783	68%	91,975	62%	34,553	56%	1,644	56%	516	49%
Other/Multi-Racial	149,068	12%	72,793	14%	24,423	17%	14,366	23%	179	6%	96	9%
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	427,387	33%	215,508	42%	71,849	49%	44,045	72%	960	32%	481	45%
Non-Hispanic	864,216	67%	294,184	58%	75,481	51%	17,407	28%	1,994	68%	578	55%











CoC Data	Total F	opul.	ation (AC	S)¹	In F	over	ty (ACS)¹				encing ness (P			Shell	enuny tered			Unshel	tered	
	All		In Fami with Chil		All		In Fami with Chi		Al		In Fan		Al		În Faπ wit	ilies		All	În Fai	milies
Race and Ethnicity		Z.		Z		Z		×	•	×.		×	٠	Z		×		7.		7.
All People	******		144,282		93,919		40,999		1,996		309		1,996		309	NOT	AVAIL	ABLEN	OT AV	AILAB
Race																				
Asian/Pacific Islander	21,981	5%	3,351	2%	4,156	4%	379	1%	13	1%	0	0%	13	1%	0	0%				
Black	246,417	51%	87,008	60%	71,744	76%	37,293	91%	1,735	87%	298	96%	1,735	87%	298	96%				
Native	1,410	0%	552	0%	238	0%	96	0%	5	0%	0	0%	5	0%	0	0%				
White	199,415	41%	48,766	34%	15,236	16%	2,150	5%	215	11%	8	3%	215	11%	8	3%				
Other/Multi-Racial	16,466	3%	4,606	3%	2,545	3%	1,080	3%	28	1%	3	1%	28	1%	3	1%				
Ethnicity																				
Hispanic	21,015	4%	6,522	5%	3,365	4%	1,463	4%	94	5%	9	3%	94	5%	9	3%				
Non-Hispanic	464,674	96%	137,760	95%	90,554	96%	39,536	96%	1,902	95%	300	97%	1,902	95%	300	97%				
Youth <25	155,465			N	IOT AVAI	LABL	.E		124		20		124		20		N	OT AV	ALABL	.E
Race																				
Asian/Pacific Islander	9,024	6%							0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%				
Black	84,960	55%							108	87%	20	###	108	87%	20	###				
Native	505	0%							1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%				
White	53,063	34%							12	10%	0	0%	12	10%	0	0%				
Other/Multi-Racial	7,913	5%							3	2%	l o	0%	3	2%	0	0%				
Ethnicity																				
Hispanic	8,667	6%							5	4%	1	5%	5	4%	1	5%				
Non-Hispanic	146,798	94%							119	96%	19	95%	119	96%	19	95%				
Veterans	18,404			N	IOT AVAI	LABL	.E		191		DT AV	AILAB	191	N	DT AVA	AILAB	N	OT AVA	AILABL	.E
Race																				
Asian/Pacific Islander	24	0%							2	1%			2	1%						
Black	10,287	56%							157	82%			157	82%						
Native	137	1%							3	2%			3	2%						
White	7,550	41%							26	14%			26	14%						
Other/Multi-Racial	406	2%							3	2%			3	2%						
Ethnicity																				
Hispanic	427	2%							6	3%			6	3%						
Non-Hispanic	17,977	98%			l				185	97%	l		185	97%			l		l	

		All (#	CS)1		In P	over	y (ACS)¹		Experiencing Homelessnes (PIT) ^{2,†}				
	All		In Famili with Child		All		In Famil with	lies	All	1	In Famili Child		
Race and Ethnicity		7.		Z		Z		×		%		%	
All People	******		******		*****		*****		5,259		2,121		
Race													
Asian/Pacific Islander	420,714	4%	217,969	5%	43,241	3%	19,745	3%	54	1%	18	1%	
Black	3,289,020	32%	1,521,459	35%	682,103	45%	384,628	50%	3,722	71%	1,583	75%	
Native	37,440	0%	20,923	0%	8,993	1%	4,853	1%	13	0%	1	0%	
White	6,038,889	59%	2,315,268	53%	672,464	44%	287,644	37%	1,316	25%	425	20%	
Other/Multi-Racial	557,784	5%	280,968	6%	121,757	8%	73,088	9%	154	3%	94	4%	
Ethnicity													
Hispanic	992,394	10%	607,732	14%	222,438	15%	157,873	21%	271	5%	126	6%	
Non-Hispanic	9,411,453	90%	3,748,856	86%	1,306,120	85%	612,084	79%	4,988	95%	1,995	94%	
Youth <25	******		NOT AVAIL	ABLE	*****		OT AVAI	LABL	273		71		
Race													
Asian/Pacific Islander	134,330	4%			794	0%			0	0%	0	0%	
Black	1,209,919	34%			341,297	51%			195	71%	54	76%	
Native	14,357	0%			4,368	1%			1	0%	0	0%	
White	1,858,274	53%			286,807	43%			71	26%	15	21%	
Other/Multi-Racial	298,688	8%			33,775	5%			6	2%	2	3%	
Ethnicity													
Hispanic	475,320	14%			135,371	20%			8	3%	2	3%	
Non-Hispanic	3,040,248	86%			531,670	80%			265	97%	69	97%	
Veterans	618,645			NO	OT AVAIL	ABLE			297		NOT AVAILABLE		
Race													
Asian/Pacific Islander	656	0%							4	1%			
Black	199,250	32%							217	73%			
Native	2,638	0%							4	1%			
White	405,672	66%							68	23%			
Other/Multi-Racial	10,429	2%							4	1%			
Ethnicity													
Hispanic	22,333	4%							7	2%			
Non-Hispanic	596,312	96%					l		290	98%	l		

¹ American Community Survey (ACS) 2015-2019 5-yr estimates

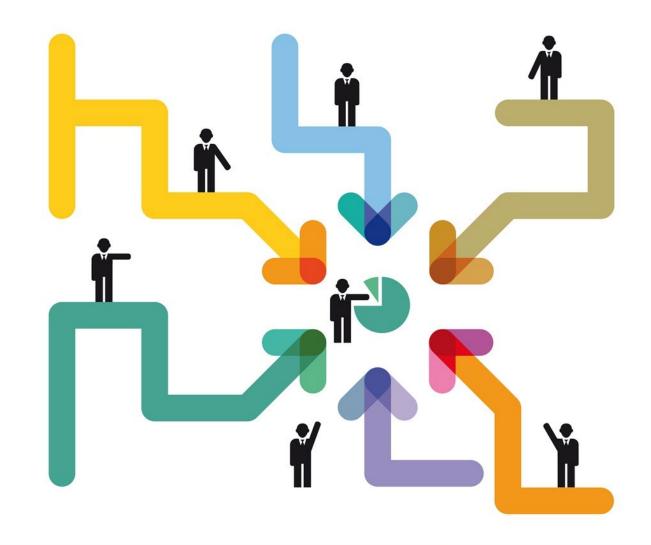
²Point-In-Time (PIT) 2021 data

† Sum of all reported data





Basics and Examples of Equity
Analysis Practices







Identifying Possible Disparities

- Generally, differences of greater than 10% are indicators of disparities. The smaller the Veteran's served total is, the higher the percentage difference is relevant. Conversely, the higher the Veteran's served total is, the lower the percentage difference is relevant.
- Service totals of less than 40 Veterans in this data set should be careful in drawing inferences from the tool's results
 alone.
- When possible disparities are identified, your team is encouraged to dig deeper into the data points that underlie it.
 Work to identify details about the population such as:
 - O Where the possible disparity occurs within the system touchpoints?
 - Oboes the possible disparity show up within certain groupings, and if so, it is greater in one grouping than the other?





Make Relevant/Equivalent Data Comparisons

Relevant comparisons

- Localization
- Like-to-Like
- HP Examples:
 - Use 'In Poverty' Census data from your grant's CoC from the HUD CoC Racial Equity Analysis tool in comparison to Veterans Served data;
 - O Compare HP Veterans LSA destinations data by race/ethnicity to your grant's HP Veterans destinations data by race/ethnicity
- RRH Example: Use your grant's CoC HMIS/LSA Veterans report OR Point -In-Time Count data on Veterans from the HUD CoC Racial Equity Analysis tool in comparison to Veterans Served data
- **Grantee Comparison:** For grantees that serve the same geography as another grantee, compare your grant's Veterans Served, Avg. TFA and Destinations data





Get Specific to Draw Out Meaning

Get specific for more meaningful findings

- Are differences more acute for certain groups?
- When there is a possible disparity, how does that group look compared to the average? This helps to understand that group's composition and experience better. It may also help provider mitigating factors.
 - % in households w/children and % in households w/o children
 - % with one or more disabling conditions
- Income at entry differences (could impact TFA and destination)
- Gender, sexual orientation, homelessness history, eviction history, etc.





Practice Approach Tips

The significance trap

•Identify differences while noting scope, scale, possible mitigating factors and limitations; don't get caught up proving legal/statistical significance

Broaden analysis inputs and outputs

- •Culture of humility
- Different staffing levels
- Lived experience perspectives
- Continuous quality improvement

Have a plan for ongoing analysis and action

- ·Plan for quarterly updates
- Continuous Quality Improvement
- Staffing Practices
- Agency Policies, Procedures, and Data Collection Practices
- Strategic Organizational Practices



Share!

What Equity Questions do you want to answer?





Resources

VA: SSVF Equity; Data and Practice Webinar

• https://www.va.gov/HOMELESS/ssvf/docs/Equity Report Webinar May 11 2023.pdf

HUD: Data & Equity: Using the Data You Have

https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Data-and-Equity-Using-the-Data-You-Have.pdf

C4 Innovations: Analyzing Racial Disparities in the Homelessness System: What You Should Know

https://va-eerc-ees.adobeconnect.com/ a1089657440/pbpd5ir2gc20/





Wrap-Up





