



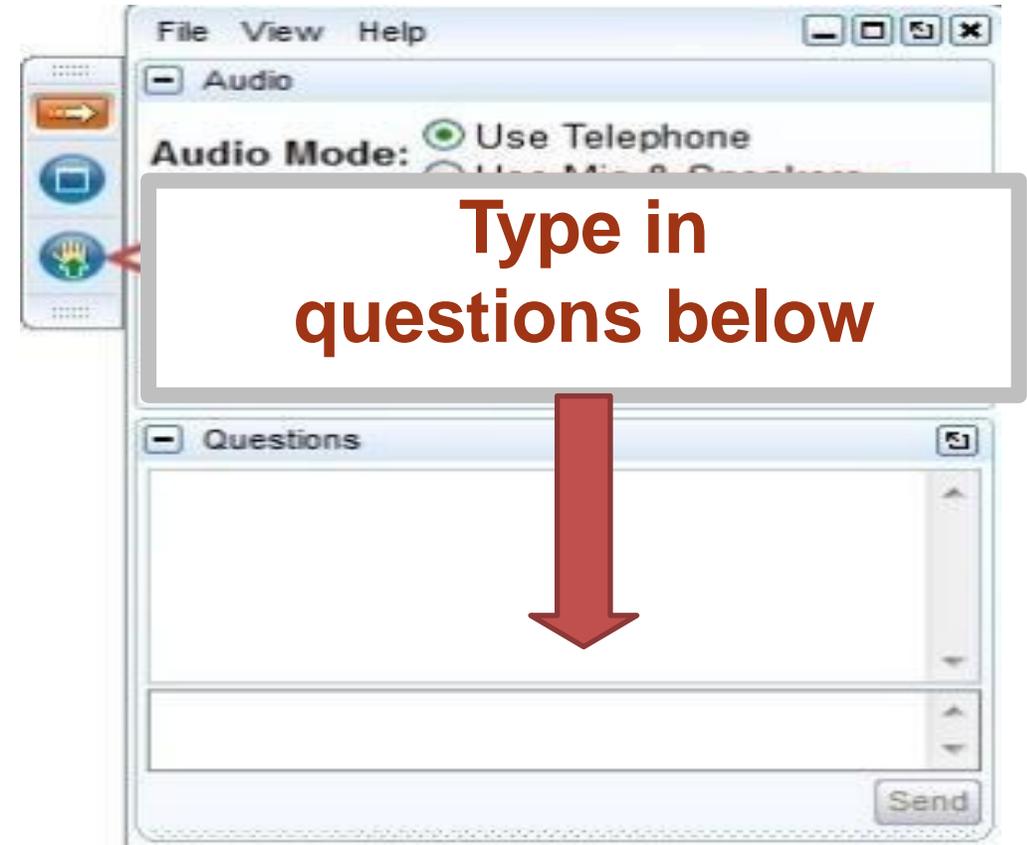
# **Racial Inequities in Housing and Homelessness**

*Race and Homelessness: Utilizing the Past to Understand the Present*

October 30, 2018

# House Keeping

- Because this is a webinar, attendees are muted
- Please type any questions you have into the Questions Box
- We are recording this webinar and will send out the link to everyone who registered at a later date.



# CCEH's Role and Work

- **Training and TA:** Working with providers to help them build capacity, implement best practices, troubleshoot.
- **Data and Analysis:** Providing the data and analytical tools that inform and influences practice, policy, and funding decisions related to ending homelessness.
- **Advocacy:** Educating elected officials (state and federal), the public, philanthropic partners about the problem, the solutions, and the resources we need to end homelessness.
- **Community Impact:** Dedicated staff support and coordinate work in specific communities.
- **Development:** creating new relationships with funders, supporters to diversify and expand our funding.

# Victories to Date

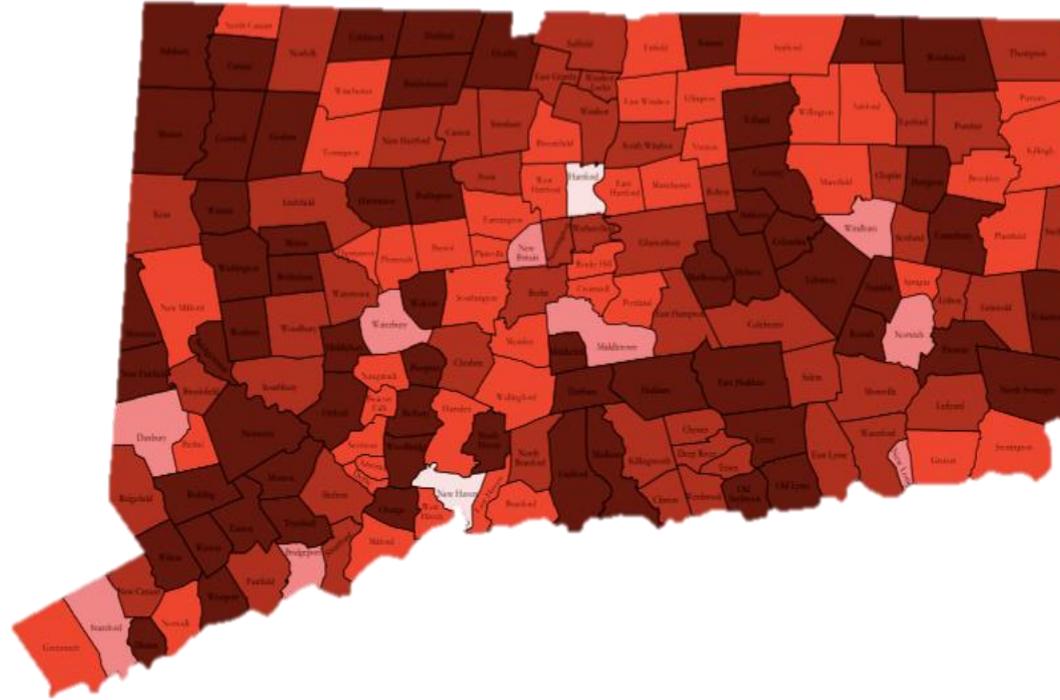
- Built a Coordinated System to Access Homeless Response Resources across Connecticut (2015)
- Ended Chronic Veteran Homelessness (2015)
- Ended Veteran Homelessness (2016)
- As of December 2016, all chronically homeless individuals in CT have been matched to housing

# Next Priorities

- Finish the job of ending Chronic Homelessness (2018)
- End Family Homelessness (2020)
- End Youth Homelessness (2020)
- Continue to consolidate strength of new, coordinated access system –despite challenges of state budget (ongoing)

# Goals of *Racial Inequities in Housing and Homelessness* webinar series:

- Provide information to expand cultural competency in working with communities of diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds
- Provide context on systemic inequities disproportionately effecting communities of color and it's correlation with homelessness
- Start a dialogue between educators, policymakers, parents, researchers, and other stakeholders on racial inequities that link to homelessness
- Elicit action to increase diversity, access and opportunity, and inclusion and reduce implicit bias.

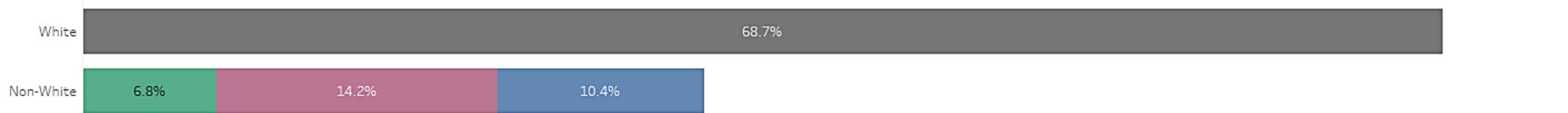


# RACIAL INEQUITIES IN CT

# Race & Ethnicity in CT

- The population of CT is overwhelmingly White/Caucasian.

CT Population



- However, the percentage of people living in Poverty paints a different picture

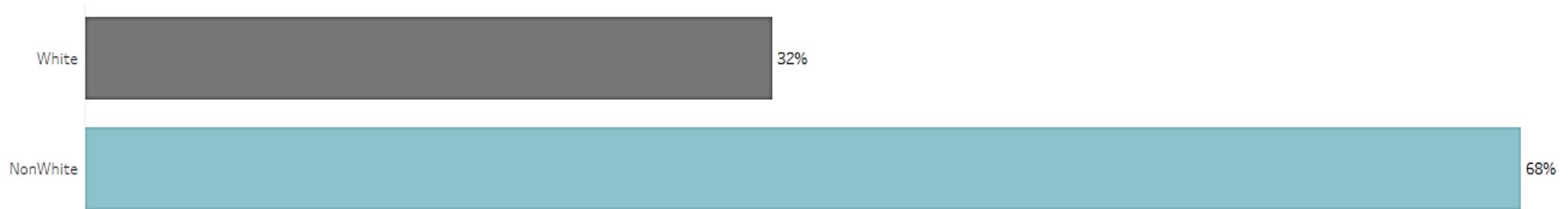
Percent of Each Group in Poverty



# Coordinated Entry—Who Attends Appointments?

- What does our Coordinated Entry System look like?

Race Data by Attended CAN Appointments 2017

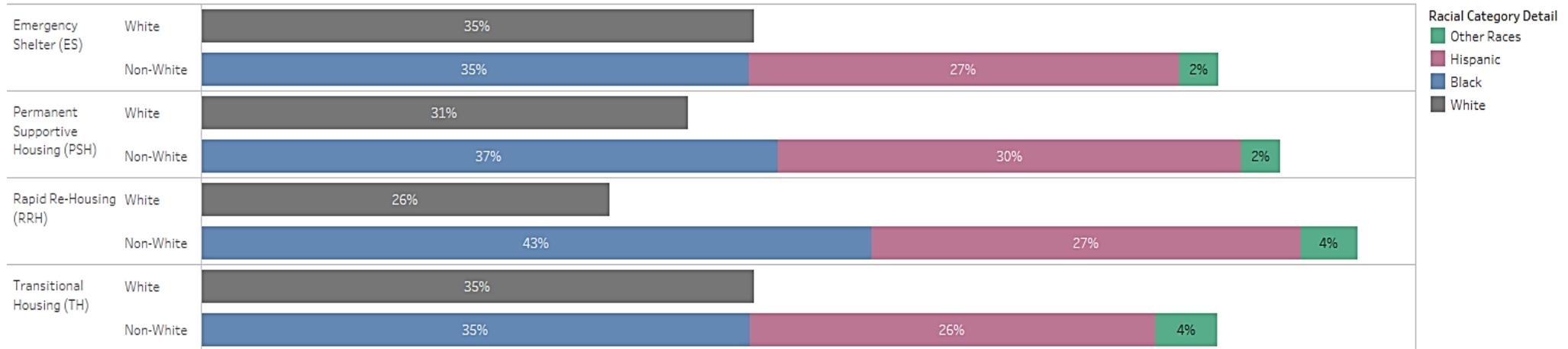


- Our System appears to be seeing the inverse of CT's Racial Group distribution coming to CAN appointments in need of assistance.
- Data on those who do not show for appointments is also consistent with the numbers above.

# Program Entries in CT—Are we a fair system?

- It's important to evaluate the racial demographics of people entering our programs so that we can ensure we are being equitable

Entries by Race

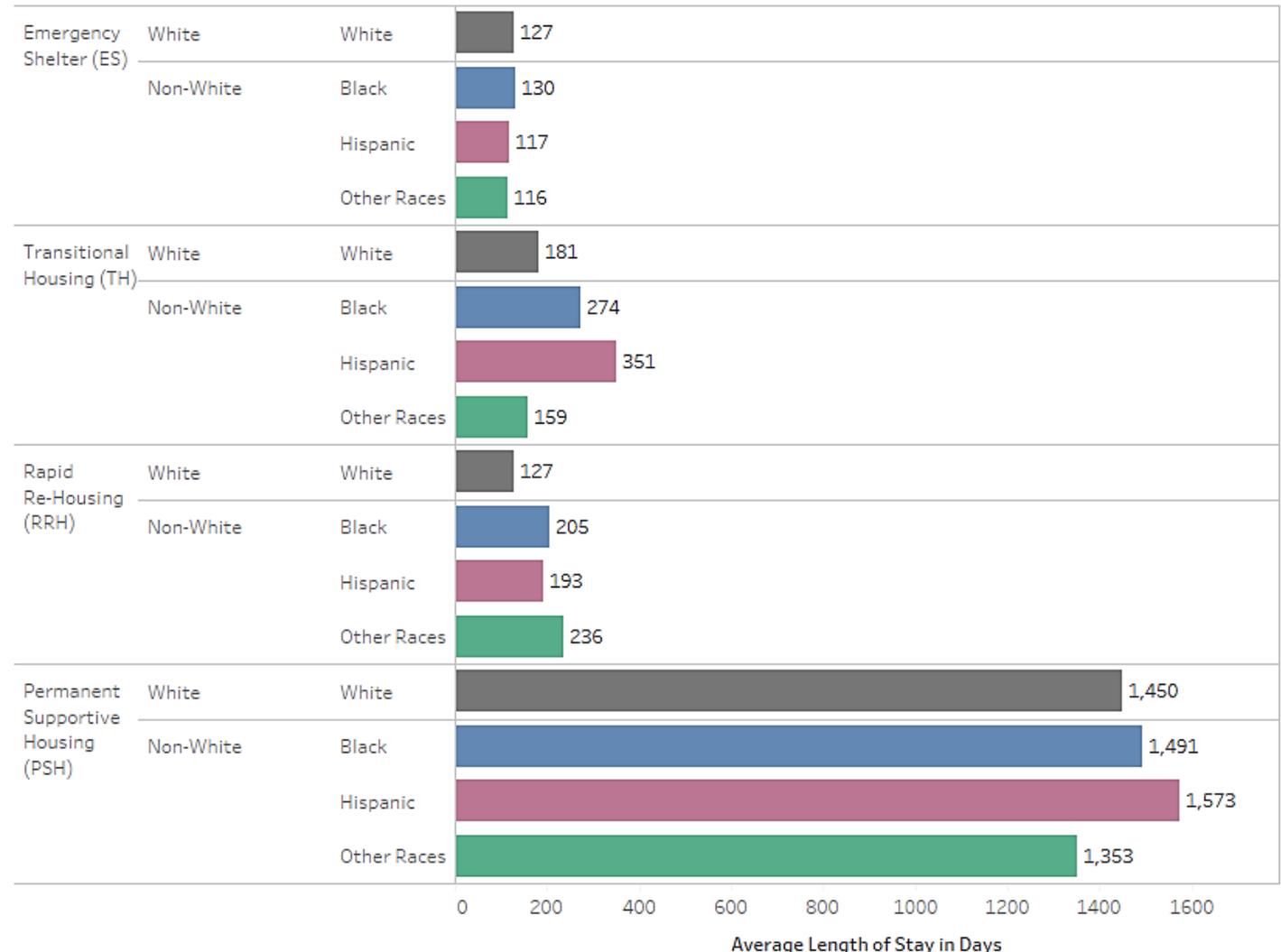


- Our system appears to show equitable distribution of race for entries into ES, PSH, RRH, and TH.

# Length of Stay in Programs

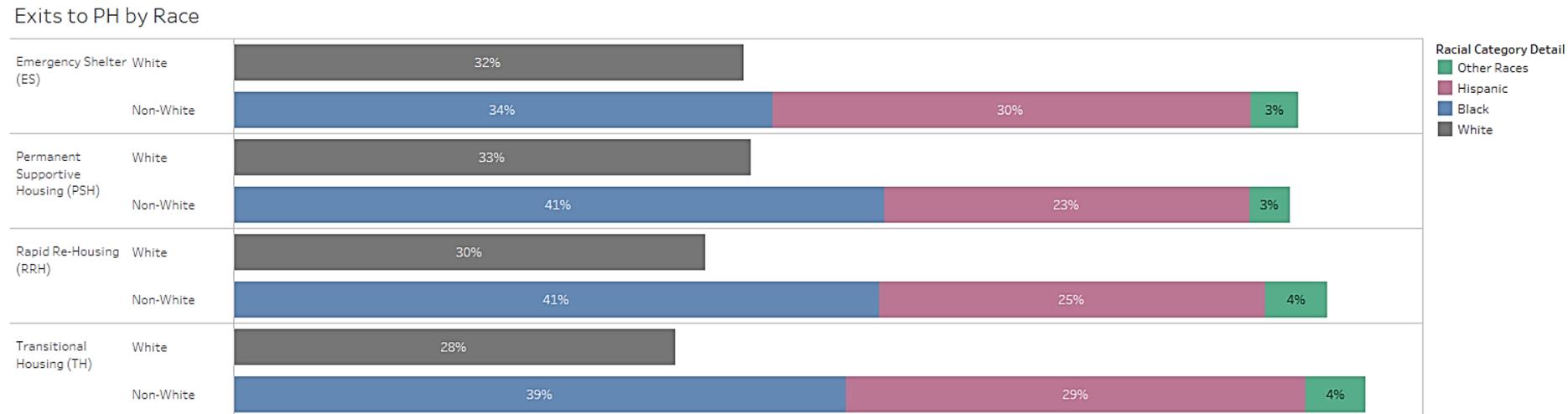
- Is there a correlation between race and length of stay? In some program types the answer appears to be Yes (TH, RRH are the most notable):

LOS by Race



# Exits to Permanent Housing

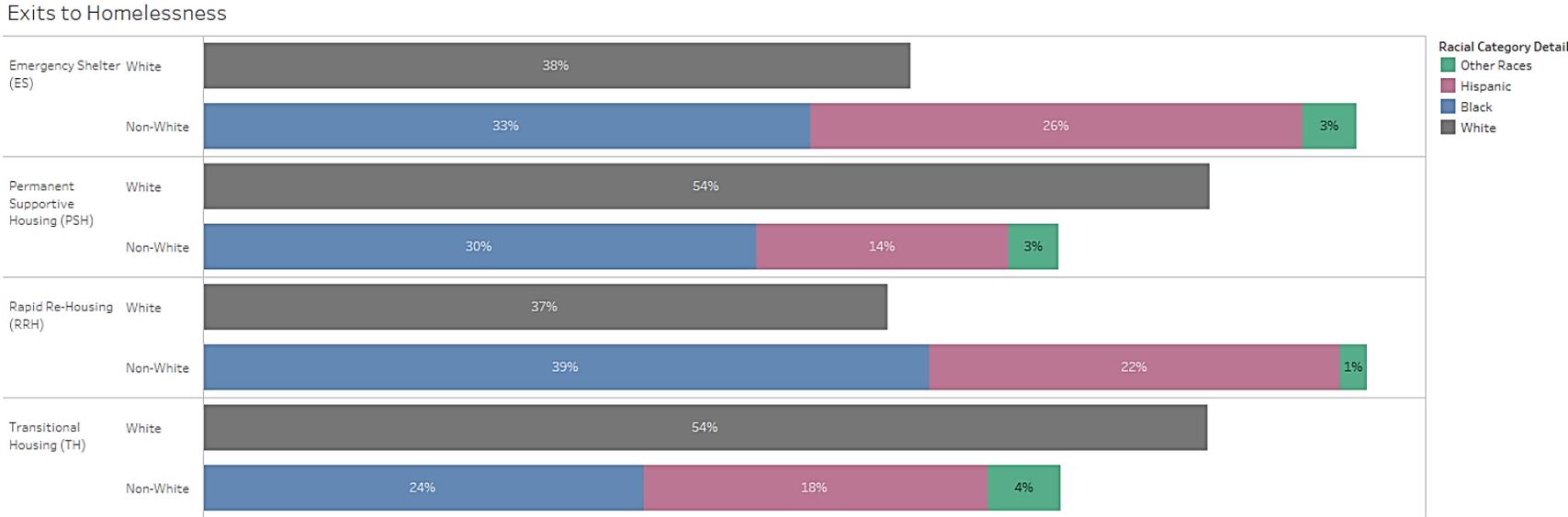
- What is the rate of housing by race? Are we housing people at the same rates we're seeing people enter the system?



- The results appear to show that we are, in fact, housing people of color in the same percentages in which they enter the system.

# Exits to Homelessness

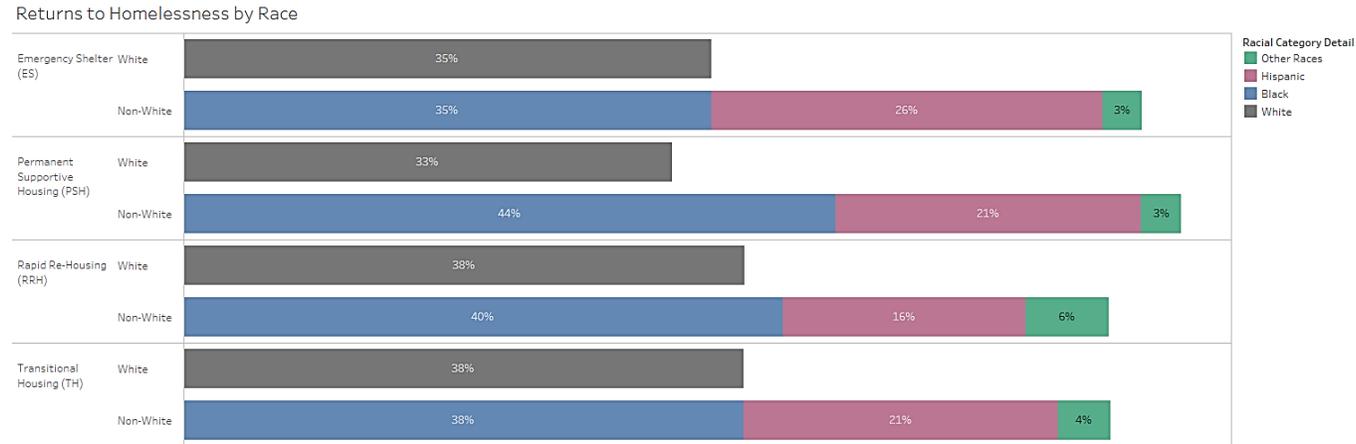
- Does Race impact exits to homelessness?



- In some cases, white clients had higher rates of exits to homelessness (PSH, TH)

# Returns to Homelessness by Race

- Race does not appear to have much influence who is returning to homelessness



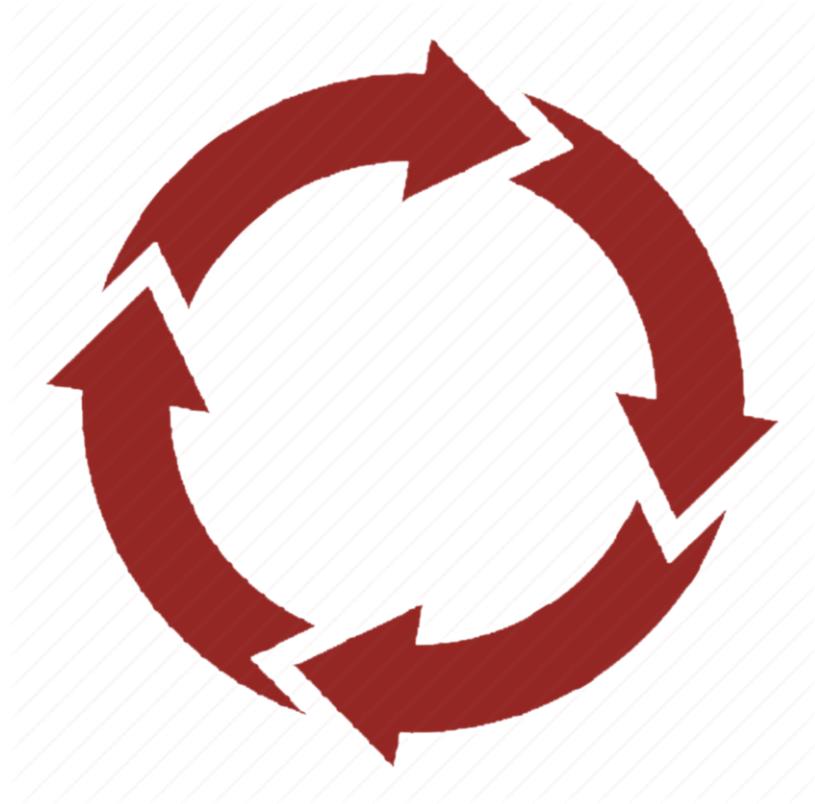
- There is some fluctuation in the average amount of time it takes for someone to return to homelessness, however.

Average Time to Return by Race in Days



# More to Come

- In future webinars we will delve further into data on the CAN level and start looking at various population types to see if we can identify areas for service delivery improvement!



# **ADDRESSING RACIAL INEQUITIES IN OUR CONTINUUMS OF CARE**

## *Racial Disparities and Homelessness*

**What Did the Continuums of Care with the Largest Number of Persons Experiencing Homelessness in the U.S. Answer When Asked about Racial Disparities in the Provision or Outcome of Homeless Assistance?**

**-80% indicated that there were racial disparities and selected strategies to address the issues-**

Joe Colletti, PhD and Sofia Herrera, PhD  
Hub for Urban Initiatives  
October 2018

# Racial Disparity in Homeless Assistance

- . 62.5% or 10 of 16 CoCs reported "people of different races or ethnicities are more or less likely to receive homeless assistance;"
- . 37.5% or six of 16 CoCs reported "people of different races or ethnicities are more or less likely to receive a positive outcome from homeless assistance;"
- . 25% or four of 16 CoCs reported "there are no racial or ethnic disparities in the provision or outcome of homeless assistance;" and
- . 43.7% or seven of 16 CoCs reported "the results are inconclusive for racial or ethnic disparities in the provision or outcome of homeless assistance."

# Top 3 Strategical Plans to Address Racial Disparities

93.7% Expansion of outreach in geographic areas with higher concentrations of underrepresented groups

93.7% Communication, such as flyers, websites, or other materials, inclusive of underrepresented groups

86.7% Board and decision-making bodies' representative of the population served in the CoC.

# Causes of homelessness

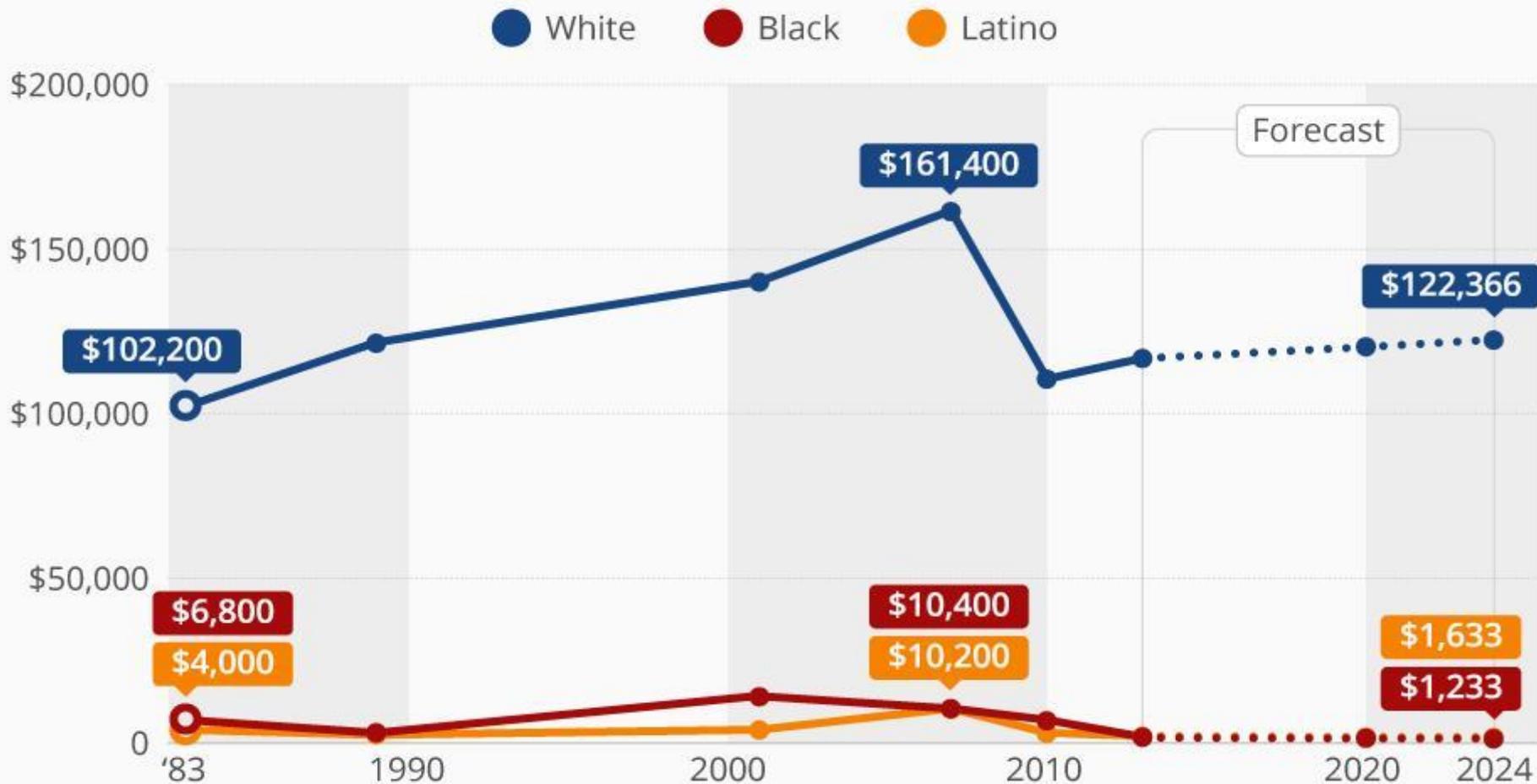
\_\_\_\_\_ + **X** = Homelessness

**X** = POVERTY

Wealthier areas include many people who face domestic abuse, drug or alcohol addiction and/or mental health issues, but **we rarely see people from means in shelter or on the streets.**

# Racial Wealth Inequality Is Rampant In The U.S.

Median household wealth by race/ethnicity in the United States (1983–2024)



@StatistaCharts

Source: Prosperity Now & Institute For Policy Studies

Forbes statista





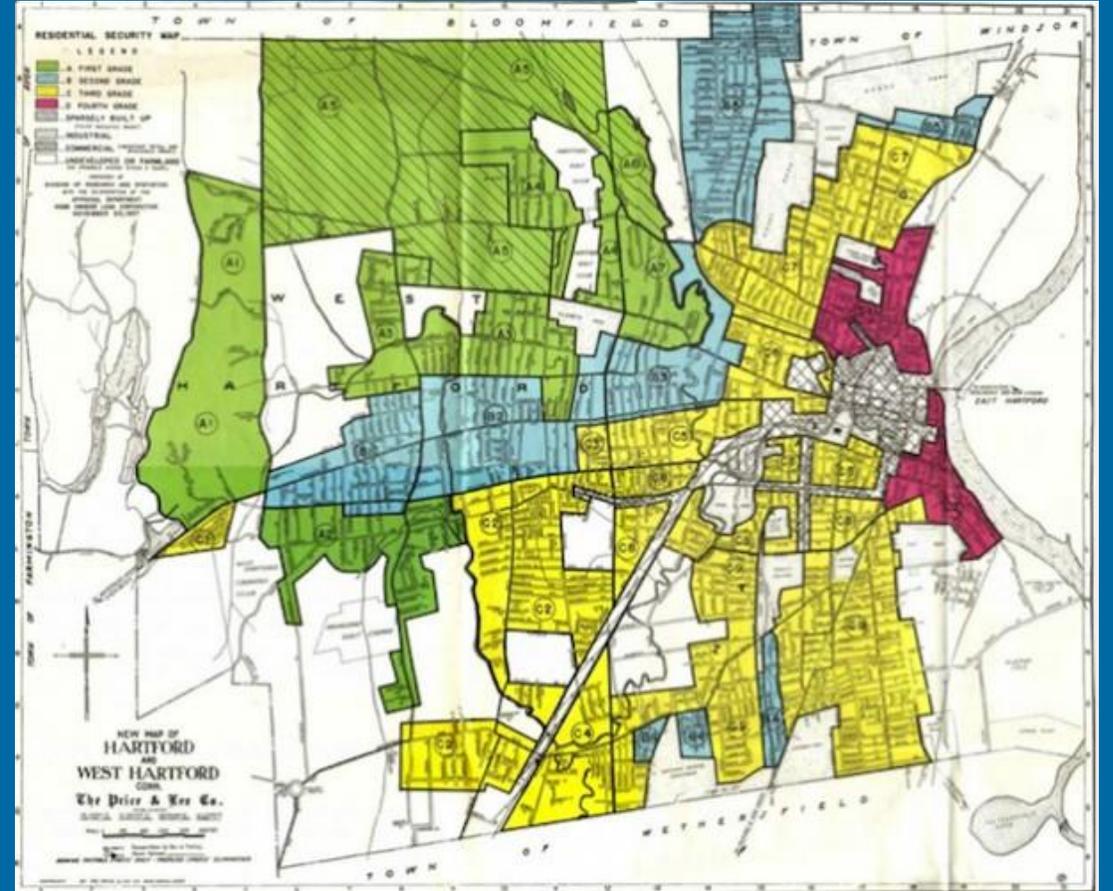
# Discrimination in Housing

A brief past to present explanation of how housing discrimination perpetuates poverty and homelessness.

# Fair Housing History



Decades of discriminatory policies shape our built environment, and still contribute to the lack of wealth accumulation for families of color, and the extreme racial and economic segregation of our neighborhoods.



# Discriminatory Policies



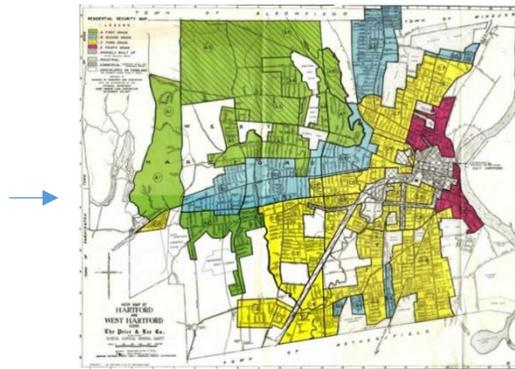
Our cities and towns in the northeast were predominately developed in response to migration patterns.

- Two major population surges post WWI and post WWII

Logically when you have an influx of people, you need housing, but where you put housing, and who gets to live there shapes out communities.



*Worker housing built before and during the industrial revolution often excluded non-white workers. Colt Factory housing built in 1910.*



*To protect the real estate during the great depression the Federal Housing Administration created the Home Owners Loan Corporation, which assessed the risk of lending in neighborhoods. Non-white and non Christian neighborhoods were downgraded or “redlined.”*



*Post WWII developed was heavily subsidized with federal money, and often excluded non-white families from homeownership. Non-white servicemen could not access the inexpensive G.I. Bill mortgages offered to veterans.*

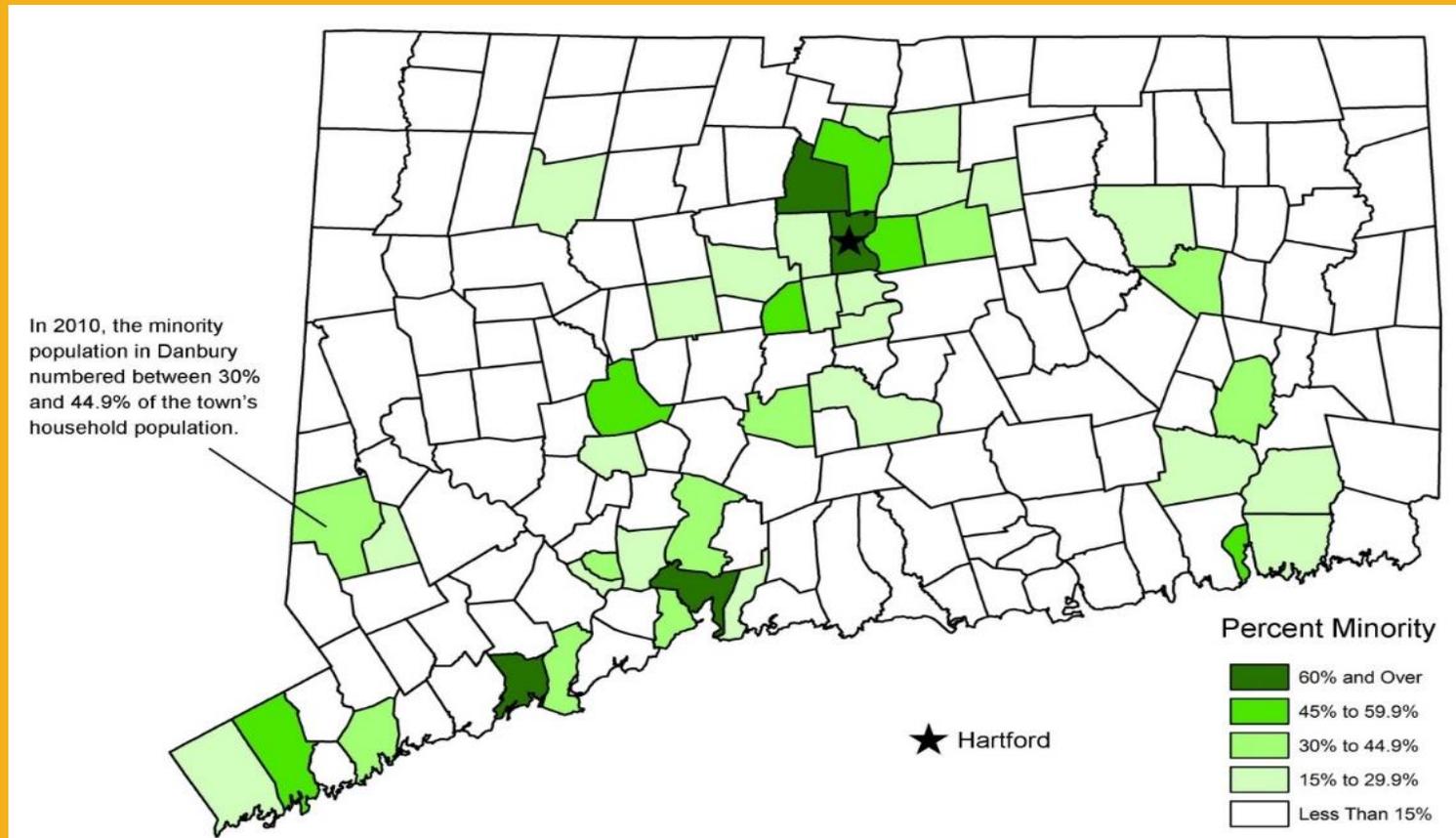


*Simultaneously, highway development and urban renewal decimated non-white urban neighborhoods.*

# Discriminatory Policies Continue



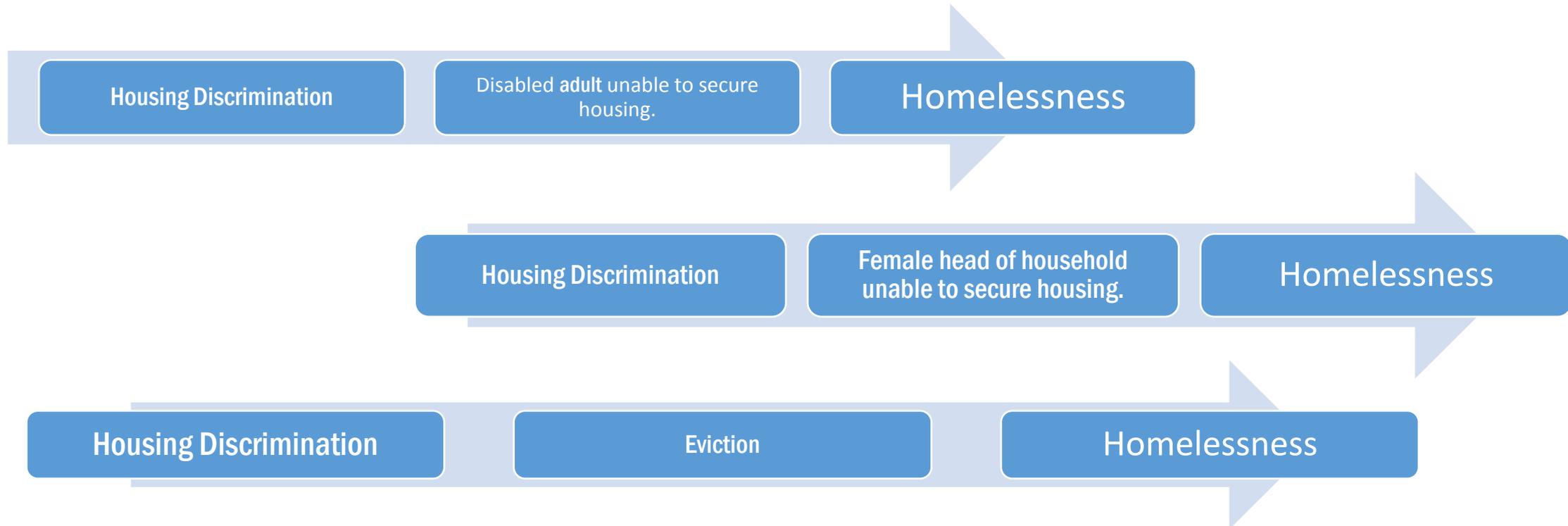
Decades of discrimination forced non-white families into areas of overcrowded housing in extremely divested neighborhoods.



# Discrimination in Connecticut Today



*The Center receives over 1,500 calls a year from Connecticut residents reporting housing discrimination. The most frequent housing discrimination reported is against individuals with physical or mental disabilities, and against families with children.*





# Segregated Neighborhoods Correlate with Segregated Schools

*According to a [2015 CT Voices for Children study](#):*

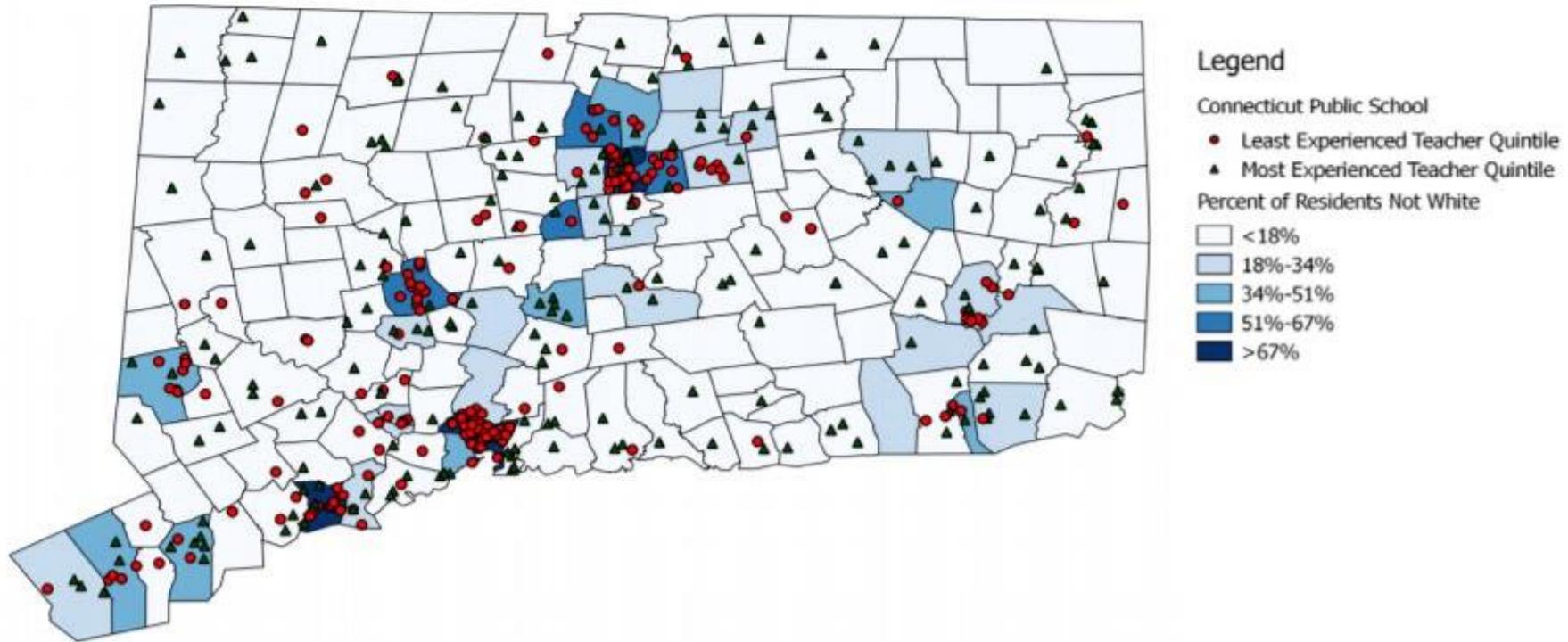
- Only 333 (about 33%) out of Connecticut's 1,016 schools met the standard of "integrated" by race/ethnicity
- Only 34% of students in Connecticut attended schools integrated by race.
- 11% of students attended hyper-segregated white schools, while 10% attended hyper-segregated non-white schools (others considered moderate on either side of the spectrum)

# Segregation Correlates with SES

According to a [2015 CT Voices for Children study](#):

- CT students disproportionately attend CT public schools with other students of the same SES
- Larger class size correlated with schools with students from families with low SES
- As schools become less white, levels of teaching experience decline

### Figure 19: Concentration of Low Teacher Experience in High Minority Towns



Source: Connecticut Voices for Children's Analysis of SDE and U.S. Census ACS Data

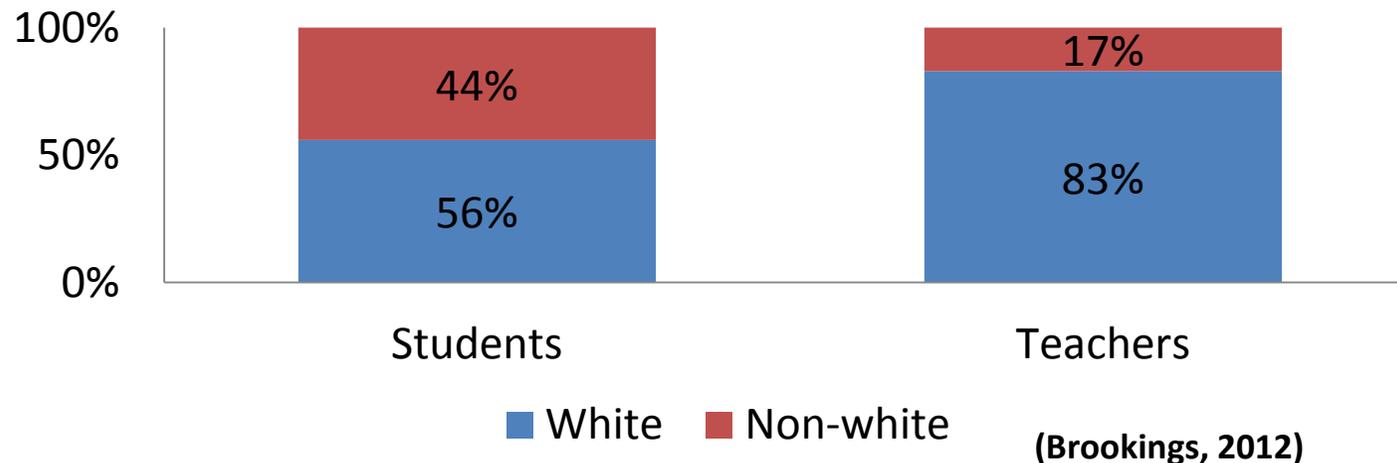
# Disparity in School Funding

- School districts that serve large populations of students of color and students from low-income families receive far less funding than those serving White and more affluent students.
  - The highest poverty districts in our country receive about \$1,000 less per student than the lowest poverty districts ([The Education Trust](#), 2018)



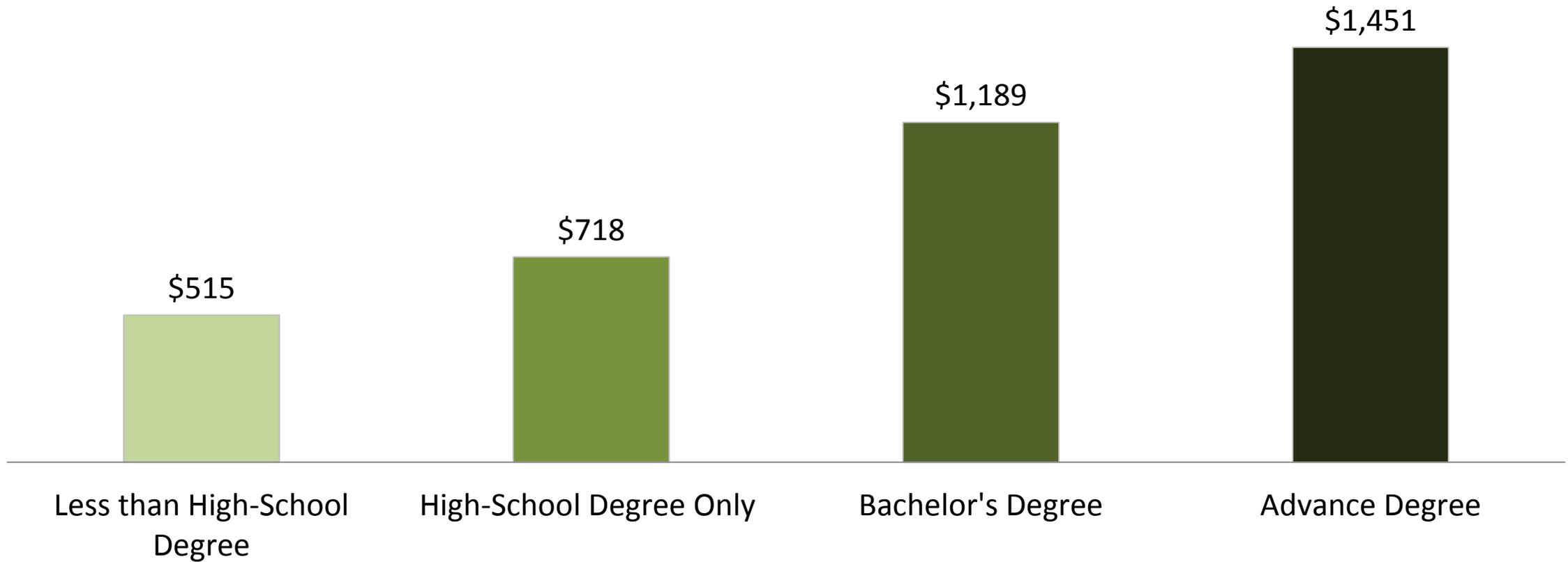
# Representation in Education Matters

- Non-black teachers have significantly lower educational expectations for black students than black teachers do when evaluating *the same students*. ([Brookings, 2015](#))
- The finding that student-teacher racial mismatch affects teachers' expectations for students' educational attainment is consistent with existing evidence that indicates student-teacher racial mismatch directly affects student achievement



# Impact of Education on Income

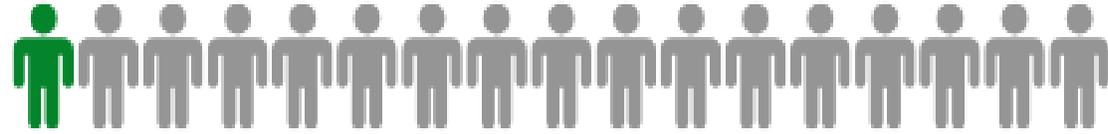
Median Weekly Earnings of Full-time Wage and Salary Workers



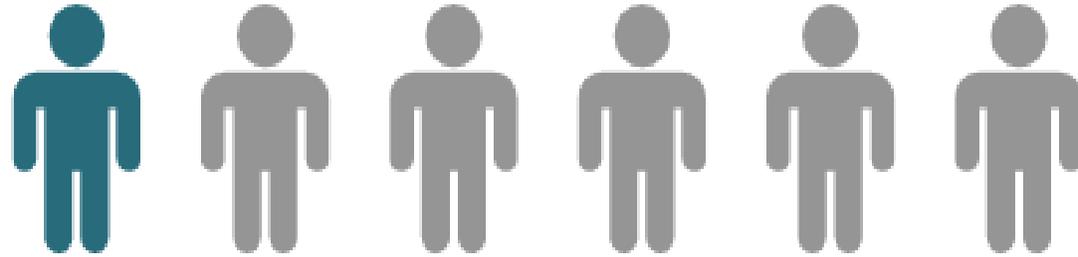
[U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2017](#)



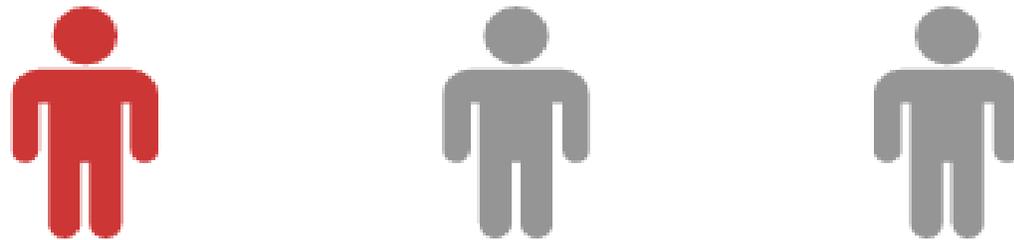
# Racial Disparities in Convictions and Incarceration



● 1 in 17 White Men Will Face Incarceration



● 1 in 6 Latino Men Will Face Incarceration



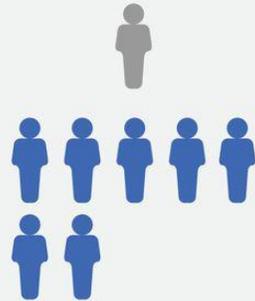
● 1 in 3 Black Men Will Face Incarceration

# Racial Disparities in Convictions and Incarceration

## How race influences convictions

*Innocent black people are more likely to be wrongfully convicted of crimes than innocent white people*

### MURDER



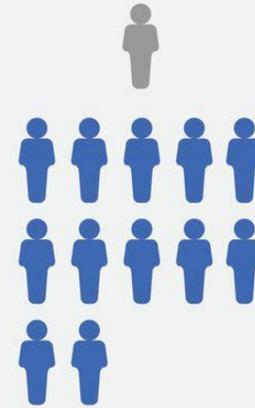
**7 times**  
more likely to be  
convicted

### SEXUAL ASSAULT



**3.5 times**  
more likely to be  
convicted

### DRUG CRIMES



**12 times**  
more likely to be  
convicted

Source: National Registry of Exonerations

**Vex**

# Deprivation as a Result of Stigma

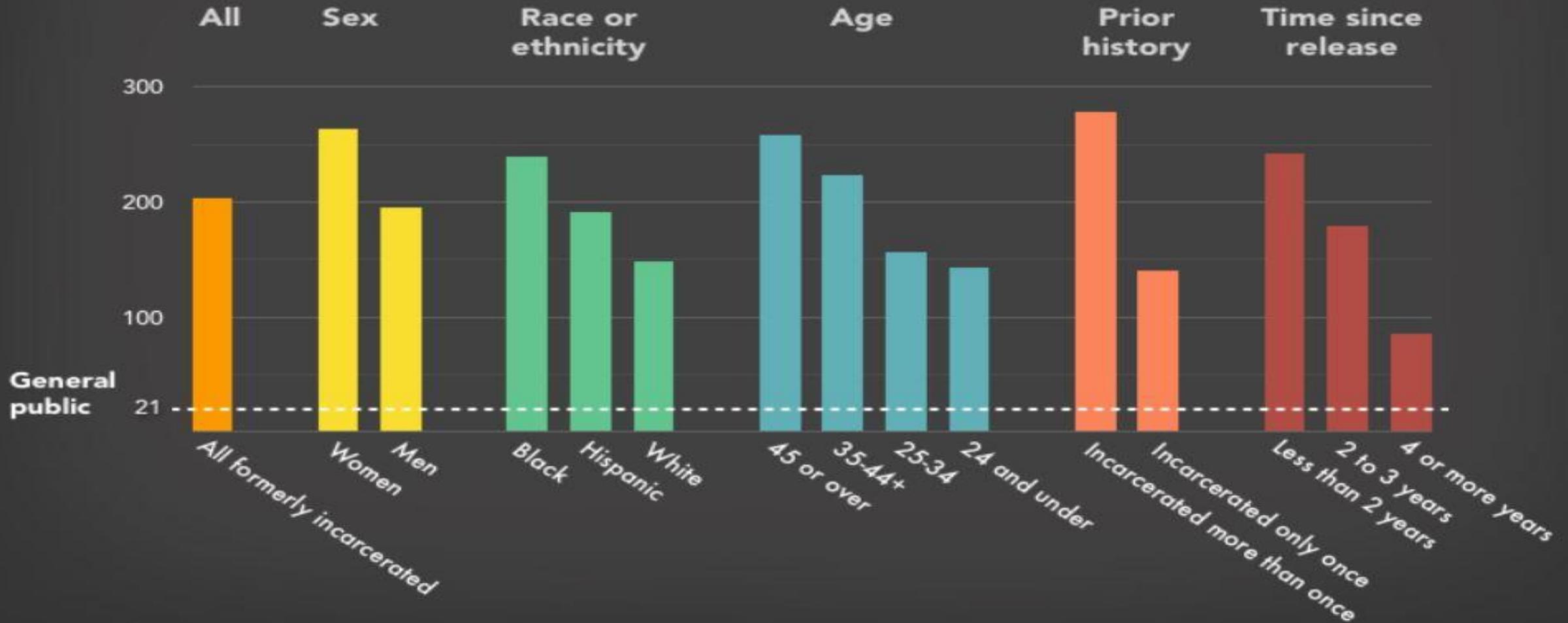
- A criminal record can reduce the likelihood of a callback or job offer by nearly 50 percent.
- Only 55% of formerly incarcerated people (FIP) are able to obtain a job the first year after incarceration
- 13 % of Black men have lost their right to vote, which is 7x the national average
- A survey study found that 43% of property managers would reject someone with a criminal record

# Re-entry

- More than 95% of the 2.2 million people in prison today will be released at some point
- Almost [50,000 people a year](#) enter homeless shelters immediately after exiting incarceration (NAEH)
- Successful housing attainment leads to reduced recidivism (less likely to repeat a crime), and increased likelihood of attaining employment

# Homelessness rates among formerly incarcerated people

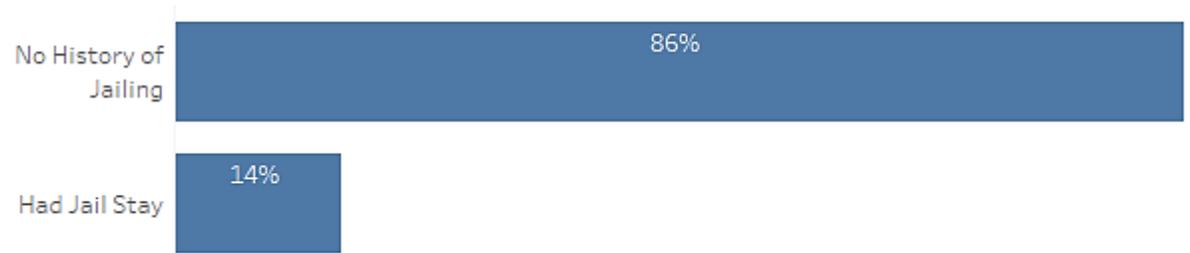
Number of homeless per 10,000 formerly incarcerated people in each category, compared to the general public in 2008 (the most recent year data for formerly incarcerated people are available)



# Previous Jail Stay Current CT Data

- 86% of Clients on the BNL have reported no history of serving time in jail
- 14% of clients have reported jail time. Again, non-white clients are overrepresented in this population:

Criminal Justice Involvement Overall



Racial Breakdown of Those with Jail Stays



# Criminal Justice Reform

## [Recommendations from The Sentencing Project](#)

- Eliminating mandatory minimum sentencing and reducing excessively lengthy sentences
- Community-based prevention and treatment for substance abuse
- Interventions that promote strong youth development and responses to delinquency in age-appropriate and evidence-based ways
- Examining and addressing policies and practices that contribute to racial inequity
- Remove barriers that prevent successful re-entry and contribute to recidivism



# Factors Contributing to Health Disparities

According to the Center for Disease Control, Health disparities result from multiple factors, including:

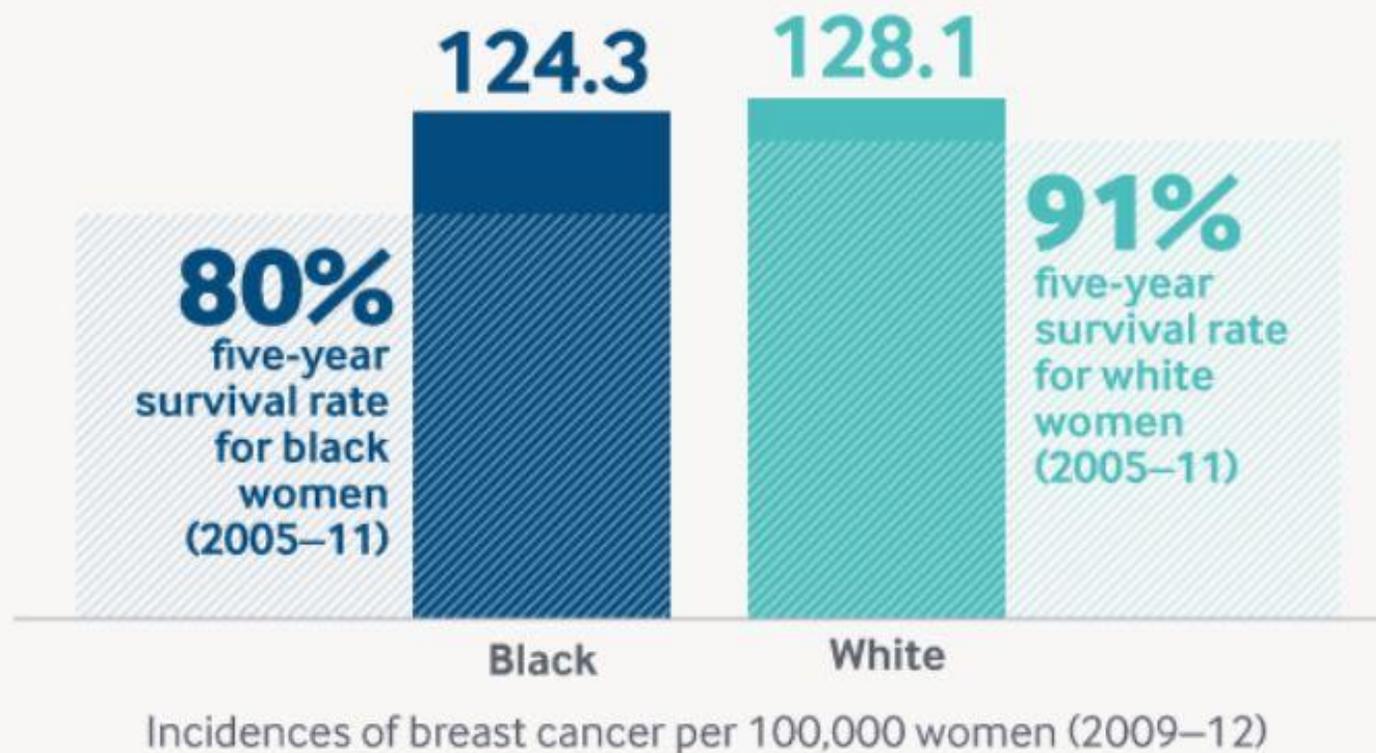
- Poverty
- Environmental threats
- Inadequate access to health care
- Individual and behavioral factors
- Educational inequalities

# Disparities in the incidence of breast cancer mortality

The incidence of breast cancer is slightly lower among African American women than white women but mortality rates are worse.

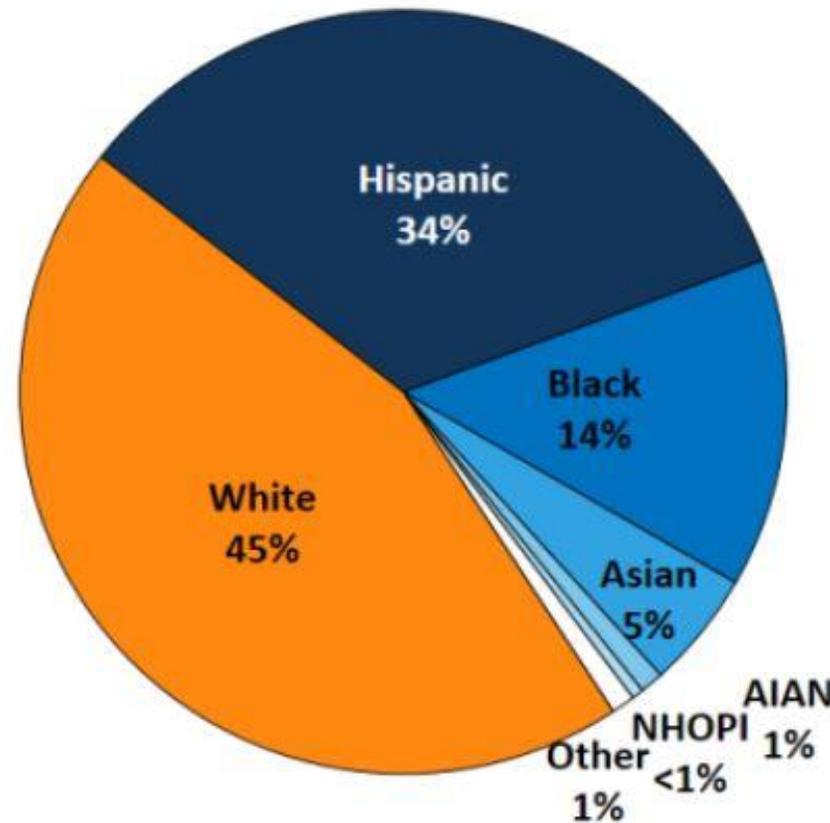
During 2009–12, the incidence of breast cancer in black woman was 124.3 cases per 100,000 women compared to 128.1 for white women.

The five-year survival rate for breast cancer diagnosed in 2005–11 was 80% for black women and 91% for white women. The difference was attributed to both later stage detection and poorer stage-specific survival among black women.

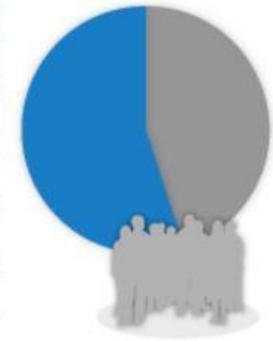


Data: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures for African Americans 2016–2018* (ACS, 2016).

## Nonelderly Uninsured Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2014



**55%**  
of the  
**32.3 MILLION**  
nonelderly  
uninsured are  
people of color



**Total Nonelderly Uninsured Population: 32.3 Million**

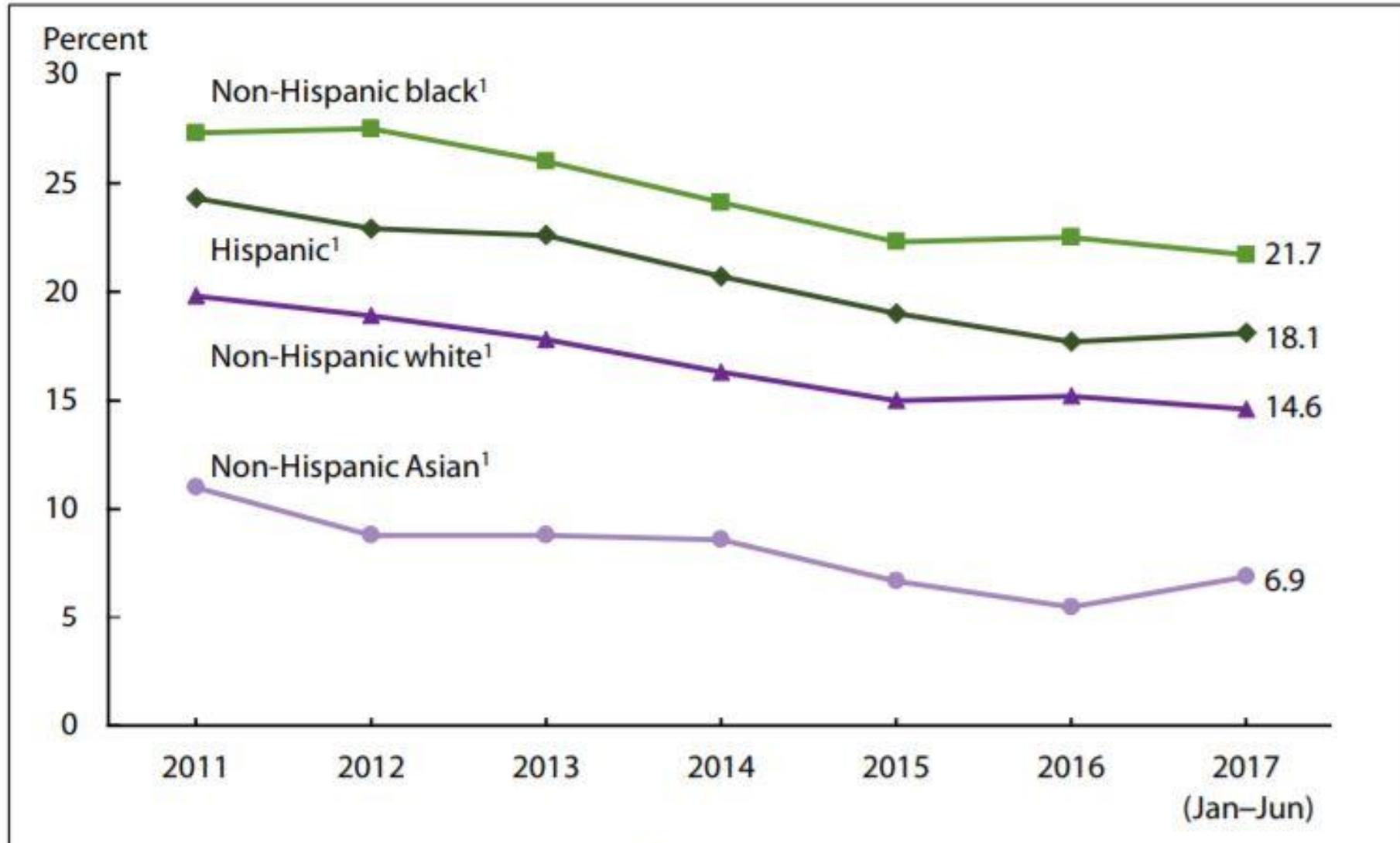
Notes: AIAN refers to American Indians and Alaska Natives. NHOPI refers to Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders. Other includes people of mixed race. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race but are categorized as Hispanic for this analysis; other groups are non-Hispanic. Includes nonelderly individuals 0-64 years of age. Total may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of March 2015 Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement.



Exhibit 4.4: Nonelderly Uninsured Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2014

**Figure 6. Percentage of persons under age 65 who were in families having problems paying medical bills in the past 12 months, by race and ethnicity and year: United States, 2011–June 2017**



<sup>1</sup>Significant linear decrease from 2011 through June 2017 ( $p < 0.05$ ).

NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011–2017.

# Need for Data Quality

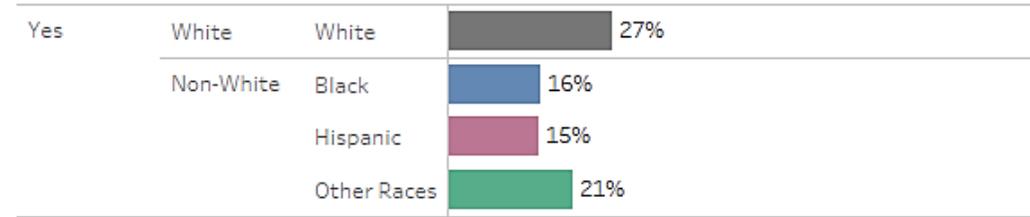
- The Affordable Care Act requires all federal data collection efforts to obtain information on race, ethnicity, sex, primary language, and disability status
  - There are gaps in this data, particularly for some racial and ethnic groups, [according the Kaiser Family Foundation](#)

# Self-Report Disability Data In CT

- Whites experiencing homelessness self-report disability information at a higher rate than non-whites
- This may be influenced by higher/lower rates of diagnoses, willingness to self disclose, or other factors
- This could have more implications for scoring on vulnerability assessments and other tools where disclosing disabling conditions is a requirement

## Disabilities Info

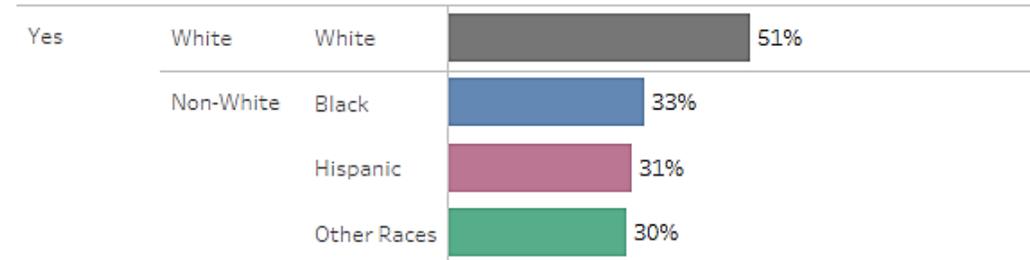
### Reports Physical Disability



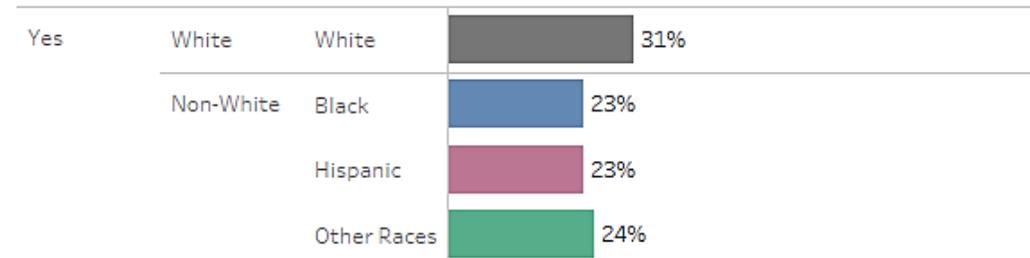
### Reports Mental Illness



### Reports Substance Abuse



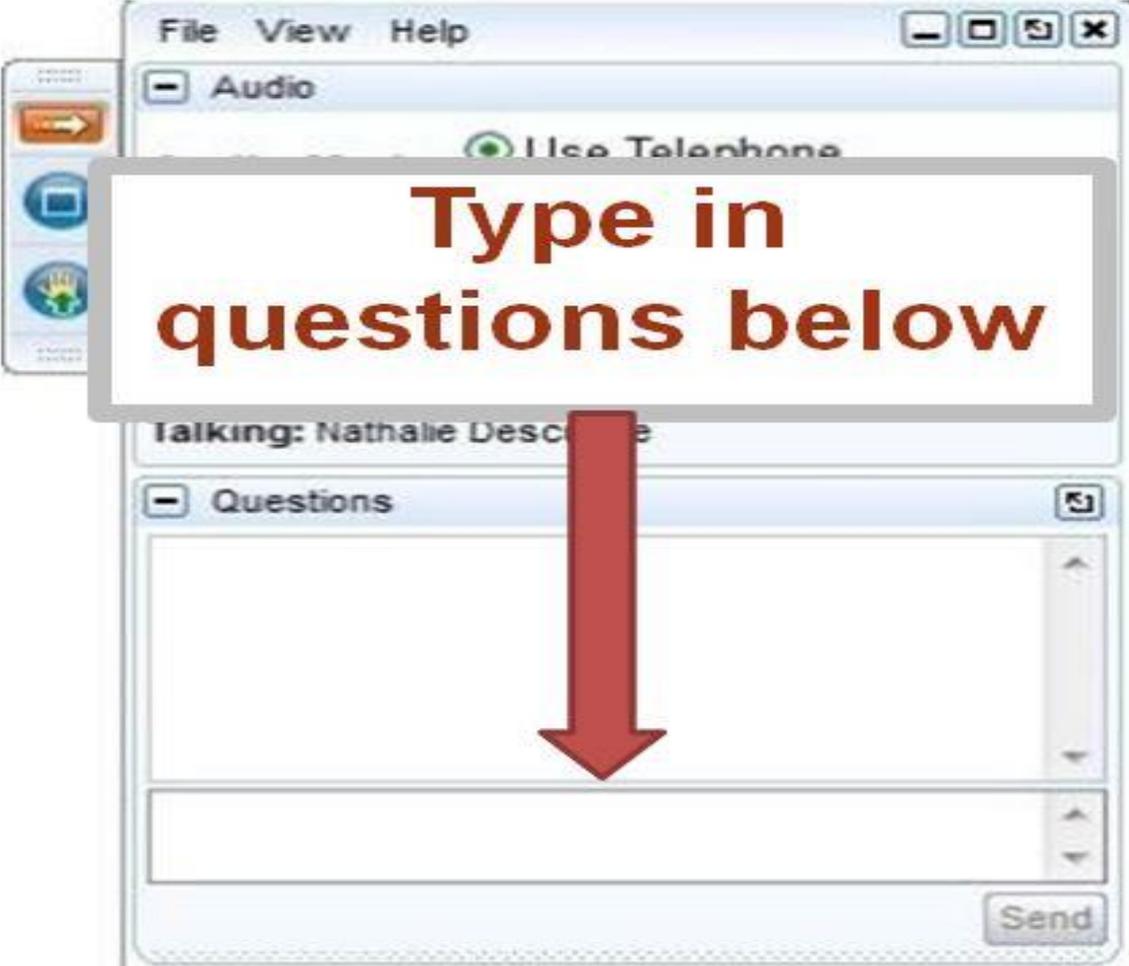
### Reports Chronic Illness



# Moving Forward

- Efforts to end homelessness must address issues resulting from racial inequality
- Eliminate disparities in the way we provide services
  - Hiring process
  - Feedback
  - Data
- Educate staff on bias and discrimination
- Identify disparities and create a plan to address them

# Questions?





# Contact Information:

For more information on material from this training visit

<http://cceh.org/resources-library/>

**Questions?**

Contact: [training@cceh.org](mailto:training@cceh.org)

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# Racial Inequities in Housing and Homelessness Webinar Series

## *Upcoming Webinars*

November 29, 2018

[A Community Response to Inequities in Housing](#)

December 18, 2018

[Individualizing Your Approach In Working with Diverse Populations](#)

Contact [training@cceh.org](mailto:training@cceh.org) for more information

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# Additional Resources

- [Teacher Representation Matters, Papageorge, Gershenson, Kang, 2016](#)
- <http://news.mit.edu/2018/how-often-do-medical-problems-lead-bankruptcy-0321>
- <https://www.kff.org/disparities-policy/report/key-facts-on-health-and-health-care-by-race-and-ethnicity/>
- [https://1k9gl1yevnfp2lpq1dhrqe17-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/FundingGapReport\\_2018\\_FINAL.pdf](https://1k9gl1yevnfp2lpq1dhrqe17-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/FundingGapReport_2018_FINAL.pdf)
- [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2017](#)
- <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/brown-center-chalkboard/2015/08/18/the-alarming-effect-of-racial-mismatch-on-teacher-expectations/>
- [McGrady & Reynolds, 2013](#)
- [Brookings, 2011](#)