

2019 Annual Miami-Dade CoC Racial Disparity Assessment

Summary

Highlights of the 2019 Racial Disparities Assessment of the Continuum of Care (CoC) are:

- There is substantial disparity in those experiencing homelessness on the basis of race and ethnicity. Persons who are Black make up 18% of Miami-Dade's general population yet represent 57% of all persons experiencing homelessness. Sixty-six percent (66%) of the general population is Hispanic yet represent only 35% of persons experiencing homelessness.
- People of different races are more likely to receive homeless assistance. Overall participation in CoC services is comparable to the representation of racial groups experiencing homelessness. For example, 57% of all persons experiencing homelessness are Black and 54% of persons receiving CoC assistance are also Black. However, there are slightly more White persons who are unsheltered as 42% of all persons experiencing homelessness are White while 49% of unsheltered persons are White. Assessing all program components of the CoC, there is substantial disparity in the receipt of Rapid-Housing (RRH) assistance where 70% of all RRH recipients are Black.
- There is racial disparity in positive outcomes (successful exits into permanent housing). Black participants in emergency shelter experienced greater success in exiting into permanent housing (56%) than White participants (49%). Participants who are White experienced much greater success in exiting into permanent housing from targeted transitional housing with a success rate of 59% compared to success rate of only 45% for Black participants. RRH exit successes were comparable among Black and White participants. Black participants experienced a 87% success rate compared to 89% success rate among White participants. White participants experienced a much higher rate of success exiting PSH into other permanent housing (76%) compared to Black participants (68%). There is also a substantial disparity in length of stay in PSH as persons who are White remain in PSH nearly a year longer than persons who are Black.
- Racial and ethnic disparity among persons living in poverty and those experiencing homelessness indicates that factors other than just poverty are driving homelessness in Miami-Dade. It also may be that some of these factors are unique to Miami-Dade County. Persons who are Hispanic comprise **66%** of Miami-Dade's general population and **65%** of all persons living in poverty, yet only **35%** comprise persons experiencing homelessness. Persons who are Black comprise **18%** of the Miami-Dade general, **27%** of all persons living in poverty and **57%** of all persons who experience homelessness are Black. Further analysis is warranted to better understand factors that are driving homelessness in Miami-Dade.

Method

The Miami-Dade CoC conducted its first assessment of racial disparity in 2018. Such assessment is now produced annually, updating data from the year before and adding new data points. The four CoC program components, emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid rehousing (RRH) and permanent supportive housing, are assessed utilizing census data, PIT and HMIS data.

The Assessment examines racial representation within Miami-Dade County's general population and homeless population counted in the annual Point-In-Time count and within the CoC programs during the most recent fiscal year and prior fiscal year. The Assessment also examines race disparity in (a) access to homeless assistance; (b) length of stays and (c) successful exit rates by

CoC program component by determining the average success rate within a racial group and then comparing the success rate to that of the other group. Successful exit outcomes are exits into permanent housing without subsidy, rapid rehousing into private market rental housing or permanent housing with subsidy.

Key Findings

Racial and Ethnic Disparity Among Persons Experiencing Homelessness

There is substantial racial and ethnic disparity among those who experience homelessness in Miami-Dade County.

- While **18%** of the general population is Black, **57%** of all persons experiencing homelessness are Black. This disparity is even starker for Black families who comprised **68%** of all families experiencing homelessness,
- In Miami-Dade, **66%** of the general population are Hispanic, however, only **35%** of those experiencing homelessness are Hispanic.

Relationship Between Poverty and Homelessness

Racial and ethnic disparity among persons living in poverty and those experiencing homelessness indicates that factors other than just poverty are driving homelessness in Miami-Dade among persons who are Black.

It also may be that some of these factors are unique to Miami-Dade County when comparing Miami-Dade and state poverty and homeless data.

- Persons who are Hispanic comprise **66%** of Miami-Dade's general population, compared to **24%** state-wide.
 - **65%** of all persons living in poverty in Miami-Dade are Hispanic, yet only comprise **35%** of persons experiencing homelessness.
 - State-wide, 31% of persons living in poverty are Hispanic, yet comprise only **15%** of persons experiencing homelessness within the state.
- Persons who are Black comprise **18%** of the Miami-Dade general population, compared to **16%** state-wide.
 - **27%** of all persons living in poverty in Miami-Dade are Black, however, **57%** of all persons who experience homelessness are Black.
 - State-wide, **26%** of persons living in poverty are Black and comprise **37%** of persons experiencing homelessness within the state.
- Black families make up **68%** of those experiencing homelessness in Miami-Dade, much higher than **45%** state-wide.

Participation in the Continuum of Care (CoC)

Sheltered v Unsheltered

There is little racial disparity of persons who are sheltered while there is some disparity among those who are unsheltered.

- **57%** of persons experiencing homelessness are Black and comprise **59%** of those sheltered.
- **42%** persons experiencing homelessness are White and comprise **49%** of those unsheltered.

Overall Participation in the COC

Overall participation in the CoC shows very little disparity as it nearly tracks the racial breakdown of persons experiencing homelessness.

- **54%** of persons receiving CoC assistance are Black (compared to **57%** of all persons experiencing homelessness).
- **45%** of persons receiving CoC assistance are White (compared to **42%** of all persons experiencing homelessness).

Participation in CoC Programs

There is substantial disparity among those participating in the Rapid Rehousing (RRH) Program with some disparity in shelter participation.

- Emergency Shelter participation is slightly greater for persons who are Black in comparison to the overall number of persons receiving CoC assistance by race (**54%** are Black and **45%** are White). **59%** of shelter participants are Black and **40%** are White.
- Blacks persons make up **70%** of all RRH participants, a substantial disparity.
- Participation in Transitional Housing (TH) and Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) fairly tracks racial representation of all those experiencing homelessness and participating in the CoC (**57%** of those experiencing homeless are Black; **54%** of all CoC participants, **55%** of TH participants and **56%** of PSH participants are Black).

Length of Stay

There is little disparity in length of stay in shelter, TH and RRH. However, there is a significant disparity in the length of stay in PSH, a **nearly a year longer** stay for White persons.

Shelter:

There is some disparity in length of stay in emergency shelter. Black persons experience an average shelter stay of **114 days** compared to a **99-day** length of stay for White persons.

TH:

There is very little disparity in length of stay in TH with **206** days and **204** days, respectively, for Black and White persons.

RRH:

There is little disparity in the length of stay in RRH with **219** days for persons who are Black and **214** days for persons who are White.

PSH:

However, there is significant racial disparity among those participating in PSH. Persons who are Black remain in PSH for **1507** days compared to **1834** days for persons who are White, a difference of nearly one year (**327** day difference).

Positive Outcomes – Exiting from Homelessness

Overall, there were comparable successful exit rates among RRH participants, regardless of race. Black participants in emergency shelter experienced greater success in exiting to permanent housing, while White participants experienced greater success in exiting TH and PSH for other forms of permanent housing.

Rate of Successful Exit to Permanent Housing

Exit data was reviewed by CoC Program (emergency shelter, TH, RRH and PSH). Successful exits into permanent housing was broken down to permanent housing without subsidy, rapid rehousing or permanent housing with subsidy. Success rate was examined within each racial category.

Emergency Shelter: Black participants in emergency shelter experienced greater success in exiting into permanent housing (**56%**) than White participants (**49%**).

- There was no disparity in success rates into each type of permanent housing (i.e. **33%** of Black persons in shelter exited to permanent housing without a subsidy, while **32%** of White persons exited to such housing).

TH: TH participants who are White experienced much greater success in exiting into permanent housing with a success rate of **59%** compared to success rate of only **45%** for Black participants.

- White participants experienced greater success in exiting into unsubsidized permanent housing (**43%**) compared to Black participants (**31%**) and a slightly better rate of success in exiting to subsidized housing (**16%**) compared to Black participants (**13%**).

RRH: RRH exit successes were comparable among Black and White participants. Black participants experienced a **87%** success rate compared to **89%** success rate among White participants.

- Both Black and White participants experienced an **84%** success rate into unsubsidized housing. Successful exits into subsidized housing were similar with **4%** success rate among Black participants and **5%** success rate among White participants.

PSH: White participants experienced a much higher rate of success exiting PSH into other permanent housing (**76%**) compared to Black participants (**68%**).

- White participants also had a slightly better successful exit rate into unsubsidized housing than Black participants (**55%** compared to **51%** success rate) and exit rate into subsidized housing (**21%** compared to **17%**).

Needed Improvement in Exit Data Collection: In order to more accurately assess positive outcomes, exit data collection must be improved, particularly at the emergency shelter level. **31%** of persons housed in emergency shelter leave without exit data.

Data

1. Representation within CoC Compared to General Population

a. 2018 PIT Data

(%)	Miami-Dade General Population	Experiencing Homelessness		Experiencing Sheltered Homelessness		Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness	
		All	Families with Children	All	Families with Children	All	Families with Children
African American/Black	18	57	68	59	68	51	0
White (Hispanic/Non-Hispanic)	76	42	31	39	31	49	0
Hispanic	66	35	35	36	35	32	0
Non-Hispanic	34	65	65	64	65	68	0

Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (US Census Bureau); HUD CoC Racial Equity Analysis Tool (2019 release)

b. Participation in CoC Programs

(%)	Miami-Dade General Population	CoC Participants within all CoC Components FY 2016-17	CoC Participants within all CoC Components FY 2017-2018
African American/Black	18	54	56
White (Hispanic/Non-Hispanic)	76	45	41
Other	6	1	3

Sources: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (US Census Bureau); Miami-Dade CoC HMIS Data for FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-2018.

Note: Of Miami-Dade's general population, 1.6% are Asians American Indian, .1% are Alaska Native persons, 0% statistically are Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders, 3.1% are some other race and 1.5% are two or more races.

2. Poverty and Homelessness

a. Miami-Dade County

(%)	Miami-Dade General Population	Miami-Dade Population Living in Poverty		Experiencing Homelessness (PIT)	
		All	Families with Children	All	Families with Children
African American/Black	19	27	27	57	68
White (Hispanic/Non-Hispanic)	76	68	68	42	31
Hispanic	66	65		35	
Non-Hispanic	34	35		65	

HUD CoC Racial Equity Analysis Tool (2019 release)

b. State-Wide Compared to Miami-Dade County

(%)	General Population		Population Living in Poverty		Experiencing Homelessness – All		Experiencing Homelessness – Families	
	State-Wide	Miami-Dade*	State-Wide	Miami-Dade*	State-Wide	Miami-Dade*	State-Wide Families	Miami-Dade Families*
African American /Black	16	19	26	27	37	57	45	68
White (Hispanic /Non-Hispanic)	76	76	64	68	58	42	49	31
Hispanic	24	66	31	65	15	35	20	35
Non-Hispanic	76	34	69	35	85	65	80	65

HUD CoC Racial Equity Analysis Tool (2019 release)

3. Receiving CoC Homeless Assistance

(%)	African American/Black	White
All CoC Components	54	45
CoC Component		
Emergency Shelter	59	40
Transitional Housing	55	43
Rapid Re-Housing	70	30
Permanent Housing (not RRH)	56	44

Source: Miami-Dade CoC HMIS Data for FY 2016-17

4. Length of Stay

(Days)	Average LoS	African American/Black	White
CoC Average		857	1024
CoC Component			
Emergency Shelter	108	114	99
Transitional Housing	207	206	204
Rapid Re-Housing	218	219	214
Permanent Supportive Housing	1657	1507	1834

Source: Miami-Dade CoC HMIS Data for FY 2016-17

5. Positive Exit Outcomes for Persons Self-Identifying as African American/Black

CoC Component	All Positive Exits into Permanent Housing (%)		Permanent housing without a subsidy (%)		Permanent housing with RRH (%)		Permanent housing with a subsidy (other than RRH) (%)		No Exit Data (%) ⁱ	
	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White
Emergency Shelter	56	49	33	32	1.6	1.2	22	22	27	34
Transitional Housing	45	59	31	43	.3	.4	13	16	9	8
Rapid Re-Housing	87	89	84	84	0	.2	4	5	7	8
Permanent Supportive Housing	68	76	51	55	.2	0	17	21	10	9

ⁱ % represents rate of positive exit outcome within each racial group. Source: Miami-Dade CoC HMIS Data for FY 2016-17