2018 ASSESSMENT OF RACIAL DISPARITIES
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY CoC

Key Findings

This assessment examines racial representation within the homeless population compared to the general population and length of stays and exit outcomes by program type and race.
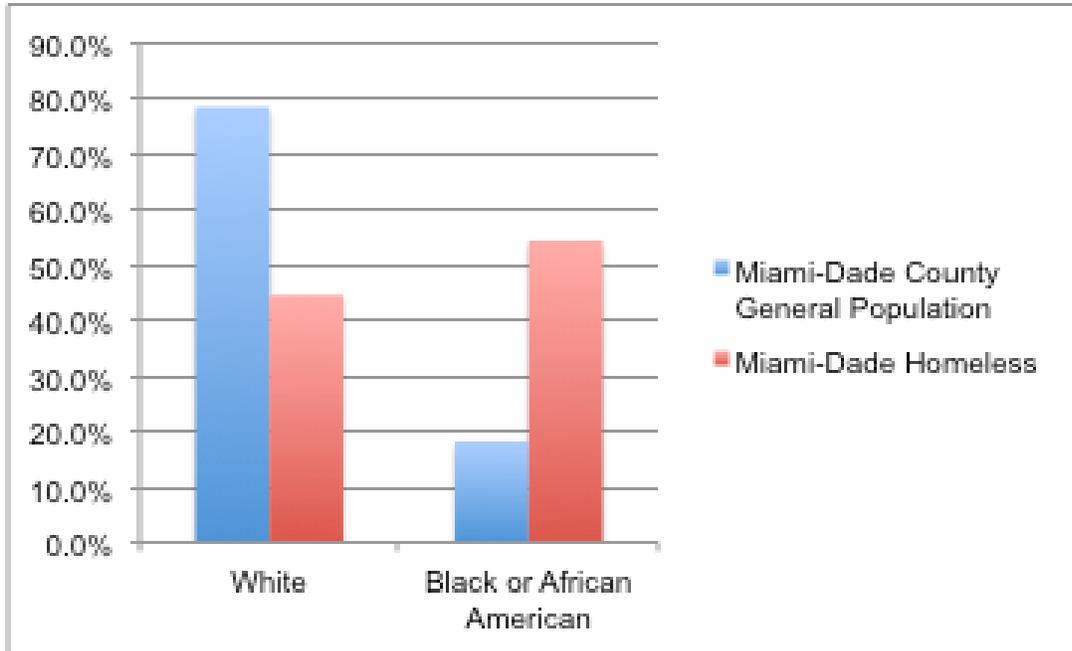
Miami-Dade CoC HMIS data for four programs, emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid rehousing (RRH) and permanent supportive housing (PSH) is reviewed for racial disparity. In particular, exit outcomes of homelessness, permanent housing or institutionalization are assessed. Lack of exit data collection is also examined for racial disparity. "Exiting into homelessness" means that someone left the program for a place not meant for human habitation or emergency shelter (including motel with a voucher). "Exiting into permanent housing" includes housing without subsidy, rapid rehousing or housing with subsidy.

Key findings are:

- Persons of color are extraordinarily overrepresented as a proportion of the homeless population when compared to the general population. While black persons represent **18%** of Miami-Dade County's general population, they comprise **56%** of the homeless population.

- While young adults aged 25 years or younger make up a small percentage of all persons served by the CoC, racial disparity among such young adults is striking, particularly when compared to single adults over the age of 25 years. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of young adults are black compared to 53% of single adults.

- White participants have a longer length of stay in permanent supportive housing. While a small percentage of PSH participants exit to homelessness, a greater percentage of those who do are black.

- While the CoC programs (emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing) do a good job in preventing returns to homeless compared to overall exits, a significantly greater number of black persons exit into homelessness than white persons. On the other hand, the rate of exits to permanent housing is much greater for black persons when compared to white persons.

- There is racial disparity in the collection of exit destination data with a greater percentage of black persons leaving without exit destination.

- Based on exit data, it appears that there is a racial dimension to addressing substance abuse treatment and medical care needs.
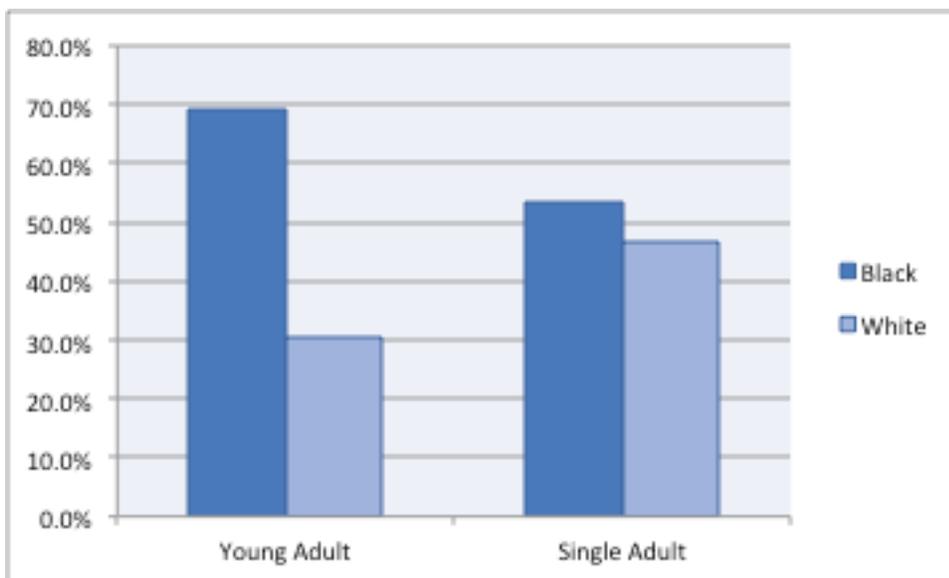
Demographic Disparities

Racial Demographic

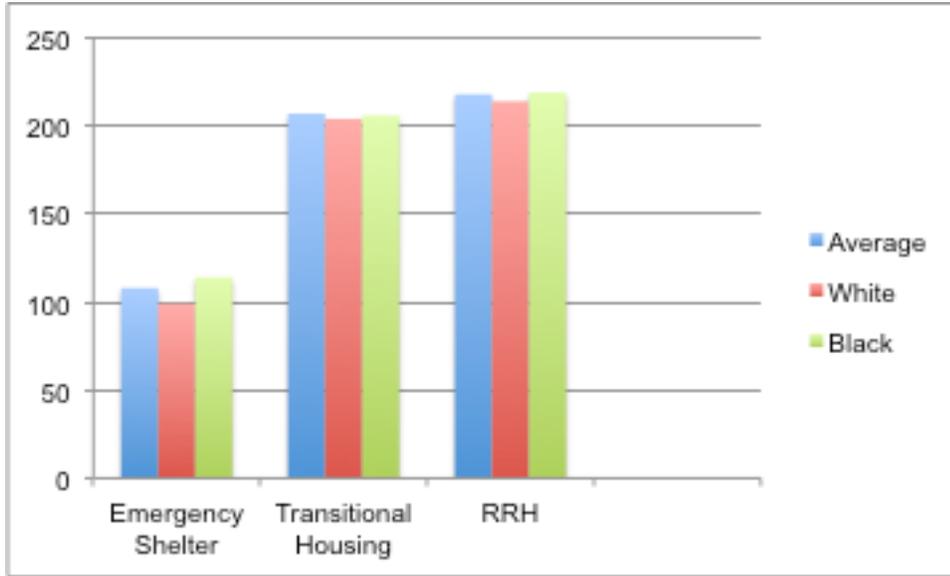Sources: US Census Bureau Quick Facts for Miami-Dade County; Miami-Dade CoC HMIS

Note: Asians comprise 1.6% of Miami-Dade's general population and .2% of homeless persons; American Indian and Alaska Native persons represent .3% of the county's general population and .4% of homeless and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders represent .2% of homeless persons, while too small a percentage of the general population for census reporting. White alone (non-Hispanic) in Miami-Dade County is 13.2%.
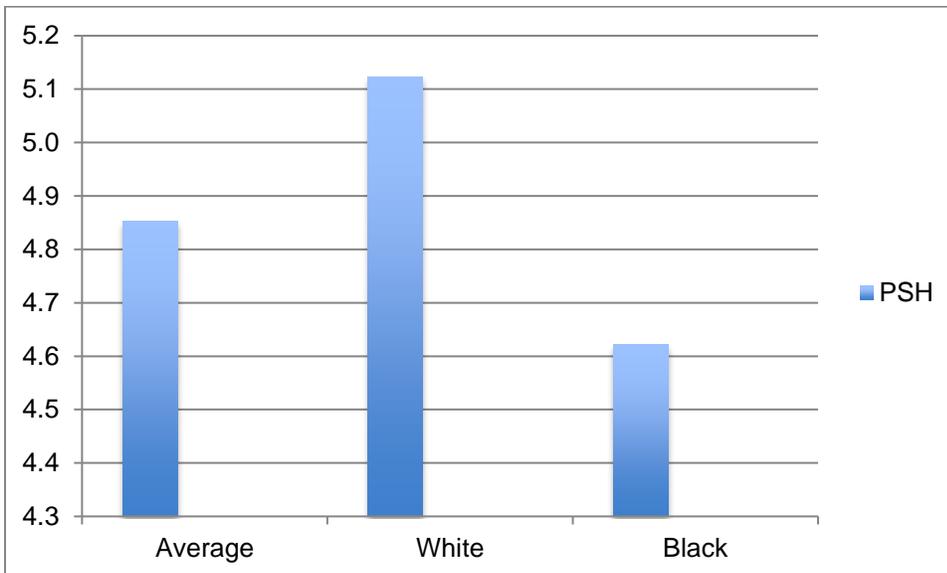
Age & Race

Length of Stay

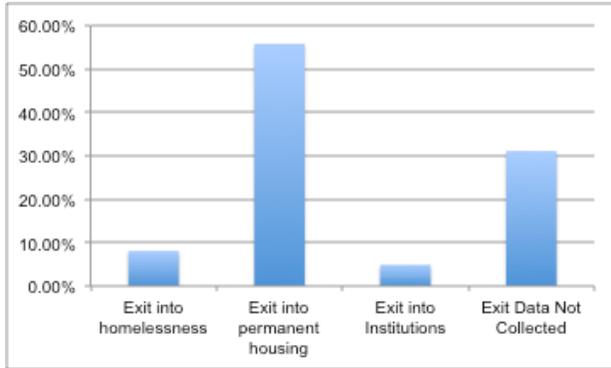**Shelter, Transitional and Rapid Re-Housing (in days)**

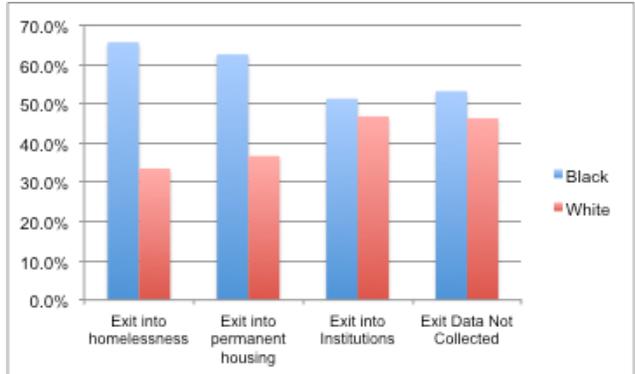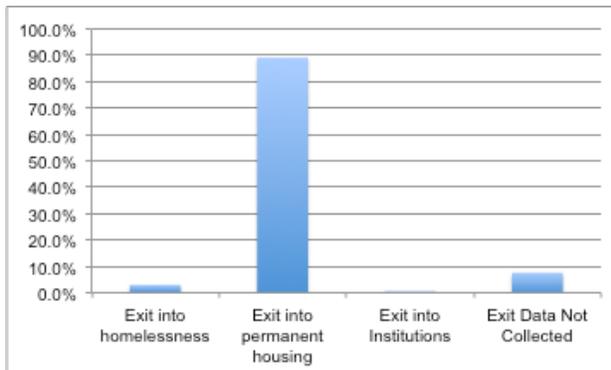**Permanent Supportive Housing (in years)**
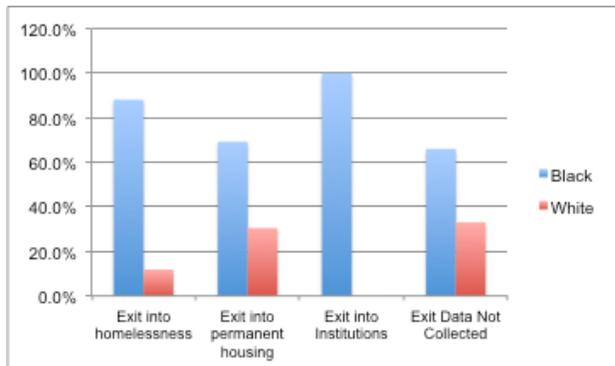
CoC Exit Outcomes
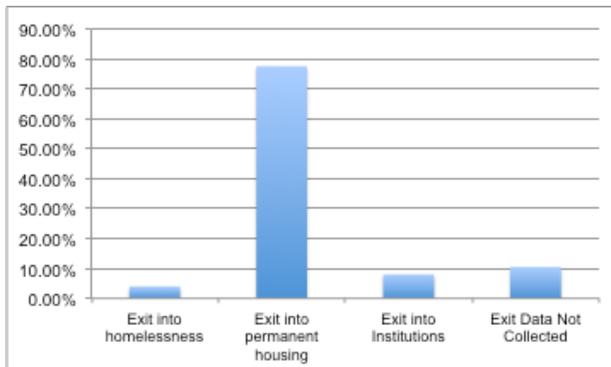
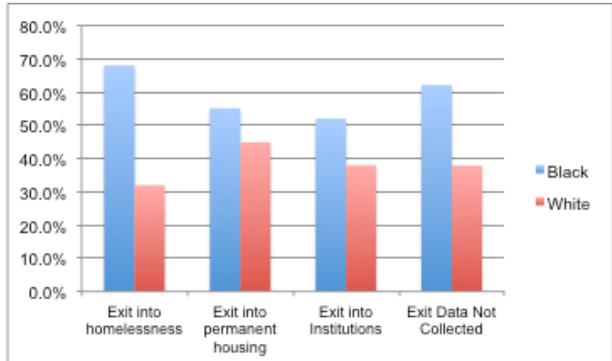## Shelter Exits

Shelter Exits by Race

RRH Exits

RRH Exits by Race

PSH Exits

PSH Exits by Race

Action Steps to Address Racial Disparities

1. Ensure CoC Leadership and Senior Management Throughout CoC are Representative of the Population Served by the CoC

- Conduct a survey on diversity of Trust and CoC providers' board membership and senior management and direct service staff.

    o Compare the racial composition of the Trust Board and senior management, CEOs and senior management of the most influential and critical homelessness services providers, boards, and decision makers within the CoC. Is leadership representative in terms of the racial composition of the CoC clients? If not, why is this so? Ask what voices, lived experience, or cultural knowledge are being left out of the work and how can the leadership base be broadened.

- Increase diversity on the CoC Committees, including Performance Review Committee.

- Educate Trust and CoC Providers' leadership and senior management on the topic of creating greater racial and ethnic diversity.

- Identify and implement measures to help the CoC board, its decision making bodies and the CoC providers' leadership better reflect the population served in the CoC.

- Establish professional development opportunities to identify and invest in emerging leaders of different races and ethnicities in the homelessness sector.

2. Expand Outreach to underrepresented groups

3. Communication and Marketing is inclusive of underrepresented groups

4. Trainings

Seek training and technical Assistance as part of the CoC's Capacity Building Plan such as training assistance from the Center for Social Innovation's Supporting Partnerships for Anti-Racist Communities (SPARC) to:

- Facilitate discussions among CoC leadership and staff and those of the homeless providers to better understand racism and the intersection of racism and homelessness (interpersonal, institutional, and structural racism and the facts about race and homelessness).

- Train homeless service providers to recognize and respond to racism and integrate anti-racism skills training into federal training and technical assistance.

5. **Analyze and Address Racial Disparity Related to Homelessness:**

- Establish a baseline of racial disparities within the Miami-Dade CoC and measure effectiveness in addressing such disparities against the baseline.

- Incorporate race and disparity data into all CoC system performance reporting and analysis.

- Conduct further research on racial disparity within the shelter system, particular focus on exits into homelessness.

- Conduct additional research to understand the scope and needs of different races or ethnicities experiencing homelessness, including trend analysis of VI-SDAT data. More specifically, conduct an analysis of medical and behavioral health needs of different races.

- Conduct a deeper analysis of, and relationship between, gender, race disparity and homelessness.

- Utilize GIS mapping to develop a geospatial understanding of the relationship between homelessness and racially segregated housing and communities with high poverty.

- Further examination of HMIS data to better understand the pattern of program use for people of different races and ethnicities in the CoC's services system.

- Review coordinated entry processes to understand their impact on people of different races and ethnicities experiencing homelessness.

- Examine racial disparities related to homelessness within the wider context of race, gender and income and access to resources, including housing and community health services.

**Exit Outcomes
System-Wide and by Race**

Shelter Exit Outcome	All Persons Served	Exit Outcomes By Race	
		Black	White
Exit into homelessness	**8.1%**	**65.7%**	**33.5%**
Exit into permanent housing	**55.8%**	**62.6%**	**36.7%**
Permanent housing without a subsidy (including staying or living with family or friends on a permanent basis).		59.7%	34.0%
Permanent housing with RRH		67.6%	32.0%
Permanent housing with a subsidy (other than RRH)		65.3%	34.1%
Exit into Institutions	**4.9%**	**51.3%**	**46.8%**
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility		55.6%	38.9%
Jail Prison or juvenile facility		52.6%	47.4%
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility		38.7%	59.5%
Long-term care facility or nursing home		12.5%	87.5%
Foster care home or foster care group home		78.6%	21.4%
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox		64.4%	35.6%
Exit Data Not Collected	**31.1%**	**53.2%**	**46.3%**
No exit interview		52.7%	47.0%
Client doesn't know		54.3%	44.3%
Other		54.6%	44.9%
Data not collected		56.9%	41.2%

Transitional Exit Outcome	All Persons Served	Exit Outcomes By Race	
		Black	White
Exit into homelessness	**10.3%**	**62.5%**	**35.4%**
Exit into permanent housing	**69.2%**	**49.1%**	**48.8%**
Permanent housing without a subsidy (including staying or living with family or friends on a permanent basis).		48.2%	49.6%
Permanent housing RRH		54.3%	43.5%
Permanent housing with a subsidy (other than RRH)		47.9%	45.8%
Exit into Institutions	**8.2%**	**50.0%**	**50.0%**
Jail Prison or juvenile facility		52.9%	47.1%
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility		40.0%	60.0%
Long-term care facility or nursing home		100.0%	0.0%
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox		50.0%	50.0%
Exit Data Not Collected	**12.3%**	**57.9%**	**38.6%**
No exit interview		62.9%	31.4%
Client doesn't know		40.0%	60.0%
Other		50.0%	50.0%
Data not collected		100.0%	0.0%

		Exit Outcomes By Race	
Rapid Re-Housing Exit Outcome	**All Persons Served**	**Black**	**White**
Exit into homelessness	**3.0%**	**88.1%**	**11.9%**
Exit into permanent housing	**89.1%**	**69.2%**	**30.5%**
Permanent housing without a subsidy (including staying or living with family or friends on a permanent basis).		69.2%	30.1%
Permanent housing with RRH		77.8%	22.2%
Permanent housing with a subsidy (other than RRH)		50.0%	50.0%
Exit into Institutions	**0.2%**	**100.0%**	**0.0%**
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox		100.0%	0.0%
Exit Data Not Collected	**7.6%**	**66.0%**	**33.0%**
No exit interview		25.0%	75.0%
Other		67.6%	31.4%

		Exit Outcomes By Race	
Permanent Supportive Housing Exit Outcome	**All Persons Served**	**Black**	**White**
Exit into homelessness	**4.0%**	**68.0%**	**32.0%**
Exit into permanent housing	**77.5%**	**55.1%**	**44.9%**
Permanent housing without a subsidy (including staying or living with family or friends on a permanent basis).		56.0%	44.0%
Permanent housing with RRH		45.8%	54.2%
Permanent housing with a subsidy (other than RRH)		85.7%	14.3%
Exit into Institutions	**8.0%**	**52.0%**	**38.0%**
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility		0.0%	100.0%
Jail Prison or juvenile facility		56.5%	43.5%
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility		33.3%	66.7%
Long-term care facility or nursing home		42.9%	50.0%
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox		100.0%	0.0%
Exit Data Not Collected	**10.5%**	**62.1%**	**37.9%**
No exit interview		75.0%	25.0%
Client doesn't know		50.0%	50.0%
Other		61.4%	38.6%

Source: Miami-Dade CoC HMIS

Data (and total exits) excludes staying temporarily with family or friends, transitional housing for homeless, hotel/motel (no vouchers), residential program/halfway house (no homeless criteria), safe haven, deceased or client refusal to answer.