





Community Plan Committee

September 15, 2023

11:00-1:00



Agenda



Introduction and Agenda



Review of Group Norms & Finalize Vision Statement



Overview of Quantitative Data



Qualitative Data Summary



Closing



Final Group Norms

- Be Honest & Open minded
 - Have thoughtful consideration of all suggestions
- Be comfortable w/ being uncomfortable
 - If there is an elephant in the room, talk about it
- Be Engaging
 - Keep Zoom Camera on if possible
 - Participation and attendance is key
 - Reply to emails in a timely Manner
 - Come to meetings prepared & take on a task if possible
- Focus, Remain Calm, and practice breathing (in/out)
 - Rome was not built in one day
 - Take care of your needs & No Stressing

- Kindness matters/Be Kind & Rewind
 - Respect other opinions & Experiences, they are valid
 - Think with Equity for all & Assume Positive Intent
 - Everybody is a voice to be heard One Mic/One Voice





Vision Statement

Create a solutions-based response that deconstructs and disrupts housing inequities so everyone unhoused has a safe and stable place to thrive.

- Guiding principles (Still working on these):
 - Lived experience included in decision making and investment in people with lived experience as decision makers.
 - Recognizing and reducing disparities in our systems for groups of people who systemically and historically oppressed
 - Trauma-informed principles



Findings from Quantitative Data Analysis: Racial Inequities in the Homeless System



A focus on the parts of the system with the biggest racial disparities

- 1. Access
- 2. Assessment

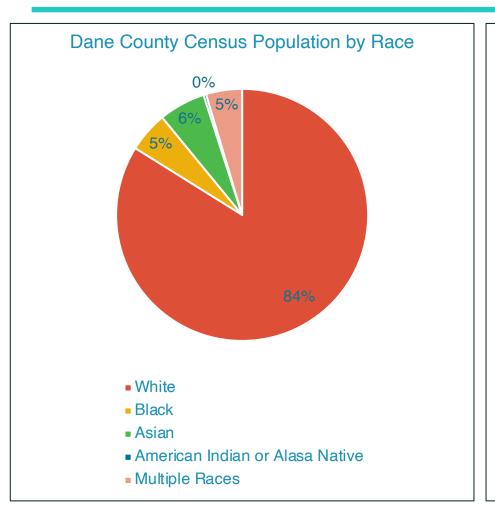
Strategies targeted to areas with the biggest racial disparities are where we can have the biggest impact in decreasing racial disparities in the system

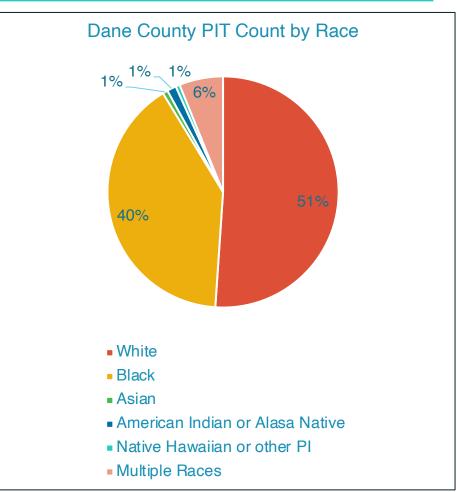


1. Access



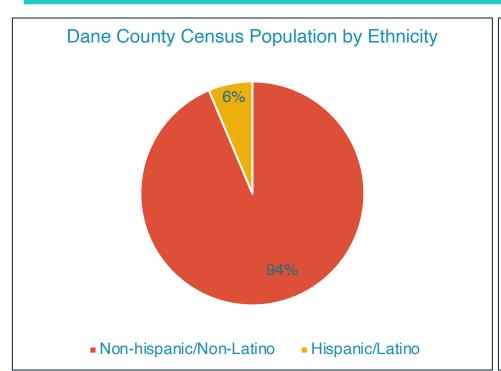
Black people are overrepresented in the homeless population

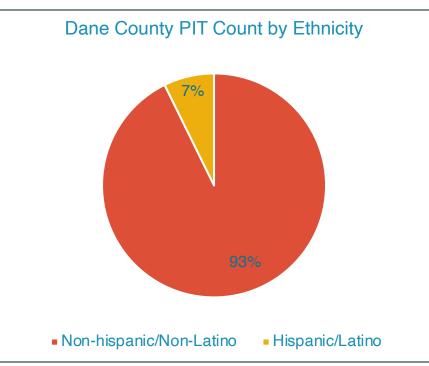






Latinx people are proportionally represented in the homeless population





Latinx people make up 16% of the Dane County population below the poverty line.

Are Latinx people being undercounted in the PIT?



Access

- This is by far the point in the system with the biggest racial disparities
- Outreach, prevention, and diversion strategies targeted to Black (and maybe Latinx) populations could have a big impact



2. Assessment

Black households score lower on the VI-SPDAT



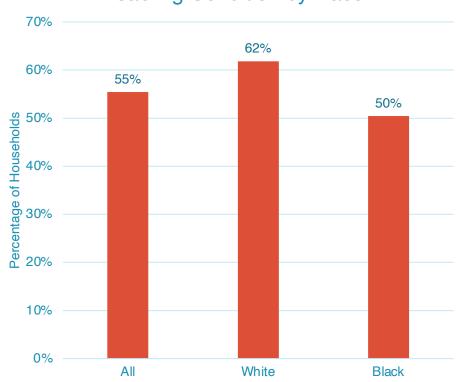


Where might the racial disparities in assessment score matter?

- Length of time homeless and disabling conditions often have a big effect on how households get prioritized
- Are there racial disparities in length of time homeless or disability status?

Major racial disparities in households with disabling conditions





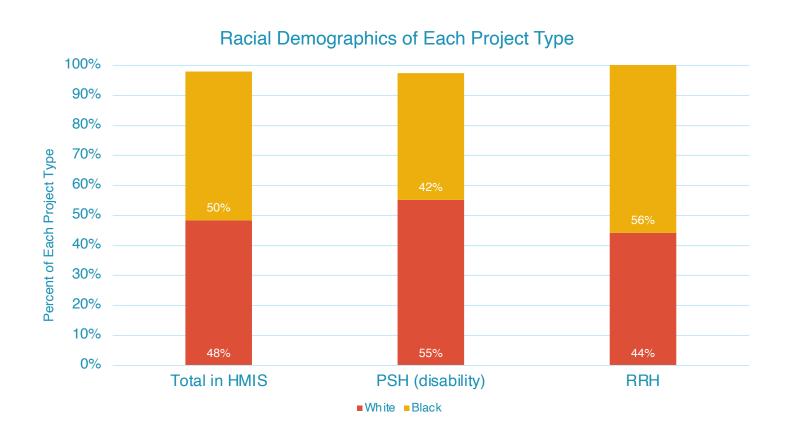


Are there racial disparities in how the disability status is determined?

- National data that POC score lower than white people on the VI-SPDAT
- Reports that clients give more honest and accurate answers when the assessor is from their community
- Societal anti-blackness puts Black people at risk for many health conditions

This data cannot determine if the system is inaccurately capturing disability information, but it seems unlikely that Black households have lower rates of disabling conditions. It's probably more likely that there are racial disparities in how disability status is determined.

Black households access PSH at lower rates than white households





Assessment

- Racial disparities here can have a big effect on housing programs
 Black households get access to
- Staff training or assessment redesign could have an impact

Key takeaways

Access

- Black people have consistently been overrepresented in the system
- Latinx people may be undercounted

Assessment

- Black households score lower on the VISPDAT
- Black households may have disability status misreported
- Black households access PSH at lower rates



Additional Resources

- HUD CoC racial equity analysis tool
- NAEH report on Latinx homelessness and underrepresentation in homeless systems
- C4 report on BIPOC people scoring lower on VI-SPDAT

Summary of Qualitative Data Collection



Qualitative Data Overview

Phase I:

Project Launch, Data Collection, and Analysis

(March- May)

- Environmental scan
- Initial quant data review
- Initial meetings with CPC

Phase II: Community Engagement

(June-October)

- CPC planning retreat
- · Qualitative data collection
- Continue quant data collection and review
- Continue refining issues, goals and plan with CPC
- •Community-wide kickoff event

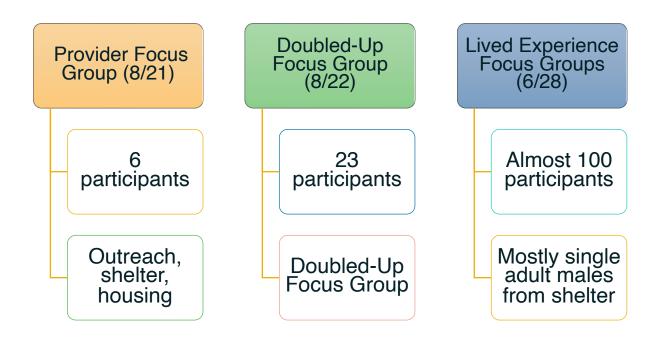
Phase III: Plan Drafting

(November-January)

- Continue plan drafting and review with CPC
- Presentations to stakeholders and community
- Final plan presented for approval on February 1, 2024



Focus Groups



More lived experience focus groups in October- families, outside Madison(?)

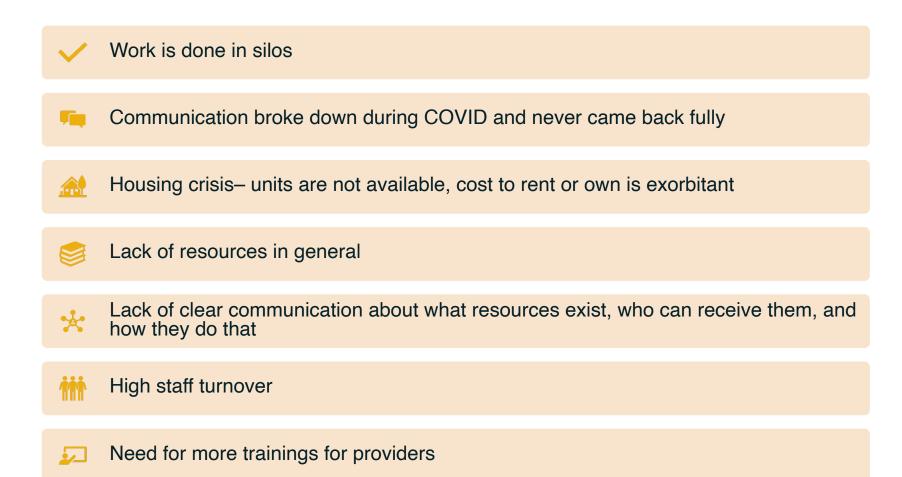


Interviews

- 10 so far (halfway through):
 - Centro Hispano of Dane
 - DCDHS Prevention and Early Intervention
 - NAACP
 - Dane County Vocational Training
 - Downtown Madison
 - Madison Municipal Court
 - Dane County Housing Authority
 - Mount Zion Church
 - County Behavioral Health
 - Madison Public Library
- Still to come:
 - Elected officials
 - Urban Triage
 - Sun Prairie School District
 - City of Madison DPCED Housing Authority
 - Stoughton Area Resource Team
 - Madison College (?)



General Themes so Far





Surveys

- Opened August 15, 2023
- Responses so far:
 - 202 total
 - 72% female
 - 79% white
 - 89% non-Hispanic
 - 63% homeowners
 - 28.22% renting at market rate
 - Only 1 person stated they were unsheltered and no one was in TH or shelter
 - 82% from City of Madison
 - 88% Dane County or Madison community member
 - 50% service providers
- Keep open til end of September
 - Post flyers!!!!
 - Send surveys!!!!



Closing

- Next meeting is October 6, 2023
- Agenda:
 - Summary of qualitative data
 - Discussion re: sub-topics and forming sub-committees
 - Kick-off Events
- Alternate time;
 - Friday October 13 from 1-3pm?

