



Dane County

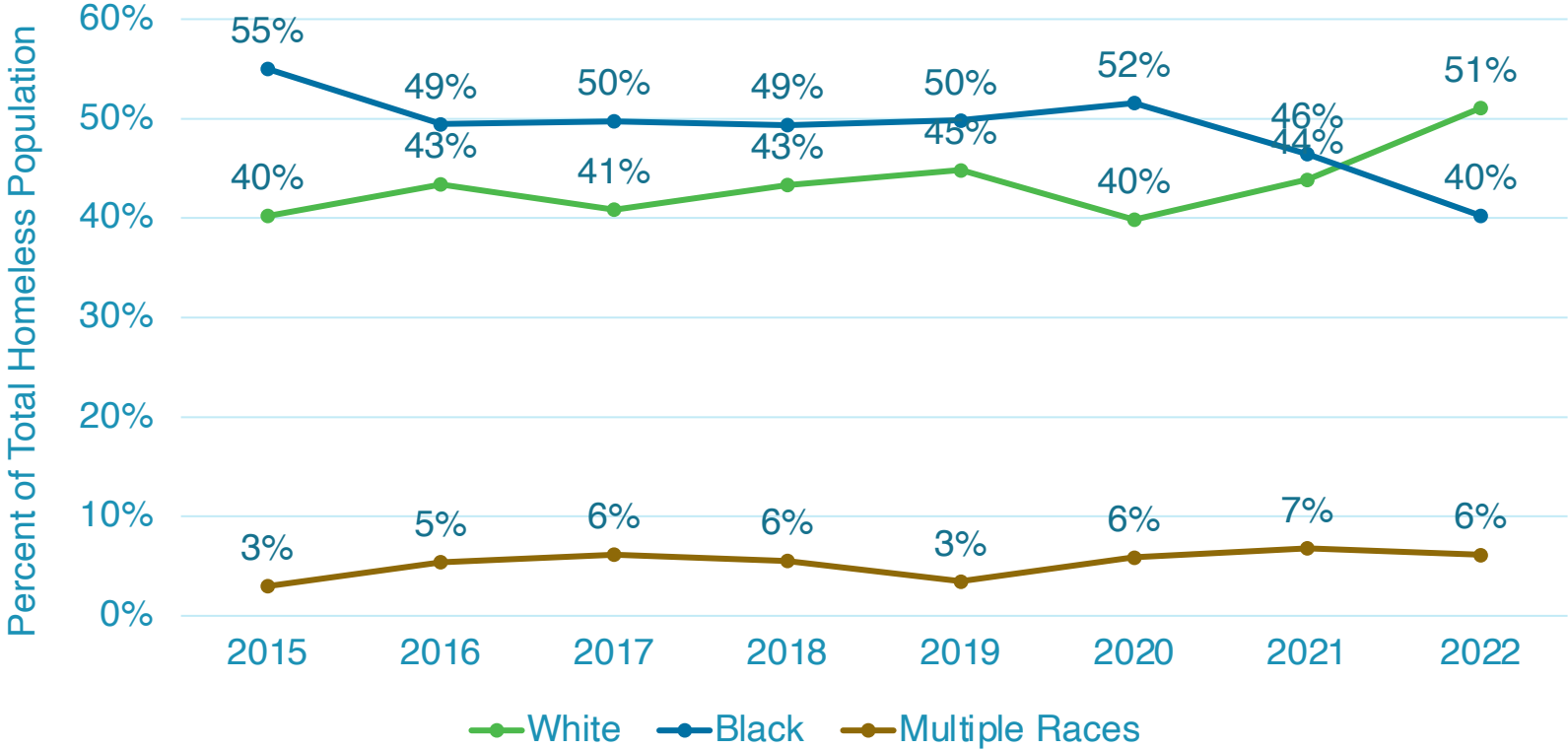
Initial Racial Equity Analysis

Are there racial disparities in who is homeless?

- Data sources:
 - 2020 Census
 - 2015-2022 PIT count
- Data are counts of individuals in the population

Black people make up a majority of the homeless population

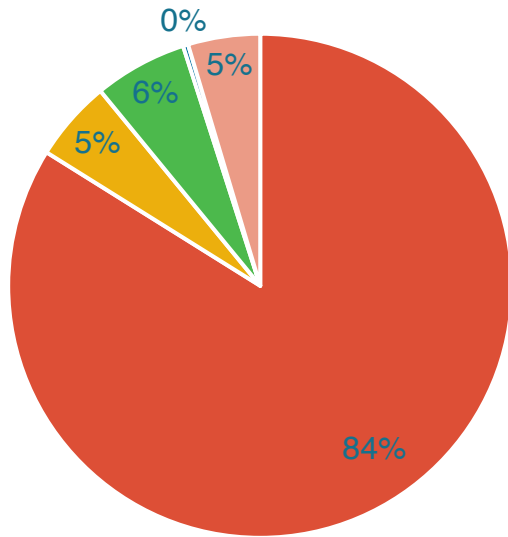
Total Homeless Population by Race



Note: too few people identifying as Asian, Native American, or Native Hawaiian to analyze

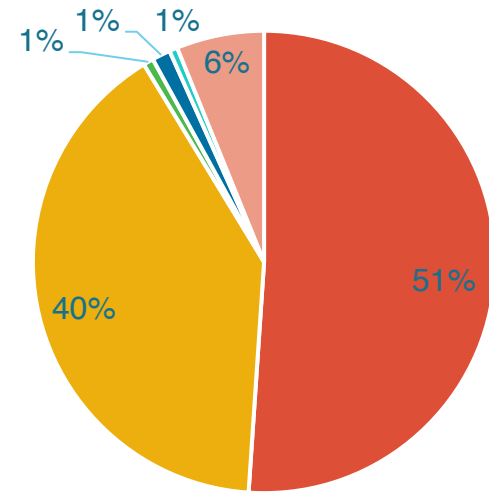
Black people are 8x overrepresented in the homeless population

Dane County Census Population by Race



- White
- Black
- Asian
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Multiple Races

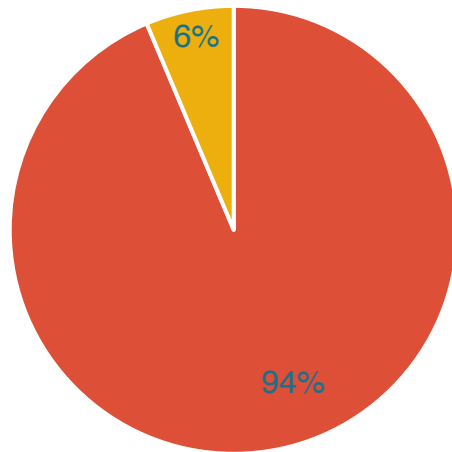
Dane County PIT Count by Race



- White
- Black
- Asian
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Native Hawaiian or other PI
- Multiple Races

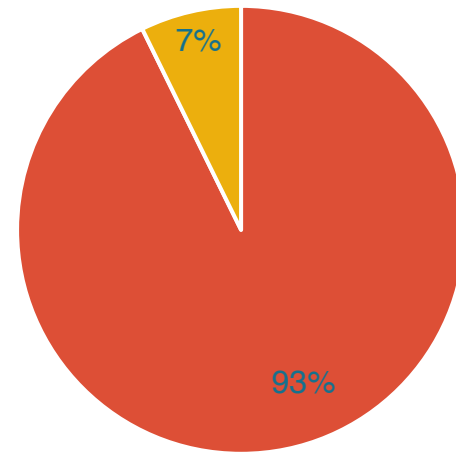
Latinx people are proportionally represented in the homeless population

Dane County Census Population by Ethnicity



■ Non-hispanic/Non-Latino ■ Hispanic/Latino

Dane County PIT Count by Ethnicity



■ Non-hispanic/Non-Latino ■ Hispanic/Latino

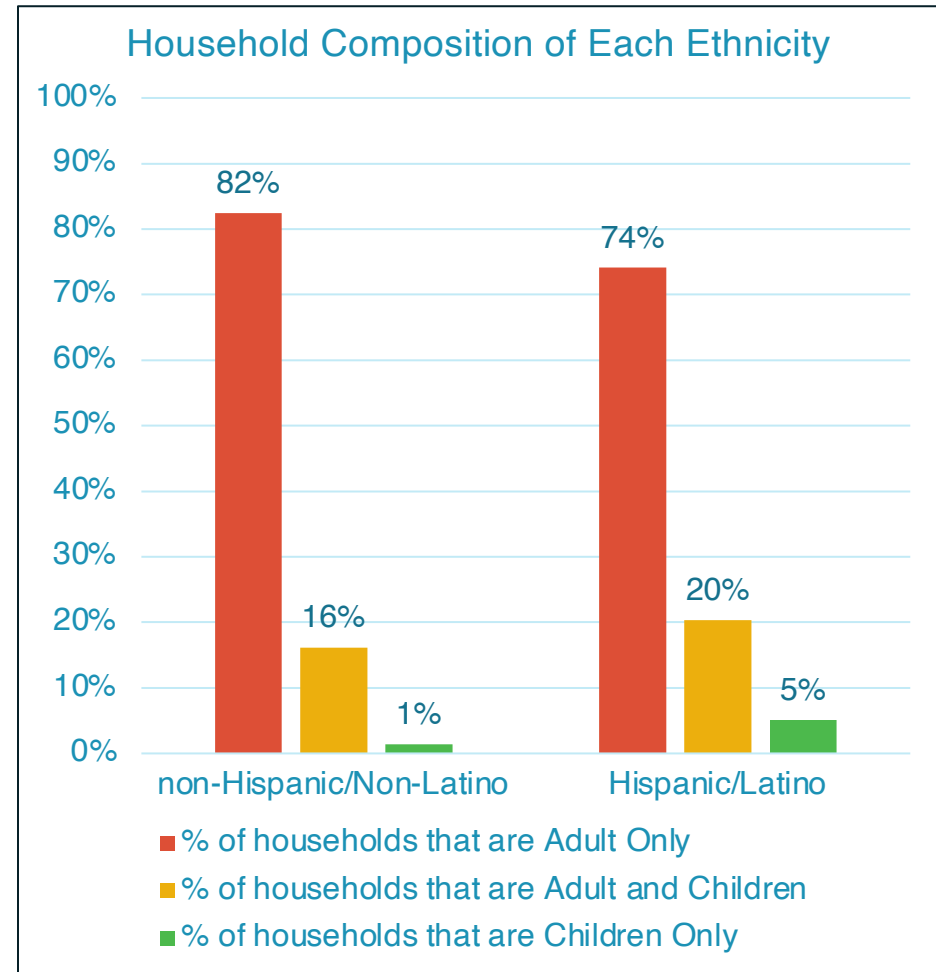
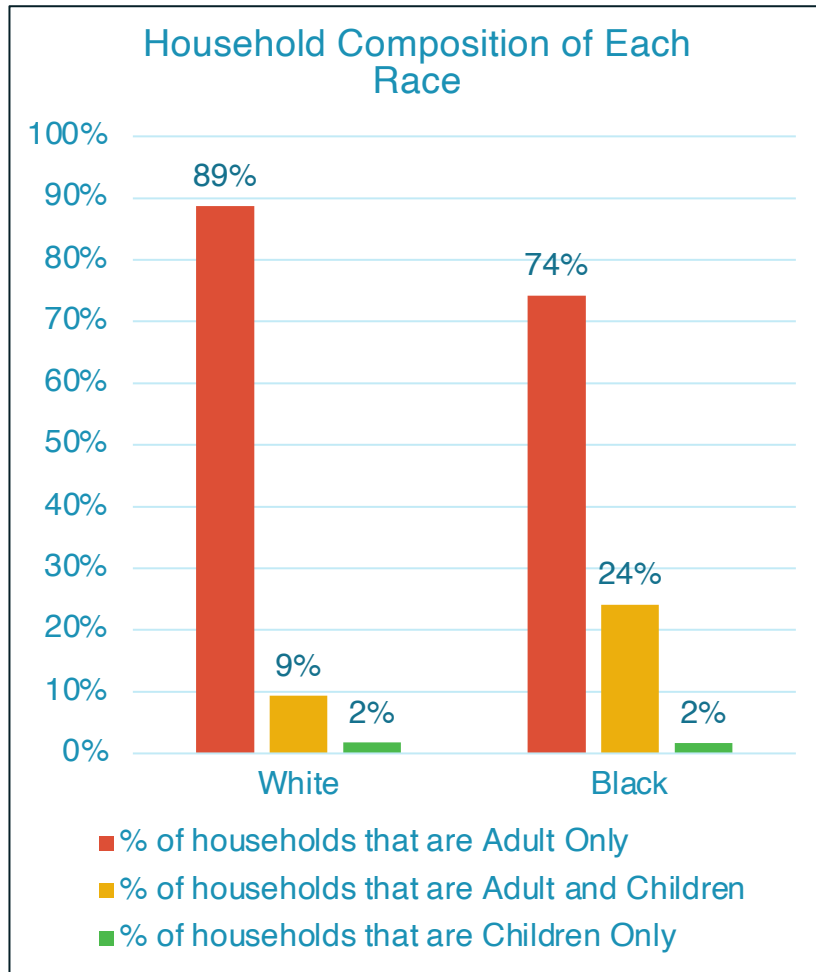
Latinx people make up 16% of the Dane County population below the poverty line.

Are Latinx people being undercounted in the PIT?

Are there racial disparities in who the system is serving?

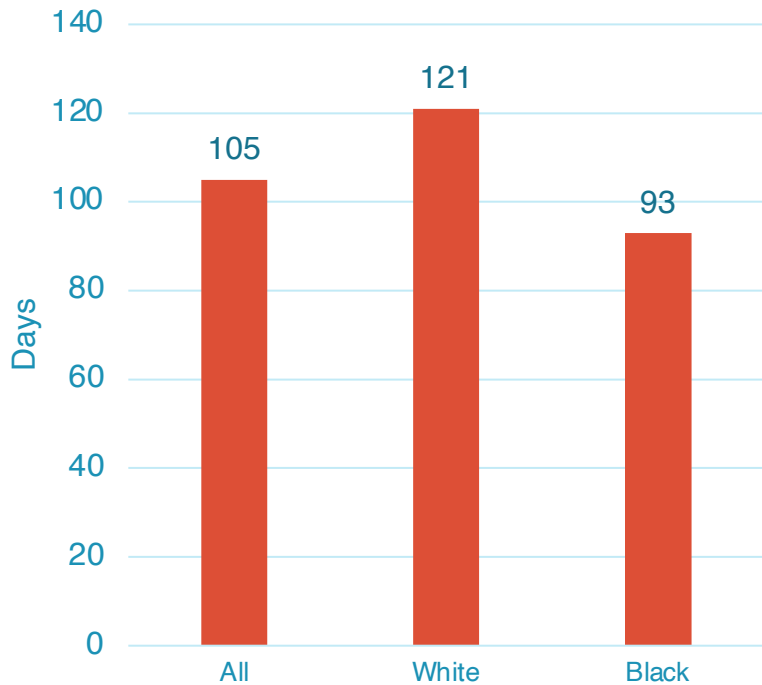
- Data source:
 - 2022 Stella (aka LSA)
- Data are counts of households in the homeless system
- This is system-level data – racial disparities at the agency or project level may not be visible
 - HMIS and qualitative data will be able to help with agency- and project-level analysis

Black and Latinx households are more likely to have children

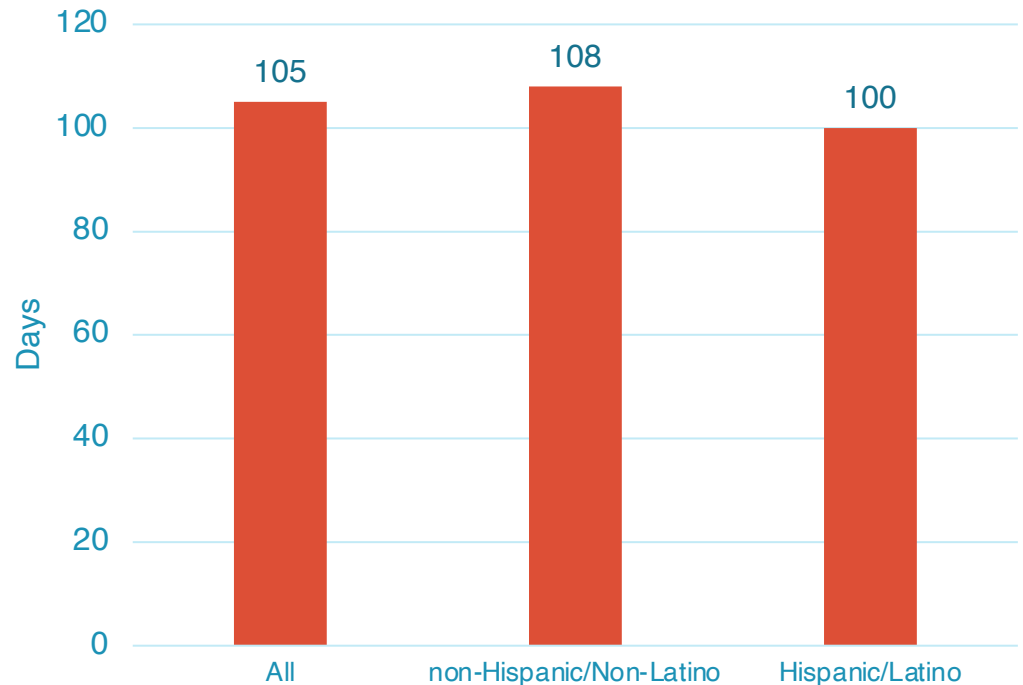


No major disparities in length of time homeless

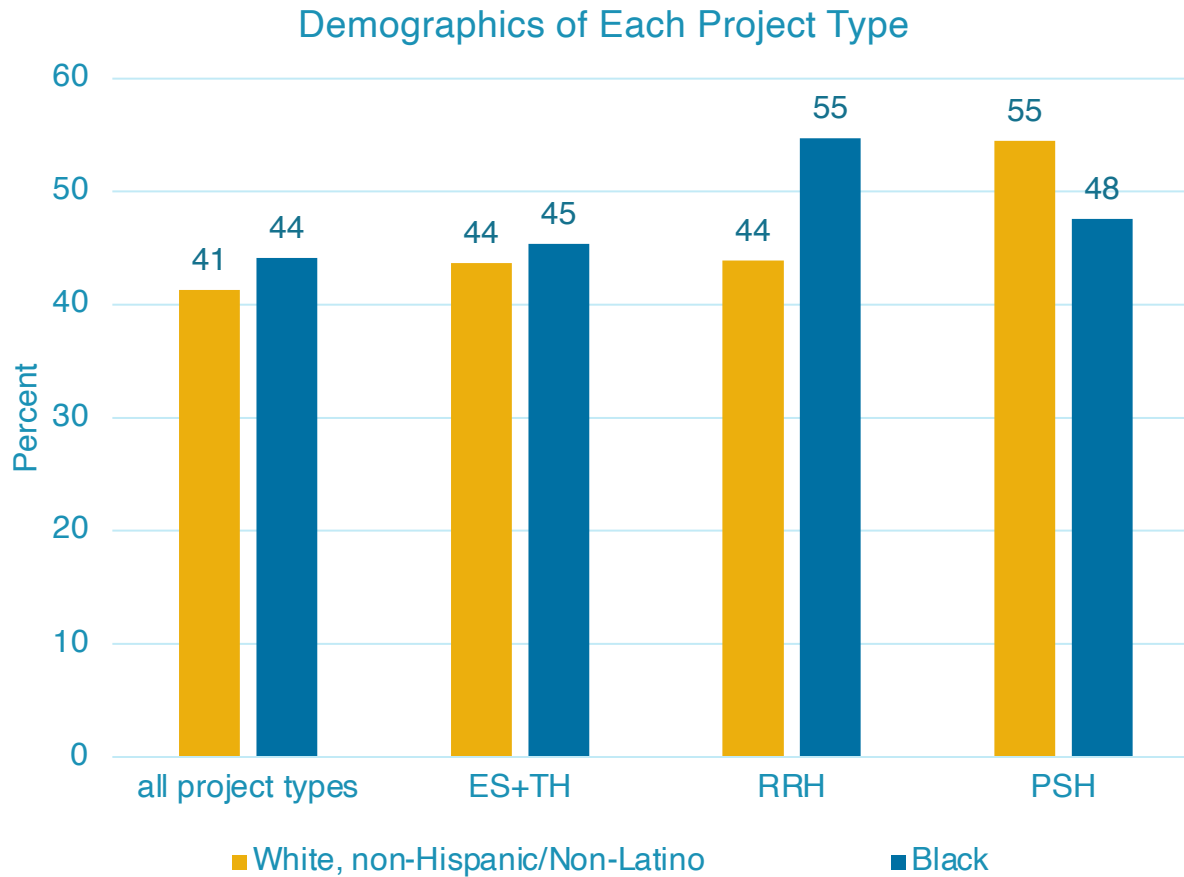
Average Days Homeless



Average Days Homeless

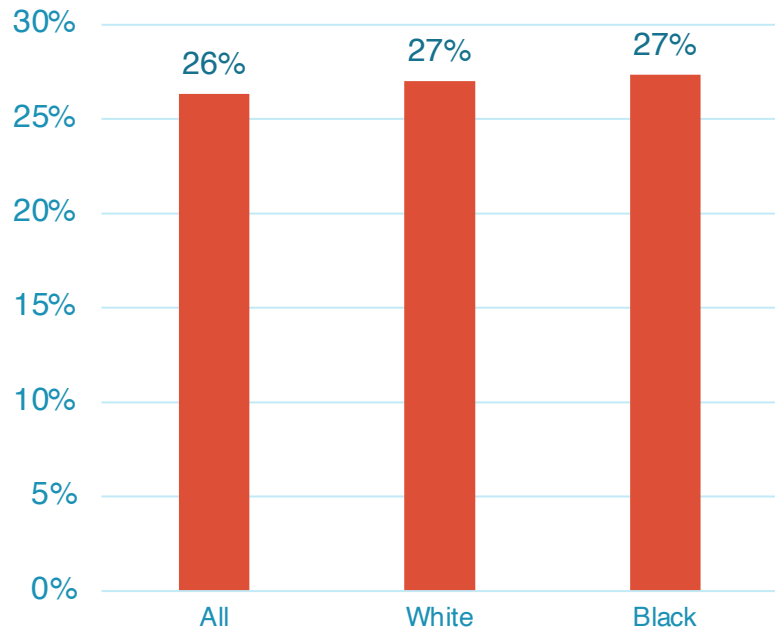


Black households access PSH at lower rates than white households

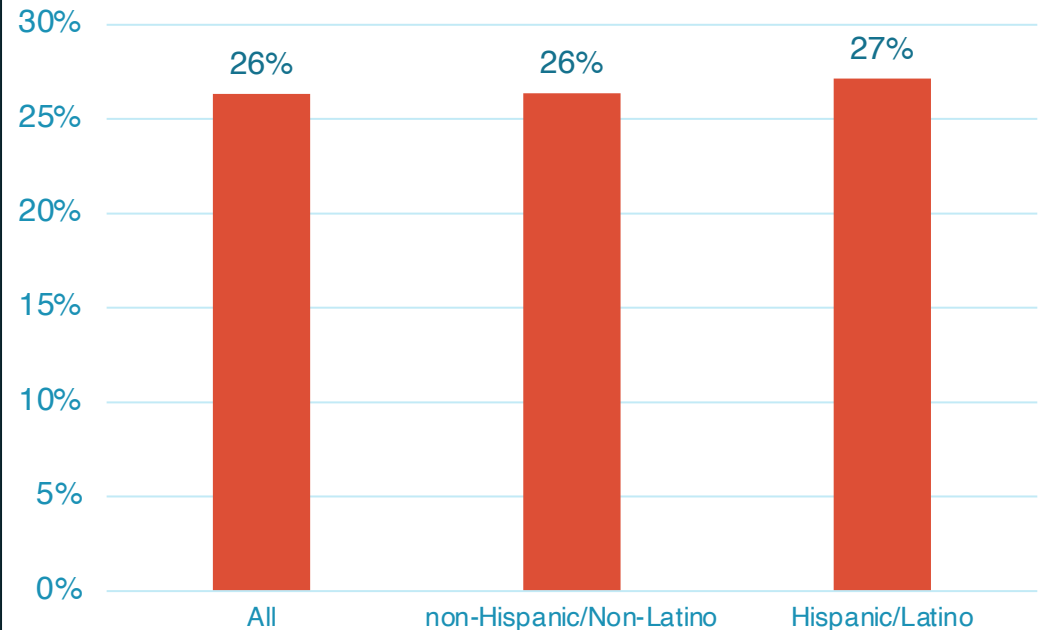


No major disparities in returns to homelessness

% Returns to homelessness from all destination types within 6 months



% Returns to homelessness from all destination types within 6 months



Key takeaways

- Black people have consistently been overrepresented in Dane County's homeless system
- Latinx people may be undercounted
 - May face additional barriers to accessing the homeless system of care
- Black and Latinx households are more likely to have children
- Black households don't access PSH as much as white households

Important Caveats

- Stella data provides an overview of how the system is functioning
- **The absence of racial disparities in this initial system-wide analysis does not necessarily mean disparities don't exist**
- Disparities could exist at the agency or project level

Upcoming Analysis

- How will we get a clearer picture of racial disparities and if they exist at the agency or project level?
 - HMIS data analysis
 - Qualitative data collection and analysis
 - Interviews
 - Focus groups
 - Surveys

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