



Racial Disparities Report

June 2022

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Introduction

The Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium (GVPHC) is a coalition of public and private organizations that maintains a current and viable process to end homelessness and provides services and resources to the most vulnerable households and individuals across the six (6) jurisdictions of Hampton, Newport News, Poquoson, Williamsburg, James City County and York County. Data and analysis were provided in coordination with The Planning Council, the designated HMIS Lead Agency.

The GVPHC serves as the region's Continuum of Care (CoC) organization and is responsible for coordination and management of federal and state funding for homeless services. The Hampton Department of Human Services serves as the Lead Agency for the GVPHC and coordination and facilitation are provided through subcontract with The Planning Council. Persons who have experienced or are experiencing homelessness are encouraged to participate in the process as well. The GVPHC has adopted the vision that homelessness will be rare, brief, and non-recurring.

The United States has a history of creating inequity for persons of color, particularly when it comes to obtaining and maintaining equal and fair housing. Nationally, persons of color experience homelessness at a proportionally higher rate than the portion of the general population warrants. **Persons of color** refers here to all non-White races, including Black or African American, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Multiracial.

This assessment examines data from HUD's Equity Analysis Tool 3.0 (which provides data from the 2017-2019 American Community Survey), the GVPHC's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), the 2022 Point in Time Count and GVPHC partner agencies to identify potential racial or ethnic disparities in the CoC's provision of homeless assistance.

This assessment demonstrates that during the period from October 1, 2020, to September 30, 2021, there were 4,955 unique individuals in HMIS who requested homeless assistance from GVPHC agencies. The major reason for this increase over the 2021 reported number of 2,688 is due to the addition of clients assessed through the Coordinated Entry process. Another reason for this increase is a greater number of persons seeking housing assistance and fewer households moving out of homelessness due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As in the GVPHC, CoC's across the country are reporting an increase in homelessness since the pandemic began.

GVPHC Population by Race

Below is an analysis of the 4,955 unique individuals in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) who received homeless assistance across GVPHC’s programs between October 1, 2020, and September 30, 2021. The graph below compares the racial composition of the GVPHC’s general population, those in poverty and those experiencing homelessness to indicate that as in the national trend, persons of color in the GVPHC service area experience homelessness at a rate that is disproportionate to their incidence in the general population.

According to the HUD Racial Equity Analysis Tool, 34% of the GVPHC’s general population identify as Black or African American, 57% of the identify as White, 6% identify as Multiracial, 3% identify as Asian or Pacific Islander and 0.3% identify as American Indian or Alaska Native. By comparison, of the 4,955 clients in HMIS, 3,207 (65%) were Black/African American, 1,102 (22%) were White, 430 (9%) were Multiracial, 38 (0.8%) were American Indian/Native Alaskan, 17 (0.3%) were Asian/Pacific Islander, and 161 clients (3%) did not identify a race.

Graph 1 Populations by Race

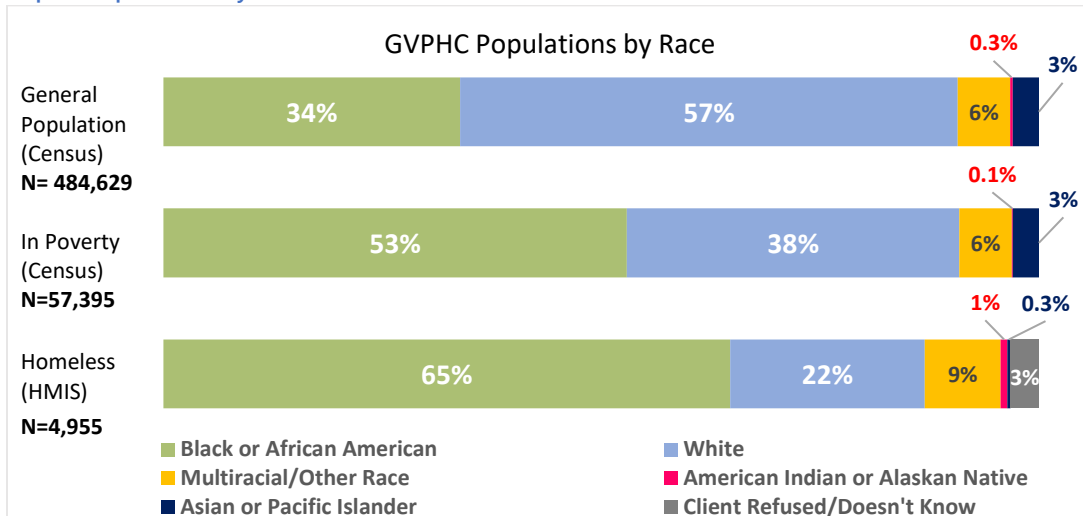


Table 1 Populations by Race

Unduplicated Clients by Race	# Homeless (HMIS)	% Homeless (HMIS)	# In Poverty (HUD)	% In Poverty (HUD)	# General Population (HUD)	% General Population (HUD)
Black or African American	3,207	65%	30,461	53%	162,497	34%
White	1,102	22%	21,879	38%	274,821	57%
Other/Multi-Racial	430	9%	3,380	6%	28,974	6%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	38	0.8%	41	0.1%	1,441	0.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	17	0.3%	1,634	3%	16,896	3%
Unknown/Client refused	161	3%				
Total by Race	4,955	100%	57,395	100%	484,629	100%

Source: General Population and Poverty data are from the HUD Racial Equity Analysis Tool version 3.0. HMIS data is from a custom report for the period 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021.

GVPHC Population by Ethnicity

Of the 4,955 persons in HMIS during the program year, 269 persons (5%) identified as Hispanic/Latinx, and 4,420 (89%) identified as Non-Hispanic/Latinx. The percent of Hispanic/Latinx persons experiencing homelessness (5%) is slightly less than in the general population (6%) and half of Hispanic/Latinx residents in poverty (10%). These figures are similar to those demonstrated in the 2021 report.

Graph 2 Populations by Race

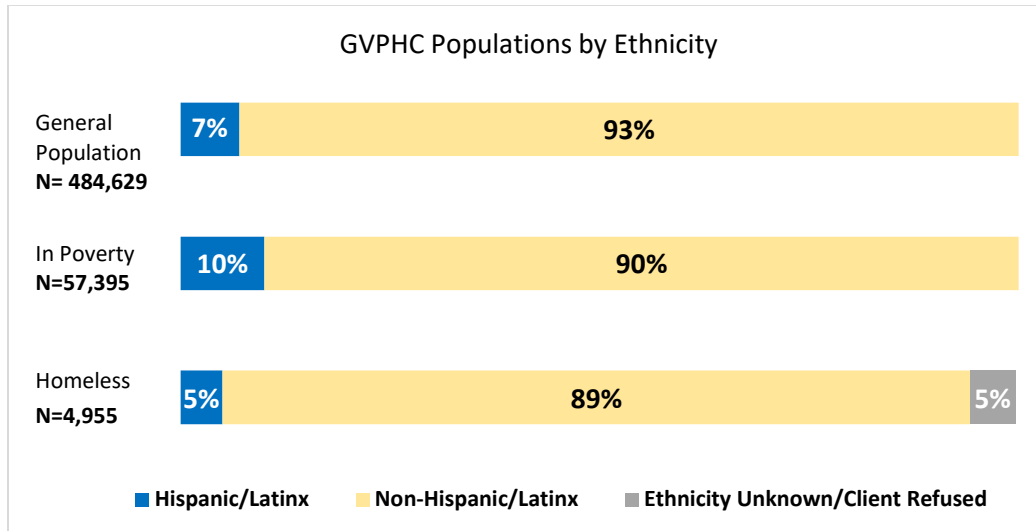


Table 2 Populations by Ethnicity

Unduplicated Clients by Ethnicity	# Homeless (HMIS)	% Homeless (HMIS)	# In Poverty (HUD)	% In Poverty (HUD)	# General Population (HUD)	% General Population (HUD)
Hispanic/Latinx	5%	269	5,805	10%	34,004	7%
Non-Hispanic/Latinx	89%	4,420	51,590	90%	450,625	93%
Client refused/doesn't know	5%	266				
Total by Ethnicity	100%	4,955	57,395	100%	484,629	100%

Source: General Population and Poverty data are from the HUD Racial Equity Analysis Tool version 3.0. HMIS data is from the 2022 GVPHC Point in Time Count

Unaccompanied Youth by Race

In the general population, 50% of unaccompanied youth were Black/African American, and 36% were White. Of the 16 unaccompanied youth between ages 18 and 24 counted in the GVPHC's 2022 Point in Time Count, 7 (44%) were Black/African American, 7 (44%) were White, 1 (6%) was American Indian/Alaska Native and 1 (6%) was Asian/Pacific Islander. Of 6 parenting youth counted in the 2022 Point in Time Count, and 5 (83%) were Black/African American and 1 (17%) was White.

Graph 3 Youth Populations by Race

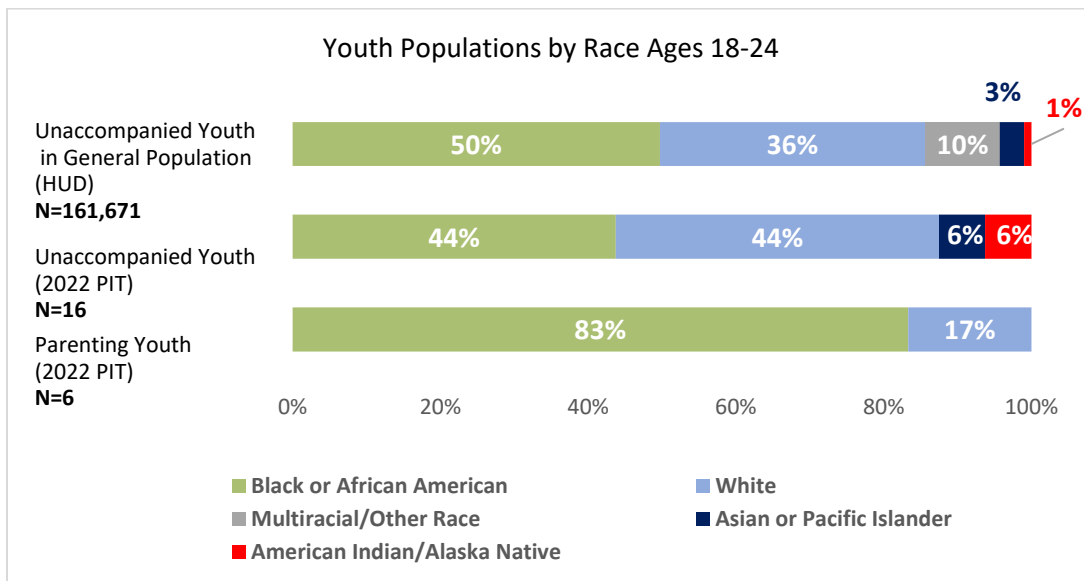


Table 3 Youth Populations by Race

Race	# Unaccompanied Youth (2022 PIT)	% Unaccompanied Homeless Youth (2022 PIT)	# Parenting Youth (2022 PIT)	% Parenting Youth (2022 PIT)	# Unaccompanied Youth in General Population (HUD)	% Unaccompanied Youth in General Population
Black or African American	7	44%	5	83%	80,995	50%
White	7	44%	1	17%	58,548	36%
Multiracial/Other Race	0	0%	0	0%	16,427	10%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1	6%	0	0	380	1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	6%	0	0	5,321	3%
Total by Race	16	100%	6	100%	161,671	100%

Source: General Population and Poverty data are from the HUD Racial Equity Analysis Tool version 3.0. HMIS data is from the 2022 GVPHC Point in Time Count.

Unaccompanied Youth by Ethnicity

In the general population, 10% of youth between the ages of 18 and 24 identify as Hispanic/Latinx. Of the 16 unaccompanied youth in the 2022 Point in Time Count, 1 (6%) was Hispanic/Latinx. There were no Hispanic or Latino Unaccompanied Youth or Parenting Youth counted in the 2021 Point in Time Count.

Graph 4 Youth Populations by Ethnicity

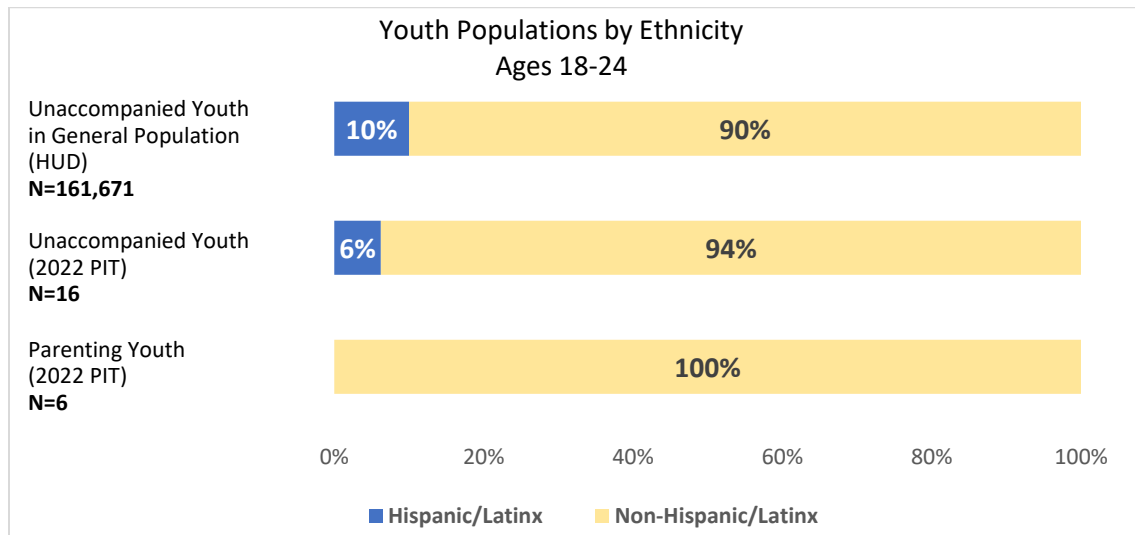


Table 4 Youth Populations by Race

Ethnicity	# Unaccompanied Youth (2022 PIT)	% Unaccompanied Youth (2022 PIT)	# Parenting Youth (2022 PIT)	% Parenting Youth (2022 PIT)	# Unaccompanied Youth in General Population (HUD)	# Unaccompanied Youth in General Population (HUD)
Hispanic/Latinx	1	6%	0	0%	16,427	10%
Non-Hispanic/Latinx	15	94%	6	100%	145,244	90%
Total by Ethnicity	16	100%	6	100%	161,671	100%

Source: General Population and Poverty data are from the HUD Racial Equity Analysis Tool version 3.0. HMIS data is from the 2022 GVPHC Point in Time Count.

Veterans by Race

Veterans who are Black/African American are more likely to experience homelessness than other races. While Black/African Americans comprise 35% of the GVPHC region’s veteran population, they represent 67% of veterans experiencing homelessness. By contrast, Whites represent 62% of the region’s total veteran population but just 24% of veterans experiencing homelessness.

Graph 5 Veteran Populations by Race

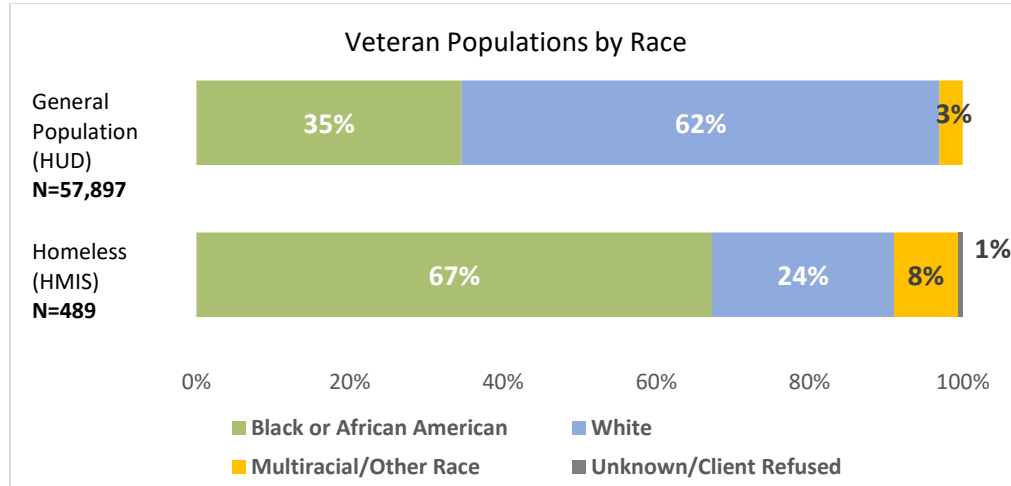


Table 5 Veteran Populations by Race

Race	# Homeless (HMIS)	% Homeless (HMIS)	General Population (HUD)	General Population (HUD)
Black or African American	329	67%	20,035	35%
White	116	24%	36,108	62%
Multiracial/Other Race	41	8%	1,754	3%
Unknown/Client Refused	3	1%	0	0%
Total Veterans by Race	489	100%	57,897	100%

Source: General Population and Poverty data are from the HUD Racial Equity Analysis Tool version 3.0. HMIS data is from a custom report for the period 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021.

Veterans by Ethnicity

Of veterans in the general population, 6% identify as Hispanic/Latinx. Among the 489 veterans in HMIS, 19 (4%) identified as Hispanic/Latinx.

Graph 6 Veteran Populations by Ethnicity

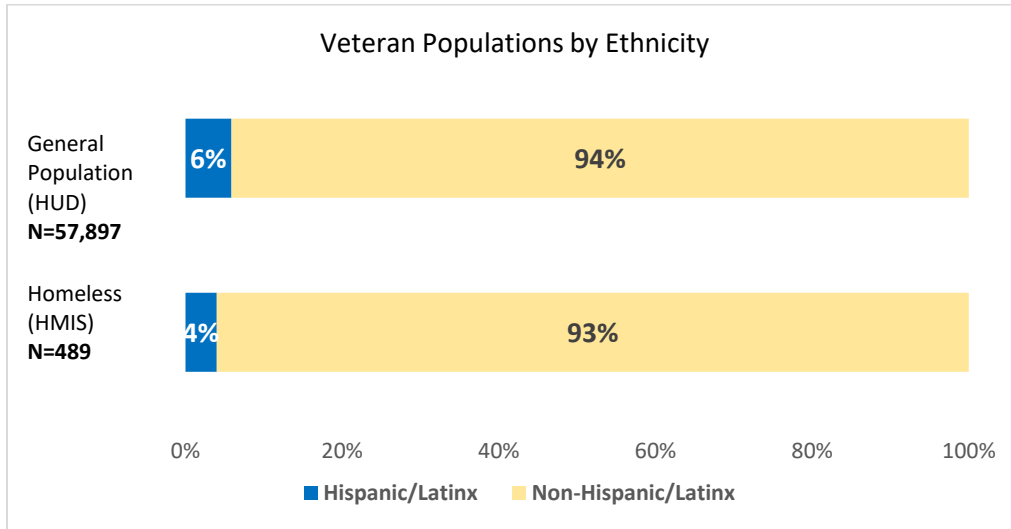


Table 6 Veteran Populations by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	# Homeless (HMIS)	Homeless (HMIS)	General Population (HUD)	General Population (HUD)
Hispanic/Latinx	19	4%	3,396	6%
Non-Hispanic/Latinx	456	93%	54,501	94%
Unknown/Client Refused	14	3%		
Total Veterans by Ethnicity	489	100%	57,897	100%

Source: General Population and Poverty data are from the HUD Racial Equity Analysis Tool version 3.0. HMIS data is from the 2022 GVPHC Point in Time Count.

Exits to Permanent Housing by Race and Ethnicity

Overall, 1,928 of 4,995 clients in HMIS exited programs between October 1, 2020, and September 30, 2021. Of the 1,928 exits, 662 (34%) were exits to a permanent destination which designates a successful outcome. This graph shows successful exits by race and ethnicity. For Black/African American clients, 417 of 1,209 (34%) exited to a permanent destination, compared to 167 of 499 Whites (33%), 69 of 186 (37%) of Multiracial clients, 6 of 18 (33%) of American Indian/Alaska Native clients, and 1 of 8 (13%) of Asian clients. For Hispanic/Latinx clients, 41 of 104 exits (39%) were to a permanent destination.

Graph 7 Exits to Permanent Housing by Race and Ethnicity

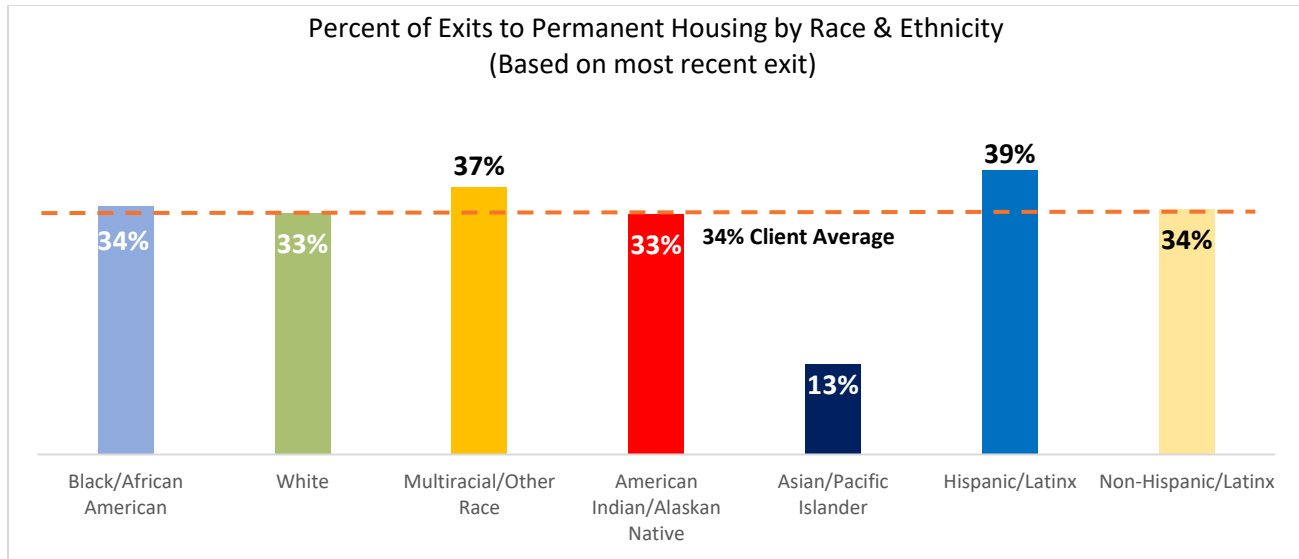


Table 7 Exits to Permanent Housing by Race and Ethnicity

Race	% Exits to Permanent Housing	Total Exits	# Exits to Permanent Housing
Black/African American	34%	1,209	417
White	33%	499	167
Multiracial/Other Race	37%	186	69
American Indian/Alaskan Native	33%	18	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	13%	8	1
Client refused/race unknown	25%	8	2
Client Average/Total	34%	1,928	662
Ethnicity			
Hispanic/Latinx	39%	104	41
Non-Hispanic/Latinx	34%	1,824	621
Client Average/Total	34%	1,928	662

NOTE: These percentages are calculated the same way as graduation rates by race: the *number of persons of each* race or ethnicity who exit to a permanent destination divided by the total number of exits by that race or ethnicity. This method provides a meaningful way to compare exits to a permanent destination between population groups of different sizes.

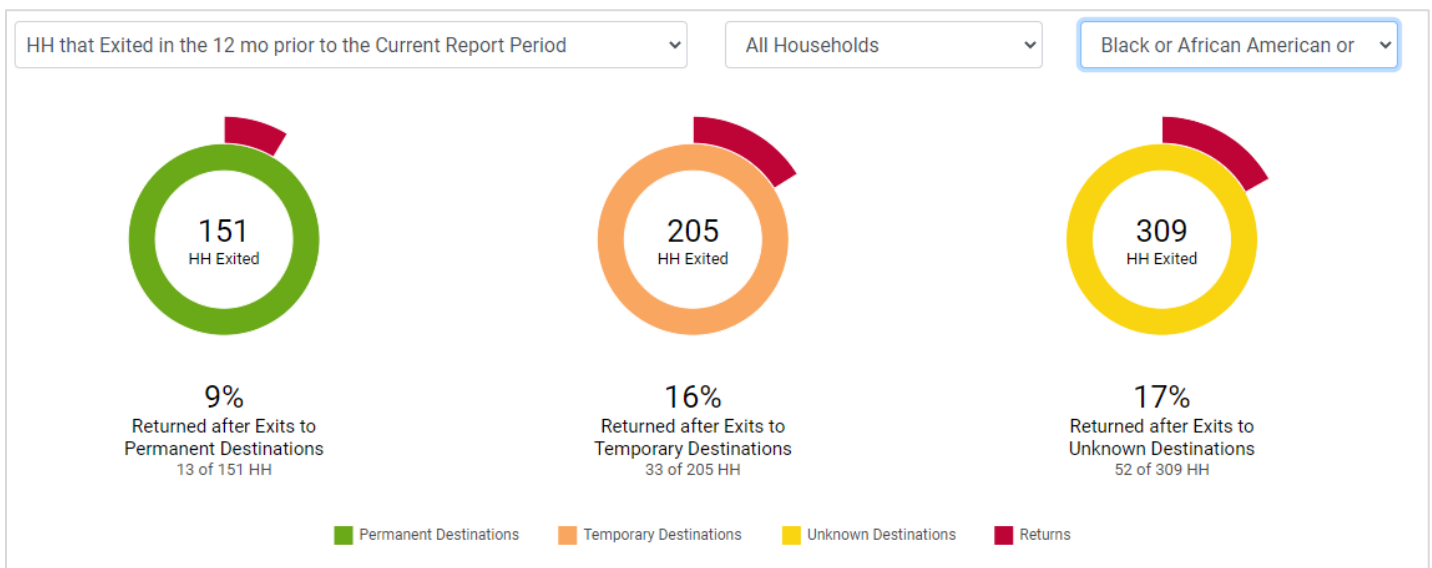
HMIS data is from a custom report for the period 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021.

Returns to Homelessness by Race and Ethnicity

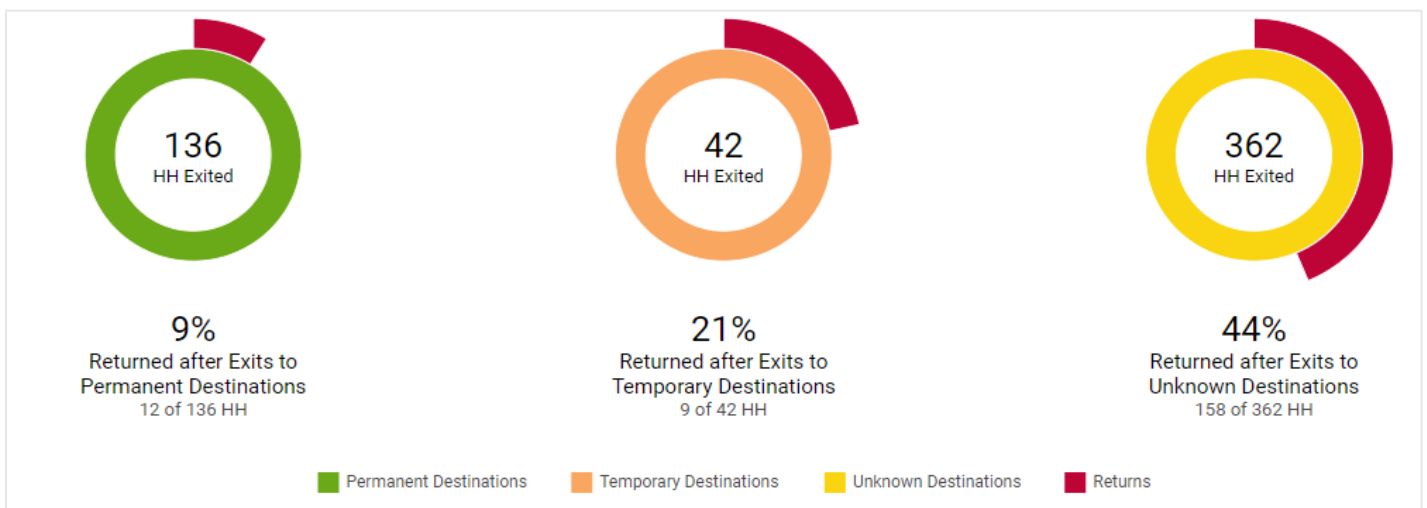
One way to assess the successful placement of persons into permanent housing is to examine the percent of households who return to homelessness. HUD's Stella P data analysis tool provides some insight into this measure. Data from the tables below indicates the number and percentage of households by race that exited within 12 months of the report period and returned to homelessness and compares 2020 and 2021 data.

In both 2020 and 2021, 9% of Black/African American households returned to homelessness after exiting to a permanent destination (green circle). In 2021, just 16% returned after exiting to a temporary destination (orange circle) compared to 21% in 2020. Similarly, just 17% of this population returned to homelessness after exiting to an unknown destination compared to 44% in 2020 (yellow circle).

Graph 8 2021 Returns to Homelessness: Black/African American Households



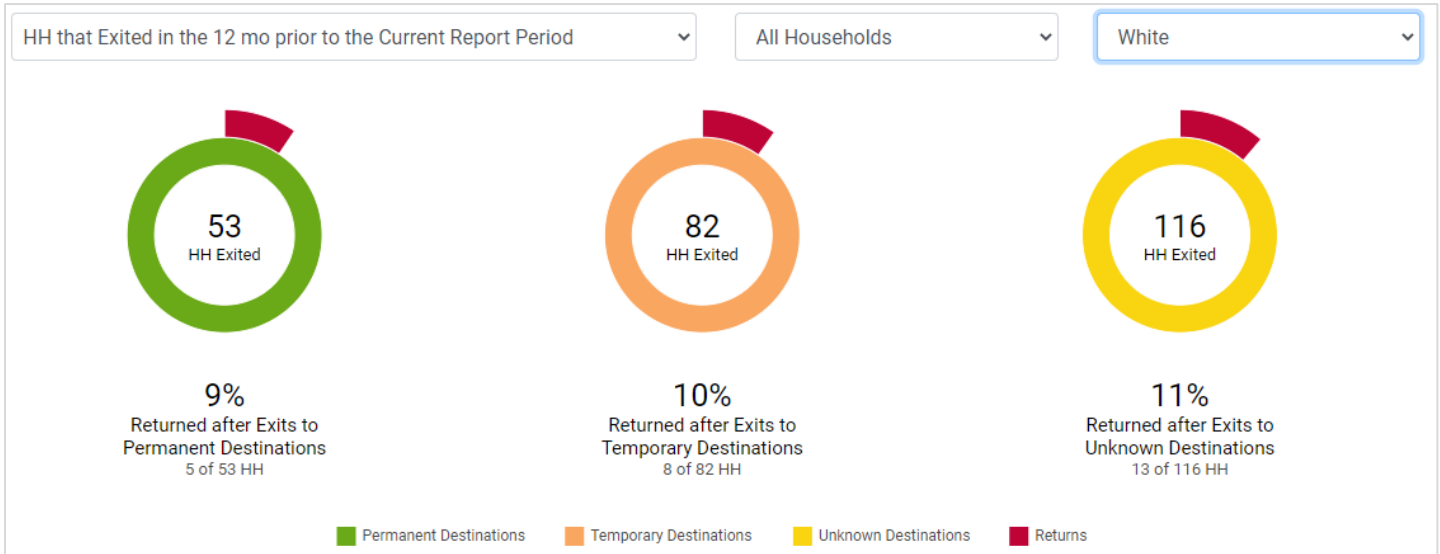
Graph 9 2020 Returns to Homelessness: Black/African American Households



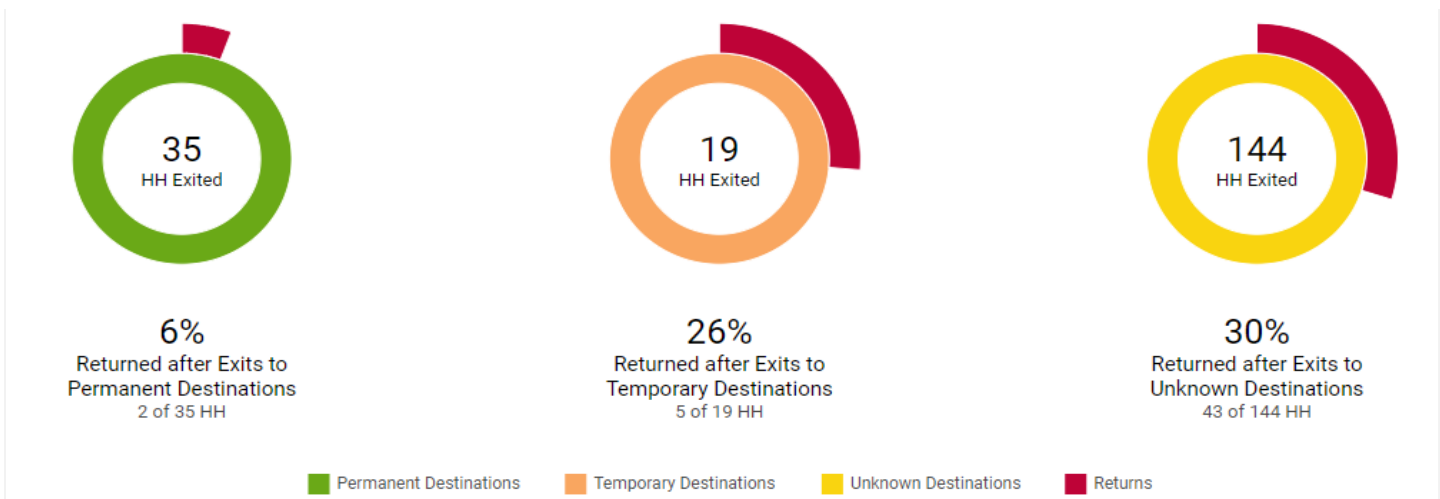
Source: HUD's Stella P Data Analysis Tool

For White households in 2021, 9% returned to homelessness after exiting to a permanent destination compared to just 6% in 2020. However, this population fared better after exiting to a temporary destination with just 10% returning to homelessness compared to 26% in 2020. And in 2021, just 11% of Whites returned to homelessness after exiting to an unknown destination compared to 30% in 2020.

Graph 10 2021 Returns to Homelessness: White Households



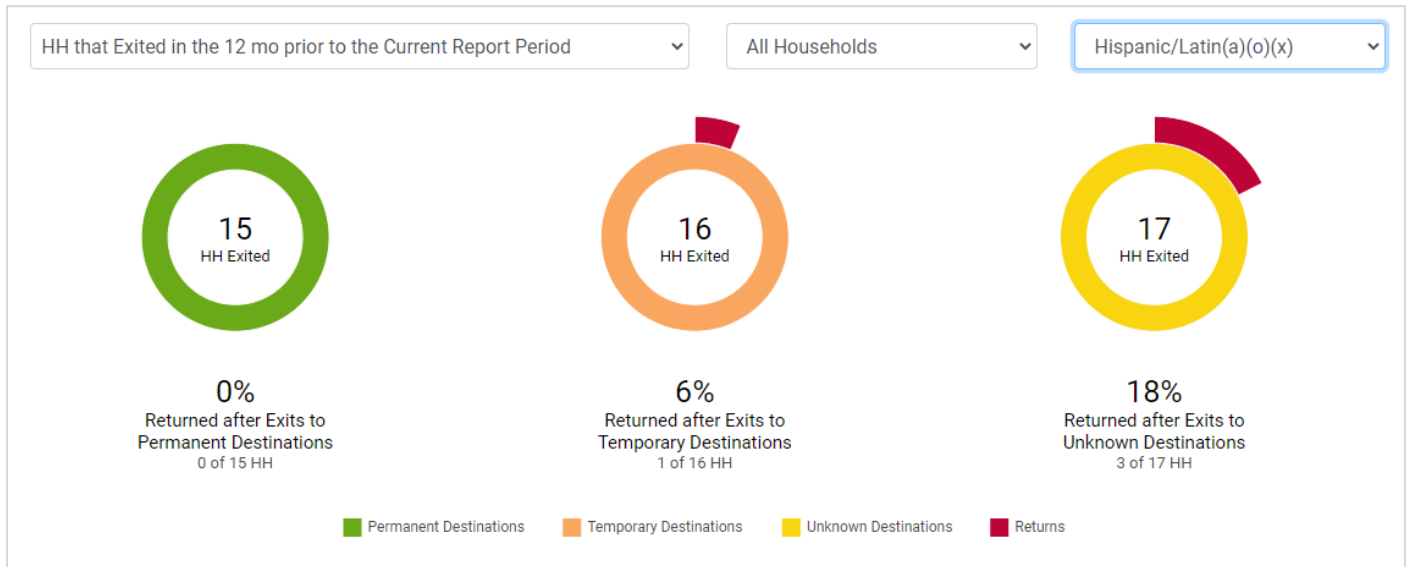
Graph 11 2020 Returns to Homelessness: White Households



Source: HUD's Stella P Data Analysis Tool

Return to Homelessness data was not available by ethnicity in 2020 so comparisons are not available with 2021. The graph below indicates the returns to homelessness for Hispanic/Latinx households. No Hispanic/Latinx households returned to homelessness after exiting to a permanent destination; 6% returned to homelessness after exiting to a temporary destination and 18% returned to homelessness after exiting to an unknown destination.

Graph 12 2021 Returns to Homelessness: Hispanic/Latinx Households



NOTE: Stella P is based on data from the Longitudinal Systems Analysis (LSA). The LSA is limited to the following type of Continuum projects: Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, Transitional Housing, Rapid Rehousing, and Permanent Supportive Housing. Notably, this excludes Street Outreach and Other Permanent Housing (OPH) projects. The exclusion of OPH means none of the Single Room Occupancy (SRO) projects are a part of this dataset, which accounts for 88 year-round beds in GVPHC. The LSA is also limited to data entered into the CoC’s designated HMIS, so data from Victim Service Providers are also excluded.

Source: HUD’s Stella P Data Analysis Tool

Annual Program Enrollment by Race

To compare the percent of clients in each program, the total percentage of clients by race is indicated in the **Total Clients** bar in the graph above. The total percentage of Black/African American clients in HMIS was similar to the percentage in all programs except Street Outreach and Transitional Housing. Whites comprised a larger share of Street Outreach and Transitional Housing.

Graph 13 Annual Program Enrollment by Race

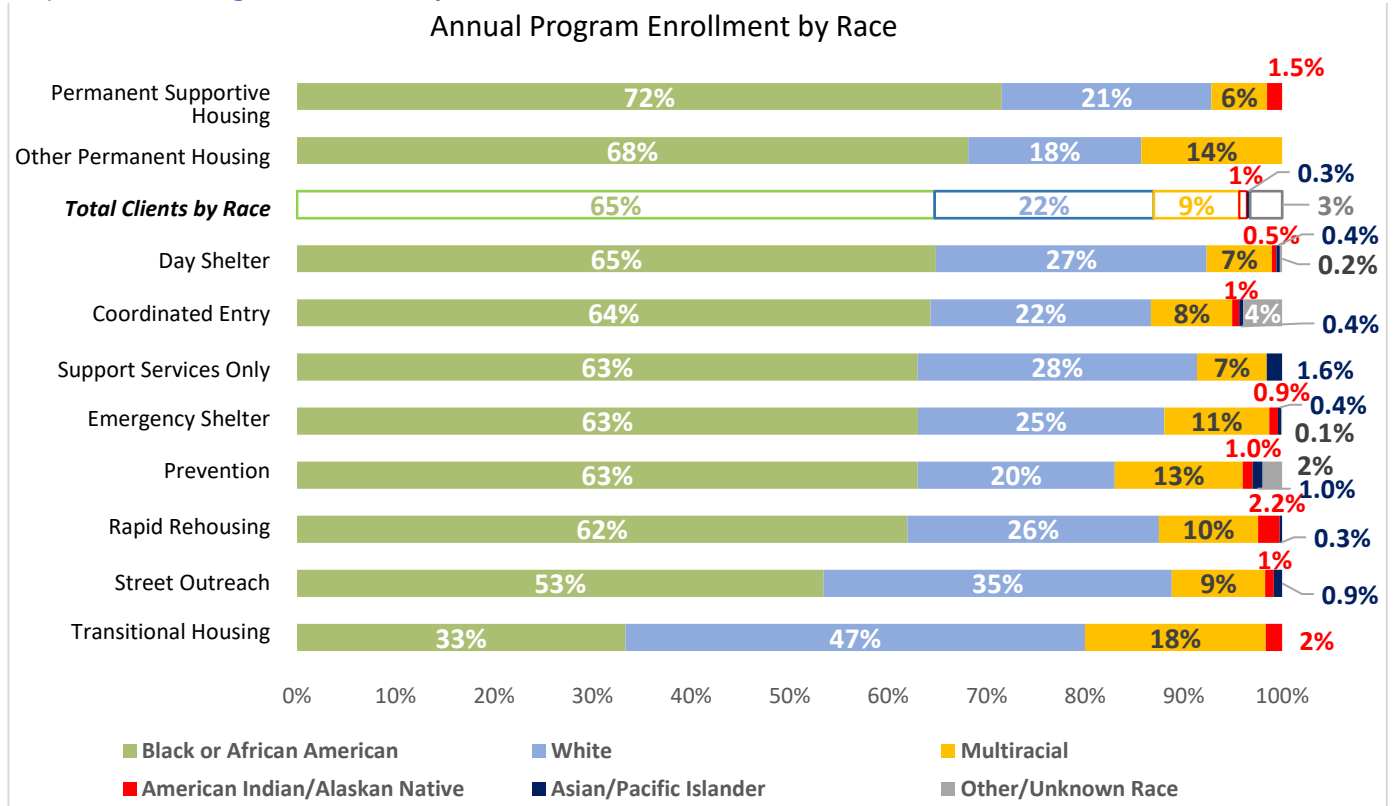


Table 8 Annual Enrollment by Race

Race	Transitional Housing	Street Outreach	Support Services Only	Rapid Rehousing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Other Permanent Housing	Prevention	Day Shelter	Emergency Shelter	Coordinated Entry
Black or African American	20	62	80	228	279	62	63	550	716	2,614
White	28	41	36	94	83	16	20	233	284	910
Multiracial	11	11	9	37	22	13	13	56	121	335
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	1	0	8	6	0	1	4	10	29
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	2	1		0	1	3	4	16
Other/Unknown Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	161
Total per program	60	116	127	368	390	91	100	848	1,136	4,065

HMIS data is from a custom report for the period 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021.

Annual Program Enrollment by Ethnicity

The graph below provides the total percentage of Hispanic/Latinx clients in each program. Hispanic/Latinx clients comprised 5% of the total HMIS population and the percentage in each program varies from 10% in Transitional Housing to just 1.8% in Permanent Supportive Housing. **The GVPHC will explore these finding to see if there are disparities or if this simply reflects the needs of those served during the program year.**

Graph 14 Annual Program Enrollment by Ethnicity

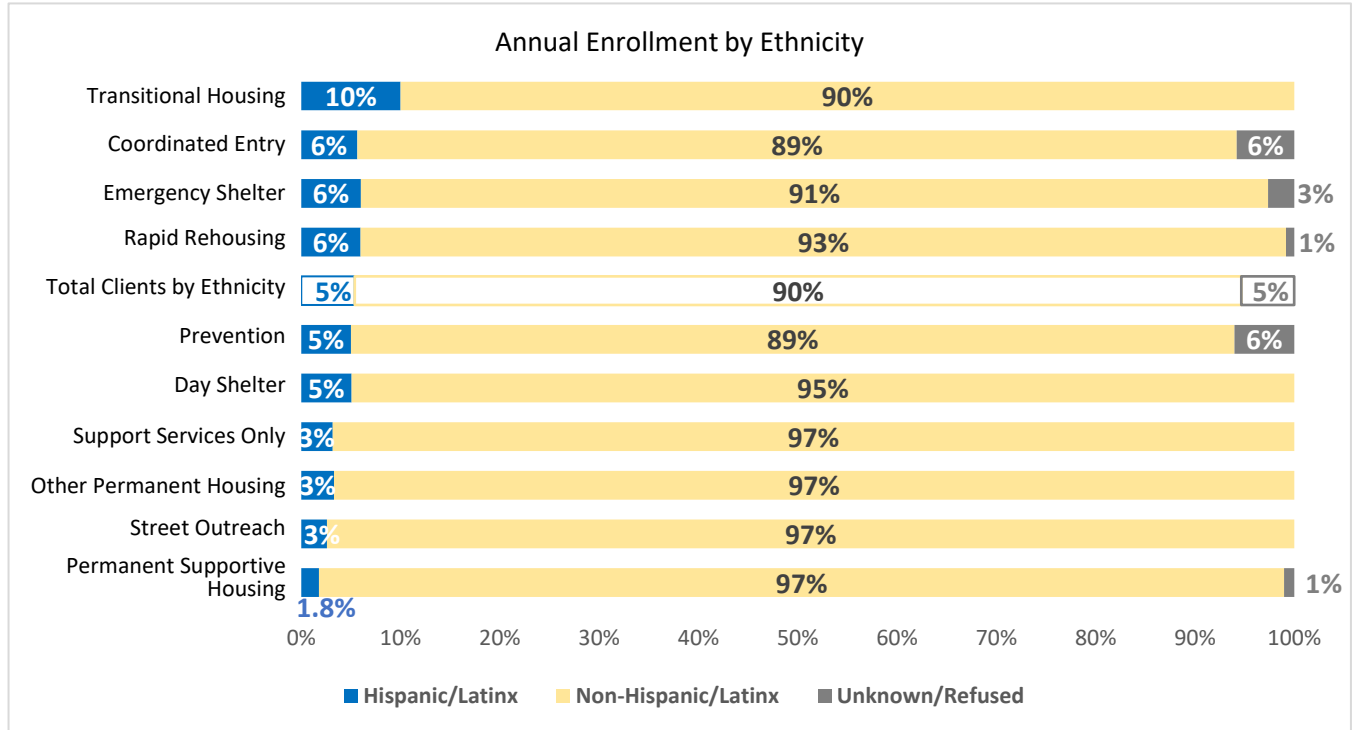


Table 9 Annual Enrollment by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Transitional Housing	Street Outreach	Support Services Only	Rapid Rehousing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Other Permanent Housing	Prevention	Day Shelter	Emergency Shelter	Coordinated Entry
Hispanic/Latinx	6	3	4	22	7	3	5	43	68	229
Non-Hispanic/Latinx	54	113	123	343	379	88	89	805	1,038	3,601
Unknown/Refused				3	4		6		30	235
Total per Program	60	116	127	368	390	91	100	848	1,136	4,065

HMIS data is from a custom report for the period 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021.

Racial Composition of GVPHC Agencies

Within HMIS, 65% of GVPHC clients were Black/African American and they received direct services from GVPHC agency staff who were 56% Black/African American.

Executive and Management staff within GVPHC agencies were 41% Black/African American, 55% White, 3% Multiracial and 1% Asian/Pacific Islander. Board members of GVPHC partner agencies were 32% Black/African American, 66% White, 2% Multiracial and 0.6% Asian/Pacific Islander.

Graph 15 Partner Agency Racial Composition and HMIS Population

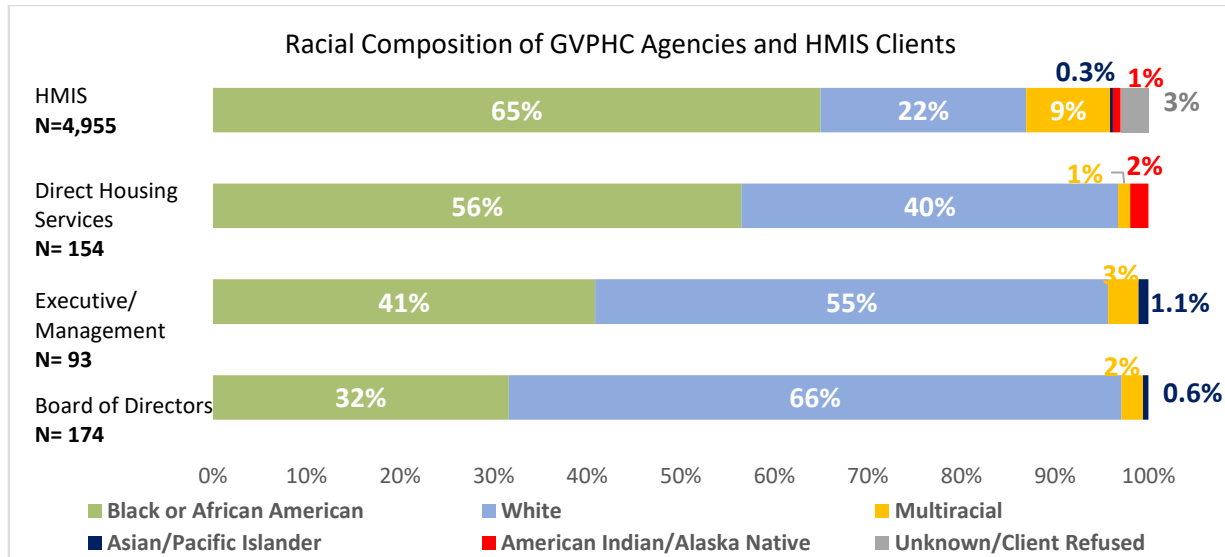


Table 10 Partner Agency Racial Composition and HMIS Population

Race	Direct Housing Services	Executive/Management	Board of Directors	Total GVPHC Personnel by Race
Black/African American	87	38	55	180
White	62	51	114	227
Asian	0	1	1	2
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	3	0	0	3
Multiracial	2	3	4	9
Total	154	93	174	421

Source: GVPHC agencies providing data included 3E Restoration, Avalon Center, Bacon Street Youth and Family Services, Four Oaks Day Center, Hampton Department of Human Services, Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board, James City County Department of Housing, LGBT Life Center, LINK of Hampton Roads, Menchville House Ministries, Newport News Department of Human Services, The Planning Council, Thrive, The Salvation Army of the Virginia Peninsula, Transitions Family Violence Shelter, Williamsburg House of Mercy, Williamsburg Department of Human Services, York County Department of Housing, and York-Poquoson Department of Social Services.

Ethnic Composition of GVPHC Agencies

GVPHC agencies are comprised of fewer Hispanic or Latino Board, Management and Direct Services Staff than the clients in HMIS. Five percent (5%) of all clients were Hispanic or Latino during the program year compared to 4% of direct housing staff, 3% of board members and 1% of management.

Graph 16 Partner Agency Ethnic Composition and HMIS Population

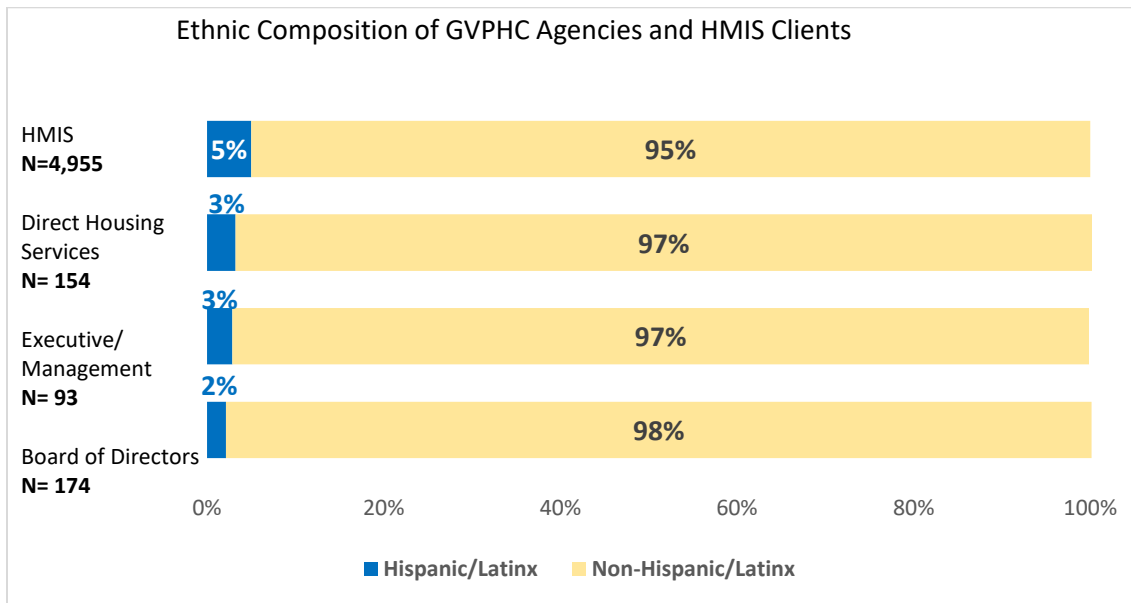


Table 11 Partner Agency Ethnic Composition and HMIS Population

Ethnicity	Executive/Management	Board of Directors	Direct Housing Services	Total Ethnicity
Hispanic/Latinx	2	1	3	6
Non-Hispanic/Latinx	91	173	151	415
Total	93	174	154	421

Source: GVPHC agencies providing data included 3E Restoration, Avalon Center, Bacon Street Youth and Family Services, Four Oaks Day Center, Hampton Department of Human Services, Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board, James City County Department of Housing, LGBT Life Center, LINK of Hampton Roads, Menchville House Ministries, Newport News Department of Human Services, The Planning Council, Thrive, The Salvation Army of the Virginia Peninsula, Transitions Family Violence Shelter, Williamsburg House of Mercy, Williamsburg Department of Human Services, York County Department of Housing, and York-Poquoson Department of Social Services

SUPPLEMENTAL GENDER ANALYSIS

In addition to examining race and ethnicity, this report provides a look at gender to understand any additional barriers that persons experiencing homelessness may face based on their gender.

Males and females comprised about half of both the general population of the GVPHC service area and the population within HMIS.

Males in the general population were 34% Black/African American, 60% White and 6% Multiracial/Other Race. However, of males in poverty, a higher percentage were Black/African American (53%) compared to males who were White (42%) or Multiracial/Other Race (5%). Finally, of all males in HMIS, the largest percentage by race were Black/African American (66%), followed by White (22%) and Multiracial/Other Race (11%).

Graph 19 Male Populations by Race

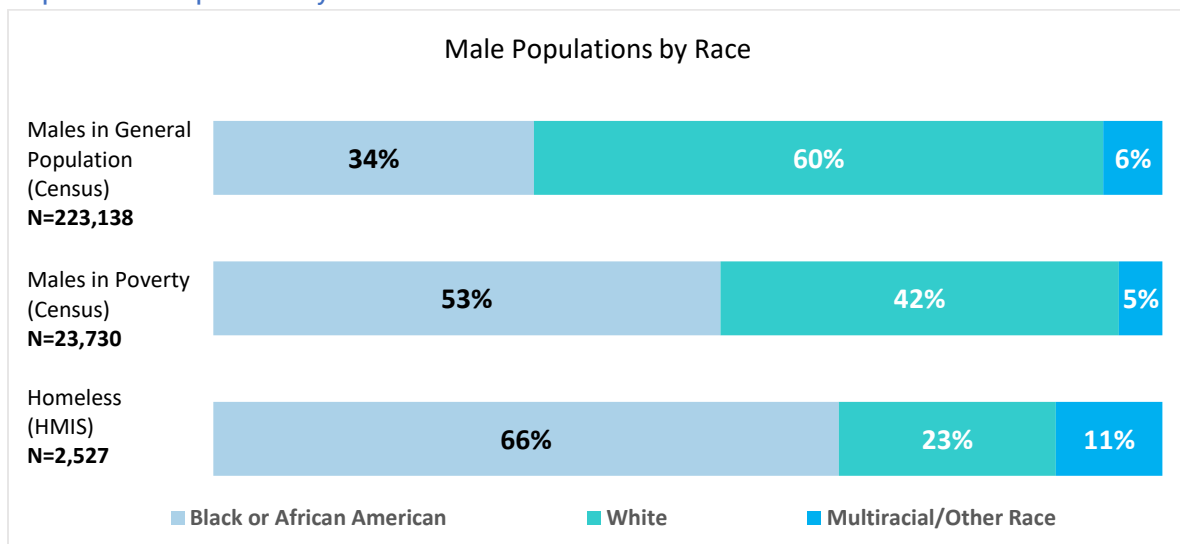


Table 12 Male Populations by Race

Race	Homeless Males (HMIS)	Males In Poverty (Census)	Males in General Population (Census)
Black or African American	1,675	12,676	75,402
White	567	9,966	133,838
Multiracial/Other Race	285	1,088	13,898
Total	2,527	23,730	223,138

Source: Population data of males by race are from the US Census, American Community Survey Table B01001. Poverty data for males by race are from the US Census, American Community Survey Table B17001. HMIS data is from a custom report for the period 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021.

Females in the general population were 37% Black/African American, 58% White and 6% Multiracial/Other Race. However, of females in poverty, a higher percentage were Black/African American (56%) compared to females who were White (40%) or Multiracial/Other Race (5%). Finally, of all females in HMIS, the largest percentage by race were Black/African American (65%), followed by White (22%) and Multiracial/Other Race (13%).

Graph 20 Female Populations by Race

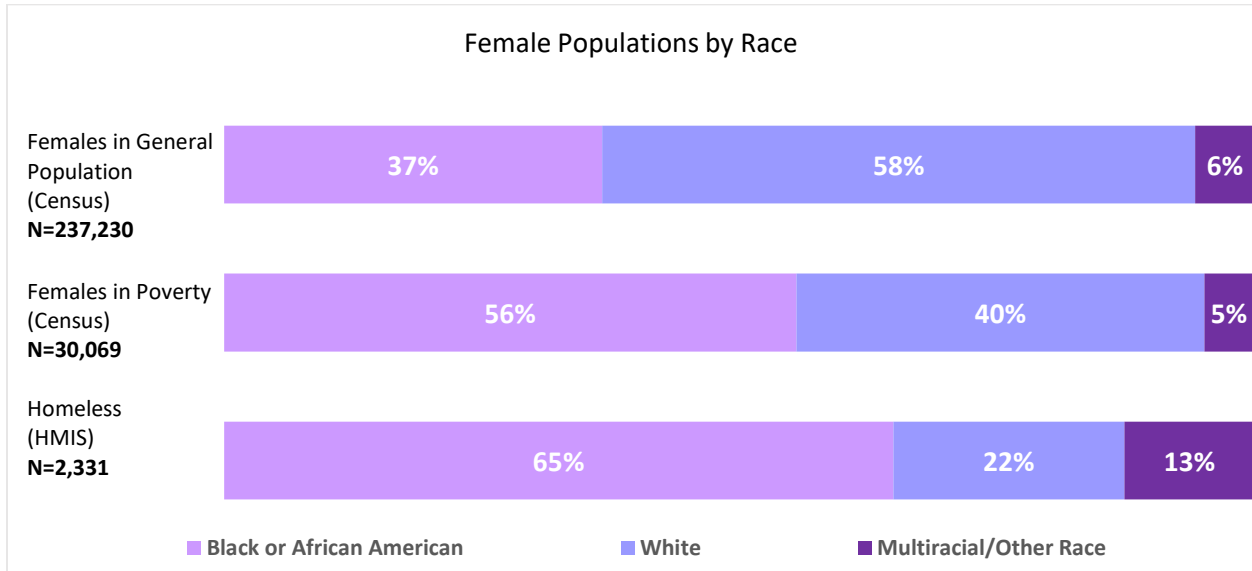


Table 13 Female Populations by Race

Race	Homeless (HMIS)	In Poverty (Census)	General Population (Census)
White	523	11,913	136,554
Multiracial/Other Race	294	1,456	13,615
Total	2,331	30,069	237,230

Source: Population data of females by race are from the US Census, American Community Survey Table B01001. Poverty data for females by race are from the US Census, American Community Survey Table B17001. HMIS data is from a custom report for the period 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021.

Gender Non-Conforming Clients

In addition to those identifying singularly as male or female, 27 clients (0.5% of the HMIS population) identified as gender non-conforming which is included in the table below. Among these clients, Female Transgender (male to female) was the gender identification most often selected.

Table 14 Gender Non-Conforming Populations by Race and Ethnicity

Race	# Female Transgender	# Male Transgender	# Other Transgender	# Questioning	# Non-binary/ Gender Fluid/ Agender	Total
Black/African American	8	1		1	1	11
White	9	1	2			12
Multiracial/Other Race	2					2
Race unknown	1	1				2
Total	20	3	2	1	1	27
Ethnicity						
Hispanic/Latinx	4	2				6
Non-Hispanic/Latinx	14	1	2	1	1	19
Ethnicity unknown	2					2
Total	20	3	2	1	1	27

Source: HMIS data is from a custom report for the period 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021.

Gender and Housing Exits

Women tended to fare better than men in exiting to a permanent destination. As seen in the graph below, women who were Black/African American, White, and Multiracial exited to a permanent destination at a higher rate than their male counterparts. However, a higher percentage of Hispanic/Latinx males than females found permanent housing. The percentage of gender non-conforming clients exiting to a permanent destination ranged from 17% for Black/African Americans, 33% for Whites, and 50% for Multiracial/Other Race.

Graph 21 Exits to a Permanent Destination by Race, Gender & Ethnicity

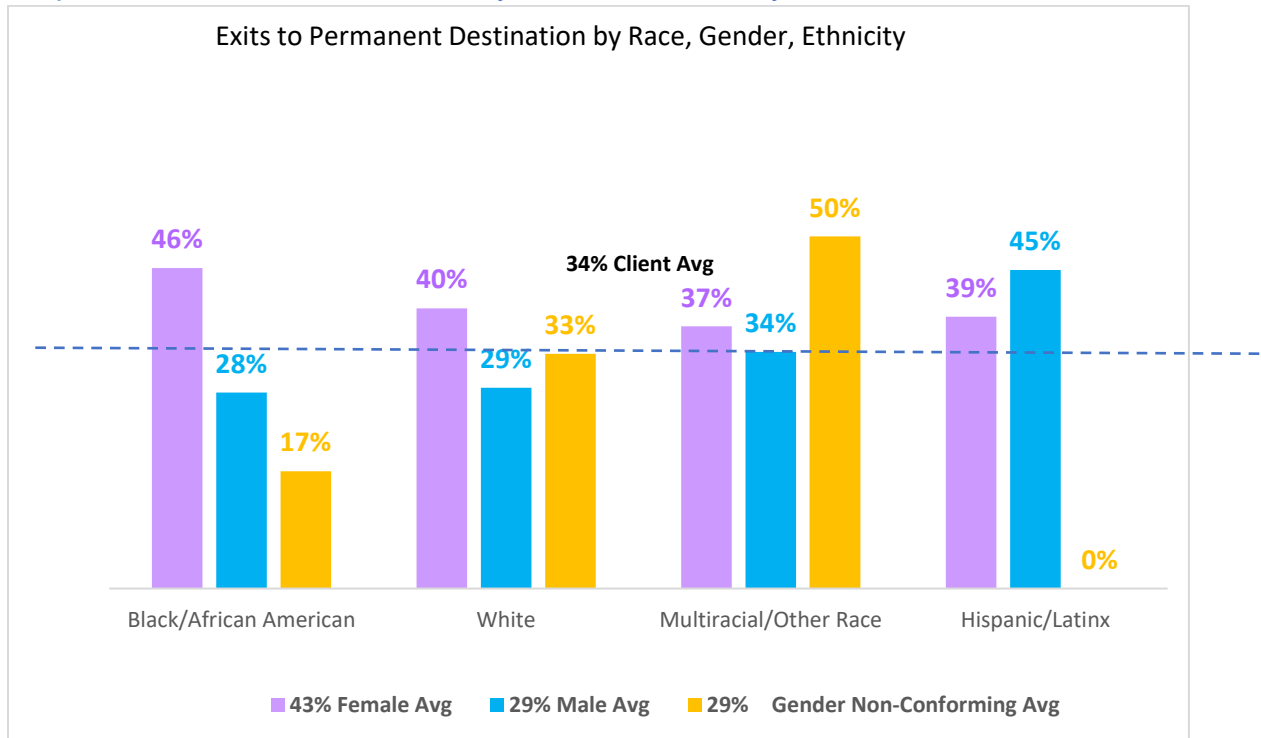


Table 15 Exits to a Permanent Destination by Race and Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	# Total Female Exits	# Perm. Female Exits to	% Perm. Female Exits	# Total Male Exits	# Perm. Male Exits	% Perm. Male Exits	# Total Gender Non-Conf. Exits	# Perm. Gender Non-Conf. Exits	% Gender Non-Conf. Perm. Exits
Black/African American	459	209	46%	743	207	28%	6	1	17%
White	216	86	40%	277	79	29%	6	2	33%
Multiracial/Other Race	94	35	39%	125	43	35%	2	1	50%
Hispanic/Latinx	57	22	39%	42	19	45%	4	0	0%
Total/Average	769	330	43%	1,145	329	29%	14	4	29%

Source: HMIS data is from a custom report for the period 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021.

Gender and Program Enrollment

Examining program enrollment by gender may indicate the different types of support needed by men, women and gender non-conforming clients.

These graphs below are primarily intended to show the gender composition of each program, with race included as for additional detail. In each of the graphs below, the percent of females and males of each race are divided into the total program enrollment. Therefore, because Black/African Americans comprise a majority of the total HMIS population (68%), they will typically comprise a larger share of each program population. Also, because the percentages of gender non-conforming are small, the individual categories are combined.

Coordinated Entry: Women and men are equally represented in Coordinated Entry, each comprising nearly 50% of enrollment. Gender non-conforming clients represented 0.6% of the program. Men and women were also equally represented within racial categories.

Graph 22 Coordinated Entry Enrollment by Race and Gender

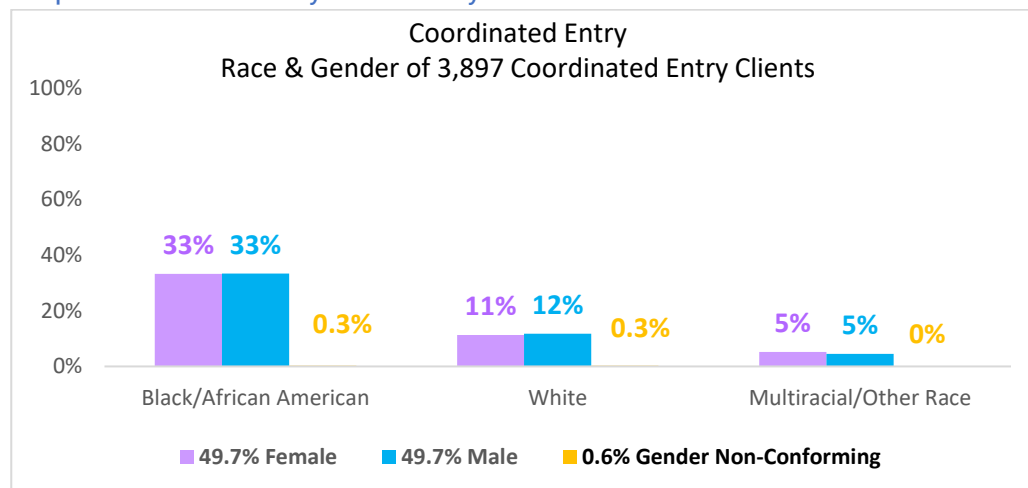


Table 16 Coordinated Entry Enrollment by Race and Gender

Coordinated Entry	# Female	% Female	# Male	% Male	# Gender Non-Conforming	% Gender Non-Conforming	Total
Black/African American	1,295	33%	1,302	33%	11	0.3%	2,608
White	441	11%	458	12%	11	0.3%	910
Multiracial/Other Race	201	5%	177	5%	1	0.0%	379
Total gender	1,937	49.7%	1,937	49.7%	23	0.6%	3,897

Source: HMIS data is from a custom report for the period 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021.

Day Shelter: Women comprised 29% of Day Shelter programs, men comprised 70%, and gender non-conforming persons comprised 0.5%. Black/African American men (48%) comprised the largest percentage by race.

Graph 23 Day Shelter Enrollment by Race and Gender

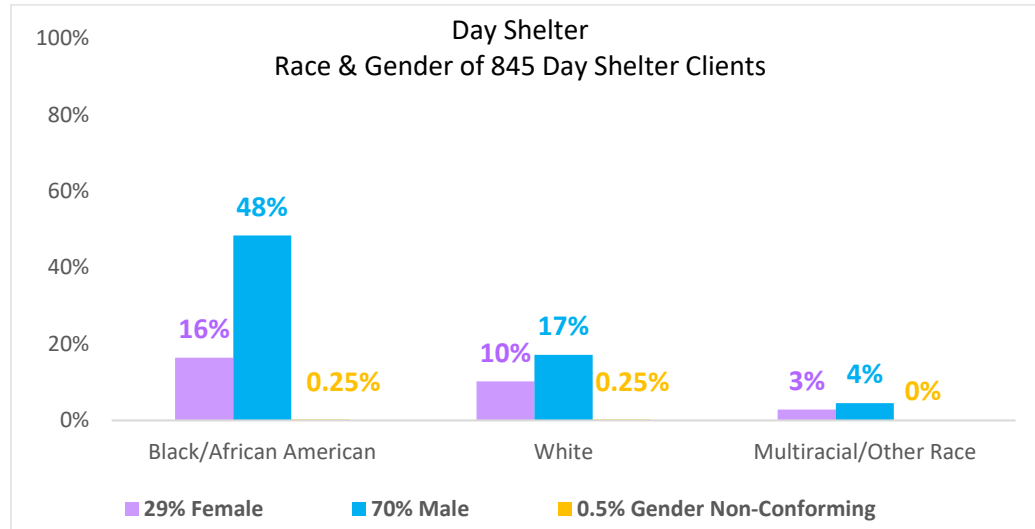


Table 17 Day Shelter Enrollment by Race and Gender

Day Shelter	# Female	% Female	# Male	% Male	# Gender Non-Conforming	% Gender Non-Conforming	Total
Black/African American	139	16%	409	48%	2	0.25%	550
White	86	10%	145	17%	2	0.25%	233
Multiracial/Other Race	24	3%	38	4%	0	0.0%	62
Total gender	249	29%	592	70%	4	0.50%	845

Source: HMIS data is from a custom report for the period 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021.

Emergency Shelter: Men also comprised a larger share in Emergency Shelter enrollment, 58% males compared to 42% females. There were gender non-conforming clients of all races in the program.

Graph 24 Emergency Shelter Enrollment by Race and Gender

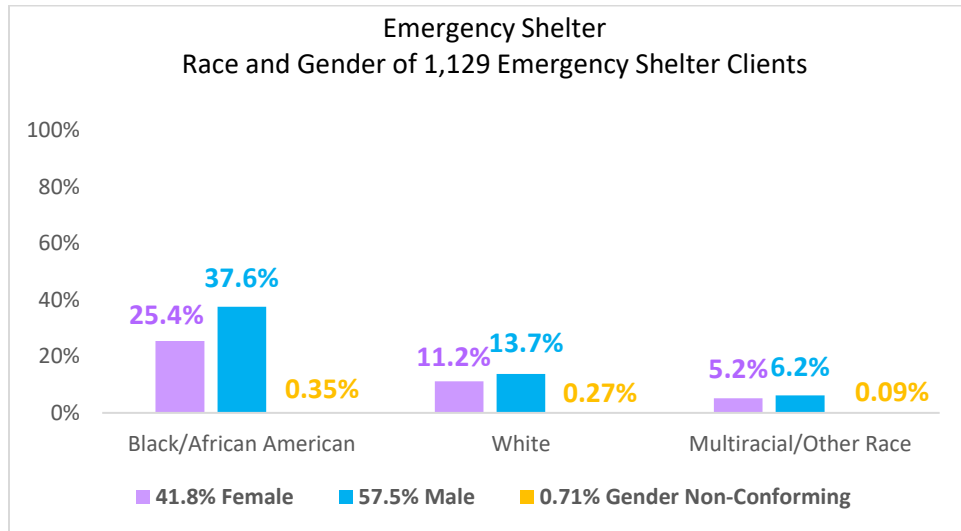


Table 18 Emergency Shelter Enrollment by Race and Gender

Emergency Shelter	# Female	% Female	# Male	% Male	# Gender Non-Conforming	% Gender Non-Conforming	Total
Black/African American	287	25%	424	38%	4	0.35%	715
White	126	11%	155	14%	3	0.27%	284
Multiracial/Other Race	59	5%	70	6%	1	0.09%	130
Total gender	472	42%	649	57%	8	0.71%	1,129

Source: HMIS data is from a custom report for the period 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021.

Prevention: Women made up the largest share of Prevention services (62%) while men only comprised just 38% of Prevention. There were no gender non-conforming clients in this program.

Graph 25 Prevention Enrollment by Race and Gender

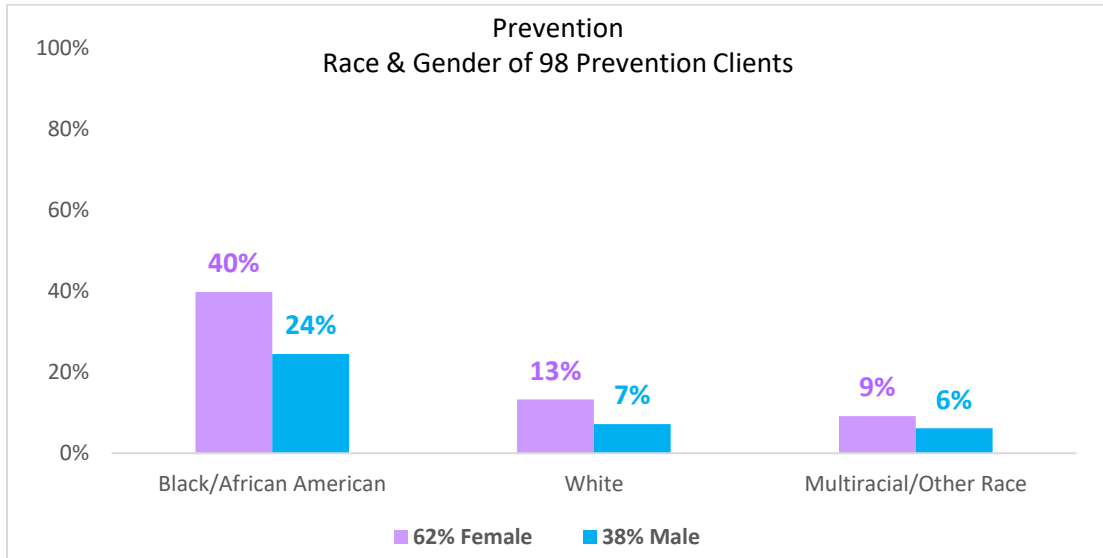


Table 19 Coordinated Entry Enrollment by Race and Gender

Prevention	# Female	% Female	# Male	% Male	Total
Black/African American	39	40%	24	24%	63
White	13	13%	7	7%	20
Multiracial/Other Race	9	9%	6	6%	15
Total gender	61	62%	37	38%	98

Source: HMIS data is from a custom report for the period 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021.

Other Permanent Housing: Males made up 71% of Permanent Housing population and females comprise just 29%. There were no gender non-conforming clients in this program.

Graph 26 Other Permanent Housing Enrollment by Race and Gender

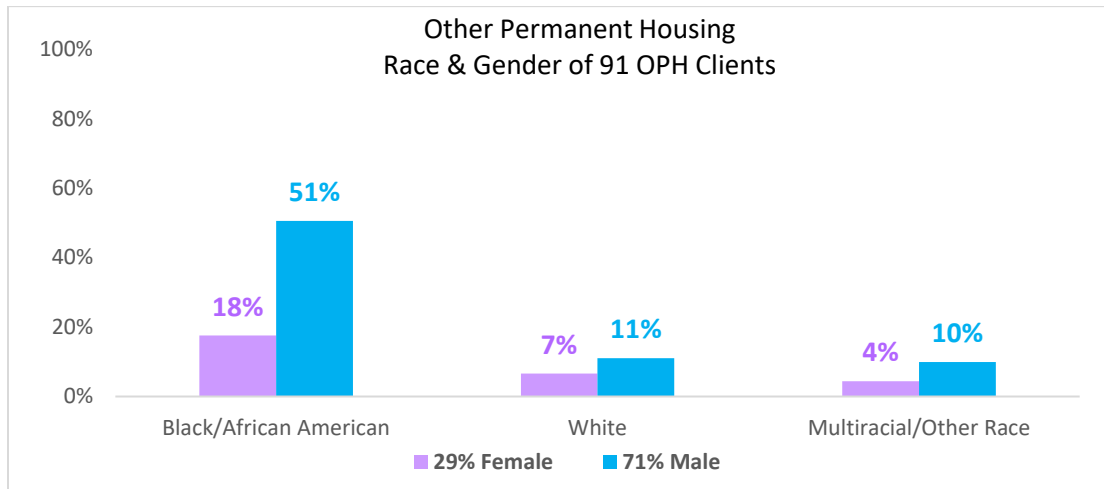


Table 20 Other Permanent Housing Enrollment by Race and Gender

Other Permanent Housing	# Female	% Female	# Male	% Male	Total
Black/African American	16	18%	46	51%	62
White	6	7%	10	11%	16
Multiracial/Other Race	4	4%	9	10%	13
Total gender	26	29%	65	71%	91

Source: HMIS data is from a custom report for the period 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021.

Permanent Supporting Housing: Males made up 64% of Permanent Supportive Housing, females comprised 35% and gender non-conforming clients comprised 0.5% of enrollment.

Graph 27 Permanent Supportive Housing Enrollment by Race and Gender

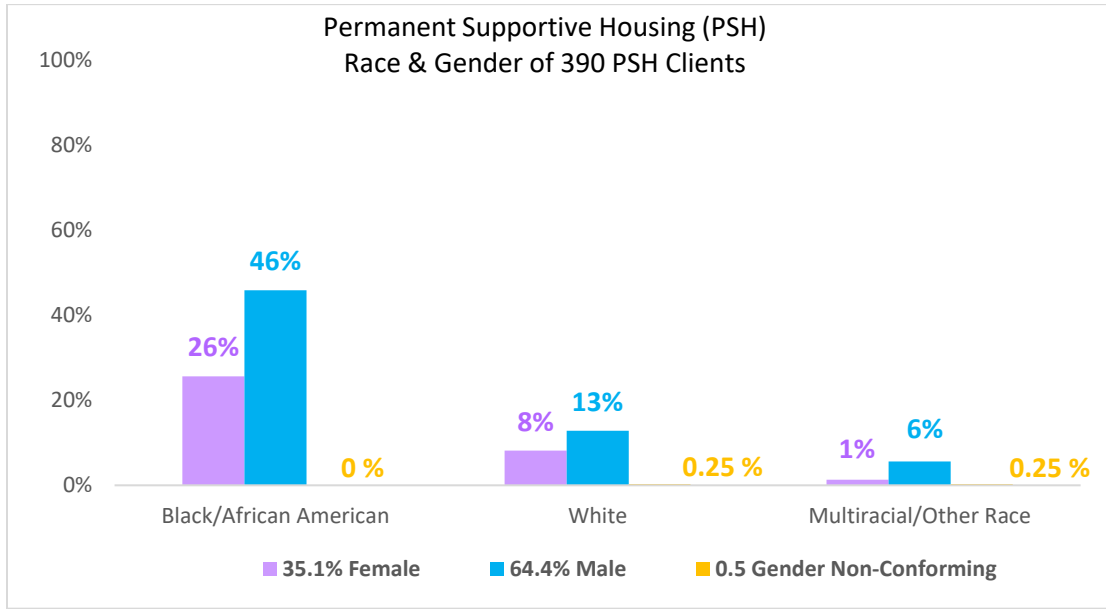


Table 21 Permanent Supportive Housing Enrollment by Race and Gender

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)	# Female	% Female	# Male	% Male	# Gender Non-Conforming	% Gender Non-Conforming	Total
Black/African American	100	26%	179	46%		0.00%	279
White	32	8%	50	13%	1	0.25%	83
Multiracial/Other Race	5	1%	22	6%	1	0.25%	28
Total gender	137	35.1%	251	64.4%	2	0.50%	390

Source: HMIS data is from a custom report for the period 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021.

Rapid Rehousing: Males made up a slightly larger share of Rapid Rehousing: 55% males compared to 45% females. Gender non-conforming clients comprised 0.8% of enrollment.

Graph 28 Rapid Rehousing Enrollment by Race and Gender

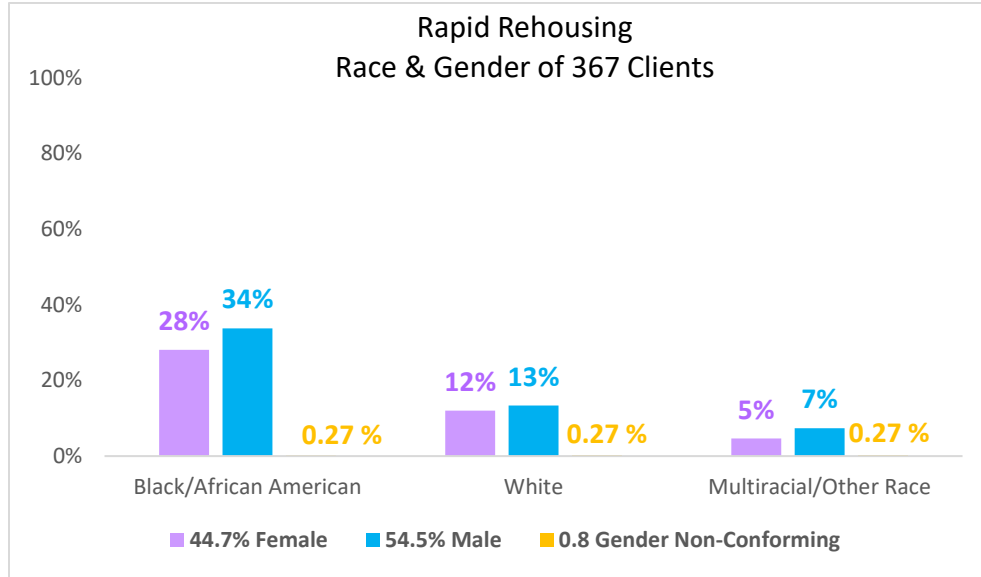


Table 22 Rapid Rehousing Enrollment by Race and Gender

Rapid Rehousing	# Female	% Female	# Male	% Male	# Gender Non-Conforming	% Gender Non-Conforming	Total
Black/African American	103	28%	124	34%	1	0.20%	228
White	44	12%	49	13%	1	0.27%	94
Multiracial/Other Race	17	5%	27	7%	1	0.27%	45
Total gender	164	45%	200	54%	3	0.82%	367

Source: HMIS data is from a custom report for the period 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021.

Supportive Services Only: Males made up a significantly larger share of Supportive Services Only programs than females; 61% male and just 37% female. Black/African American males comprised the largest percentage by race. Gender non-conforming clients represented 2% of enrollment.

Graph 29 Supportive Services Only Enrollment by Race and Gender

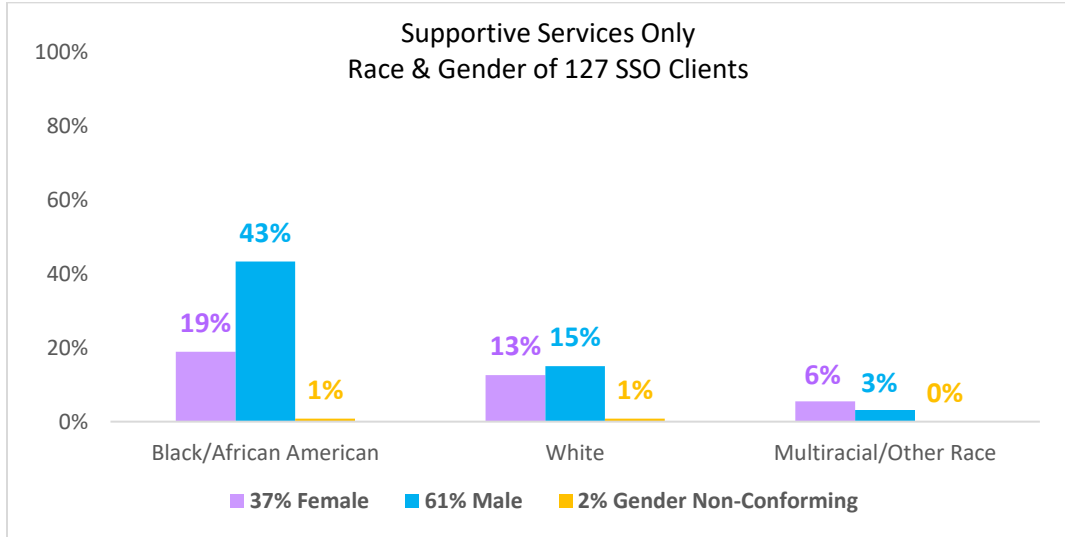


Table 23 Supportive Services Only Enrollment by Race and Gender

Supportive Services Only	# Female	% Female	# Male	% Male	# Gender Non-Conforming	% Gender Non-Conforming	Total
Black/African American	24	19%	55	43%	1	1%	80
White	16	13%	19	15%	1	1%	36
Multiracial/Other Race	7	6%	4	3%	0	0%	11
Total gender	47	37%	78	61%	2	2%	127

Source: HMIS data is from a custom report for the period 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021.

Street Outreach: Males made up a greater share of Street Outreach programs; 56% male compared to 42% female. Gender non-conforming clients made up 2% of enrollment.

Graph 30 Street Outreach Enrollment by Race and Gender

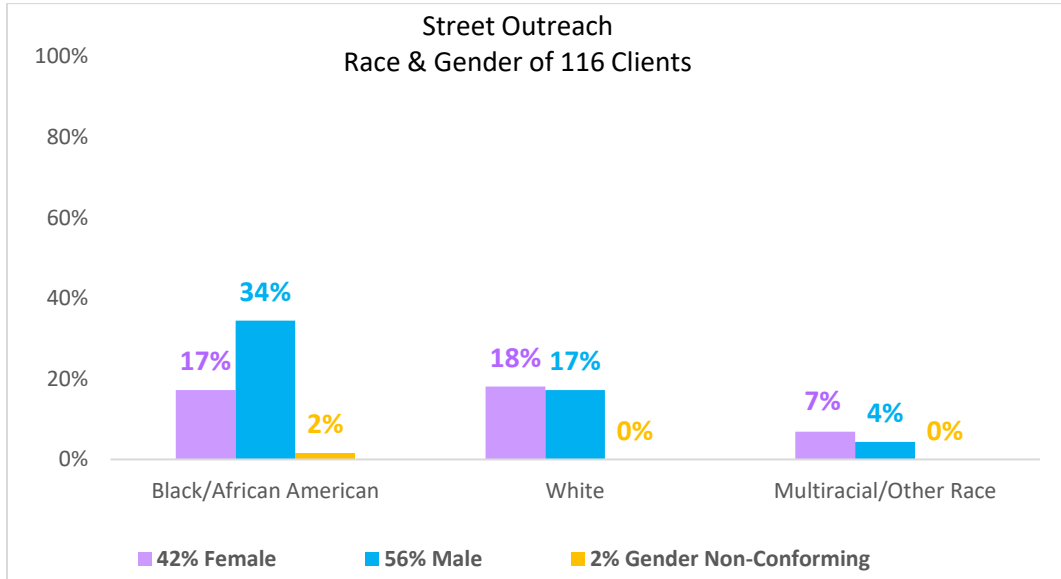


Table 24 Street Outreach Enrollment by Race and Gender

Street Outreach	# Female	% Female	# Male	% Male	# Gender Non-Conforming	% Gender Non-Conforming	Total
Black/African American	20	17%	40	34%	2	2%	62
White	21	18%	20	17%	0	0%	41
Multiracial/Other Race	8	7%	5	4%	0	0%	13
Total gender	49	42%	65	56%	2	2%	116

Source: HMIS data is from a custom report for the period 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021.

Transitional Housing: Females comprised nearly twice the number of Transitional Housing clients as males: 65% female compared to just 35% male. There were no gender non-conforming clients in this program.

Graph 31 Transitional Housing Enrollment by Race and Gender

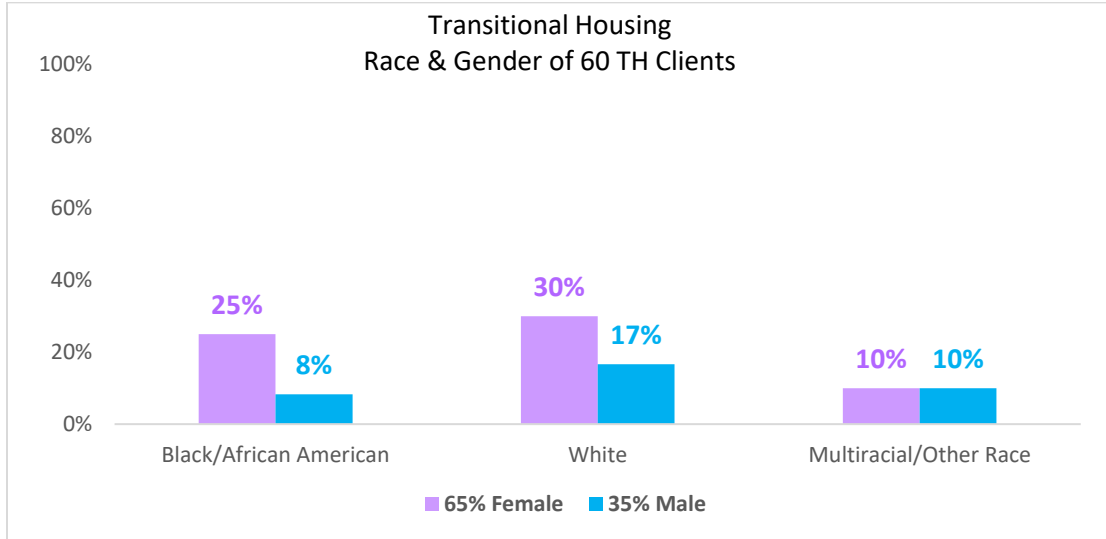


Table 25 Transitional Housing Enrollment by Race and Gender

Transitional Housing	# Female	% Female	# Male	% Male	Total
Black/African American	15	25%	5	8%	20
White	18	30%	10	17%	28
Multiracial/Other Race	6	10%	6	10%	12
Total gender	39	65%	21	35%	60

Source: HMIS data is from a custom report for the period 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021.