A stylized illustration of a city street scene. In the foreground, there's a light blue building with a red roof and a white archway. To the right, a large green tree stands next to a street lamp. In the background, an orange building with a white archway is visible, with a person in a white shirt and blue pants pointing towards the right, and a smaller figure standing nearby. The sky is a light blue gradient with a large white sun or moon. The overall style is modern and clean.

# Race Equity Leading Change Breakout: Using Disaggregated Data

May 11, 2022

# Breakout Facilitators



**Aras Jizan**

Portfolio Lead, Data, Technology &  
Capacity Building  
Built for Zero  
(he/him/his)

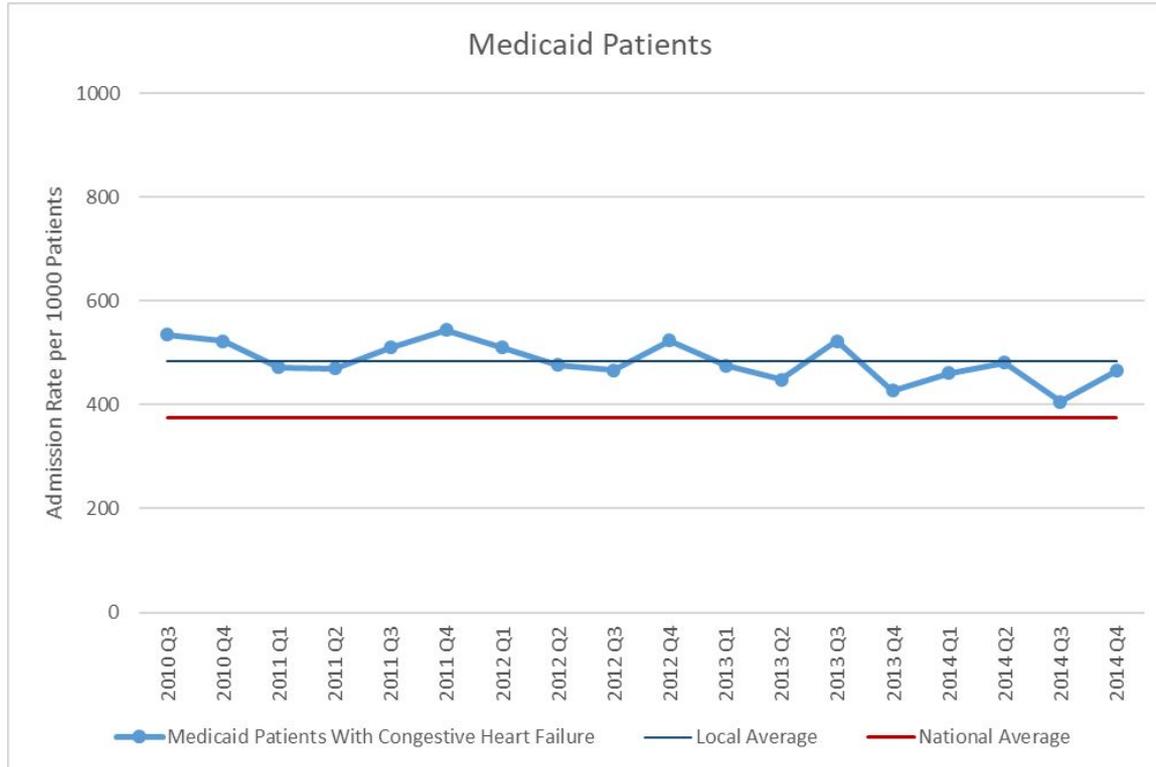


**Adam Ruege**

Portfolio Lead, Learning System &  
Evaluation  
Built for Zero  
(he/him/his)

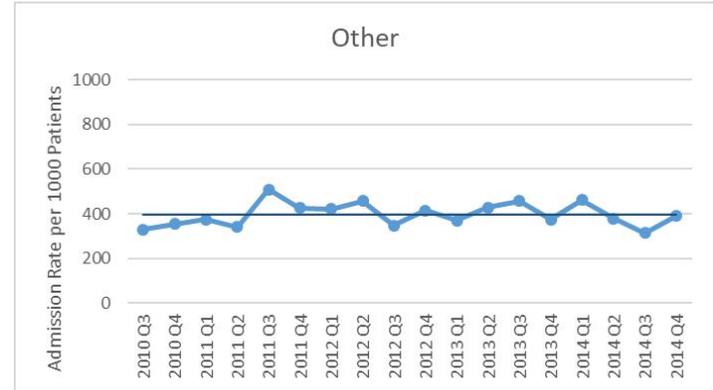
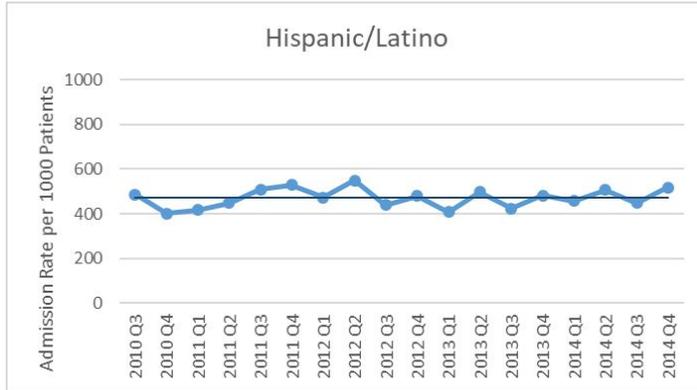
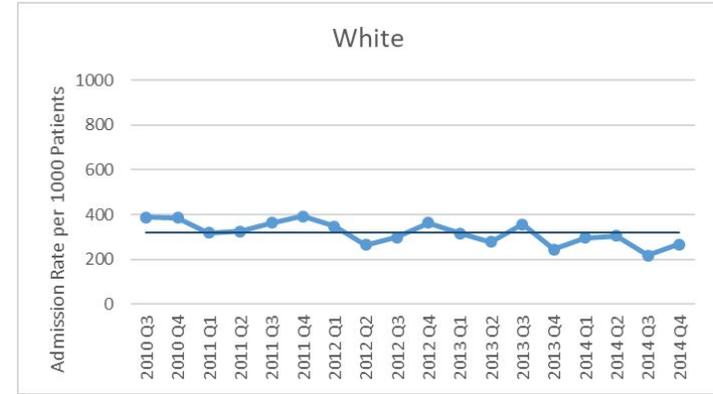
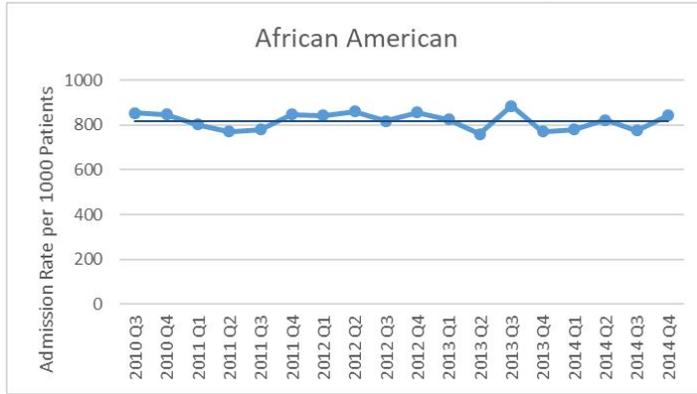
# Why Disaggregate?

## Medicaid patients with Congestive Heart Failure



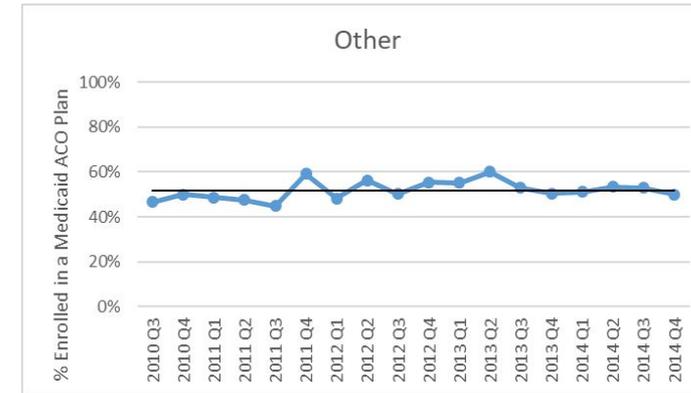
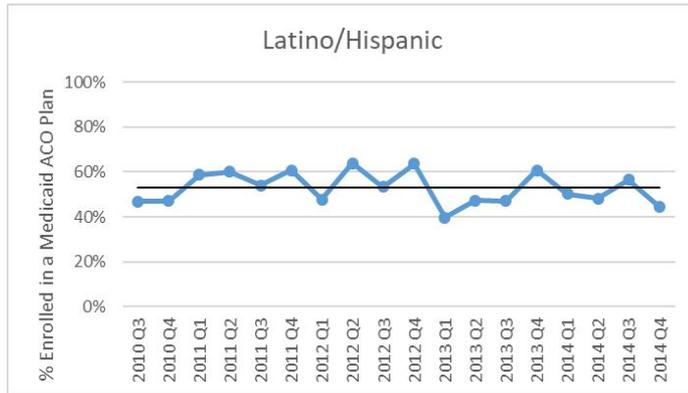
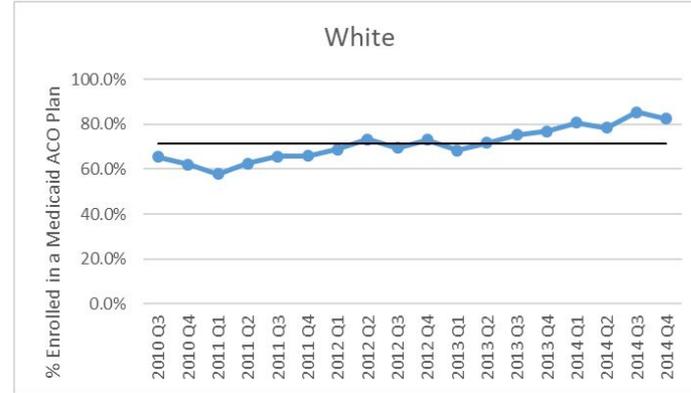
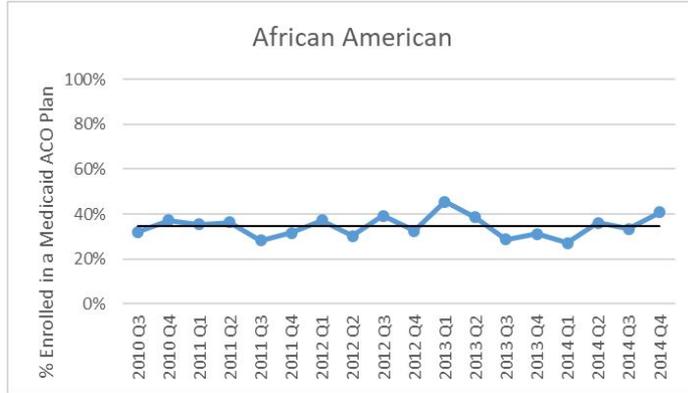
# Why Disaggregate - Identifying Disparities to Address

## Medicaid patients with Congestive Heart Failure



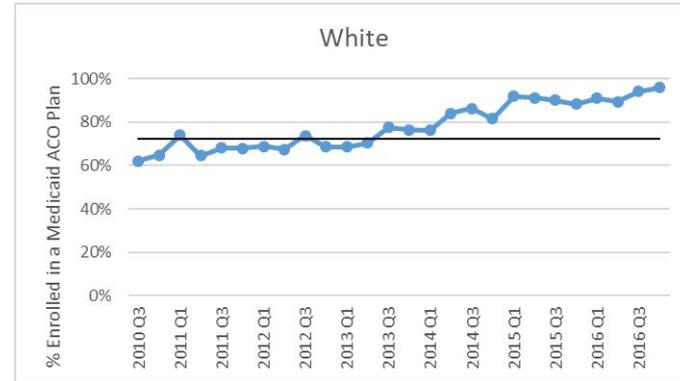
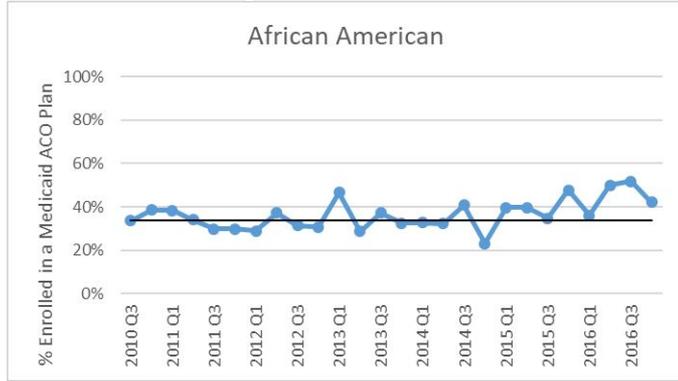
# Why Disaggregate? - Process Improvement for Who?

## Percent Registered With a Primary Care Physician

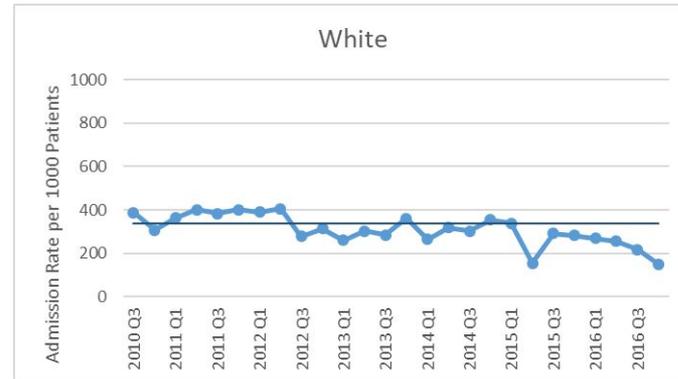
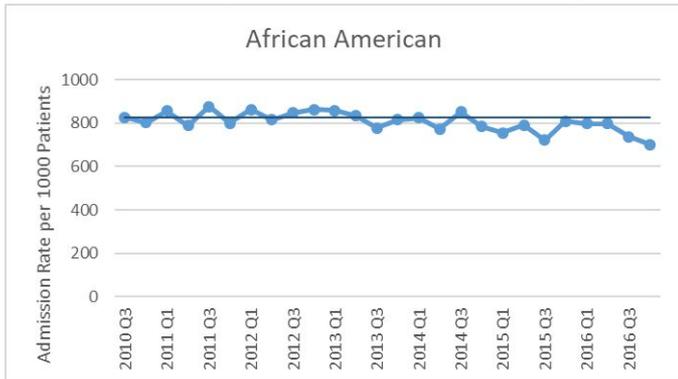


# Why Disaggregate? - Targeting Change Ideas

## Percent Registered With a Primary Care Physician



## Medicaid patients with Congestive Heart Failure



# Objectives

## DEFINITION OF A RACIALLY EQUITABLE HOMELESS RESPONSE SYSTEM

### INDICATORS

#### SYSTEM DECISION- MAKING POWER

Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) at all levels of the homeless response system have decision-making power to influence the design of the system.

#### LIVED EXPERIENCE

BIPOC receiving services from the homeless response system have experiences that preserve their dignity and have their needs met in a timely manner.

#### QUALITY DATA

All people experiencing homelessness have access to the system and are known by name in real-time. Communities accurately collect data around race and ethnicity.

#### SYSTEM OUTCOMES

Communities close all racial/ethnic disproportionality in housing placements, returns to homelessness, and the average length of time from identification to housing by improving outcomes for BIPOC who experience homelessness.

# Quick Straw Poll

**What do you do today in terms of looking at race/ethnicity in BNL data?**

1. Do you disaggregate data by race/ethnicity for:
  - a. Actively Homeless on your BNL?
  - b. Inflow/Outflow?
  - c. Length of time?
  - d. Other data?
2. If you do collect this data do you report it anywhere?
3. Is the data used to make decisions?

# Example 1: California Homeless Data Integration System

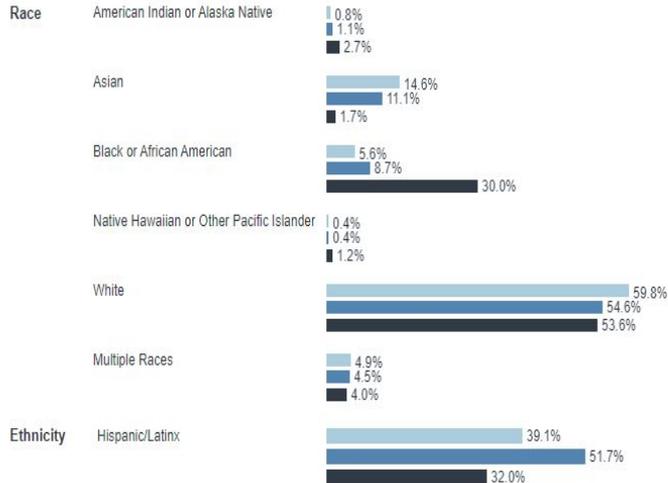
## Racial Disparities in Homelessness

■ % of general population  
■ % of people living below poverty level  
■ % of people experiencing homelessness

Select a Calendar Year  
 2019

Select a Continuum of Care or California (All)  
 California

Data Dictionary >>



HDIS V1.1

## Demographic Characteristics of People Experiencing Homelessness that California Served

Select a Calendar Year  
 2021 (Data Through June 30th)

Select a Continuum of Care or California (All)  
 California

Data Dictionary >>

In 2021 (Data Through June 30th) within the California homelessness response system the 186,767 people experiencing homelessness reflected the following characteristics:

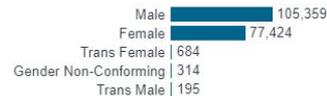
### Race



### Ethnicity



### Gender



### Age



**9%**  
 identified as veterans

12,145 of 139,132 adults

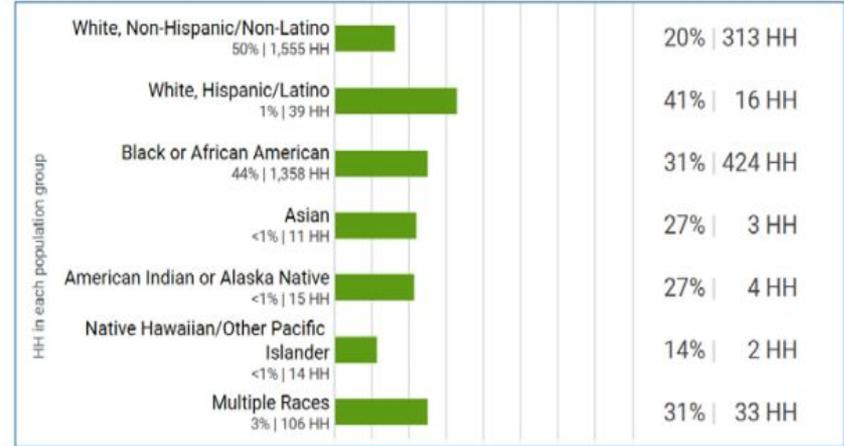
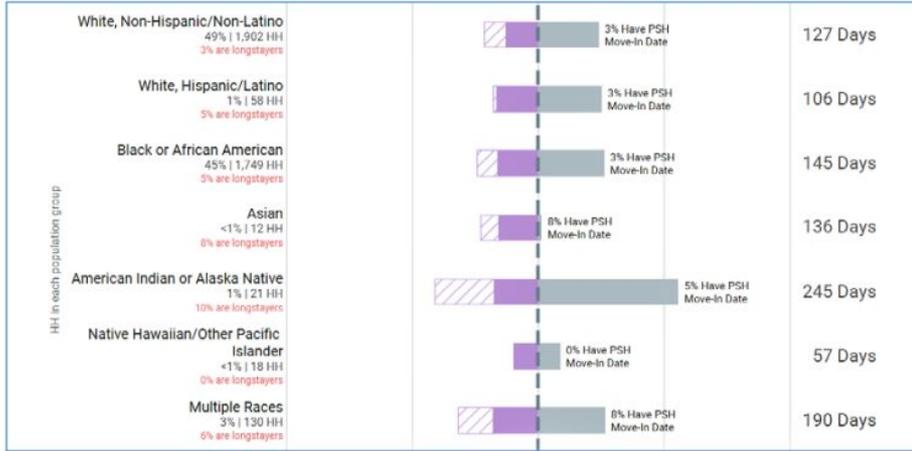
**43%**  
 reported disabling condition(s)

80,702 of 186,767 people

**18%**  
 reported having experienced domestic violence

26,375 of 145,439 people

# Example 2: Stella P

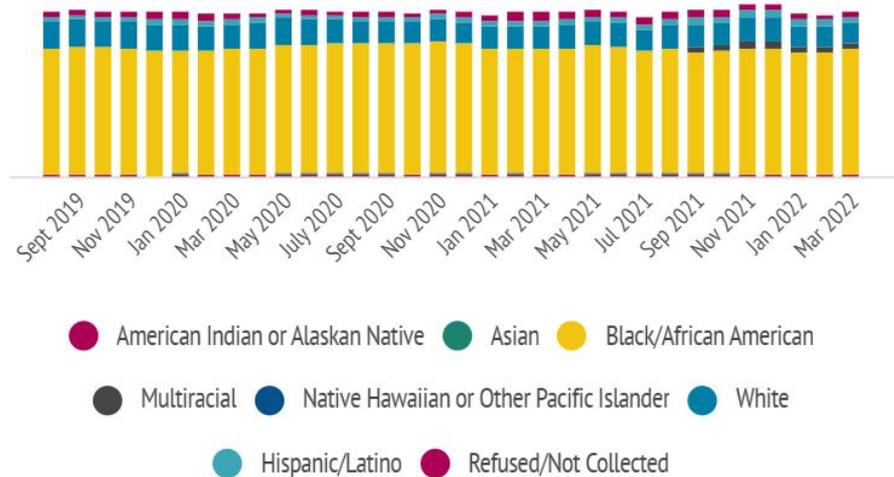


# Example 3: Charlotte's "One Number" Dashboard

## ONE NUMBER, BY RACE & ETHNICITY

Historical Change in One Number Population Totals, Disaggregated by Race & Ethnicity

As context, Black/African American comprises 33% of the total population in Mecklenburg County; White, Non-Hispanic is 46%; Hispanic is 14%; Asian is 6%; American Indian or Alaskan Native is 0.8%; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander is 0.1%; Two or more races is 2%; and Other is 1% (U.S. Census, 2019). To access the One Number Table with totals and percentages by race and ethnicity, click [here](#).



 Download data

Source: <https://mecklenburghousingdata.org/welcome/housing-data-snapshot/>

**How can your community start using  
disaggregated by-name list data to identify  
and drive system improvements?**

# Take the Session Rapid Feedback Survey

<http://s.alchemer.com/s3/Rapid-Feedback-May-2022>



**Placeholder**