



WESTCHESTER COUNTY CONTINUUM
OF CARE PARTNERSHIP FOR THE
HOMELESS

An Examination of Racial Equity Within
Westchester's Continuum of Care
FY2019

Abstract

Each CoC has unique circumstances impacting their homeless populations. The CoC Racial Equity Analysis Tool was created to help facilitate the analysis of racial disparities among people experiencing homelessness. The U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) considers this analysis to be a critical first step in identifying and changing racial and ethnic bias in their systems and services.¹

The tool illustrates racial and ethnic inequities across three populations; all people in poverty, youths experiencing homelessness, and veterans experiencing homelessness. The HUD Racial Equity's Analysis Tool identified the presence of large racial and ethnic disparities when comparing all people living in poverty to persons experiencing homelessness that were beyond the impact of poverty alone.

Additionally, The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has developed a tool to assist each CoC with determining "if" and "where" racial inequities exist within their system. This tool, Stella, examines population data on race and ethnicity along with program outcomes data. Stella, can be used to analyze a CoC's system performance data by race and ethnicity, to identify any racial disparities that exist.

Methodology

The CoC Racial Equity Analysis Tool utilizes multiple data sources. The number of people experiencing homelessness represented in this tool is drawn from the 2019 Point-In-Time (PIT) Count data reported in the Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to the U.S Congress. PIT Counts are unduplicated 1-night estimates of sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations conducted by CoCs nationwide during the last week of January each year.¹

HMIS data was used to examine the representation of racial and ethnic groups utilization within our system. Data provided contains community-level information on people and households during the FY2019 reporting year (10/1/18-9/30/19). Longitudinal Systems Analysis (LSA) is the new name for the data and report generated through Stella in HUD's HDX 2.0 site. For those people and households served during the reporting period, the LSA includes demographic information, length of time homeless and patterns of system use, information on specific populations whose needs may differ from the broader homeless population, and housing outcomes for those who exited the homeless services system.

In this analysis persons who are experiencing sheltered homelessness are defined as "an individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designed to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals," as defined at 24 CFR 578.3 of the Homeless Definition Final Rule.¹

People who are experiencing unsheltered homelessness are defined as” an individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground,” as defined at 24 CFR 578.3 of the Homeless Definition Final Rule.¹

The distributions of people living in poverty by race and ethnicity are sourced from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2013-2017 5-year estimates. The ACS is an ongoing survey by the U.S. Census Bureau that gathers information previously contained only in the long form of the decennial census. The CoC estimates were aggregated from Tract estimates, using a Tract-to-CoC crosswalk that was created with ArcGIS mapping software. For consistency (especially for statewide CoCs), the state estimates were aggregated in the same way and, as a result, may look slightly different from the state-level estimates available directly from the ACS.¹

Individuals are counted as being in poverty if they are part of a household whose total annual income is less than the poverty threshold. Threshold levels are set by household size but are not adjusted by location. For this reason, the impact of poverty on housing affordability varies from community to community. At the time that this report was created; data was unavailable for the number of people living in poverty by age, and veteran status.

Results

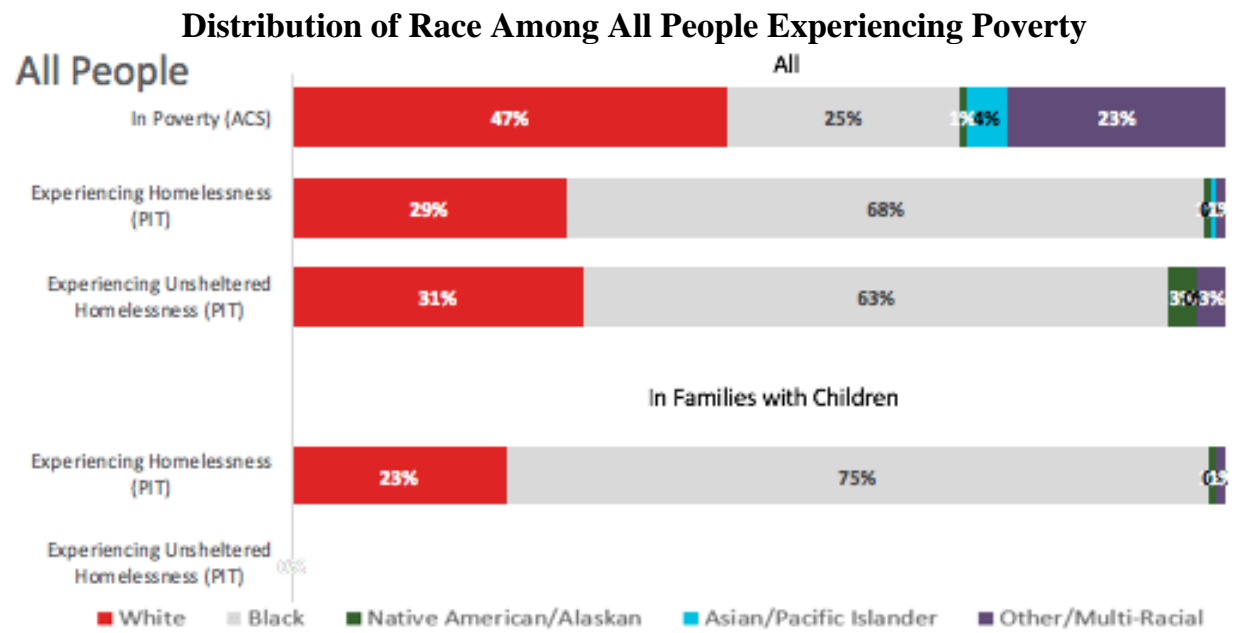


Figure 1. Distribution of race across all people living in poverty, persons experiencing homelessness, persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness, and in families with children experiencing homelessness.

The first bar chart (figure 1.) shows racial distributions for the Westchester CoC for all people living in poverty, persons experiencing homelessness, and persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness. By comparing racial distributions between persons experiencing homelessness and persons experiencing poverty, we were able to identify racial disparities in homelessness that poverty alone cannot account for.

When reading the chart above, we see that 25% of all people living in poverty identified as Black in the 2013-2017 ACS. We also see that 68% of people experiencing homelessness in the 2019 Point-In-Time Count identified as Black. The data continues to demonstrate a large racial disparity in homelessness, beyond the impact of poverty.

When evaluating the percentage of families with children experiencing homelessness for Westchester’s CoC, we see that 75% of families with children are Black compared to 23% identifying as White, 1% identifying as Multiracial, 1% Native American/Alaskan and <1% Asian/Pacific Islander. When comparing the percentage of families with children who are experiencing homelessness to the percent of estimated people in poverty, we see a greater disparity. While 25% of all people living in poverty identified as Black; 75% of families with children who were experiencing homelessness during the 2019 PIT Count identified as Black.

A figure was not generated depicting the racial demographics of families with children experiencing unsheltered homelessness because no families with children were identified during the 2019 Westchester’s CoC Point-In-Time Count.

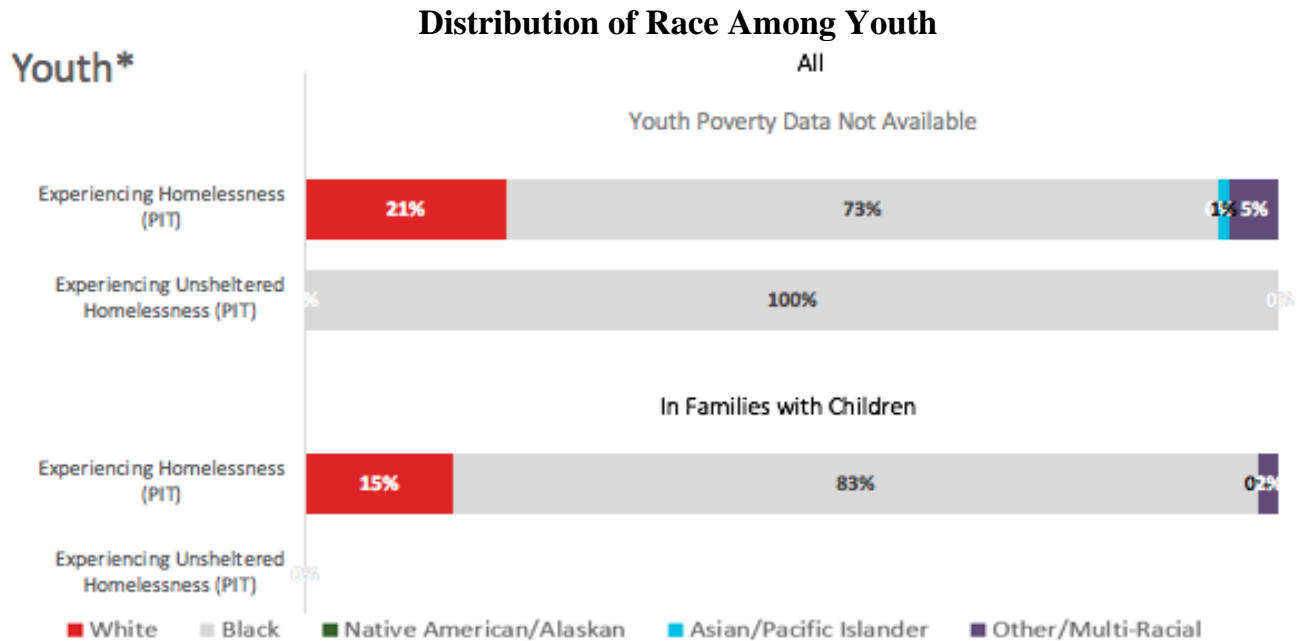


Figure 2. Distribution of race within youths who identified as experiencing homelessness, youths experiencing unsheltered homelessness, and in parenting youth (families with children experiencing homelessness).

This second bar chart (figure 2.) illustrates a racial breakdown of individual’s who were identified during the 2019 PIT Count as “Youths”. Youths are individuals under the age of 25 who are unaccompanied by a parent. Racial distributions were computed for youths who were

experiencing homelessness, unsheltered homelessness, and parenting youth (youth in families with children) experiencing homelessness.

As noted at the top of figure 2; ACS youth poverty data was not available at the time of this report. For this reason, we were unable to compare the racial demographic percentages of individuals or families experiencing homelessness in this age group to the racial demographics of those in poverty. This graphic is only representative of the racial demographics for youth, and parenting youth who were experiencing homelessness during the night of the 2019 PIT Count. The racial demographics of youths identified as experiencing homelessness the night of the 2019 PIT count are as follows; 21% identified as White, 73% identified as Black, 5% as Other/Multi-Race, 0% Native American/Alaskan and 1% as Asian.

The 2019 PIT Count did not result in the identification of parenting youth experiencing unsheltered homelessness. However, the 2019 PIT Count data does indicate the racial demographics of parenting youth who were experiencing homelessness. As shown above; 83% of parenting youth who were experiencing homelessness identified as Black, 15% as White, and 2% as Other/Multi-Race.

It should also be noted that only one individual was identified as being under the age of 25 unaided by a parent and experiencing unsheltered homeless during the 2019 PIT Count. This individual identified as Black (100%). This racial disparity should be interpreted with caution. A larger sample size is needed to generate more precise estimates of the racial demographics of youth experiencing unsheltered homelessness in Westchester County, NY.

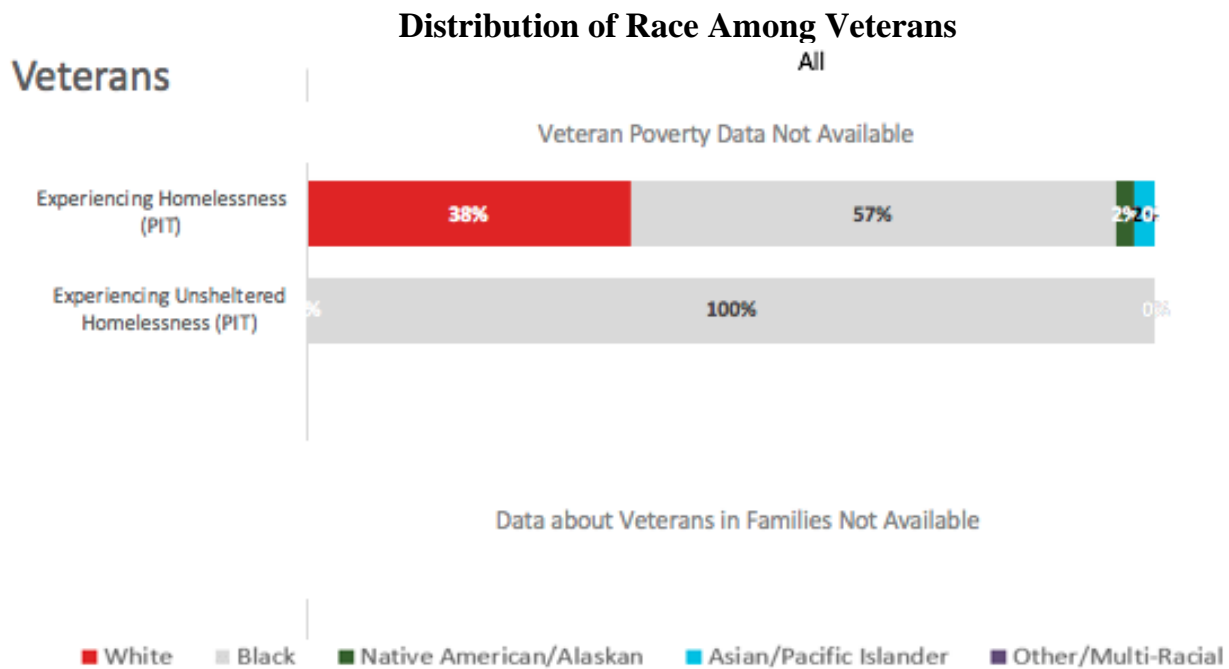


Figure 3. Distribution of race within veterans who identified as experiencing homelessness and unsheltered homelessness.

As noted at the top of Figure 3; ACS veteran poverty data was not available at the time of this report. For this reason, we were unable to compare the racial demographic percentages of veterans experiencing homelessness to the racial demographics of those in poverty. This Veteran data is only representative of the racial demographics of veterans who were experiencing homelessness during the night of the 2019 PIT Count. Data regarding Veterans in families was also not available during the time this report was generated.

38% of veterans experiencing homelessness identified as White, 57% as Black, 2% Native American/Alaskan, 2% Asian and 0% as Other/Multi-race. One individual reported experiencing unsheltered homelessness (Other/Multi-Racial). There is no racial distribution shown between veterans experiencing unsheltered homelessness due to single sample data.

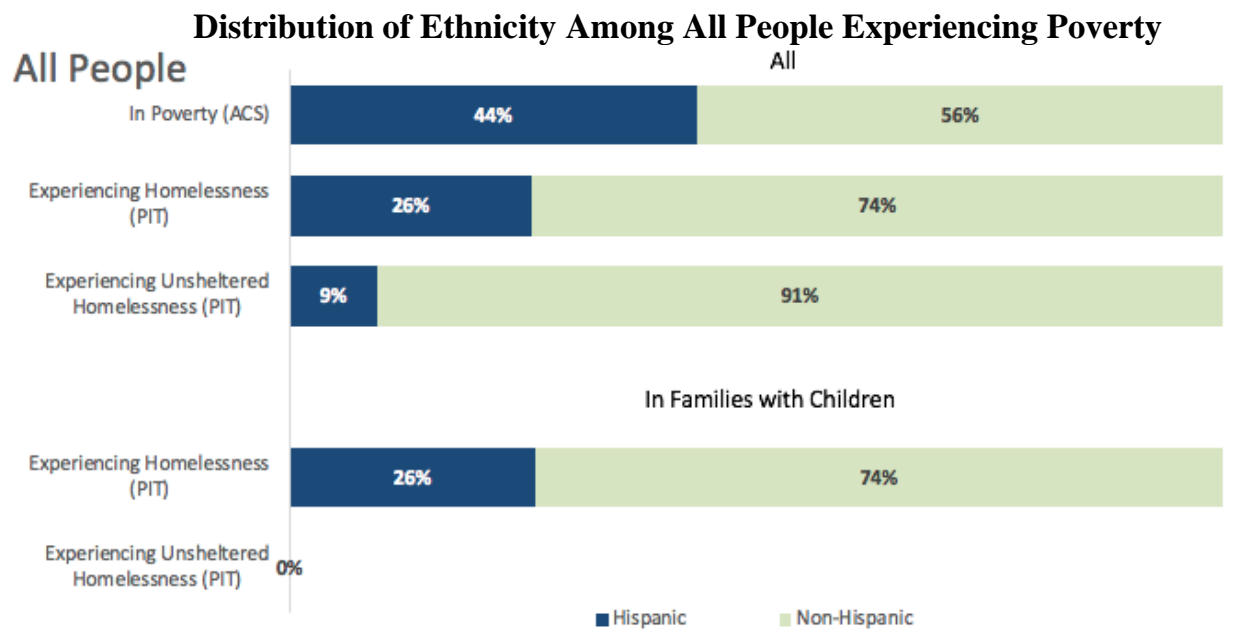


Figure 4. Distribution of ethnicity across all people living in poverty, persons experiencing homelessness, persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness, and in families with children experiencing homelessness.

Figure 4 illustrates ethnic distributions for the Westchester CoC for all persons living in poverty, persons experiencing homelessness, persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness, and in families with children experiencing homelessness. By comparing the ethnic distributions between persons experiencing homelessness and persons experiencing poverty, we were able to identify ethnic disparities in homelessness that poverty alone cannot account for.

When reading the chart above, we see that 44% of all people living in poverty identified as Hispanic in the 2013-2017 ACS. We also see that 26% of people experiencing homelessness in the 2019 Point-In-Time Count identified as Hispanic. This data specifically does not demonstrate an ethnic disparity in homelessness, beyond the impact of poverty.

When evaluating the percentage of families with children experiencing homelessness for Westchester's CoC, we see that 26% of families with children identify as Hispanic compared to 74% non-Hispanic. Thus, for both households with children and households without children, the proportion of Hispanic households among those experiencing homelessness is significantly *below* the proportion of Hispanics among people estimated in poverty.

No figures were generated to depict the ethnic demographics of families with children experiencing unsheltered homelessness because no families with children were identified during the 2019 Westchester's CoC Point-In-Time Count.

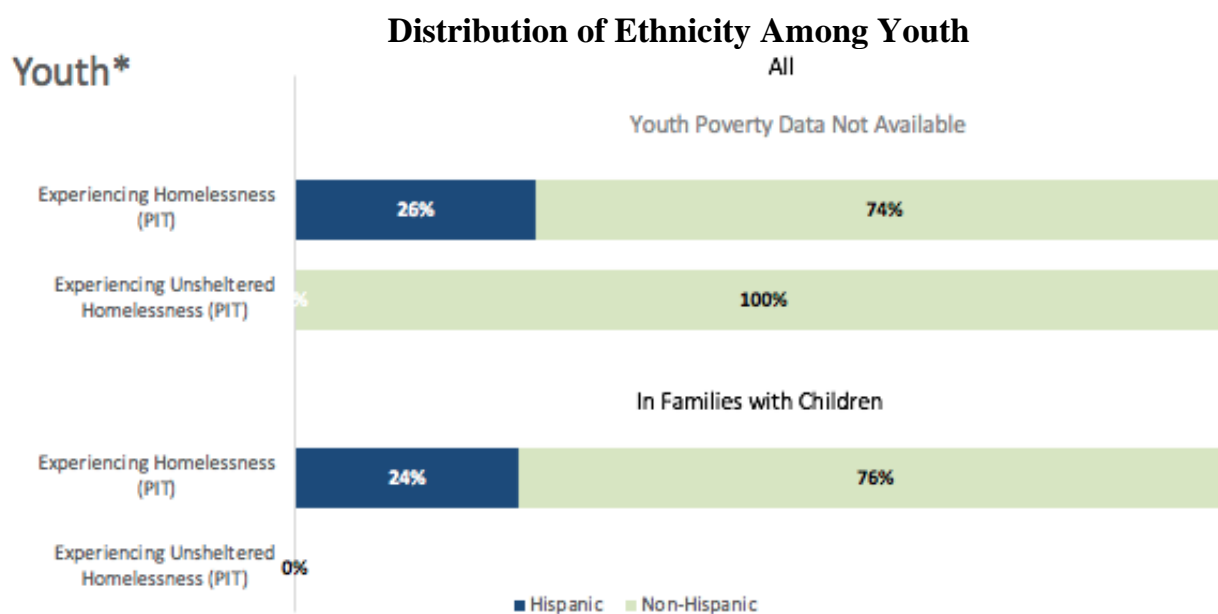


Figure 5. Distribution of ethnicity within youths who identified as experiencing homelessness, youths experiencing unsheltered homelessness, and in parenting youth (families with children experiencing homelessness).

Figure 5 illustrates ethnicity data for youths who were identified as homeless, unsheltered homeless, and as parenting youth (youth in families with children) experiencing homelessness. Due to ACS youth poverty data being unavailable; the figure above is only representative of ethnicity data for youth, and parenting youth who were experiencing sheltered or unsheltered homelessness during the night of the 2019 PIT Count.

The 2019 PIT Count data indicates that 26% of youth's experiencing homelessness in Westchester County identified as Hispanic. It should also be noted that only one individual identified as being under the age of 25 unaided by a parent and experiencing unsheltered homeless during the 2019 PIT Count. This individual identified as Non-Hispanic (100%).

We can also see that 24% of parenting youth who were experiencing homelessness identified as Hispanic, and 76% identified as Non-Hispanic. Thus, for both youth households with

children and youth households without children, the proportion of Hispanic households among those experiencing homelessness is significantly below the proportion of Hispanics among people estimated in poverty.

As mentioned previously, the 2019 PIT Count did not result in the identification of parenting youth experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

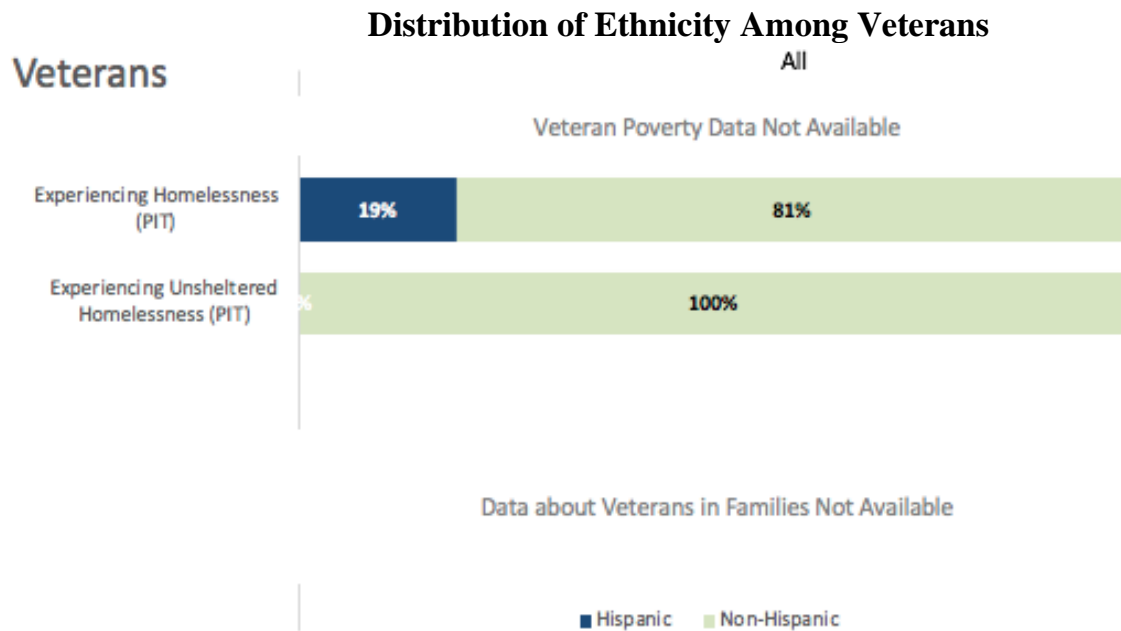


Figure 6. Distribution of ethnicity within veterans who identified as experiencing homelessness and unsheltered homelessness.

As previously stated; the ACS veteran poverty data was not available. For this reason, we were unable to compare the ethnic demographic percentages of veterans experiencing homelessness to the ethnic demographics of those in poverty. Data regarding Veterans in families was also not available during the time this report was generated.

Figure 6 represents the ethnic demographics of veterans who were experiencing homelessness during the night of the 2019 PIT Count. 19% of veterans experiencing homelessness identified as Hispanic, and 81% as Non-Hispanic. With regards to the number of Veterans who were experiencing unsheltered homelessness; one Veteran reported experiencing unsheltered homelessness on the night of the 2019 PIT Count. This Veteran identified as Non-Hispanic (100%). The ethnic distribution shown between veterans experiencing unsheltered homelessness should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample size (n=5).

Distribution of Days Homeless by Race

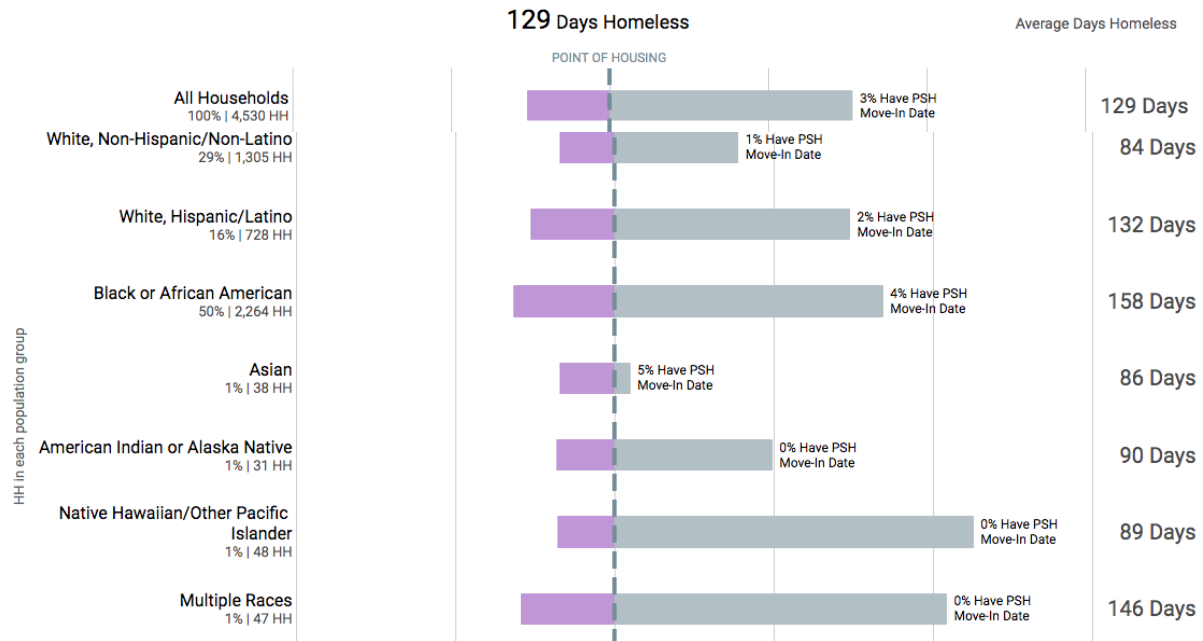


Figure 7. Percent and number of households in each race and average cumulative days that households in each were served in the homeless system.

The above chart illustrates the average cumulative length of time households distributed by race and ethnicity, were served in ES/SH or TH projects, or in RRH or PSH projects prior to move-in. It should be noted, for Stella, only White households do not include Hispanic ethnicities. The purple bars to the left of the Point of Housing line represent the average days homeless, including contiguous time in these projects prior to the report period.

The gray bars to the right of the Point of Housing line show the length of time households in each population group were served in RRH projects after move-in. The percent on the far right of the gray bar represents households in the population group who have a PSH move-in date within the report period.

Figure 7 shows racial distributions from 10/1/18 to 9/30/19 for the number of days homeless of individuals served in our Westchester County CoC. By comparing racial distributions between races served in our system, we were able to identify racial disparities in average days homelessness. All households spend an average of 129 days homeless. Black households (50%) on average spend 158 days homeless. This is almost double the number of days Non-Hispanic White households (29%) spend homeless (84 days). We can also see that White Hispanic/Latino households (16%) spend an average of 132 days homeless. The data continues to demonstrate a large racial disparity in number of days homeless.

Distributions of Exits to Permanent Destinations by Race

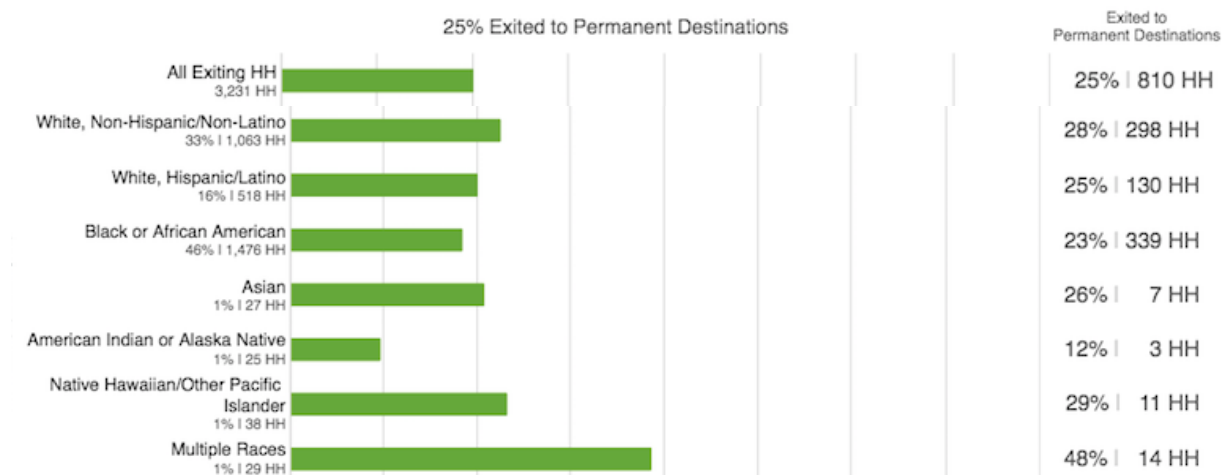


Figure 8. This chart shows exits to permanent destinations from the homeless system for households with certain demographic or system utilization characteristics called population groups. Race was focused on for the purpose of this report.

Figure 8 shows 25% of all households exited to permanent destinations. 28% of White Non-Hispanic/Latino households, 25% of White-Hispanic/Latino households, and 23% of Black households exited to permanent destinations from 10/1/18 through 9/30/19. Black households account for 46% of the households that exited to permanent destinations and White Non-Hispanic households 33%, yet Black households had the lowest exit rate to permanent destinations (23%) when compared to White Non-Hispanic/Latino people (28%) and White Hispanic/Latino people (25%).

It should be noted that the sample size for other races including Asian and American Indian were not large enough to conclude a racial disparity within exits to permanent destinations.

Returns to Homelessness After Permanent Destinations by Race within the 1st 6 Months of Reporting Period

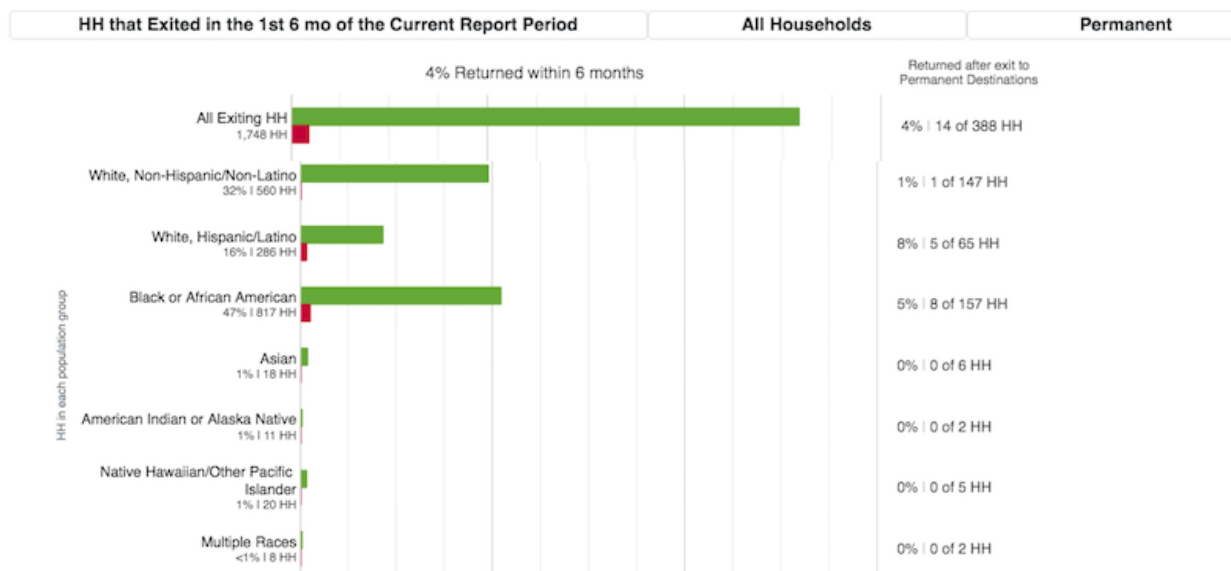


Figure 9 illustrates returns to the homeless system within six months of exit for households with exits to permanent destinations by Race

This chart shows returns to the homeless system within six months of exit for households with certain demographic or system utilization characteristics called population groups. The top bar colored green for each race shows the percent of households that exited to permanent destinations. The bar on the bottom colored red shows the proportion that returned within six months of exiting.

As we see in figure 9, 4% of all households returned within 6 months of their exit to a permanent destination when leaving the CoC's homeless system. White Non-Hispanic/Latino households account for 32% of the households that exited and 38% that exited to permanent destinations; of those who exited to permanent destinations, 1% returned to homelessness within 6 months. White Hispanic/Latino households account for 16% of the exits and 17% of exits to permanent destinations; of those exits to PH, 8% returned to homelessness within 6 months. Black/African American households account for 47% of the exits and 40% of exits to permanent destinations; of those exits to permanent destinations, 5% returned to homelessness within 6 months.

Limitations

The race categories used in this analysis may not accurately reflect the racial identities and lived experiences of all surveyed individuals. However, the availability of this data provides a starting place to examine racial disparities in each CoC.

Another limitation is that the race data for families with children who were experiencing homelessness is based on the racial identity of the head of household. This is a proxy and may not accurately represent the racial identity of all household members.¹

Lastly, PIT Count data is not perfect, and the unsheltered count is particularly challenging. PIT data may include duplications of counts due to multiple encounters, however it is more likely that PIT data is an undercount, due to not all homeless households being identified. Staffing, weather, and geography all have an impact on the data. Nevertheless, PIT Count Data is an important indicator to consider, and our best available estimate of rates of homelessness in a given community.¹ In most communities there remains a need for improved data accuracy and increased cultural competence in outreach and engagement.

Conclusion

According to Figure 3, there was a 14% decrease in White Veterans experiencing homelessness on the night of the 2019 PIT Count when compared to the last report. However, according to the same chart, there was an increase of 11% in Black Veterans found to be experiencing homelessness on the night of the PIT Count.

Figure 4 identifies a trend of Hispanics being less likely to experience homelessness according to the poverty statistics. We can also see that this data is consistent when compared to the last year's report. This data is consistent with the poverty statistics illustrating Hispanics are less likely to be homeless compared to Non-Hispanics.

Racial and ethnic disparities are driven by a complex array of inequities within systems and social dynamics such as; biases and prejudices, overt discrimination, systemic and institutional racism, and many others. All of these factors impact how our community responds to homelessness, and collectively causes and creates homelessness throughout Westchester County.²

The HUD Racial Equity's Analysis Tool identified the presence of large racial and ethnic disparities in experiences of homelessness that were beyond the impact of poverty alone. The data provided in this analysis coincides with countrywide data showing minority groups experiencing homelessness at higher rates than Whites, and therefore making up a disproportionate share of the homeless population.³

Continuums of Care can't, by themselves, solve all of the dynamics and forces that create the disparities, however further examining our data and policies practices can address racial and

ethnic inequities more intentionally and comprehensively.² Below are a few questions that should be considered as we continue to address disparities within Westchester County's CoC.²

Recommendations

- The CoC should identify steps to help the CoC board and decision-making bodies better reflect the population served in the CoC.
- The CoC should expand outreach in geographic areas with higher concentrations of underrepresented groups.
- The CoC should continue to train staff working in the homeless services sector to better understand racism and the intersection of racism and homelessness.
- The CoC should have staff, committees or other resources responsible for analyzing and addressing racial disparities related to homelessness.
- The CoC should continuously review coordinated entry processes to understand the impact on people of different races and ethnicities experiencing homelessness.

References

- 1) U.S. Housing and Urban Development. [CoC Analysis Tool: Race and Ethnicity](#). Date Published: December 2018.
- 2) United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH). [How to Start Addressing Racial Disparities in your Community](#). Published: July 9th 2018.
- 3) National Alliance to End Homelessness. [Racial Disparities in Homelessness in the United States](#). Published: June 6th 2018.

HUD Recommended Discussion Questions¹:

- 1) How does your CoC compare to state numbers? Are any racial groups over or under represented among the homeless population in your CoC?
- 2) Are there specific local or state conditions that might lead to these differences?
- 3) In PIT counts, are there significant differences between sheltered and unsheltered counts as far as over or under representation? Why might that be?
- 4) Are there differences in families and individuals in terms of racial distribution?
- 5) What does youth data look like compared to all households? What about youth in families with children?

- 6) What about veterans in your community? What do you know about your own community that gives context to the data?

Other Questions to Consider:

- What current data points are most instructive?
- What other questions should we all be asking of our data to better understand access, service provision, and outcomes?
- What does the data tell us about the who is entering our system?
- What training do we need to better understand these dynamics, analyze data accordingly and make recommendations?
- Do our policies address and meet the needs of people of color?

Appendix

NY State Table 1. Racial and Ethnic distributions for New York state, those in poverty, and persons experiencing homelessness, with a breakout of families with children.

Race and Ethnicity	All (ACS) ¹				In Poverty (ACS) ¹				Experiencing Homelessness (PIT) ²			
	All		In Families with Children		All		In Families with Children		All		In Families with Children	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All People	19,798,228		7,647,447		2,908,471		1,414,801		92,091		49,978	
Race												
White	12,638,791	64%	4,332,063	57%	1,352,714	47%	562,542	40%	20,931	23%	9,196	18%
Black	3,100,685	16%	1,359,370	18%	670,972	23%	353,114	25%	64,450	70%	37,457	75%
Native American/Alaskan	77,130	0%	37,442	0%	19,164	1%	10,753	1%	370	0%	142	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,660,783	8%	721,042	9%	274,152	9%	122,813	9%	2,082	2%	1,005	2%
Other/Multi-Racial	2,320,839	12%	1,197,531	16%	591,469	20%	365,579	26%	4,258	5%	2,178	4%
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	3,726,238	19%	1,874,978	25%	889,328	31%	534,005	38%	30,634	33%	19,427	39%
Non-Hispanic	16,071,990	81%	5,772,470	75%	2,019,143	69%	880,796	62%	61,457	67%	30,551	61%
Youth <25	160,834		NOT AVAILABLE		915,573		NOT AVAILABLE		5,428		2,450	
Race												
White	123,276	77%	--	--	538,117	59%	--	--	1,086	20%	427	17%
Black	28,798	18%	--	--	299,309	33%	--	--	3,954	73%	1,860	76%
Native American/Alaskan	1,090	1%	--	--	7,543	1%	--	--	26	0%	9	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	120	0%	--	--	433	0%	--	--	95	2%	41	2%
Other/Multi-Racial	7,550	5%	--	--	70,171	8%	--	--	267	5%	113	5%
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	34,651	22%	--	--	419,899	46%	--	--	1,888	35%	990	40%
Non-Hispanic	126,183	78%	--	--	495,674	54%	--	--	3,540	65%	1,460	60%
Veterans	730,511		NOT AVAILABLE				1,270		NOT AVAILABLE			
Race												
White	636,250	87%	--	--	--	--	--	--	521	41%	--	--
Black	80,298	11%	--	--	--	--	--	--	693	55%	--	--
Native American/Alaskan	2,817	0%	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	1%	--	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	361	0%	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	1%	--	--
Other/Multi-Racial	10,785	1%	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	2%	--	--
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	56,849	8%	--	--	--	--	--	--	208	16%	--	--
Non-Hispanic	673,662	92%	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,062	84%	--	--

Sources:

¹ American Community Survey (ACS) 2013-2017 5-yr estimates

² Point-In-Time (PIT) 2019 data

Note:

Race estimates of individuals in families with children are based on the race of the householder.

Youth counts from the ACS data are rollups of race estimates of the number of households with householders under 25 years old, a proxy for unaccompanied youth. Youth counts from the PIT data are estimates of the number of unaccompanied youth and parenting persons under 25 years old.

Table 2. The Westchester CoC Data table that is represented in the figures above, as well as additional details including; overall racial distribution in Westchester's CoC and racial distribution among persons experiencing sheltered homelessness.

Race and Ethnicity	All (ACS) ¹				In Poverty (ACS) ¹				Experiencing Homelessness (PIT) ²				Experiencing Sheltered Homelessness (PIT) ²				Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness (PIT) ²				
	All		In Families with Children		All		In Families with Children		All		In Families with Children		All		In Families with Children		All		In Families with Children		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
All People	975,321		411,489		89,829		42,799		1,812		1,205		1,780		1,205		32		0		
Race																					
White	637,798	65%	245,090	60%	41,938	47%	15,926	37%	532	29%	276	23%	522	29%	276	23%	10	31%	0	0%	
Black	142,677	15%	61,780	15%	22,137	25%	10,315	24%	1,238	68%	906	75%	1,218	68%	906	75%	20	63%	0	0%	
Native American/Alaskan	4,098	0%	1,743	0%	693	1%	439	1%	12	1%	8	1%	11	1%	8	1%	1	3%	0	0%	
Asian/Pacific Islander	57,768	6%	29,527	7%	4,021	4%	1,738	4%	8	0%	2	0%	8	0%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	
Other/Multi-Racial	132,980	14%	73,350	18%	21,040	23%	14,381	34%	22	1%	13	1%	21	1%	13	1%	1	3%	0	0%	
Ethnicity																					
Hispanic	234,081	24%	129,315	31%	39,254	44%	25,803	60%	471	26%	317	26%	468	26%	317	26%	3	9%	0	0%	
Non-Hispanic	741,240	76%	282,175	69%	50,575	56%	16,996	40%	1,341	74%	888	74%	1,312	74%	888	74%	29	91%	0	0%	
Youth <25	3,604		NOT AVAILABLE				97		46		96		46		1		0		0		
Race																					
White	2,340	65%	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	21%	7	15%	20	21%	7	15%	0	0%	0	0%	
Black	1,008	28%	--	--	--	--	--	--	71	73%	38	83%	70	73%	38	83%	1	100%	0	0%	
Native American/Alaskan	35	1%	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0%	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	
Other/Multi-Racial	221	6%	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5%	1	2%	5	5%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	
Ethnicity																					
Hispanic	1,730	48%	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	26%	11	24%	25	26%	11	24%	0	0%	0	0%	
Non-Hispanic	1,874	52%	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	74%	35	76%	71	74%	35	76%	1	100%	0	0%	
Veterans	29,272		NOT AVAILABLE				42		NOT AVAILABLE		41		NOT AVAILABLE		1		NOT AVAILABLE		NOT AVAILABLE		
Race																					
White	24,875	85%	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	38%	--	--	16	39%	--	--	0	0%	--	--	
Black	3,783	13%	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	57%	--	--	23	56%	--	--	1	100%	--	--	
Native American/Alaskan	122	0%	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2%	--	--	1	2%	--	--	0	0%	--	--	
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	0%	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2%	--	--	1	2%	--	--	0	0%	--	--	
Other/Multi-Racial	484	2%	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0%	--	--	0	0%	--	--	0	0%	--	--	
Ethnicity																					
Hispanic	3,216	11%	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	19%	--	--	8	20%	--	--	0	0%	--	--	
Non-Hispanic	26,056	89%	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	81%	--	--	33	80%	--	--	1	100%	--	--	

Sources:

¹ American Community Survey (ACS) 2013-2017 5-yr estimates

² Point-In-Time (PIT) 2019 data

Note:

Race estimates of individuals in families with children are based on the race of the householder.

Youth counts from the ACS data are rolls of race estimates of the number of households with householders under 25 years old, a proxy for unaccompanied youth. Youth counts from the PIT data are estimates of the number of unaccompanied youth and parenting persons under 25 years old.

Additional Resources

- [For more information on how poverty is measured](#)
- [For more information on the PIT Count and AHAR](#)
- [For more information on homelessness definitions](#)
- [For more information about the ACS](#)