

STELLA P RACE AND ETHNICITY ANALYSIS GUIDE

July 2023 Update



What is Stella Performance?

Stella is a web-based analysis and strategy tool that helps CoCs to understand how their system is performing. The Stella Performance module (Stella P) has dynamic visuals of CoCs' [Longitudinal System Analysis \(LSA\)](#) data from HMIS. Stella P illustrates how households move through the CoC's homeless system, and highlights disparities in how the system serves different race and ethnicity groups.

How can I access Stella P?

Stella P is available to all CoCs through the HDX 2.0. Information about how to access Stella P can be found in the [Stella P Quick Start Guide](#).

Where can I get more help?

Other resources can be found on the [Stella page](#) on the HUD Exchange. These include explanations of the logic behind Stella P's calculations, overview videos on how to use Stella P, and how to prepare local use LSA files for Stella P.

What kind of data does Stella P have about the race and ethnicity of people served in my community?

Stella P includes race and ethnicity analysis for Days Homeless, Exits, and Returns as well as the race and ethnicity demographics for each household type and project type. The Overview tab under the Demographics section in Stella P has four charts that display race and ethnicity data. These charts are based on the demographic information for the heads of households and adults. Race and ethnicity data for children is not included in the displays except for when children are heads of households in the child only (CO) household type. Charts can be filtered by household type and project type.

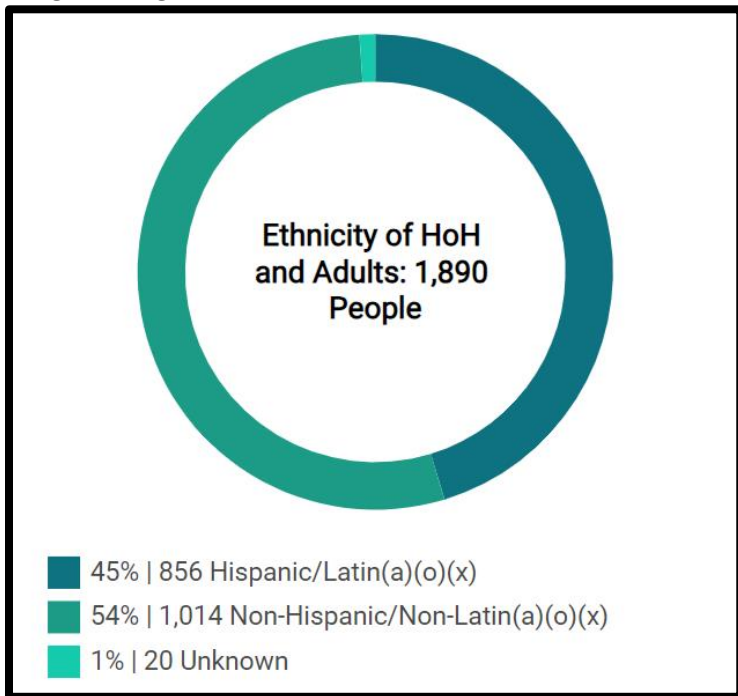
Intersectional analysis of race and ethnicity is available for the following groups:

- American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous; Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)
- American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous; Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)/Unk
- Black; Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)
- Black; Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)/Unk
- Multi-Racial OR Asian or Asian American OR Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander OR Unk; Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)
- Multi-Racial OR Asian or Asian American OR Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander OR Unk; Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)/Unk
- White; Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)
- White; Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)/Unk

NOTE: Unknown ethnicity is combined with Non-Hispanic/NonLatin(a)(o)(x) for the intersectional analysis. Unknown race is included in the Multi-Racial OR Asian or Asian American OR Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander OR Unknown.

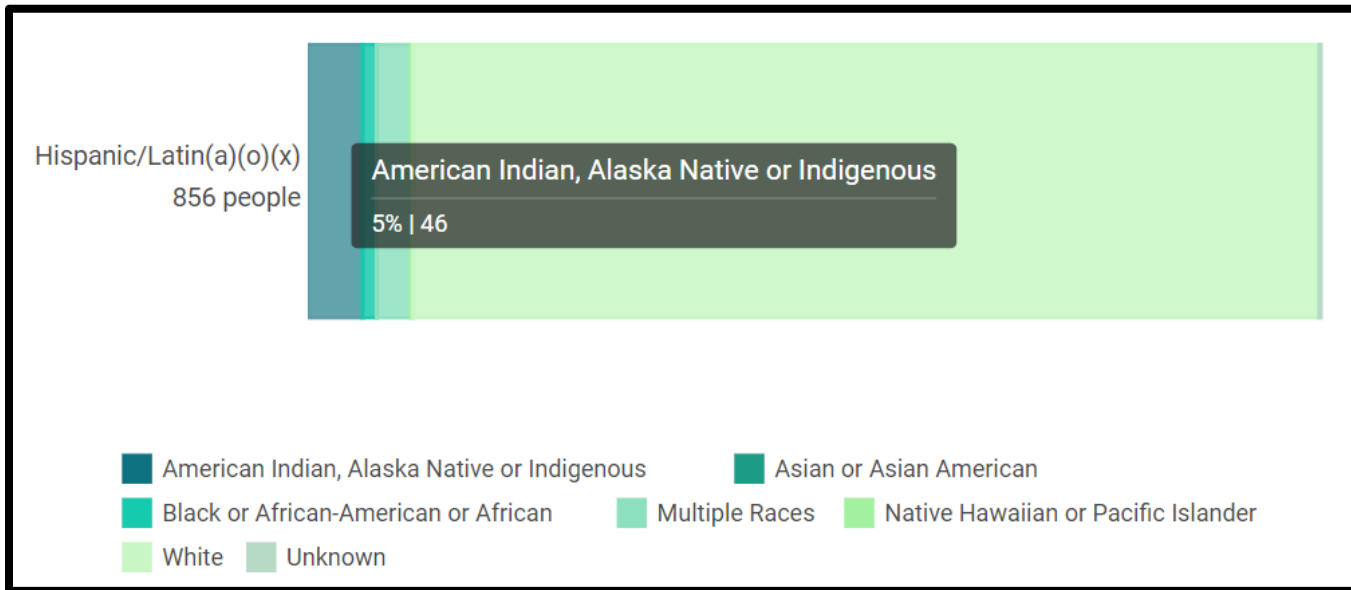
Mutually Exclusive Charts (clients are only counted in one category)

Image 1. Ring Chart



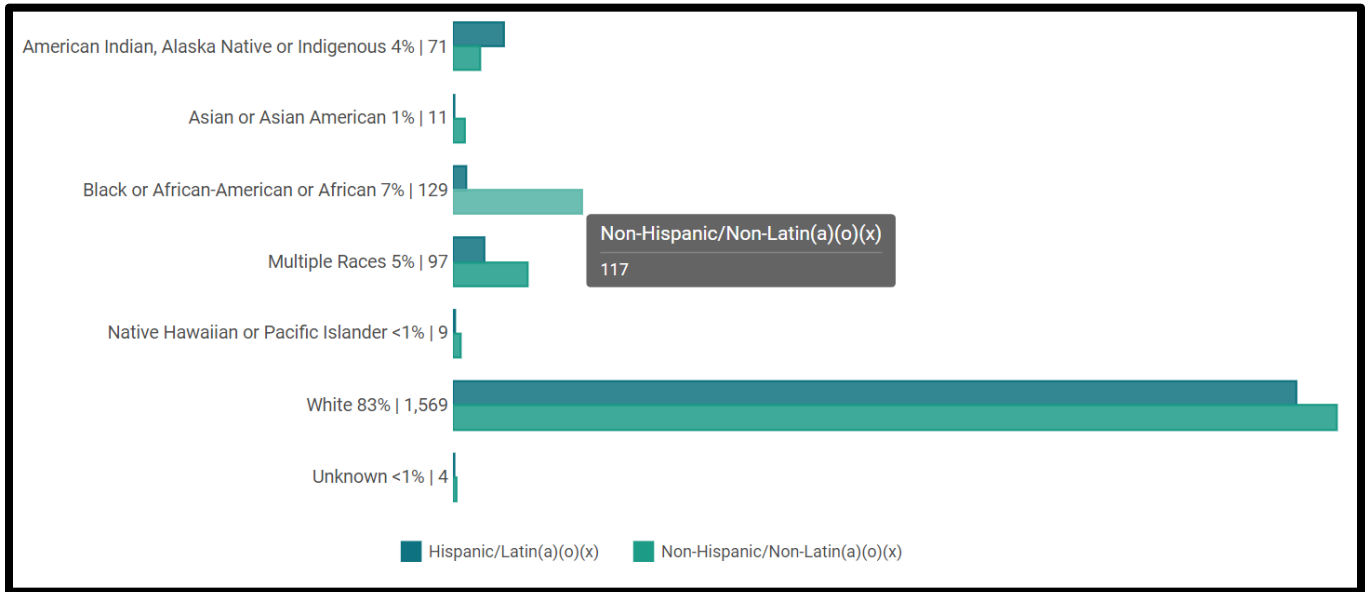
This ring chart (image 1) shows the number and percent of heads of households and adults that identify as Hispanic/Latina(a)(o)(x), Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x), and unknown ethnicity.

Image 2. Stacked bar chart



This stacked bar chart (image 2) shows the racial identity of all heads of households and adults that identified as Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) that were served in the household type and project type selected. The race categories in this chart are mutually exclusive: each person is only counted in one category. People that selected more than one race are included in the Multiple Race category and not shown in the specific race categories.

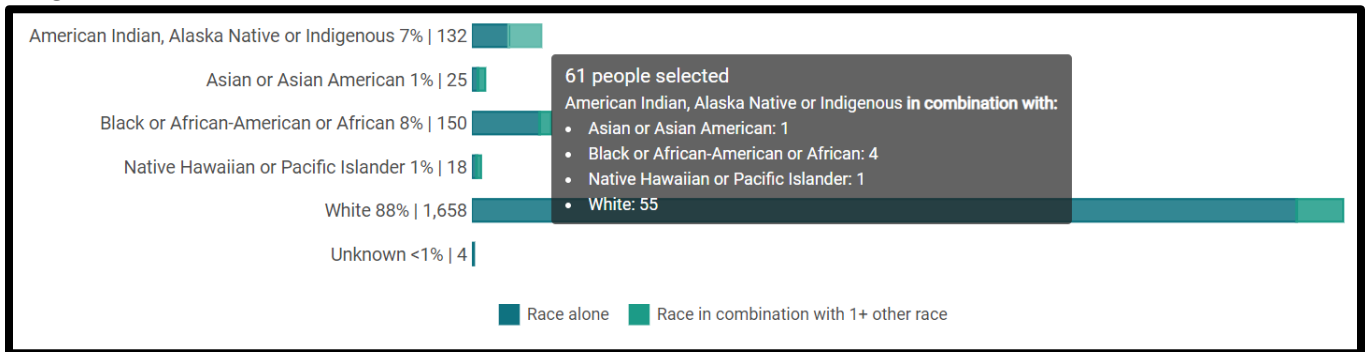
Image 3. Clustered bar chart



This clustered bar chart (image 3) shows the number of heads of households and adults that identified as Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) and the number that identified as Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x) or unknown ethnicity for each race category. The race categories in these charts are mutually exclusive: each person is only counted in one category. People that selected more than one race are included in the Multiple Race category and not shown in the specific race categories.

Duplicative Charts (clients can be counted in more than one category)

Image 4. Stacked bar chart



This bar chart (image 4) shows the racial identities of heads of households and adults that were served in the household type and project type selected. This chart counts people in each race category that they select. This means that if people selected more than one race category, they are included in more than one bar.

What can Stella P tell me about how my homeless system serves people from different race and ethnic groups?

The *By Race and Ethnicity* tab under each of the *Days Homeless*, *Exits*, and *Returns* sections offer a snapshot of differences between race and ethnicity groups for how long households experience homelessness in the system, what percentage exit to permanent destinations, and what percentage return to the homeless system. In these charts, households are grouped by race (regardless of ethnicity), then by ethnicity (regardless of race), then by

race and ethnicity combined, based on the self-reported race and ethnicity of the head of household. Heads of household that have an unknown race are not included in the performance measures by race and heads of household that have an unknown ethnicity are not included in the performance measures by ethnicity.

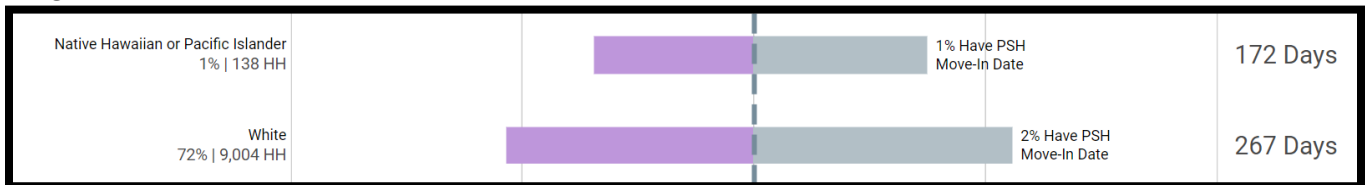
It is important to review the homeless system’s performance on these three measures together, since a demographic group may have good outcomes in one area, such as exits to permanent housing, while faring worse in another area, such as having high rates of returns. Each chart can be filtered by Household Type.

Days Homeless by Race and Ethnicity

The chart shown in the *By Race and Ethnicity* tab in the Days Homeless section shows days in the homeless system prior to exit or housing move-in by race and ethnicity in the purple bar on the left side of the chart. The number of days is also shown in the righthand column. On the left most column, we see the percent and number of households in each group, which is based on the self-reported race and ethnicity of the head of household. The gray bars on the right of the chart show the average days housed in Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) for the group and the percentage shows the percent of households that have a PSH move-in date.

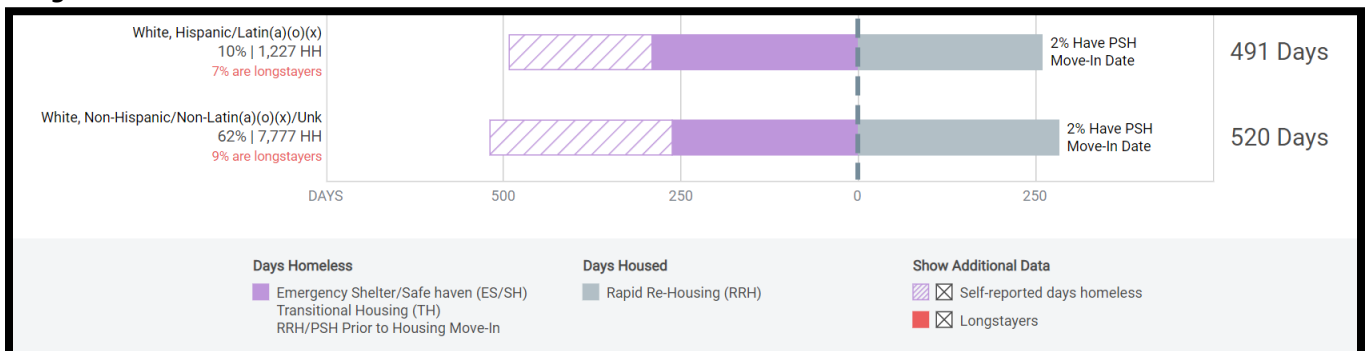
In the example below (image 5), Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander households have fewer days experiencing homelessness (172 days) than White households (267 days). White households also have higher rates of PSH move-in (2% compared to 1%) and longer average number of days in RRH.

Image 5. Bar chart



The percent of households in each group with 180 days or more homeless, ‘longstayers,’ and ‘self-reported days homeless’ for each group can be added to the chart with the “show additional data” selections in the legend (see image 6). If selected, the chart shows additional self-reported days experiencing homelessness (in striped purple) and the percentage of households for each group that are longstayers in red under the percent and number of households in each group.

Image 6. Bar Chart



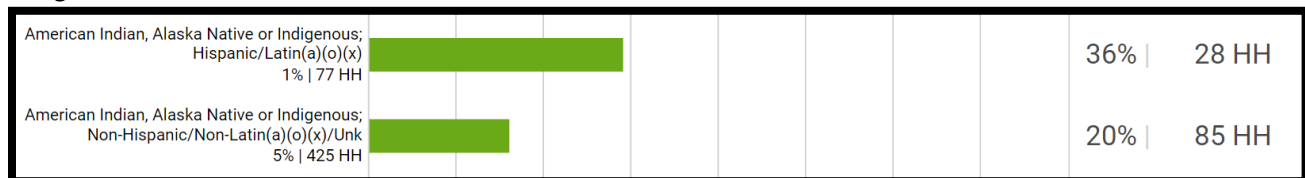
For more information on the Days Homeless performance measure, view the [Stella P Overview Video Module 3: Days Homeless](#). To understand which households are included in the Days Homeless performance measure, see the [Stella P Data Universe resources](#).

Exits by Race and Ethnicity

The chart shown in the *By Race and Ethnicity* tab of the Exits section can be filtered to show exits to permanent, temporary, or unknown destinations by race and ethnicity group. The left most column shows the number households in that group that exited the homeless system during the report period and the percentage of the overall household exits that group represents.

In the example below (image 7), 77 households with a head of household that identified as American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) exited the homeless system during the report period, representing 1% of total exits during the report period. Out of those exiting households, 36% (28 households) exited to permanent destinations.

Image 7. Bar chart

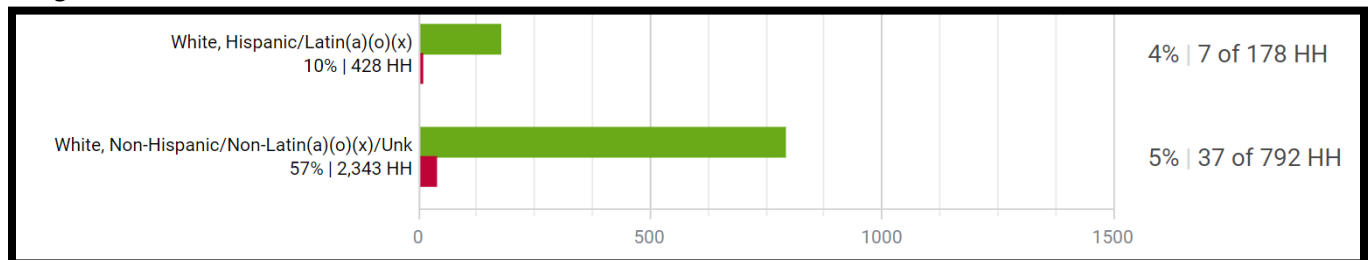


Returns by Race and Ethnicity

The chart shown in the *By Race and Ethnicity* tab of the Returns section shows the number and percent of households in each race and ethnicity group that exited the homeless system and returned to the homeless system within six months of exit. The chart can be filtered to show returns for three different exit cohorts, as well as by household type and destination type. An exit cohort is the group of households that exited the homeless system during a defined time period. For more information on exit cohorts and the Returns performance measure, view the [Stella P Overview Video Module 5: Returns](#).

The example below (image 8), which is filtered for exits to permanent destinations, shows that 428 households with a head of household that identified as White and Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) had exited the homeless system during the report period, accounting for 10% of all system exits. Out of those exiting households, 178 exited to permanent destinations. Seven of those 178 households (4%) returned to the homeless system within six months of exit, compared to 5% of White, Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x) households that returned. Please note that the scale at the bottom of the chart is by number of households and not the percentage that returned. Returns are important to review in conjunction with exits and days experiencing homelessness.

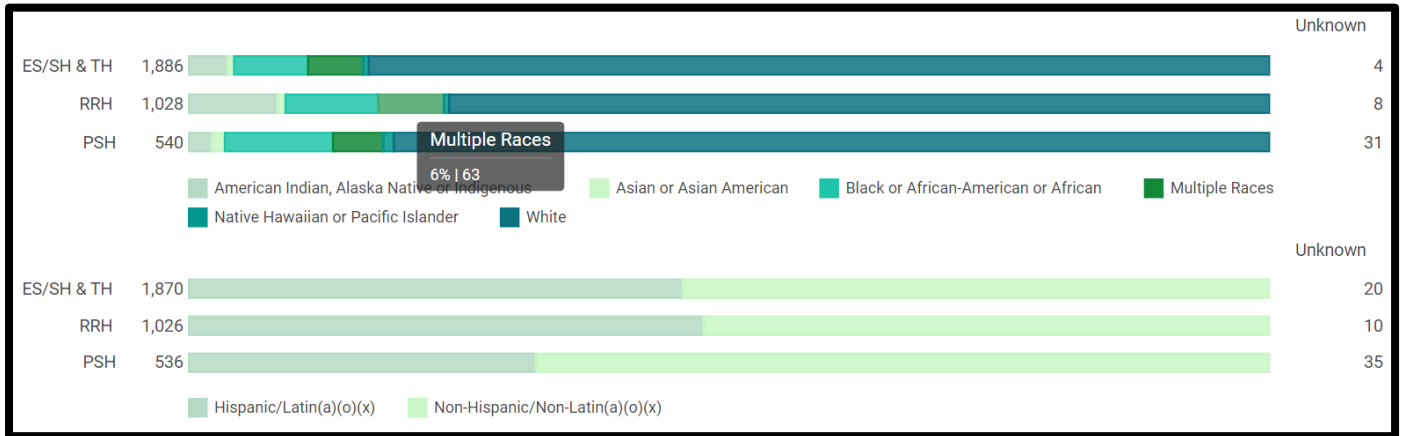
Image 8. Clustered bar chart



What about Race and Pathways?

Stella P does not currently show the cross section of race and project pathways. The *Race and Ethnicity of HoH and Adults* charts in the Comparisons tab of the Demographics section can offer a snapshot of the differences in who is served in each project type for the household selected, but Stella P does not currently show if there is a difference in the performance of these project types by race and ethnicity.

Image 9. Stacked bar charts



The top chart (image 9) shows the race categories and the bottom chart (image 9) shows the ethnicity categories. The number of people with unknown race and unknown ethnicity are not shown in the bar charts and are removed from the denominator for the percents of each category. This information is instead listed on the right-hand side of the bars.

CoCs can use their local data in conjunction with Stella P to do their own analysis of disparities by race and ethnicity in outcomes for different pathways within their communities.

What additional resources are there to understand how my homeless system serves people from different race and ethnic groups?

The CoC Analysis Tool: Race and Ethnicity draws on Point-In-Time Count and American Community Survey data to facilitate analysis of racial disparities among people experiencing homelessness. Additional information on Racial Equity is available [here](#) and additional information on Stella P is [here](#).

To understand how race and ethnicity disparities are playing out in the homeless system and what to do about it, communities will need to look beyond the numbers. System planning and evaluation should include input from people with lived expertise of homelessness, members of race and ethnic groups that have been historically marginalized, and front-line staff who work directly with people experiencing homelessness. For guidance on qualitative analysis see:

- [Untapped Expertise - Inclusive Stakeholder Engagement](#)
- [Engaging with People who have been Homeless](#)

This resource is prepared by technical assistance providers and intended only to provide guidance.

The contents of this document, except when based on statutory or regulatory authority or law, do not have the force and effect of law and are not meant to bind the public in any way. This document is intended only to provide clarity to the public regarding existing requirements under the law or agency policies.