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Memorandum

To: Joshua Bates, Joint Office of Homeless Services
From: Marisa A. Zapata, PhD, PSU – HRAC
Date: November 26, 2020
Regarding: Local Implementation Plan Unsheltered Survey Results

Overview

As part of the 2020 Metro Supportive Housing Services fund, Multnomah County is writing a Local Implementation Plan (LIP). I worked with the Joint Office of Homeless Services and Shannon Singleton¹ to write a survey of people living unsheltered. The survey design explicitly focused on the experiences of Black, Indigenous, and Other People of Color (BIPOC). StreetRoots staff members administered the survey, and I analyzed it.

The survey findings highlight important differences in the experiences and needs of Black, Indigenous and Other People of Color experiencing homelessness such as the role of racism in shaping daily life, more generally, and who utilized tents when sleeping on the street, more specifically. In order to feel more supported in community the next week, Native American respondents selected “fewer experiences of racial discrimination” almost as frequently as “food.” Black respondents identified living in mixed-race housing or experiencing racism from property managers as top concerns for staying in their housing. Latino respondents indicated the importance of having someone speak like them when receiving services.

There were important findings across the survey for all racial groups. People experienced and worried about discrimination because they experienced homelessness. The top concern about moving into housing was losing that housing again. Across multiple survey items, people indicated the importance of human connections. Friends and family were often the top sources of comfort and needs. After having their own bathroom and kitchen, having their friends and family visit them freely was the most identified need in their housing for people experiencing homelessness. Black, Indigenous and Other People of Color imagined how a therapist, healthcare provider, or case worker could support them, defying the stereotype that people living unsheltered do not want to work with service providers. They simply may not have met the right one, or the right one may not have had the time to put into the relationship.

Going forward, policy and program recommendations should carefully consider how racism – interpersonal, institutional, and structural – shapes the daily lives, concerns, and needs of Black, Indigenous and Other People of Color. For all people, building and/or supporting relationships will be integral to the success of the work being

¹ Ms. Singleton participated in her capacity as a private citizen, and not as part of her current employment.

done. Considering that people's second most frequently selected concern for moving into housing was following the rules, any rules that restrict the freedom of friends and family to visit may add considerable stress to people moving into housing. The importance of friendship and family show up over and over in the survey. Identifying ways to support and continue those structures should be explored. Housing units with their own bathroom and kitchen should be given priority. Program and policy designers and implementors should consider building on the activities that people enjoy doing, such as music, exercise, or spiritual connections, when that is not already done. More details for each question follow. Additional research would allow for better understanding of the rationale for selected items.

The survey was developed and deployed quickly to meet the deadline of the LIP. The findings should be used in conjunction with other input to confirm, better understand, or question findings, and not as a stand-alone means to dictate policy and program development. Because of the rapidness of data collection, entry, and analysis, there may be remaining errors in the reporting; however, the general trends should be consistent overall. Where the differences between an option are just one or two people, these answers should be considered as similar in preference or importance.

Background

In addition to the findings from the questions presented here, there were open-ended questions asked of respondents. Those questions revealed limited additional insight, and are not presented here.

We received 384 surveys and I analyzed 383 of them. One respondent was excluded as they were not experiencing homelessness. Of the respondents, 24% were Black, Indigenous and Other People of Color. People who reported "White alone" as their race were 61% of the survey respondents. About 7% reported an "other" identity such as human, alien, or pizza.

Black (15%) and Native American (11%) respondents were the two largest subgroups of Black, Indigenous and Other People of Color who participated in the survey. Mixed-race was the next largest; however, the majority of mixed-race people selected Black, Latino, Native American, or Asian in combination with something else (mostly White). Only 11 people stated a mixed identity only. Because of the small number of mixed race-only respondents, I am not including their disaggregated data here. Total BIPOC counts include those 11 people. The subpopulation counts for Asian and, to some extent, Latino are not as robust as Black or Native American. I would be cautious in overinterpreting these survey results, and discuss the findings with culturally specific providers and community members to ensure the survey matches their understanding or experiences.

Results

Below, I present summary data for each question. The findings are sorted from highest to lowest times an option was selected by Black, Indigenous and Other People of Color. Note that people could choose all that applied for questions. This was not a ranking or trade-off activity.

In the last week, where did you sleep most often?

In the last week, where did you sleep most often?														
	BIPOC										White Alone		Total Respondents	
	All BIPOC		Black		Latino		Native American		Asian					
Street	33	26%	11	19%	5	20%	12	29%	6	33%	24	11%	61	16%
Street Tent	31	24%	13	22%	6	24%	10	24%	1	6%	57	27%	95	25%
Hotel	17	13%	9	16%	2	8%	3	7%	2	11%	18	8%	35	9%
Shelter	11	9%	2	3%	2	8%	1	2%	3	17%	42	20%	54	14%
Tiny village	11	9%	5	9%	1	4%	3	7%	3	17%	28	13%	43	11%
Car	9	7%	1	2%	4	16%	2	5%	0	0%	10	5%	18	5%
Other	9	7%	6	10%	2	8%	3	7%	1	6%	8	4%	13	3%
Transit	4	3%	3	5%	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	3	1%	7	2%
Building	2	2%	1	2%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	5	2%	9	2%
Day center	1	1%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	2	1%
Transit Stop	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	3	1%

Overall, all but Asian, Black, Indigenous and Other People of Color slept on the street or in a tent on the street most often. This sleeping pattern occurred in such strong numbers that it drove the total population count to reflect these categories. Meanwhile, the White-alone population included people reporting shelter stays 20% of the time, compared to only 9% of Black, Indigenous and Other People of Color. White-alone people reported sleeping on the street without a tent 11% of the time compared to 26% of all Black, Indigenous and Other People of Color. This question produced some of the largest differences in frequencies of what was chosen when disaggregated based on race. Of the top three selected, White respondents selected the same option only one time (on the street with a tent) as Black, Indigenous and Other People of Color, and the most frequent place BIPOC reported sleeping (on the street in general) was just the fourth most common location for White respondents.

These findings confirm that Black, Indigenous and Other People of Color are indeed experiencing unsheltered homelessness differently than White people. When policies or programs cater to people living unsheltered those should be developed with clear understanding that the visible population sleeping in tents are not reflecting the Black, Indigenous and Other People of Color who are also sleeping on the street without tents.

How long have you been homeless?

All but one subgroup reported homelessness for over 12 months. Note that multiple respondents reported exactly 12 months (and some 11). Notably, 61% of Native American respondents reported homelessness for longer than 12 months. Asian respondents reported somewhat less time, with 39% of their population reporting homelessness for 12 months or less.

How long have you been experiencing homelessness?														
	BIPOC										White Alone		Total Respondents	
	All BIPOC		Black		Latino		Native American		Asian					
12 months+	69	48%	27	47%	13	52%	25	61%	6	33%	102	48%	190	50%
Not reported/not known	39	27%	15	26%	6	24%	10	24%	5	28%	63	30%	108	28%
0-12months	35	24%	16	28%	6	24%	6	15%	7	39%	47	22%	84	22%

How do you describe your race or ethnicity?

				Total	% of Total	% of BIPOC
Total				383		
	BIPOC			143	24%	
		Black		58	15%	41%
		Latino		25	7%	17%
		Native American		41	11%	29%
		Asian		18	5%	13%
		Mixed		40	10%	28%
			Mixed alone	11	3%	8%
	White alone			213	61%	
	Other (e.g., human, pizza)			25	7%	

How old are you?

Most respondents were between the ages of 25-49. Black respondents were evenly split between the ages of 25-49 and 50 and older.

How old are you?															
	BIPOC										White Alone		Total Respondents		
	All BIPOC		Black		Latino		Native American		Asian						
<18	1	1%	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	
18-24	6	4%	1	2%	1	4%	2	5%	2	11%	13	6%	21	5%	
25-49	83	58%	28	48%	17	68%	23	56%	11	61%	122	57%	220	57%	
50+	50	35%	27	47%	6	24%	16	39%	5	28%	76	36%	131	34%	

How would you describe your gender?

The Black and Latinx communities have much higher percentages of men who responded. Of the 138 Black, Indigenous and Other People of Color who responded and were not "mixed alone," only five reported a cisgender identity. Only eight did in the White-alone group.

How would you describe your gender?															
	BIPOC										White Alone		Total Respondents		
	All BIPOC		Black		Latino		Native American		Asian						
Male	95	66%	41	71%	18	72%	24	59%	10	56%	128	60%	237	62%	
Female	38	26%	14	24%	7	28%	13	32%	6	33%	72	34%	114	30%	
Trans Woman	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	2%	5	1%	
NonBinary	5	3%	0	0%	0	0%	3	7%	2	11%	4	2%	12	3%	
Additional Genders	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	

Household type

With the exception of Native American respondents, all other racial groups lived alone more often. Note that there are fairly wide variations in the rate of living alone, living with other adults, and living with children by racial subgroup. Black and Latinx communities have much higher rates of living alone. Native American respondents reported the lowest rates of living alone when compared to the other racial groups; however, living alone was still most common.

Household Type														
	BIPOC										White Alone		Total Respondents	
	All BIPOC		Black		Latino		Native American		Asian					
Alone	91	63%	42	72%	19	76%	20	49%	10	56%	143	67%	247	64%
Other adults	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
With Children	8	6%	3	5%	0	0%	6	15%	0	0%	4	2%	13	3%

*A data error prevented summing of “living with other adults”; however, the percentages are evident and based on the sum of the other two categories.

Have you experienced racism recently?

The high nonresponse rate to this question makes interpretation to this question problematic. We can say that around a quarter of Black, Indigenous and Other People of Color reported experiencing racism "recently." Black people and Native American respondents were the only two BIPOC groups that reported racism at a greater rate of "yes" than "no."

	BIPOC											
	All BIPOC		Black		Latino		Native American		Asian			
Yes	33	23%	19	33%	2	8%	14	56%	2	8%		
No	43	30%	17	29%	12	48%	10	40%	3	12%		
No response/I don't know	67	47%	22	38%	11	44%	17	68%	13	52%		

For BIPOC: How do you know if an organization can effectively serve you?

Overall, the top responses were similar across Black, Indigenous and Other People of Color. Most respondents selected “not experiencing” racism or discrimination first. However, Native American respondents chose “feeling accepted” at a much higher rate.

	All BIPOC		Black		Latino		Native American		Asian	
People who work there look like you	38	31%	21	38%	6	23%	11	34%	4	25%
People who work there talk like you	28	23%	11	20%	7	27%	10	31%	3	19%
People who work there openly talk about racism	17	14%	11	20%	4	15%	6	19%	2	13%
Wall art and photos feature people who look like you	19	16%	12	22%	4	15%	7	22%	2	13%
Your culture is reflected on the walls and on paper materials	19	16%	10	18%	6	23%	7	22%	3	19%
You feel accepted for who you are	41	34%	20	36%	10	38%	16	50%	3	19%
You do not see people who look like you being treated differently from others	27	22%	16	29%	5	19%	8	25%	5	31%
You do not have to code switch	19	16%	13	24%	4	15%	4	13%	5	31%
You do not experience racism or discrimination because of your ethnic or racial group	53	44%	30	55%	15	58%	6	19%	13	81%
Your concerns about how you are treated because of your race or ethnicity are acted on	21	17%	13	24%	3	12%	10	31%	4	25%
People who work there believe your stories about racism	14	12%	8	15%	5	19%	6	19%	1	6%

Latino respondents were fairly evenly split between people looking like them and talking like them. Native American and Asian respondents were also close between those two options. For Black people, “talk like you” was ranked much lower overall, but 20% of respondents did select this option (compared to 19% of Asian respondents).

Asian respondents selected two options in their top three that none of the other groups picked: not seeing people being treated differently and not having to code switch. While not coming in their top three, not having to code switch was selected by 24% of Black community members.

What made you feel more supported in community in the last week?

The three top options are the same across all demographic groups. However, there are noteworthy differences in how many people in a given group select those options. A closer look at the ranking of the whole list may reveal more insights. There are wide variations across the entire list that could be meaningful, as well as similarities. For instance, nearly half of Native American respondents reported feeling supported by having a stable place to rest or sleep. The other BIPOC groups reported that rate at 28% and below. White-only respondents reported this 38% of the time.

	BIPOC										White Alone	
	All BIPOC		Black		Latino		Native American		Asian			
Food	75	54%	28	48%	14	52%	22	54%	8	42%	118	57%
Access to bathrooms	66	47%	25	43%	11	41%	23	56%	6	32%	114	55%
Friendship	63	45%	25	43%	10	37%	24	59%	5	26%	120	58%
Stable place to rest/sleep	47	34%	16	28%	7	26%	20	49%	1	5%	80	38%
Earning income	42	30%	17	29%	5	19%	15	37%	5	26%	54	26%
Family	42	30%	12	21%	6	22%	17	41%	6	32%	42	20%
Romantic love	37	27%	16	28%	5	19%	12	29%	5	26%	0	0%
Peer support	35	25%	14	24%	4	15%	15	37%	2	11%	58	28%
Seeing or spending time with people from my own racial group	35	25%	20	34%	4	15%	9	22%	2	11%	19	9%
Fewer incidents of other types of discrimination	30	22%	9	16%	5	19%	14	34%	1	5%	35	17%
Positive neighbor interaction	28	20%	10	17%	1	4%	11	27%	4	21%	36	17%
Fewer incidents of racial discrimination	28	20%	8	14%	3	11%	11	27%	3	16%	25	12%
Case worker	26	19%	7	12%	5	19%	9	22%	2	11%	41	20%
Pet	25	18%	7	12%	2	7%	11	27%	4	21%	30	14%
Religious or spiritual connection	24	17%	10	17%	4	15%	9	22%	2	11%	31	15%
Healthcare provider	19	14%	5	9%	1	4%	8	20%	1	5%	24	12%
Exercise	18	13%	6	10%	2	7%	8	20%	1	5%	24	12%
Positive police interactions	15	11%	4	7%	2	7%	8	20%	0	0%	17	8%
Positive other first responder interactions	14	10%	6	10%	2	7%	8	20%	0	0%	17	8%
Group therapy	12	9%	6	10%	1	4%	5	12%	1	5%	24	12%
Therapist	11	8%	5	9%	0	0%	5	12%	0	0%	12	6%

What would make you feel more supported in community in the next week?

	BIPOC										White Alone	
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	All BIPOC		Black		Latino		Native American		Asian			
Stable housing	71	52%	27	49%	8	30%	30	77%	5	26%	138	66%
Access to bathrooms	62	46%	21	38%	10	37%	26	67%	3	16%	101	48%
Stable place to rest/sleep	62	46%	18	33%	10	37%	26	67%	5	26%	81	39%
Earning income	58	43%	21	38%	8	30%	17	44%	6	32%	90	43%
Friendship	51	38%	16	29%	11	41%	19	49%	4	21%	58	28%
Food	50	37%	15	27%	12	44%	21	54%	2	11%	60	29%
Fewer incidents of racial discrimination	48	35%	18	33%	6	22%	20	51%	4	21%	29	14%
Fewer incidents of other types of discrimination	43	32%	11	20%	5	19%	19	49%	6	32%	38	18%
Romantic	40	29%	15	27%	5	19%	15	38%	7	37%	49	23%
Family	39	29%	11	20%	7	26%	18	46%	5	26%	33	16%
Positive neighbor interaction	38	28%	14	25%	6	22%	15	38%	2	11%	51	24%
Peer support	37	27%	13	24%	9	33%	12	31%	1	5%	45	21%
Religious or spiritual connection	33	24%	9	16%	4	15%	16	41%	2	11%	41	20%
Pet	32	24%	9	16%	4	15%	17	44%	2	11%	38	18%
Healthcare provider	30	22%	8	15%	5	19%	12	31%	1	5%	41	20%
Positive other first responder interactions	30	22%	10	18%	3	11%	13	33%	2	11%	29	14%
Therapist	30	22%	11	20%	3	11%	10	26%	4	21%	28	13%
Case worker	29	21%	5	9%	7	26%	14	36%	2	11%	46	22%
Group therapy	27	20%	9	16%	5	19%	9	23%	4	21%	24	11%
Seeing or spending time with people from my own racial group	25	18%	11	20%	5	19%	15	38%	0	0%	39	19%
Exercise	22	16%	6	11%	4	15%	11	28%	1	5%	30	14%
Positive police interactions	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Not surprisingly, stable housing was the top choice for all respondents. Access to bathrooms was a top choice for all but Asian survey respondents. There are a lot of variation across the three largest racial groups that responded to the survey (Black, Native American, and White).

Black, Indigenous and Other People of Color did not feel supported by a therapist in the week prior to the survey, but do believe one could help them. Similar trends were noted for other service providers. People want to work with service providers who can meet their needs as they envision them.

Other opportunities for meeting the needs of people include things like ensuring Black, Indigenous and Other People of Color see people who are like them, creating opportunities for exercise and spiritual connections, and promoting relationships with neighbors.

What do you enjoy doing?

People have a lot of things they enjoy doing and, even where there is similarity, programming or relationship development in those areas would need further examination. However, music and eating were universal wins. Each activity received at least 20% of respondents expressing interest. Combined with the previous questions, participation in religious or spiritual activities or communities may also be worth exploring more. The role of animal love and companionship may also be an area worth pursuing more. I would not expect “advocating” to show up this frequently on a survey of housed people, generally, and this may highlight an important strength and capacity of unhoused community members when compared to housed populations.

	BIPOC										White Alone	
	All BIPOC		Black		Latino		Native American		Asian			
Music	85	62%	29	53%	17	61%	27	66%	7	37%	140	68%
Eating	80	58%	32	58%	16	57%	20	49%	10	53%	109	53%
Talking	67	49%	27	49%	11	39%	24	59%	3	16%	116	56%
Exercise	51	37%	17	31%	11	39%	18	44%	1	5%	59	29%
Art	50	36%	16	29%	10	36%	18	44%	2	11%	72	35%
Reading	46	34%	17	31%	7	25%	18	44%	3	16%	81	39%
Religion	45	33%	24	44%	8	29%	12	29%	2	11%	39	19%
Pets	43	31%	13	24%	6	21%	20	49%	4	21%	64	31%
Walking	42	31%	15	27%	4	14%	18	44%	3	16%	81	39%
Advocating	42	31%	20	36%	3	11%	13	32%	4	21%	57	28%
Writing	37	27%	12	22%	5	18%	12	29%	5	26%	55	27%

What worries you about moving into housing?

Losing housing was the largest concern for respondents by wide margins. Living with people from a different race was a concern for nearly half of Black respondents. The responses across the population vary quite a bit, and even options that aren't in the top three or ranking often received a lot of picks. Not surprisingly, concerns about discrimination were high about race and being homeless.

For people to want to move into housing, their concerns must be addressed. Housing First programs offer relief for the two issues. Supportive housing rules should be revisited.

	BIPOC										White Alone	
	All BIPOC		Black		Latino		Native American		Asian			
Losing housing	79	59%	33	58%	13	23%	24	42%	8	14%	110	51%
Rules	47	35%	18	32%	8	14%	20	35%	5	9%	77	36%
Mixed-race living	45	34%	26	46%	6	11%	9	16%	3	5%	26	12%
Isolation	42	32%	16	28%	5	9%	17	30%	3	5%	79	37%
Experiencing racism	36	27%	20	35%	5	9%	8	14%	3	5%	21	10%
Leaving friends	32	24%	11	19%	5	9%	10	18%	4	7%	49	23%
Change routine	30	23%	13	23%	5	9%	11	19%	2	4%	47	22%
Noises/smells	25	19%	9	16%	5	9%	7	12%	3	5%	30	14%
New transportation	18	14%	8	14%	3	5%	5	9%	1	2%	38	18%
Changing doctor	11	8%	4	7%	0	0%	6	11%	0	0%	13	6%

What are your top five priorities for your housing?

This was the only question where respondents were asked to pick a set of options. Some selected more; however, most stuck to the five or fewer requested. The top two choices were having their own kitchen or bathroom. Single-room occupancy or kitchenettes will not meet this preference. Considering previous questions where accessing bathrooms, food, eating, and cooking ranked highly, there is a recurring pattern of prioritizing hygiene and nourishment in different but complementary ways. Family and friends being able to visit freely was a top choice for most racial subgroups, especially Native American respondents. Living without experiencing racial discrimination shows up here again. Issues such as not being able to hear your neighbors may be related to managing health needs and should be examined in more detail (this may apply for the other preferences as well).

	BIPOC										White Alone	
	All BIPOC		Black		Latino		Native American		Asian			
Own kitchen	107	77%	46	79%	21	75%	28	70%	12	63%	174	81%
Own bathroom	105	76%	47	81%	20	71%	25	63%	12	63%	176	82%
Friends and family can visit freely	83	60%	33	57%	17	61%	28	70%	9	47%	108	50%
Laundry in building	61	44%	32	55%	8	29%	14	35%	6	32%	101	47%
Can't hear your neighbors	53	38%	16	28%	9	32%	17	43%	11	58%	92	43%
Laundry in unit	39	28%	12	21%	8	29%	16	40%	4	21%	69	32%
Sober living	39	28%	16	28%	5	18%	12	30%	6	32%	49	23%
Can't smell odors outside your apartment	35	25%	11	19%	7	25%	5	13%	9	47%	58	27%
Outdoor space	32	23%	13	22%	4	14%	11	28%	4	21%	56	26%
Living someplace without racial discrimination	29	21%	18	31%	3	11%	1	3%	7	37%	11	5%
Place without other types of discrimination	27	19%	13	22%	3	11%	9	23%	2	11%	27	13%
Laundry on your floor	20	14%	8	14%	1	4%	8	20%	3	16%	33	15%
Rec room	19	14%	6	10%	3	11%	5	13%	1	5%	28	13%
Gym	18	13%	5	9%	4	14%	7	18%	3	16%	23	11%
Comp lab	17	12%	6	10%	3	11%	7	18%	1	5%	33	15%

What do you need to move into housing?

Money being the top choice is not surprising. The second top choice for all Black, Indigenous and Other People of Color was having a landlord who did not discriminate against people for being homeless. Most answers received at least 20% of respondents indicating them as needs. Though several types of health support were chosen less often than most other choices, general help managing health symptoms and, specifically, physical health support were requested fairly often. People may be grouping all of their health needs under “general” health needs.

	BIPOC										White Alone	
	All BIPOC		Black		Latino		Native American		Asian			
Money	90	66%	34	60%	19	68%	24	60%	13	23%	146	68%
No discrimination based on being homeless	80	58%	29	51%	19	68%	3	8%	1	2%	0	0%
Cook	71	52%	28	49%	12	43%	20	50%	10	18%	96	45%
Furniture	70	51%	28	49%	12	43%	22	55%	10	18%	105	49%
Accepts criminal history	68	50%	25	44%	12	43%	19	48%	11	19%	71	33%
No discrimination based on race	64	47%	30	53%	10	36%	15	38%	11	19%	37	17%
Stable housing while waiting	62	45%	25	44%	11	39%	24	60%	6	11%	83	39%
Accepts poor credit history	58	42%	19	33%	8	29%	20	50%	10	18%	96	45%
No discrimination based on other factors	55	40%	21	37%	7	25%	19	48%	8	14%	73	34%
Accessible unit	54	39%	21	37%	10	36%	18	45%	5	9%	72	34%
Someone to advocate for me	54	39%	21	37%	10	36%	18	45%	5	9%	72	34%
Support for my physical health	30	22%	11	19%	3	11%	12	30%	3	5%	48	22%
Support health (general)	27	20%	10	18%	4	14%	8	20%	1	2%	44	21%
Help moving	22	16%	7	12%	2	7%	10	25%	3	5%	41	19%
Support mental health symptoms	18	13%	8	14%	3	11%	3	8%	1	2%	19	9%
Support for addiction	17	12%	8	14%	2	7%	3	8%	1	2%	17	8%

What do you need to stay in housing?

Again, money is identified most frequently. Friends and family visiting freely comes in second. Considering that people’s second most frequently selected concern for moving into housing was following the rules, any rules that restrict the freedom of friends and family to visit may add considerable stress to people moving into housing. The importance of friendship and family show up over and over in the survey. Identifying ways to support and continue those structures should be explored.

Having an advocate falls into the top four needs for all but Native American respondents (and there it's fifth). Black people express concern about the need to address discrimination from property managers at a much higher rate than other racial groups, but Latino and Native American respondents are also concerned. While health supports were not in the top, they were present in all groups at about 20% or higher with the exception of Asian respondents.

	BIPOC										White Alone	
	All BIPOC		Black		Latino		Native American		Asian			
Pay rent	83	60%	34	61%	11	39%	28	70%	11	20%	132	62%
Family and family can visit freely	70	51%	22	39%	15	54%	26	65%	7	13%	108	50%
Some to advocate for you	49	36%	19	34%	8	29%	14	35%	5	26%	83	39%
Property manager does not discriminate based on race	46	33%	24	43%	7	25%	12	30%	4	7%	22	10%
Property manager does not discriminate for other reasons	41	30%	12	21%	6	21%	15	38%	5	9%	74	35%
Support health needs	40	29%	12	21%	5	18%	13	33%	4	7%	69	32%
Transportation	38	28%	18	32%	3	11%	16	40%	2	4%	49	23%
Sober living	28	20%	7	13%	6	21%	7	18%	5	9%	33	15%
Support physical health	21	15%	7	13%	2	7%	7	18%	1	2%	19	9%
Support mental health	21	15%	8	14%	3	11%	5	13%	1	2%	28	13%
Support addiction	17	12%	7	13%	2	7%	3	8%	1	2%	25	12%