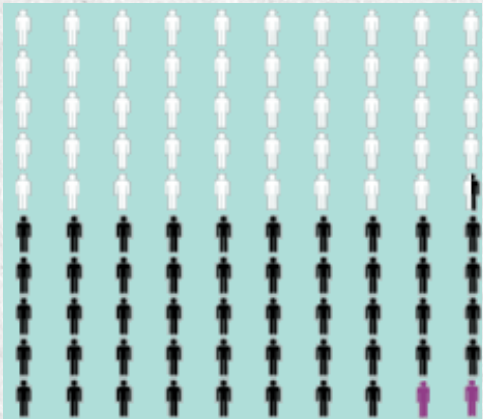


Homelessness in Linn County: Why are Clients Reentering the Homeless System?



Demographics

All individuals in Linn County who have successfully completed at least one re-housing program in the last 5 years



Clients in Our Sample: 49.5% White, 48.6% Black, 1.9% AIAN, NHPI, A, AA

RACE

These proportions do not align with Iowa’s population, which according to the US census, is 87.1% white, 6.8% black, and 3.1% AIAN, NHPI, A, AA .

GENDER

We see a great difference between the number of male and female clients.

Female



53.8%

Male



45.6%

Gender-Diverse



0.7%

Reentries

Clients Limited to Black or White Race, and Male or Female Gender

Reentries by Race			
Race	No Reentry	Reentry	Sample Size
Black	34.5%	65.5%	354
White	42.1%	57.9%	359

RACE

Black people were most likely to reenter the homeless system with a 7.6% difference compared to white people. However, we found no evidence of a relationship between the race of a client and the average number of reentries they had.

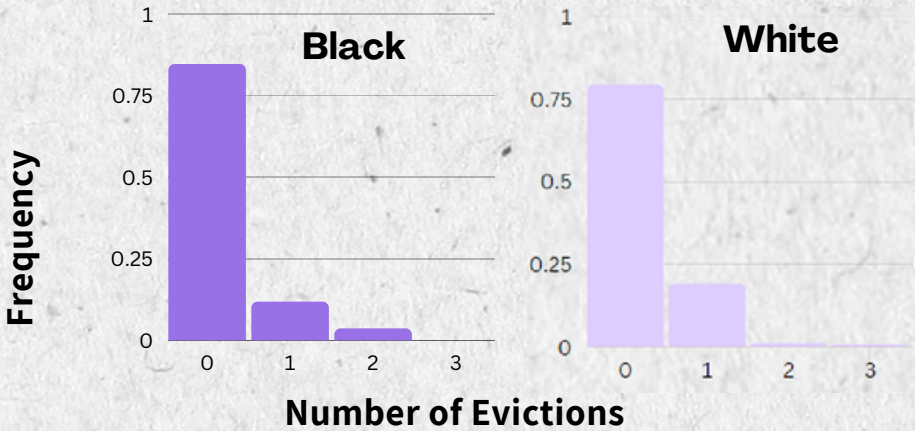
GENDER

Based on gender, no difference was found in the average number of reentries (differences less than 0.1 re-entries) nor a difference in whether they reentered at least once (difference of 2.1 percent point).

Reentries by Gender			
Gender	No Reentry	Reentry	Sample Size
Female	37.3%	62.7%	386
Male	39.4%	60.6%	327

Evictions

Clients Limited to Adults, Black or White Race, Male or Female Gender



RACE

We found no evidence of a relationship between an individuals race, and the average number of evictions they experienced. However, white people were more likely to be evicted at least once.

GENDER

We found no evidence of a relationship between an individuals gender, and the average number of evictions they experienced. Both genders were also evenly likely to be evicted at least once.

