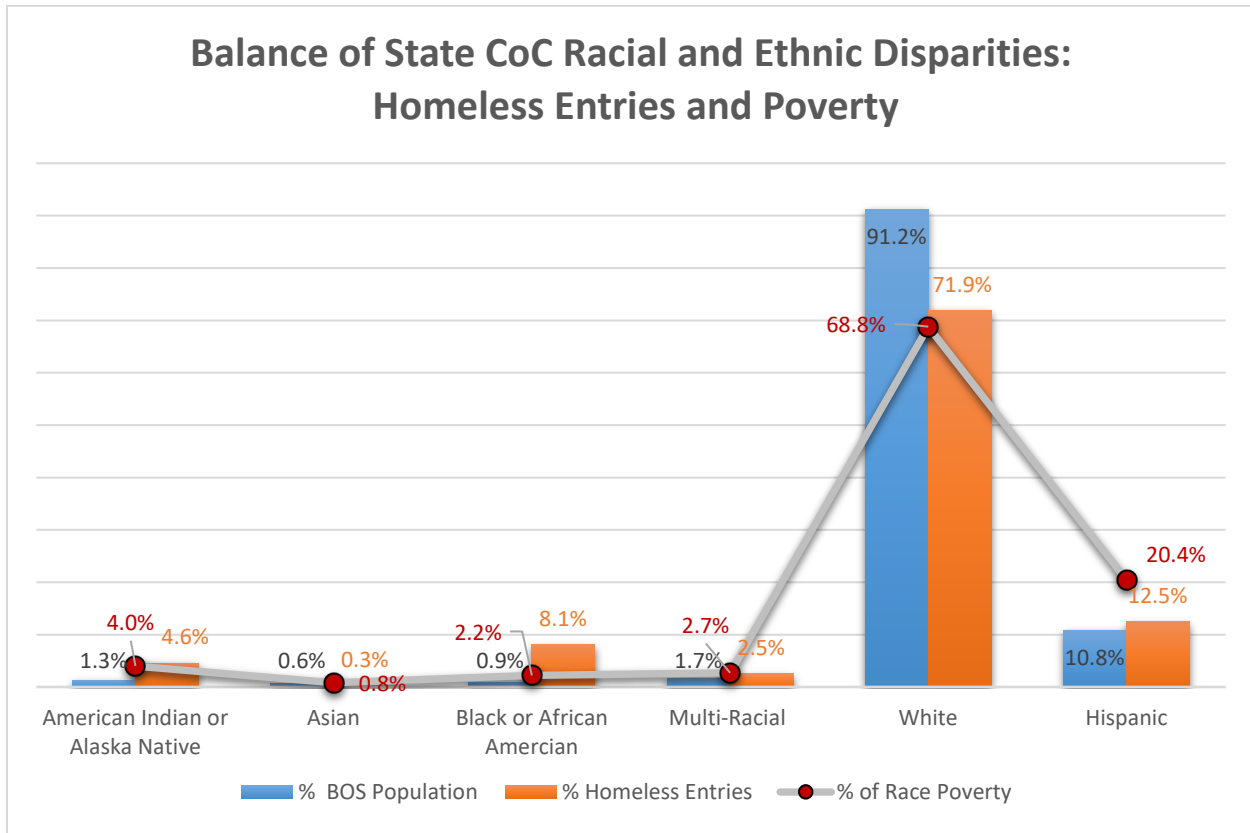


Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Nebraska Balance of State CoC Homeless Population

Minority populations experience homelessness in the Balance of State at rates higher than their percentage of the overall population and most at rates higher than their percentage of the population in poverty. The number of minority persons in some categories is extremely small so small fluctuations in numbers can have significant impact on rates for these populations.

Ninety-one percent (91.2%) of the BoS CoC population is white, 68.8% of the persons in the BoS in poverty are white and 71.9% of those suffering through homelessness. Blacks represent less than 1% of the BoS population and 2.2% of the population in poverty yet they are 8.1% of persons suffering through homelessness. The American Indian population experiencing homelessness also exceed their overall population and the percent of the population in poverty. Hispanic non-white persons experiencing homelessness are a higher percentage than their representation in the overall population, 12.5% to 10.8% but not exceeding their percent of the population in poverty, 20.4%. The Asian population is the racial group other than white that is not over-represented in the homeless population and is well below their percentage of the population in poverty. (see Chart 1.)

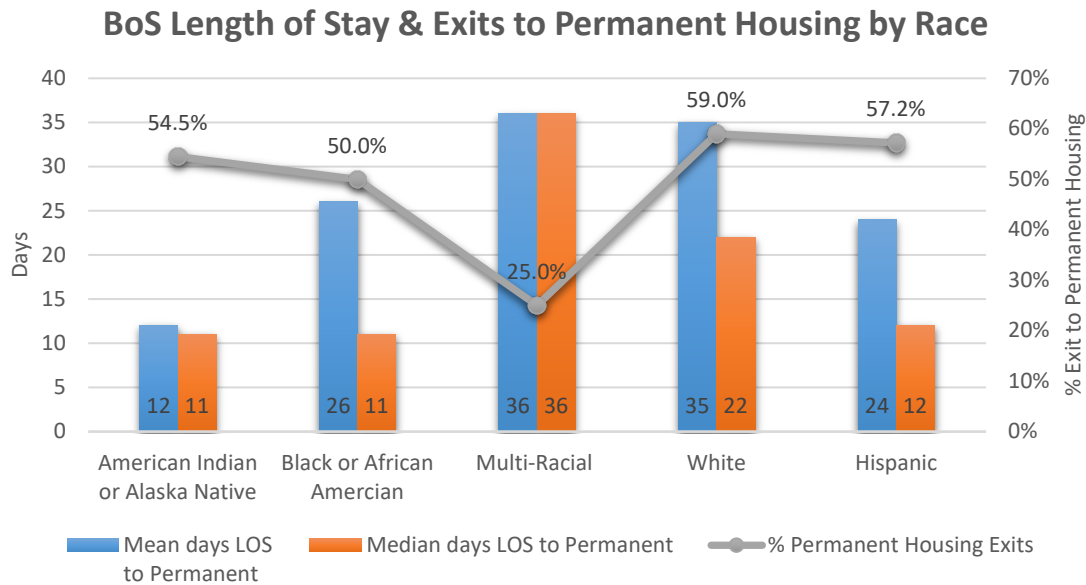
Chart 1.



While there is minority disproportionality in those experiencing homelessness there does not appear to be significant differences in several key CoC system indicators. The length of stay in a homeless situation does not appear to be significantly different based upon minority status at 63 days. Exits to permanent housing indicated that white persons are well below their proportion of the population to

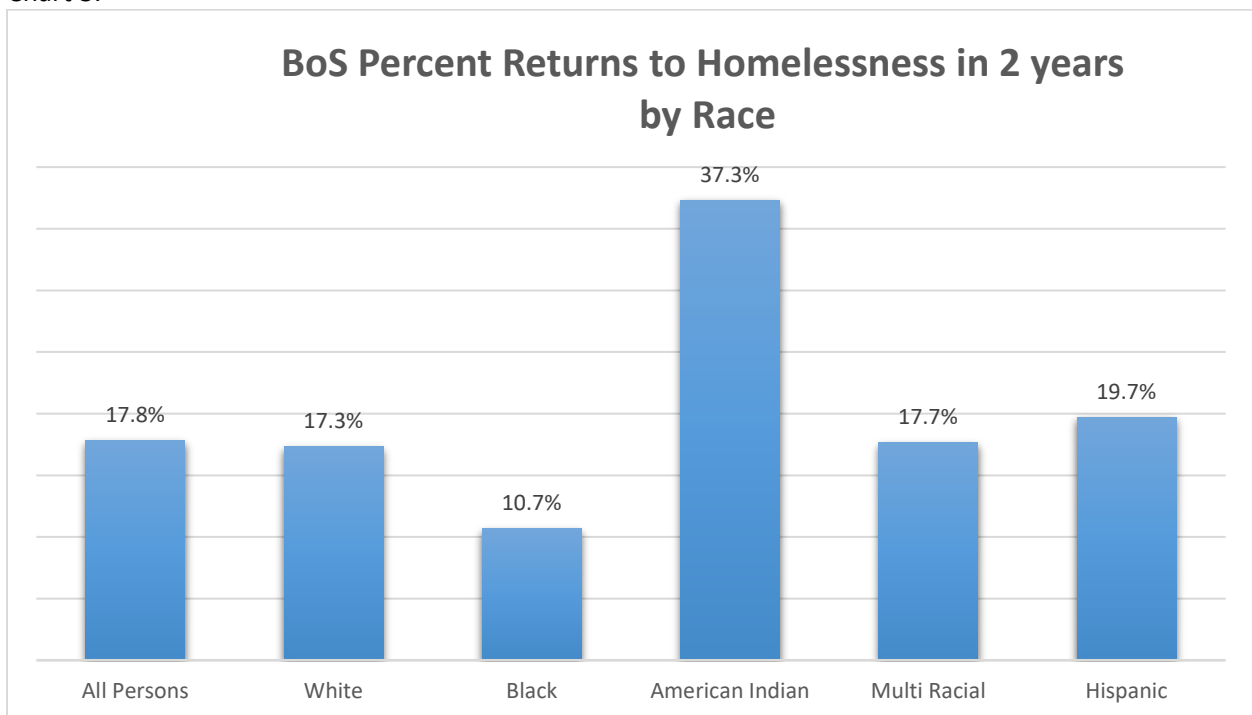
exit to a permanent housing destination at only 25%, again exits to permanent by other races are relatively small numbers and can vary widely with small changes.

Chart 2.



One of the key CoC system performances measures is the number of persons that return to homelessness after entering permanent housing. The CoC looks at this measure at several time periods out to 2 years. At two years the American Indian population is returning to a homeless situation at higher rates than other racial groups or the population overall. (See Chart 3)

Chart 3.



When examining returns to homelessness in 2 years by the type of housing component individuals exited from there appears to be no substantial differences by race by component other than a higher rate of return for Hispanic persons exiting from PSH. The American Indian population is returning at a higher rate for all component types.

Chart 4.

