

Atlantic County Annual Homeless Assessment Report January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012

I. Introduction

The following report provides Atlantic County Continuum of Care with a look at the HMIS data that was used for the 2012 Southern New Jersey Regional Homeless Assessment Report. This report includes the same categories and population breakdowns that were presented in the Regional Report and can be used for individual comparison.

Identical to the Regional Report, this report is based on unduplicated numbers in which a family is a household with at least one child age 17 or younger and at least one adult age 18 or older. Adult couples were also considered families for this report. All others were considered homeless individuals. Again identical to the Southern Regional Report, a person was considered a youth if they were between the ages of 18 – 24 and were identified as the head of household.

All percentages are based on the total number of actual responses, an answer of “don’t know” or missing data were not represented or calculated in this report.

In order for a HMIS program to be included in this report they needed to be designated in HMIS as a “homeless only” program and have a program category of emergency shelter, transitional housing, or permanent housing.

III. Findings for Total Population Served

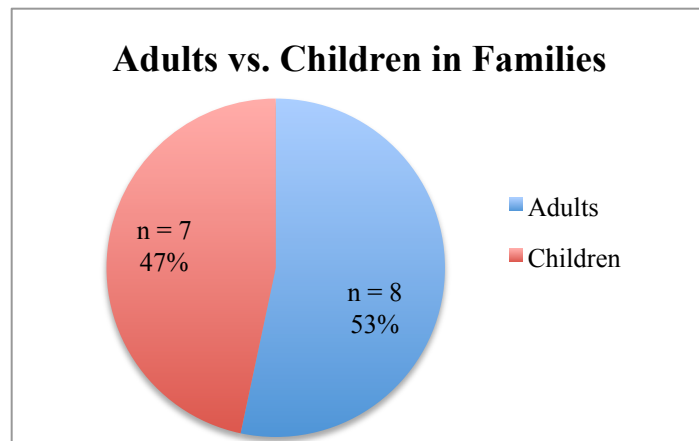
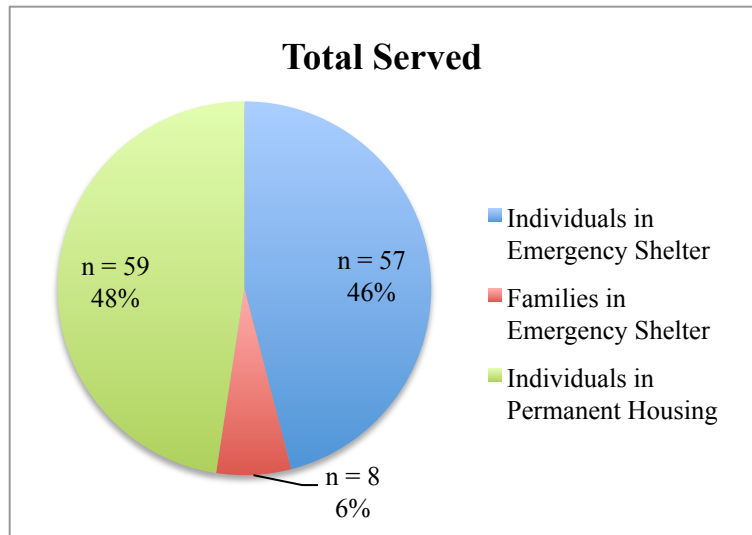
Key Findings:

- A total of 124 households were served in HMIS participating emergency shelters and permanent housing programs during the January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012 report period
- A total of 22 individuals were identified as chronically homeless
- 32% of the total population including children and adults either served as individuals or families identified having a disability
- 73% of the total population served was between the ages of 18 and 24
- Among children served as part of a family, 86% were under the age of six
- 53% of the head of households served had obtained their high school diploma/GED or higher education
- 31% of individuals moved on to permanent housing upon discharge

Total Homeless Population.

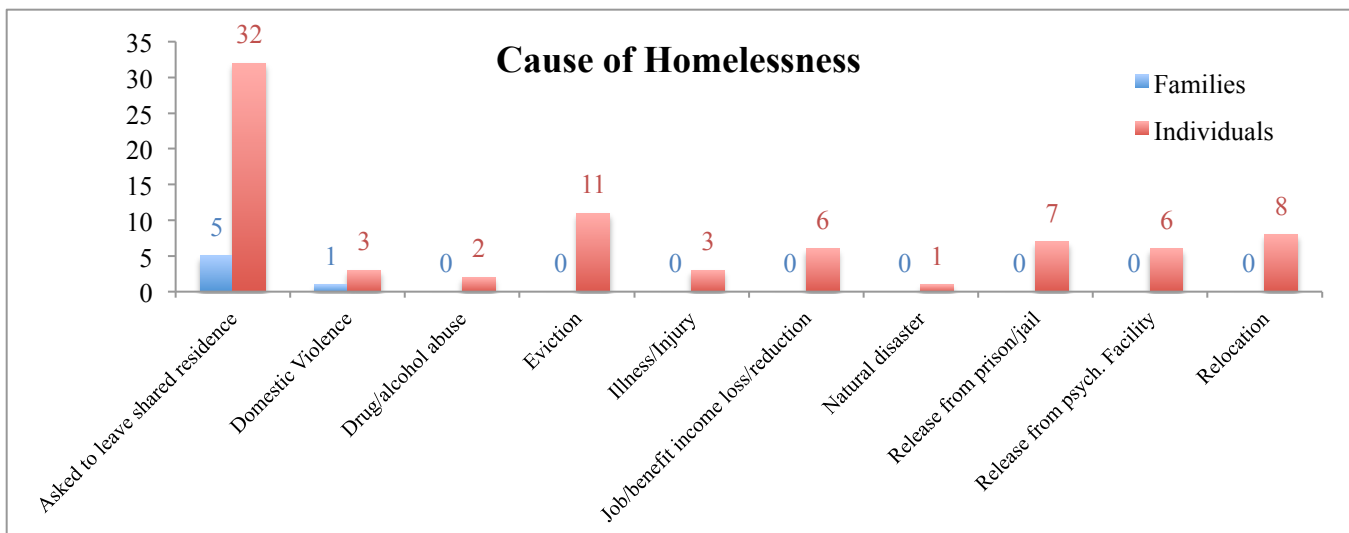
| | Atlantic County | Southern New Jersey | New Jersey |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------|
| Total Persons Served | 131 | 5,616 | 25,870 |
| Emergency Shelter | 72 | 4,555 | 17,776 |
| Individuals | 57 | 3,152 | 12,163 |
| Families | 15 | 1,403 | 5,613 |
| Transitional Housing | 0 | 704 | 4,837 |
| Individuals | 0 | 519 | 2,072 |
| Families | 0 | 221 | 2,765 |
| Permanent Housing | 59 | 321 | 3,257 |
| Individuals | 59 | 225 | 2,217 |
| Families | 0 | 96 | 1,040 |

A total of 124 households involving 131 persons were housed in Atlantic County. This represents 3% of all 4,481 households as well as 2% of all 5,616 persons who were homeless throughout Southern New Jersey.

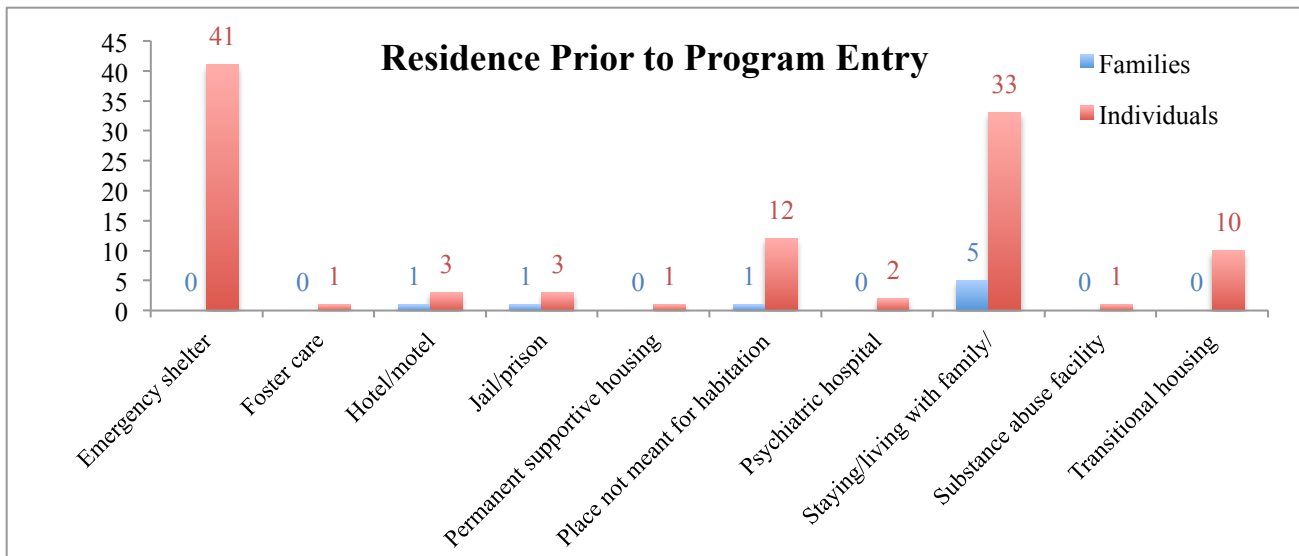


Adults vs. Children in Families. The average size of a homeless family in Atlantic County is 2 persons. The average age of children in families is 4 years old.

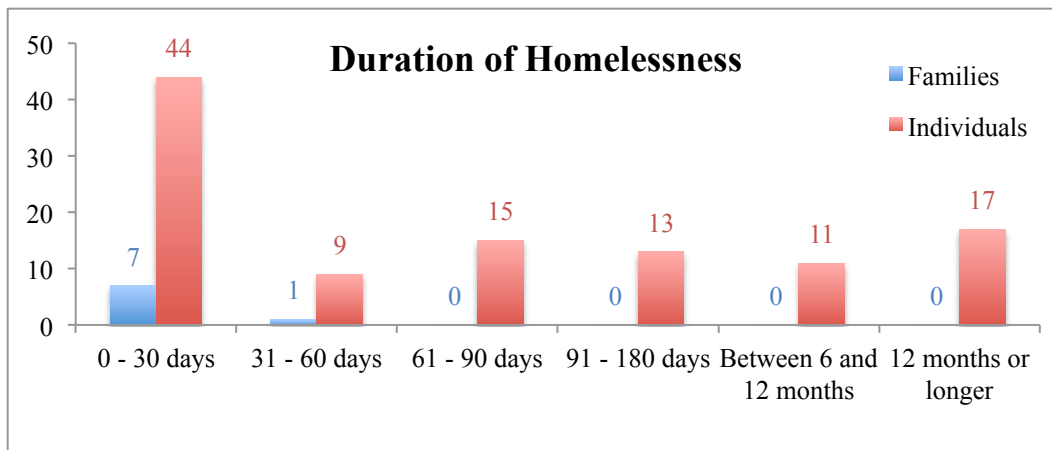
Cause of Homelessness.



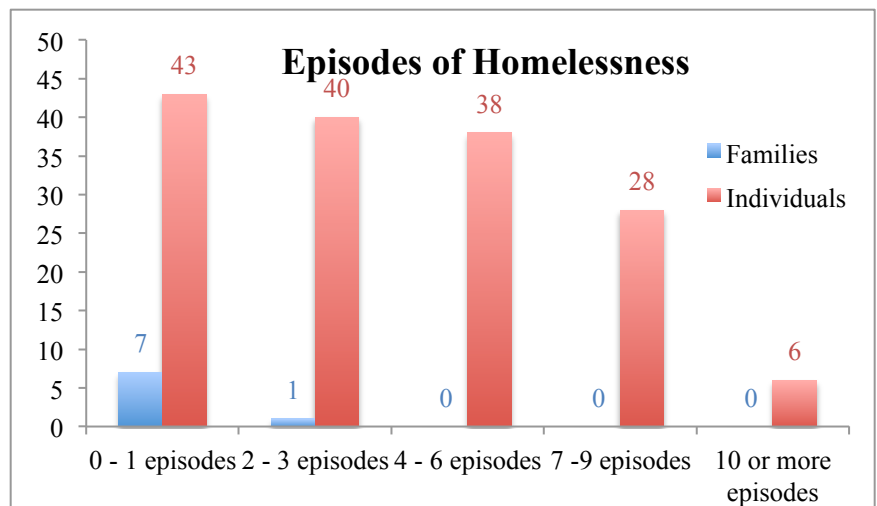
Residence Prior to Program Entry.



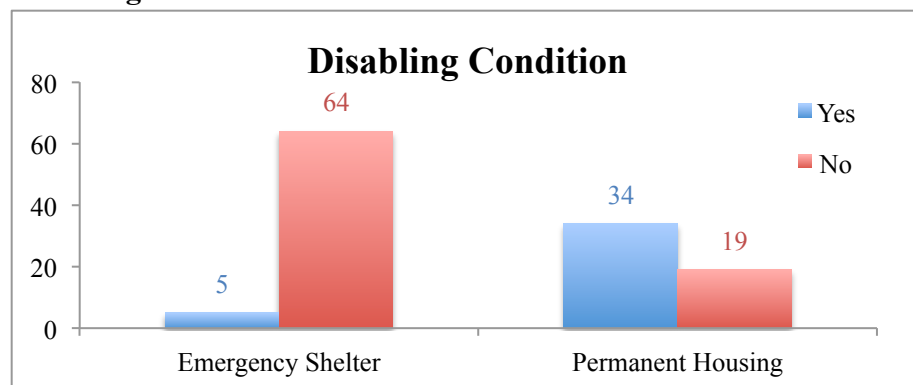
Length of Homeless Episode Prior to Program Entry.



Episodes of Homelessness and Chronic Homelessness. Out of all individuals served, a total of 22 or 19% were identified as chronically homeless.



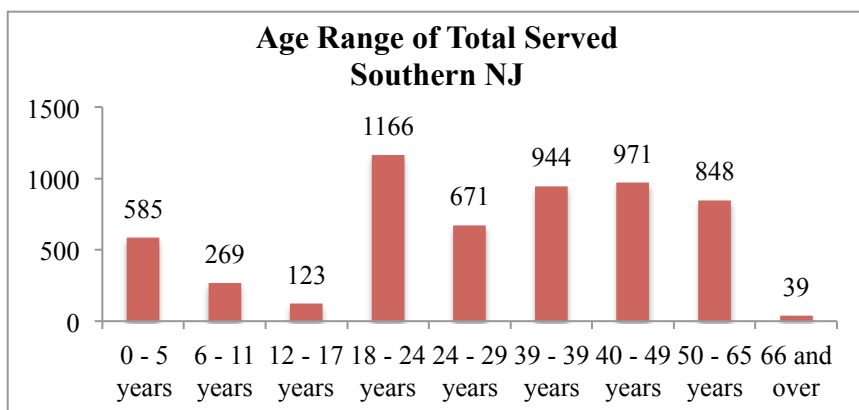
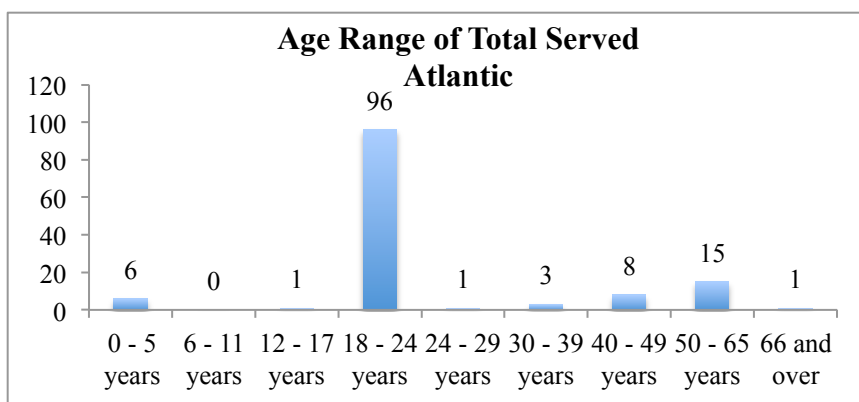
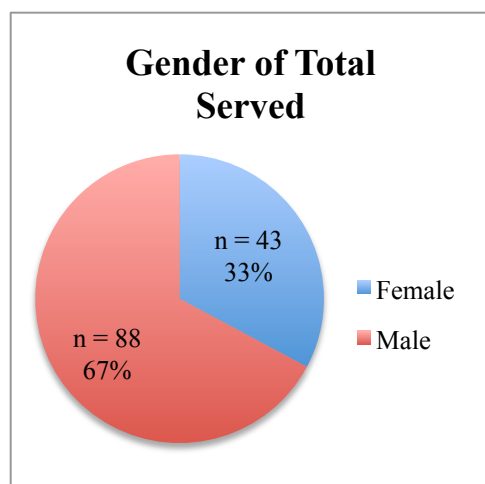
Disabling Condition.



For those whom indicated a disabling condition, the breakdown is as follows:

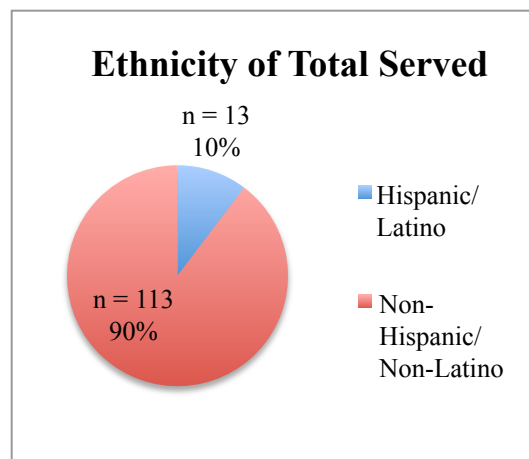
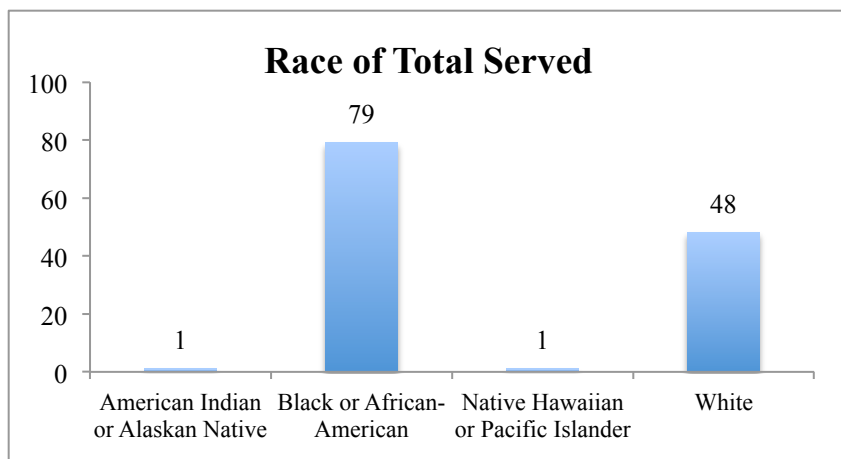
| Disabling Condition | Individuals | % | Families | % |
|--|-------------|------|----------|------|
| Yes | 8 | 22% | 1 | 50% |
| Yes – Chronic physical illness or disability | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Yes – Developmental disability | 4 | 11% | 0 | 0% |
| Yes – Diagnosable substance use disorder | 0 | 0% | 1 | 50% |
| Yes – Dually diagnosed | 1 | 3% | 0 | 0% |
| Yes – Serious mental illness | 24 | 65% | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 37 | 100% | 2 | 100% |

Gender and Age Range.

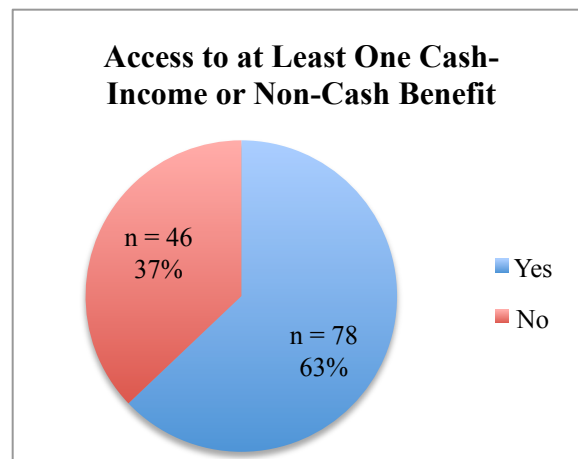
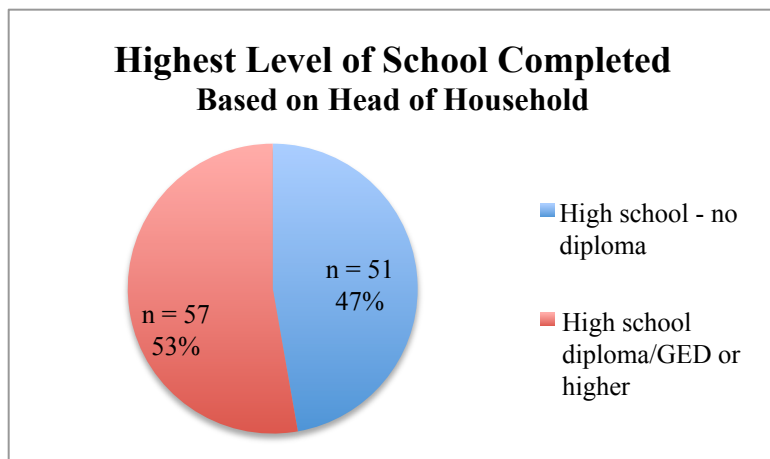


Veteran Status. There were no veterans identified as being served in any of Atlantic’s emergency shelters or permanent housing programs included in this report.

Race and Ethnicity.



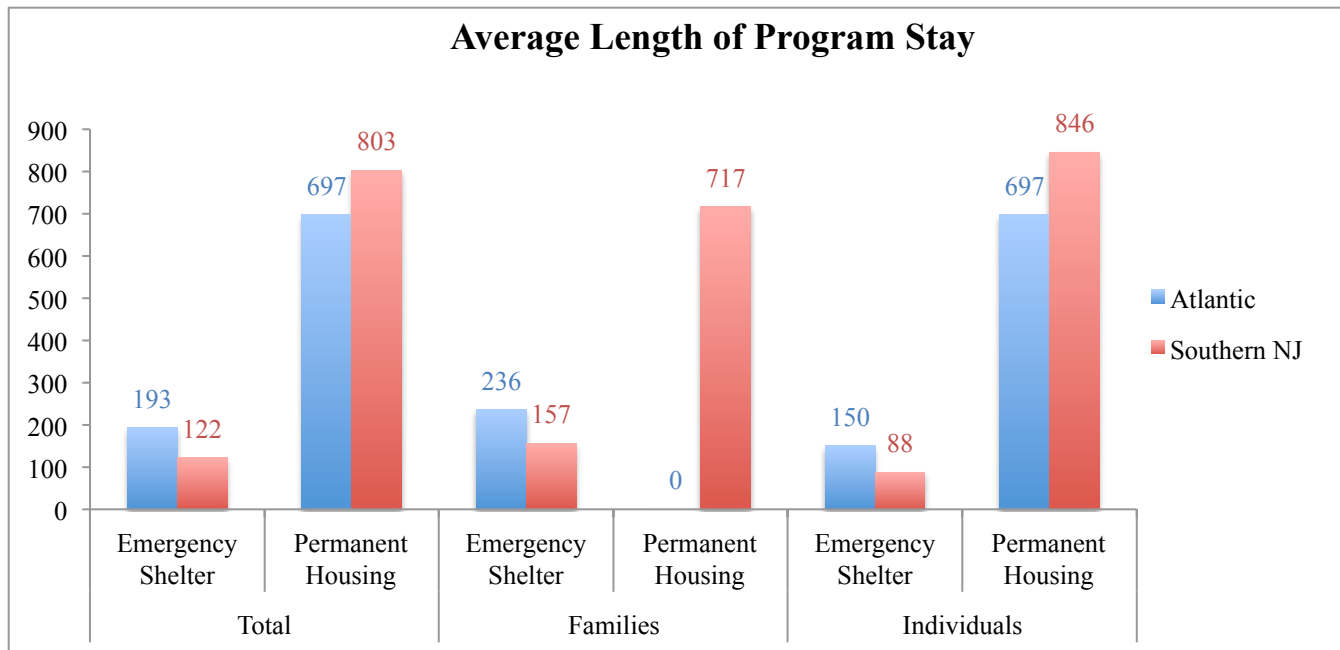
Level of Education and Access to Cash-Income/Non-Cash Benefits.



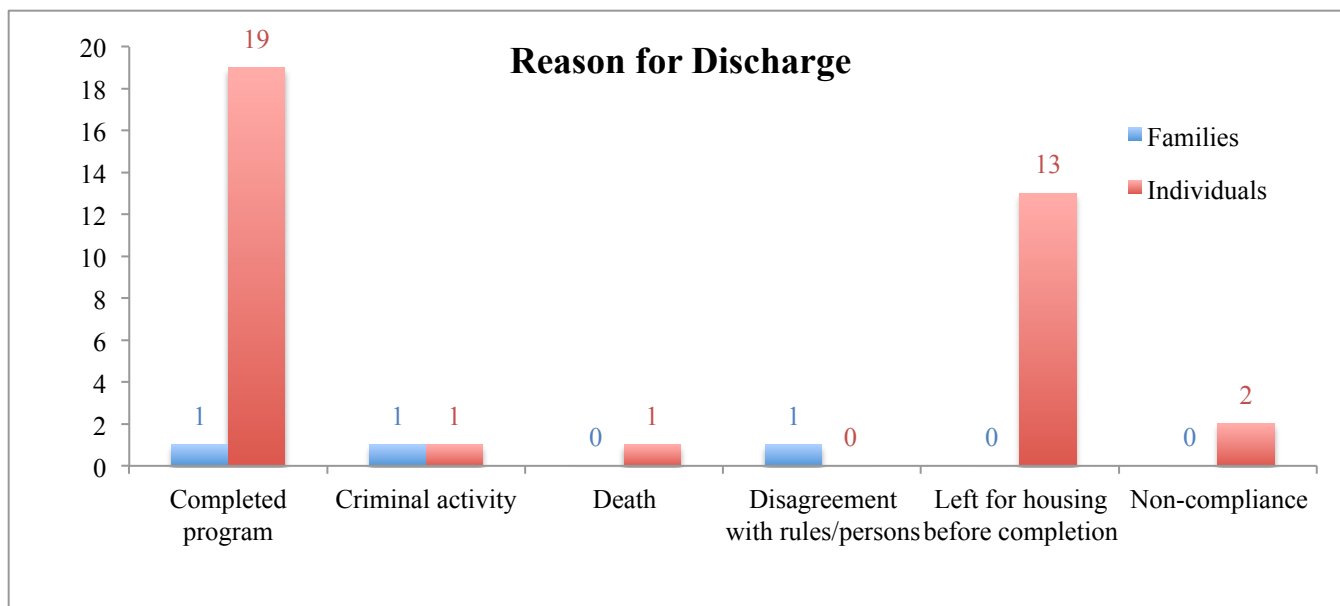
Earned income was the most reported cash-income with a total of 27% of all households served receiving earned income.

The most reported non-cash benefit for all households was Food Stamps with 29% of households receiving Food Stamps.

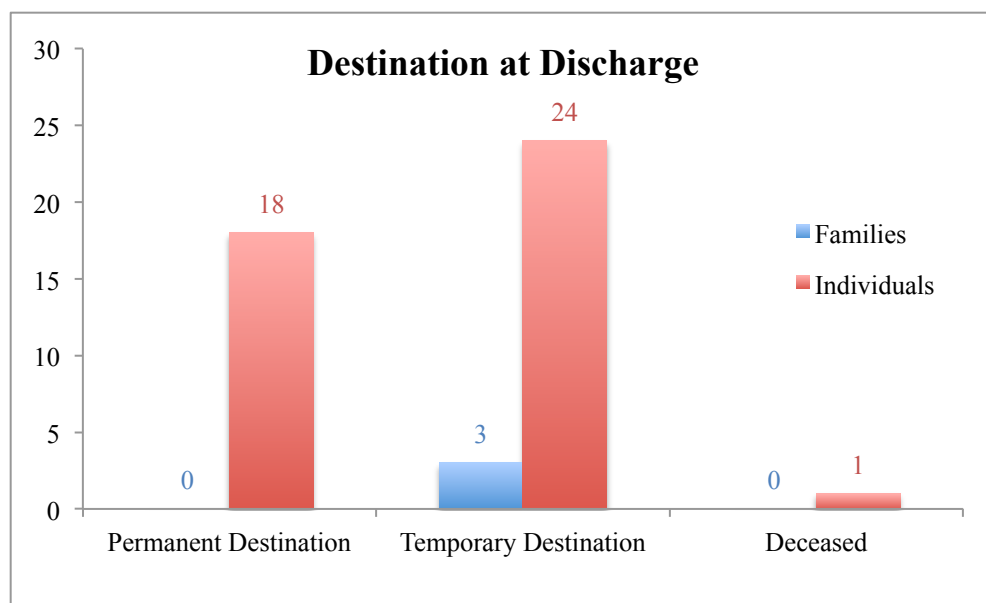
Average Length of Program Stay.



Reason and Destination at Discharge.



A total of 63 households were discharged during the 2012 reporting period. A permanent housing destination includes a unit owned or rented by a client, permanent supportive housing for formerly homeless person, or living with a family member or friend permanently.



The most common permanent housing response was rental by client with 14% of total households moving into a rental. This rental could be with or without a subsidy. A temporary discharge destination includes an emergency shelter, hotel or motel, place

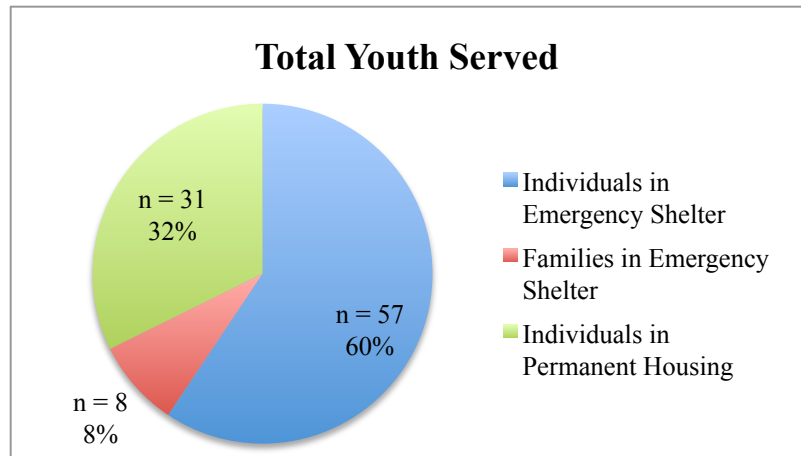
not meant for habitation, staying with a family member or friend temporarily, or transitional housing for homeless persons. The most common form of temporary housing as a destination was staying with a family member or friend temporarily, which involved 21% of the total population.

IV. Findings for Youth Population

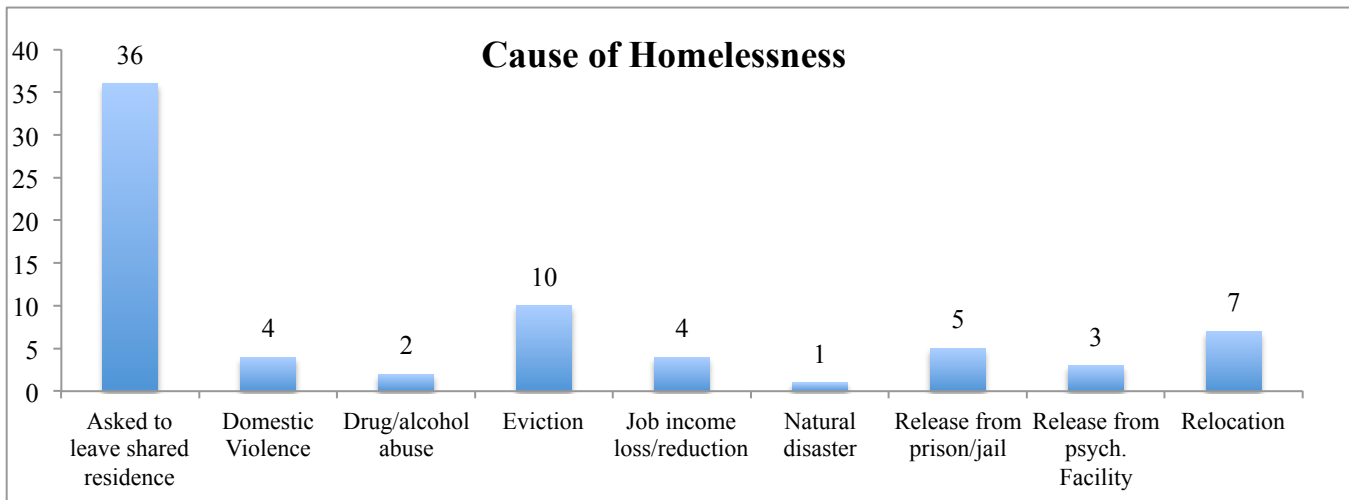
Key Findings

- A total of 96 homeless youth were served in HMIS participating emergency shelters or permanent housing programs during the January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012 report period
- Youth households represented 100% of those served in emergency shelter and 53% of those served in permanent housing
- Youth had shorter program stays in both emergency shelter and permanent housing when compared to the total population
- 28% of youth were discharged into permanent destinations while 44% were discharged to a temporary destination upon exiting the program

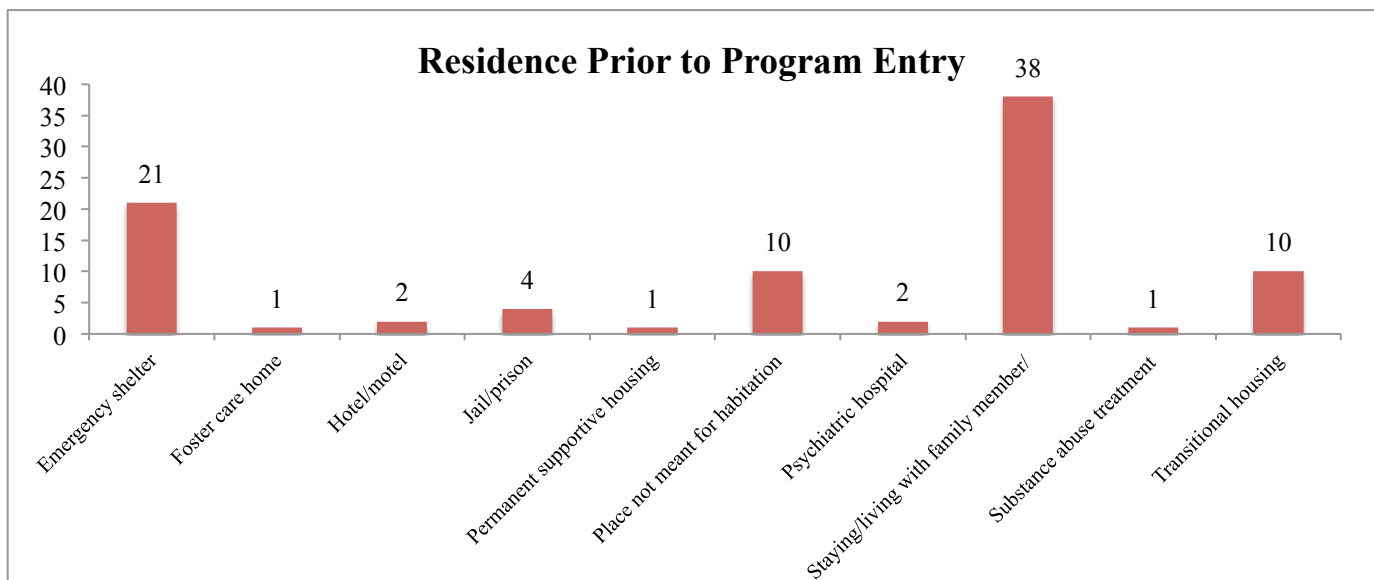
Total Served. A total of 96 youth were served as a head of household in Atlantic County during the January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012 reporting period. Youth households represent 100% (65) of households served in emergency shelters and 53% (31) served in permanent housing. The average age of youth served in either emergency shelter or permanent housing was 21 years old.



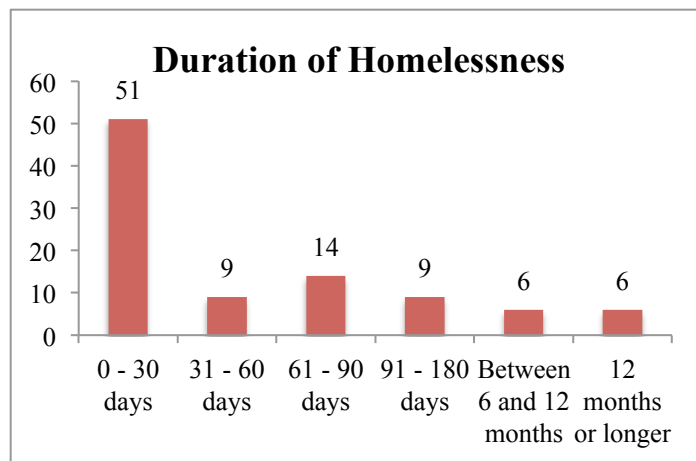
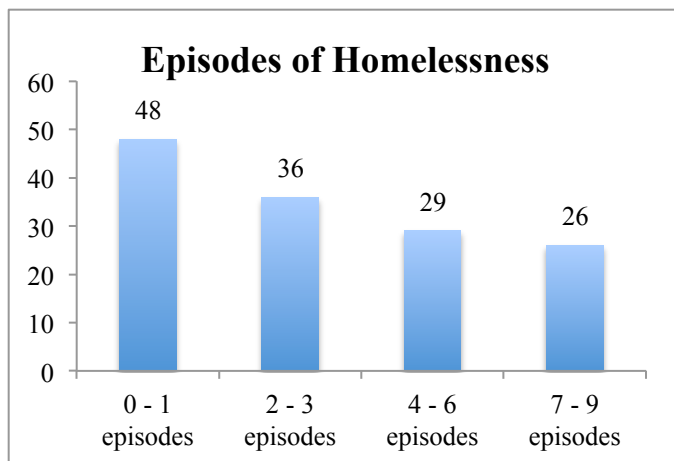
Cause of Homelessness.



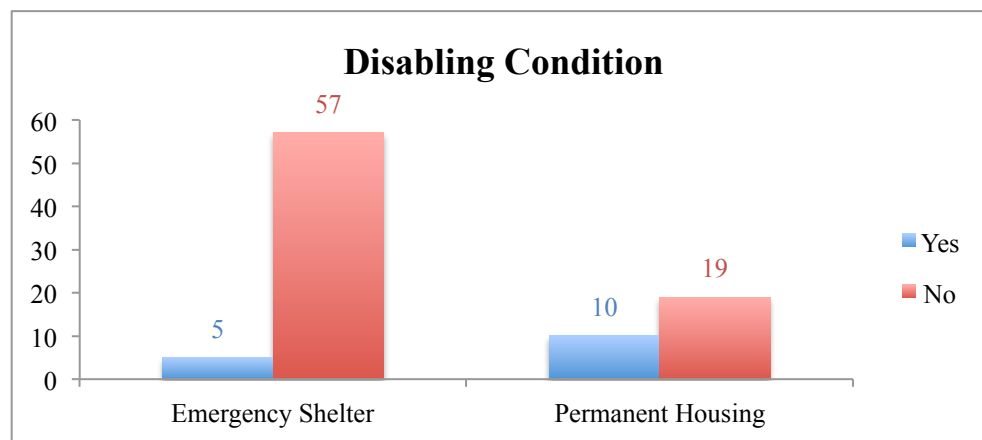
Residence Prior to Program Entry.



Episodes and Duration of Homelessness and Chronic Homelessness. A total of 3 homeless youth were identified as chronically homeless during this reporting period. This number represents 14% of the total number of individuals identified as chronically homeless.



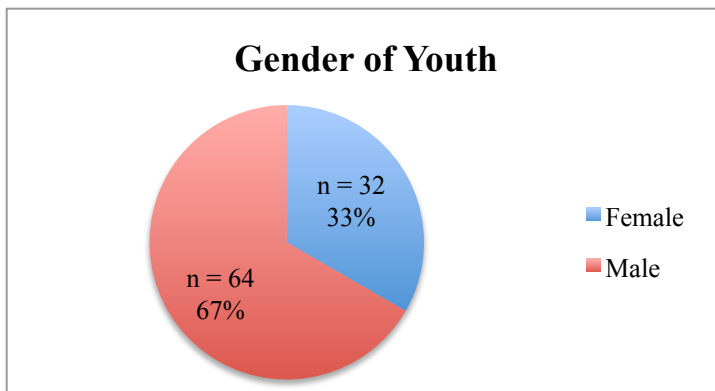
Disabling Condition.



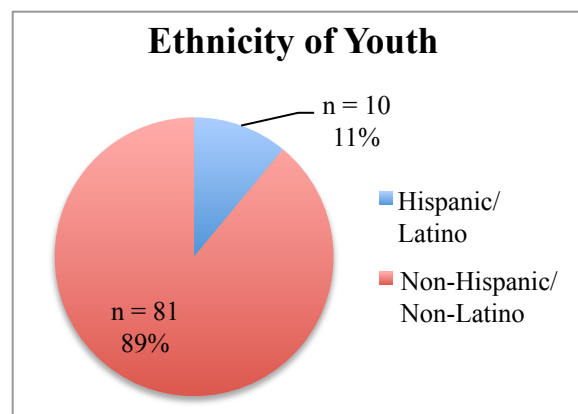
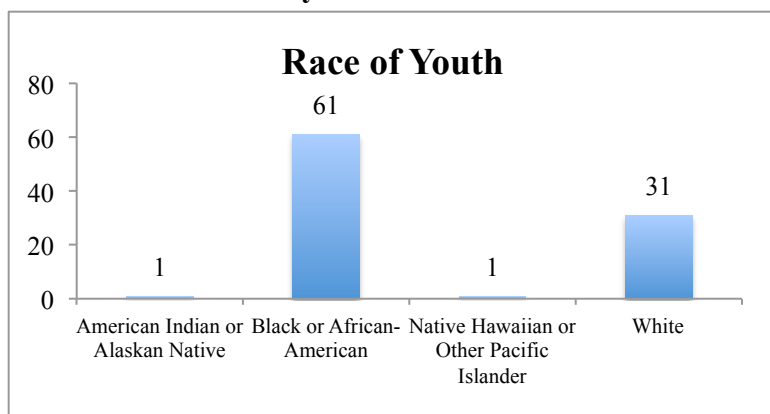
For those indicating a disabling condition, the breakdown is as follows:

| Disabling Condition | Youth | % |
|--|-------|------|
| Yes | 6 | 40% |
| Yes – Chronic physical illness or disability | 0 | 0% |
| Yes – Developmental disability | 4 | 27% |
| Yes – Diagnosable substance use disorder | 1 | 7% |
| Yes – Dually diagnosed | 1 | 7% |
| Yes – Serious mental illness | 3 | 20% |
| Total | 15 | 100% |

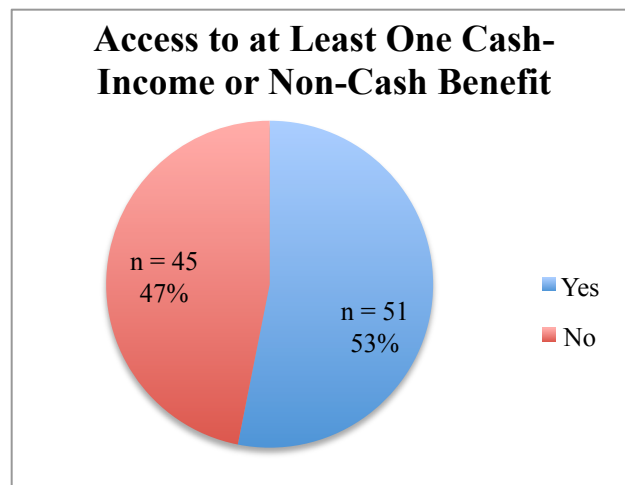
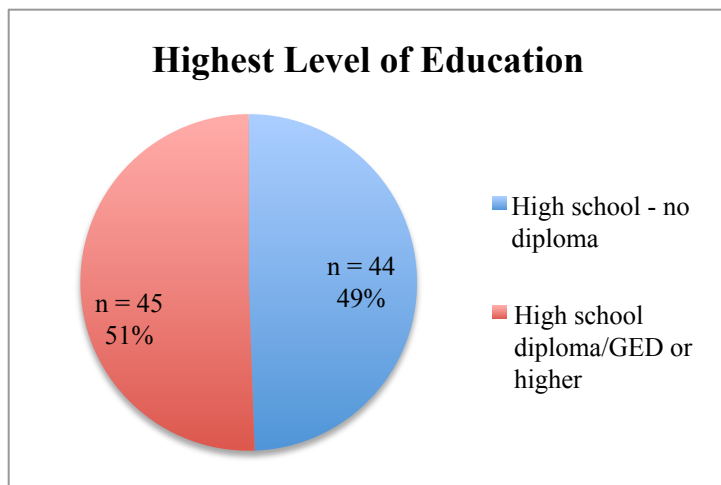
Gender and Veterans Served. There were no youth veterans served throughout Atlantic County.



Race and Ethnicity.



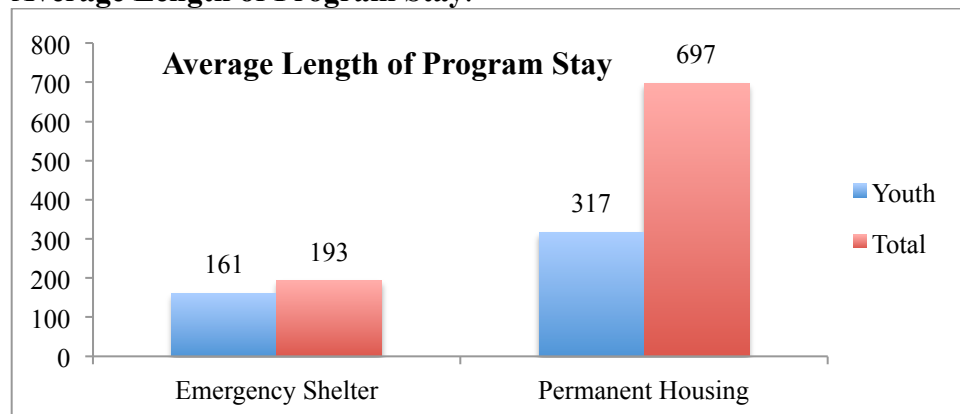
Level of Education and Cash-Income Sources/Non-Cash Benefits.



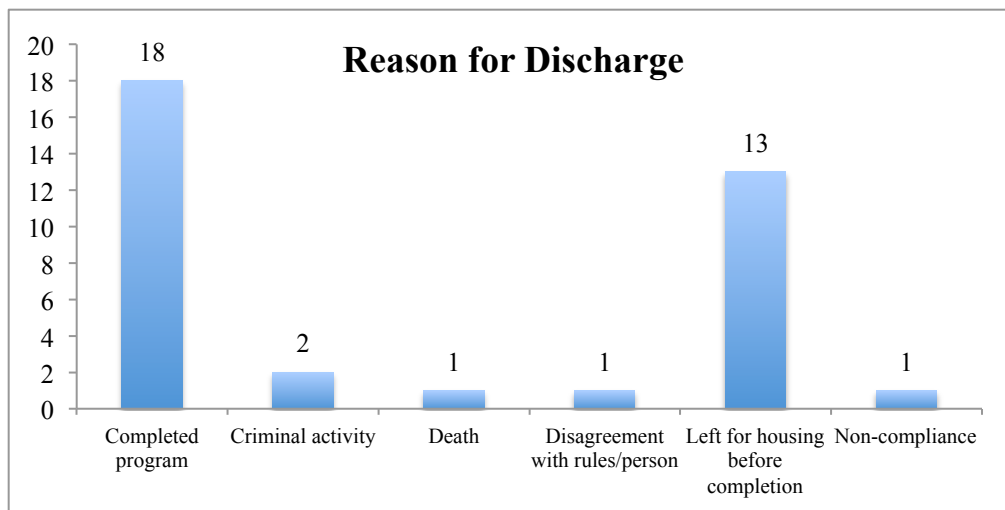
The most commonly reported cash-income for youth was earned income with 33% of the youth served receiving earned income.

The most commonly reported non-cash benefit by youth was Food Stamps with 19% of the youth population receiving Food Stamps.

Average Length of Program Stay.



Reason and Destination at Discharge. A total of 61 youth were discharged from emergency shelters and permanent housing programs during the 2012 reporting period. A permanent housing destination includes a unit owned or rented by a client, permanent supportive housing for formerly homeless, or living with a family member or friend permanently. The most common permanent destination at discharge was a rental by client and



permanent destination at discharge was a rental by client and living with family/friends permanently which accounted for 13% of the total responses each. A temporary discharge destination includes an emergency shelter, hotel or motel, place not meant for habitation, staying with a family member or friend temporarily, or transitional housing for the homeless. The most common temporary destination was staying with family/friends temporarily which accounted for 21% of the total responses.

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