

# Burlington County Annual Homeless Assessment Report

## January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012

### I. Introduction

The following report provides Burlington County Continuum of Care with a look at the HMIS data that was used for the 2012 Central 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 Central 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

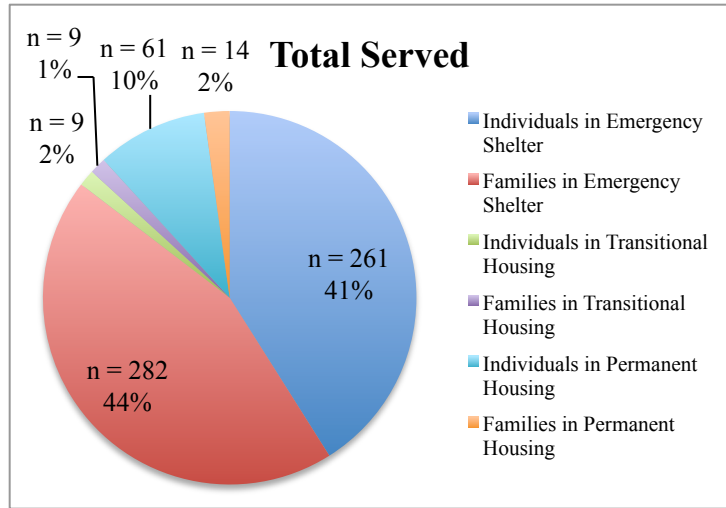
#### Key Findings:

- A total of 636 households were served in HMIS participating emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent housing programs during the January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012 report period
- A total of 49 individuals were identified as chronically homeless
- 20% of the total population including children and adults either served as individuals or families identified having a disability
- 22% of the total population served was between the ages of 18 and 29
- Among children served as part of a family, 50% were under the age of six
- 79% of the head of households served had obtained their high school diploma/GED or higher education
- 16% of individuals and 39% of families moved on to permanent housing upon discharge

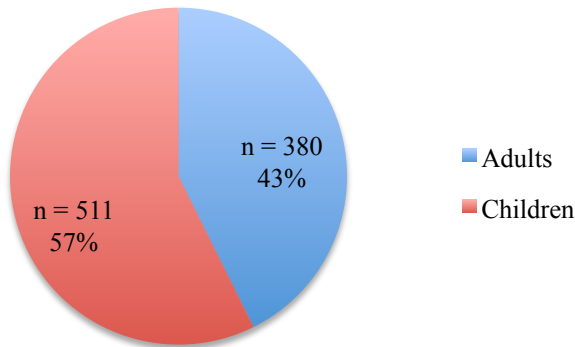
#### Total Homeless Population.

	Burlington County	Central New Jersey	New Jersey
<b>Total Persons Served</b>	1,222	6,623	25,870
<b>Emergency Shelter</b>	1,091	4,099	17,776
Individuals	261	2,491	12,163
Families	830	1,608	5,613
<b>Transitional Housing</b>	43	1,587	4,837
Individuals	9	807	2,072
Families	34	780	2,765
<b>Permanent Housing</b>	88	937	3,257
Individuals	61	582	2,217
Families	27	355	1,040

A total of 636 households involving 1,222 persons were housed in Burlington County. This represents 13% of all 4,867 households as well as 18% of all 6,623 persons who were homeless throughout Central New Jersey.

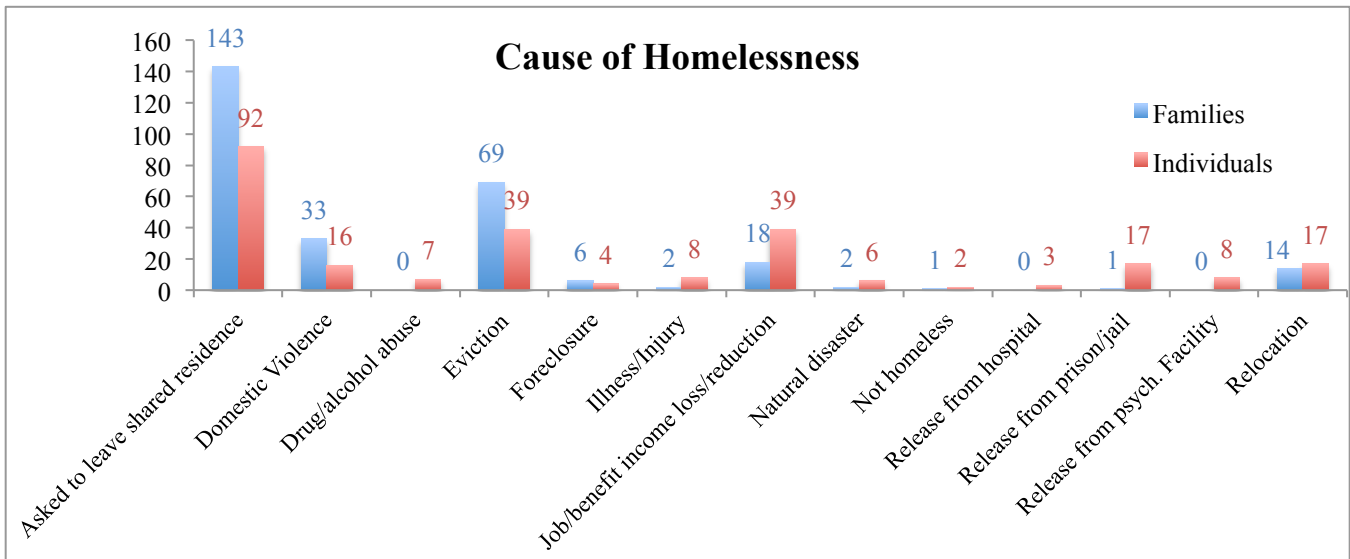


### Adults vs. Children in Families

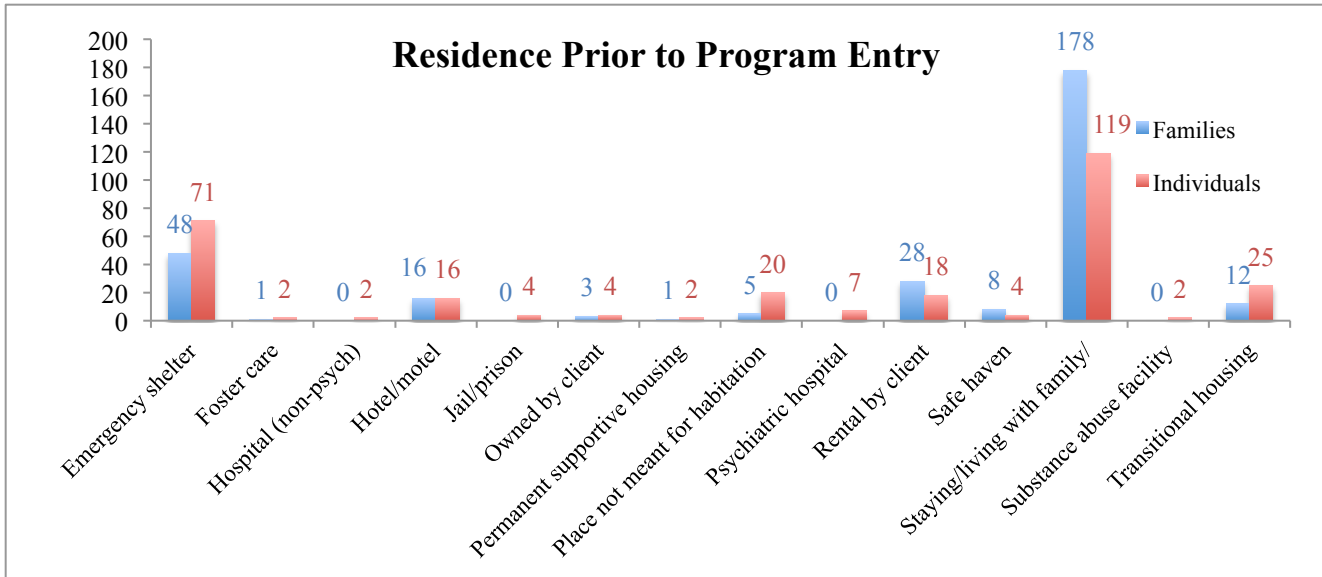


**Adults vs. Children in Families.** The average size of a homeless family in Burlington County is 3 persons for emergency shelter and 4 persons for both transitional and permanent housing. The average age for children in families in emergency shelter is 6, transitional housing is 8, and permanent housing is 9 years old.

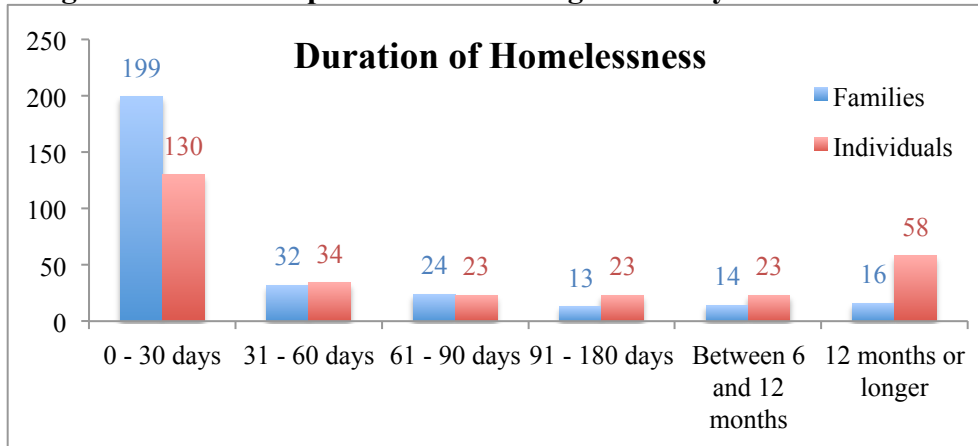
### Cause of Homelessness.



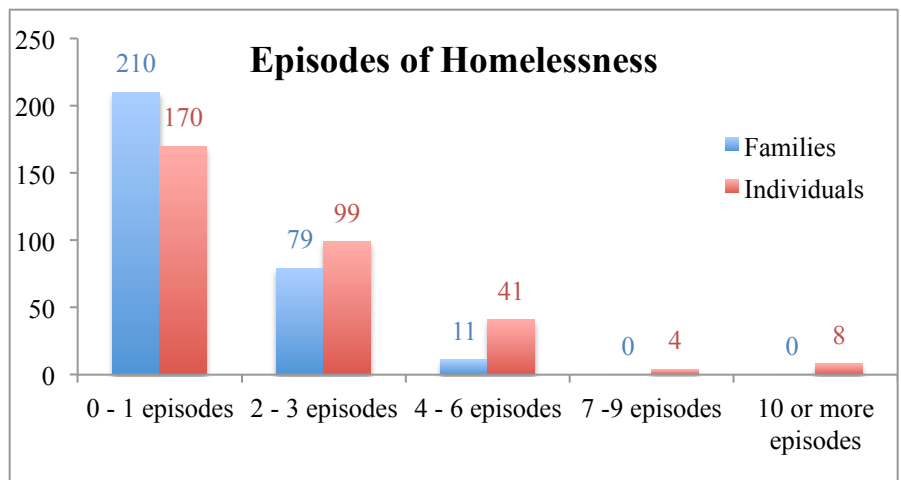
**Residence Prior to Program Entry.**



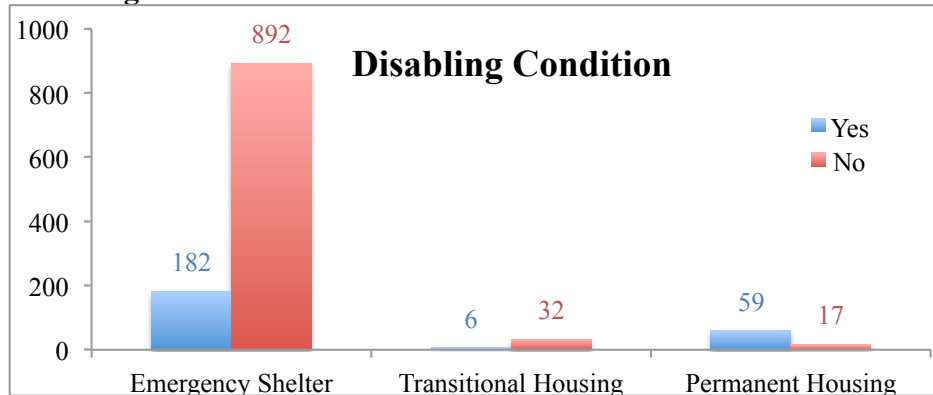
**Length of Homeless Episode Prior to Program Entry.**



**Episodes of Homelessness and Chronic Homelessness.** Out of all individuals served, a total of 49 or 15% were identified as chronically homeless.



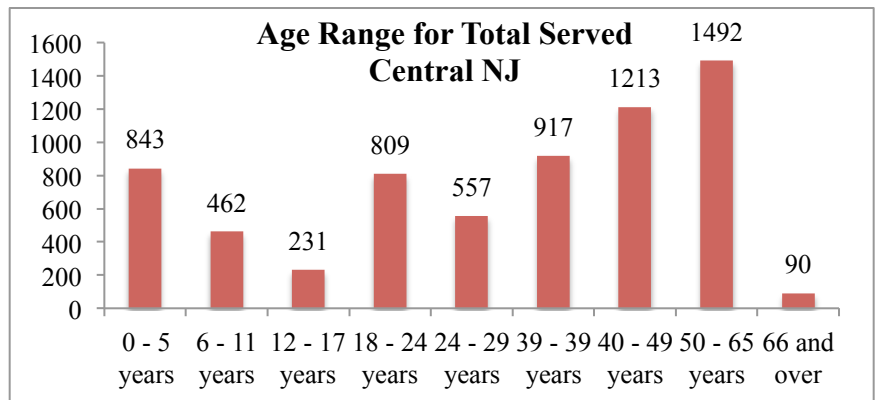
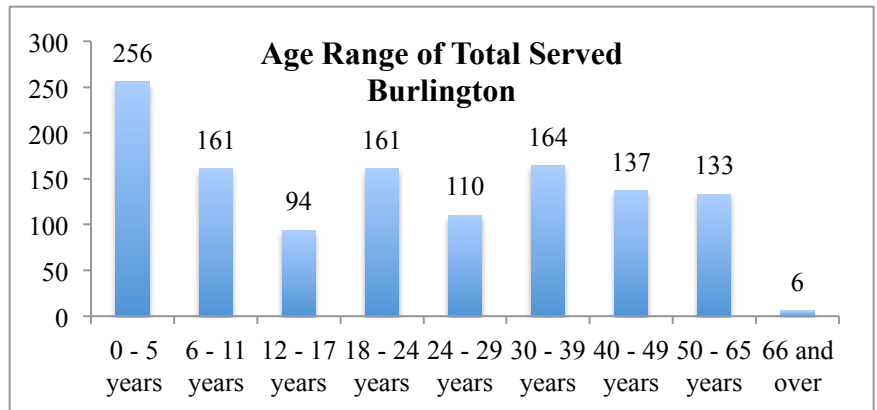
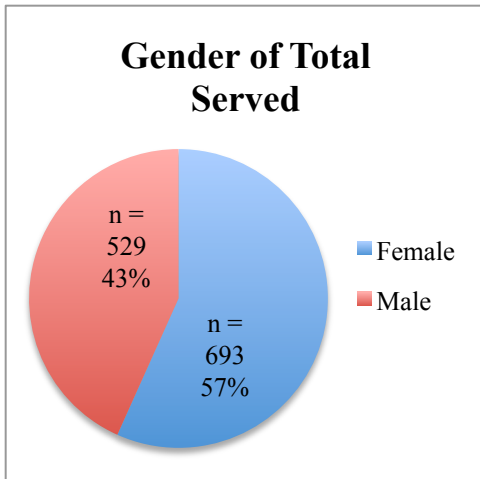
**Disabling Condition.**



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

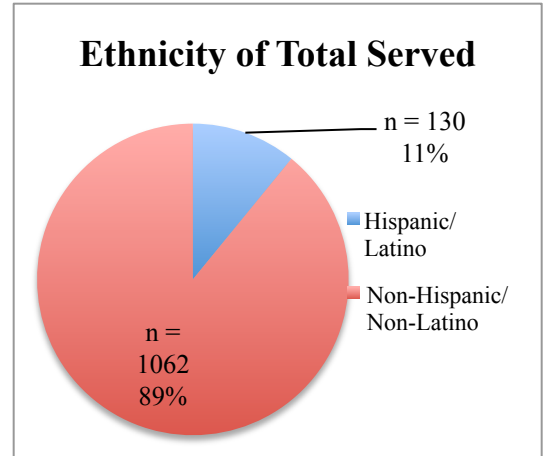
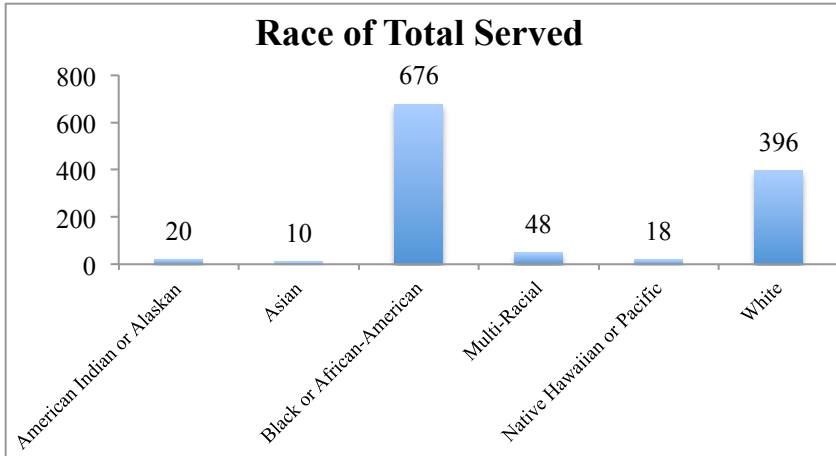
Disabling Condition	Individuals	%	Families	%
Yes	32	23%	49	45%
Yes – Chronic physical illness or disability	16	12%	17	16%
Yes – Developmental disability	2	1%	12	11%
Yes – Diagnosable substance use disorder	3	2%	4	4%
Yes – Dually diagnosed	14	10%	10	9%
Yes – Serious mental illness	71	51%	17	16%
Total	138	100%	109	100%

**Gender and Age Range.**

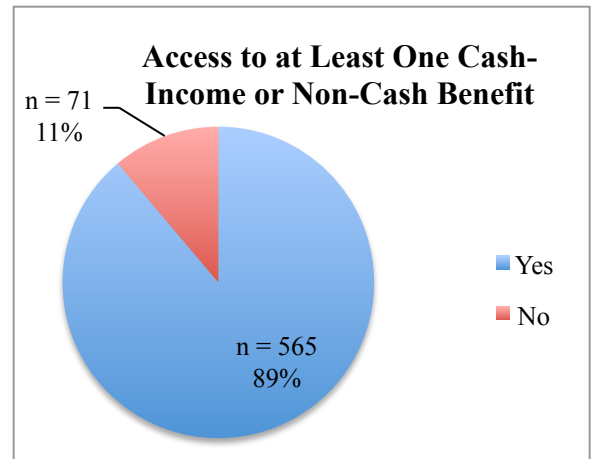
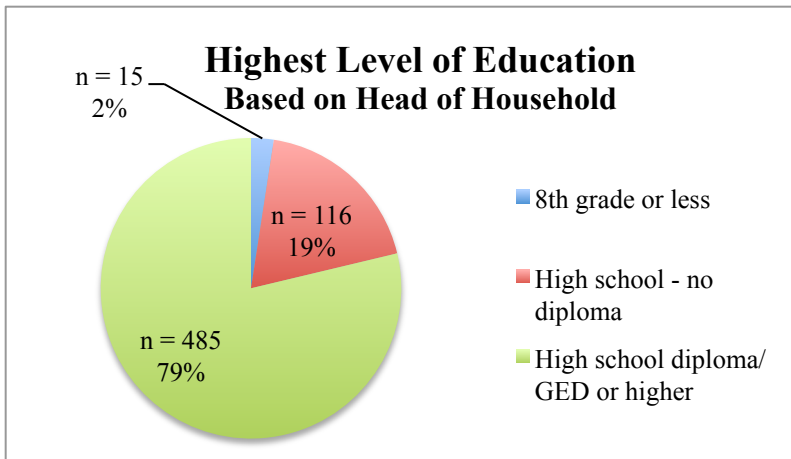


**Veteran Status.** A total of 32 veterans were served in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent housing programs. This accounted for 5% of all adults served.

**Race and Ethnicity.**



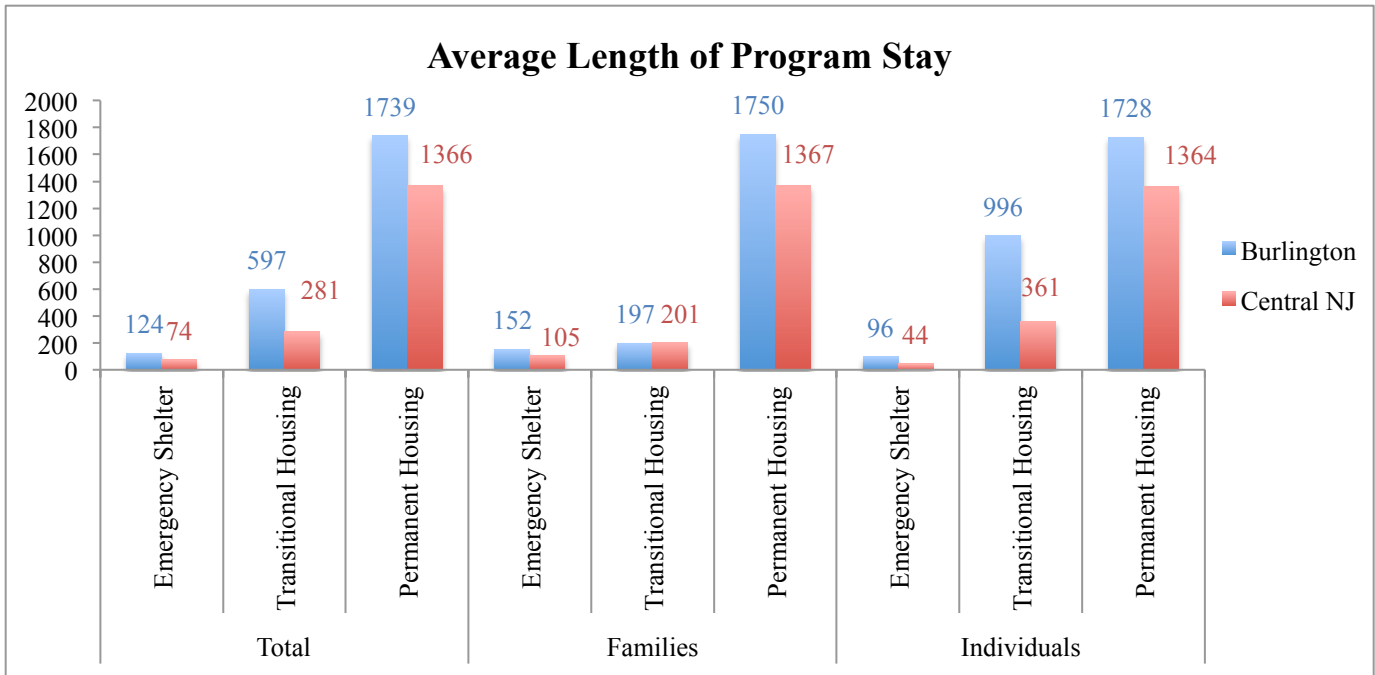
**Level of Education and Access to Cash-Income/Non-Cash Benefits.**



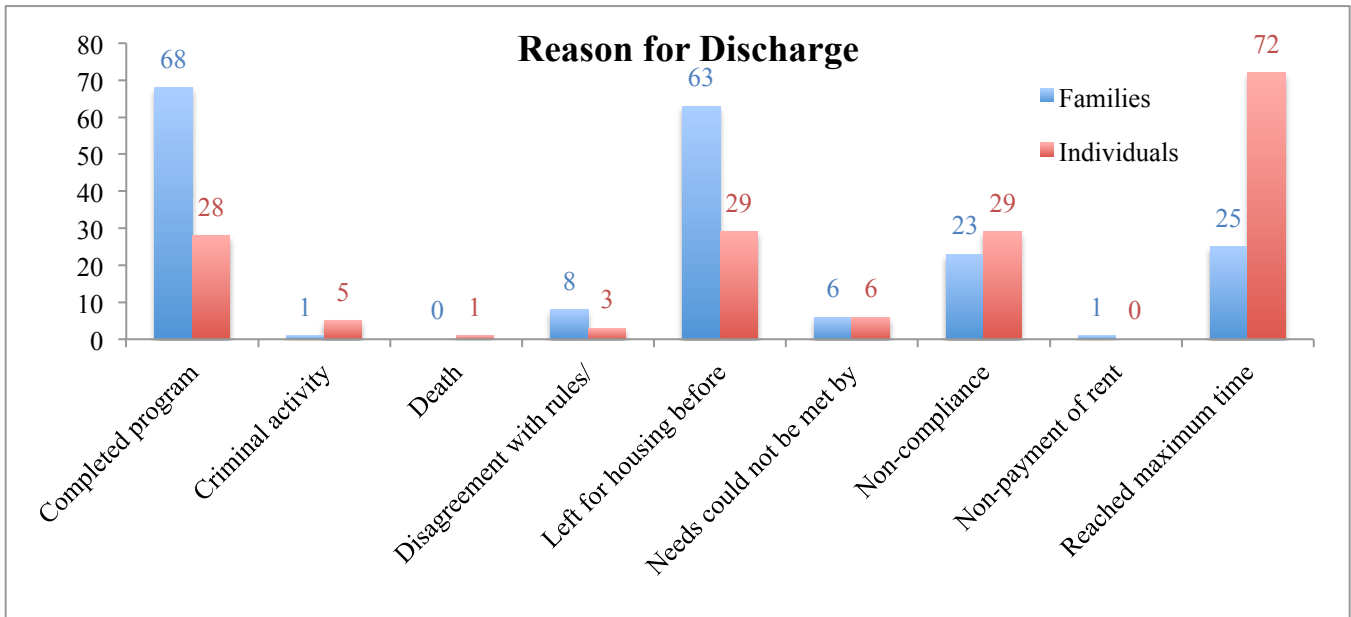
TANF was the most reported cash-income with a total of 36% of all households served receiving TANF.

The most reported non-cash benefit for all households was Food Stamps with 70% of households receiving this benefit.

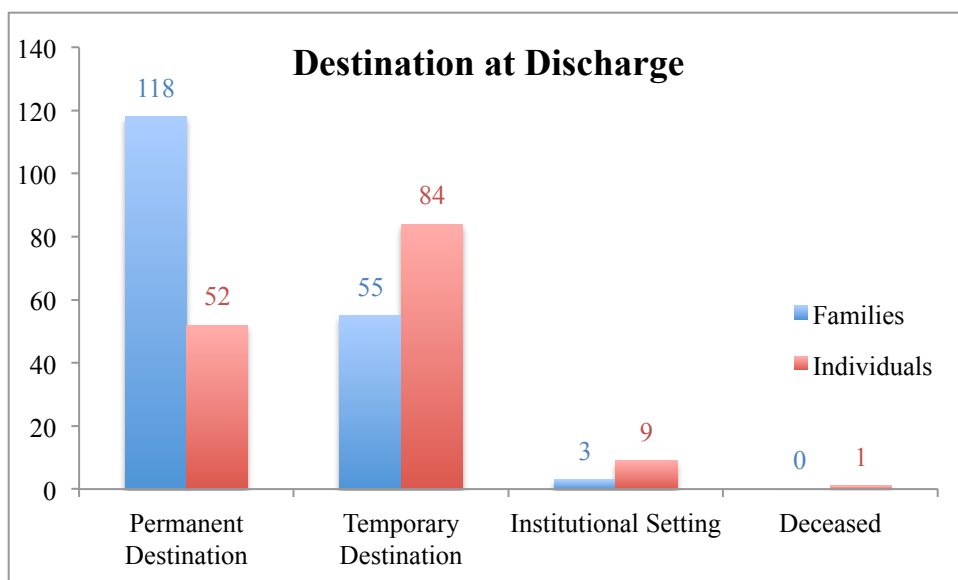
**Average Length of Program Stay.**



**Reason and Destination at Discharge.**



A total of 456 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 30% 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 emergency shelter, which involved 16% of the total population. An institutional destination includes hospital (psychiatric or non-psychiatric), jail or prison, or a substance abuse treatment facility. The most common institutional destination reported was jail or prison with 1% of the total discharges.



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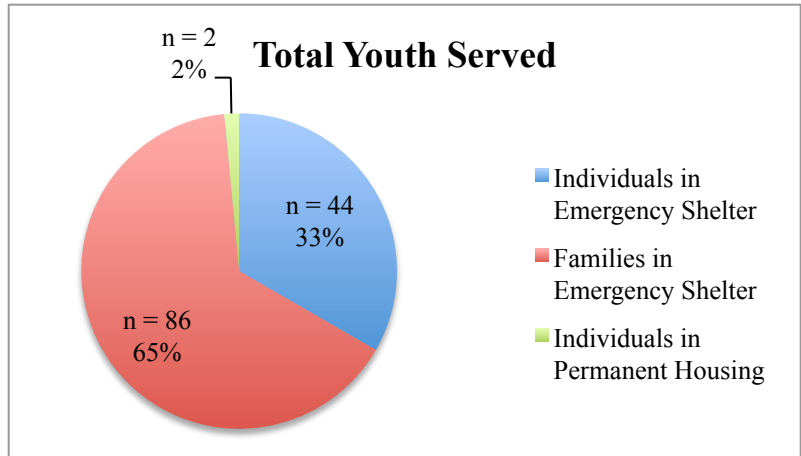
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## IV. Findings for Youth Population

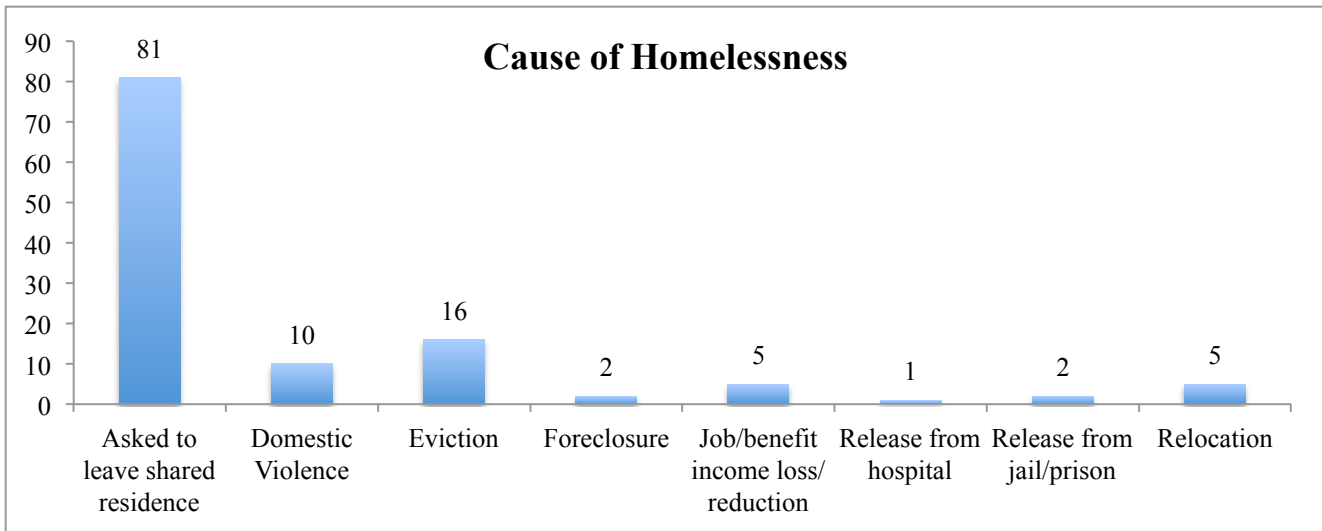
### Key Findings

- A total of 132 homeless youth were served in HMIS participating emergency shelters or permanent housing during the January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012 report period
- Youth households represented 24% of those served in emergency shelter and 3% of those served in permanent housing
- Youth had shorter program stays in both emergency shelter and permanent housing when compared to the total population
- 35% of youth were discharged into permanent destinations upon exiting the program

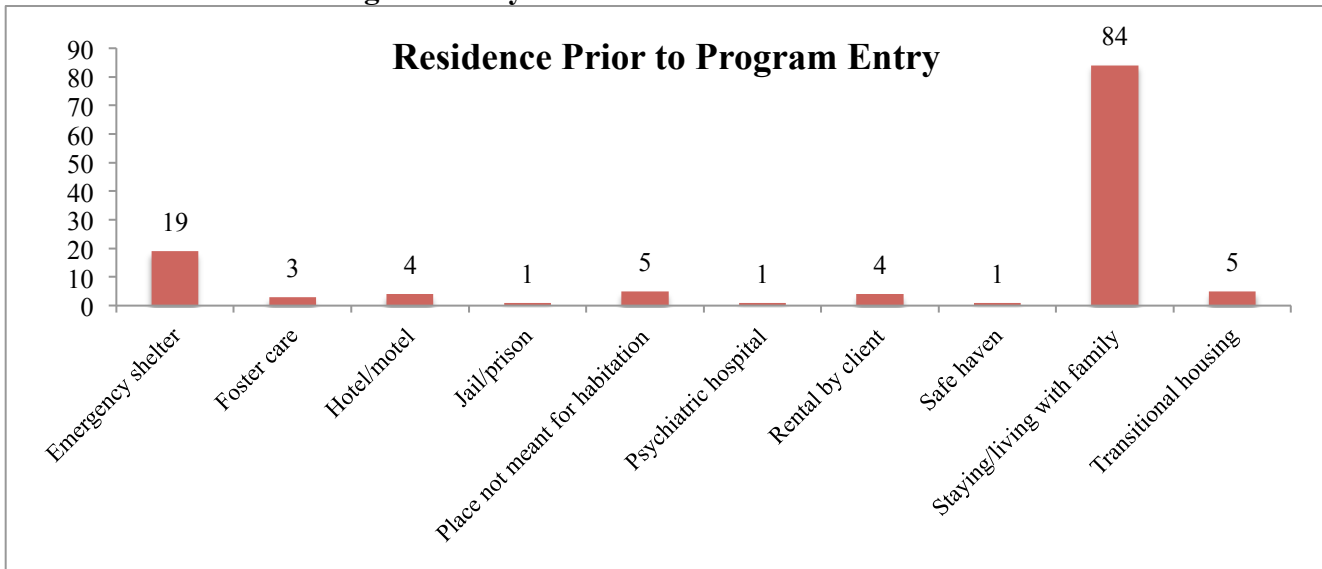
**Total Served.** A total of 132 youth were served as a head of household in Burlington County during the January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012 reporting period. Youth households represent 24% (130) of households served in emergency shelters and 3% (2) served in permanent housing. The average age of youth served was 22 for both emergency shelter and permanent housing.



**Cause of Homelessness.**

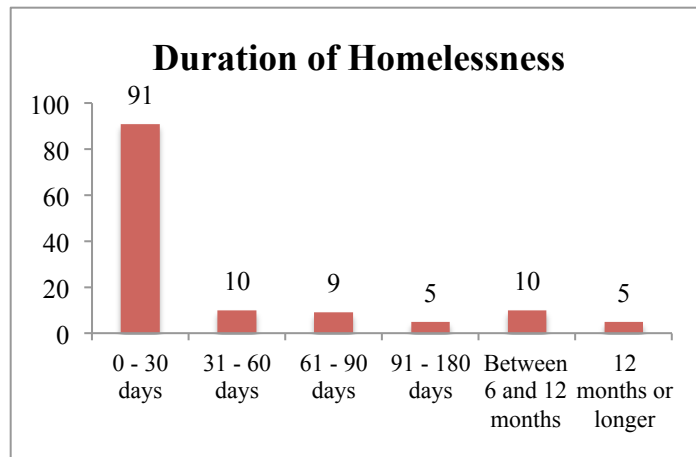
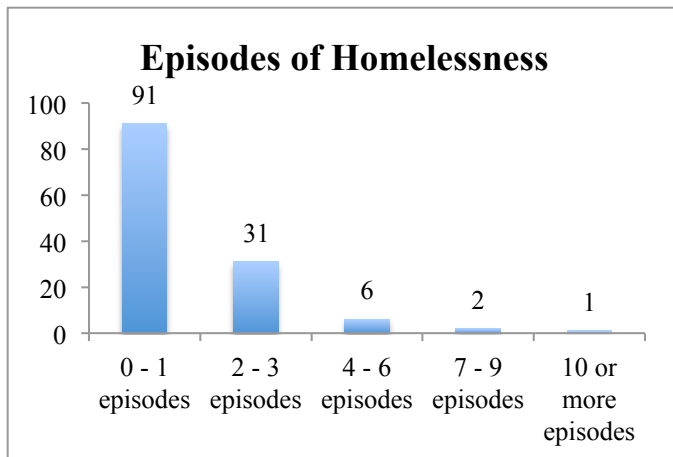


**Residence Prior to Program Entry.**

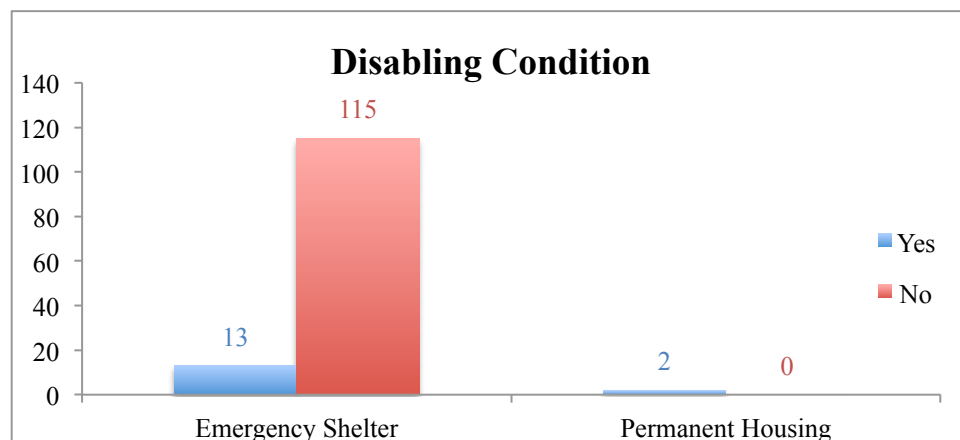




**Episodes and Duration of Homelessness and Chronic Homelessness.** Only 1 homeless youth was identified as chronically homeless during this reporting period. This number represents only 2% of the total number of individuals identified as chronically homeless.



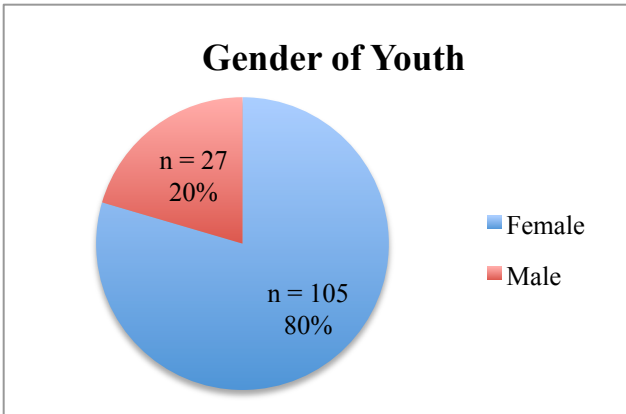
**Disabling Condition.**



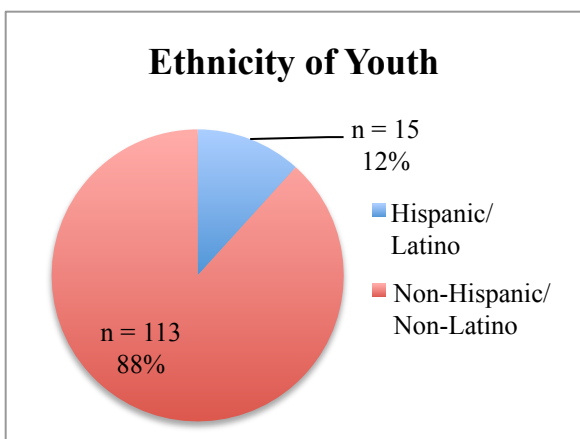
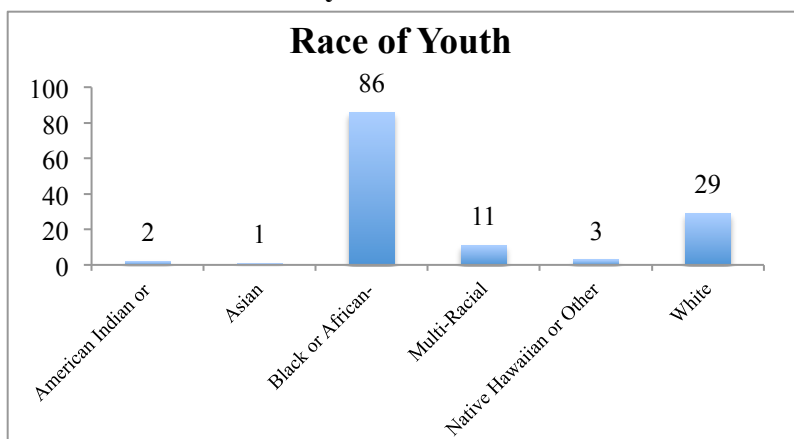
For those indicating a disabling condition, the breakdown is as follows:

Disabling Condition	Youth	%
Yes	6	40%
Yes – Chronic physical illness or disability	2	13%
Yes – Developmental disability	0	0%
Yes – Diagnosable substance use disorder	0	0%
Yes – Dually diagnosed	1	7%
Yes – Serious mental illness	6	40%
Total	15	100%

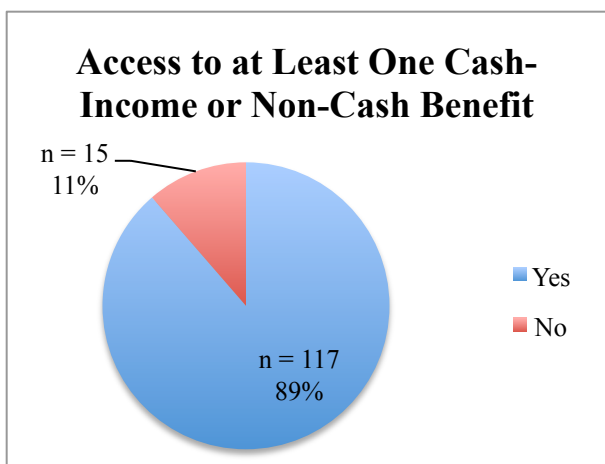
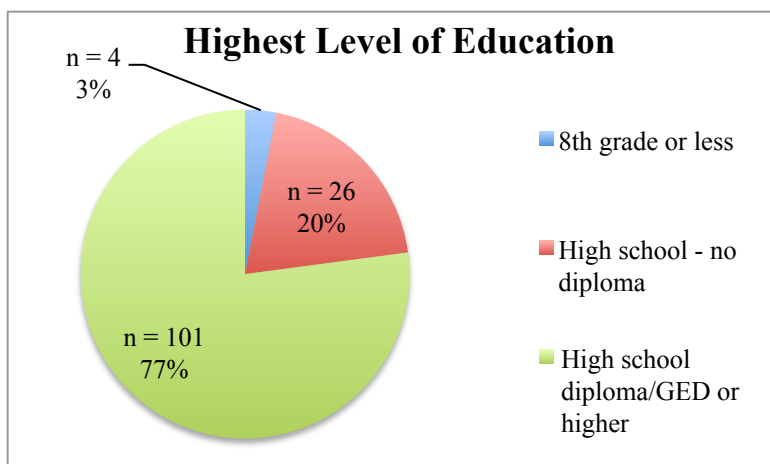
**Gender and Veterans Served.** No youth served throughout Burlington County identified themselves as a veteran.



**Race and Ethnicity.**



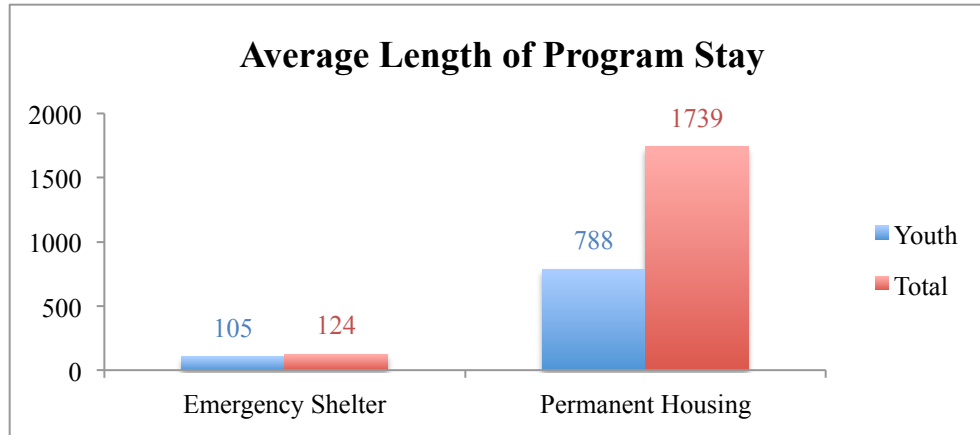
**Level of Education and Cash-Income Sources/Non-Cash Benefits.**



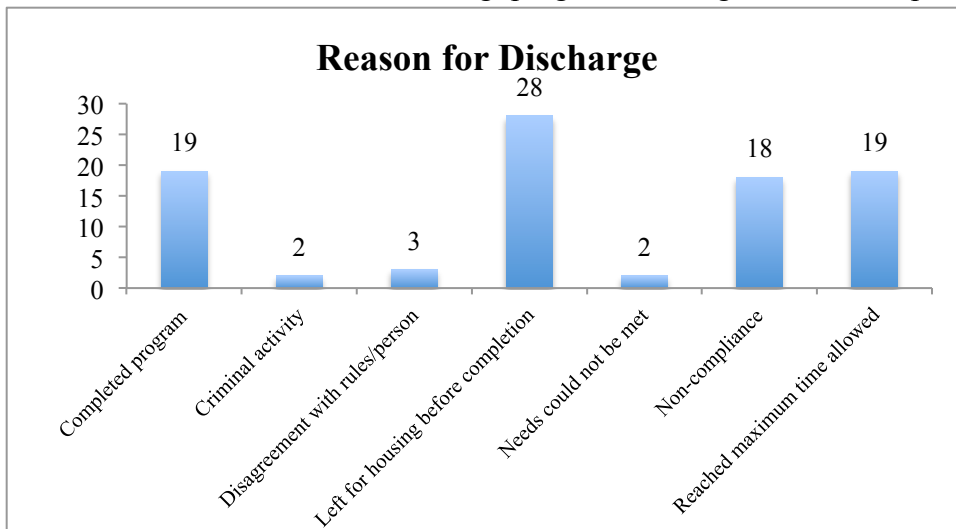
The most commonly reported cash-income for youth was TANF with 55% of the youth served receiving TANF.

The most commonly reported non-cash benefit by youth was Food Stamps with 77% of the youth population receiving Food Stamps.

**Average Length of Program Stay.**



**Reason and Destination at Discharge.** A total of 108 youth were discharged from emergency shelters and transitional 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 which accounted for 29% of the total responses. 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 or friends, temporarily which accounted for 16% of the responses. An institutional destination includes hospital (psychiatric or non-psychiatric), jail or prison, or a substance abuse treatment facility. The only reported institutional destination was jail or prison with 1% of the total discharges.



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