

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

I. Introduction

The following report provides Cape May 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

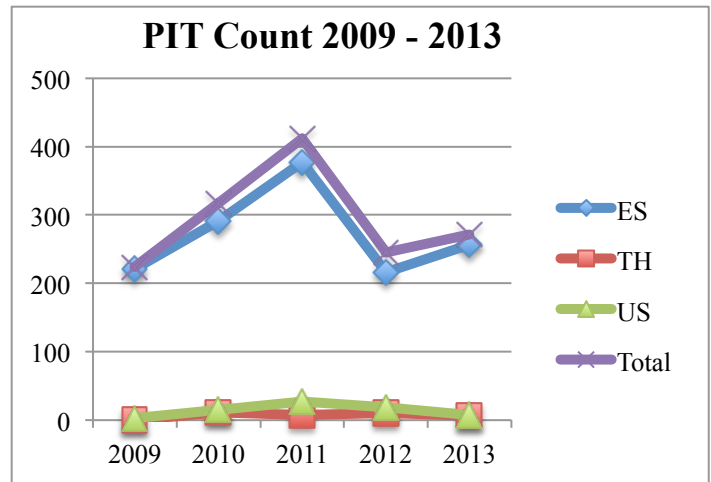
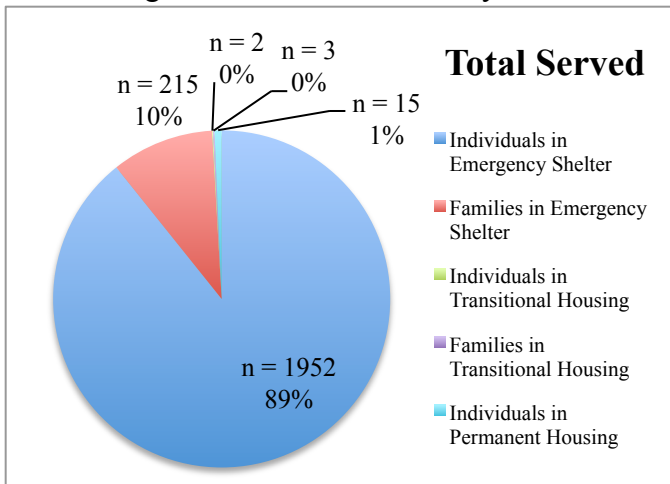
Key Findings:

- A total of 2,187 households were served in HMIS participating emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent housing programs during the January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012 report period
- A total of 2 individuals were identified as chronically homeless
- 5% of the total population including children and adults either served as individuals or families identified having a disability
- 39% of the total population served was between the ages of 18 and 29
- Among children served as part of a family, 53% were under the age of six
- 49% of the head of households served had obtained their high school diploma/GED or higher education

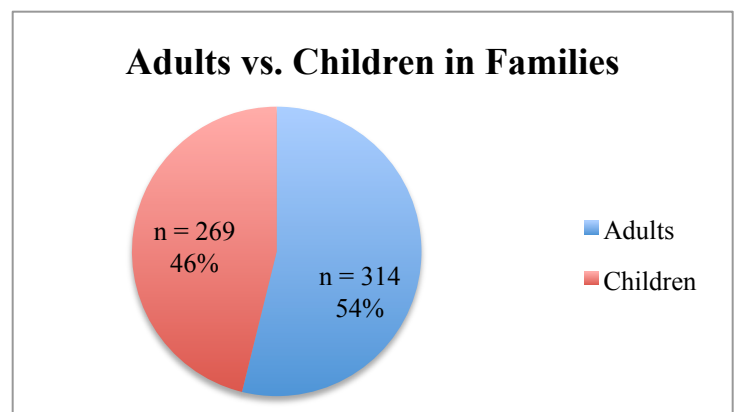
Total Homeless Population.

	Cape May County	Southern New Jersey	New Jersey
Total Persons Served	2,552	5,616	25,870
Emergency Shelter	2,527	4,555	17,776
Individuals	1,952	3,152	12,163
Families	575	1,403	5,613
Transitional Housing	10	704	4,837
Individuals	2	519	2,072
Families	8	221	2,765
Permanent Housing	15	321	3,257
Individuals	15	225	2,217
Families	0	96	1,040

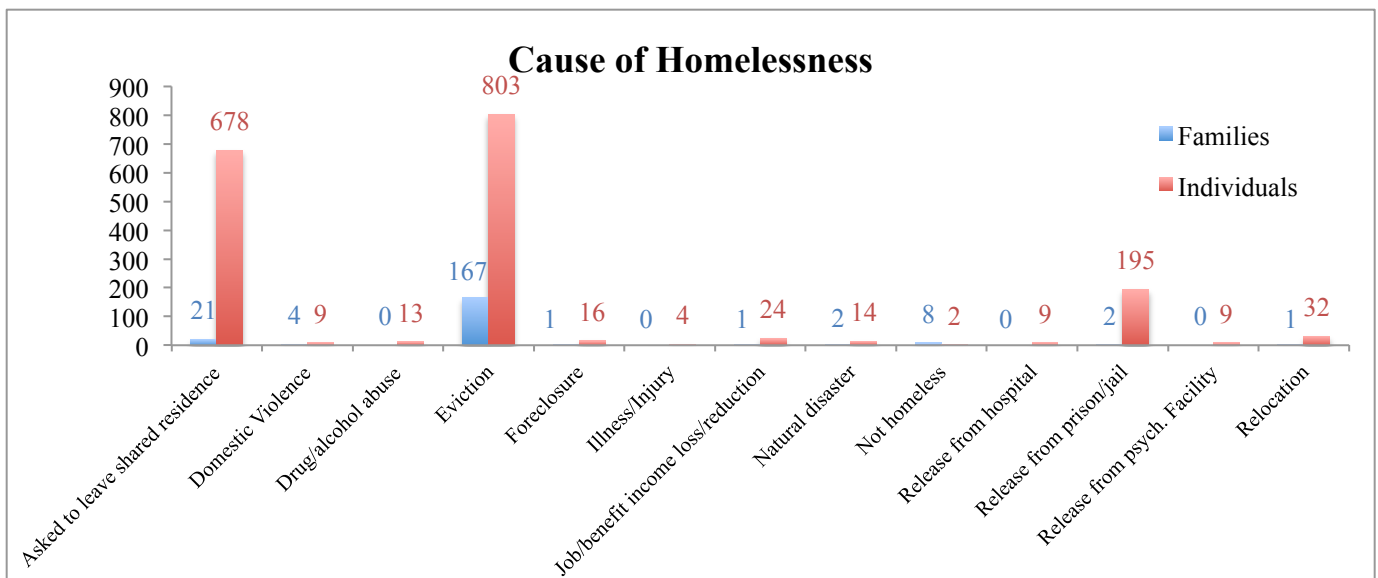
A total of 2,187 households involving 2,552 persons were housed in Cape May County. This represents 49% of all 4,481 households as well as 45% of all 5,616 persons who were homeless throughout Southern New Jersey.



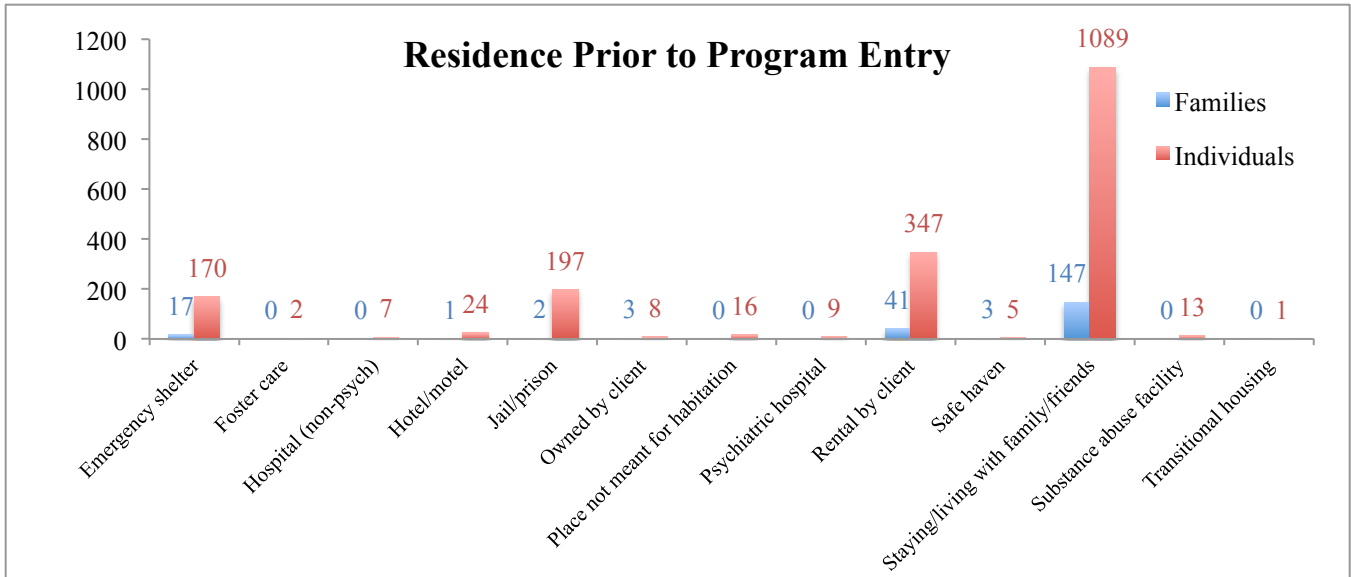
Adults vs. Children in Families. The average size of a homeless family in Cape May County is 3 persons in all program categories in which families were served. The average age of children in families in emergency shelter is 6, while 11 is the average age of children in transitional housing.



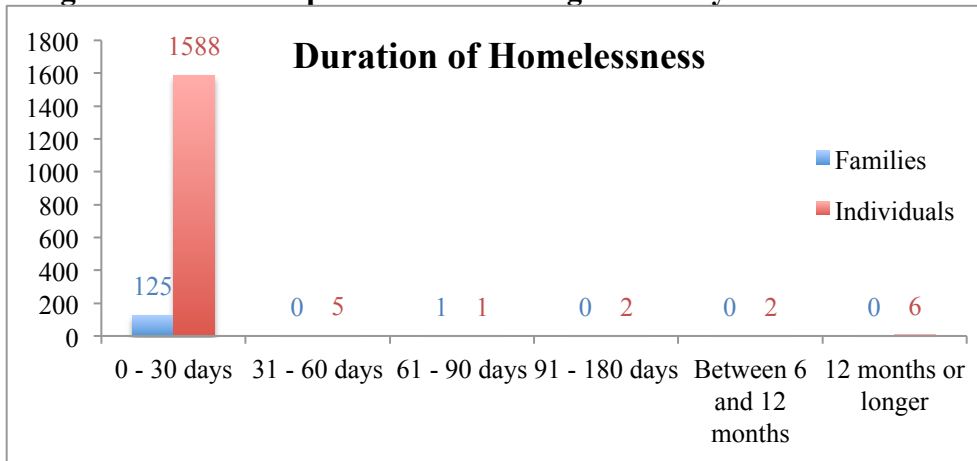
Cause of Homelessness.



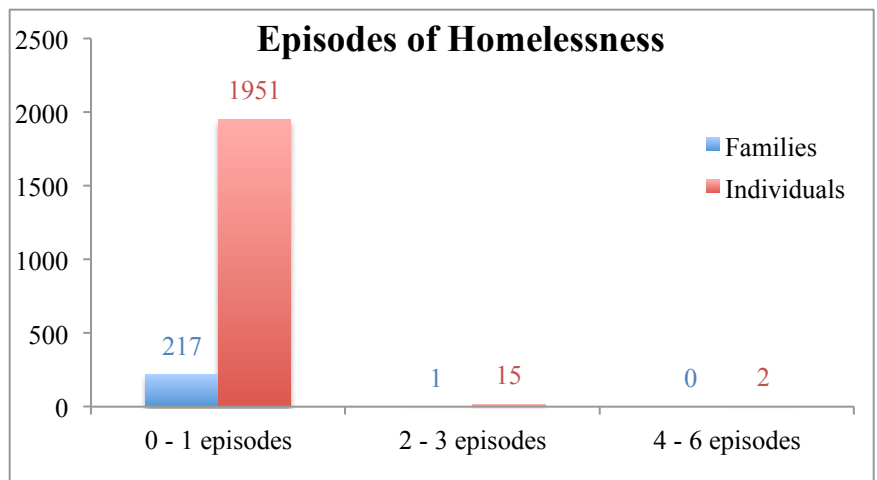
Residence Prior to Program Entry.



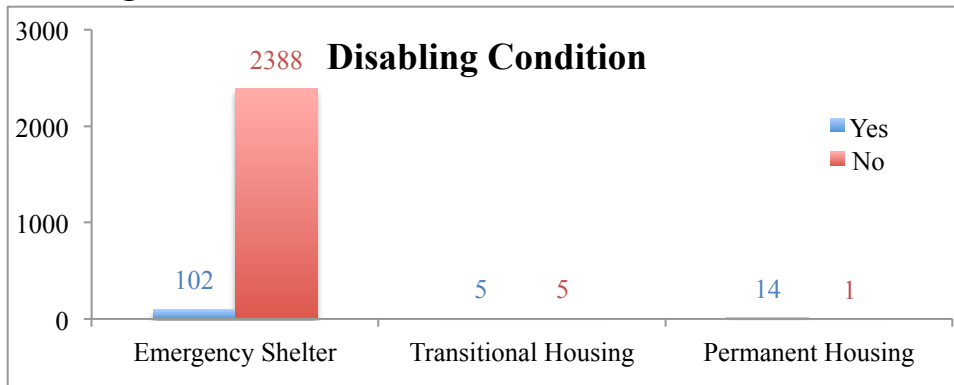
Length of Homeless Episode Prior to Program Entry.



Episodes of Homelessness and Chronic Homelessness. Out of all individuals served, a total of 2 or less than 1%, were identified as chronically homeless.



Disabling Condition.

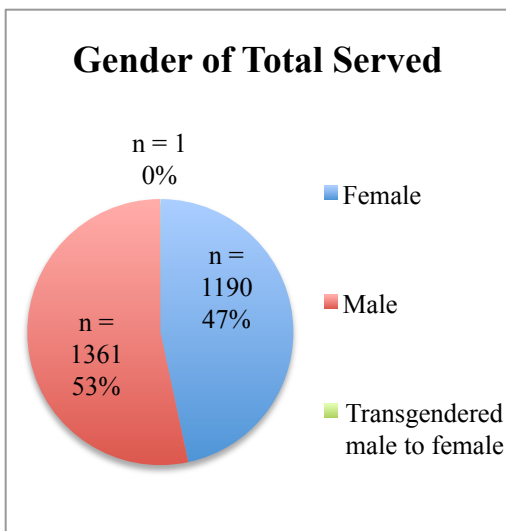


For those whom indicated a disabling condition, the breakdown is as follows:

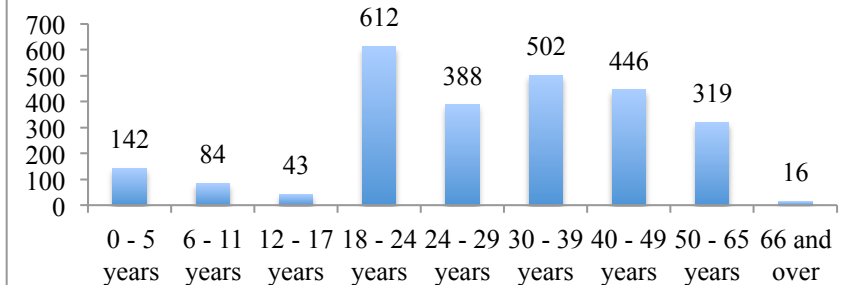
Disabling Condition	Individuals	%	Families	%
Yes	80	75%	11	79%
Yes – Chronic physical illness or disability	1	1%	0	0%
Yes – Developmental disability	3	3%	0	0%
Yes – Diagnosable substance use disorder	0	0%	2	14%
Yes – Dually diagnosed	7	7%	1	7%
Yes – Serious mental illness	16	15%	0	0%
Total	107	100%	14	100%

Gender and Age Range.

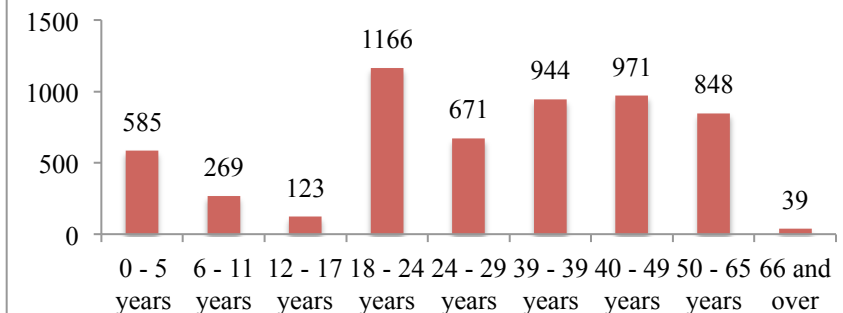
Gender of Total Served



Age Range of Total Served Cape May

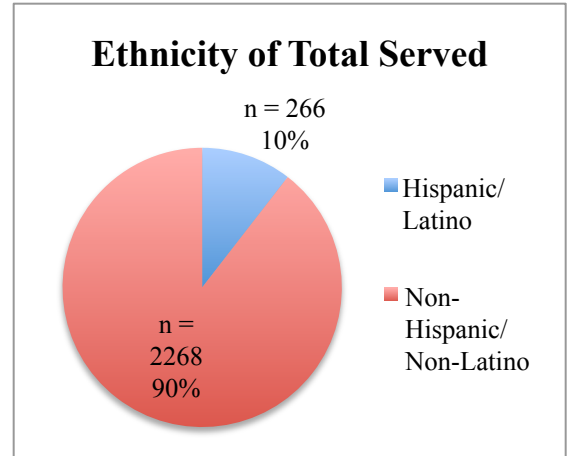
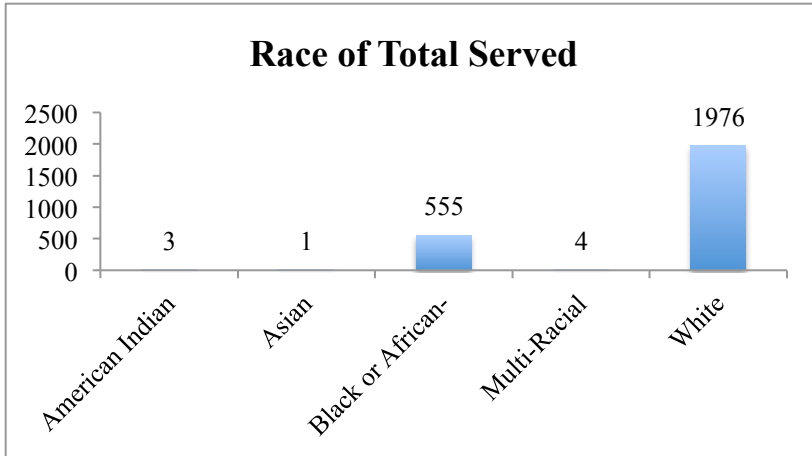


Age Range of Total Served Southern NJ

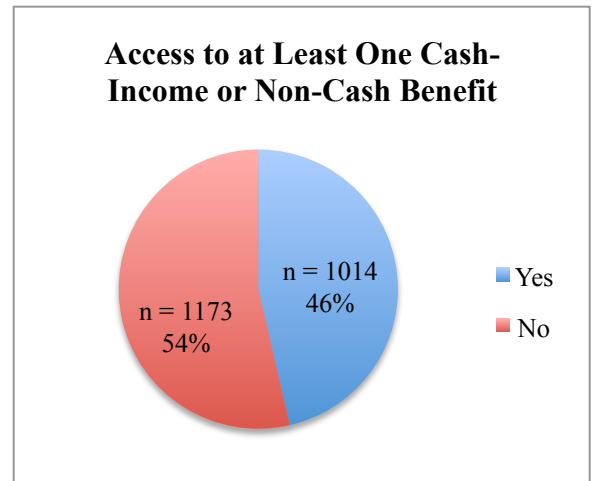
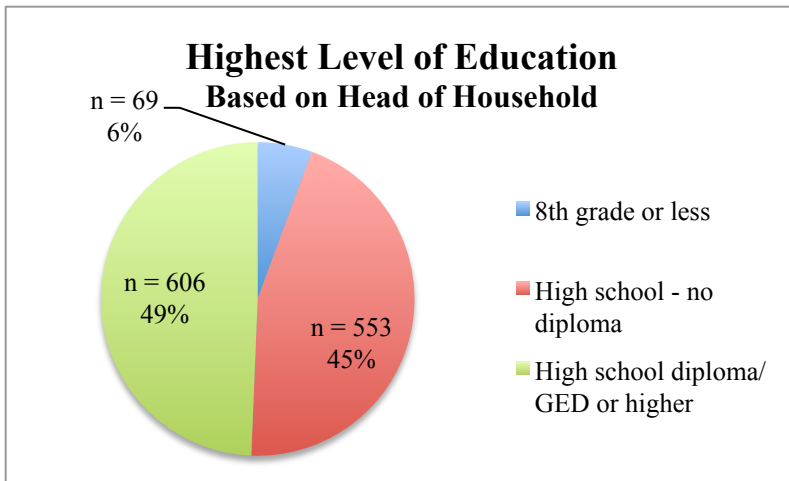


Veteran Status. There were a total of 27 veterans identified as being served in Cape May’s emergency shelters included in this report.

Race and Ethnicity.



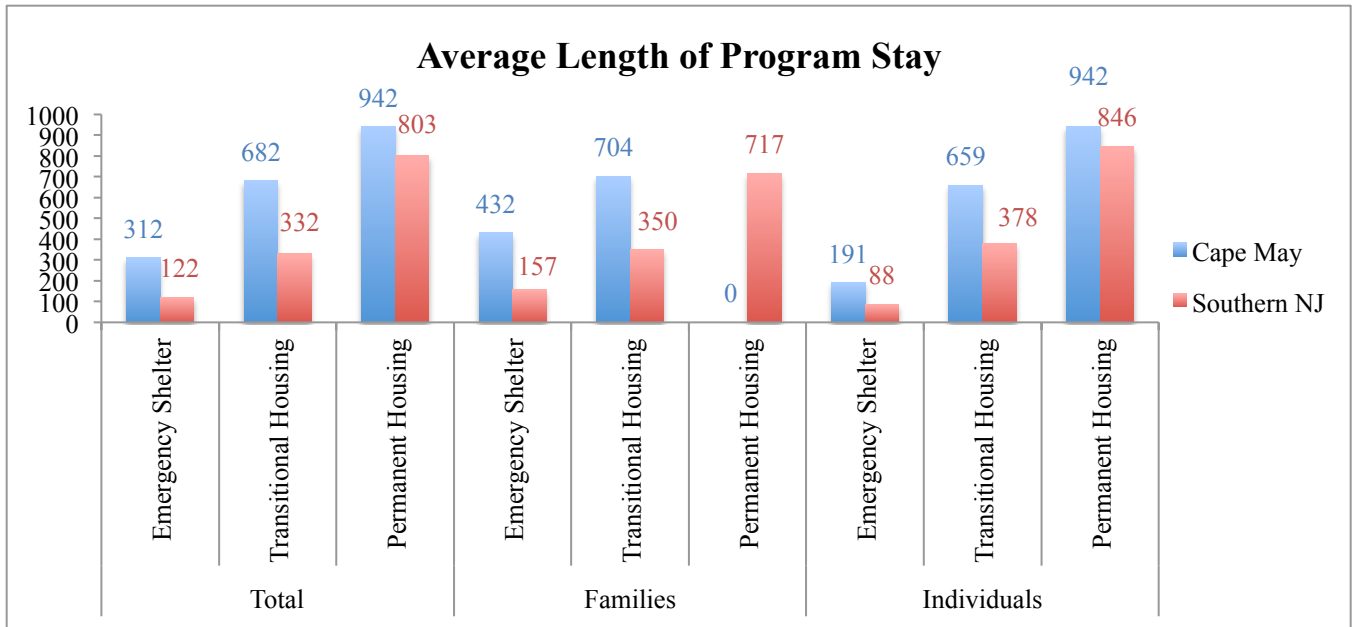
Level of Education and Access to Cash-Income/Non-Cash Benefits.



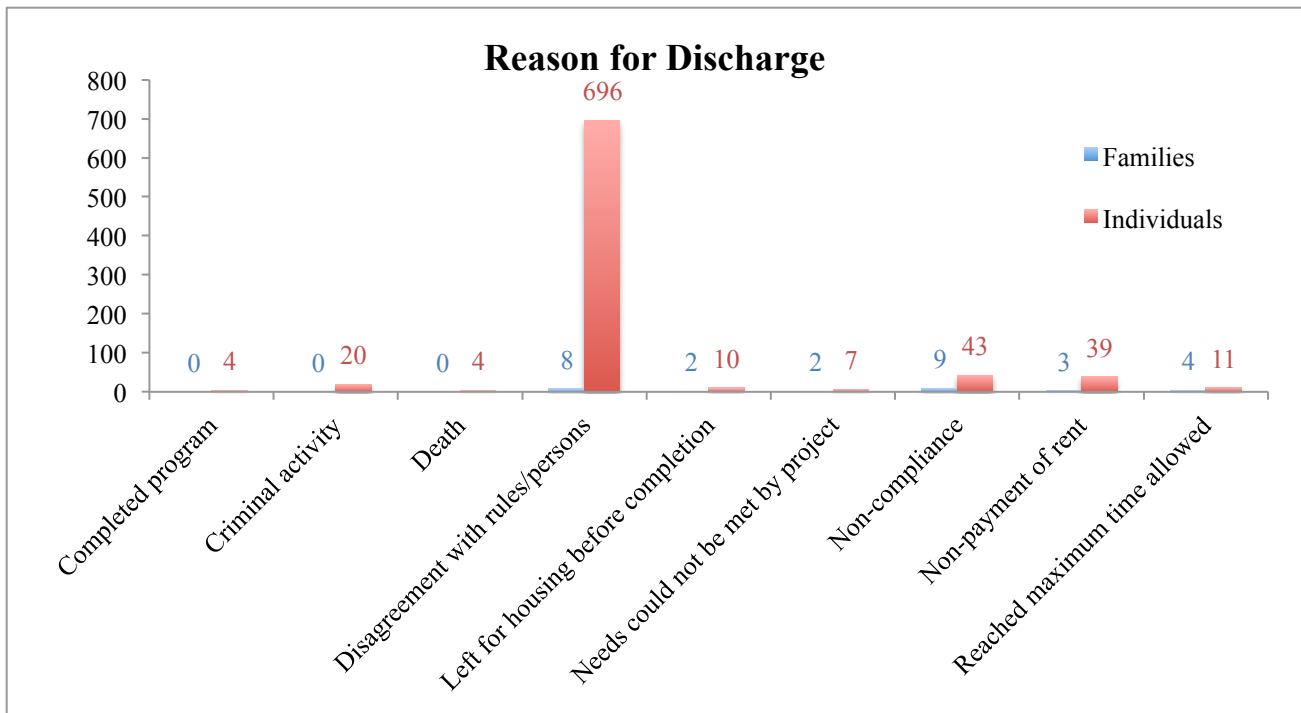
General Public Assistance was the most reported cash-income with a total of 9% of all households served receiving General Assistance.

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

Average Length of Program Stay.

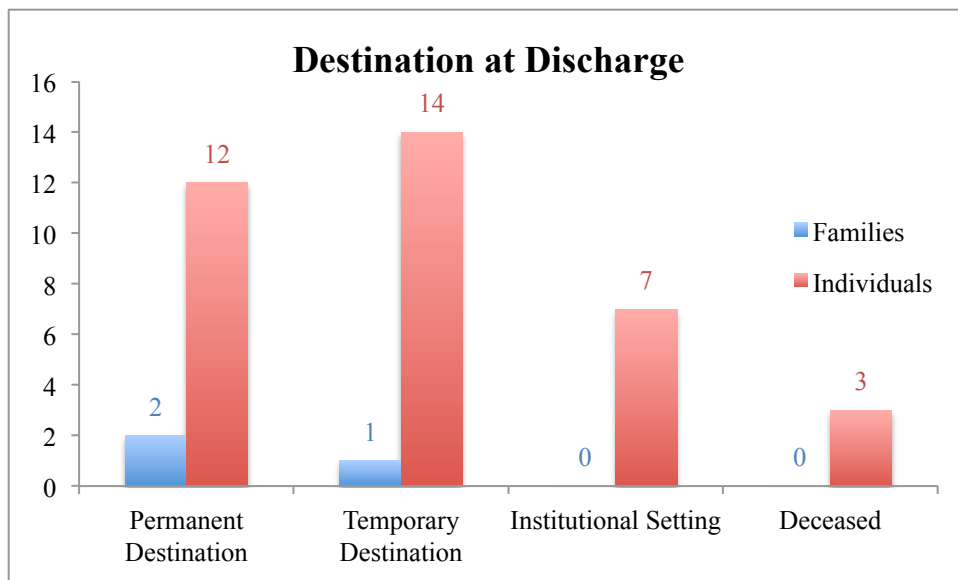


Reason and Destination at Discharge.



A total of 1,623 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 1% 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 destination was staying with family member or friend temporarily, which involved 1% 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 less than 1% of total discharges. *97% of responses were “don’t know” for destination at discharge.



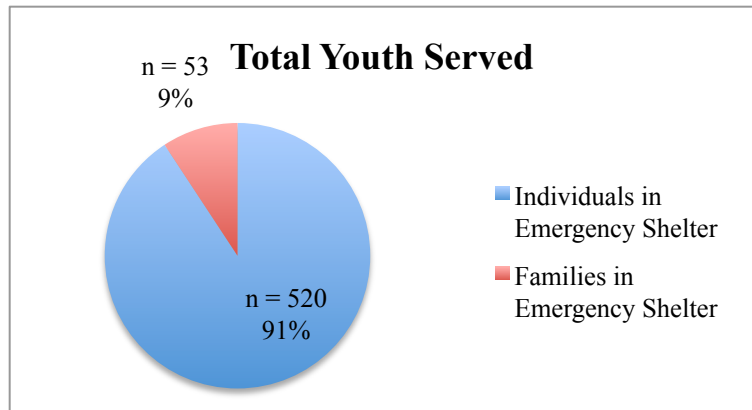
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IV. Findings for Youth Population

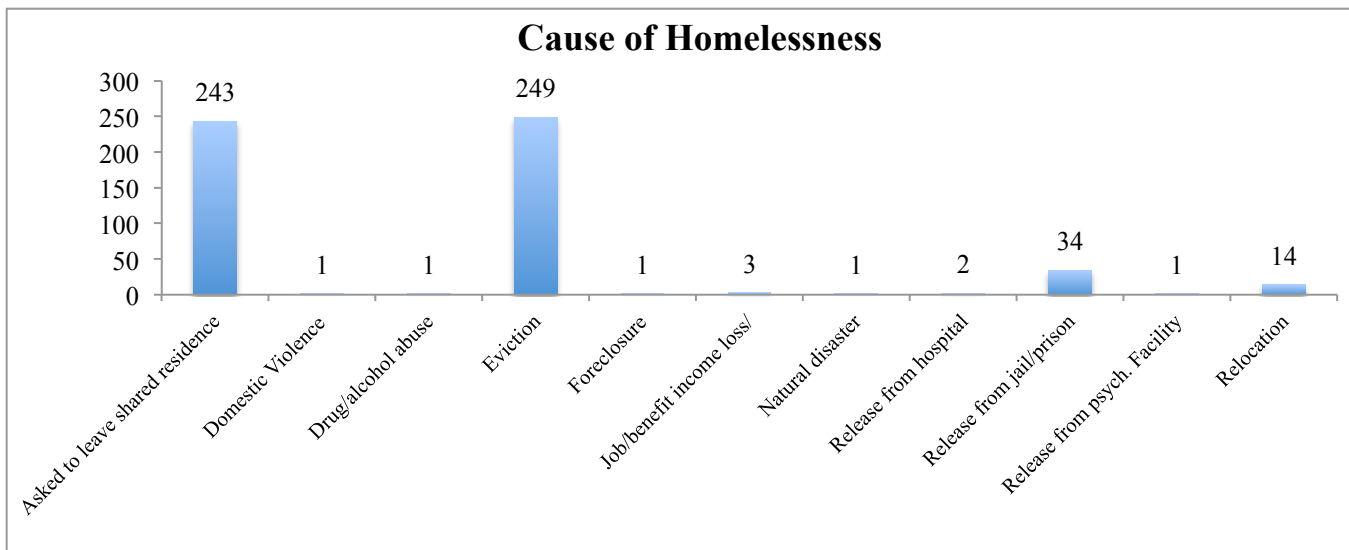
Key Findings

- A total of 573 homeless youth were served in HMIS participating emergency shelters during the January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012 report period
- Youth households represented 26% of those served in emergency shelter and 0% of both transitional housing and permanent housing
- 52% of youth were female, which differs from the total population in which 53% were male
- Youth had much shorter program stays in emergency shelter when compared to the total population
- 59% of youth served had not obtained more than some high school education and did not receive their high school diploma or GED

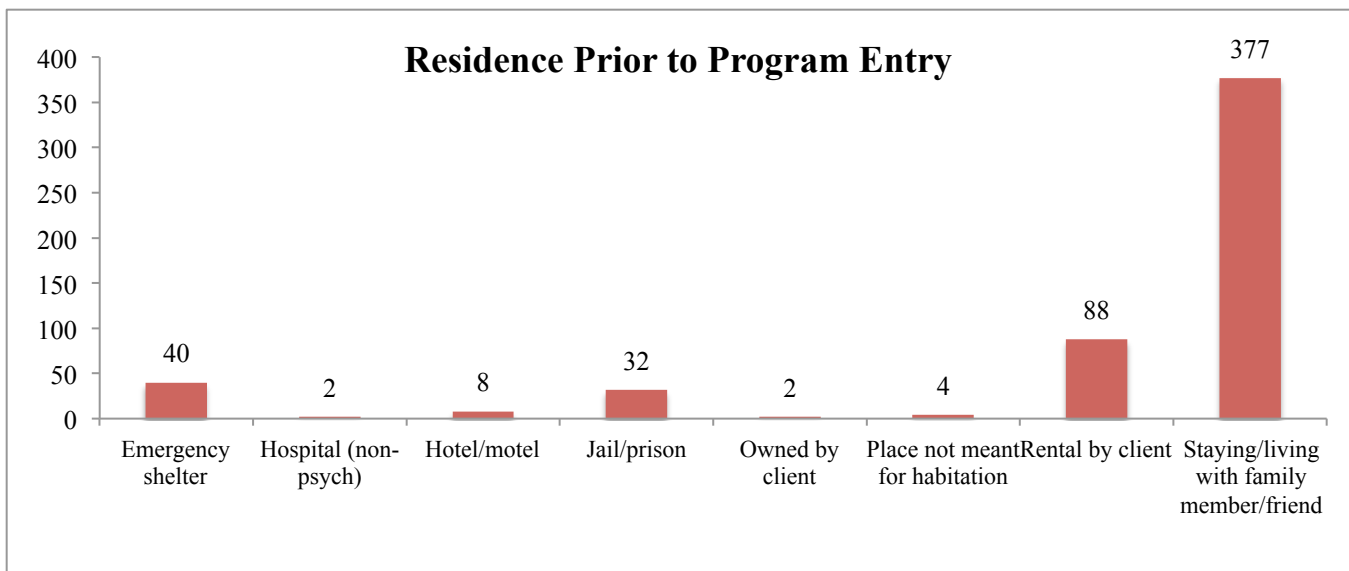
Total Served. A total of 573 youth were served as a head of household in Cape May County during the January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012 reporting period. Youth households represent 26% (573) of households served in emergency shelters. There were no youth served in transitional housing or permanent housing. The average age of youth served was 22 years old.



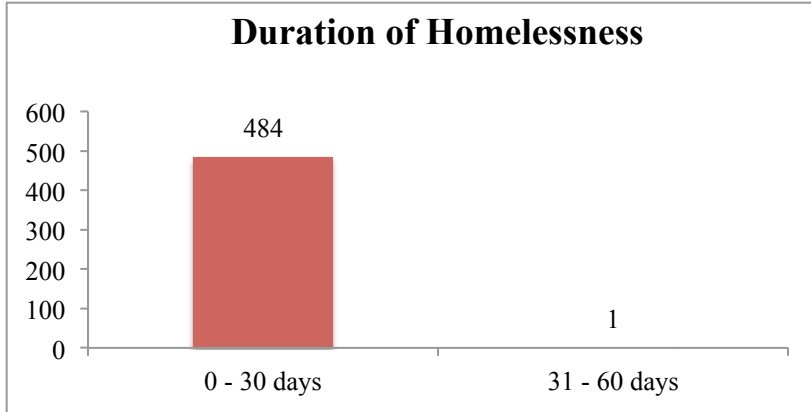
Cause of Homelessness.



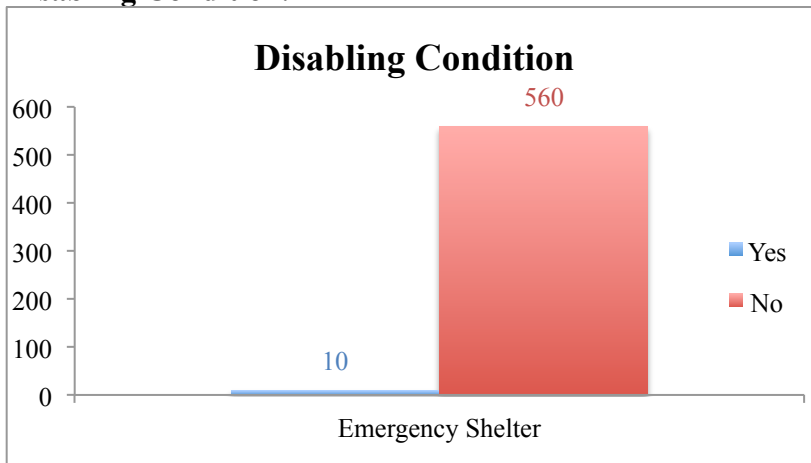
Residence Prior to Program Entry.



Episodes and Duration of Homelessness and Chronic Homelessness. There were no youth identified as chronically homeless during this reporting period. All youth served during this time frame experienced 0 – 1 episodes of homelessness prior to entering the homeless system.



Disabling Condition.

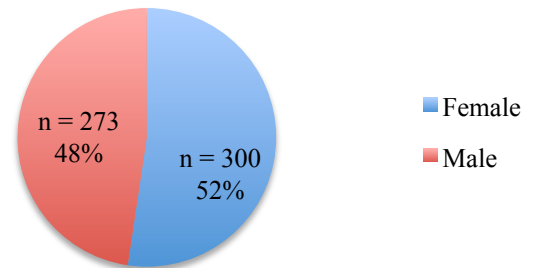


For those indicating a disabling condition, the breakdown is as follows:

Disabling Condition	Youth	%
Yes	9	90%
Yes – Chronic physical illness or disability	0	0%
Yes – Developmental disability	1	10%
Yes – Diagnosable substance use disorder	0	0%
Yes – Dually diagnosed	0	0%
Yes – Serious mental illness	0	0%
Total	10	100%

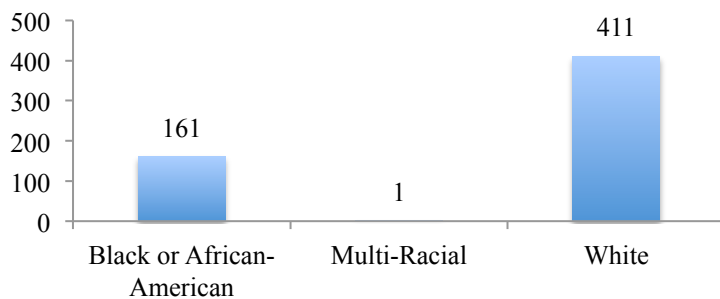
Gender and Veterans Served. 1 homeless youth served in Cape May County identified themselves as a veteran. This accounts for 4% of the total veterans served.

Gender of Youth

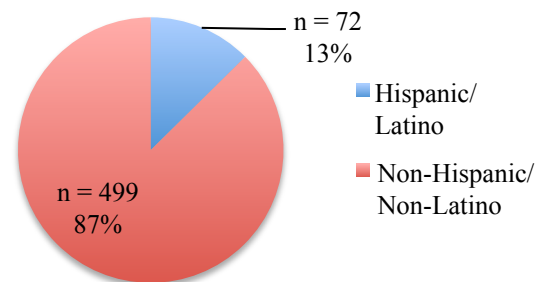


Race and Ethnicity.

Race of Youth

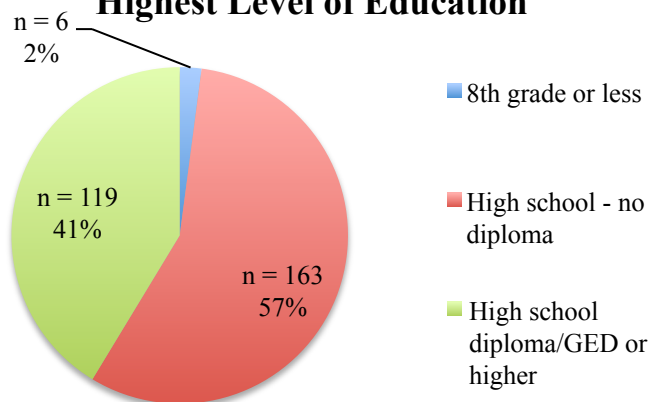


Ethnicity of Youth

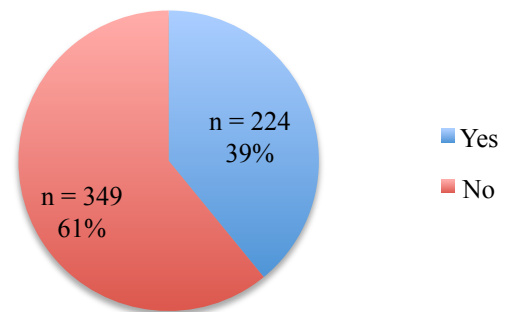


Level of Education and Cash-Income Sources/Non-Cash Benefits.

Highest Level of Education



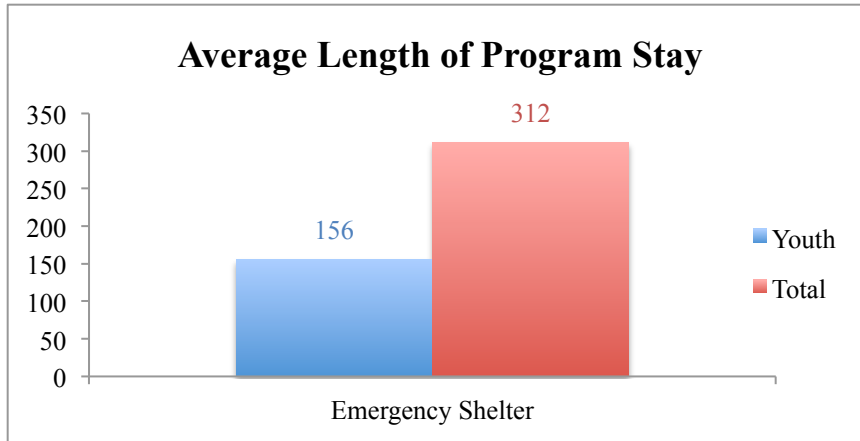
Access to at Least One Cash-Income or Non-Cash Benefit



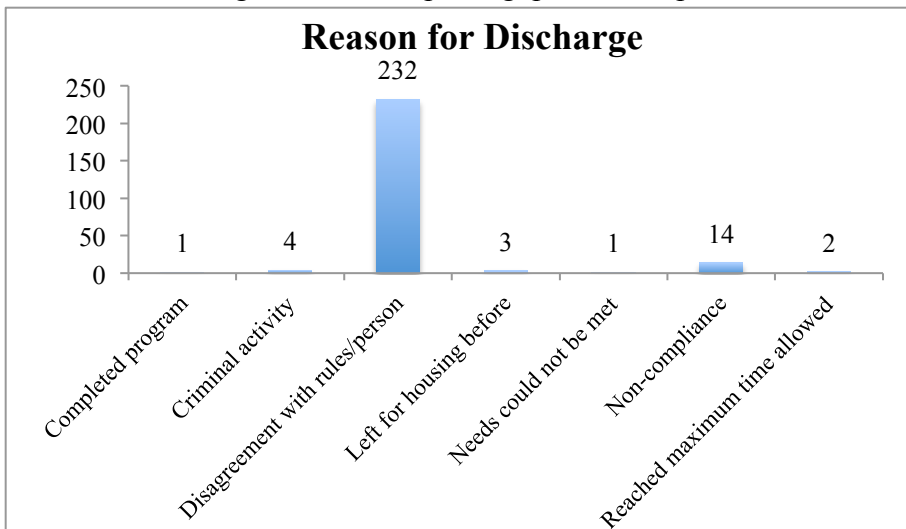
The most commonly reported cash-income for youth was General Public Assistance with 6% of the youth served receiving General Assistance.

The most commonly reported non-cash benefit by youth was Food Stamps with 24% of the youth population receiving Food Stamps.

Average Length of Program Stay.



Reason and Destination at Discharge. A total of 462 youth were discharged from emergency shelters 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 rental by client which accounted for 1% 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 1% of the total responses. An institutional destination includes hospital (psychiatric or non-psychiatric), jail or prison, or a substance abuse treatment facility. The most commonly reported institutional destination was jail or prison with less than 1% of the total discharges. *96% of responses were “don’t know” for destination at discharge.



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