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

I. Introduction

The following report provides Gloucester 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:

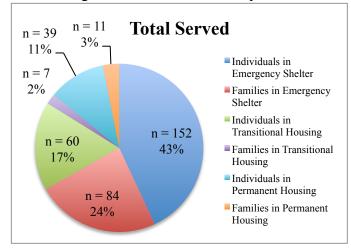
- A total of 353 households were served in HMIS participating emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent housing programs during the January 1, 2012 December 31, 2012 report period
- A total of 8 individuals were identified as chronically homeless
- 10% of the total population including 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, 75% were under the age of six
- 68% of the head of households served had obtained their high school diploma/GED or higher education
- 36% of individuals and 37% of families moved on to a permanent destination upon discharge from the program

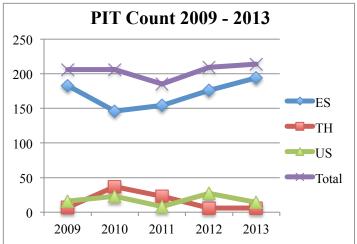
Total Homeless Population

1	Gloucester County	Southern New Jersey	New Jersey
Total Persons Served	592	5,616	25,870
Emergency Shelter	446	4,555	17,776
Individuals	152	3,152	12,163
Families	294	1,403	5,613
Transitional Housing	87	704	4,837
Individuals	60	519	2,072
Families	27	221	2,765
Permanent Housing	59	321	3,257
Individuals	39	225	2,217
Families	20	96	1,040

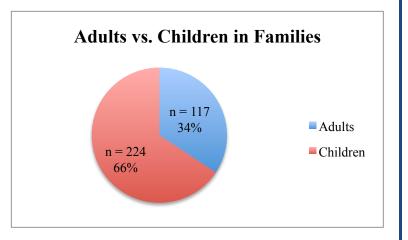


A total of 353 households involving 592 persons were housed in Gloucester County. This represents 8% of all 4,481 households as well as 11% of all 5,616 persons who were homeless throughout Southern New Jersey.

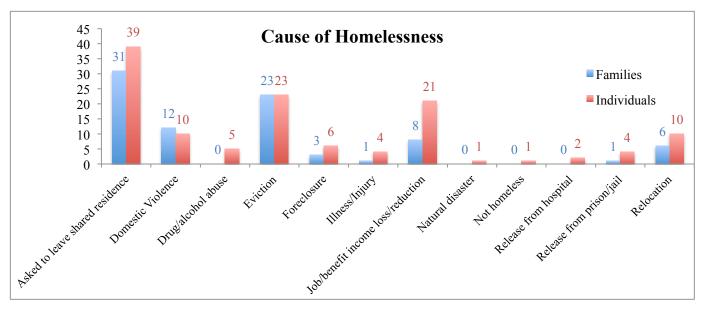




Adults vs. Children in Families. The average size of a homeless family in Gloucester County is 2 persons for emergency shelter and permanent housing and 4 persons for transitional housing. The average age of children in families in emergency shelter is 4, while 5 is the average age of children in both transitional and permanent housing.

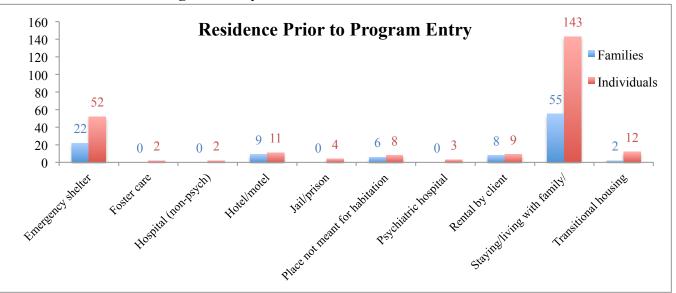


Cause of Homelessness.

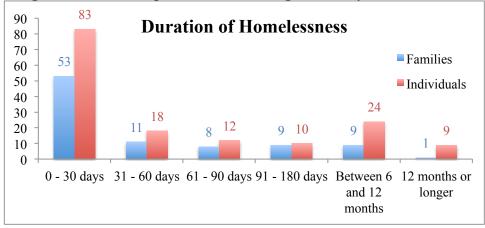




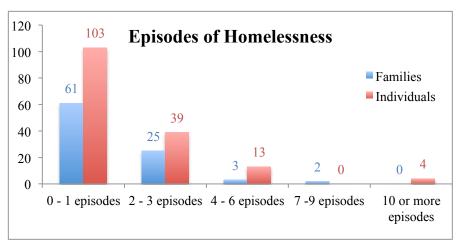
Residence Prior to Program Entry.



Length of Homeless Episode Prior to Program Entry.

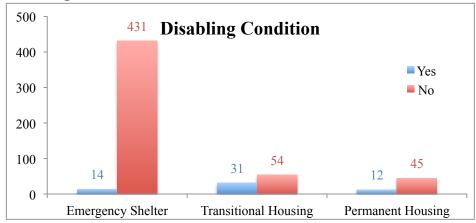


Episodes of Homelessness and Chronic Homelessness. Out of all individuals served, a total of 8 or 3%, were identified as chronically homeless.





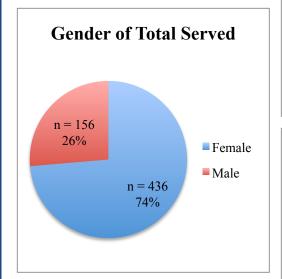
Disabling Condition.



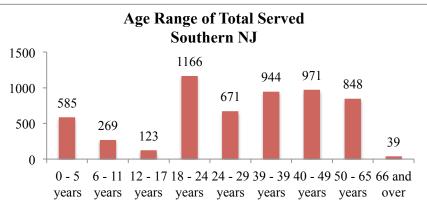
For those whom indicated a disabling condition, the breakdown is as follows:

Disabling Condition	Individuals	%	Families	%
Yes	18	38%	4	40%
Yes – Chronic physical illness or disability	6	13%	0	0%
Yes – Developmental disability	0	0%	3	30%
Yes – Diagnosable substance use disorder	0	0%	0	0%
Yes – Dually diagnosed	2	4%	1	10%
Yes – Serious mental illness	21	45%	2	20%
Total	47	100%	10	100%

Gender and Age Range.



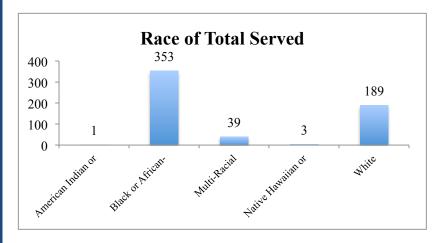


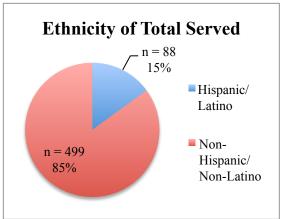




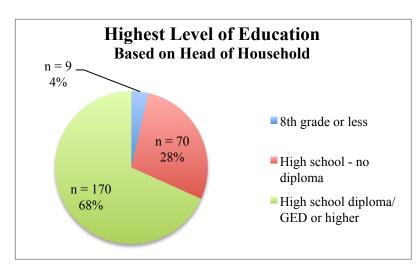
Veteran Status. There were a total of 7 veterans identified as being served in Gloucester's emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent programs included in this report. This accounts for 2% of all adults served.

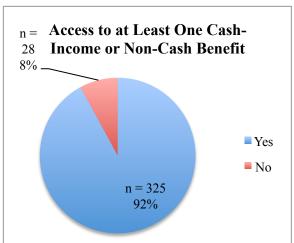
Race and Ethnicity.





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



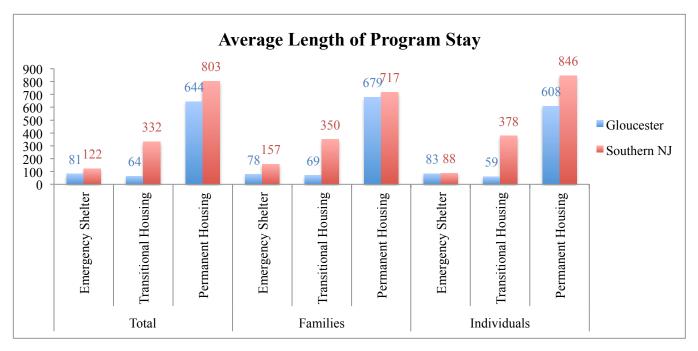


TANF was the most reported cash-income with a total of 36% of all households served receiving TANF.

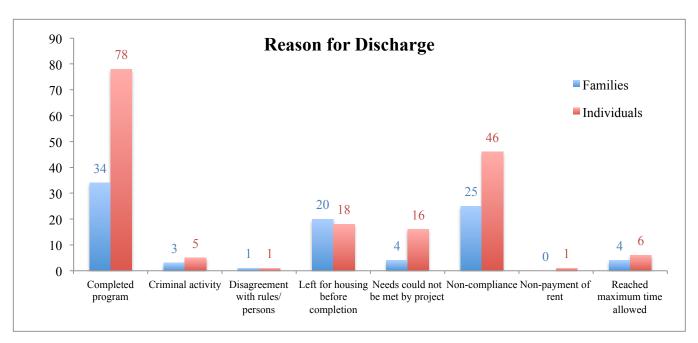
The most reported non-cash benefit for all households was Food Stamps with 76% of households receiving Food Stamps.



Average Length of Program Stay.

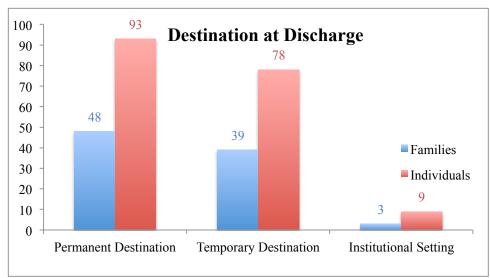


Reason and Destination at Discharge.





A total of 343 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 friend permanently. The common permanent housing response was rental by client with 38% of total households moving into a rental. This rental could with be 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 23% 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 2% of total discharges.

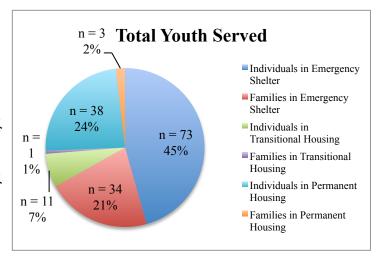
IV. Findings for Youth Population

Key Findings

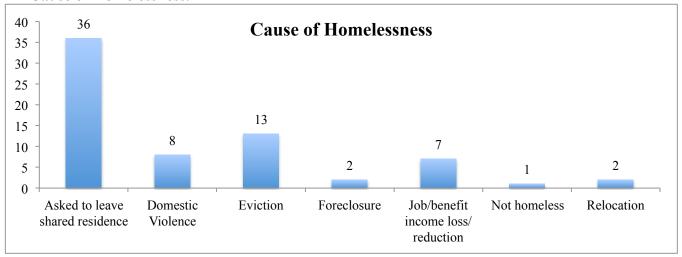
- A total of 160 homeless youth were served in HMIS participating emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent housing during the January 1, 2012 December 31, 2012 report period
- Youth households represented 45% of those served in emergency shelter, 18% of those served in transitional housing, and 81% of those served in permanent housing
- Youth had shorter program stays in both emergency shelter and permanent housing but longer stays on average in transitional housing when compared to the total population
- 41% of youth moved into a permanent destination upon discharge from the program



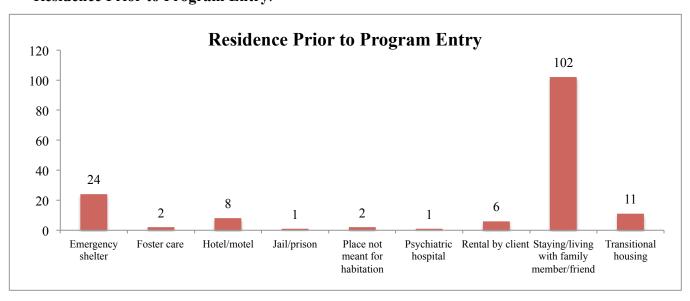
Total Served. A total of 160 youth were served as a head of household in Gloucester County during the January 1, 2012 - December 31, 2012 reporting period. Youth households represent 45% households served (107)of shelters. emergency 18% (12)of households served in transitional housing, and 81% (41) of those served in permanent housing. The average age of vouth served was 22 in both emergency shelter and transitional housing and 21 years old for permanent housing.



Cause of Homelessness.

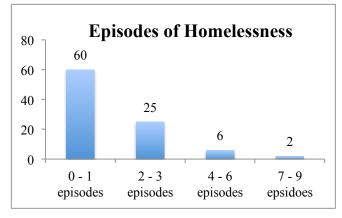


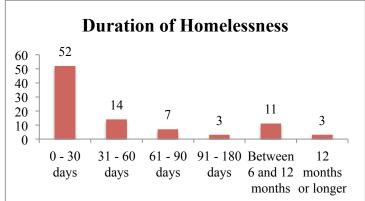
Residence Prior to Program Entry.



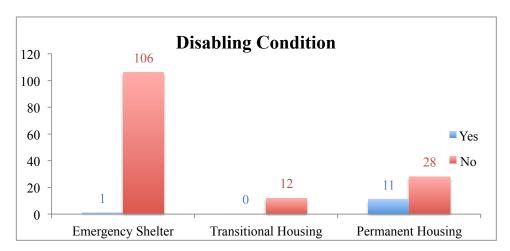


Episodes and Duration of Homelessness and Chronic Homelessness. There was 1 youth identified as chronically homeless during this reporting period. This represents 13% of all chronically homeless individuals served.





Disabling Condition.

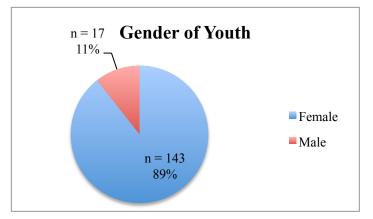


For those indicating a disabling condition, the breakdown is as follows:

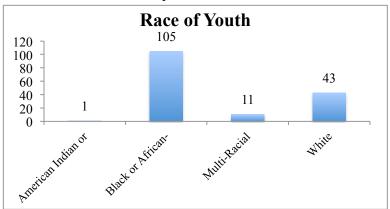
Disabling Condition	Youth	%	
Yes	8	67%	
Yes – Chronic physical illness or disability	0	0%	
Yes – Developmental disability	1	8%	
Yes – Diagnosable substance use disorder	0	0%	
Yes – Dually diagnosed	0	0%	
Yes – Serious mental illness	3	25%	
Total	12	100%	

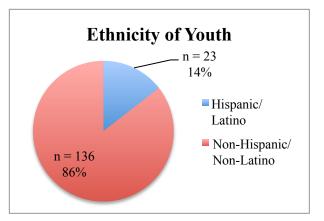


Gender and Veterans Served. There were 2 homeless youth served in Gloucester County that identified themself as veterans. This accounts for 29% of the total veterans served.

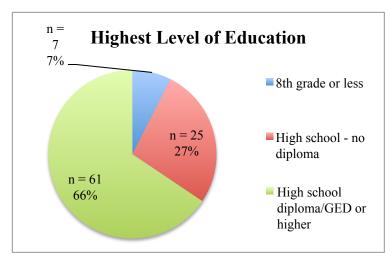


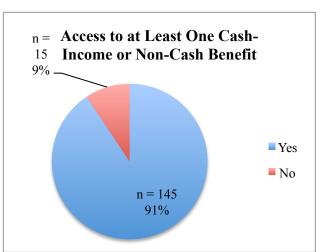
Race and Ethnicity.





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



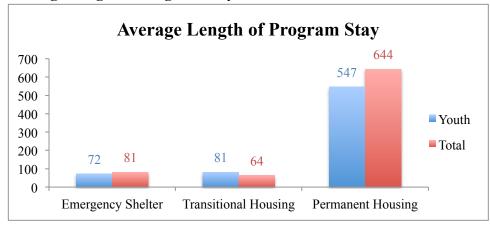


The most commonly reported cash-income for youth was TANF with 42% of the youth served reciving TANF.

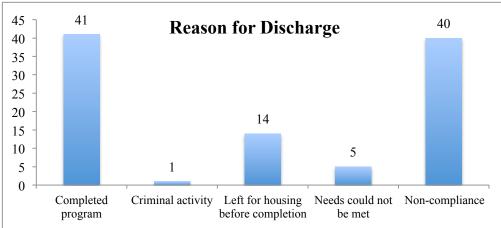
The most commonly reported non-cash benefit by youth was Food Stamps with 66% of the youth population receiving Food Stamps.



Average Length of Program Stay.



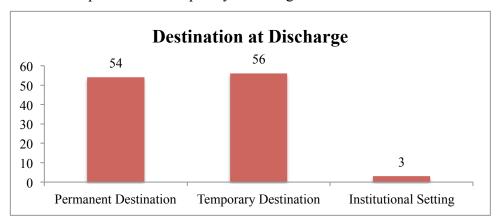
Reason and Destination at Discharge. A total of 132 youth were discharged from emergency shelters during the 2012 reporting period. A permanent housing destination includes a unit



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 discharge was rental client. which

accounted for 35% 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 friend or temporarily, transitional housing for the homeless. The most common temporary destination was staying with family or friends temporarily which



acounted for 31% 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 1% of the total discharges.