

# Tri-County Annual Homeless Assessment Report January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012

## I. Introduction

The following report provides Tri-County Continuum of Care with a look at the HMIS data that was used for the 2012 Northern and 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 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

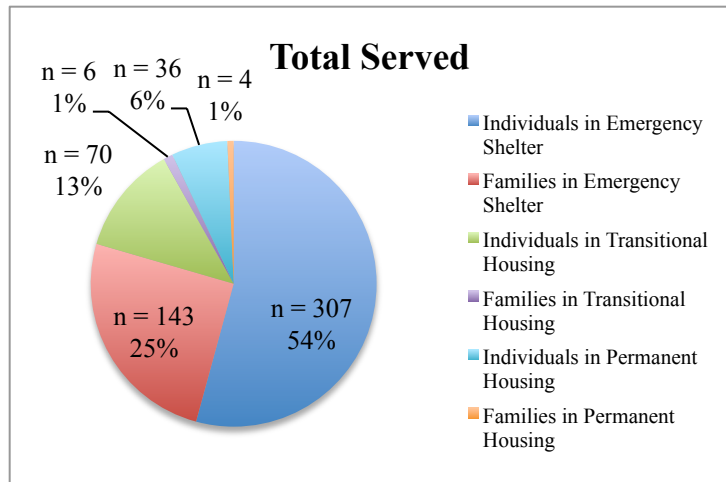
### Key Findings:

- A total of 566 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 25 individuals were identified as chronically homeless
- 18% of the total population including children and adults either served as individuals or families identified having a disability
- 34% of the total population served was between the ages of 18 and 29
- Among children served as part of a family, 54% were under the age of six
- 71% of the head of households served had obtained their high school diploma/GED or higher education

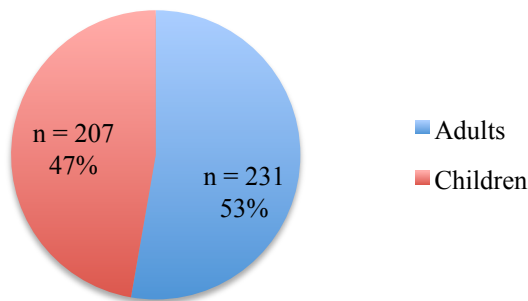
### Total Homeless Population.

	Tri-County	New Jersey
<b>Total Persons Served</b>	851	25,870
<b>Emergency Shelter</b>	721	17,776
Individuals	307	12,163
Families	414	5,613
<b>Transitional Housing</b>	86	4,837
Individuals	70	2,072
Families	16	2,765
<b>Permanent Housing</b>	44	3,257
Individuals	36	2,217
Families	8	1,040

A total of 566 households involving 851 persons were housed in Tri-County.

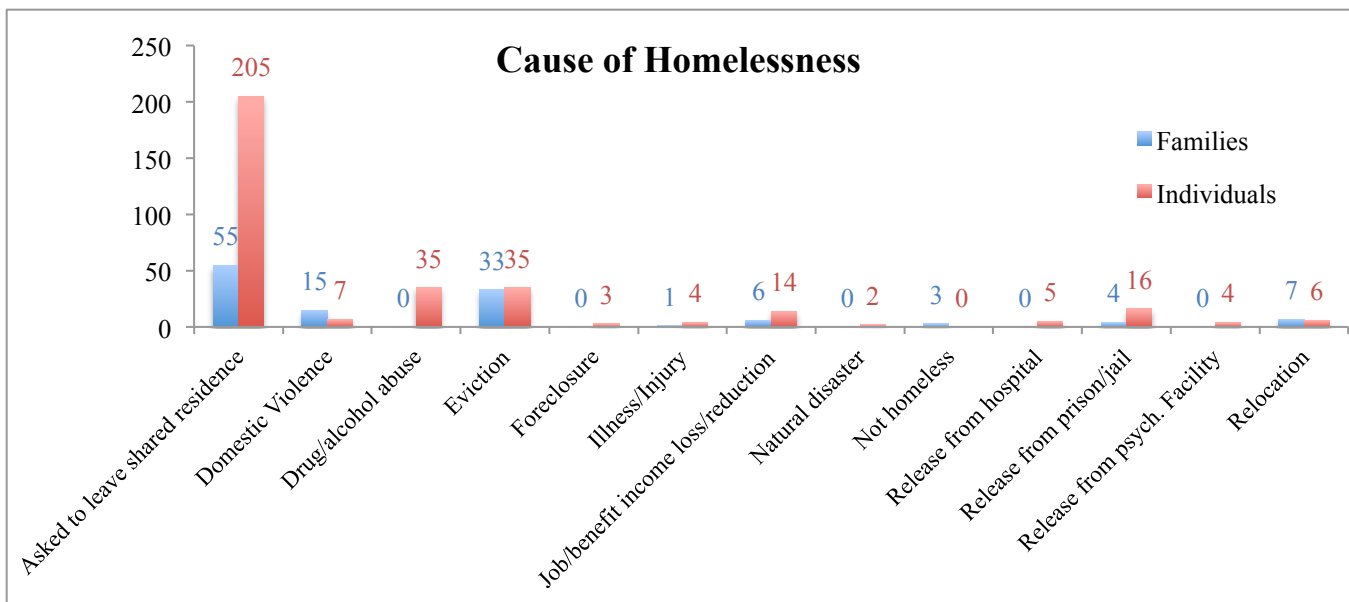


### Adults vs. Children in Families

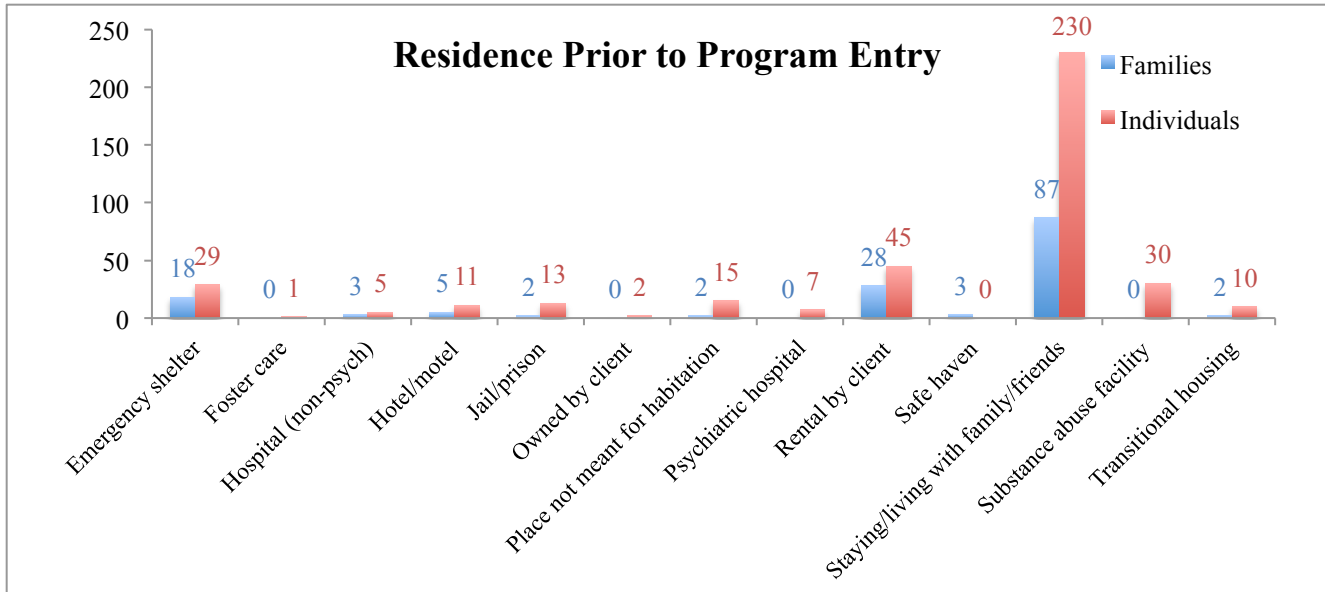


**Adults vs. Children in Families.** The average size of a homeless family in Tri-County is 3 persons for emergency shelter and transitional housing and 2 persons for permanent housing programs. The average age for children in families in emergency shelter is 6 while the average age for children in permanent housing is 11 years old.

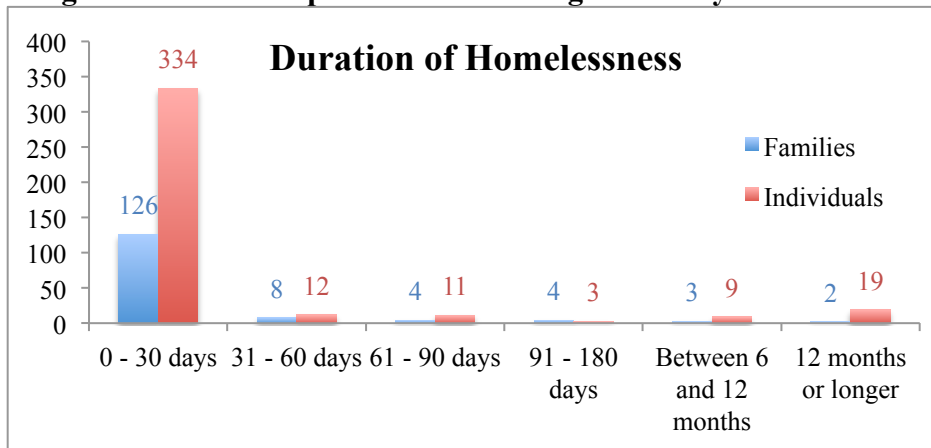
### Cause of Homelessness.



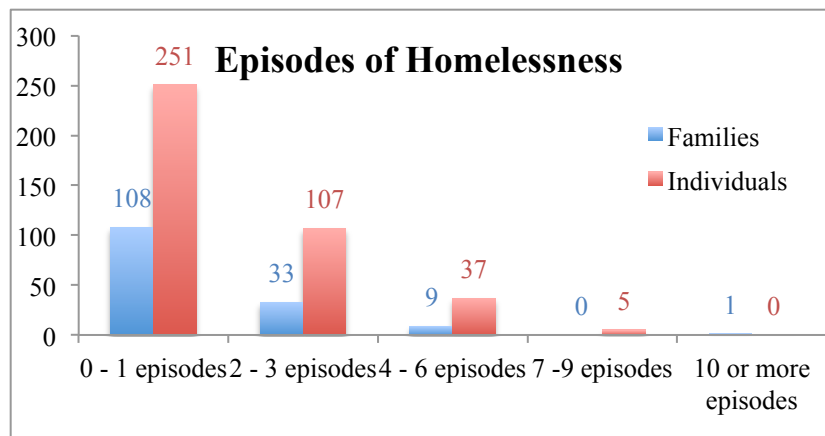
## Residence Prior to Program Entry.



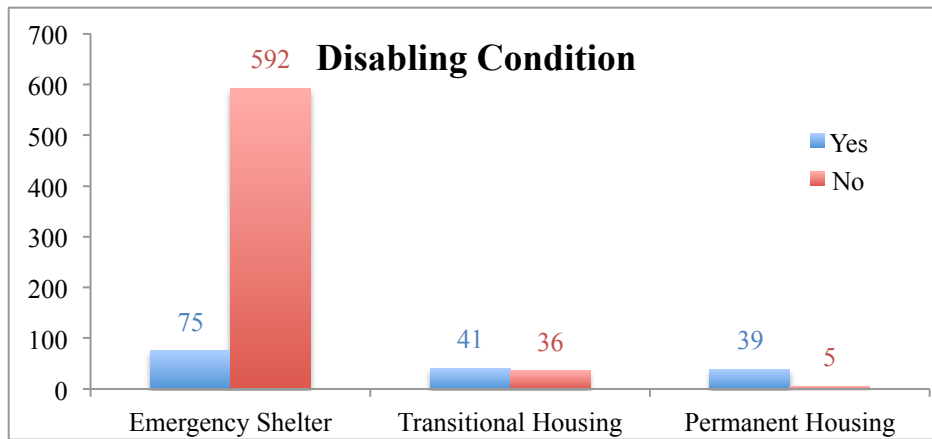
## Length of Homeless Episode Prior to Program Entry.



**Episodes of Homelessness and Chronic Homelessness.** Out of all individuals served, a total of 25 or 6% were identified as chronically homeless.



**Disabling Condition.**

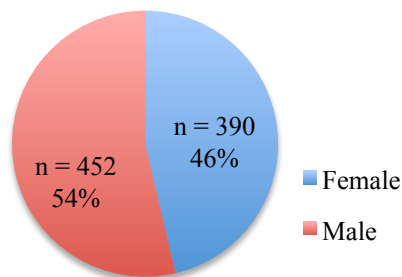


For those whom indicated a disabling condition, the breakdown is as follows:

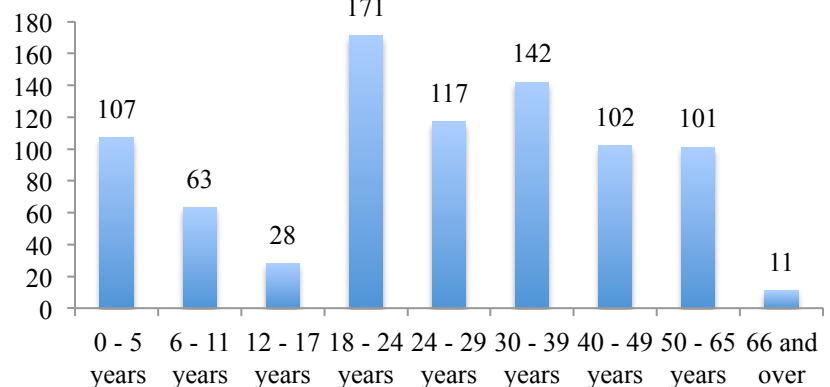
Disabling Condition	Individuals	%	Families	%
Yes	44	37%	23	66%
Yes – Chronic physical illness or disability	5	4%	2	6%
Yes – Developmental disability	3	3%	5	14%
Yes – Diagnosable substance use disorder	29	24%	2	6%
Yes – Dually diagnosed	6	5%	1	3%
Yes – Serious mental illness	33	28%	2	6%
Total	120	100%	35	100%

**Gender and Age Range.**

**Gender of Total Served**

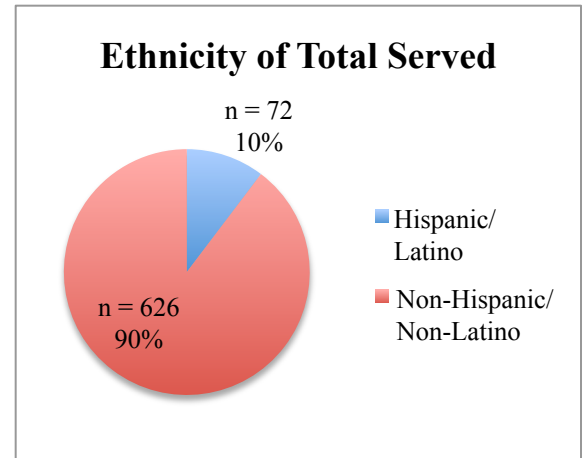
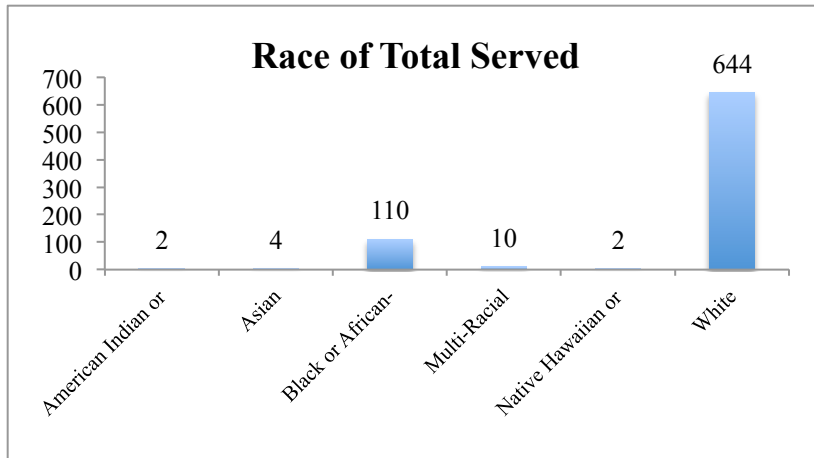


**Age Range of Total Served Tri-County**

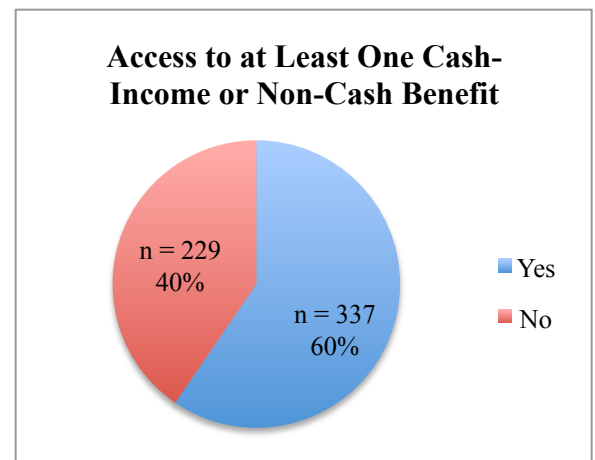
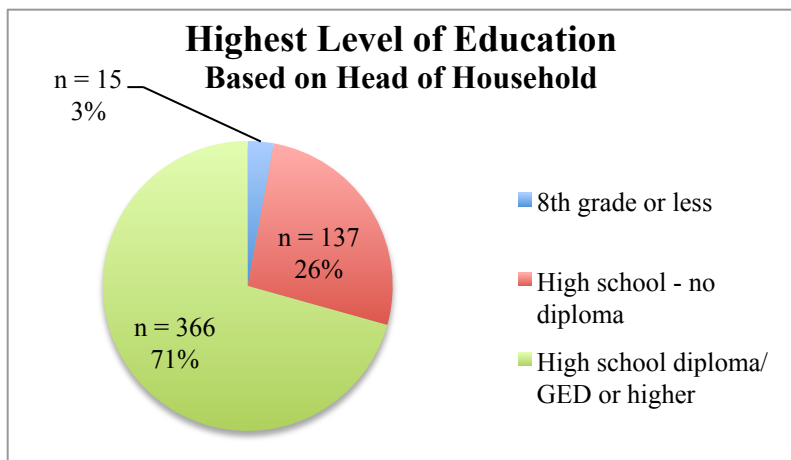


**Veteran Status.** A total of 40 veterans were served in emergency shelters, transitional and permanent housing programs. This accounted for 6% of all adults served.

**Race and Ethnicity.**



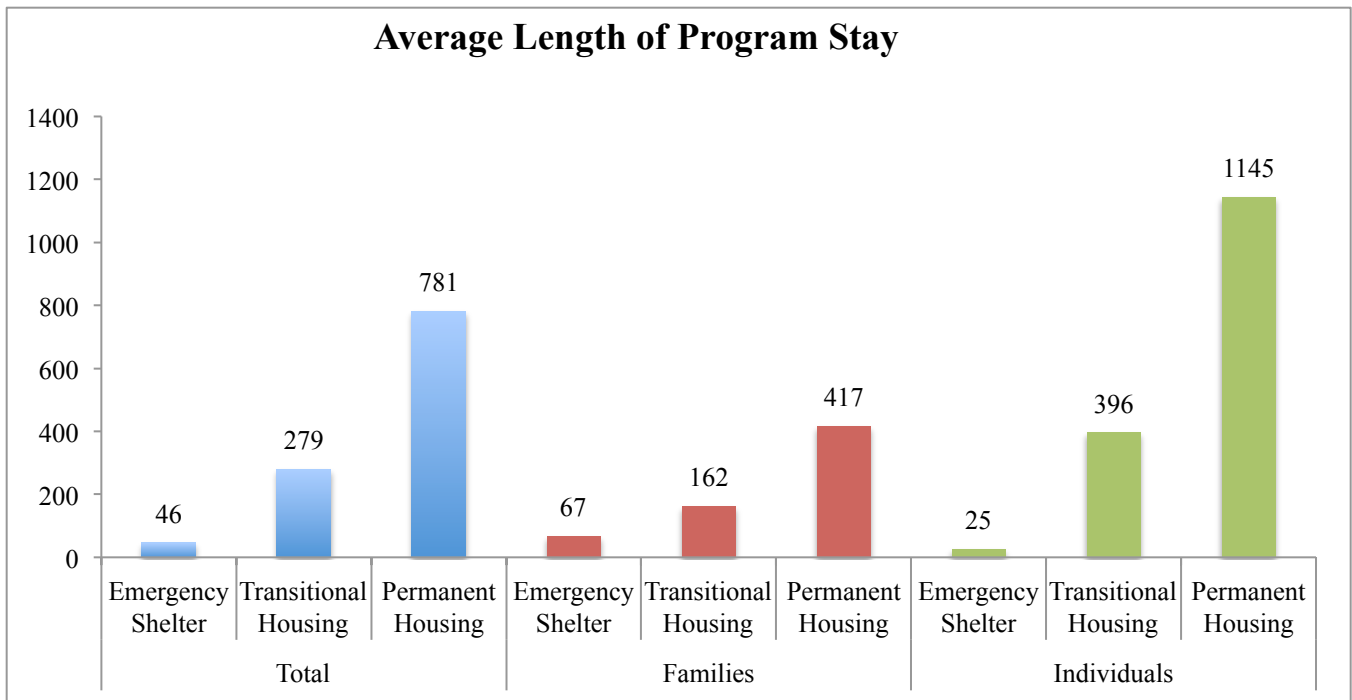
**Level of Education and Access to Cash-Income/Non-Cash Benefits.**



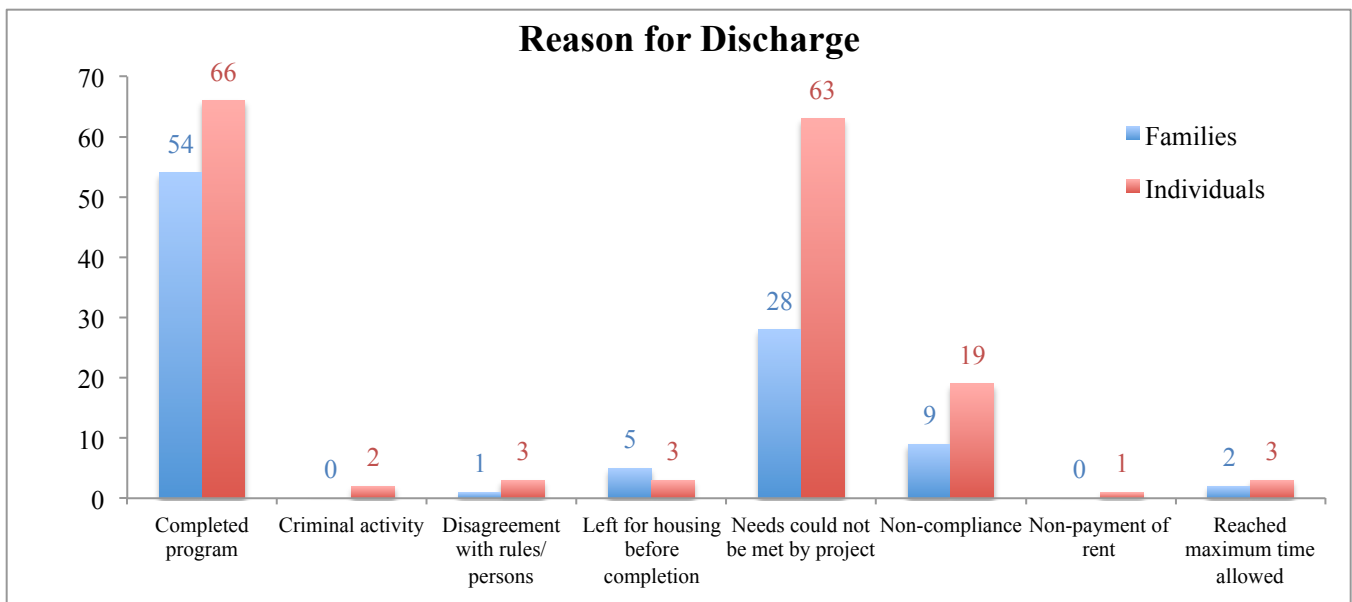
Earned income was the most reported cash-income with a total of 19% of all households served having earned income.

The most reported non-cash benefit for all households was Food Stamps with 31% of households receiving this benefit.

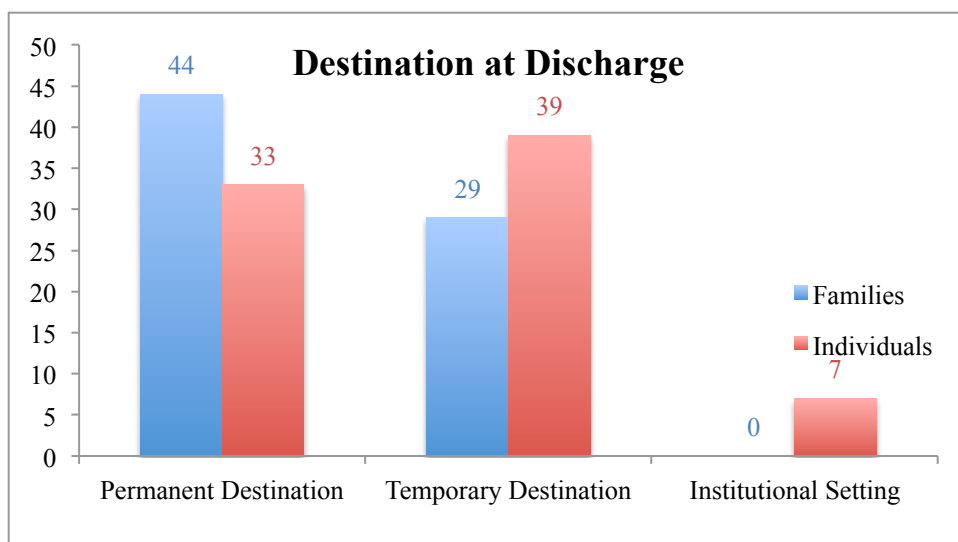
**Average Length of Program Stay.**



**Reason and Destination at Discharge.**



A total of 473 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 13% 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 family/friends temporarily, which involved 10% 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/prison with 1% of the total discharges each.



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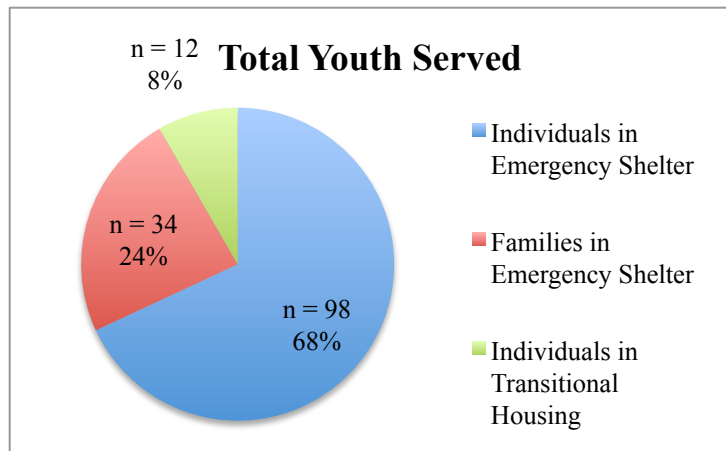
hotel or motel, place not meant for habitation, staying with a family member or friend temporarily, or transitional housing for homeless persons. The most common form of temporary housing as a destination was staying with family/friends temporarily, which involved 10% of the total population. An institutional destination includes hospital (psychiatric or non-psychiatric), jail or prison, or a substance abuse treatment facility. The most common institutional destination reported was jail/prison with 1% of the total discharges each.

## IV. Findings for Youth Population

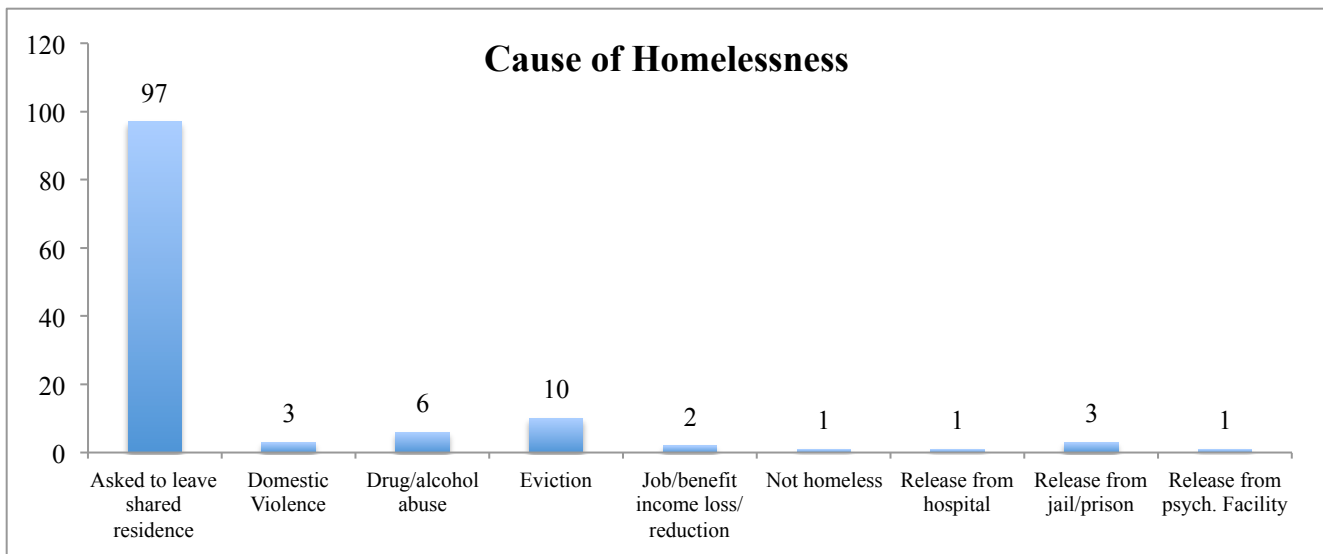
### Key Findings

- A total of 144 homeless youth were served in HMIS participating emergency shelters and transitional housing during the January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012 report period
- Youth households represented 29% of those served in emergency shelter and 16% of those served in transitional housing
- 55% of youth served were female which differed from the total population in which 54% were male
- Youth had shorter program stays in both emergency shelters and transitional housing programs when compared to the total population

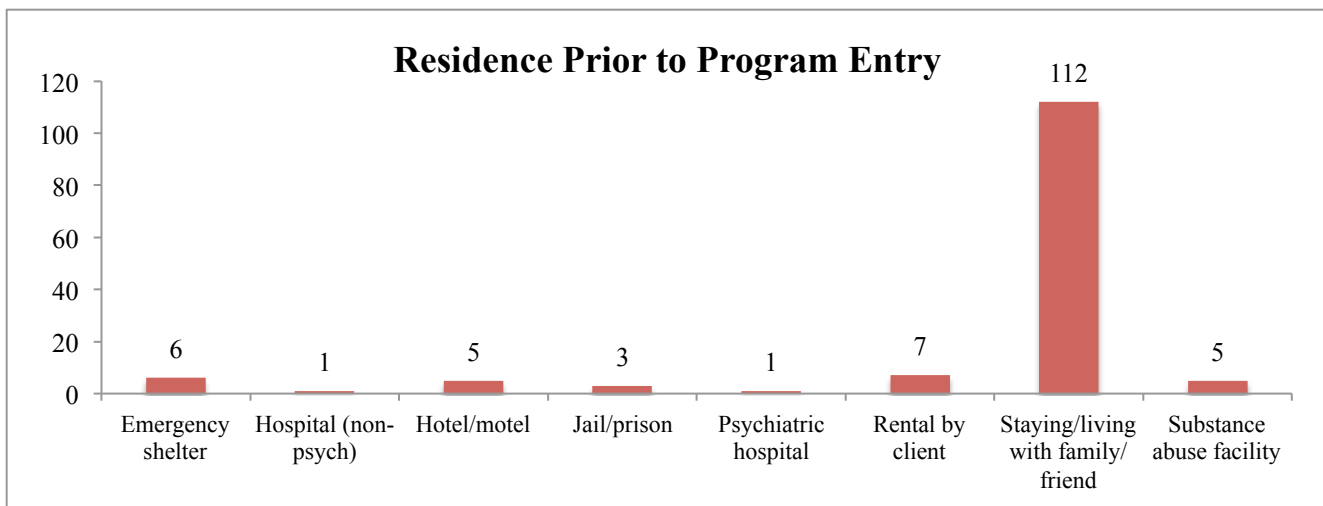
**Total Served.** A total of 144 youth were served as a head of household in Tri-County during the January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012 reporting period. Youth households represent 29% (132) of households served in emergency shelters and 16% (12) of those served in transitional housing. The average age of youth served was 22.



**Cause of Homelessness.**

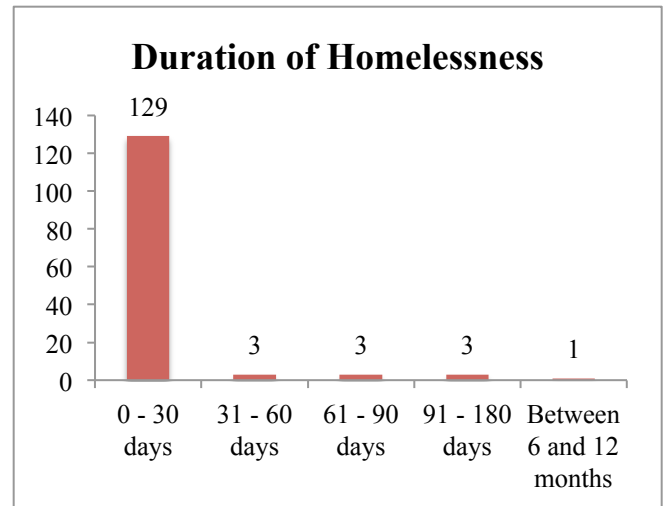
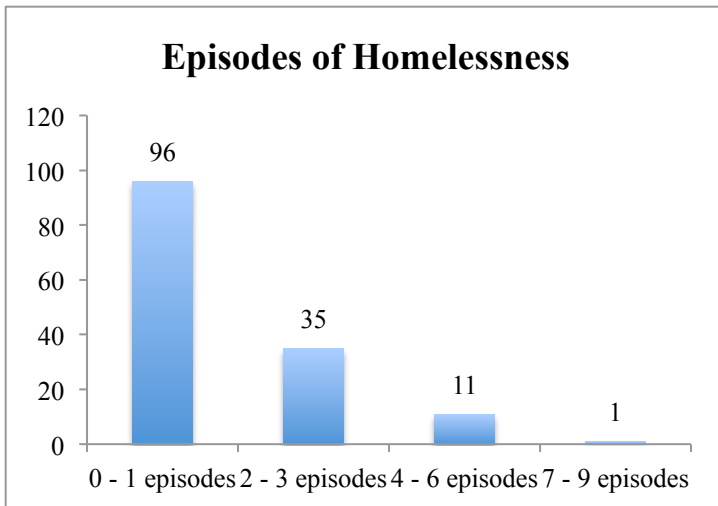


**Residence Prior to Program Entry.**

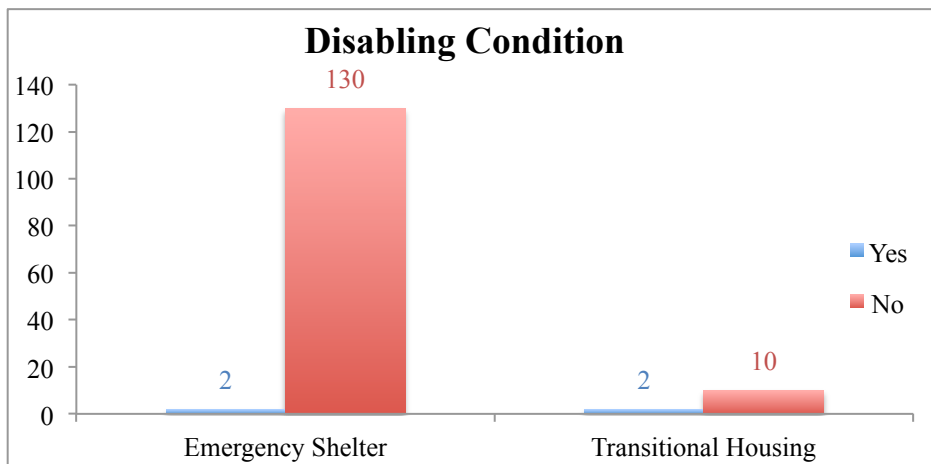




**Episodes and Duration of Homelessness and Chronic Homelessness.** There were no youth identified as chronically homeless during this reporting period.



**Disabling Condition.**

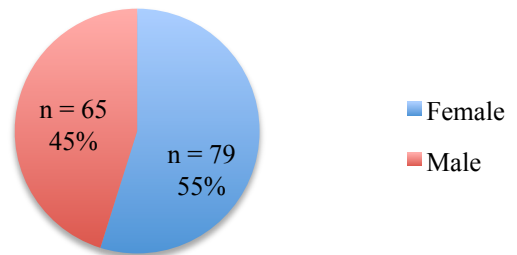


For those indicating a disabling condition, the breakdown is as follows:

Disabling Condition	Youth	%
Yes	2	50%
Yes – Chronic physical illness or disability	0	0%
Yes – Developmental disability	0	0%
Yes – Diagnosable substance use disorder	2	50%
Yes – Dually diagnosed	0	0%
Yes – Serious mental illness	0	0%
Total	4	100%

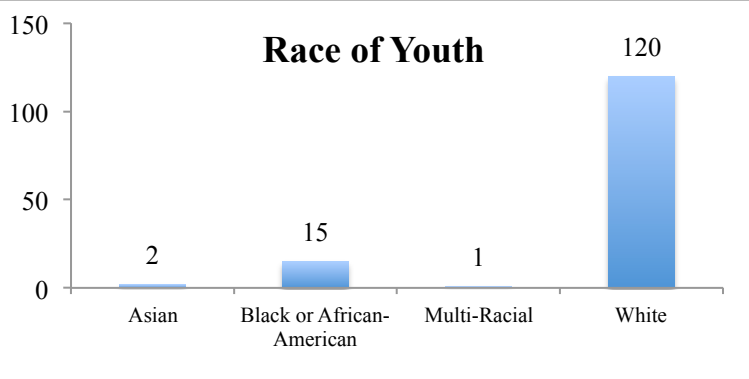
**Gender and Veterans Served.** There were no youth served throughout Tri-County that identified themselves as veterans.

**Gender of Youth**

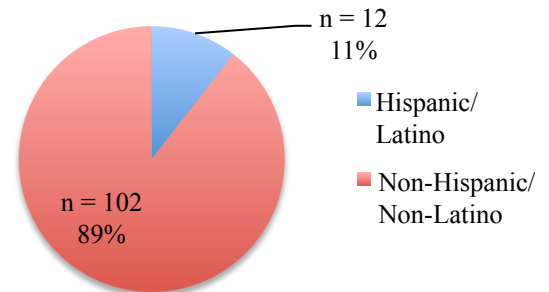


**Race and Ethnicity.**

**Race of Youth**

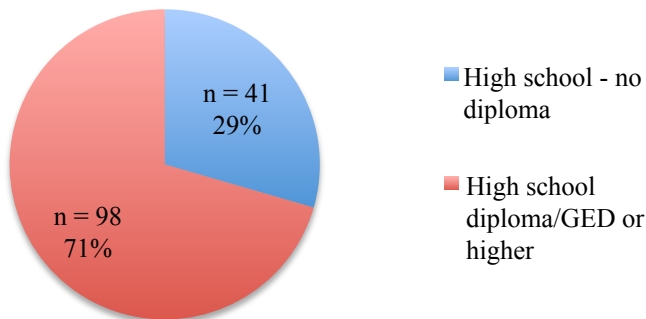


**Ethnicity of Youth**

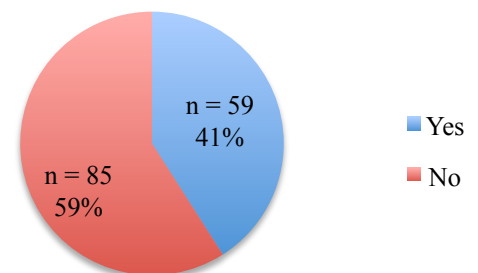


**Level of Education and Cash-Income Sources/Non-Cash Benefits.**

**Highest Level of Education**



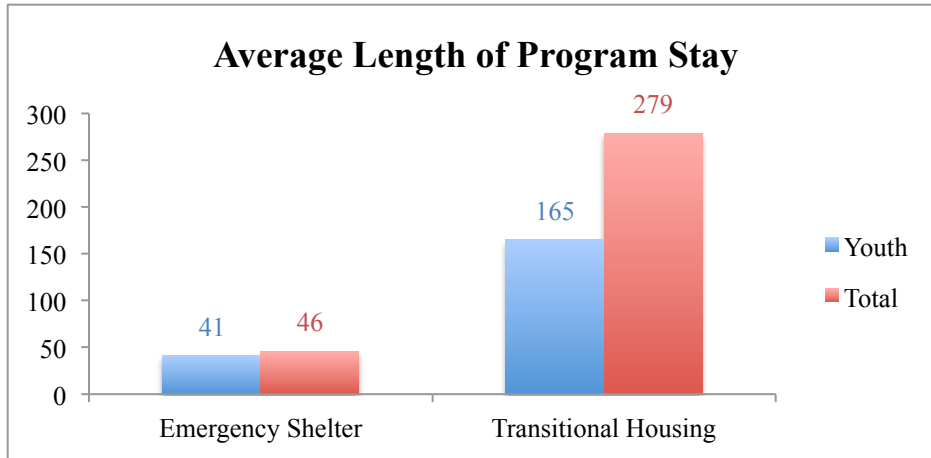
**Access to at Least One Cash-Income or Non-Cash Benefit**



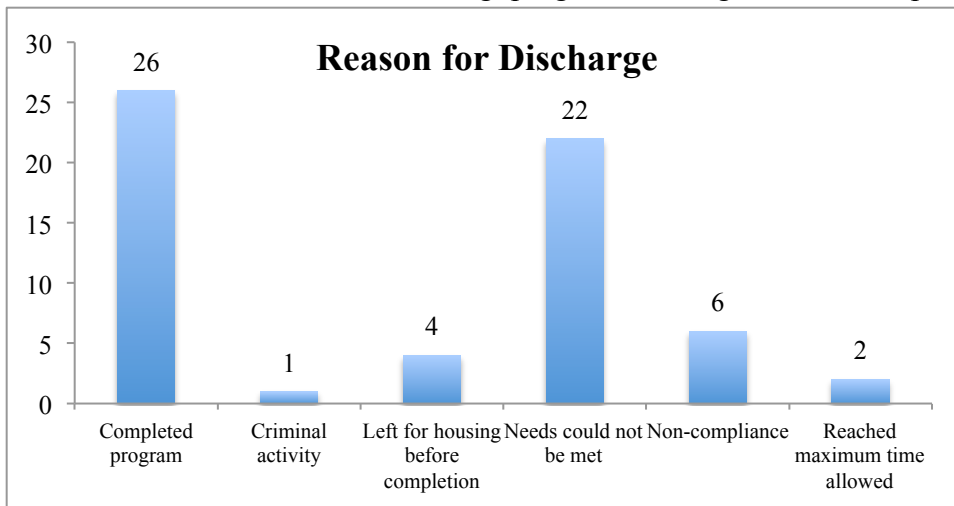
The most commonly reported cash-income for youth was earned income with 19% of the youth served having earned income.

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

**Average Length of Program Stay.**



**Reason and Destination at Discharge.** A total of 132 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 8% 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/friends temporarily, which accounted for 11% of the responses. An institutional destination includes hospital (psychiatric or non-psychiatric), jail or prison, or a substance abuse treatment facility. The only institutional destination reported was jail or prison with 1% of the responses.

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