



Mercer County CoC Homeless Assessment Report

2013

I. Introduction

In 2012, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development released the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Interim rules. These interim regulations require a high level of planning and coordination among all Continuums of Care (CoCs) throughout the Country. As with any planning process, data analysis of the needs and outcomes of the current system is essential to facilitate meaningful planning.

In order to assist the Continuums of Care throughout New Jersey with this data analysis, this report uses information from the New Jersey Homeless Information System (HMIS) to provide a snapshot of the characteristics of homeless households in the Mercer County CoC. This report can serve as the foundation of a more in depth review of the population and its needs. Communities in New Jersey are well positioned to move towards data driven planning with the wealth of information available through HMIS.

II. Data Source

This Homeless Assessment Report for Mercer County CoC analyzed data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) administered by New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency (NJHMFA), the HMIS Lead Agency. In New Jersey, NJHMFA utilized software developed by Foothold Technology as the primary HMIS system for the state. The projects included in this report were all Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing and Safe Haven projects (if available in the community) that were classified as “Homeless Only”.

The Homeless Assessment Report is based on information about unduplicated homeless families and individuals who used available emergency shelter, transitional housing and safe haven projects during the yearlong reporting period January 1, 2013 – December 31, 2013, as reported in HMIS.

For purposes of this report, families included any persons that presented together at the HMIS participating project and would choose to be permanently housed together if that was an option. This can include, households with adults and children under the age of 18, households made of all adults, or unaccompanied youth (under age 18) that present together.

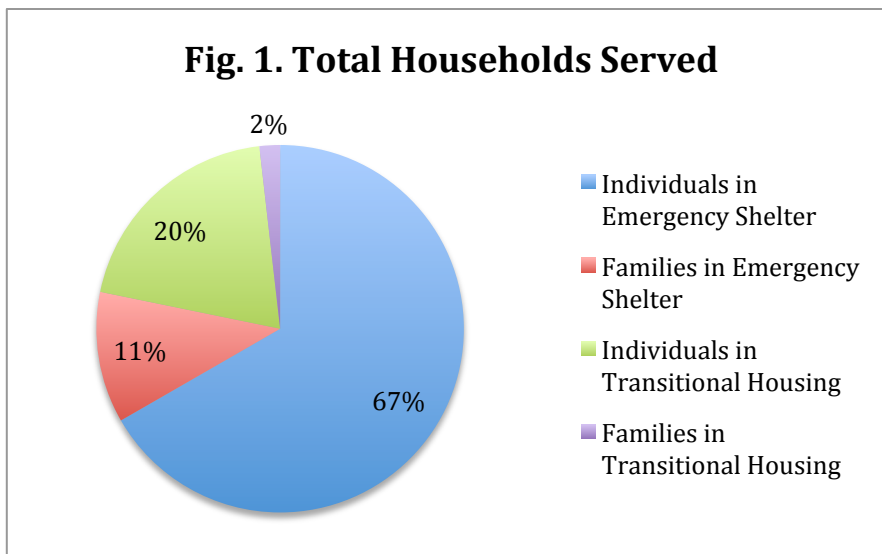
III. Findings for Total Population Served

Key Findings:

- A total of 2,158 households were served in HMIS participating emergency shelters and transitional housing projects during the January 1, 2013 – December 31, 2013 period
- There were 288 households identified as chronically homeless during this reporting period
- 57% of all adults served either as individuals or as part of a family identified having a disabling condition
- 38% of the total population served was under age 30
- 23% of households moved on to permanent destinations after discharge

Total Homeless

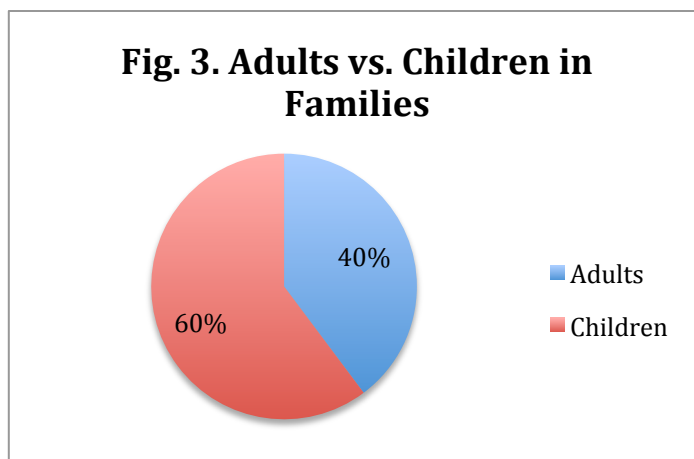
Population. A total of 2,158 households composed of 2,644 persons were housed in Mercer County CoC HMIS participating emergency shelters or transitional housing projects during the January 1, 2013 – December 31, 2013 reporting period. This is a 9% decrease in total households served from 2012. Out of the households served in 2013, the majority, 87% (1,870) were individuals, while the remaining 13% (288 households) were families. As shown in Figure 1, the most served population was individuals in emergency shelter, which made up 67% of the total population served. The 2,644 persons served throughout Mercer County HMIS projects made up 11% of New Jersey’s total homeless population served in HMIS projects in 2013.



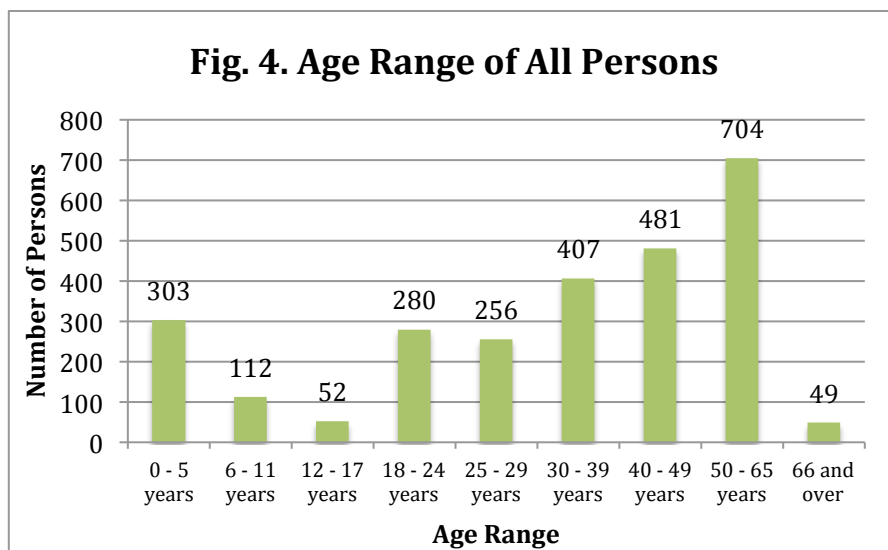
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	Mercer County	New Jersey
Total Persons Served	2,644	23,949
Emergency Shelter	2,102	19,208
Individuals	1,439	12,639
Families	663	6,569
Transitional Housing	542	4,455
Individuals	431	2,176
Families	111	2,279

Family Composition. Of the 288 family households served throughout Mercer County in 2013, 287 (99%) were households with adults and children under 18 while the last household was an adult only household. As shown in Figure 3, children represented 60% of the persons included in adult and children families. The average size of a homeless family in 2013 was 3 and the average age of a child served between the two project types was 5 years old.



Demographics. Of the total homeless population that was served in the Mercer CoC during 2013, the largest percent, 27%, of persons were between the ages of 50 and 65. As Figure 4 shows, the next highest age range served was persons between 18 and 29 (20%), followed by persons between 40 and 49.

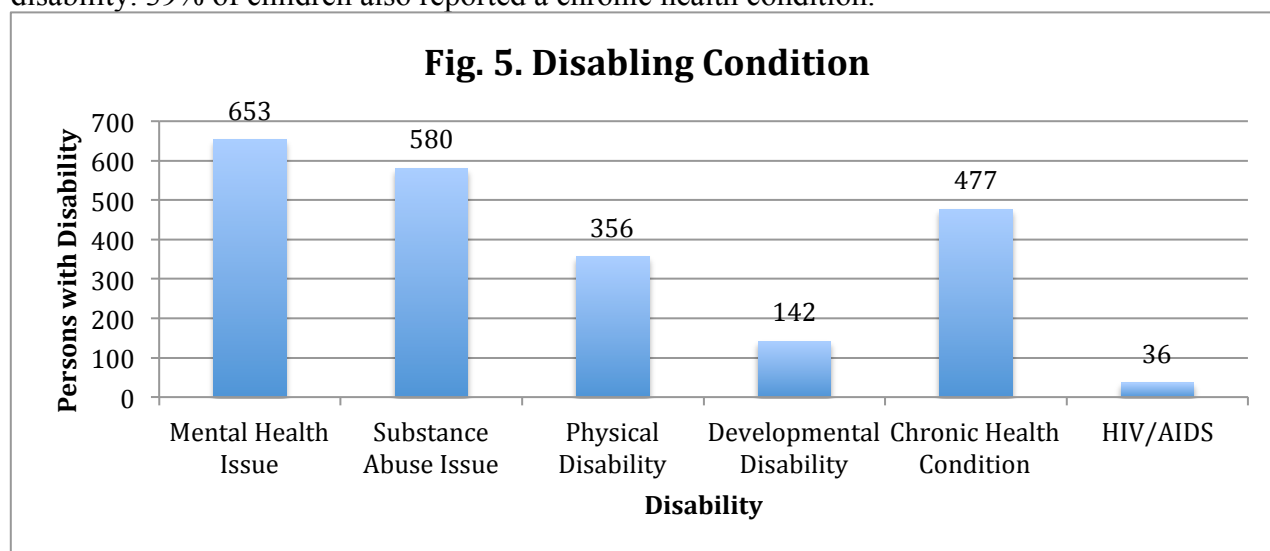


Similar to the 2012 numbers, more than half (68%) of the homeless persons served in Mercer CoC HMIS participating projects were male, with women representing 32% of the population.

In addition, 65% of the homeless persons served during 2013 identified their race as Black or African American, making that the largest racial subgroup. The next largest was White (32%), followed by Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander with 1%. With regards to ethnicity, only 13% identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino.

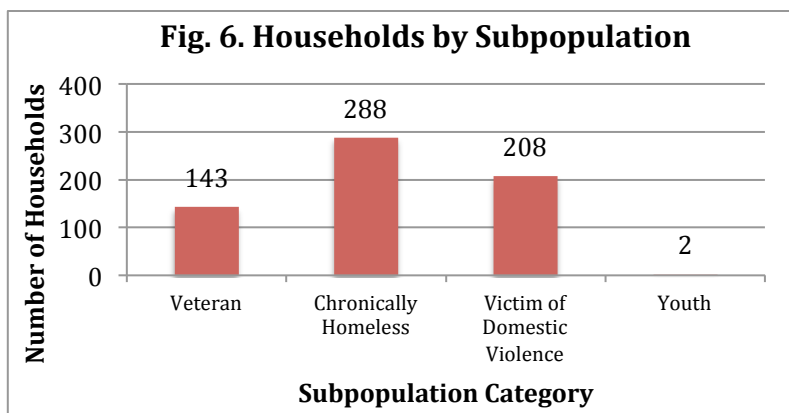
Disabling Conditions. Among all persons served throughout Mercer County’s HMIS emergency shelter and transitional housing projects, 49% identified having a disabling condition, this number includes 57% of adults and 13% of children.

Among disabled adults, 52% reported mental health issues making this the most prevalent disability; representing 30% of the total adult homeless population. 47% of disabled adults also reported a substance abuse issue. Among disabled children, 44% reported a developmental disability. 39% of children also reported a chronic health condition.



Subpopulation Characteristics.

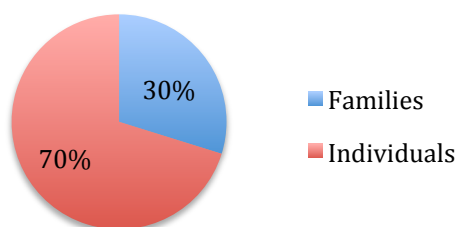
In its plan, *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*, the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) has prioritized ending youth, veteran and chronic homelessness across the Country. In 2013, Mercer CoC served a total of 288 households that were identified as chronically homeless in emergency shelter or transitional housing projects. 81% of the chronic households served were in emergency shelter projects (only 1 was a family), while the remaining 19% were individuals in transitional housing projects.



Youth only households, households without someone over age 18, represented less than 1% of the total households served throughout Mercer HMIS projects. Both youth households served were individual youth, one of which was served in emergency shelter, the other in transitional.

As far as veterans served, Mercer CoC served a total of 143 veterans throughout 2013. 98% of veterans served were individuals and only 7% were female. 80% of the veterans served were served in emergency shelter projects. 62% of veterans reported having some kind of disability, with the most common disability reported being a substance abuse issue (53%).

Fig. 7. Household Type Among Victims of Domestic Violence

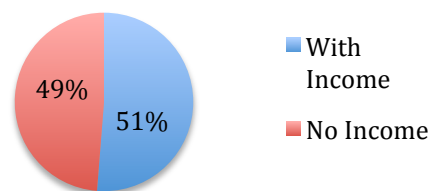


In addition to the chronic, youth and veteran populations, there were 208 homeless households that reported having a victim of domestic violence. 70% of these households were individuals, while the remaining 62 were families. 32% reported that the last episode of domestic violence occurred over a year ago, while 40% reported it happening within the past 3 months. The large majority of the domestic violence victims (92%) were served in emergency shelters. As a note, while there are victims of domestic violence being served in HMIS participating

agencies, due to federal regulations, Domestic Violence specific projects are not able to enter data into HMIS, so the number of victims served in those projects are not included in this report.

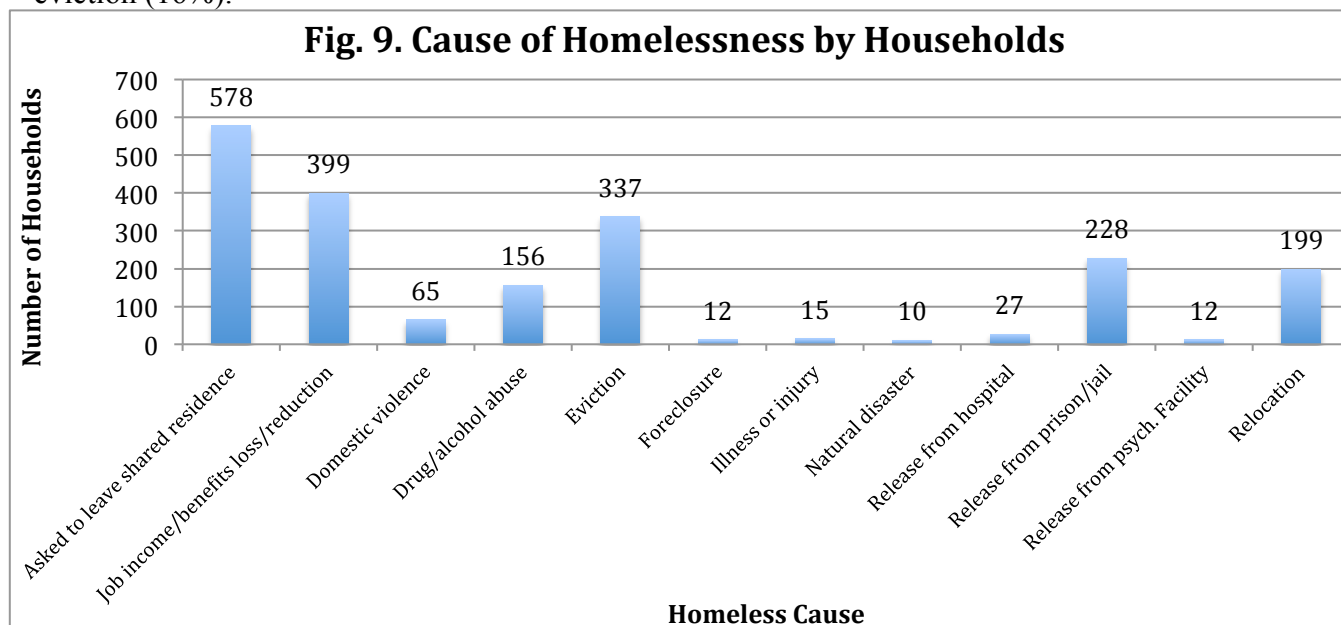
Income and Benefits. Among all homeless households served in emergency shelter or transitional housing projects during 2013, 49% had no source of income, while 6% reported receiving some form of earned income. The most common sources of cash income among households were SSI (32%) and General Assistance (20%). The average monthly income for households in emergency shelter was \$208, while it was \$398 for households served in transitional housing projects.

Fig. 8. Percentage of Households with Income



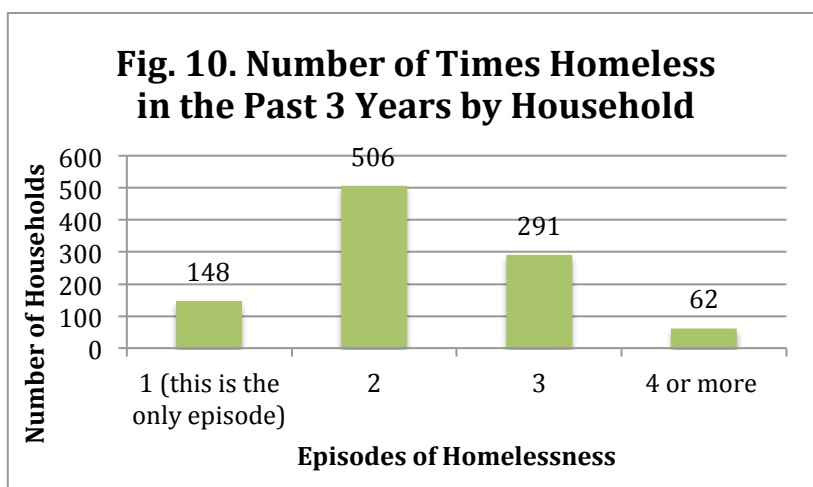
While 49% of households had no source of income, 48% of households were not receiving some kind of non-cash benefit. Food Stamps was the top reported non-cash benefit, which was reported by 43% of the households. Another 34% of households were connected to Medicaid benefits.

Cause of Homelessness and Residence Prior to Project Entry. When asked what the primary factor was that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more households attributed their homelessness to being asked to leave a shared residence (27%) than any other cause. As Figure 9 shows, the next most common factors were job income or benefits loss/reduction (18%) and eviction (16%).



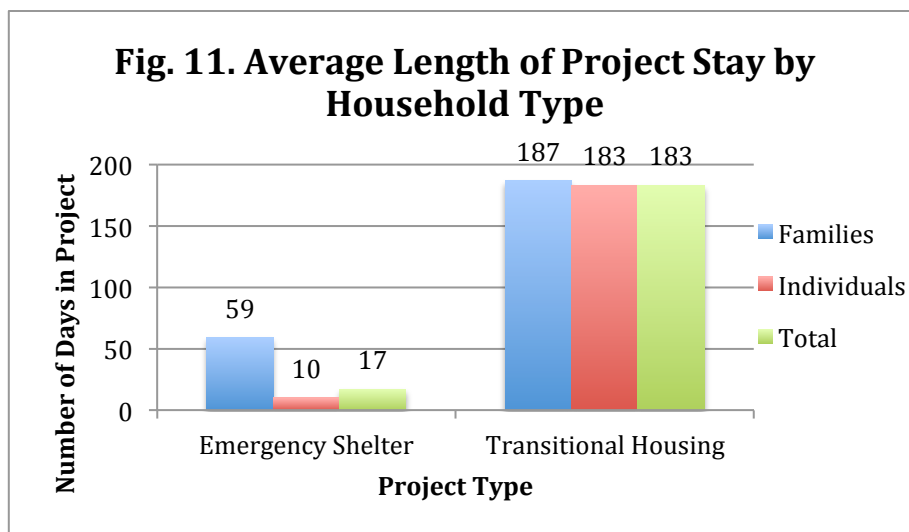
These causes of homelessness coincide with the common response for residence prior to project entry with 45% of households staying or living with family or friends prior to project entry. The next most common response was emergency shelter (17%) followed by rental by client (10%).

Length of Stay at Prior Residence and Episodes of Homelessness. 33% of households served during 2013 had resided in their last residence for one year or longer before entering the emergency shelter or transitional housing project. Another 21% were in their prior residence for more than 3 months but less than one year, while only 7% were there one week or less. Similarly, only 3% of households experienced 4 or more episodes of homelessness in the last 3 years, 23% of households were experiencing their second episode of homelessness prior to project entry, as seen in Figure 10.



Average Length of Project Stay.

When looking at total length of project stay for families and individuals, families seemed to have slightly longer stays in both emergency shelter and transitional housing projects when compared to individuals. During their project stay it was found that families stayed on average 49 days or a little less than 2 months, longer than individuals in emergency

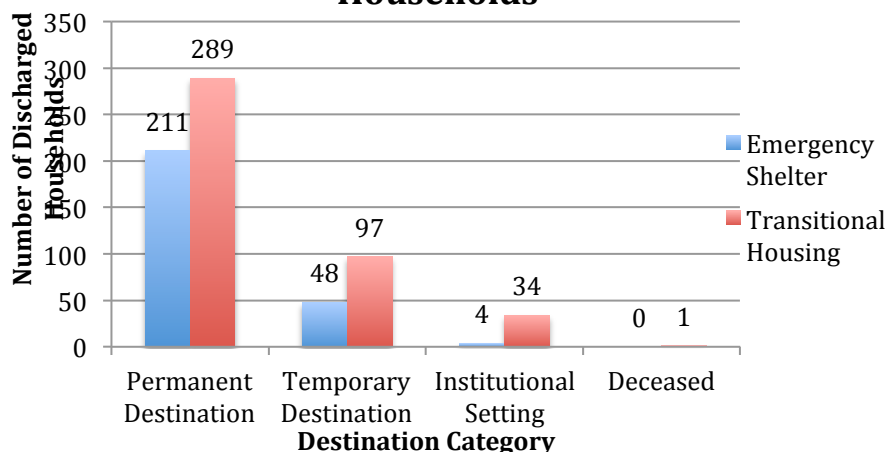


shelter. When looking at transitional housing, families were only found to stay an average of 4 days longer than individuals in transitional housing projects.

Reason and Destination at Discharge.

A total of 2,140 households were discharged from emergency shelter and transitional housing projects during the 2013 reporting period. 20% of these households were discharged from projects after completing the program while 4% were discharged from the project due to non-compliance or left for a housing opportunity before project completion.

Fig. 12. Destination Category by Households



Unfortunately, due to the nature of nightly emergency shelter projects, information about where the household left to was not able to be collected by staff for a large number of households.

Based on the data that was collected, 23% of households discharged in 2013 moved on to permanent destinations upon discharge from the project. A permanent destination includes

a unit owned or rented by a client, permanent housing project, or living with a family member or friend permanently. The most common permanent destination was rental by client with 18% of total households moving into a rental upon discharge. This rental could be with or without a subsidy. 7% of households moved on to a temporary destination at discharge, which could include an emergency shelter, hotel or motel, place not meant for habitation, staying with a family member or friend temporarily, safe haven, or transitional housing for homeless persons. An institutional destination, which was the destination of 2% of households, includes hospitals (psychiatric or non-psychiatric), a halfway house, jail or prison, foster care, long-term care facility or a substance abuse treatment facility.

Appendix A: HMIS Projects Included in Report

I. Emergency Shelter Projects

Agency	Project Name
Home Front	HF Family Preservation Center
	HF Gateway
	HF-FreshStart/Emergency Placement A
Rescue Mission	RMOT-Nightly Emergency Shelter

II. Transitional Housing Projects

Agency	Project Name
Anchor House	Anchor House Anchor Line
	Anchor House Anchorage
Catholic Charities ECS	CC ECS Housing Now
Community Innovations	Community Response – Bowen House Women in Transition
	Community Response LLC – Chest House I – Men in Transition
Helping Arms	Helping Arms Housing Program
Home Front	HF Huchet House
	HF TLC
Rescue Mission	RMOT – Transitional Housing
United Progress Inc.	UPI – Housing Program
VOADV	VOADV-Amani House Transitional Living