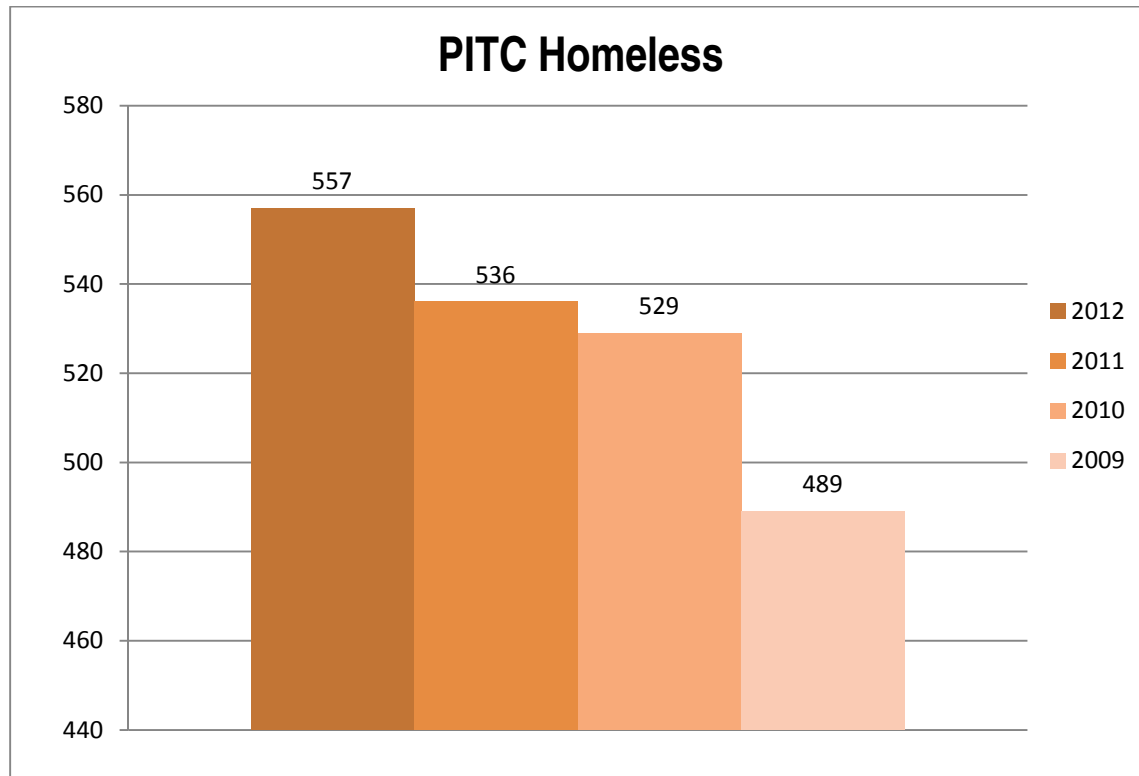


ATLANTIC COUNTY

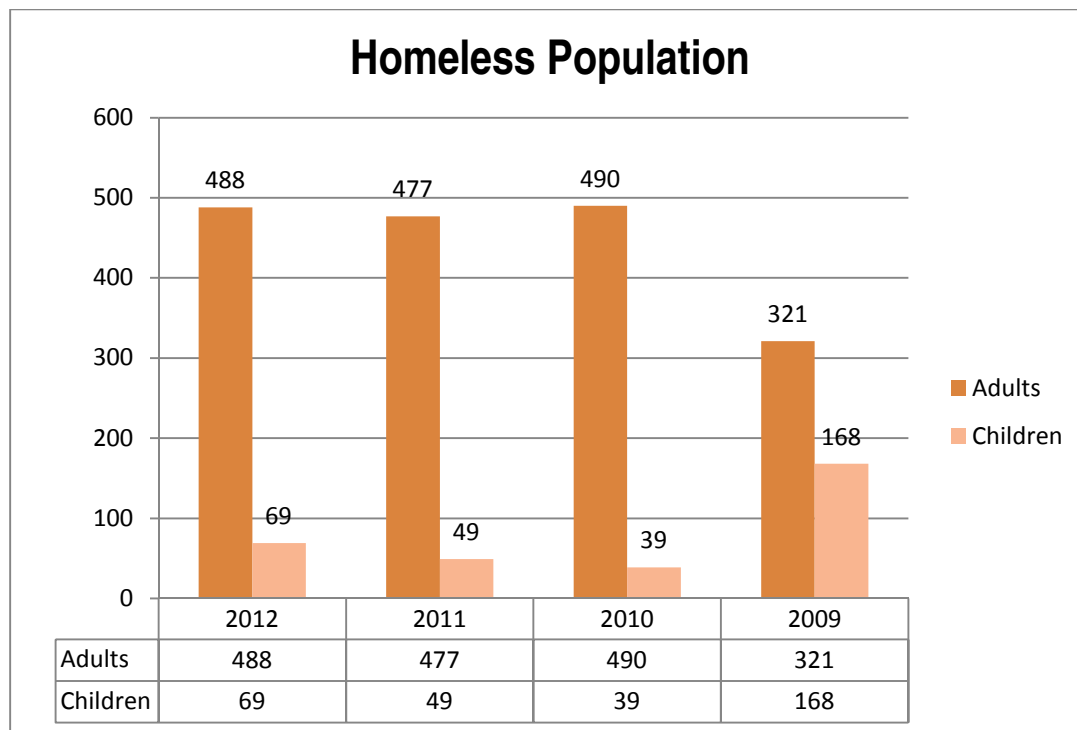
On January 25, 2012 there were 557 homeless men, women and children counted in Atlantic County according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations.



The actual number of people who are homeless over the course of the year may be between two to four times larger than the number counted at one point in time. Using the statistical formula developed in the publication "Estimating the Need," it is projected that *over the course of a year, 1,106 adults and children are homeless in Atlantic County.*

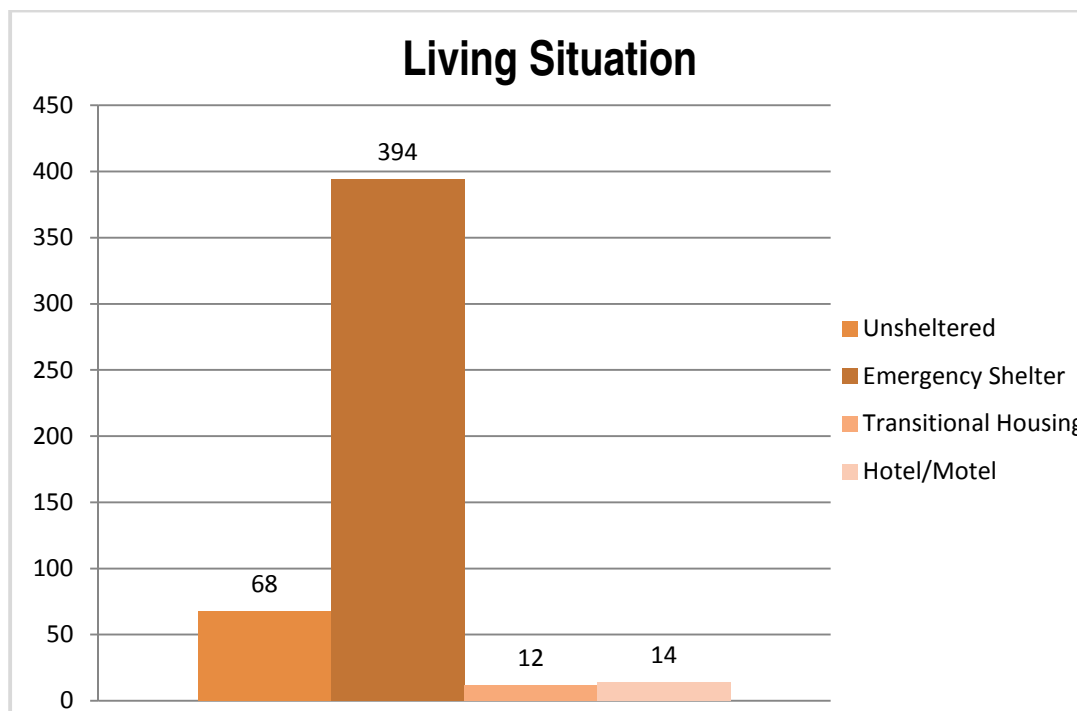
Homelessness in Atlantic County has increased over the past four years reaching the highest level in this count year. Of the 557 people who were homeless on the night of the count 69 of them were children. As the Homeless Population chart shows since 2010, the number of adults who were homeless has only fluctuated slightly while the number of children has been on the rise increasing a total of 43%.

2012 Homeless Breakdown	
Respondents (Adults)	488
Family Members (Children)	69
Total Homeless	557



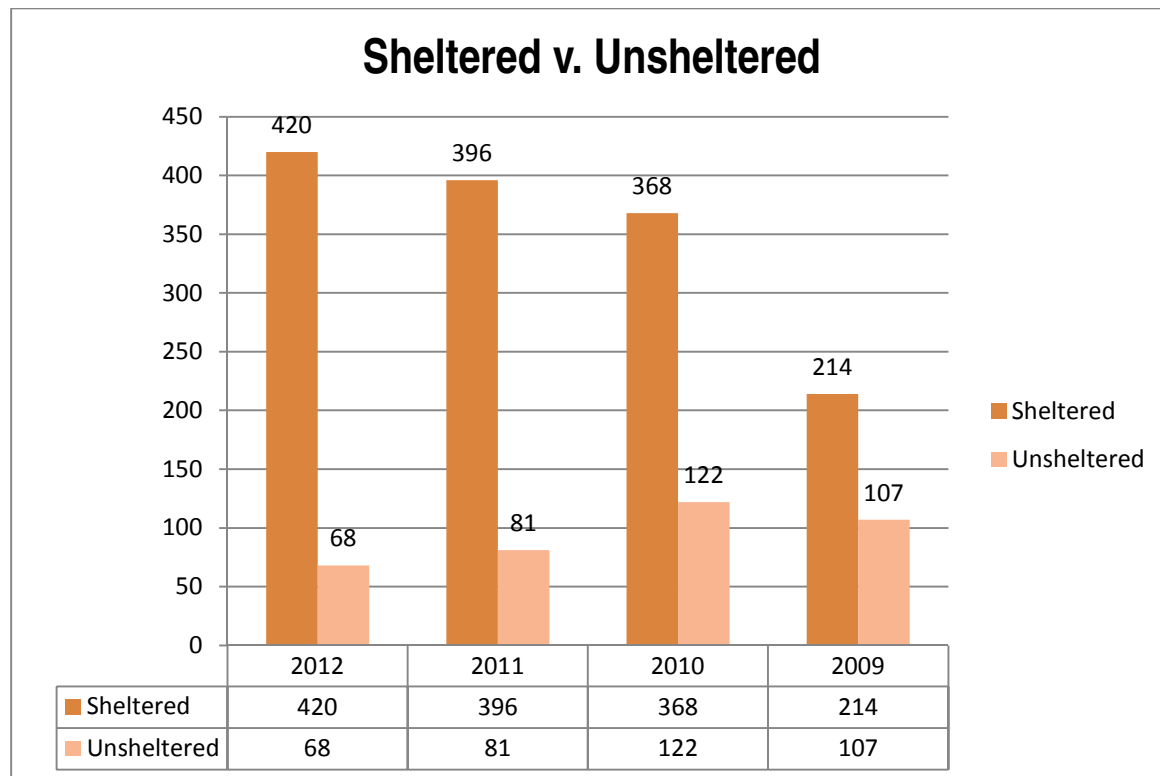
Living Situation

As reflected in the Living Situation chart below, 68 or 13.9% of the homeless respondents were unsheltered the night of the count. The remainder of the homeless were in living in sheltered situations with the largest population of the homeless residing in emergency shelter (n=394, 80.7%).



Emergency Shelter includes those in ES, Domestic Violence Shelters, Youth Shelters and Safe Havens where applicable

The number of unsheltered homeless in Atlantic County has been on the decline since 2010. In turn, the number of sheltered homeless has been on the rise with an overall increase of 49% since 2009.



Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

As HUD continually encourages CoCs to utilize HMIS to complete the sheltered count for a community, for the first time, as part of this 2012 report, there is a comparison of what was reported in HMIS for Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing for the night of the count to what was reported in the same categories for the Point In Time Count. The numbers from HMIS are based on those over 17 in emergency shelter or transitional housing on the night of the Point In Time Count.

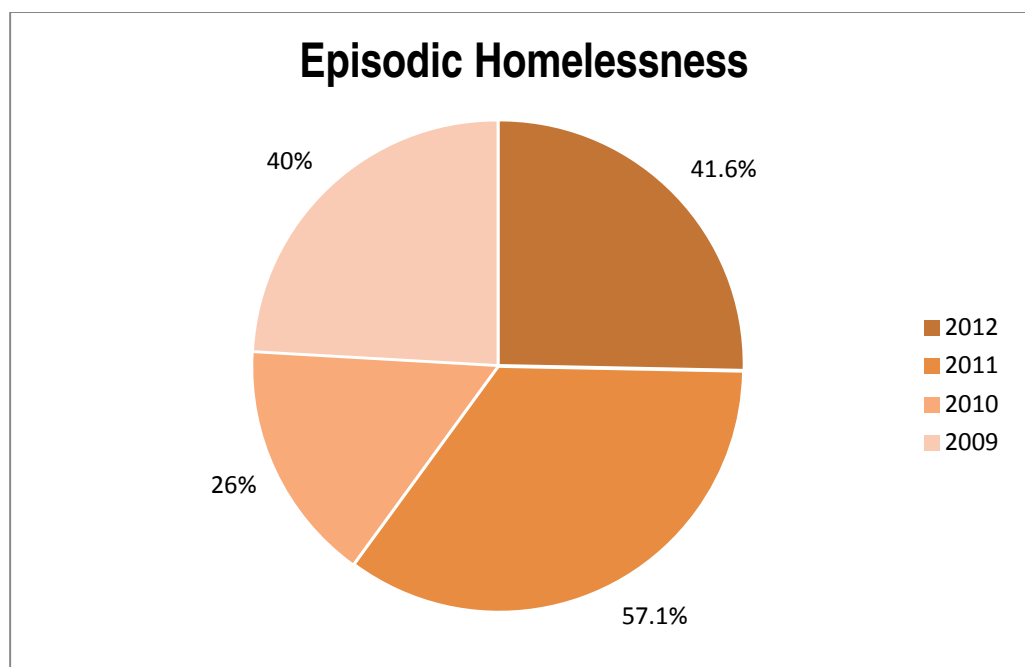
In Atlantic County, there were a total of 497 adults in emergency shelter in the HMIS system on the night of the count. There was no one in transitional housing in the HMIS system on the night of the count. These numbers are lower than what was recorded as part of the count. On the night of the count 389 respondents stated that they would be in emergency shelter and 12 reported residing in transitional housing.

Length and Episodes of Homelessness

Of the homeless population surveyed in Atlantic County, 207 or 42.4% responded that they have been homeless for more than one year. Of those who were homeless less than one year, 36.7% reported that they had been homeless at least one other time within the past 12 months.

2012 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day - 1 week	17	3.5%
8 days - 1 month	29	5.9%
1 month & 1 day - 3 months	74	15.2%
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	84	17.2%
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	71	14.5%
More than 1 year	207	42.4%
No response	6	1.2%

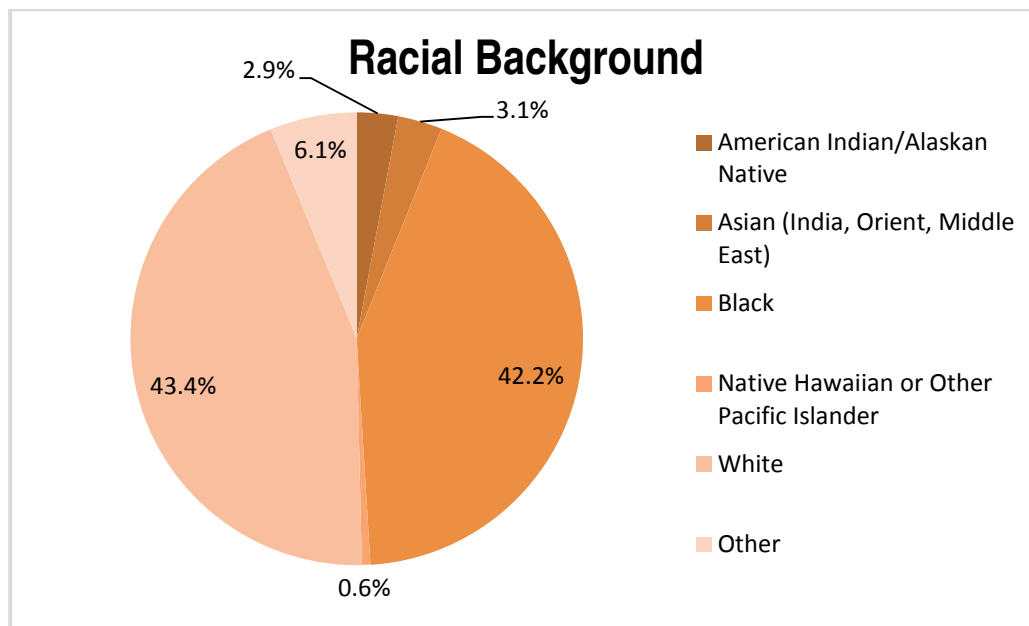
As reflected in the chart below, a total of 203 or 41.6% of the total homeless population reported having at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. Although this number has fluctuated over the past four years, this is a significant decrease from 2011 (15.5%).



Demographics

In 2012, of the total homeless population in Atlantic County, 367 people or 75.2% were male, 116 or 23.8% were female and two (2) or 0.4% was transgender.

The Racial Background chart below outlines the racial breakdown of homeless persons in the 2012 count. The largest majority were White (43.3%) closely followed by Black (42.2%). The total percentage of the homeless population that defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino equaled 12.5%.

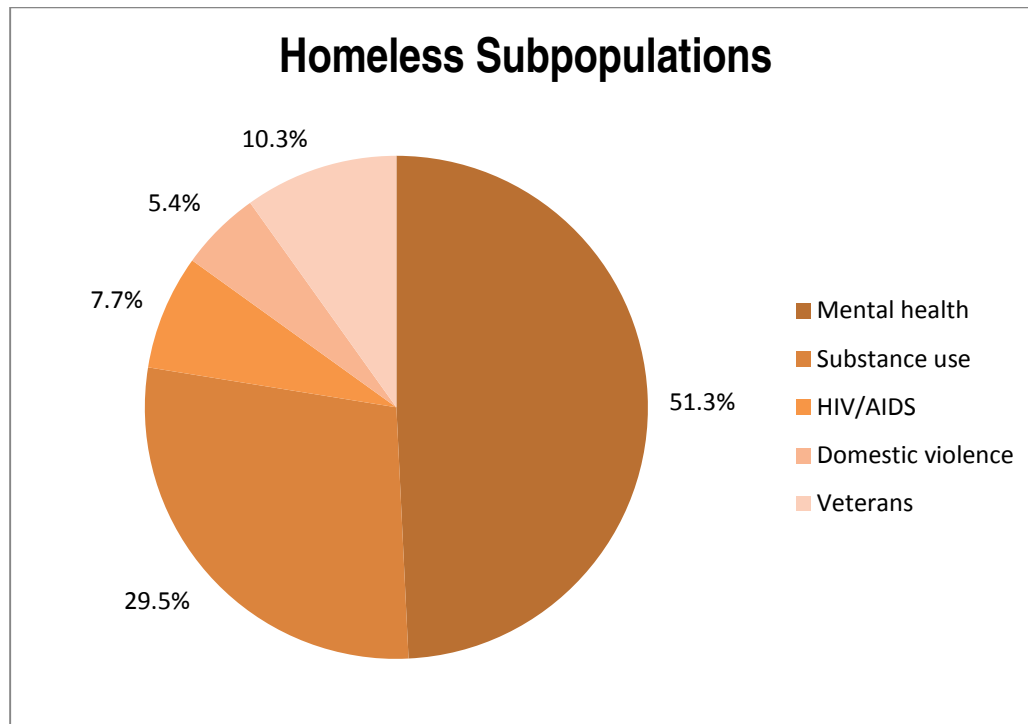


The largest percentage of homeless in Atlantic County fell within the 50 to 59 year old age range, totaling 25%, followed by those within the 40 to 49 year old age range (24%).

2012 Age	#	%
Under 18	0	0.0%
18-20	36	7.4%
21-24	37	7.6%
25-29	35	7.2%
30-39	57	11.7%
40-49	117	24.0%
50-59	122	25.0%
60-64	31	6.4%
65+	28	5.7%
No response	25	5.1%

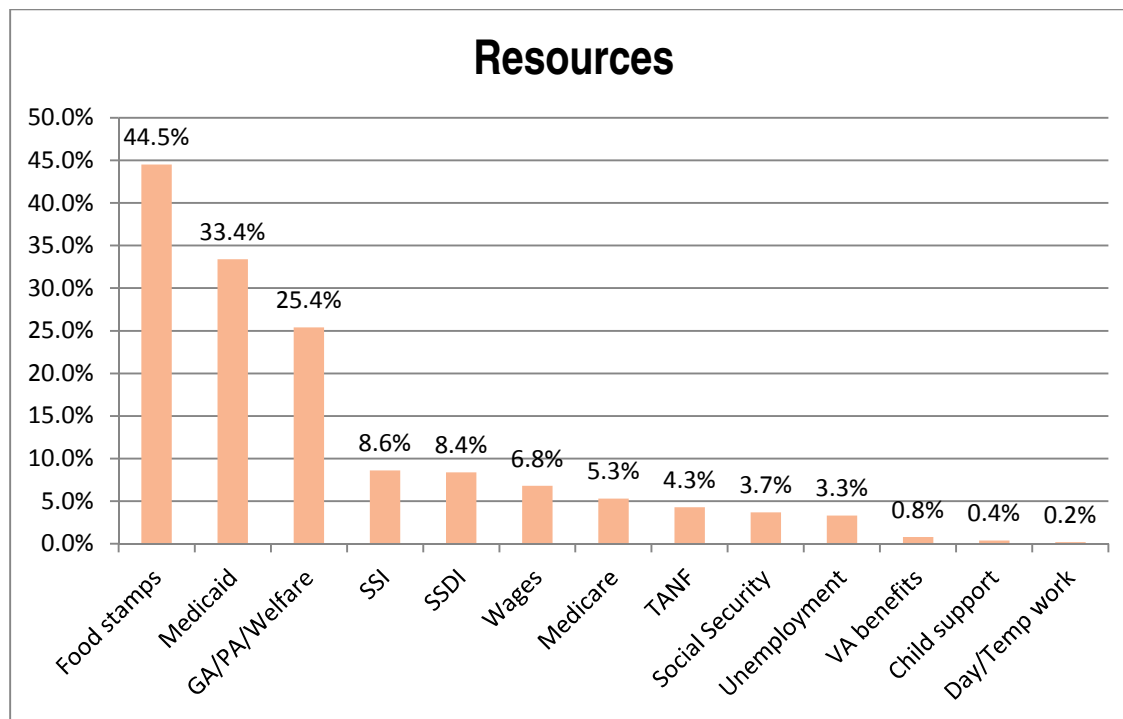
Homeless Subpopulations

The chart below outlines the breakdown of the homeless subpopulations in Atlantic County for the 2012 count. Overwhelmingly, the largest subpopulation was the homeless who had mental health issues (51.3%). The number of homeless who reported serving in the US military equaled 10.3% (n=53).



Financial Resources and Income

The three main sources of income reported by people who were homeless in Atlantic County on the night of the 2012 count were Food Stamps (44.5%), Medicaid (33.4%) and Welfare (25.4%). A total of 8.8% of the homeless population reported receiving no type of government benefit on the night of the count.



As part of the 2012 count, homeless respondents were asked to provide a current income that provided a potential estimated yearly income. In Atlantic County, the largest percent of respondents stated that they had no income. The next largest percentage was those earning less than \$5,000 a year.

2012 Yearly Income	#	%
No Income	184	37.7%
\$1,000-\$4,999	136	27.9%
\$5,000- \$9,999	79	16.2%
\$10,000-\$14,999	20	4.1%
\$15,000- \$19,999	9	1.8%
\$20,000-\$24,999	6	1.2%
\$25,000- \$29,999	2	0.4%
\$30,000- \$34,999	1	0.2%
No Response	51	10.5%

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The highest ranking factor that respondents stated contributed to their homelessness in Atlantic County was loss of job and inability to find work. Other top ranking factors included alcohol or drug abuse problems, relationship breakdown and housing costs being too high.

Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Lost job/cannot find work	38.1%
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	29.3%
Relationship/family breakup/death	28.3%
Housing costs too high	21.5%
Mental illness/emotional problems	18.6%
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	17.0%
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	15.4%
Incarceration	11.7%
Have work but wages are too low	9.4%
Lost job due to lack of transportation	6.8%
Utility costs too high	5.9%
Domestic violence	5.7%
Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure	1.2%
Natural disaster	1.2%
House condemned	0.4%
Loss of child support	0.4%

The types of services that respondents stated that they have received in the past three years or are currently needed are reflected in the chart below. In Atlantic County, the top service received was emergency shelter and the top service that was reported as needed was dental services.

2012 Service Needs	#	%
<i>Received</i>		
Emergency shelter	377	77.3%
Emergency food or meal assistance	376	77.0%
Medical	152	31.1%

<i>Need</i>		
Dental	189	38.7%
Employment assistance/Medical	160	32.8%
Emergency food or meal assistance	136	27.9%

Discharge from Mainstream Institutions

As part of the 2012 survey, homeless respondents were asked if they had been discharged into homelessness from certain mainstream institutions within the past three years (since January 25, 2009). The discharge information is based on the homeless population that responded to the survey and relies on self report.

As the chart shows the two institutions that had the highest numbers of respondents reporting they were discharged into homelessness were City/County Jail and Medical Hospitals.

Discharged Into Homelessness (Past Three Years)		
<i>Corrections</i>	#	%
State Prison	43	8.8%
City/County Jail	100	20.5%
Juvenile Detention Center	6	1.2%
<i>Inpatient Care</i>	#	%
Hospitalized (Medical)	141	28.9%
State Inpatient Mental Health	17	3.5%
City/County Inpatient Mental Health	41	8.4%
Substance Abuse Treatment	36	7.4%

Last Permanent Address

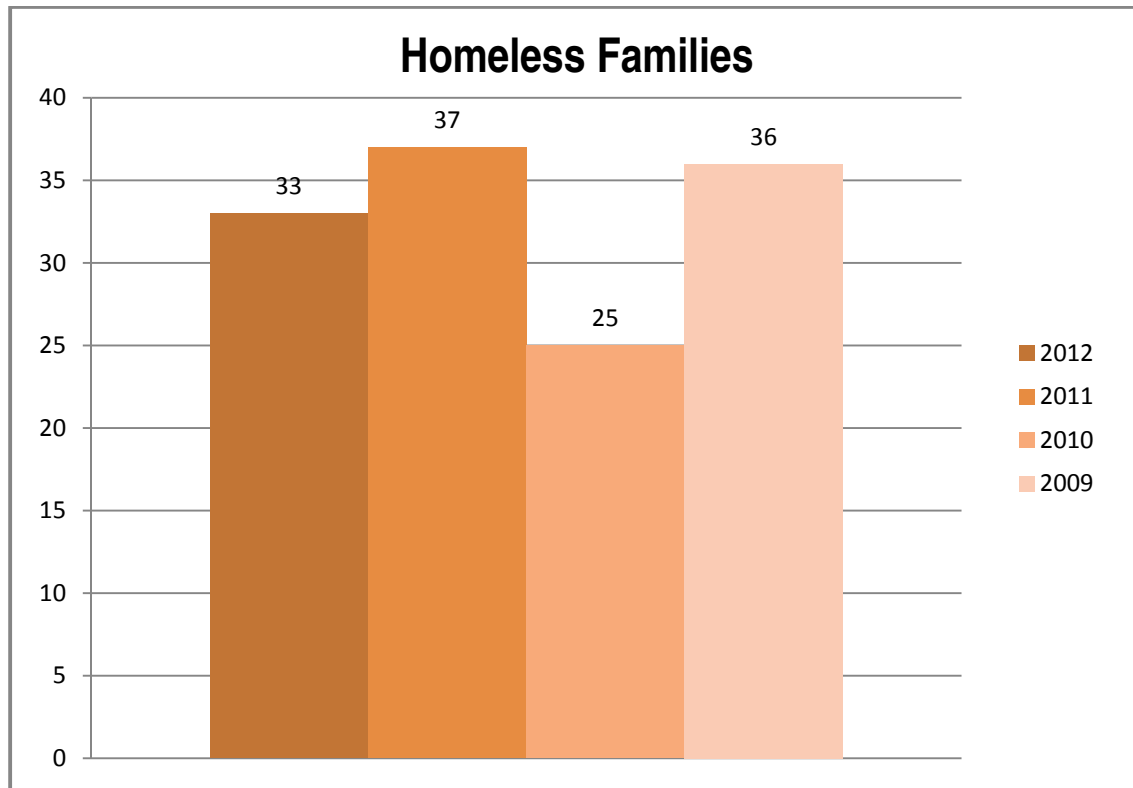
In the 2012 count, 78.3% (n=382) of the homeless respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless. In looking at the surround states, 6.4% (n=31) last lived in Pennsylvania, 3.9% (n=19) last lived in New York, and 0.8% (n=4) last lived in Delaware.

The cities /towns most frequently cited by respondents as the last place they lived before becoming homeless are below (those with a rate of about 5% or higher). The largest number reported last living in Atlantic City.

Town	%
Atlantic City	30.1
Pleasantville	5.7
Philadelphia	4.5

FAMILY HOMELESSNESS

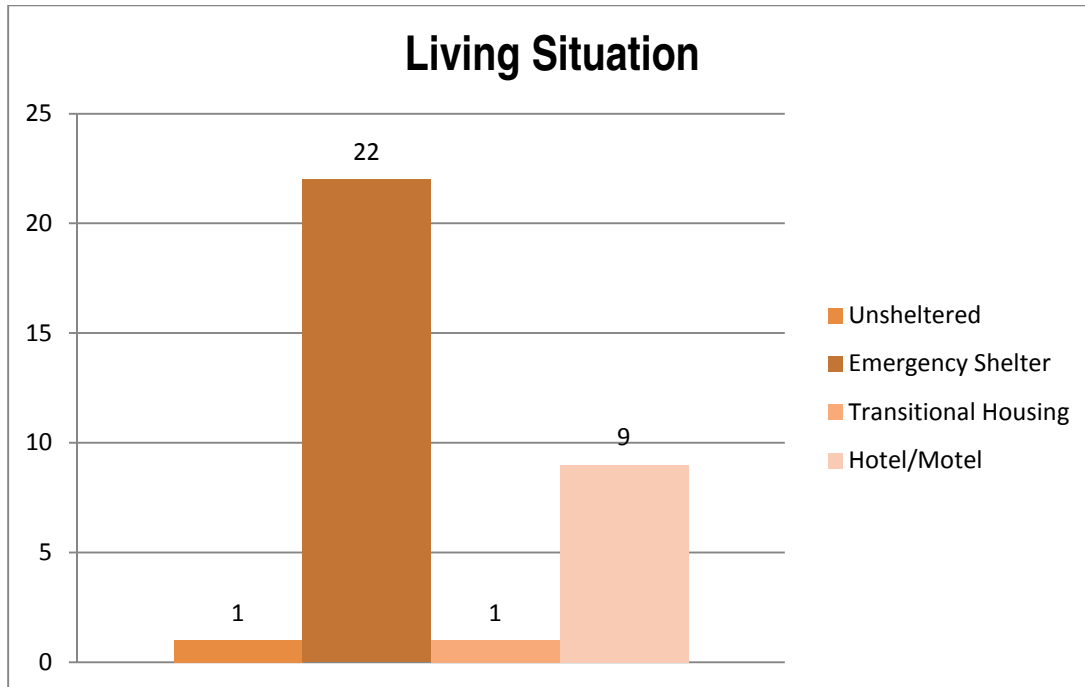
In 2012, of the 488 homeless respondents in Atlantic County, 33 or 6.7% had at least one dependent child under 18 with them the night of the count and are considered a homeless family. Of the total of 69 homeless children in these families, 42 were six years or younger and 27 were between the ages of 7 and 17.



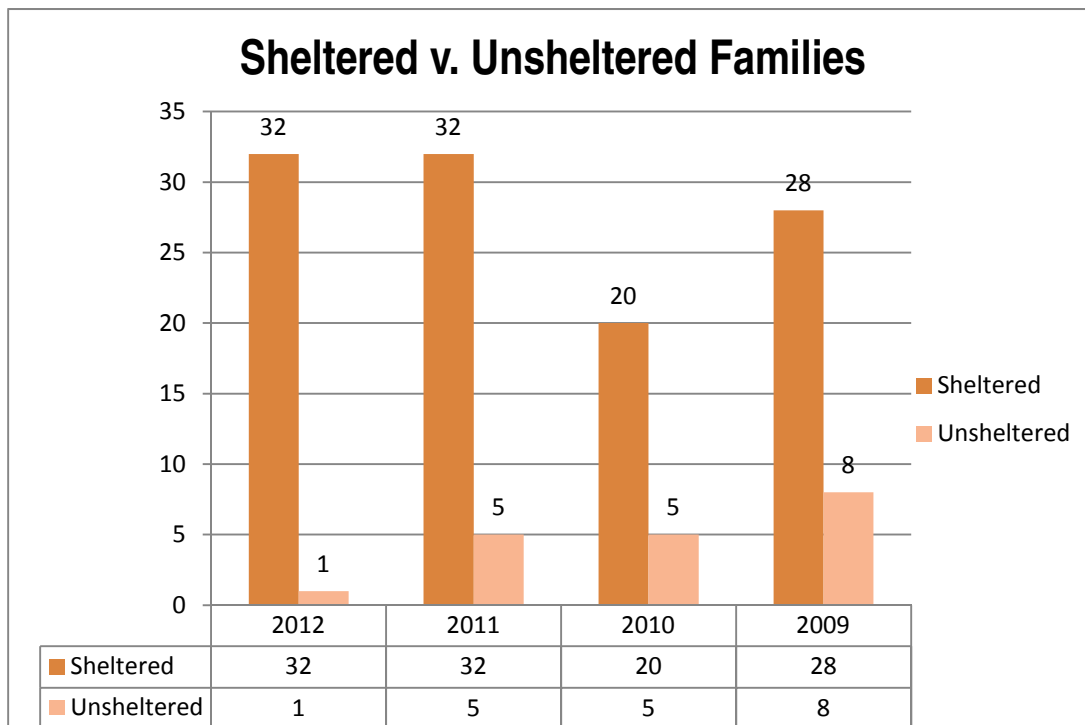
Living Situation

In Atlantic County, only one (1) homeless family was in an unsheltered living situation on the night of the count. The unsheltered homeless family had one (1) child with them on the night of the count.

The remaining 32 homeless families were in sheltered living situations that included emergency shelter and transitional housing. The largest percentage (68.7%) of homeless families were residing in emergency shelter on the night of the 2012 count.



As the chart below shows, homeless families in Atlantic County have mainly been in sheltered living situations over the past four counts with the number of unsheltered decreasing each year.



Length of Homelessness

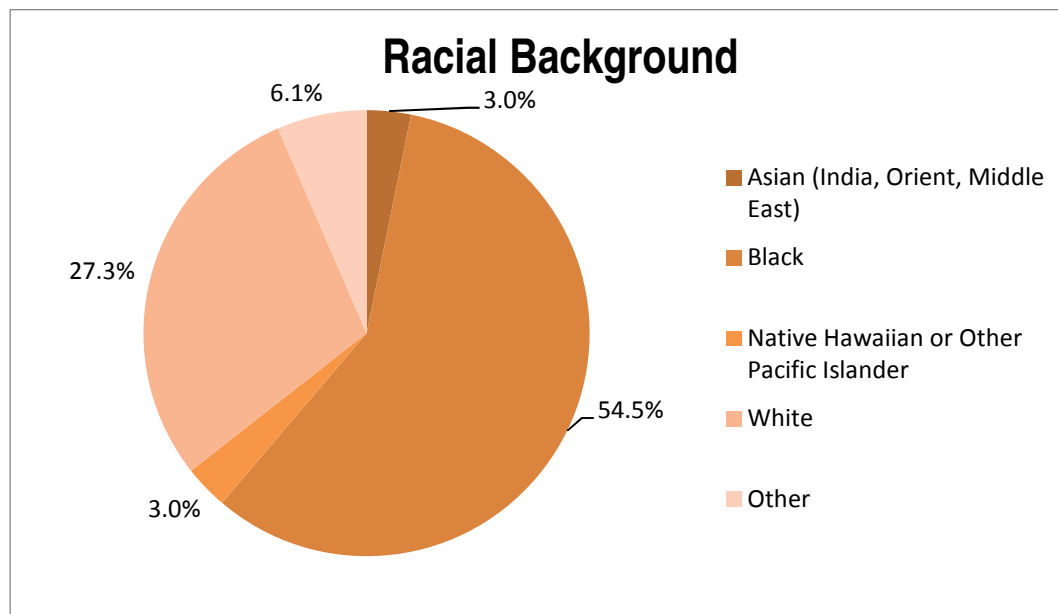
The largest percentage (45.5%) of homeless families had been homeless three (3) to six (6) months. This differs from the total homeless population overall where the highest percentage were homeless more than one year.

2012 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day - 1 week	0	0.0%
8 days - 1 month	4	12.1%
1 month & 1 day - 3 months	6	18.2%
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	15	45.5%
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	3	9.1%
More than 1 year	4	12.1%
No response	1	3.0%

Demographics

Of the total 33 homeless families in Atlantic County, 75.8% (n= 25) were female headed households and 24.2% (n=8) were male headed households.

The Racial Background chart below outlines the racial breakdown of homeless families in the 2012 count. More than one half of the respondents defined themselves as Black (54.5%). The next largest group was those that defined themselves as White at 27.3%. About 18% (n=6) defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

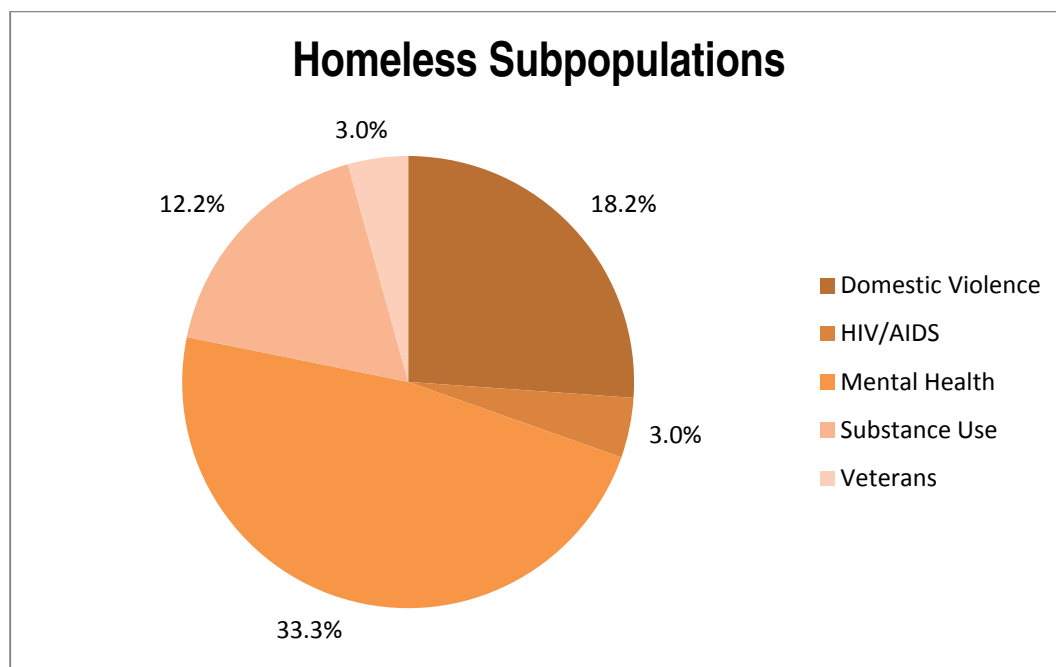


The largest percentage of homeless families in Atlantic County had a head of household that fell within the 25 to 29 year old age range. This is much younger than the total homeless population in the County.

2012 Age	#	%
18-20	4	12.1%
21-24	6	18.2%
25-29	10	30.3%
30-39	5	15.2%
40-49	3	9.1%
50-59	5	15.2%

Homeless Family Subpopulations

Among the HUD homeless subpopulations in the 2012 count, in Atlantic County the largest subpopulation among homeless families was those with a head of household with mental health issues. The next largest percentage was households experiencing domestic violence as reflected in the chart below.



Financial Resources and Income

The three main sources of income reported by homeless families in Atlantic County on the night of the 2012 count were:

- Food Stamps (32.3%);
- Medicaid (23.1%); and
- Welfare (20.3%)

There was not one family that stated they did not receive some type of government benefit. In looking at yearly income, the majority of the homeless families were earning less than \$10,000 a year.

2012 Yearly Income	#	%
No Income	7	21.2%
\$1.00-\$4,999	11	33.3%
\$5,000- \$9,999	10	30.3%
\$10,000-\$14,999	3	9.1%

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The highest ranking factor that respondents stated contributed to their homelessness in Atlantic County was loss of job and inability to find work. Other top ranking factors included eviction and relationship breakdown.

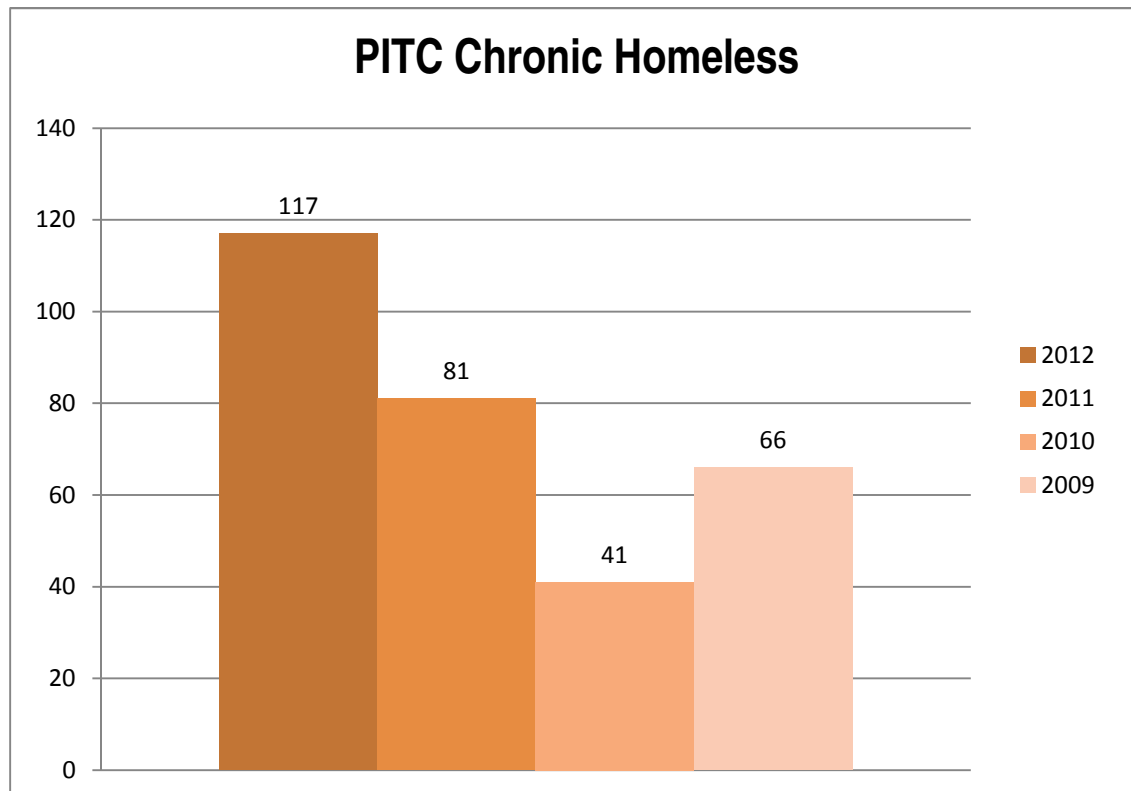
Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Lost job/cannot find work	36.4%
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	33.3%
Relationship/family breakup/death	33.3%
Domestic violence	24.2%
Housing costs too high	12.1%

When homeless families were asked what their top needs were on the night of the count the top three needs included:

- Housing (72.7%);
- Emergency food or meal assistance (33.3%); and
- Employment assistance (27.3%)

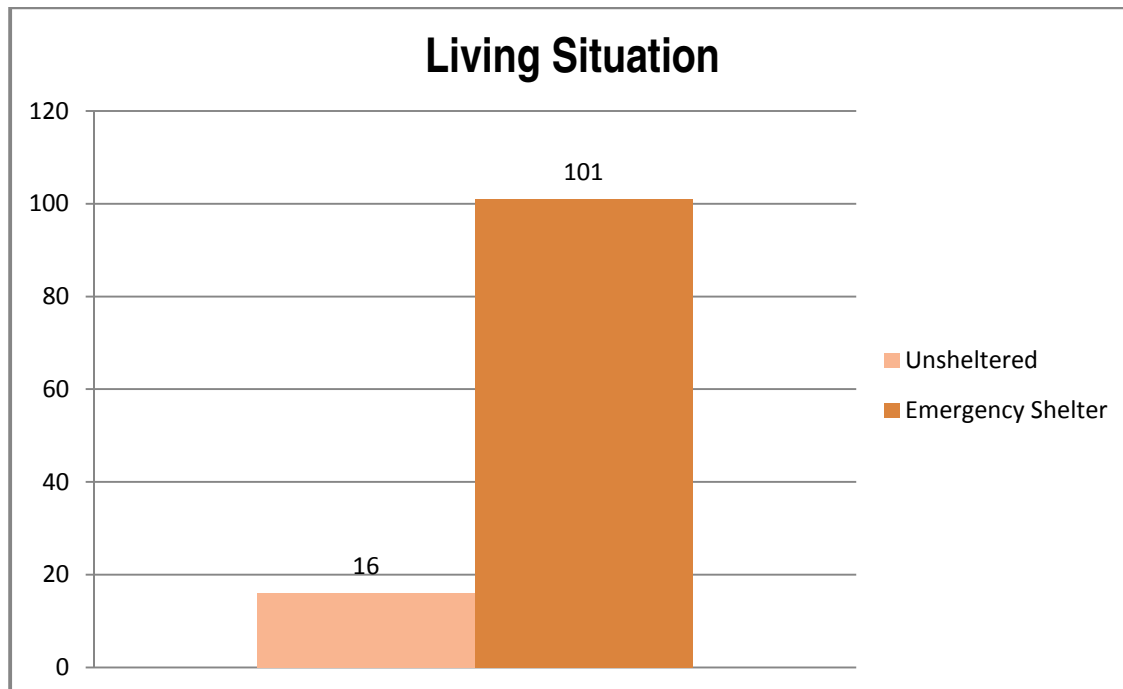
CHRONICALLY HOMELESS

On the night of January 25, 2012, there were 117 chronically homeless individuals counted in Atlantic County equaling 23.9% of the total homeless population. The number of chronically homeless in Atlantic County saw a large decline from 2009 to 2010 (52.1%) however; it then has been consistently on the rise reaching its highest level in 2012.

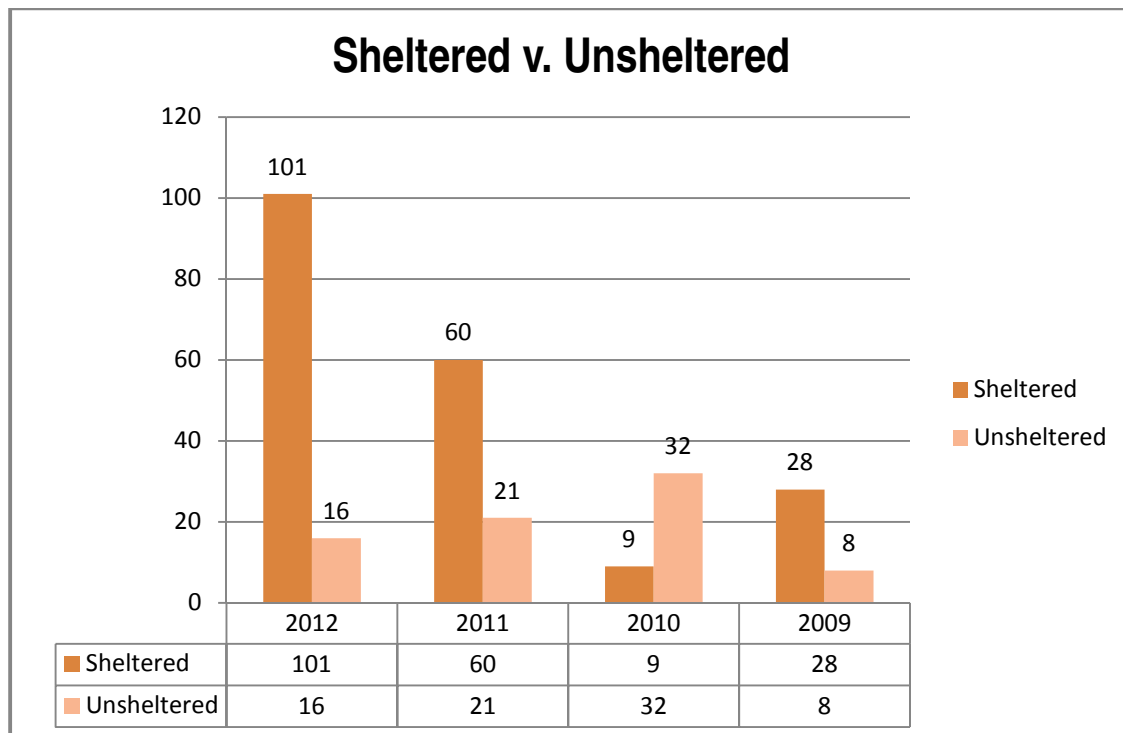


Living Situation

As defined, homeless living situations for the chronically homeless can only include those living on the street, in places not meant for human habitation or emergency shelter. The Living Situation chart is a breakdown of where the chronically homeless were residing on the night of the 2012 count. The largest percentage (86.3%) of the chronically homeless population in Atlantic County was residing in emergency shelter on the night of the count.



Over the four (4) count years, the number of both the sheltered and unsheltered chronically homeless individuals in Atlantic County has fluctuated however, since 2010, the number of unsheltered chronically homeless has been on the decline and the number of sheltered has conversely been on the rise.



Length of Homelessness

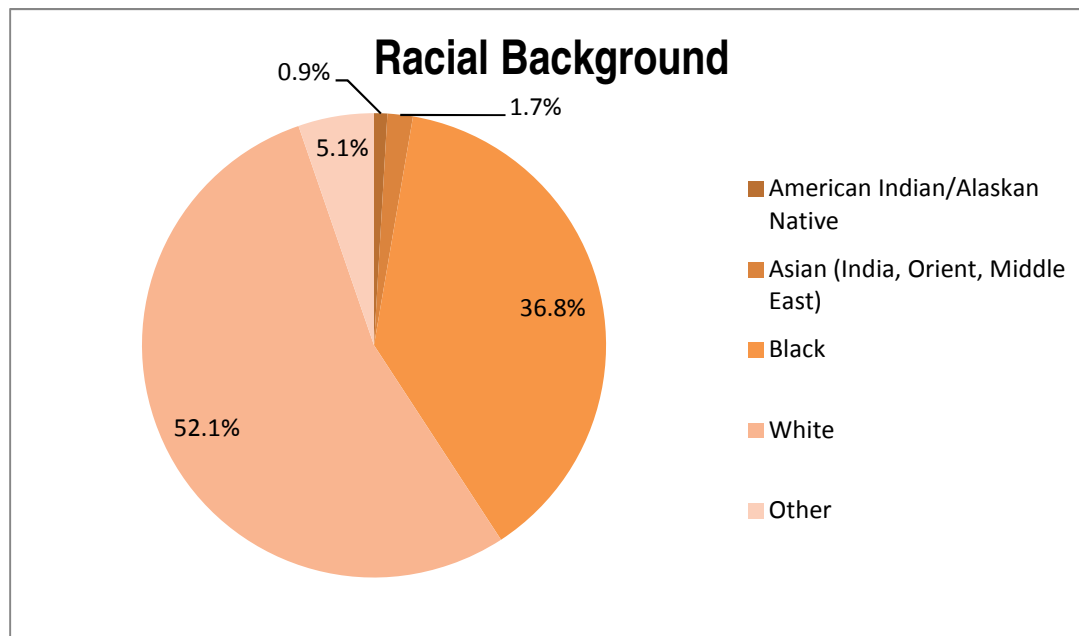
Of the total chronically homeless individuals in Atlantic County, 78.6% (n= 92) reported they had been homeless for more than one year. Also, a total of 74.4% (n= 87) reported they had four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years.

2012 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day - 1 week	1	0.9%
8 days - 1 month	3	2.6%
1 month & 1 day - 3 months	4	3.4%
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	8	6.8%
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	8	6.8%
More than 1 year	92	78.6%
No response	1	0.9%

Demographics

In 2012, a total of 99 or 84.6% of the chronically homeless individual population was male and 17 or 14.5% was female.

As the Racial Background chart outlines, the over one half of the chronically homeless individuals identified themselves as White (52.1%) with the next largest percentage being those who identified themselves as Black (36.8%). The total percentage that defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino equaled 11.1%.

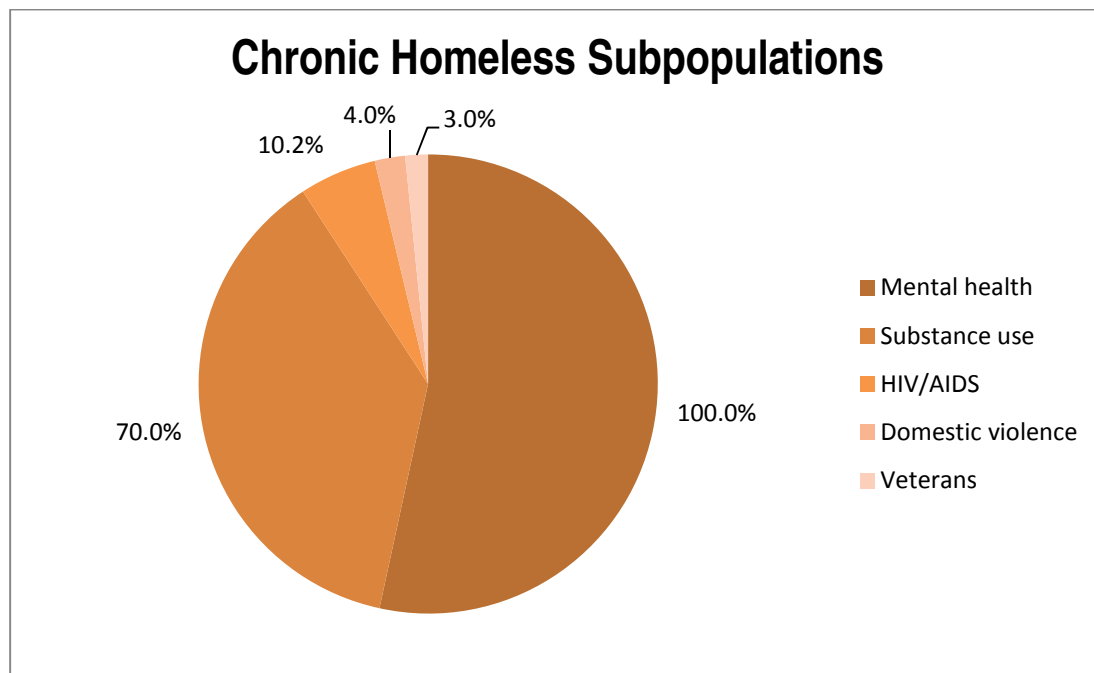


As the Age chart shows, on the night of the 2021 count in Atlantic County, the largest percentage of chronically homeless individuals fell into the 40 to 49 year old age range (28.2%). This age group was closely followed by those between the ages of 50 and 59 years.

2012 Age	#	%
18-20	6	5.1%
21-24	7	6.0%
25-29	5	4.3%
30-39	13	11.1%
40-49	33	28.2%
50-59	29	24.8%
60-64	6	5.1%
65+	14	12.0%
No response	4	3.4%

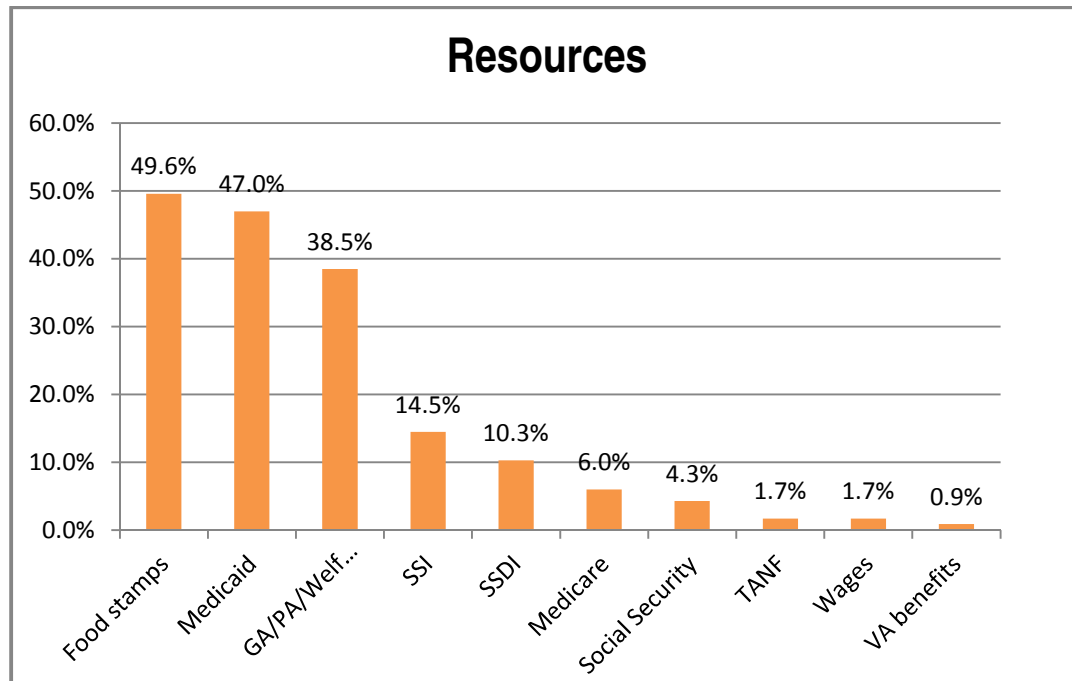
Chronic Homeless Subpopulations

The Chronic Homeless Subpopulations chart below outlines the breakdown of the chronic homeless individual subpopulations for the 2012 count. As shown in the chart, 100% of the chronic homeless individuals reported they had mental health issues and 70% reported having substance use issues.



Financial Resources

The three main sources of income reported by people who were chronically homeless in Atlantic County on the night of the 2012 count were Food Stamps (49.6%), Medicaid (47%) and Welfare (38.5%). Additionally, 7.7% of the chronically homeless population reported receiving no type of government benefit on the night of the count.



As reflected in the Income chart below, the largest percentage (35%) of chronically individuals were reporting having no income. As with the total homeless population, the majority had a projected yearly income of less than \$10,000.

2012 Yearly Income	#	%
No Income	41	35.0%
\$1.00-\$4,999	35	29.9%
\$5,000- \$9,999	25	21.4%
\$10,000-\$14,999	4	3.4%
\$15,000- \$19,999	3	2.6%
\$20,000-\$24,999	3	2.6%
No Response	6	5.1%

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The highest ranking factor that chronically homeless individual respondents stated contributed to their homelessness in Atlantic County was alcohol or drug abuse problems. Other top ranking factors included mental health issues and relationship breakdown.

2012 Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	50.4%
Mental illness/emotional problems	35.0%
Relationship/family breakup/death	34.2%
Lost job/cannot find work	32.5%
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	24.8%
Housing costs too high	20.5%
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	16.2%
Incarceration	15.4%
Have work but wages are too low	13.7%
Lost job due to lack of transportation	8.5%
Domestic violence	6.0%
Utility costs too high	3.4%
Natural disaster	2.6%
House condemned	0.9%

The types of services that respondents stated that they have received in the past three years or are currently needed are reflected in the chart below. In Atlantic County, the top service received by the chronically homeless individual population was emergency shelter and the top service that was reported as needed was housing services.

2012 Service Needs	#	%
<i>Received</i>		
Emergency shelter	98	83.8%
Emergency food or meal assistance	95	81.2%
Medical	54	46.2%

<i>Need</i>		
Housing	97	82.9%
Dental	48	41.0%
Employment	35	29.9%

Discharge from Mainstream Institutions

As part of the 2012 survey, the respondents were asked if they had been discharged into homelessness from certain mainstream institutions within the past three years (since January 25, 2009). The discharge information is based on the chronically homeless individual population that responded to the survey and relies on self report.

As the chart shows the two institutions that had the highest numbers of respondents reporting they were discharged into homelessness were City/County Jail and Medical Hospitals.

Discharged Into Homelessness (Past Three Years)		
<i>Corrections</i>	#	%
State Prison	17	14.5%
City/County Jail	42	35.9%
Juvenile Detention Center	2	1.7%
<i>Inpatient Care</i>	#	%
Hospitalized (Medical)	58	49.6%
State Inpatient Mental Health	10	8.5%
City/County Inpatient Mental Health	21	17.9%
Substance Abuse Treatment	14	12.0%

Last Permanent Address

In the 2012 count, 79.5% (n=93) of the chronically homeless individual respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless. In looking at the surround states, 4.3% (n=5) last lived in Pennsylvania and 6.0% (n=7) last lived in New York. The only town that reported significant number chronically homeless individuals for previous permanent address was Atlantic City (32.5%).

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS FAMILIES

In 2012, Atlantic County counted no one that met the chronically homeless family definition.