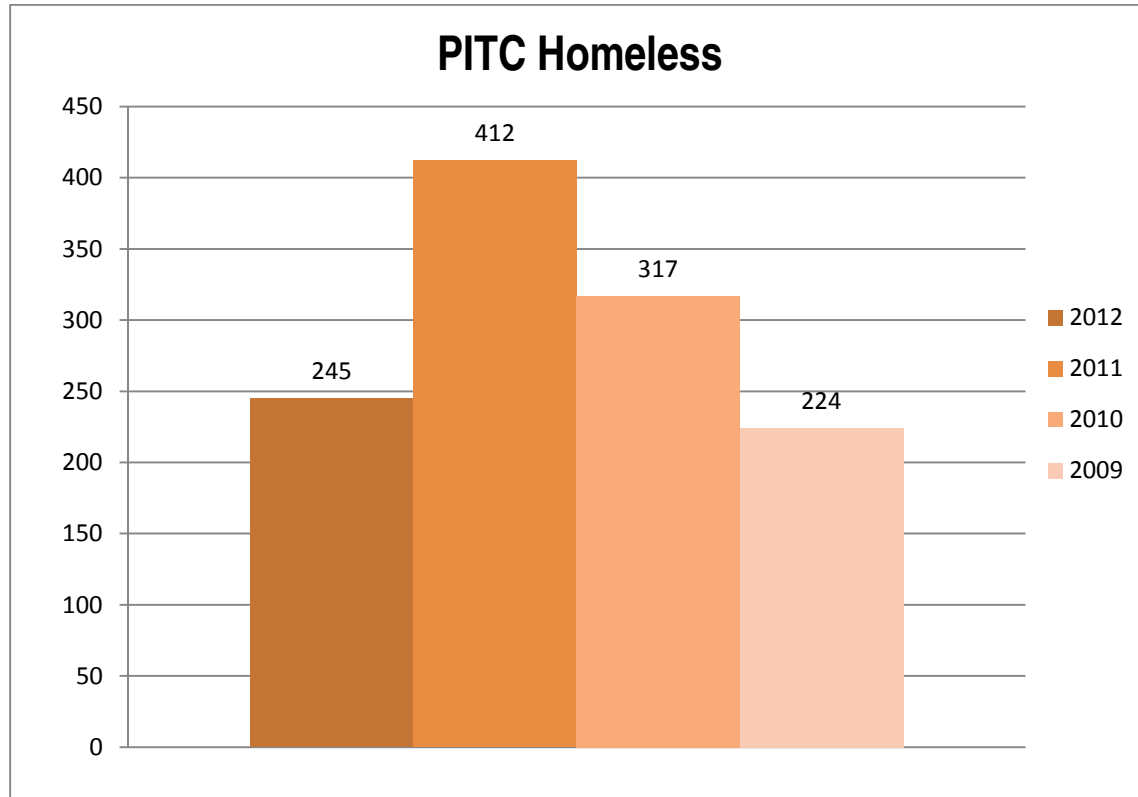


CAPE MAY COUNTY

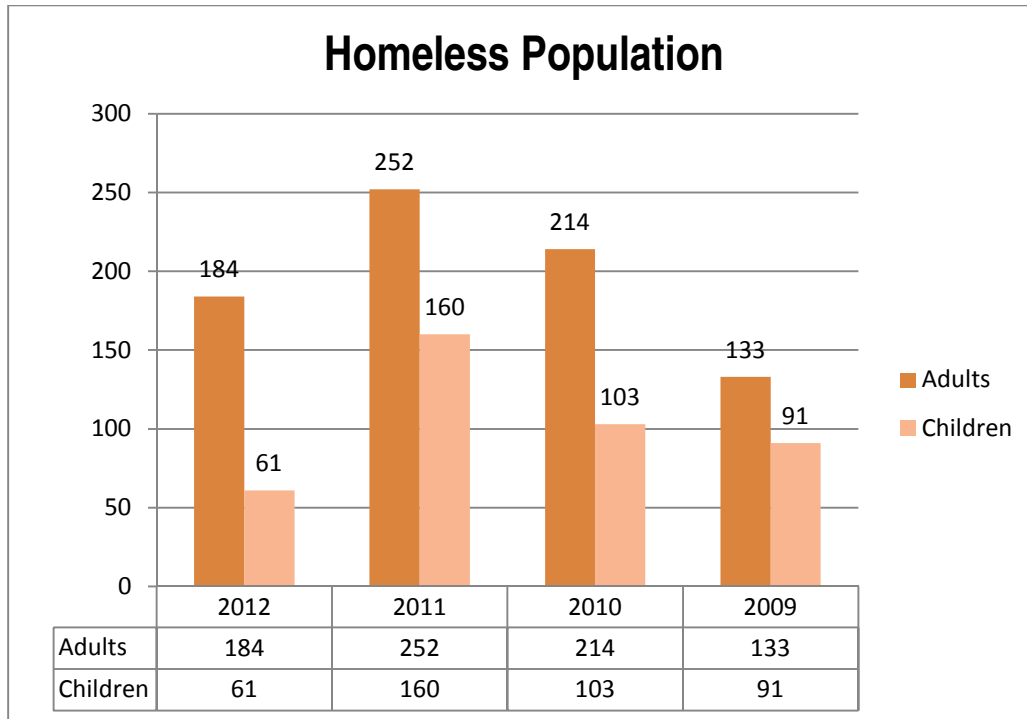
On January 25, 2012 there were 245 homeless men, women and children counted in Cape May County according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations.



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, 529 adults and children are homeless in Cape May County.*

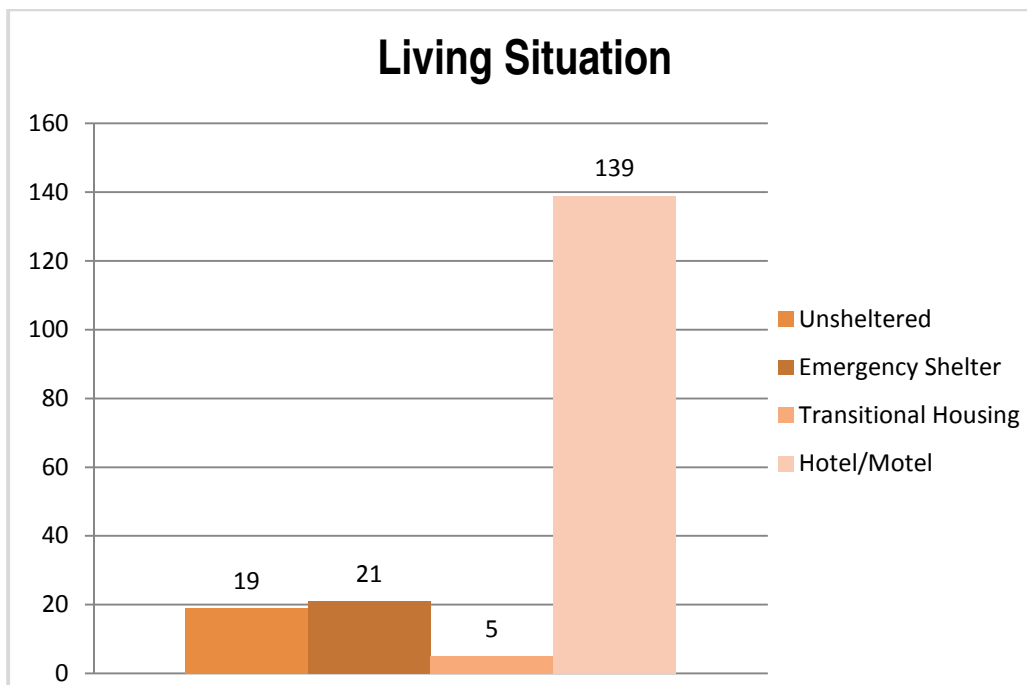
Homelessness in Cape May County reached the lowest level in 2012 when compared with the past four (4) count years. Of the 245 people who were homeless on the night of the count 61 of them were children. As the Homeless Population chart shows both the number of adults and children were on the rise from 2009 to 2011 until the decrease in the current 2012 count.

2012 Homeless Breakdown	
Respondents (Adults)	184
Family Members (Children)	61
Total Homeless	245



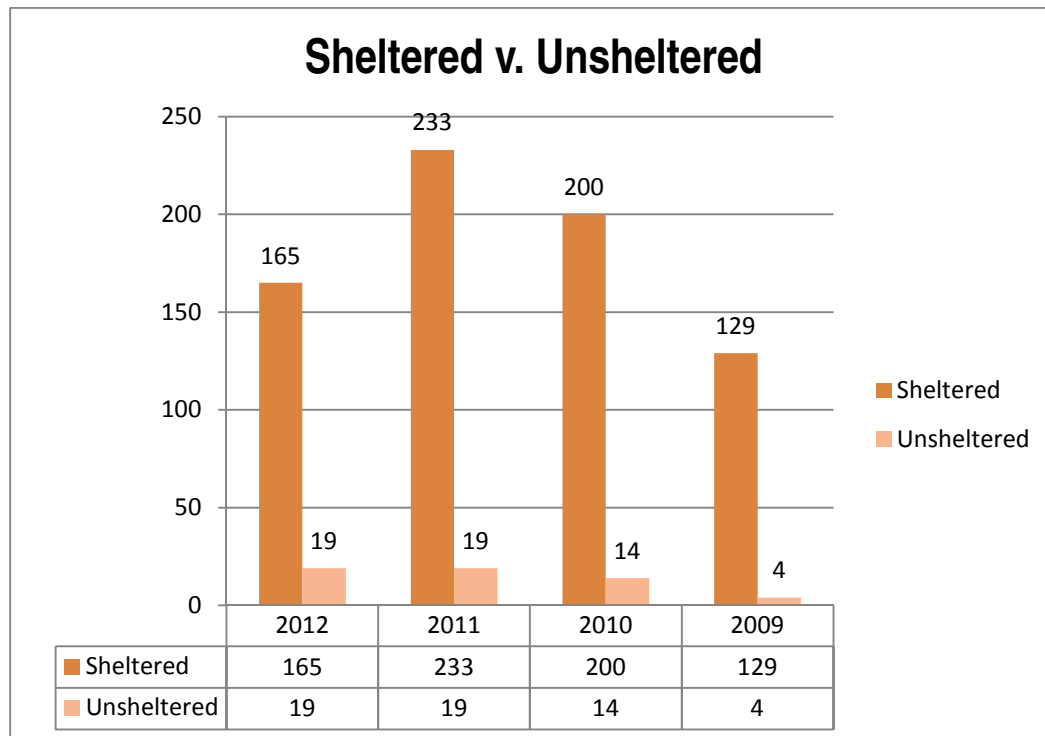
Living Situation

As reflected in the Living Situation chart below, 19 or 10.3% of the homeless respondents were unsheltered the night of the count. The remainder of the homeless was in living in sheltered situations with the largest population of the homeless residing in a hotel/motel placement as emergency shelter. (n=139, 75.5%).



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

The number of unsheltered homeless in Cape May County has been on the rise since 2009 with a total increase of 78.9%. In turn, the number of sheltered homeless has mirrored the rise and fall of the total homeless population over the past four (4) years of the count.



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.

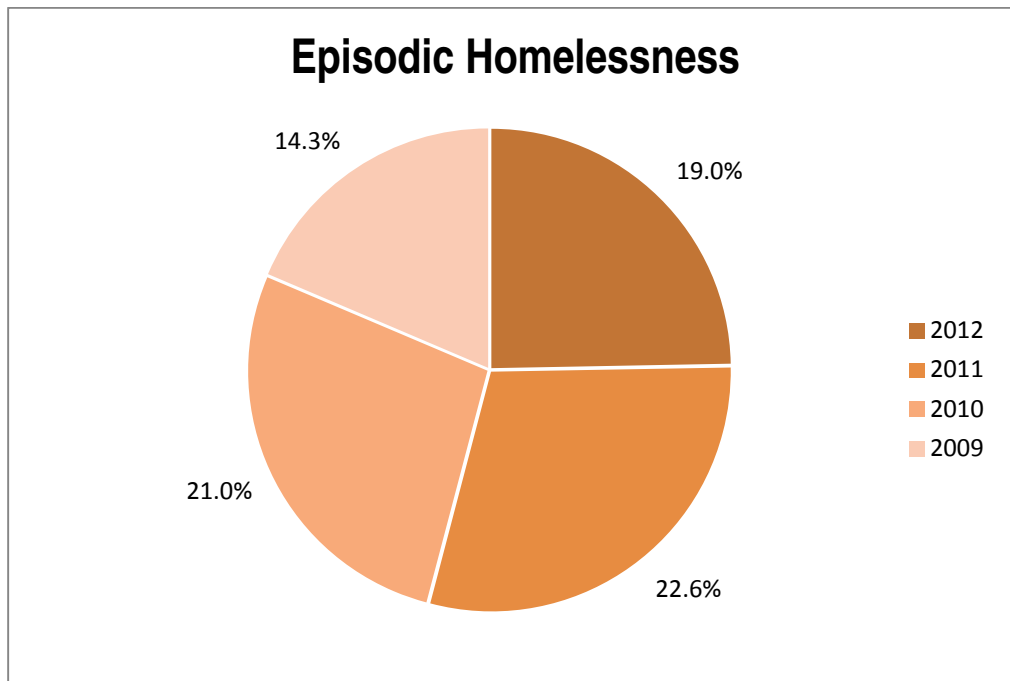
In Cape May County, there were a total of no adults in emergency shelter in HMIS on the night of the count and there were three (3) in transitional housing in HMIS on the night of the count. These numbers are different that what was recorded as part of the count. On the night of the count 18 respondents stated that they would be in emergency shelter and five (5) reported residing in transitional housing.

Length and Episodes of Homelessness

Of the homeless population surveyed in Cape May County, the largest percentage (29.9%) responded that they have been homeless for six (6) to twelve (12) months. The next largest group was those homeless for more than one year. Of those who were homeless less than one year, 30.4% reported that they had been homeless at least one other time within the past 12 months.

2012 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day - 1 week	8	4.3%
8 days - 1 month	15	8.2%
1 month & 1 day - 3 months	22	12.0%
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	36	19.6%
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	55	29.9%
More than 1 year	40	21.7%
No response	8	4.3%

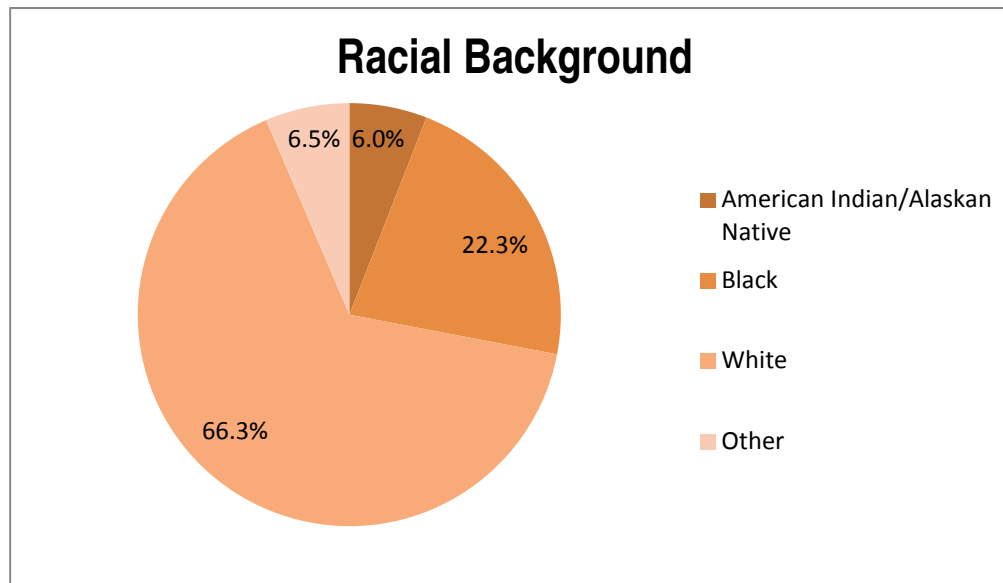
As reflected in the Episodic Homelessness chart below, a total of 35 or 19% of the total homeless population reported having at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. This number has fluctuated over the past four years with the most episodic homelessness being seen in 2010 and 2011.



Demographics

In 2012, of the total homeless population in Cape May County, 88 people or 47.8% were male, 91 or 49.5% were female and two (2) or 1.1% was transgender.

The Racial Background chart outlines the racial breakdown of homeless persons in the 2012 count. The largest percentage of the homeless population was White (66.3%) most closely followed by Black (22.3%). A total of 9.2% defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

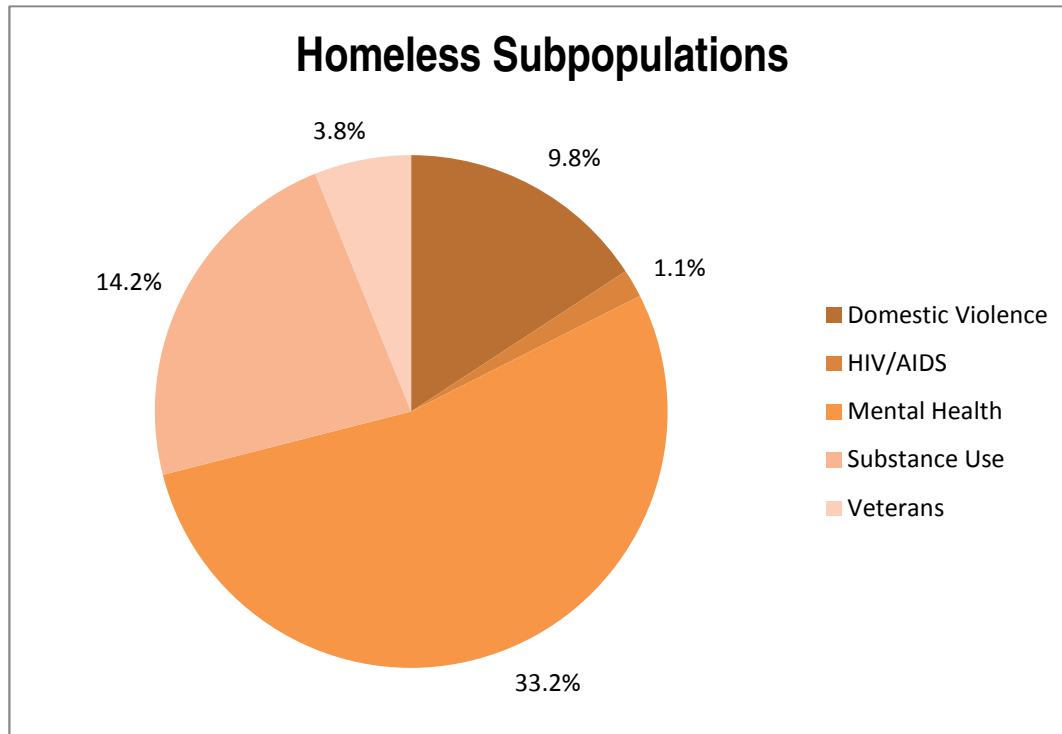


The largest percentage of homeless in Cape May County fell within the 40 to 49 year old age range, totaling 21.7%, followed by those within the 30 to 39 year old age range (19.6%).

2012 Age	#	%
18-20	14	7.6%
21-24	27	14.7%
25-29	25	13.6%
30-39	36	19.6%
40-49	40	21.7%
50-59	33	17.9%
60-64	4	2.2%
65+	2	1.1%
No response	3	1.6%

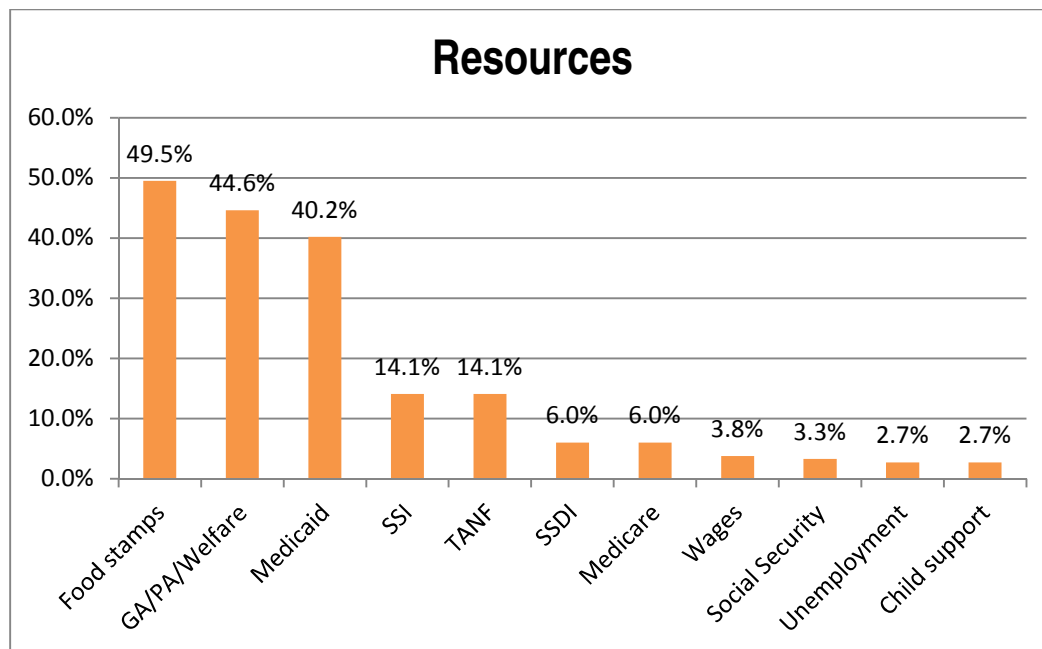
Homeless Subpopulations

The Homeless Subpopulations chart outlines the breakdown of the homeless subpopulations in Cape May County for the 2012 count. Overwhelmingly, the largest subpopulation is comprised of the homeless who had mental health issues (33.2%). The number of homeless who reported serving in the US military equaled 3.8% (n=7).



Financial Resources and Income

The three main sources of income reported by people who were homeless in Cape May County on the night of the 2012 count were Food Stamps (49.5%), Welfare (44.6%) and Medicaid (40.2%). Additionally, 2.2% 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 Cape May County, the largest percent of respondents stated that they earned less than \$5,000 a year.

2012 Yearly Income	#	%
No Income	55	29.9%
\$1.00-\$4,999	81	44.0%
\$5,000- \$9,999	25	13.6%
\$10,000-\$14,999	12	6.5%
\$15,000- \$19,999	1	0.5%
\$20,000-\$24,999	2	1.1%
No Response	8	4.3%

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The highest ranking factor that respondents stated contributed to their homelessness in Cape May County was loss of a job and inability to find work. Other top ranking factors included eviction, housing costs being too high and relationship breakdown.

Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Lost job/cannot find work	41.8%
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	37.5%
Housing costs too high	29.9%
Relationship/family breakup/death	27.7%
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	22.3%
Mental illness/emotional problems	19.0%
Domestic violence	14.1%
Incarceration	13.0%
Have work but wages are too low	10.3%
Utility costs too high	9.8%
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	8.2%
Lost job due to lack of transportation	8.2%
Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure	3.8%
House condemned	2.2%
Loss of child support	1.6%
Natural disaster	1.6%

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

2012 Service Needs	#	%
<i>Received</i>		
Emergency shelter	68	37.0%
Emergency food or meal assistance	48	26.1%
Housing	43	23.4%
<i>Need</i>		
Housing	58	31.5%
Dental	49	26.6%
Transportation	39	21.2%

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 below shows the institution that had the highest number of respondents reporting they were discharged into homelessness was City/County Jail.

Discharged Into Homelessness (Past Three Years)		
<i>Corrections</i>	#	%
State Prison	17	9.2%
City/County Jail	27	14.7%
Juvenile Detention Center	0	0.0%
<i>Inpatient Care</i>	#	%
Hospitalized (Medical)	8	4.3%
State Inpatient Mental Health	8	4.3%
City/County Inpatient Mental Health	5	2.7%
Substance Abuse Treatment	2	1.1%

Last Permanent Address

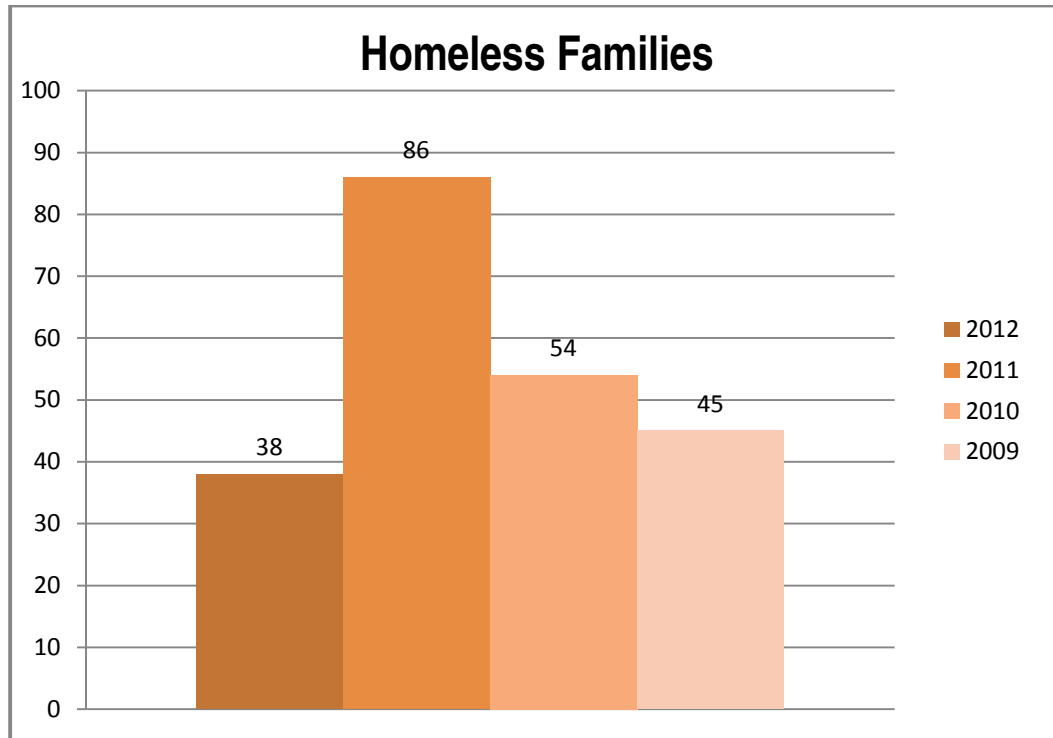
In the 2012 count, 91.3% (n=168) of the homeless respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless. In looking at the surround states, 2.2% (n=4) last lived in Pennsylvania.

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

Town	#	%
Wildwood	54	29.3%
Villas	21	11.4%
Cape May Courthouse	19	10.3%
Rio Grande	10	5.4%
Whitesboro	10	5.4%

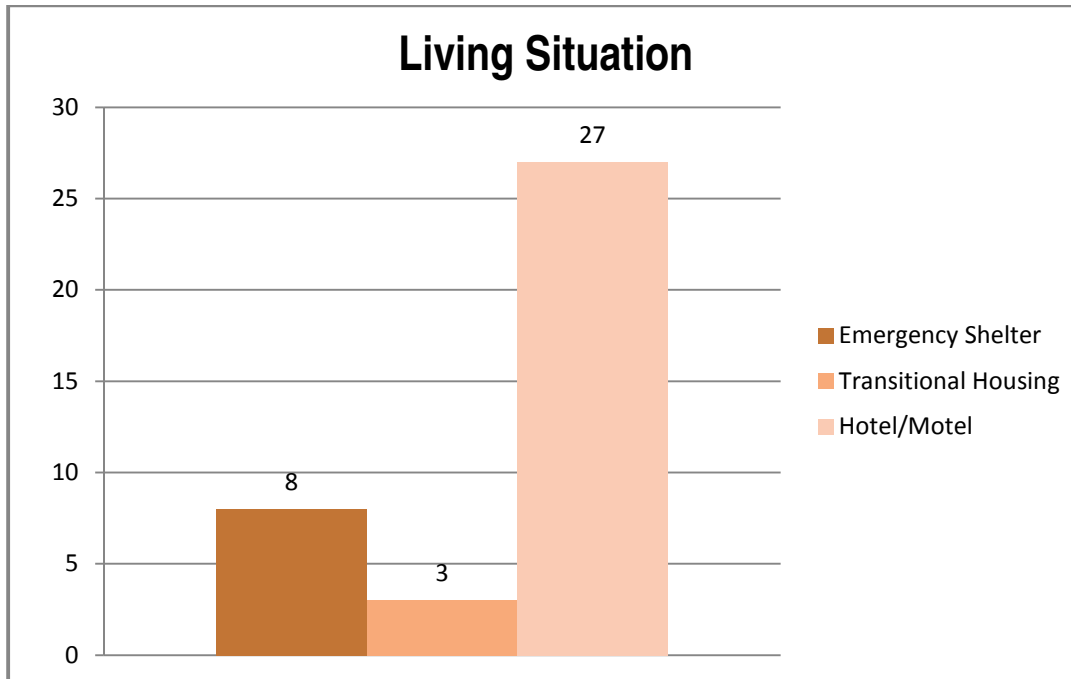
FAMILY HOMELESSNESS

In 2012, of the 184 homeless respondents in Cape May County, 38 or 20.6% 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 61 homeless children in these families, 39 were six (6) years or younger and 22 were between the ages of 7 and 17.

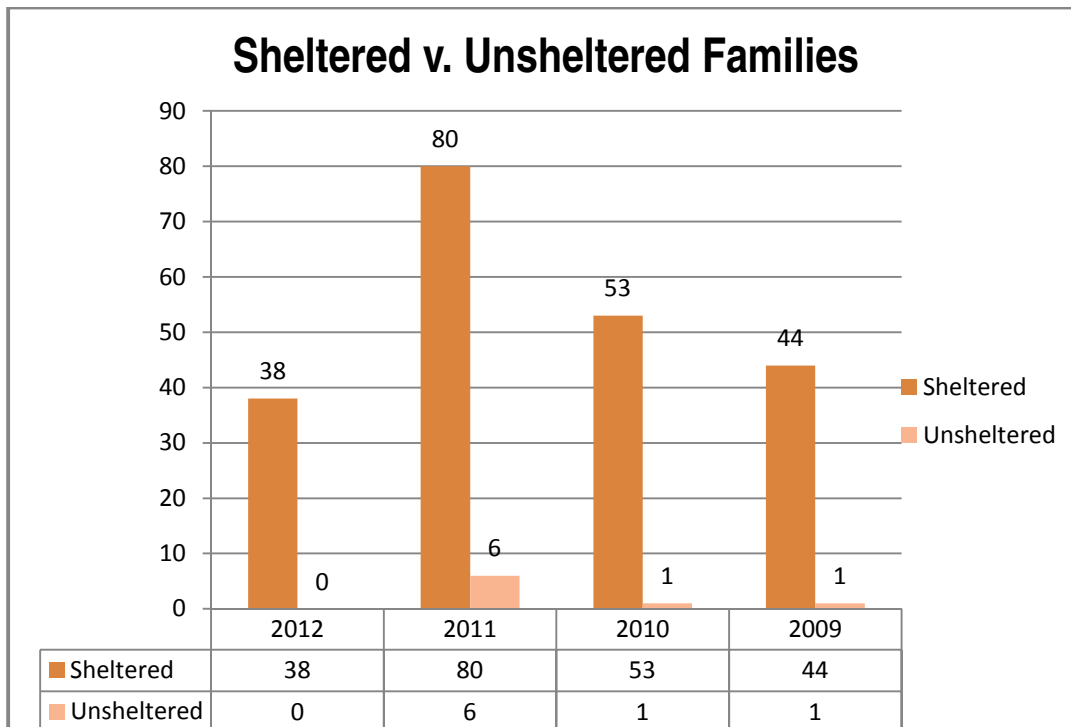


Living Situation

In Cape May County, no homeless families were in an unsheltered living situation on the night of the count and all were in sheltered living situations that included emergency shelter, transitional housing and hotel/motel placement. The largest percentage (71.1%) of homeless families were residing in a hotel/motel placements as emergency shelter on the night of the 2012 count as reflected in the Living Situation chart.



As the chart below shows, homeless families in Cape May County have mainly resided in sheltered living situations over the past four counts with the numbers mirroring the increases and decreases of the overall homeless population. However, this is the first year over the past four count years where no homeless were in an unsheltered living situation.



Length of Homelessness

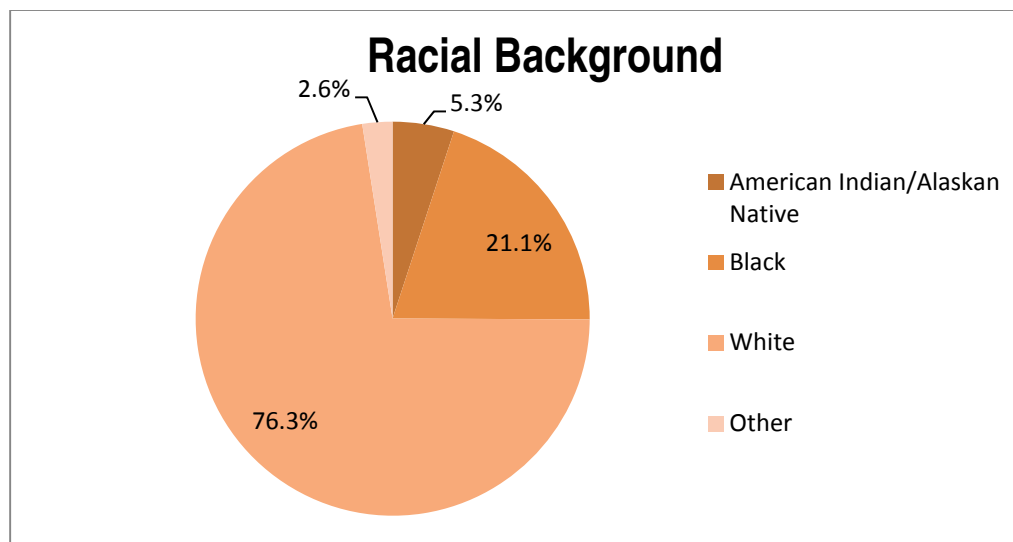
The largest percentage (26.3%) of homeless families had been homeless three (3) to six (6) months. The next largest percentage were those homeless six (6) to twelve (12) months.

2012 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day - 1 week	2	5.3%
8 days - 1 month	4	10.5%
1 month & 1 day - 3 months	6	15.8%
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	10	26.3%
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	9	23.7%
More than 1 year	5	13.2%
No response	2	5.3%

Demographics

Of the total 38 homeless families in Cape May County, 76.3% (n= 29) were female headed households and 21.1% (n=8) were male headed households.

The Racial Background chart below outlines the racial breakdown of homeless families in the 2012 count. Overwhelmingly, the largest percentage of the respondents defined themselves as White (76.3%). The next largest group was those that defined themselves as Black with 21.1%. 15.8% (n=6) defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

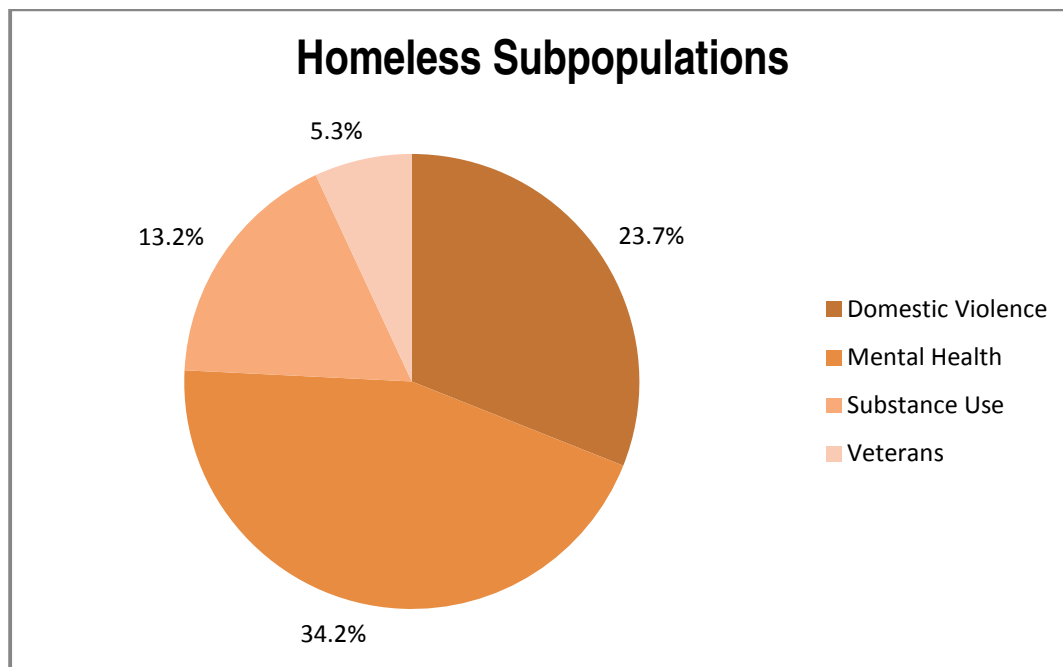


The largest percentage of homeless families in Cape May County had a head of household that fell within the 30 to 39 year old age range. This is slightly younger than the total homeless population in the County.

2012 Age	#	%
18-20	3	7.9%
21-24	9	23.7%
25-29	6	15.8%
30-39	14	36.8%
40-49	5	13.2%
50-59	0	0.0%
60-64	1	2.6%

Homeless Family Subpopulations

Among the HUD homeless subpopulations in the 2012 count, in Cape May 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 Cape May County on the night of the 2012 count were:

- Medicaid (55.3%);
- Food Stamps (52.6%); and
- TANF (47.4%)

All families reported receiving some type government benefit on the night of the count. In looking at yearly income, the largest percentage of the homeless families were earning less than \$5,000 a year however, there were almost an equal number of homeless families with an estimated yearly income between \$5,000 and \$25,000 a year.

2012 Yearly Income	#	%
No Income	4	10.5%
\$1.00-\$4,999	15	39.5%
\$5,000- \$9,999	7	18.4%
\$10,000-\$14,999	8	21.1%
\$15,000- \$19,999	1	2.6%
\$20,000-\$24,999	1	2.6%
No Response	2	5.3%

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The highest ranking factor that respondents stated contributed to their homelessness in Cape May County was eviction. Other top ranking factors included housing costs too high, loss of job/inability to find work and relationship breakdown.

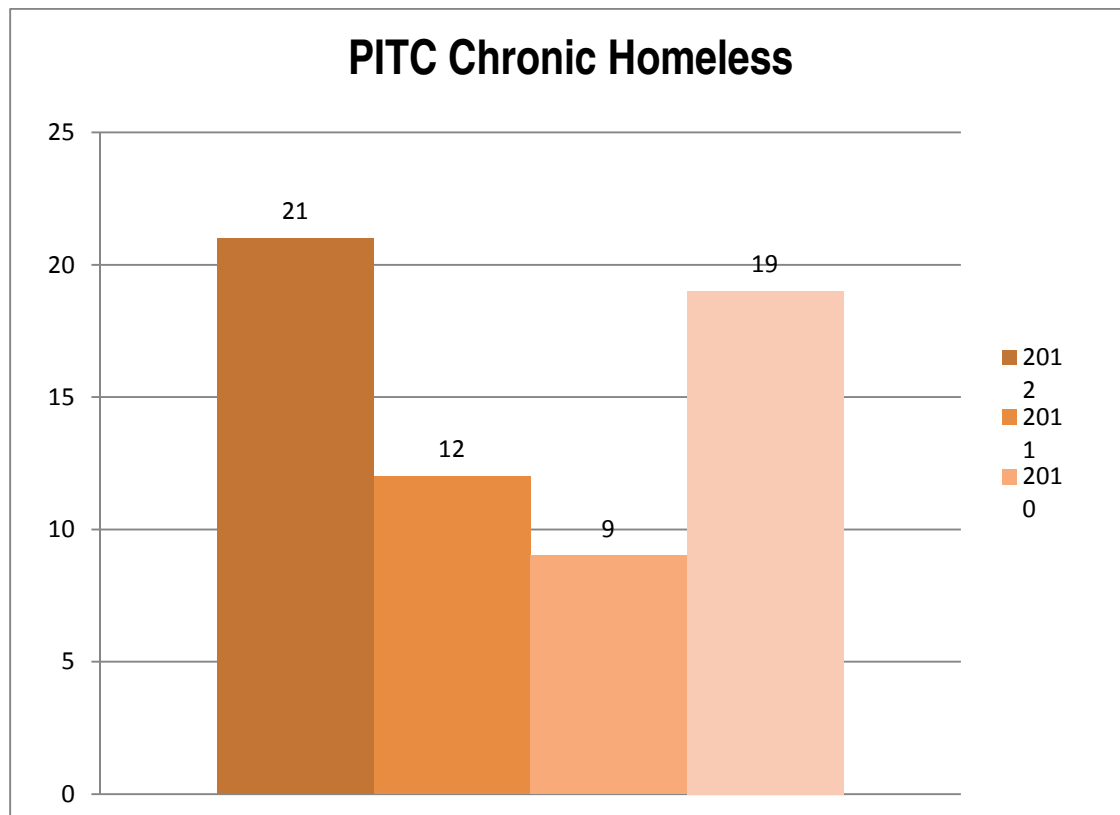
Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	55.3%
Housing costs too high-Lost Job/Cannot find work	39.5%
Relationship/family breakup/death	31.6%
Domestic violence	21.1%
Mental illness/emotional problems	18.4%

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

- Housing (36.8%);
- Dental (23.7%); and
- Childcare (13.2%)

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS

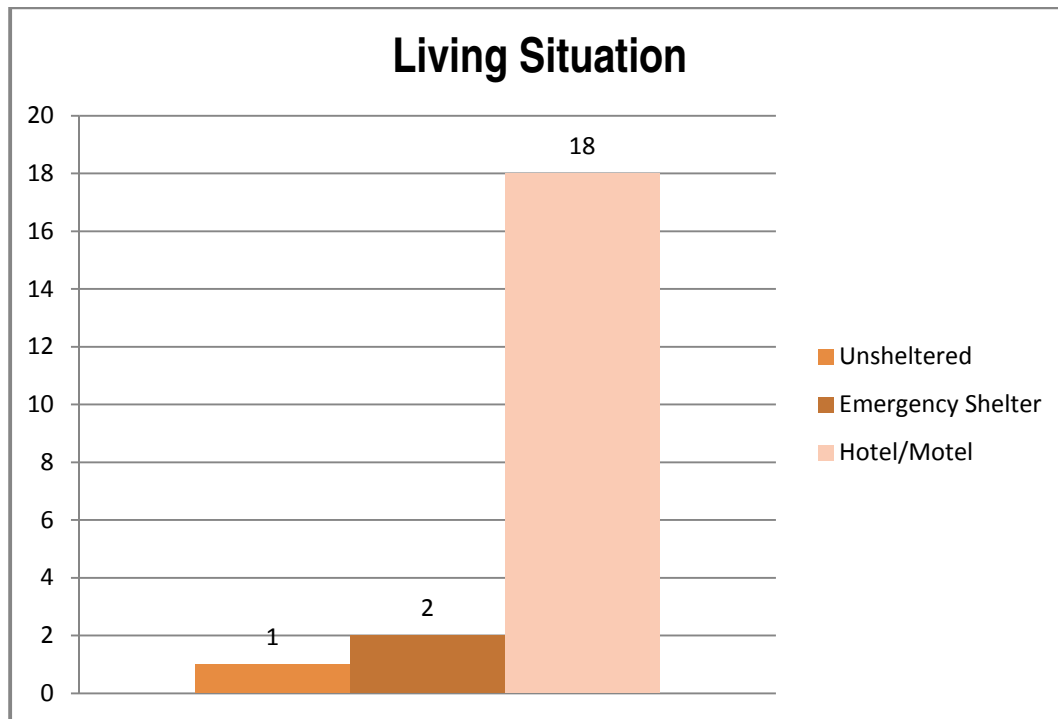
On the night of January 25, 2012, there were 21 chronically homeless individuals counted in Cape May County equaling 11.4% of the total homeless population. After a large decrease from 2009 to 2010, the number of chronically homeless in Cape May County was then on the rise from 2010 to 2012 reaching its highest level over the past four (4) count years in 2012. The increase from 2010 to 2012 equaled 57.1%



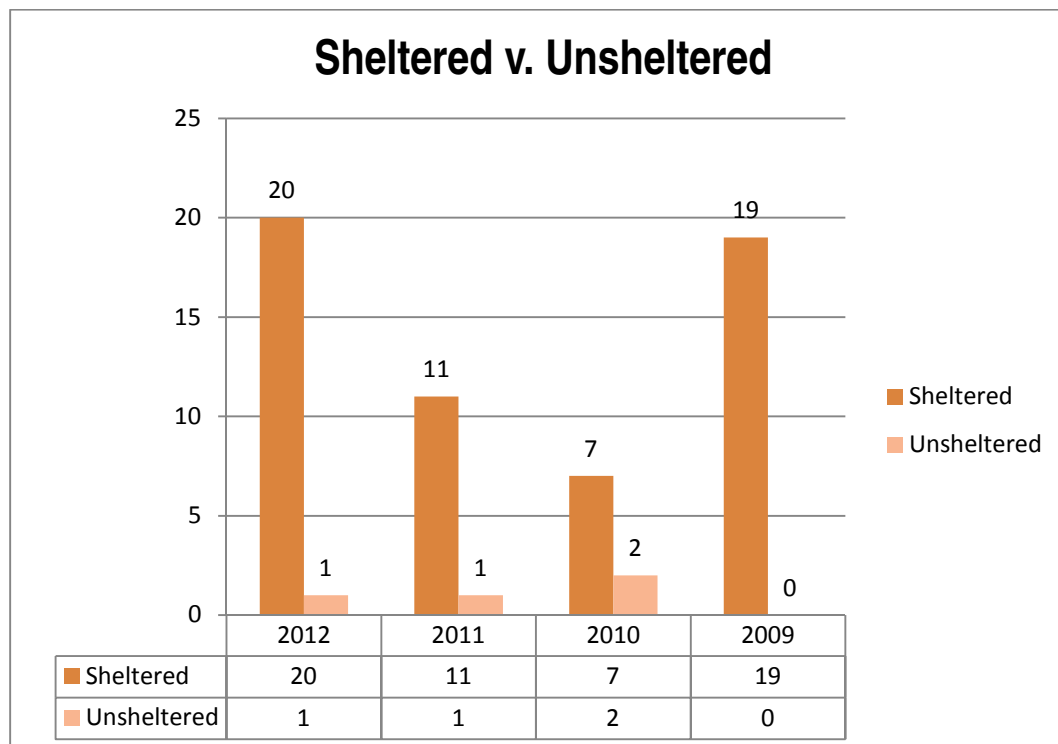
Living Situation

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.

Only one (1) chronically homeless individual was unsheltered on the night of the count. The largest percentage (85.7%) of the chronically homeless individual population in Cape May County was residing in hotel/motel placement as emergency shelter on the night of the count.



Over the four (4) count years, the chronically homeless individual population has mainly been in sheltered living situations and mirrors the fluctuations of the total homeless population. The highest numbers of those in unsheltered living situation was in 2010 but only equaled two (2) individuals.



Length of Homelessness

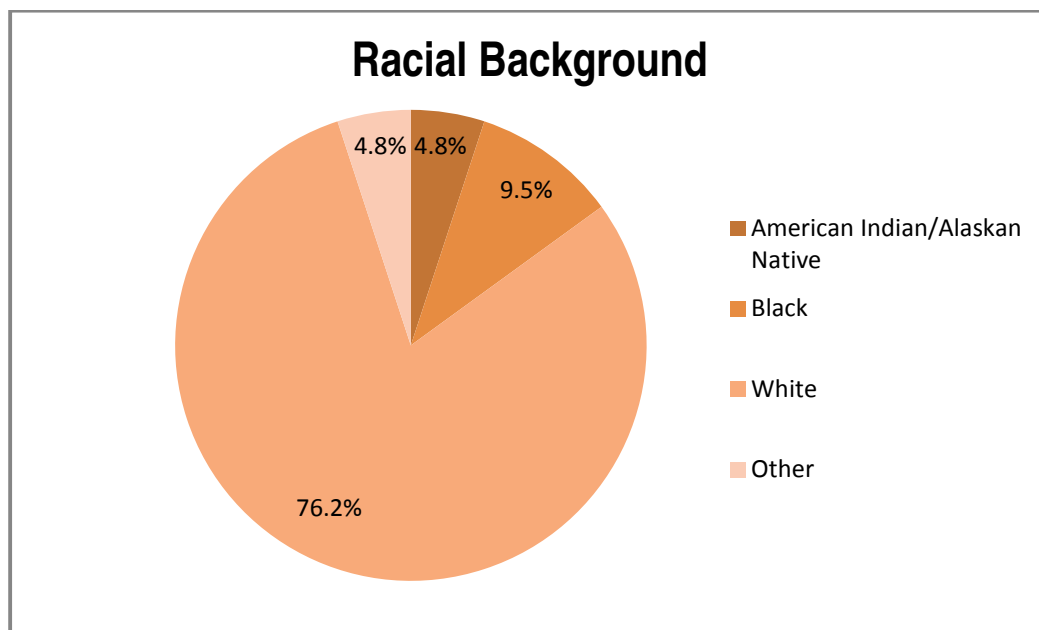
Of the total chronically homeless individuals in Cape May County, 57.1% (n=12) reported they had been homeless for six (6) months to twelve (12) months. Also, a total of 76.2 (n= 16) reported they had four (4) episodes of homelessness over the past three (3) years.

2012 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day - 1 week		
8 days - 1 month	1	4.8%
1 month & 1 day - 3 months	4	19.0%
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	3	14.3%
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	12	57.1%
More than 1 year	1	4.8%

Demographics

In 2012, a total of 11 or 52.4% of the chronically homeless individual population was male and 9 or 42.9% was female.

As the Racial Background chart below outlines, again, overwhelmingly the largest percentage of chronically homeless individuals identified themselves as White (76.2%) with the next largest percentage being those who identified themselves as Black (9.5%). The total percentage that defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino equaled 4.8%.

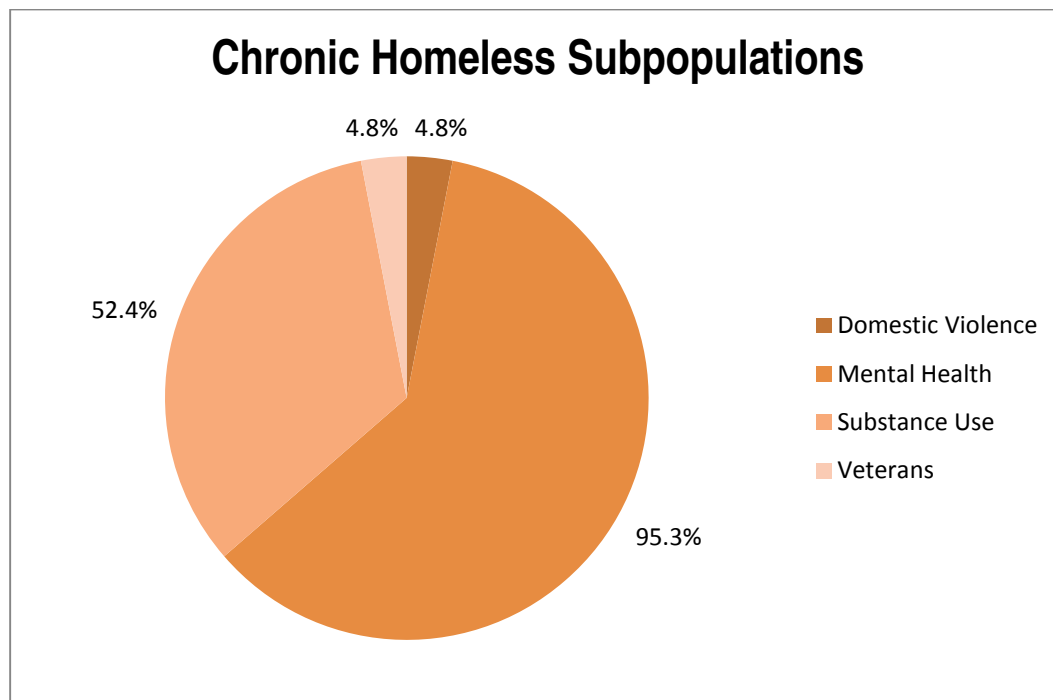


As the Age chart below shows, on the night of the 2012 count in Cape May County, the largest percentage of chronically homeless individuals fell into the 40 to 49 year old age range (33.3%). This age group was followed by those between the ages of 50 and 59 years.

2012 Age	#	%
18-20	1	4.8%
21-24	2	9.5%
25-29	2	9.5%
30-39	3	14.3%
40-49	7	33.3%
50-59	4	19.0%
No response	2	9.5%

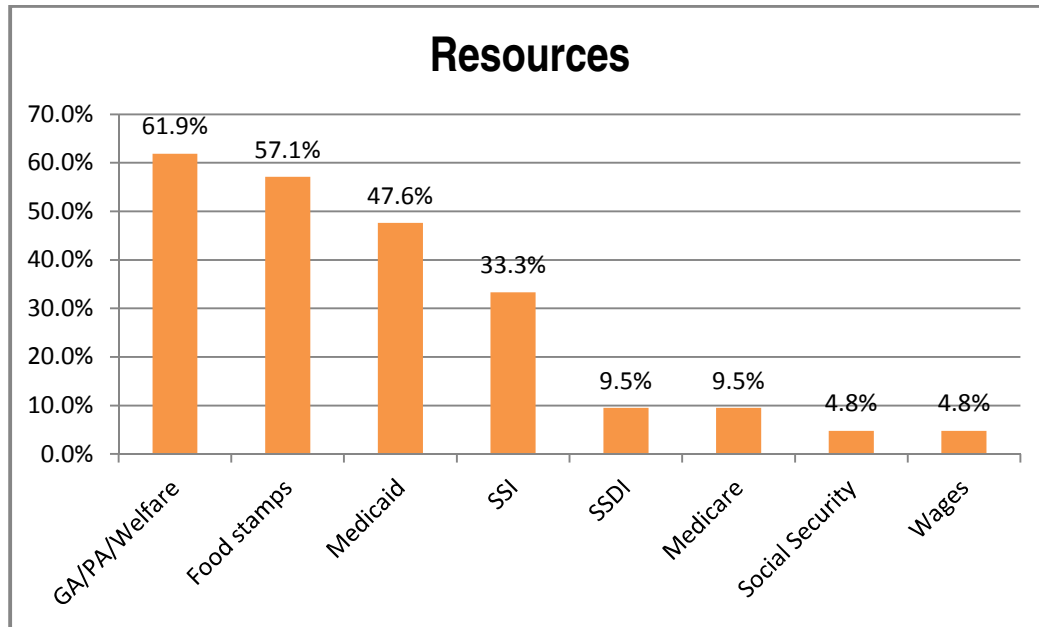
Chronic Homeless Subpopulations

The Chronic Homeless Subpopulations chart below outlines the breakdown of the chronic homeless individual subpopulations for the 2012 count. As shown in the chart, 95.3% of the chronic homeless individuals reported they had mental health issues and 52.4% reported having substance use issues.



Financial Resources

The three main sources of income reported by people who were homeless in Cape May County on the night of the 2012 count were Welfare (61.9%), Food Stamps (57.1%) and Medicaid (47.6%). 7.7% of the 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 (61.9%) of chronically homeless individuals were reporting having income less than \$5,000 which is reflective of the total homeless population in Cape May County.

2012 Yearly Income	#	%
No Income	2	9.5%
\$1.00-\$4,999	13	61.9%
\$5,000- \$9,999	5	23.8%
\$10,000-\$14,999	1	4.8%

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The highest ranking factor that chronically homeless individual respondents stated contributed to their homelessness in Cape May County was mental illness problems. Other top ranking factors included medical problems, eviction and housing costs too high.

2012 Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Mental illness/emotional problems	57.1%
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	52.4%
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	42.9%
Housing costs too high	33.3%
Lost job/cannot find work	33.3%
Relationship/family breakup/death	33.3%
Incarceration	28.6%
Domestic violence	19.0%
Have work but wages are too low	19.0%
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	14.3%
Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure	9.5%
Natural disaster	9.5%
House condemned	4.8%
Lost job due to lack of transportation	4.8%
Utility costs too high	4.8%

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 Cape May County, the top service received by the chronically homeless individual population was emergency shelter and the top services that were reported as needed were medical, dental and transportation services equally.

2012 Service Needs	#	%
<i>Received</i>		
Emergency shelter	12	57.1%
Medical (routine healthcare)	9	42.9%
Transportation	9	42.9%
<i>Need</i>		
Medical services (disability)	6	28.6%
Dental	6	28.6%
Transportation	6	28.6%

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 institution that had the highest number of respondents reporting they were discharged into homelessness was City/County Jail.

Discharged Into Homelessness (Past Three Years)		
<i>Corrections</i>	#	%
State Prison	2	9.5%
City/County Jail	7	33.3%
Juvenile Detention Center		
<i>Inpatient Care</i>	#	%
Hospitalized (Medical)	2	9.5%
State Inpatient Mental Health	3	14.3%
City/County Inpatient Mental Health	3	14.3%
Substance Abuse Treatment		

Last Permanent Address

In the 2012 count, 90.5% (n=19) of the chronically homeless individual respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless. In looking at the surround states, 4.8% (n=1) last lived in Pennsylvania.

The cities /towns most frequently cited by respondents as the last place they lived before becoming homeless are below (those with a rate of 5% or higher). Wildwood had the highest number of respondents stating that was their last permanent address.

Town	#	%
Wildwood	4	19.0%
Villas	3	14.3%
Cape May Courthouse	2	9.5%

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS FAMILIES

The 2011 count was the first year that HUD requested information on chronically homeless families as the definition of chronically homeless was changed with the 2010 NOFA. The information is based on responses by the head of household and as it is only the second year of reporting this data, there is not significant comparable data.

In Cape May County, a total of one (1) family met the chronic homeless definition and could be considered a chronically homeless family. This is a decrease from 2011 when there were five (5) families that met the definition. This is 0.5% of the total homeless population and 2.6% of the total family homeless population. This family had a total of one (1) child with them on the night of the count that was between the age of seven (7) and 17.

Adding the families to the individuals gives Cape May County a total chronically homeless population of 23 men, women and children on the night of the 2011 count.

Living Situation and Length of Homelessness

On the night of the count the family was in a sheltered homeless living situation and was residing in a hotel/motel placement as emergency shelter. The family had been homeless for more than one year.

Demographics

In 2012, the chronically homeless family was a female headed household and defined their race as White. The head of household was between 40 and 49 years old.

Chronic Homeless Family Subpopulations

In Cape May County, the chronically homeless family was part of the mental illness HUD subpopulation.

Financial Resources and Income

The sources of income reported by the chronically homeless family were Medicaid, and TANF and their estimated yearly income was less than \$5,000 a year.

Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The main contributing factors to homelessness as reported by the chronically homeless family were:

- Loss of job/inability to find work
- Mental illness