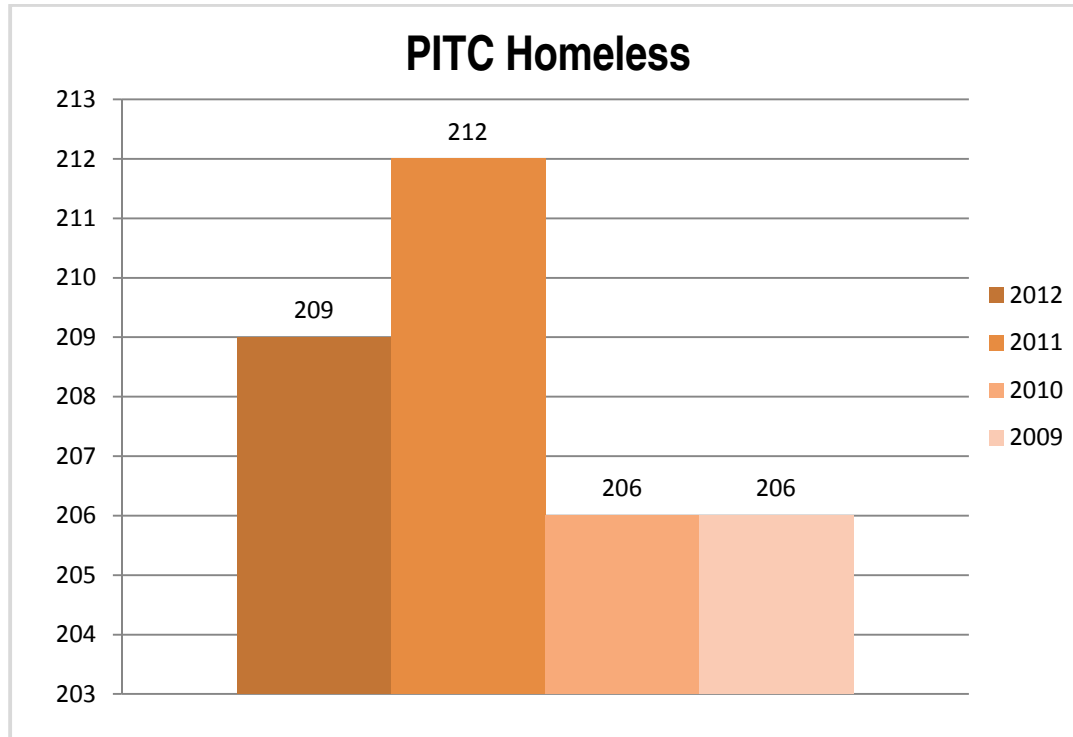


GLOUCESTER COUNTY

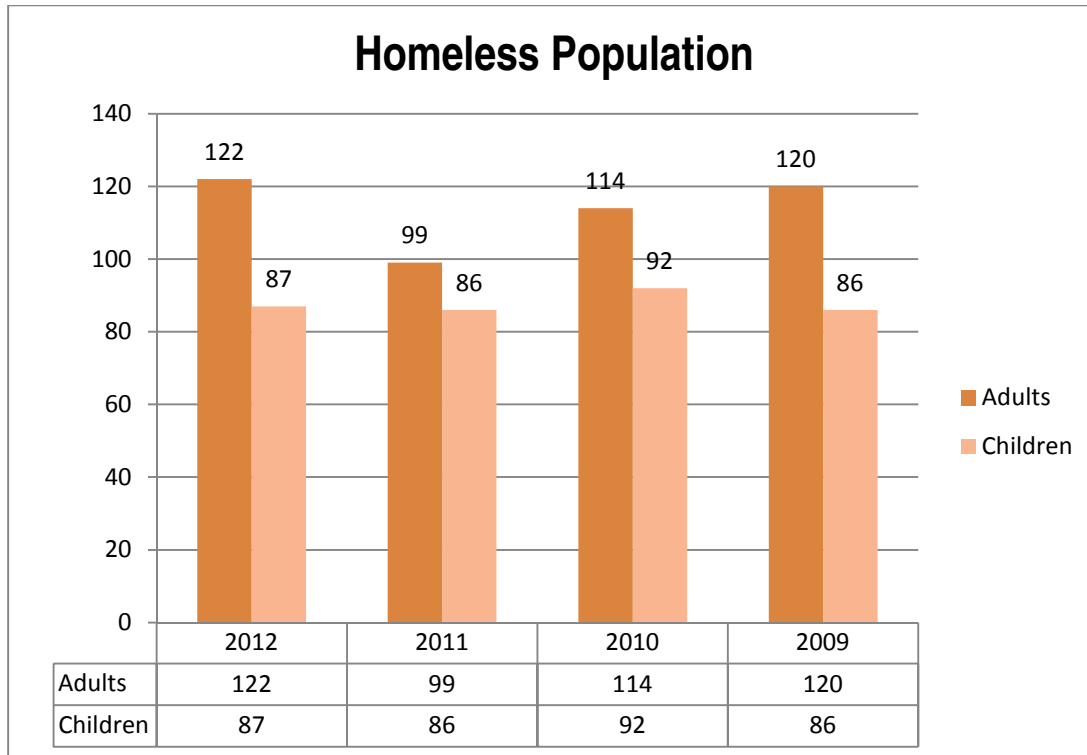
On January 25, 2012 there were 209 homeless men, women and children counted in Gloucester County according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations.



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, 641 adults and children are homeless in Gloucester County.*

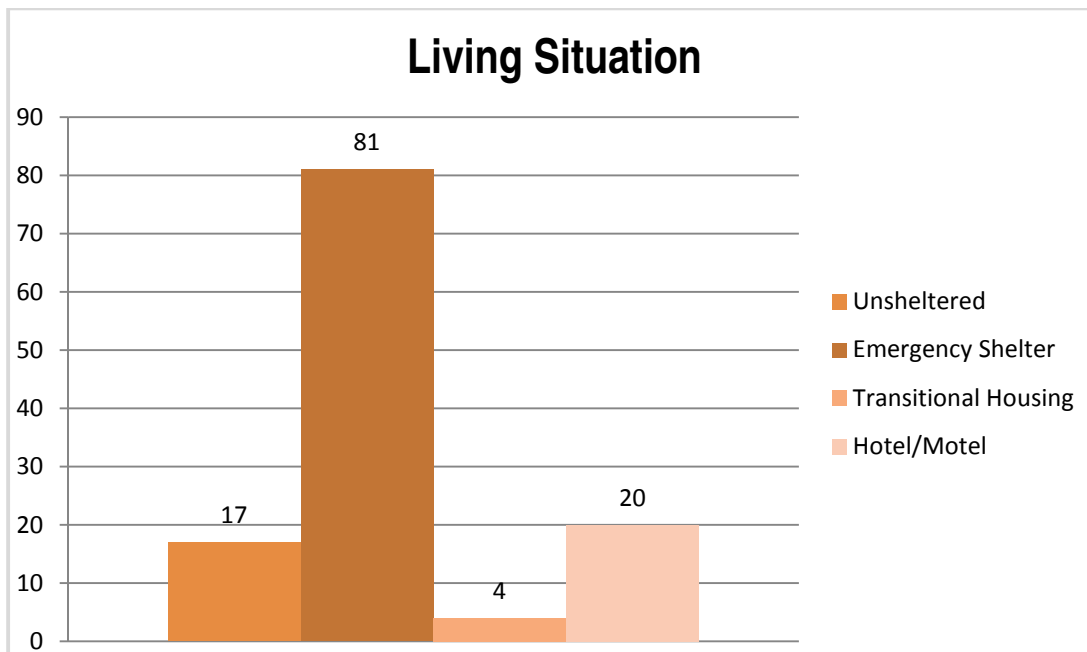
Homelessness in Gloucester County has remained fairly stable with only slight increases and decreases over the past four (4) count years. Of the 209 people who were homeless on the night of the count 87 of them were children. As the Homeless Population chart shows, the numbers of adults and children has fluctuated over the past count years with not a lot of variation in the number of children. The number of adults did vary a little more significantly with a larger increase seen between 2011 and 2012 (18.8%).

2012 Homeless Breakdown	
Respondents (Adults)	122
Family Members (Children)	87
Total Homeless	209



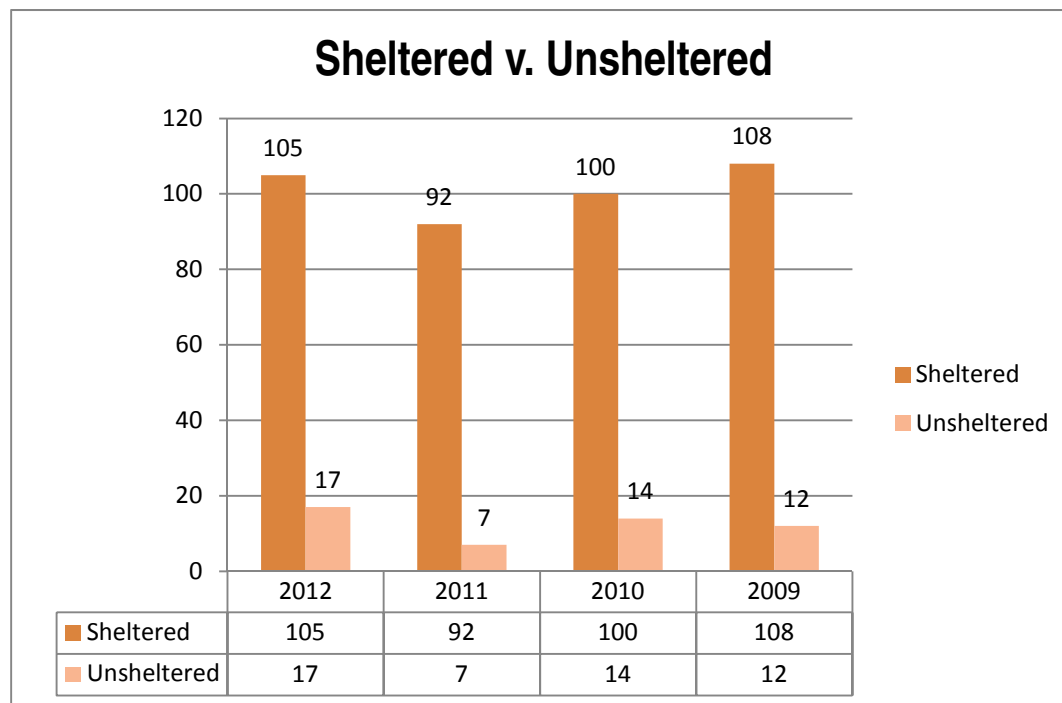
Living Situation

As reflected in the Living Situation chart below, 17 or 13.9% of the homeless respondents were unsheltered the night of the count. The remainder of the homeless were living in sheltered situations with the largest population of the homeless residing in emergency shelter (n=81, 66.4%).



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

The number of unsheltered homeless in Gloucester County has fluctuated over the past with the highest numbers being seen in this year's count. In turn, the number of sheltered was on the decline until it rose back up towards the highest level seen in 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.

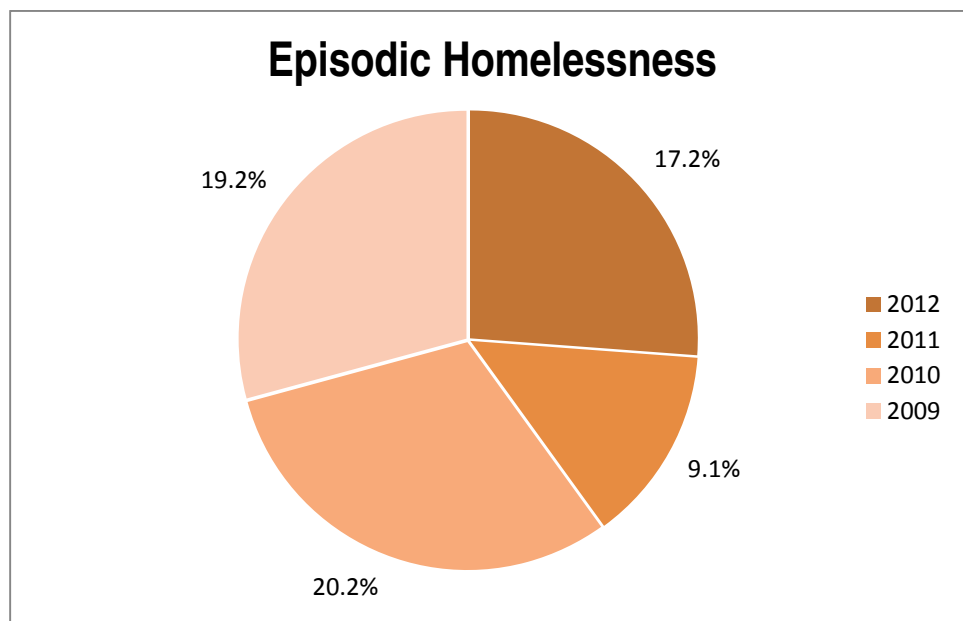
In Gloucester County, there were a total of 43 adults in emergency shelter in HMIS on the night of the count and there were 9 in transitional housing in HMIS on the night of the count. These numbers are different than what was recorded as part of the count. On the night of the count 73 respondents stated that they would be in emergency shelter and four (4) reported residing in transitional housing.

Length and Episodes of Homelessness

Of the homeless population surveyed in Gloucester County, the largest percentage were those homeless one (1) to three (3) months with the majority clustered between one (1) month to one (1) year. Of those who were homeless less than one year, 23% reported that they had been homeless at least one other time within the past 12 months.

2012 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day - 1 week	11	9.0%
8 days - 1 month	17	13.9%
1 month & 1 day - 3 months	29	23.8%
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	26	21.3%
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	25	20.5%
More than 1 year	13	10.7%
No response	1	0.8%

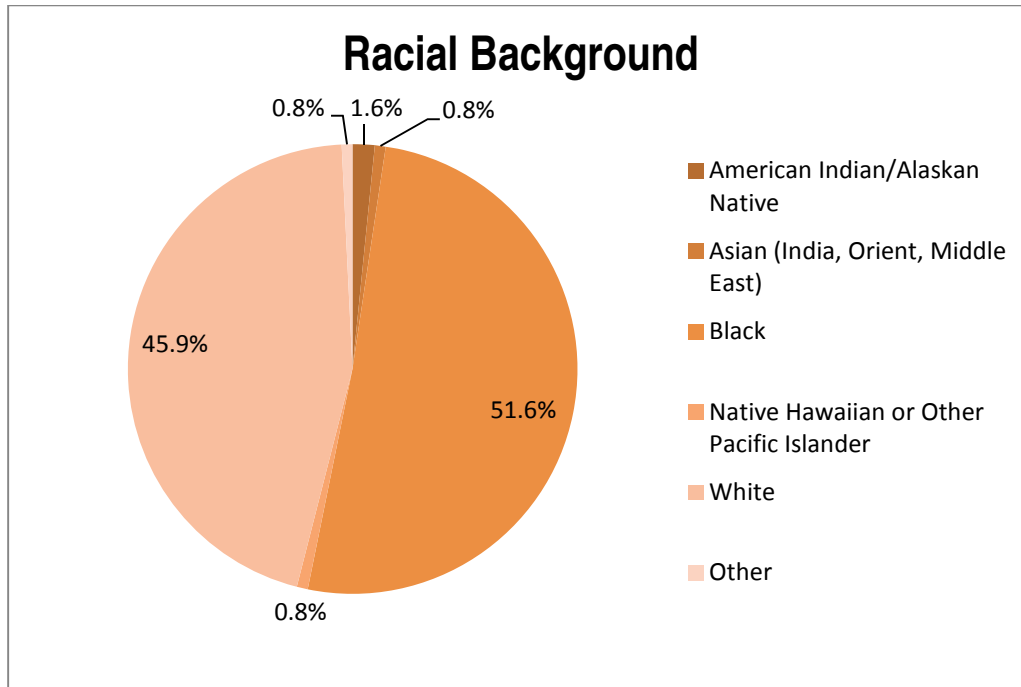
As reflected in the chart below, a total of 21 or 17.2% of the total homeless population reported having at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. Although this number has fluctuated over the past four years, this is a significant increase from 2011 where it was only 9.1% of the total homeless population.



Demographics

In 2012, of the total homeless population in Gloucester County, 33 people or 27% were male, 85 or 69.7% were female.

The Racial Background chart outlines the racial breakdown of homeless persons in the 2012 count. The largest majority were Black (51.6%) closely followed by White (45.9%). The total percentage of the homeless population that defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino equaled 6.6%.

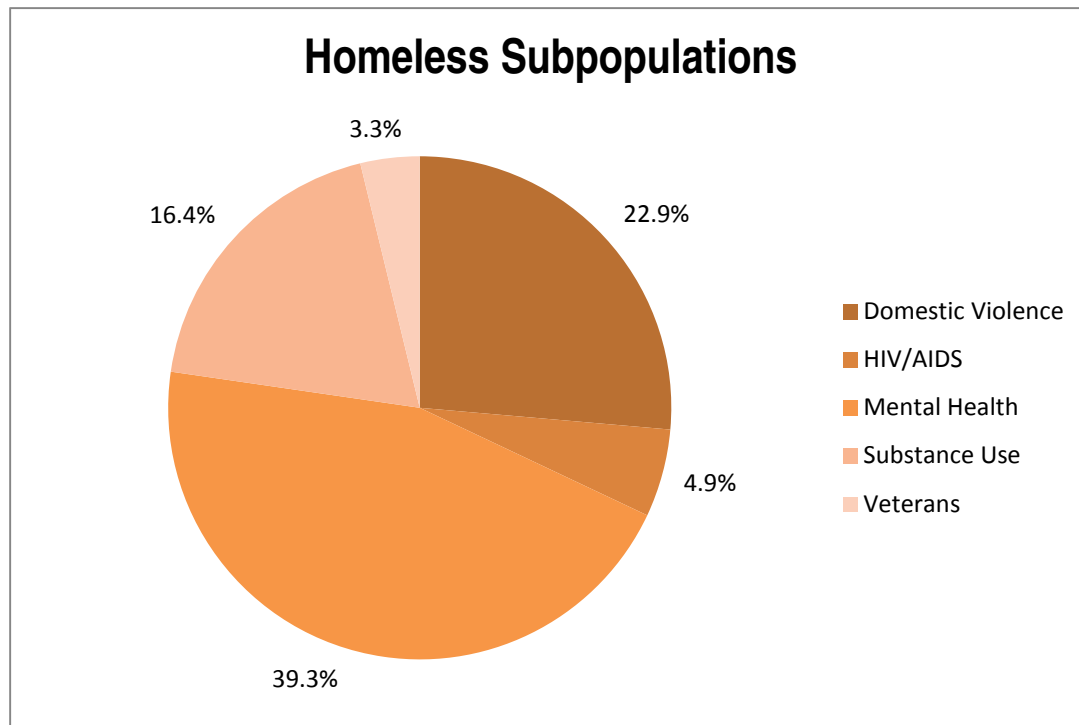


The largest percentage of homeless in Gloucester County fell within the 25 to 29 year old age range, totaling 22.1% however, a majority of the respondents fell with the ages of 21 and 39 years old.

2012 Age	#	%
Under 18	3	2.5%
18-20	12	9.8%
21-24	21	17.2%
25-29	27	22.1%
30-39	23	18.9%
40-49	16	13.1%
50-59	7	5.7%
60-64	2	1.6%
65+	0	0.0%
No response	11	9.0%

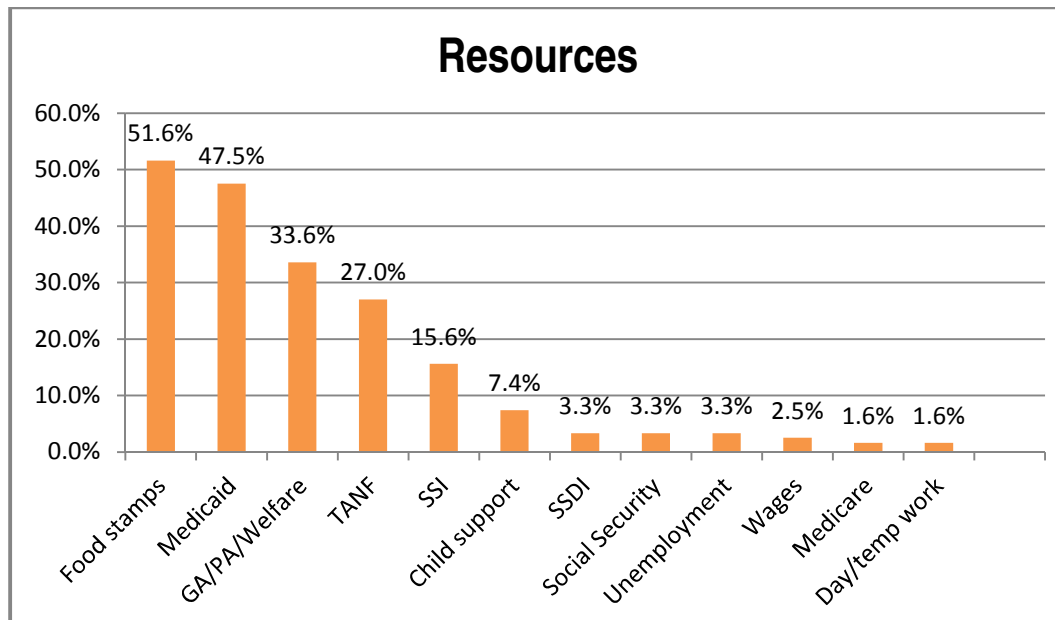
Homeless Subpopulations

The chart below outlines the breakdown of the HUD homeless subpopulations in Gloucester County for the 2012 count. The largest subpopulation was homeless who had mental health issues (39.3%). The next largest were those experiencing domestic violence (22.9%). The number of homeless who reported serving in the US military equaled 3.3% (n=4).



Financial Resources and Income

The three main sources of income reported by people who were homeless in Gloucester County on the night of the 2012 count were Food Stamps (51.6%), Medicaid (47.5%) and Welfare (33.6%). 4.1% 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 Gloucester County, the largest percent of respondents stated that they had a projected income of less than \$5,000 year.

2012 Yearly Income	#	%
No Income	15	12.3%
\$1.00-\$4,999	69	56.6%
\$5,000- \$9,999	22	18.0%
\$10,000-\$14,999	5	4.1%
\$15,000- \$19,999	2	1.6%
\$20,000-\$24,999	2	1.6%
No Response	7	5.7%

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

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

Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Relationship/family breakup/death	33.6%
Lost job/cannot find work	32.8%
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	32.0%
Housing costs too high	18.9%
Domestic violence	17.2%
Mental illness/emotional problems	16.4%
Have work but wages are too low	12.3%
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	11.5%
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	10.7%
Incarceration	7.4%
Lost job due to lack of transportation	7.4%
Utility costs too high	7.4%
Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure	5.7%
House condemned	4.1%
Loss of child support	2.5%
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 chart below. In Gloucester 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	79	64.8%
Emergency food or meal assistance	58	47.5%
Medical (routine healthcare)	40	32.8%

<i>Need</i>		
Housing	60	49.2%
Transportation	28	23.0%
Employment assistance	26	21.3%

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

Discharged Into Homelessness (Past Three Years)		
<i>Corrections</i>	#	%
State Prison	7	5.7%
City/County Jail	15	12.3%
Juvenile Detention Center	1	0.8%
<i>Inpatient Care</i>	#	%
Hospitalized (Medical)	8	6.6%
State Inpatient Mental Health	1	0.8%
City/County Inpatient Mental Health	4	3.3%
Substance Abuse Treatment	1	0.8%

Last Permanent Address

In the 2012 count, 94.3% (n=115) of the homeless respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless. In looking at the surround states, 1.6% (n=2) last lived in Pennsylvania.

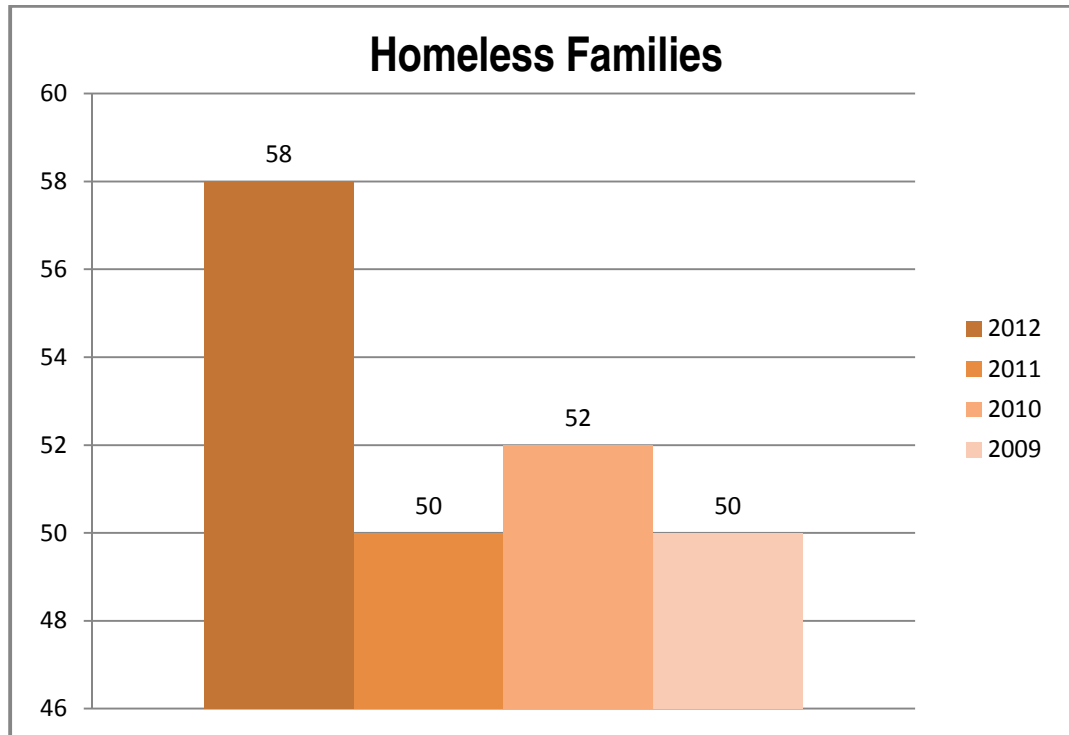
The cities /towns most frequently cited by respondents as the last place they lived before becoming homeless are below (those with a rate of 5% or higher). The largest number reported last living in the City of Camden.

2012 PITC- Gloucester County

Town	#	%
Camden (Camden County)	22	18.0%
Williamstown	12	9.8%
Woodbury	9	7.4%
Sewell	7	5.7%
Westville	8	6.6%

FAMILY HOMELESSNESS

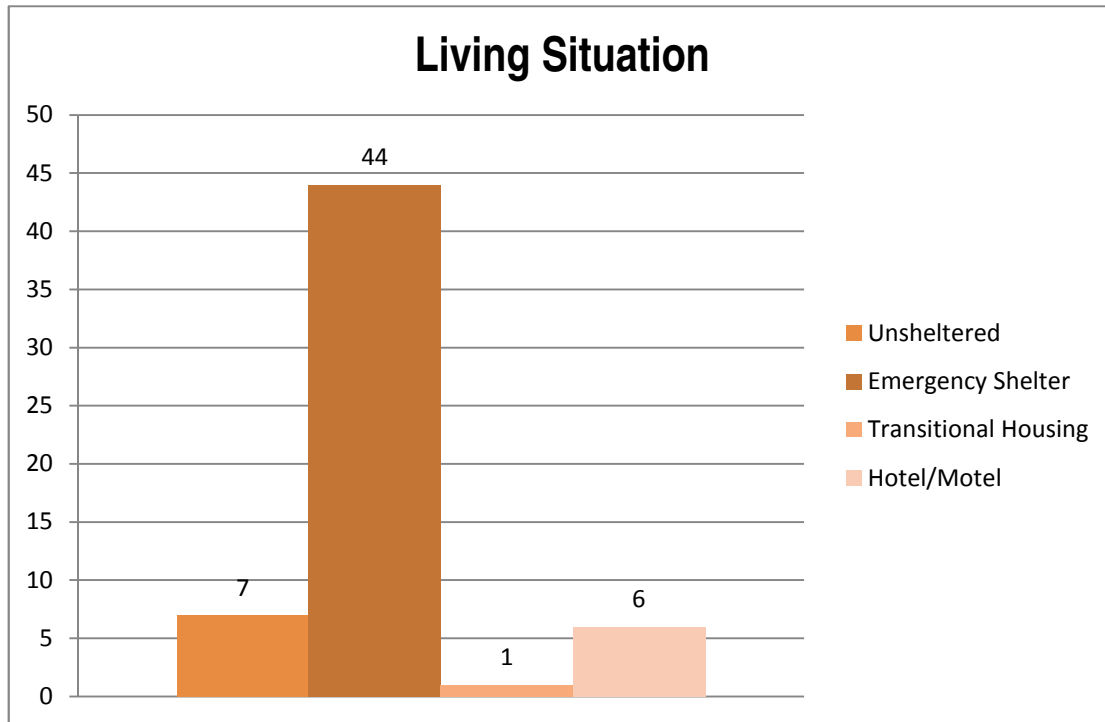
In 2012, of the 122 homeless respondents in Gloucester County, 58 or 47.5% had at least one dependent child under 18 with them the night of the count and are considered a homeless family. Of the total of 87 homeless children in these families, 51 were six years or younger and 36 were between the ages of 7 and 17.



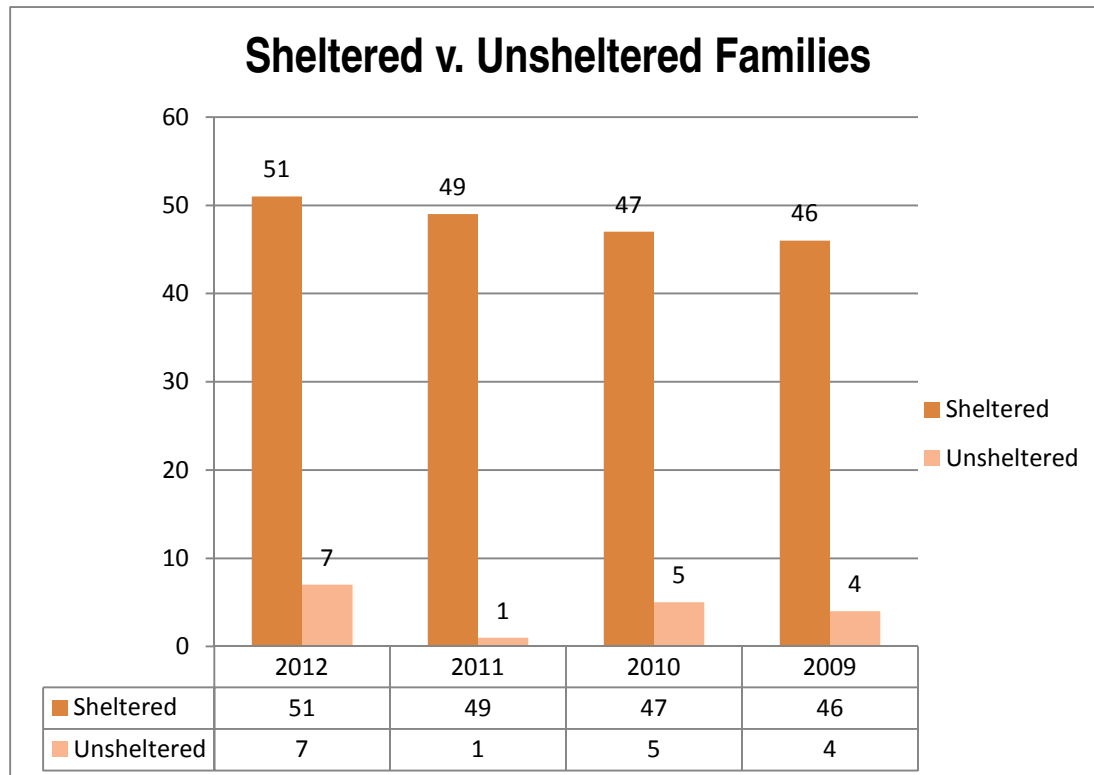
Living Situation

In Gloucester County, seven (7) homeless families were in an unsheltered living situation on the night of the count. The unsheltered homeless families had a total of 10 children with them on the night of the count.

The remaining 51 homeless families were in sheltered living situations that included emergency shelter and transitional housing. The largest percentage (75.9%) of homeless families were residing in emergency shelter on the night of the 2012 count.



As the chart below shows, homeless families in Gloucester County have mainly been in sheltered living situations over the past four counts with the number of unsheltered reaching its highest numbers in this current count year.



Length of Homelessness

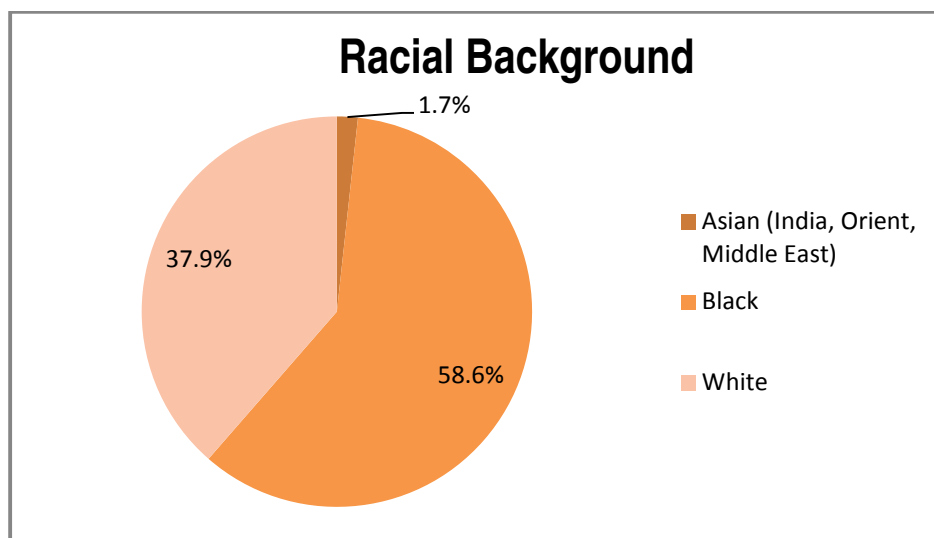
The largest percentage (22.4%) of homeless families had been homeless six (6) months to twelve (12) months. The homeless family population mirrored the total population with the majority being clustered between one (1) month to one (1) year.

2012 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day - 1 week	4	6.9%
8 days - 1 month	9	15.5%
1 month & 1 day - 3 months	12	20.7%
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	11	19.0%
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	13	22.4%
More than 1 year	8	13.8%
No response	1	1.7%

Demographics

Of the total 58 homeless families in Gloucester County, 89.7% (n= 52) were female headed households and 8.6% (n=5) 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 (58.6%). The next largest group was those that defined themselves as White with 37.9%. A total of 3.4% (n=2) defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

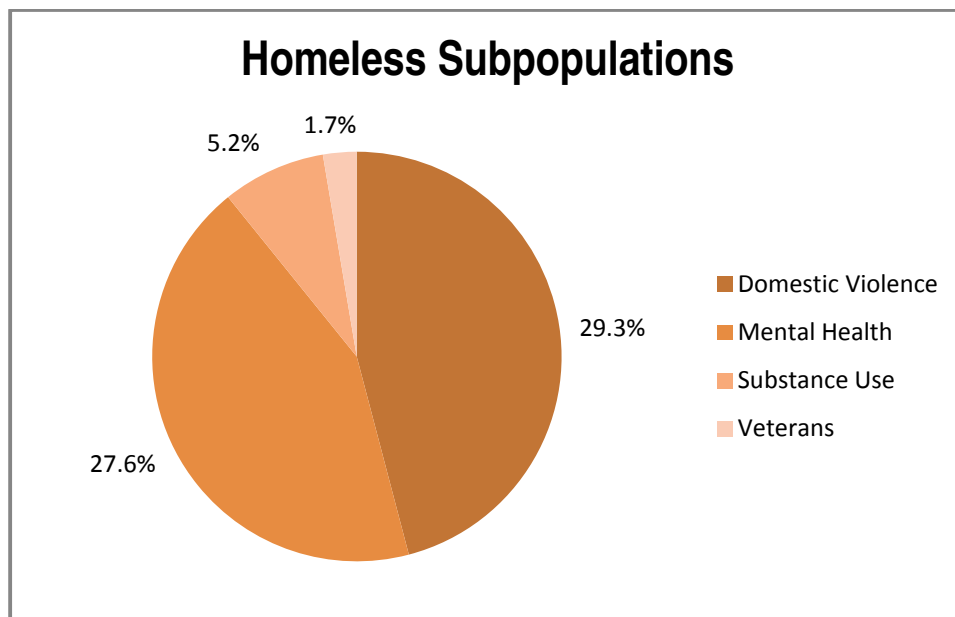


The largest percentage of homeless families in Gloucester County had a head of household that fell within the 25 to 29 year old age range followed next by those between the ages of 21 and 24 years old. This is consistent with the total homeless population in the County.

2012 Age	#	%
Under 18	1	1.7%
18-20	7	12.1%
21-24	11	19.0%
25-29	17	29.3%
30-39	9	15.5%
40-49	8	13.8%
50-59	0	0.0%
60-64	1	1.7%
65+	0	0.0%
No response	4	6.9%

Homeless Family Subpopulations

Among the HUD homeless subpopulations in the 2012 count, in Gloucester County the largest HUD subpopulation among homeless families was those with a head of household experiencing domestic violence (29.3%). The next largest percentage was households with mental health issues as reflected in the chart below.



Financial Resources and Income

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

- Food Stamps (62.1%);
- Medicaid (62.1%); and
- TANF (53.4%)

Additionally, 3.4% of the homeless population reported receiving no type of government benefit on the night of the count. In looking at yearly income, the majority of the homeless families were earning less than \$5,000 a year.

2012 Yearly Income	#	%
No Income	4	6.9%
\$1.00-\$4,999	29	50.0%
\$5,000- \$9,999	12	20.7%
\$10,000-\$14,999	4	6.9%
\$15,000- \$19,999	2	3.4%
\$20,000-\$24,999	2	3.4%
No Response	5	8.6%

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

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

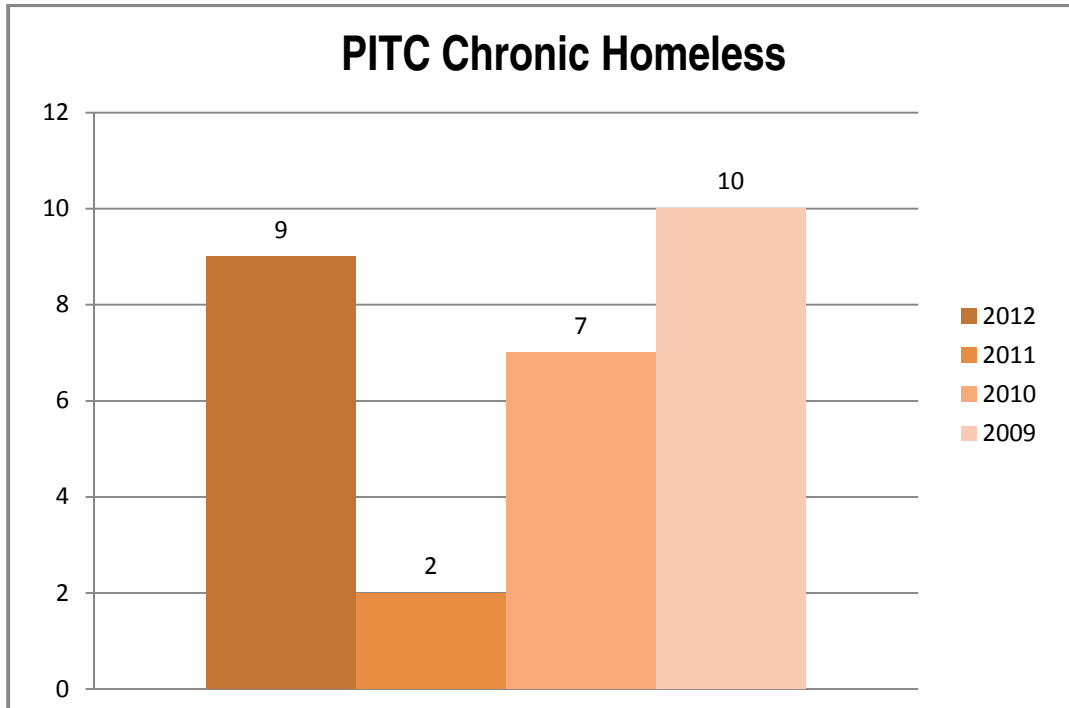
Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Relationship/family breakup/death	36.2%
Lost job/cannot find work	32.8%
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	31.0%
Domestic violence	25.9%
Housing costs too high	20.7%

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

- Housing (44.8%);
- Employment assistance (24.1%); and
- Childcare (22.4%)

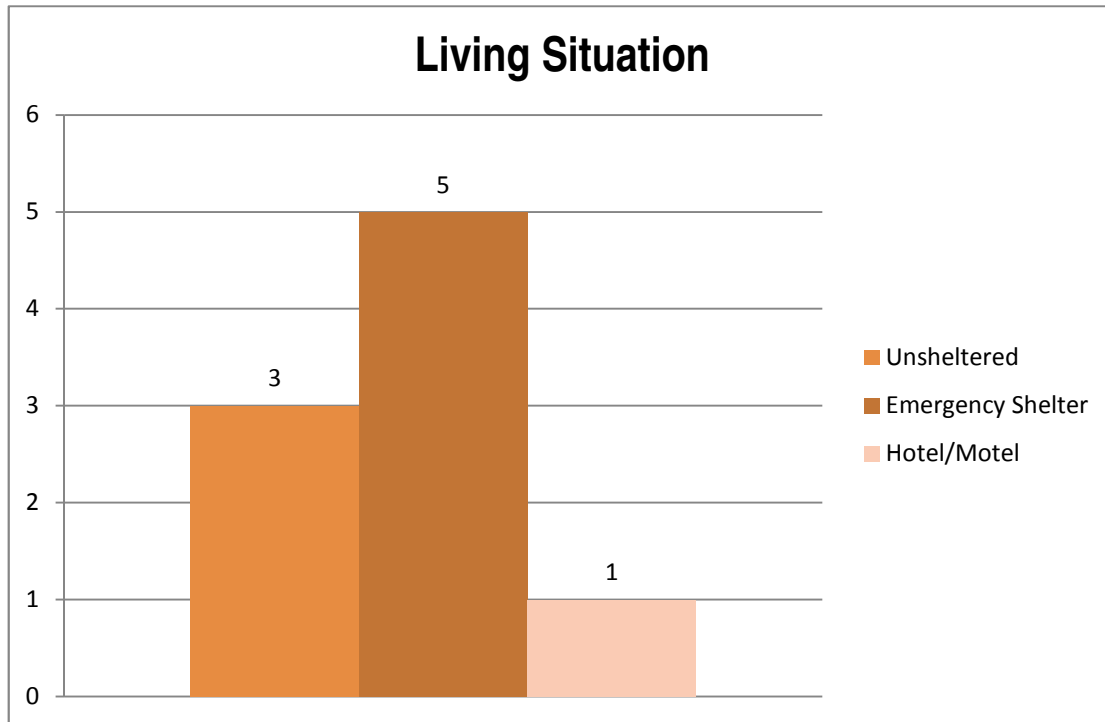
CHRONICALLY HOMELESS

On the night of January 25, 2012, there were 9 chronically homeless individuals counted in Gloucester County equaling 7.3% of the total homeless population. The number of chronically homeless individuals in Gloucester County was on the decline from 2009 to 2011 but then saw a large increase (77.7%) to the current 2012 count.

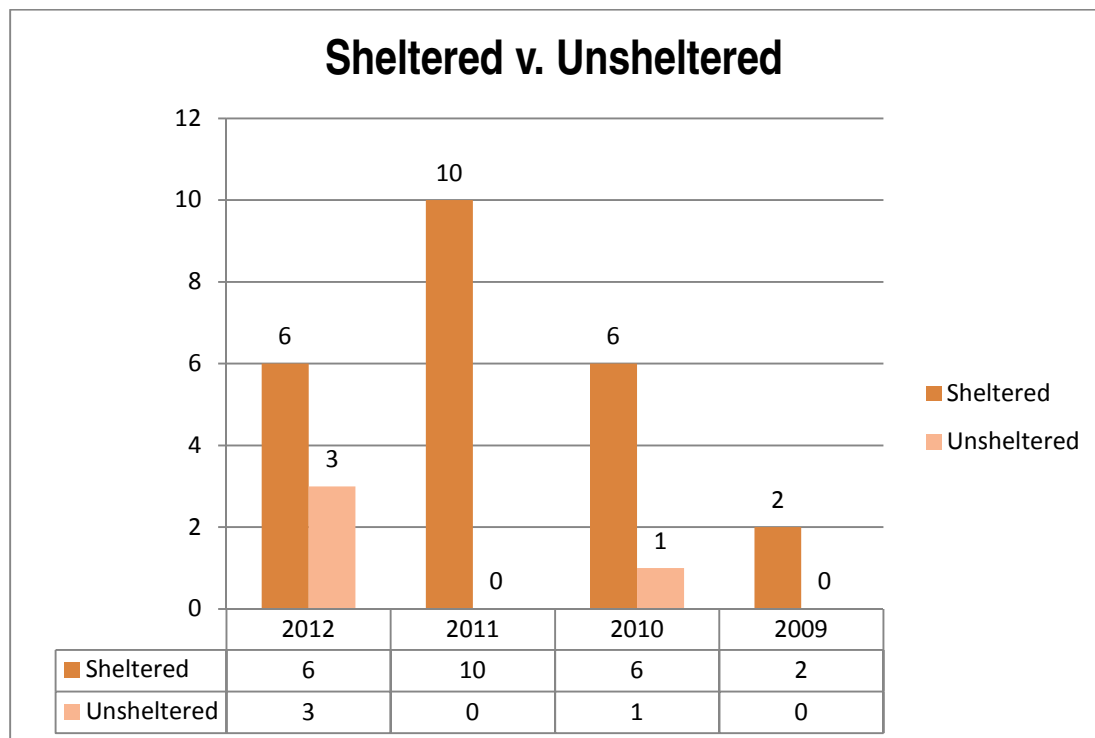


Living Situation

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 (55.6%) of the chronically homeless population in Gloucester 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 Gloucester County has fluctuated however, the majority are in sheltered living situations with the largest unsheltered numbers being seen in the current 2012 count.



Length of Homelessness

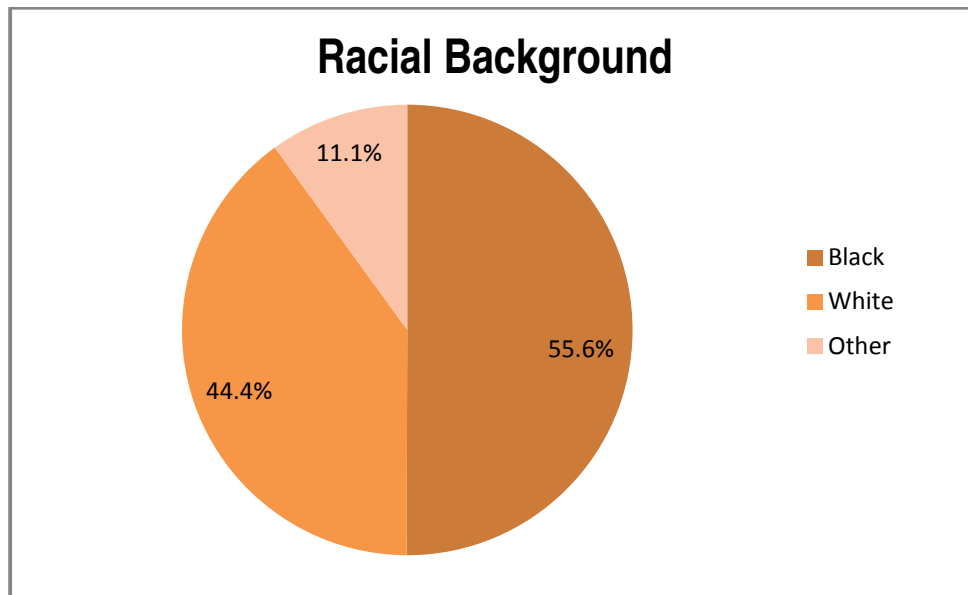
Of the total chronically homeless individuals in Gloucester County, the largest percentage were only homeless for a month to three (3) months however, a total of 88.9% (n= 8) reported they had four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years.

2012 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 month & 1 day - 3 months	5	55.6%
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	1	11.1%
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	1	11.1%
More than 1 year	2	22.2%

Demographics

In 2012, a total of five (5) or 55.6% of the chronically homeless individual population were male and four (4) or 44.4% were female.

As the Racial Background chart outlines, the over one half of the chronically homeless individuals identified themselves as Black (55.6%) with the next largest percentage being those who identified themselves as White (44.4%). The total percentage that defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino equaled 2.2%.

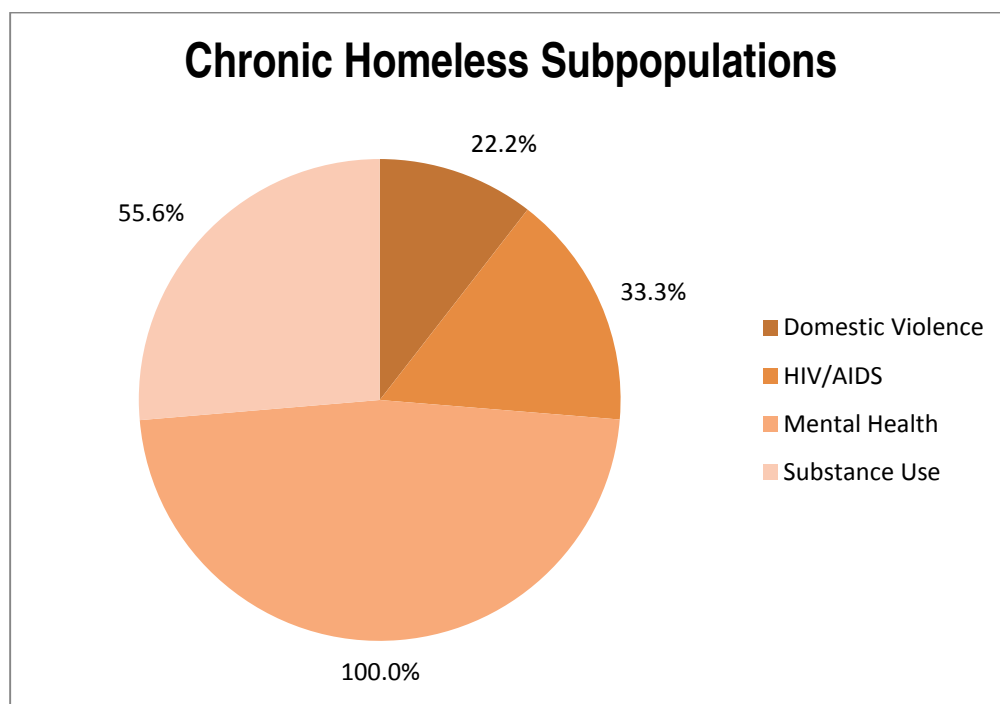


As the Age chart shows, on the night of the 2012 count in Gloucester County, the largest percentage of chronically homeless individuals fell into the 30 to 39 year old age range (33.3%) however, the population was almost evenly distributed between the ages of 21 and 59 year old.

2012 Age	#	%
21-24	2	22.2%
30-39	3	33.3%
40-49	2	22.2%
50-59	2	22.2%

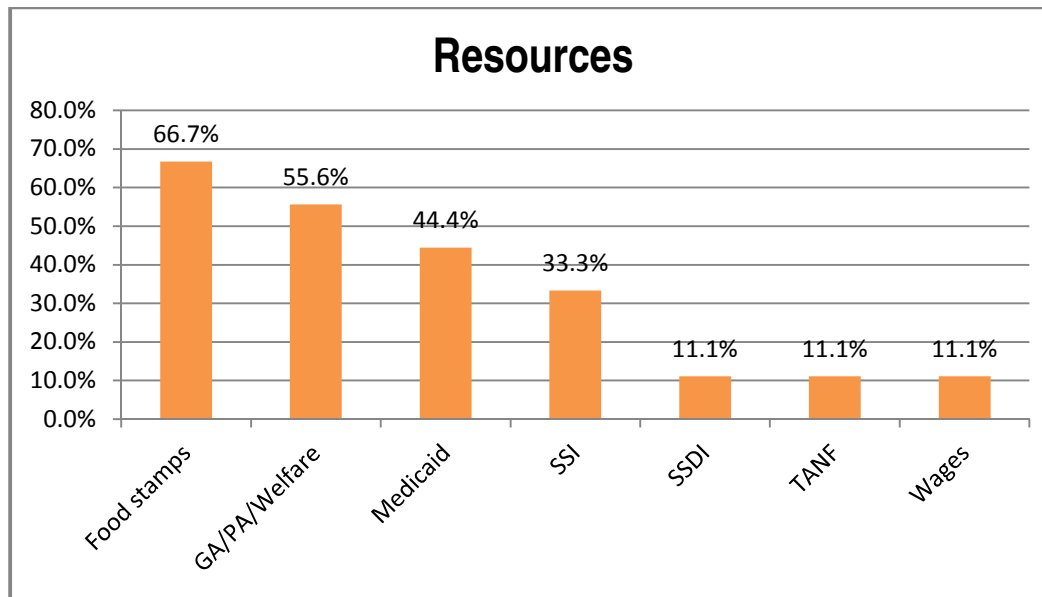
Chronic Homeless Subpopulations

The Chronic Homeless Subpopulations chart below outlines the breakdown of the chronic homeless individual HUD subpopulations for the 2012 count. As shown in the chart, 100% of the chronic homeless individuals reported they had mental health issues and 55.6% reported having substance use issues.



Financial Resources

The three main sources of income reported by people who were homeless in Gloucester County on the night of the 2012 count were Food Stamps (66.7%), Welfare (55.6%) and Medicaid (44.4%). Additionally, all of the chronically homeless individuals received some type of government benefit on the night of the count.



As reflected in the Income chart below, the projected income for the chronically homeless population is less than \$10,000 with a slightly larger percentage reporting an estimated income of less than \$5,000 a year.

2012 Yearly Income	#	%
\$1.00-\$4,999	5	55.6%
\$5,000- \$9,999	4	44.4%

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The highest ranking factor that chronically homeless individual respondents stated contributed to their homelessness in Gloucester County was eviction. Other top ranking factors included housing costs too high and alcohol or drug abuse problems.

2012 Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	55.6%
Housing costs too high	55.6%
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	44.4%
Have work but wages are too low	44.4%
Incarceration	44.4%
Mental illness/emotional problems	44.4%

2012 Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Domestic violence	33.3%
Lost job/cannot find work	33.3%
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	33.3%
Relationship/family breakup/death	33.3%
Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure	22.2%
Lost job due to lack of transportation	22.2%
Natural disaster	22.2%
Utility costs too high	11.1%

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 Gloucester County, the top service received by the chronically homeless individual population was emergency food and shelter and the top service that was reported as needed was housing services.

2012 Service Needs	#	%
<i>Received</i>		
Emergency food or meal assistance	7	77.8%
Emergency shelter	7	77.8%
Medical (routine healthcare)	6	66.7%
<i>Need</i>		
Housing	7	77.8%
Assistance obtaining ID/Dental	2	22.2%
Transportation	2	22.2%

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 numbers of respondents reporting they were discharged into homelessness was City/County Jail.

Discharged Into Homelessness (Past Three Years)		
<i>Corrections</i>	#	%
State Prison	2	22.2%
City/County Jail	6	66.7%
Juvenile Detention Center	0	0.0%
<i>Inpatient Care</i>	#	%
Hospitalized (Medical)	3	33.3%
State Inpatient Mental Health	0	0.0%
City/County Inpatient Mental Health	2	22.2%

Last Permanent Address

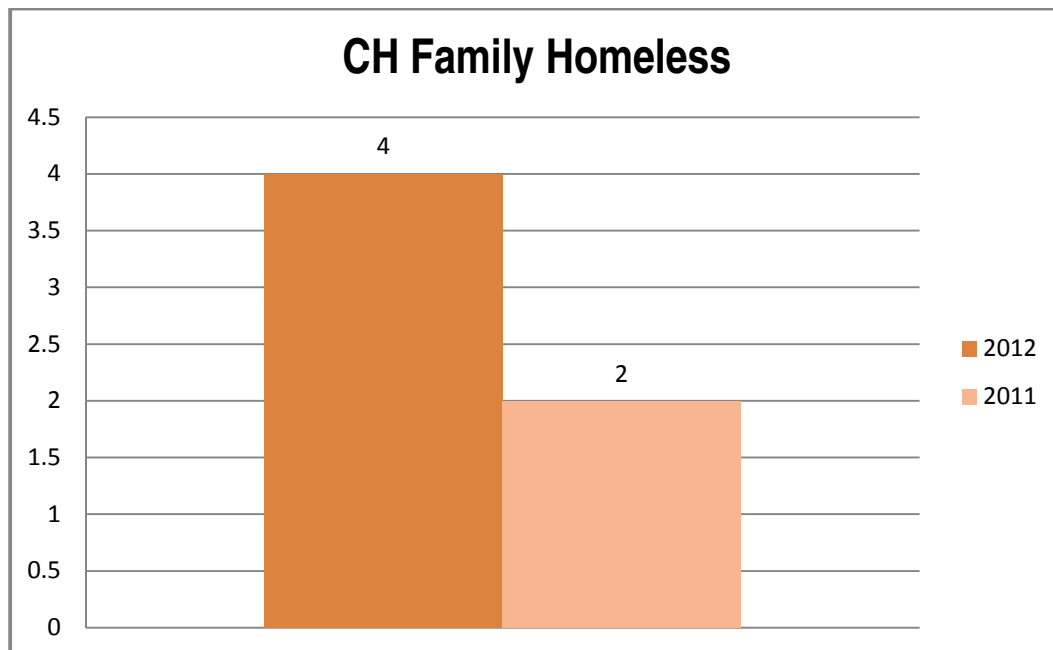
In the 2012 count, 100% (n=9) of the chronically homeless individual respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless. The only town with a significant number of respondents reporting that it was their last permanent address was the City of Camden, Camden County (n=22.2%).

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 there is no real comparable data to previous years.

In Gloucester County, a total of four (4) families met the chronic homeless definition and could be considered a chronically homeless family. This is an increase of 50% from 2011 as there were only two families counted in that year.

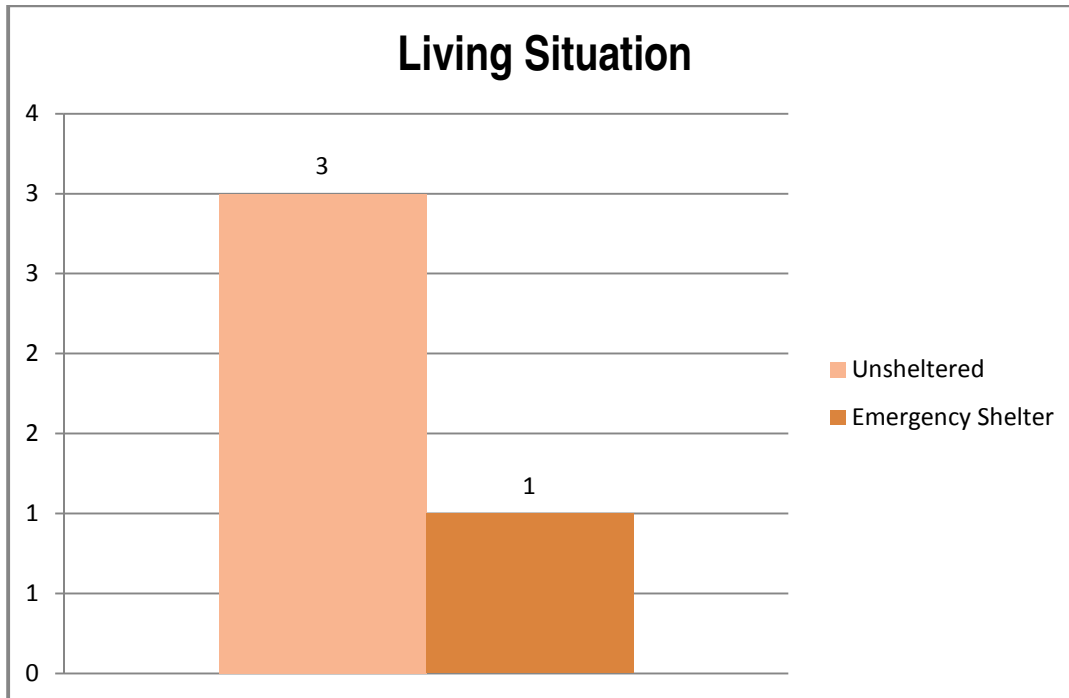
A total of four (4) chronically homeless families are only 3.2% of the total homeless population and 6.8% of the total family homeless population. These families had a total of 7 children with them on the night of the count.



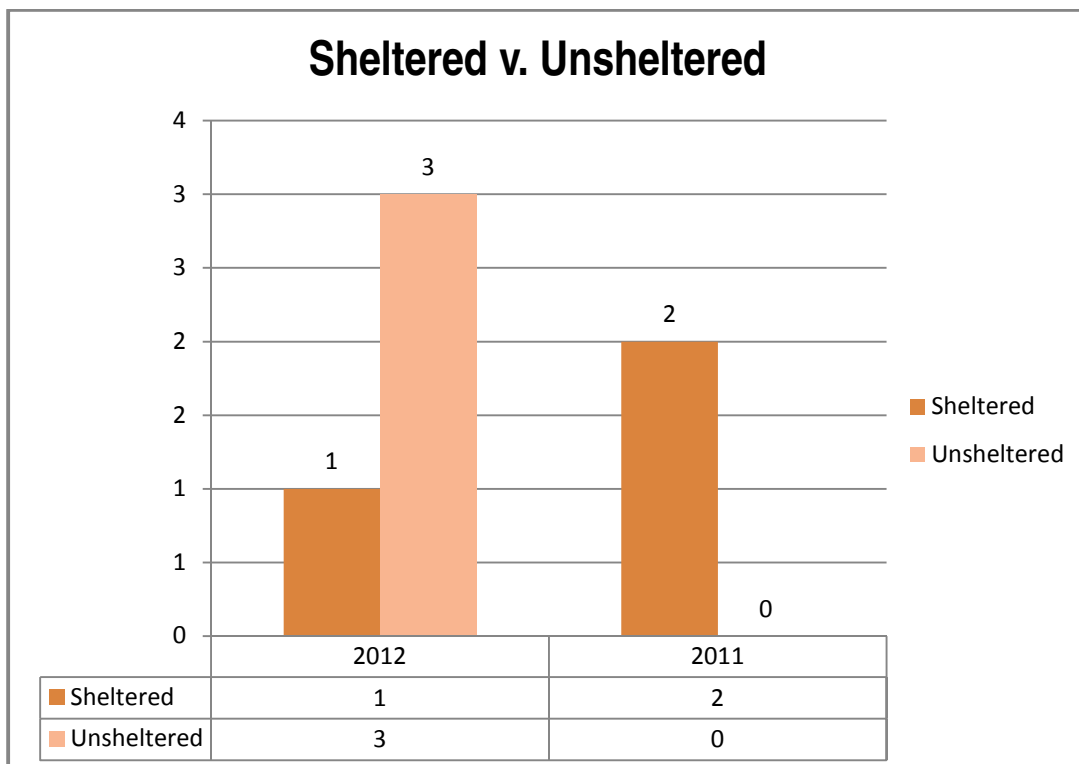
Adding the families to the individuals gives Gloucester County a total chronically homeless population of 20 men, women and children on the night of the 2012 count.

Living Situation

As with the chronically homeless individual population, living situations can only include those living on the street, in places not meant for human habitation or emergency shelter. The breakdown of living situation for chronically homeless families is reflected in the Living Situation chart. On the night of the count, 75% of the families were in unsheltered situations. The other family was residing in emergency shelter on the night of the count.



Even though these are small numbers, over the past two (2) count years, the number of unsheltered has increased and the number of sheltered chronically homeless families has decreased.

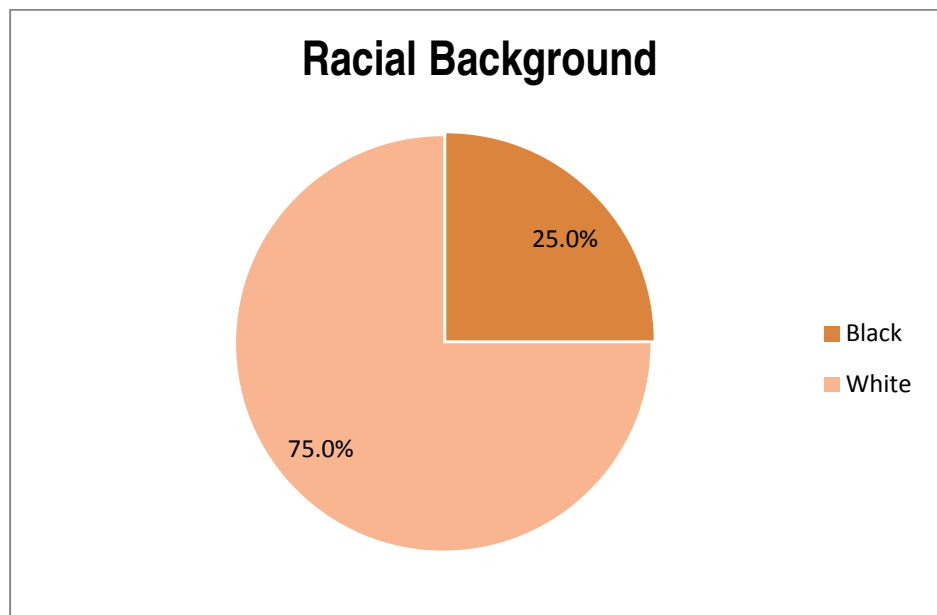


Length of Homelessness

Of the total chronically homeless families, 75% reported that they had been homeless for more than one year and 50% (n= 2) reported that they had been homeless four (4) times in the past three (3) years.

Demographics

In 2012, all of the (100%) of the chronically homeless families were female headed households. The Racial Background chart below outlines the racial breakdown of the chronically homeless families in Gloucester County. The largest percentage (75%) defines themselves as White and the remainder defined themselves as Black. No families defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

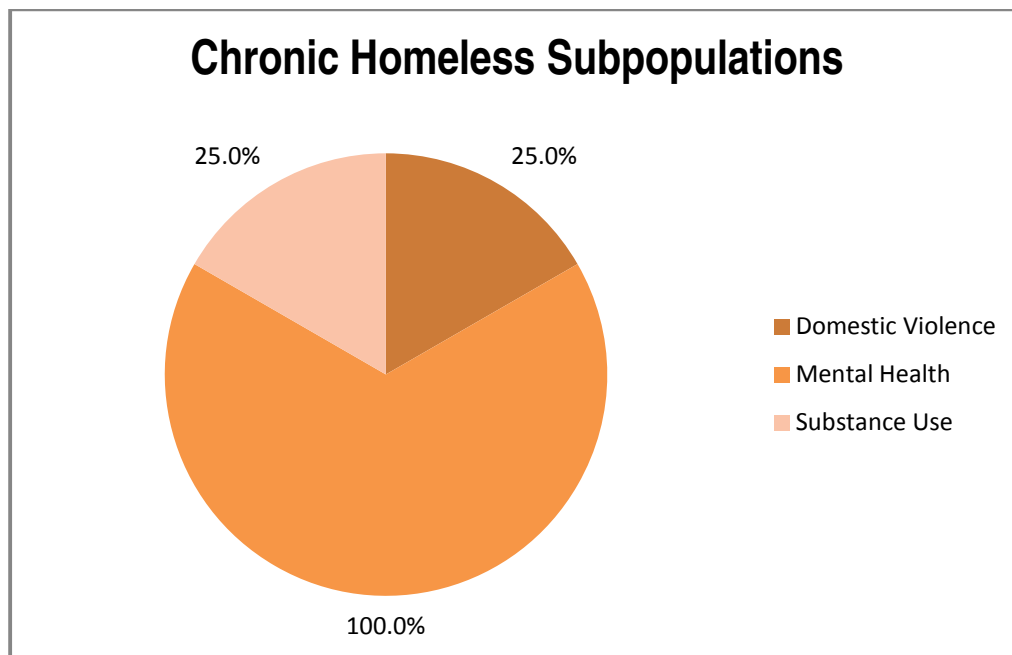


The largest age cohort (75%) in the 2012 count were heads of households between 25 and 29 years old as represented in the Age chart below. The remaining family had heads of household that fell between 30 and 39 years old.

2012 Age	#	%
25-29	3	75.0%
30-39	1	25.0%

Chronic Homeless Family Subpopulations

In Gloucester County, all of the chronically homeless families were a part of the HUD subpopulation with mental health issues as represented in the Chronic Homeless Subpopulations chart. The remaining population was split between those with substance use issues and those experiencing domestic violence.



Financial Resources and Income

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

- Food Stamps (100%);
- Medicaid (75%); and
- SSI (50%)

All of the families stated that they received some type of government benefit on the night of the count. In looking at yearly income, the majority of the homeless families were earning less than \$10,000 a year.

2012 Yearly Income	#	%
No Income	1	25.0%
\$5,000- \$9,999	2	50.0%
\$10,000-\$14,999	1	25.0%

Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The chart below includes the top five factors, as reported by respondents in Gloucester County, which led their family to become homeless. The largest percentage (75%) reported becoming homeless due to eviction. The remaining factors include housing costs too high, loss of job or inability to find work and low wages.

Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	75.0%
Housing costs too high	75.0%
Lost job/cannot find work	75.0%
Have work but wages are too low	50.0%
Utility costs too high	50.0%
Domestic violence	25.0%
Loss of child support	25.0%
Lost job due to lack of transportation	25.0%
Mental illness/emotional problems	25.0%
Relationship/family breakup/death	25.0%

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

- Housing (100%);
- Educational Training (50%); and
- Dental (50%)