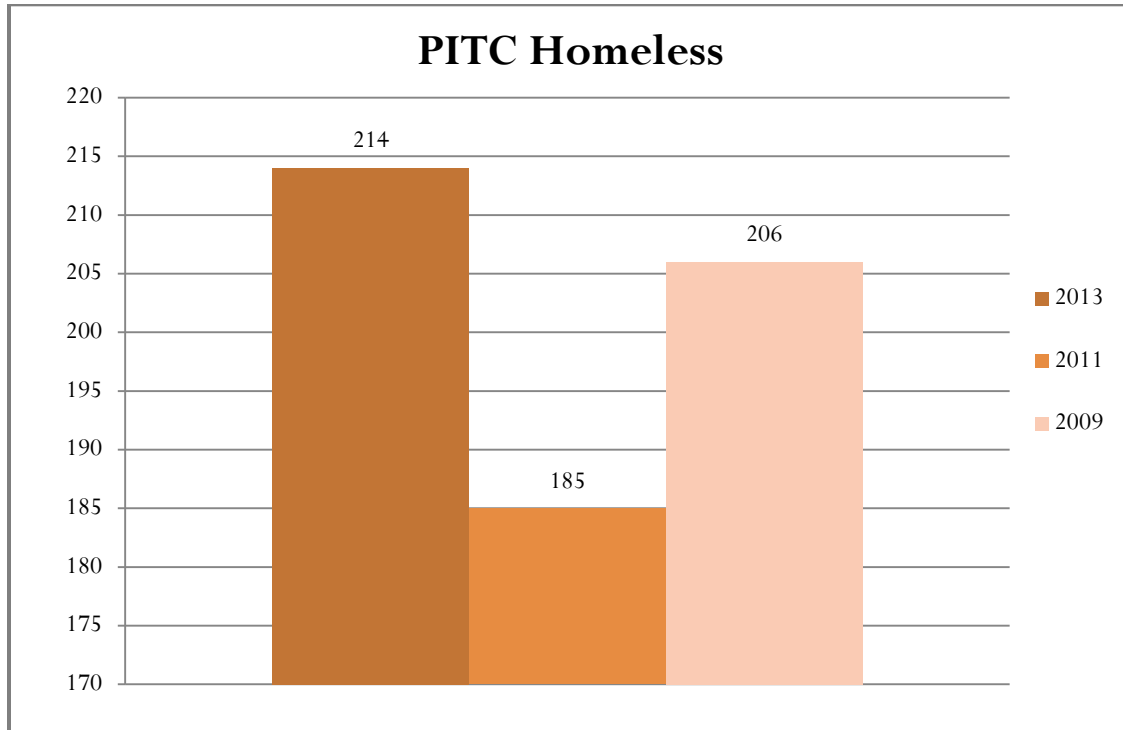


GLOUCESTER COUNTY

On January 30, 2013 there were 214 homeless men, women and children counted in Gloucester County according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations. Homelessness in Gloucester County has fluctuated over the last three (3) full HUD count years reaching its highest numbers in 2013.

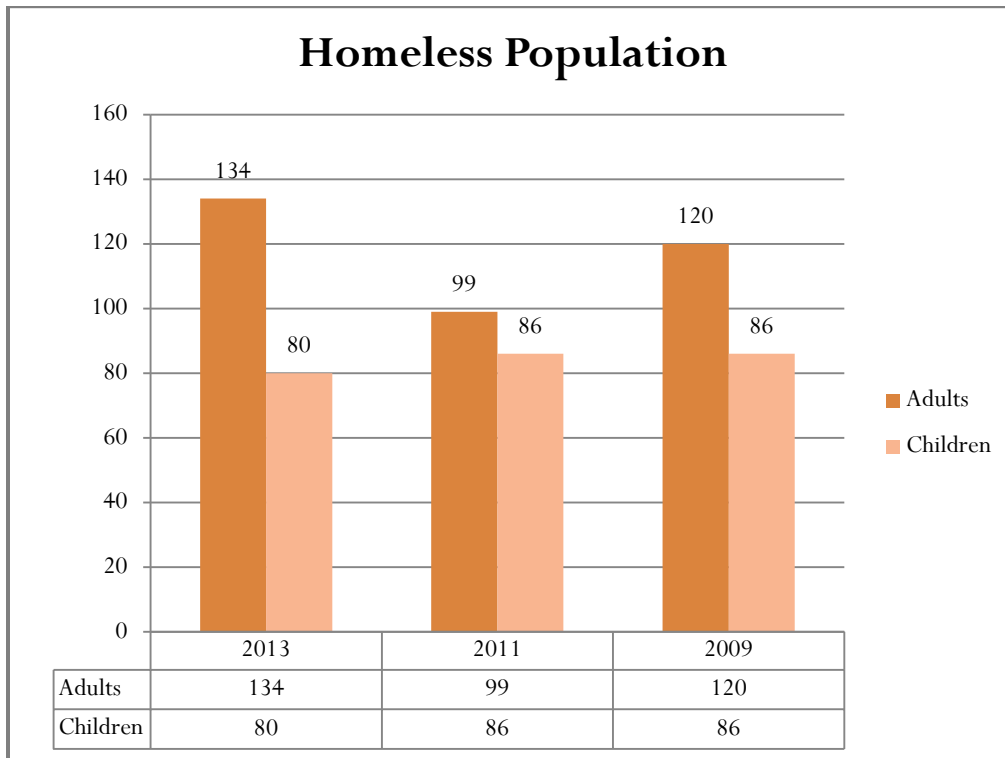


The actual number of people who are homeless over the course of the year may be between two to four times larger than the number counted at one point in time. Using the statistical formula developed in the publication "Estimating the Need," it is projected that *over the course of a year, 854 adults and children are homeless in Gloucester County.*

Of the 214 people who were homeless on the night of the count 80 of them were children as reflected in the table below.

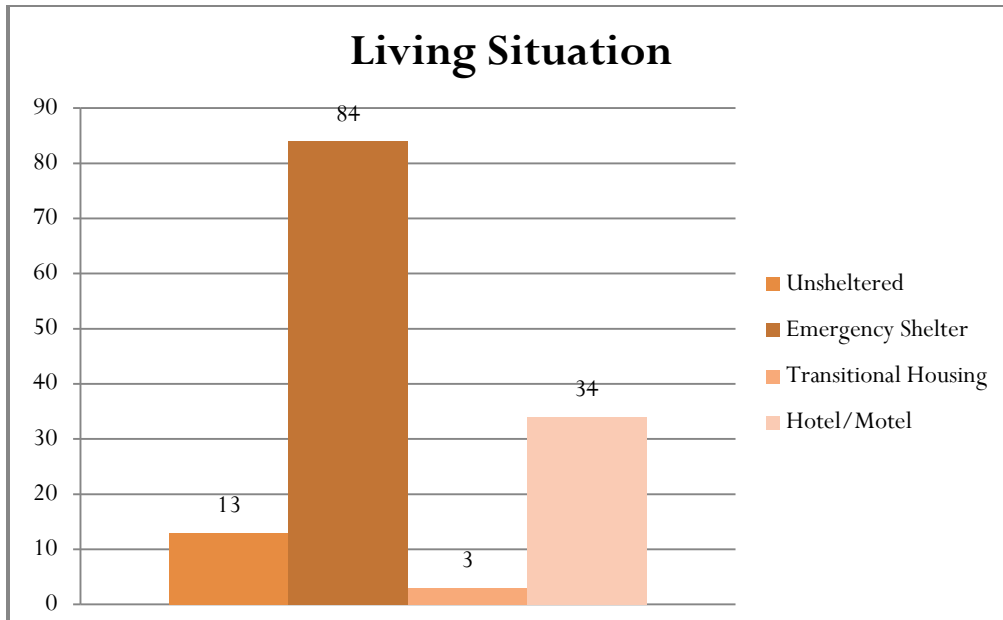
2013 Homeless Breakdown	
Respondents (Adults)	134
Family Members (Children)	80
Total Homeless	214

As the chart below shows, over the three full HUD count years, the number of children has remained consistent but for a slight reduction in 2013. The number of adults had a more significant variation with a large increase seen between 2011 and 2013 (26.1%).



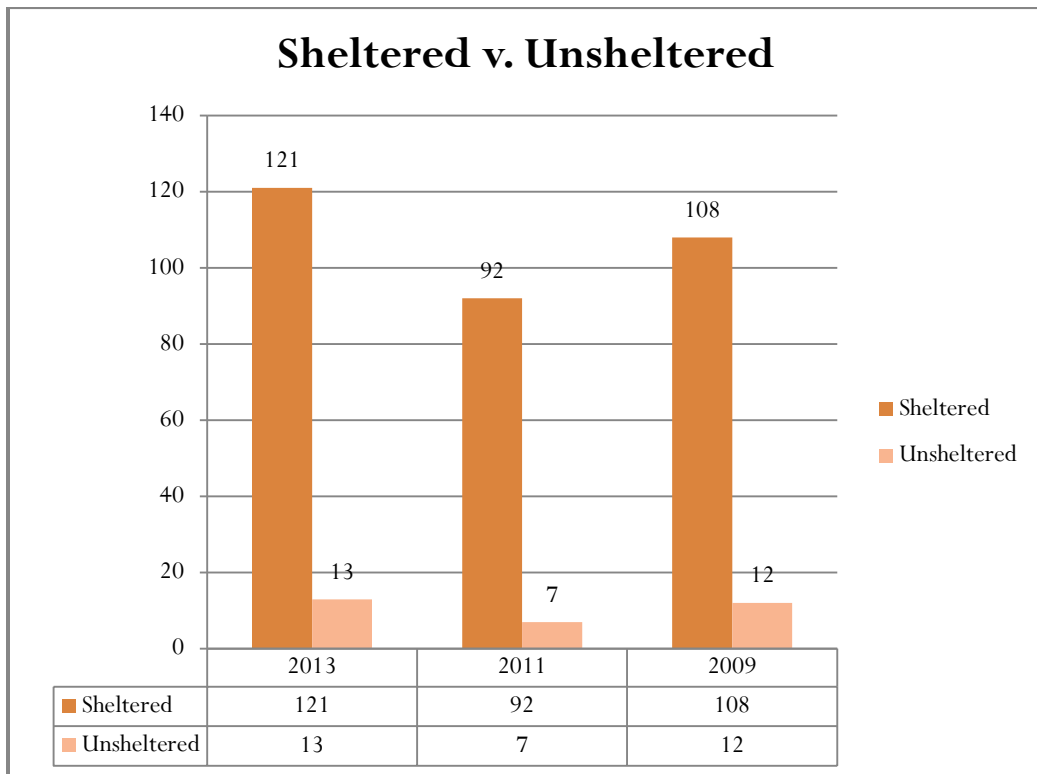
Living Situation

As reflected in the Living Situation chart below, 13 or 9.7% 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 residing in emergency shelter (n=84, 62.6%).



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

The number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless in Gloucester County has fluctuated over the last three (3) full HUD count years with the highest numbers being seen in this year's count mirroring the changes in the total numbers overall.



Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

As HUD continually encourages CoCs to utilize HMIS to complete the sheltered count for a community, as part of this 2013 report, there is a comparison between what was reported in HMIS for emergency shelters and transitional housing with what was reported in the same categories for the PITC on the night of the count. The numbers from HMIS are based on those over the age of 17 residing in emergency shelter or transitional housing on the night of the count.

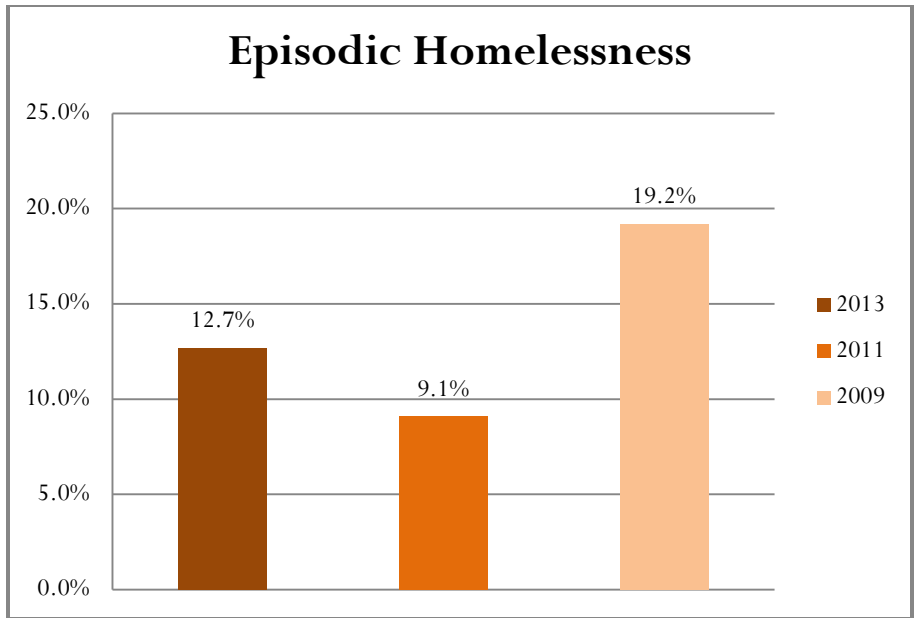
In Gloucester County, there were a total of 74 adults in emergency shelter and 12 adults in transitional housing in HMIS on the night of the count. These numbers are different than what was recorded as part of the PIT count. On the night of the count 81 respondents stated that they would be in emergency shelter and 3 respondents reported residing in transitional housing.

Length and Episodes of Homelessness

Of the homeless population surveyed in Gloucester County, the majority of the population is clustered around being homeless for eight (8) days to six months with the largest percentages those homeless one (1) to six (6) months. Of those who were homeless less than one year, 21.6% reported that they had been homeless at least one other time within the past 12 months.

2013 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day to 1 week	16	11.9
8 days to 1 month	30	22.4
1 month & 1 day to 3 months	31	23.1
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	31	23.1
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	15	11.2
More than 1 year	11	8.2

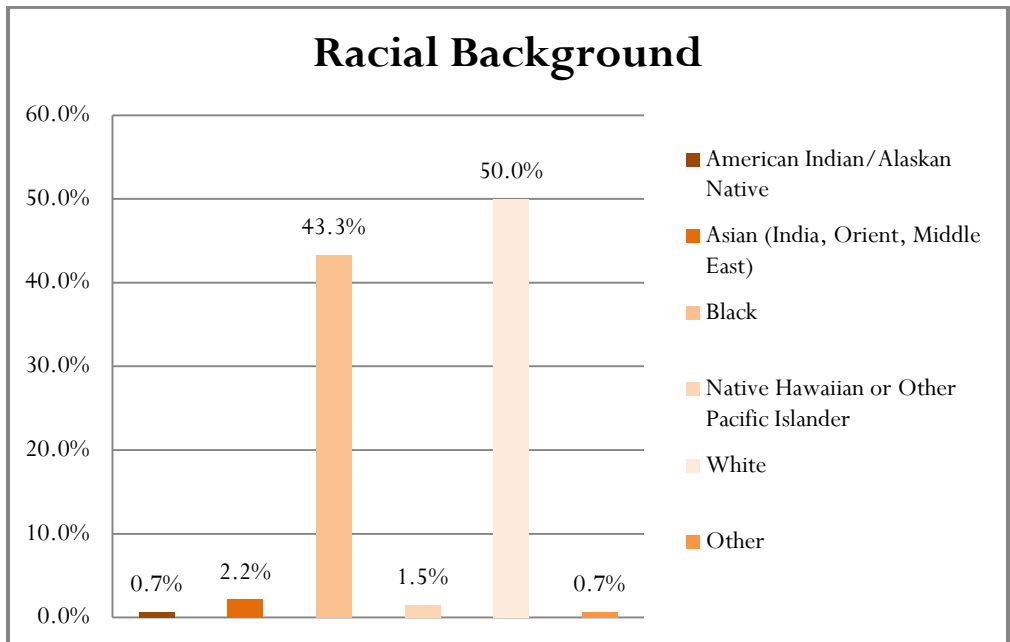
As reflected in the Episodic Homelessness chart below, a total of 17 or 12.7% of the total homeless population reported having at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. Although this number has fluctuated over the past three full HUD count years, the current count year is a decrease from the highest point in 2009 when it was 19.2%.



Demographics

In 2013, of the total homeless population in Gloucester County, 50 people or 37.3% were male, 81 or 60.4% were female.

The chart below outlines the racial breakdown of homeless persons in the 2013 count. The largest majority were White (50%) closely followed by Black (43.3%). The total percentage of the homeless population that defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino equaled 8.2%.

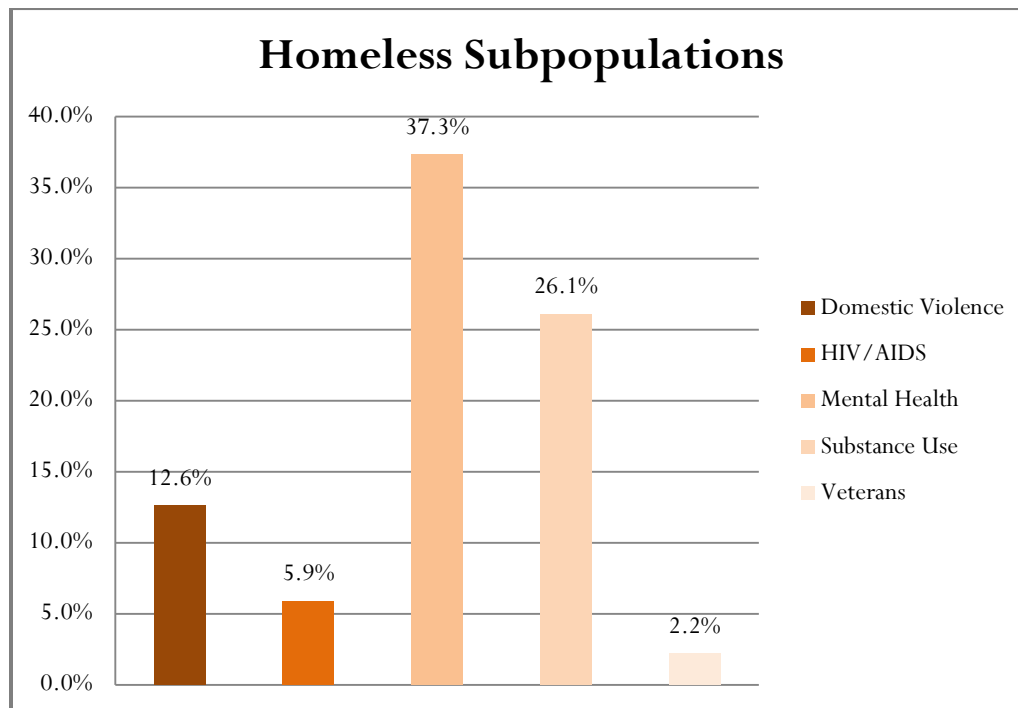


The largest percentage of homeless in Gloucester County fell within the 30 to 39 year old age range, totaling 24.6% followed closely by those aged 40 to 49 years of age.

2013 Age	#	%
18-21	18	13.4
22-24	17	12.7
25-29	19	14.2
30-39	33	24.6
40-49	26	19.4
50-59	10	7.5
60-64	1	0.7
65 or older	2	1.5

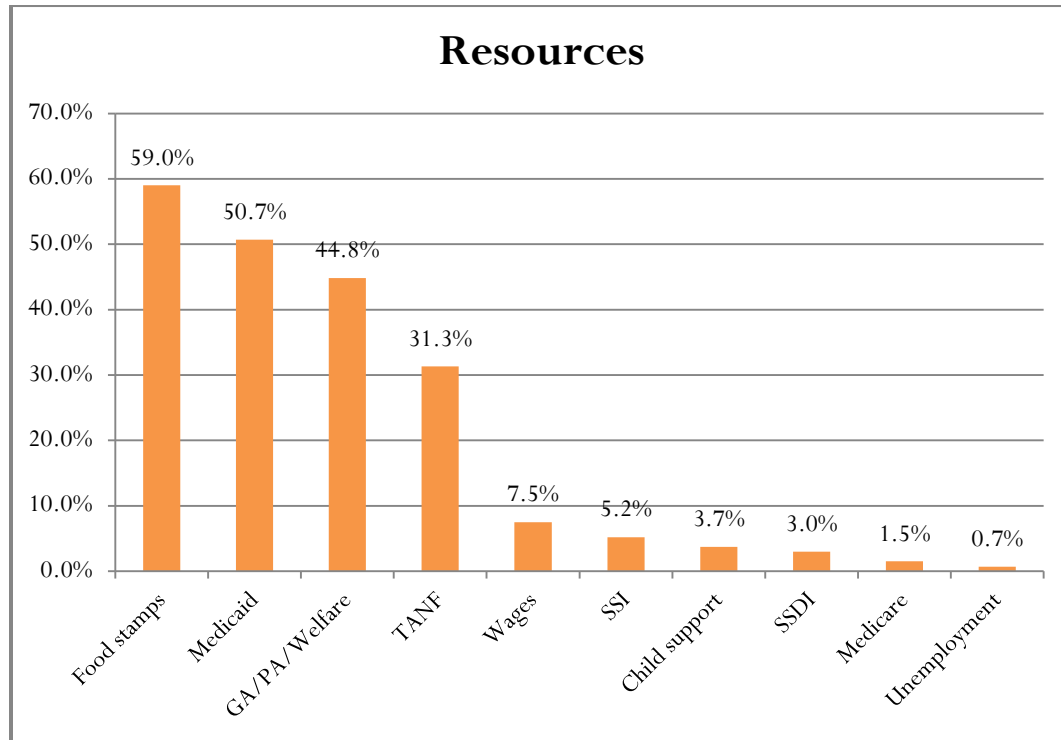
Homeless Subpopulations

The chart below outlines the breakdown of the HUD homeless subpopulations in Gloucester County for the 2013 count. The largest subpopulation was homeless who had mental health issues (37.3%). The next largest were those with substance abuse issues (26.1%). The number of homeless veterans equaled 2.2% (n=3).



Financial Resources and Income

The three main sources of income reported by people who were homeless in Gloucester County on the night of the 2013 count were Food Stamps (59%), Medicaid (50.7%) and Welfare (44.8%). A total of 0.7% of the homeless population reported receiving no form of government benefit on the night of the count.



As part of the 2013 count, homeless respondents were asked to report a current income that provided a potential estimated yearly income. In Gloucester County, the largest percent of respondents have a projected income of less than \$5,000 year with 9.0% reporting no income on the night of the count.

2013 Year Income	#	%
No Income	12	9.0
\$1.00- \$4,999	100	74.6
\$5,000- \$9,999	15	11.2
\$10,000- \$14,999	5	3.7
Over \$15,000	1	0.7

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 or death	35.1
Lost job/can't find work	27.6
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	24.6
Mental illness/emotional problems	17.9
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	16.4
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	15.7
Incarceration	14.9
Domestic violence	13.4
Housing costs are too high	10.4
Have work but wages are too low	6.0
Lost job due to lack of transportation	4.5
House condemned	2.2
Natural disaster	2.2
Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure	1.5
Loss of child support	1.5
Utility costs are too high	0.7

The services received and needed are reflected in the table below. In Gloucester County, the top service received was emergency shelter and the top service reported as needed was housing.

2013 Service Needs	#	%
<i>Received</i>		
Emergency shelter	112	83.6
Emergency food	53	39.6
Medical	36	26.9
<i>Need</i>		
Housing	94	70.1
Employment assistance	36	26.9
Transportation	29	21.6

Discharge from Mainstream Institutions

As part of the 2013 survey, respondents were asked if they had been discharged into homelessness from certain mainstream institutions within the past three years (since January 30, 2010). The discharge information is based on the homeless population that responded to the survey and relies on self-report.

As the table below details, 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>		
City or County Jail	17	12.7%
State Prison	10	7.5%
<i>Inpatient Care</i>		
Medical Hospital	13	9.7%
City/County inpatient mental health	7	5.2%
State inpatient mental health	4	3.0%
Private Inpatient Substance Use	2	1.5%

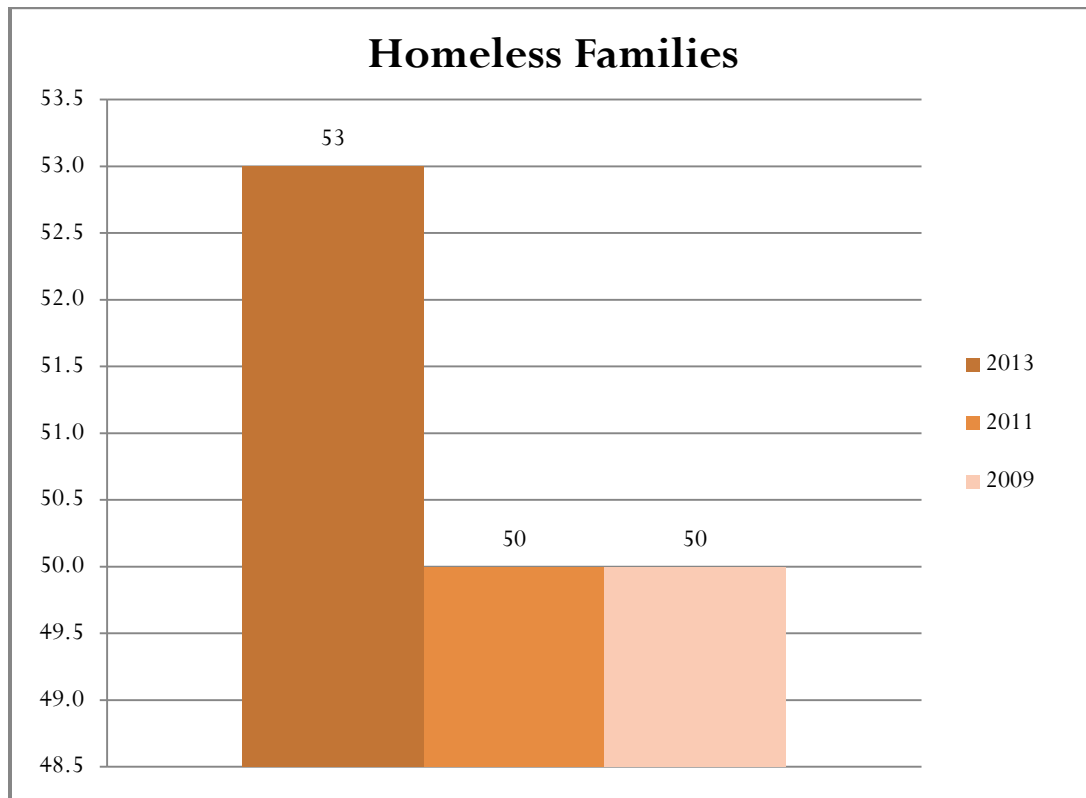
Last Permanent Address

In the 2013 count, 95.5% (n=128) of the homeless respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless. The cities /towns most frequently cited by respondents as the last place they lived before becoming homeless are below (rate of 3% or higher). The largest numbers reported last living in the City of Glassboro.

Town	#	%
Glassboro	20	14.9%
Williamstown	15	11.2%
Camden	11	8.2%
Woodbury	10	7.5%
Paulsboro	10	7.5%
Westville	10	7.5%
Deptford	6	4.5%
Pitman	5	3.7%
West Deptford	5	3.7%

FAMILY HOMELESSNESS

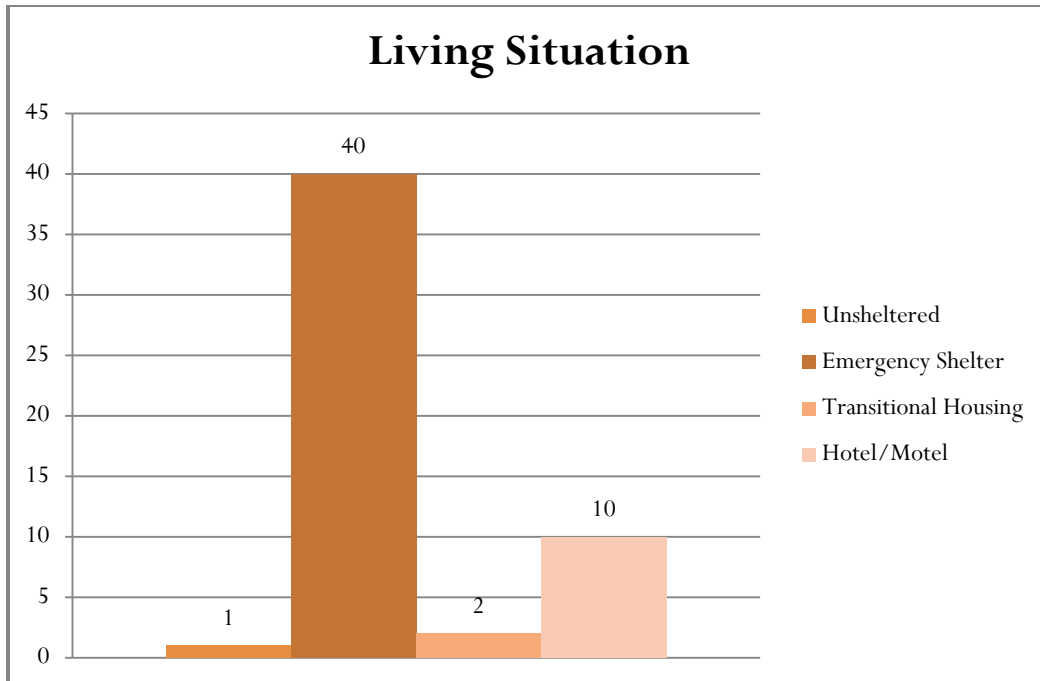
In 2013, of the 134 homeless respondents in Gloucester County, 53 or 39.5% had at least one dependent child under 18 with them the night of the count and are considered a homeless family. This represents a slight increase from the past two full HUD count years as reflected below. Of the total of 80 homeless children in these families, 56 were six (6) years or younger and 24 were between the ages of seven (7) and 17.



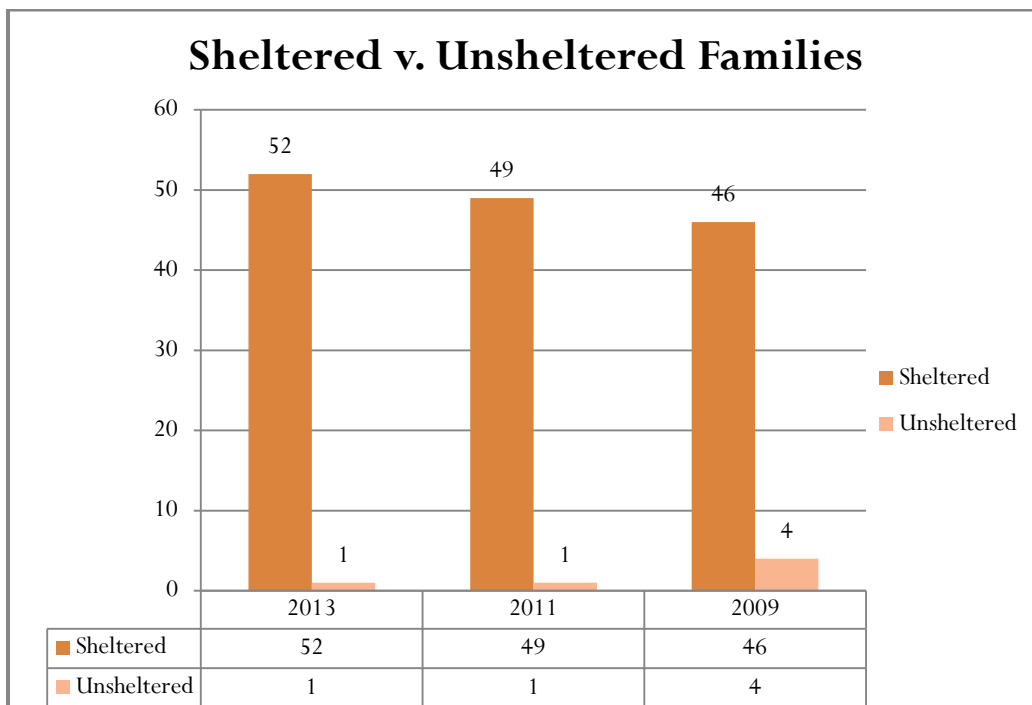
Living Situation

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

The remaining 52 homeless families were in sheltered living situations that included emergency shelter, transitional housing, and hotel/motel placements. The largest percentage (75.4%) of homeless families were residing in emergency shelter on the night of the 2013 count as reflected in the Living Situation chart below.



The homeless families in Gloucester County have primarily been in sheltered living situations over the last three (3) full HUD count years with a minimal number of families in unsheltered living situations. However, as the chart shows, the sheltered homeless population has increased while the unsheltered homeless population has decreased over time.



Length of Homelessness

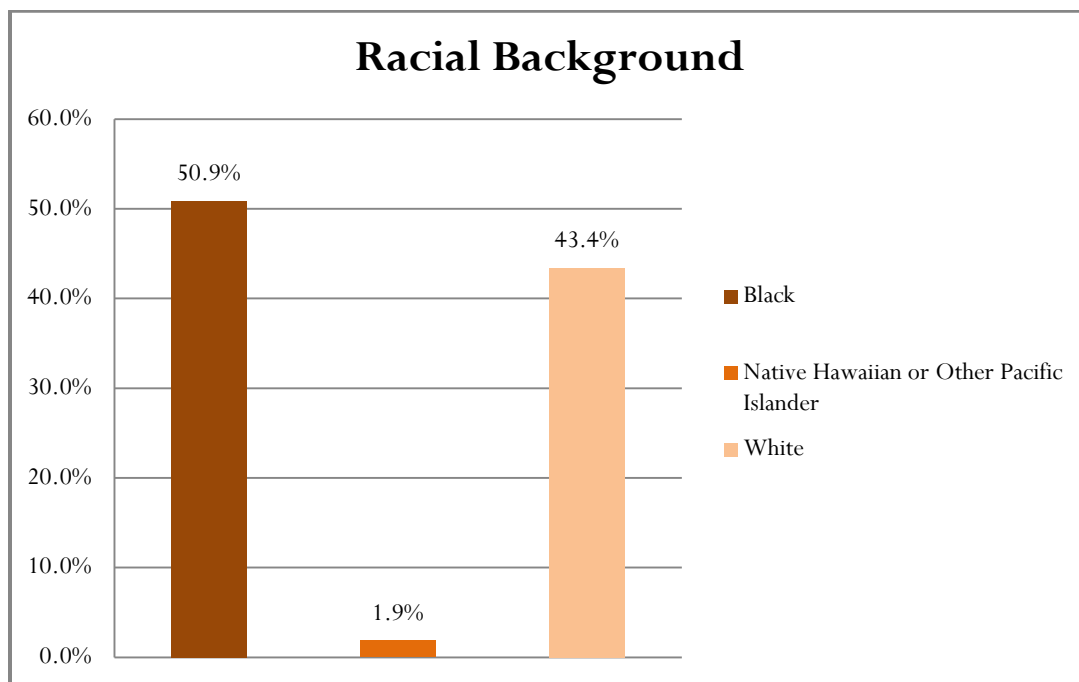
The largest percentage (24.5%) of homeless families had been homeless between one (1) month and three (3) months. The homeless family population mirrored the total homeless population with the majority being clustered between eight (8) days and six (6) months.

2013 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day to 1 week	5	9.4
8 days to 1 month	11	20.8
1 month & 1 day to 3 months	13	24.5
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	12	22.6
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	7	13.2
More than 1 year	5	9.4

Demographics

Of the total 53 homeless families in Gloucester County, 88.7% (n= 47) were female headed households and 9.4% (n=5) were male headed households.

The chart below outlines the racial breakdown of homeless families in the 2013 count. Slightly over one half of the respondents defined themselves as Black (50.9%). The next largest group was those that defined themselves as White at 43.4%. A total of 13.2% (n=7) defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

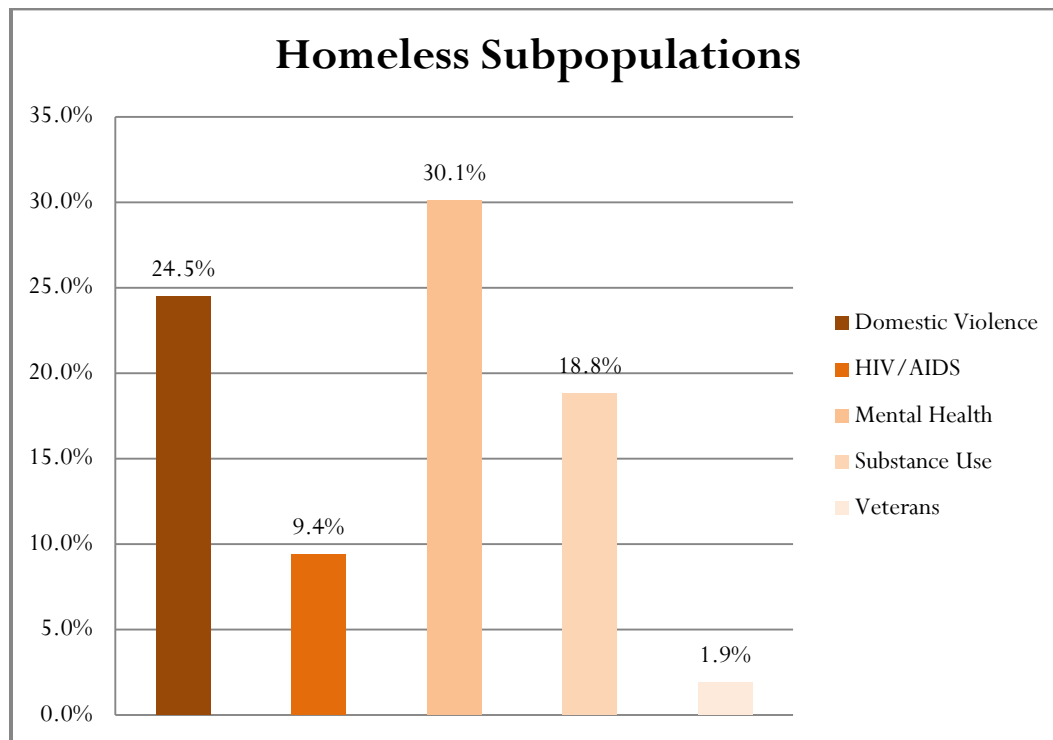


The largest percentage of homeless families in Gloucester County had a head of household that fell within the 30 to 39 year old age range followed next by those in the 25 to 29 year old age range. In general, this is a younger population than the total homeless population overall.

2013 Age	#	%
18-21	11	20.8
22-24	7	13.2
25-29	11	20.8
30-39	14	26.4
40-49	10	18.9

Homeless Family Subpopulations

Among the HUD homeless subpopulations in the 2013 count, in Gloucester County the largest HUD subpopulation among homeless families was those with a head of household with mental health issues (30.1%). The next largest percentage was households experiencing domestic violence (24.5%) 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 2013 count were:

- TANF (71.7%)
- Medicaid (66%); and
- Food Stamps (62.3%)

Additionally, all of the family homeless population reported receiving some form of government benefit on the night of the count. In reviewing yearly income, the majority of the homeless families were earning less than \$5,000 a year.

2013 Year Income	#	%
\$1.00- \$4,999	41	77.4
\$5,000- \$9,999	8	15.1
\$10,000- \$14,999	4	7.5

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 domestic violence and eviction.

Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Relationship/family breakup or death	45.3
Domestic violence	22.6
Eviction or at risk of Eviction/High Housing Costs/ Job Loss	20.8
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	15.1
Mental illness/emotional problems	13.2

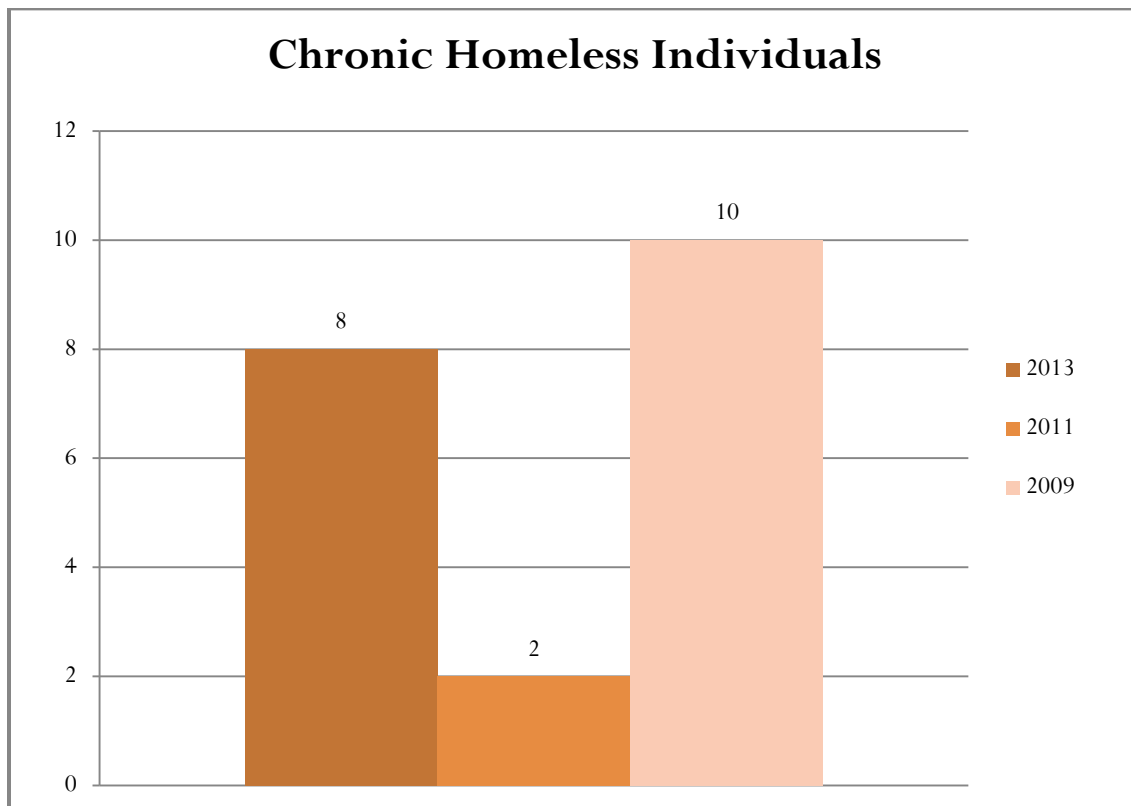
When homeless families were asked what their top needs were on the night of the count the top three needs included:

- Housing (83%);
- Employment assistance (33.9%); and
- Dental (20.7%)

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS

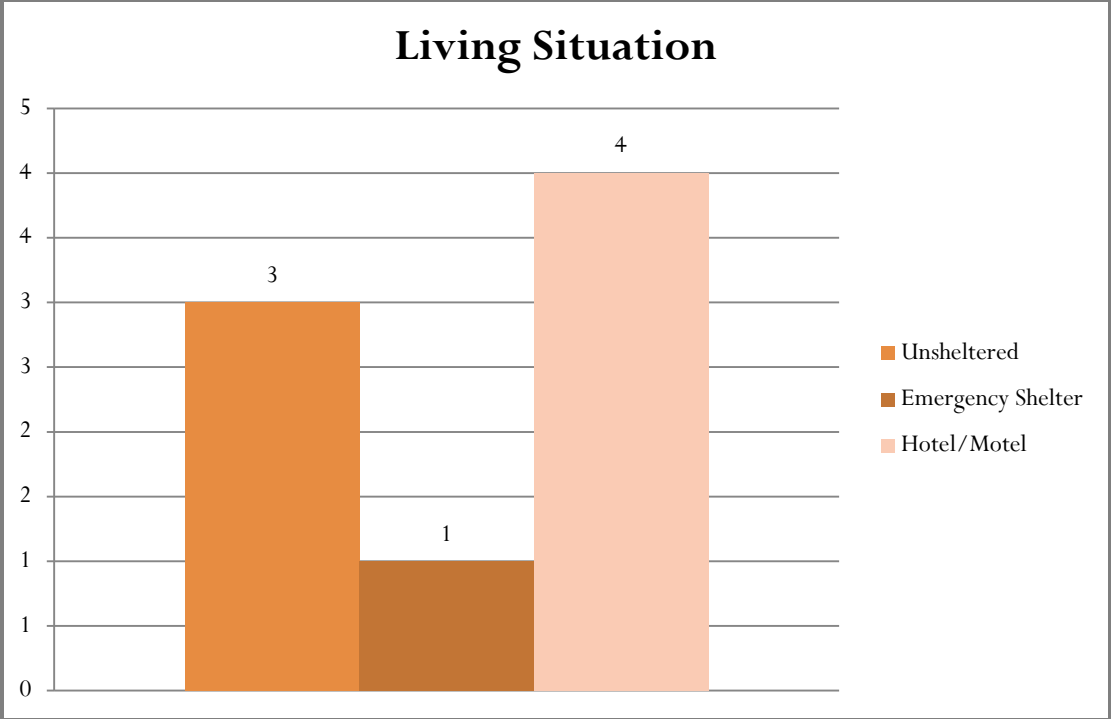
INDIVIDUALS

On the night of January 30, 2013, there were eight (8) chronically homeless individuals counted in Gloucester County equaling 5.9% of the total homeless population. The number of chronically homeless individuals in Gloucester County saw both large decreases and increases over the three full HUD count years with the lowest numbers being seen in 2011.

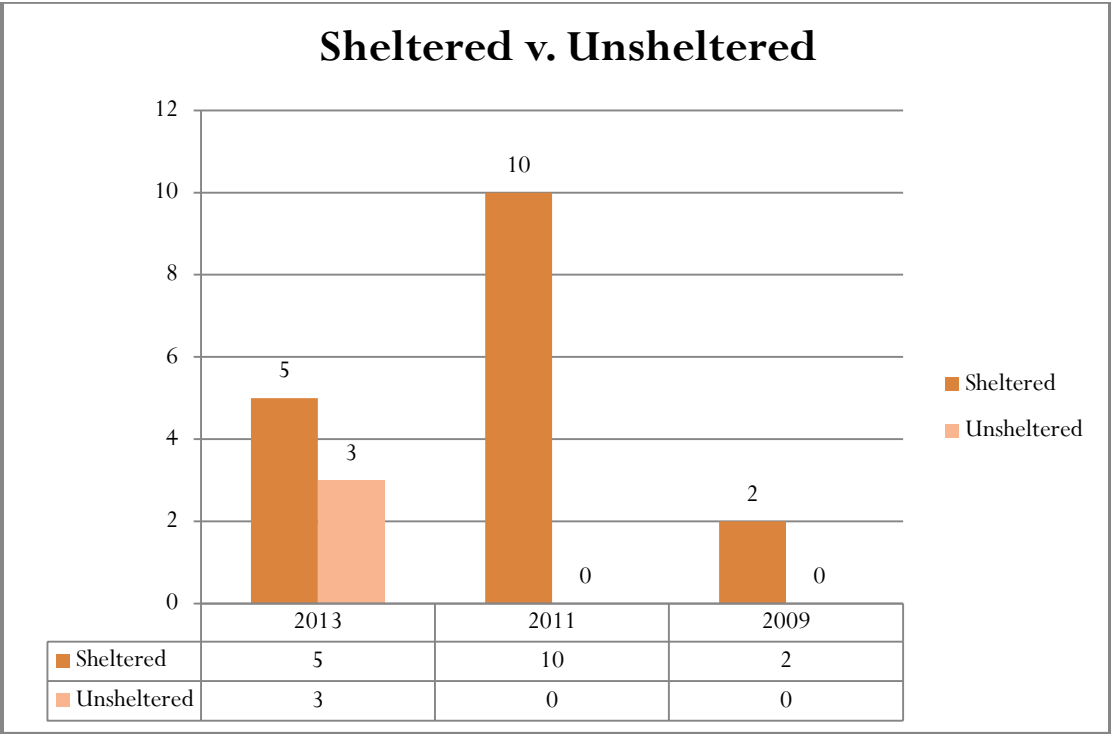


Living Situation

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 below is a breakdown of where the chronically homeless were residing on the night of the 2013 count. The largest percentage (50%) of the chronically homeless population in Gloucester County was residing in hotel/motel placements as emergency shelter on the night of the count.



Over the last three (3) full HUD count years, the number sheltered chronically homeless individuals in Gloucester County has fluctuated however with the majority are in those living situations. Prior to the current count year, no chronically homeless individual was in an unsheltered living situation.



Length of Homelessness

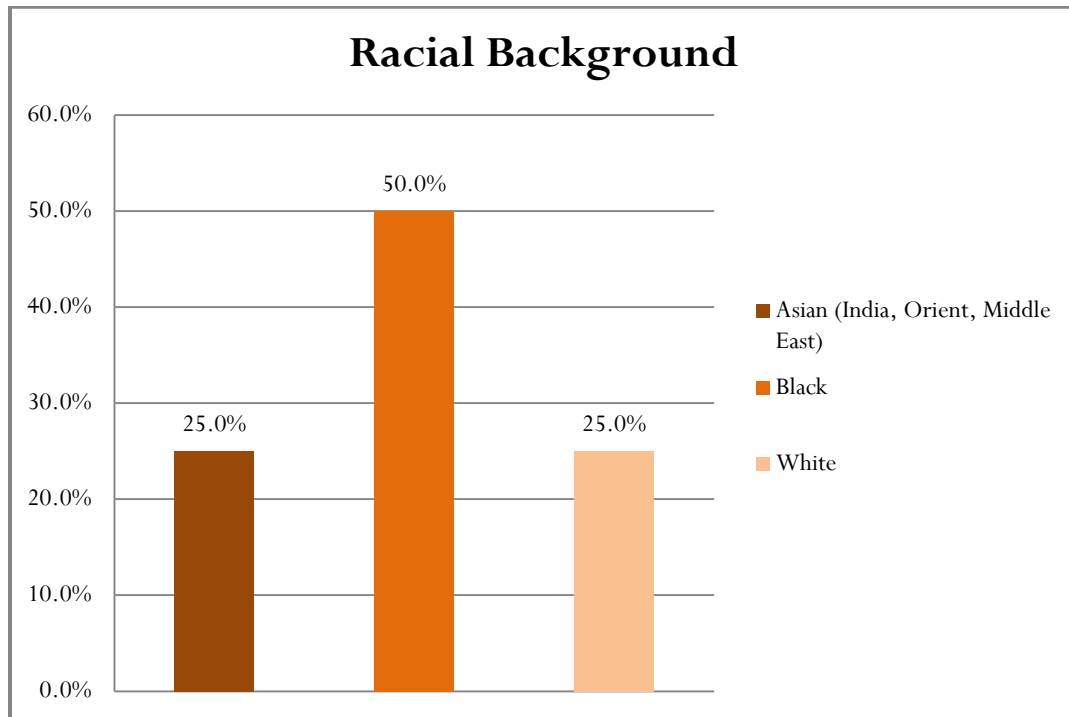
In Gloucester County, only three (3) of the eight (8) chronically homeless individuals were homeless for more than one (1) year. However, a total of 87.5% (n= 7) reported they had four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years.

2013 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day to 1 week	0	0.0
8 days to 1 month	1	12.5
1 month & 1 day to 3 months	2	25.0
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	2	25.0
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	0	0.0
More than 1 year	3	37.5

Demographics

In 2013, a total of seven (7) or 87.5% of the chronically homeless individual population were male and one (1) or 12.5% was female.

As the chart below outlines, one half of the chronically homeless individuals identified themselves as Black (50%) with the next largest percentage split equally between those who identified themselves as White and Asian (25% respectively). No individuals defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

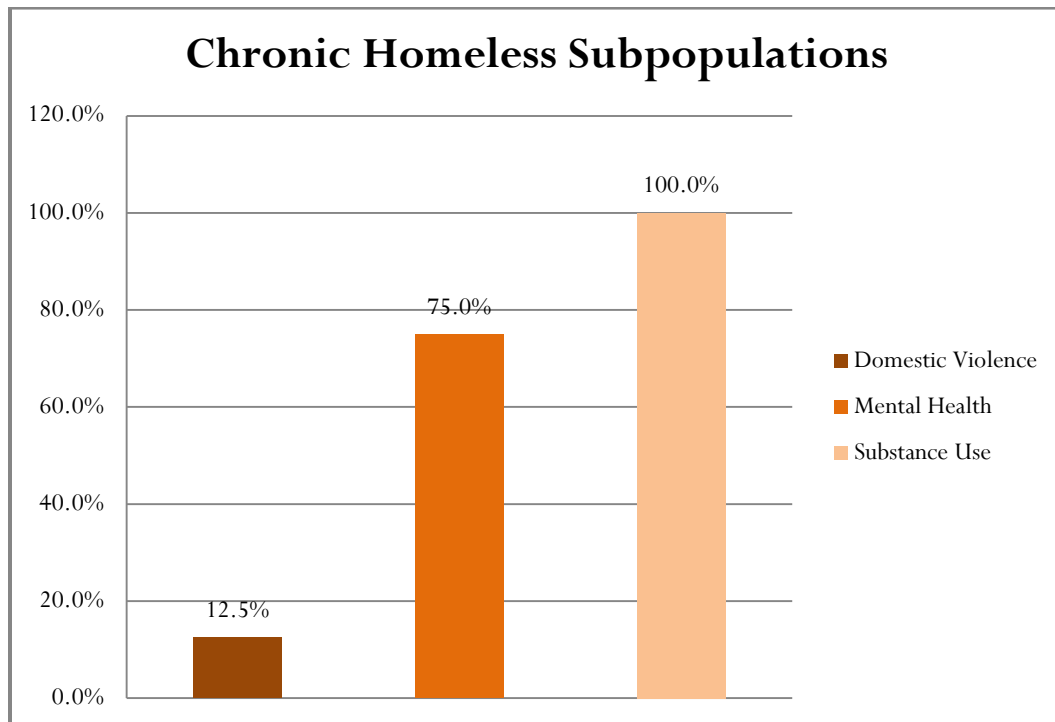


On the night of the 2013 count in Gloucester County, the largest percentage of chronically homeless individuals fell into the 40 to 49 year old age range (50%) with the next largest percentage being in the 30 to 39 year old age range.

2013 Age	#	%
25-29	1	12.5
30-39	2	25.0
40-49	4	50.0

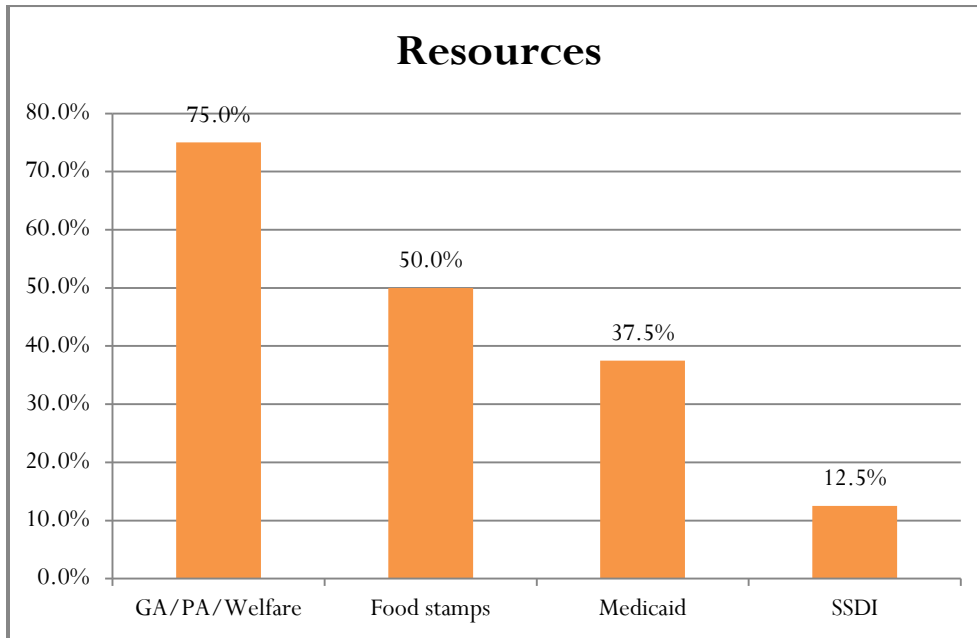
Chronic Homeless Subpopulations

The chart below outlines the breakdown of the chronic homeless individual HUD subpopulations for the 2013 count. As shown in the chart, 100% of the chronic homeless individuals reported they had substance abuse issues and 75% reported having mental health issues.



Financial Resources

The three main sources of income reported by people who were homeless in Gloucester County on the night of the 2013 count were Welfare (75%), Food Stamps (50%) and Medicaid (37.5%) as reflected in the Resources chart below. Additionally, all of the chronically homeless individuals received some form of government benefit on the night of the count.



As reported on the night of the count, the projected income for the chronically homeless population in Gloucester County is less than \$5,000 annually.

2013 Year Income	#	%
No Income	1	12.5
\$1.00- \$4,999	6	75.0
\$5,000- \$9,999	1	12.5

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 alcohol or drug abuse problems. Other top ranking factors included mental illness and relationship breakdown.

2013 Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	75.0
Mental illness/emotional problems	37.5
Relationship/family breakup or death	37.5
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	25.0
Incarceration	25.0
Domestic violence	12.5
Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure	12.5
Have work but wages are too low	12.5
Lost job/can't find work	12.5
Lost job due to lack of transportation	12.5
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	12.5
Utility costs are too high	12.5

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

2013 Service Needs	#	%
<i>Received</i>		
Emergency shelter	5	62.5%
Medical	3	37.5%
<i>Need</i>		
Housing	3	37.5%
Emergency food or meal assistance	2	25.0%

Discharge from Mainstream Institutions

As part of the 2013 survey, the respondents were asked if they had been discharged into homelessness from certain mainstream institutions within the past three years (since January 30, 2010). The discharge information is based on the chronically homeless individual population that responded to the survey and relies on self-report.

As the table indicates, 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>		
City or County Jail	4	50.0%
State Prison	1	12.5%
<i>Inpatient Care</i>		
	#	%
Medical Hospital	2	25.0%
State inpatient mental health	1	12.5%
City/County inpatient mental health	1	12.5%

Last Permanent Address

In the 2013 count, 87.5% (n=7) of the chronically homeless individual respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless. The cities/towns most frequently cited by respondents as the last place they lived before becoming homeless are below. The two municipalities that had any significant numbers were Deptford and Williamstown.

Town	#	%
Deptford	2	25.0%
Williamstown	2	25.0%

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS FAMILIES

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 from 2011 when there were two (2) families that were counted. A total of four (4) chronically homeless families are 2.9% of the total homeless population and 7.5% of the total family homeless population. These families had a total of 5 children with them on the night of the count.

Adding the families to the individuals gives Gloucester County a total chronically homeless population of 17 men, women and children on the night of the 2013 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. On the night of the count, 100% of the families were in sheltered situations residing in emergency shelters.

Length of Homelessness

50% reported that they had been homeless for more than one year and 100% (n= 4) reported that they had been homeless four (4) times in the past three (3) years.

Demographics

In 2013, 100% of the chronically homeless families were female headed households. The largest percentage (75%) defined themselves as White and the remaining family defined their race as Black. 50% of the families defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

The ages of heads of households in the 2013 count were split evenly (25%) between those 18 and 21, 25 and 29, 30 and 39, and 40 to 49 years of age.

Chronic Homeless Family Subpopulations

In Gloucester County, all of the chronically homeless families were a part of at least one HUD subpopulation that included mental illness, substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, and domestic violence. No head of household reported being a veteran.

Financial Resources and Income

The three main sources of income reported by homeless families in Gloucester County on the night of the 2013 count were:

- Food Stamps (75%);

- Medicaid (75%); and
- TANF (75%)

All of the families stated that they received some form of government benefit on the night of the count. In reviewing yearly income, the majority of the homeless families were earning below \$5,000 annually.

Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The top factor, as reported by respondents in Gloucester County, which led their family to become homeless was domestic violence (75%). The remaining factors include relationship breakdown, eviction, housing costs too high, loss of job/ inability to find work and low wages.

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

- Housing (100%);
- Dental (50%); and
- Educational Training (25%)