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HOUSING ASSOCIATES

NJ
2015
Counts!

Burlington County's 2015 Point-In-Time Count of the Homeless

January 27, 2015

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This report was prepared for
The New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency
by
Monarch Housing Associates

I. Introduction

NJ Counts 2015

NJ Counts 2015, New Jersey's annual Point-In-Time (PIT) Count of the Homeless, provides a statewide snapshot of homeless households in our communities; where they find shelter, what their needs are, and what factors contribute to making them homeless. The 2015 Count reveals important demographic and other information about families and individuals who were homeless on the night of Tuesday, January 27th, 2015 or Tuesday, February 3rd, 2015 (depending on the community, see limitations below), and was carried out with the help of government agencies, community-based organizations, and local volunteers.

In New Jersey, each County's count is planned, coordinated, and carried out locally, and the information gathered enables each community to better allocate housing resources and services in order to prevent and end homelessness. The PIT Count is the only opportunity throughout the year for most communities to take a comprehensive look at the total homeless population, and is especially crucial in assessing the needs of the unsheltered homeless.

Acknowledgements

This Report

The findings in this report are presented in the following sections:

1. Total homeless population;
2. Those experiencing chronic homelessness (families and individuals that have been homeless for a year or longer, or who have experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years, and have a disabled head of household); and
3. Unsheltered families and individuals;

The structure of this report is intended to provide not only an overall snapshot of the homeless population counted in the Point-In-Time, but also to focus attention on the homeless subpopulations that are the most in need, and those that represent federal funding priorities set forth by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

In addition to the main findings presented in the body of this report, Appendix A includes charts illustrating the responses to all survey questions that were part of the 2015 Point-In-Time Count.

II. Data Collection and Methodology

Requirements for the Count

As part of its Continuum of Care (CoC) application for homelessness funding, HUD requires that jurisdictions across the nation conduct a statistically reliable and unduplicated count of the homeless for one overnight period during the last 10 days of January. New Jersey's Continuums of Care (regional networks of organizations, agencies, and community stakeholders that plan local efforts to help the homeless) conduct an annual count of sheltered homeless persons (i.e. persons in emergency shelter, transitional housing for the homeless, and Safe Haven programs) and at least a biennial count of unsheltered homeless persons. 2015 was a HUD-required full count year.

In their Point-In-Time Count, CoCs must count and report all individuals and families who meet the criteria in paragraph (1)(i) of the homeless definition in 24 CFR 91.5 of HUD's Homeless Definition Rule on the night designated for the count. This includes individuals and families who are:

- **Sheltered**, or "living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangement (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals)," or

- **Unsheltered**, "with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground."

Because this report focuses on those respondents who meet HUD's definition of homeless, it does not include information about those who may be at risk of homelessness, precariously housed, or considered homeless under other federal statutes. Persons who, on the night of the count, were living doubled up with another household, living in illegal or overcrowded units, being discharged from a jail or health facility with no subsequent residence, scheduled to be evicted, or paying for its own motel unit were not considered

homeless. All survey information collected for respondents who were at risk of homelessness or precariously housed was preserved and shared with each community for local planning purposes, but is not included in this report unless otherwise noted.

Data Collection Methods

Monarch Housing Associates provided each of New Jersey's 21 counties with in-person training, online video and print training guides, a practice online survey tool, and technical assistance to aid in the data collection process for New Jersey's 2015 Point-In-Time Count. Point-In-Time Coordinators in each county disseminated PIT training materials and helped facilitate local planning around implementation of the PIT count in their communities.

For the second year, the count of homeless persons who were sheltered on the night of the point in time was primarily taken from New Jersey's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), while the count for the unsheltered and those sheltered by non-HMIS programs was conducted using a Paper Survey tool, personal interviews, and agency client records. This strategy was designed in accordance with HUD guidance regarding conducting both sheltered and unsheltered Point-In-Time Counts.

The 2015 PIT Survey tool closely mirrors information collected in HMIS so that the data was comparable for important factors such as household characteristics, income, services needed, and factors contributing to homelessness. Agencies updated all HMIS data to accurately reflect the night of the count, and those with programs that were non HMIS-participating submitted information from interviews utilizing the Paper Survey tool through SurveyMonkey.

Limitations

1. HUD requires a count of sheltered homeless persons and families annually, but only a biennial count of those who are unsheltered. Even though New Jersey conducts both a sheltered and unsheltered count each year, the comprehensiveness of the unsheltered count may be influenced during the non-HUD required full count years. This report includes comparison data from 2011 to 2015. 2012 and 2014 were not HUD required full reporting years while 2011, 2013 and 2015 were.

2. The winter of 2014 to 2015 was particularly cold, with parts of New Jersey seeing significant snow accumulation. NJ Counts 2015 was originally scheduled to take place Tuesday, January 27th, 2015. Unfortunately, there was a blizzard predicted for the night of the PIT, which led to about half of the Counties in the State postponing the PIT activities to the following week, Tuesday, February 3rd, 2015. This weather led to half the communities counting the households that were homeless on the night of January 27th and the other half counting those that were homeless on the night of February 3rd. Besides leaving the date of the count inconsistent, this winter weather forced many communities to set up emergency warming stations or shelters for the unsheltered.

While this means that many more people are able to sleep in a warm place, it may skew Point-In-Time data to show fewer unsheltered households than are actually present in communities on a regular basis.

3. The information presented in this report is based on survey interviews and agency HMIS records. In some cases, survey respondents did not answer every question completely, and homeless provider agencies did not report all client information on the night of the count. For this reason, all charts presented in this report will be based on the responses received, while all percentages will be based on the total households or individuals served and may not equal 100% in each category due to possible missing data.

4. Because the Point-In-Time Count represents only one night during the last ten days of January, it is widely accepted that the PIT will undercount the overall homeless population. Undercounting may occur due to difficulty finding those living on the street, incomplete information for people who do not agree to complete the survey, a shortage of volunteers to cover a geographic area, or homeless persons choosing not to seek housing services on the night of the count. This data should not be viewed as a comprehensive measurement of all families and individuals who experience homelessness throughout the year, but rather as a minimum number of persons who experience homelessness in New Jersey on a given night.

De-duplication

Monarch Housing Associates collected and merged all HMIS and SurveyMonkey Point-In-Time data from each community into its combined database. Monarch generated two unique identifiers, one more general and one more in-depth, based on the identifying information for each individual record. Using a formula, these unique identifiers were compared to all identifiers for other records in the database to identify potential duplicates.

All duplicates detected through comparison of unique identifiers were then de-duplicated by the following process:
1. Multiple HMIS records where all fields match – a single record was preserved, and all duplicates were removed;
2. Multiple SurveyMonkey records where all fields match – a single record was preserved, and all duplicates were removed;
3. Comparing HMIS to SurveyMonkey records where unique identifiers, disabilities, income sources, household size, and location on the night of the count all match – the HMIS record was preserved and the SurveyMonkey duplicates were removed.

Following this de-duplication of the data, communities were given preliminary data to review all identified duplicates and records with missing data. Communities were then able to update records with missing information and/or request any additional de-duplication they determined prudent. Monarch then updated and removed additional records based on community feedback prior to completing its final analysis and report.

III. Findings for Total Homeless Population

Key Findings

- On the night of January 27th, 2015 a total of 850 households, including 1,347 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Burlington County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 158 households, with 202 persons, were identified as chronically homeless.
- 8 unsheltered homeless persons were counted.

Total Homeless Population

As a note, due to the refinement of HUD's definition of homeless, updates were made to some of the emergency shelter data that was released in the 2014 report. The 2015 report compares 2015 data to the updated data that was submitted to HUD for 2014. For this reason, while the comparisons in this report are accurate, the numbers listed for 2014 may not match the report that was released last year.

On the night of January 27th, 2015, a total of 1,347 persons, in 850 households, were experiencing homelessness in Burlington County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 323 persons (31%) and 196 households (29.9%) from 2014. Burlington County had 13.2% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in the 2015 PIT.

Fig. 1. 5-Year Comparison of Total Homeless Population by Housing Situation
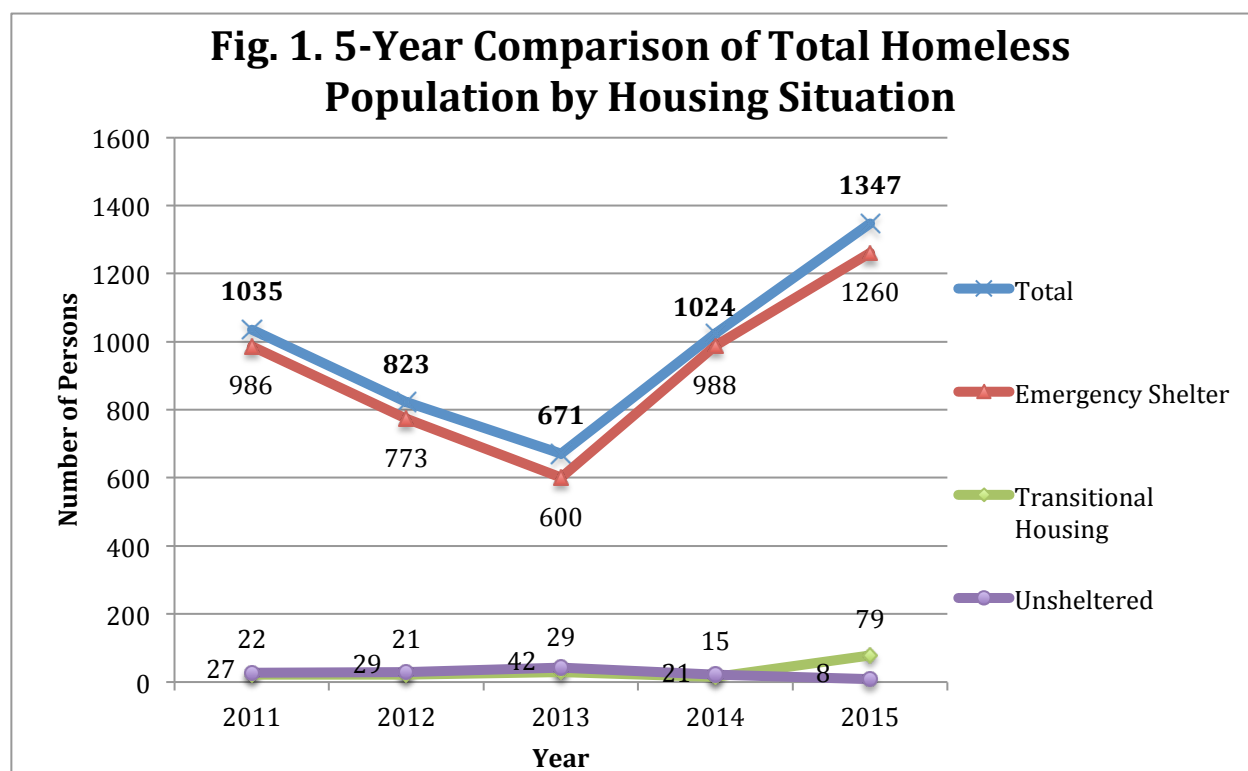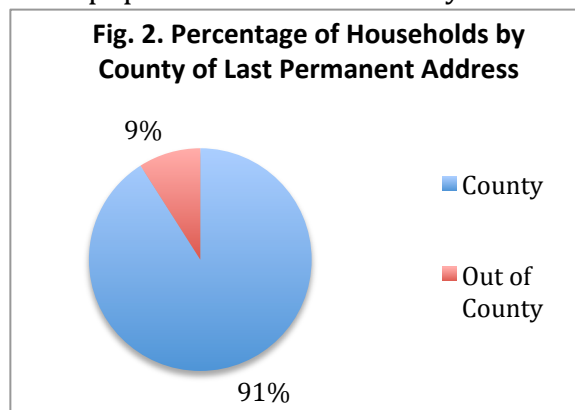
Figure 1 shows that in 2015, 1260 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 79 stayed in transitional housing, and 8 were unsheltered on the night of the count. There has been an overall increase in the homeless population identified in Burlington County since the count in 2013. Since 2013, Burlington County has seen a 100% (676 persons) increase in the overall homeless population. Over the past five years Burlington County has experienced a 30.1% increase in the overall homeless population.

Figure 1 also shows that there have been significant increases in the transitional housing and emergency shelter population with each shelter type increasing by 192% and 27% respectively. While there was an increase in the sheltered homeless population, there has been a significant decrease (70.3%) in the unsheltered population over the last 5 years.
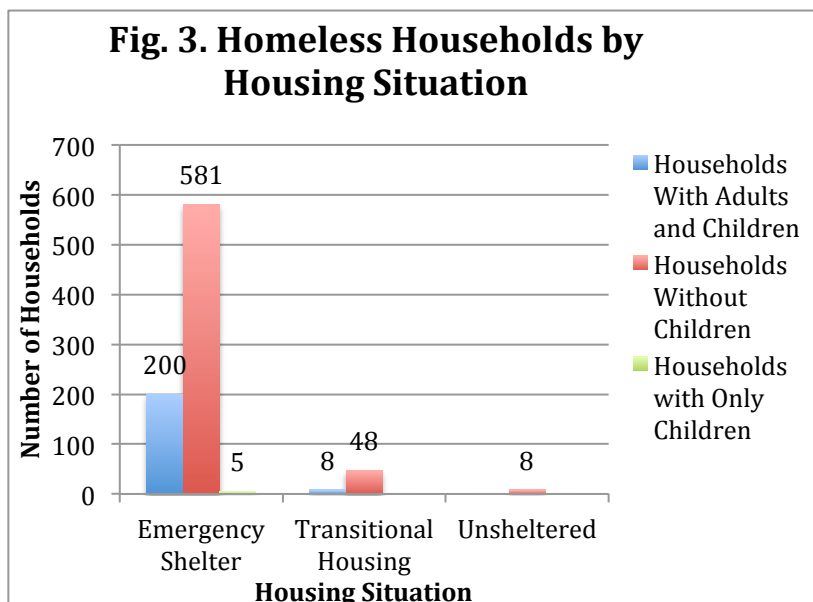
As Figure 2 shows, 9% of homeless households in Burlington County reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the county.   This represents a 5% increase in the out of county residents identified in 2014.

Fig. 2. Percentage of Households by County of Last Permanent Address

Homeless Families and Individuals

When reading the data regarding different types of homeless households, it is important for the reader to remember that, in this report, 'household' means "any group of persons who, if they were able to attain permanent housing, would choose to live together; and, shared the same sleeping arrangements on the night of the count." Three different types of households are discussed below: households with adults and children under 18 ('families'), households without children ('individuals'), and households with only children under 18 ('unaccompanied youth').

Of the 850 homeless households counted in Burlington County in 2015, 208 (24.5%) were families with at least one adult and one child under the age of 18. These families included 688 persons, 405 children under age 18, and 283 adults. The average family size was 3.3 persons. Figure 3 shows that 200 families (96.1%) were staying in emergency shelters on the night of the count, and

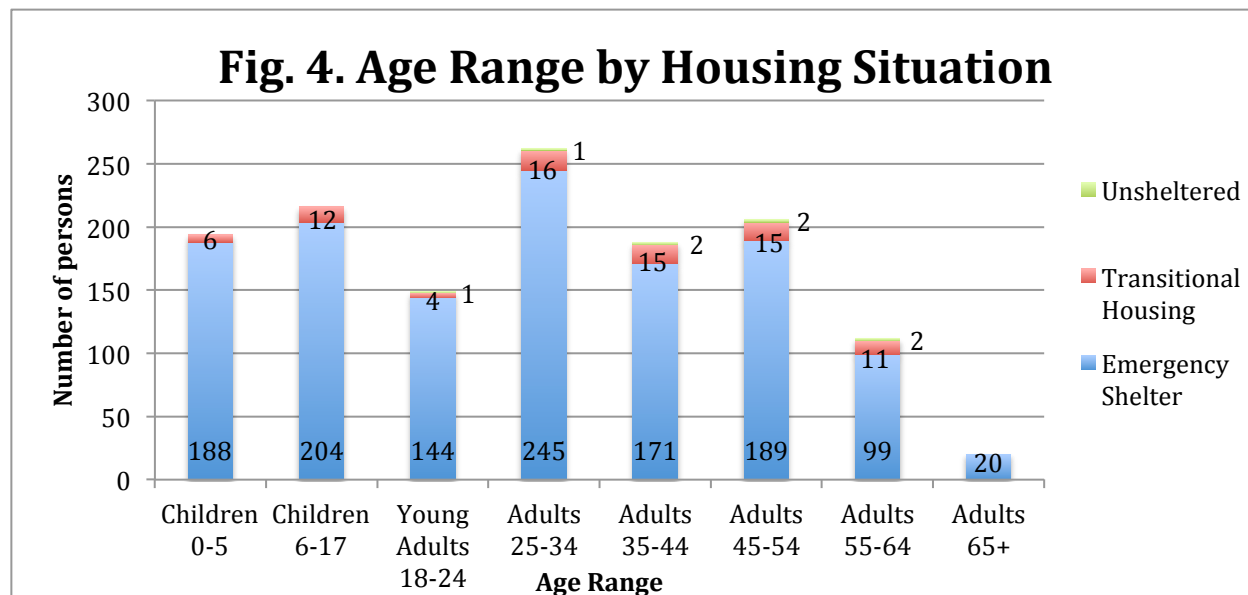**Fig. 3. Homeless Households by Housing Situation**

8 families (3.8%) were staying in transitional housing on the night of the count. There was an overall increase of 60 homeless families (40.5%) between the 2014 and 2015 PIT count. There was a 100% decrease in the number of unsheltered families identified in 2015 as compared to 2014.

74.9% (637) of the homeless households counted in Burlington County were households without children under 18, and were predominately composed of individual adults (620). The remaining 17 households were adult only households composed of 34 adults. 581 (91.2%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 48 (7.5%) were in transitional housing, and 8 (1.2%) were unsheltered. The number of adult-only households increased by 26.1% (132 households) from the number counted in 2014.

There were 5 households with only children under 18 years old reported on the night of the count in Burlington County in 2015. These youth households were served in emergency shelters and represent a 400% increase from 2014.

Demographics

There was a total of 149 (11%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 788 (58.5%) adults over age 24, and 410 (30.4%) children under 18 years old experiencing homelessness on the night of the count. The age range by housing situation as shown in Figure 4 shows a similar distribution as identified in 2014. As compared to 2014, there was an increase of 32.2% (100 persons) in homeless children under the age of 18. There was an increase of 36.6% (40 persons) in the homeless population between the ages of 18 and 24, and there was an increase of 30.2% (183 persons) adults over the age 24.

Fig. 4. Age Range by Housing Situation

53% (715) of homeless persons were male, and 46.8% (631) were female.

52.5% of homeless persons identified their race as Black or African American, making that the largest racial subgroup. The next largest group identified themselves as White (42.7%), followed by those identifying as Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian (0.5%), American Indian or Alaska Native (0.1%) and Asian (0.07%). About 0.3% of homeless persons identified themselves as multiracial. With regard to ethnicity, 8.6% of persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

Figure 5 illustrates that 29% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 39.7% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 4.4% of children. Figure 6 shows the number of the homeless persons that identified as having various disabilities. The most prevalent disabilities were mental health issues and chronic health conditions.

Fig. 5. Percentage of Population with a Disability

Among disabled adults, 62.9% reported a mental health issue, making this the most prevalent disability; representing 24.7% of the total adult homeless population. 36% of disabled adults reported a chronic health condition, representing 14.3% of the total adult homeless population. Among disabled homeless children, 38.8% reported a chronic health condition, representing 1.7% of the total homeless child population.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Fig. 7. Households of Victims of Domestic Violence by Housing Situation
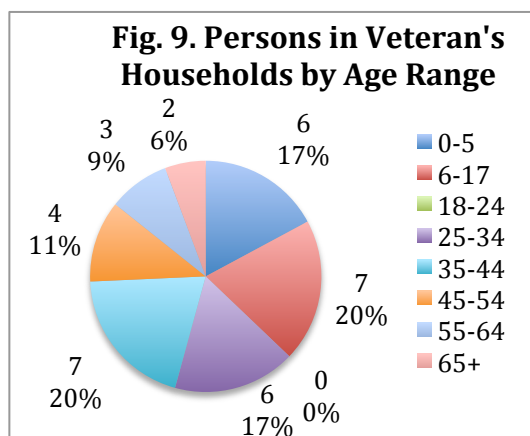

On the night of the count, in Burlington County, 58 homeless households identified as a victim of domestic violence. Figure 7 shows that 63.7% of these households were families with children under the age of 18. The remaining 21 households (36.2%), were adult only households. 93.1% of all victim households were counted in emergency shelters.
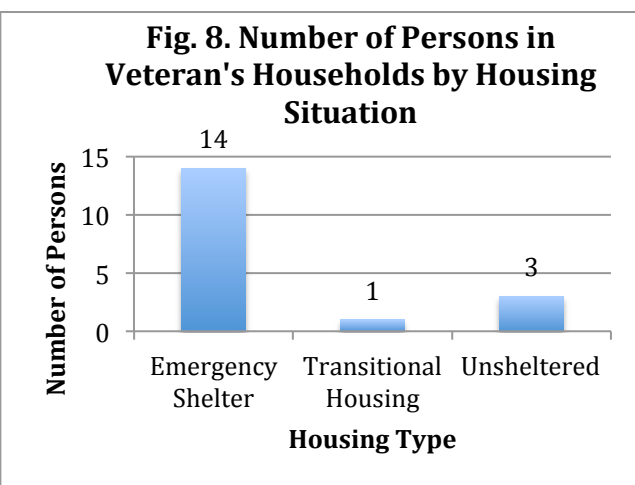
Veterans

In its plan, *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*, the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) has prioritized ending homelessness among veterans by 2015. Many communities in New Jersey have also been working hard to end homelessness among our country's servicemen and women.

Fig. 8. Number of Persons in Veteran's Households by Housing Situation

18 veteran households were counted in the 2015 Point in Time. This represents a 5.2% (1 veteran household) decrease over the number of veteran households identified in 2014. The majority of the veteran households (66.6%) were adult-only, while 6 households (33.3%) were families with children under the age of 18. 77.7% of the veteran households were in emergency shelters, 5.5% were in transitional housing and 16.6% were unsheltered.

Fig. 9. Persons in Veteran's Households by Age Range

The majority of persons in veteran households were male (60%), while 40% identified in 2015 were female (6 persons). The majority of persons in veteran households identified their racial background as White (51.4%), and 42.9% identified themselves as Black or African
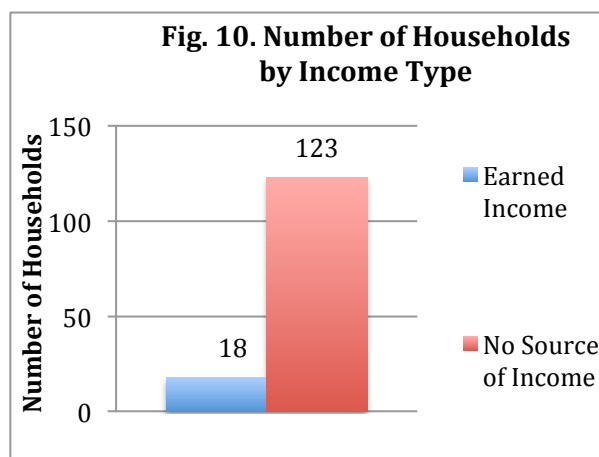
American. Figure 9 illustrates the age range of persons in veteran households. In contrast to 2014 results there was an increase of 11 children (550%) under the age of 18 in veteran households, an increase of 7 adults (116%) between the ages of 18 and 44, and a decrease of 6 adults (40%) over the age of 45.

Among those identifying as veterans, no veterans indicated they were victims of domestic violence. 13 veterans (68.4%) reported having a disability. The most common disabilities cited were mental health issues (53.8%) and chronic health conditions (46.1%). With regards to income, 11.1% (2 veteran households) of veteran households were connected to VA pension, 11.1% (2 veterans households) were connected to VA disability and 22.2% (4 veteran households) were connected to VA healthcare benefits. 33.3% households reported no source of income, and 22.2% of veteran households were not receiving any non-cash mainstream benefits.

Income and Benefits

Among all households experiencing homelessness on the night of the count, 14.4% had no source of income, while 2.1% reported receiving earned cash income. The three most common sources of income among homeless households were General Assistance (44.5%), SSI (19.7%) and TANF (15.6%).

Fig. 10. Number of Households by Income Type

7.1% of homeless households reported that their household was receiving no kind of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. The top reported non-cash benefit received by homeless households was Food Stamps (72.8%) followed by Medicaid (66.4%).
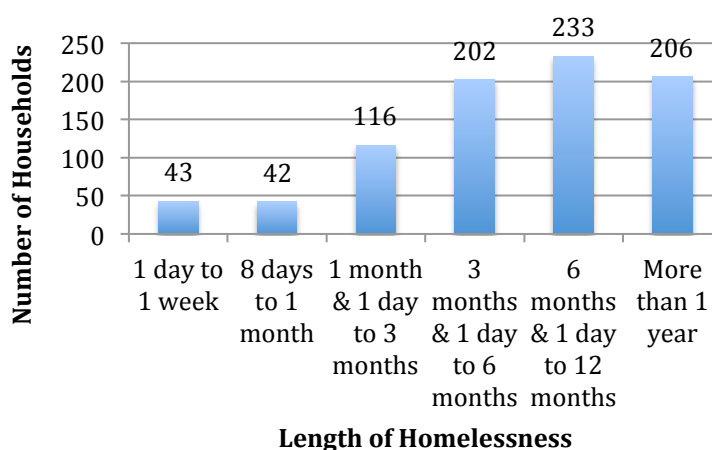
Figure 11 shows the average monthly income for all homeless households.

Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	$360.53	$825.40	$712.83

Length of Homelessness

Figure 12 shows that almost 27.4% of homeless households (233 households) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness was from 6 months to 12 months, making this the most common response. Another 24.2% of households reported being homeless for more than 1 year. In Burlington County 51.6% of homeless households have been homeless for 6 months or longer.
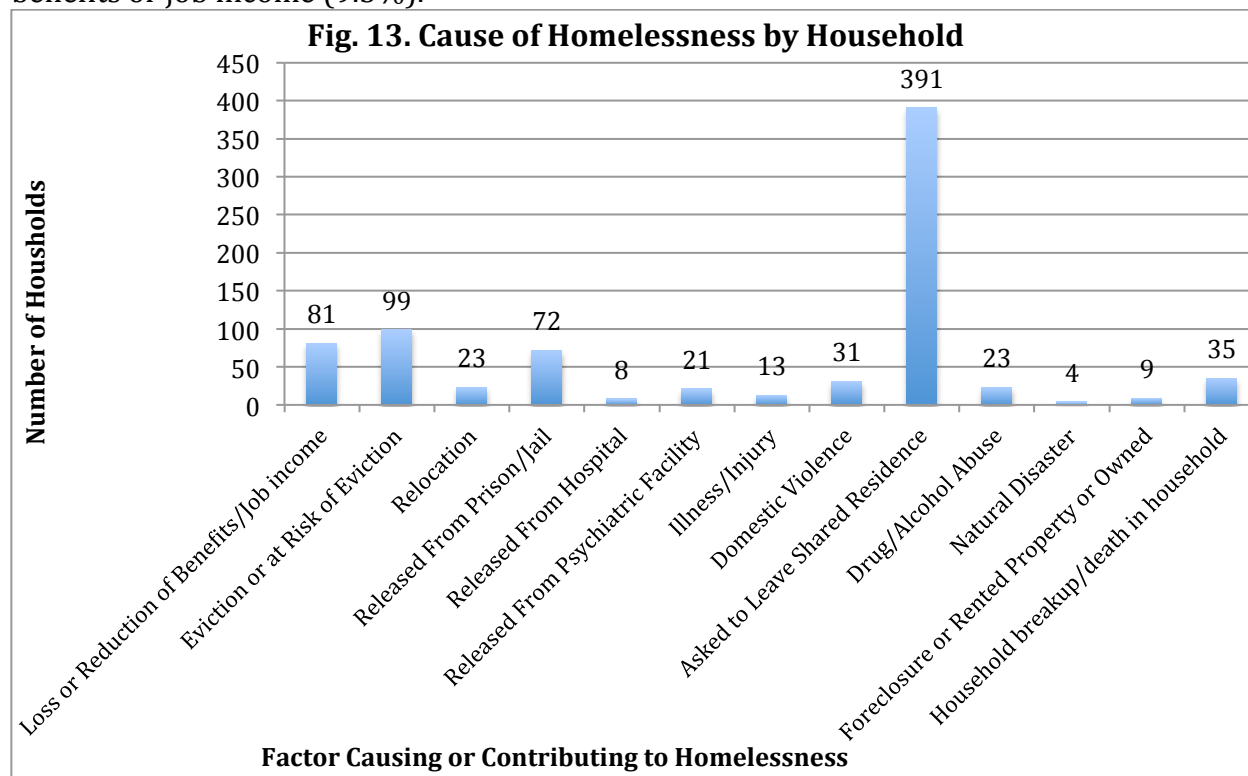
Fig. 12. Length of Homelessness Among Households

Number of Households (y-axis)

- 1 day to 1 week: 43
- 8 days to 1 month: 42
- 1 month & 1 day to 3 months: 116
- 3 months & 1 day to 6 months: 202
- 6 months & 1 day to 12 months: 233
- More than 1 year: 206

Length of Homelessness

Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more households attributed their homelessness to being asked to leave a shared residence (391 households, 46%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factor reported was eviction or risk of eviction (11.6%) followed by a loss or reduction of benefits or job income (9.5%).

Fig. 13. Cause of Homelessness by Household

Number of Housholds (y-axis)

- Loss or Reduction of Benefits/Job income: 81
- Eviction or at Risk of Eviction: 99
- Relocation: 23
- Released From Prison/Jail: 72
- Released From Hospital: 8
- Released From Psychiatric Facility: 21
- Illness/Injury: 13
- Domestic Violence: 31
- Asked to Leave Shared Residence: 391
- Drug/Alcohol Abuse: 23
- Natural Disaster: 4
- Foreclosure or Rented Property or Owned: 9
- Household breakup/death in household: 35

Factor Causing or Contributing to Homelessness

When respondents were asked 'what was your residence prior to your current living situation?' more said they were staying or living with friends or family (56.5%) than any other type of residence.

IV. Findings for the Chronically Homeless

Someone with a long-term disabling condition, who has been continually homeless for a year or more, or at least four times in the past three years, meets HUD's definition of chronically homeless. Any family with one adult that meets this definition is considered a chronically homeless family.

HUD currently has a goal of ending chronic homelessness by 2017. This goal reflects the urgency of helping to house those persons who have not been able to remain stably housed over the course of an extended period of time. Chronically Homeless persons are among the most vulnerable homeless groups, and providing effective supportive services and case management may be required in order to help some stay in the housing they need. Prioritization of new Continuum of Care funding opportunities has recently been giving some communities in New Jersey new resources for housing this subgroup.

Total Chronically Homeless Population

158 households, made up of 202 persons, were chronically homeless in Burlington County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 37 persons (22.4%) and 32 households (25.4%) from 2014. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness is 14.9%; which is a decrease from the 16.1% in 2014.

Fig. 14. 5-Year Comparison of Chronic Homeless Population by Housing Situation
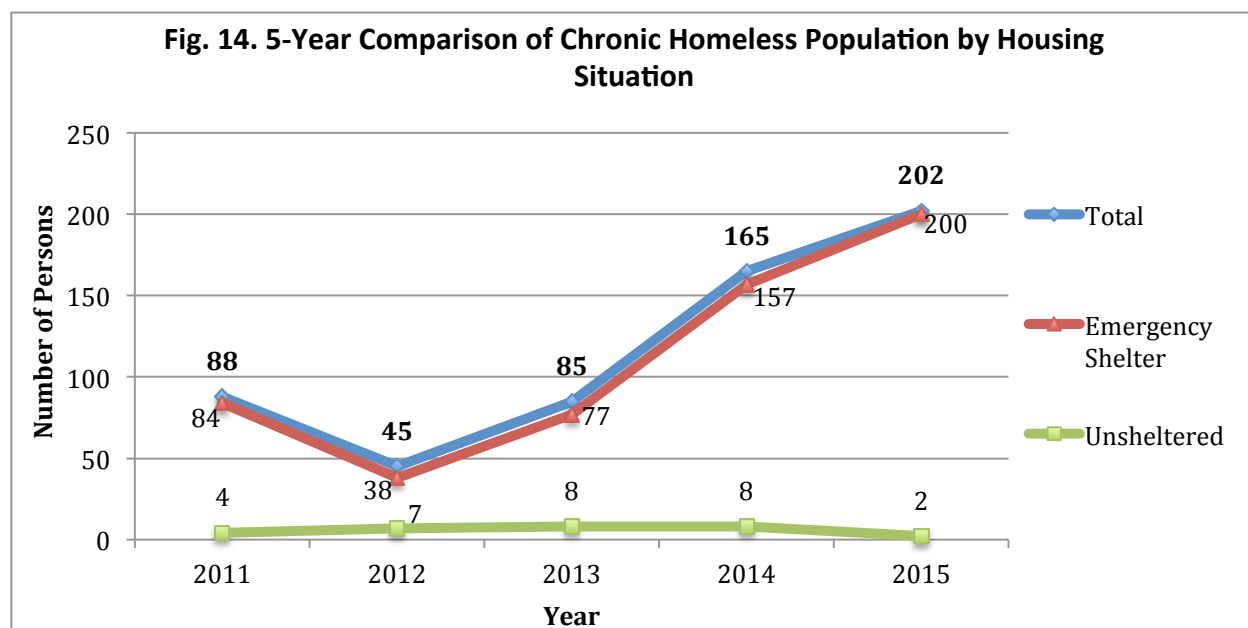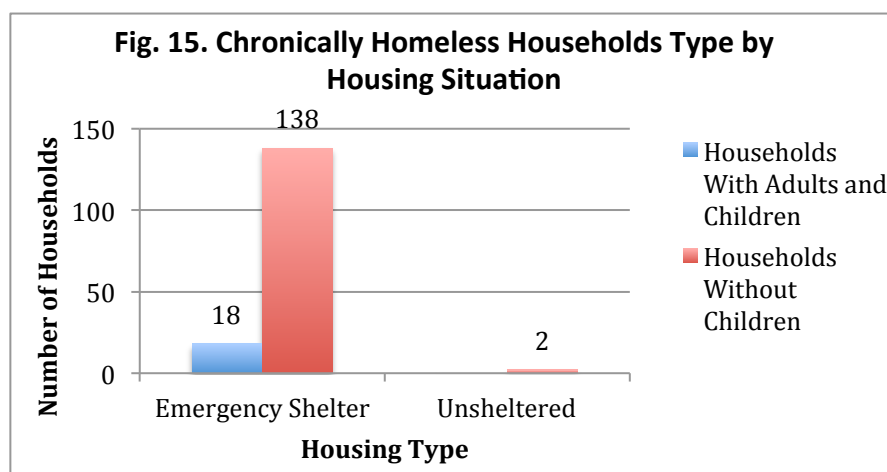
Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless respondents who were in shelter or living unsheltered in Burlington County from 2011 to 2015. Over the past five years, the overall number of chronically homeless persons has steadily increased. There has been an overall drop in the unsheltered population by about 50% since 2011 however the decrease is much more significant when compared to the unsheltered chronically homeless population between 2012 and 2014 (75% decrease). The chronically homeless population in emergency shelters has significantly increased over the last 5 years with an overall increase of 116 (138%) chronically homeless households. Between 2012 and 2015, the number of chronically homeless households in emergency shelter has increased at an average rate of 85.3% each year.

Families and Individuals

The total number of chronically homeless households and persons identified in the 2015 point in time count reflects households with at least 1 adult and 1 child under the age of 18, individual adults and adult only households with 2 or more adults.

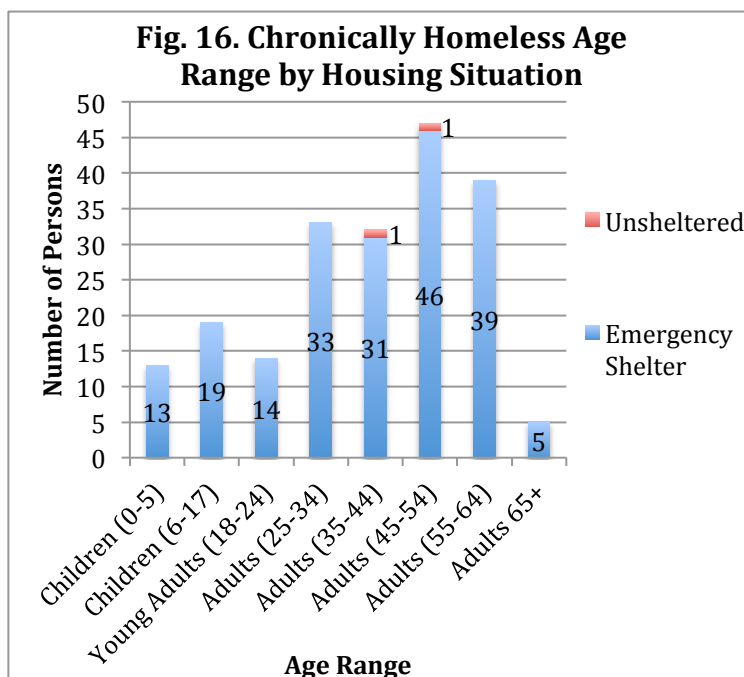**Fig. 15. Chronically Homeless Households Type by Housing Situation**

Of the 158 chronically homeless households counted in 2015, 18 (11.4%) were households with at least 1 adult and 1 child. These households were composed of 56 persons, all of which were served in emergency shelters. There were 6 (3.8%) adult only households composed of 12 persons in emergency shelter. Individual adult households accounted for 84.8% of the chronically homeless households. Among the individual adult households, 1.5% were unsheltered and the remaining 132 households (98.5%) were in emergency shelter.

98.7% of chronically homeless households were living in emergency shelter while the remaining 1.3% were unsheltered. Compared to 2014, there was a 20% increase in chronically homeless families and a 26.1% increase in chronically homeless adult only households. Although there were significant increases in the chronically homeless population in emergency shelters, there was a 75% decrease in the number of unsheltered chronically homeless households.

Demographics

Of the 202 total chronically homeless persons, 14 (6.9%) were between 18 and 24 years old, and 32 (15.8%) were children 17 or younger. The largest number of chronically homeless persons (47, 23.3%) in a single category fell between the ages of 45 and 54 years of age. This is similar to the age distribution among chronically homeless persons identified in the 2014 PIT count. Compared to 2014, there was a shift in the age range for unsheltered chronically homeless persons from 45 – 65+ years old in 2014 to 35 – 54 years old in 2015.

Fig. 16. Chronically Homeless Age Range by Housing Situation
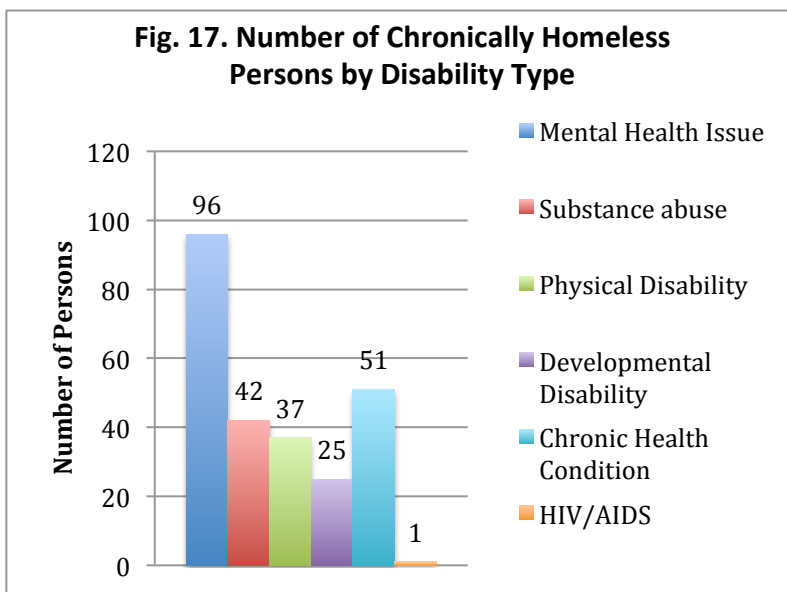
54.9% of chronically homeless persons were male, and 45% were female.

The largest racial subgroup of chronically homeless persons reported their race as Black or African American (51.5%). The second largest group identified as White (46%), and 0.5% identified as Asian. With regard to ethnicity, 3.5% of chronically homeless persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

In order to meet the definition of chronically homeless, at least one adult in each household must have some kind of disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were mental health issues (47.5%) and chronic health conditions (25.2%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.

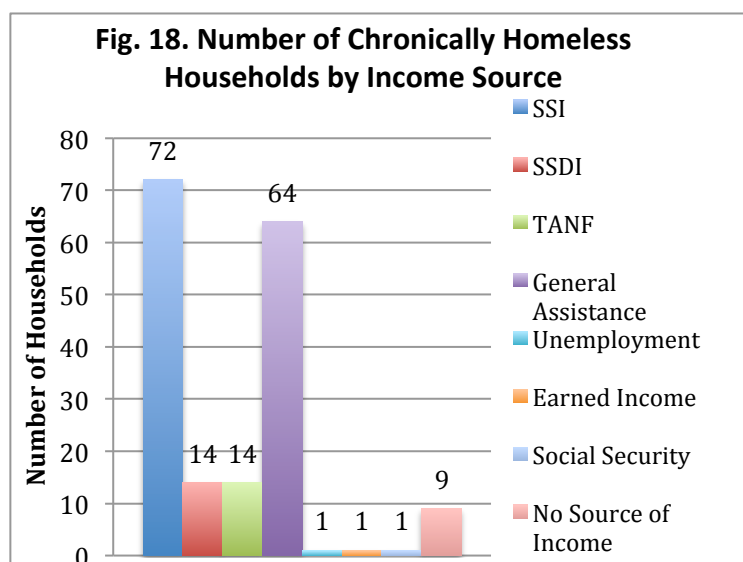**Fig. 17. Number of Chronically Homeless Persons by Disability Type**

Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 12 chronically homeless households in Burlington County reported being a victim of domestic violence (7.6%). All of the chronically homeless households identifying as victims of domestic violence were staying in emergency shelter. The majority of households (66.6%) were chronically homeless families with at least one child under 18; there were 8 households composed of 26 persons. The remaining 4 households (33.3%) were chronically homeless individual adults.
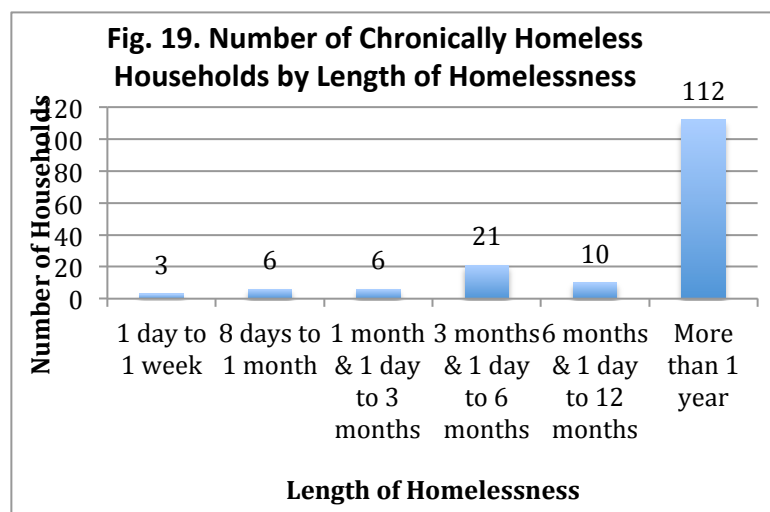
There were 2 chronically homeless veteran households in emergency shelter composed of 3 people on the night of the count (1.3%).

Income and Benefits

Among all the chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 5.7% reported they had no source of income. Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. The most common source of cash income among chronically homeless households was SSI, which was received by 45.6%. 0.6% of chronically homeless households reported earned income.

Fig. 18. Number of Chronically Homeless Households by Income Source

2.5% of chronically homeless households reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps (SNAP) and Medicaid were the top reported benefits among the chronically homeless, with 74.7% and 70.8% receiving each, respectively.

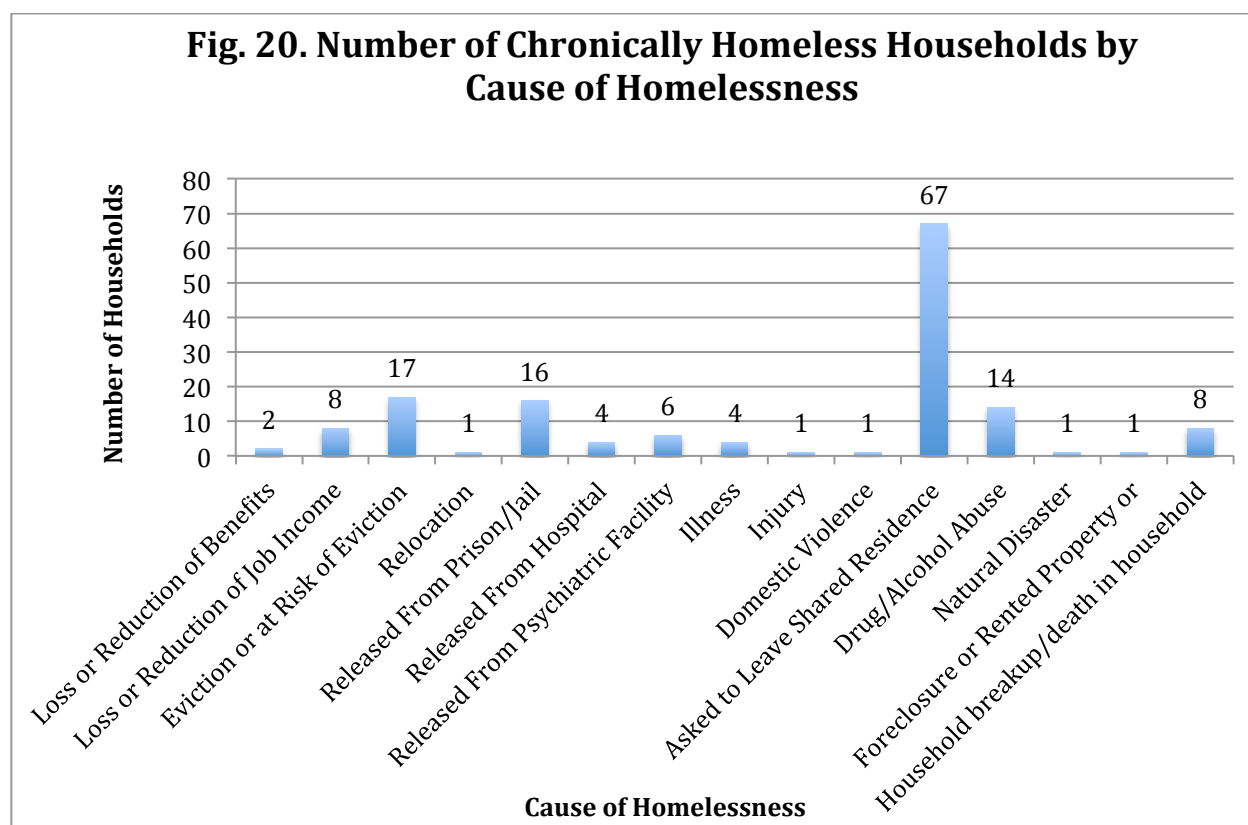**Fig. 19. Number of Chronically Homeless Households by Length of Homelessness**

Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that 112 chronically homeless households (70.8%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year. This trend is similar to length of homelessness reported in 2014 where 85 out of 126 chronically homeless households (67.5%) were homeless for more than 1 year.

Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more chronically homeless households indicated that they were asked to leave a shared residence (42.4%) than any other factor. As Figure 20 shows, other common factors reported included eviction or risk of eviction (10.7%) and release from jail or prison (10.1%).

Fig. 20. Number of Chronically Homeless Households by Cause of Homelessness

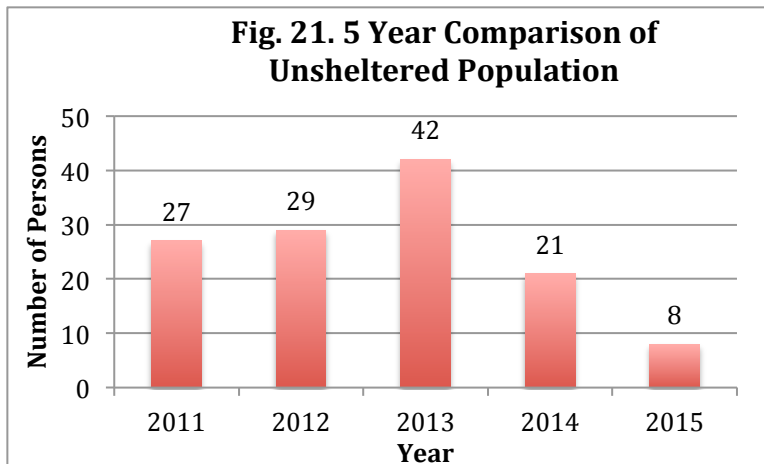## V. Findings for the Unsheltered Homeless

HUD's definition of "unsheltered homeless" applies to any individual or family "with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground."

Unsheltered homeless individuals and families are among those with the most critical housing needs in a community. The unsheltered are especially vulnerable in the cold weather and the elements, which are in evidence at the end of January when the Count takes place. The Point-In-Time survey can play an important role in helping communities understand why some of the homeless remain unsheltered, and who is included in this group.

Total Unsheltered Homeless Population

8 adult individuals were living unsheltered in Burlington County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 12 households (60%) and 13 persons (61.9%), from 2014.

Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered respondents from 2011 to 2015. In 2013 there was a spike in the unsheltered population. However, overall there has been a decrease in the total unsheltered population. Since 2011 Burlington County has seen a 70.4% decrease in the unsheltered population.

Fig. 21. 5 Year Comparison of Unsheltered Population

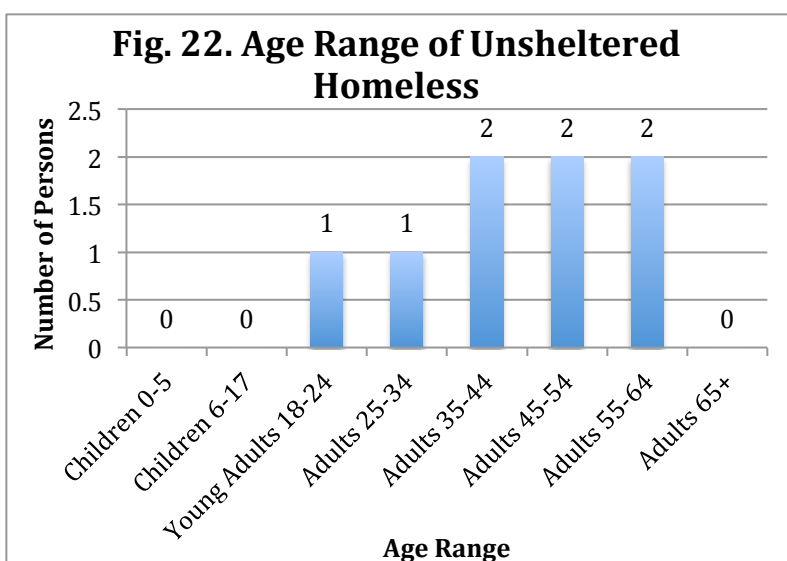| Year	Number of Persons
2011	27
2012	29
2013	42
2014	21
2015	8

Families and Individuals

All of the unsheltered households identified in 2015 were individual adults. As compared to the 2014 count, there was a 100% decrease in unsheltered families and a 57.8% decrease in unsheltered adult individuals.
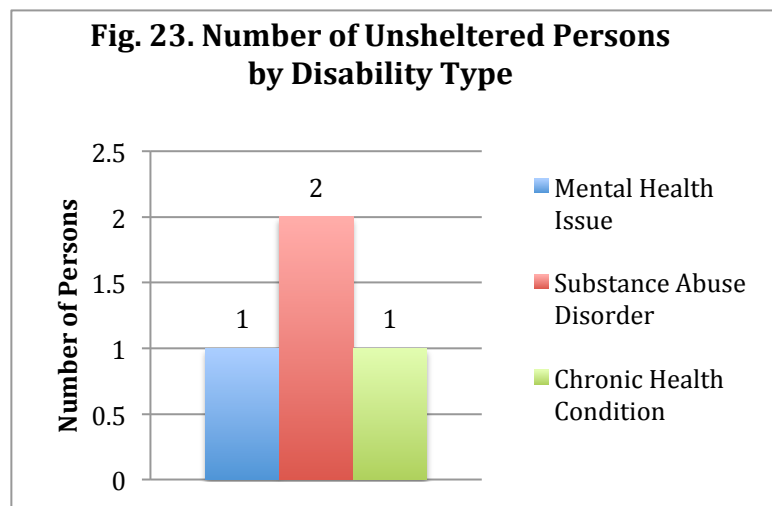
Demographics

The largest portion of the unsheltered population counted in 2015 was between the ages of 35 and 64 years old (75%). Figure 22 shows the age range of the unsheltered persons counted in 2015.

75% of unsheltered persons were male and 25% were female. 62.5% of unsheltered persons identified their race as Black or African American, and 37.5% identified their race as White. None of the unsheltered population identified their ethnicity as Hispanic.

Fig. 22. Age Range of Unsheltered Homeless

Age Range	Number of Persons
Children 0-5	0
Children 6-17	0
Young Adults 18-24	1
Adults 25-34	1
Adults 35-44	2
Adults 45-54	2
Adults 55-64	2
Adults 65+	0

Disabilities

Fig. 23. Number of Unsheltered Persons by Disability Type

3 of the 8 unsheltered persons (37.5%) reported having some disability. Among the unsheltered population reporting a disability, the disability most commonly identified was substance abuse disorders (66.6%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.
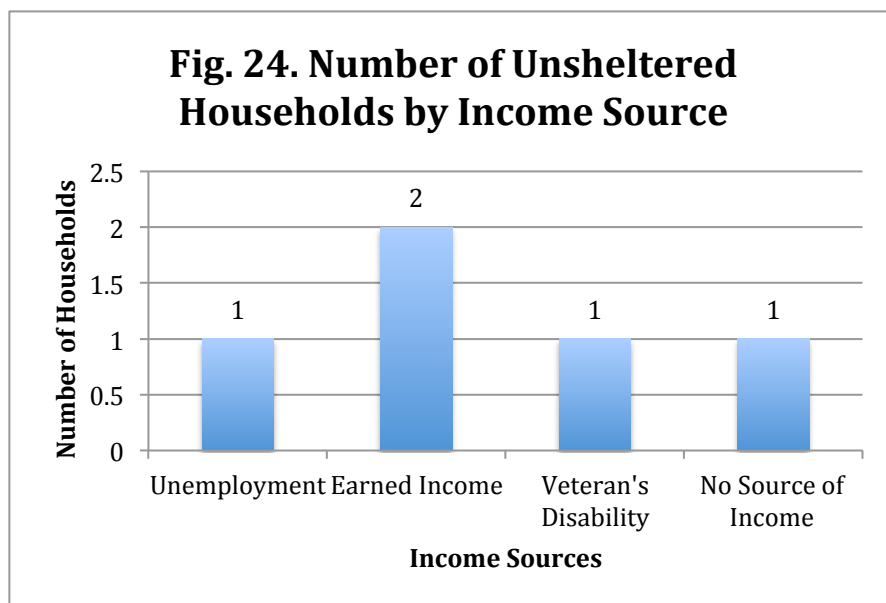
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, no unsheltered households indicated being victims of domestic violence.

There were 3 unsheltered veteran households on the night of the count.

Income and Benefits

Among all the unsheltered households on the night of the count, there was 1 household (12.5%) indicating they had no source of income. The average monthly income reported among all unsheltered households was approximately $712.83. 25% of unsheltered households had earned income. Figure 24 shows the sources of income received by the unsheltered population.

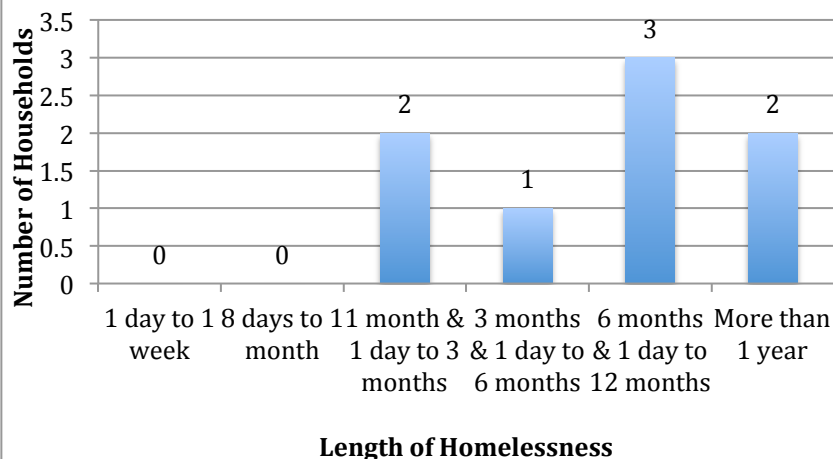**Fig. 24. Number of Unsheltered Households by Income Source**

5 unsheltered households (62.5%) reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Only 2 unsheltered households (25%) were connected to

non-cash mainstream benefits. Those 2 unsheltered households reported receiving VA benefits on the night of the count.

Length of Homelessness

As shown in Figure 25, more unsheltered homeless respondents (37.5%) reported that their households' most recent, continuous episode of homelessness lasted from 6 months to 12 months.
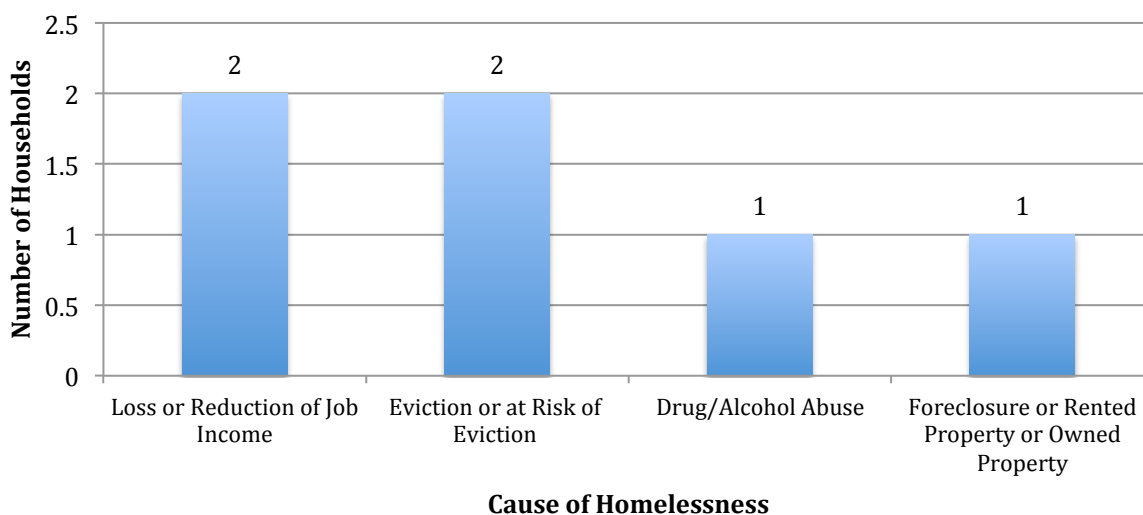
Fig. 25. Number of Unsheltered Households by Length of Homelessness

Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, an equal number of unsheltered households said loss or reduction of job income and eviction or risk of eviction (25%) were the primary factors. Figure 26 shows the full scope of reported factors that contributed to or caused their homelessness.
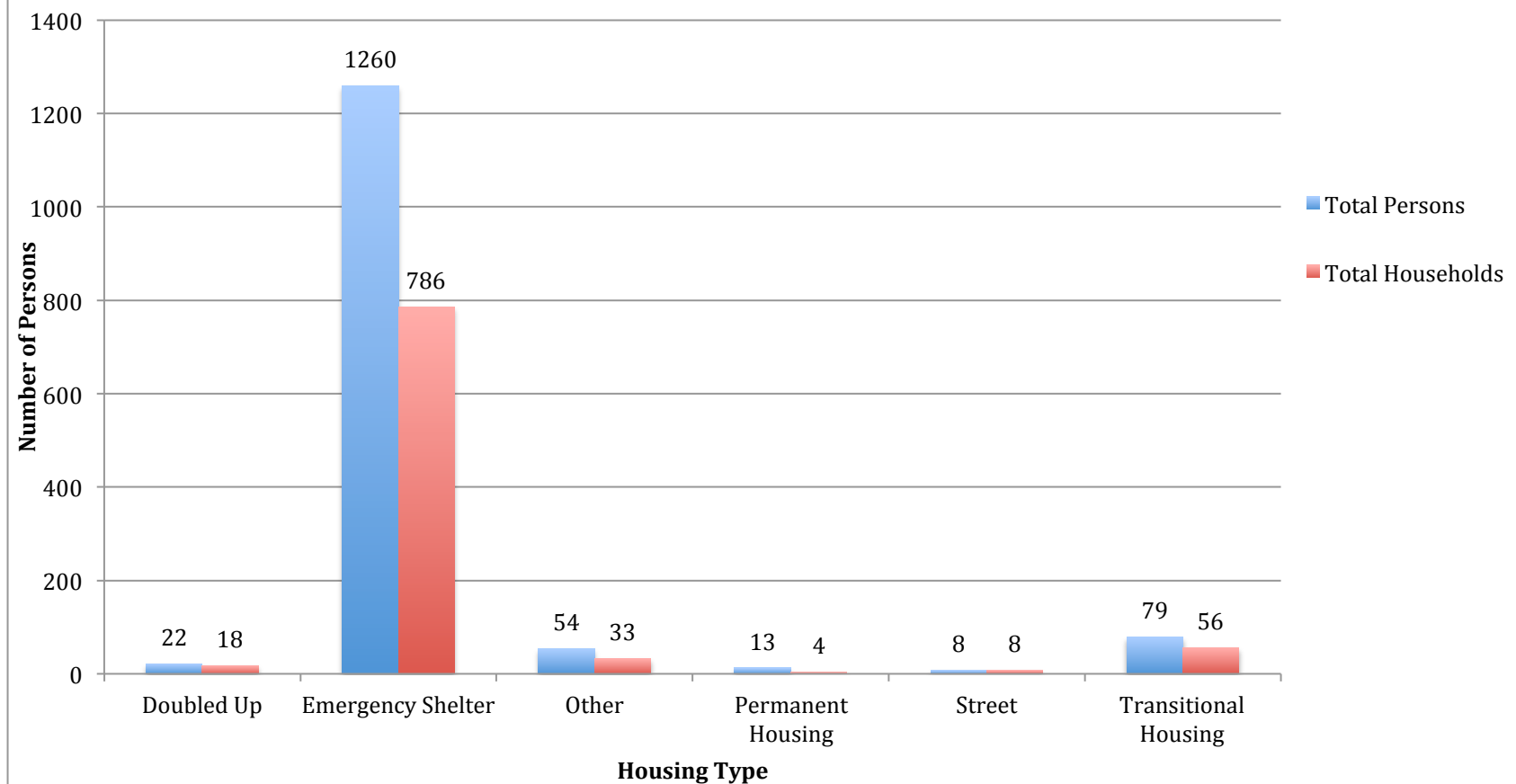
Fig. 26. Unsheltered Households by Cause of Homelessness
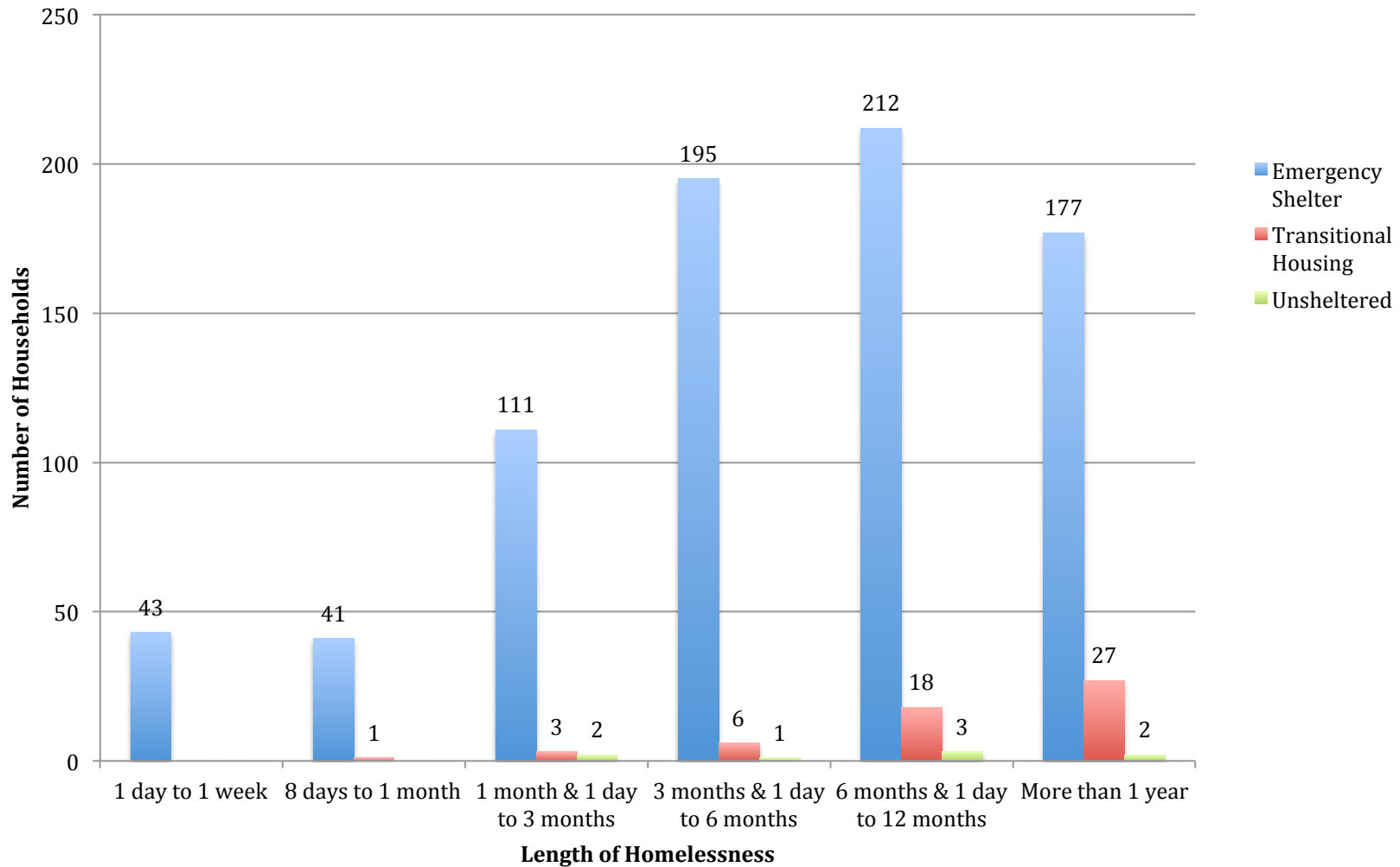
VI. Appendix

Where did you spend the night of Tuesday, January 27, 2015?

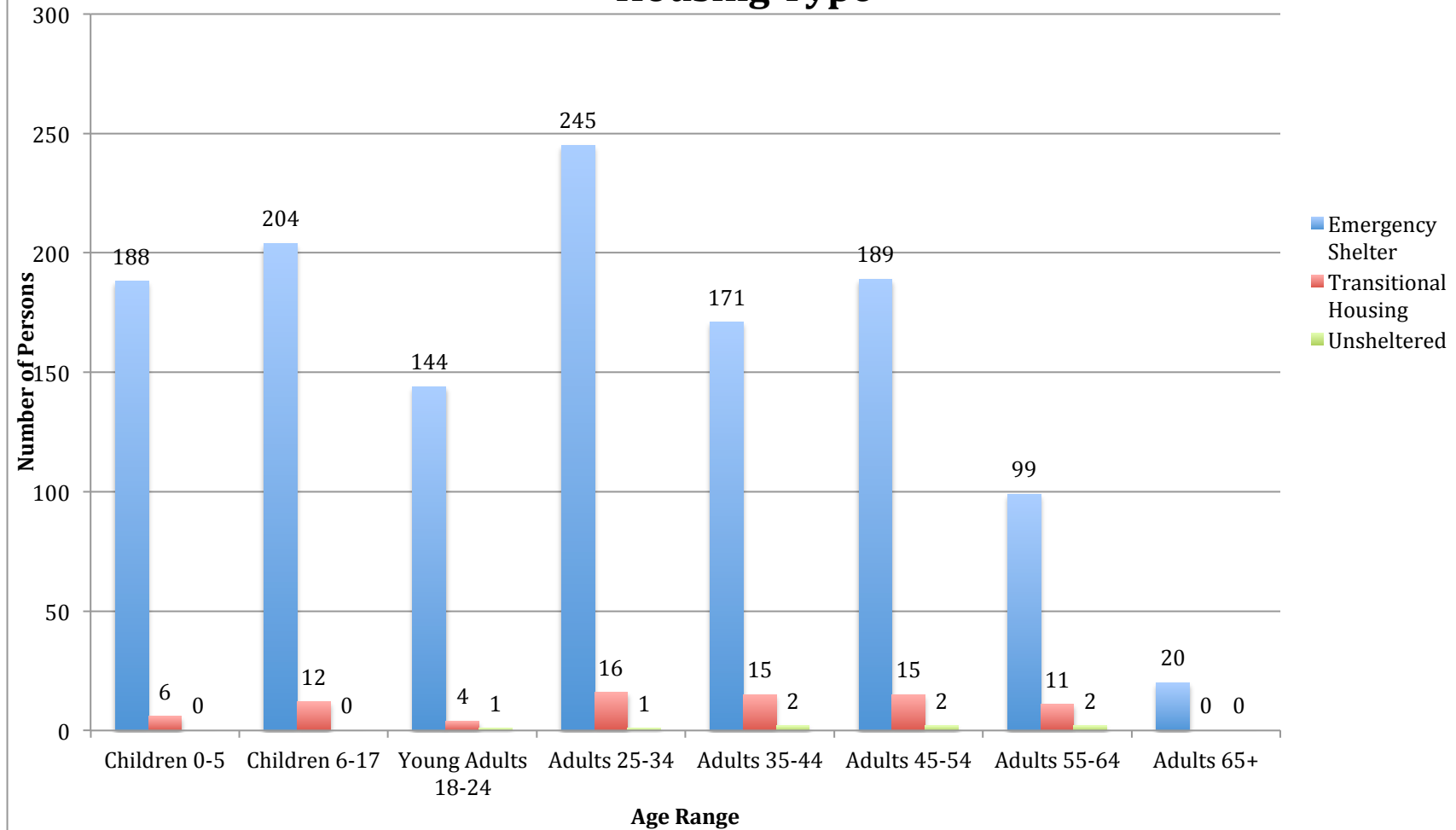### Fig. A.1. Total Number of Households and Persons by Housing Type

How long have you been in your current living situation?

Fig. A.2. Homeless Housholds by Length of Homelessness and Housing Type

Who was homeless with you on the night of January 27th?

Fig. A.3. Number of Homeless Persons by Age Range and Housing Type

Data by age range (Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Unsheltered):

Age Range	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Children 0-5	188	6	0
Children 6-17	204	12	0
Young Adults 18-24	144	4	1
Adults 25-34	245	16	1
Adults 35-44	171	15	2
Adults 45-54	189	15	2
Adults 55-64	99	11	2
Adults 65+	20	0	0

Y-axis: Number of Persons
X-axis: Age Range

Household Characteristics – check all that apply to each person

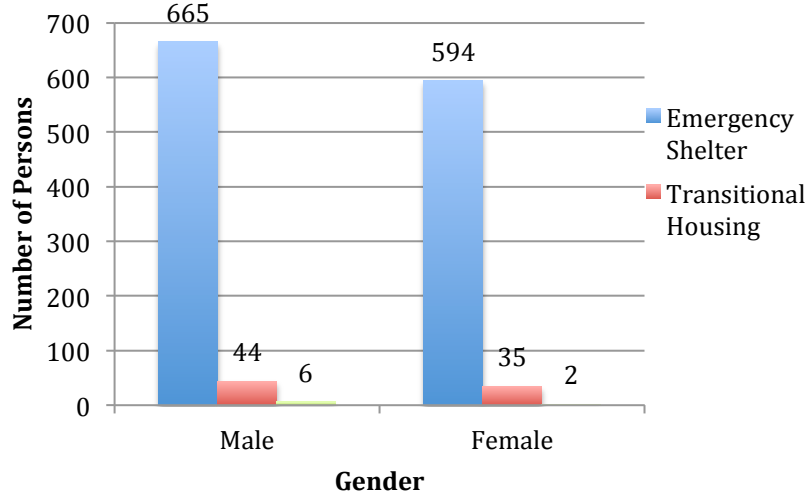### Fig. A.4. Number of Homeless Persons by Gender and Housing Situation
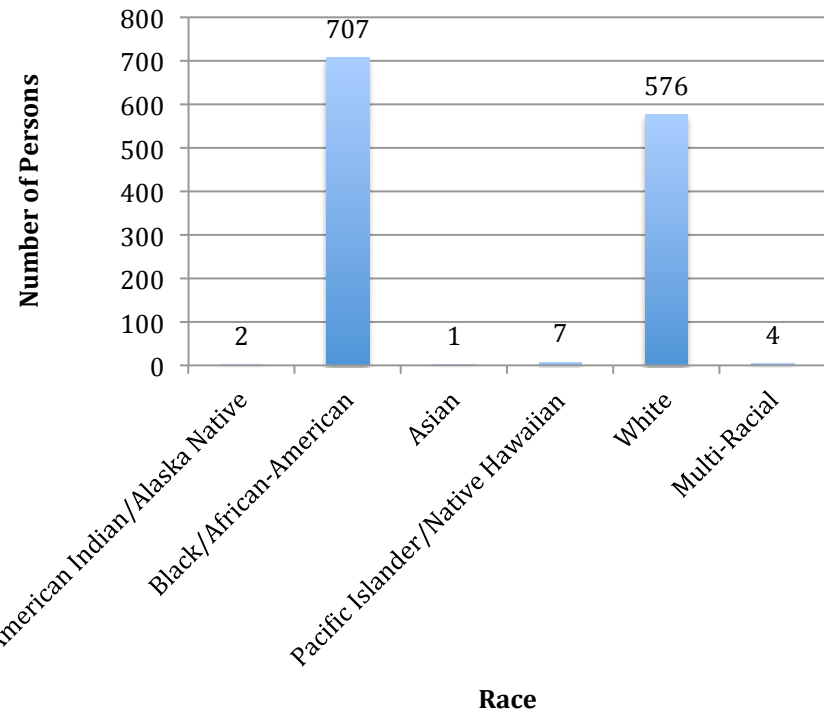
Number of Persons (y-axis)

Male: Emergency Shelter 665, Transitional Housing 44, 6
Female: Emergency Shelter 594, Transitional Housing 35, 2

Legend:
- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing

Gender (x-axis)

Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race

Number of Persons (y-axis)

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 2
- Black/African-American: 707
- Asian: 1
- Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian: 7
- White: 576
- Multi-Racial: 4

Race (x-axis)

Fig. A.6. Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity

Number of Persons (y-axis)

- Hispanic: 116
- Non-Hispanic: 1161

Ethnicity (x-axis)

Fig. A.7. Number of Homeless Persons by Victims of Domestic Violence, Veteran Status, and Disability

	Number of Persons
Victims of Domestic Violence	85
Veterans	18
Mental Health Issue	234
Substance Abuse Disorder	93
Physical Disability	88
Developmental Disability	54
Chronic Health Condition	134
HIV/AIDS	4

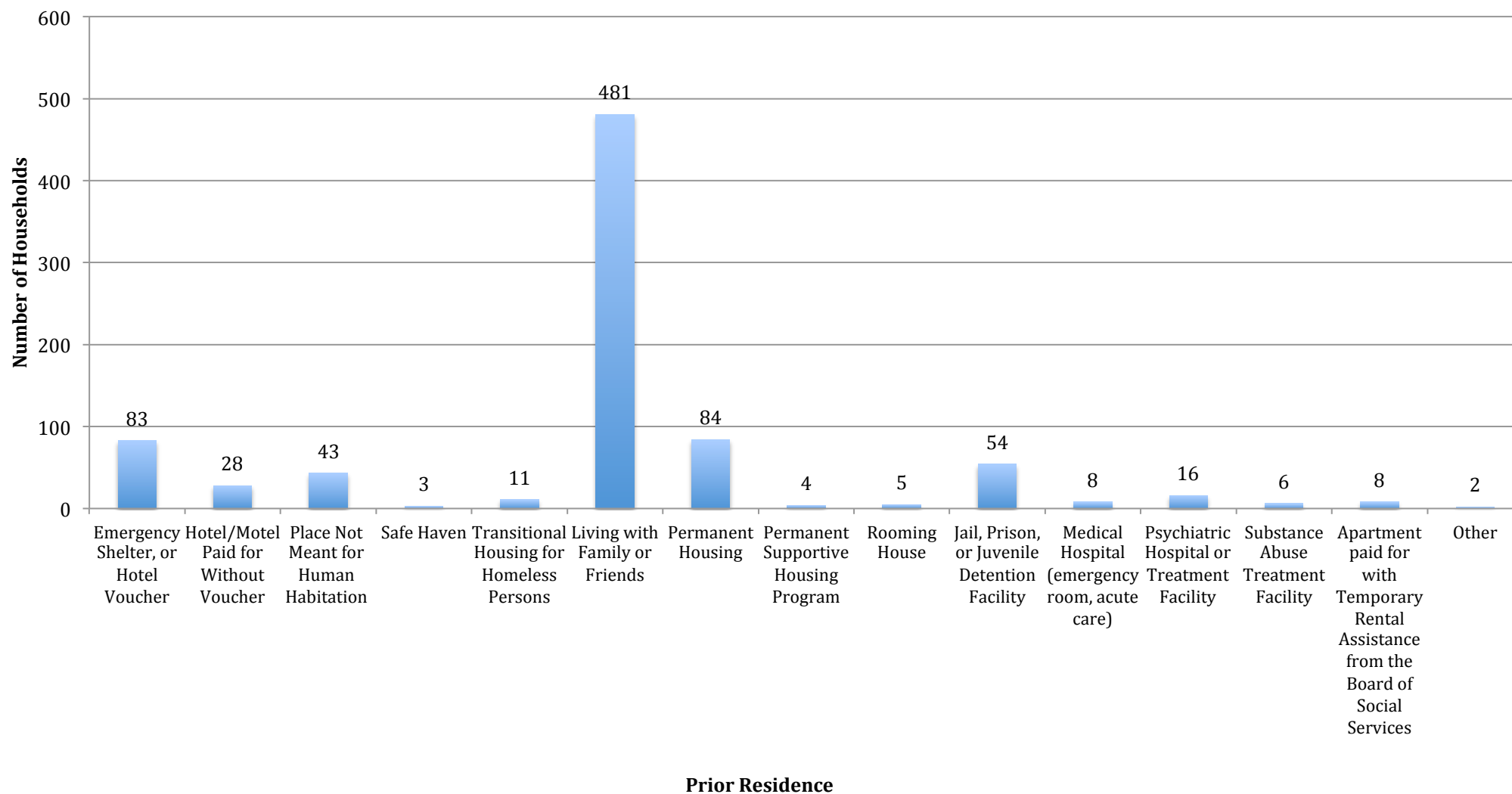Individual Characteristics/Disability

Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

Fig. A.8. Number of Homeless Households by County, State or Country of Last Permanent Address	
Last Permanent Address – County/State/Country	**Number of Households**
Atlantic County	1
Bergen County	0
Burlington County	**696**
Camden County	9
Cape May County	2
Cumberland County	1
Essex County	7
Gloucester County	2
Hudson County	0
Hunterdon County	0
Mercer County	11
Middlesex County	1
Monmouth County	1
Morris County	0
Ocean County	1
Passaic County	0
Salem County	1
Somerset County	0
Sussex County	0
Union county	0
Warren County	0
New York	5
Pennsylvania	12
North Carolina	2
Georgia	1
Florida	3
Indiana	1
Puerto Rico	1
Maryland	2
California	1
Virginia	3
Colorado	1
Illinois	1
Delaware	1

What was your residence prior to your current living situation?

Fig. A.9. Number of Homeless Households by Prior Residence

Which of the following sources of income or non-cash benefits do you, or anyone in your household, receive?

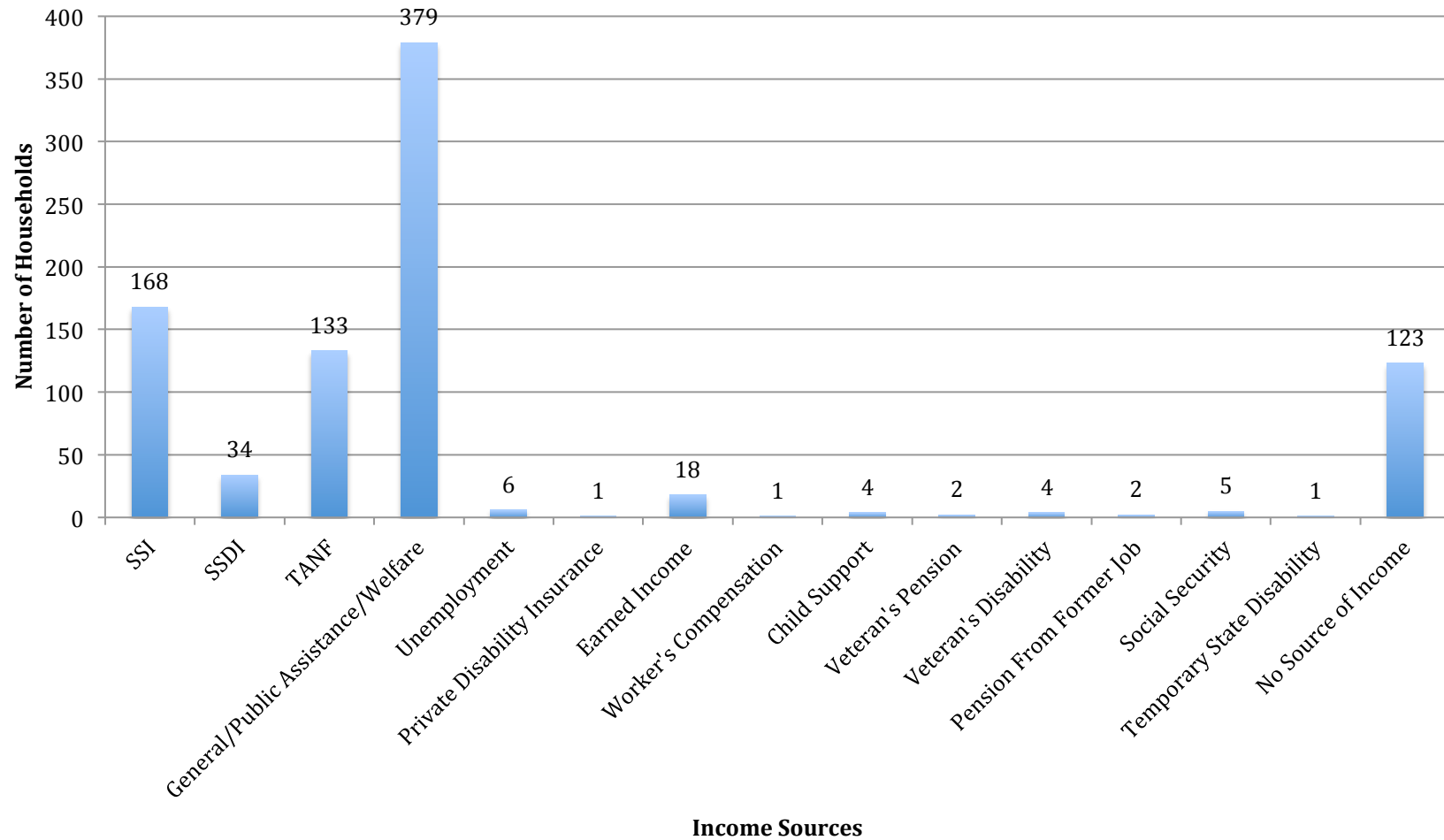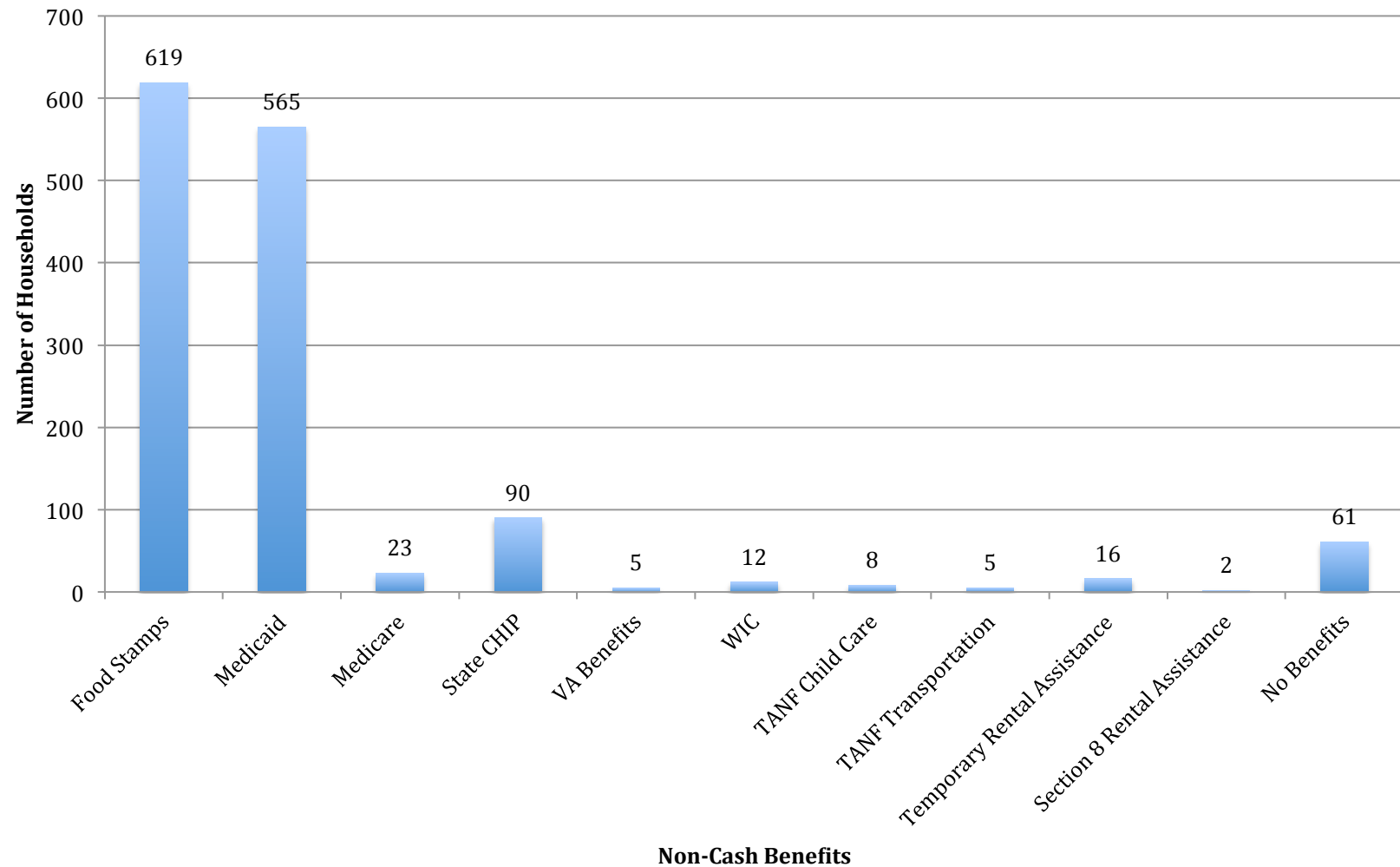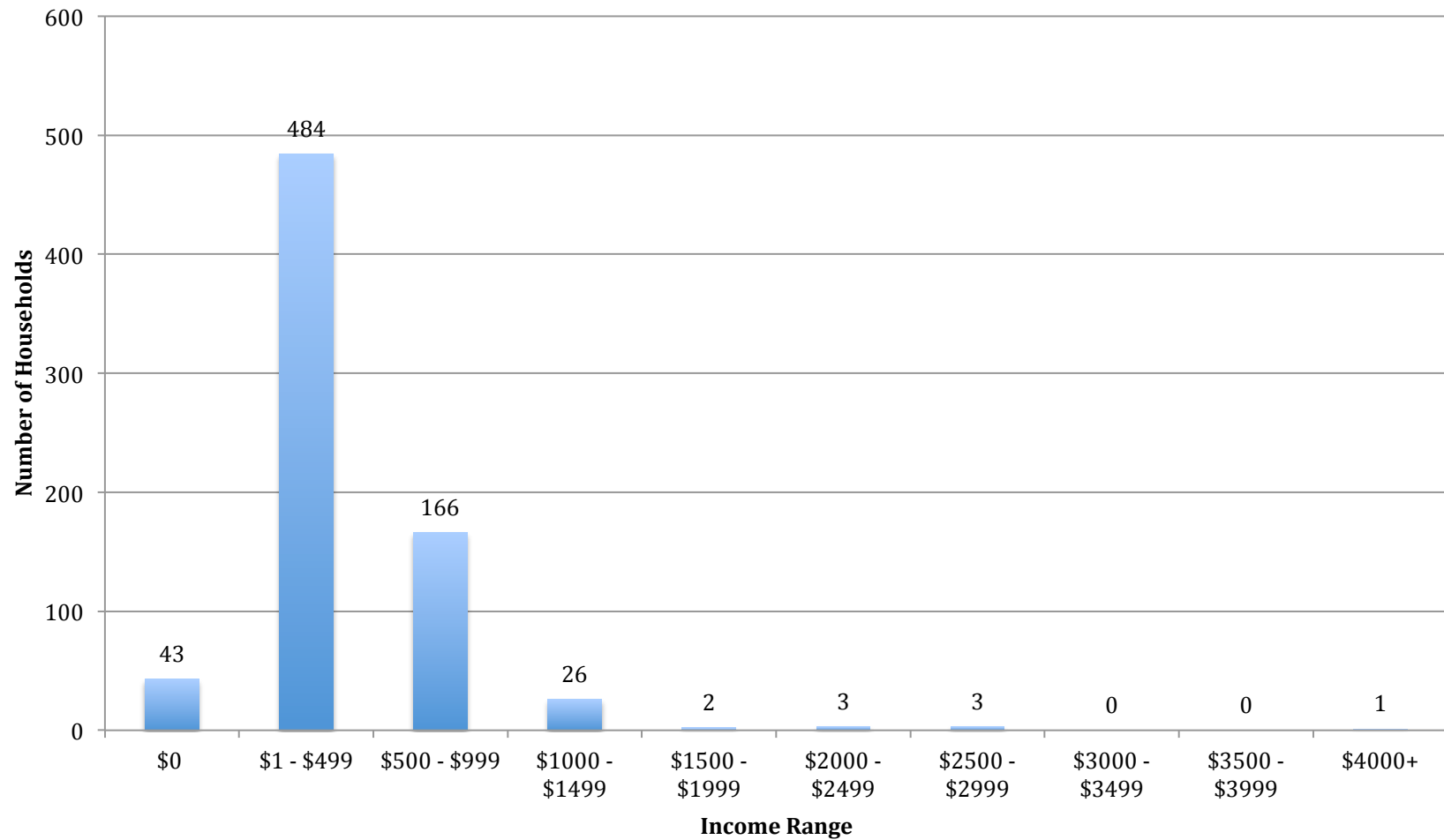## Fig. A. 10. Number of Homeless Households by Source of Cash Income

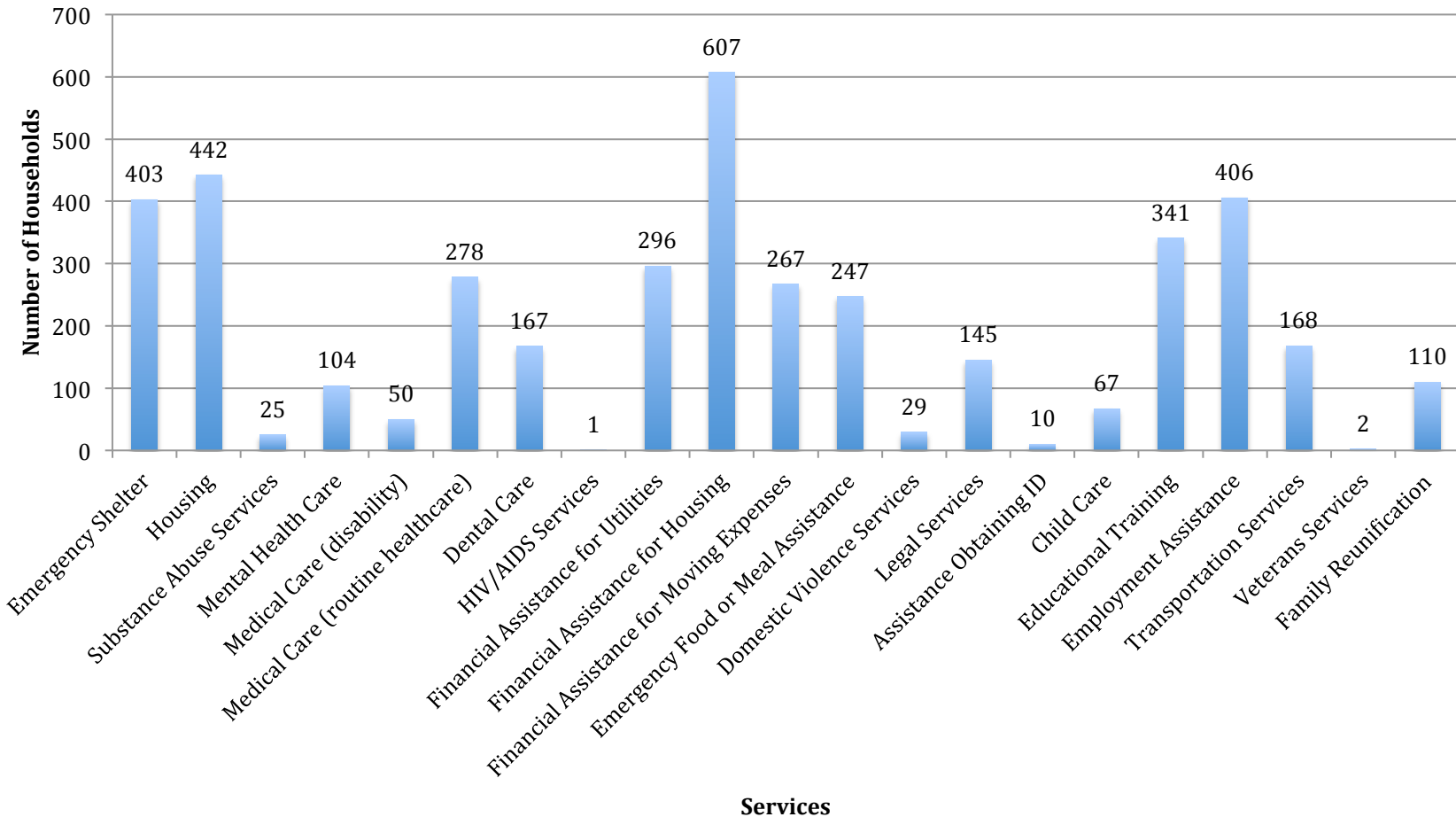# Fig. A. 11. Number of Homeless Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits

Bar chart titled "Fig. A. 11. Number of Homeless Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits". Y-axis: Number of Households (0 to 700). X-axis: Non-Cash Benefits.

- Food Stamps: 619
- Medicaid: 565
- Medicare: 23
- State CHIP: 90
- VA Benefits: 5
- WIC: 12
- TANF Child Care: 8
- TANF Transportation: 5
- Temporary Rental Assistance: 16
- Section 8 Rental Assistance: 2
- No Benefits: 61

What is your monthly household income?

Fig. A.12. Number of Homeless Households by Monthly Income Range

Would you, or anyone in your household, like to receive any of the following services?

Fig. A.13. Number of Homeless Households by Services Needed

What was the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, your current living situation?

Fig. A.14. Number of Homeless Households by Cause of Homelessness