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NJ
2015
Counts!

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

February 3, 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

Monarch would like to thank all Point-In-Time Coordinators, homeless service providers, agencies, and volunteers who participated in NJ Counts 2015. Monarch would also like to specifically thank Bergen County for providing a Spanish translation of the 2015 paper survey tool.

Finally, a special acknowledgement is given to all the respondents who were willing to share personal information about themselves and their households' experiences in order to help our communities better understand and assist the homeless.

Funding for coordinating New Jersey's 2015 Point-In-Time and producing this report was provided by New Jersey's Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency (NJHMFA).

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 February 3rd, 2015 a total of 1,302 households, including 1,723 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Essex County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 152 persons were identified as chronically homeless.
- 161 adult-only households, with 162 persons were unsheltered on the night of the count.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of February 3rd, 2015, a total of 1,723 persons, in 1,302 households, were experiencing homelessness in Essex County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 68 persons (4.1%) and 26 households (2.0%) from 2014. Essex County had 16.9% of New Jersey’s statewide homeless population in 2015.

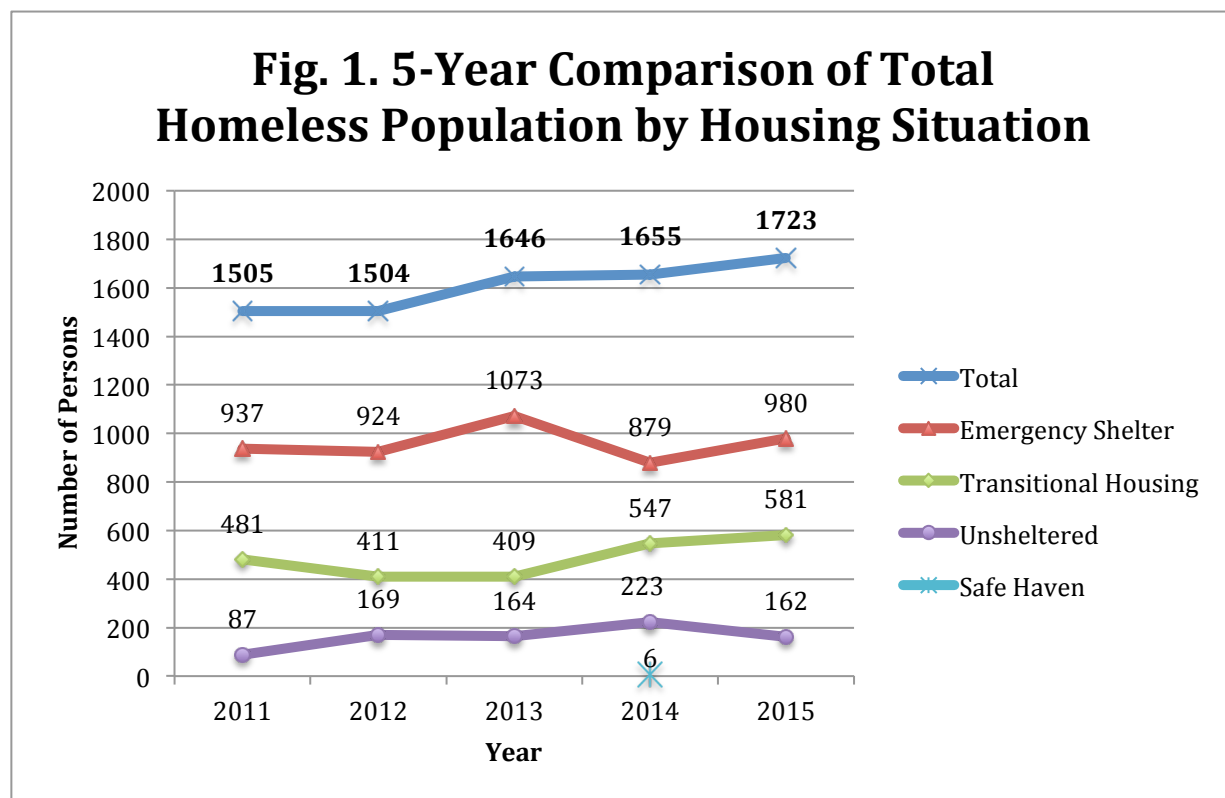
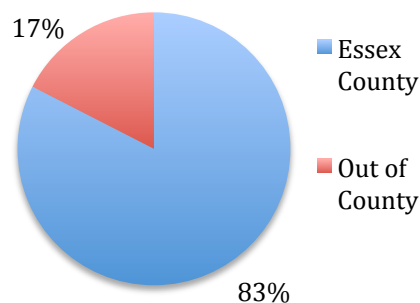


Figure 1 shows that, in 2015, 980 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 581 stayed in transitional housing, and 162 were living unsheltered. The number of those in emergency shelters increased by 101 persons (11.5%), and transitional housing increased by 34 persons (6.2%). Unsheltered respondents fell by 61 (27.4%) from 2014.

Figure 1 also shows that during the five-year period from 2011 to 2015, the overall number of homeless persons in Essex County is up by 218 persons (14.5%). The homeless population in Essex County has been growing at an average rate of 3.5% each year over the last 5 years.

Figure 2 shows 17% of the homeless respondents in Essex County in 2015 reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the county.

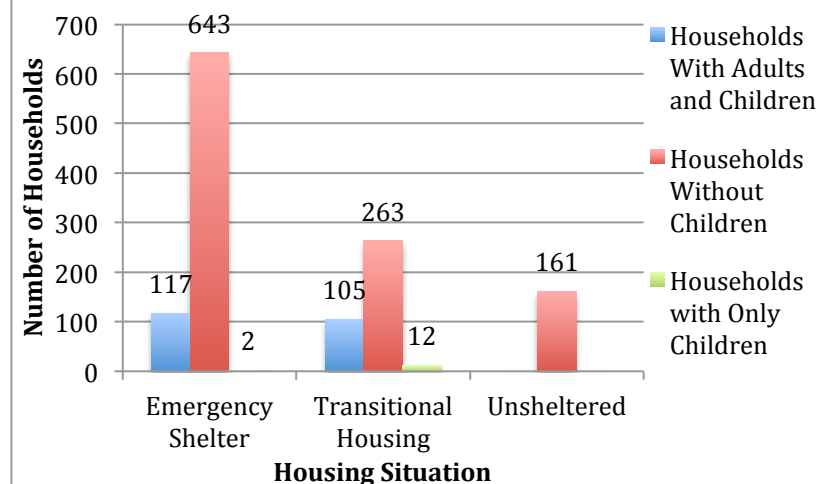
Fig. 2. Percentage of Households by County of Last Permanent Address



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’).

Fig. 3. Homeless Households by Housing Situation



Of the 1,302 homeless households counted in Essex County in 2015, 222 (17.1%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. These families included 633 persons, 373 children under age 18, and 260 adults. The average family size was 3.5 persons. Figure 3 shows that 117 families were staying in emergency shelter (52.7%), and 105 were in transitional housing programs for the homeless (47.3%). There were no unsheltered families with adults and children. In

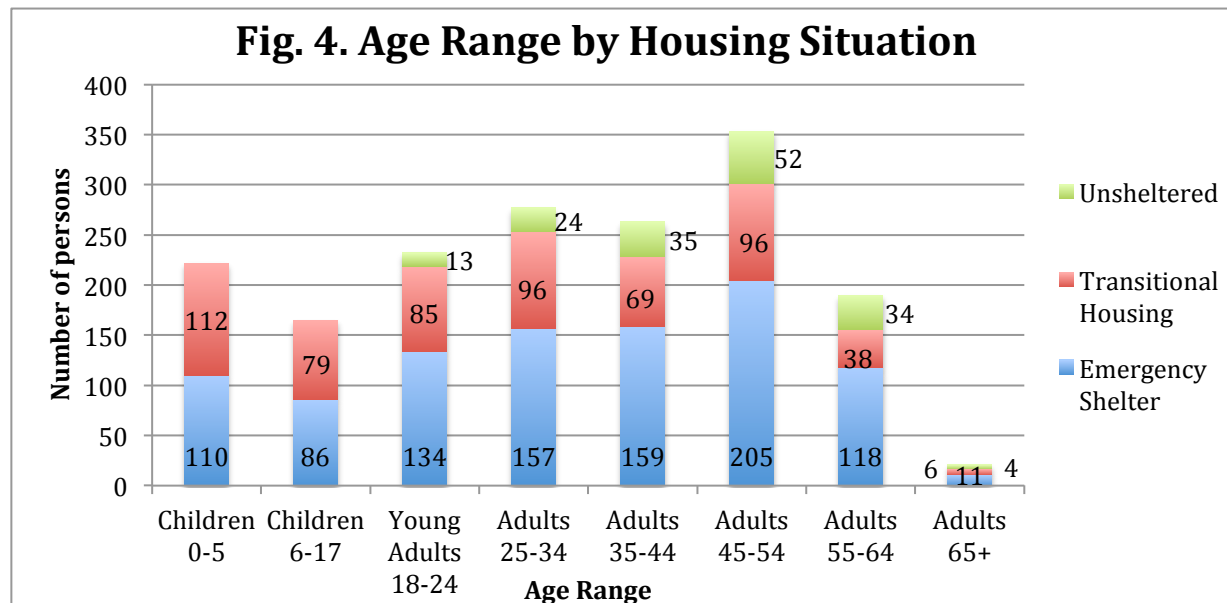
2015, Essex County counted 23 additional homeless families than in 2014, an increase of 11.6%.

82.0% (1067) of the homeless households in Essex County were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 1076 adults. 643 (60.3%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 263 (24.6%) were in transitional housing, and 161 (15%) were unsheltered. Essex County has seen the number of adult-only homeless households increase by 6 (.6%) since 2014.

As Figure 3 indicates, 14 (1.1%) households with only children under 18 years old were reported in 2015. This is a decrease of 2 (12.5%) youth households from 2014. All of these were one-child households. The majority, 12 (85.7%), of unaccompanied youth was staying in transitional housing.

Demographics

There were a total of 232 (13.5%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 1104 (64.1%) adults over age 24, and 387 (22.5%) children under 18 years old experiencing homelessness on the night of the count. Figure 4 shows that 222 (57.4%) of homeless children who were under the age of 18 were between 0 and 5 years of age. The age range most represented were adults between 45 and 54 (353 persons, 20.5%).



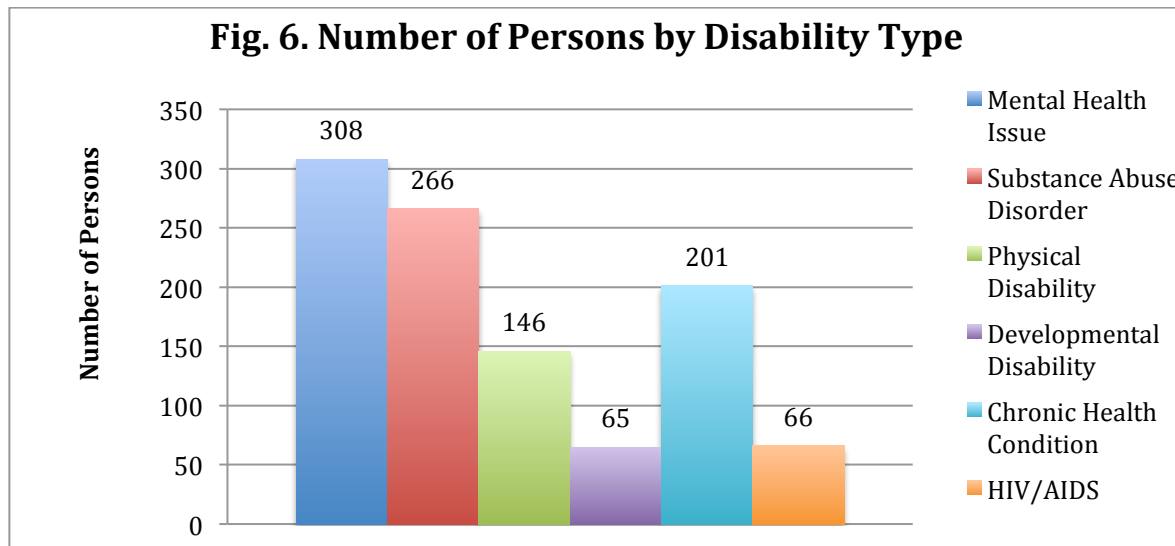
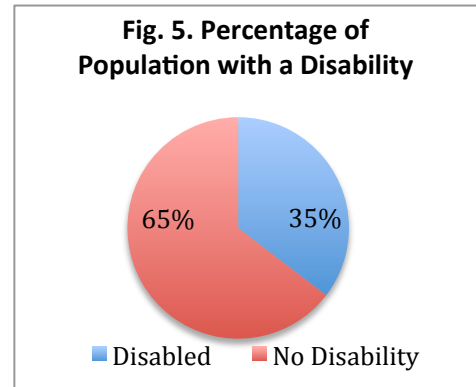
44.3% (764 persons) of homeless respondents were female, and 55.3% (953) were male.

80.4% of respondents identified their race as Black or African-American, making that the largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported. The next largest subgroup self-identified as White (15.3%), followed by those identifying as Asian (0.3%) and Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian. With regard to ethnicity, 12.4% of respondents identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

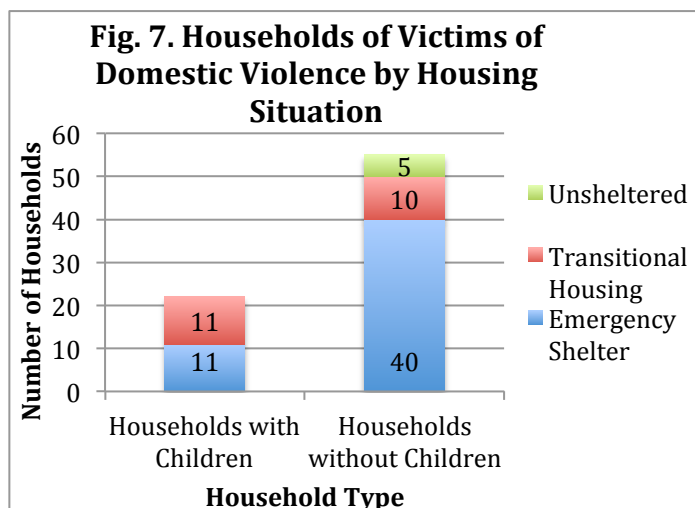
Figure 5 illustrates that 35% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 43.4% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 7.2% of children. Figure 6 shows the number of the homeless persons that identified as having various disabilities. The most common disabilities included mental health issues and substance abuse disorders.

Among disabled adults, 52.9% reported mental health issues making this the most prevalent disability. This group represented 23.1% of all homeless over the age of 18. The two categories most reported among disabled homeless children were developmental disability (39.3%) and mental health issues (32.1%).



Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in Essex County, 77 homeless households (5.9% of all households) identified as victims of domestic violence. This means that a total of 110 homeless persons who were members of those households were impacted. As seen in Figure 7, the majority (71.4%) of these households were adult-only households. 22 households were



families with children under 18 composed of a total of 55 persons. 66.2% of victim households were in emergency shelter. There were 5 individual adult-only households (6.5%) living unsheltered on the night of the count.

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.

59 homeless veteran households, composed of 68 persons, were counted on the night of the count. This represents 5 more (9.3%) households than in 2014. 3 households were veteran families with children under 18, composed of 10 persons. The remaining 56 households were adult only households composed of 54 persons. Figure 8 shows the largest contingent of homeless veteran households were found to be staying in emergency shelters (44.1%). In addition, 17 adult only veteran households were unsheltered (28.8%), and 16 veteran households were in transitional housing (27.1%).

Veterans experiencing homelessness in Essex County were predominantly male (77.9%), and the most common racial background identified among them (53 veterans, 77.9%) was Black or African American; 11 (16.2%) identified as White. Figure 9 illustrates the percentage of homeless veterans by age range.

1 veteran reported being victims of domestic violence. 41 of the 68 persons in veteran households, 60.3%, reported having some kind of disability. The two most common disabilities among these were mental health issues (45.6%) and physical disabilities (25.0%). The two types of services that homeless veteran households sought the most were emergency shelter (83.1%) and financial assistance for housing (23.7%). Only 3.4% of veteran households were connected to VA disability benefits, and 5.1% were connected to VA pensions. 44.1% of veteran households reported they had no source of income. 27.1% of veteran households indicated they were connected with VA healthcare benefits while 28.8% reported that they weren't connected to any non-cash benefits.

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

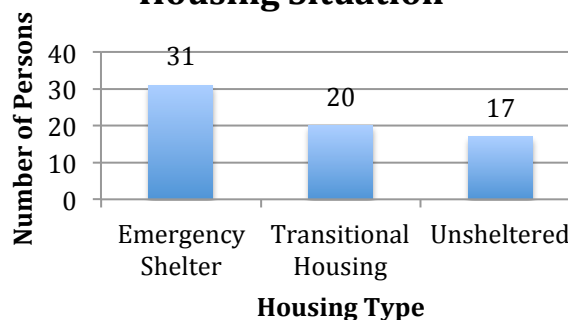
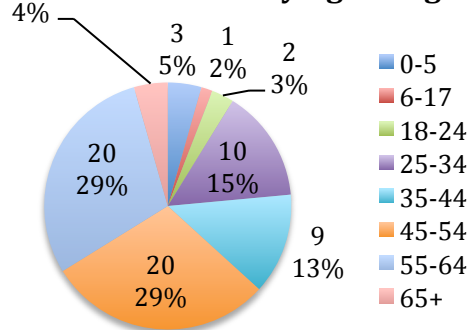


Fig. 9. Persons in Veteran's Households by Age Range



Income and Benefits

Among all homeless households on the night of the count, 47.8% had no source of income, and 5.1% reported receiving earned income from a job. The three most common sources of income among respondent households were SSI (22.5%), General Assistance (GA) (13.4%), and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (13.2%).

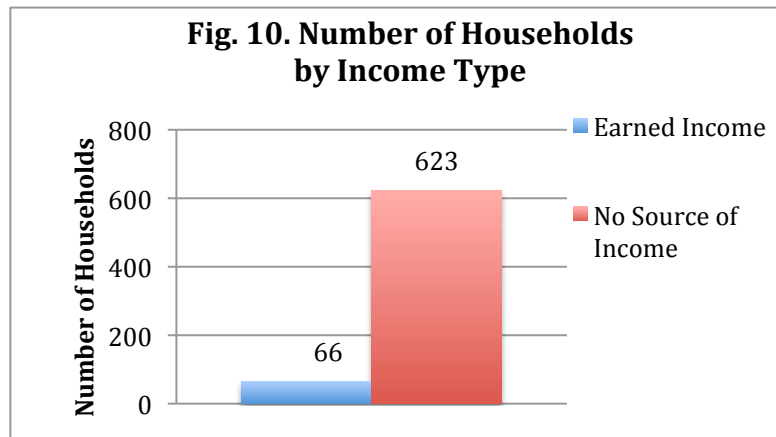


Figure 11 shows the average monthly income for all homeless households by housing situation.

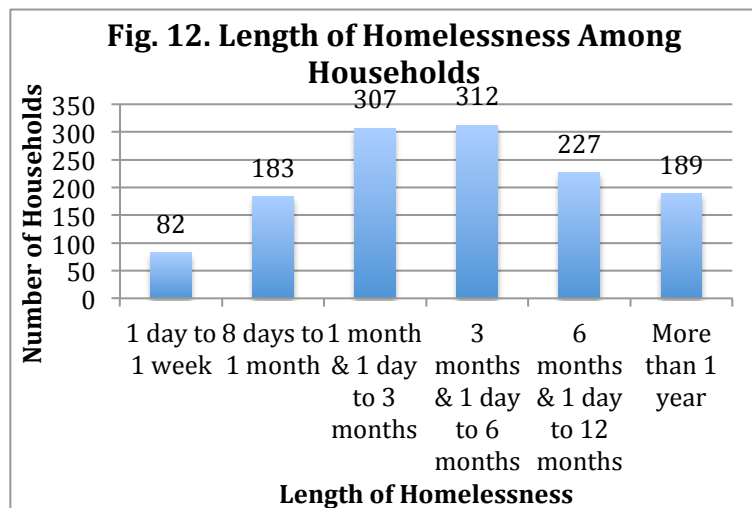
Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation

	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	\$440.00	\$579.45	\$277.78

32.6% of respondent households reported that they were not receiving any kind of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps, was the top reported non-cash benefit, and was received by 43.9% of households. Medicaid, was received by 40.2% of homeless households.

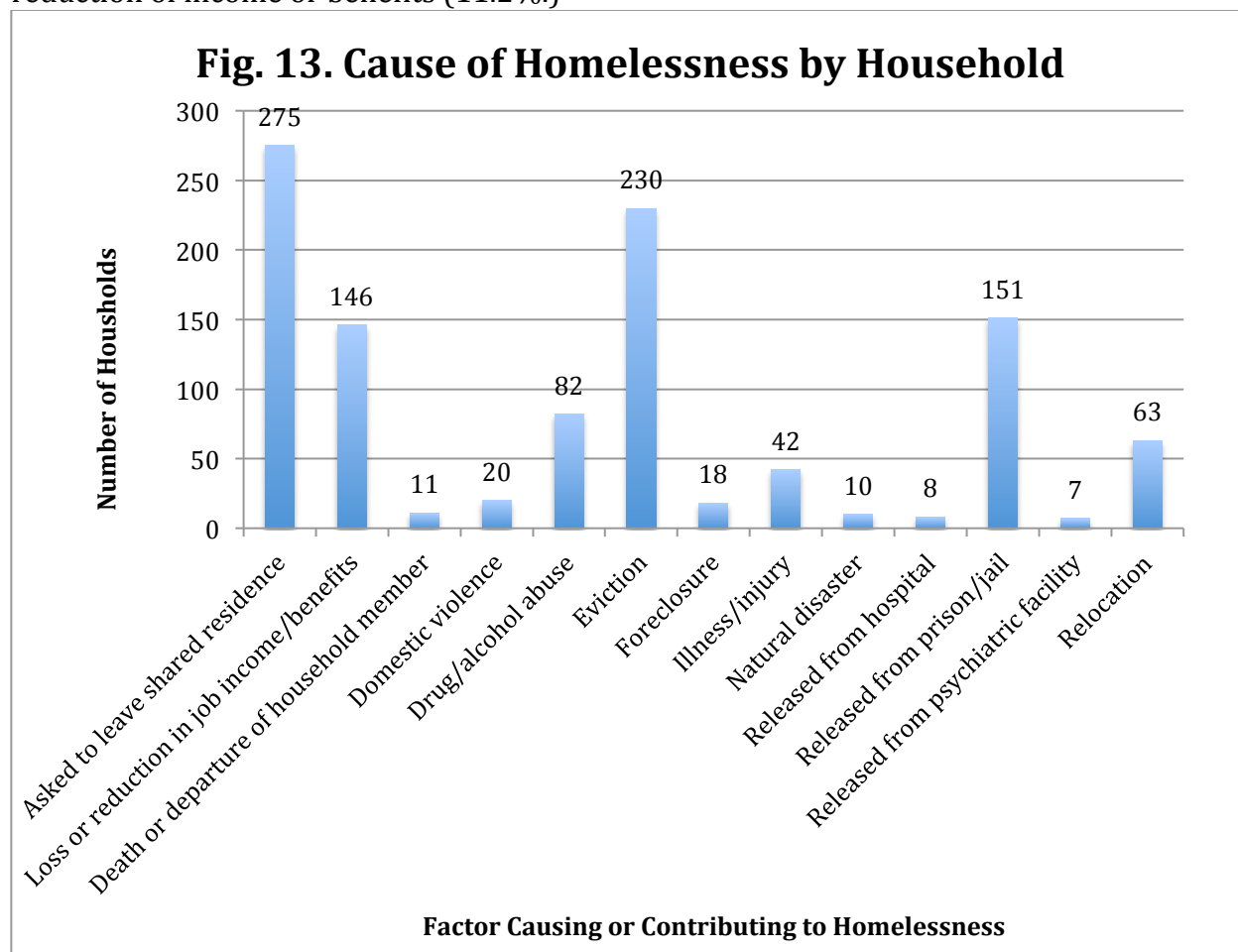
Length of Homelessness

As Figure 12 shows, 312 (24.0%) of the homeless households reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted from 3 months and 1 day to 6 months. 307 (23.6%) said they had been homeless between 1 month and 3 months. This means that 47.5% of the homeless population in Essex County reported being homeless from 1 – 6 months. On the other end of the spectrum, 14.5%, or 189 households, had been homeless more than 1 year.



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 (275 persons, 21.1%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factor reported was eviction (17.7%) followed by released from jail (11.6%) and loss or reduction of income or benefits (11.2%).



When households were asked ‘what was your residence prior to your current living situation?’ more said they were staying or living with friends or family (38.5%) than any other type of residence. 17.1% reported residing in emergency shelter prior to their current living situation.

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 has established 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

147 households, made up of 152 persons, were chronically homeless in Essex County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 27 households (15.5%), and 22 persons (12.6%) from 2014. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness decreased from 10.5% to 8.8%.

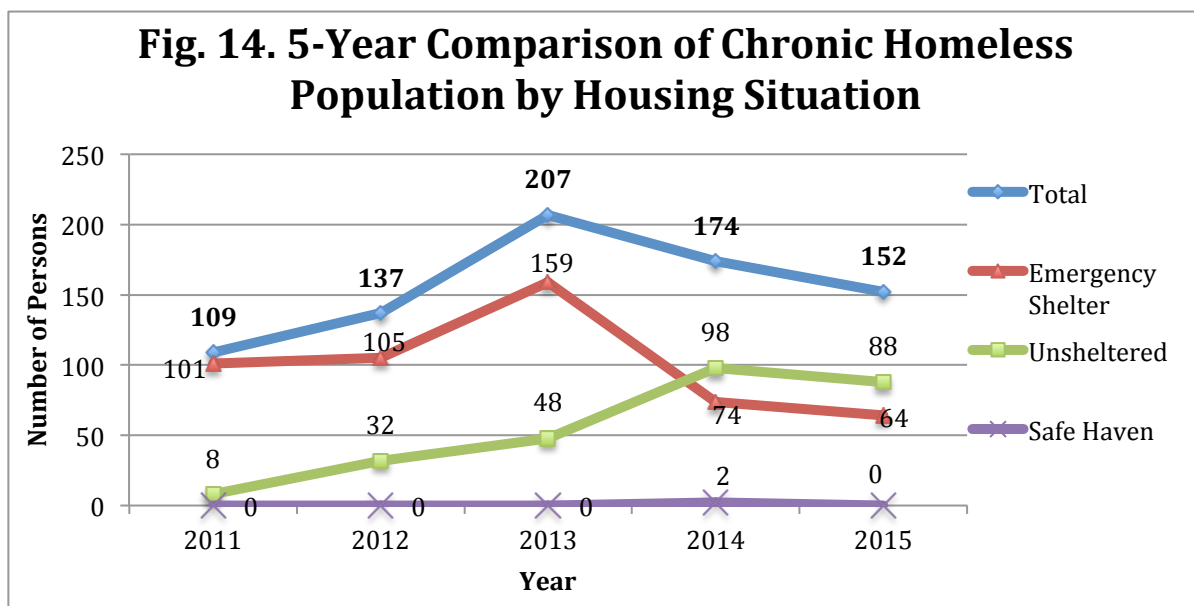
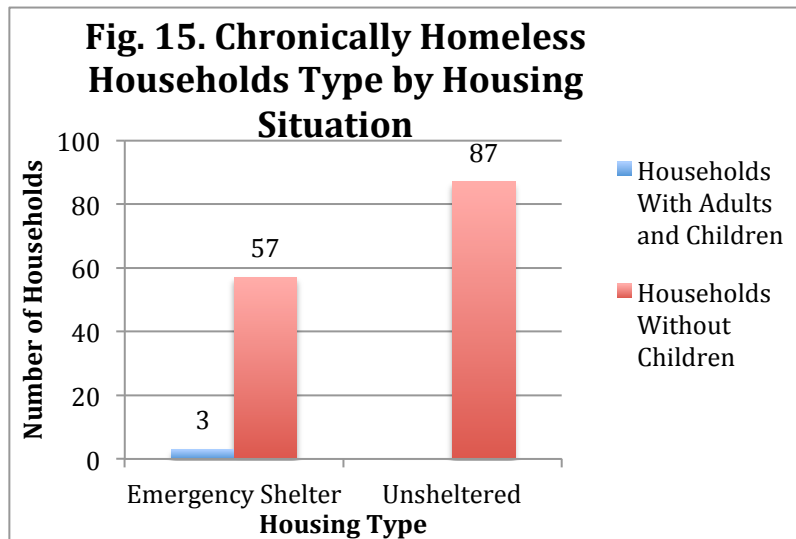


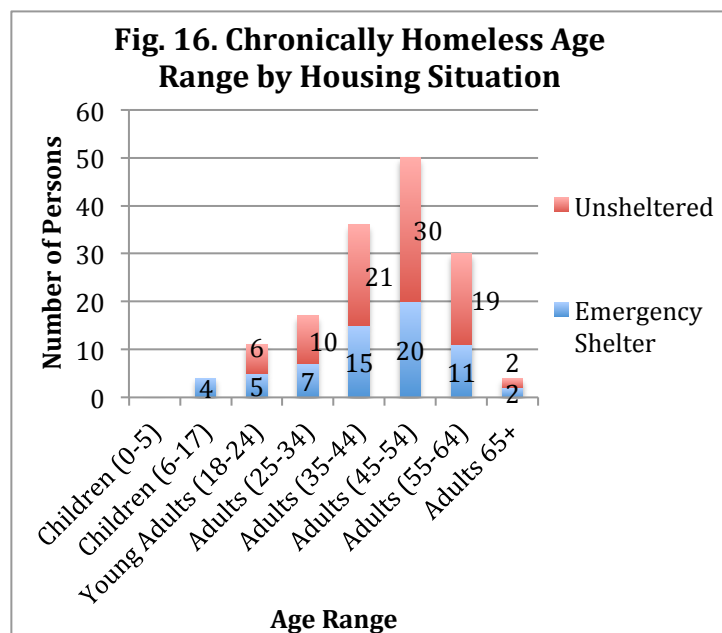
Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless respondents who were in emergency shelters or living unsheltered in Essex County from 2011 to 2015. Over the past five years, while the numbers have fluctuated, the total of chronically homeless persons has risen overall by 43 persons, 39.4%. Although the unsheltered chronically homeless numbers have decreased from 2014 (10, 10.2%), over the past five years the number has significantly increased (80, 1000%.)

Families and Individuals

Of the 147 chronically homeless households counted in 2015, 144 were adult-only households with no children. 87 (60.4%) of these households were living unsheltered, a decrease from 98 in 2014 (11.2%). 60 (40.8%) chronically homeless households were in emergency shelters on the night of the count, a reduction of 18.9%. Three chronically homeless family, composed of 4 children and 3 adults, were among the chronically homeless households in emergency shelter. This is a 100% increase from 2014 when no chronically homeless families were identified.



Demographics



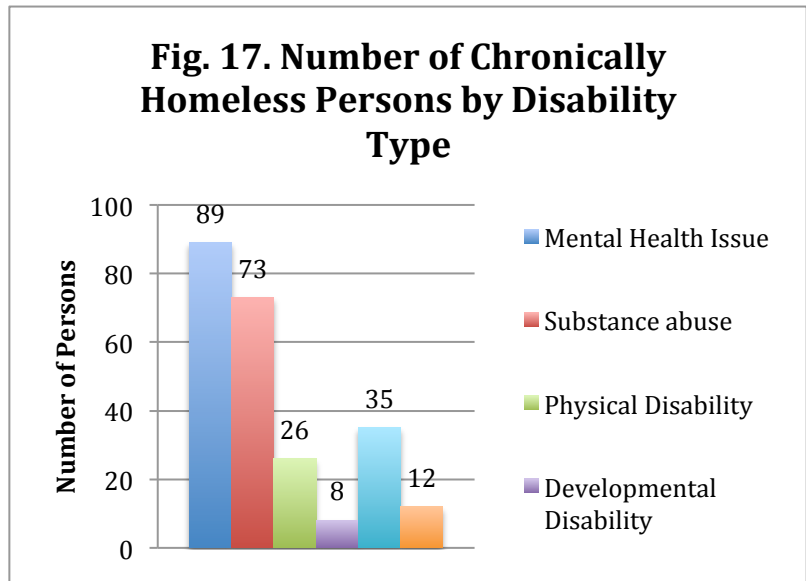
Of the 152 total chronically homeless persons, 11 (7.2%) were between 18 and 24 years old, and 4 (2.6%) were children 6-17. The largest number of chronically homeless persons (50, 32.9%) in a single category fell between the ages of 45 -54 years of age. Figure 16 shows that more than half (53.9%) of chronically homeless persons over age 25 were unsheltered.

67.8% of chronically homeless respondents were male, 31.6% were female, and 1.9% were transgendered.

The largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported their race as Black or African-American (81.6%). The next largest group self-identified as White (17.1%). With regard to ethnicity, 10.5% 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 (58.6%) and substance abuse disorders (48.0%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.



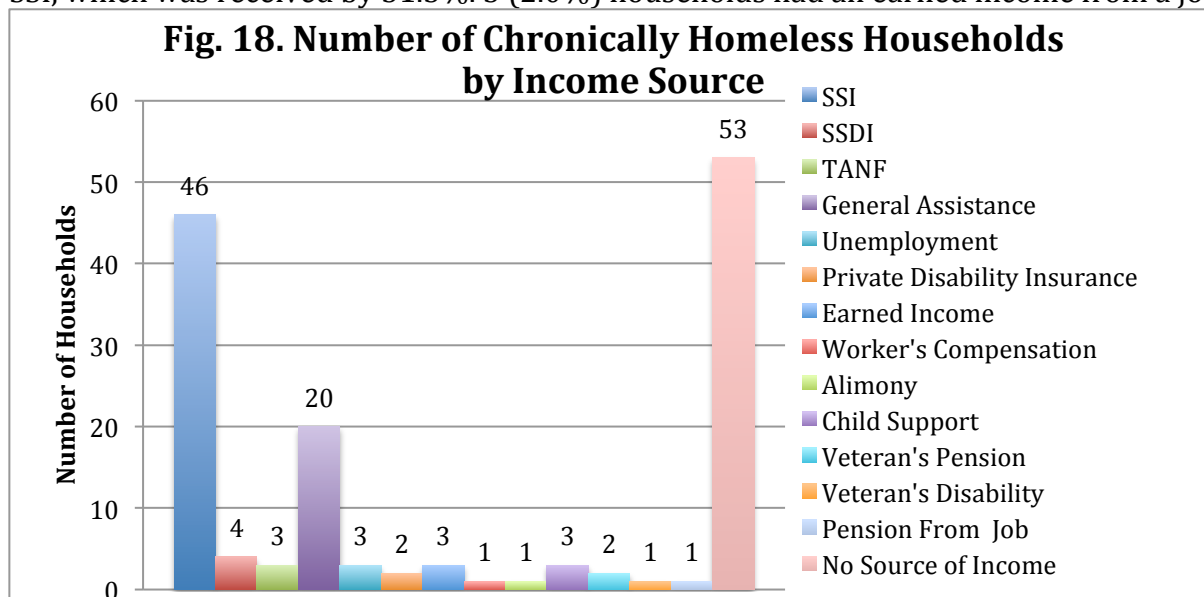
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 8 chronically homeless households in Essex County reported being victims of domestic violence (5.4%). 6 (75.0%) of these victim households were staying in emergency shelters, and 2 (25.0%) were unsheltered. One of the victim households was a family with children under 18, composed of 3 persons.

There were 11 veteran individuals identified as chronically homeless on the night of the count (7.5%) of chronically homeless.

Income and Benefits

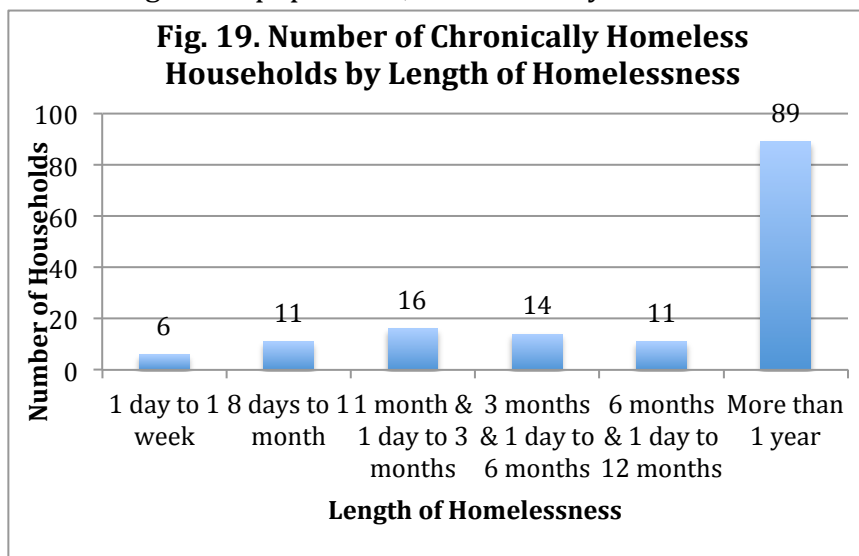
Among all the chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 53, 36.1% reported receiving no type of cash income. Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. The most common source of cash income among all chronically homeless households was SSI, which was received by 31.3%. 3 (2.0%) households had an earned income from a job.



17.7% 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 non-cash benefits among this population, received by 32.7% and 31.3% respectively.

Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that 89 chronically homeless households (60.5%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year. This was the most common answer



followed by 10.9% reporting being homeless between 1-3 months. 39.5% of chronically homeless households had 4 episodes of homelessness in the last 3 years.

Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more chronically homeless households cited eviction (17.7%) than any other factor. As

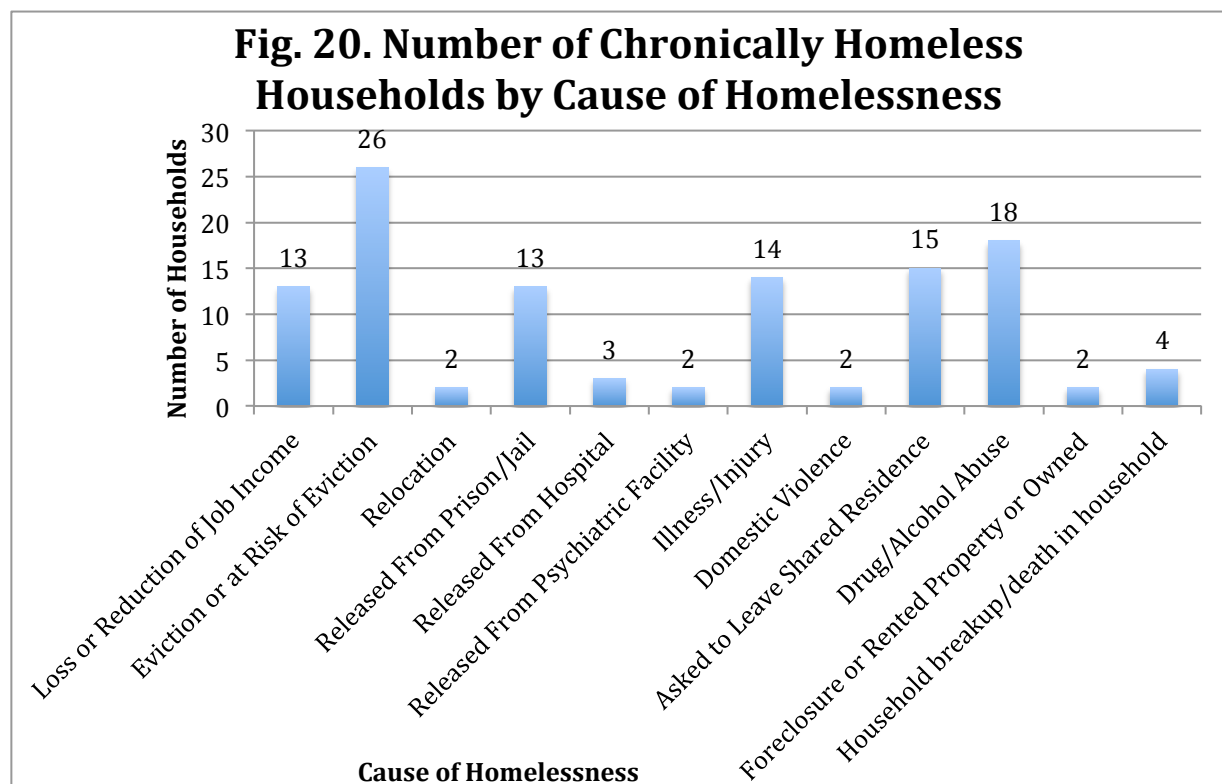


Figure 20 shows, other common factors reported included drug/alcohol abuse (12.2%), and being asked to leave a shared residence 15 (10.2%).

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

161 households, made up of 162 adult individuals, were living unsheltered in Essex County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 52 households (24.4%) and 61 persons (27.4%) from 2014.

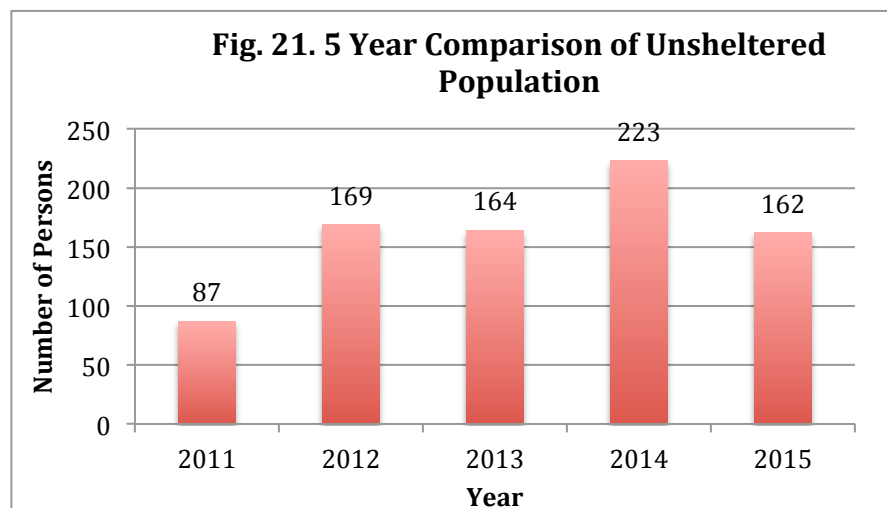
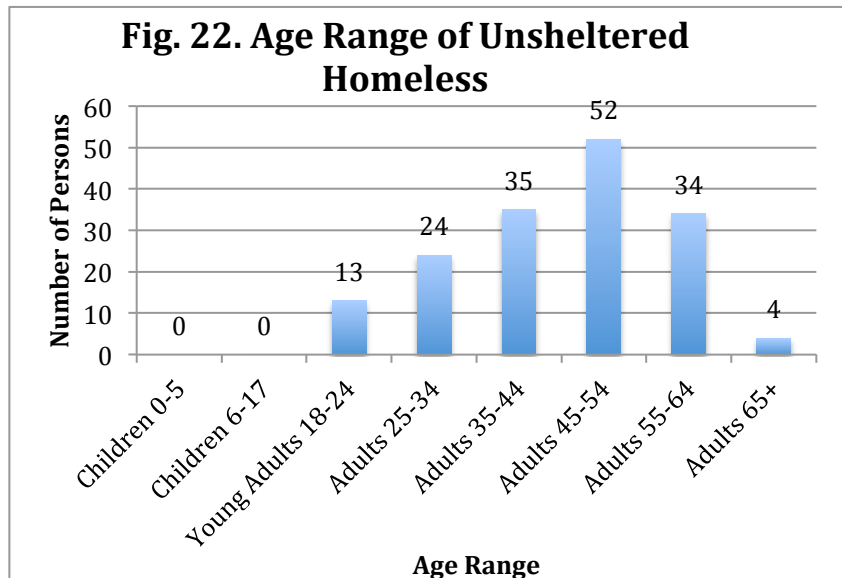


Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered respondents from 2011 to 2015. Over the past five years, while the numbers have fluctuated, the total number of unsheltered persons has increased overall. Since 2011, the number of unsheltered homeless persons has gone up 86.2%.

Families and Individuals

All of the 213 unsheltered households counted in 2014 were households with only adult individuals. There were no families or children counted as unsheltered on the night of the count.

Demographics

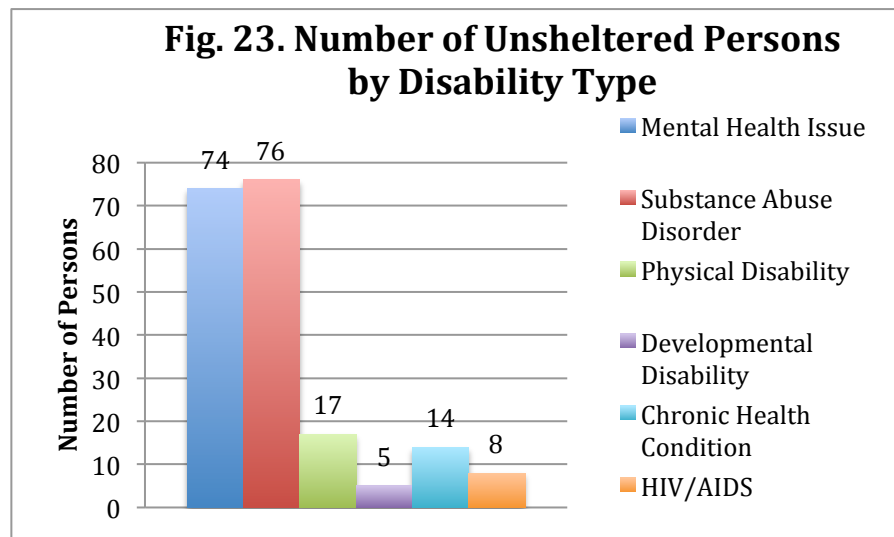


The largest portion of the 162 unsheltered persons counted in 2014, 32.1%, was between 45 and 54 years old. 13 unsheltered persons were between 18 and 24 (8%). 23.5% were 55 or older.

127 of the 162 unsheltered persons were male (78.4%), and 35 (21.6%) were female. 131 (80.9%) identified their race as Black or African-American and 29 (17.9%) identified as White. 12.3% of respondents identified as Hispanic.

Disabilities

115 of the 162 unsheltered persons (70.9%) reported having some disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were substance abuse disorders (46.9%) and mental health issues (45.7%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.



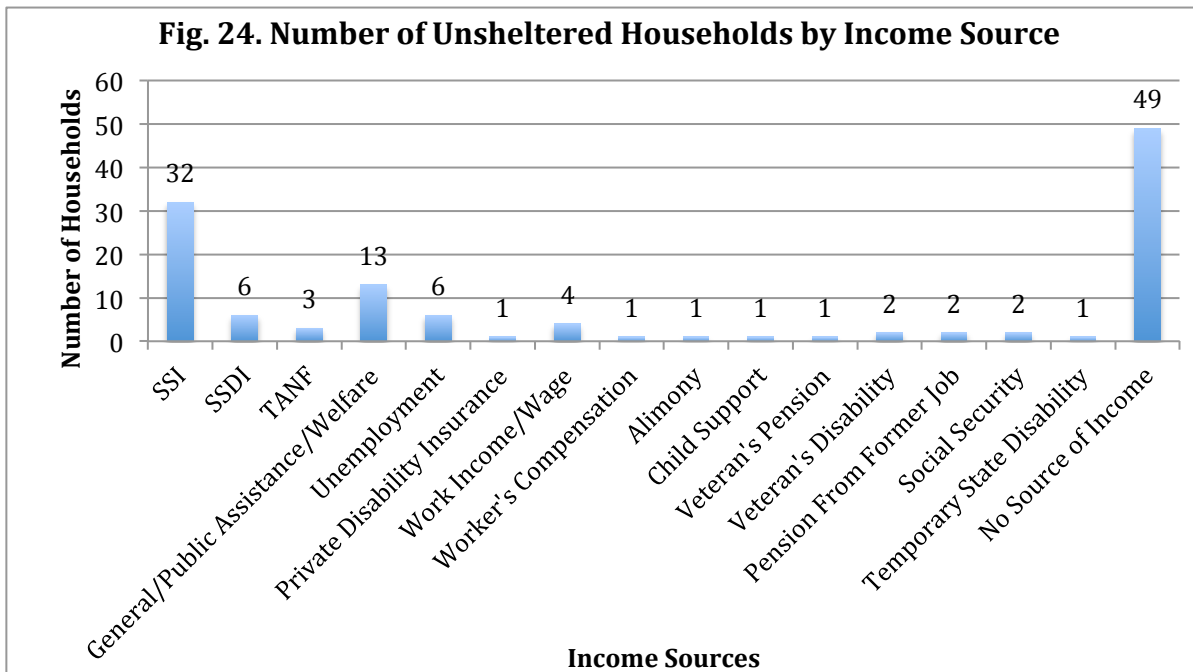
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 5 unsheltered adult individuals in Essex County reported being victims of domestic violence.

There were 17 unsheltered adult individual veterans identified on the night of the count.

Income and Benefits

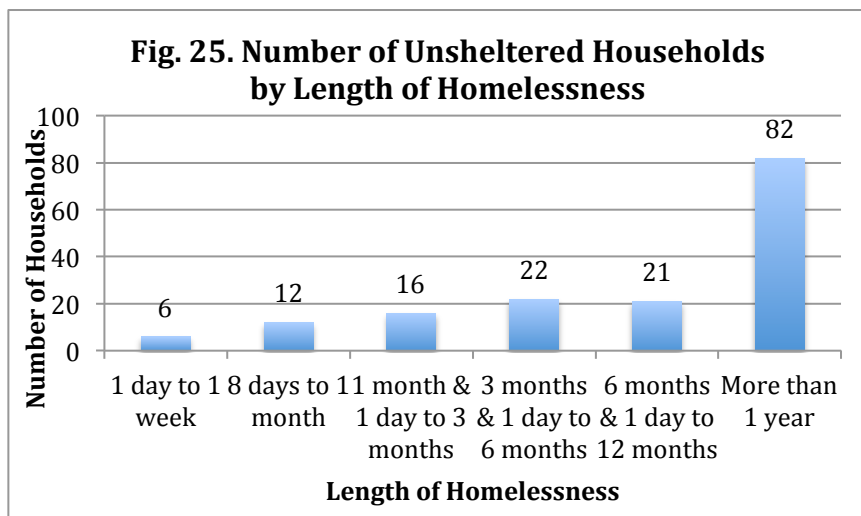
Among all the unsheltered households on the night of the count, 49 (30.4%) reported having no source of cash income. The average monthly income among unsheltered households was approximately \$278. 19.9% of unsheltered households received SSI, making it the most common source of income. Figure 24 shows all sources of income reported by unsheltered households.



22 unsheltered households (13.7%) reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. An equal number of households (26 households, 16.1%) reported receiving Medicaid and Food Stamps (SNAP).

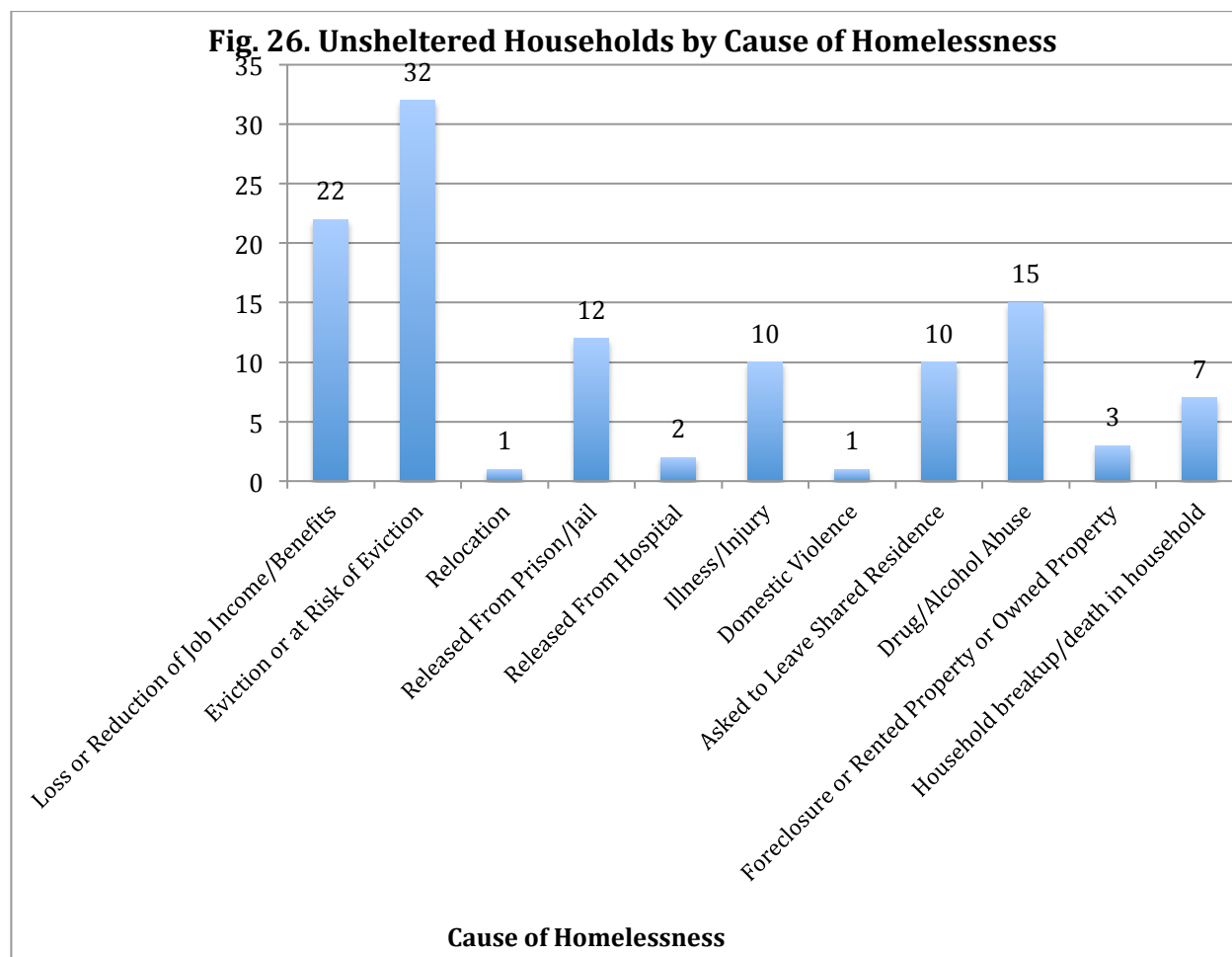
Length of Homelessness

As shown in Figure 25, more unsheltered homeless respondents reported that their households' most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for over a year than any other length of time (50.9%).



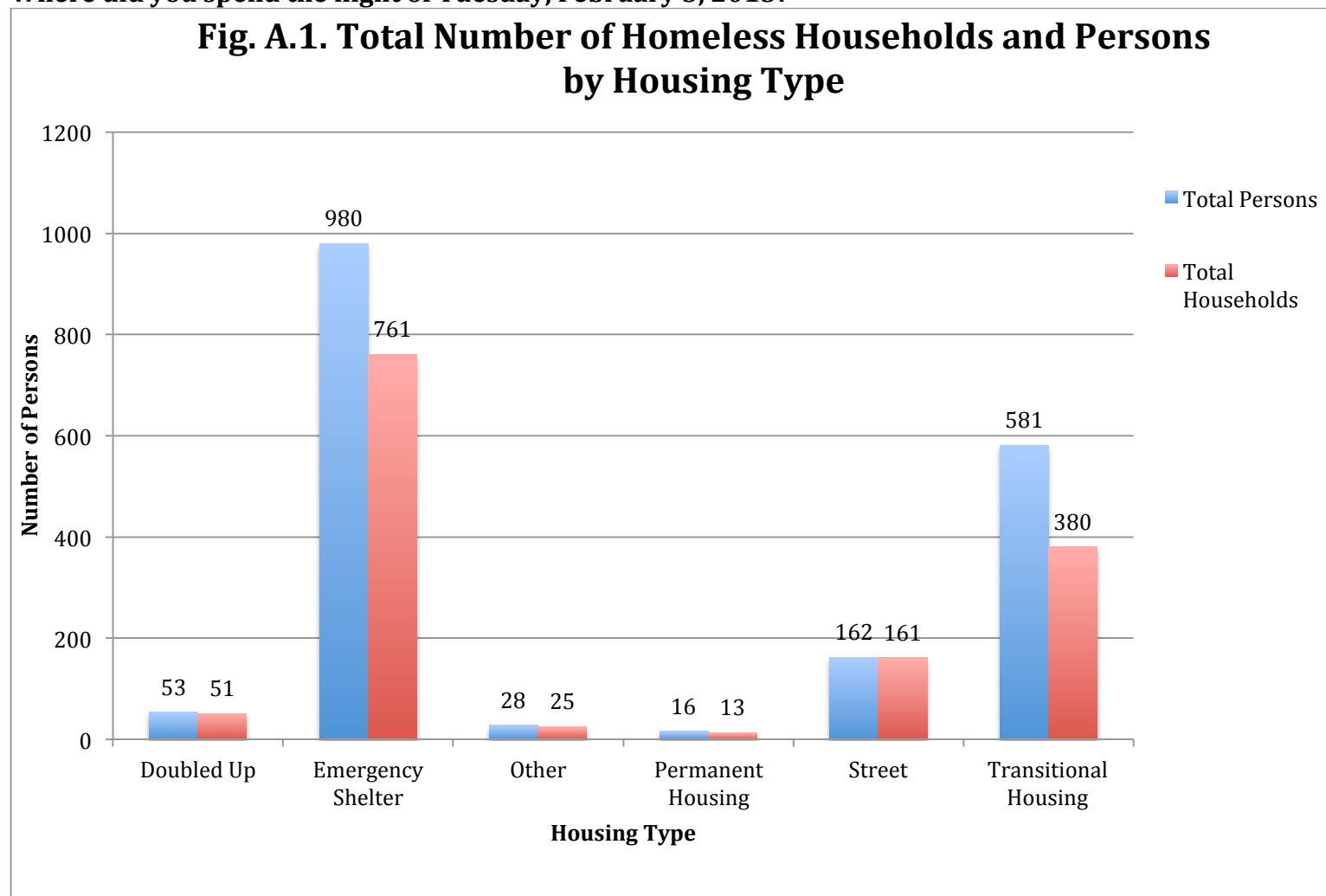
Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more unsheltered respondents identified eviction or risk of eviction (19.9%) than any other factor. As Figure 26 shows, other common factors reported included loss or reduction in job income or benefits, and drug and/or alcohol abuse.



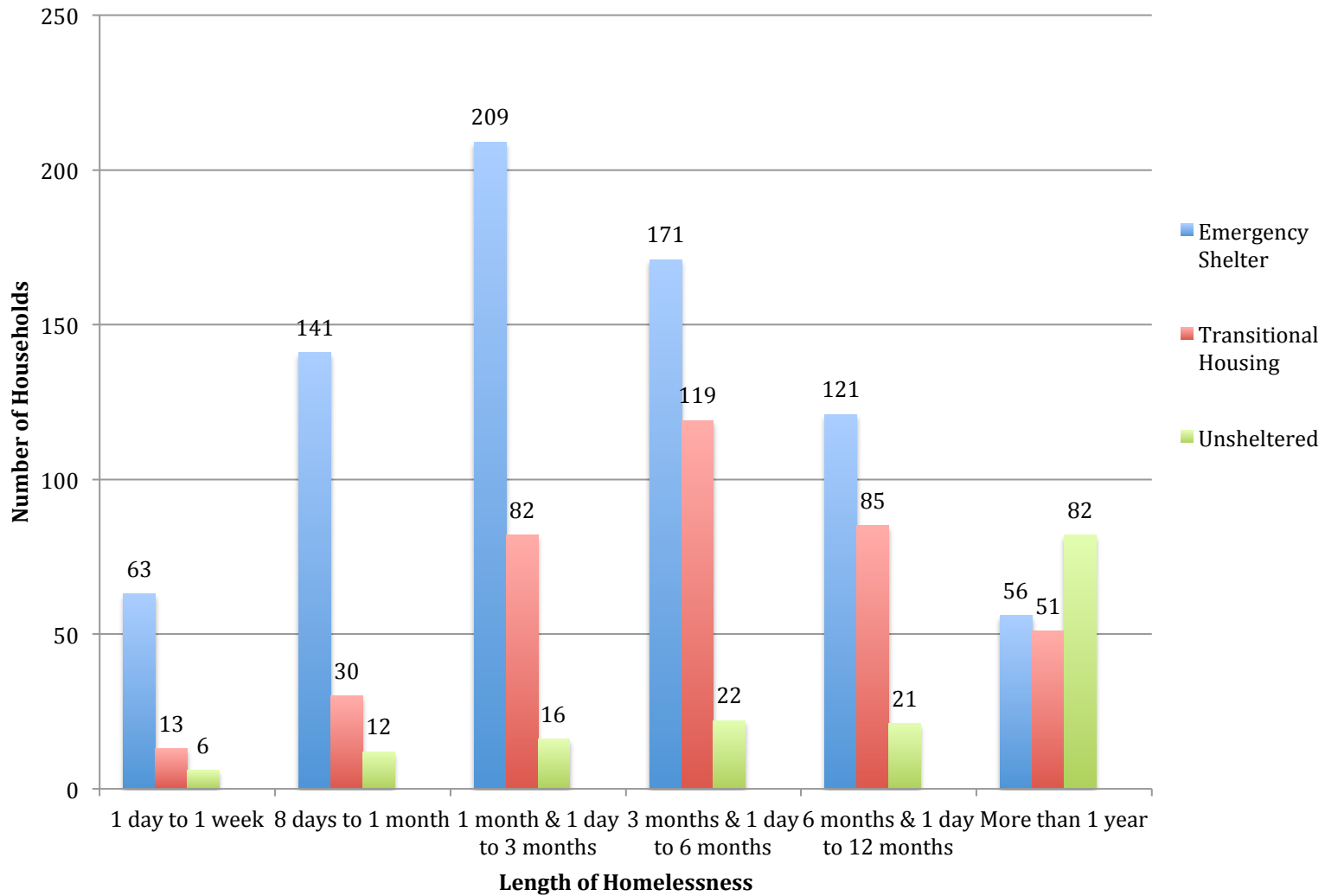
VI. Appendix

Where did you spend the night of Tuesday, February 3, 2015?



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 February 3rd?

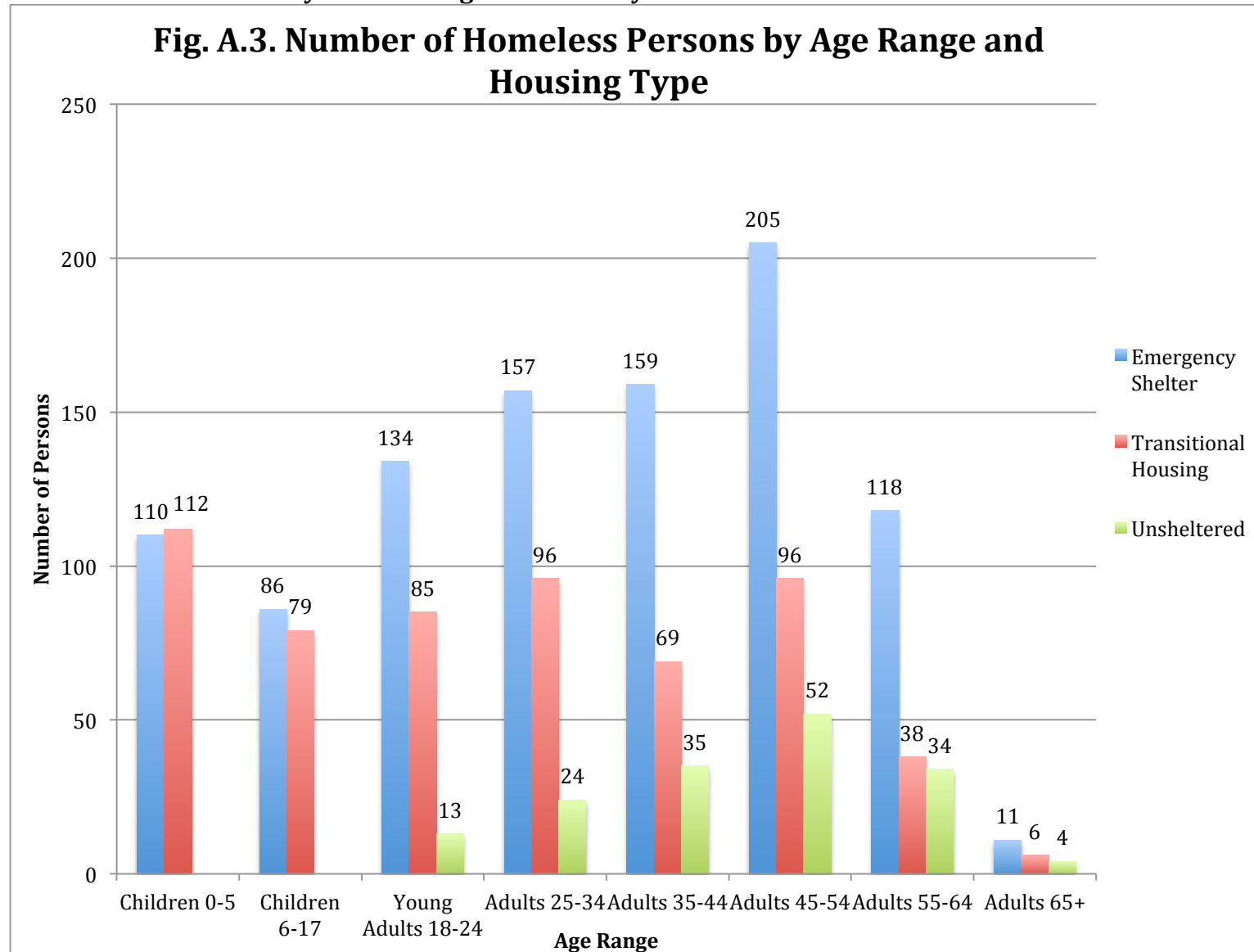


Fig. A.4. Number of Homeless Persons by Gender and Housing Situation

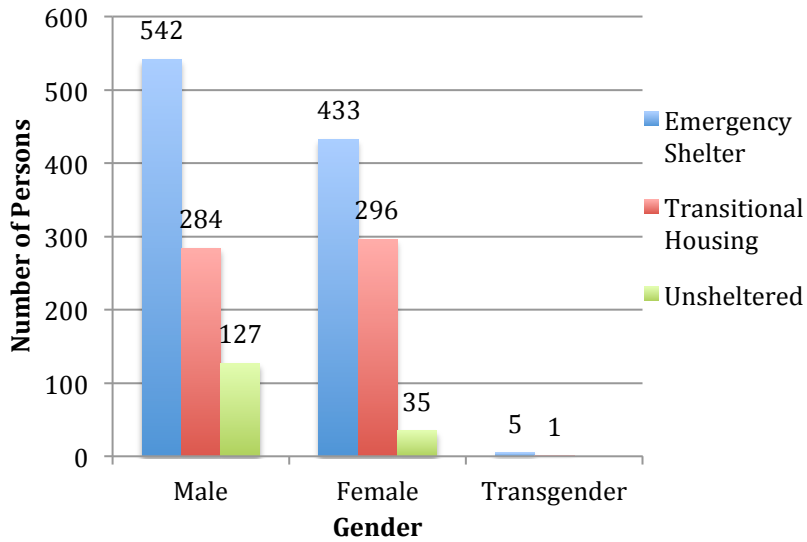


Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race

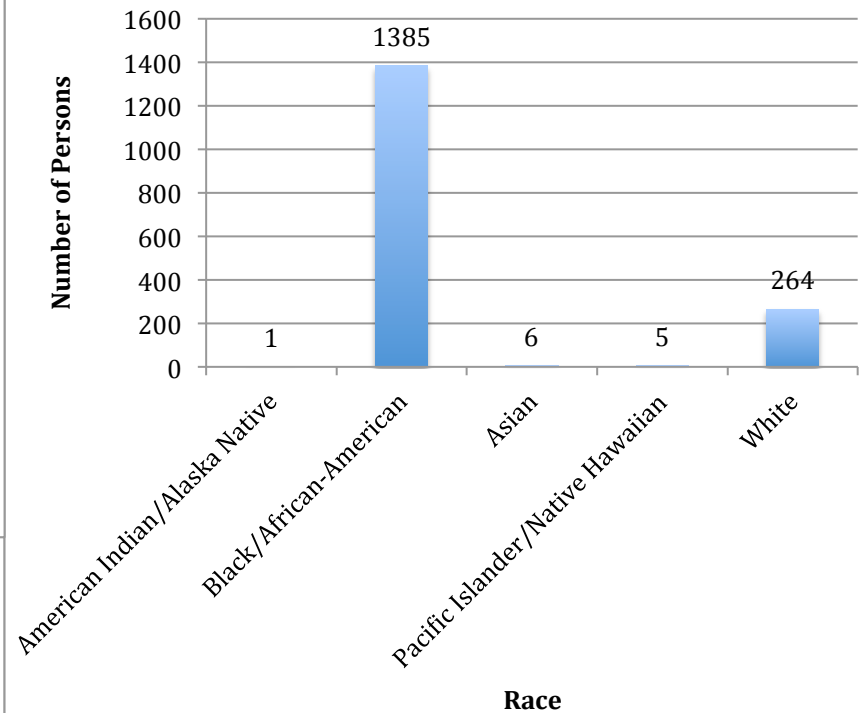
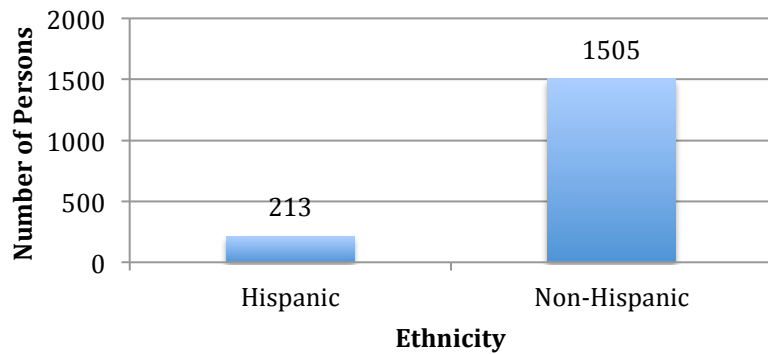
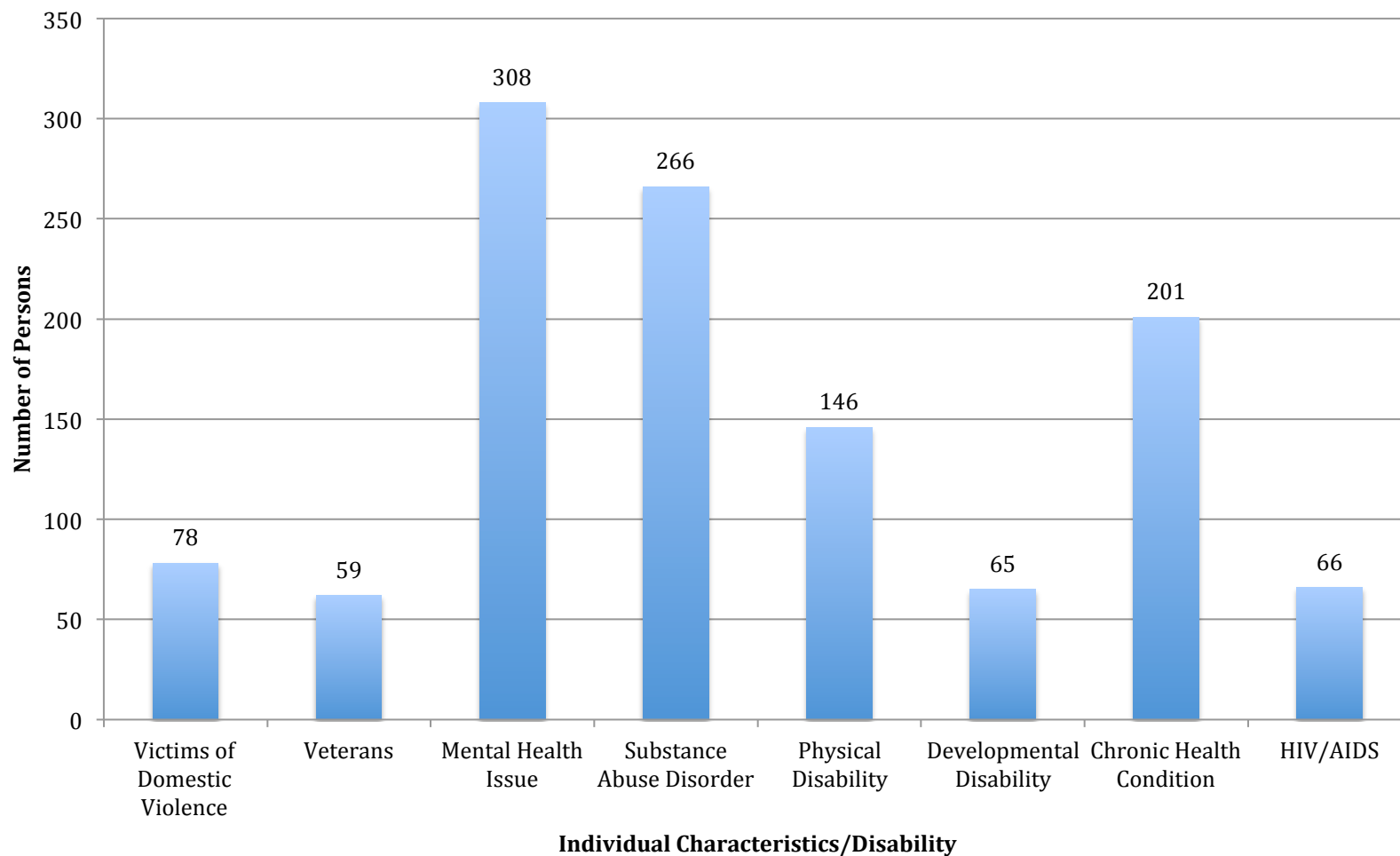


Fig. A.6. Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity



Household Characteristics – check all that apply to each person

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



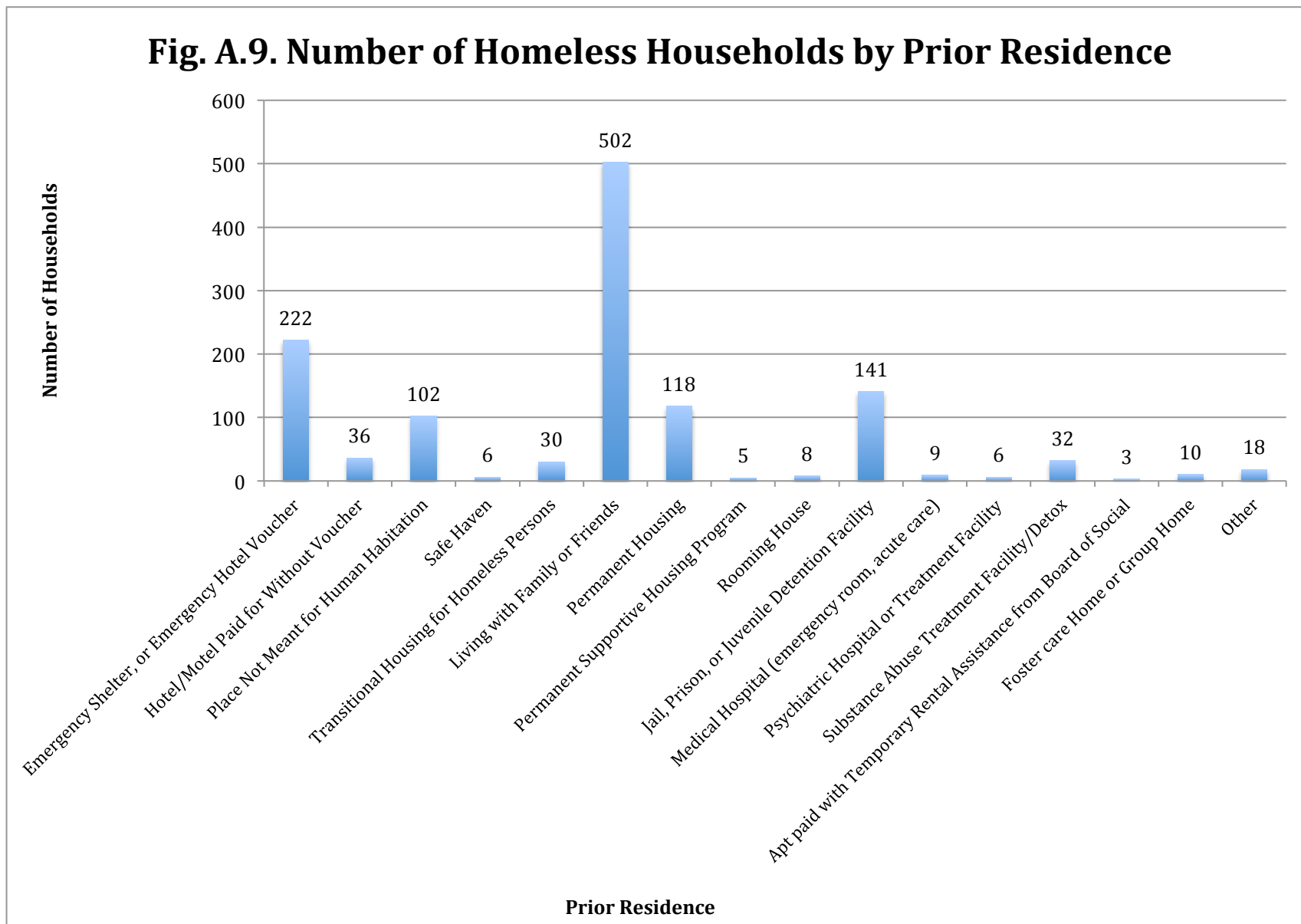
Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

Fig. A.8. Number of Homeless Households by County or State of Last Permanent Address

Last Permanent Address - County/State	Number of Households
Atlantic County	4
Bergen County	8
Burlington County	0
Cape May County	2
Cumberland County	2
Essex County	957
Hudson County	24
Hunterdon County	3
Mercer County	3
Middlesex County	9
Monmouth County	6
Morris County	2
Ocean County	5
Passaic County	25
Somerset County	3
Sussex County	1
Union County	68
Warren County	2
New York	7
Pennsylvania	5
North Carolina	1
Georgia	1
Florida	3
Tennessee	1
Kansas	1
Puerto Rico	1
California	1
Texas	1
Illinois	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

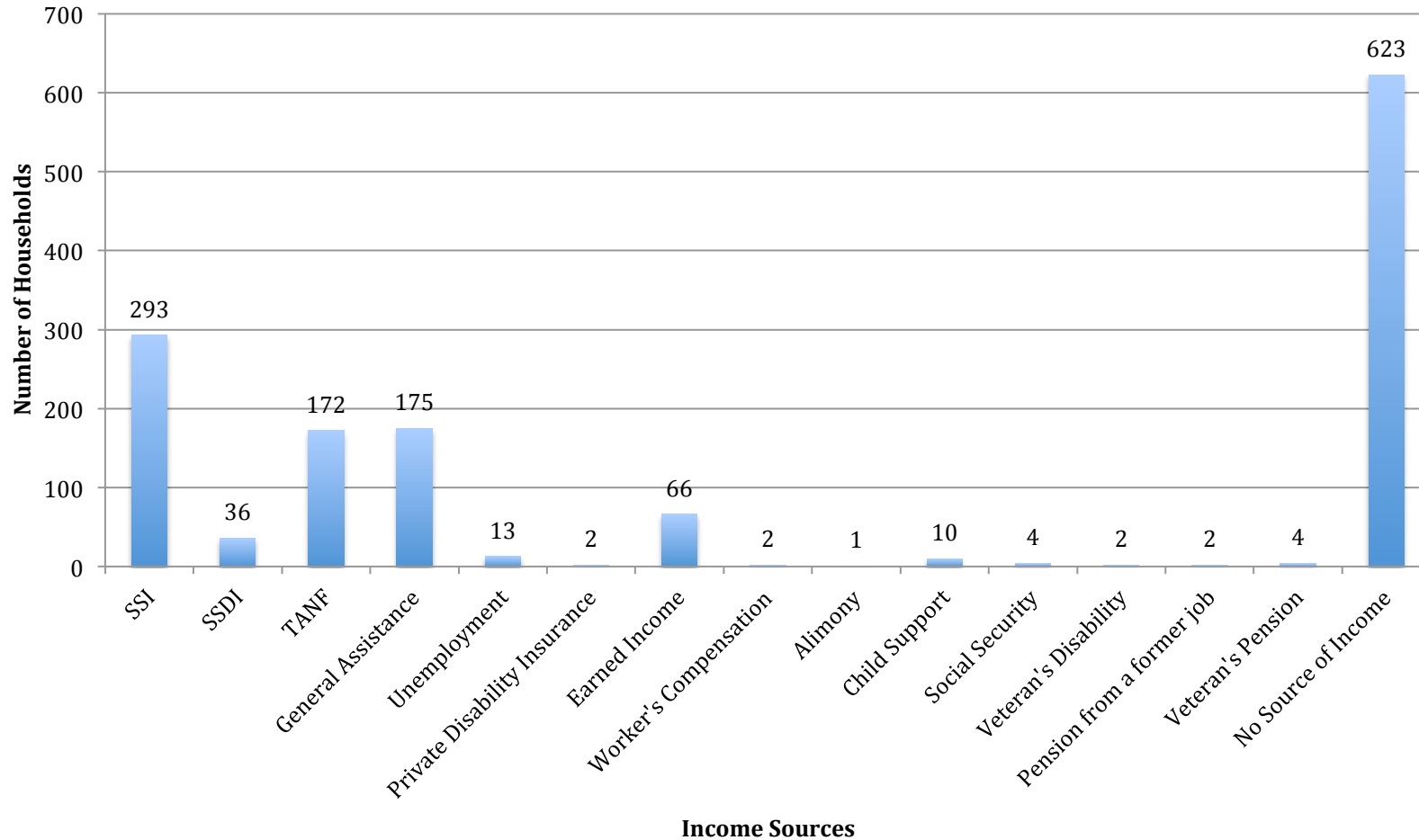
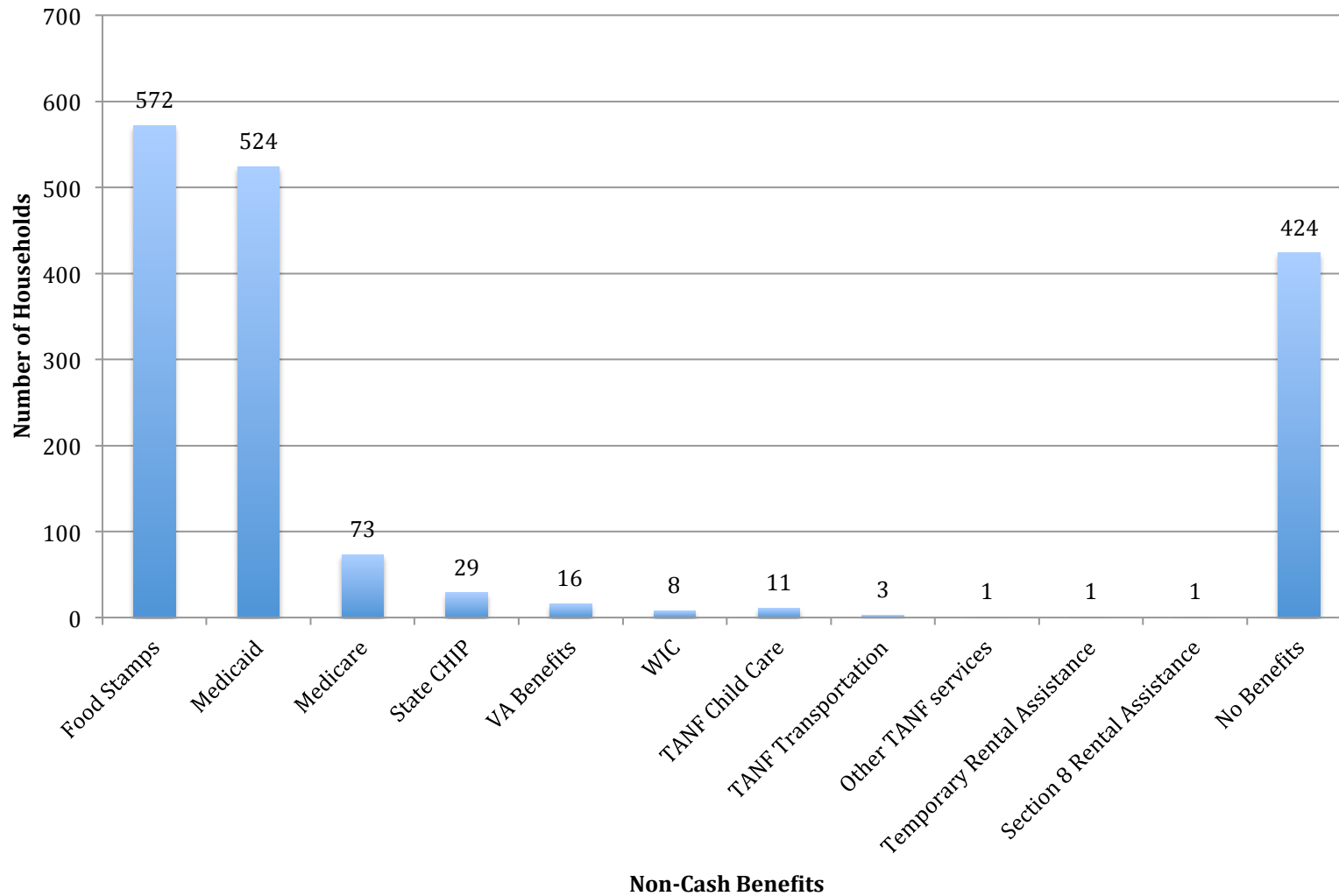
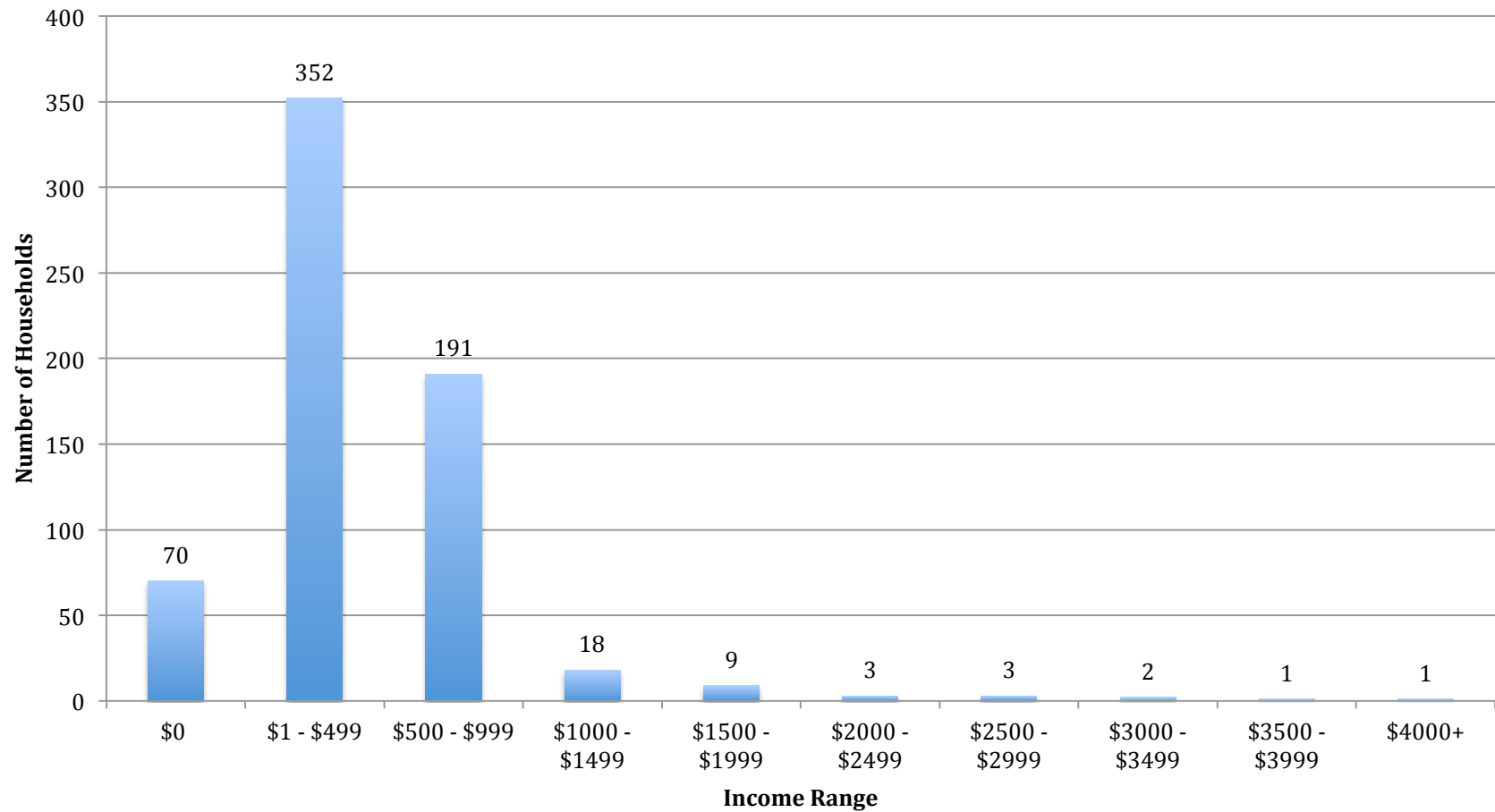


Fig. A. 11. Number of Homeless Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits



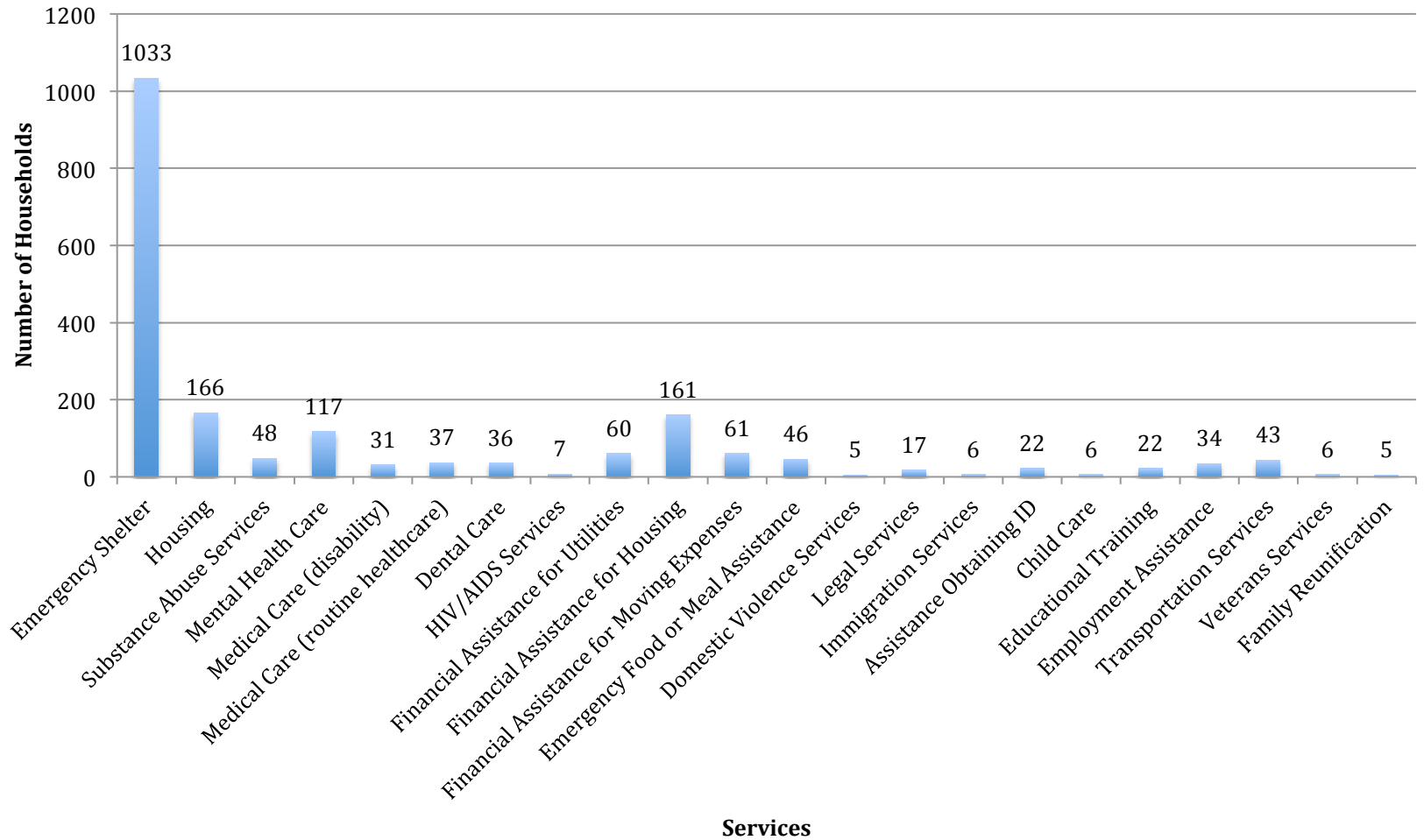
What is your monthly household income?

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

