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NJ
2015
Counts!

Morris 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, January 27th, 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 January 27th, 2015 a total of 273 households, including 384 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Morris County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 42 households, with 52 persons, were identified as chronically homeless.
- 34 unsheltered homeless persons were counted.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 27th, 2015, a total of 384 persons, in 273 households, were experiencing homelessness in Morris County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 5 persons (1.3%) and 27 households (9%) from 2014. Morris County had 3.8% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in the 2015 PIT.

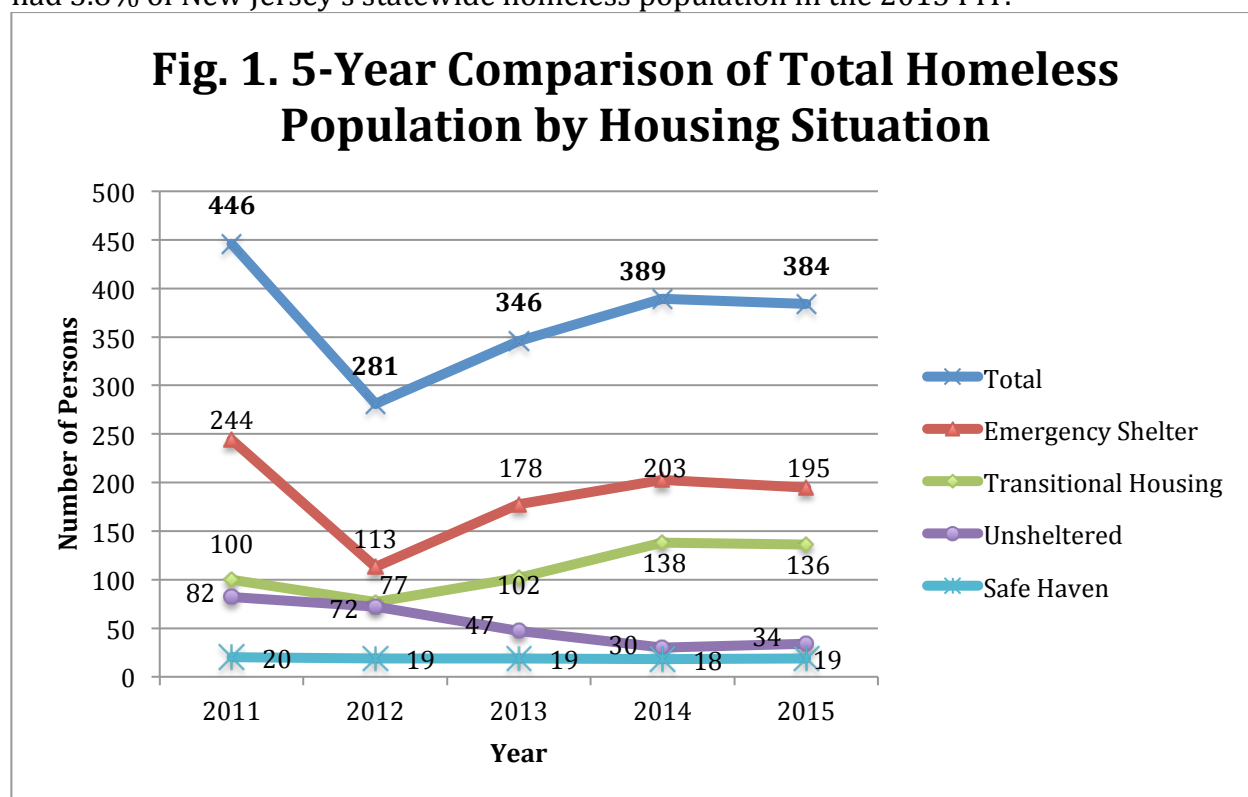
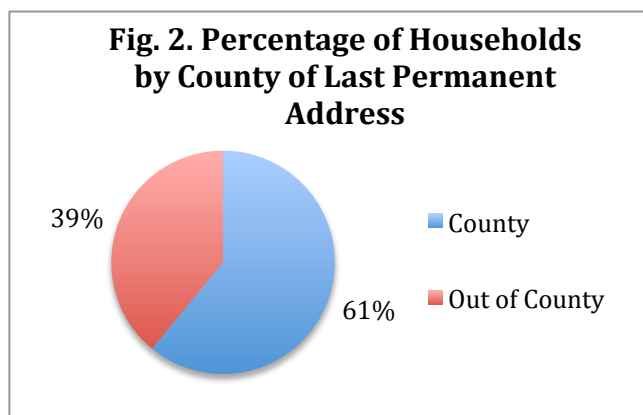


Figure 1 shows that in 2015, 195 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 136 stayed in transitional housing, 19 stayed in safe haven, and 34 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. There was not a significant change in the number of persons counted between 2014 and 2015. There was a slight decrease in the emergency shelter and transitional housing population, 3.9% and 1.4% respectively. There was a slight increase in the safe haven population and the unsheltered population, 5.5% and 13.3% respectively.

Figure 1 also shows that there was a significant decrease in the homeless population between 2011 and 2012. However, since 2012, there has been a steady increase in the population over the last 4 years. Despite the overall increase in the homeless population, there has been a steady decrease in the unsheltered population over the last 5 years. Overall, Morris County has seen a 58% (48 persons) reduction in the unsheltered population between 2011 and 2015.

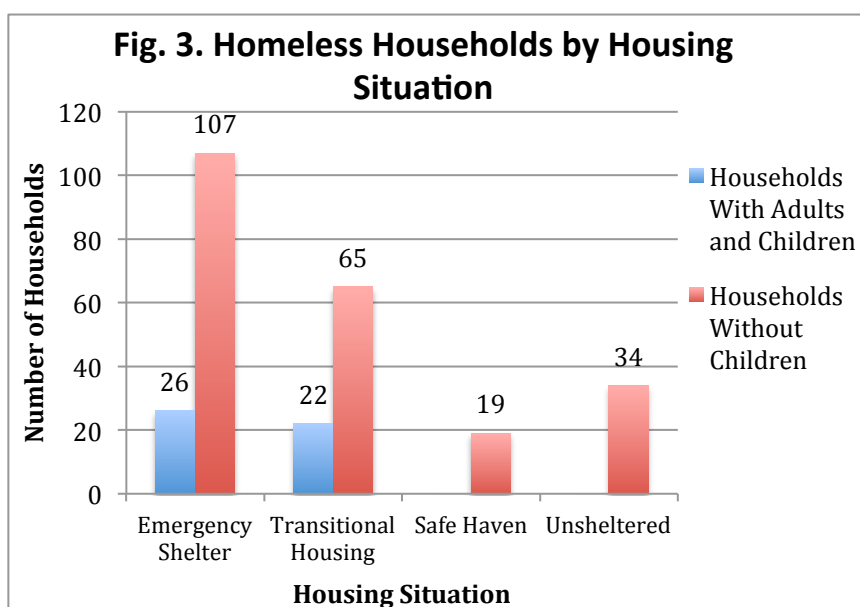
As Figure 2 shows, 39% of homeless households in Morris County reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the county. This is similar to findings in the 2014 count where 37% of the population reported their last permanent address outside of the county.



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 273 homeless households counted in Morris County in 2015, 48 (17.5%) were families with at least one adult and one child under the age of 18. These families included 152 persons, 100 children under age 18, and 52 adults. The average family size was 3.2 persons. Figure 3 shows that 26 families (54.2%) were staying in emergency shelters on the night of the count, and the remaining families (45.8%, 22 families) were staying in

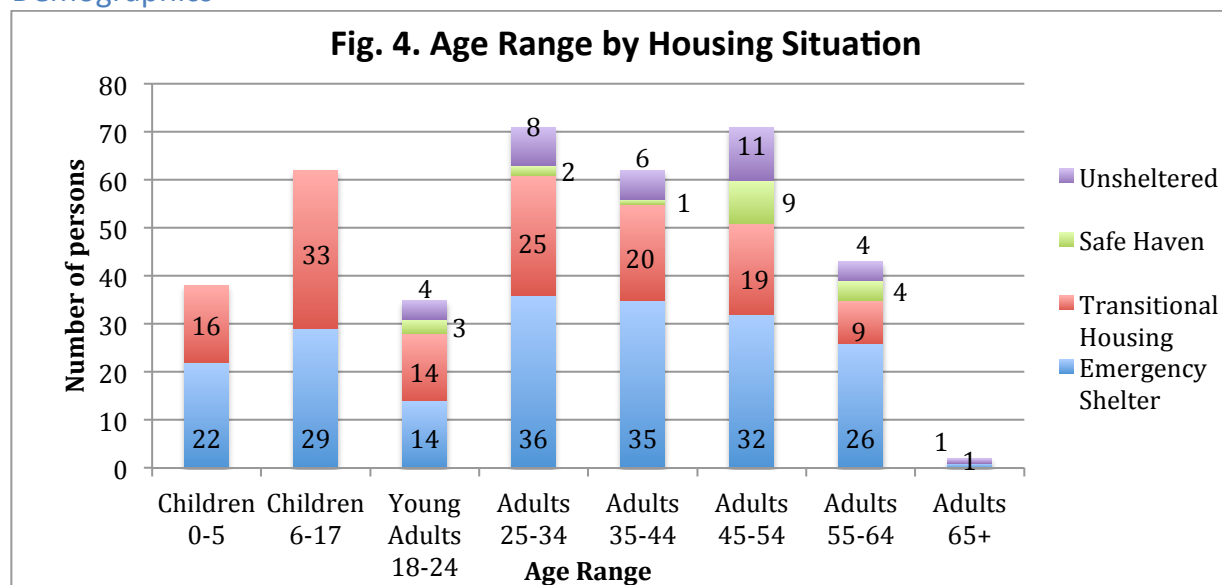


transitional housing. There were no unsheltered families on the night of the count. Morris County experienced an overall increase of 9% (4 family households) in homeless families between 2014 and 2015. The largest increase was among families staying in emergency shelters, where there was a 13% (3 family households) increase between 2014 and 2015.

82.4% (225) of the homeless households counted in Morris County were households without children under 18, and were predominately composed of individual adults (220). The remaining 5 households were adult only households composed of 12 adults. 107 (47.5%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 65 (28.8%) were in transitional housing, 19 (8.4%) were in safe haven, and 34 (15.1%) were unsheltered. The number of adult-only households decreased by 11.7% (30 households) from the number counted in 2014.

There were no households with only children under 18 years old reported on the night of the count in Morris County in 2015.

Demographics



There was a total of 35 (9.2%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 249 (64.8%) adults over age 24, and 100 (26%) 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. The majority of homeless children in Morris County were between the ages of 6 and 17 (62%). There was a decrease of 27.5% (27 persons) in the homeless population between the ages of 45 and 54.

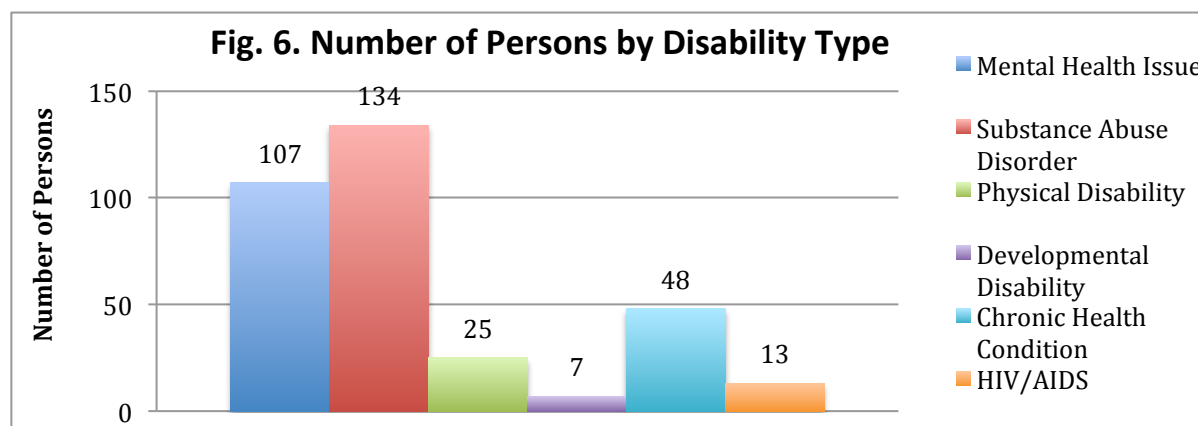
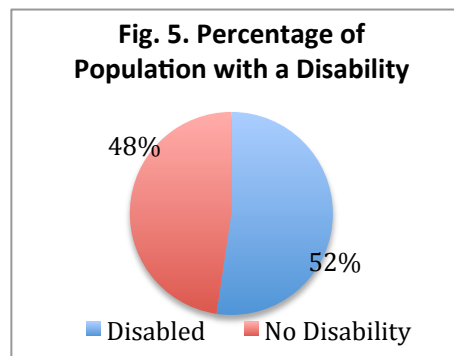
59.1% (227) of homeless persons were male, and 40.9% (157) were female.

62.7% of homeless persons identified their race as White, making that the largest racial subgroup. The next largest group identified themselves as Black or African American (25%), followed by those identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native (3.3%), Asian

(1.3%) and Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian (0.2%). About 1.7% of homeless persons identified themselves as multiracial. With regard to ethnicity, 21.8% of persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

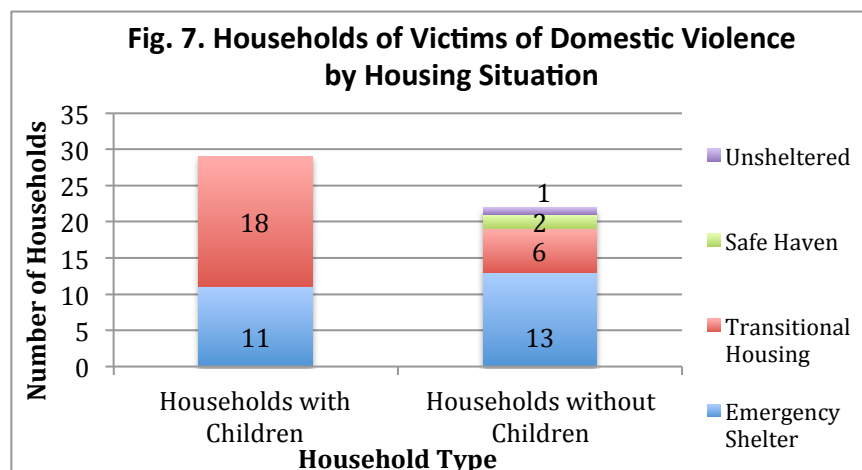
Figure 5 illustrates that 52% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 67.9% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 8% of children. Figure 6 shows the number of the homeless persons that identified as having various disabilities. The most prevalent disabilities were substance abuse disorders and mental health issues.



Among disabled adults, 69.4% reported a substance abuse disorder, making this the most prevalent disability; representing 47.2% of the total adult homeless population. 53.8% of disabled adults also reported a mental health issue, representing 36.6% of the total adult homeless population. Among disabled homeless children, 50% reported a developmental disability.

Victims of Domestic Violence

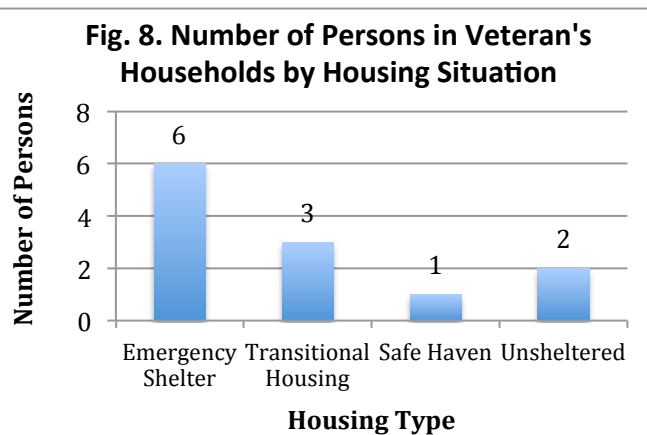
On the night of the count, in Morris County, 51 homeless households identified as a victim of domestic violence. Figure 7 shows that 56.8% of these households were families with children under the age of 18. The remaining 22 households



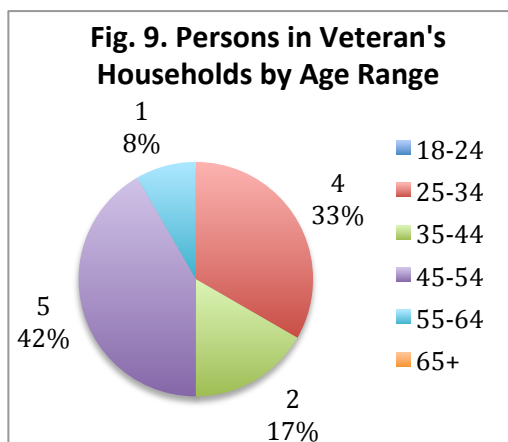
were adult only households. 56.8% of all victim households were counted in emergency shelters.

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.



12 veteran households were counted in the 2015 Point in Time, 2 (14.3%) less than in 2014. All of the veterans identified were individual adult-only households. Among the veterans identified, 50% were staying in emergency shelter, 25% were in transitional housing, 8.3% were in safe haven and 16.6% were unsheltered.



The majority of homeless veterans were male (75%), while only 25% of the veterans identified in 2015 were female (3 persons), this represented a 200% increase in the number of female veterans as compared to the 2014 count. The majority of veterans identified their racial background as White (58.3%), and the remaining veterans identified as Black or African American (25%). Figure 9 illustrates the age range of persons in veteran households. Similar to results in 2014, the majority of veterans identified were between the ages of 45-54.

Among those identifying as veterans, 1 homeless female veteran reported being a victim of domestic violence. 10 veterans reported having a disability. The most common disabilities cited were substance abuse disorders (66.6%) and mental health issues (33.3%). With regards to income, only 8.3% (1 veteran) of veteran households were connected to VA pension or disability and 25% (3 veterans) were connected to VA healthcare benefits. 66.6% of veteran households were not connected to any source of income and 16.6% were not receiving any non-cash mainstream benefits.

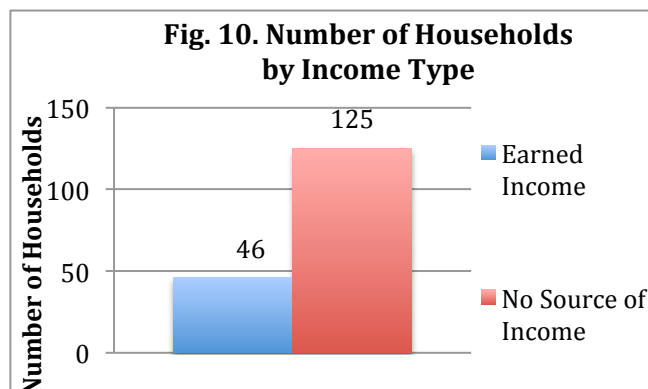
Income and Benefits

Among all households experiencing homelessness on the night of the count, 45.8% had no source of income, while 16.8% reported receiving earned cash income. The three most common sources of income among homeless households were General Assistance (23.1%), Earned Income (16.8%) and SSI (12.8%).

19.4% of homeless households reported that their household was receiving no kind of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps was the top reported non-cash benefit, and was received by 59.7% of households. 56.7% were receiving Medicaid.

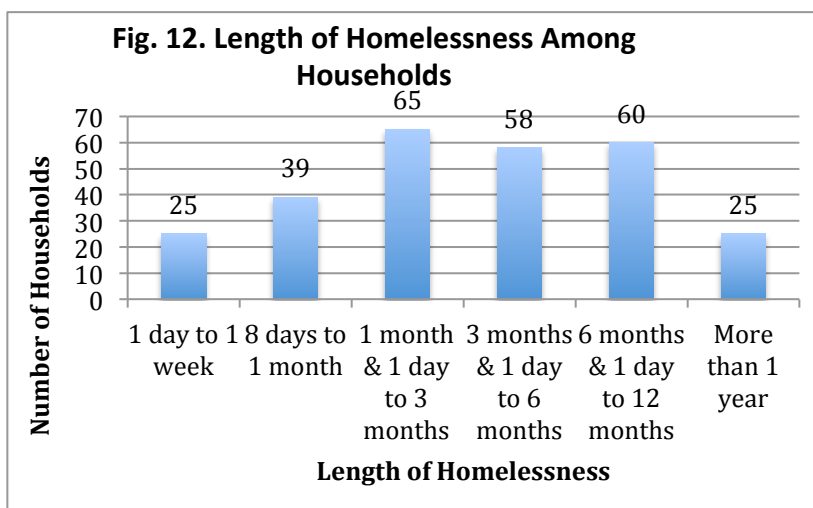
Figure 11 shows the average monthly income for all homeless households.

Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation				
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Safe Haven	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	\$521.20	\$1,139.86	\$360.10	\$246.44



Length of Homelessness

Figure 12 shows that almost 23.8% of homeless households (65 households) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted 1 to 3 months, making this the most common response. Another 21.9% of households reported being homeless for 6 – 12 months.

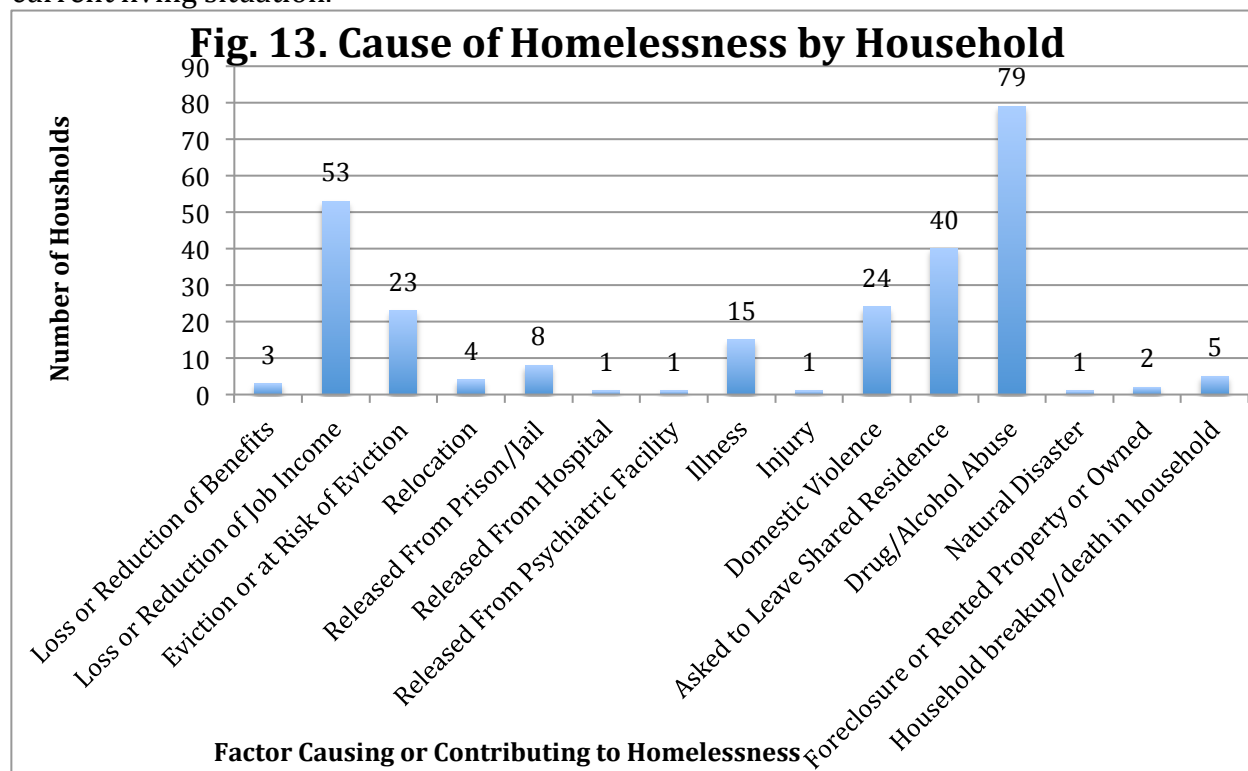


Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more households attributed their homelessness to drug or alcohol abuse (79 households, 28.9%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factor reported

was loss or reduction of job income (19.4%) followed by being asked to leave a shared residence (14.3%).

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 (35.8%) than any other type of residence. 27.4% 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 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

42 households, made up of 52 persons, were chronically homeless in Morris County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 5 persons (8.7%) and 15 households (26.3%) from 2014. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness is 13.5%; which is a slight decrease from the 14.7% in 2014.

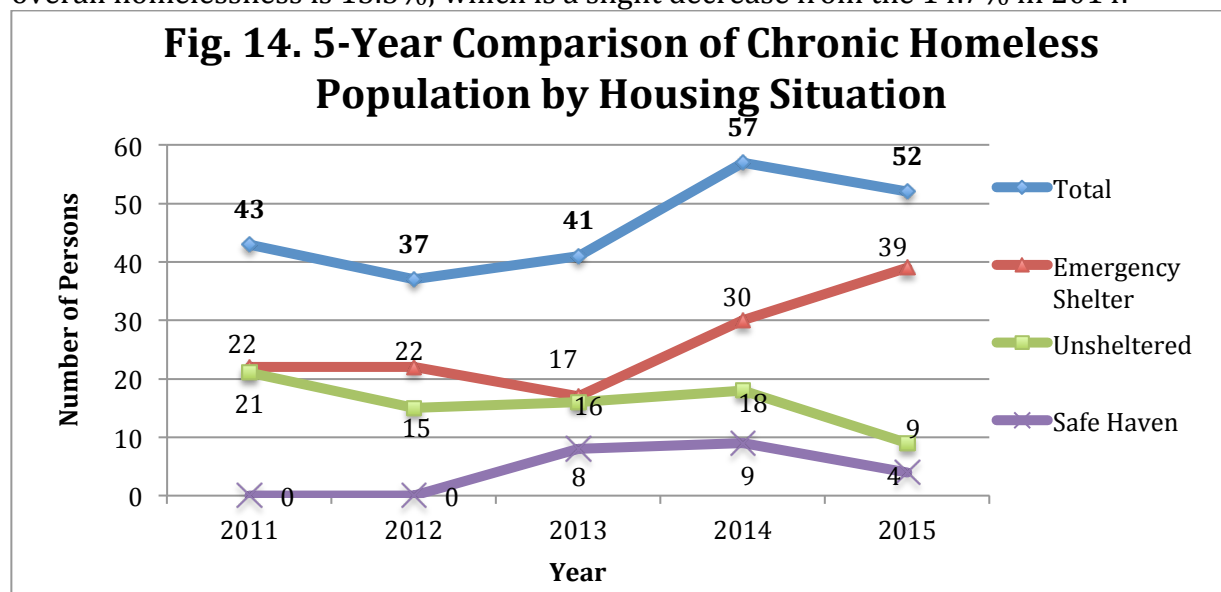
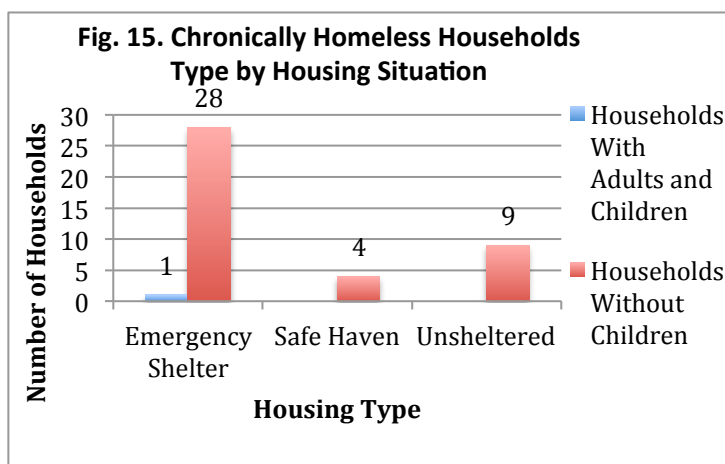


Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless respondents who were in shelter or living unsheltered in Morris County from 2011 to 2015. Over the past five years, the overall number of chronically homeless persons has fluctuated. While there was an increase in the chronically homeless population between 2012 and 2014 (54%), in 2015, the chronically homeless population has decreased. There has been a significant decrease (51.8%) in the chronically homeless population in safe havens and those living unsheltered since 2014; however, there has been a steady increase (129%) in the chronically homeless population in emergency shelters since 2013.

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.

Of the 42 chronically homeless households counted in 2015, 1 (2.3%) was a household with at least 1 adult and 1 child. This household was composed of 6 persons, all of which were served in emergency shelters. There were 3 (7.1%) adult only

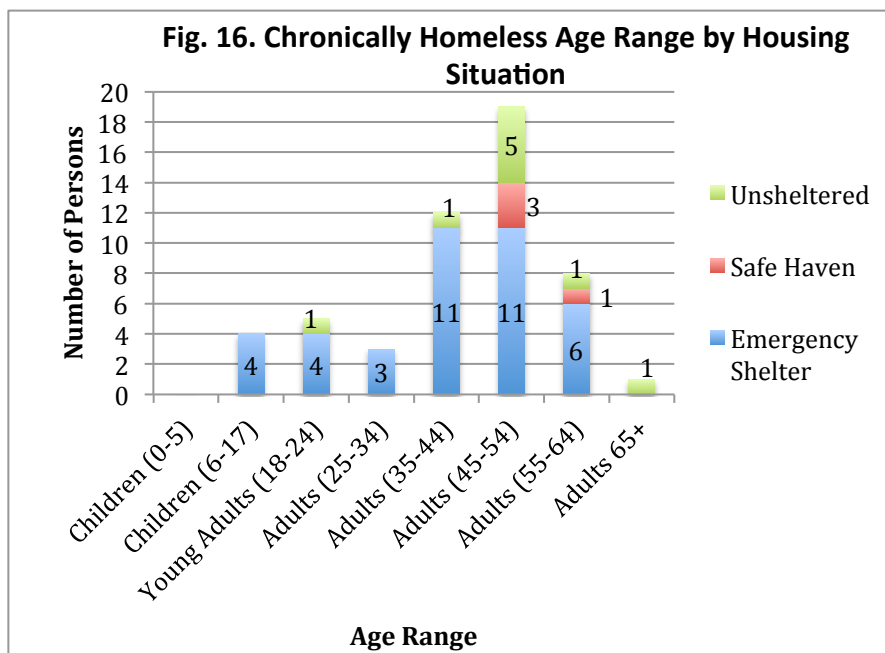


households composed of 8 persons, all of which were served in emergency shelter. The remaining 38 households were individual adults; 65.7% of which were served in emergency shelter, 10.5% in safe haven, and 23.6% were unsheltered.

69% of chronically homeless households were living in emergency shelter. This reflects no change in chronically homeless households in emergency shelter as compared to 2014. There was a 50% decrease in the number of chronically homeless households in safe haven, and a 43.7% decrease in the unsheltered chronically homeless between 2014 and 2015.

Demographics

Of the 52 total chronically homeless persons, 5 (9.6%) were between 18 and 24 years old, and another 4 (7.6%) were children 17 or younger. The largest number of chronically homeless persons (19, 36.5%) 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.

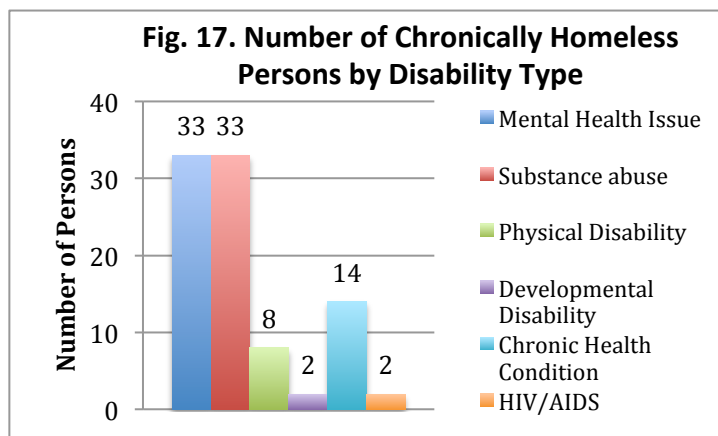


61.5% of chronically homeless persons were male, and 38.4% were female.

The largest racial subgroup of chronically homeless persons reported their race as White (73%). The second largest group self-identified as Black or African American (15.4%). With regard to ethnicity, 19.2% 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 (63.4%) and substance abuse disorders



(63.4%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.

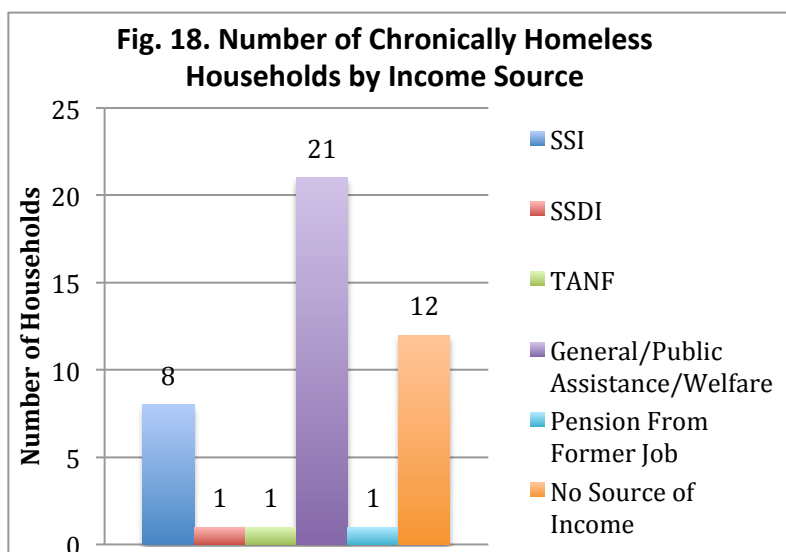
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 1 chronically homeless household in Morris County reported being a victim of domestic violence (2.3%). The individual identifying as a victim of domestic violence was staying in an emergency shelter.

There were 5 veteran individuals identified as chronically homeless on the night of the count (11.9%). 3 (60%) of those chronically homeless veterans were staying in emergency shelter, 1 (20%) was in a safe haven program, and 1 (20%) chronically homeless veteran was unsheltered on the night of the count.

Income and Benefits

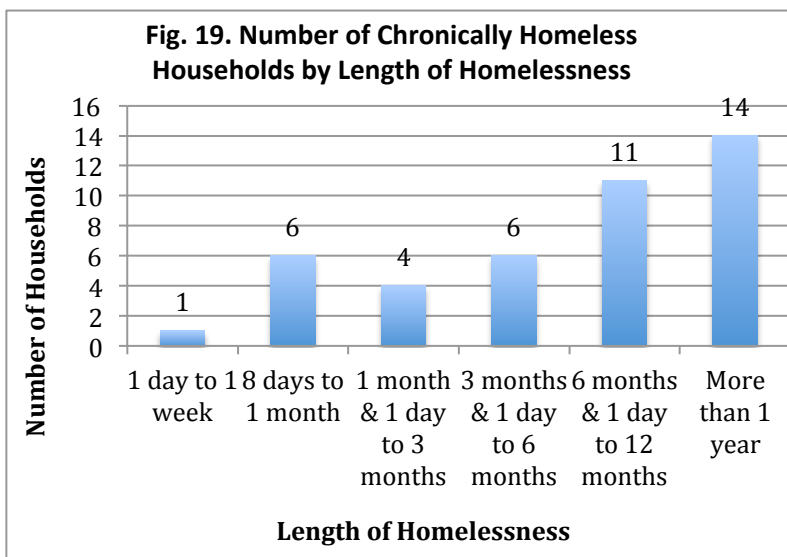
Among all the chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 28.5% reported receiving no type of cash income. Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. The most common source of cash income among chronically homeless households was General Assistance, which was received by 50%. No chronically homeless households reported earned income.



16.6% 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 61.9% and 54.7% receiving each, respectively.

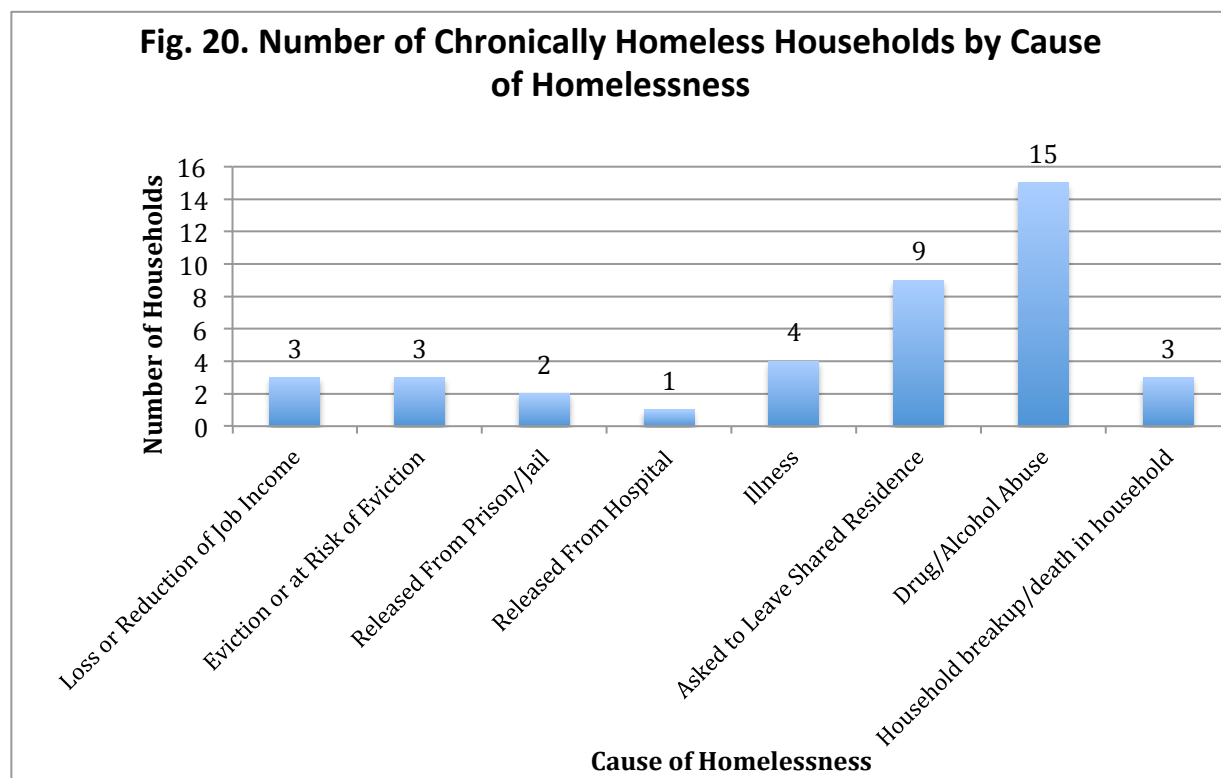
Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that 14 chronically homeless households (33.3%) 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 19 (33.3%) chronically homeless households 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 respondents indicated drug or alcohol abuse (35.7%) as the primary factor. As Figure 20 shows, other common factors reported included being asked to leave a shared residence (21.4%) and illness (9.5%).



V. Findings for the Unsheltered Homeless

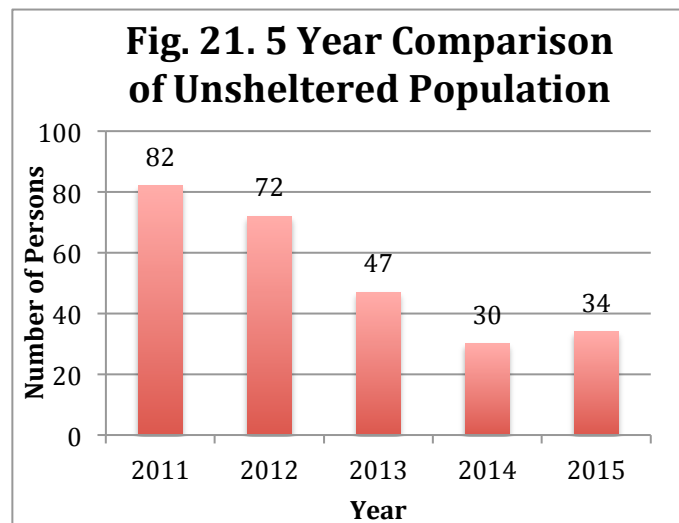
HUD's definition of "unsheltered homeless" applies to any individual or family "with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station,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

34 households, made up of 34 persons, were living unsheltered in Morris County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 4 households/persons (13.3%), from 2014.

Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered respondents from 2011 to 2015. Despite the slight increase in the unsheltered population between 2014 and 2015, since 2011 the unsheltered population in Morris County has decreased by about 58% (48 persons).



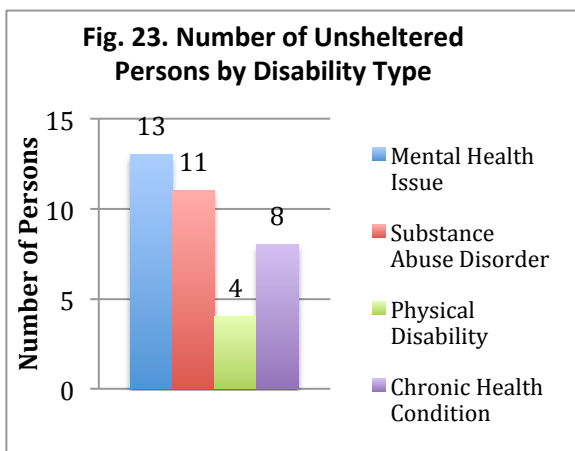
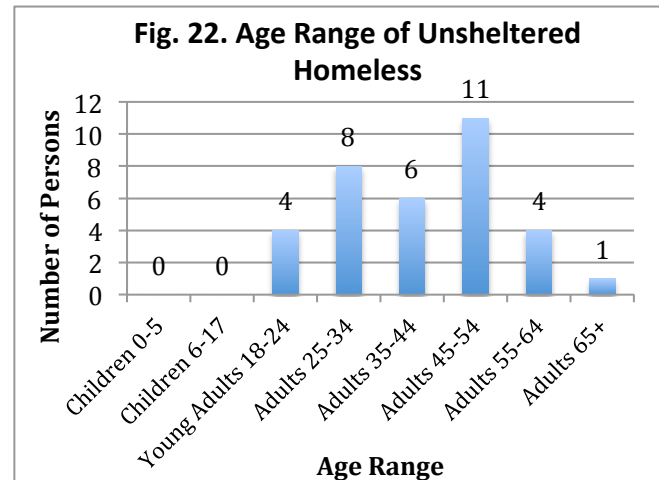
Families and Individuals

All of the 34 unsheltered households counted in 2015 were households with only adult individuals. There were no families with children identified as unsheltered on the night of the count.

Demographics

The largest portion of the 34 unsheltered persons counted in 2015 were between the ages of 45 and 54 years old (32.3%). Figure 22 shows the age range of the unsheltered persons counted in 2015.

70.5% of unsheltered persons were male and 29.4% were female. 70.5% of unsheltered persons identified their race as White. An additional 17.6% identified their race as Black or African American. 23.5% of unsheltered persons identified their ethnicity as Hispanic.



Disabilities

20 of the 34 unsheltered persons (58.8%) reported having some disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were mental health issues (38.2%) and substance abuse disorders (32.3%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.

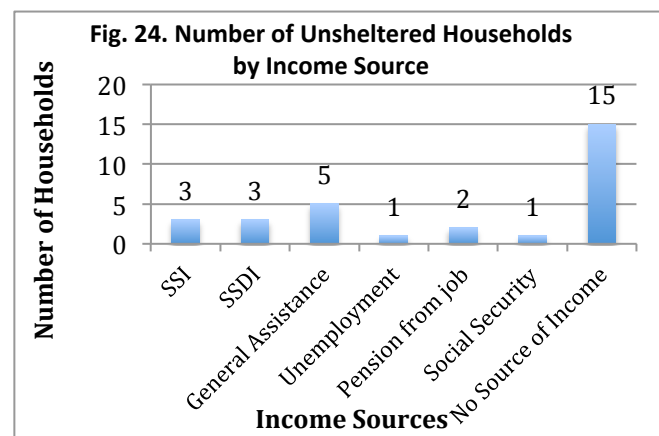
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 1 unsheltered homeless individual (2.9%) in Morris County reported being a victim of domestic violence.

There were 3 unsheltered veterans on the night of the count, 1 (50%) more than in 2014.

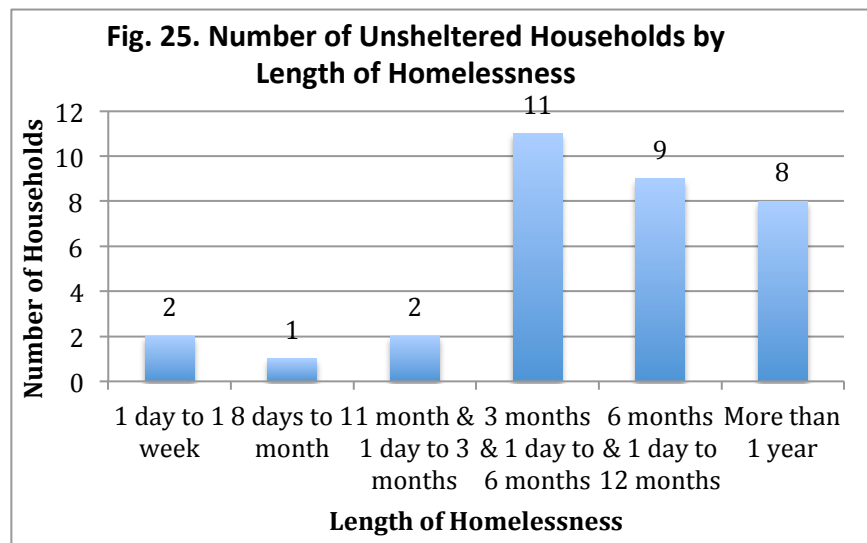
Income and Benefits

Among all the unsheltered households on the night of the count, 15 (44.1%) reported having no source of cash income. The average monthly income reported among unsheltered households was approximately \$246.44. 14.7% of unsheltered households received General Assistance. Figure 24 shows the sources of income received by the unsheltered population.



1 unsheltered household (2.9%) 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 group, with 23.5% and 20.5% receiving each of these benefits, respectively.

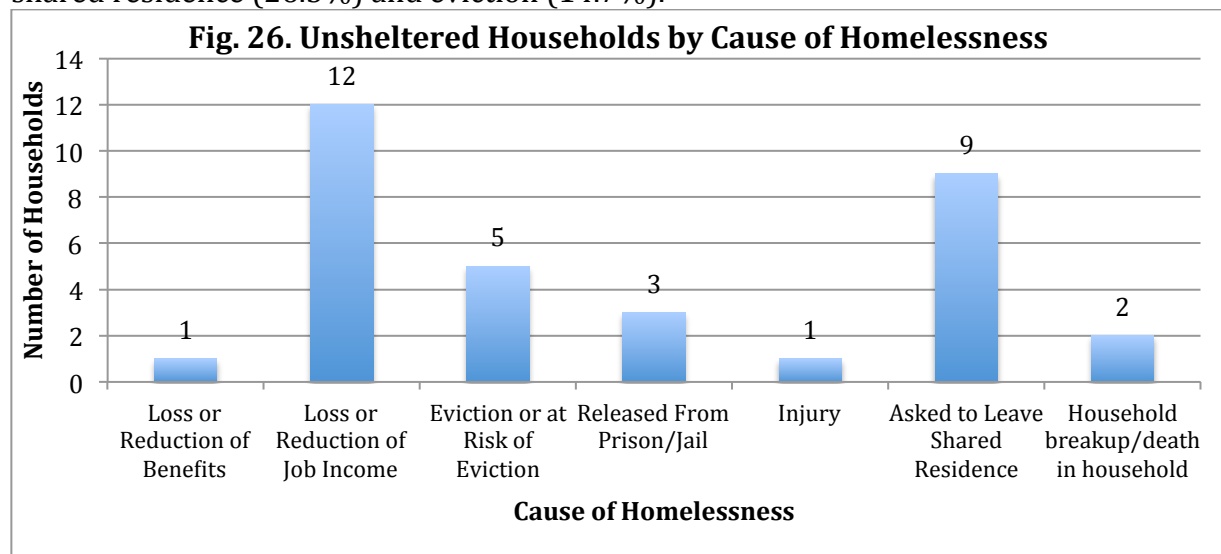
Length of Homelessness



As shown in Figure 25, most unsheltered homeless households reported that their households' most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted between 3 months and 6 months (32.3%). Another 9 households (26.5%) reported they had been homeless between 6 months and 12 months.

Cause of Homelessness

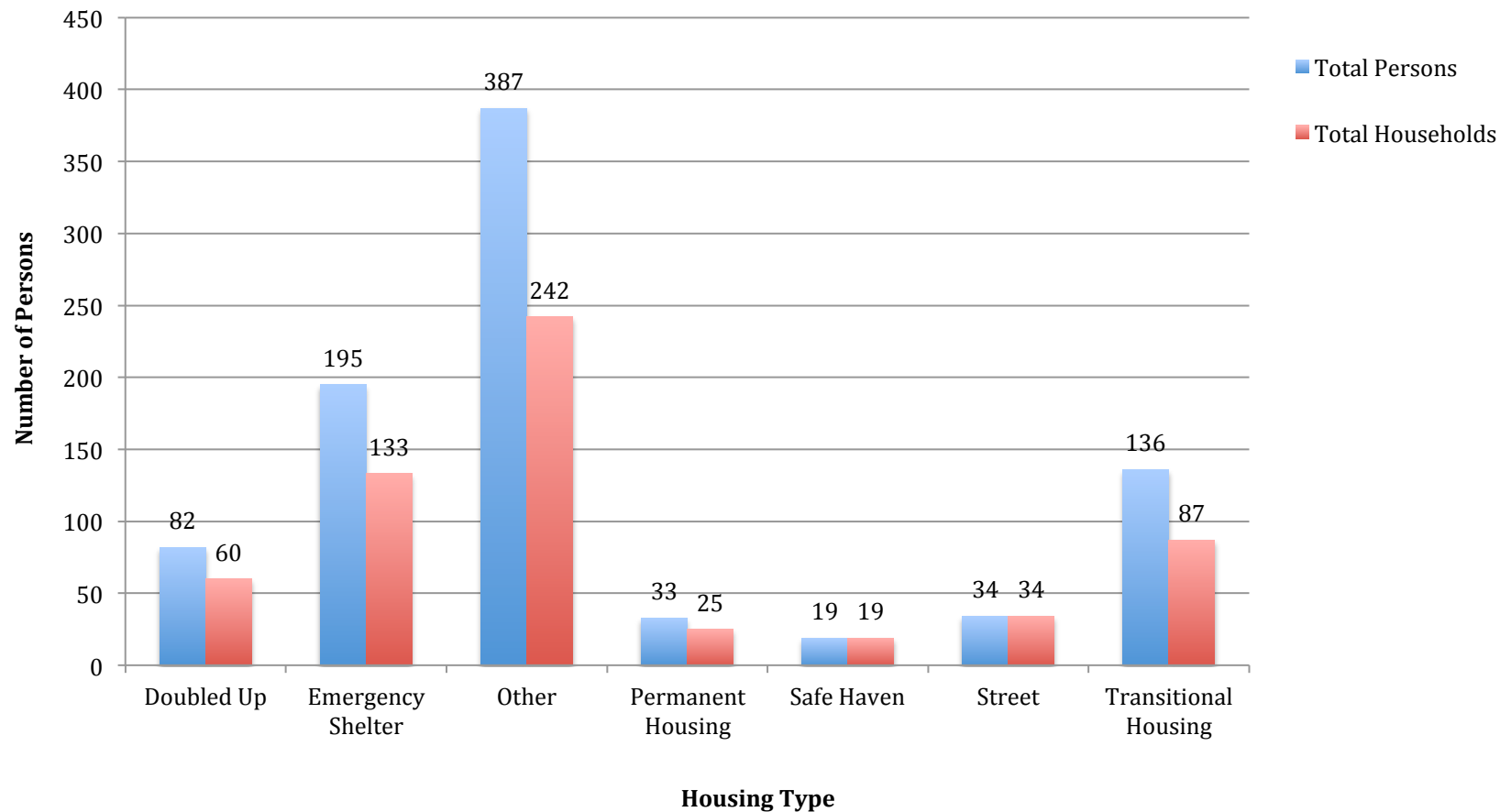
When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more unsheltered households said loss or reduction of job income (35.3%) than any other factor. As Figure 26 shows, other common factors reported included being asked to leave a shared residence (26.5%) and eviction (14.7%).



VI. Appendix

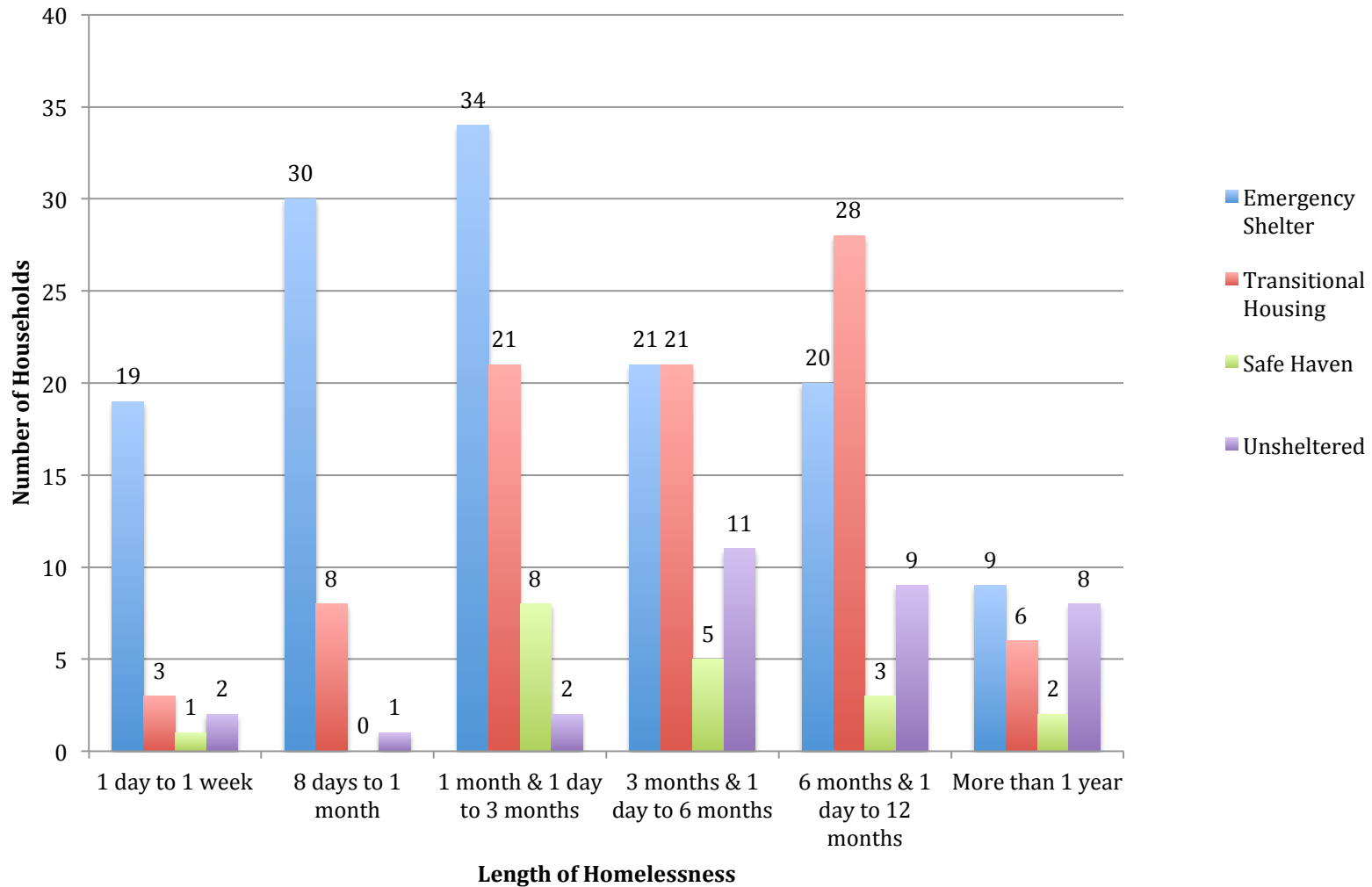
Where did you spend the night of Tuesday, January 27, 2015?

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



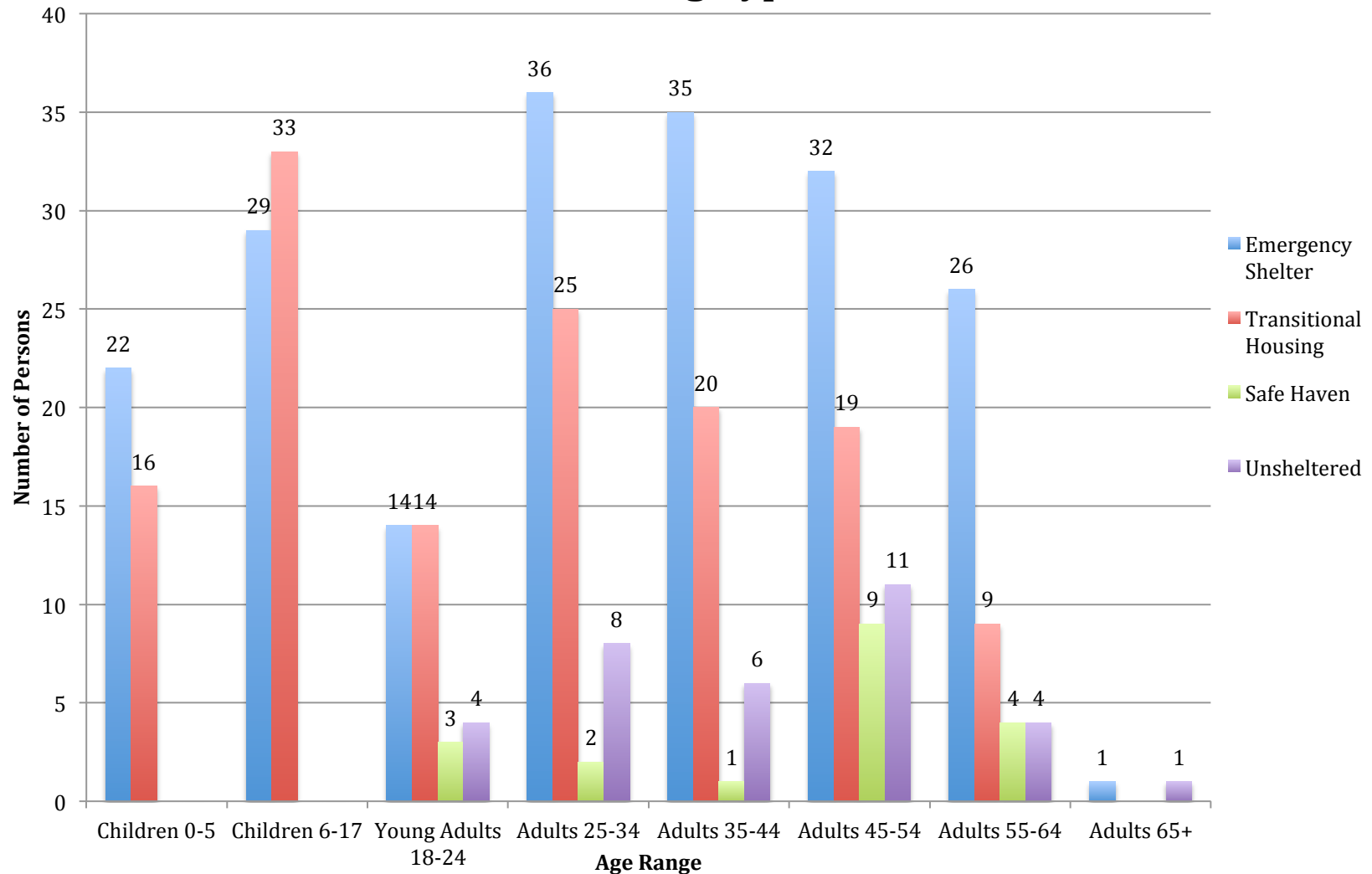
How long have you been in your current living situation?

Fig. A.2. Homeless Households 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



Household Characteristics – check all that apply to each person

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

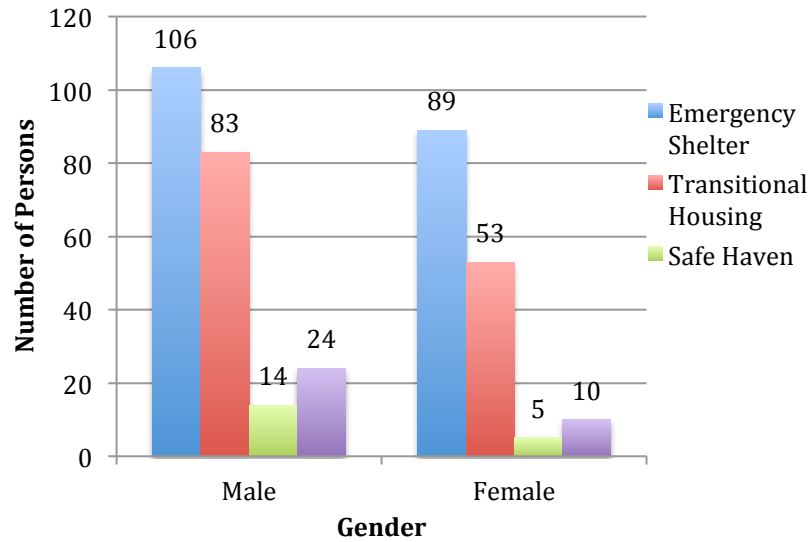


Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race

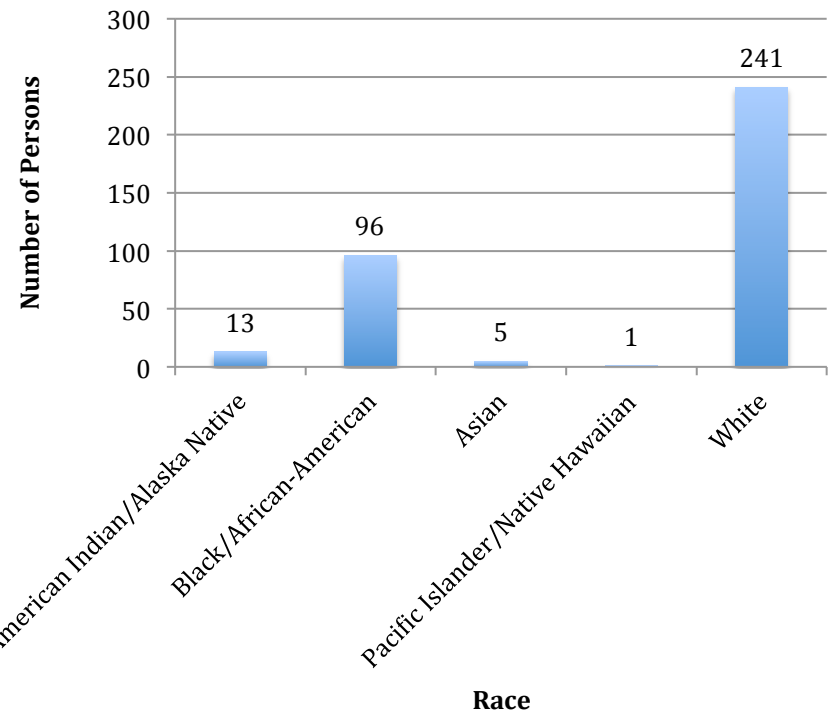


Fig. A.6. Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity

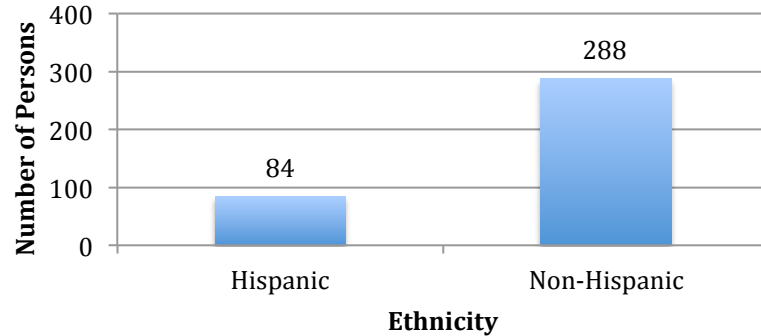
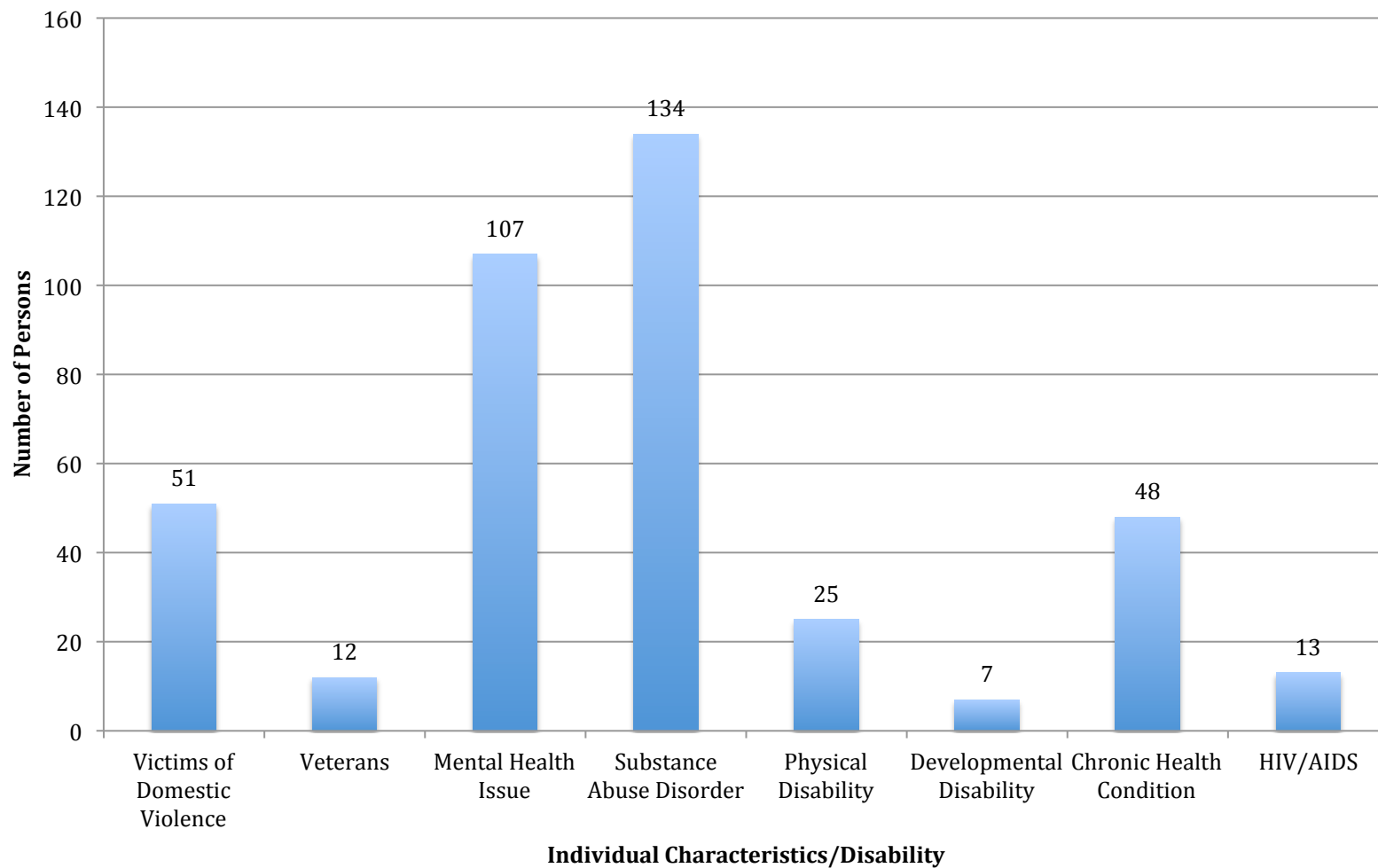


Fig. A.7. Number of Homeless Persons by Victims of Domestic Violence, Veteran Status, and Disability

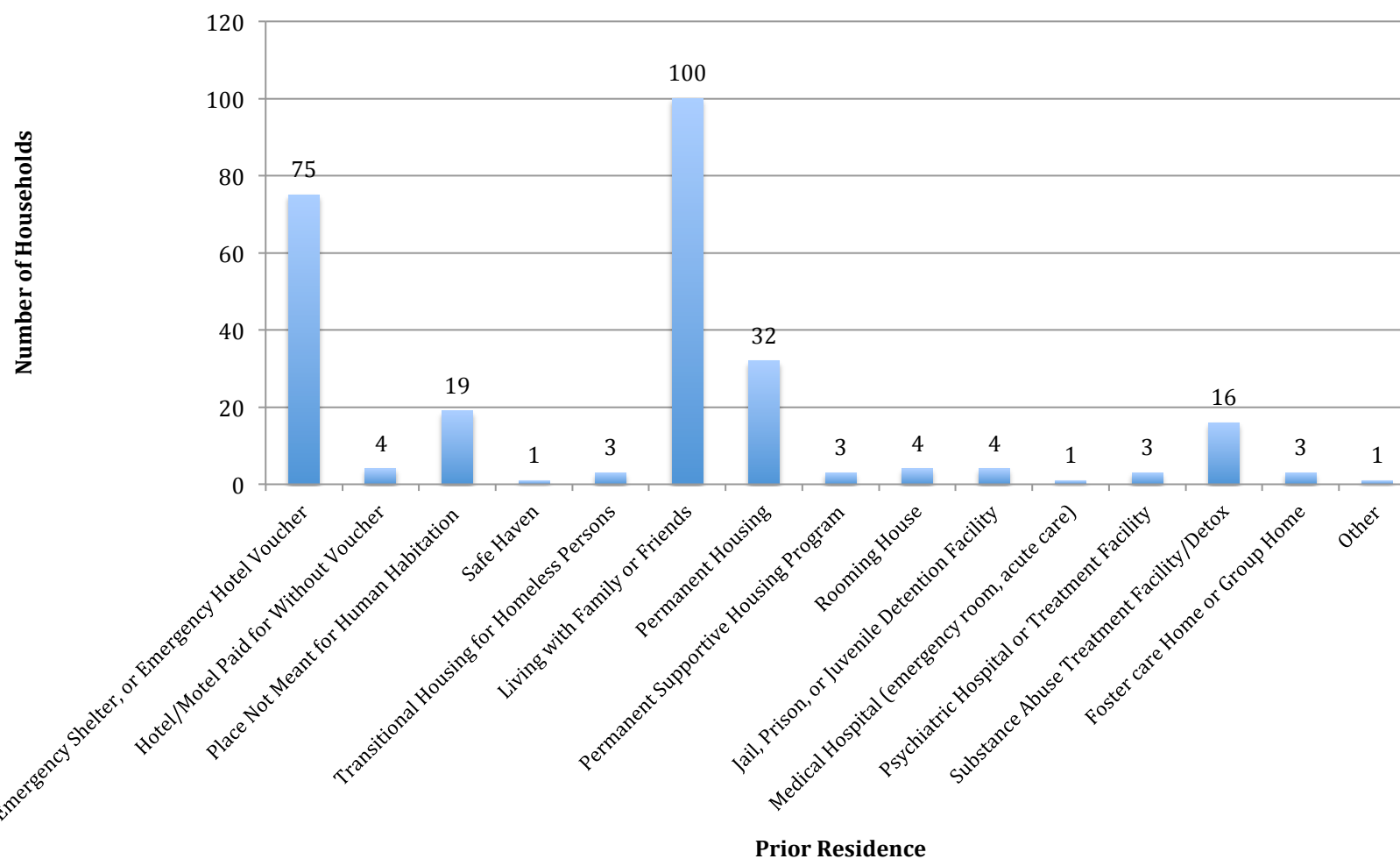


Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

Fig. A.8. Number of Homeless Households by County, State or Country of Last Permanent Address	
Last Permanent Address – County/State/Country	Number of Households
Atlantic County	1
Bergen County	5
Burlington County	1
Camden County	1
Cape May County	0
Cumberland County	0
Essex County	19
Gloucester County	1
Hudson County	5
Hunterdon County	1
Mercer County	1
Middlesex County	2
Monmouth County	9
Morris County	156
Ocean County	4
Passaic County	6
Salem County	0
Somerset County	4
Sussex County	4
Union county	13
Warren County	4
New York	1
Pennsylvania	6
Virginia	1
North Carolina	1
Colorado	1
Florida	1
Idaho	1
Massachusetts	1
Maryland	1
Michigan	1
South Carolina	1
South Dakota	1
Utah	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

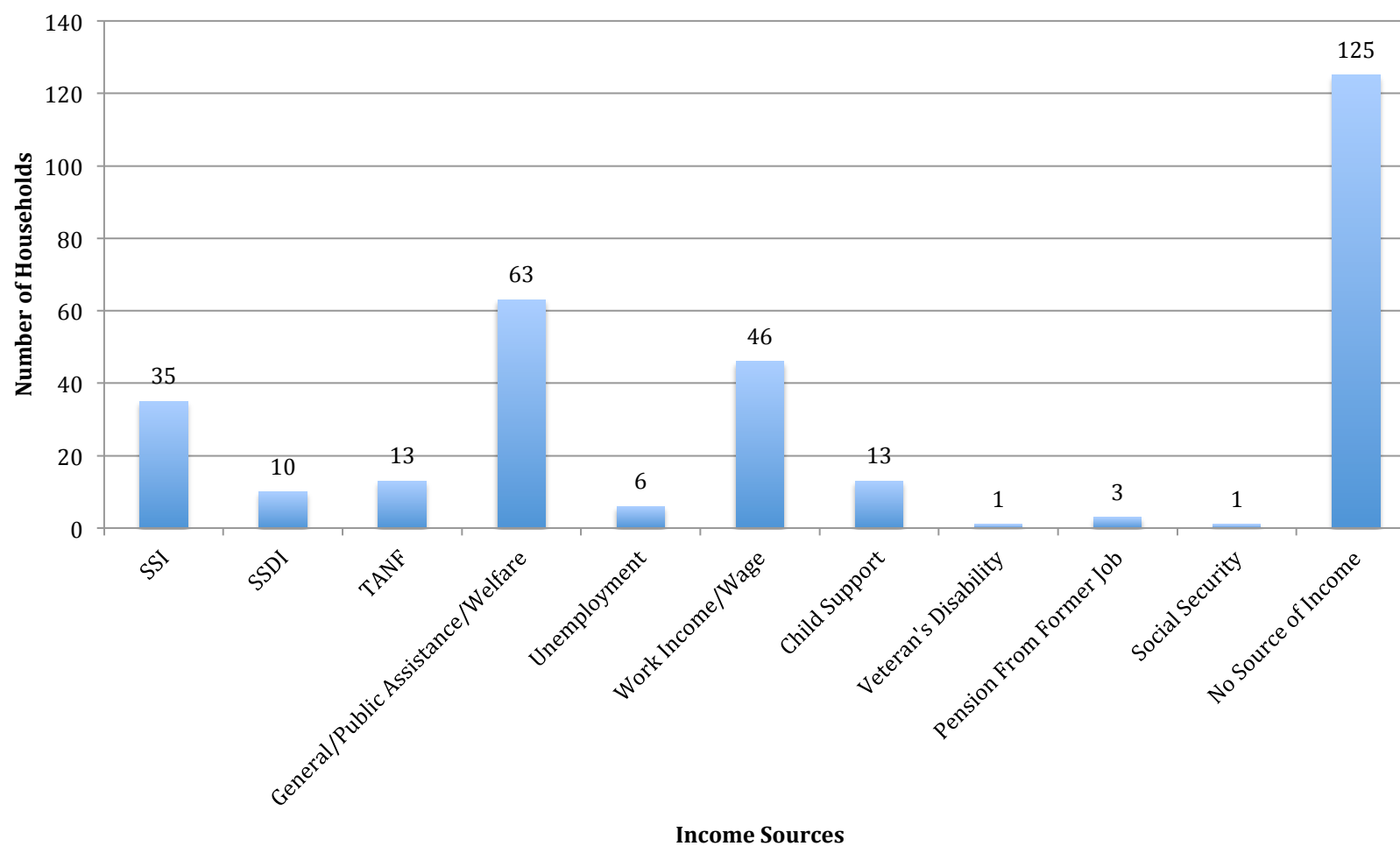
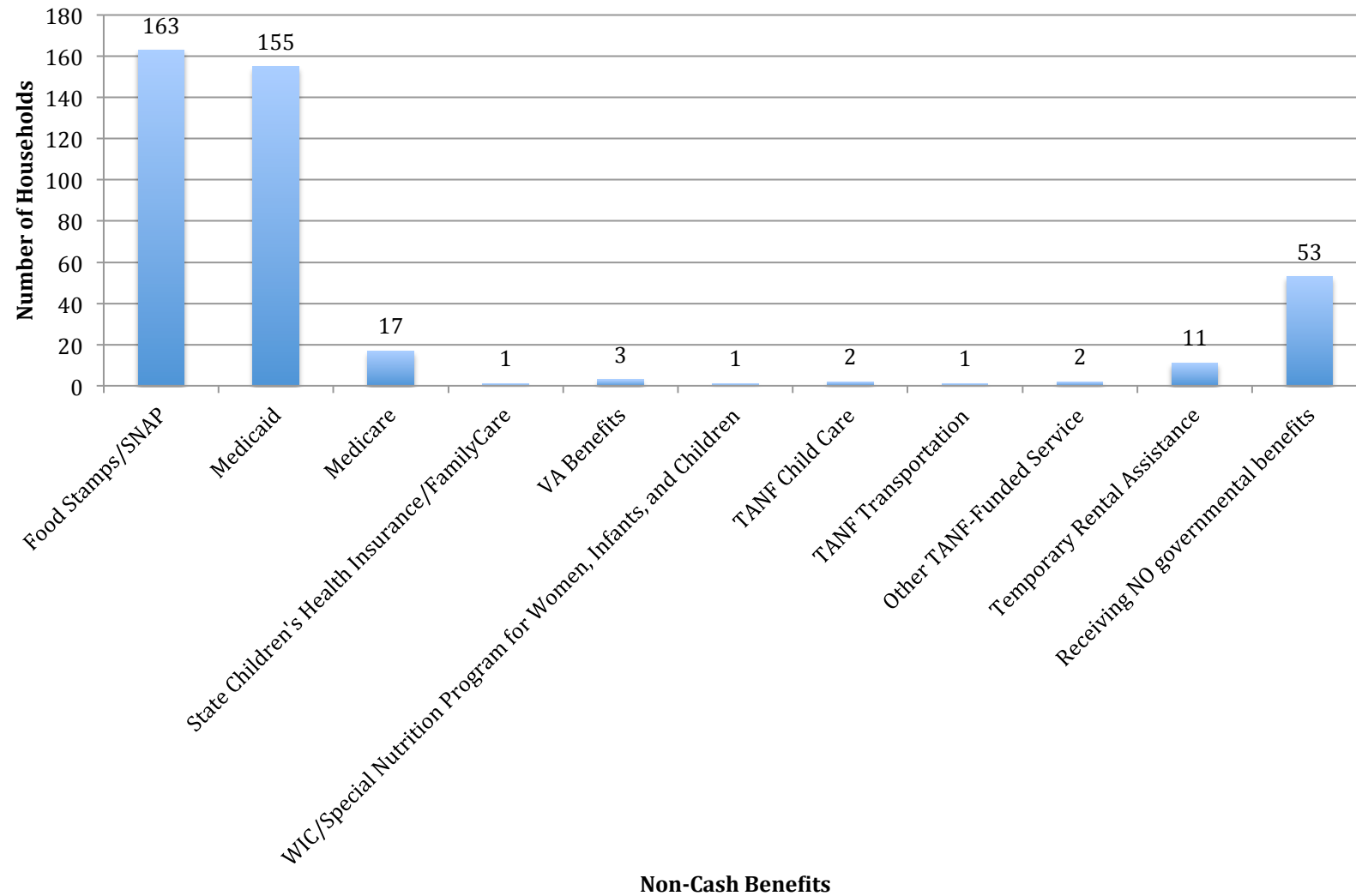
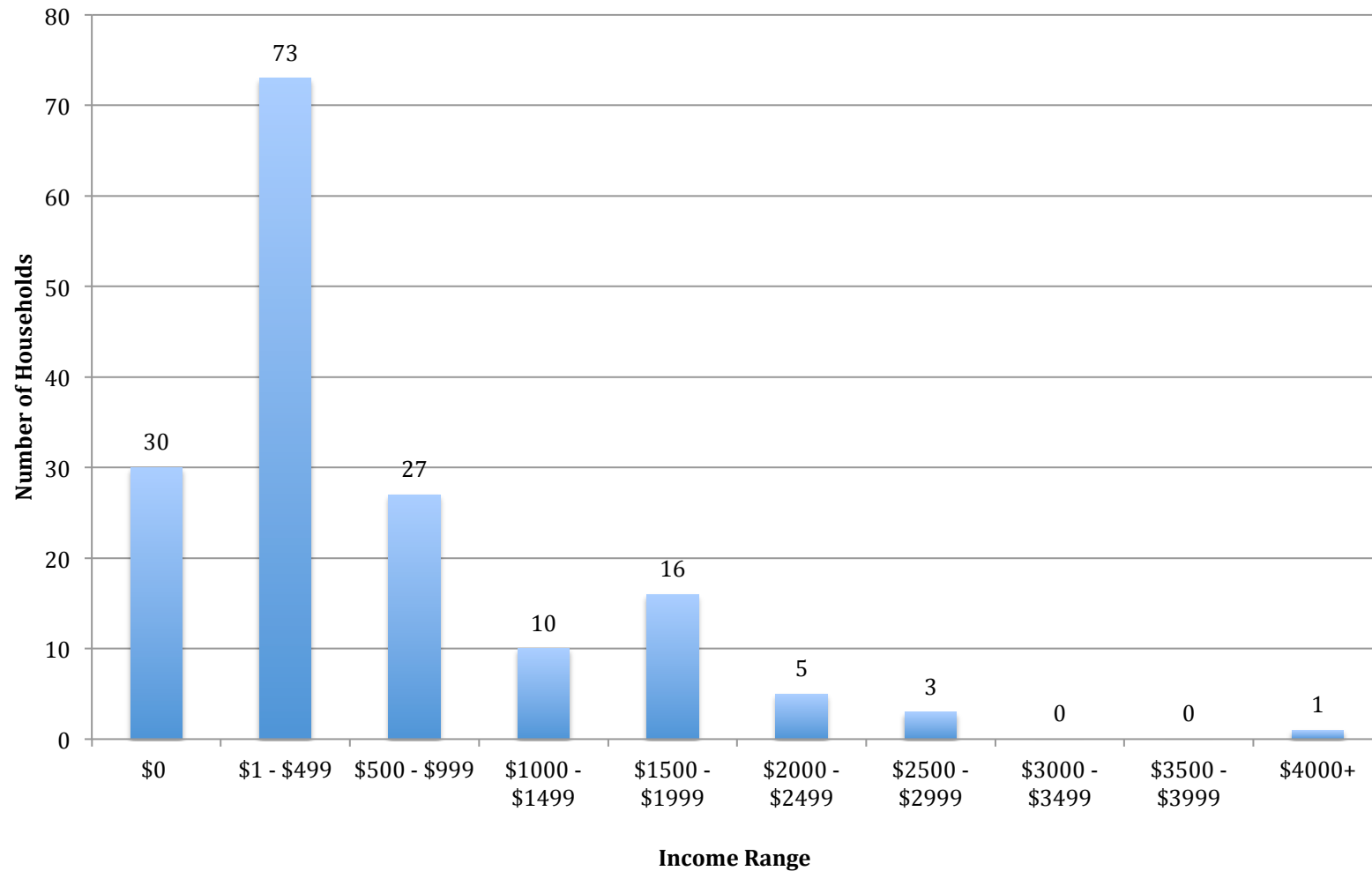


Fig. A. 11. Number of Homeless Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits



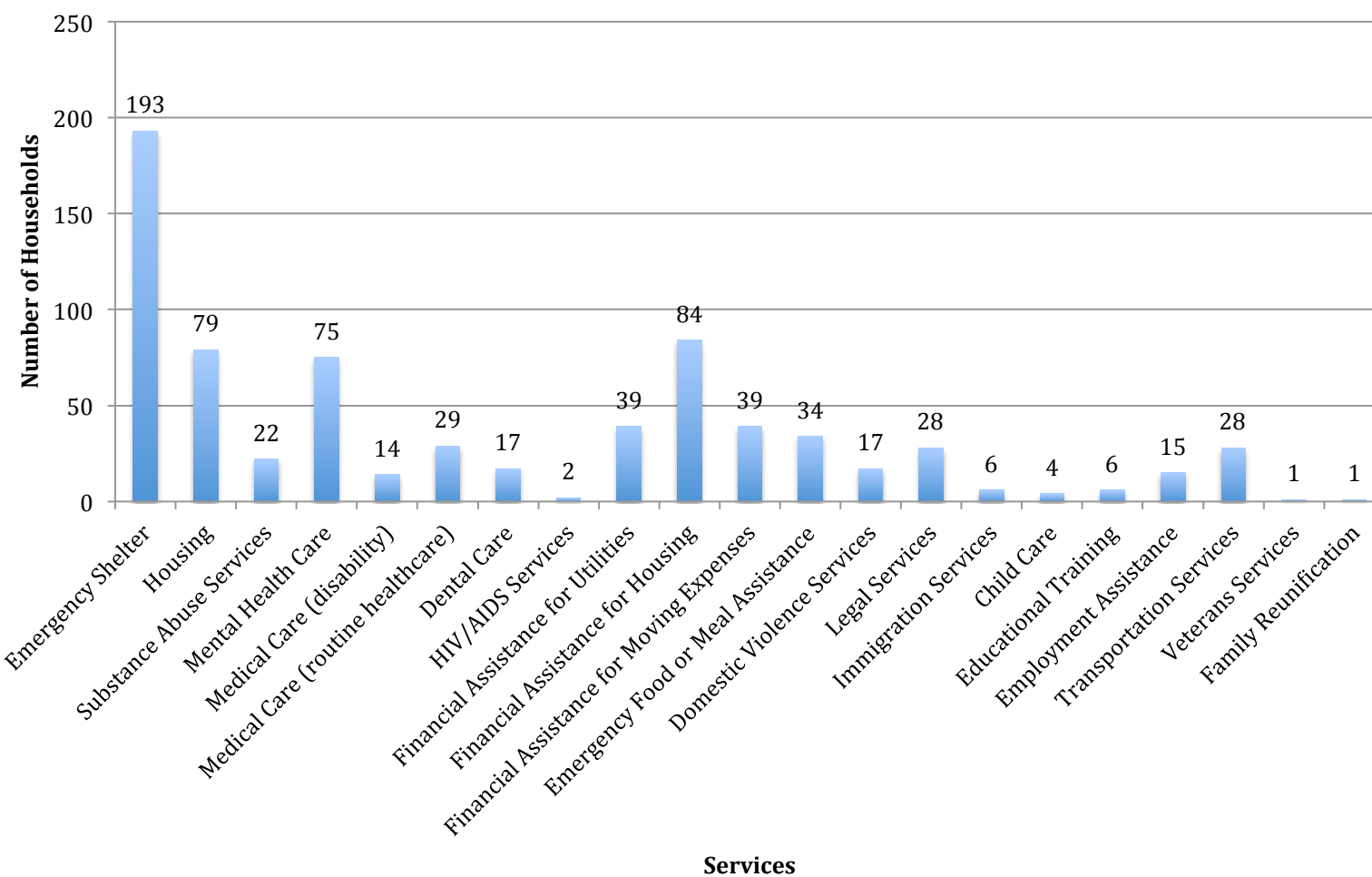
What is your monthly household income?

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

