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**NJ**  
**2015**  
**Counts!**

**Southern New Jersey CoC'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 27<sup>th</sup>, 2015 or Tuesday, February 3<sup>rd</sup>, 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 27<sup>th</sup>, 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 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2015. This weather led to half the communities counting the households that were homeless on the night of January 27<sup>th</sup> and the other half counting those that were homeless on the night of February 3<sup>rd</sup>. 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 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2015 a total of 846 households, including 1,089 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Southern New Jersey CoC, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 105 households, with 115 persons, were identified as chronically homeless.
- 135 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 February 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2015, a total of 1,089 persons, in 846 households, were experiencing homelessness in the Southern New Jersey CoC, which includes Camden, Gloucester, Cumberland and Cape May. This is a decrease of 300 persons (21.6%) and 98 households (10.4%) from 2014. The Southern New Jersey CoC had 10.7% of New Jersey’s statewide homeless population in the 2015 PIT.

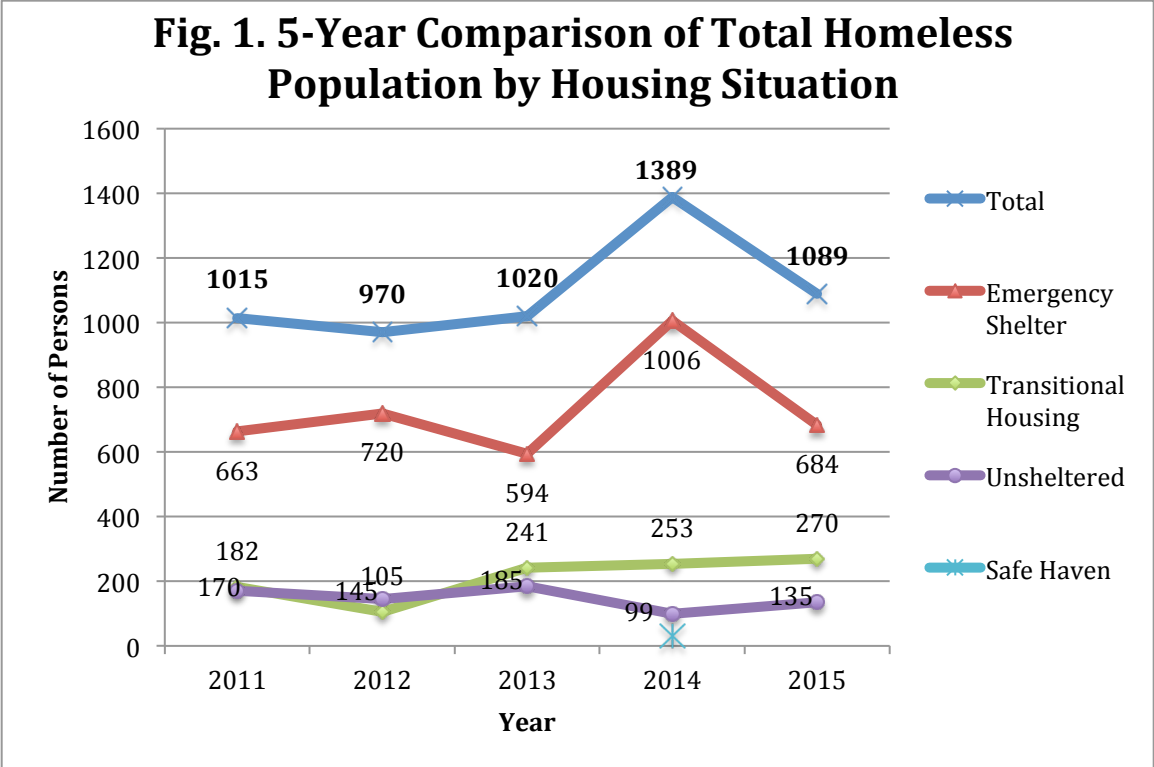
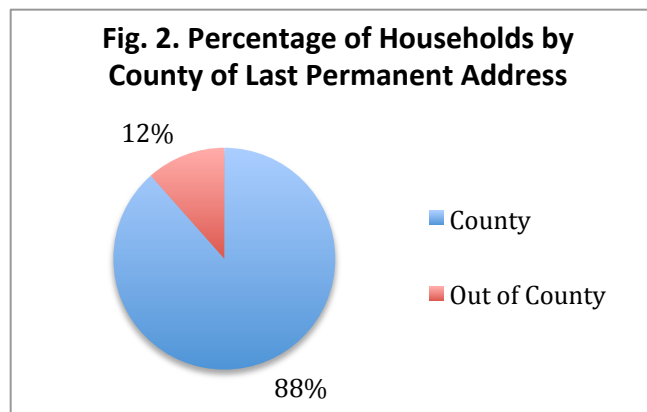


Figure 1 shows that in 2015, 684 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 270 stayed in transitional housing, and 135 were unsheltered on the night of the count. The homeless population in the Southern New Jersey CoC has fluctuated over the last 5 years. Overall, the homeless population has increased 7.3% since 2011. Between 2012 and 2014 there was a steady increase in the homeless population, which grew at an average rate of 20.7% each year. While the overall homeless population is higher than that identified in 2011, the 2015 PIT Count signifies the start of a downward trend in the overall homeless population.

Figure 1 also shows that while the overall homeless population has fluctuated, there has been a downward trend in the unsheltered population. Overall there has been a 20.6% reduction in the unsheltered population as compared to 2011.

As Figure 2 shows, 12% of homeless households in the Southern New Jersey CoC reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the 4 county region.

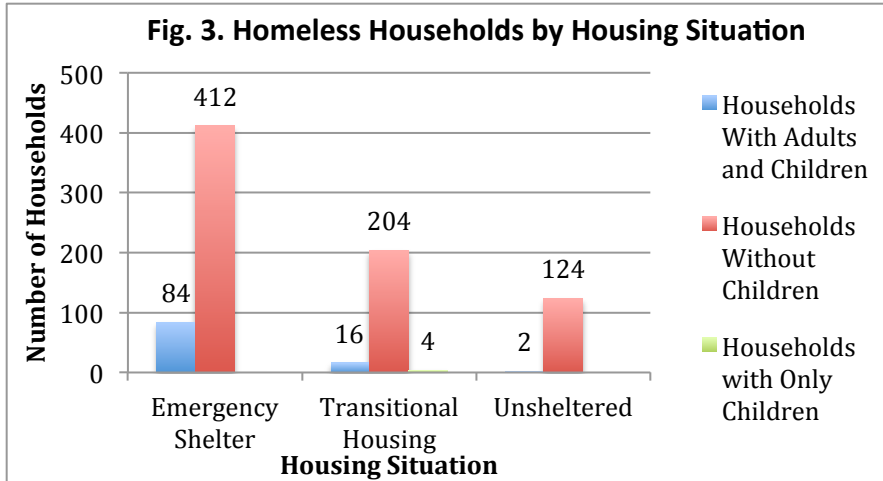


### Homeless Families and Individuals

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 846 homeless households counted in Southern New Jersey CoC in 2015, 102 (12.1%) were families with at least one adult and one child under the age of 18. These families included 327 persons, 211 children under age 18, and 116 adults. The average family size was 3.1 persons. Figure 3 shows that 84 families (82.4%) were staying in emergency shelters on the night of the count, 16 families (15.7%) were staying in transitional housing, and 2 families (1.9%) was unsheltered on the night of the count. There was an overall decrease of 108 homeless families (51.4%) between the 2014 and 2015 PIT count. As compared to 2014, there was a significant drop in the number of homeless families in emergency shelter (55.8%, 106 families). There was a 100% increase in the number of unsheltered families identified in 2015 as compared to 2014.





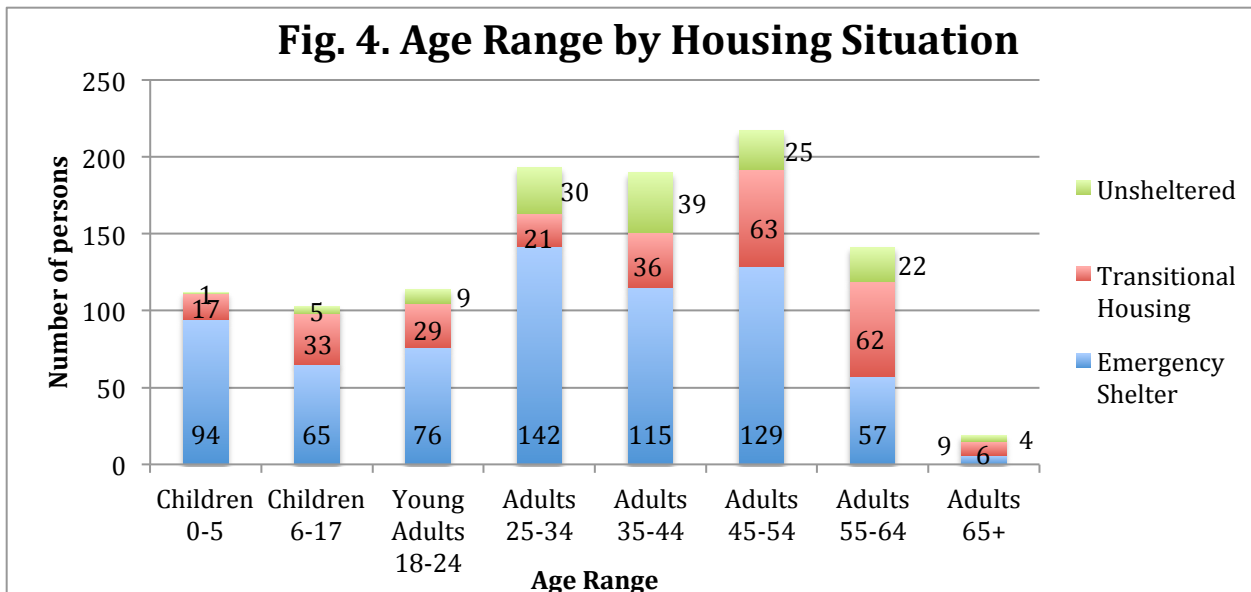
87.5% (740) of the homeless households counted in the Southern New Jersey CoC were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 758 adult individuals. 412 (55.8%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 204 (27.6%) were in transitional housing,

and 124 (16.8%) were unsheltered. The number of adult-only households increased by 1.8% (13 households) from the number counted in 2014.

There were 4 households with only children under 18 years old reported on the night of the count in Southern New Jersey CoC in 2015. These youth households were all served in transitional housing programs. There was a 42.8% decrease in the homeless youth population between 2014 and 2015.

### Demographics

There was a total of 114 (10.4%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 760 (69.8%) adults over age 24, and 215 (19.7%) 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 a decrease of 45.6% (180 persons) in homeless children under the age of 18. There



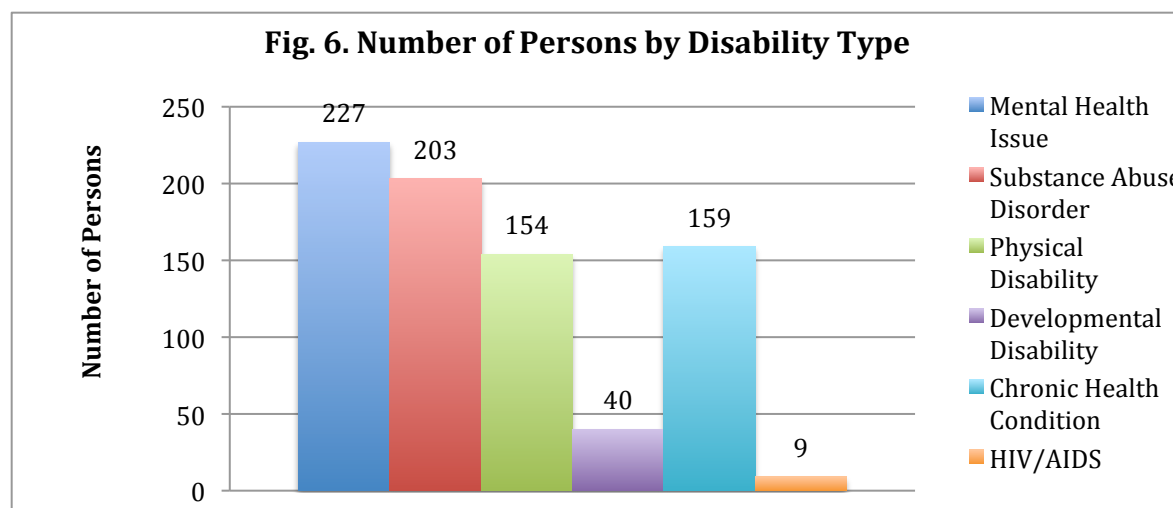
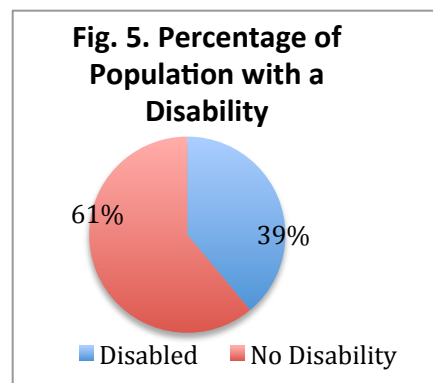
was a decrease of 11.6% (100 persons) in the homeless population over the age of 25, and a 14.9% (20 persons) reduction in the homeless population between the ages of 18 and 24.

62.9% (685) of homeless persons were male, and 37.1% (404) were female.

49.9% 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 (39.2%), followed by those identifying as Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian (0.8%), American Indian or Alaska Native (0.09%) and Asian (0.09%). About 0.5% of homeless persons identified themselves as multiracial. With regard to ethnicity, 14.9% of persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

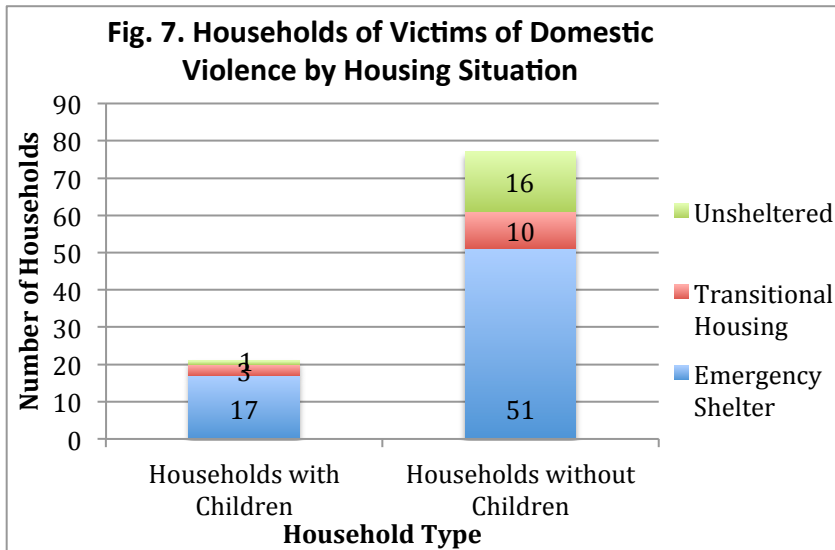
### Disabilities

Figure 5 illustrates that 39% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 47.6% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 3.7% 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 substance abuse disorders.



Among disabled adults, 54.3% reported a mental health issue, making this the most prevalent disability; representing 25.8% of the total adult homeless population. 48.8% of disabled adults reported a substance abuse disorder, representing 23.2% of the total adult homeless population. Among disabled homeless children, 75% reported a chronic health condition, representing 2.8% of the total homeless child population.

## Victims of Domestic Violence

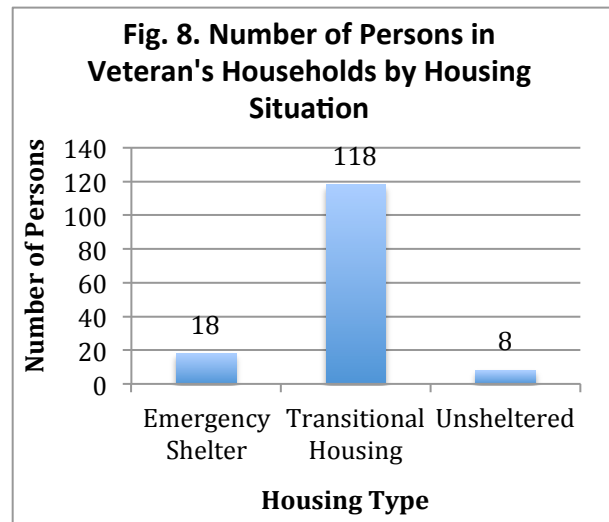


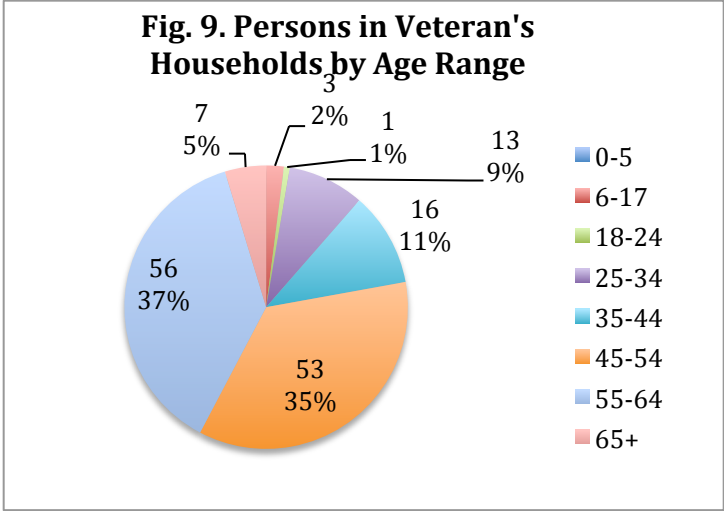
On the night of the count, in Southern New Jersey CoC, 77 homeless households identified as a victim of domestic violence. Figure 7 shows that 27.3% of these households were families with children under the age of 18. The remaining 56 households (72.7%) were adult only households. 66.2% of all victim households were counted in emergency shelters and 20.7% were unsheltered.

## 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.

144 veteran households were counted in the 2015 Point in Time. This represents a 5.1% (7 veteran households) increase over the number of veteran households identified in 2014. The majority of the veteran households (81.9%) were households residing in transitional shelter, while 18 households (12.5%) were in emergency shelter and 8 households (5.5%) were unsheltered. There was 1 veteran household that was a family with children under the age of 18 composed of 5 persons. The remaining 143 households (99.3%) were adult only veteran households composed of 144 persons.





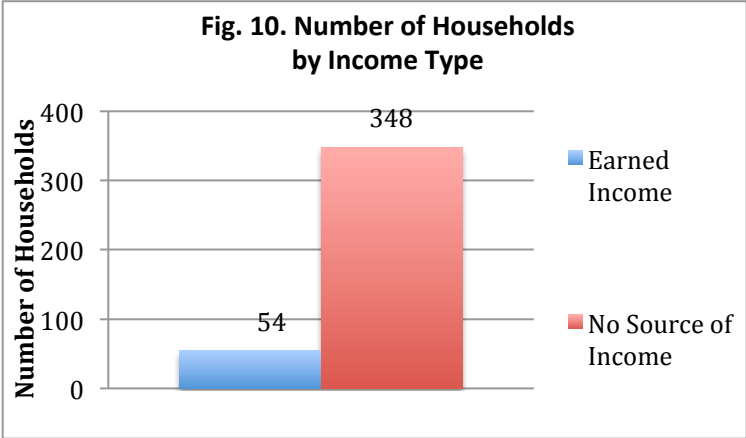
The majority of homeless veterans were male (95.8%). While only 4.2% of the veterans identified in 2015 were female (6 veteran), this represented a 20% increase in the number of female veterans as compared to the 2014 count. The majority of veterans identified their racial background as Black or African American (56.9%), with the remaining veterans identifying as White (34%) and Asian (0.7%). Figure 9 illustrates the age range of persons in veteran households.

Similar to 2014, the majority of veterans were between the ages of 45 – 64.

Among those identifying as veterans, 8 veterans indicated they were victims of domestic violence. 118 veterans reported having a disability. The most common disabilities cited were mental health issues (59.3%) and substance abuse disorders (54.2%). With regards to income, only 4.2% (6 veterans) of veteran households were connected to VA pension, 11.1% (16 veterans) were connected to VA disability benefits, and 45.1% (65 veteran) were connected to VA healthcare benefits. 54.8% of veteran households (79 households) reported no source of income and 23.6% of veteran households (34 households) reported they were not receiving any non-cash mainstream benefits.

**Income and Benefits**

Among all households experiencing homelessness on the night of the count, 41.1% had no source of income, while 6.4% reported receiving earned cash income. The three most common sources of income among homeless households were SSI (22.1%), General Assistance (19.8%) and TANF (9.6%).



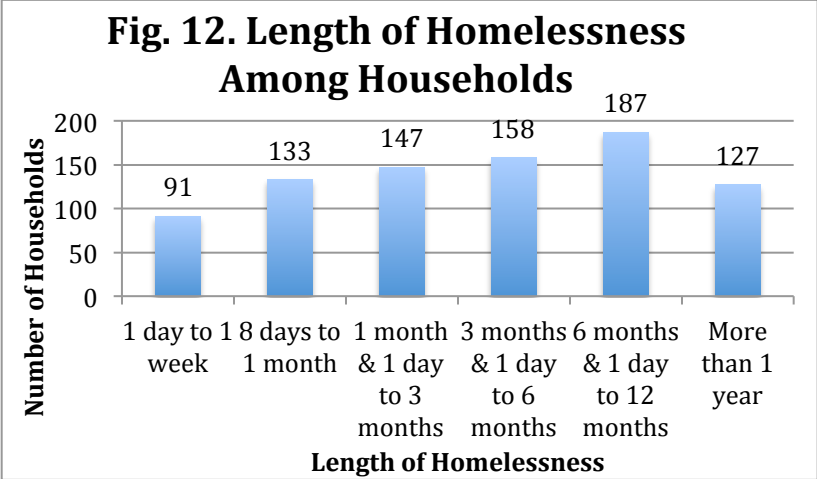
25.3% of homeless households reported that their household was receiving no kind of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. The top reported non-cash benefit received by homeless households was Food Stamps (44.9%) followed by Medicaid (39.9%).

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

<b>Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation</b>			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	\$474.46	\$780.55	\$459.45

**Length of Homelessness**

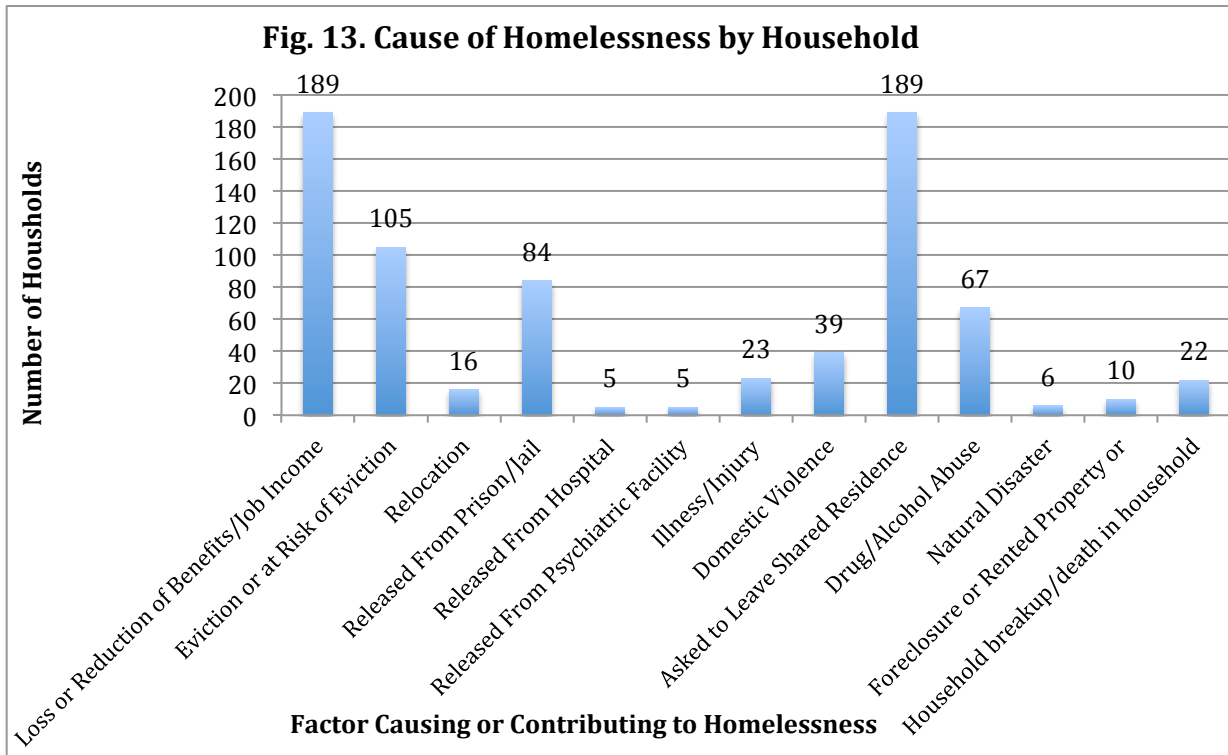
Figure 12 shows that 22.1% of homeless households (187 households) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted from 6 months to 12 months, making this the most common response. Another 18.7% of households reported being homeless for 3 – 6 months. In Southern New Jersey CoC 40.8% of homeless households had been homeless from 3 months to 12 months.



**Cause of Homelessness**

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, an equal number of households attributed their homelessness to being asked to leave a shared residence and loss or reduction of benefits or job income (189 households, 22.3% each) than any other cause. Figure 13 shows the remaining factors identified as the primary cause of homeless for households in the Southern NJ CoC.

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 (36.4%) 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

105 households, made up of 115 persons, were chronically homeless in Southern New Jersey CoC, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 37 persons (24.3%) and 36 households (25.5%) from 2014. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness is 10.6%; which is about the same as the 2014 rate of 10.9%.

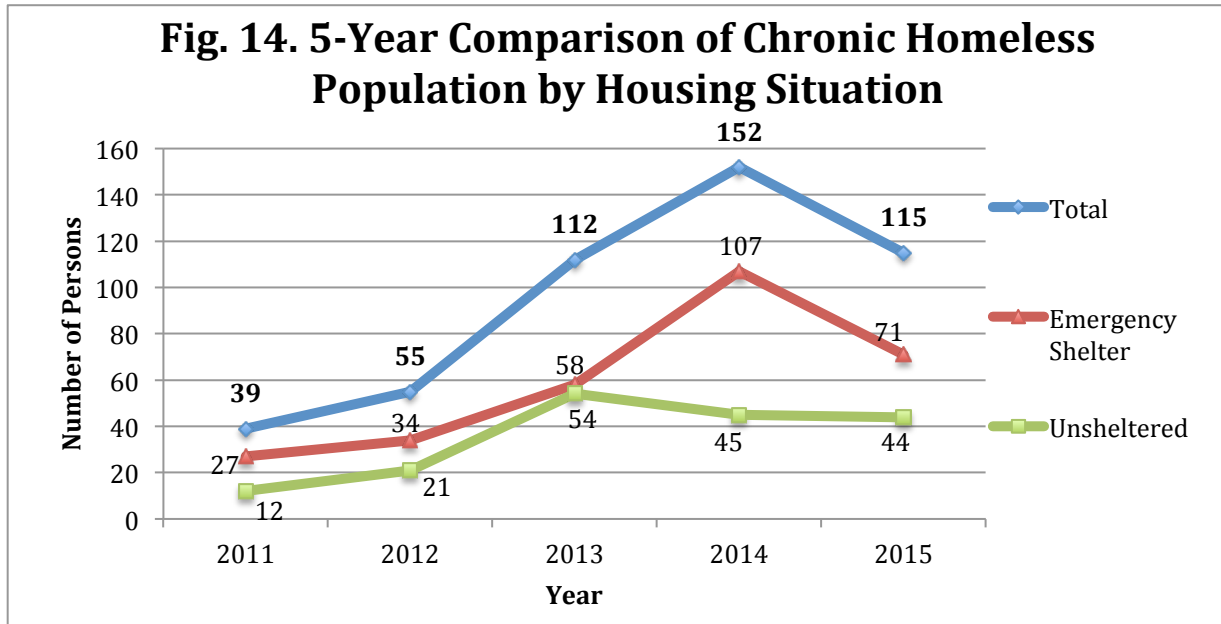
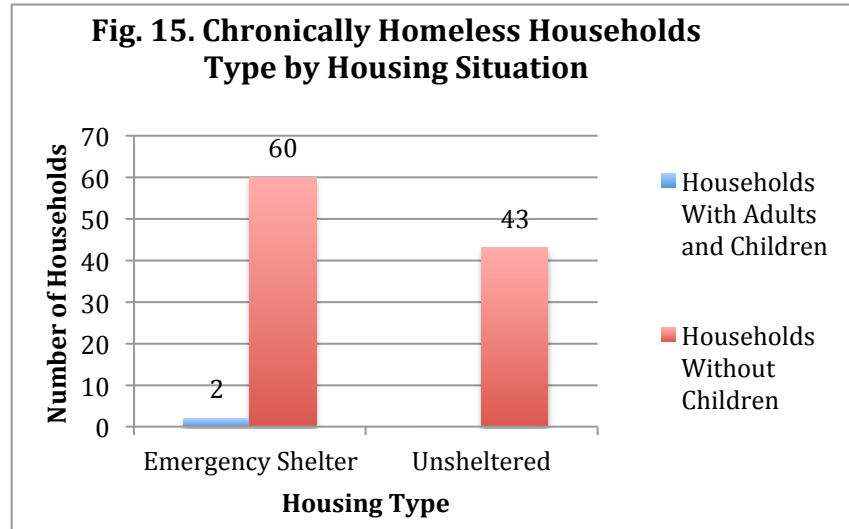


Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless respondents who were in shelter or living unsheltered in Southern New Jersey CoC from 2011 to 2015. Between 2011 and 2014 there was a steady increase in the chronically homeless population. During this period, the number of chronically homeless persons increased at a rate of 60.2% each year. In 2015 there was a decrease of 24.3% in the chronically homeless population signifying a shift to a downward trend in the Southern New Jersey CoC. The chronically homeless population in emergency shelters mirrors the trend in the overall chronically homeless population over the last 5 years. In contrast, the unsheltered chronically homeless population began to decrease in 2014 with an overall 18.5% decrease in the last 2 years.

## 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.

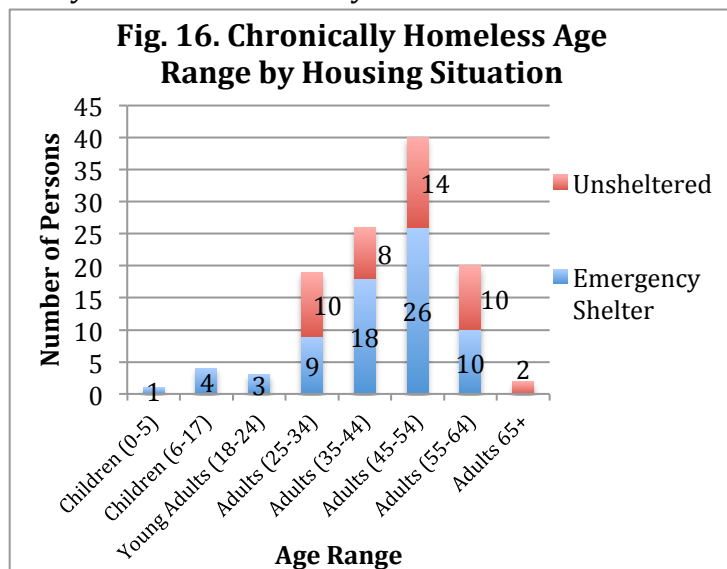
Of the 105 chronically homeless households counted in 2015, 2 (1.9%) were households with at least 1 adult and 1 child. These households were composed of 8 persons, all of which were served in emergency shelters. The remaining 103 (98.1%) households were adult only households composed of 107 persons. 58.3% of the adult only households were in emergency shelter while 41.7% were unsheltered.



59% of chronically homeless households were living in emergency shelter while the remaining 41% were unsheltered. There was a 71.4% decrease in chronically homeless families and a 23.1% decrease in chronically homeless adult only households.

### Demographics

Of the 115 total chronically homeless persons, 3 (2.6%) were between 18 and 24 years old, and 5 (4.3%) were children 17 or younger. The largest number of chronically homeless persons (40, 34.8%) 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.



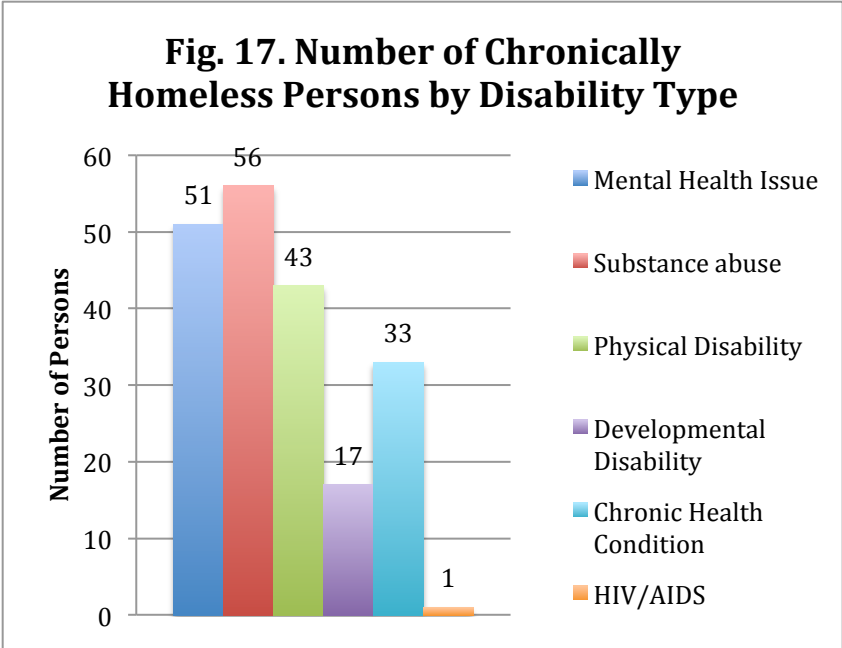
73.9% of chronically homeless persons were male, and 26.1% were female.

The largest racial subgroup of chronically homeless persons reported their race as White (47.8%). The second largest group of chronically homeless persons self-identified as Black or African American (45.2%), and 0.8% identified as American Indian or Alaska Native. With regard to ethnicity, 8.1% 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 substance abuse disorders (48.7%) and mental health issues (44.3%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.



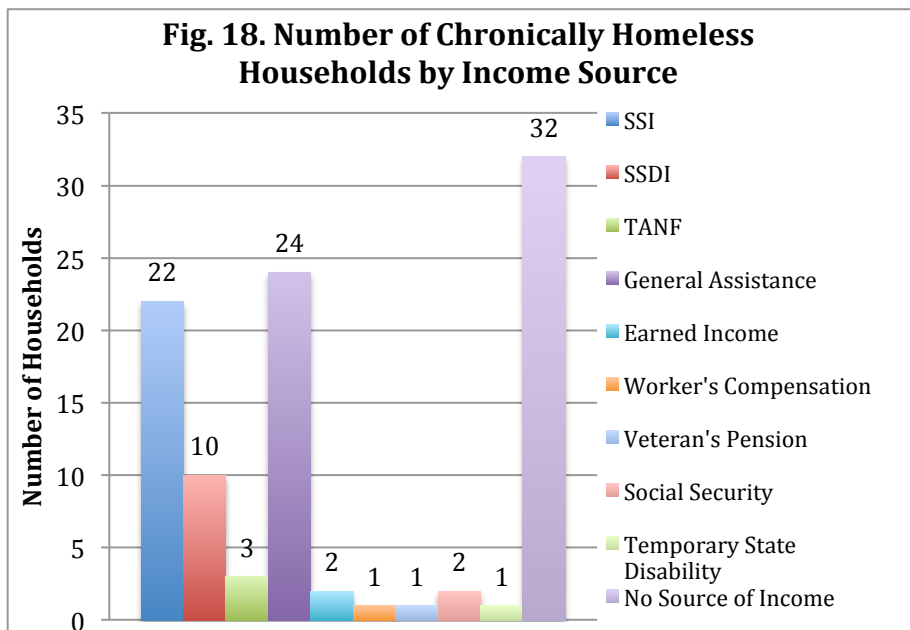
**Subpopulations**

On the night of the count, 14 chronically homeless households in Southern New Jersey CoC reported being a victim of domestic violence (13.3%). Of those chronically homeless households identifying as victims of domestic violence, 64.3% were staying in emergency shelter and 35.7% were unsheltered. The majority of households were adult only households (92.8%), while 1 household composed of 3 persons, was a family with at least 1 adult and 1 child under the age of 18.

There were 8 chronically homeless veteran households identified on the night of the count (7.6%). 62.5% of the chronically homeless veteran households were in emergency shelter while 37.5% were unsheltered.

**Income and Benefits**

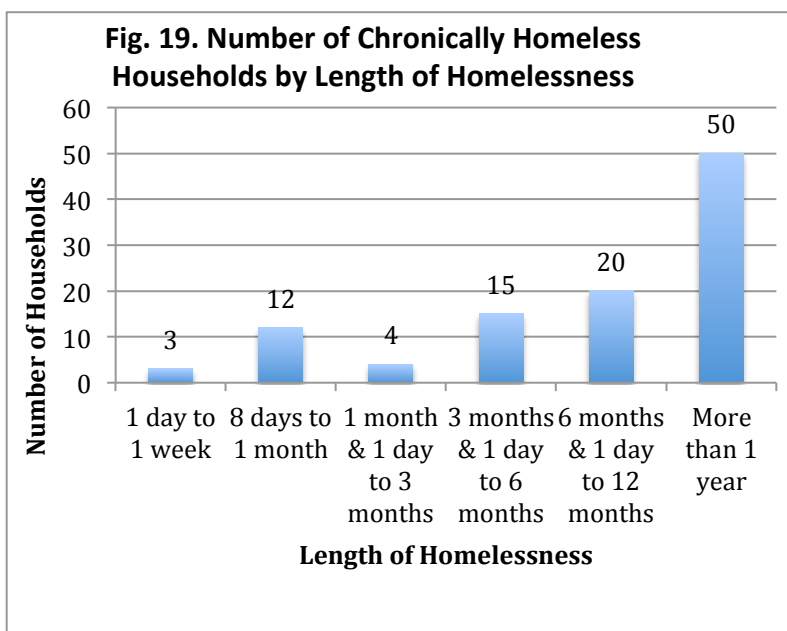
Among all the chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 30.5% reported no source of income. Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. The most common source of cash income among chronically homeless households was General Assistance, which was received by 22.8%. 1.9% of chronically homeless households reported earned income.



30.4% 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 46.7% and 34.3% receiving each, respectively.

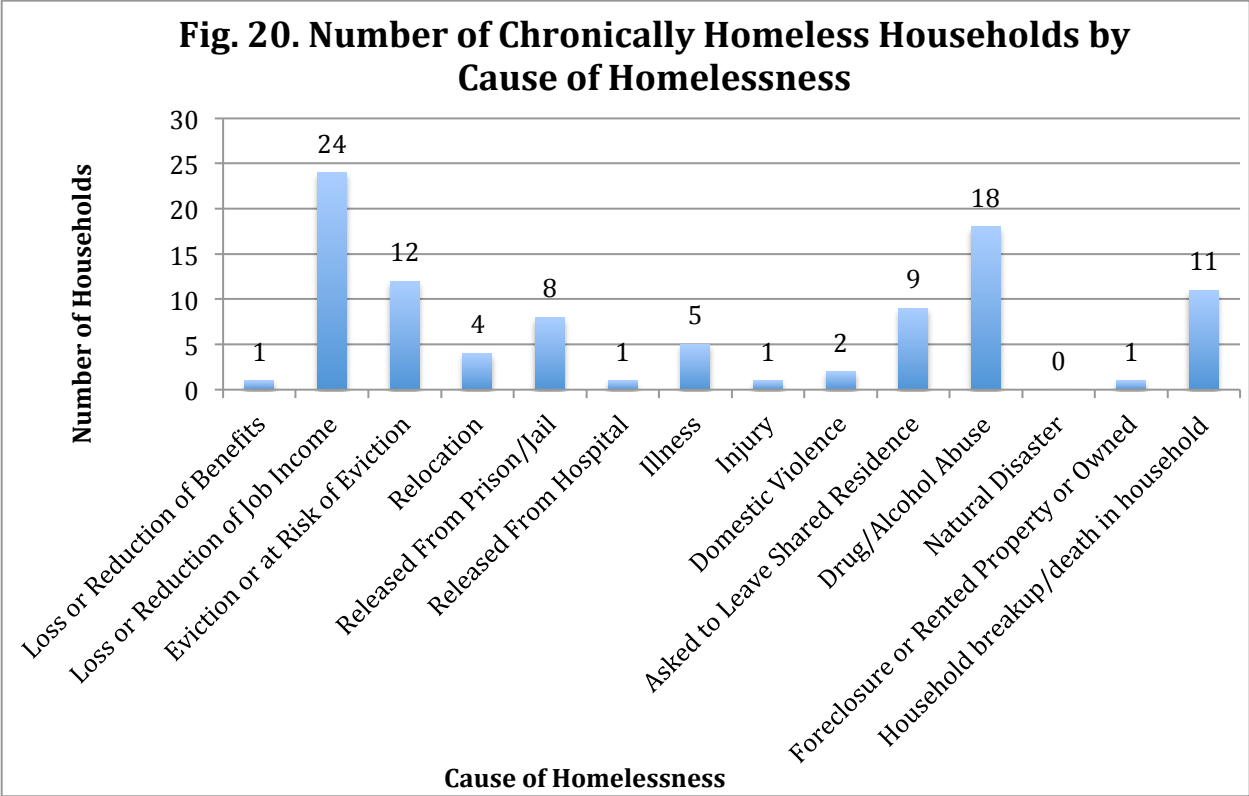
### Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that 50 chronically homeless households (47.6%) 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 106 out of 141 households (75.2%) 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 the loss or reduction of job income (22.8%) as the primary factor. As Figure 20 shows, the second highest factor reported was drug and/or alcohol abuse (22.8%).



**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

126 households, made up of 135 persons, were living unsheltered in Southern New Jersey CoC, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 33 households (35.5%) and 36 persons (36.3%), from 2014.

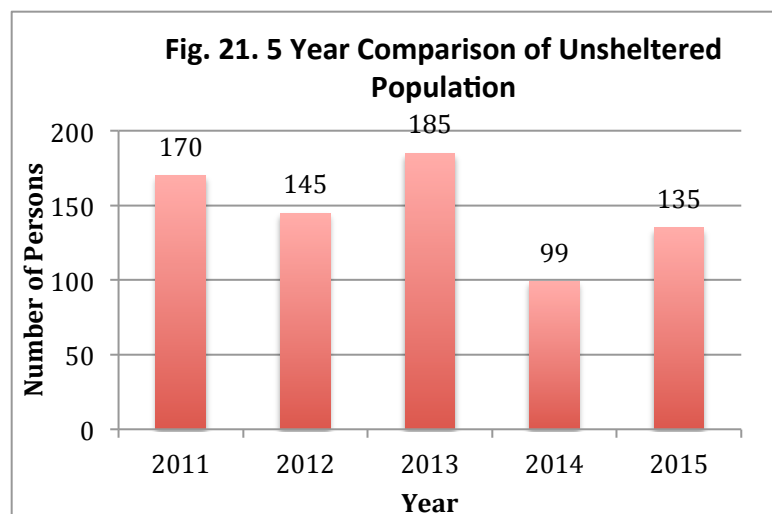


Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered respondents from 2011 to 2015. Over the last 5 years the unsheltered population has fluctuated in the Southern New Jersey CoC region. Overall, there has been a 20.6% reduction in the unsheltered population between 2011 and 2015.

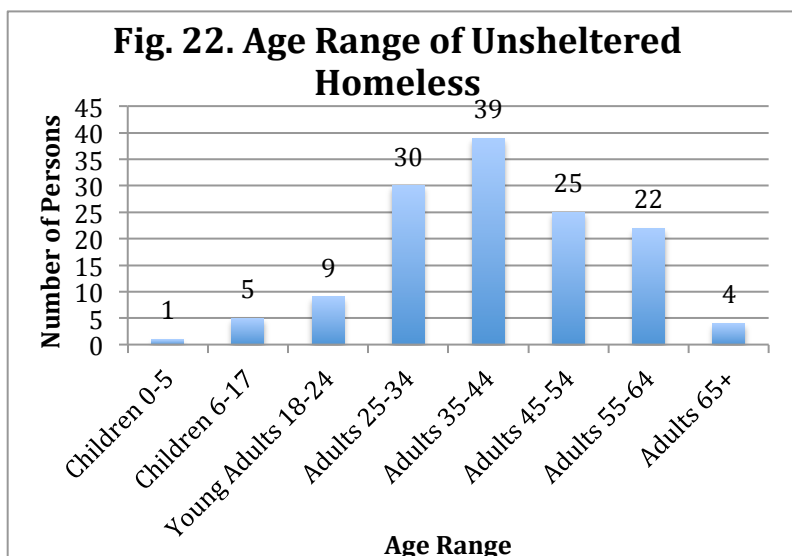
## Families and Individuals

The majority of the unsheltered households counted in 2015 were adult only households (98.4%). There were 2 unsheltered families (1.6%) with children under the age of 18. There were no unsheltered youth identified in 2015, a 100% decrease from the 2014 where 1 youth household was identified.

## Demographics

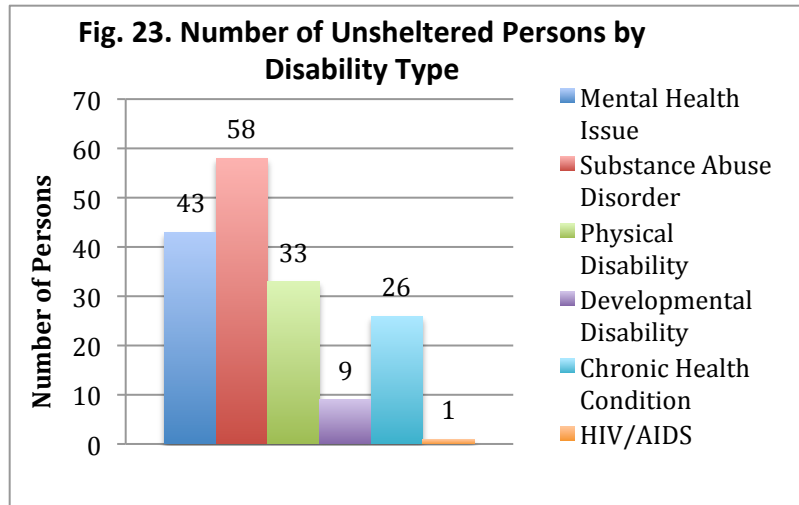
The largest portion of the unsheltered population counted in 2015 was between the ages of 35 and 44 years old (28.9%). Figure 22 shows the age range of the unsheltered persons counted in 2015.

77% of unsheltered persons were male and 22.9% were female. 51.1% of unsheltered persons identified their race as Black or African American. An additional 42.9% identified their race as White and 0.7% identified as American Indian or Alaska Native. 2.2% of the unsheltered population indicated they were multiracial. 16.3% of the unsheltered population identified their ethnicity as Hispanic.



## Disabilities

85 of the 135 unsheltered persons (62.9%) reported having some disability. Among the unsheltered population reporting a disability, the disabilities most commonly identified were substance abuse disorders (42.9%) and mental health issues (31.8%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.



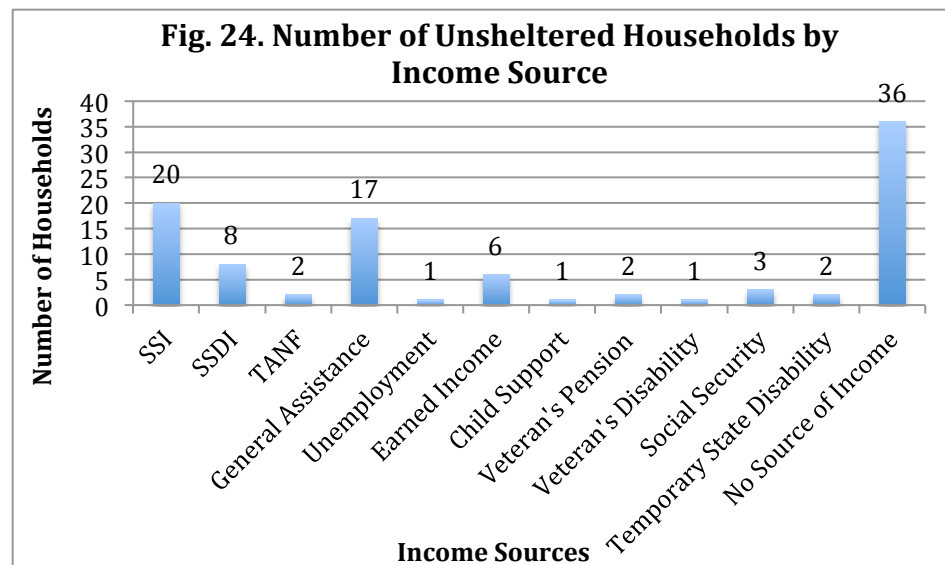
## Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 16 unsheltered households (11.8%), composed of 19 persons reported being a victim of domestic violence.

There were 8 unsheltered veteran households on the night of the count consisting of 9 persons.

## Income and Benefits

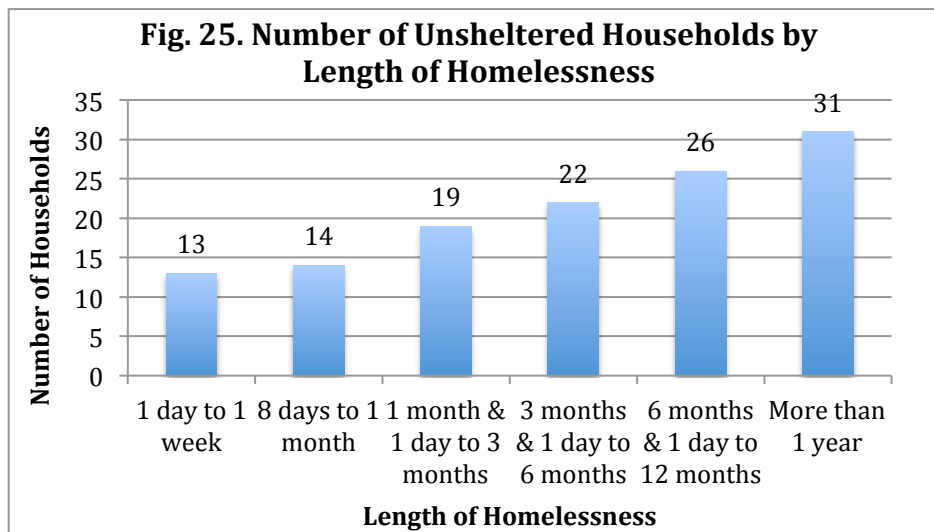
Among all the unsheltered households on the night of the count, 36 households (28.6%) indicated they had no source of income. The average monthly income reported among all unsheltered households was approximately \$459.45, however the average incomes for families with children (\$1,380.00) and adult couples (\$1000.00) were much higher than the average for adult individuals (\$433.57). 15.8% of unsheltered households received SSI. Figure 24 shows the sources of income received by the unsheltered population.



36 unsheltered households (28.6%) 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 34.1% and 23% receiving each of these benefits, respectively.

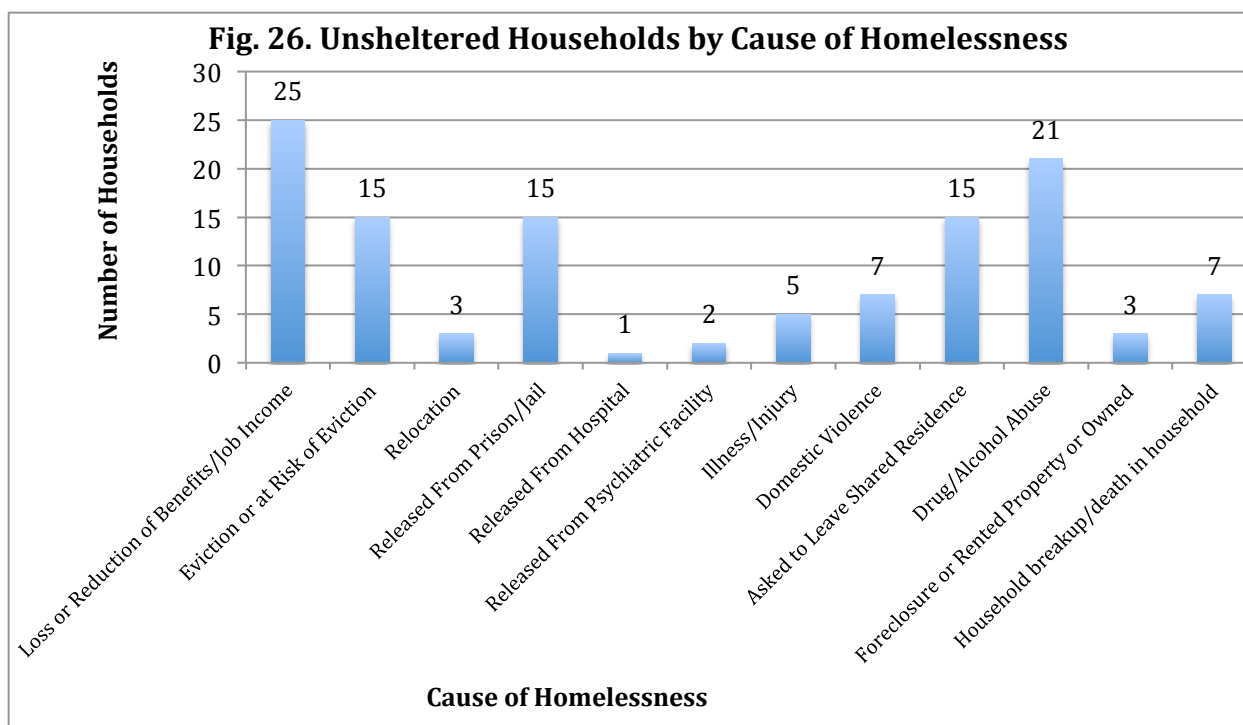
### Length of Homelessness

As shown in Figure 25, 31 (24.6%) unsheltered homeless households reported that their households' most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted more than 1 year.



### Cause of Homelessness

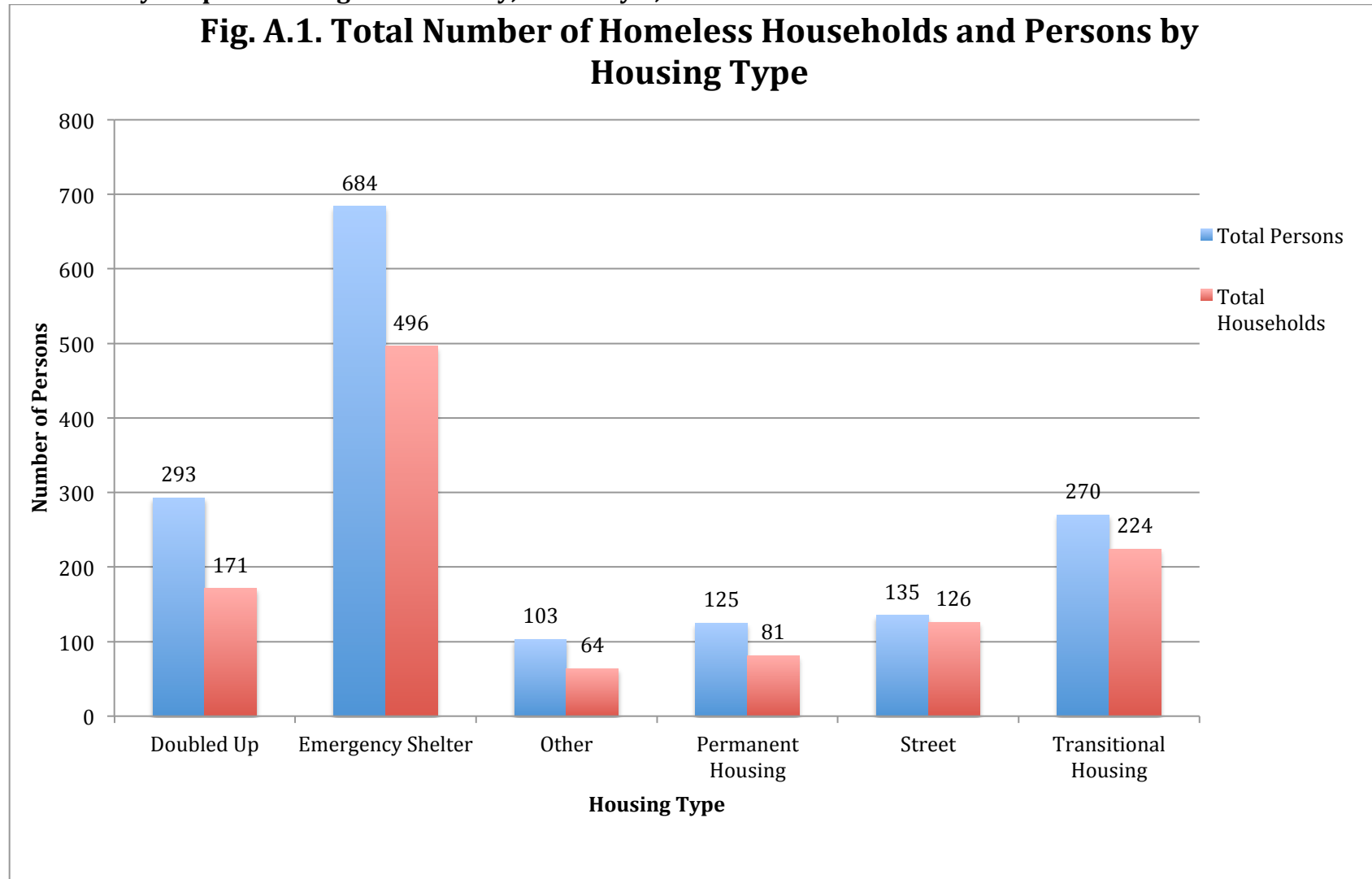
When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more unsheltered households said loss or reduction of job income (30.7%) than any other factor. Figure 26 shows the full scope of reported factors that contributed to or caused their homelessness.



VI. Appendix

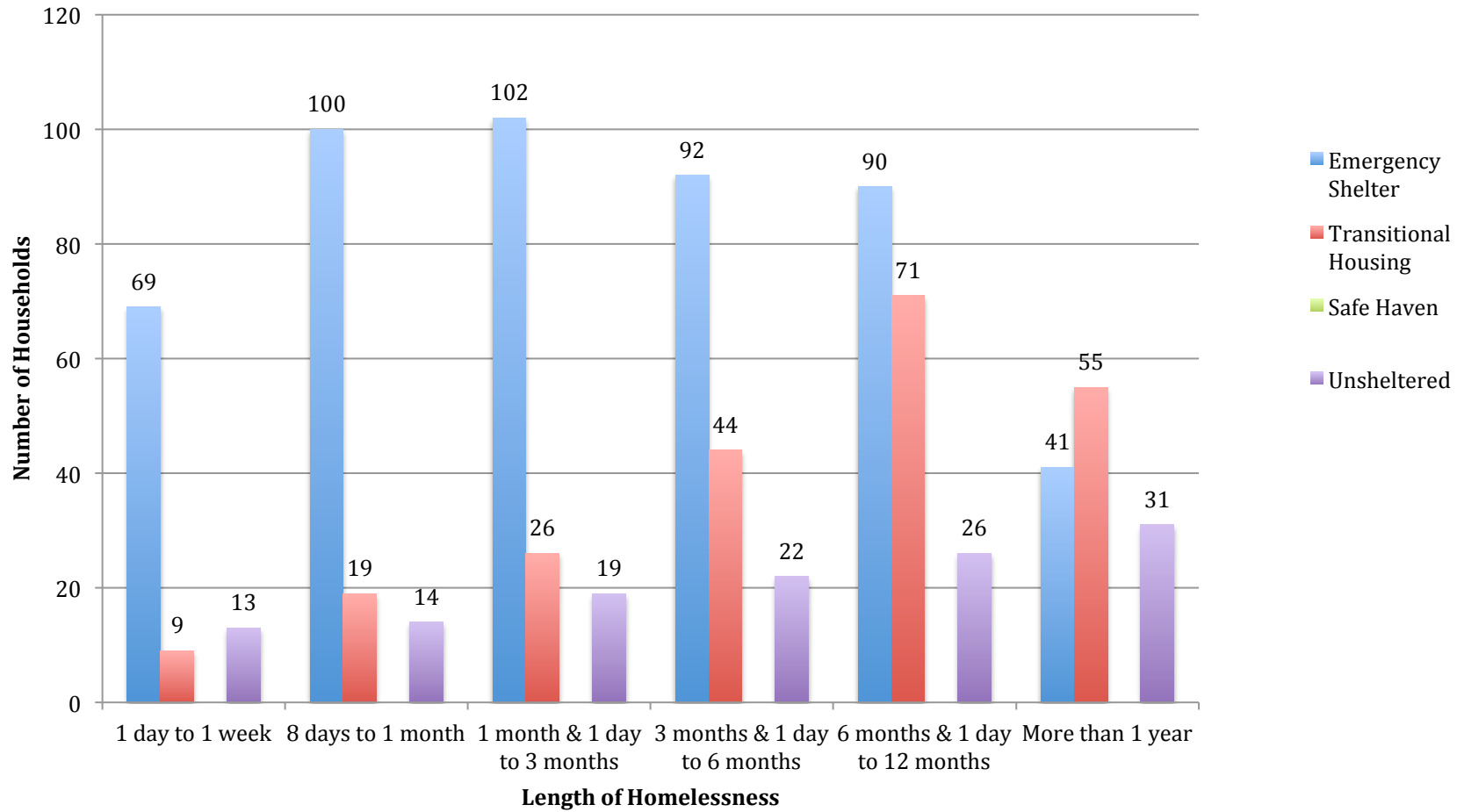
Where did you spend the night of Tuesday, February 3, 2015?

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



How long have you been in your current living situation?

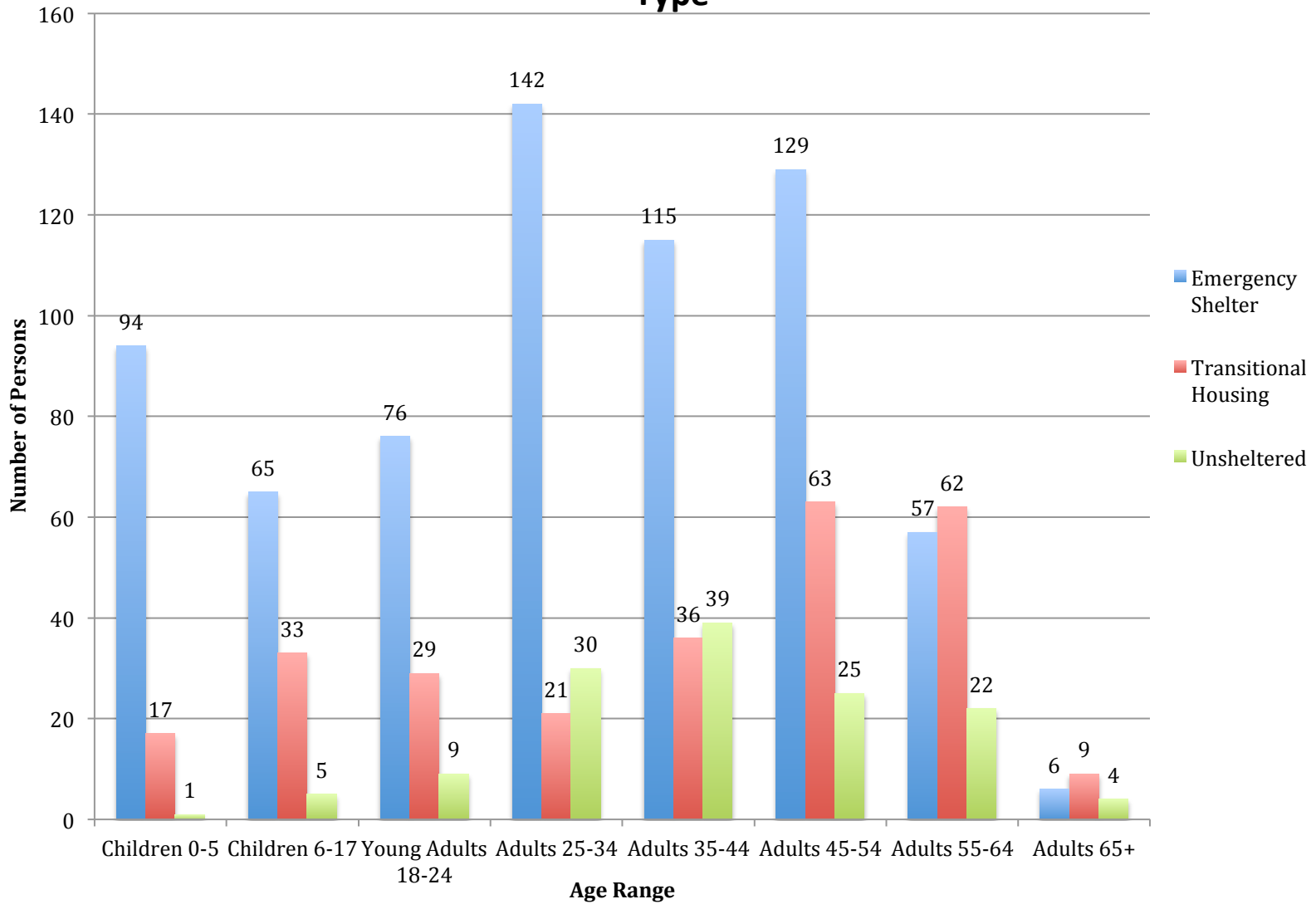
**Fig. A.2. Homeless Households by Length of Homelessness and Housing Type**



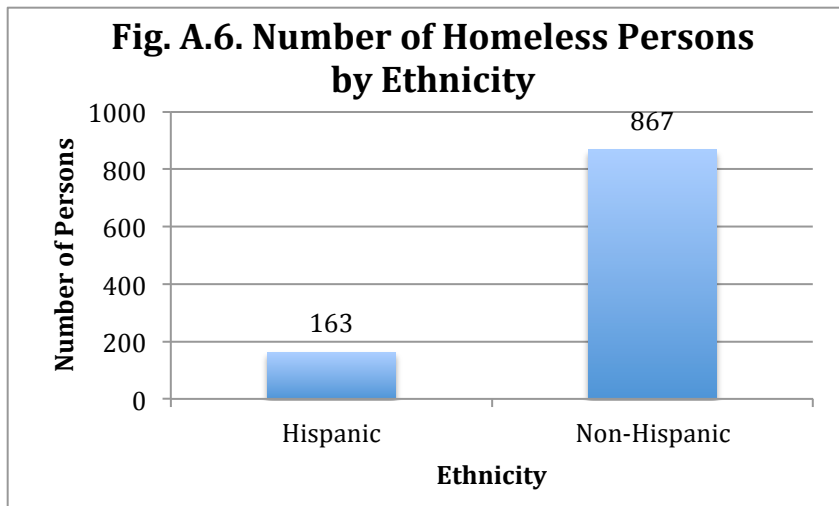
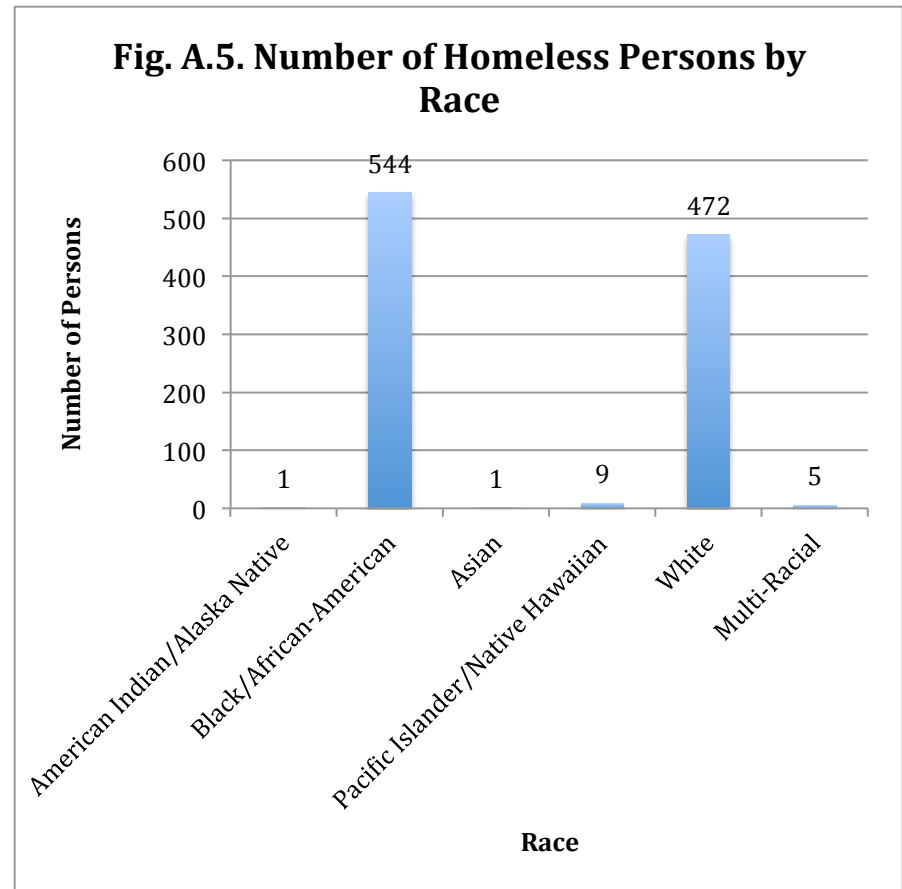
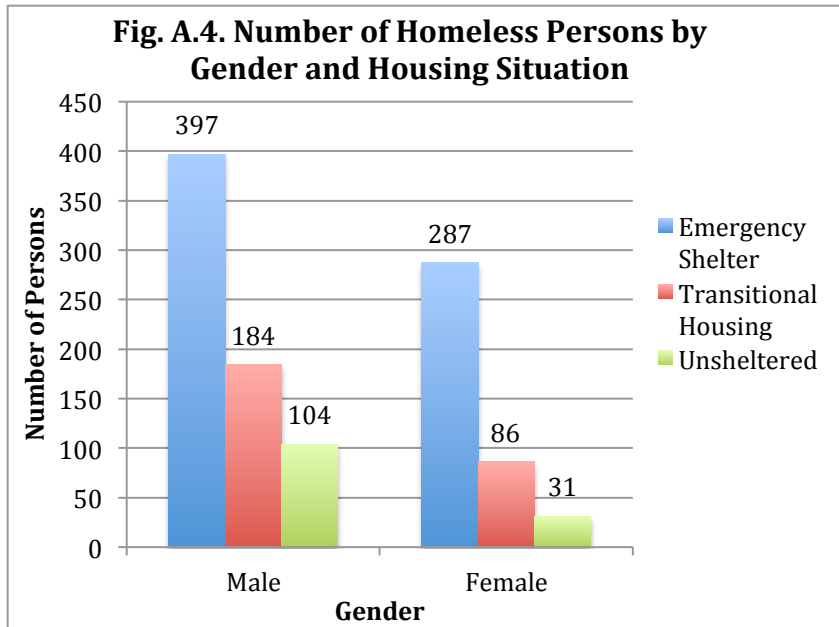


Who was homeless with you on the night of February 3<sup>rd</sup>?

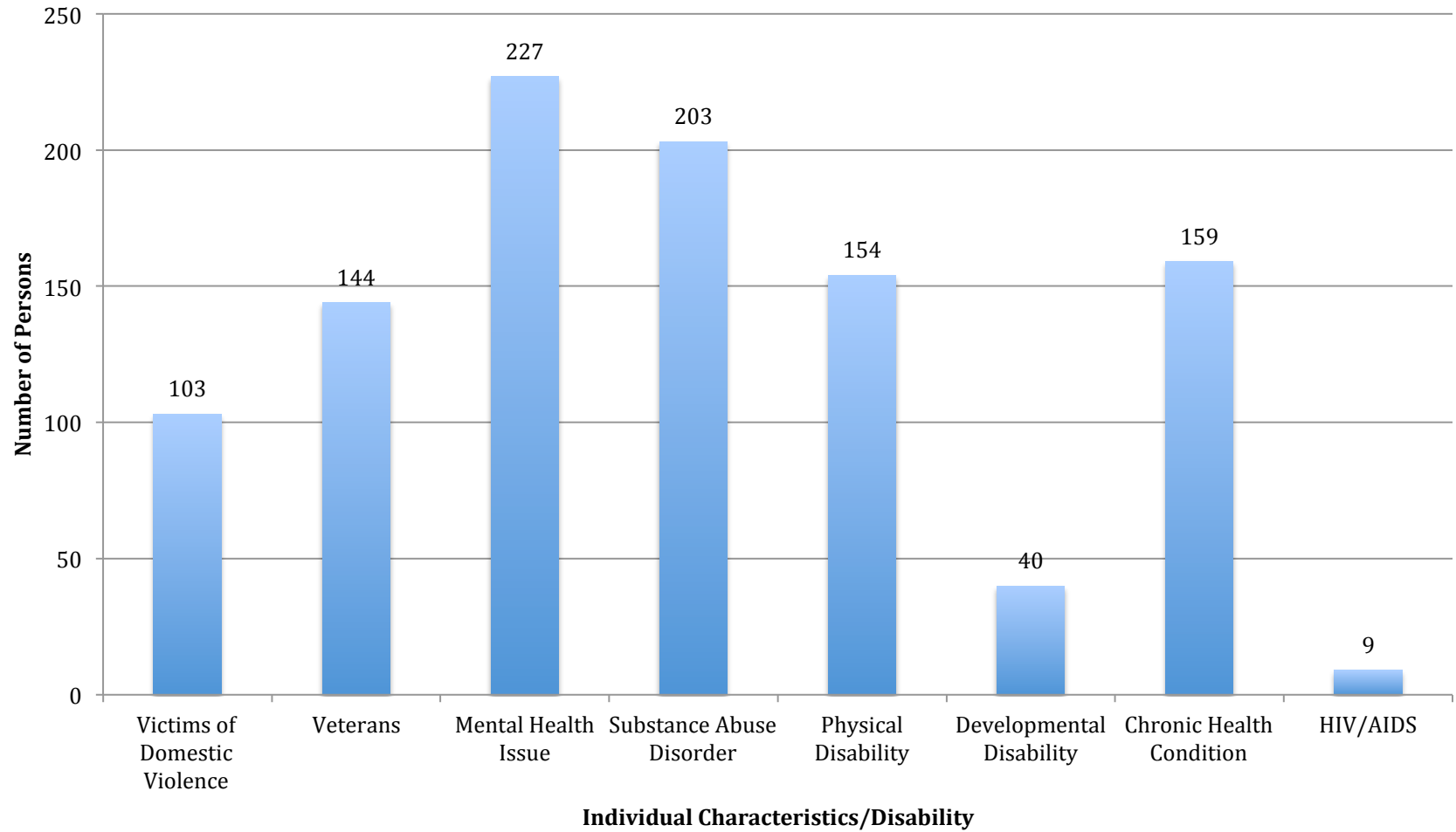
**Fig. A.3. Number of Homeless Persons by Age Range and Housing Type**



**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**



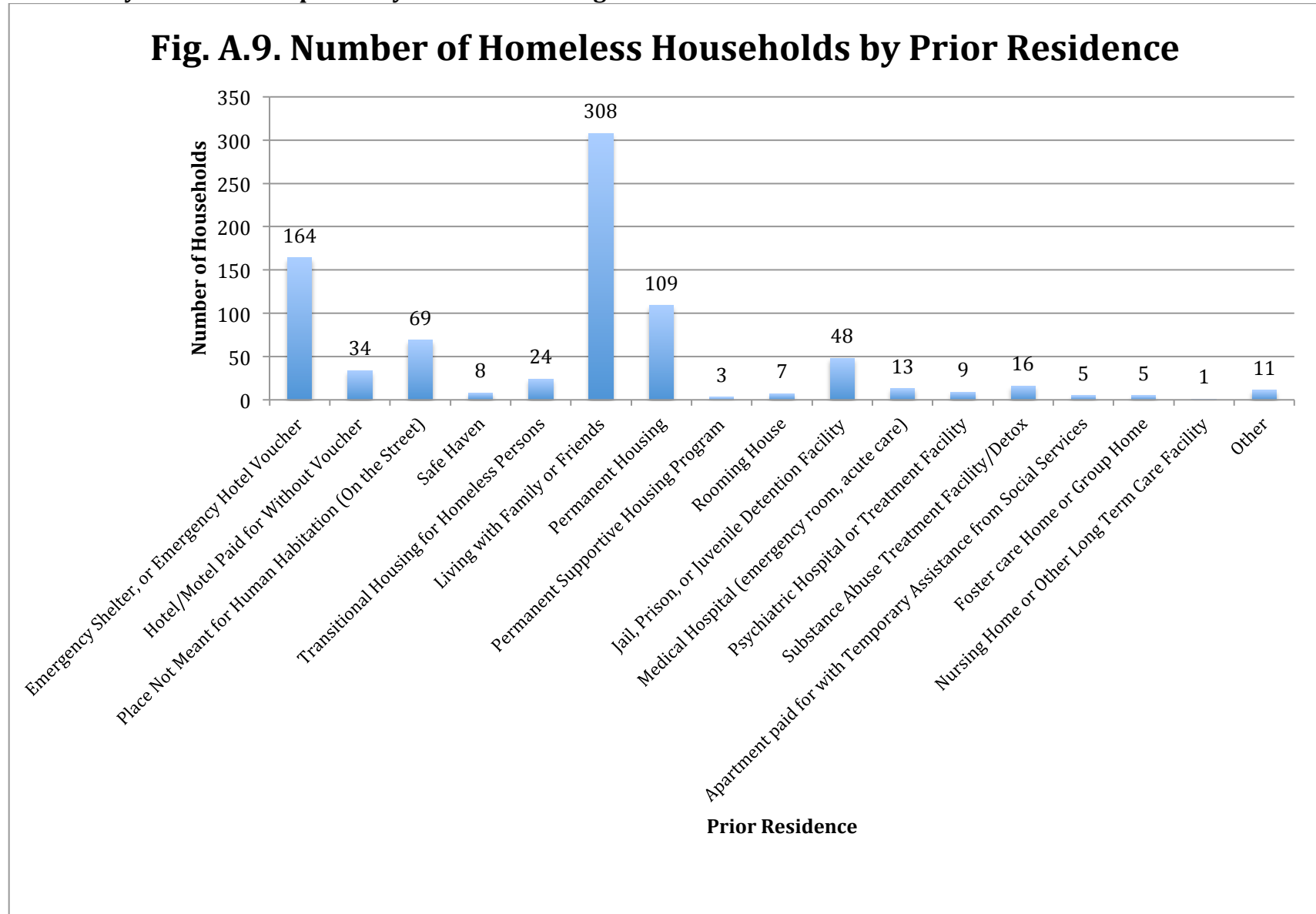
## Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

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

<b>Last Permanent Address – County/State/Country</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
Atlantic County	8
Bergen County	0
Burlington County	18
<b>Camden County</b>	<b>346</b>
<b>Cape May County</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Cumberland County</b>	<b>167</b>
Essex County	2
<b>Gloucester County</b>	<b>75</b>
Hudson County	0
Hunterdon County	1
Mercer County	2
Middlesex County	1
Monmouth County	0
Morris County	0
Ocean County	2
Passaic County	0
Salem County	6
Somerset County	0
Sussex County	0
Union county	1
Warren County	1
New York	4
Pennsylvania	33
North Carolina	3
Florida	2

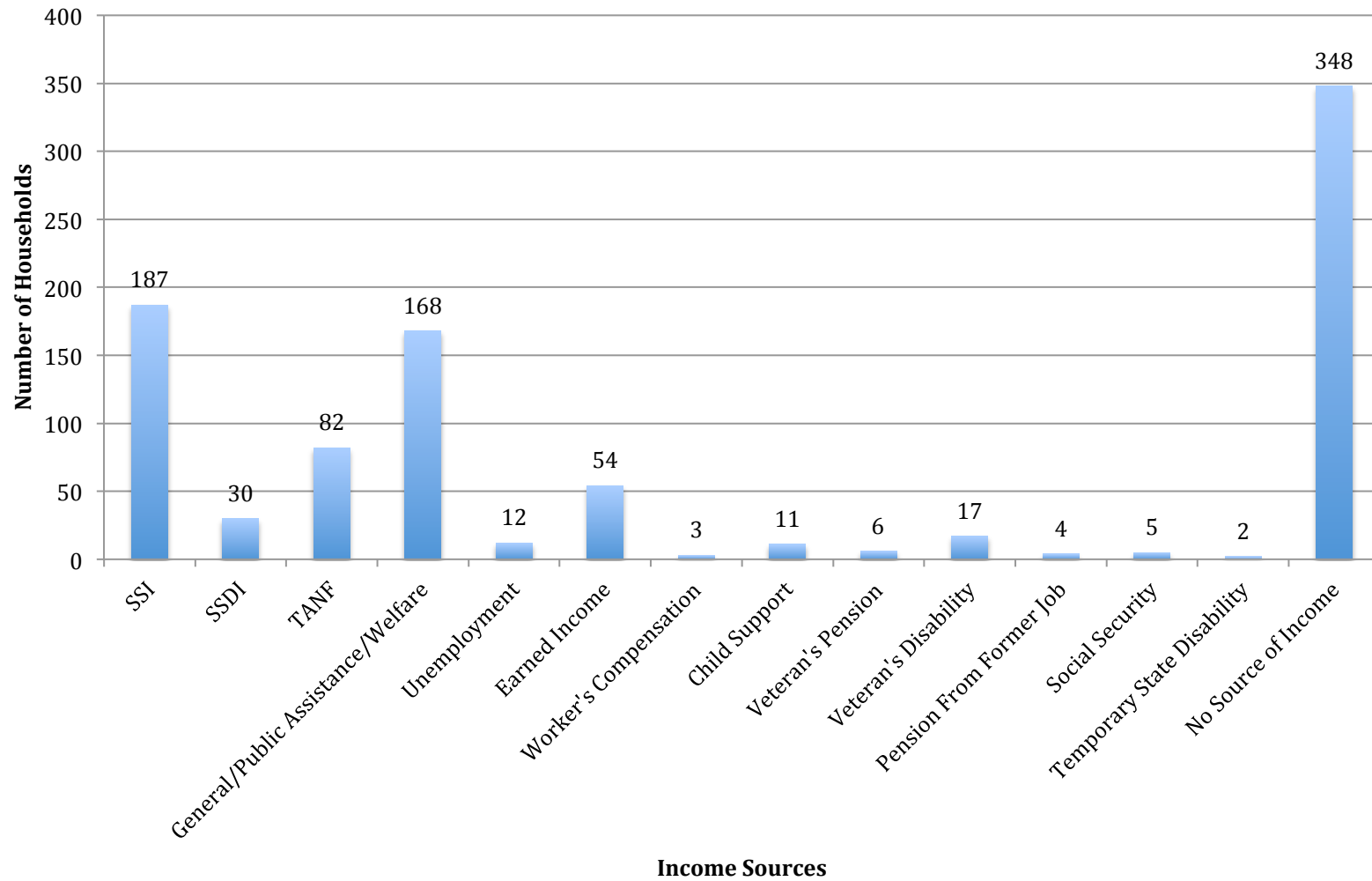
What was your residence prior to your current living situation?

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

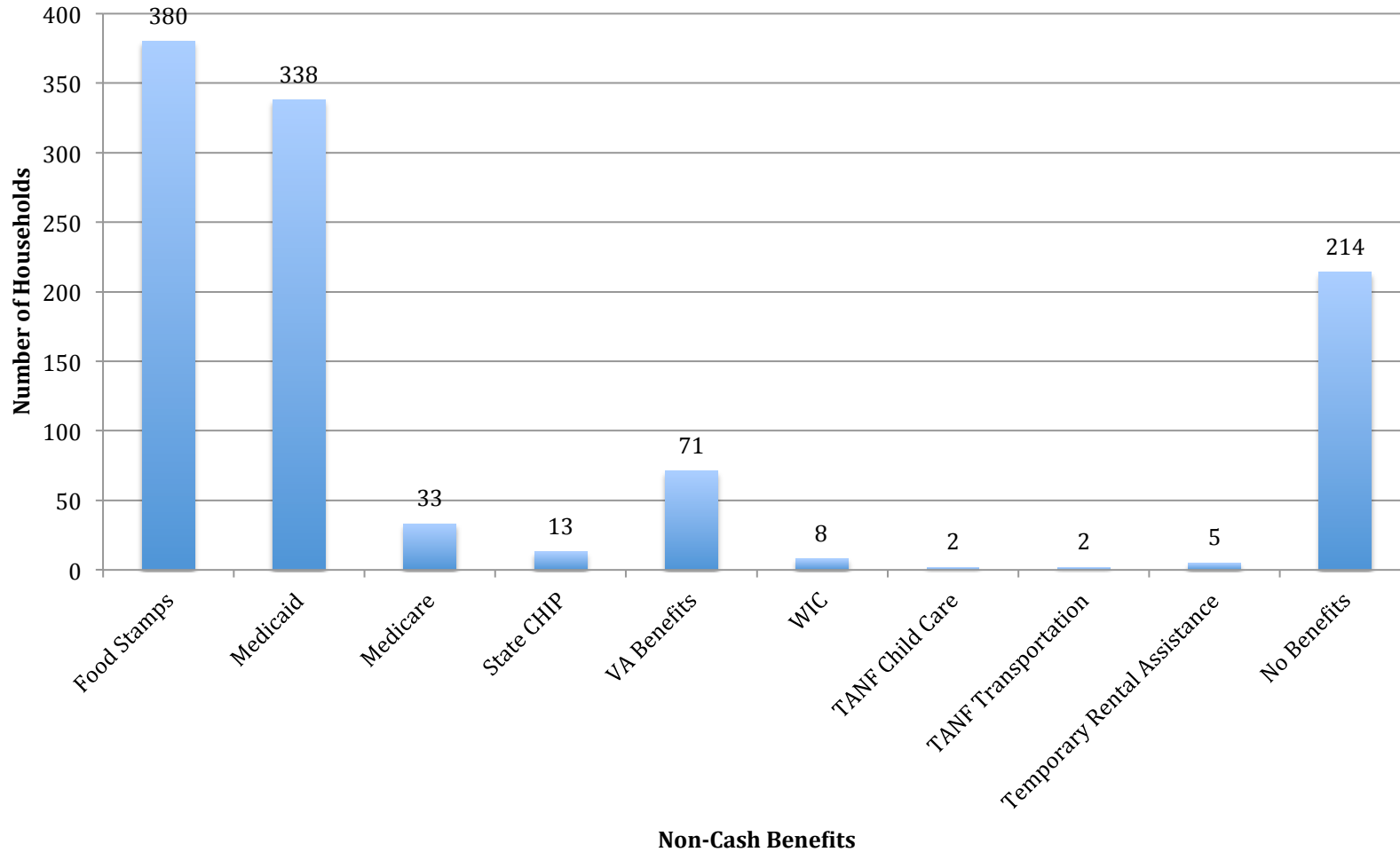


Which of the following sources of income or non-cash benefits do you, or anyone in your household, receive?

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

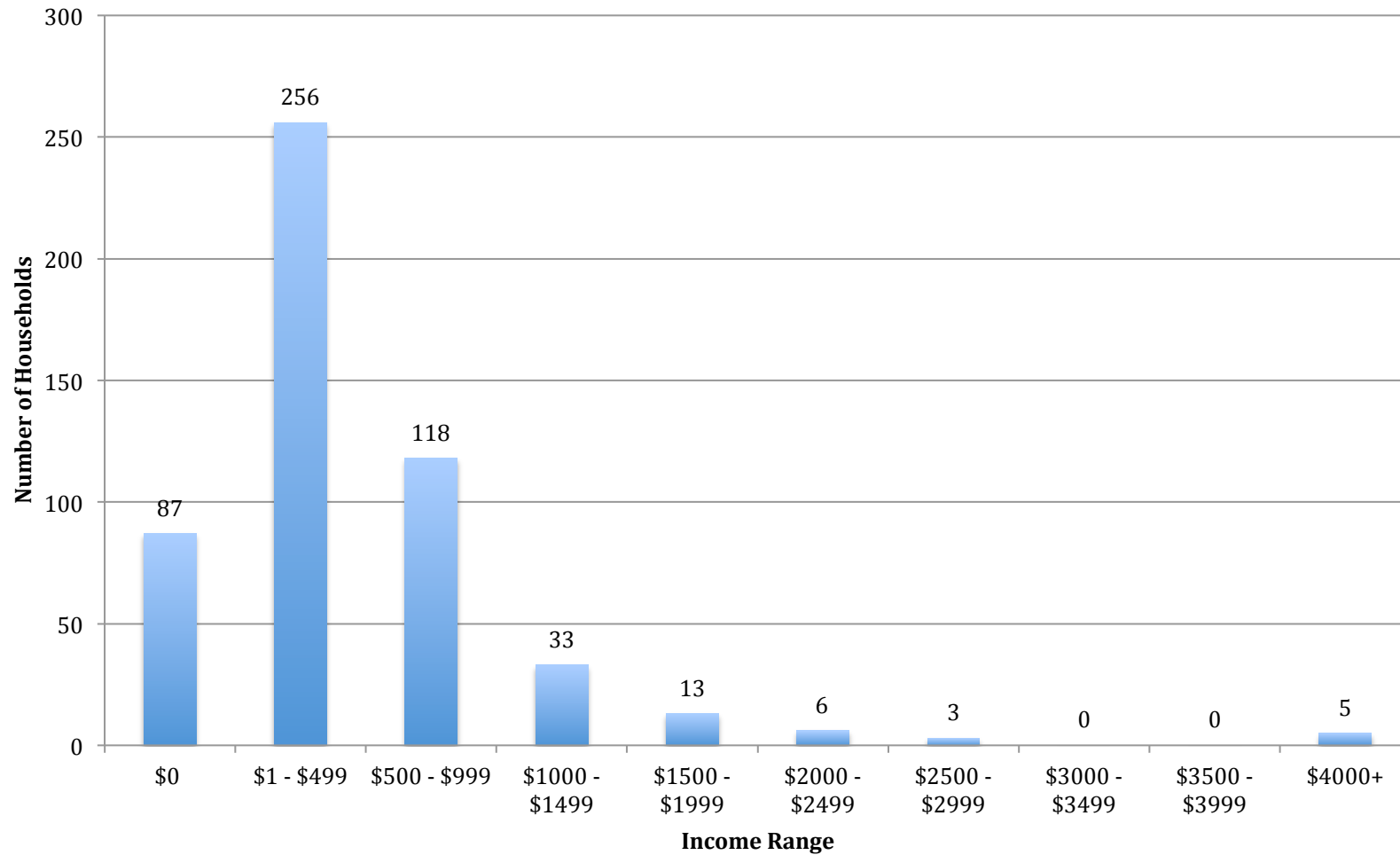


**Fig. A. 11. Number of Homeless Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits**



What is your monthly household income?

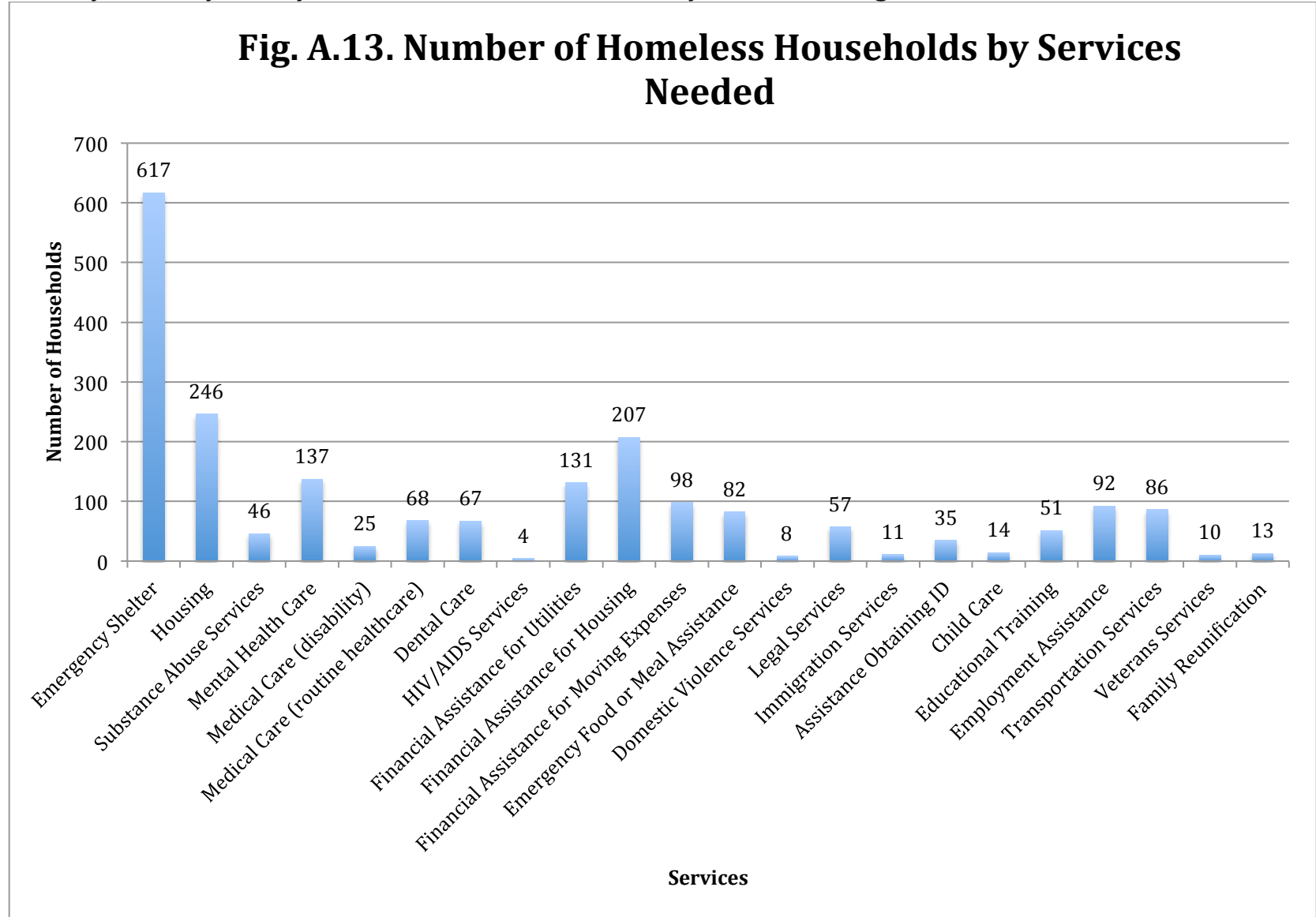
**Fig. A.12. Number of Homeless Households by Monthly Income Range**





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**

