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NJ
2016
Counts!

Middlesex County's 2016 Point-In-Time Count of the Homeless

January 26, 2016

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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 2016

NJ Counts 2016, 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 2016 Count reveals important demographic and other information about families and individuals who were homeless on the night of Tuesday, January 26th, 2016 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 2016. Monarch would also like to specifically thank Bergen County for providing a Spanish translation of the 2016 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 2016 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 in which the episodes equal at least 12 months, 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 2016 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.

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 2016 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 third 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 2016 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 2012 to 2016. 2012, 2014 and 2016 were not HUD required full reporting years while 2013 and 2015 were.
2. 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.
3. 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 26th, 2016 a total of 294 households, including 457 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Middlesex County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 37 households, with 46 persons, were identified as chronically homeless.
- 69 households, with 84 unsheltered homeless persons were counted; 3 families with adult at least one adult and 1 child and 66 adult-only households.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 26th, 2016, a total of 457 persons, in 294 households, were experiencing homelessness in Middlesex County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 147 persons (24.3%) and 135 households (31.5%) from 2015. Middlesex County had 5.1% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in 2016.

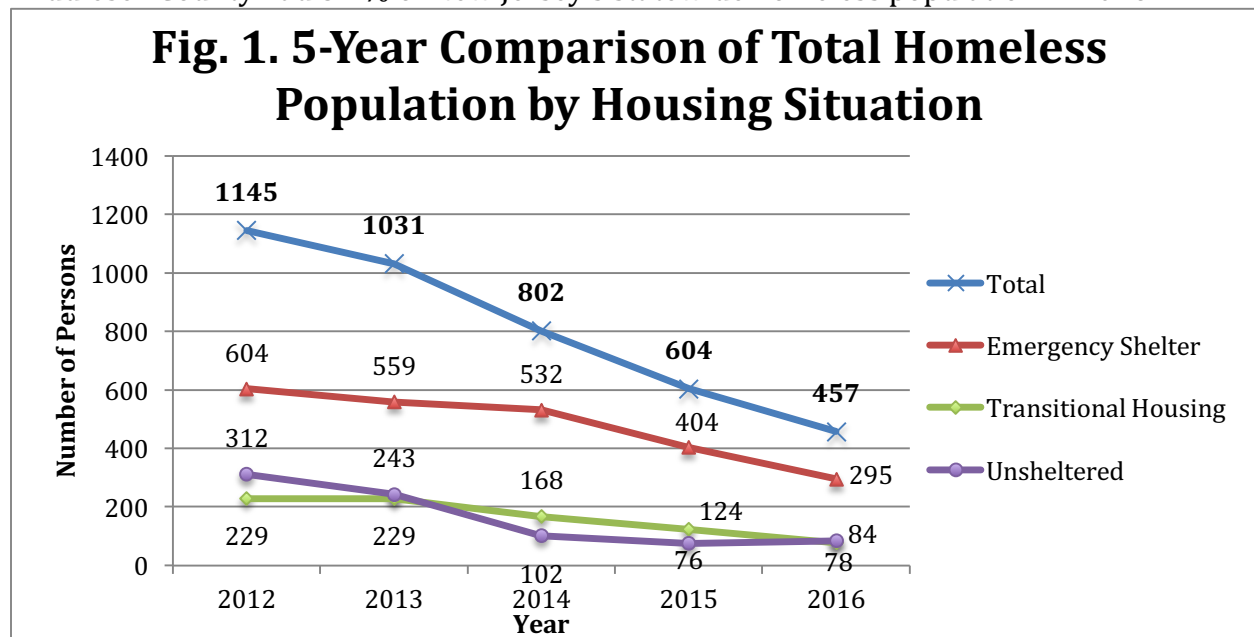
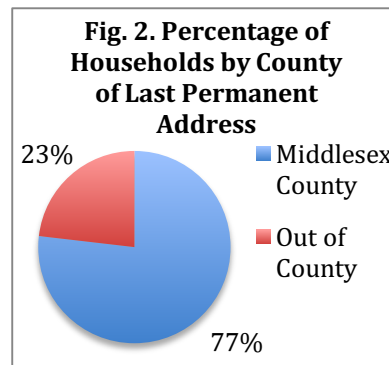


Figure 1 shows that, in 2016, 295 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 78 stayed in transitional housing, and 84 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. Though the unsheltered count rose by 10.5% (8 persons), the totals of those staying in emergency shelter and transitional housing show a reduction from 2015, dropping by 109 persons (27%) and 46 persons (37.1%), respectively.

Figure 1 also shows that, over the past five years, the total number of homeless persons counted has been decreasing in Middlesex County, since the high count of 2012 (1,145). During the five-year period, total homelessness fell by 688 persons (60.1%). During the same five-year period, the number of persons in emergency shelter on the night of the

count saw a decrease of 309 persons (51.2%), while the number of unsheltered persons dropped by 228 persons (73.1%).

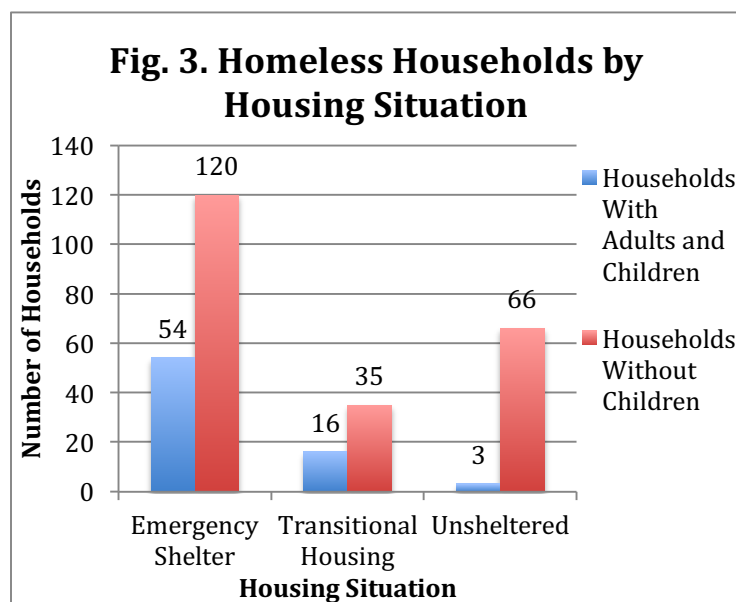
As Figure 2 shows, in 2016 23% of homeless households in Middlesex County reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the county.



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 294 homeless households counted in Middlesex County in 2016, 73 (24.8%) were



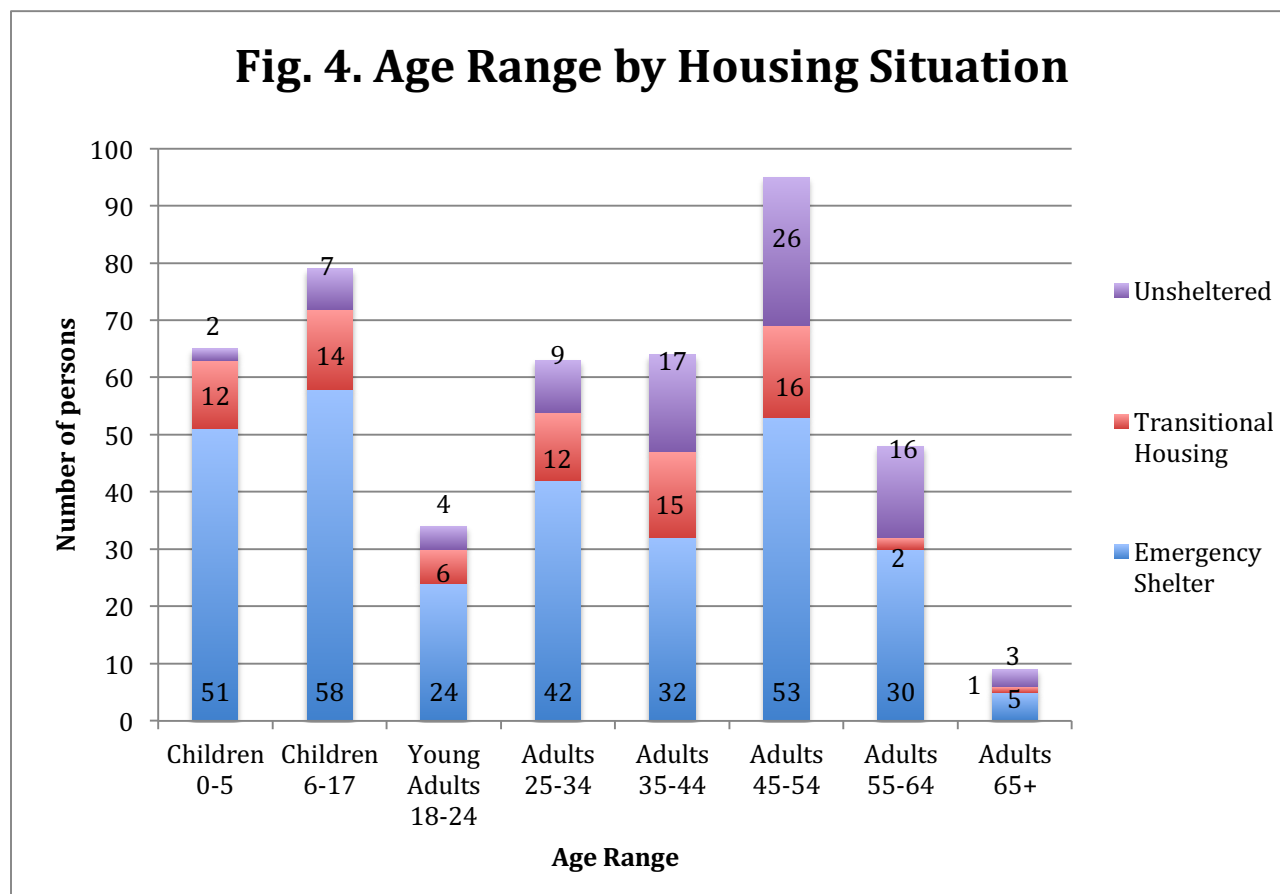
families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. These families included 228 persons, 144 children under age 18, and 84 adults. The average family size was 3.2 persons. Figure 3 shows that 54 of the families were staying in emergency shelter (74%), and 16 were in transitional housing programs for the homeless (21.9%). There were 3 unsheltered families (4.1%) with 4 adults and 9 children. In 2016, Middlesex County counted 19 fewer homeless families than in 2015, a decrease of 20.7%.

75.2% (221) of the homeless households in Middlesex County were adult-only households without children under 18, and they were composed of 229 adult individuals. 120 (54.3%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 35 (15.8%) were in transitional housing, and 66 (29.9%) were unsheltered. Middlesex County has seen the number of adult-only households decrease by 116 (34.4%) since 2015.

As Figure 3 indicates, similar to 2015, there were no households with only children under 18 years old reported in 2016.

Demographics

There were a total of 34 (7.4%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 279 (61.1%) adults over age 24, and 144 (31.5%) children under 18 years old experiencing homelessness on the night of the count in Middlesex County. Figure 4 shows that the majority of homeless children who were under the age of 18 were between 6 and 17 years of age (79, 54.9%). Among adults, more were between 45 and 54 years old than any other age range (20.8% of all homeless persons, 30.4% of adults); this was also the most represented age range overall. Only 9 persons (2%) were over the age of 65.



42.5% (194) of homeless persons identified were female, 57.1% (261) were male, and 0.4% (2) were transgender.

50.3% of homeless persons identified their race as Black or African-American, making that the largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported. The next largest group self-identified as White (48.6%), followed by those identifying as American Indian/Alaska Native (1.8%) and Asian (.9%). With regard to ethnicity, 31.1% of homeless persons identified themselves as Hispanic, or Latino.

Disabilities

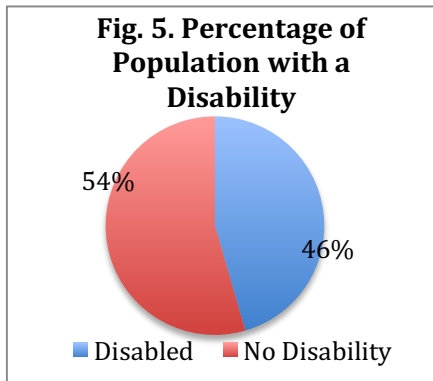
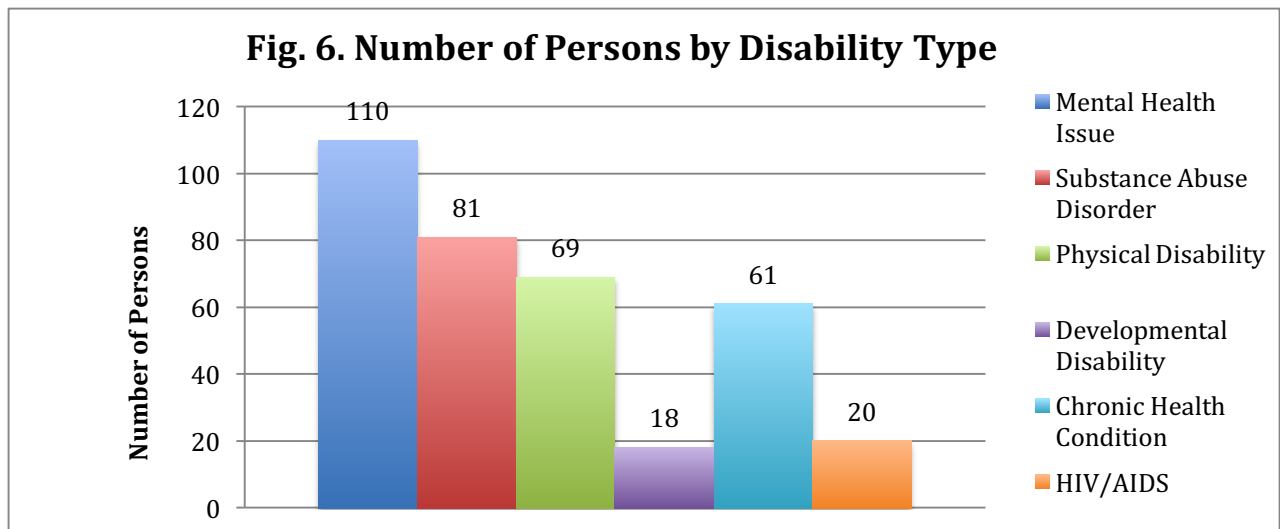


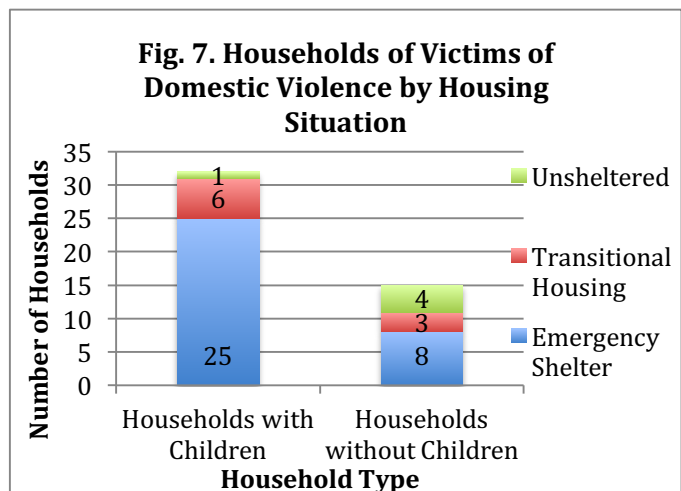
Figure 5 illustrates that 46% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 59.4% of adults reported some type of disability compared to 15.3% of children. Figure 6 shows the number of the homeless persons that identified as having various disabilities. Among all disabled persons (adults and children), the most common disabilities identified include mental health issues (52.9%) and substance abuse disorders (38.9%).

Among disabled adults, 54.3% reported mental health issues making this the most prevalent disability (32.3% of total homeless adult population). More disabled homeless children had developmental disabilities (59.1%) than any other disability.



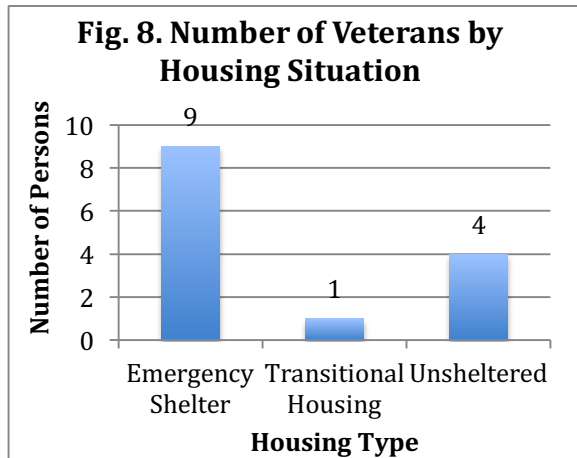
Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in Middlesex County, 47 homeless households identified as victims of domestic violence (See Figure 7). The majority of these households (32 households, 68.1%) were households with children, 1 (3.1%) of whom was unsheltered. There were 15 adult-only households that reported being victims of domestic violence on the night of the count, 26.7% (4) of whom were unsheltered.



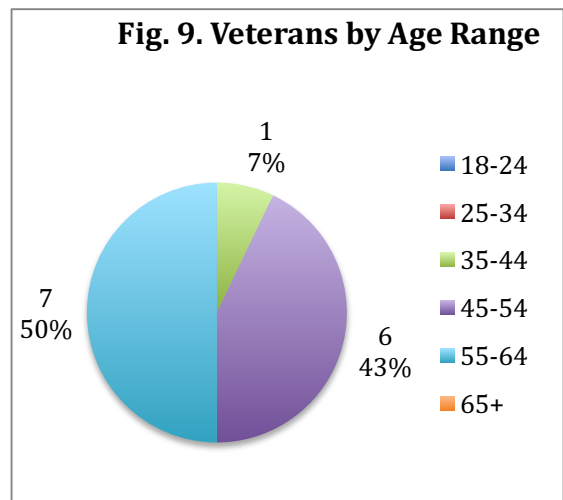
Veterans

In its plan, *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*, the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) 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.



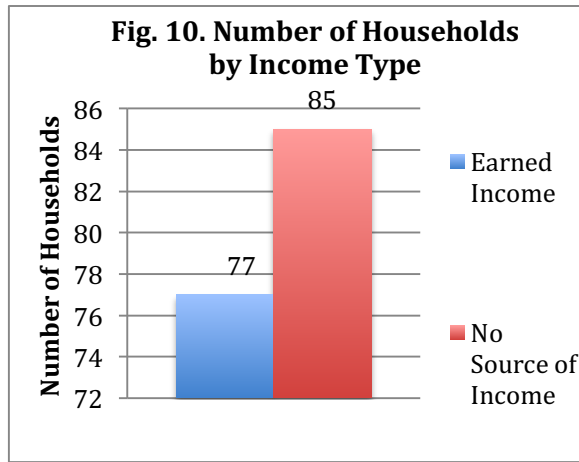
14 homeless veteran households were counted on the night of the count, 8 (36.4%) fewer than in 2015. 12 (85.7%) were individuals and 2 (14.3%) were adult only couple households. Figure 8 shows the number of persons in households with homeless veterans by their housing location on the night of the count. The largest contingent of veterans was found to be staying in emergency shelter (64.3%). In addition, 4 veterans were unsheltered (28.6%), and 1 veteran household was in transitional housing (7.1%).

All homeless veterans identified in Middlesex County were male, and the most common racial background identified among them was Black or African-American (8 persons, 57.1%), followed by 6 (42.9%) identifying as White. Figure 9 illustrates the percentage of homeless veterans by age range.



9 of the 14 veterans, 64.3%, reported having some kind of disability. The most common disabilities among disabled veterans were chronic health conditions, which affected 5 persons (55.6%), and substance abuse disorders, which affected 4 persons (44.4%). The four types of services that homeless veteran households sought the most were housing (85.7%), financial assistance for housing (50%), employment assistance (35.7%), and veteran services (28.6%). Among the veteran households identified, only 7.1% (1 household) was connected with VA healthcare benefits, and 1 connected with VA Disability. None of the veteran households were connected with VA Pension. 28.6% of veteran households were connected to work income. 35.7% of the homeless veteran households reported that they had no source of income, and 28.6% of veteran households reported they were not connected to any form of non-cash benefits.

Income and Benefits



Among all those households experiencing homelessness in the county on the night of the count, 28.9% had no source of income, and 26.2% reported earned income or wages from a job. Earned income was the most common source of income among homeless households, followed by Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and General Assistance (GA), with 14.6% and 13.6% received respectively.

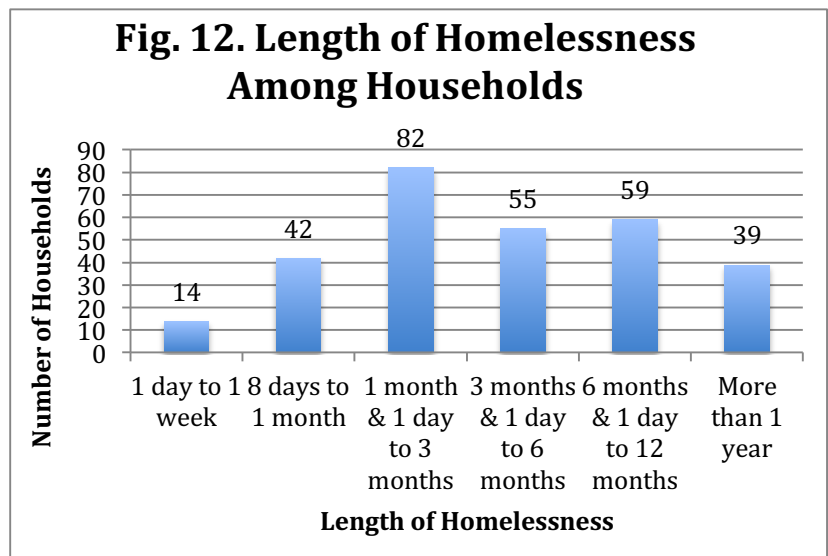
Figure 11 shows the average monthly income for all homeless households.

Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	\$522.37	\$982.47	\$377.97

22.4% of homeless households reported they did not receive any form of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Medicaid was the top reported non-cash benefit, and was received by 51.4% of homeless households. 49% reported receiving Food Stamps (SNAP).

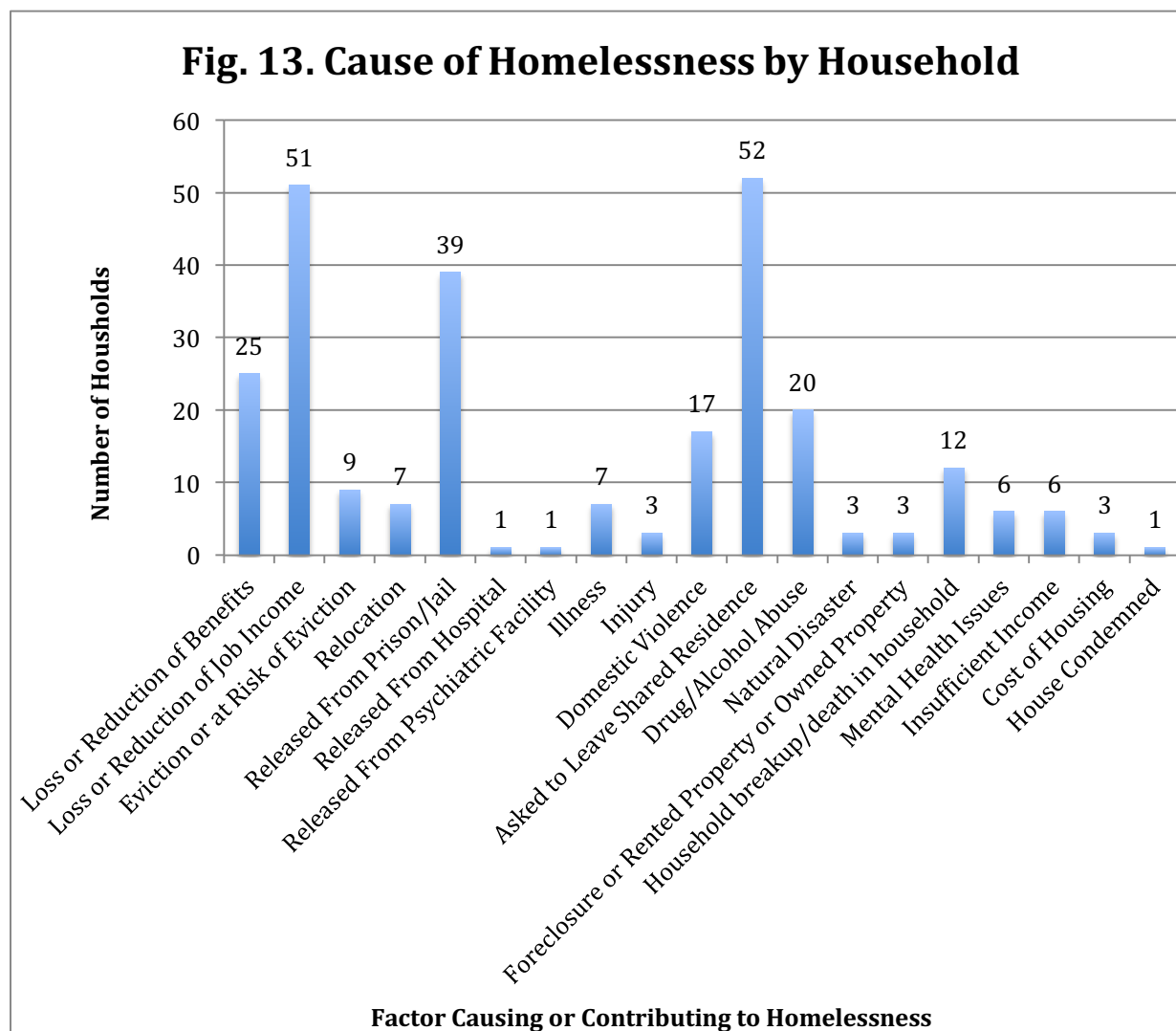
Length of Homelessness

As Figure 12 shows, 82 (27.9%) homeless households reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted from 1 month and 1 day to 3 months, 55 (18.7%) from 3 months to 6 months, and 59 (20.1%) reported that they had been homeless for between 6 months and 1 day to 12 months. Together, these three most common responses account for 66.7% of all homeless households. 39 households (13.3%) reported being homeless for more than 1 year, a decrease of 48 households (55.2%) from 2015.



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 (52 households, 17.7%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factor reported was a loss or reduction of job income (51 households, 17.3%).



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 (98 households, 33.3%) than any other type of residence. 16% reported residing in permanent housing prior to their current living situation. 14.6% reported staying in jail, prison, or juvenile detention prior.

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. This definition has been updated since the 2015 point in time, in such that in order for a household to meet the episodic definition of chronically homeless, the 4 episodes must equal at least 12 months, which may lead to a decrease in the number of households that qualify as chronically homeless.

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

37 households, made up of 46 total persons, were chronically homeless in Middlesex County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 41 persons (47.1%) from 2015. This decrease caused the rate of chronic homelessness to decrease as a percentage of the overall homeless population from 14.4% to 10.1%.

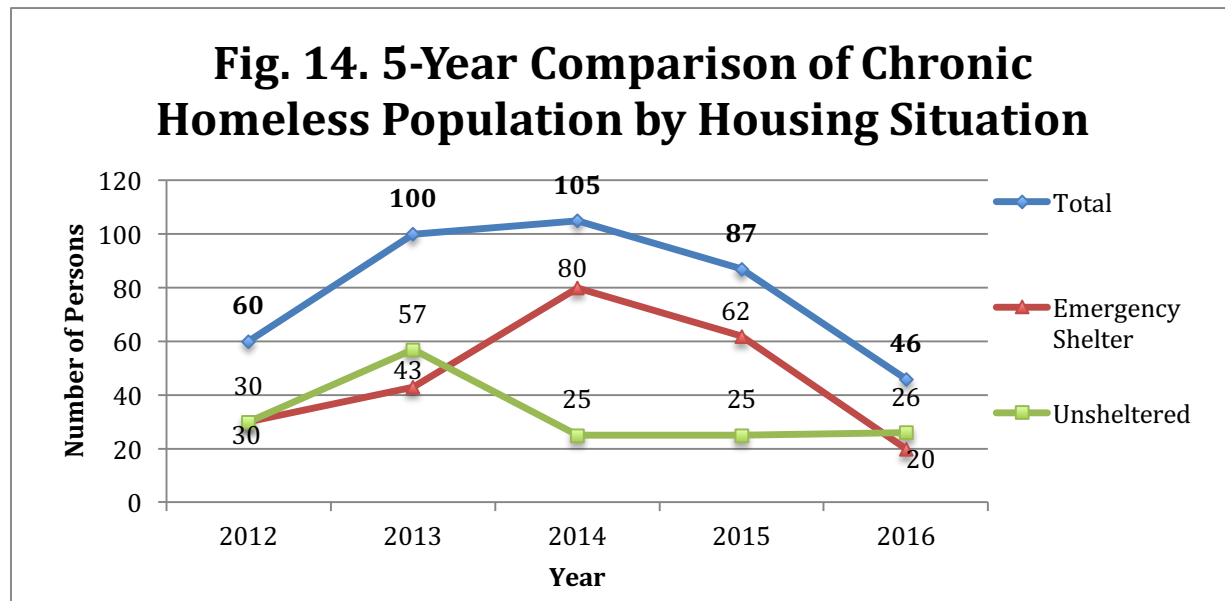
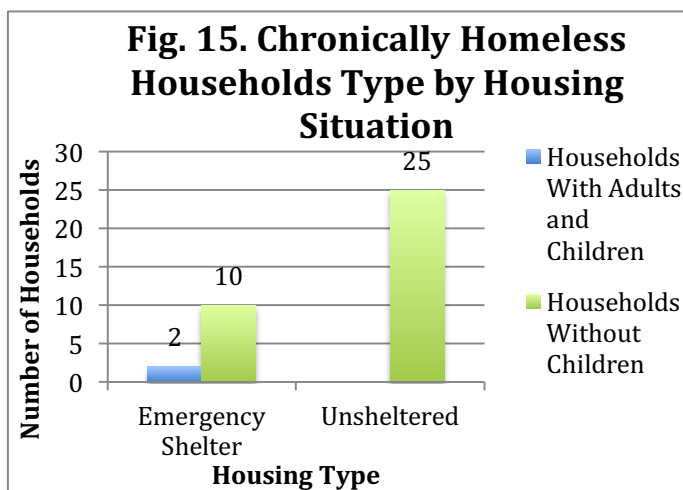


Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless persons who were in emergency shelters or living unsheltered in Middlesex County from 2012 to 2016. Despite increasing

from 2012 to 2014, since 2012 the total of chronically homeless persons counted has decreased by 14 persons (23.3%). During this same period, the numbers of chronically homeless persons in emergency shelters and living unsheltered have fluctuated, but decreased overall. Since 2012, the number of unsheltered chronically homeless persons has dropped 13.3%, from 30 persons to 26, and the number of chronically homeless persons in emergency shelter dropped by 33.3% (10 persons).

Families and Individuals

Of the 37 chronically homeless households counted in 2016, 2 (5.4%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult (75% fewer than 2015). These families included 9 persons and the average family size was 4.5 persons. Both chronically homeless families stayed in emergency shelters on the night of the count.



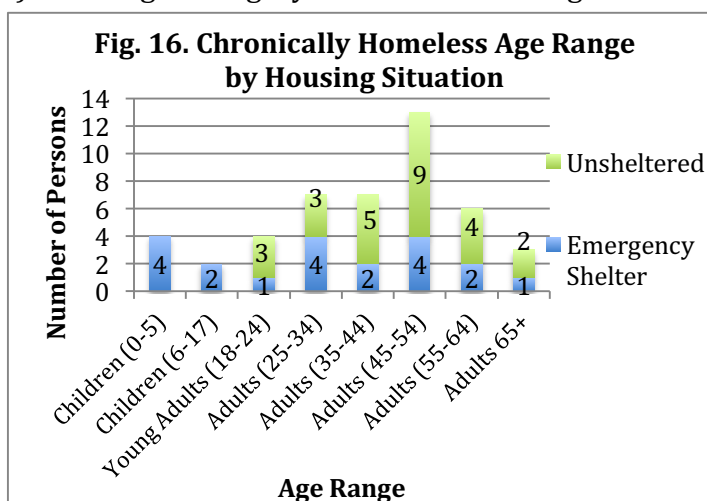
There were 37 chronically homeless persons in 35 households with no children 17 or younger counted in Middlesex County, making up 94.6% of the chronically homeless population. There were 10 (28.6%) of these households sheltered in emergency shelters, a 75% decrease from 40 in 2015. 25 (71.4%) of these adult households were unsheltered on the night of the count, the same number as in 2015.

Demographics

Of the 46 total chronically homeless persons, 4 (8.7%) were between 18 and 24 years old, and 6 (13%) were children 17 or younger. As shown in Figure 16, the largest number of chronically homeless persons (13, 28.3%) in a single category fell between the ages of 45 and 54 years of age.

80.4% of those counted as chronically homeless were male, and 19.6% were female.

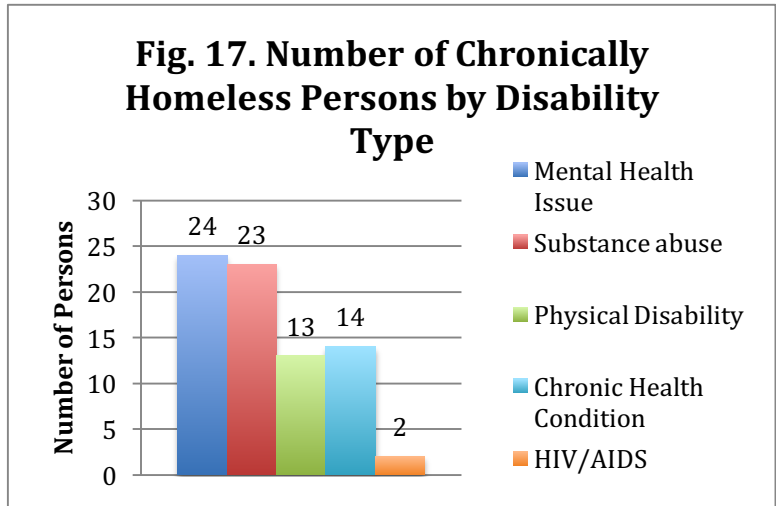
The largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported their race as Black or African-American (50%). The next largest group self-identified as White (47.8%), followed by persons identifying as Asian (2.2%). With regard to ethnicity, 32.6% of chronically homeless persons



identified as Hispanic, or Latino.

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 (52.2%) and substance abuse disorders (50%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.



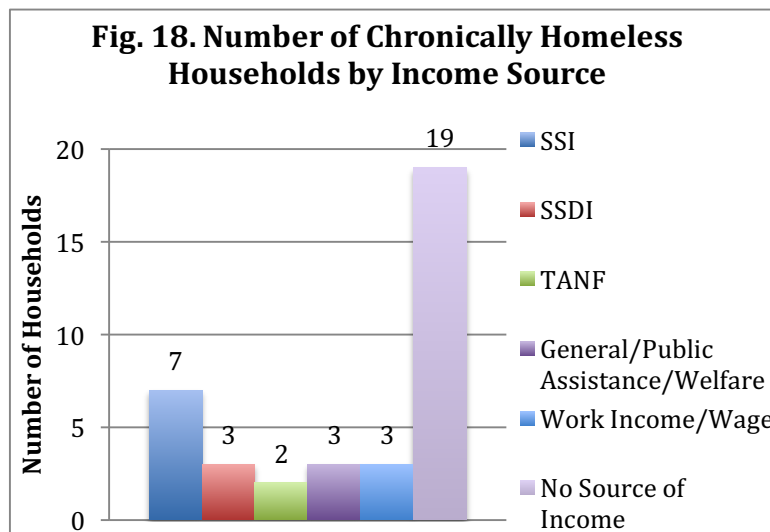
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 3 chronically homeless households in Middlesex County reported being victims of domestic violence (8.1%). 2 victims were unsheltered, and 1 victim household was staying in emergency shelter on the night of the count.

There were 3 veterans identified as chronically homeless on the night of the count (3.8% of the chronically homeless adult population). All were single individuals, 1 of whom was staying in emergency shelter, and 2 who were unsheltered.

Income and Benefits

Among all the chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 51.4% reported receiving no form of cash income, and 3 reported having earned income (8.1%). Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. The most common source of cash income among all households was Supplemental Security Income (SSI), which was received by 18.9% of homeless households.

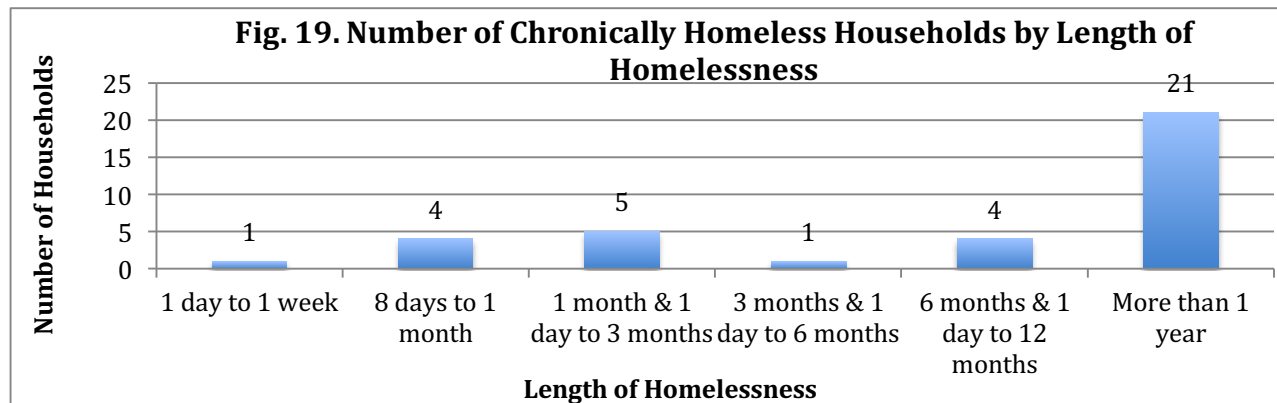


The most common source of cash income among all households was Supplemental Security Income (SSI), which was received by 18.9% of homeless households.

37.8% of chronically homeless households reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Medicaid and Food Stamps (SNAP) were the top reported non-cash benefits among this population, with 35.1% receiving each of these benefits.

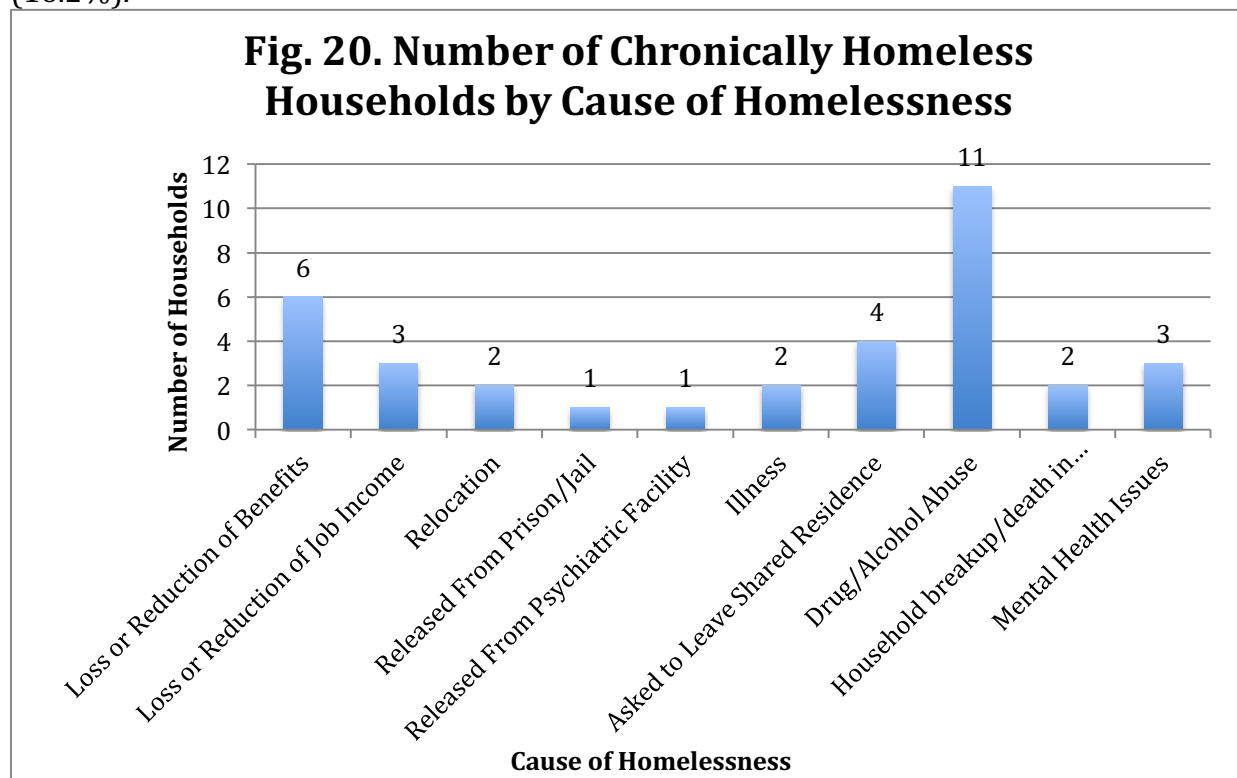
Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that the majority of chronically homeless households, 21 of the 37 households (56.8%), reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year. This is a 58% decrease from the 50 chronically homeless households who had reported being homeless for more than a year counted in 2015.



Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more chronically homeless households cited drug or alcohol abuse (29.7%) than any other. As Figure 20 shows, another common factor reported was a loss or reduction of benefits (16.2%).



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

69 households, made up of 84 persons, were living unsheltered in Middlesex County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 3 (4.2%) households, but an increase of 26 persons (10.5%) from 2015.

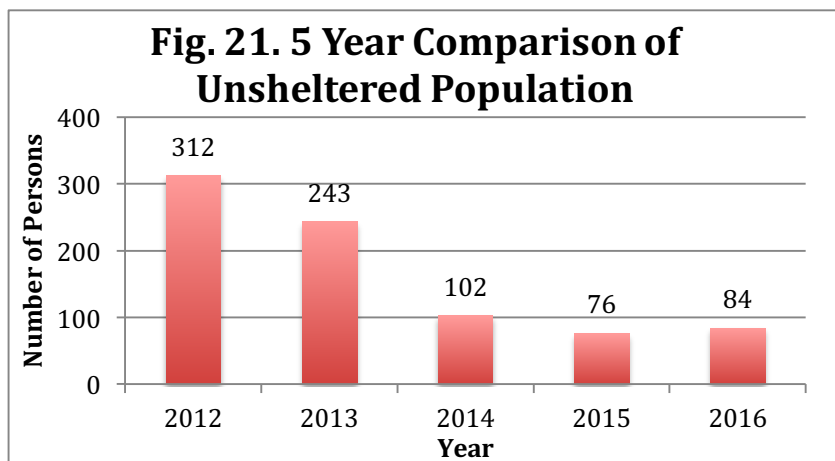


Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered persons from 2012 to 2016. Despite a slight increase since 2015, over the past five years, the total number of unsheltered persons has been reduced by 73.1%.

Families and Individuals

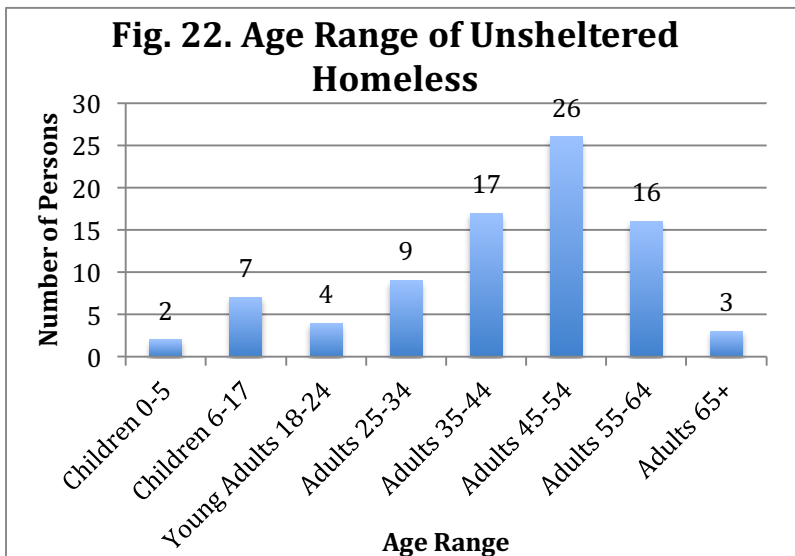
3 of the 69 unsheltered households (4.3%) counted in 2016 were unsheltered families with 4 adults and 9 children under age 18 in total.

The remaining 66 households (95.7%) were adult-only households, made up of 61 individuals and 5 couple households.

Demographics

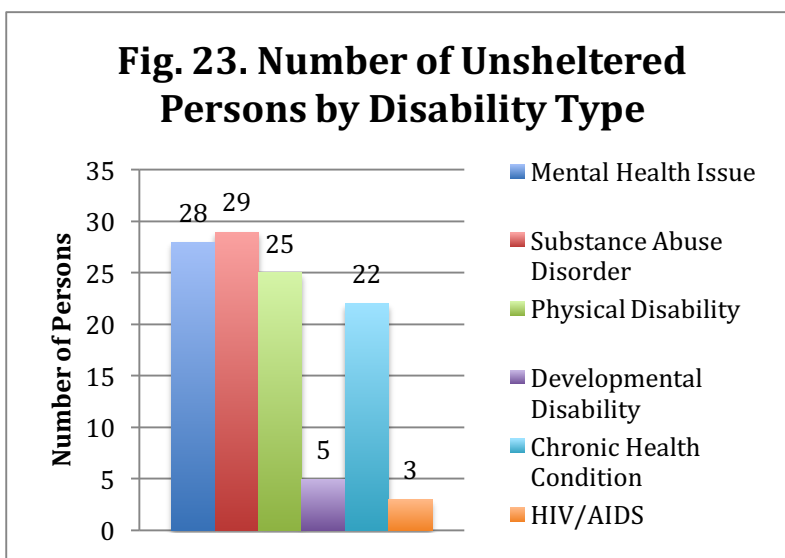
Of the 84 unsheltered persons counted, 4 (4.8%) were between 18 and 24 years old. 26 (31%) of those living unsheltered were between the ages of 45 and 54. 3 (3.6%) were older than 65.

64 of the 84 unsheltered persons were male (76.2%). 65.5% identified their race as White and 31% identified as Black or African-American. 46.4% of the unsheltered persons identified as Hispanic.



Disabilities

65.5% of unsheltered persons reported having some disability. Among the disabled, the disabilities most commonly identified were substance abuse disorders (52.7%) and mental health issues (50.9%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.



Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 5 of the unsheltered homeless persons in Middlesex County reported being victims of domestic violence. 3 were adult individuals, while 1 was a member of a couple household, and 1 a member of a family with at least 1 adult and 1 child.

There were 4 unsheltered veteran households on the night of the count 3 of whom were individuals, and 1 a couple household.

Income and Benefits

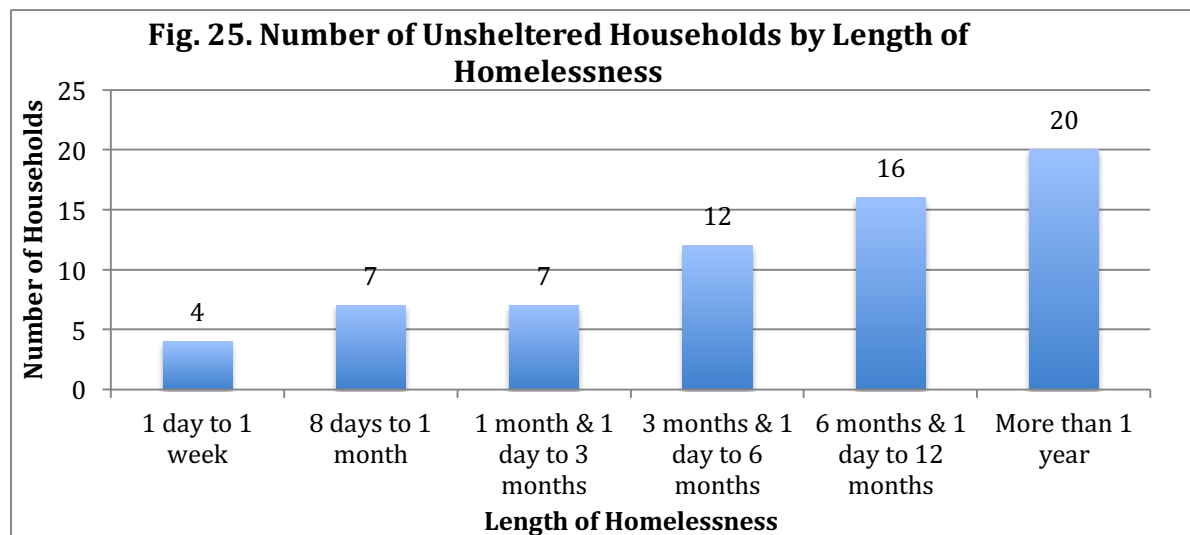
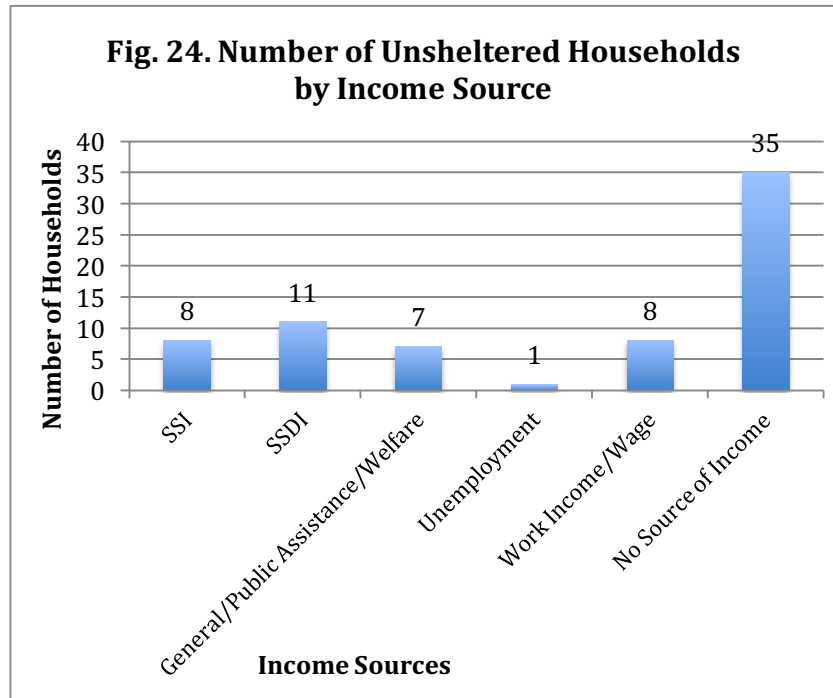
Among all unsheltered households on the night of the count, 35 (50.7%) reported having no source of income. The average monthly income among unsheltered households was approximately \$377.97. Figure 24 shows the sources of income received. SSDI was received by the most: 15.9% of households.

28 of the 69 unsheltered households (40.6%) reported they were not

receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Medicaid was the top reported non-cash benefit among this population, with 29% receiving this benefit, while 21.7% were receiving Food Stamps (SNAP) and 11.6% were receiving Medicare.

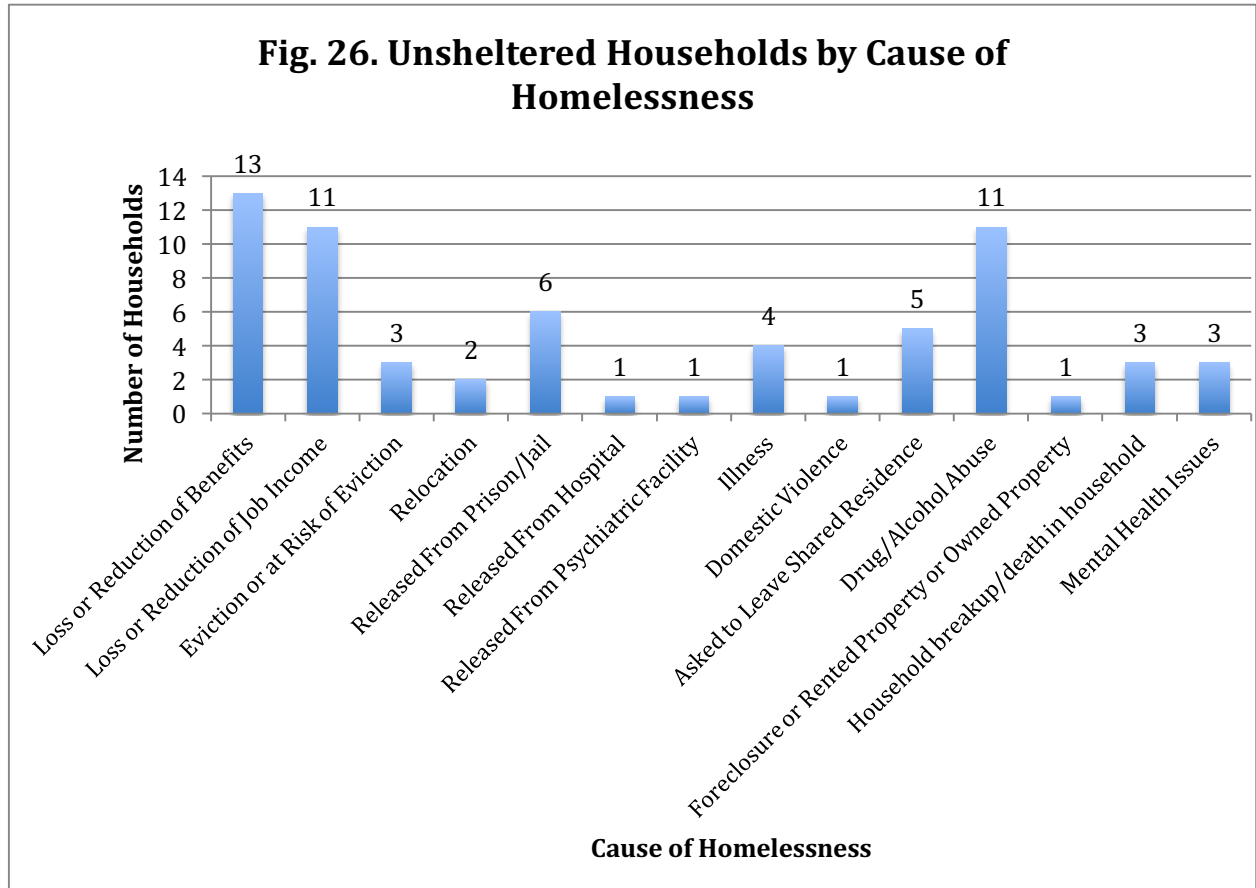
Length of Homelessness

As shown in Figure 25, more unsheltered homeless households (29%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted more than 1 year than any other length of time. 16 (23.2%) reported they had been homeless between 6 months and one day, and 12 months.



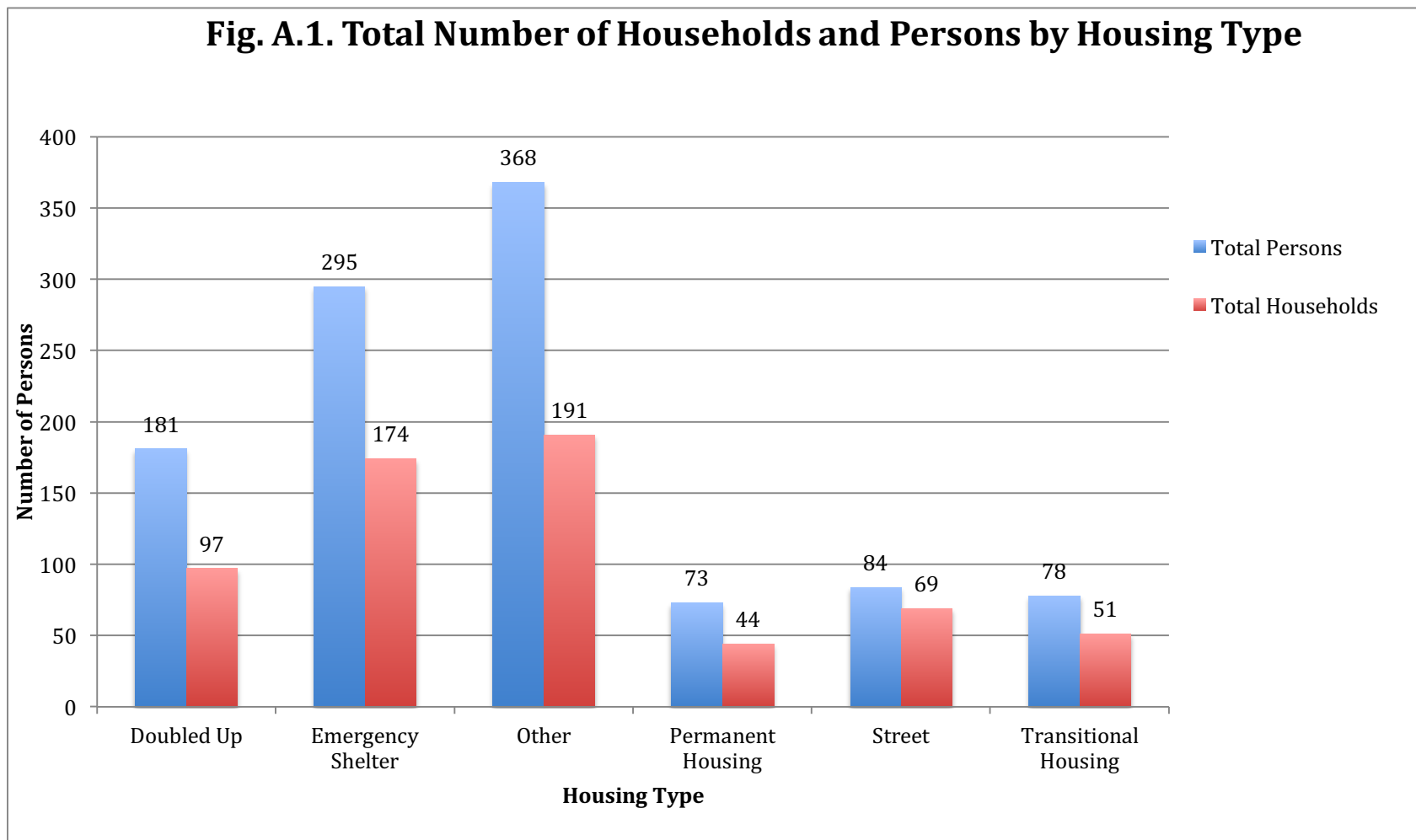
Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more unsheltered households said loss or reduction of job benefits (18.8%) than any other factor. As Figure 26 shows, other common factors reported included a loss or reduction of income and drug or alcohol abuse.



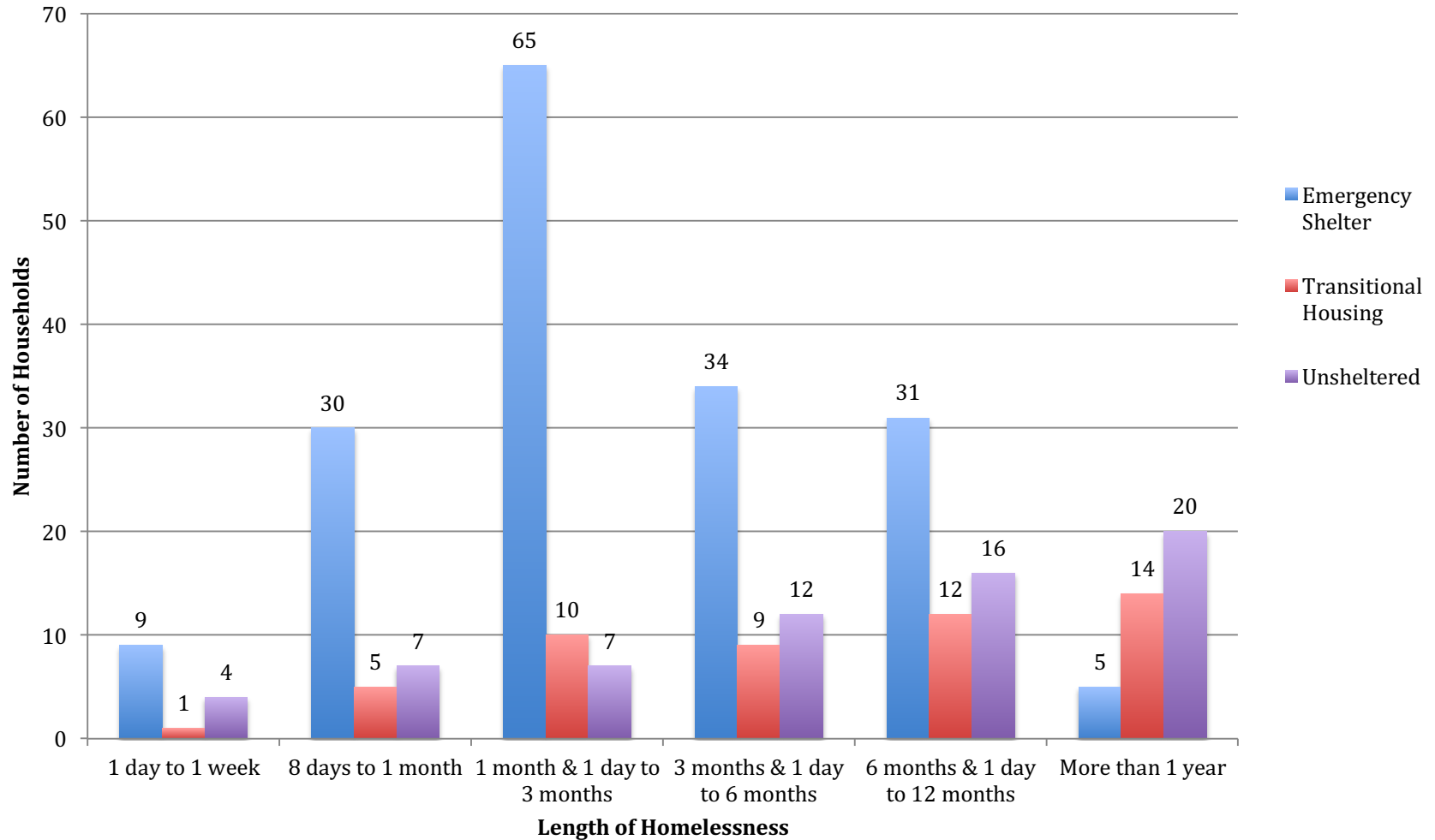
VI. Appendix

Where did you spend the night of Tuesday, January 26, 2016?



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 26th?

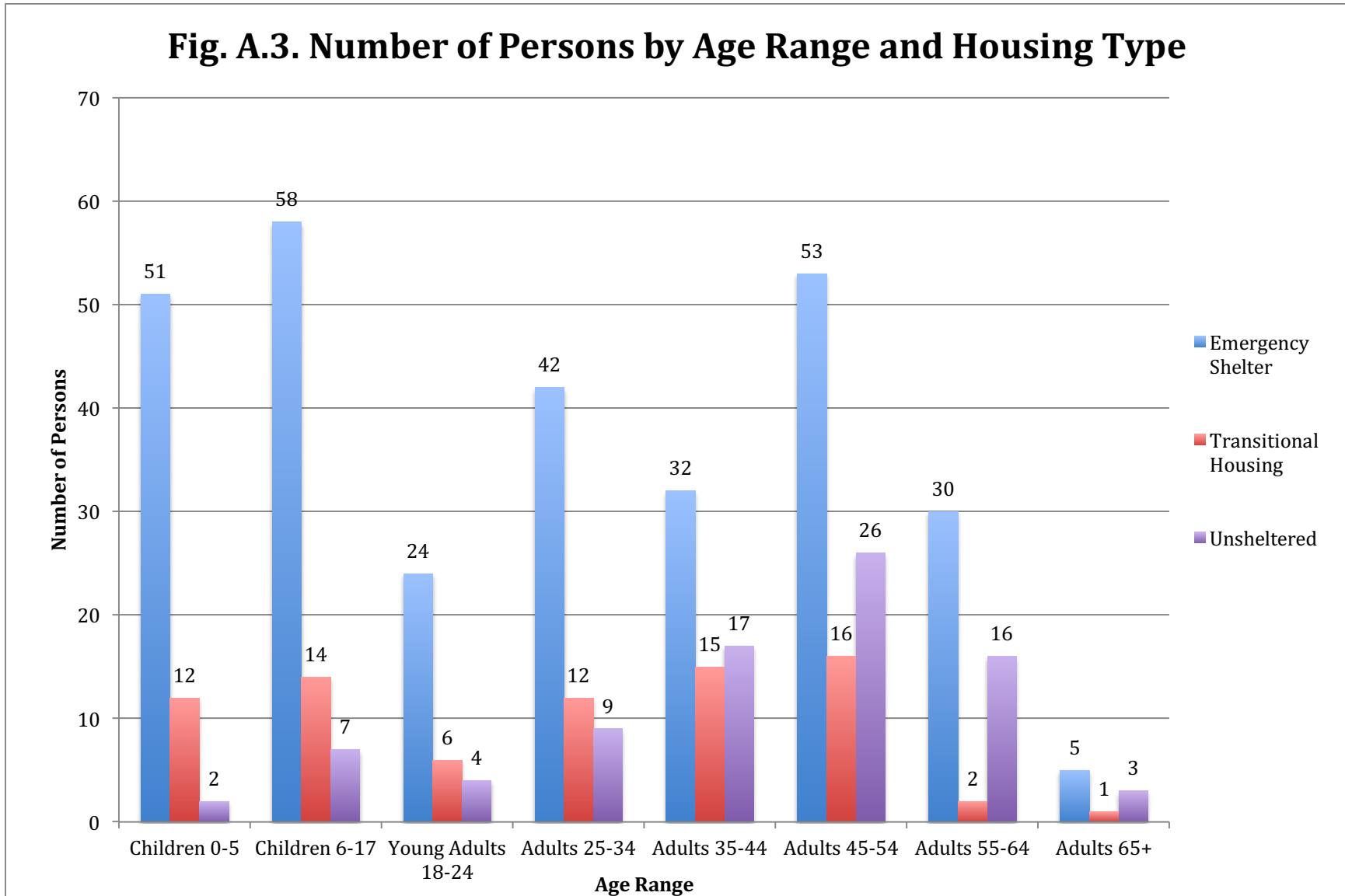


Fig. A.4. Number of Persons by Gender and Housing Situation

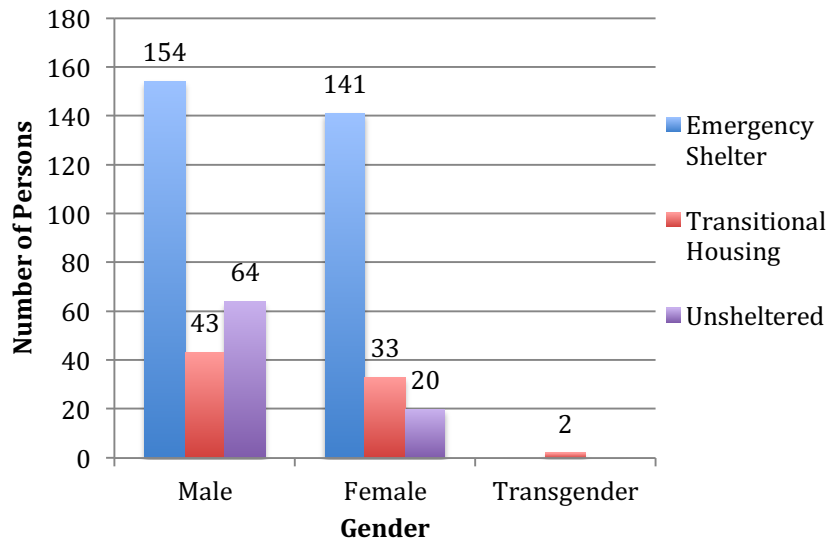


Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race

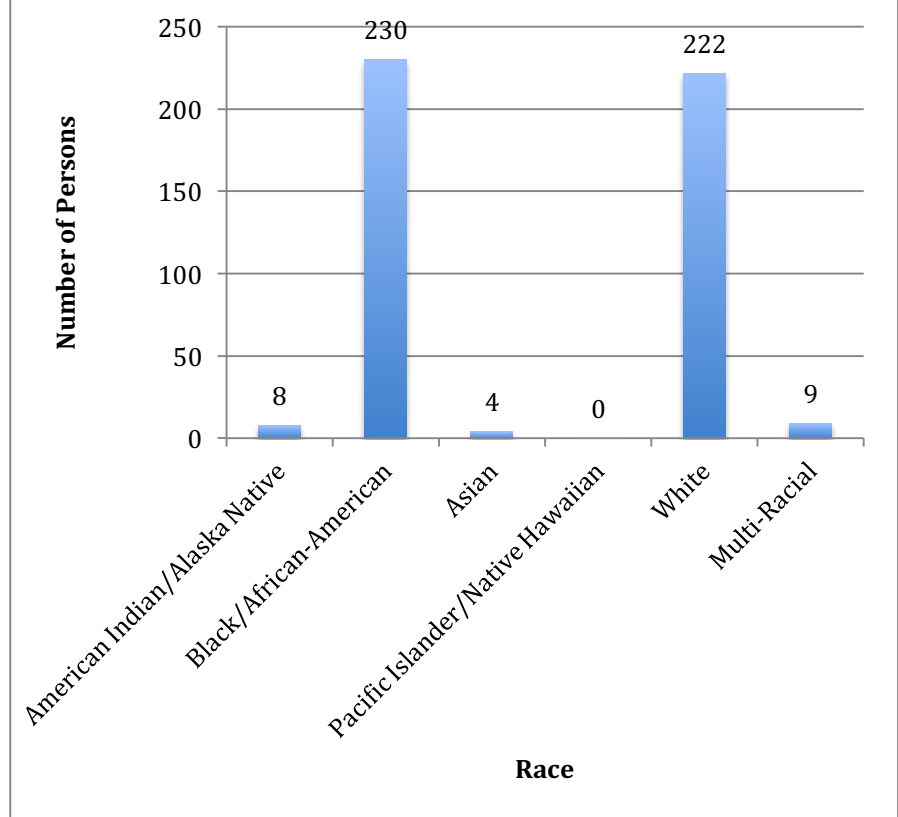
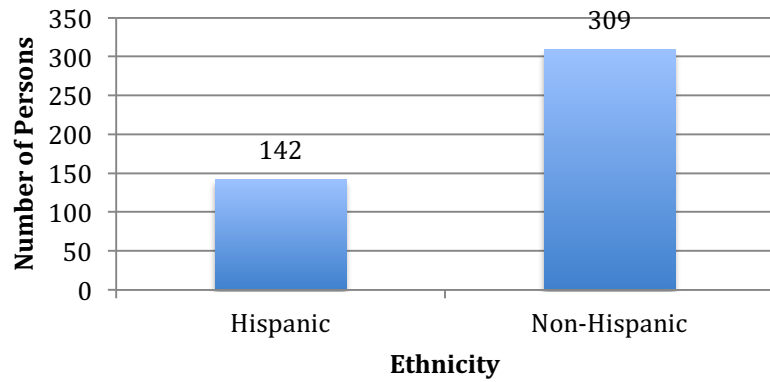
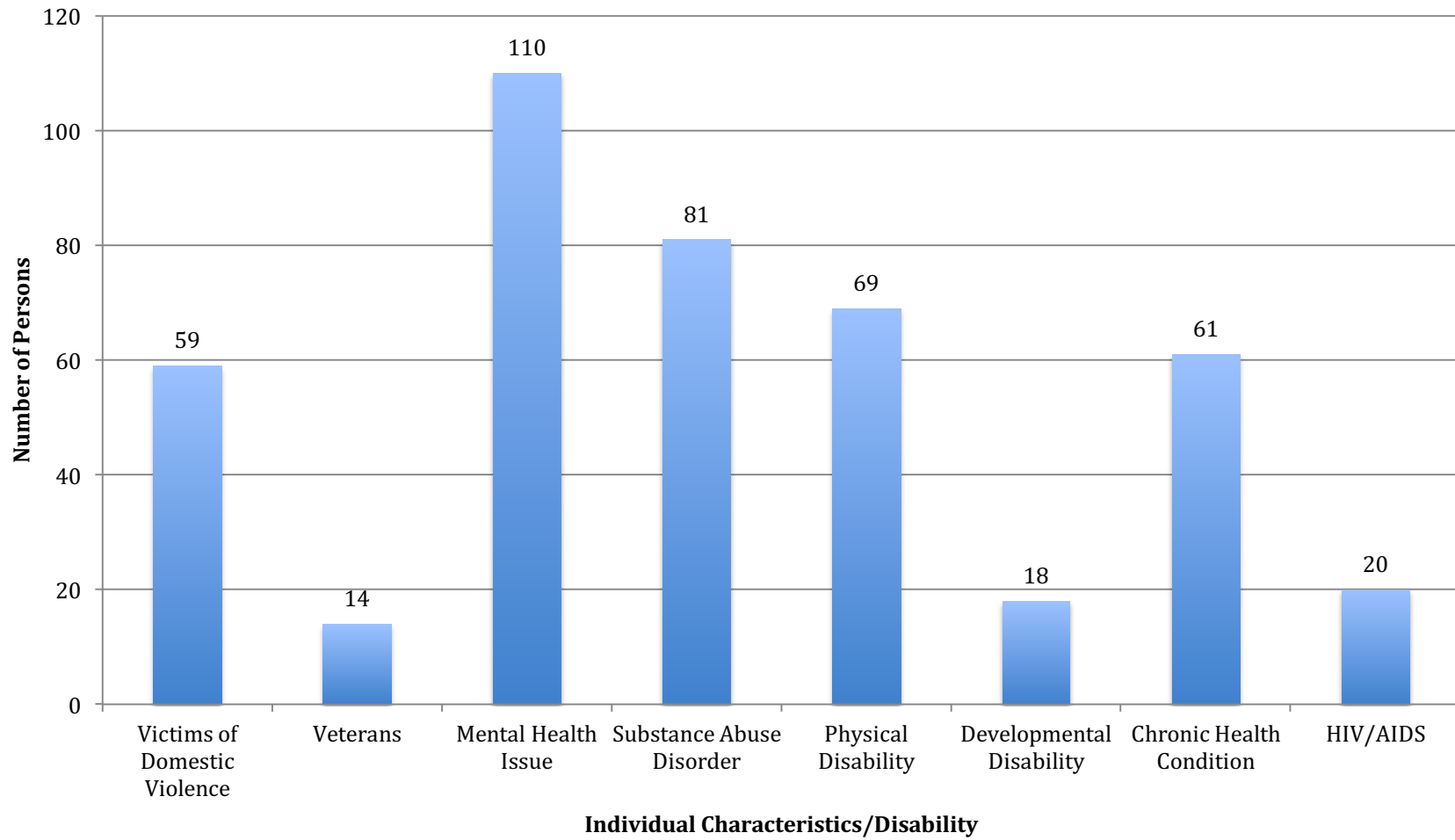


Fig. A.6. Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity



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



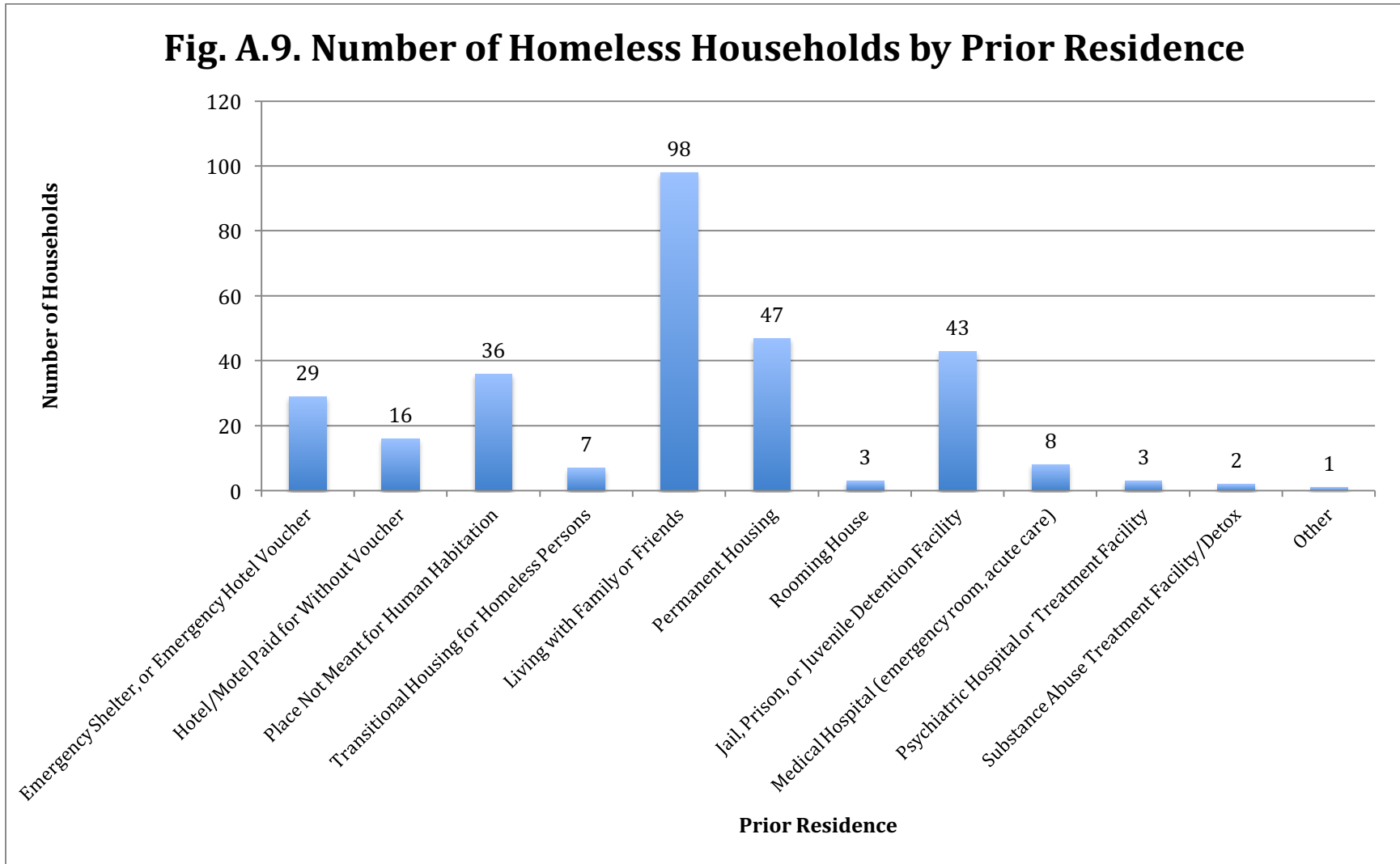
Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

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

Last Permanent Address – County/State	Number of Households
Arizona	1
Burlington County	1
California	1
Camden County	1
Cape May County	2
Essex County	7
Florida	2
Hudson County	1
Illinois	1
Mercer County	3
Middlesex County	219
Monmouth County	5
New York	5
Ocean County	2
Oklahoma	1
Passaic County	1
Pennsylvania	4
Somerset County	12
South Carolina	1
Texas	1
Union county	14

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?

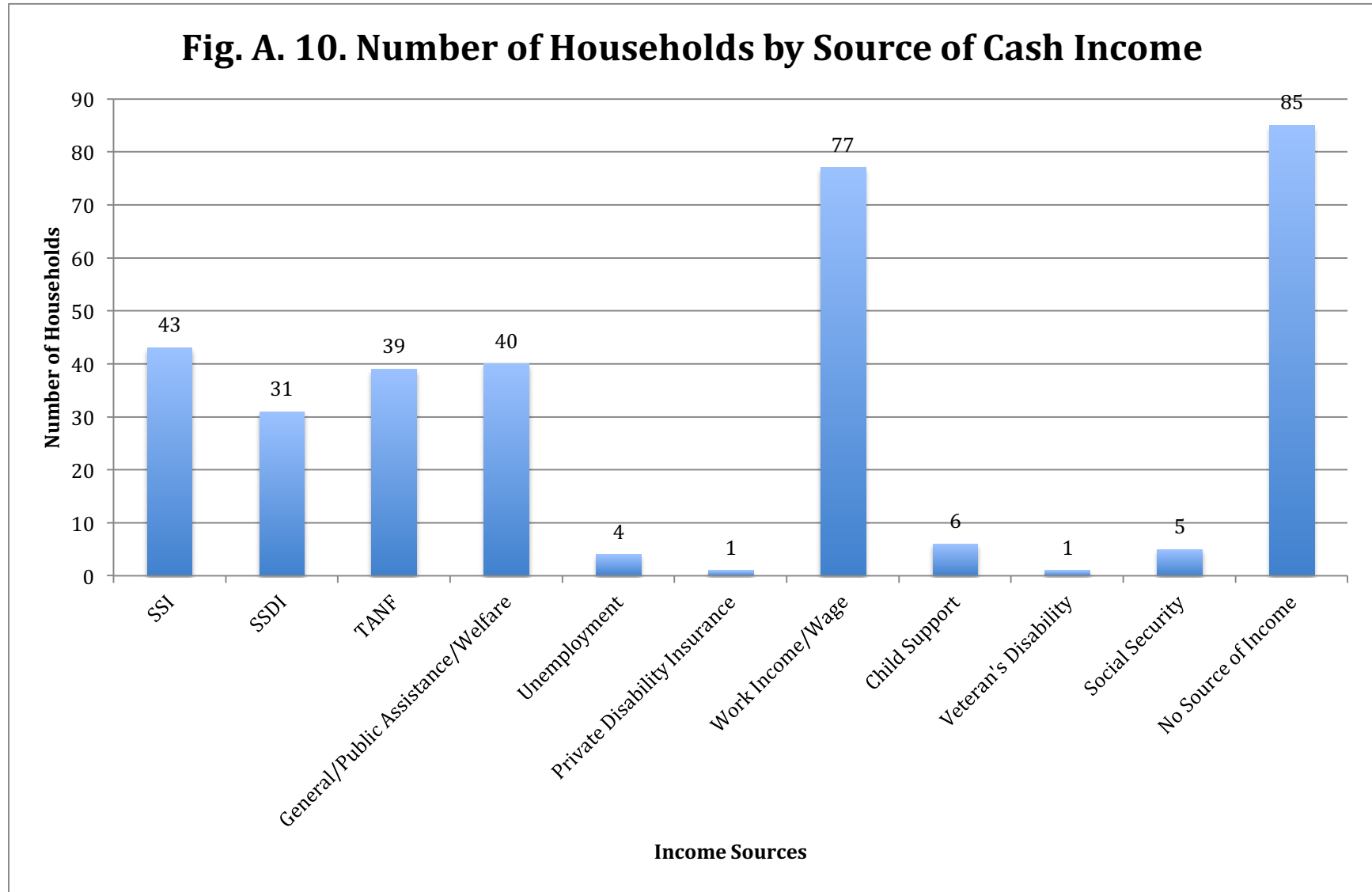
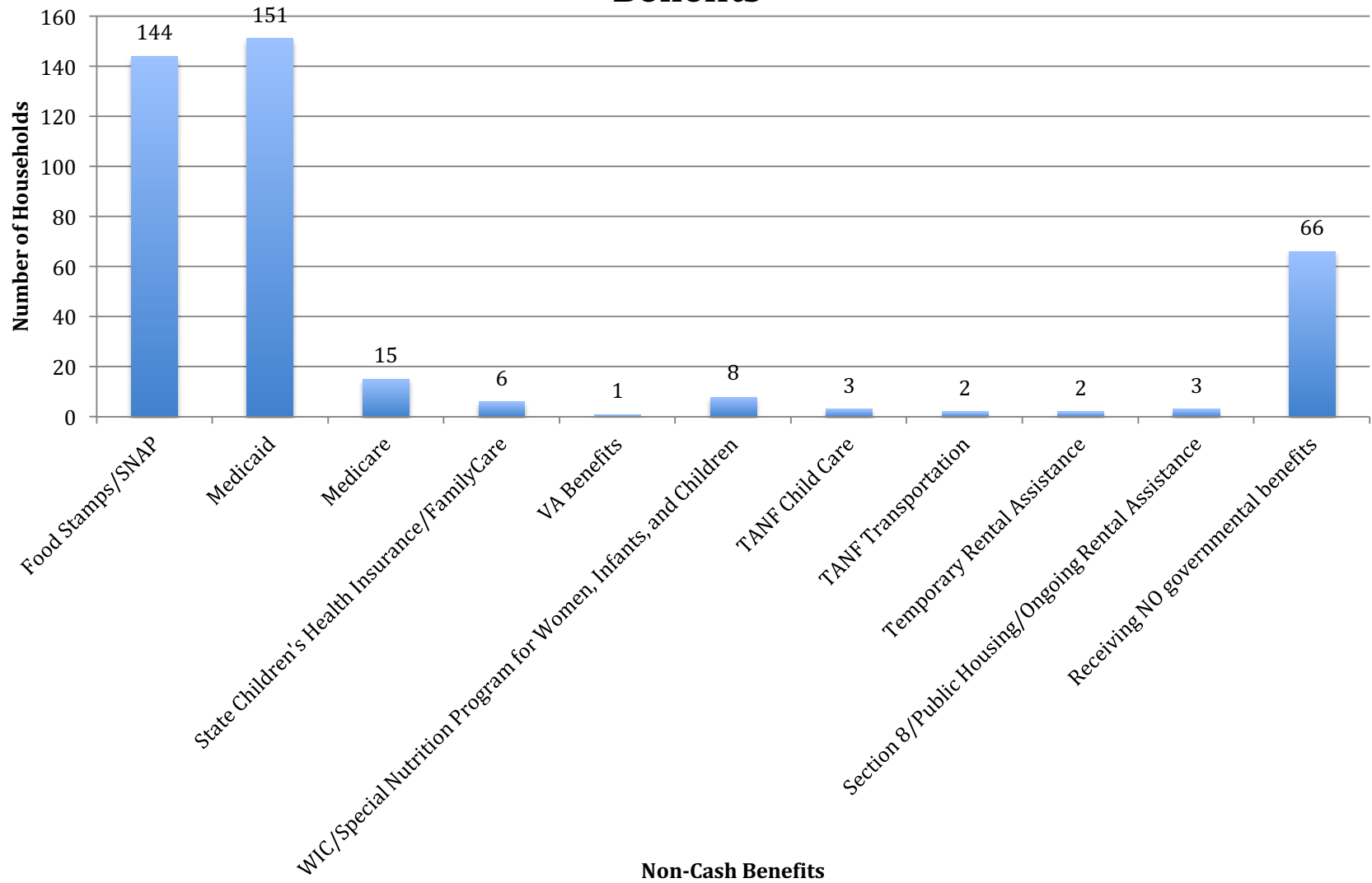
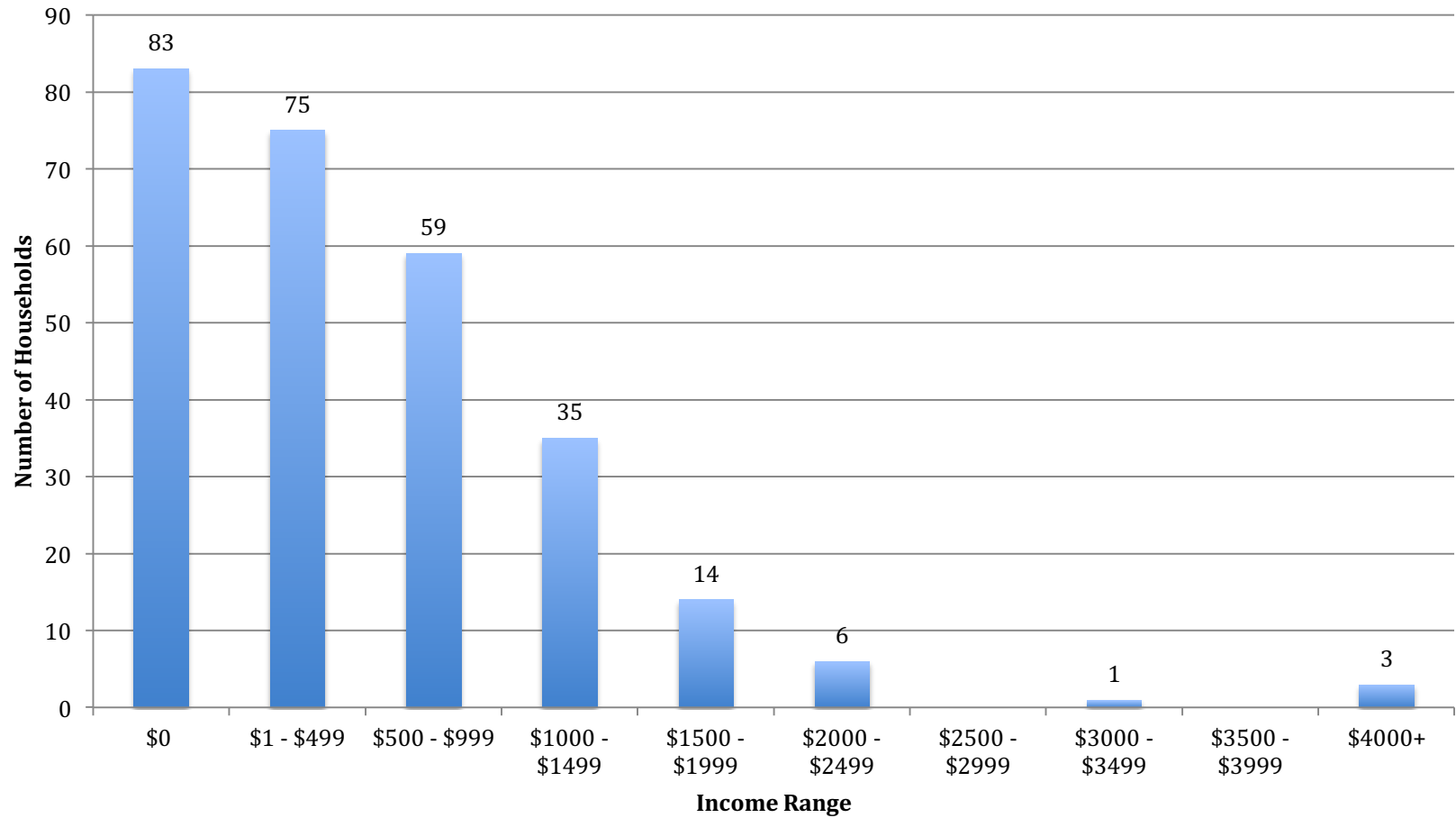


Fig. A. 11. Number of Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits



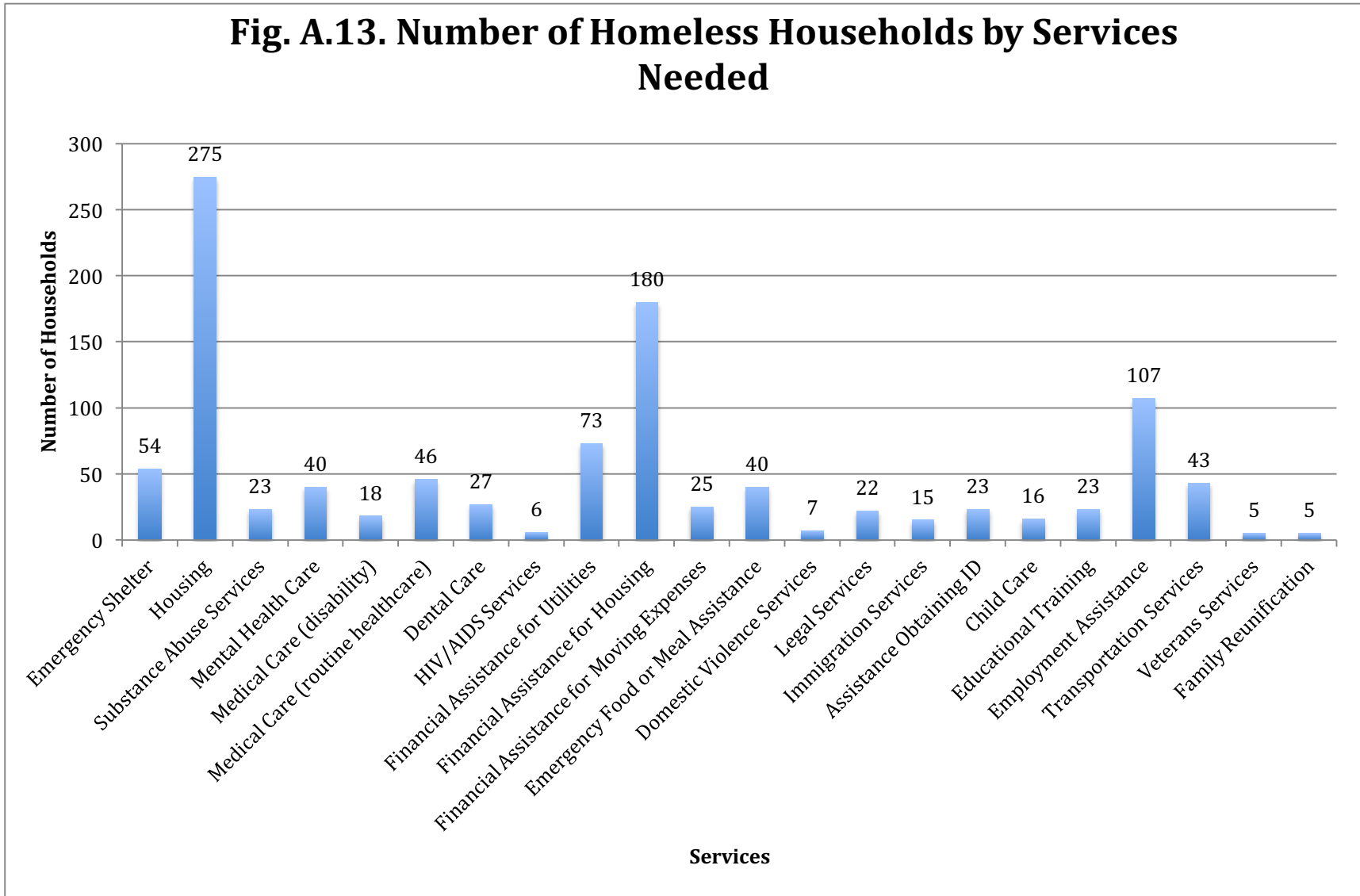
What is your monthly household income?

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 Households by Cause of Homelessness

