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NJ
2016
Counts!

Ocean 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 246 households, including 430 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Ocean County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 57 households, with 73 persons, were identified as chronically homeless.
- 54 unsheltered homeless persons were counted.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 26th, 2016, a total of 430 persons, in 246 households, were experiencing homelessness in Ocean County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 175 persons (28.9%) and 116 households (32%) from 2015. Ocean County had 4.8% of New Jersey’s statewide homeless population in the 2016 PIT.

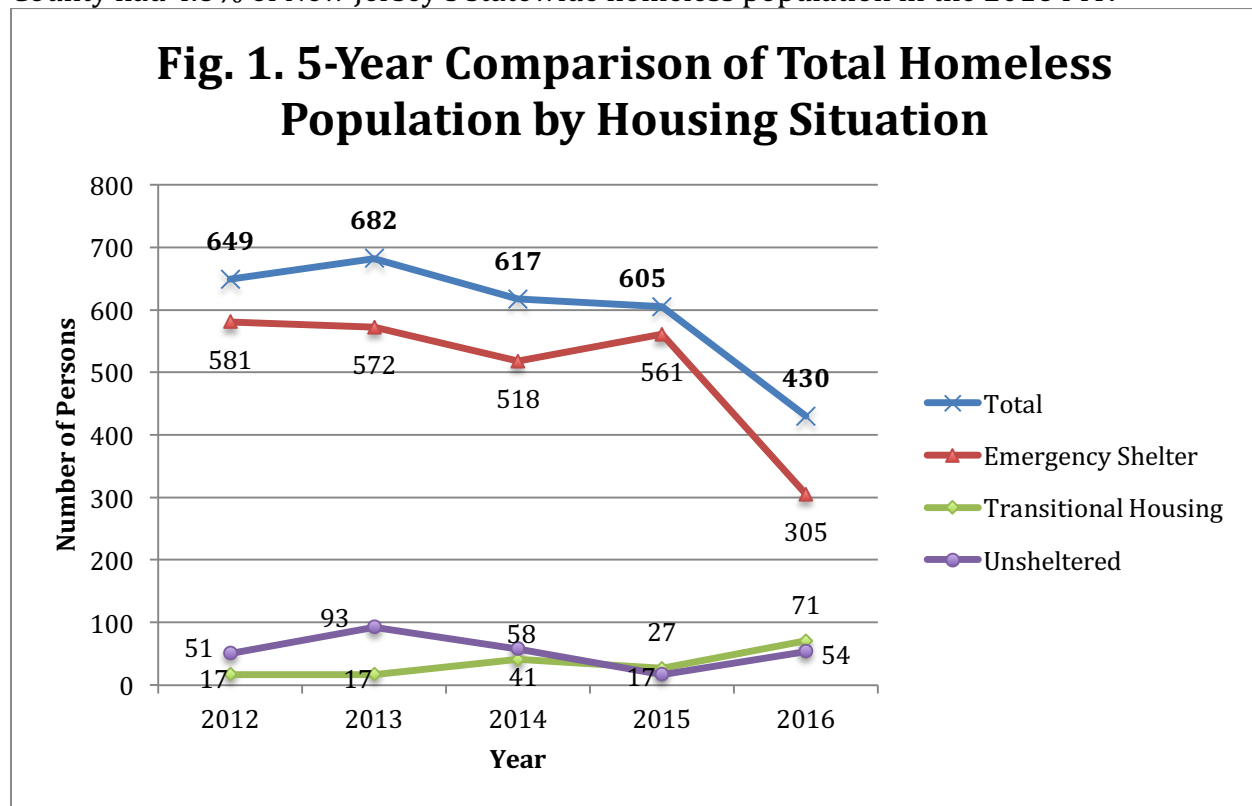
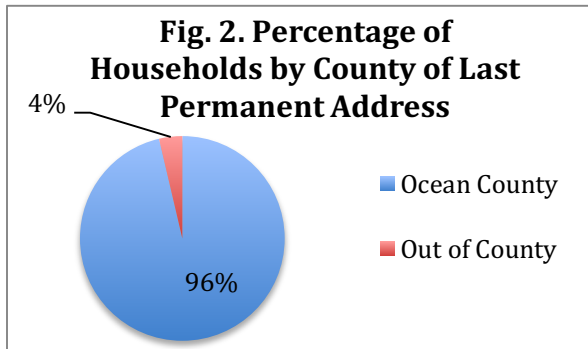


Figure 1 shows that in 2016, 305 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 71 stayed in transitional housing, and 54 were unsheltered on the night of the count. Compared to the 2015 count, despite a 163% (44 persons) increase in the transitional housing population and 217.6% (37 persons), there was a decrease in the total homeless population due to a 45.6% decrease in the emergency shelter population (256 persons).

Figure 1 also shows that the total homeless population in Ocean County has declined over the last 5 years. Between 2012 and 2013 there was a 5.1% increase in the homeless population which was attributable to Superstorm Sandy as Ocean County was severely impacted by the storm. Since 2013, Ocean County has seen an 37% decrease in the overall homeless population. Over the last 5 years, since 2012 there has been a 47.5% decrease in the emergency shelter population, a 317.6% increase in the transitional housing population and a 5.9% increase in the unsheltered population.

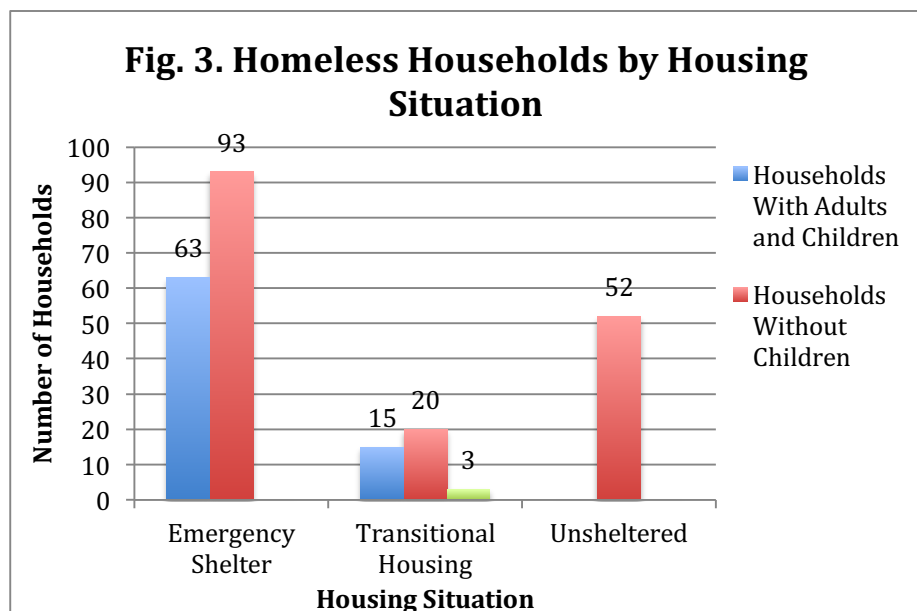


As Figure 2 shows, 4% of homeless households in Ocean County reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the county. This represents a 55.6% reduction in the out of county residents identified in 2015.

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 246 homeless households counted in Ocean County in 2016, 78 (31.7%) were families with at least one adult and one child under the age of 18. These families included 257 persons, 161 children under age 18, and 96 adults. The average family size was 3 persons. Figure 3 shows that 63 families (80.8%) were staying in emergency shelters on the night of the



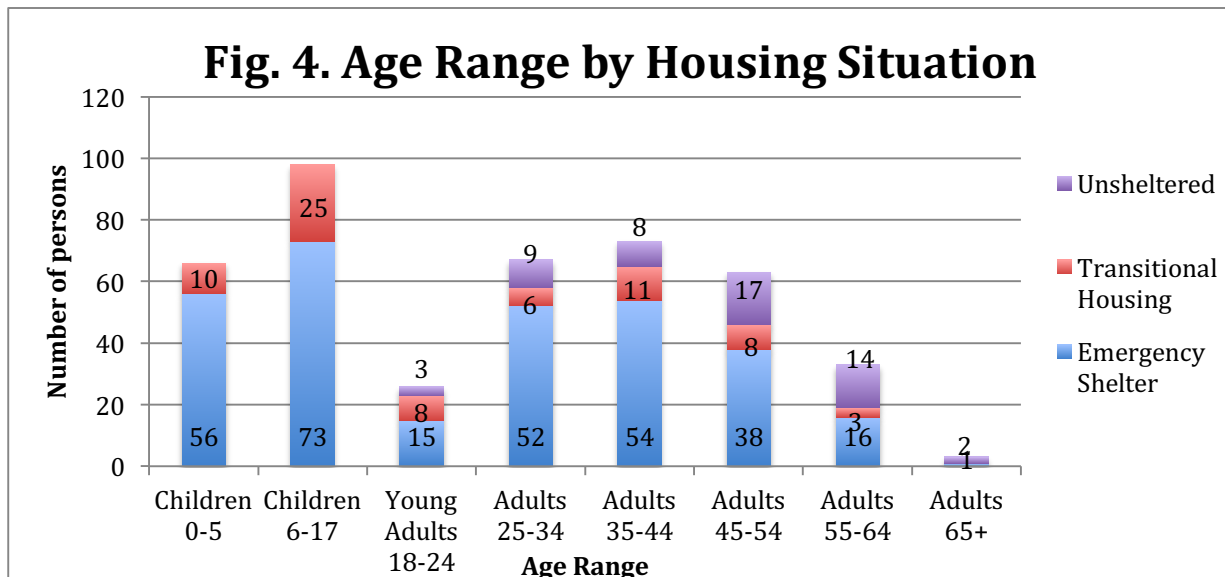
count, 15 families (19.2%) were staying in transitional housing, and no families were unsheltered on the night of the count. There was an overall decrease of 42 homeless families (35%) between the 2015 and 2016 PIT count. As compared to 2015, there was an increase in the number of homeless families in transitional housing (650%, 13 families) but a decrease in the number of families in emergency shelter (46.2%, 54 families). There was a 100% decrease in the number of unsheltered families identified in 2016 as compared to 2015.

67.1% (165) of the homeless households counted in Ocean County were households without children under 18, and were predominately composed of individual adults (161). The remaining 4 households were adult only households composed of 8 adults. 93 (56.4%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 20 (12.1%) were in transitional housing, and 52 (31.5%) were unsheltered. The number of adult-only households decreased by 31.5% (76 households) from the number counted in 2015.

There were three households with only children under 18 years old reported on the night of the count in Ocean County in 2016. These youth households were served in transitional housing by a youth program.

Demographics

There was a total of 26 (6.1%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 239 (55.6%) adults over age 24, and 164 (38.1%) 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 2015, with a decrease in the amount of homeless adults between the ages of 25 and 34 (51 persons, 43.2%) As compared to 2015, there was also a decrease in homeless children under age 6 (47 persons, 41.6%) and a decrease of 55.2% (32 persons) in young adults between the ages of 18 and 24. There was an increase of 32% (8 persons) in the homeless population between the ages of 55 and 64.

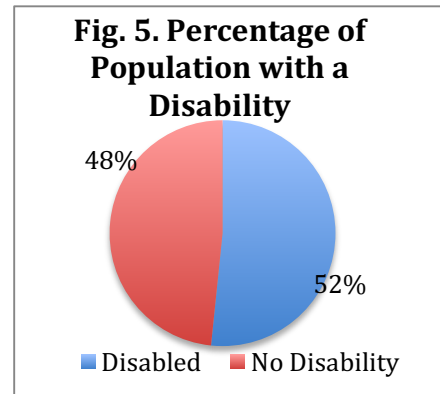


47% (202) of homeless persons were male, and 52.3% (225) were female.

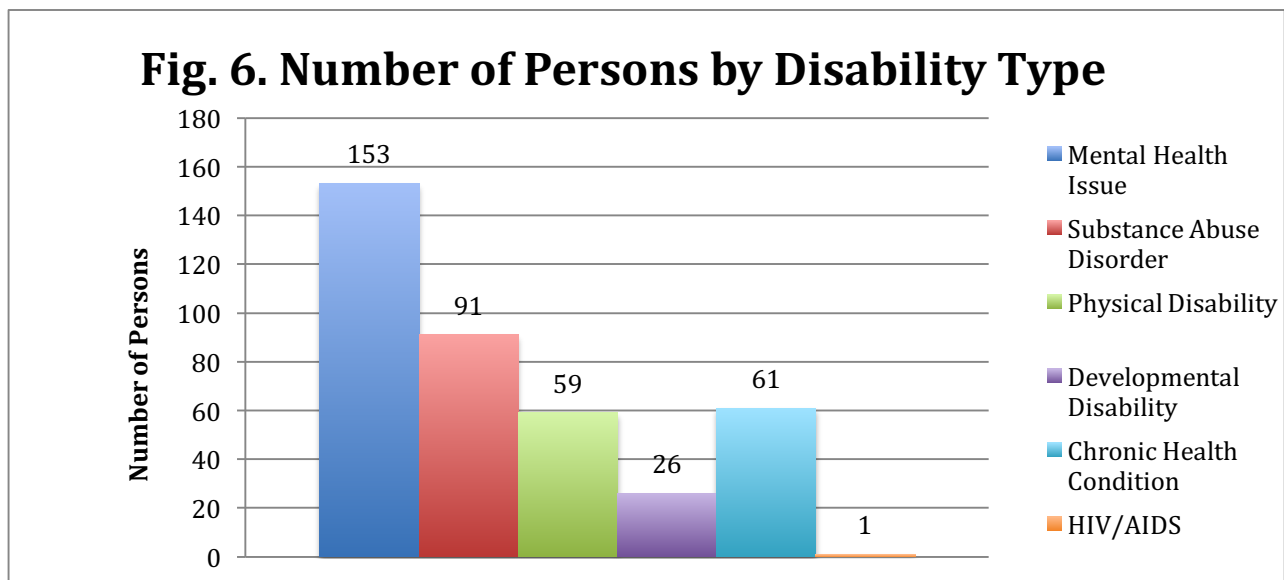
69.5% of homeless persons identified their race as White, making that the largest racial subgroup. The next largest group identified themselves as Black or African American (24.4%), followed by those identifying as American Indian/Native Alaskan (0.7%). About 0.5% of homeless persons identified themselves as multiracial. With regard to ethnicity, 16.3% of persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

Figure 5 illustrates that 52% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 70.9% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 20.7% 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.

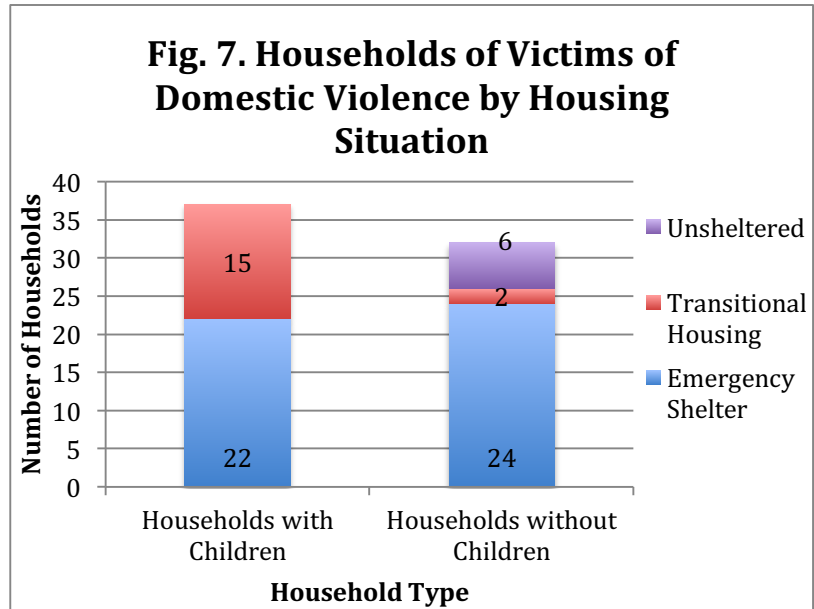


Among disabled adults, 71.3% reported a mental health issue, making this the most prevalent disability; representing 50.6% of the total adult homeless population. 47.9% of disabled adults also reported a substance abuse issue, representing 34% of the total adult homeless population. Among disabled homeless children, 38.2% reported a developmental disability, representing 8.1% of the total homeless child population.



Victims of Domestic Violence

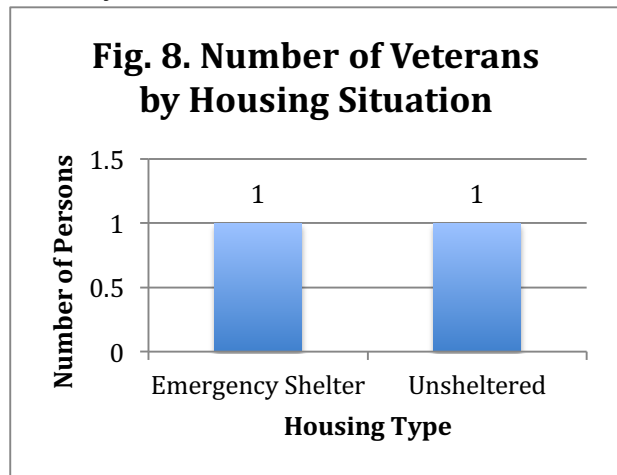
On the night of the count, in Ocean County, 69 homeless households identified as a victim of domestic violence. Figure 7 shows that 53.6% of these households were families with children under the age of 18. The remaining 32 households (46.4%), were adult only households. 66.7% of all victim households 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.

2 homeless veterans were counted in the 2016 Point in Time. This represents a 71.4% (5 veterans) decrease from the number of veterans identified in 2015. Both veterans identified in 2016 were individual adult only veterans. One veteran was in emergency shelter while the other veteran was unsheltered on the night of the count.



100% of homeless veterans were male. This represented a 100% decrease in the number of female veterans as compared to the 2015 count. 50% of veterans identified their racial background as White, while the other 50% of veterans identified as Black or African American.

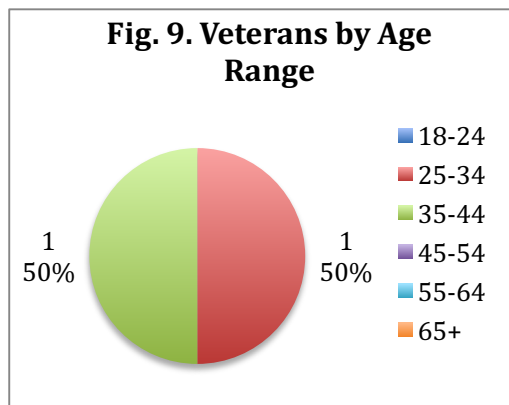
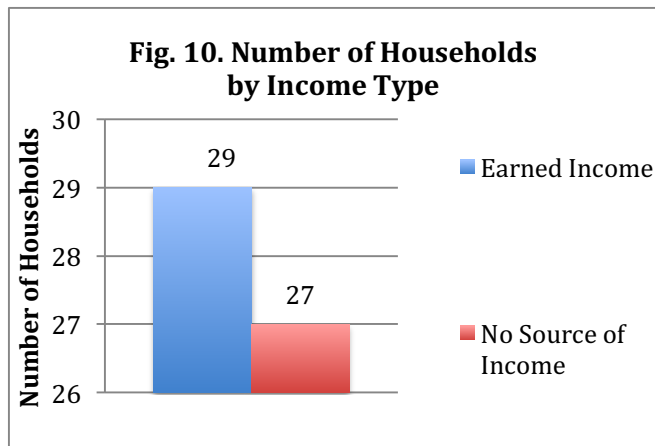


Figure 9 illustrates the age range of homeless veterans identified. In contrast to 2015 results where the majority of veterans were between the ages of 25 – 34, in 2016 half of veterans identified were between the ages of 25-34, while the other half were between the ages of 35-44.

Among those identifying as veterans, 1 veteran (50%) indicated they were a victim of domestic violence. 2 veterans (100%) reported having a disability. The most common disability cited was mental health issues (100%), while 50% cited substance abuse disorders and 50% a physical disability. With regards to income, 50% (1 veteran) of veteran households received SSDI and 50% (1 veteran) received General Assistance. None of the homeless veterans identified were connected to VA pension, VA disability, or VA medical benefits.

Income and Benefits

Among all households experiencing homelessness on the night of the count, 11% had no source of income, while 11.8% reported receiving earned cash income. The three most common sources of income among homeless households were General Assistance (29.3%), TANF (22.4%) and SSI (10.6%).



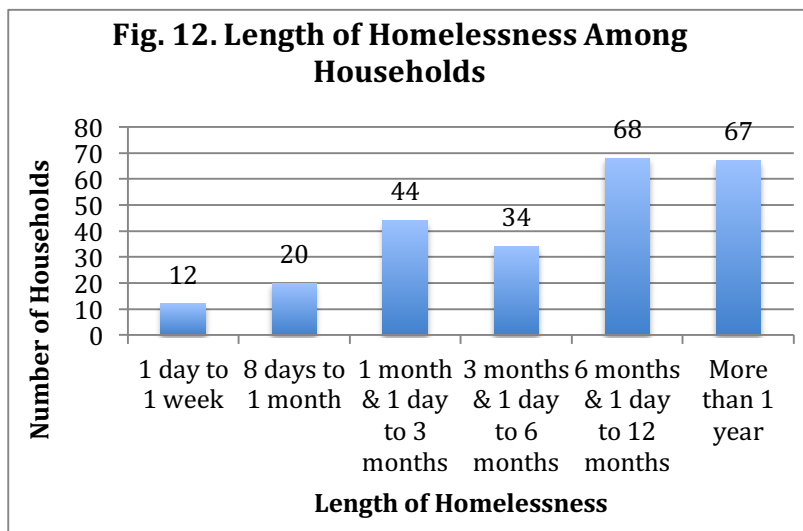
9.3% of homeless households reported that their household was receiving no kind of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. The top reported non-cash benefit received by homeless households was Food Stamps (56.5%) followed by Medicaid (49.6%).

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	\$565.17	\$975.17	\$264.80

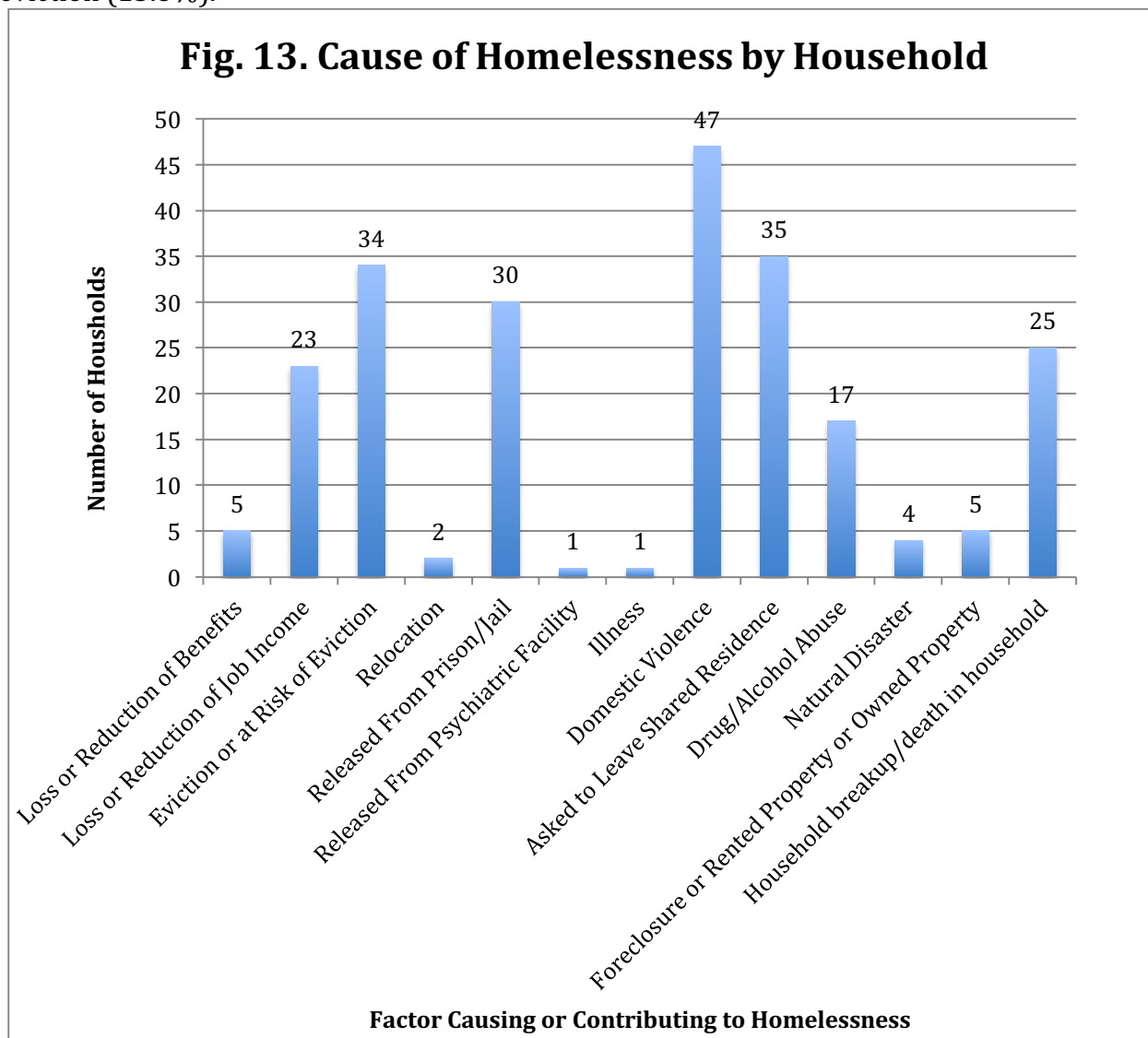
Length of Homelessness

Figure 12 shows that 27.2% of homeless households (67) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted more than 1 year. Another 27.6% of households reported being homeless for 6 - 12 months. In Ocean County 54.9% of homeless households have been homeless for 6 months or longer.



Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more households attributed their homelessness to domestic violence (47 households, 19.1%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factor reported was being asked to leave a shared residence (14.2%) followed by eviction or risk of eviction (13.8%).



When homeless households were asked ‘what was your residence prior to your current living situation?’ more said they were staying or living with friends or family (43.1%) than any other type of residence. 26.4% reported residing in permanent housing 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. 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

57 households, made up of 73 persons, were chronically homeless in Ocean County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 99 persons (57.6%) and 65 households (53.3%) from 2015. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness is 17%; which is a decrease from the 28.4% in 2015.

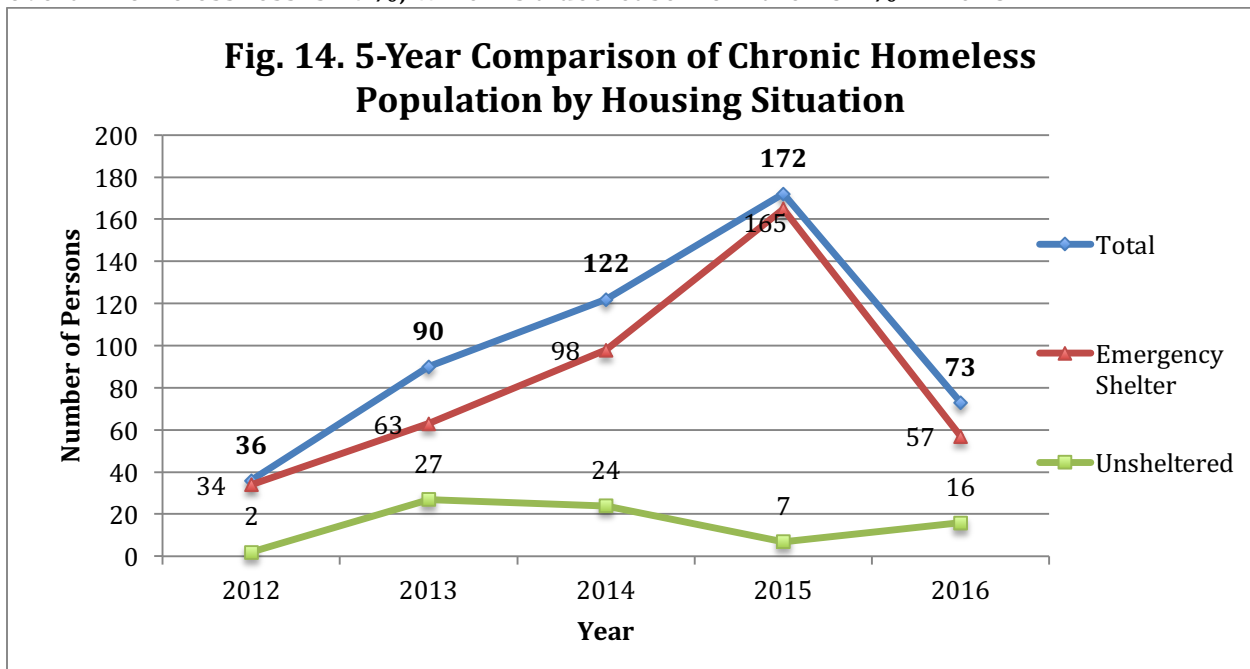


Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless persons who were in shelter or living unsheltered in Ocean County from 2012 to 2016. From 2012 to 2015, the overall number of chronically homeless persons steadily increased, until it sharply dropped in 2016. Compared to 2015, the amount of chronically homeless persons in emergency shelter

decreased by 65.5% (108 persons). The unsheltered chronically homeless population increased by 9 persons, about 128%, though still less than 2013 and 2014. The number of chronically homeless households in 2016 is just over 100% higher than in 2012.

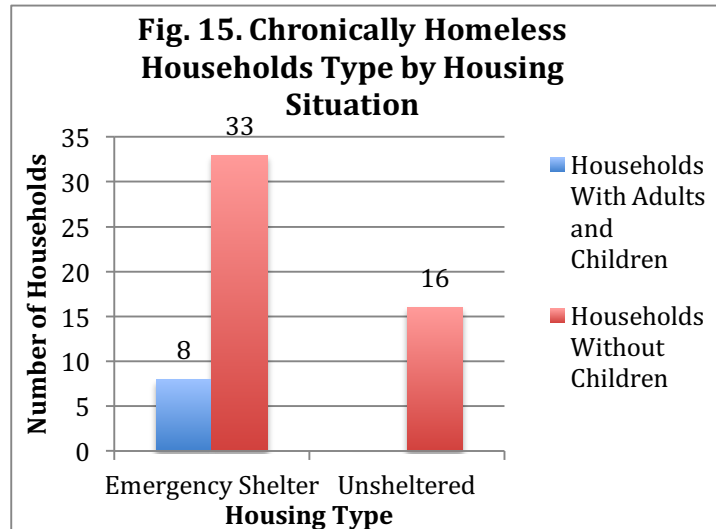
Families and Individuals

The total number of chronically homeless households and persons identified in the 2016 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 57 chronically homeless households counted in 2016, 8 (14%) were households with at least 1 adult and 1 child. These households were composed of 22 persons, all of which were served in emergency shelters.

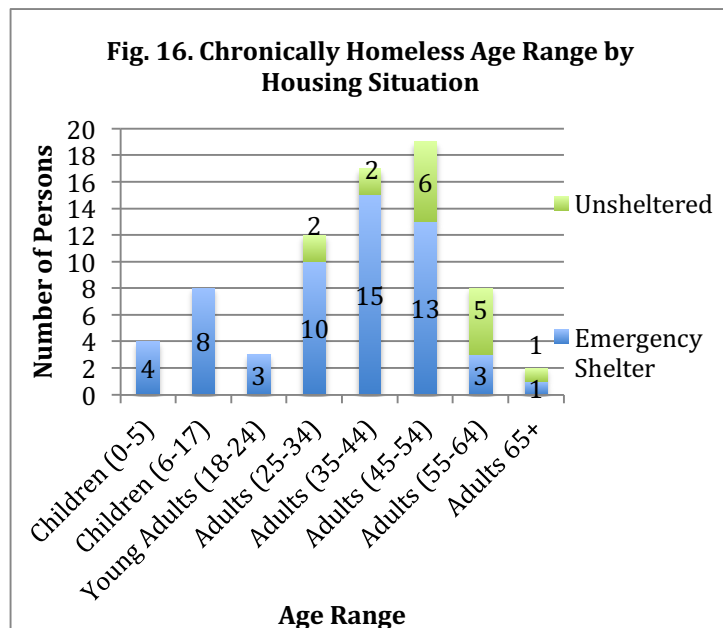
There were 2 (3.5%) adult only household composed of 2 persons served in emergency shelters. The remaining 47 households were individual adults; 66% of which were served in emergency shelter, and 34% of which were unsheltered.

71.9% of chronically homeless households were living in emergency shelter while the remaining 28.1% were unsheltered. There was a 61.9% decrease in chronically homeless families and a 51.5% decrease in chronically homeless adult only households.



Demographics

Of the 73 total chronically homeless persons, 3 (4.1%) were between 18 and 24 years old, and 12 (16.4%) were children 17 or younger. The largest number of chronically homeless persons (19, 26%) 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 2015 PIT count. There was a decrease in every age category of chronically homeless persons.

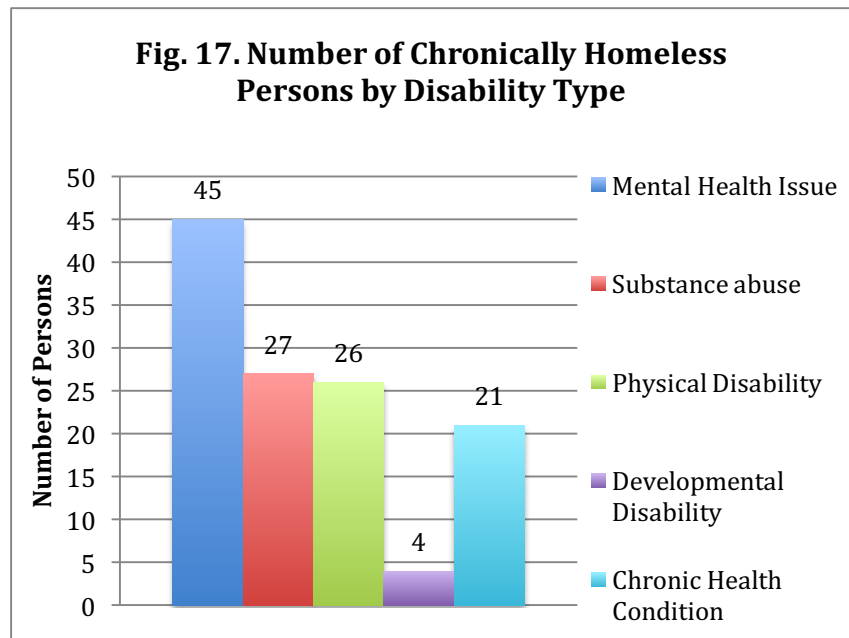


46.6% of chronically homeless persons were male, and 53.4% were female.

The largest racial subgroup of chronically homeless persons reported their race as White (74%). The second largest group of chronically homeless persons self-identified as Black or African American (27.4%). 2.7% of chronically homeless persons identified as Multi-Racial. With regard to ethnicity, 5.5% of chronically homeless persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

In order to meet the definition of chronically homeless, at least one adult in each household must have some kind of disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were mental health issues (61.6%) and substance abuse disorders (37%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.



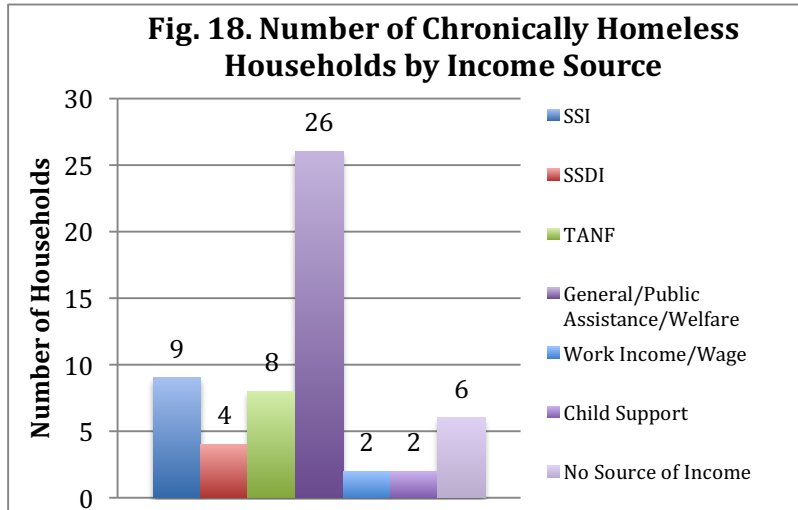
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 13 chronically homeless households in Ocean County reported being a victim of domestic violence (17.8%). Of those chronically homeless households identifying as victims of domestic violence, 69.2% were staying in emergency shelter and 30.8% were unsheltered. The majority of households were individual adult only households (92.3%), with 1 household with at least 1 adult and 1 child under the age of 18 composing the other 7.7%.

There were no veterans identified as chronically homeless on the night of the count.

Income and Benefits

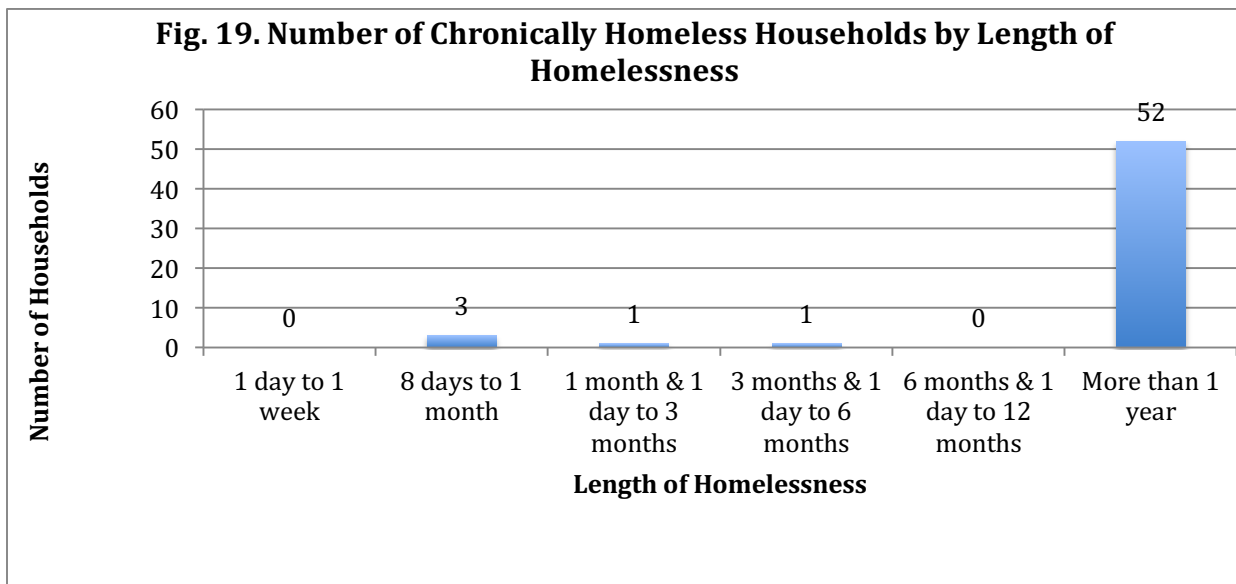
Among all the chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 10.5% reported receiving no type of cash income. Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. The most common source of cash income among chronically homeless households was General Assistance, which was received by 45.6%.



8.8% 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 77.2% and 66.7% receiving each, respectively.

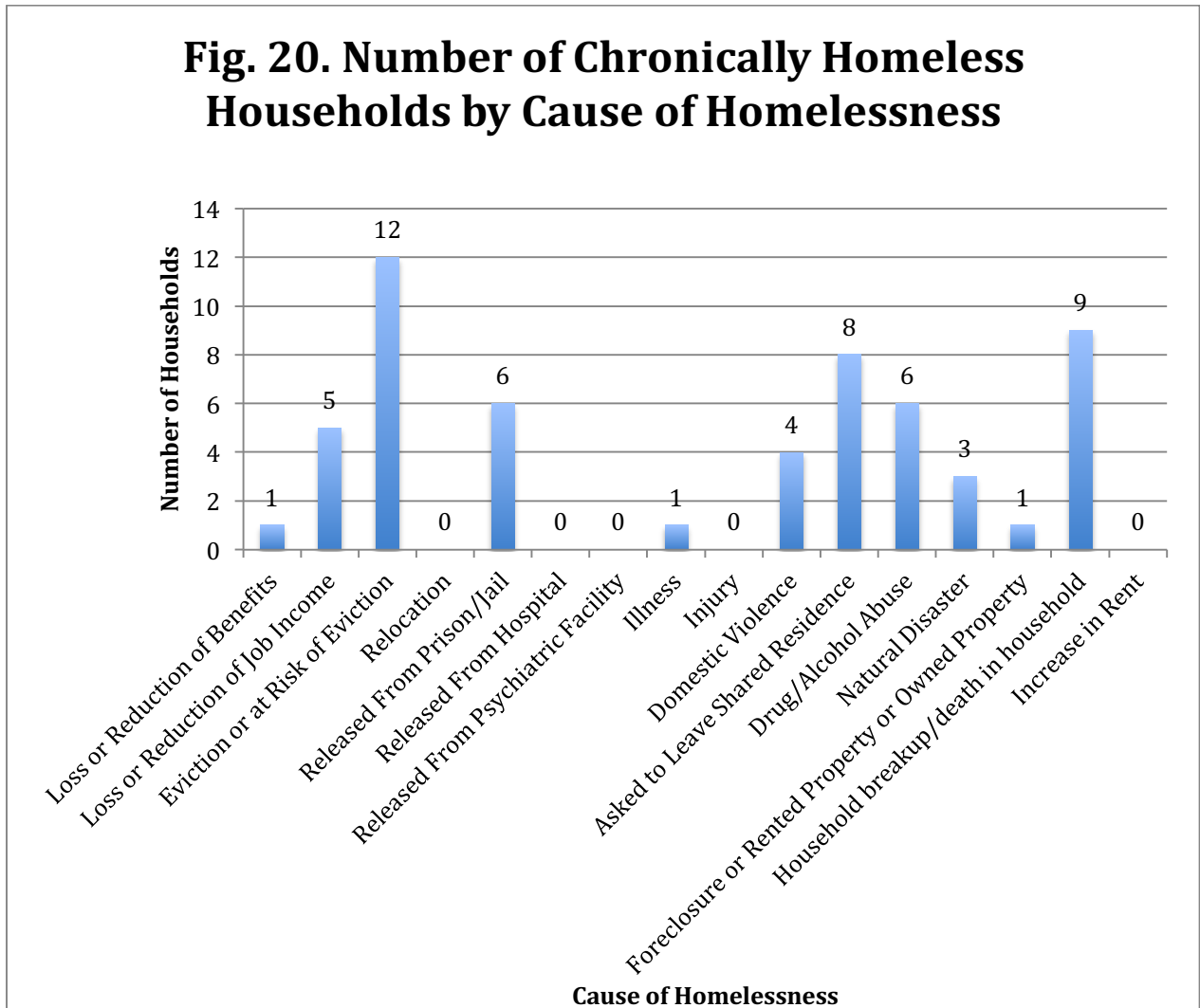
Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that 52 chronically homeless households (91.2%) 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 2015 where 99 out of 122 (81.1%) 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 households indicated eviction or risk of eviction (21.1%) more than any other factor. As Figure 20 shows, other common factors reported included household breakup or death in the family (15.8%) and being asked to leave a shared residence (14%).



V. Findings for the Unsheltered Homeless

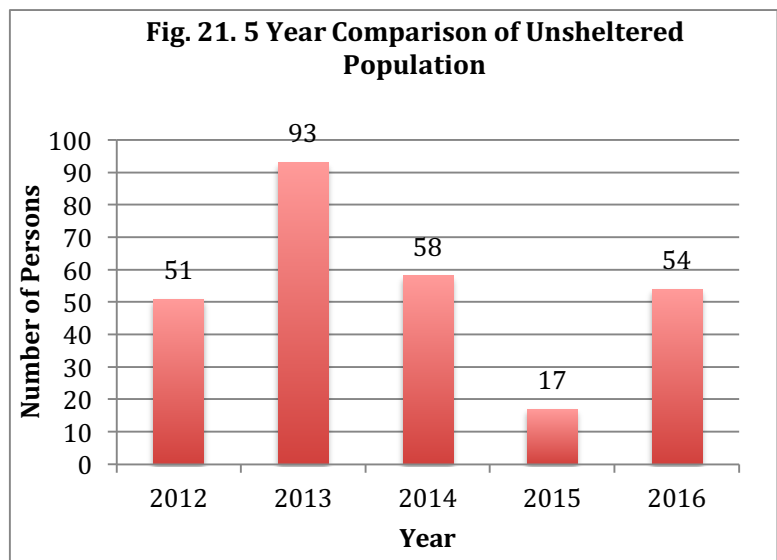
HUD’s definition of “unsheltered homeless” applies to any individual or family “with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station,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

52 households, made up of 54 persons, were living unsheltered in Ocean County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 39 households (300%) and 37 persons (217.6%), from 2015.

Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered persons from 2012 to 2016. The unsheltered homeless population has fluctuated over the last 5 years. Between 2012 and 2013 there was an 82.4% increase followed by steady decreases of 81.7% from 2013 to 2015. While the unsheltered population fluctuated through this 5 year period, in comparing 2012 to 2016, there was only a 5.9% increase.



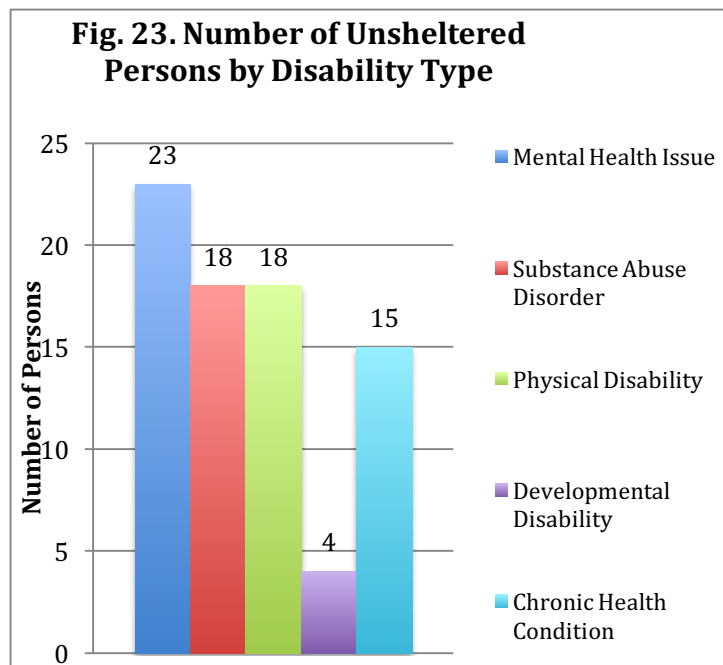
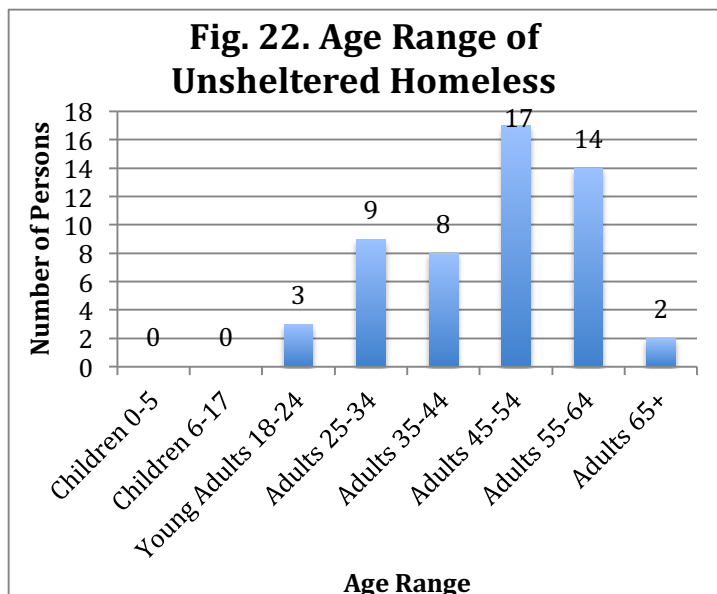
Families and Individuals

The majority of the unsheltered households counted in 2016 were households with only adult individuals (98.1%). There was 1 adult only household consisting of 2 people, the same total as the 2015 count. There were no unsheltered households with adults and children under the age of 18.

Demographics

The largest portion of the unsheltered population counted in 2016 was between the ages of 45 and 54 years old (31.5%). Figure 22 shows the age range of the unsheltered persons counted in 2016.

68.5% of unsheltered persons were male and 31.5% were female. 79.6% of unsheltered persons identified their race as White. An additional 18.5% identified their race as Black or African American. In regards to ethnicity, 1.9% of the unsheltered population identified as Hispanic.



Disabilities

39 of the 54 unsheltered persons (72.2%) reported having some disability. Among the unsheltered population reporting a disability, the disabilities most commonly identified were mental health issues (59%), substance abuse disorder (46.2%), and physical disabilities (46.2%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.

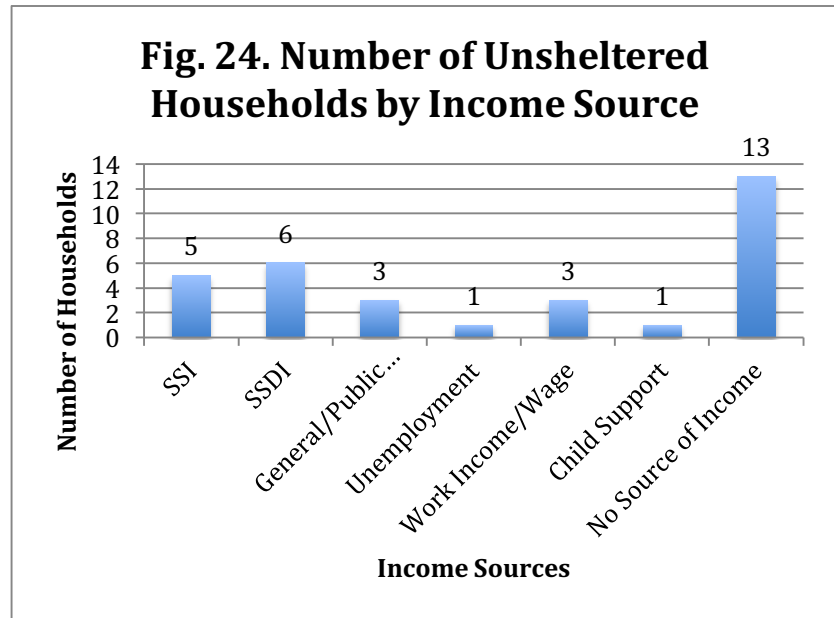
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 6 unsheltered homeless individuals (11.5% of unsheltered households) in Ocean County reported being a victim of domestic violence.

There was 1 unsheltered veteran individual on the night of the count.

Income and Benefits

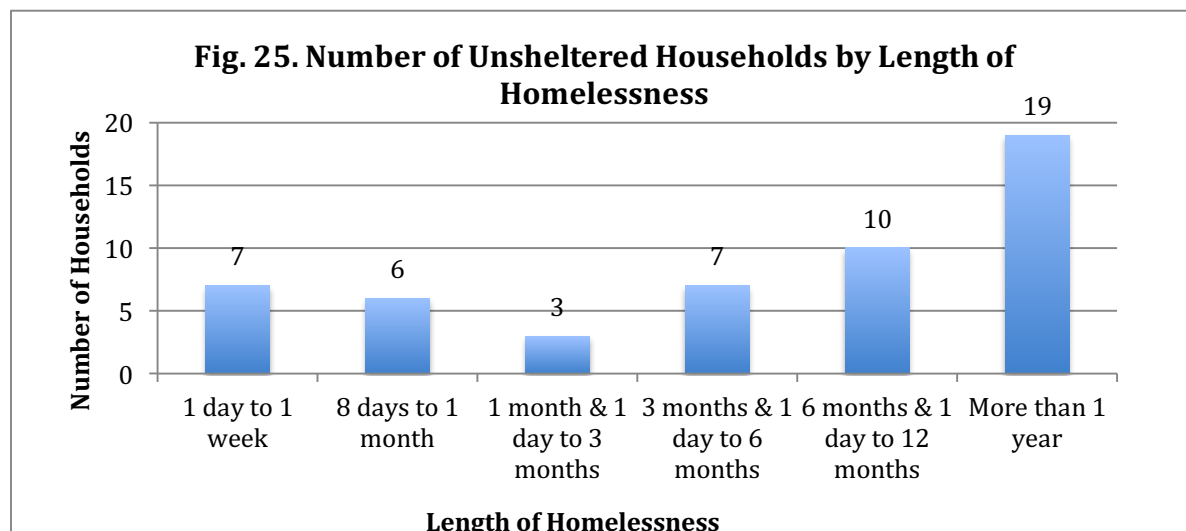
Among all the unsheltered households on the night of the count, 13 households (25%) indicated they had no source of income. The average monthly income reported among all unsheltered households was approximately \$264.80, however the average incomes adult couples (\$1200) was much higher than the average for adult individuals (\$241.43). 11.5% of unsheltered households received SSDI. Figure 24 shows the sources of income received by the unsheltered population.



12 unsheltered households (23.1%) 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 32.7% and 30.8% receiving each of these benefits, respectively.

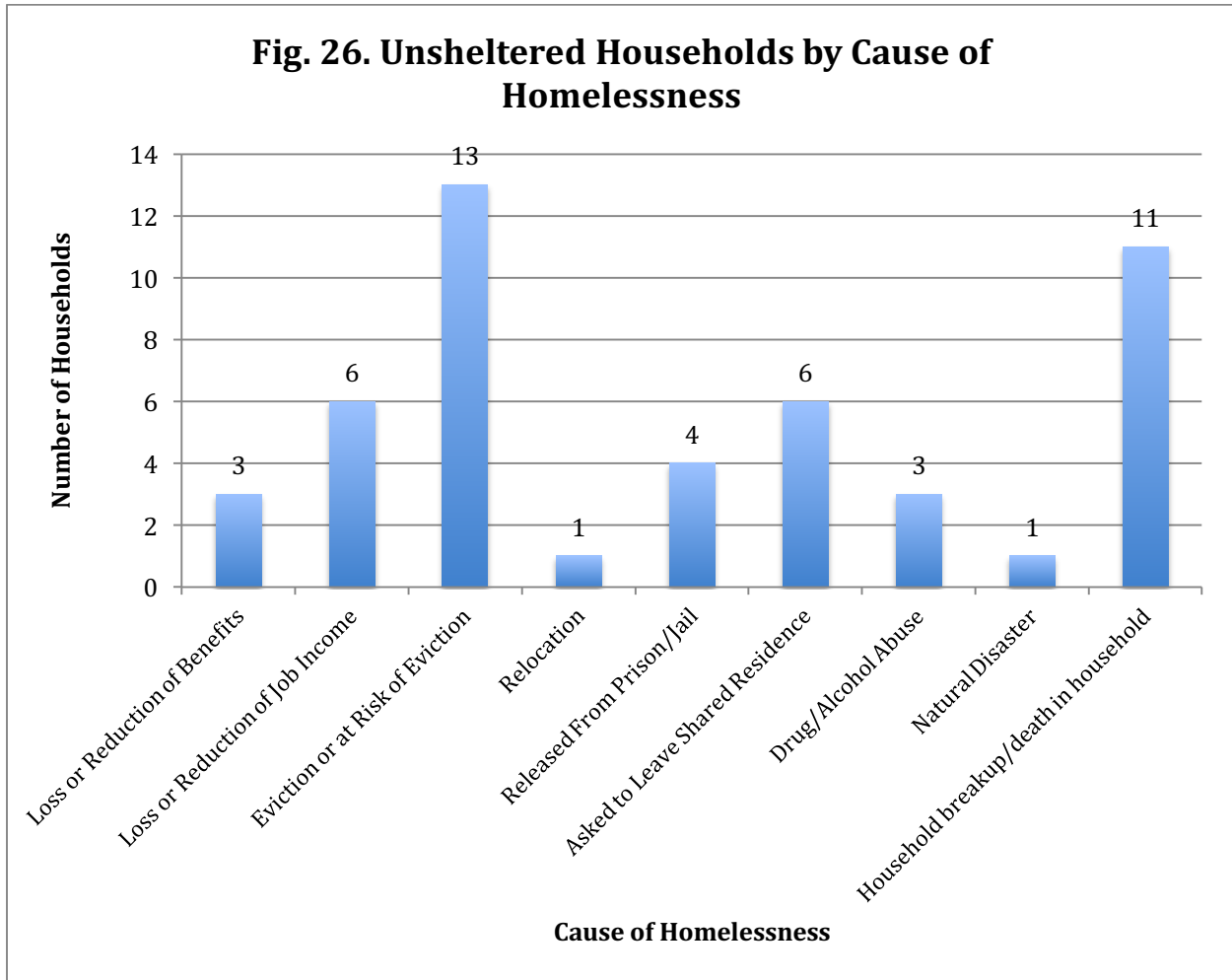
Length of Homelessness

As shown in Figure 25, the largest portion of unsheltered homeless households reported that their households' most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted more than 1 year (36.5%).



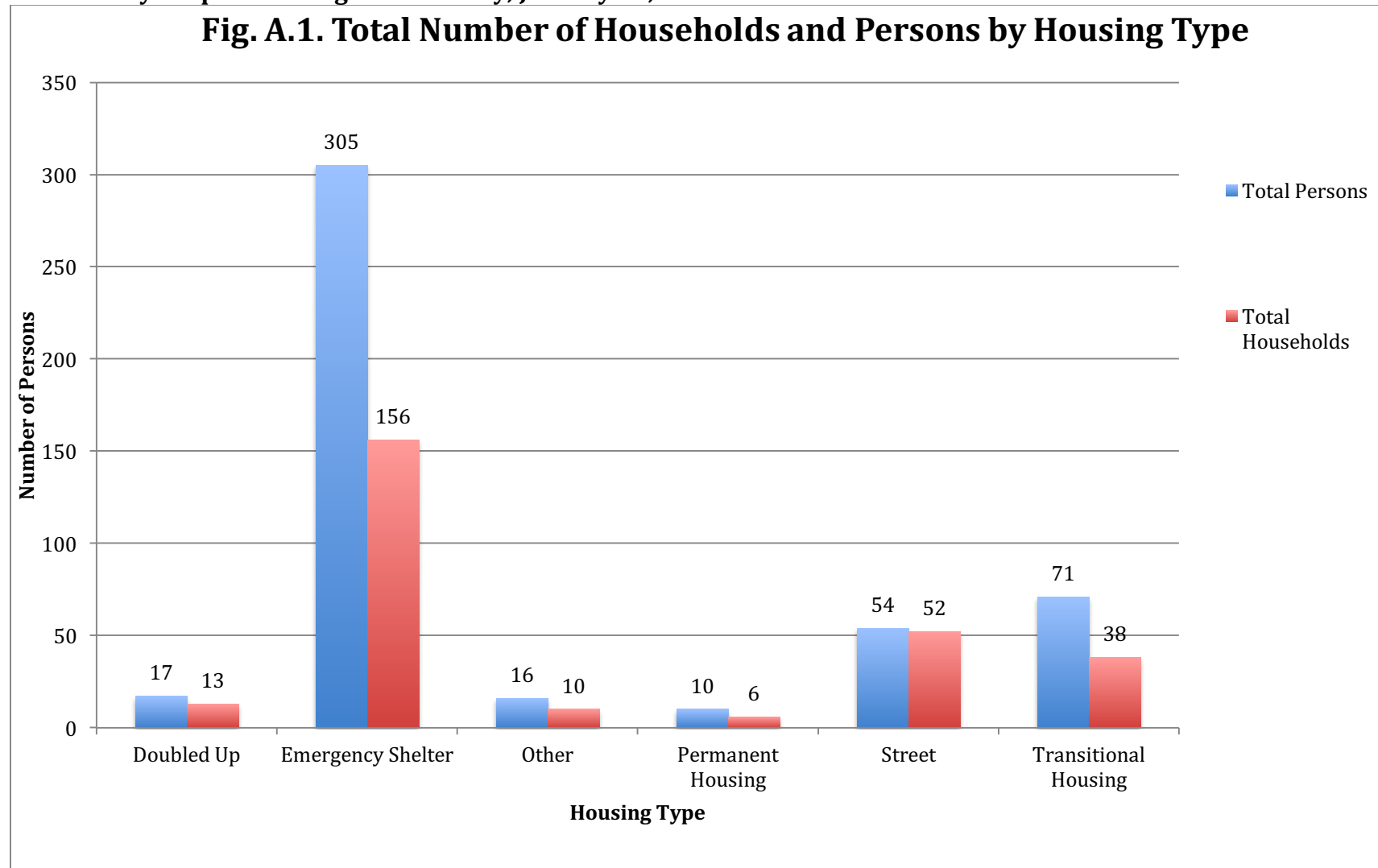
Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more unsheltered households said eviction or at risk of eviction (25%) than any other factor. Figure 26 shows the full scope of reported factors that contributed to or caused their homelessness.



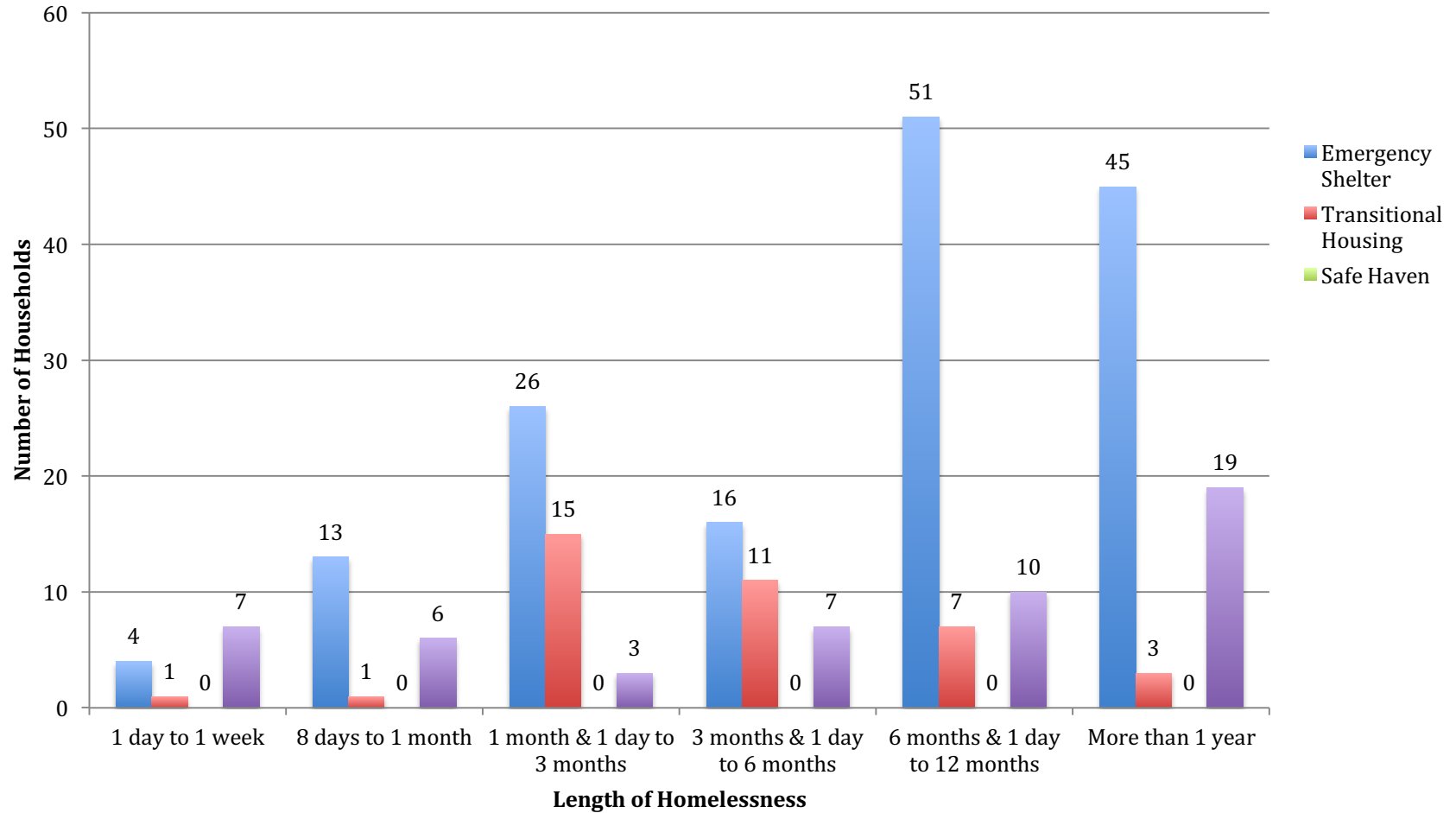
VI. Appendix

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



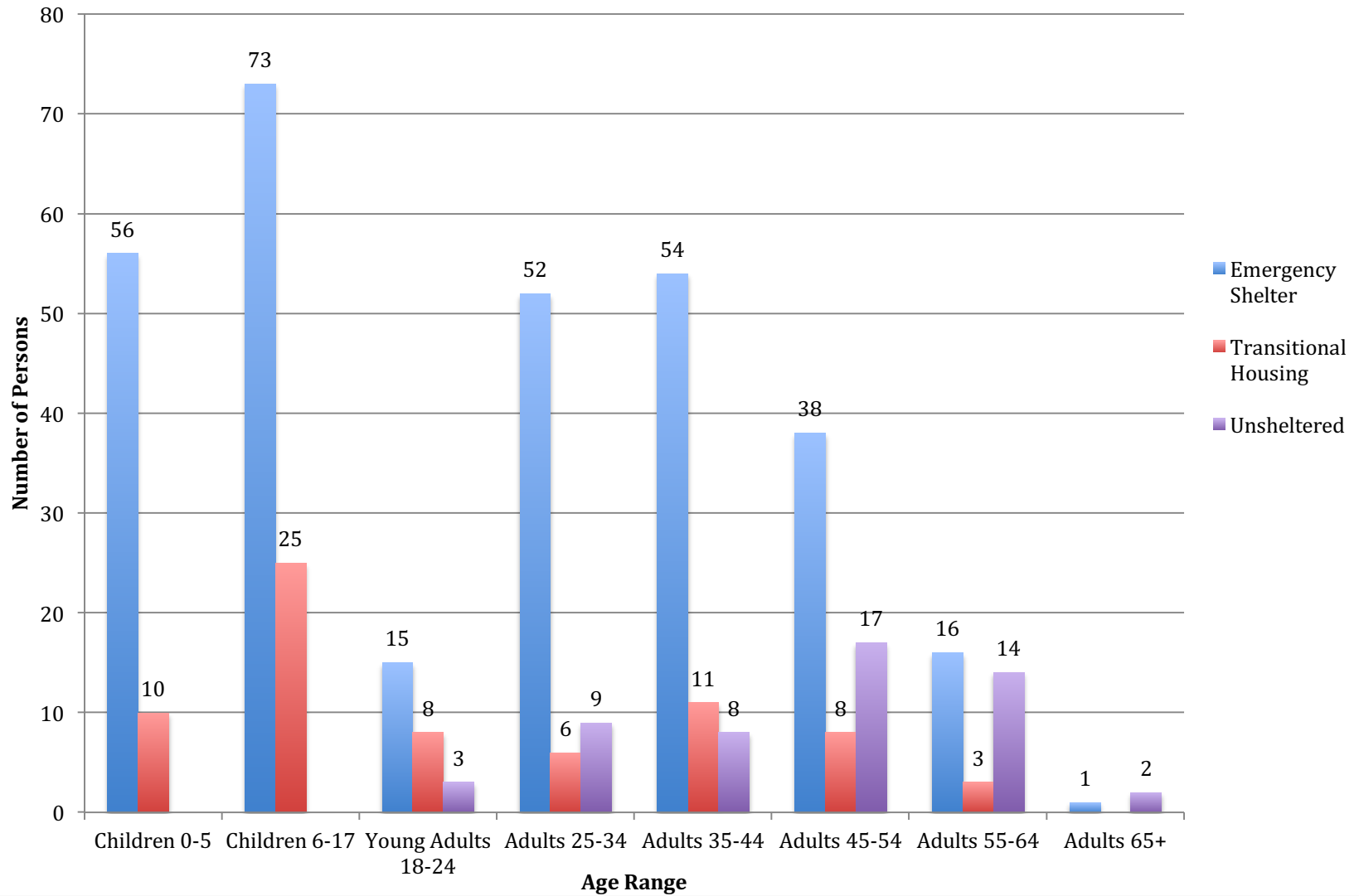
How long have you been in your current living situation?

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.3. Number of Persons by Age Range and Housing Type



Household Characteristics - check all that apply to each person

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

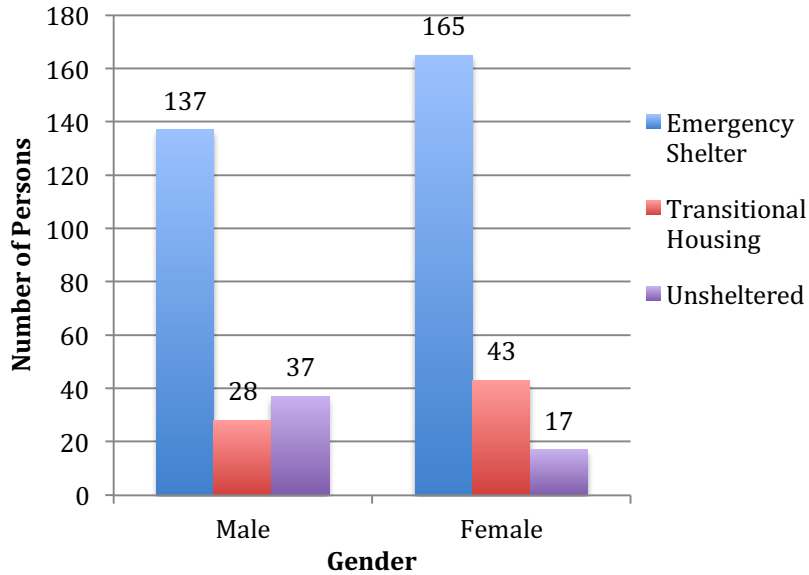


Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race

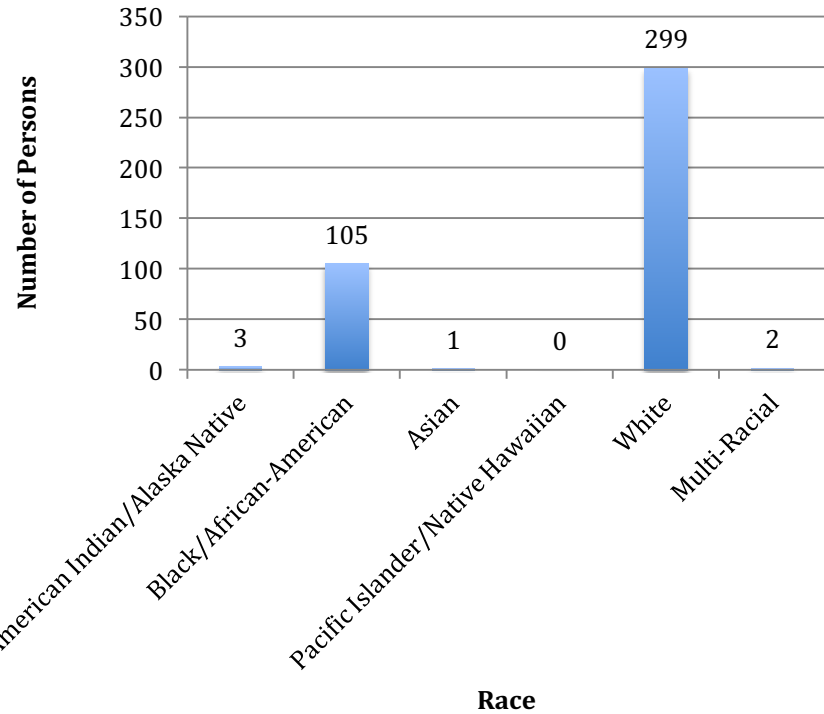


Fig. A.6. Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity

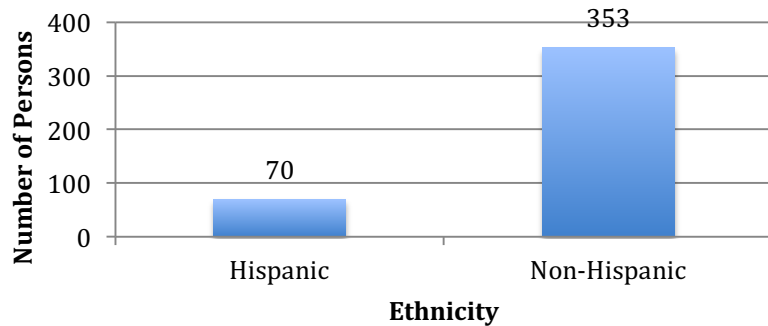
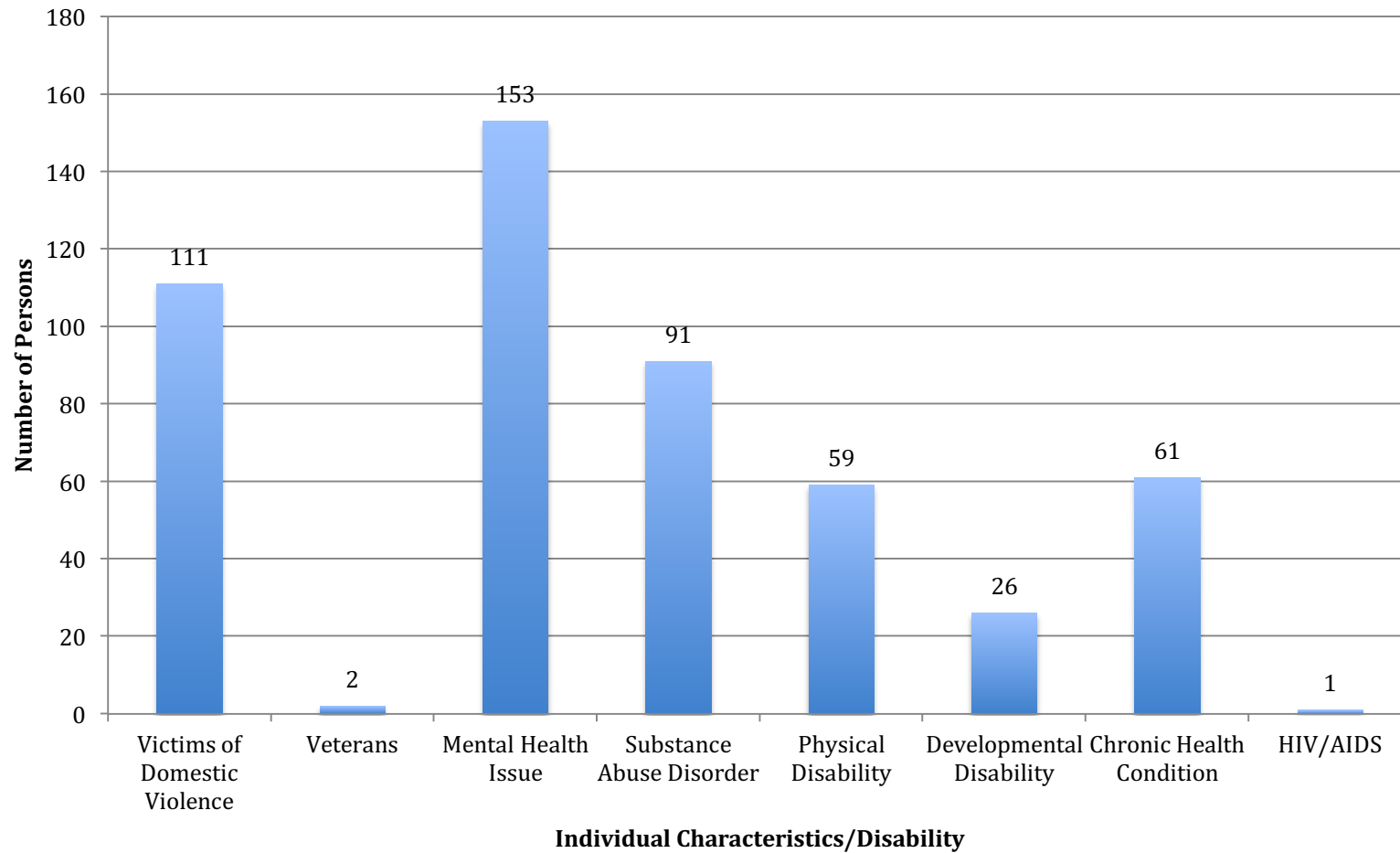


Fig. A.7. Number of Homeless Persons by Victims of Domestic Violence, Veteran Status, and Disability

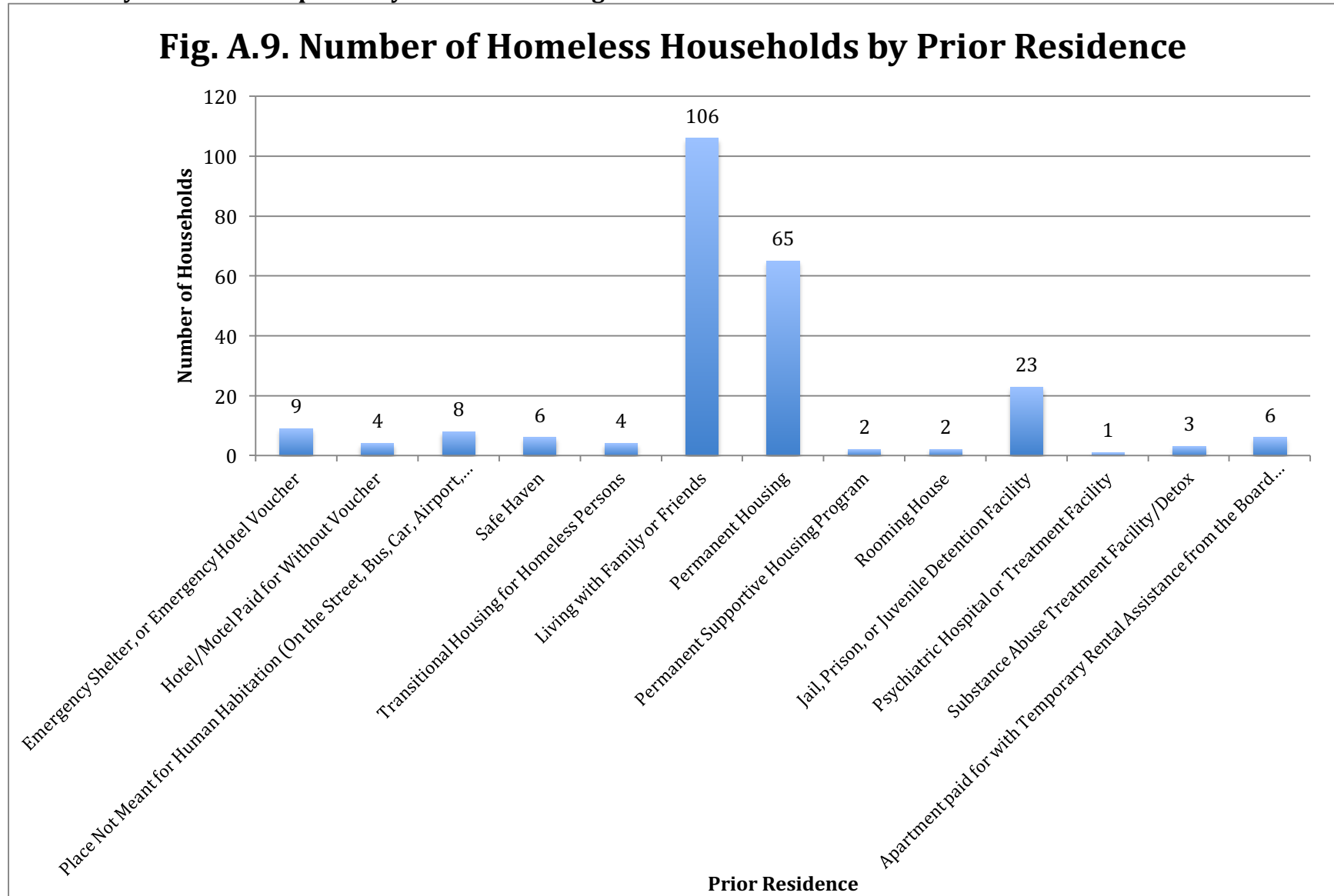


Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

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	2
Burlington County	1
Cape May County	1
Gloucester County	1
Hudson County	1
Hunterdon County	1
Mercer County	4
Middlesex County	2
Monmouth County	3
Ocean County	209
Passaic County	1
Union county	1
Warren County	9
New York	1
Pennsylvania	2
Florida	1
Indiana	1
Missouri	1
West Virginia	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 Households by Source of Cash Income

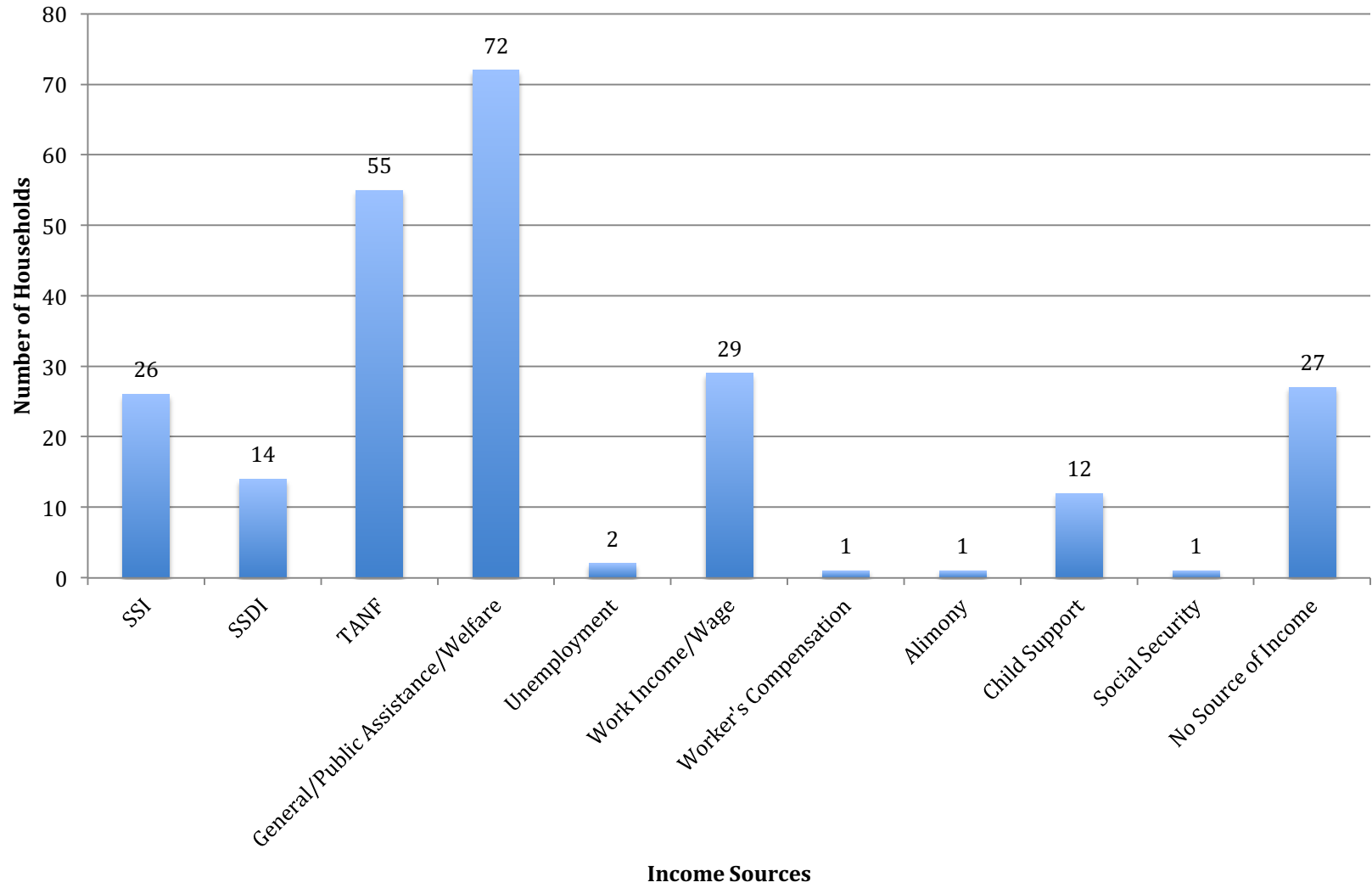
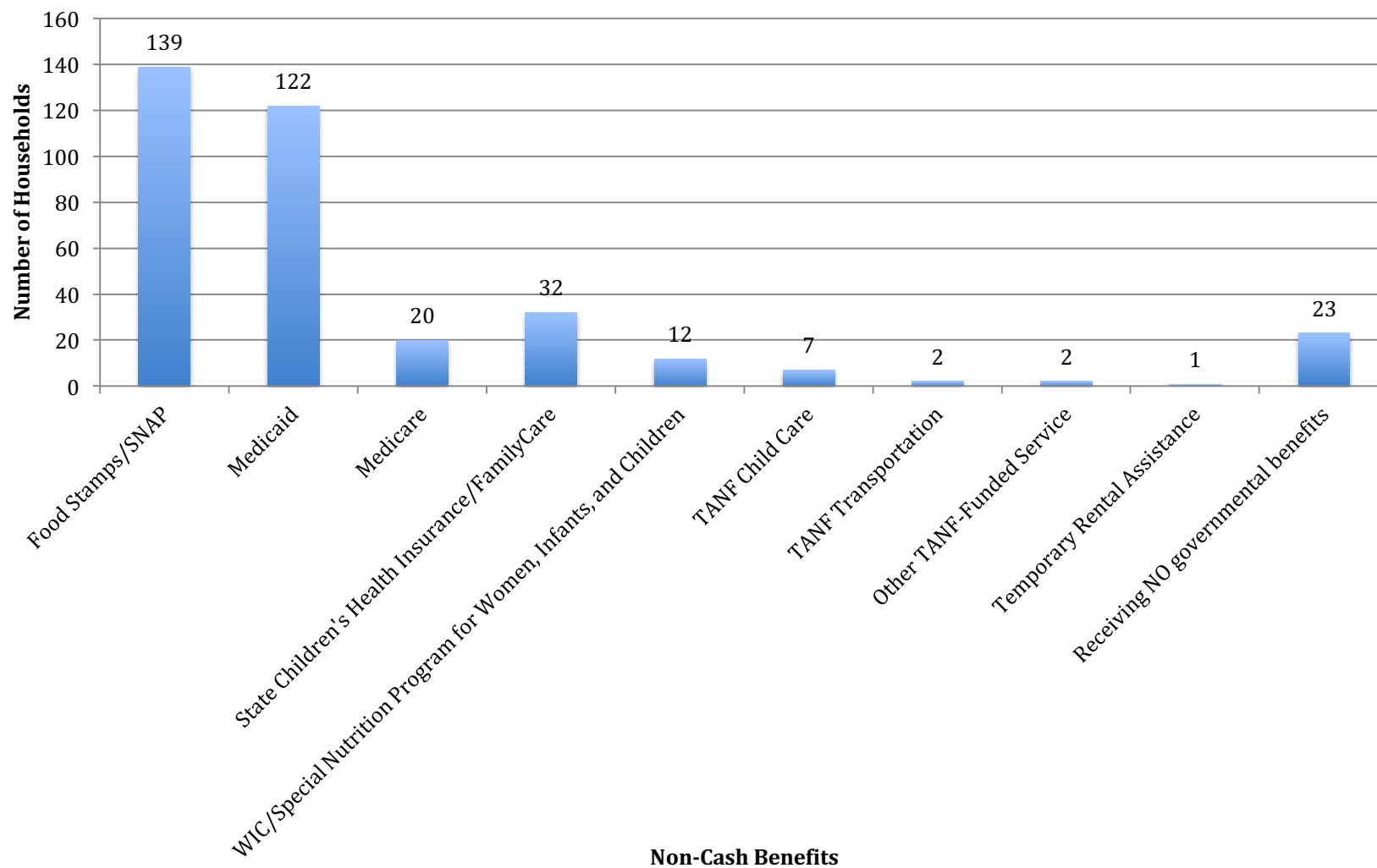
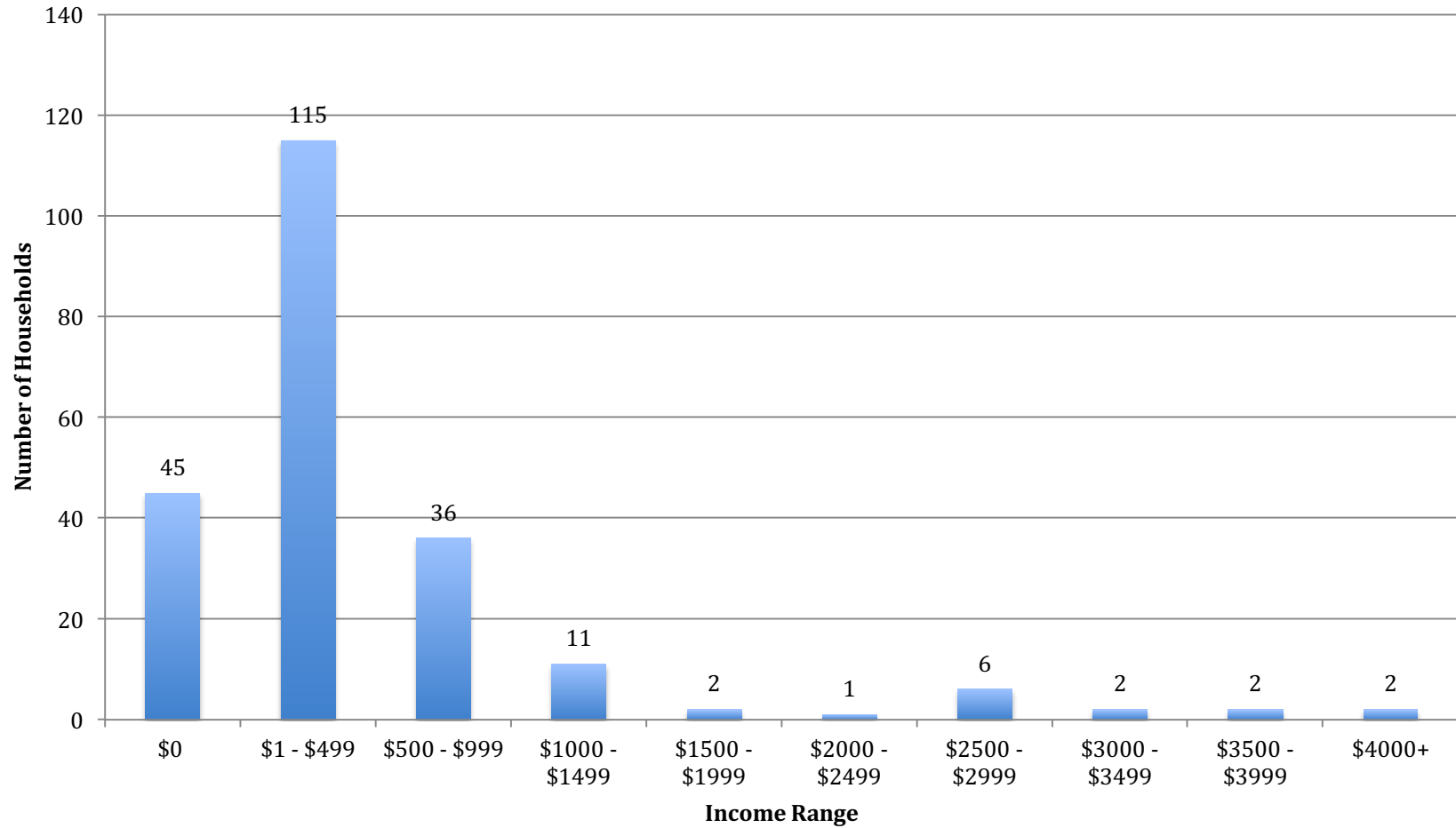


Fig. A. 11. Number of Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits



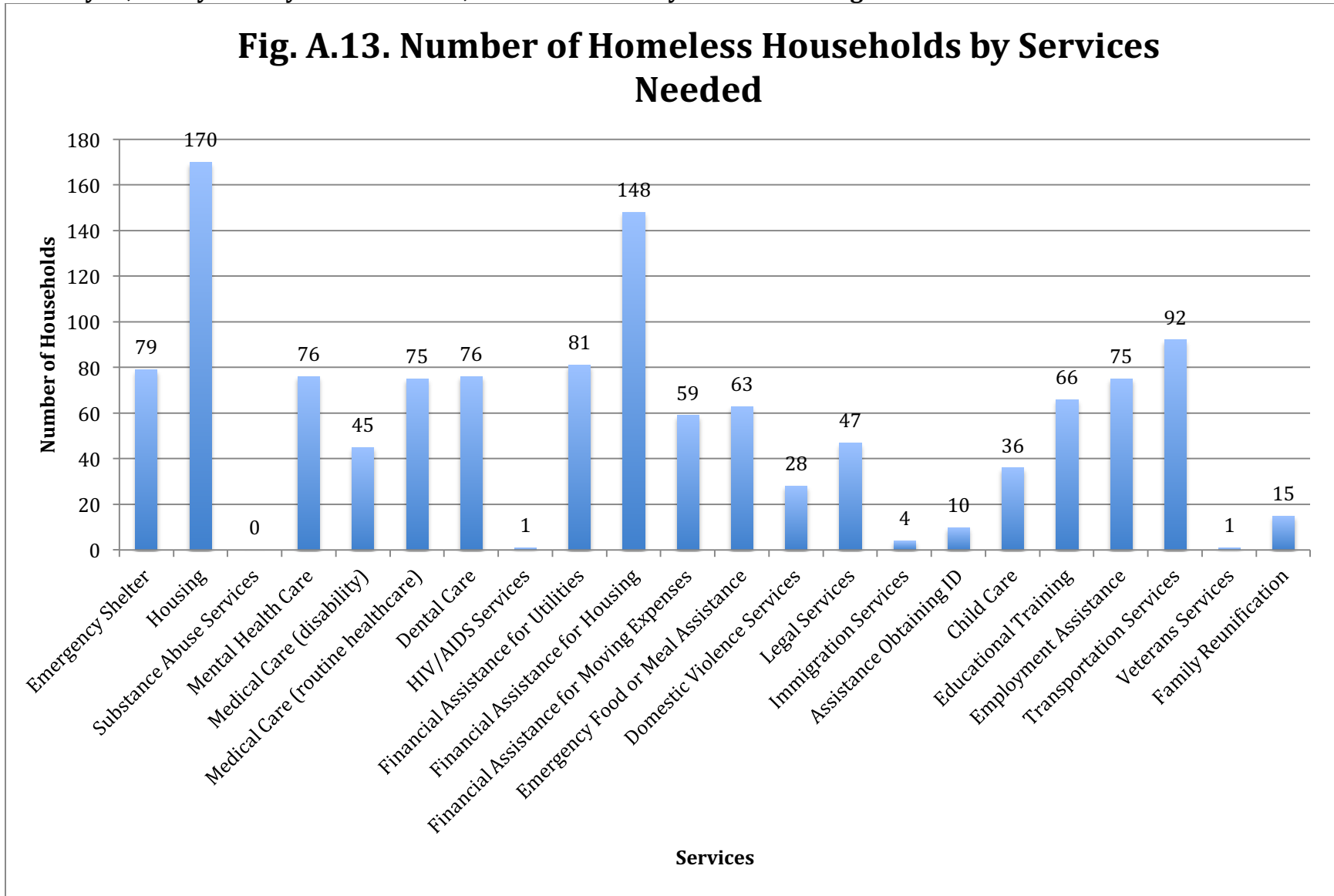
What is your monthly household income?

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

