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NJ
2015
Counts!

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

January 27, 2015

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This report was prepared for
The New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency
by
Monarch Housing Associates

I. Introduction

NJ Counts 2015

NJ Counts 2015, New Jersey's annual Point-In-Time (PIT) Count of the Homeless, provides a statewide snapshot of homeless households in our communities; where they find shelter, what their needs are, and what factors contribute to making them homeless. The 2015 Count reveals important demographic and other information about families and individuals who were homeless on the night of Tuesday, January 27th, 2015 or Tuesday, February 3rd, 2015 (depending on the community, see limitations below), and was carried out with the help of government agencies, community-based organizations, and local volunteers.

In New Jersey, each County's count is planned, coordinated, and carried out locally, and the information gathered enables each community to better allocate housing resources and services in order to prevent and end homelessness. The PIT Count is the only opportunity throughout the year for most communities to take a comprehensive look at the total homeless population, and is especially crucial in assessing the needs of the unsheltered homeless.

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

This Report

The findings in this report are presented in the following sections:

1. Total homeless population;
2. Those experiencing chronic homelessness (families and individuals that have been homeless for a year or longer, or who have experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years, and have a disabled head of household); and
3. Unsheltered families and individuals;

The structure of this report is intended to provide not only an overall snapshot of the homeless population counted in the Point-In-Time, but also to focus attention on the homeless subpopulations that are the most in need, and those that represent federal funding priorities set forth by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

In addition to the main findings presented in the body of this report, Appendix A includes charts illustrating the responses to all survey questions that were part of the 2015 Point-In-Time Count.

II. Data Collection and Methodology

Requirements for the Count

As part of its Continuum of Care (CoC) application for homelessness funding, HUD requires that jurisdictions across the nation conduct a statistically reliable and unduplicated count of the homeless for one overnight period during the last 10 days of January. New Jersey's Continuums of Care (regional networks of organizations, agencies, and community stakeholders that plan local efforts to help the homeless) conduct an annual count of sheltered homeless persons (i.e. persons in emergency shelter, transitional housing for the homeless, and Safe Haven programs) and at least a biennial count of unsheltered homeless persons. 2015 was a HUD-required full count year.

In their Point-In-Time Count, CoCs must count and report all individuals and families who meet the criteria in paragraph (1)(i) of the homeless definition in 24 CFR 91.5 of HUD's Homeless Definition Rule on the night designated for the count. This includes individuals and families who are:

- **Sheltered**, or "living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangement (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals)," or
- **Unsheltered**, "with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground."

Because this report focuses on those respondents who meet HUD's definition of homeless, it does not include information about those who may be at risk of homelessness, precariously housed, or considered homeless under other federal statutes. Persons who, on the night of the count, were living doubled up with another household, living in illegal or overcrowded units, being discharged from a jail or health facility with no subsequent residence, scheduled to be evicted, or paying for its own motel unit were not considered

homeless. All survey information collected for respondents who were at risk of homelessness or precariously housed was preserved and shared with each community for local planning purposes, but is not included in this report unless otherwise noted.

Data Collection Methods

Monarch Housing Associates provided each of New Jersey's 21 counties with in-person training, online video and print training guides, a practice online survey tool, and technical assistance to aid in the data collection process for New Jersey's 2015 Point-In-Time Count. Point-In-Time Coordinators in each county disseminated PIT training materials and helped facilitate local planning around implementation of the PIT count in their communities.

For the second year, the count of homeless persons who were sheltered on the night of the point in time was primarily taken from New Jersey's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), while the count for the unsheltered and those sheltered by non-HMIS programs was conducted using a Paper Survey tool, personal interviews, and agency client records. This strategy was designed in accordance with HUD guidance regarding conducting both sheltered and unsheltered Point-In-Time Counts.

The 2015 PIT Survey tool closely mirrors information collected in HMIS so that the data was comparable for important factors such as household characteristics, income, services needed, and factors contributing to homelessness. Agencies updated all HMIS data to accurately reflect the night of the count, and those with programs that were non HMIS-participating submitted information from interviews utilizing the Paper Survey tool through SurveyMonkey.

Limitations

1. HUD requires a count of sheltered homeless persons and families annually, but only a biennial count of those who are unsheltered. Even though New Jersey conducts both a sheltered and unsheltered count each year, the comprehensiveness of the unsheltered count may be influenced during the non-HUD required full count years. This report includes comparison data from 2011 to 2015. 2012 and 2014 were not HUD required full reporting years while 2011, 2013 and 2015 were.
2. The winter of 2014 to 2015 was particularly cold, with parts of New Jersey seeing significant snow accumulation. NJ Counts 2015 was originally scheduled to take place Tuesday, January 27th, 2015. Unfortunately, there was a blizzard predicted for the night of the PIT, which led to about half of the Counties in the State postponing the PIT activities to the following week, Tuesday, February 3rd, 2015. This weather led to half the communities counting the households that were homeless on the night of January 27th and the other half counting those that were homeless on the night of February 3rd. Besides leaving the date of the count inconsistent, this winter weather forced many communities to set up emergency warming stations or shelters for the unsheltered.

While this means that many more people are able to sleep in a warm place, it may skew Point-In-Time data to show fewer unsheltered households than are actually present in communities on a regular basis.

3. The information presented in this report is based on survey interviews and agency HMIS records. In some cases, survey respondents did not answer every question completely, and homeless provider agencies did not report all client information on the night of the count. For this reason, all charts presented in this report will be based on the responses received, while all percentages will be based on the total households or individuals served and may not equal 100% in each category due to possible missing data.
4. Because the Point-In-Time Count represents only one night during the last ten days of January, it is widely accepted that the PIT will undercount the overall homeless population. Undercounting may occur due to difficulty finding those living on the street, incomplete information for people who do not agree to complete the survey, a shortage of volunteers to cover a geographic area, or homeless persons choosing not to seek housing services on the night of the count. This data should not be viewed as a comprehensive measurement of all families and individuals who experience homelessness throughout the year, but rather as a minimum number of persons who experience homelessness in New Jersey on a given night.

De-duplication

Monarch Housing Associates collected and merged all HMIS and SurveyMonkey Point-In-Time data from each community into its combined database. Monarch generated two unique identifiers, one more general and one more in-depth, based on the identifying information for each individual record. Using a formula, these unique identifiers were compared to all identifiers for other records in the database to identify potential duplicates.

All duplicates detected through comparison of unique identifiers were then de-duplicated by the following process:

1. Multiple HMIS records where all fields match – a single record was preserved, and all duplicates were removed;
2. Multiple SurveyMonkey records where all fields match – a single record was preserved, and all duplicates were removed;
3. Comparing HMIS to SurveyMonkey records where unique identifiers, disabilities, income sources, household size, and location on the night of the count all match – the HMIS record was preserved and the SurveyMonkey duplicates were removed.

Following this de-duplication of the data, communities were given preliminary data to review all identified duplicates and records with missing data. Communities were then able to update records with missing information and/or request any additional de-duplication they determined prudent. Monarch then updated and removed additional records based on community feedback prior to completing its final analysis and report.

III. Findings for Total Homeless Population

Key Findings

- On the night of January 27th, 2015 a total of 474 households, including 548 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Atlantic County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 113 households, with 110 persons, were identified as chronically homeless.
- 74 unsheltered homeless persons were counted.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 27th, 2015, a total of 548 persons, in 474 households, were experiencing homelessness in Atlantic County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 2 persons (.4%) and a decrease of 40 households (7.8%) from 2014. Atlantic County had 5.4% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in 2015.

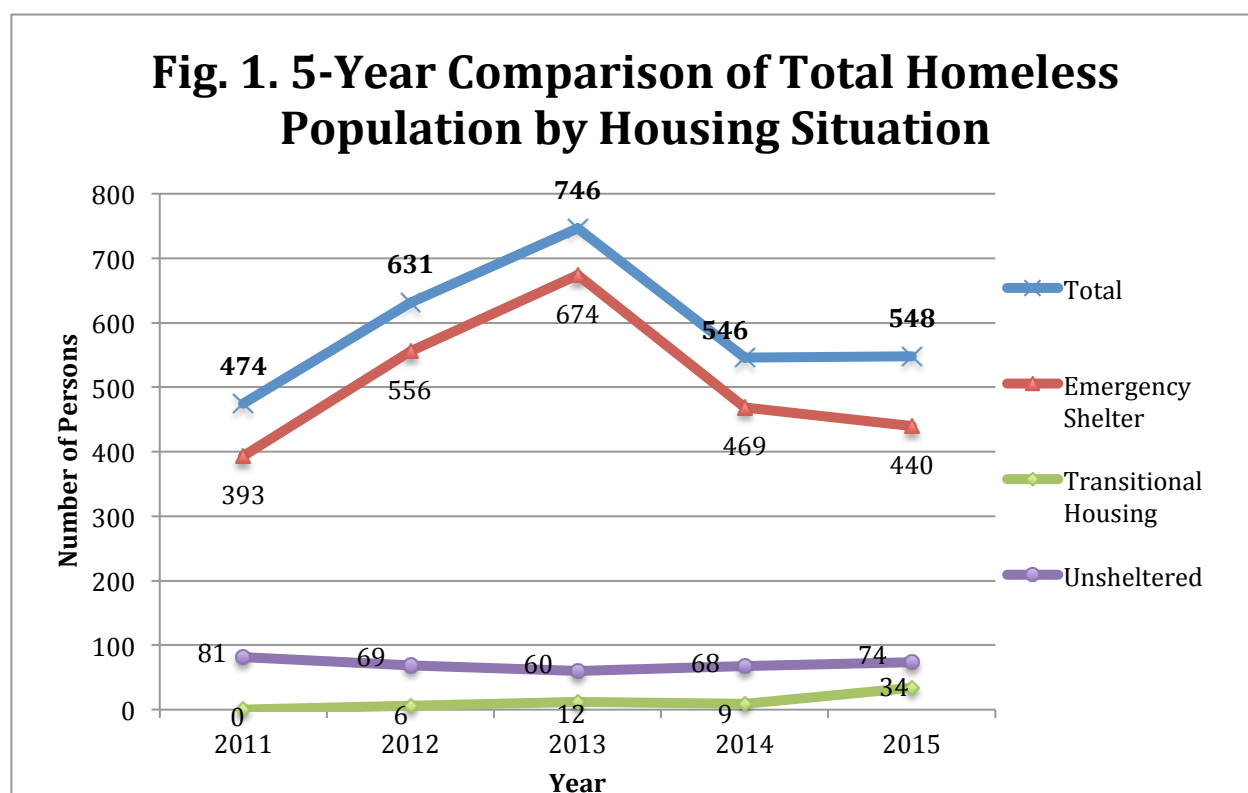


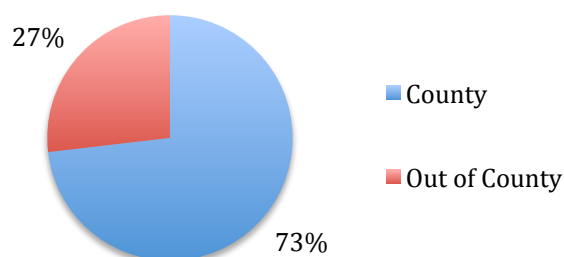
Figure 1 shows that, in 2015, 440 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 34 stayed in transitional housing, and 74 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. In 2015, the total number of persons counted in emergency shelters decreased by 29 persons

(6.2%) from 2014. While the emergency shelter population decreased between 2014 and 2015, there was an increase of 277.7% (25 persons) in transitional housing, and an 8.8% increase in the unsheltered population.

Figure 1 also shows that, over the past five years, the total number of homeless persons has been fluctuating in Atlantic County, with the highest count occurring in 2013 (746). Over the five-year period, from 2011 to 2015, the number of homeless persons has increased by 15.6%, or 74 persons. The number of persons who were unsheltered decreased by 7 (8.6%). The number of persons staying in emergency shelter increased over the past five years by 47 (12.0%) with a peak in 2013. There were no persons staying in transitional housing in 2011, versus in 2015 when 34 persons were housed on the night of the count.

As Figure 2 shows, 27% of homeless households in Atlantic County reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the county.

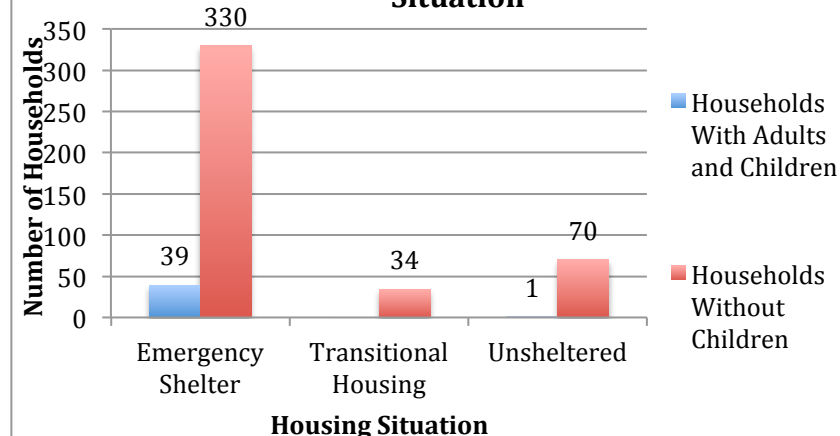
Fig. 2. Percentage of Households by County of Last Permanent Address



Homeless Families and Individuals

When reading the data regarding different types of homeless households, it is important for the reader to remember that, in this report, 'household' means "any group of persons who, if they were able to attain permanent housing, would choose to live together; and, shared the same sleeping arrangements on the night of the count." Three different types of households are discussed below: households with adults and children under 18 ('families'), households without children ('individuals'), and households with only children under 18 ('unaccompanied youth').

Fig. 3. Homeless Households by Housing Situation



Of the 474 homeless households counted in Atlantic County in 2015, 40 (8.4%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. These families included 109 persons, 64 children under age 18, and 45 adults. This represents an increase of 22 (122%) homeless families compared to 2014. The average family size was 2.8 persons. Figure 3 shows

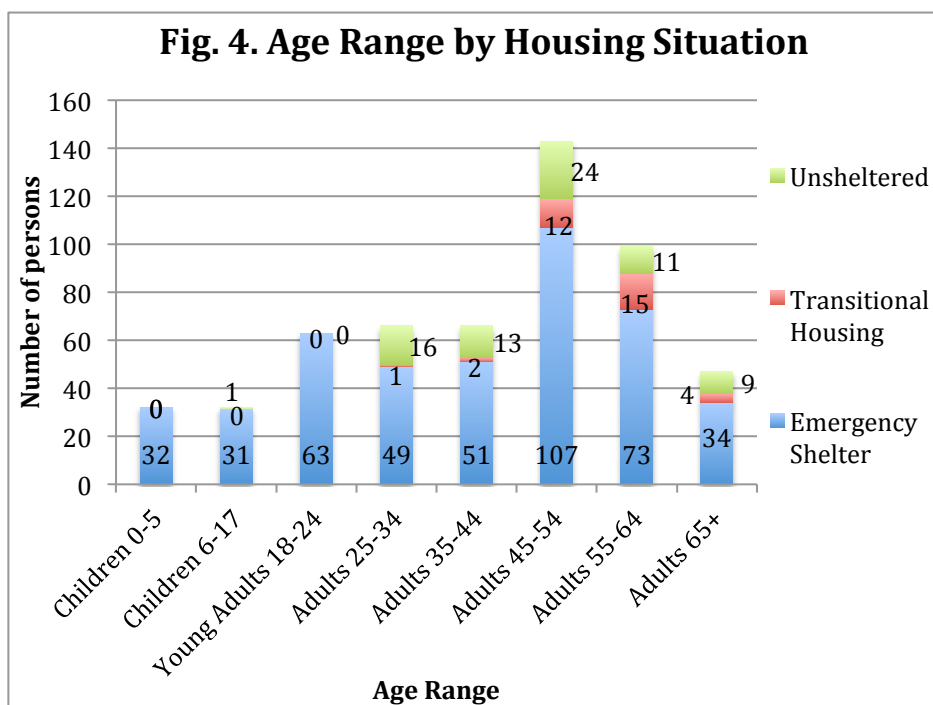
that the majority of homeless families (97.5%) were staying in emergency shelter while only one family consisting of 2 persons was unsheltered on the night of the count.

91.6% (434) of the homeless households counted in Atlantic County were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 439 adults. 330 (76.0%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 34 (7.8%) were in transitional housing, and 70 (16.1%) were unsheltered. Atlantic County has seen the number of adult-only households decrease by 59 (12%) since 2014.

In 2015, there were no youth-only households counted. This represents a 100% decrease from 2014 when 3 youth-only households were identified in emergency shelter.

Demographics

The vast majority (421 persons, 76.8%) of those experiencing homelessness in Atlantic County on the night of the count were adults over age 24. There were a total of 63 (11.5%) homeless young adults between 18 and 24 years old, and 64 (11.7%) children under 18 years old as well. Figure 4 shows that the about half of homeless children who were under the age of 18 were between 6 and 17 years of age and half children 0-5.. The age range most represented, with 143 persons and 26.1% of the total homeless population, was adults between 45-54.



26.6% (146) of homeless respondents were female, and 72.6% (398) were male.

The largest racial group of respondents identified themselves as Black or African American (49.6%), followed by those identifying as White (46.4%). Asians, are the next largest group (2.2%), and one person identified as multiracial. With regard to ethnicity, 11.1% of respondents identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

Fig. 5. Percentage of Population with a Disability

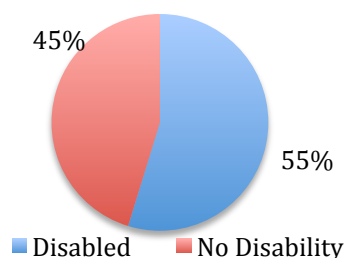
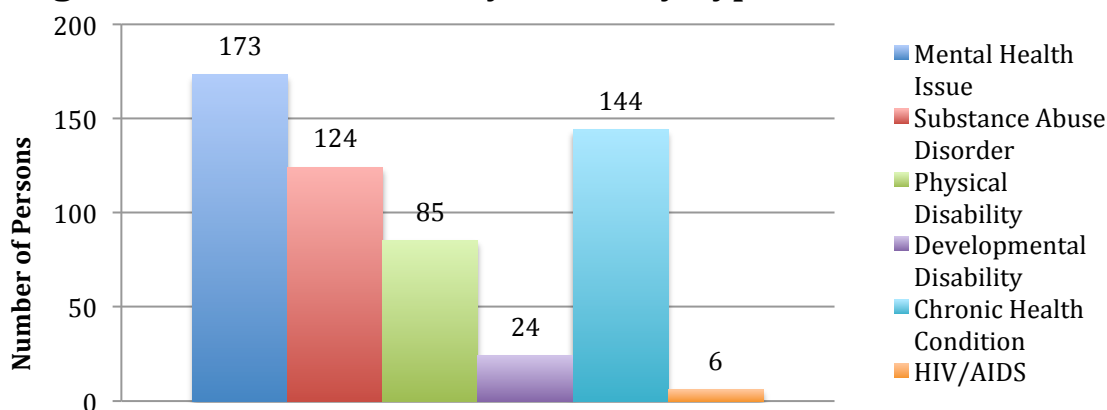


Figure 5 illustrates that 55% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 61.0% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 7.8% of children. Figure 6 shows the number of the homeless persons that identified as having various disabilities. The most common disabilities included mental health issues and chronic health condition.

Fig. 6. Number of Persons by Disability Type

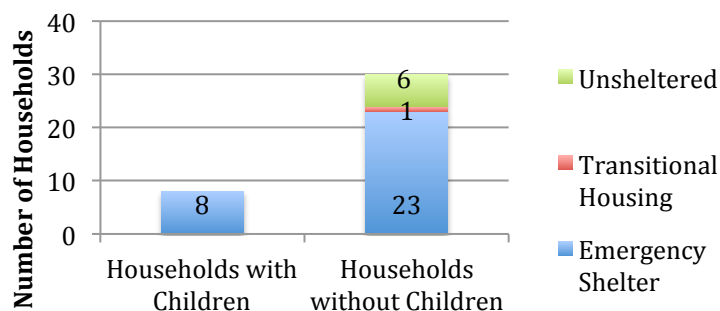


Among disabled adults, 58.6% reported mental health issues making this the most prevalent disability; representing 35.7% of the total adult homeless population. 48.8% of disabled adults reported chronic health issues and 42.0% of disabled adults reported a substance abuse disorder. Among disabled homeless children, 2 reported a chronic health condition, 2 a physical disability, 1 reported a developmental disability, and 1 reported a mental health issue.

Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in Atlantic County, 38 homeless households identified as victims of domestic violence. Figure 7 shows that the majority (78.9%) of these households were adult-only households, all but one being individual households.

Fig. 7. Households of Victims of Domestic Violence by Housing Situation

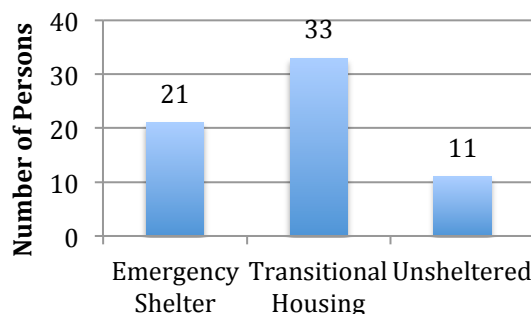


There were 8 family households, which had 25 persons in total. 81.6% of victim households were in emergency shelters.

Veterans

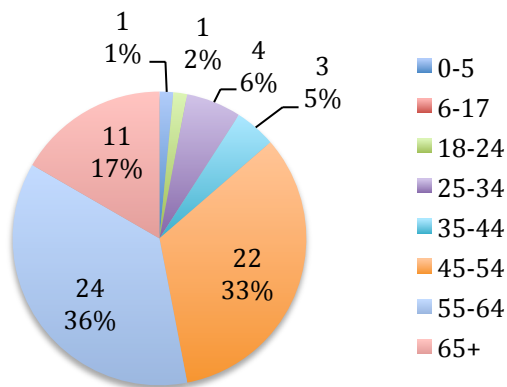
In its plan, *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*, the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) has prioritized ending homelessness among veterans by 2015. Many communities in New Jersey have also been working hard to end homelessness among our country's servicemen and women.

Fig. 8. Number of Veterans by Housing Situation



65 homeless veterans were reported on the night of the count, 27 more (71.1%) than in 2014. All but one were adult individuals. The largest contingent of homeless veterans was staying in transitional housing (50.8%) followed by 32.3% in emergency shelters and 16.9% that were unsheltered.

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



Veterans experiencing homelessness in Atlantic County were predominantly male (92.3%), and the most common racial background identified among them (37 veterans, 56.9%) was White, followed by 28 (43.1%) identifying as Black or African-American. Figure 9 Illustrates the percentage of homeless veterans by age range.

1 homeless veteran reported being a victim of domestic violence. 43 of the 65, 66.2%, reported having some kind of disability. The most common disability cited among homeless veterans was chronic health

conditions (65.1%);, 18 homeless veterans reported mental health issues (27.7%), and 17 (26.2%) said they had a substance abuse disorder. 3.1% of veterans reported receiving VA pensions while 4.6% received VA disability benefits. 38.5% of homeless veterans indicated they had no source of income. 44.6% of homeless veterans were connected to VA healthcare benefits.

Income and Benefits

Among all households experiencing homelessness on the night of the count, 47.3% had no source of income, and 6.3% reported receiving earned income from a job. The two most common sources of non-earned income among households were General Assistance (GA), received by 13.1% of households, and SSI, received by 8.9% of households.

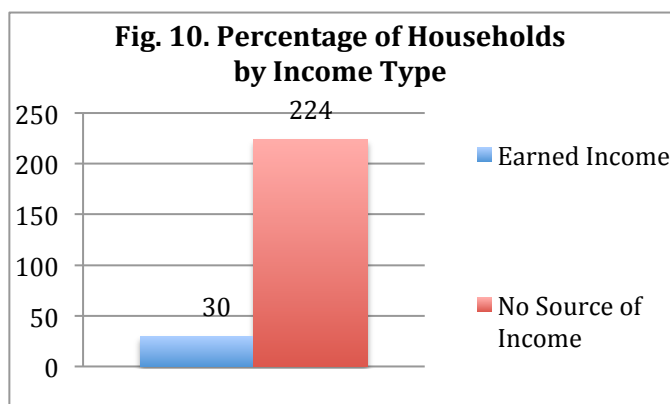


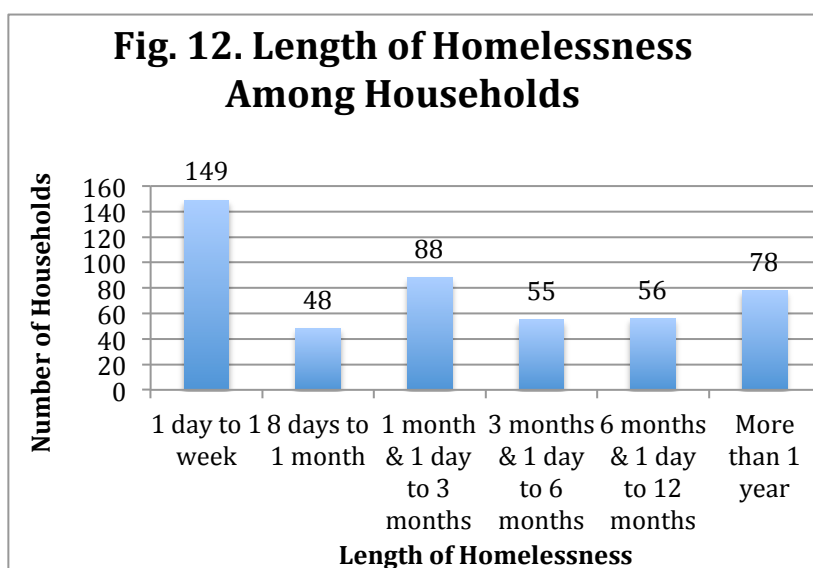
Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	\$488.74	\$692.41	\$273.18

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

33.1% of respondents reported that their household did not receive any kind of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. The top reported non-cash benefit was Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP or Food Stamps), received by 44.6% of households. 37.2% of households were connected to Medicaid.

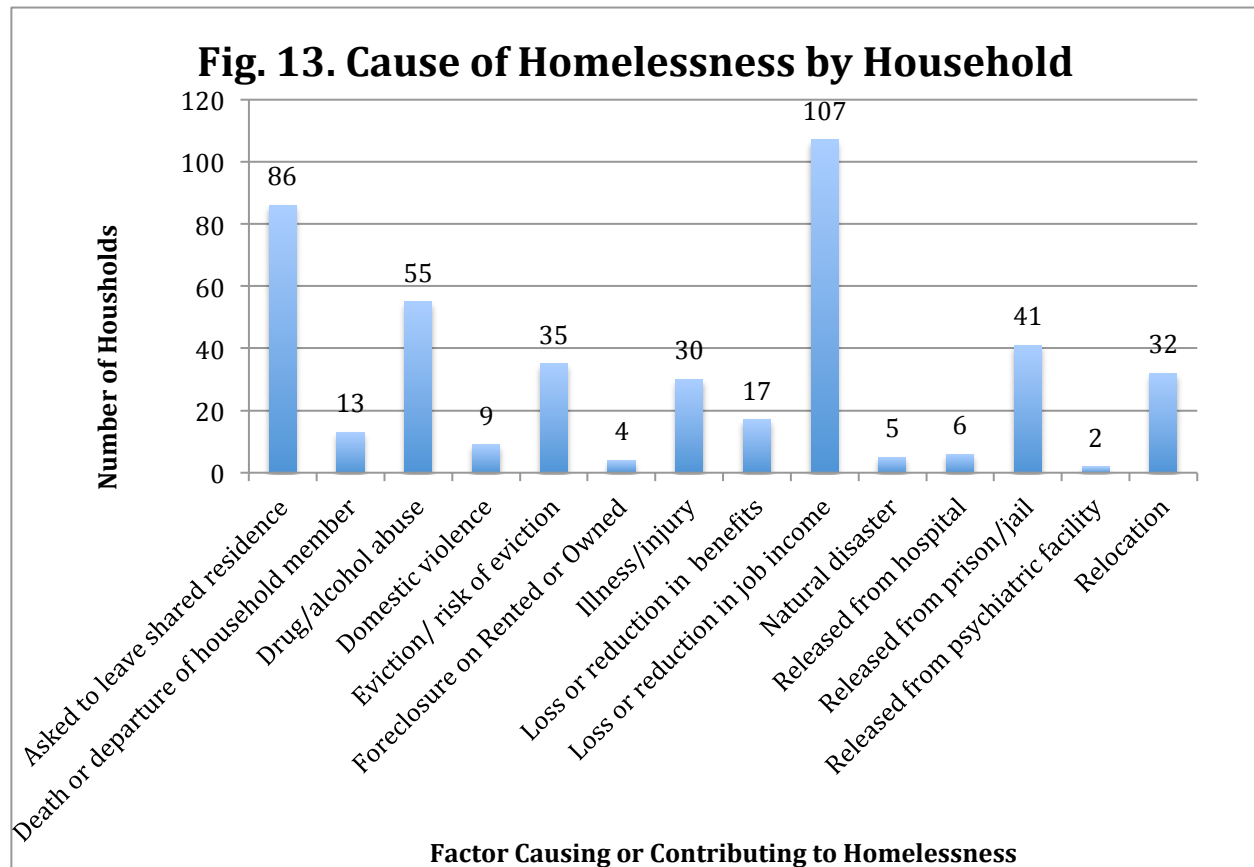
Length of Homelessness

As seen in Figure 12, the majority of homeless households (31.6%) reported a length of homelessness ranging from 1 – 7 days. In 2015, 60.5% (285 households) were homeless from 1 day to 3 months. At the other end of the spectrum, 78 households (16.5%) reported that they had been homeless for more than 1 year.



Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more respondents attributed their homelessness to a loss or reduction of job income or benefits (123 households, 25.9%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factor reported was being asked to leave a shared residence (18.1%).



When respondents were asked ‘what was your residence prior to your current living situation?’ more said they had been staying in emergency shelters (32.2%) than any other type of situation. 28.9% reported living with friends or family prior to their current living situation.

IV. Findings for the Chronically Homeless

Someone with a long-term disabling condition, who has been continually homeless for a year or more, or at least four times in the past three years, meets HUD's definition of chronically homeless. Any family with one adult that meets this definition is considered a chronically homeless family.

HUD has established a goal of ending chronic homelessness by 2017. This goal reflects the urgency of helping to house those persons who have not been able to remain stably housed over the course of an extended period of time. Chronically Homeless persons are among the most vulnerable homeless groups, and providing effective supportive services and case management may be required in order to help some stay in the housing they need. Prioritization of new Continuum of Care funding opportunities has recently been giving some communities in New Jersey new resources for housing this subgroup.

Total Chronically Homeless Population

110 households, made up of 113 total persons, were chronically homeless in Atlantic County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 28 persons (19.9%) from 2014. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness decreased from 25.8% to 20.6%.

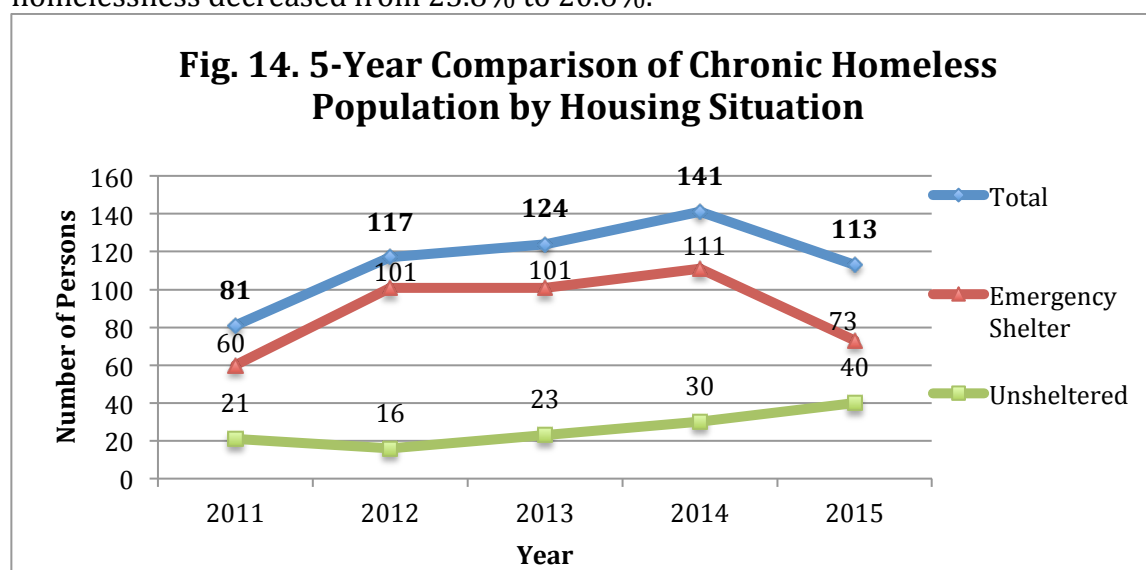
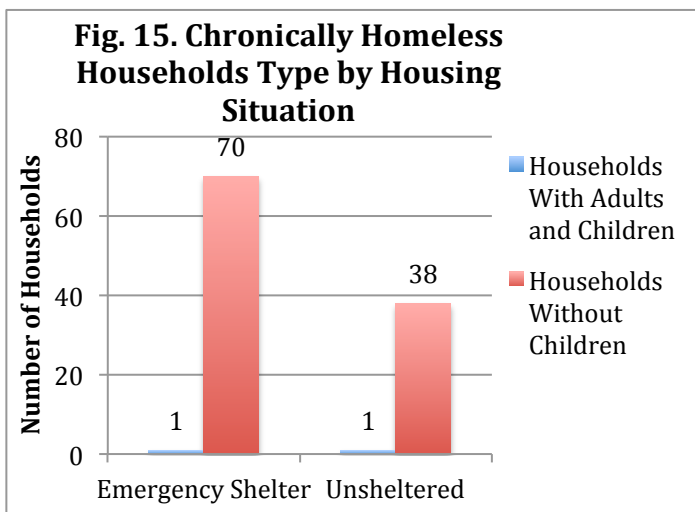


Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless respondents who in Atlantic County from 2011 to 2015. Over the past five years, the overall number of chronically homeless persons has risen (by 32 persons, 39.5%). Since 2011, the number of unsheltered chronically homeless persons has almost doubled to 40, (90.5%.) The amount of chronically homeless in emergency shelters has risen significantly for several years but tapered off in 2015 to a 21.7% increase over 2011.

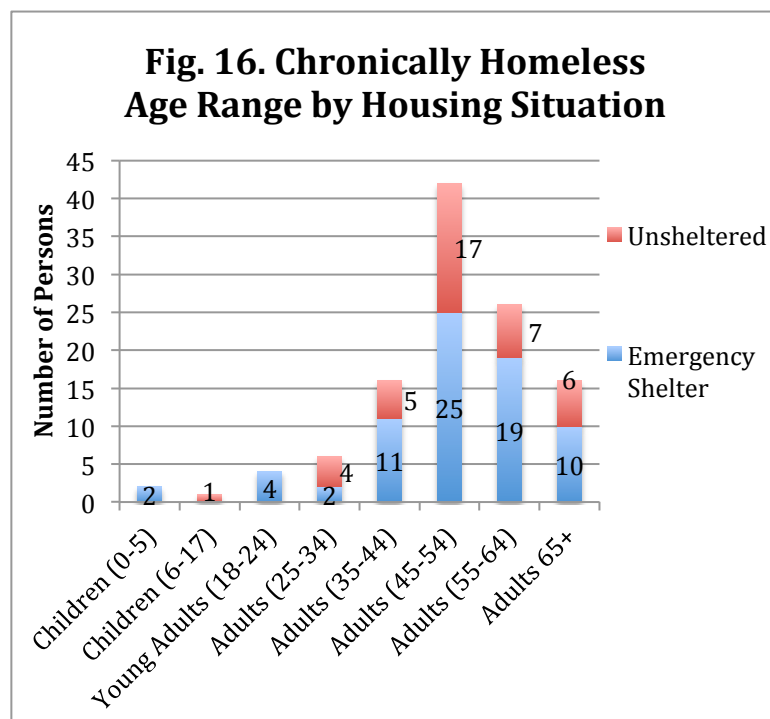
Families and Individuals

Of the 110 chronically homeless households counted in 2015, 1.8% were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. These families included 3 children under the age of 18 and 2 adults for a total of 5 persons. As seen in Figure 15, one chronically homeless family was in emergency shelter and one family was living unsheltered in Atlantic County.



The remaining 108 households were composed of individual adult-only households with 108 persons. Adult-only households made up 98.2% of the chronically homeless population. There were 70 (64.8%) individuals in emergency shelters, a 35.2% decrease from 108 in 2014. 35.2% of the chronically homeless individuals identified in 2015 were unsheltered on the night of the count, a 26.7% increase from the 30 unsheltered individuals identified in 2014.

Demographics



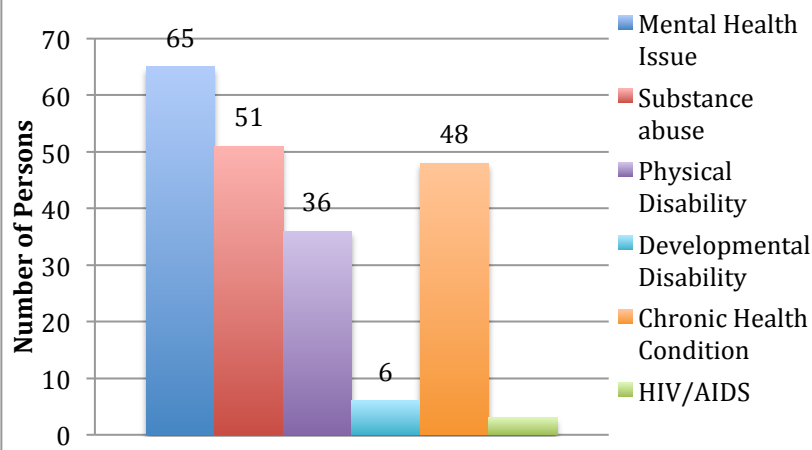
Of the 113 total chronically homeless persons, 4 (3.5%) were between 18 and 24 years old, and just 3 (2.7%) were children 17 or younger, of which 2 were under 5 years old. The largest number of chronically homeless persons (42, 37.2%) in a single age category fell between the ages of 45 and 54 years of age as indicated in Figure 16. The age distribution in 2015 is similar to that of 2014.

76.1% of those counted as chronically homeless were male, and 23.0% were female.

The largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported their race as White (46.9%). The next largest group self-identified as Black or African-American (48.7%), followed by

persons identifying as Asian (2.7%). 3 chronically homeless persons (2.7%) identified themselves as Hispanic.

Fig. 17. Number of Chronically Homeless Persons by Disability Type



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 (57.5%) and substance abuse disorders (45.1%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.

Subpopulations

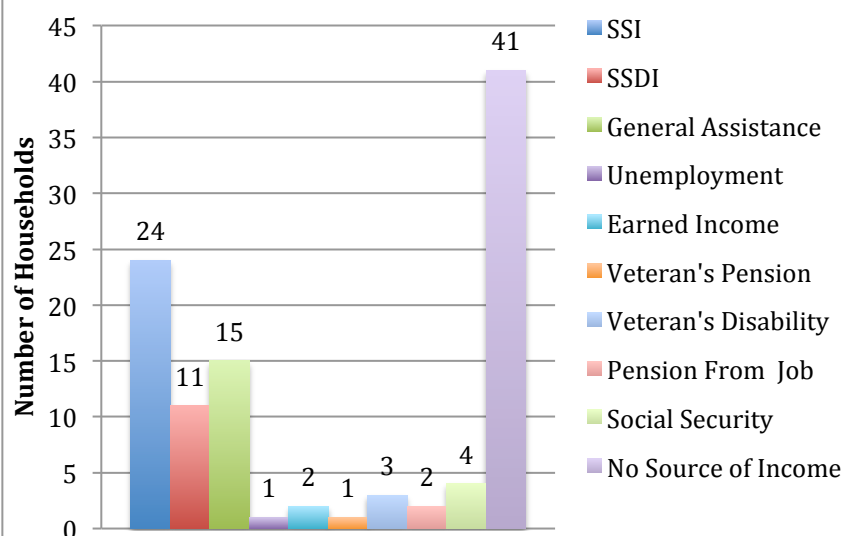
On the night of the count, 6 chronically homeless persons in Atlantic County reported being victims of domestic violence (5.3%). All victims were adult individuals, half were staying in emergency shelters and half were unsheltered.

There were 14 chronically homeless veteran individuals identified, representing 12.7% of the chronically homeless population. 64.3% of those chronically homeless veteran households were living unsheltered on the night of the count.

Income and Benefits

Among all the chronically homeless respondents on the night of the count, 37.2.7% 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 respondents was Social Security Income (SSI),

Fig. 18. Number of Chronically Homeless Households by Income Source

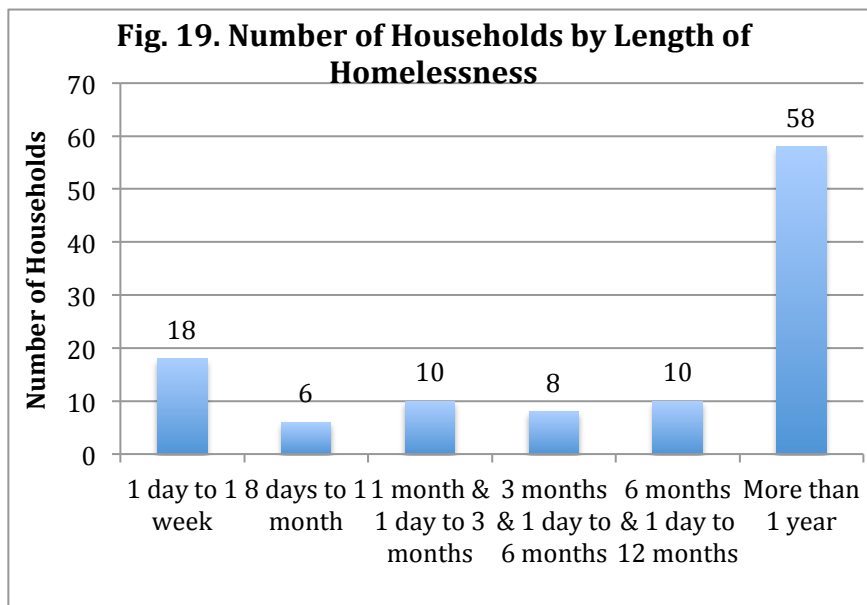


which was received by 21.8%. 1.8% of chronically homeless households reported earned income from a job.

29.1% of chronically homeless households reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps (SNAP) was the top reported non-cash benefit among the chronically homeless, with 41.8% receiving this benefit. A significant percentage, 37.3%, reported receiving Medicaid while 11.8% reported receiving Medicare.

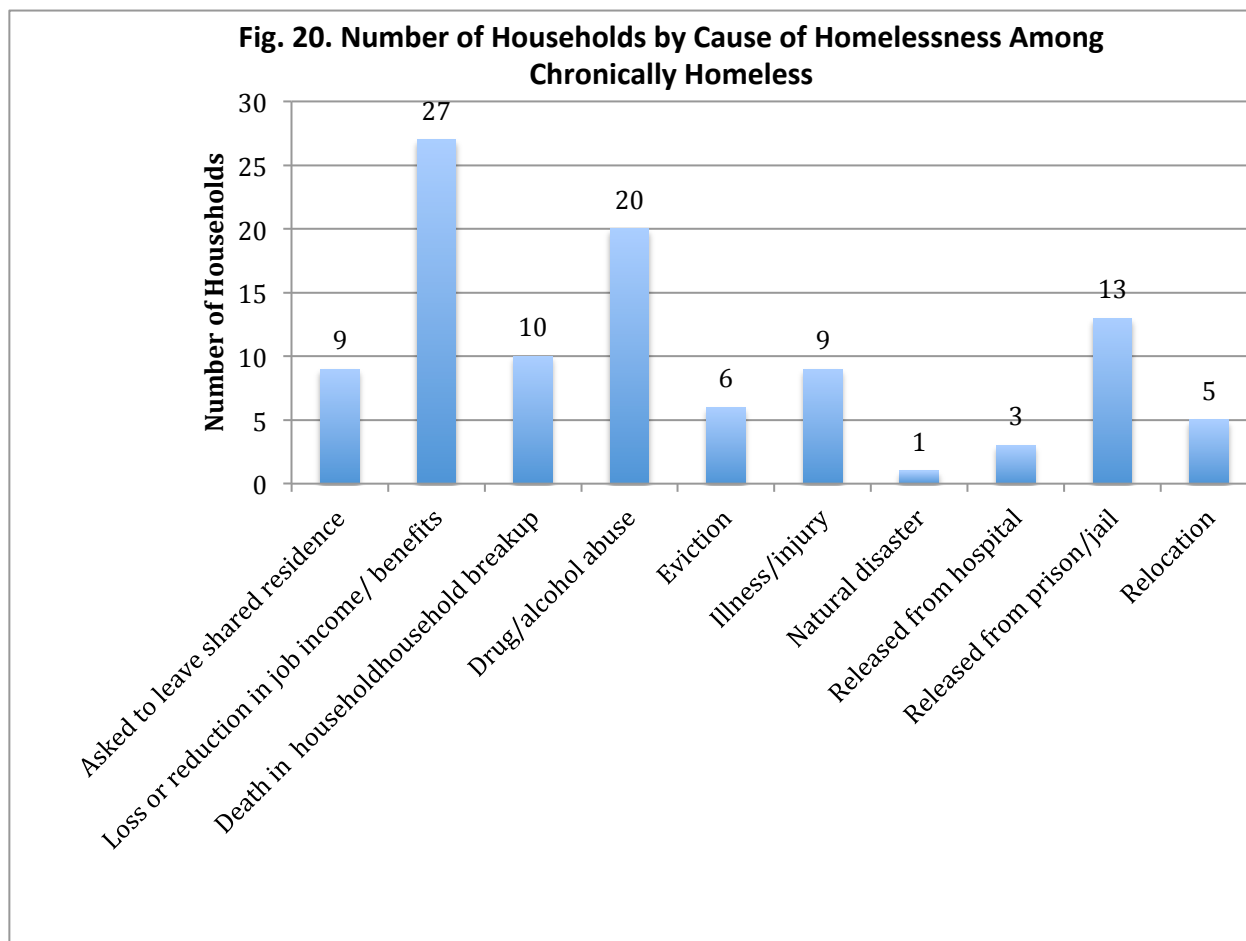
Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows more than half of chronically homeless households (58, 52.7%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year. This was the most common answer followed by 16.4% reporting being homeless between 1 and 7 days.



Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more chronically homeless respondents cited a loss or reduction of job income/ benefits (24.5%) than any other. As Figure 20 shows, many also said drug or alcohol abuse (18.2%) contributed to their homelessness.

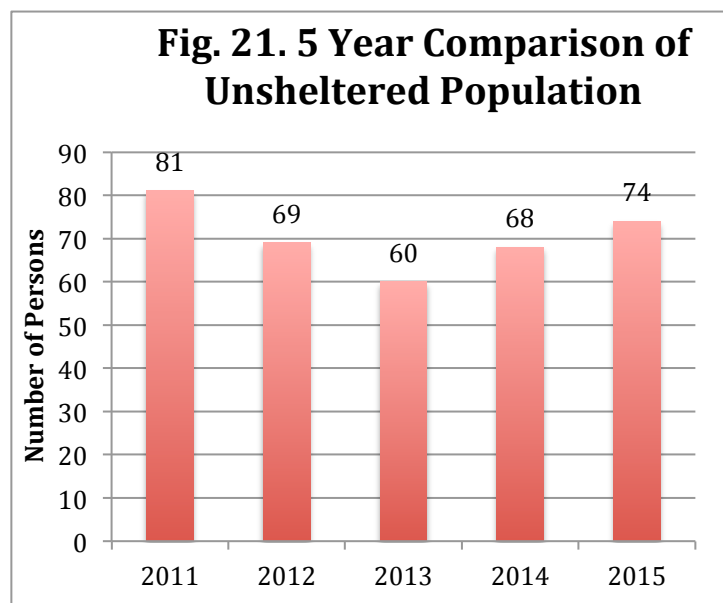


V. Findings for the Unsheltered Homeless

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



71 households, made up of 74 persons, were living unsheltered in Atlantic County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 5 households (7.6%), and 6 persons (8.8%) from 2014.

Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered respondents from 2011 to 2015. Despite the increase of unsheltered persons in 2015, over the past five years the numbers have gone down overall. Since 2011, the number of unsheltered homeless persons has dropped 8.6% in Atlantic County.

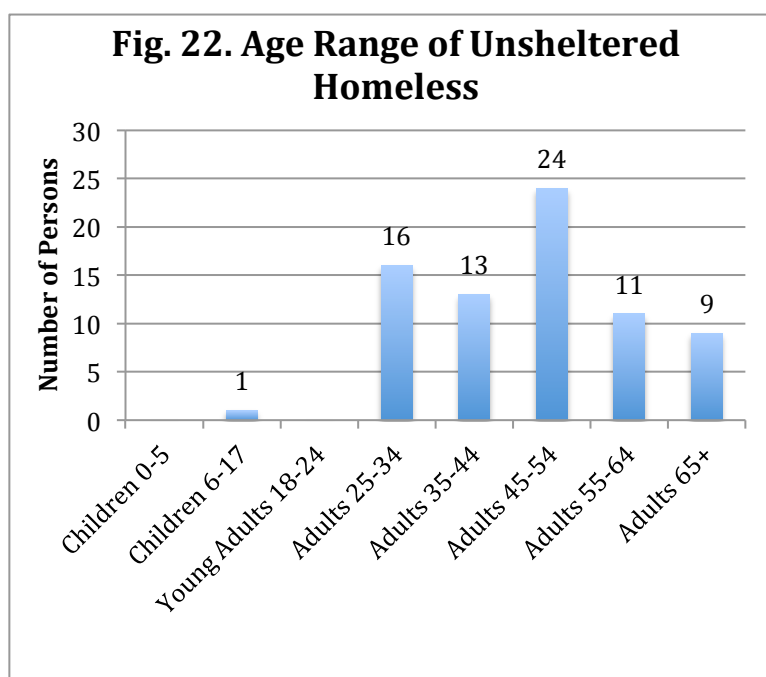
Families and Individuals

There was 1 unsheltered family composed of 1 adult and 1 child under the age of 18 counted in 2015. The remaining 70 unsheltered households were adult only households composed of 72 persons.

Demographics

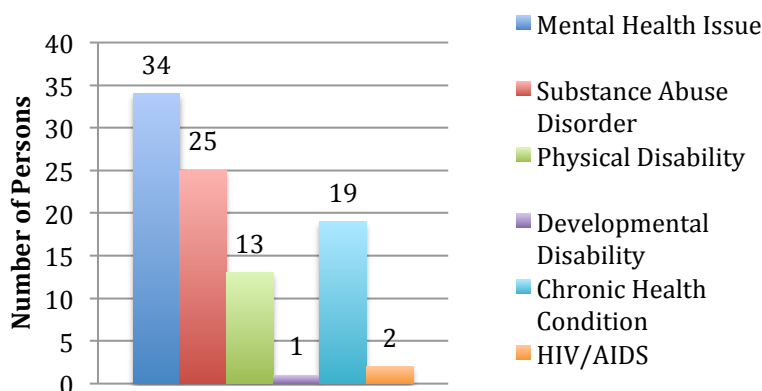
The largest portion of the 74 unsheltered persons counted in 2015, 32.4%, were between 45 and 54 years old. 21.6% were between 25 and 34. Only 1 person, 1.4%, was under 18 years old.

52 of the 74 unsheltered persons were male (70.3%). 28 (37.8%) identified their race as White and 42 (56.8%) identified as Black or African-American. 4 (5.4%) of the unsheltered respondents identified as Hispanic.



Disabilities

Fig. 23. Number of Unsheltered Persons by Disability Type



50 of 74 unsheltered persons (67.6%) reported having some type of disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were mental health issues (45.9%), substance abuse disorders (33.8%), and chronic health conditions (25.7%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.

Subpopulations

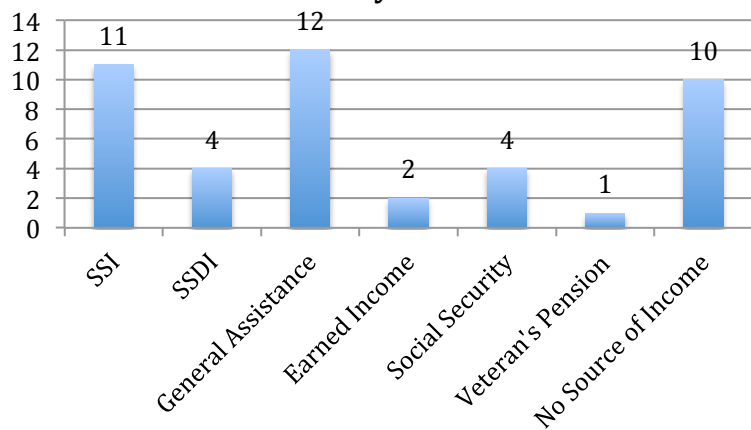
On the night of the count, 6 unsheltered households (8.5%) reported being victims of domestic violence.

There were 11 unsheltered veterans on the night of the count.

Income and Benefits

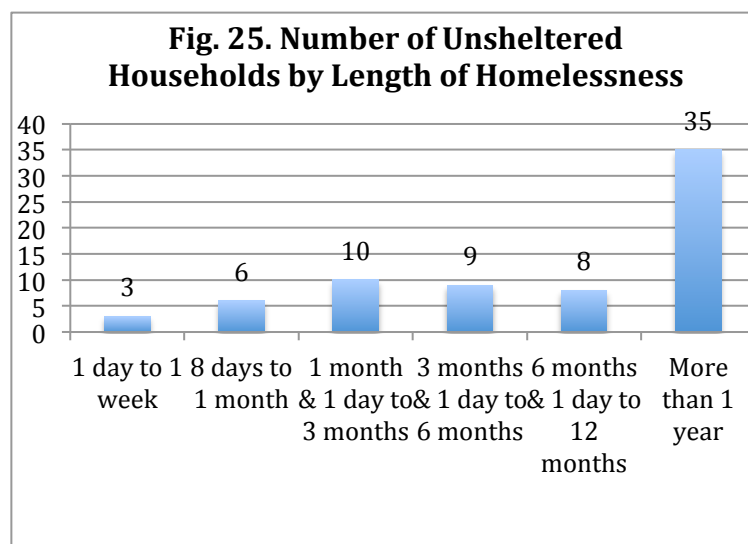
Among all the unsheltered households on the night of the count, 10 (14.1%) reported having no source of cash income. The average monthly income among unsheltered households was approximately \$273.18. 16.9% of unsheltered households received General Assistance (GA), making it the most common source of income. Figure 24 shows the sources of income received.

Fig. 24. Number of Unsheltered Households by Income Source



12 unsheltered households (16.9%) reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. The top reported non-cash benefit received by unsheltered households was Food Stamps (SNAP), with 49.3% receiving this benefit. In addition, 35.2% were receiving Medicaid and 9.9% were receiving Medicare.

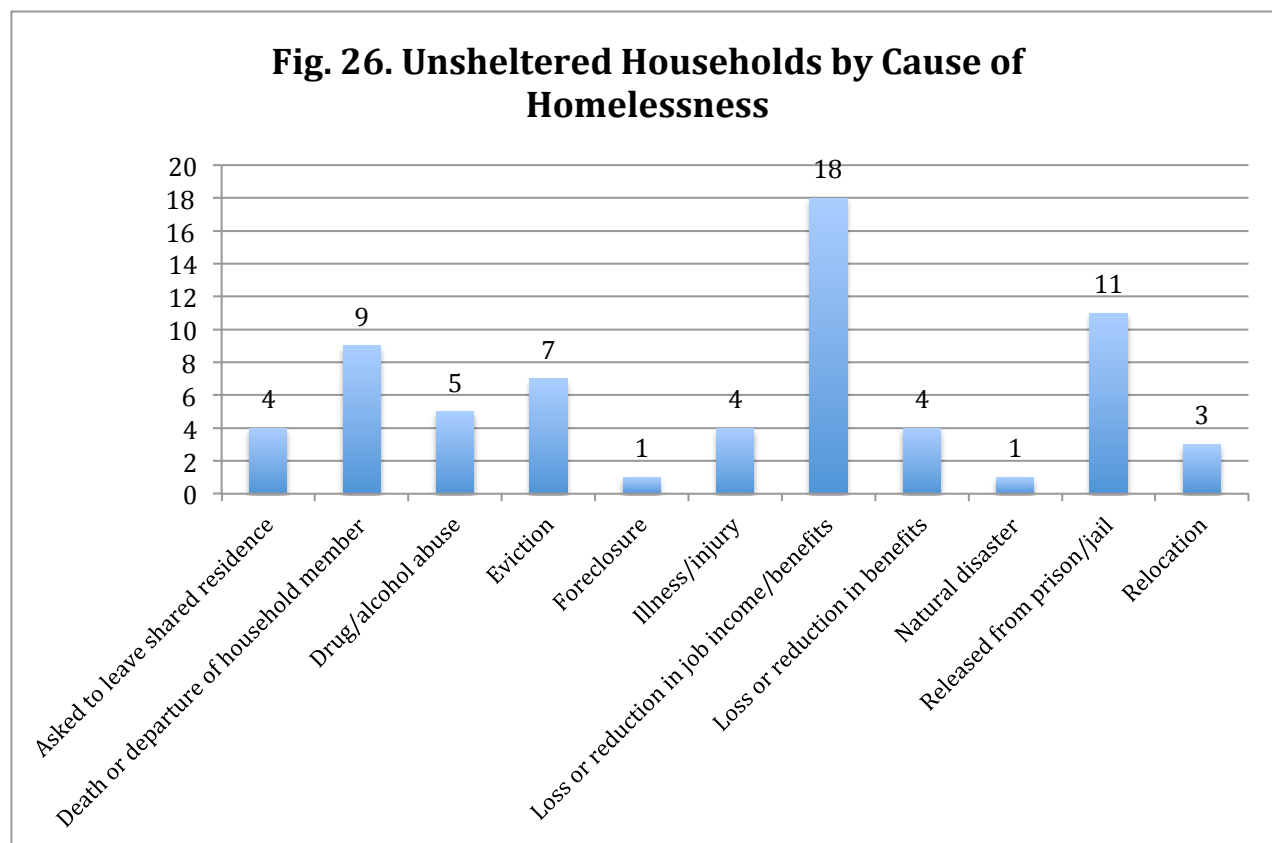
Length of Homelessness



As shown in Figure 25, the largest portion of unsheltered homeless respondents (35, 49.3%) reported their households' most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than one year. 14.1% of households reported being homeless between 1 month and 1 day and 3 months.

Cause of Homelessness

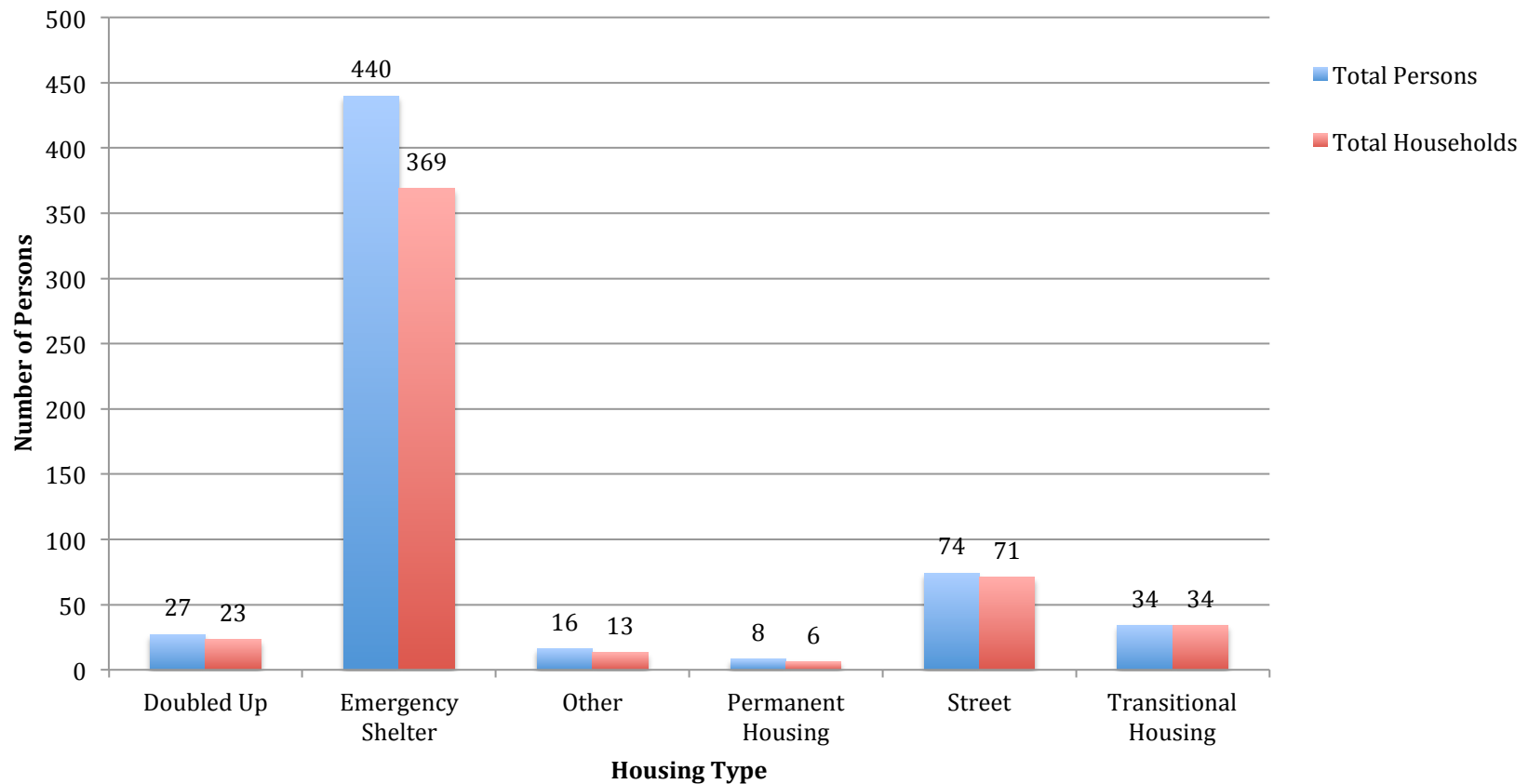
When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more unsheltered persons said loss or reduction of job income (25.4%) than any other factor. As Figure 26 shows, other common factors reported included being released from prison/ jail (15.5%) and death or departure of a household member (12.7%).



VI. Appendix

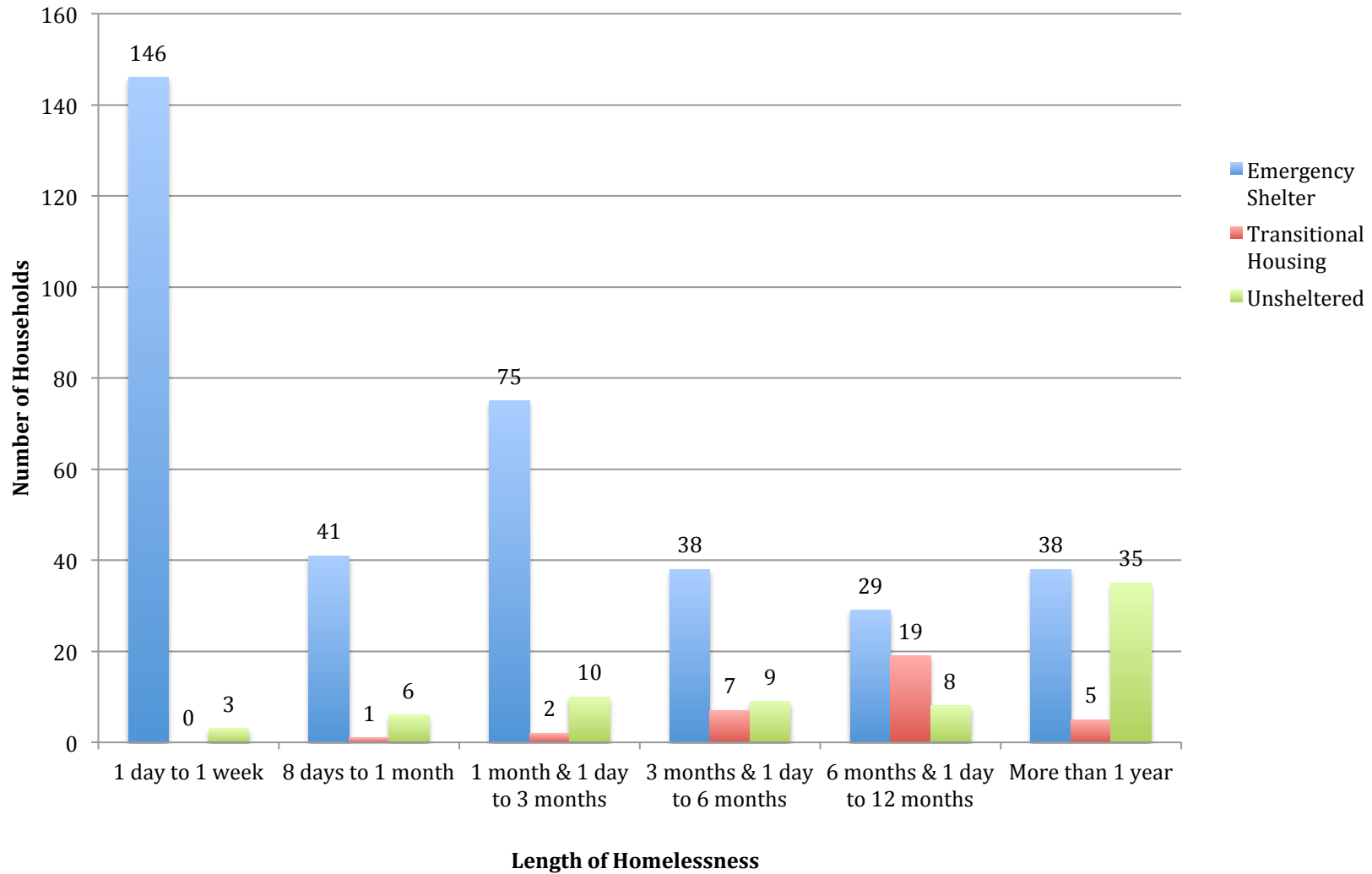
Where did you spend the night of January 27, 2015?

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



How long have you been in your current living situation?

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



Who was homeless with you on the night of January 27th?

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

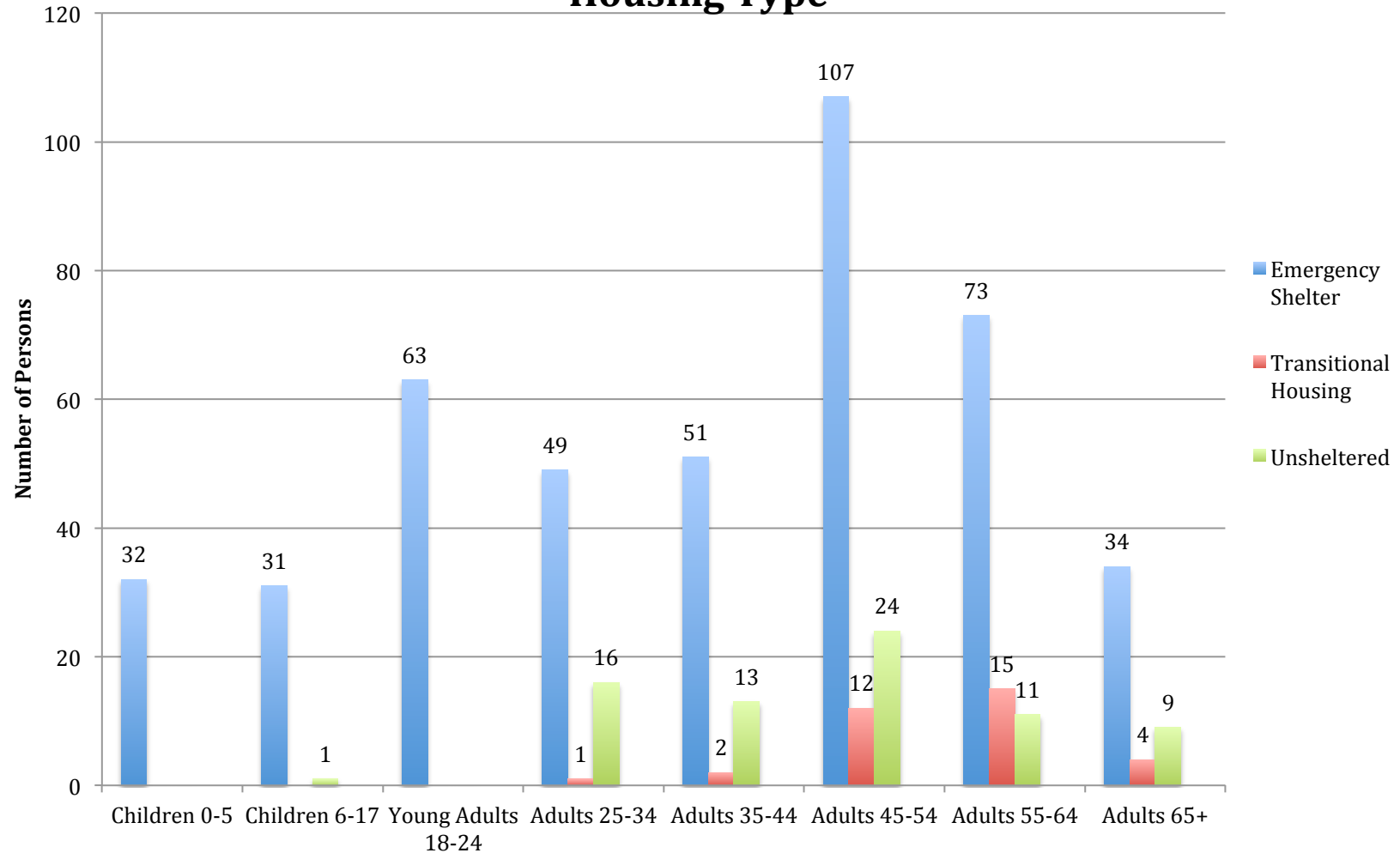


Fig. A.4. Number of Homeless Persons by Gender and Housing Situation

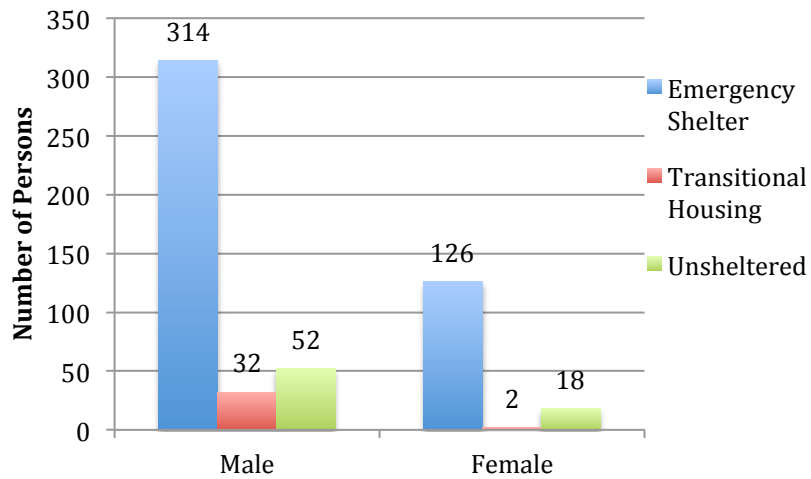


Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race

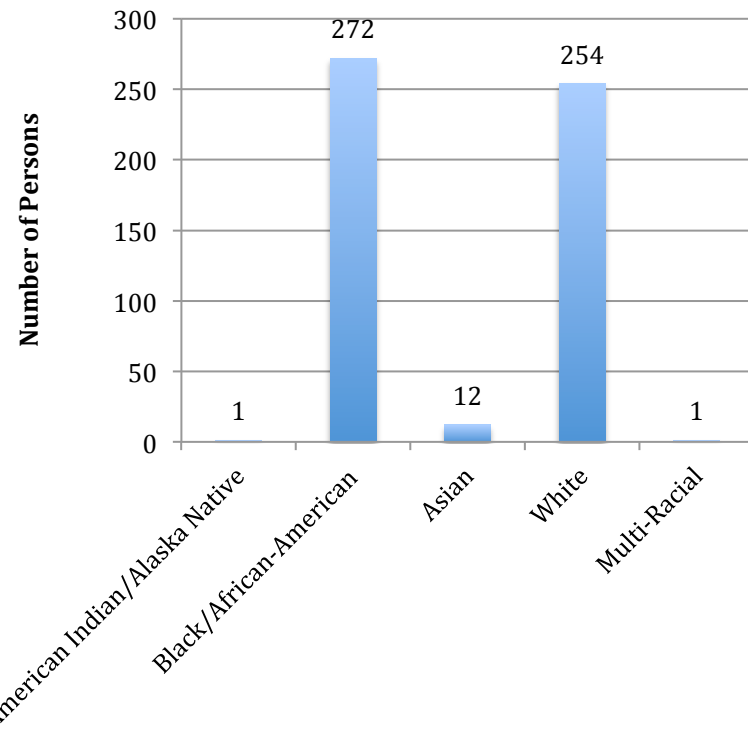
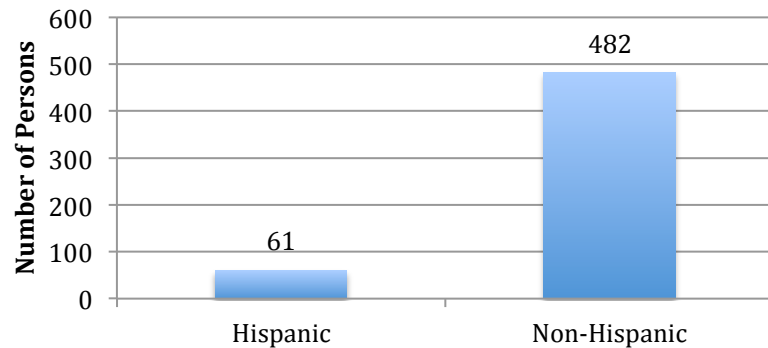
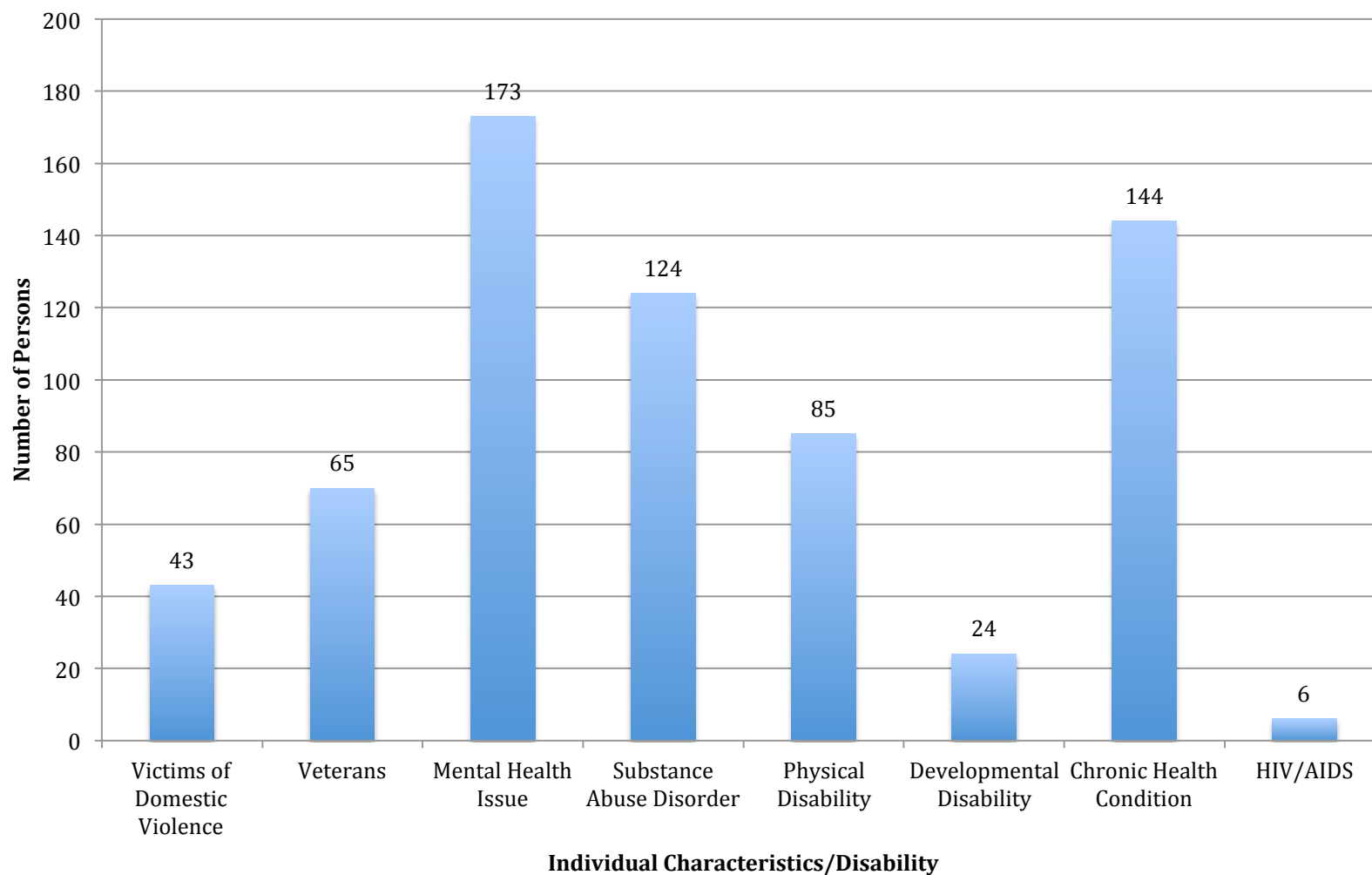


Fig. A.6. Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity



Household Characteristics – check all that apply to each person

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

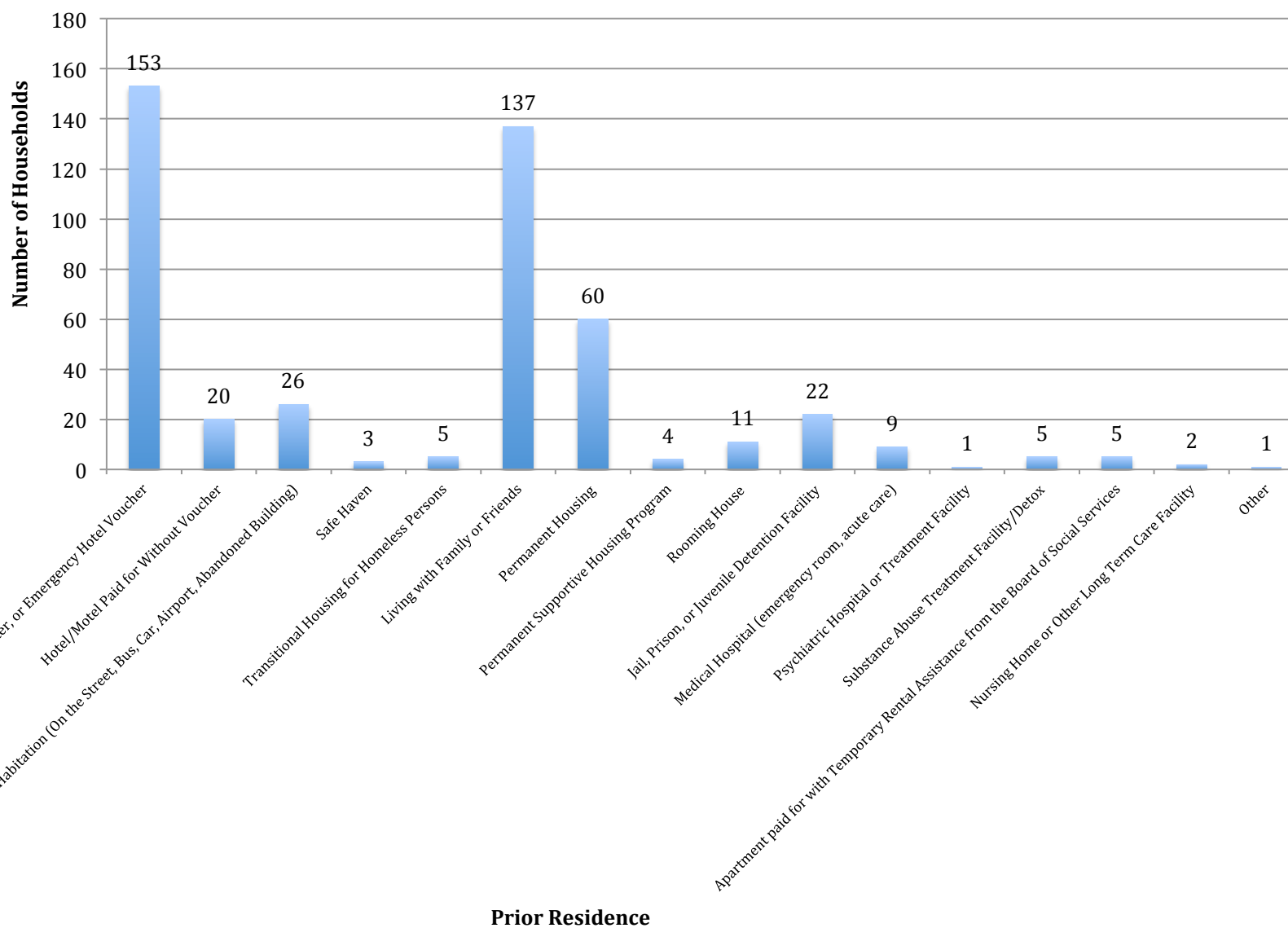


Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

Fig. A.8. Number of Homeless Households by County, State or Country of Last Permanent Address	
Last Permanent Address – State	Number of Households
Atlantic	328
Bergen County	1
Burlington County	2
Camden County	19
Cape May County	6
Cumberland County	16
Essex County	4
Gloucester County	3
Hudson County	2
Mercer County	4
Middlesex County	1
Monmouth County	4
Morris County	1
Ocean County	11
Passaic County	2
Somerset County	1
Union County	1
Warren County	1
California	1
Colorado	1
Delaware	2
Florida	3
Indiana	1
Maine	1
Maryland	2
Massachusetts	1
Michigan	1
New Mexico	1
New York	6
North Carolina	4
Pennsylvania	16
West Virginia	1

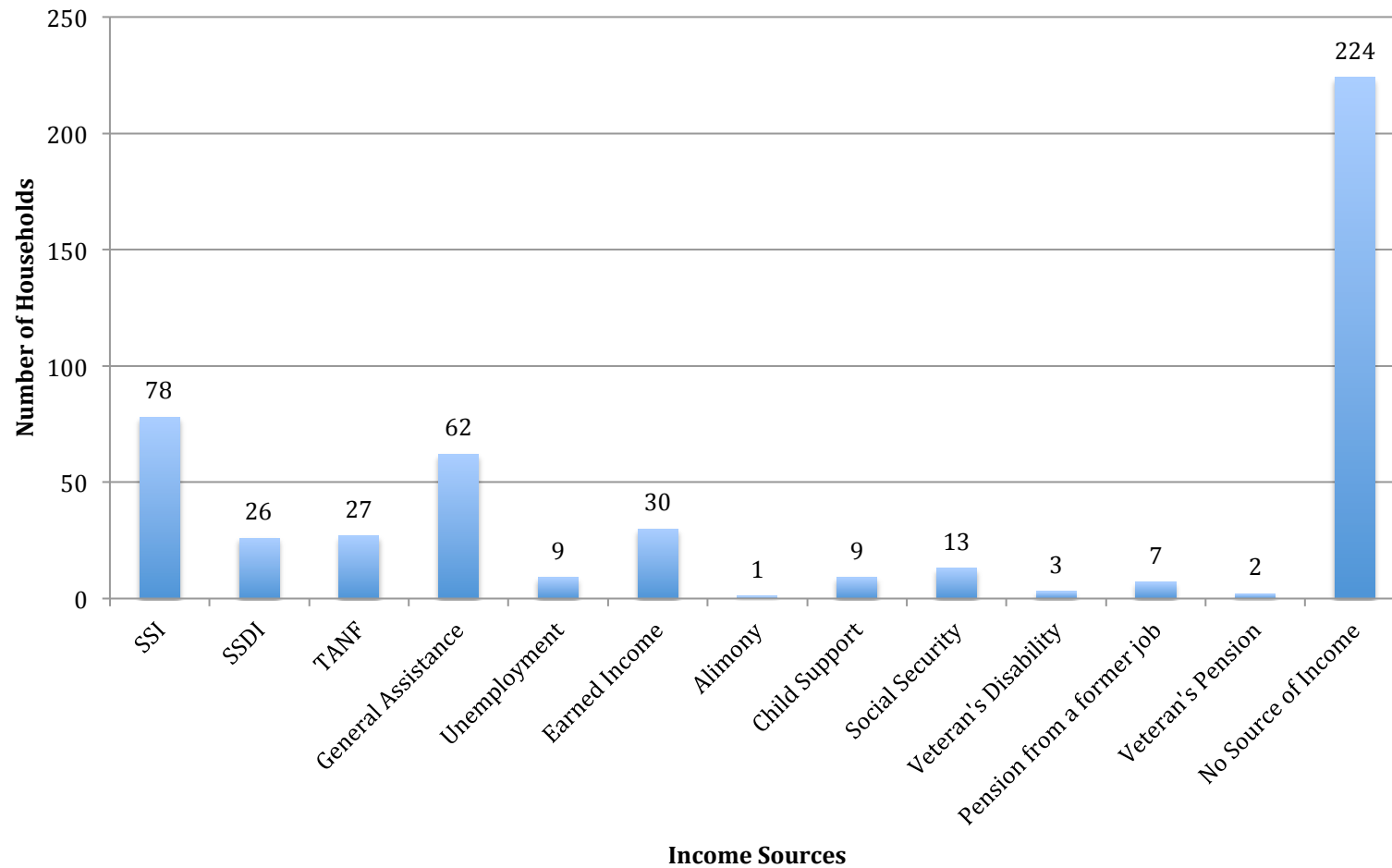
What was your residence prior to your current living situation?

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



What is your monthly household income?

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

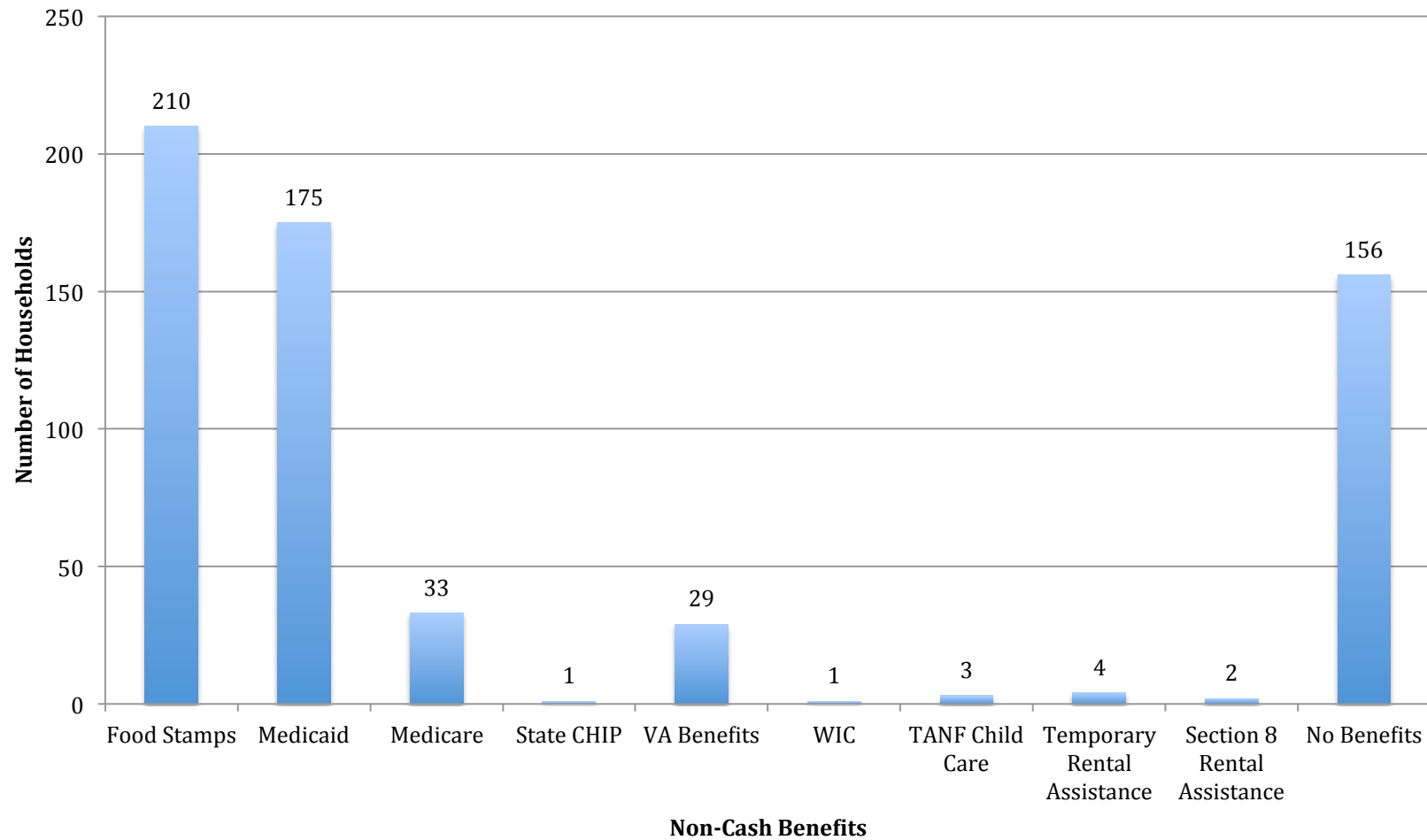
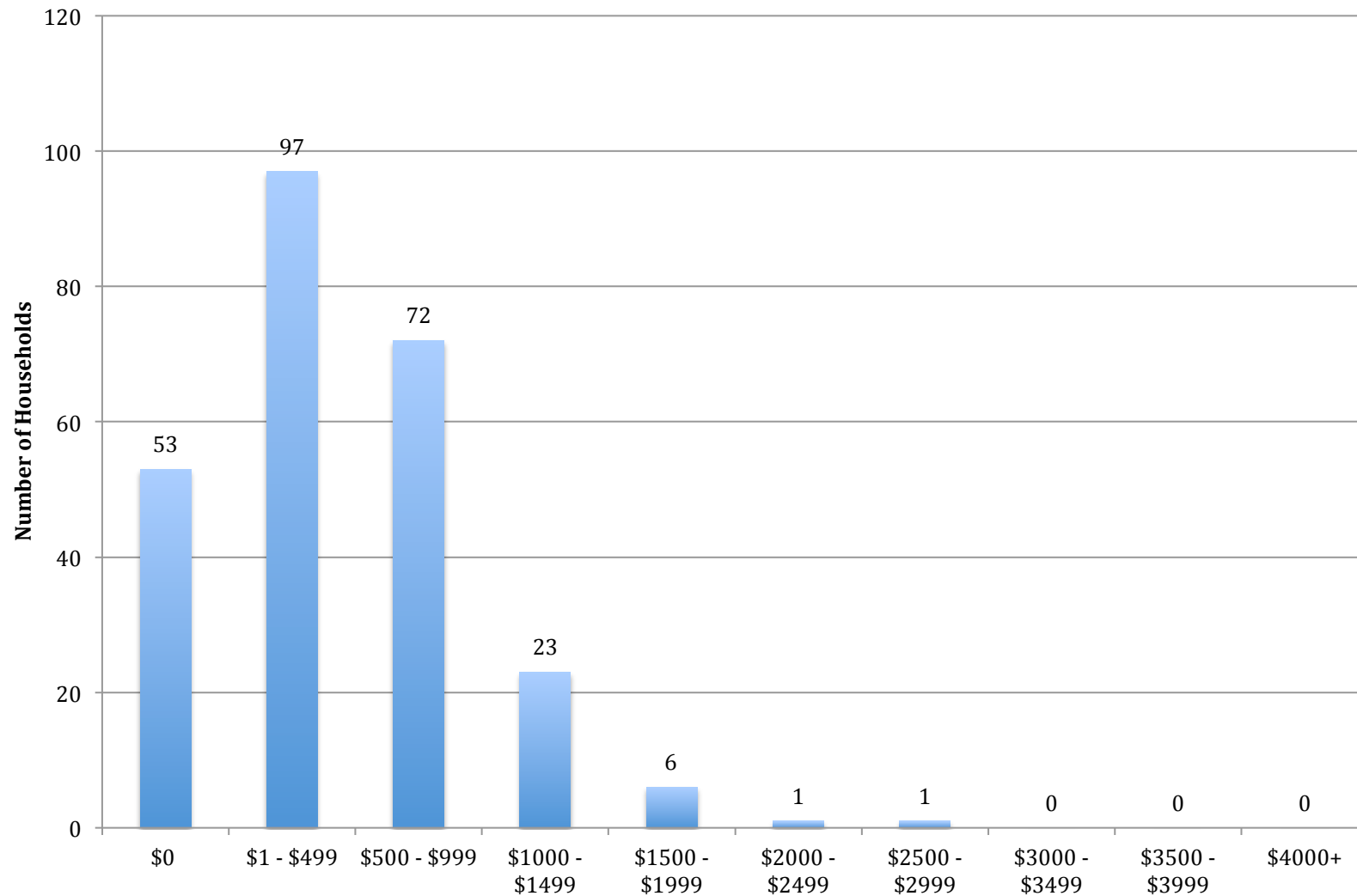
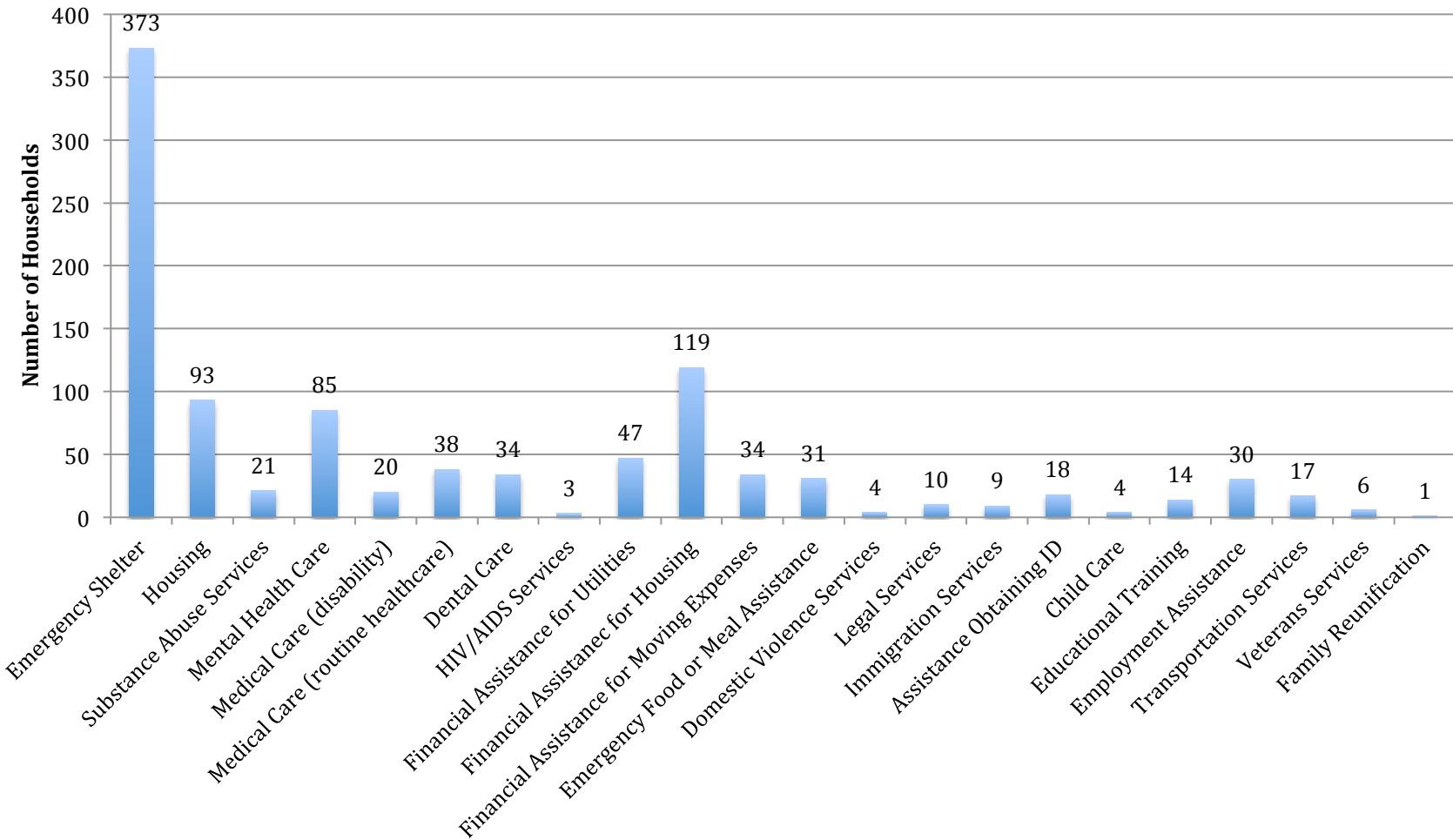


Fig. A.12. Number of Homeless Households by Monthly Income Range



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

