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HOUSING ASSOCIATES

NJ
2015
Counts!

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

February 3, 2015

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

I. Introduction

NJ Counts 2015

NJ Counts 2015, New Jersey's annual Point-In-Time (PIT) Count of the Homeless, provides a statewide snapshot of homeless households in our communities; where they find shelter, what their needs are, and what factors contribute to making them homeless. The 2015 Count reveals important demographic and other information about families and individuals who were homeless on the night of Tuesday, January 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 February 3rd, 2015 a total of 501 households, including 611 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Camden County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 57 households, with 58 persons, were identified as chronically homeless.
- 85 unsheltered homeless persons, in 91 households, were counted.

Total Homeless Population

As a note, due to the refinement of HUD's definition of homeless, updates were made to some of the emergency shelter data that was released in the 2014 report. The 2015 report compares 2015 data to the updated data that was submitted to HUD for 2014. While the comparisons in this report are accurate, the numbers listed for 2014 may not match the report that was released last year for this reason.

On the night of February 3rd, 2015, a total of 611 persons, in 501 households, were experiencing homelessness in Camden County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 64 persons (9.5%) from 2014. Camden County had 6% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in 2015.

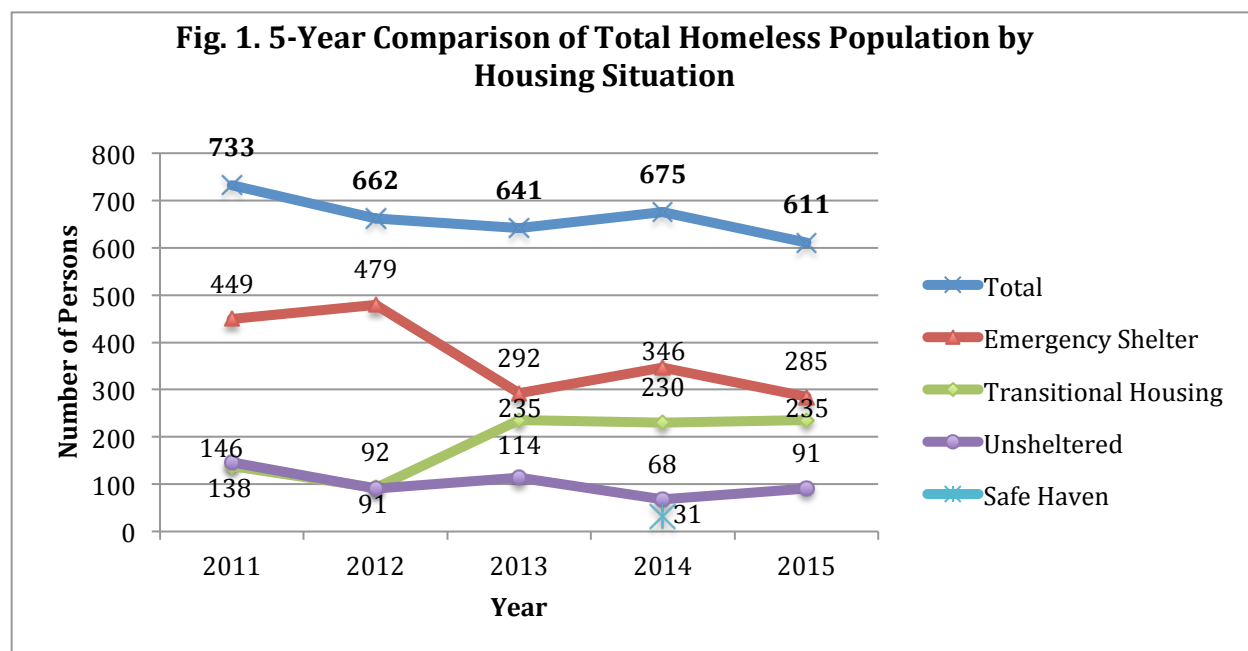Fig. 1. 5-Year Comparison of Total Homeless Population by Housing Situation

Figure 1 shows that, in 2015, 285 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 235 stayed in transitional housing, and 91 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. The number of unsheltered persons represents an increase of 23 persons (33.8%) from

2014, while the number of those in emergency shelters declined by 61 persons (17.6 %), and the number of those in transitional housing fell by 5 persons (2.2%).

Figure 1 also shows that, over the past five years, the total number of homeless persons counted has been trending downward in Camden County. While Camden County saw a slight decrease in the overall number of homeless persons in 2015 compared to 2014, over the past five years homelessness has also trended downward by 122 persons (16.6%). During the same five-year period, the number of persons in emergency shelter and living unsheltered on the night of the count saw decreases of 36.5% and 37.7%, respectively, while the number of persons in transitional housing has risen by 147 (70%).

As Figure 2 shows, 30% of homeless respondents in Camden 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

- Camden County
- Out of County

30%
70%
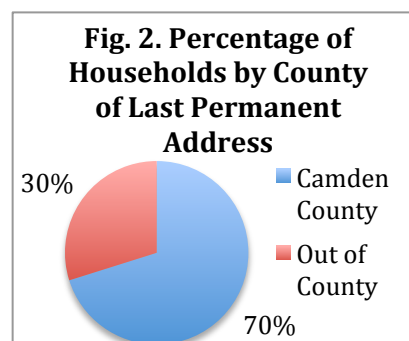
Homeless Families and Individuals

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
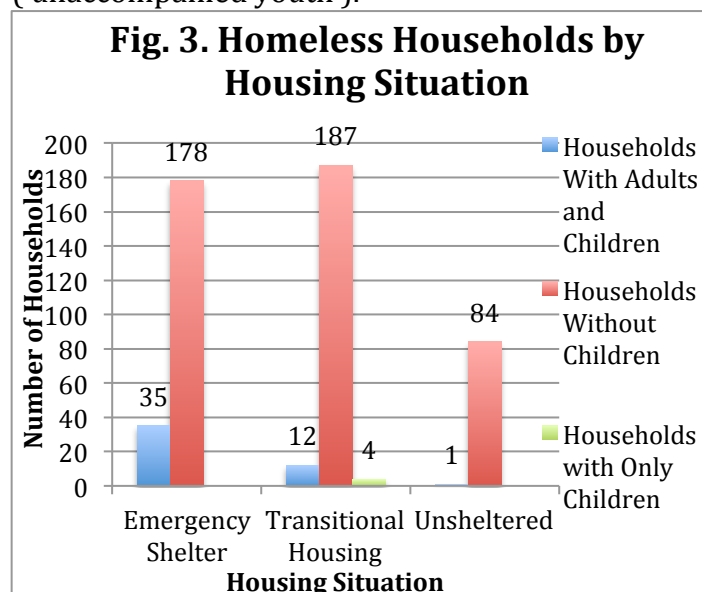
Of the 501 homeless households counted in Camden County in 2015, 48 (9.6%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. These families included 155 persons, 99 children under age 18, and 56 adults. The average family size was 3.4 persons. Figure 3 shows that 35 families were staying in emergency shelter (72.9%), and 12 were in transitional housing programs for the homeless (25%). There was 1 unsheltered family with 2 adults and 3 children. In 2015, Camden County had 7 fewer homeless families than in 2014, a reduction of 12.7%.

89.6% (449) of the homeless households in Camden County were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 452 adult individuals. 178 (39.6%) of these households were staying in emergency shelters, 187 (41.6%) were in transitional housing,

and 84 (18.7%) were unsheltered. Camden County has seen the number of adult-only households decrease by 36 (7.4%) since 2014.

As Figure 3 indicates, 4 (0.8%) households with only children under 18 years old were reported in 2015. This represents a decrease of 1 (20%) household from 2014. All of these households were single-child households totaling 4 youth. All of these unaccompanied youth were in transitional housing on the night of the count.

Demographics

There were a total of 56 (9.2%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 452 (74%) adults over age 24, and 103 (16.6%) children under 18 years old experiencing homelessness on the night of the count. Figure 4 shows that the majority of homeless children who were under the age of 18 were between 6 and 17 years of age (56, 54.4%). The age range most represented was adults aging from 45 and 54 (137 persons, 22.4%).

Fig. 4. Age Range by Housing Situation
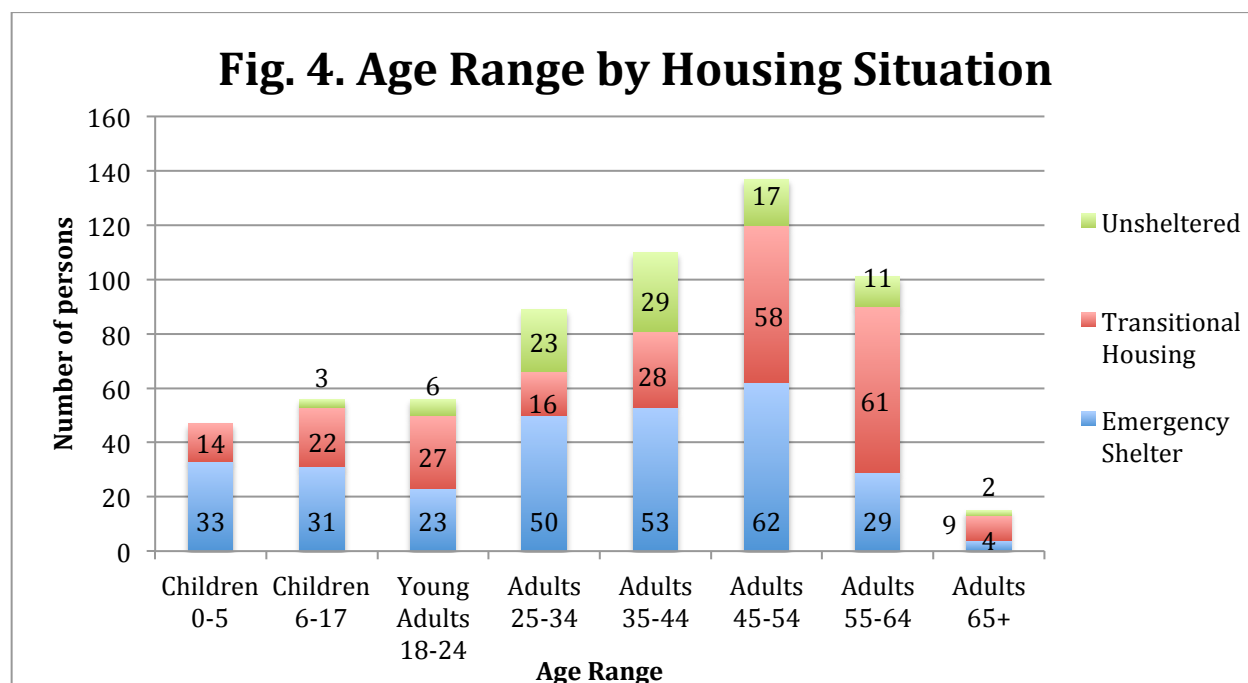
30.9% of homeless respondents were female, and 69.1% were male.

59.7% of respondents 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 (39%), followed by those identifying as Pacific Islander or Hawaiian Native (0.8%), American Indian/Alaska Native (0.1%), and Asian (0.1%). With regard to ethnicity,

13.4% of respondents identified themselves as Hispanic, or Latino.

Disabilities

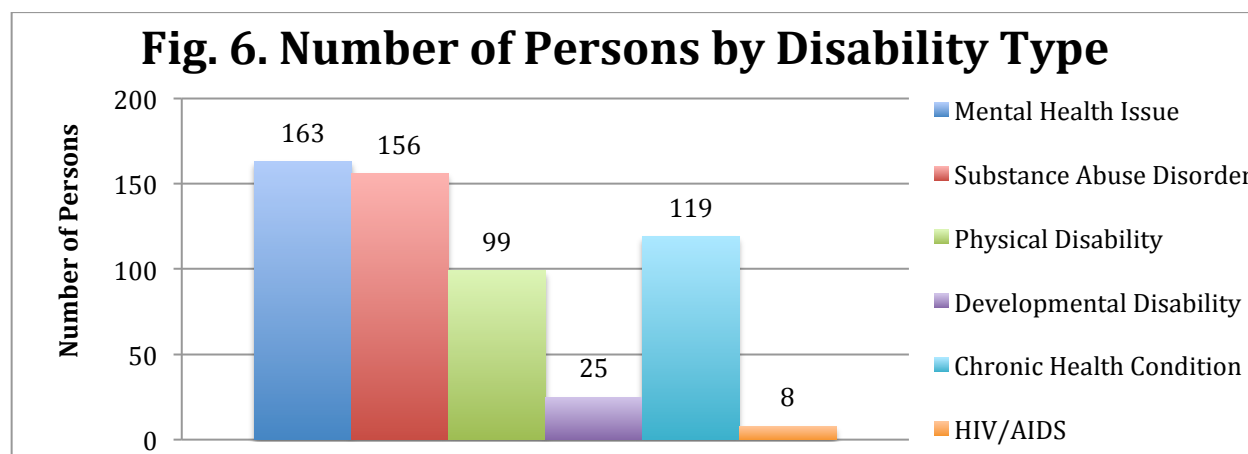Figure 5 illustrates that 49% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 58.5% of adults reported some type of disability compared to 1.9% of children. Figure 6 shows the number of the homeless persons that identified as having various disabilities. The most common disabilities identified include substance abuse disorders and mental health issues.

Fig. 5. Percentage of Population with a Disability

51% No Disability / 49% Disabled
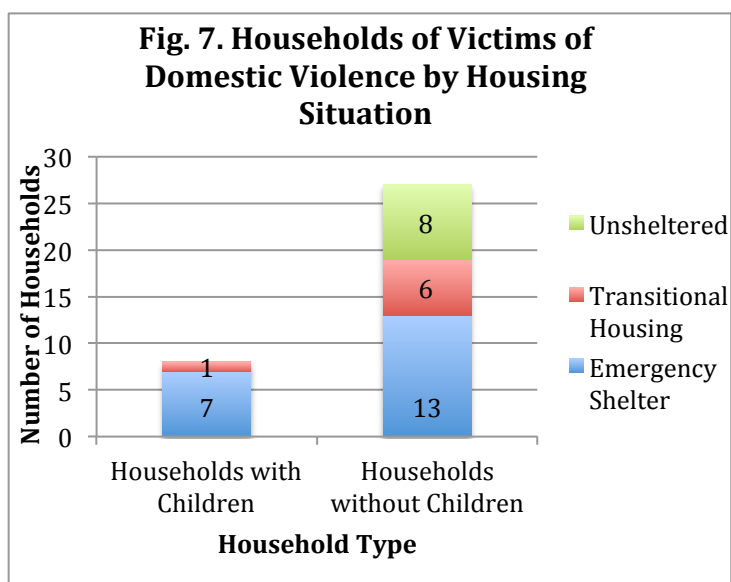
Disabled ■ No Disability
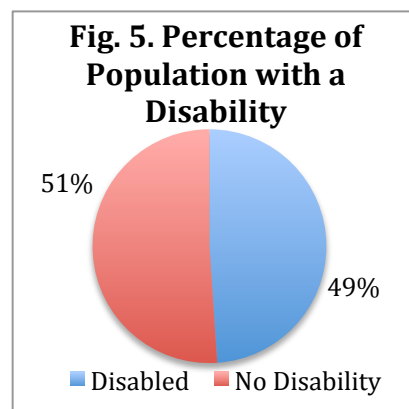
Among disabled adults, 54.9% reported mental health issues making this the most prevalent disability (32.1% of all homeless adults). More disabled homeless children had chronic health conditions (100%) than any other disability. Notably, 295 households, or 58.8% of all households experiencing homelessness, were impacted by some kind of disability in their household.

Fig. 6. Number of Persons by Disability Type

Number of Persons

- 163 — Mental Health Issue
- 156 — Substance Abuse Disorder
- 99 — Physical Disability
- 25 — Developmental Disability
- 119 — Chronic Health Condition
- 8 — HIV/AIDS

Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in Camden County, 35 homeless households reported having a victim of domestic violence. This means that a total of 53 homeless persons who were members of those households were impacted. The majority 77.1%) of victim households were adult-only households. However, 8 families (22.9%) had both adults and children. Figure 7 shows where victim households were staying on the night of the count.

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

Number of Households / Household Type

Households with Children: Emergency Shelter 7, Transitional Housing 1

Households without Children: Emergency Shelter 13, Transitional Housing 6, Unsheltered 8

■ Unsheltered ■ Transitional Housing ■ Emergency Shelter

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 Persons in Veteran's Households by Housing Situation
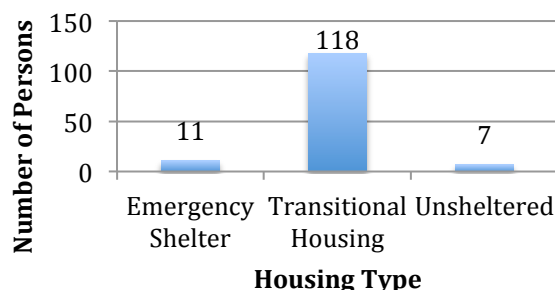
136 homeless persons in households with veterans counted on the night of the count, 5 more than were counted in 2014 (3.8%). All were part of adult-only households, and 1 was part of an adult couple. The largest contingent of homeless persons in veteran households was found to be staying in transitional housing (86.8%). 7 persons in veteran households were unsheltered (5.1%), and 11 were in emergency shelters (8.1%).

**Fig. 9. Persons in Veteran's Households by Age Range**
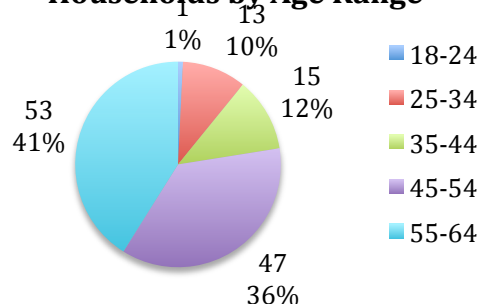
Persons in veteran households experiencing homelessness in Camden County were predominantly male (96.6%), and the most common racial background identified among them was Black or African-American (60.9%), followed by those identifying as White (36%). Figure 9 shows the percentage of homeless veterans by age range.

108 of the 136 persons in veteran households, 79.4%, reported having some kind of disability. The most common disability among these was mental health issues, which affected 66 persons (48.5%). 60 (44.1%) reported substance abuse disorders, 48 (35.3%) reported chronic health problems, and 30 (22%) had physical disabilities. The three types of services that homeless veteran households sought the most were emergency shelter (91.2%), mental health care (47%), and financial assistance for housing (22.8%). 4.3% of veterans were connected to VA pensions, 11.4% were connected to VA disability benefits, and 46.4% were connected to VA healthcare benefits.

Income and Benefits

Fig. 10. Number of Households by Income Type

Among all those households experiencing homelessness on the night of the count, 43.1% had no source of income, and 6.8% reported having some source of earned cash income. The two most common sources of income among
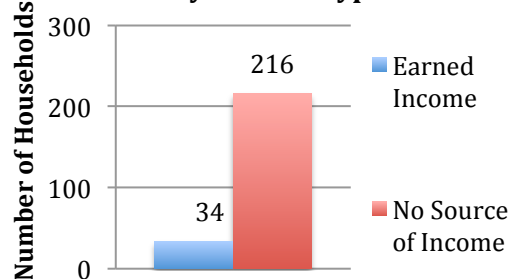
respondents were SSI and General Assistance, collected by 22% and 19% of homeless households respectively.

Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	$394.53	$841.71	$576.29

20.6% of respondent households reported receiving no kind of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps, or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), was the top reported non-cash benefit, and was received by 38.1% of respondents. 37.7% were receiving Medicaid, 14.2% were receiving VA Benefits, and 5.4% were receiving Medicare.

Length of Homelessness
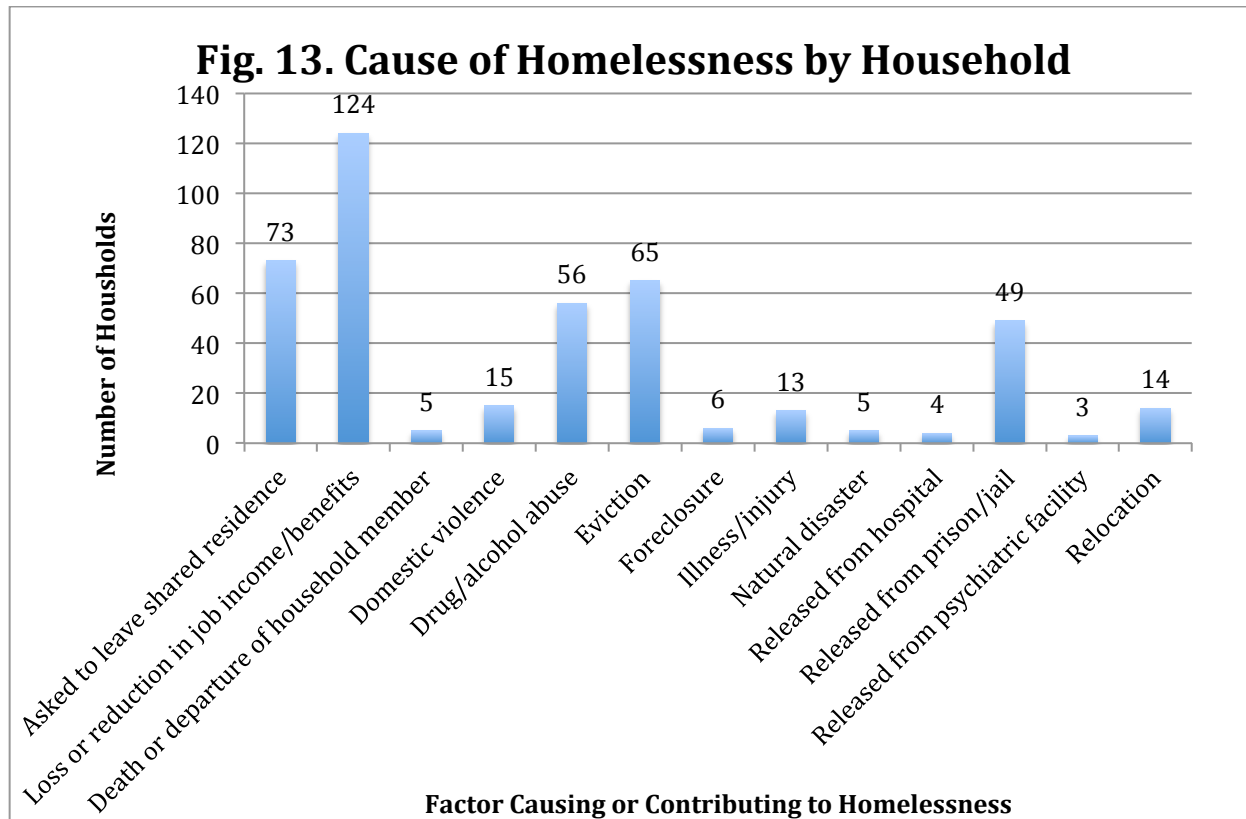
As Figure 12 shows, 133 households (26.5%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted between 6 months 1 year, making this the most common response. Also, 98 (19.6%) households reported being homeless between 3 months and 1 day and 6 months. 84 households, 16.8% of those counted, reported being homeless for more than 12 months.
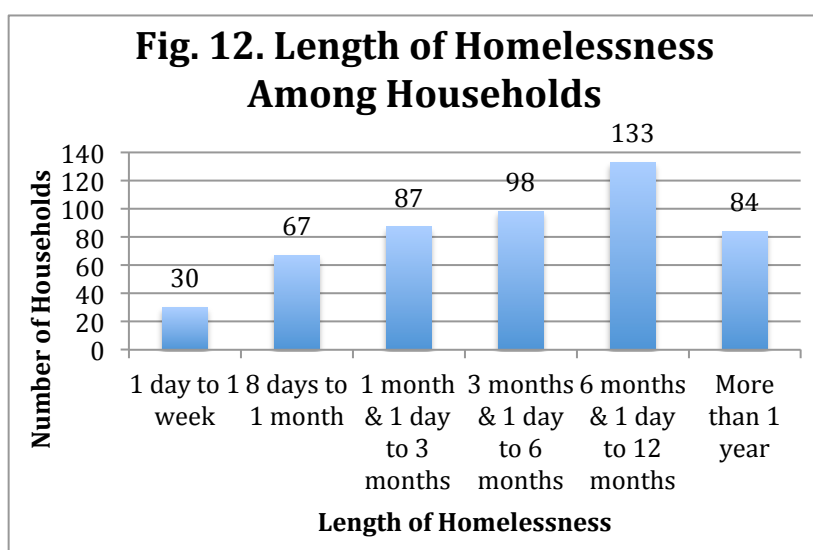
Fig. 12. Length of Homelessness Among Households

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 (107 households, 20.3%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factor reported was being asked to leave a shared residence (17.7%).

When respondents were asked 'what was your residence prior to your current living situation?' more said they were staying or living with friends or family (27%) than any other type of residence. 21% reported residing in an emergency shelter prior to their current living situation.

Fig. 13. Cause of Homelessness by Household

Number of Housholds (y-axis)

Factor Causing or Contributing to Homelessness (x-axis)

Data values by factor:
- Asked to leave shared residence: 73
- Loss or reduction in job income/benefits: 124
- Death or departure of household member: 5
- Domestic violence: 15
- Drug/alcohol abuse: 56
- Eviction: 65
- Foreclosure: 6
- Illness/injury: 13
- Natural disaster: 5
- Released from hospital: 4
- Released from prison/jail: 49
- Released from psychiatric facility: 3
- Relocation: 14

IV. Findings for the Chronically Homeless

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

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

Total Chronically Homeless Population

57 households, made up of 58 total persons, were chronically homeless in Camden County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 27 households (32%), and 28 persons (32%) from 2014. This decrease caused the rate of chronic homelessness to shrink as a percentage of the overall homeless population from 13.3% to 9.5%.

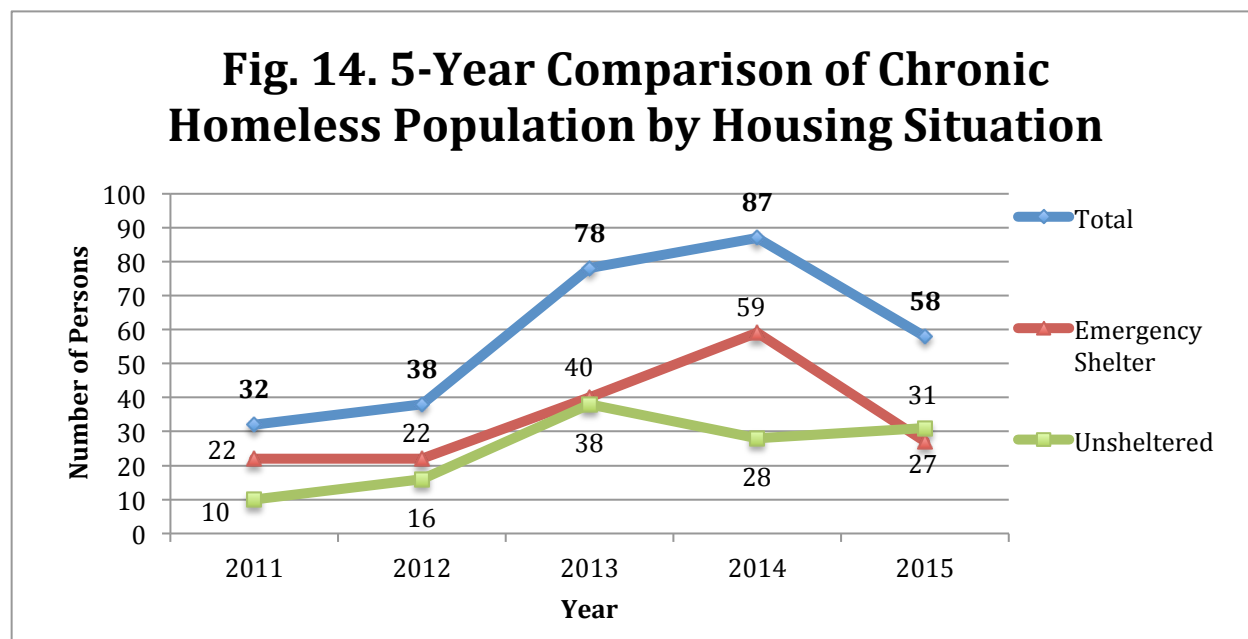**Fig. 14. 5-Year Comparison of Chronic Homeless Population by Housing Situation**

Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless respondents who were in emergency shelters or living unsheltered in Camden County from 2011 to 2015. Over the past five years the total of chronically homeless persons has risen by 26 (81.2%) The number of chronically homeless persons in emergency shelters has also risen on net (5 persons, 22.7%) during that time. The unsheltered chronically homeless population has fluctuated over the last 5 years with a slight increase (3 persons, 10.7%) since 2014.

Families and Individuals

Of the 57 chronically homeless households counted in 2015, none were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult.

There were 58 chronically homeless persons in 57 households with no children 17 or younger counted in Camden County, making up 100% of the chronically homeless population.

Fig. 15. Chronically Homeless Households Type by Housing Situation
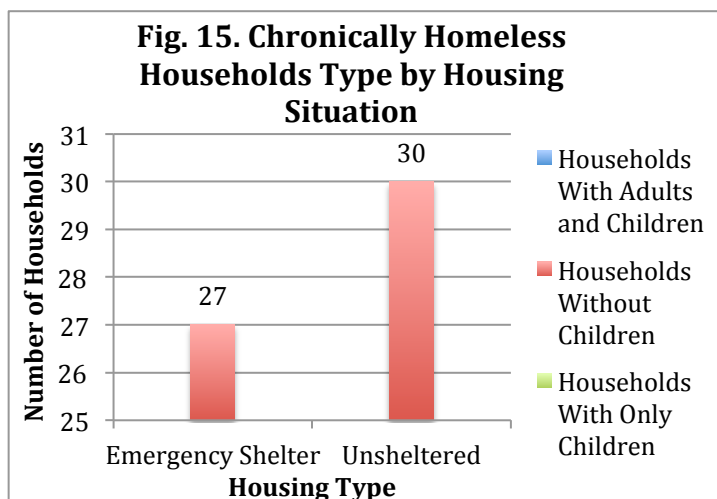
There were 27 (47.4%) of these households sheltered in emergency shelters, while 30 (52.6%) households were unsheltered on the night of the count.

Demographics

Of the 58 total chronically homeless persons, none were between 18 and 24 years old or a child. The largest number of chronically homeless persons (24, 41.4%) in a single category fell between the ages of 45 and 54 years of age.

72.4% of those counted as chronically homeless were male, and 27.6% were female.

Fig. 16. Chronically Homeless Age Range by Housing Situation

The largest racial subgroups of homeless persons reported their races as Black or African-American (44.8%), and White (448%). With regard to ethnicity, 11.4% of respondents identified themselves as Hispanic, or Latino.
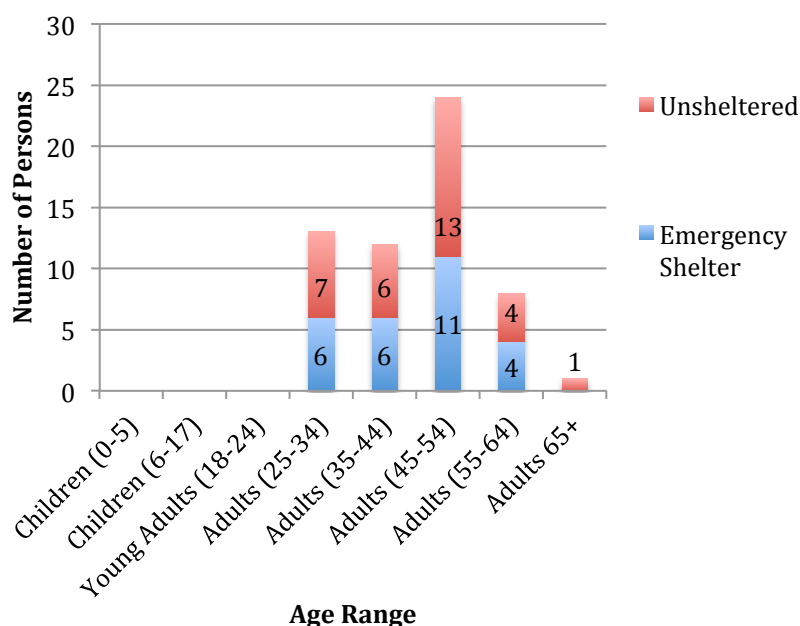
Disabilities

In order to meet the definition of chronically homeless, at least one adult in each household must have some kind of disability. Disabilities that were most commonly identified were substance abuse disorders (58.6%) and mental health issues (55.2%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.

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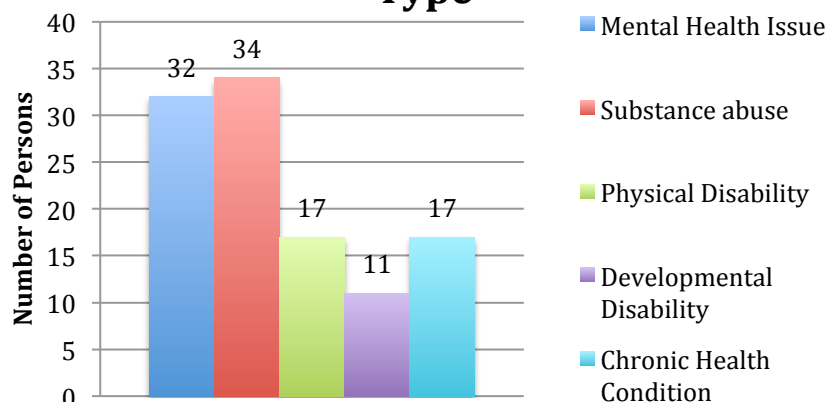
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 7 chronically homeless persons in Camden County reported being victims of domestic violence (12.1%). 5 of these victims were staying in emergency shelters, including domestic violence shelters, and 2 were unsheltered on the night of the count.

There were 4 persons in veteran households identified as chronically homeless on the night of the count (6.9%), 1 was staying in an emergency shelter and 3 were unsheltered.

Income and Benefits

Among all the chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 26.3% reported having no source of cash income, 2 households (3.5%) reported earned income. Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. The most common source of cash income among all respondents was SSI, which was received by 22.8% of households. 21.1% reported receiving General Assistance (GA).

Fig. 18. Number of Chronically Homeless Households by Income Source
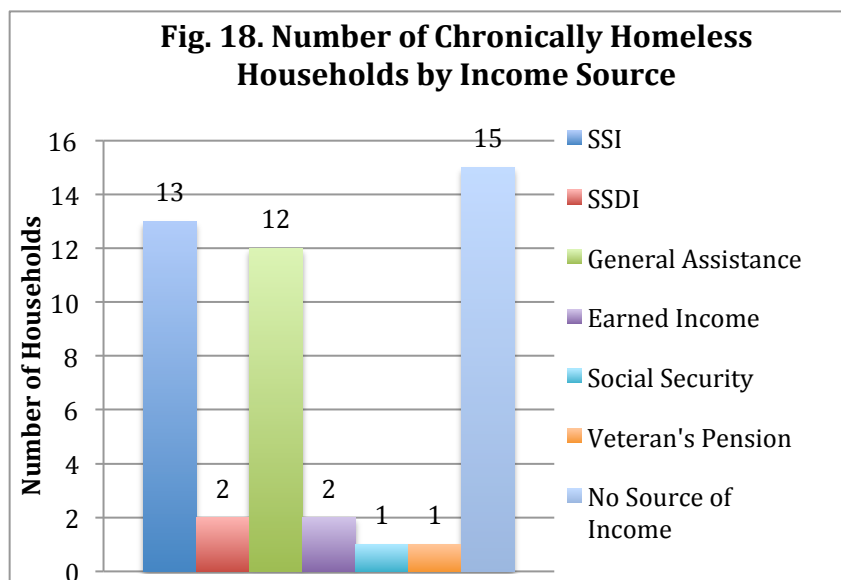
26.3% of chronically homeless households reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps (SNAP) was the top reported non-cash benefit among this population, with 43.8% receiving this benefit. A significant percentage, 38.6%, also reported receiving Medicaid.

Length of Homelessness

29 chronically homeless households (50%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year. 17.2% reported being homeless between 6 and 12 months.
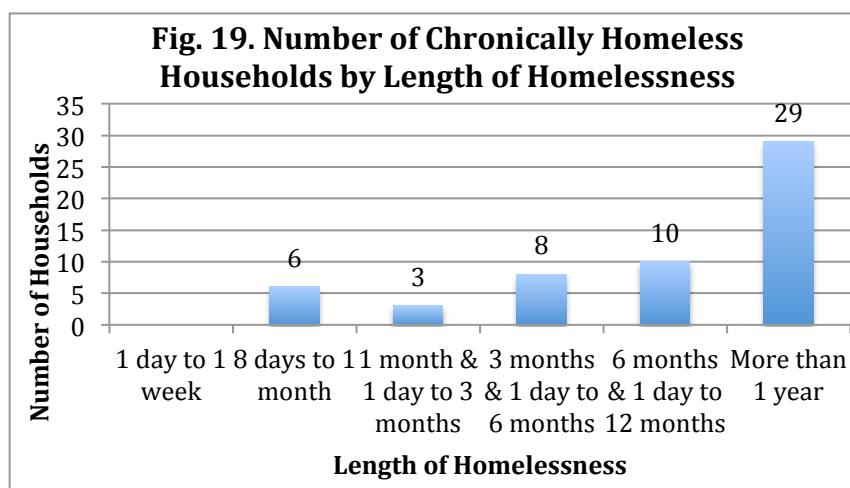
Fig. 19. Number of Chronically Homeless Households by Length of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness more chronically homeless households cited a loss or reduction of job income or benefits (21.1%) than any other. As Figure 20 shows, other common factors reported included substance abuse (17.5%) and eviction (15.8%).

Fig. 20. Number of Chronically Homeless Households by Cause of Homelessness
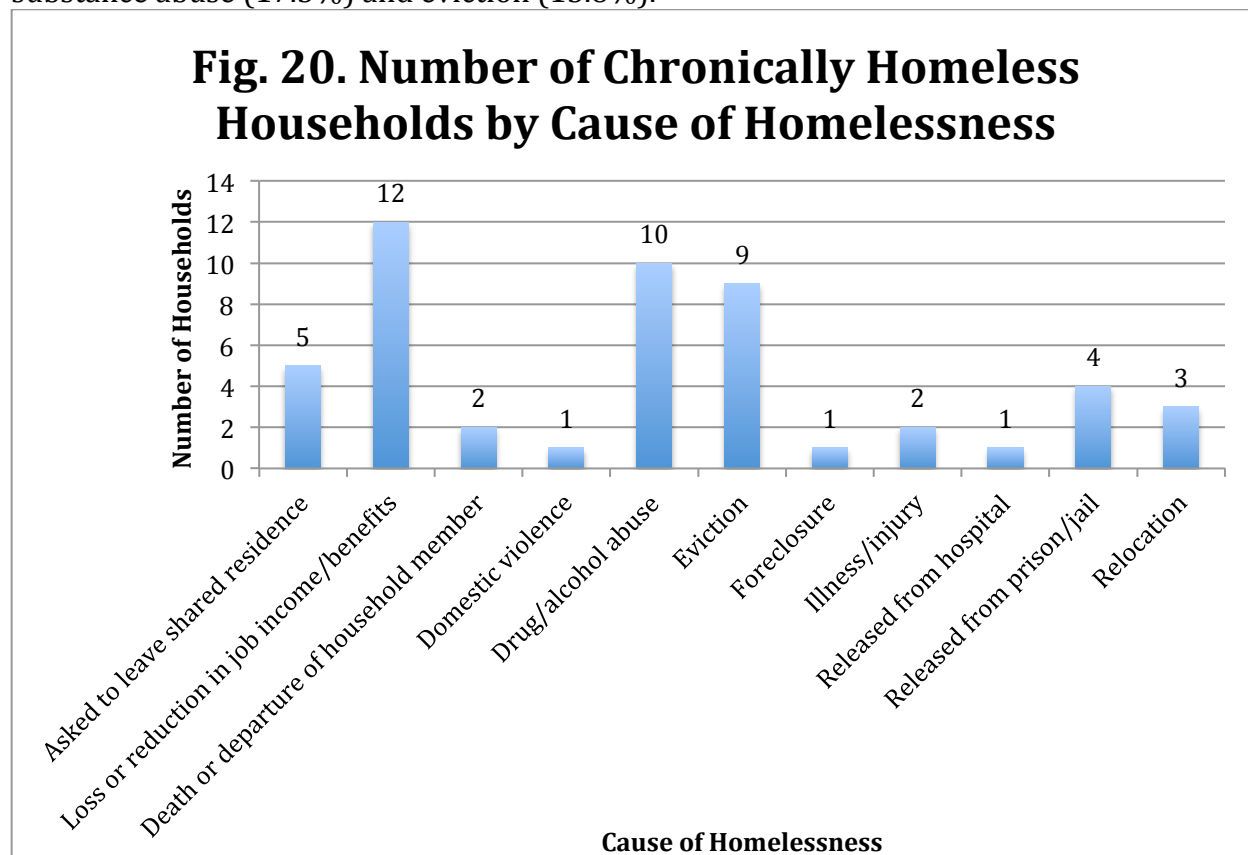
V. Findings for the Unsheltered Homeless

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

85 households, made up of 91 adult persons, were living unsheltered in Camden County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 21 households (32.8%), and 23 persons (33.8%) from 2014.

Fig. 21. 5 Year Comparison of Unsheltered Population

Number of Persons / Year

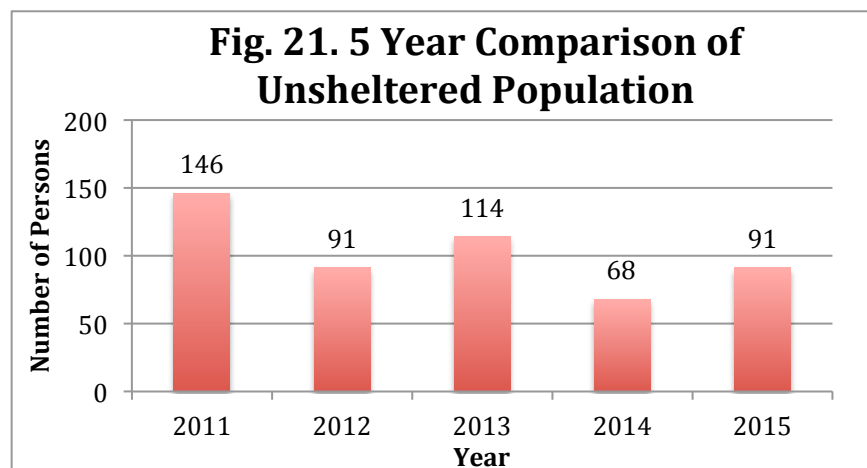| Year	Number of Persons
2011	146
2012	91
2013	114
2014	68
2015	91

Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered respondents from 2011 to 2015. Over the past five years, while the numbers have fluctuated, the total number of unsheltered persons has been reduced overall. Since 2011, the number of unsheltered homeless persons has dropped 37.7%.

Families and Individuals

There was 1 unsheltered family (1.2%) with 2 adults and 3 children counted on the night of the count. This is the same number of families and 1 (20%) more persons than in 2014.
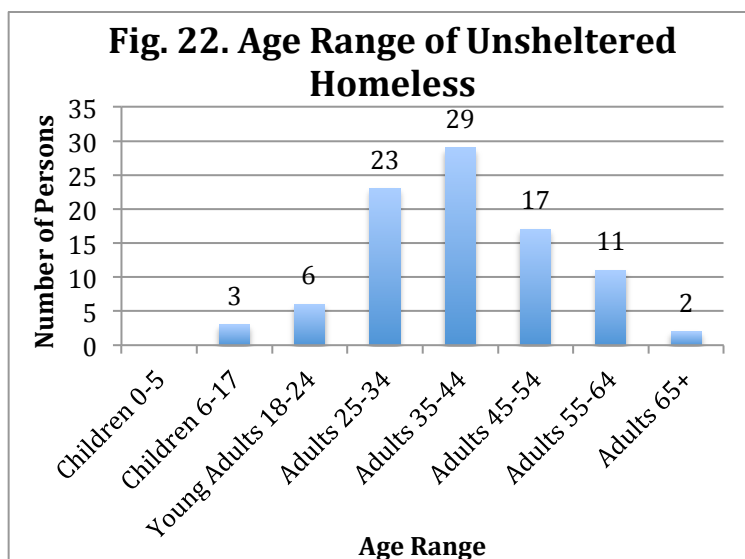
84 of the 85 unsheltered households counted in 2015 were adult-only households, and there were 86 individuals in these households. This is 22 (35.5%) more households and 23 (36.5%) more persons than counted in 2014.

There were no unsheltered youth households, a decrease of 1 from last year.
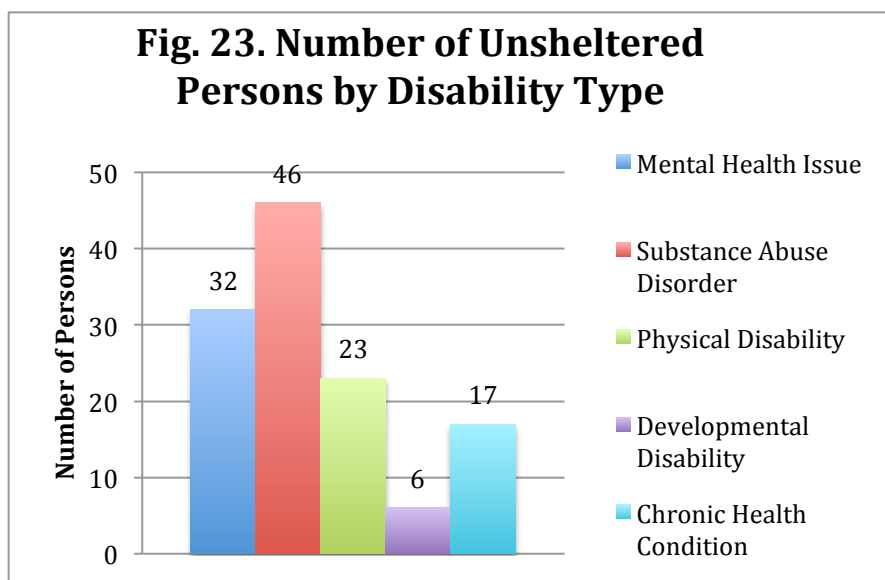
Demographics

Of the 91 unsheltered persons counted, 29 (31.8%) were between 35 and 44 years old. 3 (3.3%) were children younger than 18.

69 of the 91 unsheltered persons were male (65.9%). 53.8% identified their race as Black or African-American and 37.4% identified as White. 23.1% of respondents identified as Hispanic.

Fig. 22. Age Range of Unsheltered Homeless

Number of Persons / Age Range

Age Range	Number of Persons
Children 0-5	
Children 6-17	3
Young Adults 18-24	6
Adults 25-34	23
Adults 35-44	29
Adults 45-54	17
Adults 55-64	11
Adults 65+	2

Disabilities

71.4% of unsheltered persons reported having some disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were substance abuse disorders, mental health issues, and physical disabilities. Complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.

Fig. 23. Number of Unsheltered Persons by Disability Type

Number of Persons

- Mental Health Issue: 32
- Substance Abuse Disorder: 46
- Physical Disability: 23
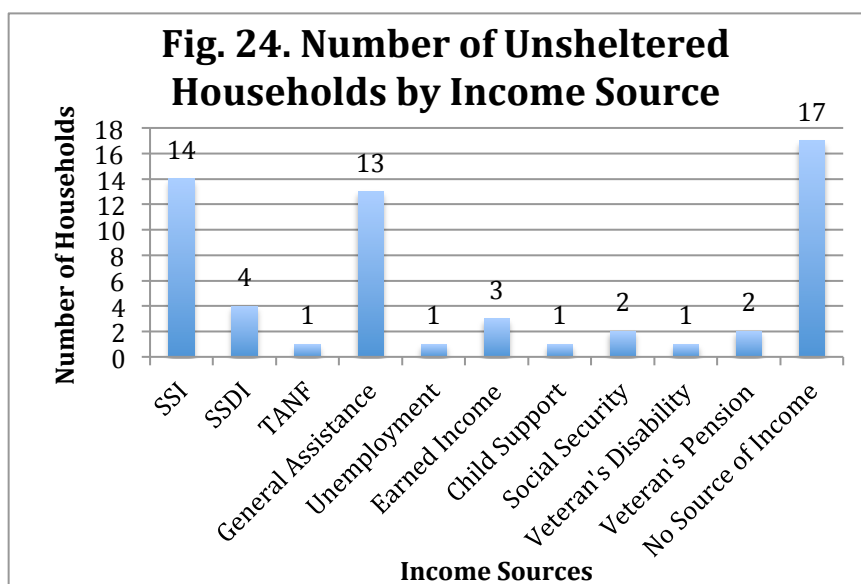- Developmental Disability: 6
- Chronic Health Condition: 17

Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 8 of the unsheltered homeless persons in Camden County reported being victims of domestic violence. All were single adults.

There were 6 unsheltered persons in veteran households on the night of the count. 5 veterans were single adults and 1 was a member of an adult couple.

Income and Benefits

Among all the unsheltered households on the night of the count, 17 (20%) reported having no source of cash income. The average monthly income among unsheltered households was approximately $576. Figure 24 shows the sources of income received. 16.5% and 15.3% of respondents received SSI and General Assistance, respectively.

Fig. 24. Number of Unsheltered Households by Income Source

Number of Households — Income Sources

- SSI: 14
- SSDI: 4
- TANF: 1
- General Assistance: 13
- Unemployment: 1
- Earned Income: 3
- Child Support: 1
- Social Security: 2
- Veteran's Disability: 1
- Veteran's Pension: 2
- No Source of Income: 17

17.6% of unsheltered 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 this population, with 35.3% receiving this benefit, while 28.2% reported receiving Medicaid.
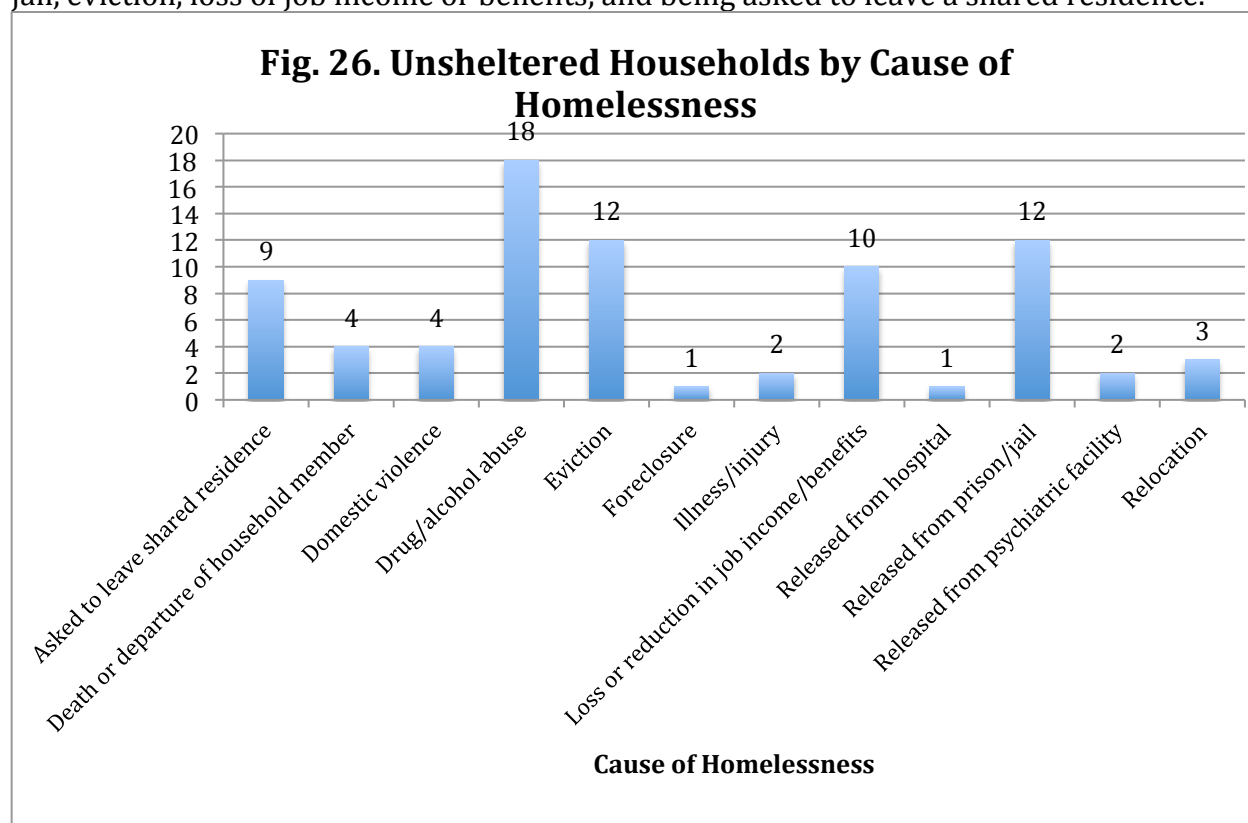
Length of Homelessness

As shown in Figure 25, more unsheltered homeless respondents (24.7%) reported that their households' most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted more than 1 year than any other length of time. In total, 44.7% of unsheltered respondents reported they had been homeless more than 6 months.
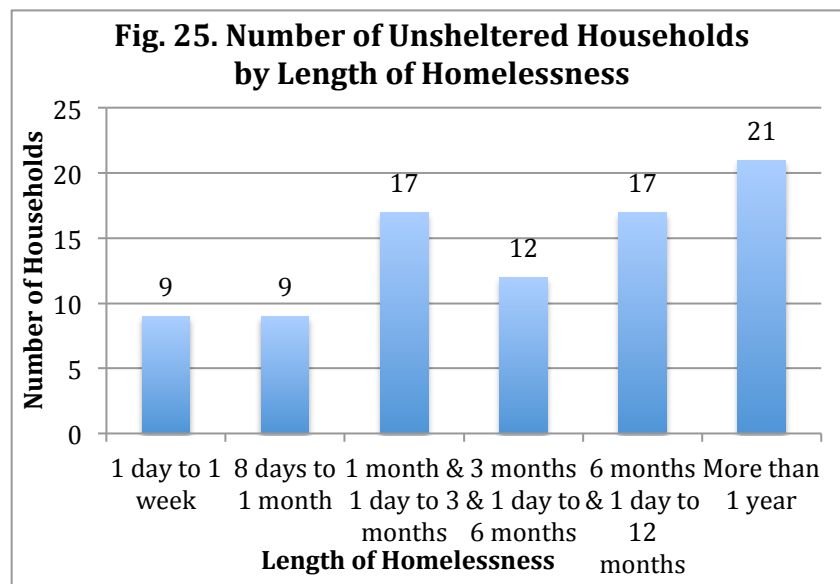
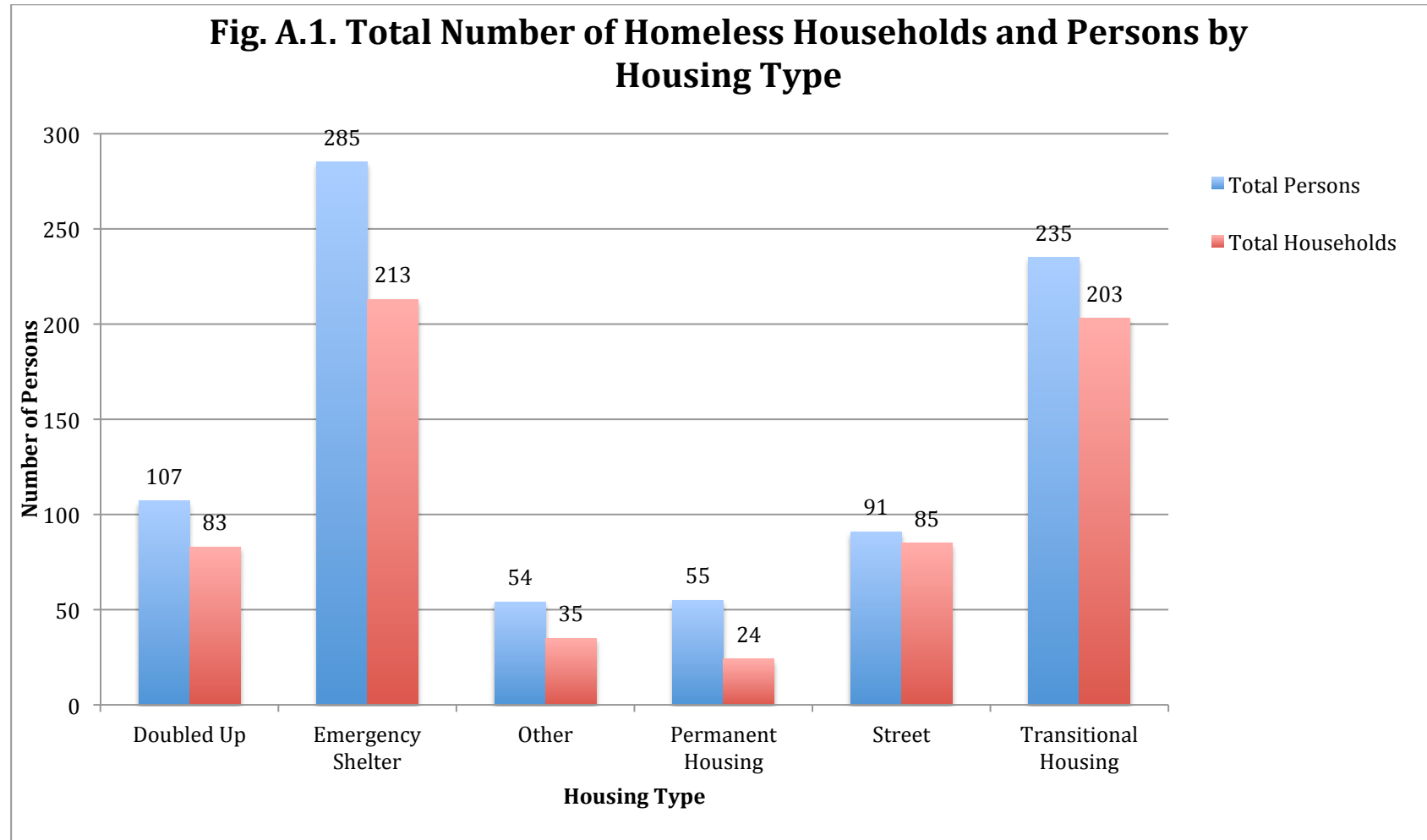**Fig. 25. Number of Unsheltered Households by Length of Homelessness**

Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more unsheltered respondents said drug or alcohol abuse (21.2%) than any other factor. As Figure 26 shows, other common factors reported included being released from prison or jail, eviction, loss of job income or benefits, and being asked to leave a shared residence.
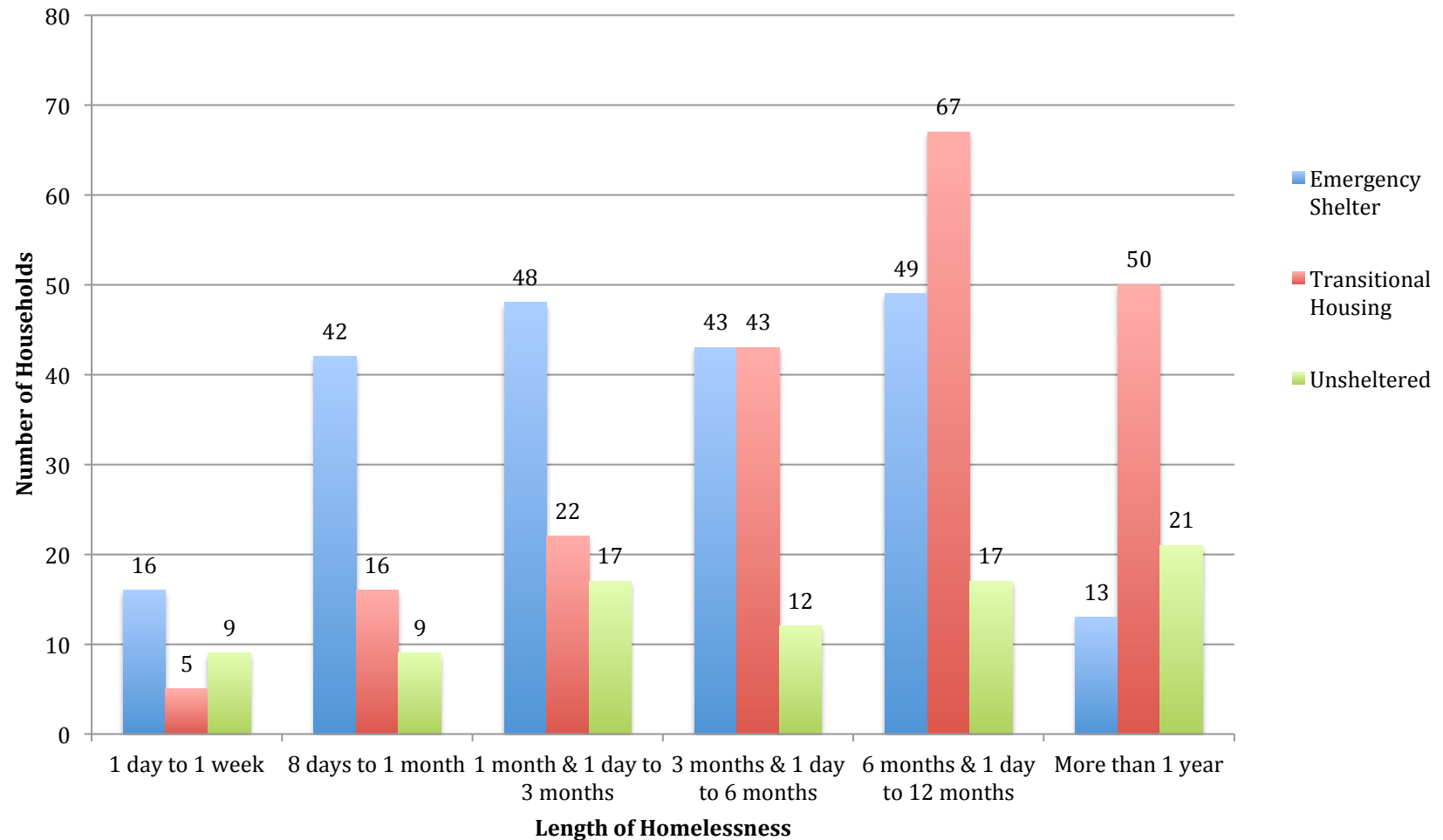
Fig. 26. Unsheltered Households by Cause of Homelessness

VI. Appendix

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

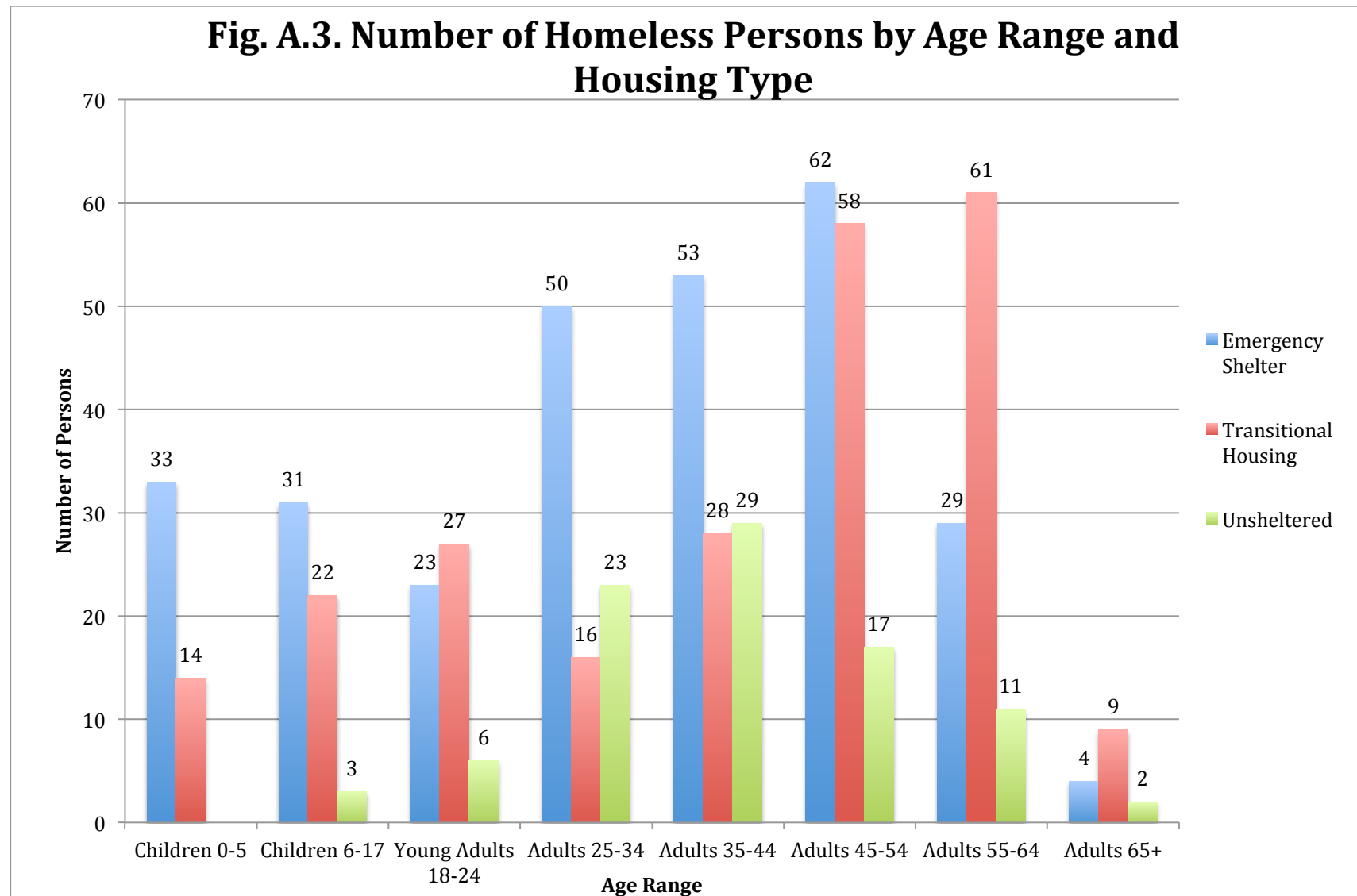### Fig. A.1. Total Number of Homeless Households and Persons by Housing Type

How long have you been in your current living situation?

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

Who was homeless with you on the night of February 3rd?

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

Household Characteristics – check all that apply to each person

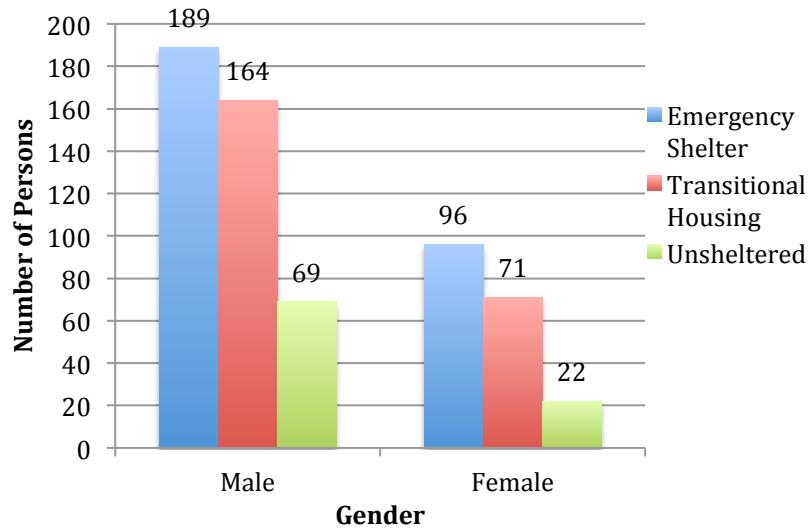## Fig. A.4. Number of Homeless Persons by Gender and Housing Situation
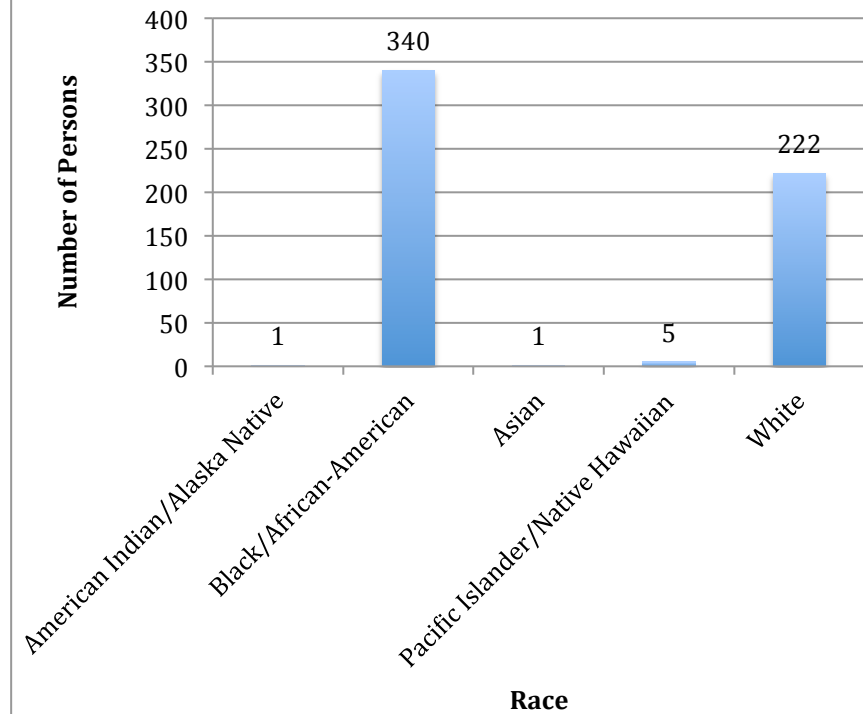
Number of Persons (y-axis)

- 189 — Male, Emergency Shelter
- 164 — Male, Transitional Housing
- 69 — Male, Unsheltered
- 96 — Female, Emergency Shelter
- 71 — Female, Transitional Housing
- 22 — Female, Unsheltered

Legend:
- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Unsheltered

Gender (x-axis): Male, Female

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

Number of Persons (y-axis)

- 1 — American Indian/Alaska Native
- 340 — Black/African-American
- 1 — Asian
- 5 — Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian
- 222 — White

Race (x-axis)

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

Number of Persons (y-axis)

- 76 — Hispanic
- 489 — Non-Hispanic

Ethnicity (x-axis)
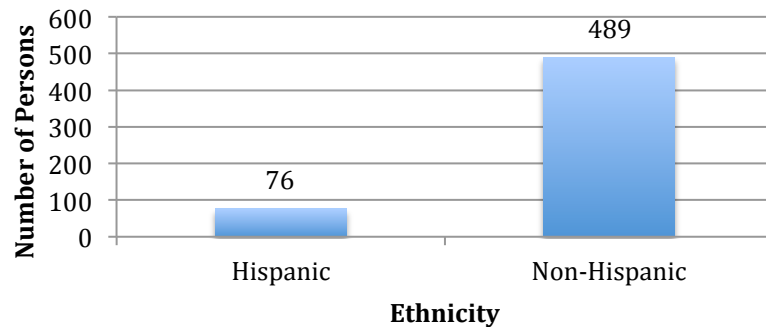
Fig. A.7. Number of Homeless Persons by Victims of Domestic Violence, Veteran Status, and Disability

Chart: Number of Persons (y-axis, 0 to 180) by Individual Characteristics/Disability (x-axis)

| Individual Characteristics/Disability	Number of Persons
Victims of Domestic Violence	40
Veterans	135
Mental Health Issue	163
Substance Abuse Disorder	156
Physical Disability	99
Developmental Disability	25
Chronic Health Condition	119
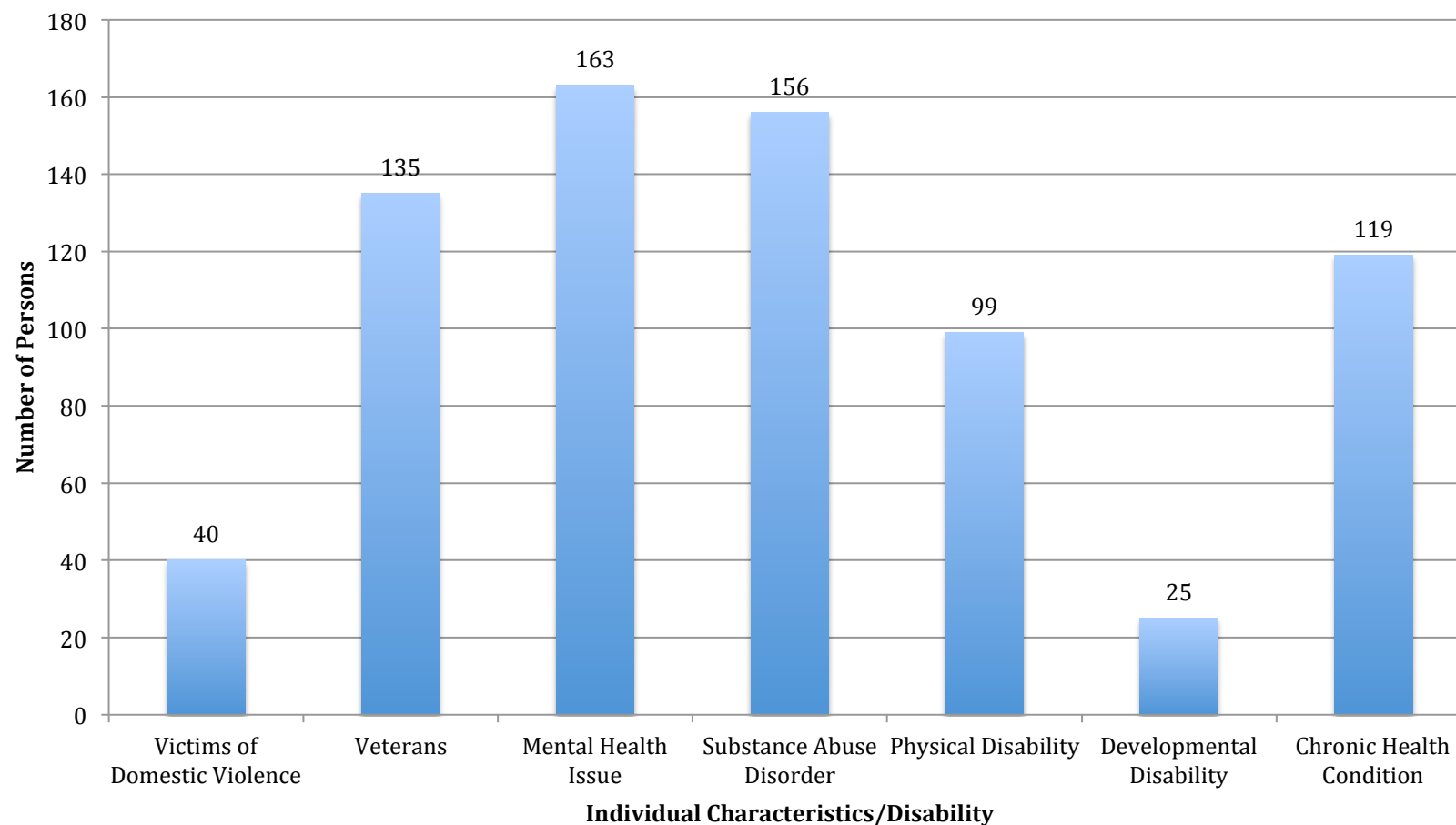
Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

| Fig. A.8. Number of Homeless Households by County or State of Last Permanent Address ||
Last Permanent Address – County/State	Number of Households
Atlantic County	5
Burlington County	17
Camden County	**303**
Cape May County	1
Cumberland County	15
Delaware	1
Essex County	2
Florida	2
Gloucester County	37
Hunterdon County	1
Mercer County	2
New York	2
North Carolina	2
Ocean County	1
Pennsylvania	32
Puerto Rico	1
Salem County	5
Union County	1
Washington D.C.	1

What was your residence prior to your current living situation?

Fig. A.9. Number of Homeless Households by Prior Residence
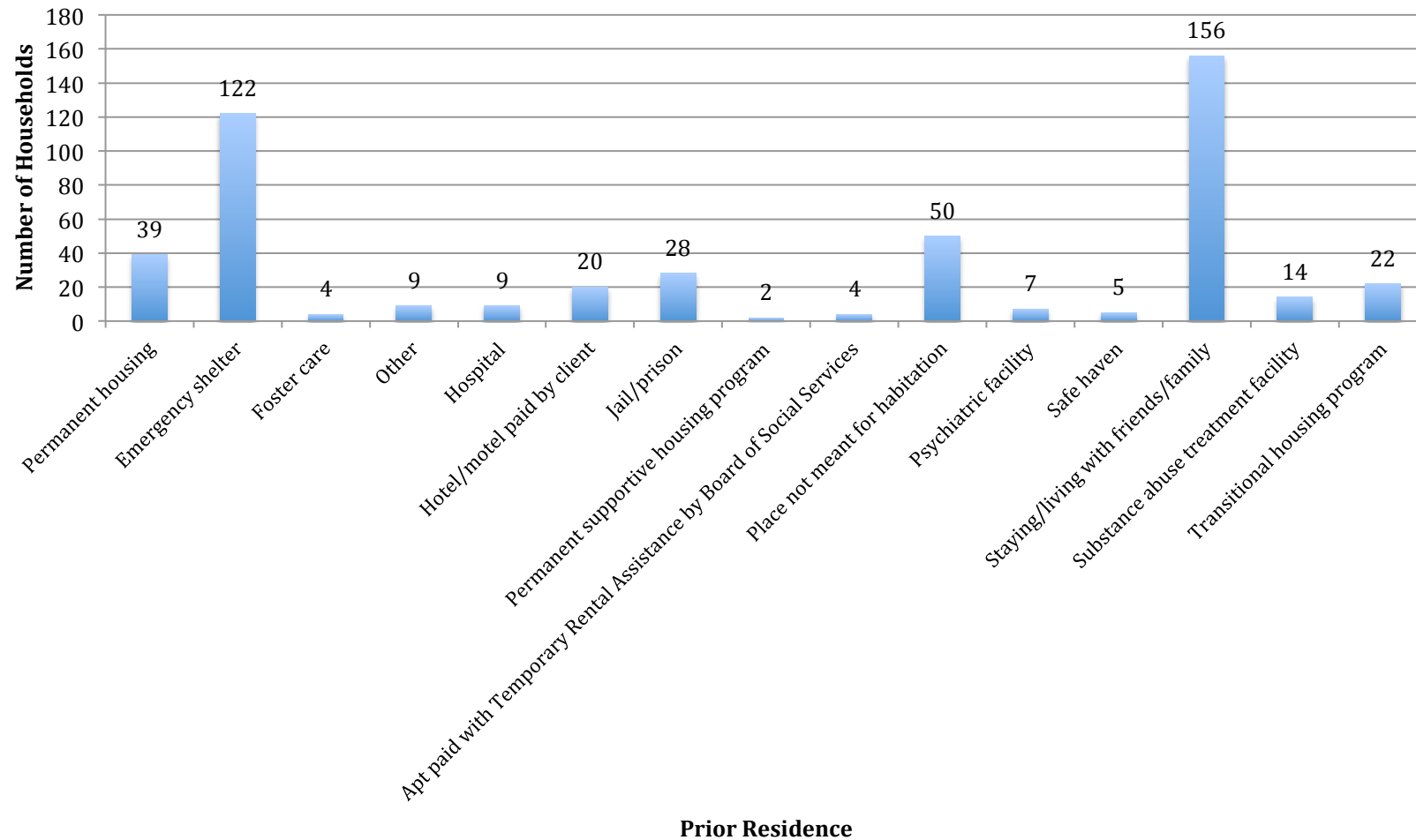
Which of the following sources of income or non-cash benefits do you, or anyone in your household, receive?

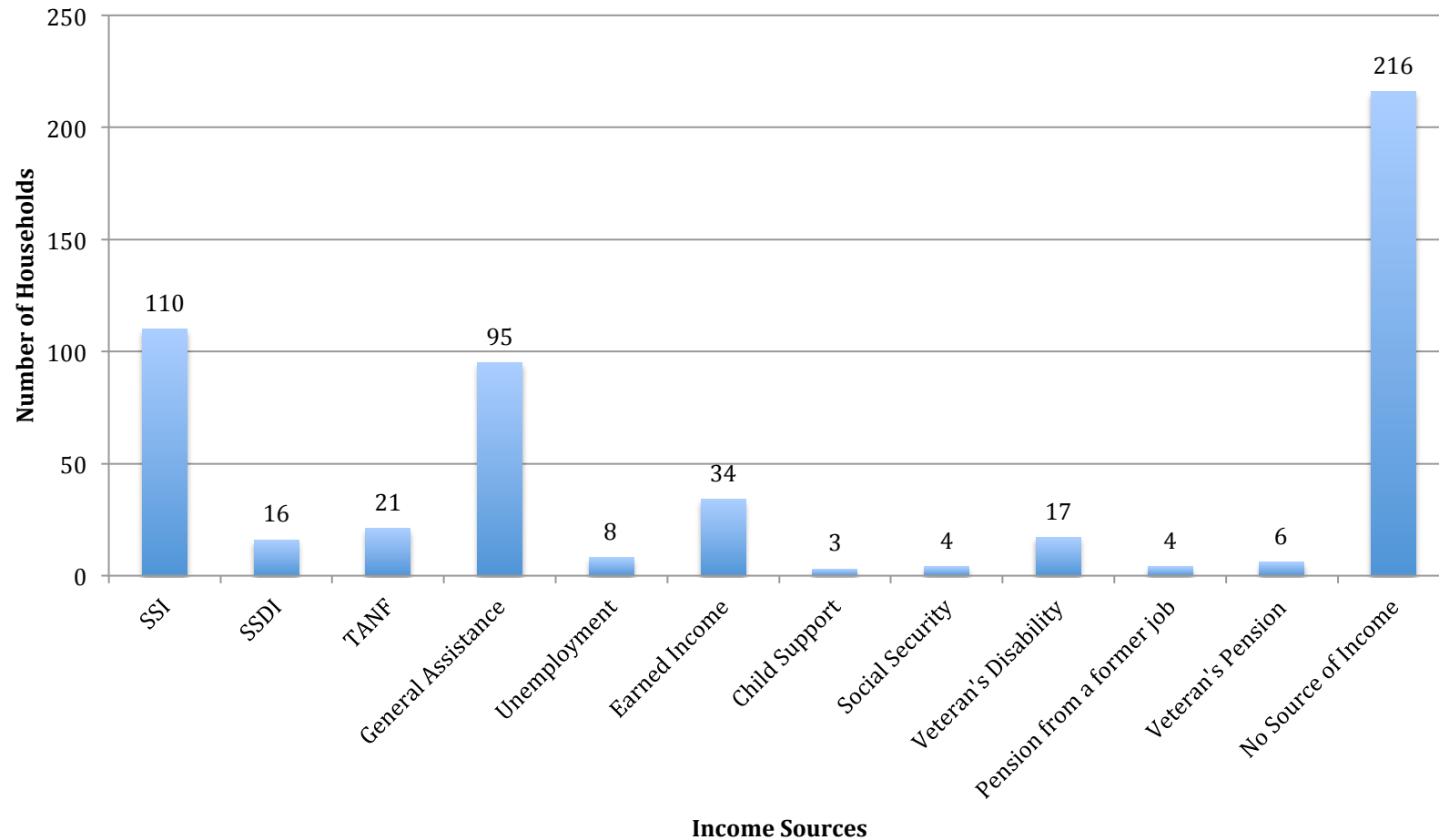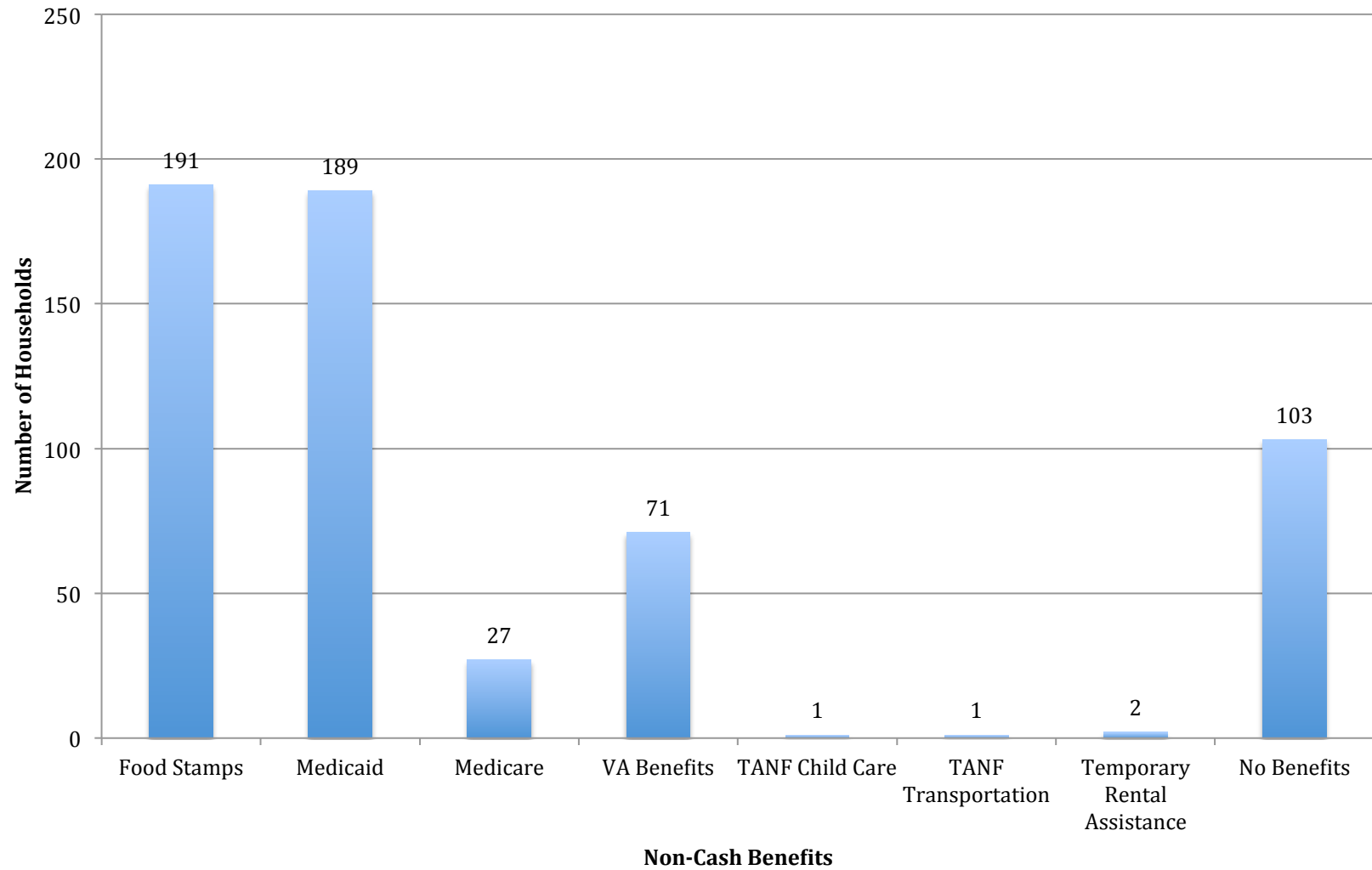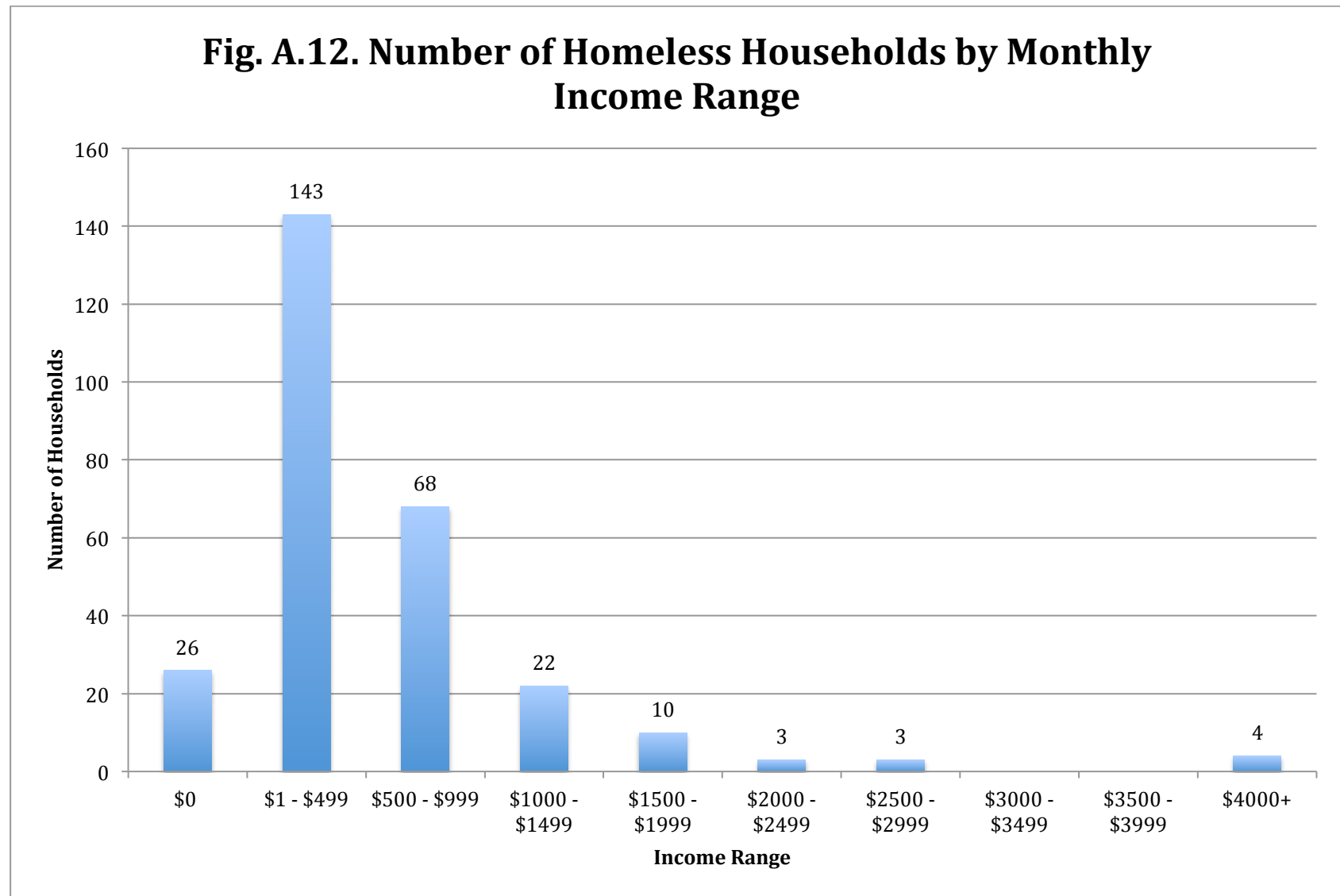# Fig. A. 10. Number of Homeless Households by Source of Cash Income

Bar chart showing Number of Households (y-axis) by Income Sources (x-axis):

- SSI: 110
- SSDI: 16
- TANF: 21
- General Assistance: 95
- Unemployment: 8
- Earned Income: 34
- Child Support: 3
- Social Security: 4
- Veteran's Disability: 17
- Pension from a former job: 4
- Veteran's Pension: 6
- No Source of Income: 216

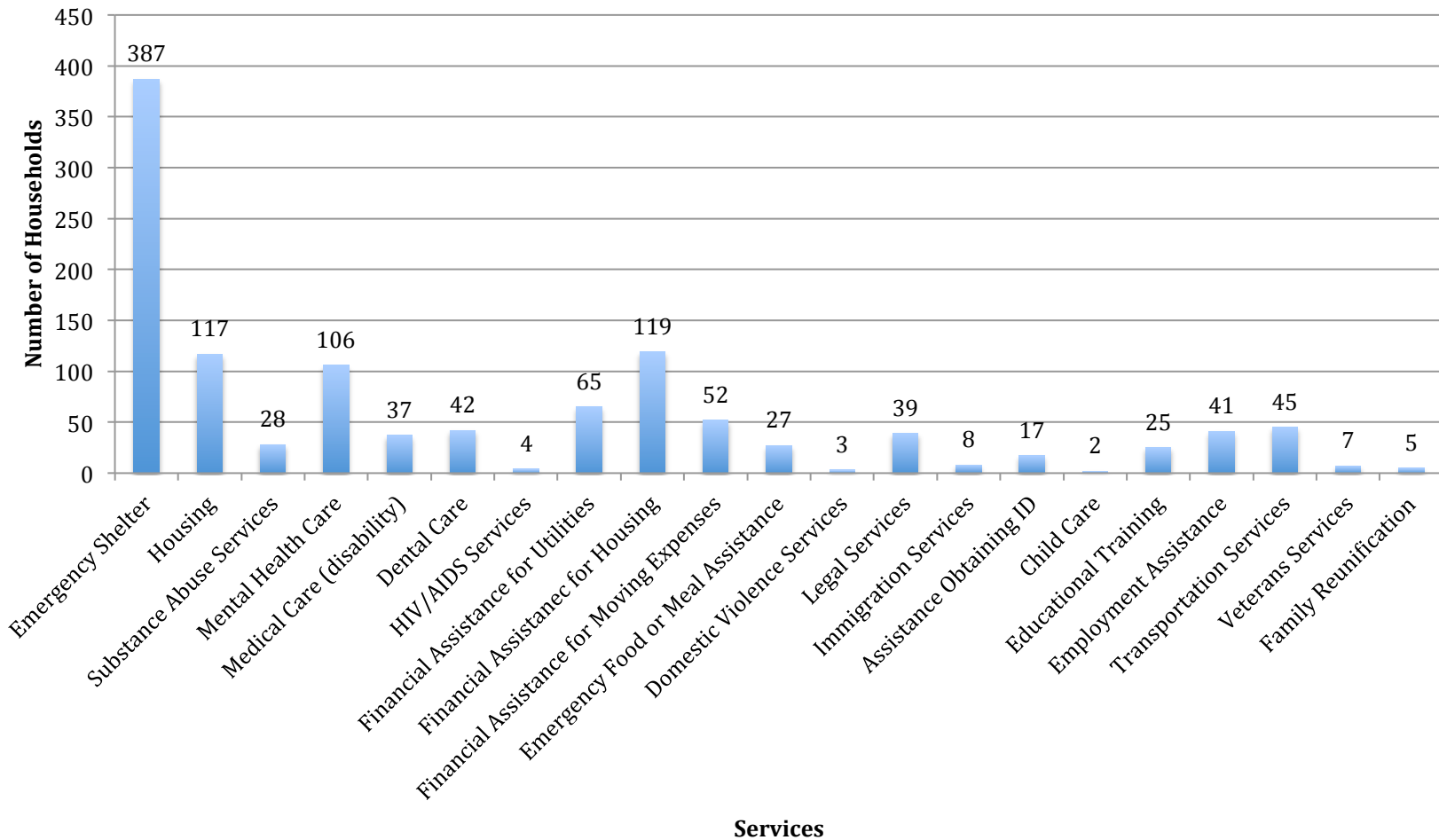# Fig. A. 11. Number of Homeless Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits

What is your monthly household income?

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

Would you, or anyone in your household, like to receive any of the following service?

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