

Monarch Housing Associates

29 Alden Street, Suite 1B
Cranford, NJ 07016

908.272.5363

www.monarchhousing.org



NJ
2015
Counts!

Monmouth 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 290 households, including 456 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Monmouth County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 85 households, with 99 persons, were identified as chronically homeless.
- 36 unsheltered homeless persons were counted.

Total Homeless Population

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

On the night of January 27th, 2015, a total of 456 persons, in 290 households, were experiencing homelessness in Monmouth County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 132 persons (21.9%) and 57 households (16.4%) from 2014. Monmouth County had 4.5% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in the 2015 PIT.

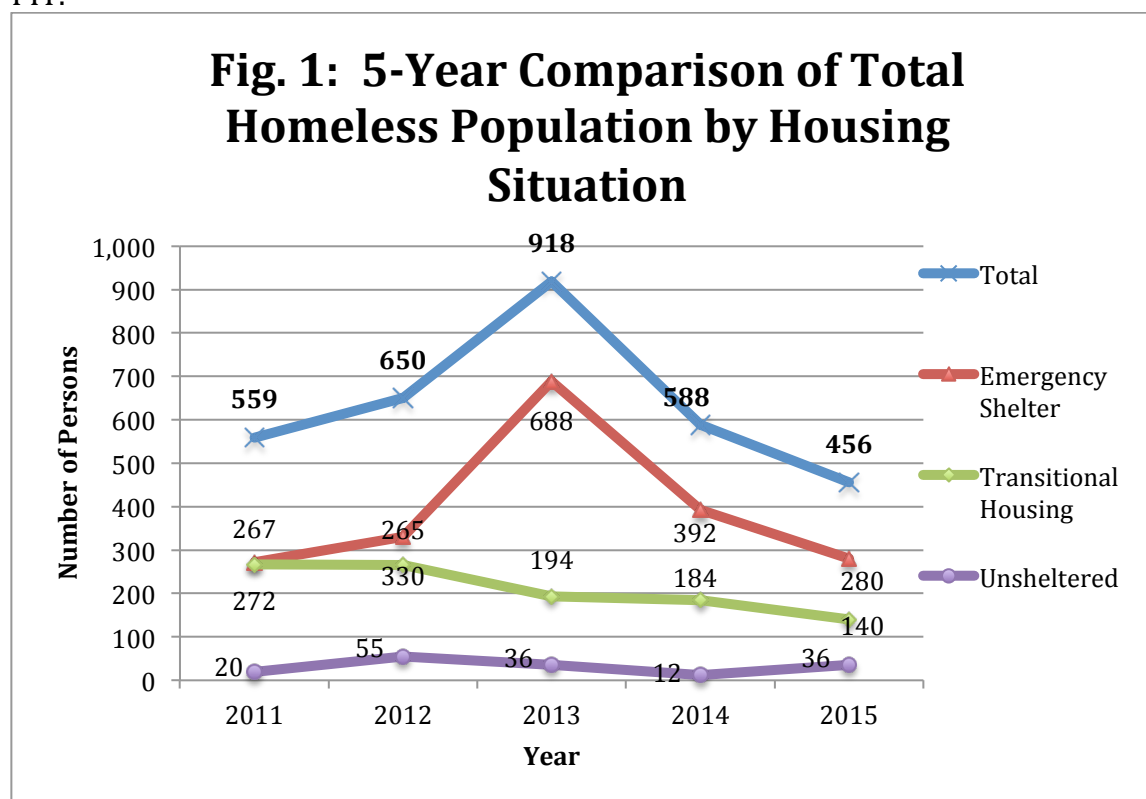
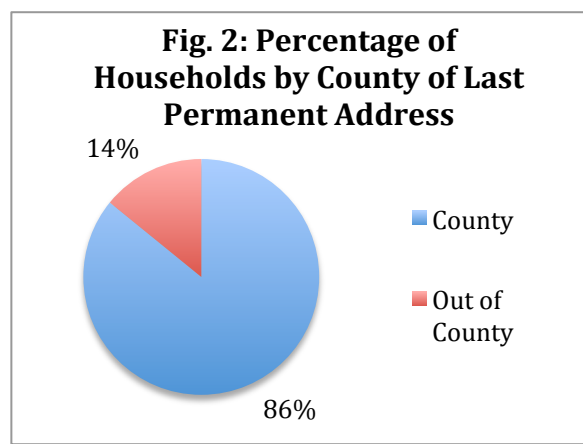


Figure 1 shows that in 2015, 280 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 140 stayed in transitional housing, and 36 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. The biggest change was seen in the total number of persons counted in emergency shelters, which decreased by 28.5% (112 persons) from 2014. There was also a decrease seen in transitional housing (447 persons). There was a 200% increase (24 persons) in the unsheltered population.

Figure 1 also shows that while there was a steady increase in the homeless population between 2011 and 2013, since 2013, the county has experienced a steady decline in the homeless population. The 2013 spike in the homeless population is related to the significant impact of Superstorm Sandy, which displaced a large number of families and individuals in Monmouth County, which was hit especially hard by the storm. Since the 2013 spike, Monmouth County has experienced a 50.3% decrease in the overall homeless population.

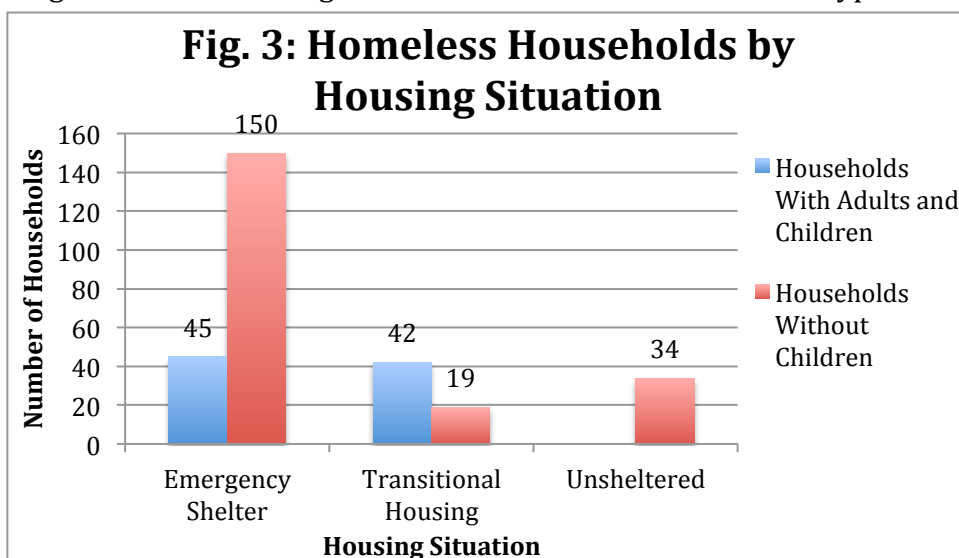


As Figure 2 shows, only 14% of homeless households in Monmouth County reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the county.

Homeless Families and Individuals

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

Of the 290 homeless households counted in Monmouth County in 2015, 87 (30%) were families with at least one adult and one child

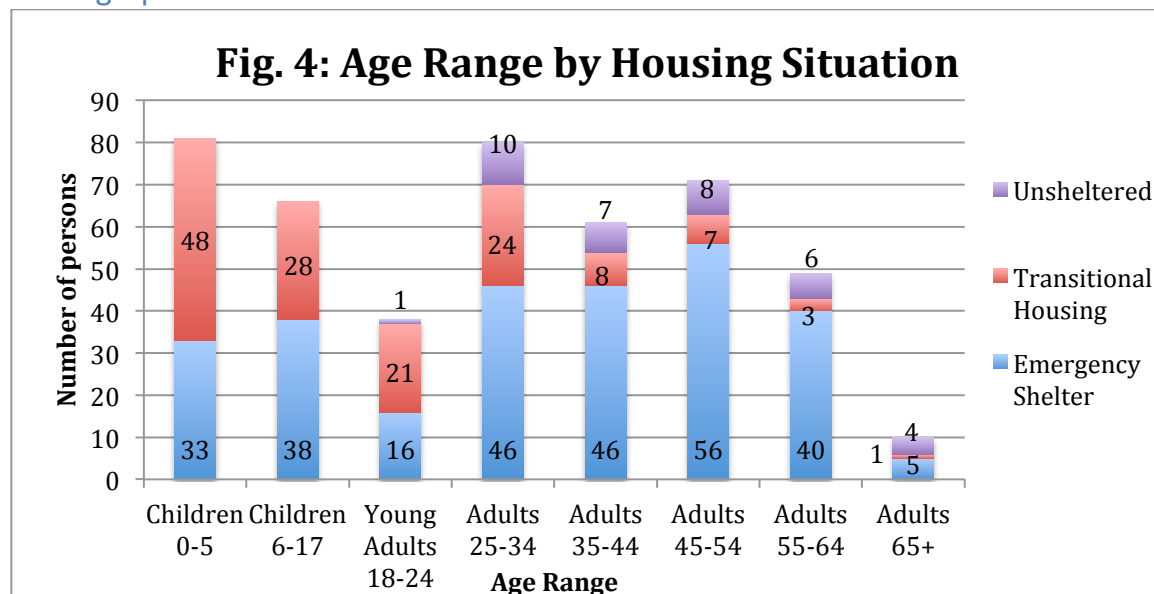


under the age of 18. These families included 246 persons, 147 children under age 18, and 99 adults. The average family size was 2.8 persons. Figure 3 shows that 45 families (51.7%) were staying in emergency shelters on the night of the count. There were no unsheltered families on the night of the count. Monmouth County experienced an overall decrease of 29.3% (36 family households) in homeless families between 2014 and 2015. The largest decrease was among families staying in emergency shelters where there was a 40% (30 family households) decrease between 2014 and 2015.

70% (203) of the homeless households counted in Monmouth County were households without children under 18, and were predominately composed of individual adults (197). The remaining 6 households were adult only households composed of 13 adults. 150 (73.8%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 19 (9.3%) were in transitional housing, and 34 (16.7%) were unsheltered. The number of adult-only households decreased by 3.3% (7 households) from the number counted in 2014.

There were no households with only children under 18 years old reported on the night of the count in Monmouth County in 2015. This represents a 100% decrease (5 households) in the number of children only households between 2014 and 2015.

Demographics



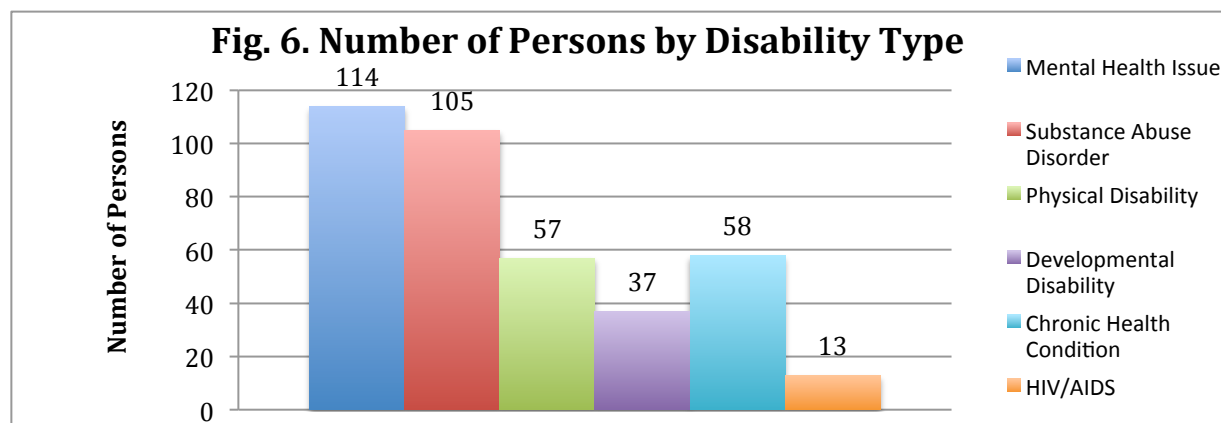
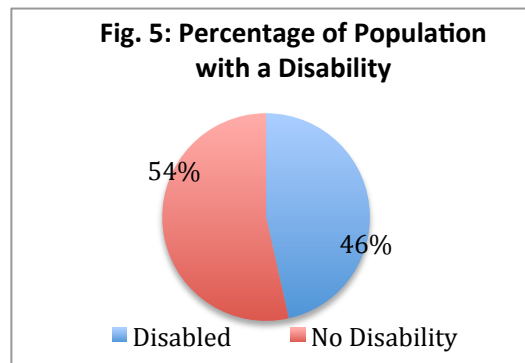
There was a total of 38 (8.3%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 271 (59.4%) adults over age 24, and 147 (32.2%) children under 18 years old experiencing homelessness on the night of the count. The age range by housing situation as shown in Figure 4 shows a similar distribution as identified in 2014. Of significant note is the 42.2% increase (19 persons) in the number of persons identified as homeless over the age of 55.

52.2% (238) of homeless persons were male, and 47.8% (218) were female.

51.7% of homeless persons identified their race as Black or African American, making that the largest racial subgroup. The next largest group identified themselves as White (44.5%), followed by those identifying as Asian (1%). About 1.7% of homeless persons identified themselves as multiracial. With regard to ethnicity, 15.1% of persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

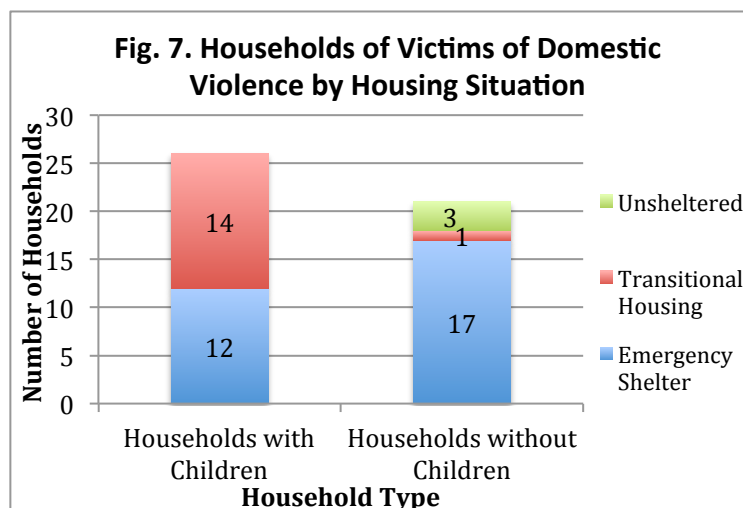
Figure 5 illustrates that 46% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 63.3% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 10.8% of children. Figure 6 shows the number of the homeless persons that identified as having various disabilities. The most prevalent disabilities were mental health issues and substance abuse disorders.



Among disabled adults, 55.1% reported a mental health issue, making this the most prevalent disability; representing 34.9% of the total adult homeless population. 53.1% of disabled adults also reported a substance abuse disorder. Among disabled homeless children, 62.5% reported a developmental disability.

Victims of Domestic Violence

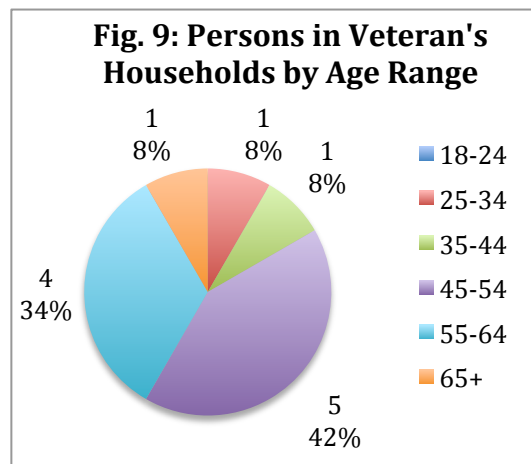
On the night of the count, in Monmouth County, 47 homeless households reported having a victim of domestic violence. Figure 7 shows that 55.3% of these households were families with children under the age of 18. The remaining 21 households were adult only households. 61.7% of all victim households were 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.

11 veteran households were counted in the 2015 Point in Time, 1 (8.3%) less than in 2014. While most were individuals (81.8%), 1 was part of a couple household, making it a total of 12 persons served in veteran households on the night of the PIT. 54.5% of persons in veterans households were unsheltered, while another 36.3% were staying in emergency shelters. In addition, there was 1 veteran household in transitional housing.



Homeless persons in veteran households in Monmouth County were all male (100%), and the most common racial background was White (72.7%). Figure 9 illustrates the age range of persons in veteran households.

Among those identifying as veterans, 1 homeless veteran reported being a victim of domestic violence. 9 persons in veteran's households reported having a disability. The most common disabilities cited were physical disabilities and chronic health conditions, with each being reported by 36.3% of persons in veteran households. With regards to income, only 9% of veteran households were connected to VA pension or disability and 18% were connected to VA healthcare benefits. 27% of veteran households were not connected to any source of income or mainstream benefits.

Income and Benefits

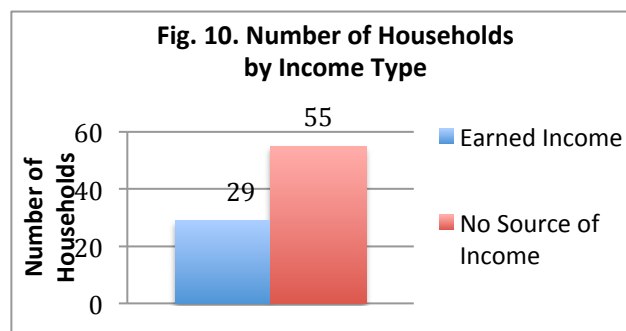
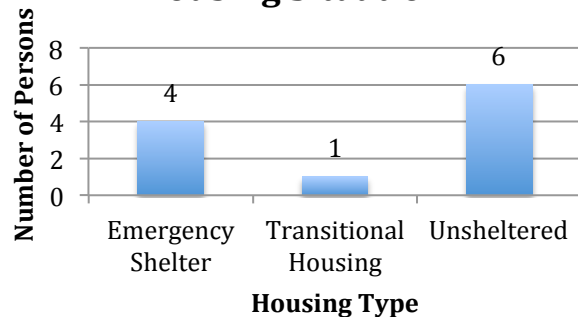


Fig. 8. Number of Persons in Veteran's Households by Housing Situation



Among all households experiencing homelessness on the night of the count, 18.9% had no source of income, while 10% reported receiving earned cash income. The three most common sources of non-earned cash income among homeless households were General Assistance (24.4%), TANF (21.7%) and SSI (19.6%).

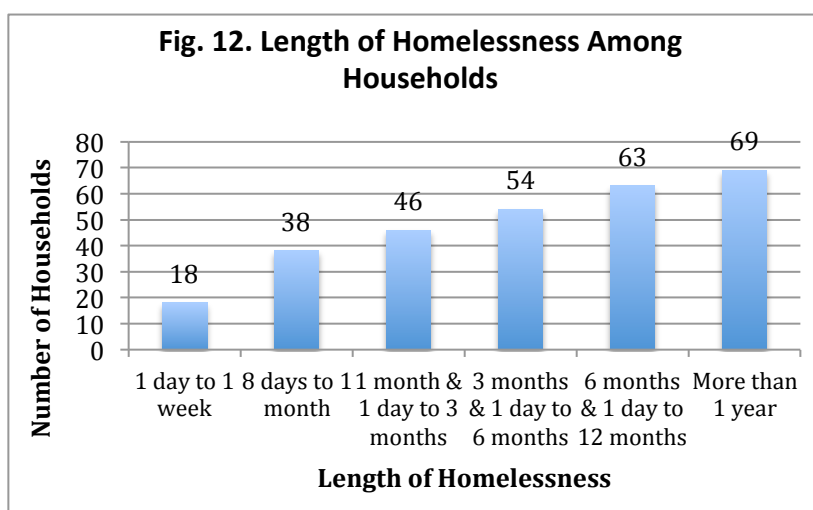
15.1% of homeless households reported that their household was receiving no kind of non-cash benefits on the night of the count. Medicaid was the top reported non-cash benefit, and was received by 60.6% of households. 53.8% were receiving Food Stamps.

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	\$491.19	\$476.19	\$363.00

Length of Homelessness

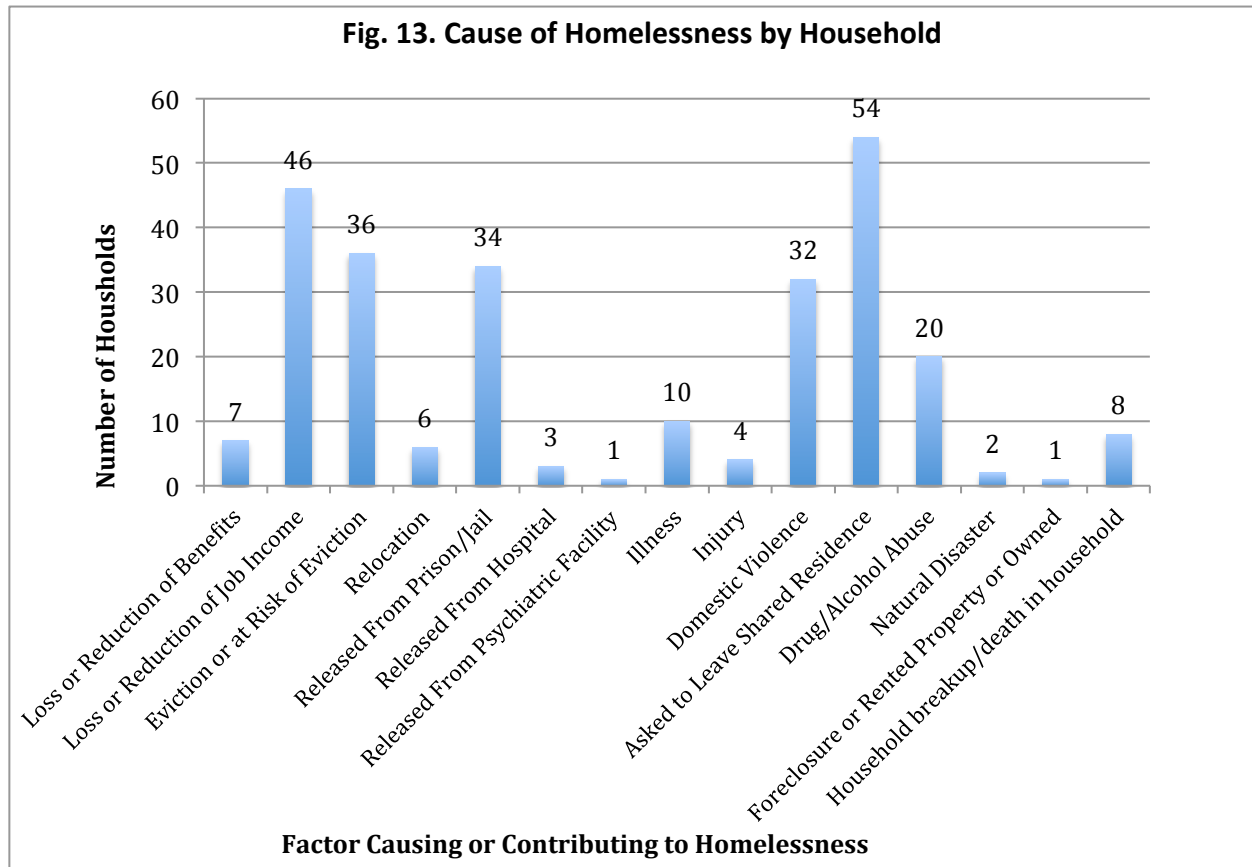
Figure 12 shows that almost 24% of homeless households (69 households) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted more than 1 year, making this the most common response. Another 21.7% of households reported being homeless for 6 – 12 months.



Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more households attributed their homelessness to being asked to leave their shared residence (54 households, 18.6%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factor reported was loss or reduction of job income (15.8%) followed by eviction (12.4%).

When households were asked ‘what was your residence prior to your current living situation?’ more said they were staying or living with friends or family (41.4%) than any other type of residence. 18.3% 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.

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

85 households, made up of 99 persons, were chronically homeless in Monmouth County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 19 persons (23.7%) from 2014. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness is 29.3%; which is an increase from the 17.9% in 2014.

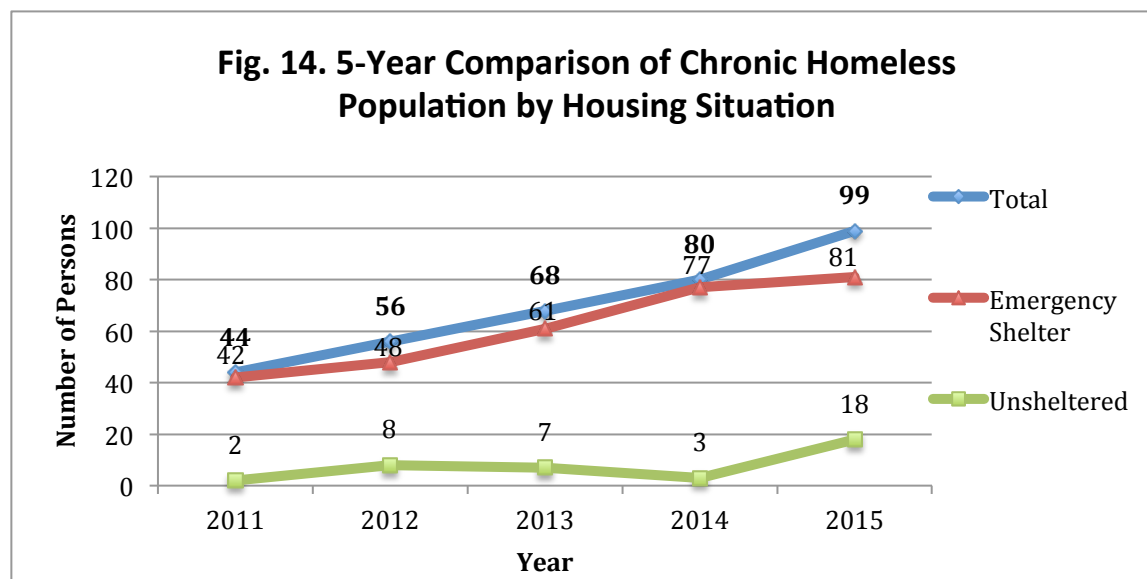
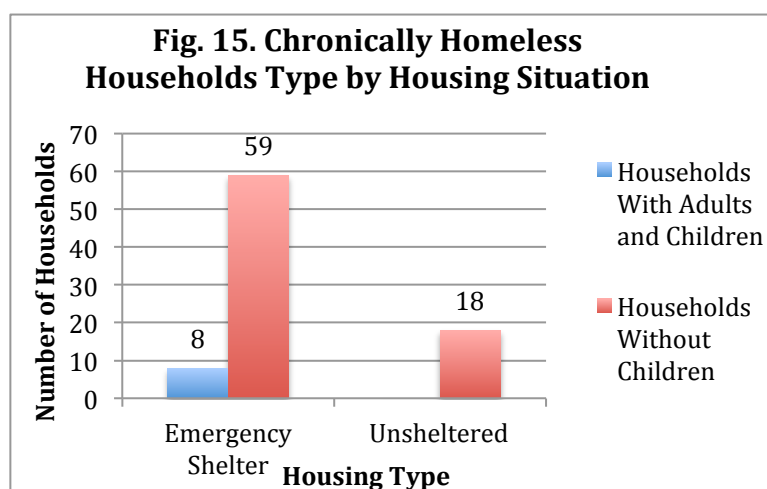


Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless persons who were in emergency shelter or living unsheltered in Monmouth County from 2011 to 2015. Over the past five years, the overall number of chronically homeless persons has trended upward and overall represents an increase of 55 persons (125%) from 2011 to 2015.

Families and Individuals

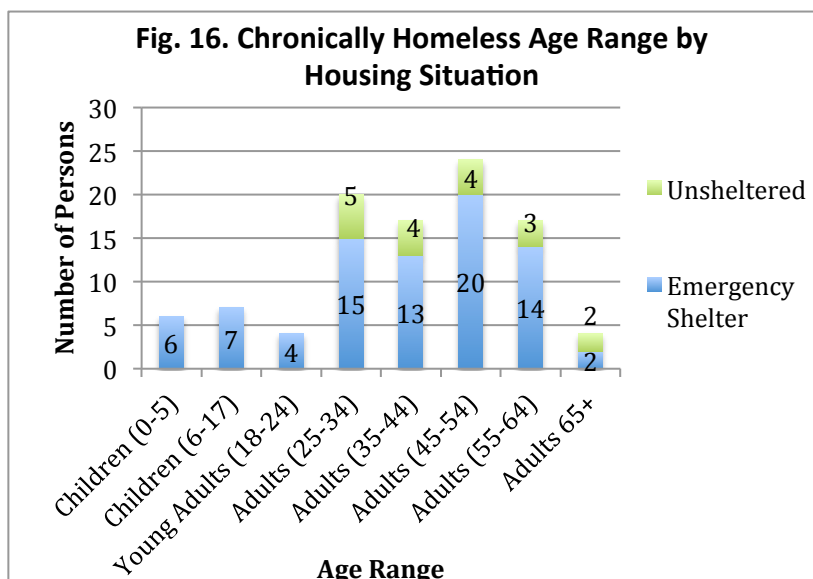
Of the 85 chronically homeless households counted in 2015, 8 (9.4%) were households with at least 1 adult and 1 child. These 8 households were composed of 21 persons, all of which were served in emergency shelters. The other 77 households (90.5%) were adult only households, composed of 78 persons.

21.2% of chronically homeless households were living unsheltered, an increase of 15 from 2014. The other 67 households (78.8%) were staying in emergency shelters on the night of the count, an increase of 5.2% from 2014.



Demographics

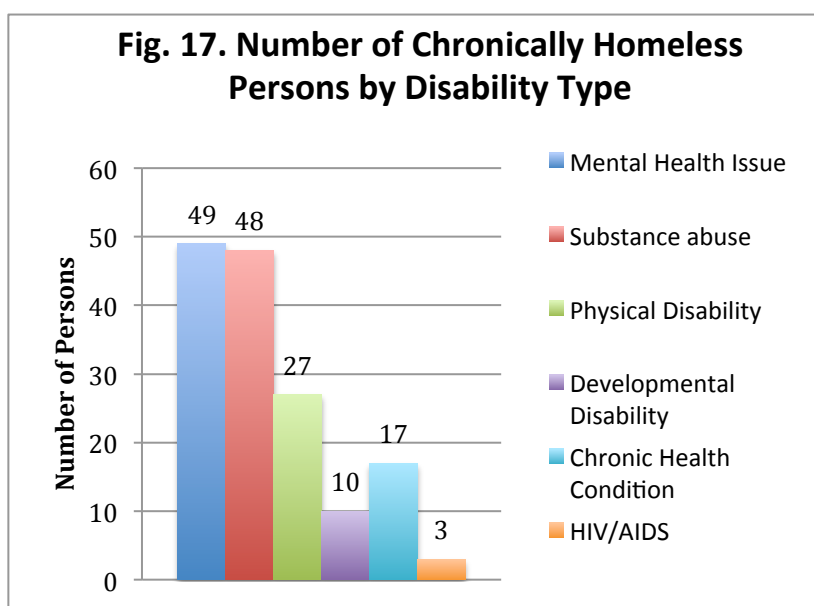
Of the 99 total chronically homeless persons, 4 (4%) were between 18 and 24 years old, and another 13 were children 17 or younger. The largest number of chronically homeless persons (24, 24.2%) in a single category fell between the ages of 45 and 54 years of age. This is similar to the age distribution among chronically homeless persons identified in the 2014 PIT count.



62.6% of chronically homeless persons were male, and 37.3% were female.

The largest racial subgroup of chronically homeless persons reported their race as Black or African American (48.4%). The next largest group self-identified as White (45.4%), followed by Asian (2%). With regard to ethnicity, 10.1% of chronically homeless persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities



In order to meet the definition of chronically homeless, at least one adult in each household must have some kind of disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were mental health issues (57.6%) and substance abuse disorders (56.4%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.

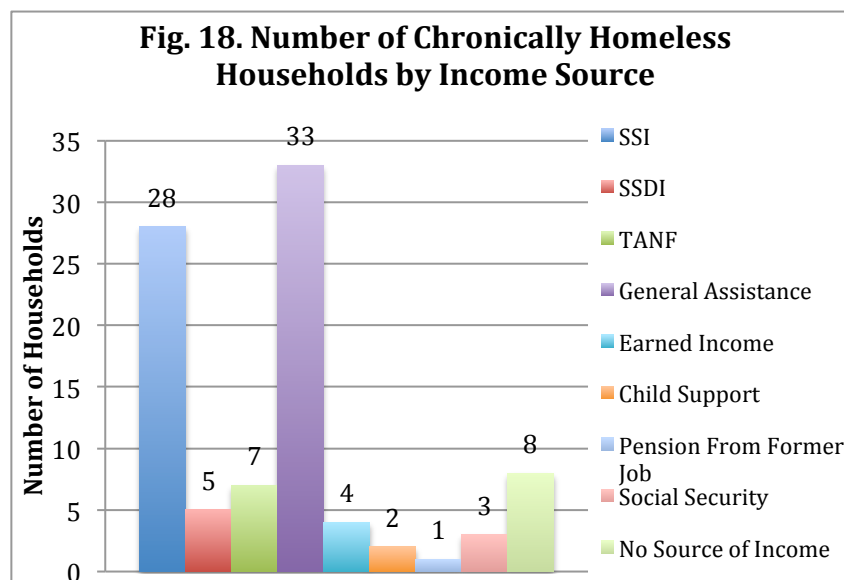
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 11 chronically homeless households in Monmouth County reported being victims of domestic violence (12.9%). 8 (72.7%) of these households identifying as victims of domestic violence were staying in emergency shelters and 3 (27.2%) were unsheltered.

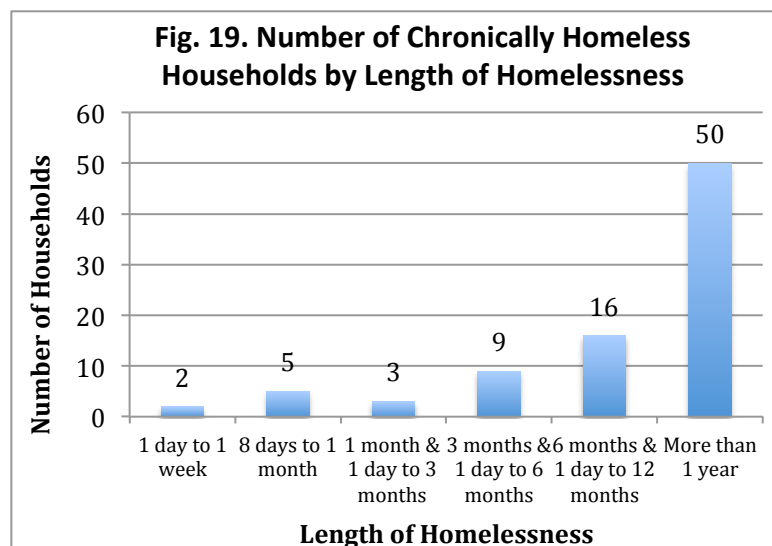
There were 6 veteran individuals identified as chronically homeless on the night of the count (7%).

Income and Benefits

Among all the chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 9.4% 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 38.8%. Only 4.7% of households reported earned income.



11.7% 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 65.8% and 64.7% receiving each, respectively.

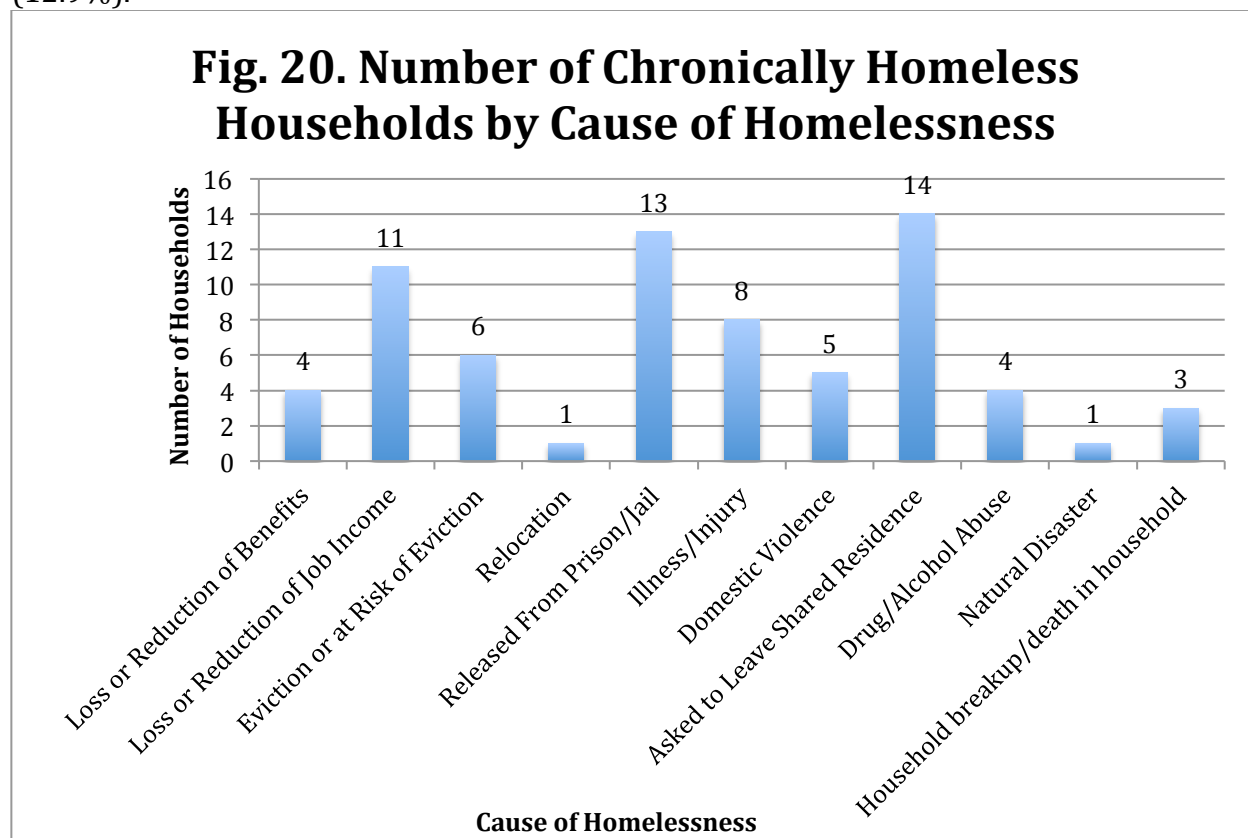


Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that 50 chronically homeless households (58.8%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year. This was the most common answer.

Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more chronically homeless respondents indicated they were asked to leave a shared residence (16.4%) than any other cause. As Figure 20 shows, other common factors reported included release from prison or jail (15.3%) and loss or reduction of job income (12.9%).



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

34 households, made up of 36 persons, were living unsheltered in Monmouth County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 22 households (183%), and 24 persons (200%) from 2014.

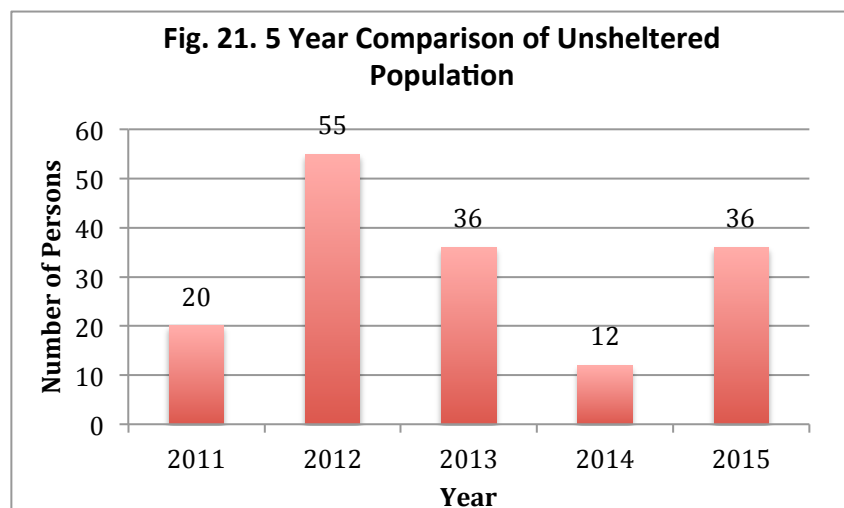


Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered respondents from 2011 to 2015. There was a significant increase in the unsheltered population between 2014 and 2015. Overall the unsheltered homeless population has fluctuated through the years with an 80% increase between 2011 and 2015.

Families and Individuals

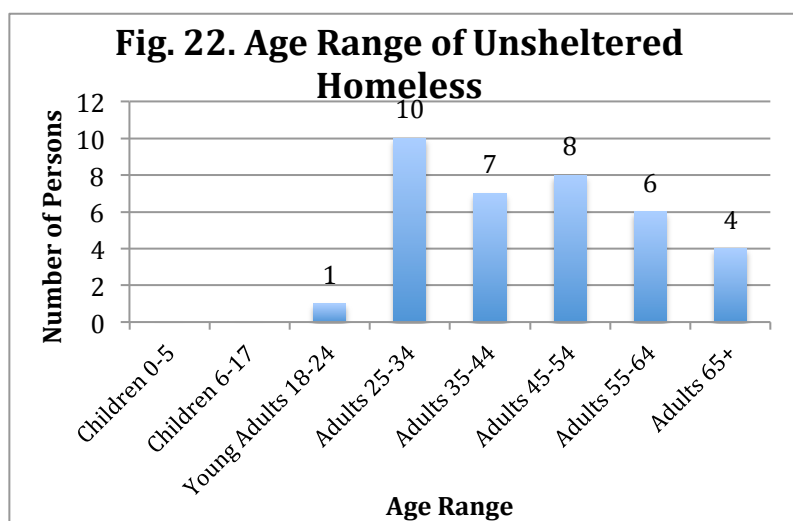
Of the 34 unsheltered households counted in 2015, there were no unsheltered families with children under the age of 18.

Of the unsheltered households, 33 (97%) were individuals and 1 household represented an adult only household consisting of 3 people.

Demographics

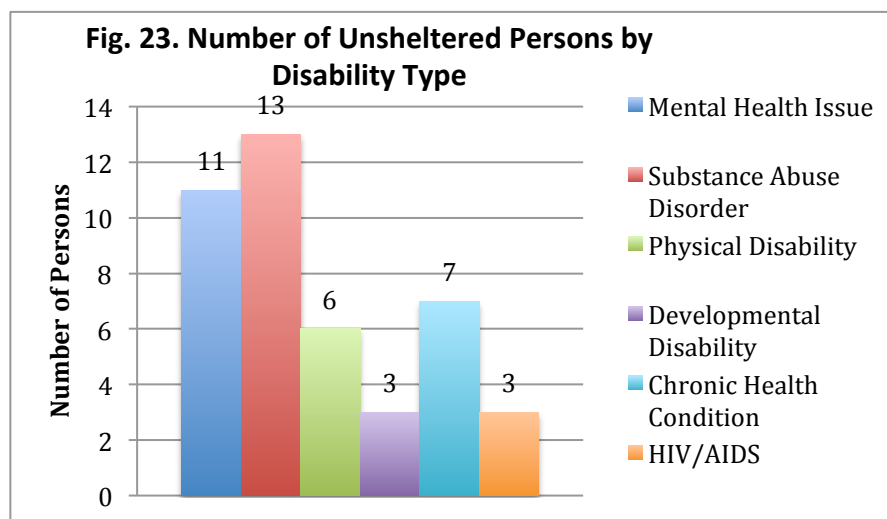
The largest portion of the 36 unsheltered persons counted in 2015 were between the ages of 25 and 34 years old (27.7%). Figure 22 shows the age range of the unsheltered persons counted in 2015.

80.5% of unsheltered persons were male and 19.4% were female. 50% of unsheltered persons identified their race as Black or African-American. The other 50% identified their race as White. 11.1% of unsheltered persons identified their ethnicity as Hispanic.



Disabilities

25 of the 36 unsheltered persons (69.4%) reported having some disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were substance abuse disorders (36.1%) and mental health issues (30.5%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.

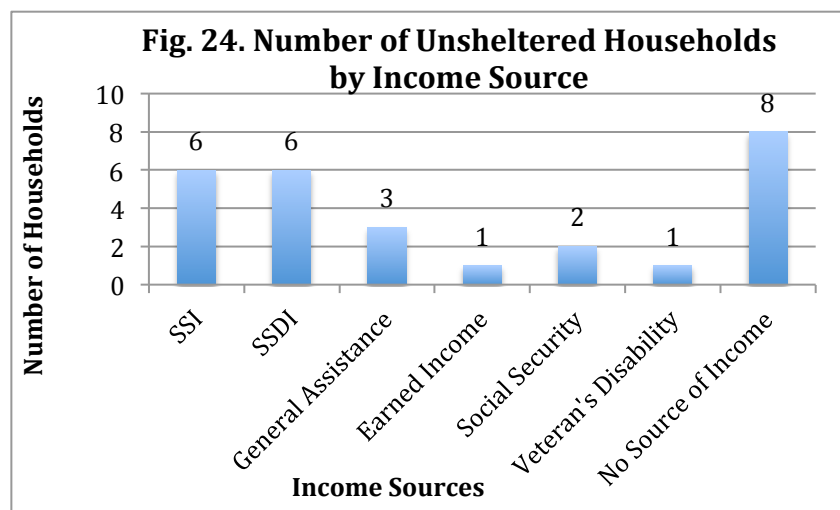


Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 3 unsheltered homeless households (8.8%) in Monmouth County reported being victims of domestic violence.

There were 6 unsheltered veterans on the night of the count, 4 (200%) more than in 2014.

Income and Benefits



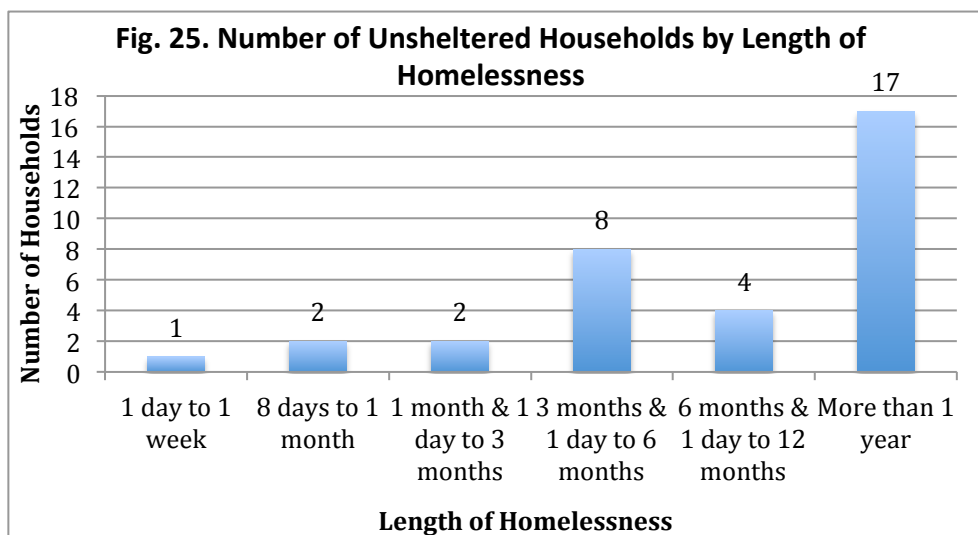
Among all the unsheltered households on the night of the count, 8 (26.4%) reported having no source of cash income. The average monthly income reported among unsheltered households was approximately \$363. 17.6% of unsheltered households received SSI and another 17.6% received SSDI, making those two the most common sources of cash

income. Figure 24 shows the sources of income received by the unsheltered population.

9 unsheltered households (26.4%) 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 23.5% and 17.6% receiving each of these benefits, respectively.

Length of Homelessness

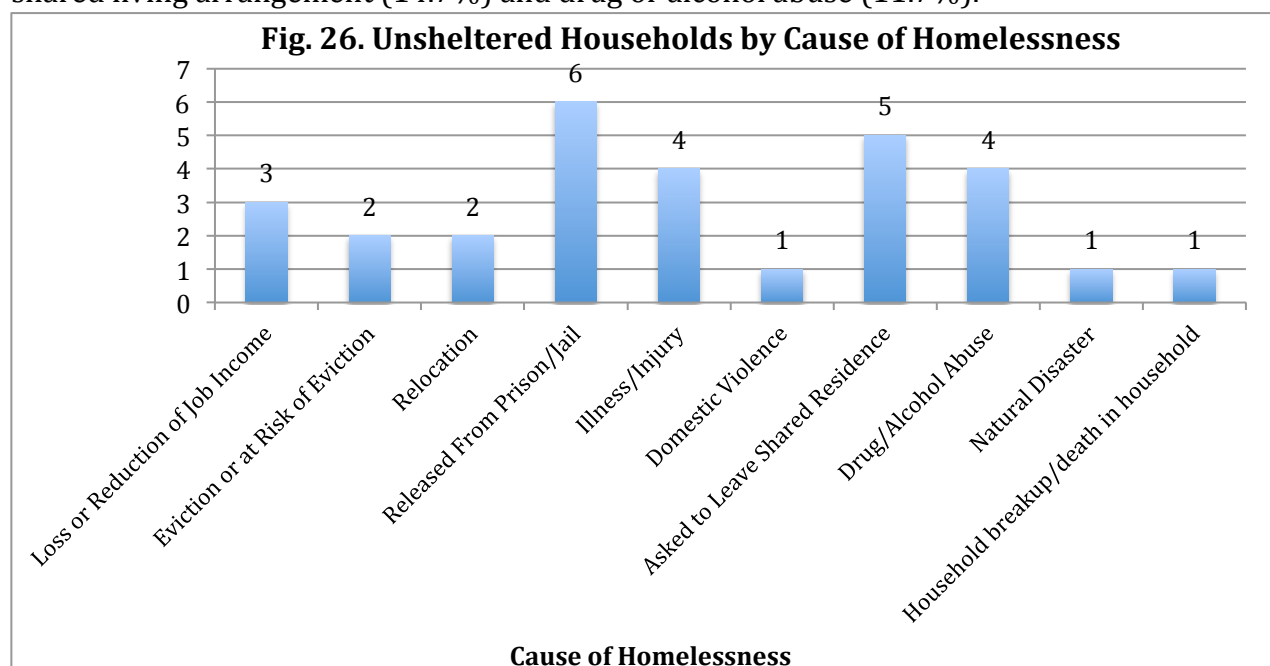
As shown in Figure 25, more unsheltered homeless households reported that their households' most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for over a year



than any other length of time (50%). Another 8 households (23.53%) reported they had been homeless between 3 months and 6 months. Based on disabling condition and length of homelessness, 52.9% of the unsheltered population meets the definition of chronic homelessness.

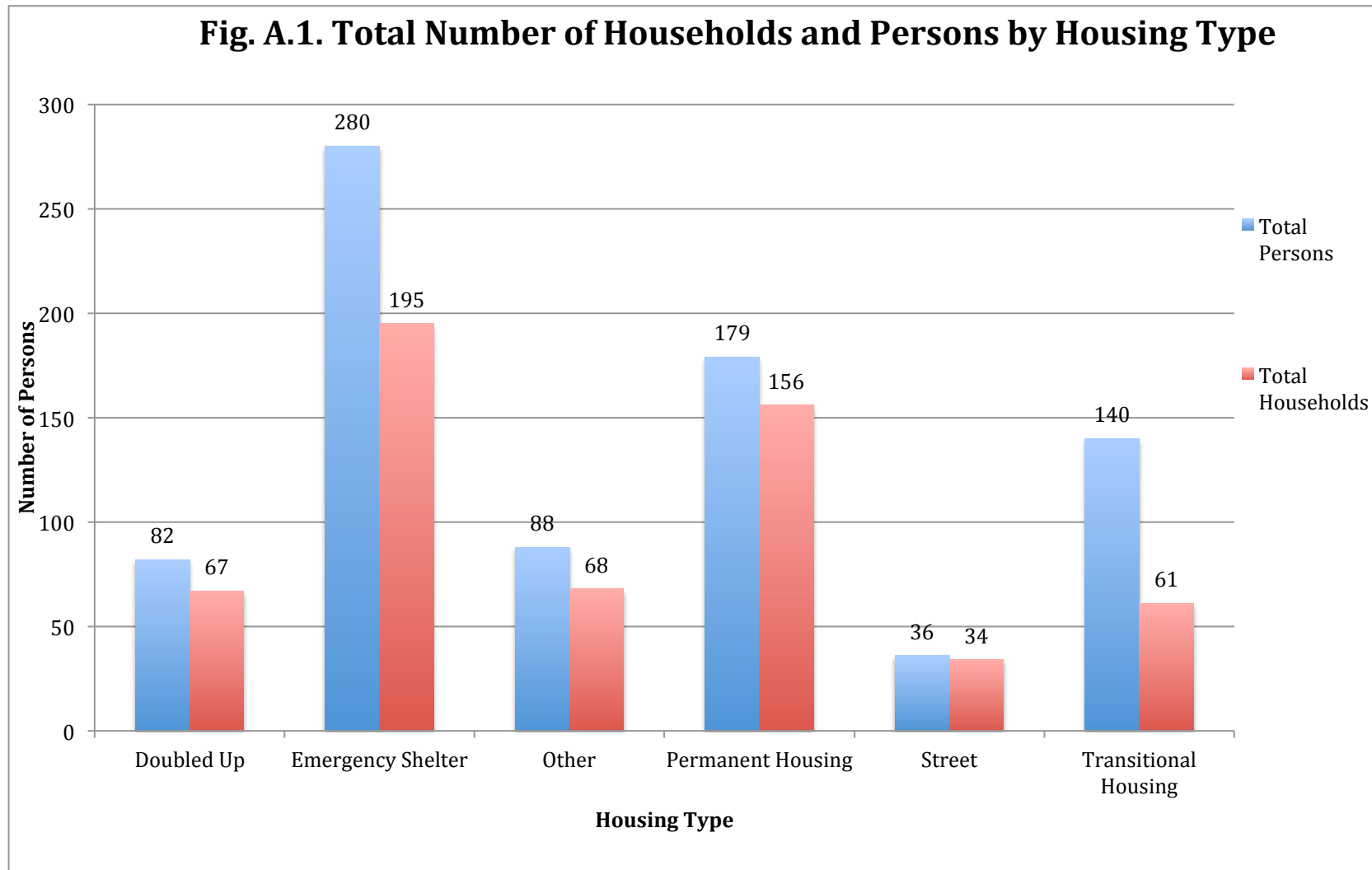
Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more unsheltered households said release from prison or jail (17.6%) than any other factor. As Figure 26 shows, other common factors reported included being asked to leave a shared living arrangement (14.7%) and drug or alcohol abuse (11.7%).



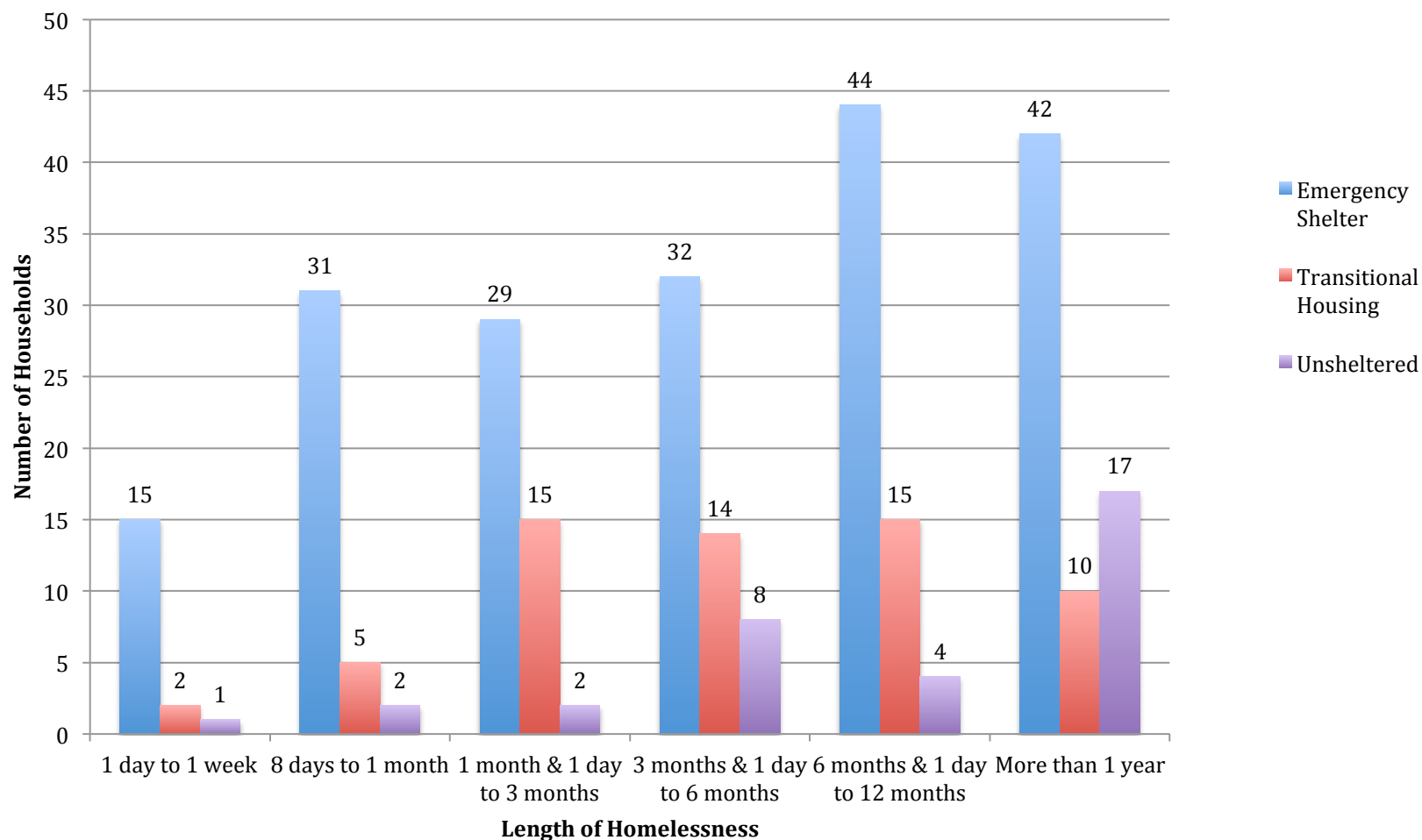
VI. Appendix

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



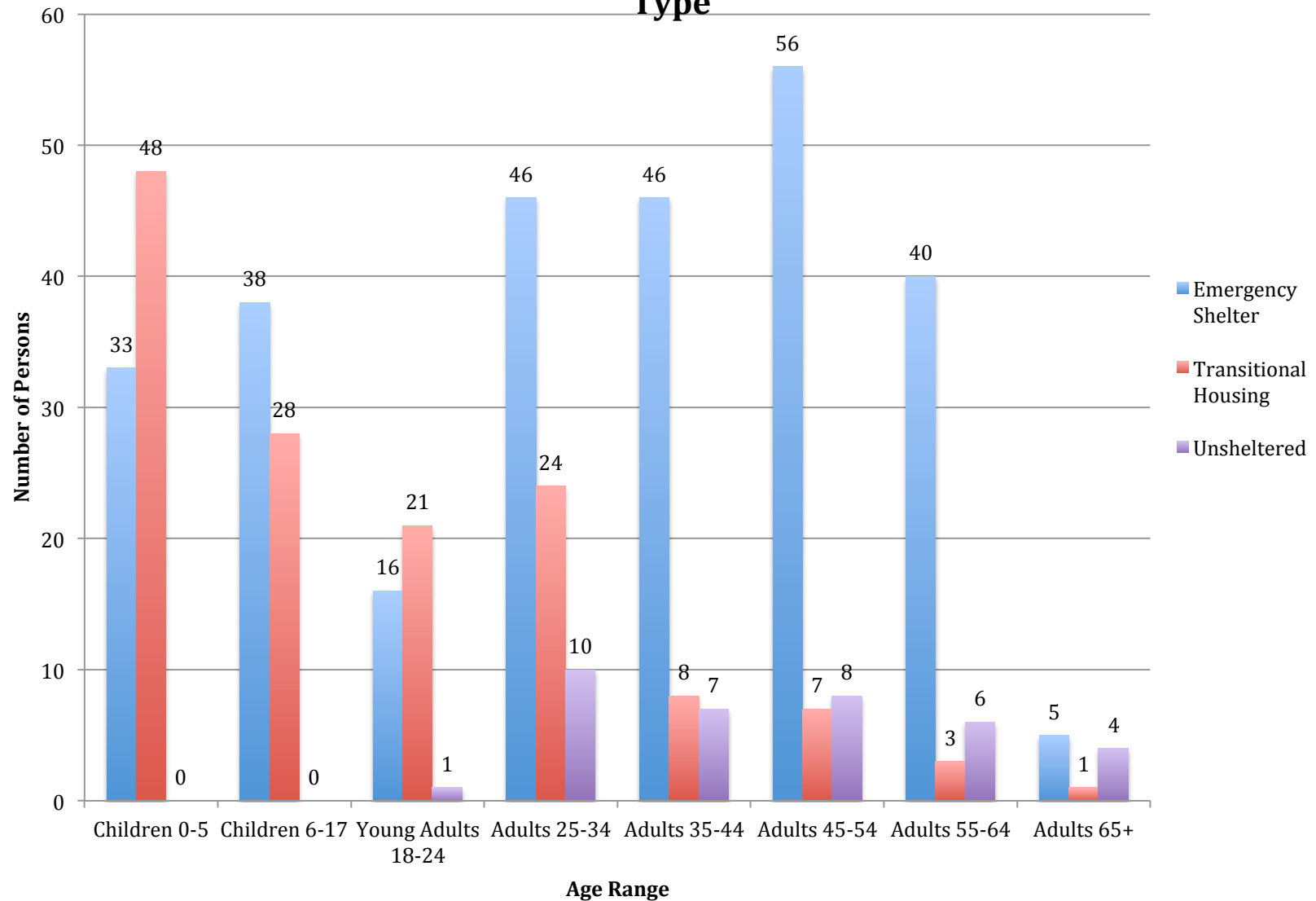
How long have you been in your current living situation?

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



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

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

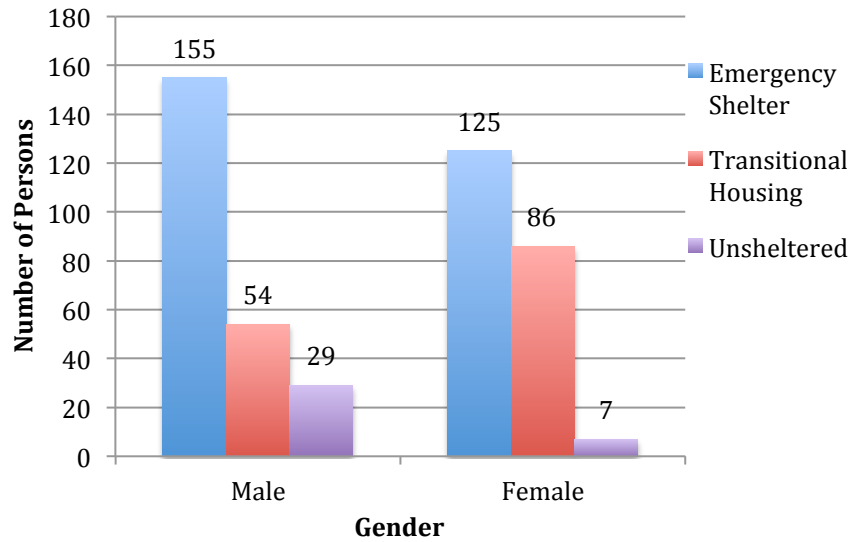


Fig. A.6. Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity

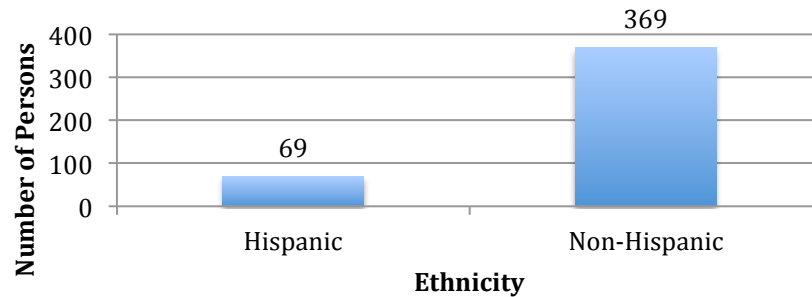


Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race

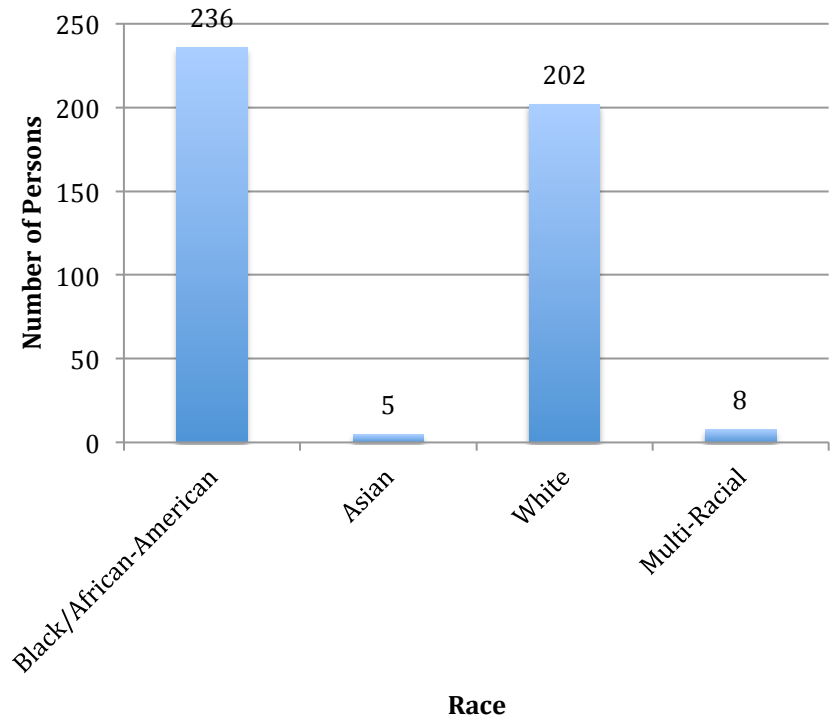
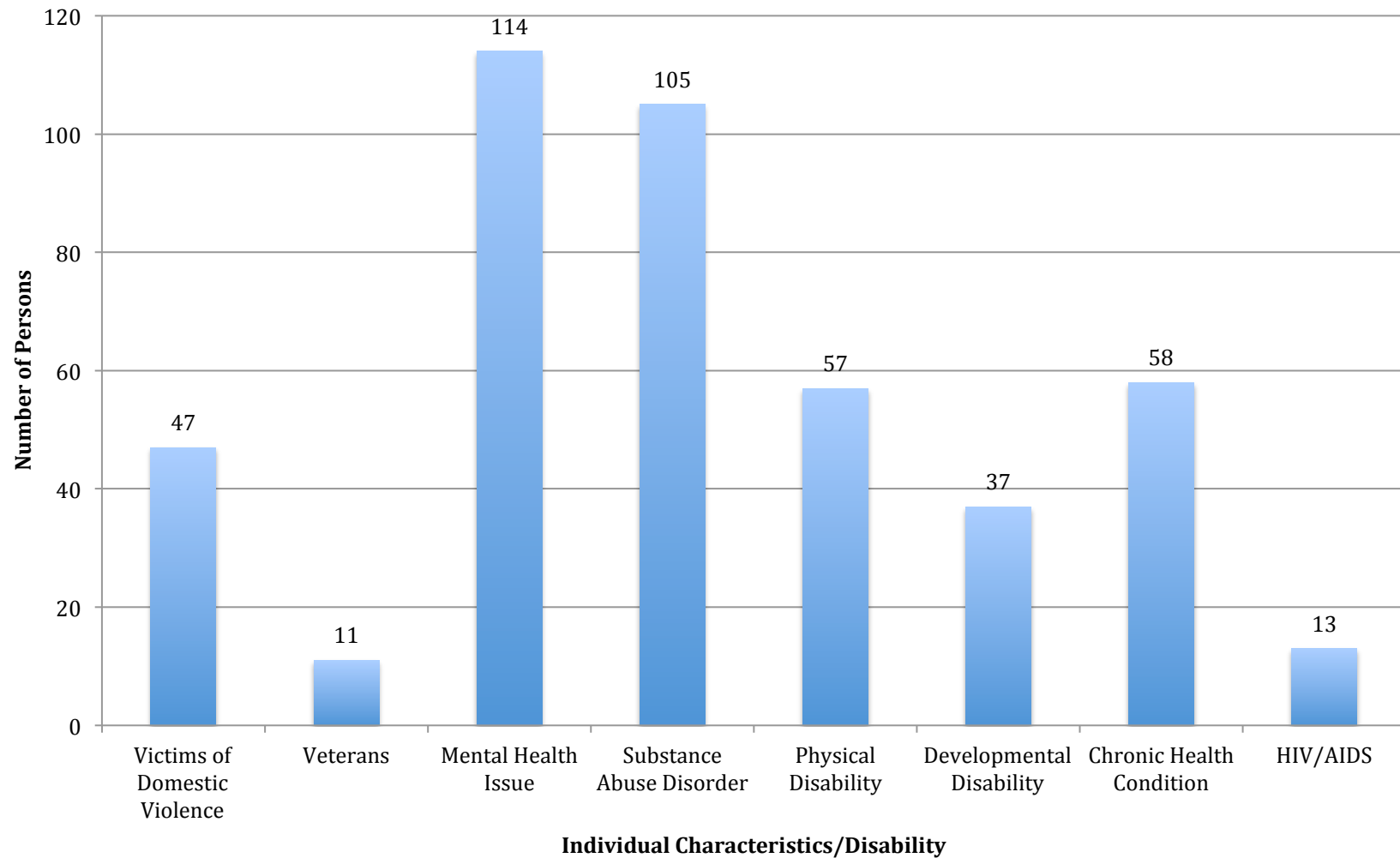


Fig. A.7. Number of Homeless Persons by Victims of Domestic Violence, Veteran Status, and Disability

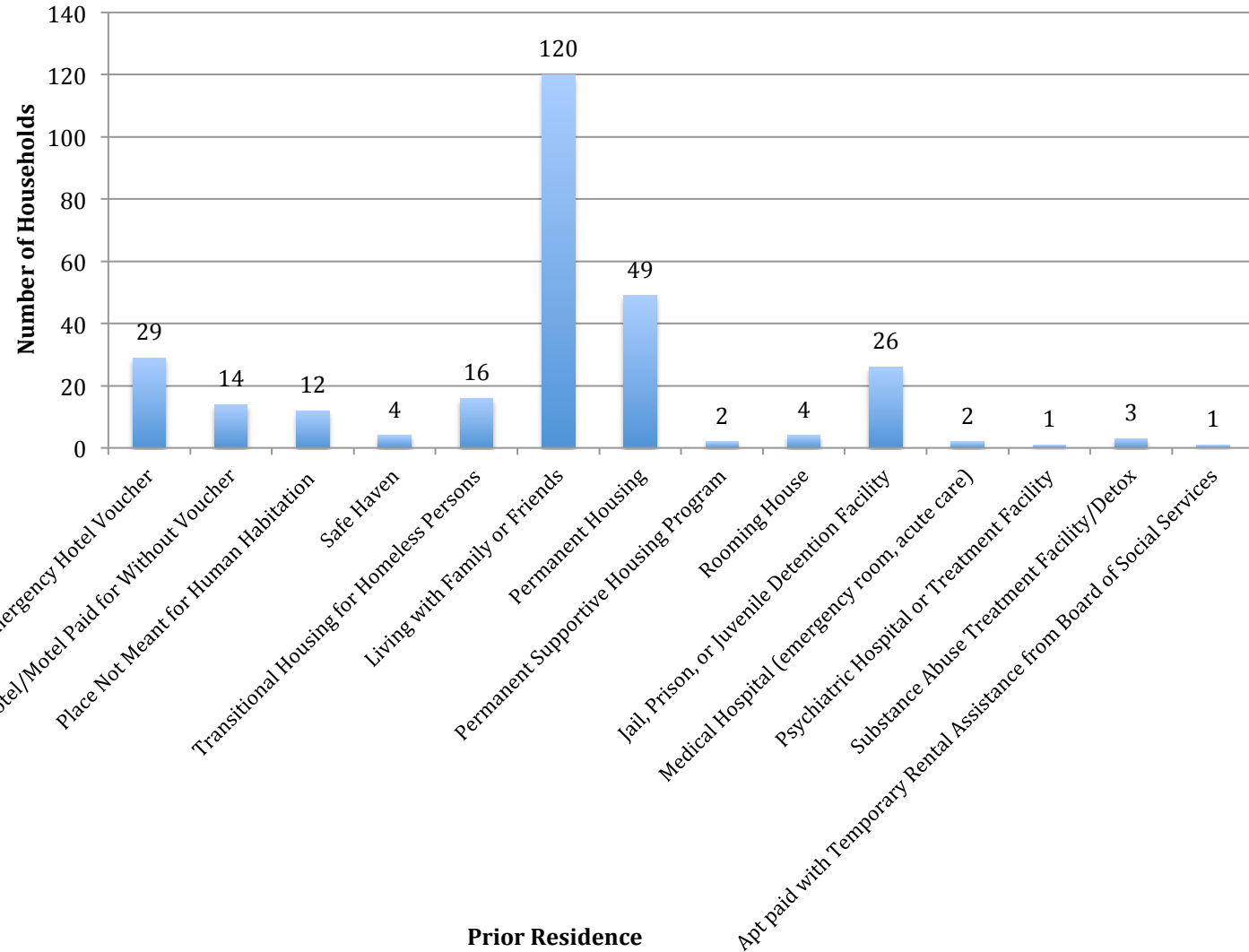


Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

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
Bergen County	2
Burlington County	0
Camden County	1
Cape May County	0
Cumberland County	2
Essex County	4
Gloucester County	0
Hudson County	1
Hunterdon County	0
Mercer County	4
Middlesex County	4
Monmouth County	231
Morris County	1
Ocean County	11
Passaic County	2
Salem County	0
Somerset County	0
Sussex County	0
Union county	1
Warren County	0
Pennsylvania	2
Georgia	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

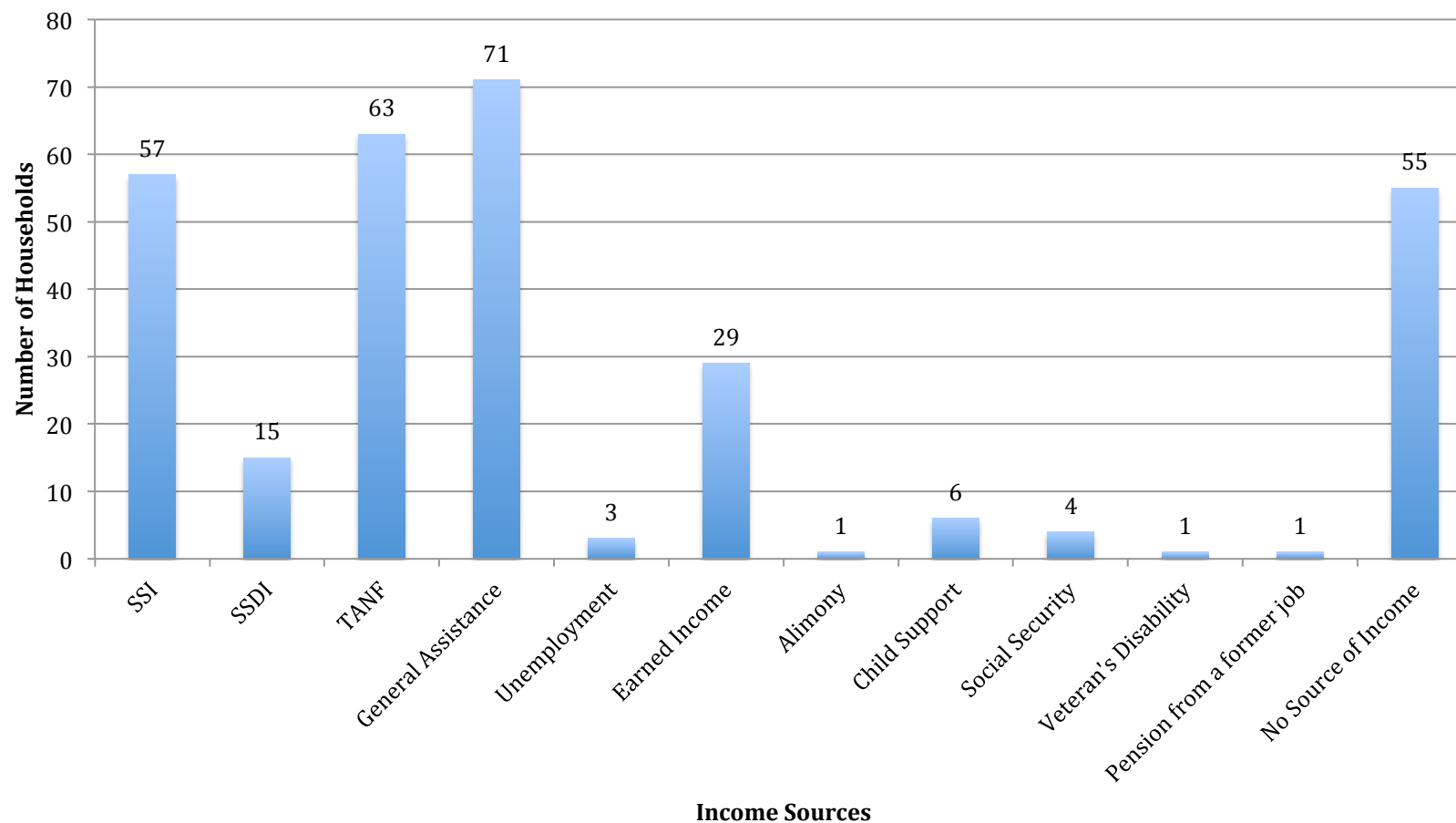
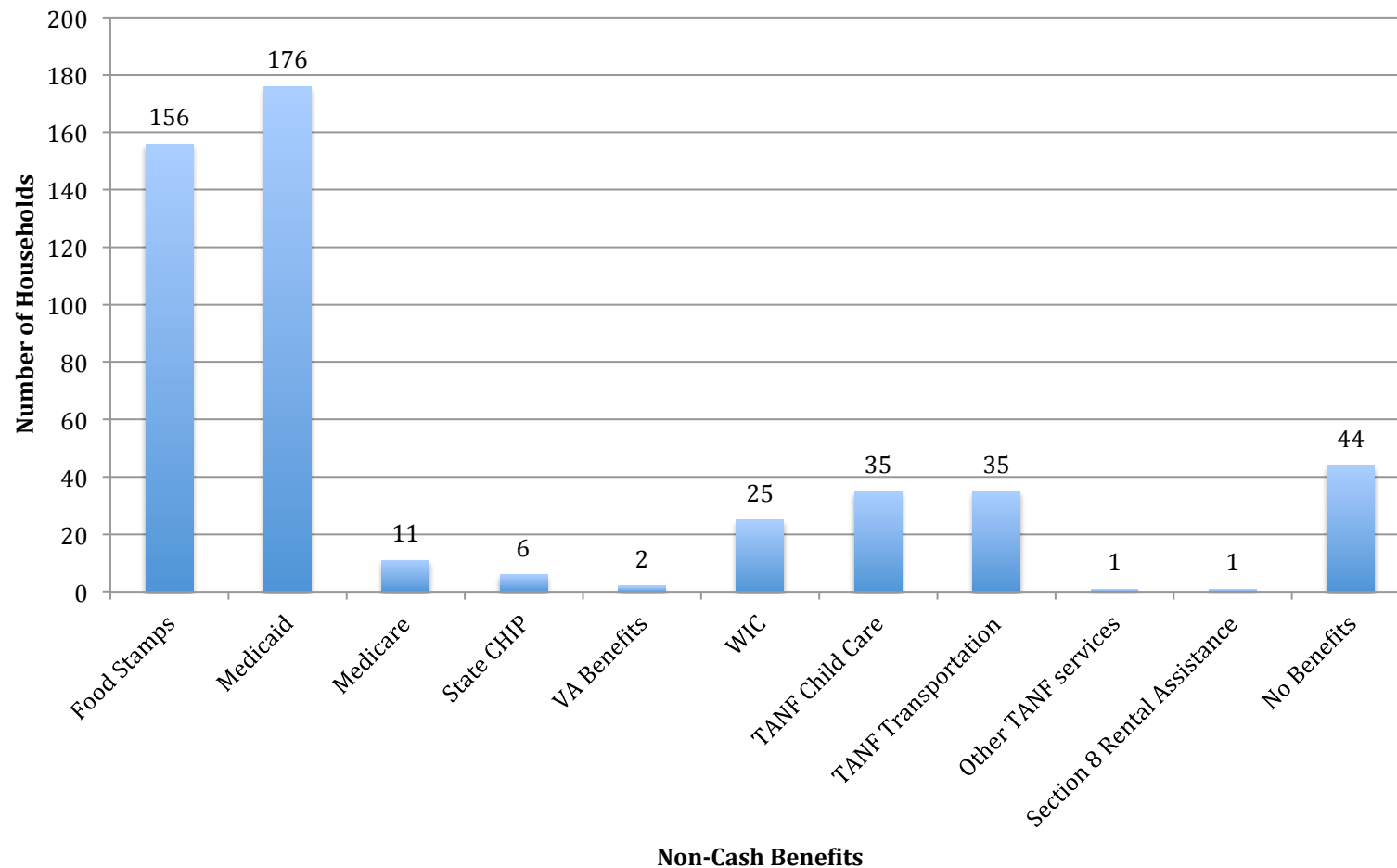
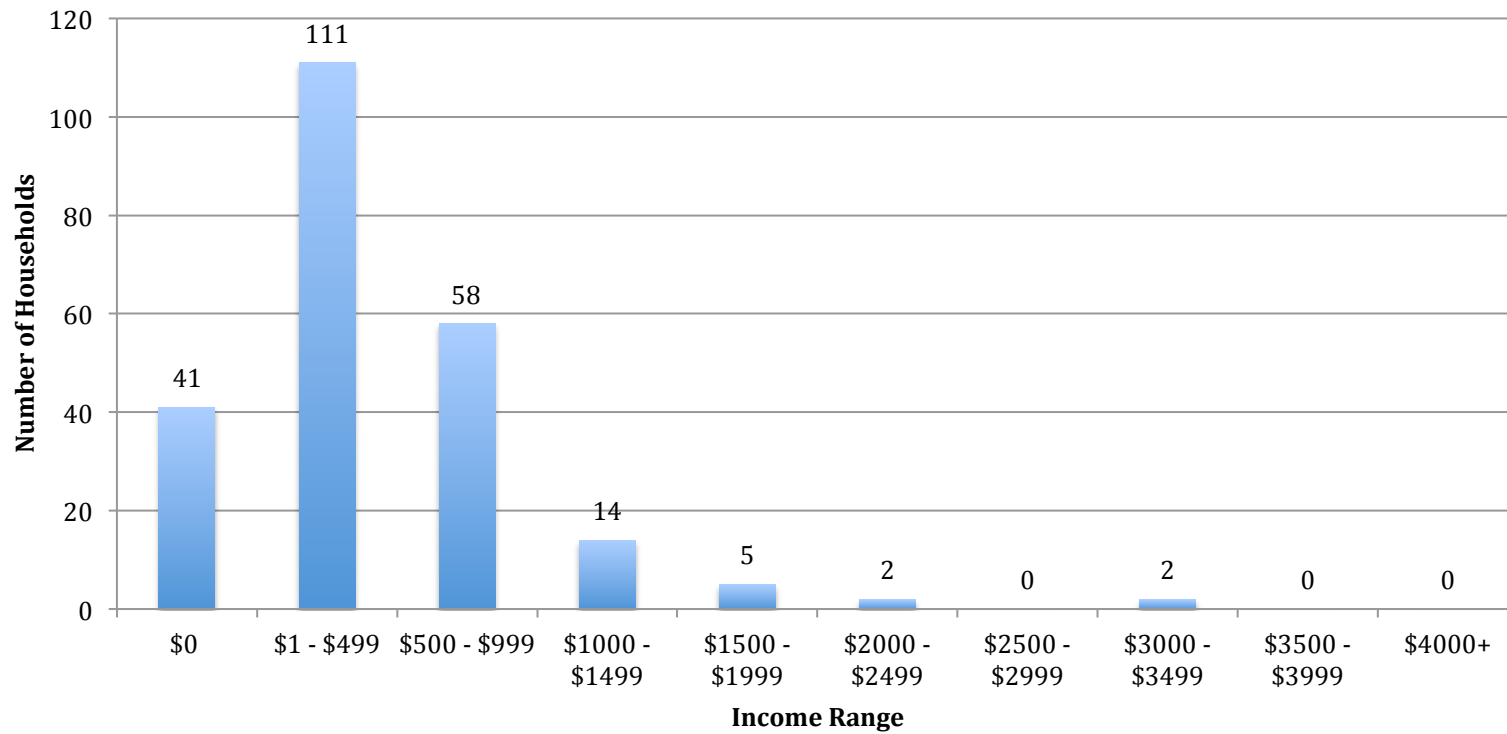


Fig. A. 11. Number of Homeless Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits



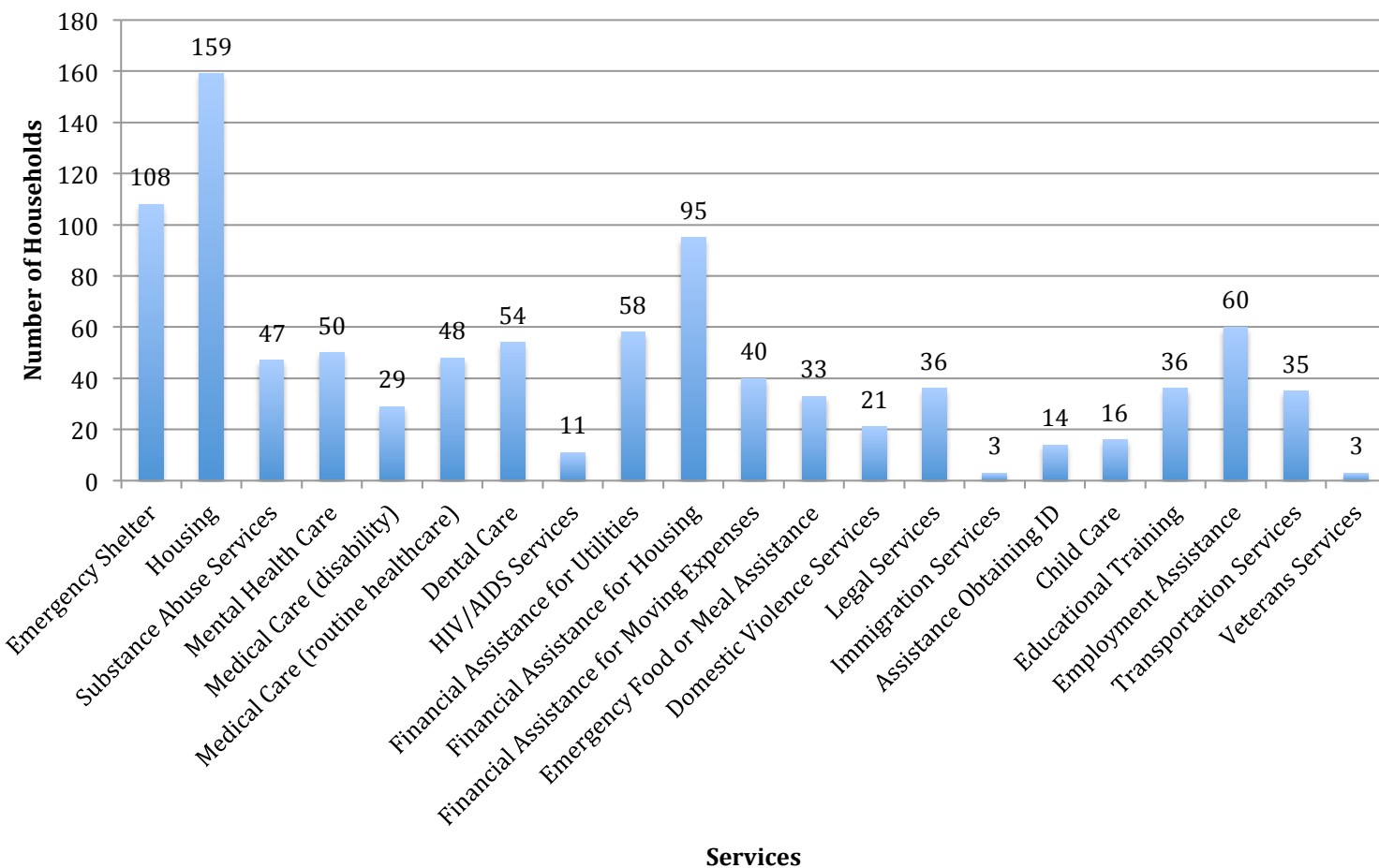
What is your monthly household income?

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



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

Fig. A.13. Number of Homeless Households by Services Needed



What was the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, your current living situation?

Fig. A.14. Number of Homeless Households by Cause of Homelessness

