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A large, light beige outline of the state of New Jersey is positioned on the right side of the page. Overlaid on the upper portion of the state outline is the text "NJ 2015 Counts!" in a large, bold, brown serif font. The "NJ" is particularly large, with "2015" and "Counts!" stacked to its right.

NJ
2015
Counts!

Union 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 317 households, including 504 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Union County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 36 persons in 32 households were identified as chronically homeless.
- 41 households, including 83 persons were unsheltered on the night of the count.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 27th, 2015, a total of 504 persons, in 317 households, were experiencing homelessness in Union County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 1187 persons (70.2%) and a reduction of 522 households (62.2%) from 2014. Union County had 4.9% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in 2015.

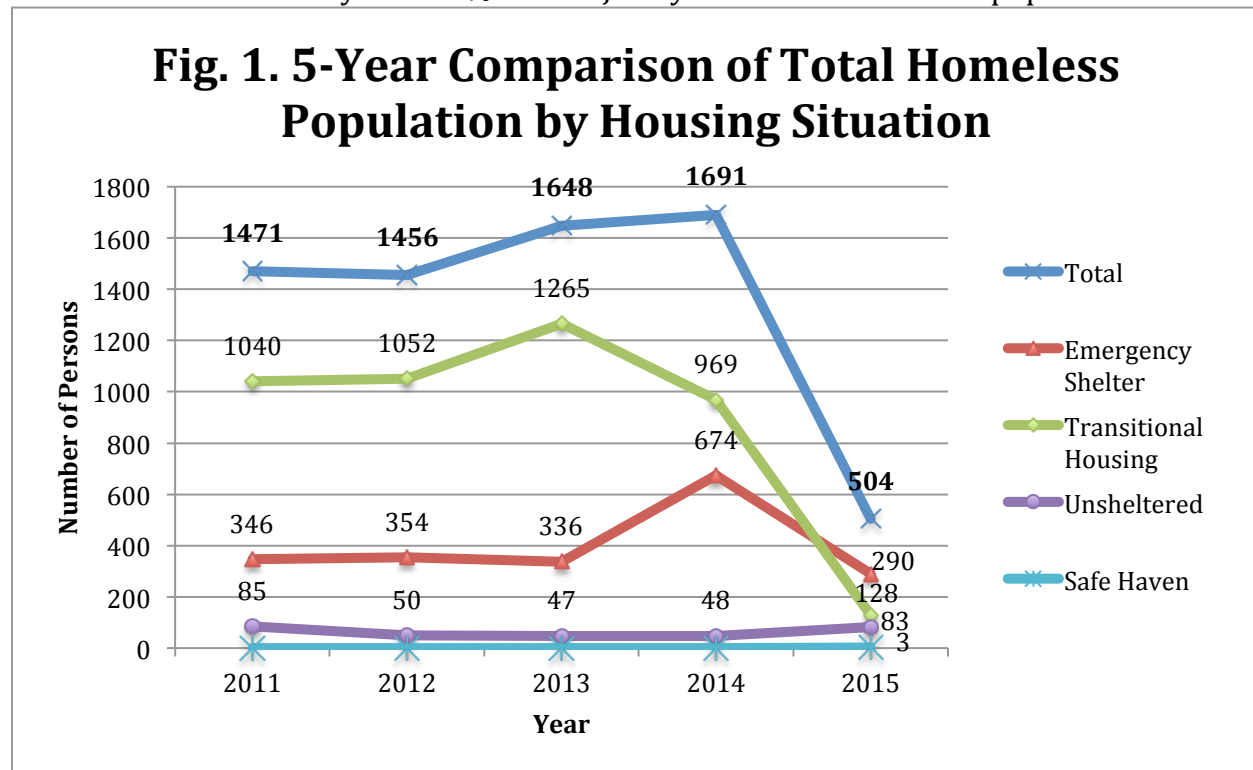
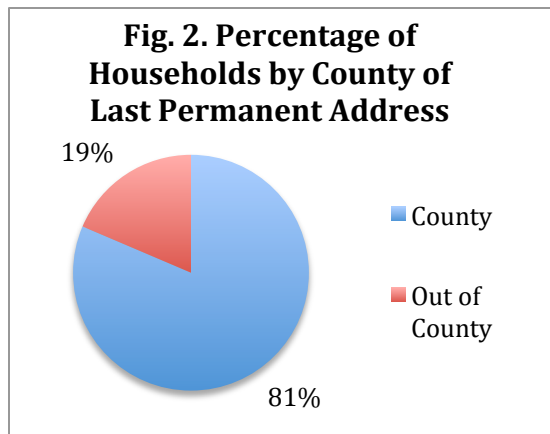


Figure 1 shows that, in 2015, 290 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 128 stayed in transitional housing, and 83 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. 3 persons stayed in Safe Havens the night of the count. The number of the unsheltered persons grew by 35 persons (72.9%) from 2014. While this is true, the number of persons in emergency shelter and transitional housing decreased significantly from 2014, 546 (81.0%) and 841 (86.8%) respectively.

Figure 1 also shows that, overall, until 2015, the total number of homeless persons had been trending upward from 2011 to 2014 in Union County, with the five-year high being in 2014 (1,691). In 2015, the number of homeless persons in Union County decreased significantly (70.2%), with the largest change seen in transitional housing.

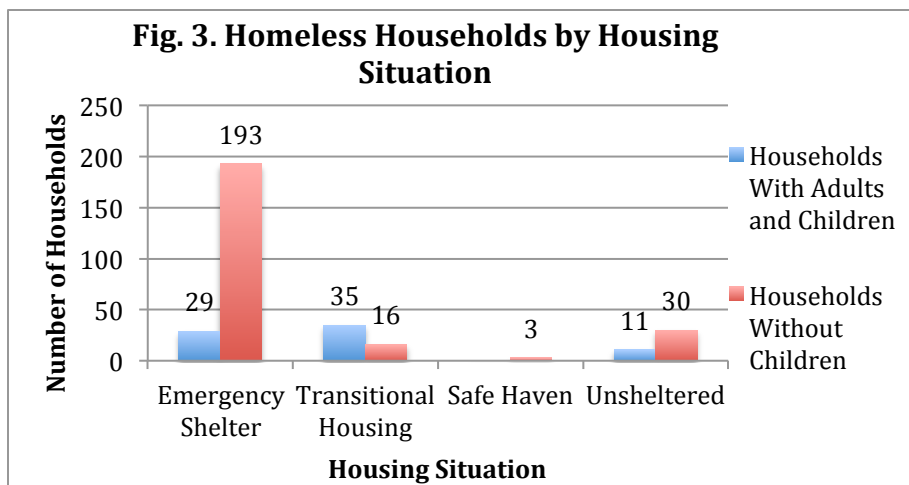
As Figure 2 shows, 19% of the homeless households in Union County in 2015 reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the county.



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 317 homeless households counted in Union County in 2015, 75 (23.7%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. These families were composed of 259 persons, including 170 children under age 18. The average family size was 3.5 persons. Figure 3 shows that 29



families were staying in emergency shelter (38.7%), and 35 were in transitional housing programs for the homeless (46.7%). There were 11 unsheltered families, consisting of 16 adults and 36 children. In 2015, Union County counted 278 fewer homeless families than in 2014, a decrease of 78.8%.

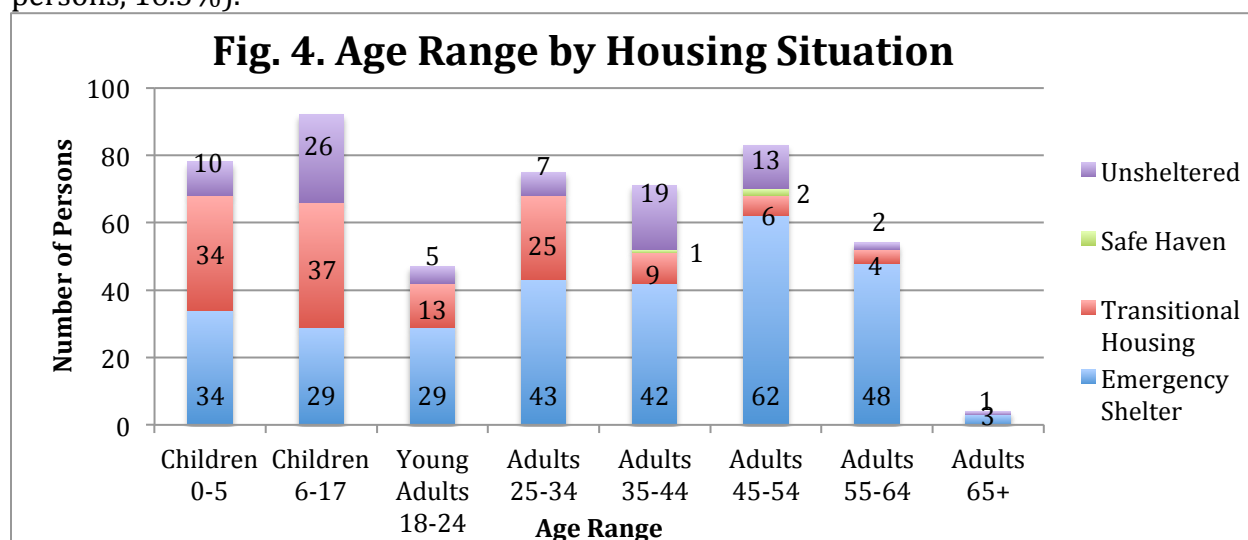
76.3% (242) of the homeless households in Union County were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 245 adults. 193 (79.7%) of these adult-only

households were staying in emergency shelters, 16 (6.6%) were in transitional housing, and 30 (12.4%) were unsheltered. Union County has seen the number of adult-only homeless households decrease by 239 (49.7%) since 2014.

In 2015, there were no households with only children under 18. This is a 100% decrease in youth households as compared to 2014 where 5 youth households with only children under 18 were identified.

Demographics

There were a total of 47 (9.3%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 287(56.9%) adults over age 24, and 170 (33.7%) 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 (92, 54.1%). The age range most represented after children 6-17, are adults between 45 and 54 (83 persons, 16.5%).



55.8% of homeless persons were male, and 42.9% were female.

61.3% of persons identified their race as Black or African-American, making that the largest racial subgroup of. The next largest group self-identified as White (31.9%), followed by those identifying as Asian (1.4%). With regard to ethnicity, 22.4% of persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

Figure 5 illustrates that 31% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 44.9% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 2.9% 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 physical disabilities.

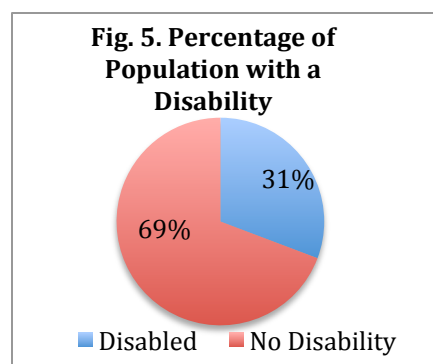
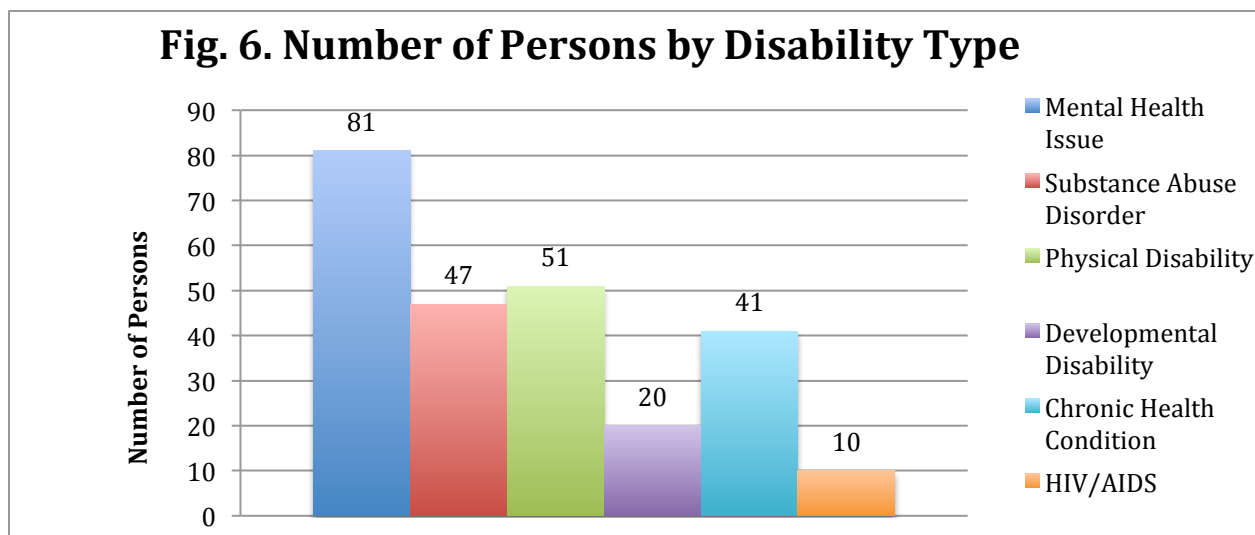


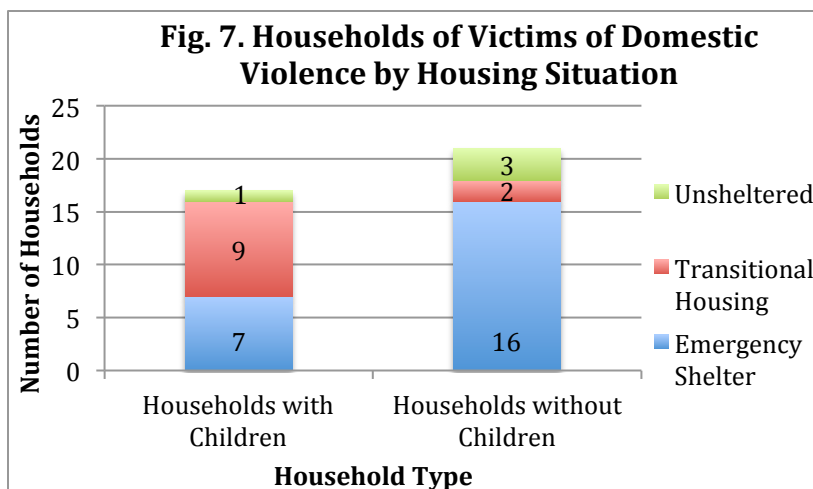
Fig. 6. Number of Persons by Disability Type



Among disabled adults, 52.6% reported a mental health issue, making this the most prevalent disability. Adults with mental health issues were 23.7% of the total homeless adult population. Homeless children reported developmental disabilities, mental health issues, and physical disabilities.

Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in Union County, 38 homeless households (11.9% of all households) identified having a victim of domestic violence. A total of 79 homeless persons who were members of those households were impacted. The majority (55.3%) of these households were adults without children, 76.2% of which were in emergency shelter on the night of the count. Three of the adult-only victim households (14.3%) and one family household (5.9%) were unsheltered on the night of the count.



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.

15 homeless individual adult veterans were identified on the night of the count. This represents an increase of 2 veterans (15.4%) as compared to 2014. The largest contingent of homeless veterans was found to be staying in emergency shelter (86.7%). One veteran was unsheltered, representing a 50% decrease in the number of unsheltered veterans as compared to 2014.

Veterans experiencing homelessness in Union County on the night of the count were all male and the most common racial background identified among them (9 veterans, 60.0%) was Black or African American, with 6 (40%) identified as White. Figure 9 Illustrates the percentage of homeless veterans by age range.

9 of the 15 veterans, 60%, reported having some kind of disability. The two most common disabilities identified were physical disabilities (46.7%) and substance abuse issues (26.7%). The three types of services that homeless veterans sought the most were emergency shelter (61.5%), housing (38.5%), and veterans' services (15.4%). Only 1 homeless veteran was connected with VA disability benefits (6.7%), and 2 homeless veterans were connected with VA healthcare benefits (13.3%). 46.7% of homeless veterans reported having no source of income, and 33.3% reported that they were not connected with any kind of non-cash mainstream benefit.

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

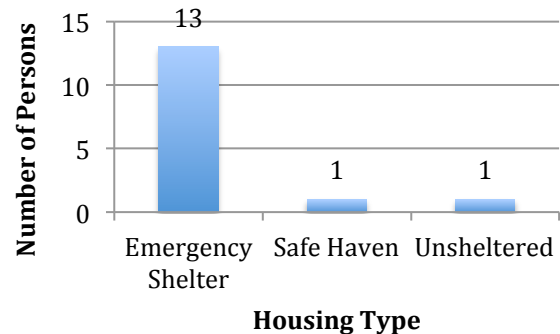
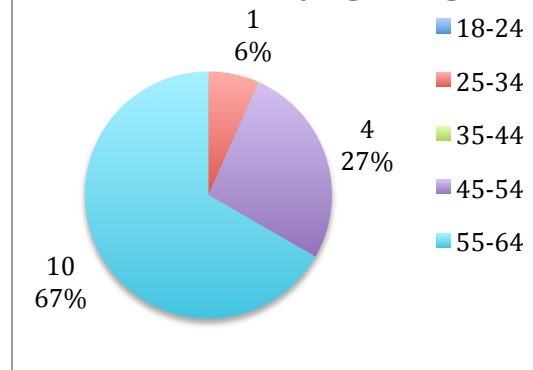


Fig. 9. Persons in Veteran's Households by Age Range



Income and Benefits

Among all homeless households on the night of the count, 41.9% had no source of income and 9.5% reported having earned cash income (see Figure 10). The three most common sources of non-earned cash income among households were SSI (27.8%), General Assistance (24.3%), and TANF (11.4%).

Fig. 10. Number of Households by Income Type

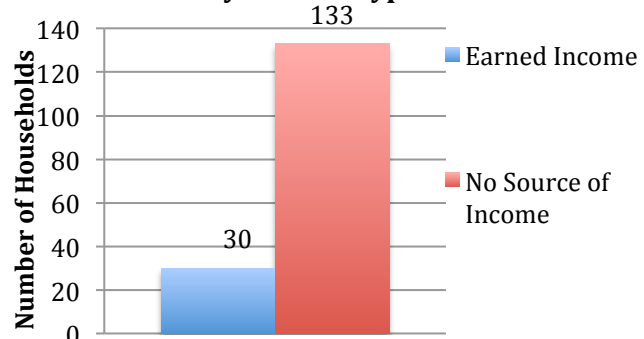
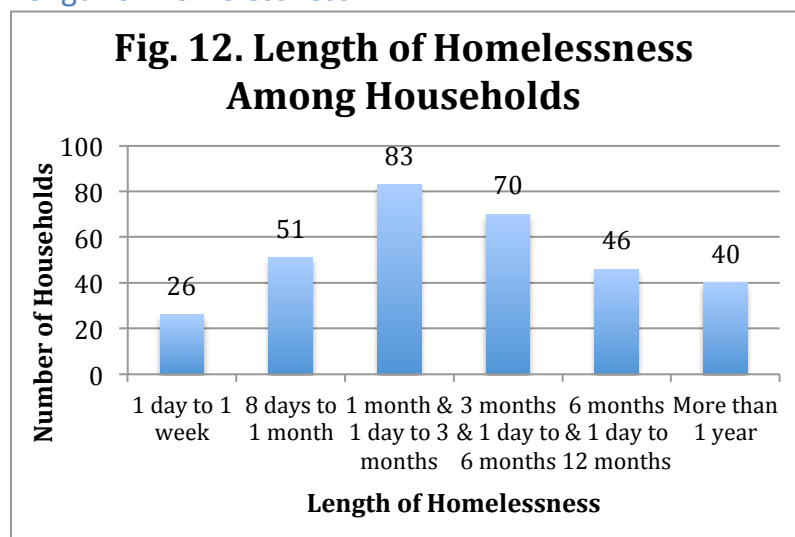


Figure 11 shows the average monthly income for all homeless households by housing situation.

Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	\$333.48	\$892.94	\$283.12

25.6% of respondent households reported receiving no kind of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. The top reported non-cash benefits were Food Stamps (SNAP) (52.9%) and Medicaid (50.5%).

Length of Homelessness

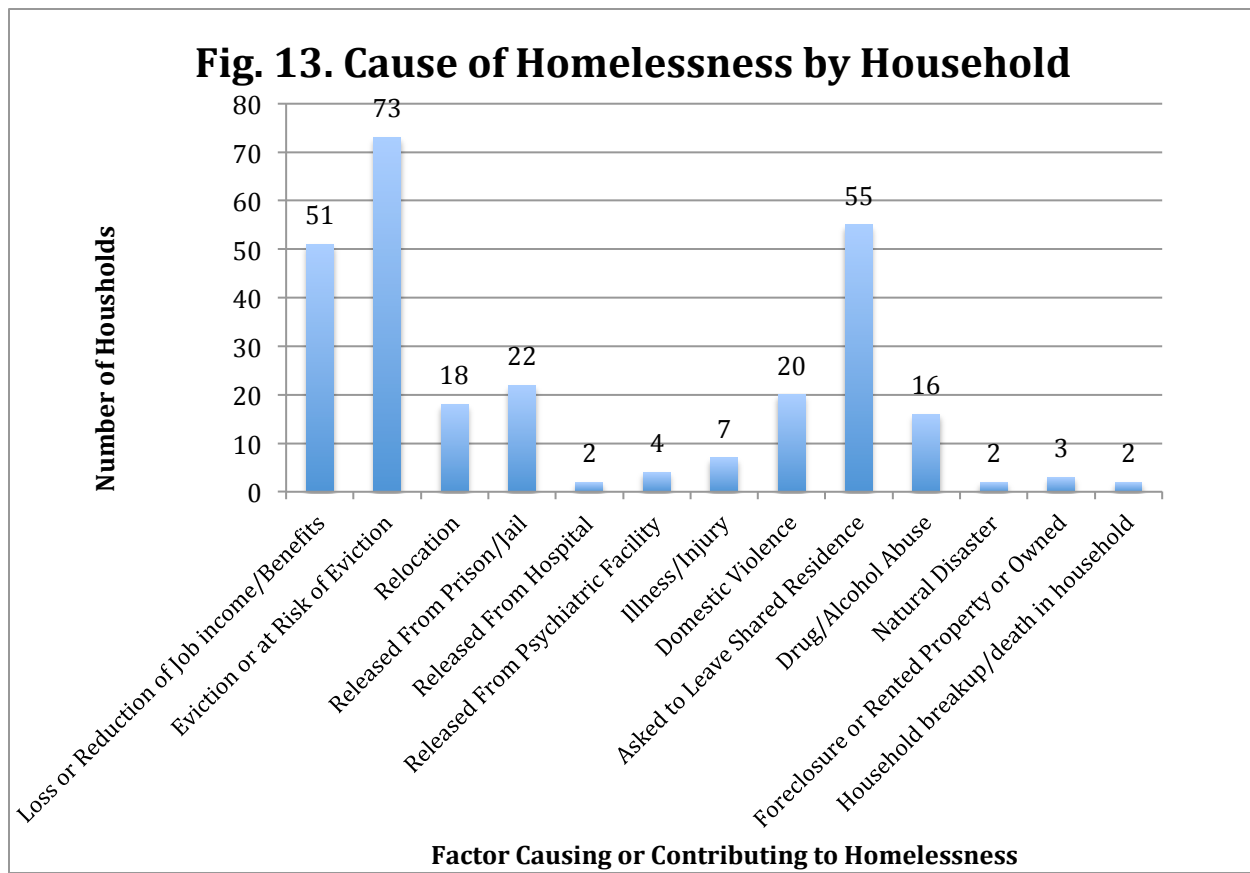


As Figure 12 shows, the largest number of homeless households (83 households, 26.2%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted from 1 month to 3 months. 70 households, or 22.1%, reported being homeless between 3 and 6 months. 12.6% of households reported their most recent episode of homelessness as lasting for over a year.

Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more households attributed their homelessness to eviction than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the most common factor reported was eviction 73 (23%), followed by being asked to leave a shared residence (17.4 %).

When respondents were asked ‘what was your residence prior to your current living situation?’ more said they were living with friends or family (37.5%) than any other type of residence. 20.2% reported staying in emergency shelter 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

32 households, made up of 36 persons, were chronically homeless in Union County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 46 persons (56.1%) from 2014. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness increased from 4.8% in 2014 to 7.1%.

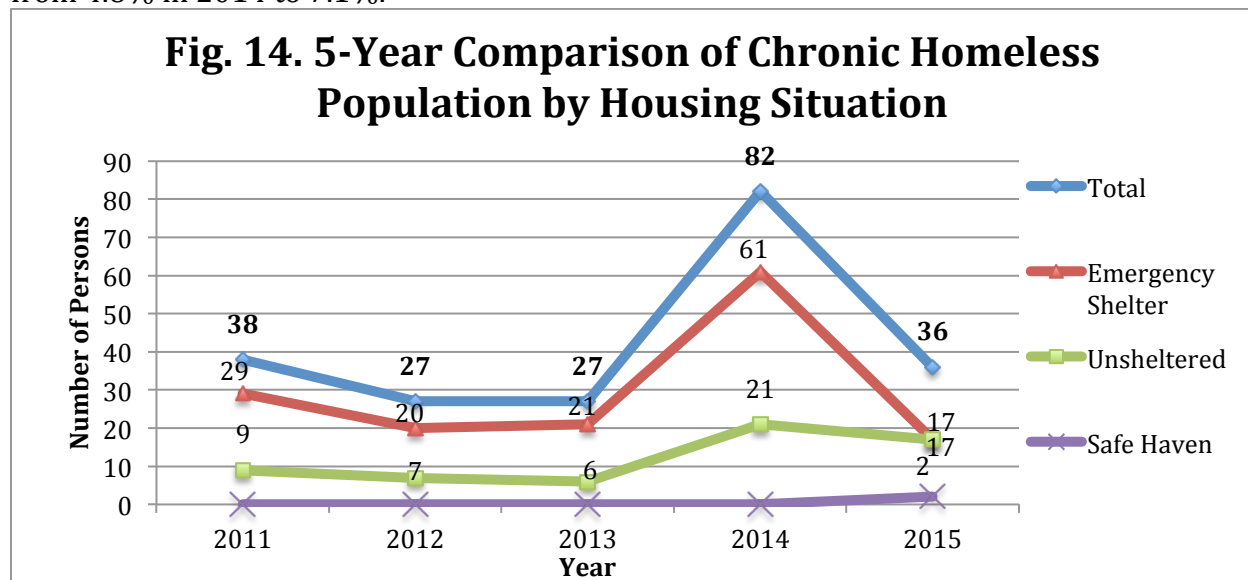
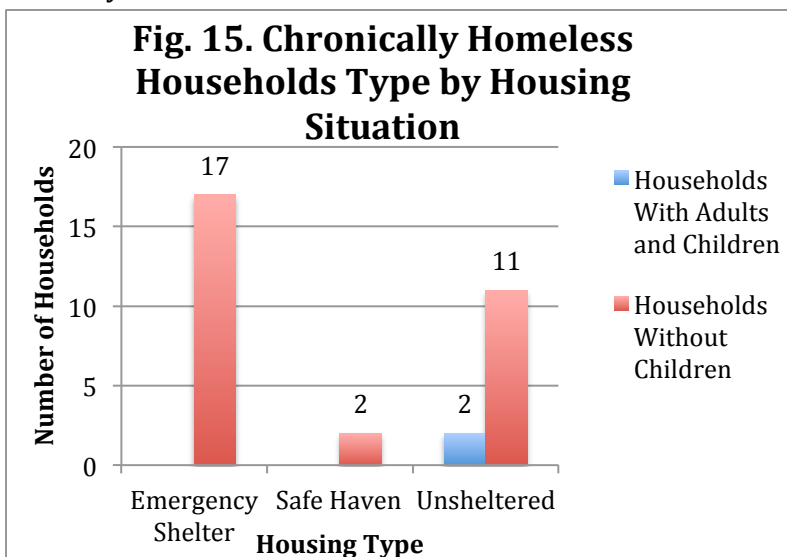


Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless respondents who were in emergency shelters, safe havens or living unsheltered in Union County from 2011 to 2015. Over the past five years the total number of chronically homeless persons has fluctuated, with a significant spike in 2014. Overall, over the past 5 years the total number of chronic homeless has decreased (2 persons, 5.3%). The numbers of chronically homeless persons in emergency shelter decreased 41.4%, while the unsheltered chronically homeless population increased 88.9% in the last 5 years.

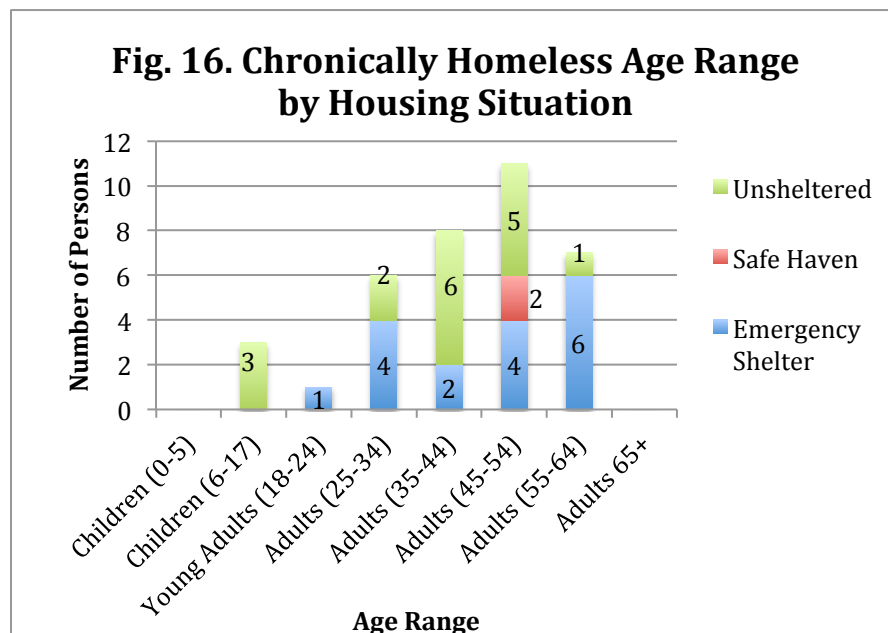
Families and Individuals

Of the 32 chronically homeless households counted in 2015, 2 (6.3%) were households with at least 1 adult and 1 child. These families had 3 children under 18, and 3 adults, and were all unsheltered on the night of the count. There was an 83.3% decrease in chronically homeless families as compared to 2014. 30 (93.8%) chronically homeless

households were single, adult-only households. 11 (36.7%) of these households were living unsheltered, a decrease of 10 (47.6%) from 2014.



Demographics



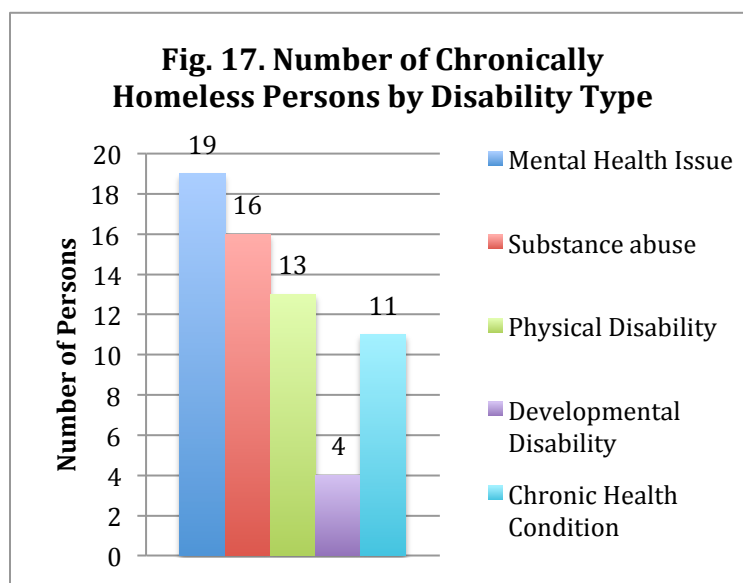
Of the 36 total chronically homeless persons, only one (2.8%) was between 18 and 24 years old, and 3 (8.3%) were 17 or younger. The largest number of chronically homeless persons (11, 30.6%) in a single category fell between the ages of 45 and 54 years of age. Figure 16 shows that 42.4% of chronically homeless adults over age 18 were unsheltered.

72.2% of chronically homeless respondents were male, and 27.7% were female.

The largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported their race as Black or African-American (52.8%). The next largest group self-identified as White (36.1%), followed by persons identifying as Asian (1.2%). With regard to ethnicity, 33.3% 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 (52.8%) and substance abuse disorders (44.4%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.

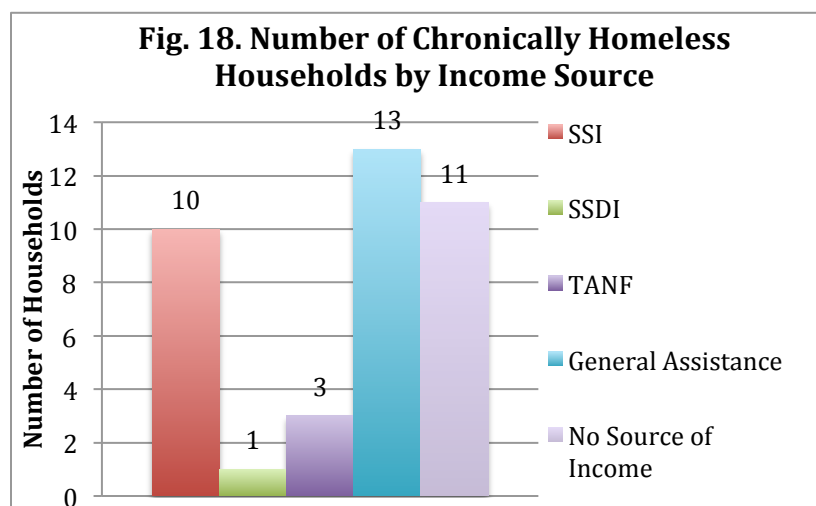


Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 1 chronically homeless person in Union County reported being a victim of domestic violence (2.8%). This adult individual victim was staying in emergency shelter.

There were 3 veteran individuals identified as chronically homeless on the night of the count (8.3%); 2 were in emergency shelters and 1 was in a safe haven.

Income and Benefits

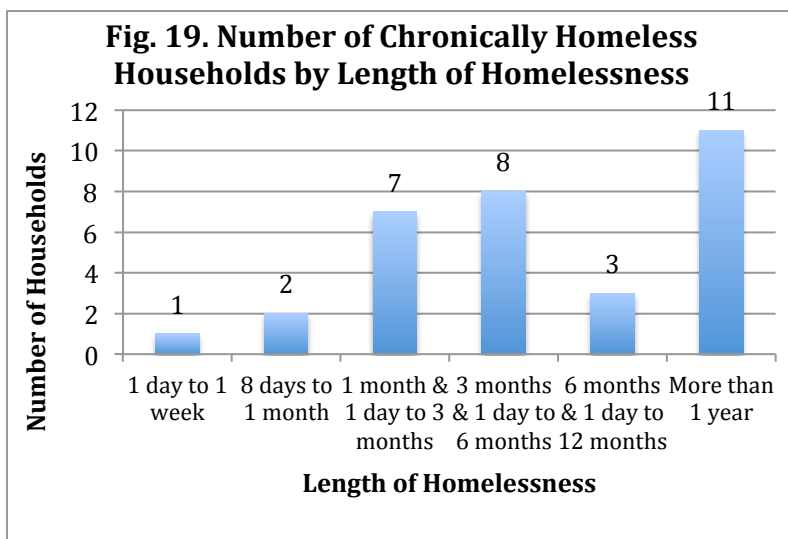


Among all chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 34.4% reported receiving no type of cash income. Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. The most common source of cash income among all chronically homeless households was General Assistance, which was received by 40.6%. None of the households reported earned income.

21.9% 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 benefits among this population with 65.6% and 56.3% receiving each, respectively.

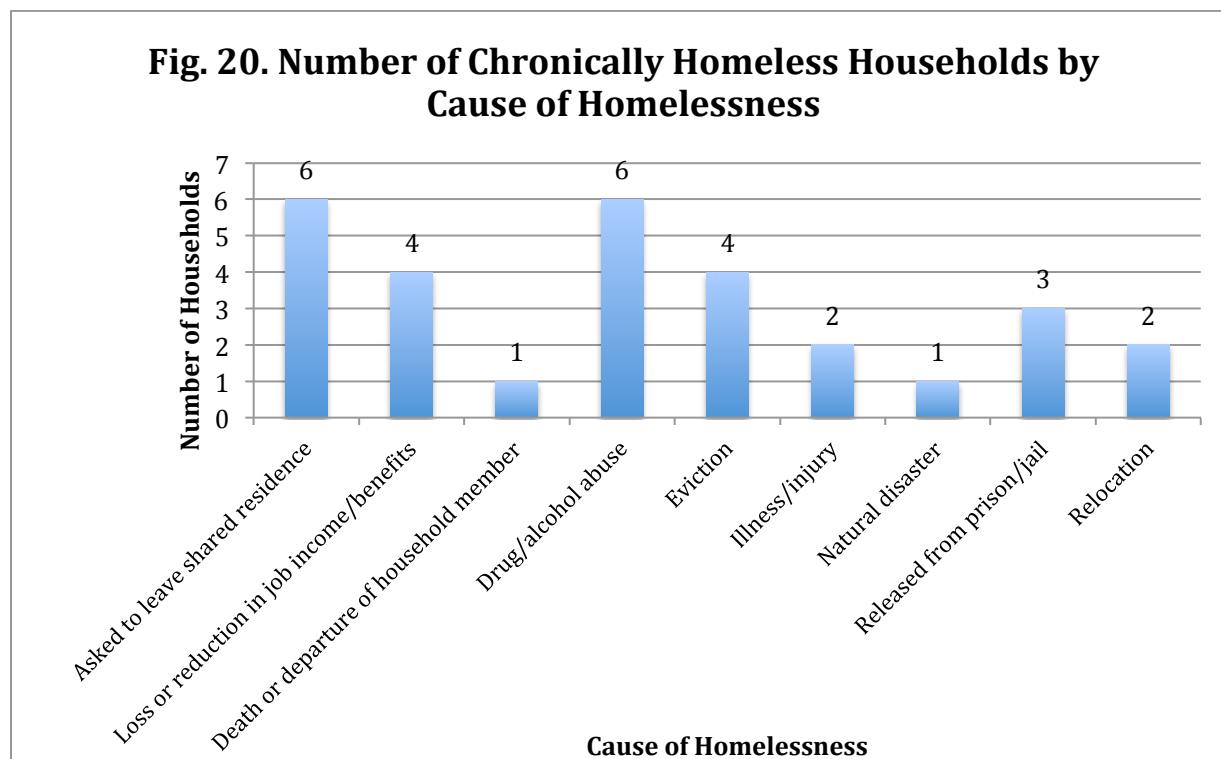
Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that 11 chronically homeless households (30.6%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year. 65.6% of chronically homeless were homeless at least 4 times in the past 3 years.



Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, the top two reported causes among the chronically homeless households were drug or alcohol abuse (18.8%) and being asked to leave a shared residence.

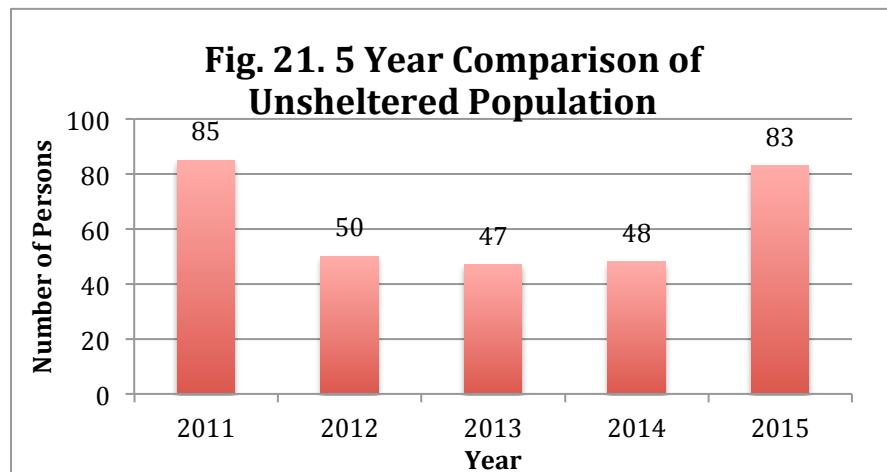


V. Findings for the Unsheltered Homeless

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



41 households, made up of 83 persons, were living unsheltered in Union County, according to the 2015 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 35 persons (72.9%), and a decrease of 4 (8.9%) households from 2014.

Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered

persons from 2011 to 2015. Between 2011 and 2013, the unsheltered population decreased 44.7%. However, since 2014, the unsheltered population has been increasing and the 2015 count of 83 persons is an increase of 76.6% from the 47 counted in 2013.

Families and Individuals

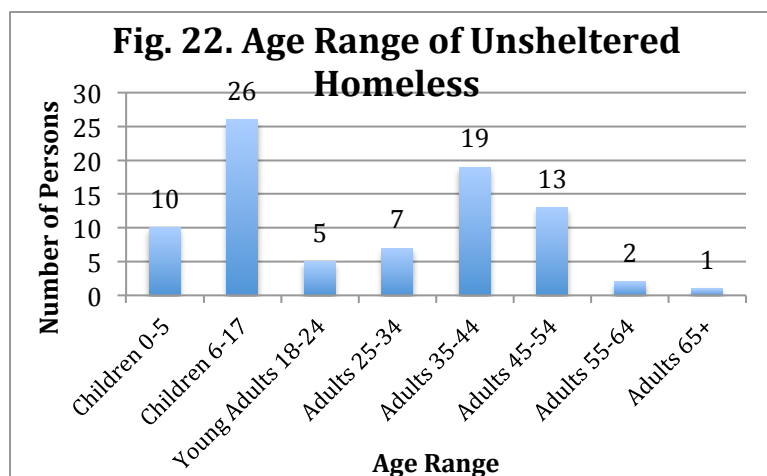
Of the 41 unsheltered households counted in 2015, 11 (26.8%) were households with at least 1 adult and 1 child. These unsheltered families were comprised of 52 persons, 36 children under the age of 18, and 16 adults. This represents a significant increase in unsheltered families as compared to 2014, where only 1 family with 2 persons was identified.

30 unsheltered households (73.2%) were adult-only households, and they included 31 persons. This is a decrease of 14 (31.8%) households from 2014.

Demographics

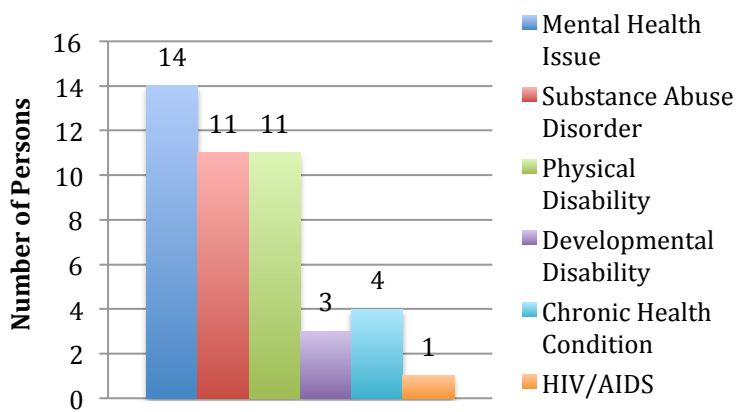
The largest portion of the 83 unsheltered persons counted in 2015, 36 or 43.4%, were children under 18 years old, followed by those between 35 and 44 (22.9%).

51.8% of unsheltered persons were male and 39.7% identified as female. 65.1% identified their race as Black or African-American and 33.7% identified as White. 28.9% of unsheltered persons identified their ethnicity as Hispanic.



Disabilities

Fig. 23. Number of Unsheltered Persons by Disability Type



Of the 83 unsheltered persons, 28 (33.7%) reported having some kind of disability. The disability most commonly identified was mental health issues (50%). An equal number of unsheltered persons had substance abuse disorders and physical disabilities (39.3% each). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.

Subpopulations

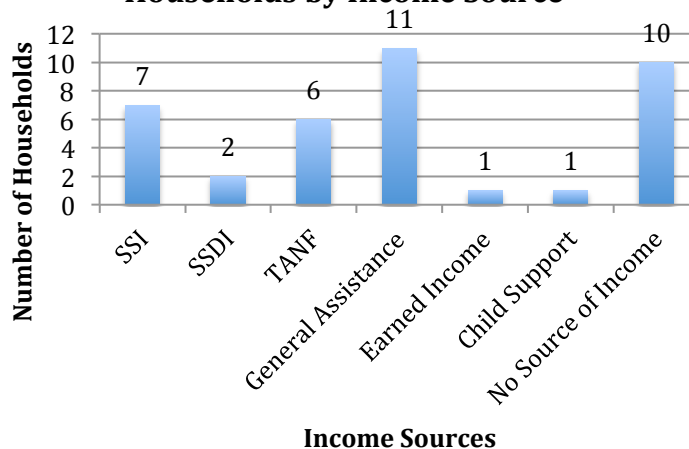
On the night of the count, 4 unsheltered homeless persons in Union County reported being victims of domestic violence, 3 were individuals and one household was a family with 6 persons.

There was 1 unsheltered veterans identified on the night of the count, a 50% decrease from 2014.

Income and Benefits

Among all unsheltered households on the night of the count, 10 (24.4%) reported having no source of income. The average monthly income among unsheltered households was approximately \$283. 26.8% of unsheltered households received General Assistance and 17.1% reported receiving SSI. Figure 24 shows all sources of income received.

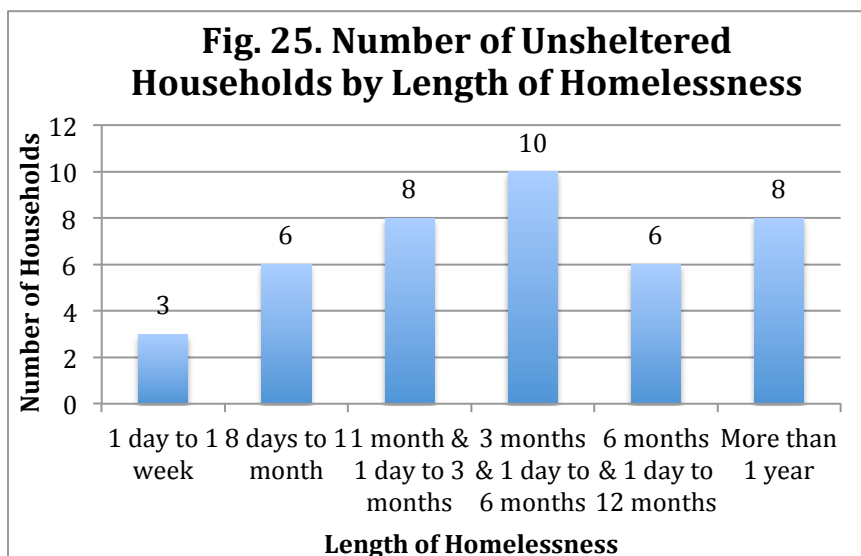
Fig. 24. Number of Unsheltered Households by Income Source



6 unsheltered households (14.6%) 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 benefit among this group, with 61% and 34.1% receiving each of these benefits, respectively.

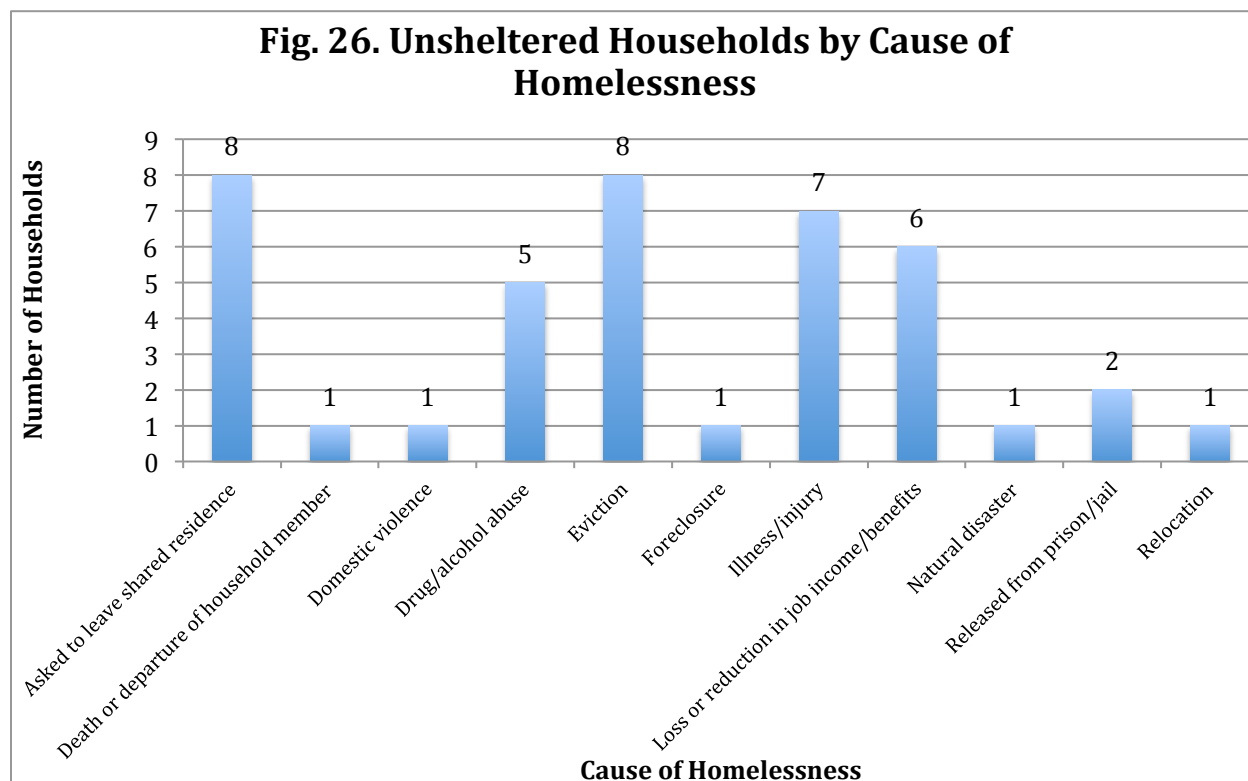
Length of Homelessness

As shown in Figure 25, more unsheltered homeless respondents reported that their households' most recent, continuous episode of homelessness was from 3 to 6 months (24.4%) than any other. 19.5% of unsheltered homeless reported being unsheltered for more than 1 year.



Cause of Homelessness

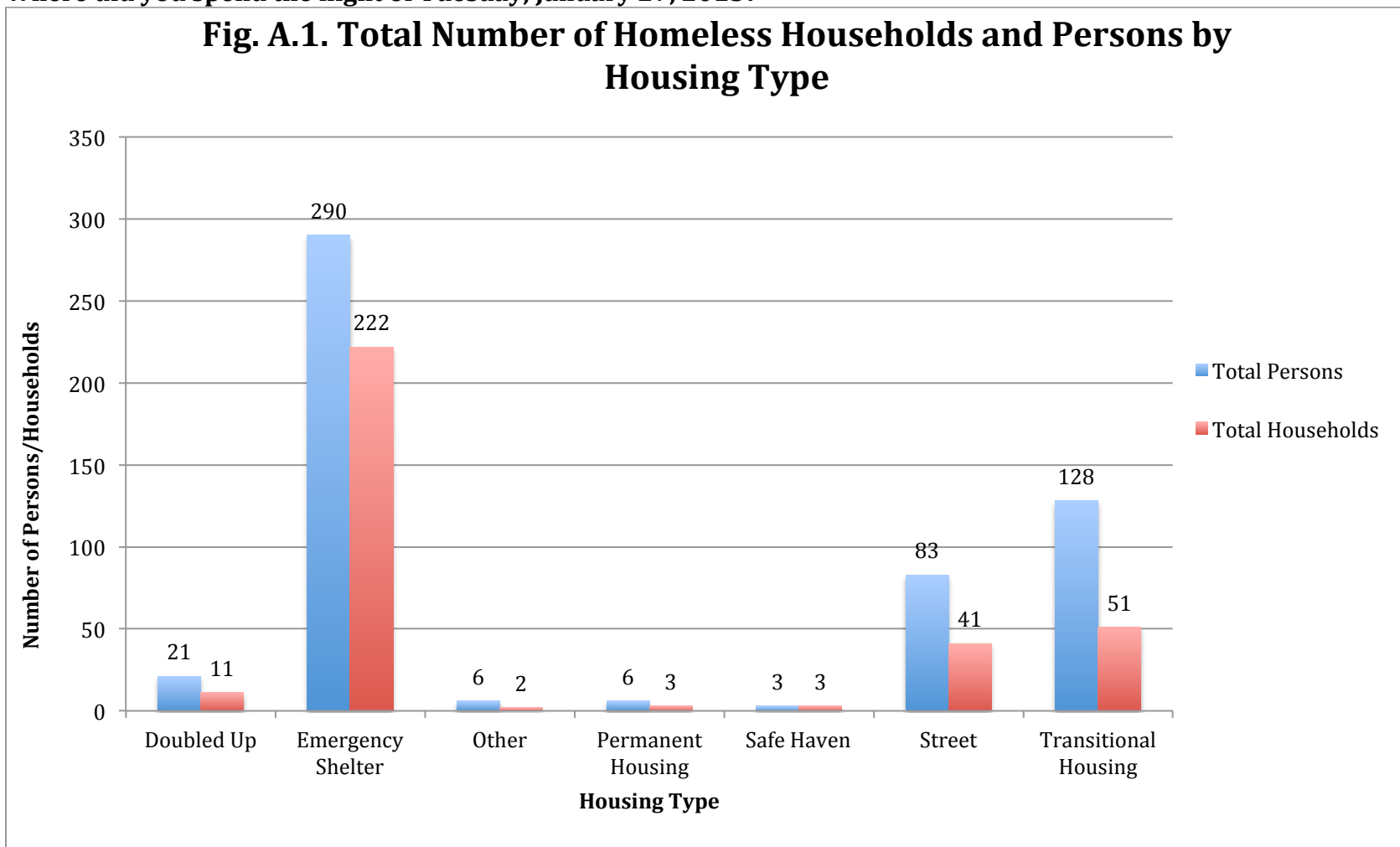
When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, the two most common responses were eviction or asked to leave shared residence with 19.5% of households reporting each.



VI. Appendix

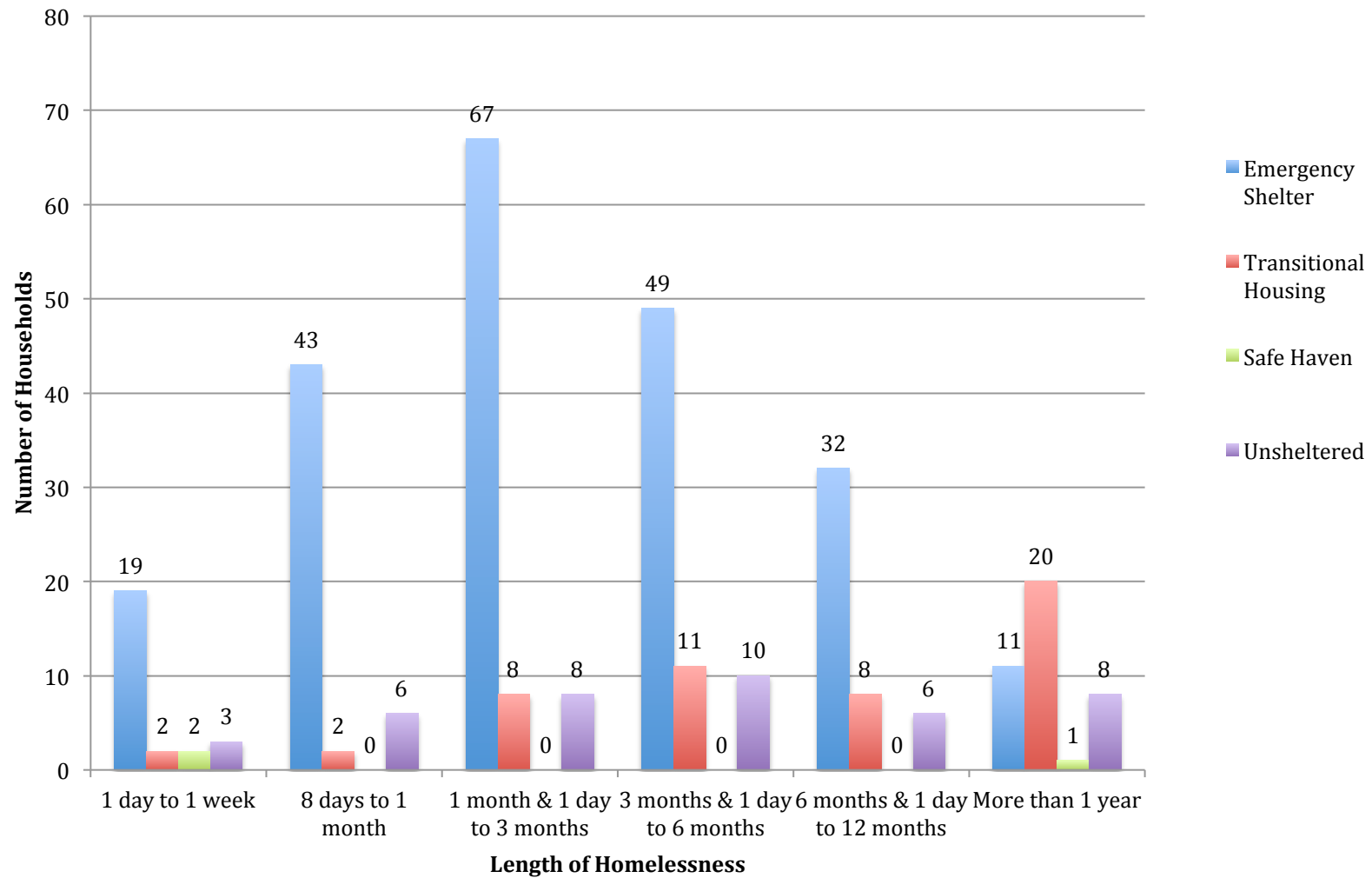
Where did you spend the night of Tuesday, January 27, 2015?

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 Households by Length of Homelessness and Housing Type



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

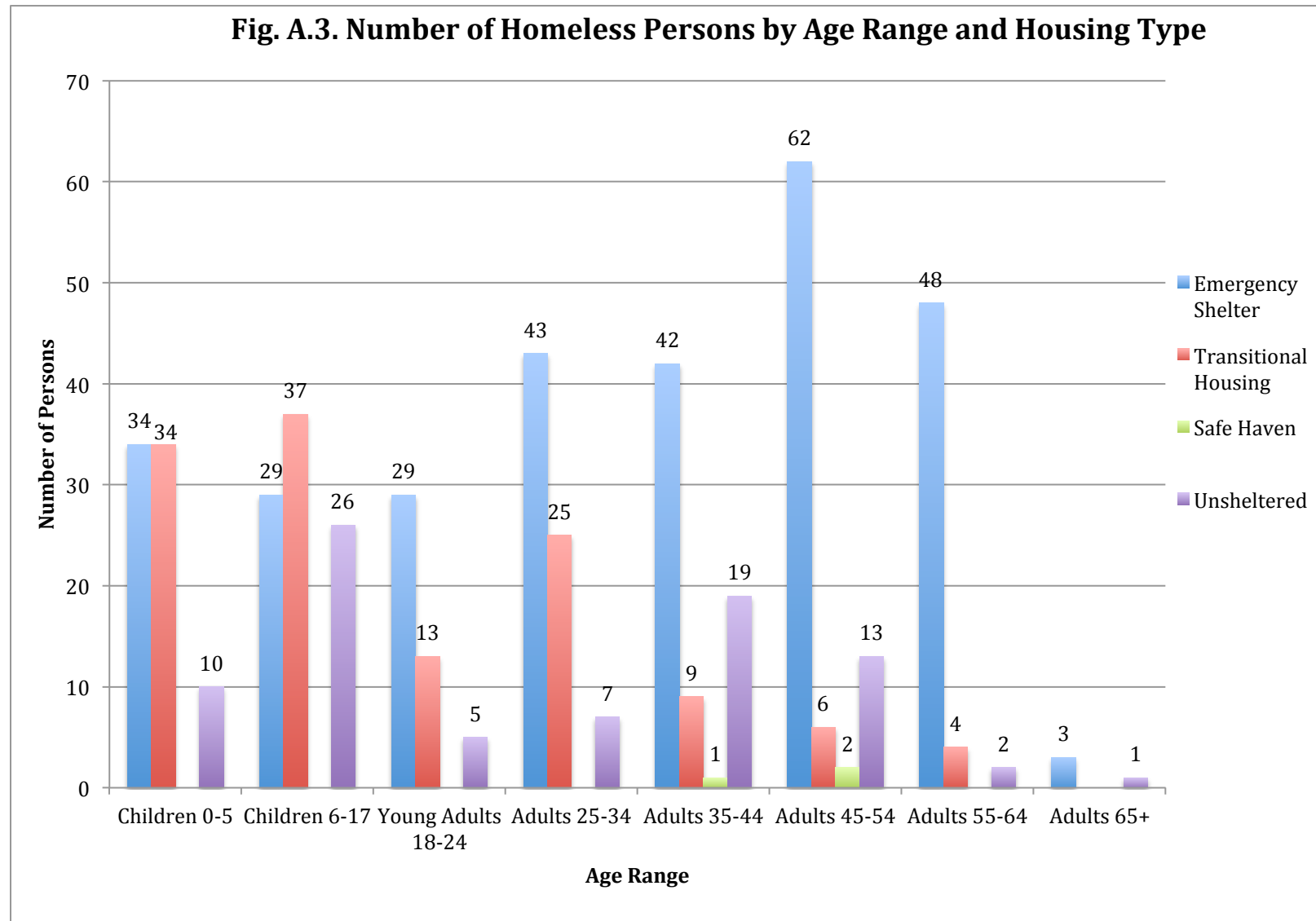


Fig. A.4. Number of Homeless Persons by Gender and Housing Situation

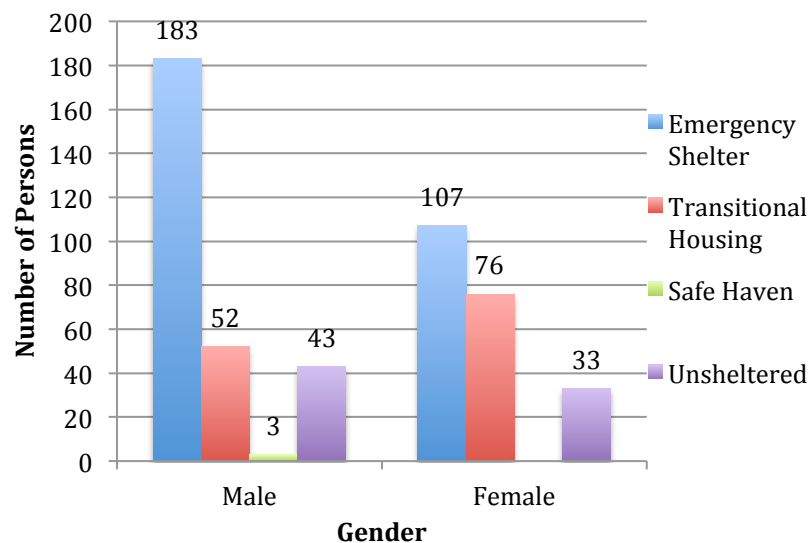


Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race

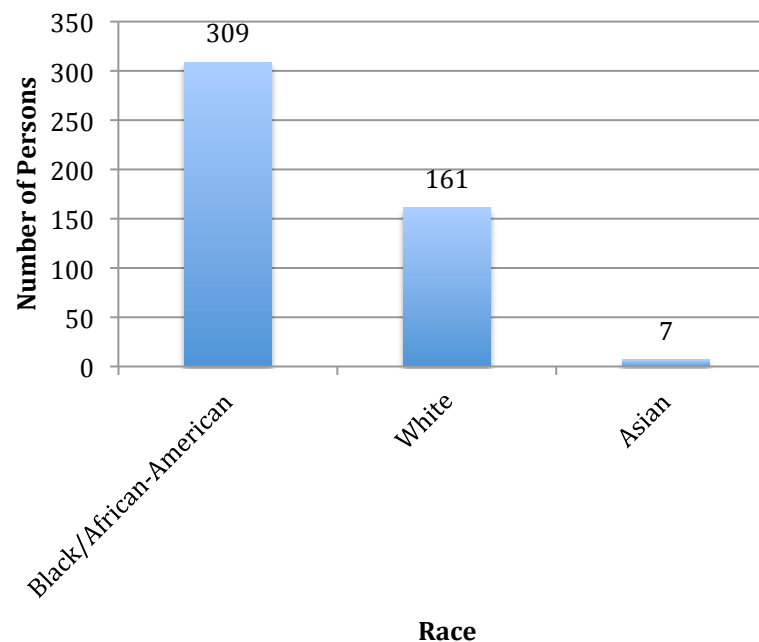
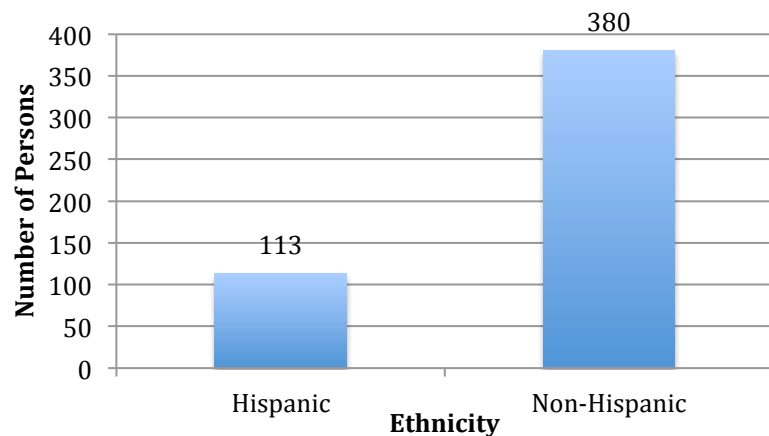
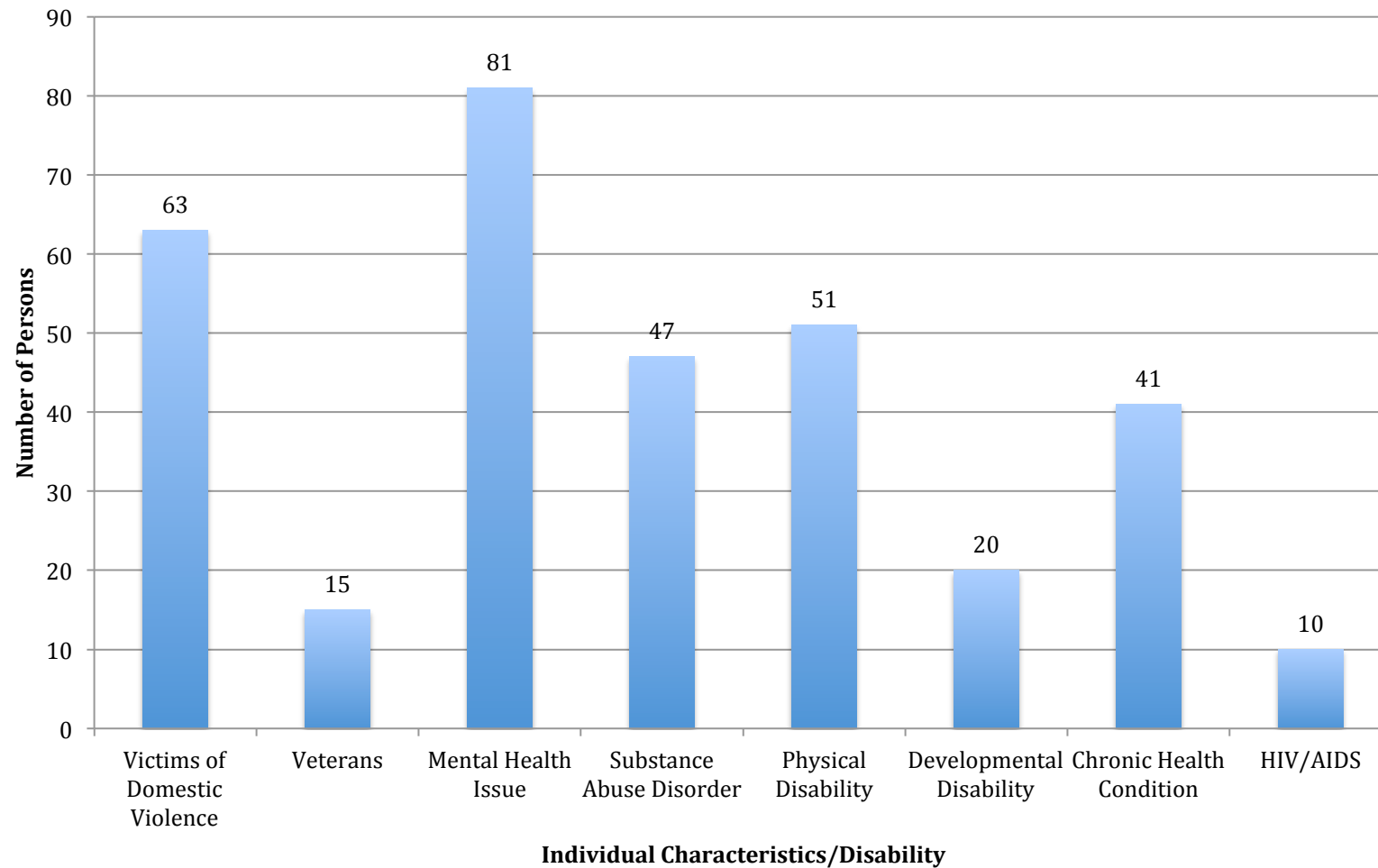


Fig. A.6. Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity



Household Characteristics – check all that apply to each person

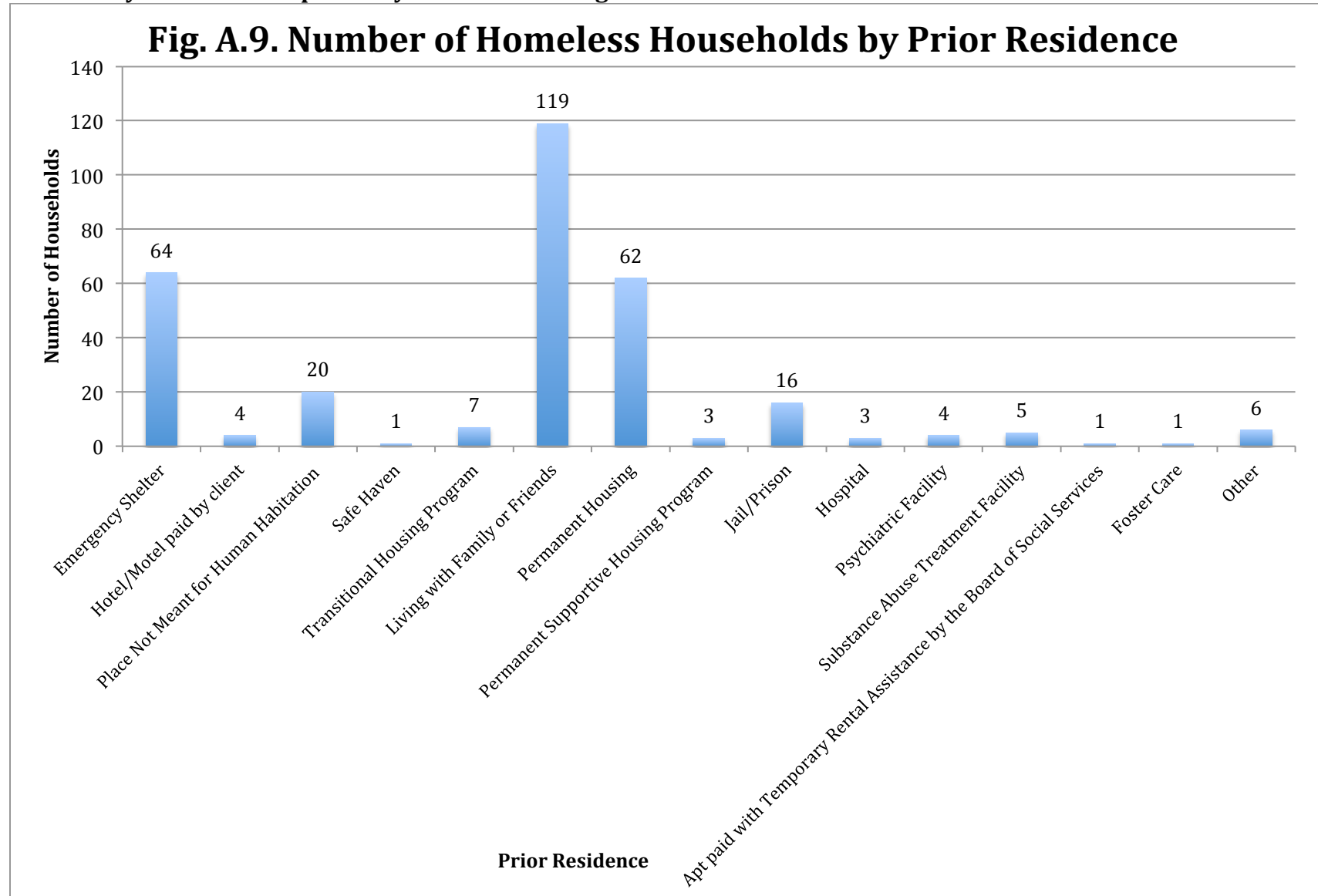
Fig. A.7. Number of Homeless Persons by Victims of Domestic Violence, Veteran Status, and Disability



Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

Fig. A.8. Number of Homeless Households by County or State of Last Permanent Address	
Last Permanent Address – County/State	Number of Households
Burlington County	1
Essex County	19
Hudson County	5
Hunterdon County	1
Middlesex County	13
Passaic County	5
Somerset County	2
Sussex County	1
Union County	241
Out of County	8
New York	7
Georgia	1

What was your residence prior to your current living situation?



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

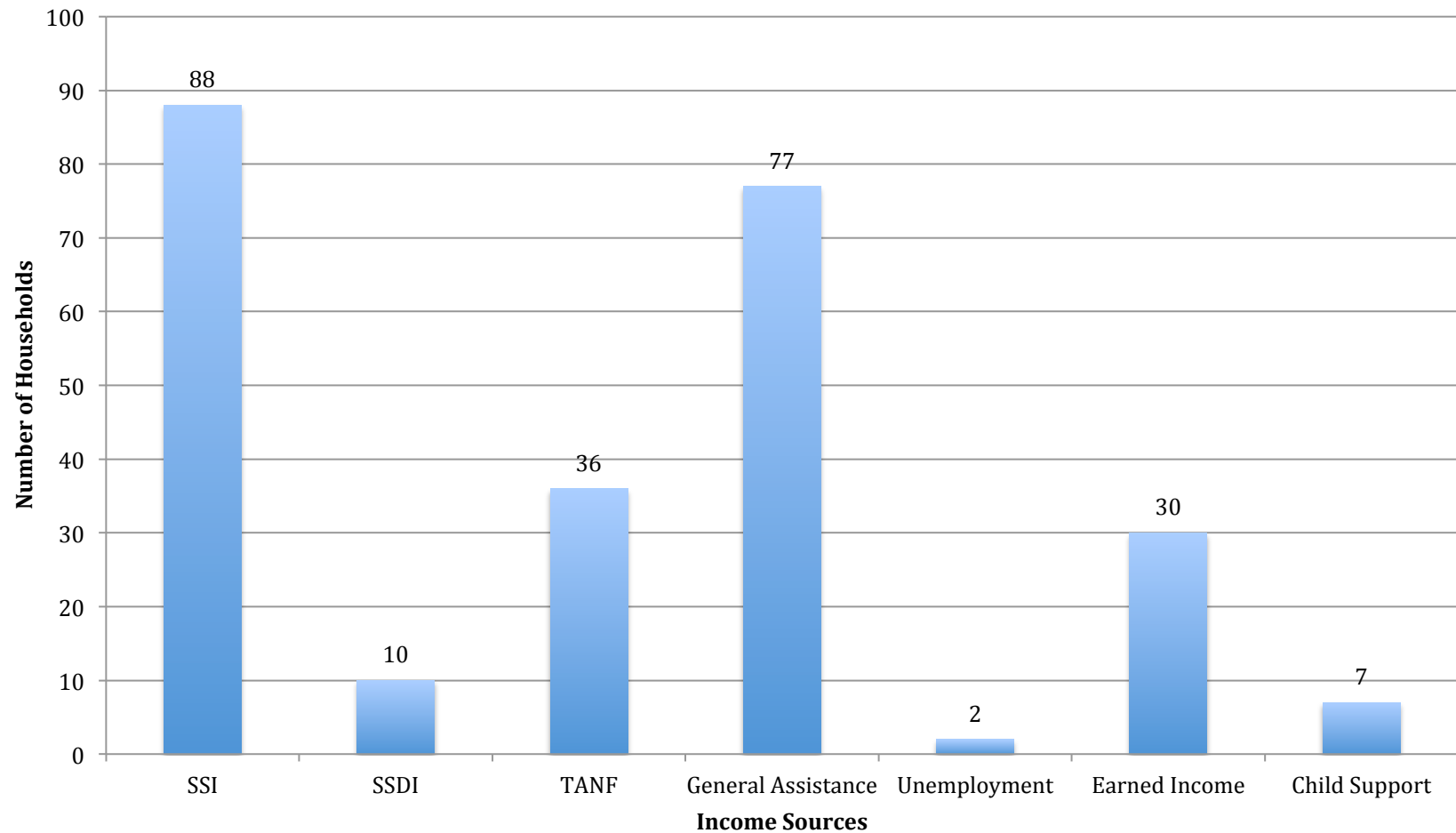
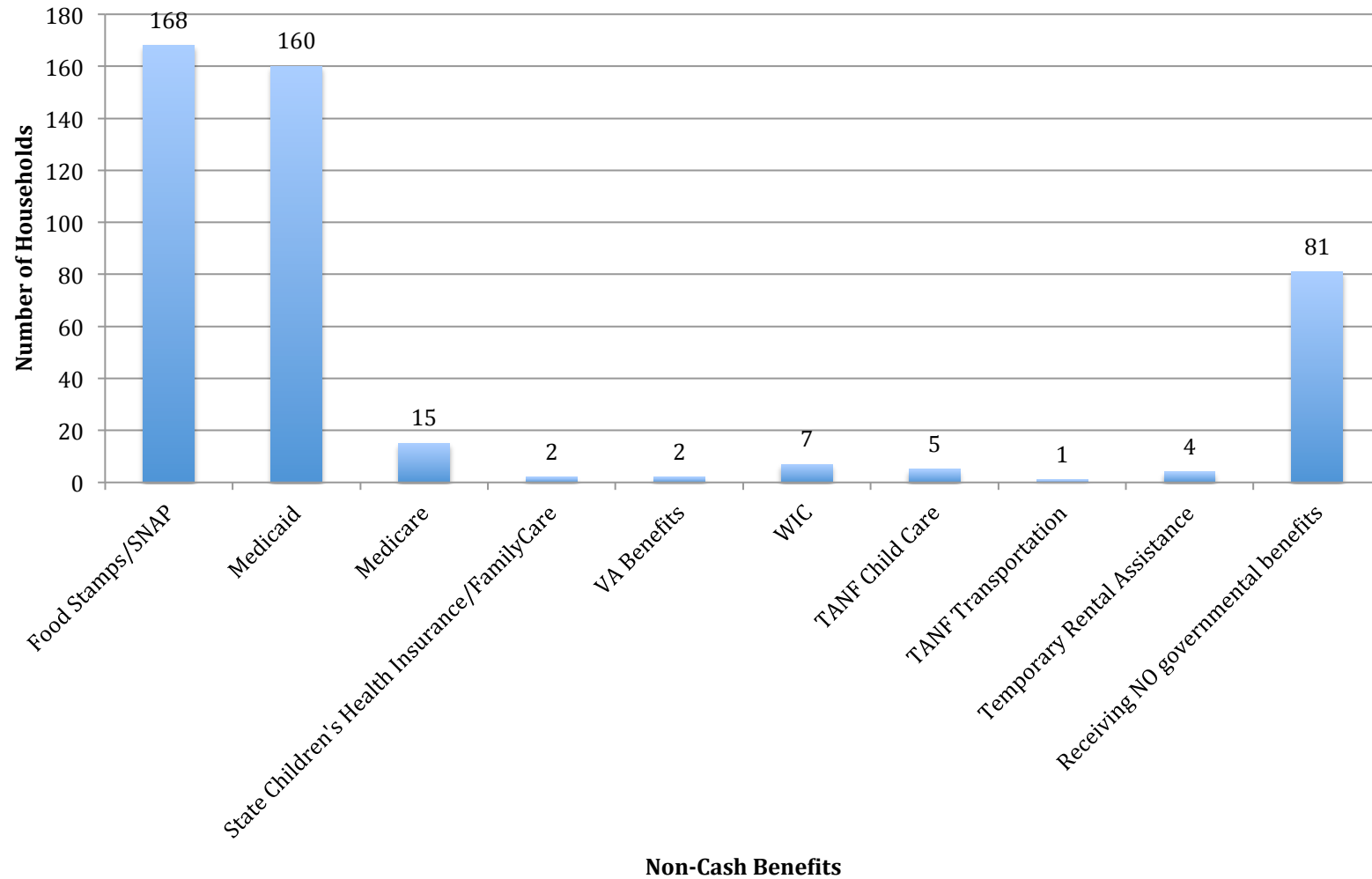
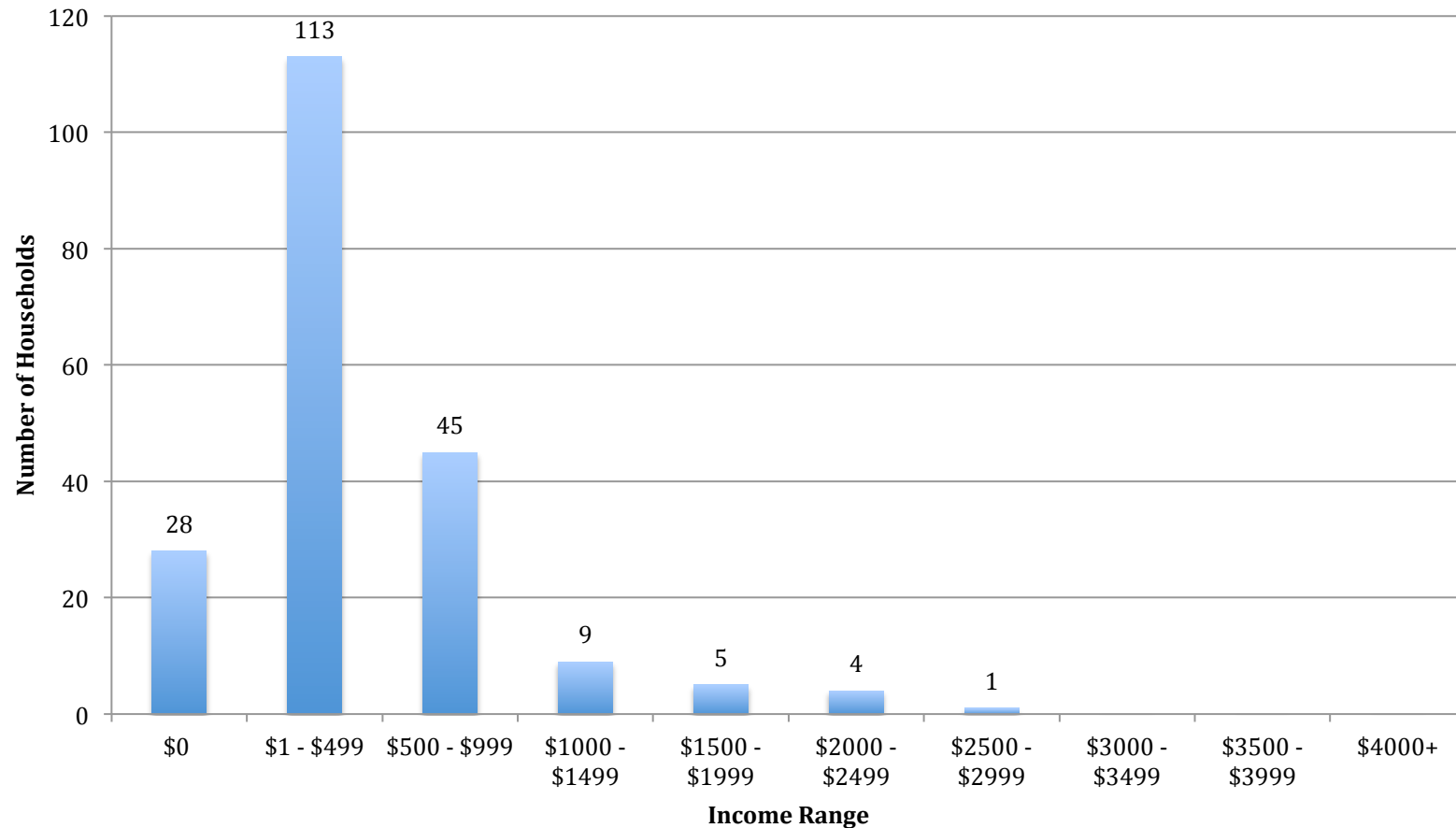


Fig. A. 11. Number of Homeless Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits



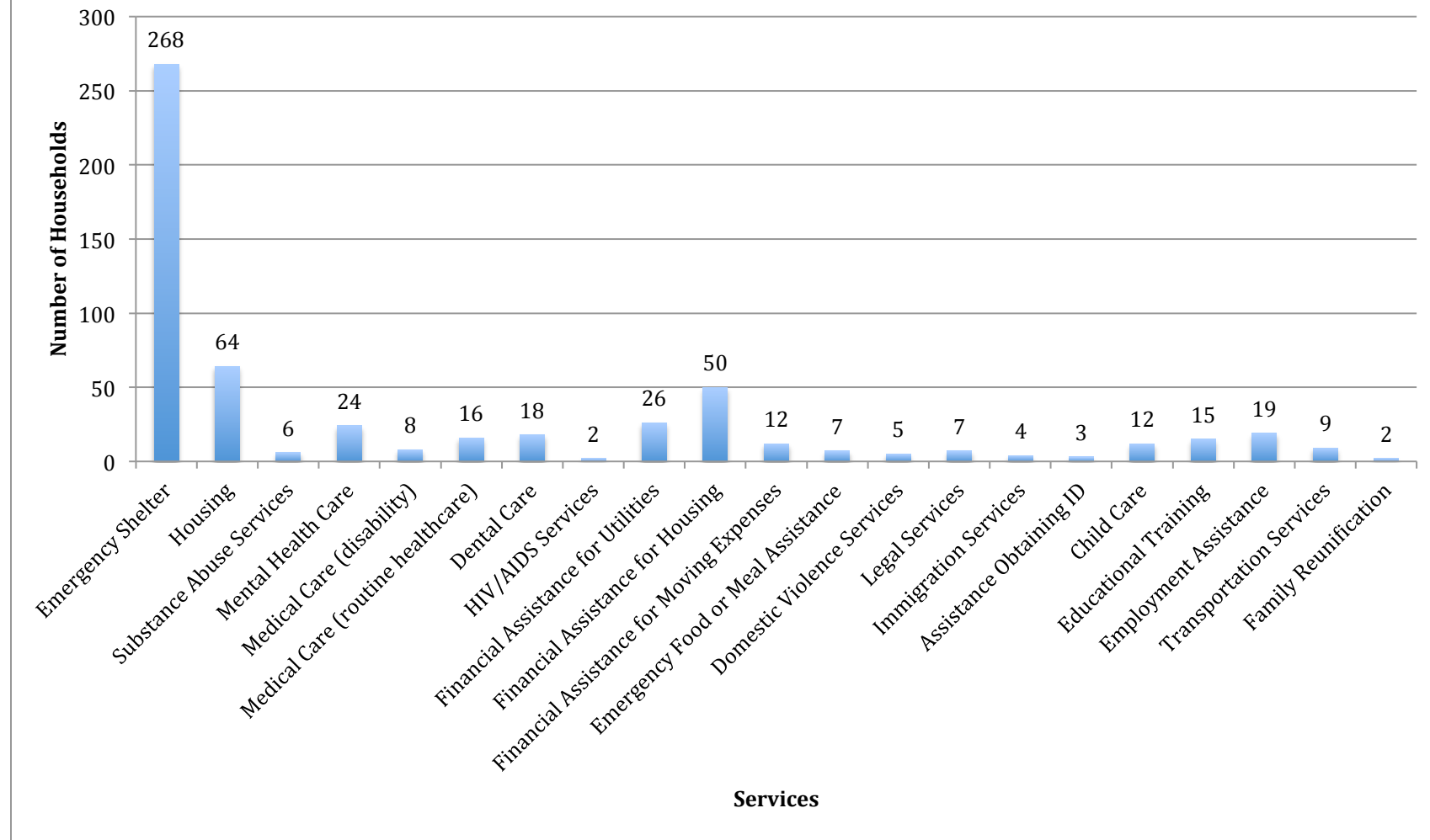
What is your monthly household income?

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?

