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HOUSING ASSOCIATES

NJ
2016
Counts!

Bergen County's 2016 Point-In-Time Count of the Homeless

January 26, 2016

Table of Contents

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

I. Introduction

NJ Counts 2016

NJ Counts 2016, New Jersey's annual Point-In-Time (PIT) Count of the Homeless, provides a statewide snapshot of homeless households in our communities; where they find shelter, what their needs are, and what factors contribute to making them homeless. The 2016 Count reveals important demographic and other information about families and individuals who were homeless on the night of Tuesday, January 26th, 2016 and was carried out with the help of government agencies, community-based organizations, and local volunteers.

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

Acknowledgements

This Report

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

1. Total homeless population;
2. Those experiencing chronic homelessness (families and individuals that have been homeless for a year or longer, or who have experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years in which the episodes equal at least 12 months, and have a disabled head of household); and
3. Unsheltered families and individuals;

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

In addition to the main findings presented in the body of this report, Appendix A includes charts illustrating the responses to all survey questions that were part of the 2016 Point-In-Time Count.

II. Data Collection and Methodology

Requirements for the Count

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

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

- **Sheltered**, or "living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangement (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals)," or

- **Unsheltered**, "with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground."

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

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

Data Collection Methods

Monarch Housing Associates provided each of New Jersey's 21 counties with in-person training, online video and print training guides, a practice online survey tool, and technical assistance to aid in the data collection process for New Jersey's 2016 Point-In-Time Count. Point-In-Time Coordinators in each county disseminated PIT training materials and helped facilitate local planning around implementation of the PIT count in their communities.

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

The 2016 PIT Survey tool closely mirrors information collected in HMIS so that the data was comparable for important factors such as household characteristics, income, services needed, and factors contributing to homelessness. Agencies updated all HMIS data to accurately reflect the night of the count, and those with programs that were non HMIS-participating submitted information from interviews utilizing the Paper Survey tool through SurveyMonkey.

Limitations

1. HUD requires a count of sheltered homeless persons and families annually, but only a biennial count of those who are unsheltered. Even though New Jersey conducts both a sheltered and unsheltered count each year, the comprehensiveness of the unsheltered count may be influenced during the non-HUD required full count years. This report includes comparison data from 2012 to 2016. 2012, 2014 and 2016 were not HUD required full reporting years while 2013 and 2015 were.

2. The information presented in this report is based on survey interviews and agency HMIS records. In some cases, survey respondents did not answer every question completely, and homeless provider agencies did not report all client information on the night of the count. For this reason, all charts presented in this report will be based on the responses received, while all percentages will be based on the total households or individuals served and may not equal 100% in each category due to possible missing data.

3. Because the Point-In-Time Count represents only one night during the last ten days of January, it is widely accepted that the PIT will undercount the overall homeless

population. Undercounting may occur due to difficulty finding those living on the street, incomplete information for people who do not agree to complete the survey, a shortage of volunteers to cover a geographic area, or homeless persons choosing not to seek housing services on the night of the count. This data should not be viewed as a comprehensive measurement of all families and individuals who experience homelessness throughout the year, but rather as a minimum number of persons who experience homelessness in New Jersey on a given night.

De-duplication

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

All duplicates detected through comparison of unique identifiers were then de-duplicated by the following process:
1. Multiple HMIS records where all fields match – a single record was preserved, and all duplicates were removed;
2. Multiple SurveyMonkey records where all fields match – a single record was preserved, and all duplicates were removed;
3. Comparing HMIS to SurveyMonkey records where unique identifiers, disabilities, income sources, household size, and location on the night of the count all match – the HMIS record was preserved and the SurveyMonkey duplicates were removed.

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

III. Findings for Total Homeless Population

Key Findings

- On the night of January 26th, 2016 a total of 221 households, including 296 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Bergen County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 10 households, with 10 persons, were identified as chronically homeless.
- 11 unsheltered homeless persons were counted.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 26th, 2016, a total of 296 persons, in 221 households, were experiencing homelessness in Bergen County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 44 persons (12.9%) and 39 households (15%) from 2015. Bergen County had 3.3% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in 2016.

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

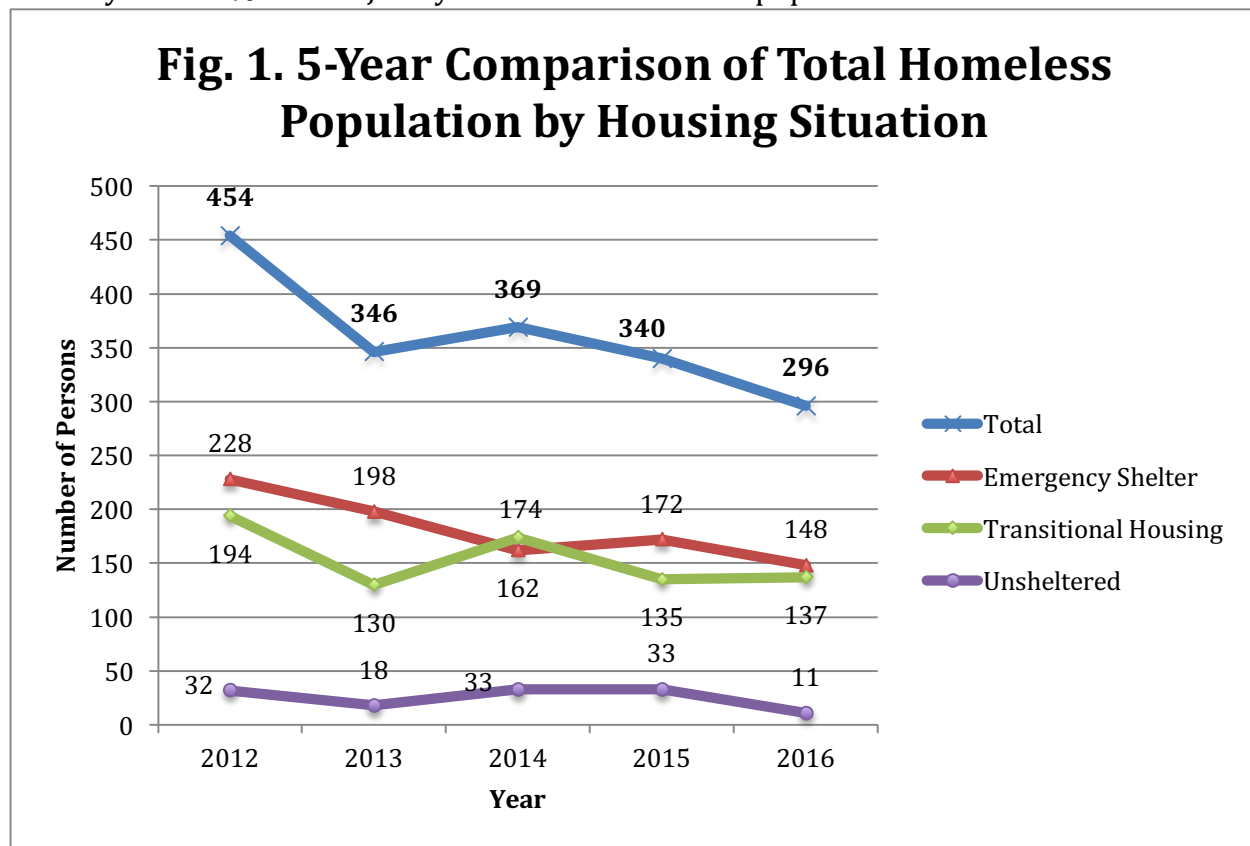Figure 1 shows that, in 2016, 148 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 137 stayed in transitional housing, and 11 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. There were 2 (1.5%) more persons in transitional housing in 2016, however, the number of those counted in emergency shelters saw a decrease of 24 persons (14%), and the number living unsheltered showed a decrease of 22 persons (66.7%) from 2015 to 2016.

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

17%

83%
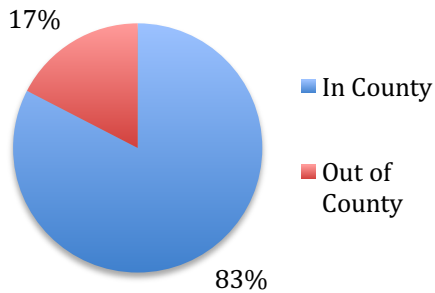
- In County
- Out of County

Figure 1 also shows that, while there was a slight increase in the total homeless population in 2014, overall there has been a decline in homelessness, with 2016 being the lowest count (296 persons). Over the 5-year period from 2012 to 2016, Bergen County has seen a decrease of 34.8%.

As Figure 2 shows, 17% of homeless households in Bergen County reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the county.

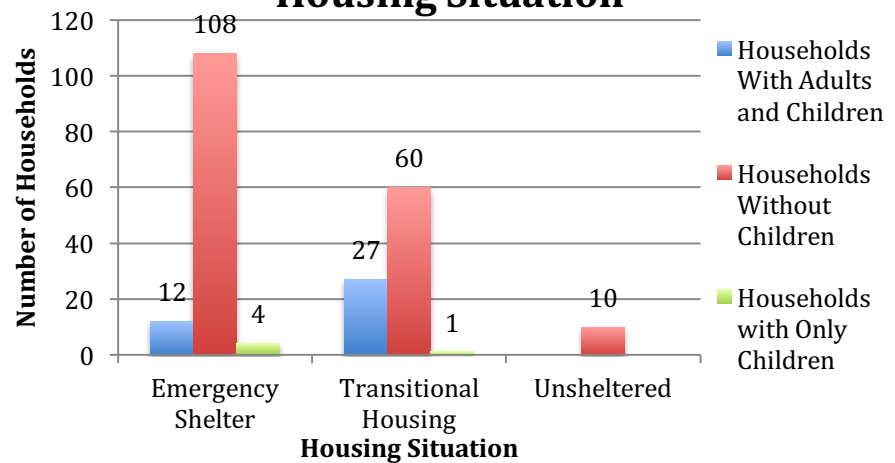## Homeless Families and Individuals

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 221 homeless households counted in Bergen County in 2016, 39 (17.6%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. This number matches the 39 families that were counted in 2015. These families included 111 persons, 71 children under age 18, and 40 adults. The

Fig. 3. Homeless Households by Housing Situation

Number of Households

- Households With Adults and Children
- Households Without Children
- Households with Only Children

Emergency Shelter: 12, 108, 4
Transitional Housing: 27, 60, 1
Unsheltered: 10

Housing Situation

average family size was 3 persons. Figure 3 shows that 27 families (69.2%) were staying in transitional housing on the night of the count, while the remaining 12 were in emergency shelter programs. Similar to 2015, there were no unsheltered families counted in 2016.

80.5% (178) of the homeless households counted in Bergen County were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 180 persons. 108 (60.7%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 60 (33.7%) were in transitional

housing, and 10 (5.6%) were unsheltered. Bergen County has seen the number of adult-only households decrease by 37 (17.2%) since 2015.

As Figure 3 indicates, there were 5 youth only households reported in 2016, a decrease of 1 from 2015. All of these households were one-child households. 4 unaccompanied youth were staying in emergency shelter, while 1 was in a transitional housing program on the night of the count.

Demographics

The majority (192 persons, 64.9%) of those experiencing homelessness in Bergen County on the night of the count were adults over age 24. There was a total of 28 (9.5%) homeless young adults between 18 and 24 years old, and 76 (25.7%) children under 18 years old as well. As Figure 4 shows, the age range most represented, with 50 persons and 16.9% of the total homeless population, was children between 6 and 17, a shift from 2015, where the most represented age range was adults between 45 and 54.

Fig. 4. Age Range by Housing Situation
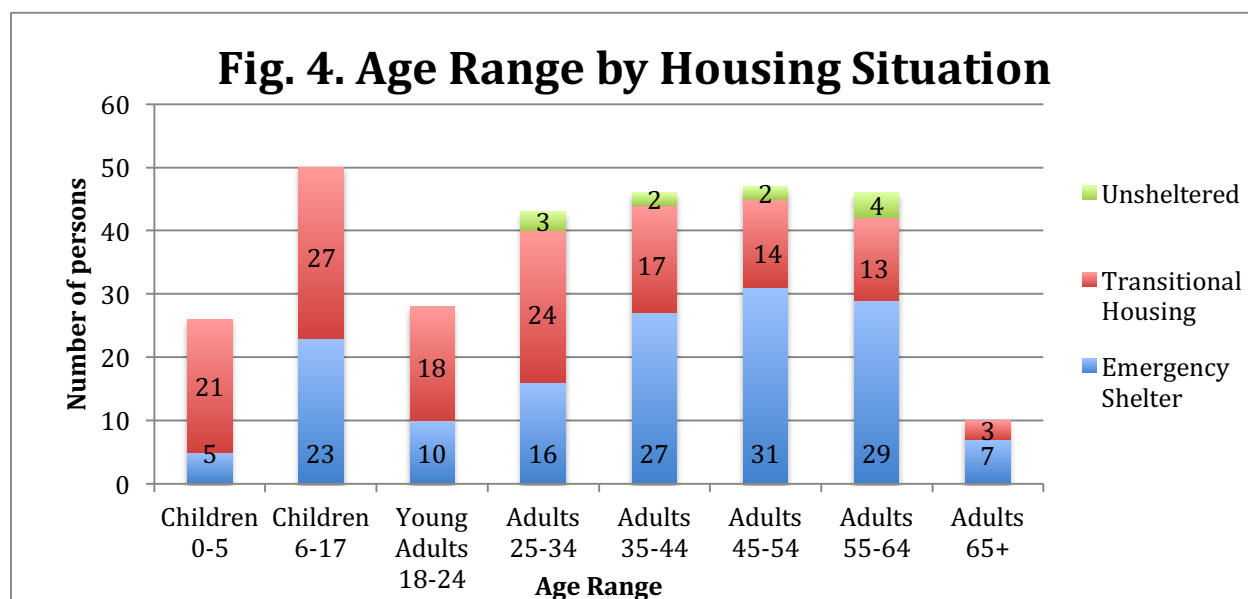
50.7% (150) of homeless persons counted were male, and 49.3% (146) were female.

57.8% (171) of homeless persons identified their race as White, making that the largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported. The next largest group self-identified as Black or African-American (37.2%, 110 persons), followed by those identifying as Asian (2.7%, 8 persons). With regard to ethnicity, 26.4% of persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

Figure 5 illustrates that 54% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 67.3% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 17.1% 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, substance abuse disorders, and chronic health conditions.

Fig. 5. Percentage of Population with a Disability

46%

54%

■ Disabled ■ No Disability
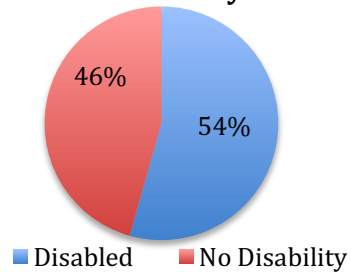
Among disabled adults, 64.2% reported mental health issues making this the most prevalent disability; representing 43.2% of the total adult homeless population. 43.9% of disabled adults reported a substance abuse disorder. Among disabled homeless children, 46.2% reported a developmental disability.

Fig. 6. Number of Persons by Disability Type

96

67

33

23

59

- ■ Mental Health Issue
- ■ Substance Abuse Disorder
- ■ Physical Disability
- ■ Developmental Disability
- ■ Chronic Health Condition

Y-axis: Number of Persons (0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120)
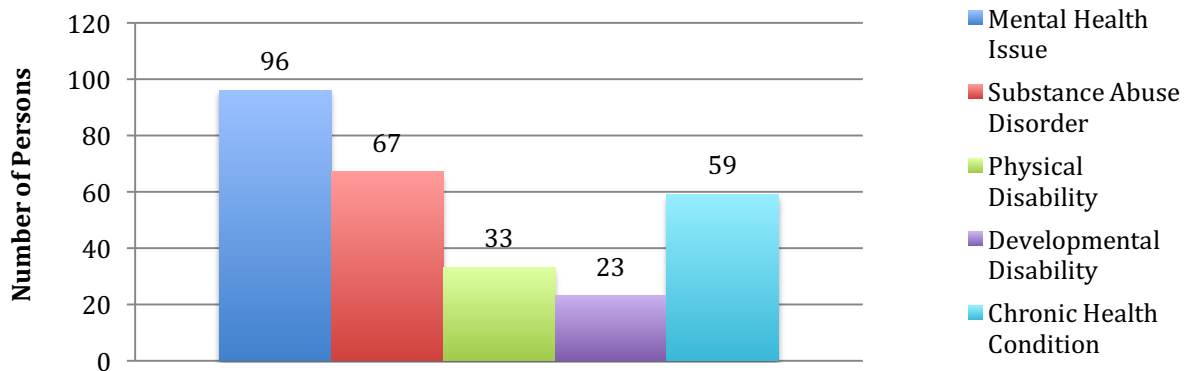
Fig. 7. Households of Victims of Domestic Violence by Housing Situation

Households with Children: Emergency Shelter 8, Transitional Housing 15

Households without Children: Emergency Shelter 15, Transitional Housing 8

Y-axis: Number of Households (0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25)

X-axis: Household Type

■ Transitional Housing
■ Emergency Shelter
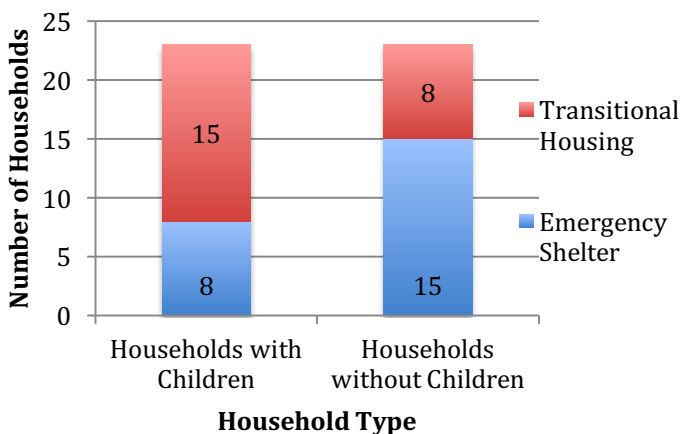
Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in Bergen County, 46 homeless households reported having a victim of domestic violence, 5 fewer households than 2015. Figure 7 shows that the population is evenly split between adult-only households and families. 22 households represented adult only individuals, while 1 household consisted of two adults. There were no unsheltered households that identified having a victim of domestic violence.

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 in 2015. Many communities in New Jersey have also been working hard to end homelessness among our country's servicemen and women.

Fig. 8. Number of Veterans by Housing Situation
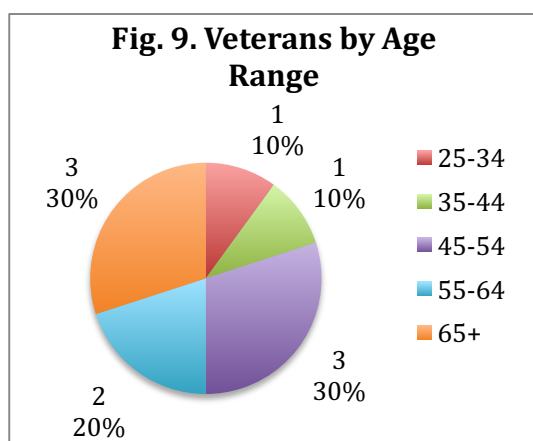
10 homeless veteran households were counted on the night of the count, 12 less than 2015. All veterans served in 2016 were individual adult males.

In regards to racial background, 50% of veterans identified as White and 50% identified as Black or African American. Figure 9 illustrates the percentage of homeless veterans by age range.

Fig. 9. Veterans by Age Range

No homeless veterans reported being victims of domestic violence and 7 of the 10, 70%, of veterans reported having some kind of disability. The most common disabilities cited were mental health issues (57.1%), substance abuse disorders (42.9%) and chronic health conditions (42.9%). 20% of veteran households reported receiving Veteran's Disability and 10% reported Veteran's Pension as forms of income. 5 of the 10 veterans reported being connected to VA Medical Benefits. The two types of service that homeless veteran households sought most were emergency shelter (50%) and housing (50%).

Income and Benefits

Among all households experiencing homelessness on the night of the count, 32.6% had no source of income, and 24.4% reported receiving some form of earned cash income. The most common sources of cash income among homeless households outside of earned income were SSI (21.3%), TANF and General Assistance (9.5% each).
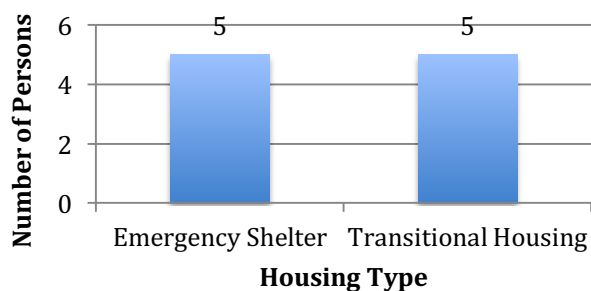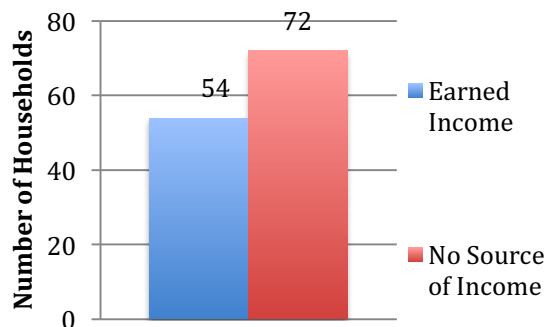
Fig. 10. Number of Households by Income Type

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	$671.43	$878.47	$457

22.6% of households reported that their household was receiving no kind of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Medicaid was the top reported non-cash benefit, and was received by 48% of households. 38.9% of homeless households were connected to Food Stamps, or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

Length of Homelessness

Figure 12 shows the range lengths of homeless episodes experienced on the night of the count by households in Bergen County. The largest grouping of households reported their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted between 3 months and 1 day and 6 months (51, 23.1%). 6

Fig. 12. Length of Homelessness Among Households
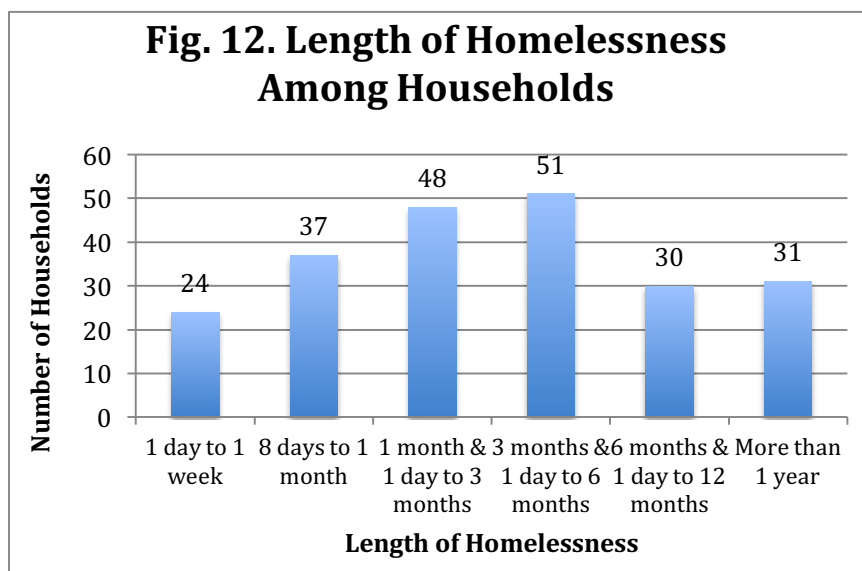
less households reported being homeless for more than 1 year compared to 2015.

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 a shared residence (45 households, 20.4%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factor reported was a loss or reduction in job income (12.7%).

When homeless households were asked 'what was your residence prior to your current living situation?' more said they were staying or living with friends or family prior to their current living situation (24.4%) than any other type of residence. Another 19% of households reported staying in an emergency shelter.

Fig. 13. Cause of Homelessness by Household

Number of Housholds (y-axis)

Factor Causing or Contributing to Homelessness (x-axis)

Values by factor:
- Loss or Reduction of Benefits: 5
- Loss or Reduction of Job Income: 28
- Eviction or at Risk of Eviction: 27
- Relocation: 3
- Released From Prison/Jail: 11
- Released From Hospital: 9
- Released From Psychiatric Facility: 4
- Injury: 1
- Domestic Violence: 25
- Asked to Leave Shared Residence: 45
- Drug/Alcohol Abuse: 23
- Natural Disaster: 1
- Household breakup/death in household: 3

IV. Findings for the Chronically Homeless

Someone with a long-term disabling condition, who has been continually homeless for a year or more, or at least four times in the past three years, meets HUD's definition of chronically homeless. Any family with one adult that meets this definition is considered a chronically homeless family. This definition has been updated since the 2015 point in time, in such that in order for a household to meet the episodic definition of chronically homeless, the 4 episodes must equal at least 12 months, which may lead to a decrease in the number of households that qualify as chronically homeless.

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

Total Chronically Homeless Population

10 households, made up of 10 total persons, were chronically homeless in Bergen County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 18 households and 18 persons (64.3%) from 2015. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness decreased from 8.2% in 2015 to 4.5%.

Fig. 14. 5-Year Comparison of Chronic Homeless Population by Housing Situation
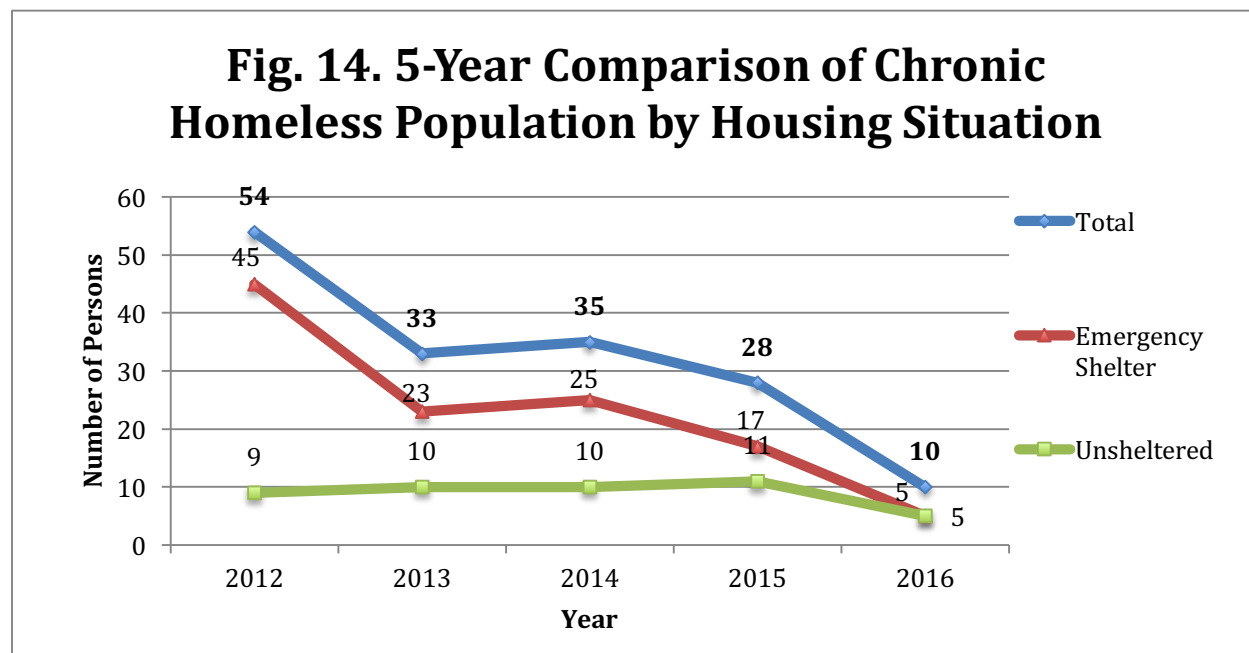
Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless persons who were in emergency shelter or living unsheltered in Bergen County from 2012 to 2016. Over the past five years, the overall number of chronically homeless persons has fallen by 44 persons, or 81.5%. The total number of chronically homeless persons served in emergency shelter and those unsheltered both decreased from 2015 by 70.6% for emergency shelter and 54.5% for those unsheltered.

Families and Individuals

Similar to 2015, all of the 10 chronically homeless households counted in Bergen County in 2016 were individual adults. 50% of the chronically homeless households were in emergency shelter projects on the night of the count, while the other 50% were unsheltered.

Fig. 15. Chronically Homeless Households Type by Housing Situation
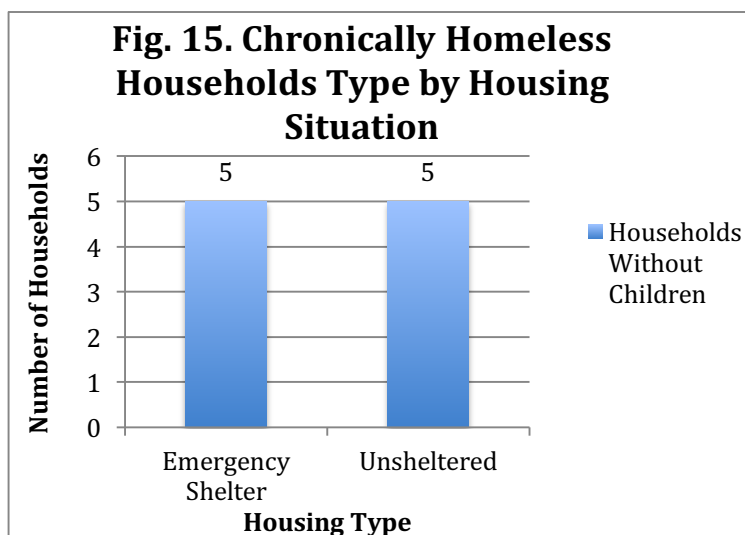
Demographics

Of the 10 total chronically homeless persons, the age range with the highest concentration of chronically homeless persons was adults between 55 and 64 years old (5 persons, 50%). There was a decrease of 9 persons (75%) in the 45 to 54 age range from 2015, while there was an increase of 1 person in the above 64 age range.

Fig. 16. Chronically Homeless Age Range by Housing Situation

60% of those counted as chronically homeless were male, while 40% were female.

The largest racial subgroup of chronically homeless persons reported their race as White (80%), and the next largest group self-identified as American Indian/Alaska Native (10%). With regard to ethnicity, 80% of chronically homeless persons identified themselves as Non-Hispanic.

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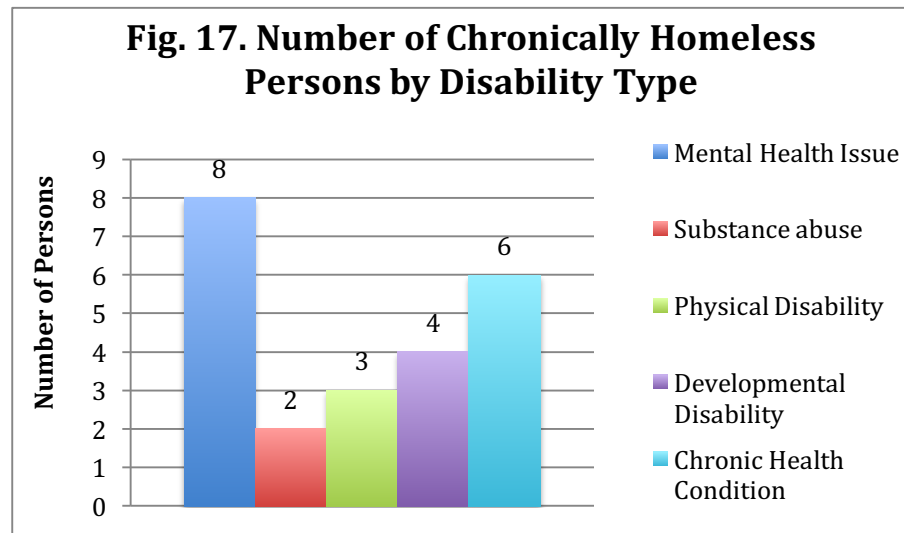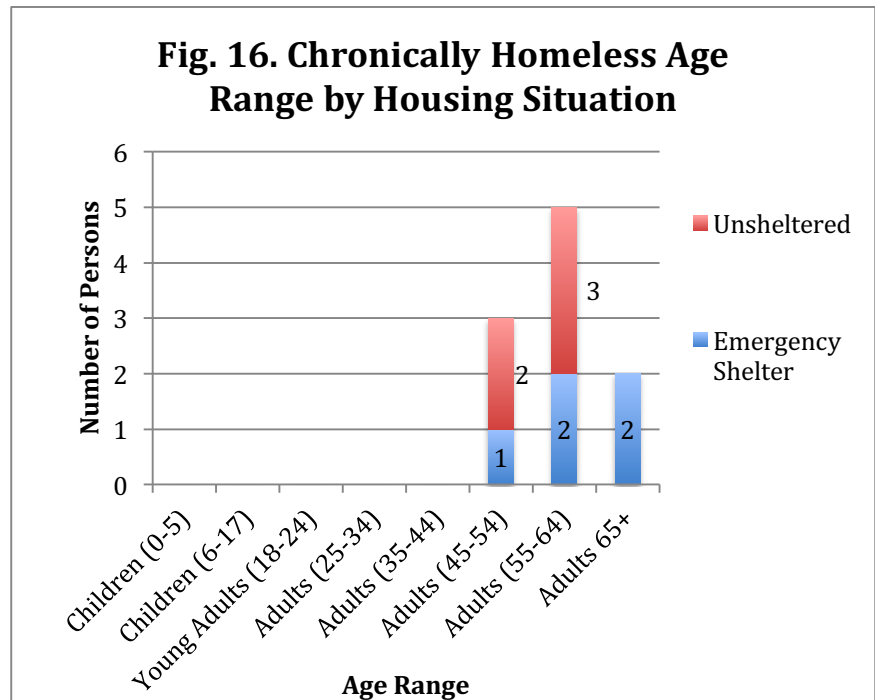
Disabilities

In order to meet the definition of chronically homeless, at least one adult in each household must have some kind of disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were mental health issues (80%) and chronic health conditions (60%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.

Subpopulations

On the night of the count, no chronically homeless persons in Bergen County reported being victims of domestic violence. This is 4 less than were counted in 2015.

There were no chronically homeless veterans identified on the night of the count, a decrease from the 2 that were counted in 2015.

Income and Benefits

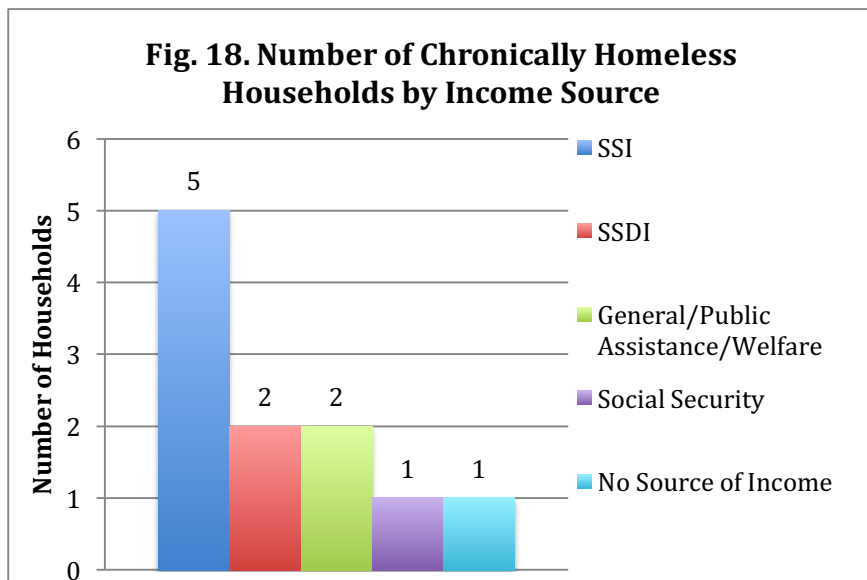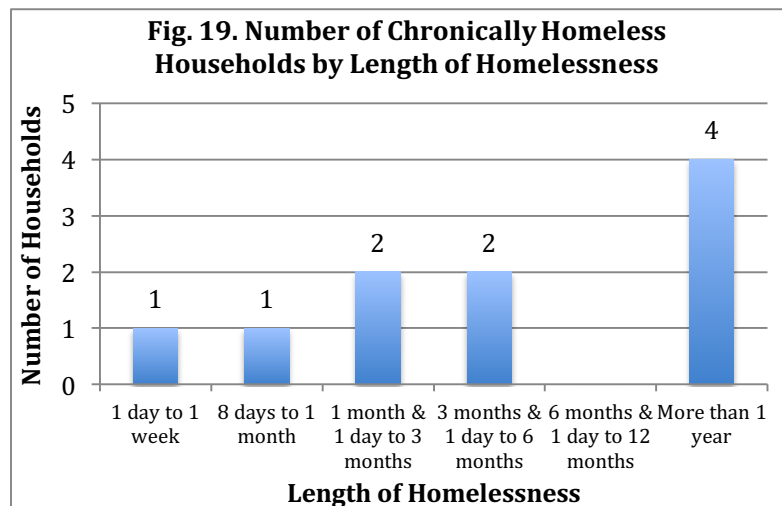Among all the chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 10% reported receiving no type of cash income. Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. The most common source of cash income among chronically homeless households was SSI, which was received by

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

Number of Households

- SSI: 5
- SSDI: 2
- General/Public Assistance/Welfare: 2
- Social Security: 1
- No Source of Income: 1

50%. 0 chronically homeless households reported having a form of earned income.

100% of chronically homeless households reported that they were receiving some type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps (SNAP) was the top reported non-cash benefit among the chronically homeless, with 60% receiving this benefit. Another 50% of chronically homeless households reported receiving Medicaid, while 10% reported receiving Medicare and Temporary Rental Assistance, respectively.

Fig. 19. Number of Chronically Homeless Households by Length of Homelessness

Number of Households

| Length of Homelessness	Number
1 day to 1 week	1
8 days to 1 month	1
1 month & 1 day to 3 months	2
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	2
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	
More than 1 year	4

Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that more chronically homeless households (40%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than a year than other lengths of time. However, this is a decrease of 1 person from 2015.

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, 30% of chronically homeless households cited a loss or reduction of job income. Another 20% reported eviction or at risk of eviction.

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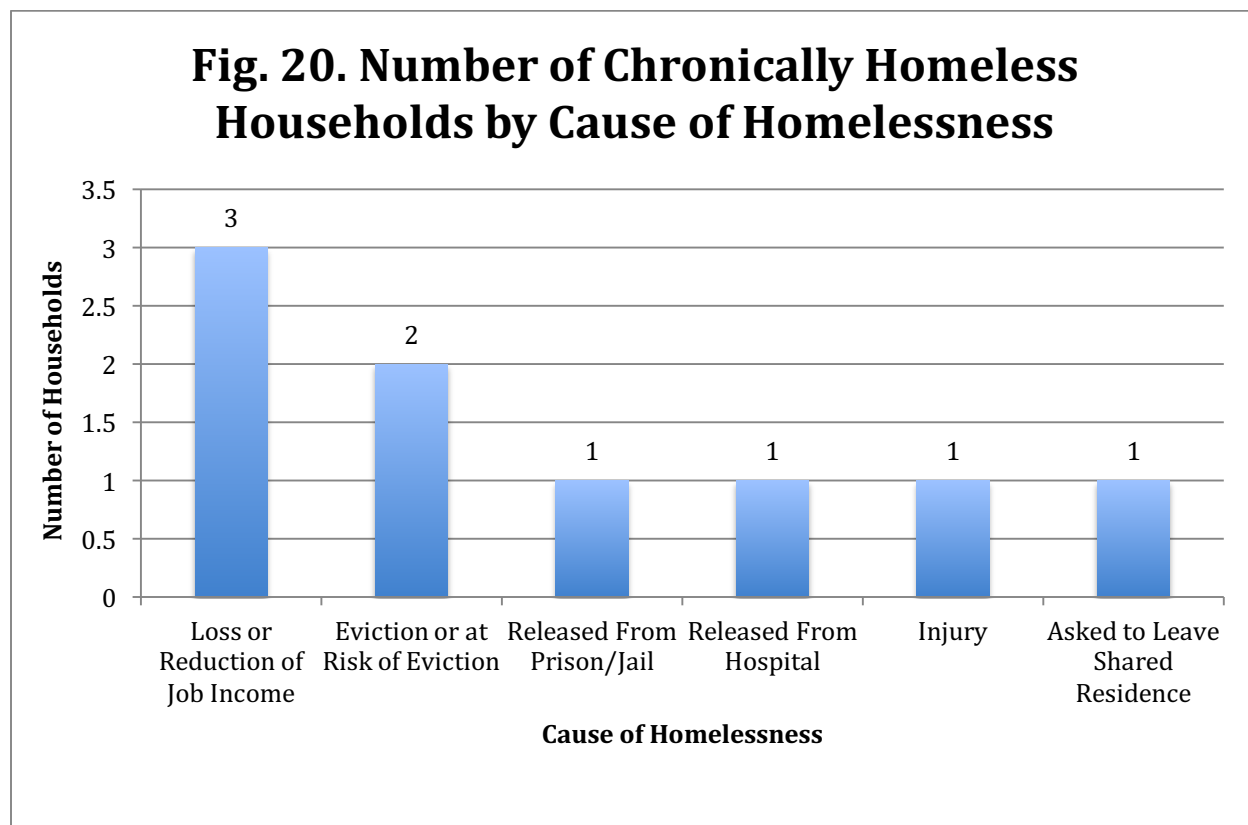
V. Findings for the Unsheltered Homeless

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

10 households, made up of 11 persons, were living unsheltered in Bergen County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 21 households (67.8%), and 22 persons (66.7%) from 2015.

Fig. 21. 5 Year Comparison of Unsheltered Population

Number of Persons by Year:
- 2012: 32
- 2013: 18
- 2014: 33
- 2015: 33
- 2016: 11
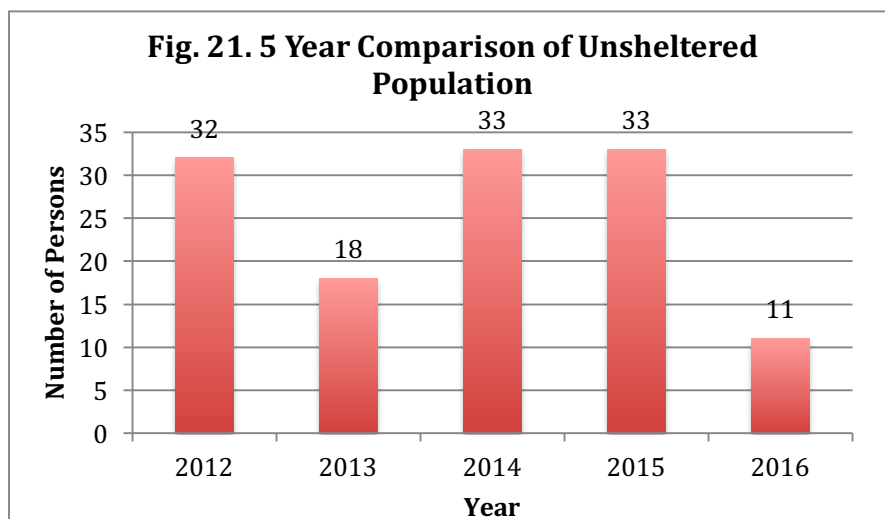
Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered persons from 2012 to 2016, showing a significant decrease in the number of unsheltered persons over that timeframe. From 2012 to 2016, the total number of unsheltered persons has decreased by 21 or 65.6%.

Families and Individuals

All 10 unsheltered households counted in 2016 were adult only households. There was 1 adult only household that was composed of 2 adults, bringing the total to 11 unsheltered persons.

Demographics

As Figure 22 shows, the largest portion of the 11 unsheltered persons counted in 2016, 36.4%, was between 55 and 64 years old.

8 of the 11 unsheltered persons were male (72.7%). 5 (45.5%) identified their race as White and 3 (27.3%) identified as Black or African-American. None of the unsheltered persons identified as Hispanic.

Fig. 22. Age Range of Unsheltered Homeless

Number of Persons by Age Range:
- Children 0-5: 0
- Children 6-17: 0
- Young Adults 18-24: 0
- Adults 25-34: 3
- Adults 35-44: 2
- Adults 45-54: 2
- Adults 55-64: 4
- Adults 65+: 0

Fig. 23. Number of Unsheltered Persons by Disability Type

Number of Persons (y-axis: 0–7)

- Mental Health Issue: 6
- Substance Abuse Disorder: 2
- Physical Disability: 2
- Developmental Disability: 3
- Chronic Health Condition: 3

Disabilities

8 of the 11 unsheltered persons (72.7%) reported having some disability. Among the disabled, the most common disability was mental health issues (6 persons, 75%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.

Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 0 unsheltered homeless persons in Bergen County reported being victims of domestic violence. This was 2 less than were counted in 2015.

There were 0 unsheltered veteran households on the night of the count, a decrease of 5 from 2015.

Income and Benefits

Among all the unsheltered households on the night of the count, 2 (20%) reported having no source of cash income. The average monthly income reported among unsheltered households was approximately $457. 20% of unsheltered households received SSI, making it the most common source of cash income. Figure 24 shows all sources of income received.

Fig. 24. Number of Unsheltered Households by Income Source

Number of Households (y-axis: 0–2.5)

Income Sources

- SSI: 2
- SSDI: 1
- General Assistance: 1
- Work Income/Wage: 1
- No Source of Income: 2
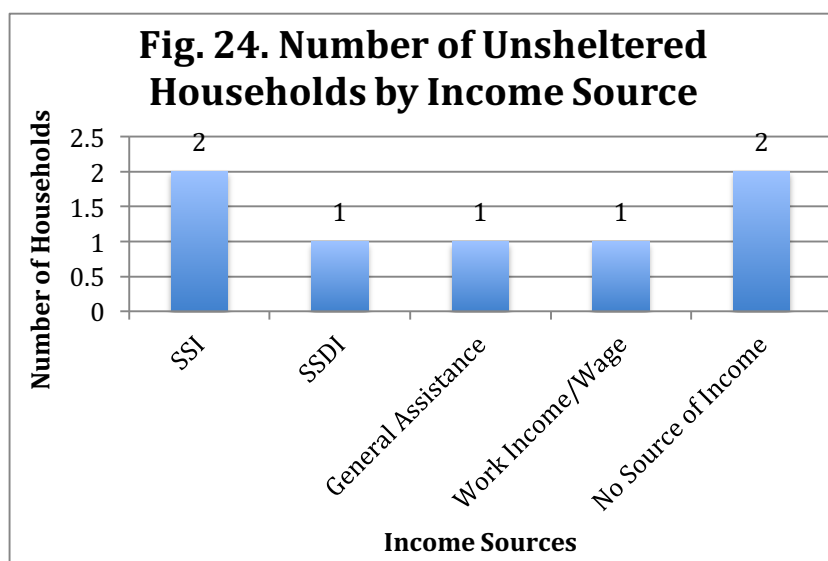
2 unsheltered households (20%) reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps (SNAP) was the top reported non-cash benefit among unsheltered households, with 50% receiving this benefit. In addition, 10% were connected to Medicaid benefits.

Length of Homelessness

As shown in Figure 25, more unsheltered homeless households (5, 50%) reported their households' most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted more than 1 year. This is similar to what was found in 2015.
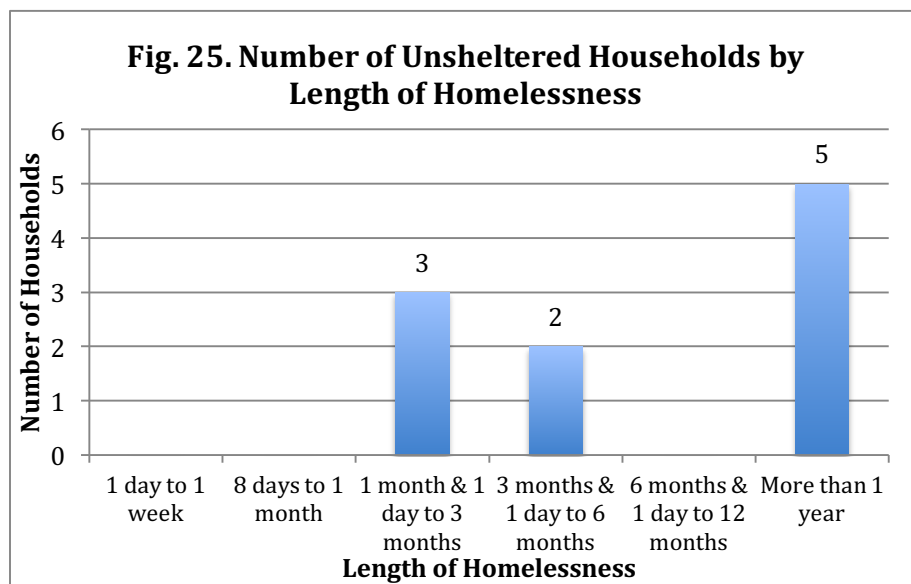
Fig. 25. Number of Unsheltered Households by Length of Homelessness

Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more unsheltered households cited loss or reduction of job income (30%) than any other factor. Figure 26 shows the full breakdown for unsheltered households.

Fig. 26. Unsheltered Households by Cause of Homelessness
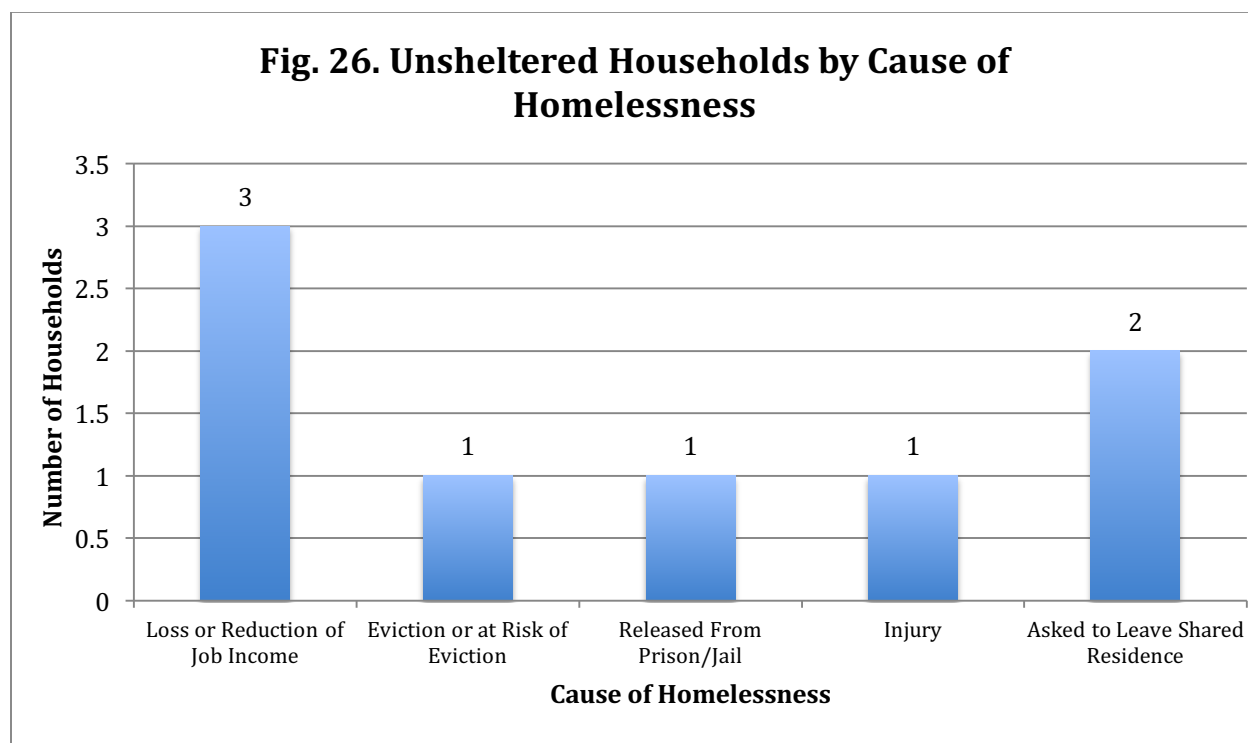
VI. Appendix

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

Fig. A.1. Total Number of Households and Persons by Housing Type
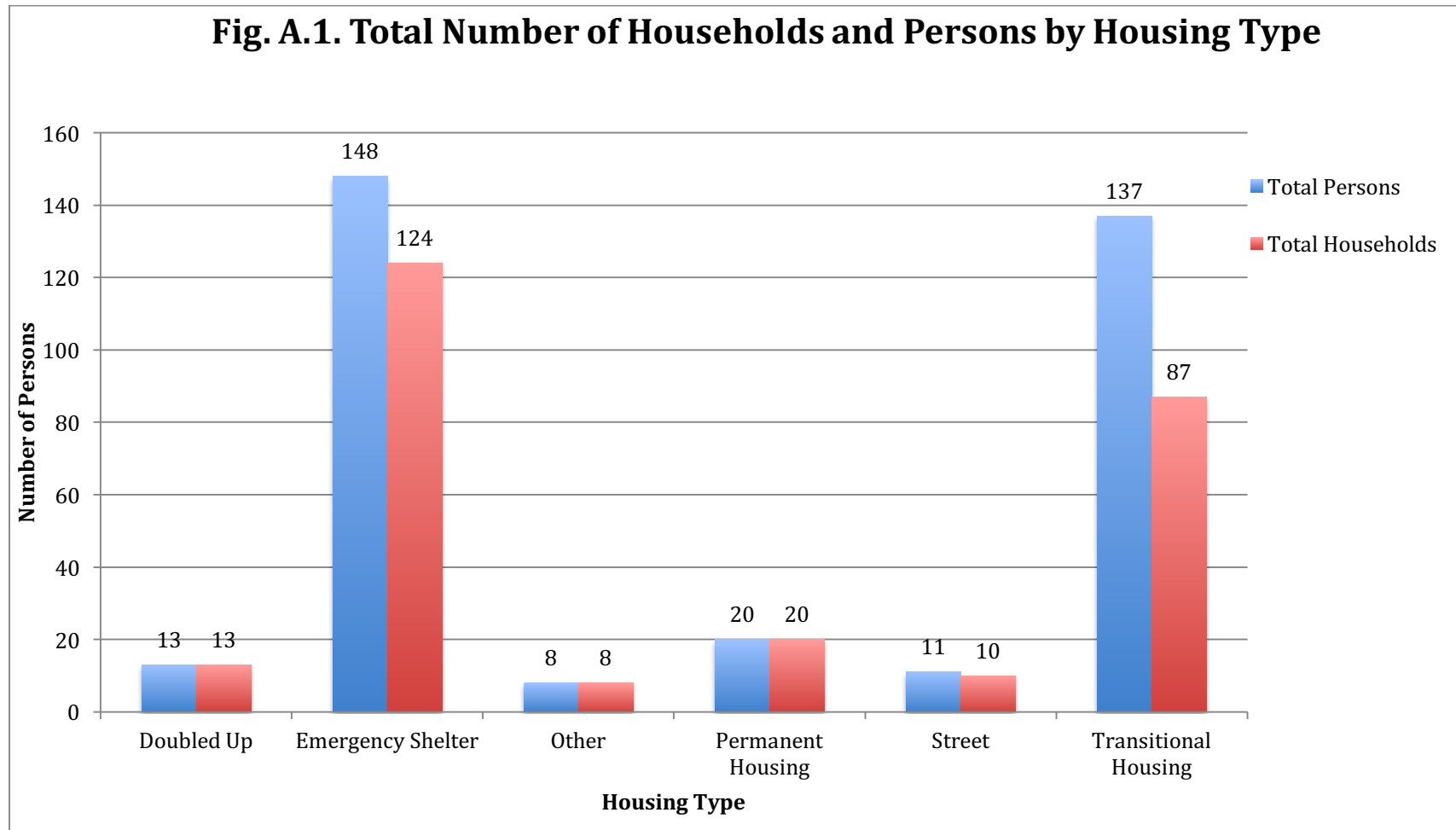
How long have you been in your current living situation?

Fig. A.2. Homeless Housholds by Length of Homelessness and Housing Type
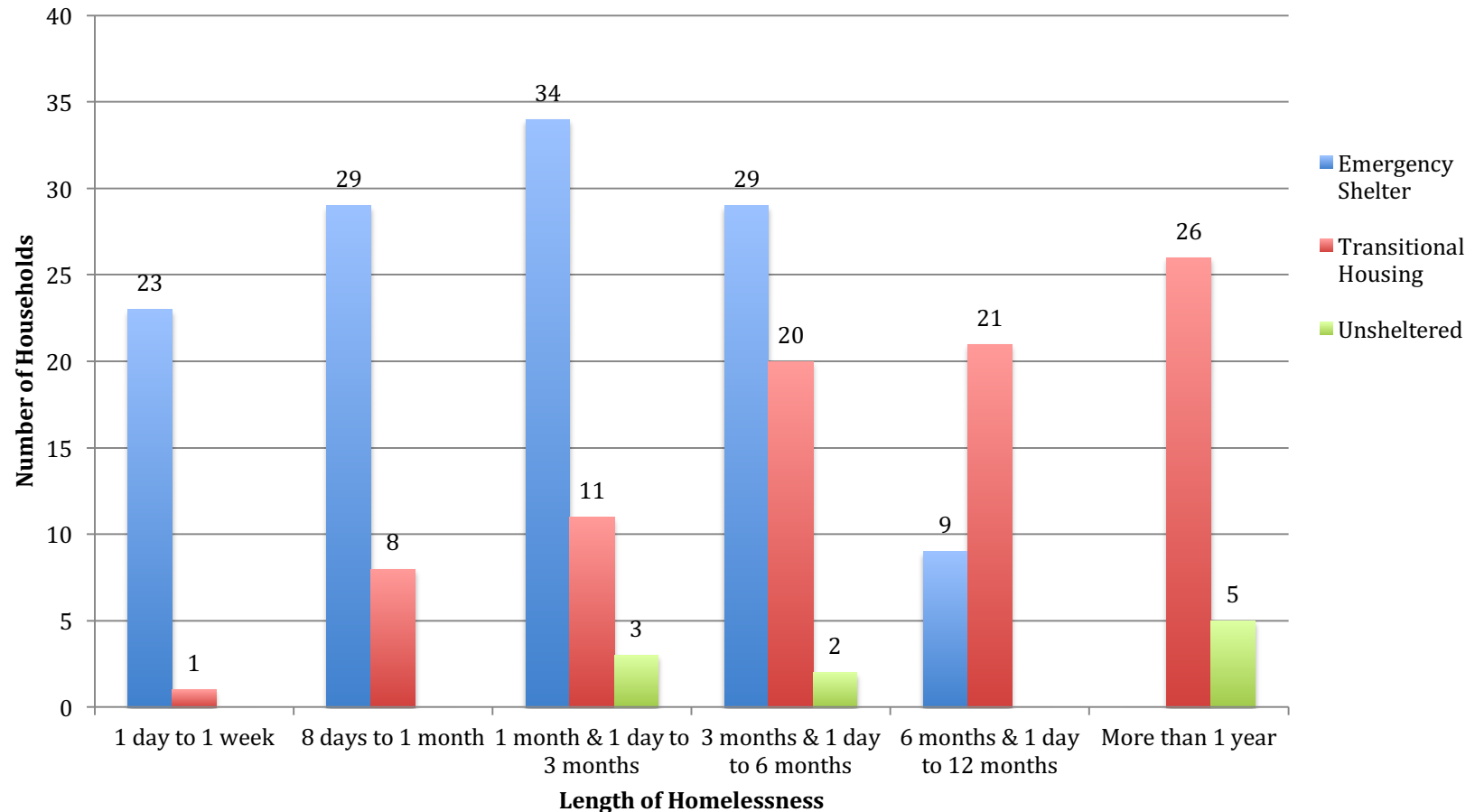
Who was homeless with you on the night of January 26th?

Fig. A.3. Number of Persons by Age Range and Housing Type
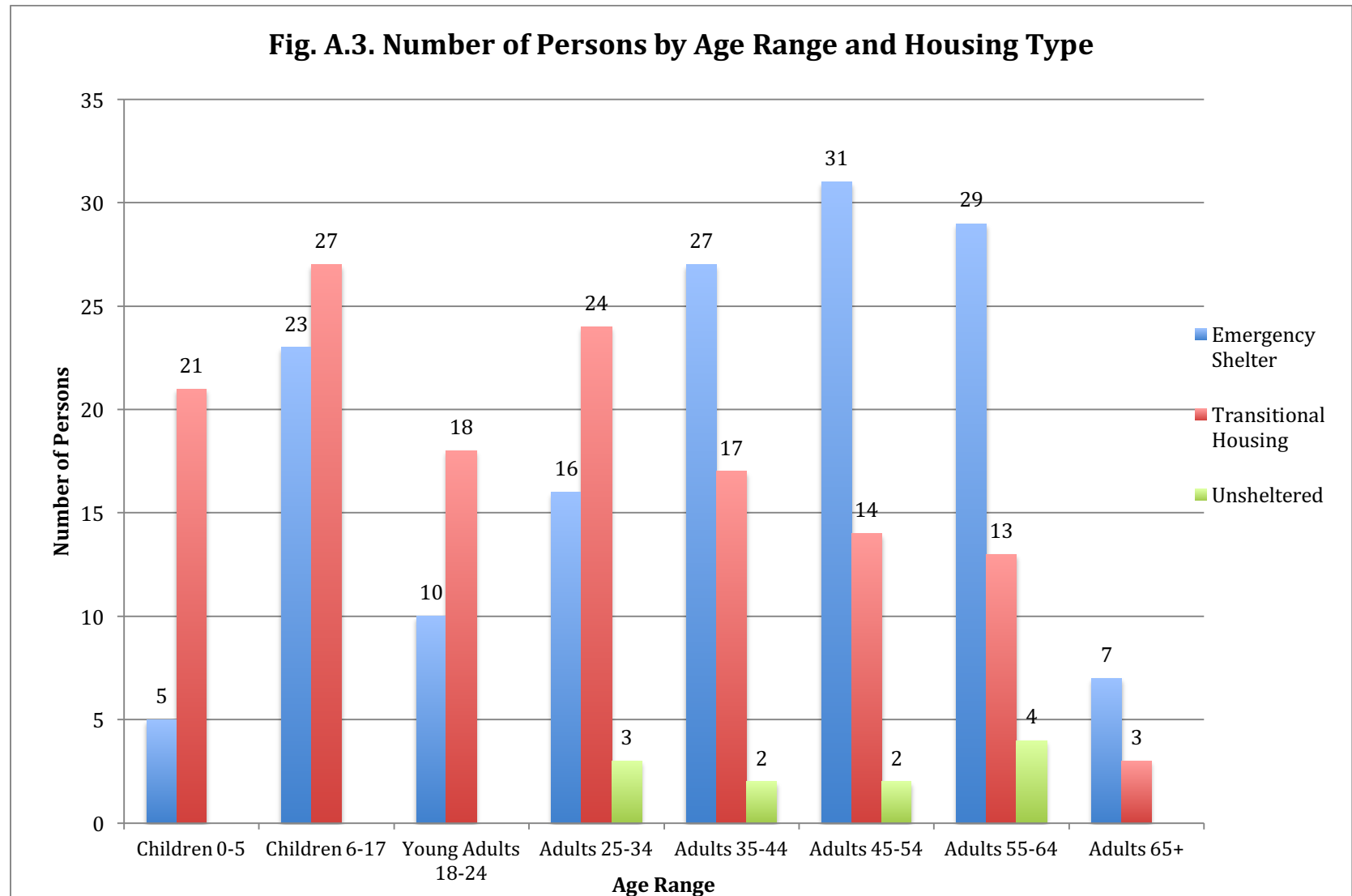
Fig. A.4. Number of Persons by Gender and Housing Situation

Number of Persons

- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Unsheltered

Male: Emergency Shelter 87, Transitional Housing 55, Unsheltered 8
Female: Emergency Shelter 61, Transitional Housing 82, Unsheltered 3

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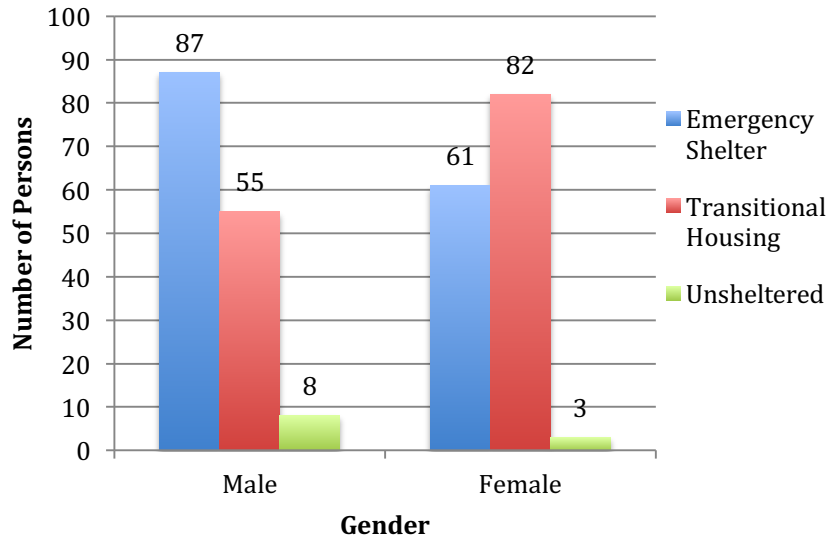
Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race

Number of Persons

American Indian/Alaska Native: 1
Black/African-American: 110
Asian: 8
Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian:
White: 171
Multi-Racial: 2

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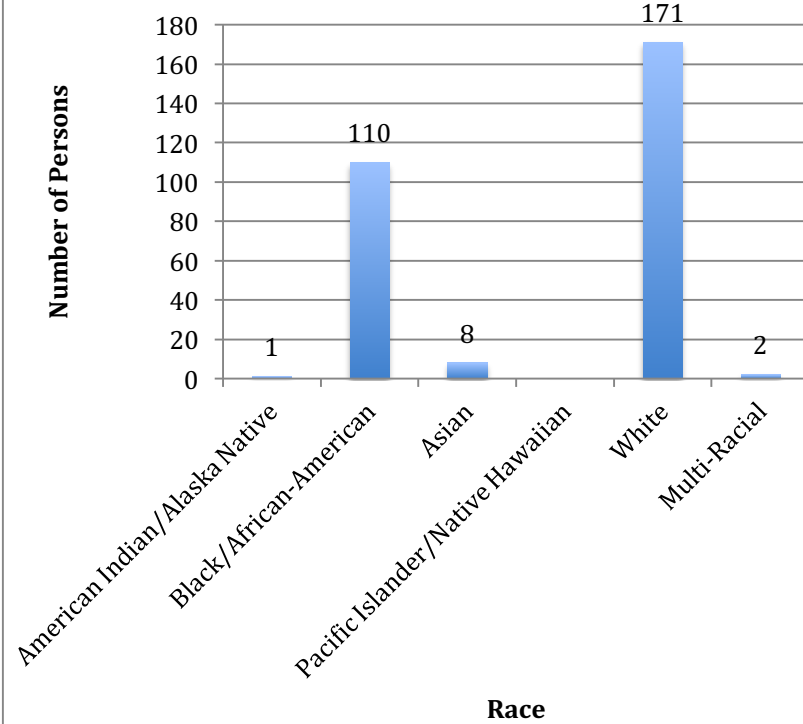
Fig. A.6. Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity

Number of Persons

Hispanic: 78
Non-Hispanic: 213

Ethnicity
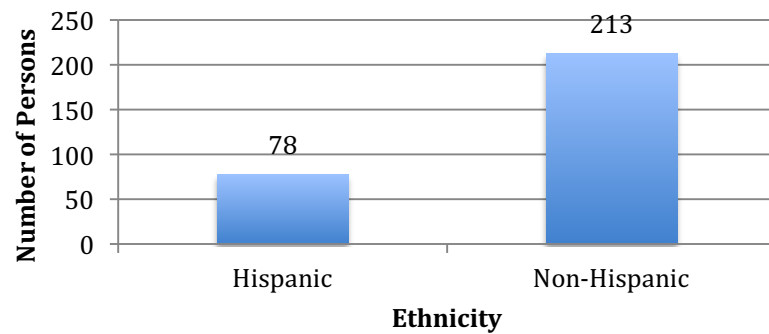
Household Characteristics – check all that apply to each person

Fig. A.7. Number of Homeless Persons by Victims of Domestic Violence, Veteran Status, and Disability
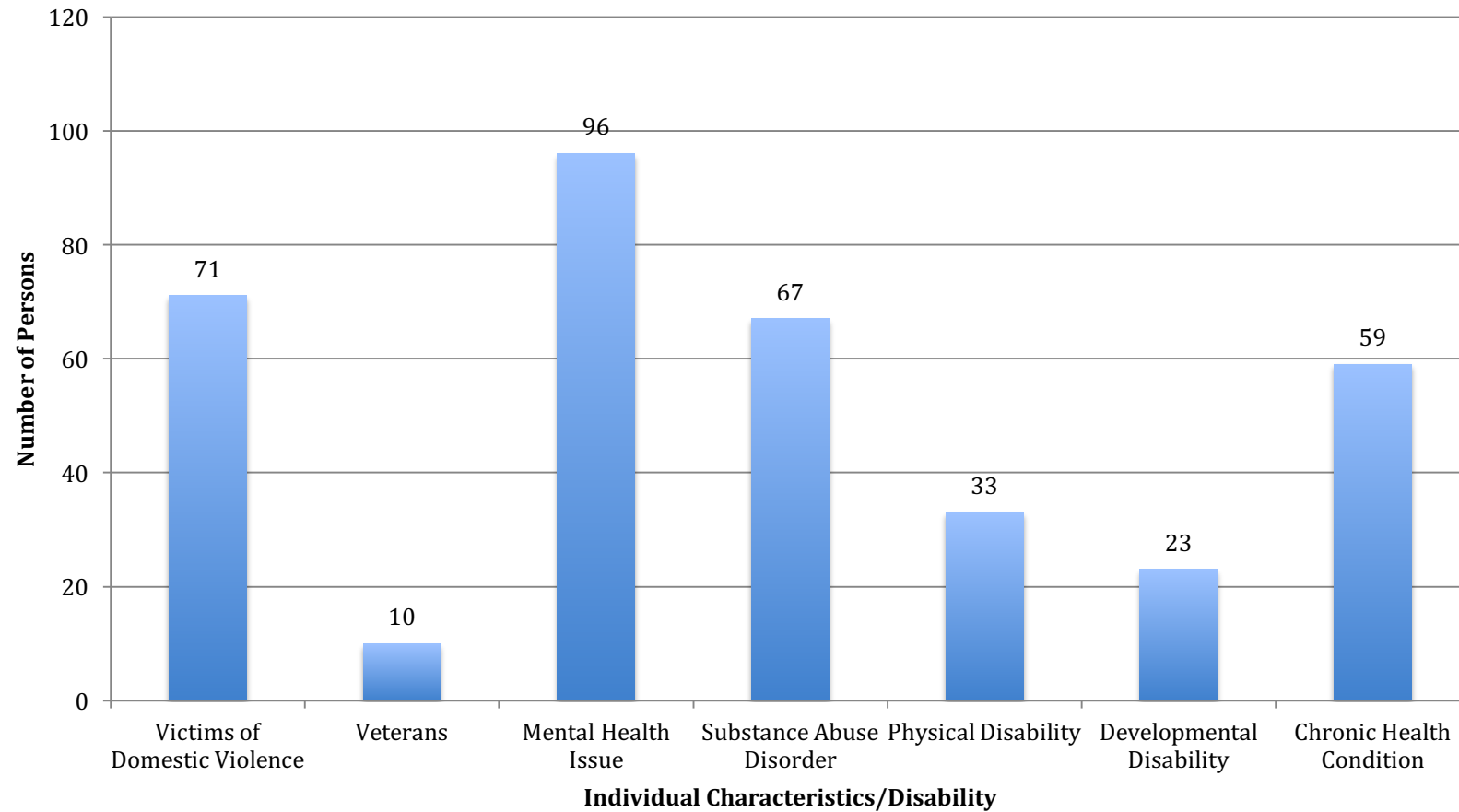
Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

Fig. A.8. Number of Homeless Households by County, State or Country of Last Permanent Address	
Last Permanent Address – County/State	**Number of Households**
Bergen County	**166**
Burlington County	1
Camden County	2
Cape May County	2
Essex County	4
Florida	2
Hudson County	2
Mercer County	2
Middlesex County	2
Morris County	1
New York	3
Ocean County	2
Passaic County	7
Pennsylvania	1
Salem County	1
Texas	1
Union County	1

What was your residence prior to your current living situation?

Fig. A.9. Number of Homeless Households by Prior Residence

Prior Residence	Number of Households
Emergency Shelter, or Emergency Hotel Voucher	42
Hotel/Motel Paid for Without Voucher	5
Place Not Meant for Human Habitation (On the Street,...	19
Transitional Housing for Homeless Persons	8
Living with Family or Friends	54
Permanent Housing	39
Permanent Supportive Housing Program	1
Rooming House	1
Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention Facility	11
Medical Hospital (emergency room, acute care)	9
Psychiatric Hospital or Treatment Facility	10
Substance Abuse Treatment Facility/Detox	10
Foster care Home or Group Home	2
Nursing Home or Other Long Term Care Facility	1
Other	2

Which of the following sources of income or non-cash benefits do you, or anyone in your household, receive?

Fig. A. 10. Number of Households by Source of Cash Income
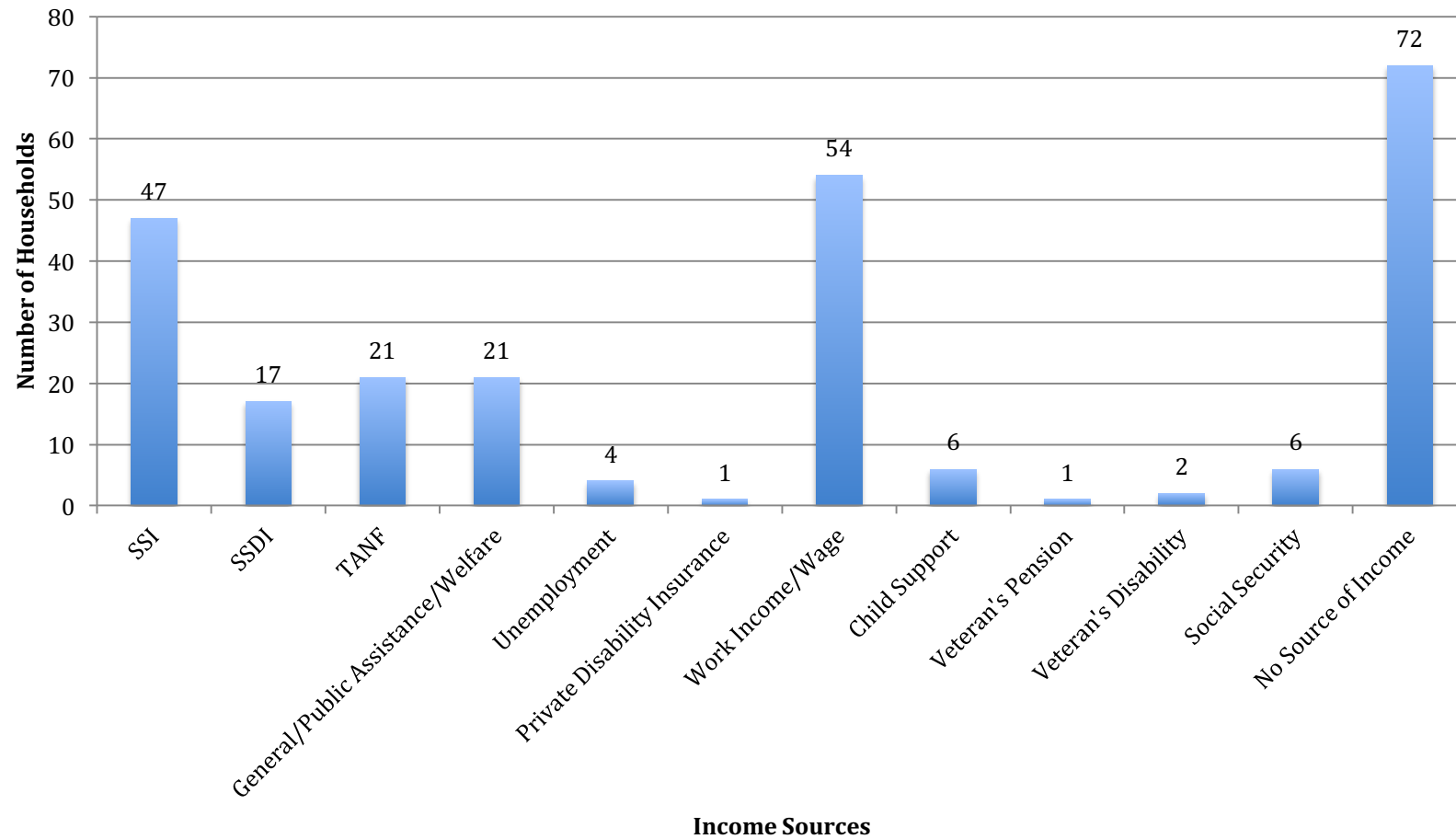
Fig. A. 11. Number of Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits

Chart: Number of Households (y-axis) by Non-Cash Benefits (x-axis)

- Food Stamps/SNAP: 86
- Medicaid: 106
- Medicare: 14
- State Children's Health Insurance/FamilyCare: 8
- WIC/Special Nutrition Program for Women,…: 8
- TANF Child Care: 2
- TANF Transportation: 1
- Temporary Rental Assistance: 4
- Section 8/Public Housing/Ongoing Rental Assistance: 5
- VA Medical Benefits: 6
- Receiving NO governmental benefits: 50

What is your monthly household income?

Fig. A.12. Number of Homeless Households by Monthly Income Range
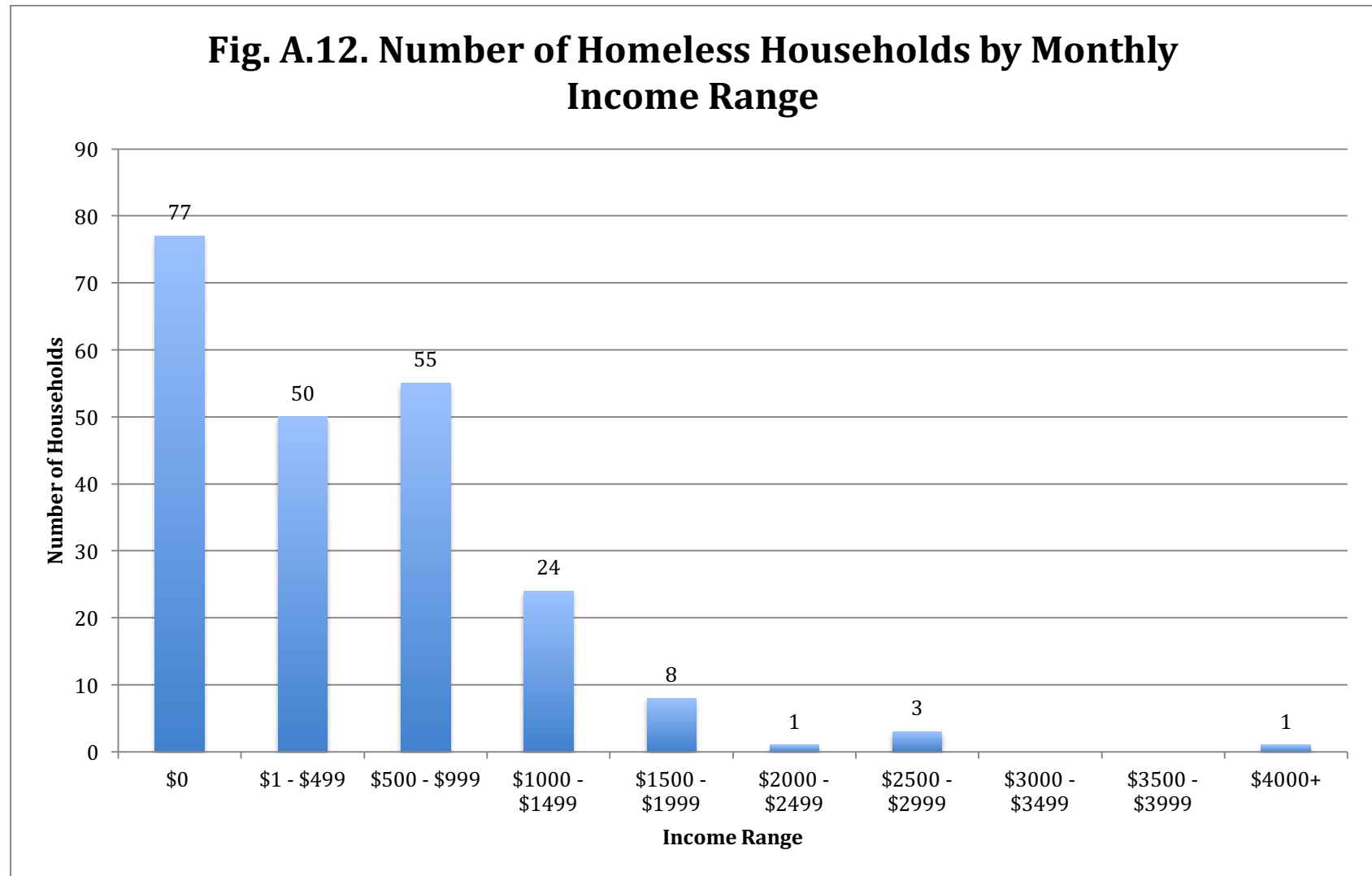
Would you, or anyone in your household, like to receive any of the following services?

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

X-axis (Services): Emergency Shelter (155), Housing (181), Substance Abuse Services (19), Mental Health Care (45), Medical Care (disability) (36), Medical Care (routine healthcare) (44), Dental Care (16), Financial Assistance for Utilities (18), Financial Assistance for Housing (24), Financial Assistance for Moving Expenses (24), Emergency Food or Meal Assistance (14), Domestic Violence Services (7), Legal Services (28), Immigration Services (9), Assistance Obtaining ID (5), Child Care (10), Educational Training (19), Employment Assistance (21), Transportation Services (17), Family Reunification (7)

Y-axis: Number of Households

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

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

Number of Households by cause:

Cause of Homelessness	Number of Households
Loss or Reduction of Benefits	5
Loss or Reduction of Job Income	28
Eviction or at Risk of Eviction	27
Relocation	3
Released From Prison/Jail	11
Released From Hospital	9
Released From Psychiatric Facility	4
Injury	1
Domestic Violence	25
Asked to Leave Shared Residence	45
Drug/Alcohol Abuse	23
Natural Disaster	1
Household breakup/death in household	3