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NJ
2016
Counts!

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

January 26, 2016

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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 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

Monarch would like to thank all Point-In-Time Coordinators, homeless service providers, agencies, and volunteers who participated in NJ Counts 2016. Monarch would also like to specifically thank Bergen County for providing a Spanish translation of the 2016 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 2016 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 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 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 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 558 households, including 683 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Camden County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 39 persons in 38 households were identified as chronically homeless.
- 123 households, including 150 persons were unsheltered on the night of the count.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 26th, 2016, a total of 683 persons, in 558 households, were experiencing homelessness in Camden County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 72 persons (11.8%) and 57 households (11.4%) from 2015. Camden County had 7.6% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in 2016.

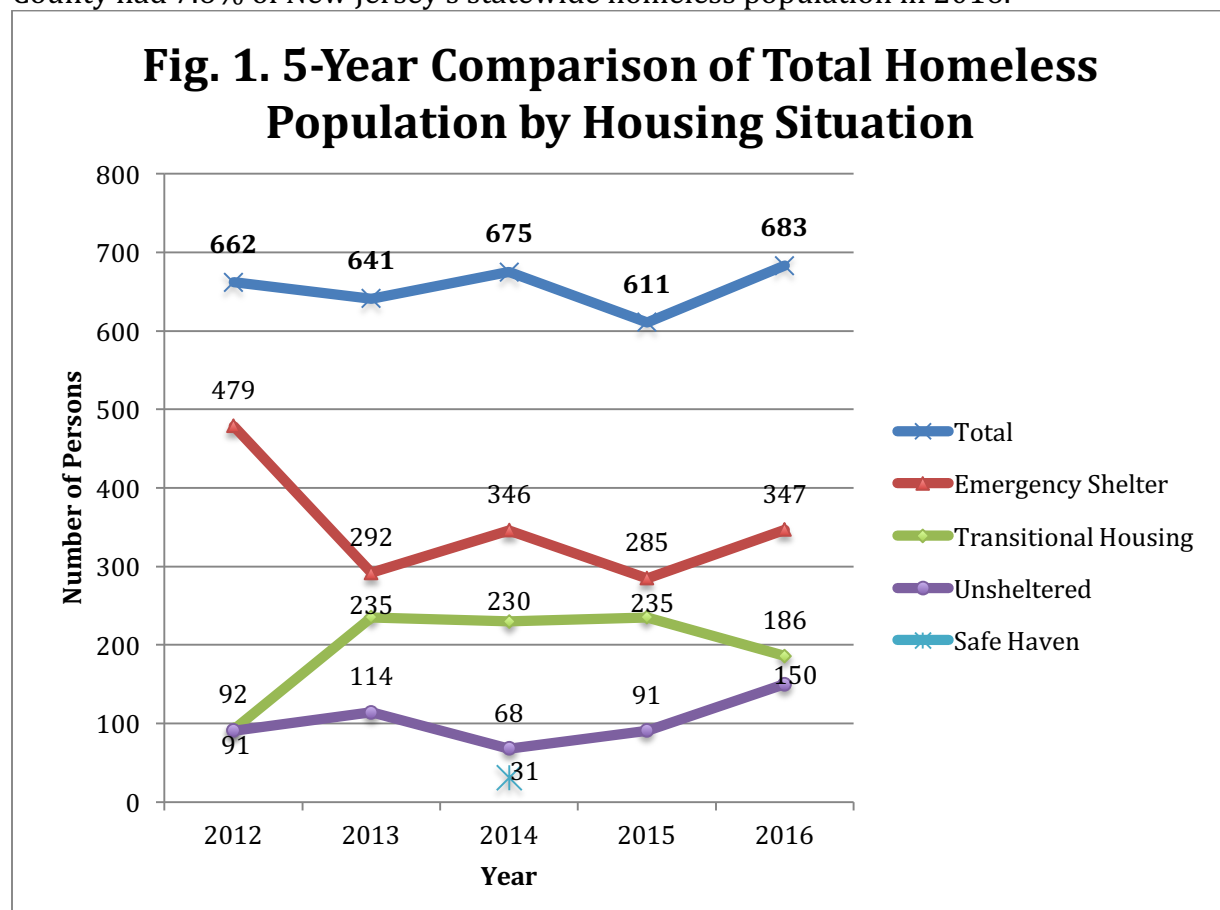
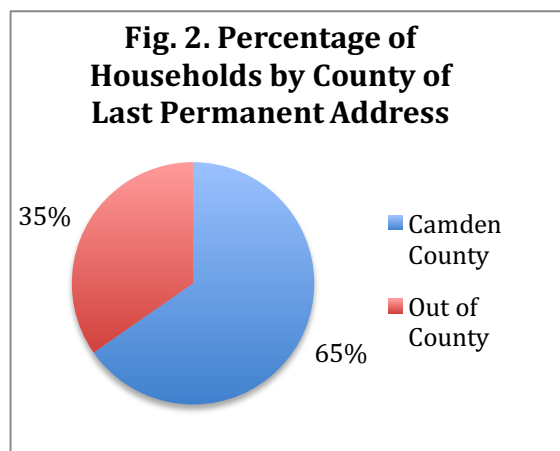


Figure 1 shows that, in 2016, 347 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 186 stayed in transitional housing, and 150 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. The number of persons in transitional housing decreased by 49 persons (20.9%) from

2015. However, the number of persons in emergency shelter increased from 2015 by 62 persons (21.8%) and the number of those in unsheltered locations increased by 59 (64.8%).

Figure 1 also shows that, overall, the total number of homeless persons has been shifting up and down slightly each year while trending slightly upward over the past five years in Camden County, with the five-year high being in 2016. In 2016, the number of homeless

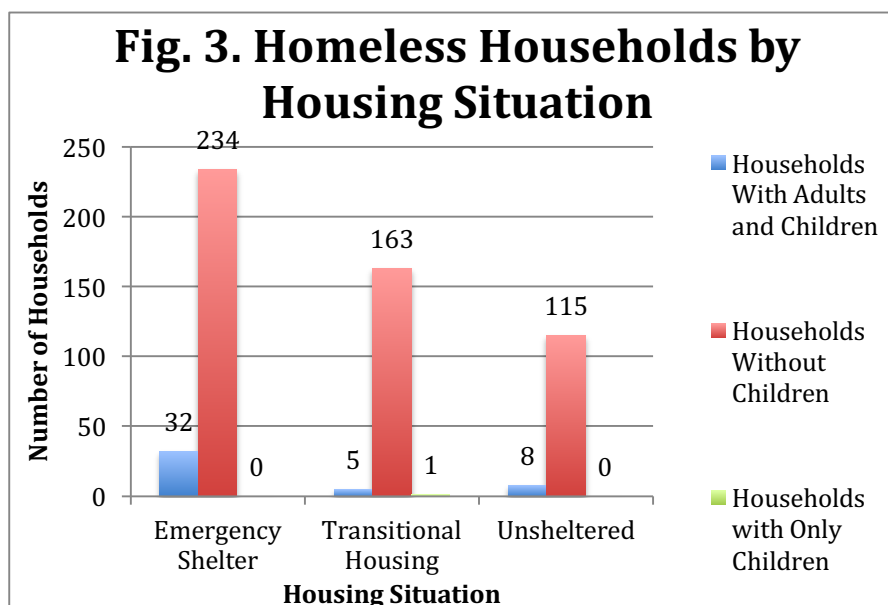


persons in Camden County reflects an increase of 21 over 2012, a change of 3% over this five-year reporting period. Within this five year period, the emergency shelter population decreased by 27.6% while the transitional housing and unsheltered population increased by 102.2% and 64.8% respectively

As Figure 2 shows, 35% of the homeless households in Camden County in 2016 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 558 homeless households counted in Camden County in 2016, 45 (8.1%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. These families were composed of 160 persons, including 105 children under age 18. The average family size was 3.5 persons. Figure 3 shows that 32 families were staying in

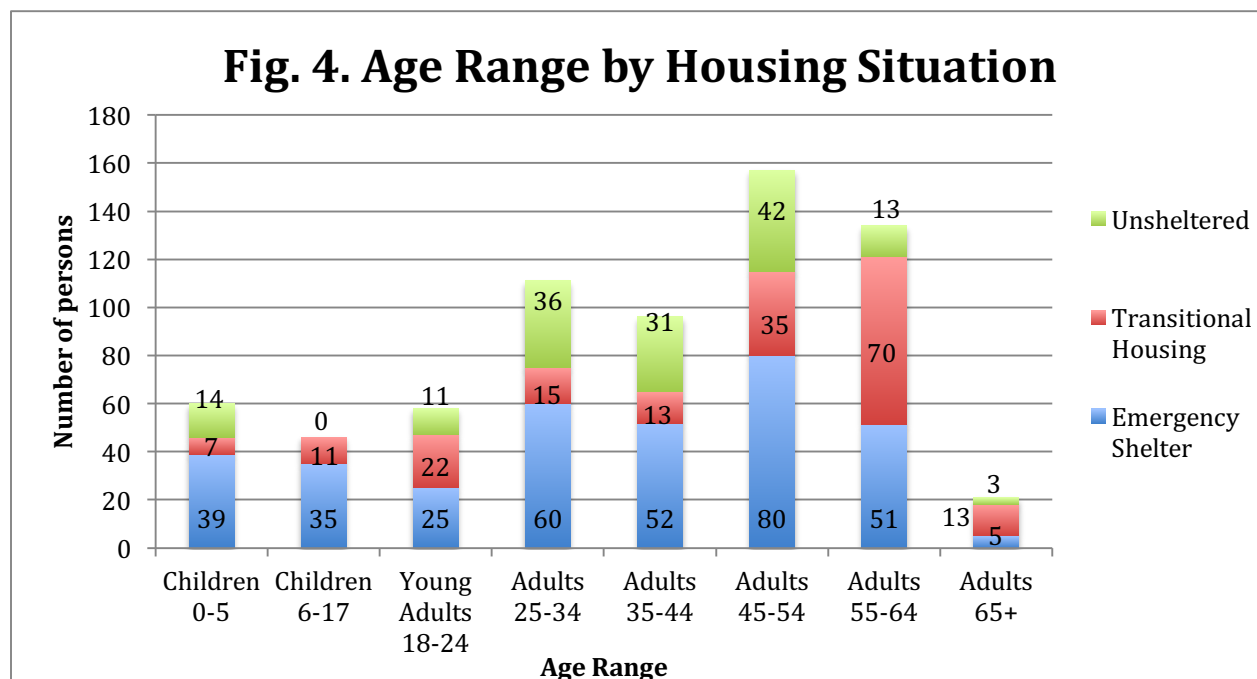
emergency shelter (71.1%), and 5 were in transitional housing programs (11.1%). There were 8 unsheltered families, consisting of 13 adults and 14 children. In 2016, Camden County counted 3 fewer homeless families than in 2015, a decrease of 6.3%.

91.8% (512) of the homeless households in Camden County were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 522 adults. 234 (45.7%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 163 (31.8%) were in transitional housing, and 115 (22.5%) were unsheltered. Camden County has seen the number of adult-only homeless households increase by 63 (14%) since 2015.

In 2016, there was 1 household in transitional housing with only children under 18. This household had 1 unaccompanied minor, and represents an increase from 0 households in 2015.

Demographics

There were a total of 58 (8.5%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 519 (76%) adults over age 24, and 106 (15.5%) 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 0 and 5 years of age (60, 56.6%). The age range most represented overall, are adults between 45 and 54 (157 persons, 23%).



70.1% of homeless persons were male, and 29.9% were female.

54.8% of persons identified their race as Black or African-American, making that the largest racial subgroup among persons experiencing homelessness on the night of the count. The next largest group self-identified as White (42.6%), followed by those

identifying as Pacific Islander (3.2%). With regard to ethnicity, 12.3% of persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

Figure 5 illustrates that 54% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 63.6% of adults (367 persons) 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 3.8% of children (4 persons). Figure 6 shows the number of the homeless persons that identified as having various disabilities. The most common disabilities included mental health issues and substance abuse disorders.

Fig. 5. Percentage of Population with a Disability

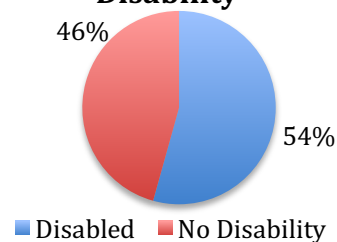
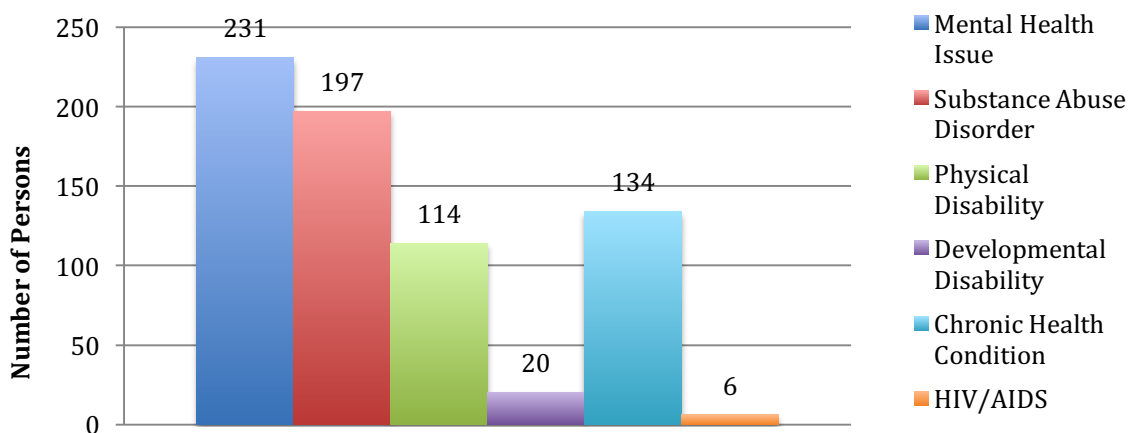


Fig. 6. Number of Persons by Disability Type

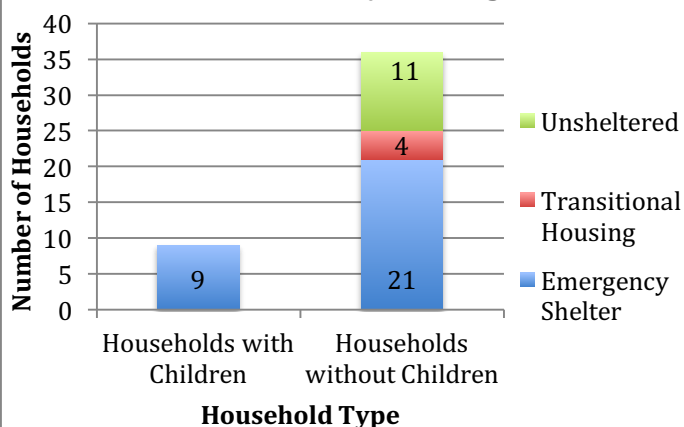


Among disabled adults, 62.7% reported a mental health issue, making this the most prevalent disability. Adults with mental health issues were 39.9% of the total homeless adult population. Among homeless children, 3 reported chronic health conditions and 2 reported developmental disabilities, making these the most prevalent conditions.

Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in Camden County, 45 homeless households (8.1% of all households) identified having a victim of domestic violence. A total of 67 homeless persons who were members of those households were impacted. The majority (80%) of these households were adult households without children, 58.3% of which were

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

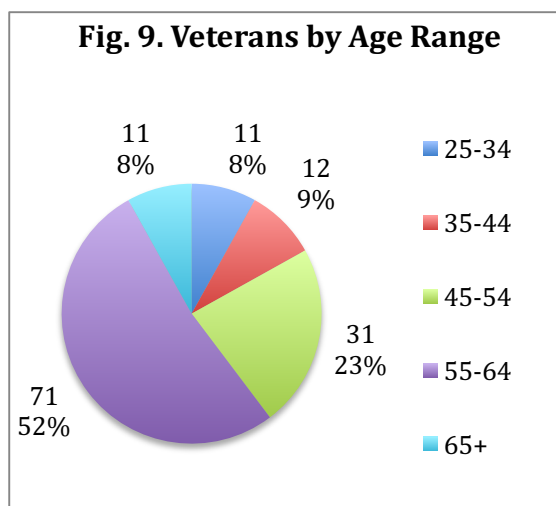
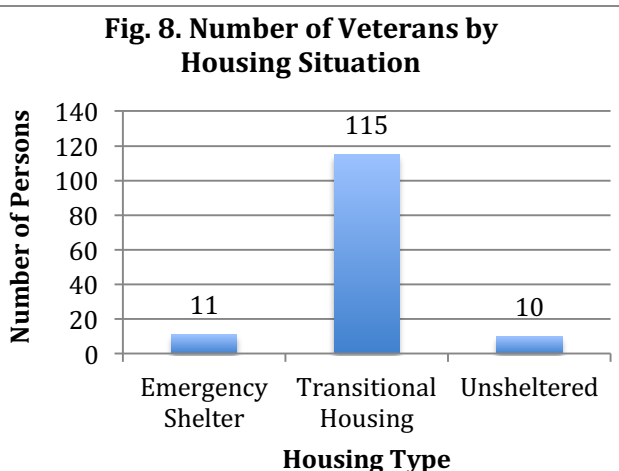


in emergency shelter on the night of the count. 11 of the adult-only victim households (30.5%) were unsheltered on the night of the count.

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.

136 homeless veterans were identified on the night of the count. This represents the same number of veterans counted in 2015. All but 1 of the homeless veterans counted were in households with only adults, and 1 veteran household had adults and 2 children. This represents an increase from the 0 veteran families counted in 2015. As in 2015, the majority (84.6%) of homeless veterans were in transitional housing, but the number of unsheltered veterans increased by 3 (42.9%) from 7 in 2015 to 10 in 2016.



131 veterans (96.3%) experiencing homelessness in Camden County on the night of the count were male and 5 (3.7%) were female. The most common racial background identified among them (84 veterans, 61.8%) was Black or African American, with 49 (36%) identified as White. Figure 9 illustrates the percentage of homeless veterans by age range. No veterans were between 18 and 24 years old. 60.3% of identified veterans were 55 and older.

102 of the 136 veterans, 75%, reported having some kind of disability. Among disabled homeless veterans, 61 (59.8%) veterans

reported mental health issues, 51 (50%) reported substance abuse disorders, 37 (36.3%) had chronic health conditions, and 35 (34.3%) has physical disabilities. The types of services that homeless veterans sought the most were emergency shelter and housing. Among homeless veteran households, 6.6% reported income from a VA pension, and 14% reported income from VA disability. 86 homeless veterans were connected with VA medical benefits (63.2%). 44.9% of homeless veterans reported having no source of income, and 11% reported that they were not connected with any kind of non-cash mainstream benefit.

Income and Benefits

Among all homeless households on the night of the count, 39.1% had no source of income and 7.9% reported having earned cash income (see Figure 10). The three most common sources of non-earned cash income among households were SSI (19.9%), General Assistance (18.6%), and TANF (6.3%).

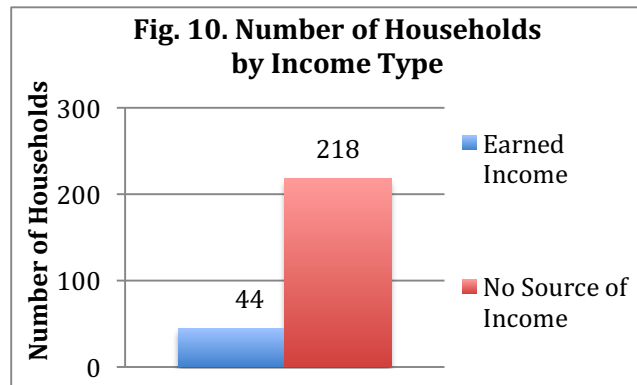


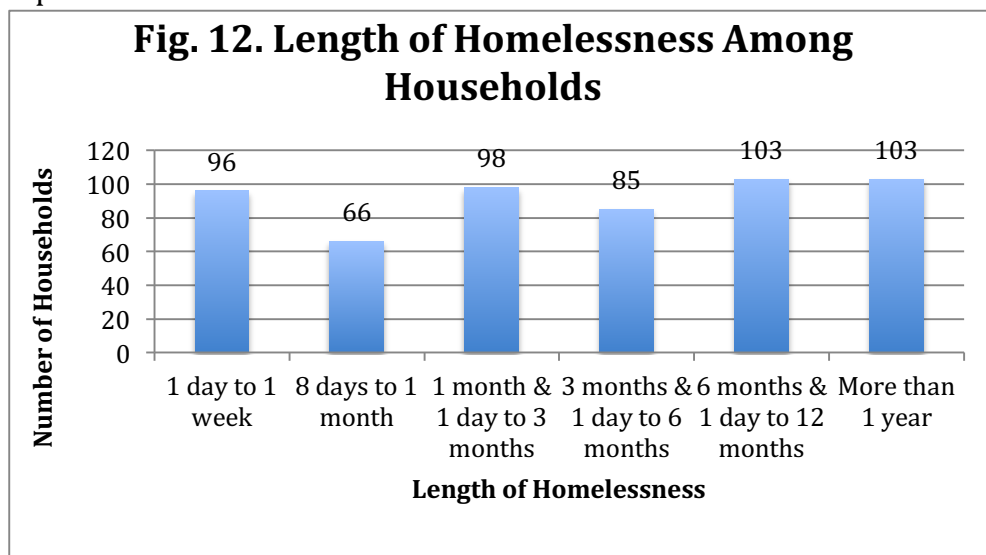
Figure 11 shows the average monthly income for all homeless households by housing situation.

Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	\$242.28	\$536.64	\$396.07

15.6% of homeless households reported receiving no kind of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. The top reported non-cash benefits were Medicaid (45.7%) and Food Stamps (SNAP) (40.3%).

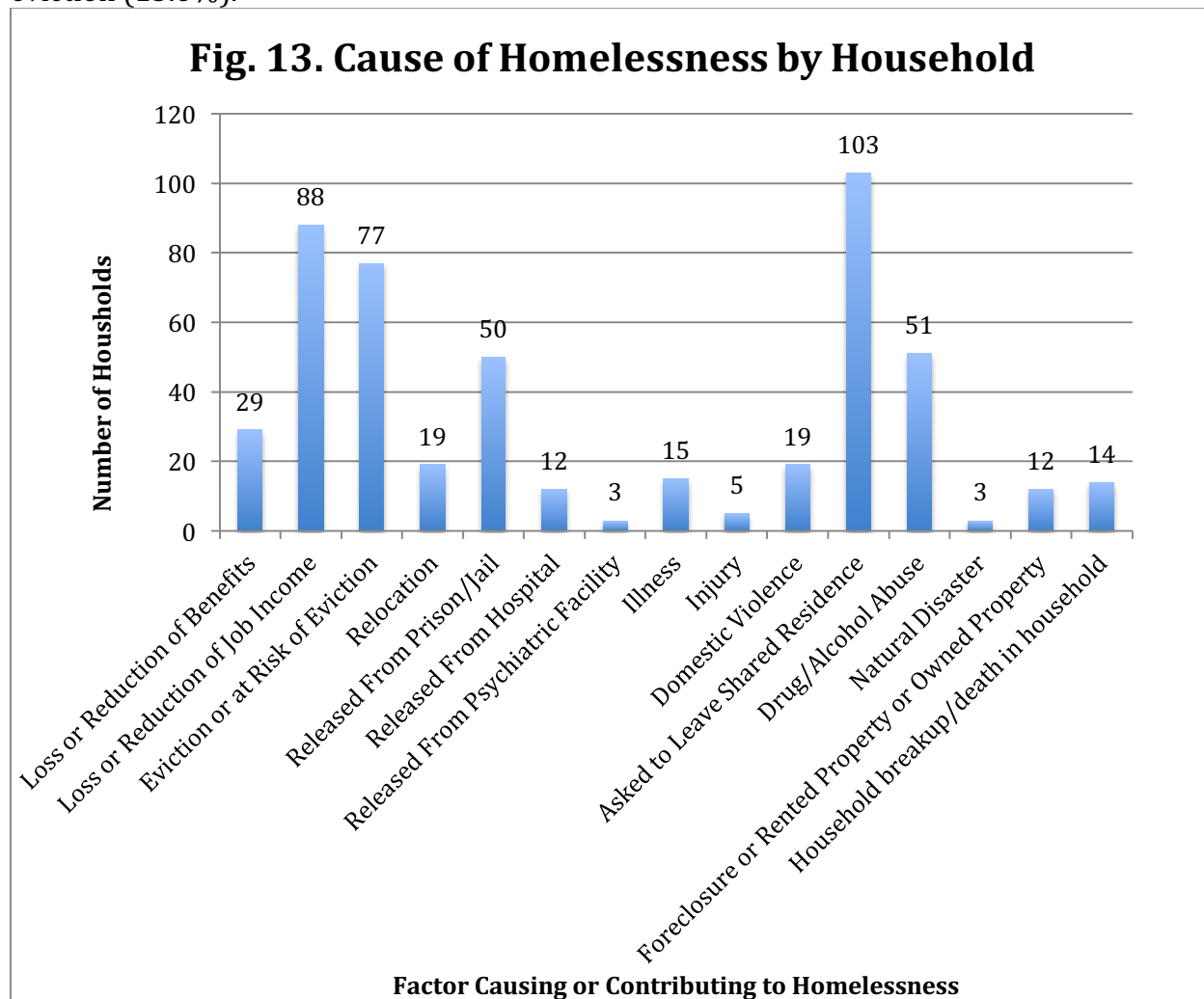
Length of Homelessness

As Figure 12 shows, the lengths of time households had been homeless was very evenly distributed. An equal number of households (103 households, 18.4%) reported their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted between 6 and 12 months and more than 1 year. Taken together, this means 36.9% of households had been homeless more than 6 months. 17.2% of households reported their most recent episode of homelessness as lasting for less than 1 week.



Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more households, 103 (18.5%), attributed their homelessness to being asked to leave a shared residence than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factors reported were loss or reduction of job income (15.9%), followed by eviction or risk of eviction (13.6%).



When homeless households were asked ‘what was your residence prior to your current living situation?’ more said they were living with friends or family (38.7%) than any other type of residence. 18.1% reported staying in emergency shelter prior to their current living situation, and another 12% reported staying in permanent housing.

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

38 households, made up of 39 persons, were chronically homeless in Camden County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 19 persons (32.7%) from 2015. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness decreased from 9.5% in 2015 to 5.7%.

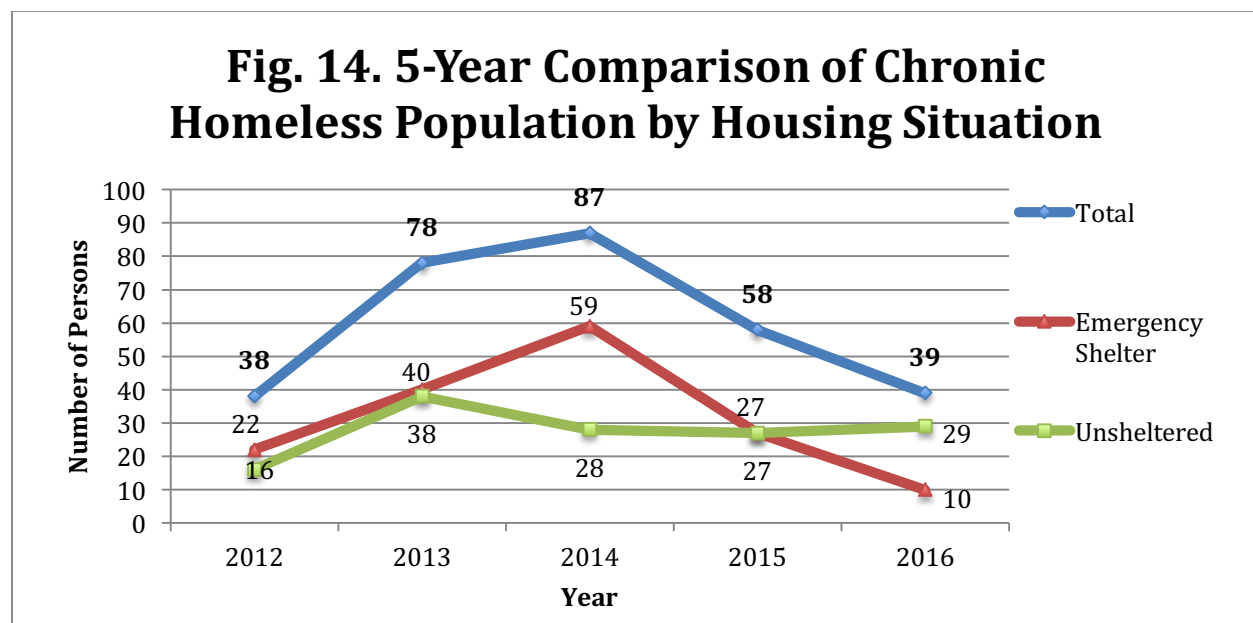
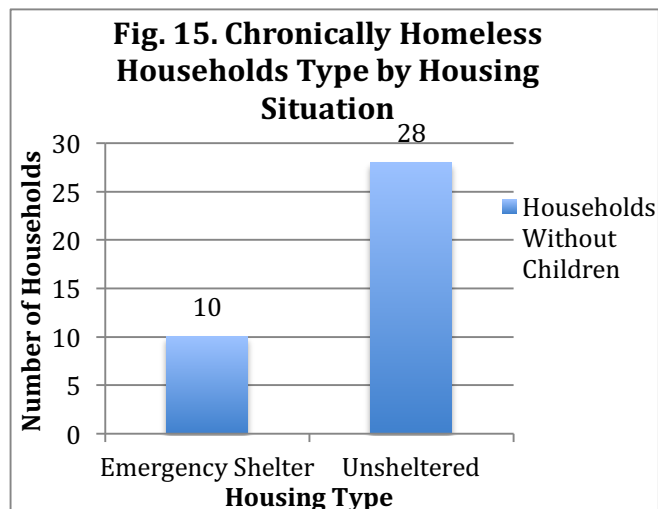


Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless persons who were in emergency shelters or living unsheltered in Camden County from 2012 to 2016. Over the past five years the total number of chronically homeless persons has seen a significant spike in 2014

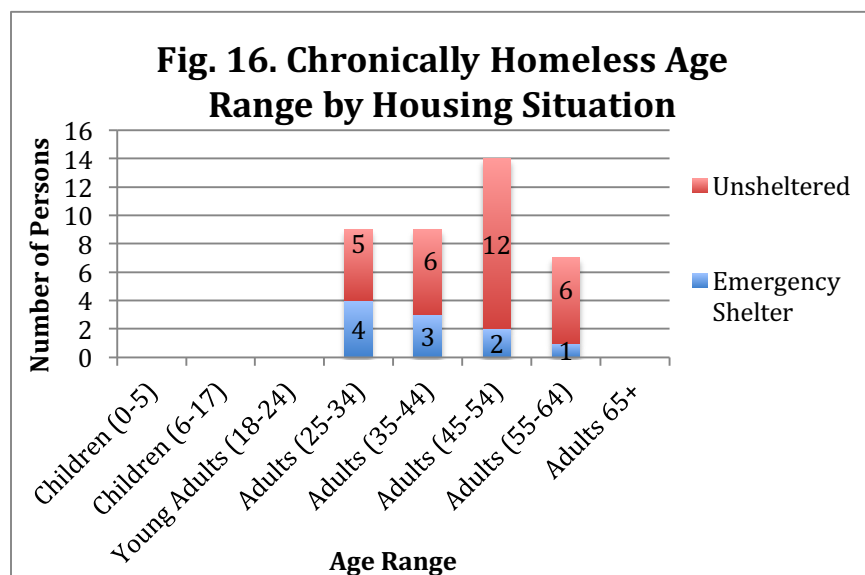
and subsequent decline since 2014. Overall, over the past 5 years the total number of chronic homeless has increased by 1 person (2.6%). The numbers of chronically homeless persons in emergency shelter decreased 54.5%, while the unsheltered chronically homeless population increased 81.2% in the last 5 years.

Families and Individuals

All 38 chronically homeless households counted in 2016 were adult-only households, with one household consisting of an adult couple. This marks a 33.3% decrease from the 57 chronically homeless households counted in 2015. 28 (73.7%) of these households were living unsheltered, an decrease of 2 (6.7%) from 2015.



Demographics



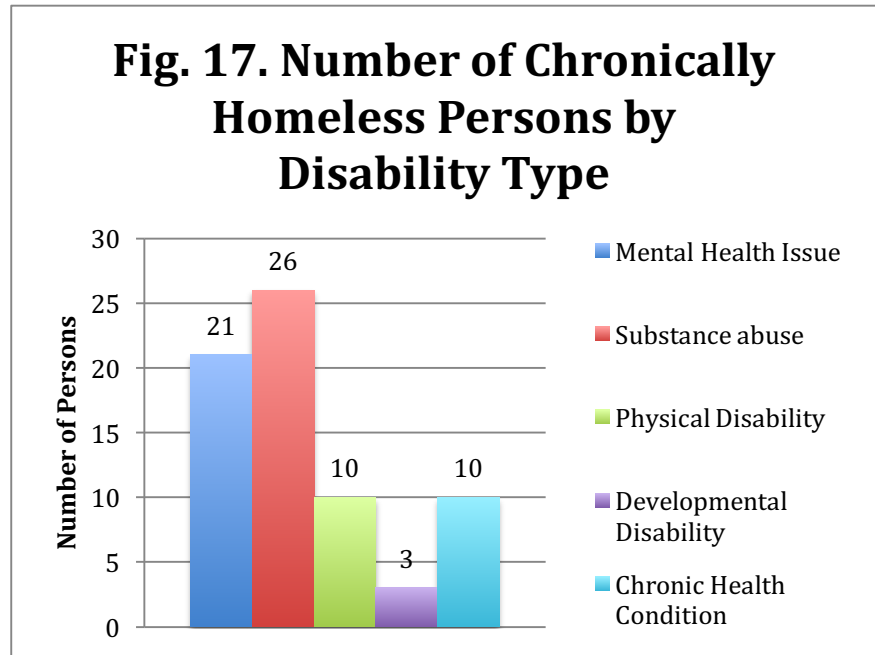
Of the 39 total chronically homeless persons, the largest number of chronically homeless persons (14, 35.9%) in a single age category fell between the ages of 45 and 54 years of age. Figure 16 shows that none of the chronically homeless individuals were under the age of 25 or over age 65.

79.5% of chronically homeless persons were male, and 17.9% were female.

The largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported their race as White (53.8%). The next group self-identified as Black or African-American (48.7%). With regard to ethnicity, 7.7% 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 substance abuse disorders (66.7%), mental health issues (53.8%), and physical disabilities and chronic health conditions (both with 25.6%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.



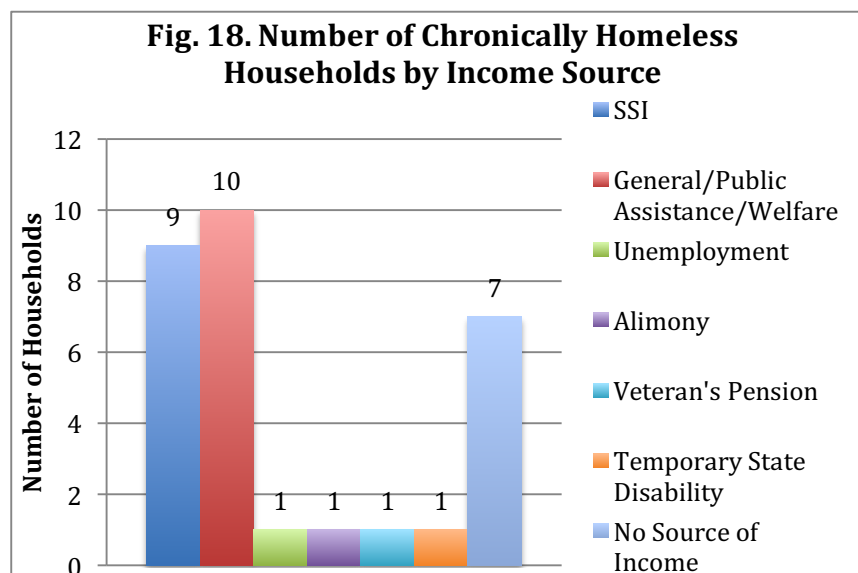
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 3 chronically homeless person in Camden County reported being a victim of domestic violence. 2 of these victims of domestic violence were living unsheltered, and 1 was in emergency shelter.

There were 3 veteran individuals identified as chronically homeless in Camden County on the night of the count, all of whom were unsheltered the night of the count.

Income and Benefits

Among all chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 18.4% 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

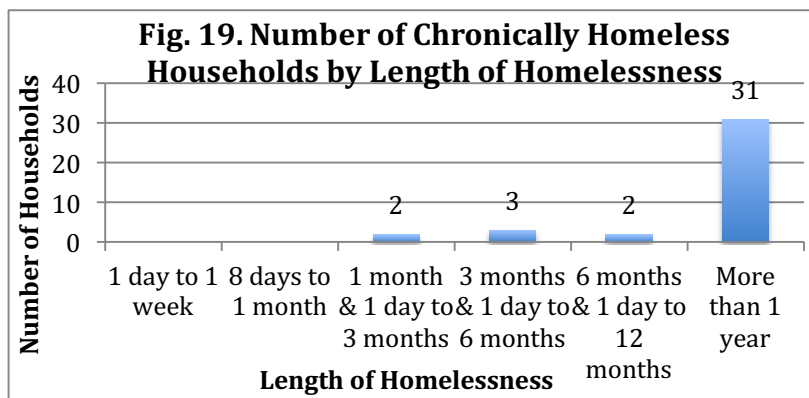


Assistance, which was received by 26.3%. Another 23.7% reported income from SSI. None of the households reported earned income.

7 (18.4%) of the 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 39.5% and 31.6% receiving each, respectively.

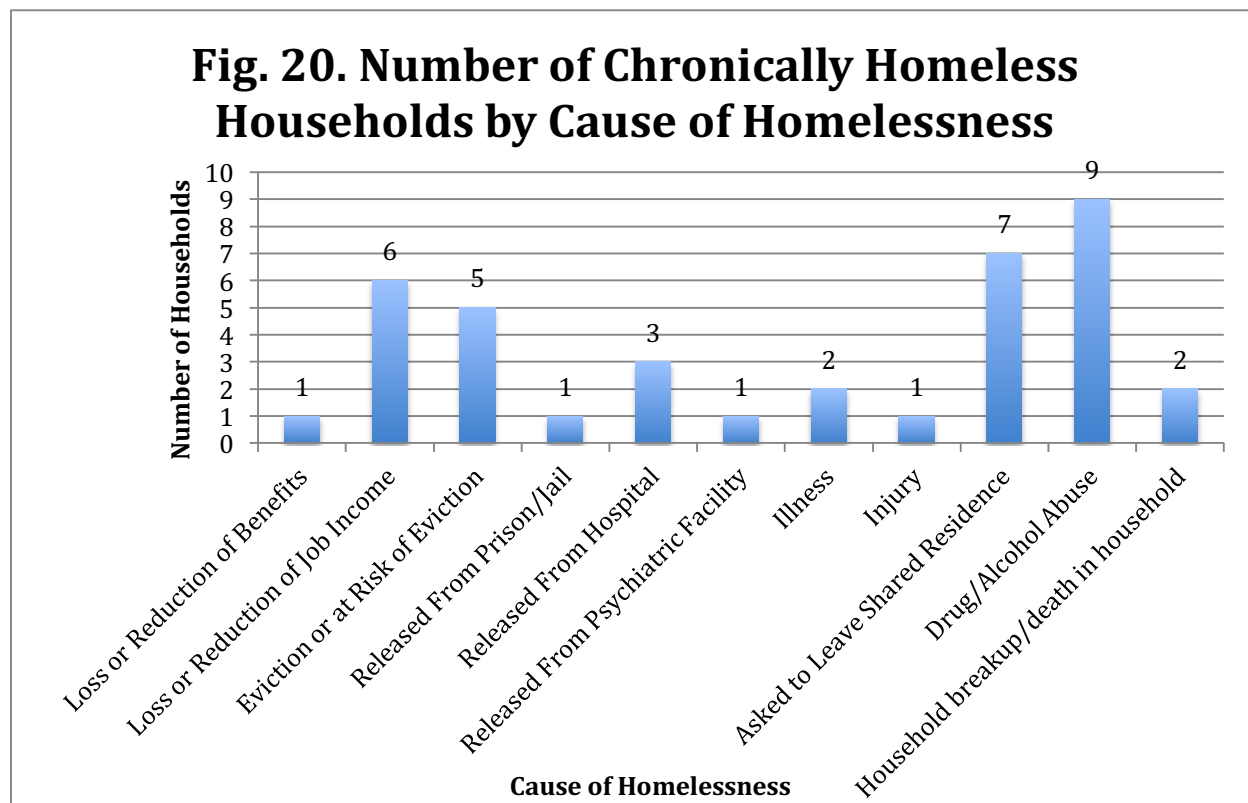
Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that 31 chronically homeless households (81.6%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year.



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 (26.3%) and being asked to leave a shared residence (18.4%).

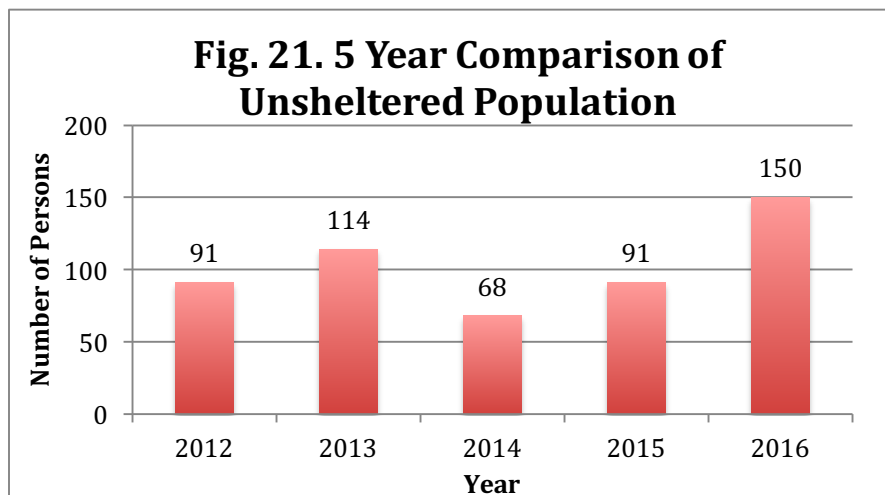


V. Findings for the Unsheltered Homeless

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



123 households, made up of 150 persons, were living unsheltered in Camden County on January 26th, 2016, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 38 households (44.7%), and an increase of 59 (64.8%) persons from 2015.

Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered persons from 2012 to 2016. Since 2014, the unsheltered population has been steadily increasing according to the Point-In-Time Count. The 2016 count more than doubles the 2014 Count of unsheltered persons identified. Since 2012 the unsheltered population has increase by 64.8%, and has increased by 120.6% since 2014.

Families and Individuals

Of the 123 unsheltered households counted in 2016, 8 (6.5%) were households with at least 1 adult and 1 child. These unsheltered families were comprised of 27 persons, 14 children under the age of 18, and 13 adults. This represents an 800% increase in unsheltered families as compared to 2015, when 1 unsheltered family was identified.

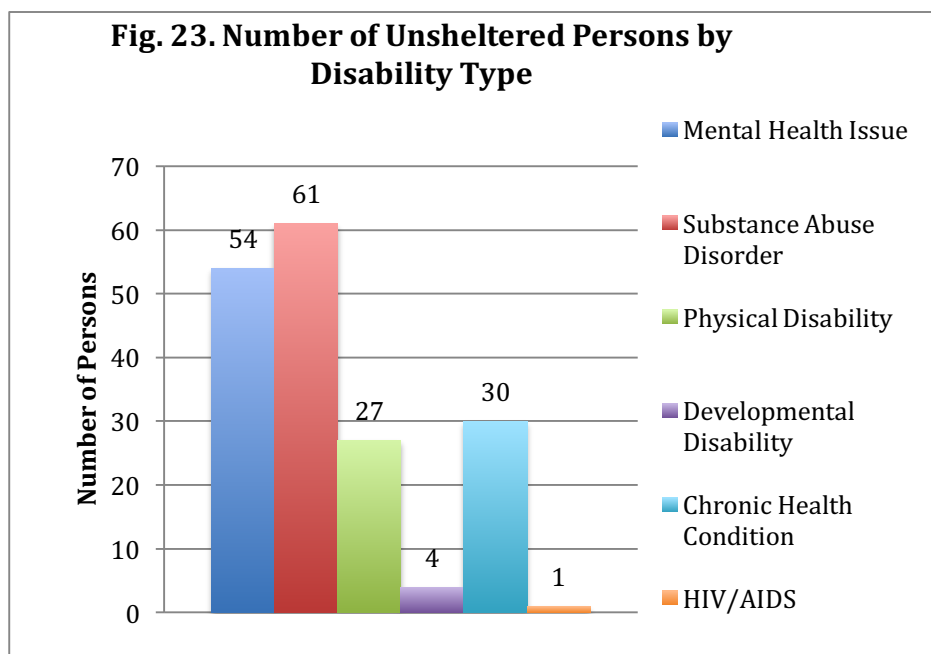
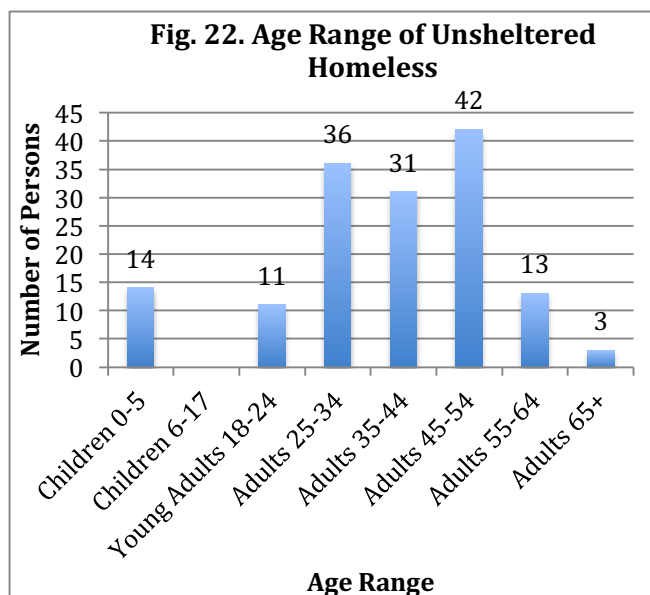
The remaining 115 unsheltered households (93.5%) were adult-only households, and they included 123 persons. This is an increase of 39 (46.4%) adult households from 2015.

Demographics

The largest portion of the 150 unsheltered persons counted in 2016, 42 or 28%, were adults between 45 and 54 years old, followed by those between 25 and 44 (24%).

68% of unsheltered persons were male and 31.3% identified as female. 53.3% identified their race as Black or African-American and 48% identified as White. 9.3% of unsheltered persons identified their ethnicity as Hispanic.

Disabilities



Of the 150 unsheltered persons, 97 (64.7%) reported having some kind of disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were substance abuse disorders (62.9%), and mental health issues (55.7%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.

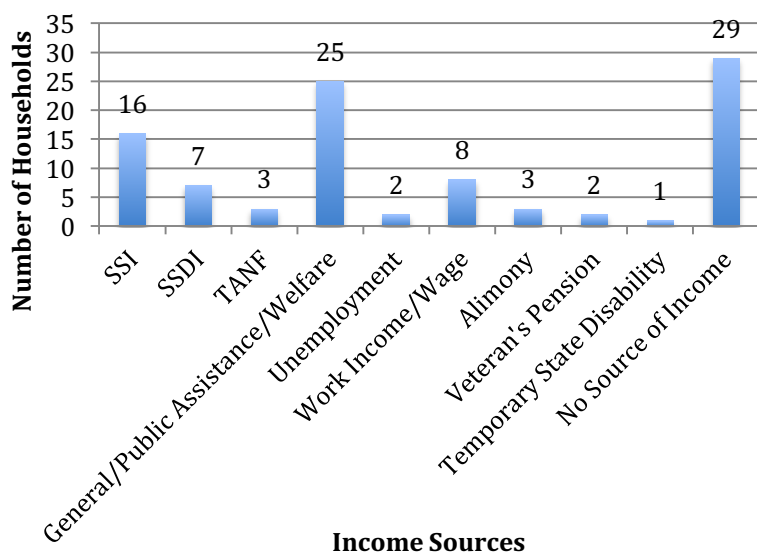
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 11 unsheltered homeless households (7.3%) in Camden County reported having a victim of domestic violence, 10 were adult individuals and 1 was an adult couple. This is an increase of 3 households (37.5%) since 2015.

There were 10 unsheltered veterans identified on the night of the count, a 66.7% increase from the 6 reported in 2015. 9 were single individuals, and 1 was a member of an adult couple.

Income and Benefits

Fig. 24. Number of Unsheltered Households by Income Source



Among all unsheltered households on the night of the count, 29 (23.6%) reported having no source of income. The average monthly income among unsheltered households was approximately \$396. 20.3% of unsheltered households received General Assistance and 13% reported receiving SSI. Figure 24 shows all sources of income received.

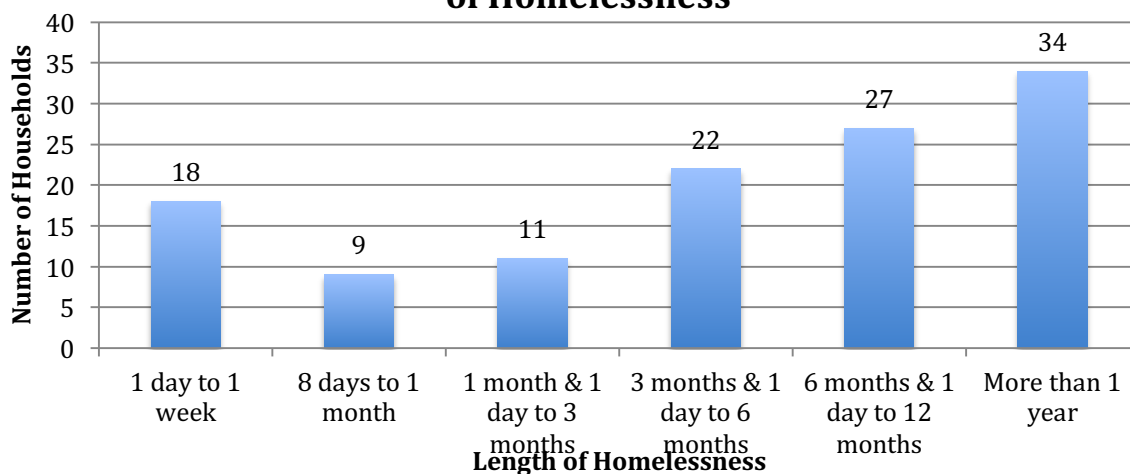
27 unsheltered households (22%) reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps (SNAP) and Medicaid were

the top reported non-cash benefit among this group, with 33.3% and 28.4% receiving each of these benefits, respectively.

Length of Homelessness

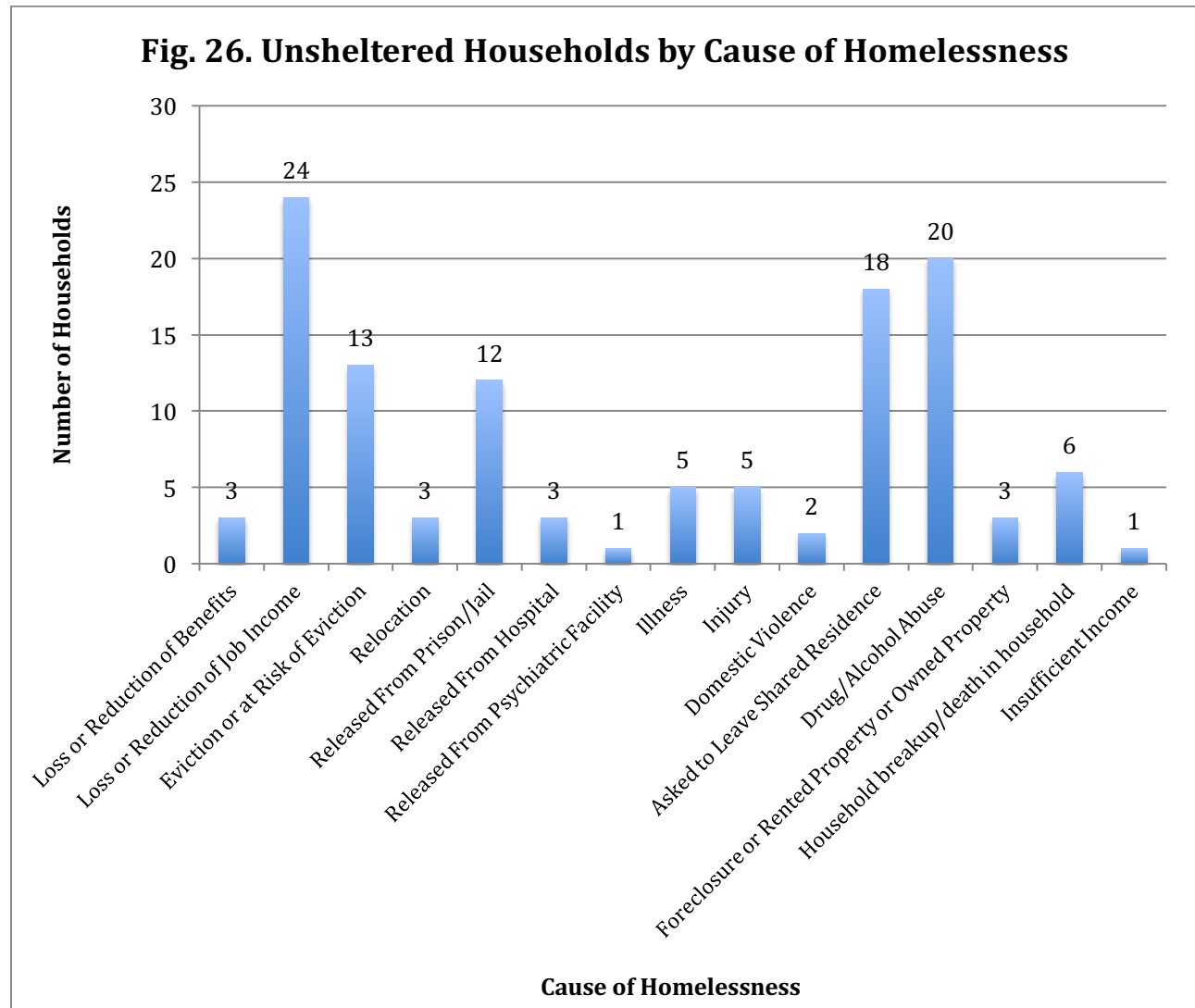
As shown in Figure 25, more unsheltered homeless households reported that their households' most recent, continuous episode of homelessness was for more than 1 year (27.6%) than any other. Another 22% of unsheltered homeless reported being unsheltered between 6 and 12 months.

Fig. 25. Number of Unsheltered Households by Length of Homelessness



Cause of Homelessness

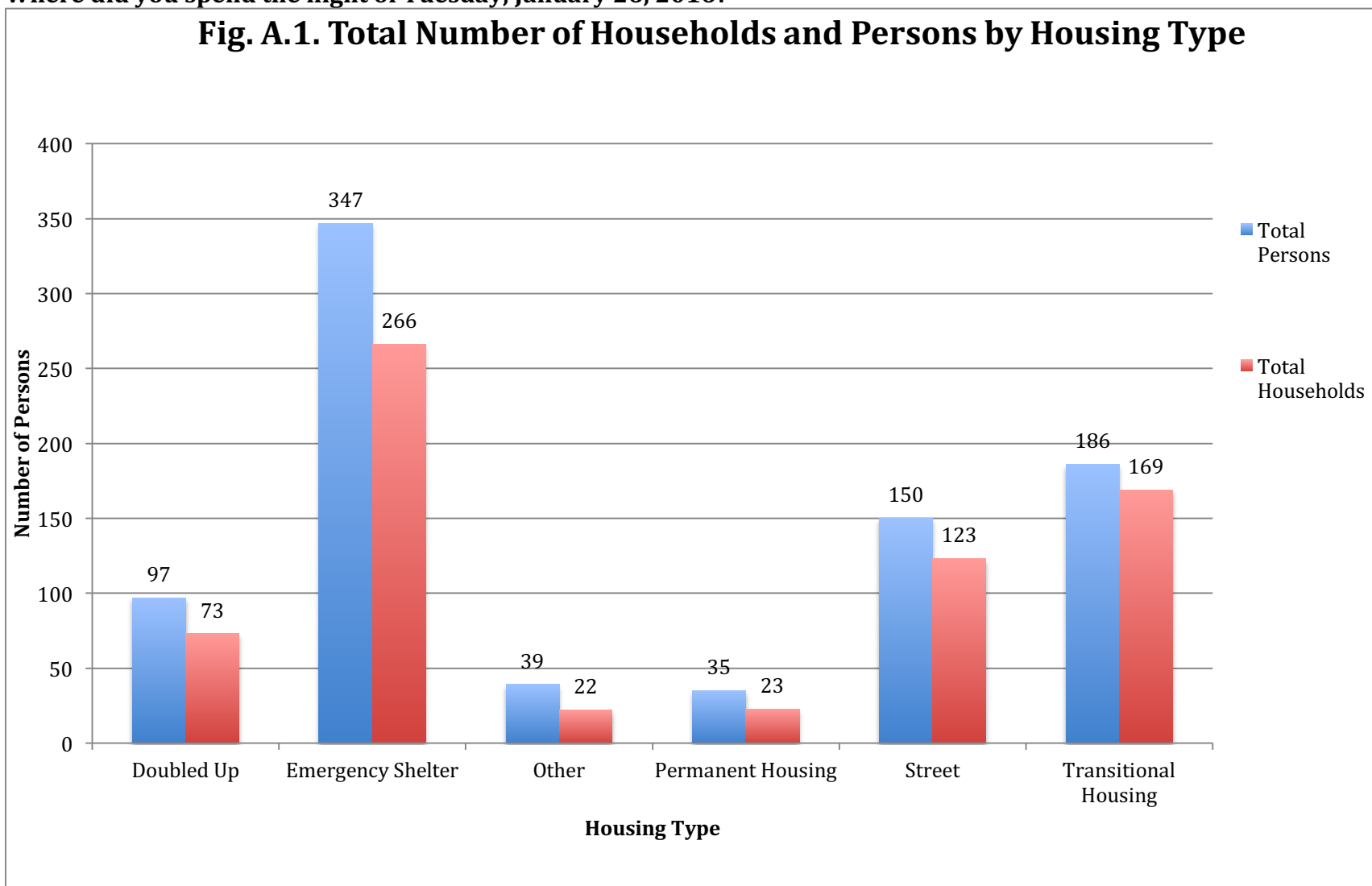
When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, the two most common responses were loss or reduction of job income (19.5%) or drug or alcohol abuse (16.3%).



VI. Appendix

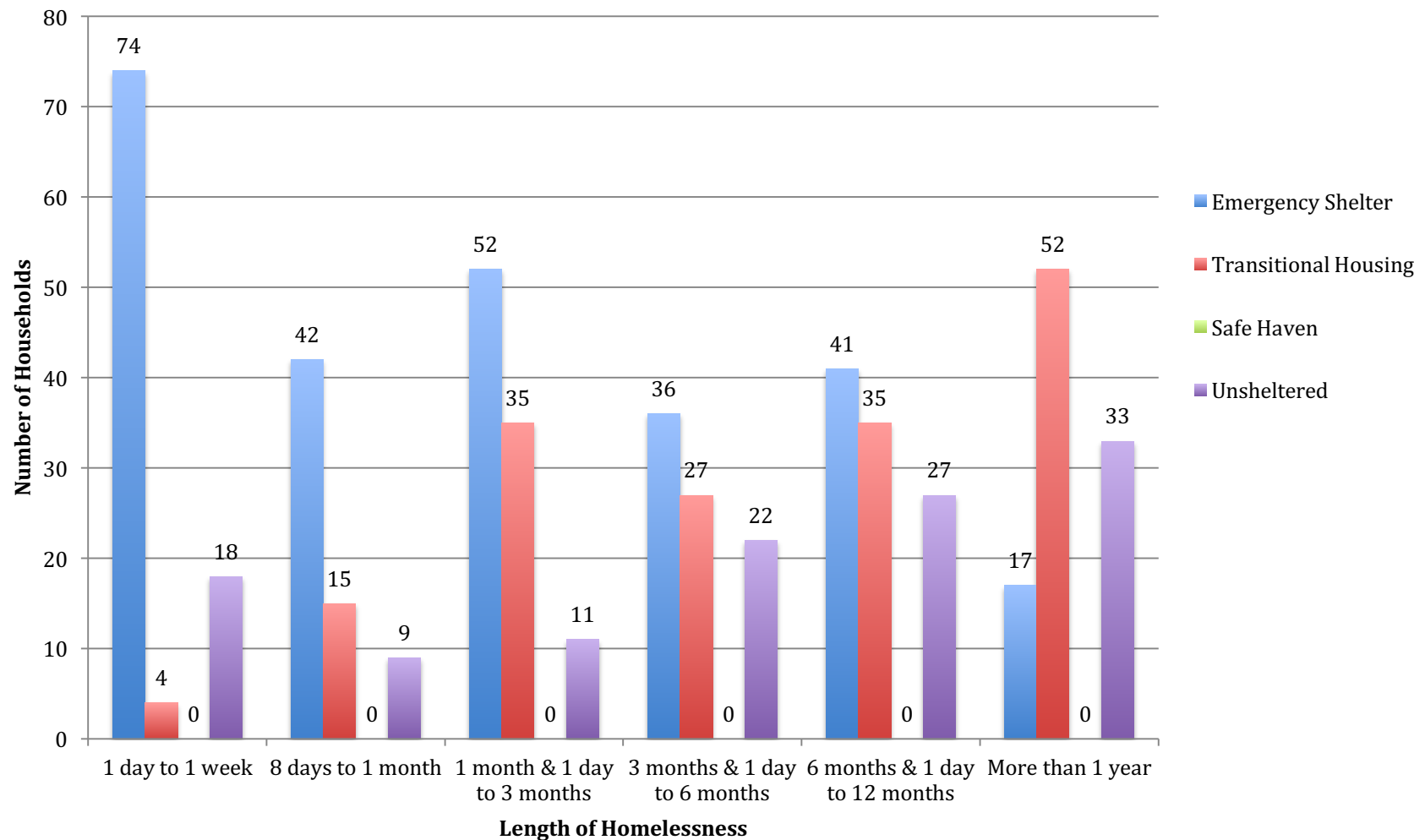
Where did you spend the night of Tuesday, January 26, 2016?

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



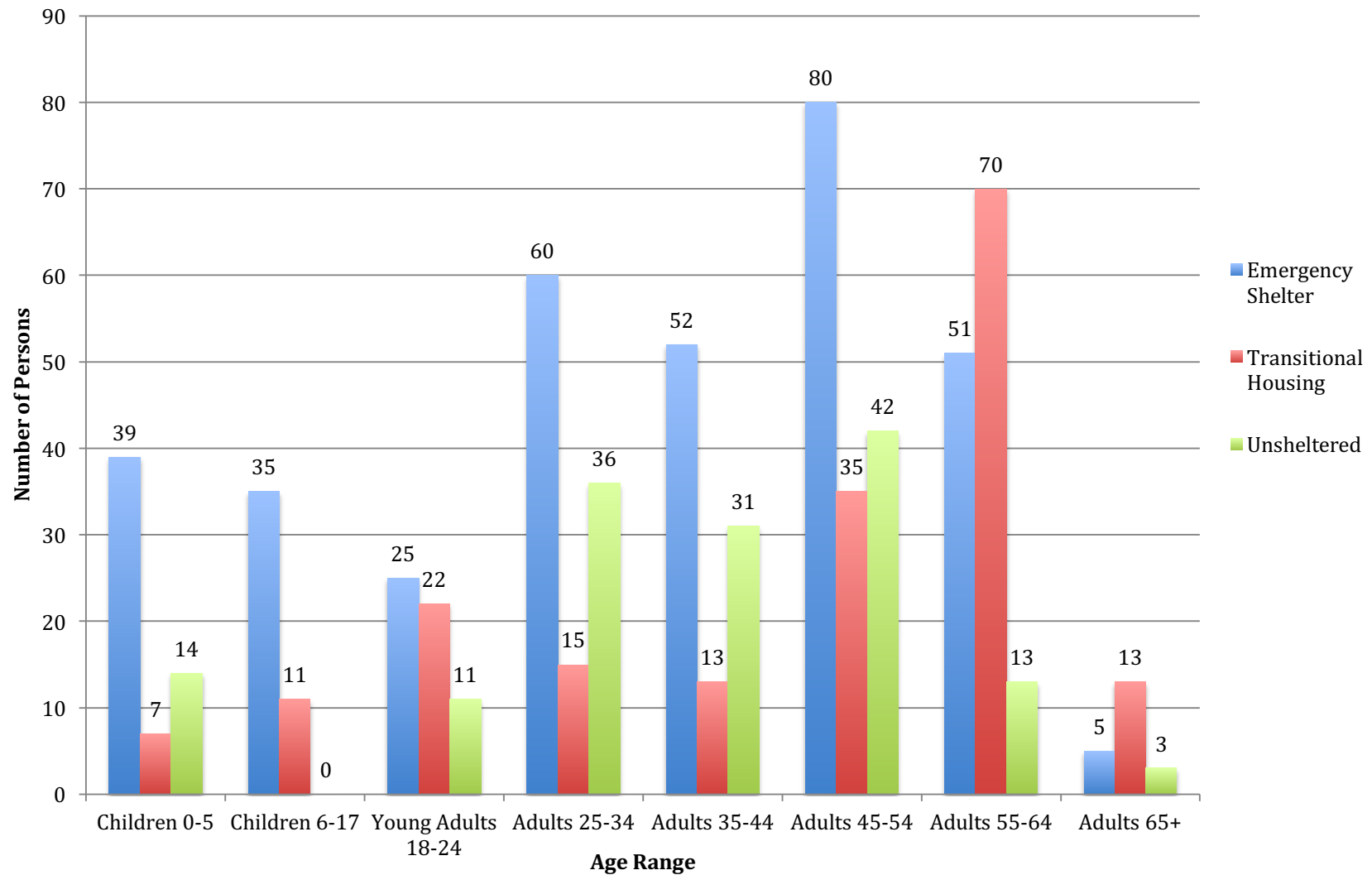
How long have you been in your current living situation?

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



Who was homeless with you on the night of the January 26th?

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



Household Characteristics – check all that apply to each person

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

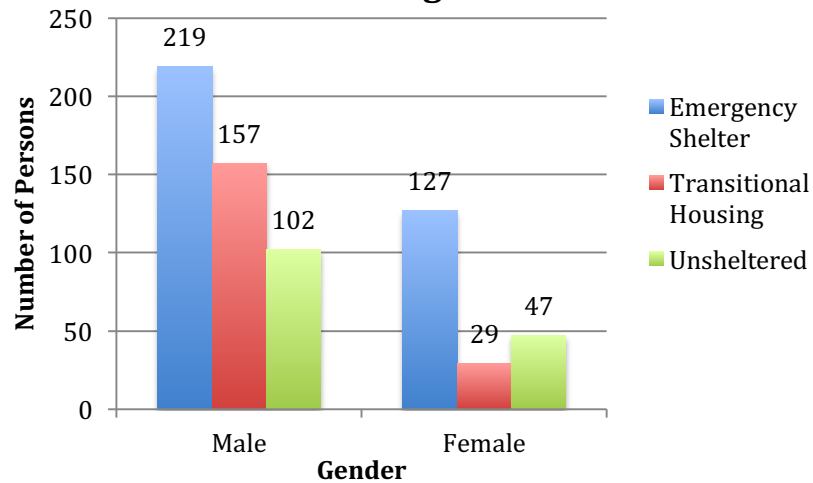


Fig. A.6. Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity

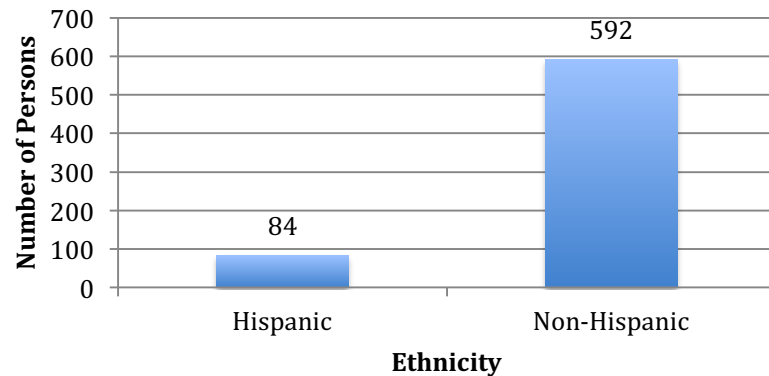


Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race

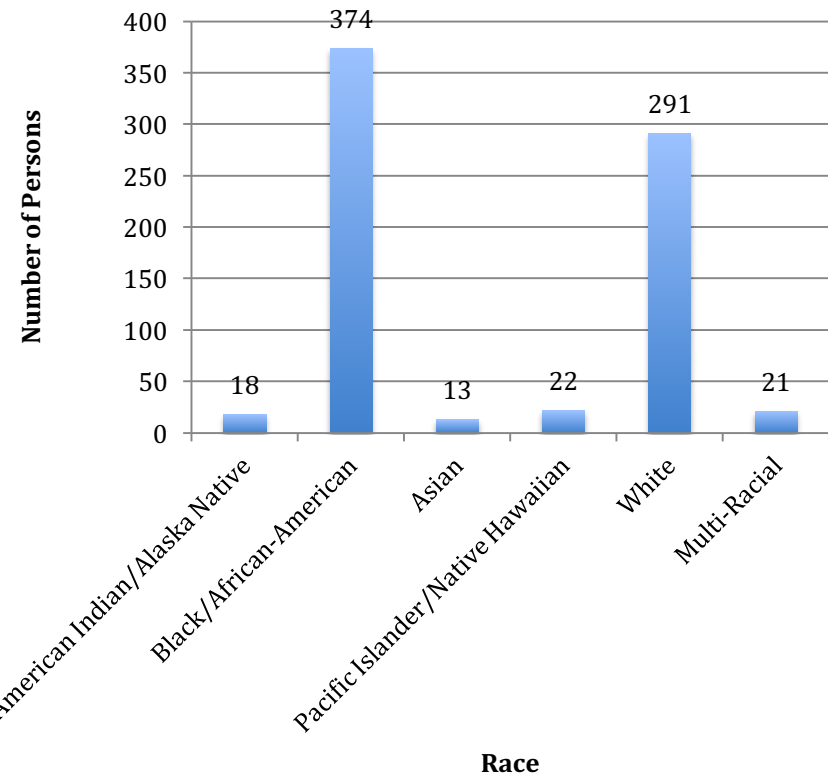
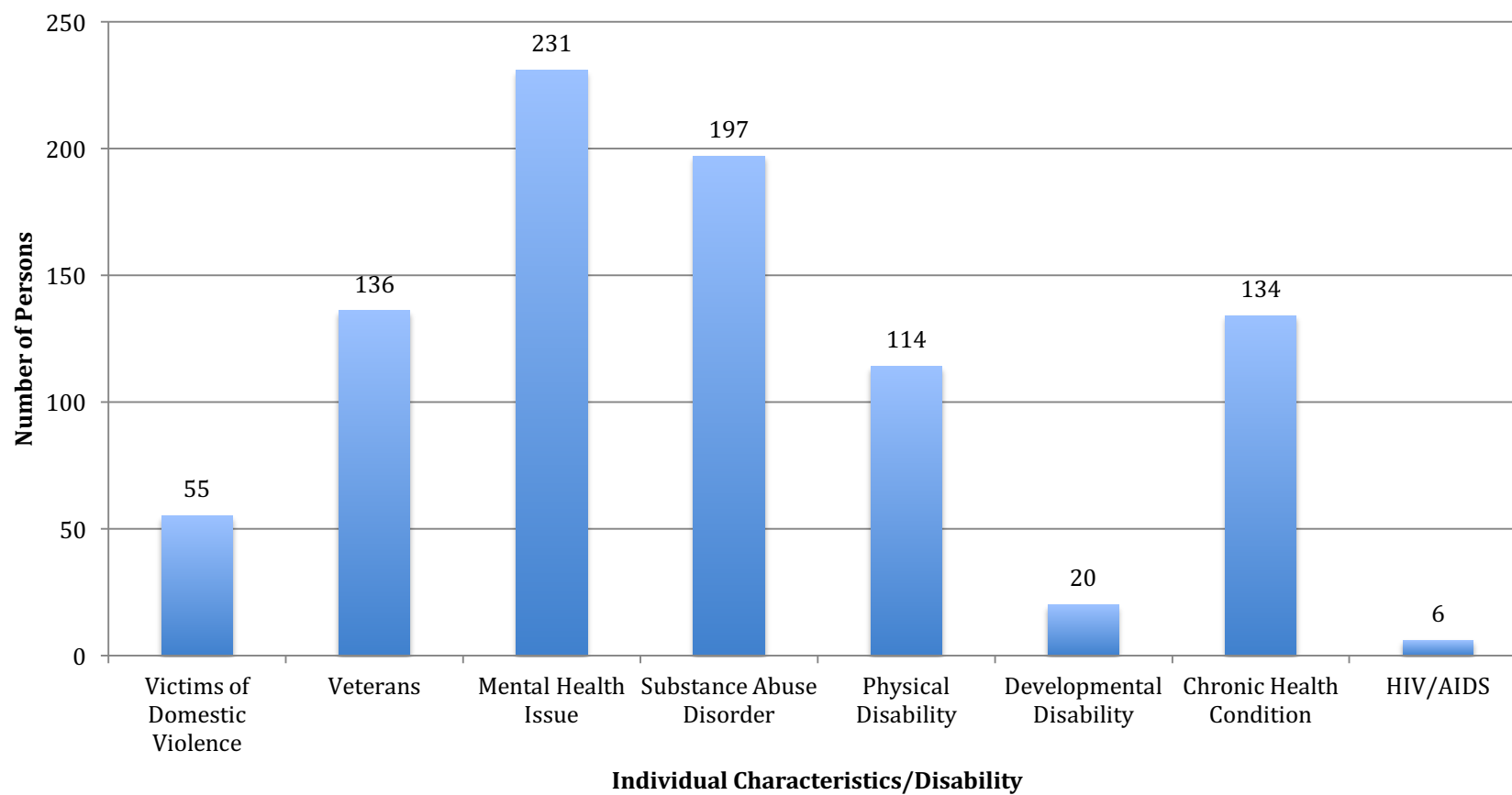


Fig. A.7. Number of Homeless Persons by Victims of Domestic Violence, Veteran Status, and Disability

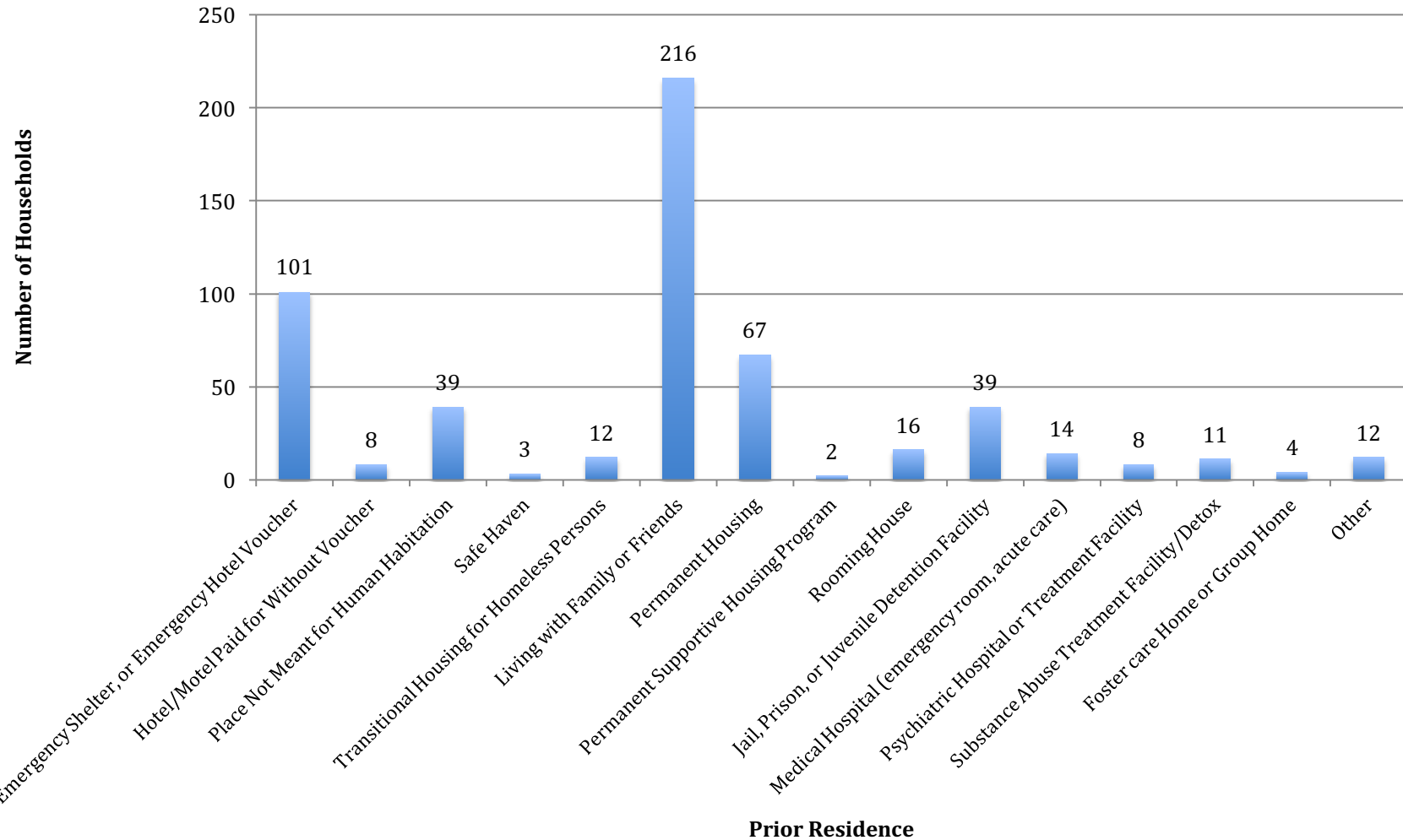


Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

Fig. A.8. Number of Homeless Households by County or State of Last Permanent Address	
Last Permanent Address – County/State	Number of Households
Atlantic County	2
Burlington County	65
Camden County	290
Cumberland County	10
Essex County	1
Gloucester County	33
Hunterdon County	1
Mercer County	3
Ocean County	5
Salem County	4
Somerset County	1
Union county	1
New York	3
Pennsylvania	20
North Carolina	1
Florida	1
Connecticut	1
Michigan	1
Puerto Rico	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?

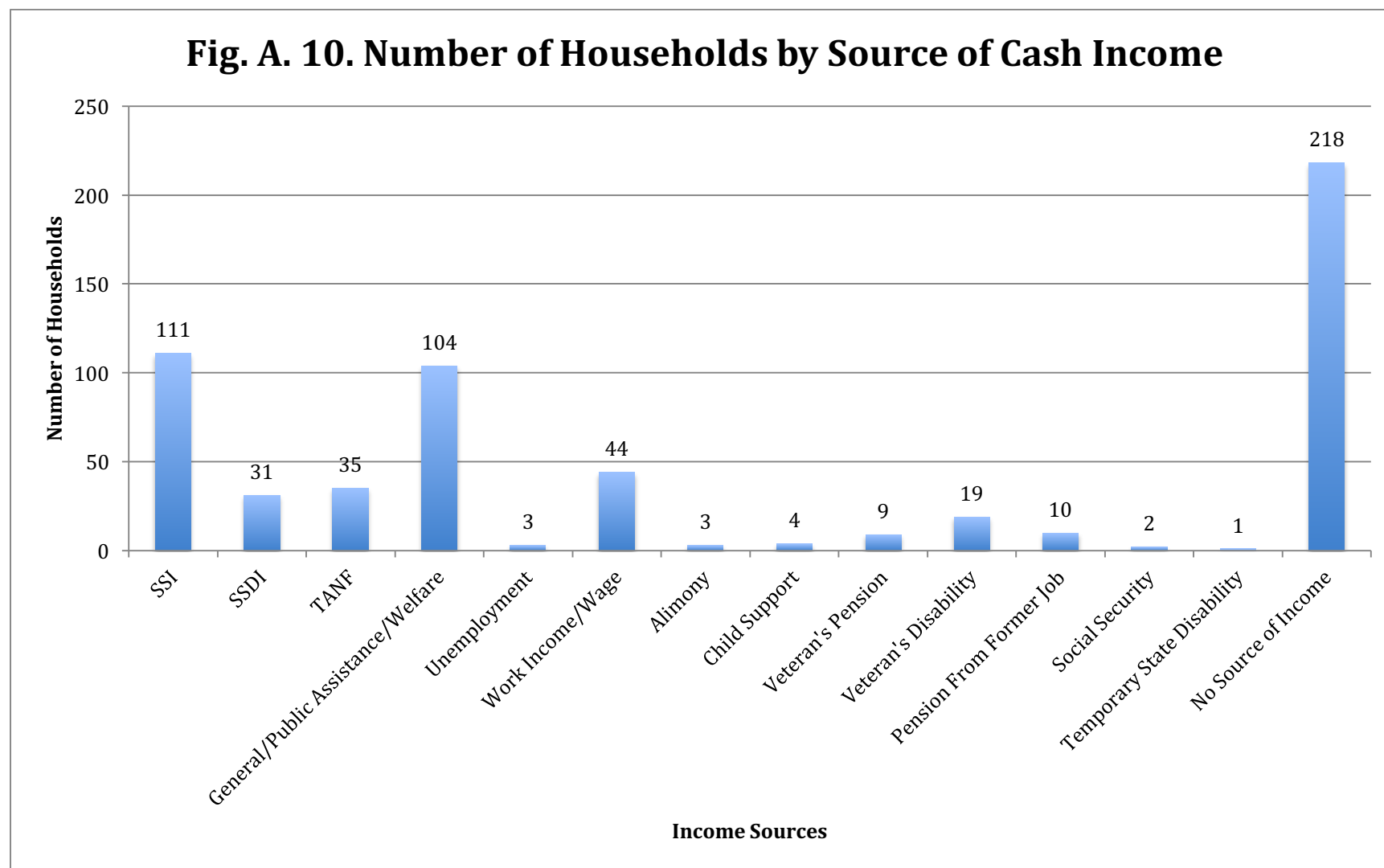
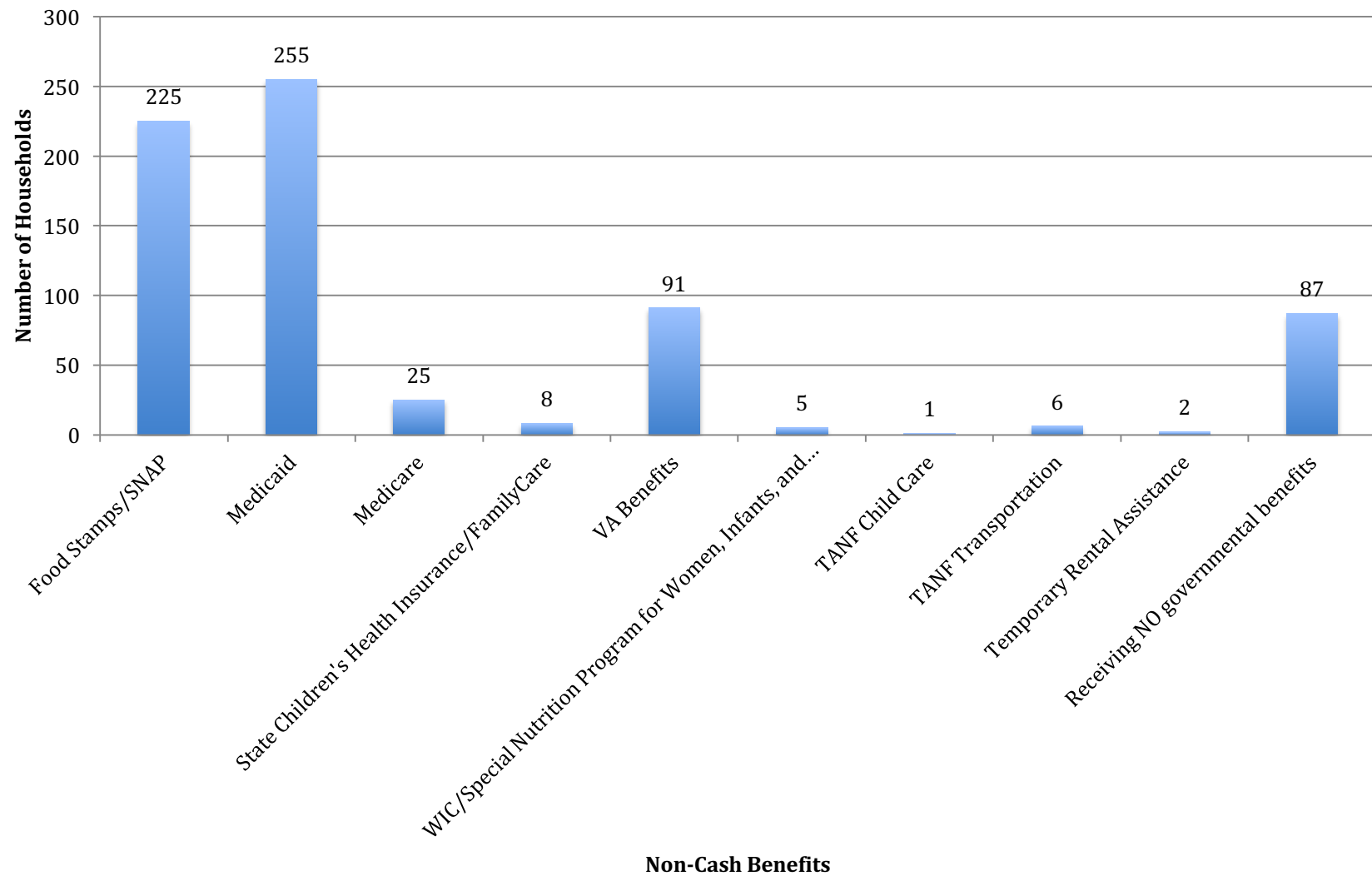
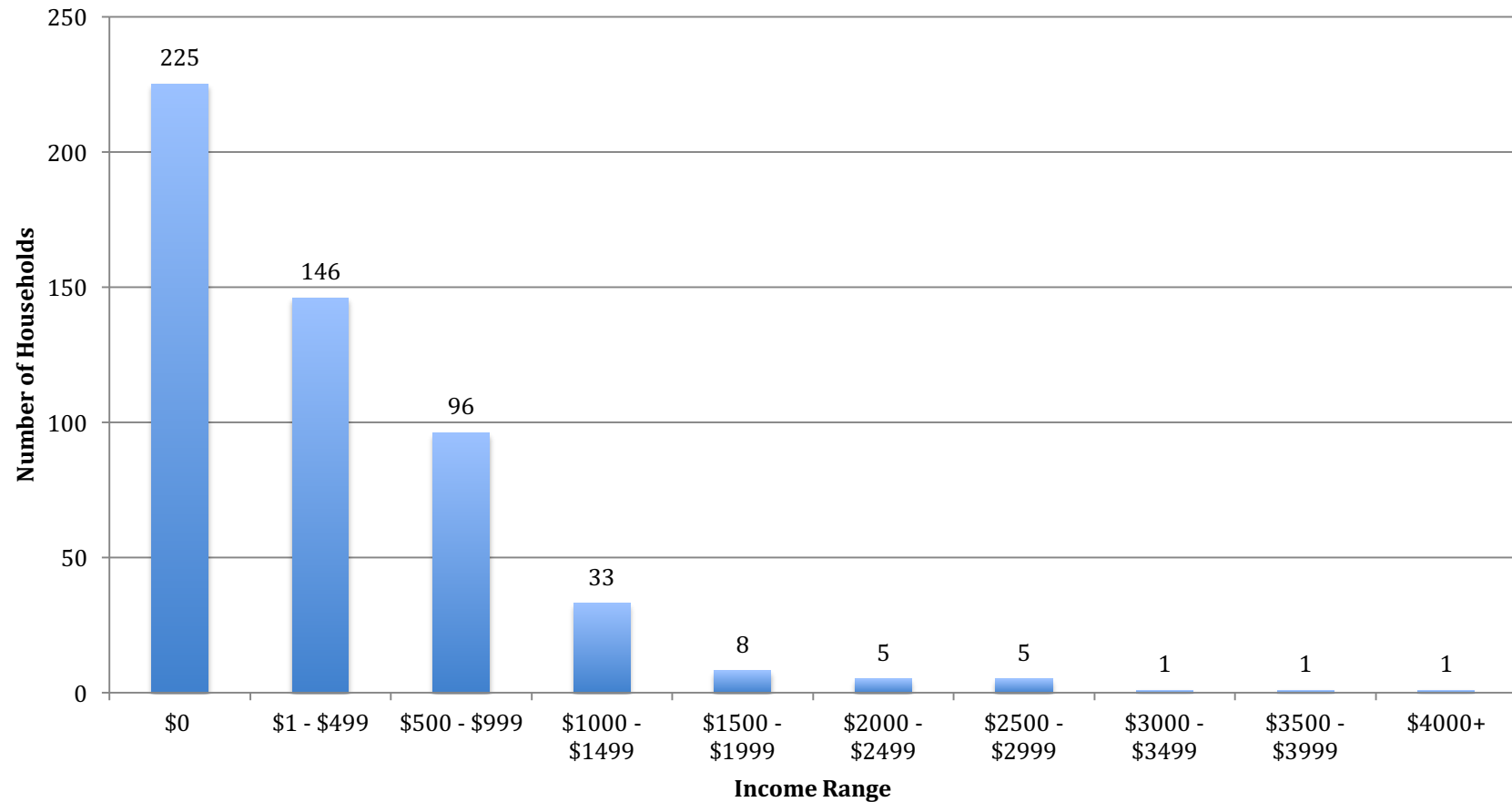


Fig. A. 11. Number of Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits



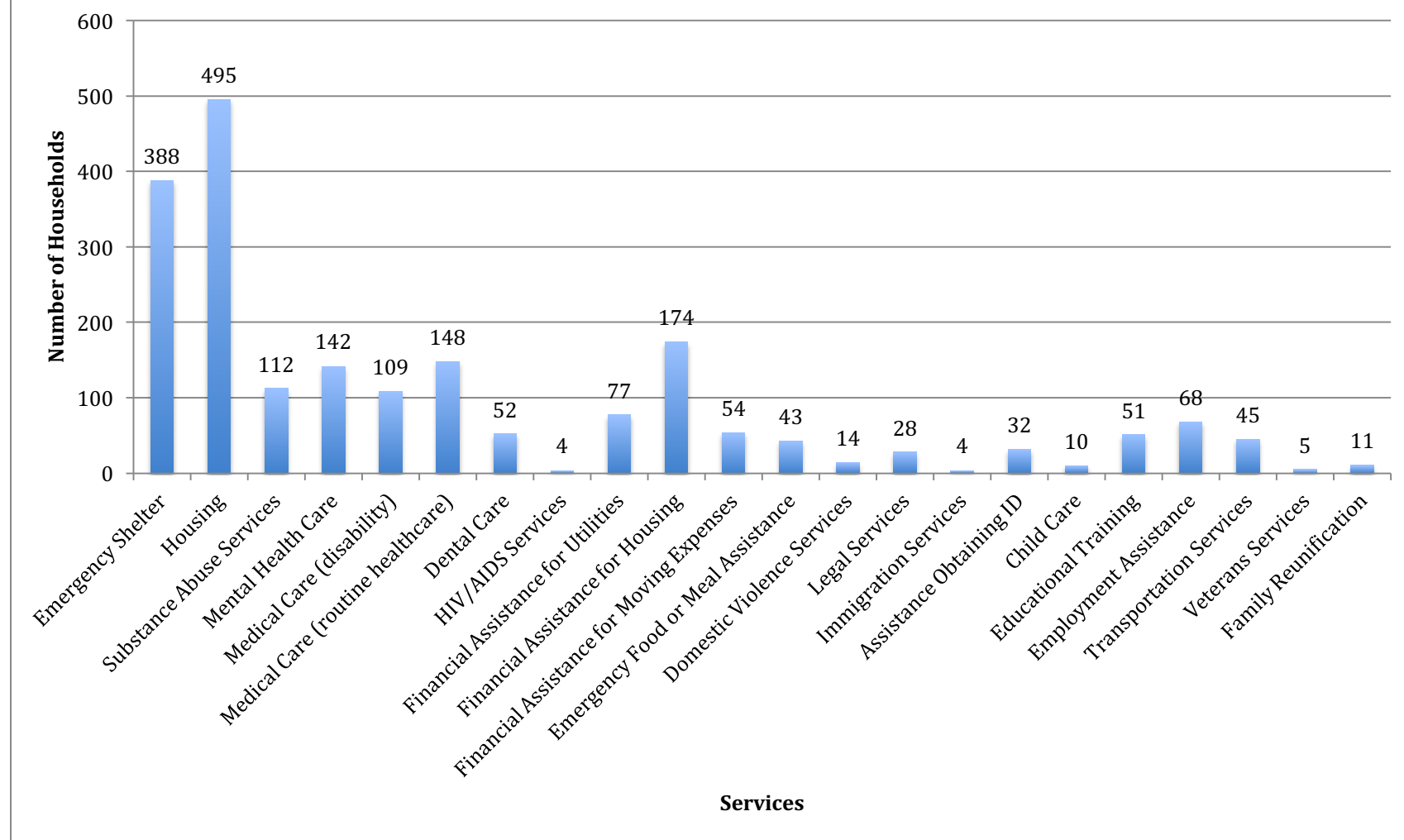
What is your monthly household income?

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 Households by Cause of Homelessness

