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NJ
2016
Counts!

Essex 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 26, 2016 a total of 1,349 households, including 1,779 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Essex County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 94 households, with 99 persons, were identified as chronically homeless.
- 414 households, with 443 persons were unsheltered on the night of the count.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 26, 2016, a total of 1,779 persons, in 1,349 households, experienced homelessness in Essex County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 56 persons (3.3%) and 47 households (3.6%) from 2015. Essex County had 19.9% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in 2016.

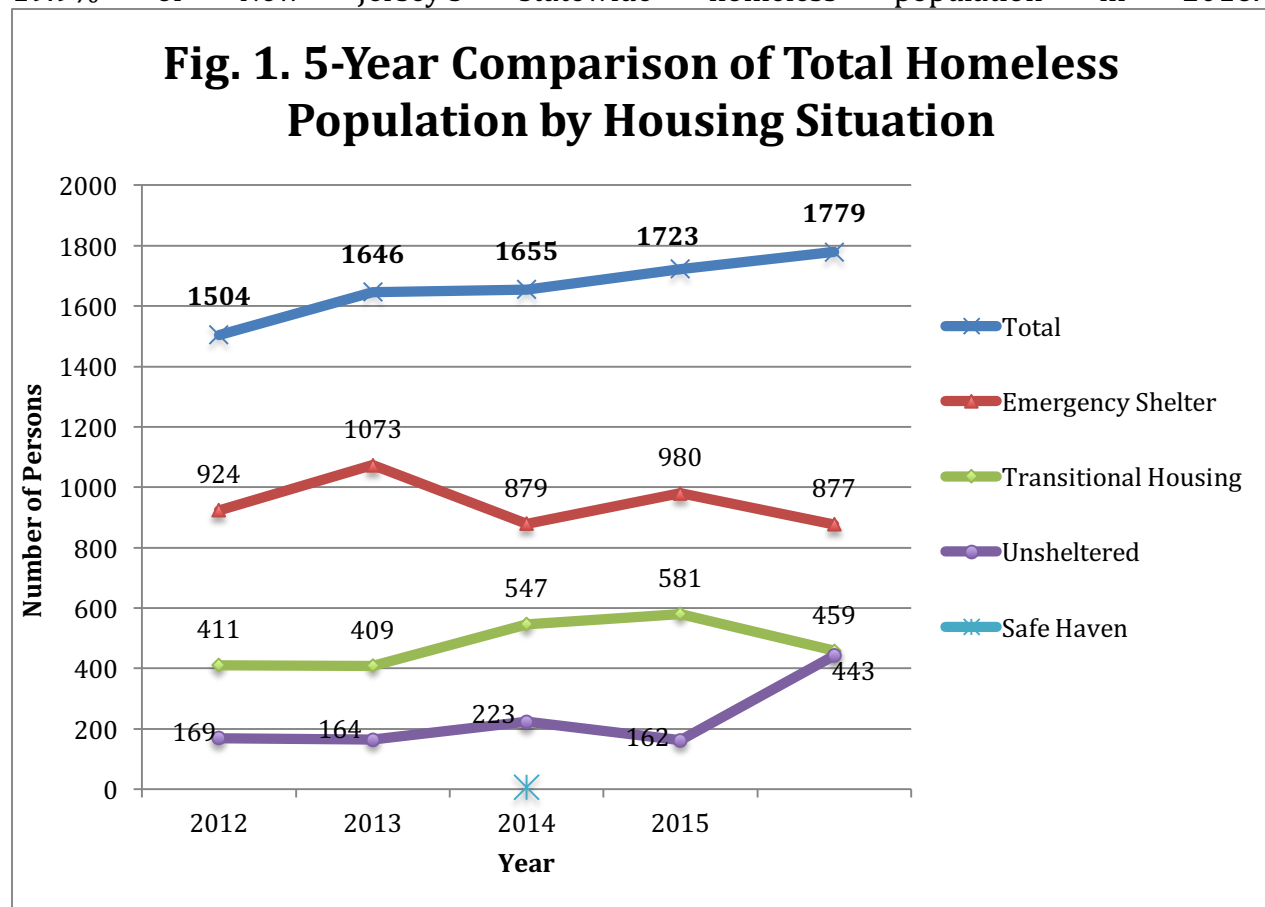
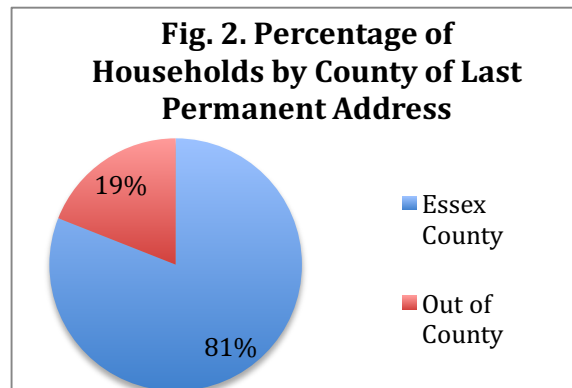


Figure 1 shows that, in 2016, 877 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 459 stayed in transitional housing, and 443 were living unsheltered. The number of those in emergency shelters decreased by 103 persons (10.5%), and transitional housing decreased by 122 persons (21%). There was a significant increase in unsheltered persons, which rose by 173.5% (281 persons) from 2015.

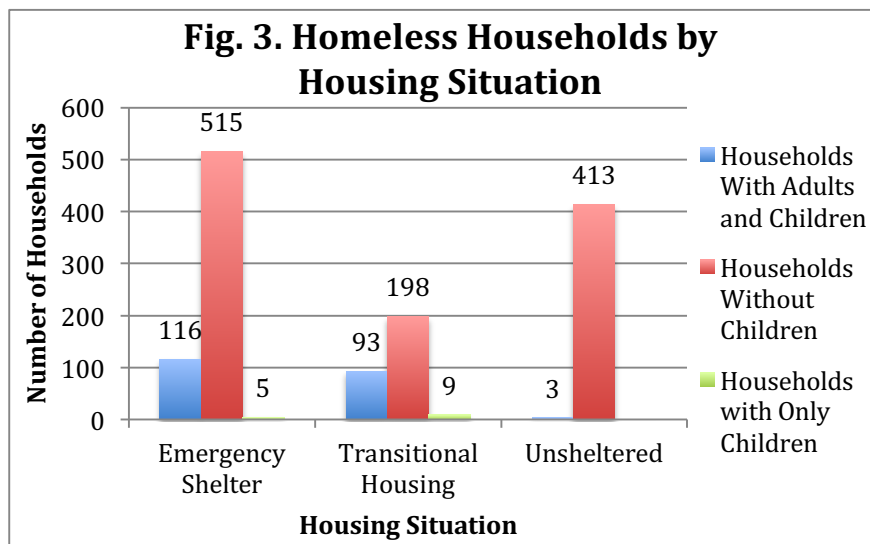
As illustrated in Figure 1, over the last 5 years, overall homelessness in Essex County has steadily increased, with an overall increase of 18.3% between 2012 and 2016. The homeless population in Essex County has been growing at an average rate of 4.3% each year over the last 5 years. Despite a decrease in the emergency shelter population over the last 5 years, the transitional housing population has increased at an average rate of 4.6% and the unsheltered population has increased at an average rate of 44.8%.

Figure 2 shows that 19% of the homeless households in Essex 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 1,349 homeless households counted in Essex County in 2016, 212 (15.7%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. These families included 608 persons, 365 children under age 18, and 243 adults. The average family size was 3 persons. Figure 3 shows that 116 families

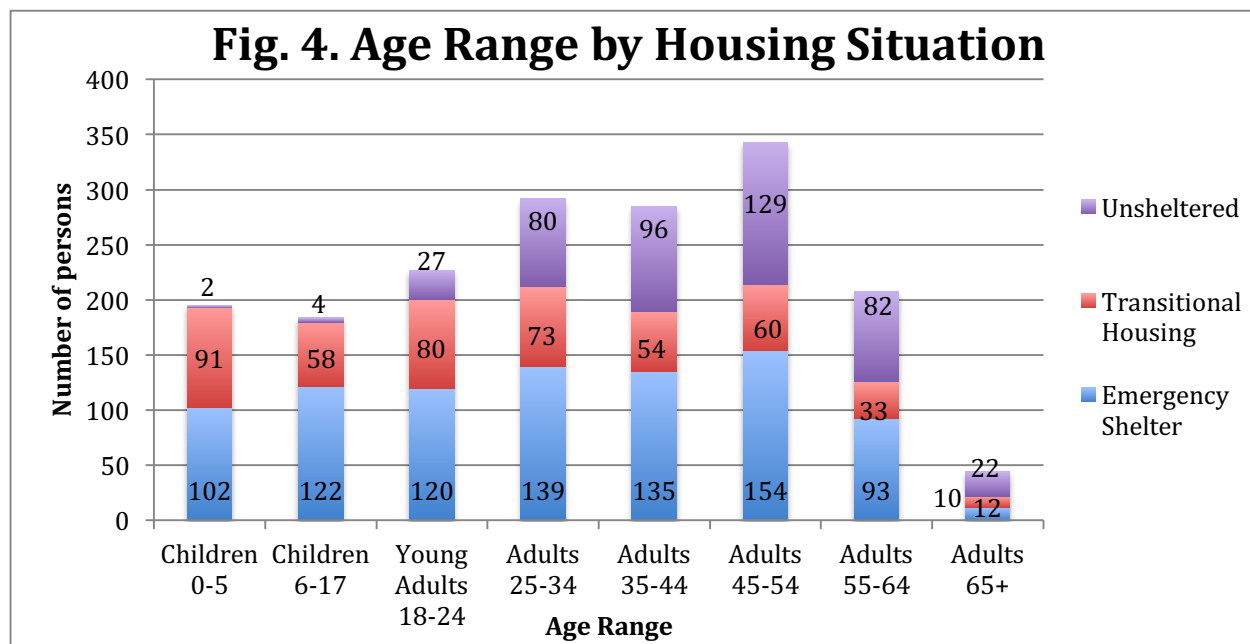
were staying in emergency shelter (54.7%), and 93 were in transitional housing programs for the homeless (43.9%). There were 3 unsheltered families with 10 adults and children identified on the night of the Count, an increase of 3 from 2015. There was a 4.5% decrease (10 households) in the number of homeless families identified in 2016 as compared to 2015.

83.5% (1,126) of the homeless households in Essex County were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 1,157 adults. 515 (45.7%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 198 (17.6%) were in transitional housing, and 413 (36.7%) were unsheltered. Essex County has seen the number of adult-only homeless households increase by 59 (5.5%) since 2015.

As Figure 3 indicates, 14 (1%) households with only children under 18 years old were reported in 2016. This is consistent with the number of youth households identified in 2015. All of these were one-child households. 35.7% (5) unaccompanied youth were in emergency shelter, and 64.3% (9) were in transitional housing.

Demographics

There were a total of 227 (12.8%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 1,172 (65.9%) adults over age 24, and 379 (21.3%) children under 18 years old experiencing homelessness on the night of the count. Figure 4 shows that 195 (51.5%) of homeless children who were under the age of 18 were between 0 and 5 years of age. The age range most represented were adults between 45 and 54 (343 persons, 19.3%), matching the trend found in 2015.



55.1% (981) of homeless persons were male, and 43.9% (781) were female. 5 people (.3%) identified as transgender.

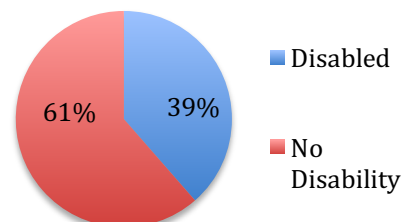
73.5% (1,308) of homeless persons identified their race as Black or African-American, making that the largest racial subgroup reported. The next largest subgroup self-identified as White (21.6%, 384 persons), followed by those identifying as American Indian/Native

American (1.8%, 32 persons). With regard to ethnicity, 17.2% of homeless persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

Figure 5 illustrates that 39% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 47.7% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 4.7% 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 substance abuse disorders.

Fig. 5. Percentage of Population with a Disability



Among disabled adults, 48.2% reported a substance abuse disorder making this the most prevalent disability; representing 23% of the total adult homeless population. 48.1% of disabled adults reported a mental health issue. Among disabled children, 72.2% reported a mental health issue.

Fig. 6. Number of Persons by Disability Type

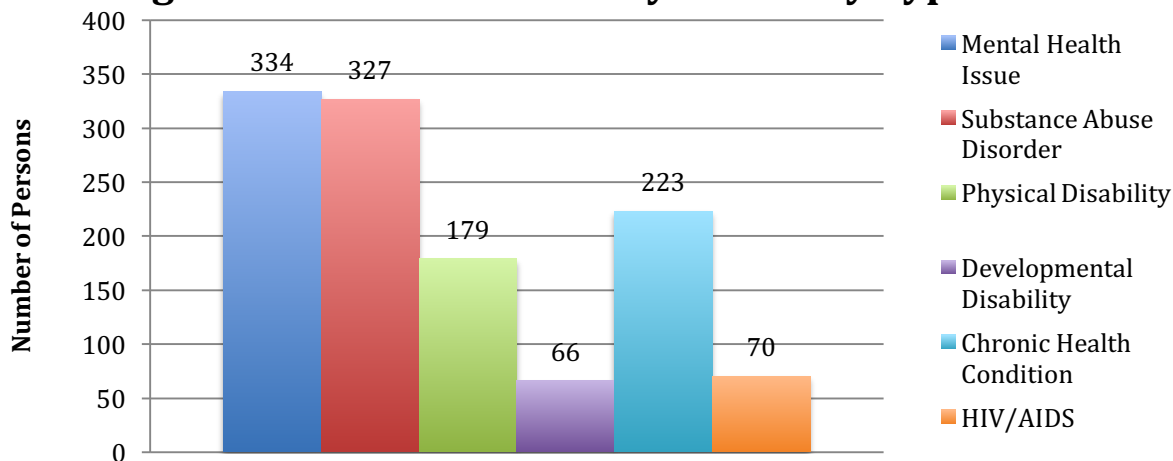
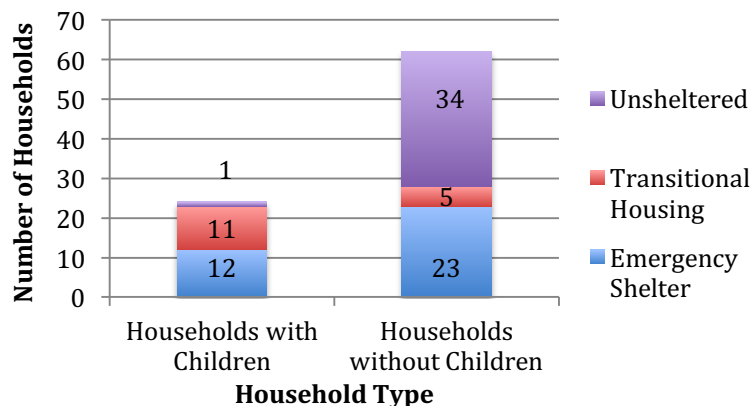


Fig. 7. Households of Victims of Domestic Violence by Housing Situation



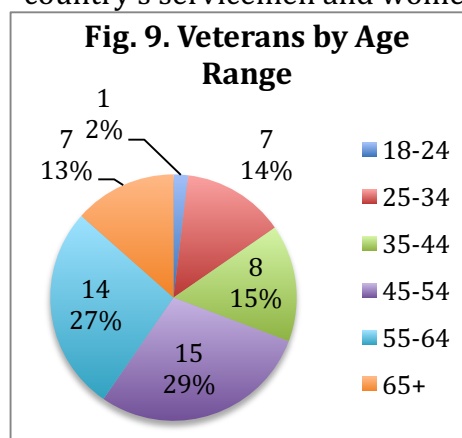
Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in Essex County, 86 homeless households (6.4%), composed of 132 total persons, identified as victims of domestic violence, 9 more households than were counted in 2015. As seen in Figure 7, the majority (72.1%) of these households were adult-only

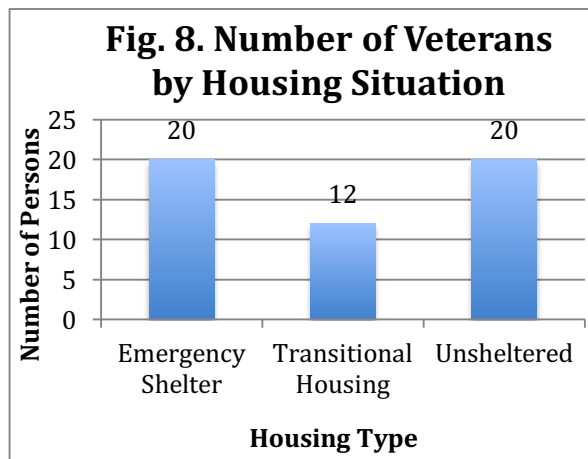
households, while the remaining 24 families with children under 18. 40.7% of victim households were in emergency shelter, 18.6% were in transitional housing, and 40.7% were unsheltered on the night of the count.

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.



52 homeless veteran households, composed of 59 persons, were counted on the night of the count, 7 less (11.9%) than 2015. 3 households were veteran families with children under 18, composed of 7 persons, while the remaining 49 were adult only households composed of 52 persons. Figure 8 shows an equal number of homeless veteran households were found staying in emergency shelters and unsheltered (38.5%). 12 veteran households were in transitional housing (23.1%).

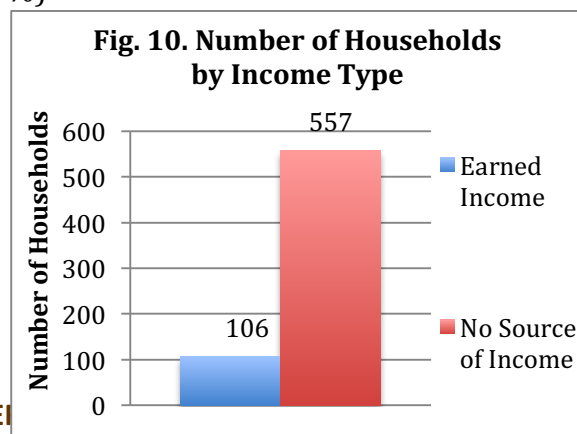


Veterans experiencing homelessness in Essex County were predominantly male (90.4%), and the most common racial background identified among them, with 73.1%, was Black or African American. Figure 9 illustrates the percentage of homeless veterans by age range.

No homeless veterans reported being victims of domestic violence and 26 of the 52 veterans, 50%, reported having some kind of disability. The most common disabilities cited were mental health issues (57.7%), physical disabilities (46.2%), and chronic health conditions (46.2%). 7.6% of veteran households reported receiving Veteran's disability and 1.9% reported Veteran's Pension as forms of income. 7 of the 52 reported being connected to VA Medical Benefits. The two types of services that homeless veterans sought the most were housing (88.5%) and emergency shelter (75%).

Income and Benefits

Among all households experiencing homelessness on the night of the count, 41.3% had no source of income, and 7.9% reported receiving earned income. The most common sources of income among homeless households were SSI (21.2%), Temporary Assistance for



Needy Families (TANF) (12.3%), and General Assistance (GA) (10.7%).

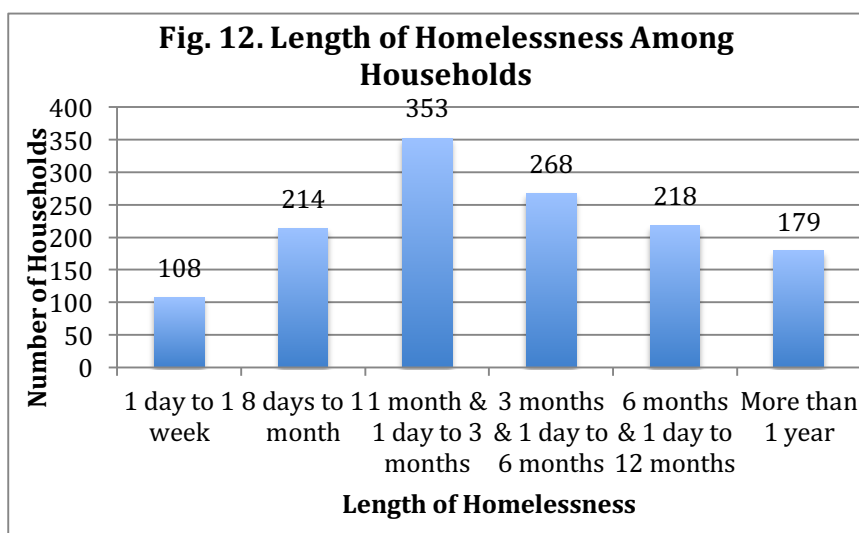
Figure 11 shows the average monthly income for all homeless households.

Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	\$487.29	\$618.53	\$421.43

19.8% of households reported that they were not receiving any kind of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Medicaid, was the top reported non-cash benefit, and was received by 49% of households. Food Stamps (SNAP), was the second most reported non-cash benefit received by 43.8% of homeless households.

Length of Homelessness

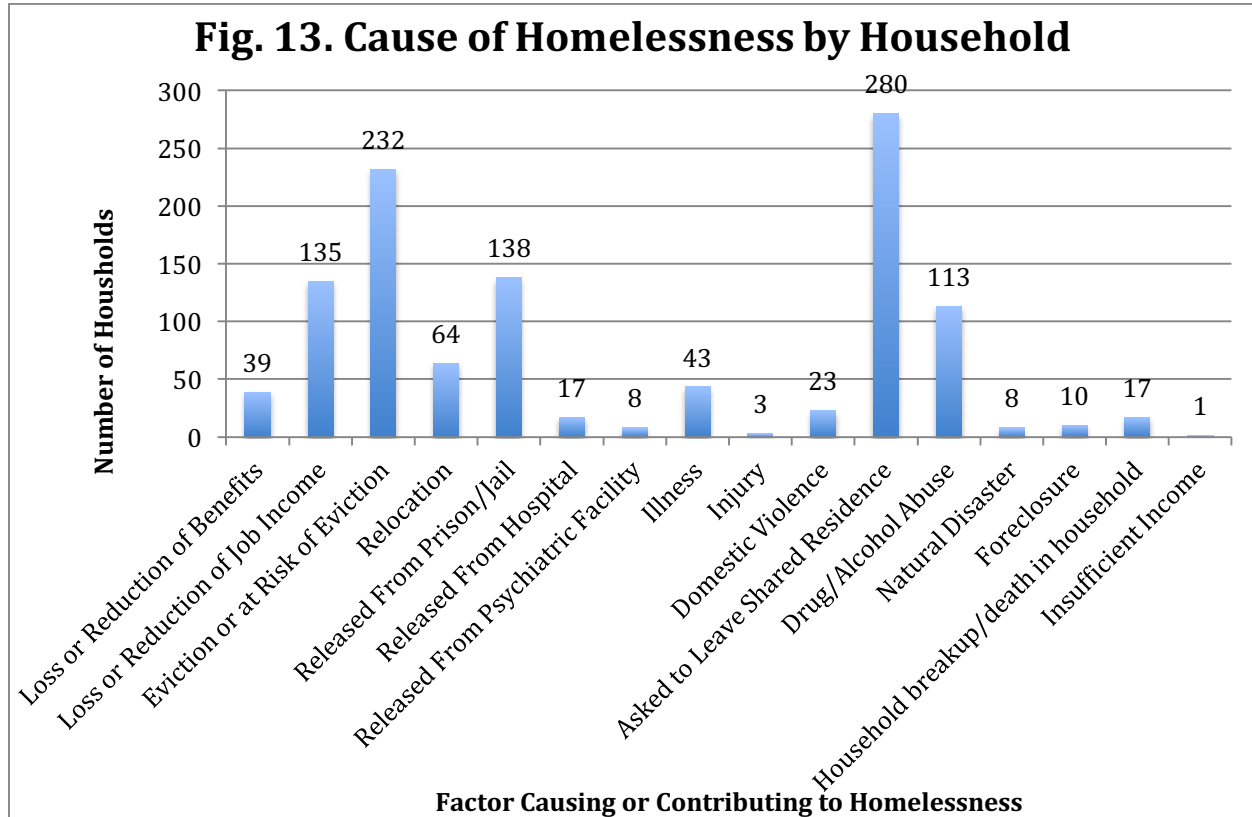
Figure 12 shows the range lengths of homeless episodes experienced on the night of the county by households in Essex County. The largest grouping of households reported their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted between 1 month and 1 day to 3 months (353, 26.2%). This is a slight shift from 2015, where the most commonly report episode length was 3 months and 1 day to 6 months.



Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more households attributed their homelessness to being asked to leave a shared residence (280 households, 20.8%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factor reported was eviction (17.2%) followed by released from jail (10.2%).

When households were asked 'what was your residence prior to your current living situation?' more said they were staying or living with friends or family (35.6%) than any other type of residence. 18.2% reported residing 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. 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

94 households, made up of 99 persons, were chronically homeless in Essex County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 53 households (36.1%), and 53 persons (34.9%) from 2015. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness decreased from 8.8% to 5.6%.

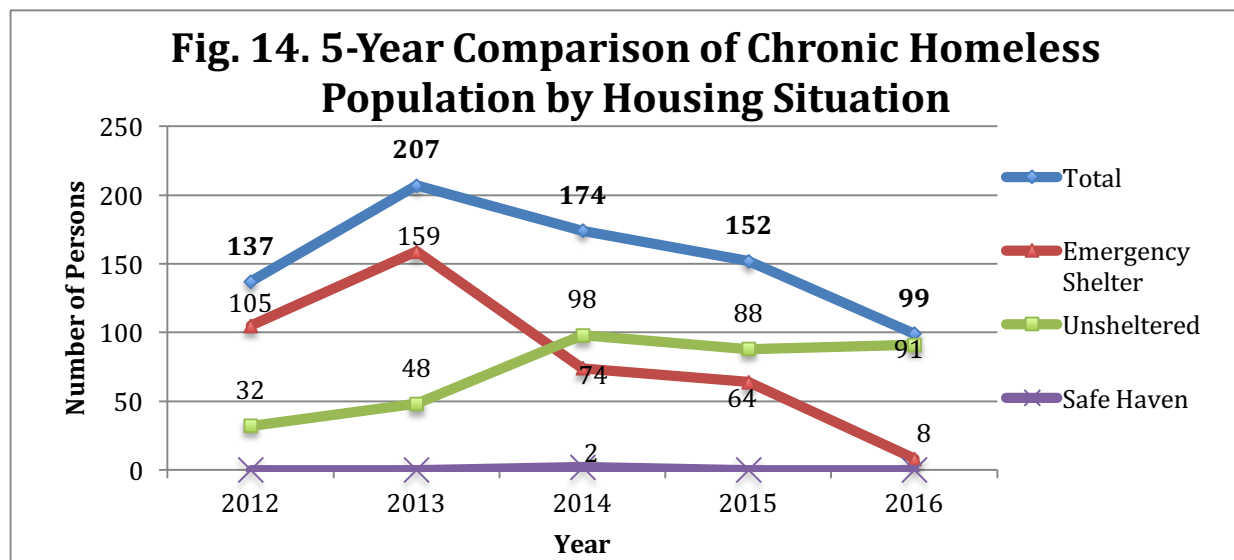
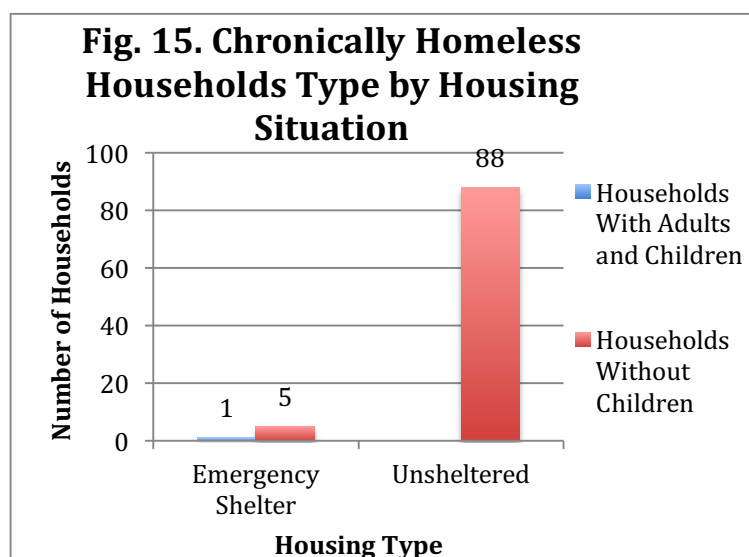


Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless persons who were in emergency shelters or living unsheltered in Essex County from 2012 to 2016. Over the past five years, while the numbers have fluctuated, the total number of chronically homeless persons has decreased by 38 persons, 27.7%. During this five-year period there was a 92.4% decrease in the sheltered chronically homeless population, but a 184.4% increase in the unsheltered chronically homeless population.

Families and Individuals

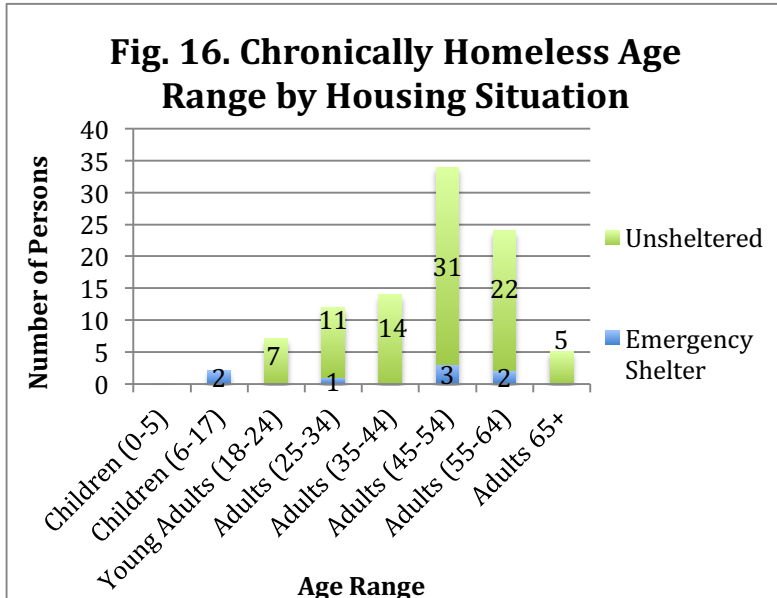
Of the 94 chronically homeless households counted in 2016, 93 were adult-only households with no children. 88 (94.6%) of these households were living unsheltered, an increase of 1 from 2015). The remaining household was a chronically homeless family composed of 2 children and 1 adult. This is a decrease of 2 chronically homeless families from 2015. Only 6 households residing in



emergency shelter were considered chronically homeless in 2016, a decrease of 90% from the 60 counted in 2015.

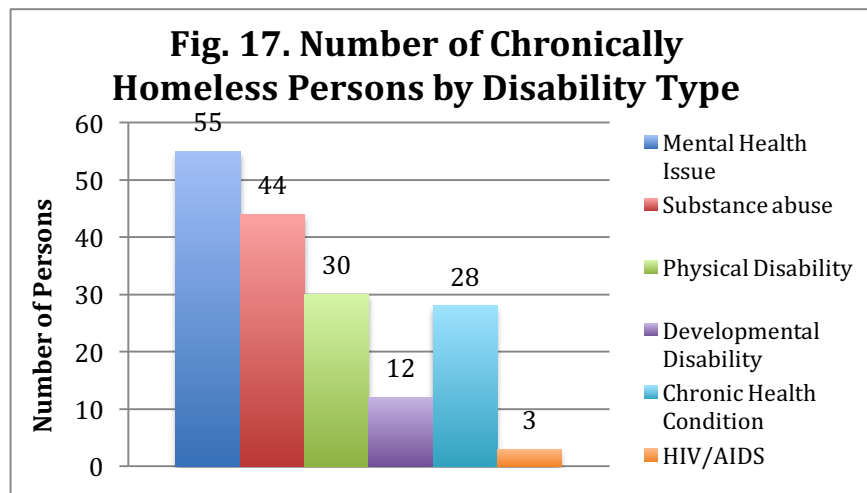
Demographics

Of the 99 total chronically homeless persons, the age range with the highest concentration of chronically homeless persons was adults between 45 and 54 years old (34 persons, 34.3%). This matches the trend that was found in 2015. In addition, there were 3 additional unsheltered chronically homeless persons aged 65 and over, as compared to 2015.



68.7% of chronically homeless persons were male, 28.3% were female, and 1% (1 person) were transgender.

The largest racial subgroup of chronically homeless persons reported their race as Black or African-American (74.7%). The next largest group self-identified as White (17.2%). With regard to ethnicity, 12.1% of chronically homeless persons identified themselves as Hispanic.



Disabilities

In order to meet the definition of chronically homeless, at least one adult in each household must have some kind of disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were mental health issues (55.6%) and substance abuse disorders (44.4%). The complete numbers of

reported disabilities among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.

Subpopulations

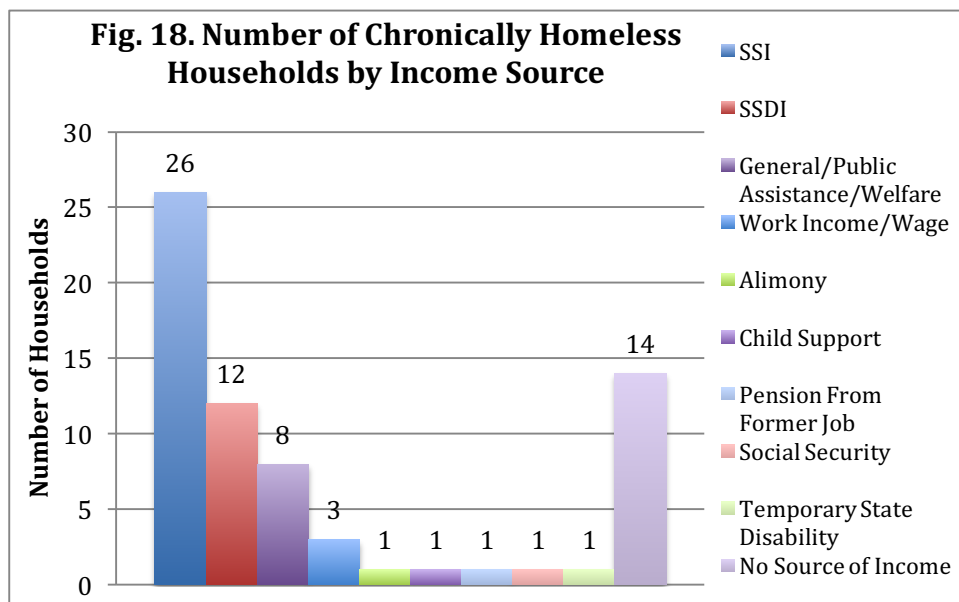
On the night of the count, 10 chronically homeless households in Essex County reported being victims of domestic violence (10.6%). 9 (90%) of these victim households were

unsheltered individuals, and 1 household (10%) was a family with children staying in an emergency shelter.

There were 4 chronically homeless veteran individuals (4.3%) identified on the night of the count. 3 of the 4 (75%) were living unsheltered, while the last was residing in an emergency shelter.

Income and Benefits

Among all the chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 14 (14.9%) reported receiving no type of cash income. Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. The most common

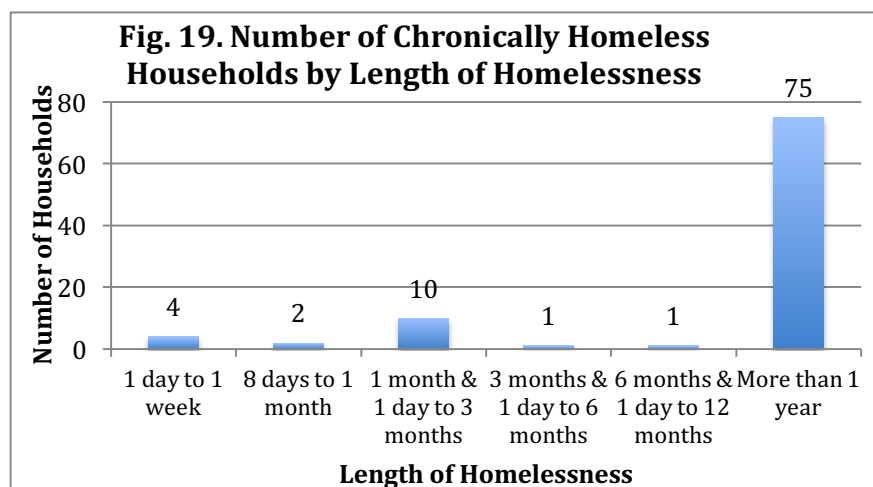


source of cash income among all chronically homeless households was SSI, which was received by 27.7%. 3 (3.2%) households reported earned income from a job.

11.7% of chronically homeless households reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps (SNAP) and Medicaid were the top reported non-cash benefits among this population, received by 27.7% and 25.5% respectively.

Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that 75 chronically homeless households (79.8%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year. This was the most common answer followed by 10.6% reporting being homeless between 1-3 months. 19.2% of chronically homeless households had 4 episodes of homelessness in the

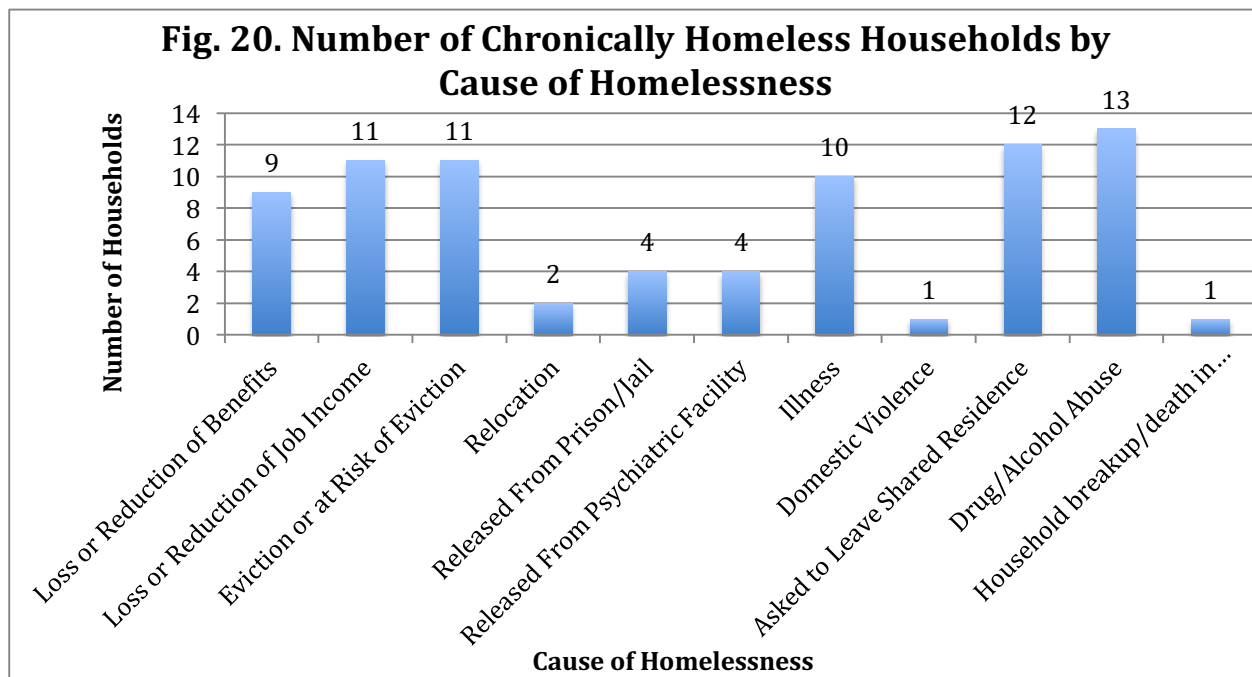


19.2% of chronically homeless households had 4 episodes of homelessness in the

last 3 years.

Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more chronically homeless households cited drug and/or alcohol abuse (13.8%) than any other factor. Figure 20 shows the causes of homelessness as reported by chronically homeless households.



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

414 households, made up of 443 persons, were living unsheltered in Essex County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 253 households (157.1%) and 281 persons (173.5%) from 2015.

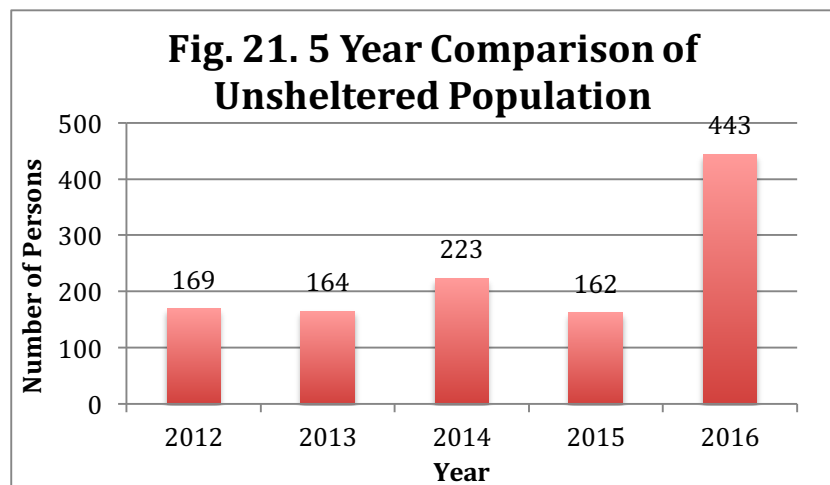


Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered persons from 2012 to 2016. Since 2012, the number of unsheltered homeless persons has gone up 162.1%. The counts conducted in 2014 and 2016 saw the largest increases in the unsheltered population from the previous year with a 36% and 173.5% increase respectively.

Families and Individuals

The majority of the unsheltered households were adult-only households (99.3%). These households included 402 individuals and 11 adult-only households composed of 31 persons. There were 3 unsheltered homeless families with children under the age of 18, an increase of 3 from the 0 counted in 2015. These unsheltered families included 4 adults and 6 children under 18.

Demographics

As Figure 22 shows, the largest portion of the 443 unsheltered persons counted in 2016, 29.1%, was between 45 and 54 years old. 27 unsheltered persons were between 18 and 24 (6.1%). 23.5% were 55 or older.

299 of the 443 unsheltered persons were male (67.5%), 129 (29.1%) were female, and 3 (.7%) were transgender. 302 (68.2%) identified their race as Black or African-American and 99 (22.3%) identified as White. 14.2% of persons identified as Hispanic.

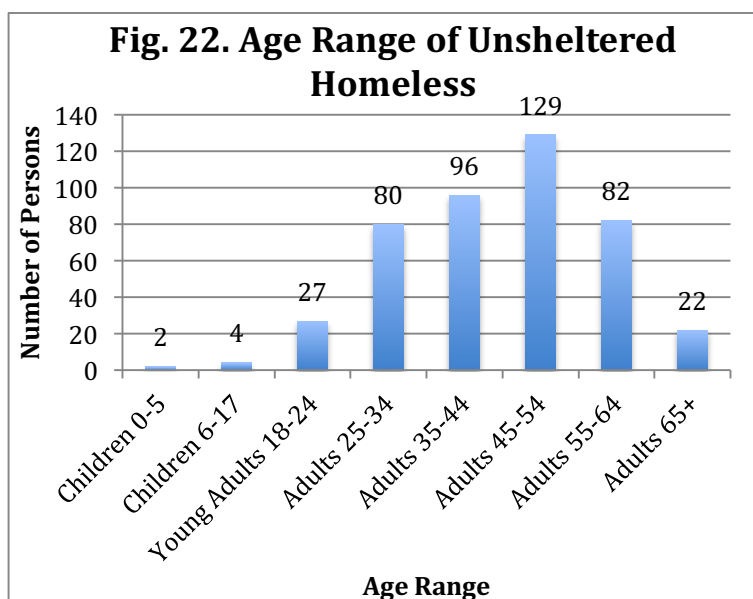
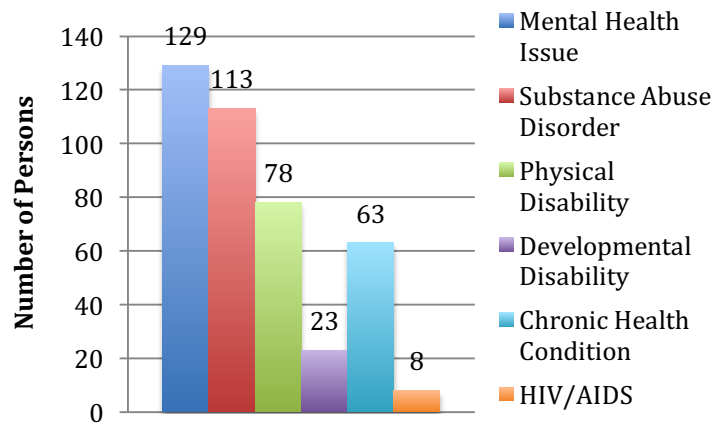


Fig. 23. Number of Unsheltered Persons by Disability Type



Disabilities

250 of the 443 unsheltered persons (56.4%) reported having some disability. All of those reporting a disability were adults over the age of 18. The disabilities most commonly identified were mental health issues (51.6%) and substance abuse disorders (45.2%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.

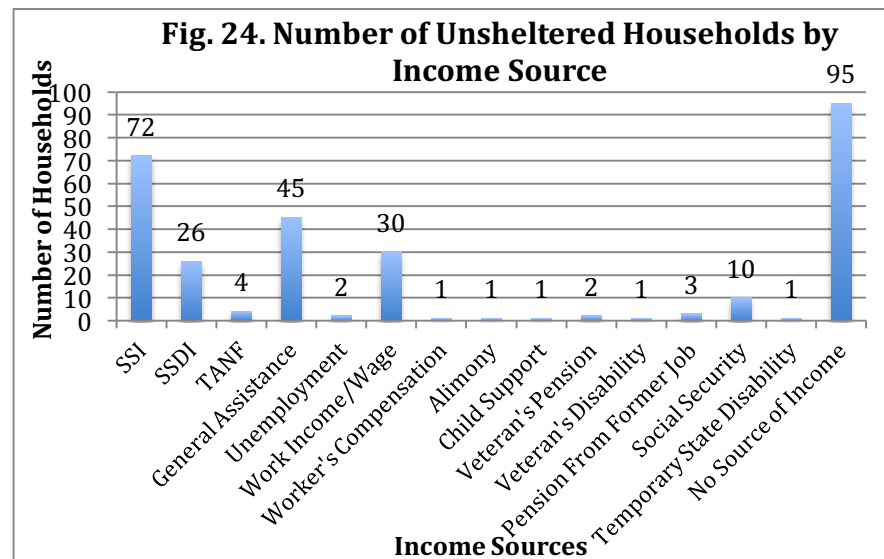
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 35 unsheltered households in Essex County reported being victims of domestic violence, an increase of 30 from the 5 counted in 2015. This included 33 individual adults, 1 adult-only household composed of 2 persons, and 1 family household with children under the age of 18.

There were 20 unsheltered veterans identified on the night of the count, and increase of 3 from 2015.

Income and Benefits

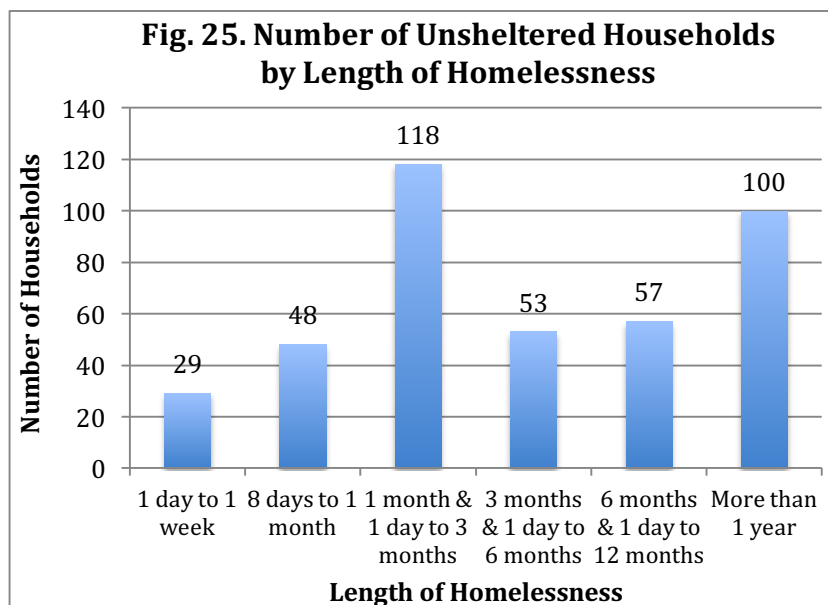
Among all the unsheltered households on the night of the count, 95 (22.9%) reported having no source of cash income. The average monthly income among unsheltered households was approximately \$421. 17.4% of unsheltered households received SSI, making it the most common source of income. Figure 24 shows all sources of income reported by unsheltered households.



61 unsheltered households (14.7%) reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. 84 households (20.3%) reported receiving Food Stamps (SNAP) and 62 households (15%) reported receiving Medicaid.

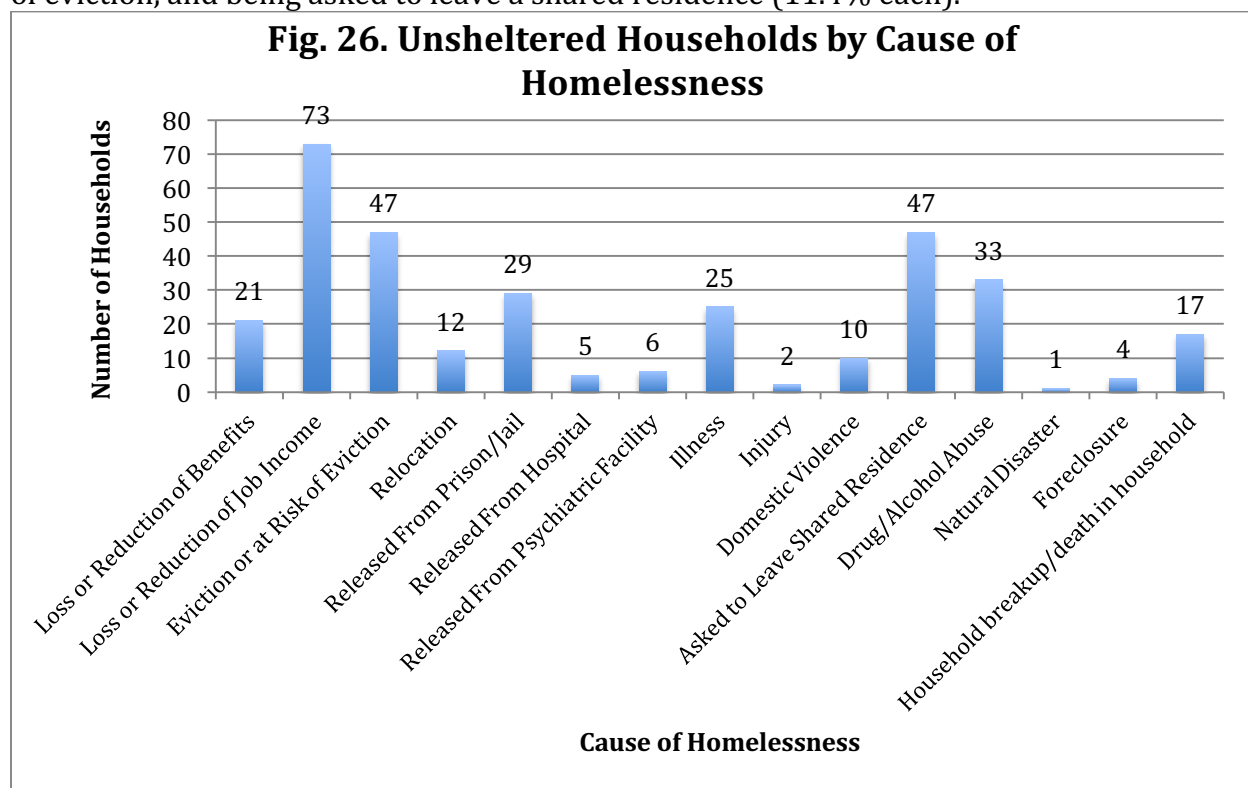
Length of Homelessness

As shown in Figure 25, 28.5% of unsheltered homeless households reported that their households' most recent, continuous episode of homelessness was between 1 – 3 months. This is a shift from 2015 where the top reported length was more than 1 year, which was reported by 24.2% of unsheltered households in 2016.



Cause of Homelessness

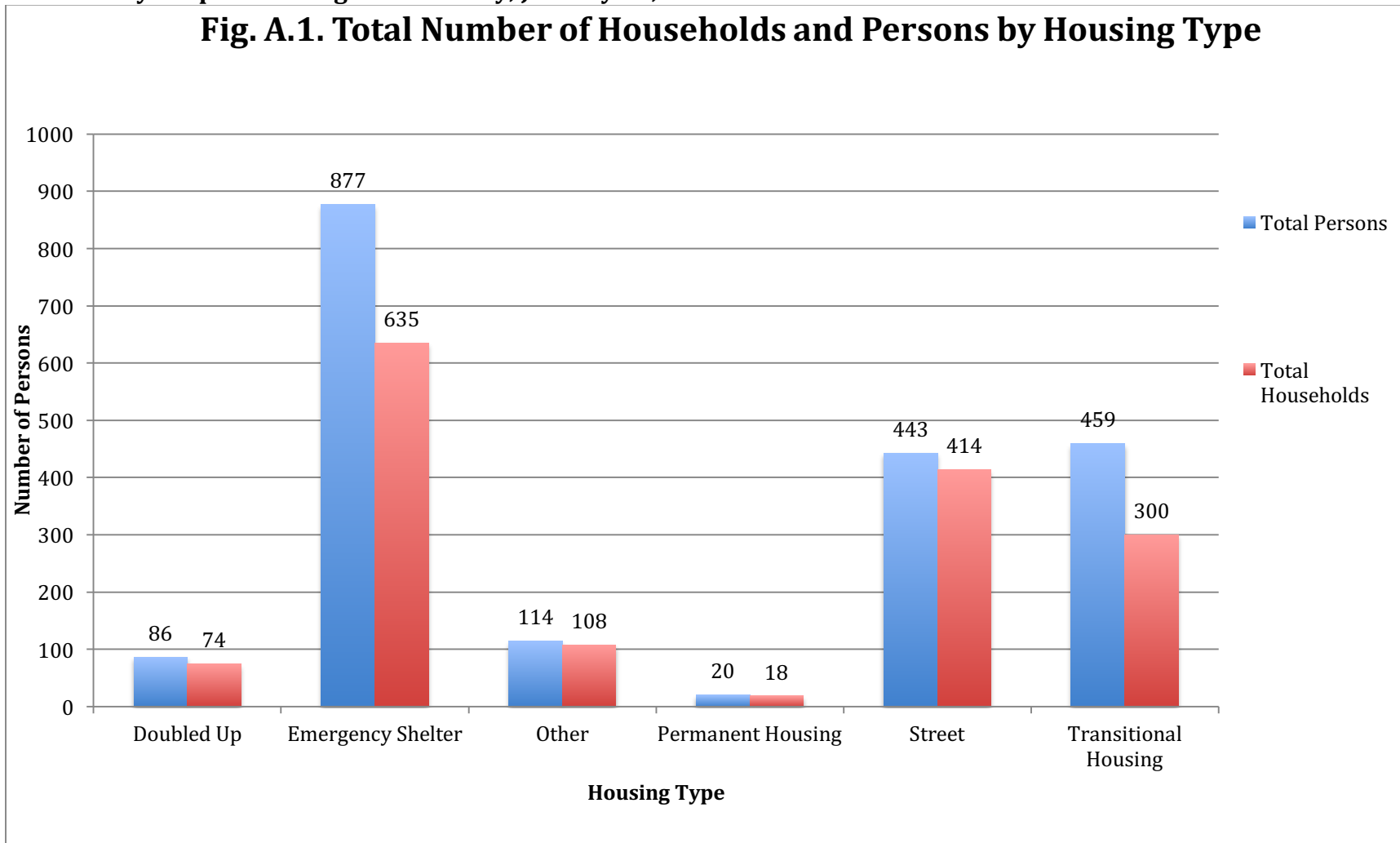
When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more unsheltered households identified loss or reduction of job income (17.6%) than any other factor. As Figure 26 shows, other common factors reported included eviction or risk of eviction, and being asked to leave a shared residence (11.4% each).



VI. Appendix

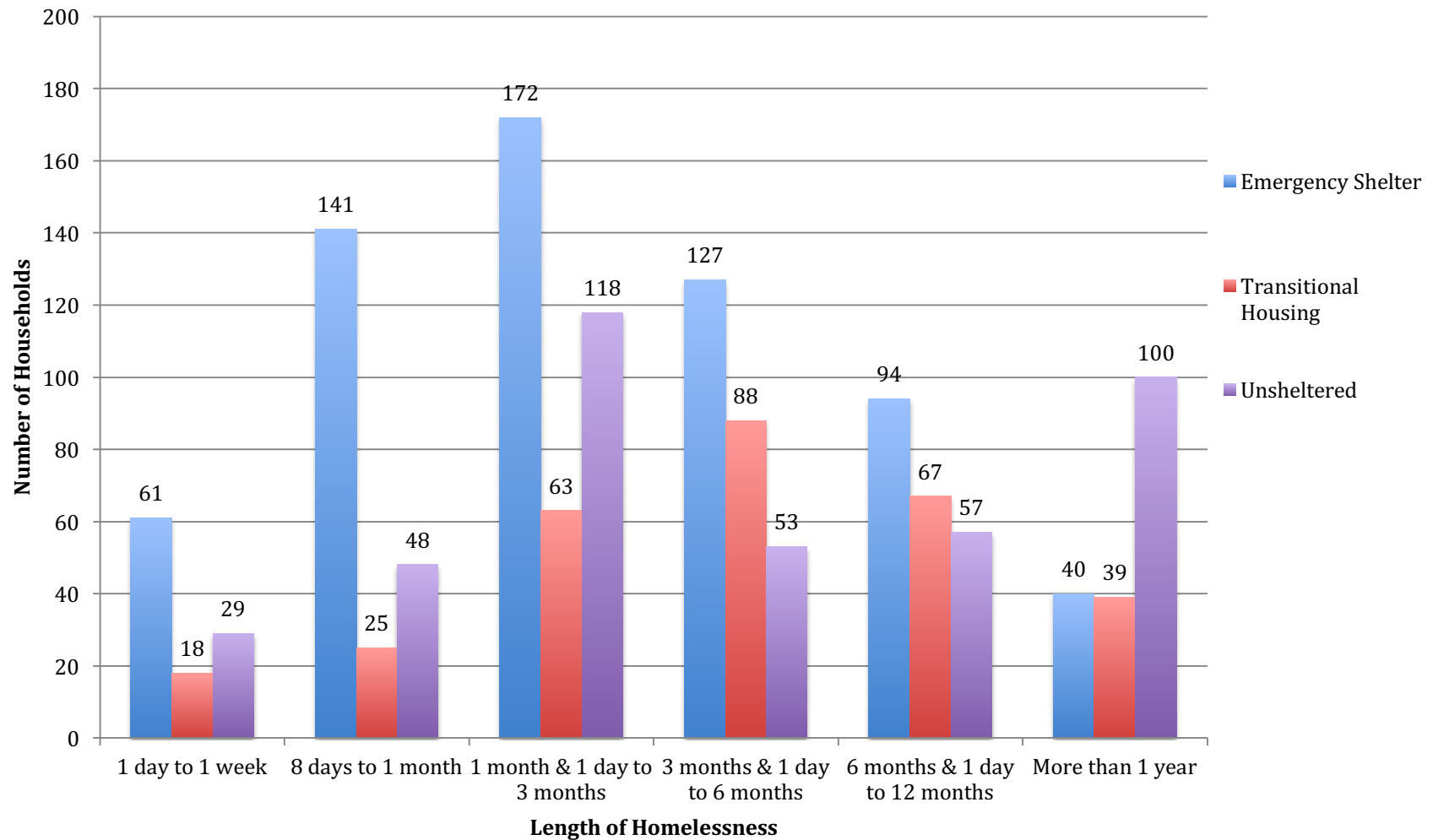
Where did you spend the night of Tuesday, January 26, 2016?

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

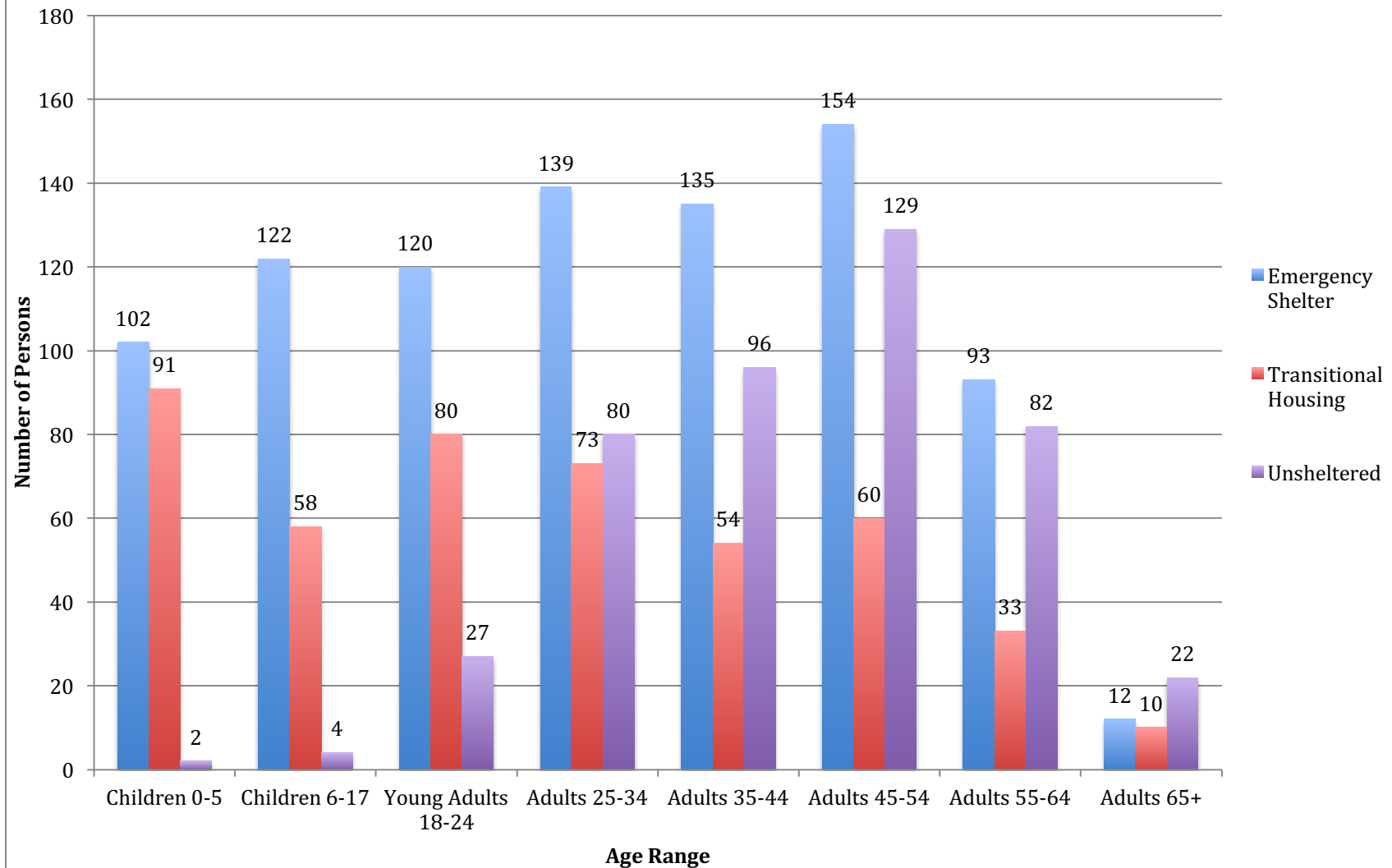


Fig. A.4. Number of Persons by Gender and Housing Situation

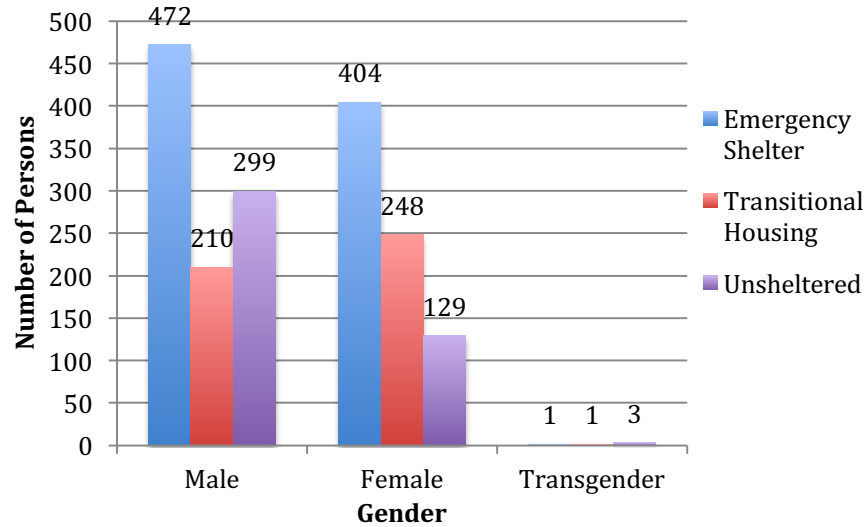


Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race

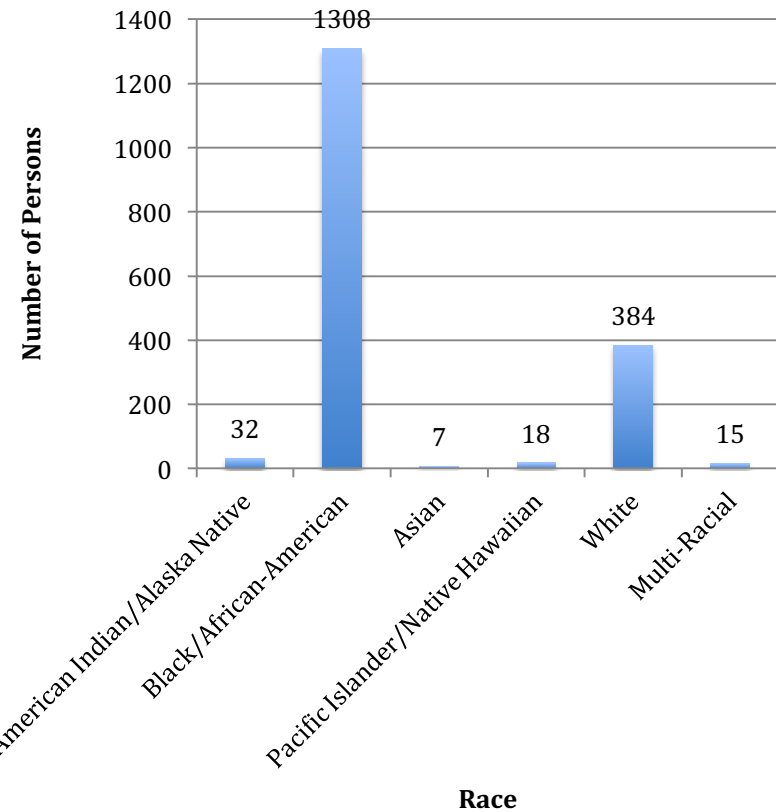
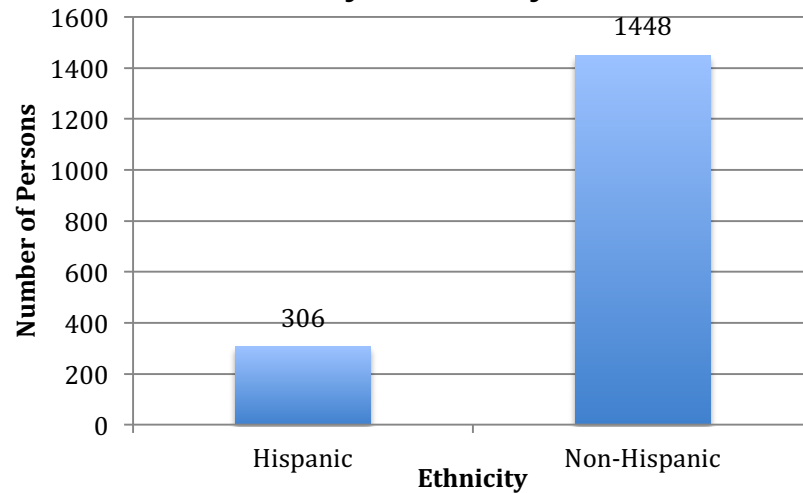
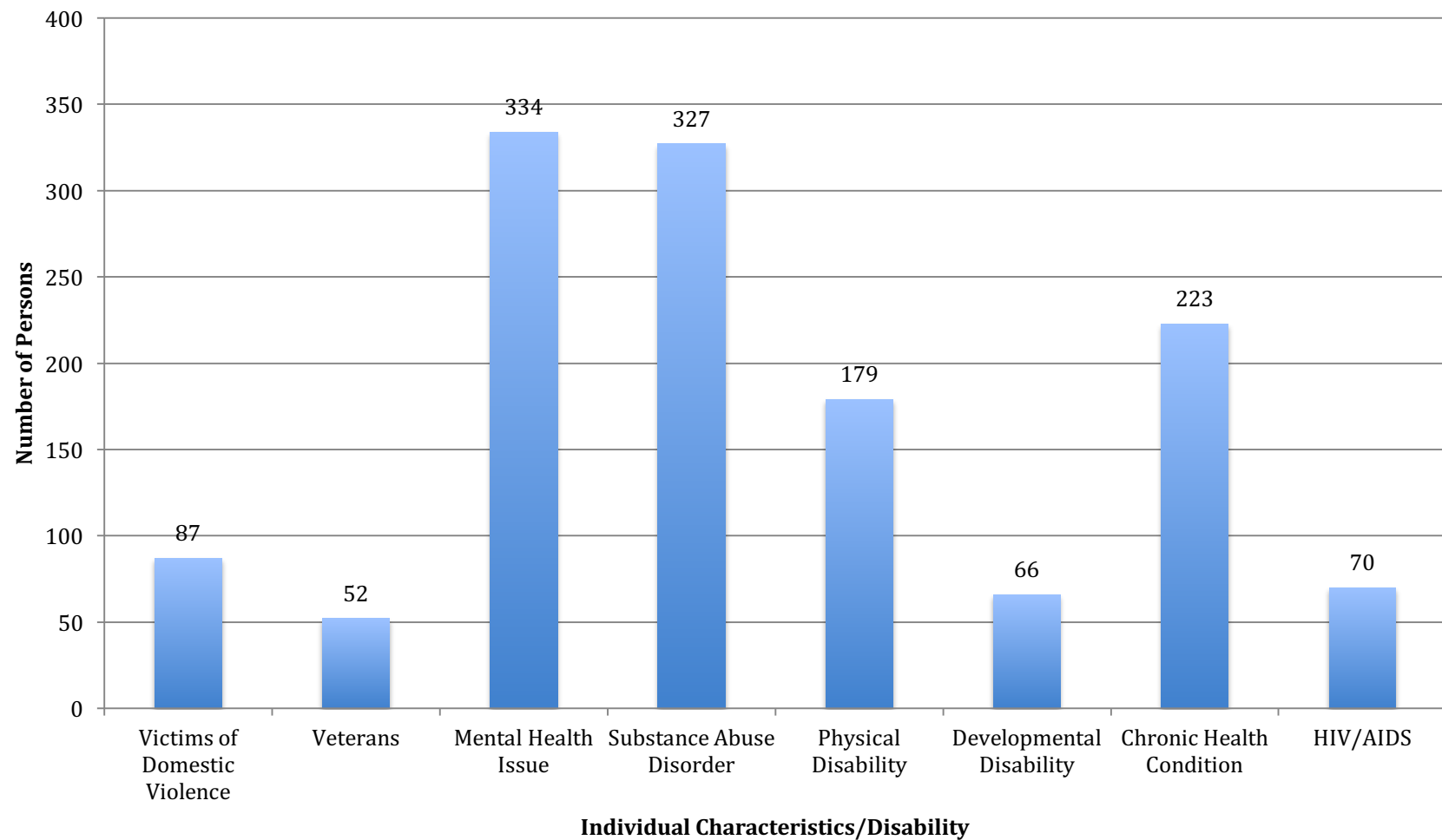


Fig. A.6. Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity



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



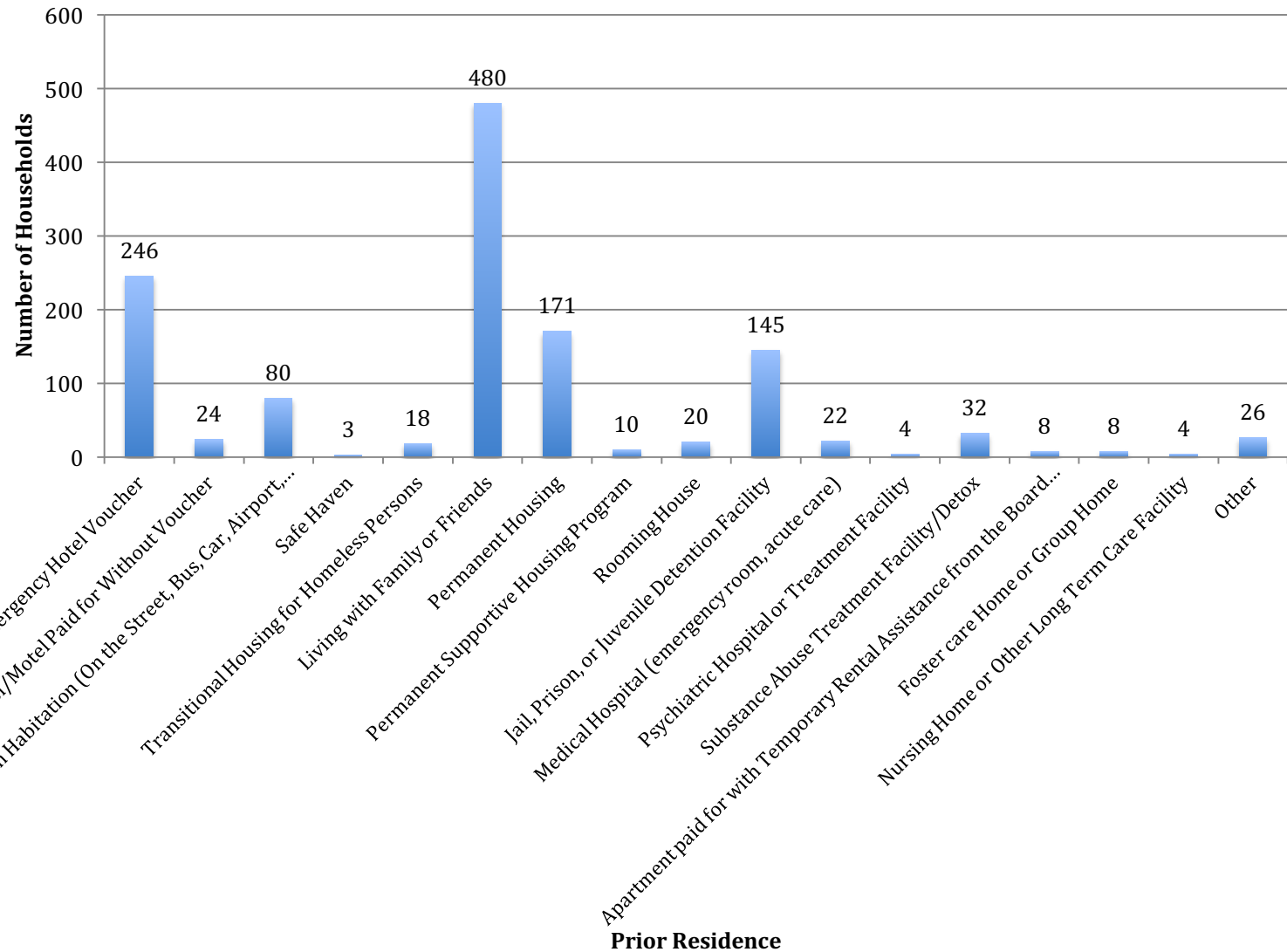
Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

Fig. A.8. Number of Homeless Households by County or State of Last Permanent Address

Last Permanent Address – County/State	Number of Households
Atlantic County	1
Bergen County	10
Burlington County	8
Camden County	4
Cape May County	2
Cumberland County	6
Essex County	929
Hudson County	44
Hunterdon County	1
Mercer County	3
Middlesex County	11
Monmouth County	2
Morris County	4
Ocean County	3
Passaic County	27
Somerset County	2
Sussex County	2
Union county	53
Warren County	2
New York	9
Pennsylvania	7
Georgia	2
Florida	2
Connecticut	2
Michigan	1
Nevada	1
Ohio	1
Brazil	1
Puerto Rico	1
South Carolina	1
Texas	1
Virginia	2

What was your residence prior to your current living situation?

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



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

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

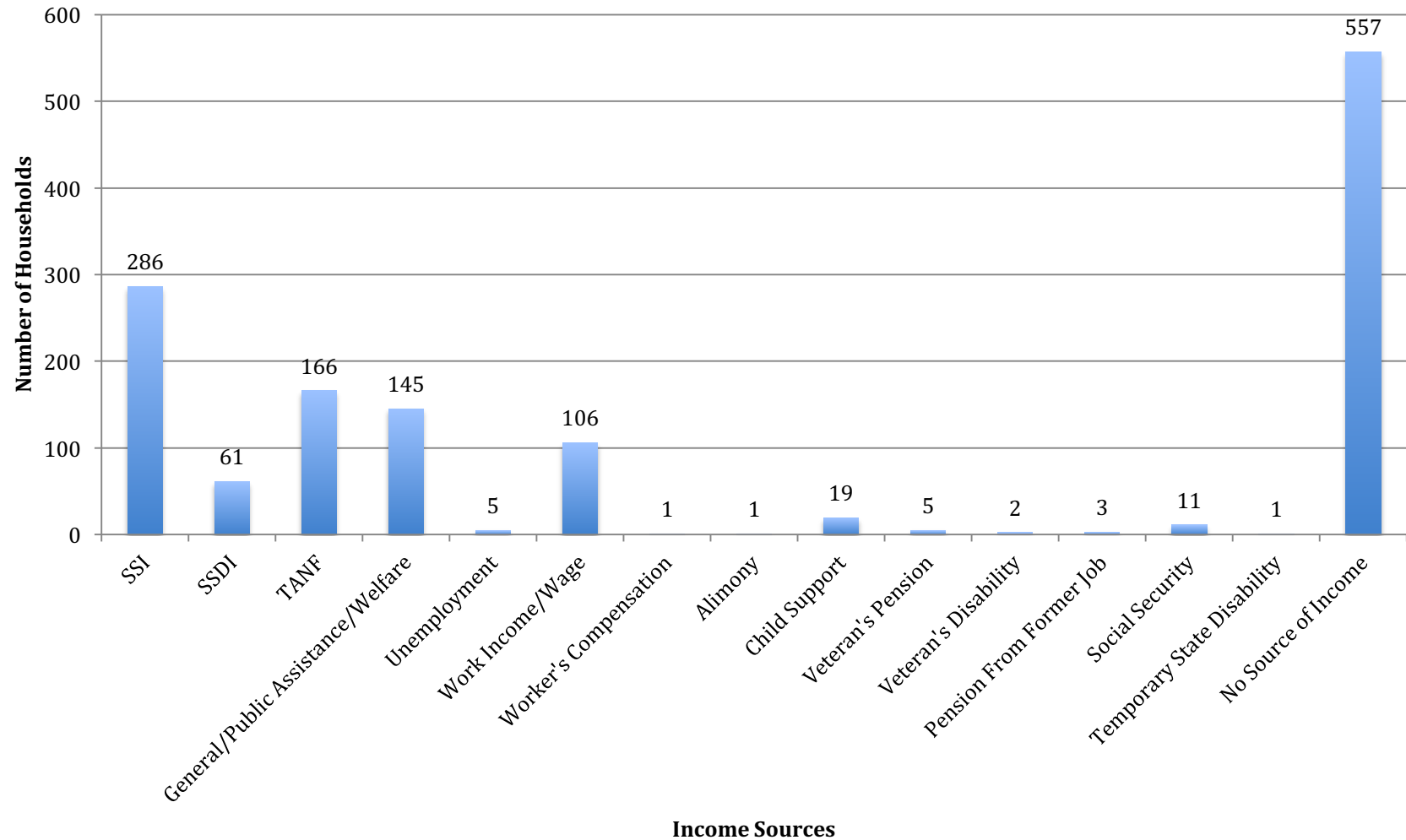
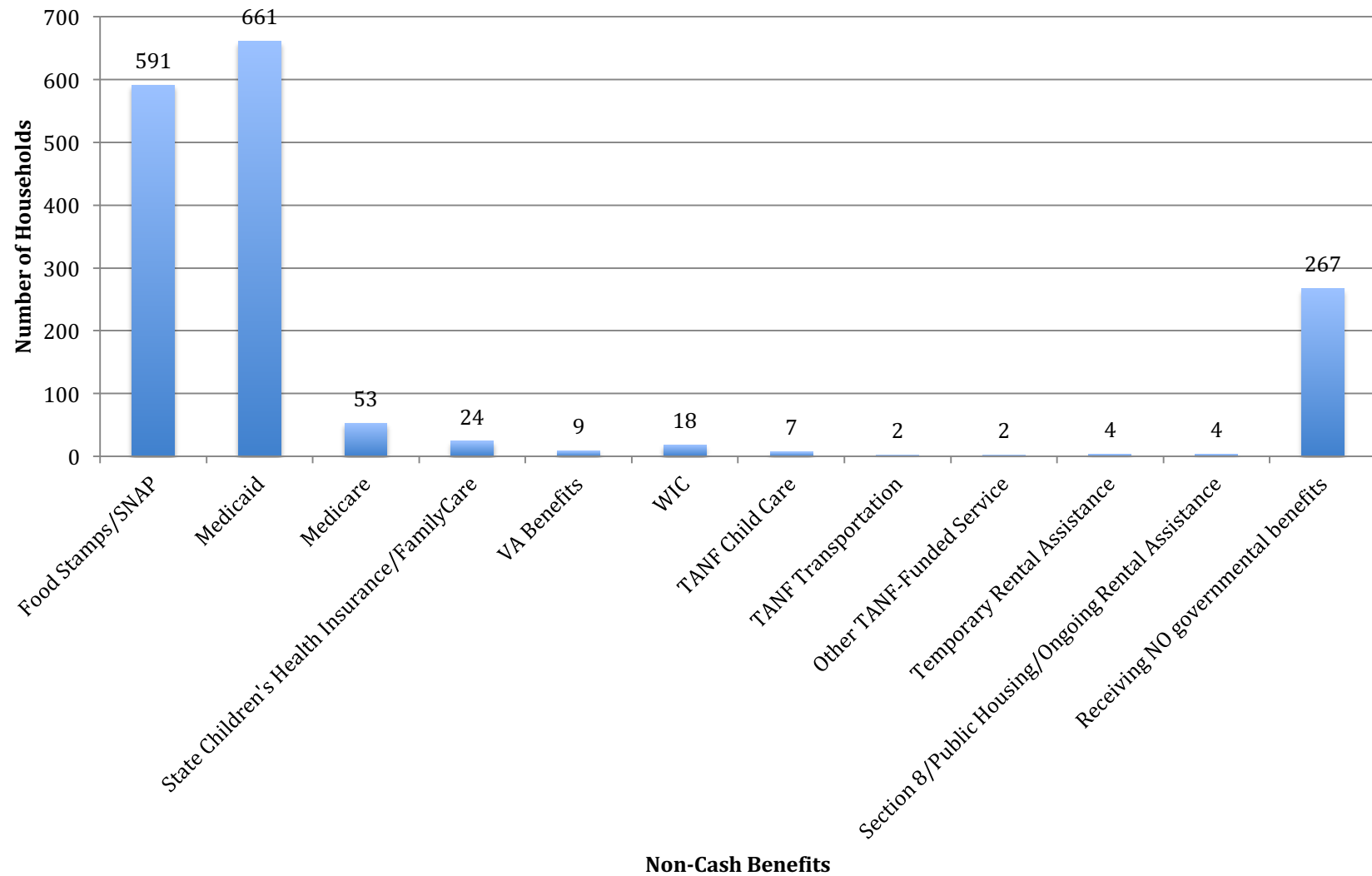
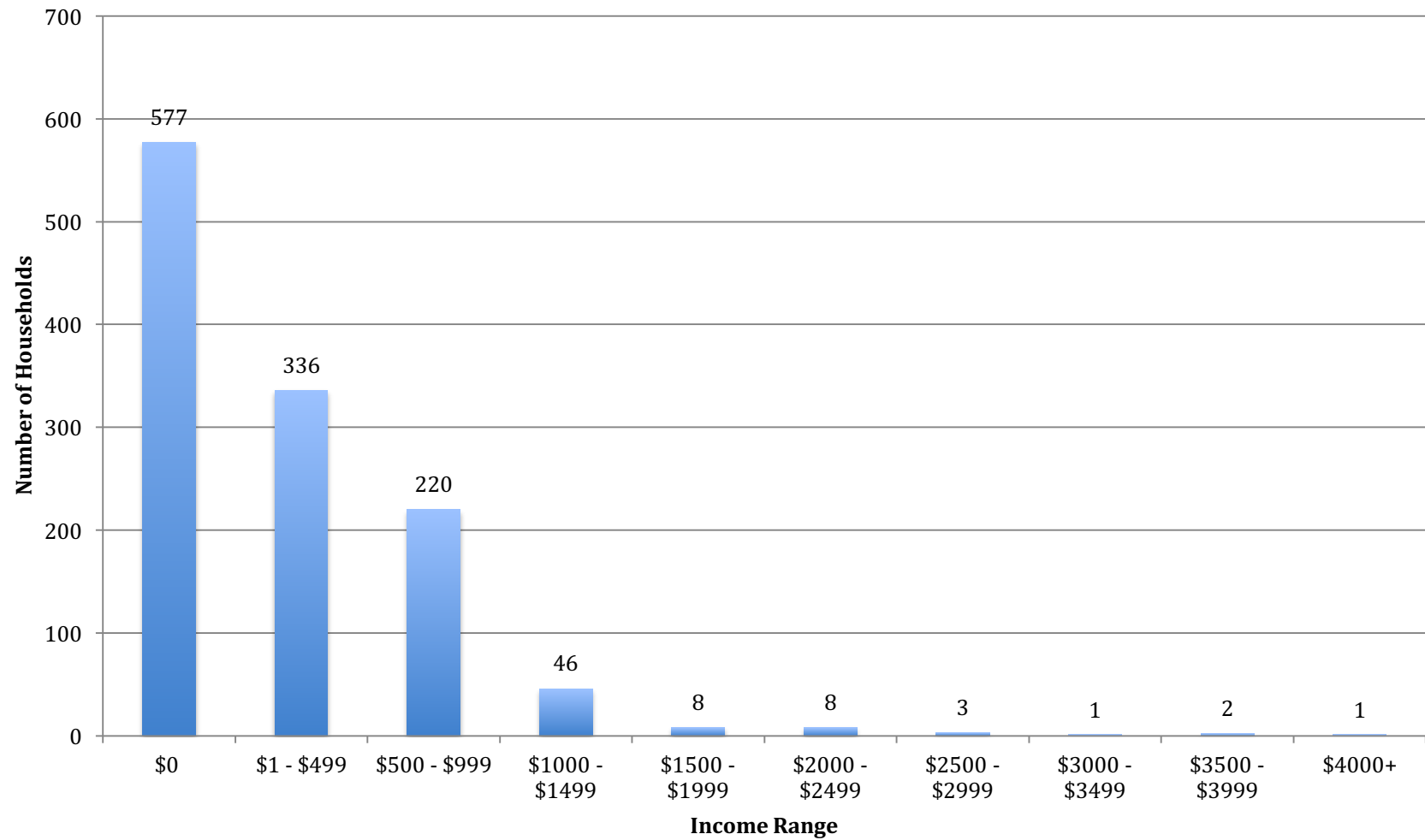


Fig. A. 11. Number of Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits



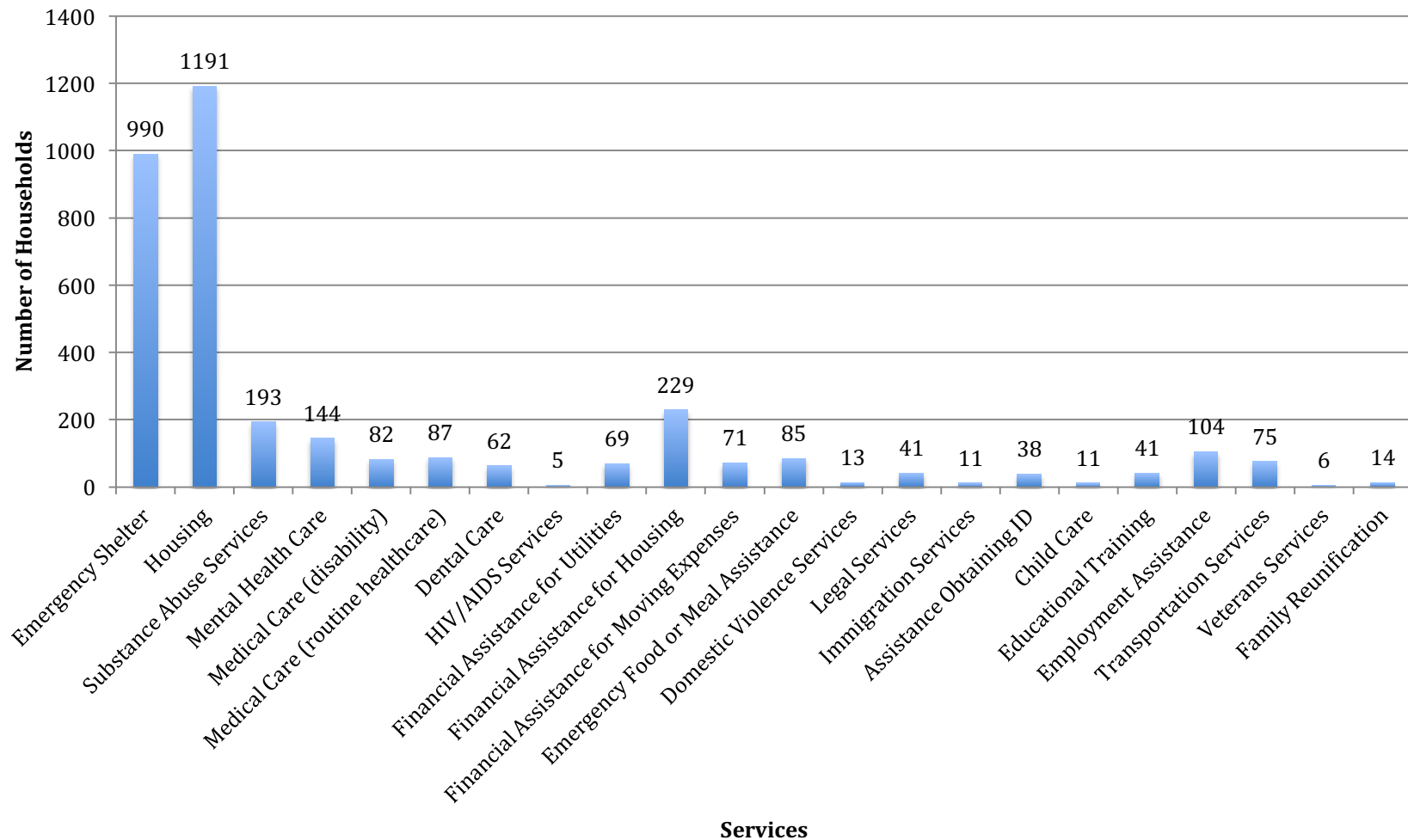
What is your monthly household income?

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

