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HOUSING ASSOCIATES

NJ
2016
Counts!

Union 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 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 328 households, including 513 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Union County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 19 persons in 19 households were identified as chronically homeless.
- 49 households, including 62 persons were unsheltered on the night of the count.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 26th, 2016, a total of 513 persons, in 328 households, were experiencing homelessness in Union County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 9 persons (1.8%) and 11 households (3.5%) from 2015. Union County had 5.7% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in 2016.

Fig. 1. 5-Year Comparison of Total Homeless Population by Housing Situation
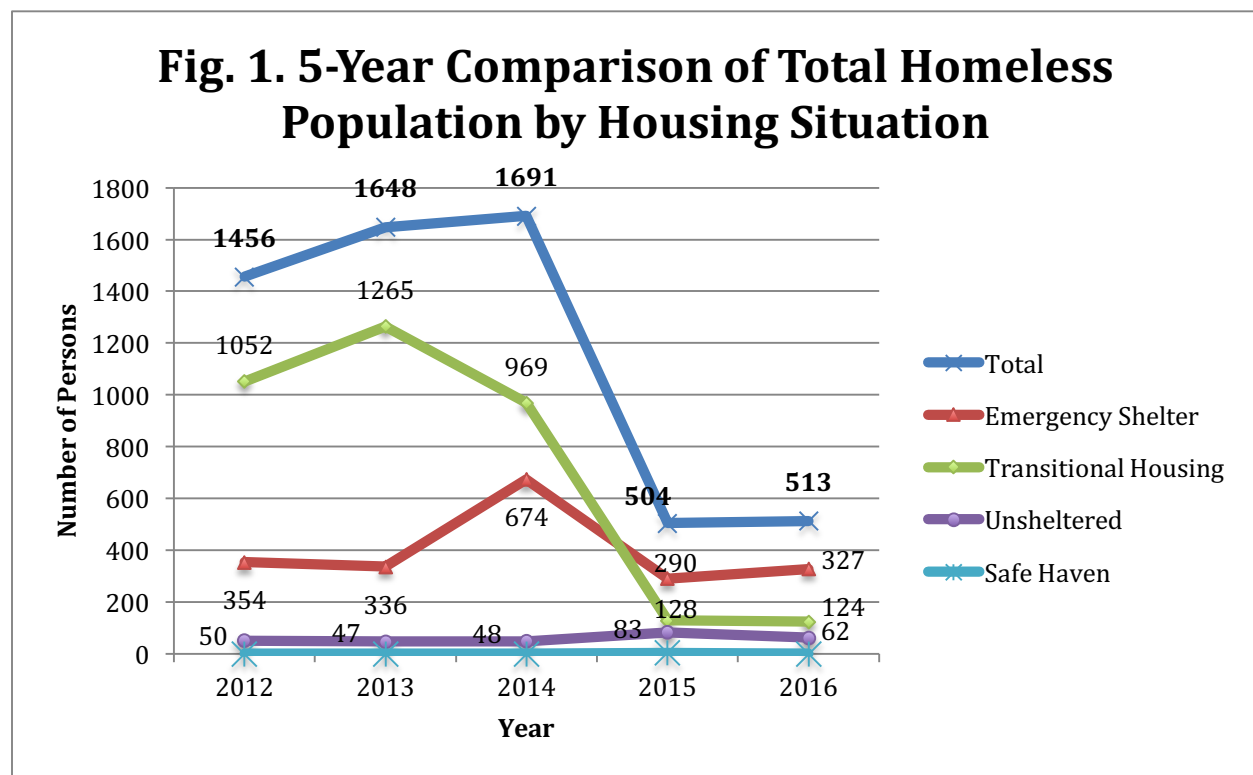
Figure 1 shows that, in 2016, 327 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 124 stayed in transitional housing, and 62 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. No one stayed in safe havens in 2016, a decrease of 3 from those counted in 2015. The number of unsheltered persons decreased by 21 persons (25.3%) from 2015, and the numbers in transitional housing decreased by 4 (3.1%). While this is true, the number of persons in emergency shelter increased from 2015 by 37 persons (12.8%).

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

12%

88%

- In County
- Out of County

Figure 1 also shows that, overall, the total number of homeless persons had been trending upward from 2012 to 2014 in Union County, with the five-year high being in 2014 (1,691). In 2015, the number of homeless persons in Union County decreased significantly (70.2%), with the largest change seen in transitional housing. In 2016, the numbers remained similar, with a slight increase in total numbers (9 persons).
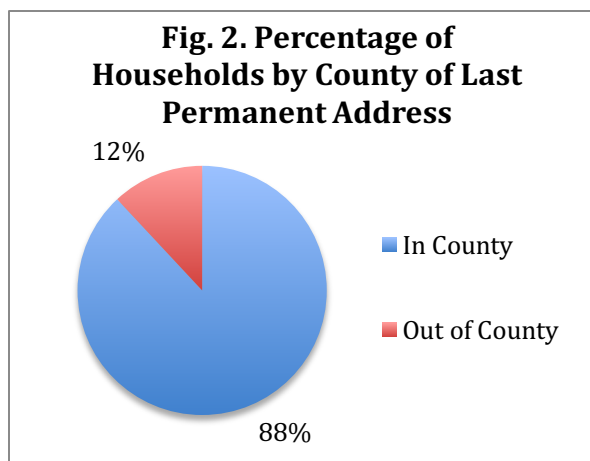
As Figure 2 shows, 12% of the homeless households in Union County in 2016 reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the county.

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 328 homeless households counted in Union County in 2016, 92 (28%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult, an increase of 17 families (22.7%) from 2015. These families were composed of 266 persons, including 161 children under

Fig. 3. Homeless Households by Housing Situation

Housing Situation	Households With Adults and Children	Households Without Children
Emergency Shelter	49	183
Transitional Housing	39	8
Unsheltered	4	45

age 18, and 105 adults. The average family size was 3 persons. Figure 3 shows that 49 families were staying in emergency shelter (53.3%), and 39 were in transitional housing programs (42.4%). There were 4 unsheltered families, consisting of 6 adults and 7 children counted in 2016, 7 less unsheltered families than were counted in 2015.
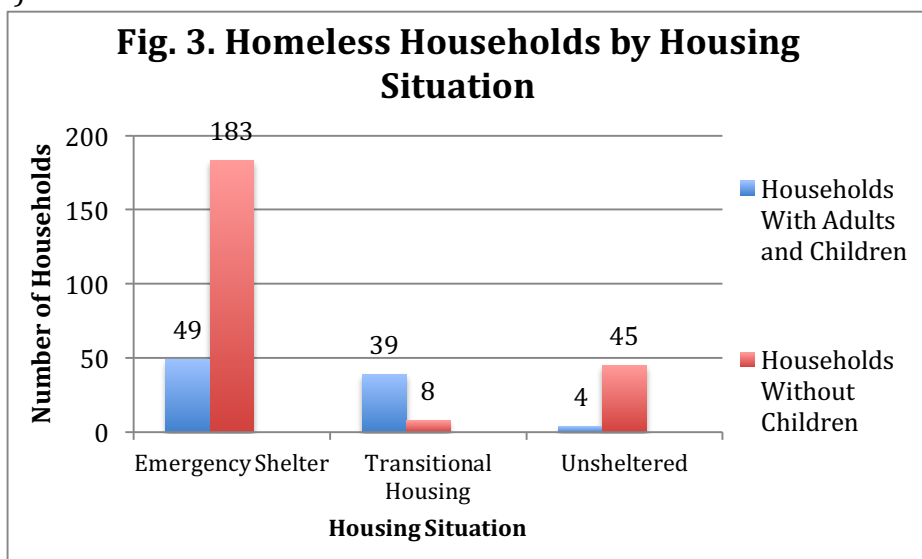
72% (236) of the homeless households in Union County were households without children under 18. 225 of these households (95.3%) were adult individuals, while the remaining 11 were adults only households compoased of 22 persons. 183 (77.5%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 8 (3.4%) were in transitional housing, and 45 (19.1%) were unsheltered. Union County has seen the number of adult-only homeless households decrease by 6 (2.5%) since 2015.

Similar to 2015, there were no households with only children under 18 counted in 2016.

Demographics

There were a total of 56 (10.9%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 296 (57.7%) adults over age 24, and 161 (31.4%) 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 (93, 57.8%). The age range most represented after children 0-5, are adults between 45 and 54 (90 persons, 17.5%).

Fig. 4. Age Range by Housing Situation
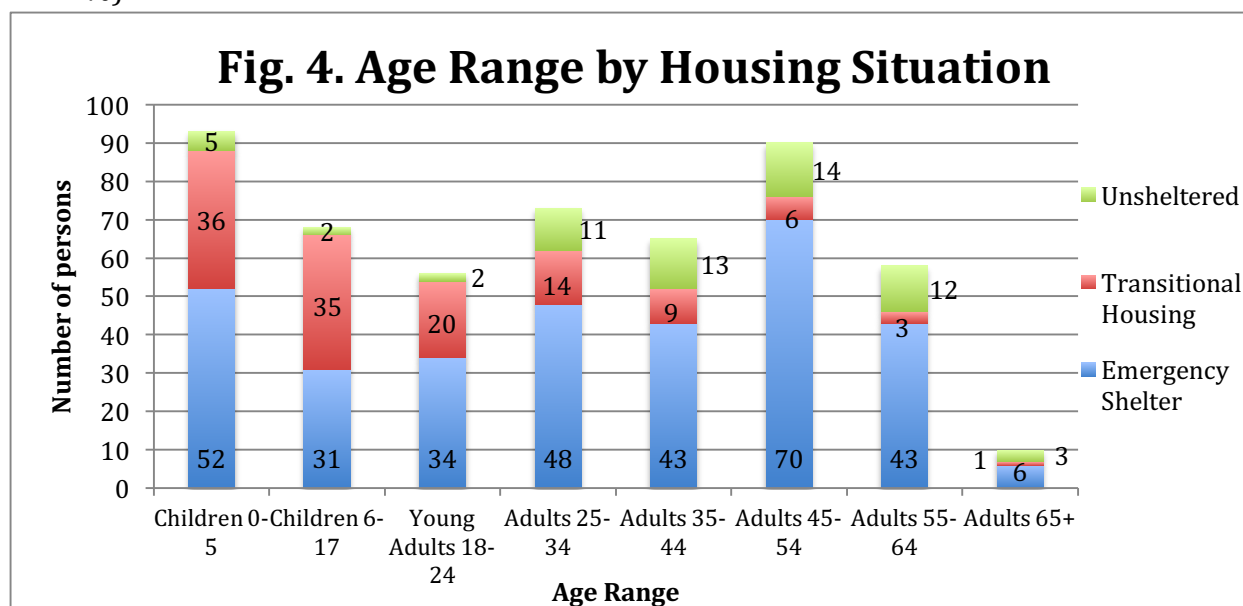
50.9% (261) of homeless persons counted were male, and 48.3% (248) were female.
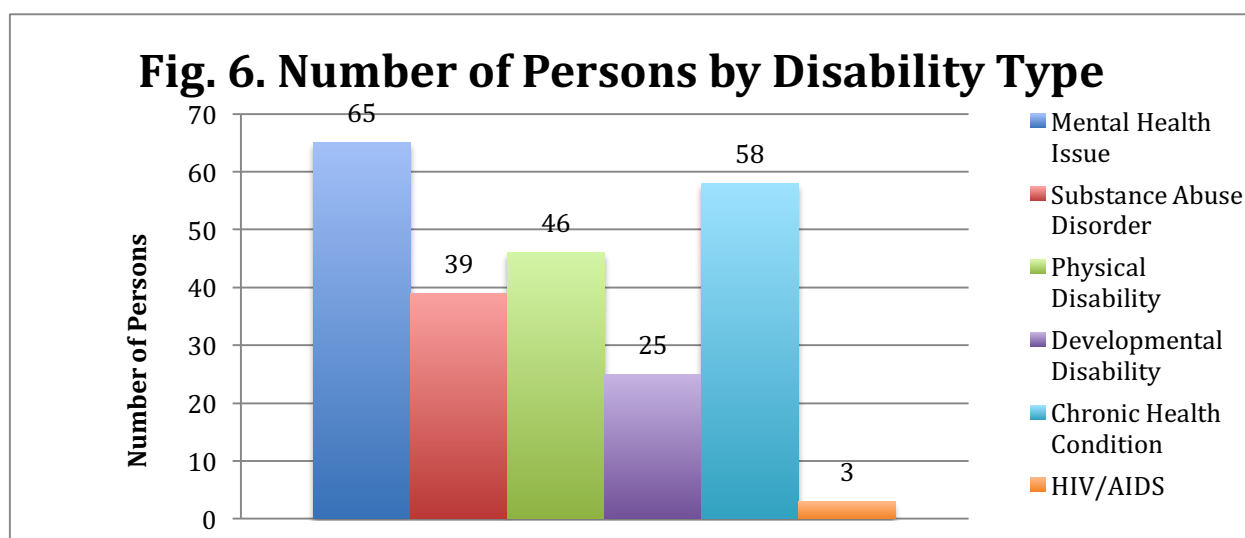
60.6% (311) of persons identified their race as Black or African-American, making that the largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported. The next largest group self-identified as White (36.8%, 189 persons), followed by those identifying as Multi-Racial (1.2%, 6 persons). With regard to ethnicity, 25.3% of persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

Figure 5 illustrates that 29% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 38.4% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 7.5% 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 chronic health conditions.
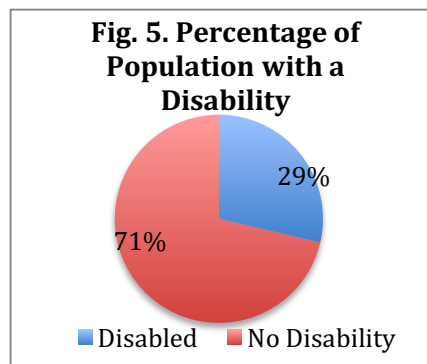
Among disabled adults, 45.9% reported a mental health

Fig. 5. Percentage of Population with a Disability

29%

71%

- Disabled
- No Disability

issue, making this the most prevalent disability; representing 17.6% of the total adult homeless population. 41.5% of disabled adults reported a chronic health condition. Among disabled homeless children, 58.3% reported a developmental disability.

Fig. 6. Number of Persons by Disability Type

Number of Persons

65

39

46

25

58

3

- Mental Health Issue
- Substance Abuse Disorder
- Physical Disability
- Developmental Disability
- Chronic Health Condition
- HIV/AIDS

Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in Union County, 38 homeless households (11.6% of all households) identified having a victim of domestic violence, matching the number found in 2015. 16 of the 38 households (42.1%) were individual adults, while the remaining 22 were families with adults and children, composed of 62 total persons. While the number of

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

Number of Households

Households with Children: 2, 7, 13

Households without Children: 1, 5, 10

Household Type

- Unsheltered
- Transitional Housing
- Emergency Shelter

domestic violence victims stayed the same in emergency shelter from 2015, the number in transitional housing increased by 1, and the number of unsheltered domestic violence victims decreased by 1 from 2015.
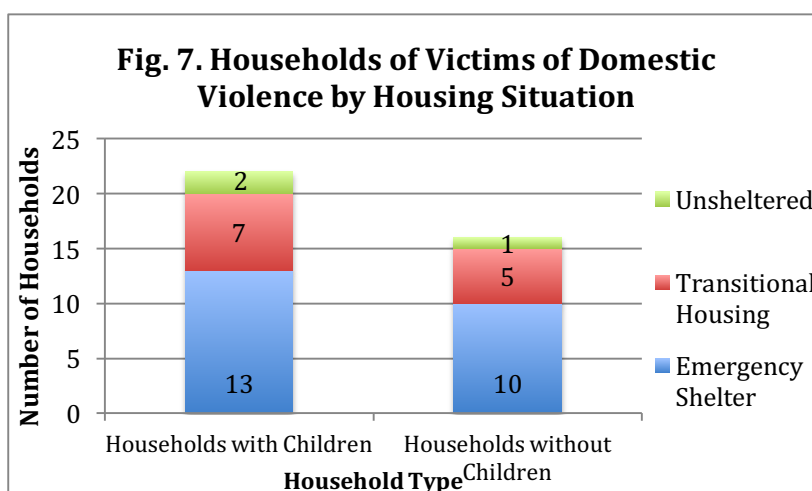
Veterans

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.

Fig. 8. Number of Veterans by Housing Situation

Fig. 9. Veterans by Age Range

7 homeless veteran households were counted on the night of the count, 8 less than 2015. All veterans counted in 2016 were individual adults males being served in emergency shelter programs. This represents a decrease from the 1 unshelterd veteran found in 2015.

In regards to racial background, 71.4% of veterans identified their race as Black or African American, while the remaining 2 (28.6%) self-identified as White.
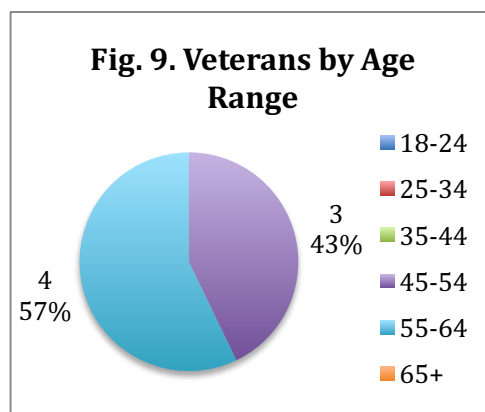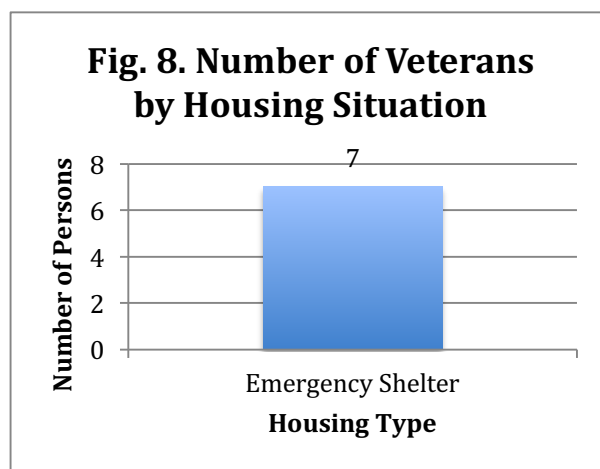
Figure 9 Illustrates the percentage of homeless veterans by age range.

No homeless veterans reported being victims of domestic violence and 2 of the 7 veterans, 28.6%, reported having some kind of disability. Both disabled veterans identified having a physical disability, while mental health issues, substance abuse disorder and a chronic health condition were each reported by one of the two veterans. No veterans reported receiving Veteran's Pension or Veteran's Disability as forms of income, and 5 of the 7 (71.4%) reported no source of income. 2 veterans reported being connected to VA Medical Benefits and only 1 veteran reported no connection to non-cash mainstream benefits. The types of services that homeless veterans sought the most were emergency shelter and housing, with 100% of veterans seeking both.

Income and Benefits

Among all homeless households on the night of the count, 39.9% had no source of income and 11.9% reported having earned cash income. The most common sources of cash income among homeless households outside of earned income were General Assistance (21.6%), SSI (17.7%), and TANF (11.6%).
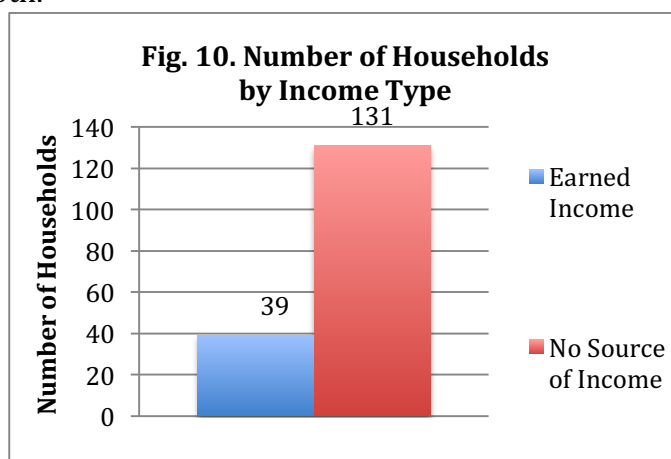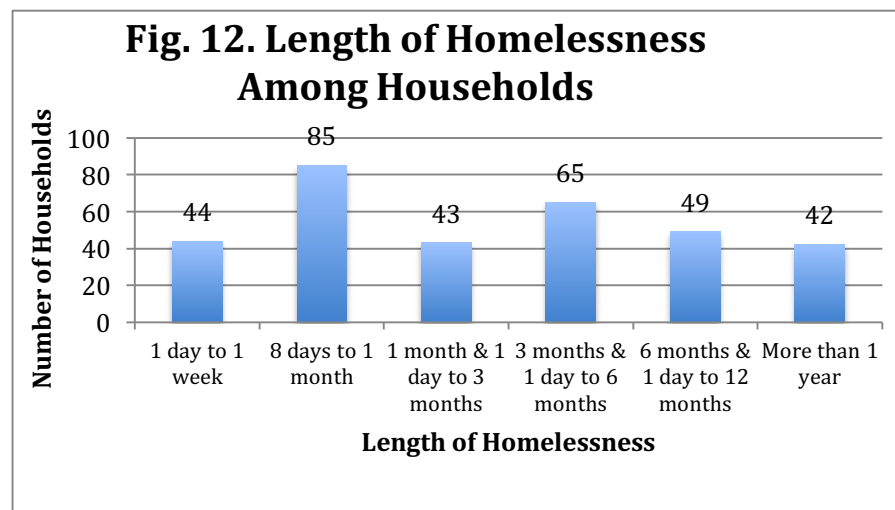
Fig. 10. Number of Households by Income Type

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	$421.61	$1024.59	$276.28

16.5% of homeless households reported 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 64.3% of houeholds. 53.7% of homeless households were connected to Food Stamps (SNAP).
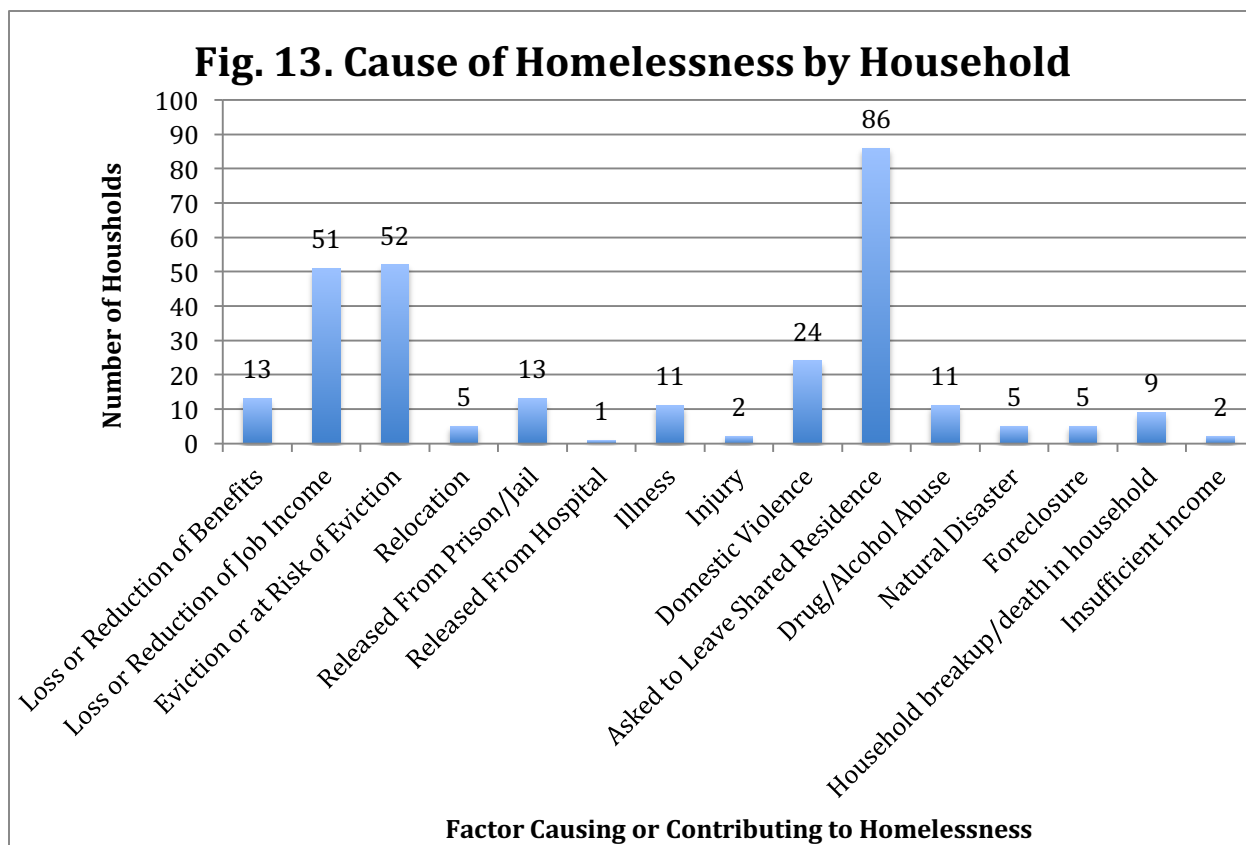
Length of Homelessness

As Figure 12 shows, the largest number of homeless households (85 households, 25.9%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted from 8 days to 1 month. 65 households, or 19.8%, reported being homeless between 3 and 6 months. This is a shift from 2015 where the most common length of homelessness reported was between 1 and 3 months.

Fig. 12. Length of Homelessness Among Households

Number of Households

85
65
49
44   43   42

1 day to 1 week; 8 days to 1 month; 1 month & 1 day to 3 months; 3 months & 1 day to 6 months; 6 months & 1 day to 12 months; More than 1 year

Length of Homelessness

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 (86 households, 26.2%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factor reported was eviction (15.9%), followed by a loss or reduction of job income (15.5%).

When homeless households were asked 'what was your residence prior to your current living situation?' more said they were living with friends or family (40.5%) than any other type of residence. 22% reported staying in permanent housing prior to their current living situation, and another 14% reported staying in emergency shelter.

Fig. 13. Cause of Homelessness by Household

Number of Housholds (y-axis)

Factor Causing or Contributing to Homelessness (x-axis)

Factor	Number of Households
Loss or Reduction of Benefits	13
Loss or Reduction of Job Income	51
Eviction or at Risk of Eviction	52
Relocation	5
Released From Prison/Jail	13
Released From Hospital	1
Illness	11
Injury	2
Domestic Violence	24
Asked to Leave Shared Residence	86
Drug/Alcohol Abuse	11
Natural Disaster	5
Foreclosure	5
Household breakup/death in household	9
Insufficient Income	2

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

19 households, made up of 19 persons, were chronically homeless in Union County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 13 households (40.6%), and 17 persons (47.2%) from 2015. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness decreased from 7.1% in 2015 to 3.7%.

Fig. 14. 5-Year Comparison of Chronic Homeless Population by Housing Situation
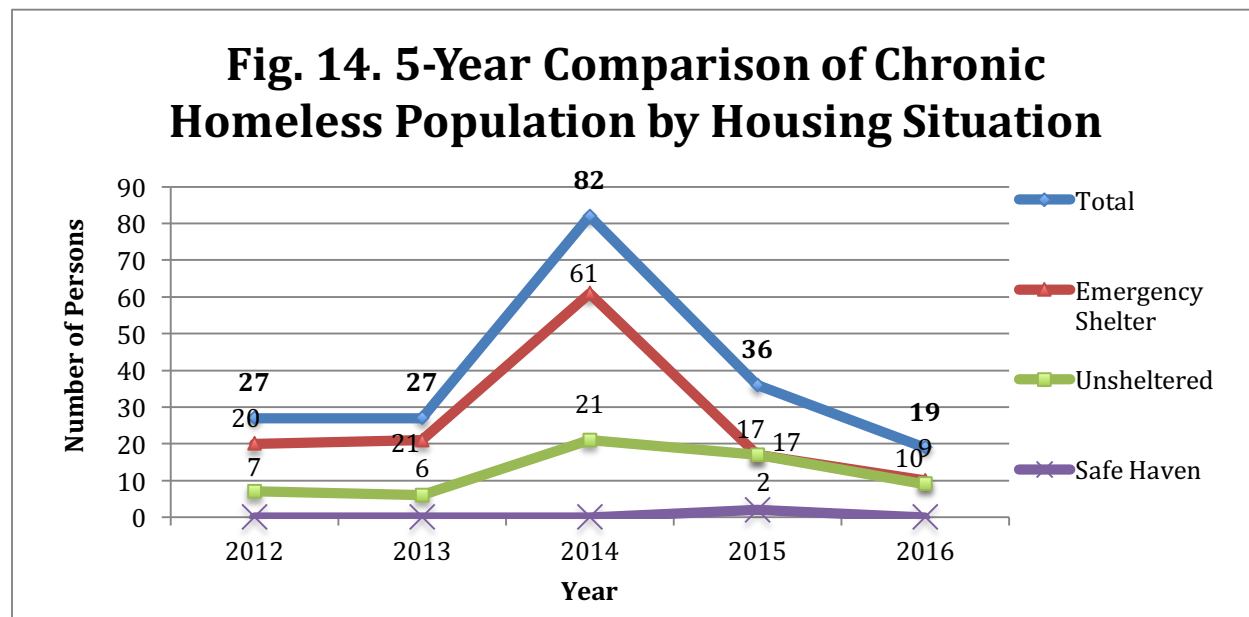
Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless persons who were in emergency shelters, safe havens or living unsheltered in Union County from 2012 to 2016. Over the past five years the total number of chronically homeless persons has remained relatively consistent, with the exception of a significant spike in 2014. Overall, over the past 5 years the total number of chronic homeless has decreased (8 persons, 29.6%.). The numbers of chronically homeless persons in emergency shelter decreased 50%, while the unsheltered chronically homeless population increased 28.6% (2 persons) from 2012 to 2016.

Families and Individuals

All 19 chronically homeless households counted in 2016, were adult individuals, a difference from 2015 where 2 of the households were families with children. 9 of the 19 chronically homeless households (47.4%) were living unsheltered, a decrease of 2 (18.2%) from 2015.

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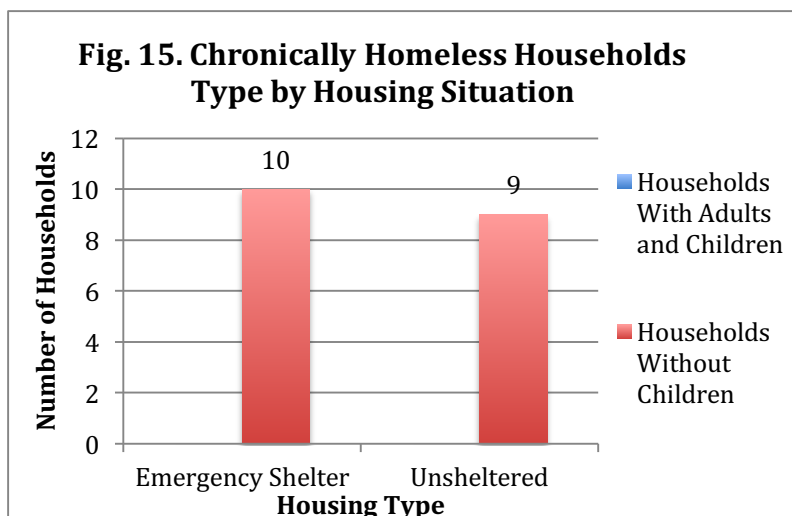
Demographics

Of the 19 total chronically homeless persons, the age range with the highest concentration of chronically homeless persons was adults between 45 and 54 years old (7 persons, 36.8%). This is similar to what was found in 2015, but there was an increase of 2 persons in the 65 and over age range as compared to 2015.

Fig. 16. Chronically Homeless Age Range by Housing Situation
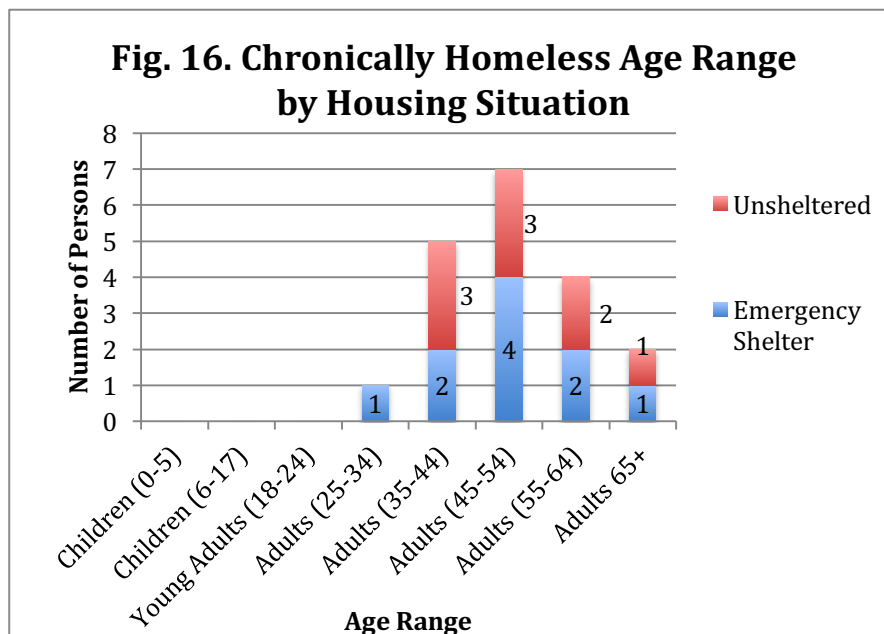
57.9% of chronically homeless persons were male, while 42.1% were female.

The largest racial subgroup of chronically homeless persons reported their race as White (57.9%). The next largest group self-identified as Black or African-American (42.1%). With regard to ethnicity, 15.8% of chronically homeless persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

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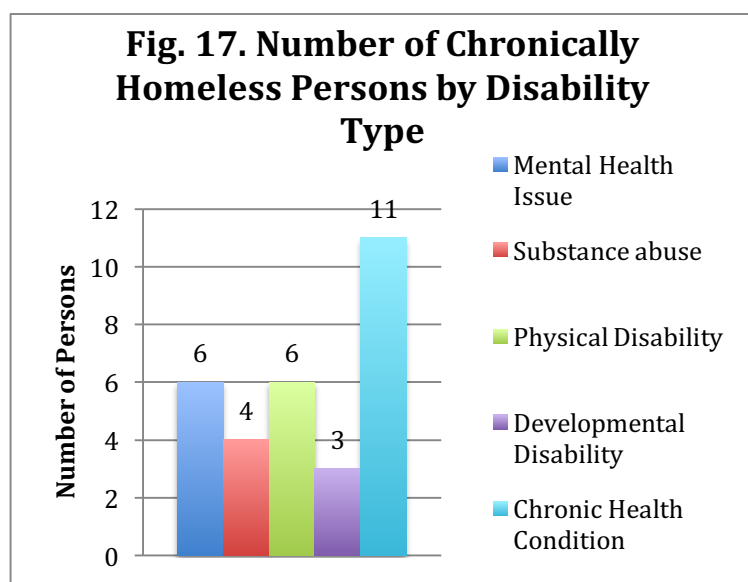
Disabilities

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 chronic health conditions (57.9%), mental health issues (31.6%), and physical disabilities (31.6%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.
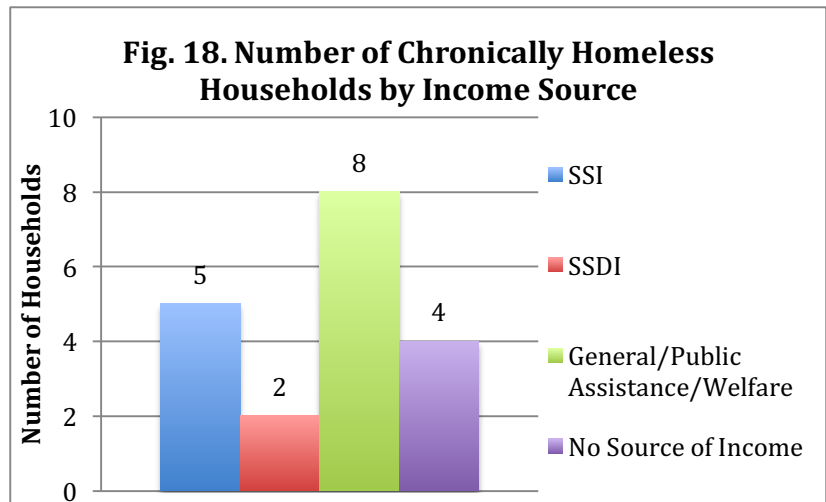
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 1 (5.3%) chronically homeless individual in Union County reported being a victim of domestic violence, matching the 1 counted in 2015.

There were no chronically homeless veterans identified in Union County on the night of the count, a decrease from the 3 that were counted in 2015.

Income and Benefits

Among all chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 21.1% 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 42.1%. None of the chronically homeless households reported earned income.

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

All of the chronically homeless households reported being connected to some type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Medicaid and Food Stamps (SNAP) were the top benefits among this population with 73.7% and 63.2% receiving each, respectively.

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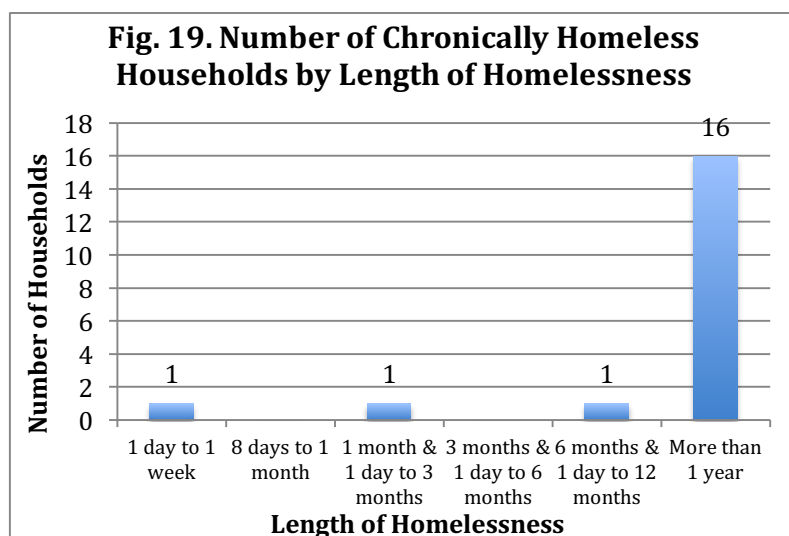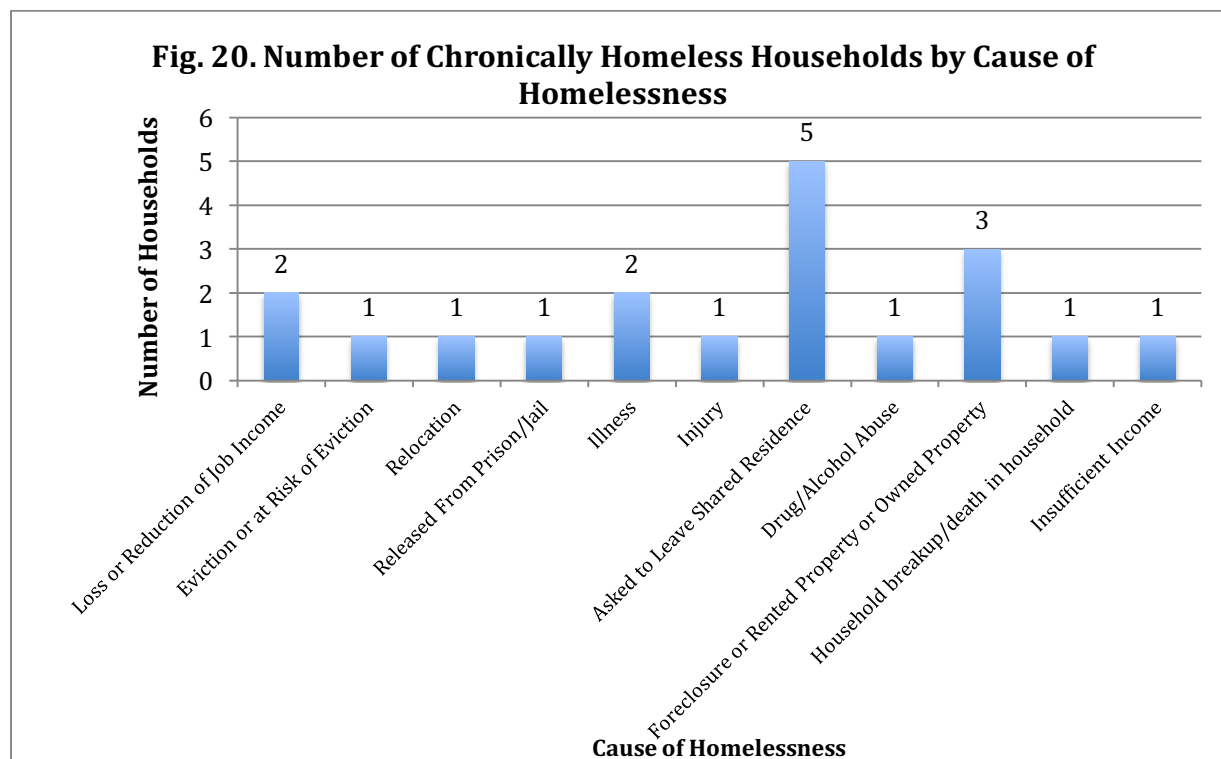

Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that 16 chronically homeless households (84.2%) 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 being asked to leave a shared residence (26.3%) and foreclosure on rented or owned property (15.8%).

Fig. 20. Number of Chronically Homeless Households by Cause of Homelessness

Cause of Homelessness	Number of Households
Loss or Reduction of Job Income	2
Eviction or at Risk of Eviction	1
Relocation	1
Released From Prison/Jail	1
Illness	2
Injury	1
Asked to Leave Shared Residence	5
Drug/Alcohol Abuse	1
Foreclosure or Rented Property or Owned Property	3
Household breakup/death in household	1
Insufficient Income	1

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

49 households, made up of 62 persons, were living unsheltered in Union County, according to the 2016 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 8 households (19.5%), but a decrease of 21 persons (25.3%) from 2015.

Fig. 21. 5 Year Comparison of Unsheltered Population

(Number of Persons by Year)
- 2012: 50
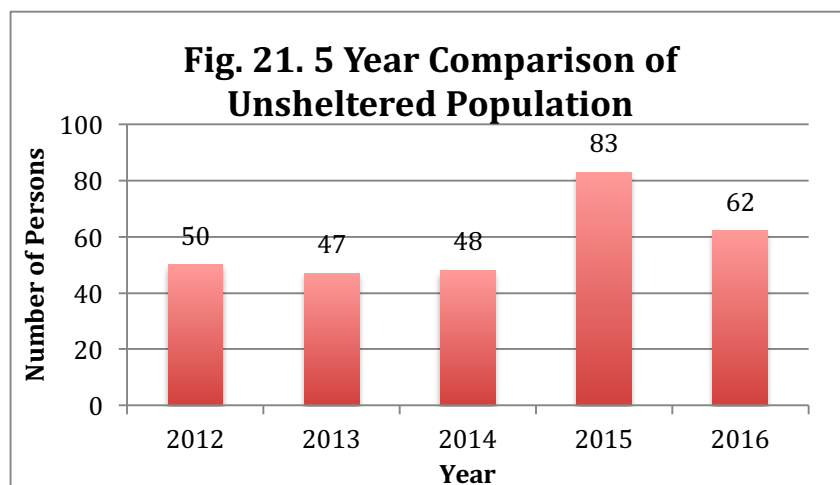- 2013: 47
- 2014: 48
- 2015: 83
- 2016: 62

Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered persons from 2012 to 2016. Between 2012 and 2014, the unsheltered population remained relatively constant, before increasing in 2015 by 72.9%. Overall, from 2012 to 2016 the number of unsheltered persons has increased by 12 persons (24%)

Families and Individuals

Of the 49 unsheltered households counted in 2016, 4 (8.2%) were households with at least 1 adult and 1 child. This represents a 63.6% decrease in unsheltered families as compared to 2015, where 11 families with 52 persons were identified. These unsheltered families were comprised of 13 persons, 7 children under the age of 18, and 6 adults.

45 unsheltered households (91.8%) were adult-only households, an increase of 15 (50%) from 2015. 41 of the 45 were individual adults, while the remaining 4 were adult only households composed of 8 persons.

Demographics

As Figure 22 shows, the largest portion of the 62 unsheltered persons counted in 2016, 22.6%, were adults between 45 and 54 years old, followed by those between 35 and 44 (21%).

67.7% of unsheltered persons were male and 30.6% identified

Fig. 22. Age Range of Unsheltered Homeless

(Number of Persons by Age Range)
- Children 0-5: 5
- Children 6-17: 2
- Young Adults 18-24: 2
- Adults 25-34: 11
- Adults 35-44: 13
- Adults 45-54: 14
- Adults 55-64: 12
- Adults 65+: 3

as female. 50% identified their race as White and 40.3% identified as Black or African-American. 24.2% of unsheltered persons identified their ethnicity as Hispanic.
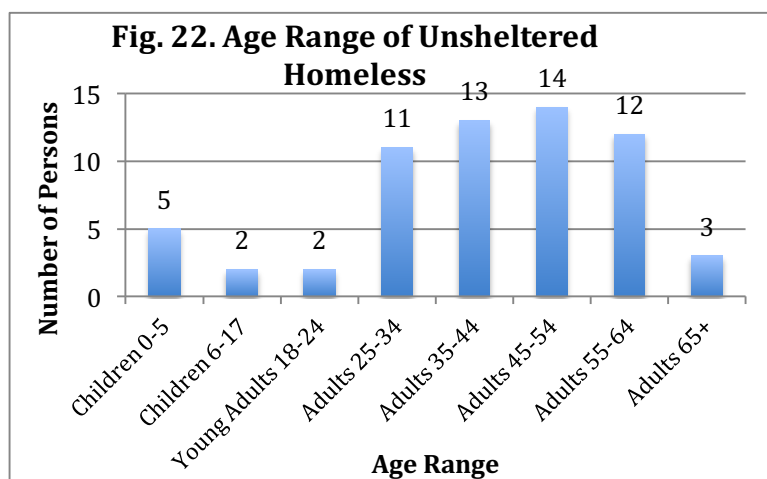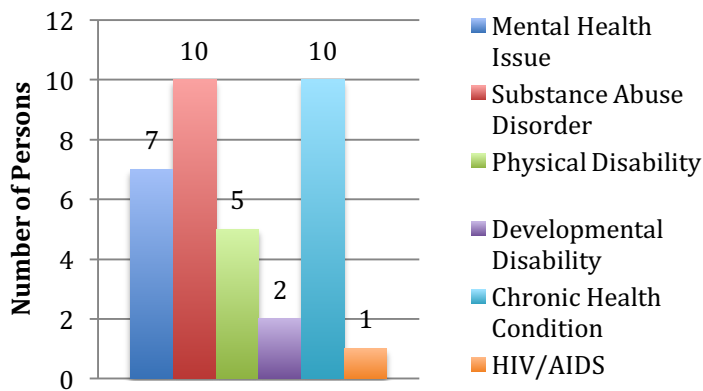
Fig. 23. Number of Unsheltered Persons by Disability Type

Disabilities

Of the 62 unsheltered persons, 22 (35.5%) reported having some kind of disability. Among the disabled, the most common disabilities reported were substance abuse disorders and chronic health conditions with 45.5% of disabled persons reporting each. The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.

Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 3 unsheltered homeless households in Union County reported being victims of domestic violence, 1 was an individual and 2 were family households with 4 persons. This is a decrease of 1 household (25%) from 2015.

There were no unsheltered veterans identified on the night of the count, a decrease from the 1 reported in 2015.

Income and Benefits

Among all unsheltered households on the night of the count, 14 (28.6%) reported having no source of income. The average monthly income among unsheltered households was approximately $276. 16.3% of unsheltered households received SSI, making it the most common source of cash income. Figure 24 shows all sources of income received.
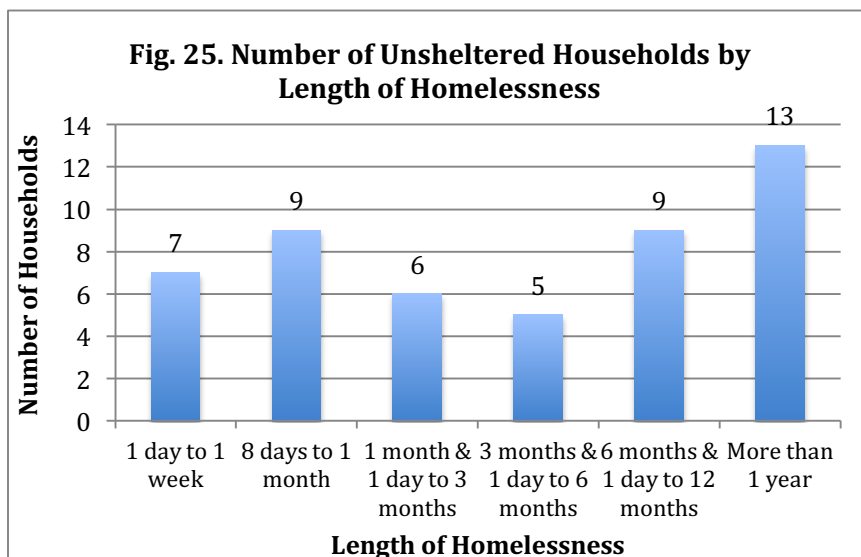

Fig. 24. Number of Unsheltered Households by Income Source
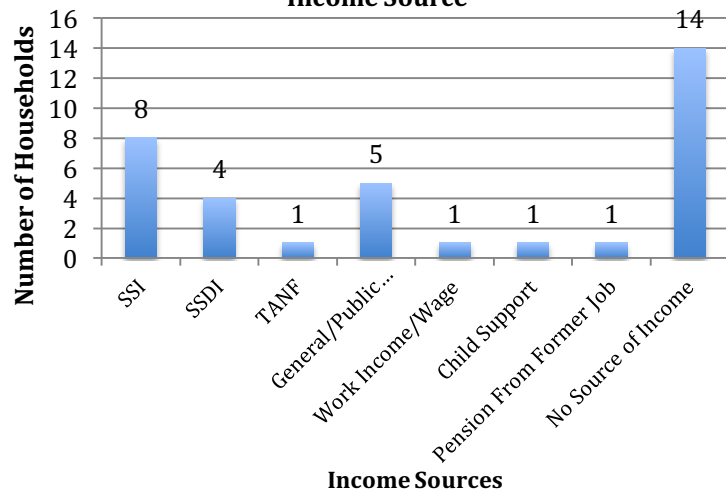
9 unsheltered households (18.4%) reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps (SNAP) and Medicaid were the top reported non-cash benefits among this group, with 32.7% and 30.6% receiving each of these benefits, respectively.
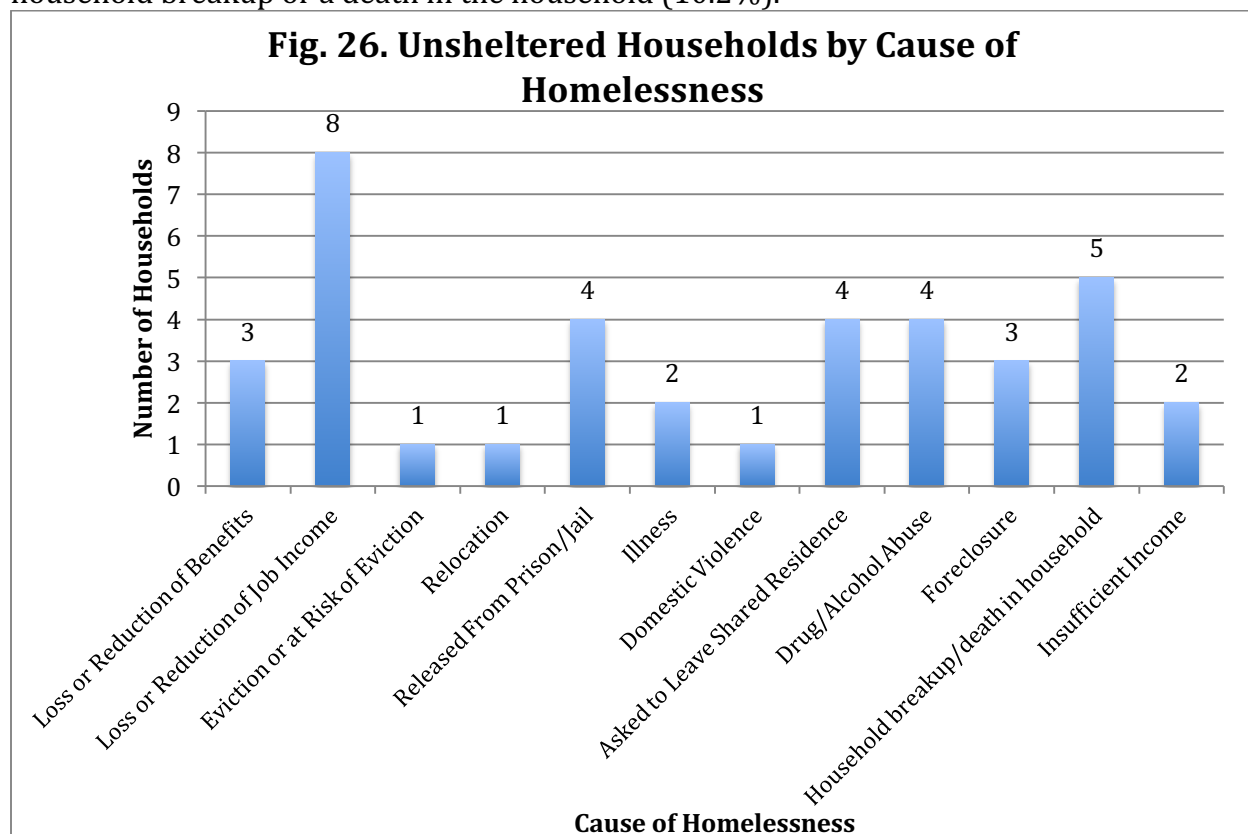
Length of Homelessness

As shown in Figure 25, more unsheltered homeless households reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness was for more than 1 year (26.5%) than any other length. This is a shift from 2015 where the most reported length was between 3 and 6 months.

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

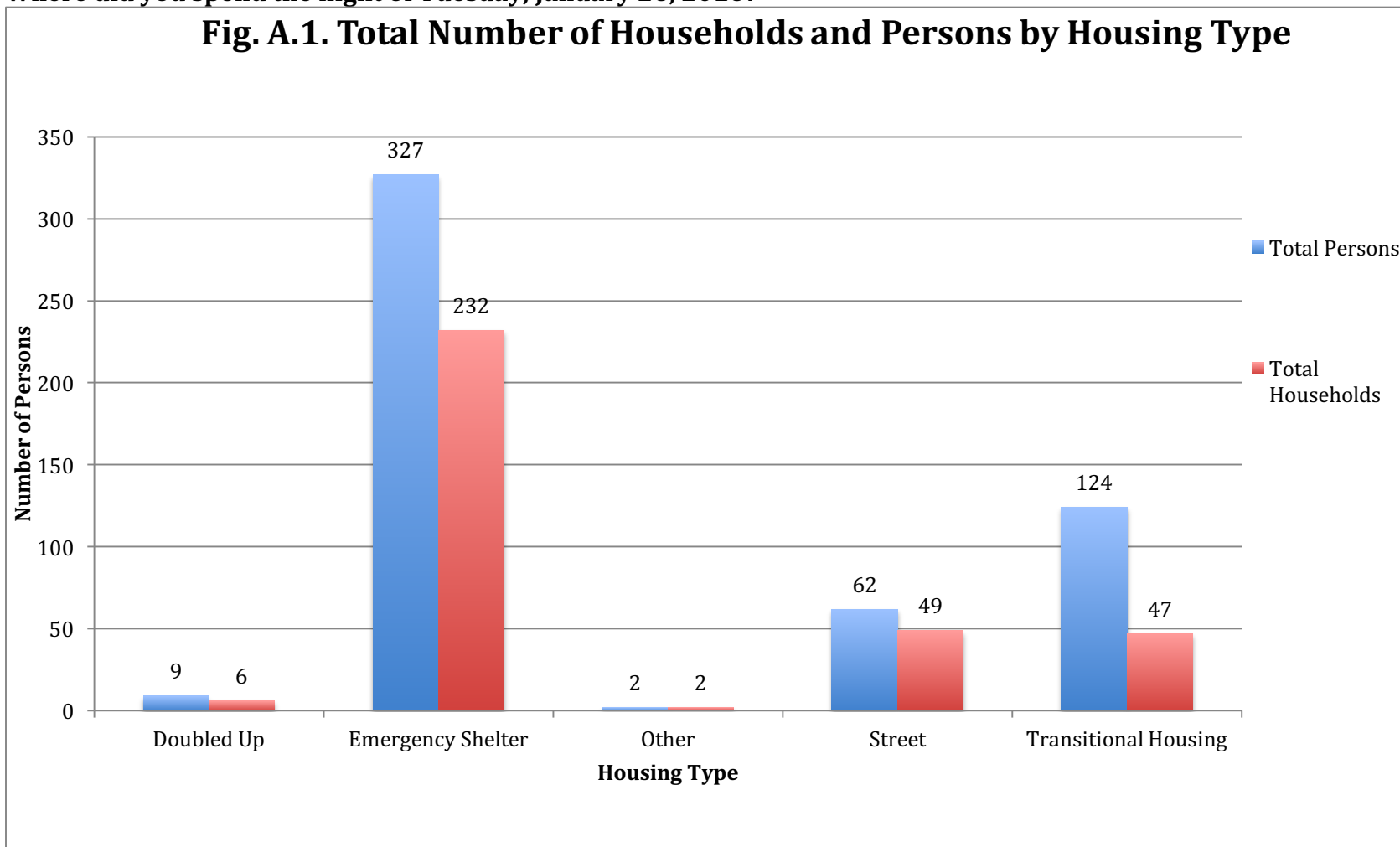| Length of Homelessness	Number of Households
1 day to 1 week	7
8 days to 1 month	9
1 month & 1 day to 3 months	6
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	5
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	9
More than 1 year	13

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 (16.3%) and household breakup or a death in the household (10.2%).

Fig. 26. Unsheltered Households by Cause of Homelessness

Cause of Homelessness	Number of Households
Loss or Reduction of Benefits	3
Loss or Reduction of Job Income	8
Eviction or at Risk of Eviction	1
Relocation	1
Released From Prison/Jail	4
Illness	2
Domestic Violence	1
Asked to Leave Shared Residence	4
Drug/Alcohol Abuse	4
Foreclosure	3
Household breakup/death in household	5
Insufficient Income	2

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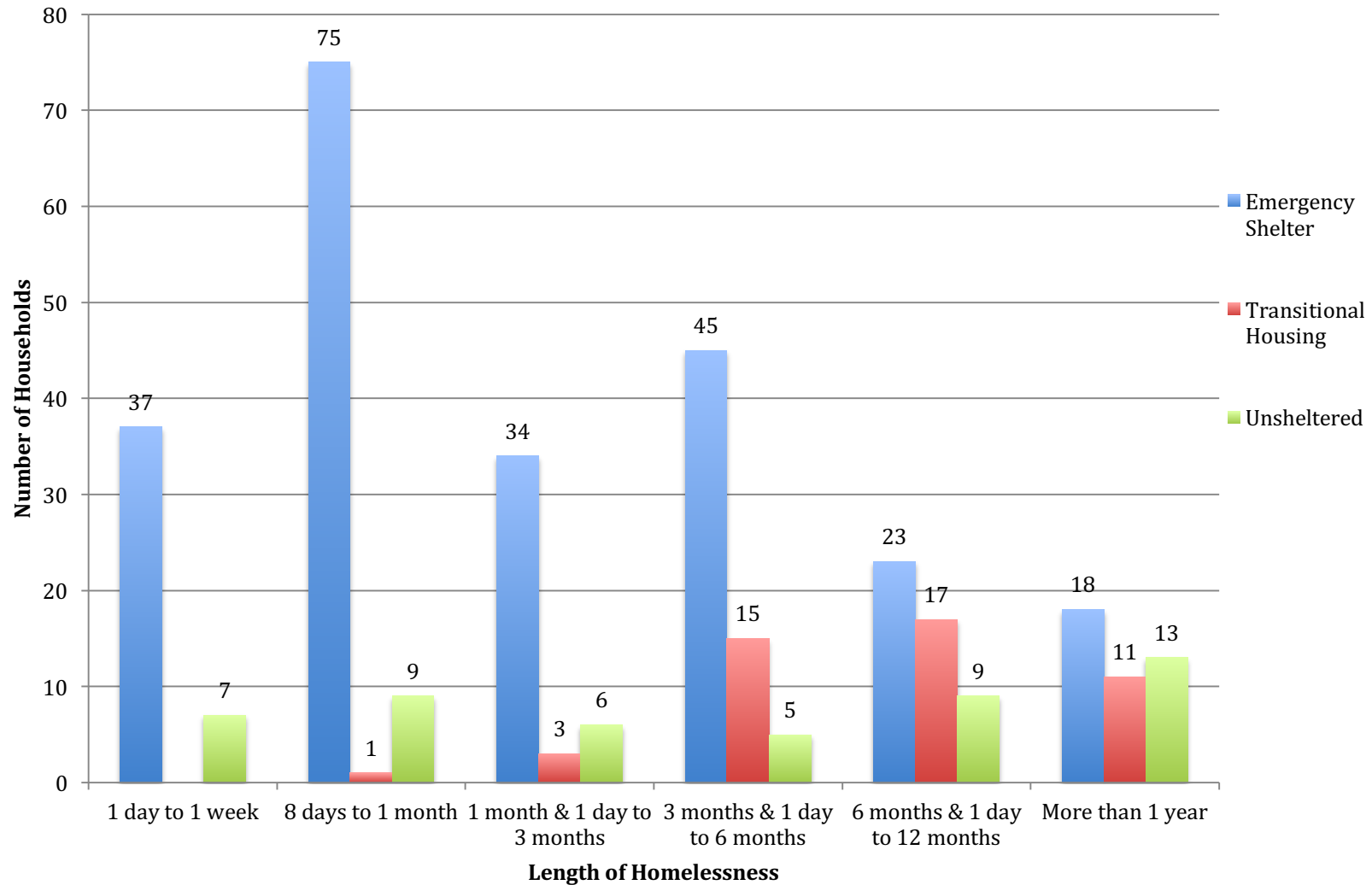
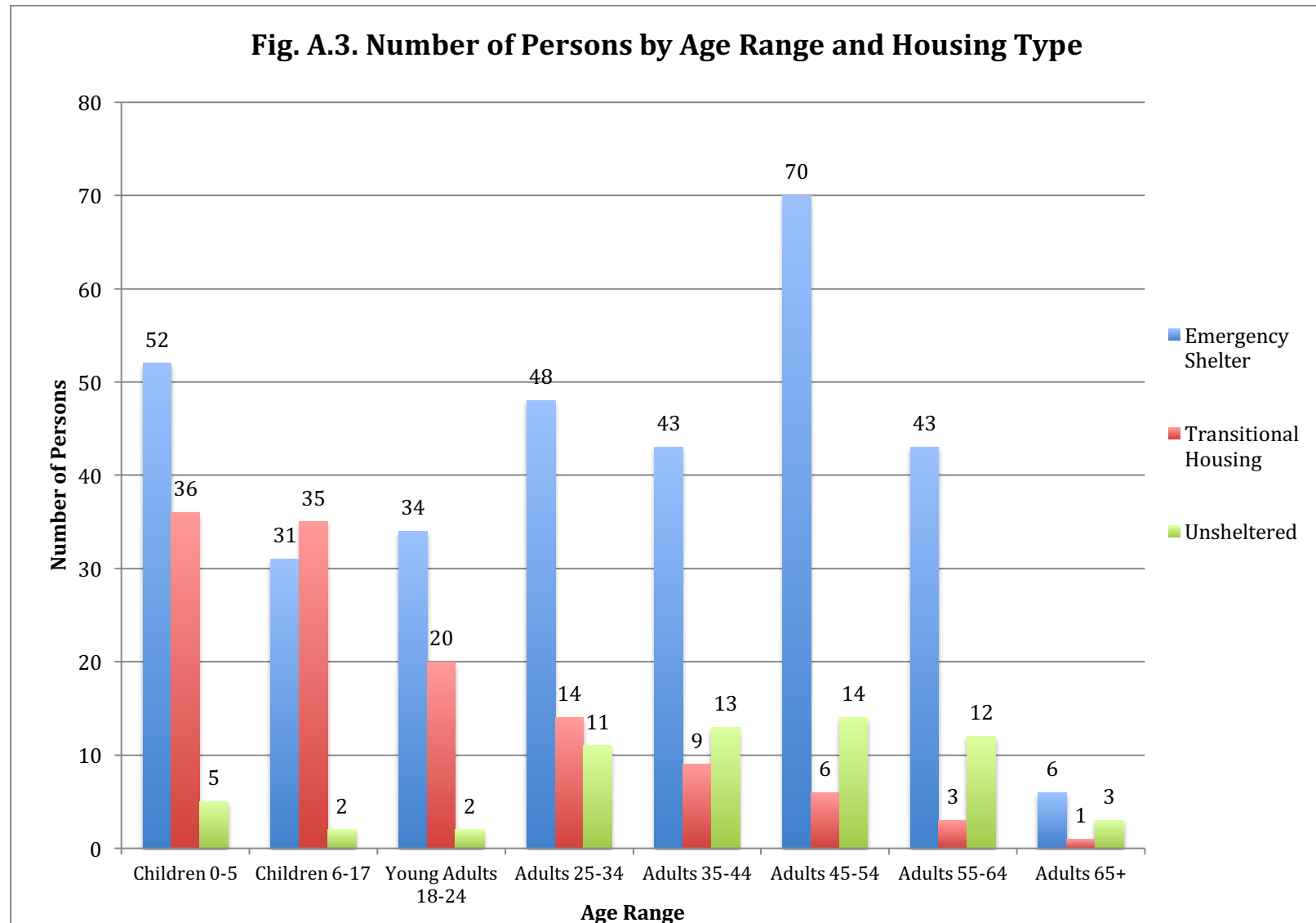**Who was homeless with you on the night of the January 26th?**
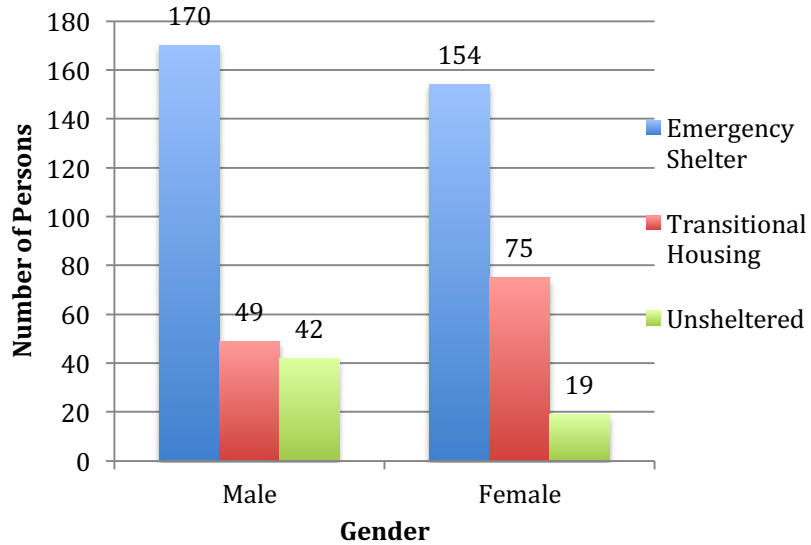

Fig. A.3. Number of Persons by Age Range and Housing Type
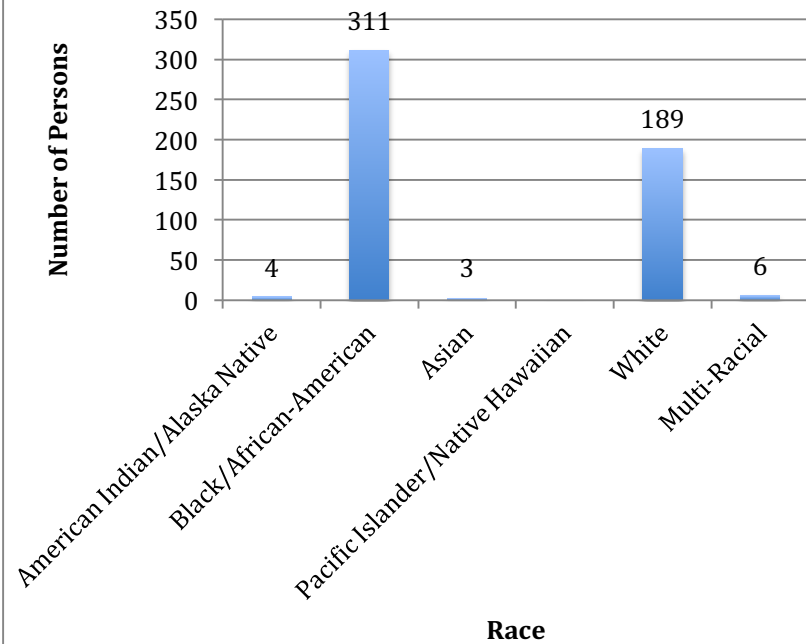
Fig. A.4. Number of Persons by Gender and Housing Situation

Number of Persons (y-axis) vs Gender (x-axis)

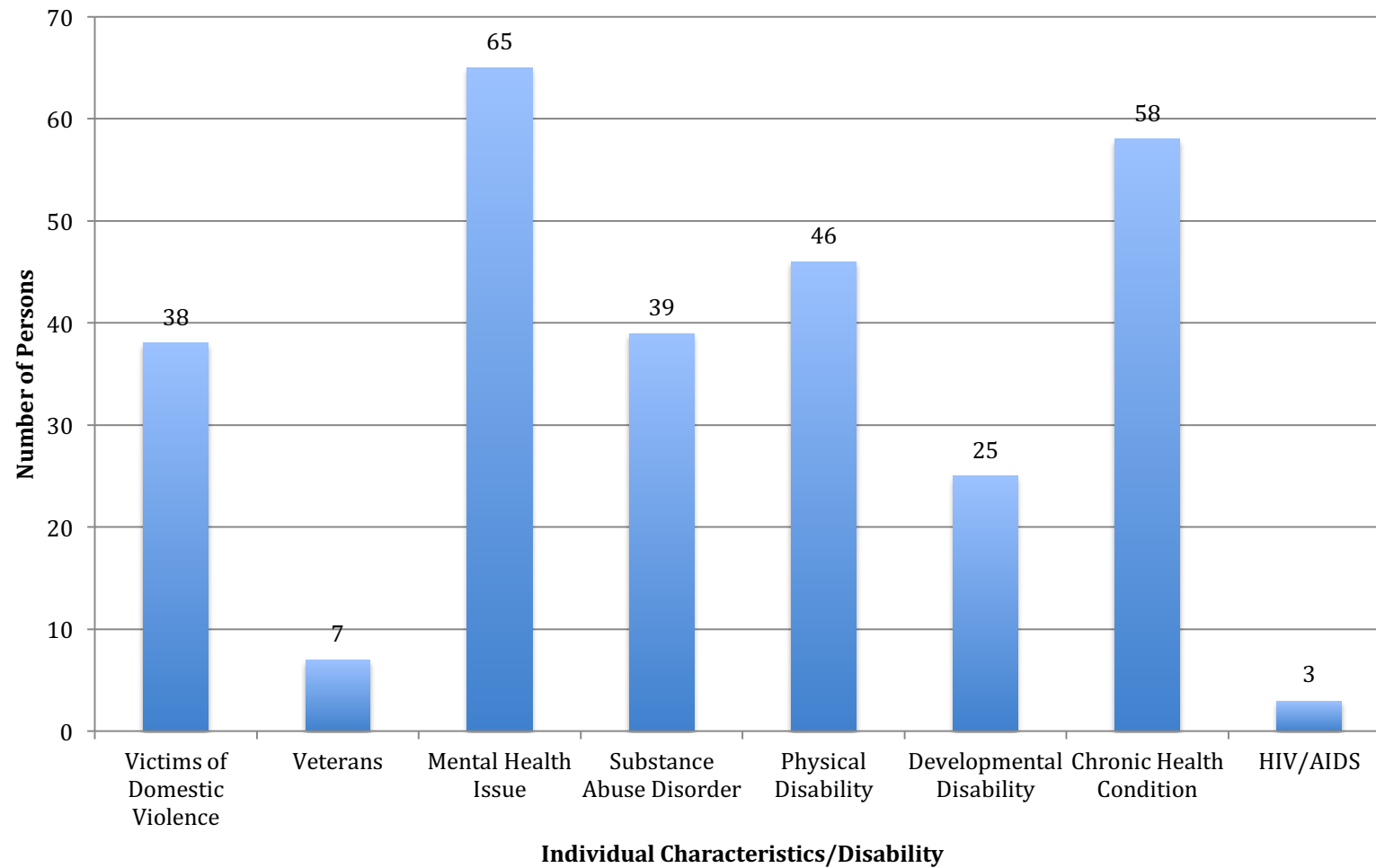- Male: Emergency Shelter 170, Transitional Housing 49, Unsheltered 42
- Female: Emergency Shelter 154, Transitional Housing 75, Unsheltered 19

Legend: Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Unsheltered

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

Number of Persons (y-axis) vs Race (x-axis)

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 4
- Black/African-American: 311
- Asian: 3
- Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian: (none shown)
- White: 189
- Multi-Racial: 6

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

Number of Persons (y-axis) vs Ethnicity (x-axis)

- Hispanic: 130
- Non-Hispanic: 375
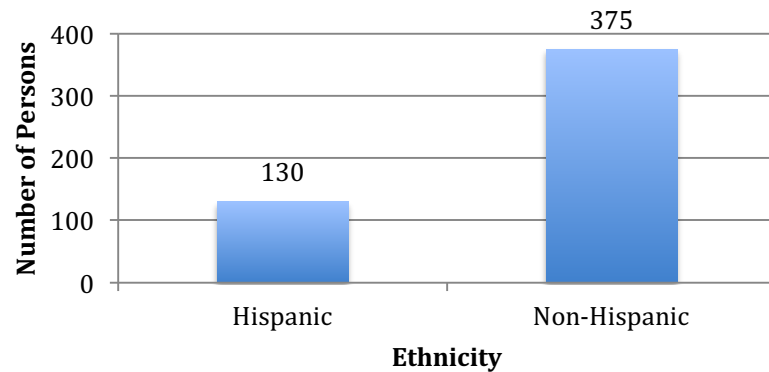
Fig. A.7. Number of Homeless Persons by Victims of Domestic Violence, Veteran Status, and Disability

Number of Persons (y-axis)

Category	Value
Victims of Domestic Violence	38
Veterans	7
Mental Health Issue	65
Substance Abuse Disorder	39
Physical Disability	46
Developmental Disability	25
Chronic Health Condition	58
HIV/AIDS	3

**Individual Characteristics/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**
Bergen County	1
Brazil	1
Cumberland County	2
Essex County	20
Florida	2
Hudson County	2
Hunterdon County	1
Massachusetts	2
Middlesex County	2
Monmouth County	1
Ohio	1
Passaic County	1
Somerset County	1
Union County	**273**

What was your residence prior to your current living situation?

Fig. A.9. Number of Homeless Households by Prior Residence
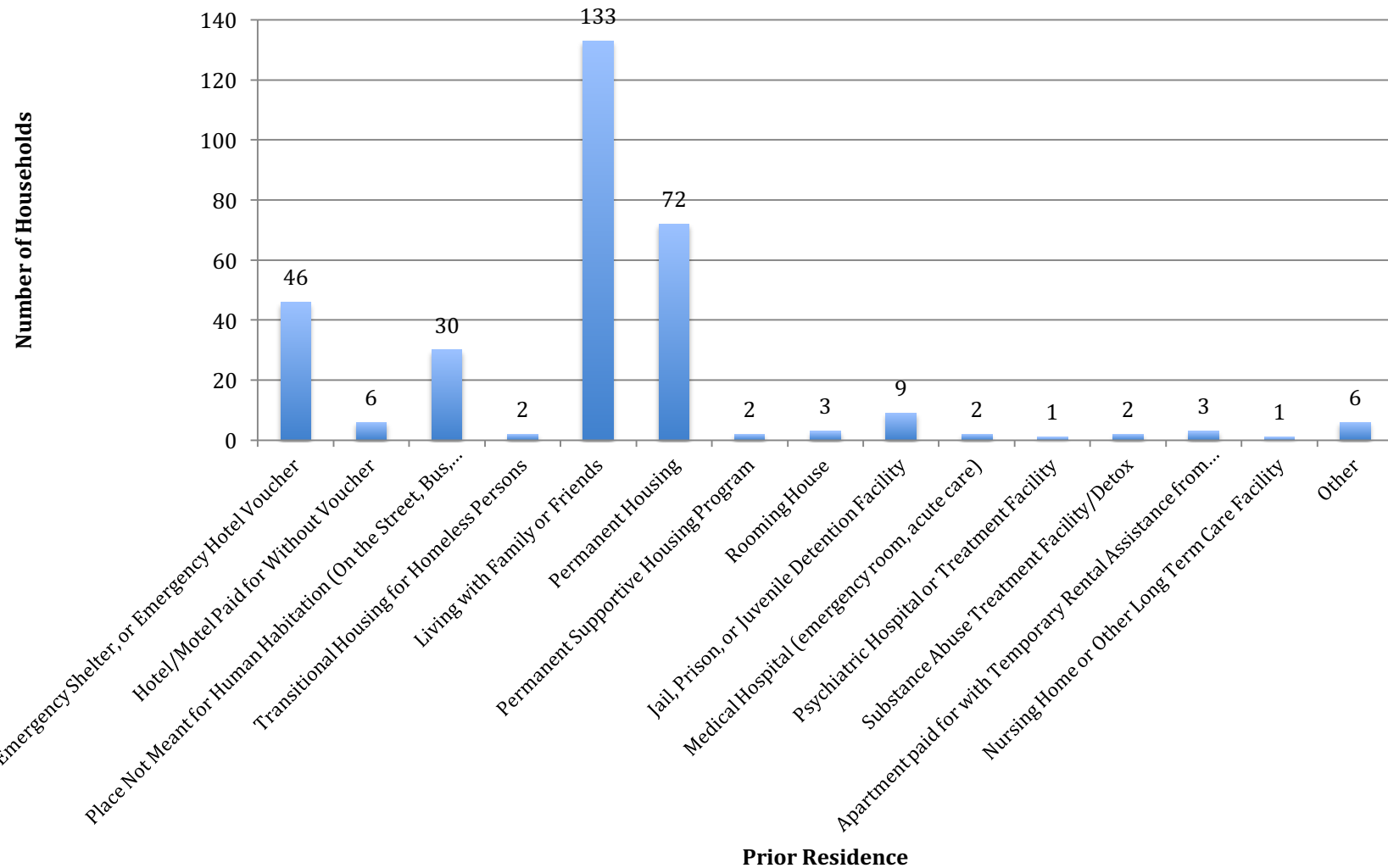
Which of the following sources of income or non-cash benefits do you, or anyone in your household, receive?
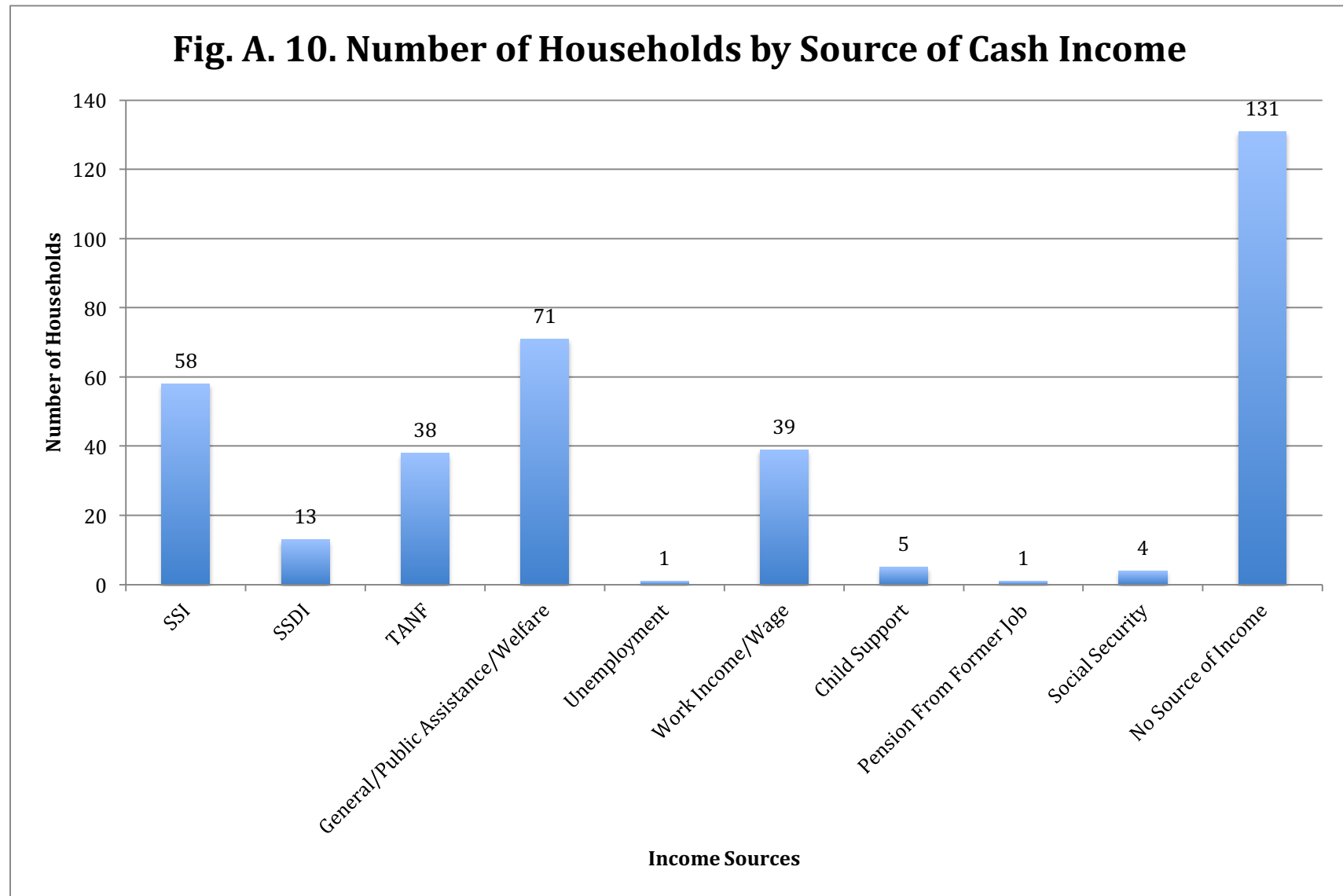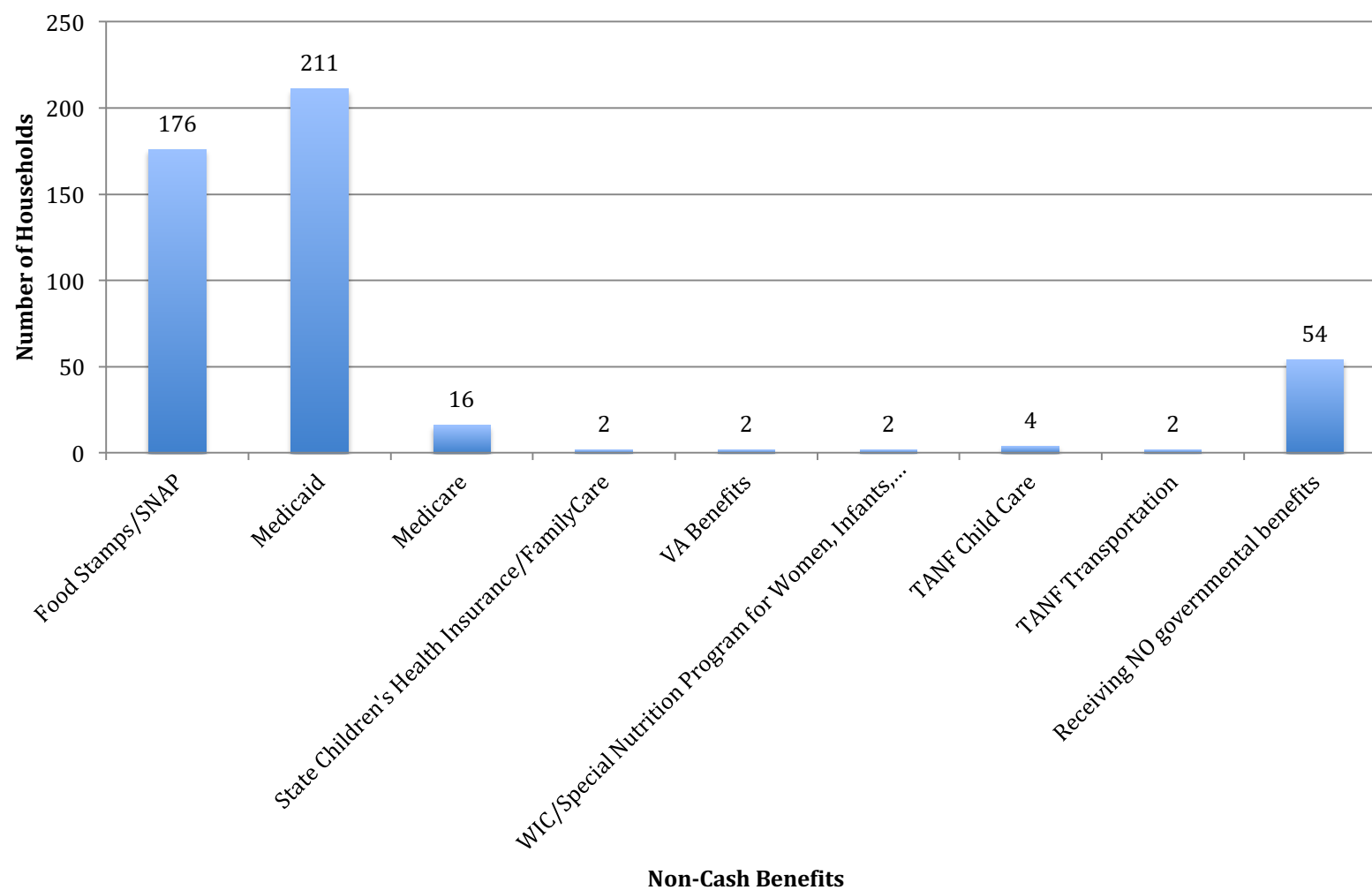
Fig. A. 10. Number of Households by Source of Cash Income

Bar chart – Number of Households (y-axis) by Income Sources (x-axis):

Income Source	Number of Households
SSI	58
SSDI	13
TANF	38
General/Public Assistance/Welfare	71
Unemployment	1
Work Income/Wage	39
Child Support	5
Pension From Former Job	1
Social Security	4
No Source of Income	131

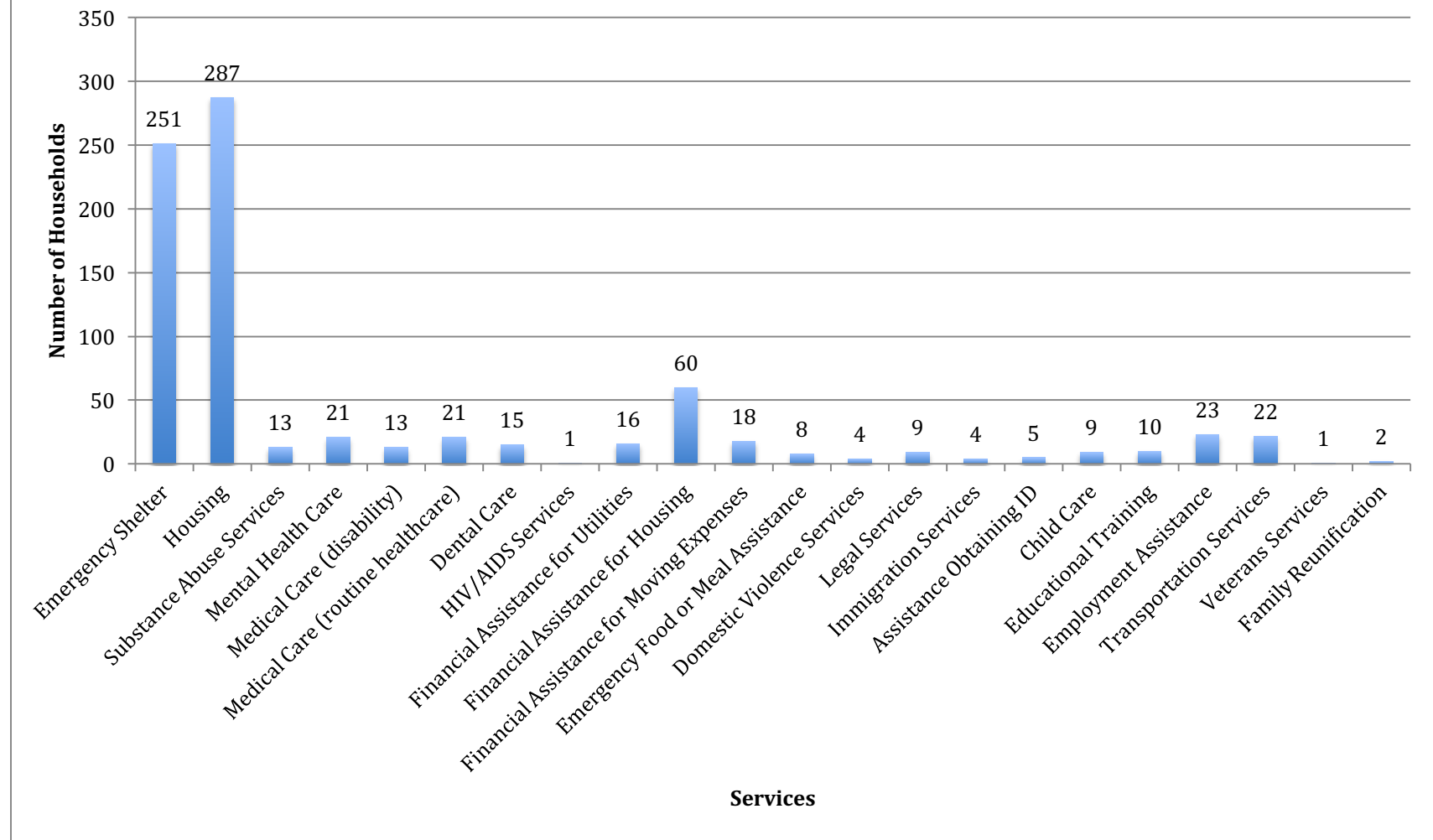# Fig. A. 11. Number of Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits

What is your monthly household income?

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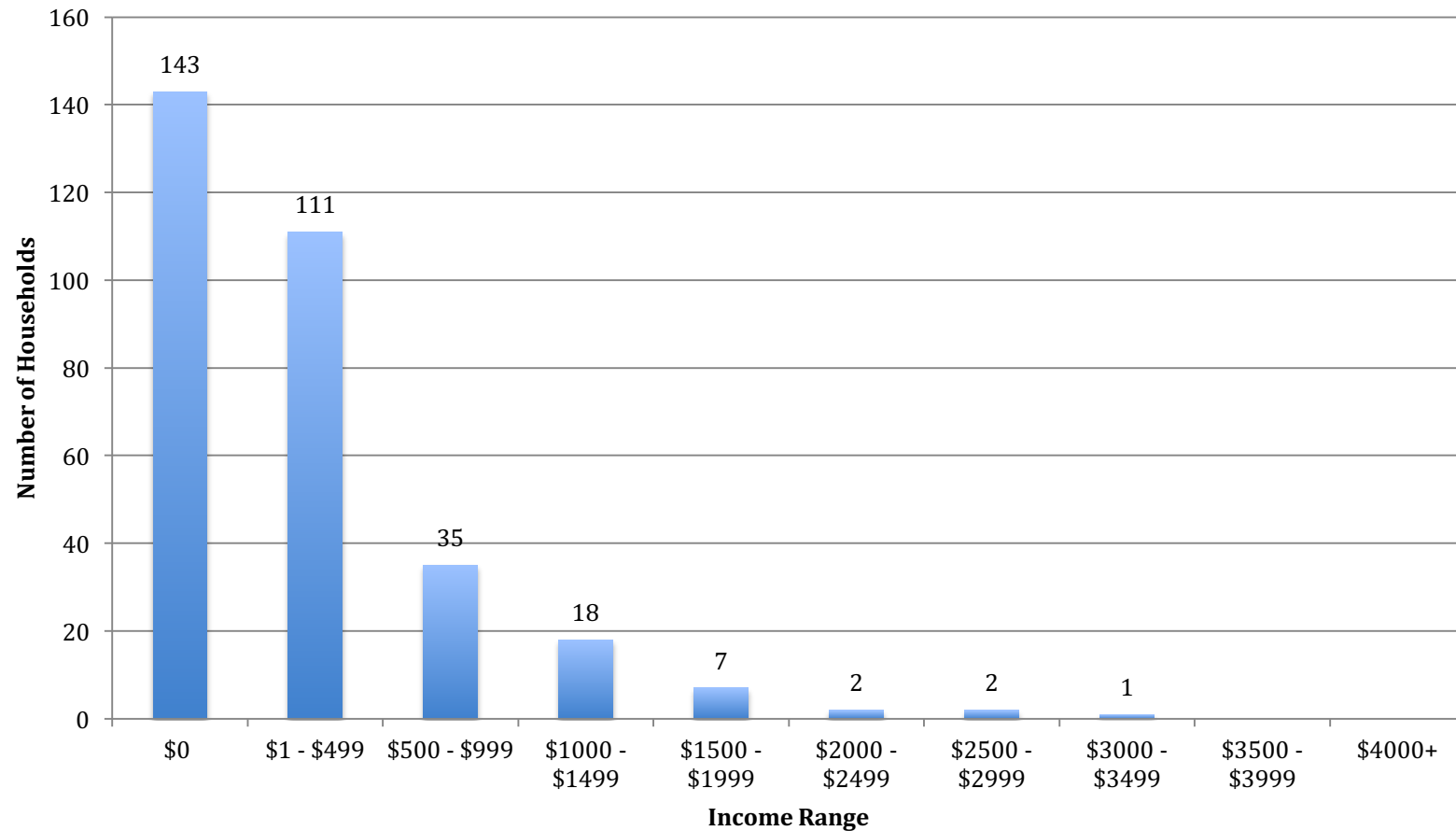
Would you, or anyone in your household, like to receive any of the following services?

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