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**NJ**  
**2017**  
**Counts!**

# Burlington County's 2017 Point-In-Time Count of the Homeless

January 24, 2017

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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 2017

*NJ Counts 2017*, 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 2017 Count reveals important demographic and other information about families and individuals who were homeless on the night of Tuesday, January 24<sup>th</sup>, 2017 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 primary 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 2017. Monarch would also like to specifically thank Bergen County for providing a Spanish translation of the 2017 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 2017 Point-In-Time Count 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 totaling 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 2017 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 2017 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 fourth 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 2017 PIT Survey tool closely mirrors information collected in HMIS so that the data was comparable for important factors such as duration and episodes of homelessness, 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 2013 to 2017. 2014 and 2016 were not HUD required full reporting years while 2013, 2015, and 2017 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 24<sup>th</sup>, 2017 a total of 399 households, including 604 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Burlington County, according to the 2017 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 89 households, with 113 persons, were identified as chronically homeless.
- 44 unsheltered homeless persons were counted.

#### Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 24<sup>th</sup>, 2017, a total of 604 persons, in 399 households, were experiencing homelessness in Burlington County, according to the 2017 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 324 persons (34.9%) and 196 households (32.9%) from 2016. Burlington County had 7.1% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in the 2017 PIT.

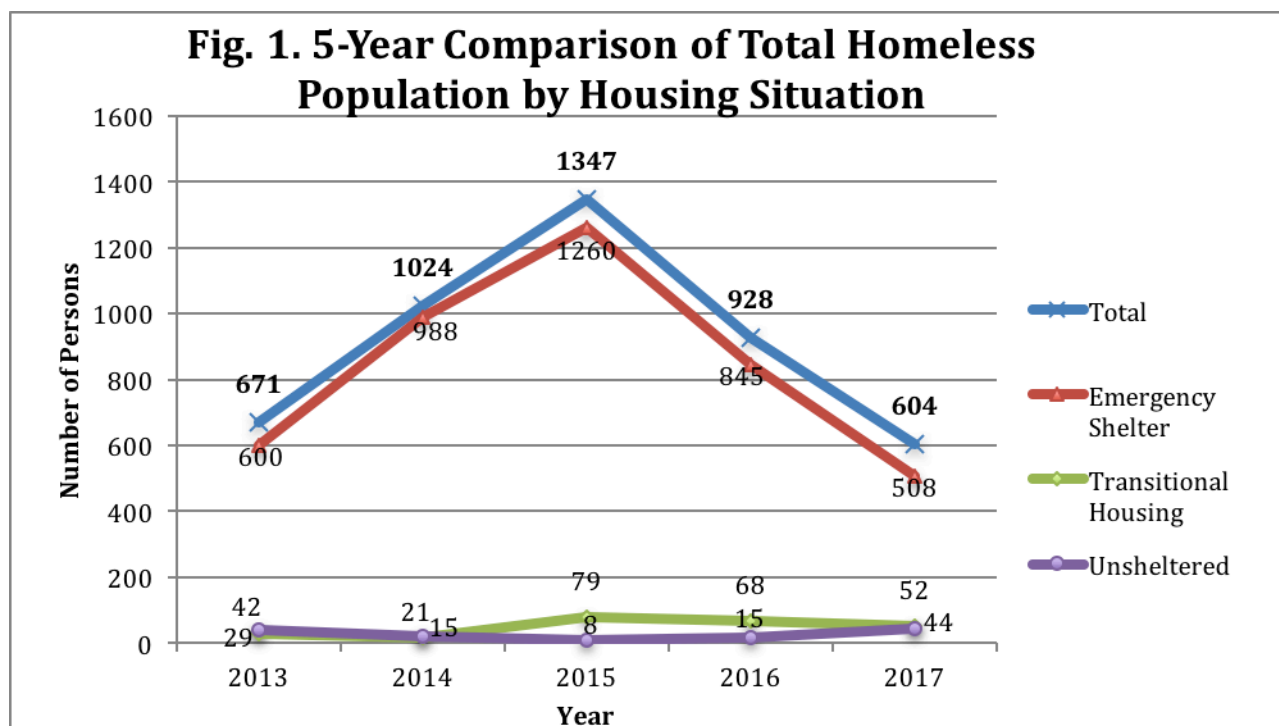
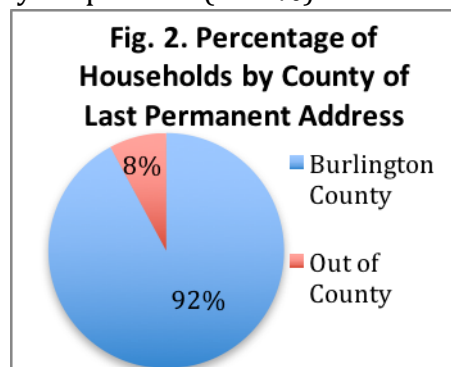


Figure 1 shows that, in 2017, 508 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 52 stayed in transitional housing, and 44 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. The number of those in emergency shelters shows a decrease of 337 persons (39.9%) from 2016. The total for transitional housing also showed a decrease, with 16 (23.5%) fewer persons in transitional housing. The number of unsheltered persons counted in 2017 showed the largest percentage change, increasing by 193.3% (29 persons) from 2016.



Figure 1 also shows that, over the past five years, the total number of homeless persons increased between 2013 and 2015 but has been largely trending downward in Burlington County since 2015. During the five-year period from 2013 to 2017, the overall number of homeless persons in Burlington County is down by 67 persons (10%). The number of homeless persons in emergency shelter has gone down by 92 persons (15.3%) since 2013. Though the number of persons in transitional housing and unsheltered persons has fluctuated, with an overall increase of 23 persons (79.3%) and 2 persons (4.8%) respectively since 2013.

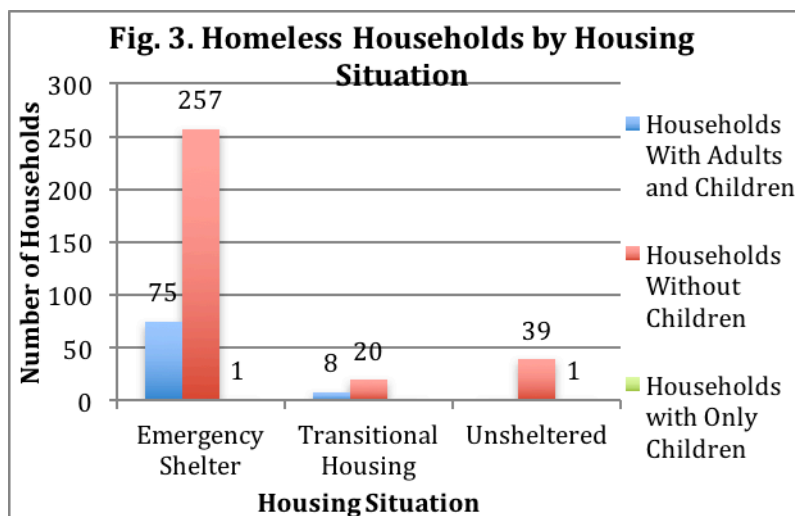
As Figure 2 shows, 8% of homeless households in Burlington County reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the county.



### Homeless Families and Individuals

When reading the data regarding different types of homeless households, it is important for the reader to remember that, in this report, 'household' means "any group of persons who, if they were able to attain permanent housing, would choose to live together; and, shared the same sleeping arrangements on the night of the count." Three different types of households are discussed below: households with adults and children under 18 ('families'), households without children ('individuals'), and households with only children under 18 ('unaccompanied youth').

Of the 399 homeless households counted in Burlington County in 2017, 83 (20.8%) were families with at least one adult and one child under the age of 18. These families included 271 persons, 163 children under age 18, and 108 adults. The average family size was 3.24 persons. Figure 3 shows that 75 families (90.4%) were staying in emergency shelters on the night of the count, and 8 families (9.6%) were staying in transitional housing on the night of the count. There was an overall decrease of 61 homeless families (42.4%) between the 2016 and 2017 PIT count. There was 0 unsheltered family identified in 2017 as compared to 1 family counted in 2016.



There was an overall decrease of 61 homeless families (42.4%) between the 2016 and 2017 PIT count. There was 0 unsheltered family identified in 2017 as compared to 1 family counted in 2016.

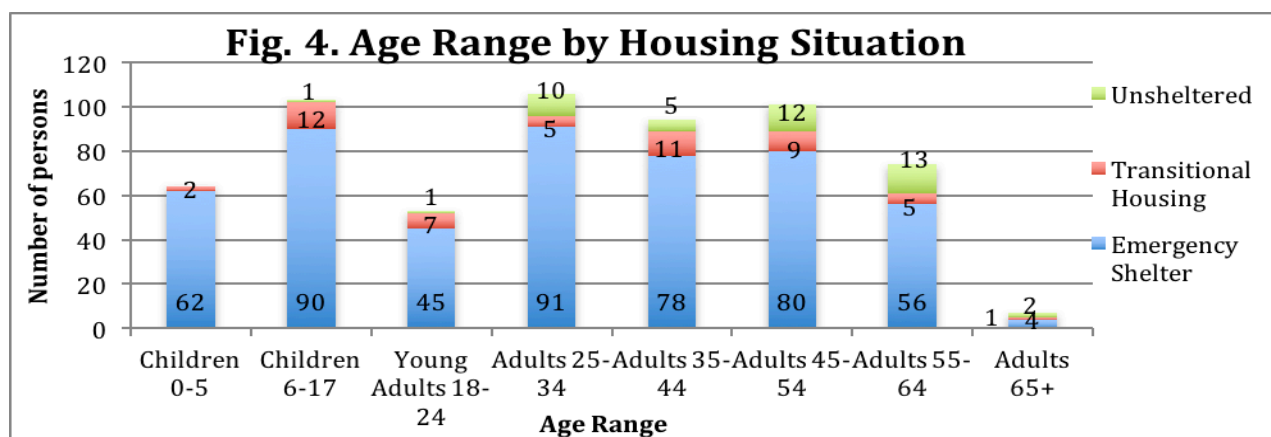
79.2% (316) of the homeless households counted in Burlington County were households without children under 18, and were predominately composed of individual adults (95.8%). The remaining 13 households were adult only households composed of 26 adults.

257 (81.3%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 20 (6.3%) were in transitional housing, and 39 (12.3%) were unsheltered. The number of adult-only households decreased by 29.9% (135 households) from the number counted in 2016.

There were 2 households with only children under 18 years old, comprised of 4 persons, reported on the night of the count in Burlington County in 2017 and an increase from 0 in 2016. One youth household, comprised of 3 persons, was in the Emergency Shelter while the other was unsheltered on the night of the count.

## Demographics

There was a total of 53 (8.8%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 382 (63.2%) adults over age 24, and 167 (27.6%) children under 18 years old experiencing homelessness on the night of the count. Figure 4 shows that the majority of homeless children under the age of 18 were between the age of 6 and 17 (103 persons, 61.7% of homeless children). The age range most represented among adults were those between the ages of 25 and 34 (106 persons, 24.4% of homeless adults).

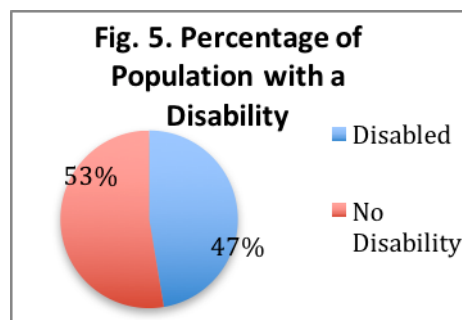


49.8% (301) of homeless persons were male, 49.7% (300) were female, and 0.2% (1 person) identified as transgender.

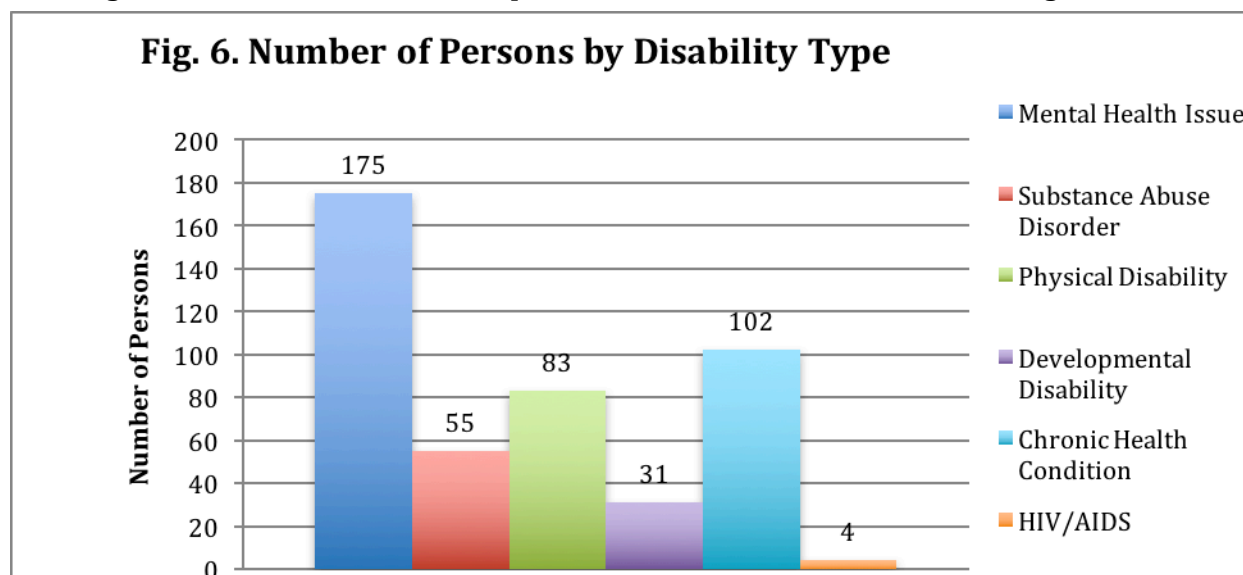
52.3% of homeless persons identified their race as Black or African American, making that the largest racial subgroup. The next largest group identified themselves as White (41.6%), followed by those identifying as Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian (1.8%), American Indian/Alaska Native (0.8%), and Asian (0.2%). About 2.2% of homeless persons identified themselves as multiracial. With regard to ethnicity, 9.4% of persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

## Disabilities

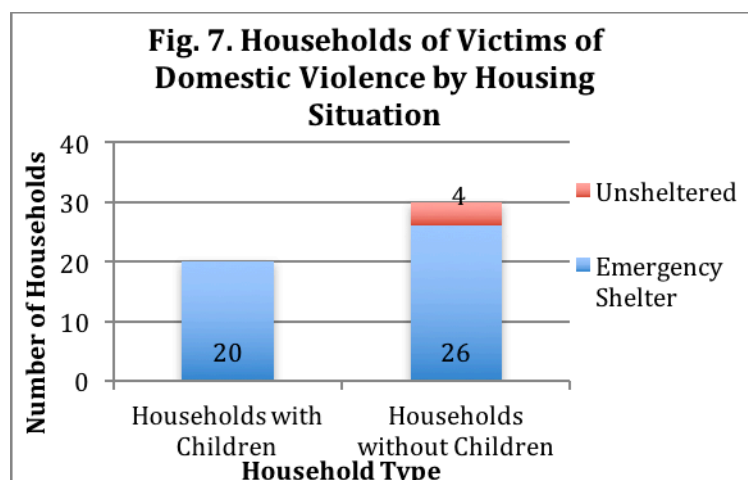
Figure 5 illustrates that 47.4% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 63.4% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared 6% of children. Figure 6 shows the



number of the homeless persons that identified as having various disabilities. The most prevalent disabilities were mental health issues and chronic health conditions. Among disabled adults, 62.7% reported a mental health issue, making this the most



prevalent disability; representing 39.8% of the total adult homeless population. 36.6% of disabled adults reported a chronic health condition, representing 23.2% of the total adult homeless population. Among disabled homeless children, 60% reported a developmental disability representing 3.7% of the total homeless child population.



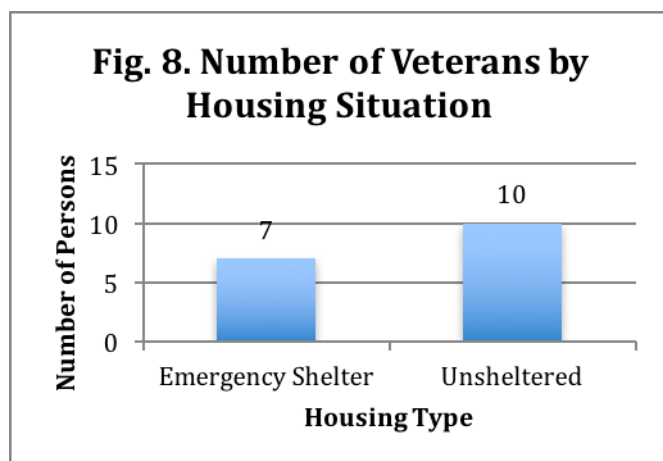
### Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in Burlington County, 50 homeless households identified as a victim of domestic violence. Figure 7 shows that 40% of these households were families with children under the age of 18. The remaining 30 households (60%), were adult only households. 92% of all victim households were counted in emergency shelters.

### Veterans

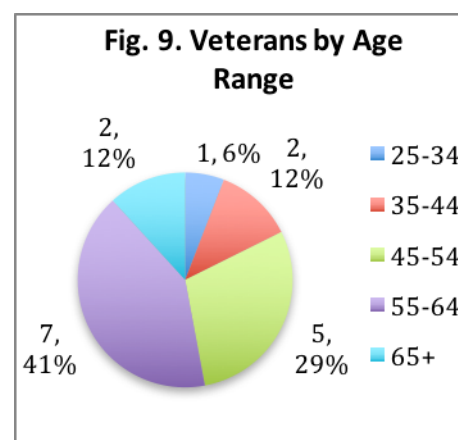
In its plan, *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*, the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) has prioritized ending homelessness among veterans by 2015. Many communities in New Jersey have also been working hard to end homelessness among our country's servicemen and women.





17 veteran households were counted in the 2017 Point in Time. This represents a 30.8% (4 veteran households) increase over the number of veteran households identified in 2016. All veterans (100%) were adult-only over the age of 25, while 2 households (11.7%) were families with children under the age of 18. 41.2% of the veteran households were in emergency shelters while the other 58.8% were unsheltered.

The majority of veteran persons counted were male (94.1%, 16 persons), while 5.9% were female (1 person). The majority of veteran persons identified their racial background as White (58.8%), while 29.4% identified as Black or African American, 5.9% identified as American Indian or Alaska Native, and 5.9% identified as Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian. Figure 9 illustrates the age range of homeless veterans. The majority of homeless veterans were between the ages of 55 and 64 (41.2%, 7 persons).



Among those identifying as veterans, 1 veteran indicated they were victims of domestic violence. 15 veterans (88.2%) reported having a disability. The most common disabilities cited were mental health issues (73.3%), physical disabilities (60%), and chronic health conditions (46.7%). With regards to income, 35.3% (6 veteran households) of veteran households were connected to SSDI and 29.4% (5 households) connected to SSI. No veteran households were connected to VA disability benefits while 2 (11.7%) were connected to VA pension and 1 (5.9%) was connected to VA medical benefits. 17.6% of households reported no source of income, while 29.4% veteran households reported no source of non-cash mainstream benefits.

## Income and Benefits

Among all households experiencing homelessness on the night of the count, 20.3% had no source of income, while 9% reported receiving earned cash income. The three most common sources of income among homeless households were SSI (33.1%), General Assistance (29.8%), and TANF (13%).

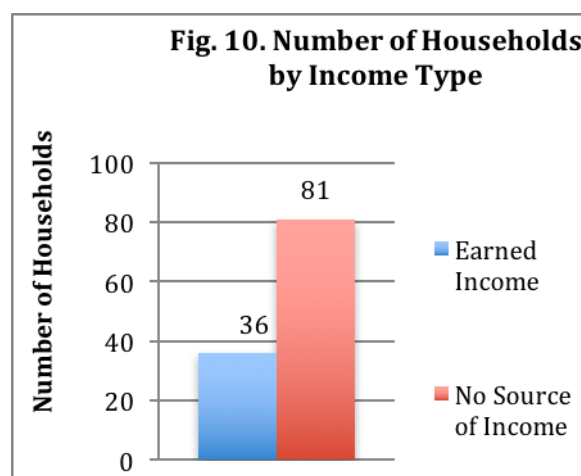


Figure 11 shows the average monthly income for all homeless households.

<b>Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation</b>			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	\$1834.48	\$1025.86	\$601.85

12.8% of homeless households reported that their household was receiving no kind of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. The top reported non-cash benefit received by homeless households was Medicaid (50.4%) followed by Food Stamps, or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (45.4%).

### Length of Homelessness

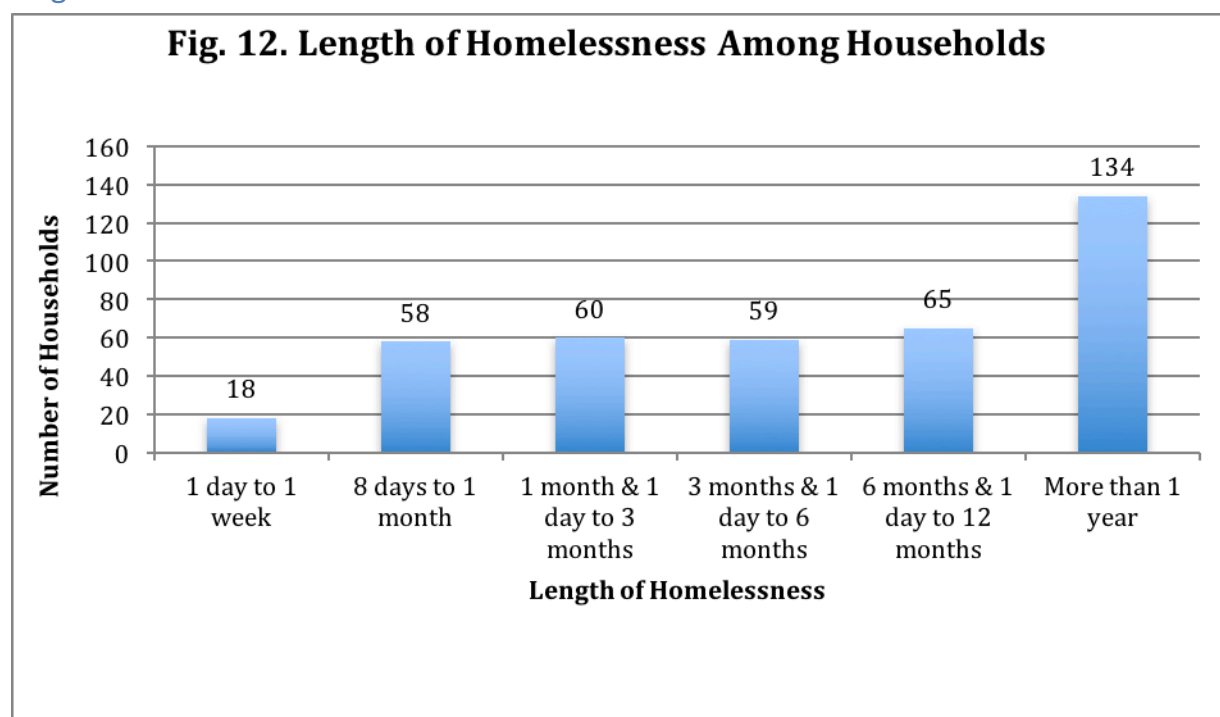
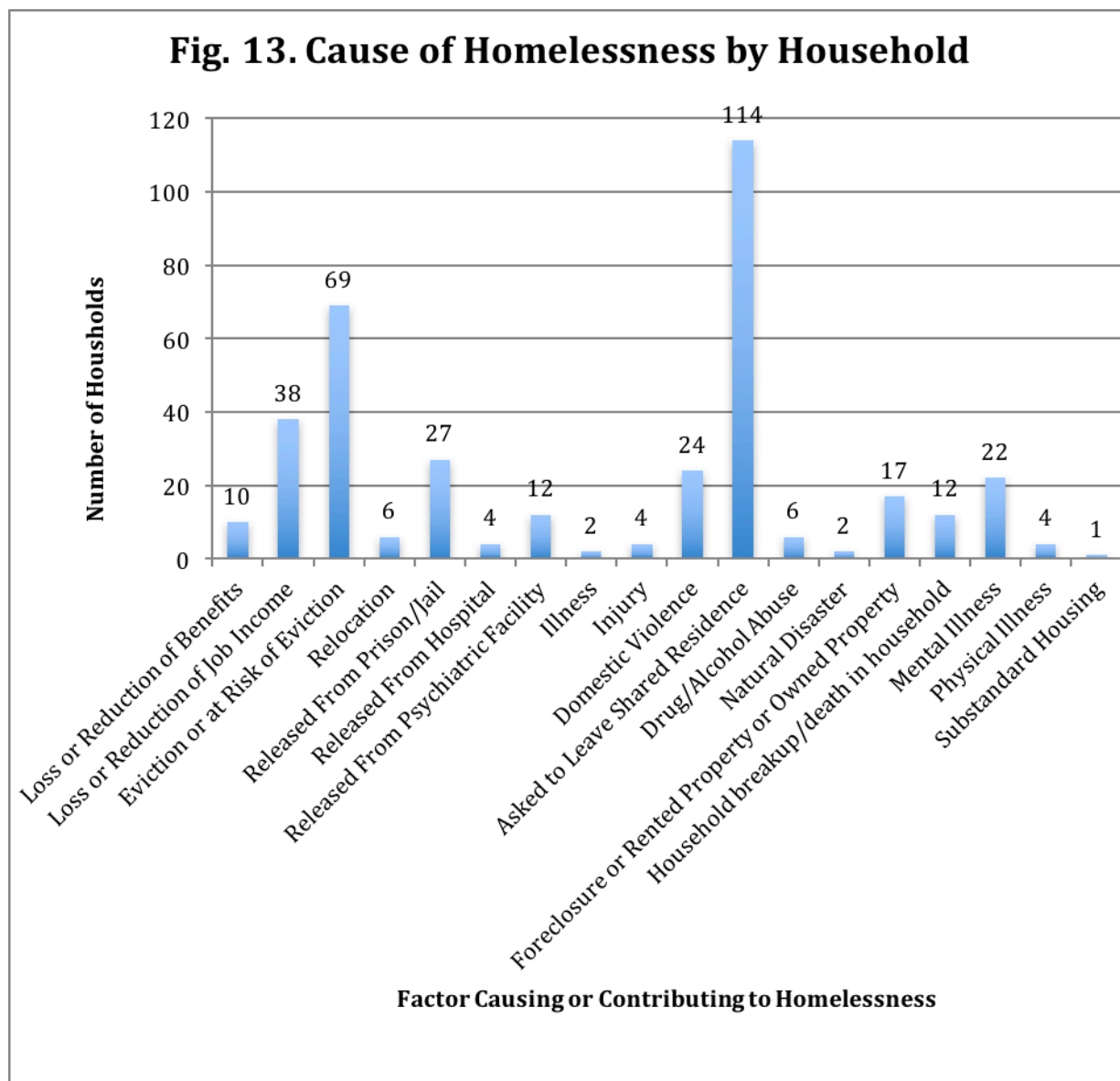


Figure 12 shows that almost 34% of homeless households (134 households) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness was for more than 1 year, making this the most common response. Another 16.3% of households reported being homeless between 6 months to 12 months. In Burlington County 50% of homeless households have been homeless for 6 months or longer. Among those homeless for more than 1 year, 49.2% were homeless between 2 and 5 years, and 7.5% were homeless for more than 5 years.

## 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 (114 households, 28.6%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factor reported was eviction or risk of eviction (17.3%) followed by loss or reduction of job income (9.5%).



When respondents were asked ‘what was your residence prior to your current living situation?’ more said they were in permanent housing (19.3%) than any other type of residence.

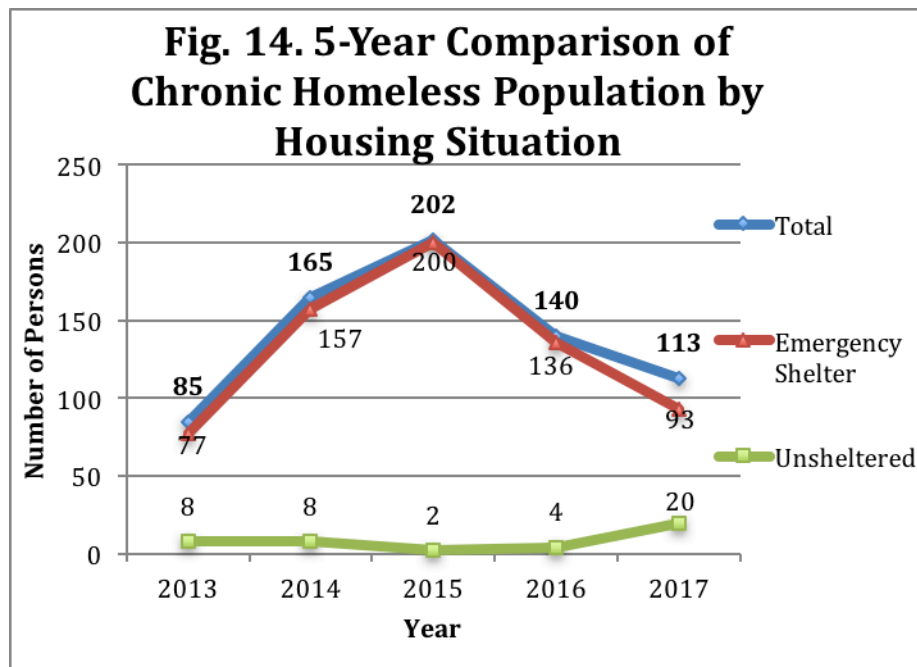


## IV. Findings for the Chronically Homeless

HUD issued its final rule on the definition of chronic homelessness in 2015. Under this definition, 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 where the length of time in those episodes add up to a year or more, meets HUD's definition of chronically homeless. Any family with a head of household that meets this definition is considered a chronically homeless family.

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

### Total Chronically Homeless Population



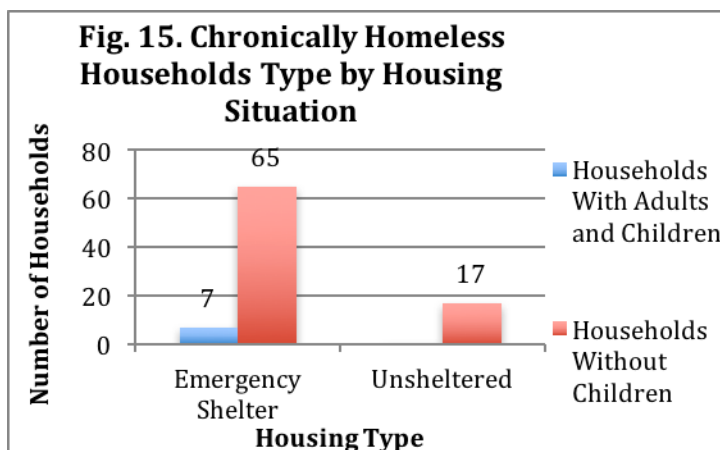
89 households, made up of 113 persons, were chronically homeless in Burlington County, according to the 2017 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 27 persons (19.3%) and 28 households (23.9%) from 2016. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness is 18.7%; which is an increase from the 15.1% in 2016.

Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless respondents who were in shelter or living unsheltered in Burlington County from 2013 to 2017. From 2012 to 2015, the overall number of chronically homeless persons steadily increased, but fell between 2015 and 2017. There has been an overall increase in the emergency shelter population by 20.8% (16 persons) since 2013, however the unsheltered population increased by 150% (12 persons) since 2013. Between 2016 and 2017, the chronically homeless population in emergency shelters decreased by 32% (43 persons).

## Families and Individuals

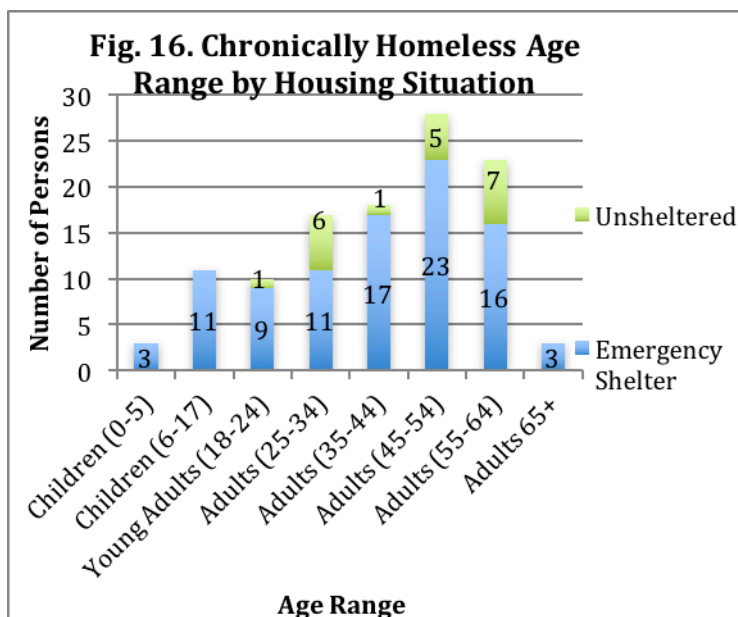
Of the 89 chronically homeless households counted in 2017, 7 (7.9%) were households with at least 1 adult and 1 child. These households were composed of 27 persons, all of which were served in emergency shelters. There was a 30% (3 households) decrease in the number of chronically homeless families as compared to 2016.

There were 82 (92.1%) adult only households 78 of which were individuals and 4 of which were adult only couple households with 8 persons. The majority of the adult only households were in emergency shelter while 20.7% (17 households) were unsheltered. There was a 23.4% decrease in the number of adult only chronically homeless households, however there was a 325% increase in the number of unsheltered chronically homeless adult only households between 2016 and 2017.



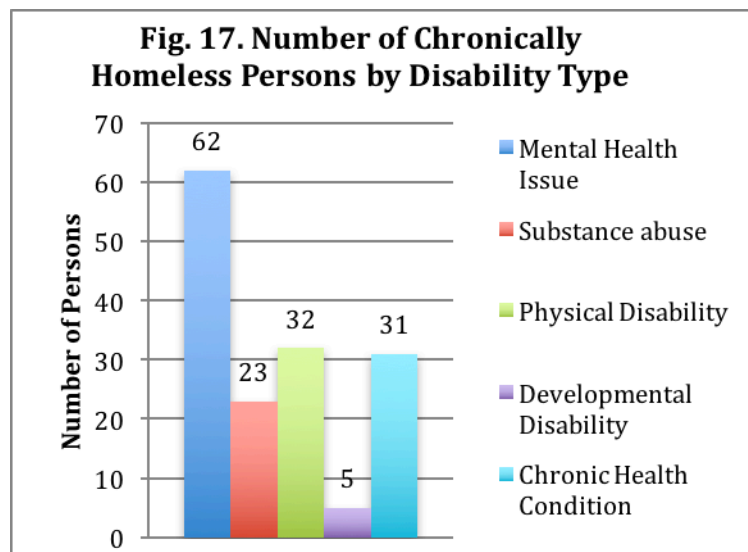
## Demographics

Of the 113 total chronically homeless persons, 10 (8.8%) were between 18 and 24 years old, 14 (12.4%) were children 17 or younger, and 89 (78.8%) were 25 or older. The largest number of chronically homeless persons (28, 24.8%) in a single category fell between the ages of 45 and 54 years of age. This is similar to the age distribution among chronically homeless persons identified in the 2016 PIT count.



57.5% of chronically homeless persons were male, and 41.6% were female.

The largest racial subgroup of chronically homeless persons reported their race as White (48.7%). The second largest group identified as Black or African American (46.9%), followed by those identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native (0.9%) and those identifying as Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian (0.9%). 2.7% identified as Multi-Racial. With regard to ethnicity, 4.4% of chronically homeless persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

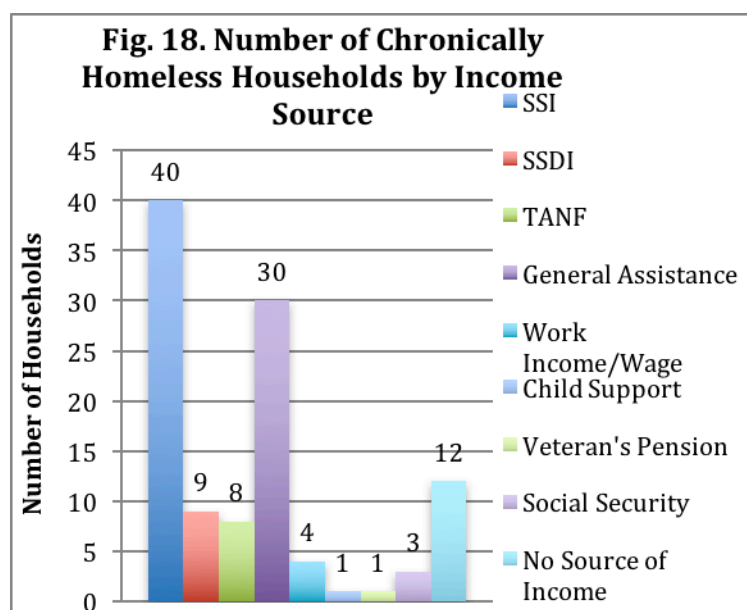


### Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 5 chronically homeless households in Burlington County reported being a victim of domestic violence (4.4%), 4 less than were counted in 2016. 80% of those households were residing in the emergency shelter and 20% were unsheltered.

There was 7 chronically homeless veteran household on the night of the count, an increase from the 1 chronically homeless veteran identified in 2016. Half (4 households) were in emergency shelters and the other half (3 households) were unsheltered.

### Income and Benefits



Among all the chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 13.5% reported they had no source of income. Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. The most common source of cash income among chronically homeless households was SSI, which was received by 44.9%. 4.5% of chronically homeless households reported earned income.

3.4% of the chronically homeless households reported receiving no non-cash benefit on the night of

the count. Medicaid and Food Stamps (SNAP) were the top reported benefits among the chronically homeless, with 43.8% and 37.1% receiving each, respectively.



## Length of Homelessness

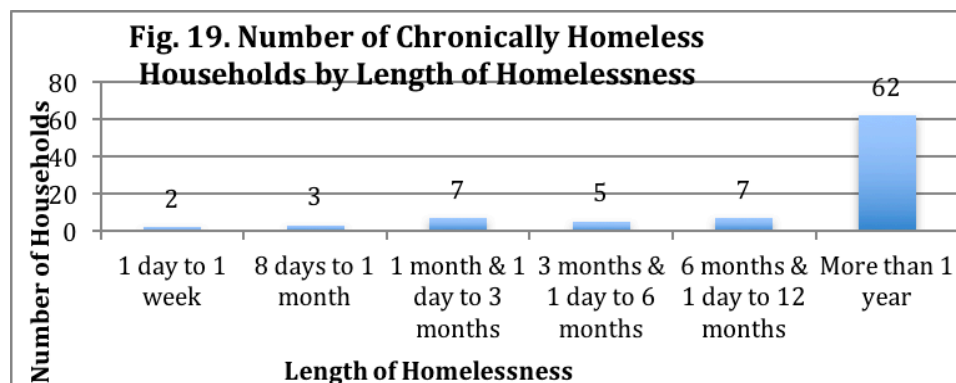
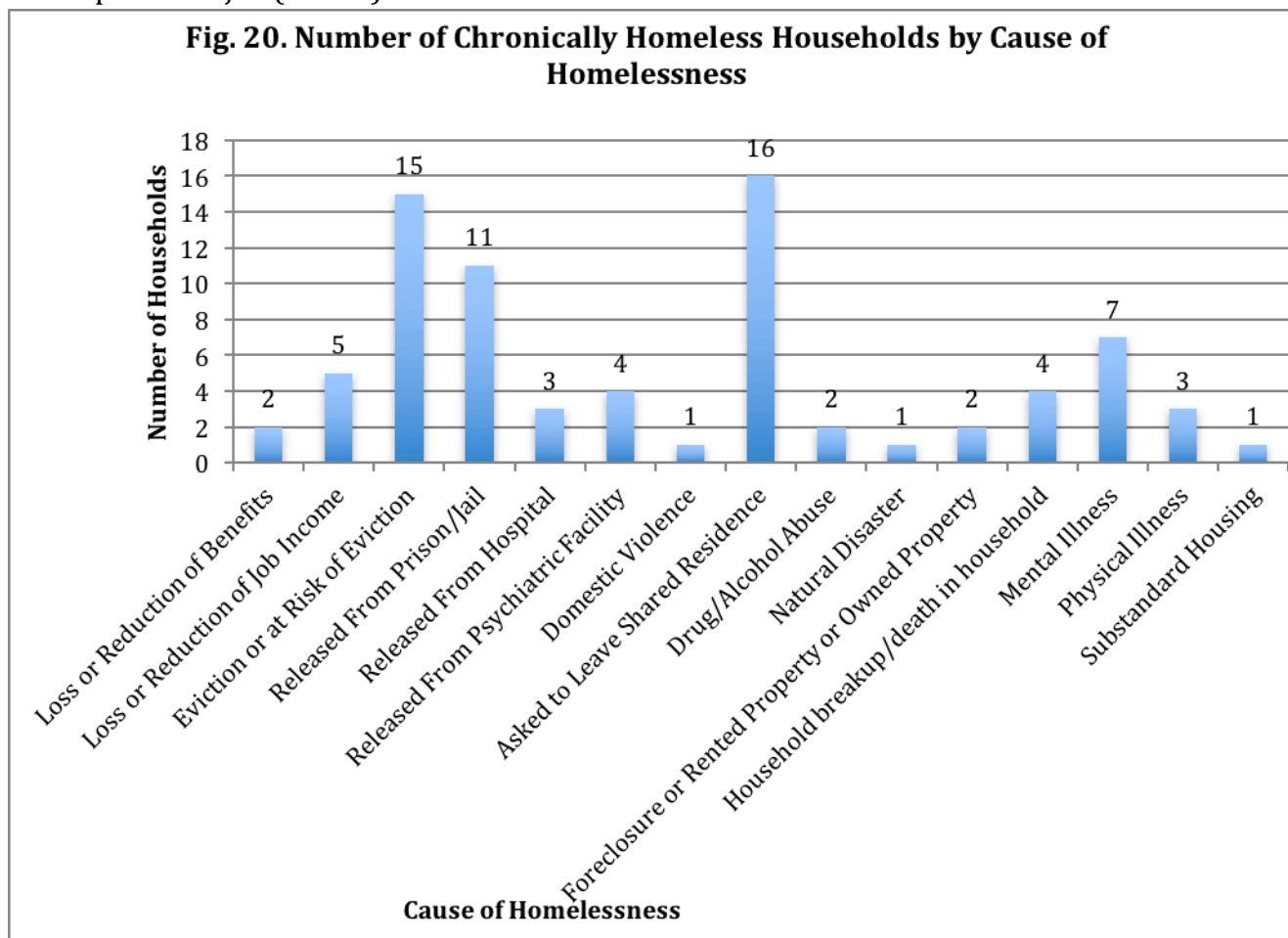


Figure 19 shows that 62 chronically homeless households (69.7%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year. Among

those homeless for more than 1 year, 62.9% were homeless between 2 and 5 years, and 4.8% were homeless for more than 5 years.

## Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more chronically homeless households indicated that being asked to leave a shared residence (18.0%) caused their homelessness than any other factor. As Figure 20 shows, other common factors reported included eviction or risk of eviction (15.4%) and release from prison or jail (12.4%).

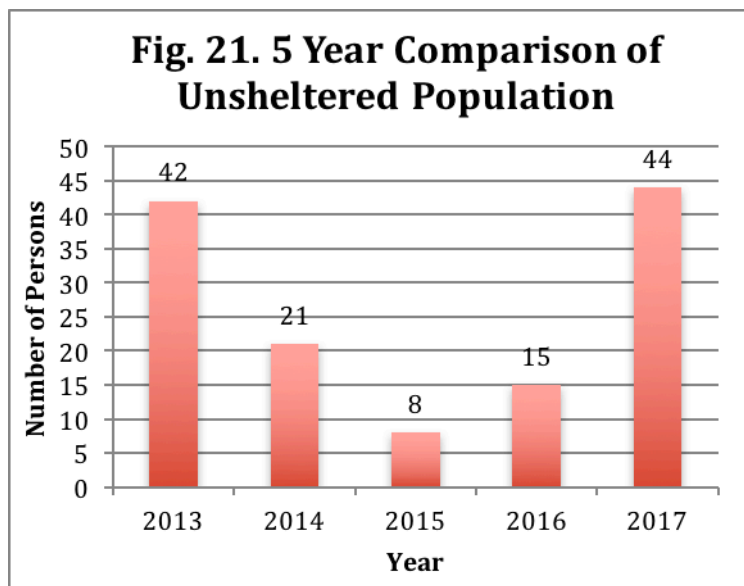


## V. Findings for the Unsheltered Homeless

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



40 households composed of 44 persons were living unsheltered in Burlington County, according to the 2017 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 27 households (207.7%) and 29 persons (193.3%) from 2016.

Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered respondents from 2013 to 2017. The unsheltered population has fluctuated during this period with an 81% decrease between 2013 and 2015, and a 450% increase between 2015 and 2017. Overall there has been a 4.8% (2 persons) increase in the

total unsheltered population since 2013.

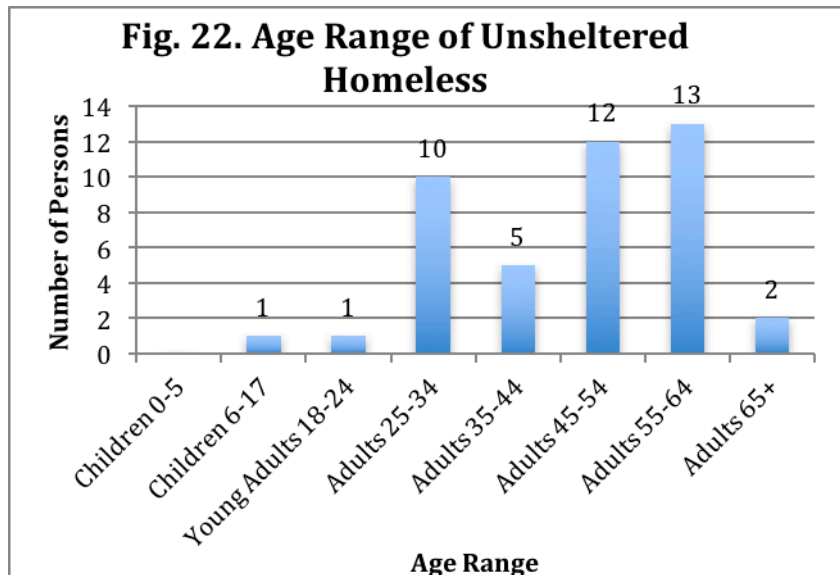
### Families and Individuals

39 (97.5%) of the unsheltered households identified in 2017 were adult only households. This includes 35 individual adults and 4 adult only households composed of 8 persons. There were no unsheltered families with children under the age of 18, a decrease from the 1 unsheltered family household identified in 2016. There was 1 youth only household counted as unsheltered.

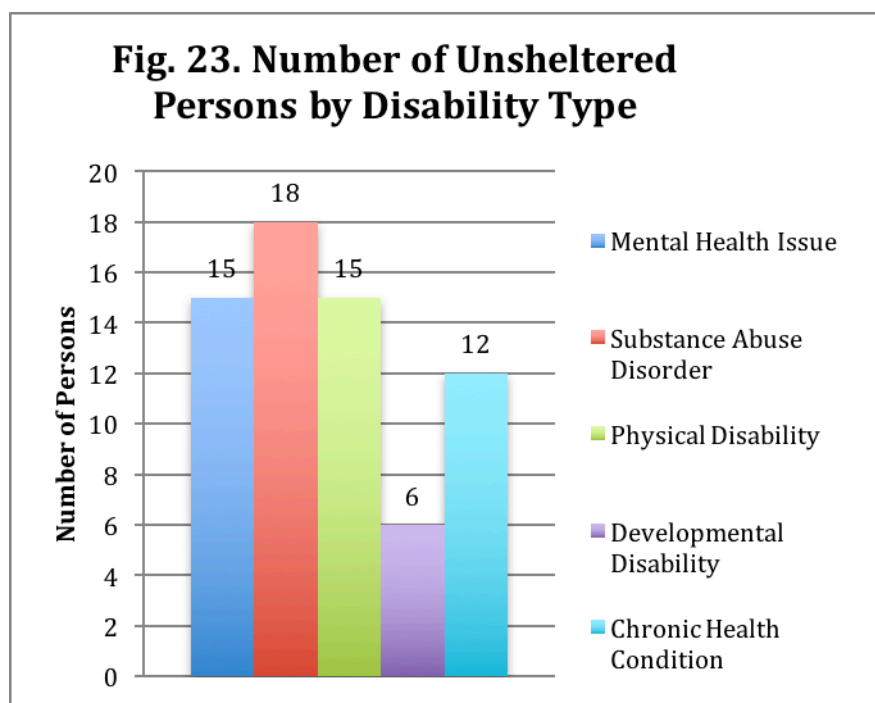
## Demographics

The largest portion of the unsheltered population counted in 2017 was between the ages of 45 and 64 years old (56.8%). Figure 22 shows the age range of the unsheltered persons counted in 2017.

61.4% of unsheltered persons were male and 38.6% were female. 56.8% of unsheltered persons identified their race as White, 36.4% identified their race as Black or African American, 2.3% identified their race as Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian, and 4.5% identified as multi-racial. 6.8% (3 persons) of the unsheltered population identified their ethnicity as Hispanic.



## Disabilities



34 of the 44 unsheltered persons (77.3%) reported having some disabling condition. Among the unsheltered population reporting a disability, the disability most commonly identified was a substance abuse disorder (52.9%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.

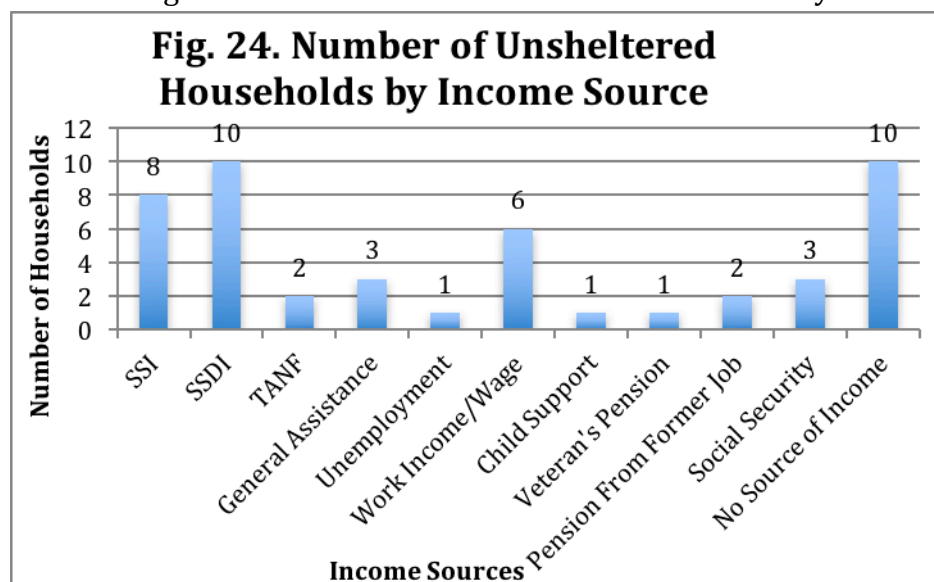
## Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 4 unsheltered households (9.1%) indicated being victims of domestic violence. All of these households were individual adult households.

There were 10 unsheltered veteran households on the night of the count. 9 were individuals and 1 was a couple household.

## Income and Benefits

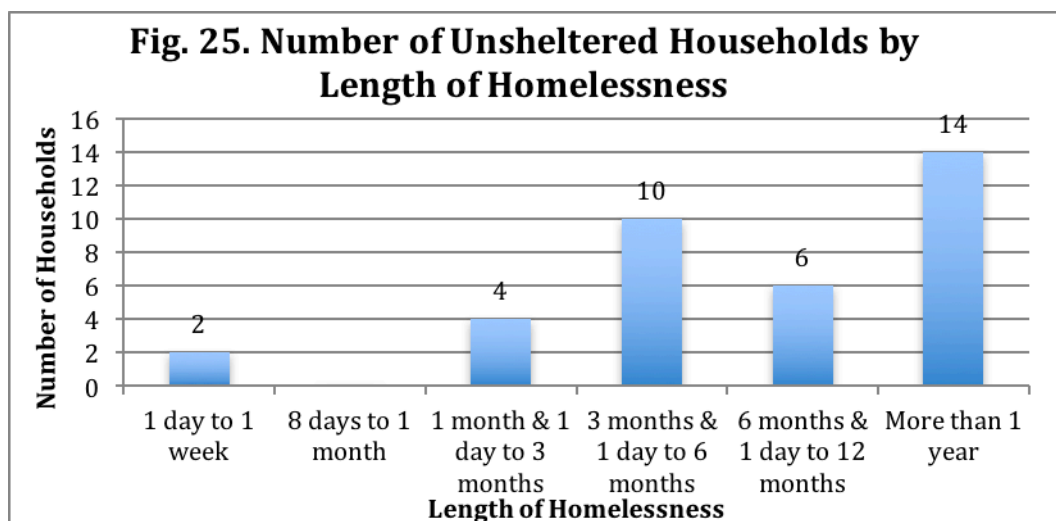
Among all the unsheltered households on the night of the count, there were 10 households (25%) indicating they had no source of income. The average monthly income reported among all unsheltered households was \$601.8. 15% of unsheltered households had earned income. Figure 24 shows the sources of income received by the unsheltered population.



9 unsheltered households (22.5%) reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. The top reported non-cash benefits reported were Food Stamps/SNAP and Medicaid, with 35.0% and 32.5% receiving these benefits, respectively.

## Length of Homelessness

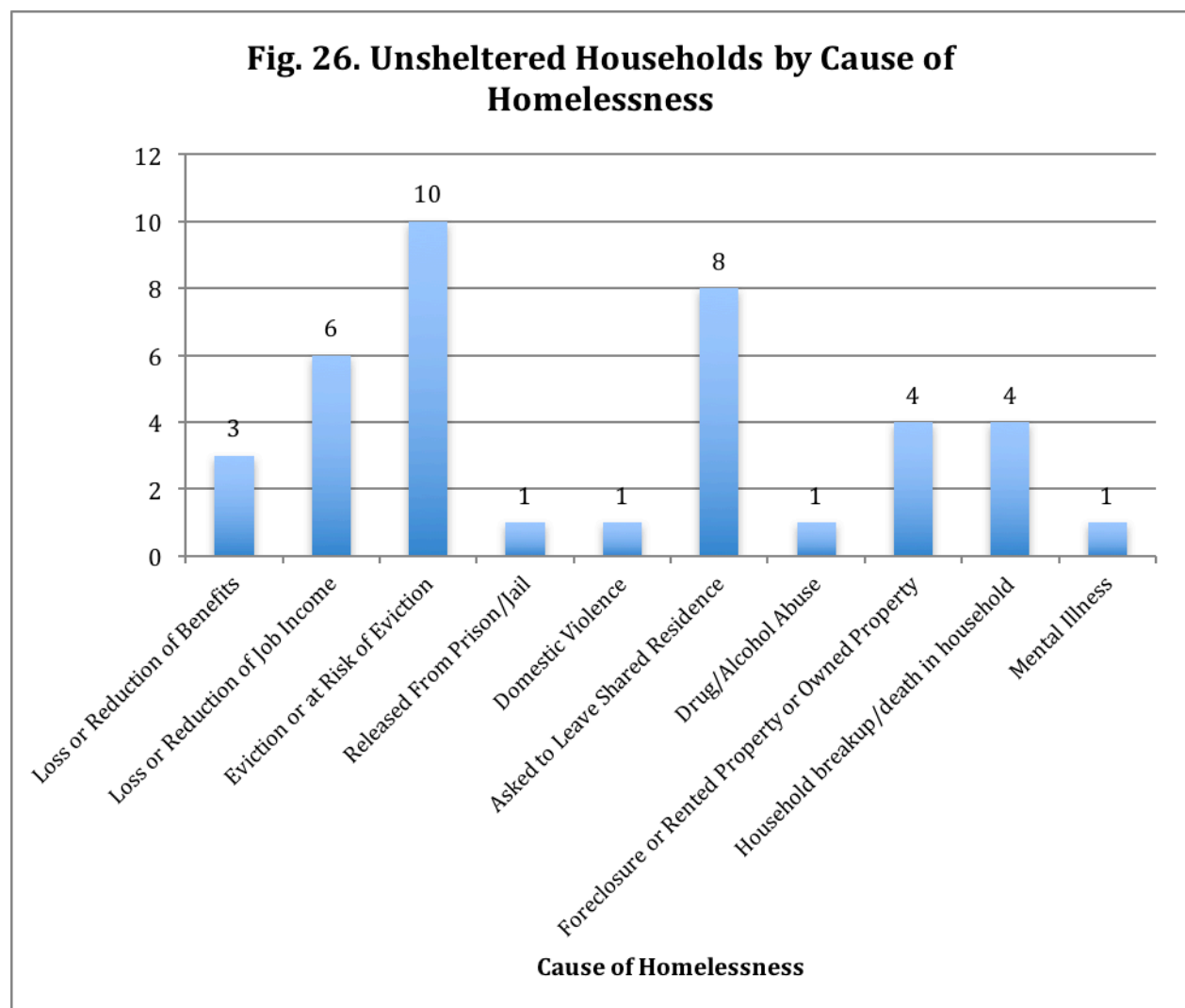
As shown in Figure 25, the majority (35%) of unsheltered homeless respondents reported that their households' most recent, continuous episode of



homelessness lasted for more than a year. Among those homeless for more than 1 year, 50% were homeless between 2 and 5 years.

### Cause of Homelessness

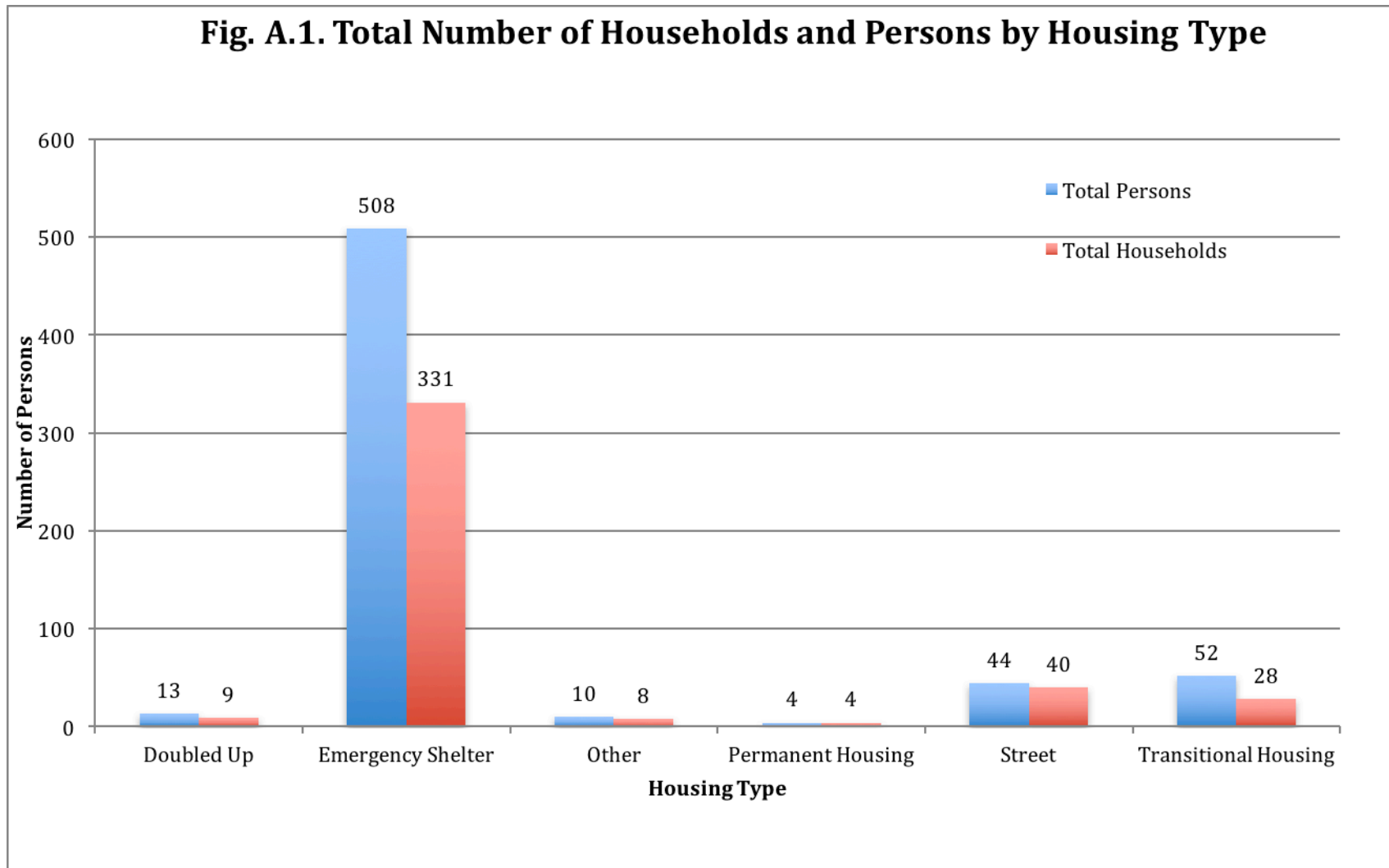
When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, the majority of unsheltered households said eviction or risk of evictions (25%) was the primary factor. Figure 26 shows the full scope of reported factors that contributed to or caused their homelessness.





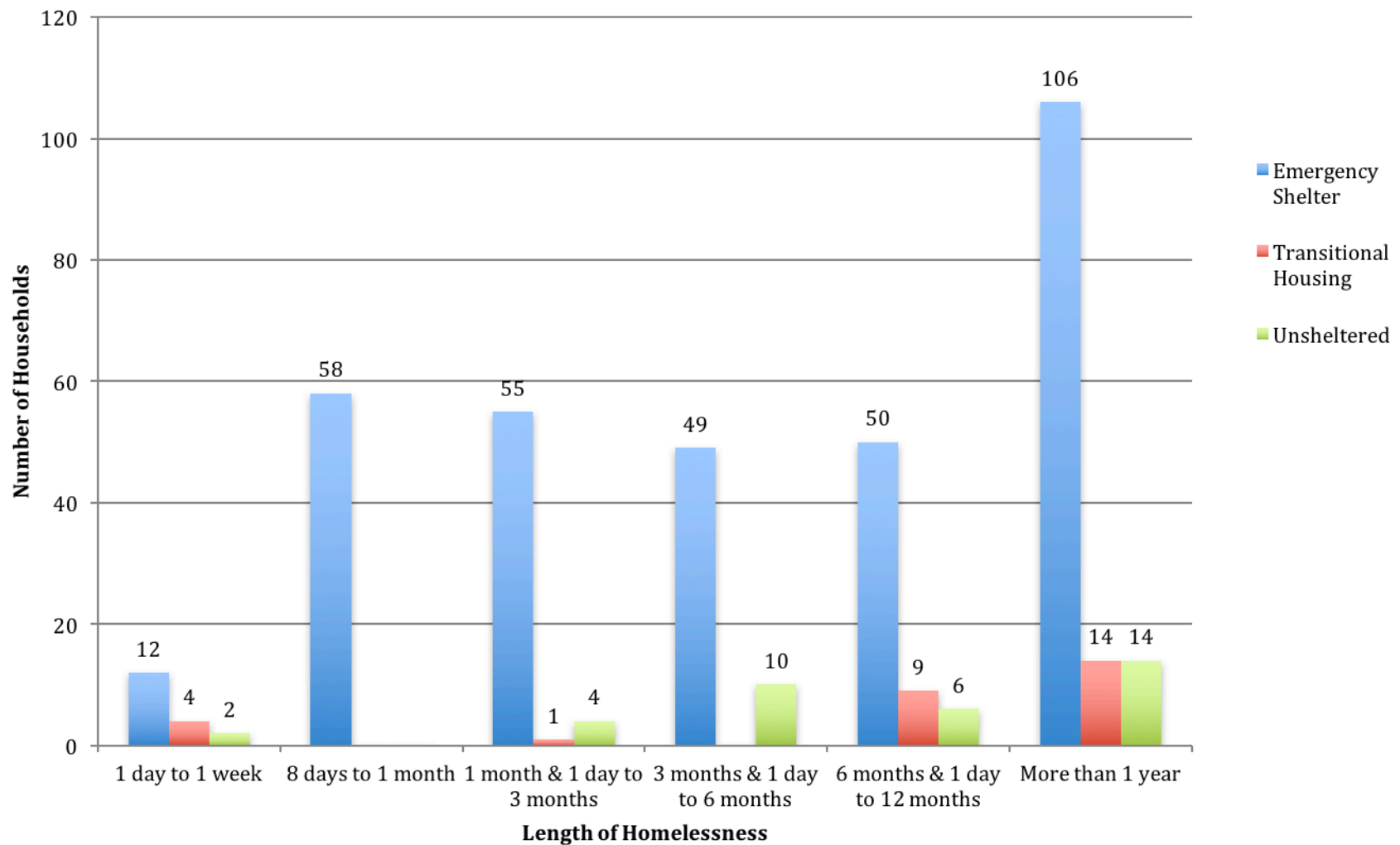
## VI. Appendix

Where did you spend the night of Tuesday, January 24, 2017?



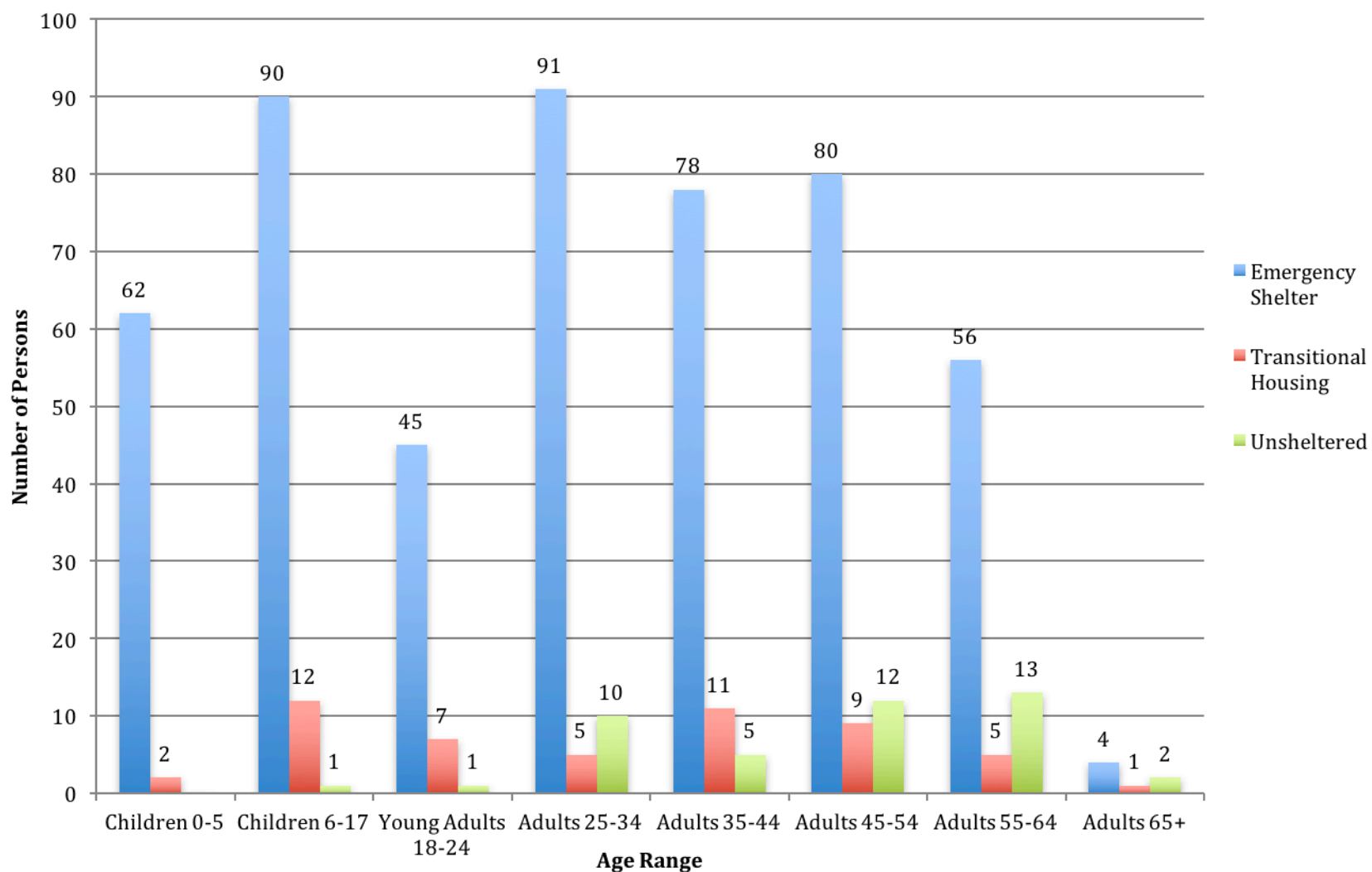
How long have you been in your current living situation?

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



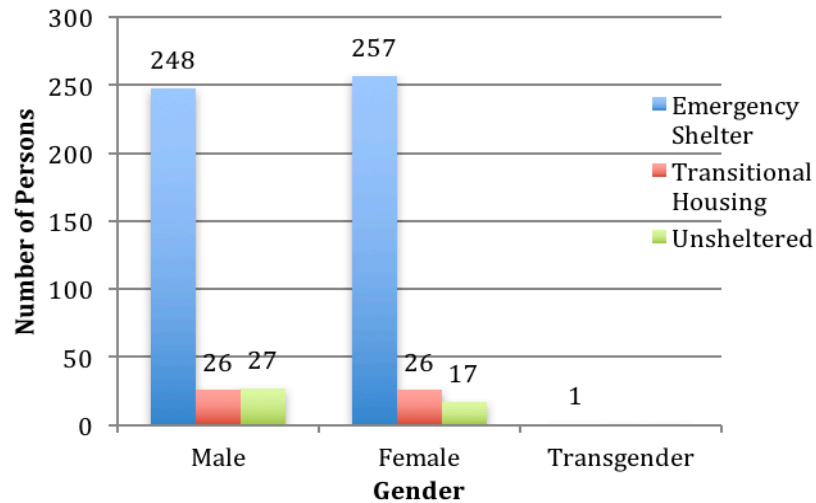
Who was homeless with you on the night of January 24th?

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

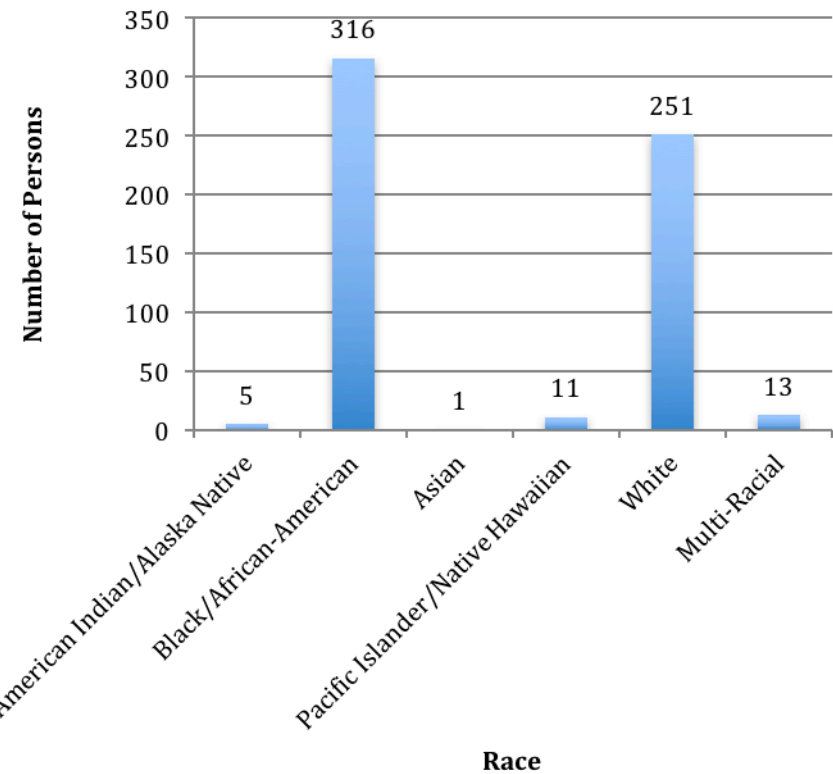


**Household Characteristics – check all that apply to each person**

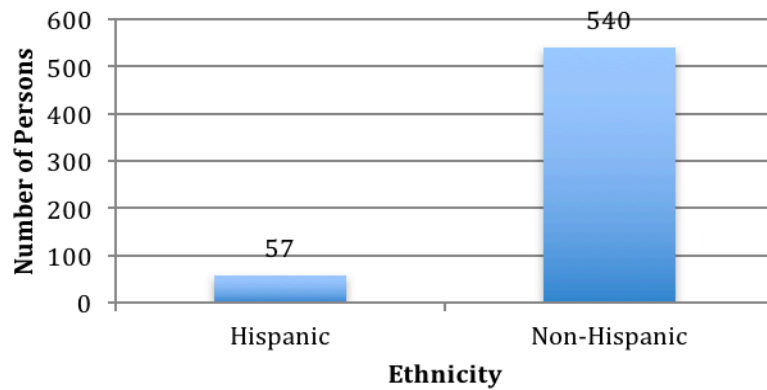
**Fig. A.4. Number of Persons by Gender and Housing Situation**



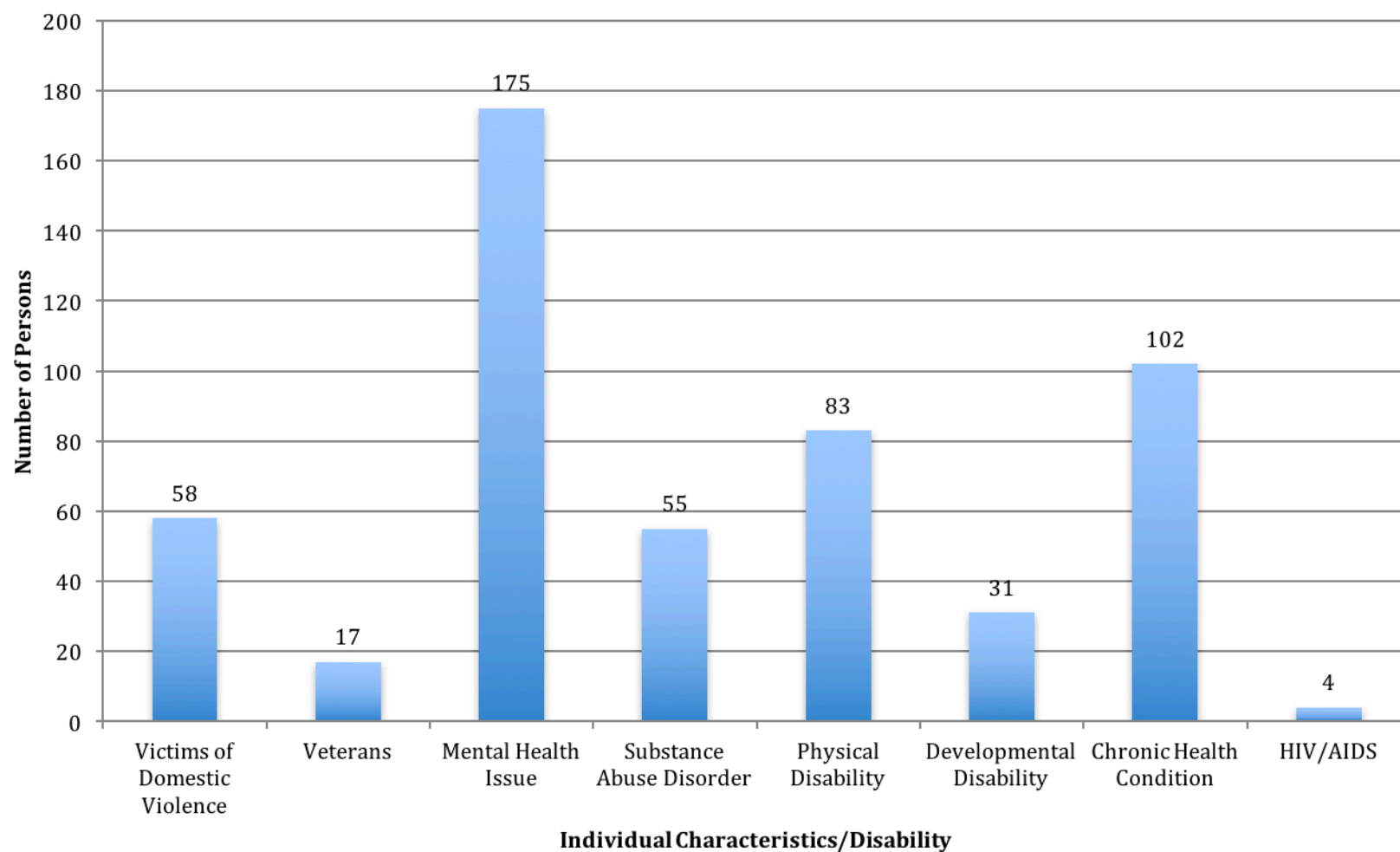
**Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race**



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



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

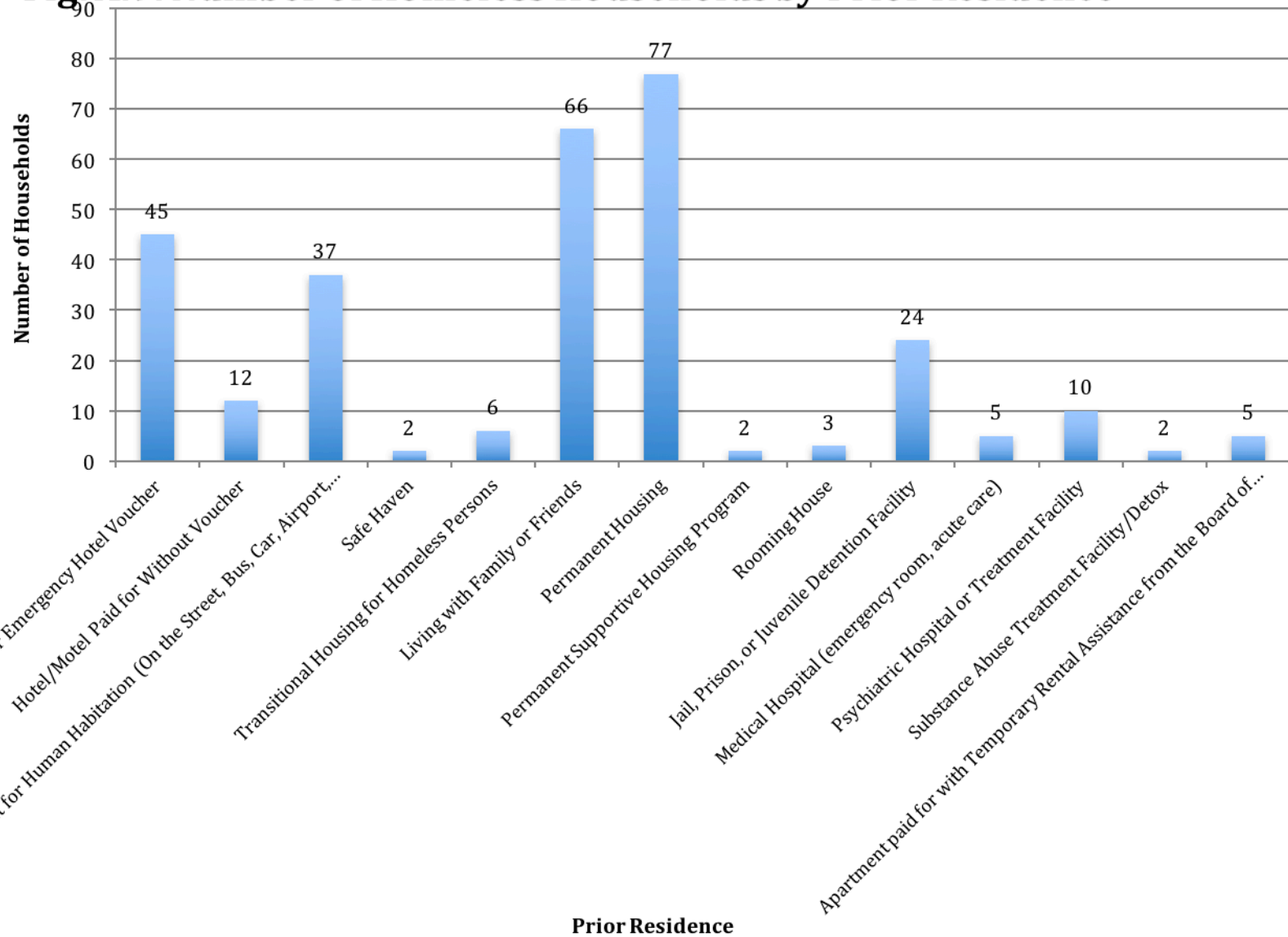




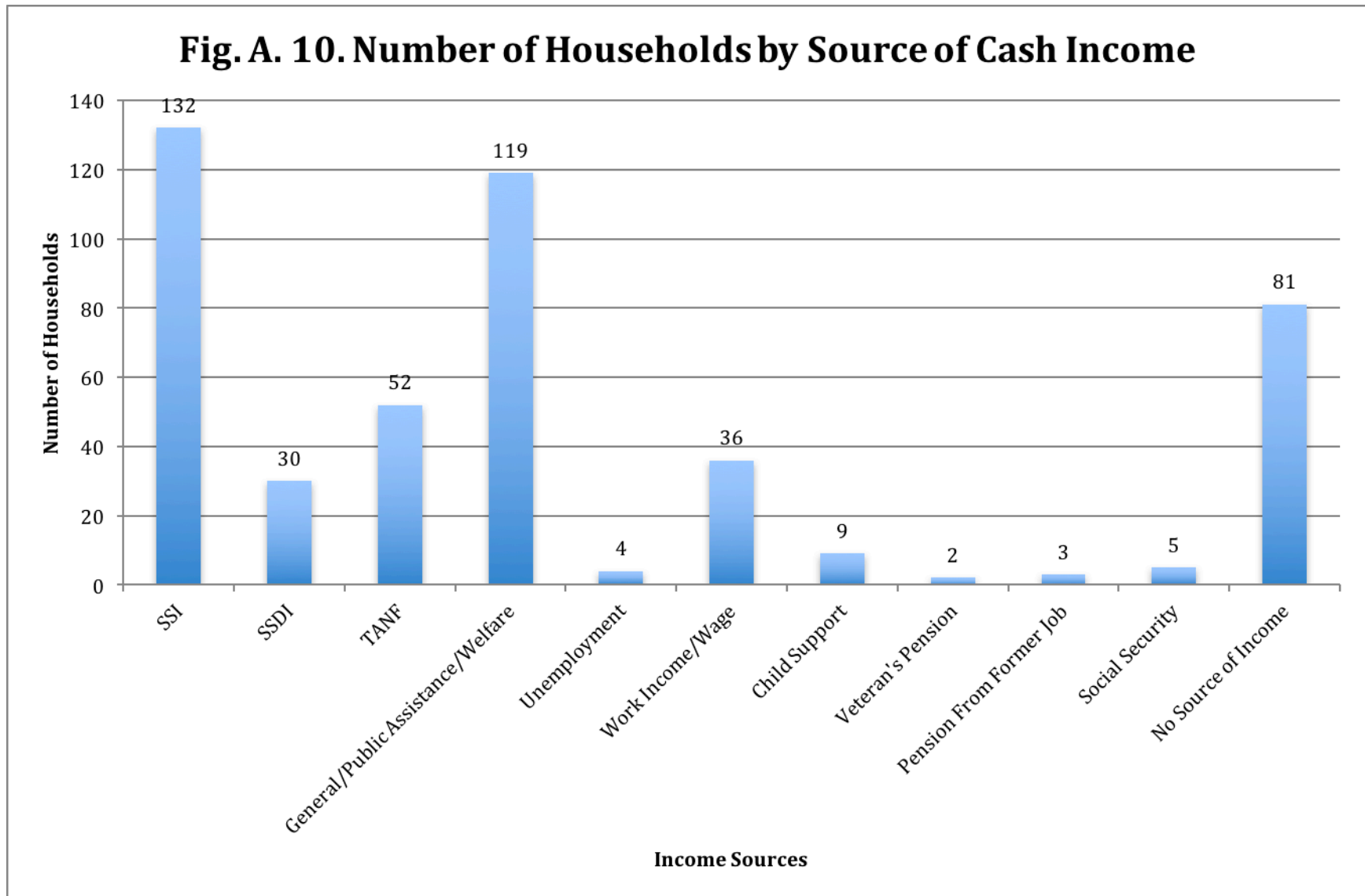
**Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?**

Fig. A.8. Number of Homeless Households by County, State or Country of Last Permanent Address	
Last Permanent Address – State	Number of Households
Burlington County	317
Camden County	7
Mercer County	3
Middlesex County	2
Ocean County	5
Union County	1
Delaware	1
North Carolina	1
Pennsylvania	6
Virginia	1

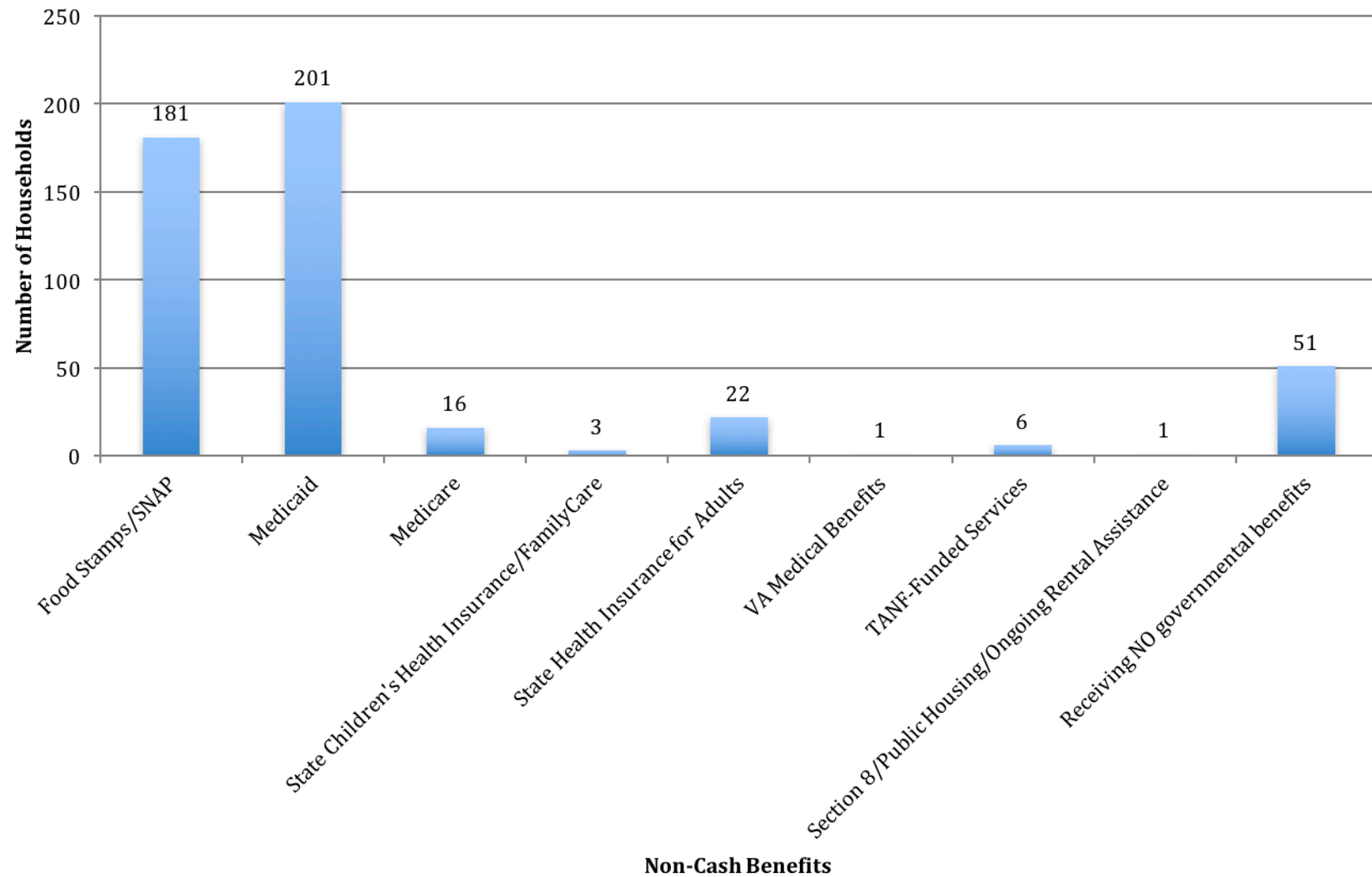
**Fig. A.9. Number of Homeless Households by Prior Residence**



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

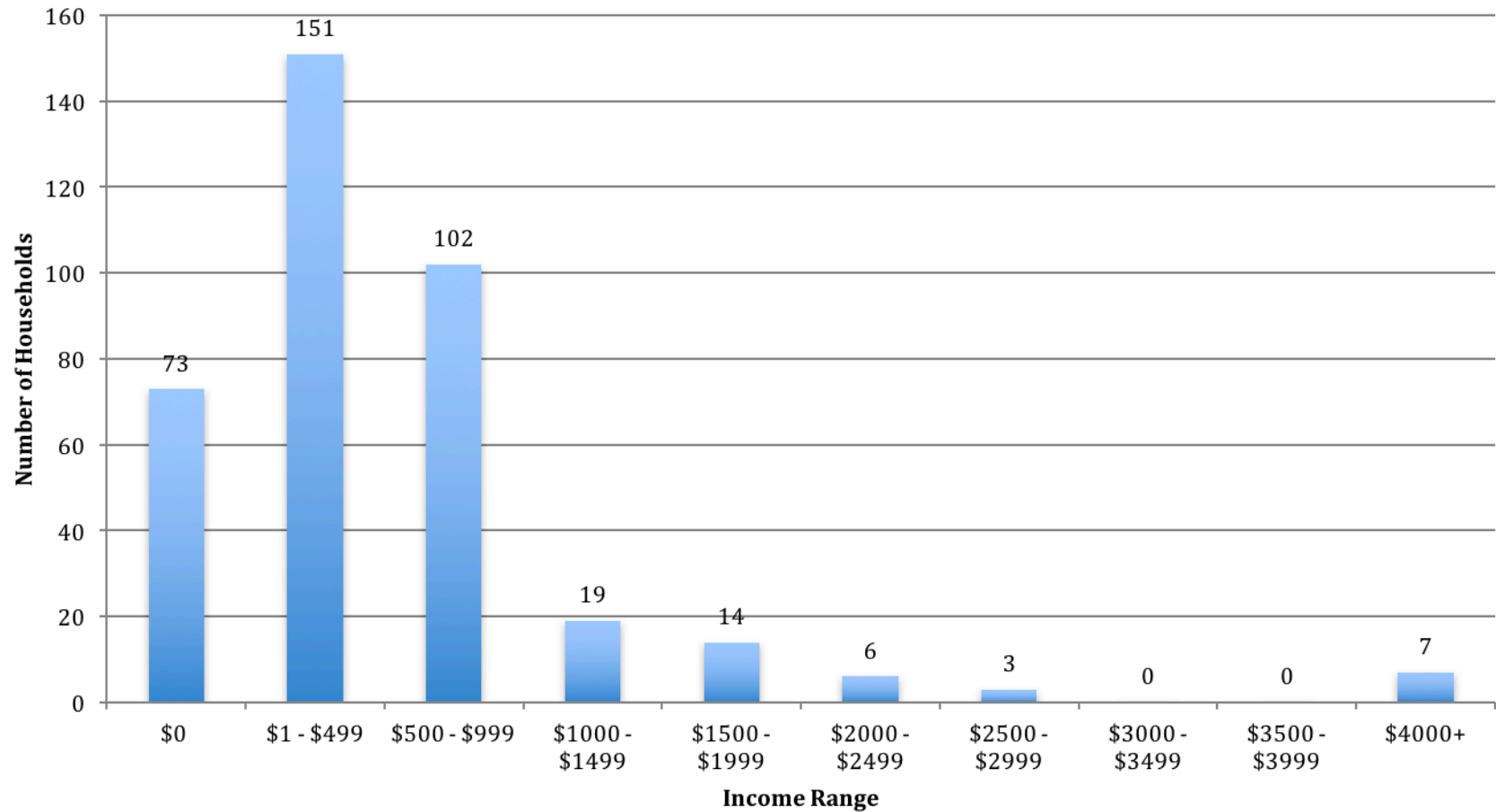


**Fig. A. 11. Number of Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits**



What is your monthly household income?

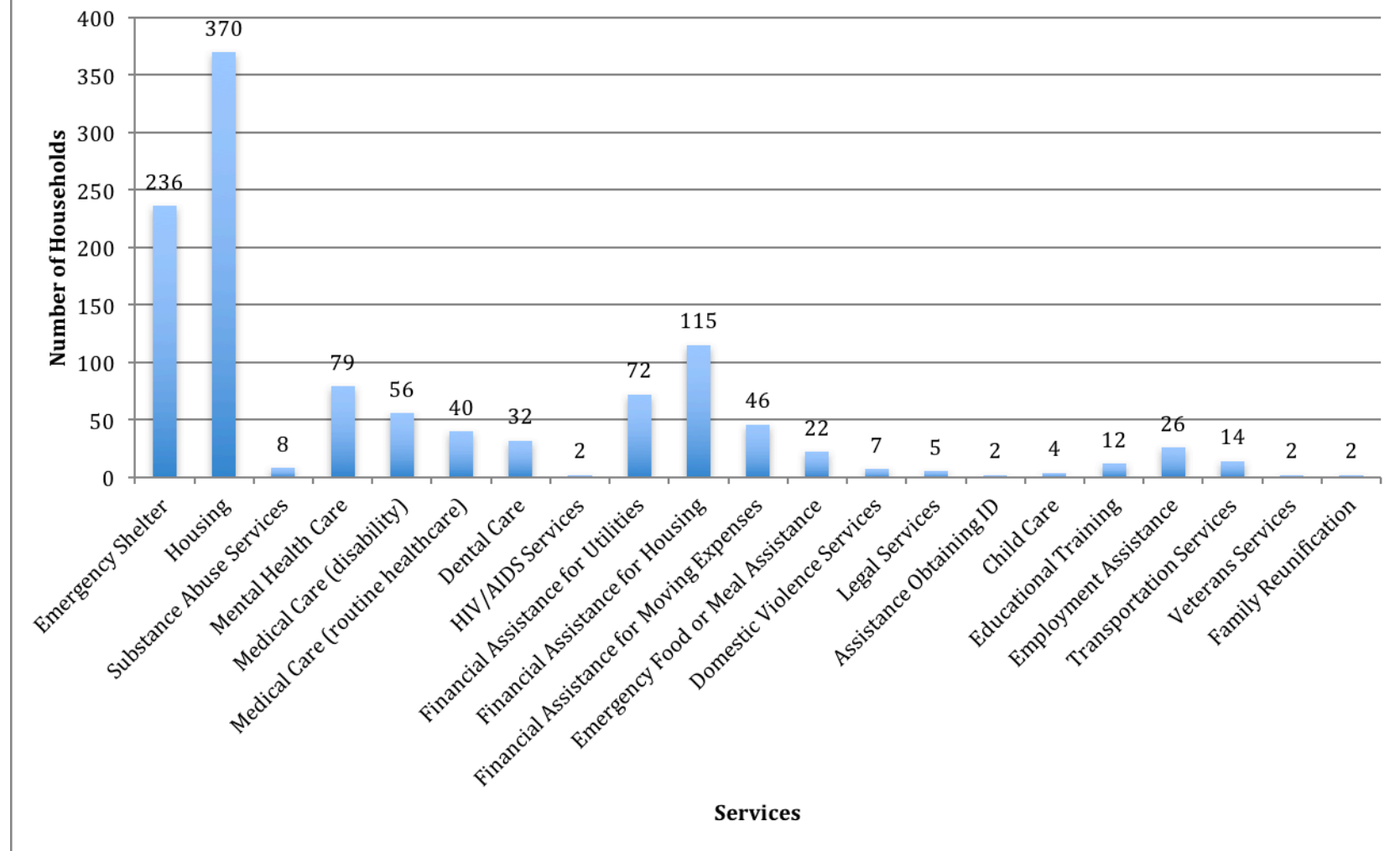
**Fig. A.12. Number of Homeless Households by Monthly Income Range**





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**

