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HOUSING ASSOCIATES

NJ
2017
Counts!

Camden 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 24th, 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 24th, 2017 a total of 451 households, including 540 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Camden County, according to the 2017 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 56 persons in 48 households were identified as chronically homeless.
- 76 households, including 78 persons were unsheltered on the night of the count.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 24th, 2017, a total of 540 persons, in 451 households, were experiencing homelessness in Camden County, according to the 2017 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 143 persons (20.9%) and 107 households (19.2%) from 2016. Camden County had 6.3% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in 2017.

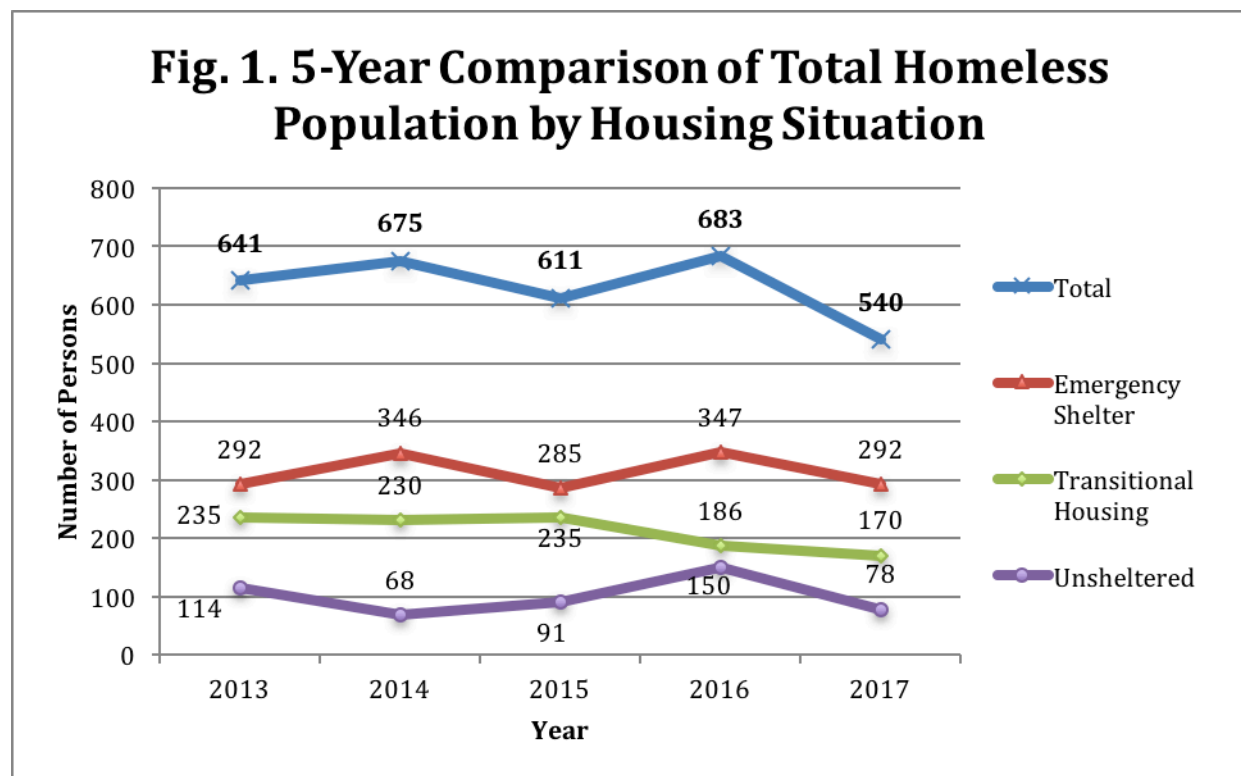Figure 1 shows that, in 2017, 292 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 170 stayed in transitional housing, and 78 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. The number of persons in transitional housing decreased by 16 persons (8.6%) from 2016. Also, the number of persons in emergency shelter decreased by 55 persons (15.9%) and the number of those in unsheltered locations decreased by 72 (48%) from 2016.

Figure 1 also shows that, overall, the total number of homeless persons has been fluctuating slightly each year while trending slightly downward over the past five years in Camden County. In 2017, the number of homeless persons in Camden County reflects a decrease of 101 persons since 2013, a change of 15.8% over this five-year reporting period.

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

As Figure 2 shows, 32% of the homeless households in Camden County in 2017 reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the county.
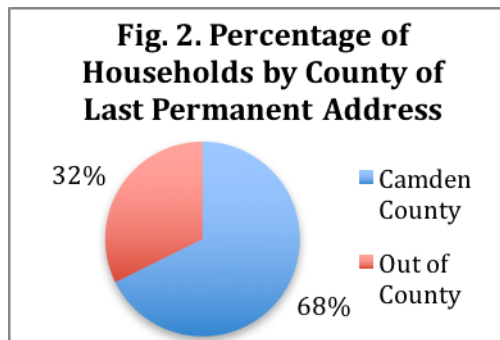
Homeless Families and Individuals

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').

Fig. 3. Homeless Households by Housing Situation
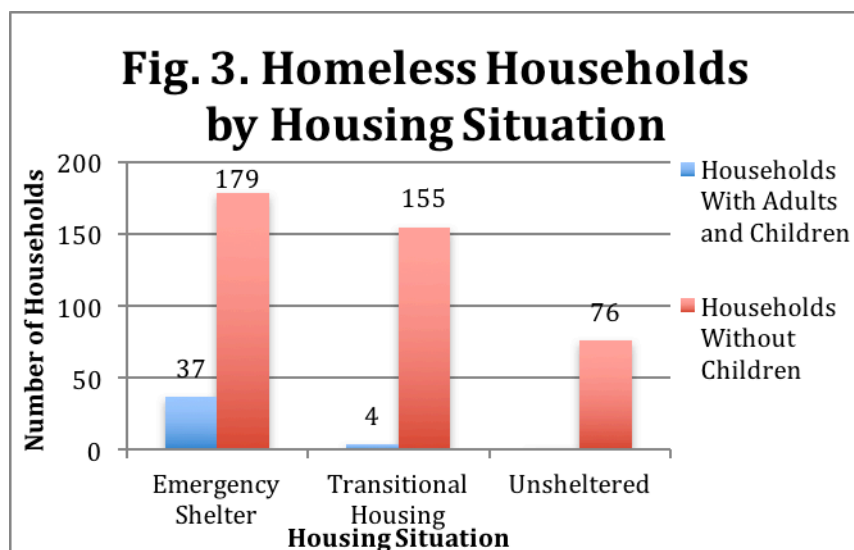
Of the 451 homeless households counted in Camden County in 2017, 41 (9.1%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. These families were composed of 128 persons, including 77 children under age 18, and 51 adults. The average family size was 3 persons. Figure 3 shows that 37 families were staying in emergency shelter (90.2%), and 4 were in transitional housing programs (9.8%). There were 0 unsheltered families in Camden County the night of the count, a decrease of 8 from 2016.

90.9% (410) of the homeless households in Camden County were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 412 adults. 179 (43.7%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 155 (37.8%) were in transitional housing, and 76 (18.5%) were unsheltered. Camden County has seen the number of adult-only homeless households decrease by 102 (19.9%) since 2016.

In 2017, there were 0 households with only children under 18 and represents a decrease from the 1 household counted in 2016.

Demographics

There were a total of 42 (7.8%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 421 (78%) adults over age 24, and 77 (14.3%) 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 (40, 51.9%). The age range most represented overall, was adults between 45 and 54 (120 persons, 22.2%).

Fig. 4. Age Range by Housing Situation
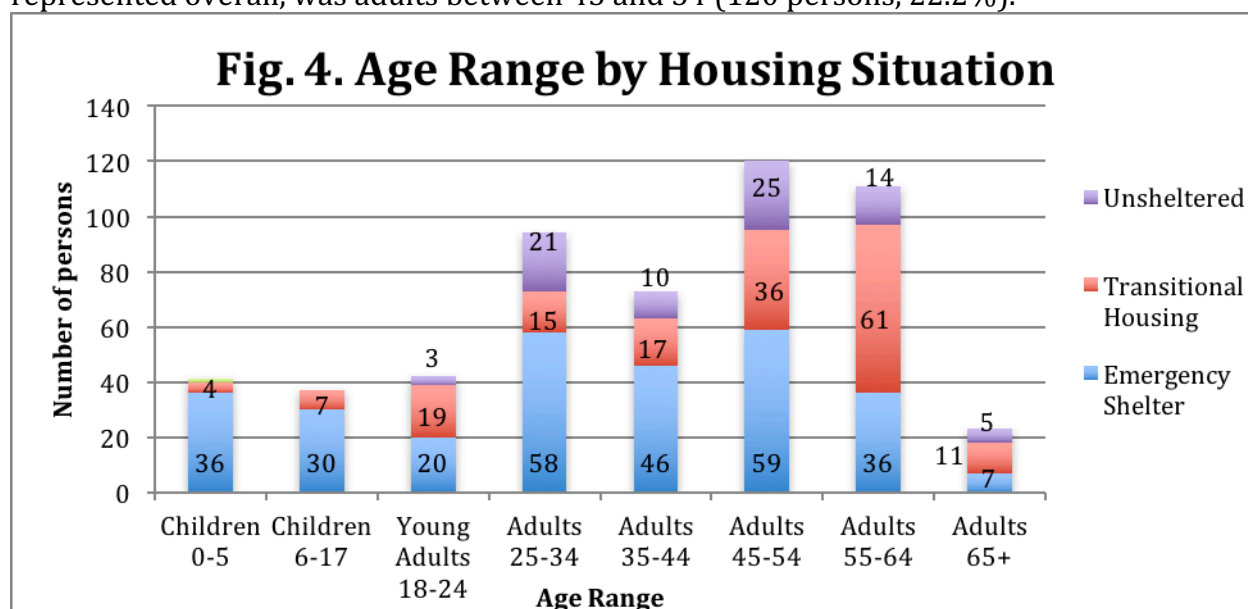
69.4% of homeless persons were male, and 30.4% were female.

55.7% of persons identified their race as Black or African-American, making that the largest racial subgroup. The next largest group self-identified as White (34.3%), followed by those identifying as Muliti-Racial (2.6%). With regard to ethnicity, 12% of persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

Figure 5 illustrates that 59.6% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 68.7% of adults (463 persons) 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 5.2% of children (4 persons).

Figure 6 shows the number of the homeless persons that identified as having various disabilities. The most common disabilities included mental health issues and substance abuse disorders.

Fig. 5. Percentage of Population with a Disability
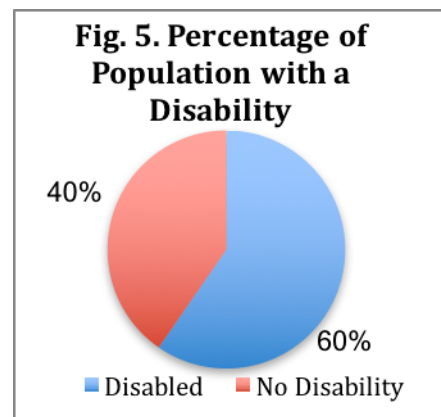
Among disabled adults, 68.9% reported a mental health issue, making this the most prevalent disability. Adults with mental health issues were 47.3% of the total homeless adult population. Among the 4 disabled homeless children, all reported varying conditions which were a mental health issue, physical disability, chronic health condition, and a developmental disability.

Fig. 6. Number of Persons by Disability Type
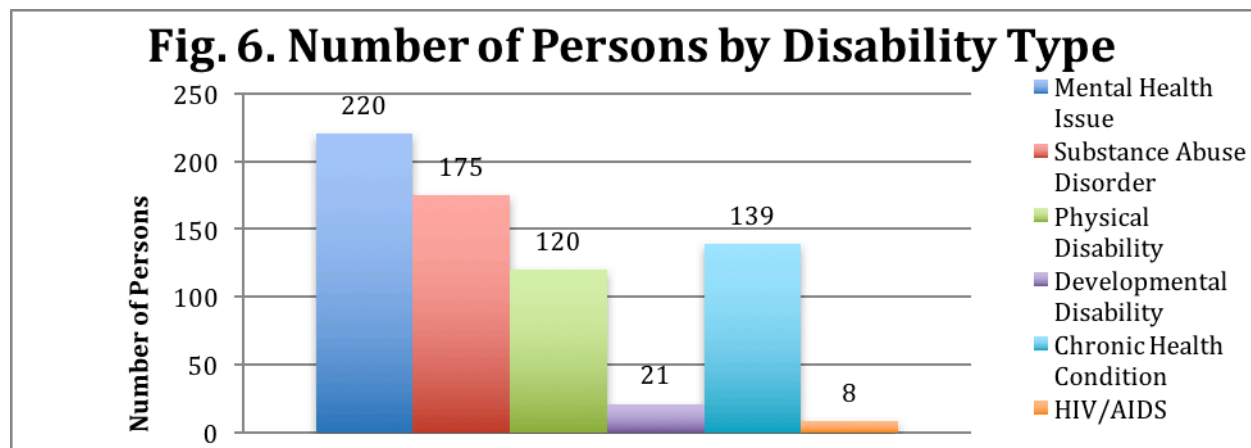
Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in Camden County, 44 homeless households (9.8% of all households) identified having a victim of domestic violence. A total of 65 homeless persons who were members of those households were impacted. The majority (75%) of these households were adult households without children. 70.5% of domestic violence households were in emergency

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

shelter on the night of the count, while 20.5% of households were unsheltered.
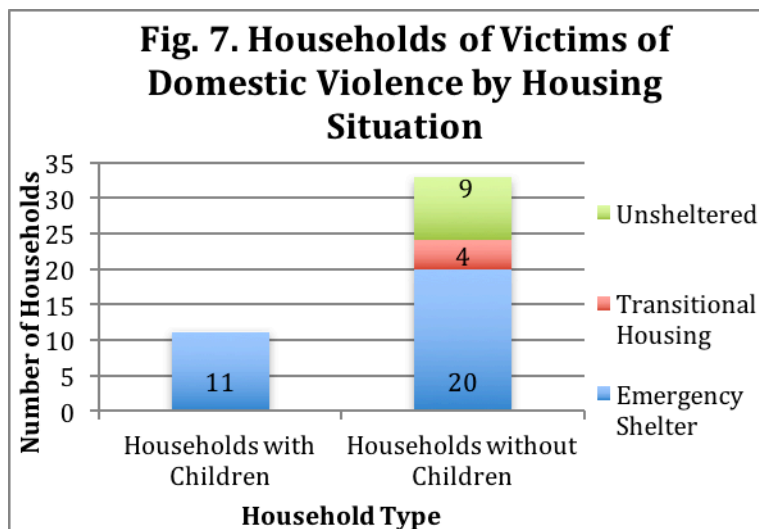
Veterans

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

(Number of Persons)

- Emergency Shelter: 10
- Transitional Housing: 119
- Unsheltered: 7

Housing Type
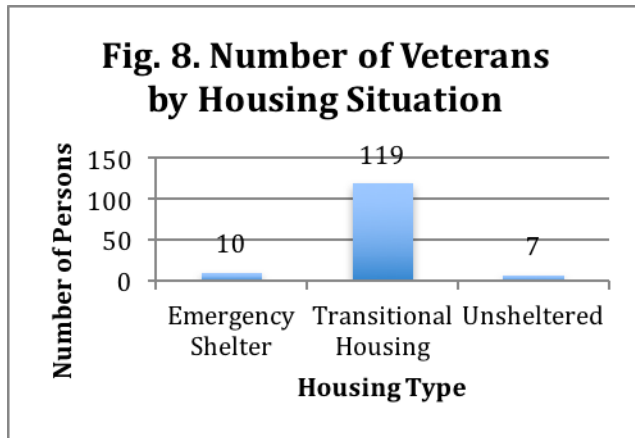
136 homeless veterans were identified on the night of the count, matching the number found in 2016. All of the homeless veterans counted were in households with only adults. This represents a decrease from the 1 veteran family counted in 2016. 87.5% of homeless veterans were in transitional housing, while 5.1% were unsheltered, a decrease of 3 from 2016.

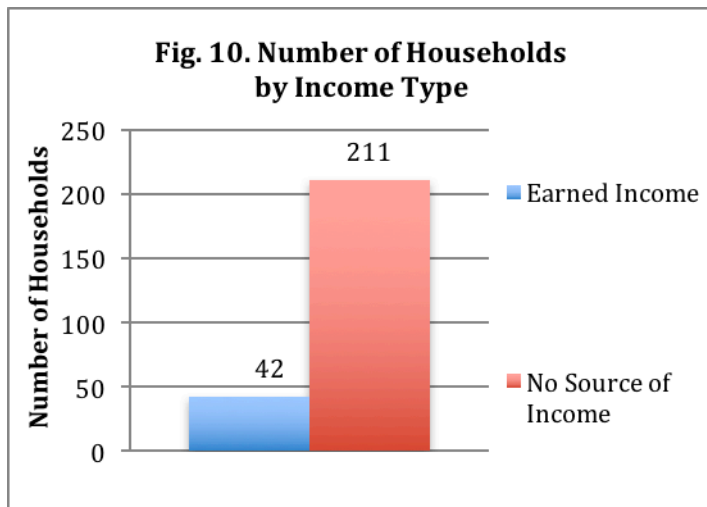93.4% of veterans experiencing homelessness in Camden County on the night of the count were male and 6.6% were female. The most common racial background identified among them (78 veterans, 57.4%) was Black or African American, with 52 (38.2%) identified as White. Figure 9 Illustrates the percentage of homeless veterans by age range.

Fig. 9. Veterans by Age Range

- 18-24: 2, 1%
- 25-34: 15, 11%
- 35-44: 13, 10%
- 45-54: 27, 20%
- 55-64: 68, 50%
- 65+: 11, 8%
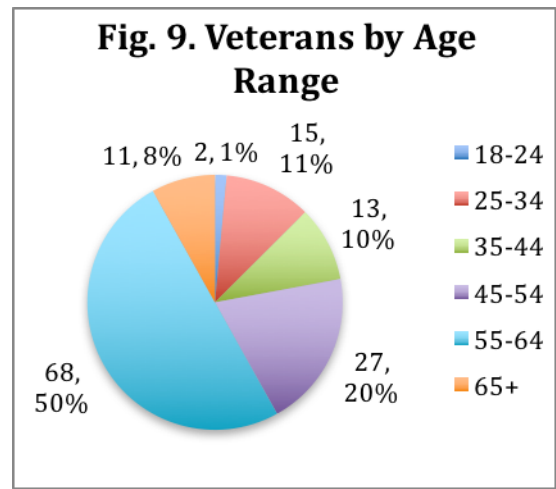
3 of the 136 veterans identified as a victim of domestic violence, and 103 (75.7%), reported having some kind of disability. 75 (72.8%) veterans reported mental health issues, making it the most prevalent disability. Another 60 (58.3%) veterans reported substance abuse disorders. With regard to veterans services, 4.4% (6) of veterans reported receiving Veteran's Pension, 14.7% (20) reported Veteran's Disability, and 98 (72.1%) reported a connection to VA Medical Benefits.

Fig. 10. Number of Households by Income Type

(Number of Households)

- Earned Income: 42
- No Source of Income: 211

Income and Benefits

Among all homeless households on the night of the count, 46.8% had no source of income and 9.3% reported having earned cash income. The most common sources of cash income among households were SSI, which was received by 19.5% of homeless households, and General Assistance (10.2%).

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

Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	$230.81	$604.49	$284.92

13.5% of respondent households reported receiving no kind of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. The top reported non-cash benefits were Medicaid (48.1%) and Food Stamps (SNAP) (33.5%).

Length of Homelessness

As Figure 12 shows, the lengths of time households had been homeless was on average, evenly distributed. The largest number of households (100 households, 22.2%) reported their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted one week or less while 78 households, 17.3% reported that their most recent episode of homelessness as lasting for

Fig. 12. Length of Homelessness Among Households

more than 1 year. Of those that reported longer than one year, 7 (9%) reported their homelessness lasting more than 5 years.
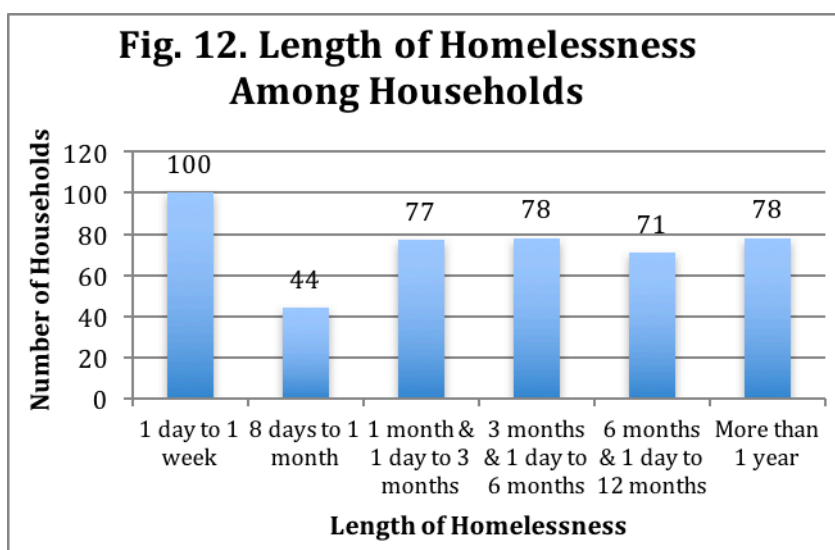
Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more households, 94 (20.8%), attributed their homelessness to being asked to leave a shared residence than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factors reported were a loss or reduction of job income (14.4%), followed by eviction (11.5%).

When respondents were asked 'what was your residence prior to your current living situation?' more said they were living with friends or family (23.3%) than any other type of residence. 16.4% reported staying in permanent housing, and another 15.1% reported staying in a place not meant for habitation prior to their current situation.

Fig. 13. Cause of Homelessness by Household
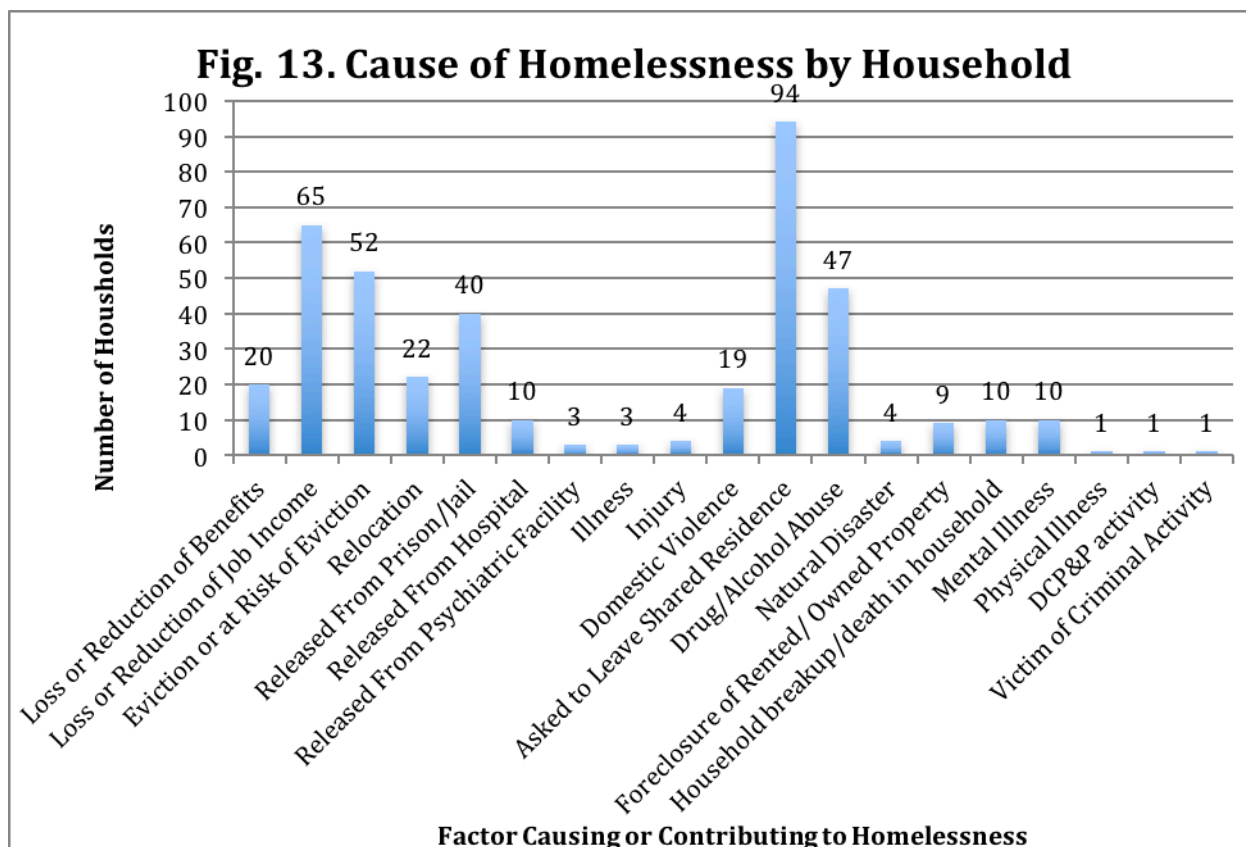
IV. Findings for the Chronically Homeless

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.

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

48 households, made up of 56 persons, were chronically homeless in Camden County, according to the 2017 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 17 persons (43.6%), and 10 households (26.3%) from 2016. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness increased from 5.7% in 2016 to 10.4% in 2017.

Fig. 14. 5-Year Comparison of Chronic Homeless Population by Housing Situation
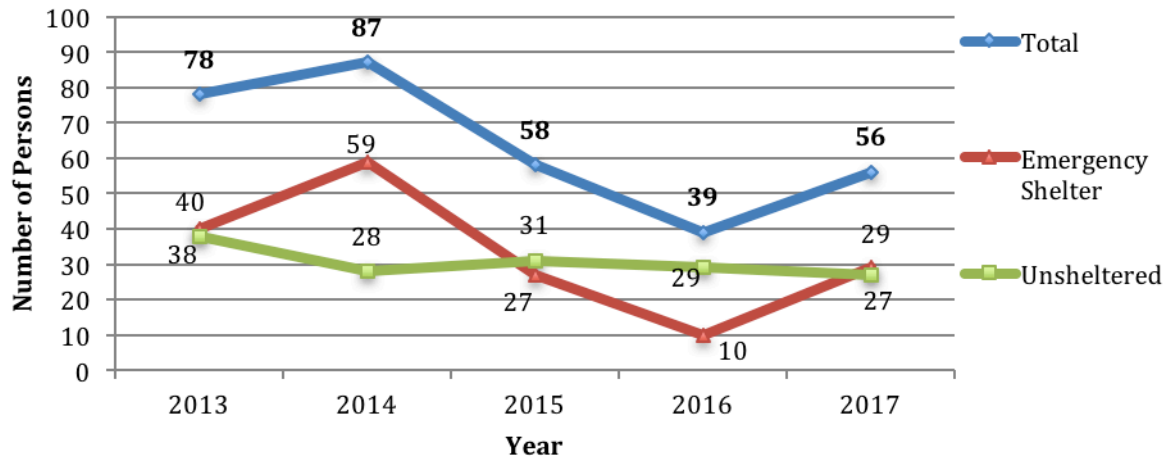
Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless respondents who were in emergency shelters or living unsheltered in Camden County from 2013 to 2017. Over the past five years the total number of chronically homeless persons has seen a high point in 2014 and subsequent decline since 2014 and rising again in 2017. Overall, over the past 5 years the total number of chronically homeless persons has decreased by 22 persons (28.2%.). The numbers of chronically homeless persons in emergency shelter decreased 27.5%, while the unsheltered chronically homeless population decreased 28.9% in the last 5 years.

Fig. 15. Chronically Homeless Households Type by Housing Situation
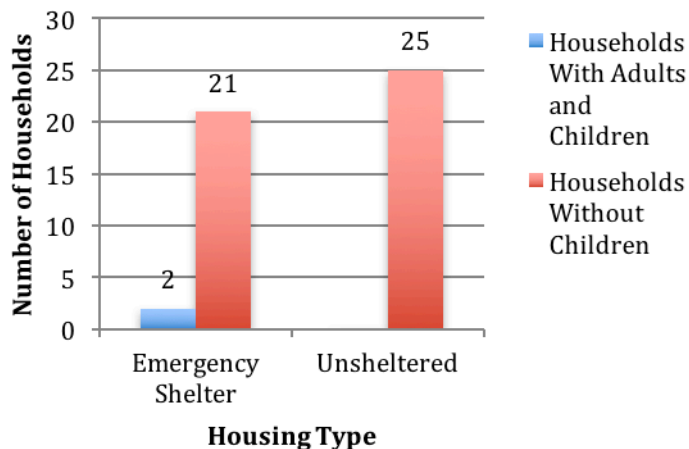
Families and Individuals

95.8% (46) of the chronically homeless households counted in 2017 were adult-only households, and 2 (4.2%) of the households consisting of 3 adults and 5 kids were family households. This marks an increase from the 0 chronically homeless families counted in 2016. 100% of the chronically homeless families were in an emergency shelter on the night of the count while 54.3 % of chronically homeless adult only households were living unsheltered, a decrease of 3 (10.7%) from 2016.

Demographics

Of the 56 total chronically homeless persons, the largest number of chronically homeless persons (18, 32.1%) in a single age category fell between the ages of 45 and 54 years of age. Figure 16 shows that 12.5% of the chronically homeless individuals were under the age of 25.

67.9% of chronically homeless respondents were male, and 30.4% were female.

Fig. 16. Chronically Homeless Age Range by Housing Situation

The largest racial subgroup of chronically homeless persons reported their race as White (57.1%). The next self-identified as Black or African-American (23.2%). With regard to ethnicity, 12.5% of chronically homeless persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

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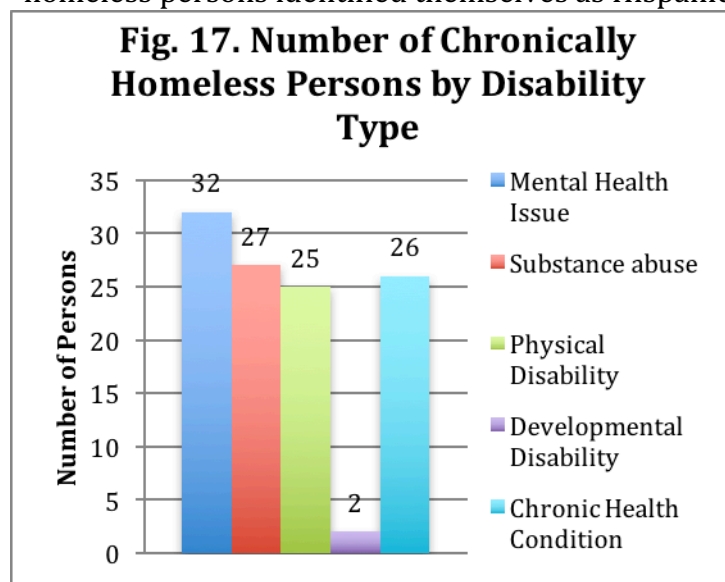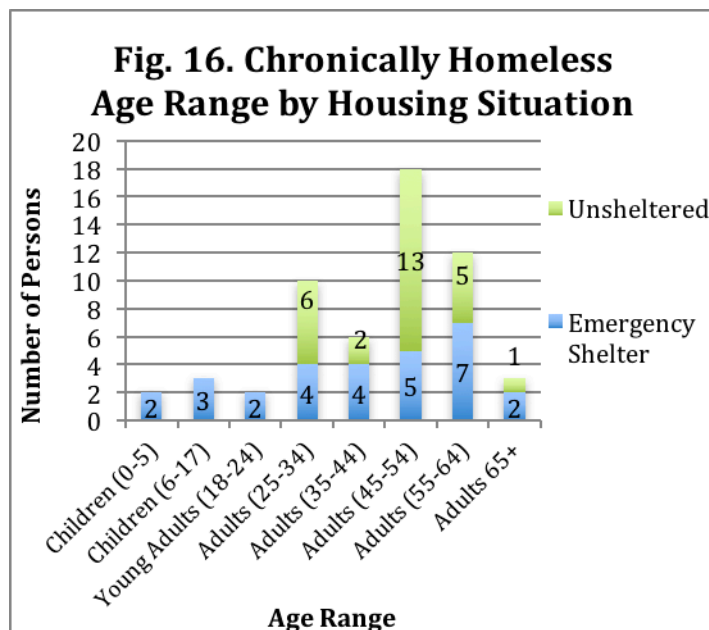
Disabilities

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 mental health issues (57.1%) and substance abuse disorders (48.2%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.

Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 8 chronically homeless persons (14.3%) in Camden County reported being a victim of domestic violence, 3 of whom were living unsheltered and the other 5 were living in an emergency shelter.

There were 5 veteran individuals identified as chronically homeless in Camden County on the night of the count. 4 of these veterans were unsheltered, and 1 was in emergency shelter.

Income and Benefits

Among all chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 39.6% 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 20.8%. 1 of the households (2.1%) reported earned income.

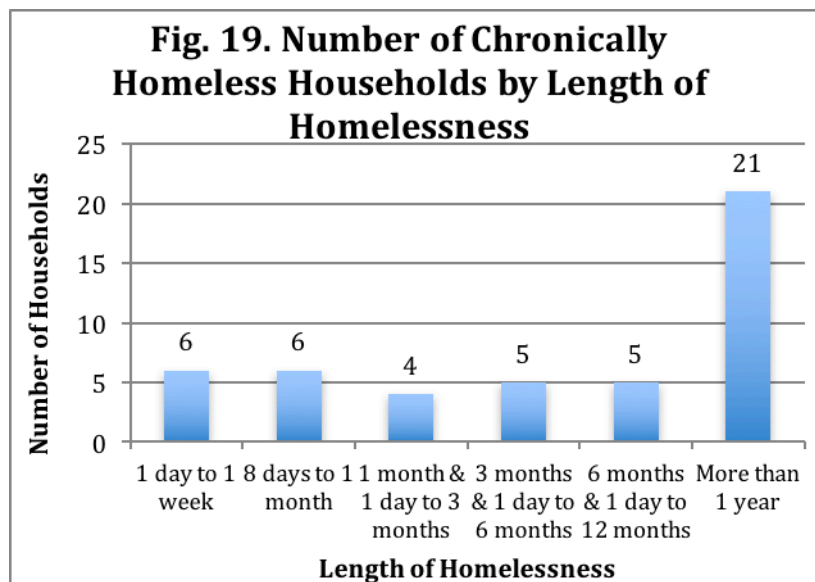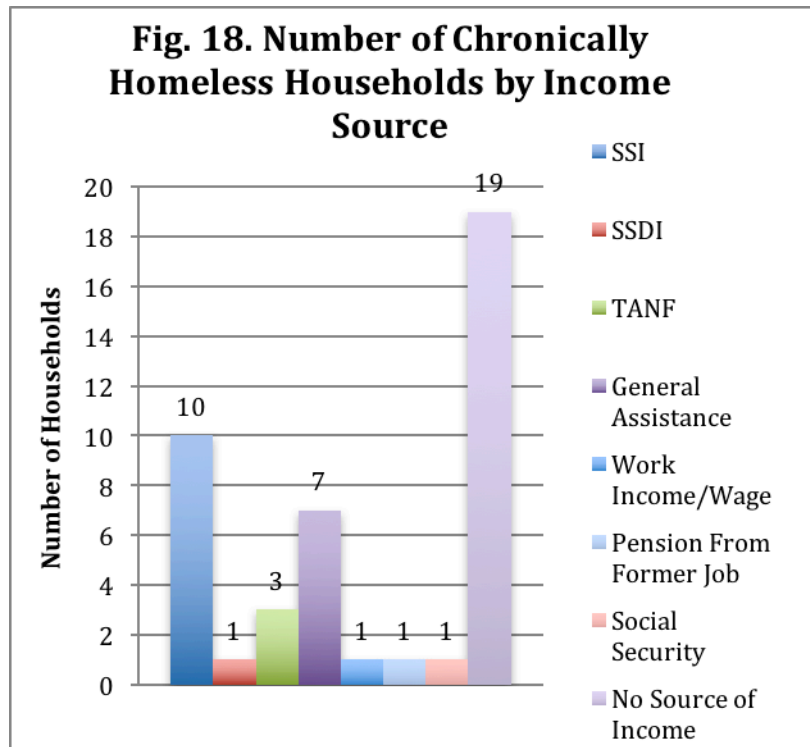5 (10.4%) of the chronically homeless households reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Medicaid and Food Stamps (SNAP) were the top benefits among this population with 52.1% and 35.4% receiving each, respectively.

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

(Number of Households)

- SSI: 10
- SSDI: 1
- TANF: 3
- General Assistance: 7
- Work Income/Wage: 1
- Pension From Former Job: 1
- Social Security: 1
- No Source of Income: 19

Legend:
- SSI
- SSDI
- TANF
- General Assistance
- Work Income/Wage
- Pension From Former Job
- Social Security
- No Source of Income

Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that 21 of the 48 chronically homeless households (43.8%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year. Of these 21 households, 4 (19%) reported their homelessness had lasted for more than 5 years.

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

(Number of Households)

Length of Homelessness	Number of Households
1 day to 1 week	6
8 days to 1 month	6
1 month & 1 day to 3 months	4
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	5
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	5
More than 1 year	21

Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, the top three reported causes among chronically homeless households were eviction (16.7%), a loss or reduction of job income (14.6%), and drug or alcohol abuse (14.6%).

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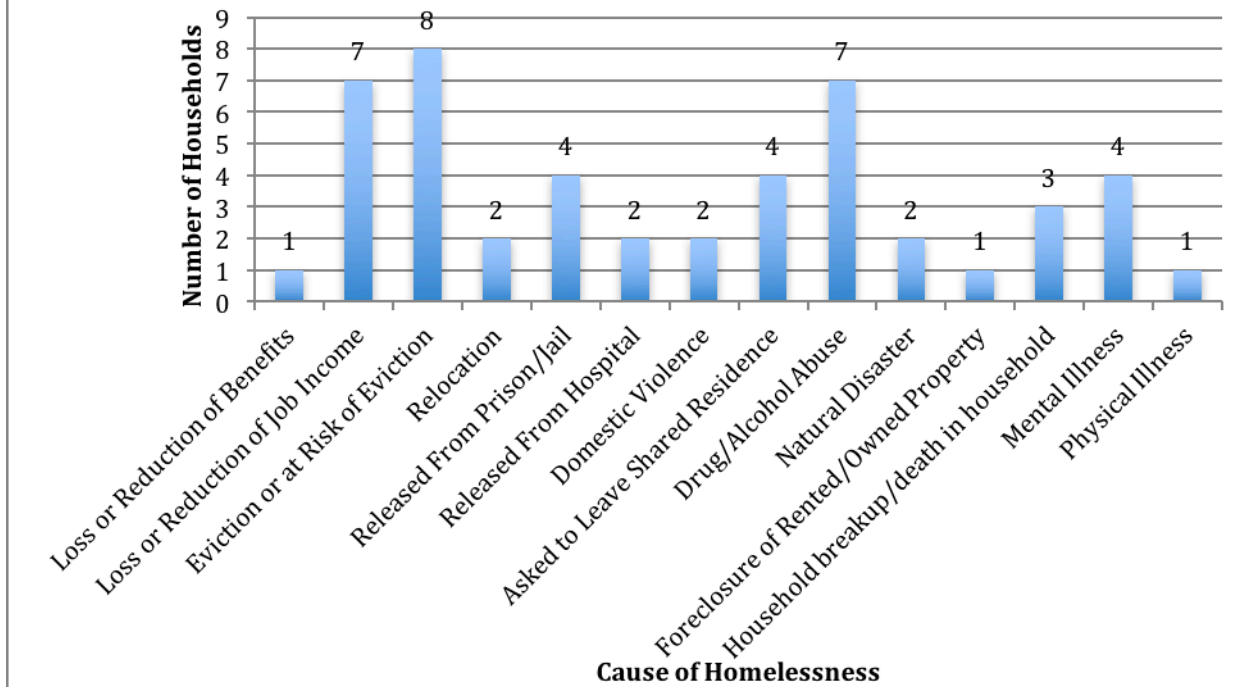
V. Findings for the Unsheltered Homeless

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 Unsheltered Homeless Population

76 households, made up of 78 persons, were living unsheltered in Camden County on January 24th, 2017, according to the 2017 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 47 households (38.2%), and 72 persons (48%) from 2016.

Fig. 21. 5 Year Comparison of Unsheltered Population

Year	Number of Persons
2013	114
2014	68
2015	91
2016	150
2017	78
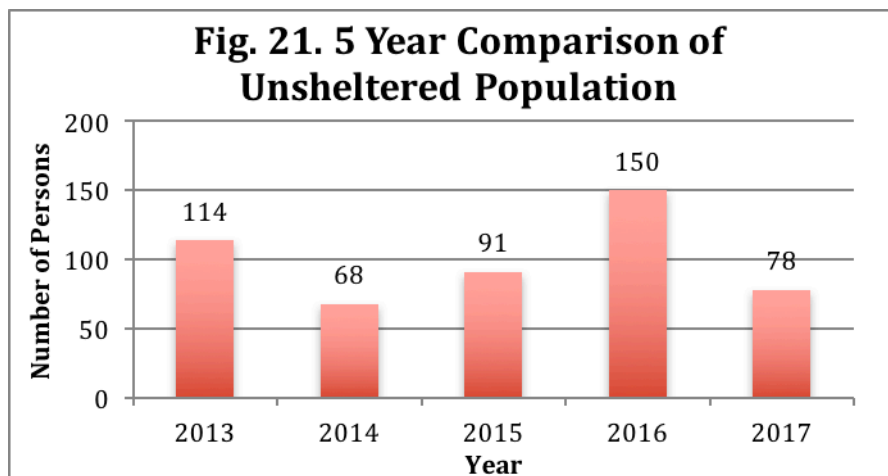
Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered persons from 2013 to 2017. Between 2014 and 2016, the unsheltered population had been steadily increasing, before decreasing in 2017. An overall decrease of 31.6% (36 people) is seen from 2013 to 2017.

Families and Individuals

All unsheltered households in the 2017 PIT count were adult only, and included 78 persons. This represents a decrease of 8 family houeholds, and 39 adult only households (33.9%) from 2016.

Fig. 22. Age Range of Unsheltered Homeless

Age Range	Number of Persons
Children 0-5	
Children 6-17	
Young Adults 18-24	3
Adults 25-34	21
Adults 35-44	10
Adults 45-54	25
Adults 55-64	14
Adults 65+	5
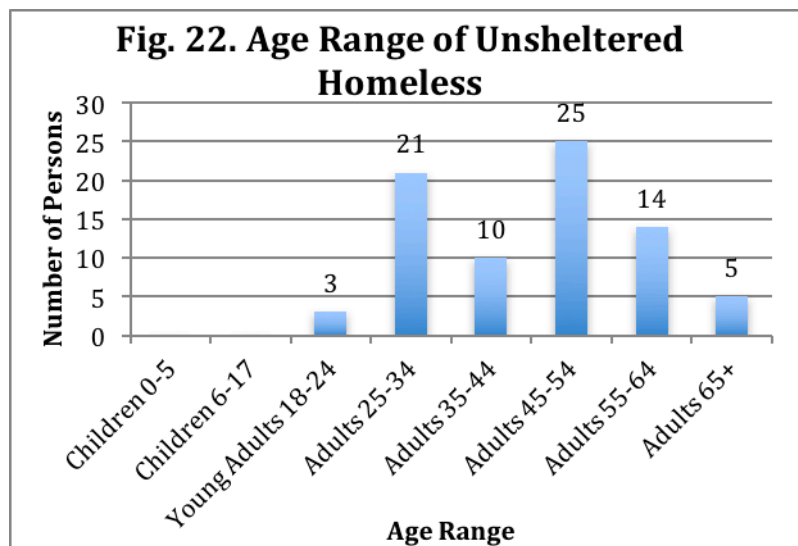
Demographics

The largest portion of the 78 unsheltered persons counted in 2017, 25 or 32.1%, were adults between 45 and 54 years old, followed by those between 25 and 34 (26.9%).

79.5% of unsheltered persons were male and 20.5% identified as female. 47.4% identified their race as Black or African-American and 35.9% identified as White. 17.9% of unsheltered persons identified their ethnicity as Hispanic.

Disabilities

Of the 78 unsheltered persons, 65 (83.3%) reported having some kind of disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were substance abuse disorders (72.3%), and mental health issues (69.2%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.

Subpopulations

Fig. 23. Number of Unsheltered Persons by Disability Type

On the night of the count, 9 unsheltered homeless households in Camden County reported having a victim of domestic violence, a decrease of 2 from 2016. All 9 were adult individuals.

There were 7 unsheltered veterans identified on the night of the count, a decrease of 3 from 2016. 6 were single individuals, and 1 was a member of an adult couple.
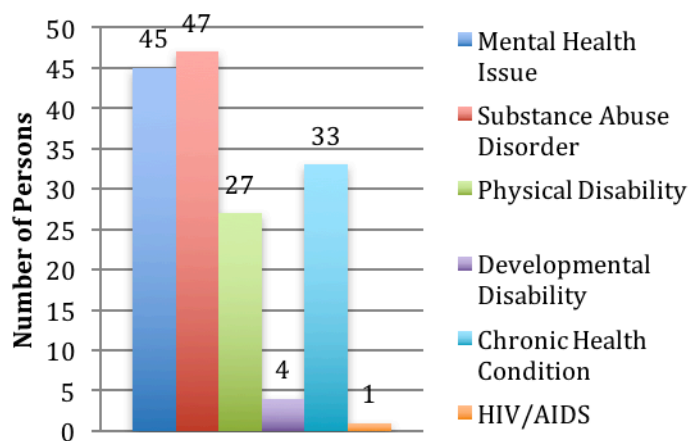
Fig. 24. Number of Unsheltered Households by Income Source
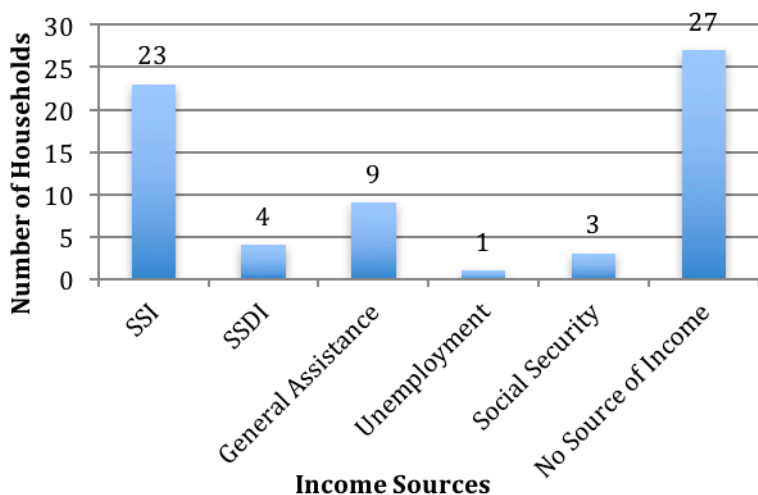
Income and Benefits

Among all unsheltered households on the night of the count, 27 (35.5%) reported having no source of income. The average monthly income among unsheltered households was $284.92. 30.3% of unsheltered households received SSI and 11.8% reported receiving General Assistance. Figure 24 shows all sources of income received.

10 unsheltered households (13.2%) reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps (SNAP) and Medicaid were the top reported non-cash benefit among this group, with 46.1% and 40.8% 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 lasted more than 1 year (30.3%) than any other. Of these 23 households, 5 (21.7%) reported their homelessness had lasted for more than 5 years.
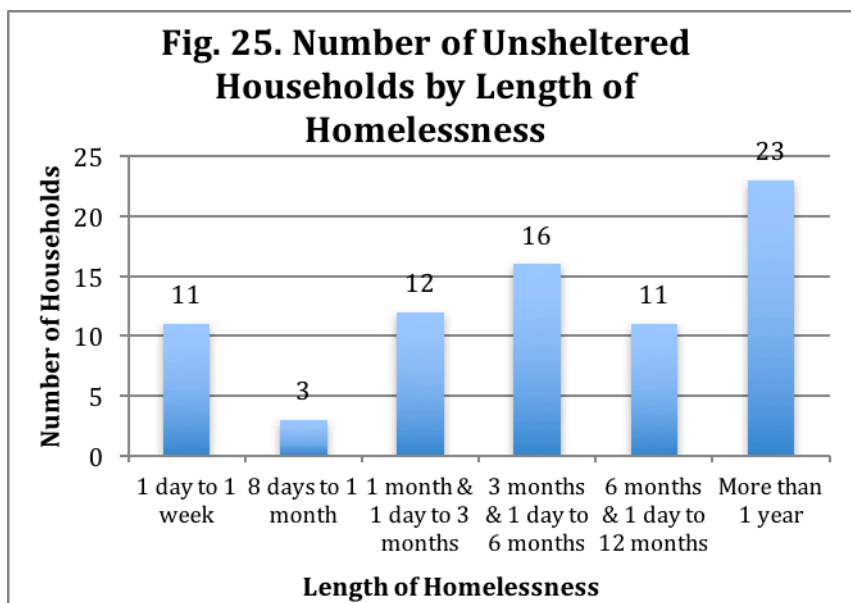
Fig. 25. Number of Unsheltered Households by Length of Homelessness

Number of Households by Length of Homelessness:
- 1 day to 1 week: 11
- 8 days to 1 month: 3
- 1 month & 1 day to 3 months: 12
- 3 months & 1 day to 6 months: 16
- 6 months & 1 day to 12 months: 11
- More than 1 year: 23

Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, the two most common responses were eviction (17.1%) and being asked to leave a shared residence (11.8 %).

Fig. 26. Unsheltered Households by Cause of Homelessness

Number of Households by Cause of Homelessness:
- Loss or Reduction of Benefits: 2
- Loss or Reduction of Job Income: 8
- Eviction or at Risk of Eviction: 13
- Relocation: 6
- Released From Prison/Jail: 8
- Released From Hospital: 1
- Injury: 1
- Domestic Violence: 1
- Asked to Leave Shared Residence: 9
- Drug/Alcohol Abuse: 8
- Foreclosure of Rented/Owned Property: 3
- Household breakup/death in household: 6
- Mental Illness: 6
- DCP&P activity: 1

VI. Appendix

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

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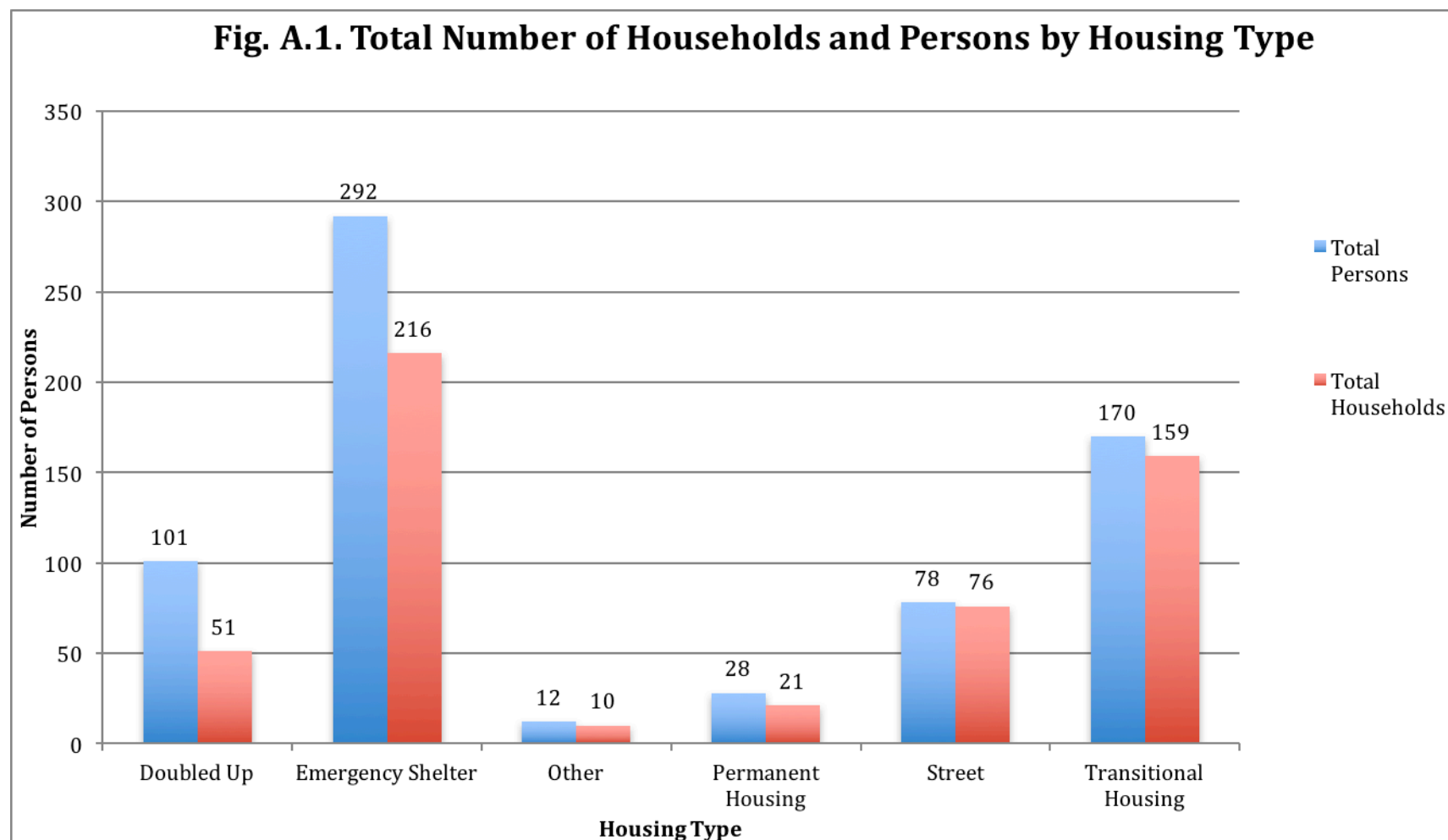
How long have you been in your current living situation?

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

Number of Households

Length of Homelessness	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
1 day to 1 week	87	2	11
8 days to 1 month	31	10	3
1 month & 1 day to 3 months	34	31	12
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	33	29	16
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	16	44	11
More than 1 year	12	43	23

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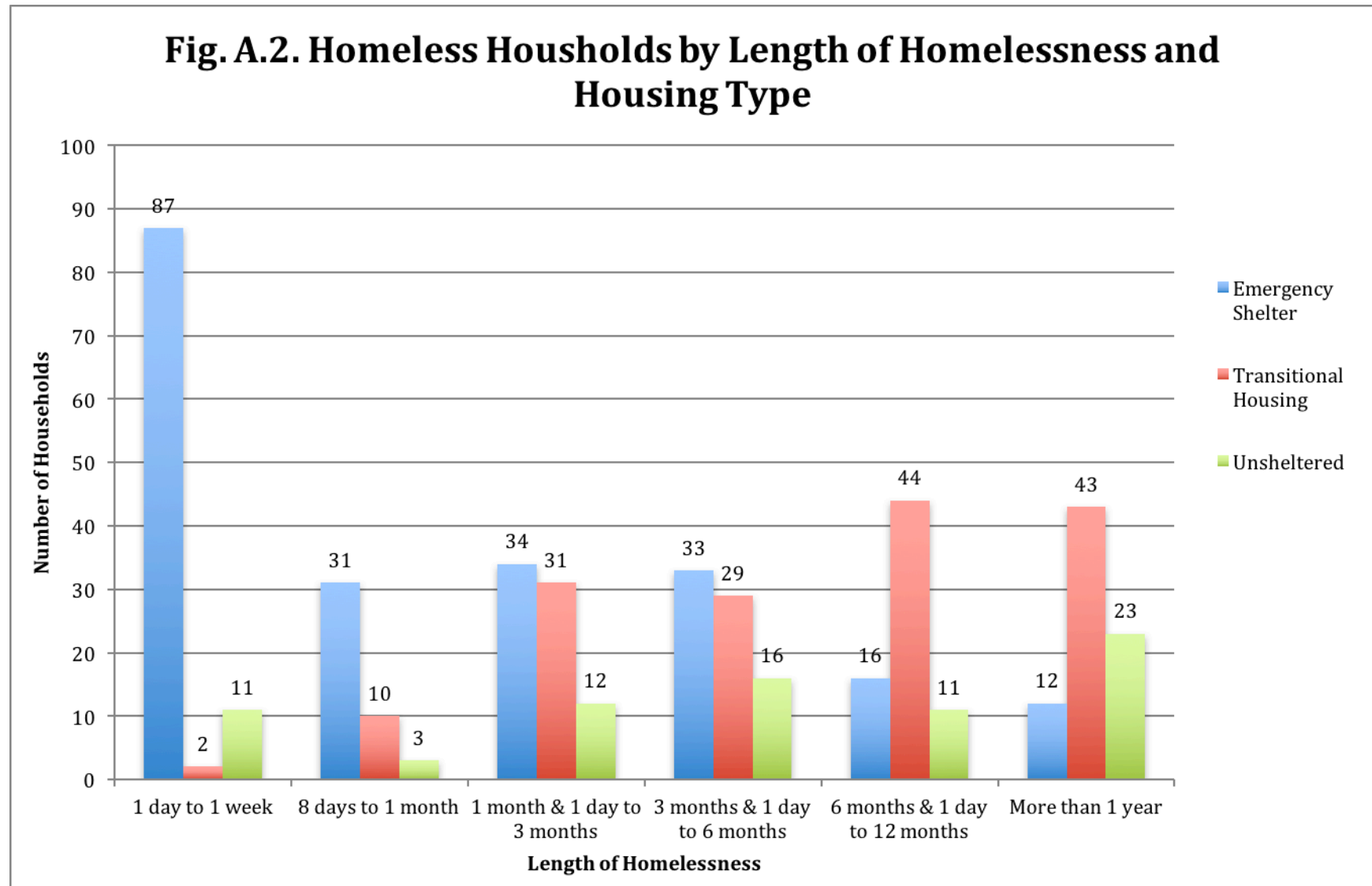
Who was homeless with you on the night of the January 24th?

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

Legend:
- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Unsheltered

Age Range	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Children 0-5	36	4	
Children 6-17	30	7	
Young Adults 18-24	20	19	3
Adults 25-34	58	15	21
Adults 35-44	46	17	10
Adults 45-54	59	36	25
Adults 55-64	36	61	14
Adults 65+	7	11	5
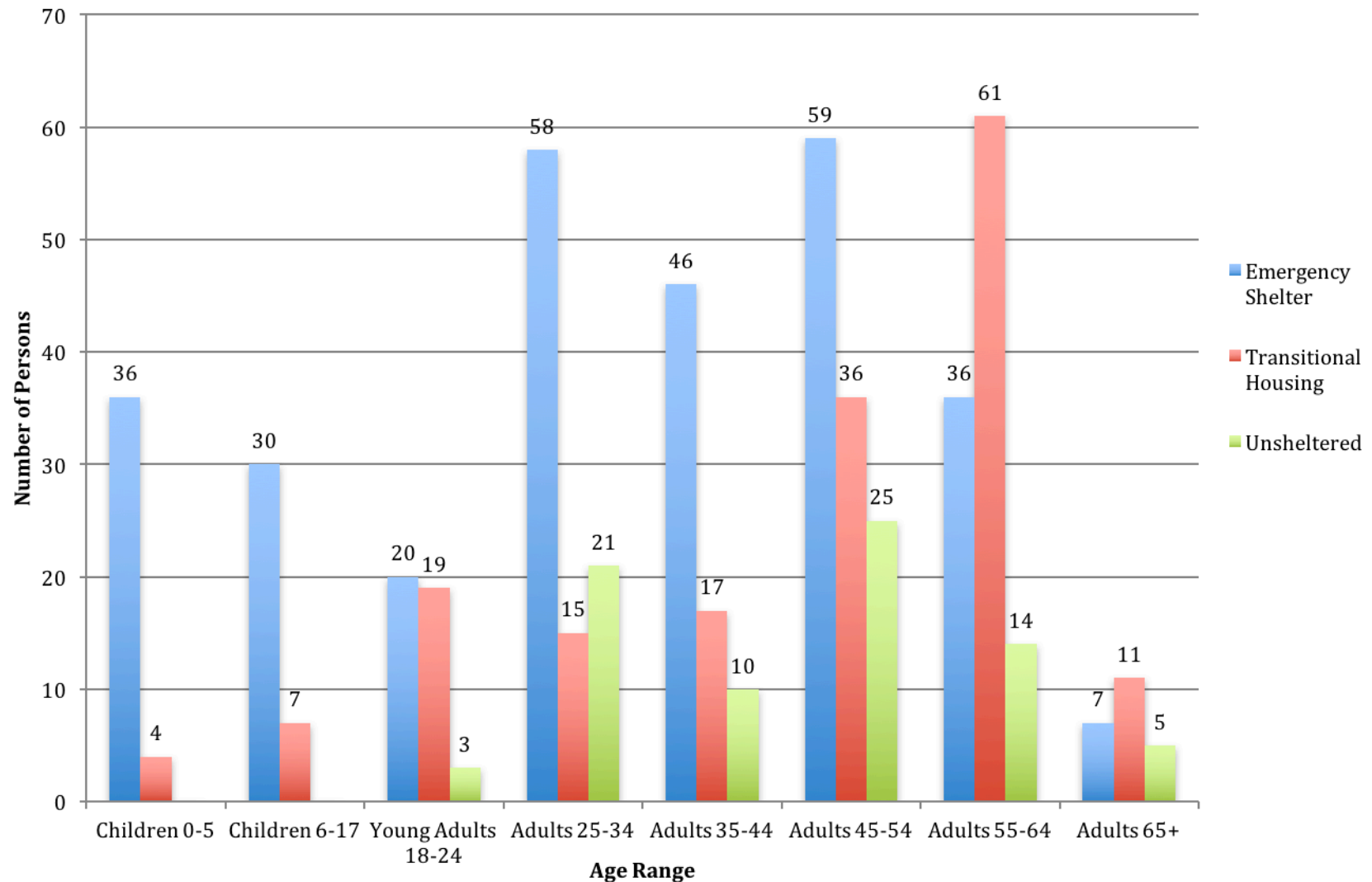
Fig. A.4. Number of Persons by Gender and Housing Situation

Number of Persons vs Gender

Gender	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Male	168	145	62
Female	123	25	16

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

Number of Persons vs Race

Race	Number of Persons
American Indian/Alaska Native	11
Black/African-American	301
Asian	4
Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian	7
White	185
Multi-Racial	14

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

Number of Persons vs Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Number of Persons
Hispanic	65
Non-Hispanic	431
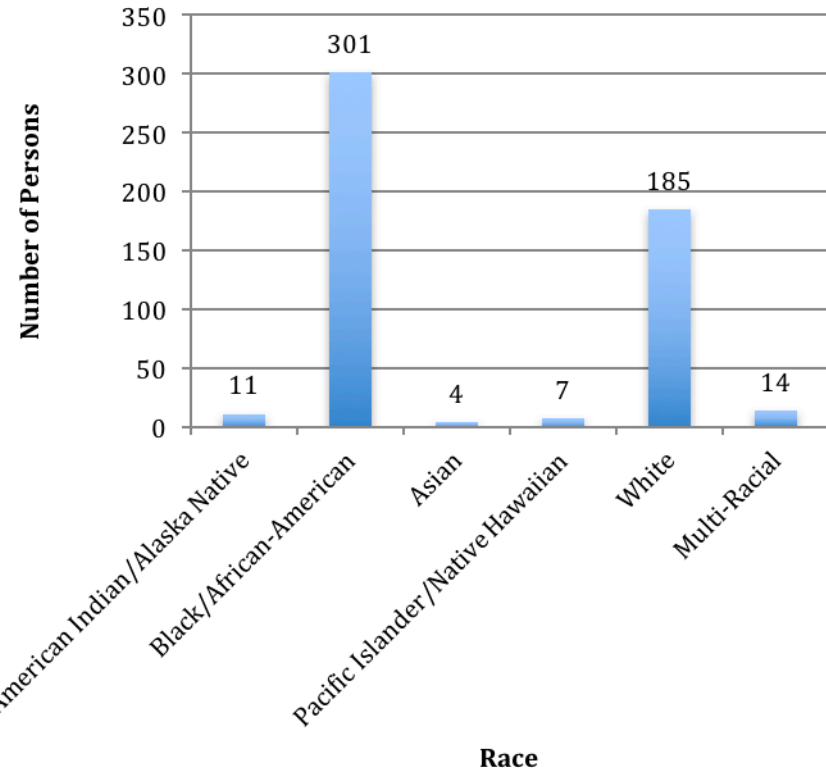
Household Characteristics – check all that apply to each person

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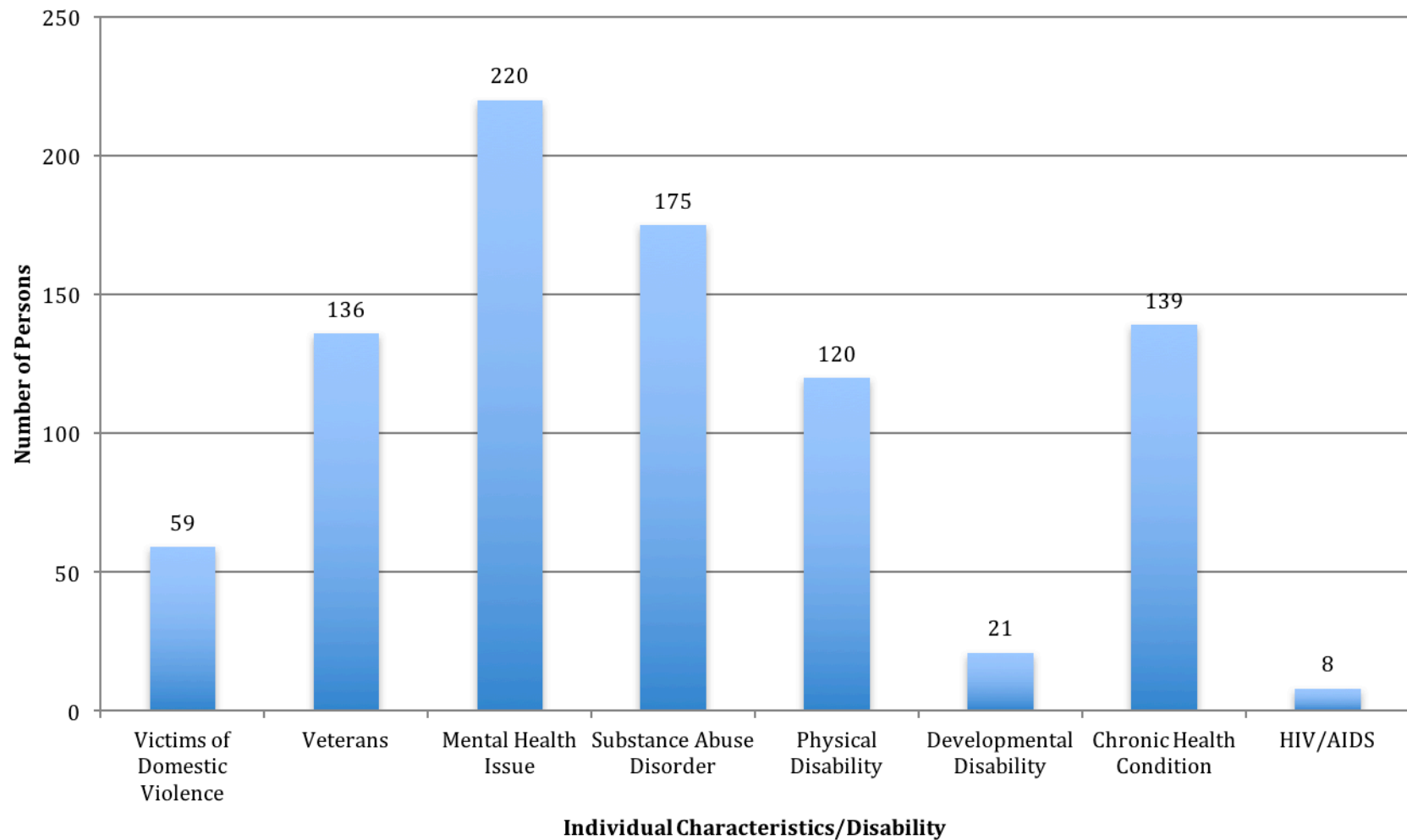
Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

Fig. A.8. Number of Homeless Households by County, State or Country of Last Permanent Address	
Last Permanent Address – State	Number of Households
Atlantic County	4
Burlington County	21
Camden County	**222**
Cumberland County	9
Essex County	3
Gloucester County	34
Hunterdon County	1
Mercer County	4
Middlesex County	1
Ocean County	1
Salem County	1
Somerset County	1
Union county	1
Florida	4
Minnesota	2
New York	2
Pennsylvania	12
South Carolina	1
Texas	1
Virginia	1
Dominican Republic	1

What was your residence prior to your current living situation?

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

Y-axis: Number of Households (0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120)

X-axis: Prior Residence

Prior Residence	Number of Households
Emergency Shelter, or Emergency Hotel Voucher	60
Hotel/Motel Paid for Without Voucher	13
Place Not Meant for Human Habitation	68
Safe Haven	4
Transitional Housing for Homeless Persons	6
Living with Family or Friends	105
Permanent Housing	74
Permanent Supportive Housing Program	2
Rooming House	3
Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention Facility	38
Medical Hospital (emergency room, acute care)	15
Psychiatric Hospital or Treatment Facility	6
Substance Abuse Treatment Facility/Detox	6
Apartment paid with Temporary Assistance from Social...	2
Foster care Home or Group Home	1
Nursing Home or Other Long Term Care Facility	1

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

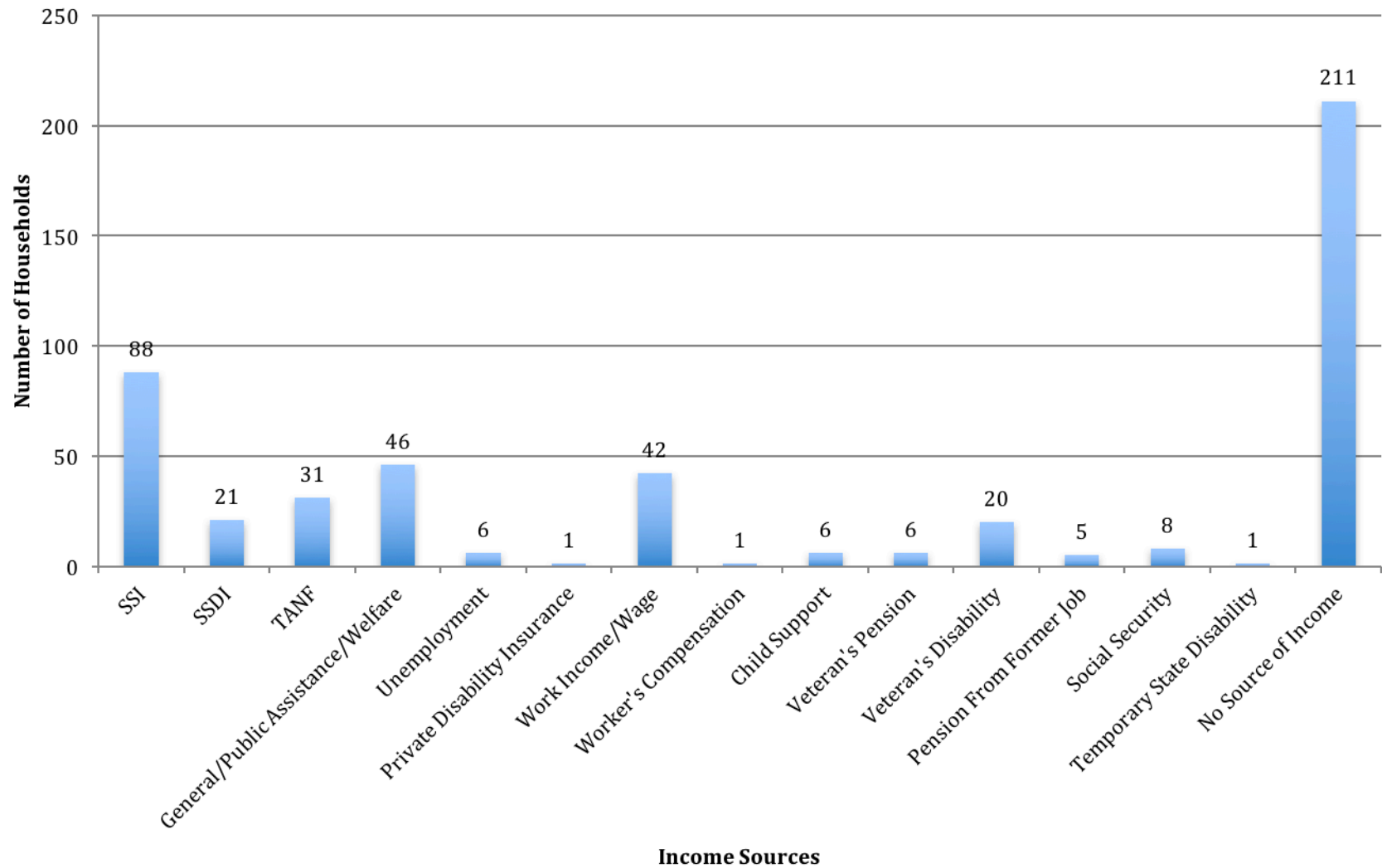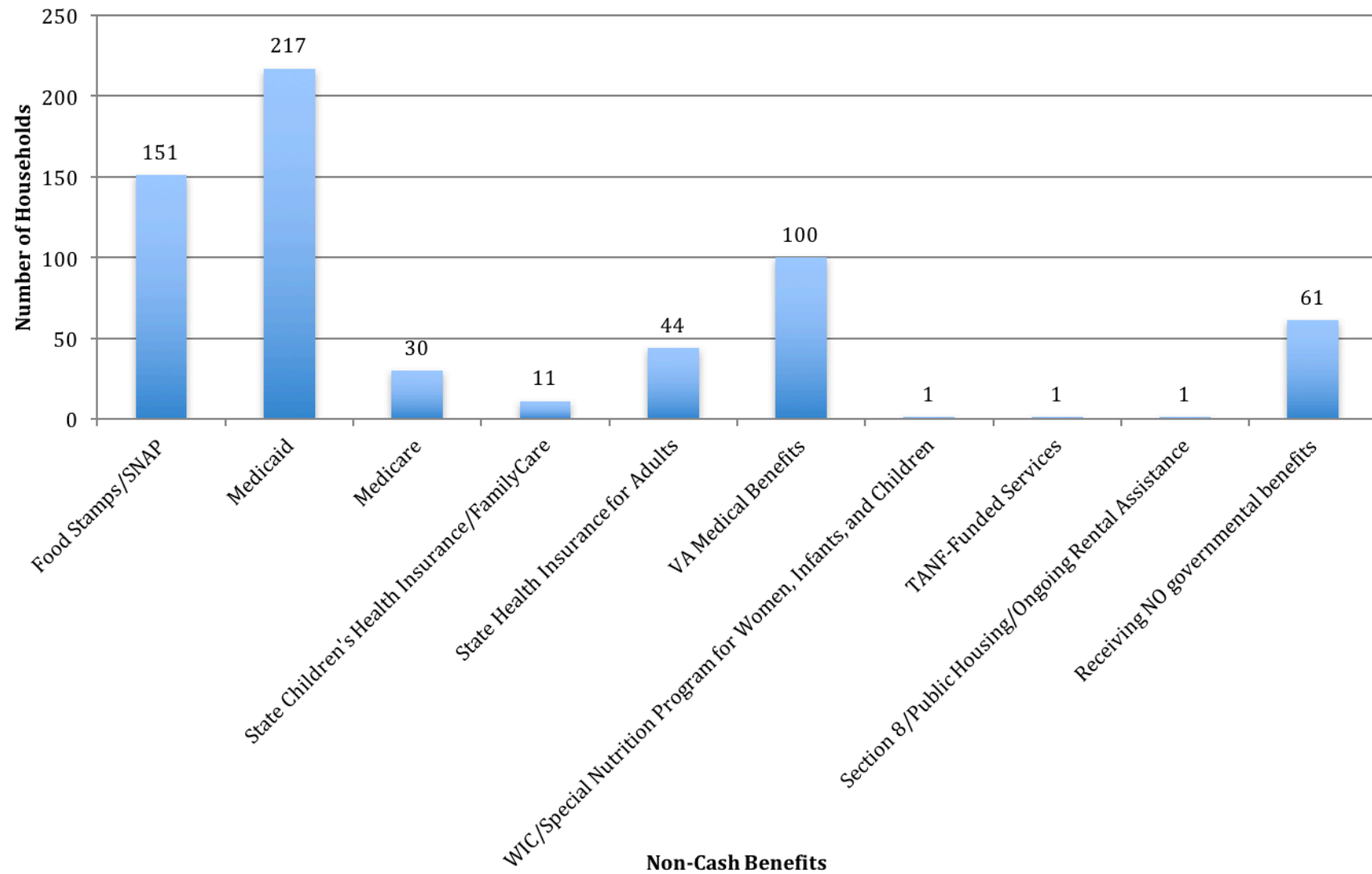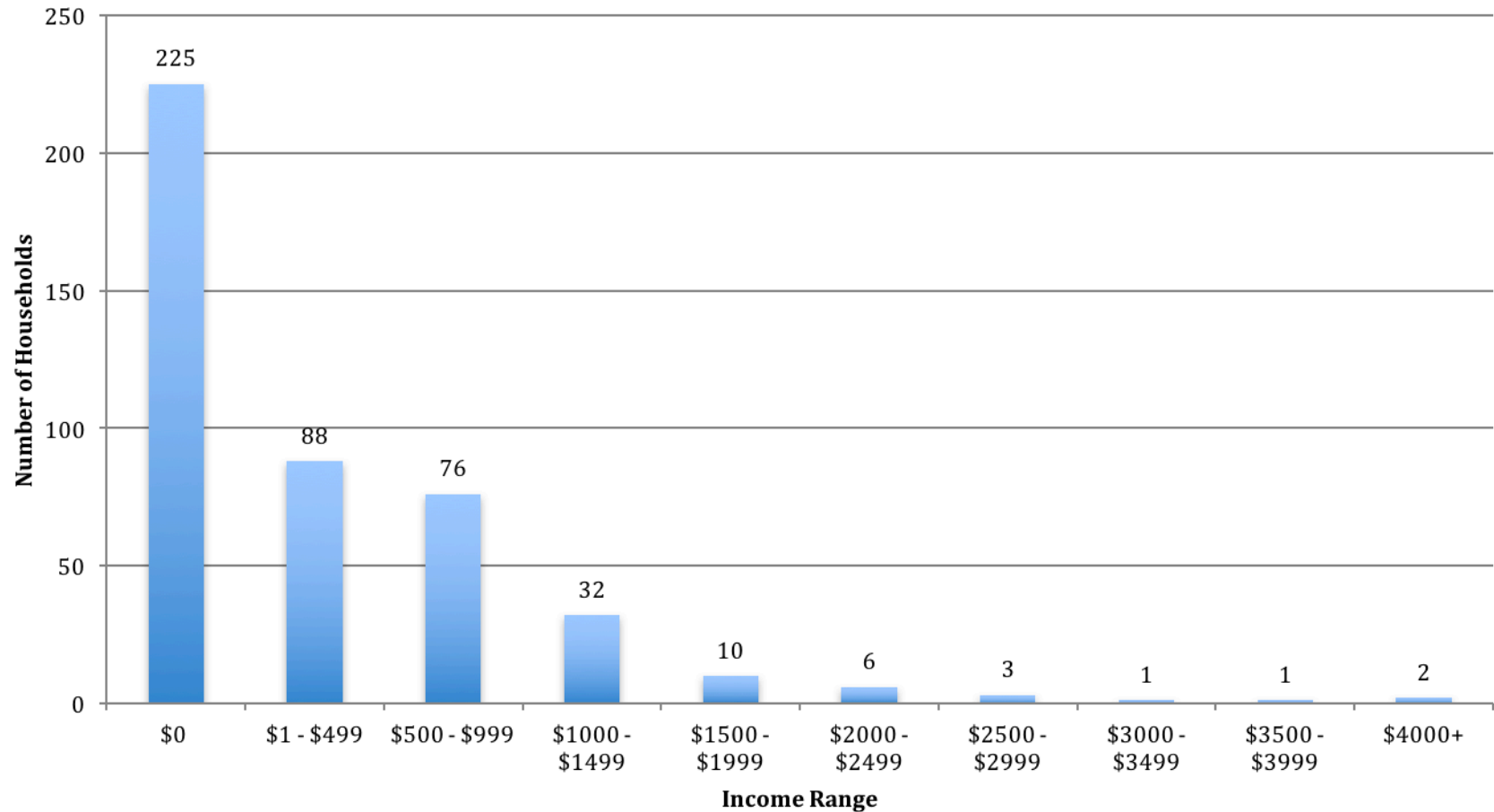## Fig. A. 10. Number of Households by Source of Cash Income

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

Bar chart showing Number of Households (y-axis) by Non-Cash Benefits (x-axis):

- Food Stamps/SNAP: 151
- Medicaid: 217
- Medicare: 30
- State Children's Health Insurance/FamilyCare: 11
- State Health Insurance for Adults: 44
- VA Medical Benefits: 100
- WIC/Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children: 1
- TANF-Funded Services: 1
- Section 8/Public Housing/Ongoing Rental Assistance: 1
- Receiving NO governmental benefits: 61

What is your monthly household income?

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

Bar chart showing Number of Households (y-axis, 0 to 250) by Income Range (x-axis):

- $0: 225
- $1 - $499: 88
- $500 - $999: 76
- $1000 - $1499: 32
- $1500 - $1999: 10
- $2000 - $2499: 6
- $2500 - $2999: 3
- $3000 - $3499: 1
- $3500 - $3999: 1
- $4000+: 2

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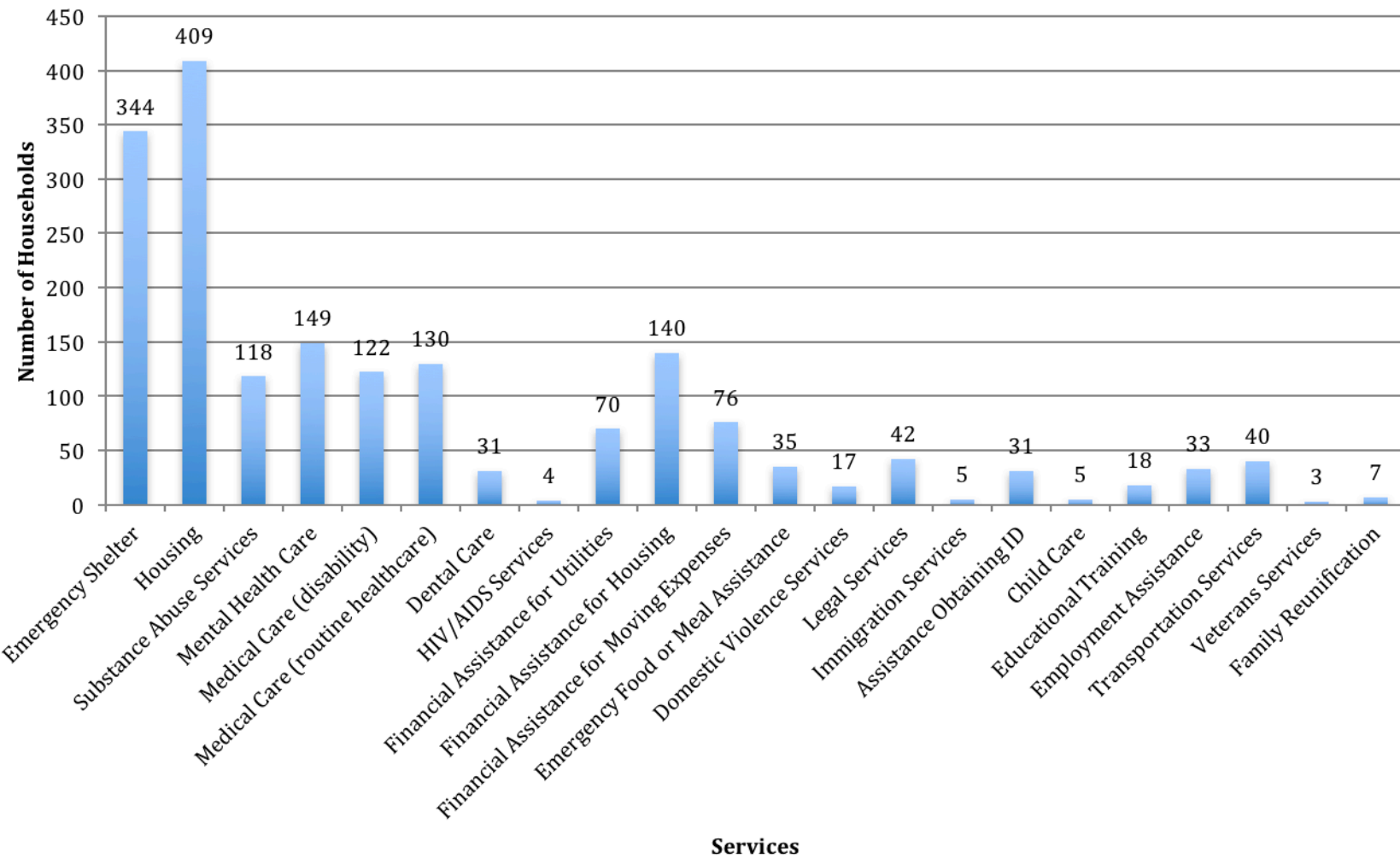
What was the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, your current living situation?

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