

Monarch Housing Associates

29 Alden Street, Suite 1B
Cranford, NJ 07016

908.272.5363

www.monarchhousing.org

A large, light-colored outline of the state of New Jersey is centered in the background of the entire page. The background itself is a solid light blue color with a dense, repeating pattern of small white numbers and symbols, creating a textured effect.

NJ
2017
Counts!

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

January 24, 2017

Table of Contents

I. Introduction.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
NJ Counts 2017.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Acknowledgements.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
This Report	Error! Bookmark not defined.
II. Data Collection and Methodology	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Requirements for the Count.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Data Collection Methods.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Limitations	Error! Bookmark not defined.
De-duplication	Error! Bookmark not defined.
III. Findings for Total Homeless Population.....	7
Key Findings	7
Total Homeless Population	7
Homeless Families and Individuals	8
Demographics	9
Disabilities	9
Victims of Domestic Violence.....	10
Veterans	10
Income and Benefits	11
Length of Homelessness	12
Cause of Homelessness	12
IV. Findings for the Chronically Homeless	13
Total Chronically Homeless Population.....	13
Families and Individuals	14
Demographics	15
Disabilities	15
Subpopulations.....	16
Income and Benefits	16
Length of Homelessness	16
Cause of Homelessness	17
V. Findings for the Unsheltered Homeless	18
Total Unsheltered Homeless Population.....	18
Families and Individuals	18
Demographics	19
Disabilities	19
Subpopulations.....	19
Income and Benefits	20
Length of Homelessness	20
Cause of Homelessness	20
VI. Appendix	22

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 373 households, including 546 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Middlesex County, according to the 2017 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 59 households, with 71 persons, were identified as chronically homeless.
- 117 households, with 125 unsheltered homeless persons were counted; were adult-only households.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 24th, 2017, a total of 546 persons, in 373 households, were experiencing homelessness in Middlesex County, according to the 2017 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 89 persons (19.5%) and 79 households (26.9%) from 2016. Middlesex County had 6.4% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in 2017.

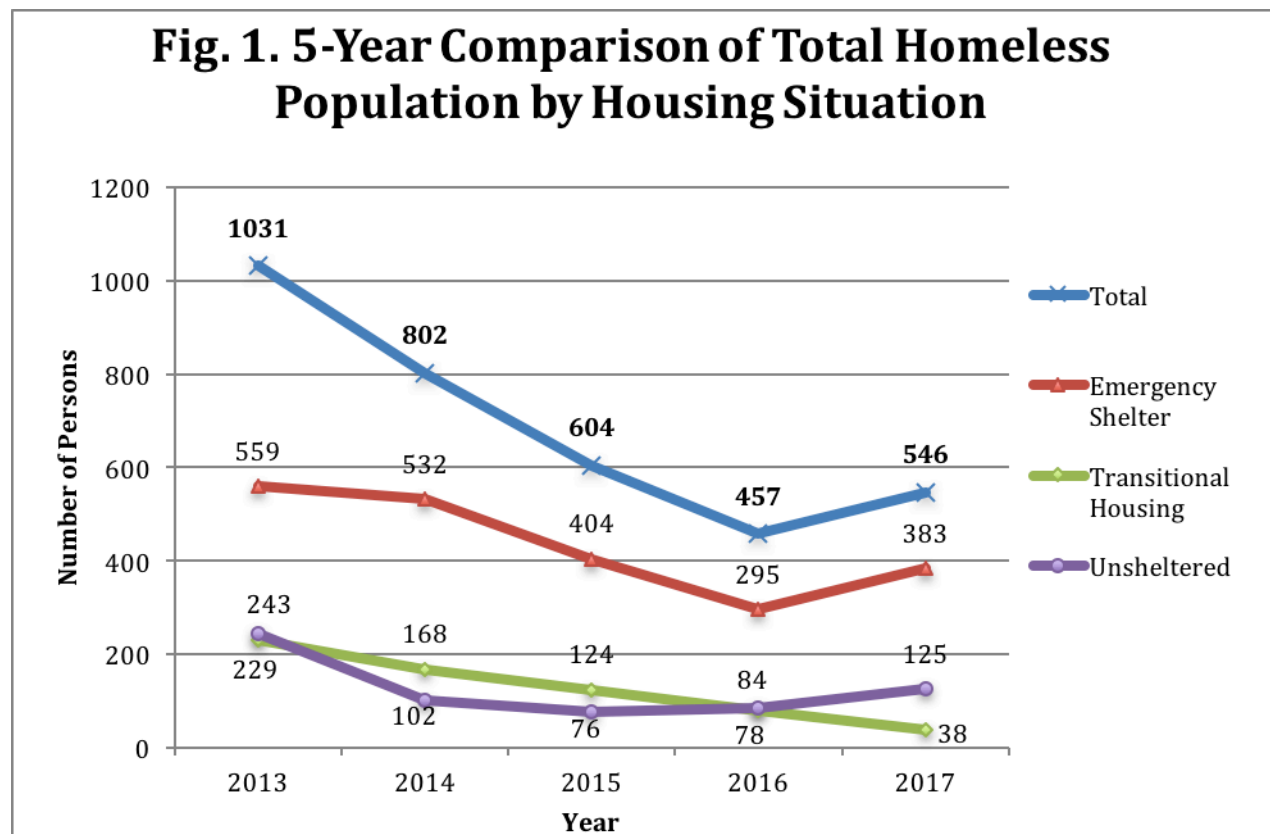
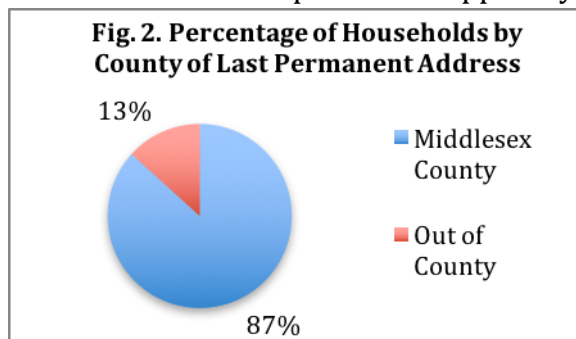


Figure 1 shows that, in 2017, 383 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 38 stayed in transitional housing, and 125 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. The unsheltered count rose by 48.8% (41 persons) and the number of those staying in emergency shelter rose by 29.8% (88 persons). The number of persons in transitional housing dropped by 40 persons (51.3%).

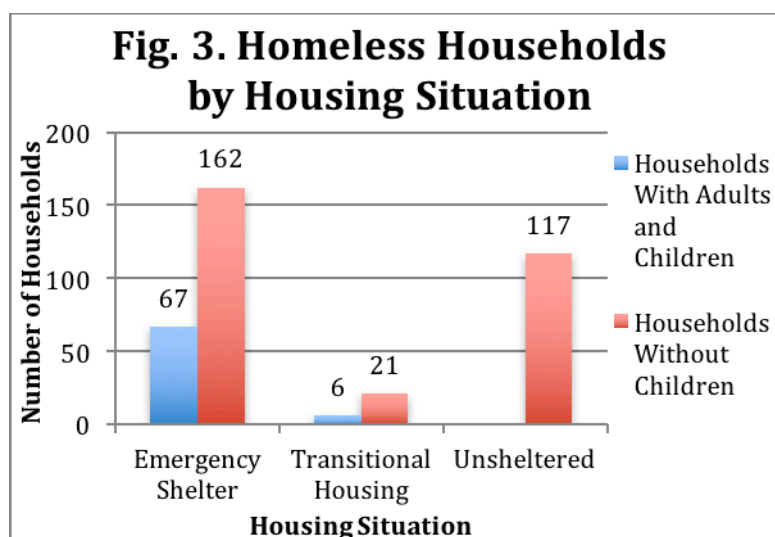
Figure 1 also shows that, over the past five years, the total number of homeless persons counted has gone down in Middlesex County, since the high count of 2013 (1,031). During the five-year period, total homelessness fell by 485 persons (47%). During the same five-year period, the number of persons in emergency shelter on the night of the count saw a decrease of 176 persons (31.5%), while the number of unsheltered persons dropped by 118 persons (48.6%)

As Figure 2 shows, in 2017 13% of homeless households in Middlesex 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 373 homeless households counted in Middlesex County in 2017, 73 (19.6%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. These families included 228 persons, 146 children under age 18, and 82 adults. The average family size was 3.2 persons. Figure 3 shows that 67 of the families were staying in emergency shelter (91.8%), and 6 were in transitional housing programs for the homeless (8.2%). There

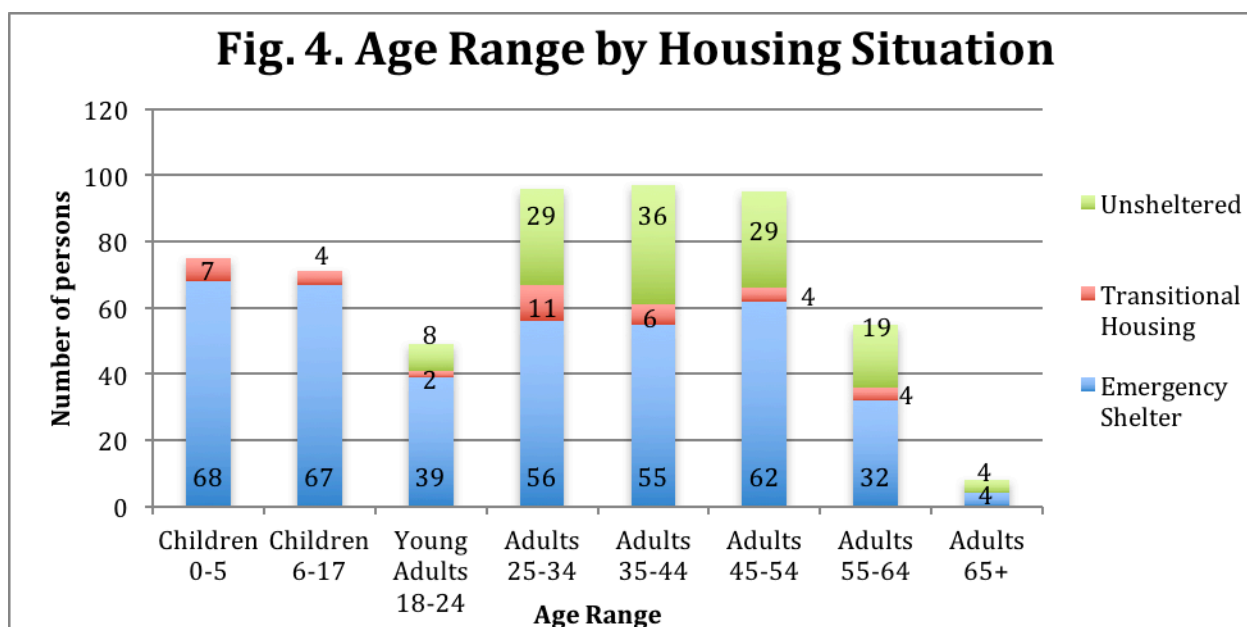
were 0 unsheltered families. In 2017, Middlesex County counted the same number of homeless families as in 2016.

80.4% (300) of the homeless households in Middlesex County were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 318 adult individuals. 162 (54%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 21 (7%) were in transitional housing, and 117 (39%) were unsheltered. Middlesex County has seen the number of adult-only households increase by 79 (35.7%) since 2016.

As Figure 3 indicates, similar to 2016, there were no households with only children under 18 years old reported in 2017.

Demographics

There were a total of 49 (9%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 351 (64.3%) adults over age 24, and 146 (26.7%) children under 18 years old experiencing homelessness on the night of the count in Middlesex County. Figure 4 shows that the majority of homeless children who were under the age of 18 were between 0 and 5 years of age (75, 51.4%). Among adults, more were between 35 and 55 years old than any other age range (17.8% of all homeless persons, 24.3% of adults); this was also the most represented age range overall. 8 persons (1.5%) were over the age of 65.

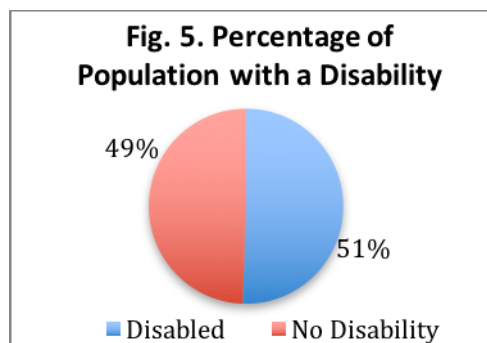


41% (224) of homeless respondents were female, 58.6% (320) were male, and 0.4% (2) were transgender.

50% of respondents identified their race as White, making that the largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported. The next largest group self-identified as Black or African-American (45.4%), followed by those identifying as Multi-Racial (1.8%) and Asian (1.6%). With regard to ethnicity, 33.2% of respondents identified themselves as Hispanic, or Latino.

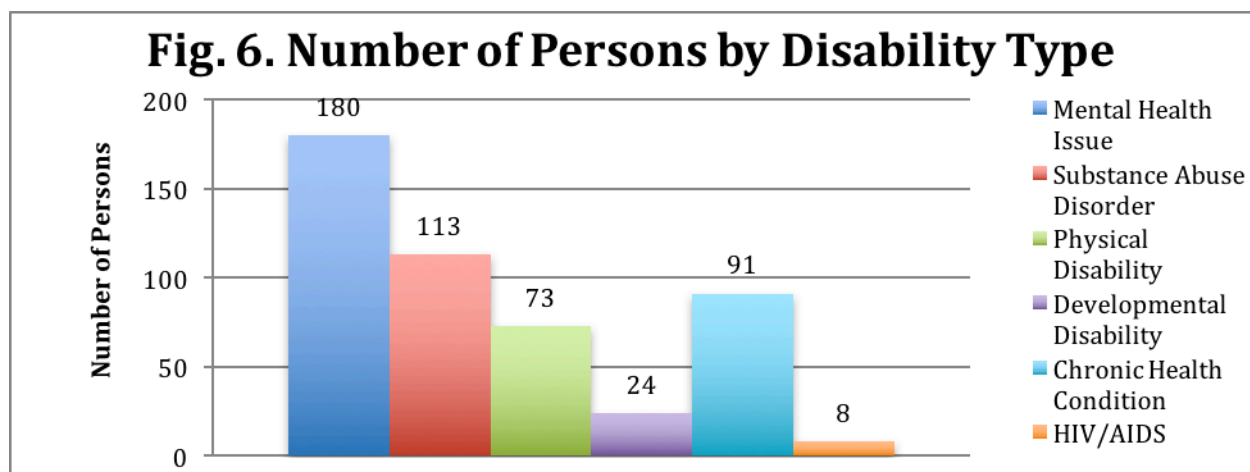
Disabilities

Figure 5 illustrates that 51% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 63.5% of adults reported some type of disability compared to 15.1% of children. Figure 6 shows the number of



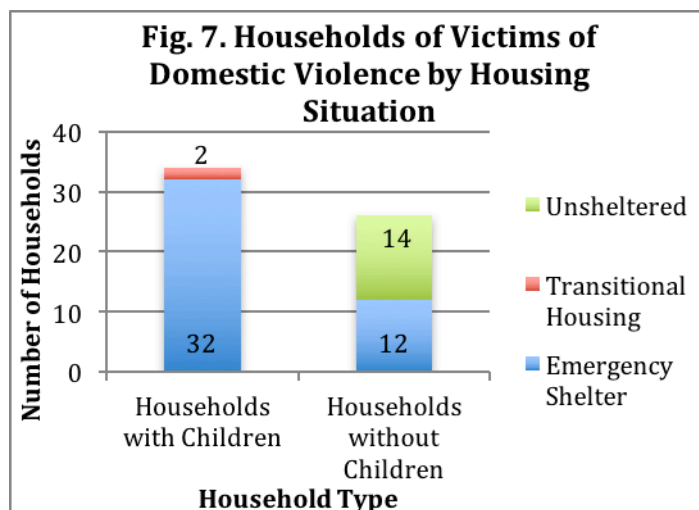
the homeless persons that identified as having various disabilities. The most common disabilities identified include mental health issues (32.9%) and substance abuse disorders (20.7%).

Among disabled adults, 66.9% reported mental health issues making this the most prevalent disability (42.5% of total homeless adult population). Among disabled homeless children the highest reported disabilities included mental health issues and developmental disabilities (both 45.5%) than any other disability.



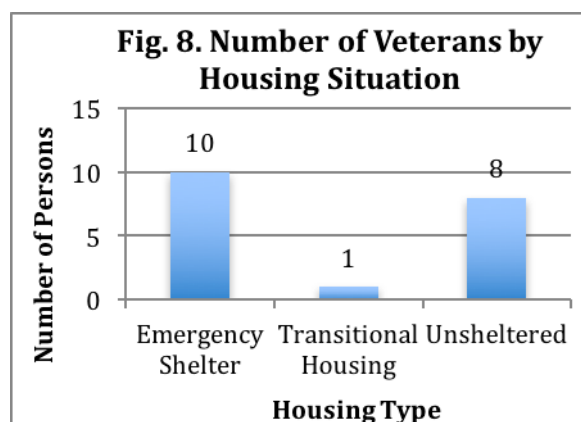
Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in Middlesex County, 60 homeless households identified as victims of domestic violence (See Figure 7). The majority of these households (34 households, 56.7%) were households with children, 2 (3.3%) of whom were in transitional housing. 26 (43.3%) were adult-only households that reported being victims of domestic violence on the night of the count, 23.3% (14) of whom were unsheltered.



Veterans

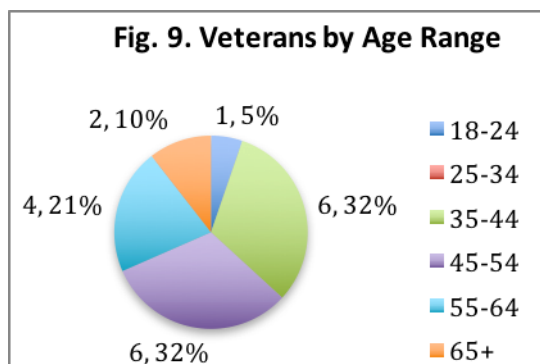
In its plan, *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*, the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) prioritized ending homelessness among veterans by 2015. Many communities in New Jersey have also been



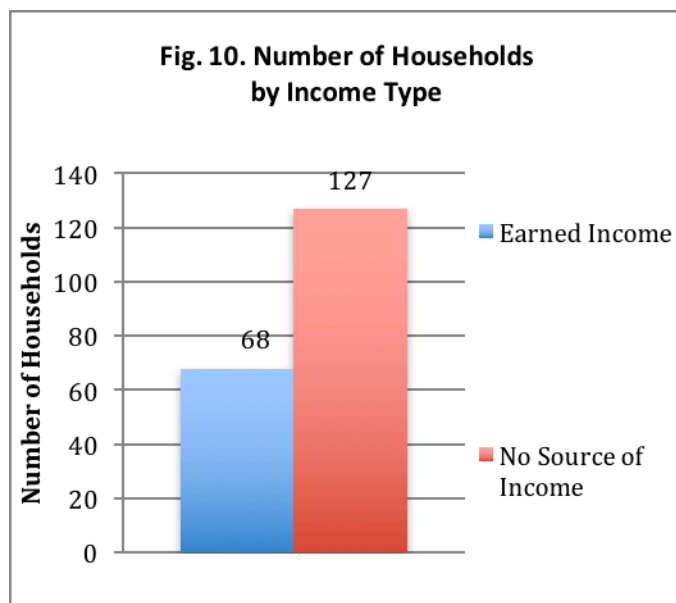
working hard to end homelessness among our country's servicemen and women.

19 homeless veteran households were counted on the night of the count, 5 (35.7%) more than in 2016. 18 (94.7%) were in adult-only households and 1 (5.3%) was part of a household with adults and children. Figure 8 shows the number of homeless veterans by their housing location on the night of the count. The largest contingent of homeless veterans was found to be staying in emergency shelter (52.6%). In addition, 8 veterans were unsheltered (42.1%), and 1 veteran was in transitional housing (5.3%).

17 homeless veterans in Middlesex County were male (89.4%) 1 was female (5.3%) 1 was transgender (5.3%), and the most common racial background identified among them was White (9 persons, 47.4%), followed by 8 (42.1%) identifying as Black or African American. Figure 9 illustrates the percentage of homeless veterans by age range.



14 of the 19 veterans, 73.7%, reported having some type of disability. The most common disabilities among these were mental health issues, which affected 9 persons (64.3%), and substance abuse disorders, which affected 7 persons (50%). The three types of services that homeless veteran households sought the most were housing (100%), financial assistance for housing (57.9%), and financial assistance for utilities (57.9%). Among the veteran households identified, 21% (4 households) were connected with VA healthcare benefits, and 2 (10.5%) connected with VA Disability. None of the veteran households were connected with VA Pension, and 26.3% of the homeless veteran households reported that they had no source of income.



Income and Benefits

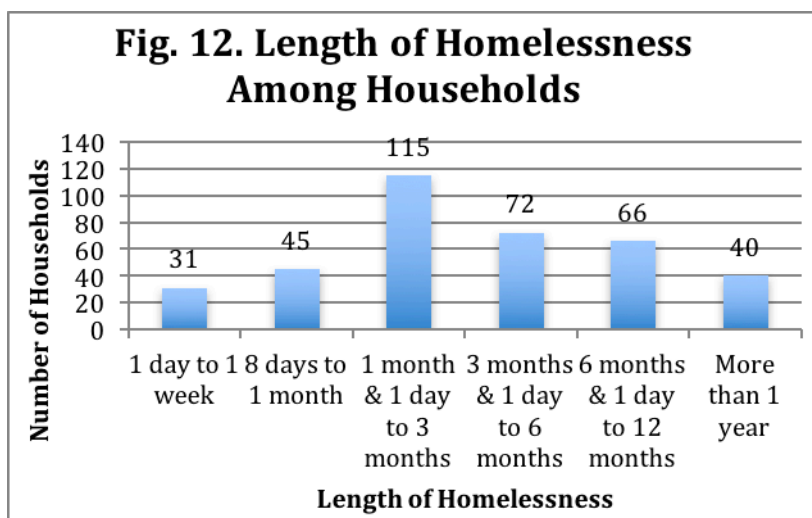
Among all those households experiencing homelessness in the county on the night of the count, 34% had no source of income, and 18.2% reported earned income or wages from a job. General Assistance (GA), was the most common source of income among respondents (19.8%), followed by Earned Income (18.2%), Supplemental Security Income (SSI) (12.3%), and TANF (11%). Figure 11 shows the average monthly income for all homeless households.

Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	\$487.59	\$764.67	\$436.20

21.4% 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 62.5% of respondents. 57.9% reported receiving Food Stamps (SNAP).

Length of Homelessness

As Figure 12 shows, 115 (30.8%) homeless households reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted from 1 month and 1 day to 3 months, making this the most commonly reported length of homelessness among households. In total, 76 (20.4%) reported having been

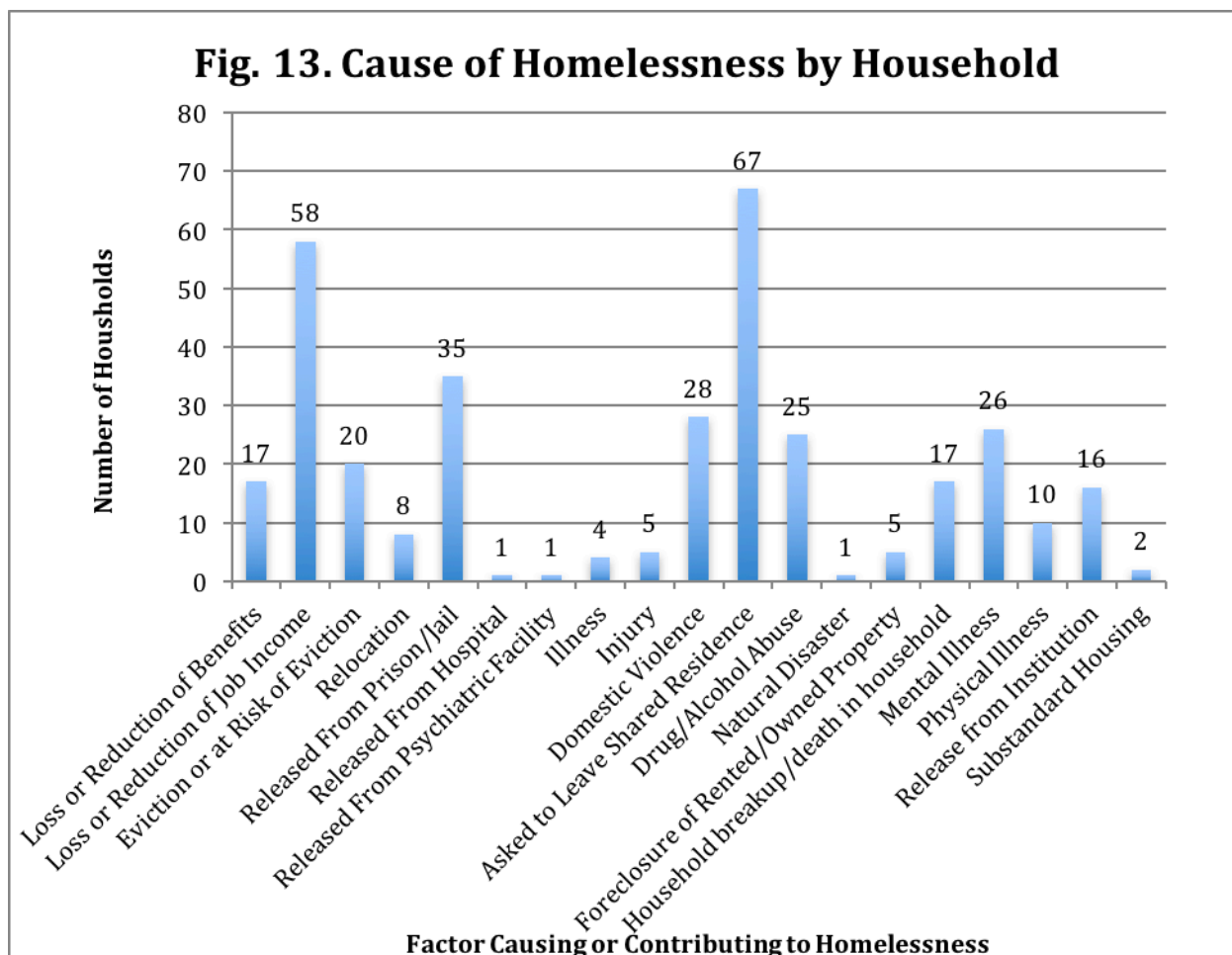


homeless for less than 1 month. 72 households (19.3%) reported that they had been homeless for between 3 months and 1 day to 6 months, and 66 (17.7%) reported they had been homeless between 6 months and 1 day and 12 months. Together, these two responses account for 37% of all respondent households. 40 households (10.7%) reported being homeless for more than 1 year, an increase of 1 household, but a decrease of 2.5% from 2016.

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 (67 households, 18%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factor reported was a loss or reduction of job income (58 households, 15.5%).

When households were asked ‘what was your residence prior to your current living situation?’ more said they were staying in a place not mean for human habitation (75 households, 20.1%) than any other type of residence. 17.7% reported residing in permanent housing prior to their current living situation. 8.8% reported they had previously staying with friends and family, and 8% reported staying in jail, prison, or juvenile detention prior.



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

59 households, made up of 71 total persons, were chronically homeless in Middlesex County, according to the 2017 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 25 persons (54.3%) from 2016. This increase caused the rate of chronic homelessness to increase as a percentage of the overall homeless population from 10.1% to 13%.

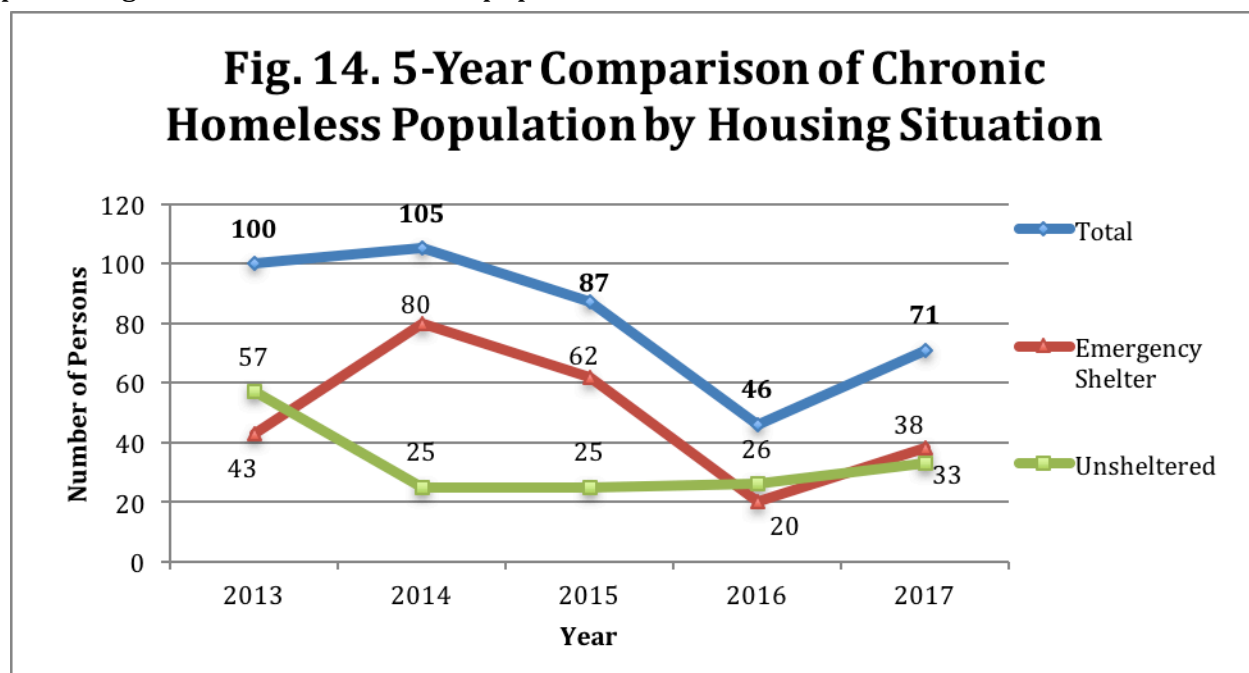
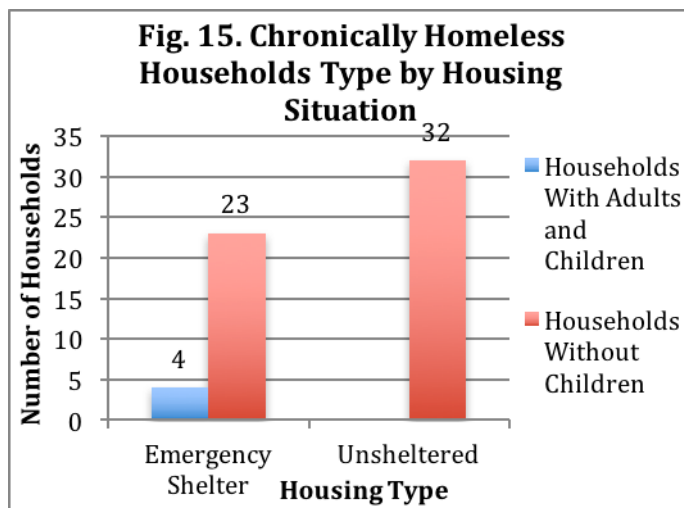


Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless respondents who were in emergency shelters or living unsheltered in Middlesex County from 2013 to 2017. Despite increasing in 2017, since 2013 the total of chronically homeless persons counted has decreased by 29 persons (29%). During this same period, the numbers of chronically homeless persons in emergency shelters and living unsheltered have fluctuated, but have also decreased overall. Since 2016, though, the number of unsheltered chronically homeless persons increased 26.9%, from 26 persons to 33, and the number of chronically homeless persons in emergency shelter rose by 90% (18 persons).

Families and Individuals

Of the 59 chronically homeless households counted in 2017, 4 (6.8%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. These families included 14 persons (55.5% more than 2017), and the average family size was 3.5 persons. All chronically homeless families



stayed in emergency shelters on the night of the count.

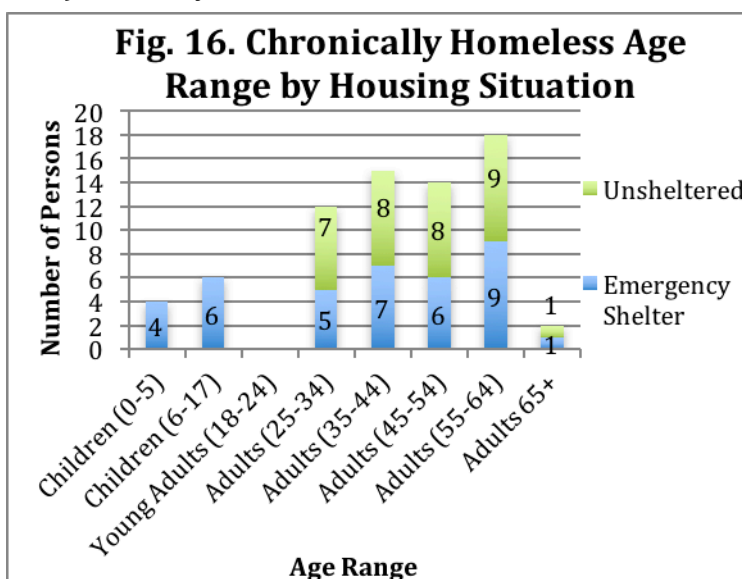
There were 57 chronically homeless persons in 55 households with no children 17 or younger counted in Middlesex County, making up 93.2% of the chronically homeless population. There were 23 (41.8%) of these households sheltered in emergency shelters, an increase from 10 in 2016. 32 (58.2%) of these adult households were unsheltered on the night of the count, the same number as in 2016.

Demographics

Of the 71 total chronically homeless persons, 0 were between 18 and 24 years old, and 10 (14.1%) were children 17 or younger. As shown in Figure 16, the largest number of chronically homeless persons (18, 25.4%) in a single category fell between the ages of 55 and 64 years of age; with 2 persons (2.8%) over 65 years old.

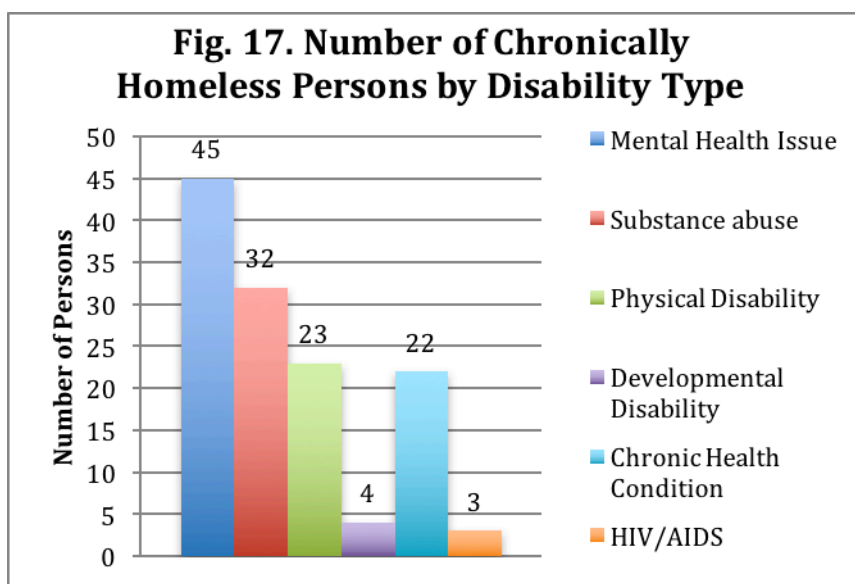
60.6% of those counted as chronically homeless were male, 38% were female, and 1.4% were transgender.

The largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported their race as White (49.3%). The next largest group self-identified as Black or African-American (47.9%), followed by persons identifying as American Indian/Alaska Native (1.4%). With regard to ethnicity, 22.5% of respondents identified as Hispanic, or Latino.



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 (63.4%) and substance abuse disorders (45.1%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the chronically



homeless can be seen in Figure 17.

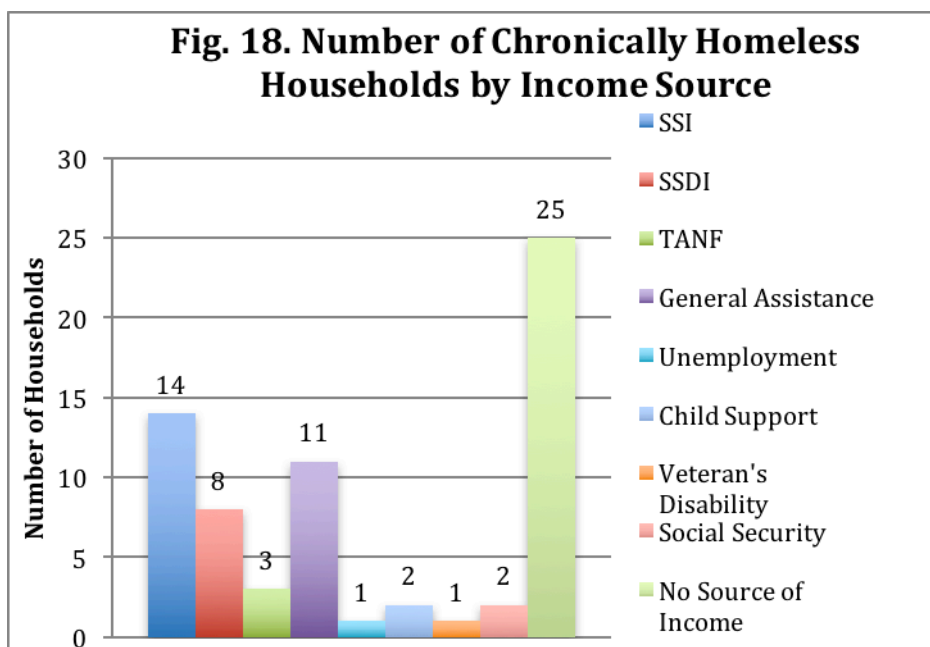
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 6 chronically homeless households in Middlesex County reported being victims of domestic violence (8.5%). 4 victims were unsheltered, and 2 victim household was staying in emergency shelter on the night of the count.

There were 5 veterans identified as chronically homeless on the night of the count (8.2%). All were single individuals, 2 of whom was staying in emergency shelter, and 3 who were unsheltered.

Income and Benefits

Among all the chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 42.4% reported receiving no form of cash income, and 14 reported having SSI (23.7%), making this the most common source of cash income among all households. Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. 0 households reported having any earned income.

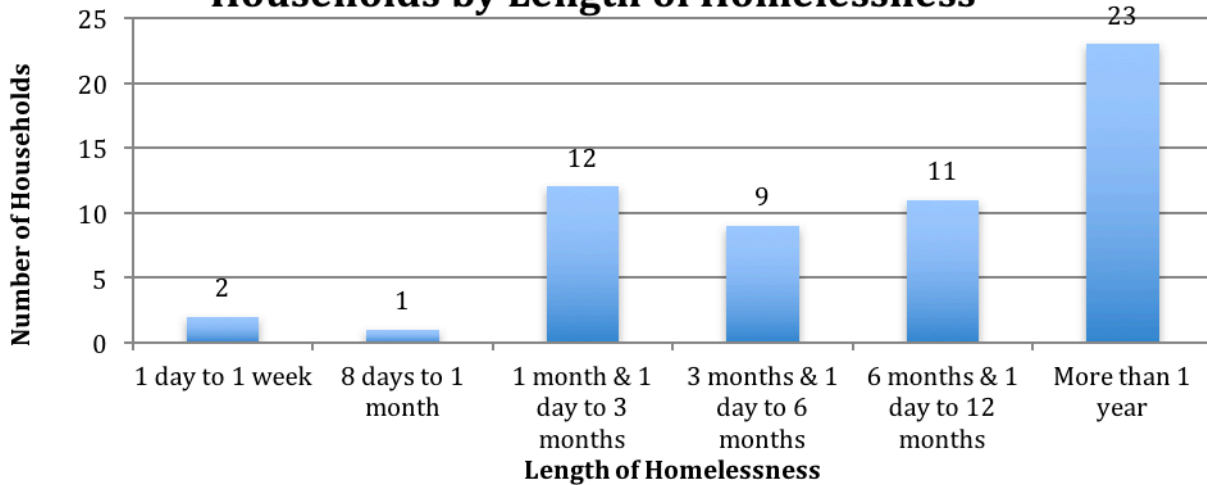


16.9% of chronically homeless households reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Medicaid and Food Stamps (SNAP) were the top reported non-cash benefits among this population, with 59.3% and 57.6% receiving these benefits, respectively.

Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that the majority of chronically homeless households, 23 of the 59 households (39%), reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year. This is an increase of 2 (9.5%) from the 21 chronically homeless persons homeless for more than a year counted in 2016. Among those homeless for more than 1 year, 47.8% were homeless between 2 and 5 years, and 13% were homeless for more than 5 years.

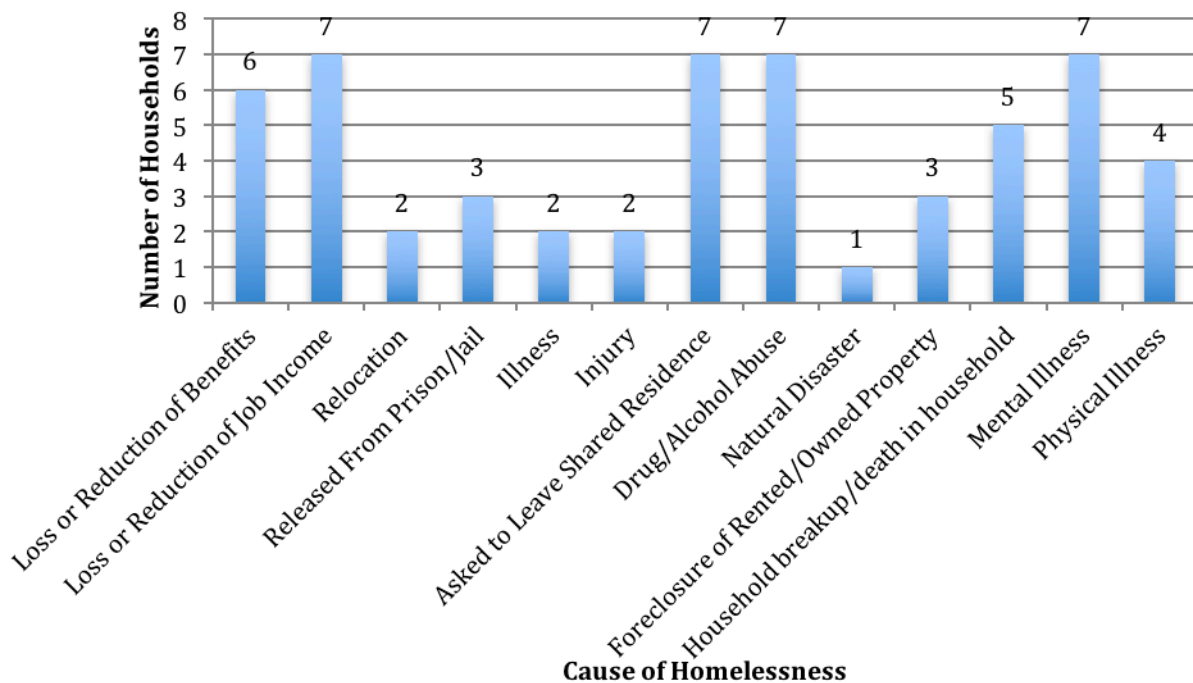
Fig. 19. Number of Chronically Homeless Households by Length of Homelessness



Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, an equal number of chronically homeless households (7, 11.9%) cited loss or reduction of job income, being asked to leave a shared residence, drug or alcohol abuse, and mental illness. Figure 20 shows the other factors reported.

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



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

117 households, made up of 125 persons, were living unsheltered in Middlesex County, according to the 2017 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 48 (69.6%) households, but an increase of 41 persons (48.8%) from 2016.

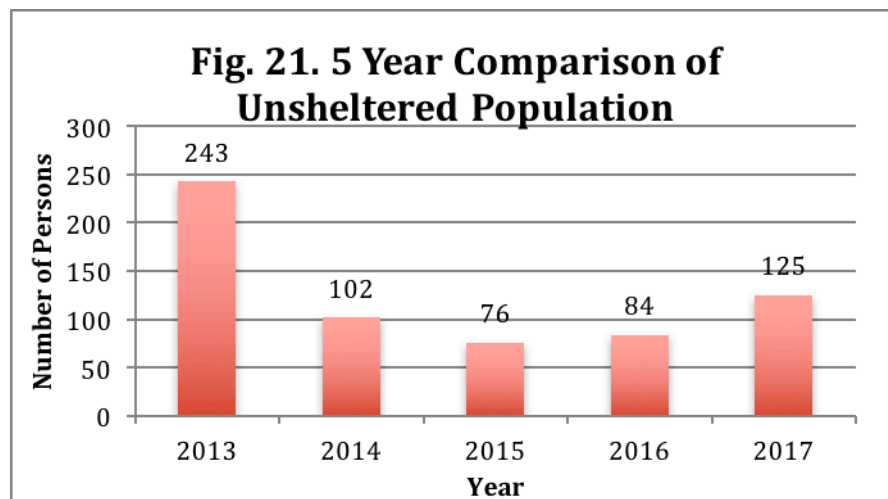


Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered respondents from 2013 to 2017. Despite increases since 2015, over the past five years, the total number of unsheltered persons has been reduced by 48.6%.

Families and Individuals

0 unsheltered households counted in 2017 were unsheltered families with adults and children.

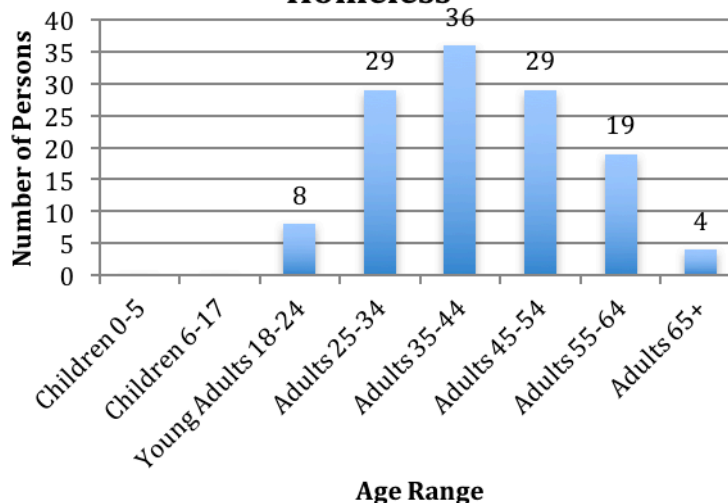
All 117 households were adult-only households, made up of 109 individuals and 8 couple households.

Demographics

Of the 125 unsheltered persons counted, 8 (6.4%) were between 18 and 24 years old. 36 (28.8%) of those living unsheltered were between the ages of 35 and 44. 4 (3.2%) were older than 65.

91 of the 125 unsheltered persons were male (72.8%). 57.6% identified their race as White and 36% identified as Black or African-American. 37.6% of the respondents identified as Hispanic.

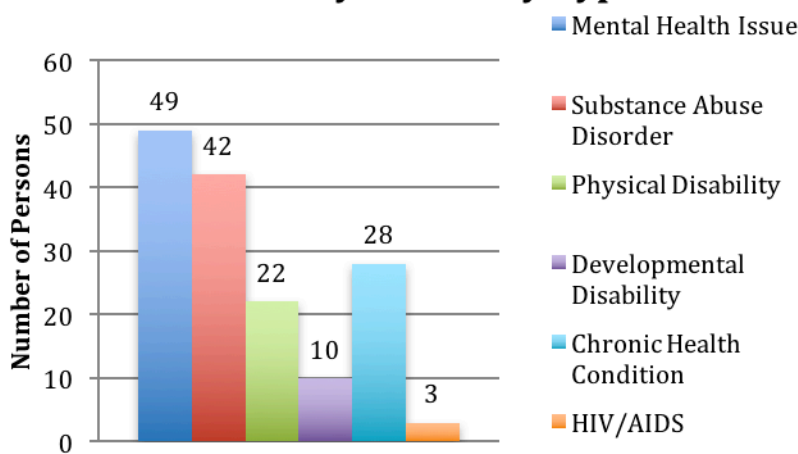
Fig. 22. Age Range of Unsheltered Homeless



Disabilities

60.8% of unsheltered persons reported having some disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were mental health issues (64.5%) and substance abuse disorders (55.3%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.

Fig. 23. Number of Unsheltered Persons by Disability Type



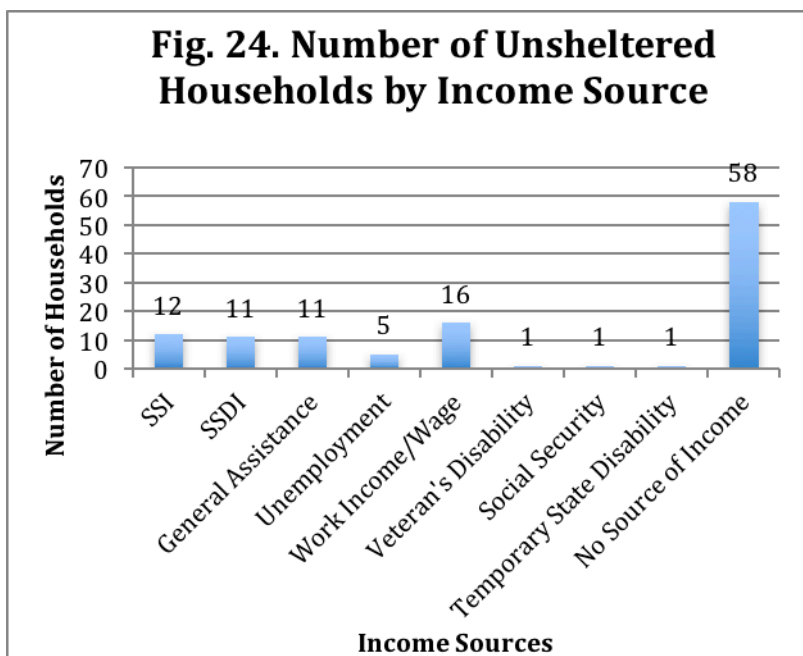
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 14 (11.2%) of the unsheltered homeless persons in Middlesex County reported being victims of domestic violence. 13 (92.9%) were adult individuals, while 1 (7.1%) was a member of a couple household.

There were 8 unsheltered veteran households on the night of the count 6 (75%) of whom were individuals, and 2 (25%) who were in couple households.

Income and Benefits

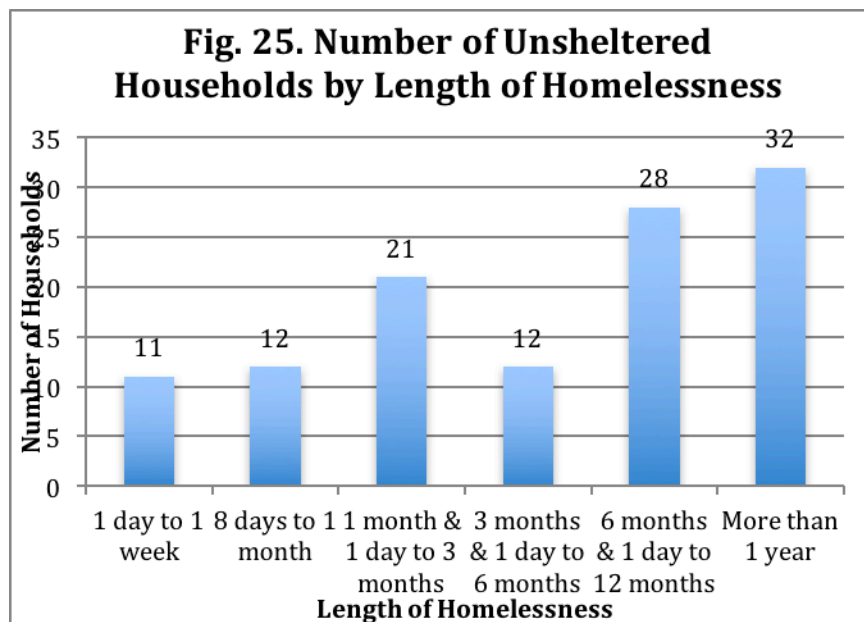
Among all unsheltered respondents on the night of the count, 58 (49.6%) reported having no source of income. The average monthly income among unsheltered households was approximately \$436.20. Figure 24 shows the sources of income received. Earned Income was received by the most: 13.7% of households.



43 of the 117 unsheltered households (36.8%) reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Medicaid was the top reported non-cash benefit among this population, with 34.2% receiving this benefit, while 32.5% were receiving Food Stamps (SNAP) and 3.4% were receiving Medicare.

Length of Homelessness

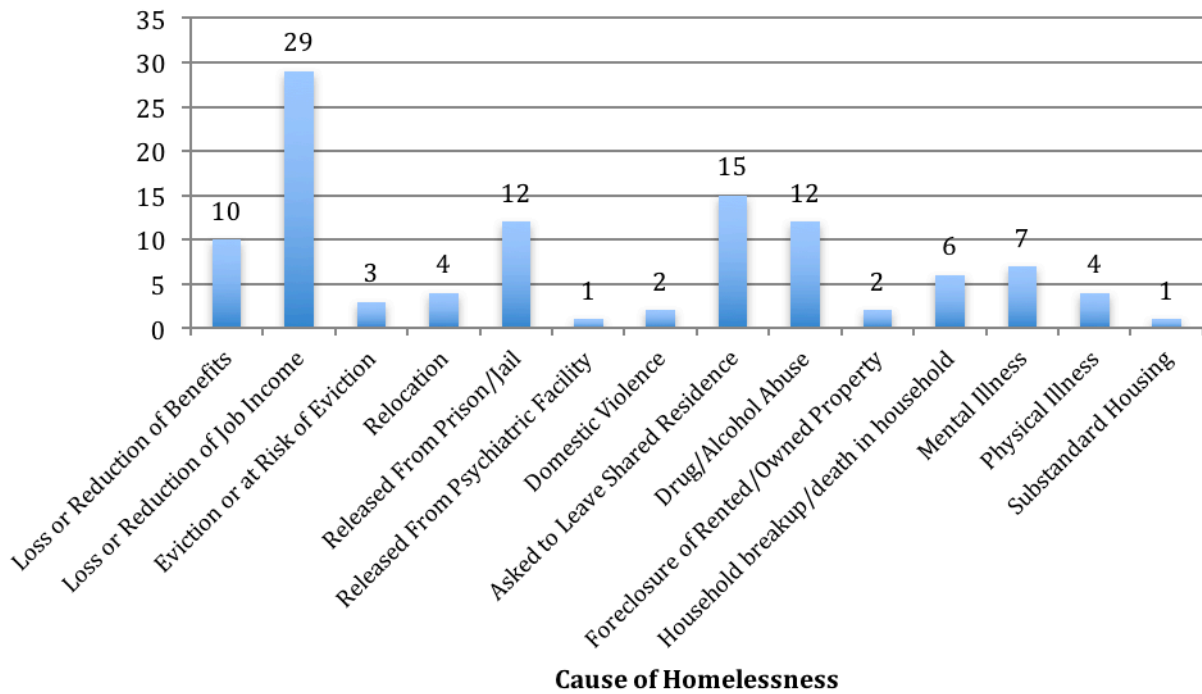
As shown in Figure 25, more unsheltered homeless households (27%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted more than 1 year than any other length of time. 28 (23.9%) reported they had been homeless between 6 months and one day, and 12 months.



Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more unsheltered households said loss or reduction of job income (24.8%) than any other factor. As Figure 26 shows, other factors reported included being asked to leave a shared residence, a loss or reduction of income, release from prison/jail, and drug or alcohol abuse.

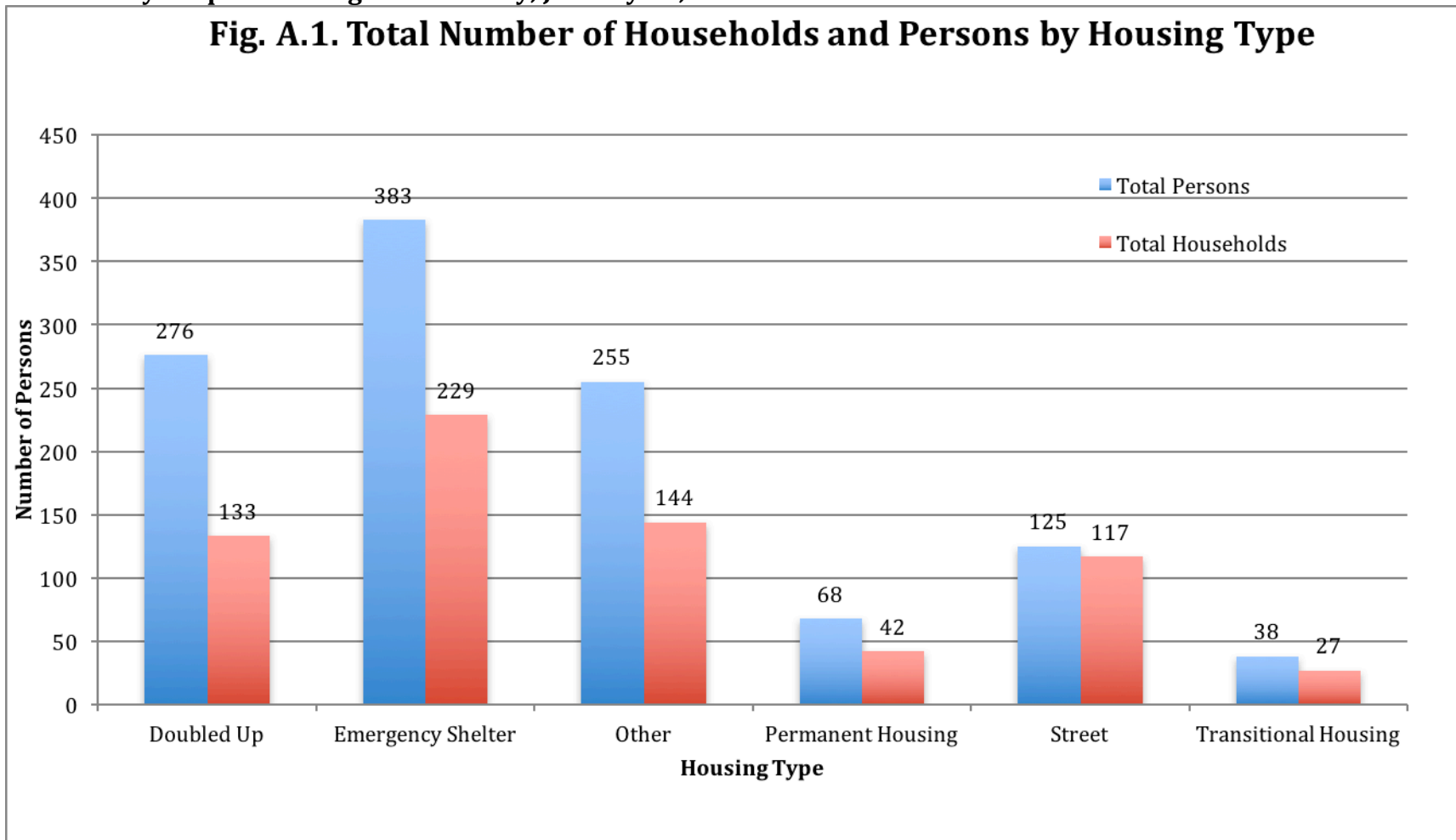
Fig. 26. Unsheltered Households by Cause of Homelessness



VI. Appendix

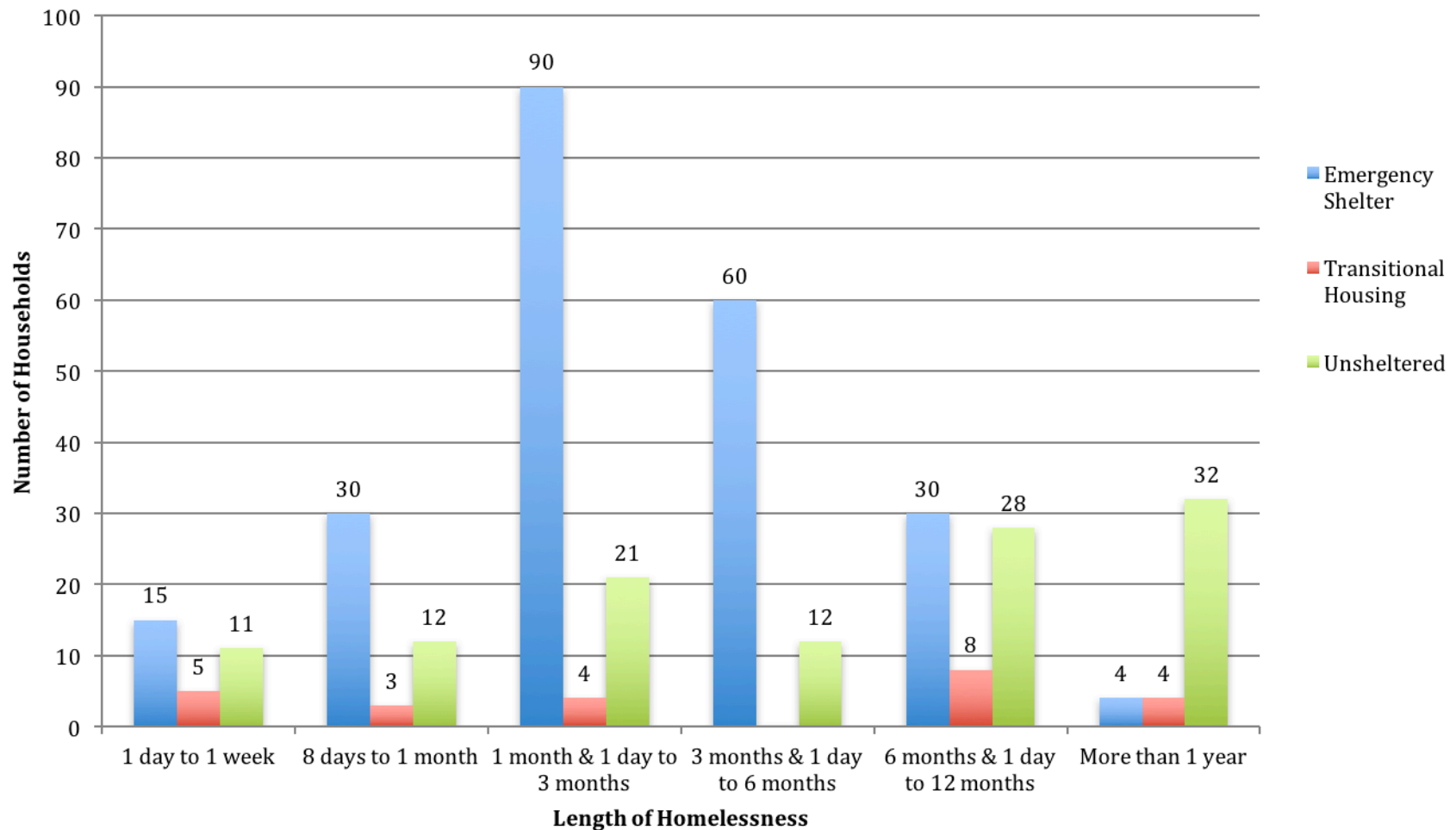
Where did you spend the night of Tuesday, January 24, 2017?

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



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

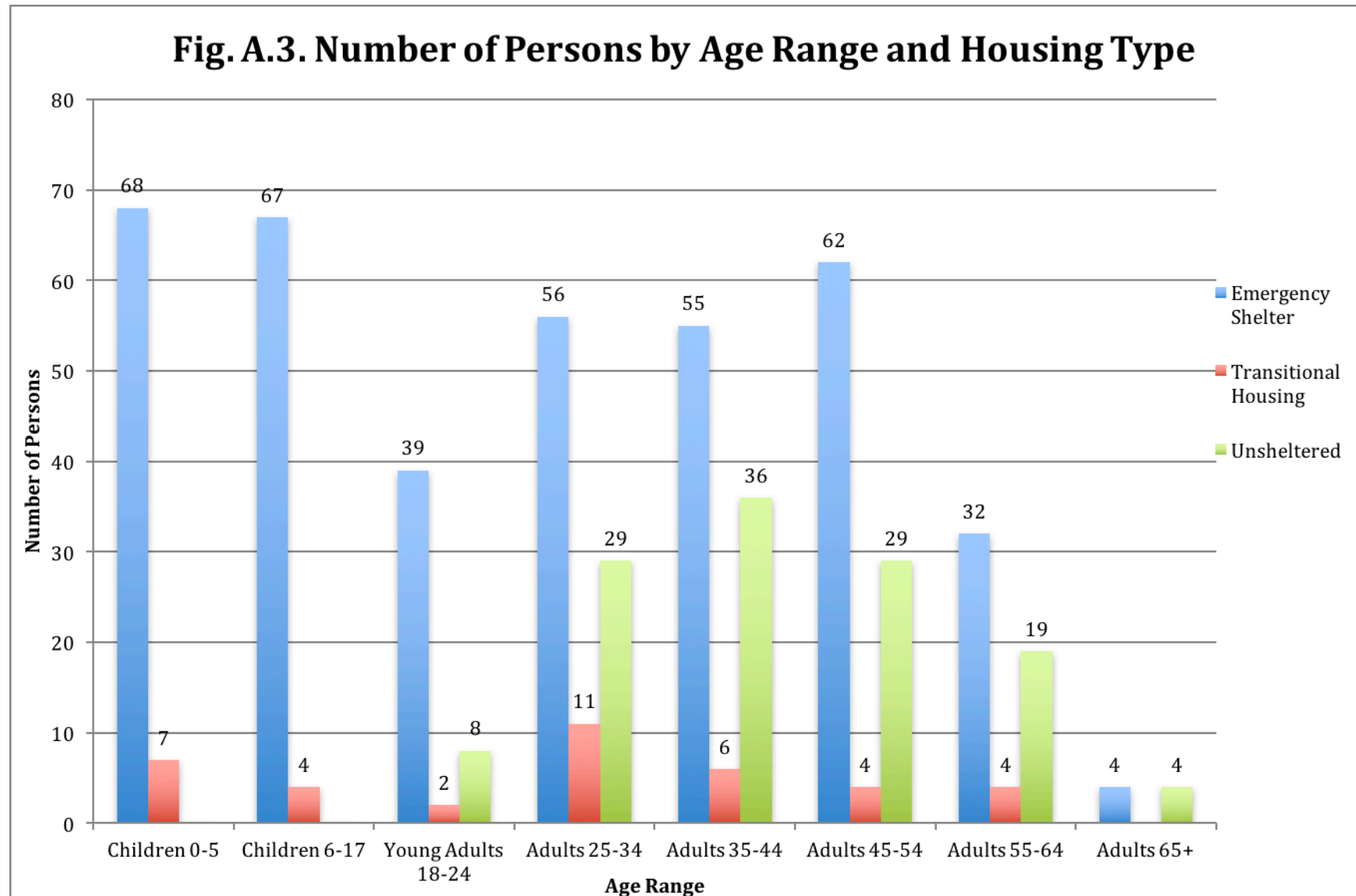


Fig. A.4. Number of Persons by Gender and Housing Situation

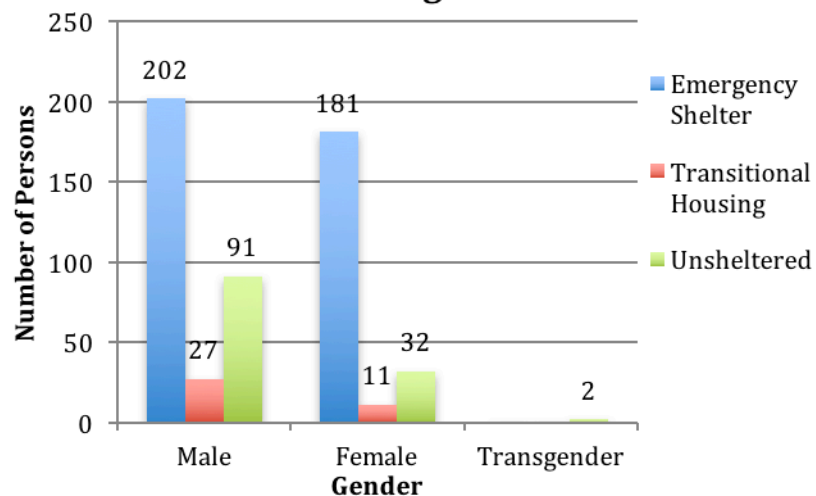


Fig. A.6. Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity

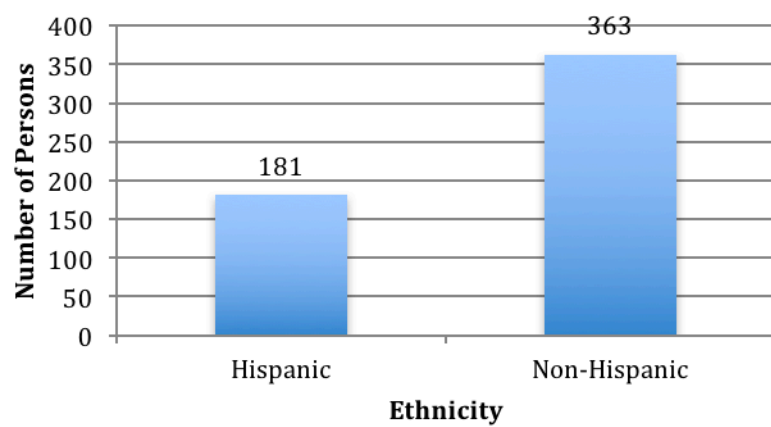
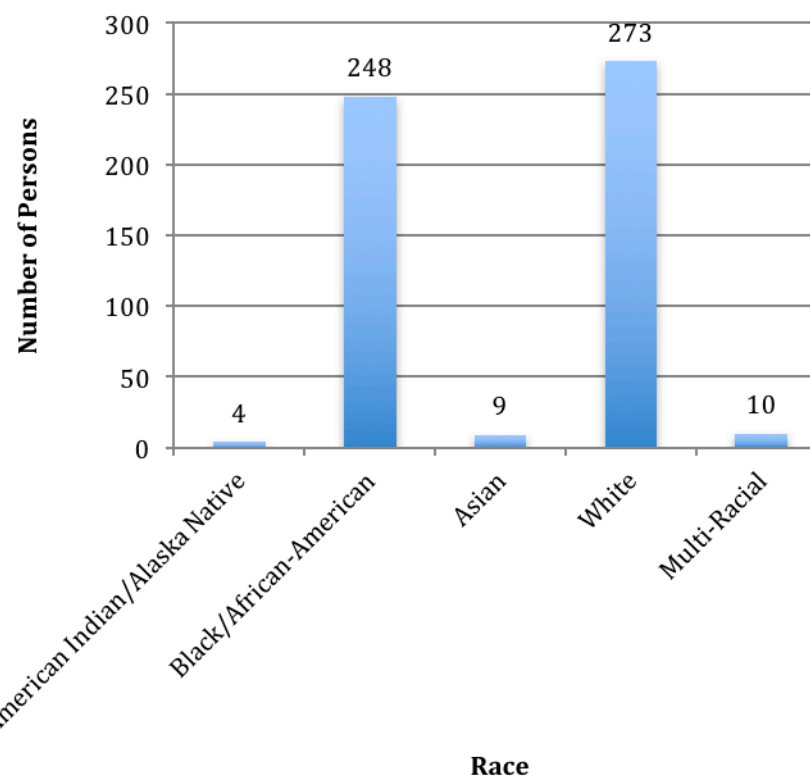
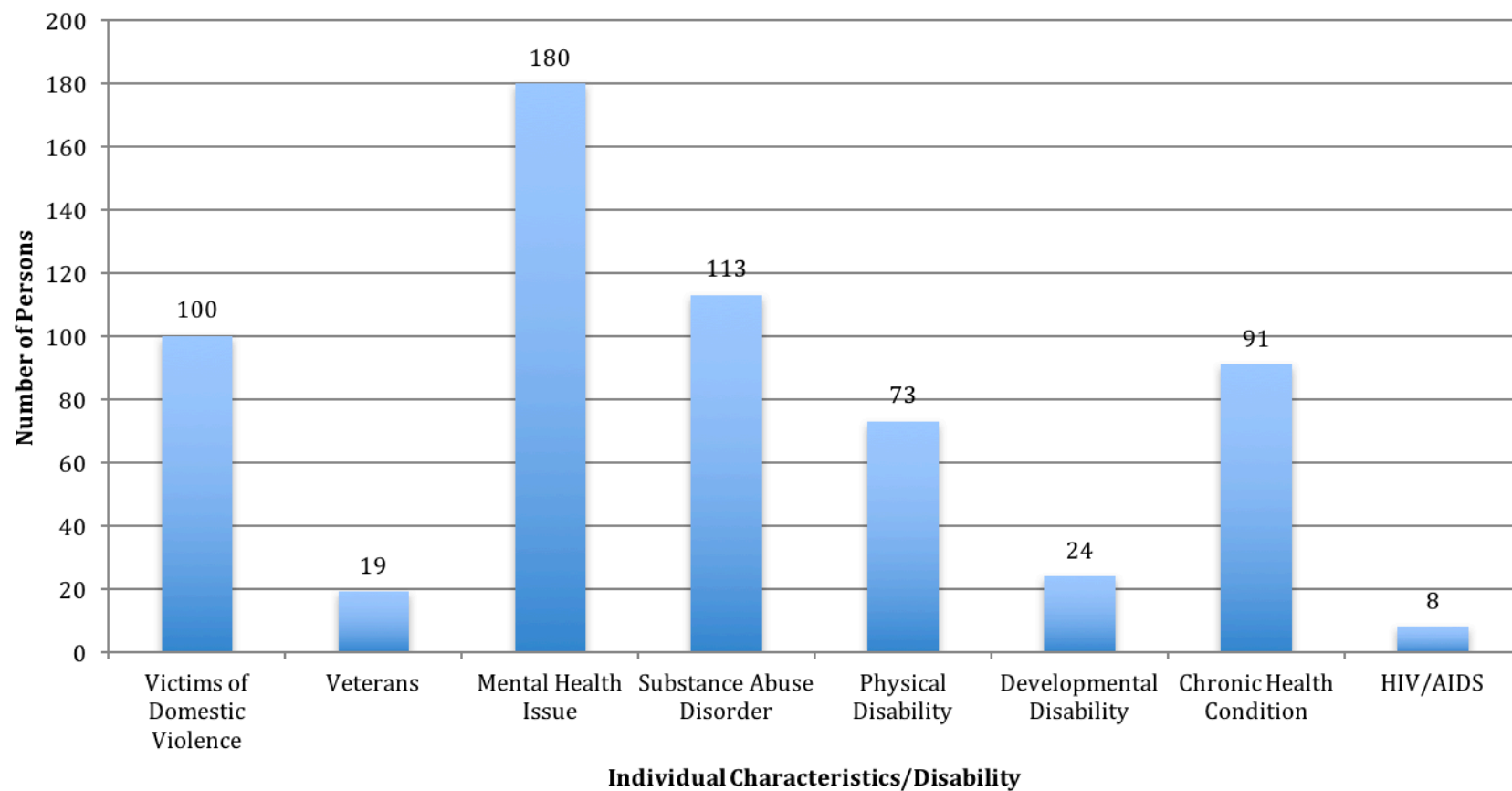


Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race



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

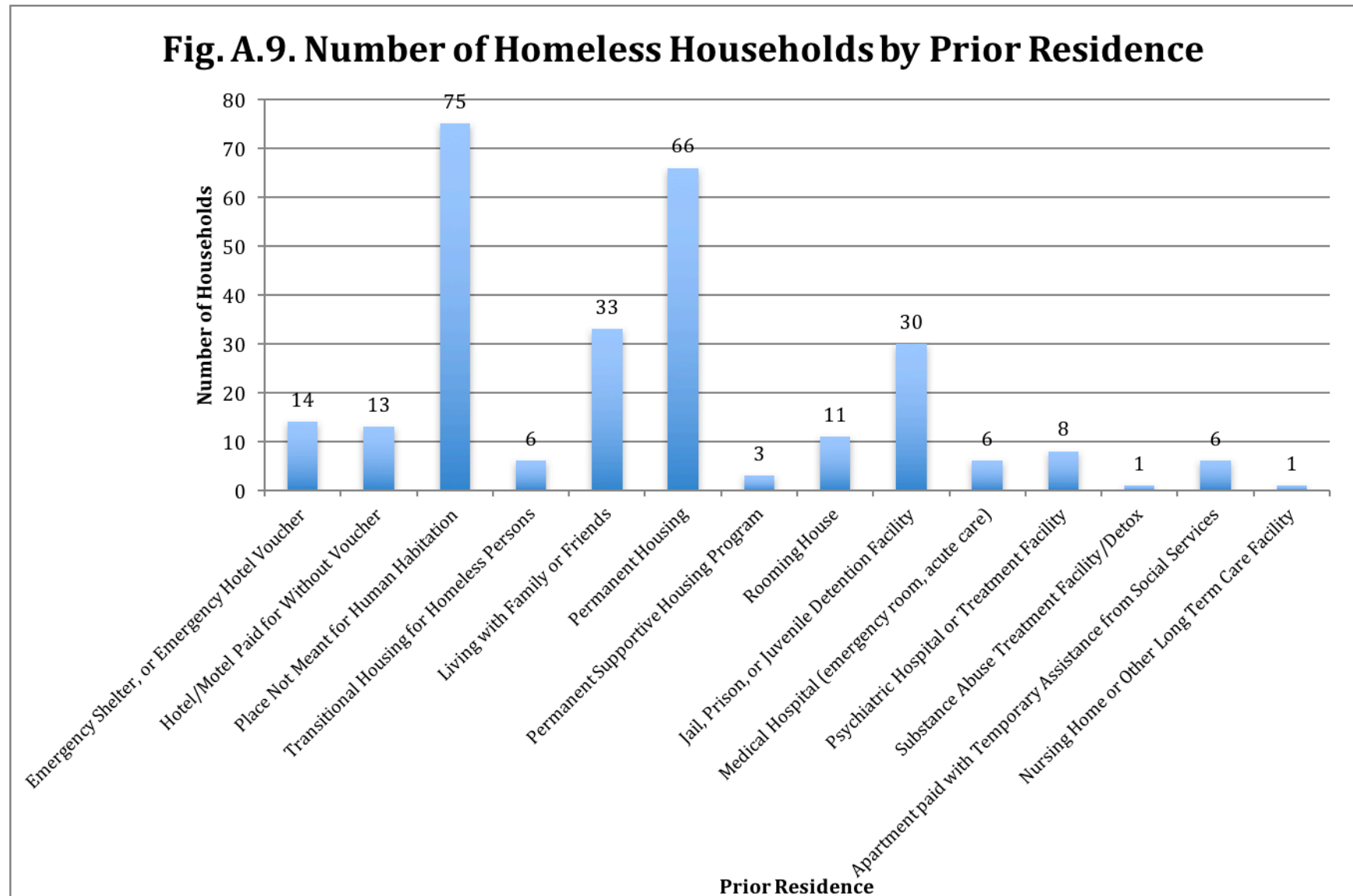


Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

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	1
Burlington County	1
Cumberland County	1
Essex County	8
Hudson County	3
Mercer County	3
Middlesex County	314
Monmouth County	4
Ocean County	2
Passaic County	1
Somerset County	8
Union county	1
New York	4
Pennsylvania	2
North Carolina	3
Florida	1
Mississippi	1
Texas	1
Puerto Rico	2

What was your residence prior to your current living situation?

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



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

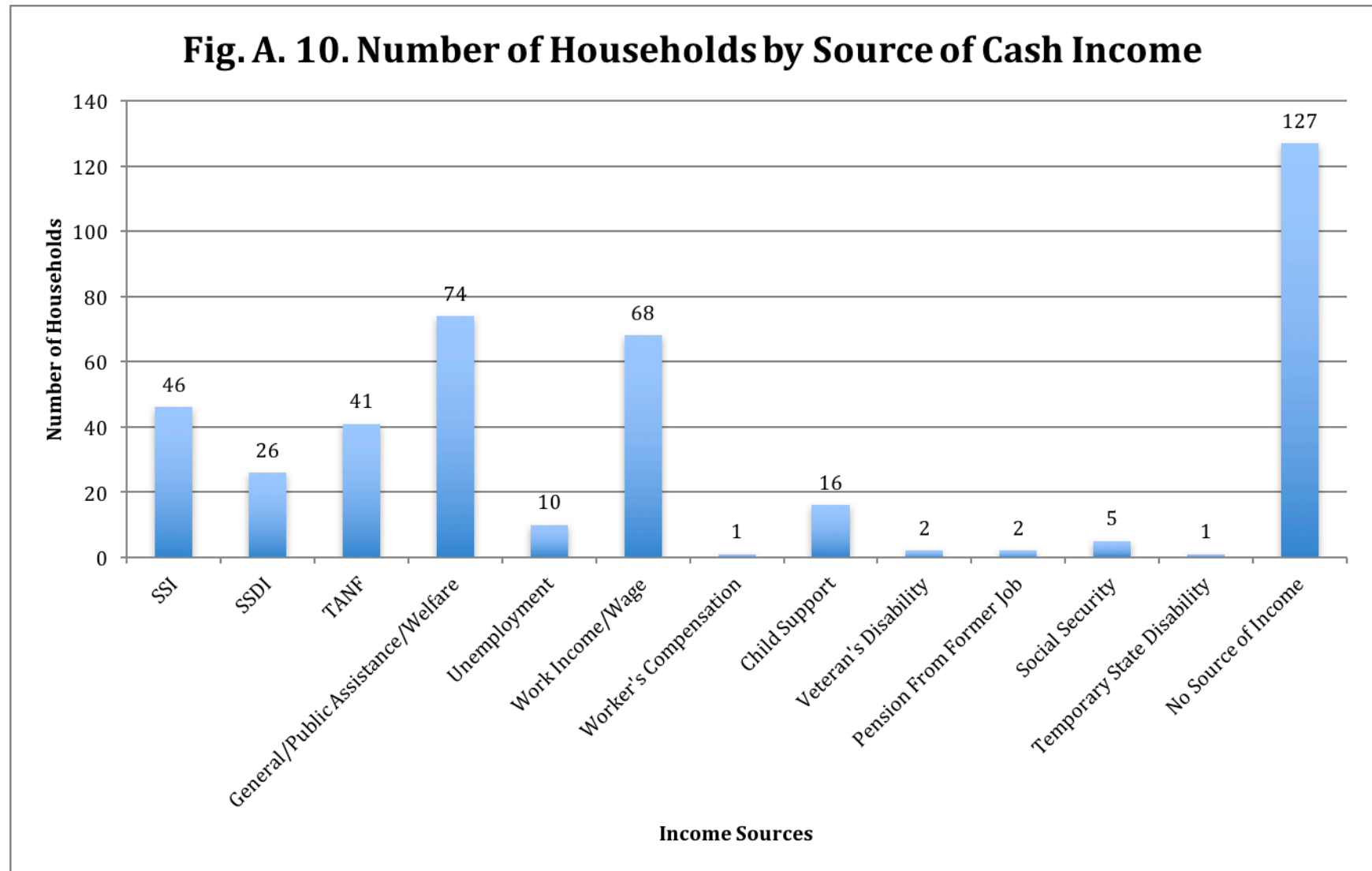
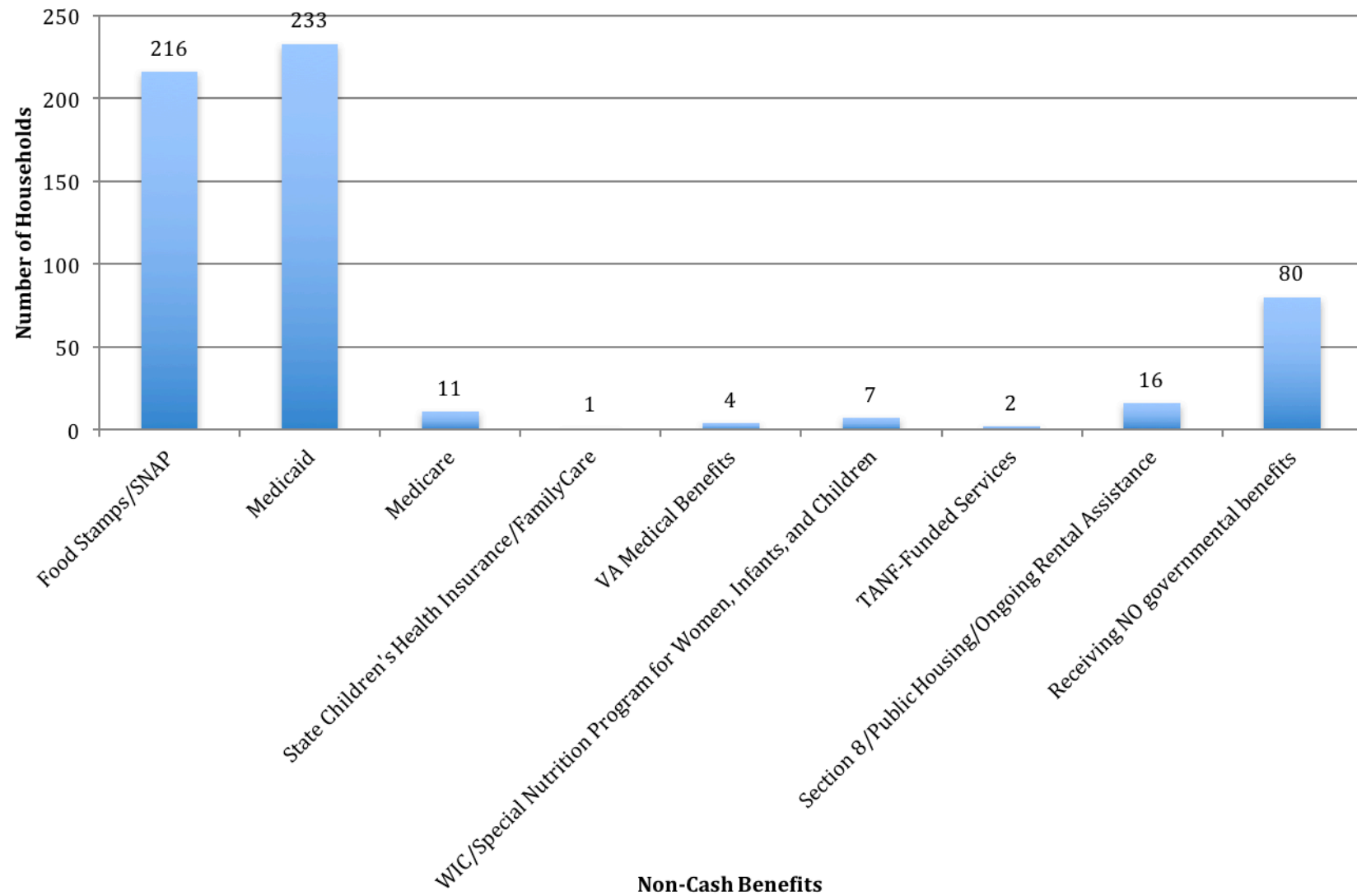
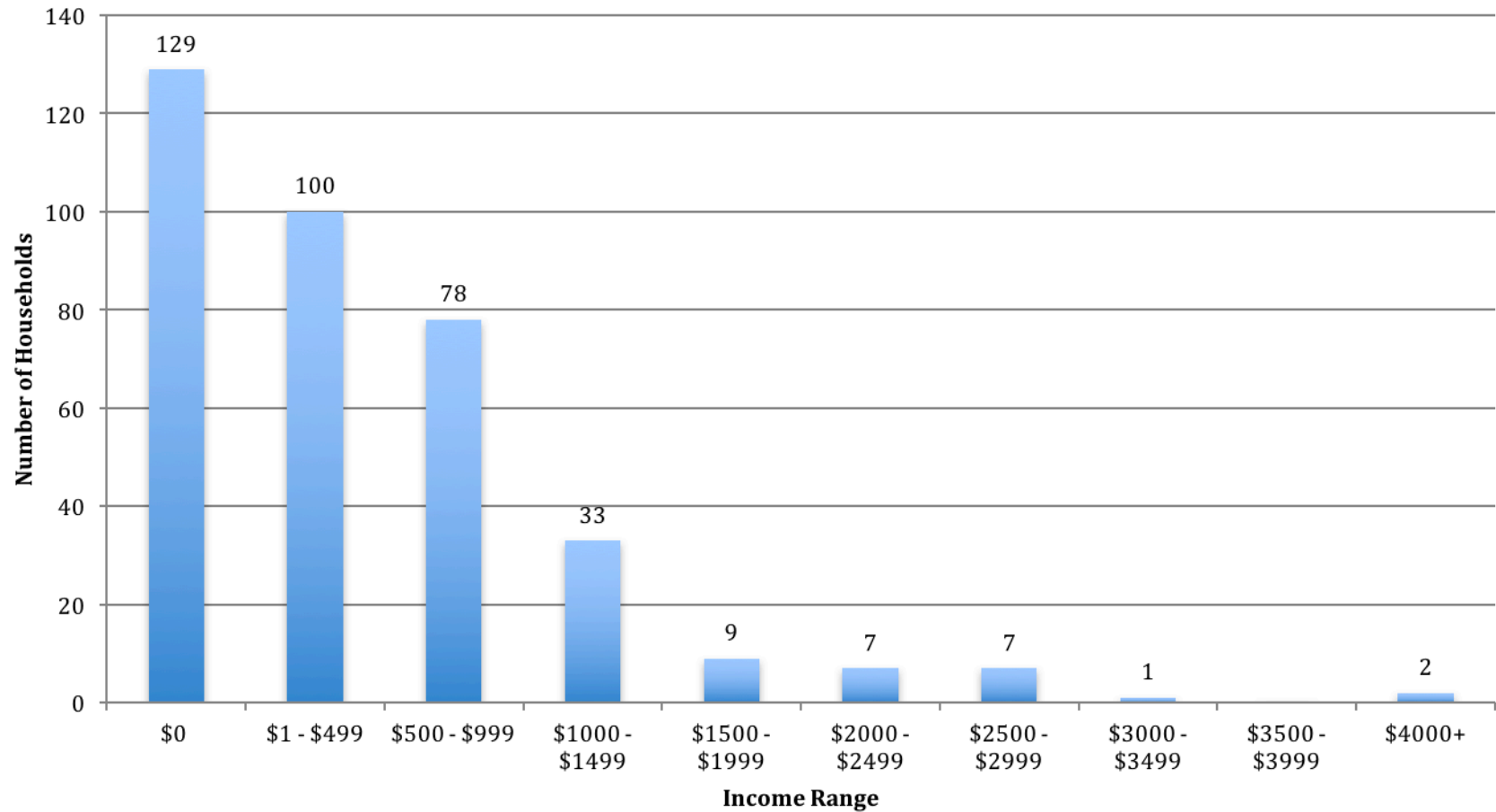


Fig. A. 11. Number of Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits



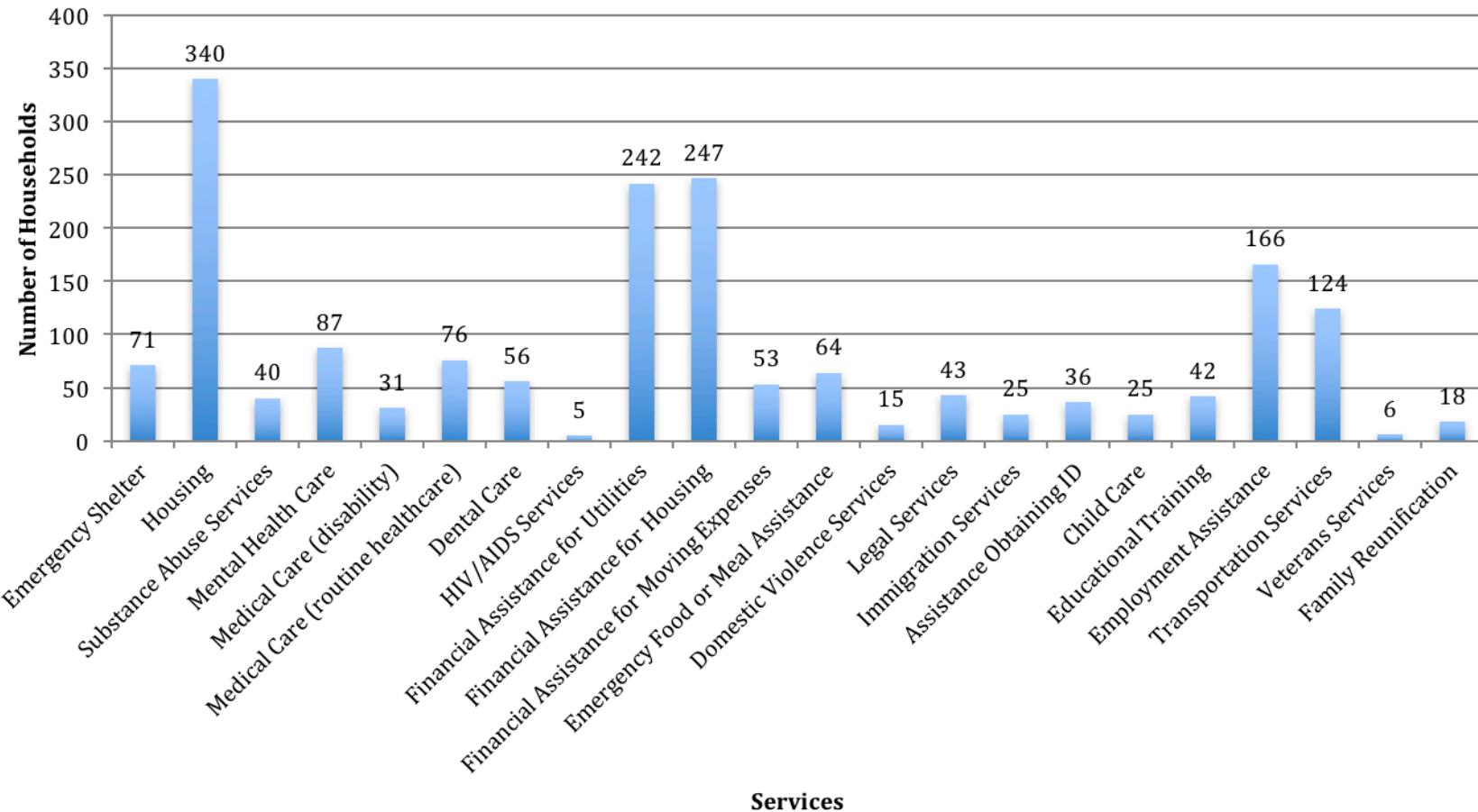
What is your monthly household income?

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

