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NJ
2017
Counts!

Southern NJ CoC'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.

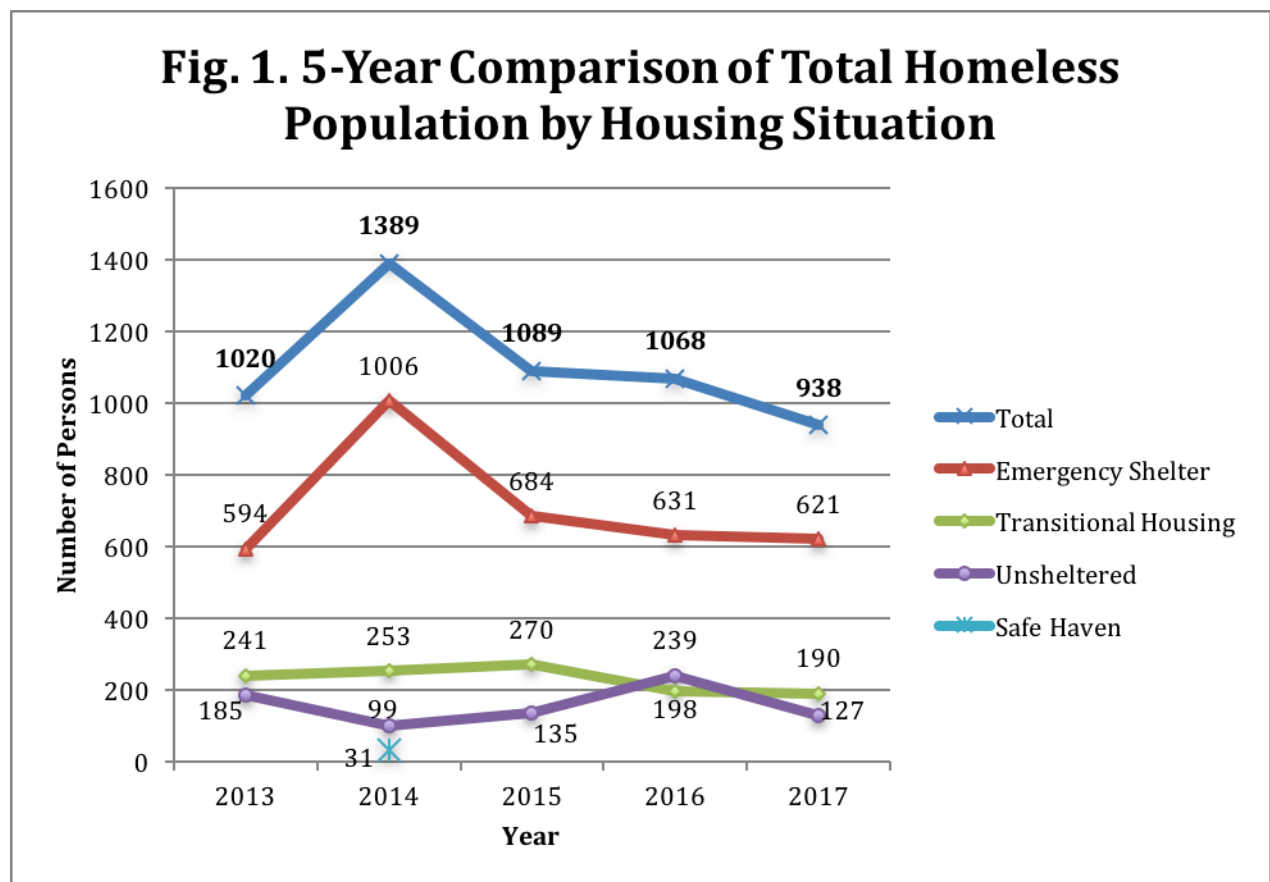
III. Findings for Total Homeless Population

Key Findings

- On the night of January 24th, 2017 a total of 719 households, including 938 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Southern NJ CoC, according to the 2017 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 87 persons in 76 households were identified as chronically homeless.
- 125 households, including 127 persons were unsheltered on the night of the count.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 24th, 2017, a total of 938 persons, in 719 households, were experiencing homelessness in Southern NJ CoC, according to the 2017 Point-In-Time Count. The Southern New Jersey CoC includes Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, and Gloucester Counties. This is a decrease of 130 persons (12.2%) and 96 households (11.8%) from

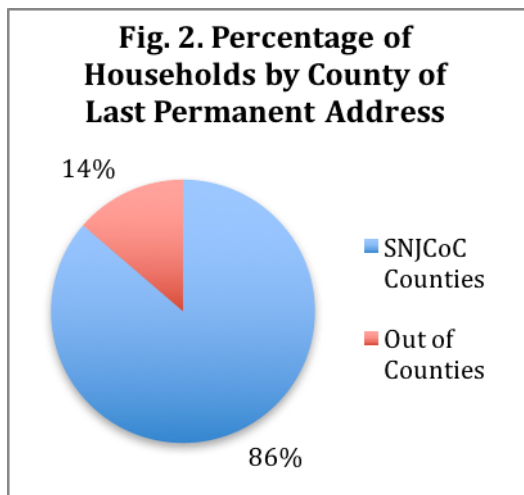


2016. Southern NJ CoC had 11% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in 2017. Figure 1 shows that, in 2017, 621 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 190 stayed in transitional housing, and 127 were living unsheltered on the night of the count.

The number of persons in transitional housing decreased by 8 persons (4.0%) compared to 2016, and the number of persons in emergency shelter decreased by 10 persons (1.6%) as well. The number of those in unsheltered locations decreased by 112 (46.9%).

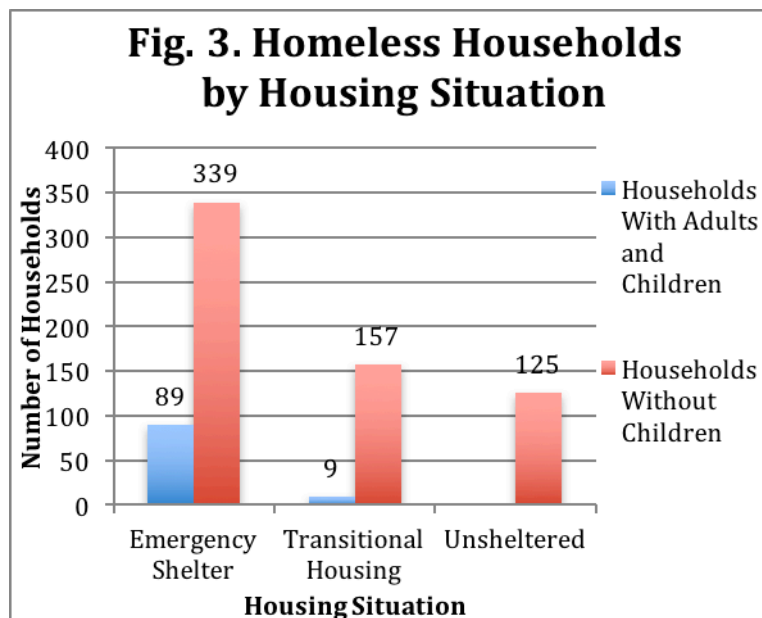
Figure 1 also shows that, overall, the total number of homeless persons has been shifting downward from 2013 to 2017 in Southern NJ CoC, with the five-year high being in 2014. In 2017, the number of homeless persons in Southern NJ CoC reflects a decrease of 82 homeless persons since 2013, a change of 8.0% over this five-year reporting period.

As Figure 2 shows, 14% of the homeless households in Southern NJ CoC in 2017 reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, and Gloucester Counties.



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 719 homeless households counted in Southern NJ CoC in 2017, 98 (13.6%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. These families were composed of 309 persons, including 190 children under age 18. The average family size was 3.2 persons. Figure 3 shows that 89 families were staying in emergency shelter (90.8%), and 9 were in transitional housing programs (9.2%). There were 0 unsheltered families identified. In 2017, Southern NJ CoC counted 4

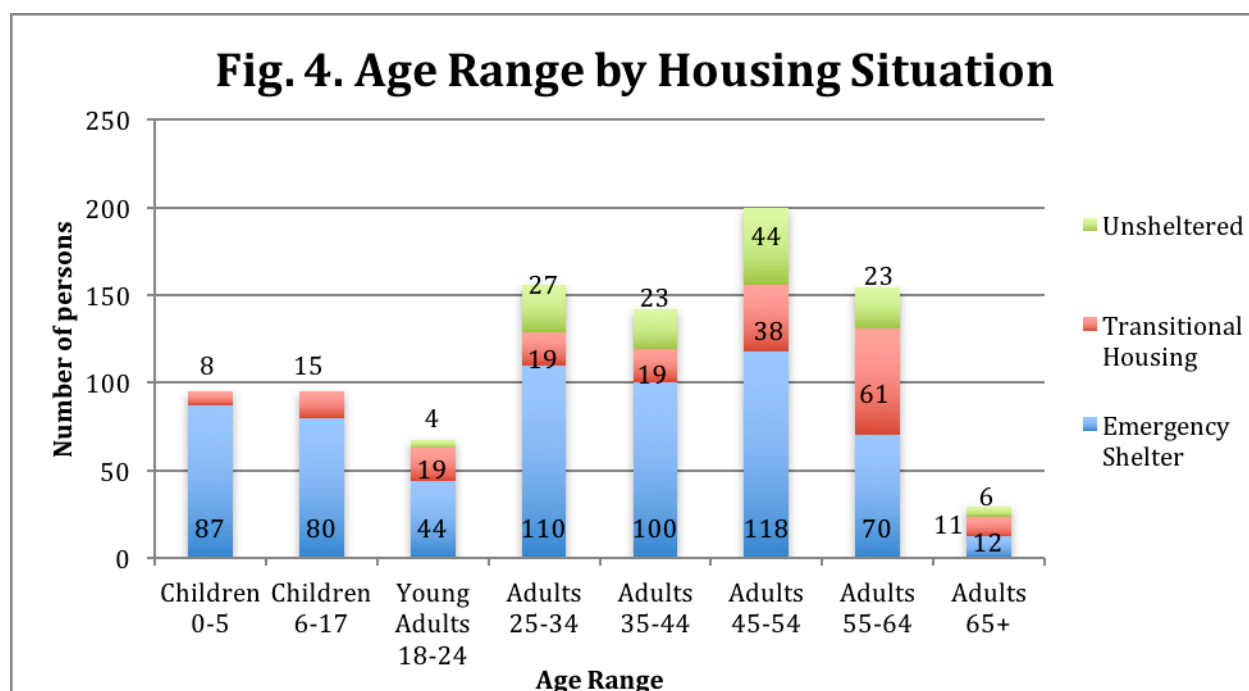
fewer homeless families than in 2016 (a reduction of 3.9%).

86.4% (621) of the homeless households in Southern NJ CoC were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 629 adults. 339 (54.6%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 157 (25.3%) were in transitional housing, and 125 (20.1%) were unsheltered. Southern NJ CoC has seen the number of adult-only homeless households decrease by 91 (12.8%) since 2016.

In 2017, there were no households with only children under 18. This represents a 100% decrease from 1 youth-only household counted in 2016.

Demographics

There were a total of 67 (7.1%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 681 (72.6%) adults over age 24, and 190 (20.3%) children under 18 years old experiencing homelessness on the night of the count. Figure 4 shows the age ranges of homeless persons counted in 2017. Similar to 2016, the age range most represented overall are adults between 45 and 54 (200 persons, 21.3%).

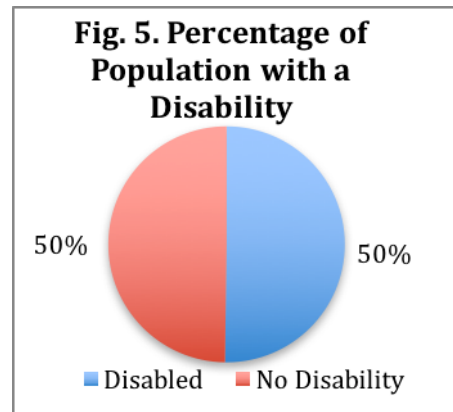


63.4% of homeless persons were male, and 36.4% were female.

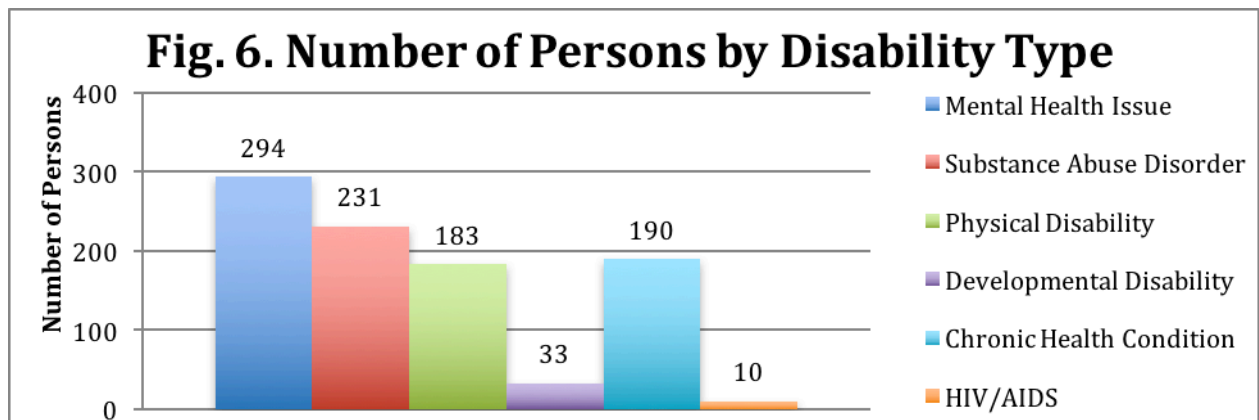
47% of persons identified their race as Black or African-American, making that the largest racial subgroup among persons experiencing homelessness on the night of the count. The next largest group self-identified as White (44.9%), followed by those identifying as Multi-Racial (2.7%). With regard to ethnicity, 15.1% of persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

Figure 5 illustrates that 50% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 61.4% of adults (459 persons) 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 6.3% of children (12 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.

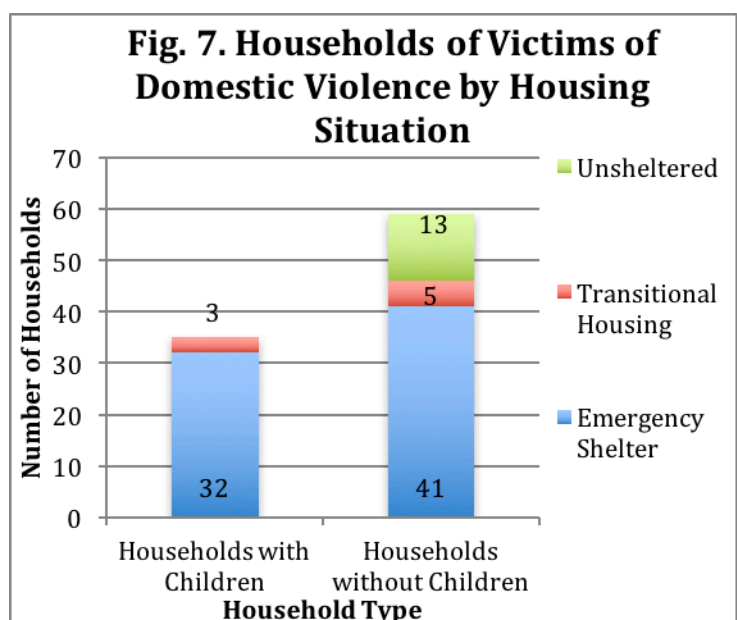


Among disabled adults, 63.4% reported a mental health issue, making this the most prevalent disability. Adults with mental health issues were 38.9% of the total homeless adult population. Among homeless children, 5 reported developmental disabilities and 4 reported chronic health conditions, making these the most prevalent conditions.



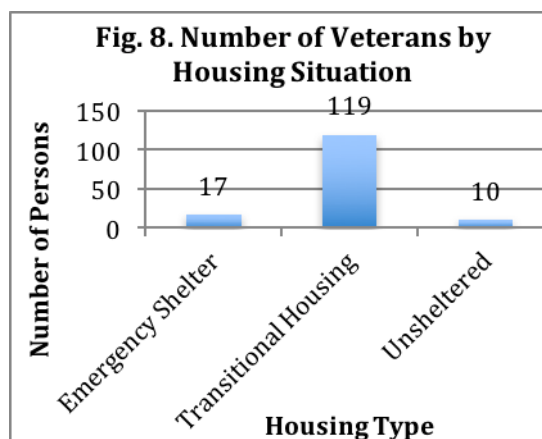
Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in Southern NJ CoC, 94 homeless households (13.1% of all households) identified having a victim of domestic violence. A total of 170 homeless persons who were members of those households were impacted. The majority (62.8%) of these households were adult households without children, 69.5% of which were in emergency shelter on the night of the count. 13 of the adult-only victim households (22%) were unsheltered on the night of the count.



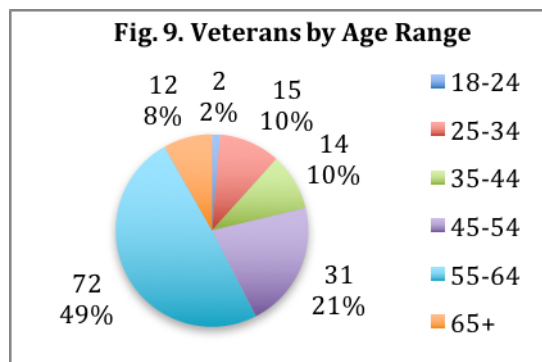
Veterans

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



146 homeless veterans were identified in the SNJCoC on the night of the count. This is a decrease of 5 homeless veterans (3.3%) from 2016. The majority of homeless veteran households identified (97.9%, 143 veterans) were individual adults, 2 households were adult only households, and 1 veteran household had 1 adult and 1 child. This represents a decrease from the 2 veteran families counted in 2016. As in 2016, the majority (81.5%) of homeless veterans were in transitional housing, but the number of unsheltered veterans decreased from 16 in 2016 to 10 in 2017 (37.5%).

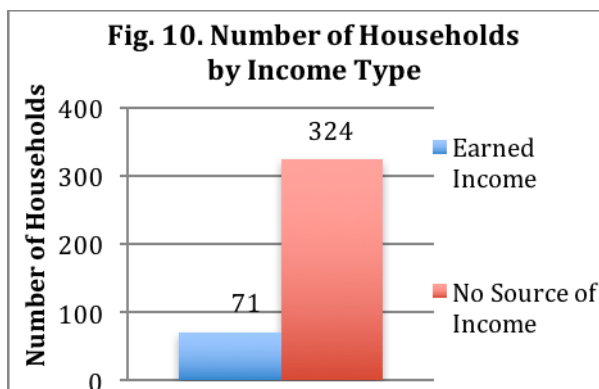
137 veterans experiencing homelessness in Southern NJ CoC on the night of the count were male (93.8%) and 9 were female (6.2%). The most common racial background identified among them (82 veterans, 56.2%) was Black or African American, with 58 (39.7%) identified as White. Figure 9 Illustrates the percentage of homeless veterans by age range.



110 of the 146 veterans, 75.3%, reported having some kind of disability. 79 (71.8%) veterans reported mental health issues, 62 (56.4%) reported substance abuse disorders, 49 (44.5%) had chronic health conditions, and 37 (33.6%) had physical disabilities. The types of services that homeless veterans sought the most were housing and emergency shelter. 68.5% (100 veterans) said they were connected with VA medical benefits, 14.4% (21 Veterans) were connected to VA disability benefits, and 6 veterans (4.1%) were connected to VA pension. 39.7% of homeless veterans reported having no source of income, and 6.2% reported that they were not connected with any kind of non-cash mainstream benefit.

Income and Benefits

Among all homeless households on the night of the count, 45.1% had no source of income



and 9.9% reported having earned cash income (see Figure 10). The three most common sources of non-earned cash income among households were SSI (20.6%), General Assistance (13.5%), and TANF (8.6%).

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	\$277.70	\$599.79	\$230.42

14% 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 (49.0%) and Food Stamps (SNAP) (39.6%).

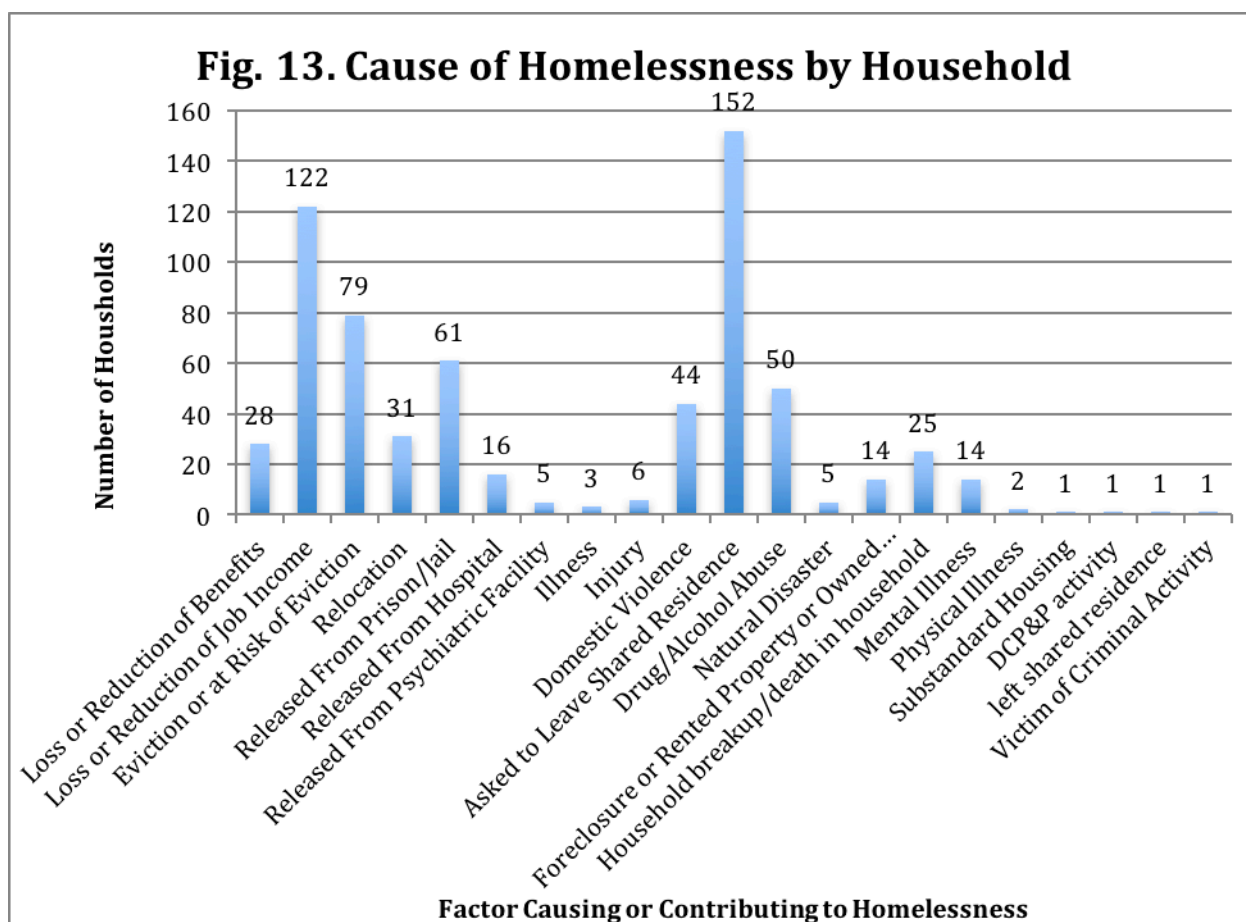
Length of Homelessness

As Figure 12 shows, the lengths of time households had been homeless was very evenly distributed. The largest number of households (145 households, 20.2%) reported their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted between 1 day and 1 week. 124, or 17.2% of households, reported being homeless between 1 and 3 months. 29.8% of households had been homeless more than 6 months. 15.0% of households reported their most recent episode of homelessness as lasting for more than 1 year. Among households homeless for more than 1 year, 26.8% were homeless between 2 and 5 years, and 9.2% 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, 152 (21.1%), 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 loss or reduction of job income (17.0%), followed by eviction or risk of eviction (11.0%).



When respondents were asked ‘what was your residence prior to your current living situation?’ more said they were living with friends or family (22.7%) than any other type of residence. 17.1% reported staying in permanent housing prior to their current living situation, and another 12.4% reported staying in a place not meant for human habitation.

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

76 households, made up of 87 persons, were chronically homeless in Southern NJ CoC, according to the 2017 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 12 persons (16%) from 2016. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness also increased from 7.0% in 2016 to 9.3% in 2017.

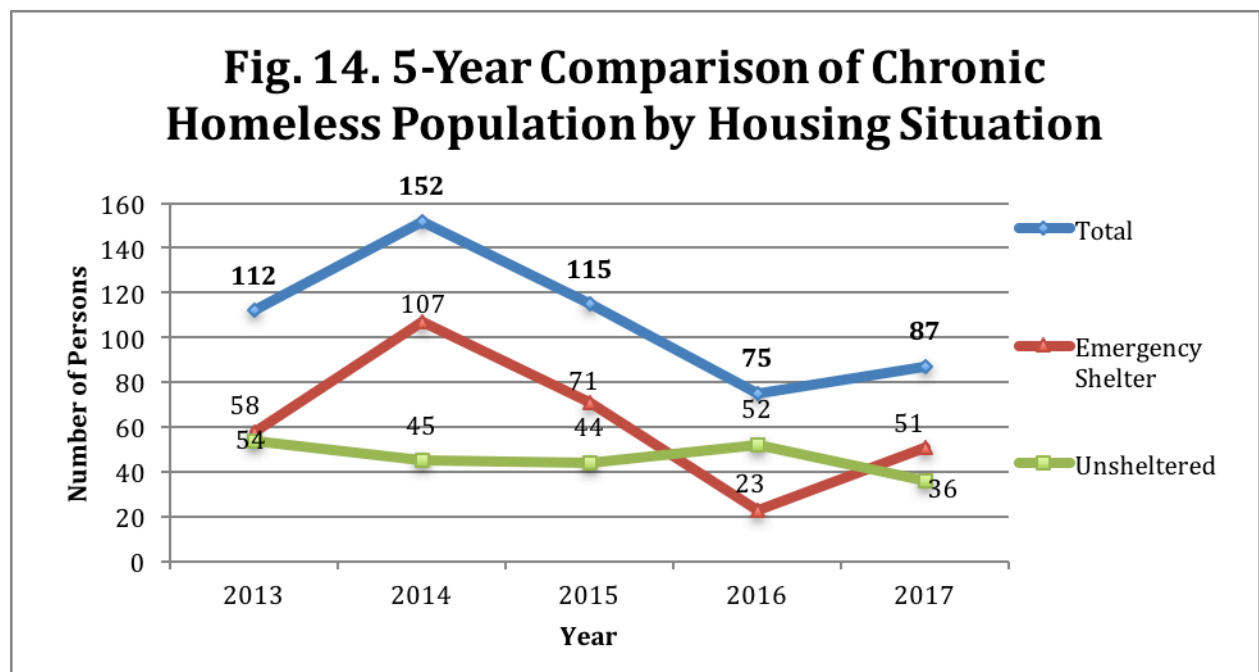
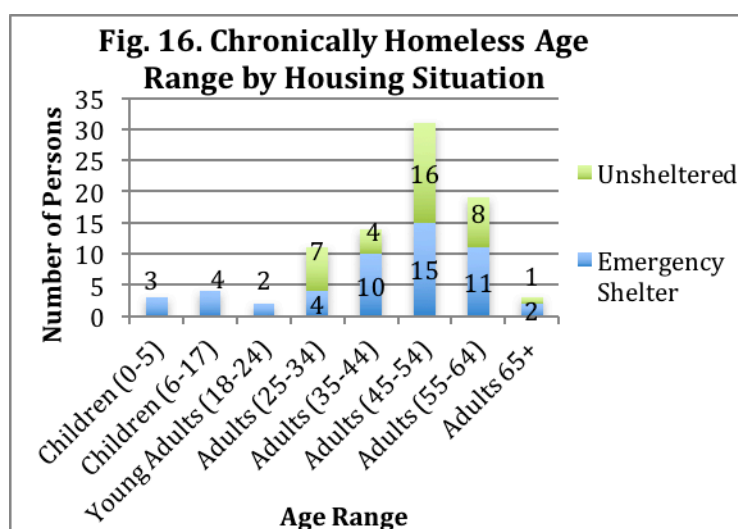
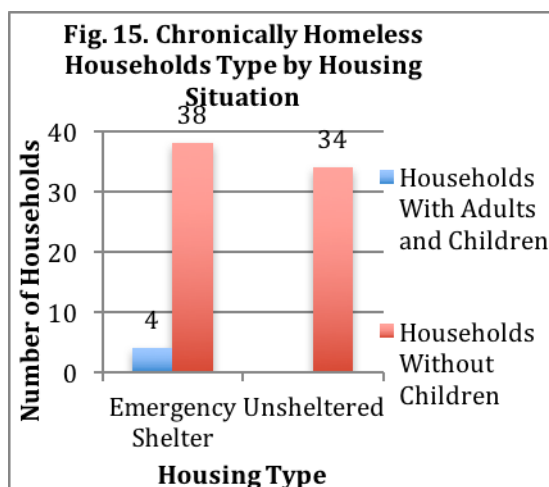


Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless respondents who were in emergency shelters or living unsheltered in Southern NJ CoC from 2013 to 2017. Over the past five years the total number of chronically homeless persons has seen a significant spike in 2014 and lower levels since then. Overall, over the past 5 years the total number of chronic homeless has decreased by 25 persons (22.3%). Since 2013 this represents a 12.1% decrease in the chronically homeless population in emergency shelter, and a 33.3% decrease in the unsheltered chronically homeless population. When compared to 2016, the number of chronically homeless persons in emergency shelter increased 121.7%, while the unsheltered chronically homeless population is down by 30.8%.

Families and Individuals

72 of the 76 (94.7%) chronically homeless households counted in 2017 were adult-only households. 4 (5.3%) of the households were family households; all of these were in emergency shelters. This is an increase from 3 chronically homeless families (33.3%) in 2016. 34 (44.7%) chronically homeless households were unsheltered, 17 fewer (33.3%) than 2016.

Demographics



Of the 87 total chronically homeless persons, the largest number of chronically homeless persons (31, 35.6%) in a single age category fell between the ages of 45 and 54 years of age. Figure 16 shows that 7 of the chronically homeless persons (8.0%) were children under the age of 18, and 3 (3.4%) were over the age of 64.

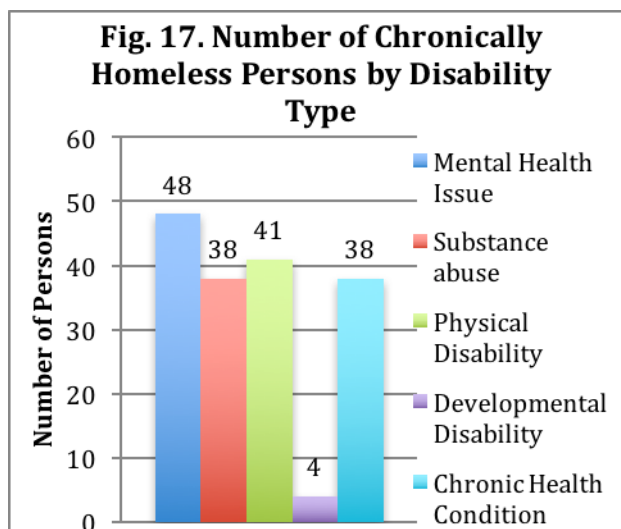
71.3% of chronically homeless respondents were male, and 27.6% were female.

The largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported their race as White (59.8%). The next group self-identified as Black or African-American (26.4%). With regard to ethnicity, 11.5% of chronically homeless persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

In order to meet the definition of chronically homeless, at least one adult in each household must have some kind of disability.

The disabilities most commonly identified were mental health issues (55.2%), physical disabilities (47.1%), substance abuse disorders (43.7%), and chronic health conditions (43.7%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.



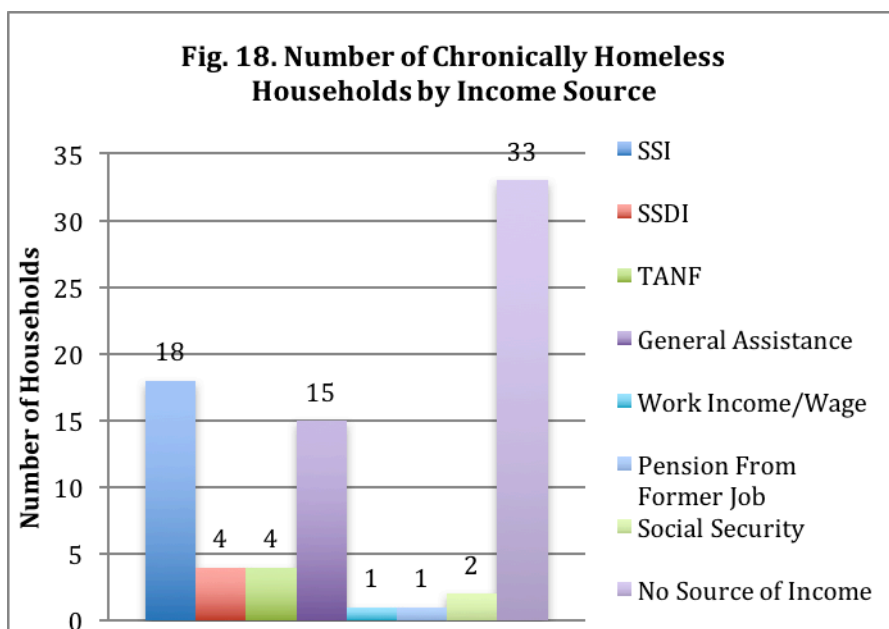
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 9 chronically homeless persons in Southern NJ CoC reported being a victim of domestic violence, 3 of whom were living unsheltered, and 6 of whom were in emergency shelter.

There were 8 veteran individuals identified as chronically homeless in Southern NJ CoC on the night of the count. 6 (75%) of these were unsheltered on the night of the count.

Income and Benefits

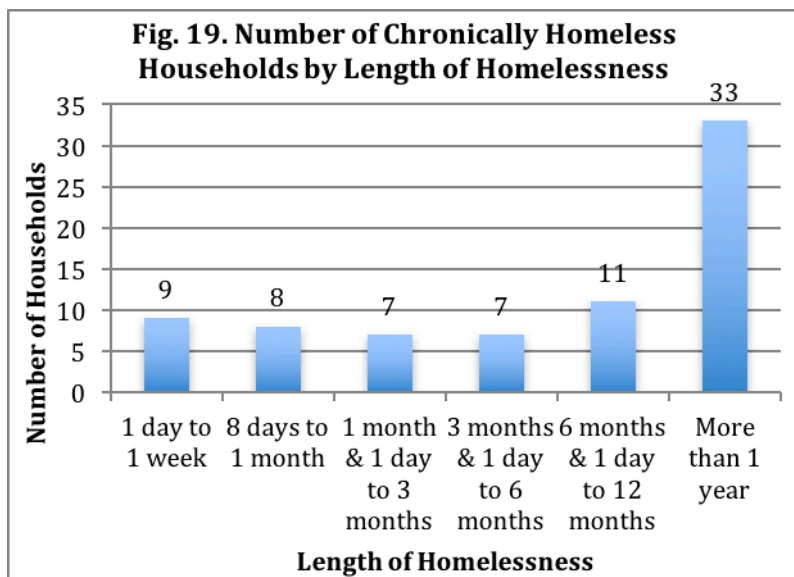
Among all chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 43.4% reported receiving no type of cash income. Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. The most common sources of cash income among all chronically homeless households were SSI and General Assistance, which were received by 23.7% and 19.7%, respectively. 1 (1.3%) of the households reported earned income.



8 (10.5%) of the chronically homeless households reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps (SNAP) and Medicaid were the top benefits among this population with 40.8% and 51.3% receiving each, respectively.

Length of Homelessness

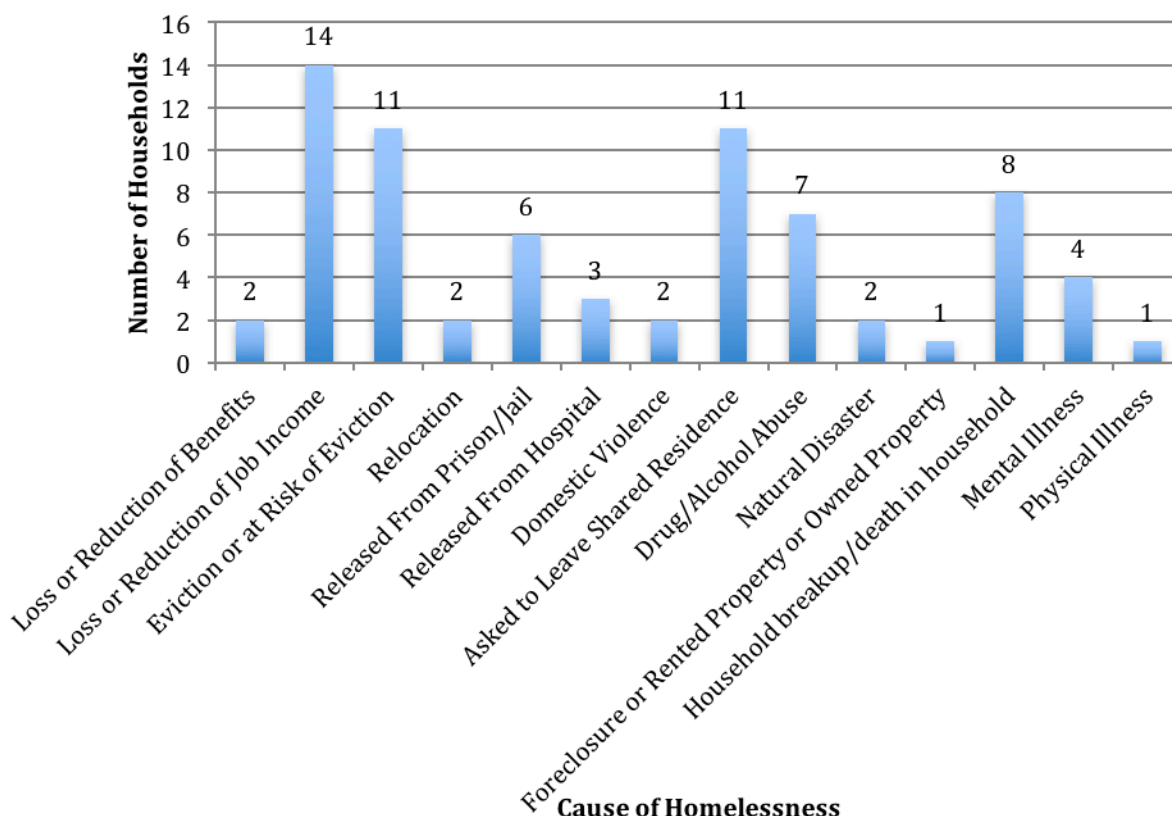
Figure 19 shows that 33 chronically homeless households (43.4%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year. Among those homeless for more than 1 year, 30.3% were homeless between 2 and 5 years, and 15.5% were homeless more than 5 years.



Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, the top three reported causes among the chronically homeless households were loss of reduction of job income, (18.4%), eviction (14.5%) and being asked to leave a shared residence (14.5%).

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

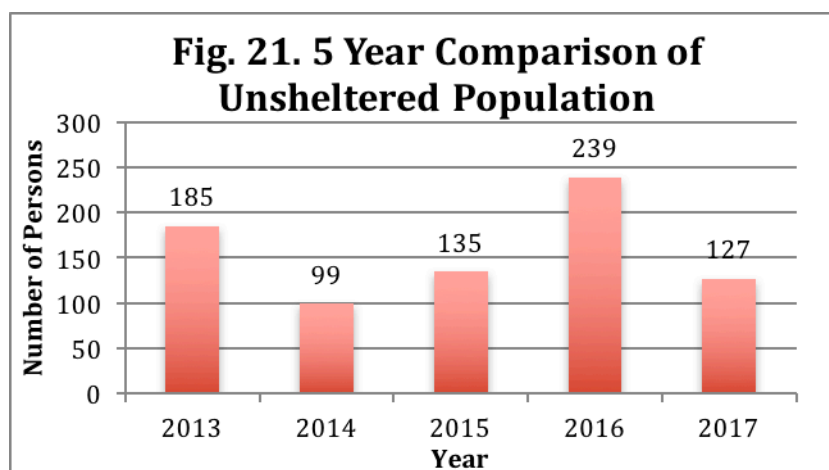


V. Findings for the Unsheltered Homeless

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



125 households, made up of 127 persons, were living unsheltered in Southern NJ CoC on January 24th, 2017, according to the 2017 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 112 persons (46.7%) from 2016.

Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered persons from 2013 to 2017. Since 2014, the unsheltered population

had been steadily increasing according to the Point-In-Time Count. The 2017 count reverses this trend with a three-year low of unsheltered persons identified. Overall, since 2013 there has been a 31.4% decrease in the number of unsheltered persons.

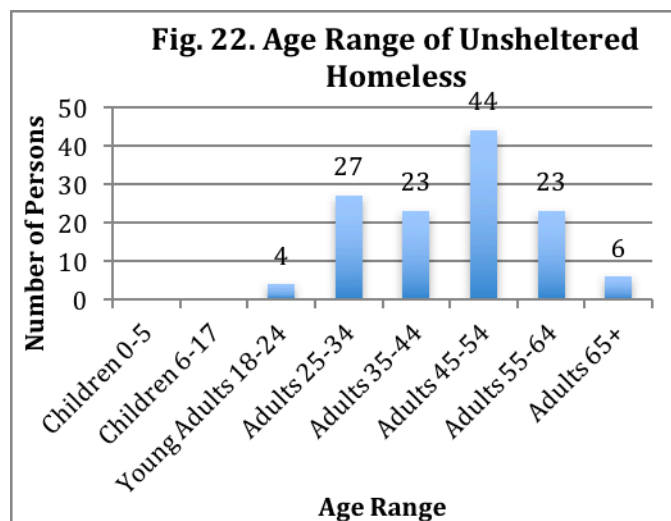
Families and Individuals

Of the 125 unsheltered households counted in 2017, 0 were households with at least 1 adult and 1 child. This represents an 100% decrease in unsheltered families as compared to 2016, when 8 unsheltered families were identified.

There were 123 individual adults and 2 adult only households made up of 4 persons, identified as unsheltered on the night of the count. This is a decrease of 74 (37.2%) adult households as compared to 2016.

Demographics

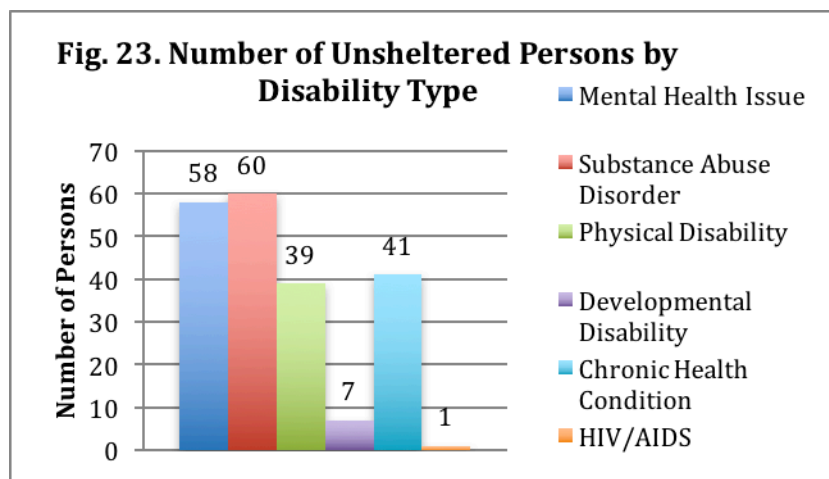
The largest portion of the 127 unsheltered persons counted in 2017, 44 or 34.6%, were adults between 45 and 54 years old,



followed by those between 25 and 34 (21.3%).

78.7% of unsheltered persons were male and 20.5% identified as female. 46.5% identified their race as White and 41.7% identified as Black or African American. 25.2% of unsheltered persons identified their ethnicity as Hispanic.

Disabilities



Of the 127 unsheltered persons, 91 (71.7%) reported having some kind of disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were substance abuse disorders (65.9%), and mental health issues (63.7%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.

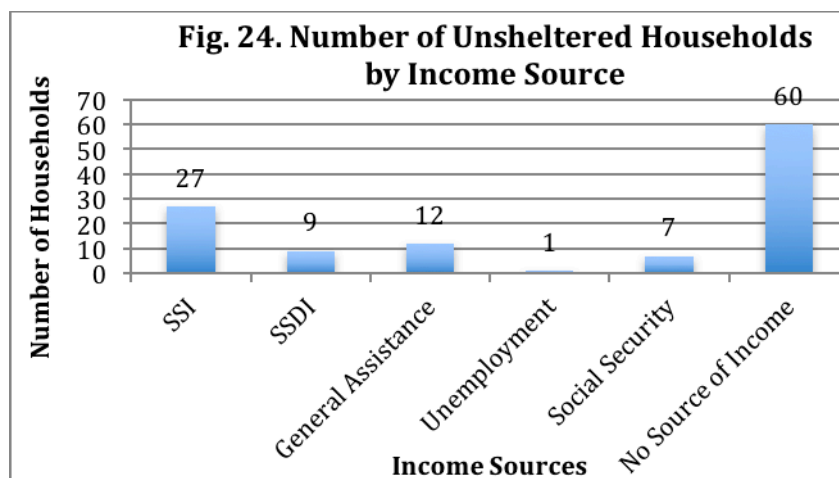
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 13 unsheltered homeless households in Southern NJ CoC reported having a victim of domestic violence, all of which were individual adults.

There were 10 unsheltered veterans identified on the night of the count, a 37.5% increase from the 16 reported in 2016. 9 were single individuals and 1 was an adult only household.

Income and Benefits

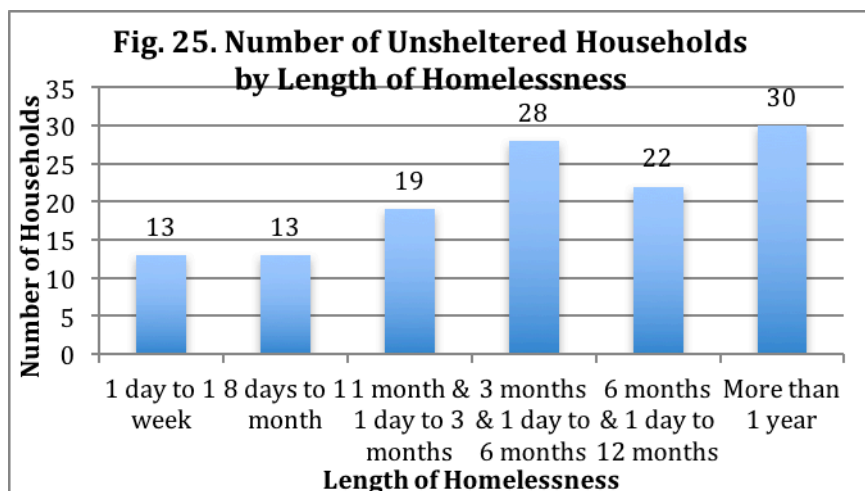
Among all unsheltered households on the night of the count, 60 (48.0%) reported having no source of income. The average monthly income among unsheltered households was approximately \$230. 21.6% of unsheltered households received SSI and 9.6% reported receiving General Assistance. Figure 24 shows all sources of income received.



17 unsheltered households (13.6%) 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 33.6% and 28.8% receiving each of these benefits, respectively.

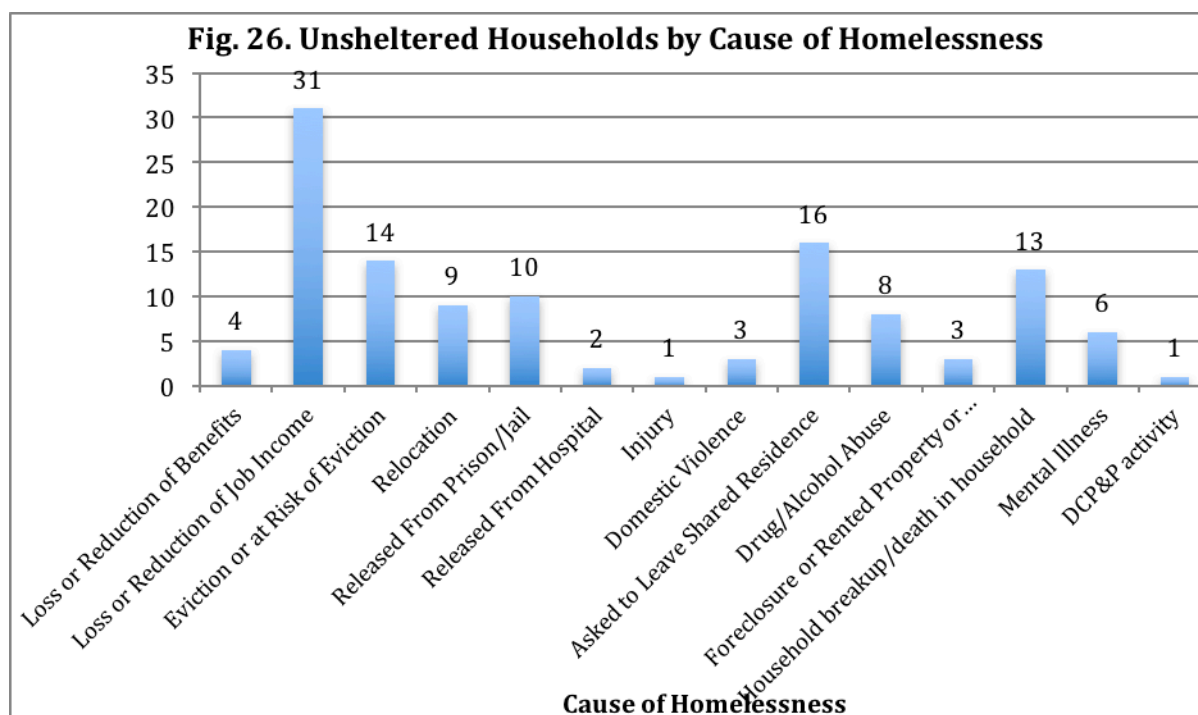
Length of Homelessness

As shown in Figure 25, more unsheltered homeless respondents reported that their households' most recent, continuous episode of homelessness was for more than 1 year (24.0%) than any other. Another 17.6% of unsheltered homeless reported being unsheltered between 6 and 12 months. Among those homeless for more than 1 year, 26.7% were homeless between 2 and 5 years, and 26.7% were homeless for more than 5 years.



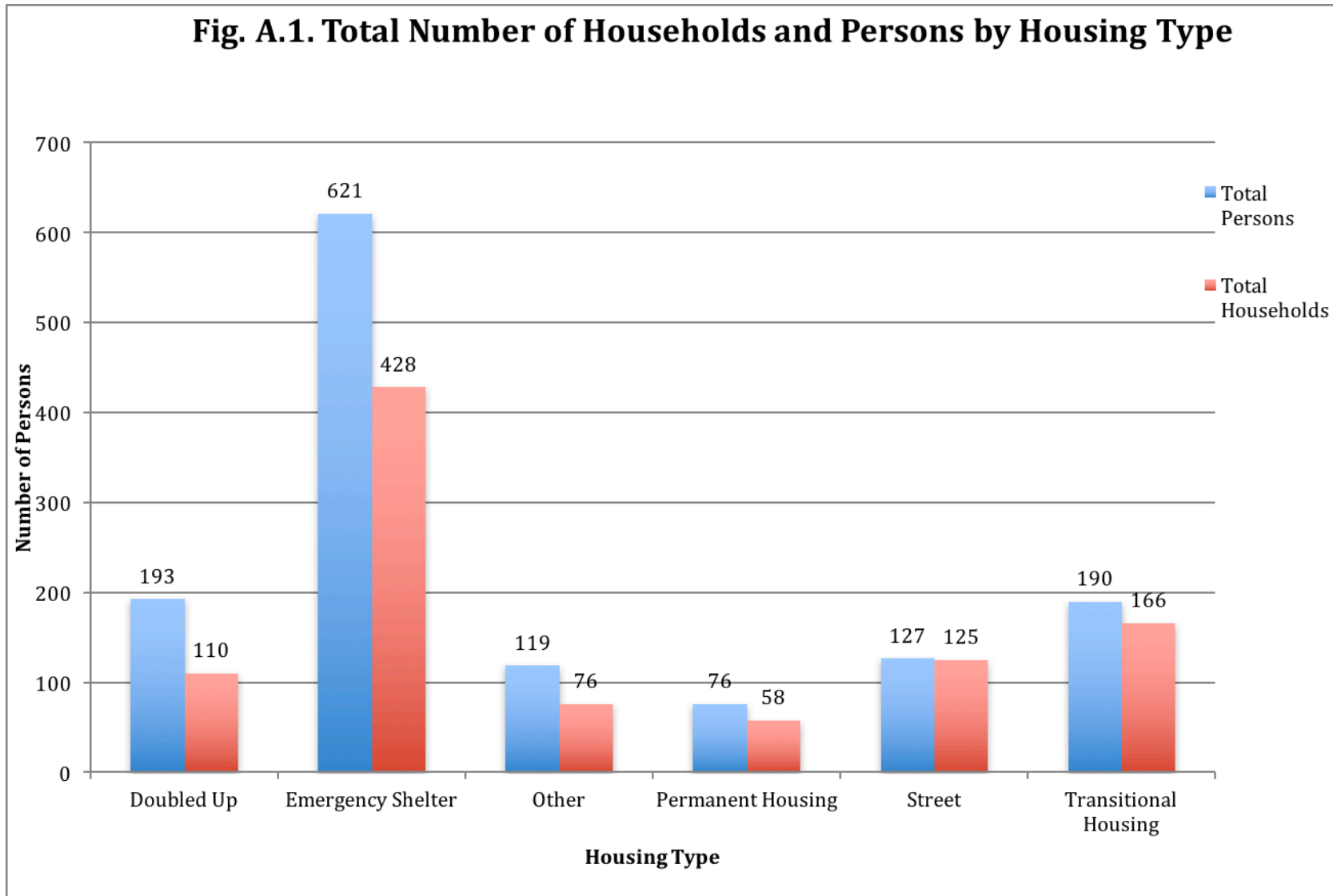
Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, the two most common responses were loss or reduction of job income (24.8%) or being asked to leave a shared residence (12.8%).



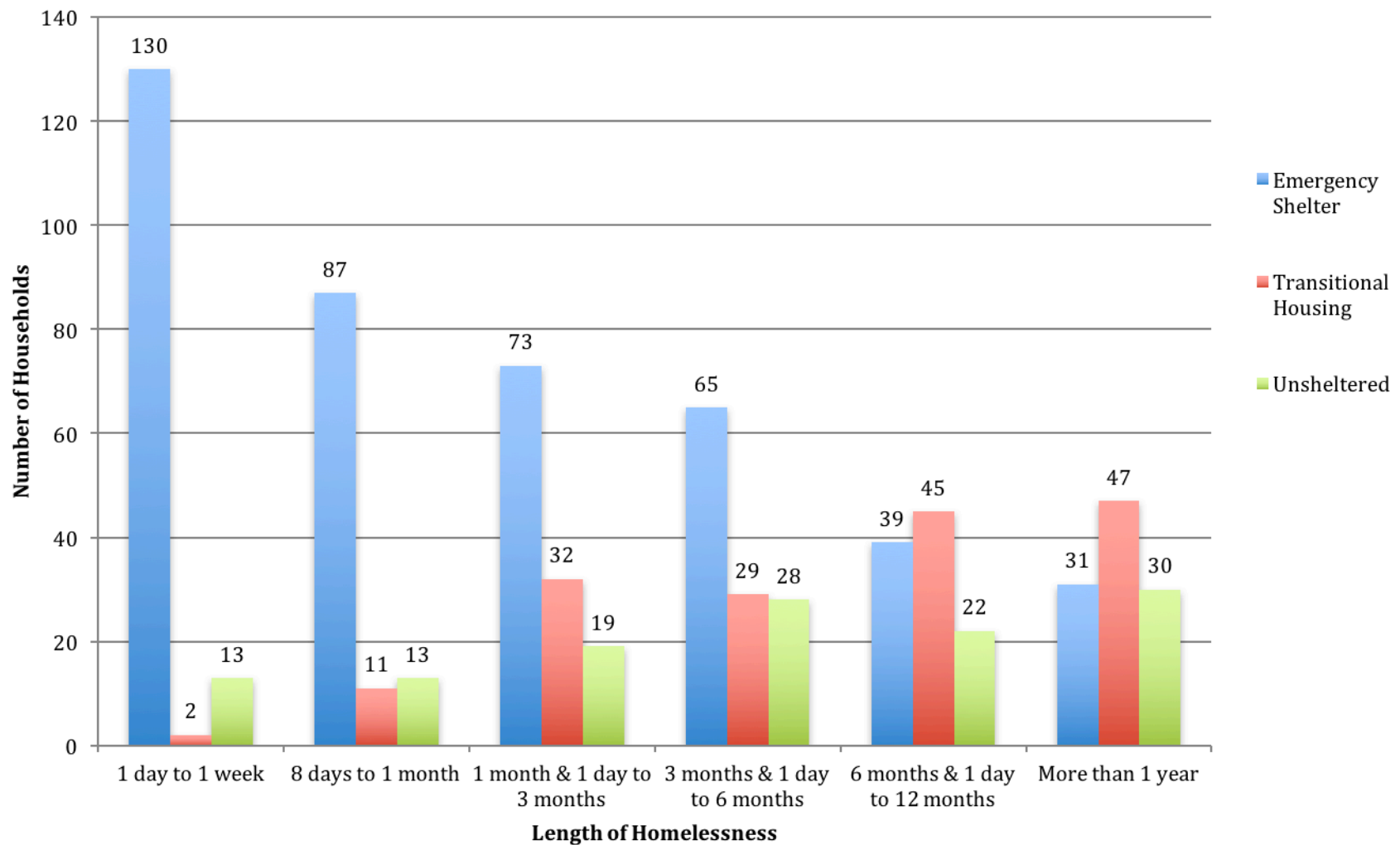
VI. Appendix

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



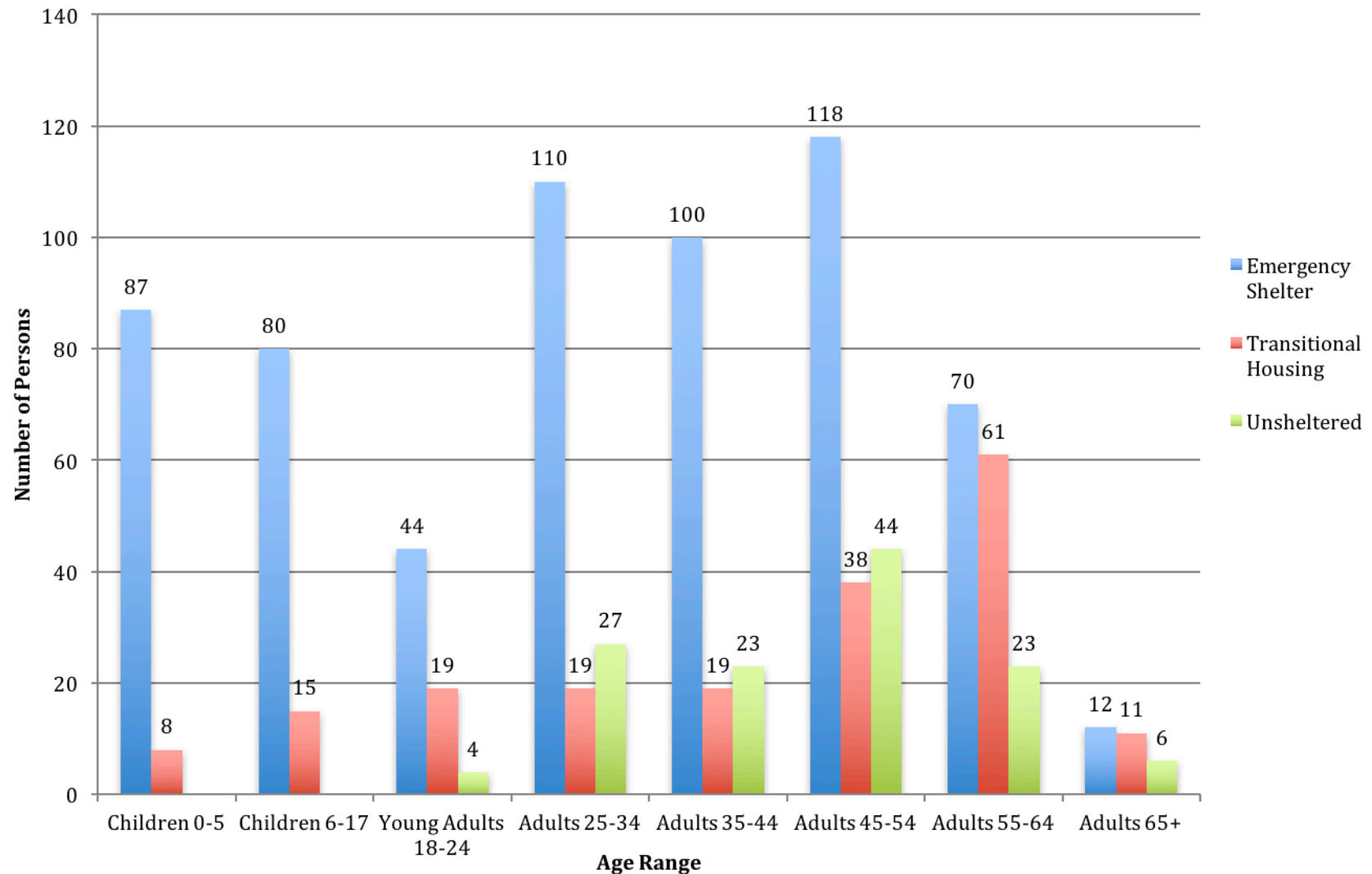
How long have you been in your current living situation?

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



Who was homeless with you on the night of the 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

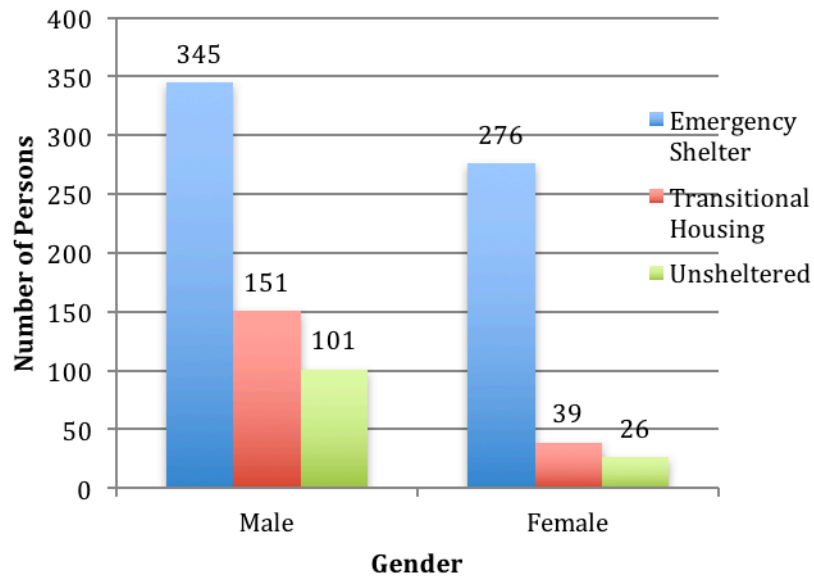


Fig. A.6. Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity

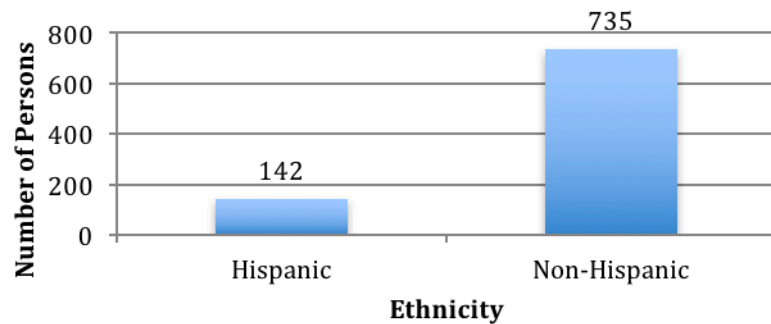


Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race

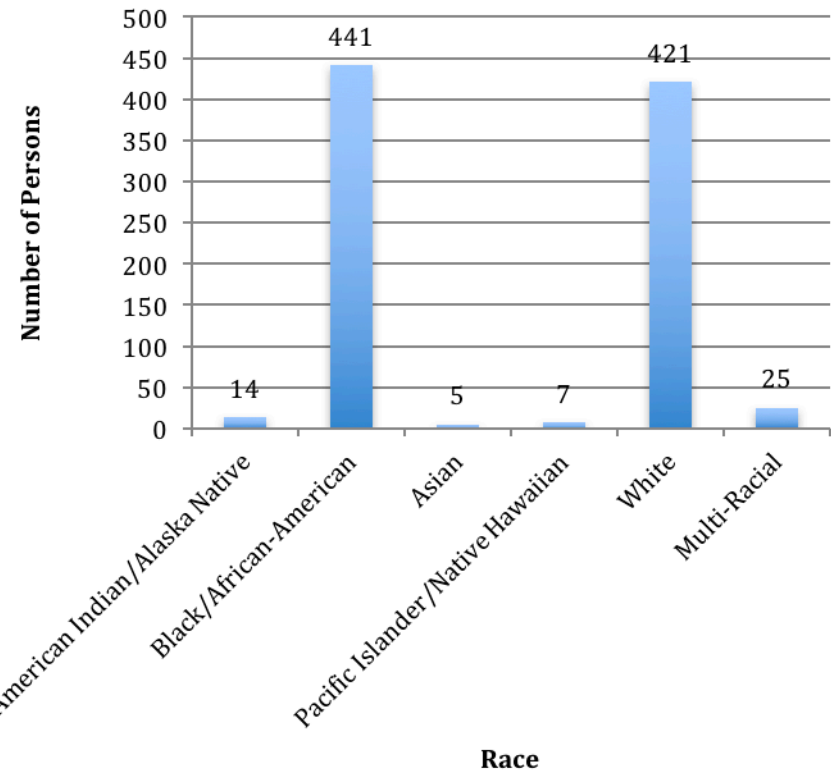
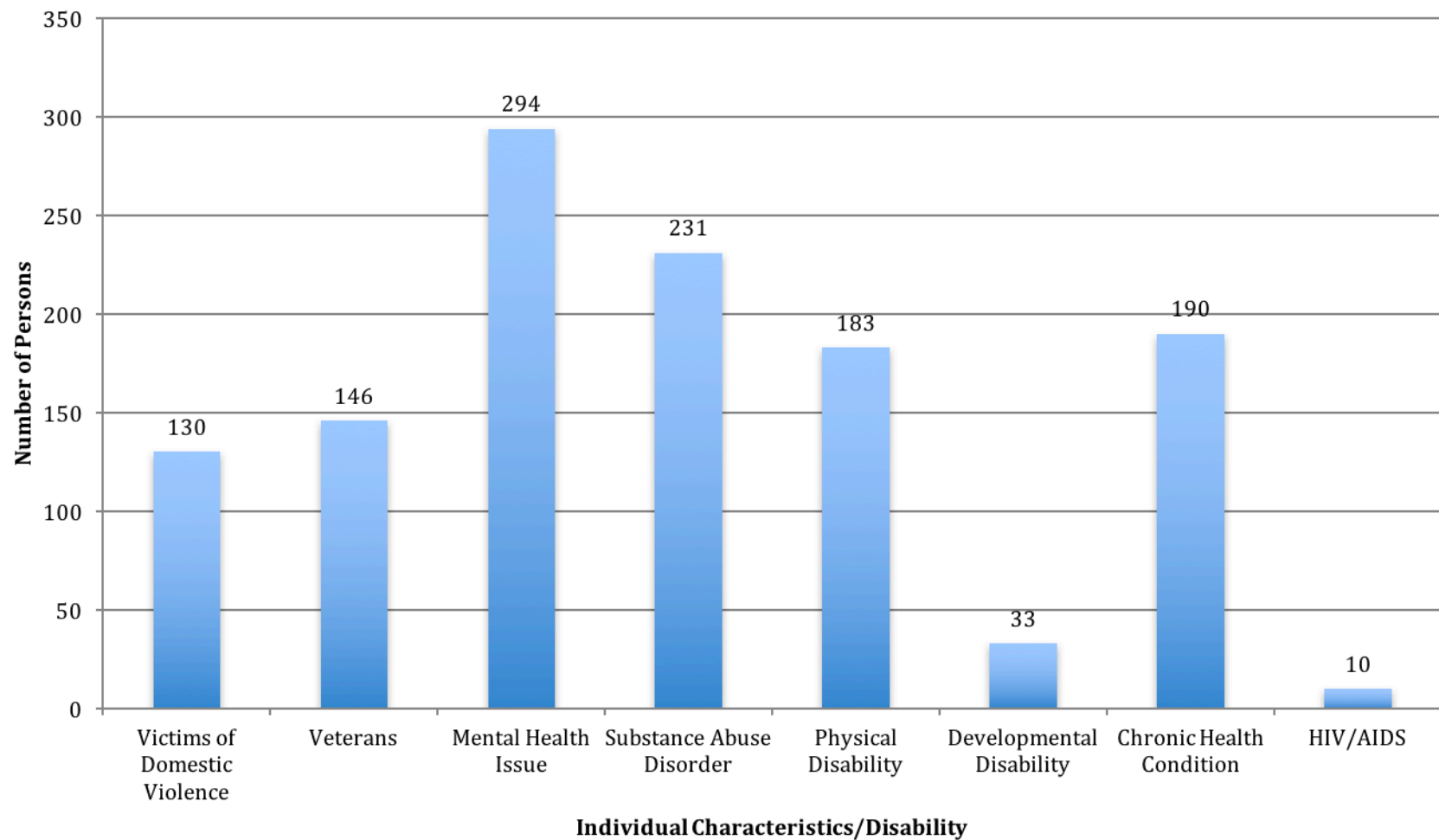


Fig. A.7. Number of Homeless Persons by Victims of Domestic Violence, Veteran Status, and Disability

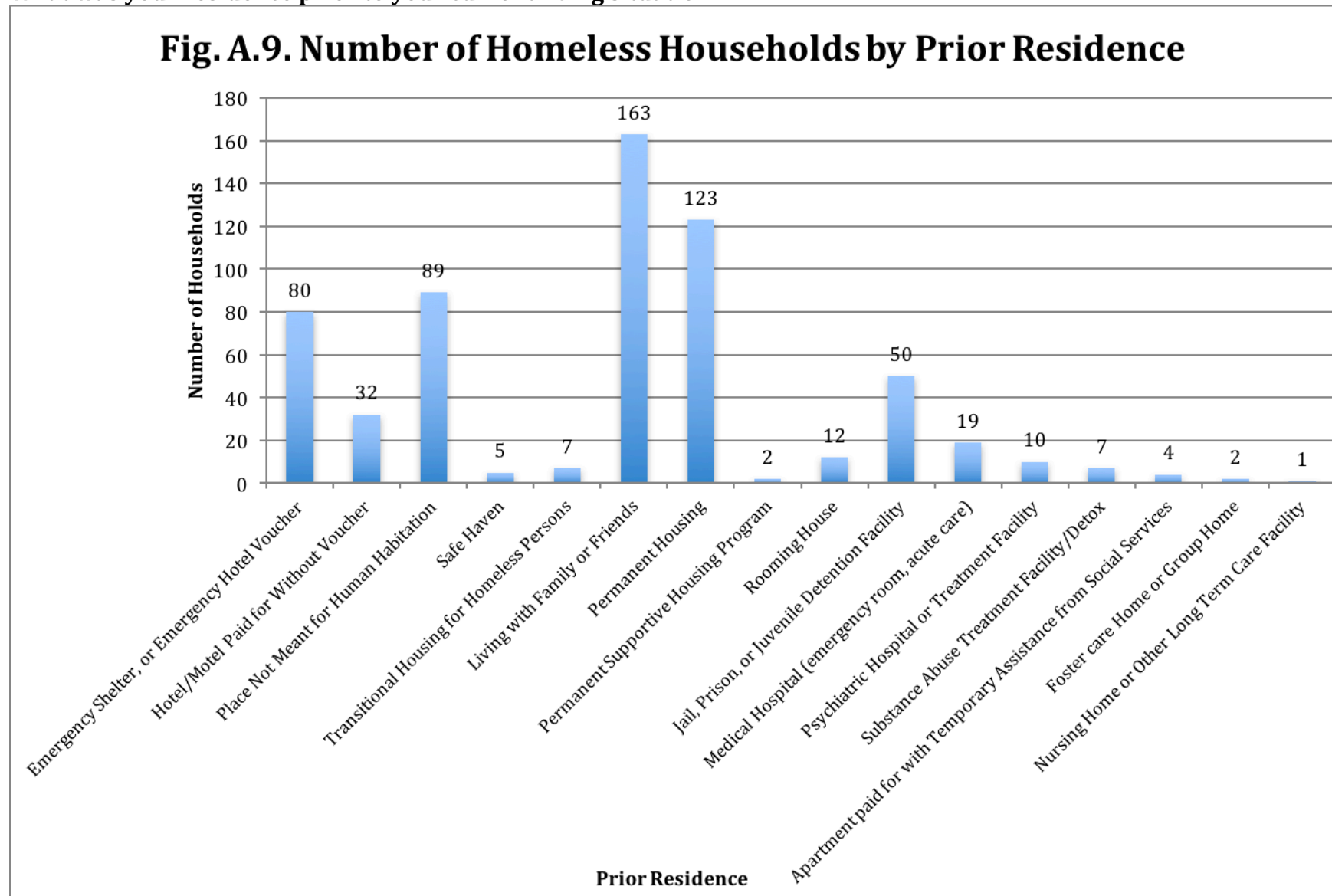


Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

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	5
Burlington County	22
Camden County	239
Cape May County	60
Cumberland County	137
Essex County	4
Gloucester County	69
Hunterdon County	1
Mercer County	5
Middlesex County	1
Ocean County	1
Salem County	3
Somerset County	1
Union County	1
California	1
Delaware	1
Florida	5
Minnesota	2
New York	5
Pennsylvania	15
South Carolina	1
Texas	1
Virginia	2
Puerto Rico	1
Dominican Republic	1

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?

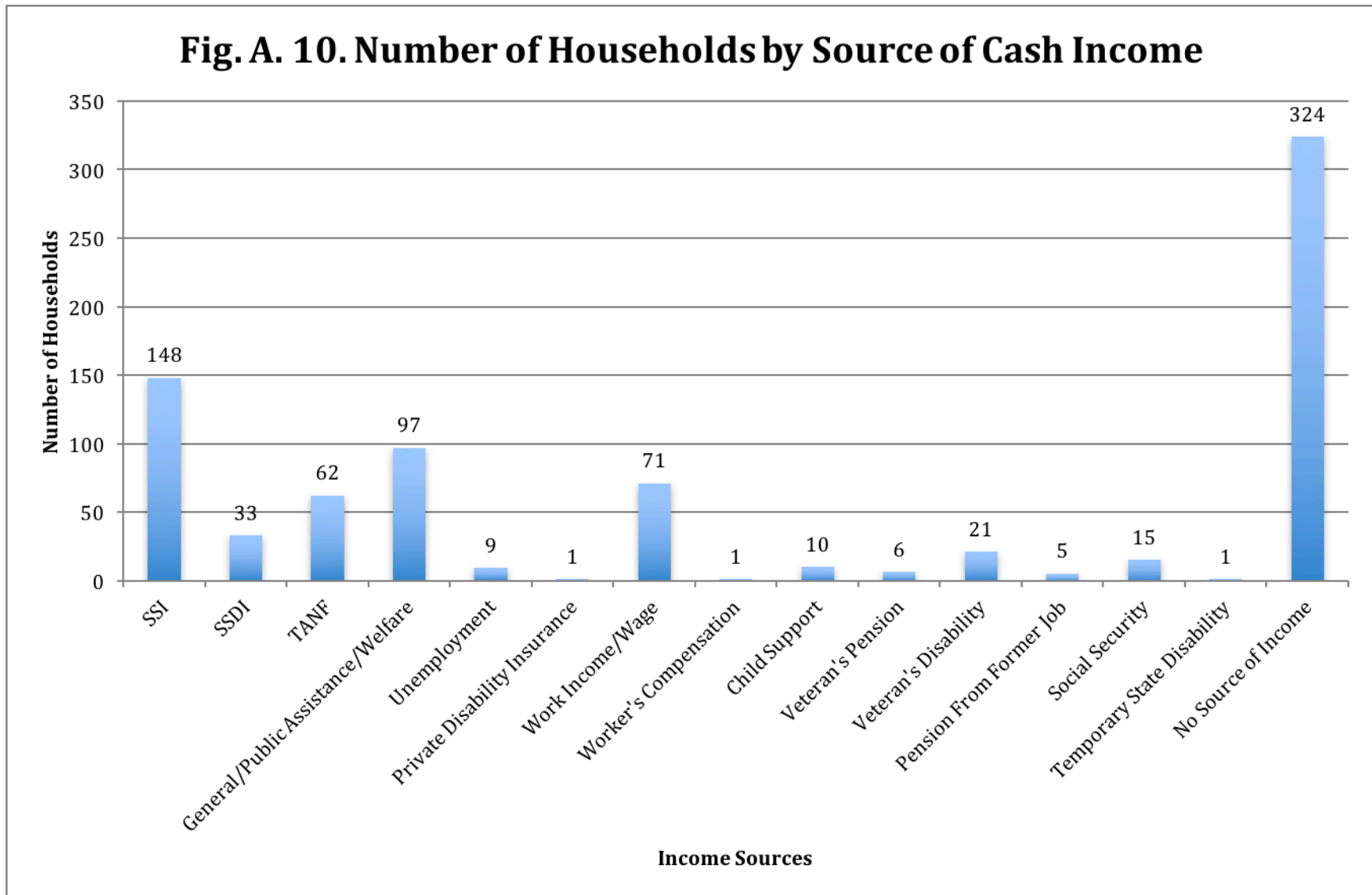
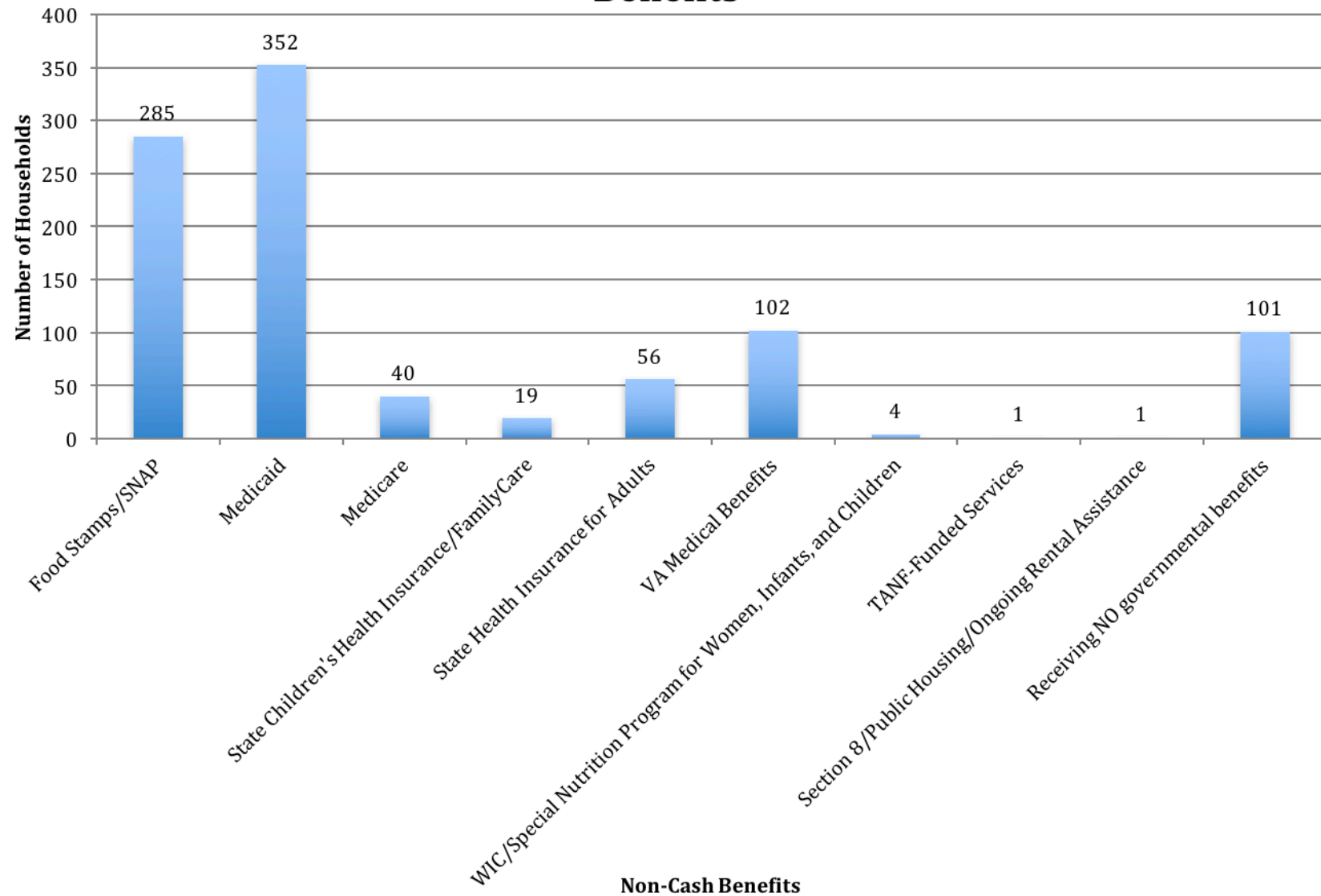
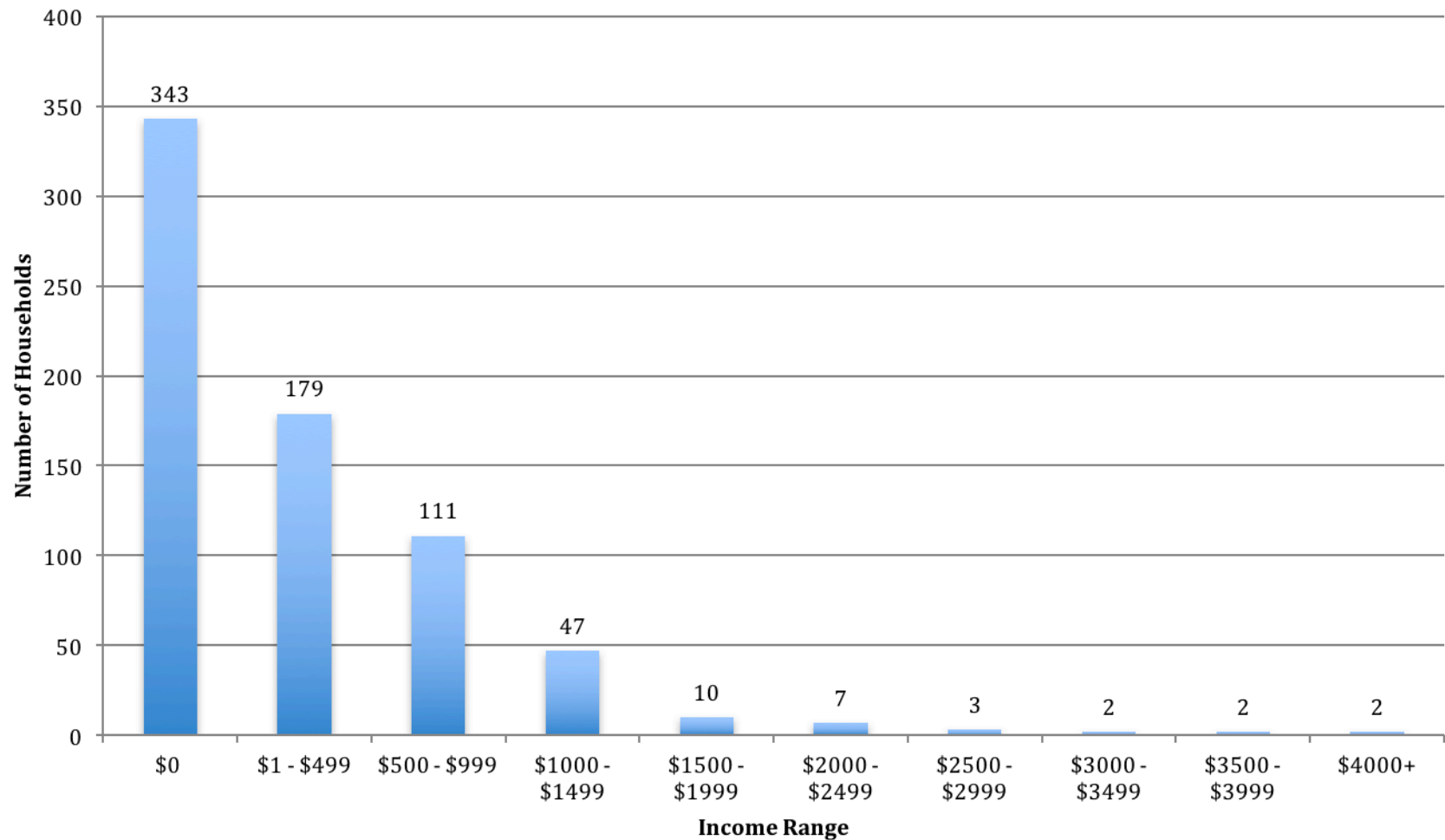


Fig. A. 11. Number of Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits



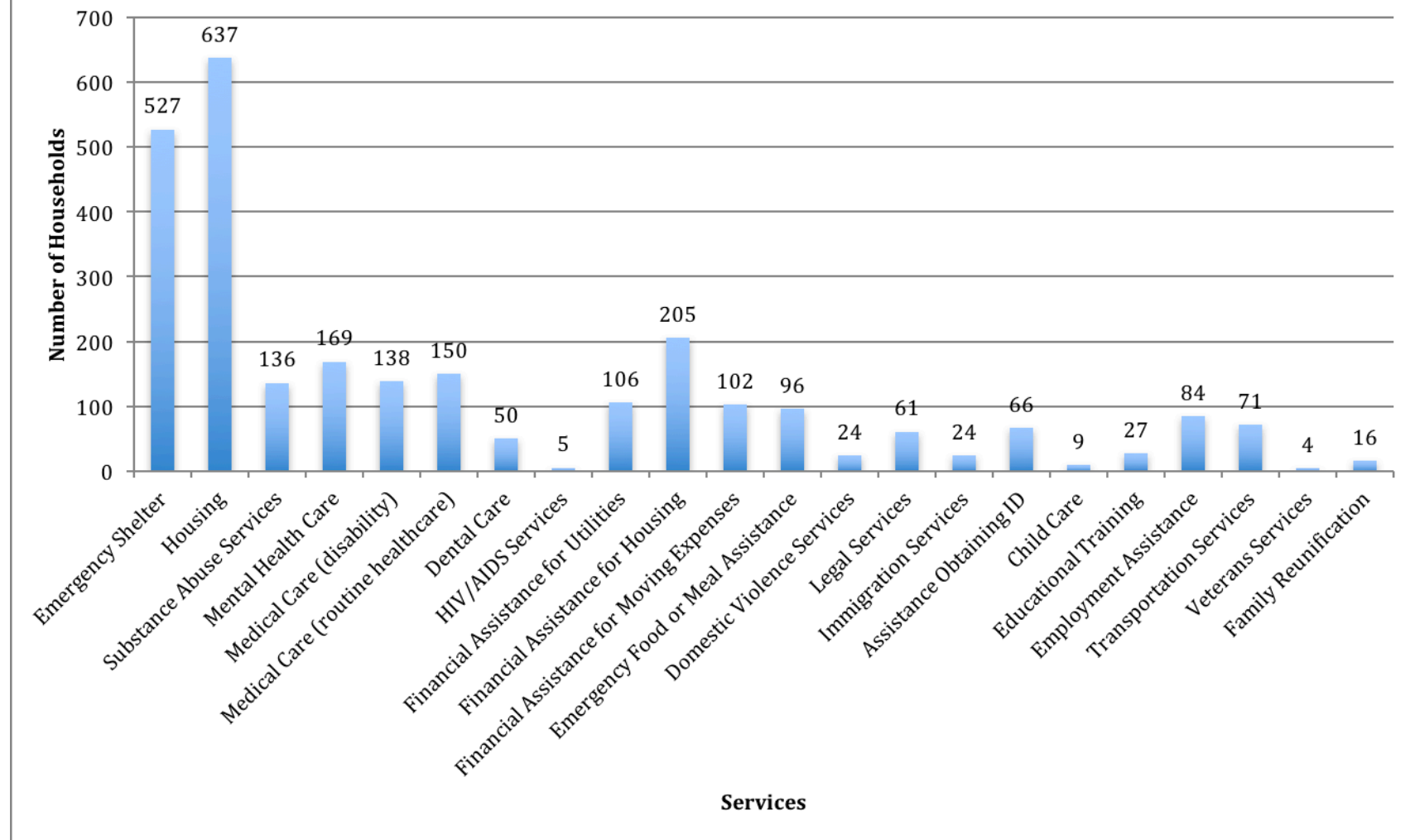
What is your monthly household income?

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

