

Monarch Housing Associates

29 Alden Street, Suite 1B

Cranford, NJ 07016

908.272.5363

www.monarchhousing.org



NJ
2018
Counts!

Cumberland County 2018 Point-In-Time Count of the Homeless

January 23, 2018

Acknowledgements

Monarch would like to thank all Point-In-Time Coordinators, homeless service providers, agencies, and volunteers who participated in NJ Counts 2018. Monarch would also like to specifically thank Bergen County for providing a Spanish translation of the 2018 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 2018 Point-In-Time Count and producing this report was provided by New Jersey's Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency (NJHMFA).

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Acknowledgements | 2 |
| I. Introduction | 3 |
| NJ Counts 2018 | 3 |
| This Report | 3 |
| Definition of Terms..... | 3 |
| Changes affecting the 2018 Point-in-Time Count | 4 |
| II. Racial Disparities in Total Homeless Population | 5 |
| III. Findings for Total Homeless Population | 8 |
| Key Findings | 8 |
| Total Homeless Population | 9 |
| Homeless Families and Individuals..... | 10 |
| Demographics | 10 |
| Subpopulations | 11 |
| Disabilities | 12 |
| Income and Benefits | 13 |
| Length of Homelessness | 14 |
| Episodes of Homelessness | 14 |
| Cause of Homelessness | 15 |
| IV. Findings for the Chronically Homeless..... | 16 |
| V. Findings for the Unsheltered Homeless..... | 18 |
| VI. Findings for Homeless Veterans | 21 |
| VII. Finding for Homeless Youth..... | 23 |
| VIII. Findings for Victims of Domestic Violence | 25 |
| IX. Appendix A: Data Collection and Methodology..... | 27 |
| Requirements for the Count..... | 27 |
| Data Collection Methods | 27 |
| Limitations..... | 28 |
| De-duplication | 29 |
| X. Appendix B: Survey Responses | 30 |

This report was prepared for
The New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency
by
Monarch Housing Associates

I. Introduction

NJ Counts 2018

NJ Counts 2018, New Jersey's annual Point-In-Time (PIT) Count of the Homeless, provides a statewide snapshot of households experiencing homelessness in our communities; where they find shelter, what their needs are, and what factors contribute to making them homeless. The 2018 Count reveals important demographic and other information about families and individuals experiencing homelessness on the night of Tuesday, January 23rd, 2018. These findings help to understand how to better allocate housing resources and services in order to prevent and end homelessness.

This Report

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).

The findings in this report are presented in the following sections:

1. Racial Disparities among the Total Homeless Population;
2. Total homeless population;
3. Subpopulations
 - a. Unsheltered
 - b. Chronically Homeless
 - c. Veterans
 - d. Victims of Domestic Violence
 - e. Youth

In addition to the main findings presented in the body of this report, Appendix B includes charts illustrating the responses to all survey questions that were part of the 2018 Point-In-Time Count. Appendix A contains information on data collection and methodology.

Definition of Terms

Household - 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').

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.

Emergency Shelter - any facility, the primary purpose of which is to provide a temporary shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless and which does not require occupants to sign leases or occupancy agreements.

Transitional Housing - a project that is designed to provide housing and appropriate supportive services to homeless persons to facilitate movement to independent living within 24 months.

Safe Haven - a form of supportive housing that serves hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness who come primarily from the streets and have been unable or unwilling to participate in housing or supportive services. Safe Haven programs offer low barriers to program entry and low-demand services and referrals in a 24-hour residential setting to no more than 25 persons.

Changes affecting the 2018 Point-in-Time Count

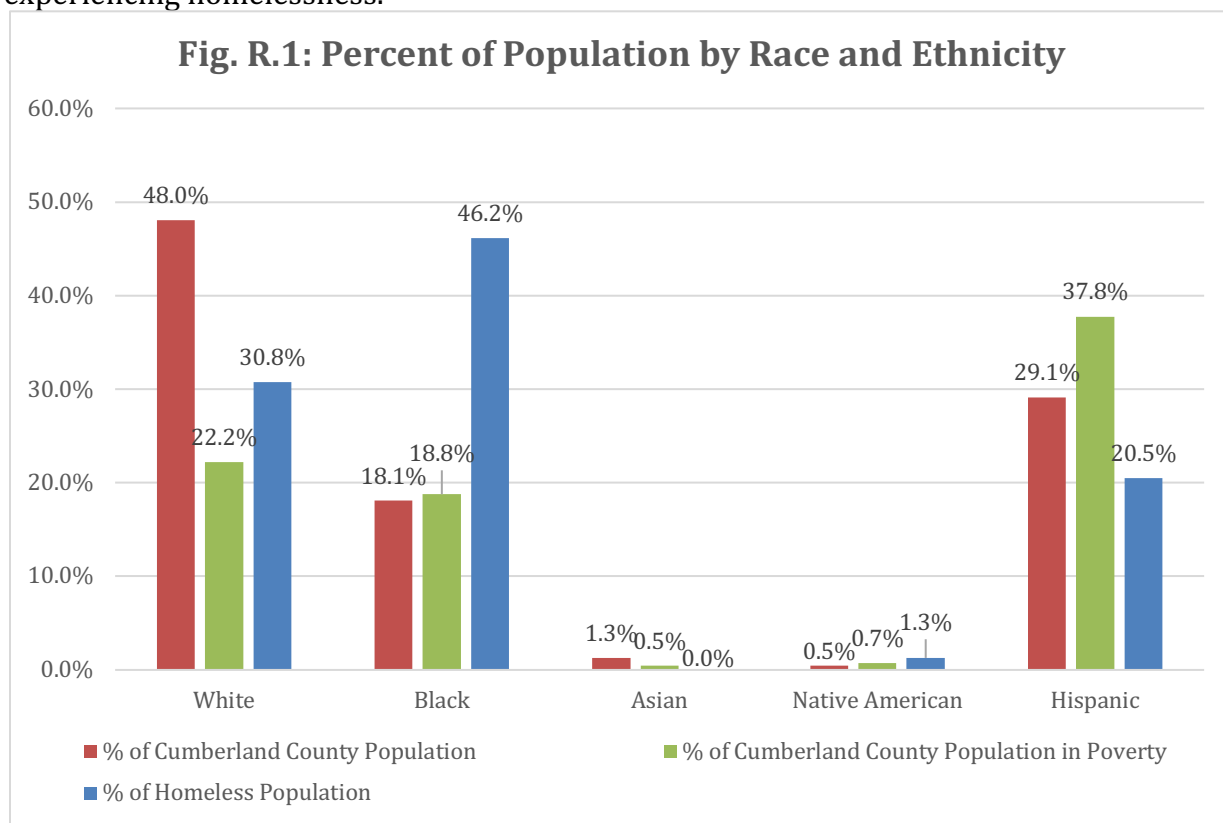
For 2018, a number of factors contributed to significant changes in the counted population experiencing homelessness. The factors impacting the count vary from community to community and are best described locally. One such factor significantly impacting the count statewide is a recent State law which now requires all counties to organize, in conjunction with local municipalities, emergency warming centers to shelter homeless persons during severe cold-weather “Code Blue” events. For 2018, this brought more persons experiencing homelessness into the Count that may have previously gone uncounted. It is important to note that while there was an overall increase in counted homeless persons from 2017 to 2018 statewide, the actual rate of change varies from county to county and also includes variation in the sheltered versus unsheltered counted population experiencing homelessness with some communities identifying a decrease while other communities identified an increase.

When reviewing data included in this report, it is important to keep in mind that the Point-in-Time data includes a census of all persons in sheltering programs (emergency shelter, transitional housing, and safe haven programs) as well as the unsheltered counted homeless identified on the night of the count. While there is uniformity and complete coverage in data collection for those utilizing the sheltering system within communities, each county develops a local methodology to identify and engage unsheltered persons within the community. As such, the strength of the unsheltered count varies from community to community. In addition, it is generally accepted that while communities work to identify and engage all persons living unsheltered within their geographic region, the count of persons unsheltered in the community may not reflect the full population experiencing homelessness.

II. Racial Disparities in Total Homeless Population

NJ Counts 2018 provides a snapshot of the counted population experiencing homelessness in the state of New Jersey on a single night. The results of this report are intended to assist communities in understanding the characteristics and needs of those experiencing homelessness to improve service delivery and resource targeting to effectively end homelessness. As communities work to expand their understanding of the root causes of homelessness it is important recognize the structural forces impacting trajectories into and out of homelessness. Disparities in who experiences homelessness highlight the impact of a pervasive structural force: Systemic Racism. Acknowledging and understanding the impact of systemic racism on those experiencing homelessness is key to developing an effective system responsive to the community and strengthened in cultural understanding and awareness.

On January 23, 2018 there were 156 persons experiencing homelessness on a single night in Cumberland County. Figure R.1 illustrates the racial breakdown of the total counted population in Cumberland County, those living below the poverty line, and those experiencing homelessness.

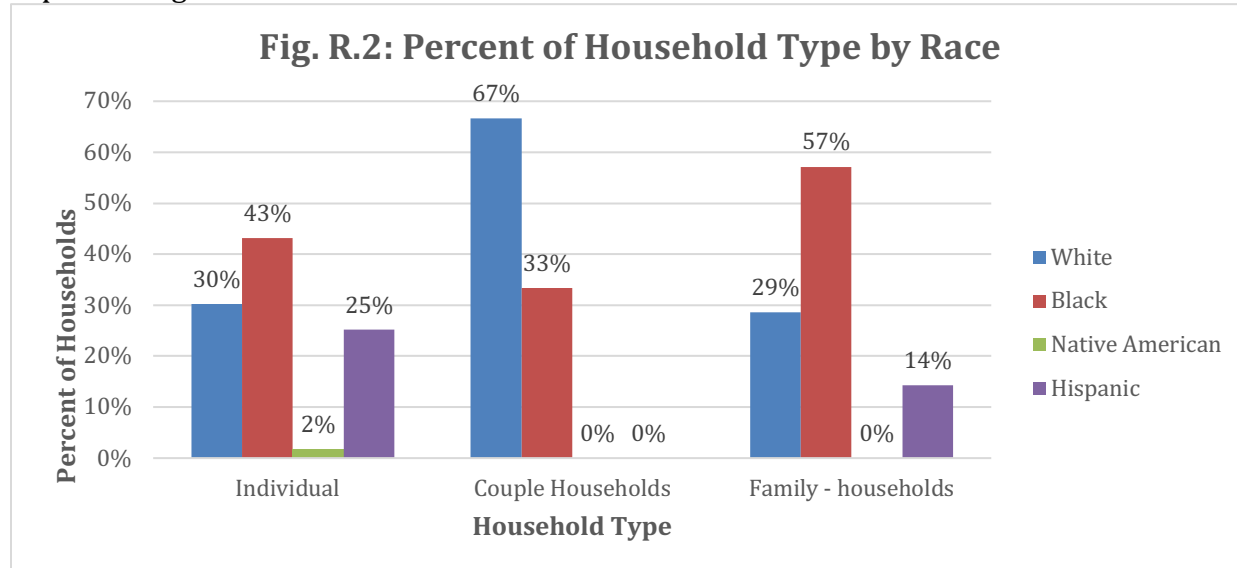


In looking at the racial breakdown of those experiencing homelessness in relation to the racial breakdown in the general population and those living in poverty, disparate impacts along racial lines become evident. According to the American Community Survey 2016 annual estimates prepared by the Census Bureau, about 155,744 people live in Cumberland County, and 21% (32,430 persons) of Cumberland County residents are living below the

poverty line. There is a strong correlation between poverty and homelessness, however, the racial disparities evident in the counted population indicate that poverty alone does not determine who will experience homelessness. Given the disparities present in the data, it is evident that systemic racism plays a significant role in factors contributing to homelessness. The data from Figure R.1 indicates the following:

- Persons identifying as Black or African American are overrepresented in the counted population experiencing homelessness. While 18.1% of the general population, persons identifying as Black or African American are 18.8% of the population in poverty and 46.2% of the counted population experiencing homelessness.
- While persons identifying as Hispanic/Latino represent the largest portion of the population in poverty (37.8%), they represent a smaller portion of the identified homeless population (20.5%). In comparison, persons identifying as Black or African American represent 18.8% of the population in poverty and 46.2% of the identified homeless population.
- Persons identifying as Black or African American represent 46.2% of the sheltered population (staying in emergency shelter, transitional housing or safe havens) and 48.6% of the unsheltered population. Persons identifying as White and not Hispanic or Latino represent 33.6% of the sheltered population and 22.9% of the unsheltered population. Persons identifying as Hispanic/Latino represent 18.5% of the sheltered population and 28.6% of the unsheltered population.

Figure R.2 illustrates the racial breakdown within each household type for those experiencing counted homelessness.



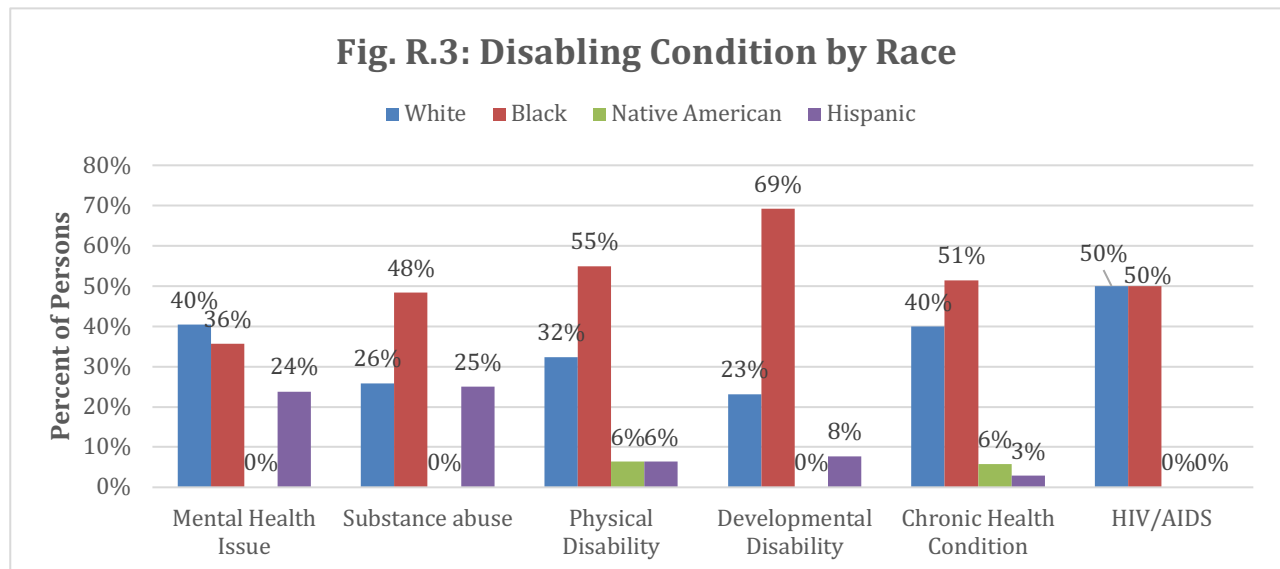
- 7% of households identifying as Black or African American were family households as compared to 5% of households identifying as White and 3% of persons identifying as Hispanic/Latino.
- 38% of all respondents were individuals identifying as Black or African Americans.

Disparities along racial and ethnic lines in the counted population experiencing homelessness are seen in a number of other areas including the following:

- 56% of respondents homeless longer than 3 years identified as Black or African American.
- Among persons identifying as Black or African American, 17% are children under the age of 18. Among persons identifying as Hispanic/Latino, 3% are children under the age of 18. In contrast, 10% of persons identifying as White are children under the age of 18.
- Among youth ages 18 – 24, 70% identified as Black or African American.
- When asked to identify their residence prior to their current homeless situation, permanent housing was the top reported prior residence by persons identifying as White (17%) and Black or African American (13%), rooming house was the top reported prior residence by persons identifying as Hispanic/Latino (22%).
- 58% of persons identifying as White indicated a disabling condition as compared to 53% of persons identifying as Black or African American and 41% of persons identifying as Hispanic/Latino.

Figure R.3 illustrates the racial breakdown within each disabling condition reported.

- Persons identifying as White represented the majority of persons reporting a mental health issue whereas persons identifying as Black or African American represented the majority of persons reporting substance abuse disorders, physical disability, developmental disability and chronic health condition.
- Mental health issues were the top reported disability among persons identifying as White (35%) and Hispanic/Latino (31%). Chronic health conditions were the top reported disability among persons identifying as Black or African American.



Disparities were seen in a number of other questions included in the PIT survey in addition to the ones reported here. Given this information, it is clear that more research is needed to fully understand the causes, correlations and impacts as it relates to racial disparities. In addition, this information highlights the need for homeless service systems to make deliberate efforts to understand and address racial disparities in order to better serve those experiencing homelessness and effectively end their homelessness.

III. Findings for Total Homeless Population

Key Findings

- On the night of January 23rd, 2018, a total of 131 households, including 156 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Cumberland County, according to the 2018 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 25 persons were identified as chronically homeless.
- 35 persons were unsheltered on the night of the count.

Figure i. Number of Homeless Persons by Municipality and Percentage of County Total

| Municipality | Total Homeless Persons | % of Total Homeless Persons | Sheltered Homeless Persons | % of Sheltered Homeless Persons | Unsheltered Homeless Persons | % of Unsheltered Homeless Persons |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Bridgeton | 46 | 35% | 34 | 35% | 12 | 34% |
| Millville | 19 | 14% | 14 | 14% | 5 | 14% |
| Vineland | 67 | 51% | 49 | 51% | 18 | 51% |
| Total | 132 | 100% | 97 | 100% | 35 | 100% |

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 23rd, 2018, a total of 156 persons, in 131 households, were experiencing homelessness in Cumberland County, according to the 2018 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 5 persons (3%) and a decrease of 3 households (2%) from the number counted in 2017.

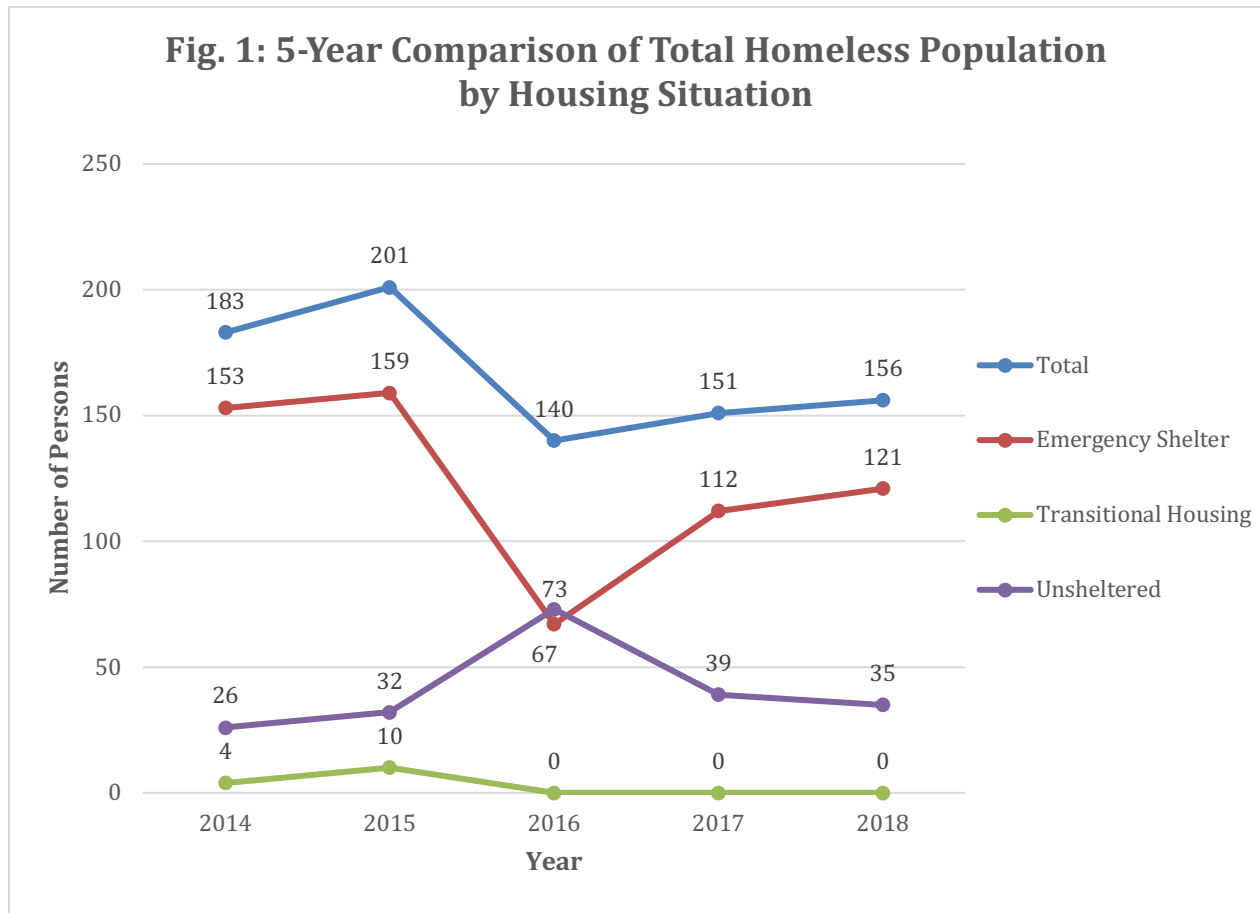
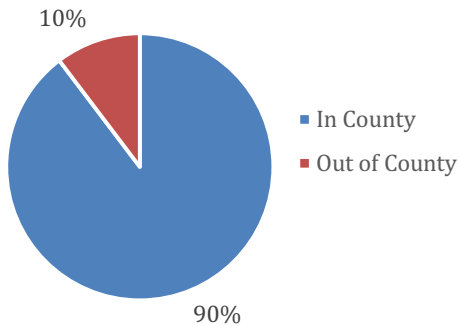


Figure 1 shows that, in 2018, 121 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters and 35 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. When comparing to 2017, an increase is seen in the number of homeless persons staying in emergency shelter (9 persons, 8%), and a reduction in those identified as unsheltered (4 persons, 10%).

Figure 1 also shows that, over the past five years, Cumberland County has seen an overall decrease of 27 counted persons, or 15% from 2014 to 2018. Over this 5-year period, there was a 21% decrease in persons staying in emergency shelter and a 100% decrease in persons staying in transitional housing. There was a 35% increase in identified unsheltered persons between 2014 and 2018.

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

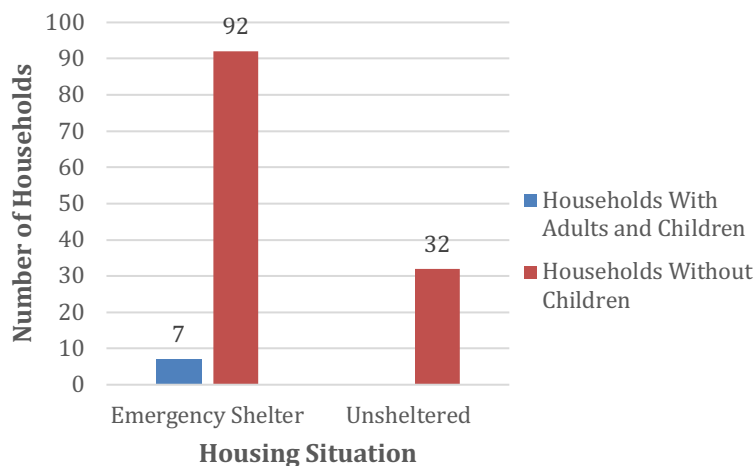


As Figure 2 shows, 10% of the homeless household respondents in Cumberland County in 2018 reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the county.

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."

Fig. 3: Homeless Households by Housing Situation



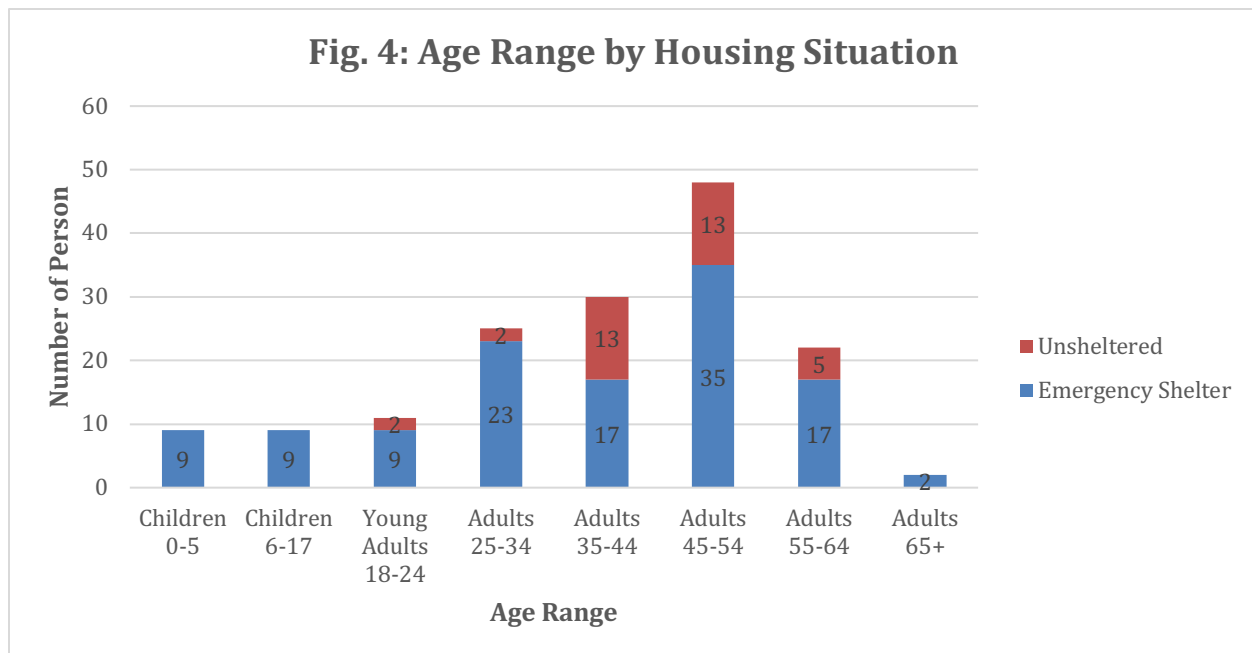
Of the 131 homeless households counted in Cumberland County in 2018, 7 (5%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. This is a decrease of about 22% from the number counted in 2017. These families included 25 persons, including 18 children under age 18 and 7 adults. The average family size was 3.6 persons. Figure 3 shows that 7 families (100%) were staying in emergency shelters.

124 (95%) of the identified homeless households in Cumberland County were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 131 adults. This is a decrease of 1% from the number of adult only households counted in 2017. The majority of adult only households (74%) were staying in emergency shelters on the night of the count. 32 adult only households were counted as unsheltered in 2018, a decrease of 7 households (18%) from the number counted 2017.

As Figure 3 indicates, there were no unaccompanied youth households identified in 2018.

Demographics

There were a total of 11 (7%) identified homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 127 (81%) adults over age 24, and 18 (12%) children under 18 years old experiencing homelessness on the night of the count. Figure 4 shows that the age range most represented is Adults between 45 and 54 (48 persons, 31%).

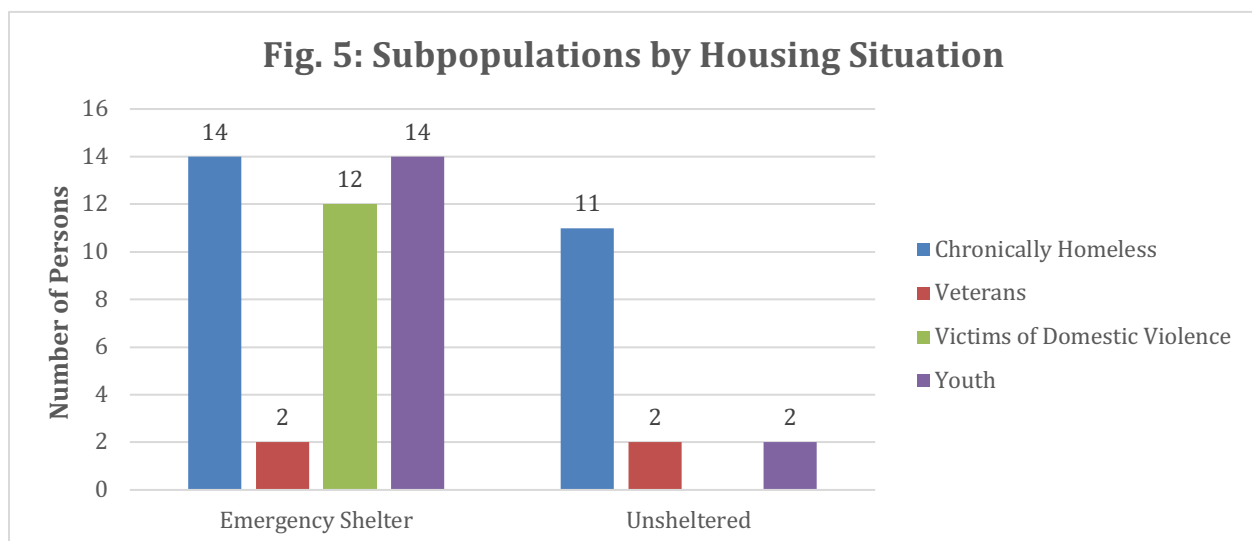


67.3% (105) of homeless persons were male, 32.7% (51) were female.

46.2% (72) of persons identified their race as Black or African American, making this the largest racial subgroup of homeless persons counted. The next largest group self-identified as White non-Hispanic (30.8%, 48 persons), followed by those identifying as American Indian or Alaskan Native (1.3%, 2 persons). With regard to ethnicity, 20.5% of persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

Subpopulations

On the night of January 23, 2018 out of the 156 persons identified as homeless, there were a total of 25 Chronically Homeless persons, representing 16% of the counted homeless population. There were 4 homeless veterans representing 2.9% of the counted adult

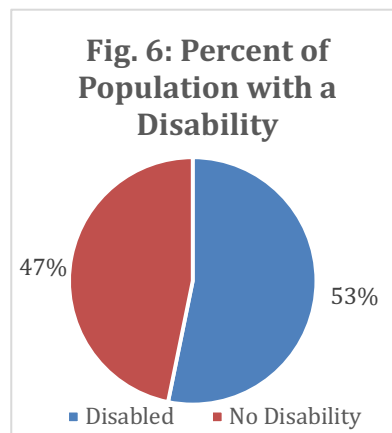


homeless population. 12 Victims of Domestic Violence were identified representing 7.7% of the total identified homeless population. Homeless Youth (individuals and families with heads of households 24 years old or younger) represented 10.3% of the counted homeless population with 16 persons identified. Figure 5 illustrates the break-down of each subpopulation identified by housing type.

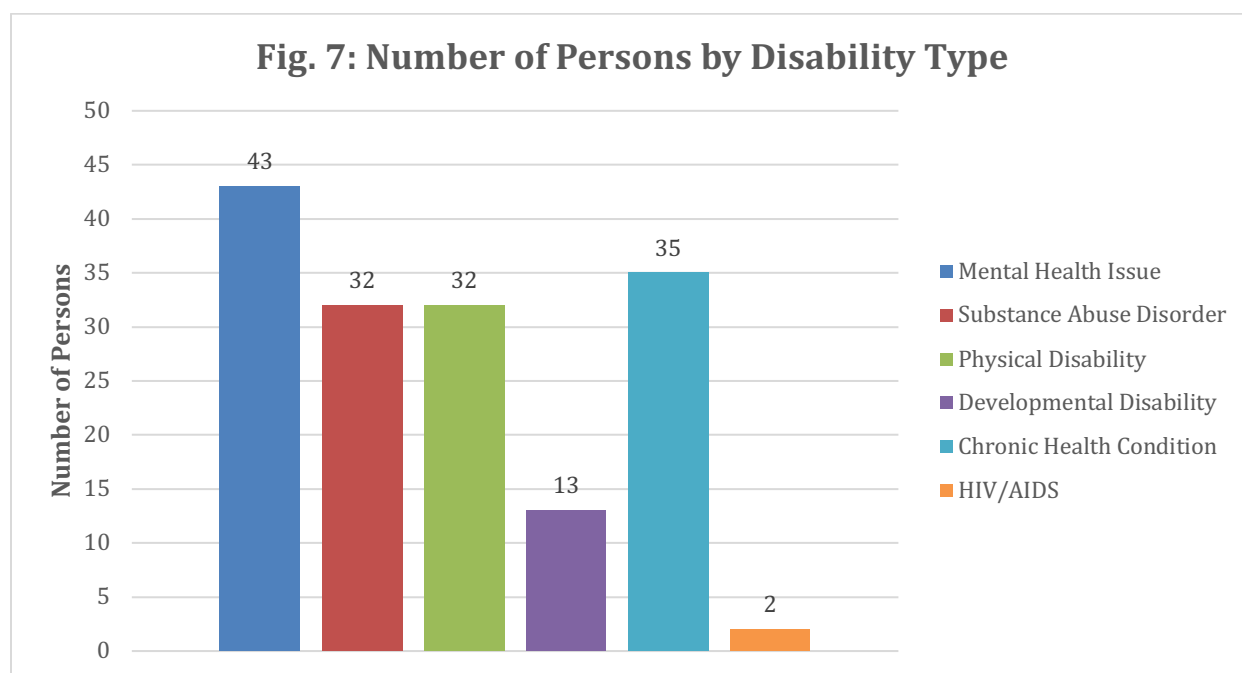
As illustrated in Figure 5 the majority of Chronically Homeless persons, Victims of Domestic Violence and Youth were in emergency shelter on the night of the count whereas an equal number of veterans were in emergency shelter and unsheltered.

Disabilities

Figure 6 illustrates that 53% of identified homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 59.4% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 5.6% of children. Figure 7 shows the number of the counted homeless persons that identified as having various disabilities. The most common disabilities included mental health issues and chronic health conditions.



Among disabled persons, 51.8% reported mental health issues making this the most prevalent disability; representing 52.4% of the identified disabled adult homeless population and 27.6% of the total counted population experiencing homelessness. 42.7% of disabled adults reported a chronic health condition. Among disabled homeless children, 100% reported a developmental disability.



Income and Benefits

Among all identified households experiencing homelessness on the night of the count, 60.3% had no source of income, and 9.5% reported having earned income. The most common sources of income among homeless households were SSI (13.5%) followed by Work Income (9.5%) and SSDI (7.9%). Figure 8 shows the income sources reported by respondents in relation to their housing situation on the night of the count.

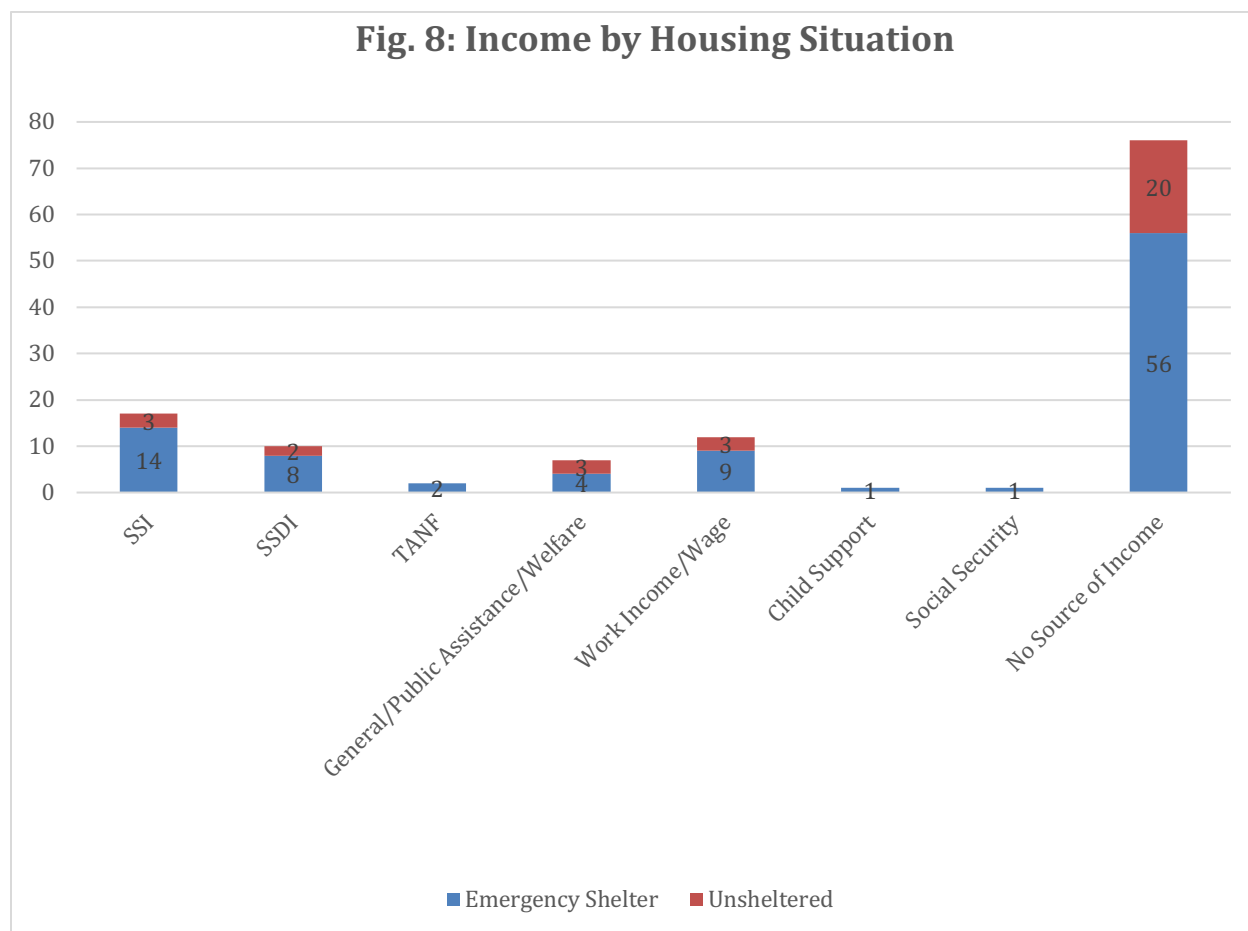


Figure 9 show the average monthly income among households in each housing situation.

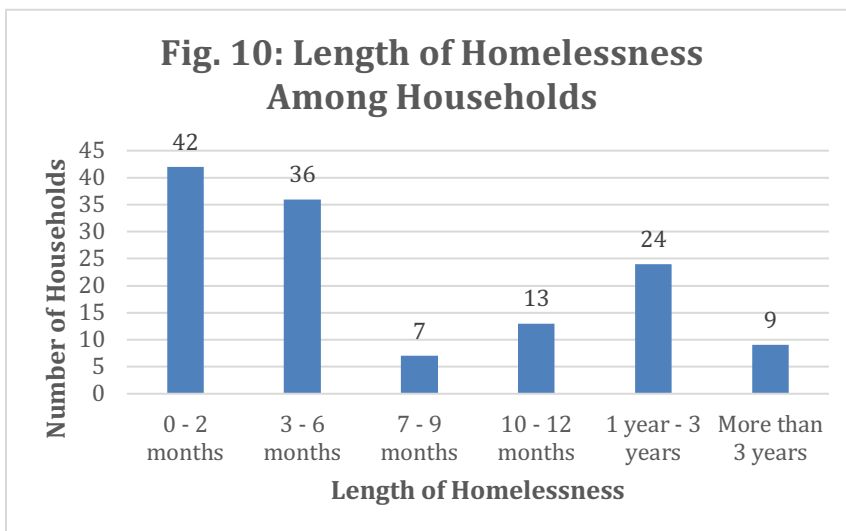
| Figure 9. Average Monthly Income for Households by Housing Situation | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------|
| | Emergency Shelter | Unsheltered |
| Average for All Households | \$354.88 | \$312.09 |

39.7% of identified homeless households reported receiving no kind of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Medicaid was the top reported non-cash benefit, received by 37.4% of homeless households. Food Stamps (SNAP), was the second most reported non-cash benefit received by 29% of homeless households.

Length of Homelessness

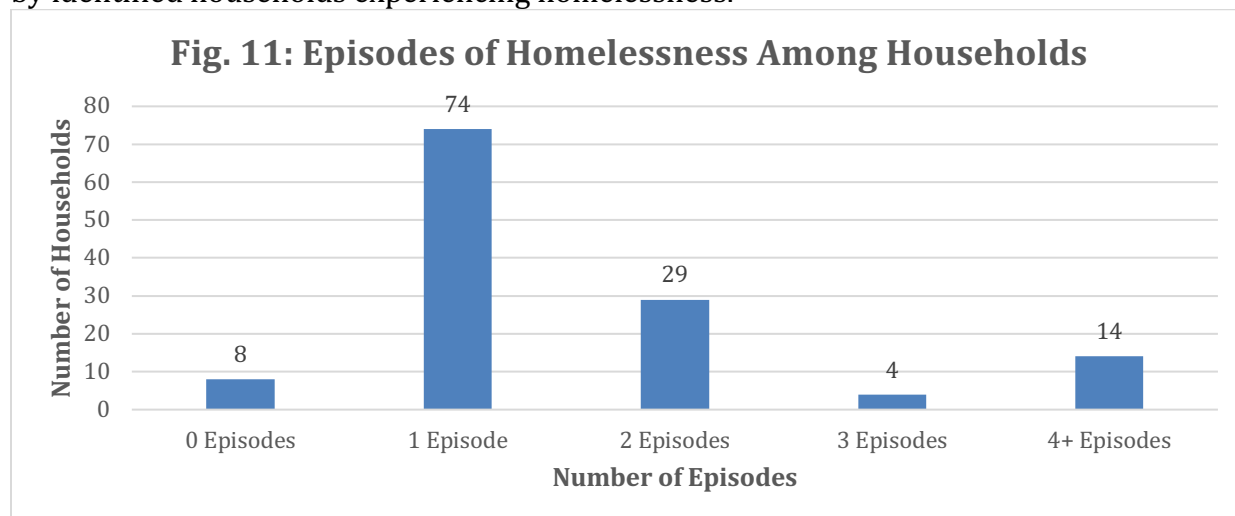
Figure 10 illustrates the total amount of time identified households have reported being homeless. This includes continuous episodes of homelessness as well as the total time from various episodes of homelessness over the past 3 years. As seen in Figure 10, 59.5% of identified homeless households reported their total length of homelessness was

between 0 and 6 months. Within this group, 32.1% were homeless from 0 – 2 months and 27.5% were homeless between 3 and 6 months. For those with longer periods of homelessness, 25.2% of homeless households reported that their total length of homelessness was more than 1 year. In looking at those households that had lengths of homelessness exceeding one year, 24 households (18.3%) were homeless between 1 and 3 years while 9 households (6.9%) reported their total length of homelessness exceeded 3 years.



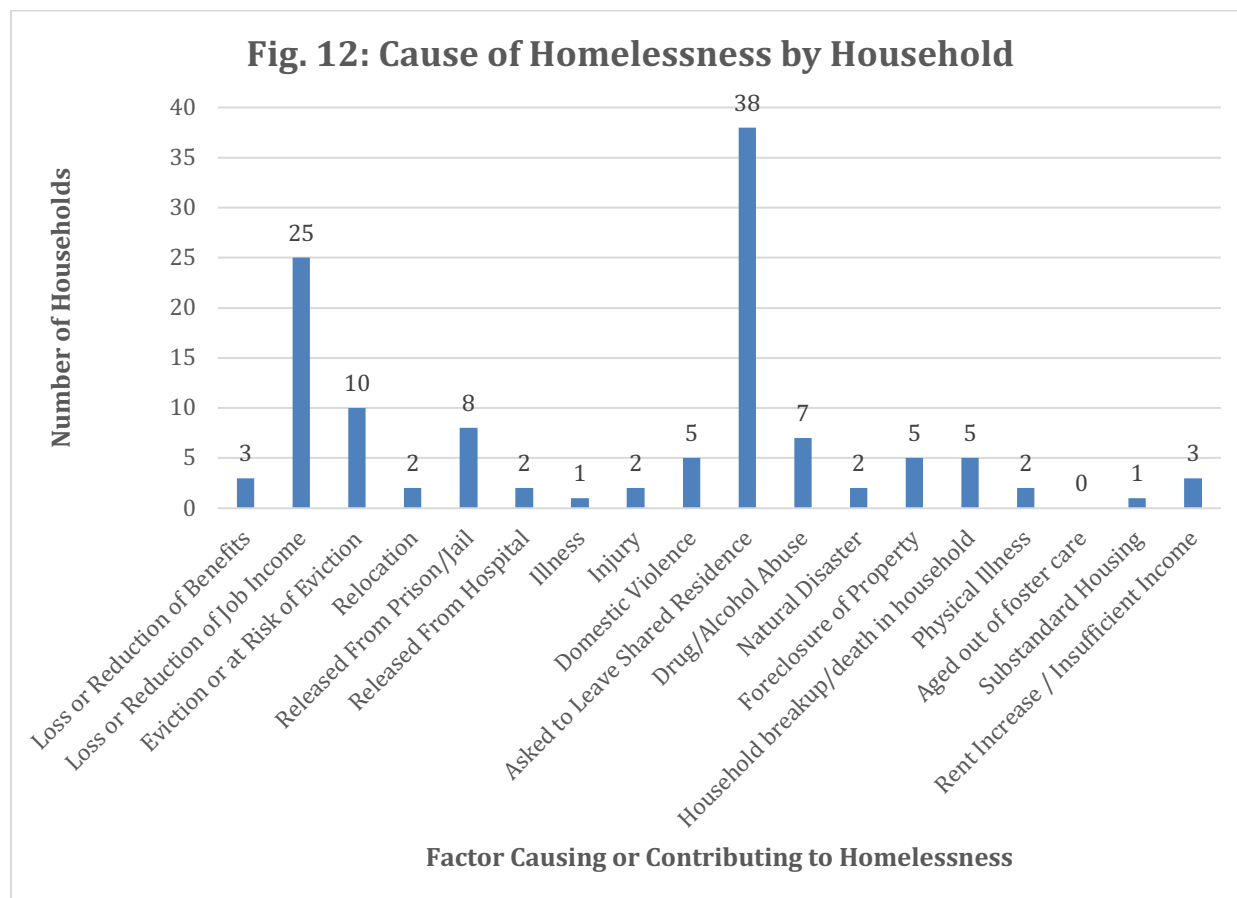
Episodes of Homelessness

There were a total of 74 households (57.4%) that reported experiencing one episode of homelessness. Figure 11 illustrates the total number of episodes of homelessness reported by identified households experiencing homelessness.



Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more households attributed their homelessness to being asked to leave a shared residence (38 households, 31.4%) than any other cause. As Figure 12 shows, the next most common factor reported was loss or reduction of job income (20.7%) followed by eviction (8.3%).



When households were asked ‘what was your residence prior to your current living situation?’ more said they were in permanent housing (26.4%) than any other type of residence. 14.9% reported staying with friends or family and 12.6% reported residing in emergency shelter prior to their current living situation.

IV. Findings for the Chronically Homeless

Chronically Homeless households, as defined by HUD, are persons with a long-term disabling condition, who have 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. Any family with a head of household that meets this definition is considered a chronically homeless family.

Chronically Homeless households are one of the priority populations identified by HUD. This status as a priority population 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.

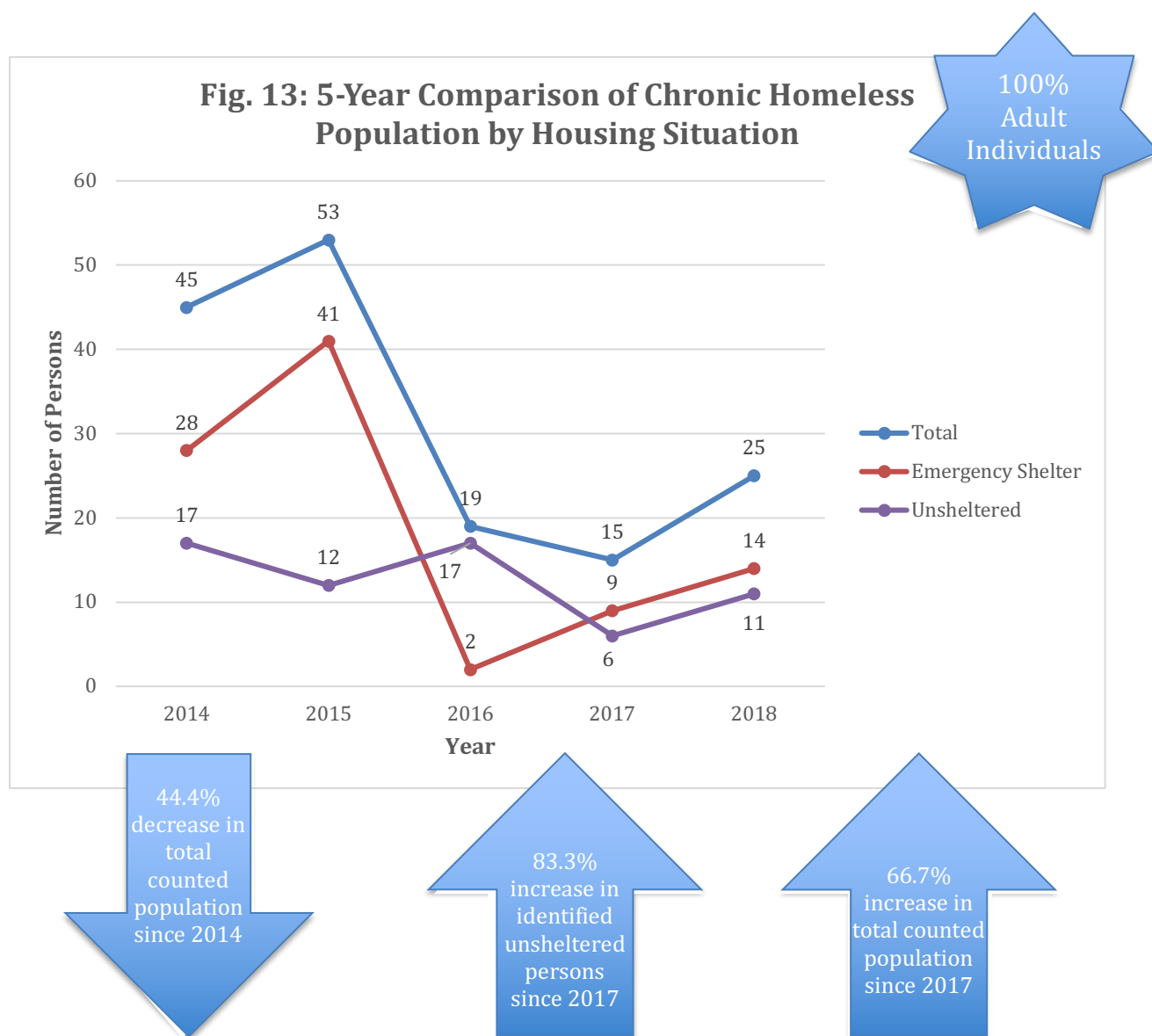
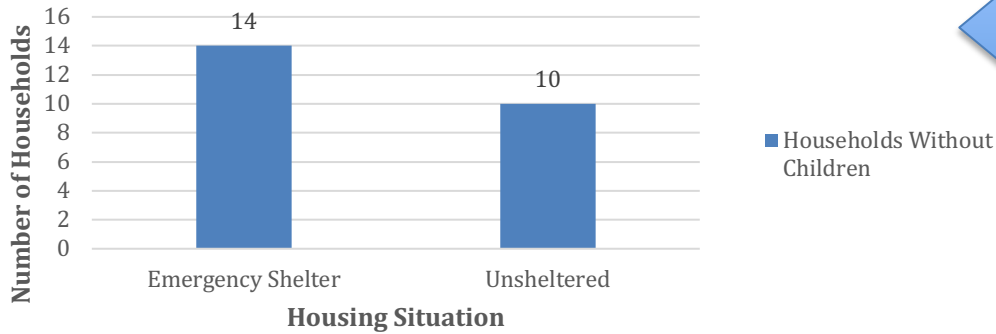


Fig. 14: Chronically Homeless Households by Housing Situation



24
Households
with 25
Persons

68 % identified
multiple
disabilities

Fig. 15: Number of Chronically Homeless Persons by Disability Type

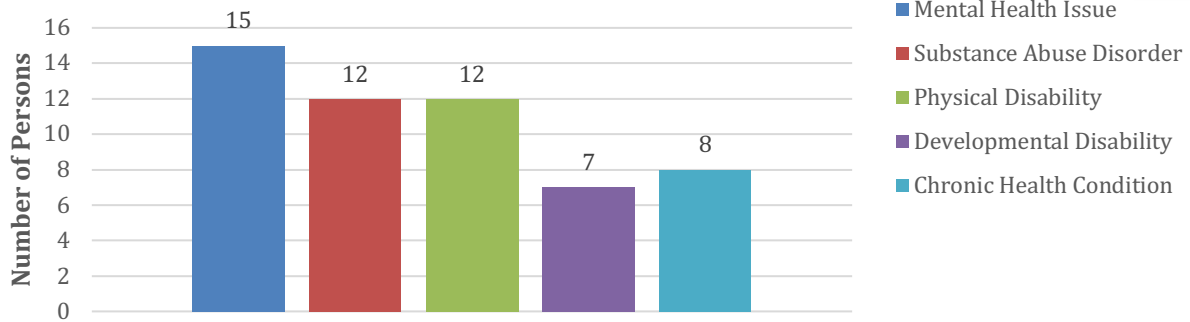


Fig. 16: Episodes of Homelessness Among Chronically Homeless Households

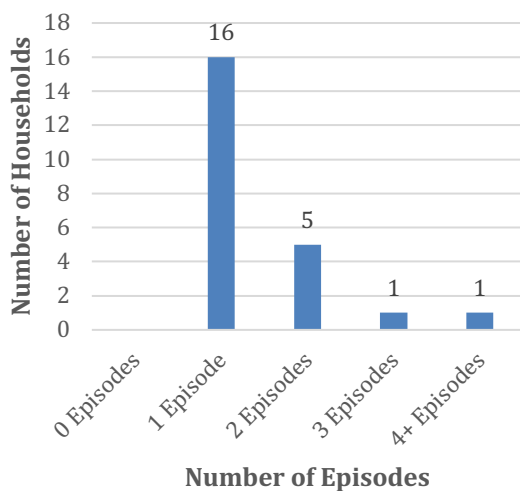
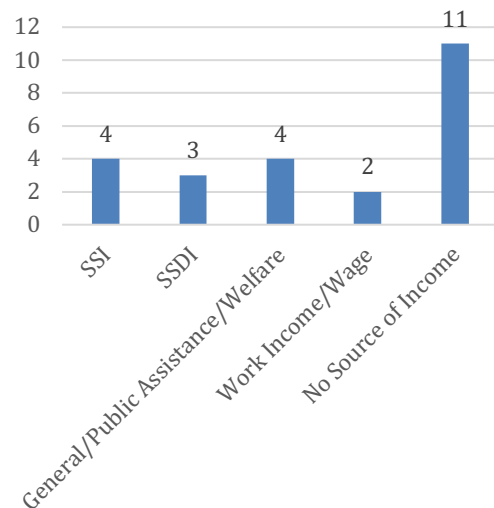


Fig. 17: Number of Chronically Homeless Households by Income Source

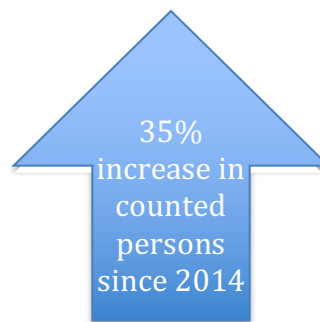
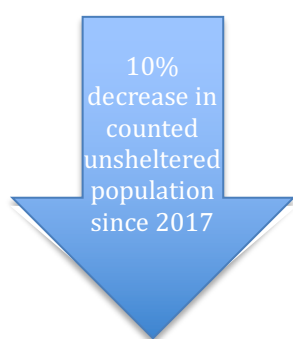
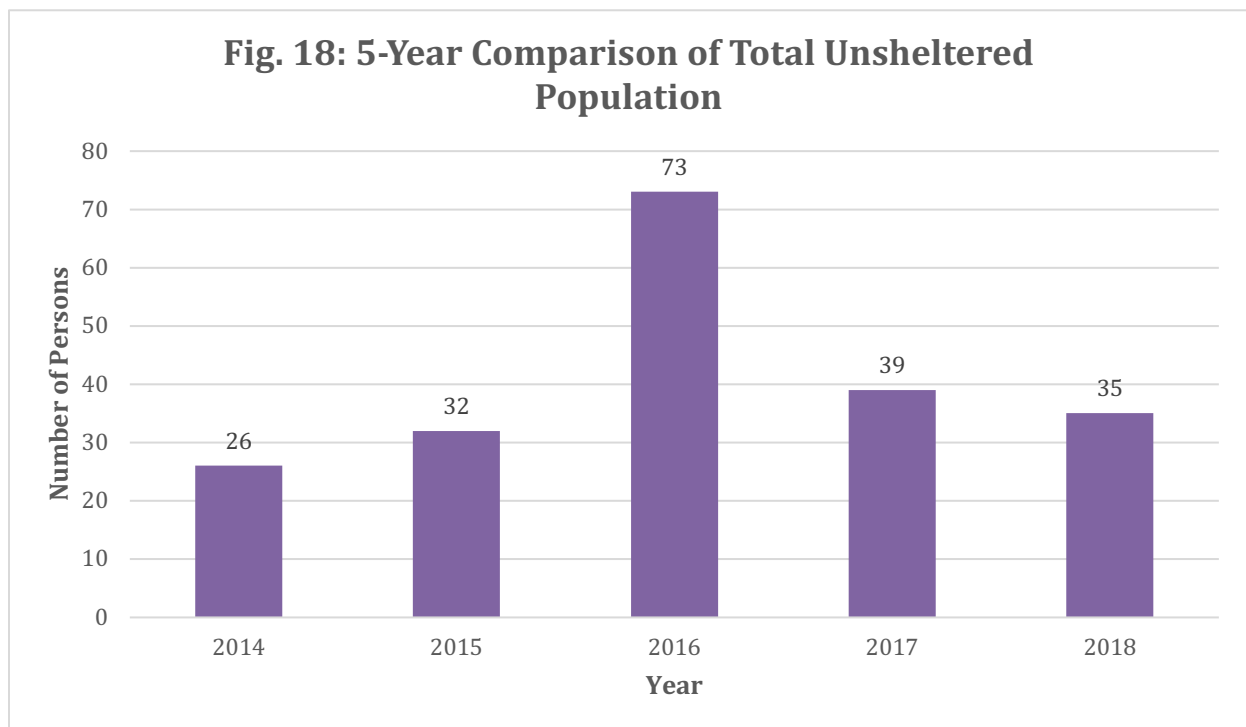


Average income for chronically homeless households is \$325.39

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.



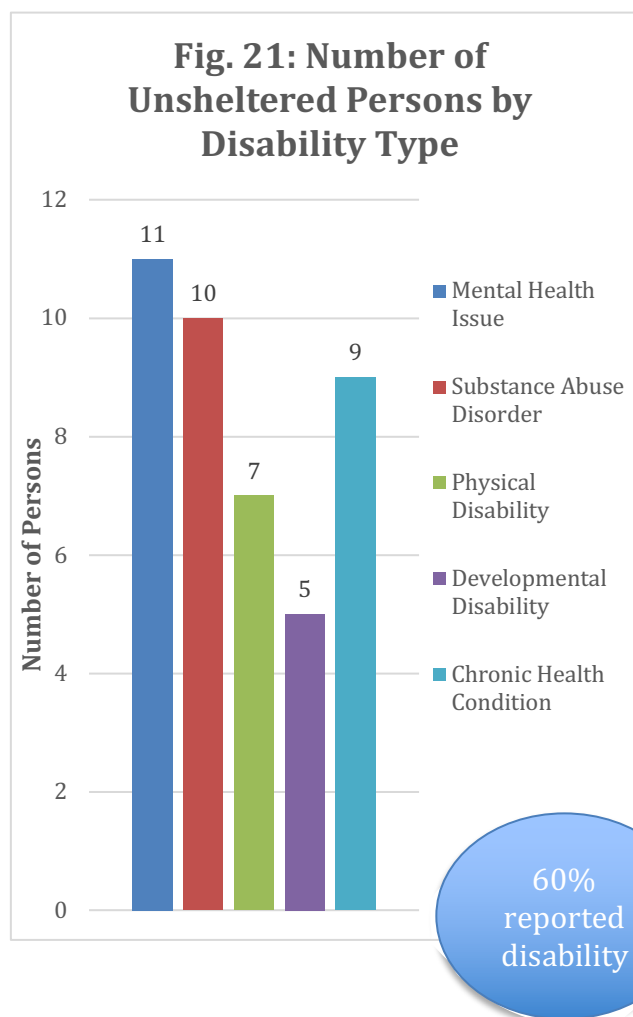
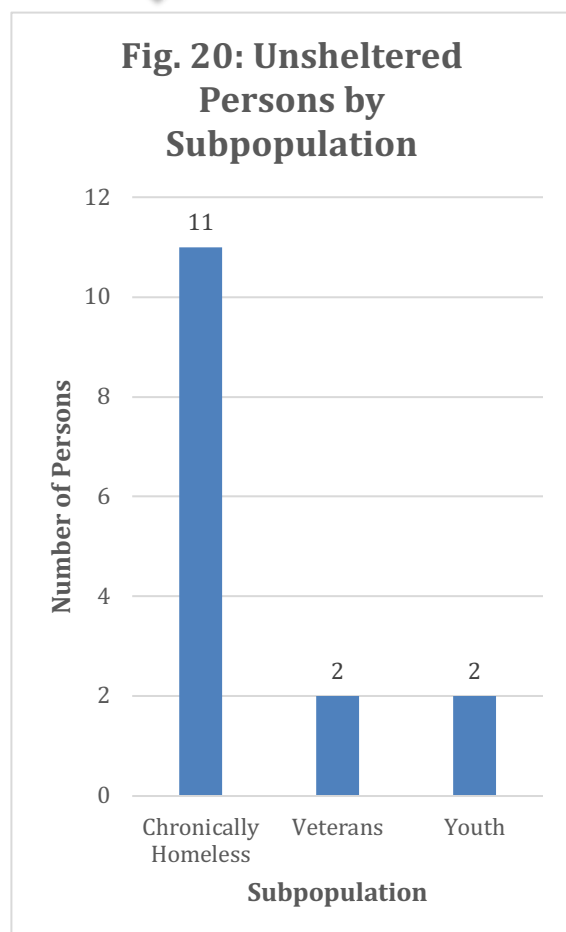
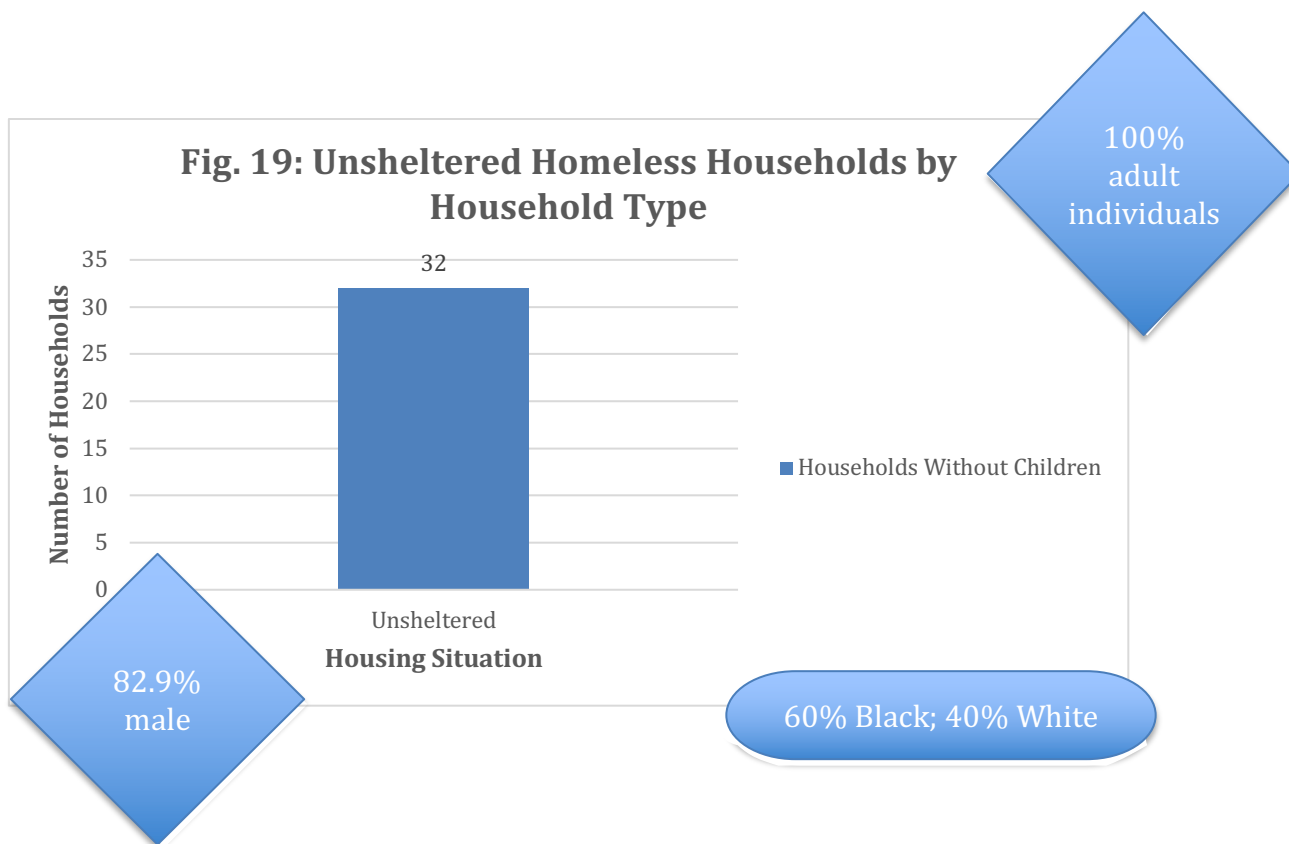
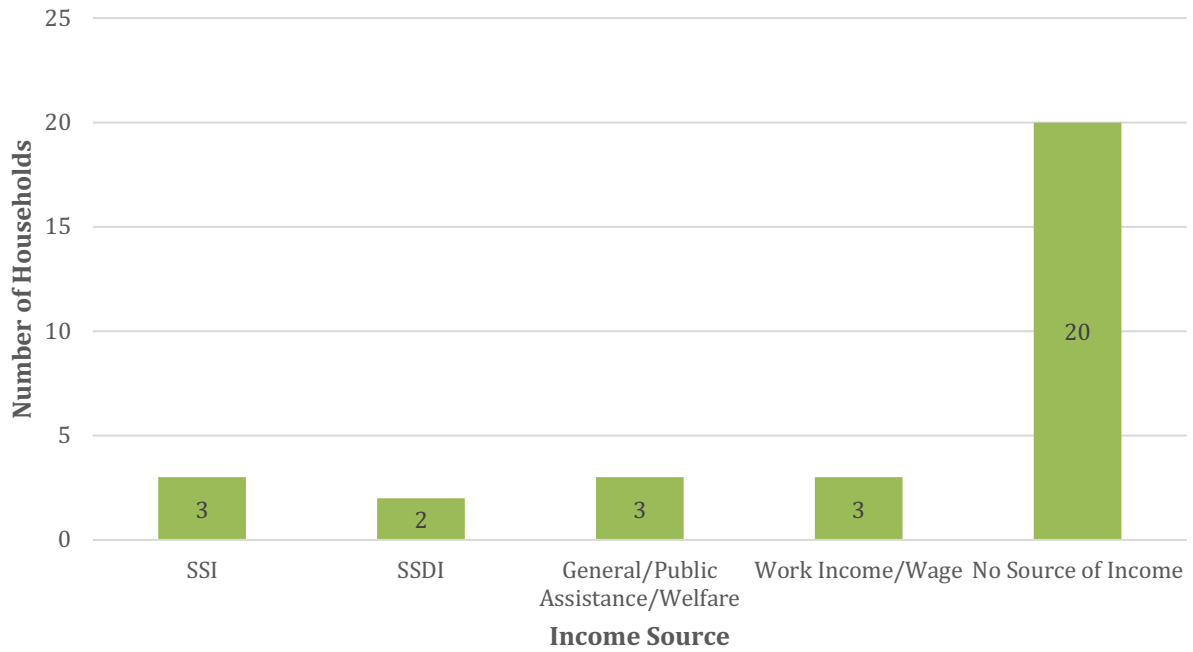
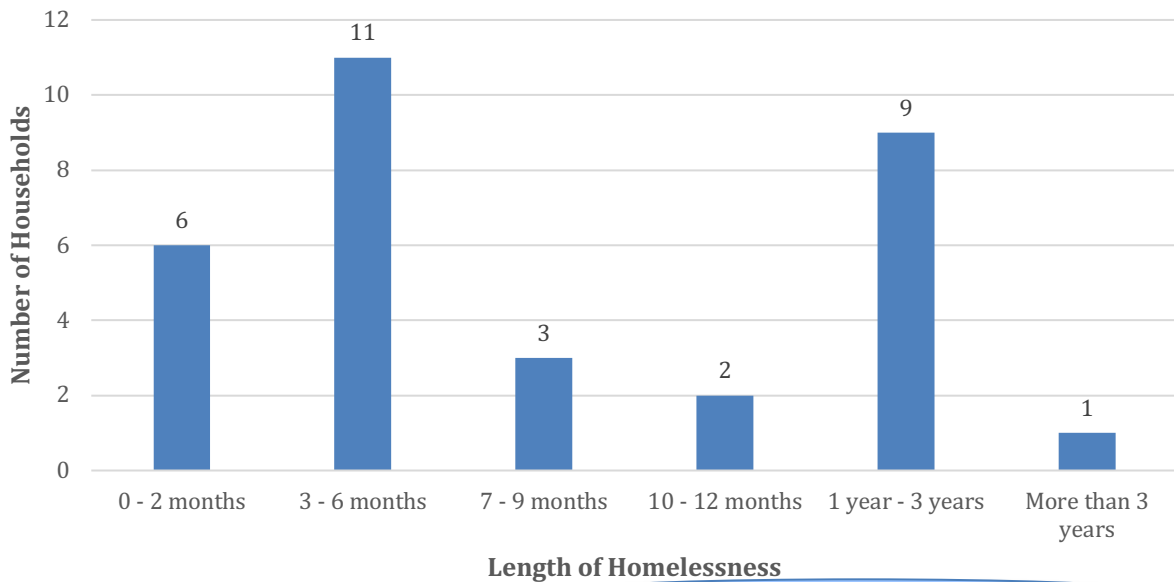


Fig. 22: Income Source of Unsheltered Households



Average Monthly Income is \$312.09

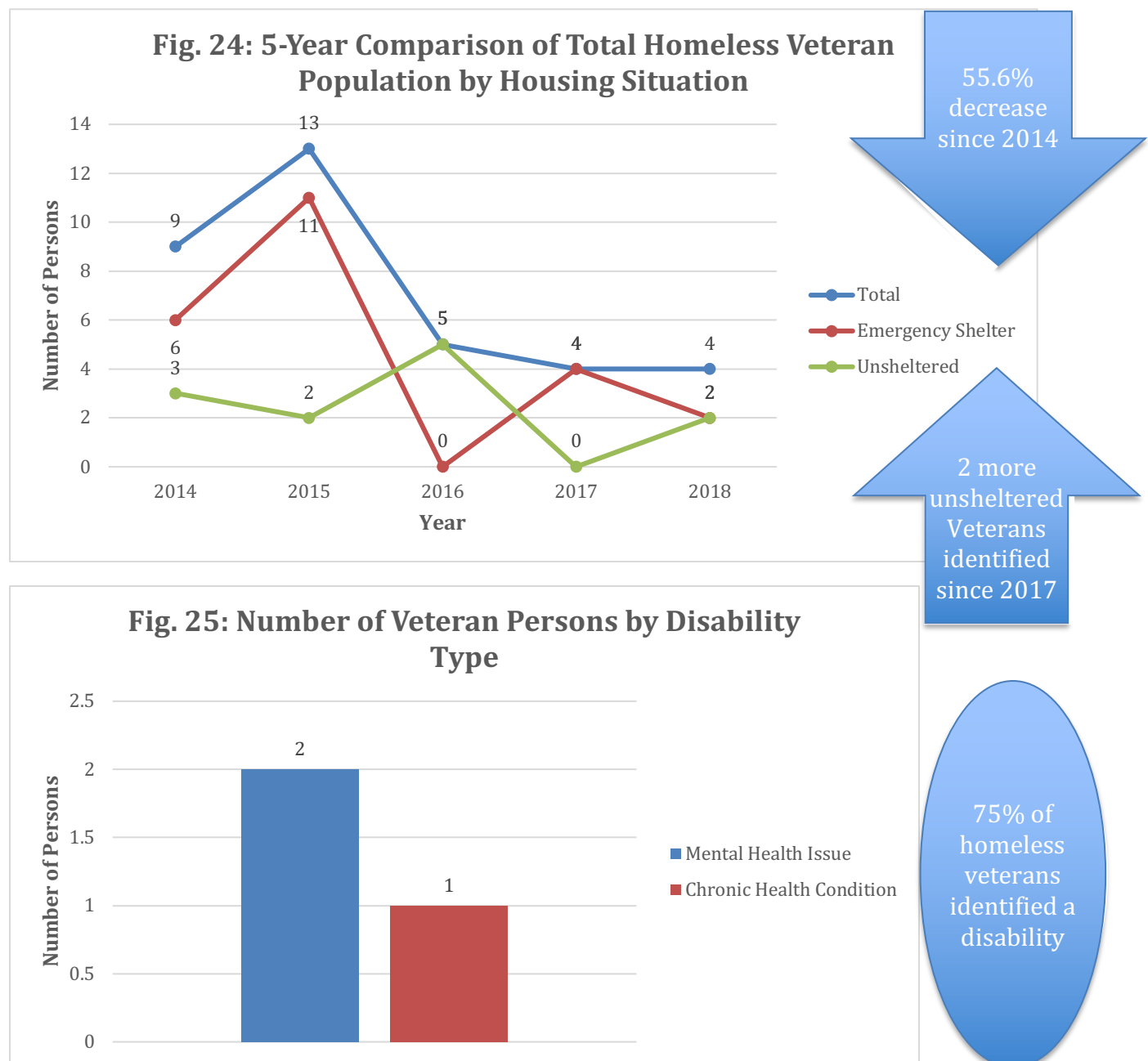
Fig. 23: Length of Homelessness Among Unsheltered Households

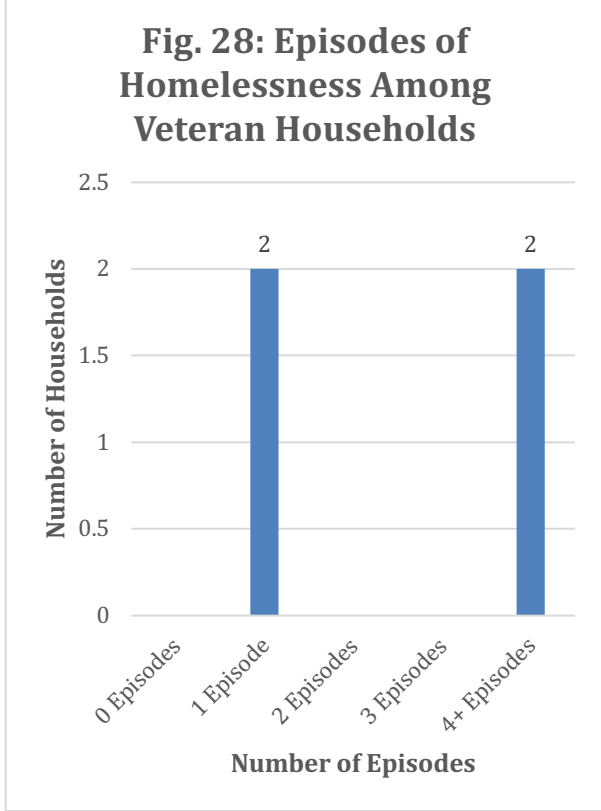
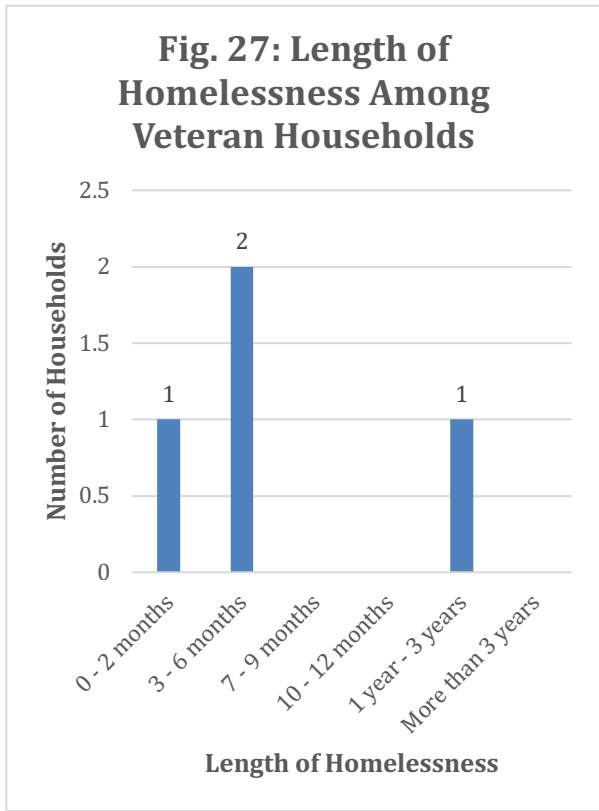
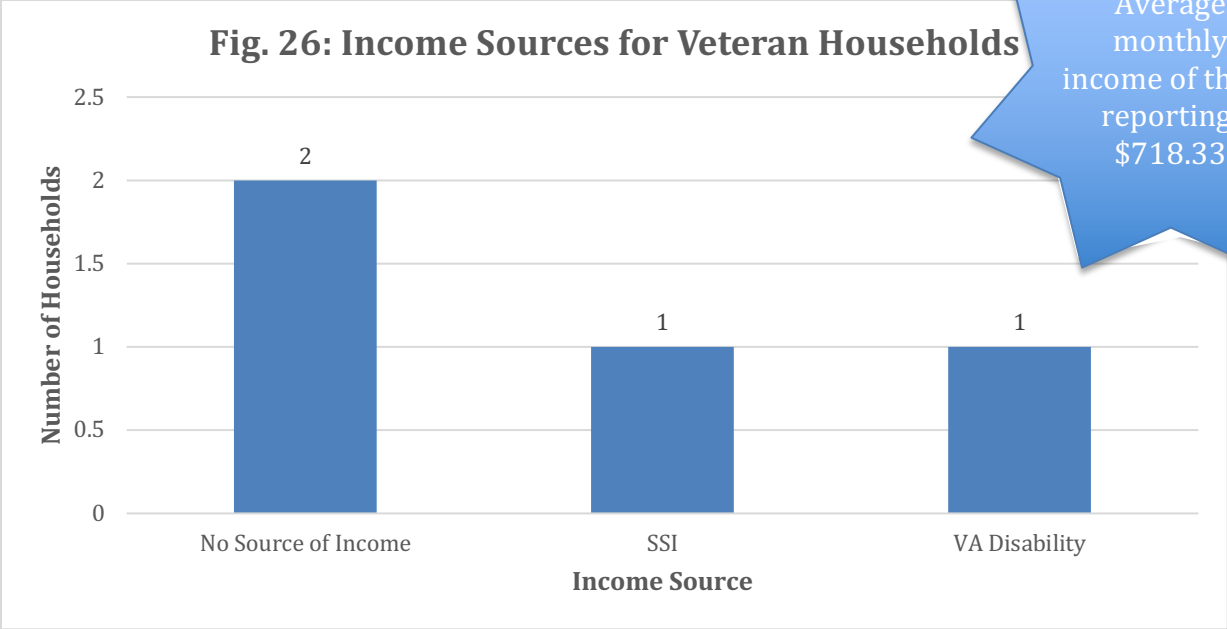


31.3% have been homeless for more than 1 year

VI. Findings for Homeless Veterans

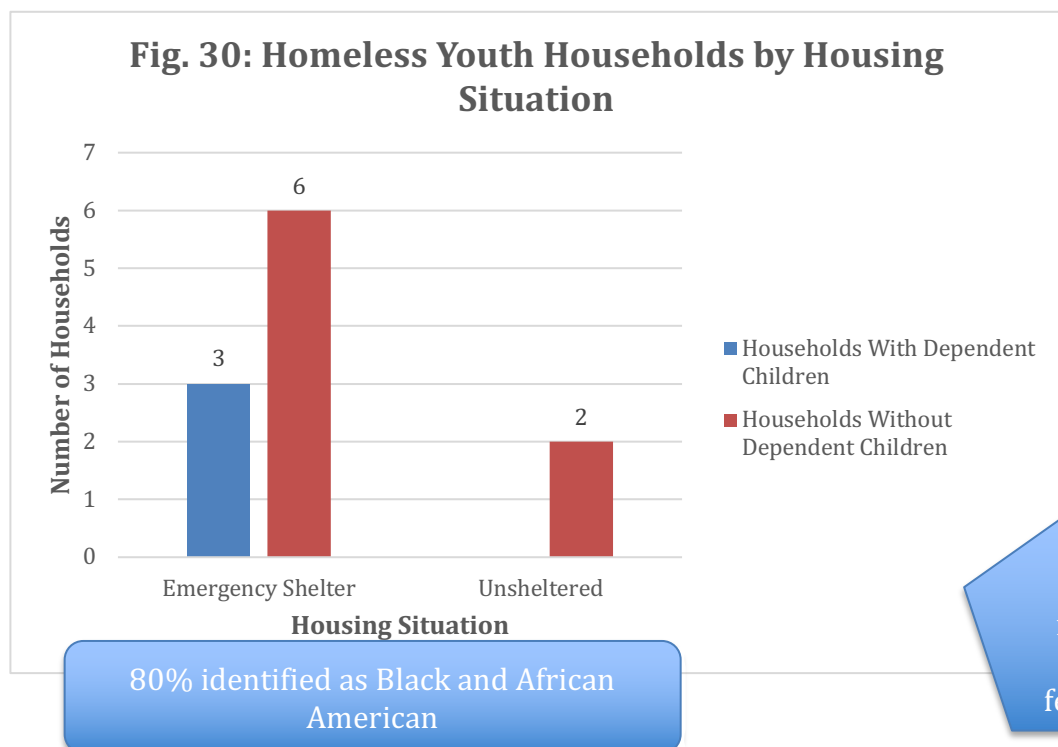
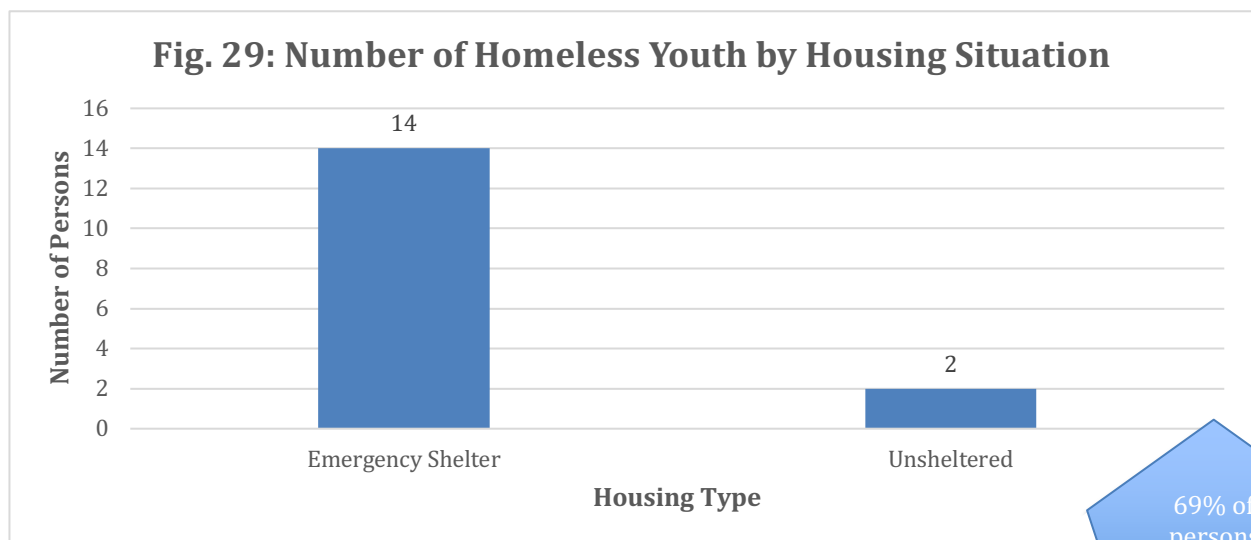
Veterans are defined as any person of the age of 18 who has served in any branch of the Armed Forces. For the purposes of the Point-in-Time Count, the veteran definition covers any person who has served including those who may not be eligible for veteran services through the U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs. 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. Many communities in New Jersey have also been working hard to end homelessness among our country's servicemen and women.





VII. Finding for Homeless Youth

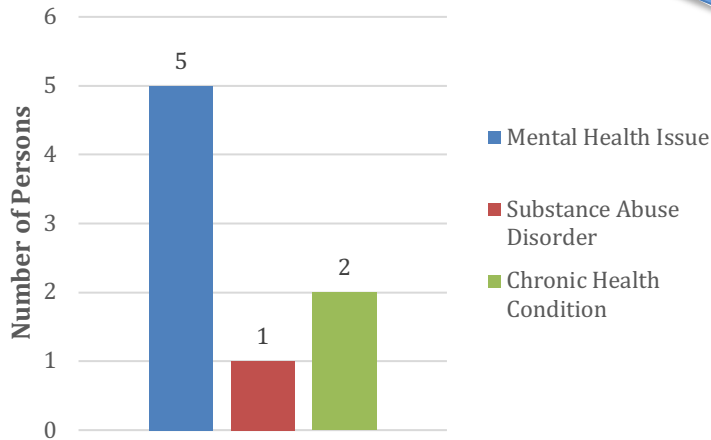
Youth are defined as persons under the age of 25 who are not accompanied by a parent or guardian. This can include individual unaccompanied youth, youth only households of 2 or more youth presenting together as a household, and pregnant or parenting youth who are the legal guardians of one or more children. The United States Interagency Council has identified homeless youth as one of the priority population of focus in *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*. Many communities across New Jersey are working to better understand the scope and needs of the Youth population experiencing homelessness and are working with community partners to end youth homelessness.



69% of persons are over 18 yrs. old

50% male
50% female

Fig. 31: Number of Youth by Disability Type



31.3% of youth respondents identified a disability

Fig. 33: Length of Homelessness Among Youth Households

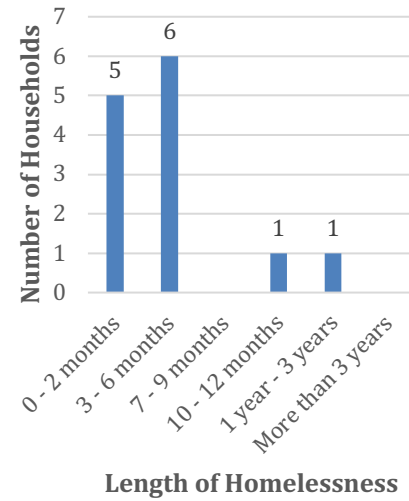
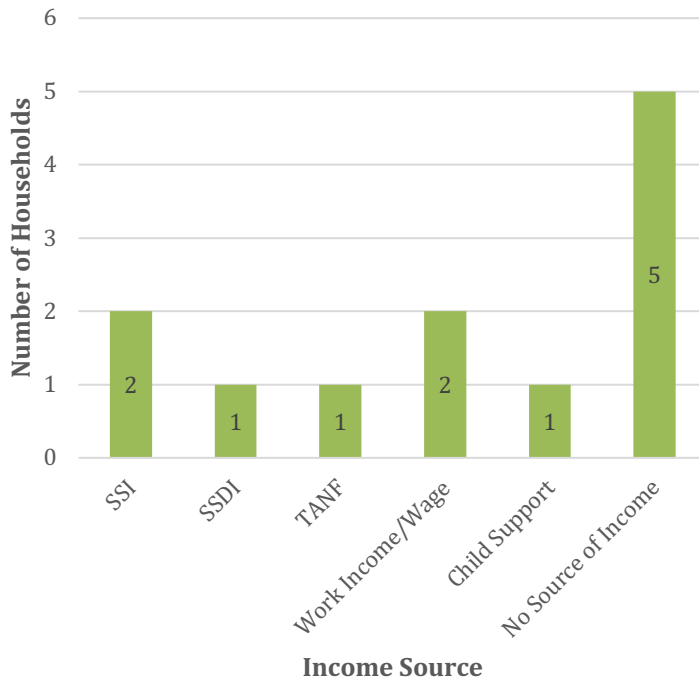
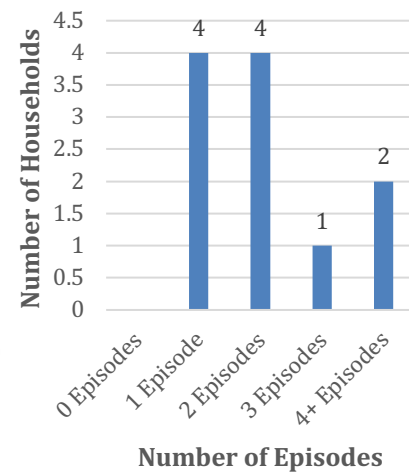


Fig. 32: Income Sources for Youth Households



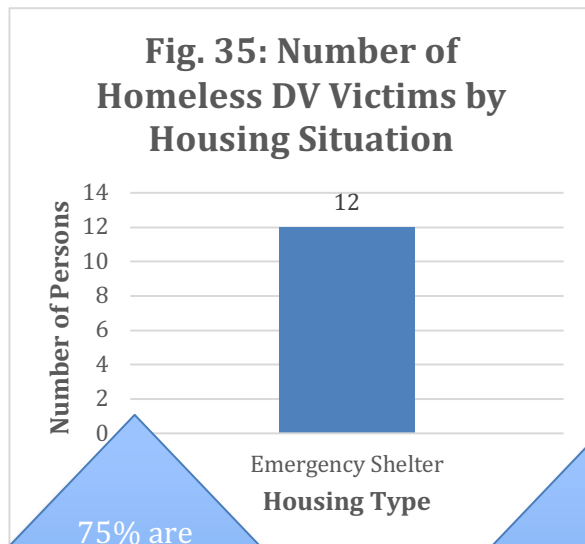
Average Monthly Income is \$470.75

Fig. 34: Episodes of Homelessness Among Youth Households

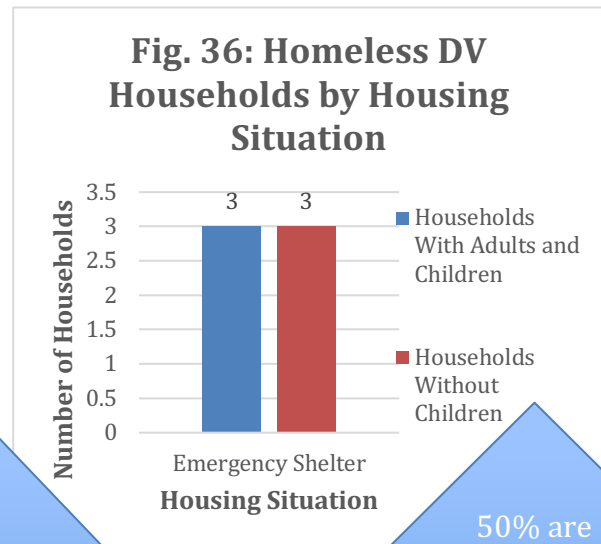


VIII. Findings for Victims of Domestic Violence

The 2018 Point in Time Count captured information for individuals and families “Fleeing” Domestic Violence. For the purposes of the Point-In-Time Count, Domestic Violence is defined as any household that is fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member, including a child, that has taken place in their home, or has created a situation in which the individual or family is afraid to return to their home.

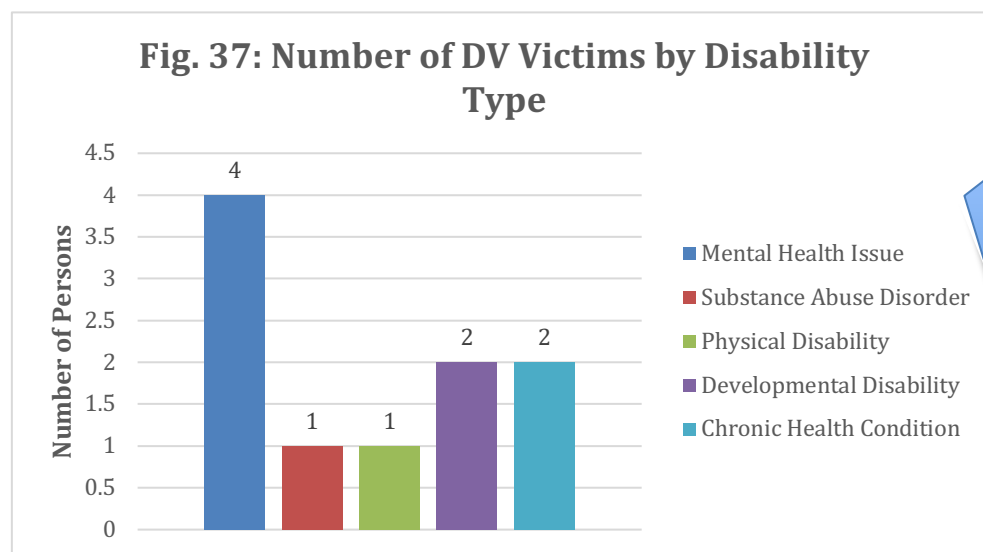


75% are Black and African American



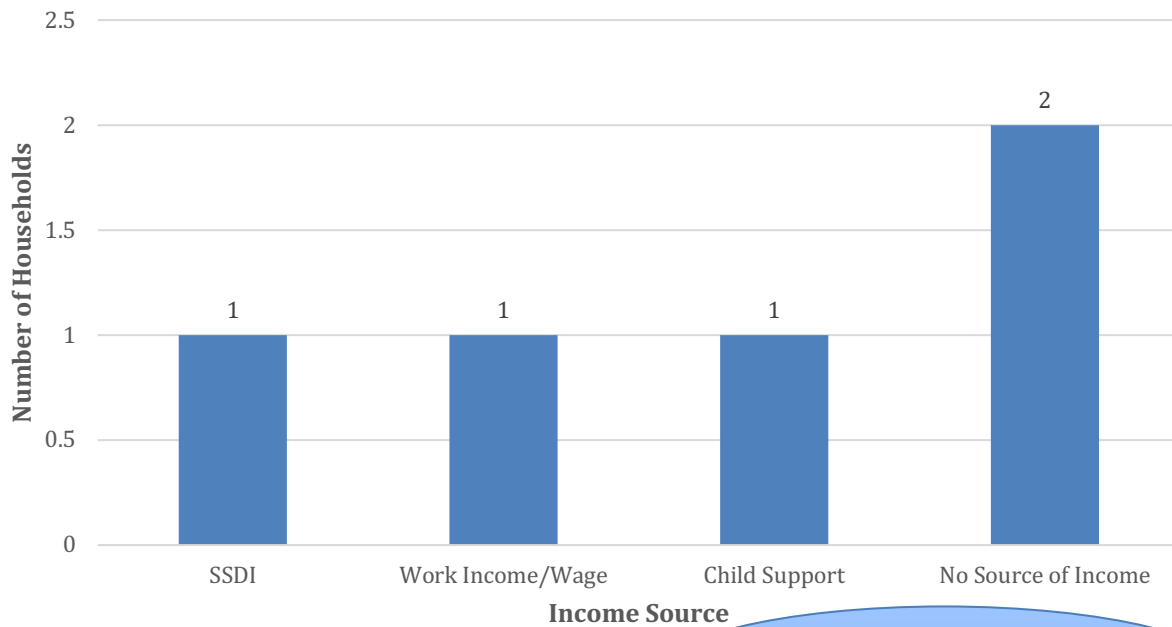
58.3% are females

50% are households with children



41.7% were disabled

Fig. 38: Income Source for DV Victim Households



Average Monthly Income is \$203

Fig. 39: Length of Homelessness Among DV Victim Households

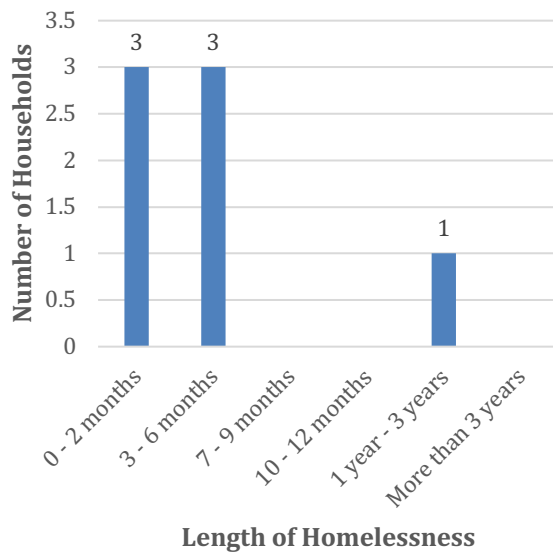
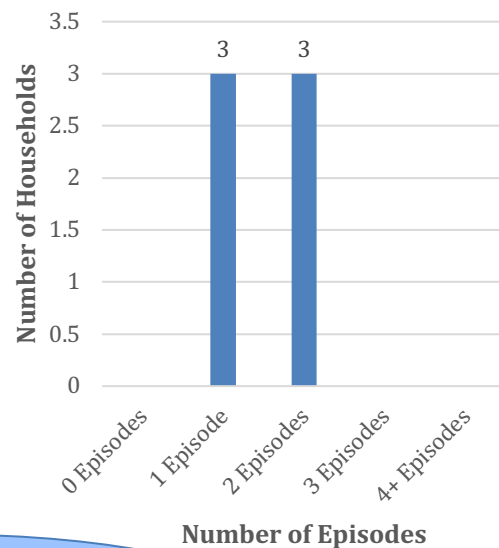


Fig. 40: Episodes of Homelessness Among DV Victim Households



50% of households had multiple homeless episodes

IX. Appendix A: 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 their 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 2018 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.

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 2018 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 household information 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 2014 to 2018. 2014, 2016 and 2018 were not HUD required full reporting years while 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 are based on the responses received, while all percentages are 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.
4. The Point in Time Count represents an attempt by communities across the state of New Jersey to capture a complete census of all persons experiencing homelessness both in

shelters and on the street during a single night. While the count is coordinated as a single statewide event, each county across the state develops locally appropriate methodologies for conducting the count of unsheltered persons in the community. As such, there is variation of the scope and depth of the unsheltered count from community to community. However, the sheltered count is conducted in a uniform manner across the state and each community maintains a consistent process for completing the sheltered and unsheltered count from year to year.

5. Given the nature of the Point in Time Count as a one day count of the population experiencing homelessness, data collected on the racial and ethnic breakdown from the PIT is not fully comparable to U.S. Census Bureau data on the racial and ethnic population for the state of New Jersey. While there are limitations on comparing the PIT data, for purposes of examining racial and ethnic disparities, as a result of the single day count, a review of the sheltered population in the State of New Jersey over the course of a full year demonstrates similar trends as seen in the PIT data in which persons identifying as African American or Black, Native American and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander are over represented in the population experiencing homelessness.

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.

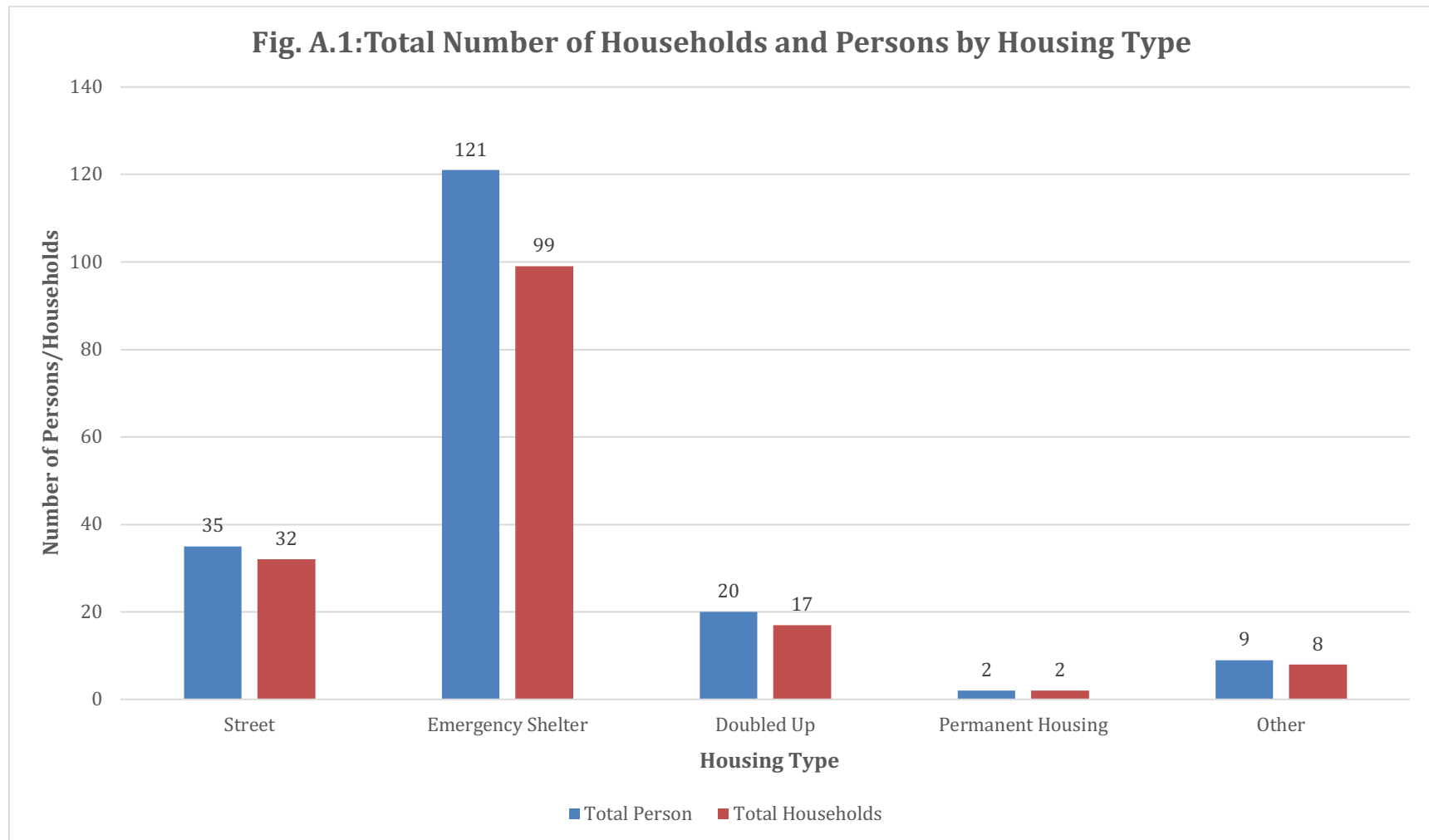
All duplicates detected through comparison of unique identifiers were then de-duplicated by the following process:

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.

X. Appendix B: Survey Responses

Where did you spend the night of January 23rd, 2018?

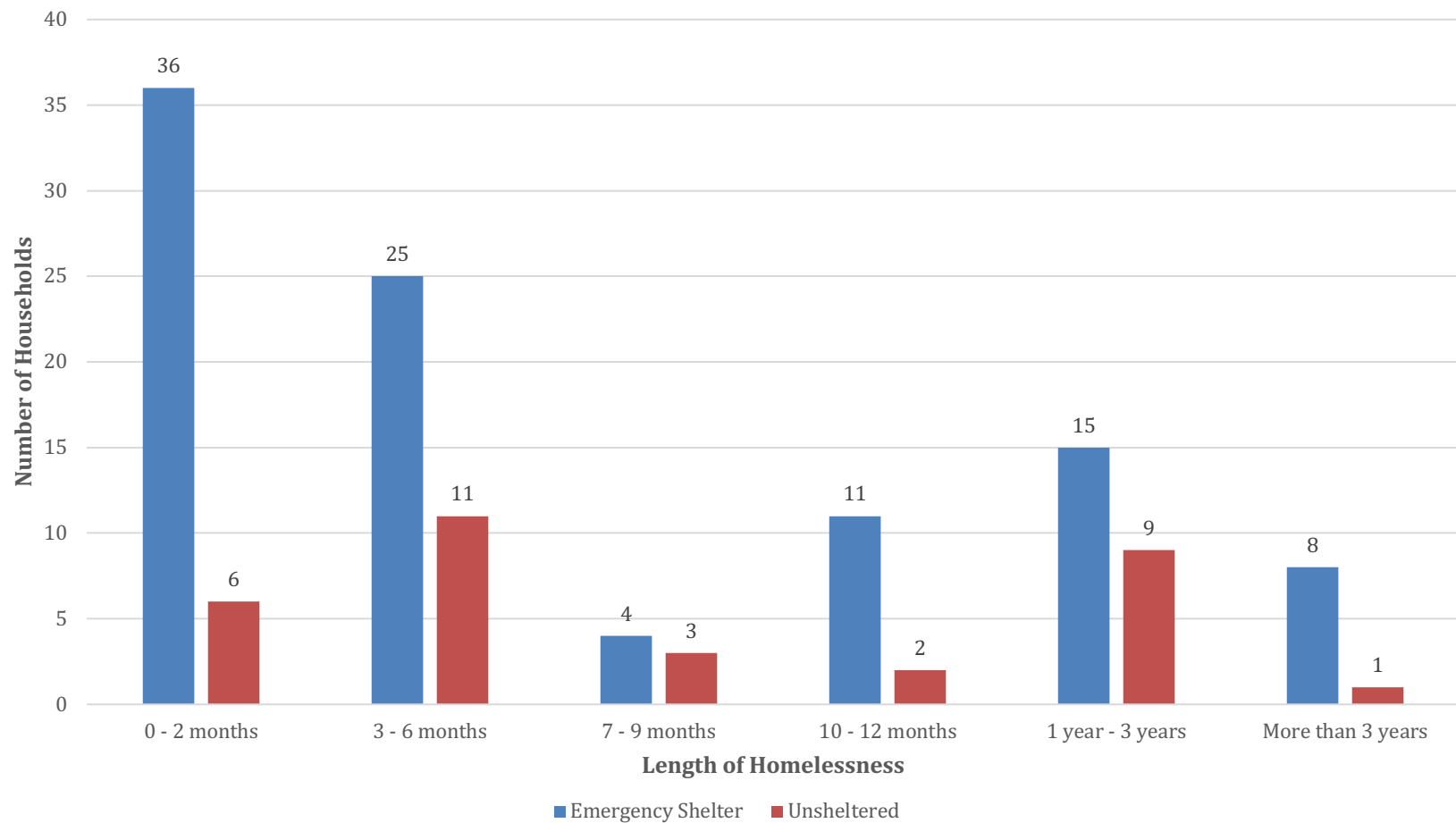


What was your location the night of the count?

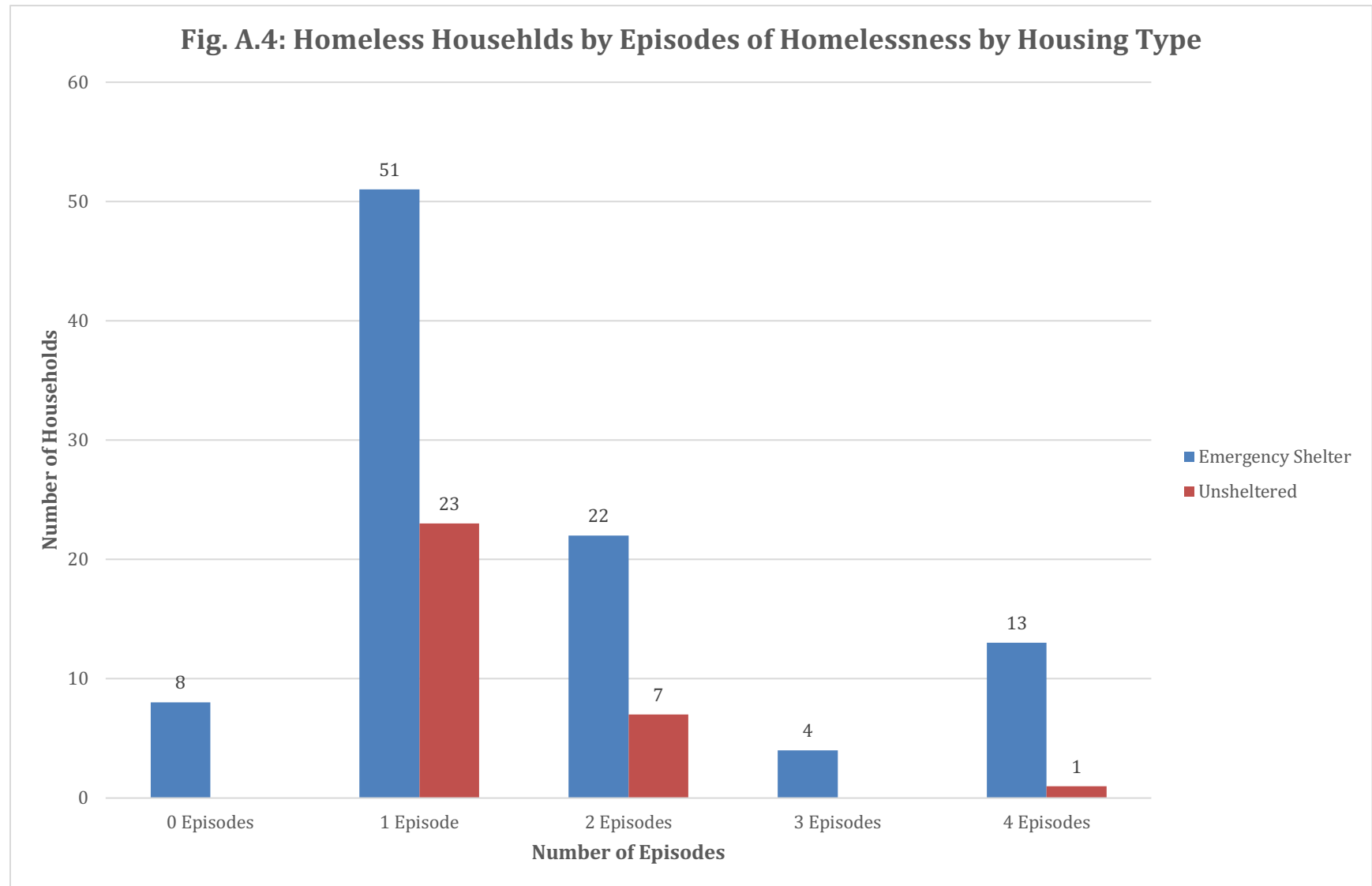
| Fig. A.2: Number of Homeless Households by Municipality on the Night of the Count | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Location Night of Count – Municipality | Number of Households |
| Bridgeton | 46 |
| Millville | 19 |
| Vineland | 67 |
| Total | 132 |

What is your total length of homelessness?

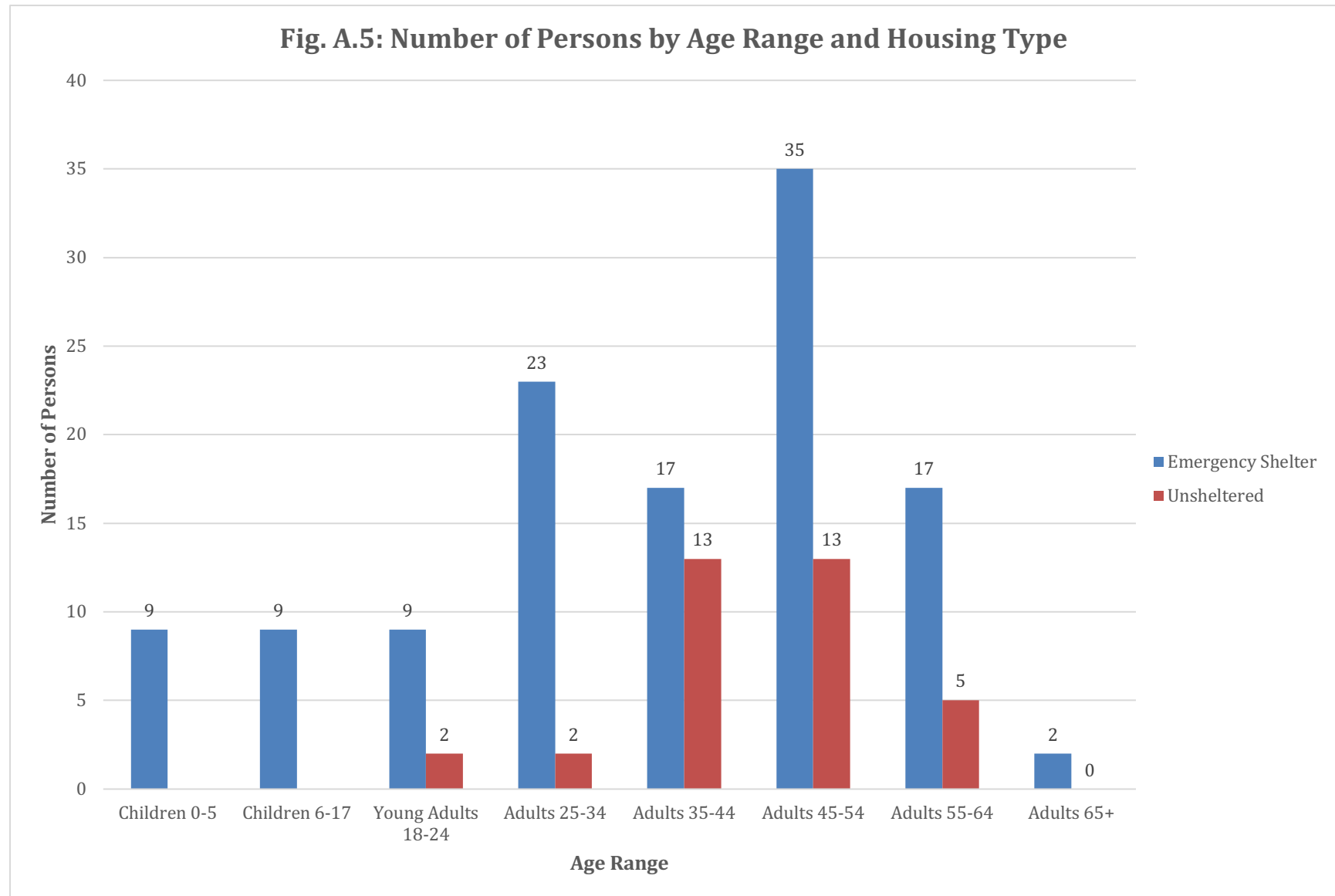
Fig. A.3: Homeless Households by Length of Homelessness and Housing Type



How many times have you been homeless in the past 3 years?



Who was homeless with you on the night of the Point in Time count?



Household Characteristics: Demographic Data – check all that apply to each person

Fig. A.6: Number of Persons by Gender and Housing Type

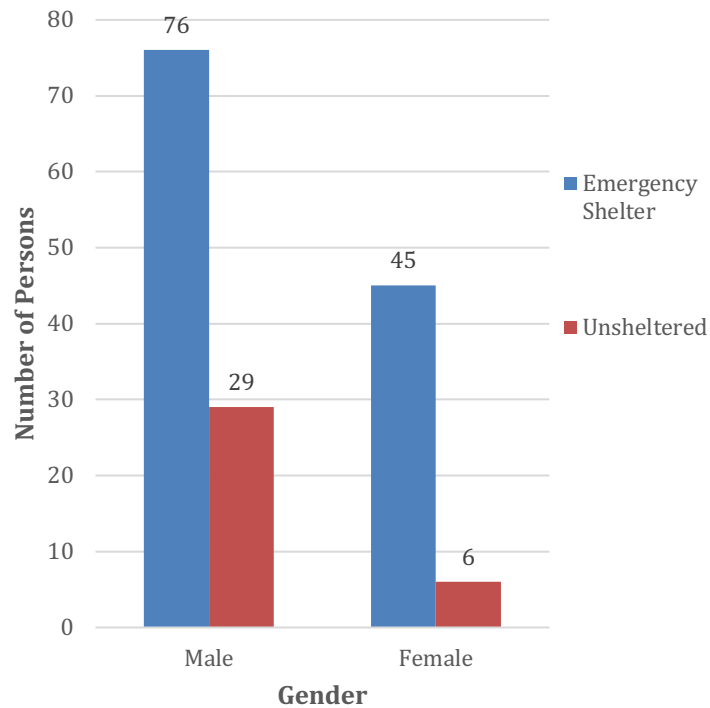


Fig. A.7: Number of Persons by Race

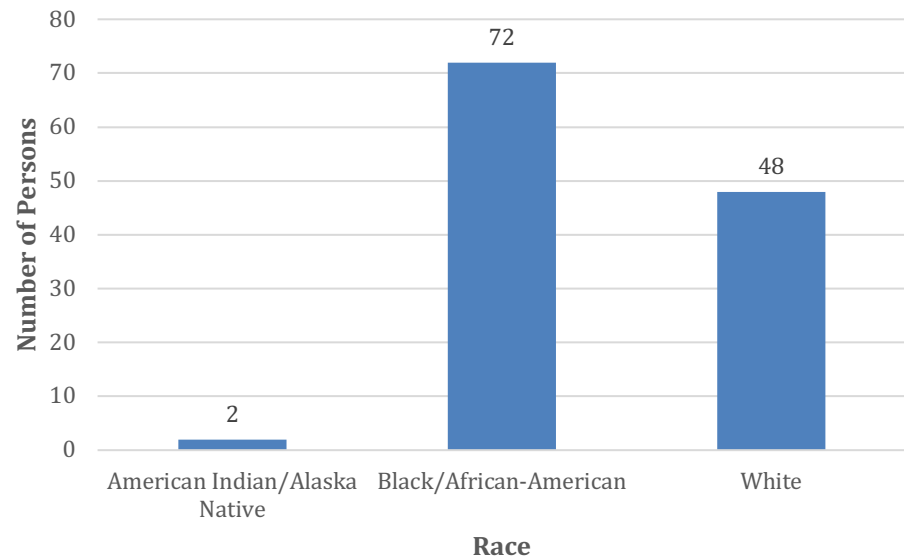
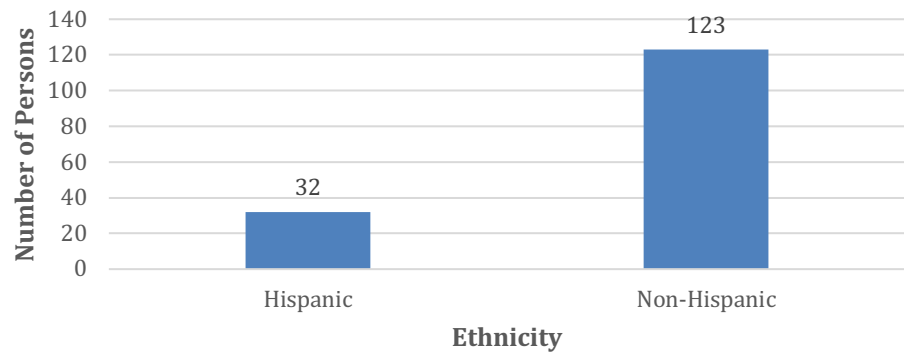
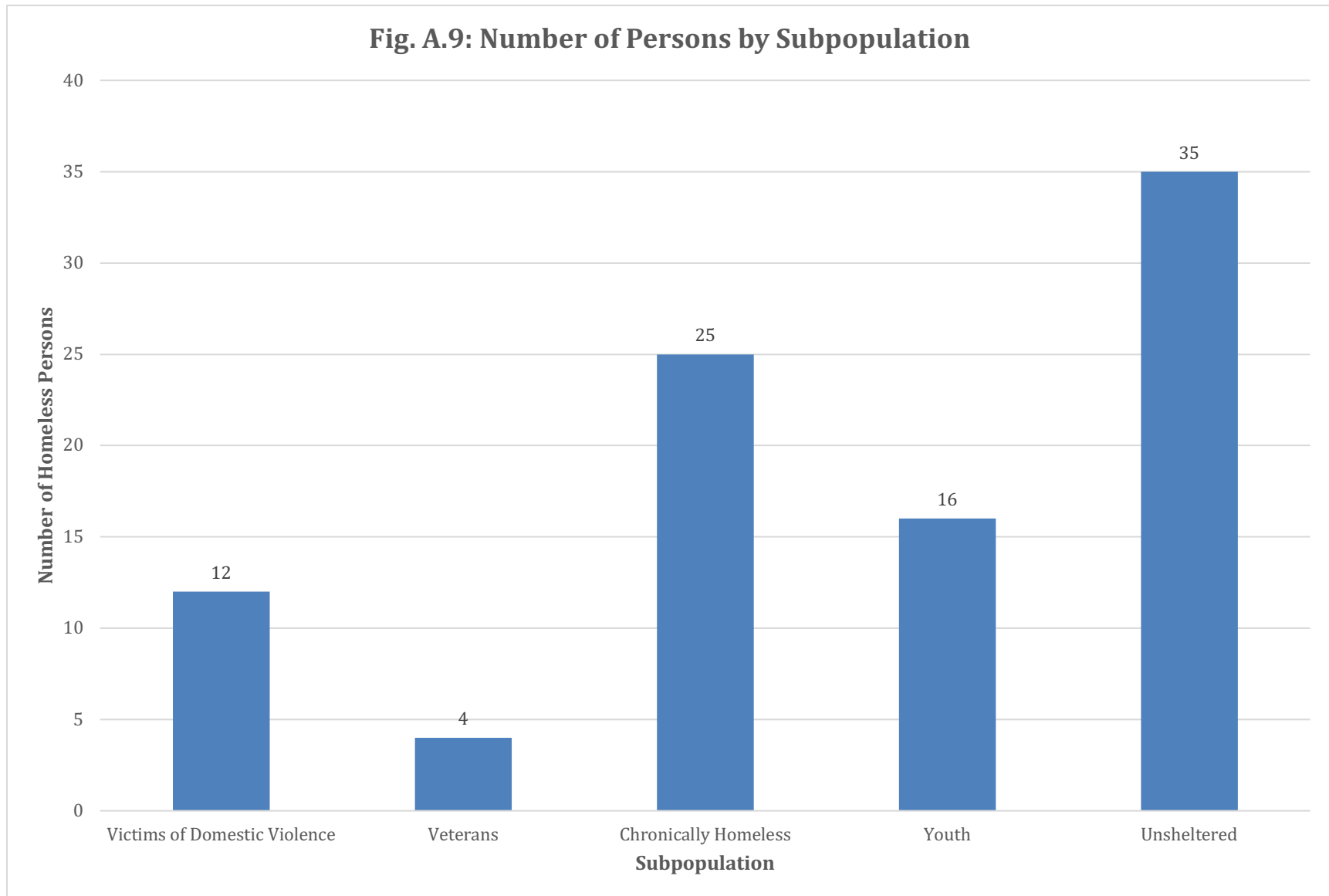


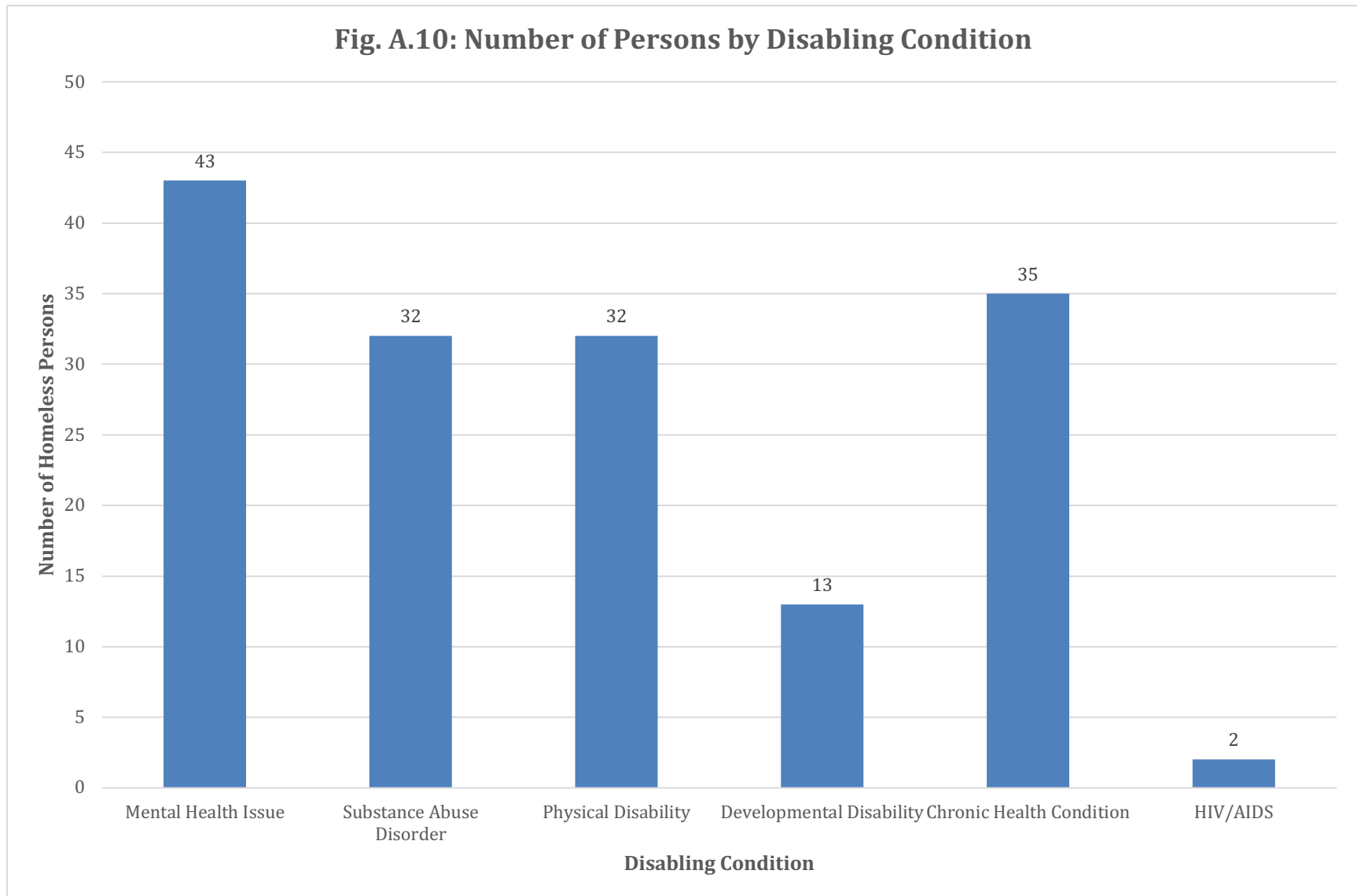
Fig. A.8: Number of Persons by Ethnicity



Household Characteristics: Subpopulations – check all that apply to each person



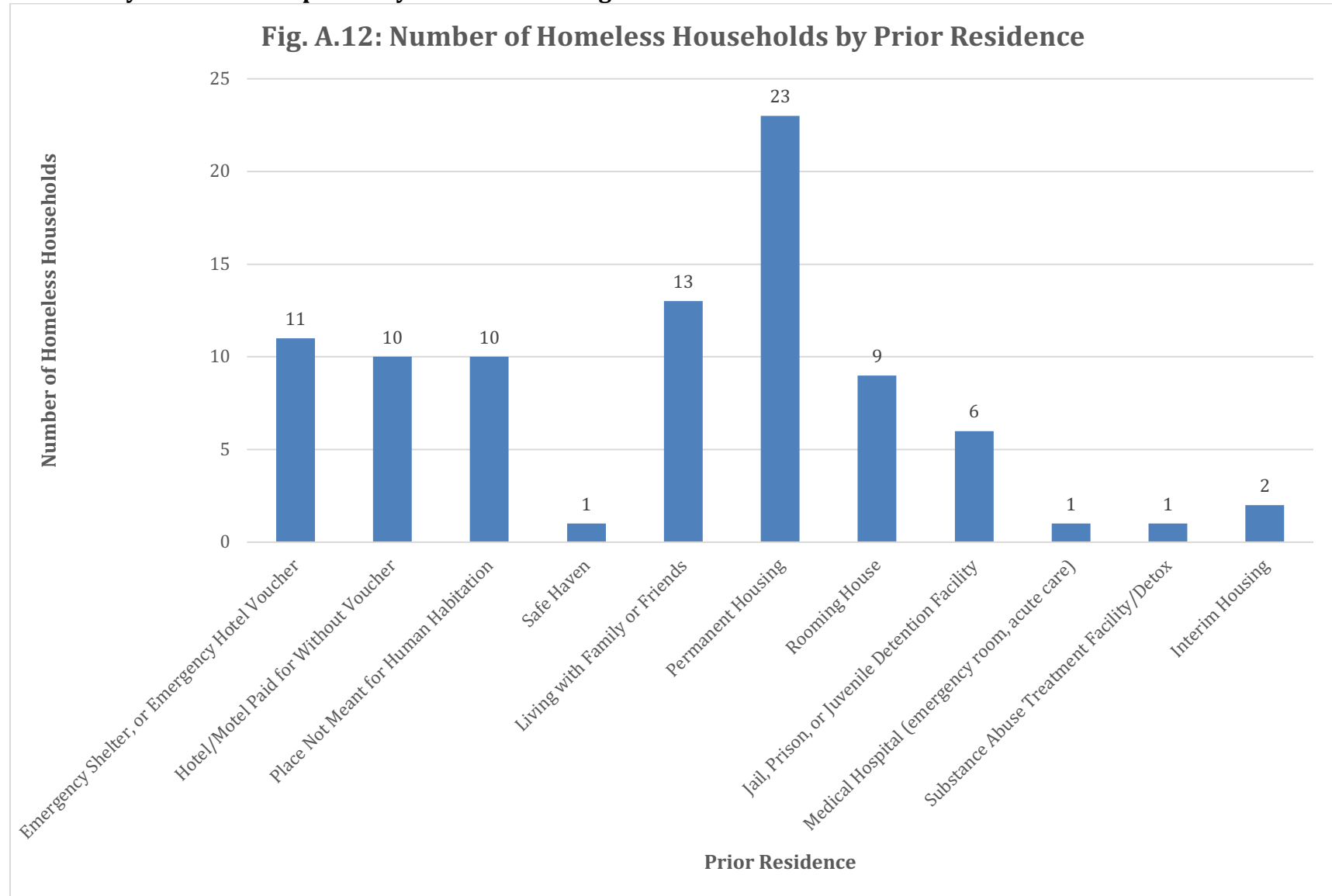
Household Characteristics: Disabling Conditions – check all that apply to each person



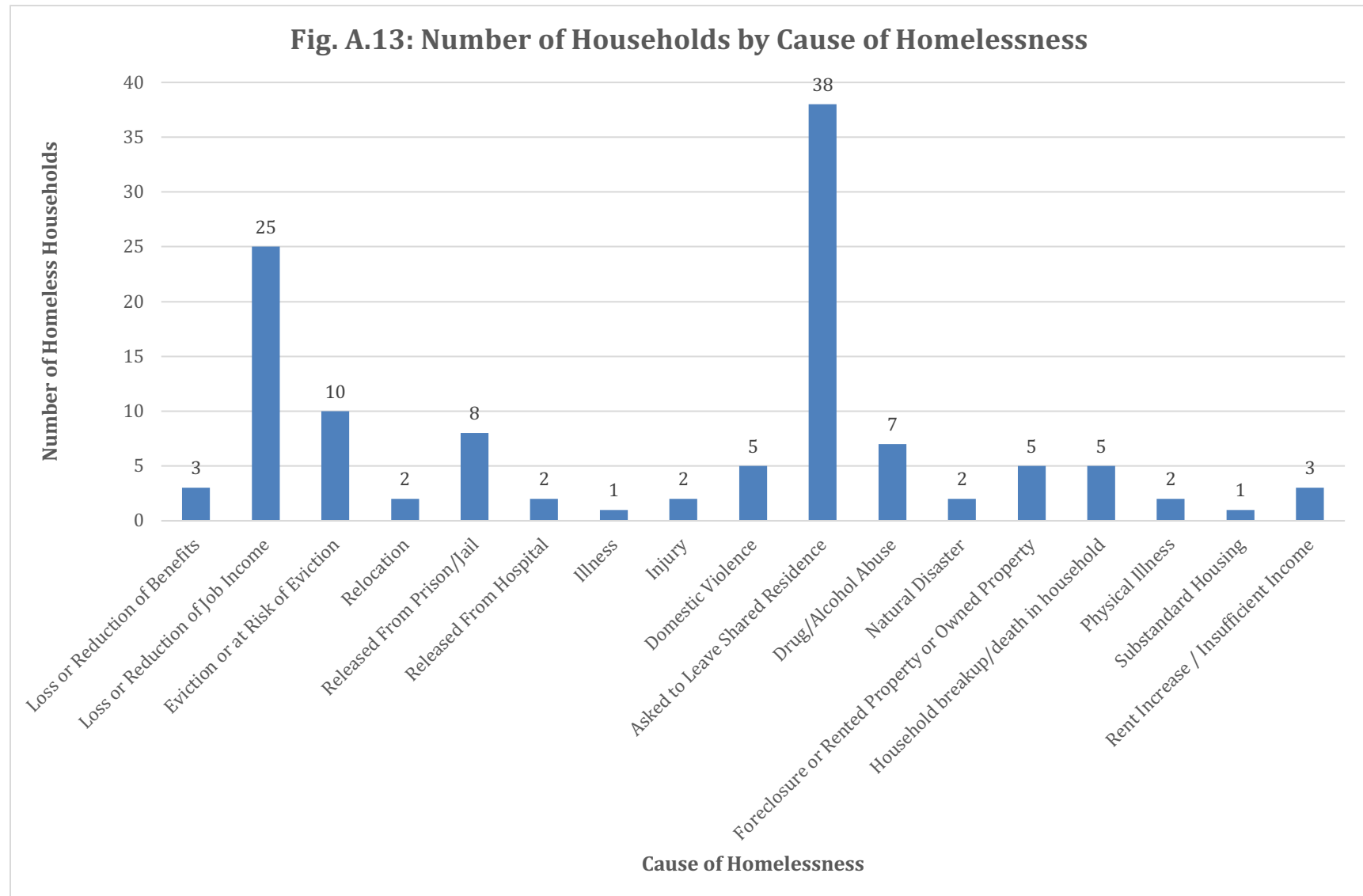
Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

| Fig. A.11. Number of Homeless Households by State or Country of Last Permanent Address | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Last Permanent Address – State/Country | Number of Households |
| Atlantic County | 4 |
| Camden County | 2 |
| Cumberland County | 113 |
| Gloucester County | 1 |
| Monmouth County | 1 |
| Salem County | 2 |
| Somerset County | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 |
| West Virginia | 1 |

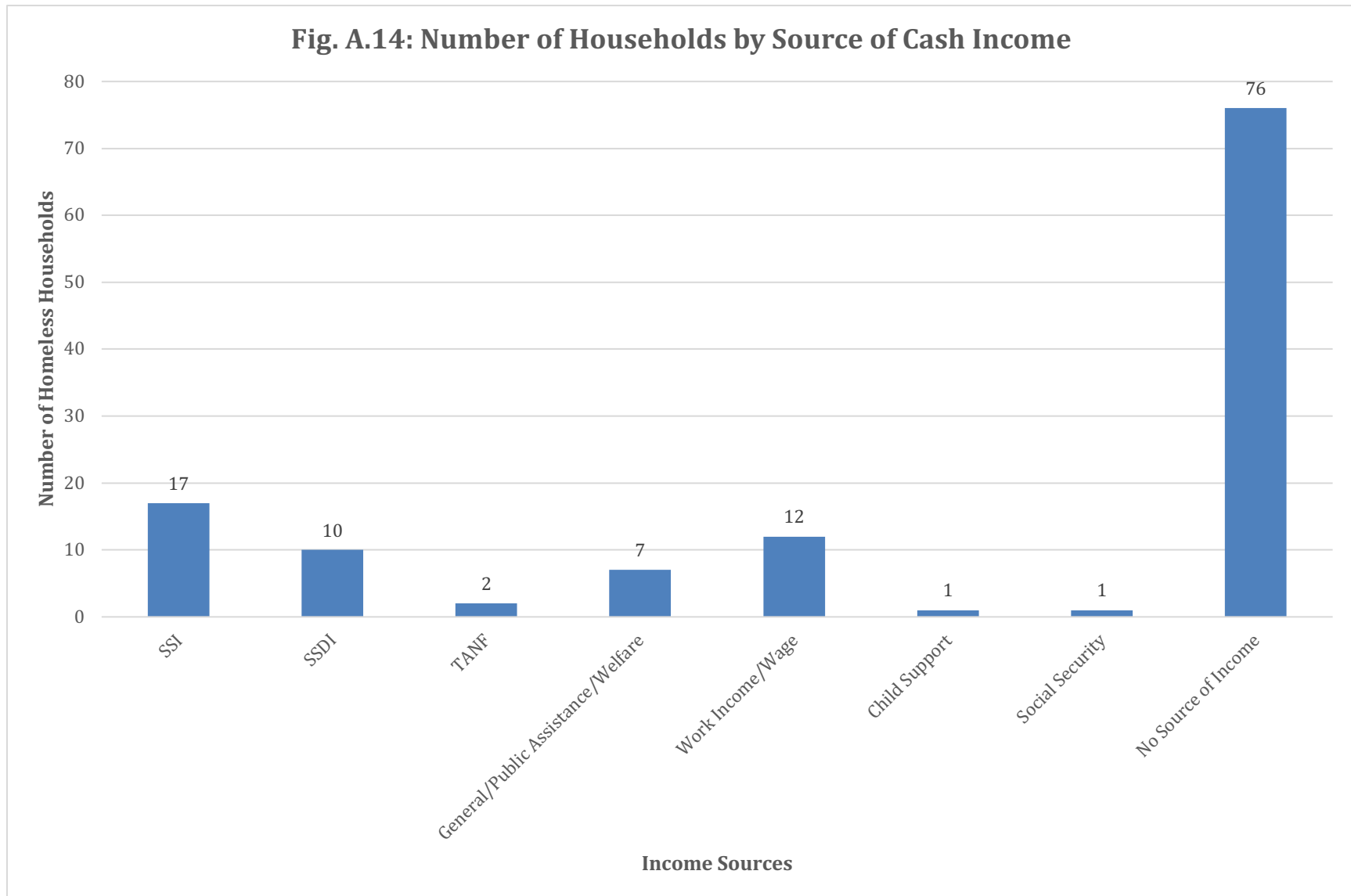
What was your residence prior to your current living situation?



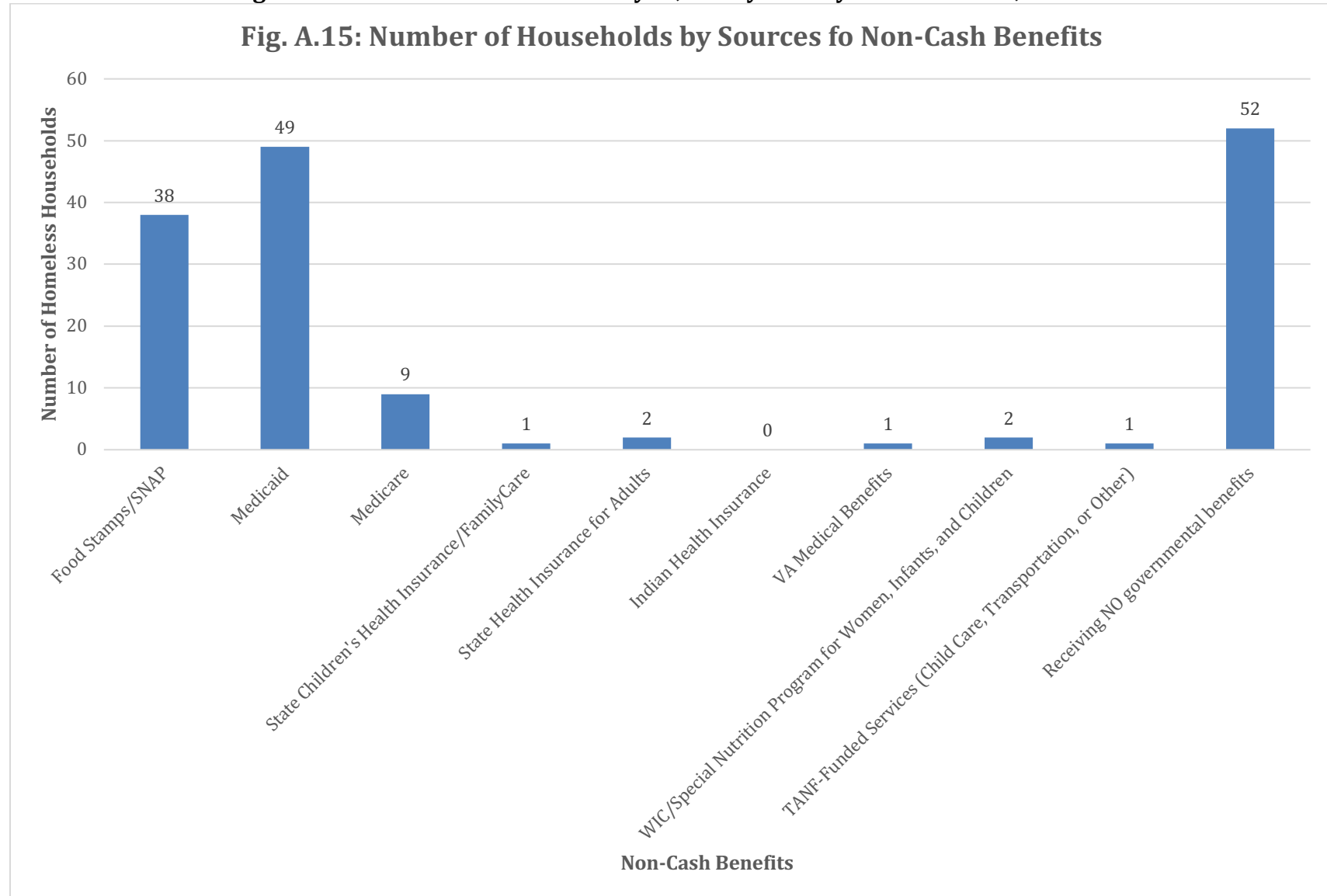
What was the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, your current living situation?



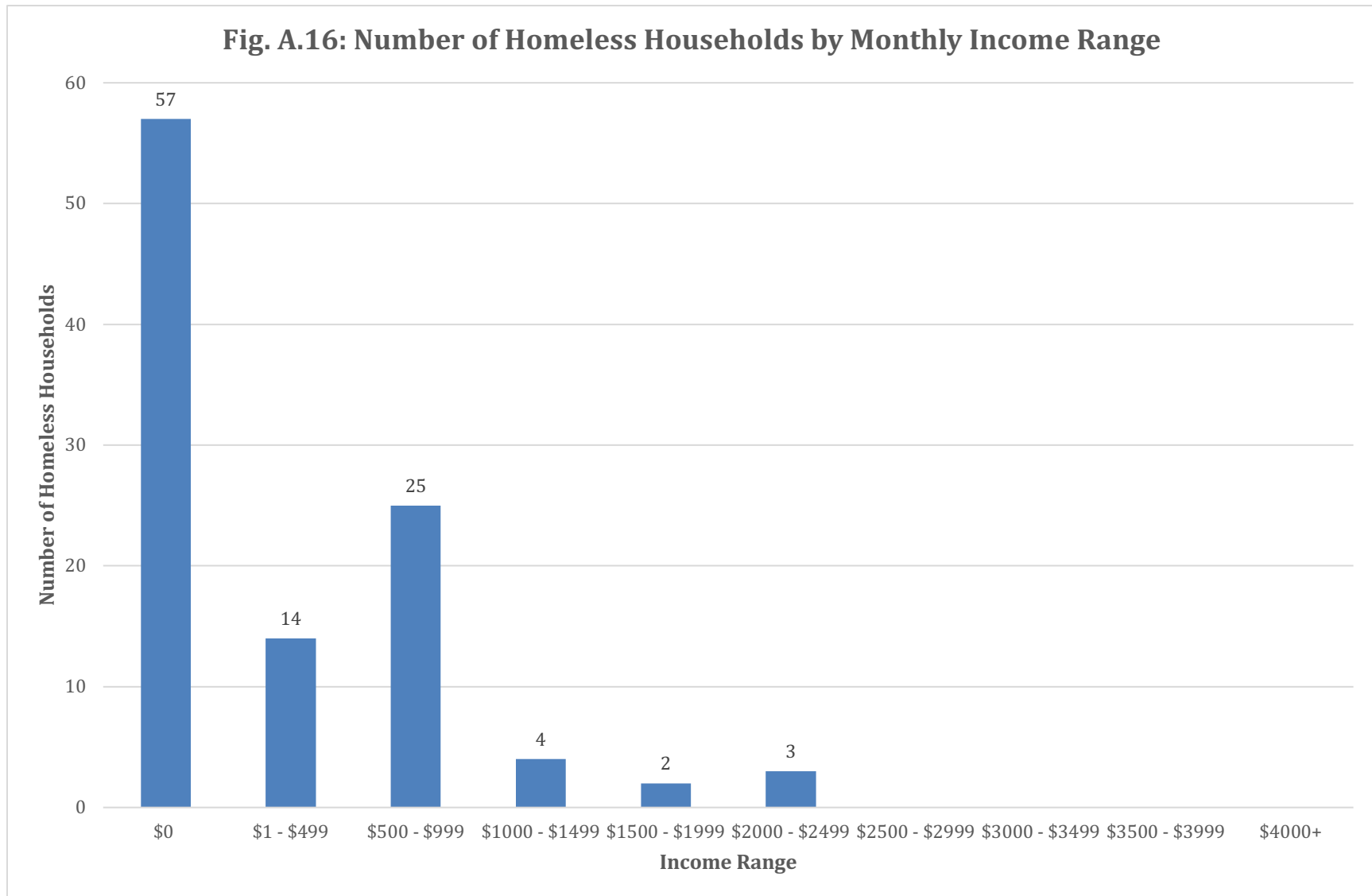
Which of the following sources of income do you, or anyone in your household, receive?



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



What is your monthly household income?



Would you, or anyone in your household, like to receive any of the following services?

