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HOUSING ASSOCIATES

NJ
2014
Counts!

Burlington County's 2014 Point-In-Time Count of the Homeless

January 28, 2014

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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 2014

NJ Counts 2014, 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 2014 Count reveals important demographic and other information about families and individuals who were homeless on the night of Tuesday, January 28th, 2014, 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 only 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 2014. Monarch would also like to specifically thank Bergen County for providing both Spanish and Korean translations of the 2014 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 2014 Point-In-Time 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, 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 2014 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. 2014 was not a HUD-required full count year.

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 2014 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.

This year marked the beginning of a new process for collecting survey data for New Jersey's PIT Count. The count of homeless persons who were sheltered on the night of January 28th, 2014 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 revised 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 2014 PIT Survey tool was updated to more closely mirror information collected in HMIS so that the data was comparable for important factors such as 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 by the fact that it is not a HUD-required full count year. This report includes comparison data from 2010 to 2014. 2010, 2012, and 2014 were not HUD required full reporting years while 2011 and 2013 were.

2. The winter of 2013 to 2014 was particularly cold, setting record low temperatures in parts of New Jersey. The night of the count, January 28, 2014, was cold enough to warrant a 'Code Blue' in many communities, which mandates that emergency warming stations or shelters be set-up for the unsheltered. While this means that many more people are able to sleep in a warm place, it may skew Point-In-Time data to show fewer unsheltered households than are actually present in communities on a regular basis.

3. 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, the numbers and percentages reported may not equal the total number of homeless respondents due to missing data. All numbers, percentages, and figures contained in this report are calculated based on the total number of actual responses, and do not represent null or missing values unless otherwise noted.

4. 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 28th, 2014 a total of 931 households, including 1,660 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Burlington County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 20 households, with 21 persons, were identified as chronically homeless.
- 21 unsheltered homeless persons were counted.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 28th, 2014, a total of 1,660 persons, in 931 households, were experiencing homelessness in Burlington County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 989 persons (147%) and 506 households (119%) from 2013. A large portion of the increase in numbers in 2014 can be attributed to the fact that 643

**Fig. 1. 5-Year Comparison of Total Homeless Population by Housing Situation**
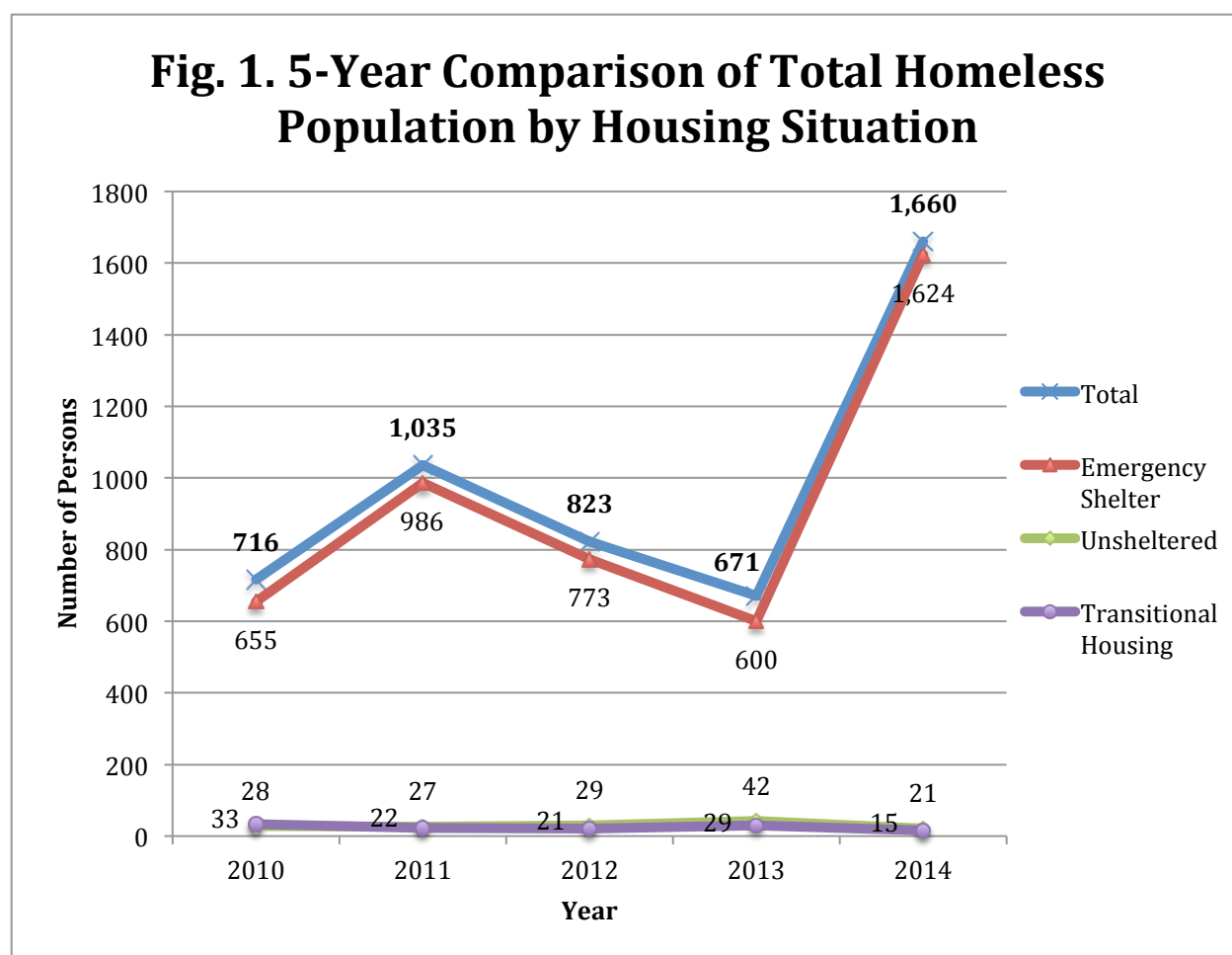
recipients of Temporary Rental Assistance (TRA) from the Board of Social Services were included in the emergency shelter count, unlike in previous years. This was done in

recognition that the County utilizes TRA to serve homeless persons. Burlington County had 12% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in 2014.

Figure 1 shows that, in 2014, 1,624 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 15 stayed in transitional housing, and 21 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. Due in large part to the change in TRA classification for the count, the number of those in emergency shelters jumped up by 1,024 persons (170%). The totals for transitional housing and unsheltered both show a reduction from 2013, with 21 fewer persons, a 50% drop, in the number of unsheltered persons, and 14 fewer persons in transitional housing, a 48% decrease.

Figure 1 also shows that, over the past five years, the total number of homeless persons has been fluctuating in Burlington County, with the highest count in 2014 (1,660). As Figure 2 shows, only 7% of these homeless respondents in Burlington County reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the county.

**Fig. 2. Percentage of Households by County of Last Permanent Address**
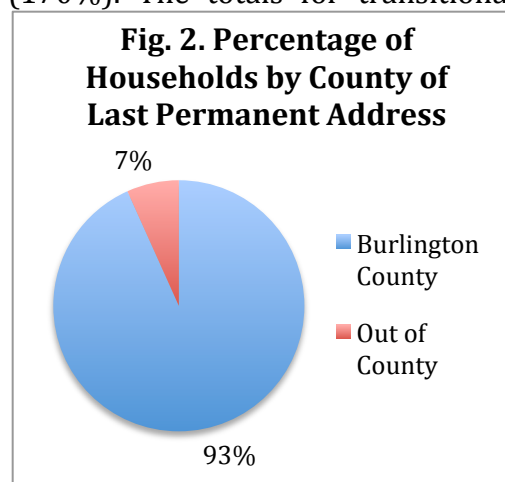
While Burlington County counted more homeless persons in 2014, the overall number of homeless persons had been trending downward since 2011 (364 fewer persons, 35%). During the five-year period from 2010 to 2014, the number of persons who were unsheltered or in transitional housing has also gone down overall as well.

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 931 homeless households counted in Burlington County in 2014, 324 (35%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. These families included 1017 persons, 623 children under age 18, and 394 adults. The average family size was 3.2 persons. Figure 3 shows that 321 families were staying in emergency shelter (99%), and 2 were in transitional housing programs for the homeless (0.6%). There was one unsheltered family with adults and children. In 2014, Burlington County counted 199 more homeless families than in 2013, an increase of 159%. Compared to 2010, the number of homeless families is up 157%.

65% (604) of the homeless households in Burlington County were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 637 adult individuals. 610 (96%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 19 (3%) were in transitional housing, and 8 (1%) were unsheltered. Burlington County has seen the number of adult-only households increase by 304 (101%) since 2013, and by 266 (78%) over the past five years.

Fig. 3. Homeless Households by Housing Situation
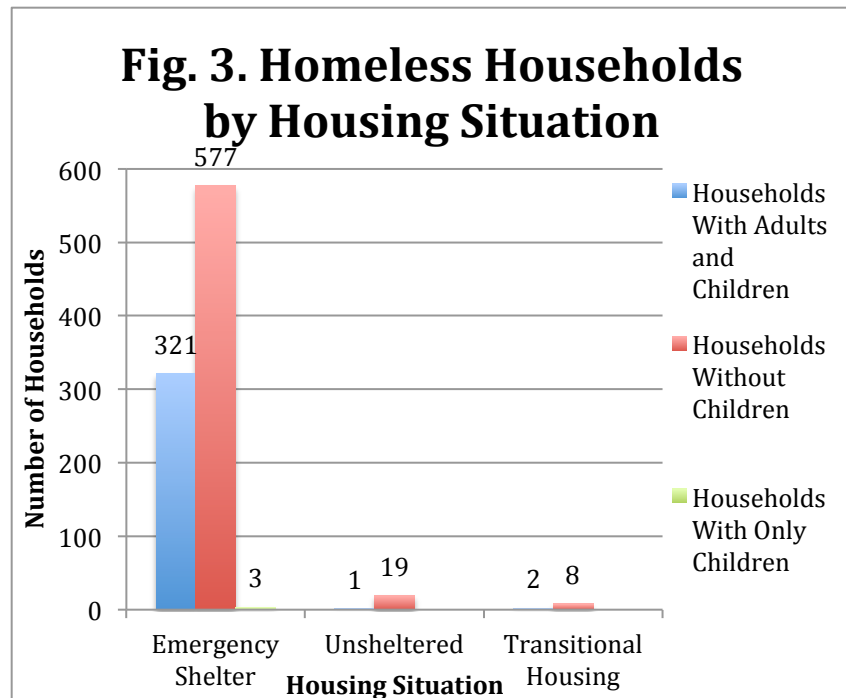
As Figure 3 indicates, 3 (0.5%) households with only children under 18 years old were reported in 2014. This represents an increase of 3 households from 2013. 1 of these households was a multi-child household and 2 were one-child households, totaling 6 children in all. These unaccompanied youth were all staying in emergency shelter on the night of the count.

Demographics

Fig. 4. Age Range by Housing Situation
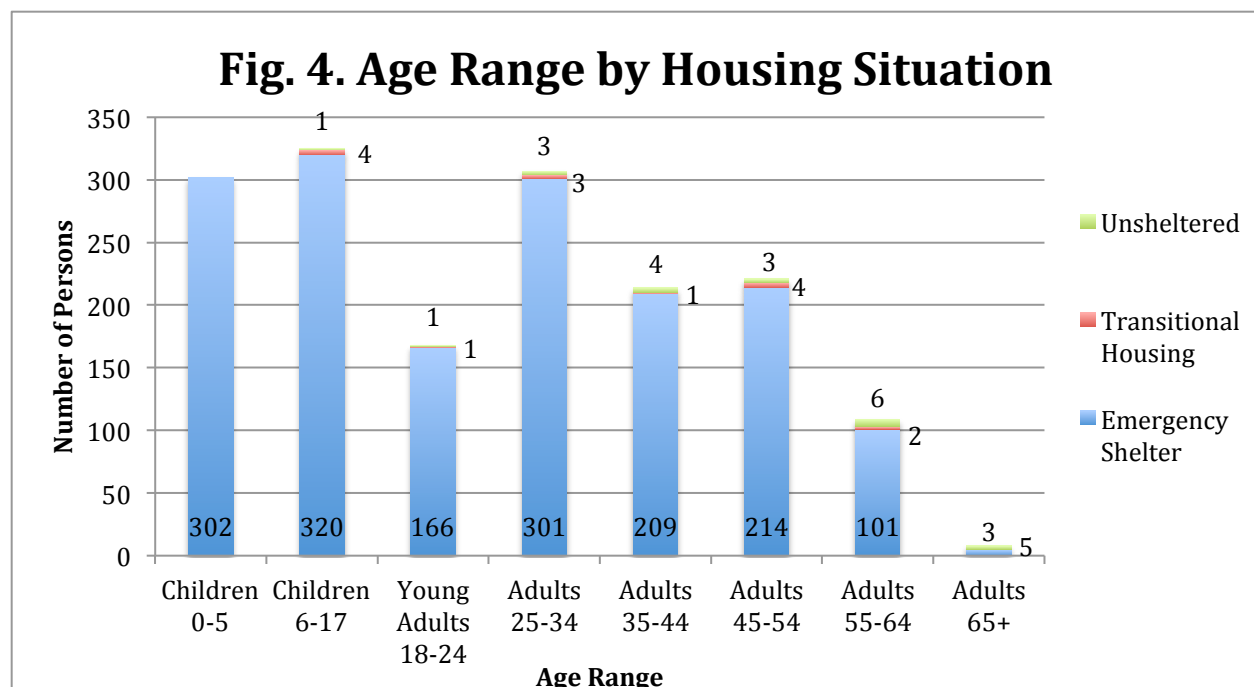
There were a total of 168 (10%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 859 (52%) adults over age 24, and 627 (38%) children under 18 years old experiencing homelessness on the night of the count. Figure 4 shows that the majority of homeless children who were under the age of 18 were between 6 and 17 years of age (320, 52%). The age range most represented is Children from 6 to 17 years old, followed by Adults between 25 and 34, and Children from 0 to 5 years old. It is interesting to note that 97.8% of all homeless persons of all ages were staying in emergency shelters on the night of the count.
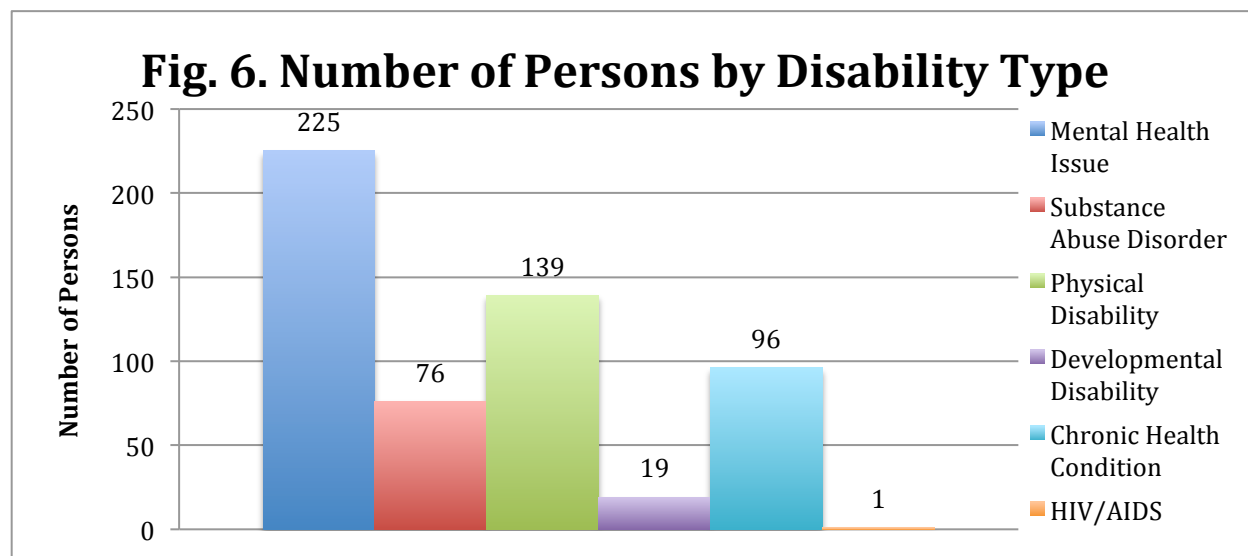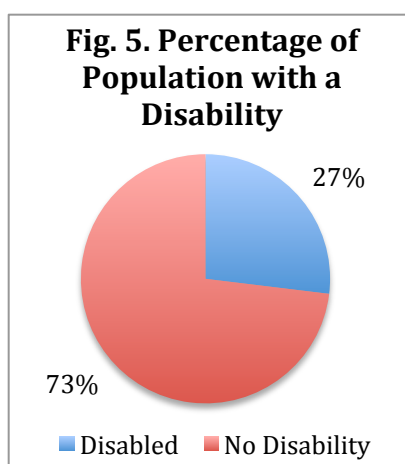
52.6% (870) of homeless respondents were female, and 47.4% (783) were male.

60% of respondents identified their race as Black or African-American, making that the largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported. The next largest group self-identified as White (37%), followed by those identifying as Multi-Racial (2.3%), Asian (0.4%), and American Indian/Alaska Native (0.3%). With regard to ethnicity, 5% of respondents identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

Figure 5 illustrates that 27% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 41% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 4% of children. Figure 6 shows the number of the homeless persons that identified as having various disabilities. The most common disabilities included Mental Health Issues and Physical Disabilities.

Among disabled adults, 52% reported Mental Health Issues making this the most prevalent disability. More disabled homeless children had a chronic health condition (61%) than any other disability.

Fig. 5. Percentage of Population with a Disability

27%

73%

■ Disabled ■ No Disability

Fig. 6. Number of Persons by Disability Type

225

139

96

76

19

1

Number of Persons

■ Mental Health Issue
■ Substance Abuse Disorder
■ Physical Disability
■ Developmental Disability
■ Chronic Health Condition
■ HIV/AIDS

Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in Burlington County, 60 homeless households reported having a victim of domestic violence. This means that a total of 139 homeless persons who were members of those households were impacted (See Figure 7). The majority (55%) of these households were families with at least one adult and one child under the age of 18. 2 adult individuals were in domestic violence shelters, while 86.6% of all victim households were in standard emergency shelters.

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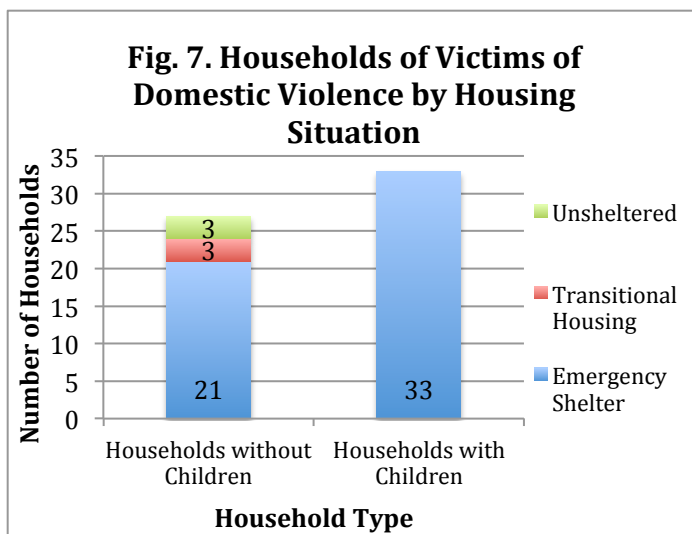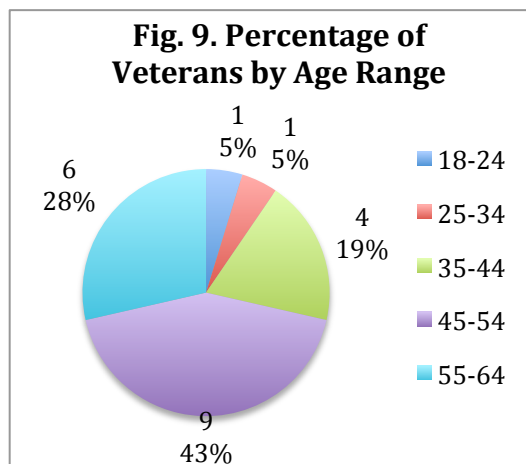

Veterans

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

Fig. 8. Number of Veterans by Housing Situation
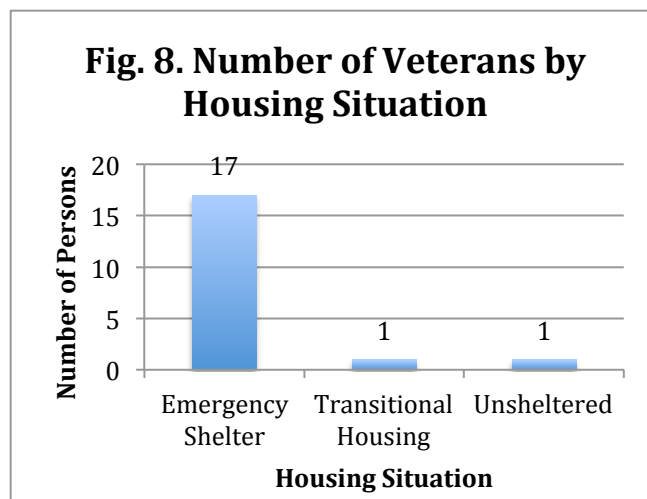
19 homeless veterans were counted on the night of the count, the same number as in 2013. 16 (84.2%) were individuals, 1 (5.3%) was a member of an adult-only couple, and 2 (10.5%) were part of families with at least one adult and one child. The largest contingent of homeless veterans was found to be staying in emergency shelter (89.5%). In addition, 2 veterans were unsheltered (16.6%), and 2 were in transitional housing (16.6%).

Veterans experiencing homelessness in Burlington County were predominantly male (84.2%), and the most common racial background identified

Fig. 9. Percentage of Veterans by Age Range

among them (13 veterans, 68.4%) was Black or African American; 6 (31.6%) identified as White. Figure 9 Illustrates the percentage of homeless veterans by age range.

3 veterans reported being victims of domestic violence. 12 of the 19, 63%, reported having some kind of disability. The two most common disabilities among these were physical disability and mental health issues, both of which affected 6 veterans (32%). 4 veterans (21%) said they had a substance abuse disorder, while 3 (16%) reported chronic health conditions. The three types of services that homeless veterans sought the most were housing (68.4%), financial assistance for housing (52.6%), and veterans' services (52.6%).

Income and Benefits

**Fig. 10. Number of Households by Income Type**
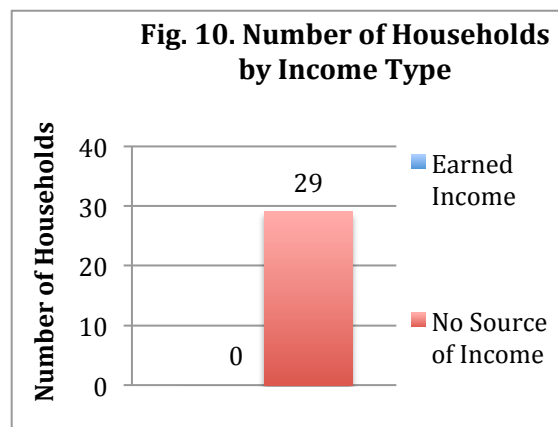
Among all homeless households on the night of the count, 3% had no source of income, 0% reported receiving earned cash income. The two most common sources of income among respondent households were General Assistance (GA) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), with 35.2% and 32.3% receiving each, respectively. 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	$394.93	$827.50	$559.76

2% of respondent households reported receiving no kind of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps, or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), was the top reported non-cash benefit, and was received by 67.5% of households. 62.2% were receiving Medicaid, and 21.6% were receiving Temporary Rental Assistance from the Board of Social Services.

Length of Homelessness

As Figure 12 shows, 323 homeless households reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted from 6 months and 1 day to 1 year, while 245 reported that they had been homeless for more than 1 year. These two

Fig. 12. Length of Homelessness Among Households
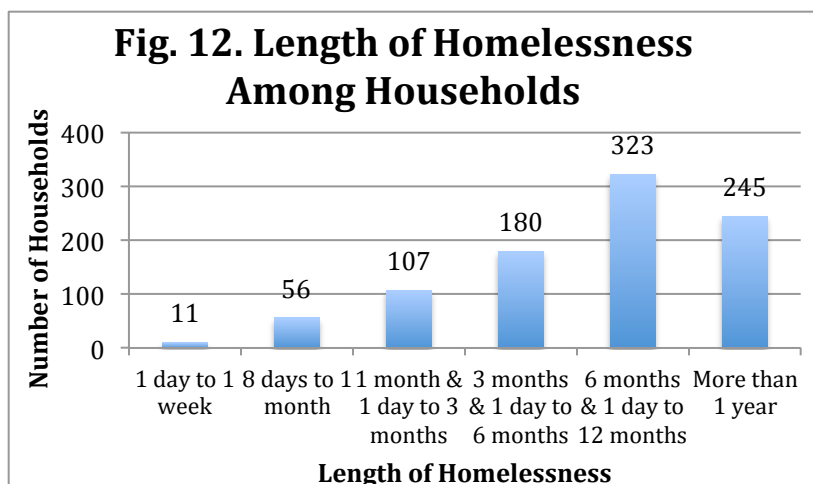
most common responses account for 61% of all respondent households. This means that 61% of all homeless households in Burlington County had been experiencing homelessness for more than 6 months on the night of the count, and 26% for more than 1 year.

Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more respondents attributed their household's homelessness to being asked to leave a shared residence (268 households, 29%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factor reported was a loss or reduction of job income or benefits (12.7%).

When respondents were asked 'what was your residence prior to your current living situation?' more said they were staying or living with friends or family (40%) than any other type of residence. 14.5% reported residing in permanent housing prior to their current living situation.

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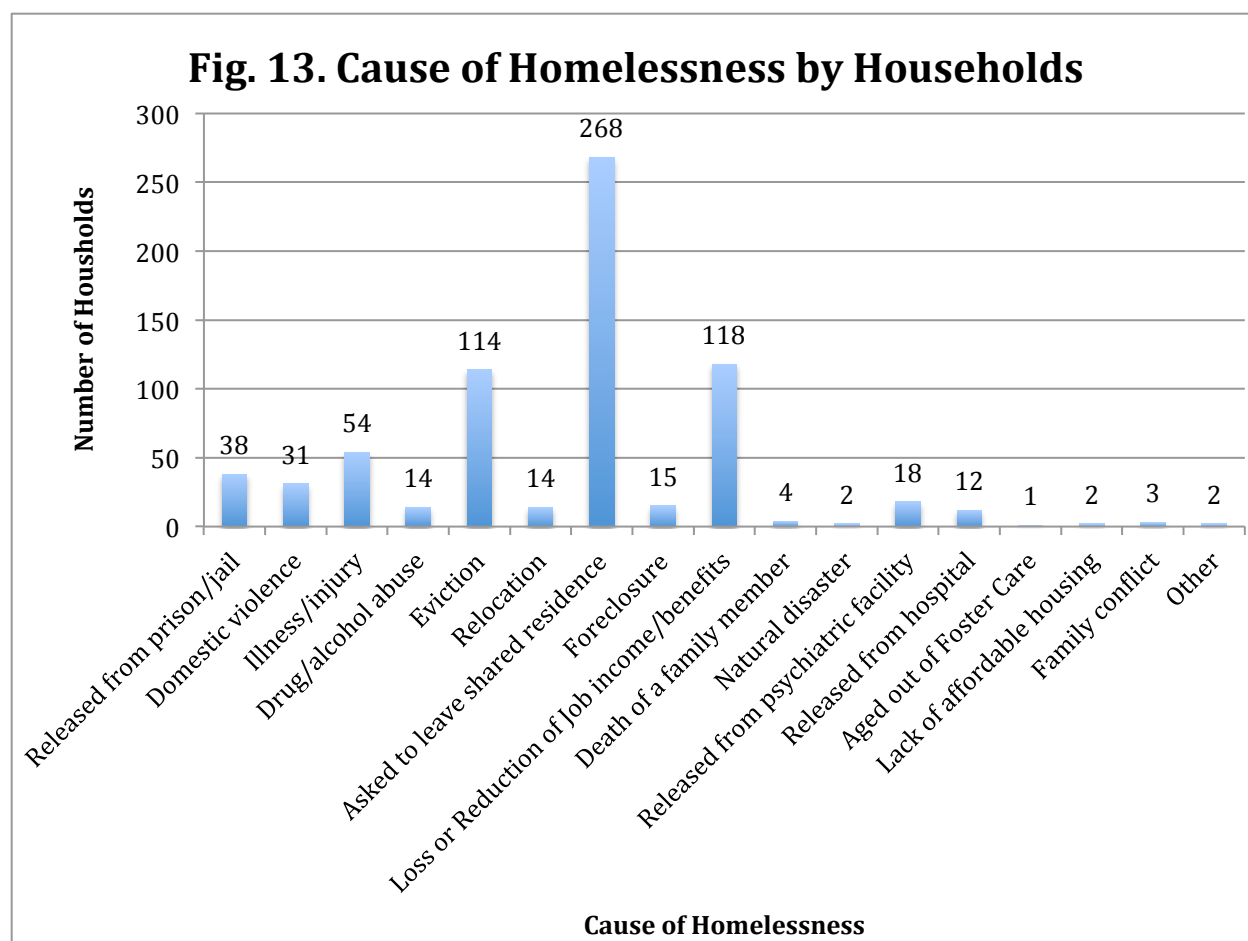
IV. Findings for the Chronically Homeless

Someone with a long-term disabling condition, who has been continually homeless for a year or more, or at least four times in the past three years, meets HUD's definition of chronically homeless. Any family with one adult that meets this definition is considered a chronically homeless family.

In 2010, USICH established the goal of ending chronic homelessness by 2015. 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

126 households, made up of 165 total persons, were chronically homeless in Burlington County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 80 persons (94%) from 2013. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness decreased from 12.7% to 10%.

Fig. 14. 5-Year Comparison of Chronic Homeless Population by Housing Situation
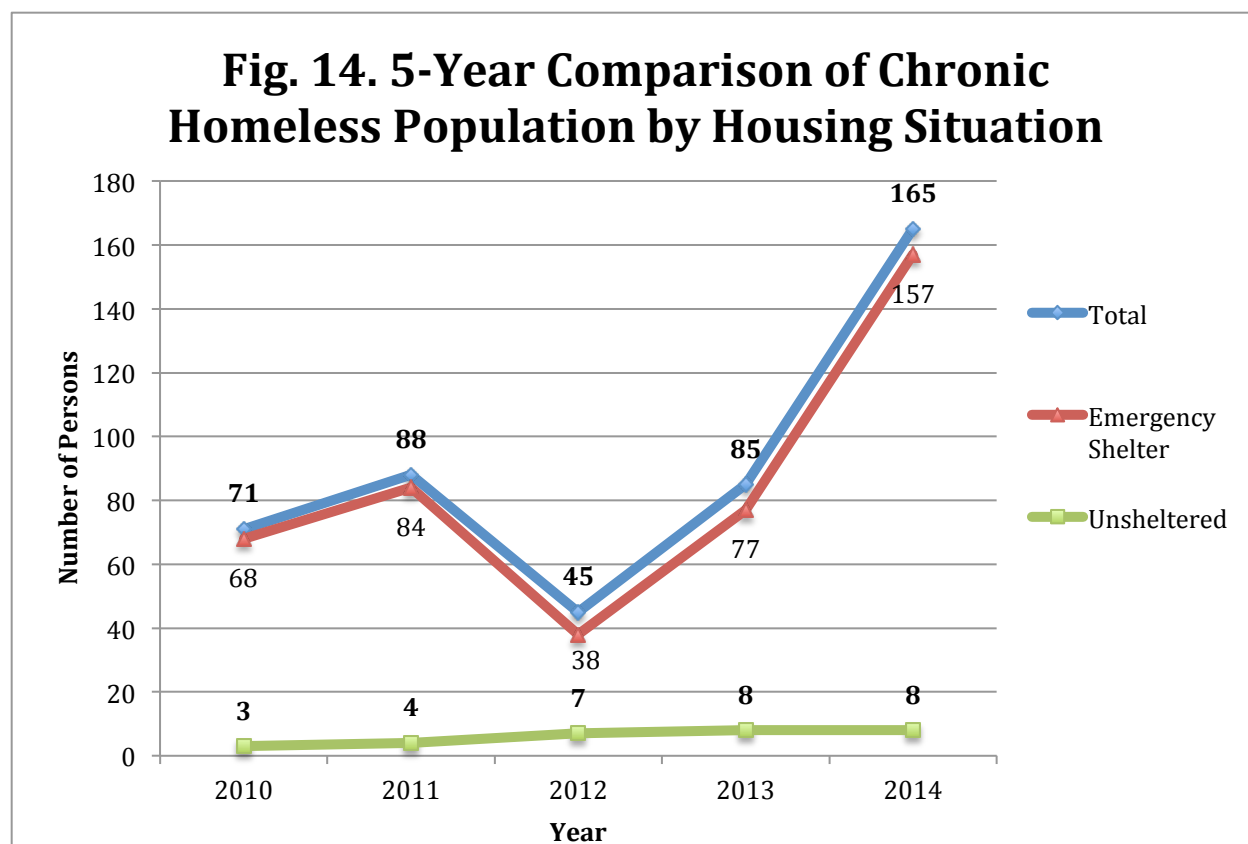
Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless respondents who were in emergency shelters or living unsheltered in Burlington County from 2010 to 2014. Over the past five years, while the numbers have fluctuated, the total of chronically homeless persons has risen overall (by 94 persons, 132.4%). Since 2010, the number of unsheltered chronically homeless persons has increased incrementally from 3 to 8 persons.

Families and Individuals

In the interest of giving an accurate comparison, the total number of chronically homeless households and persons in the previous section reflects all the information required for submission to HUD for this subpopulation, including the total number of chronically homeless adult individuals and the total number of persons in chronically homeless families. However, this number excludes any adults who were part of an adult-only couple with a chronically homeless individual and any youth in youth-only households. Therefore, the analysis below also includes data for 2 adult individuals who were part of adult-only couples, bringing the total number of chronically homeless persons to 167.

Fig. 15. Chronically Homeless Households Type by Housing Situation
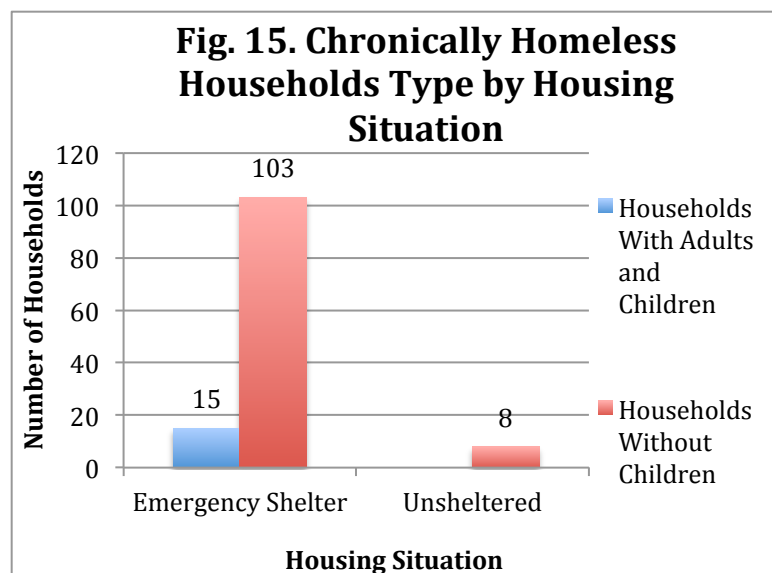
Of the 126 chronically homeless households counted in 2014, 15 (12%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. These families included 54 persons, and the average family size was 3.6 persons. All of the chronically homeless families stayed in emergency shelters on the night of the count.

There were 113 chronically homeless persons in 111 households with no children 17 or younger counted in Burlington County, making up 68% of the chronically homeless population. There were 105 (63%) of these individuals in emergency shelters, an increase from 30 in 2013 (250% increase). 8 (5%) chronically homeless individuals were unsheltered on the night of the count, up from 4 (100% increase) in 2013.

Demographics

Of the 167 total chronically homeless persons, 8 (4.8%) were between 18 and 24 years old, and 34 (20.4%) were children 17 or younger. The largest number of chronically homeless persons (36, 21.6%) in a single category fell between the ages of 45 and 54 years of age. Figure 16 shows that all the unsheltered chronically homeless persons were over 45 years old, with the largest numbers between 55 and 64.

54% of those counted as chronically homeless were male, and 46% were female.

The largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported their race as White (49%). The next largest group self-identified as Black or African-American (47%), followed by persons identifying as Multi-Racial (3%). With regard to ethnicity, 3 chronically homeless persons (1.8%) 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 (37.7%) and physical disabilities (31.1%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.

Subpopulations

Fig. 16. Chronically Homeless Age Range by Housing Situation

Number of Persons vs Age Range. Bars showing Emergency Shelter (blue) and Unsheltered (red):
- Children (0-5): 12
- Children (6-17): 22
- Young Adults (18-24): 8
- Adults (25-34): 29
- Adults (35-44): 31
- Adults (45-54): 35 (Emergency Shelter), 1 (Unsheltered)
- Adults (55-64): 22 (Emergency Shelter), 4 (Unsheltered)
- Adults 65+: 3 (Unsheltered)
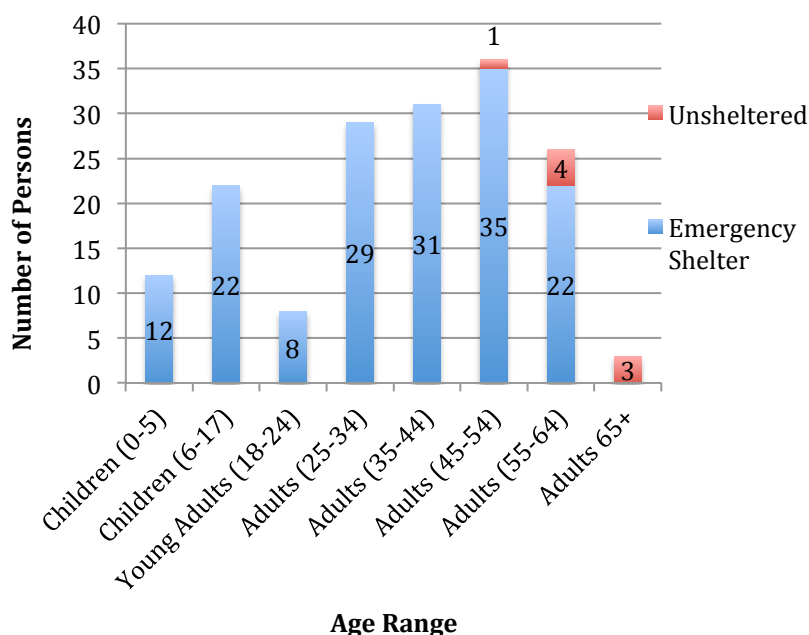
Fig. 17. Number of Chronically Homeless Persons by Disability Type

Number of Persons:
- Mental Health Issue: 39
- Substance abuse: 29
- Physical Disability: 23
- Developmental Disability: 5
- Chronic Health Condition: 17
- HIV/AIDS: 1

On the night of the count, 14 chronically homeless persons in Burlington County reported being victims of domestic violence (8.4%). 13 of these victims were staying in emergency shelters, including domestic violence shelters, and 1 was unsheltered. 4 of these were persons in families with at least one adult and child. These victim families had 19 total persons (11.4% of chronic homeless total).

There were 7 veteran individuals identified as chronically homeless on the night of the count (4.2%).
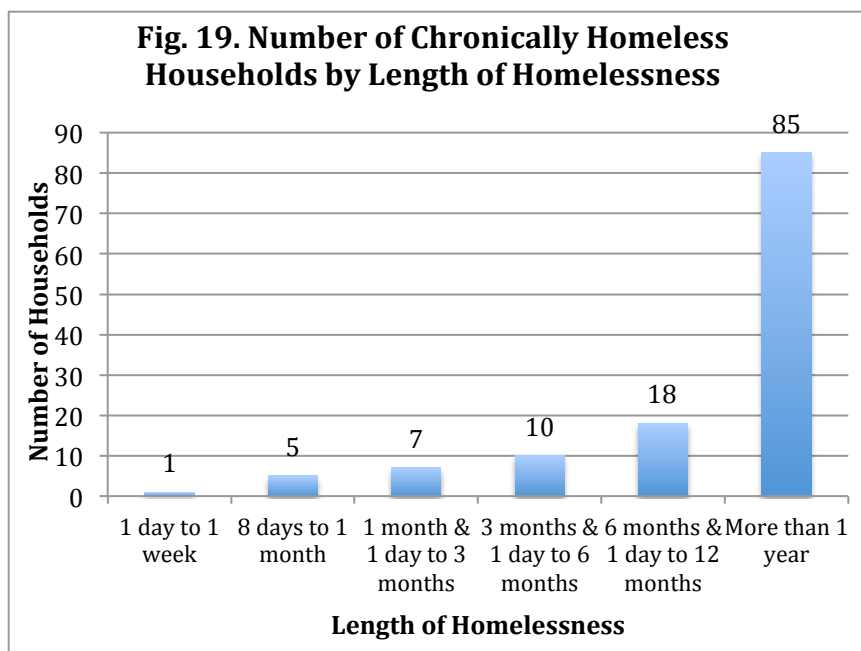
Income and Benefits

Among all the chronically homeless respondents on the night of the count, 4% reported receiving no type of cash income. Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. The most common source of cash income among all chronically homeless respondents was SSI, which was received by 45.2%. None reported any earned income.

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

Number of Households

- Earned Income: 0
- SSI: 57
- SSDI: 19
- TANF: 11
- General Assistance: 31
- Unemployment: 1
- Private Disability: 1
- Alimony: 1
- Child Support: 2
- Social Security: 3
- Veteran's Pension: 1
- No Source of Income: 5
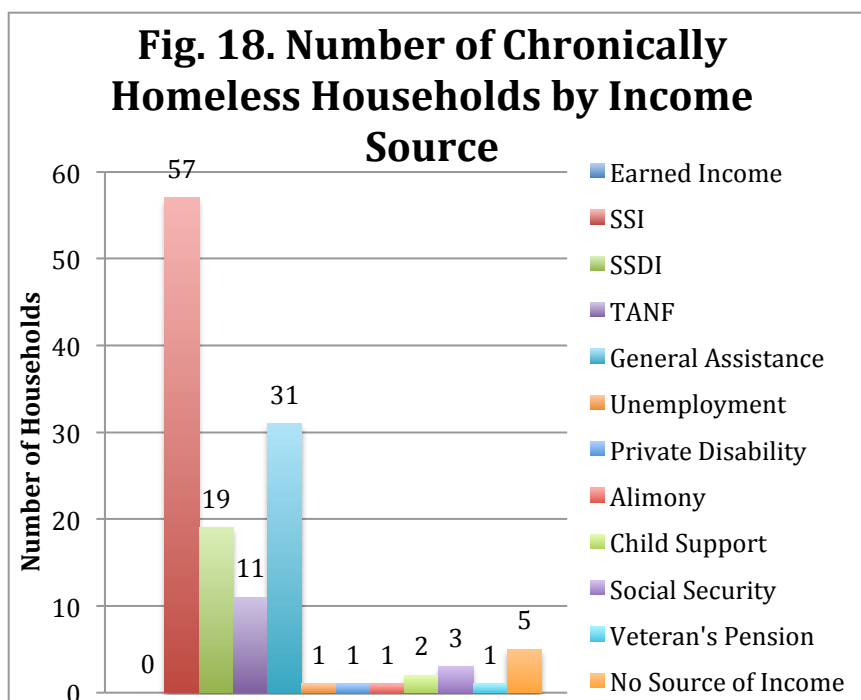
3.2% of chronically homeless persons reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps (SNAP) was the top reported non-cash benefit among this population, with 56.3% receiving this benefit. A significant percentage, 54%, also reported receiving Medicaid.

Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that 85 chronically homeless households (67.5%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year. This was the most common answer followed by 14.3% reporting being homeless between 6 months and 1 year, and 5.5% between 3 and 6 months.

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

Number of Households

Length of Homelessness	Number of Households
1 day to 1 week	1
8 days to 1 month	5
1 month & 1 day to 3 months	7
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	10
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	18
More than 1 year	85

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more chronically homeless respondents said they were asked to leave a shared residence (21.4%) than any other. As Figure 20 shows, other common factors reported included eviction (9.5%) and loss, or reduction, of job income (8.7%).

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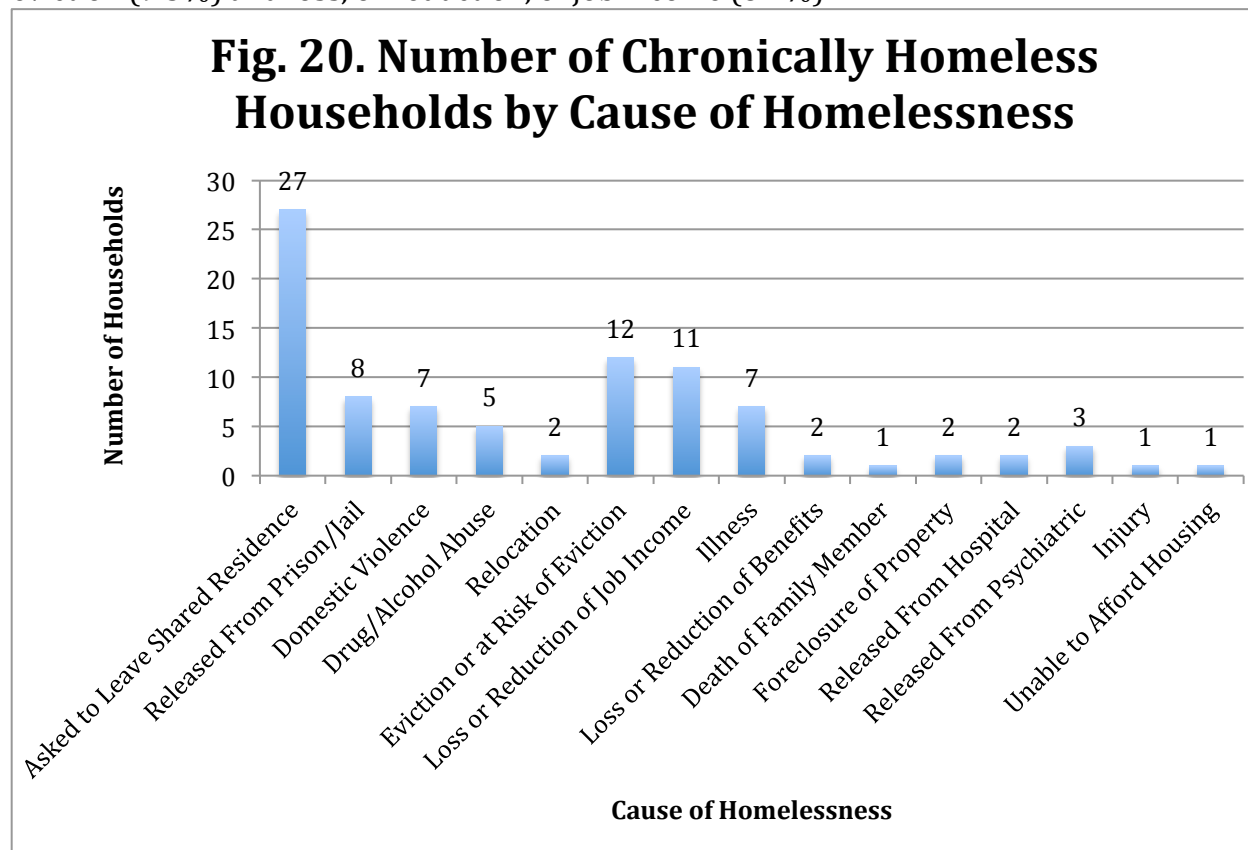
V. Findings for the Unsheltered Homeless

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

20 households, made up of 21 persons, were living unsheltered in Burlington County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 18 households (47%) and 21 persons (50%) from 2013.

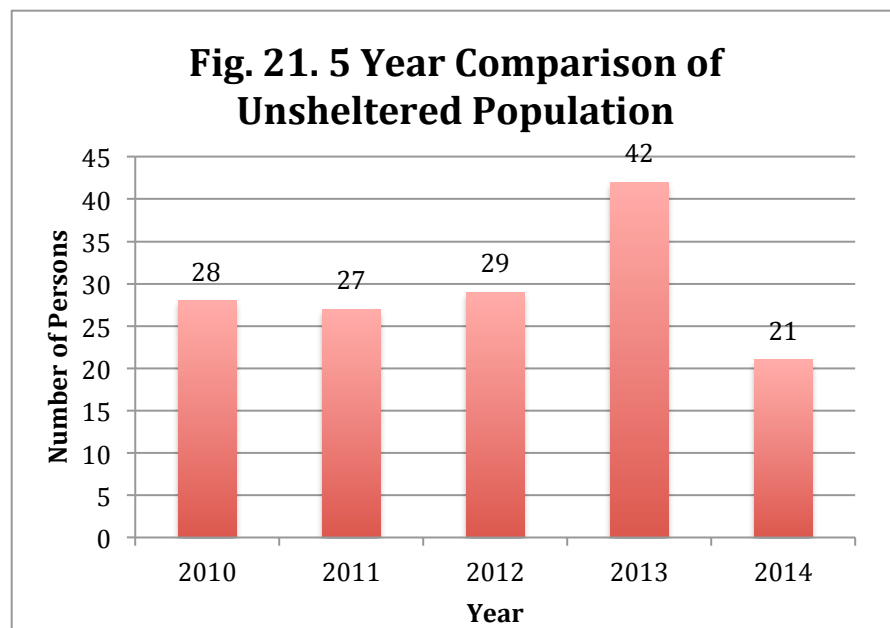### Fig. 21. 5 Year Comparison of Unsheltered Population

Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered respondents from 2010 to 2014. Over the past five years, while the numbers have fluctuated, the total number of unsheltered persons has been reduced overall. Since 2010, the number of unsheltered homeless persons has dropped 25%.

Families and Individuals

19 of the 20 unsheltered households counted in 2014 were households with just 1 adult individual. There was also 1 unsheltered family, made up of 1 adult and 1 child under 18 years old. In total, there were 20 adult persons and 1 child under 18 years old unsheltered.

Demographics

The largest portion of the 21 unsheltered persons counted in 2014, 28.6%, was between 55 and 64 years old. Only 1 was younger than 18 and 1 was between 18 and 25. 14.3% were 65 or older.

14 of the 21 unsheltered persons were male (67%). 16 (76.2%) identified their race as White and 4 (19%) identified as Black or African-American. None of the respondents identified as Hispanic.

Fig. 22. Age Range of Unsheltered Homeless
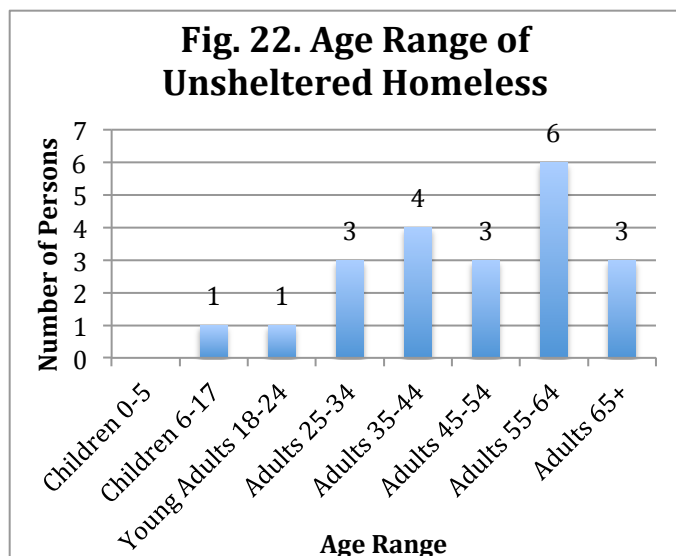
Disabilities

10 of 21 unsheltered persons (47.6%) reported having some disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were physical disabilities (33%), and mental health conditions (28.6%. The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.
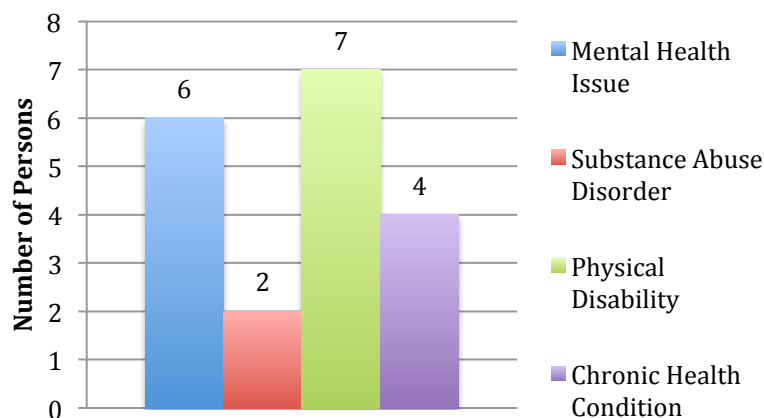
Fig. 23. Number of Unsheltered Persons by Disability Type

Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 3 unsheltered homeless persons in Burlington County reported being victims of domestic violence.

There was 1 unsheltered veteran on the night of the count.

Income and Benefits

Among all the unsheltered households on the night of the count, 4 (20%) reported having no source of cash income. The average monthly income among unsheltered households was approximately $560. 30% of unsheltered households received SSDI, making it the most common source of income. Figure 24 shows the sources of income received.

Fig. 24. Number of Unsheltered Households by Income Source
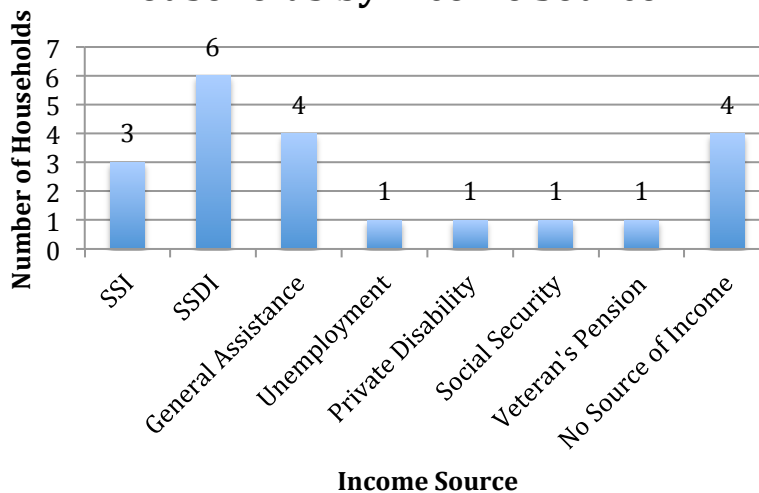
3 unsheltered households (15%) reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps (SNAP) and Medicare were the top reported non-cash benefits among this group, with 25% receiving these benefits. In addition, 20% reported receiving Medicaid.

Length of Homelessness

As shown in Figure 25, more unsheltered homeless respondents reported that their households' most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for over a year than any other length of time. 19% of households reported they had been homeless between 1 month and 1 day and 3 months, and 4 more reported 3 months and 1 day to 6 months of homelessness.
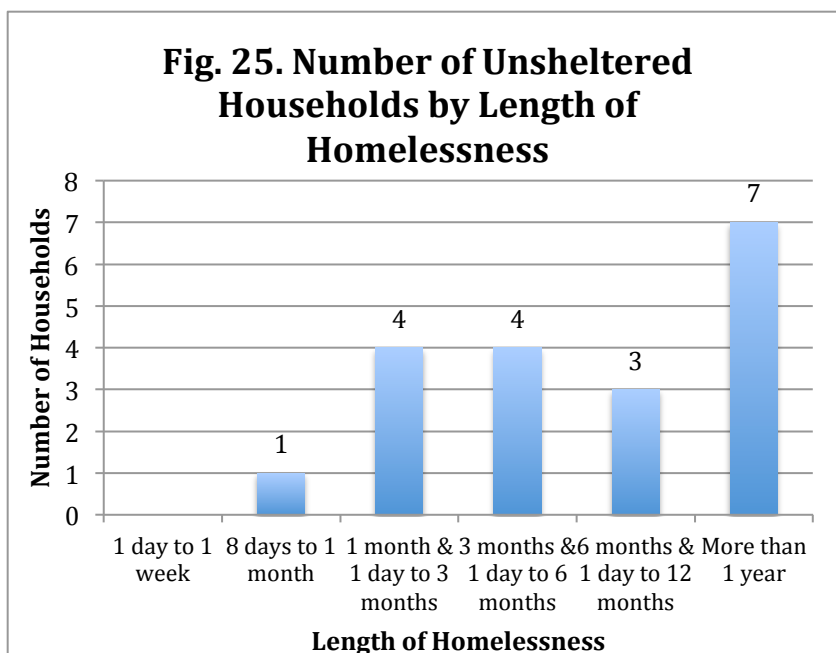
Fig. 25. Number of Unsheltered Households by Length of Homelessness

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 or benefits (30%) than any other factor. As Figure 26 shows, other common factors reported included being released from prison or jail and being asked to leave a shared residence.

Fig. 26. Unsheltered Households by Cause of Homelessness
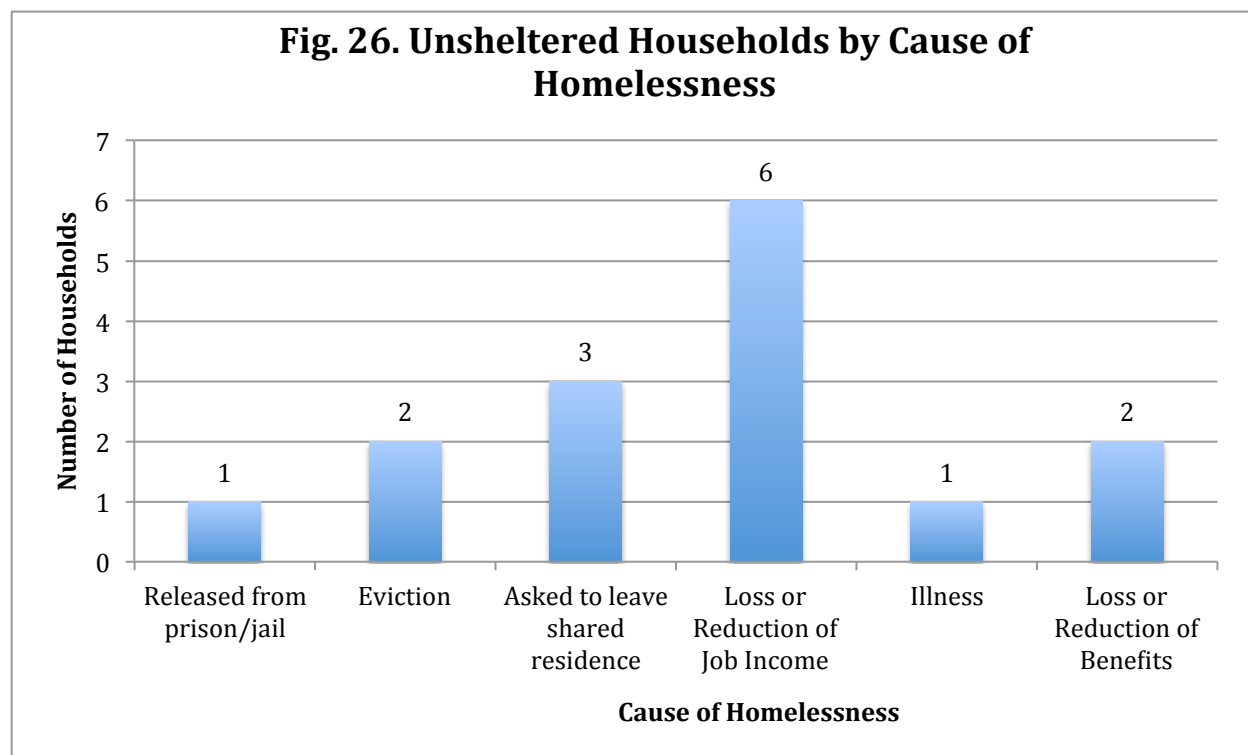
VI. Appendix

Where did you spend the night of Tuesday, January 28, 2014?

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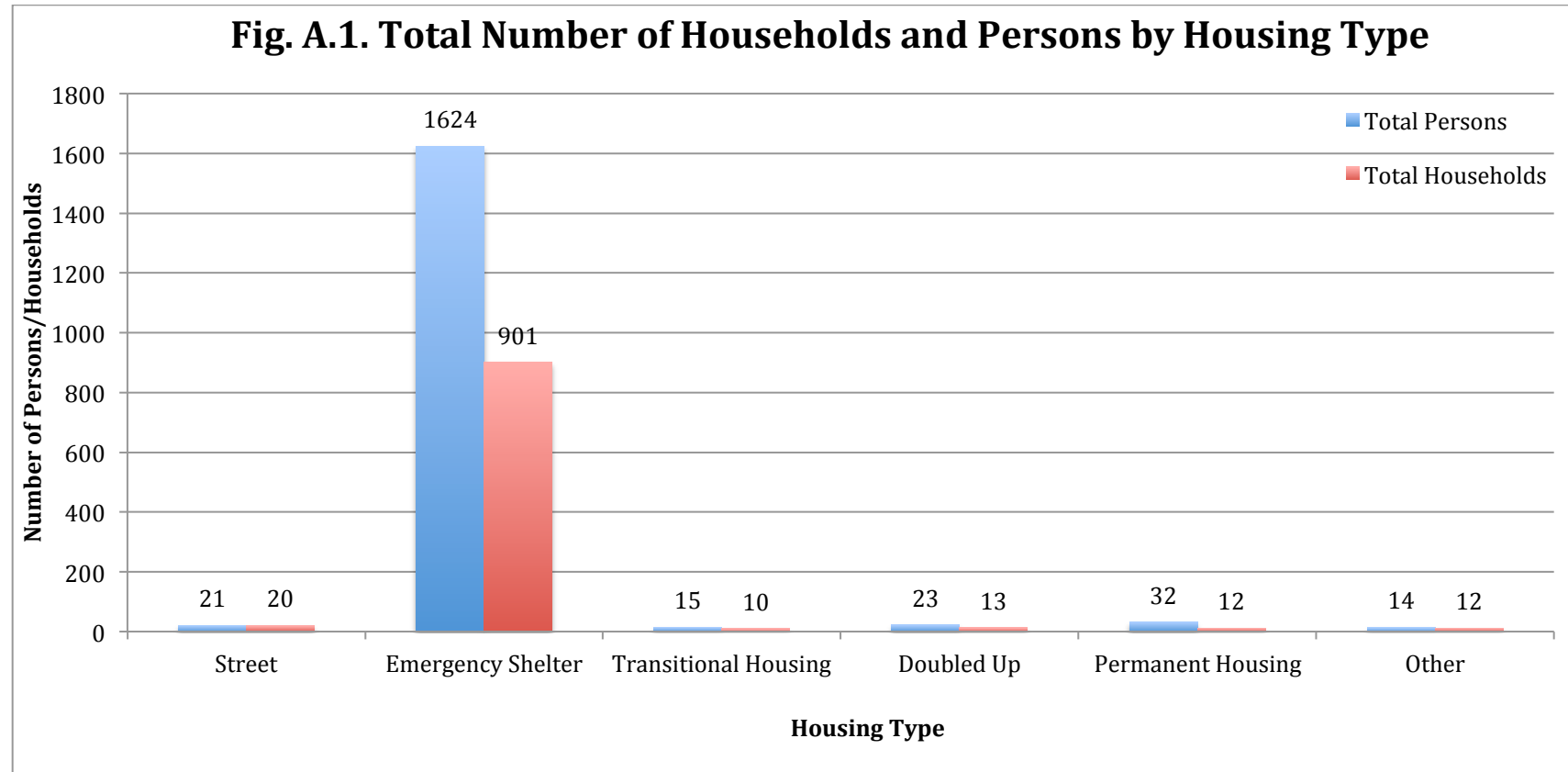
How long have you been in your current living situation?

Fig. A.2. Homeless Housholds by Length of Homelessness and Housing Type
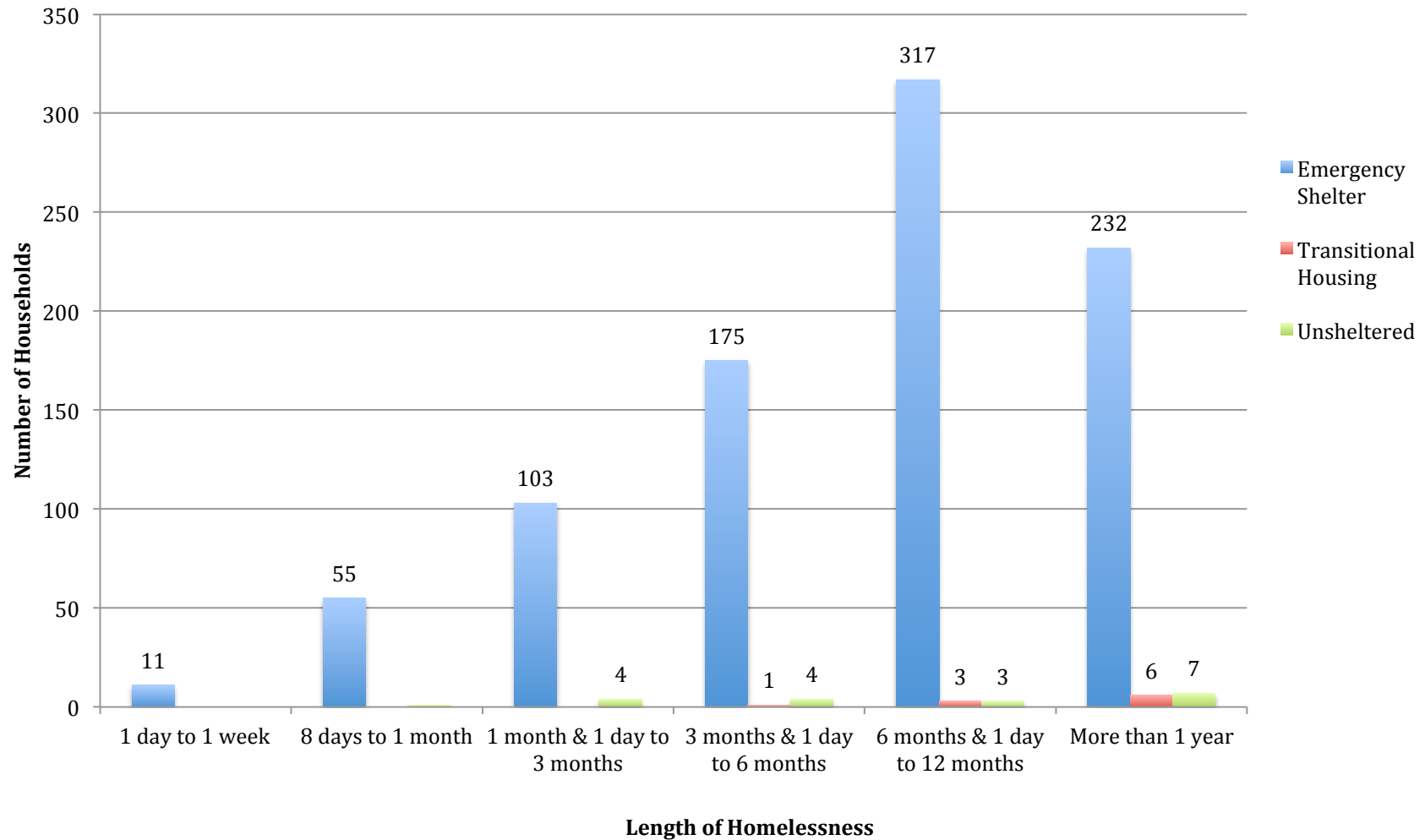
Who was homeless with you on the night of January 28th?

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

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

Chart showing Number of Persons by Gender and Housing Situation.

- Male: Emergency Shelter 760, Transitional Housing 9, Unsheltered 14
- Female: Emergency Shelter 857, Transitional Housing 6, Unsheltered 7

Legend: Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Unsheltered

Y-axis: Number of Persons (0–900)
X-axis: Gender

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

Chart showing Number of Homeless Persons by Race.

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 5
- Black/African-American: 982
- Asian: 6
- White: 608
- Multi-Racial: 38

Y-axis: Number of Persons (0–1200)
X-axis: Race

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

Chart showing Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity.

- Hispanic: 78
- Non-Hispanic: 1515

Y-axis: Number of Persons (0–1600)
X-axis: Ethnicity
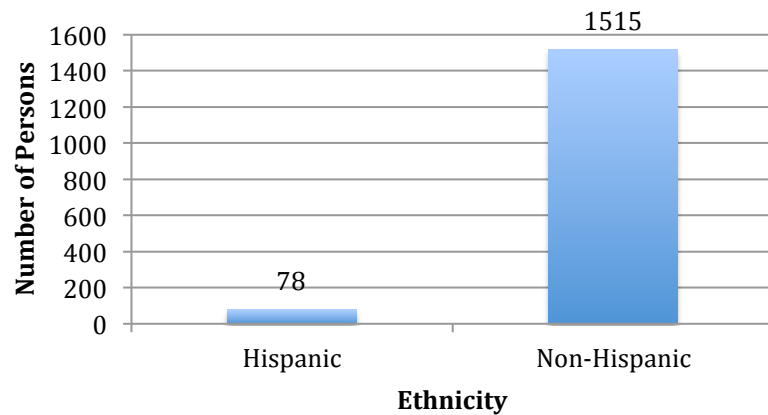
Fig. A.7. Number of Homeless Persons by Victim of Domestic Violence, Veteran Status, and Disability
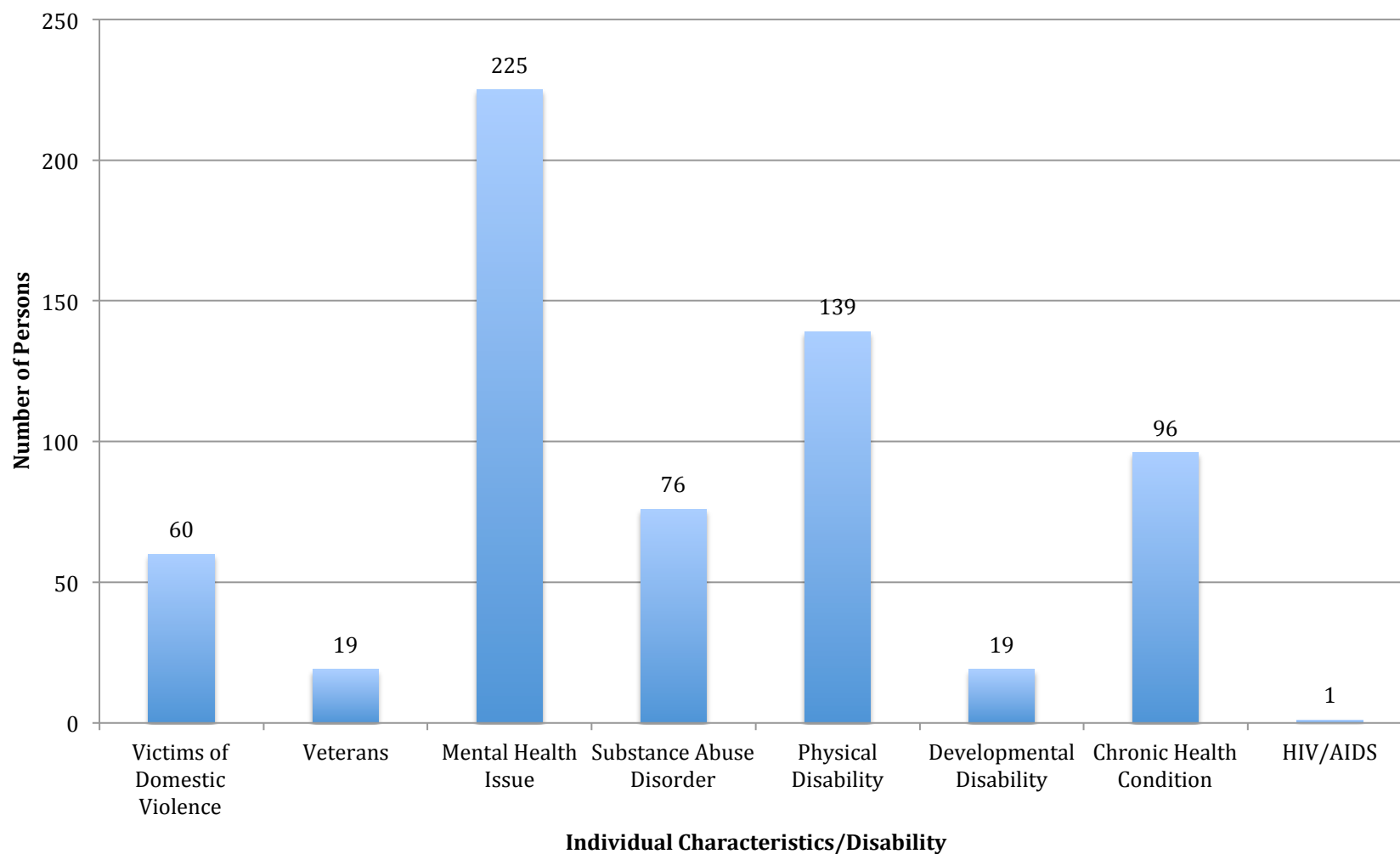
Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

Fig. A.8. Number of Homeless Households by County or State of Last Permanent Address	
Last Permanent Address – County/State	**Number of Households**
Atlantic County	1
Burlington County	**695**
Camden County	16
Cumberland County	1
Delaware	1
Florida	2
Georgia	1
Gloucester County	1
Hudson County	1
Maryland	1
Mercer County	4
Monmouth County	2
New York	3
North Carolina	1
Ocean County	2
Ohio	1
Passaic County	1
Pennsylvania	6
Puerto Rico	1
South Carolina	1
Sussex County	1
Union County	2

What was your residence prior to your current living situation?

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

Bar chart — Number of Households (y-axis) by Prior Residence (x-axis):

Prior Residence	Number of Households
Permanent housing	135
Emergency shelter	67
Staying/living with friends/family	376
Apt paid for with Temporary Rental Assistance	15
Jail/prison	36
Psychiatric hospital	21
Other	4
Place not meant for human habitation	12
Transitional housing program	25
Hotel/motel client paid for	16
Hospital (non-psychiatric)	7
Substance Abuse Treatment Facility	6

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

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

Bar chart. Y-axis: Number of Households (0 to 350). X-axis: Income Source.

Income Source	Number of Households
SSI	177
SSDI	42
TANF	301
General Assistance	328
Unemployment	3
Private Disability Insurance	1
Earned Income	
Worker's Compensation	
Alimony	1
Child Support	8
Social Security	7
Veteran's Disability	1
Pension from a former job	
Veteran's Pension	1
No Source of Income	29

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

Bar chart — Number of Households (y-axis, 0 to 700) by Source of Benefit (x-axis):

- Food Stamps: 629
- Medicaid: 579
- Medicare: 23
- State CHIP: 76
- VA Benefits: 1
- WIC: 29
- TANF Child Care: 9
- TANF Transportation: 16
- Other TANF services: 2
- Temporary Rental Assistance: 201
- Section 8 Rental Assistance: 2
- No Benefits: 19
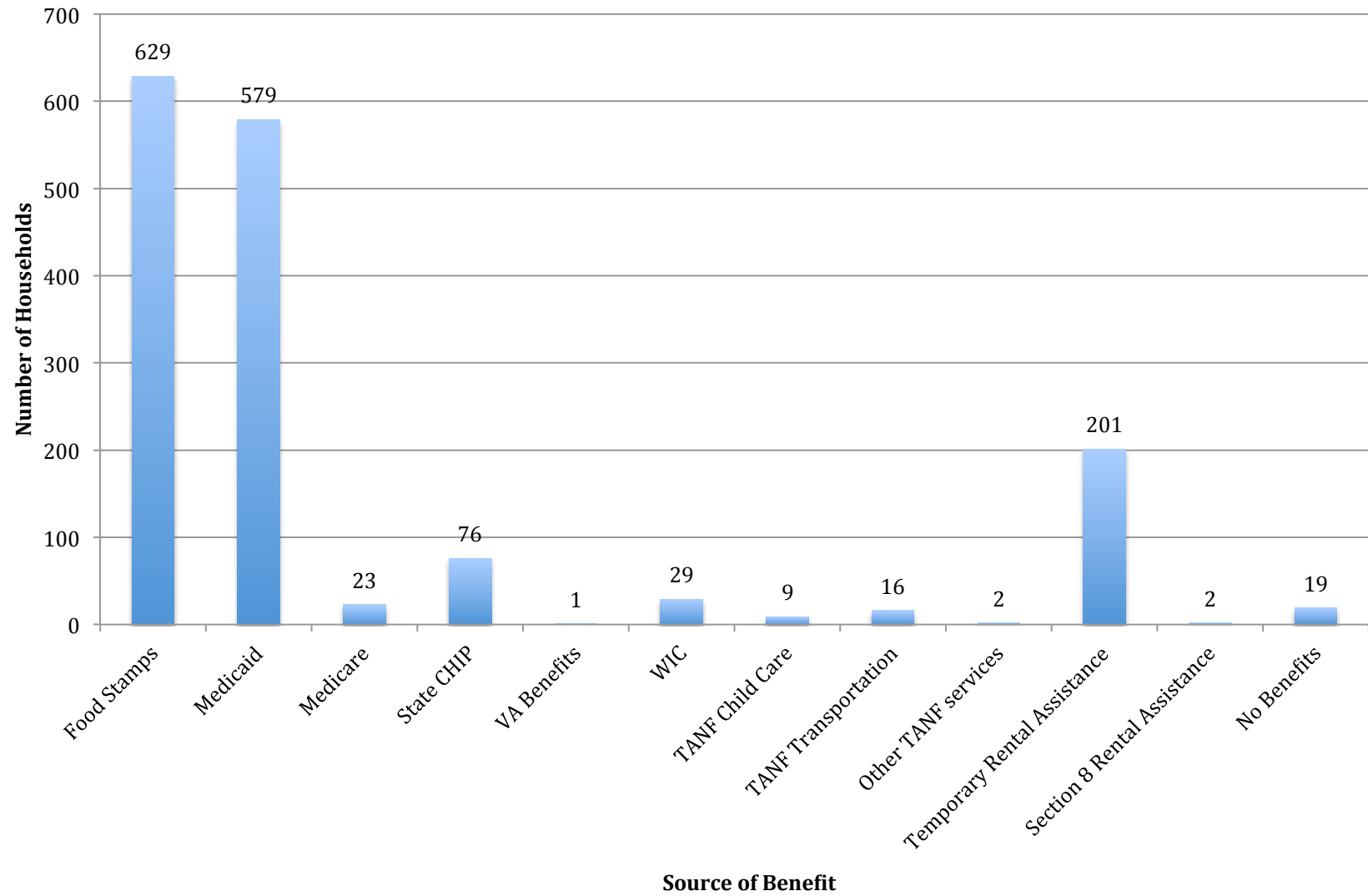
What is your monthly household income?

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

Chart — Y-axis: Number of Households (0 to 600); X-axis: Monthly Income Range

Monthly Income Range	Number of Households
$0	76
$1 - $499	526
$500 - $999	201
$1000 - $1499	30
$1500 - $1999	8
$2000 - $2499	2
$2500 - $2999	1
$3000 - $3499	1
$3500 - $3999	
$4000+	
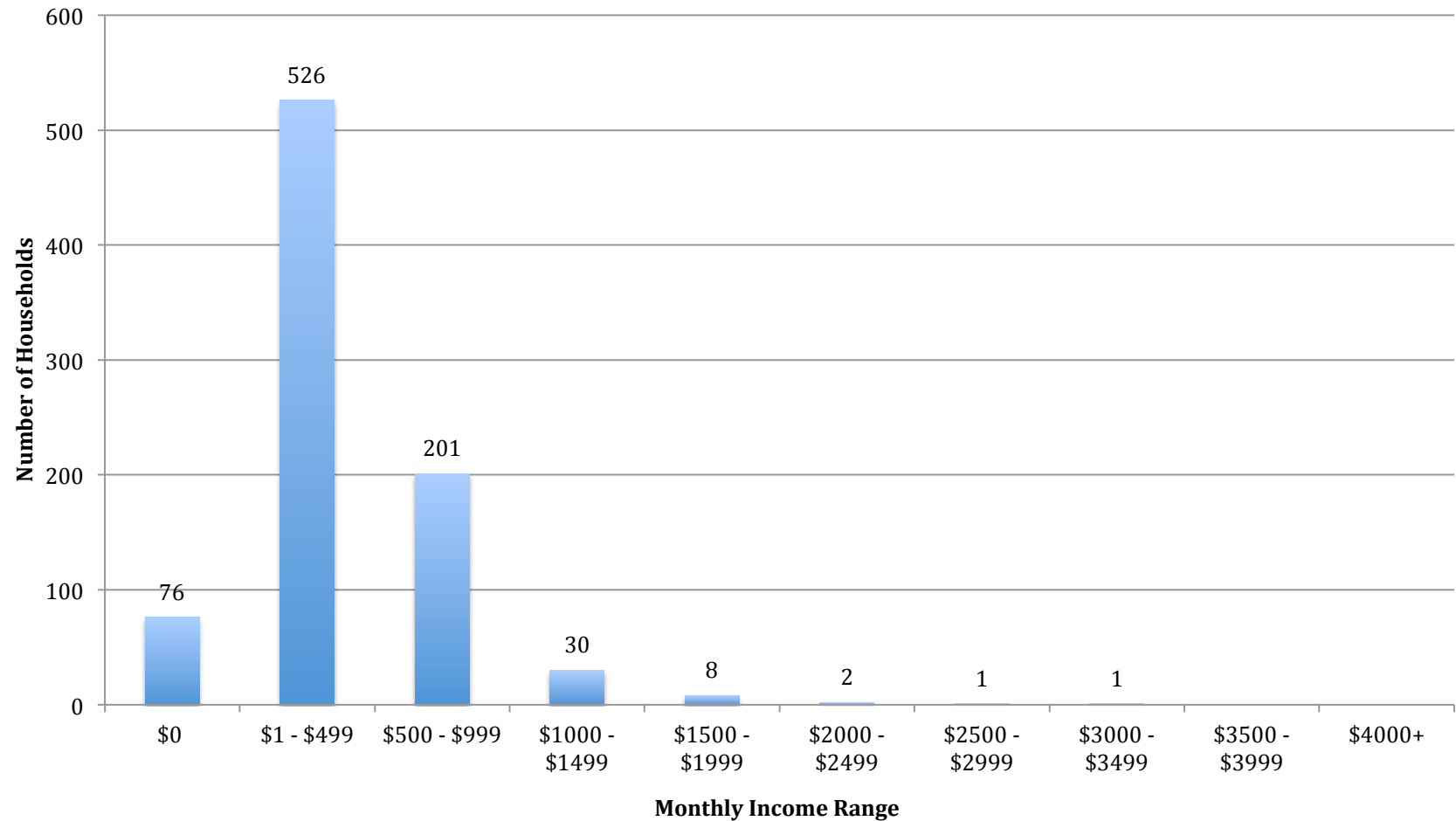
Would you, or anyone in your household, like to receive any of the following services?

Fig. A.13. Number of Homeless Households by Services Needed
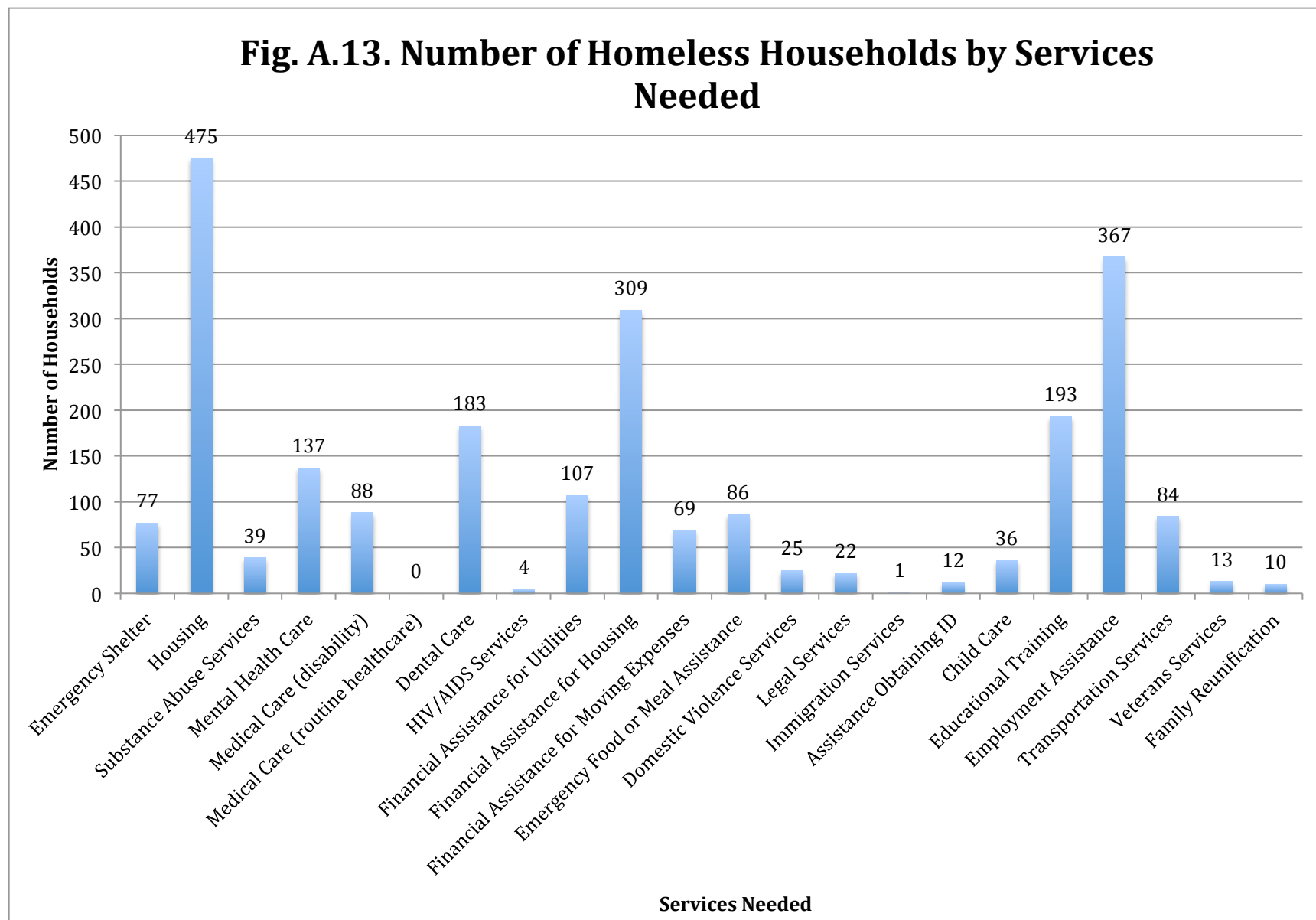
What was the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, your current living situation?

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

Bar chart. Y-axis: Number of Households (0 to 300). X-axis: Cause of Homelessness.

- Released From Prison/Jail: 38
- Injury: 10
- Drug/Alcohol Abuse: 14
- Eviction or at Risk of Eviction: 114
- Relocation: 14
- Asked To Leave Shared Residence: 268
- Foreclosure of Rented Property or Owned Property: 15
- Loss or Reduction of Job Income: 108
- Illness: 44
- Aged out of Foster Care: 1
- Death of family member: 4
- Natural Disaster: 2
- Released From Psychiatric Facility: 18
- Loss or Reduction of Benefits: 10
- Released From Hospital: 12
- Domestic Violence: 31
- Lack of Affordable Housing: 2
- Family Conflict: 3
- Other: 2