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NJ
2014
Counts!

Hudson 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 627 households, including 821 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Hudson County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 155 persons were identified as chronically homeless.
- 161 households, including 166 persons were unsheltered on the night of the count.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 28th, 2014, a total of 821 persons, in 627 households, were experiencing homelessness in Hudson County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 121 persons (12.8%) and 118 households (15.8%) from 2013. Hudson County had 6% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in 2014.

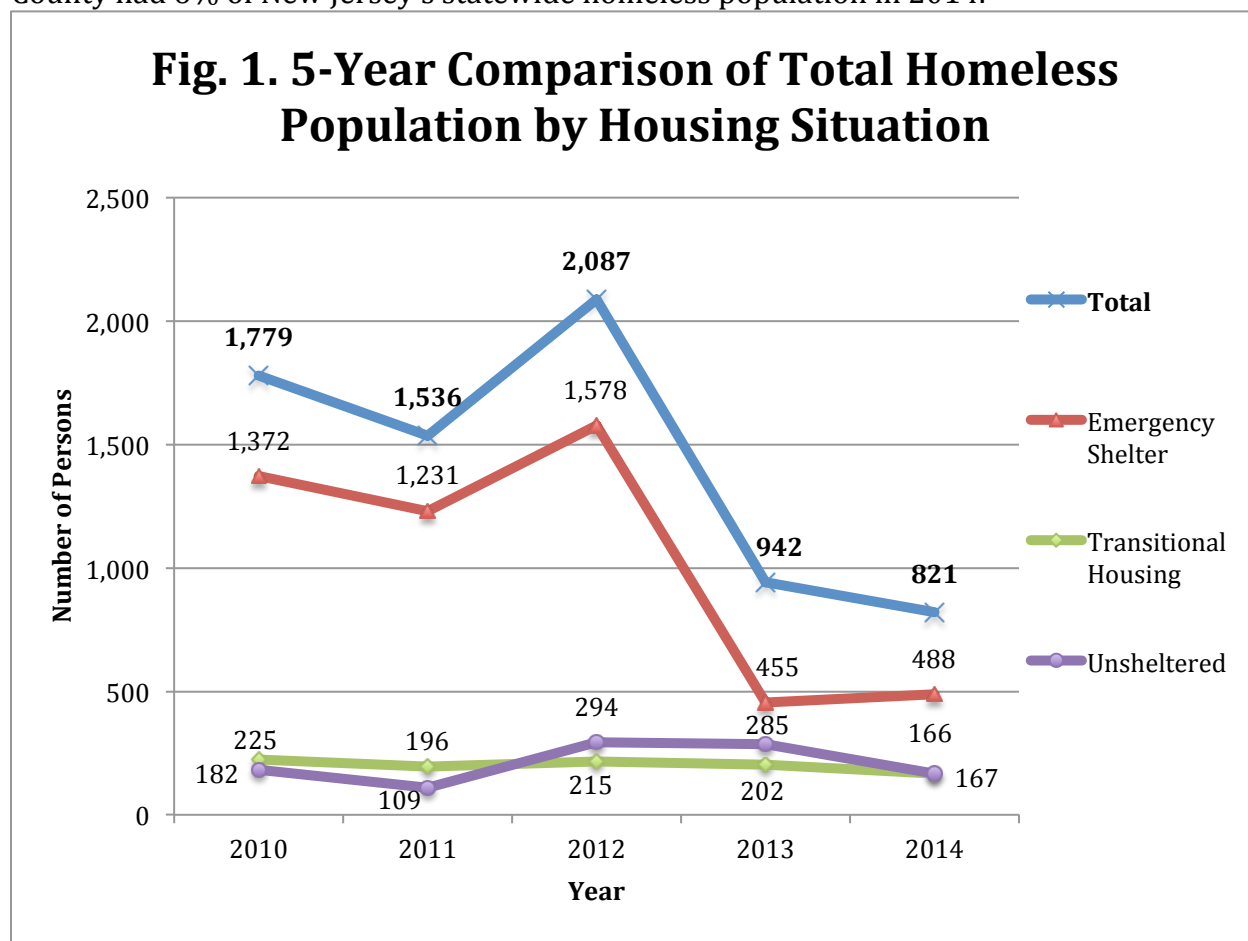
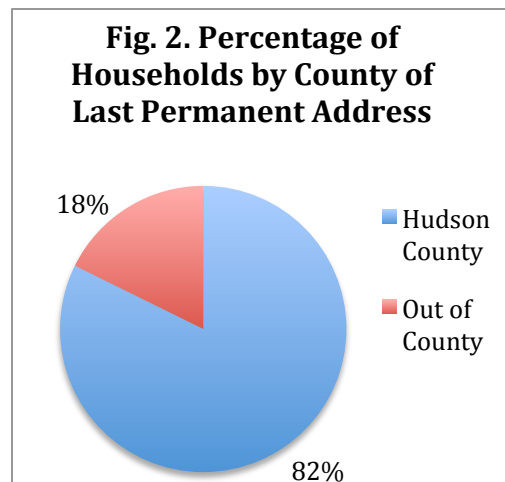


Figure 1 shows that, in 2014, 488 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 167 stayed in transitional housing, and 166 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. The number of those in emergency shelters grew by 33 persons (7.3%) in 2014. The totals

for transitional housing and unsheltered, however, both decreased, with 119 (41.7%) fewer unsheltered persons, and 35 fewer persons in transitional housing, a 17.3% decrease.

Figure 1 also shows that, over the past five years, the total number of homeless persons has been trending downward in Hudson County, with the exception being in 2012 (2,087). During the five-year period from 2010 to 2014, the overall number of homeless persons in Hudson County has been reduced by more than half; down by 958 persons (54%).

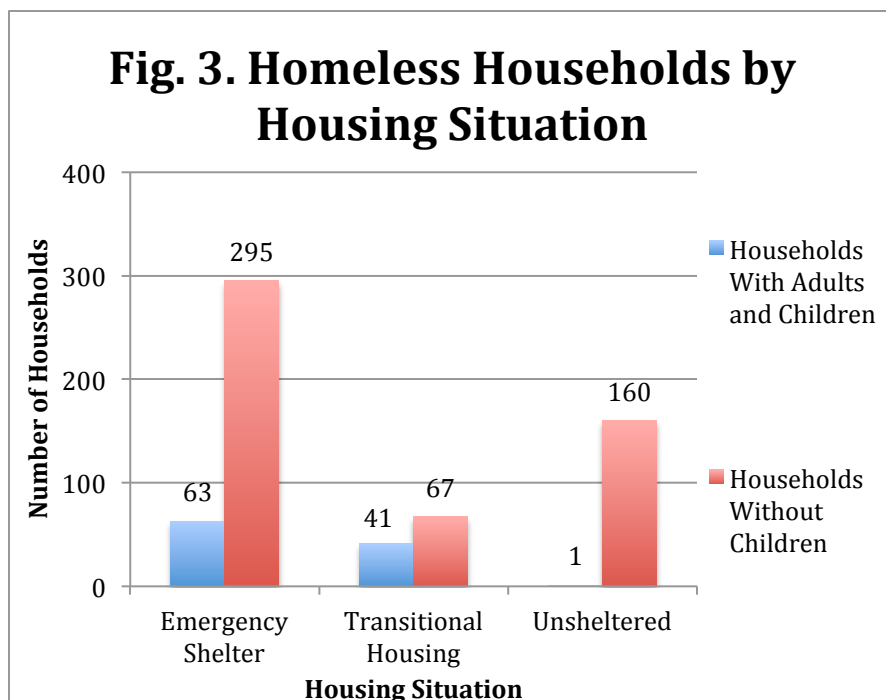


As Figure 2 shows, 18% of the homeless respondents in Hudson County in 2014 reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the county.

Homeless Families and Individuals

When reading the data regarding different types of homeless households, it is important for the reader to remember that, in this report, 'household' means "any group of persons who, if they were able to attain permanent housing, would choose to live together; and, shared the same sleeping arrangements on the night of the count." Three different types of households are discussed below: households with adults and children under 18 ('families'), households without children ('individuals'), and households with only children under 18 ('unaccompanied youth').

Of the 627 homeless households counted in Hudson County in 2014, 105 (16.7%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. These families included 286 persons, 168 children under age 18, and 118 adults. The average family size was 2.8 persons. Figure 3 shows that 63 families were staying in emergency shelter (60%), and 41 were in transitional housing programs for the homeless (39%). There

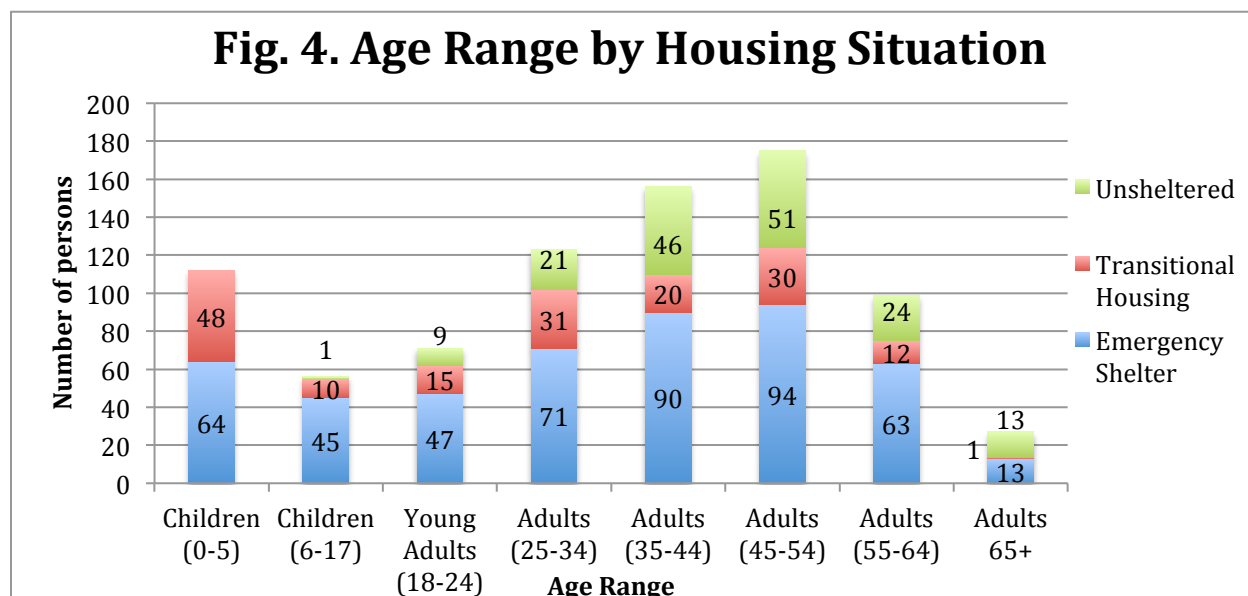


was 1 unsheltered family, consisting of 1 adult and 1 child. In 2014, Hudson County counted 16 fewer homeless families than in 2013, a decrease of 13.2%. Compared to 2010, the number of homeless families is down by 331, or 76%.

83.2% (522) of the homeless households in Hudson County were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 535 adult individuals. 295 (47%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 67 (12.8%) were in transitional housing, and 160 (25.5%) were unsheltered. Hudson County has seen the number of adult-only homeless households decrease by 102 (16.3%) since 2013, and by 115 (18%) over the past five years.

Just as in 2013, there were no households with only children under 18 years old reported on the night of the count in Hudson County in 2014.

Demographics



There were a total of 71 (8.6%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 580 (70.6%) adults over age 24, and 168 (20.5%) children under 18 years old experiencing homelessness on the night of the count. Figure 4 shows that the majority of homeless children who were under the age of 18 were between 0 and 5 years of age (112, 33.3%). The age range most represented is Adults between 45 and 54 (175 persons, 21.3%).

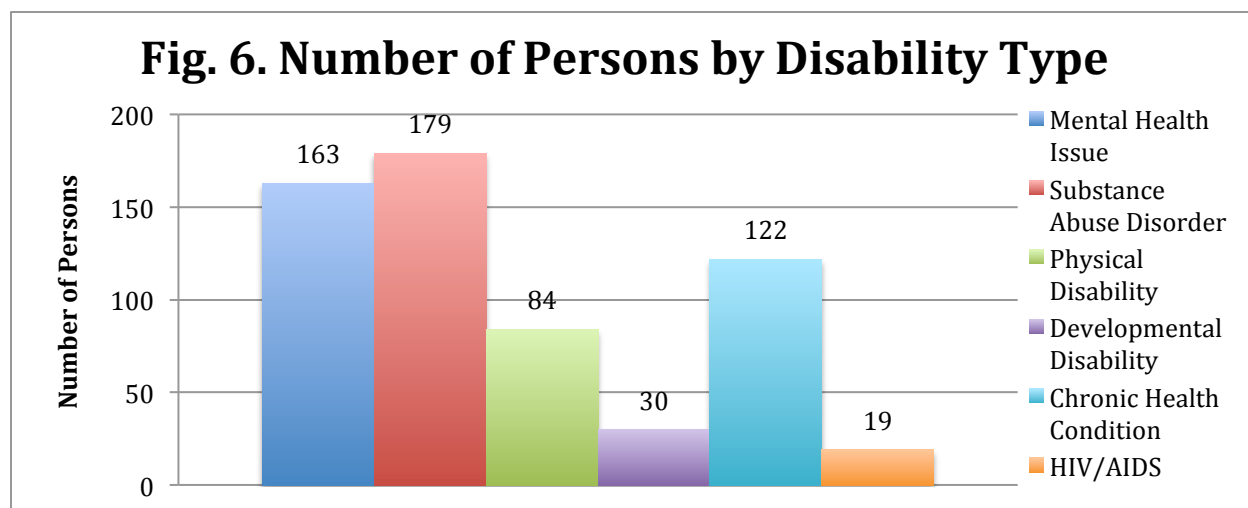
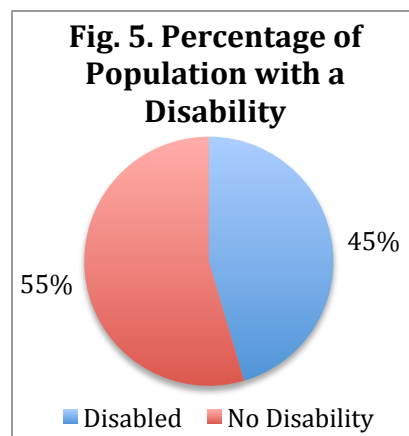
65.3% (536 persons) of homeless respondents were male, and 34.7% (285) were female.

46.9% of respondents identified their race as White, making that the largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported. The next largest group self-identified as Black or African-American (44.5%), followed by those identifying as Multi-Racial (2.7%), Asian (1.4%), and American Indian or Alaska Native (6.1%). With regard to ethnicity, 35.3% of respondents identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

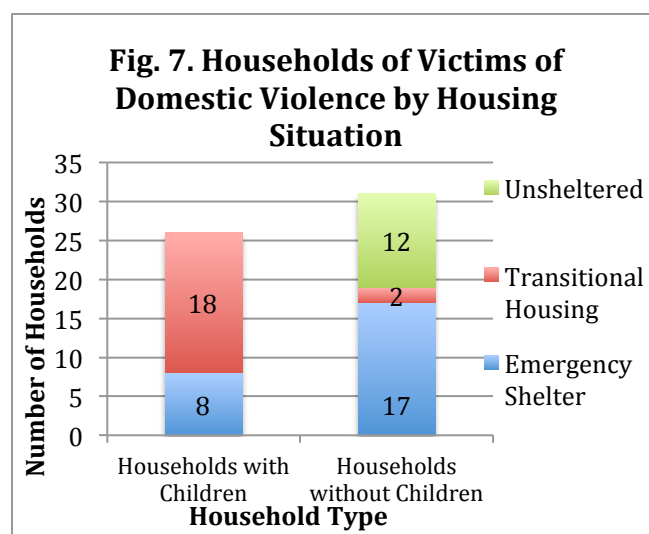
Figure 5 illustrates that 45% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 56% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 5.4% of children. Figure 6 shows the number of the homeless persons that identified as having various disabilities. The most common disabilities included substance abuse disorders and mental health issues.

Among disabled adults, 48% reported substance abuse disorders, making this the most prevalent disability (27.5% of all homeless adults). More disabled homeless children reported chronic health conditions (66.7%) than any other disability.



Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in Hudson County, 57 homeless households (9.1% of all households) reported having a victim of domestic violence. This means that a total of 99 homeless persons who were members of those households were impacted. The majority (54.4%) of these households were adult-only households. 18 (69.2%) of victim families with adults and children were in transitional housing.



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.

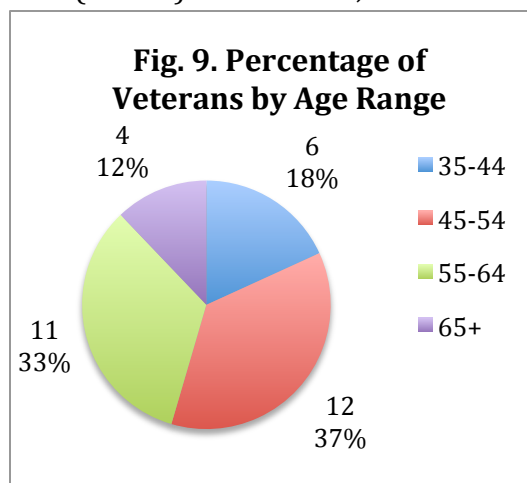
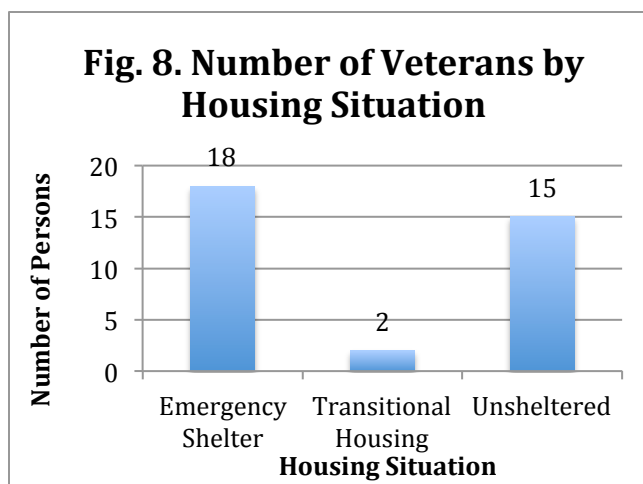
35 homeless veterans, in 34 households, were counted on the night of the count, 11 fewer (24%) than in 2013. All 35 were adults, 2 of whom formed 1 household for 34 total households. The largest contingent of homeless veterans was found to be staying in Emergency Shelter (51.4%). In addition, 15 veterans were unsheltered (42.9%), and 2 were in transitional housing (5.7%).

Veterans experiencing homelessness in Hudson County on the night of the count were predominantly male (94.3%), and the most common racial background identified among them (17 veterans, 48.6%) was Black or African American; 14 (40%) identified as White. Figure 9 illustrates the percentage of homeless veterans by age range.

4 veterans reported being victims of domestic violence. 23 of the 35 veterans, 65.7%, reported having some kind of disability. The two most common disabilities among these were substance abuse disorders and physical disabilities, which affected 12 (34.3%) and 11 veterans (31.4%), respectively. 9 veterans (25.7%) said they had mental health issues, and 9 more (25.7%) reported chronic health conditions. 1 (2.9%) reported having a developmental disability. The three types of services that homeless veterans sought the most were emergency shelter (60%), housing (40%), and financial assistance for housing (34.3%).

Income and Benefits

Among all homeless households on the night of the count, 43.5% had no source of income, 9.1% reported receiving earned cash income. The three most common sources of non-earned cash income among respondent households were General Assistance (GA),



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and SSI with 16.1%, 12.8%, and 7.8% receiving each, respectively.

Figure 11 shows the average monthly income for all homeless households by housing situation. 40% 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 41.5% of households. 31.3% were receiving Medicaid.

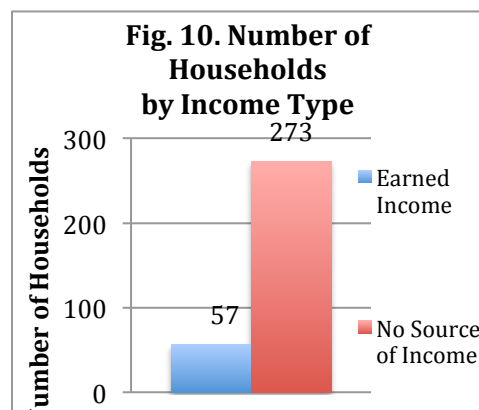
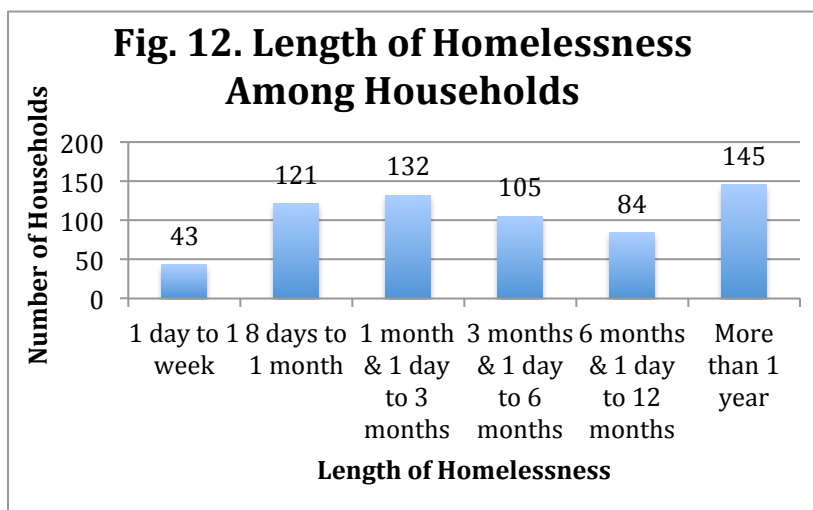


Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	\$324.11	\$342.98	\$261.81

Length of Homelessness

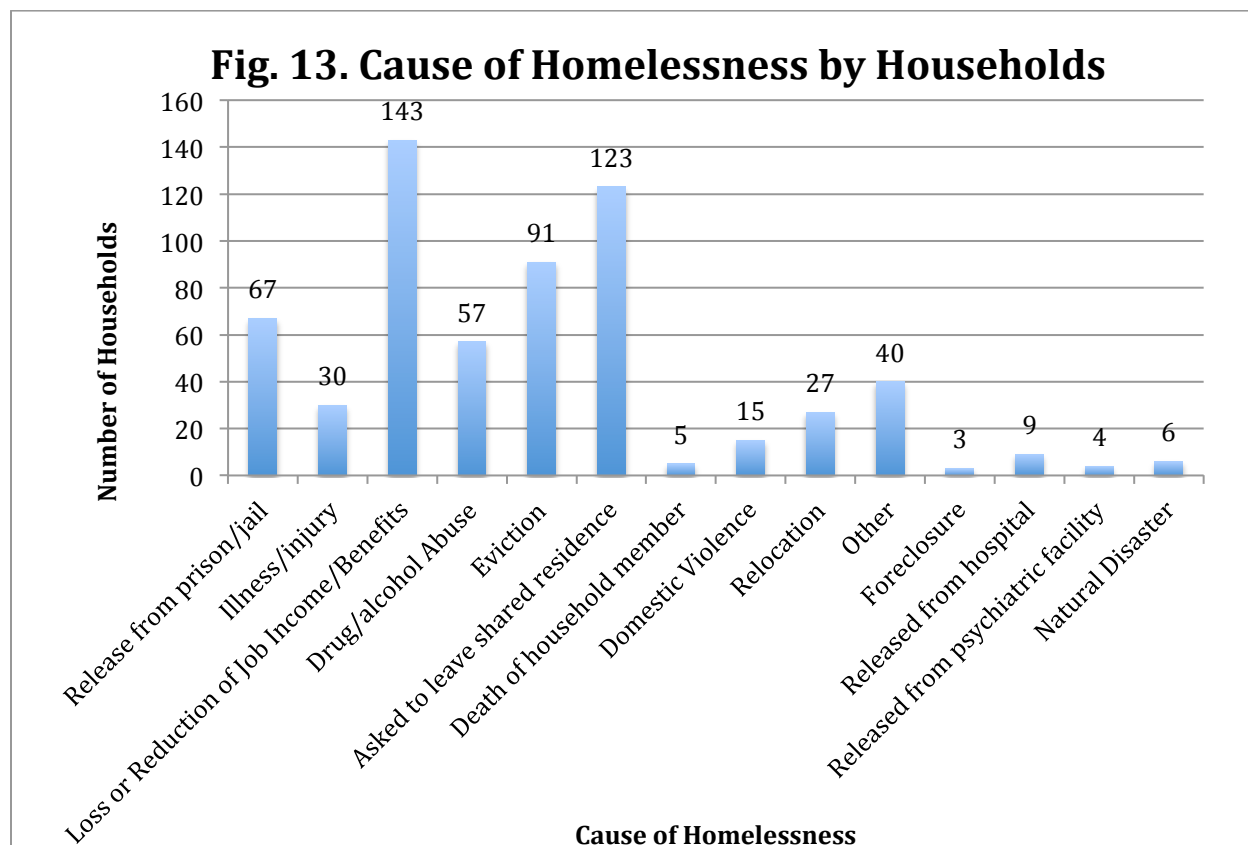
As Figure 12 shows, more than one fourth of homeless households (145 households, 25.2%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted more than 1 year, making this the most common response. 132 households, or 21%, reported being homeless between 1 month and 1 day and 3 months.



Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more households attributed their homelessness to a loss or reduction of job income or benefits (143 households, 23%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factor reported was being asked to leave a shared residence (20%) followed by eviction (15%).

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 (26%) than any other type of residence. 22% reported residing in permanent housing prior to their current living situation.



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

150 households, made up of 155 adult individuals, were chronically homeless in Hudson County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 10 persons (6.9%) from 2013. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness increased from 15.4% to 18.9%.

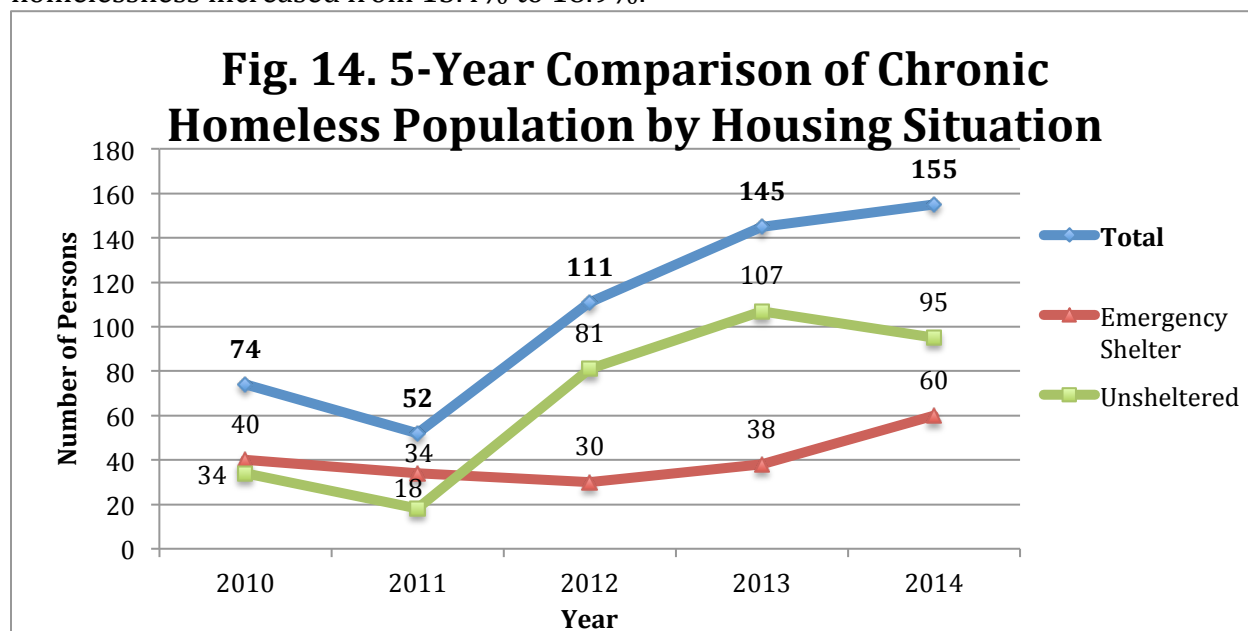
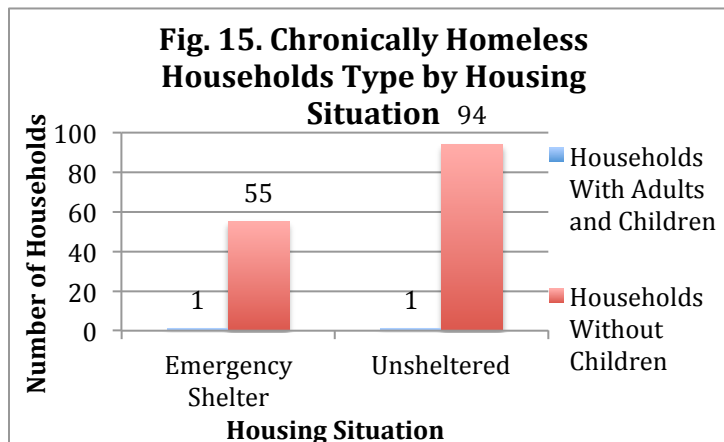


Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless respondents who were in emergency shelters or living unsheltered in Hudson County from 2010 to 2014. Over the past five years the total of chronically homeless persons has trended upward (by 52 persons, 109.5%), and has risen year over year since 2011. Since 2013, however, the number of unsheltered chronically homeless persons has decreased 7.5%, from 107 to 95 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, any youth in youth-only households, and any chronically homeless person who did not give a response for their age. Therefore, the analysis below also includes data for 3 adult individuals who were part of adult-only couples, and one person without any age information, bringing the total number of chronically homeless persons to 159 and the number of chronically homeless households to 151.

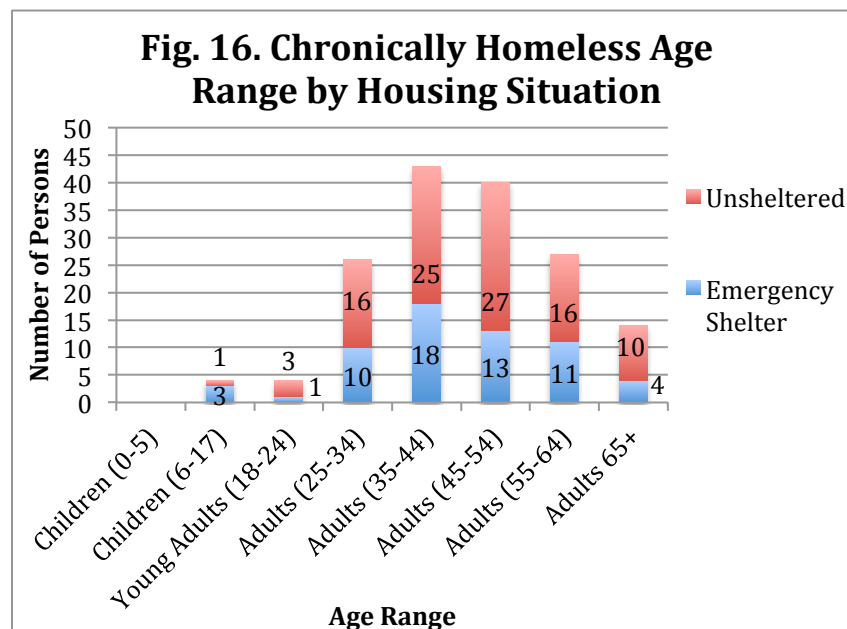
Of the 151 chronically homeless households counted in 2014, 2 (1.3%) were households with at least 1 adult and 1 child. One of these families had five members and was staying in emergency shelters, while the other family with two members was unsheltered. The total of 7 chronically homeless persons in families is 7 (50%) fewer than were counted in 2013.



148 (98%) of the chronically homeless households were made up of only adults, and 1 individual reported no age. There were 152 persons in these households. 94 (63.1%) of these households were living unsheltered, a decrease from 95 in 2013 (1.1% decrease). 55 (36.9%) chronically homeless individuals were in emergency shelters on the night of the count, an increase of 52.8% from 2013.

Demographics

Of the 159 total chronically homeless persons, 4 (2.5%) were between 18 and 24 years old, and 4 (2.5%) were children 17 or younger. The largest number of chronically homeless persons (43, 27%) in a single category fell between the ages of 35 and 44 years of age. Figure 16 shows that more than half (61.6%) of chronically homeless adults over age 18 were unsheltered.

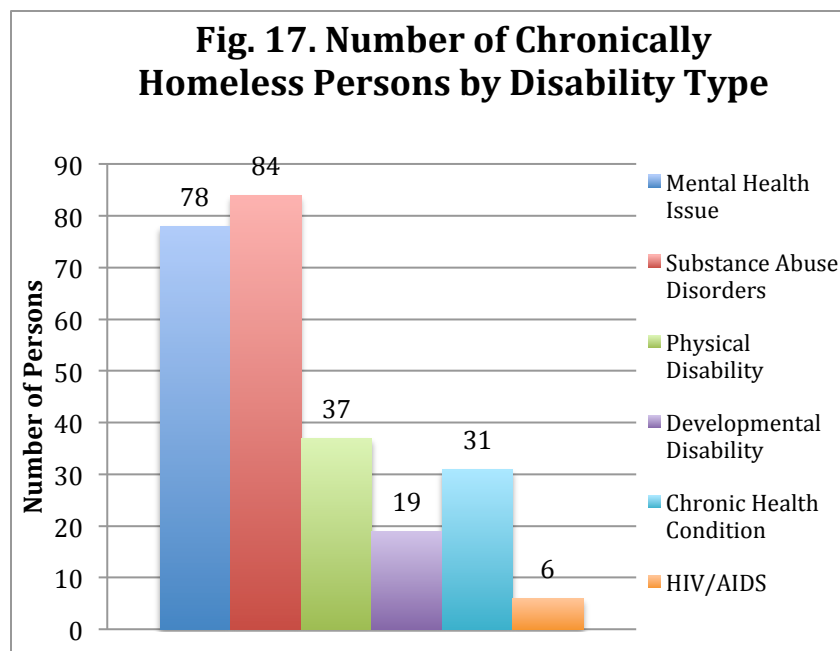


78.6% of chronically homeless respondents were male, and 21.4% were female.

The largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported their race as Black or African-American (43.4%). The next largest group self-identified as White (42.8%), followed by persons identifying as Multi-Racial (1.9%), Asian (1.3%), and as American Indian or Alaska Native (0.6%). With regard to ethnicity, 23.3% of chronically homeless persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

In order to meet the definition of chronically homeless, at least one adult in each household must have some kind of disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were substance abuse disorders (52.8%) and mental health issues (49.1%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.



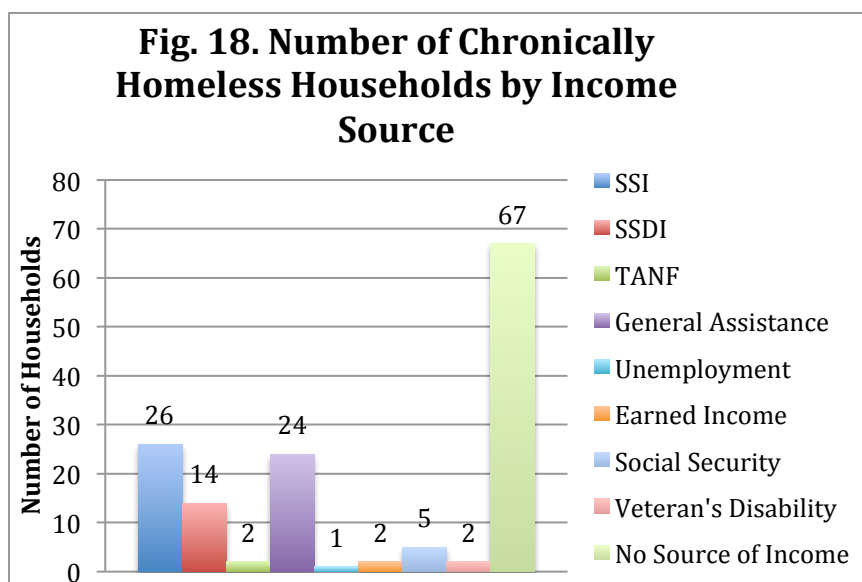
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 12 chronically homeless adult individuals in Hudson County reported being victims of domestic violence (7.5%). 5 (41.7%) of these victims were staying in emergency shelters and 7 (58.3%) were unsheltered.

There were 11 veteran individuals identified as chronically homeless on the night of the count (6.9%).

Income and Benefits

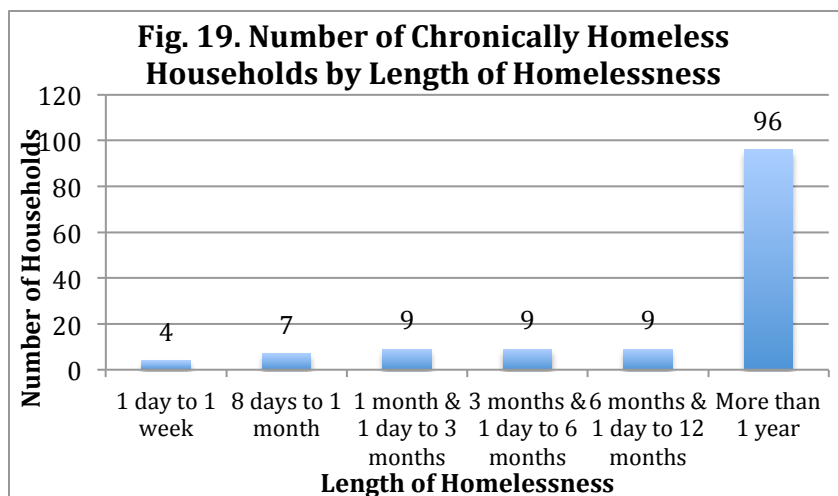
Among all the chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 44.4% reported receiving no type of cash income. Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. The most common source of cash income among all chronically homeless respondents was SSI, which was received by 17.2%. 1.3% of households reported earned income.



32.5% of chronically homeless persons reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps (SNAP) and Medicaid were the top benefits among this population with 34.4% and 20.5% receiving each, respectively.

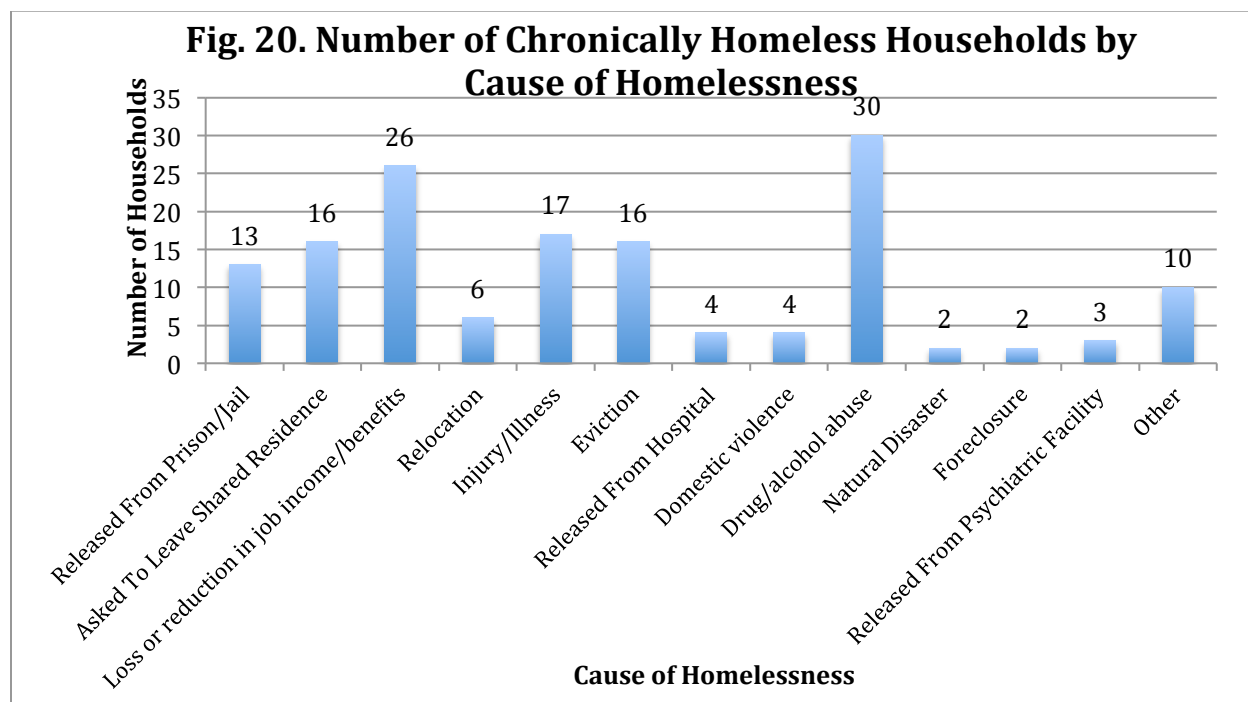
Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that 96 chronically homeless households (64.6%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year. This was the most common answer.



Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more chronically homeless respondents cited drug or alcohol abuse (19.9%) than any other. As Figure 20 shows, other common factors reported included a loss or reduction of job income or benefits (17%) and illness or injury (11%).



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

161 households, made up of 166 adult individuals, were living unsheltered in Hudson County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 116 households (41.9%) and 119 persons (41.8%) from 2013.

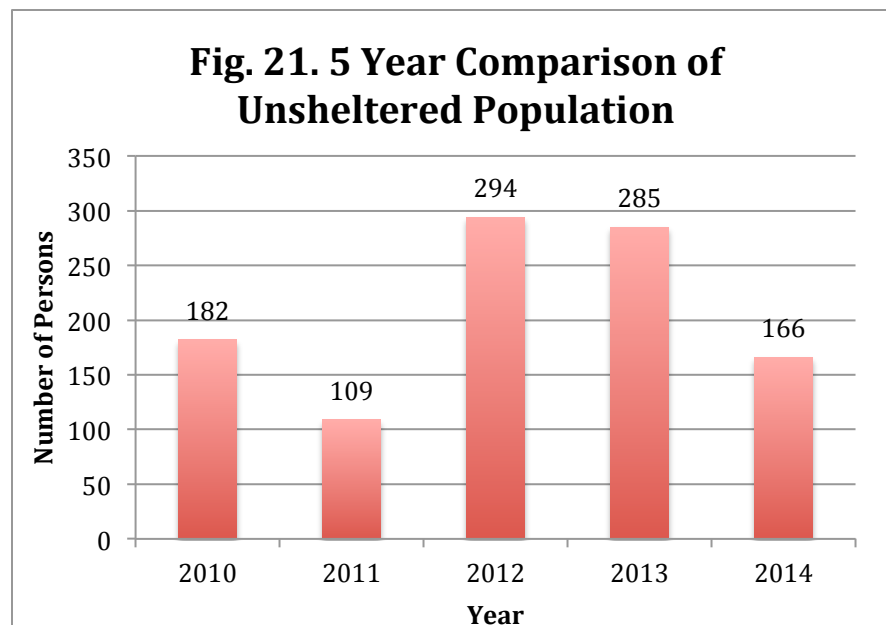


Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered respondents from 2010 to 2014. Over the past five years, while the numbers have fluctuated, the total number of unsheltered persons has decreased overall. Since 2010, the number of unsheltered homeless persons has gone down by 8.8%, and has been declining every year since 2012.

Families and Individuals

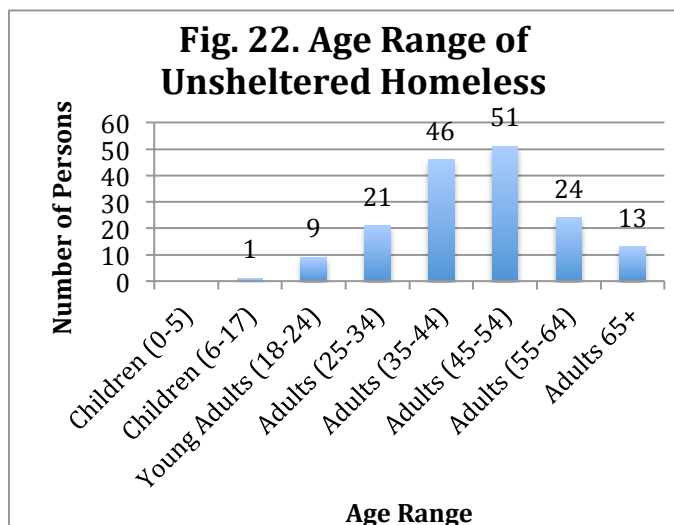
Of the 161 unsheltered households counted in 2014, only 1 (0.6%) was a household with at least 1 adult and 1 child on the night of the count. There were 2 persons in this family. This represents a drop of 83.3% in the number of unsheltered families and of 85.7% in the number of persons in families from 2013.

160 unsheltered households (99.4%) were adult-only households, and they included 164 persons. This is a reduction of 111 (41%) households from 2013.

Demographics

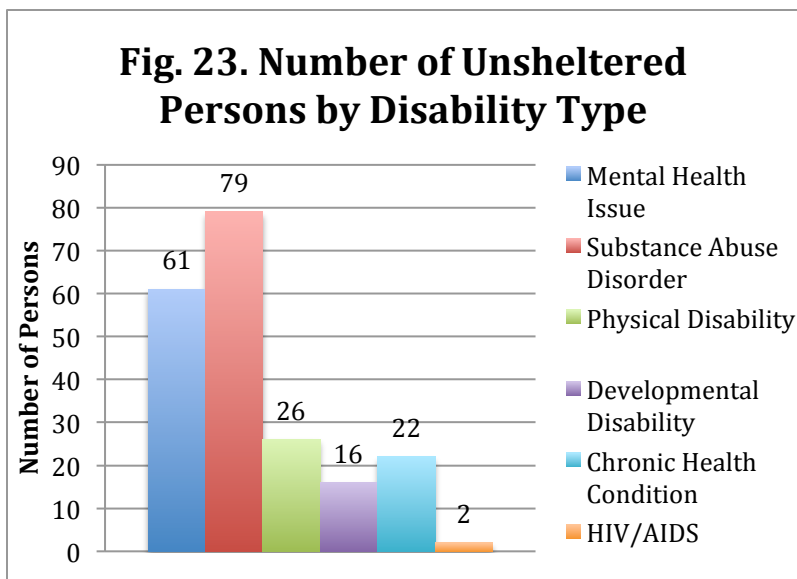
The largest portion of the 166 unsheltered persons counted in 2014, 30.7%, was between 45 and 54 years old, followed by those between 35 and 44 (27.7%). There were 9 unsheltered persons between 18 and 25 (5.4%). 7.8% were 65 or older.

77.1% of unsheltered persons were male and 22.3% were female. 39.1% identified their race as Black or African-American and 39.1% identified as White. 34.3% of respondents identified their ethnicity as Hispanic.



Disabilities

123 of the 166 unsheltered persons (74.1%) reported having some kind of disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were substance abuse disorders (47.6%) and mental health issues (36.7%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.



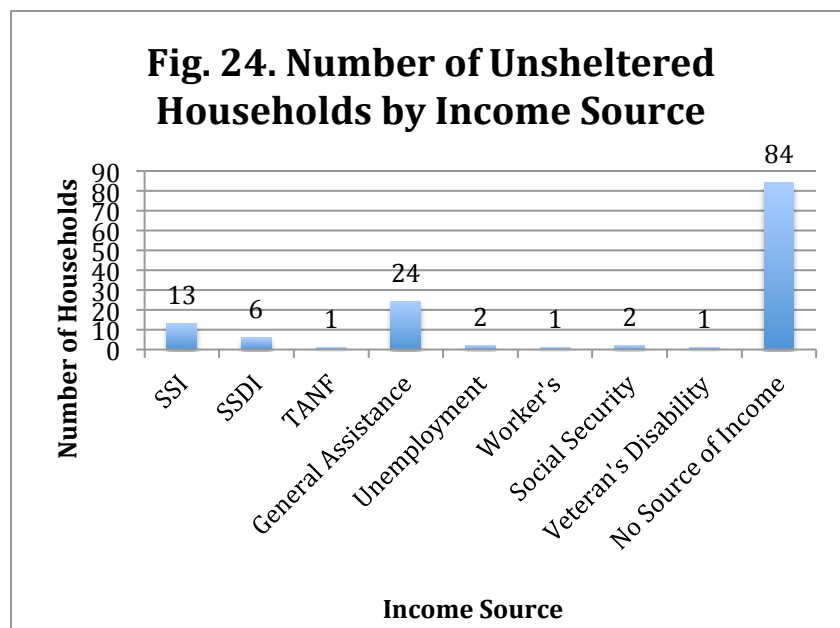
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 12 unsheltered homeless persons in Hudson County reported being victims of domestic violence. All of these were single adults.

There were 15 unsheltered veterans identified on the night of the count, 2 (11.8%) fewer than in 2013.

Income and Benefits

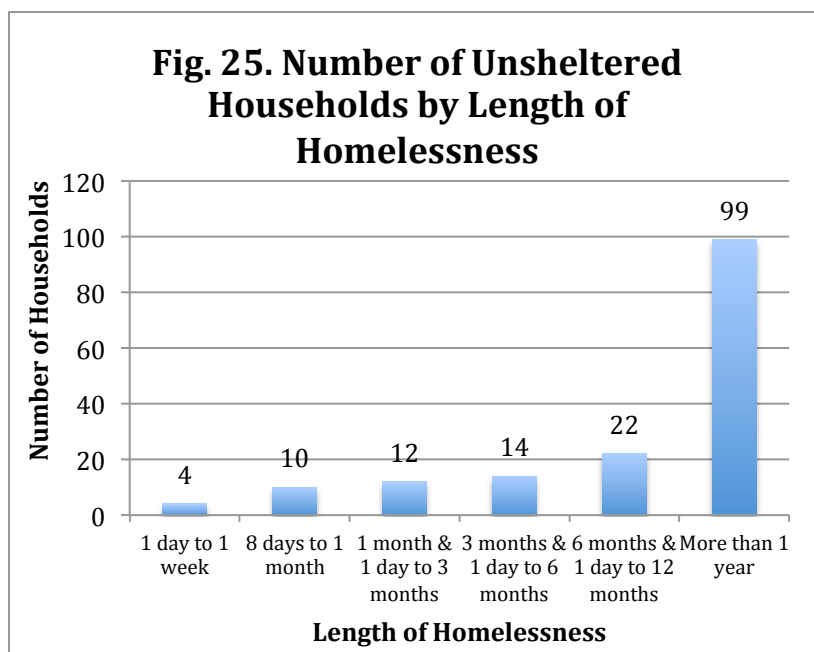
Among all the unsheltered households on the night of the count, 84 (52.2%) reported having no source of cash income. The average monthly income among unsheltered households was approximately \$262. 14.9% of unsheltered households received General Assistance, making it the most common source of income. Figure 24 shows all the sources of income received.



56 unsheltered households (34.8%) reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps (SNAP) and Medicaid were the top reported non-cash benefit among this group, with 25.5% and 7.5% receiving each of these benefits, respectively. In addition, 3.1% reported receiving Medicare.

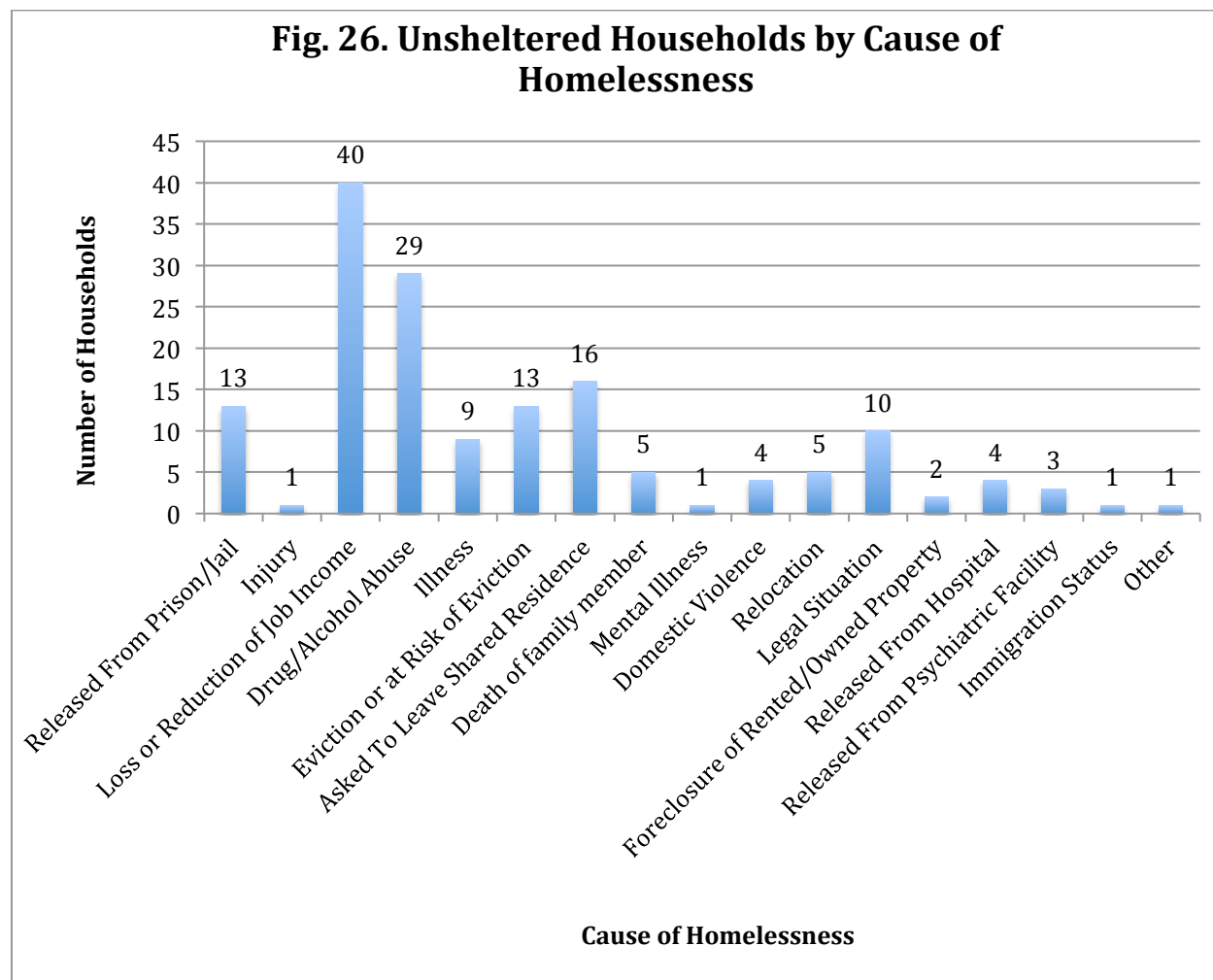
Length of Homelessness

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 (61.5%). 13.7% of households reported they had been homeless between 6 months and 1 year. This means that 75.2% of unsheltered households had been homeless for more than 6 months.



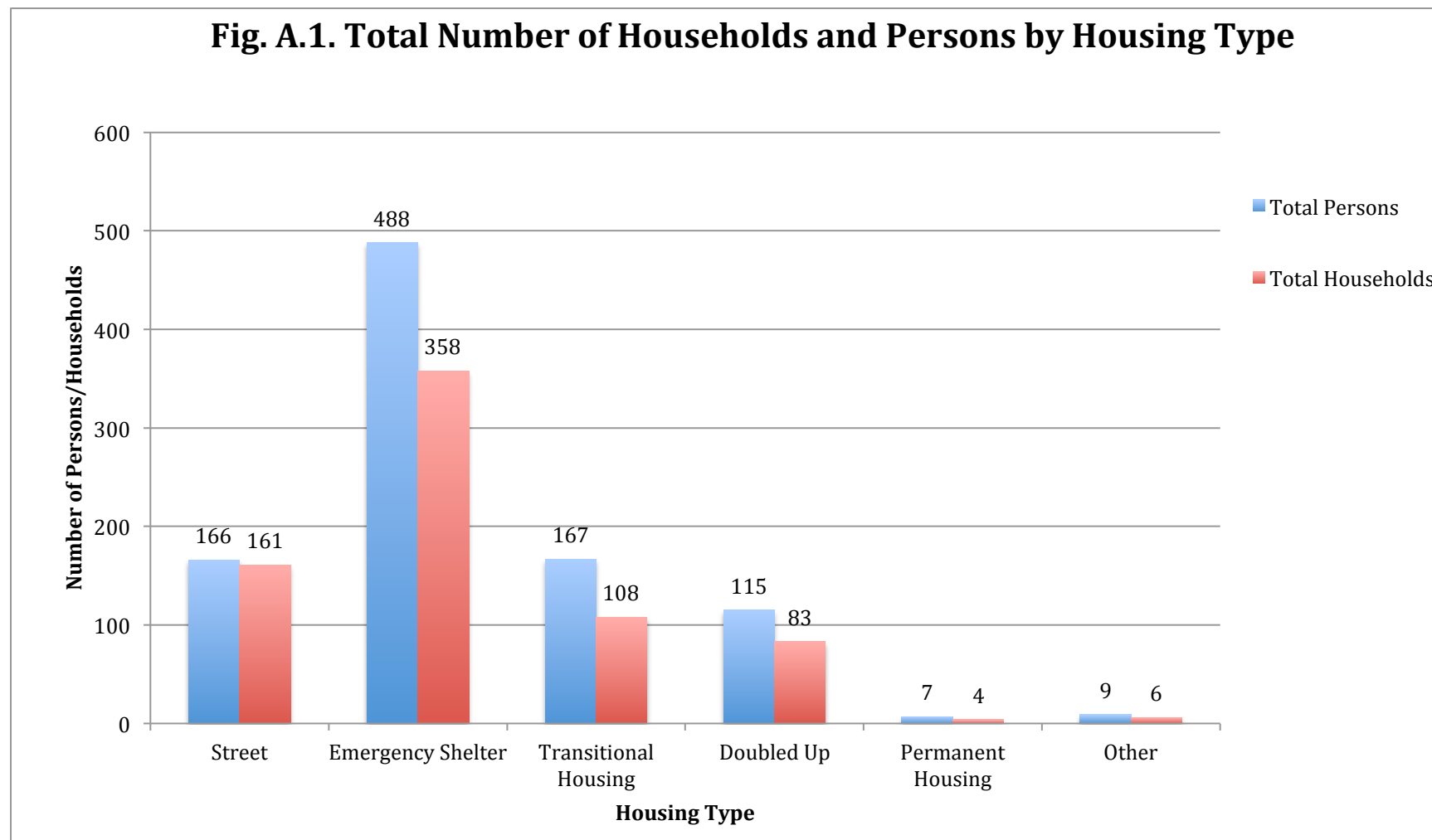
Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more unsheltered respondents said loss or reduction of job income or benefits (24.1%) than any other factor. As Figure 26 shows, other common factors reported included drug or alcohol abuse (17.5%) and being asked to leave a shared residence (9.6%).



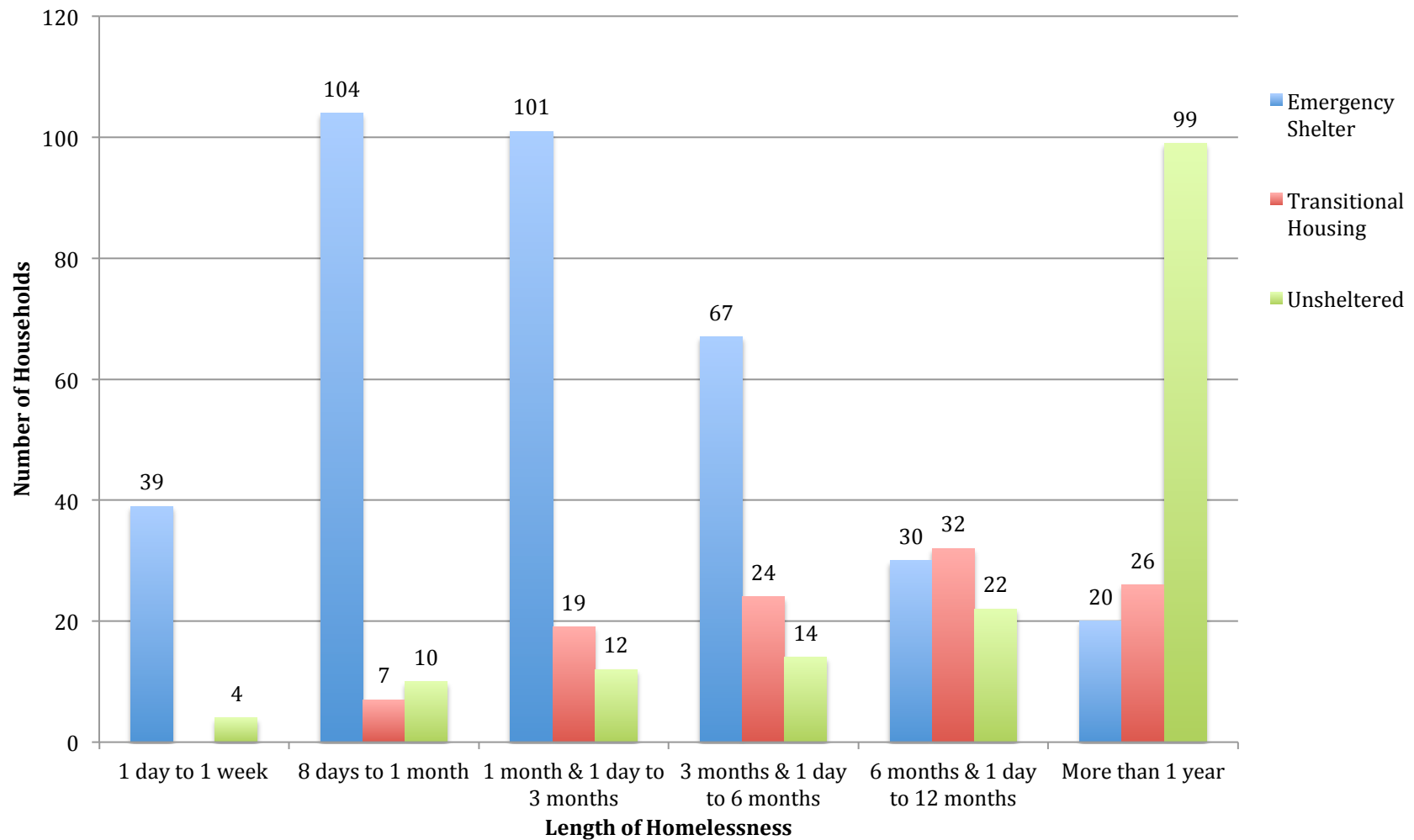
VI. Appendix

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



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

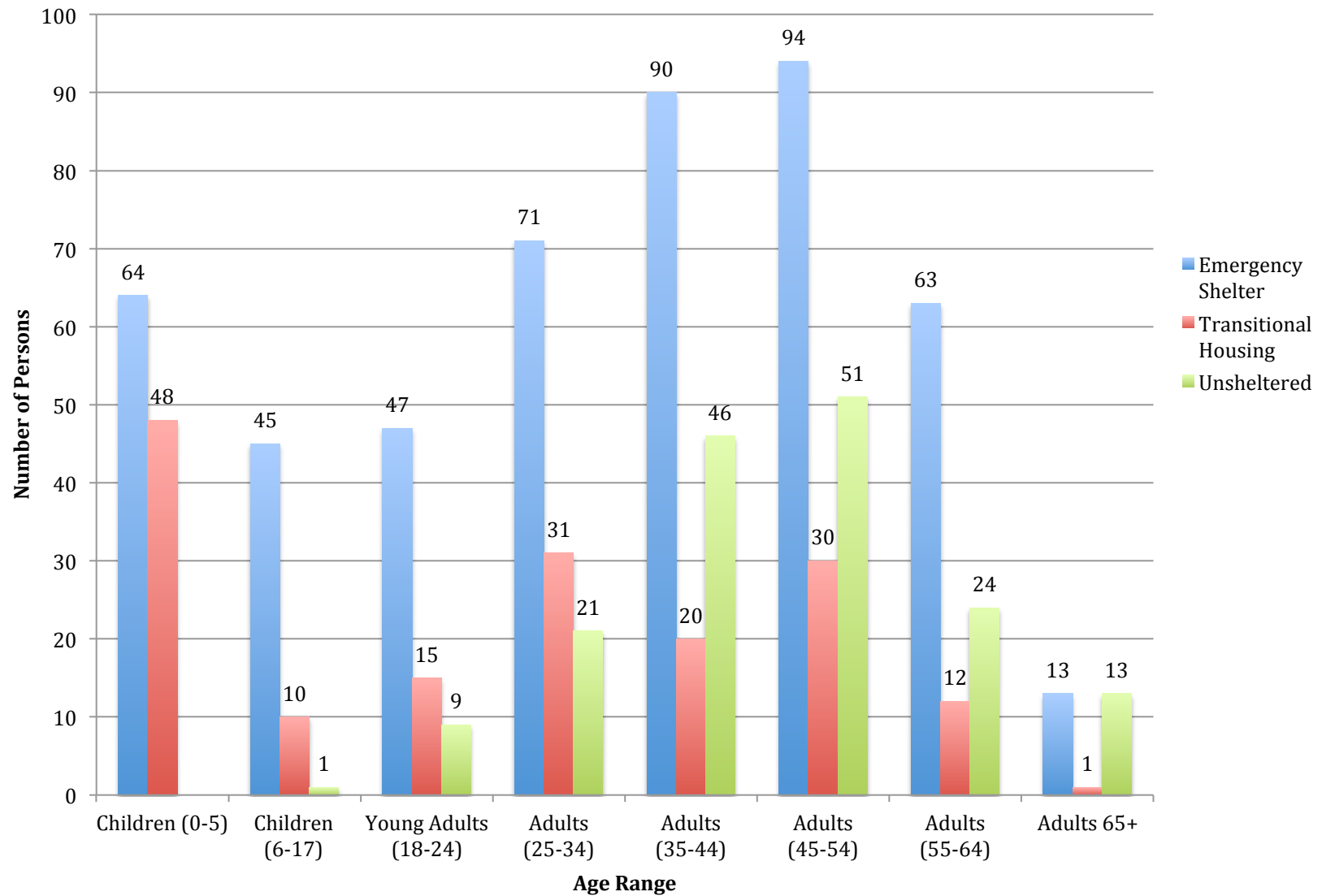


Fig. A.4. Number of Persons by Gender and Housing Situation

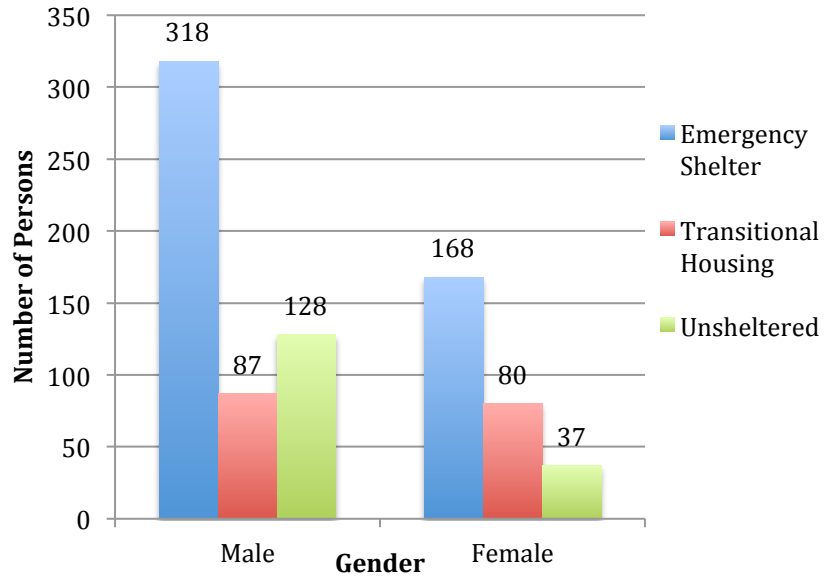


Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race

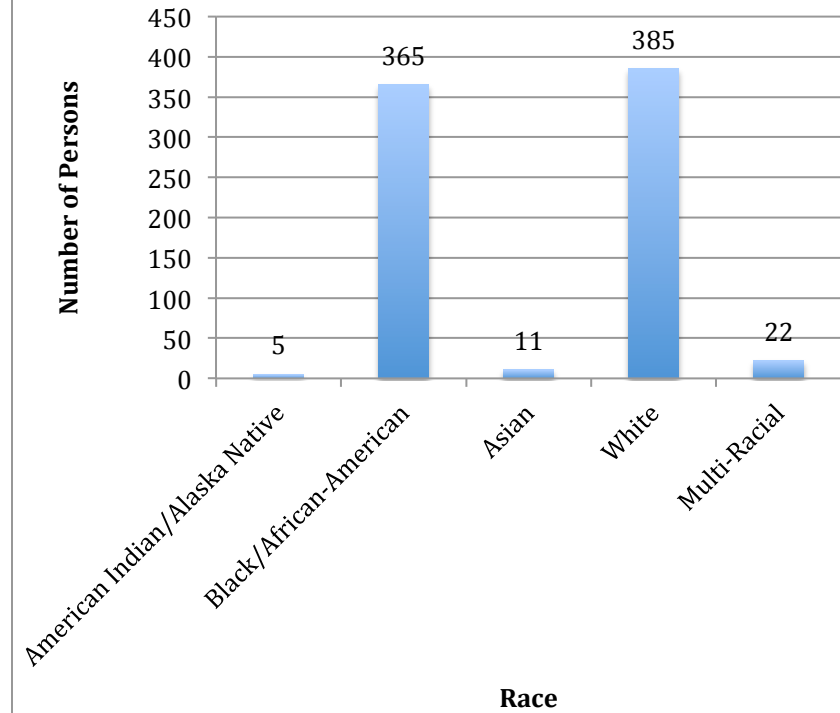
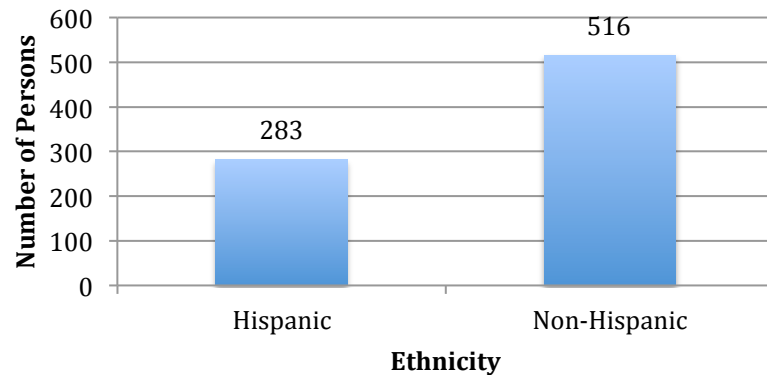
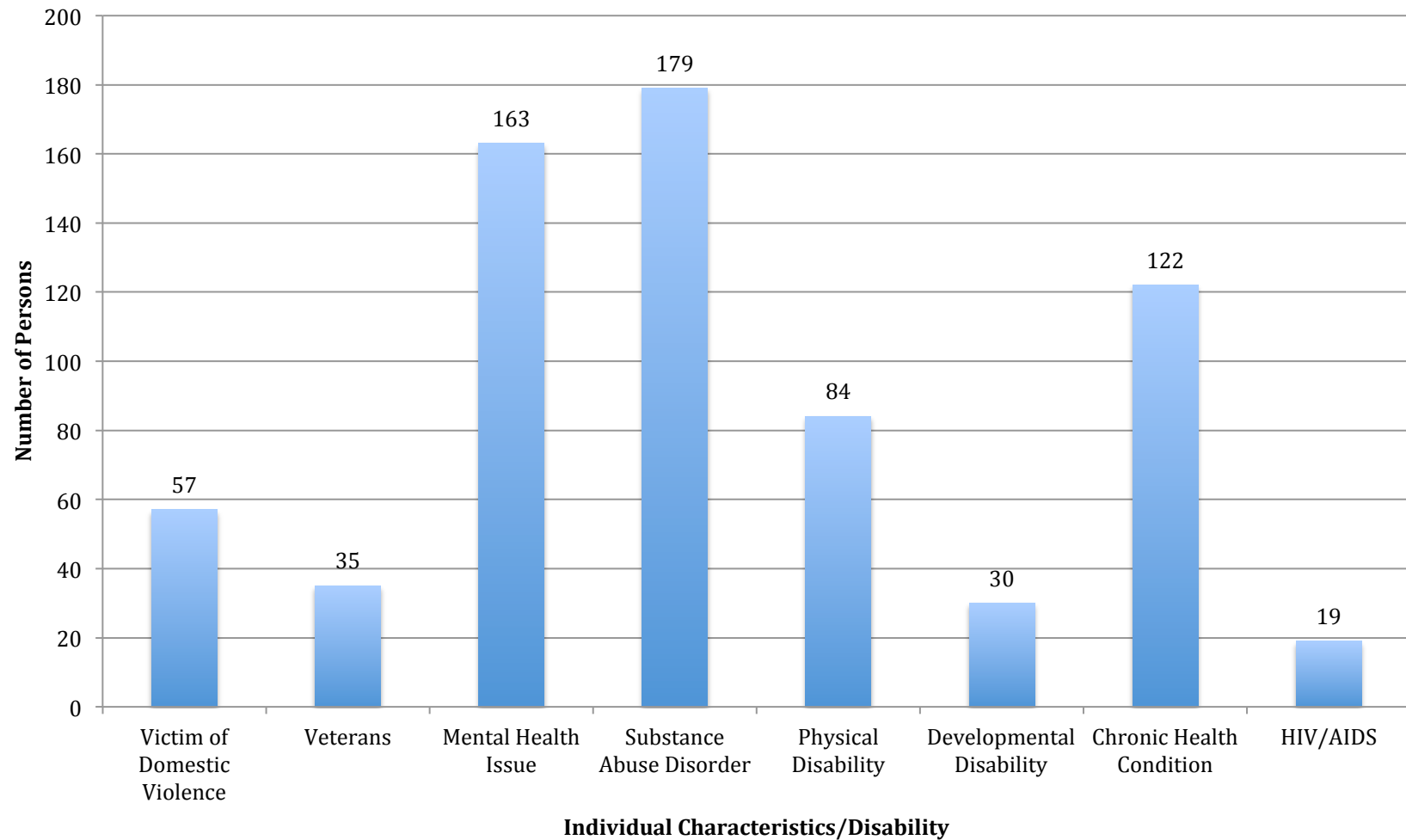


Fig. A.6. Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity



Household Characteristics – check all that apply to each person

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



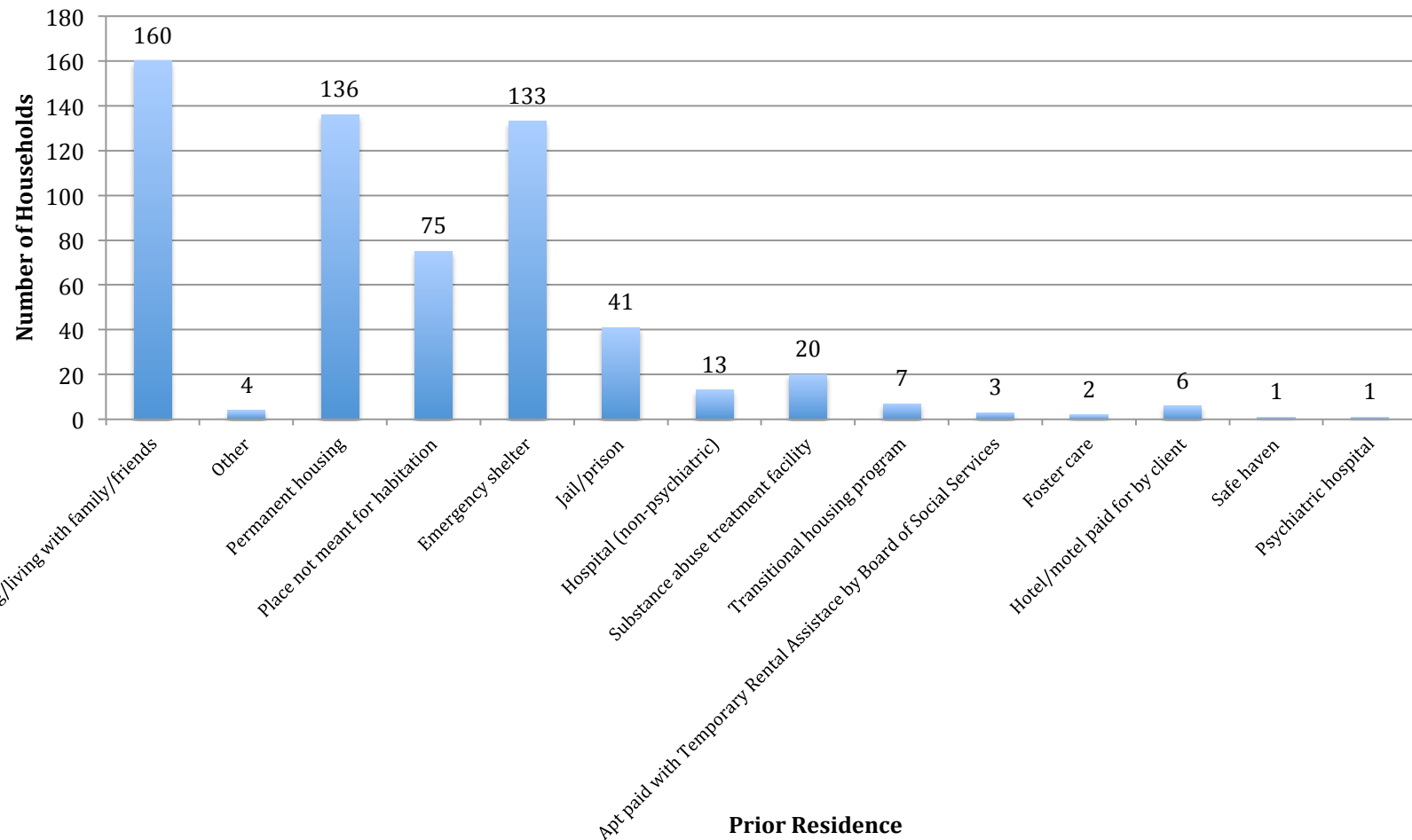
Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

Fig. A.8. Number of Homeless Households by County or State of Last Permanent Address

Last Permanent Address – County/State	Number of Households
Bergen County	3
Burlington County	2
California	2
Camden County	2
Cumberland County	2
Essex County	26
Florida	3
Gloucester County	4
Hudson County	516
Hunterdon County	1
Mercer County	2
Middlesex County	20
Monmouth County	3
Morris County	3
New Jersey	1
New York	12
Ocean County	3
Ohio	1
Passaic County	5
Poland	1
Puerto Rico	1
Salem County	2
Sussex County	1
Tennessee	1
Union County	9
Warren County	1

What was your residence prior to your current living situation?

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



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

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

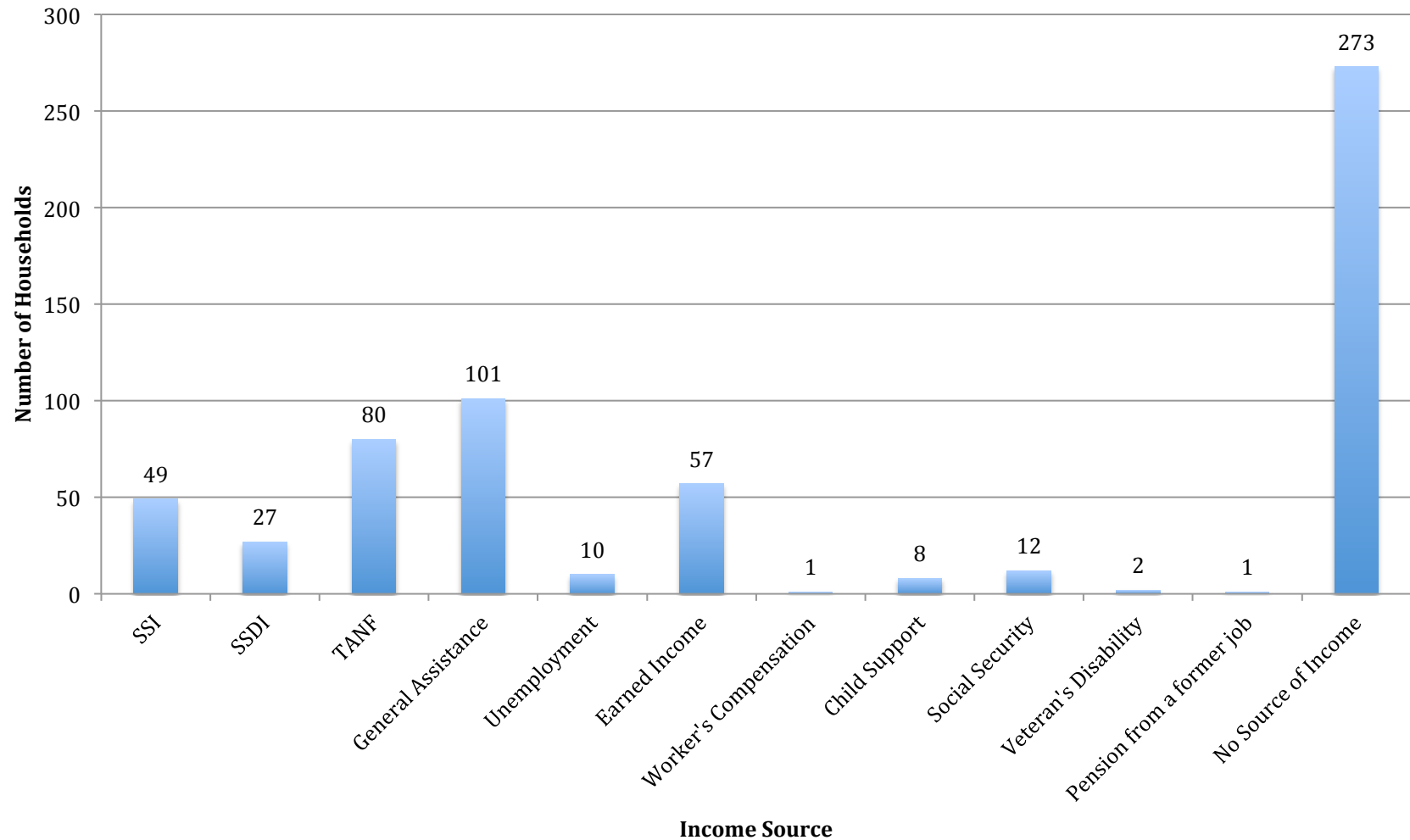
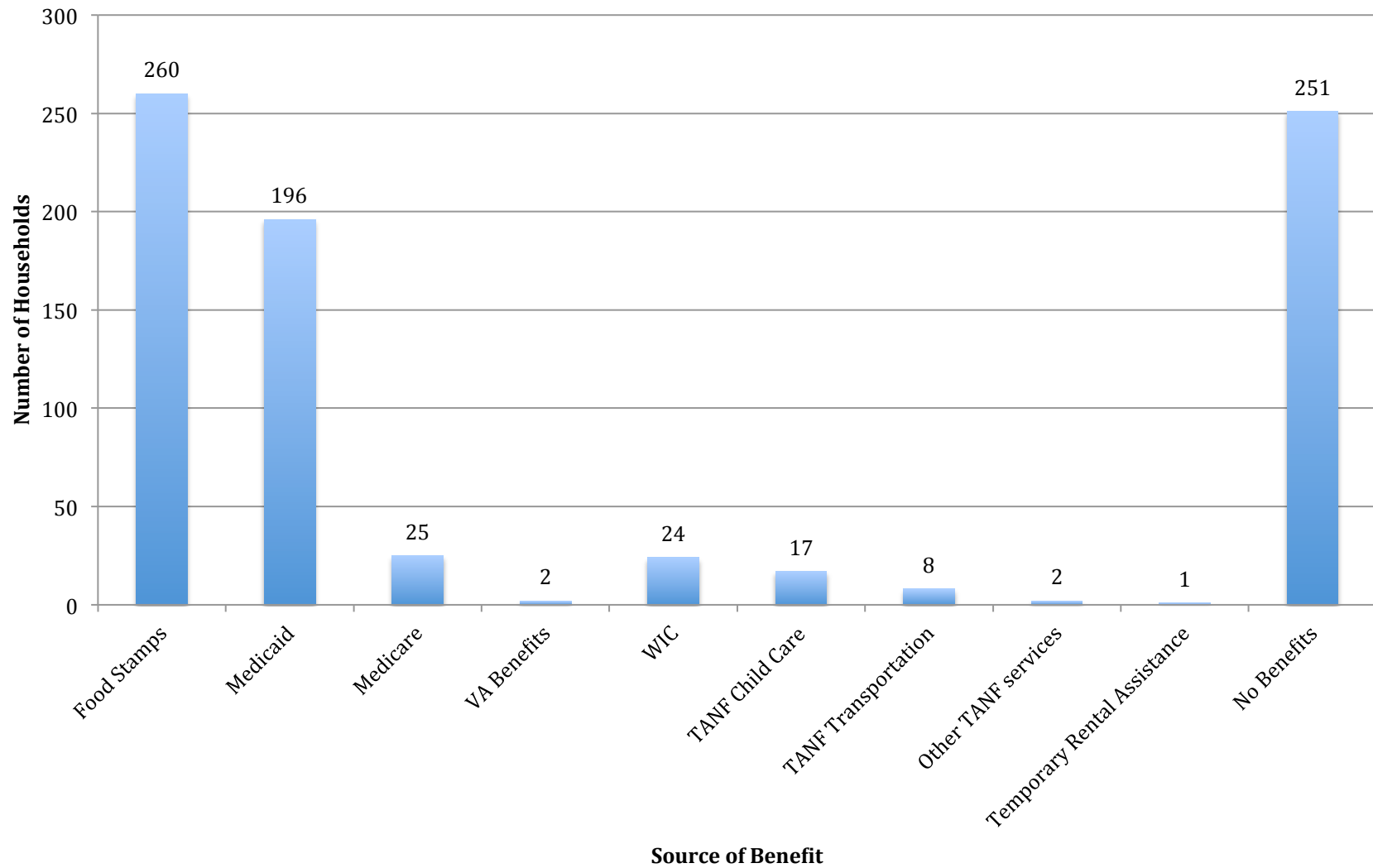
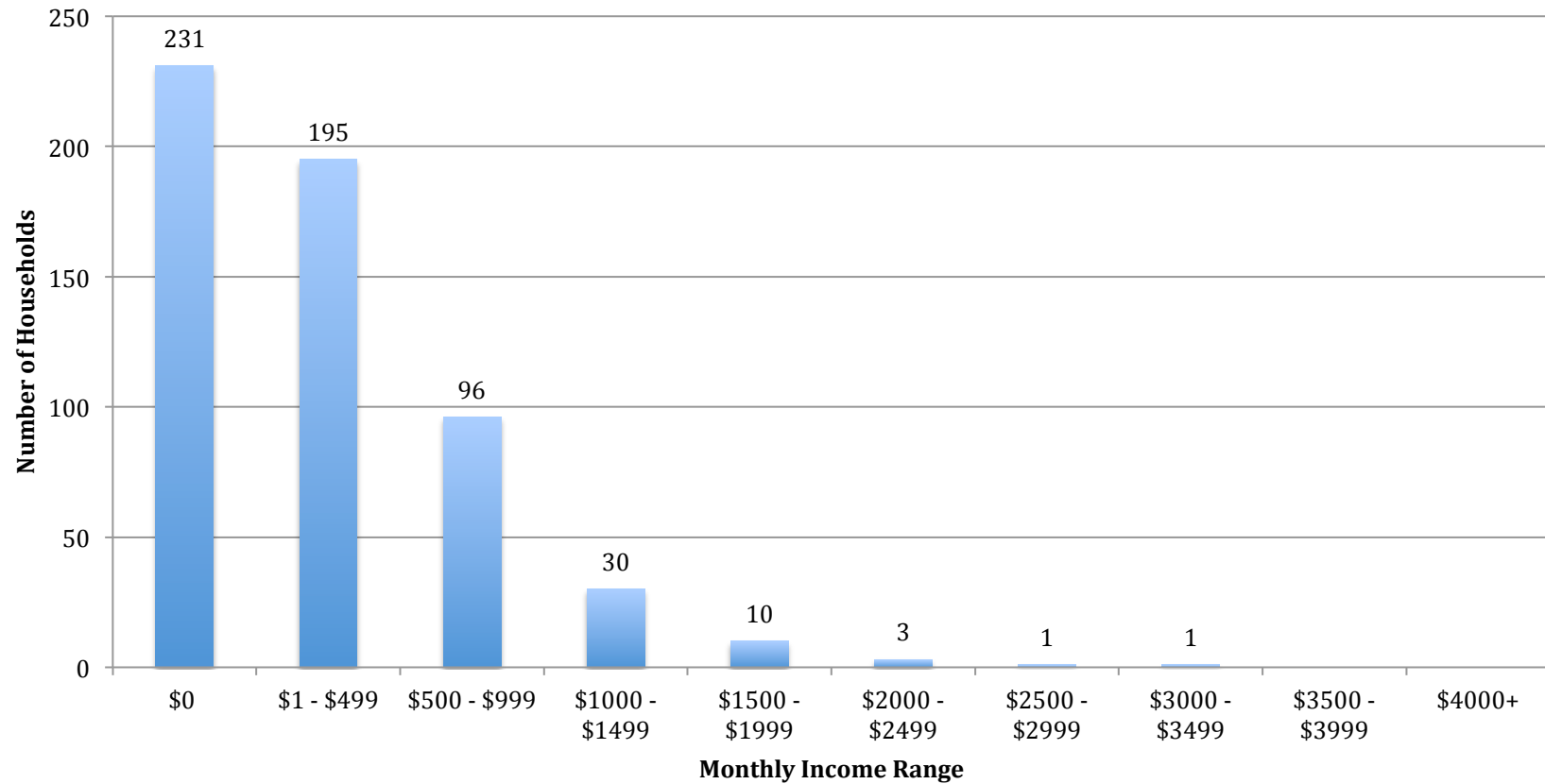


Fig. A. 11. Number of Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits



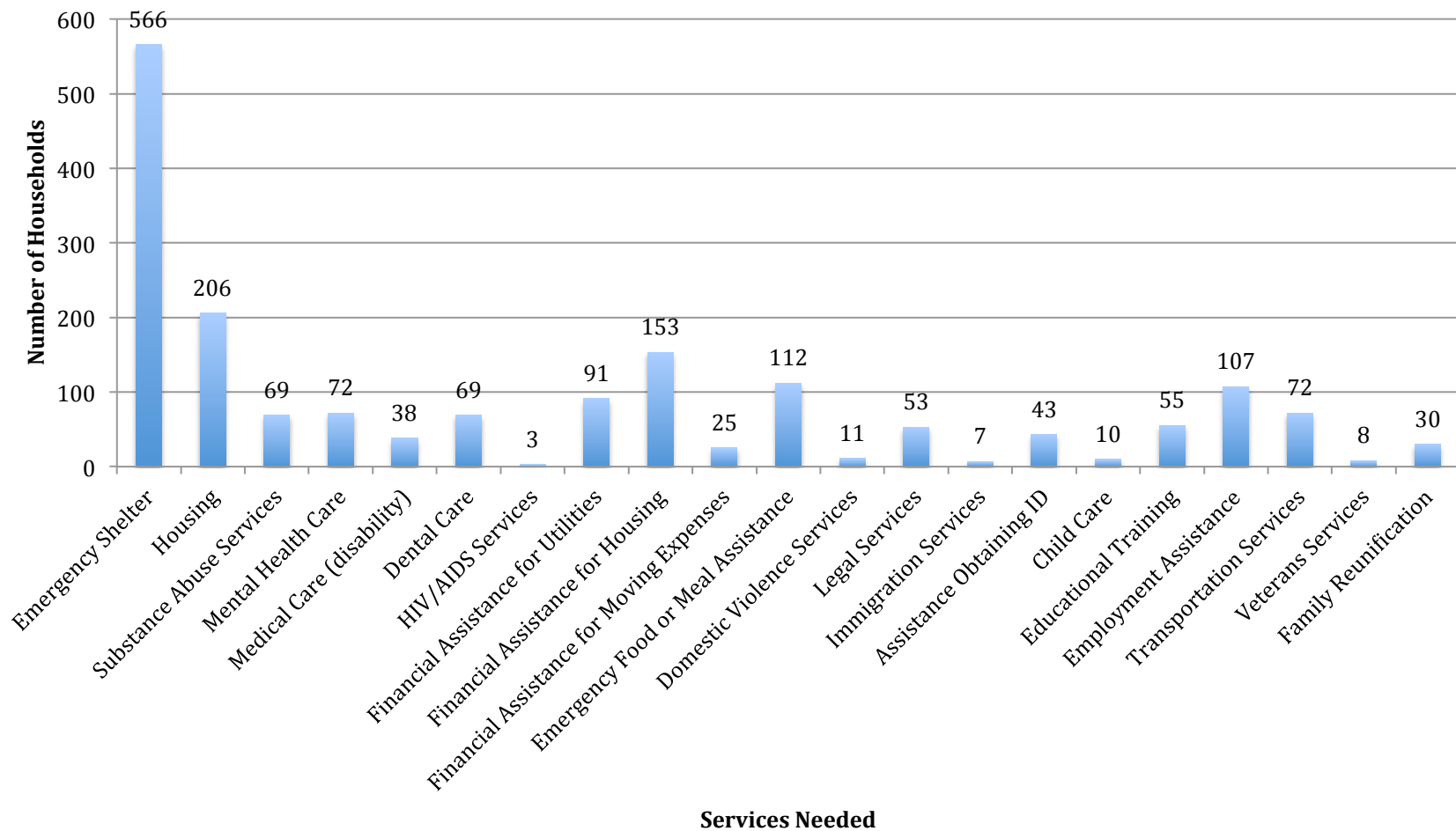
What is your monthly household income?

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



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

Fig. A.13. Number of Homeless Households by Services Needed



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

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

