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HOUSING ASSOCIATES

NJ
2014
Counts!

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

January 28, 2014

Table of Contents

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 Hunterdon 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 223 households, including 255 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Hunterdon County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 13 households, with 13 persons, were identified as chronically homeless.
- 1 unsheltered homeless person was counted.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 28th, 2014, a total of 255 persons, in 223 households, were experiencing homelessness in Hunterdon County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 173 persons (211%) and 145 households (186%) from 2013. Hunterdon County had 2% New Jersey's statewide homeless population in 2014.

Fig. 1. 5-Year Comparison of Total Homeless Population by Housing Situation
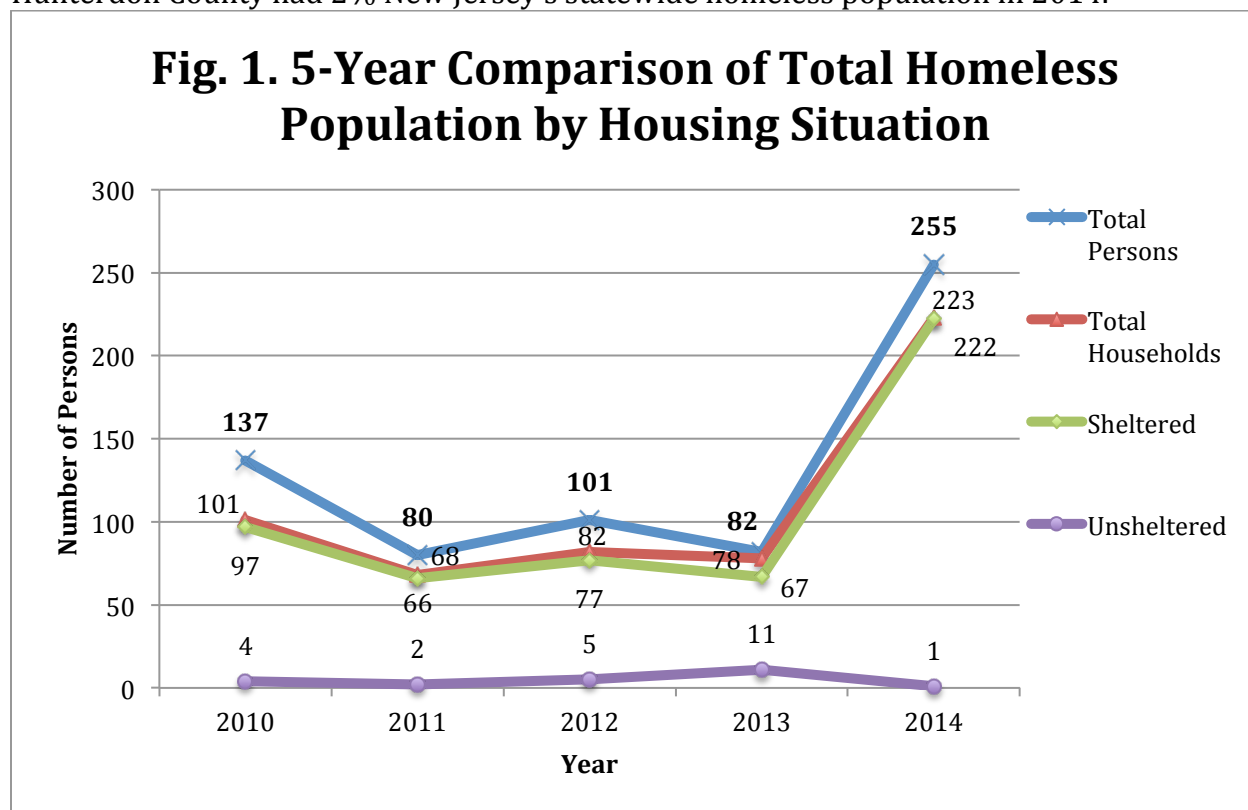
Figure 1 shows that, in 2014, 222 homeless households were sheltered and 1 was living unsheltered on the night of the count. The total number of those counted as sheltered represents an increase of 155 households (231%) from 2013. However, there were 10 (90.9%) fewer unsheltered households in 2014.

Figure 1 also shows that, over the past five years, the total number of homeless persons has been fluctuating in Hunterdon County, with the highest count in 2014 (255). 2014's high

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

- 33% — Out of County
- 67% — Hunterdon County
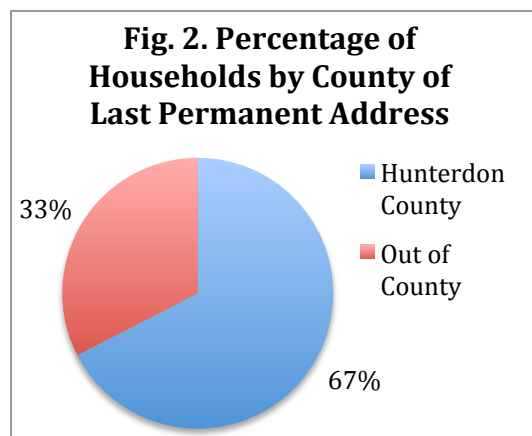
count is primarily caused by a change in methodology, which counted clients receiving temporary rental assistance from the Board of Social Services as homeless unlike counts in past years.

Over the five-year period from 2010 to 2014, the overall number of homeless persons went up 86.1%. The number of persons who were unsheltered went down overall during the same period by 75%.

As Figure 2 shows, 33% of homeless households counted in Hunterdon County reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the county.

Homeless Families and Individuals

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

Of the 223 homeless households counted in Hunterdon County in 2014, 17 (7.6%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. These families included 48 persons, including 26 children under age 18. The average family size was 2.8 persons. Figure 3 shows that 2 families (11.8%) were staying in transitional housing on the night of the count. The remaining 15 (88.2%) families were in emergency shelters.

Fig. 3. Homeless Households by Housing Situation

- Households With Adults and Children: Emergency Shelter 15, Transitional Housing 2, Unsheltered (none shown)
- Households Without Children: Emergency Shelter 169, Transitional Housing 36, Unsheltered 1
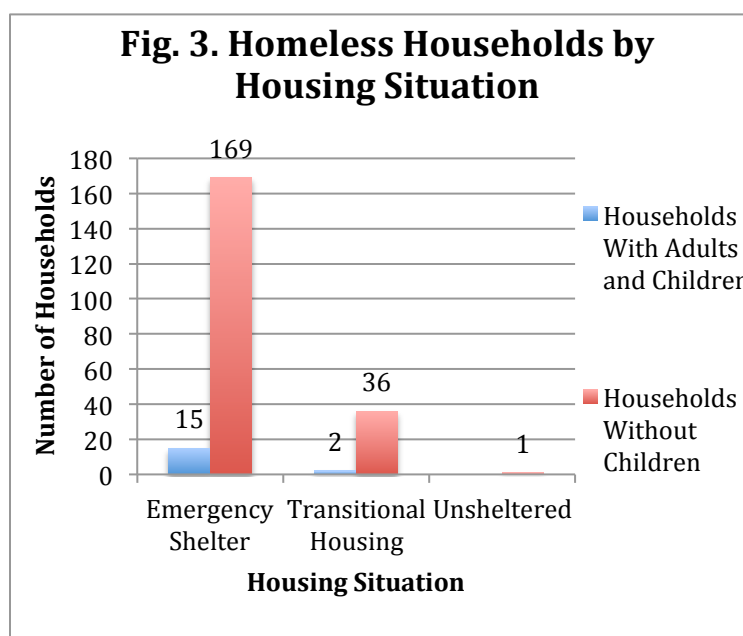
92.4% (206) of the homeless households counted in Hunterdon County were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 207 adult individuals. 169 (82%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 36 (17.5%) were in transitional housing, and 1 (0.5%) was unsheltered.

Demographics

The majority (214 persons, 83.9%) of those experiencing homelessness in Hunterdon County on the night of the count were adults over age 24. There were a total of 10 (3.9%) homeless young adults between 18 and 24 years old, and 26 (10.2%) children under 18 years old as well. Figure 4 shows that the majority of homeless children who were under the age of 18 were between 6 and 17 years of age (17, 65.4%). The age range most represented was adults between 45 and 54 (70 persons, 27.4%).

Fig. 4. Age Range by Housing Situation
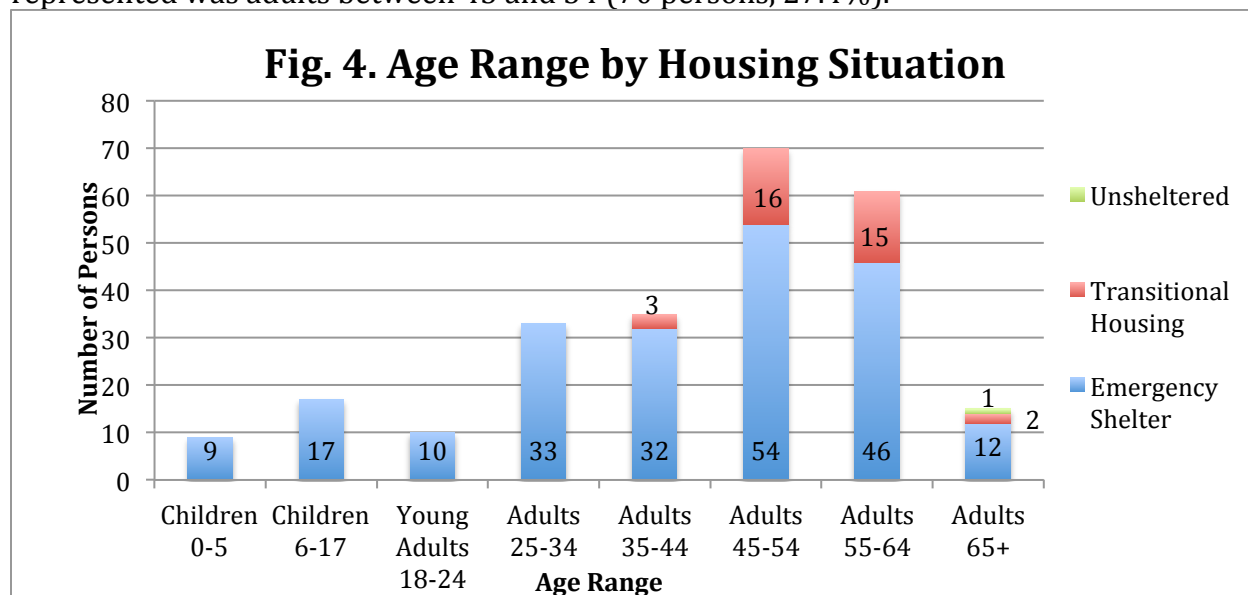
39.8% of homeless respondents were female, and 60.2% were male.

76.5% 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 (18.2%), followed by those identifying as Asian (3.2%), American Indian/Alaska Native (1.6%), and Multi-Racial (0.4%). With regard to ethnicity, 4% of respondents identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

Figure 5 illustrates that 79% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 87.5% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 7.7% of children. Figure 6 shows the number of the homeless persons that identified as having various disabilities. The most prevalent disabilities were mental health issues, substance abuse disorders, and chronic health conditions.

Fig. 5. Percentage of Population with a Disability
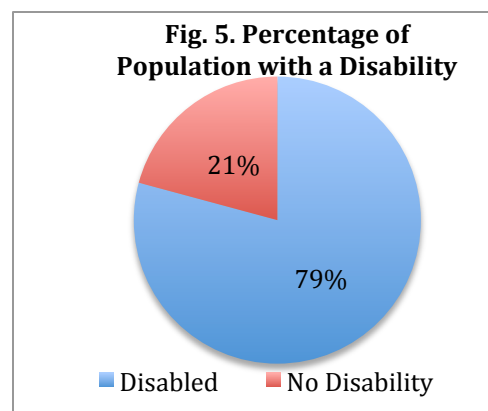
Among disabled adults, 75% reported mental health issues making this the most prevalent disability; representing 65.6% of the total adult homeless population. Among disabled

homeless children, 100% reported chronic health conditions; representing 7.7% of all homeless children.

Fig. 6. Number of Persons by Disability Type

Chart showing Number of Persons by disability type: Mental Health Issue 147, Substance Abuse Disorder 78, Physical Disability 49, Developmental Disability 6, Chronic Health Condition 58, HIV/AIDS 2.

Legend: 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 Hunterdon County, 22 homeless households reported having a victim of domestic violence. Figure 7 shows that 15 (68.2%) of these households were households made up of adult individuals, while 7 (31.8%) households were families with at least 1 adult and 1 child under 18.
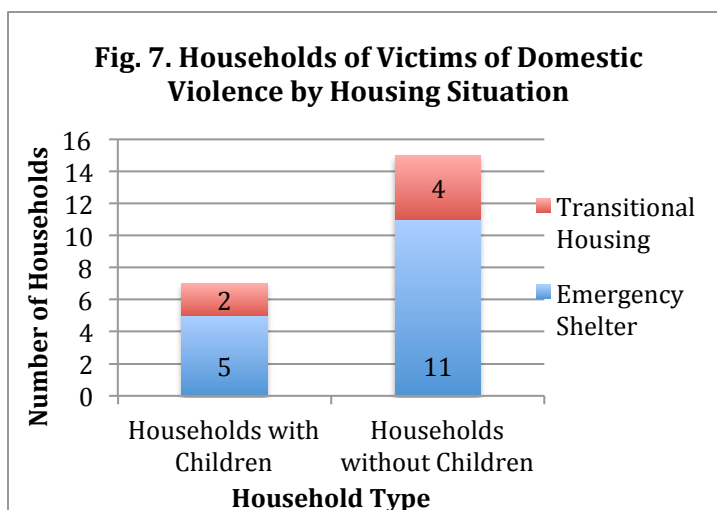
Fig. 7. Households of Victims of Domestic Violence by Housing Situation

Stacked bar chart, Number of Households by Household Type. Households with Children: Emergency Shelter 5, Transitional Housing 2. Households without Children: Emergency Shelter 11, Transitional Housing 4.

Legend: Transitional Housing, Emergency Shelter.

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

Bar chart, Number of Persons by Housing Situation: Emergency Shelter 28, Transitional Housing 34.

Fig. 9. Percentage of Veterans by Age Range

6 10% — 25-34
6 10% — 35-44
24 42% — 55-64
22 38% — 45-54
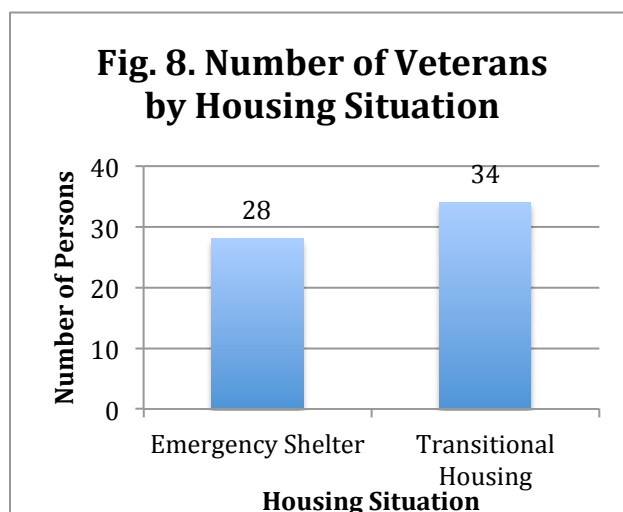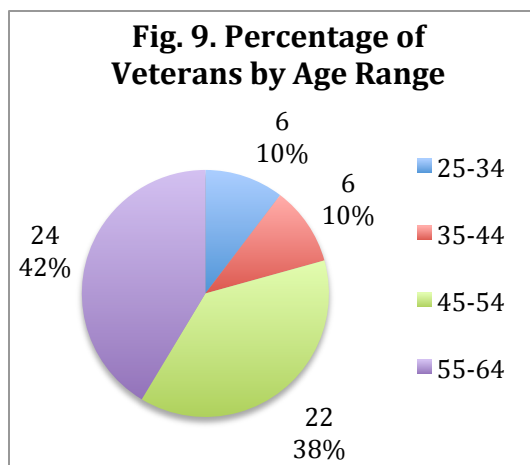
62 homeless veterans were counted on the night of the count. All were members of adult-only households. 28 (45.2%) were staying in emergency shelter, while 34 (54.8%) were in transitional housing.

58 (93.5%) of the veterans experiencing homelessness in Hunterdon County were male, and 4 (6.5%) were female. 48.3% identified their race as White, 45% as Black or African-American, 5% as American Indian or Alaska Native, and 1.7% as Multi-Racial.

54 of the 62, 87.1%, reported having some kind of disability. The most common disabilities cited among these were substance abuse disorders; with 38 veterans (61.3%). 56.7% (34) of veterans reported chronic health conditions, 55% (33) reported mental health issues, and 45% (27) reported physical disabilities. The three types of service that homeless veterans sought most were emergency shelter (96.8%), financial assistance for utilities (46.8%), and mental health care (45.2%).

Income and Benefits

Among all the households experiencing homelessness on the night of the count, 16.1% had no source of income, and 1.8% reported receiving some form of earned cash income. The most common sources of cash income among homeless respondents were SSI (35.4%), General Assistance (GA) (23.3%), and Veterans' Disability Benefits (7.2%). Figure 11 shows the average monthly income for all homeless households.

Fig. 10. Number of Households by Income Type

Number of Households

- Earned Income: 4
- No Source of Income: 36
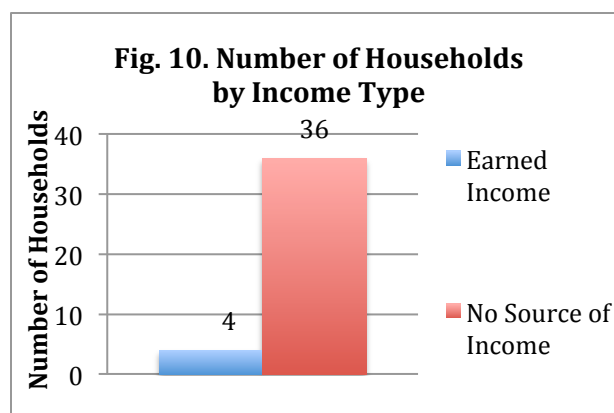
Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	$776.41	$483.42	No Response

10.8% of respondents reported that their household was 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 52.5% of households. 43.9% were receiving Medicaid, 27.4% reported that they were receiving Temporary Rental Assistance, and 22% were receiving Veterans' Benefits.

Length of Homelessness

Figure 12 shows the range lengths of homeless episodes experienced on the night of the count by respondents in Hunterdon County. More households (111, 49.8%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted more than 1 year than any other length of time.
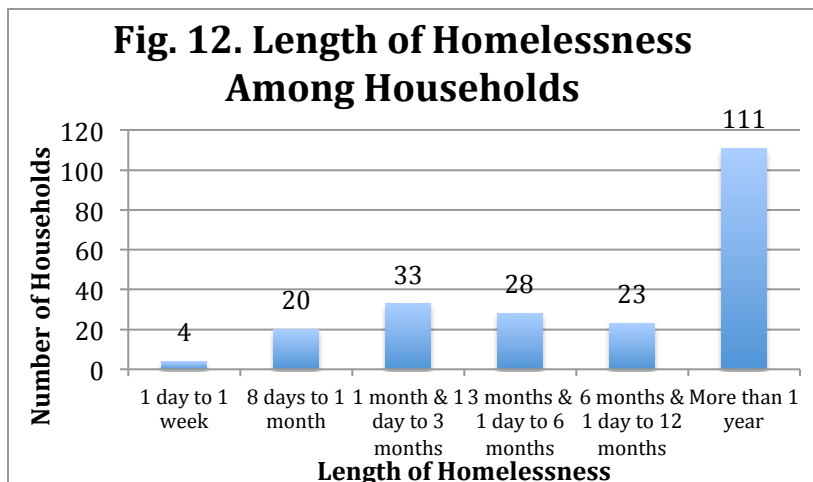
Fig. 12. Length of Homelessness Among Households

Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more respondents attributed their homelessness to eviction (91 households, 40.8%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the other most common factors reported were a loss of job income or benefits (14.8%) and drug or alcohol abuse (13%).

When homeless respondents were asked 'what was your residence prior to your current living situation?' more said they were residing in an apartment paid for with temporary rental assistance from the Board of Social Services (41.7%) than any other type of residence.

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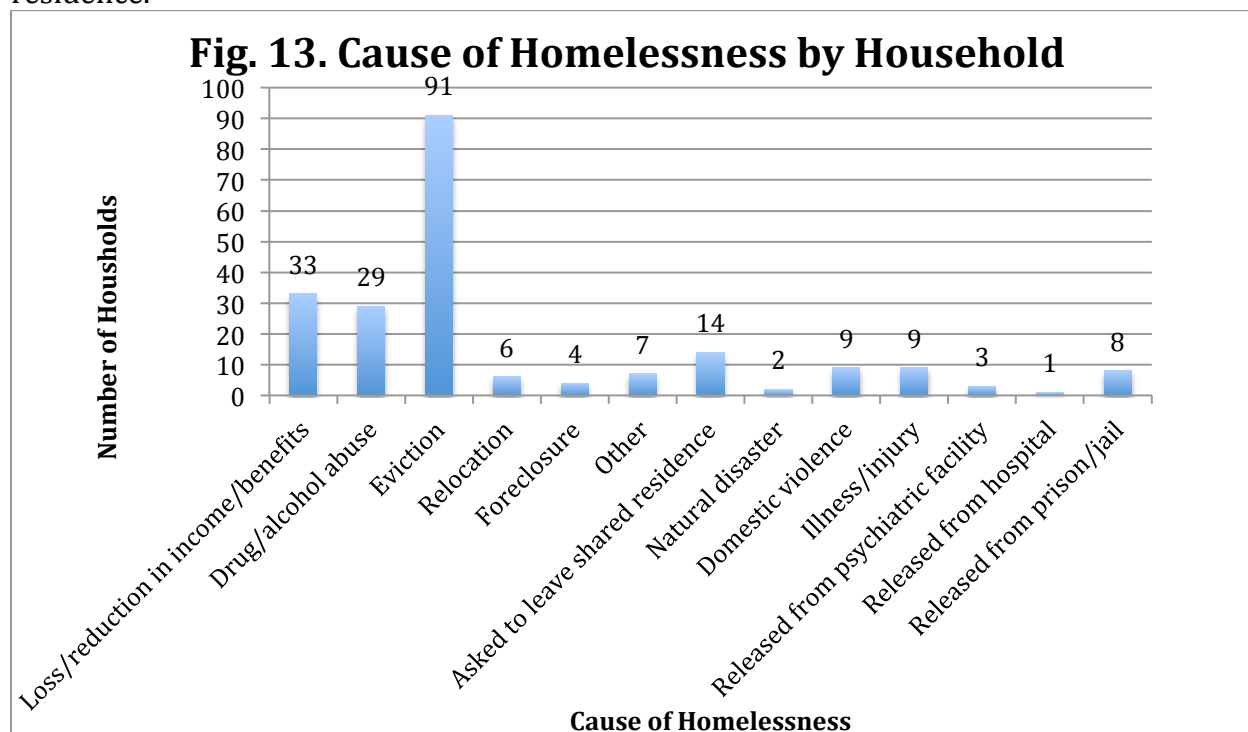
IV. Findings for the Chronically Homeless

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

13 households, made up of 13 total persons, were chronically homeless in Hunterdon County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. Chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness went from 19.2% in 2013 to 5.1% in 2014.

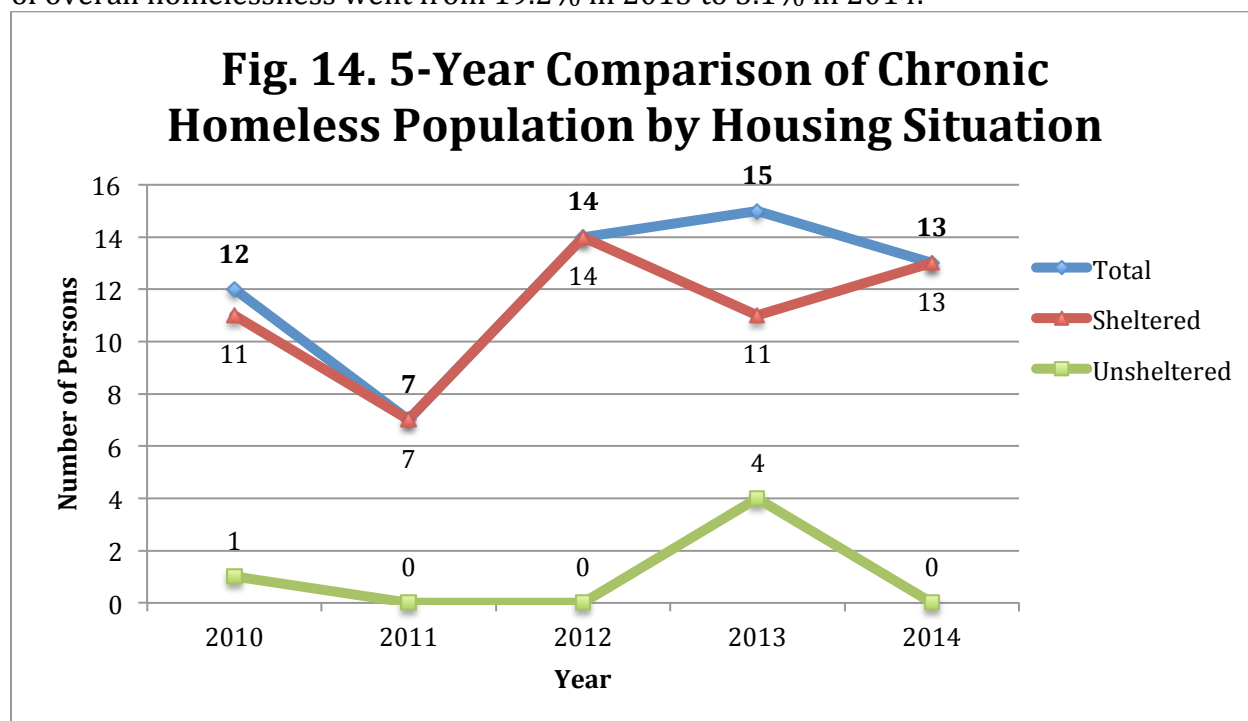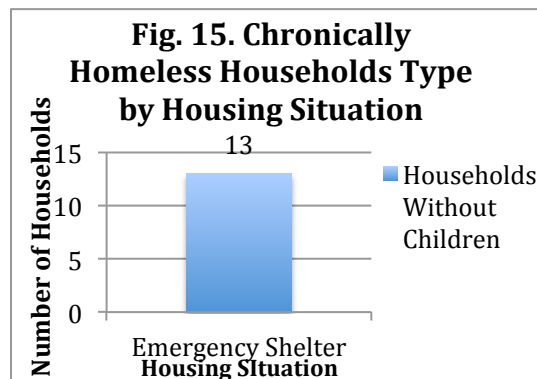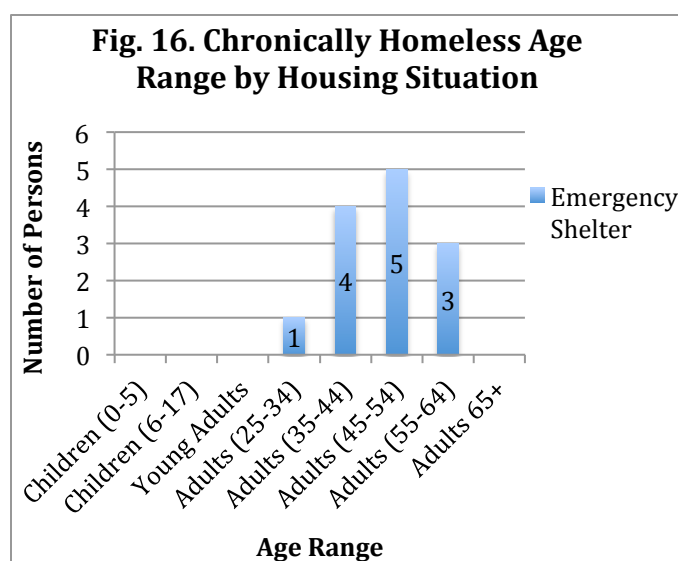Fig. 14. 5-Year Comparison of Chronic Homeless Population by Housing Situation

Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless respondents who were sheltered or living unsheltered in Hunterdon County from 2010 to 2014. Over the past five years, the overall number of chronically homeless persons has risen by 2 persons, or 18.2%. The number of unsheltered chronically homeless persons has fluctuated, but returned to 0 in 2014.

Families and Individuals

Fig. 15. Chronically Homeless Households Type by Housing Situation

Number of Households

13

Households Without Children

Emergency Shelter
Housing Situation

Of the 13 chronically homeless households counted in 2014, all were households with no children 17 or younger. All of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters on the night of the count.

Demographics

Fig. 16. Chronically Homeless Age Range by Housing Situation

Number of Persons

1 — Adults (25-34)
4 — Adults (35-44)
5 — Adults (45-54)
3 — Adults (55-64)

Emergency Shelter

Children (0-5), Children (6-17), Young Adults, Adults (25-34), Adults (35-44), Adults (45-54), Adults (55-64), Adults 65+
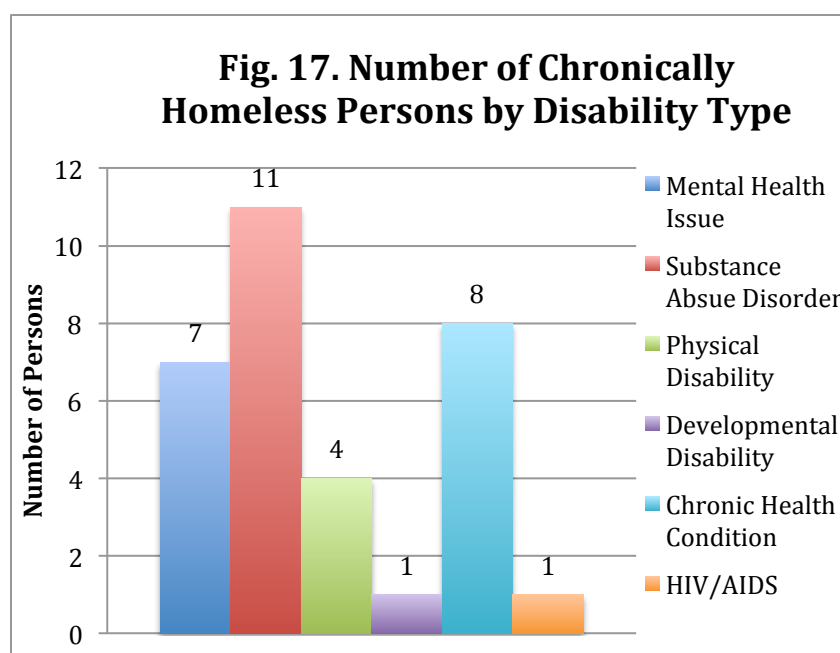
Age Range

Of the 13 total chronically homeless persons, none were younger than 25 years old. The age range with the highest concentration of chronically homeless persons was adults between 45 and 54, which represented 5 persons (38.5%).

12 of the 13 (92.3%) of those counted as chronically homeless were male, and 1 (7.7%) was female.

The largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported their race as Black or African-American (53.8%), and the rest self-identified as White (46.2%).

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 (84.6%) and chronic health conditions (61.5%). The complete numbers of disabilities can be seen in Figure 17.

Fig. 17. Number of Chronically Homeless Persons by Disability Type

Number of Persons

7 — Mental Health Issue
11 — Substance Absue Disorder
4 — Physical Disability
1 — Developmental Disability
8 — Chronic Health Condition
1 — HIV/AIDS

Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 1 chronically homeless person in Hunterdon County reported being a victim of domestic violence (7.7%). This victim was an adult individual in emergency shelter.

There were 8 chronically homeless veterans identified on the night of the count (61.5%). 5 were in emergency shelters, and 3 were in transitional housing.

Income and Benefits

Among all the chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 15.4% reported receiving no type of cash income. Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. The most common sources of cash income among chronically homeless households were General Assistance and SSDI, which were both received by 23.1%. No households reported any earned income.

Fig. 18. Number of Chronically Homeless Households by Income Source
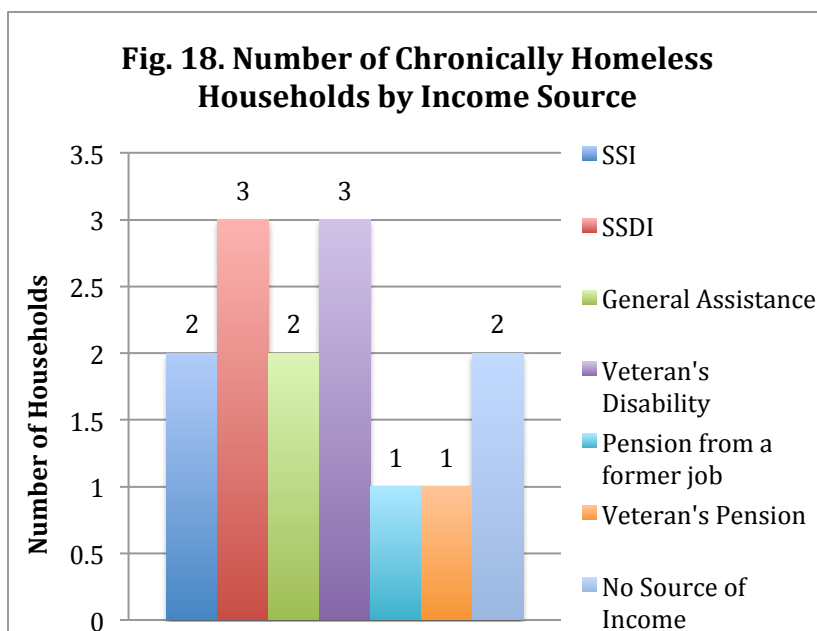
7.7% of chronically homeless households reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps (SNAP), Medicaid, and VA Benefits were the three most-reported non-cash benefits among the chronically homeless, with 38.5% reporting each benefit.

Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that the same number of chronically homeless households (2, 15.4%) reported their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for 3 different lengths of time. Only 1 (7.7%) of the chronically homeless households had been homeless more than 1 year.
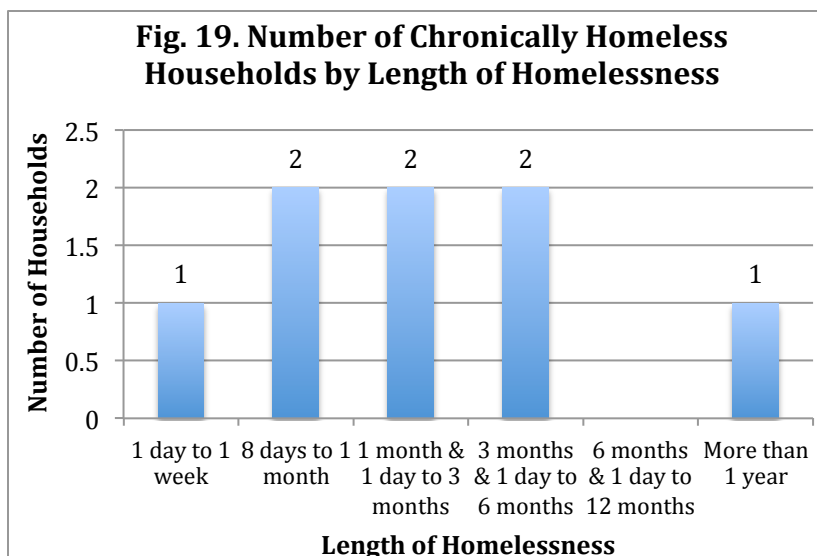
Fig. 19. Number of Chronically Homeless Households by Length of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more (30.8%) of chronically homeless respondents cited drug or alcohol abuse as a primary cause of their homelessness.

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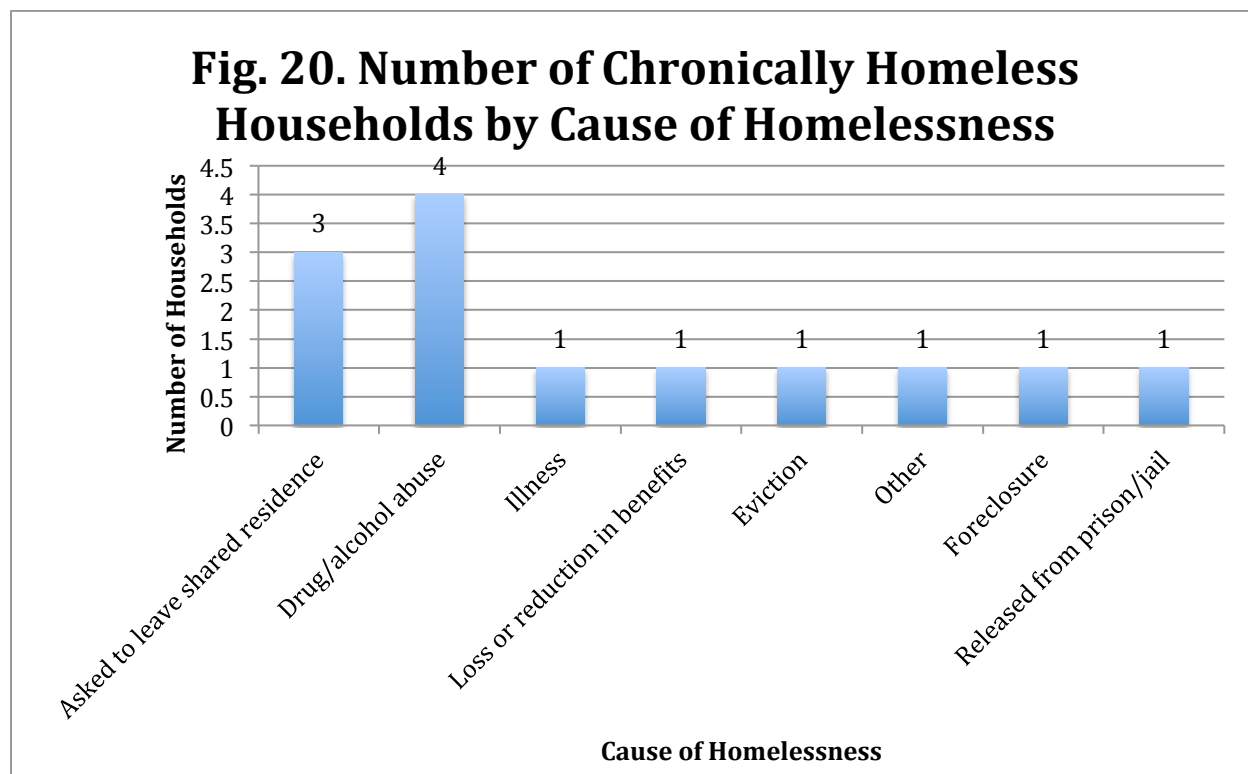
V. Findings for the Unsheltered Homeless

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

1 household, made up of 1 person, was living unsheltered in Hunterdon County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 10 persons (90.9%) from 2013.

Fig. 21. 5 Year Comparison of Unsheltered Population

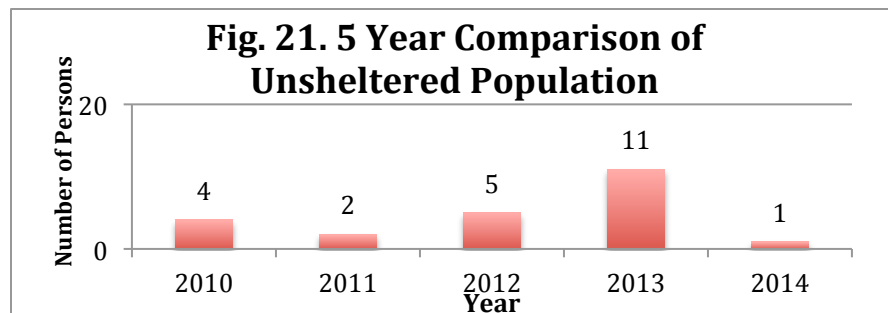| Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Persons	4	2	5	11	1

Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered respondents from 2010 to 2014. Over the past five years the numbers have fluctuated, but have gone down by 75% overall.
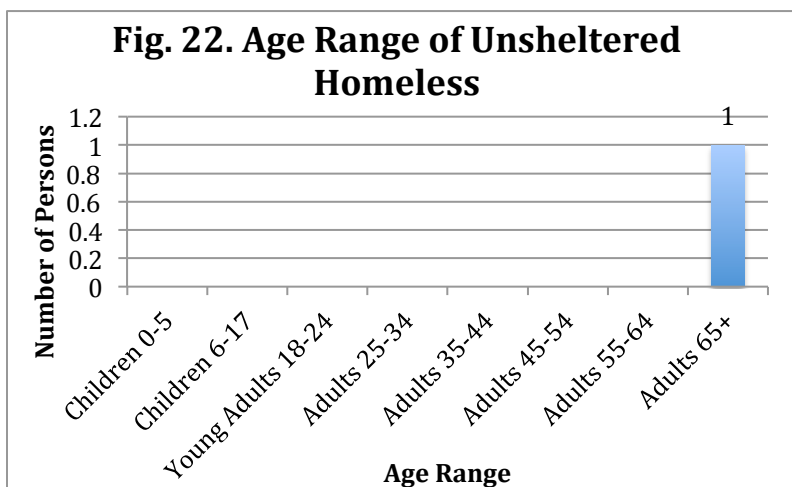
Families and Individuals

There were 0 unsheltered families with adults and children counted in 2014.

The 1 unsheltered household counted had just 1 adult individual.

Demographics

The unsheltered person counted in 2014 was 65 years of age or older.

The unsheltered individual was male, identified his race as White, and did not identify as Hispanic.

Fig. 22. Age Range of Unsheltered Homeless

Age Range	Number of Persons
Children 0-5	
Children 6-17	
Young Adults 18-24	
Adults 25-34	
Adults 35-44	
Adults 45-54	
Adults 55-64	
Adults 65+	1

Disabilities

The unsheltered individual counted in Hunterdon County in 2014 reported having no disabilities.
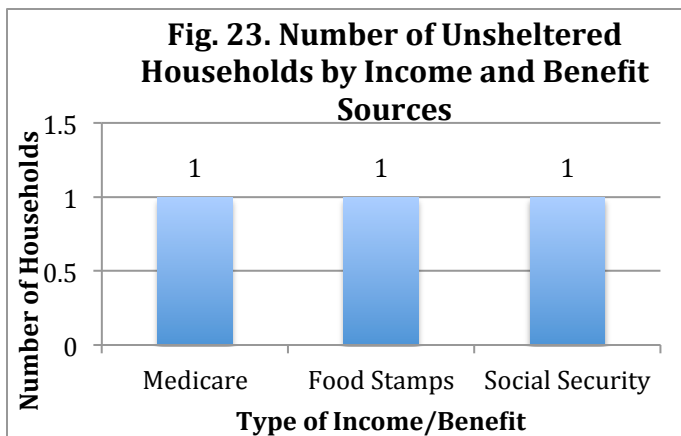
Subpopulations

The 1 unsheltered homeless person did not report being a victim of domestic violence.

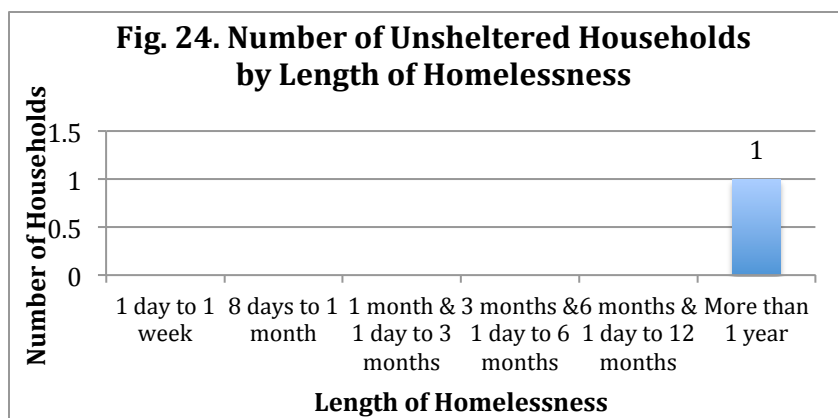There were 0 unsheltered veterans counted on the night of the count.

Income and Benefits

The unsheltered respondent household reported having 1 source of cash income: Social Security benefits. The average monthly income was not reported. Figure 24 shows that the unsheltered individual reported he was also receiving Food Stamps (SNAP) and Medicare.

Fig. 23. Number of Unsheltered Households by Income and Benefit Sources

A bar chart showing Number of Households on the y-axis (0 to 1.5) and Type of Income/Benefit on the x-axis. Medicare = 1, Food Stamps = 1, Social Security = 1.
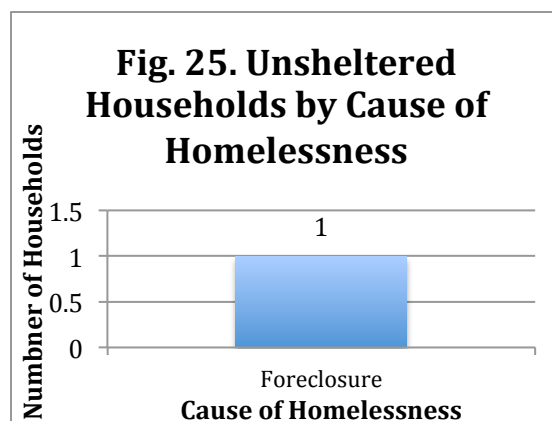
Length of Homelessness

As shown in Figure 25, the 1 unsheltered homeless household reported their households' most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year.

Fig. 24. Number of Unsheltered Households by Length of Homelessness

A bar chart showing Number of Households on the y-axis (0 to 1.5) and Length of Homelessness on the x-axis. Categories: 1 day to 1 week, 8 days to 1 month, 1 month & 1 day to 3 months, 3 months & 1 day to 6 months, 6 months & 1 day to 12 months, More than 1 year = 1.
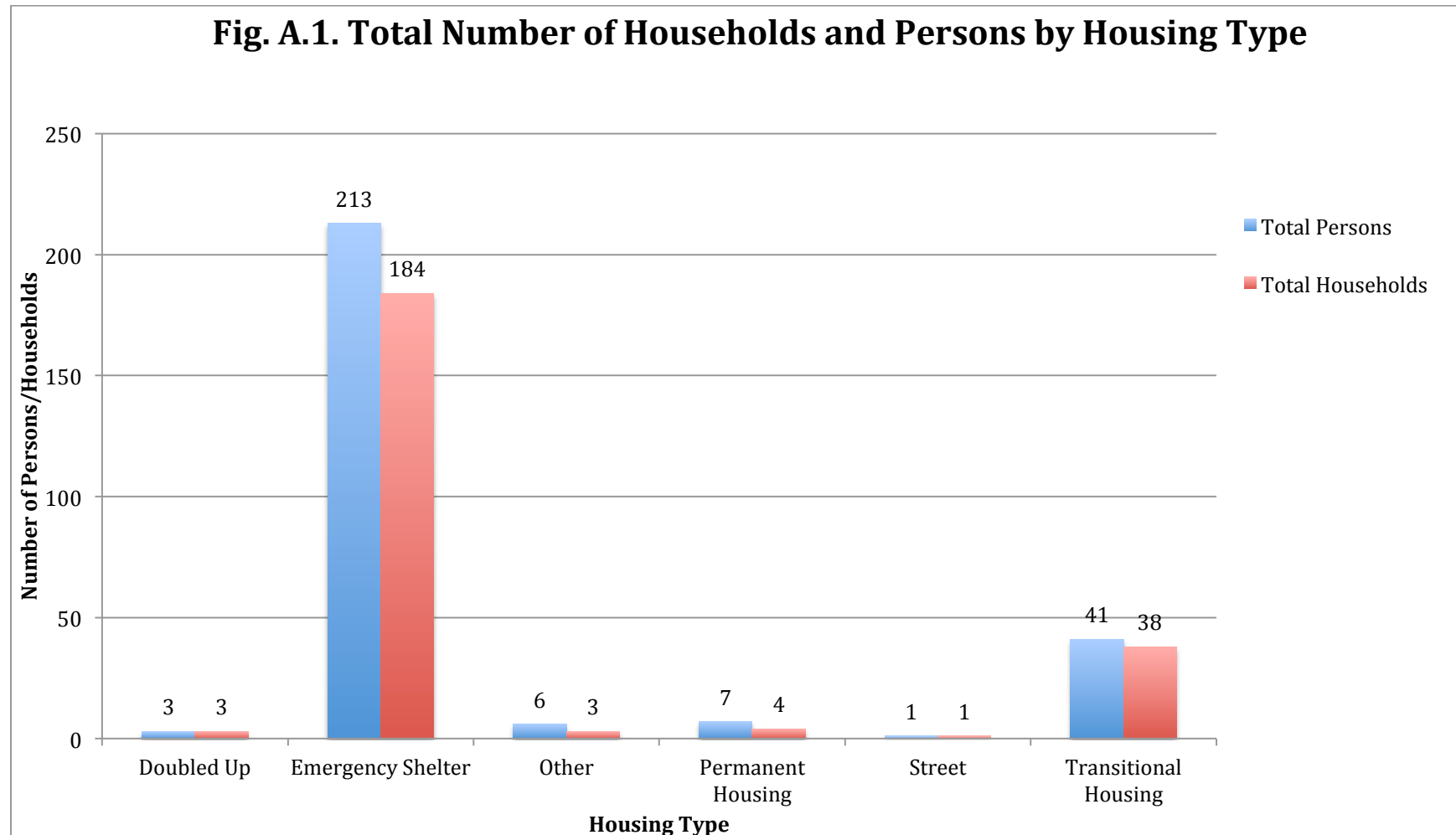
Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, the unsheltered respondent cited foreclosure.

Fig. 25. Unsheltered Households by Cause of Homelessness

A bar chart showing Numbner of Households on the y-axis (0 to 1.5) and Cause of Homelessness on the x-axis. Foreclosure = 1.

VI. Appendix

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

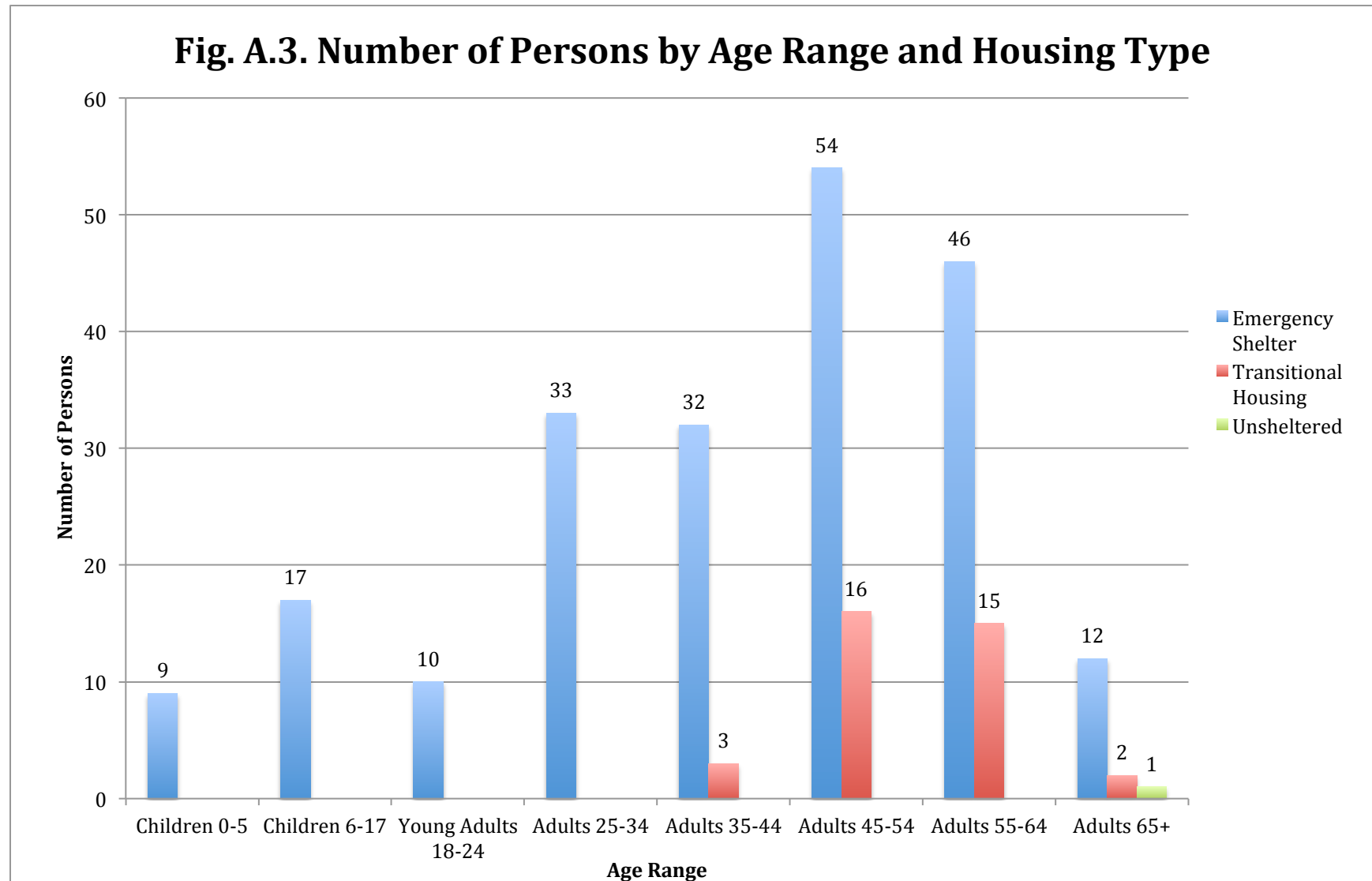Fig. A.1. Total Number of Households and Persons by Housing Type

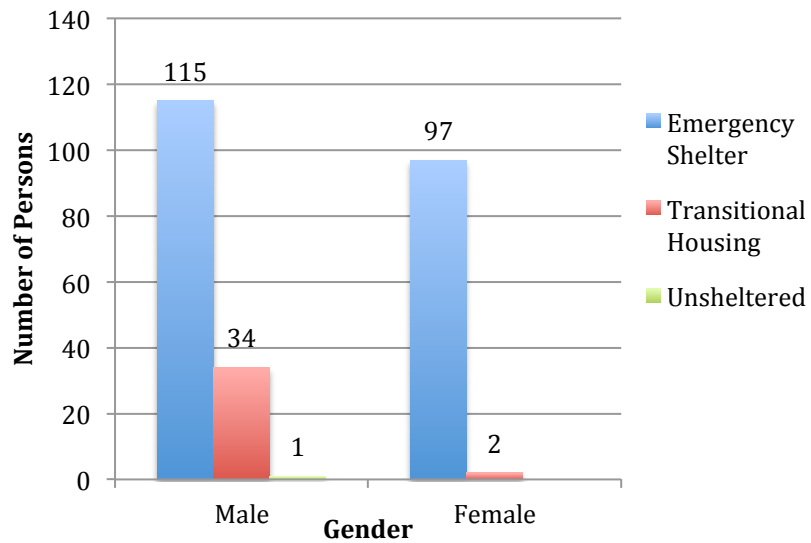**How long have you been in your current living situation?**

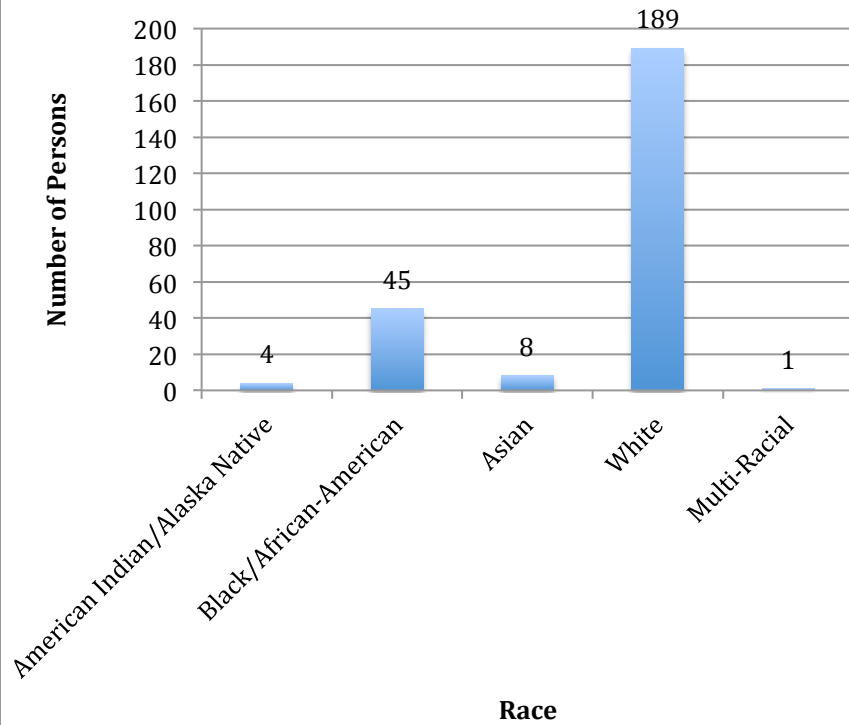Fig. A.2. Homeless Housholds by Length of Homelessness and Housing Type
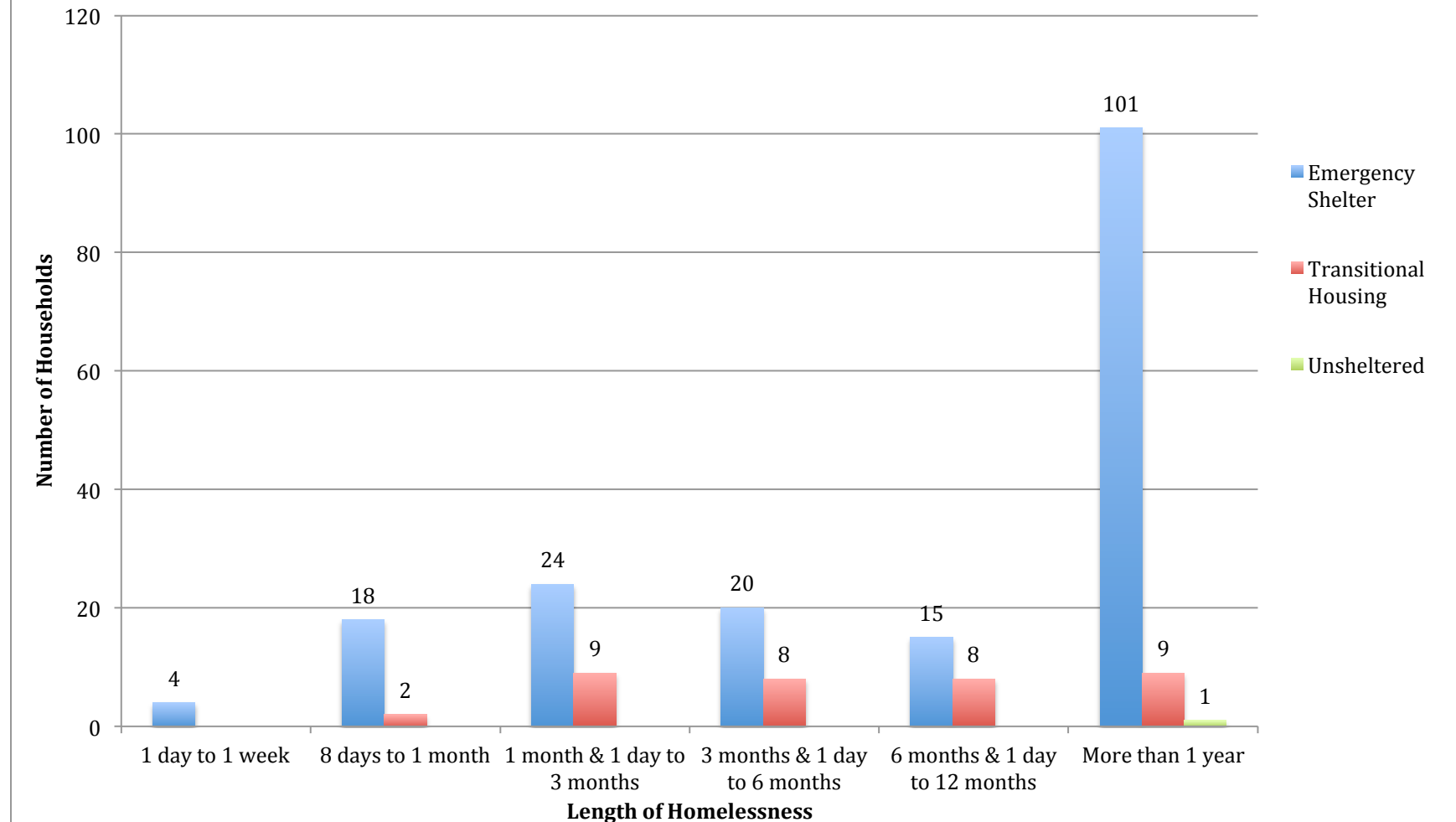
Who was homeless with you on the night of January 28th?

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

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

Number of Persons (y-axis)

Gender (x-axis)

- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Unsheltered

Male: 115, 34, 1
Female: 97, 2

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

Number of Persons (y-axis)

Race (x-axis)

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 4
- Black/African-American: 45
- Asian: 8
- White: 189
- Multi-Racial: 1

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

Number of Persons (y-axis)

Ethnicity (x-axis)

- Hispanic: 7
- Non-Hispanic: 169
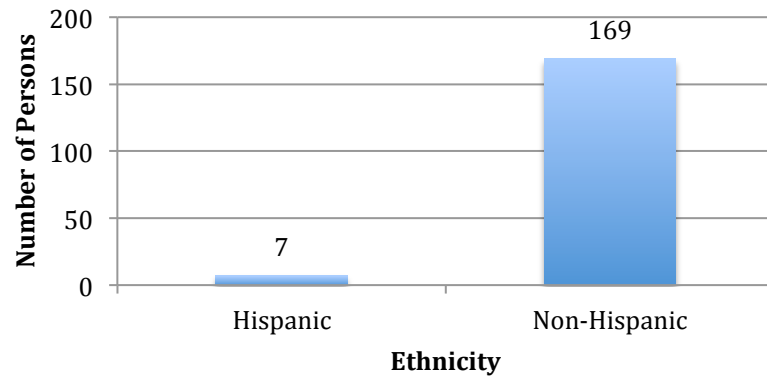
Household Characteristics – check all that apply to each person

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

Number of Persons (y-axis): 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 160

Individual Characteristics/Disability (x-axis):
- Victims of Domestic Violence: 20
- Veterans: 62
- Mental Health Issue: 147
- Substance Abuse Disorder: 78
- Physical Disability: 49
- Developmental Disability: 6
- Chronic Health Condition: 58
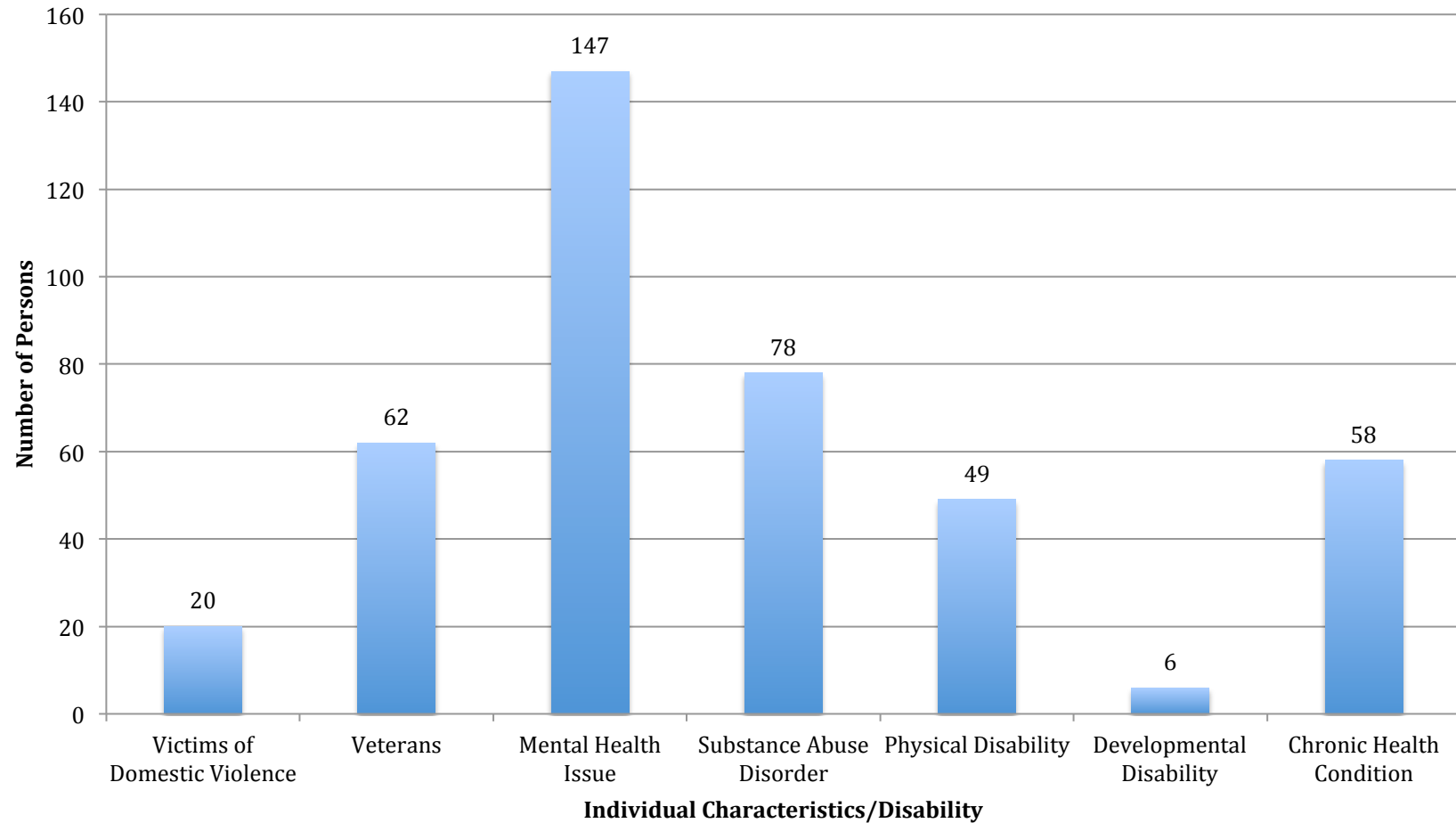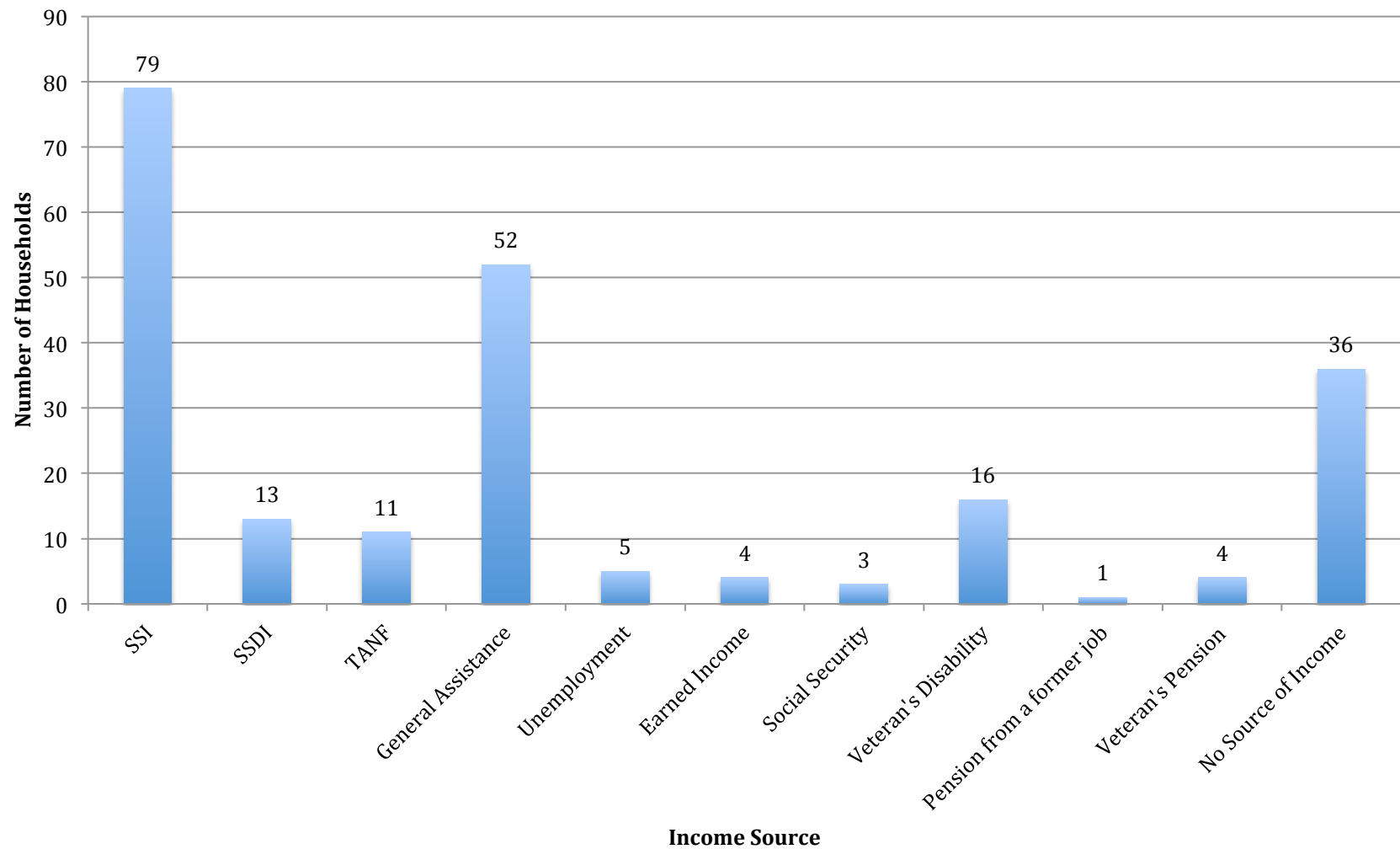
Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

Fig. A.8. Number of Homeless Households by County or State of Last Permanent Address	
Last Permanent Address – State	**Number of Households**
Bergen County	1
Burlington County	1
Camden County	1
Essex County	10
Florida	3
Gloucester County	1
Hunterdon County	**145**
Middlesex County	37
Monmouth County	1
Morris County	2
Ocean County	1
Passaic County	2
Pennsylvania	1
Somerset County	3
Sussex County	1
Union County	1
Warren County	4

What was your residence prior to your current living situation?

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

Bar chart — Y-axis: Number of Households (0 to 100); X-axis: Prior Residence

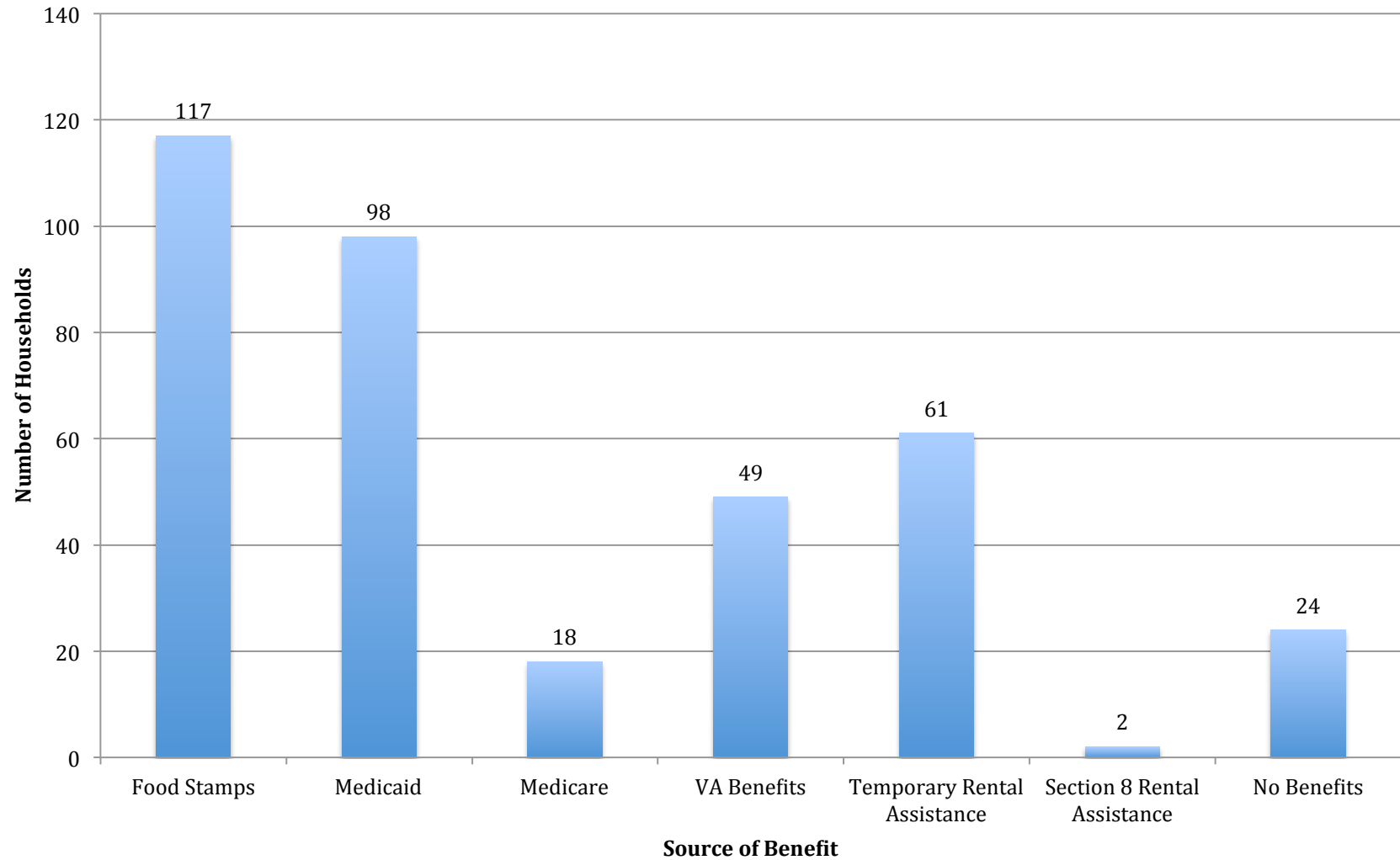| Prior Residence	Number of Households
Permanent housing	25
Apt paid with Temporary Rental Assistance	93
Transitional housing program	7
Place not meant for habitation	7
Emergency shelter	28
Substance abuse treatment facility	10
Staying/living with friends/family	22
Hospital	2
Hotel/motel paid for by client	8
Jail/prison	4
Psychiatric facility	3
Other	6
Safe haven	1

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 90). X-axis: "Income Source".

Income Source	Number of Households
SSI	79
SSDI	13
TANF	11
General Assistance	52
Unemployment	5
Earned Income	4
Social Security	3
Veteran's Disability	16
Pension from a former job	1
Veteran's Pension	4
No Source of Income	36

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

A bar chart titled "Fig. A. 11. Number of Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits" with the y-axis labeled "Number of Households" (ranging from 0 to 140) and the x-axis labeled "Source of Benefit."

| Source of Benefit	Number of Households
Food Stamps	117
Medicaid	98
Medicare	18
VA Benefits	49
Temporary Rental Assistance	61
Section 8 Rental Assistance	2
No Benefits	24

What is your monthly household income?

Fig. A.12. Number of Homeless Households by Monthly Income Range
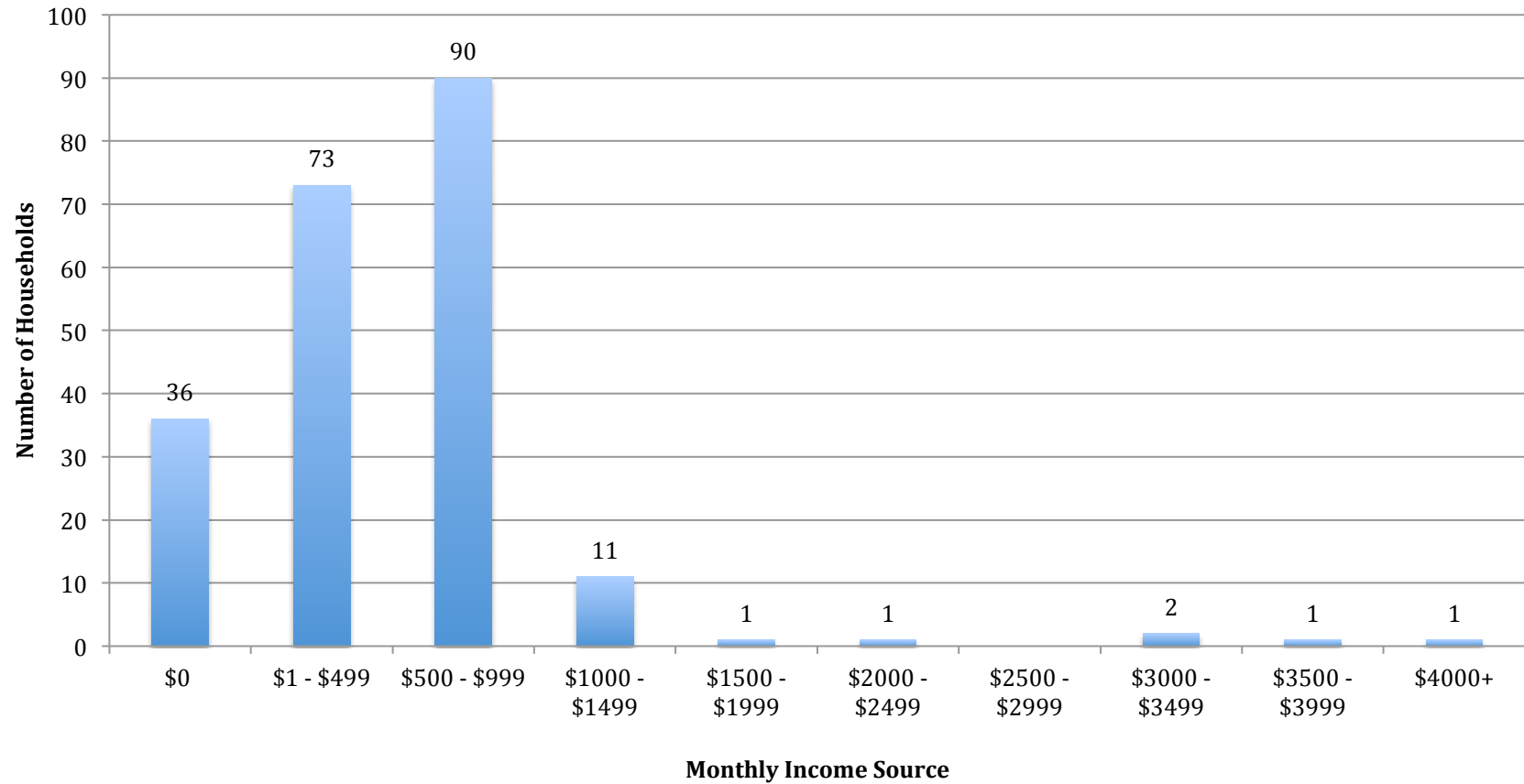
Would you, or anyone in your household, like to receive any of the following services?

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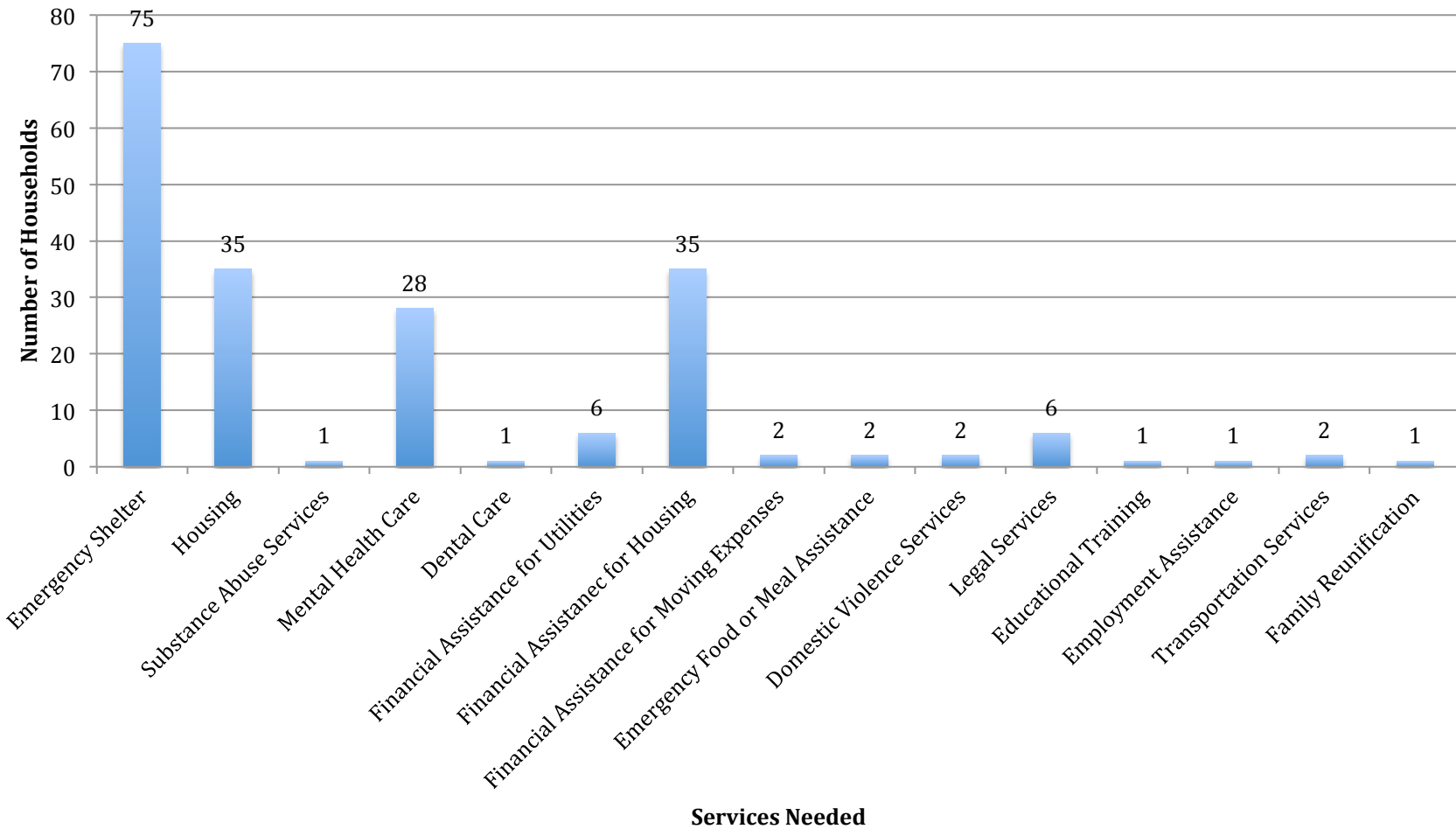
What was the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, your current living situation?

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