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NJ
2014
Counts!

Morris 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 300 households, including 389 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Morris County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 57 adult individuals were identified as chronically homeless.
- 28 adult-only households, with 30 persons were unsheltered on the night of the count.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 28th, 2014, a total of 389 persons, in 300 households, were experiencing homelessness in Morris County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 43 persons (12.4%) and 42 households (16.3%) from 2013. Morris County had 3% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in 2014.

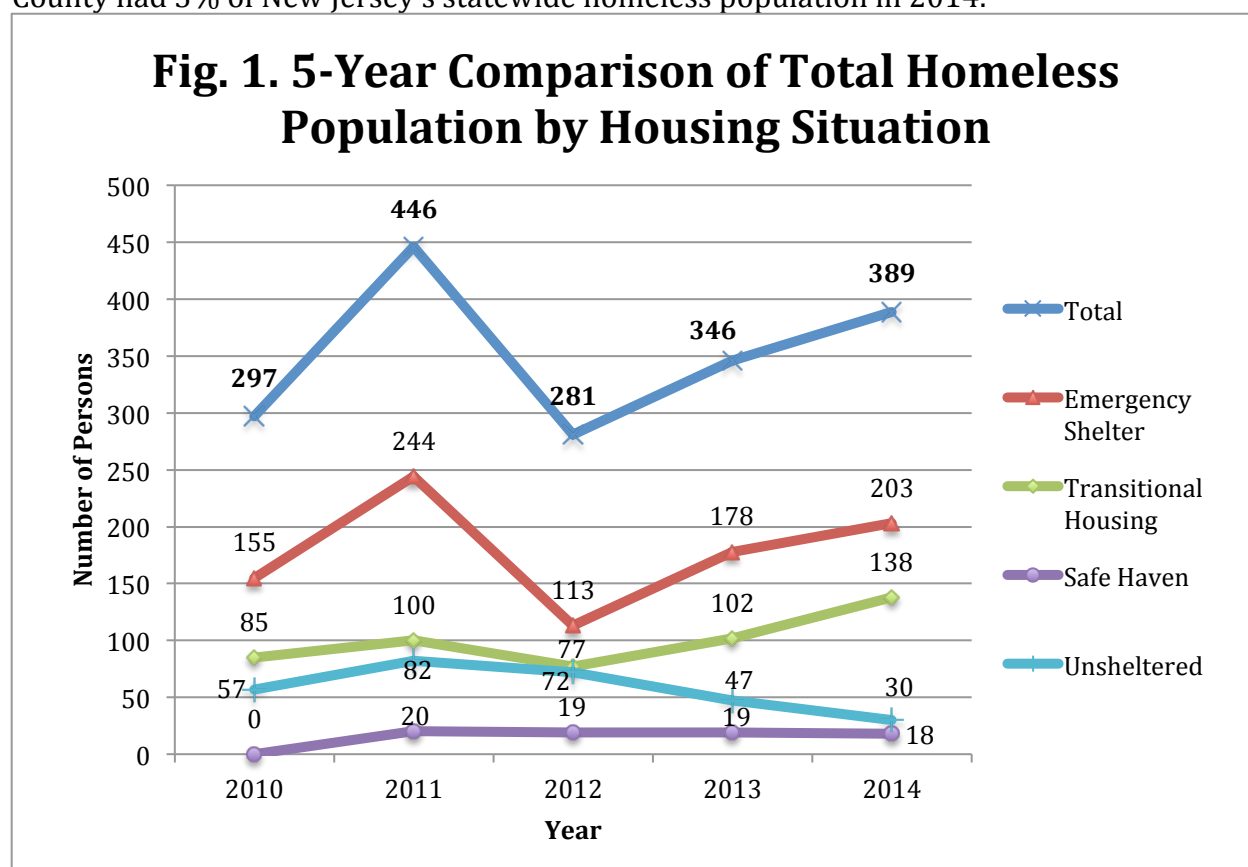Fig. 1. 5-Year Comparison of Total Homeless Population by Housing Situation

Figure 1 shows that, in 2014, 203 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 138 stayed in transitional housing, 30 were living unsheltered, and 18 were in safe havens on the night of the count. The number of those in emergency shelters grew by 25 persons (14%) and the number of those in transitional housing rose by 36 (5.9%). The totals for

those living unsheltered and in safe havens both show a decrease from 2013, with 17 (36.2%) fewer unsheltered persons, and 1 less person in safe havens, a 5.3% increase.

Figure 1 also shows that, over the past five years, the total number of homeless persons has been fluctuating in Morris County, with the highest count in 2011 (446). As Figure 2 shows, 37% of the homeless respondents in Morris County in 2014 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

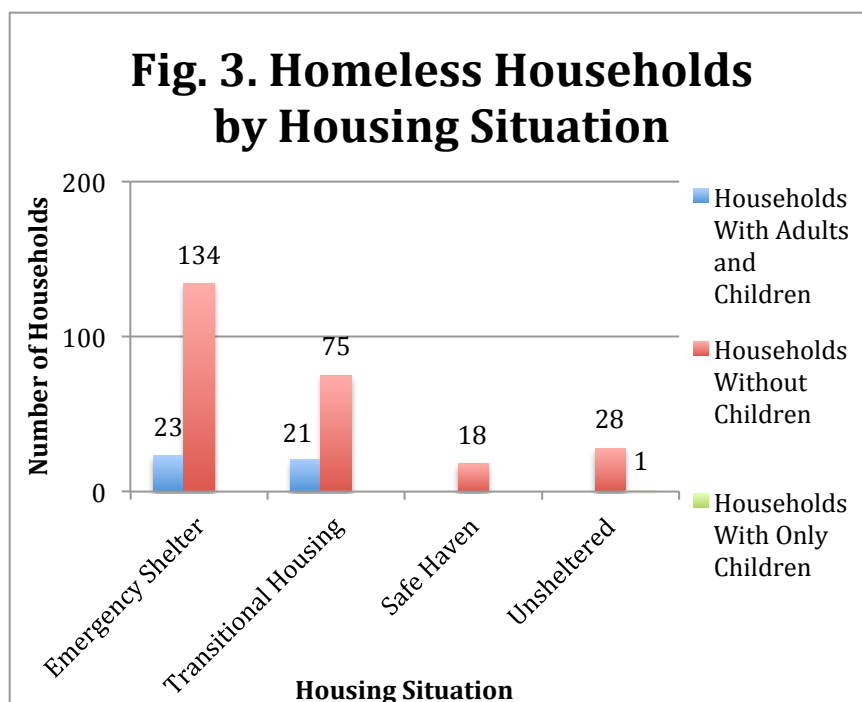- Morris County
- Out of County

37%

63%
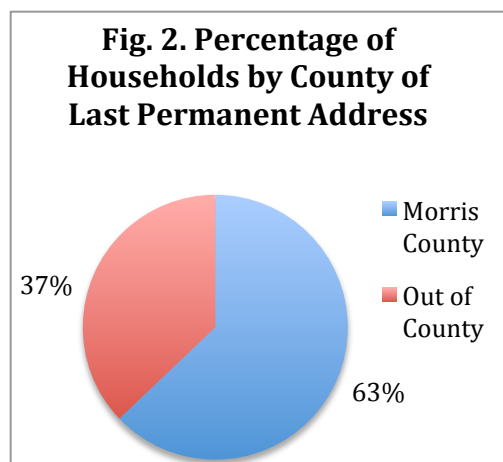
During the five-year period from 2010 to 2014, the overall number of homeless persons in Morris County is up by 61 persons (31%). Recently, the number of homeless persons has been trending upward since 2012 (108 more persons, 38.4%).

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 300 homeless households counted in Morris County in 2014, 44 (14.7%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. These families included 126 persons, 80 children under age 18, and 46 adults. The average family size was 3 persons. Figure 3 shows that 23 families were staying in emergency shelter (52.3%), and 21 were in transitional housing programs for the homeless (47.7%). There

Fig. 3. Homeless Households by Housing Situation

- Households With Adults and Children
- Households Without Children
- Households With Only Children

Number of Households

200

134

100

75

23

21

18

28

1

Emergency Shelter

Transitional Housing

Safe Haven

Unsheltered

Housing Situation

were no unsheltered families with adults and children. In 2014, Morris County counted 6 fewer homeless families than in 2013, a decrease of 12%. Compared to 2010, the number of homeless families is down 30.2%.

85% (255) of the homeless households in Morris County were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 261 adult individuals. 134 (52.5%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 75 (29.4%) were in transitional housing, 18 (7.1%) were in safe havens, and 28 (9.8%) were unsheltered. Morris County has seen the number of adult-only homeless households go up by 45 (21.4%) since 2013.

As Figure 3 indicates, 1 (0.3%) household with only children under 18 years old was reported in 2014. This is a decrease of 7 (87.5%) youth households from 2013. This household had two persons in it and these unaccompanied youth were staying in emergency shelter on the night of the count.

Demographics

Fig. 4. Age Range by Housing Situation
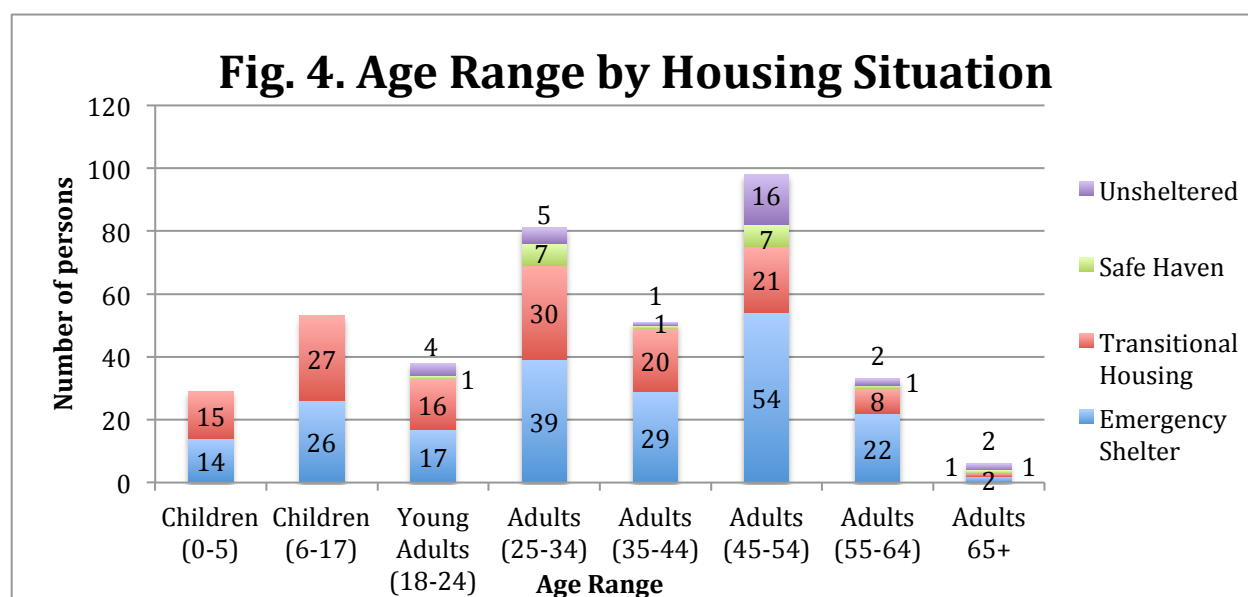
There were a total of 38 (9.7%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 269 (69.2%) adults over age 24, and 82 (21.1%) children under 18 years old experiencing homelessness on the night of the count. Figure 4 shows that the majority of homeless children who were under the age of 18 were between 5 and 17 years of age (53, 64.6%). The age range most represented is Adults between 45 and 54 (98 persons, 25.2%).

38.3% (149 persons) of homeless respondents were female, and 61.7% (240) were male.

55% 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 (46.4%); followed by those identifying as Multi-Racial (7.2%), American Indian

or Alaska Native (0.7%), and Asian (0.7%). With regard to ethnicity, 17.5% of respondents identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

Figure 5 illustrates that 59% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 73.3% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 6.1% 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.

Fig. 5. Percentage of Population with a Disability

Among disabled adults, 63.5% reported substance abuse disorders making this the most prevalent disability (46.5% of all homeless adults). More disabled homeless children reported mental health issues and chronic health conditions (40% reported each) than any other disabilities.

Fig. 6. Number of Persons by Disability Type
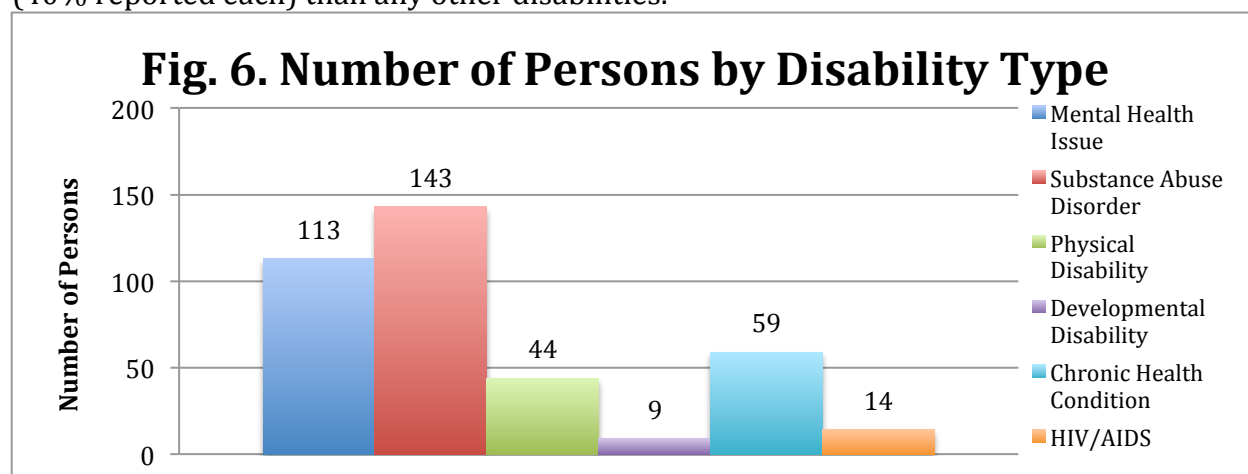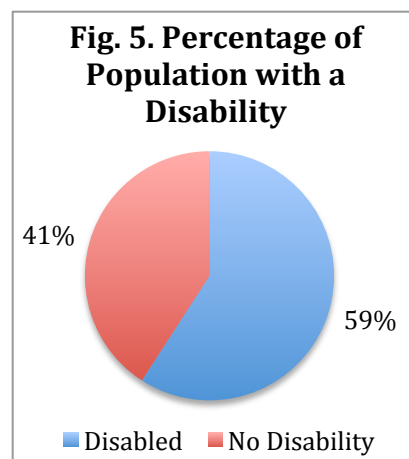
Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in Morris County, 54 homeless households (18% of all households) reported having a victim of domestic violence. This means that a total of 100 homeless persons who were members of those households were

Fig. 7. Households of Victims of Domestic Violence by Housing Situation
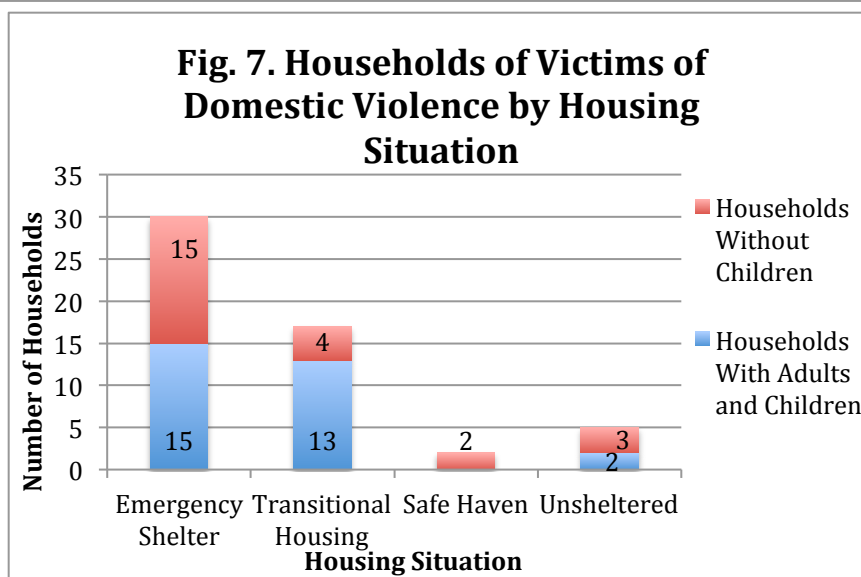
impacted. The majority (55.6%) of these victim households were families with at least 1 adult and 1 child. 2 of these households (6.7%) were unsheltered, 13 (4.3%) were in transitional housing, and the remainder of the victim families were in emergency shelters.

44.4% of the victim households were adult-only households, 12.5% of whom were unsheltered. The majority of adult victim households were in emergency shelters (62.5%).

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

14 homeless veterans were counted on the night of the count, 3 more (27.3%) than in 2013. All were members of adult-only households. The largest contingent of homeless veterans was found to be staying in emergency shelter (35.7%). In addition, 2 veterans were unsheltered (14.3%), 3 were in safe havens (21.4%), and 4 were in transitional housing (28.6%).

Veterans experiencing homelessness in Morris County were predominantly male (92.9%), and the most common racial background identified among them (8 veterans, 57.1%) was Black or African American; 6 (42.9%) identified as White. None of the veterans identified as Latino or Hispanic. Figure 9 Illustrates the percentage of homeless veterans by age range.

Fig. 9. Percentage of Veterans by Age Range

18-24
25-34
35-44
45-54
55-64
65+

0 veterans reported being victims of domestic violence. All 14 of the veterans reported having some kind of disability. The two most common disabilities among these were substance abuse disorders and mental health issues, which affected 11 veterans (78.6%) and 9 veterans (64.3%), respectively. 3 veterans (21.4%) said they had a physical disability, and 3 more (21.4%) reported chronic health conditions. The three types of services that homeless veterans sought the most were emergency shelter (78.6%), and mental health care (50%).

Income and Benefits

Among all homeless households on the night of the count, 34% had no source of income, and 10% reported receiving earned cash income. The most common sources of income among respondent households were General Assistance (GA), and earned income 32.7% and 10% receiving each, respectively. Figure 11 shows the average monthly income for all homeless households by housing situation.
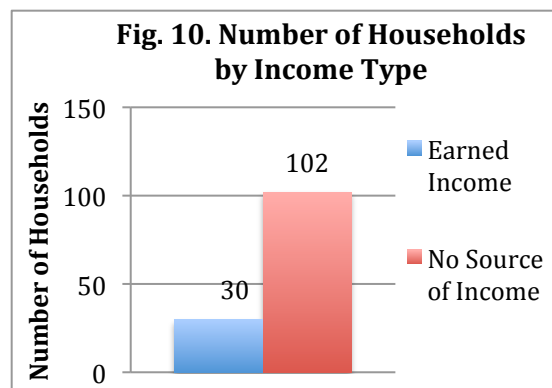
Fig. 10. Number of Households by Income Type

Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation				
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Safe Haven	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	$415.69	$426.17	$412.41	$307.54

33.7% 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 54.3% of households. 49% were receiving Medicaid.

Length of Homelessness

As Figure 12 shows, 71 (23.7%) of the homeless households reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted from 3 months and 1 day to 6 months, while 61 (20.3%) said they had been homeless between 1 month and 1 day and 3 months. 13.3% of households had been homeless more than 1 year.
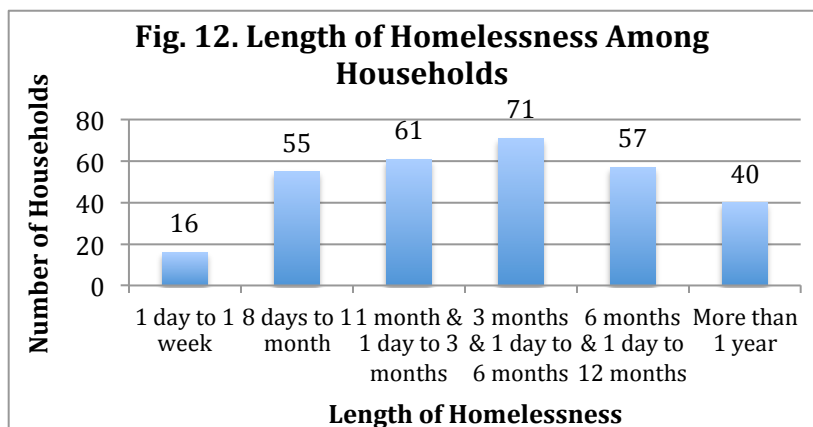
Fig. 12. Length of Homelessness Among Households

Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more households attributed their homelessness to drug or alcohol abuse (70 households, 23.3%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factor reported was being asked to leave a shared residence (20.3%).

When households were asked 'what was your residence prior to your current living situation?' more said they were staying in emergency shelter (32.3%) than any other type of residence. 23.3% reported staying or living with friends or family in prior to their current living situation.

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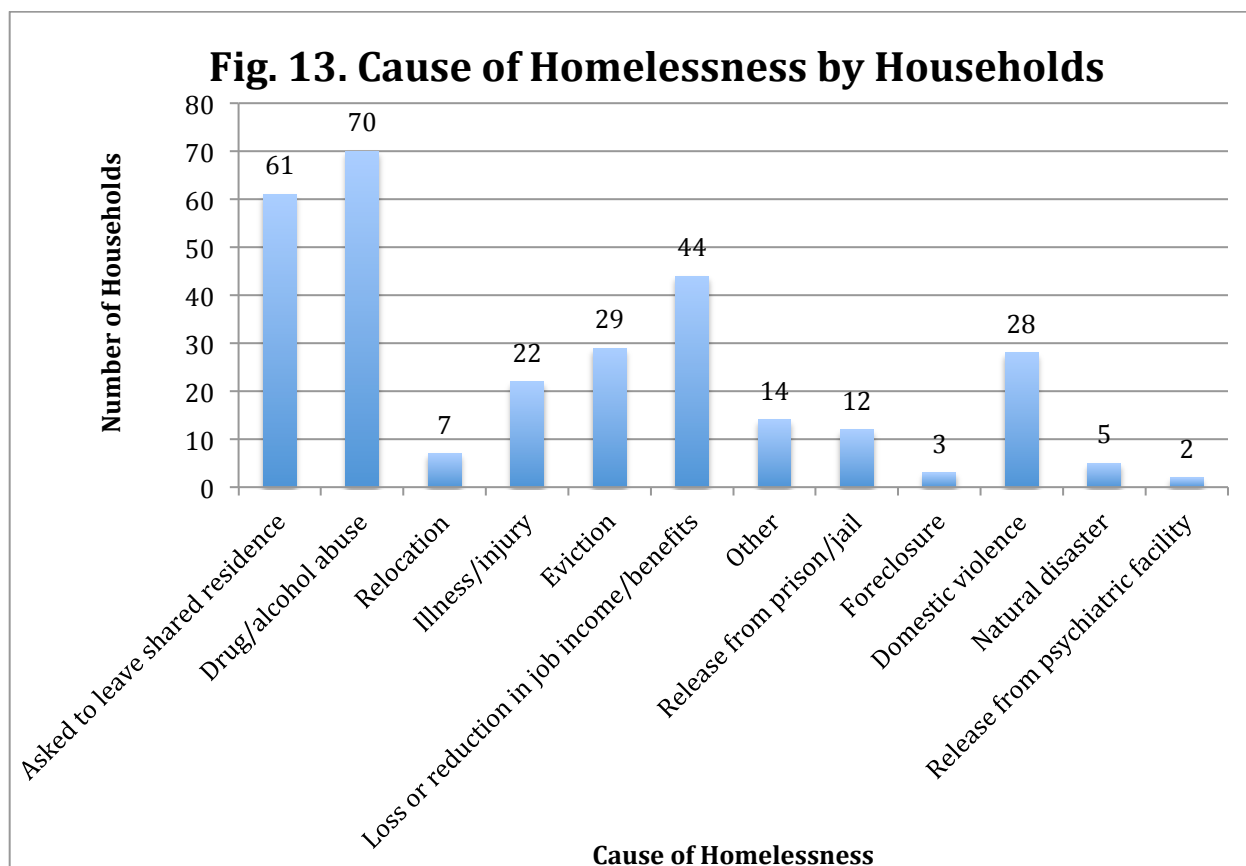
IV. Findings for the Chronically Homeless

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

57 households, made up of 57 adult individuals, were chronically homeless in Morris County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 16 persons (39%) from 2013. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness, however, decreased from 23% to 14.7%.

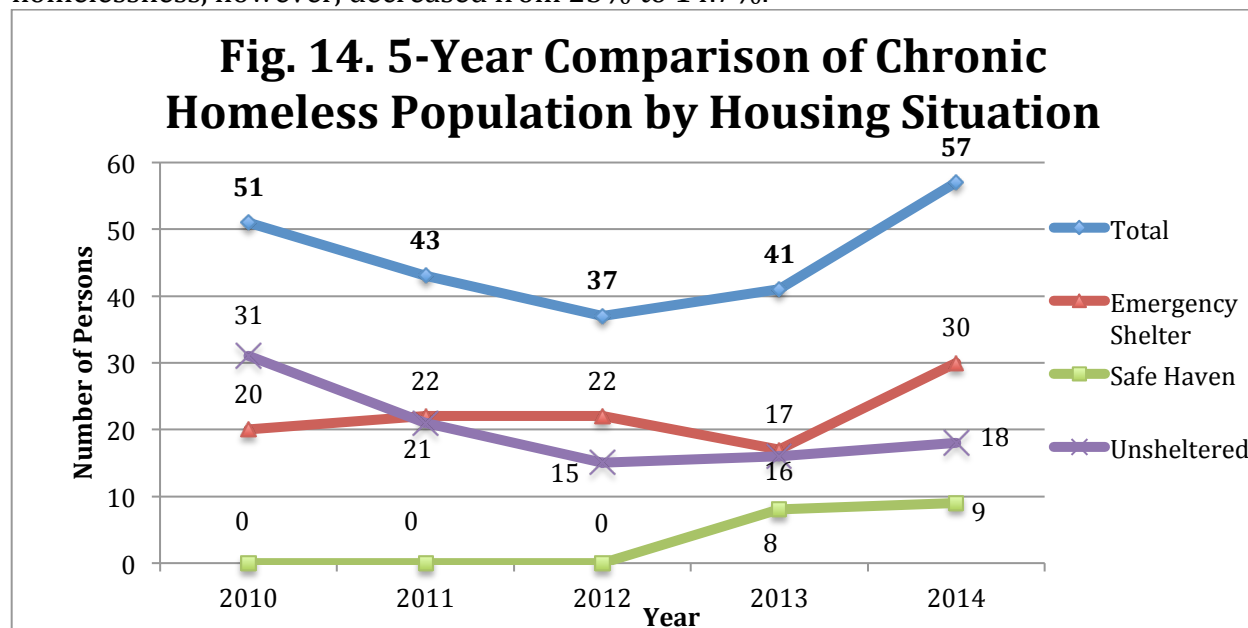**Fig. 14. 5-Year Comparison of Chronic Homeless Population by Housing Situation**

Figure 14 shows that, over the past five years, the total of chronically homeless persons has risen overall (by 6 persons, 11.8%). The number of persons in each housing type also increased in 2014, including by 13 persons in emergency shelters (76.5%), by 2 (12.5%) living unsheltered, and by 1 person (12.5%) in safe havens.

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 1 additional adult individual who was part of an adult-only couple, bringing the total number of chronically homeless households to 58 but keeping the number of chronically homeless households at 57.
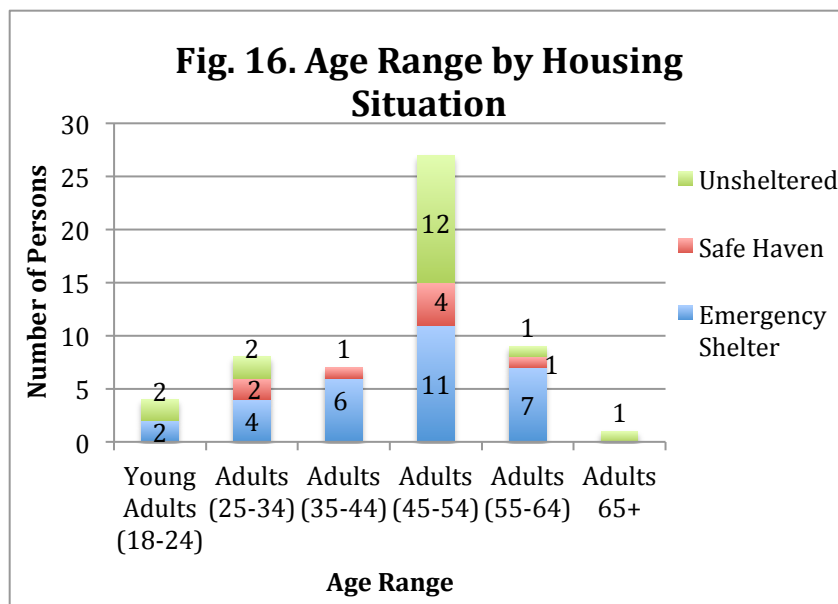
Of the 57 chronically homeless households counted in 2014, all were adult-only households with no children. There were 16 (28.1%) of these households living unsheltered.

Fig. 15. Chronically Homeless Households Type by Housing Situation
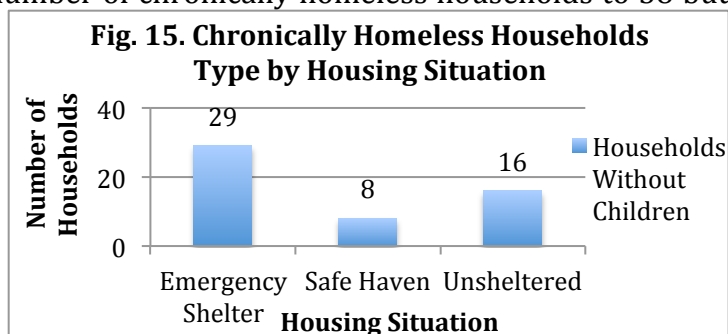
29 (50.9%) chronically homeless households were in emergency shelters on the night of the count, up by 10 households (52.6%) from 2013, while the number of households in safe havens remained the same as in 2013 (8).

Demographics

Of the 58 total chronically homeless persons, 4 (6.9%) were between 18 and 24 years old. The largest number of chronically homeless persons (27, 46.6%) in a single category fell between the ages of 45 and 54 years of age. Figure 16 shows that 1 (1.7%) chronically homeless person was over age 65, and was living unsheltered.

Fig. 16. Age Range by Housing Situation

Legend: Unsheltered, Safe Haven, Emergency Shelter

Young Adults (18-24): Emergency Shelter 2, Unsheltered 2
Adults (25-34): Emergency Shelter 4, Safe Haven 2, Unsheltered 2
Adults (35-44): Emergency Shelter 6, 1
Adults (45-54): Emergency Shelter 11, Safe Haven 4, Unsheltered 12
Adults (55-64): Emergency Shelter 7, 1, 1
Adults 65+: 1

X-axis: Age Range
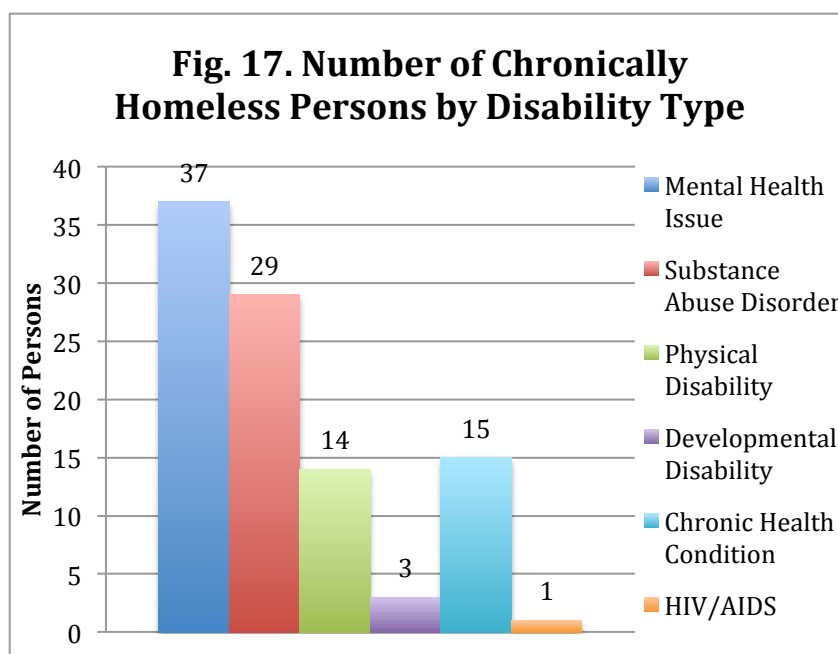Y-axis: Number of Persons

67.2% of chronically homeless respondents were male and 32.8% were female.

The largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported their race as White (77.6%). The next largest group self-identified as Black or African-American (20.7%). With regard to ethnicity, 2.1% of chronically homeless persons identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

In order to meet the definition of chronically homeless, at least one adult in each household must have some kind of disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were mental health issues (63.8%) and substance abuse disorders (50%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.

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

Mental Health Issue: 37
Substance Abuse Disorder: 29
Physical Disability: 14
Developmental Disability: 3
Chronic Health Condition: 15
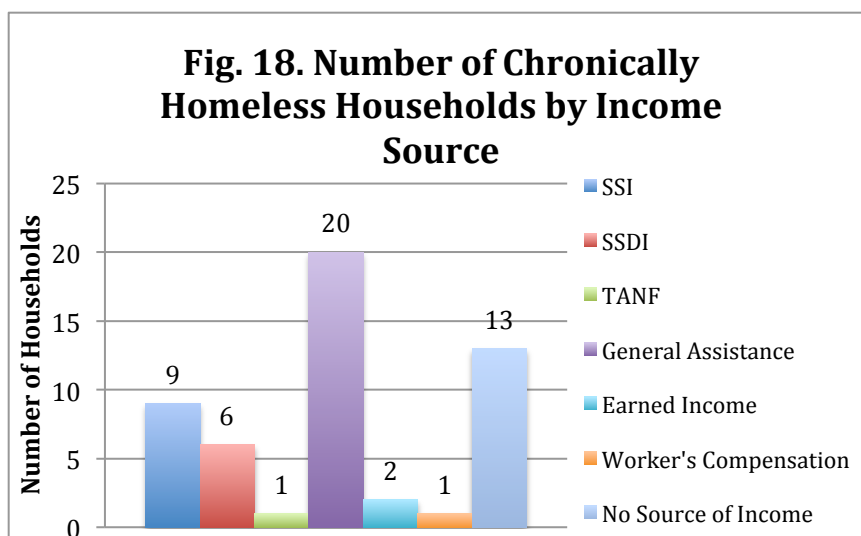HIV/AIDS: 1

Y-axis: Number of Persons

Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 5 chronically homeless persons in Morris County reported being victims of domestic violence (8.6%). 2 (40%) of these victims were staying in emergency shelters, including domestic violence shelters, 2 (40%) were in a safe haven, and 1 (20%) was unsheltered.

There were 5 veteran individuals identified as chronically homeless on the night of the count (8.6%). 1 (20%) was in emergency shelter, 3 (60%) were in a safe haven, and 1 (20%) was unsheltered.
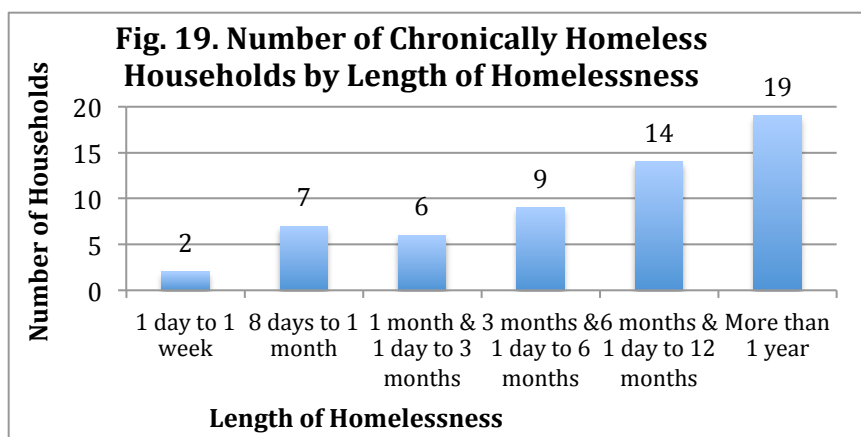
Income and Benefits

Among all the chronically homeless respondents on the night of the count, 22.8% 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 General Assistance, which was received by 35.1%. 2 (3.5%) reported earned income.

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

Number of Households

- SSI: 9
- SSDI: 6
- TANF: 1
- General Assistance: 20
- Earned Income: 2
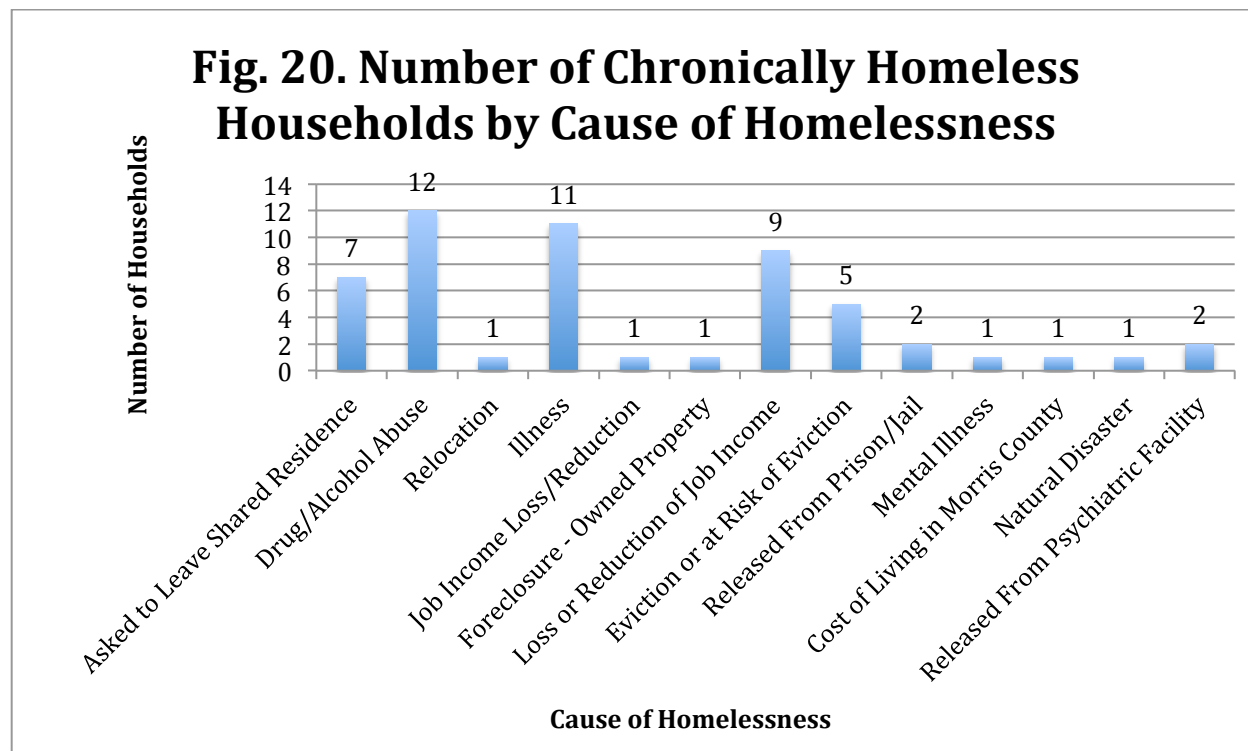- Worker's Compensation: 1
- No Source of Income: 13

15.8% 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 reported non-cash benefits among this population, with 61.4% and 57.9% reporting receiving each, respectively.

Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that 19 chronically homeless households (33.3%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year. This was the most common answer followed by 24.6% reporting being homeless between 6 months and 1 year. This means that together, 57.9% of households were homeless for more than 6 months.

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

Number of Households

Length of Homelessness	Number
1 day to 1 week	2
8 days to 1 month	7
1 month & 1 day to 3 months	6
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	9
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	14
More than 1 year	19

Fig. 20. Number of Chronically Homeless Households by 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 (21.1%) than any other. As Figure 20 shows, other common factors reported included illness (19.3%) and eviction (15.8%).

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

28 households, made up of 30 adult individuals, were living unsheltered in Morris County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 18 households (39.1%) and 17 persons (36.2%) from 2013.

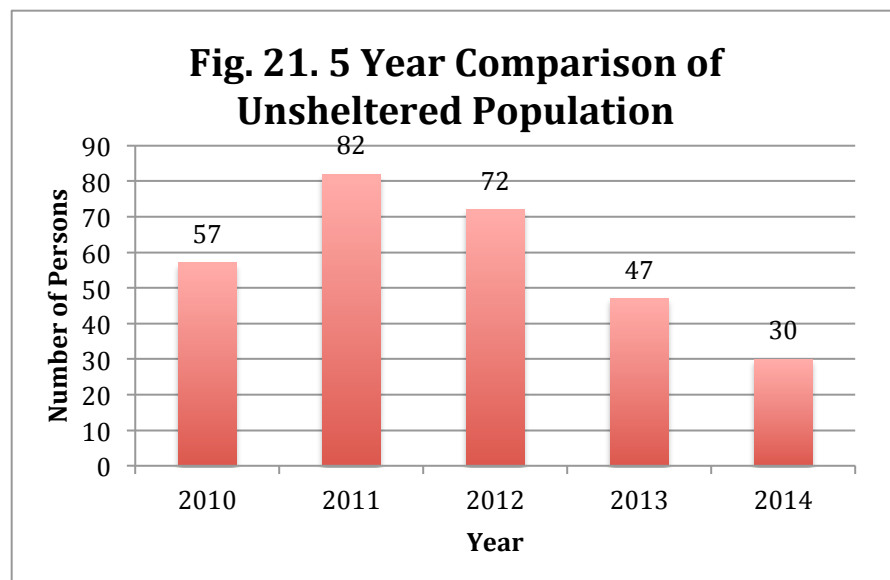**Fig. 21. 5 Year Comparison of Unsheltered Population**

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 decreased overall. Since 2010, the number of unsheltered homeless persons has gone down 47.4%.

Families and Individuals

All of the 28 unsheltered households counted in 2014 were households with only adult individuals. There were no families with children counted as unsheltered on the night of the count.

Demographics

The largest portion of the 30 unsheltered persons counted in 2014, 53.3%, was between 45 and 54 years old. 4 unsheltered persons were between 18 and 25 (13.3%). 6.7% were 65 or older.

25 of the 30 unsheltered persons were male (83.3%) and 5 (16.7%) were female. 24 (80%) identified their race as White and 5 (83.3%) identified as Black or African-American. 16.7% of respondents identified as Hispanic.

Fig. 22. Age Range of Unsheltered Homeless
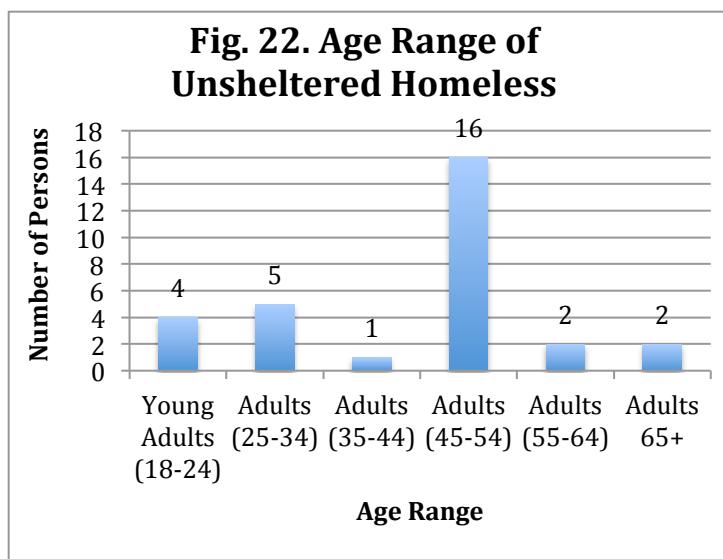
Disabilities

21 of the 30 unsheltered persons (70%) reported having some disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were mental health issues (30%) and substance abuse disorders (30%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.

**Fig. 23. Number of Unsheltered Persons by Disability Type**
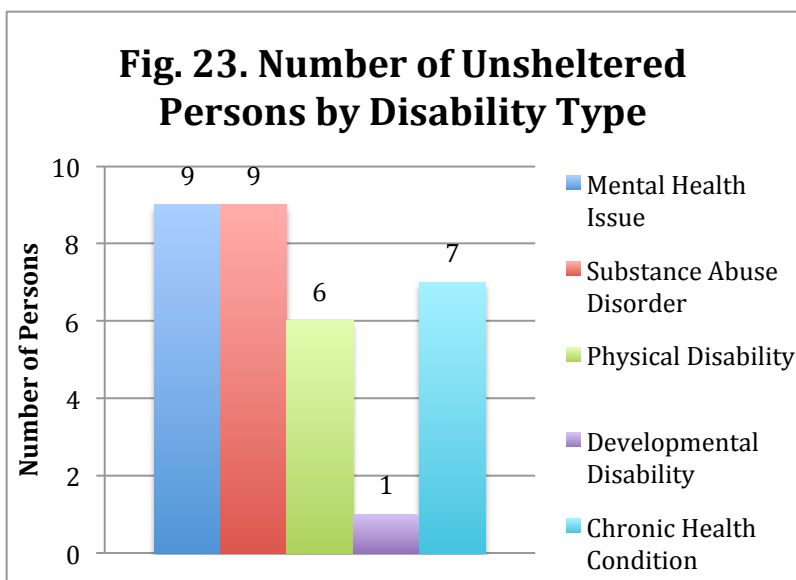
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 3 unsheltered homeless persons in Morris County reported being victims of domestic violence. 1 of these was a single adult, while 2 were part of adult-only couples.

There were 2 unsheltered veterans identified on the night of the count.

Income and Benefits

Among all the unsheltered respondents on the night of the count, 12 (42.9%) reported having no source of cash income. The average monthly income among unsheltered households was approximately $307. 7.1% of unsheltered households received SSDI and the same percentage reported General Assistance, making these the most common sources of income. Figure 24 shows all the sources of income received.

Fig. 24. Number of Unsheltered Households by Income Source
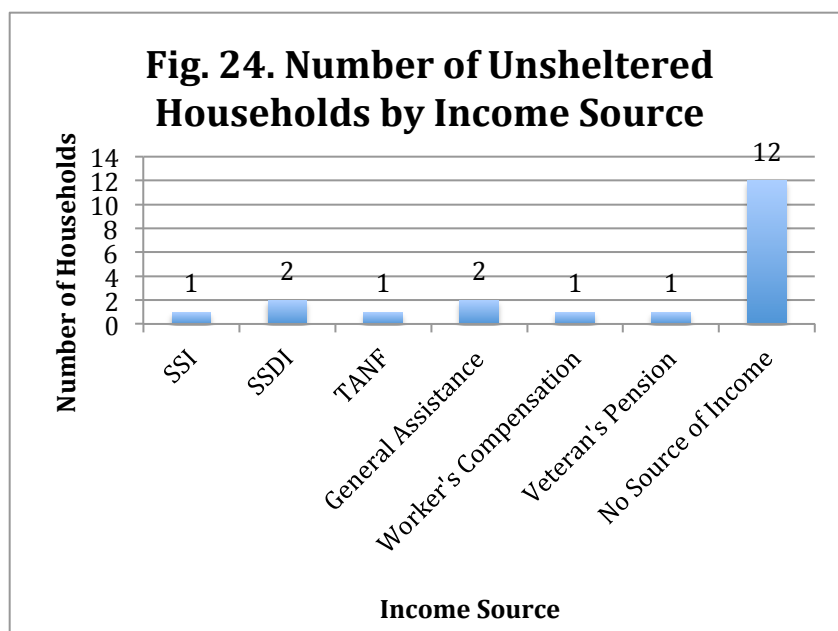

9 unsheltered households (32.1%) reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps (SNAP) and Medicaid were the top reported non-cash benefit among this group, with 32.1% and 25% receiving each of these benefits, respectively.

Length of Homelessness

As shown in Figure 25, more unsheltered homeless respondents reported that their households' most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for over a year, than any other length of time (42.9%). 25% of households reported they had been homeless between 6 months and 1 year. This means that 67.9% of unsheltered households had been homeless for more than 6 months.

Fig. 25. Number of Unsheltered Households by Length of Homelessness
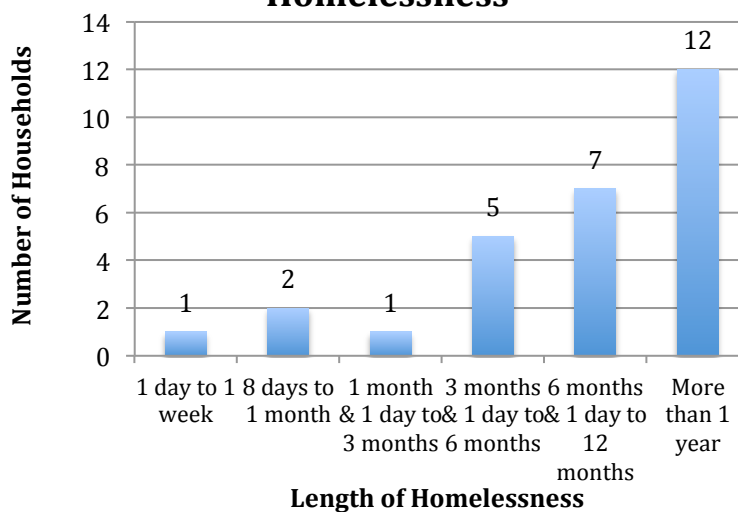
Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more unsheltered respondents said loss or reduction of job income or benefits (39.3%) than any other factor. As Figure 26 shows, other common factors reported included illness or injury and drug or alcohol abuse (21.4% each).
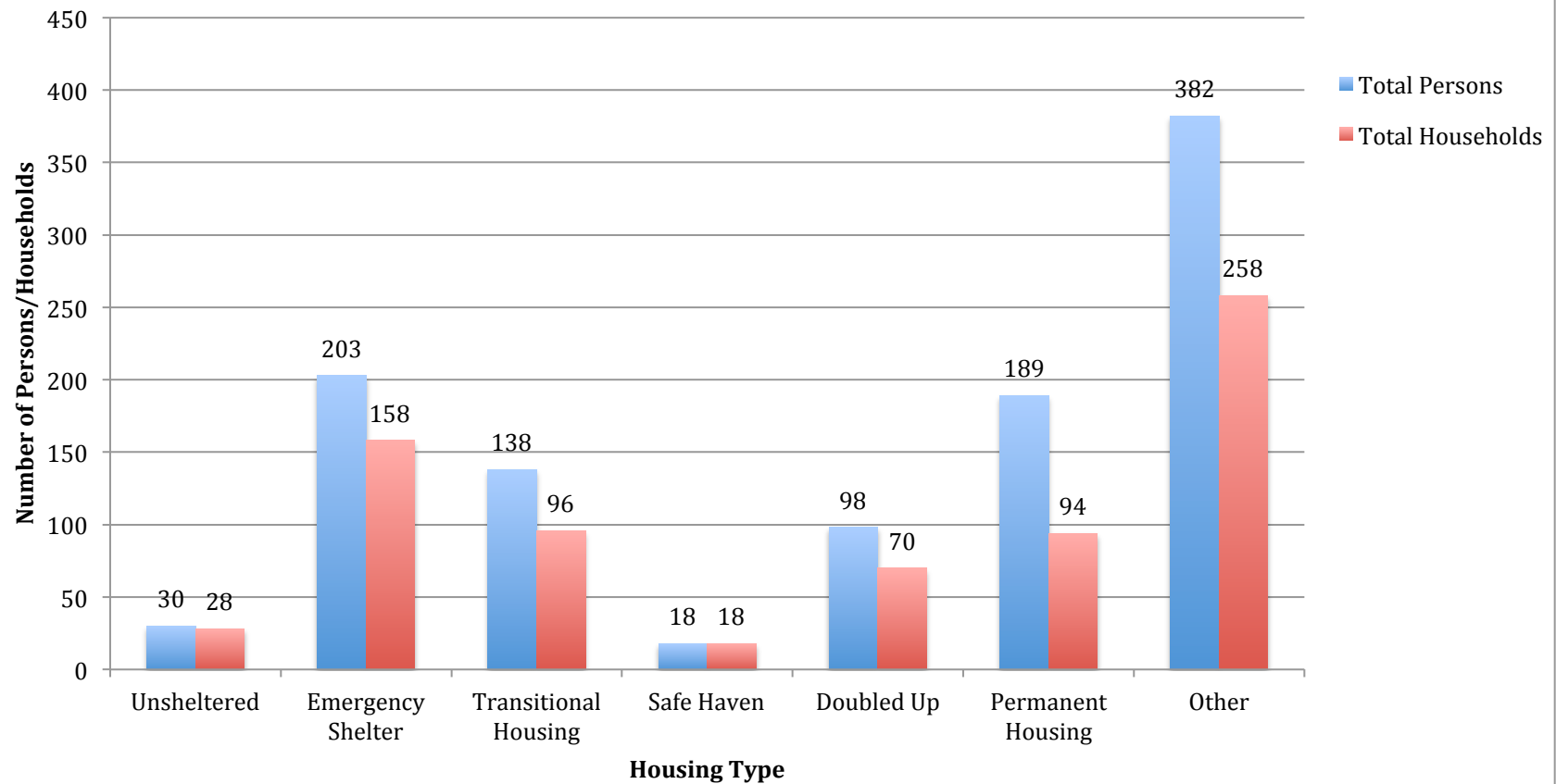
Fig. 26. Unsheltered Households by Cause of Homelessness
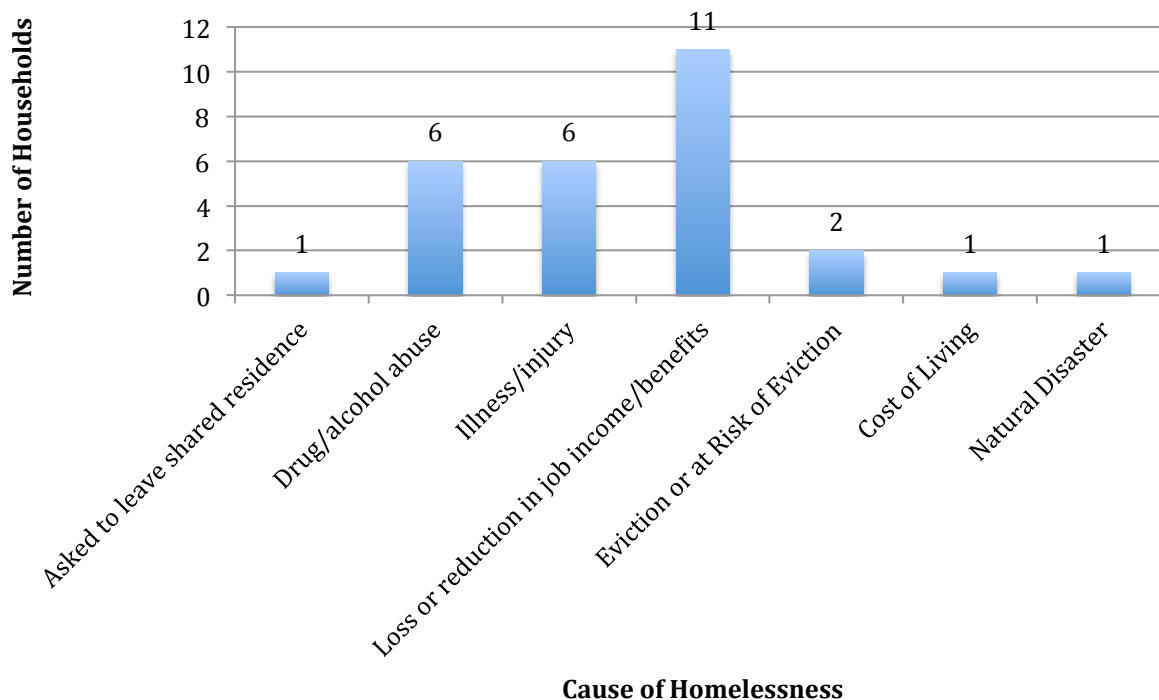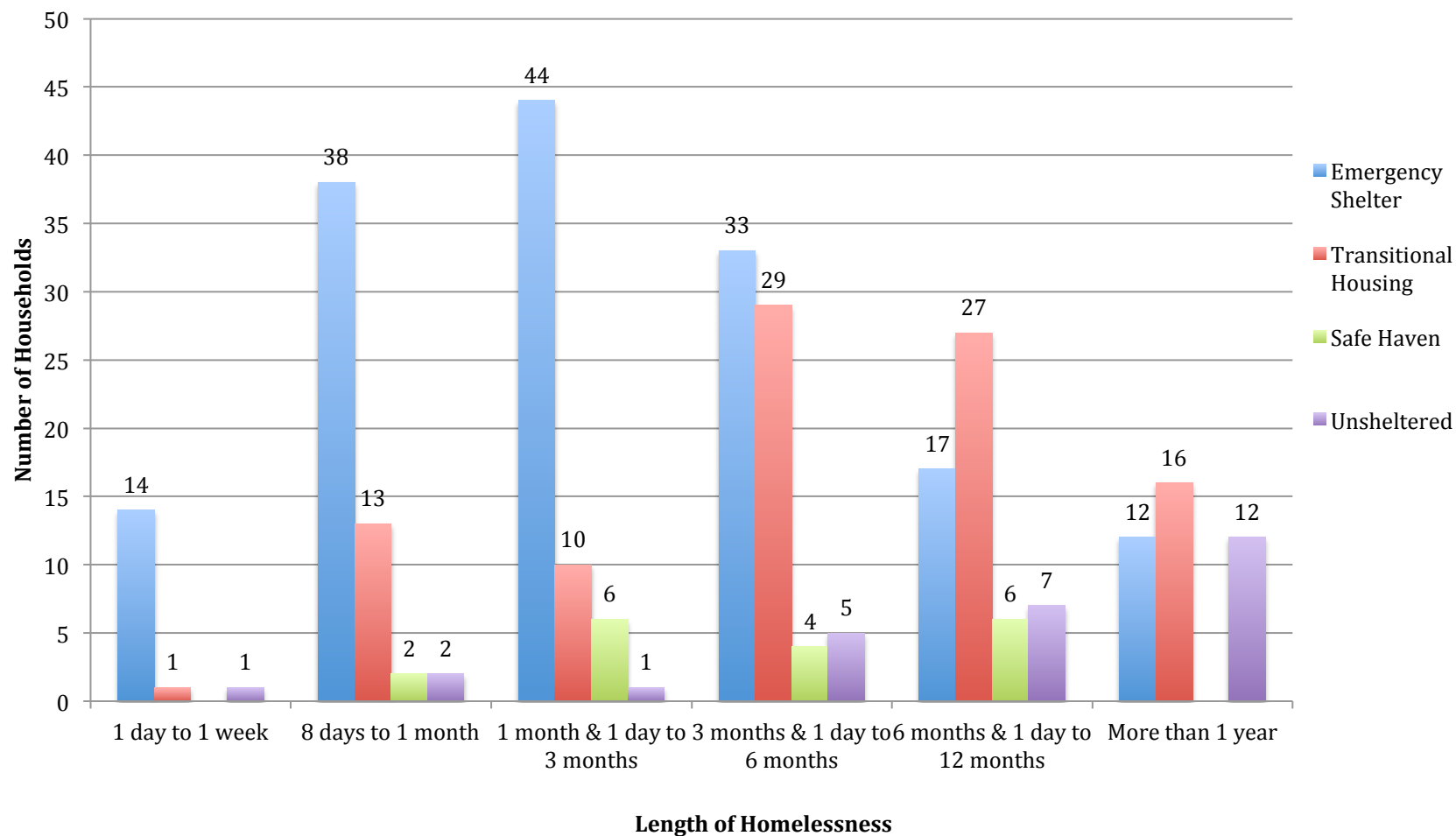
VI. Appendix

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

Legend:
- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Safe Haven
- Unsheltered

Y-axis: Number of Persons

X-axis: Age Range

Age Range	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Safe Haven	Unsheltered
Children (0-5)	14	15		
Children (6-17)	26	27		
Young Adults (18-24)	17	16	1	4
Adults (25-34)	39	30	7	5
Adults (35-44)	29	20	1	1
Adults (45-54)	54	21	7	16
Adults (55-64)	22	8	1	2
Adults 65+	2	1	1	2
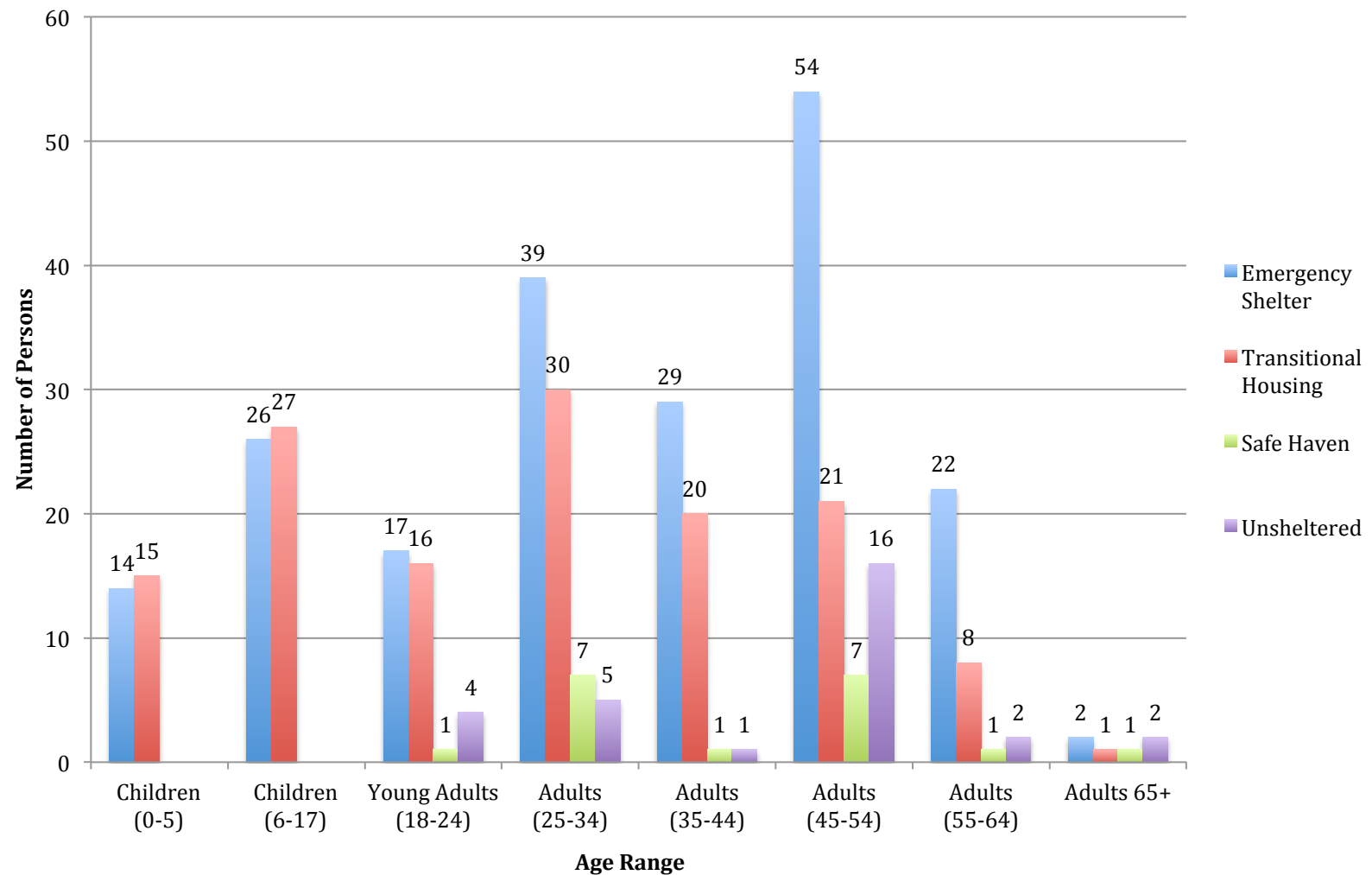
Fig. A.4. Number of Persons by Gender and Housing Situation

Legend:
- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Safe Haven
- Unsheltered

Male: Emergency Shelter 113, Transitional Housing 89, Safe Haven 13, Unsheltered 25
Female: Emergency Shelter 90, Transitional Housing 49, Safe Haven 5, Unsheltered 5

X-axis: Gender
Y-axis: Number of Persons
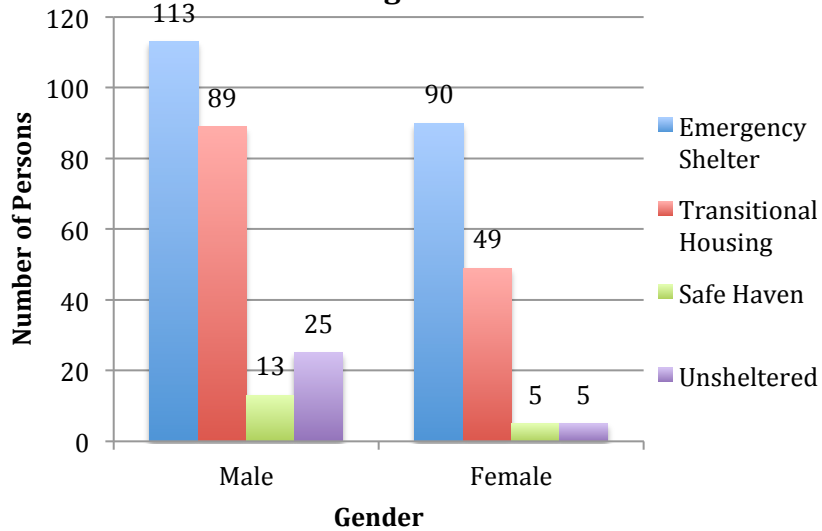
Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race

American Indian/Alaska Native: 3
Black/African-American: 134
Asian: 3
White: 214
Multi-Racial: 28

X-axis: Race
Y-axis: Number of Persons
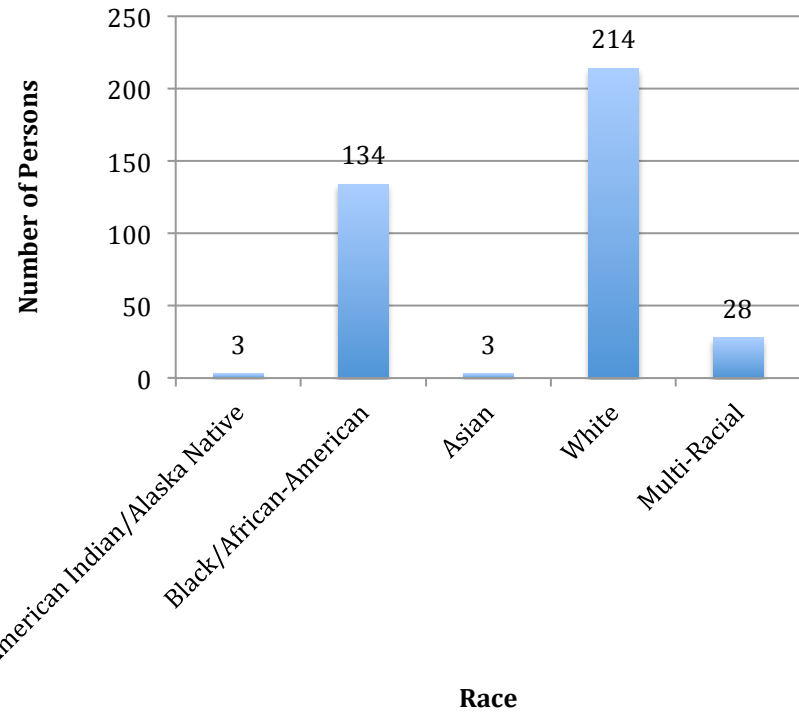
Fig. A.6. Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity

Hispanic: 68
Non-Hispanic: 314

X-axis: Ethnicity
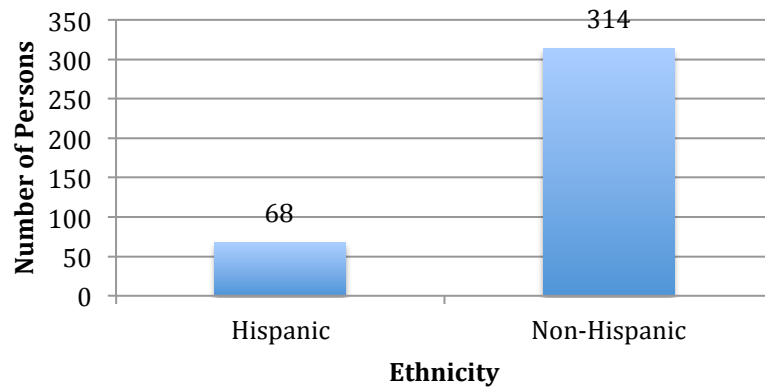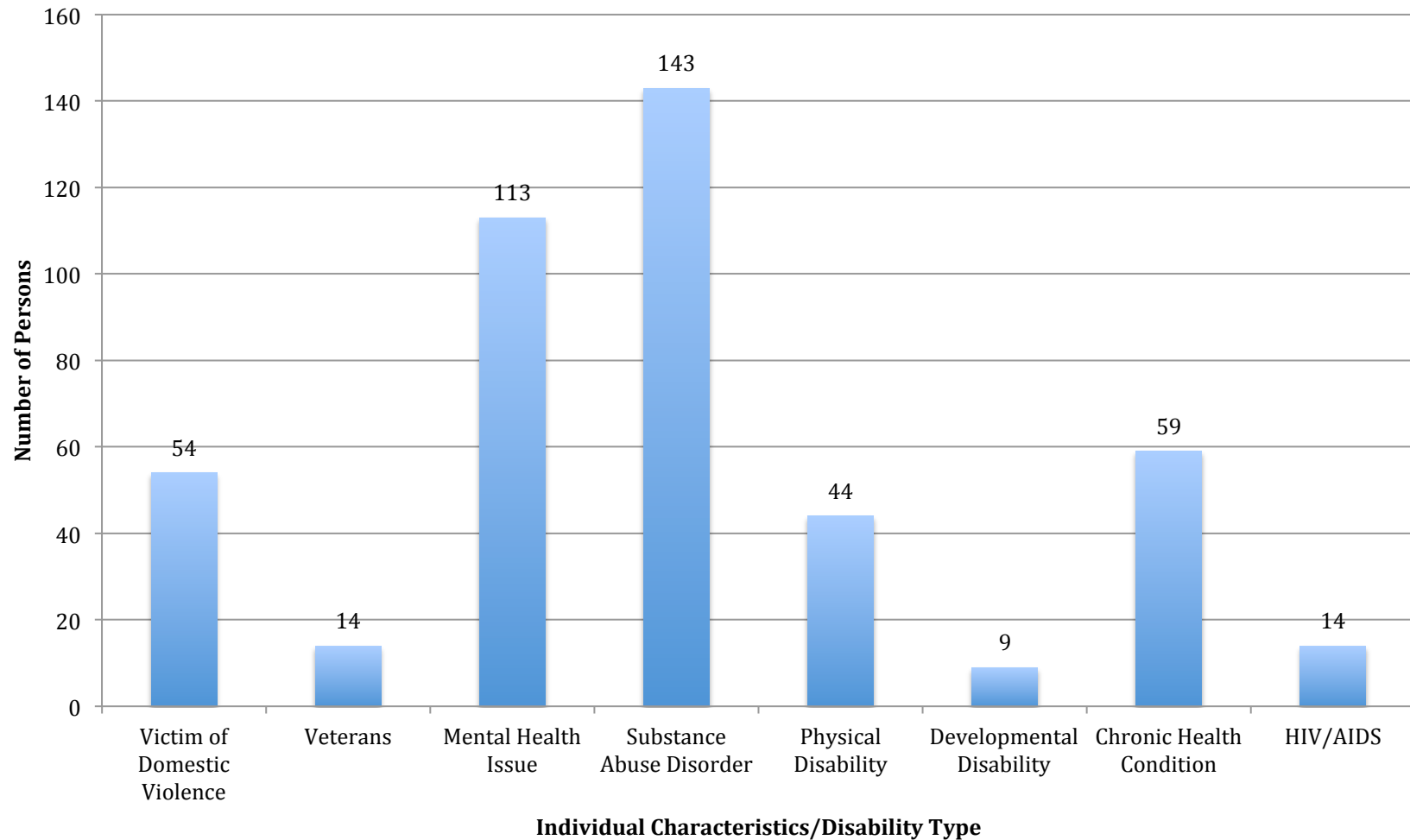Y-axis: Number of Persons

**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
Atlantic County	3
Bergen County	8
Camden County	3
Essex County	27
Florida	1
Hudson County	3
Hunterdon County	1
Mercer County	1
Middlesex County	14
Monmouth County	8
Morris County	**166**
Ocean County	3
Passaic County	12
Somerset County	3
Sussex County	5
Union County	5
Warren County	1

What was your residence prior to your current living situation?

Fig. A.9. Number of Homeless Households by Prior Residence
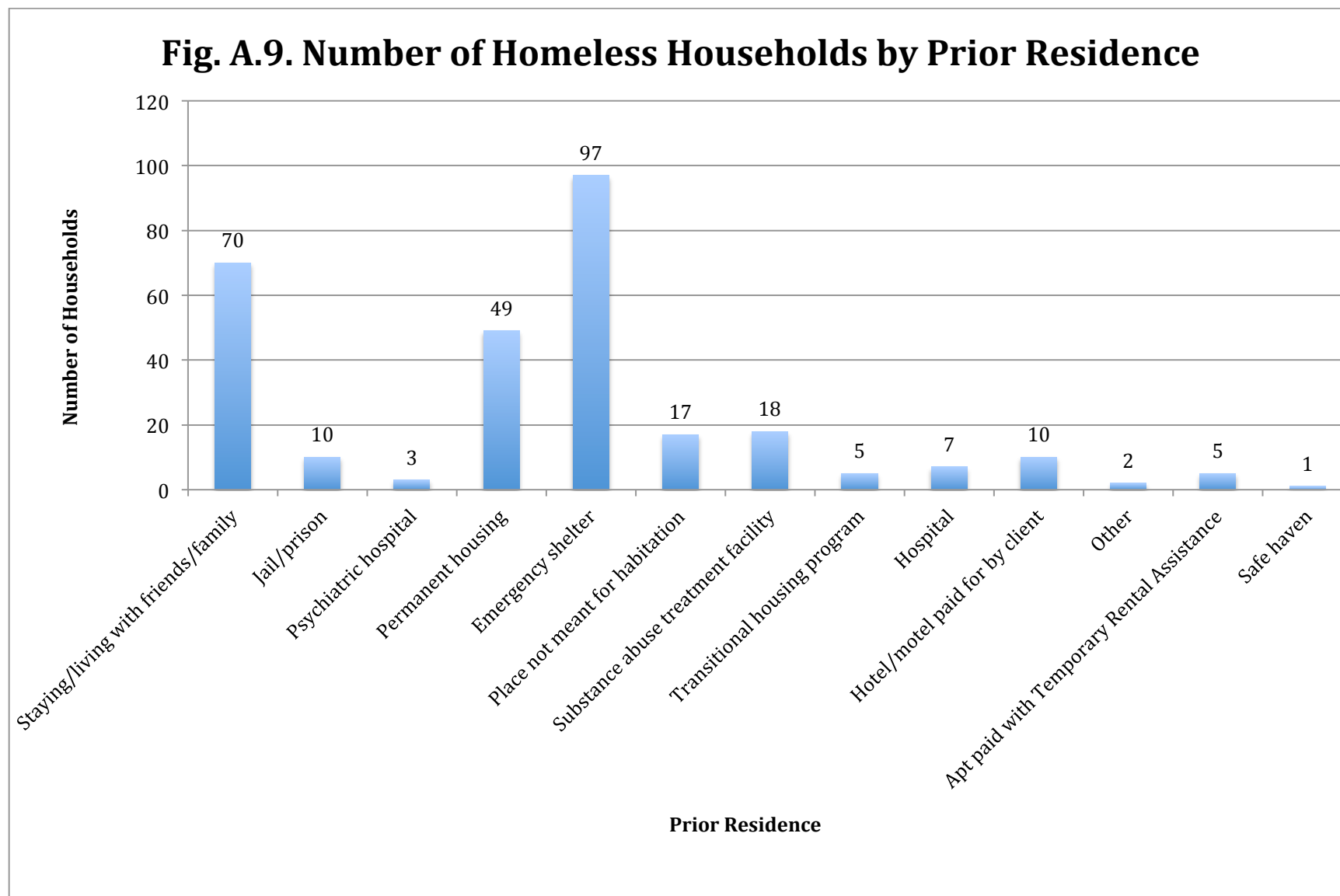
Which of the following sources of income or non-cash benefits do you, or anyone in your household, receive?
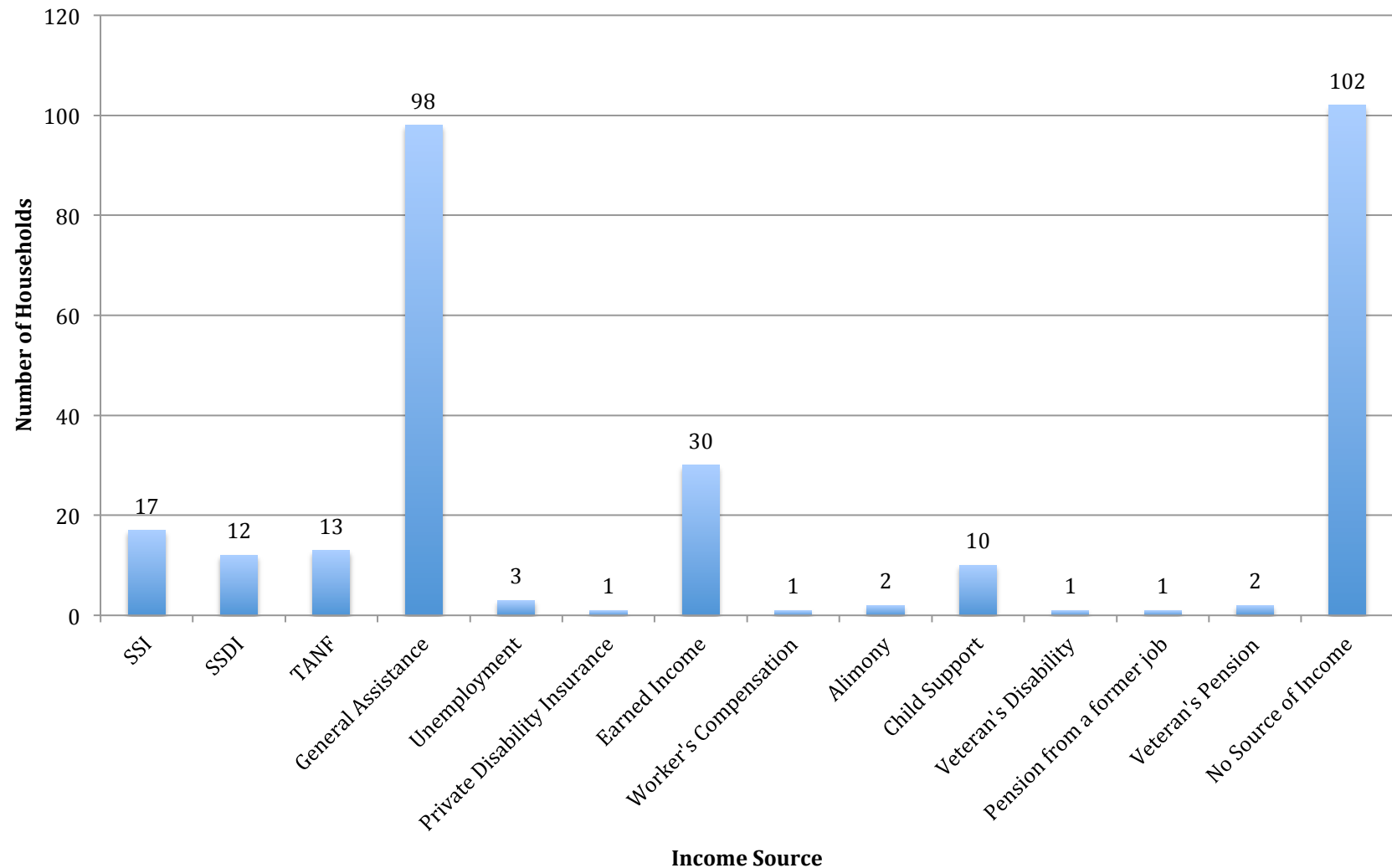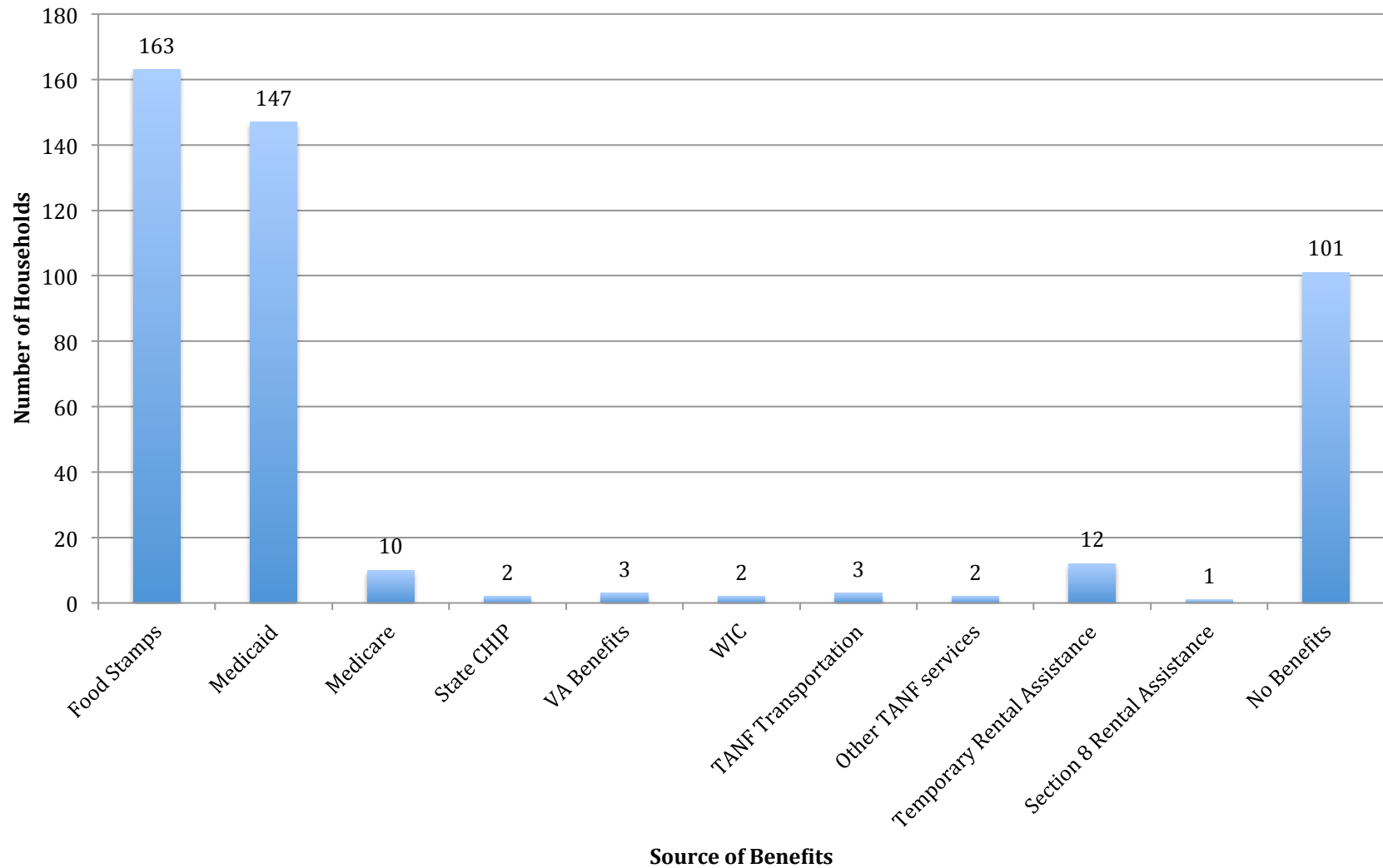
Fig. A. 10. Number of Households by Sources of Cash Income

Bar chart showing Number of Households (y-axis, 0 to 120) by Income Source (x-axis):

Income Source	Number of Households
SSI	17
SSDI	12
TANF	13
General Assistance	98
Unemployment	3
Private Disability Insurance	1
Earned Income	30
Worker's Compensation	1
Alimony	2
Child Support	10
Veteran's Disability	1
Pension from a former job	1
Veteran's Pension	2
No Source of Income	102

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

Bar chart showing Number of Households (y-axis) by Source of Benefits (x-axis):

- Food Stamps: 163
- Medicaid: 147
- Medicare: 10
- State CHIP: 2
- VA Benefits: 3
- WIC: 2
- TANF Transportation: 3
- Other TANF services: 2
- Temporary Rental Assistance: 12
- Section 8 Rental Assistance: 1
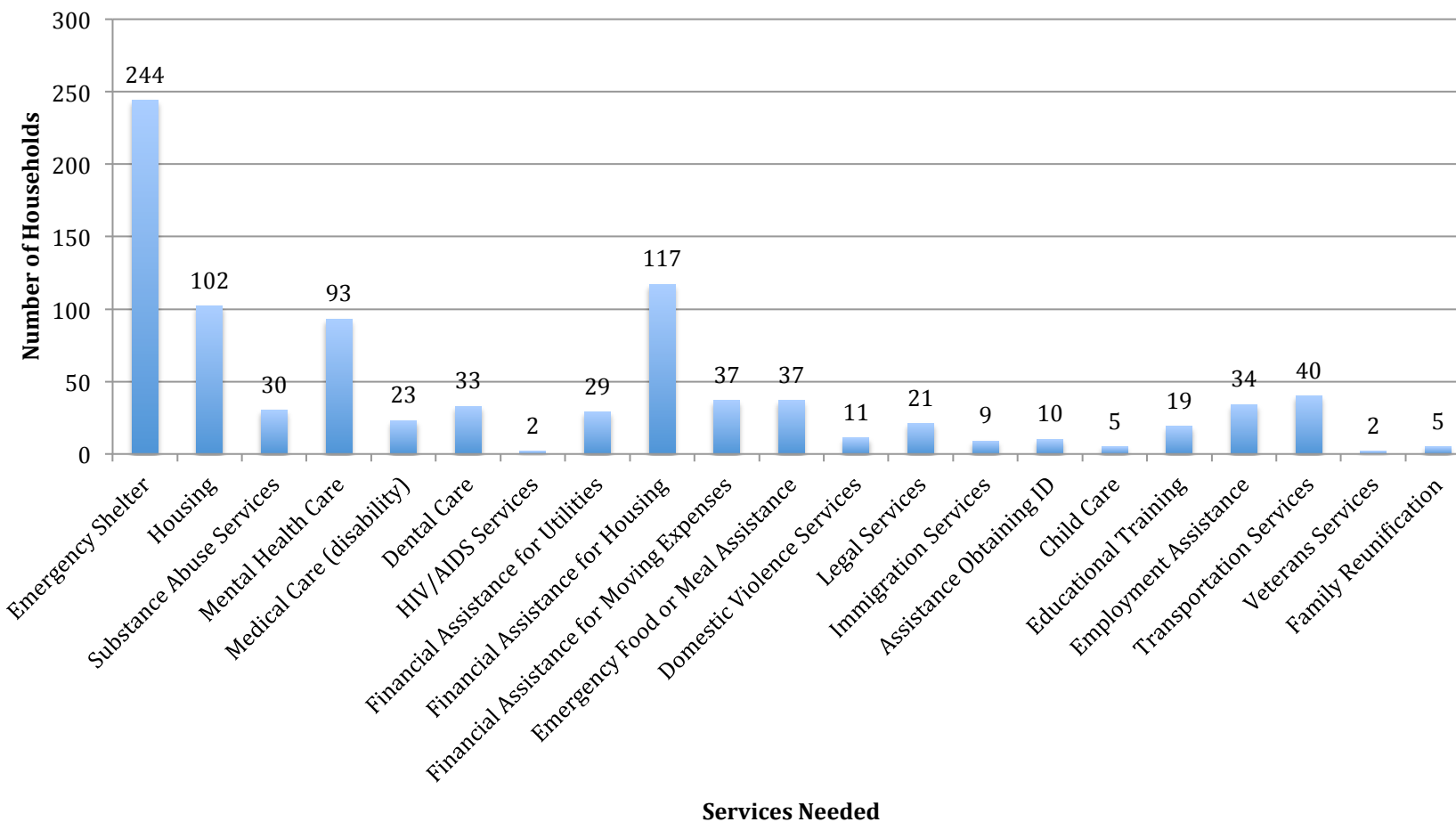- No Benefits: 101

What is your monthly household income?

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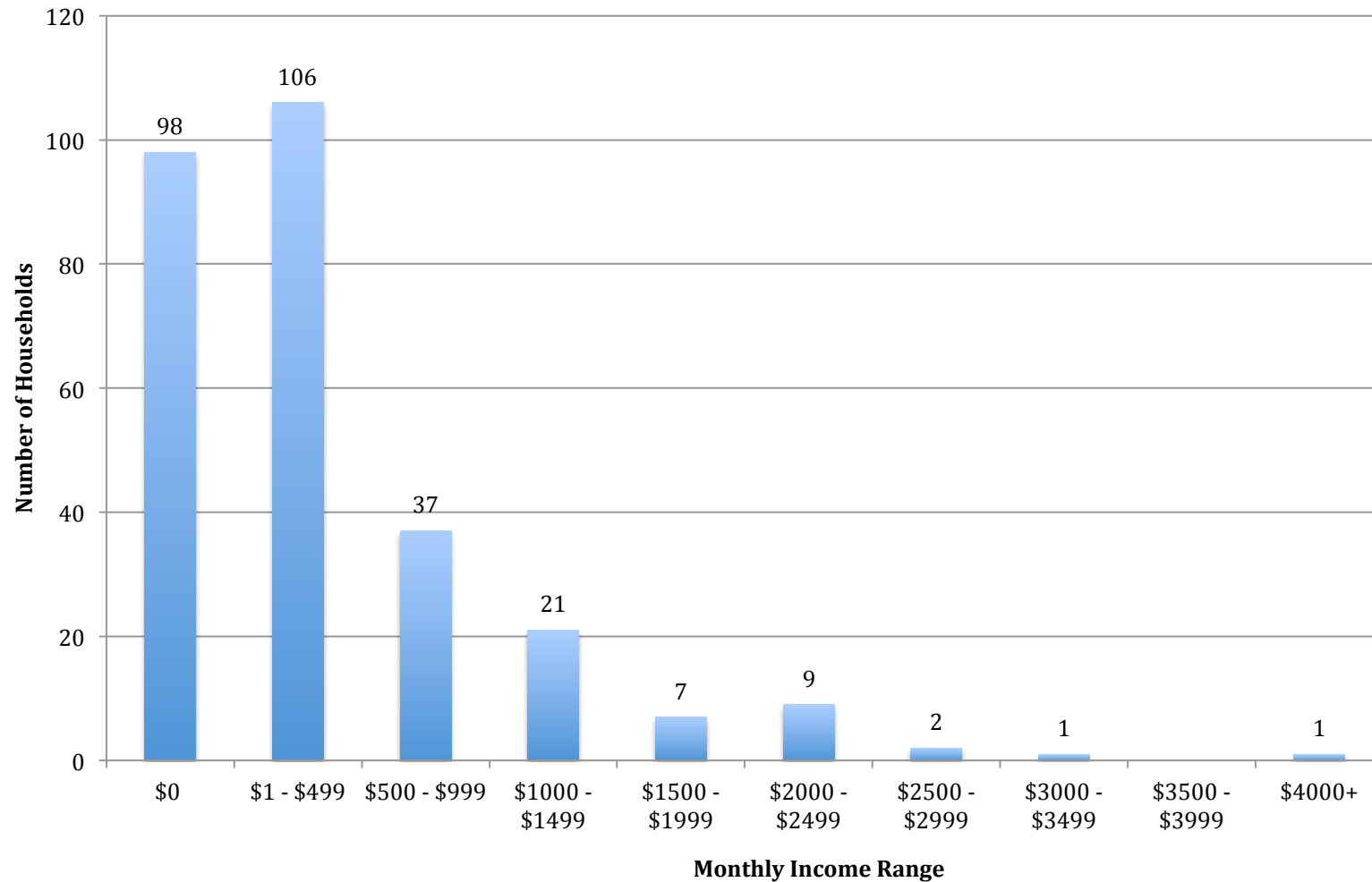
Would you, or anyone in your household, like to receive any of the following services?

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