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NJ
2014
Counts!

New Jersey'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
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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 9,202 households, including 13,900 persons, were experiencing homelessness in New Jersey, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 1,499 individuals, in 1,246 households, were identified as chronically homeless.
- 876 households, with 931 persons were unsheltered on the night of the count.

Figure i. Number of Homeless Persons by County and Percentage of State Total		
County	Total Homeless Persons	% of Total Homeless
Atlantic	546	4%
Bergen	371	3%
Burlington	1,660	12%
Camden	654	5%
Cape May	306	2%
Cumberland	228	2%
Essex	1,655	12%
Gloucester	585	4%
Hudson	821	6%
Hunterdon	255	2%
Mercer	632	5%
Middlesex	1,405	10%
Monmouth	632	5%
Morris	389	3%
Ocean	627	5%
Passaic	376	3%
Salem	38	0%
Somerset	323	2%
Sussex	374	3%
Union	1,691	12%
Warren	332	2%
Total	13,900	100%

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 28th, 2014, a total of 13,900 persons, in 9,202 households, were experiencing homelessness in New Jersey, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 1,898 persons (15.8%) from 2013.

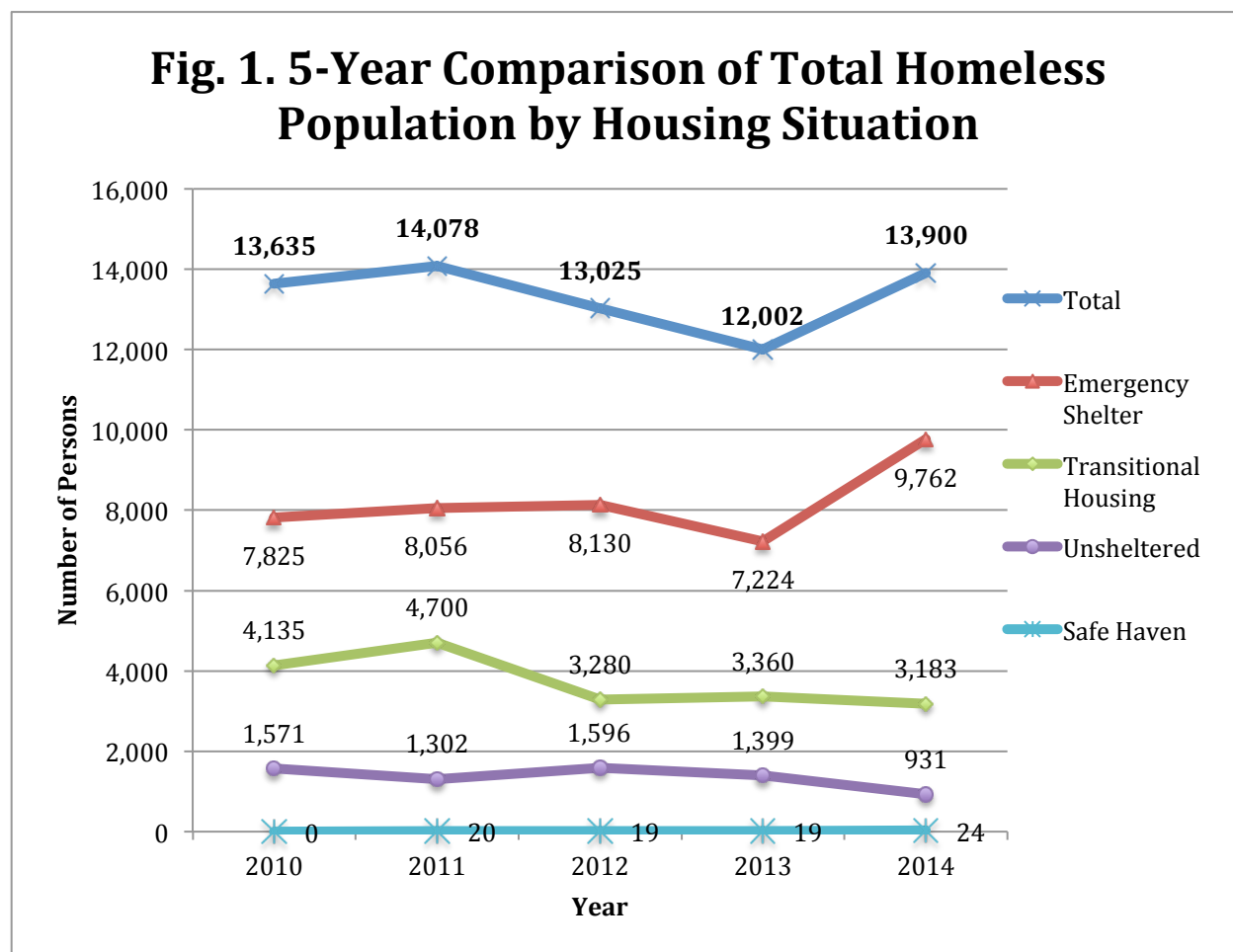
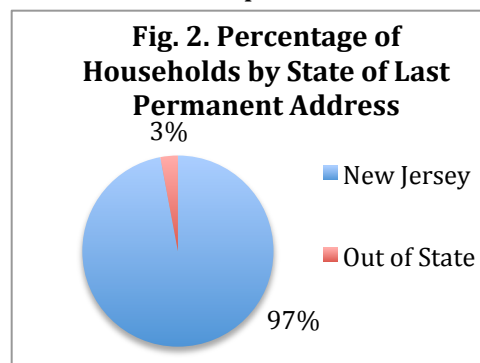


Figure 1 shows that, in 2014, 9,672 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 3,183 stayed in transitional housing, 24 were in safe havens, and 931 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. The number of those counted in emergency shelters rose by 2,538 persons (35%) in 2014. The totals for transitional housing and those living unsheltered, however, both show decreases, with 468 (33.4%) fewer unsheltered persons, and 177 fewer persons in transitional housing, a 5.3% decline.

Figure 1 also shows that, over the past five years, the total number of homeless persons has been fluctuating in New Jersey, with the highest count in 2011 (14,078). During the five-year period from 2010 to 2014, the overall number of homeless persons in New Jersey has risen by 265 persons (1.9%).



As Figure 2 shows, 3% of the homeless respondents in New Jersey in 2014 reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the state.

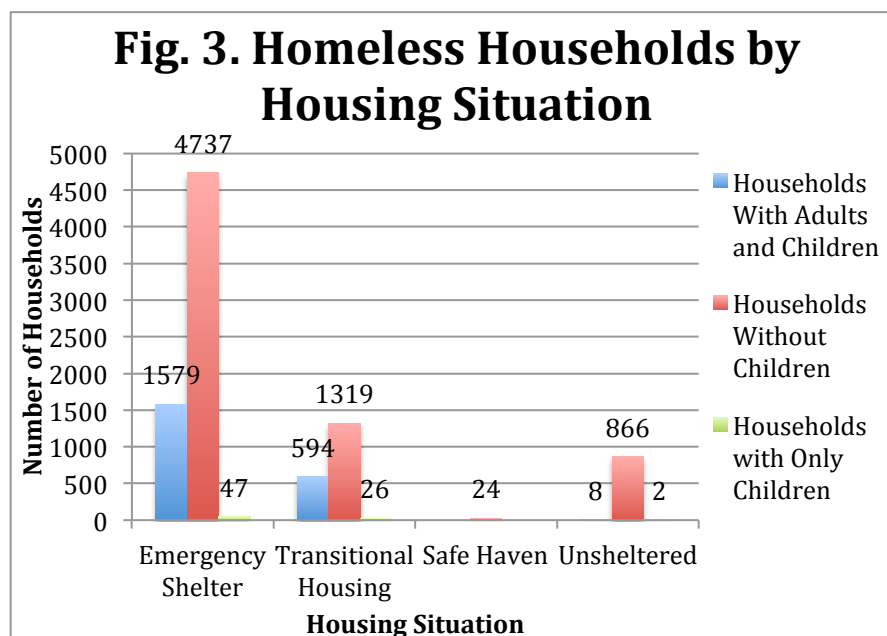
Homeless Families and Individuals

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 9,202 homeless households counted in New Jersey in 2014, 2,181 (23.7%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. This is an increase of 193 (9.7%) families from 2013. These families included 6,598 persons, including 3,992 children under age 18 (increase of 4.6%, 176 children from 2013). The average family size was 3 persons. Figure 3 shows that 1,579 families were staying in emergency shelter (72.4%, 4,762 persons), and 594 were in transitional housing programs for the homeless (27.2%, 1,811 persons). There were 8 unsheltered families with adults and children (0.4%, 25 persons).

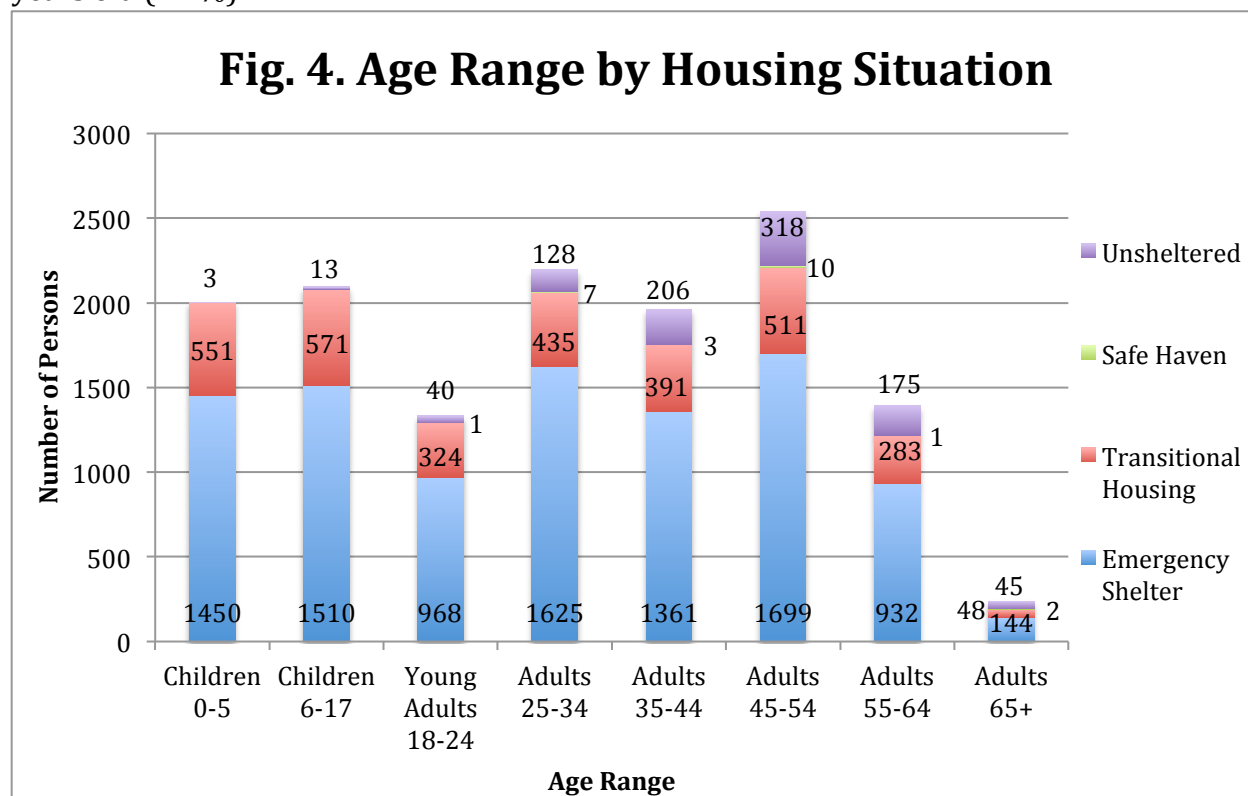
6,946 (75.5%) of the homeless households in New Jersey were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 7,196 adult individuals. 4,737 (68.2%, 4,922 persons) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 1,319 (19%, 1,319 persons) were in transitional housing, 24 (0.3%, 24 persons) were in safe havens, and 866 (12.5%, 904 persons) were unsheltered.

As Figure 3 indicates, 75 (0.8%) households with only children under 18 years old were reported in 2014. 47 (62.6%, 78 persons) of these unaccompanied youth households were staying in emergency shelter, 26 (34.6%, 26 persons) were in transitional housing, and 2 (2.7%, 2 persons) were unsheltered on the night of the count.



Demographics

There were a total of 1,333 (9.6%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 8,324 (60%) adults over age 24, and 4,098 (29.5%) children under 18 years old experiencing homelessness on the night of the count. Figure 4 shows the age range most represented is Adults between 45 and 54 (2,538 persons, 18.3%). There were also 239 adults over 65 years old (1.7%).

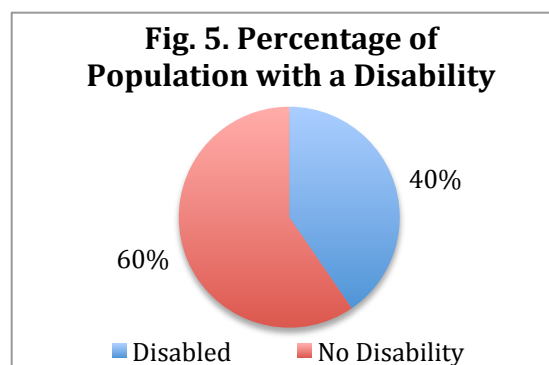


53.6% of homeless respondents were male, 46.4% were female, and 3 (0.02%) were transgendered.

50.5% of respondents identified their race as Black or African-American, making this the largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported. The next largest group self-identified as White (45.7%), followed by those identifying as Multi-Racial (2.4%), Asian (0.7%), American Indian or Alaska Native (0.6%), and Pacific Islander (0.01%) With regard to ethnicity, 20% of respondents identified themselves as Hispanic.

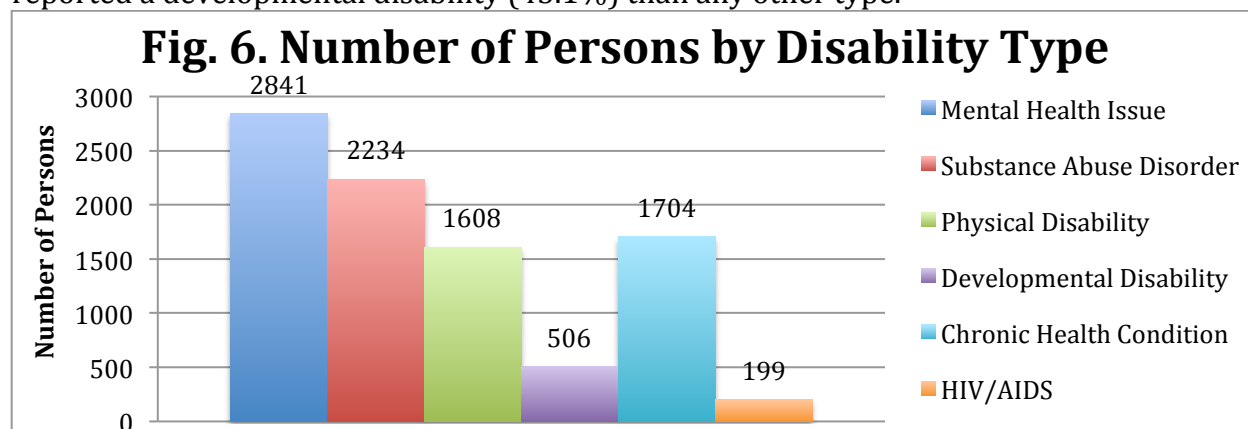
Disabilities

Figure 5 illustrates that 40% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 54.4% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 7.5% of children. Figure 6 shows the number of the



homeless persons that identified as having various disabilities. The most common disabilities included mental health issues and substance abuse disorders.

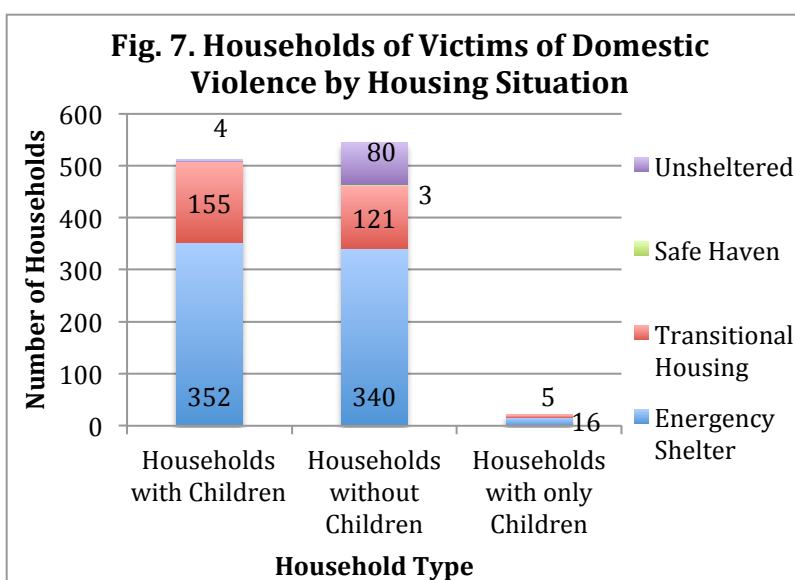
Among disabled adults, 53.6% reported mental health issues making this the most prevalent disability (28.6% of all homeless adults). More disabled homeless children reported a developmental disability (43.1%) than any other type.



Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in New Jersey, 1,076 homeless households (11.7% of all households) reported having a victim of domestic violence. The slim majority (50.6%) of these households were adult-only households. 21 (1.9%) of these victims were in youth-only households; 5 in transitional housing, 16 in emergency shelter. 511

(47.5%) of the victim households were families with at least 1 adult and 1 child. 352 (68.9%) of the victim families were in emergency shelter, 511 (30.3%) were in transitional housing, and 4 (0.8%) were unsheltered on the night of the count.



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.

639 homeless veterans were counted on the night of the count in 2014. 627 (98.1%) were members of adult-only households and 10 (1.6%) were part of families with at least one adult and one child. The largest contingent of homeless veterans was found to be staying in transitional housing (44.3%). In addition, 278 veterans were in emergency shelters (43.5%), and 75 were unsheltered (11.7%).

Homeless veterans were predominantly male (93.7%).

The most common racial background identified among veteran respondents was Black or African American (55.4%); 42.4% identified as White, 0.8% identified as Multi-Racial, 0.6% as Asian, and 0.5% as American Indian or Alaska Native. Figure 9 illustrates the percentage of homeless veterans by age range.

55 veterans reported being victims of domestic violence. 504 veterans, 78.9%, reported having some kind of disability. The most common disability among these was substance abuse disorders which affected 313 veterans (49%), followed by 288 with mental health issues (45.1%), 224 (35.1%) reported chronic health conditions, 197 veterans (30.8%) identified a physical disability, 45 (7%) a developmental disability, and 19 (3%) had HIV/AIDS. The four types of services that homeless veterans sought the most were emergency shelter (54%), financial assistance for housing (28.6%), housing (26.1%), and mental health care (21.6%).

Income and Benefits

Among all homeless households on the night of the count, 28.1% had no source of income, and 4% reported receiving earned income. The three most common sources of income among respondent households were General Assistance (GA), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and SSI with 23.9%, 18.6%, and 12.5% receiving each, respectively.

Fig. 8. Number of Veterans by Housing Situation

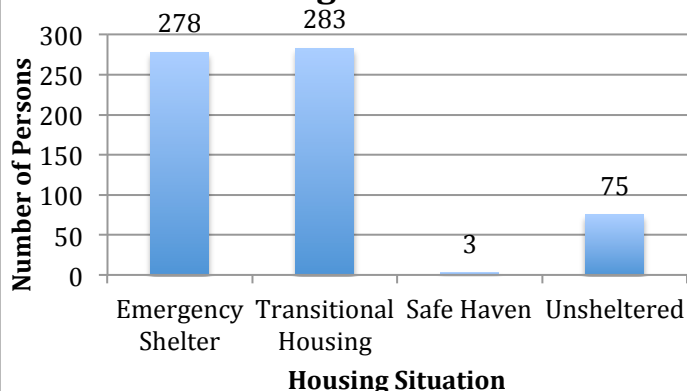


Fig. 9. Percentage of Veterans by Age Range

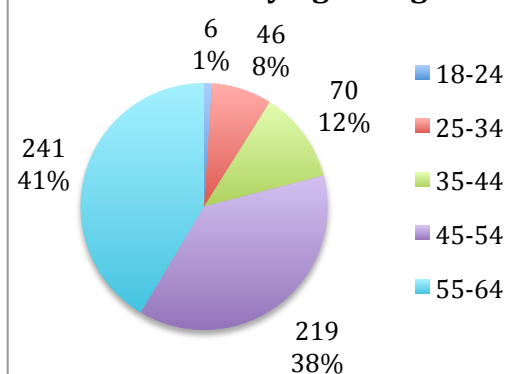


Fig. 10. Number of Households by Income Type

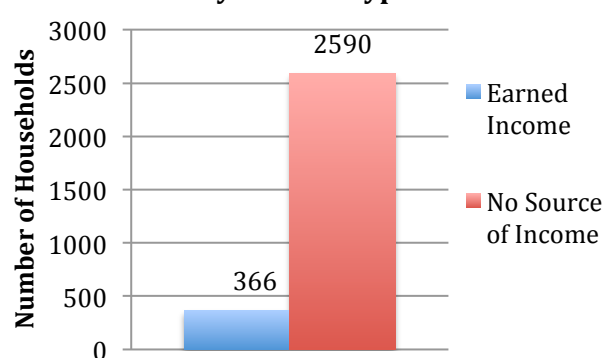
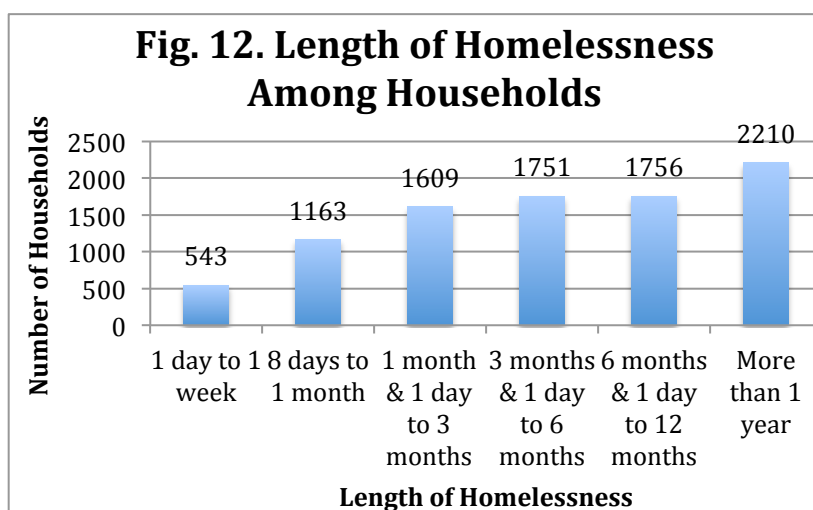


Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation				
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Safe Haven	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	\$518.01	\$495.85	\$499.95	\$368.65

24% 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 55.1% of households. 42.5% were receiving Medicaid, and 11.6% were receiving Temporary Rental Assistance from a local Board of Social Services.

Length of Homelessness

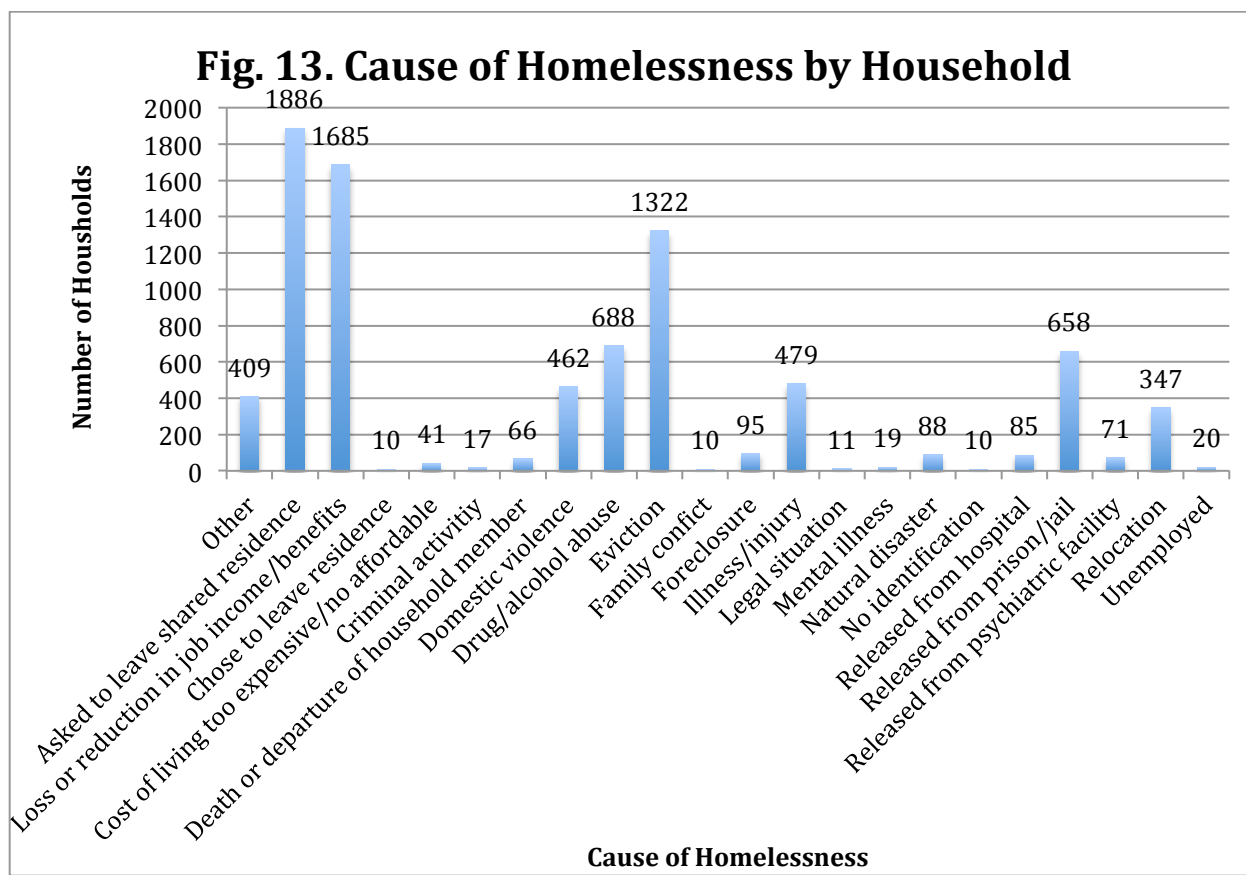
2,210 (24%) of the homeless households reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year. This was the most common response among homeless households, followed by those who had been homeless between 6 months and 1 year (1,756 households, 19.1%). 43.1% of all 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 households attributed their homelessness to being asked to leave a shared residence (1886 households, 20.4%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factor reported was a loss or reduction in their job income or benefits (18.3%) followed by eviction (14.4%).

When households were asked ‘what was your residence prior to your current living situation?’ more said they were staying or living with friends or family (31.7%) than any other type of residence. 22.2% 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

1,246 households, made up of 1,499 persons, were chronically homeless in New Jersey, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 278 persons, or 22.7% from 2013. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness in New Jersey was 10.8%.

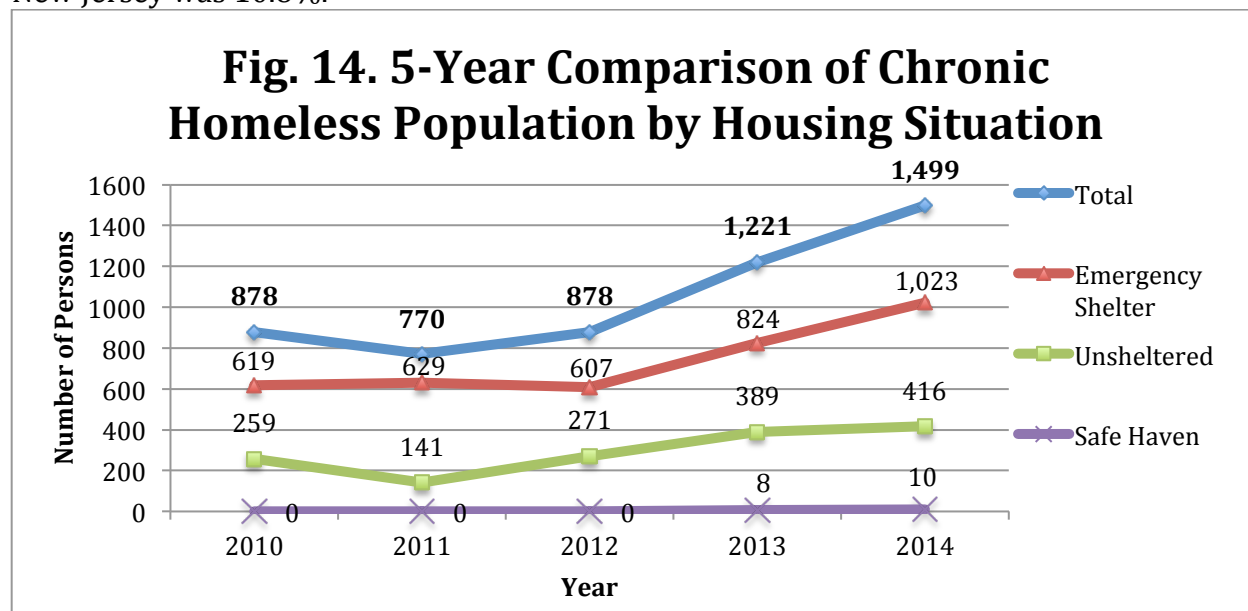
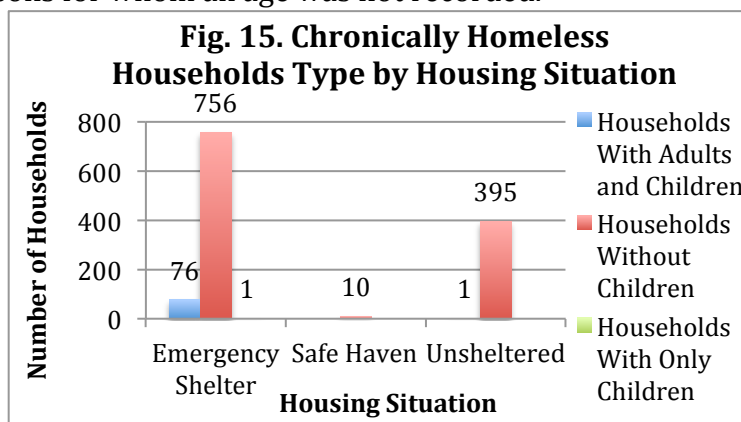


Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless respondents who were in emergency shelters or living unsheltered in New Jersey from 2010 to 2014. Over the past three years the total of chronically homeless persons has risen steadily overall, and across all housing situations. Since 2010, the number of chronically homeless persons has increased by 70.7%, from 878 to 1,499 persons. The largest increase over this period can be seen in the number of those staying in emergency shelter (404 persons, 65.3%).

The total number of chronically homeless households and persons in this 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, the 2014 number also includes any adults who were part of an adult-only couple with a chronically homeless individual, any youth in youth-only households, and any persons for whom an age was not recorded.

Families and Individuals

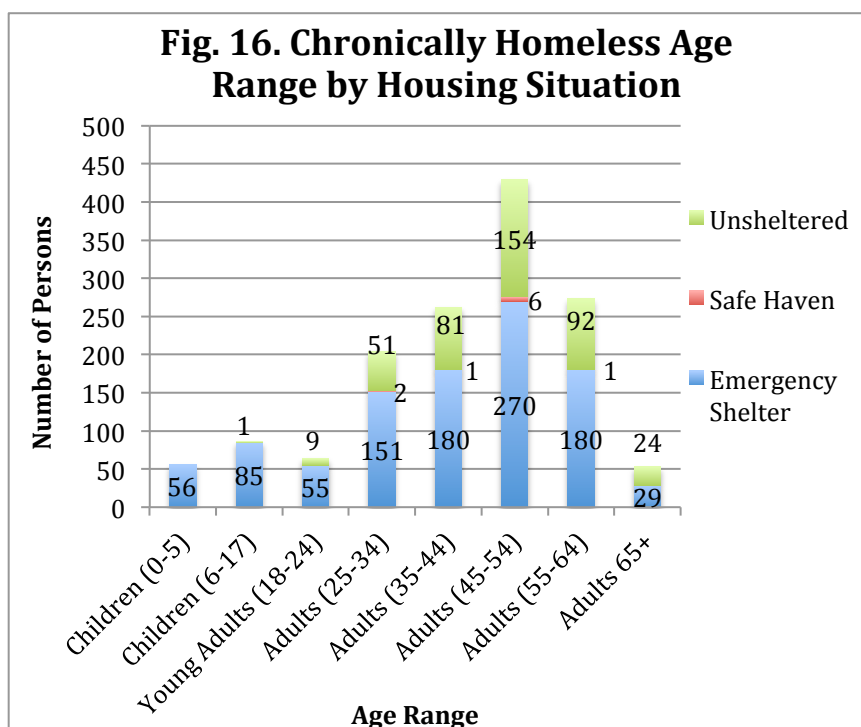
Of the 1,246 chronically homeless households counted in 2014, 77 (6.2%) were households with at least 1 adult and 1 child; 1 less than 2013. 1 unsheltered family was counted (1.3%).



1,161 (93.2%) chronically homeless persons were in adult-only households. 756 (65.1%) of these were staying in emergency shelters on the night of the count, 10 (0.8%) were in safe havens, and 395 (34%) were unsheltered.

Demographics

Of the 1,499 total chronically homeless persons, 64 (4.3%) were between 18 and 24 years old and 142 (9.5%) were children 17 or younger. The largest number of chronically homeless persons (430, 28.7%) in a single category fell between the ages of 45 and 54 years of age. Figure 16 shows that 53 (3.5%) of the chronically homeless persons were over the age of 65.

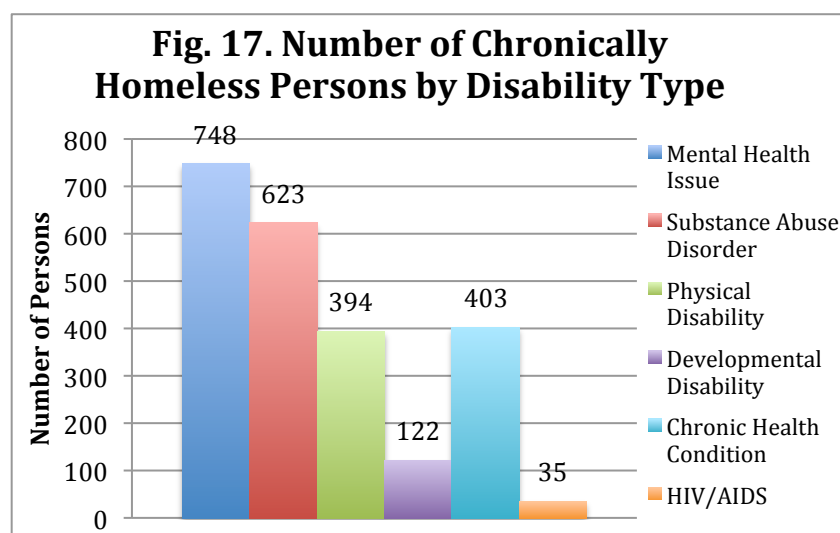


65.1% of chronically homeless respondents were male, 34.8% were female, and 0.07% were transgendered.

The largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported their race as White (51.3%). The next largest group self-identified as Black or African-American (45.6%), followed by persons identifying as Multi-Racial (2.1%). With regard to ethnicity, 12.4% 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 (49.9%) and substance abuse disorders (41.6%).



Subpopulations

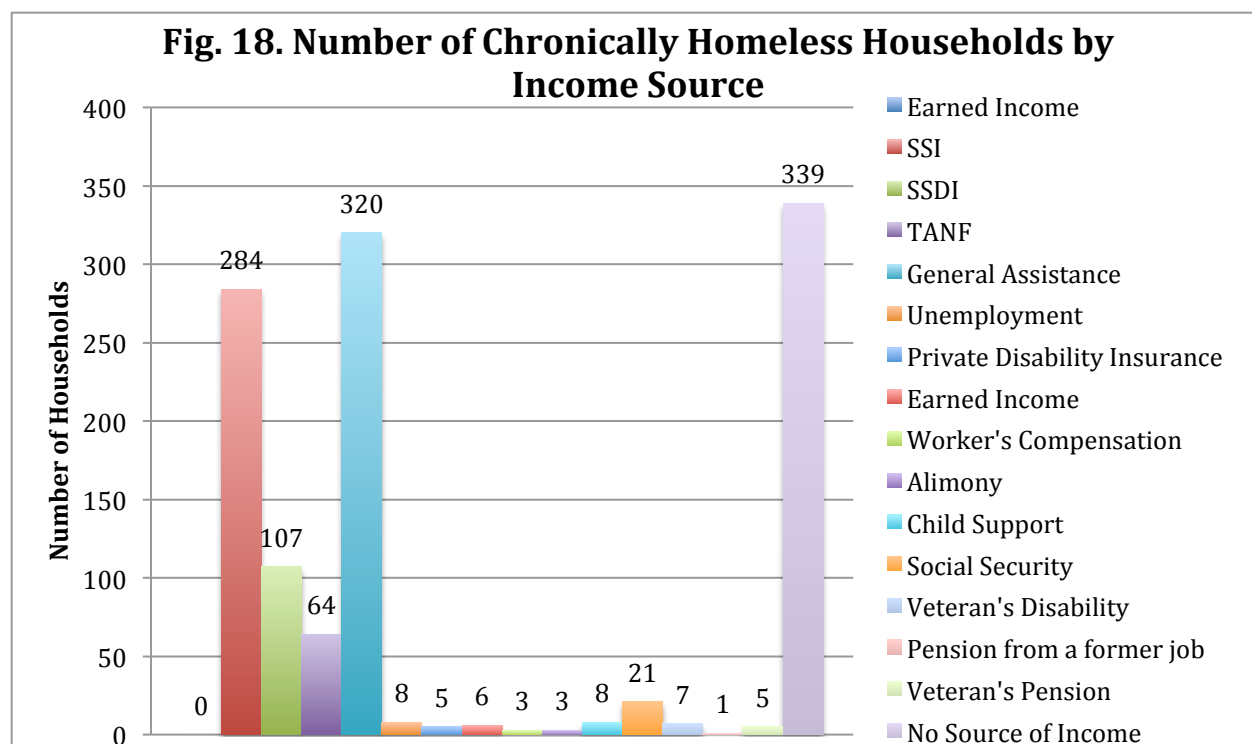
On the night of the count, 146 chronically homeless persons in New Jersey reported being victims of domestic violence (9.7%). 97 (66.4%) of these victims were staying in emergency shelters, including domestic violence shelters, 2 (1.4%) were in safe havens and 47 (32.2%) were unsheltered.

There were 105 veterans identified as chronically homeless on the night of the count (71.9%), 62 (59%) in emergency shelters, 3 (2.9%) in safe havens, and 40 (38.1%) unsheltered.

Income and Benefits

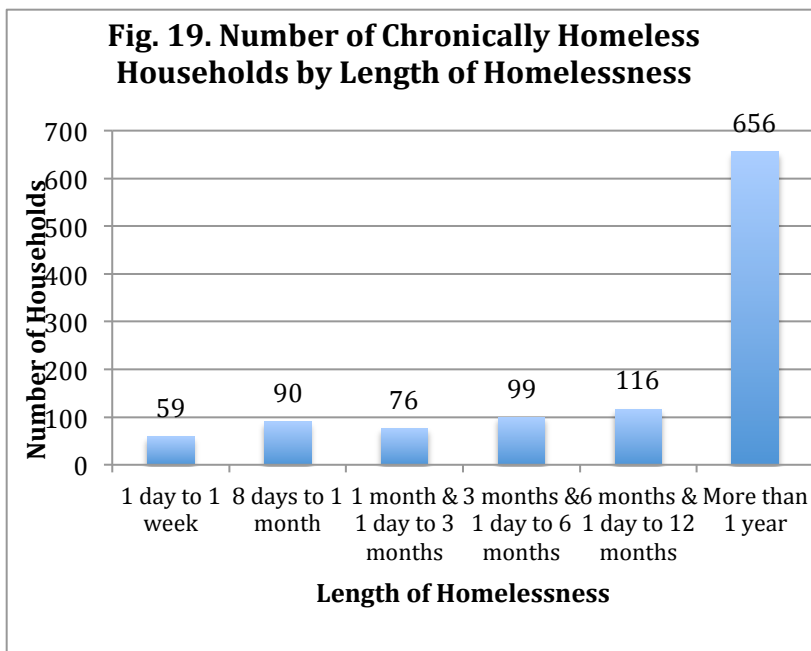
Among all the chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 27.2% reported receiving no type of cash income. Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. The most common source of cash income among all chronically homeless households was General Assistance, which was received by 25.7%, followed by SSI (284 households, 22.8%). No households reported having earned income.

21.1% of chronically homeless persons reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps (SNAP) was the top reported non-cash benefit among this population, with 49.2% reporting receiving each. The other most reported benefits were Medicaid (39.6%), Medicare (7.1%), and 4.3% were receiving Temporary Rental Assistance from a local Board of Social Services.



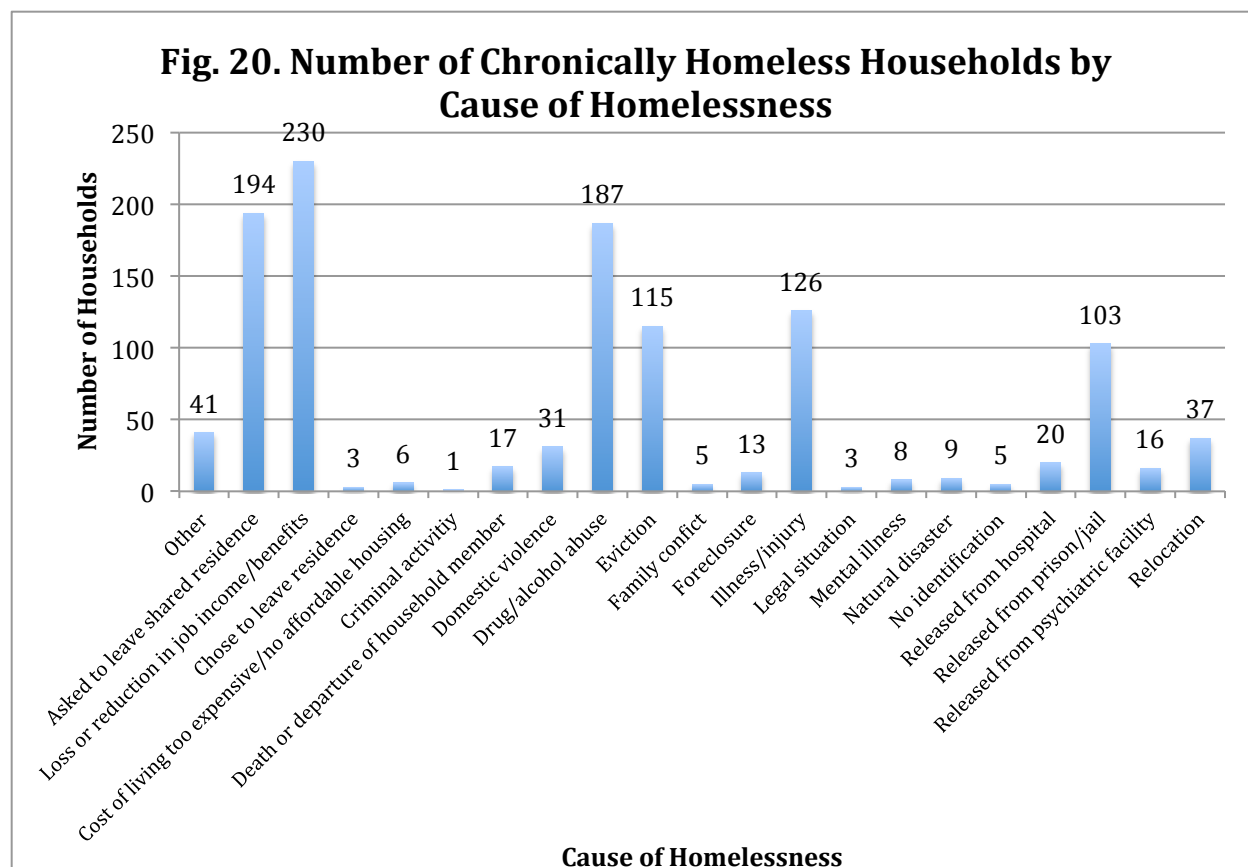
Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that 656 chronically homeless households (52.6%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year. This was the most common answer followed by 9.3% reporting being homeless between 6 months and 1 year.



Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more chronically homeless respondents cited a loss or reduction of job income or benefits (18.5%) than any other. As Figure 20 shows, the other most common factors reported included being asked to leave a shared residence (15.6%) and drug or alcohol abuse (15%).



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

876 households, made up of 931 persons, were living unsheltered in New Jersey, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count; a decrease of 468 persons (33.4%) compared to 2013. These 931 persons made up 6.7% of New Jersey's total 2014 homeless population.

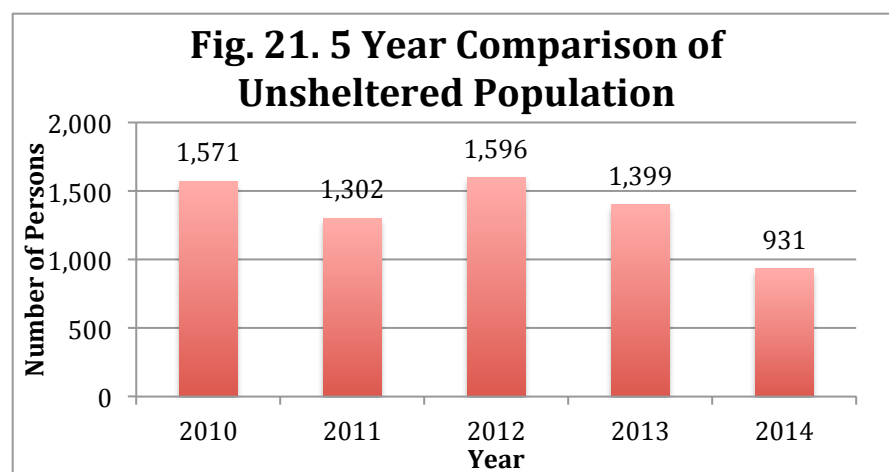


Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered respondents from 2010 to 2014. While numbers have fluctuated over the past five years, the total of unsheltered persons has decreased overall by 640 persons (40.7%).

Families and Individuals

Of the 876 unsheltered households counted in 2014, 8 (0.9%) were families with at least 1 adult and 1 child. There were 25 persons in these households.

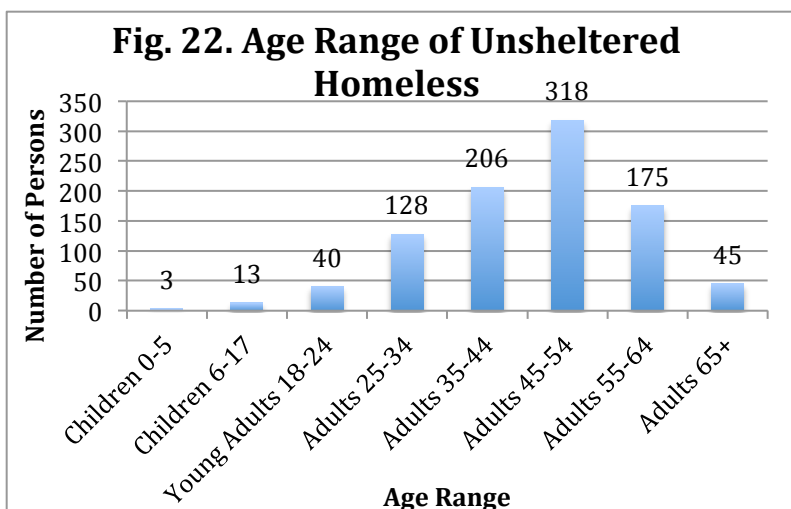
The major portion (866 households, 99.1%) were adult-only households, with a total of 904 persons.

2 (0.2%) youth-only households were also unsheltered in New Jersey in 2014. There were two unaccompanied youth in these households.

Demographics

The largest portion of the 931 unsheltered persons counted in 2014, 31.2%, was between 45 and 54 years old as Figure 22 illustrates.

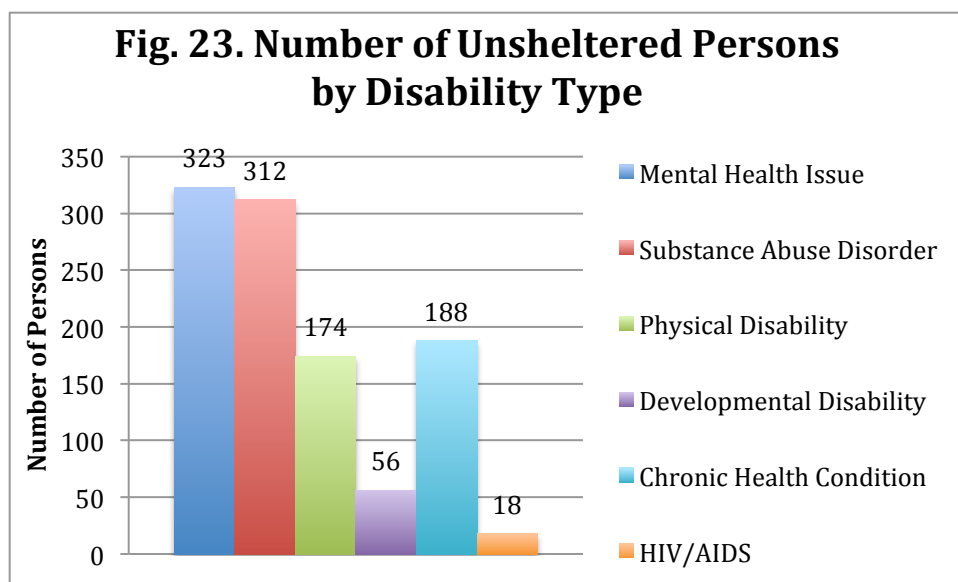
Most unsheltered persons were male (76.3%), 23.7% were female, and (0.01%) was transgendered. 49.7% of respondents identified their race as White and 47.1% identified as Black or African-American. 1.8% were Multi-Racial, 0.9% were Asian, and 0.5% were American or Alaska Native. 23.7% of respondents identified as Hispanic.



Disabilities

610 of the 931 unsheltered persons (65.5%) reported having some disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were mental health issues (34.7%) and substance abuse disorders (33.5%). The complete

numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.



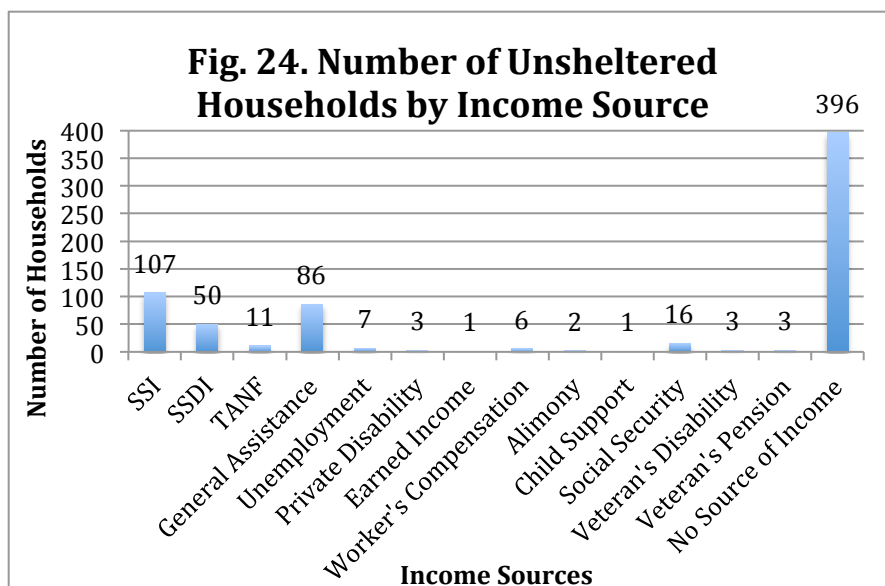
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 82 unsheltered homeless persons in New Jersey reported being victims of domestic violence (9.4%). 75 (91.4%) of these were single adults, while 5 (6.1%) were part of adult-only couples, and 2 (2.4%) were part of families with at least 1 adult and 1 child.

There were 75 (8.1%) unsheltered veterans identified on the night of the count.

Income and Benefits

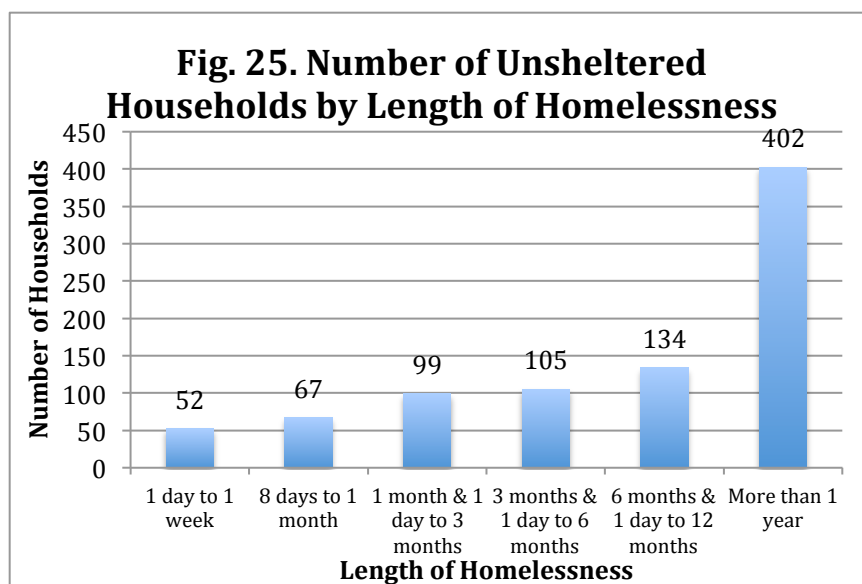
Among all the unsheltered households on the night of the count, 396 (45.2%) reported having no source of cash income. The average monthly income among unsheltered households was approximately \$369. 12.2% of unsheltered households received SSI, making it the most common source of income. Figure 24 shows the sources of income received.



277 unsheltered households (31.6%) 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 25.2% and 14.7% receiving each of these benefits, respectively. In addition, 6.2% reported receiving Medicare.

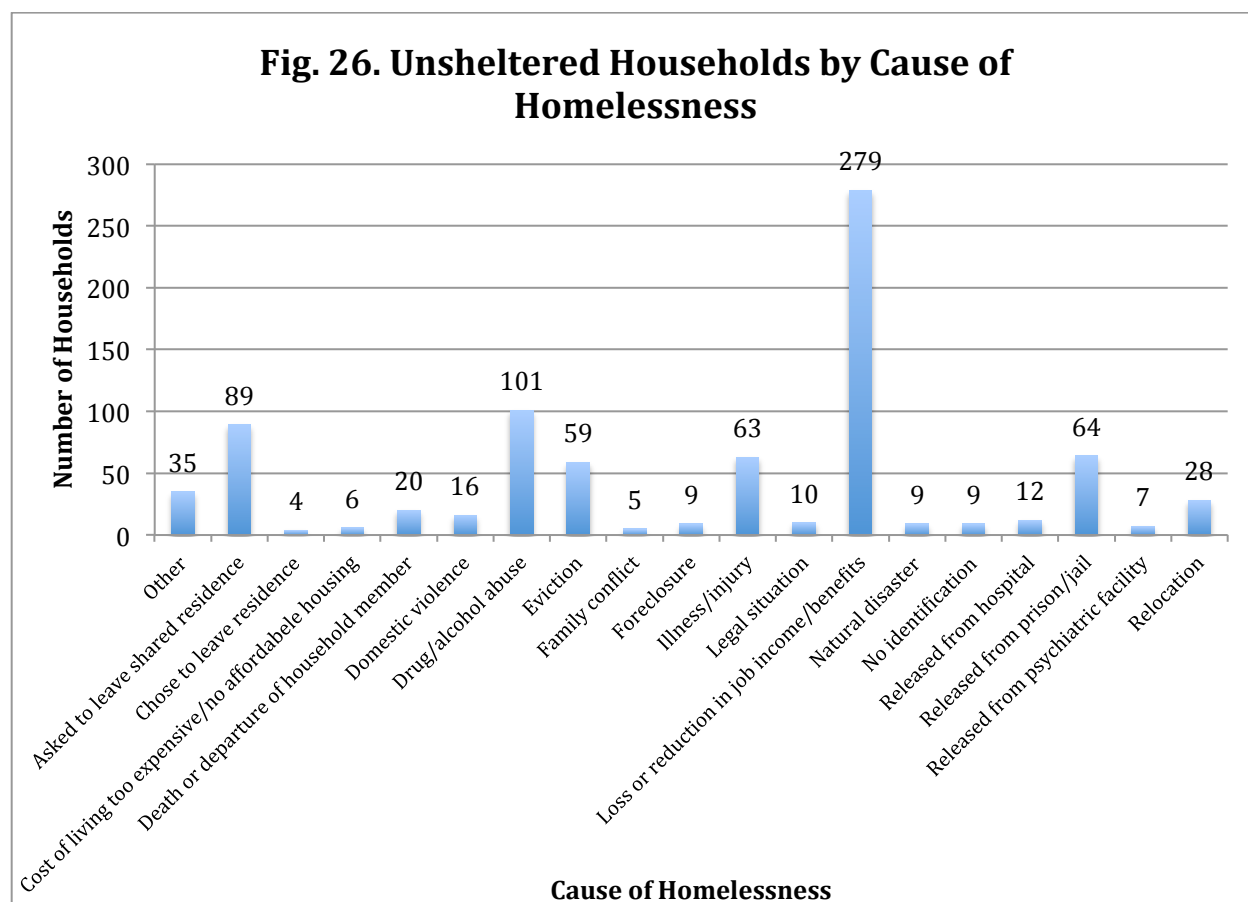
Length of Homelessness

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 (45.9%). 15.2% of households reported they had been homeless between 6 months and 1 year. This means that 61.2% of unsheltered households had been homeless for more than 6 months.



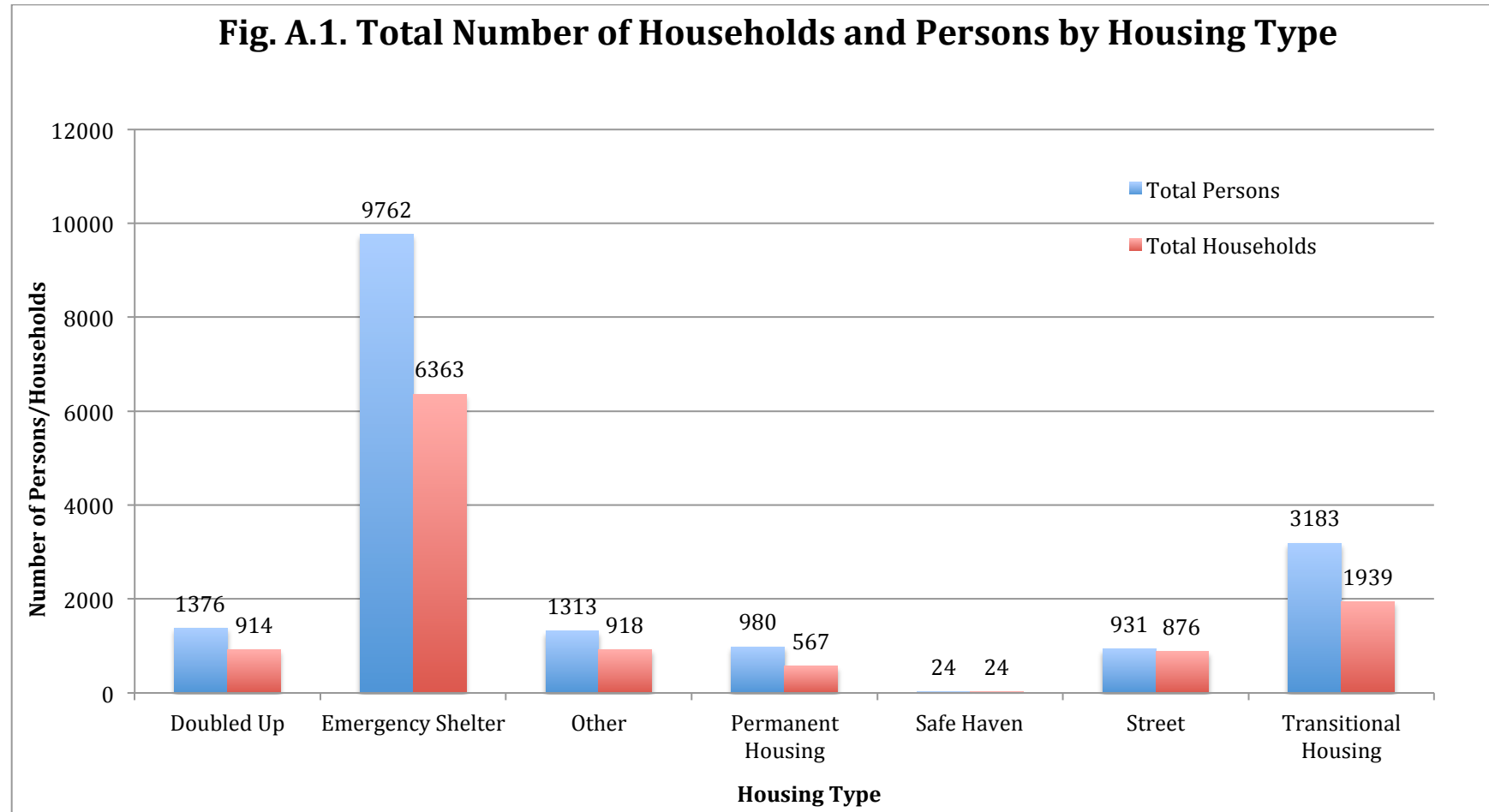
Cause of Homelessness

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 (31.8%) than any other factor. As Figure 26 shows, other common factors reported included drug or alcohol abuse and being asked to leave a shared residence.



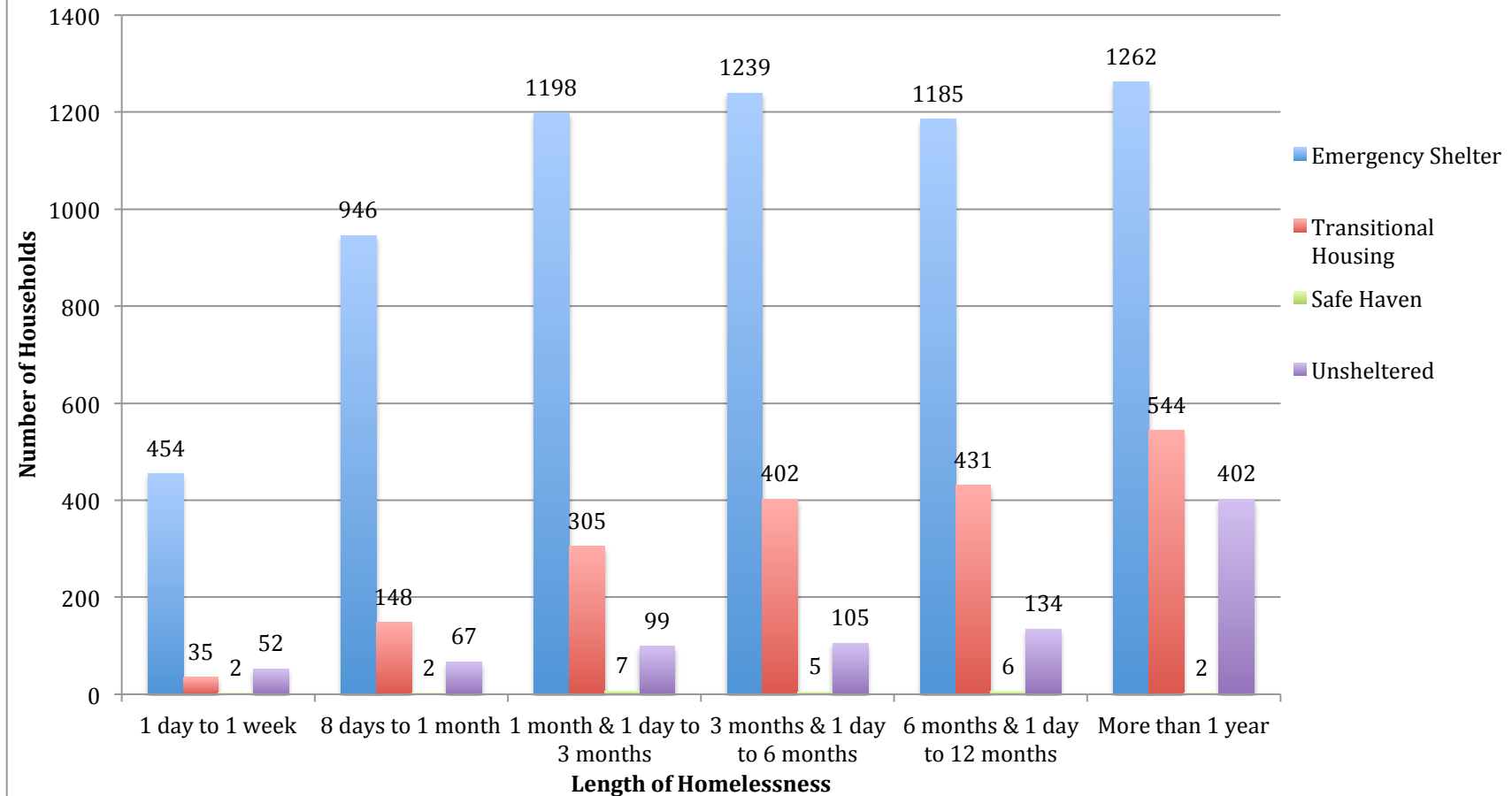
VI. Appendix

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 Households by Length of Homelessness and Housing Type



Who was homeless with you on the night of January 28th?

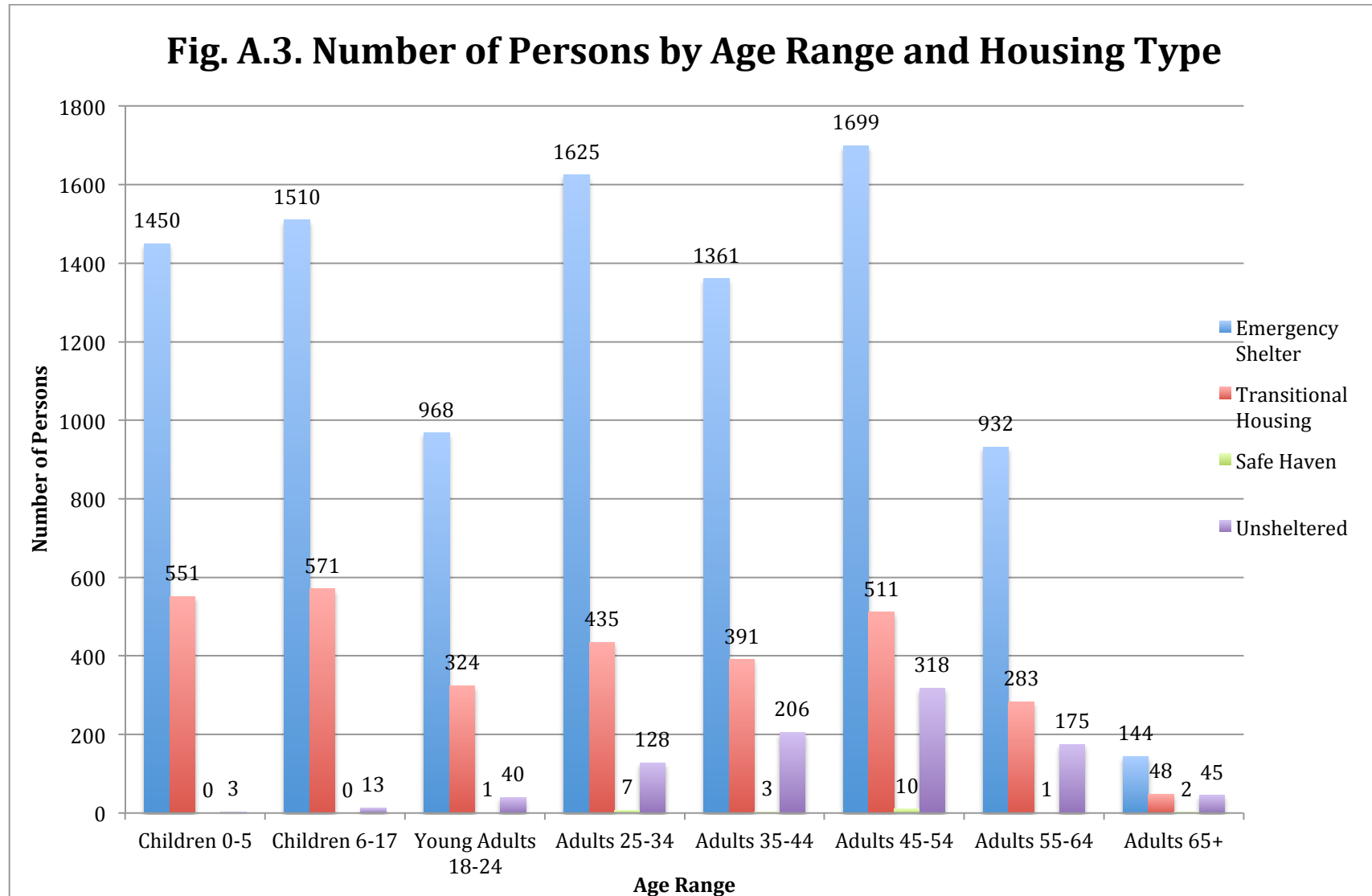


Fig. A.4. Number of Persons by Gender and Housing Situation

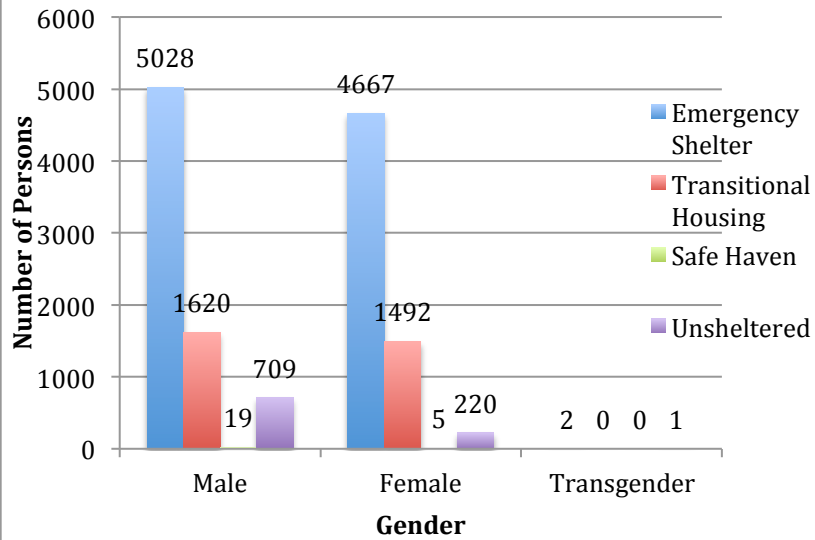


Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race

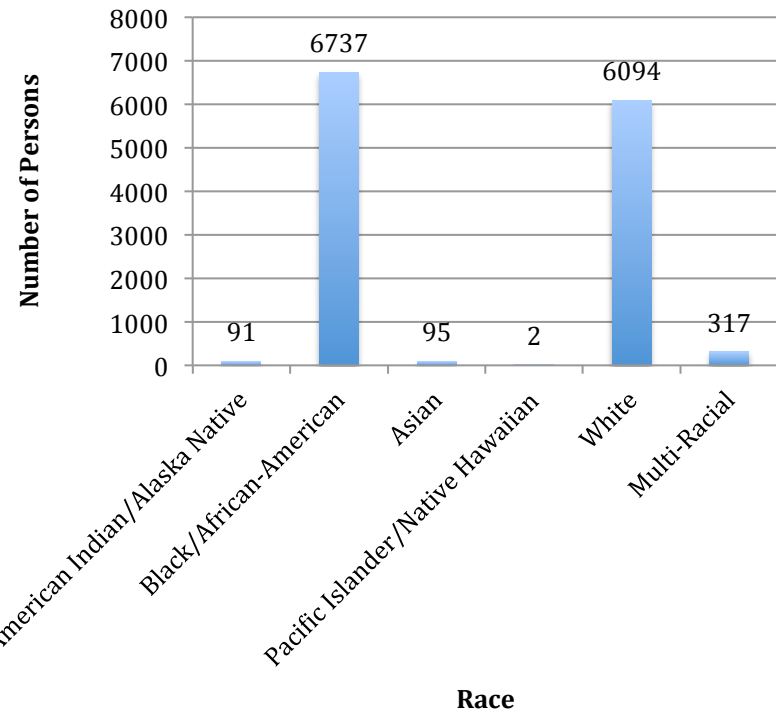
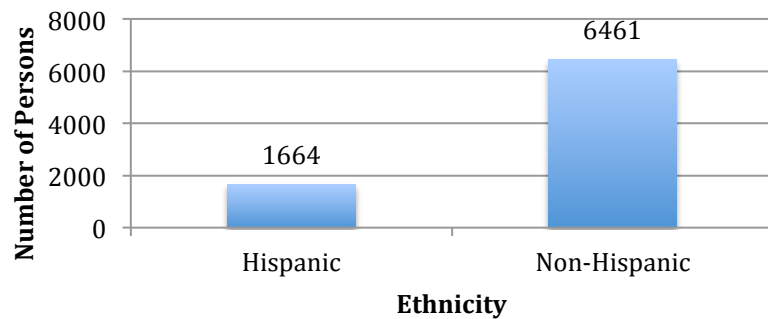
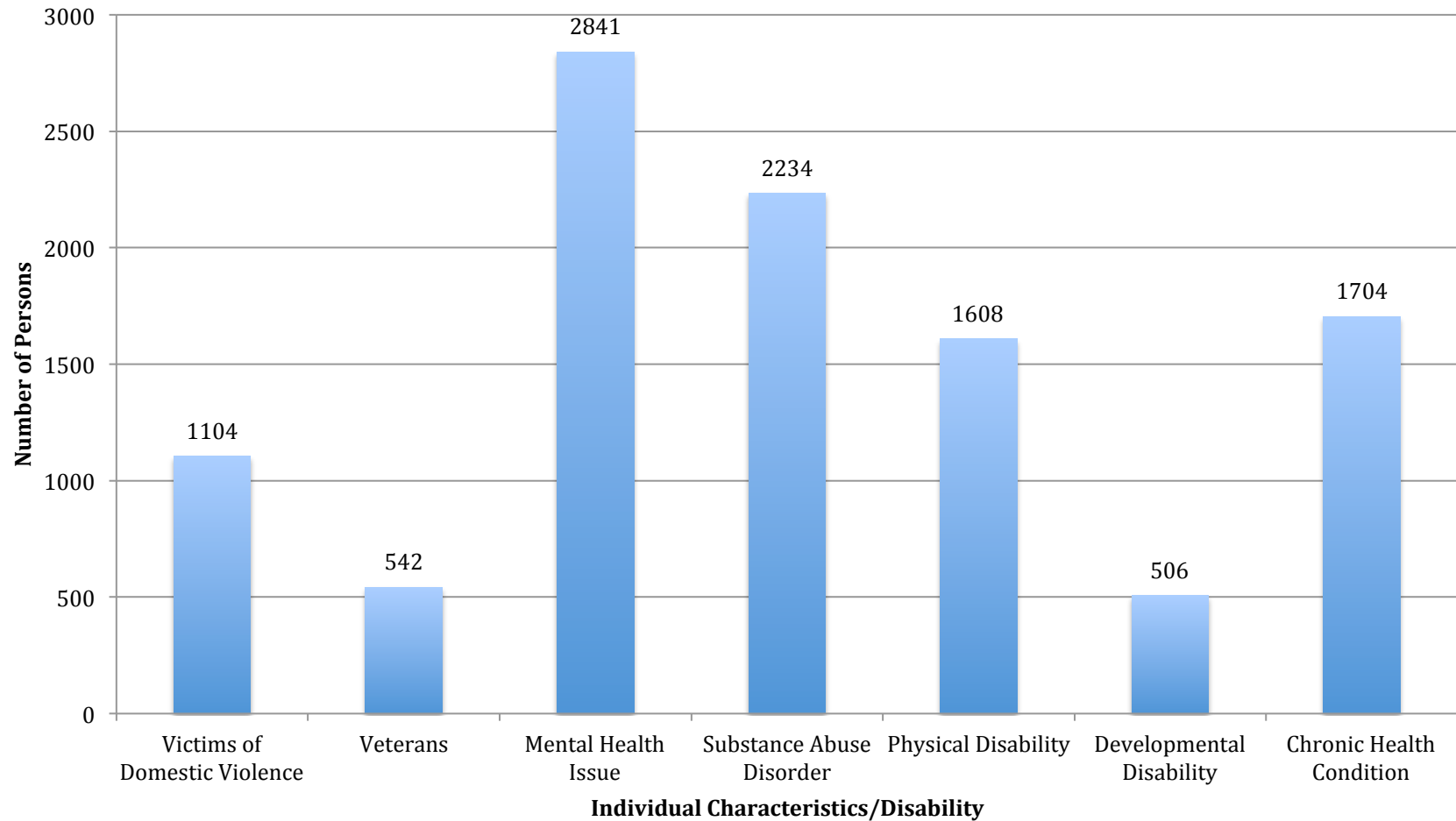


Fig. A.6. Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity



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

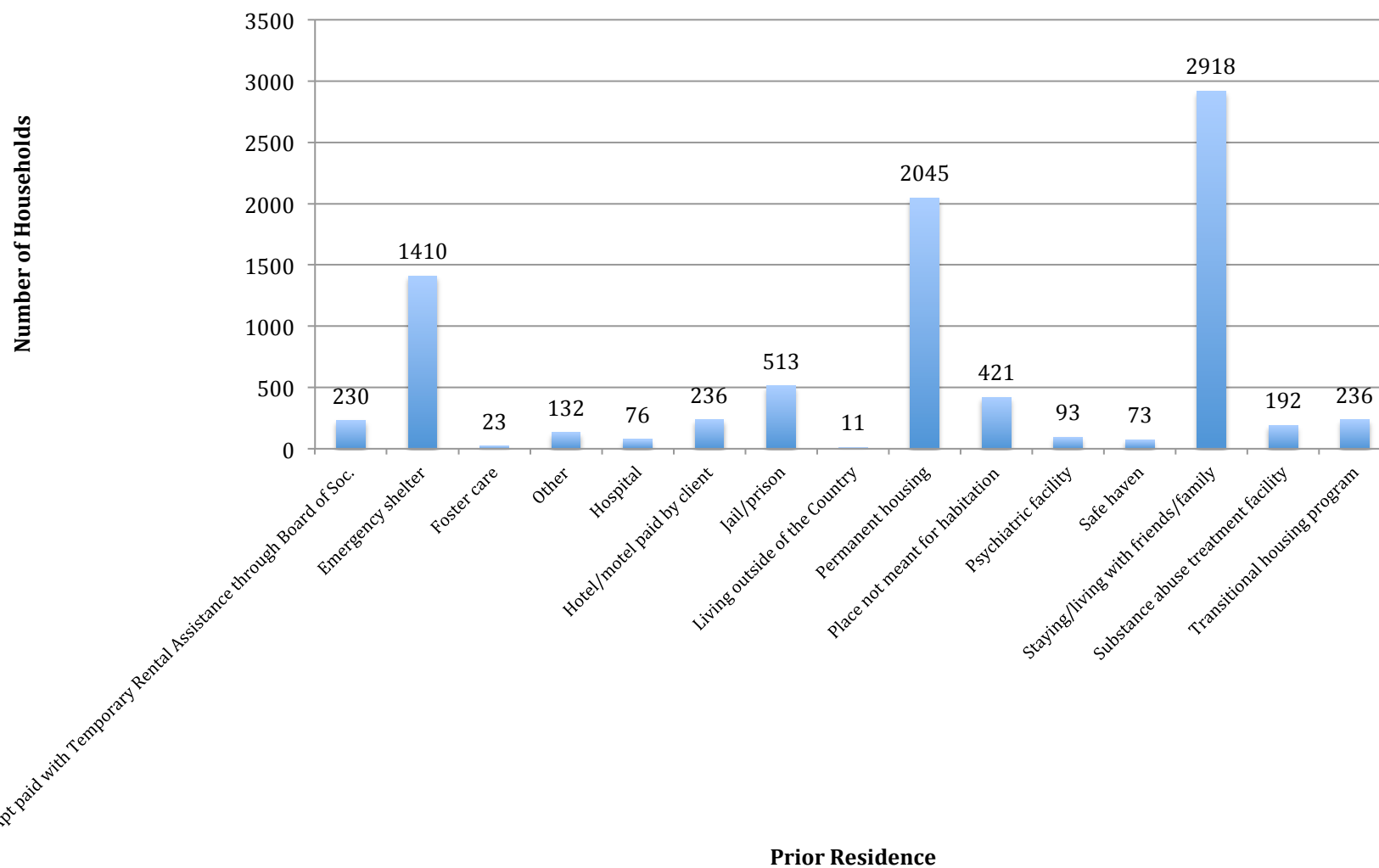


Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

Fig. A.8. Number of Homeless Households by State or Country of Last Permanent Address	
Last Permanent Address – State	Number of Households
Alabama	1
Alaska	1
California	4
Central America	1
Colorado	3
Connecticut	1
Delaware	5
Florida	30
Georgia	9
Illinois	1
Indiana	2
Iraq	5
Kansas	2
Louisiana	1
Maryland	12
Massachusetts	4
Mexico	2
Michigan	2
Mississippi	1
Missouri	1
Nevada	1
New Hampshire	1
New Jersey	8426
New Mexico	1
New York	62
North Carolina	14
Ohio	6
Oklahoma	3
Pennsylvania	51
Philippines	2
Poland	2
Puerto Rico	6
South Africa	1
South Carolina	3
Tennessee	4
Texas	2
Turkey	1
Utah	1
Virginia	4
Washington DC	2
Wisconsin	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?

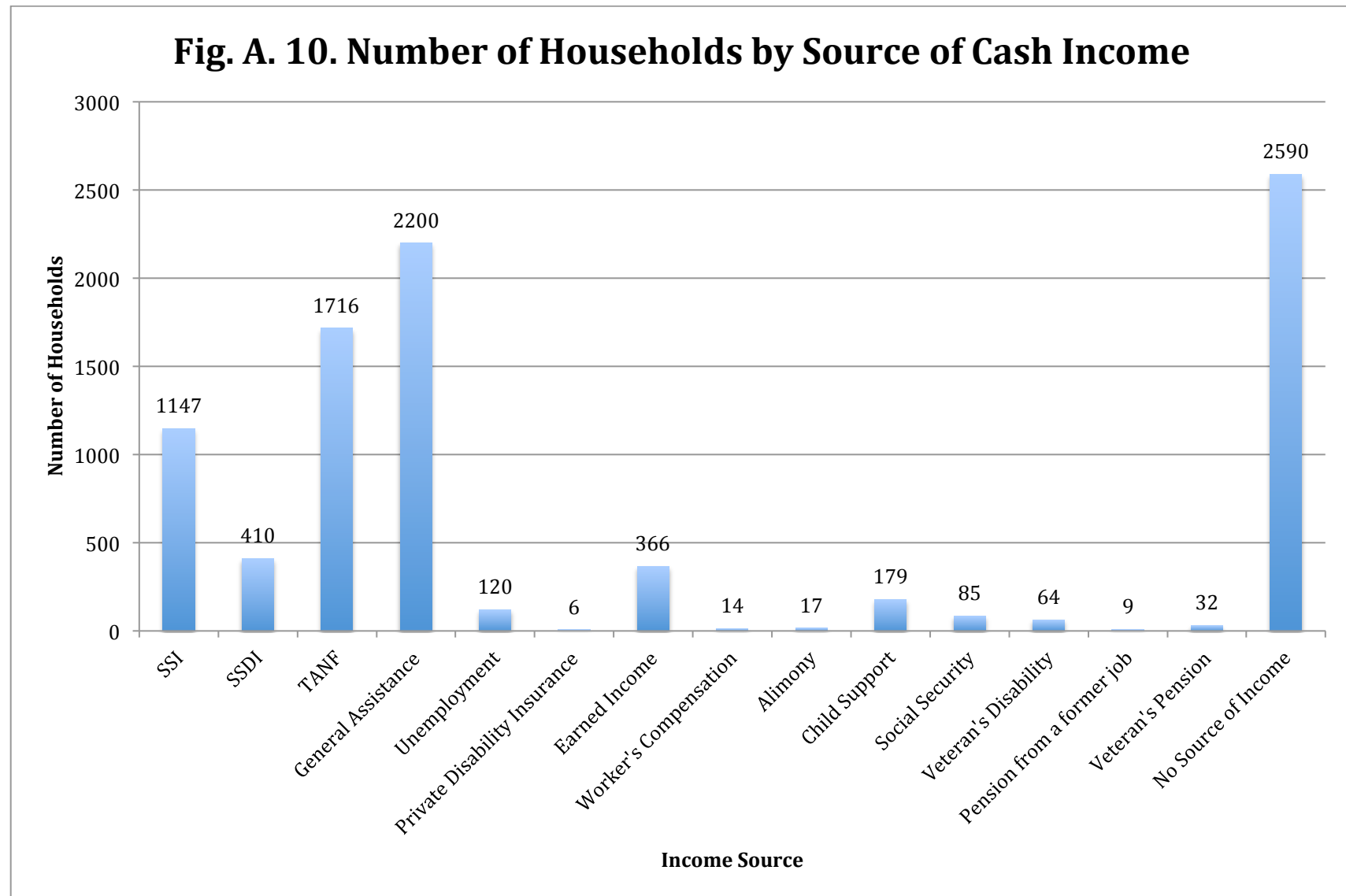
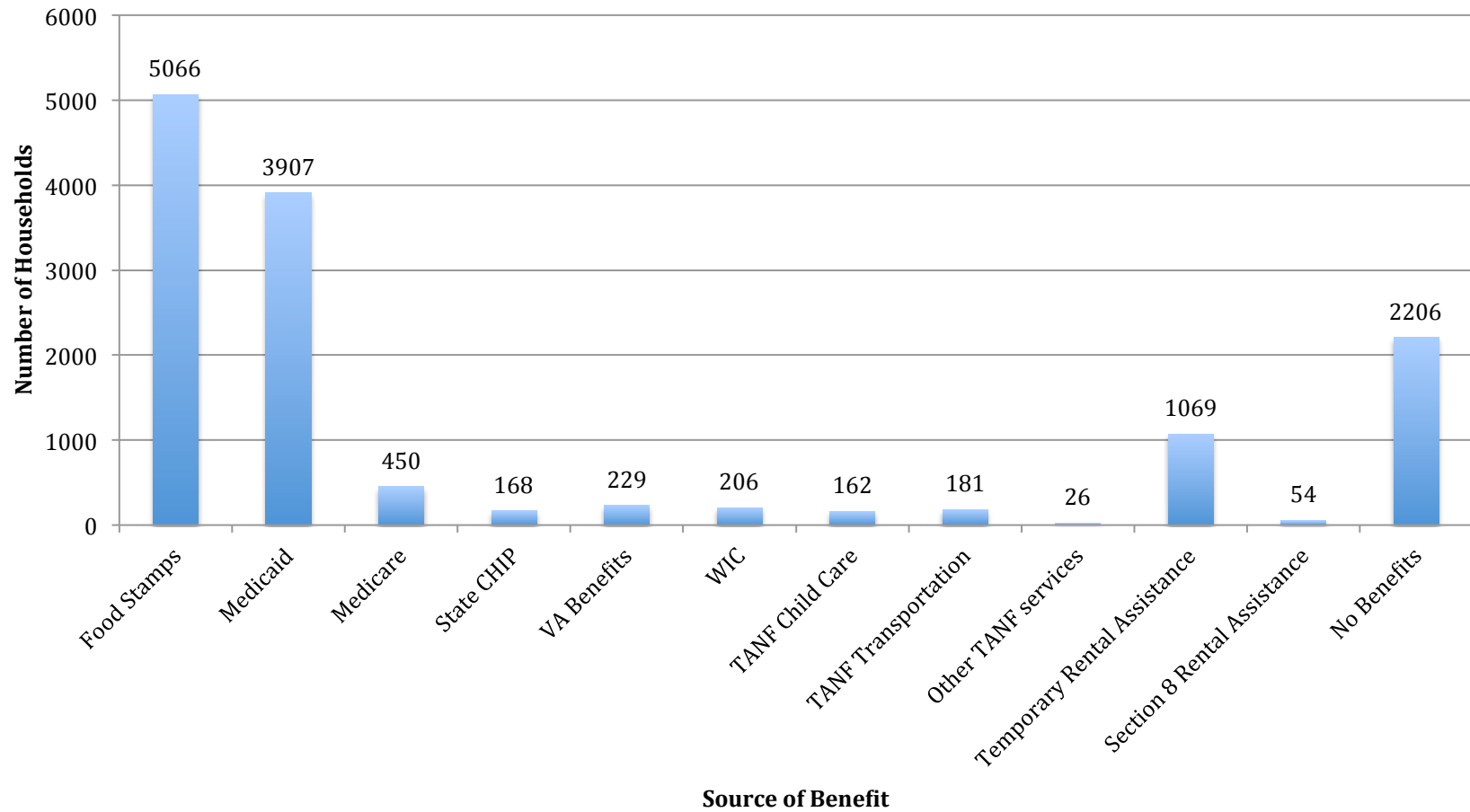
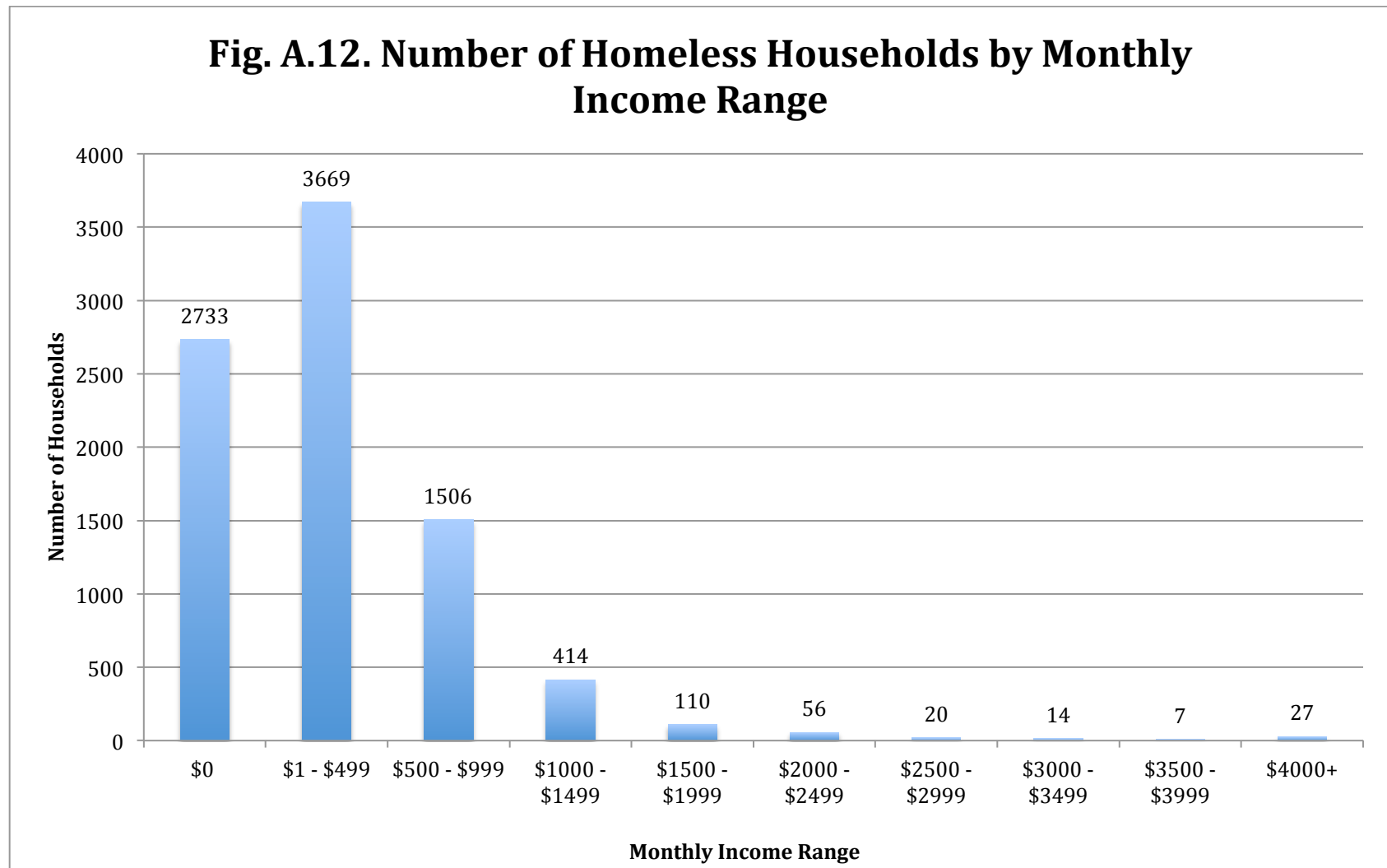


Fig. A. 11. Number of Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits

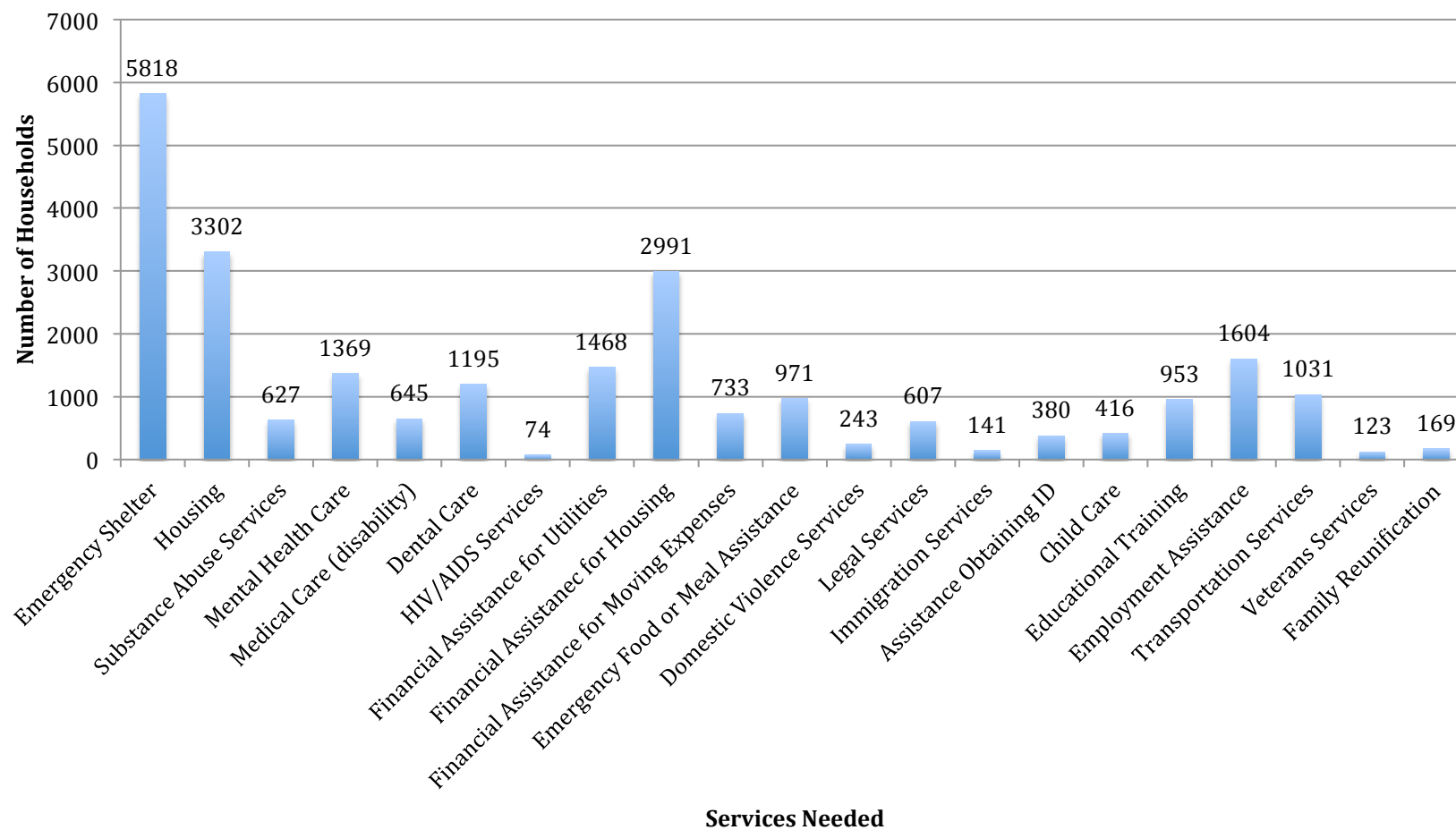


What is your monthly household income?



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

