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NJ
2014
Counts!

Ocean 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 405 households, including 627 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Ocean County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 98 households, with 122 persons, were identified as chronically homeless.
- 58 unsheltered homeless persons were counted; all of these were adults.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 28th, 2014, a total of 627 persons, in 405 households, were experiencing homelessness in Ocean County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 55 persons (8.1%) and 64 households (13.6%) from 2013. Ocean County had 5% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in 2014.

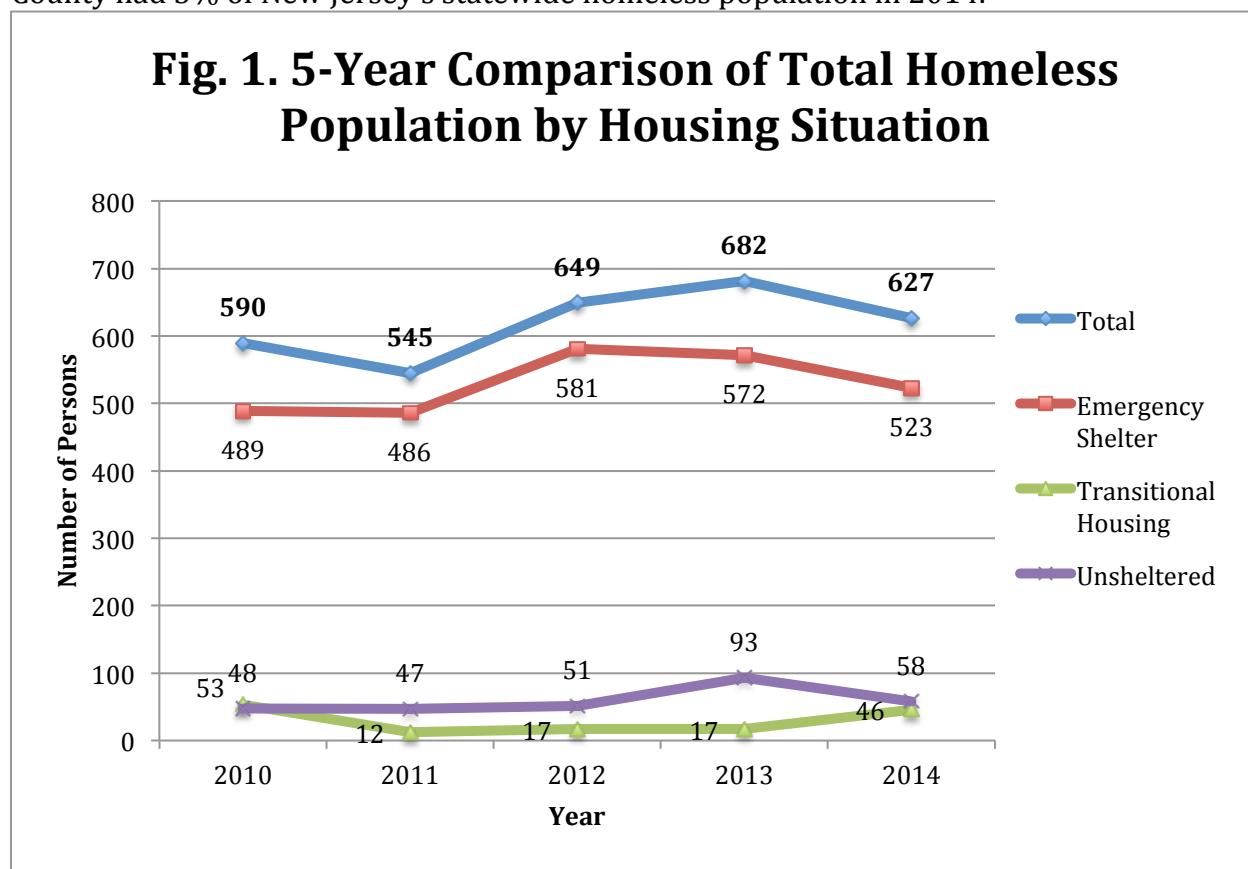
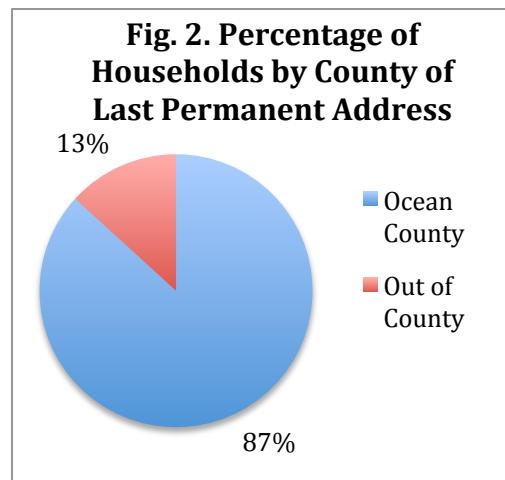


Figure 1 shows that, in 2014, 523 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 46 stayed in transitional housing, and 58 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. The total number of persons staying in transitional housing went up by 29 (171%) in 2014. The number of those living unsheltered and in emergency shelters, however, both decreased, by 35 (37.6%) and 49 (8.6%), respectively.

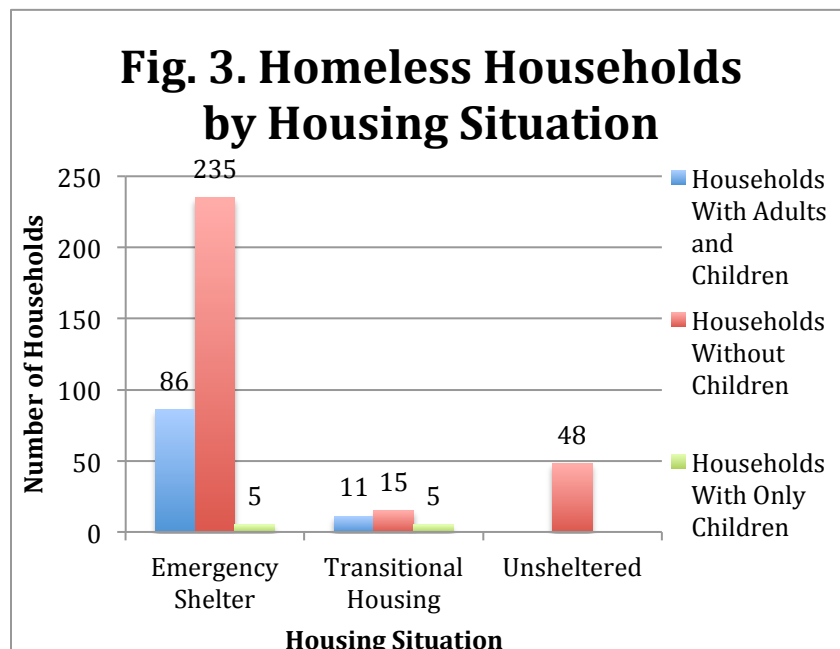
Figure 1 also shows that, over the past five years, the total number of homeless persons has been fluctuating in Ocean County, with the highest count in 2013 (682). This jump in 2013 was likely due, in large part, to the impact of Hurricane Sandy, which caused extensive damage to housing stock and displaced many County residents. As Figure 2 shows, 13% of homeless households in Ocean County reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the county.



While Ocean County saw an 8.1% drop in the overall number of homeless persons in 2014 compared to the spike in 2013, the five-year trend shows a slight rise in homelessness since 2010 (37 persons, 6.3%). During the same five-year period, the number of persons in emergency shelter on the night of the count saw an increase of 34 persons (7%), while the number of unsheltered persons increased by 10 (20.8%).

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 405 homeless households counted in Ocean County in 2014, 97 (24%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. These families included 293 persons, 172 children under age 18, and 121 adults. The average family size was 3.1 persons. Figure 3 shows that 86 families were staying in emergency shelter (88.7%), and 11 were in transitional housing programs for the

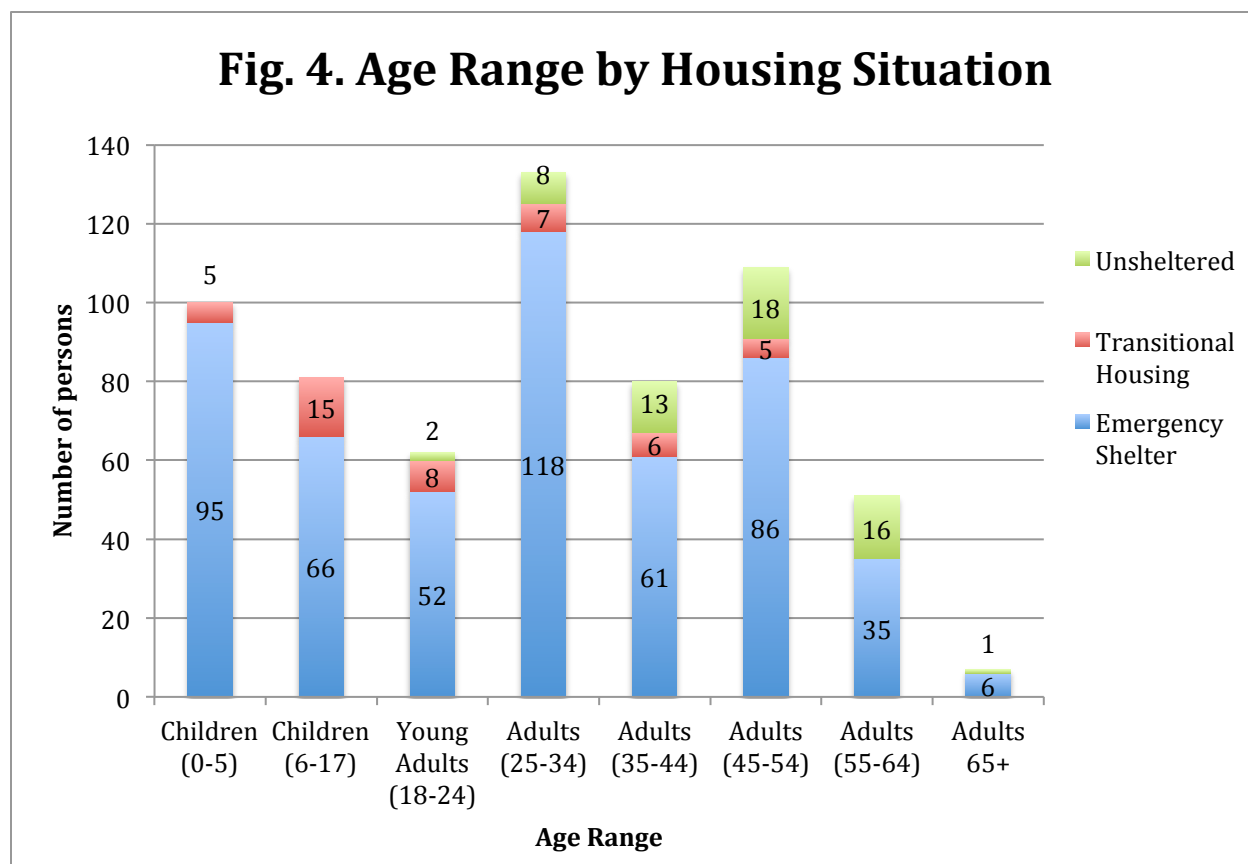
homeless (11.3%). There were no unsheltered families with adults and children. In 2014, Ocean County had 3 fewer homeless families than in 2013, a reduction of 3%. Since 2010, however, the total number of homeless families has gone up by 1 (1%).

73.6% (298) of the homeless households in Ocean County were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 324 adult individuals. 235 (78.9%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 15 (5%) were in transitional housing, and 48 (16.1%) were unsheltered. Ocean County has seen the number of adult-only households reduced by 67 (18.4%) since 2013, and by 11 (3.7%) over the past five years.

As Figure 3 indicates, 10 (2.5%) households with only children under 18 years old were reported in 2014. This represents an increase of 6 (150%) households from 2013. All of these households were one-child households, totaling 10 children. 5 of these unaccompanied youth were staying in emergency shelters, and 5 were staying in transitional housing on the night of the count.

Demographics

There were a total of 62 (9.9%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 381 (60.6%) adults over age 24, and 182 (28.9%) children under 18 years old experiencing homelessness on the night of the count. Figure 4 shows that the two age ranges most



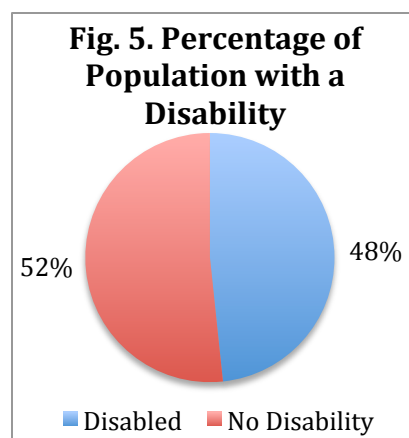
represented were adults between 25 and 34 years old (133 persons, 21.2%) and adults between 45 and 54 years old (109 persons, 17.4%). Only 6 persons counted (1%) were over the age of 65.

53.3% (334) of homeless respondents were male, 46.6% (292) were female, and 0.1% (1) was transgendered.

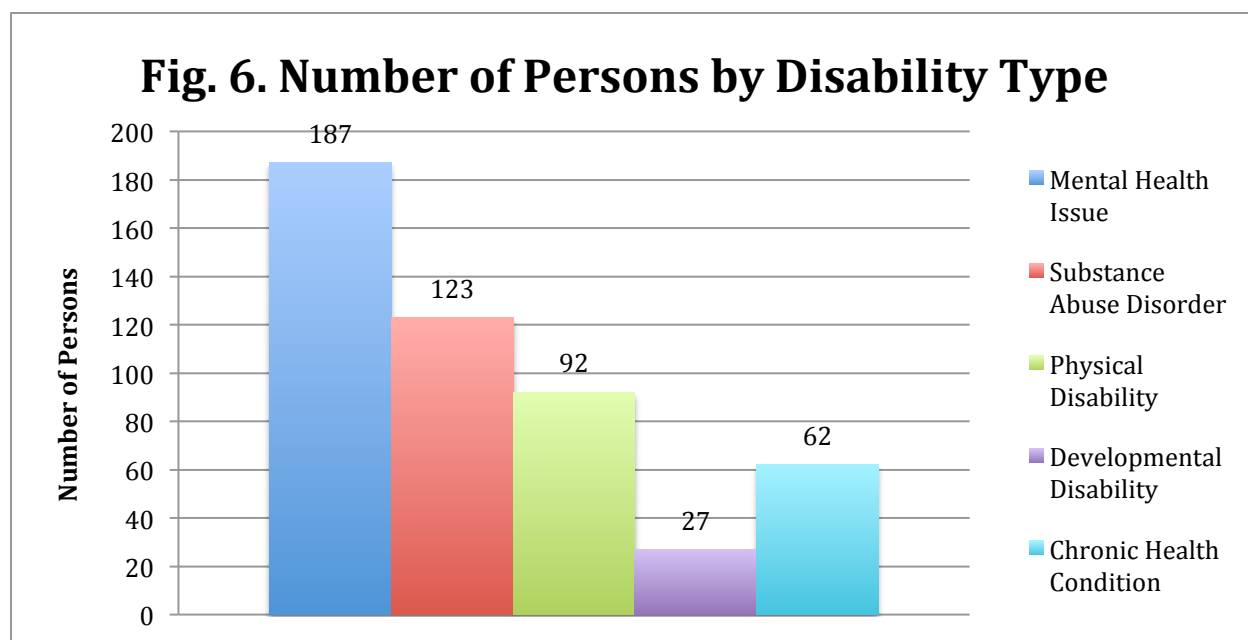
74.2% of respondents identified their race as White, making that the largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported. The next largest group self-identified as Black or African-American (19.6%), followed by those identifying as Multi-Racial (5.9%), and Asian (0.1%). With regard to ethnicity, 11.3% of homeless respondents identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

Figure 5 illustrates that 48% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 64% of adults reported some type of disability compared to 11% of children. Figure 6 shows the number of the homeless persons that identified as having various disabilities. The most common disabilities identified include mental health issues and substance abuse disorders.

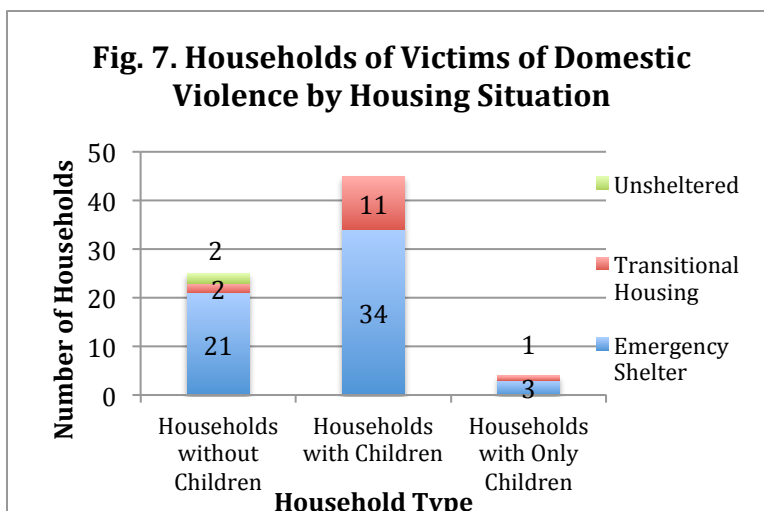


Among disabled adults, 62.5% reported mental health issues making this the most prevalent disability among group. Also, more disabled homeless children had mental health issues (50%) than any other disability.



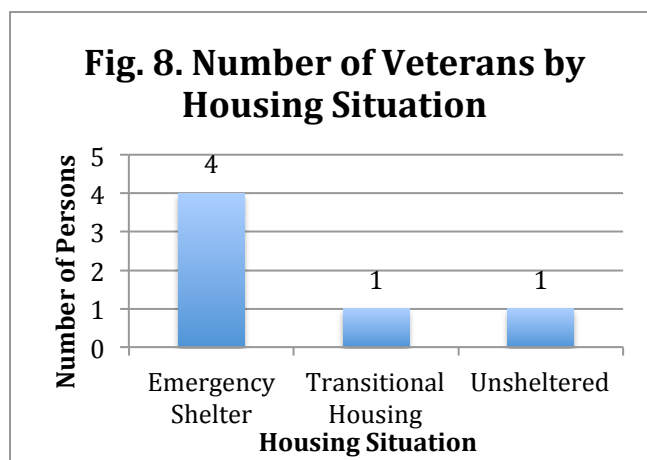
Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in Ocean County, 74 homeless households reported having a victim of domestic violence. This means that a total of 147 homeless persons who were members of those households were impacted. The majority (45 households, 60.8%) of these were families with at least one adult and one child under the age of 18. 7 of these families were housed in domestic violence shelters; all other households in emergency shelters were in standard shelters. 32.4% (24) of households were adult-only individuals.

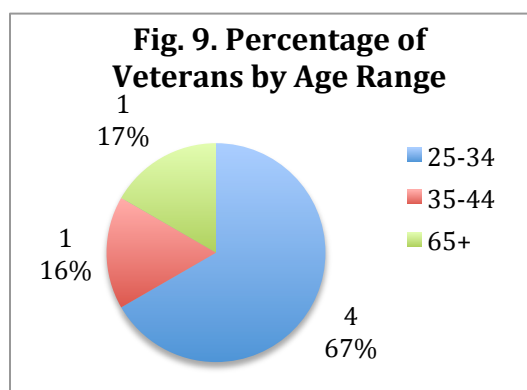


Veterans

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.



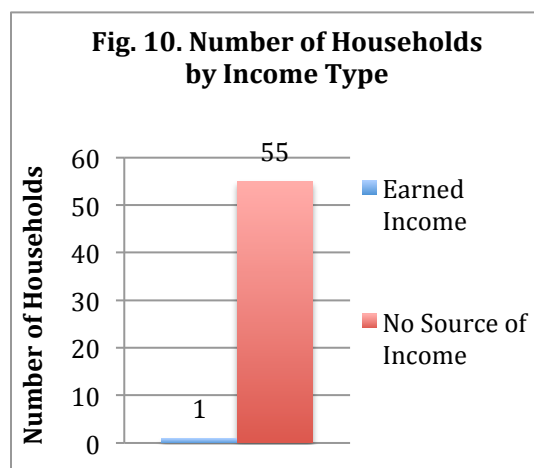
6 homeless veterans were counted on the night of the count. This is 10 fewer veterans than were counted in 2013 (62.5% reduction). All were part of adult-only individual households. The largest contingent of homeless veterans was found to be staying in Emergency Shelter (66.6%). In addition, 1 veteran was unsheltered (16.7%), and 1 was in transitional housing (16.7%).



Veterans experiencing homelessness in Ocean County were all male, and all identified their racial background as White. Figure 9 shows the homeless veterans by age range.

3 of the 6 veterans, 50%, reported having some kind of disability. 1 (16.7%) reported having a physical disability, 1 (16.7%) reported mental health issues, and 1 (16.7%)

reported a substance abuse disorder. The three types of services that homeless veterans sought the most were financial assistance for housing (83.3%), financial assistance for utilities (83.3%), and housing (66.7%).



Income and Benefits

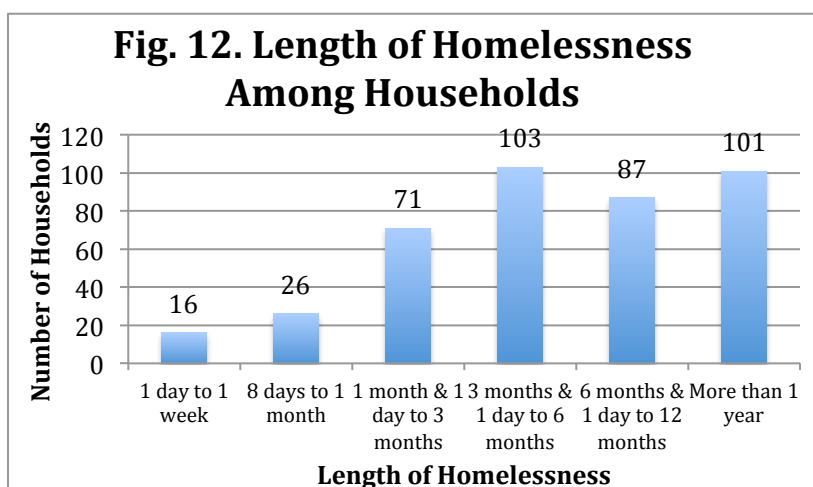
Among all households experiencing homelessness on the night of the count, 13.6% had no source of cash income, and only 0.2% reported receiving earned income. The two most common sources of income among respondents were General Assistance (GA) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), with 40.2% and 20% receiving each, respectively. 11.6% were receiving SSI. Figure 11 shows the average monthly income for all homeless households.

Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	\$344.14	\$315.42	670.74

5.2% of homeless 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 79.8% of respondents. 62% were receiving Medicaid.

Length of Homelessness

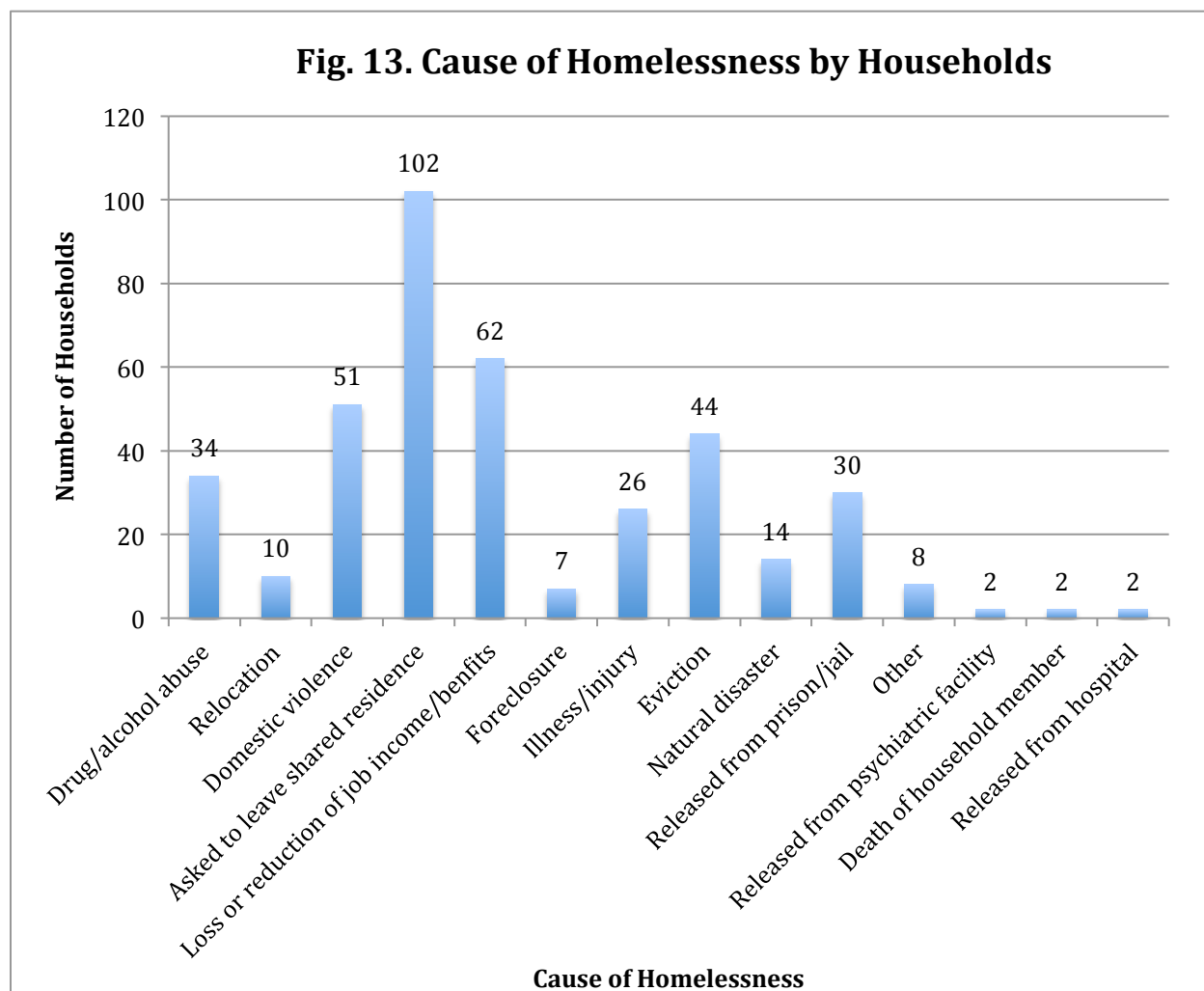
As Figure 12 shows, 103 (25.4%) households reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted from 3 months and 1 day to 6 months, while 101 (24.9%) reported that they had been homeless for more than 1 year. This means that nearly one fourth of all homeless households in Ocean County had been experiencing homelessness for more than 12 months on the night of the count.



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 (102 households, 25.2%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factor reported was a loss or reduction of job income or benefits (15.3%).

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 (45.9%) than any other type of residence. 25.7% 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

98 households, made up of 122 total persons, were chronically homeless in Ocean County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 32 persons (35.5%) from 2013. This increase, in conjunction with lower homelessness in the County overall, caused the rate of chronic homelessness to rise as a percentage of the overall homeless population from 13.2% to 19.5%.

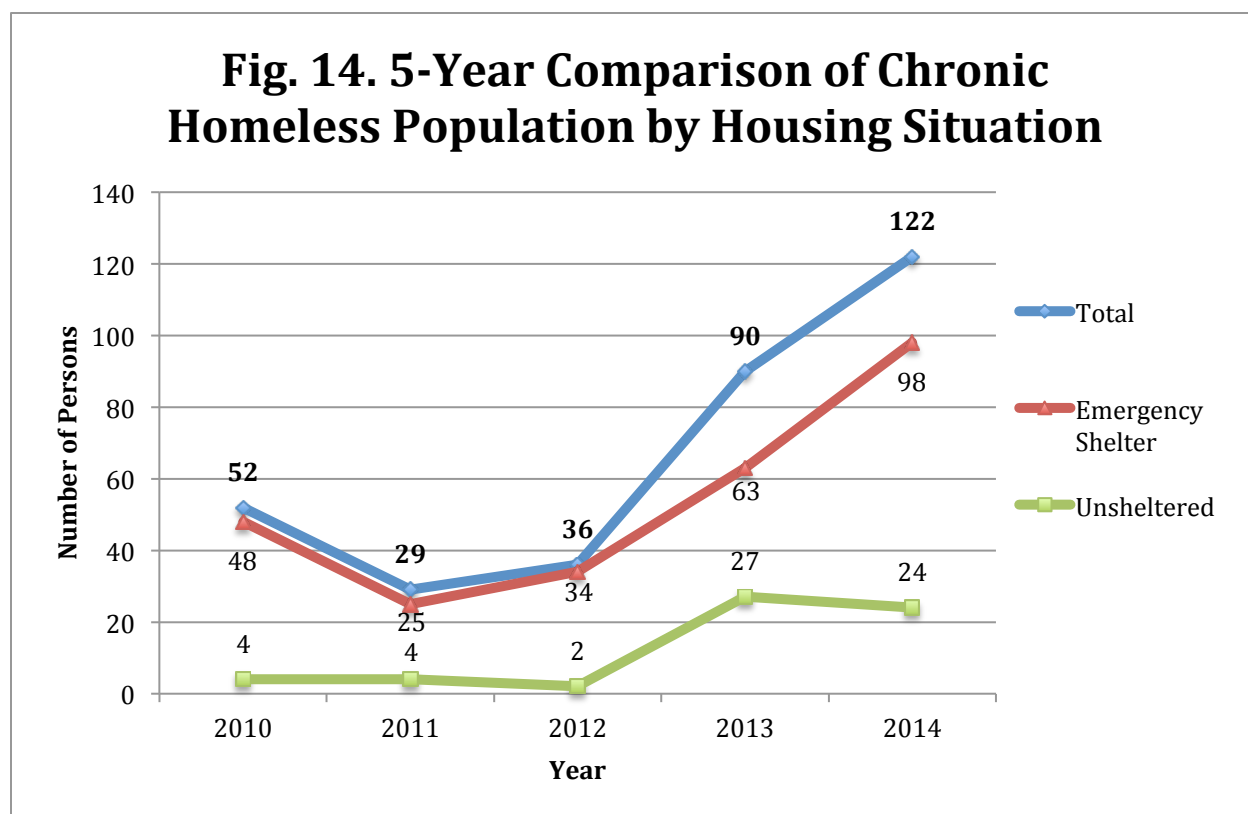
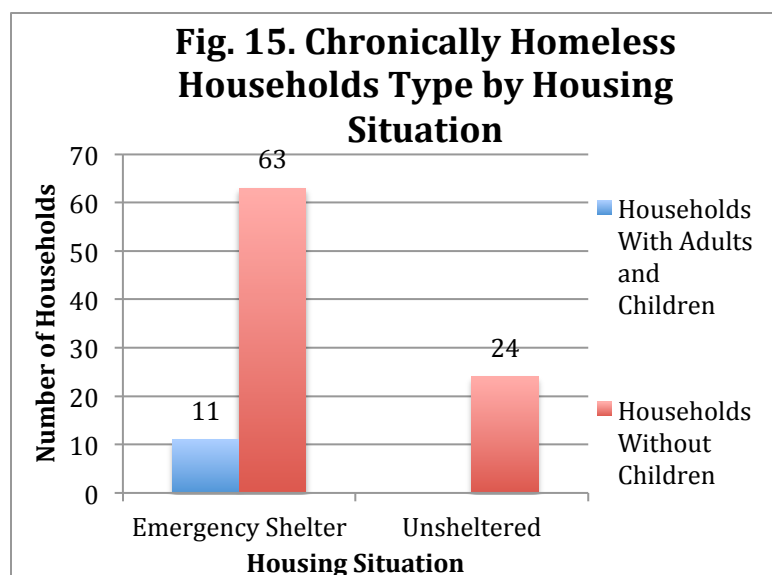


Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless respondents who were in emergency shelters or living unsheltered in Ocean County from 2010 to 2014. Over the past five years, while the numbers have fluctuated, the total of chronically homeless persons, and those in emergency shelters, has risen steadily since 2011. Since 2010, the total number of chronically homeless persons is up by 70 persons (134.6%). Since 2013, the number of unsheltered chronically homeless persons has dropped 11%, but has grown by 20 persons since 2010.

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 10 adult individuals who were part of adult-only chronically homeless couples or households, bringing the total number of chronically homeless persons to 132 but keeping the total number of chronically homeless households at 98.



Of the 98 chronically homeless households counted in 2014, 11 (11.2%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. These families included 35 persons, and the average family size was 3.2 persons. All of the chronically homeless families stayed in emergency shelters on the night of the count.

There were 97 chronically homeless persons in 87 households with no children 17

or younger counted in Ocean County, making up 73.5% of the chronically homeless population. There were 68 (70%) of these adult individuals sheltered in emergency shelters, an increase from 45 in 2013 (51.1%). 28 (28.9%) adult individuals were unsheltered on the night of the count, an increase from 27 (3.7% increase) in 2013.

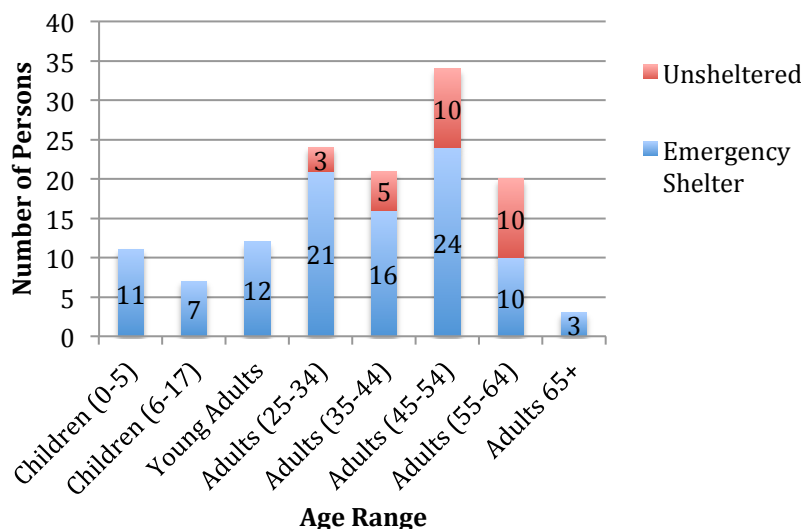
Demographics

Of the 132 total chronically homeless persons, 12 (9.1%) were between 18 and 24 years old, and 18 (13.6%) were children 17 or younger. The largest number of chronically homeless persons (34, 25.8%) in a single category fell between the ages of 45 and 54 years of age.

56.8% of those counted as chronically homeless were male, and 43.2% were female.

The largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported their race as White (84.1%). The next largest group self-identified as Black or African-American (9.8%), followed by persons identifying as Multi-Racial (6.1%). With regard to ethnicity, 10.6% of respondents identified themselves as Hispanic, or Latino.

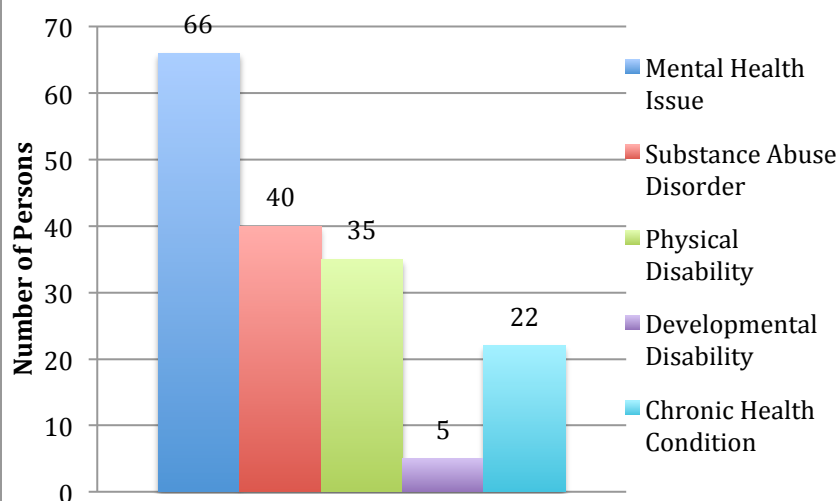
Fig. 16. Chronically Homeless Age Range by Housing Situation



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 (50%) and substance abuse disorders (30.3%). 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



Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 9 chronically homeless persons in Ocean County reported being victims of domestic violence (6.8%). All 9 persons were staying in emergency shelters.

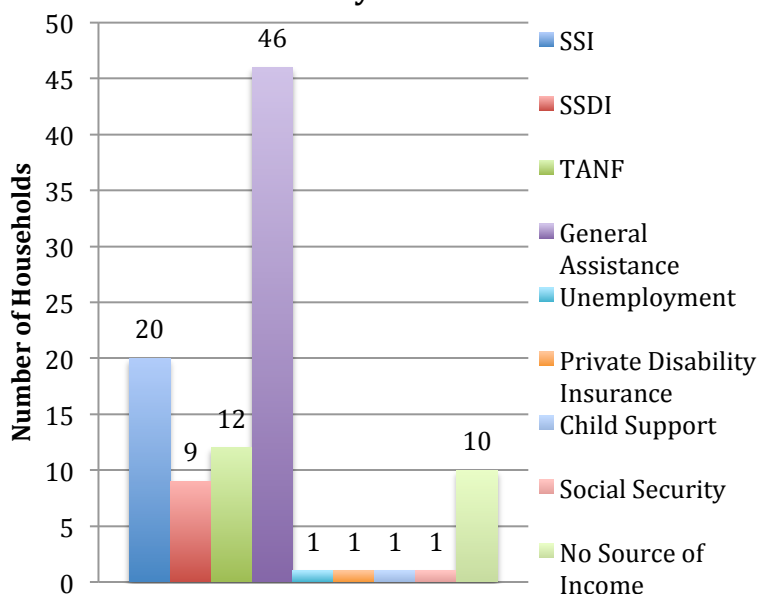
There were 2 veterans identified as chronically homeless on the night of the count (1.5%), 1 who was staying with in an emergency shelter, and 1 unsheltered.

Income and Benefits

Among all the chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 10.2% reported receiving no form of cash income, and none reported any earned income. Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. The most common source of cash income among all respondents was General Assistance, which was received by 46.9% of respondent households.

3.1% of chronically homeless households 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 84.7% receiving this benefit. A significant percentage, 70.4%, also reported receiving Medicaid.

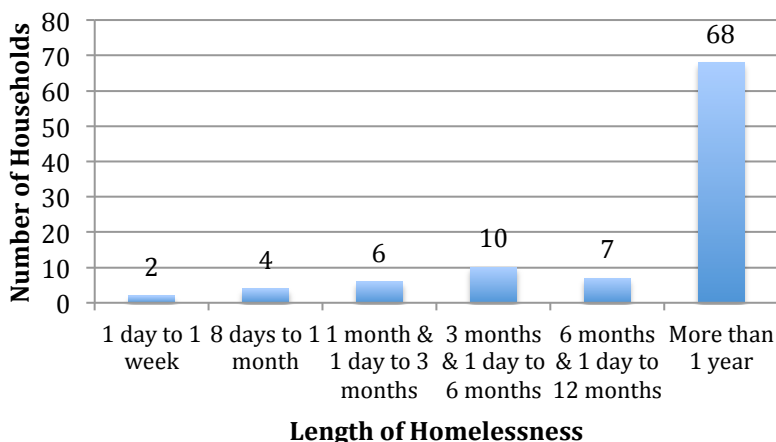
Fig. 18. Number of Chronically Homeless Households by Income Source



Length of Homelessness

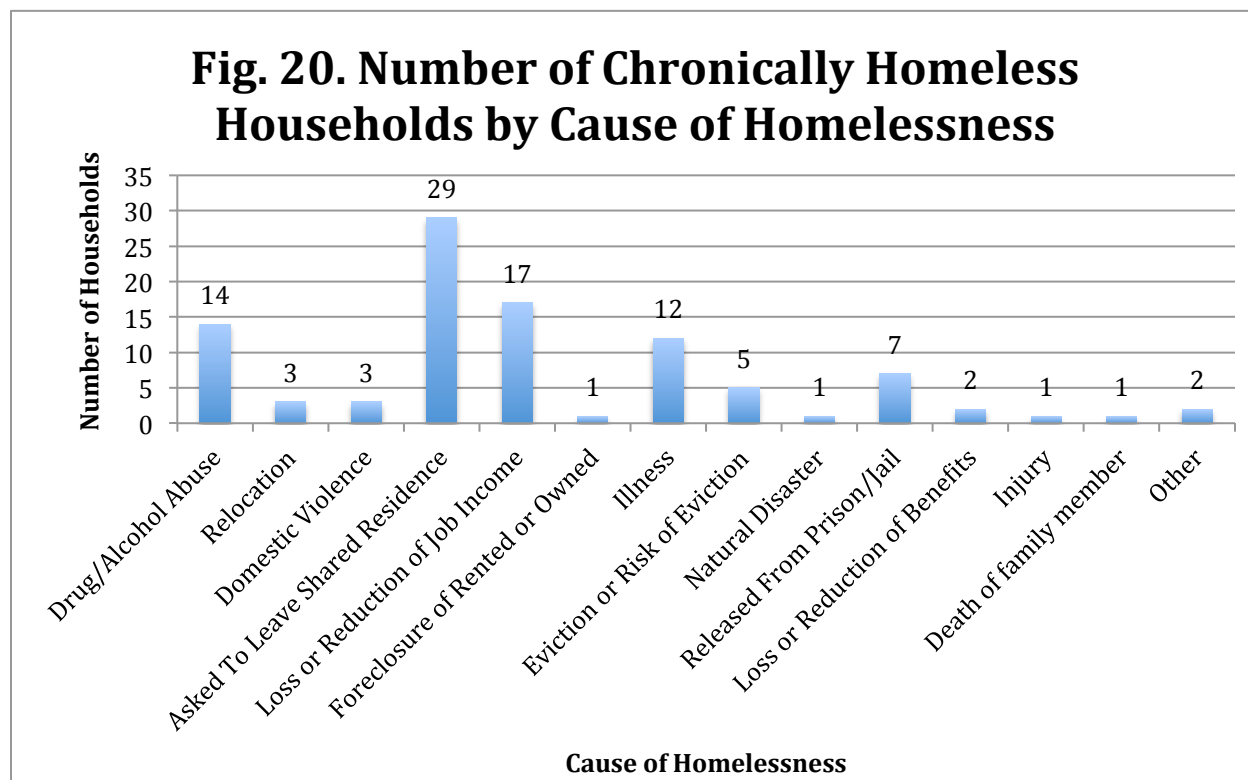
Figure 19 shows that 68 chronically homeless households (69.4%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year. This was the most common answer followed by 10.2% who were homeless between 3 months and 1 day and 6 months.

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



Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more chronically homeless households said they were asked to leave a shared residence (29.6%) than any other. As Figure 20 shows, other common factors reported included a loss or reduction of job income (17.3%), drug/alcohol abuse (14.2%), and illness (12.2%).



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

48 households, made up of 58 adult persons, were living unsheltered in Ocean County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 43 households, and 35 persons (37.6%) from 2013.

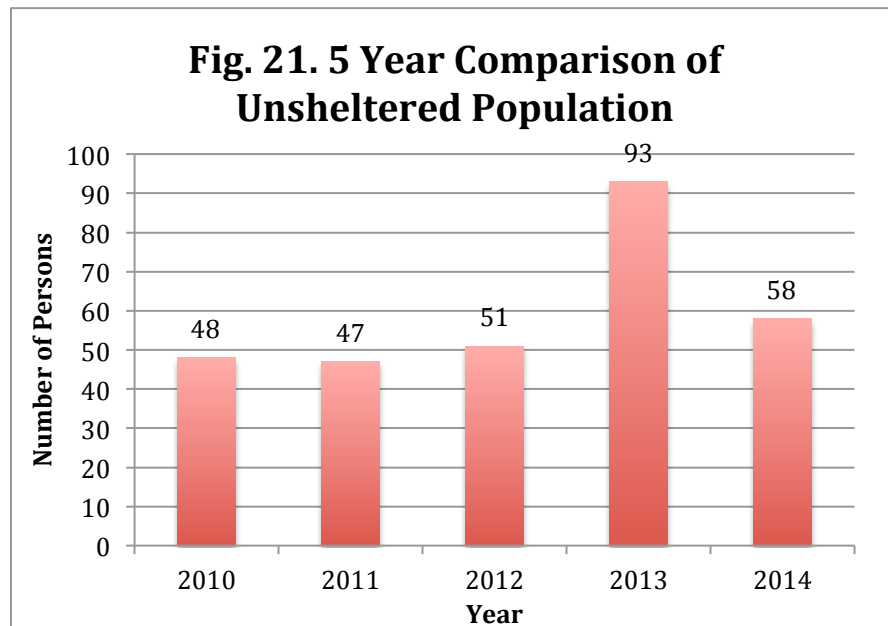


Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered respondents from 2010 to 2014. Over the past five years, while the numbers have fluctuated, the total number of unsheltered persons has risen by 10 persons (20.8%). Considering the dramatic jump in 2013, however, 2014's total reflects a near return to the baseline.

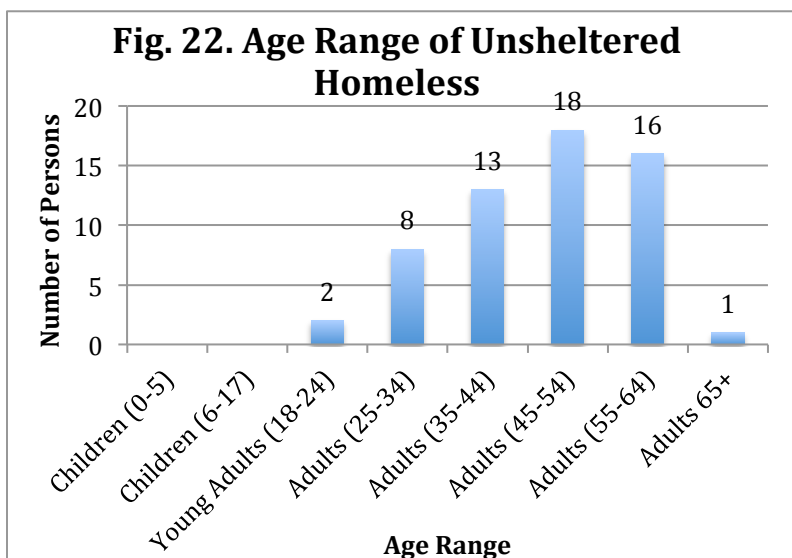
Families and Individuals

All of the 48 unsheltered households counted in 2014 were adult-only households, meaning that there were no unsheltered families or children. These adult-only households included 58 adult individuals.

Demographics

Of the 58 unsheltered persons counted, 31% were between 45 and 54 years old. 58.6% of all those living unsheltered were between the ages of 45 and 64. None were younger than 18.

43 of the 58 unsheltered persons were male (74.1%). 91.4% identified their race as White, 5.2% identified as Black or African-American, and 3.4% as Multi-Racial. 17.2% of the respondents identified as Hispanic.



Disabilities

57% of unsheltered persons reported having some disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were mental health issues, physical disabilities, and substance abuse disorders. The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.

Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 2 of the unsheltered homeless persons in Ocean County reported being victims of domestic violence.

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

Income and Benefits

Among all the unsheltered respondents on the night of the count, 22 (45.8%) reported having no source of cash income. Figure 24 shows the sources of income received. Both General Assistance and SSDI were received by 10.4% of households.

6 unsheltered households (12.5%) 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 52.1% receiving this benefit, while 18.8% reported receiving Medicaid and 6.3% were receiving Medicare.

Fig. 23. Number of Unsheltered Persons by Disability Type

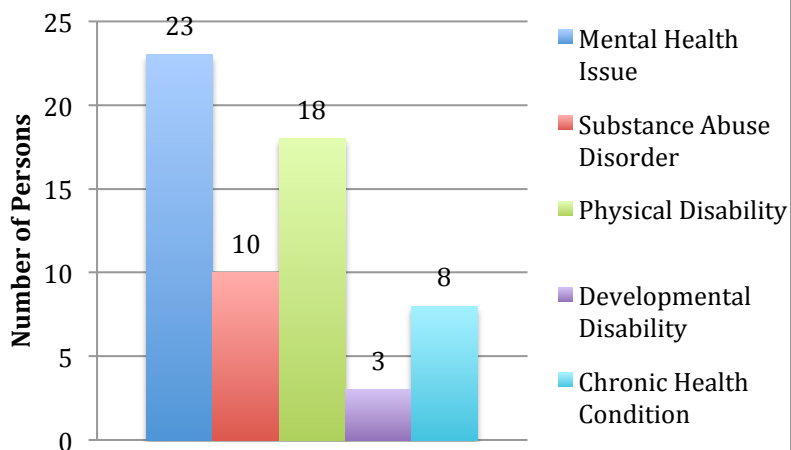
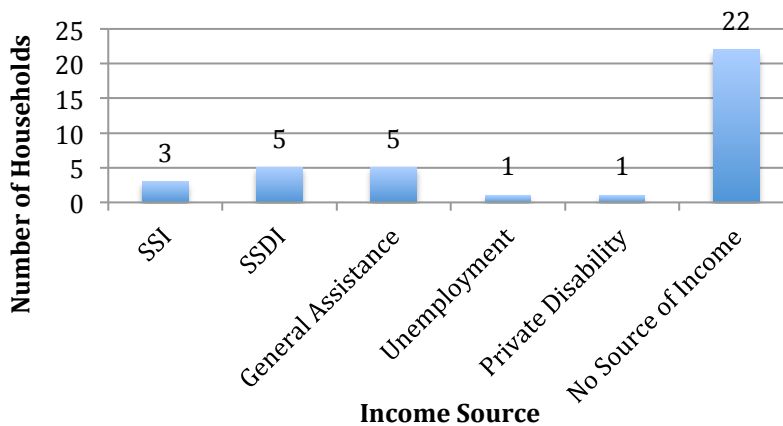
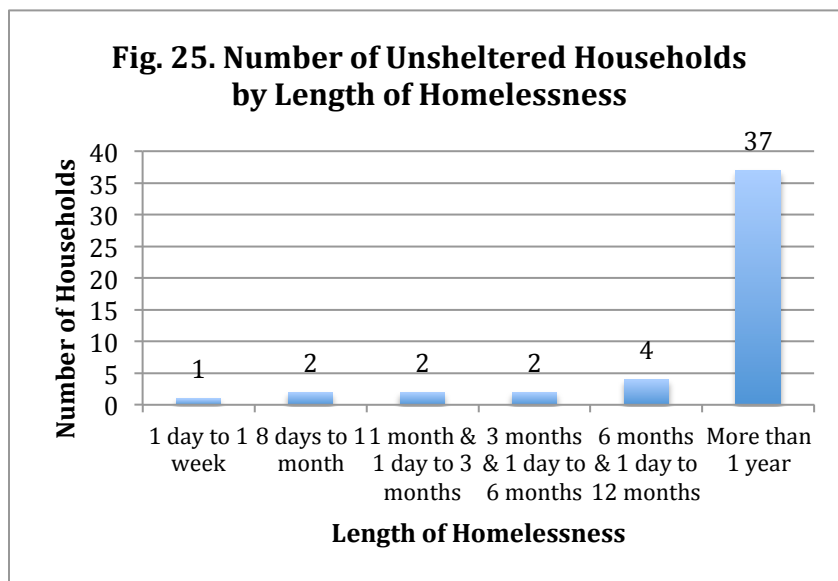


Fig. 24. Number of Unsheltered Households by Income Source



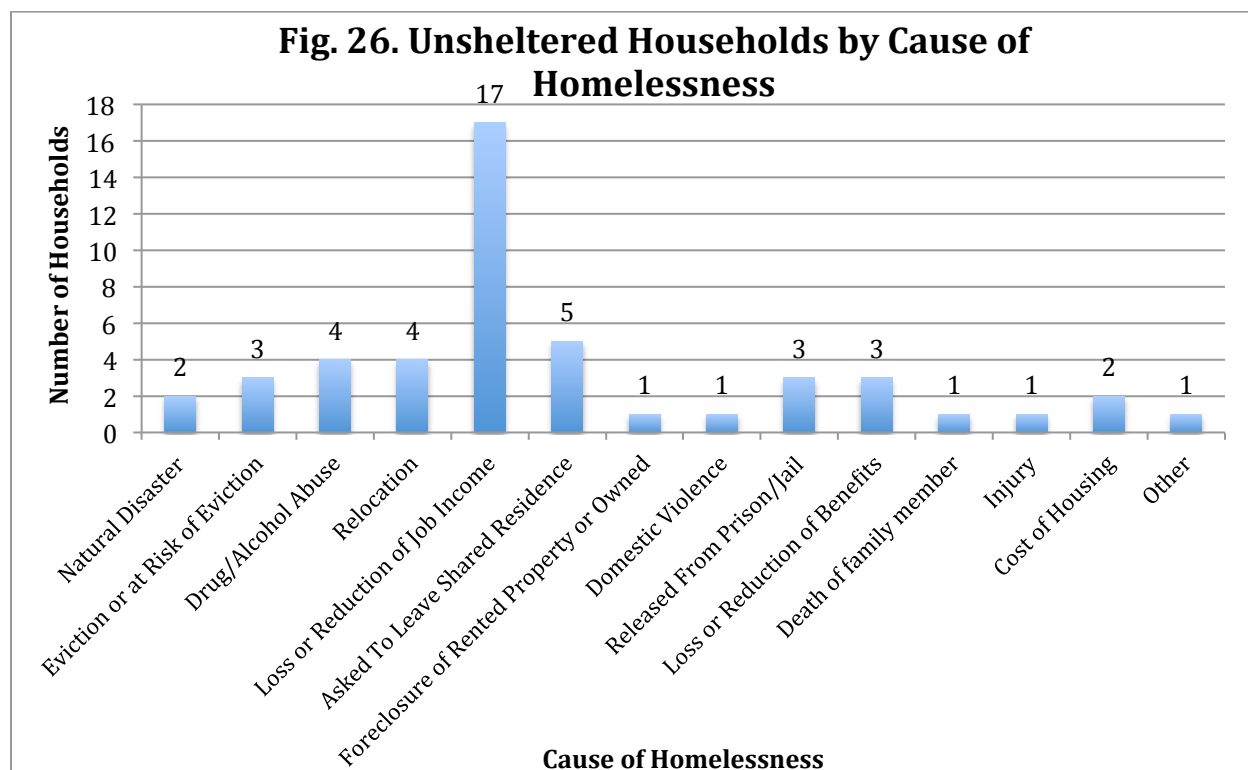
Length of Homelessness

As shown in Figure 25, more unsheltered homeless households (77.1%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted more than 1 year than any other length of time. In total 85% of unsheltered households reported that they had been homeless for more than 6 months.



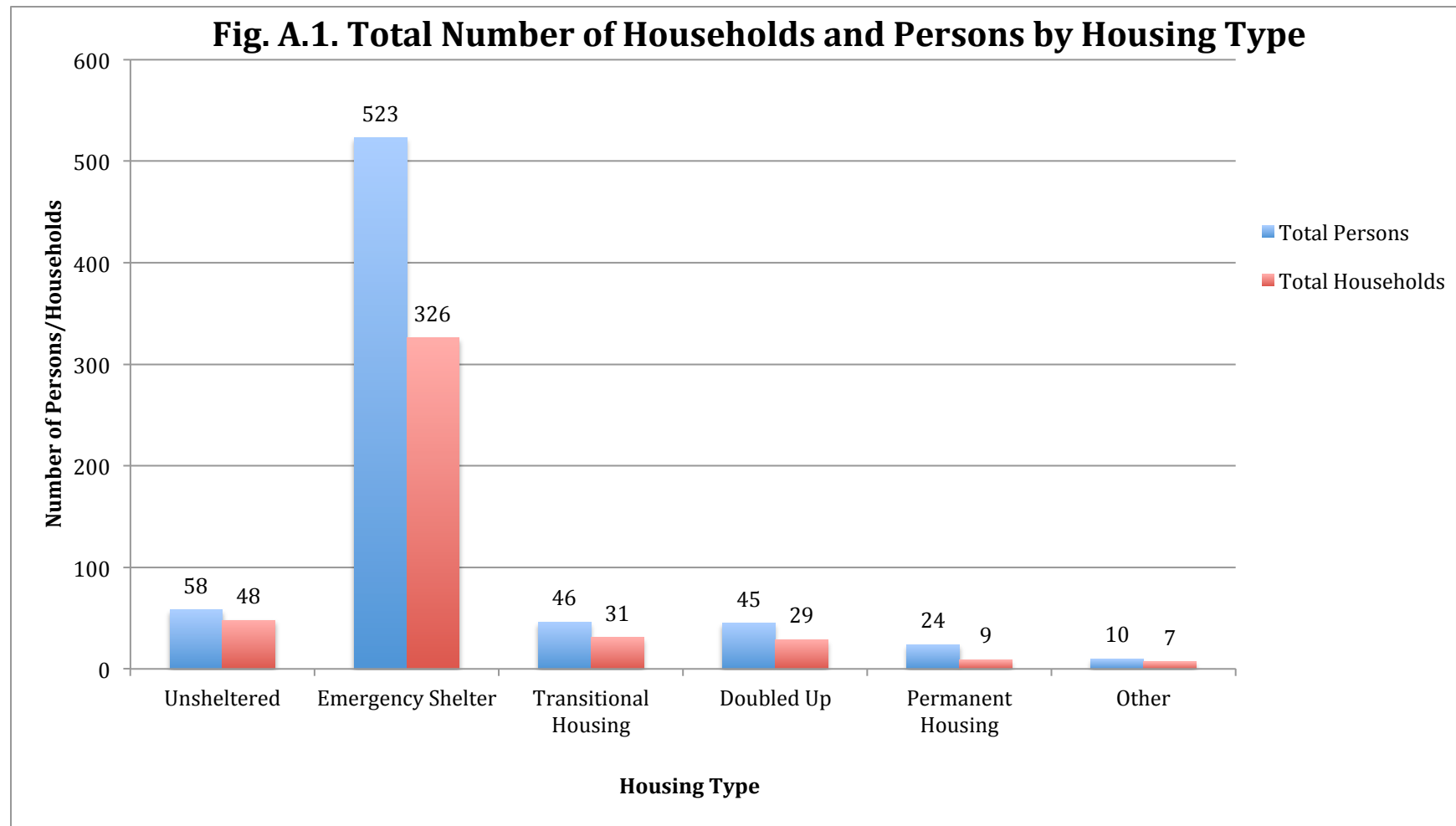
Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more unsheltered households said loss or reduction of job income (35.4%) than any other factor. As Figure 26 shows, other common factors reported included being asked to leave a shared residence.



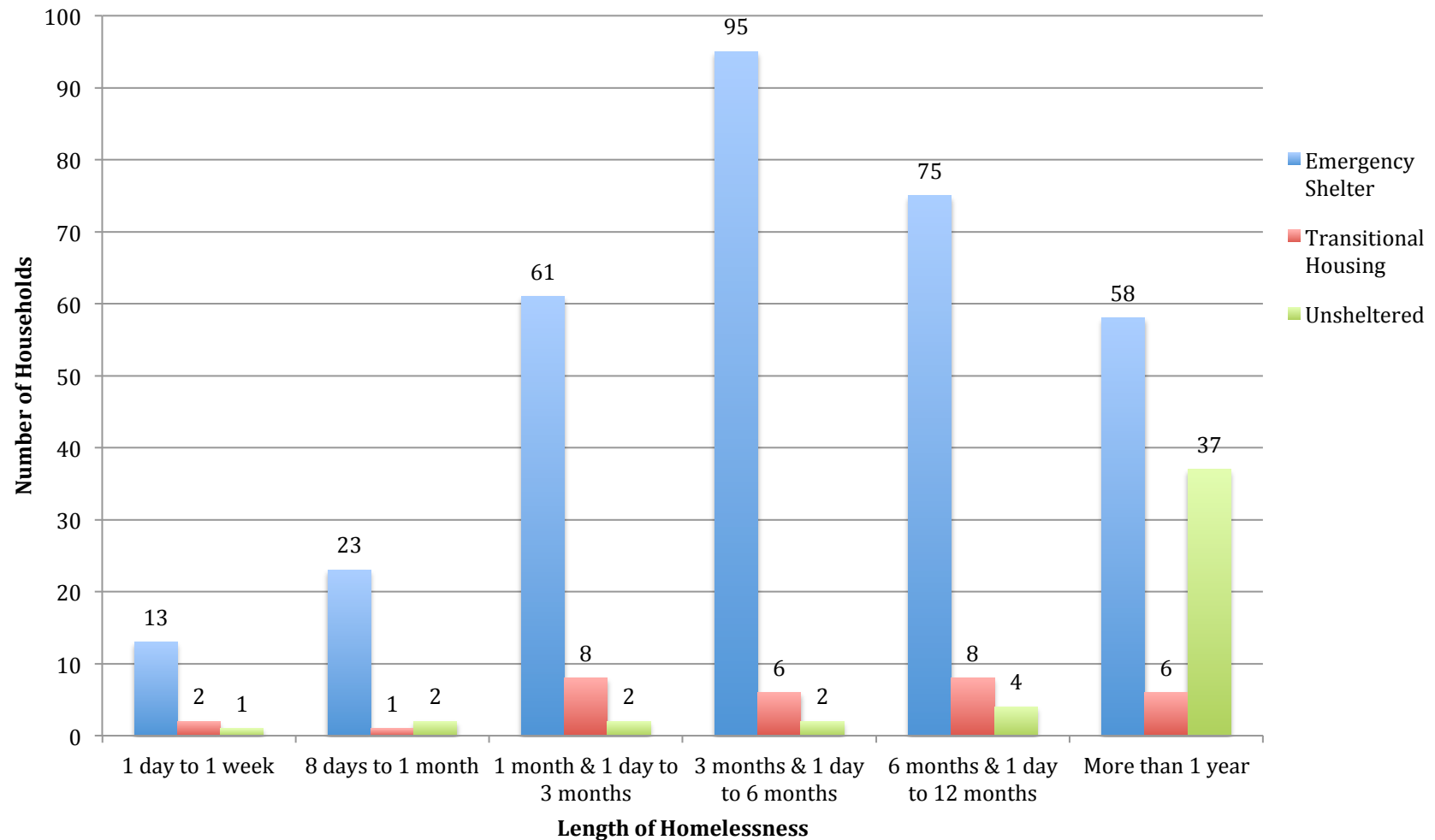
VI. Appendix

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 Housholds by Length of Homelessness and Housing Type



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

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

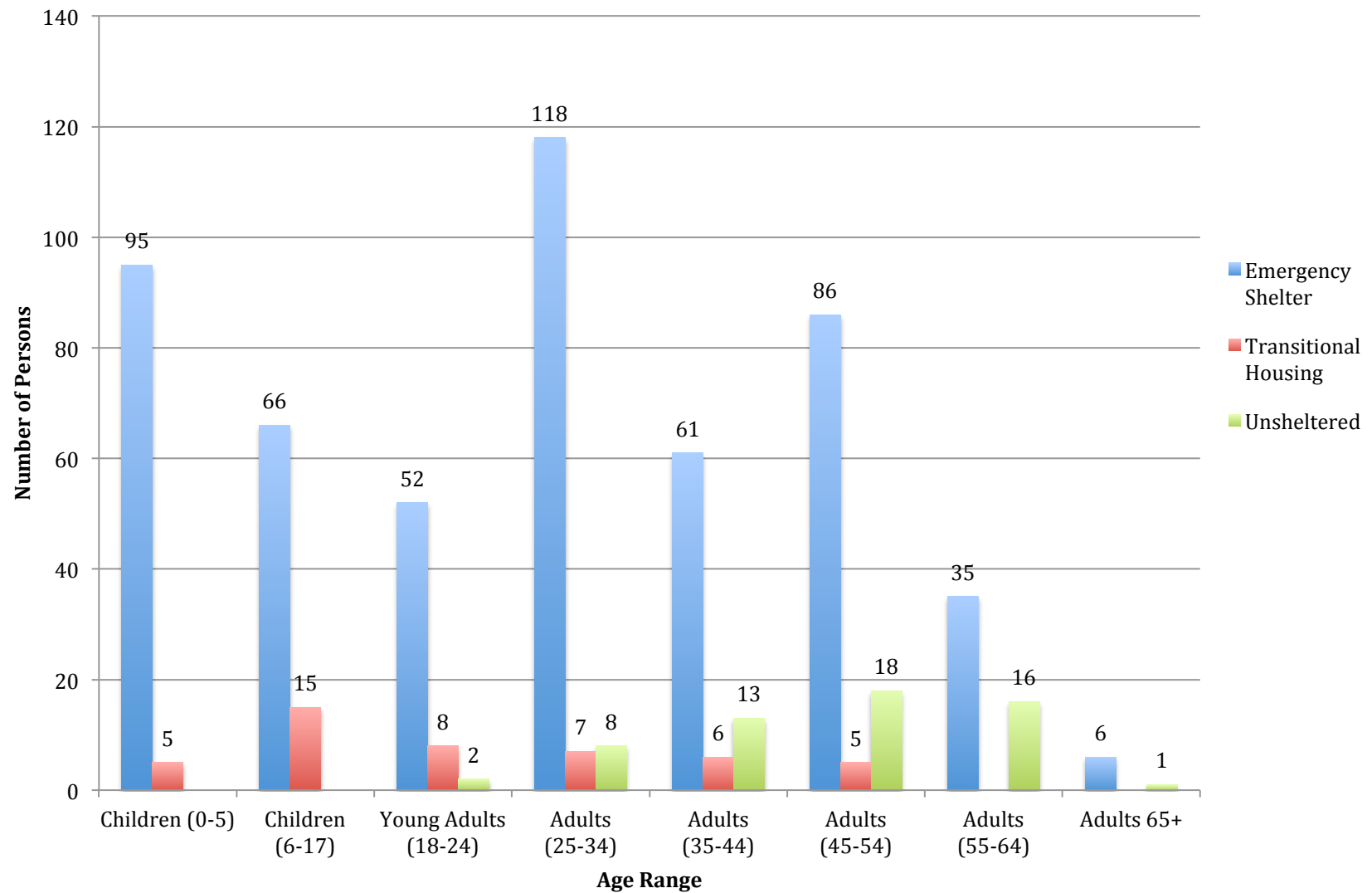


Fig. A.4. Number of Persons by Gender and Housing Situation

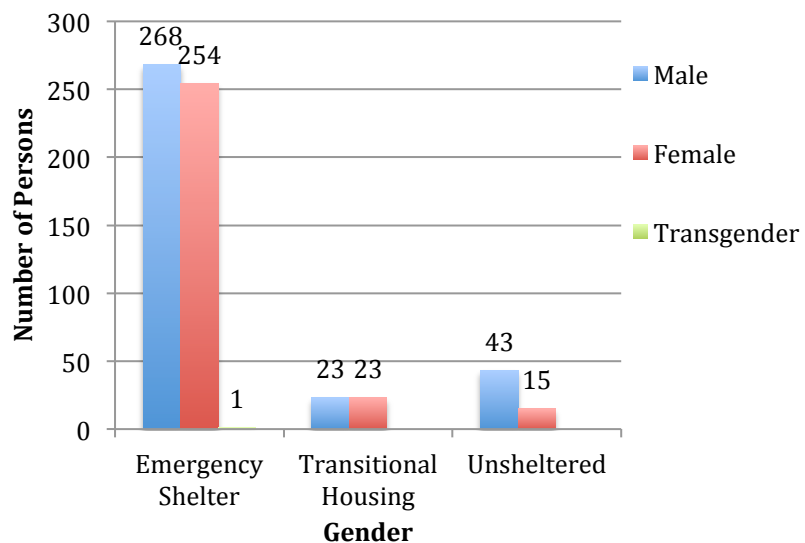


Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race

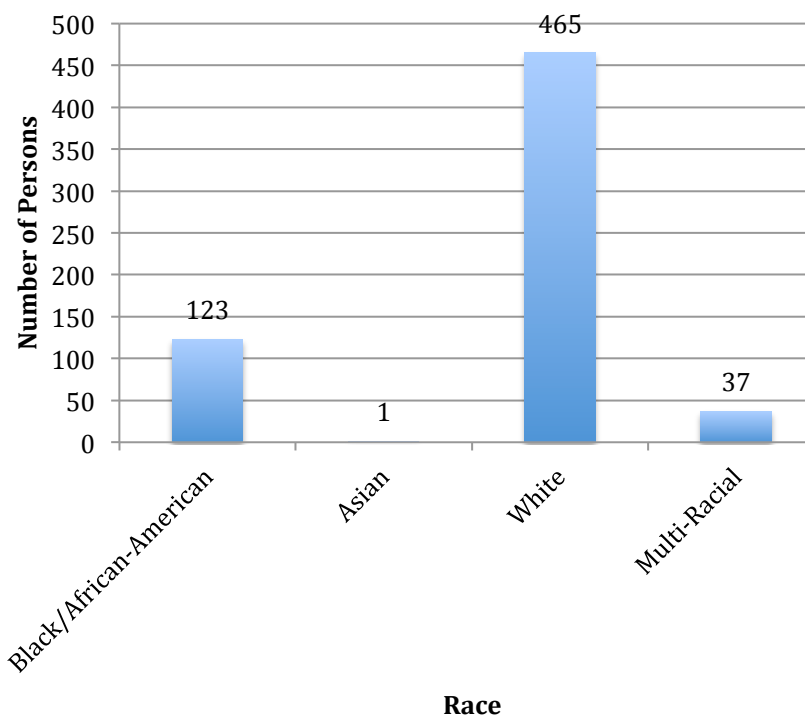
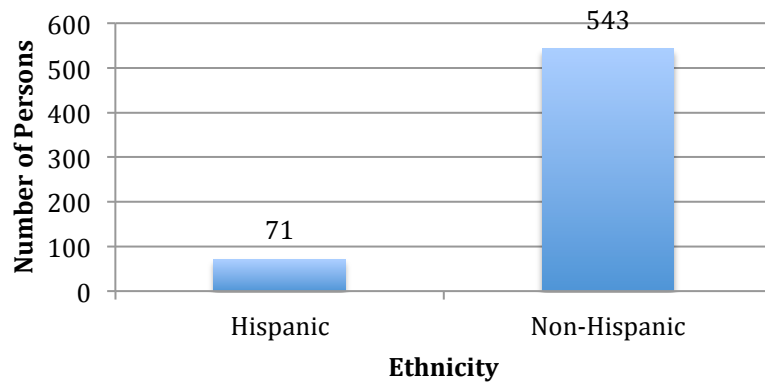
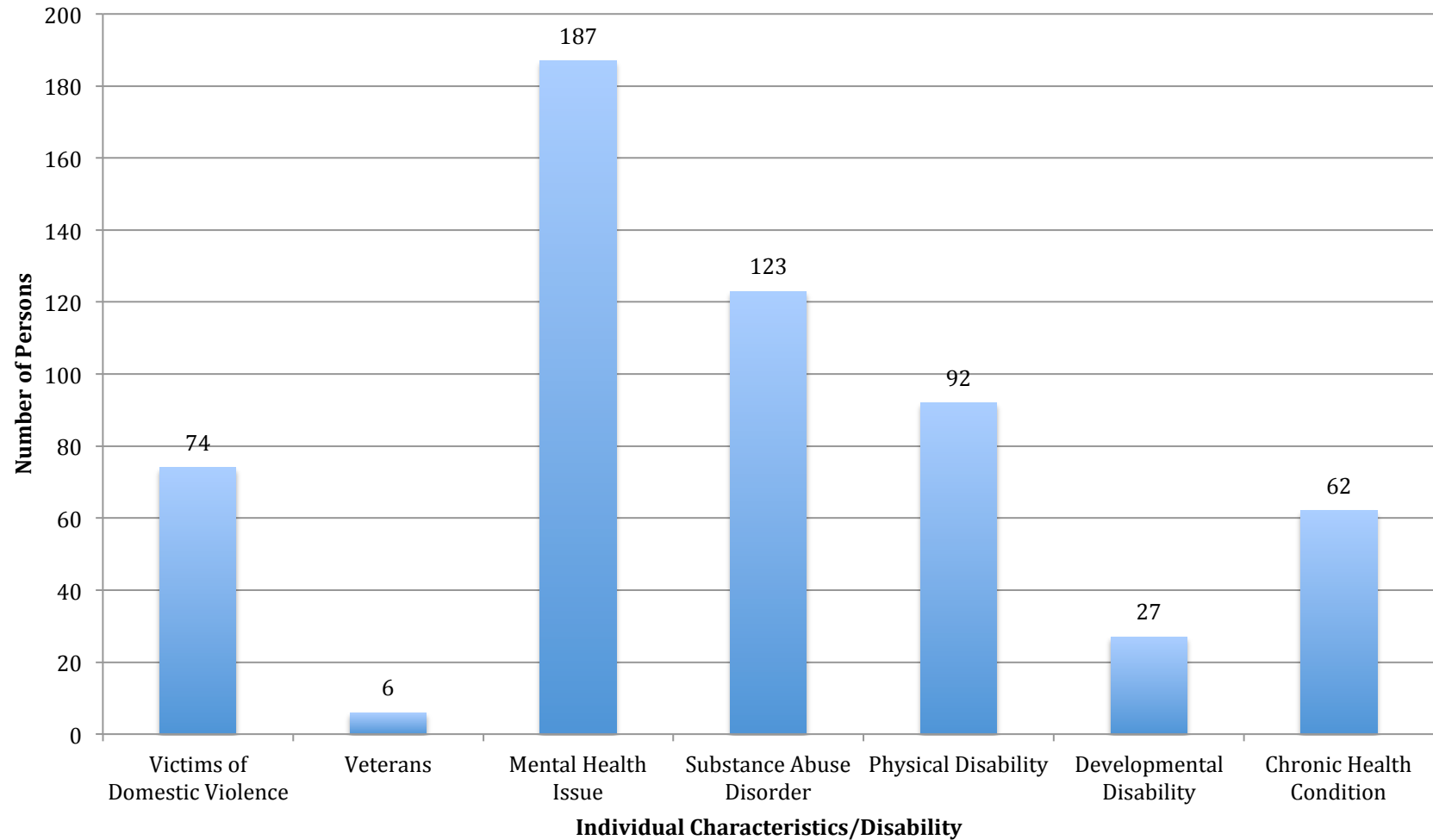


Fig. A.6. Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity



Household Characteristics – check all that apply to each person

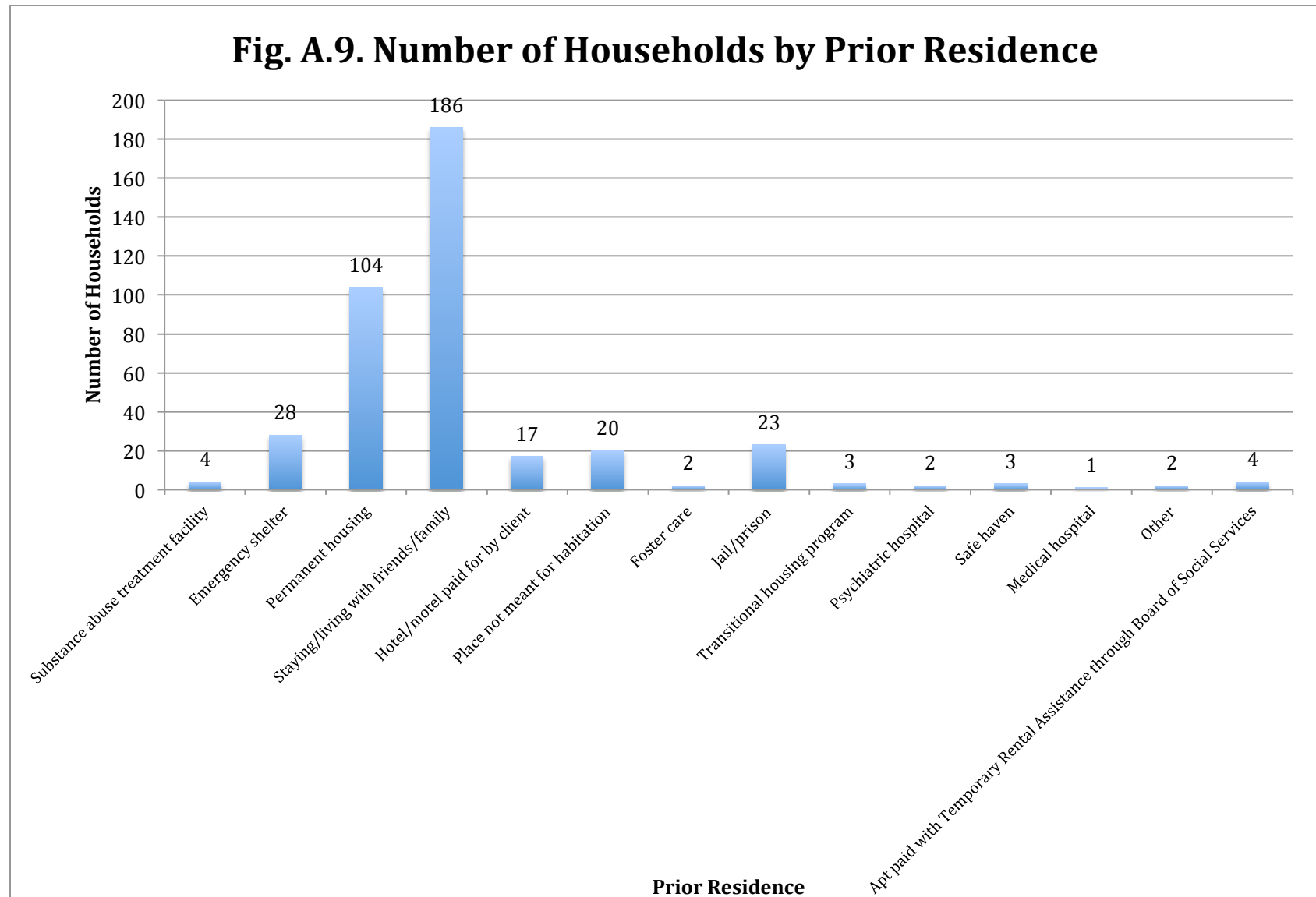
Fig. A.7. Number of Homeless Persons by Victim of Domestic Violence, Veteran Status, and Disability



Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

Fig. A.8. Number of Households by County or State of Last Permanent Address	
Last Permanent Address - County/State	Number of Households
Alabama	1
Atlantic County	1
Burlington County	2
Central America	1
Colorado	1
Essex County	2
Florida	2
Gloucester County	1
Hudson County	1
Hunterdon County	2
Illinois	1
Indiana	1
Kansas	2
Mercer County	4
Middlesex County	5
Monmouth	13
New Jersey	2
New York	2
North Carolina	1
Ocean County	348
Poland	1
Salem County	1
Tennessee	1
Texas	1
Union County	1

What was your residence prior to your current living situation?



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

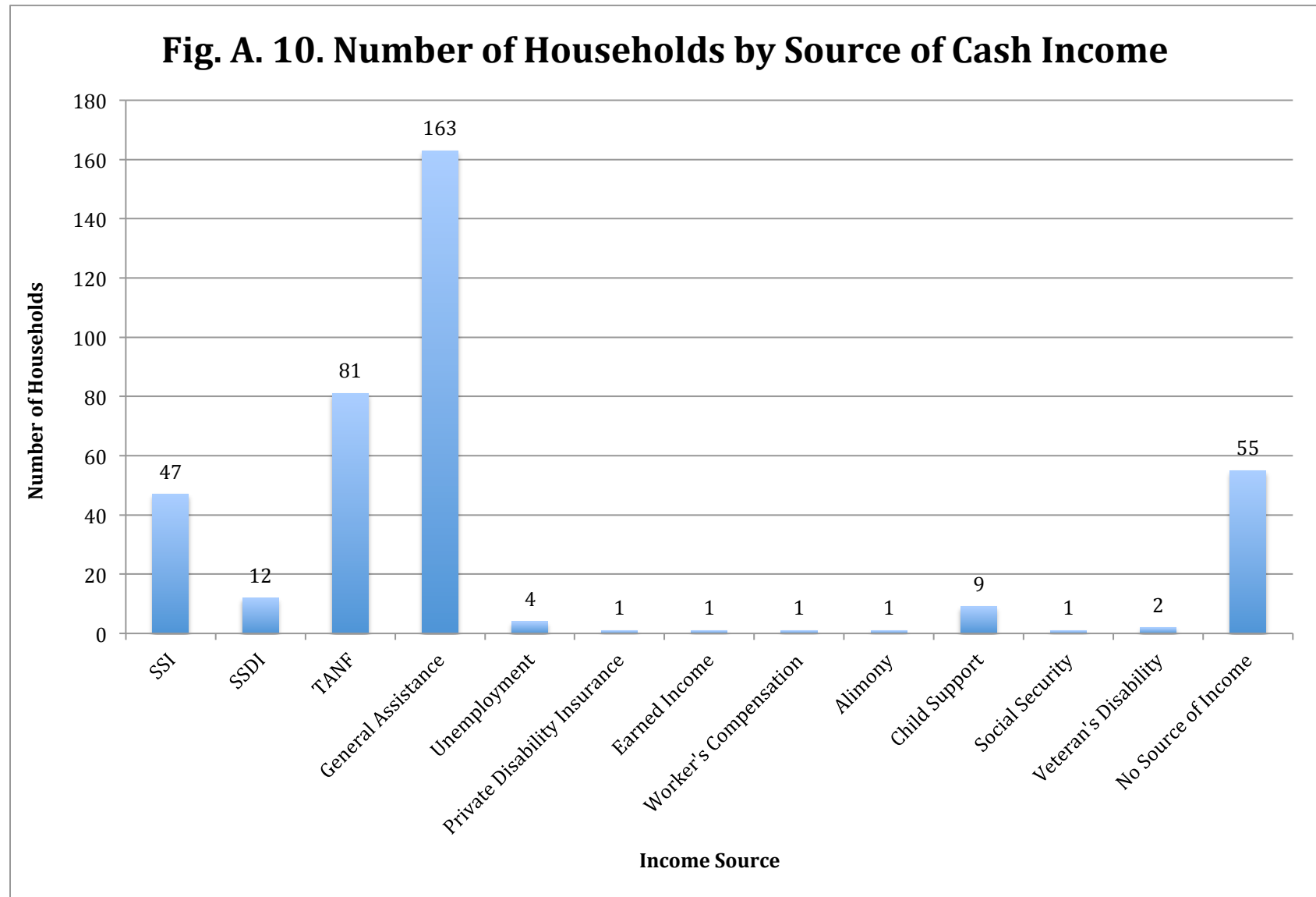
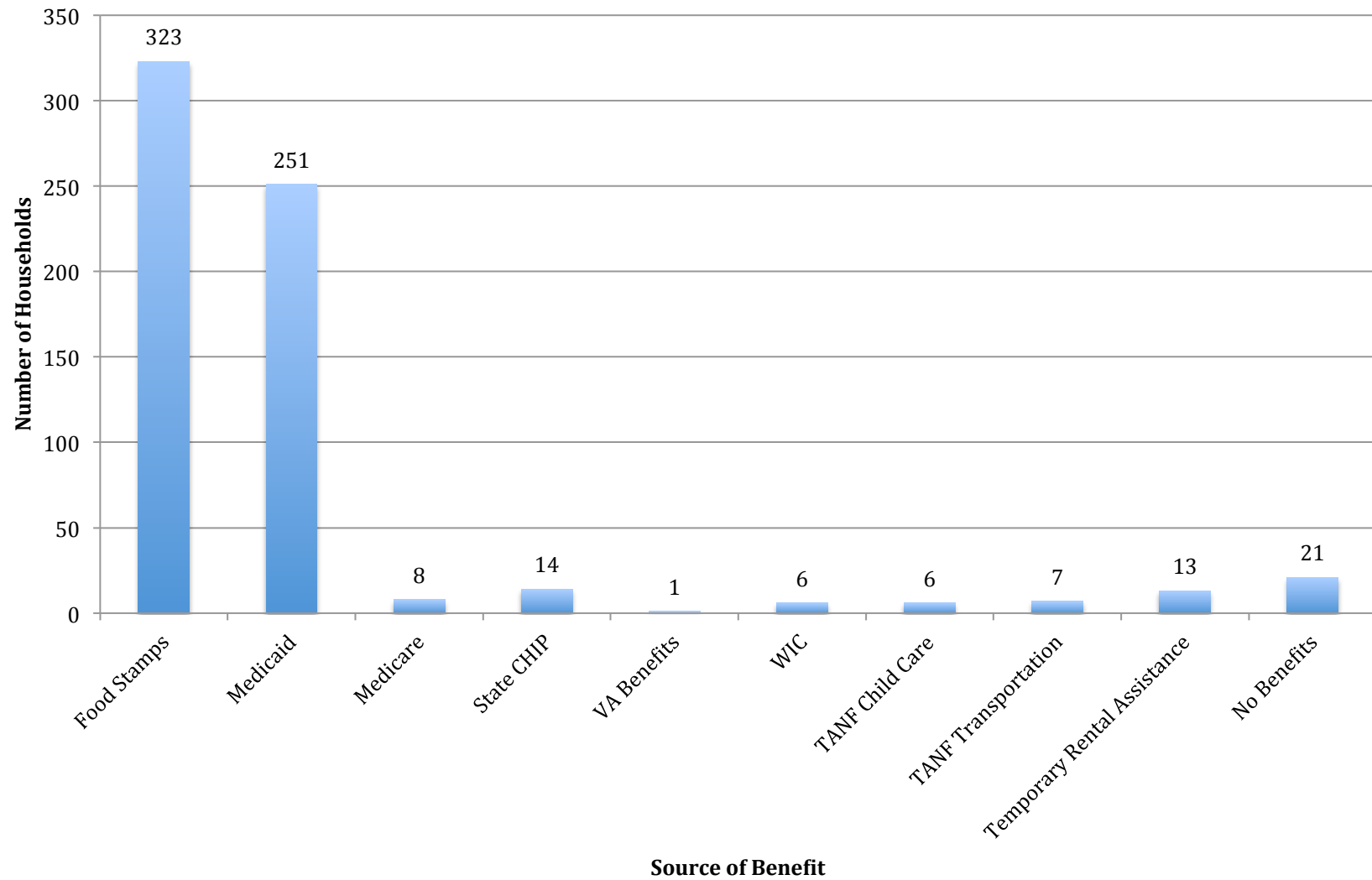
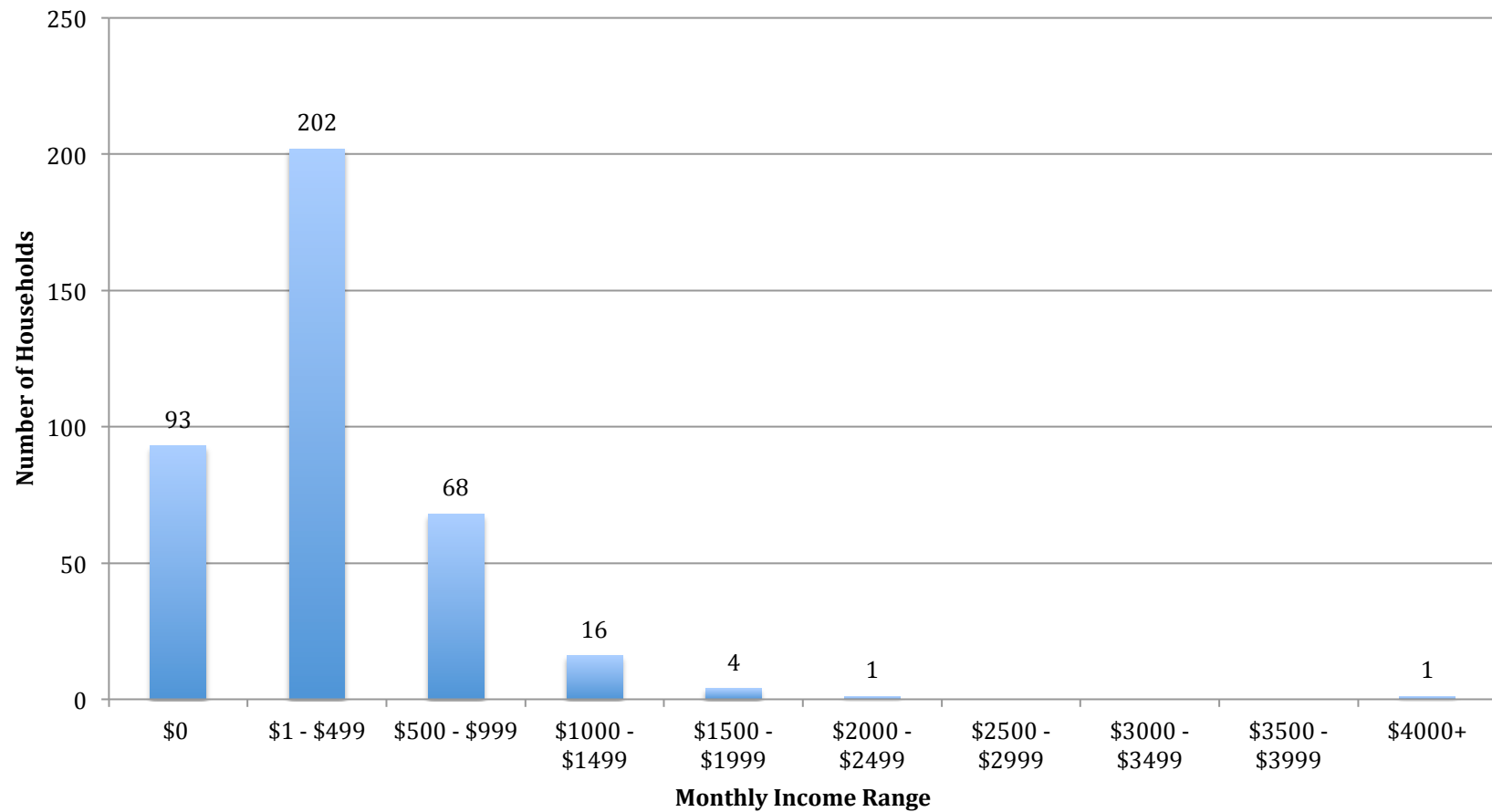


Fig. A. 11. Number of Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits



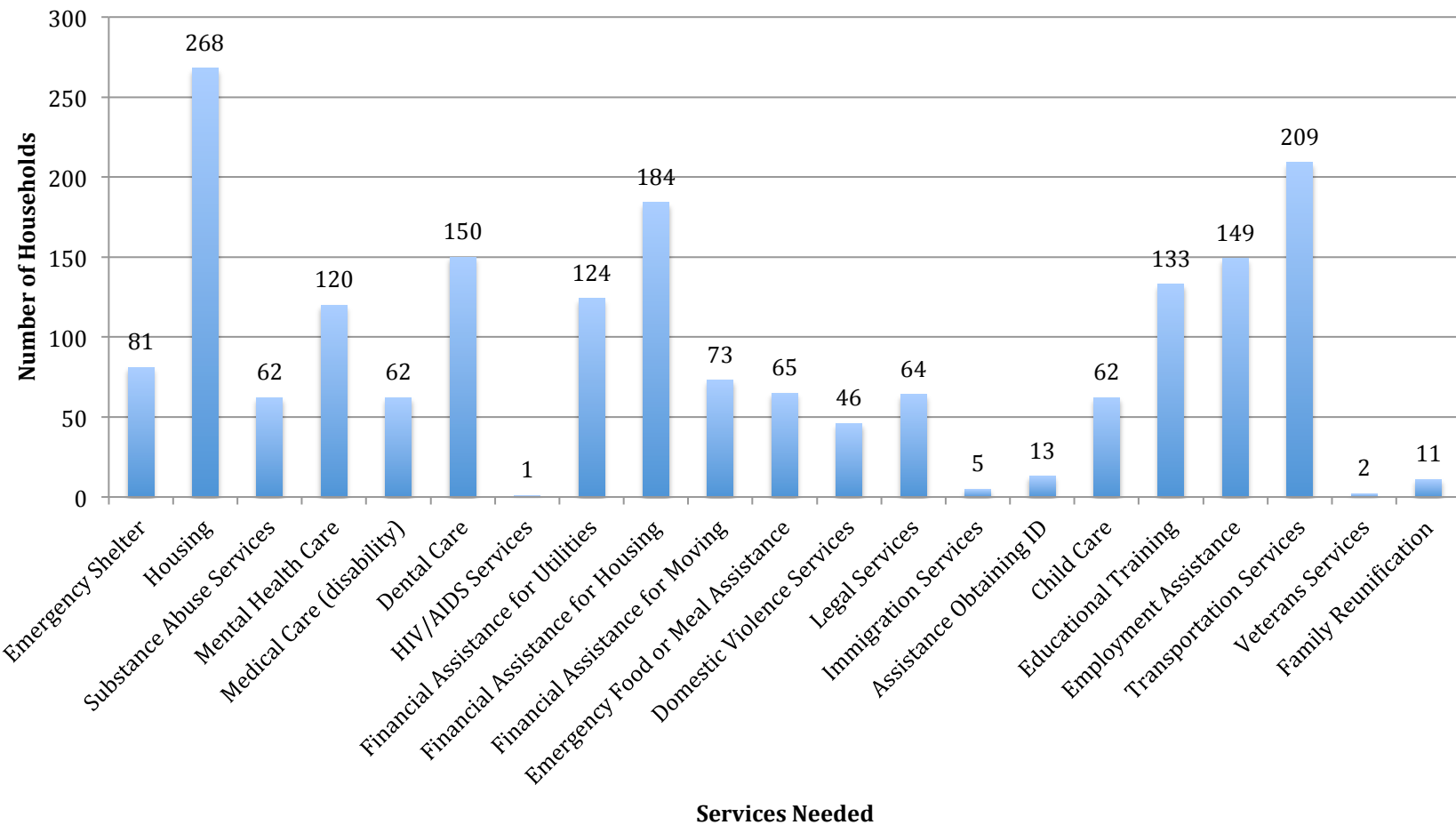
What is your monthly household income?

Fig. A.12. Number of 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

