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NJ
2014
Counts!

Somerset 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 Somerset 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 251 households, including 323 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Somerset County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 14 households, with 14 persons, were identified as chronically homeless.
- 13 unsheltered homeless persons were counted.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 28th, 2014, a total of 323 persons, in 251 households, were experiencing homelessness in Somerset County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 11 persons (3.5%) and 56 households (28.7%) from 2013. Somerset County had 2% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in 2014.

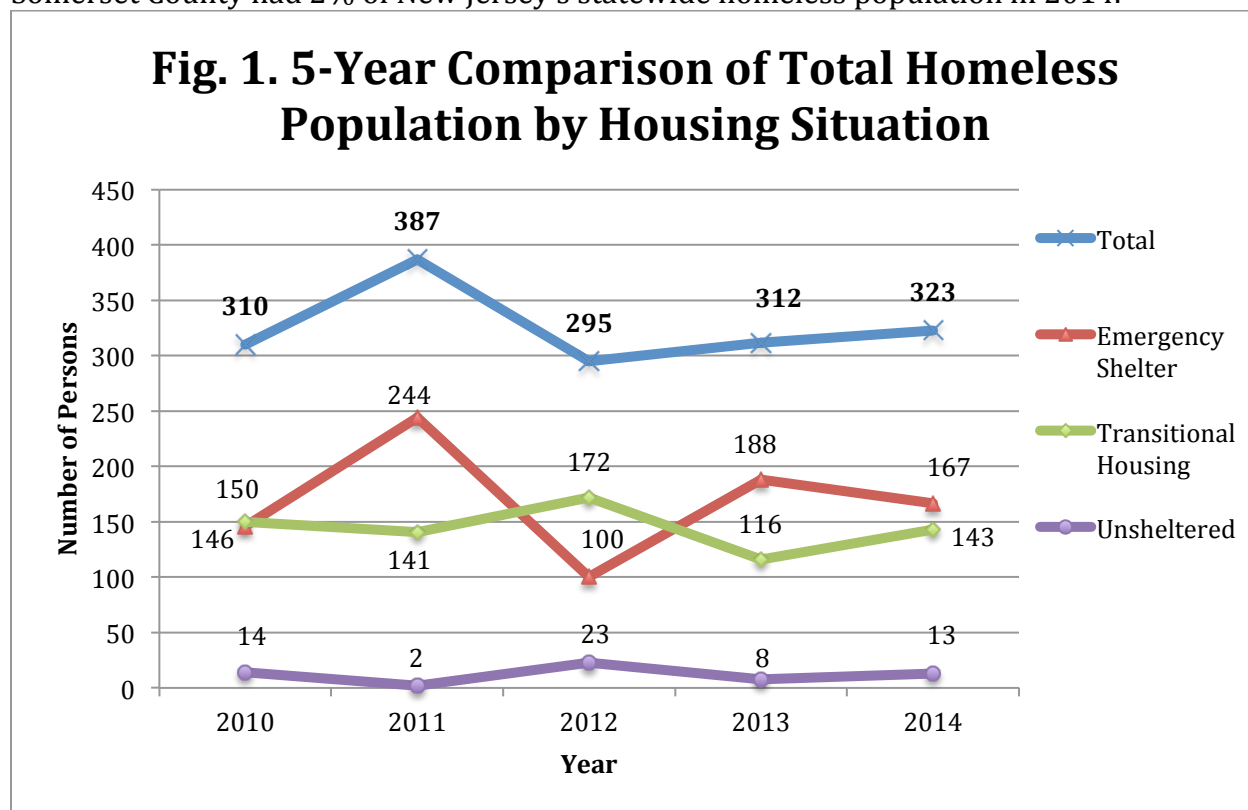


Figure 1 shows that, in 2014, 167 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 143 stayed in transitional housing, and 13 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. The total number of those counted in emergency shelters was a reduction of 21 persons (11.2%) from 2013. However, there were 27 (23.3%) more persons in transitional housing, and the number living unsheltered increased by 5 (62.5%), from 8 to 13.

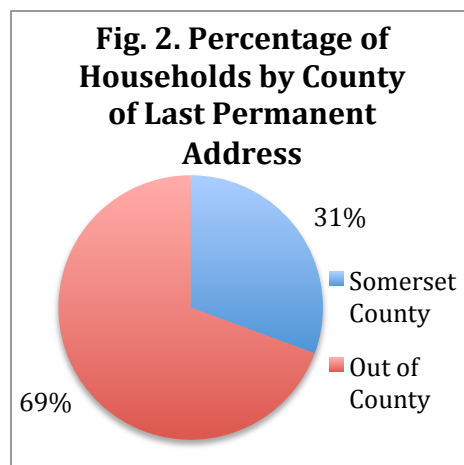


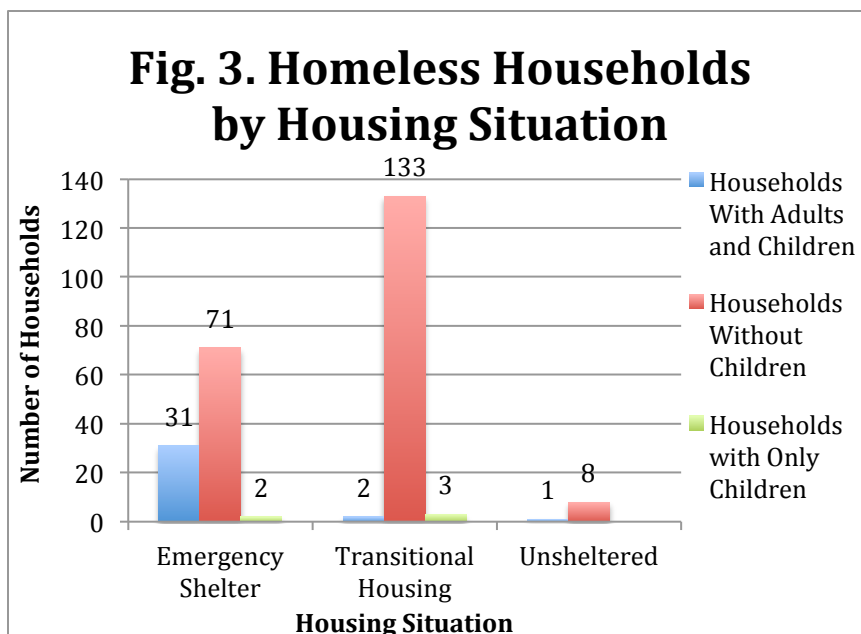
Figure 1 also shows that, over the past five years, the total number of homeless persons has been fluctuating in Somerset County, with the highest count in 2011 (387). Over the five-year period from 2010 to 2014, the number of homeless persons has gone up by 13 persons (4.2%). During the same time, the number of persons in emergency shelter rose by 21 persons (14.4%), while the number of persons who were unsheltered and in transitional housing both went down overall, by 7.1% and 2.1%, respectively.

As Figure 2 shows, 69% of homeless households in Somerset County reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the county.

Homeless Families and Individuals

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

Of the 251 homeless households counted in Somerset County in 2014, 34 (13.5%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. This represents 8 (19%) fewer homeless families than in 2013. These families included 102 persons, 59 children under age 18, and 43 adults. The average family size was 3.1 persons. Figure 3 shows that 31 families (91.2%) were staying in emergency shelter, and 2 (5.9%) in transitional housing on the night of the count. 1 family (2.9%), including 4 persons, was unsheltered.

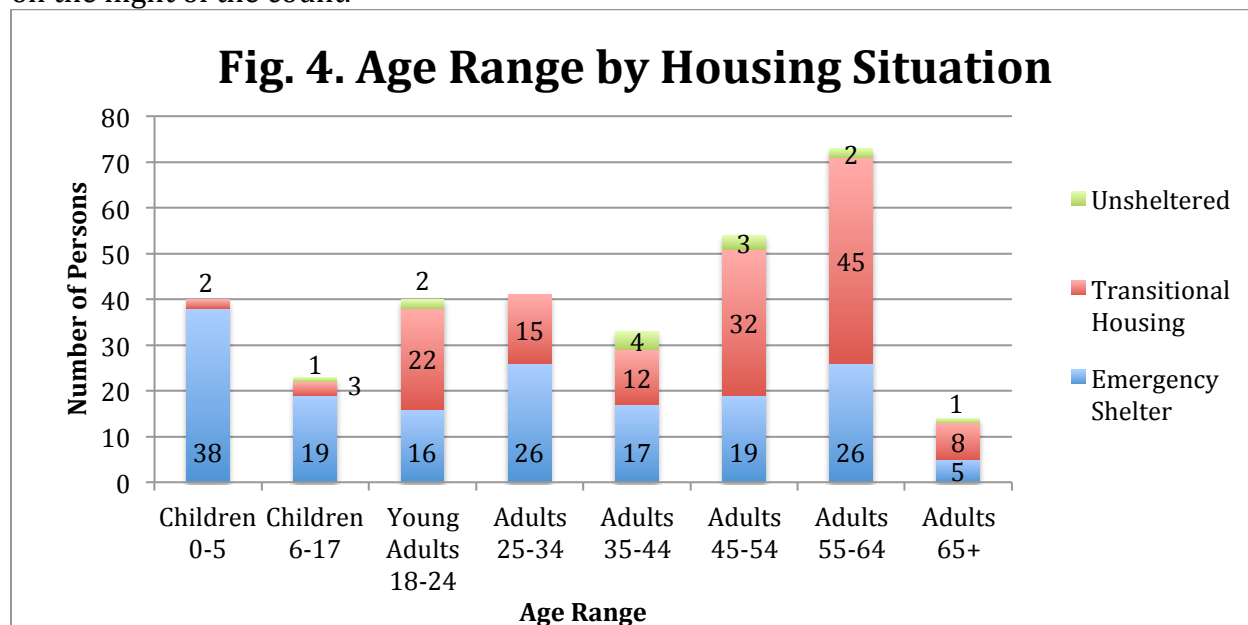


84.4% (212) of the homeless households counted in Somerset County were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 214 adult individuals. 71 (33.5%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 133 (62.7%) were in transitional housing, and 8 (3.8%) were unsheltered. Somerset County has seen the number of adult-only households increase by 69 (48.2%) since 2013.

As Figure 3 indicates, there were 8 youth only households reported in 2014, an increase of 3 from 2013. All of these households were one-child households. 5 unaccompanied youth were staying in emergency shelters, and 3 in transitional housing on the night of the count.

Demographics

The majority (215 persons, 66.5%) of those experiencing homelessness in Somerset County on the night of the count were adults over age 24. There were a total of 40 (12.4%) homeless young adults between 18 and 24 years old, and 63 (19.5%) children under 18 years old as well. Figure 4 shows that the majority of homeless children who were under the age of 18 were between 0 and 5 years of age (40, 63.5%). The age range most represented, with 73 persons and 22.6% of the total homeless population, was adults between 55 and 64. Note that over half of the homeless persons in each age range over 44 years old, and half of young adults between 18 and 24, were staying in transitional housing on the night of the count.

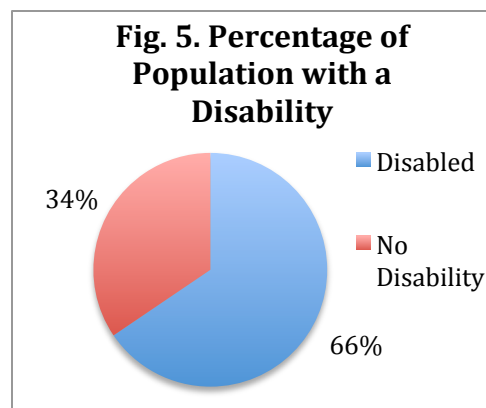


64.6% of homeless respondents were male, and 35.4% were female.

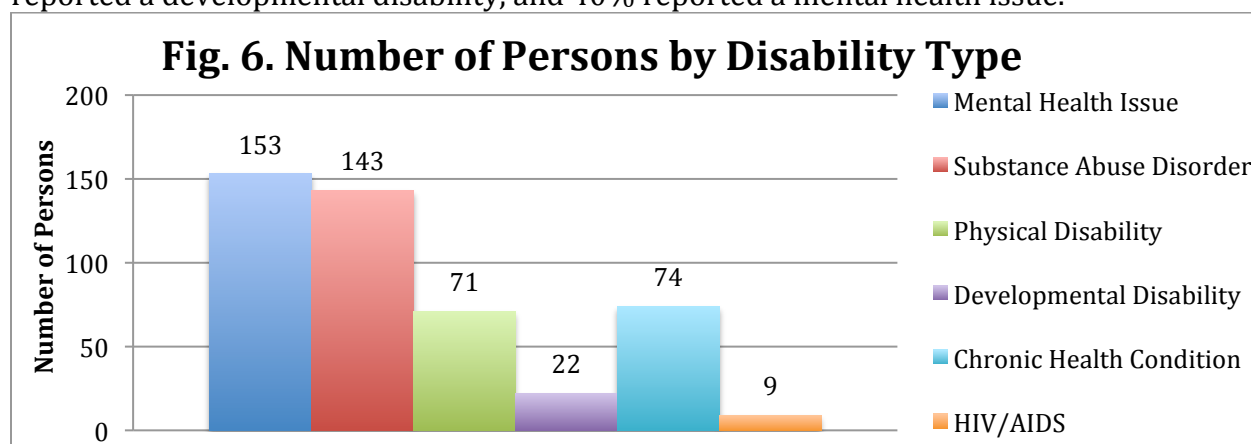
52.7% of respondents identified their race as Black or African American, making that the largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported. The next largest group self-identified as White (43.7%), followed by those identifying as Multi-Racial (2.3%), Asian (0.9%), and American Indian/Alaska Native (0.5%). With regard to ethnicity, 11.7% of respondents identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

Figure 5 illustrates that 66% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 79.4% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 7.9% of children. Figure 6 shows the number of the homeless persons that identified as having various disabilities. The most prevalent disabilities were mental health issues, substance abuse disorders, and chronic health conditions.

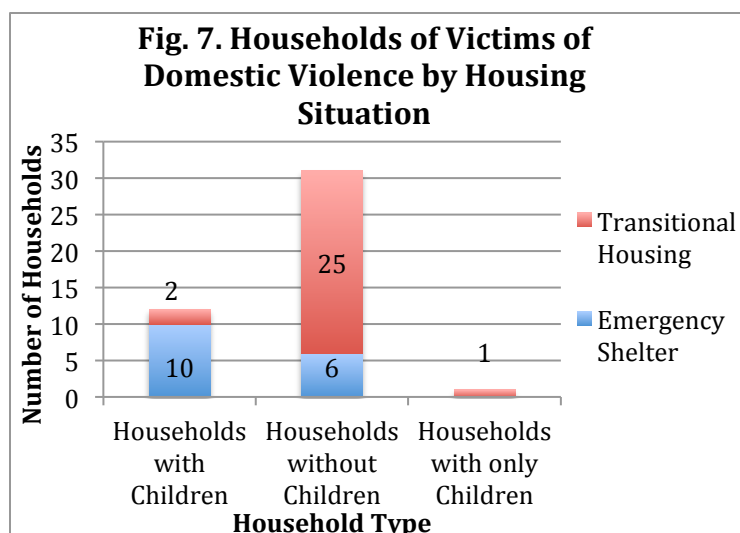


Among disabled adults, 74% reported mental health issues making this the most prevalent disability; representing 58.7% of the total adult homeless population. 70.1% of disabled adults reported a substance abuse disorder. Among disabled homeless children, 40% reported a developmental disability, and 40% reported a mental health issue.



Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in Somerset County, 44 homeless households reported having a victim of domestic violence. Figure 7 shows that the majority (70.5%) of these households were adult-only, individual households. 12 (27.3%) were families with at least 1 adult and 1 child under the age of 18. 1 (2.3%) unaccompanied homeless youth also reported being a victim. 6 adult individuals and 10 families were in emergency shelters, including domestic violence shelters, while 39.4% of all victim households were in other emergency shelters. 63.4% of all victim households were in transitional housing 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.

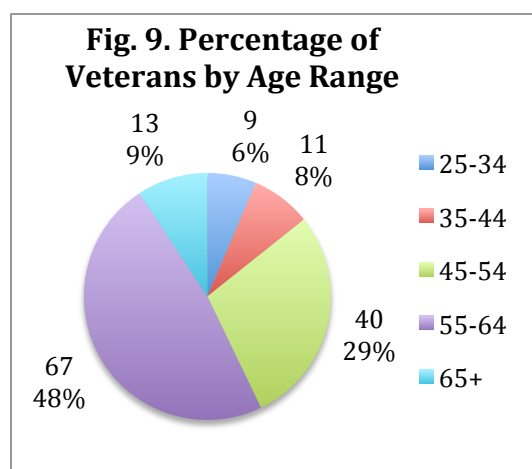


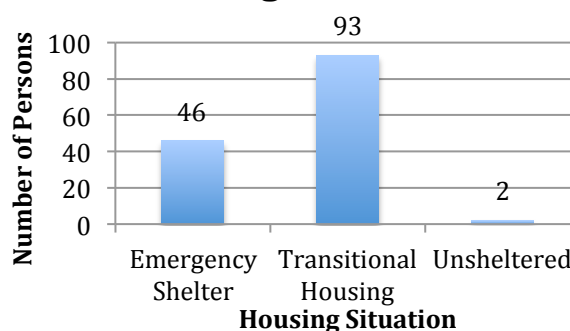
Figure 9 illustrates the percentage of homeless veterans by age range.

17 homeless veterans reported being victims of domestic violence. 136 of the 141, 96.4%, reported having some kind of disability. The most common disabilities cited among these were substance abuse disorders (75.9%), mental health issues (70.9%), chronic health conditions (44%), and physical disabilities (43.3%). The four types of service that homeless veterans sought most were housing (25.5%), financial assistance for housing (24.8%), veterans' services (22.7%), and dental care (22%).

Income and Benefits

Among all households experiencing homelessness on the night of the count, 19.5% had no source of income, and 11.9% reported receiving some form of earned cash income. The most common sources of cash income among homeless respondents were earned income (11.9%), veterans' disability

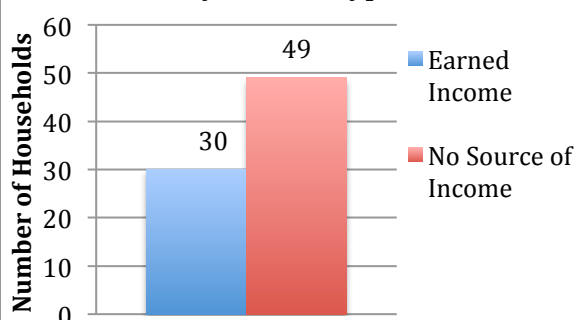
Fig. 8. Number of Veterans by Housing Situation



141 homeless veterans were counted on the night of the count, 42 more (42.4%) than 2013. All were members of adult-only households. The largest contingent of homeless veterans was staying in transitional housing (66%). In addition, 46 were in emergency shelter (32.6%), and 2 veterans were unsheltered (1.4%).

95% of all veterans experiencing homelessness in Somerset County were male, and 5% were female. The most common racial background identified among respondents (61%) was Black or African-American, while (35.2%) identified as White.

Fig. 10. Number of Households by Income Type



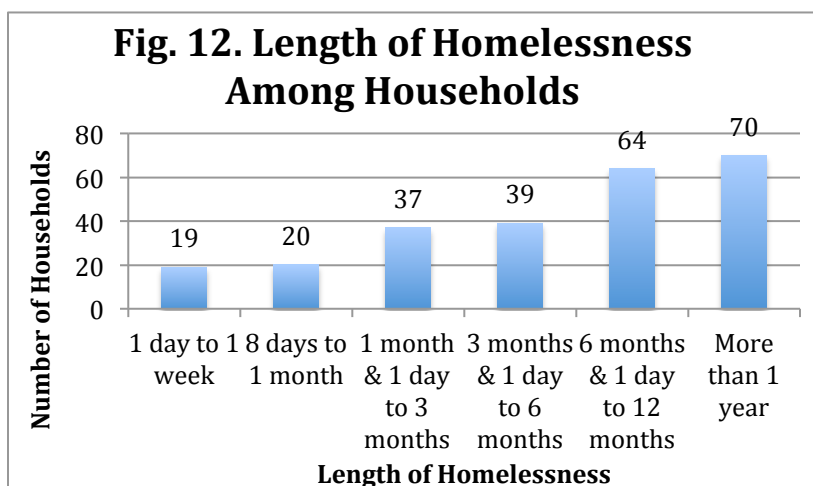
(10.8%), General Assistance (GA)(10.8%) SSDI, (10%), SSI (9.2%), and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)(9.2%). Figure 11 shows the average monthly income for all homeless households.

Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	\$1,514.52	\$881.50	\$391.67

12.7% of respondents reported that their household was receiving no kind of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Benefits from the Department of Veterans' Affairs were the top reported non-cash benefits, and were received by 41.8% of households. 26.7% were receiving Medicaid, and 26.7% were also receiving Food Stamps, or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

Length of Homelessness

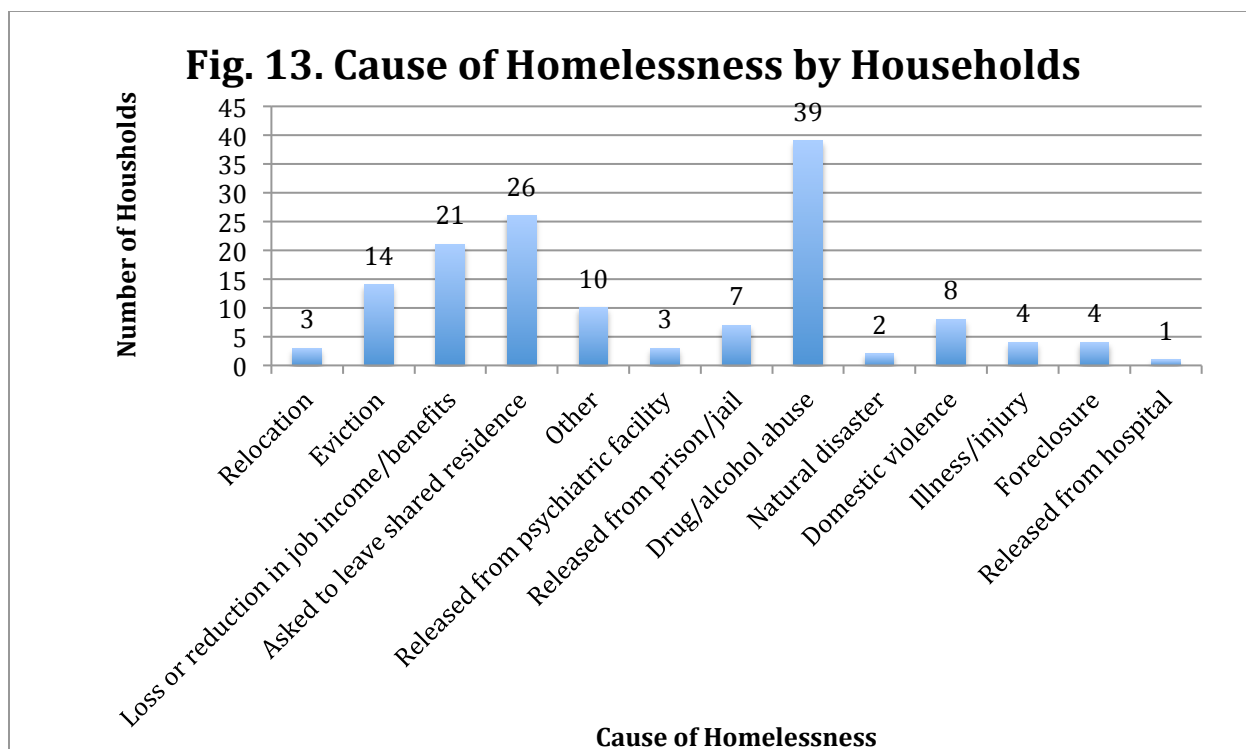
Figure 12 shows the range lengths of homeless episodes experienced on the night of the count by respondents in Somerset County. 70 households (27.9%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year. 25.5% (64) of homeless households in Somerset County reported that they had been homeless between 6 months and 1 year. Altogether, these two most common responses mean that 53.4% of homeless 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 drug or alcohol abuse (39 households, 15.5%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the other common factors reported were being asked to leave a shared residence (10.4%), loss or reduction of job income or benefits (8.4%), and eviction (5.6%).

When homeless respondents were asked 'what was your residence prior to your current living situation?' more said they were staying or living with friends or family (28%) than any other type of residence. 24% reported residing in emergency shelter, and 19.2% 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

14 households, made up of 14 total persons, were chronically homeless in Somerset County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 25 persons (64.1%) from 2013. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness dropped from 12.5% to 4.3%.

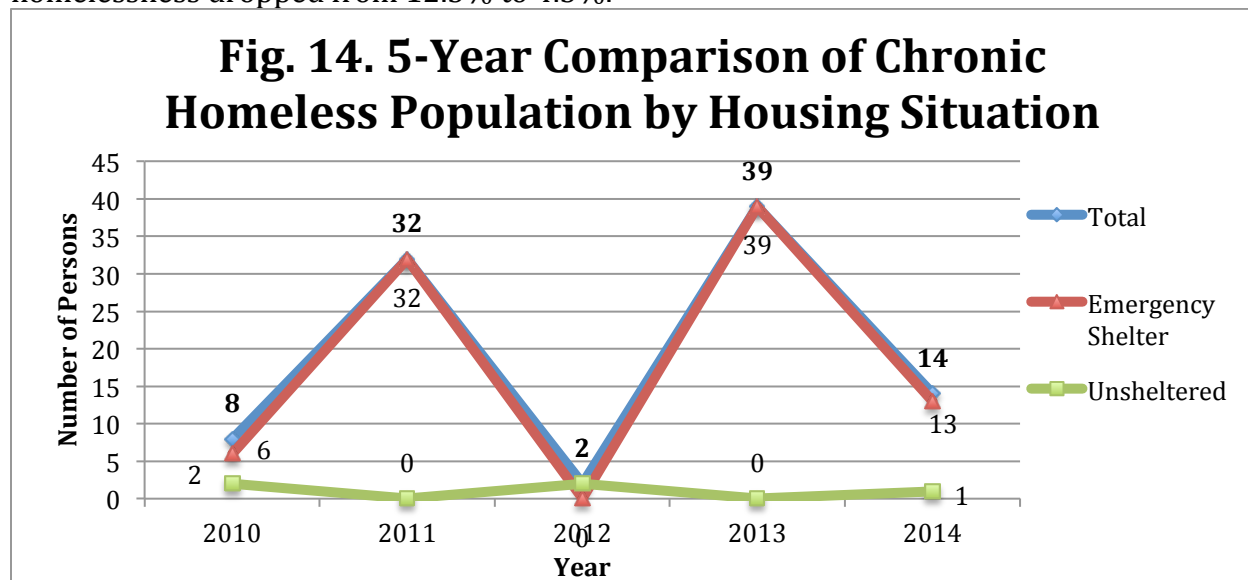
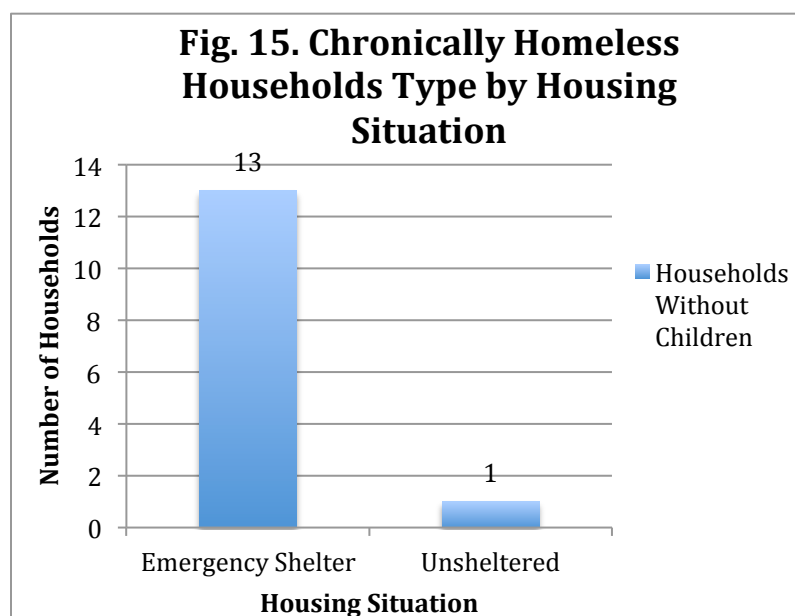


Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless respondents who were in emergency shelter or living unsheltered in Somerset County from 2010 to 2014. Over the past five years, the overall number of chronically homeless persons has fluctuated depending on the count year, but has trended up overall by 6 persons, or 75%. The number of unsheltered chronically homeless persons also fluctuated during this time, but was down by 1 (50%).

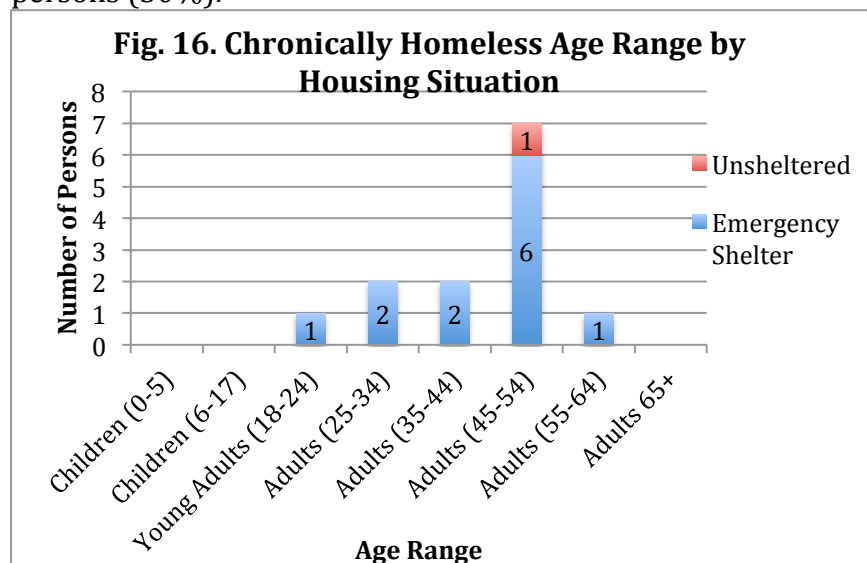
Families and Individuals



Of the 14 chronically homeless households counted in Somerset County in 2014, all were households with no children 17 or younger. There were 13 (92.9%) of these individuals in emergency shelters, a decrease from 33 in 2013 (57.6% decrease). 1 (7.1%) of these chronically homeless households was unsheltered on the night of the count, up from in 2013.

Demographics

Of the 14 total chronically homeless persons, 1 (7.1%) was between 18 and 24 years old, and none were children 17 or younger. The age range with the highest concentration of chronically homeless persons was adults between 45 and 54 years old, which had 7 persons (50%).

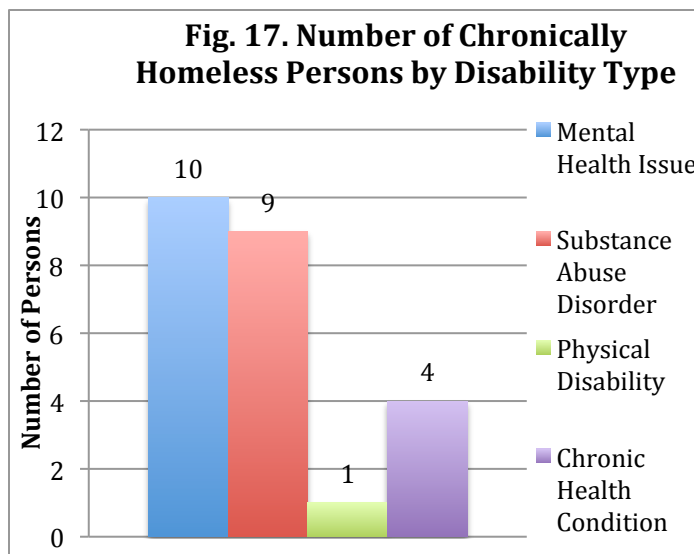


69.2% of those counted as chronically homeless were male, and 30.8% were female.

The largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported their race as White (69.2%), and the next largest group self-identified as Black or African-American (23.1%).

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 (71.4%) and substance abuse disorders (64.3%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.



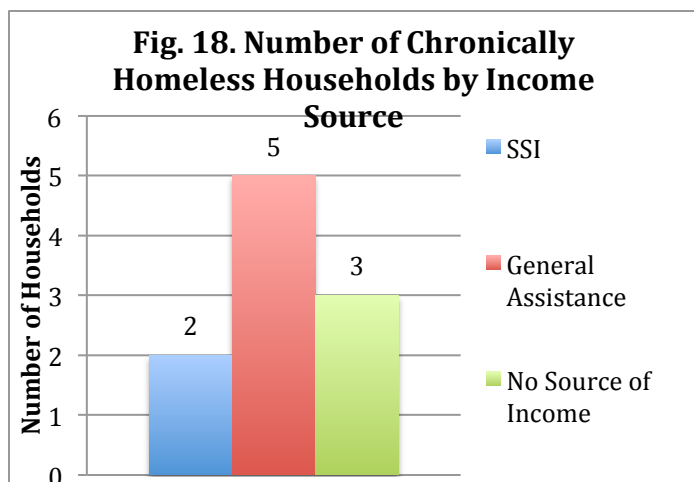
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 2 chronically homeless persons in Somerset County reported being victims of domestic violence (14.3%). All were adult individuals staying in emergency shelters on the night of the count.

There were 4 (28.6%) chronically homeless veterans identified on the night of the count. 3 (75%) were in emergency shelters, and 1 was unsheltered.

Income and Benefits

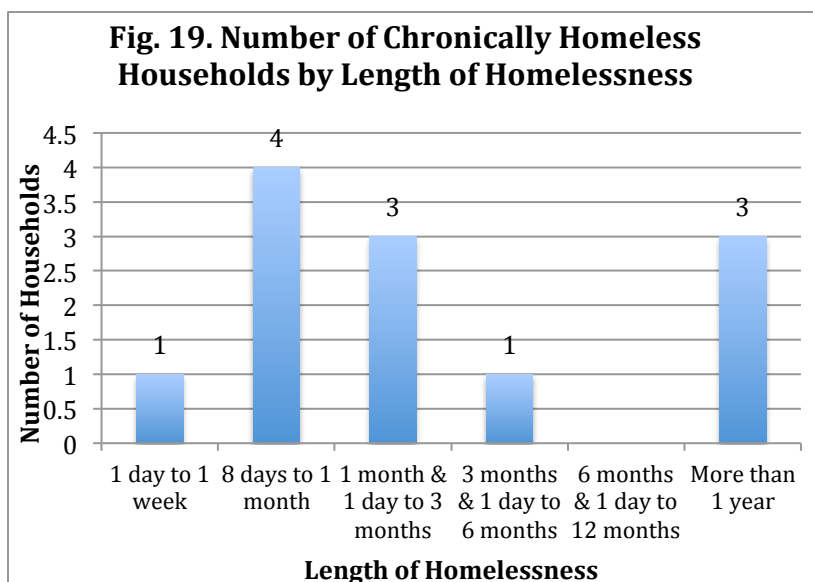
Among all the chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 21.4% reported receiving no type of cash income. Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. The most common source of cash income among chronically homeless respondents was General Assistance, which was received by 35.7%. No households reported receiving earned income.



14.3% 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 the chronically homeless, with 50% receiving this benefit.

Length of Homelessness

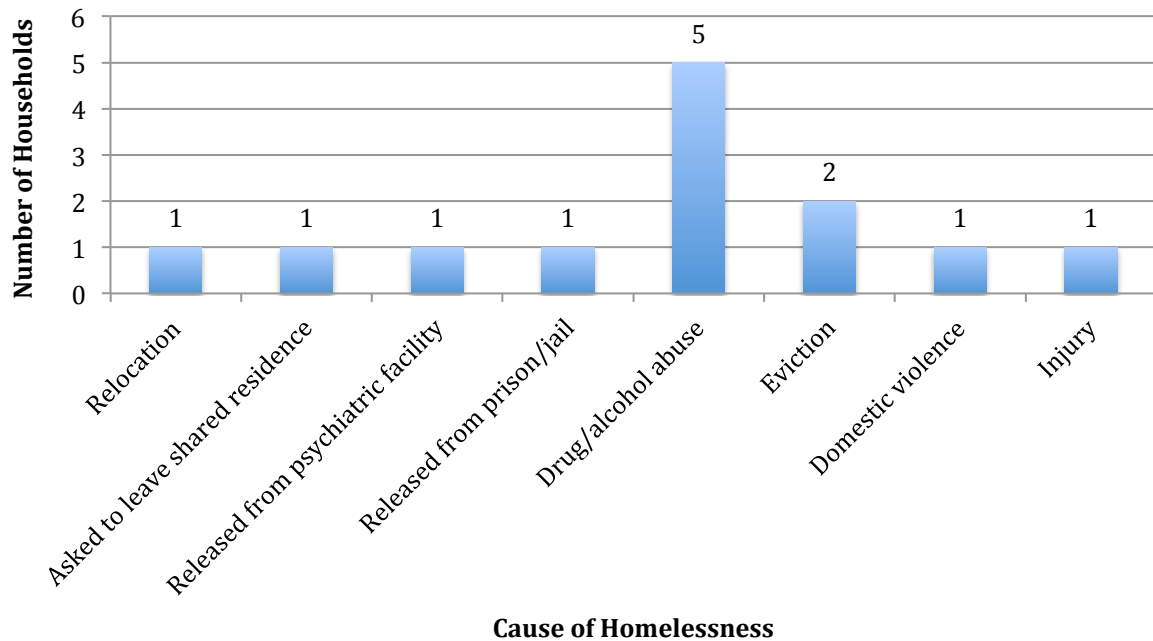
Figure 19 shows that the majority of chronically homeless households (57.1%) reported their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for less than 3 months. Of these, 5 reported being homeless less than 1 month. 3 households (21.4%) reported being homeless for more than 1 year.



Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, 35.7% of chronically homeless households cited drug or alcohol abuse and 14.3% cited a eviction as the primary cause.

Fig. 20. Number of Chronically Homeless Households by Cause of Homelessness



V. Findings for the Unsheltered Homeless

HUD’s definition of “unsheltered homeless” applies to any individual or family “with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground.”

Unsheltered homeless individuals and families are among those with the most critical housing needs in a community. The unsheltered are especially vulnerable in the cold weather and the elements, which are in evidence at the end of January when the Count takes place. The Point-In-Time survey can play an important role in helping communities understand why some of the homeless remain unsheltered, and who is included in this group.

Total Unsheltered Homeless Population

9 households, made up of 13 persons, were living unsheltered in Somerset County, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 4 households (80%), and 5 persons (62.5%) from 2013.

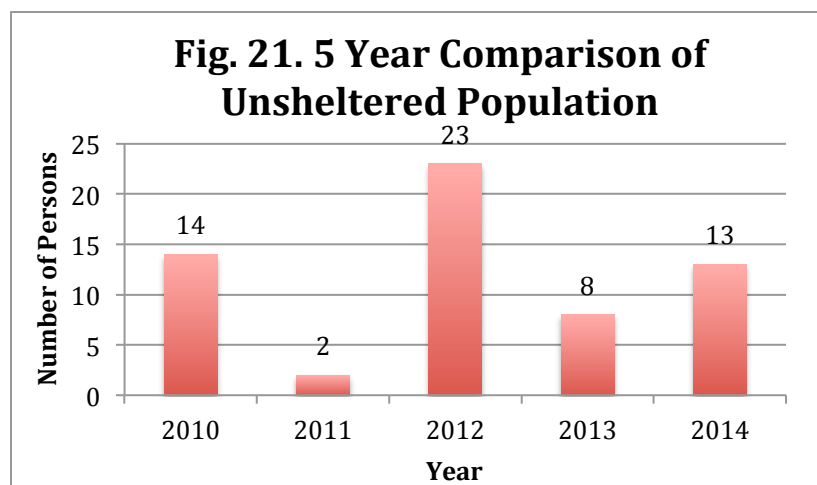


Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered respondents from 2010 to 2014. Despite the increase of unsheltered persons in 2014, over the past five years the numbers have gone down slightly. Since 2010, the number of unsheltered homeless persons has dropped 7.1% in Somerset County.

Families and Individuals

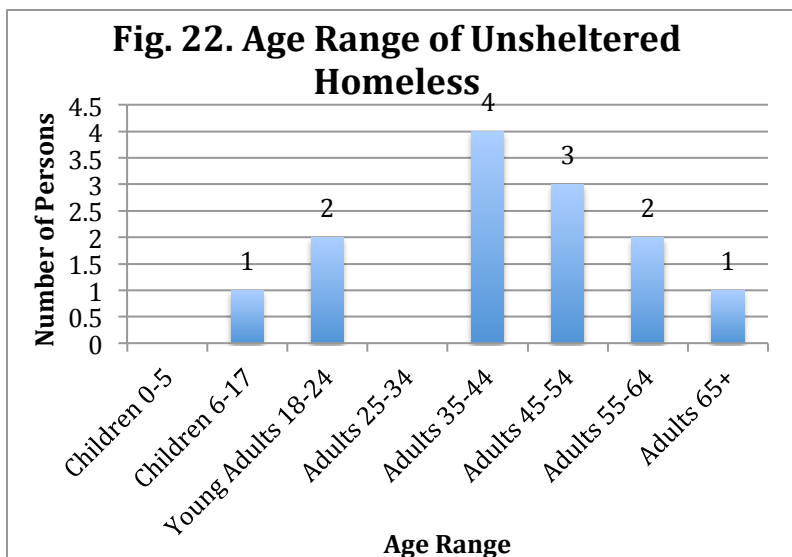
There was 1 unsheltered family with 4 persons, 3 adults and 1 child, counted in 2014. This family represented 7.7% of all unsheltered households.

8 of the 9 (92.3%) unsheltered households counted were households with just adults. There were 9 persons in these households.

Demographics

The largest portion of the 13 unsheltered persons counted in 2014, 30.8%, was between 35 and 44 years old. 23.1% were between 45 and 54. Only 1 (7.7%) was a child under the age of 18, and 1 (7.1%) 65 or older.

Most of the unsheltered persons were male (61.5%) and 38.5% were female. 53.8% identified their race as White and (46.2%) identified as Black or African-American. 7.7% of the unsheltered respondents identified as Hispanic.



Disabilities

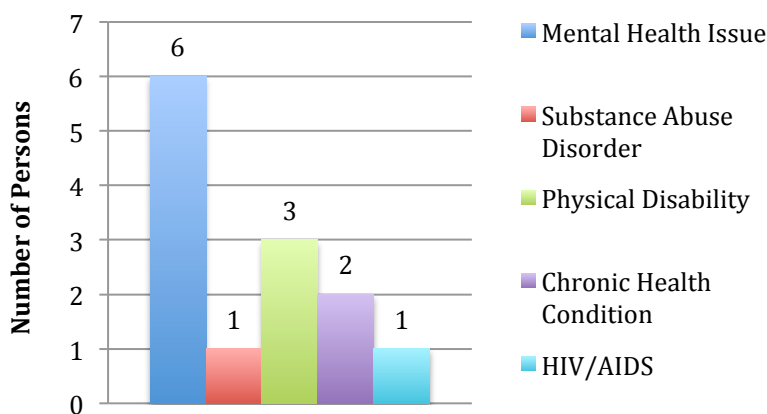
6 of the 13 unsheltered persons (46.1%) reported having some disability. The disability most commonly identified was mental health issues (6 persons, 46.1%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.

Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 0 unsheltered homeless persons in Somerset County reported being victims of domestic violence.

There were 2 unsheltered veterans on the night of the count (15.4% of unsheltered persons).

Fig. 23. Number of Unsheltered Persons by Disability Type

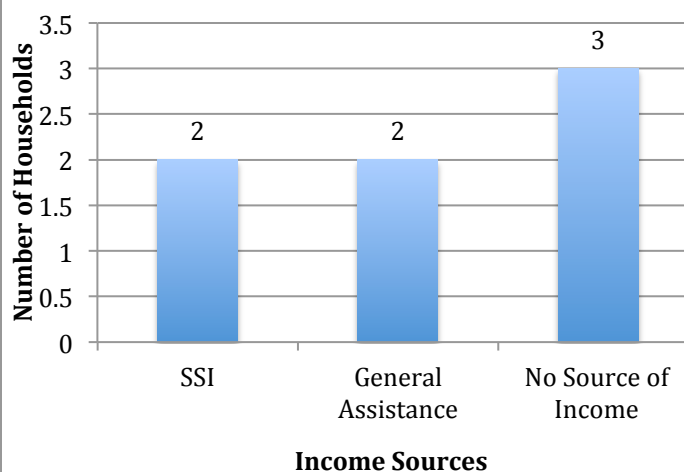


Income and Benefits

Among all the unsheltered respondent households on the night of the count, 3 (23.1%) reported having no source of cash income. The average monthly income reported among unsheltered households was approximately \$392. 15.4% of unsheltered households received General Assistance (GA) and 15.4% received SSI, as Figure 24 shows.

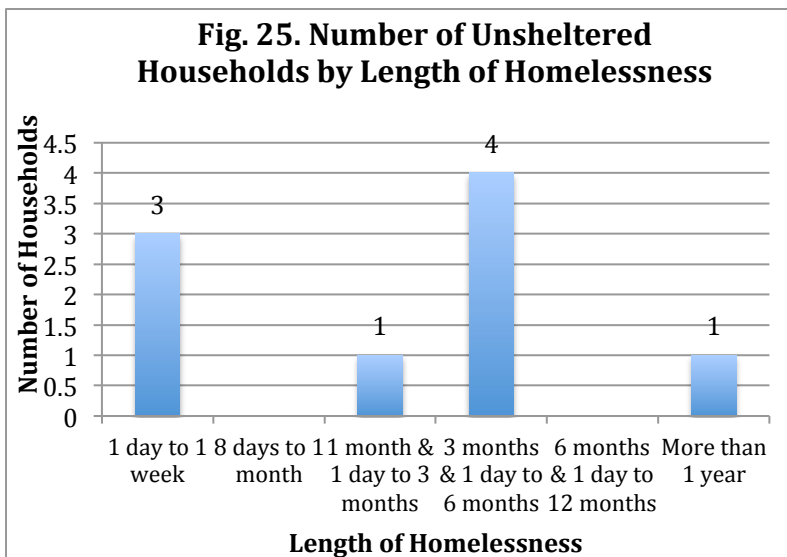
1 unsheltered household (7.7%) reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps (SNAP) and was the top reported non-cash benefits among this group, with 46.1% receiving this benefit. In addition, 15.4% were receiving Medicaid and 7.7% were receiving Medicare.

Fig. 24. Number of Unsheltered Households by Income Source



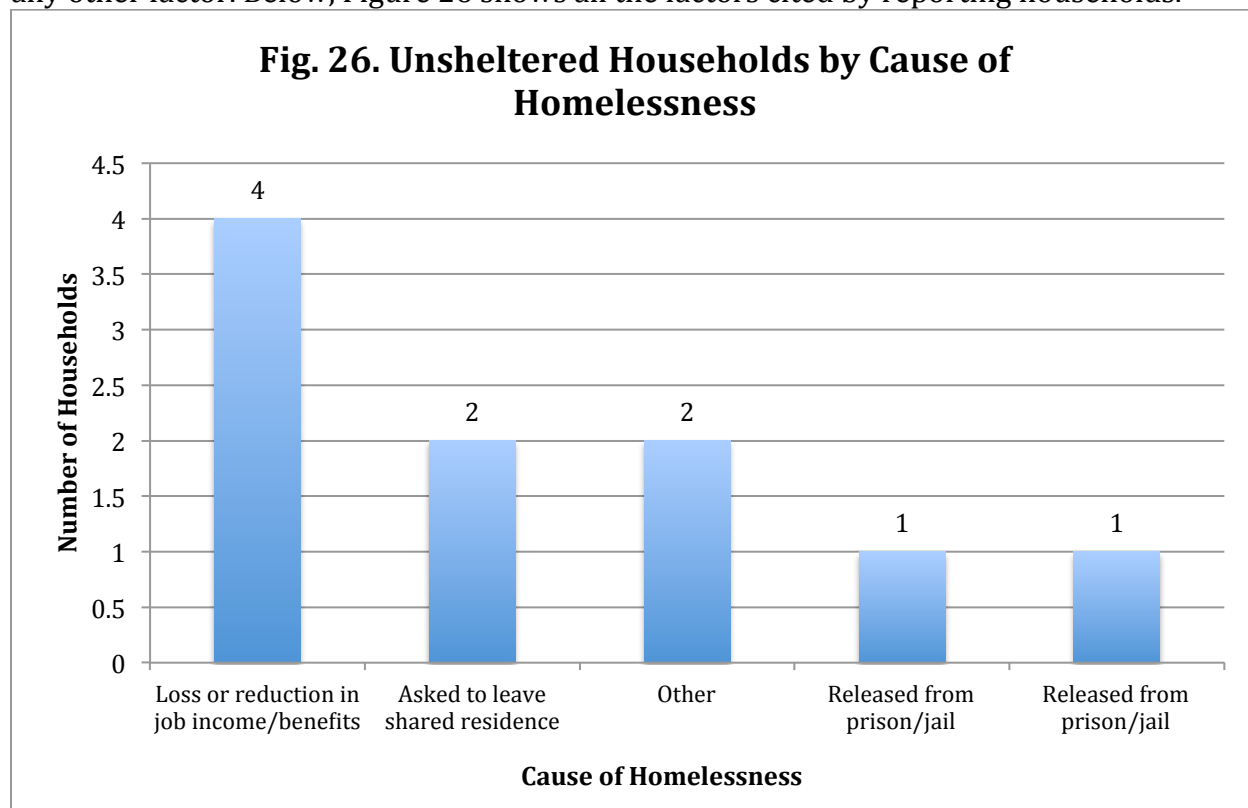
Length of Homelessness

As shown in Figure 25, more unsheltered homeless respondents (4, 30.8%) reported their households' most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted between 3 months and 1 month and 6 months than any other length of time. 23.1% of households reported being homeless between 1 day and 1 week. 1 households (7.7%) reported being homeless for more than 1 year.



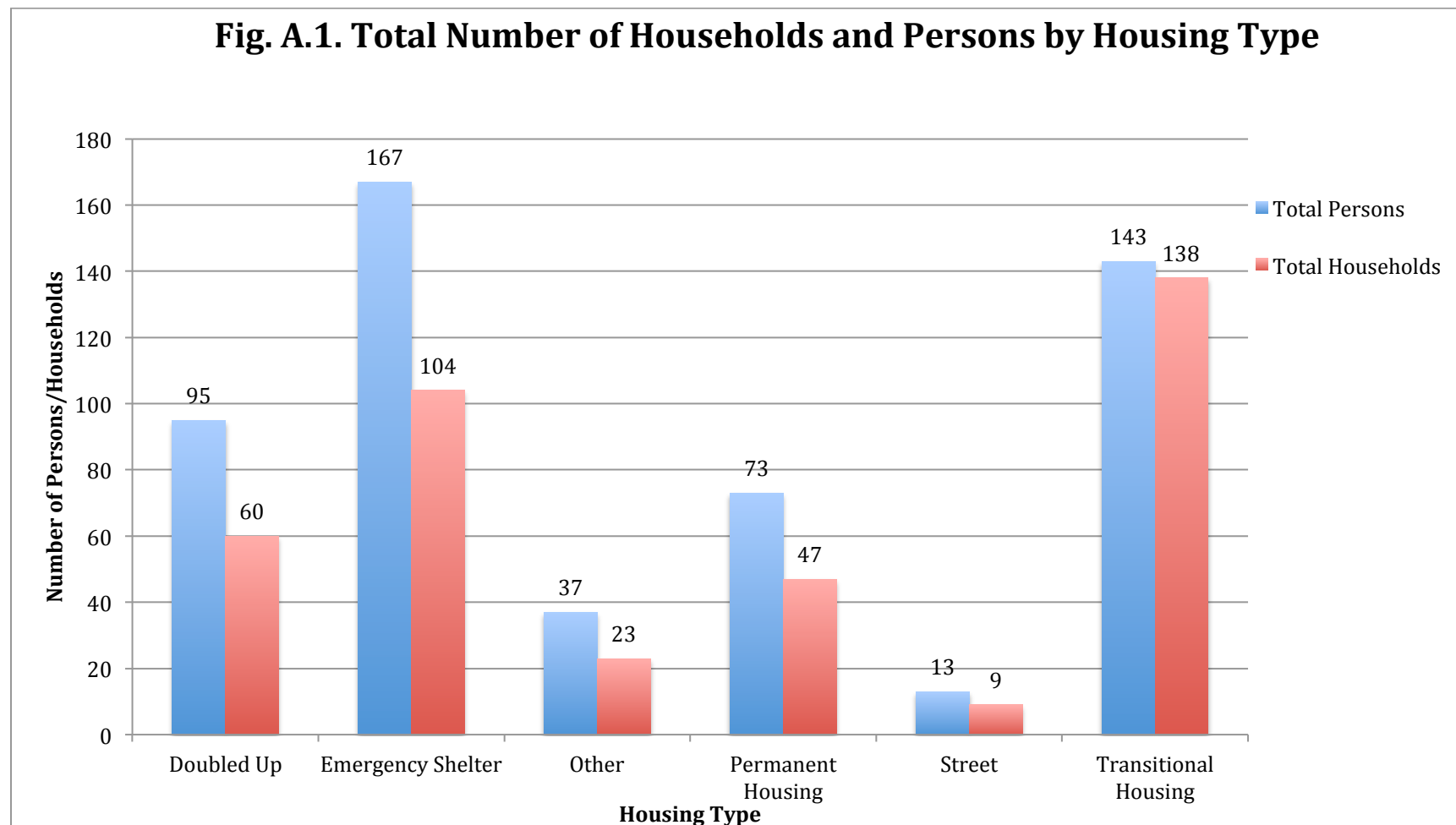
Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more unsheltered households said loss or reduction of job income or benefits (30.8%) than any other factor. Below, Figure 26 shows all the factors cited by reporting households.



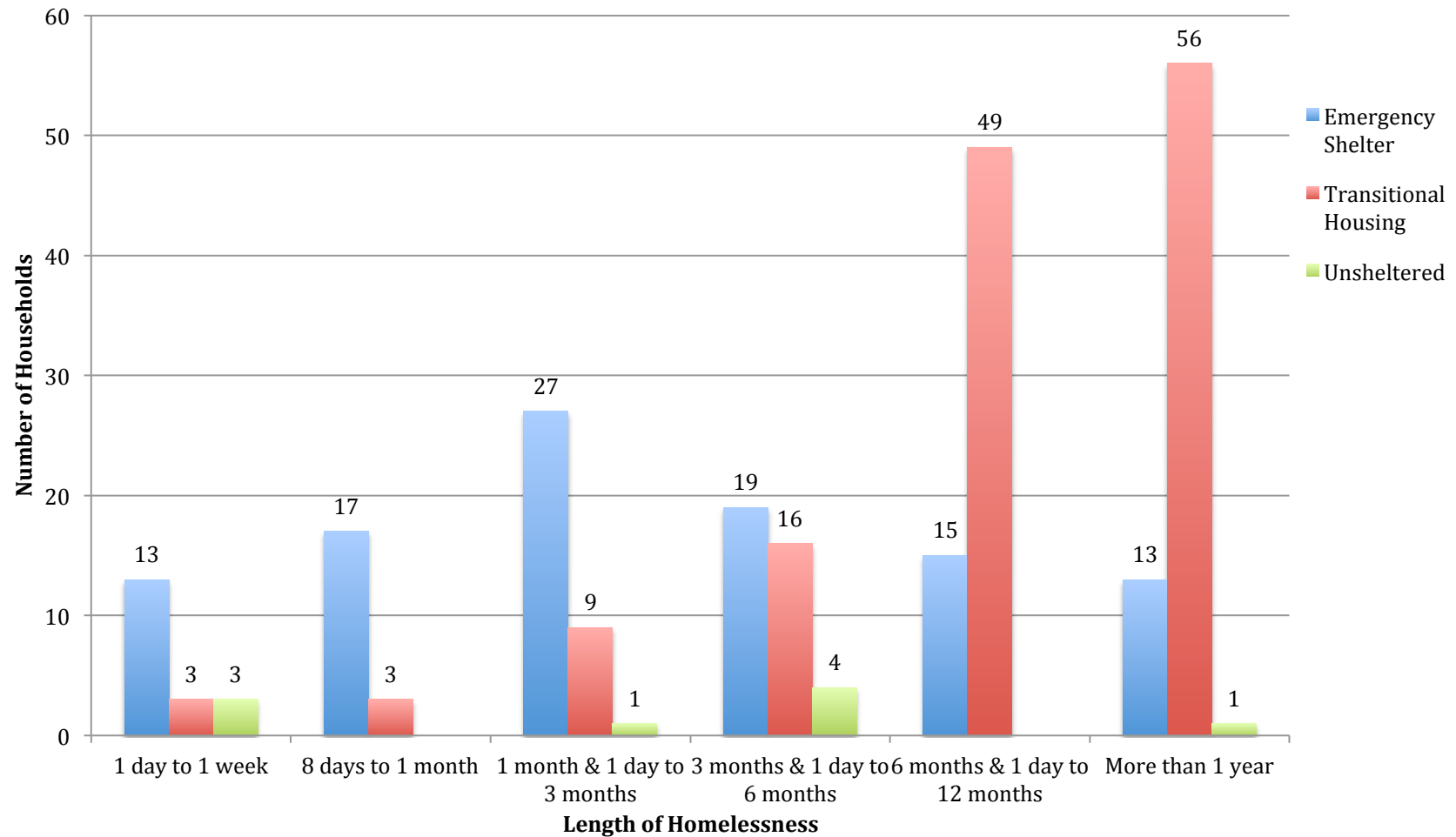
VI. Appendix

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



How long have you been in your current living situation?

Fig. A.2. Homeless Housholds by Length of Homelessness and Housing Type



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

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

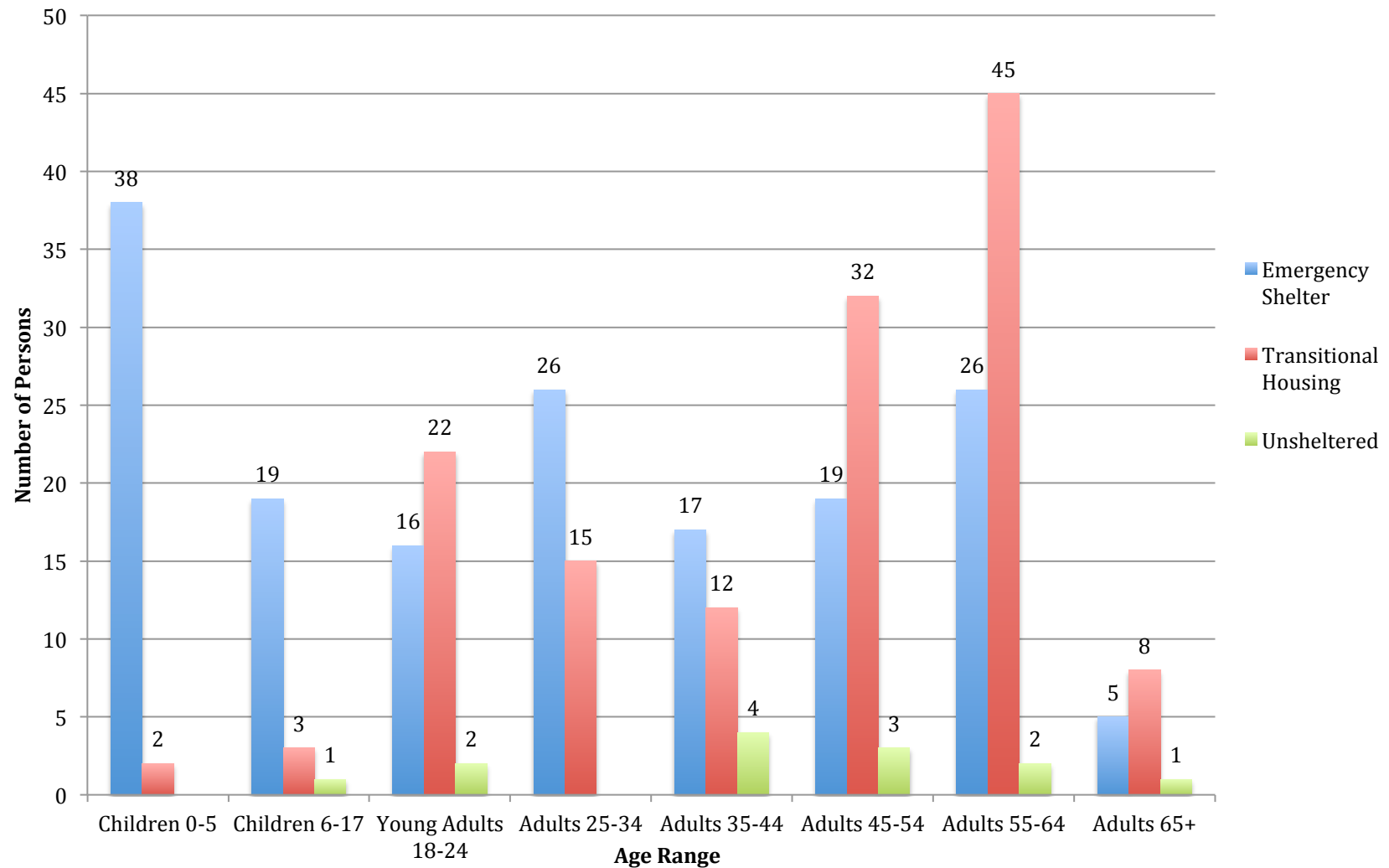


Fig. A.4. Number of Persons by Gender and Housing Situation

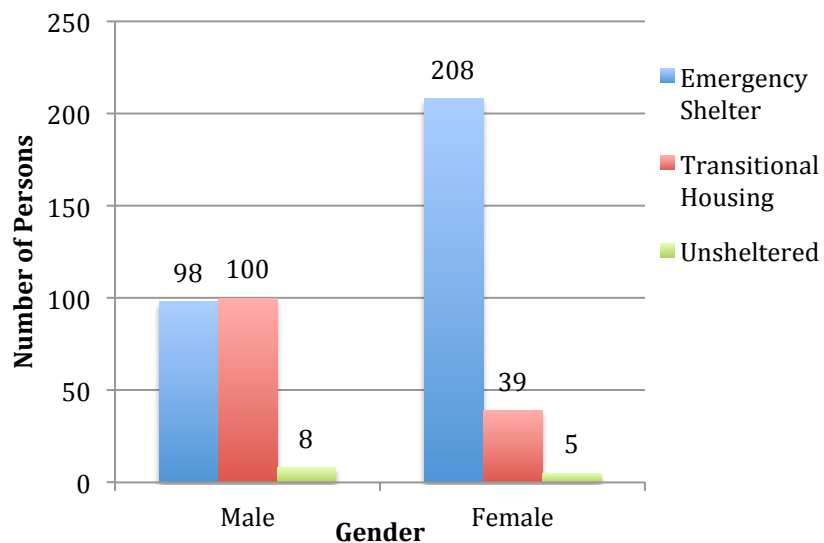


Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race

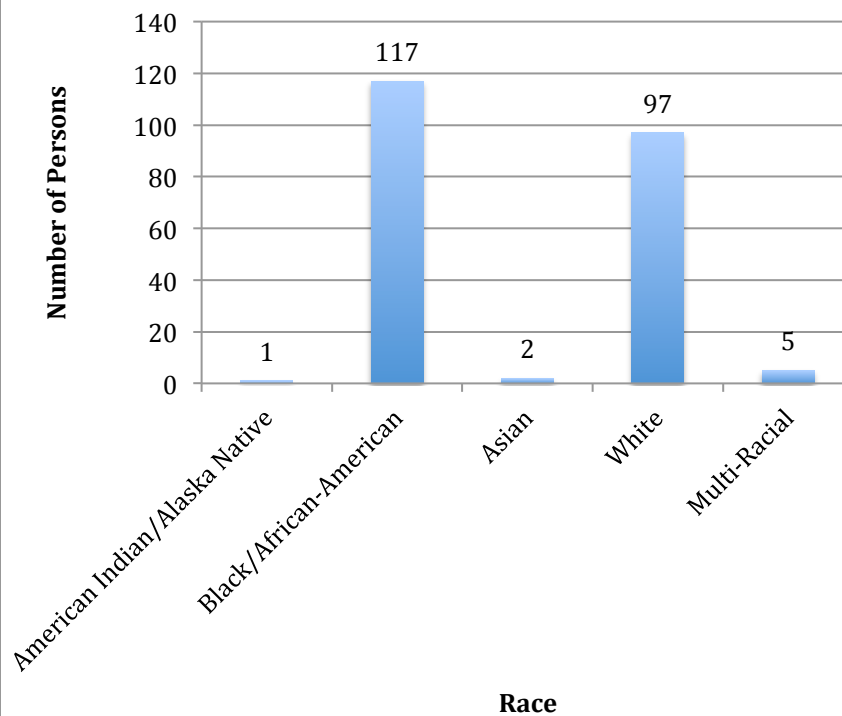
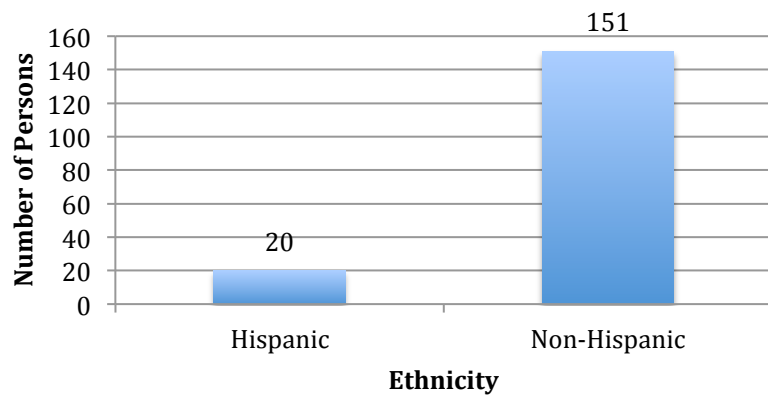
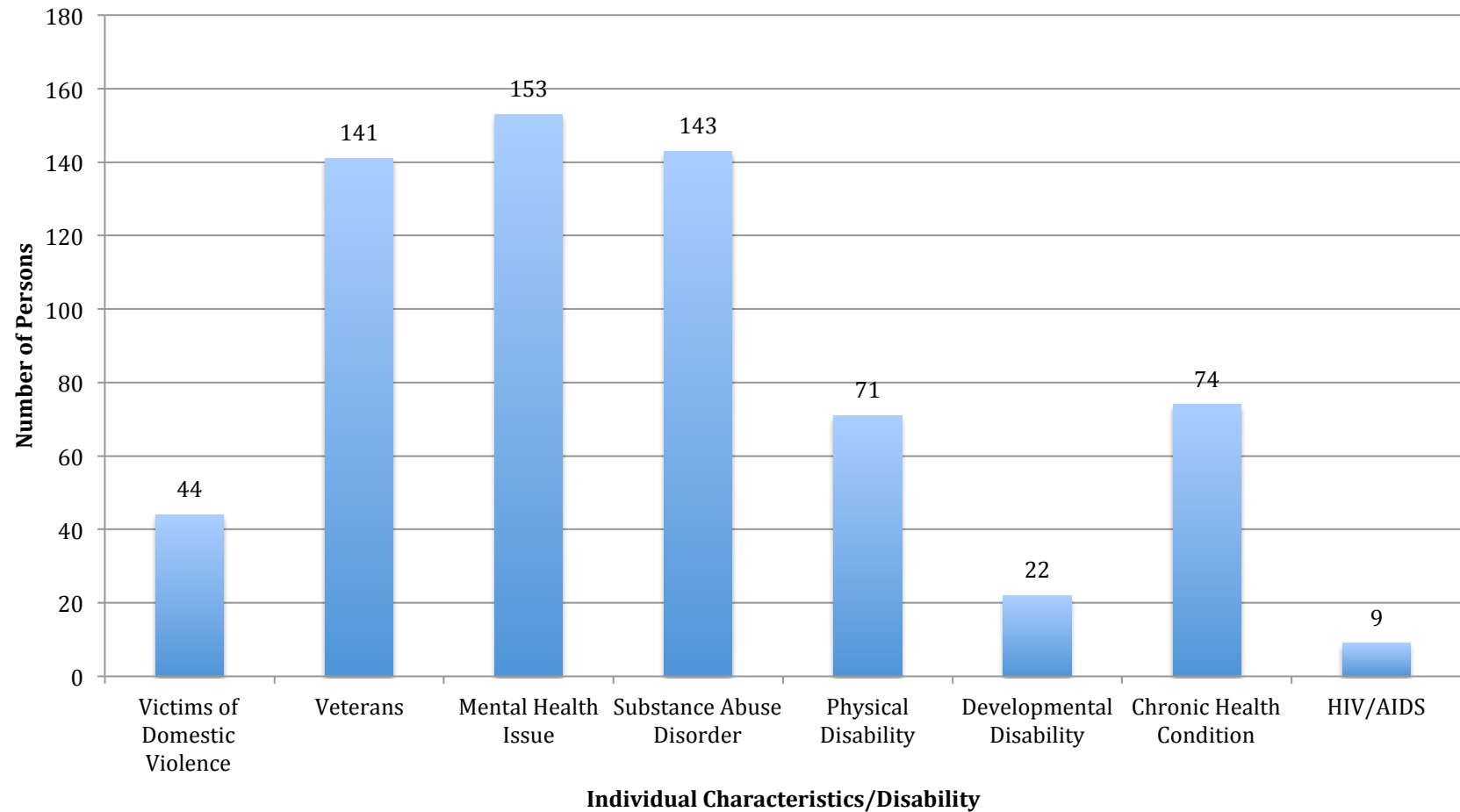


Fig. A.6. Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity



Household Characteristics – check all that apply to each person

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

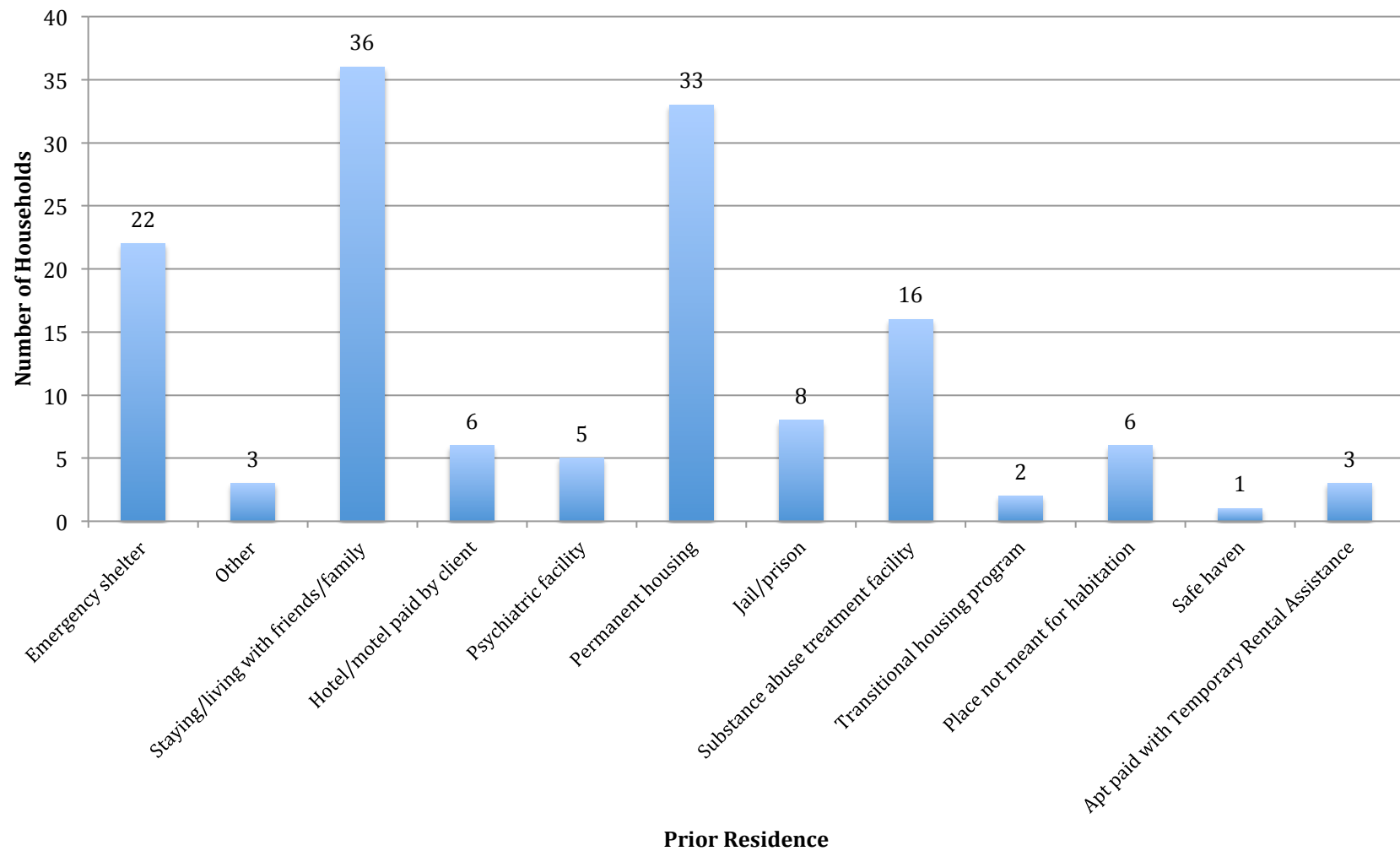


Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

Fig. A.8. Number of Homeless Households by County or State of Last Permanent Address	
Last Permanent Address - State	Number of Households
Bergen County	4
Camden County	2
Cumberland County	2
Essex County	43
Georgia	1
Hudson County	9
Hunterdon County	2
Mercer County	7
Middlesex County	32
Monmouth County	6
Morris County	11
New York	3
Ocean County	4
Ohio	1
Passaic County	7
Pennsylvania	1
Somerset County	72
South Carolina	1
Sussex County	2
Union County	21
Warren County	4

What was your residence prior to your current living situation?

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



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

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

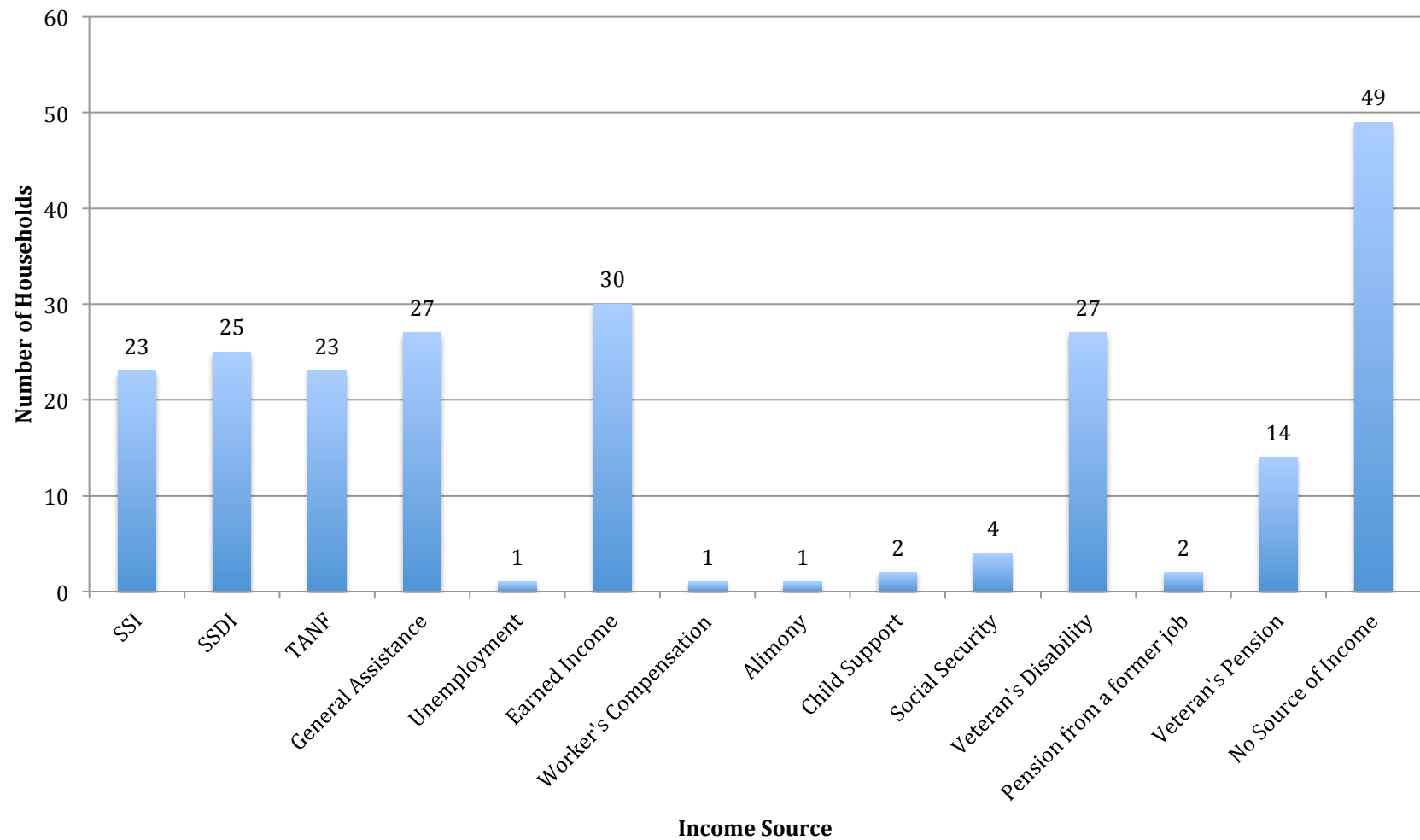
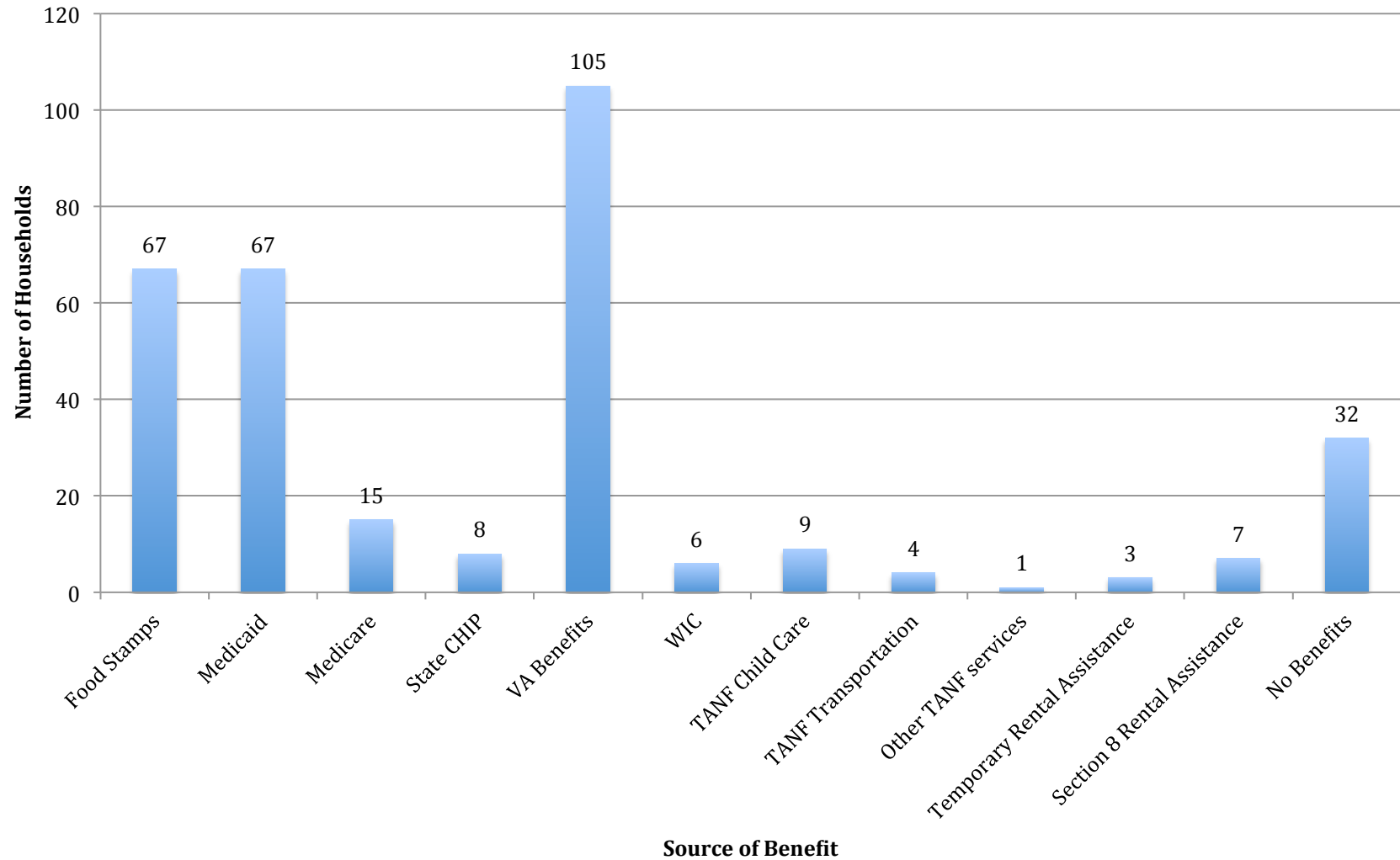
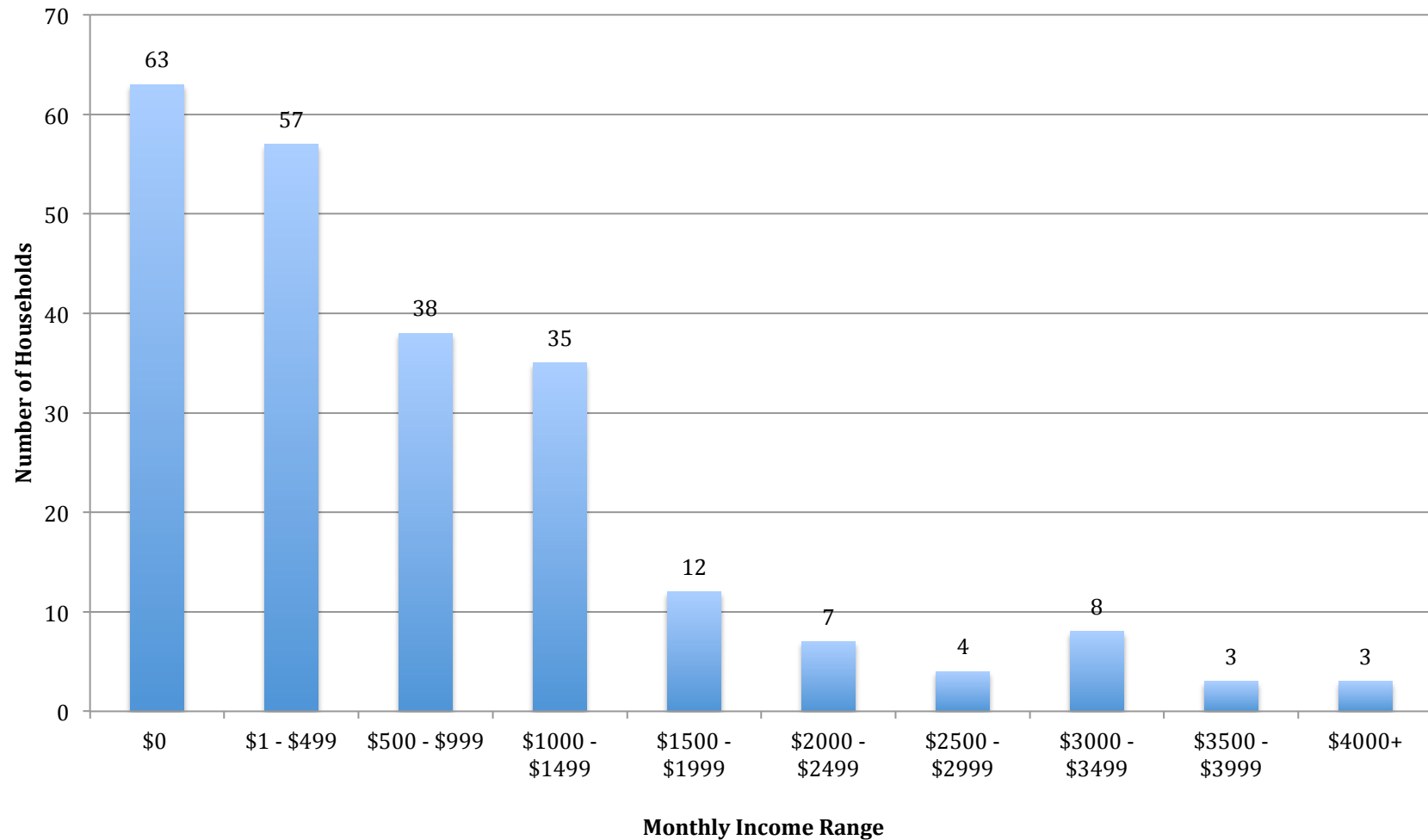


Fig. A. 11. Number of Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits



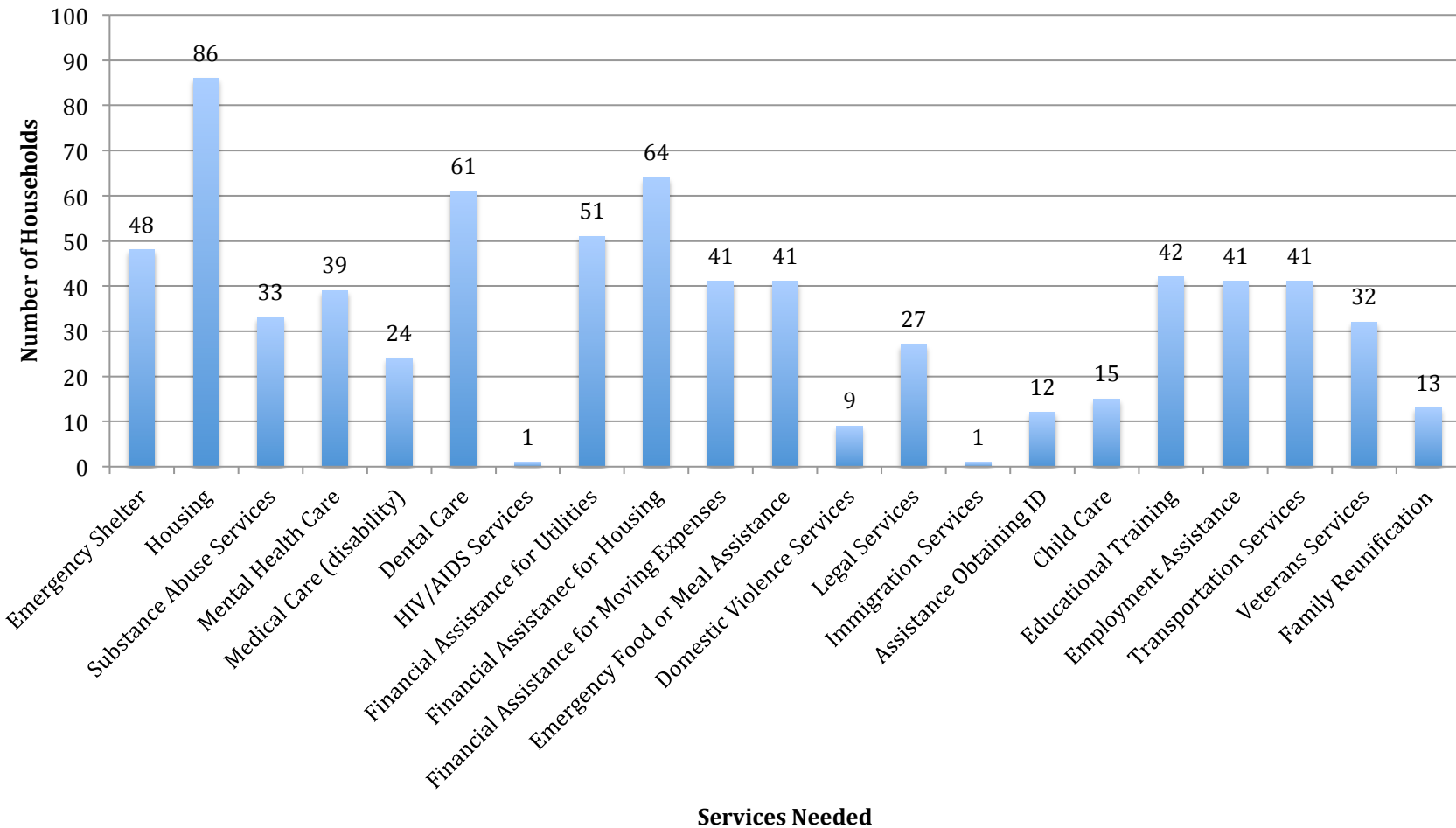
What is your monthly household income?

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



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

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



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

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

