

Monarch Housing Associates

29 Alden Street, Suite 1B
Cranford, NJ 07016

908.272.5363

www.monarchhousing.org



NJ
2014
Counts!

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

January 28, 2014

Table of Contents

I. Introduction.....	3
NJ Counts 2014	3
Acknowledgements	3
This Report	3
II. Data Collection and Methodology.....	4
Requirements for the Count	4
Data Collection Methods	5
Limitations.....	5
De-duplication	6
III. Findings for Total Homeless Population	7
Key Findings.....	7
Total Homeless Population	7
Homeless Families and Individuals.....	8
Demographics	9
Disabilities	10
Victims of Domestic Violence	10
Veterans	11
Income and Benefits	11
Length of Homelessness	12
Cause of Homelessness	12
IV. Findings for the Chronically Homeless	13
Total Chronically Homeless Population	14
Families and Individuals.....	14
Demographics	15
Disabilities	15
Subpopulations.....	16
Income and Benefits	16
Length of Homelessness	16
Cause of Homelessness	17
V. Findings for the Unsheltered Homeless	17
Total Unsheltered Homeless Population.....	18
Families and Individuals.....	18
Demographics	18
Disabilities	19
Subpopulations.....	19
Income and Benefits	19
Length of Homelessness	20
Cause of Homelessness	20
VI. Appendix.....	21

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 Tri-County CoC 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 636 households, including 961 persons, were experiencing homelessness in the Tri-County CoC, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 33 households, with 38 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 961 persons, in 636 households, were experiencing homelessness in the Tri-County CoC, which is composed of Warren, Hunterdon and Sussex Counties, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 690 persons (254%) and 441 households (226%) from 2013. The Tri-County CoC had 7% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in 2014.

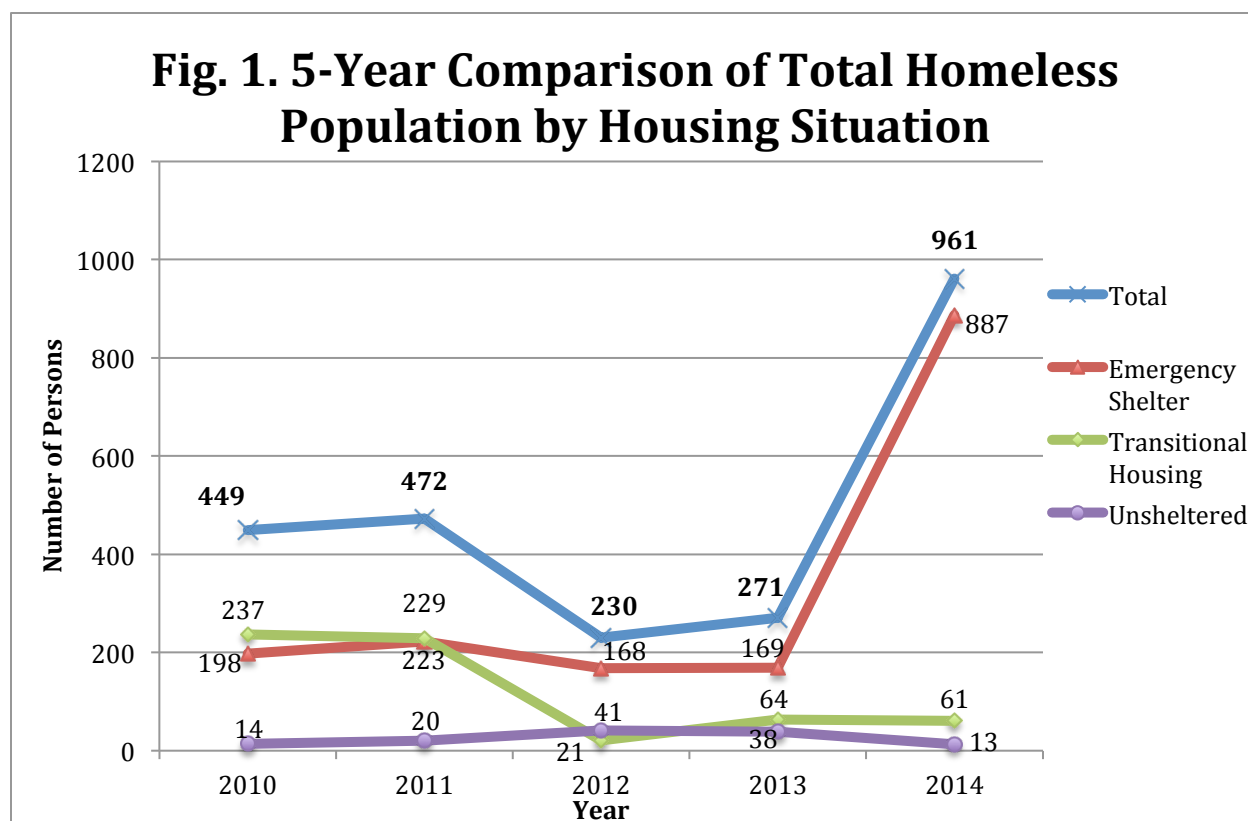


Figure 1 shows that, in 2014, 887 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 61 stayed in transitional housing, and 13 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. The total number of those counted in emergency shelters was an increase of 718 persons (425%) from 2013. A large portion of the increase in numbers in 2014 can be attributed to the fact that those who were receiving Temporary Rental Assistance (TRA) from the Board

of Social Services were counted as emergency shelter unlike past years. This was done in recognition that the Counties of the CoC utilize TRA as part of their homeless service system for homeless clients.

There were 3 (4.7%) fewer persons in transitional housing, and 25 (66%) fewer unsheltered persons.

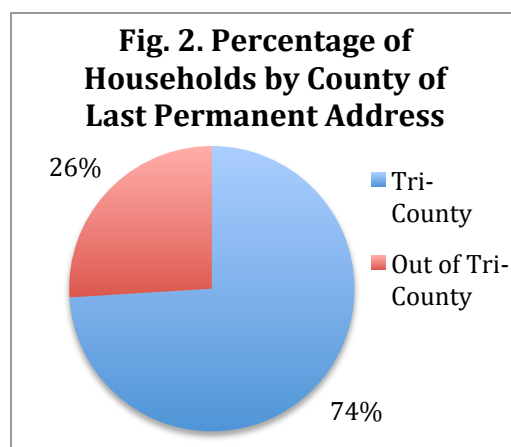


Figure 1 also shows that, over the past five years, the total number of homeless persons has been fluctuating in the Tri-County, with the highest count in 2014. From 2010 to 2014, the total number of homeless persons went up 114%. The number of persons, who were unsheltered and in transitional housing, however, both went down overall; by 7.4% and 74.2%, respectively.

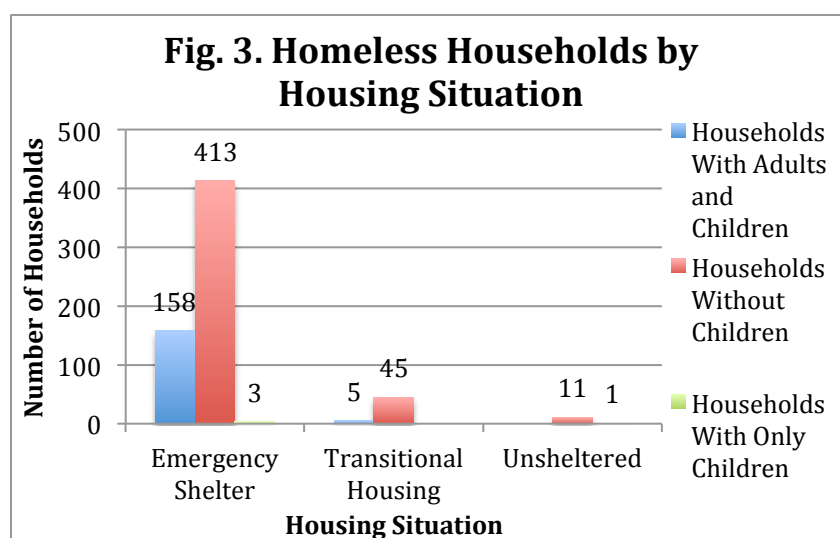
As Figure 2 shows, 26% of homeless households reported their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the Tri-County.

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 636 homeless households counted in the Tri-County CoC in 2014, 163 (25.6%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. This represents 124 (318%) more homeless families than in 2013. These families included 454 persons, 266 children under 18, and 188 adults. The average family size was

2.8 persons. Figure 3 shows that 5 families (3.1%) were staying in transitional housing and 158 (96.9%) in emergency shelter on the night of the count. None were unsheltered.

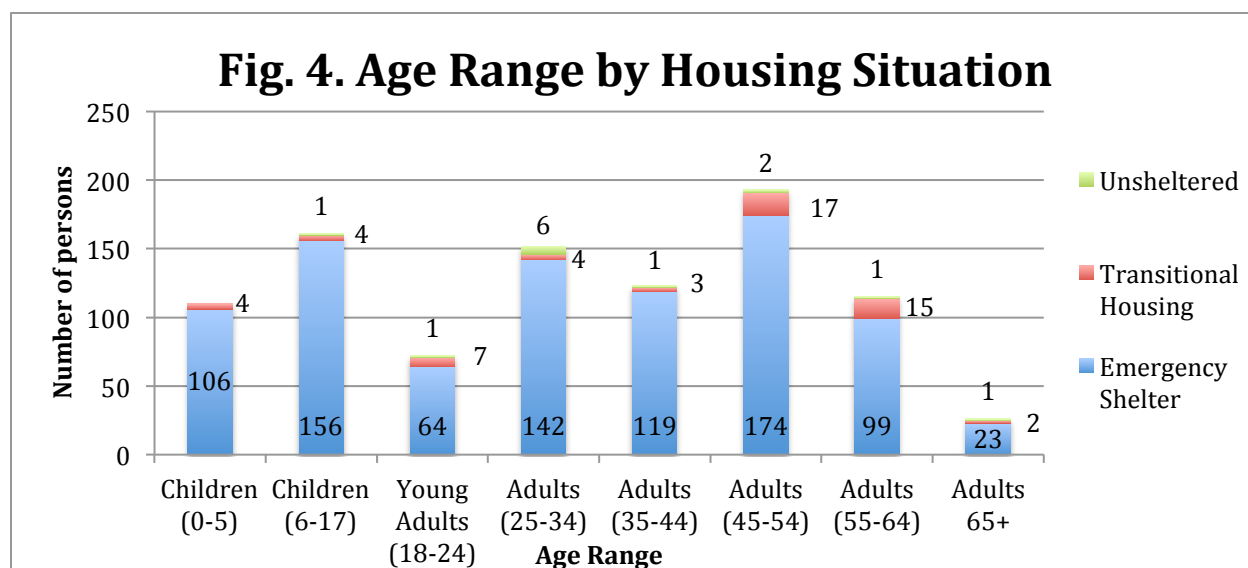


73.7% (469) of the homeless households counted in the Tri-County CoC were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 495 adult individuals. 413 (88.1%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 45 (9.6%) were in transitional housing, and 11 (2.3%) were unsheltered. The Tri-County CoC has seen the number of adult-only households increase by 157 (100%) since 2013.

As Figure 3 indicates, there were 4 youth only households reported in 2014, an increase of 4 from 2013. 2 of these households were one-child households, and 2 were multi-child households, including 12 total unaccompanied youth. 3 youth households were staying in emergency shelters, and 1 was unsheltered on the night of the count.

Demographics

The majority (609 persons, 63.4%) of those experiencing homelessness in the Tri-County CoC on the night of the count were adults over age 24. There were a total of 72 (7.5%) homeless young adults between 18 and 24 years old, and 271 (28.2%) children under 18 years old as well. Figure 4 shows that the majority of homeless children who were under the age of 18 were between 6 and 17 years of age (161, 59.4%). The age range most represented, with 193 persons and 20.1% of the total homeless population, was adults between 45 and 54. Just under half of the unsheltered homeless persons (6 persons, 46.1%) were between 25 and 34 years old.



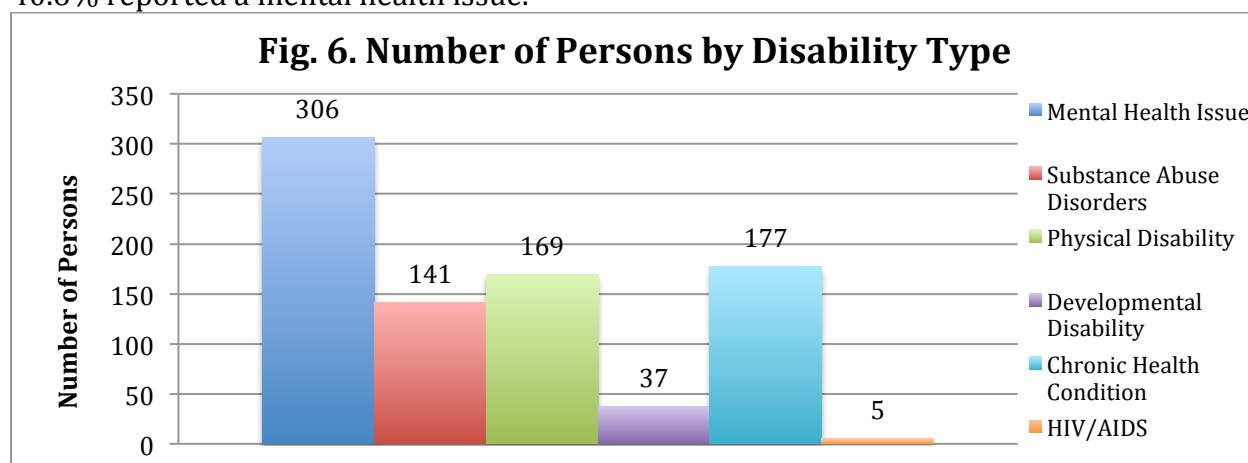
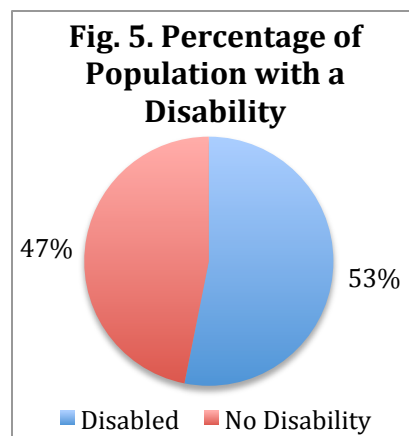
52.9% (508) of homeless respondents were female, 47% (452) were male, and 0.1% (1) was transgendered.

78.7% 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 (15.9%), followed by those identifying as Multi-Racial (1.4%), and American Indian/Alaska Native (0.8%), and Asian (0.8%). With regard to ethnicity, 10.4% of respondents identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

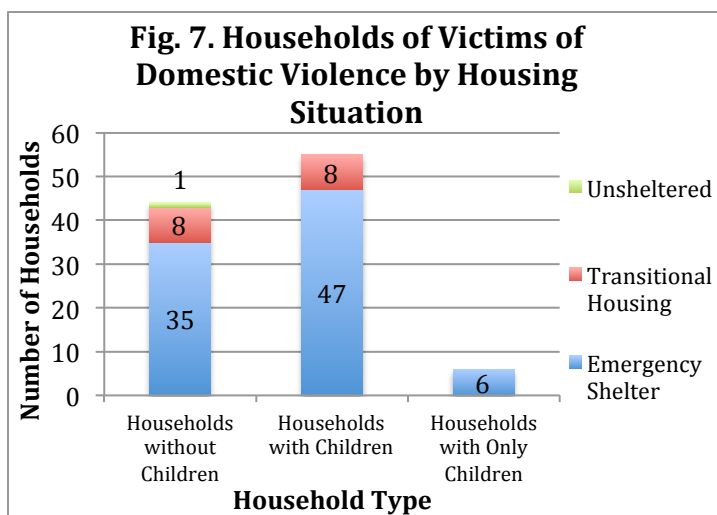
Figure 5 illustrates that 53% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 70% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 11.8% of children. Figure 6 shows the number of the homeless persons that identified as having various disabilities. The most prevalent disabilities were mental health issues, chronic health conditions, and physical disabilities.

Among disabled adults, 62.6% reported mental health issues making this the most prevalent disability; representing 43.8% of the total adult homeless population. Among disabled homeless children, 56.3% reported a developmental disability (6.6% of all homeless children), and 40.6% reported a mental health issue.



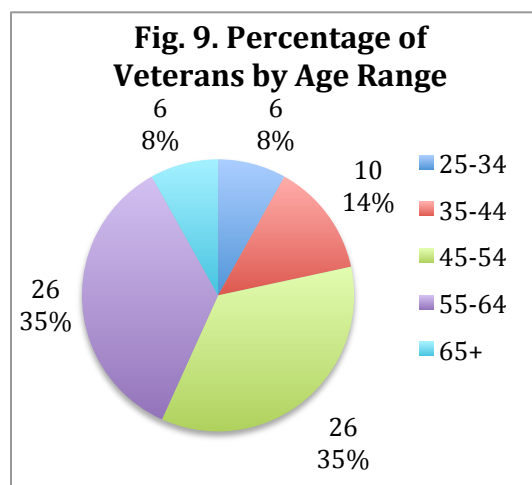
Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in Tri-County CoC, 105 homeless households reported having a victim of domestic violence. Figure 7 shows that the majority (52.4%) of these households were families with at least 1 adult and 1 child under the age of 18. 41.9% of victims (44) were in adult-only, individual households. 6 unaccompanied homeless youth also reported being victims. 7 adult individuals and 2 families were in domestic violence shelters, while 75.2% of all victim households were in other emergency shelters.



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.



74 homeless veterans were counted on the night of the count, 35 more (89.7%) than 2013. 73 were members of adult-only households, and 1 was part of a family with children. The largest contingent of homeless veterans was staying in emergency shelter (54%). In addition, 34 were in transitional housing (46%).

Of the veterans experiencing homelessness within the Tri-County CoC, 90.5% were male, and 9.5% were female. The most common racial background identified among them (43 veterans, 58.1%) was White, while 27 (36.5%) identified as Black or

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

7 homeless veterans also reported being victims of domestic violence; all were single adult individuals. 61 of the 74, 82.4%, reported having some kind of disability. The most common disabilities cited among these were substance abuse disorders (52.7%), chronic health conditions (48.6%), mental health issues (47.3%), and physical disabilities (43.2%). The three types of service that homeless veterans sought most were emergency shelter (85%), financial assistance for housing (47.3%), and mental health care (37.8%).

Income and Benefits

Among all households experiencing homelessness on the night of the count, 13.6% had no source of income, and 2% reported receiving some form of earned cash income. The three most common sources of cash income among homeless respondents were General Assistance (GA) (28.3%), SSI (24.7%), and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (2.2%).

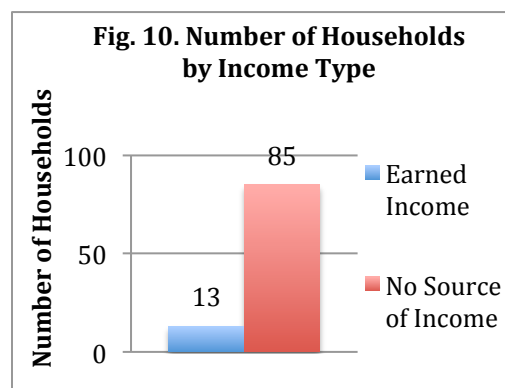
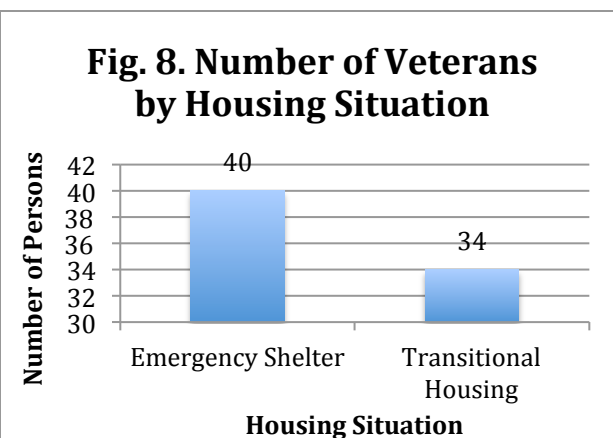


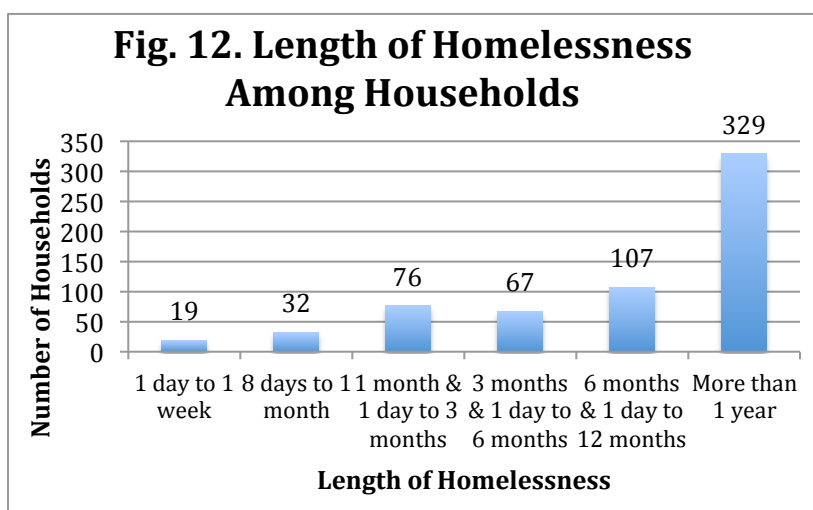
Figure 11 shows the average monthly income for all homeless households.

Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	\$432.27	\$475.96	\$342.22

10.2% of respondents reported that their household was receiving no kind of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps, or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) was the top reported non-cash benefit, and was received by 71.7% of households. 62.7% were receiving Medicaid, and 24.5% were receiving temporary rental assistance.

Length of Homelessness

Figure 12 shows the range lengths of homeless episodes experienced on the night of the count by households in the Tri-County CoC. 329 households (51.7%) reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted more than 1 year. 16.8% (107) of all homeless households in the Tri-County CoC reported that they had been homeless between 6 months and 1 year.

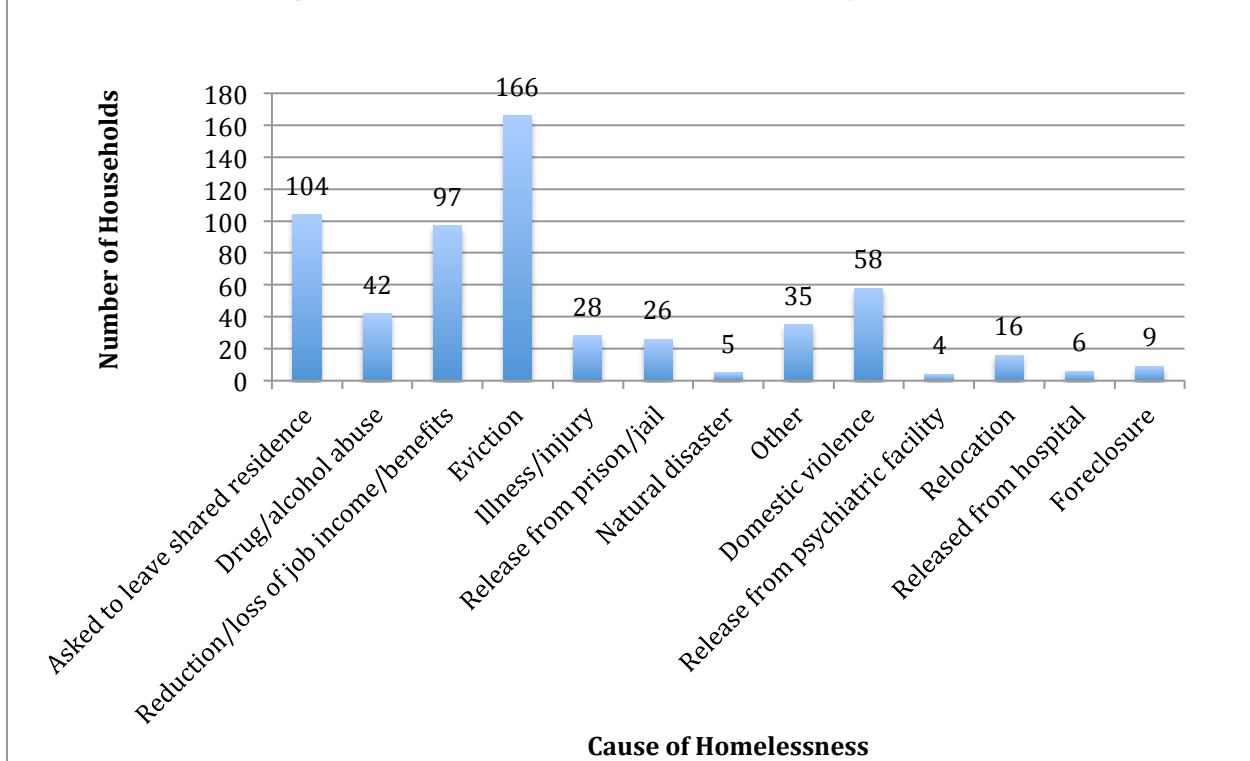


Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more respondents attributed their homelessness to eviction (166 households, 26.1%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the other common factors reported were being asked to leave a shared residence (16.4%), loss or reduction of job income or benefits (15.3%), and domestic violence (9.1%).

When homeless respondents were asked ‘what was your residence prior to your current living situation?’ more said they were residing in permanent housing (27.9%) than any other type of residence. 21.7% reported staying or living with friends or family, and 15.7% reported staying in an apartment paid for with rental assistance from the board of social services prior to their current living situation.

Fig. 13. Cause of Homelessness by Households



IV. Findings for the Chronically Homeless

Someone with a long-term disabling condition, who has been continually homeless for a year or more, or at least four times in the past three years, meets HUD's definition of chronically homeless. Any family with one adult that meets this definition is considered a chronically homeless family.

In 2010, USICH established the goal of ending chronic homelessness by 2015. This goal reflects the urgency of helping to house those persons who have not been able to remain stably housed over the course of an extended period of time. Chronically Homeless persons are among the most vulnerable homeless groups, and providing effective supportive services and case management may be required in order to help some stay in the housing they need. Prioritization of new Continuum of Care funding opportunities has recently been giving some communities in New Jersey new resources for housing this subgroup.

Total Chronically Homeless Population

46 households, made up of 52 total persons, were chronically homeless in the Tri-County CoC, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 21 persons (70%) from 2013. Despite the increase, the rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness dropped from 11.1% to 5.3%.

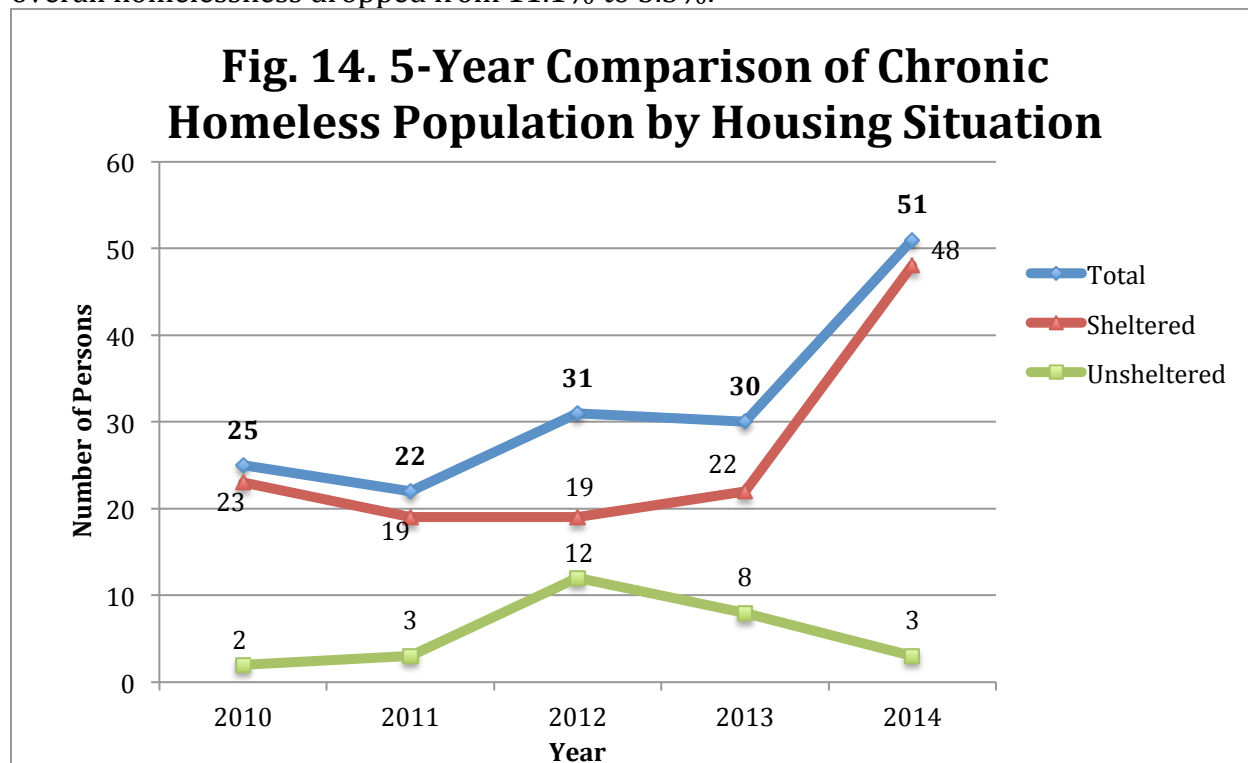
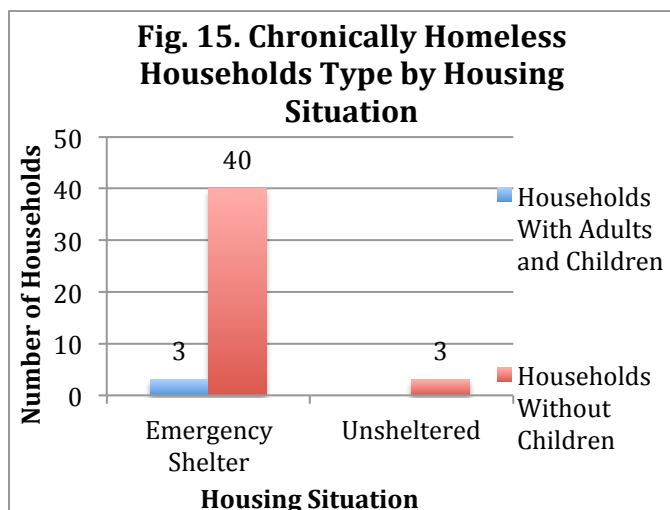


Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless respondents who were in emergency shelter or living unsheltered in the Tri-County CoC from 2010 to 2014. Over the past five years, the overall number of chronically homeless persons counted has approximately doubled. The number of unsheltered chronically homeless persons has fluctuated during this period, but in 2014 was only up by 1 person from 2010.

Families and Individuals

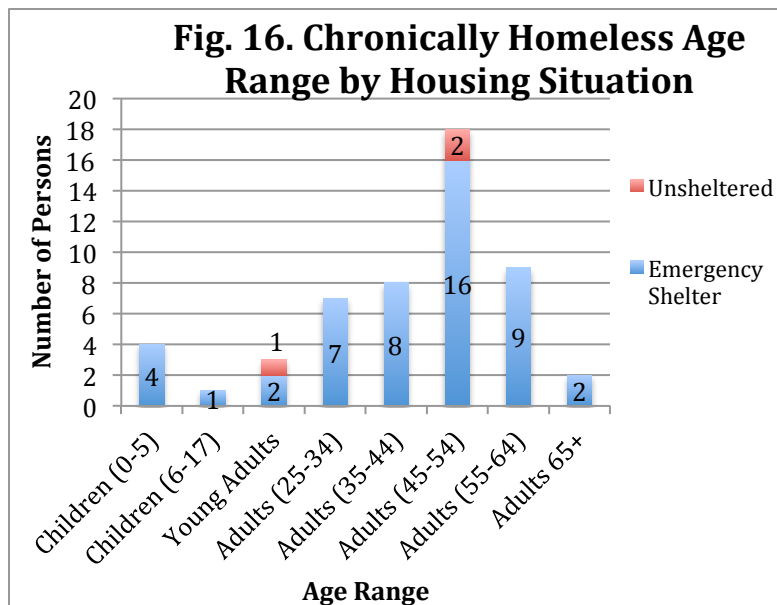
Of the 46 chronically homeless households counted in 2014, 3 (6.5%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. The average family size was 2.7 persons. These chronically homeless families stayed in an emergency shelter on the night of the count.



There were 52 chronically homeless persons in 43 households with no children 17 or younger counted in the Tri-County CoC, making up 93.5% of the chronically homeless population. There were 40 (93%) of these households in emergency shelters, and 3 (7.5%) were unsheltered on the night of the count.

Demographics

Of the 52 total chronically homeless persons, 3 (5.8%) were between 18 and 24 years old, and 5 (9.6%) 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 18 persons (34.6%). Figure 16 shows all the numbers of unsheltered chronically homeless persons by age range.

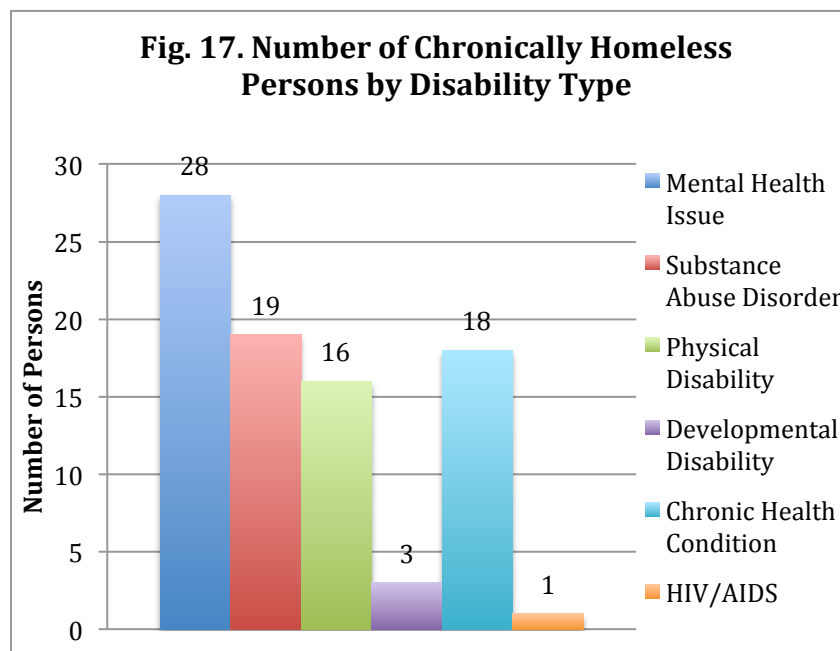


63.5% of those counted as chronically homeless were male, and 36.5% were female.

The largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported their race as White (80%), and the next largest group self-identified as Black or African-American (20%). 3.7% identified their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

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 (53.8%) and substance abuse disorders (30.8%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities can be seen in Figure 17.



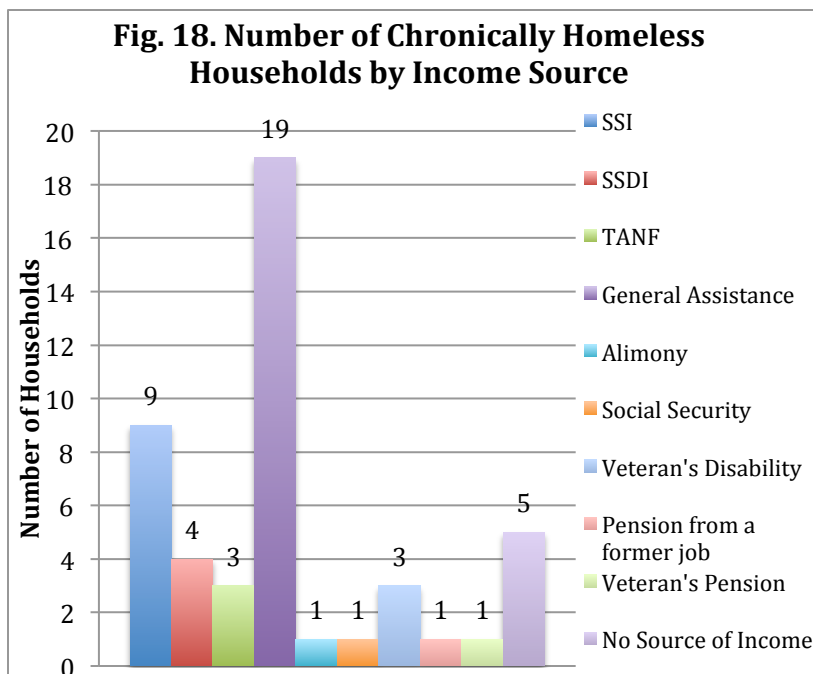
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 3 chronically homeless persons in the Tri-County CoC reported being victims of domestic violence (5.8%). All were single, adult individuals who were staying in emergency shelters.

There were 6 chronically homeless veterans identified on the night of the count. All of these were single, adult individuals who were staying in emergency shelters as well.

Income and Benefits

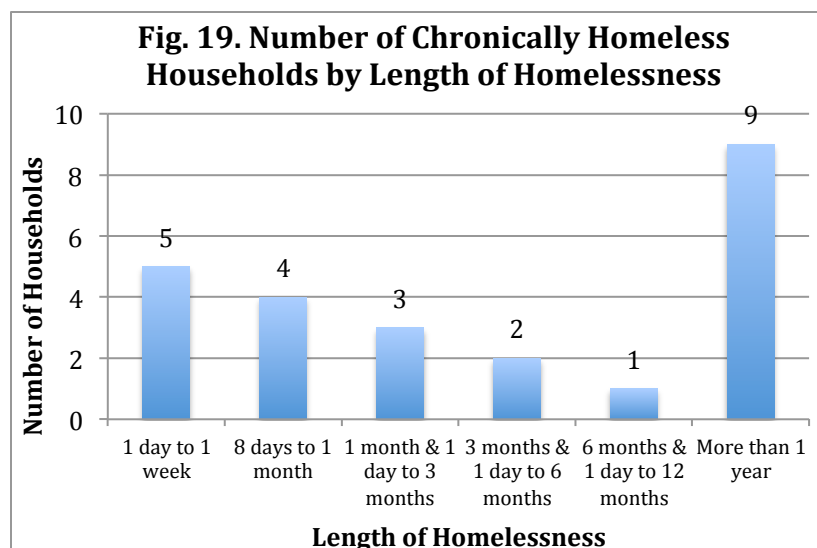
Among all the chronically homeless households on the night of the count, 10.9% reported receiving no type of cash income. Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. The most common source of cash income among chronically homeless respondents was General Assistance, which was received by 41.3%. No households reported any earned income.



15.2% 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 60.9% receiving this benefit. 58.7% were receiving Medicaid.

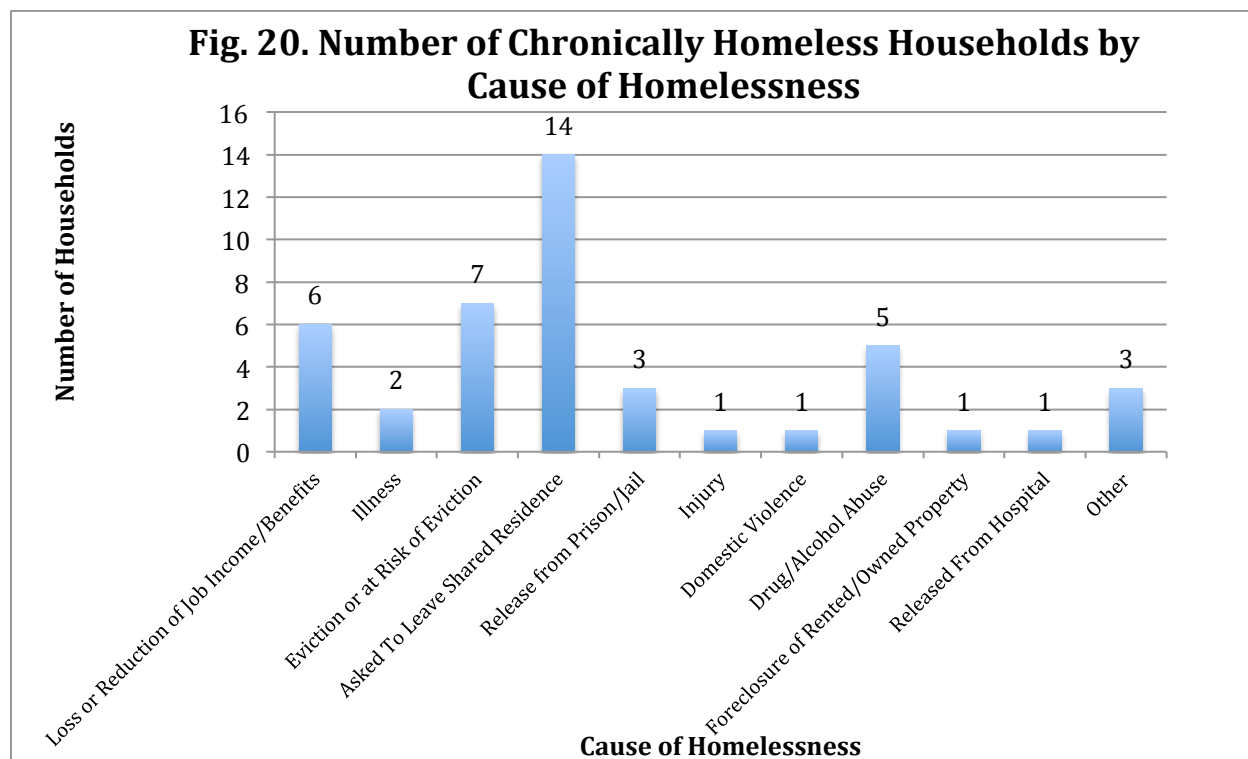
Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that 19.6% of chronically homeless households reported the length of their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had been homeless more than 1 year, which was the most reported length.



Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more (30%) of chronically homeless households cited being asked to leave a shared residence than any other.



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

12 households, made up of 13 persons, were living unsheltered in the Tri-County CoC, according to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. This is a decrease of 18 households (63.6%), and 25 persons (65.8%) from 2013.

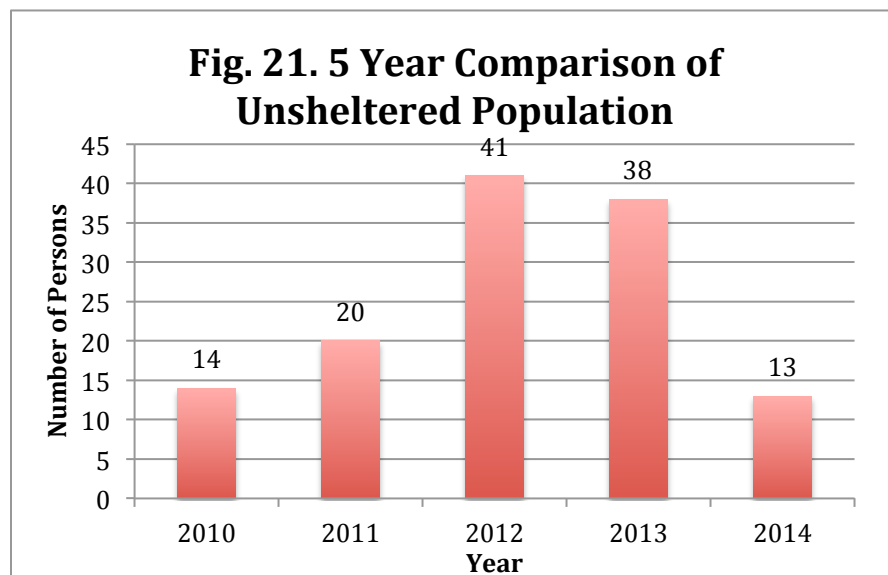


Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered persons from 2010 to 2014. Despite the fluctuations over the past five years, the numbers have gone down overall. Since 2010, the number of unsheltered homeless persons has dropped by 1 person (7.1%) in the Tri-County CoC.

Families and Individuals

There were 0 unsheltered families with at least 1 adult and 1 child, counted in 2014.

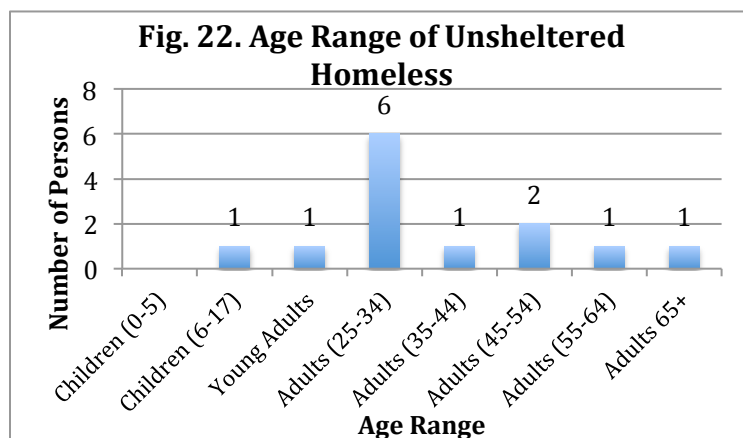
11 of the 12 unsheltered households counted had only adults (57.5% fewer than 2013). 1 of these households was a couple, so there were 12 total persons in these households.

There was 1 unsheltered youth-only households; representing 1 unaccompanied youth.

Demographics

The largest portion of the 13 unsheltered persons counted in 2014, 46.1%, was between 25 and 34 years old. 15.4% were between 45 and 54. Only 1 (7.7%) was a child under the age of 18.

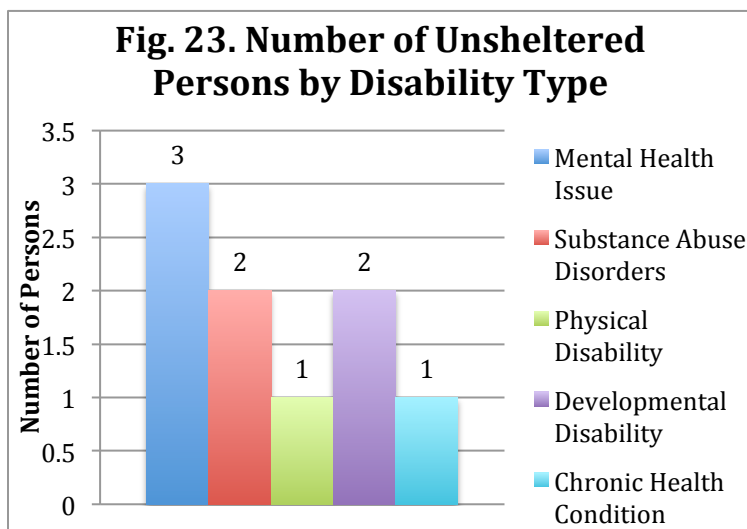
12 of the 13 unsheltered persons were male (92.3%). 12 also



identified their race as White and 1 (7.7%) identified as Black or African-American. None of the unsheltered respondents identified as Hispanic.

Disabilities

6 of 13 unsheltered persons (46.1%) reported having some disability. The disability most commonly identified was mental health issues (3 persons, 23.1%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.



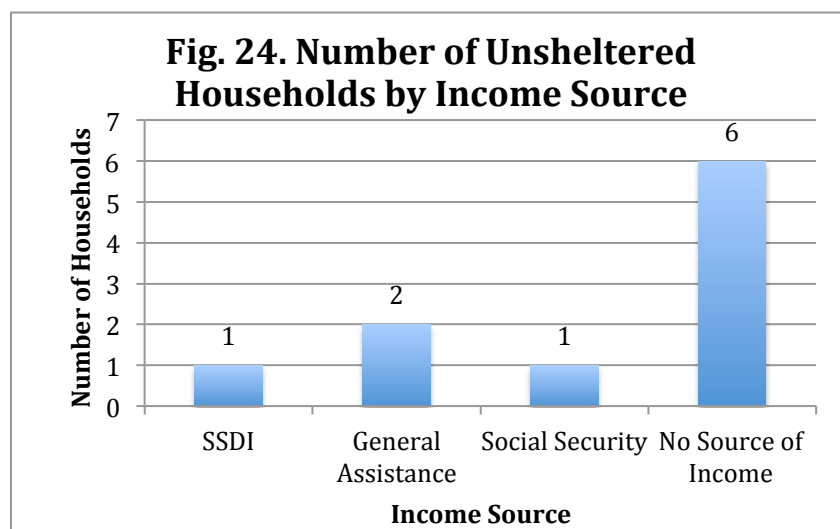
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 1 unsheltered homeless person (7.7%) within the Tri-County CoC reported being a victim of domestic violence. This was a single, adult individual.

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

Income and Benefits

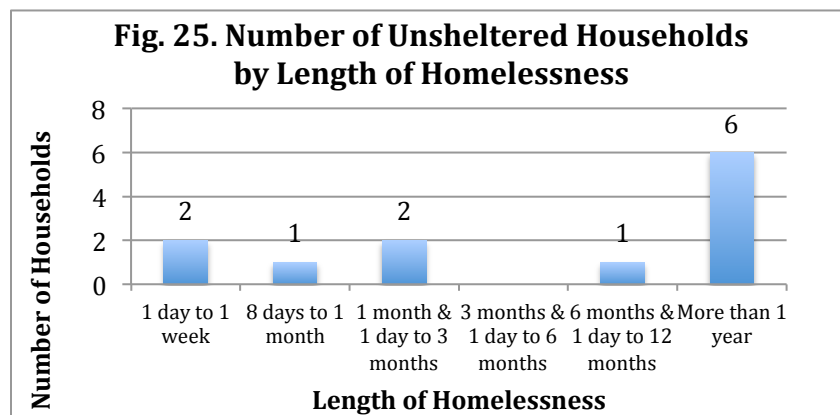
Among all the unsheltered households on the night of the count, 6 (50%) reported having no source of cash income. The average monthly income reported among unsheltered households was approximately \$342. 16.7% of unsheltered households received General Assistance (GA), making it the most common source of cash income. Figure 24 shows all the sources of income received.



7 unsheltered households (58.3%) 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 benefits among this group, with 33.3% receiving this benefit. In addition, 8.3% were receiving Medicaid and 8.3% were receiving Medicare.

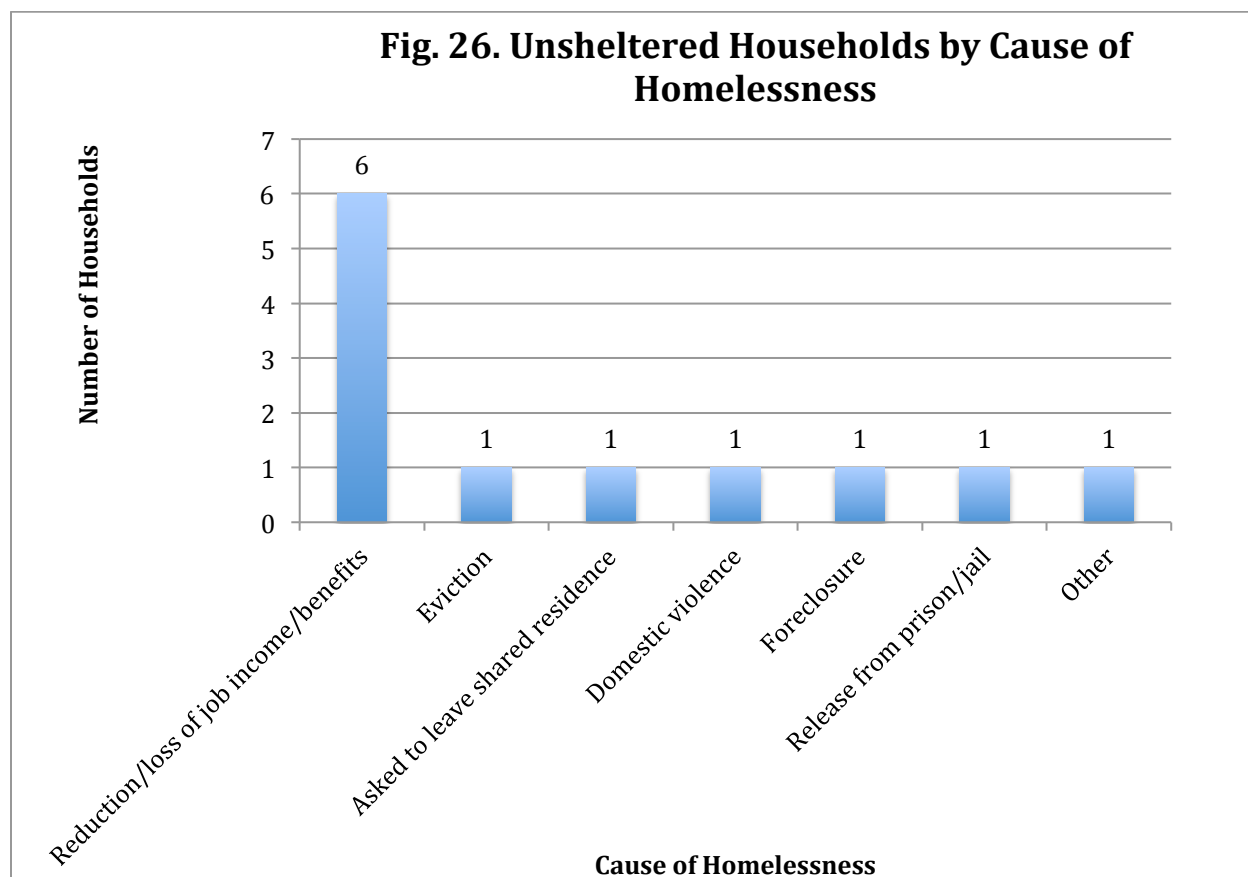
Length of Homelessness

As shown in Figure 25, more unsheltered homeless households (6, 50%) reported their households' most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted more than 1 year than any other length of time.



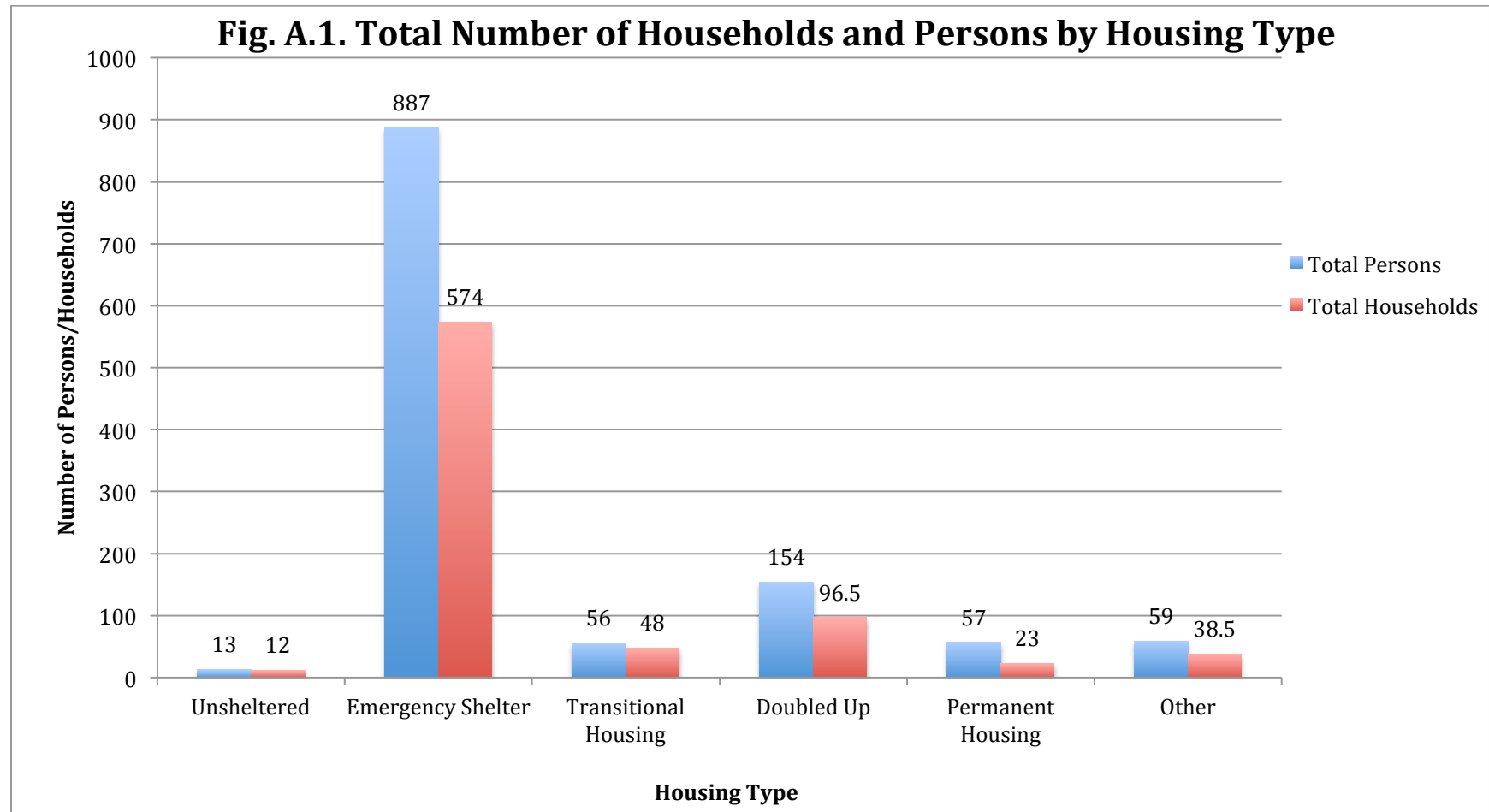
Cause of Homelessness

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 (50%) than any other factor. Below, Figure 26 shows the remaining breakdown of causes reported.



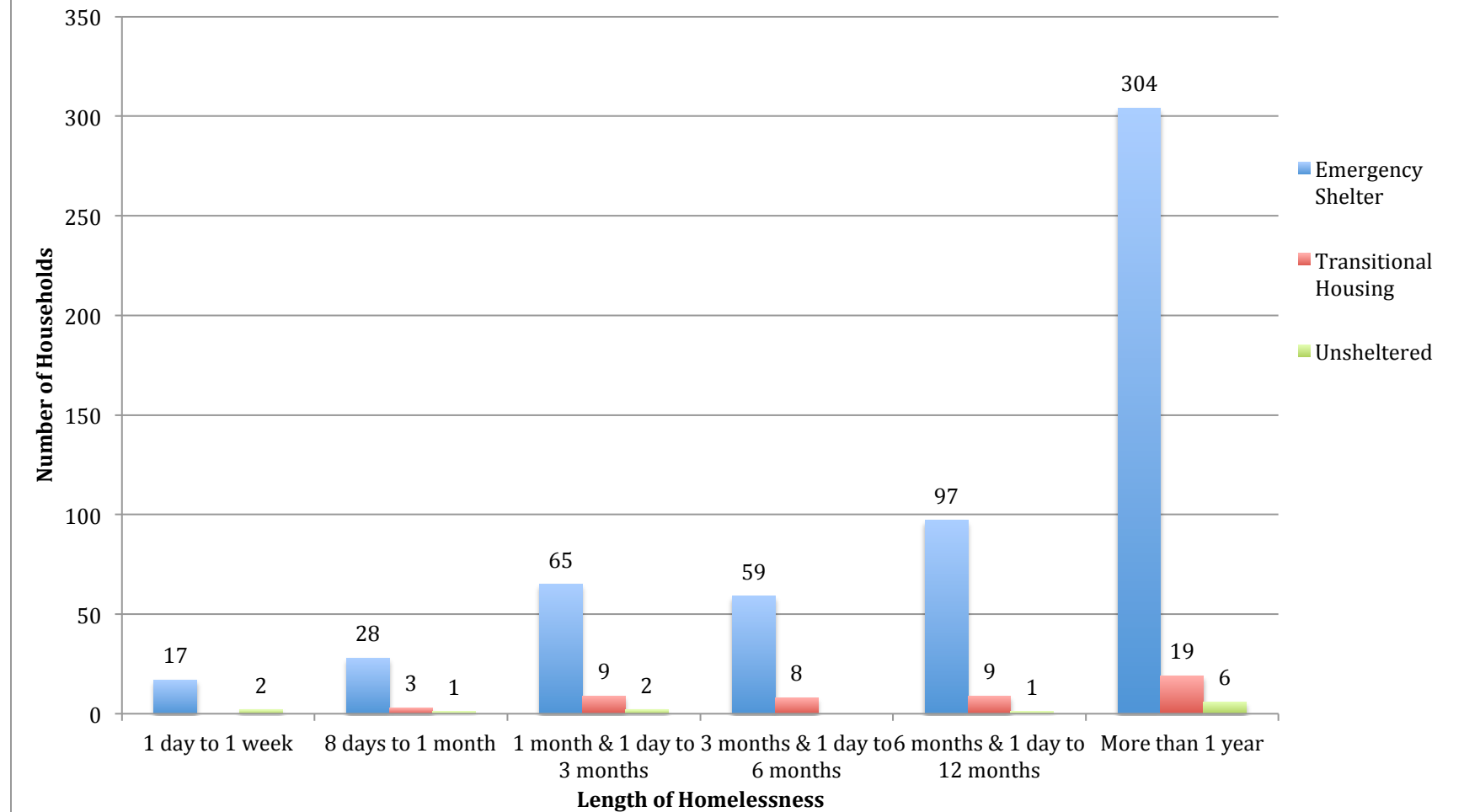
VI. Appendix

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?

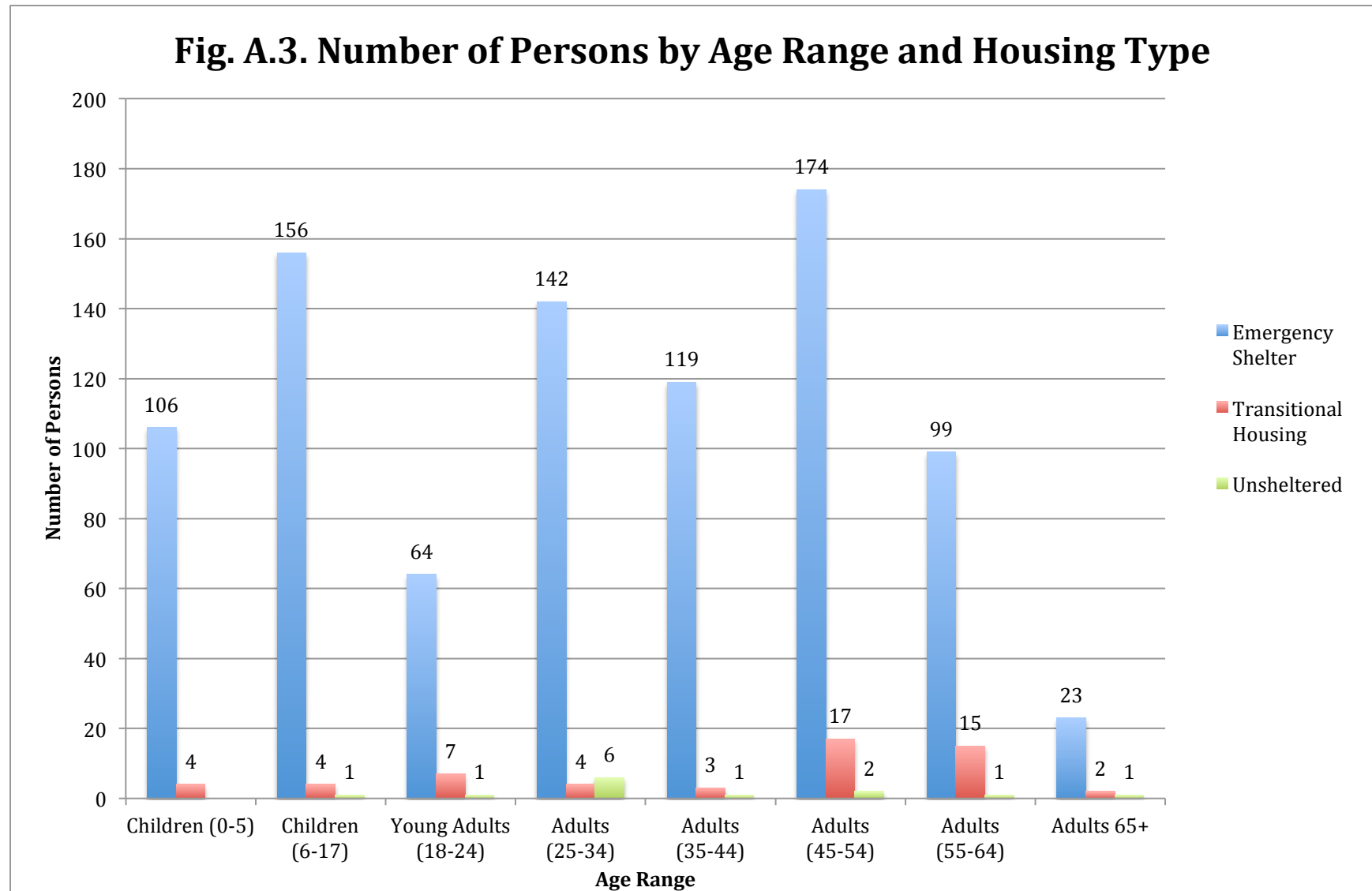


Fig. A.4. Number of Persons by Gender and Housing Situation

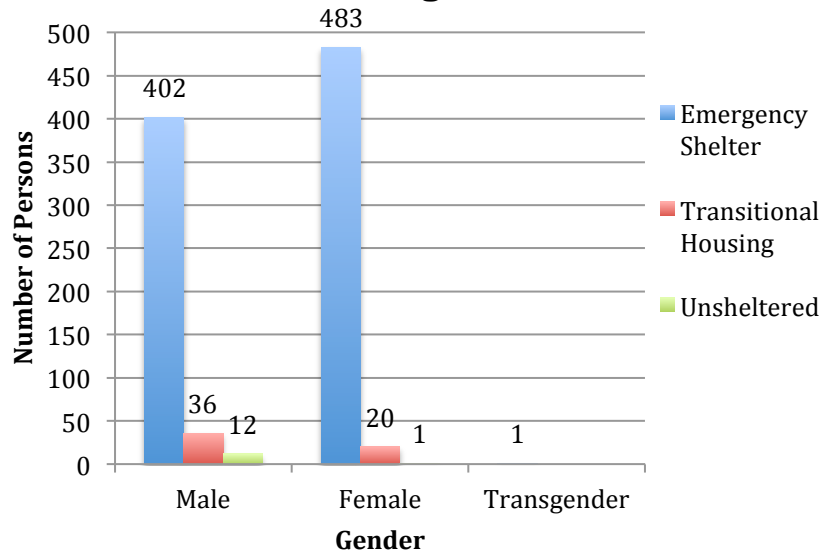


Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race

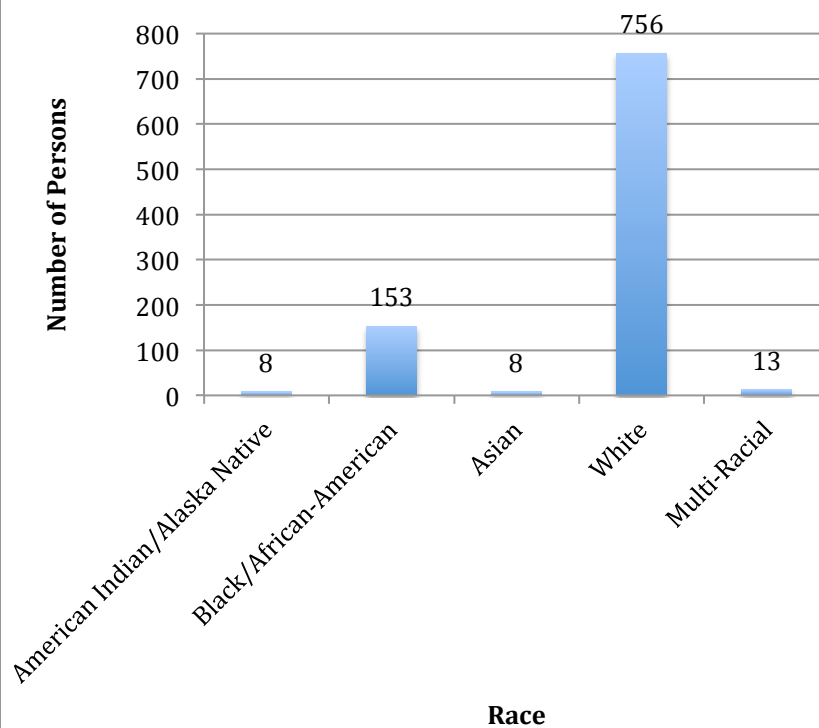
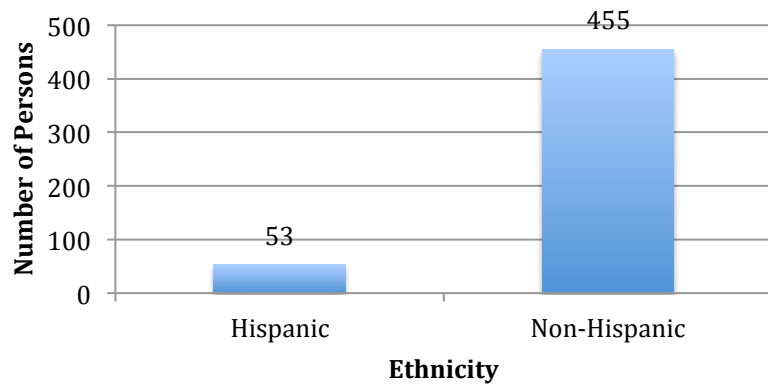
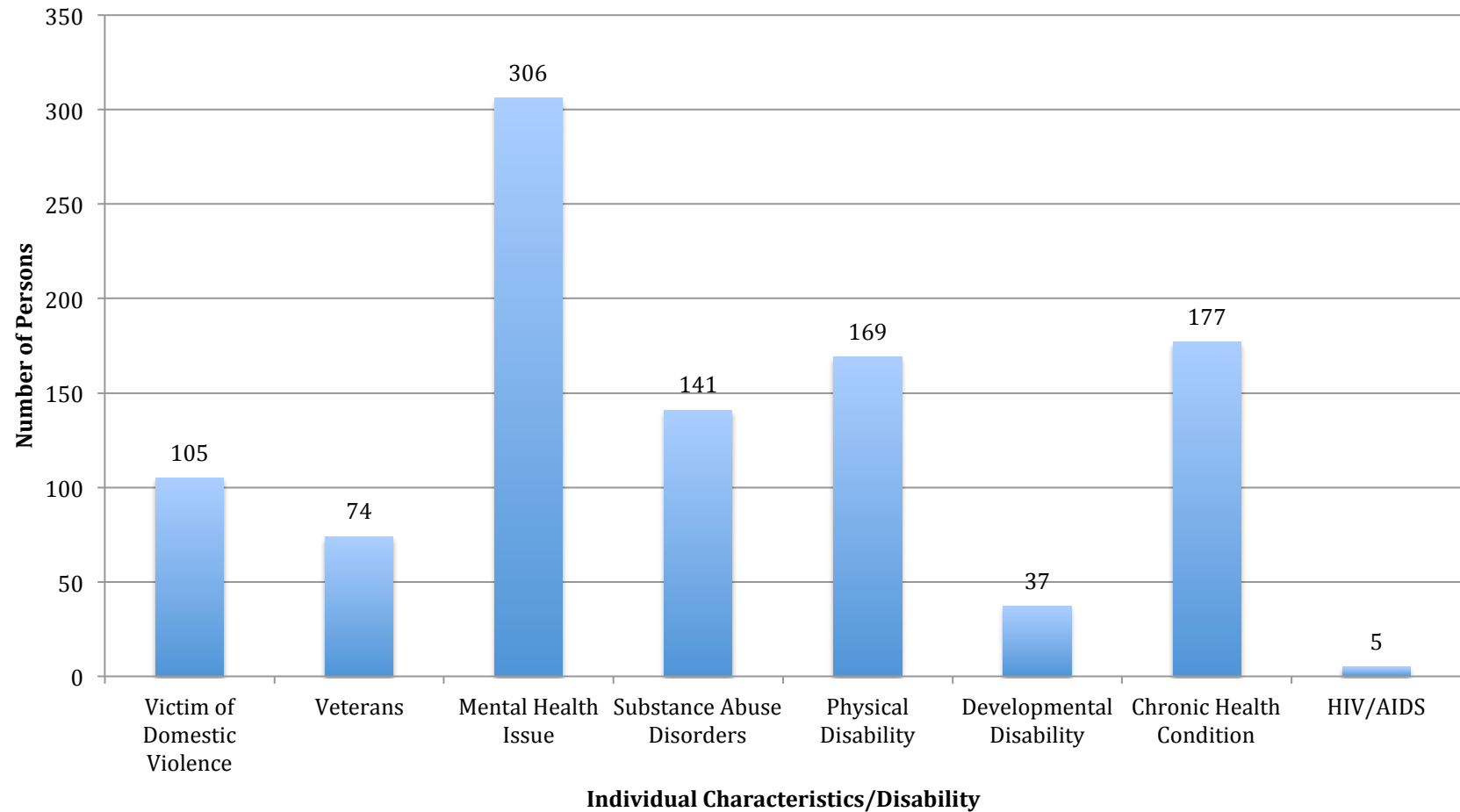


Fig. A.6. Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity



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

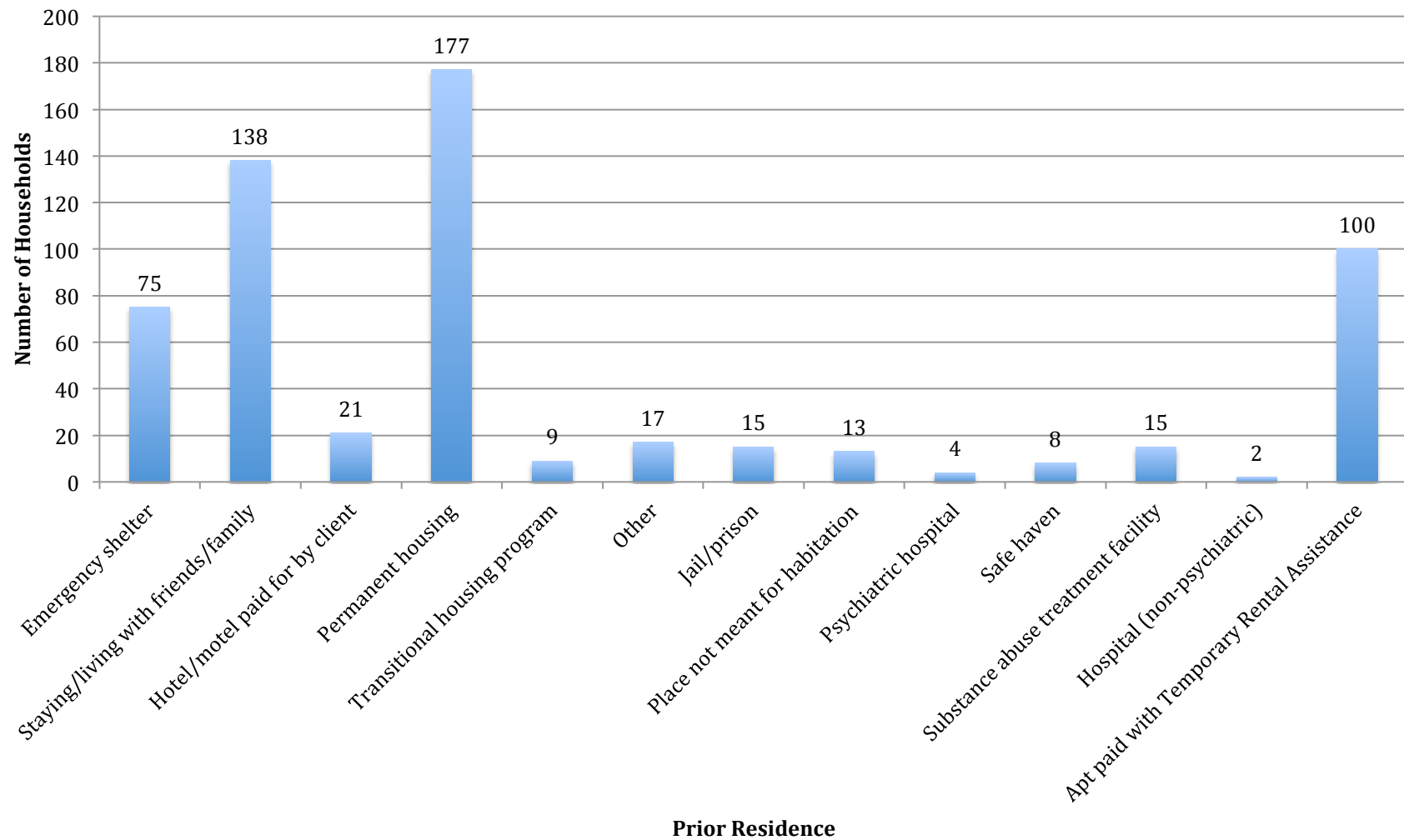


Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

Fig. A.8. Number of Households by County or State of Last Permanent Address	
Last Permanent Address – County/State	Number of Households
Atlantic County	1
Bergen County	3
Burlington County	1
Camden County	1
Essex County	13
Florida	3
Gloucester County	1
Hudson County	2
Hunterdon County	149
Mercer	1
Middlesex County	87
Monmouth County	3
Morris County	13
Nevada	1
New York	1
Ocean County	2
Oklahoma	1
Passaic County	14
Pennsylvania	6
Somerset County	4
Sussex County	145
Union County	2
Virginia	1
Warren County	165

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

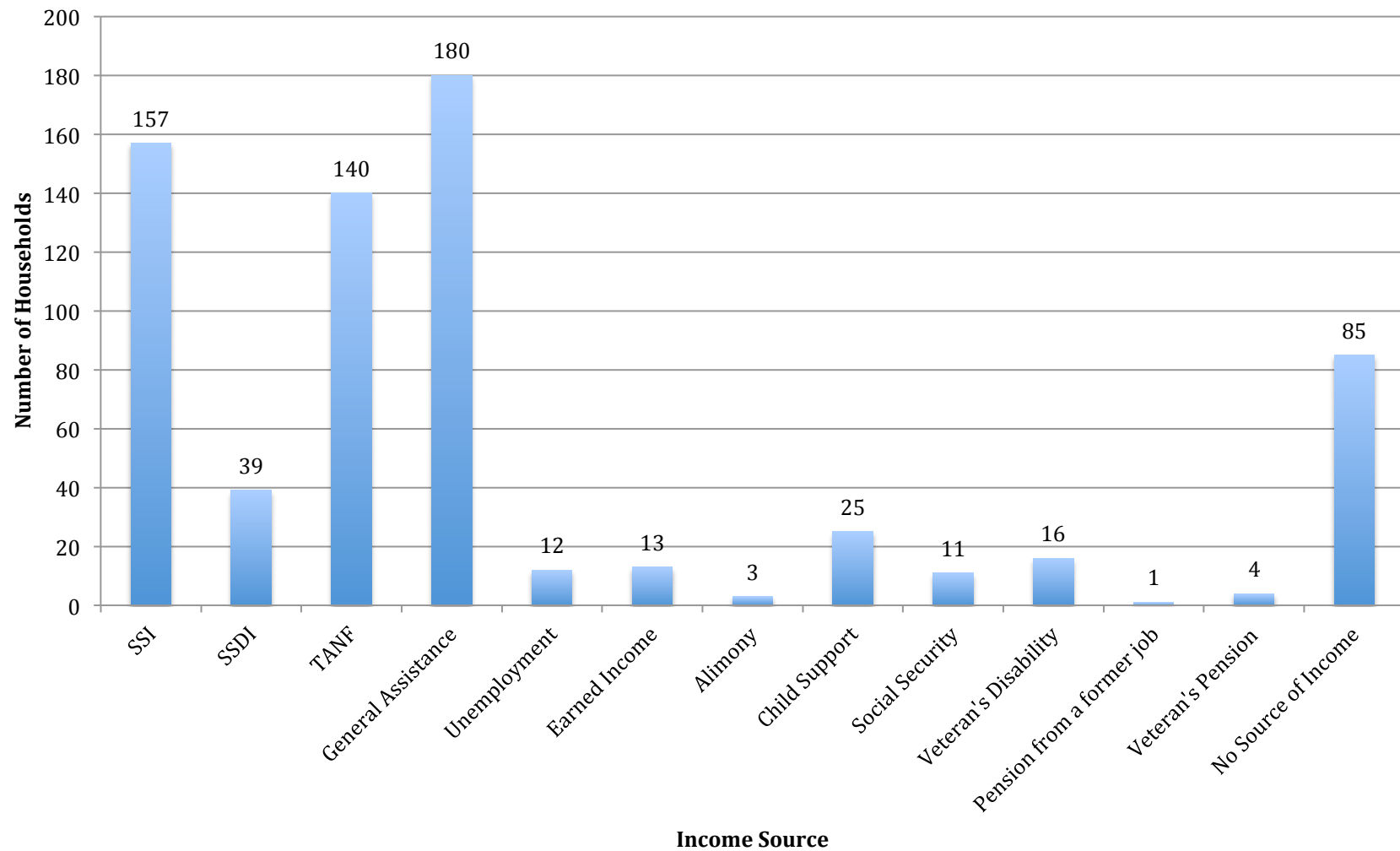
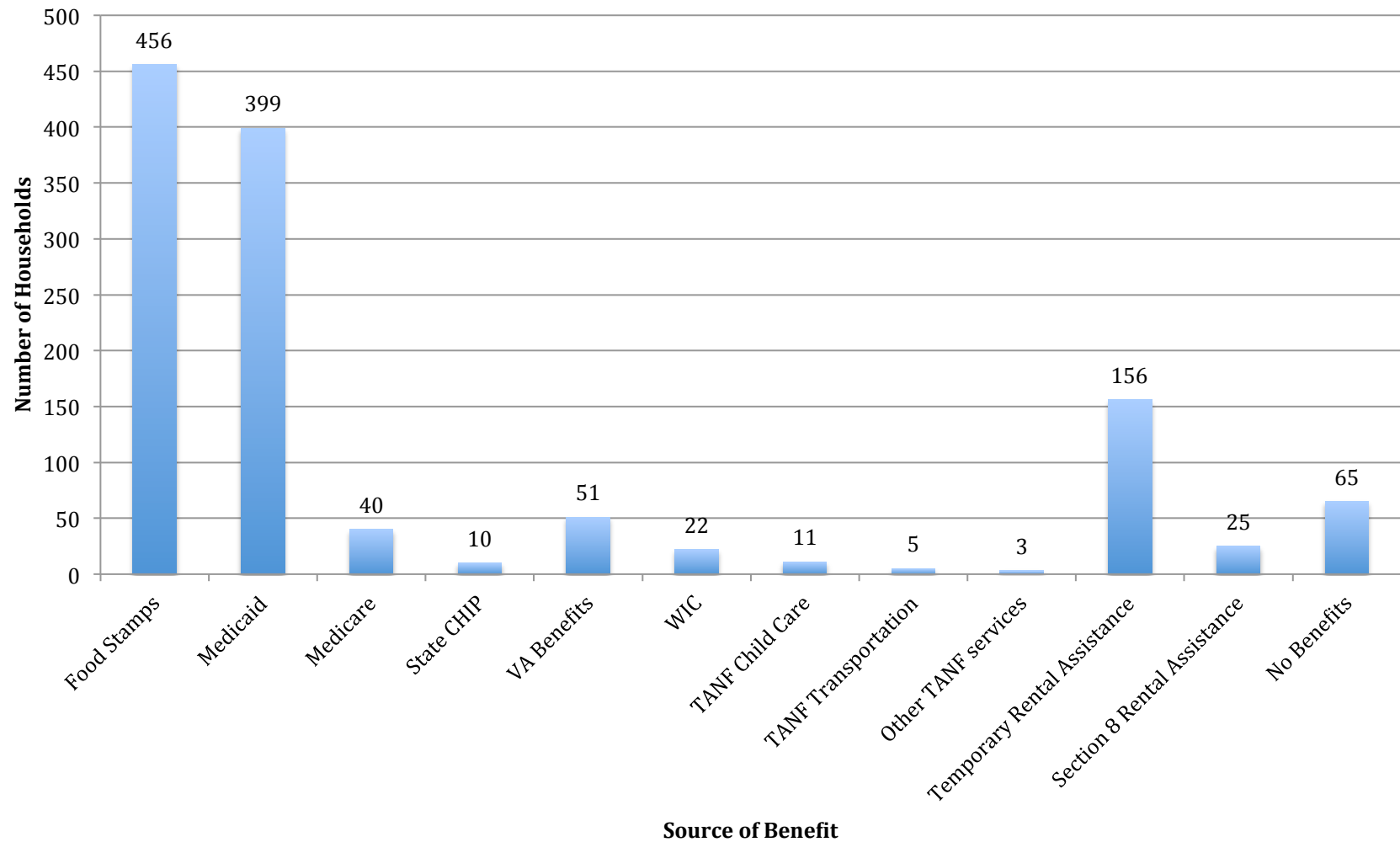
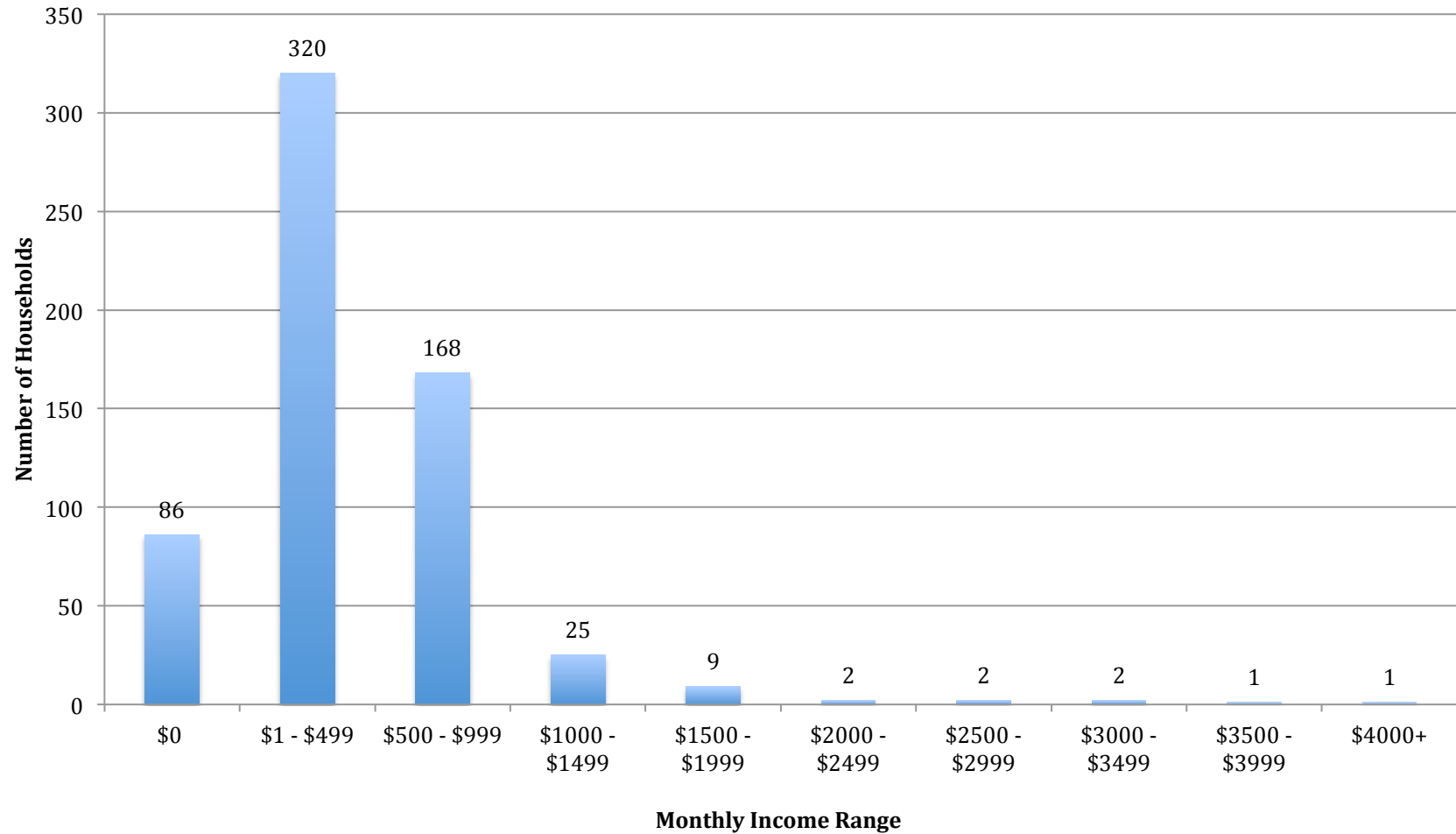


Fig. A. 11. Number of Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits



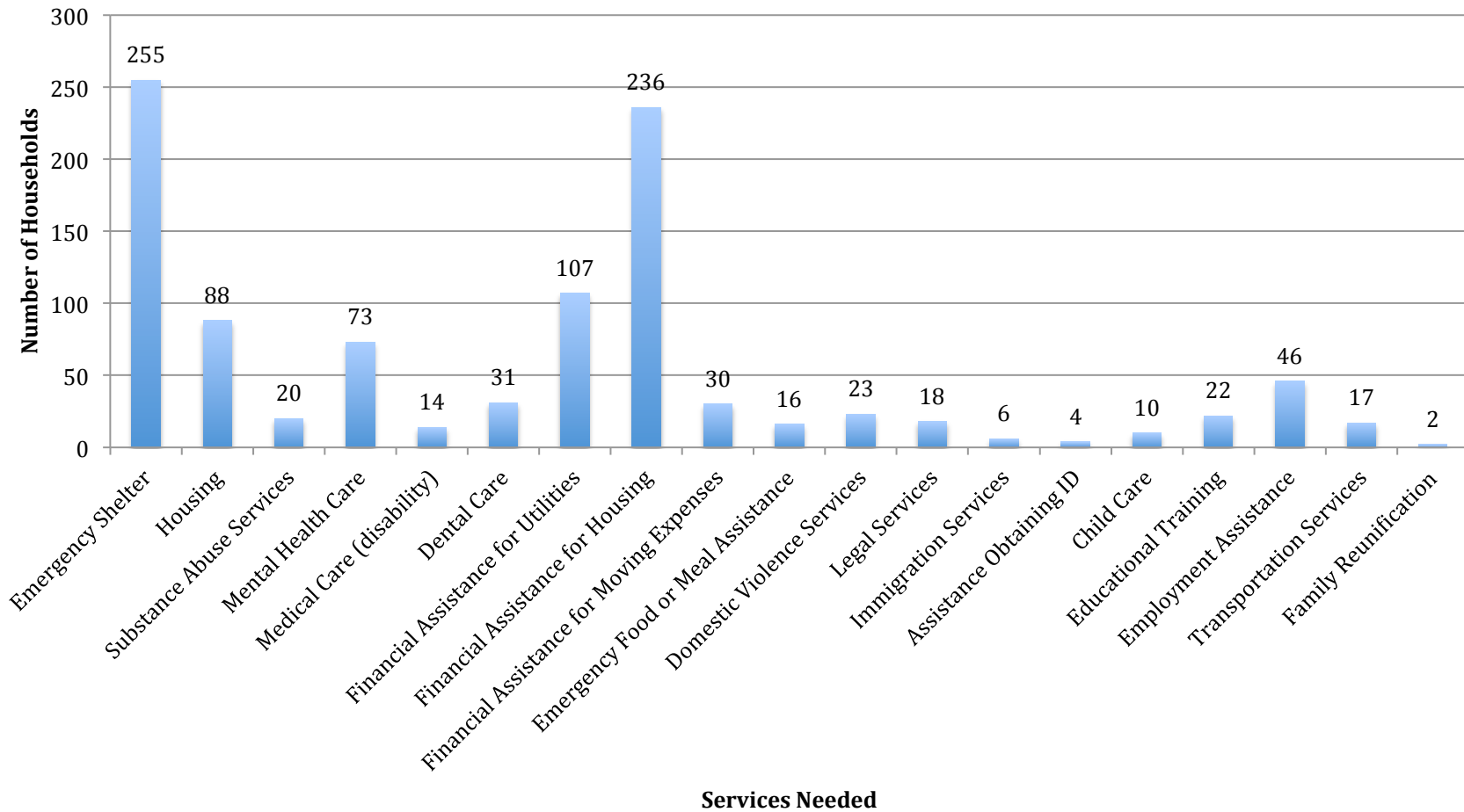
What is your monthly household income?

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

