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Mercer County's 2017 Point-In-Time Count of the Homeless

January 24, 2017

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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 2017

NJ Counts 2017, 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 2017 Count reveals important demographic and other information about families and individuals who were homeless on the night of Tuesday, January 24th, 2017 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 primary 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 2017. Monarch would also like to specifically thank Bergen County for providing a Spanish translation of the 2017 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 2017 Point-In-Time Count 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 totaling at least 12 months, 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 2017 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.

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 2017 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.

For the fourth year, the count of homeless persons who were sheltered on the night of the point in time 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 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 2017 PIT Survey tool closely mirrors information collected in HMIS so that the data was comparable for important factors such as duration and episodes of homelessness, 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 during the non-HUD required full count years. This report includes comparison data from 2013 to 2017. 2014 and 2016 were not HUD required full reporting years while 2013, 2015, and 2017 were.
2. 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, all charts presented in this report will be based on the responses received, while all percentages will be based on the total households or individuals served and may not equal 100% in each category due to possible missing data.
3. 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 24th, 2017 a total of 392 households, including 478 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Mercer County, according to the 2017 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 71 persons in 67 households were identified as chronically homeless.
- 84 persons, in 79 households, were unsheltered on the night of the count.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 24th, 2017 a total of 478 persons, in 392 households, were experiencing homelessness in Mercer County, according to the 2017 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 13 persons (2.8%) and an increase of 12 households (3.2%) from 2016. Mercer County had 5.6% of New Jersey's statewide homeless population in 2017.

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

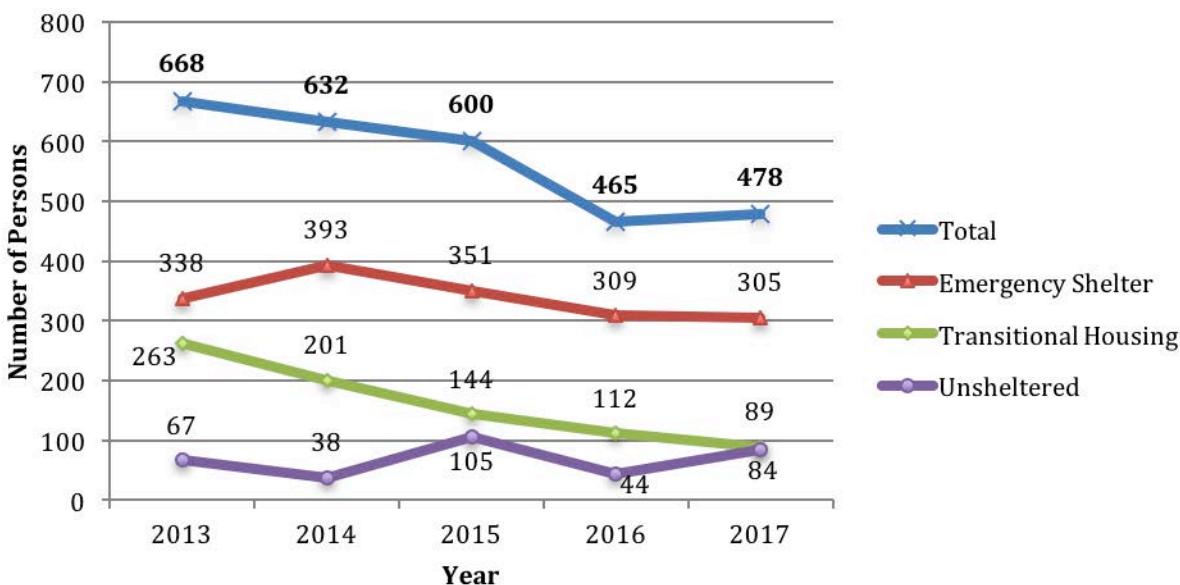
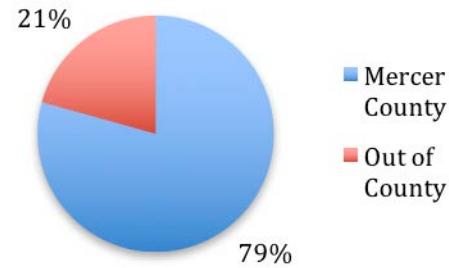


Figure 1 shows that, in 2017, 305 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters, 89 stayed in transitional housing, and 84 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. The number of those in emergency shelters shows a decrease of 4 persons (1.3%) from 2016. The total for transitional housing also showed a decrease, with 23 (20.5%) fewer persons in transitional housing. The number of unsheltered persons counted in 2017 showed the largest percentage change, increasing by 90.9% (40 persons) from 2016.

Figure 1 also shows that, over the past five years, the total number of homeless persons has been largely trending downward in Mercer County. During the five-year period from 2013 to 2017, the overall number of homeless persons in Mercer County is down by 190 persons (28.4%). The number of homeless persons in emergency shelter and transitional housing has gone down since 2013 as well. Though the number of unsheltered persons has fluctuated, the overall unsheltered count is up by 25.4% since 2013.

Fig. 2. Percentage of Households by County of Last Permanent Address



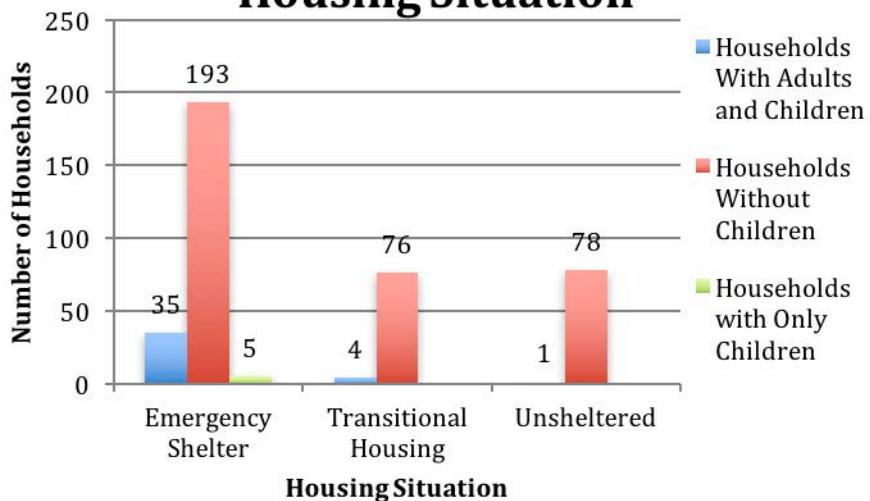
As Figure 2 shows, 21% of the homeless households in Mercer County in 2017 reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the county.

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 392 homeless households counted in Mercer County in 2017, 40 (10.2%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult. These families included 122 persons, 73 children under age 18, and 49 adults. The average family size was 3.3 persons. Figure 3 shows that 35 families were staying in emergency shelter (87.5%), and 4 were in transitional housing programs for the homeless (10%). There was 1 unsheltered family with 1 adults and 2 children identified on the night of the

Fig. 3. Homeless Households by Housing Situation

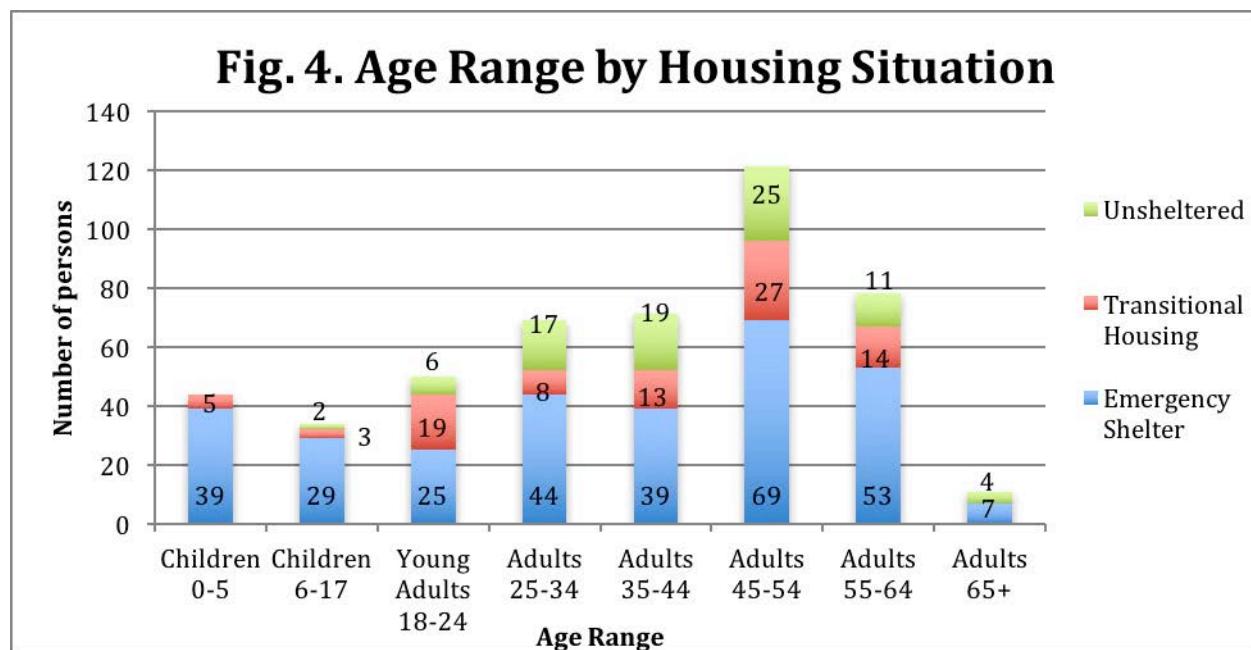


count. In 2017, Mercer County counted 7 fewer homeless families than in 2016, a decrease of 14.9%.

88.5% (347) of the homeless households in Mercer County were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 344 adult individuals, and 3 adult only households with 7 total persons. 193 (55.6%) of these adult-only households were staying in emergency shelters, 76 (21.9%) were in transitional housing, and 78 (22.5%) were unsheltered. Mercer County has seen the number of adult-only homeless households increase by 17 (5.2%) since 2016.

There were 5 households with only children under 18 years old identified in 2017, an increase of 2 from 2016. All youth households were composed of 1 youth, and were staying in emergency shelters specifically designated for homeless youth.

Demographics



There were a total of 50 (10.5%) homeless adults between 18 and 24 years old, 350 (73.2%) adults over age 24, and 78 (16.3%) children under 18 years old experiencing homelessness on the night of the count. Figure 4 shows that the majority of homeless children who were under the age of 18 were between 0 and 5 years of age (44 persons, 56.4%). The age range most represented is adults between 45 and 54 (121 persons, 25.3%).

67.6% (323 persons) of homeless respondents were male, and 32.4% (155) were female.

60.7% 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 (34.3%), followed by those identifying as Multi-Racial (1.3%), American

Indian/Alaska Native (0.8%) and Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian (0.4%). With regard to ethnicity, 11.9% of respondents identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

Figure 5 illustrates that 50% of homeless persons reported having some type of disability. 57% of adults 18 or older reported some type of disability compared to 15.4% of children. Figure 6 shows the number of the homeless persons that identified as having various disabilities. The most common disabilities included mental health issues and substance abuse disorders.

Among disabled adults, 52.6% reported a mental illness and 52.2% reported a substance abuse disorder, making these the most prevalent disabilities (30% and 29.8% of all homeless adults, respectively). More disabled homeless children reported a developmental disability (66.7%) than any other type of disability.

Fig. 5. Percentage of Population with a Disability

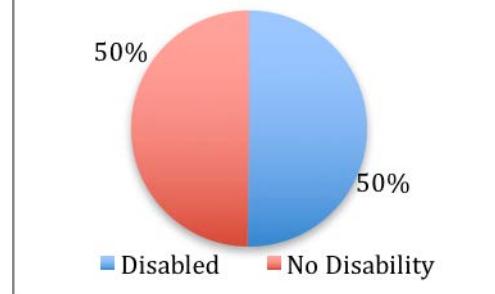
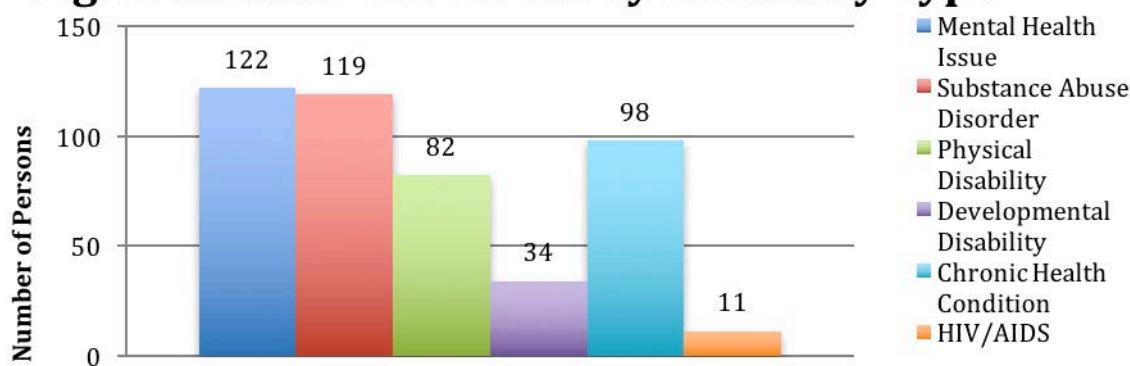


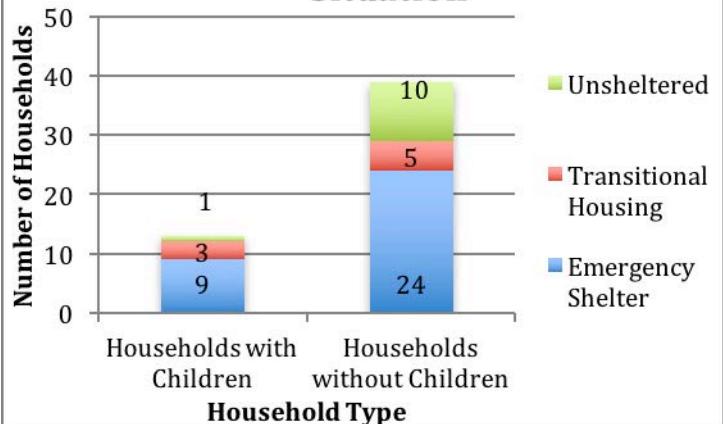
Fig. 6. Number of Persons by Disability Type



Victims of Domestic Violence

On the night of the count, in Mercer County, 52 homeless households (13.3% of all households) identified as victims of domestic violence. A total of 79 homeless persons who were members of those households were impacted. The majority (75%) of these households were adult-only households. 13 (25%) of the victim households were families with at least 1 adult and 1 child.

Fig. 7. Households of Victims of Domestic Violence by Housing Situation



Veterans

In its plan, *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*, the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) 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.

20 homeless veterans were counted on the night of the count, 5 more (33.3%) than in 2016. All were single adults. The largest contingent of homeless veterans was found to be staying in Emergency Shelter (55%). In addition, 1 veteran was in transitional housing (5%), and 8 were unsheltered (40%).

Veterans experiencing homelessness in Mercer County were predominantly male (90%), and the most common racial background identified among them (10 veterans, 50%) was Black or African American; 7 (35%) identified as White. Figure 9 illustrates the age ranges of homeless veterans identified in the 2017 count.

1 of the veterans (5%) reported being a victim of domestic violence. 12 of the 20 veterans, 60%, reported having some kind of disability. The most common disability among these were physical disabilities which affected 8 veterans (66.7%). 7 veterans (58.3%) said they had substance abuse disorders, 5 (41.7%) reported chronic health conditions, and 5 (41.7%) reported having mental health issues. 1 veteran (5%) was connected to VA pension benefits and 6 veterans (30%) were connected to VA healthcare benefits. About 60% of veterans reported no source of income and 15% indicated they were not connected to any mainstream benefits.

Income and Benefits

Among all homeless households on the night of the count, 59.4% had no source of income and only 5.9% reported receiving earned income. The three most common sources of income among respondent households were SSI and General

Fig. 8. Number of Veterans by Housing Situation

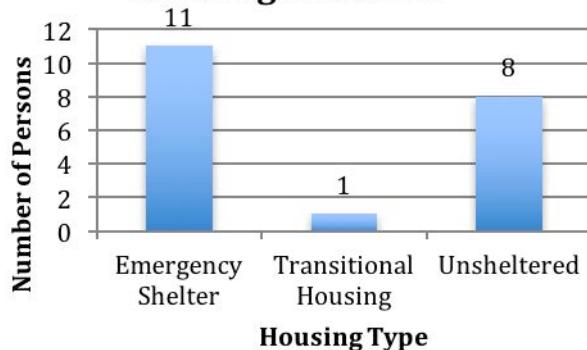


Fig. 9. Veterans by Age Range

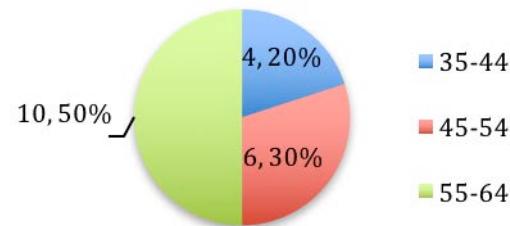
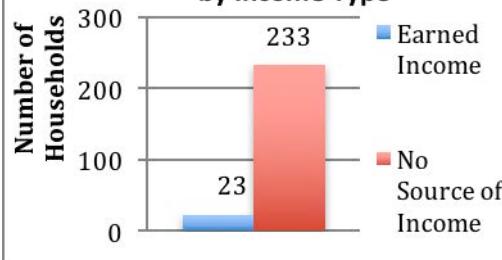


Fig. 10. Number of Households by Income Type



Assistance (GA) with 18.9%, and 10.7% receiving each, respectively. 5.9% were also receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); 3.1% were receiving SSDI.

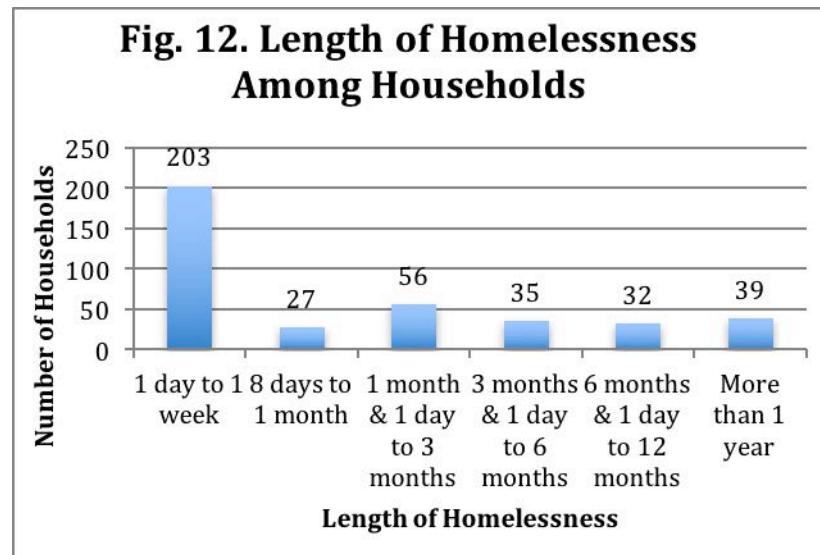
Figure 11 shows the average monthly income for all homeless households by housing situation.

Figure 11. Average Monthly Income For Households by Housing Situation			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
Average for All Households	\$108.67	\$348.90	\$458.67

25.3% of respondent households reported they were not connected to any kind of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Medicaid was the most reported non-cash benefit, and was received by 47.4% of households. 26% of households were receiving Food Stamps, or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and 7.7% were receiving Medicare.

Length of Homelessness

As Figure 12 shows, 203 (51.8%) of the homeless households reported that their most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted from 1 day to 1 week, and 286 households (73%) said they had been homeless for fewer than 3 months. 39 (9.9%) households reported they had been homeless more than 1 year, an 11.4% increase from 2016. Of those homeless for more than 1 year, 35.8% were homeless from 2 – 5 years and 17.9% were homeless longer than 5 years.

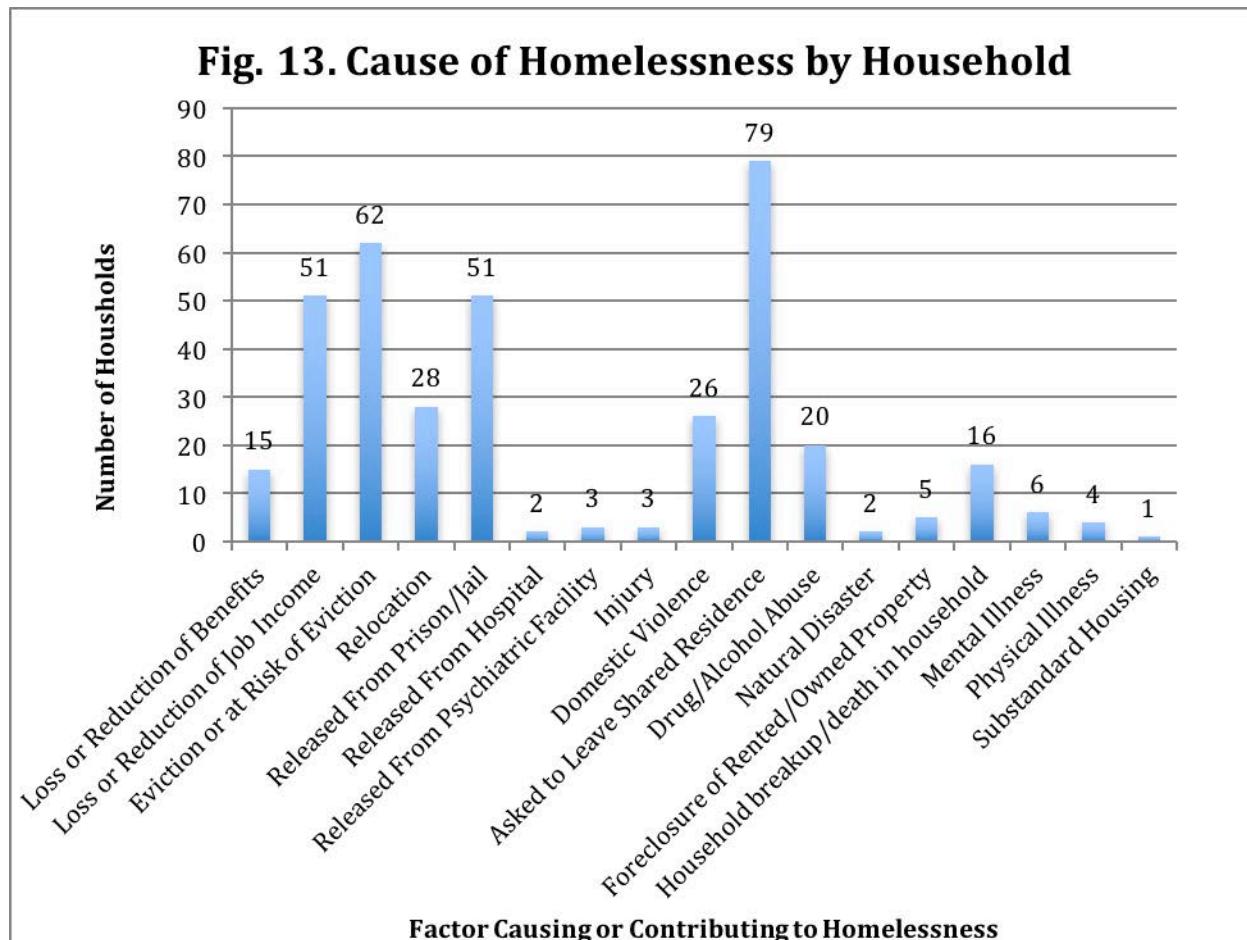


Cause of Homelessness

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 (79 households, 20.2%) than any other cause. As Figure 13 shows, the next most common factor reported was eviction (15.8%) followed by a loss or reduction of job income or benefits (13%) and release from prison or jail (13%).

When respondents were asked ‘what was your residence prior to your current living situation?’ more said they were staying or living with friends or family (32.4%) than any

other type of residence. 15.6% reported residing in permanent housing prior to their current living situation.



IV. Findings for the Chronically Homeless

HUD issued its final rule on the definition of chronic homelessness in 2015. Under this definition, 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 where the length of time in those episodes add up to a year or more, meets HUD's definition of chronically homeless. Any family with a head of household that meets this definition is considered a chronically homeless family.

HUD has established a goal of ending chronic homelessness by 2017. 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

67 households, made up of 71 persons, were chronically homeless in Mercer County, according to the 2017 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 51 persons (255%) from 2016. The rate of chronic homelessness as a percentage of overall homelessness increased from 4.3% to 14.8%.

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

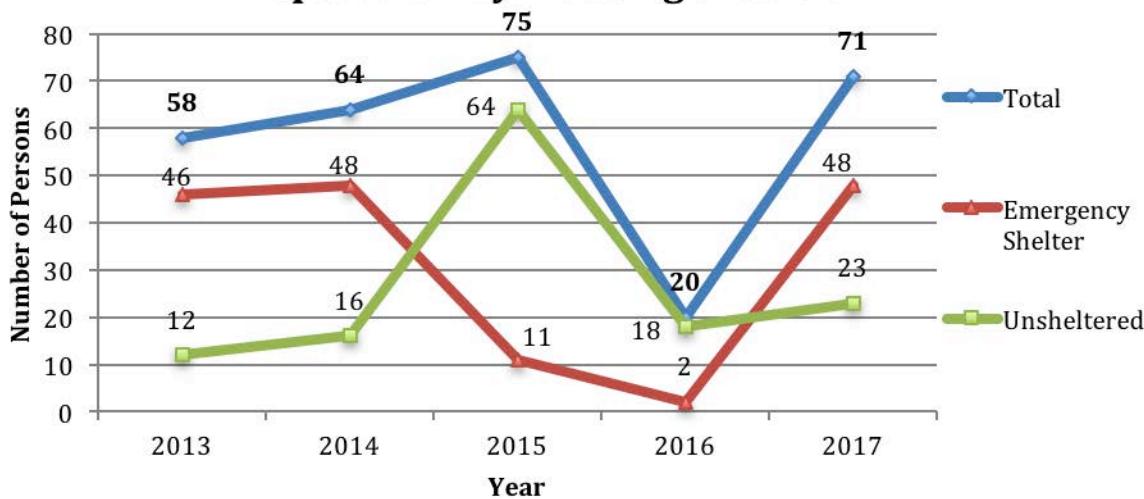
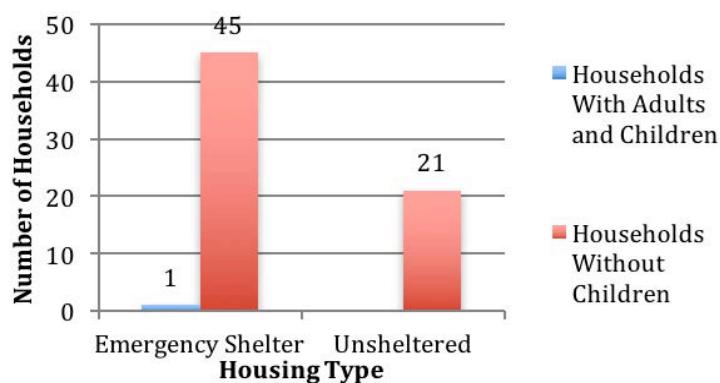


Figure 14 shows the number of chronically homeless respondents who were in emergency shelters or living unsheltered in Mercer County from 2013 to 2017. Over the past five years, while the numbers have fluctuated, the total of chronically homeless persons has increased overall (by 13 persons, 22.4%). Between 2016 and 2017, the number of unsheltered chronically homeless persons counted increased by 27.8%, from 18 to 23 persons, while the chronically homeless population in emergency shelters increased by 46 persons.

Families and Individuals

Of the 67 chronically homeless households counted in 2017, all except 1 (1.5%) were households with only adult individuals. The 1 family was staying in emergency shelter. 21 adult-only households

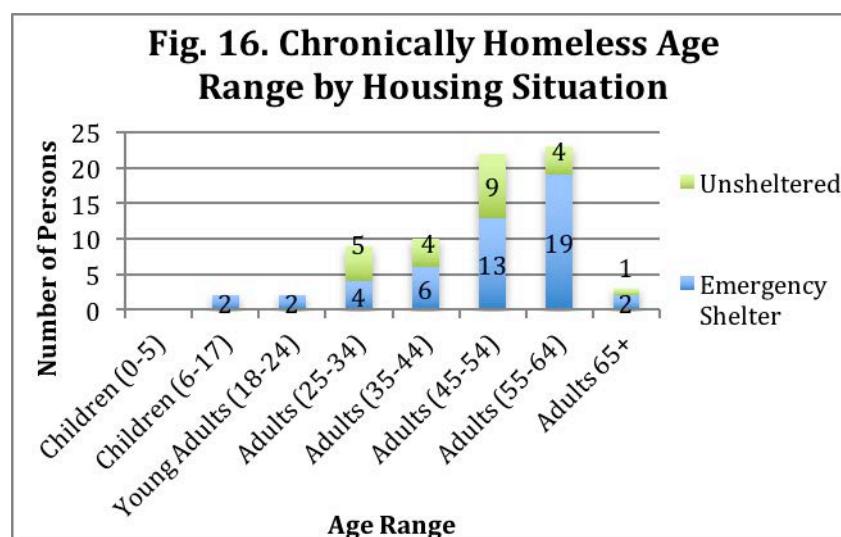
Fig. 15. Chronically Homeless Households Type by Housing Situation



(31.8%) were living unsheltered, an increase from 18 in 2016. 45 (68.2%) chronically homeless individuals were in emergency shelters on the night of the count, an increase from 2 in 2016.

Demographics

Of the 71 total chronically homeless persons, all but 2 (2.8%) were above 18 years old. The largest number of chronically homeless persons (23, 32.4%) in a single category fell between the ages of 55 and 64 years of age. Figure 16 shows that 2.8% of chronically homeless persons were between 18 and 24.

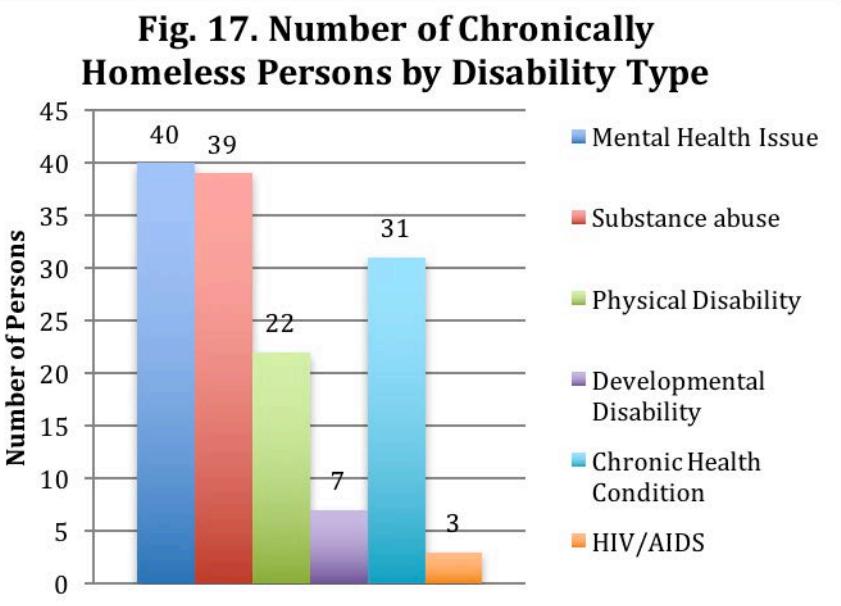


78.9% of chronically homeless respondents were male, and 21.1% were female.

The largest racial subgroup of homeless persons reported their race as Black or African-American (56.3%), and the next largest group of persons self-identified as White (38%). With regard to ethnicity, 9.9% of chronically homeless respondents identified themselves as Hispanic.

Disabilities

In order to meet the definition of chronically homeless, at least one adult in each household must have some kind of disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were mental health issues (56.3%) and substance abuse disorders (54.9%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities



among the chronically homeless can be seen in Figure 17.

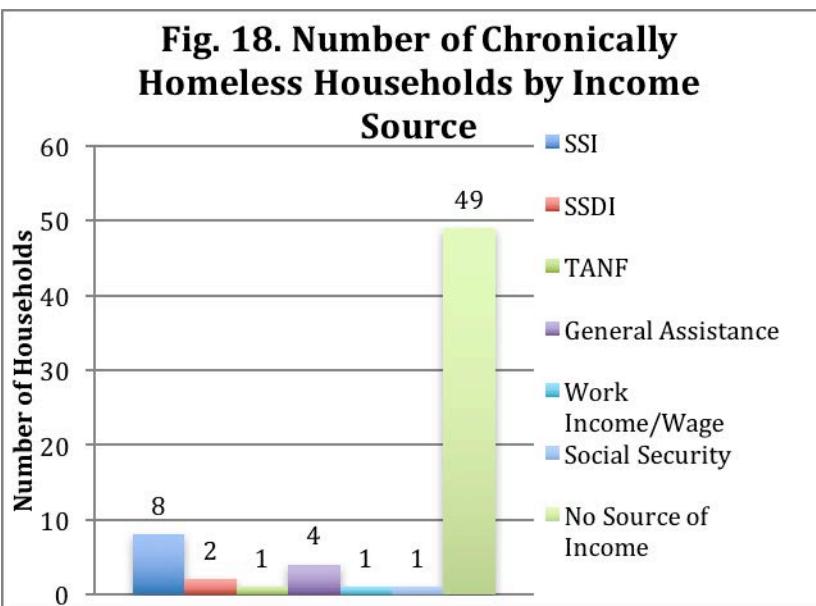
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 9 chronically homeless persons in Mercer County reported being victims of domestic violence (12.7%). 3 (33.3%) of these victims were unsheltered.

There were 4 veteran individuals identified as chronically homeless on the night of the count (5.6%). 2 individuals were unsheltered, and 2 were in emergency shelters.

Income and Benefits

Among all the chronically homeless respondents on the night of the count, 73.1% reported receiving no type of cash income. Figure 18 shows the sources of income received. The most common source of cash income among all chronically homeless respondents was SSI, which was received by 11.9%. 1 household (1.5%) reported having earned income.



34.3% of chronically homeless households reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Medicaid and Medicare were the top reported non-cash benefits among this population, with 34.3% and 11.9% reporting receiving each, respectively. Food Stamps (SNAP) were received by 10.4%.

Length of Homelessness

Figure 19 shows that 16 chronically homeless households (23.9%) said that their most recent, continuous episode of

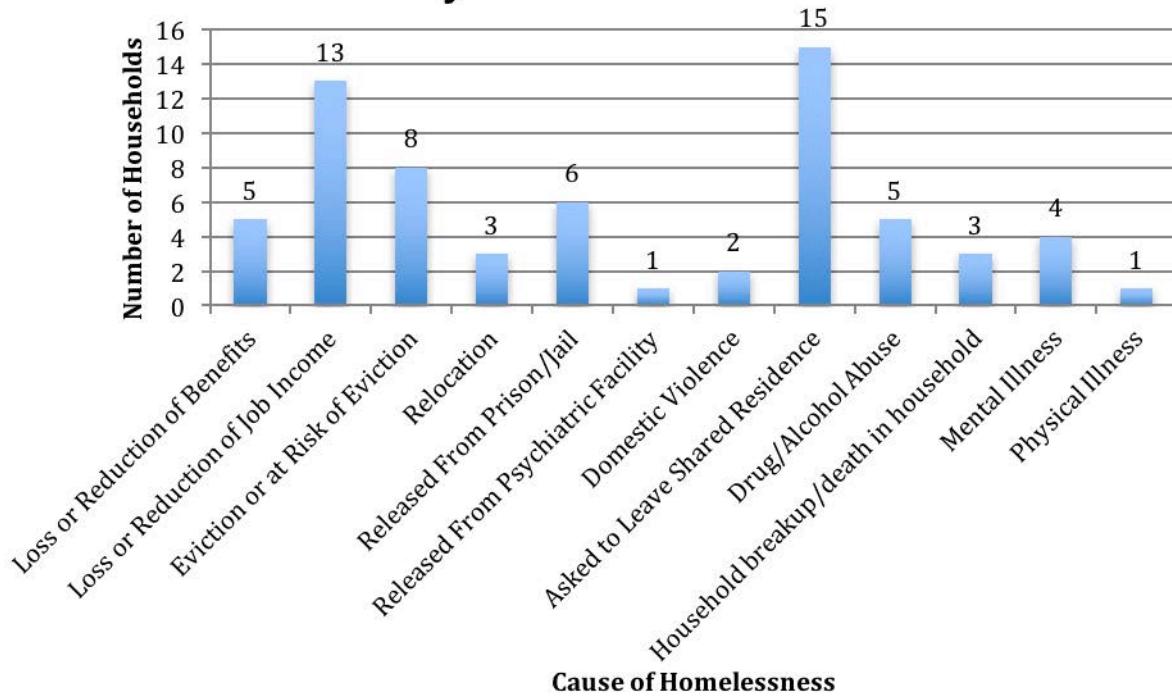


homelessness had lasted for more than 1 year. 45 (67.2%) reported their most recent homeless episode had lasted less than 1 week. Of those who were homeless for more than 1 year, 43.8% were homeless between 2 and 5 years, and 12.5% were homeless for more than 5 years.

Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, the most common factor identified was being asked to leave a shared residence (22.4%). Other common factors identified were a loss or reduction of benefits (19.4%), eviction (11.9%), and release from prison or jail (9%). Figure 20 shows all factors reported by chronically homeless households.

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

79 households, made up of 84 persons, were living unsheltered in Mercer County, according to the 2017 Point-In-Time Count. This is an increase of 35 households (79.5%) and 40 persons (90.9%) from 2016.

Fig. 21. 5 Year Comparison of Unsheltered Population

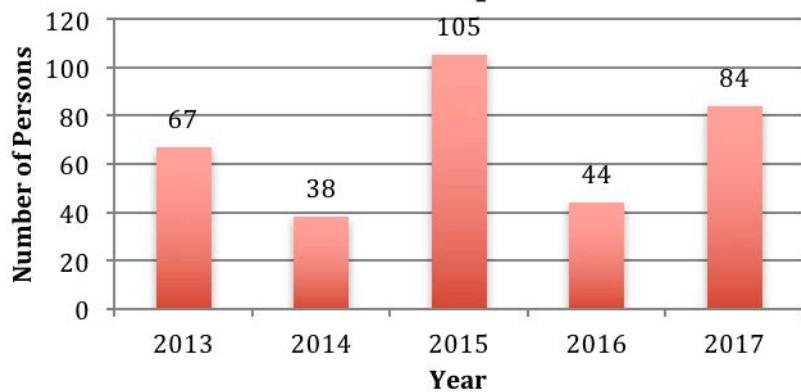


Figure 21 shows the number of unsheltered respondents from 2013 to 2017. Over the past five years, while the numbers have fluctuated, the total number of unsheltered persons has increased overall. Since 2013, the number of unsheltered homeless persons counted has increased by 17 persons, or 25.4%.

Families and Individuals

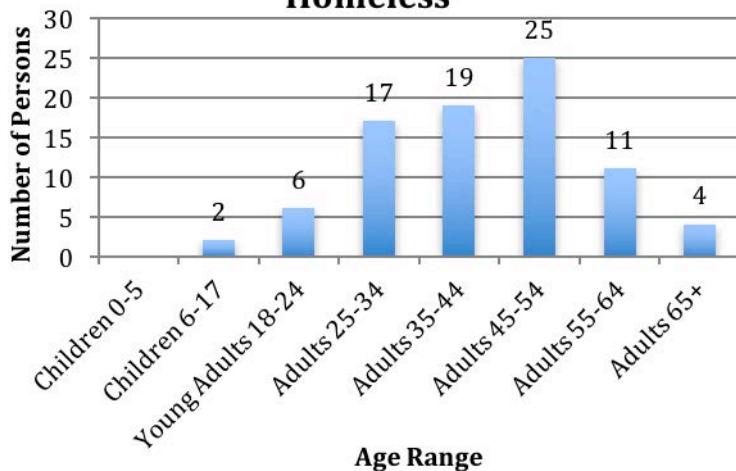
There was 1 family household identified as unsheltered with 1 adult and 2 children on the night of the count.

All of the remaining unsheltered households (78, 98.7%) counted in 2017 were adult-only households.

Demographics

The largest portion of the 84 unsheltered persons counted in 2017, 29.8%, was between 45 and 54 years old. There were 2 unsheltered children counted

Fig. 22. Age Range of Unsheltered Homeless

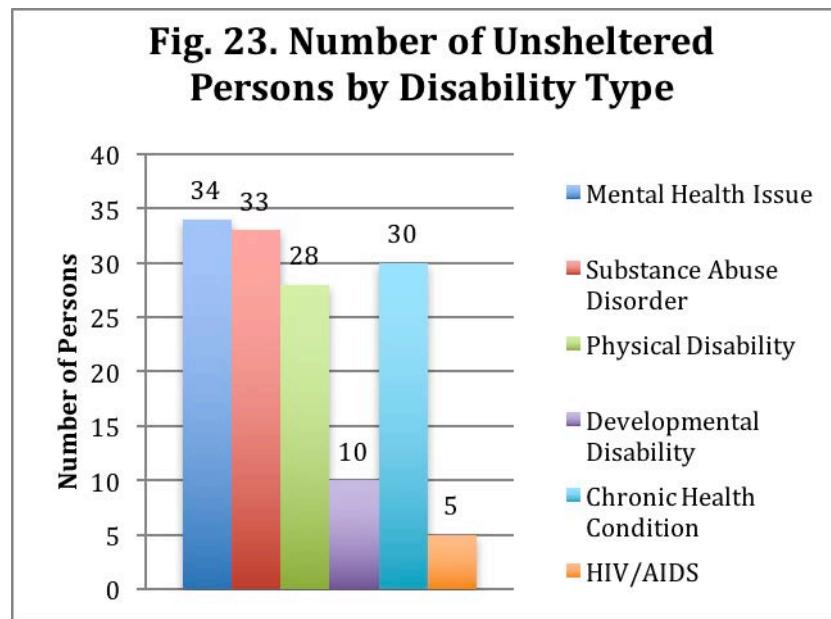


(2.4%), and 4 adults (4.8%) over the age of 65.

62 of the 84 unsheltered persons were male (73.8%), and 22 (26.2%) were female. 51 (60.7%) identified their race as Black or African-American and 22 (26.2%) identified as White. 9.5% of unsheltered respondents identified as Hispanic.

Disabilities

55 of the 84 unsheltered persons (65.5%) reported having some disability. The disabilities most commonly identified were mental health issues (40.5%) and substance abuse disorders (39.3%). The complete numbers of reported disabilities among the unsheltered can be seen in Figure 23.



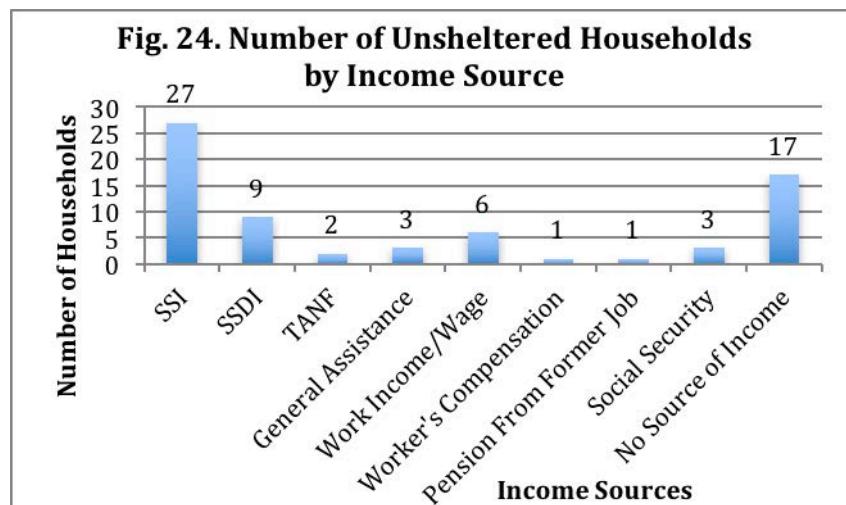
Subpopulations

On the night of the count, 15 unsheltered homeless persons (17.8%) reported being victims of domestic violence. 12 (80%) of these were in adult-only households, and 3 (20%) were part of a family with children. This represents a 200% (10 persons) increase in the number of persons in households identifying a victims of domestic violence as compared to 2016.

There were 8 unsheltered veterans identified on the night of the count. 6 (75%) of the veterans were male.

Income and Benefits

Among all the unsheltered households on the night of the count, 17 (21.5%) reported having no source of cash income. The average monthly income among unsheltered households was approximately \$458.67. 34.2% of unsheltered



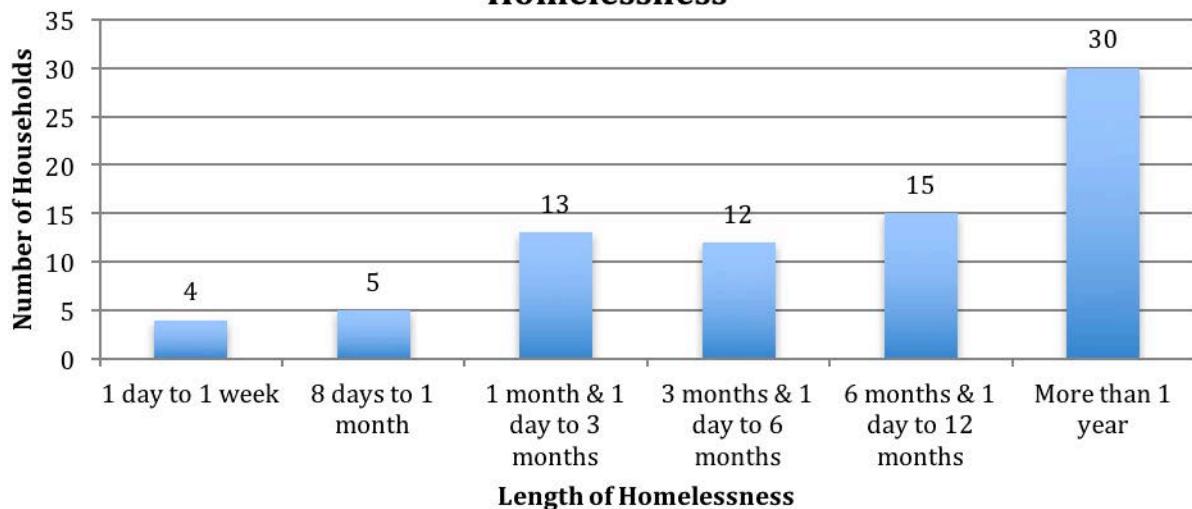
households received Supplemental Security Income (SSI), making it the most common source of income. Figure 24 shows all sources of income reported.

4 unsheltered households (5.1%) reported they were not receiving any type of non-cash benefit on the night of the count. Food Stamps (SNAP) and Medicaid were the top reported non-cash benefit among this group, with 22.8% and 16.5% of households receiving each of these benefits, respectively.

Length of Homelessness

As shown in Figure 25, more unsheltered homeless respondents reported that their households' most recent, continuous episode of homelessness had lasted for over a year than any other length of time (38%). 19% of households reported they had been homeless between 6 months and 1 year. In all, 57% of unsheltered households had been homeless for more than 6 months. Of those who were homeless for more than 1 year, 40% were homeless between 2 and 5 years, and 23.3% were homeless for more than 5 years.

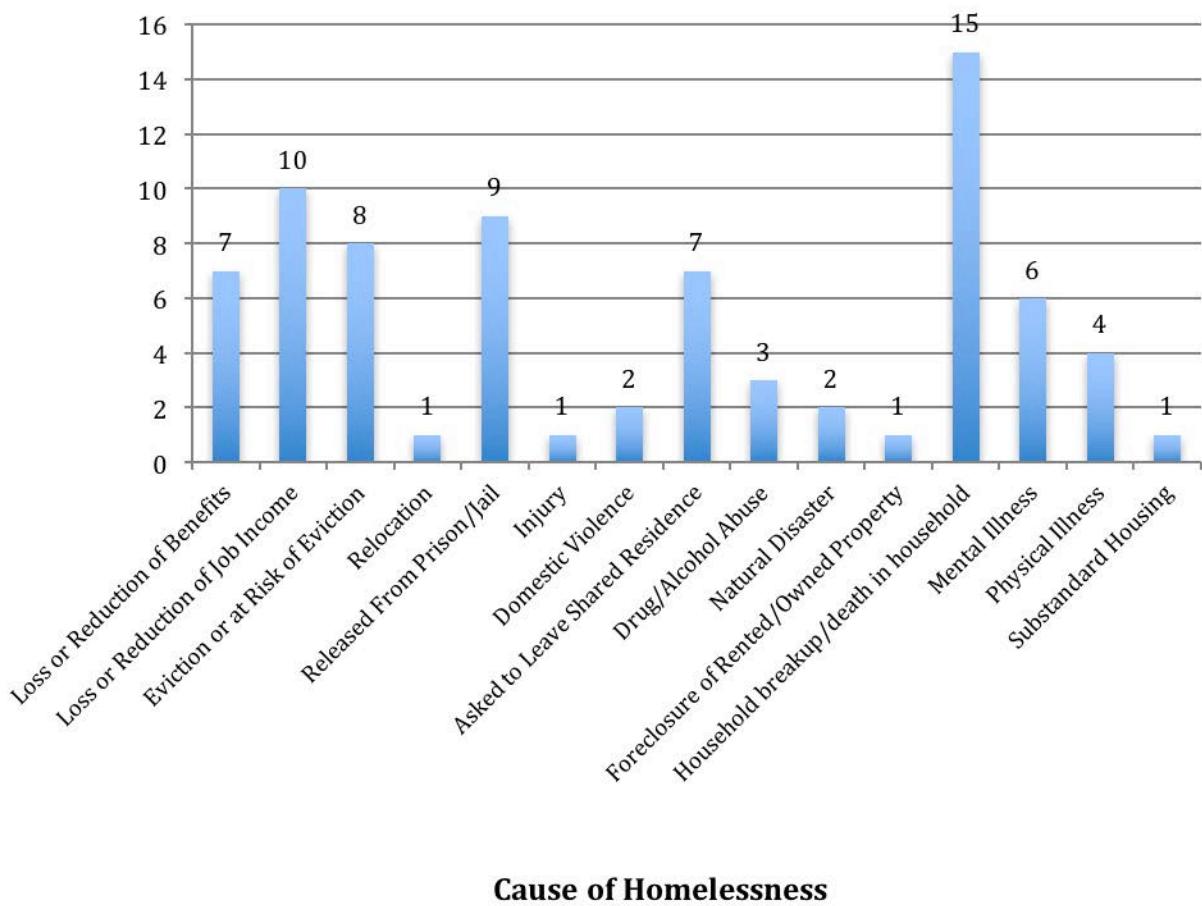
Fig. 25. Number of Unsheltered Households by Length of Homelessness



Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more unsheltered respondents said it was due to household breakup or the death of a household member (19%) than any other factor. As Figure 26 shows, other common factors reported included loss or reduction of job income or benefits (12.7%) and release from prison or jail (11.4%).

Fig. 26. Unsheltered Households by Cause of Homelessness

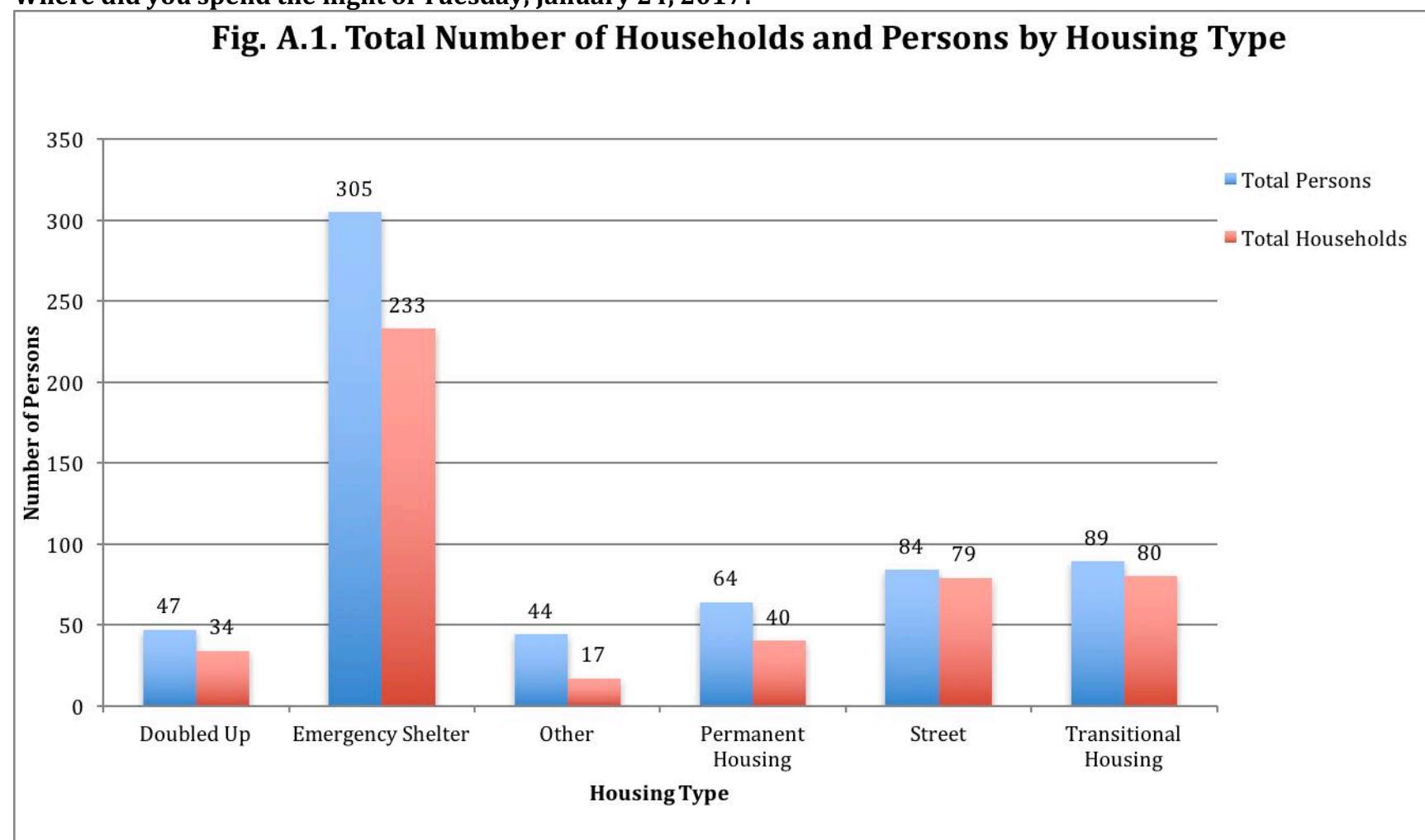


Cause of Homelessness

VI. Appendix

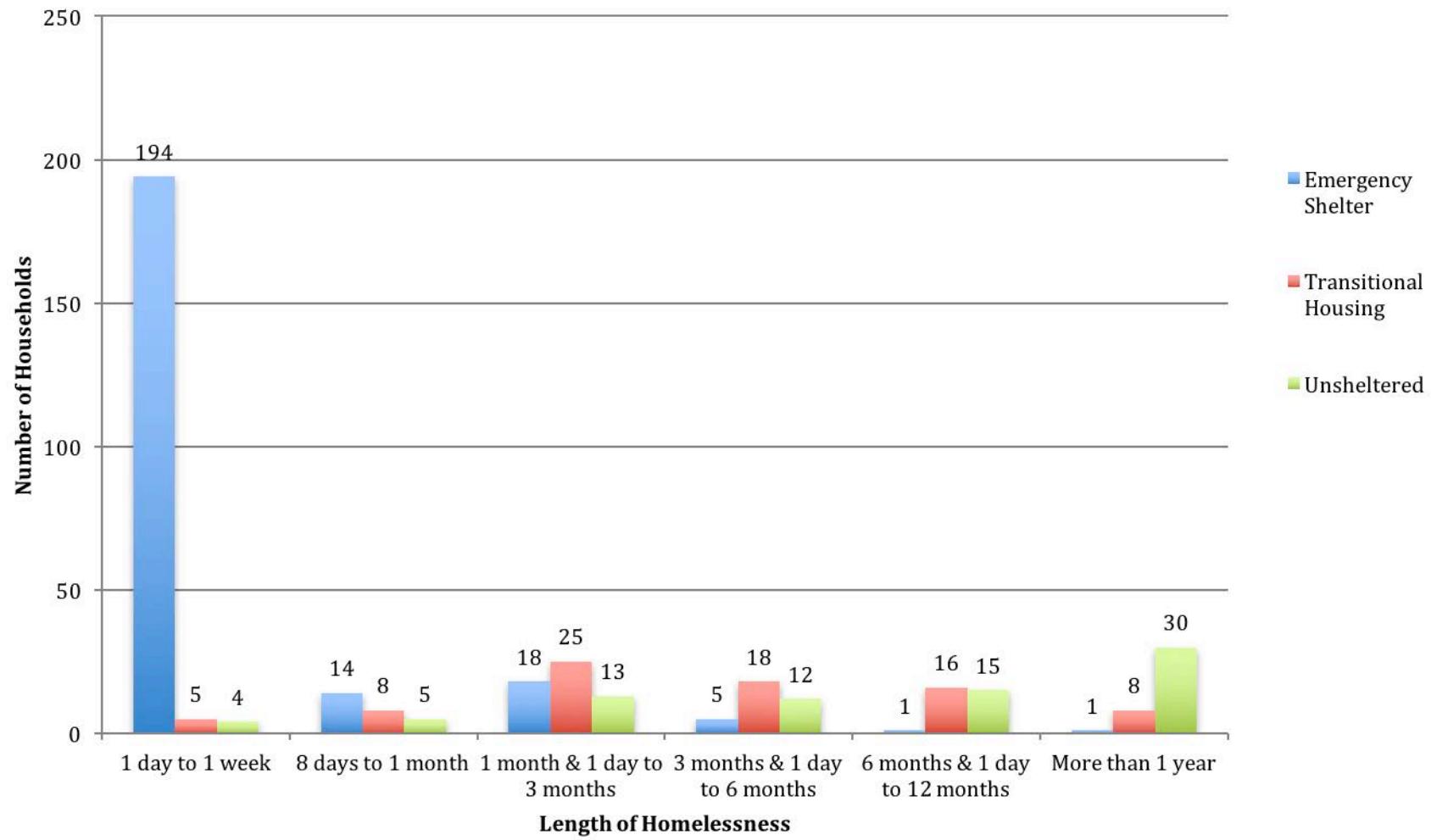
Where did you spend the night of Tuesday, January 24, 2017?

Fig. A.1. Total Number of Households and Persons by Housing Type



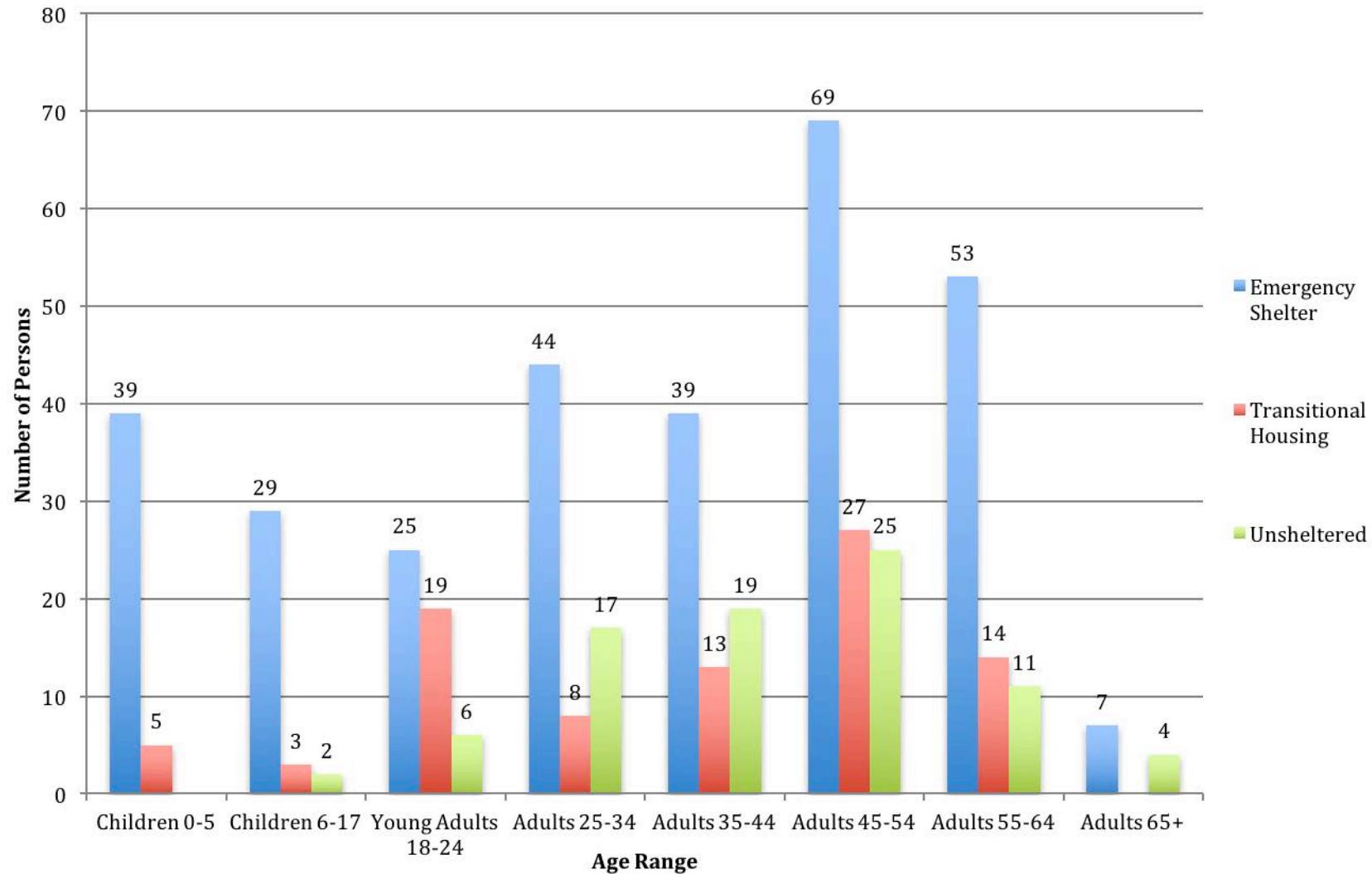
How long have you been in your current living situation?

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



Who was homeless with you on the night of January 24th?

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



Household Characteristics – check all that apply to each person

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

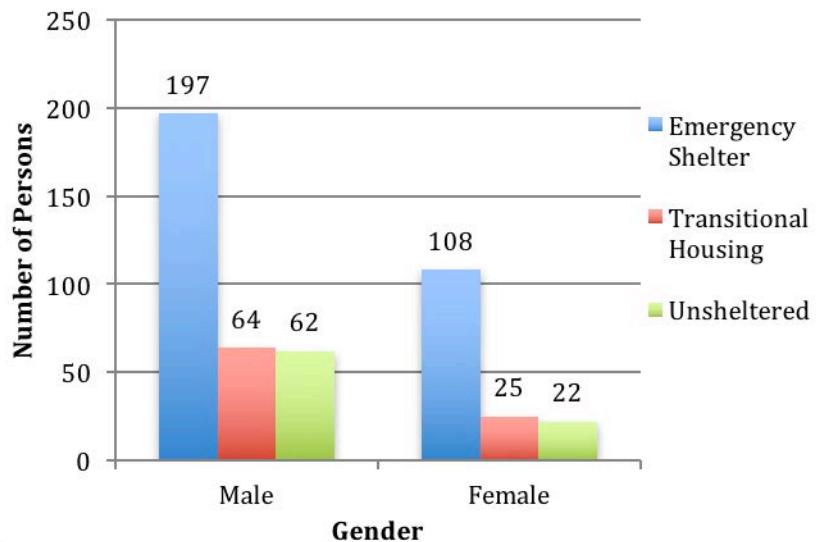


Fig. A.5. Number of Homeless Persons by Race

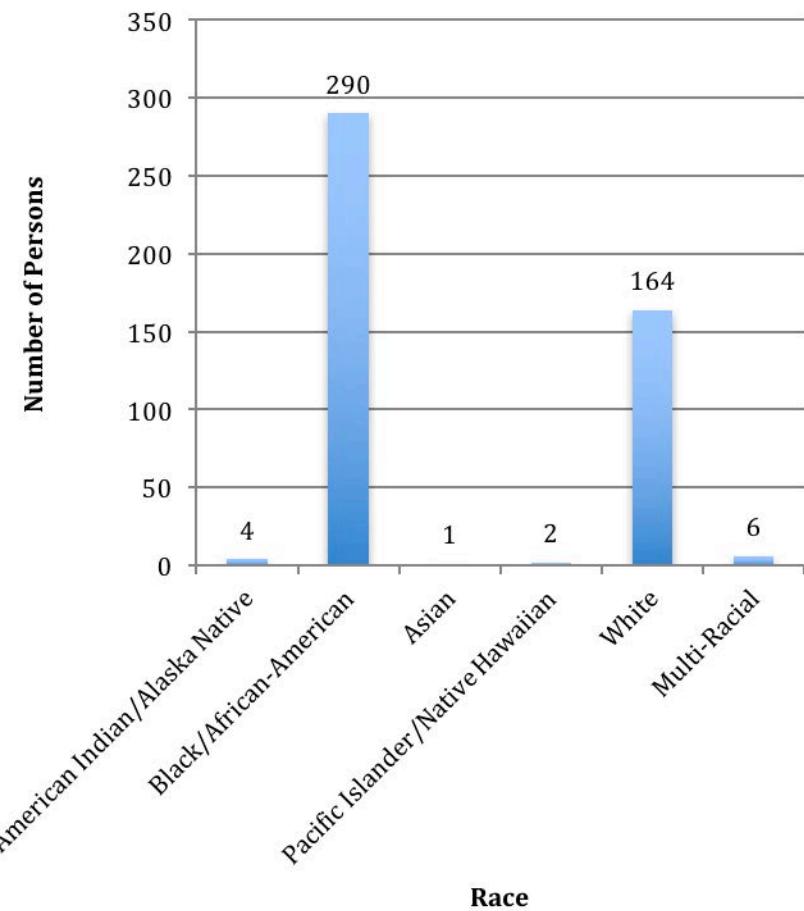


Fig. A.6. Number of Homeless Persons by Ethnicity

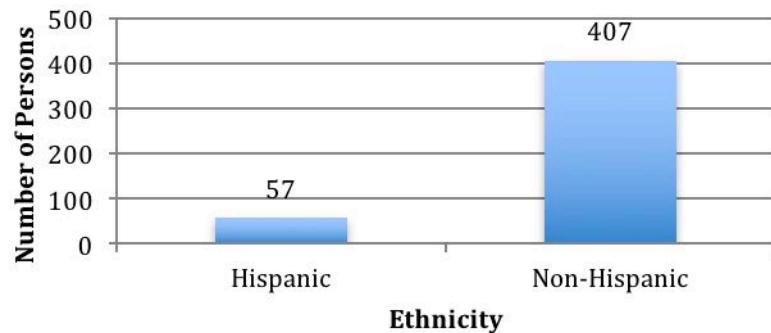
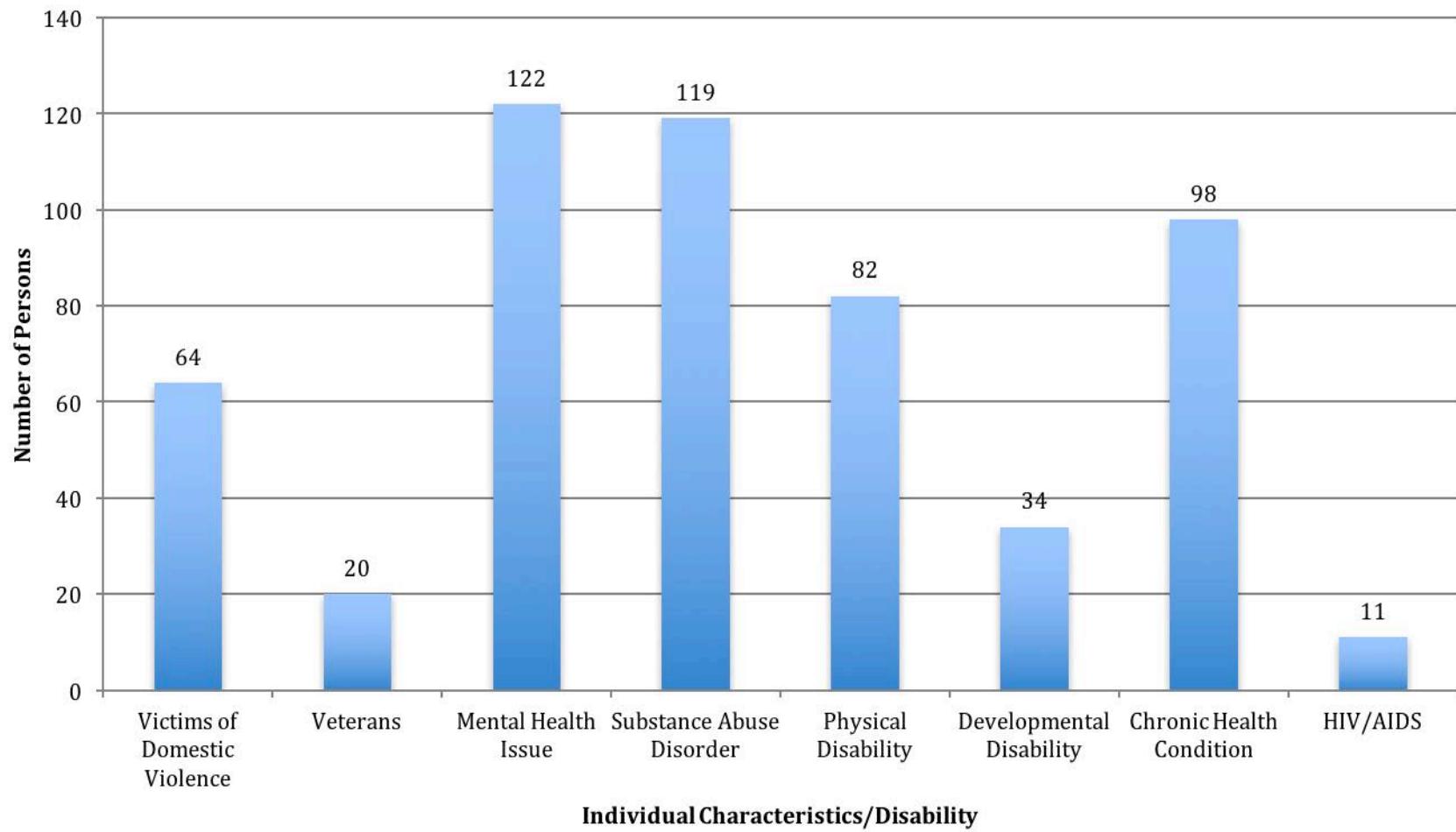


Fig. A.7. Number of Homeless Persons by Victims of Domestic Violence, Veteran Status, and Disability

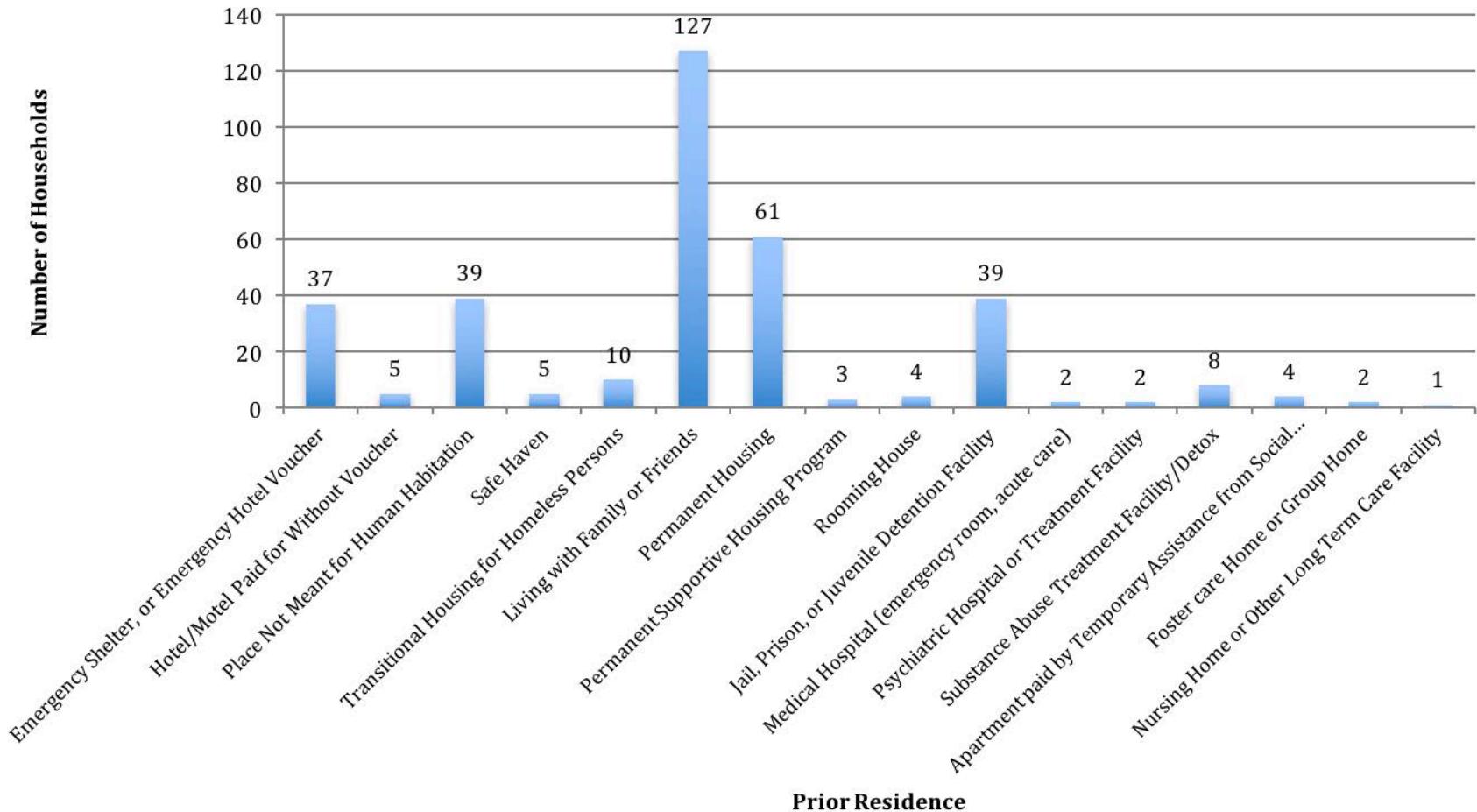


Where was your last permanent address before becoming homeless?

Fig. A.8. Number of Homeless Households by County, State or Country of Last Permanent Address	
Last Permanent Address – State	Number of Households
Atlantic County	1
Burlington County	17
Camden County	9
Cape May County	1
Cumberland County	3
Essex County	2
Gloucester County	1
Hunterdon County	2
Mercer County	257
Middlesex County	3
Monmouth County	4
Ocean County	2
Passaic County	2
Somerset County	1
Union County	3
California	1
Florida	5
Georgia	1
Maryland	2
Ohio	1
Pennsylvania	4
Texas	1
Virginia	1
Puerto Rico	2

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

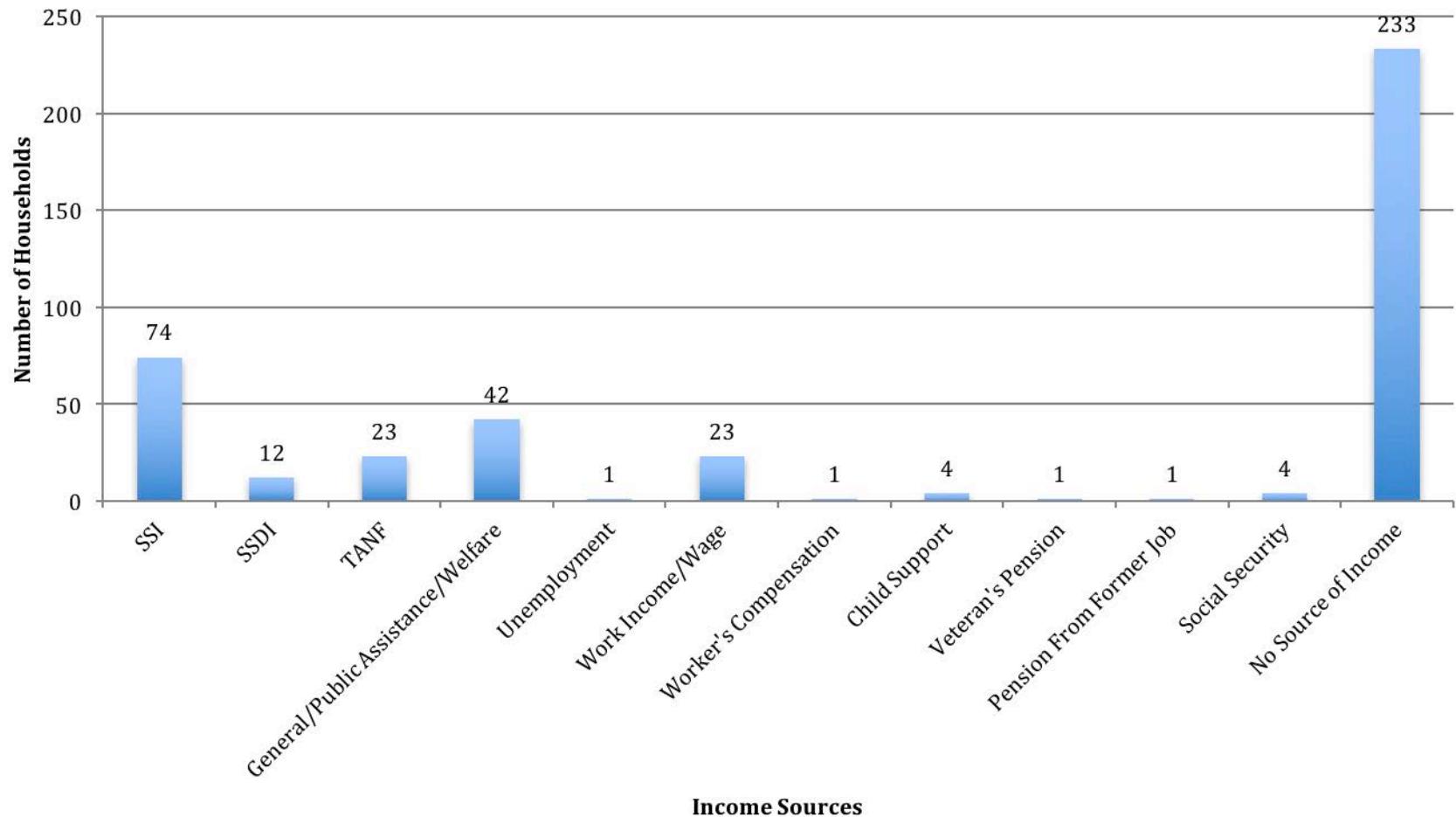
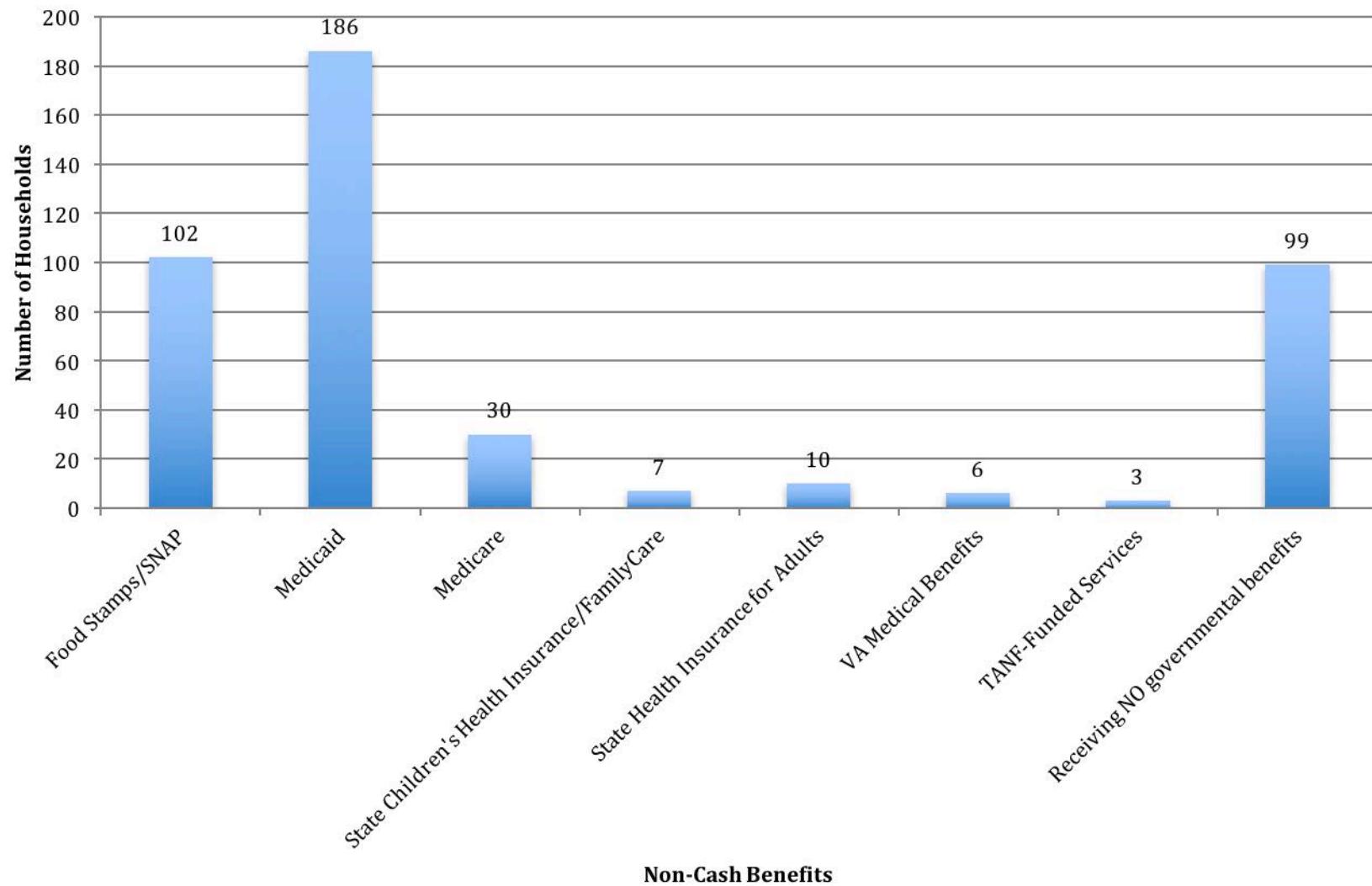
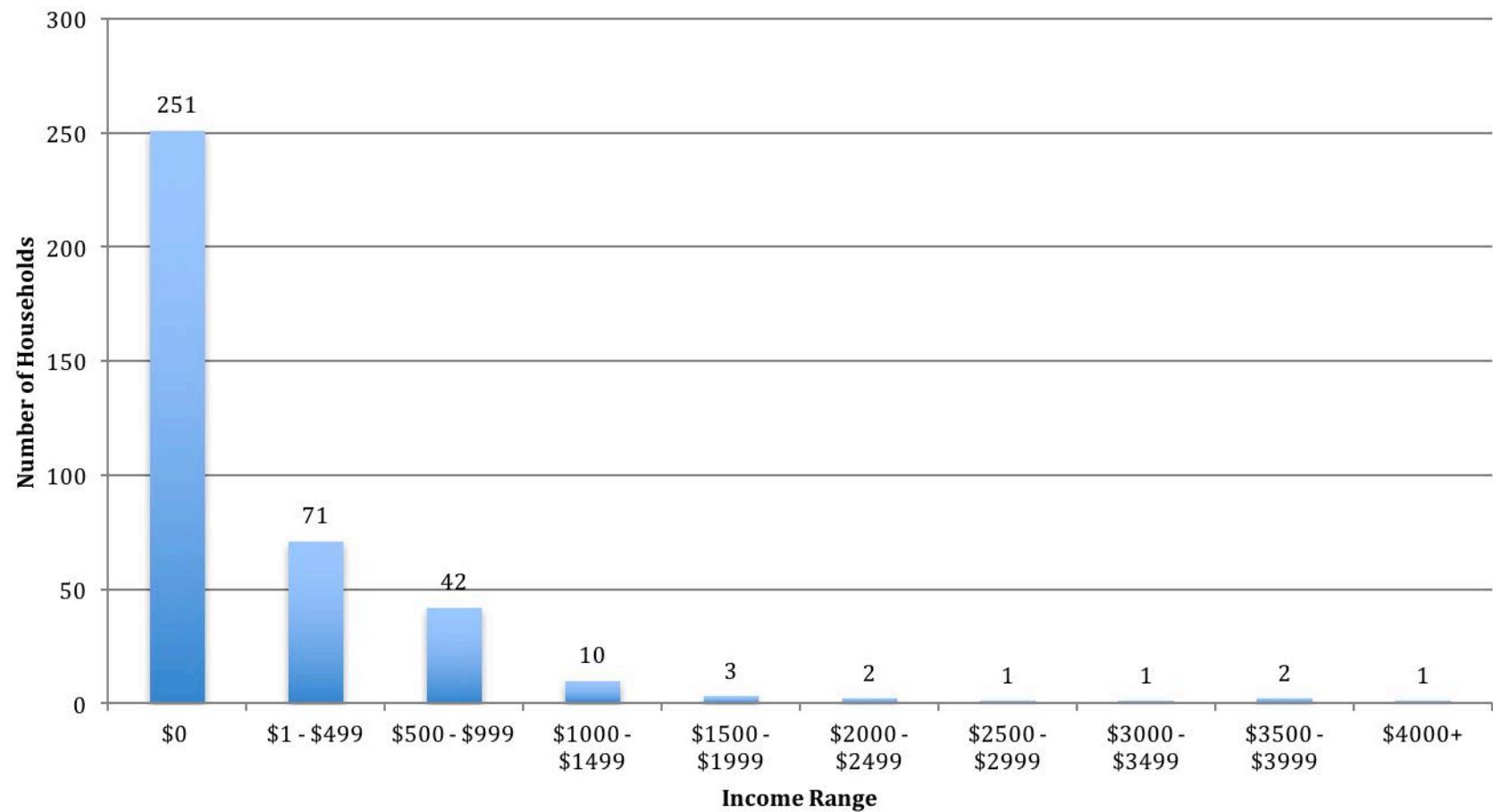


Fig. A. 11. Number of Households by Sources of Non-Cash Benefits



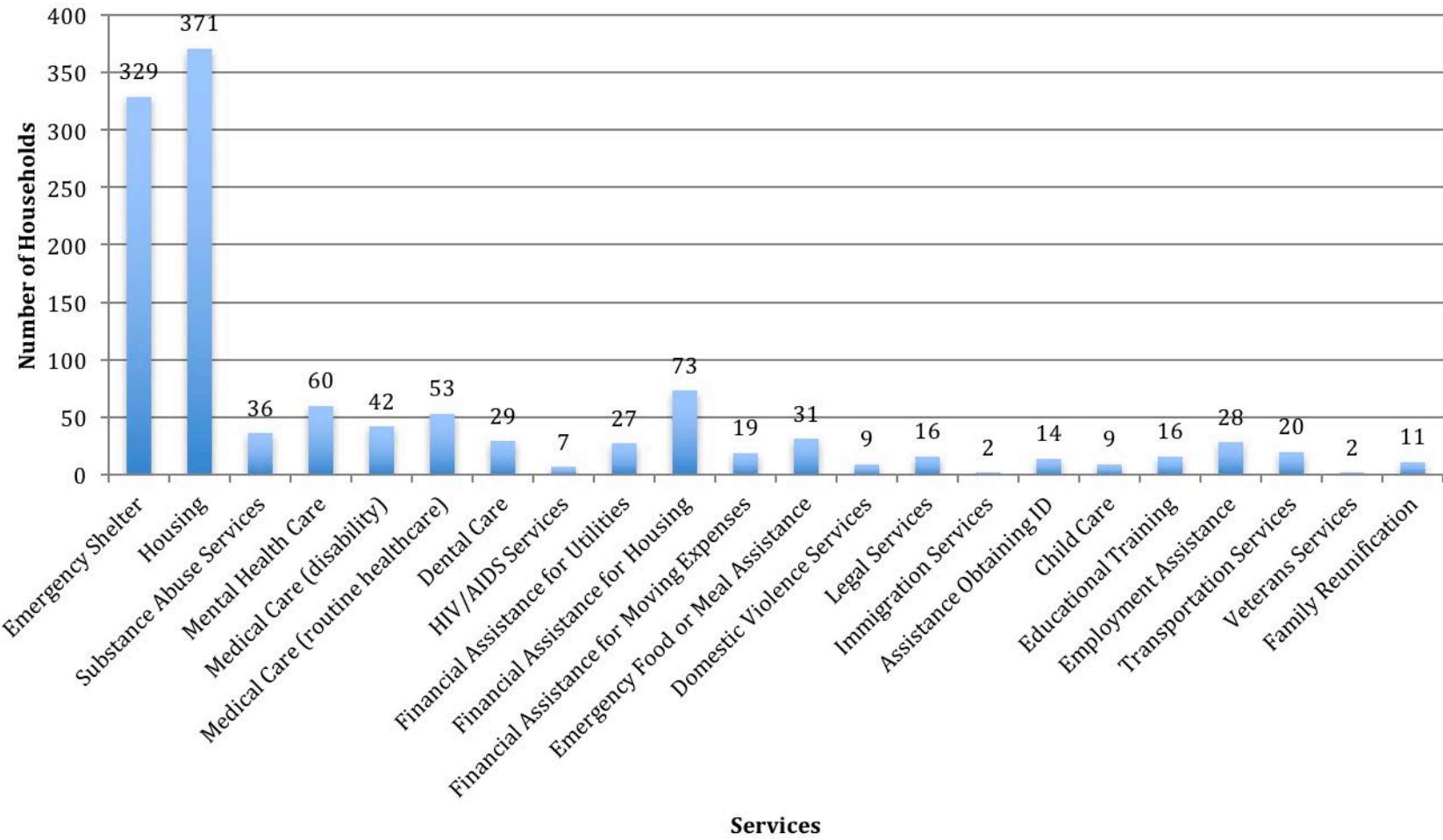
What is your monthly household income?

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

