

**New Jersey**

**Point in Time Count of the Homeless**

**January 25, 2012**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**On the night of Wednesday, January 25, 2012, there were 11,721 homeless men, women and children counted across the State of New Jersey.**

On Wednesday, January 25, 2012<sup>1</sup>, 21 counties that represent a total of 19 Continuum of Care (CoC) jurisdictions in New Jersey conducted the 2012 Point in Time Count (PITC) of the homeless across the state. The goal of the PITC was to identify the number of homeless people at a given point in time and to collect demographic and other information about those who are homeless to be used to develop effective plans to address and end homelessness.

### **2012 Point in Time Count**

As part of its CoC application for homelessness funding, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) previously requested that jurisdictions across the nation conduct a bi-annual, statistically reliable and unduplicated count of the homeless over the course of one day in the last 10 days in January. This year HUD came out with new requirements around the PITC. Starting in 2012, CoCs are required to conduct an annual count of the homeless persons who are sheltered (i.e. persons in emergency shelter, transitional housing, and Safe Haven programs) on the night of the count. CoCs were not required to complete a count of unsheltered homeless (even though in NJ almost all CoCs complete a full count on a yearly basis), but it will be required bi-annually, with the next unsheltered count being in 2013.

On January 4, 2012, a new definition of “homeless” came into effect per HUD regulation. The definition has expanded the number of people who could be considered homeless with the final rule establishing four categories under which an individual or family may qualify as homeless. The categories are:

1. **Literally Homeless:** an individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence, meaning the individual or family has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation or is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living arrangements. This category also includes individuals who are exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less, whose residence immediately prior to entry into the institution was an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation.
2. **Imminent Risk of Homelessness:** an individual or family who will imminently lose (within 14 days) their primary nighttime residence provided that no subsequent residence has been identified and the individual or family lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing.

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<sup>1</sup> Mercer County completed the PITC for the night of Tuesday, January, 24, 2012.

3. Homeless under Other Federal Statutes: unaccompanied youth (under 25) or families with children and youth who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition and are defined as homeless under another federal statute, have not had permanent housing during the past 60 days, have experienced persistent instability, and can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time.
4. Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence: any individual or family who is fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

However, per Section 427(b)(3) of the McKinney Vento Act as amended by the HEARTH Act, CoCs will continue to count the same populations and subpopulations on the PITC as they have in the past. For the 2012 PITC and this report, CoCs counted sheltered persons who are residing in beds dedicated for homeless persons on the night of the count, which include persons residing in emergency shelter, transitional housing and Safe Haven programs. The unsheltered count included persons who are sleeping outside or in a place not fit for human habitation on the night of the count.

### **Survey Data**

The survey includes questions that correspond to the information HUD requests from each CoC. The survey used in 2012 has been in use since 2008, but some minor changes were made to ensure that all the required HUD populations and subpopulations were being captured as accurately as possible. However, the base of the survey remained unchanged in order to validly compare current and past data.

The survey also includes expanded information on those precariously housed, services needed by those who are homeless, and discharge practices of institutions. Information collected by the survey allows for an annualized estimate of homeless persons over the course of the year, and those numbers are included in this report.

### **2012 Point in Time Count Report**

The report is based on respondent data and data that are directly entered by homeless agencies from client information and case files. The survey data is based on all adult respondents<sup>2</sup>. Survey respondents did not complete every question, and some homeless agencies did not have full access to client information on the night of the count; because of missing data, the numbers and percentages in the report do not always equal the number of respondents or all surveyed homeless.

This report includes comparison information from the last three years preceding the 2012 count (2011, 2010 and 2009). Of these four years, two years were HUD-mandated full (sheltered and unsheltered) statistical count years (2011 and 2009). Even though New Jersey completes a “full” count on a yearly basis, the comprehensiveness of the

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<sup>2</sup> Head of households 18 years of age and older.

count and CoCs electing to participate in a full count is influenced by whether it is a HUD statistical count year and does have an effect on the overall numbers.

This year the statewide report and each individual County report also includes a comparison of the number of respondents in emergency shelter<sup>3</sup> and transitional housing to the numbers reported in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) for the same night. As HUD is encouraging CoCs to complete their sheltered count through HMIS, this report provides a gage on the current accuracy of the HMIS compared to individuals counted in the PITC.

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<sup>3</sup> Emergency shelter in this comparison does not include domestic violence shelters, youth shelters or Safe Havens as per the rest of the report.

## **2012 Key Findings**

### **Homeless**

- There were 11,741 homeless men, women and children counted across the state of New Jersey as part of the 2012 PITC.
- The estimated number of men, women and children that are homeless over the course of the year within the State of New Jersey is 29,011.<sup>4</sup>
- There were 8,221 adults counted as homeless on the night of January 25, 2012. Of those adults, 1,321 (16.1%) were unsheltered and 6,900 (83.9%) were sheltered homeless. The largest percentage of the homeless was living in emergency shelter<sup>5</sup> on the night of the count (40.7%).
- A total of 3,500 children under the age of 18 were homeless on the night of January 25, 2012. Of the 3,500 children, 1,971 were six years or younger, and 1,529 were ages seven to seventeen.
- The County of Essex had the highest percentage of homeless in New Jersey with 13.8% of the total homeless population on the night of the count.
- The largest percentage of homeless had been homeless for more than one year (31.9%). 22.4% of the total homeless population reported having at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years (since January 25, 2009).
- The largest percentage of homeless defines their race as Black (48.6%), and the largest age cohort was homeless 40 to 49 years old (24.4%).
- The largest homeless subpopulation in the 2012 count was people who are homeless with mental health issues.
- The largest percentage of homeless respondents had an estimated yearly income of \$10,000 or less.
- The top reason reported for current living situation was loss of job and inability to find work
- As reported by respondents, over the past three years, the institution that discharged the largest number of respondents into homelessness was City/County jails at 13.7%.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Based the statistical formula developed in the publication "Estimating the Need" by CSH.

<sup>5</sup> Emergency Shelter number includes all who responded they would be in emergency shelter, domestic violence shelter, youth shelter or Safe Haven on the night of the count.

## Homeless Families

- A total of 1,813 families reported being homeless on the night of January 25, 2012. Of those families, 118 (6.5%) were unsheltered on the night of the count with a total of 268 children.
- The largest percentage of homeless families was living in Transitional Housing on the night of the 2012 count (40.4%).
- The County of Union had the highest percentage of homeless families in NJ with 16.3% of the statewide total.
- The largest percentage of homeless families counted was homeless for more than one year (23.1%).
- The majority of the homeless families had a head of household that was female (84.8%), and the largest percentage defined their race as Black (53.9%). The largest age cohort is head of household 30 to 39 years of age (28.7%).
- The largest subpopulation of homeless families was those that had a head of household with a mental health issue. The second largest was those families experiencing domestic violence.
- Housing costs being too high was the top reported contributing factor that led to the family's homelessness.

## Chronically Homeless

- A total of 877 adults met the HUD definition of "chronically homeless" when counted on January 25, 2012. Chronically homeless individuals made up approximately 10.6% of the total homeless population for New Jersey in 2012.
- The number of unsheltered chronically homeless totaled 270 (30.7%) of the chronically homeless individual population.
- The County of Essex had the highest percentage of chronically homeless individuals on the night of the count with 15.6% of the statewide total.
- The largest percentage of chronically homeless individuals defined themselves as White (46.2%) and the largest age cohort of chronically homeless individuals was 40 to 49 years of age.

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<sup>6</sup> This percentage is based on respondent data and only takes into account the number of the homeless that reported in the survey that they were discharged into homelessness. **It is not a reflection of the mainstream institution population as a whole.** This is true for individual County reports as well.

- The chronically homeless individual population overwhelmingly reported having mental health issues (91.2%) and/or substance abuse issues (76.4%).
- Over one half of the chronically homeless individual population stated that substance abuse issues were the top factor leading to homelessness.
- The largest percentage of chronically homeless individual respondents had an estimated yearly income of \$5,000 or less.
- In the last three years, 32.8% of chronically homeless reported being discharged into homelessness from City or County jail, and 25.3% reported being discharged into homelessness from a medical hospital.

### **Chronically Homeless Families**

- A total of 43 families statewide met the chronically homeless family definition on the night of the 2012 count. The percentage of chronically homeless families was 0.5% of the total homeless population.
- Chronically homeless individuals and chronically homeless families together totaled 920 households with families equaling 4.6% of the chronically homeless population.
- A total of 10 chronically homeless families with 25 children were unsheltered on the night of the 2012 count.
- Essex County had the highest number of chronically homeless families, with a total of 10 families or 23.3% of the statewide total.
- The majority of the chronically homeless families had a head of household that was female (86.0%) and 46.5% of the families defined their race as White. The largest age cohort was 30 to 39 years of age (34.9%).
- All families had a head of household who reported having a mental health issue.
- Eviction was reported as the top factor contributing to the family's homelessness

## Other Respondents

- A total of 13,142 surveys were completed across New Jersey as part of the 2012 PITC. A total of 4,625 (35.1%) surveys were collected from respondents that did not meet HUD's homeless definition (Other Respondents)<sup>7</sup>. This equaled an additional 6,941 men, women and children that were counted on the night of January 25, 2012.
- On the night of the count, 31.2% reported living in their own permanent housing and 27% reported living temporarily with friends or family.
- The largest percentage of Other Respondents defined their race as White (45.9%) and the largest age cohort was 40 to 49 years old (25.5%).
- As with the homeless population, the majority of Other Respondents had a yearly income of \$10,000 or less, and 21.8% reported having no income at all on the night of the count.
- The largest service needs reported by the Other Respondent population were housing, employment assistance and dental care.

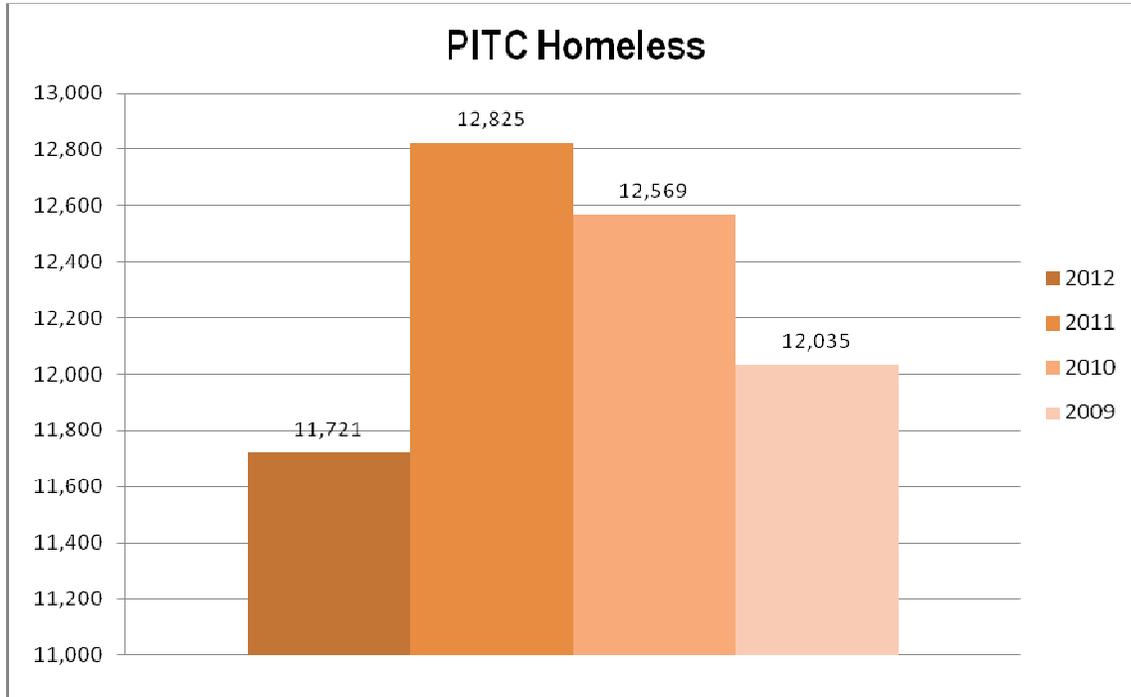
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<sup>7</sup> This number includes respondents that reported they were in permanent housing, temporarily living with friends or family, paying for themselves in a hotel/motel, in a psychiatric hospital, in farm labor housing, in a substance abuse facility or in another type of living situation that did not fit living situations outlined by the survey.

## 2012 STATEWIDE POINT IN TIME COUNT OF THE HOMELESS

### HOMELESS

On January 25, 2012, there were 11,721 homeless men, women and children counted across the state of New Jersey according to the official U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) McKinney-Vento Act Point in Time definition of homelessness.



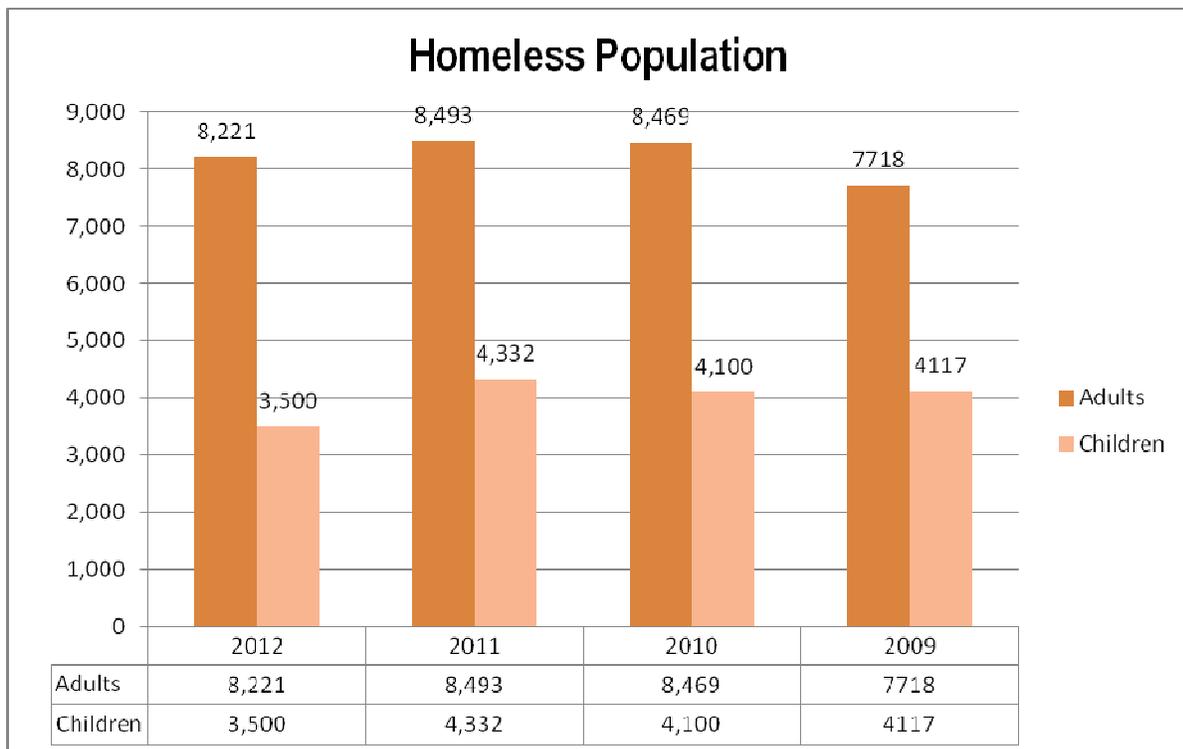
In looking at the past four count years, the total number of homeless had been on the rise until the current 2012 count. Over the three years from 2009 to 2011, there was an increase of 6.1% of the total number of homeless. From 2011 to 2012 the total homeless number decreased by 8.6%.

The breakdown of statewide homeless adults and children for 2012 is shown in the chart below:

<b>2012 Homeless Breakdown</b>	
Respondents (Adults)	8,221
Family Members (Children)	3,500
<b>Total All Surveyed Homeless</b>	<b>11,721</b>

The actual number of people who are homeless over the course of the year may be between two to four times larger than the number counted at one point in time. Using the statistical formula developed in the publication "Estimating the Need," it is projected that *over the course of a year, 29,011 adults and children are homeless in the State of New Jersey.*<sup>8</sup>

The breakdown of homeless adults and children since 2009 is shown below. As the chart shows, since 2010, the number of homeless adults has fluctuated only slightly. This was not the case for the number of homeless children, as that population saw a large decrease from 2011 count to the current count of 2012 (19.2%).



### Homeless by County/Continuum of Care Jurisdiction

All 21 Counties participated at some level in the 2012 PITC, and every county had homeless persons residing in their jurisdiction on the night of January 25, 2012. Essex County had the highest percentage of homeless adults, with 13.8% of the statewide total, while Salem had the lowest, with less than one percent (0.3%) of the statewide total as shown in the Ranking chart below.

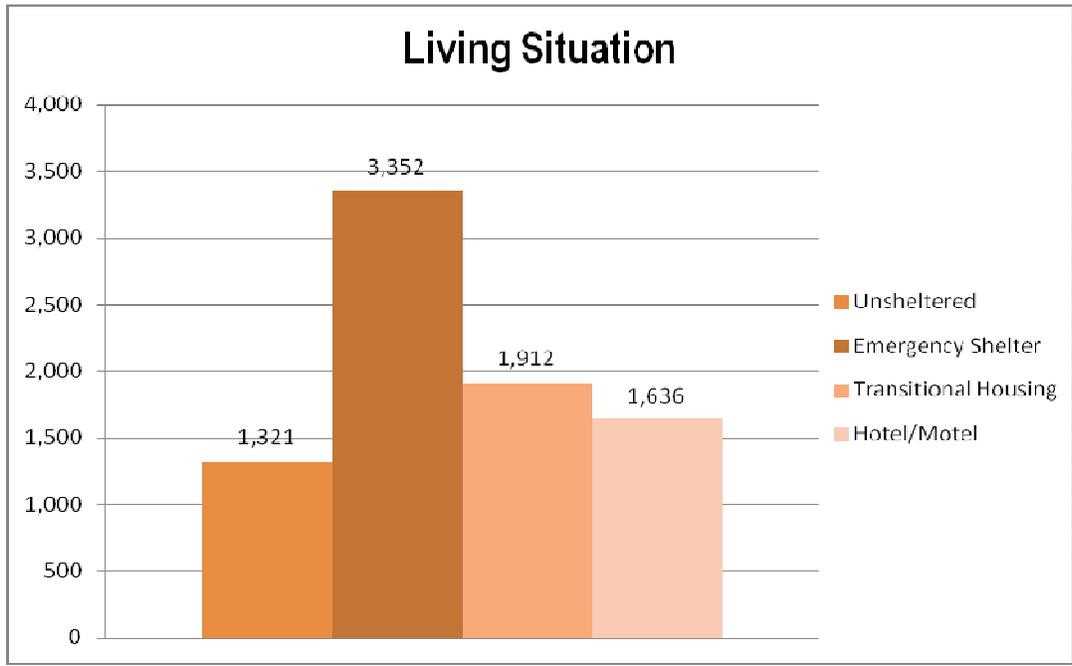
<sup>8</sup> Based on the sum of all 21 counties' estimated need.

<b>Rank</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Essex	1,135	13.8
2	Union	805	9.8
3	Middlesex	742	9.0
4	Mercer	706	8.6
5	Hudson	694	8.5
6	Burlington	547	6.7
7	Ocean	516	6.3
8	Atlantic	488	5.9
9	Camden	481	5.9
10	Monmouth	403	4.9
11	Bergen	356	4.3
12	Passaic	327	4.0
13	Somerset	218	2.7
13	Morris	218	2.7
14	Cape May	184	2.2
15	Gloucester	122	1.5
16	Hunterdon	82	1.0
17	Cumberland	75	0.9
18	Sussex	50	0.6
19	Warren	43	0.5
20	Salem	28	0.3

### **Living Situation**

In the 2012 PITC, 1,321 (16.0%) of the homeless respondents were unsheltered on the night of the count. The remaining 6,900 or 83.9% were split between emergency shelter, transitional housing and hotel/motel paid for by an agency as emergency shelter. These homeless are regarded as the sheltered homeless.

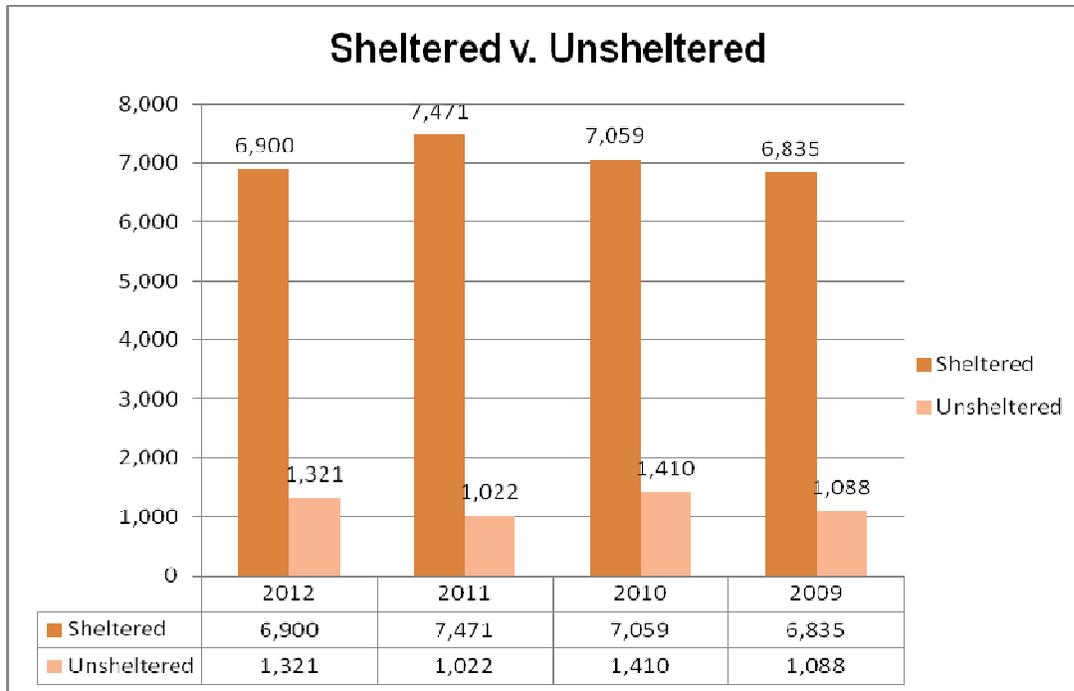
The largest percentage of the sheltered homeless reported staying in emergency shelter<sup>9</sup>. This percentage of the homeless population equaled 40.7% (n=3,352). This was followed by those in transitional housing with 23.3% (n=1,912), then those staying in hotels/motels at 19.9% (n=1,636) as represented in the Living Situation chart below.



The Sheltered v. Unsheltered chart represents numbers from the past four count years. The number of unsheltered homeless fluctuated between 2009 to 2012 with the lowest number being the full HUD statistical count years (2009 and 2011). The number of sheltered homeless was rising slightly each year from 2009 to 2011 and then saw a decrease of 7.6% from 2011 to the current count year.

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<sup>9</sup> Emergency Shelter includes Domestic Violence, Youth shelters and Safe Havens.



Below is a chart that represents the percentage of sheltered and unsheltered as a percentage of the total number of homeless for the past four count years for the State of New Jersey. The percentage of total homeless for both sheltered and unsheltered has fluctuated over the past four count years even though the total number of homeless was on the rise from 2009 to 2011 and then saw the decrease from 2011 to 2012. Again, the percentage of unsheltered compared to the total homeless population was the lowest in the full HUD statistical count years.

<b>% of Total Homeless</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Sheltered</b>	83.9%	87.9%	83.5%	86.2%
<b>Unsheltered</b>	16.1%	12.1%	16.5%	13.8%

### Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

As HUD continually encourages CoCs to utilize HMIS to complete the sheltered count for a community, for the first time, this report compares what was reported in HMIS for emergency shelters and transitional housing for the night of the count to what was reported in the same categories for the PITC. The numbers from HMIS are based on those over the age of seventeen in emergency shelter or transitional housing on the night of the PITC.

Statewide, there were a total of 2,649 adults in emergency shelter in the HMIS system on the night of the count and a total of 1,272 in transitional housing (Statewide HMIS plus Bergen County HMIS). These numbers are lower than was recorded as part of the actual PITC. On the night of the count, 3,096 respondents stated that they would be in emergency shelter and 1,912 reported they would be residing in transitional housing on that night.

Outside of entries not being entered in the HMIS system, there are some factors that may have resulted in a discrepancy between what was in the HMIS system and what was reported in the PITC. First, there are a few CoCs that for the PITC will count respondents that are on Temporary Rental Assistance (TRA) as homeless in a transitional housing living situation. However, in most instances, TRAs are not entered on the HMIS or the Housing Inventory for a community as transitional housing. There are also beds as part of the Veterans Administration system that are counted in the PITC as transitional housing but are not on the HMIS system. This could lead to a higher number of PITC respondents in transitional housing compared to what is in the HMIS system.

Secondly, most CoCs complete the PITC in conjunction with a Project Homeless Connect event, an event that brings services all to one place for homeless to access, in an effort to try and capture some of the unsheltered count. However, this leads to respondents reporting that they will be in living situations that may not materialize the night of the count (e.g. a respondent may state that they will be in emergency shelter that night while taking the survey at a Project Homeless Connect or service agency, but may not make it into the emergency shelter that night so they wouldn't be in the HMIS system). Some CoCs recognized that this was a factor for them in the 2012 count, as they had numbers in emergency shelter that were well above the number of shelter beds in the community.

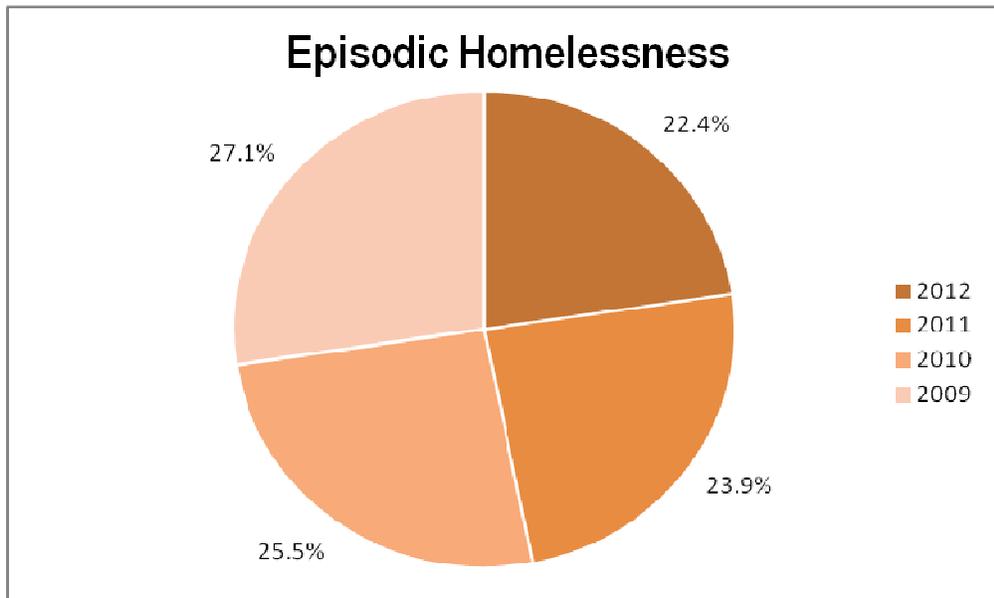
Notwithstanding the factors outlined above, the numbers still point to entries not being entered within the HMIS system. For HMIS to be used to conduct PITCs, the data has to be in real time and there has to be a high level of data quality to ensure the sheltered homeless population is being captured in the HMIS system for the count.

### **Length and Episodes**

In the 2012 PITC, the largest cohort of those who were homeless on the night of the count had been homeless for more than one year (n=2,624; 31.9%). Those who were homeless six to twelve months were the next largest cohort at 18.6% (n=1,526), followed by those homeless three to six months (n=1,303; 15.8%). Among those who were homeless less than a year, 32.3% (n=1,846) stated that they had been homeless at least one other time within the past twelve months.

2012 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day - 1 week	472	5.7
8 days - 1 month	721	8.8
1 month & 1 day - 3 months	1,053	12.8
3 months & 1 day - 6 months	1,303	15.8
6 months & 1 day - 12 months	1,526	18.6
<b>More than 1 year</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>31.9</b>
No response	522	6.3

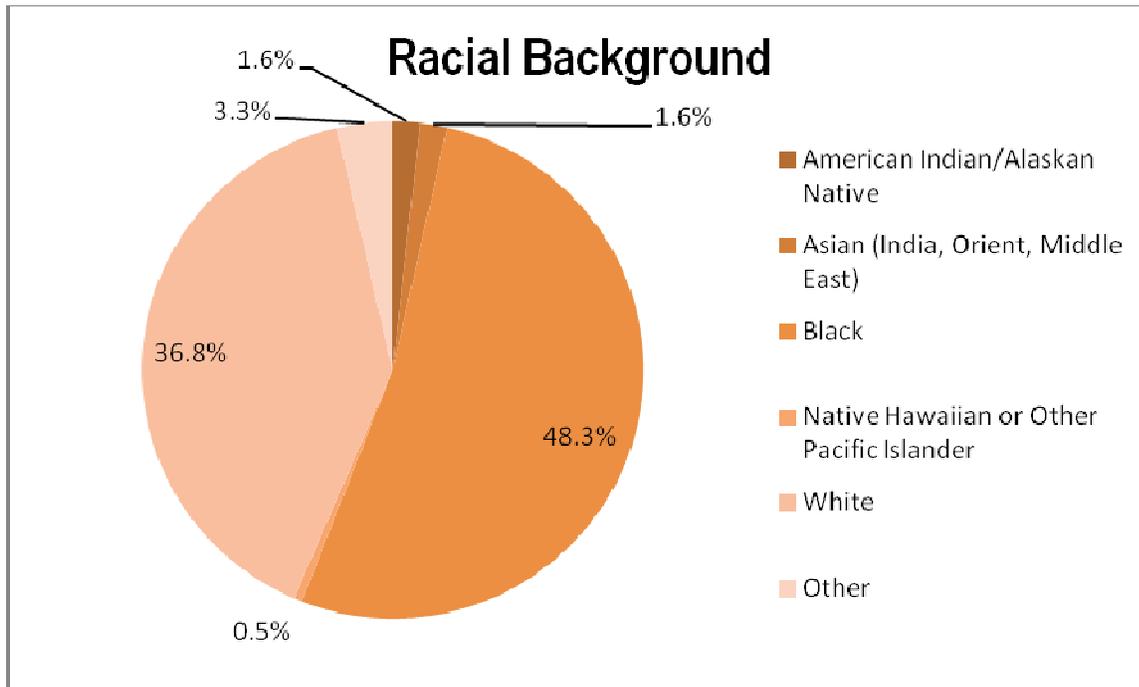
The percentage of homeless that reported having at least four episodes of homelessness over three years (since January 25, 2009) has been on the decline since the 2009 count, reaching its lowest level of 22.4% (n=1,843) in 2012 as represented in the Episodic Homeless chart below.



### Demographics

In 2012, a total of 4,744 (57.7%) of the homeless respondents were male, 3,337 (40.6%) were female, and 23 (0.3%) were transgender.

The Racial Background chart below outlines the racial breakdown of homeless persons in 2012. The largest percentage identifies their race as Black at 48.3% (n=3,969) followed by White (n=3,029; 36.8%) with the remainder totaling 16.5% combined.<sup>10</sup> Moreover, 16.3% (n=1,336) define their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.



In the 2012 count, the largest portion of homeless fell within the 40 to 49 year old age range, totaling 24.4%. However, a majority of the total population is clustered between the ages of 30 to 59 as shown in the Age chart on page 22. This has been the consistent trend over the past four count years.

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<sup>10</sup> Race totals more than 100% as respondents could choose more than one race to identify themselves.

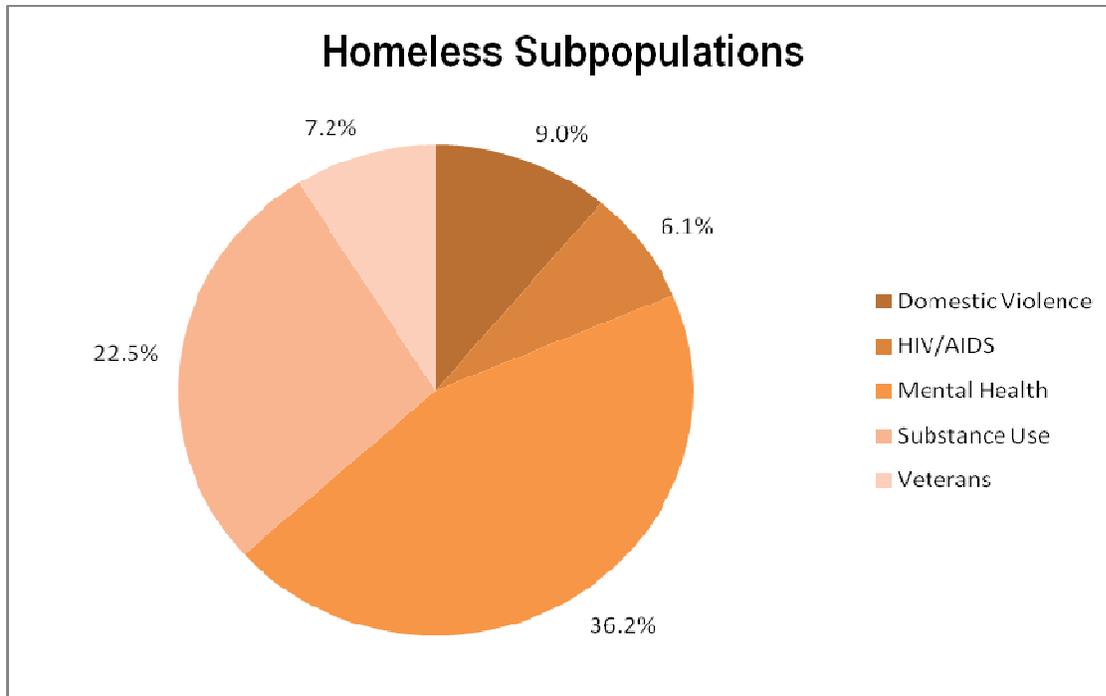
<b>2012 Age</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Under 18	33	0.4
18-20	401	4.9
21-24	773	9.4
25-29	856	10.4
30-39	1,554	18.9
<b>40-49</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>24.4</b>
50-59	1,718	20.9
60-64	326	4.0
65+	147	1.8
No response	411	5.0

### **Homeless Subpopulations**

HUD asks that communities report on specific subpopulations of the homeless that were counted as part of the PITC. These subpopulations include Domestic Violence, HIV/AIDS, Severe and Persistent Mental Illness, Substance Abuse and Veterans. These subpopulations are mainly determined by asking respondents about the types of services they have received or need.

The Homeless Subpopulations chart below outlines the breakdown of the HUD homeless subpopulations in the 2012 count. The numbers represented in the count are not unduplicated numbers as respondents may fall into one or more of the subpopulations.

The largest subpopulation of homeless was those with a mental illness equaling 36.2% of the total homeless population. The second largest subpopulation was those with substance use issues (22.5%). The remainder had less than 10% of the total homeless population counted.



As in years past, the number of veterans counted was lower than expected and lower than what the VA reports nationally. Also, the numbers of those who reported serving in the US military and of those who received and/or needed veterans' services are different. In 2012, a total of 590 (7.2%) of the homeless population responded that they had served in the US military. However, only 244 (3.0%) of the respondents had received veterans services in the past three years. A total of 215 (2.6%) responded that they were in need of VA services within that same timeframe.

### Service Needs

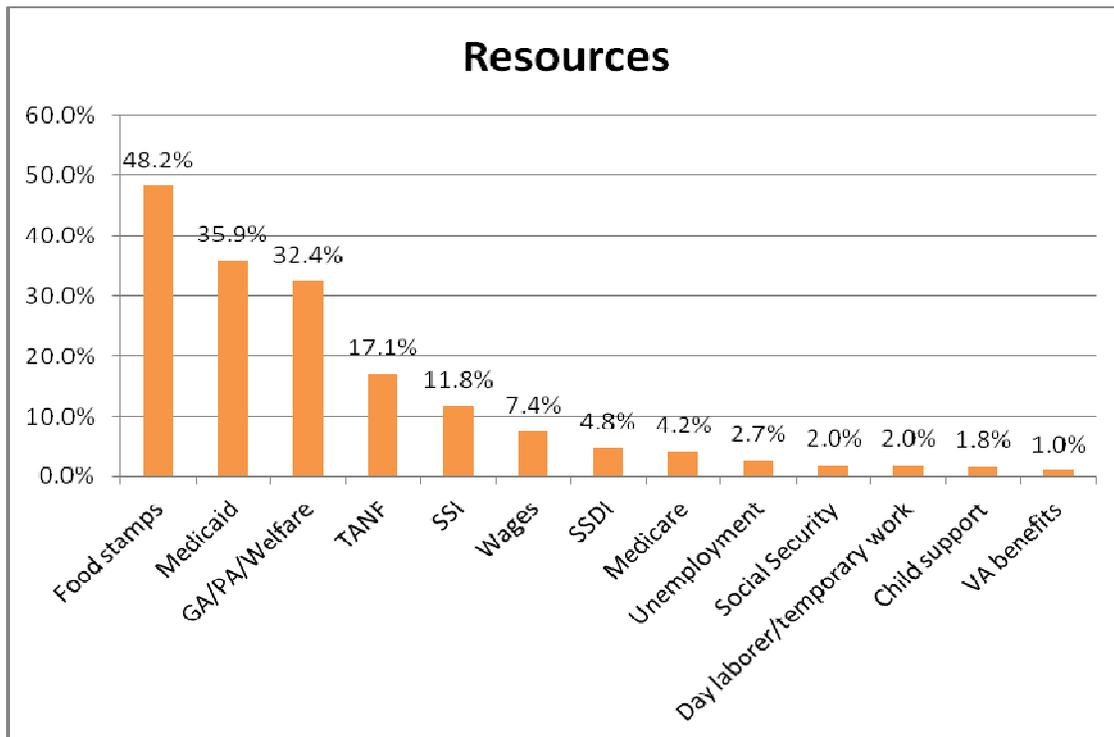
The 2012 count also asked about other services that were received or needed within the past three years. The Service chart below shows that some of the most utilized services among the homeless include emergency shelter, emergency food and housing. The services reported to be most needed included housing, employment assistance and dental services.

2012 Services	#	%
<b>Received</b>		
Emergency Shelter	4,250	55.0
Emergency Food	3,498	42.5
Housing	2,031	24.7

<b>Need</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Housing	4,286	52.1
Employment Assistance	2,038	25.3
Dental	1,587	19.3

### Financial Resources

The 2012 survey asked respondents about types of income/financial resources they were currently receiving. As the Resources chart below shows, the three main sources of income reported on the night of the count were food stamps (n=3,965; 48.2%), Medicaid (n=2,952; 35.9%) and General Assistance/Public Assistance/Welfare (n=2,660; 32.4%). These resources have consistently been the top three resources for the homeless over the past four count years.<sup>11</sup>



<sup>11</sup> Percent based on total homeless, count is not unduplicated.

For the first time in the count, homeless respondents were asked to provide a current income that provided the base for a potential estimated yearly income. Statewide, the largest percent of respondents reported an income that equaled an estimated yearly income of \$5,000 or less. As this was asked at a point in time, there is the understanding that the estimated amount may not be accurate for all by year's end. However, in just looking at the point in time, 82% of the homeless population makes less than \$10,000 per year.

<b>2012 Year Income</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
No Income	1,906	23.2
<b>\$1.00-\$4,999</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>41.3</b>
\$5,000- \$9,999	1,441	17.5
\$10,000-\$14,999	411	5.0
\$15,000- \$19,999	195	2.4
\$20,000-\$24,999	71	0.9
\$25,000- \$29,999	34	0.4
\$30,000- \$34,999	20	0.2
\$35,000- \$39,000	16	0.2
\$40,000- \$44,999	5	0.06
\$45,000- \$49,999	5	0.06
\$50,000+	7	0.08
No Response	715	8.7

### **Contributing Factors**

The survey includes a question on what factors the respondents felt led to their homelessness. As the Contributing Factors chart on page 26 shows, the most frequently cited factor was the loss of a job and inability to find work. Housing costs and relationship breakdown were also top factors in the 2012 count.

<b>2012 Contributing Factors to Homelessness</b>	<b>%</b>
Lost job/cannot find work	33.3
Housing costs too high	25.0
Relationship/family breakup/death	24.3
Eviction or at risk of eviction	23.8
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	21.3
Mental illness/emotional problems	15.4
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	14.7
Incarceration	11.7
Have work but wages are too low	9.8
Domestic violence	9.8
Utility costs too high	9.6
Lost job due to lack of transportation	6.5
Foreclosure or at risk of foreclosure	2.0
House condemned	1.6
Loss of child support	1.4
Natural disaster	0.8

### **Discharge from Mainstream Institutions**

Over the past several years, the survey included questions on stays in mainstream institutions and discharge from those institutions. In 2012, the question was changed slightly to just look at information on discharge. The chart below outlines the number of homeless people in the past three years (since January 25, 2009), who reported that they were discharged from a mainstream institution into homelessness.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> As pointed out in the Key Findings, these numbers are based on respondent data and only take into account the number of the homeless that completed the 2011 survey. It is not a reflection of the mainstream institution population as a whole. Numbers are not unduplicated.

The system that had the highest rate of discharging into homelessness was City or County correctional institutions. The next highest percentage was medical hospitals, according to homeless respondents.

<b>Discharged Into Homelessness (Past Three Years)</b>		
<b><i>Corrections</i></b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
State Prison	621	7.6
City/County Jail	<b>1,128</b>	<b>13.7</b>
Juvenile Detention Center	28	0.3
<b><i>Inpatient Care</i></b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Hospitalized (Medical)	848	10.3
State Inpatient Mental Health	172	2.1
City/County Inpatient Mental Health	23	2.8
Substance Abuse Treatment	189	2.3

### **Last Permanent Address**

In the 2012 count, 89.3% (n=7,348) of respondents resided in New Jersey before becoming homeless, while 0.1% (n=9) last lived in Delaware, 1.2% (n=95) last lived in New York, and 1.6% (n=134) last lived in Pennsylvania. The remaining homeless population (7.7%; n=635) last lived in other states or territories before becoming homeless in New Jersey.

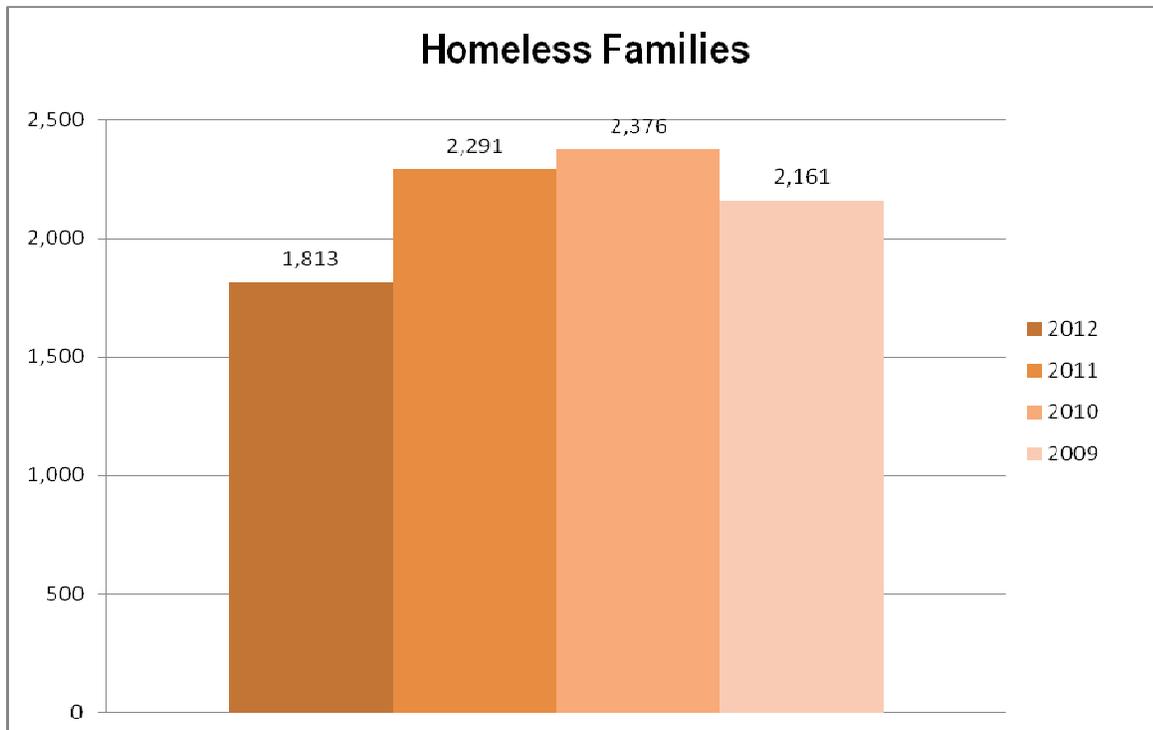
The chart on page 28 represents the county that homeless respondents stated was where their last permanent address was before becoming homeless. In comparing the ranking of the number of homeless to last permanent address, a majority of the respondents had their last permanent address in the same county where they were counted as homeless.

<b>County</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Essex	1058	12.9
Union	815	9.9
Middlesex	671	8.2
Hudson	647	7.9
Mercer	578	7.0
Burlington	537	6.5
Camden	441	5.4
Monmouth	404	4.9
Ocean	346	4.2
Bergen	331	4.0
Passaic	286	3.5
Atlantic	274	3.3
Morris	177	2.2
Cape May	167	2.0
Gloucester	133	1.6
Cumberland	114	1.4
Somerset	102	1.2
Sussex	52	0.6
Hunterdon	51	0.6
Warren	41	0.5
Salem	26	0.3
Other	329	4.0
No response	641	7.8

## **HOMELESS FAMILIES**

As HUD has placed a larger emphasis on counting homeless families, this report highlights some of the demographic data collected on homeless families as part of the 2012 count. In 2012, of the 8,221 homeless respondents, 1,813 (22%) had at least one dependent child under the age of 18 with them the night of the 2012 count and would be considered a homeless family. A total of 1,971 homeless children were six years or younger and 1,529 were between the ages of seven and seventeen. There were a total of three families counted in the 2012 PITC that consisted entirely of unaccompanied youth.<sup>13</sup>

The chart below compares the number of homeless families from the past four count years. As the chart reflects, the number of homeless families has been on the decline since 2010 when it reached the highest numbers over the four years. From 2010, the number of homeless families has decreased by 23.6%.



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<sup>13</sup> Family consisting of all individuals under the age of 18.

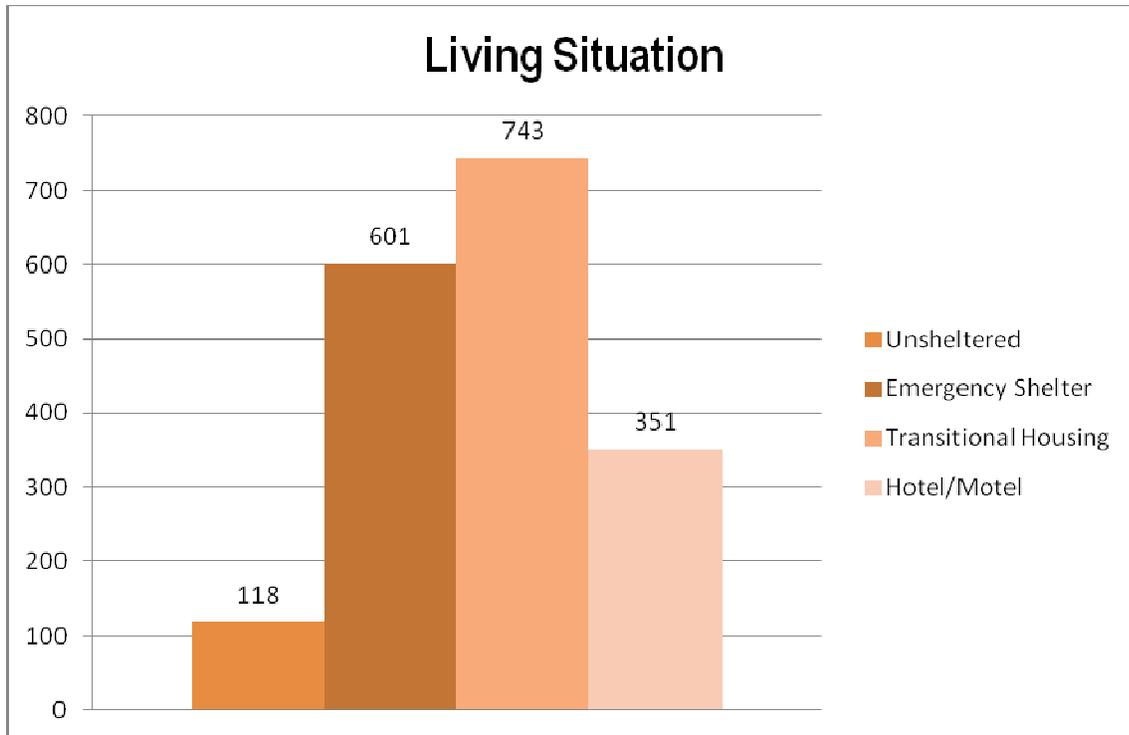
### Homeless Families by County/Continuum of Care Jurisdiction

On the night of the 2012 count, Union County had the highest number of homeless families with 16.3% of the statewide total. Warren County had the lowest number, with less than one percent (0.5%) of the statewide total. These rankings do not directly correlate with the ranking for the total number of homeless and some counties have a higher rank in family homelessness than total homeless overall.

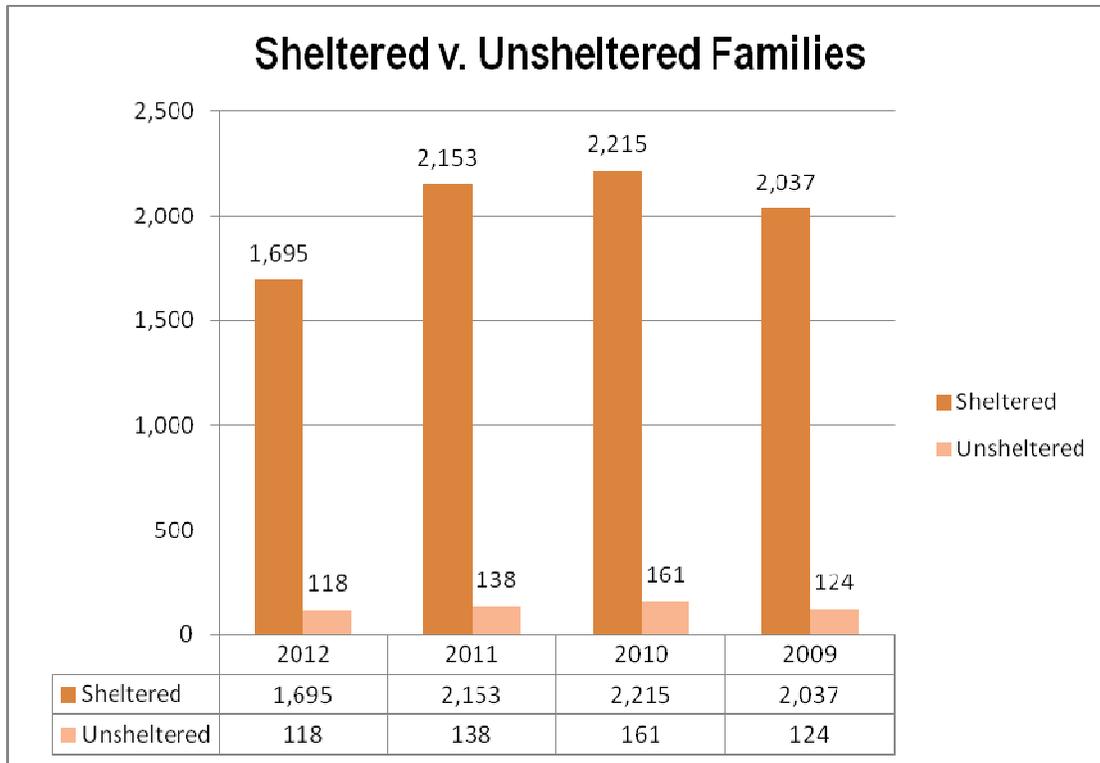
Rank	County	#	%
1	Union	296	16.3
2	Middlesex	217	12.0
3	Essex	201	11.1
4	Mercer	155	8.5
5	Burlington	142	7.8
6	Monmouth	131	7.2
7	Hudson	113	6.2
8	Camden	87	4.8
9	Passaic	71	3.9
10	Ocean	68	3.8
11	Bergen	65	3.6
12	Gloucester	58	3.2
13	Somerset	41	2.3
14	Morris	39	2.2
15	Cape May	38	2.1
16	Atlantic	33	1.8
17	Salem	14	0.8
18	Sussex	13	0.7
19	Cumberland	11	0.6
20	Hunterdon	11	0.6
21	Warren	9	0.5

## Living Situation

In the 2012 PITC, 118 (6.5%) of the total homeless families were unsheltered the night of the count. Of these unsheltered homeless families, there were a total of 269 children; 137 were six and younger, 132 were between the ages of seven and seventeen. The remaining 1,695 (93.5%) were in sheltered situations, with the largest percentage (40.9%) in transitional housing as outlined in the Living Situation chart below.



Over the past four years of the count, the increase and decrease of the number of sheltered and unsheltered families corresponds with the overall increase and decrease in the total homeless numbers. However, the percentage of unsheltered homeless families compared to the total number of homeless families was the largest in 2010 at 7.7% followed by 2012 with 6.5%.



### Length of Homelessness

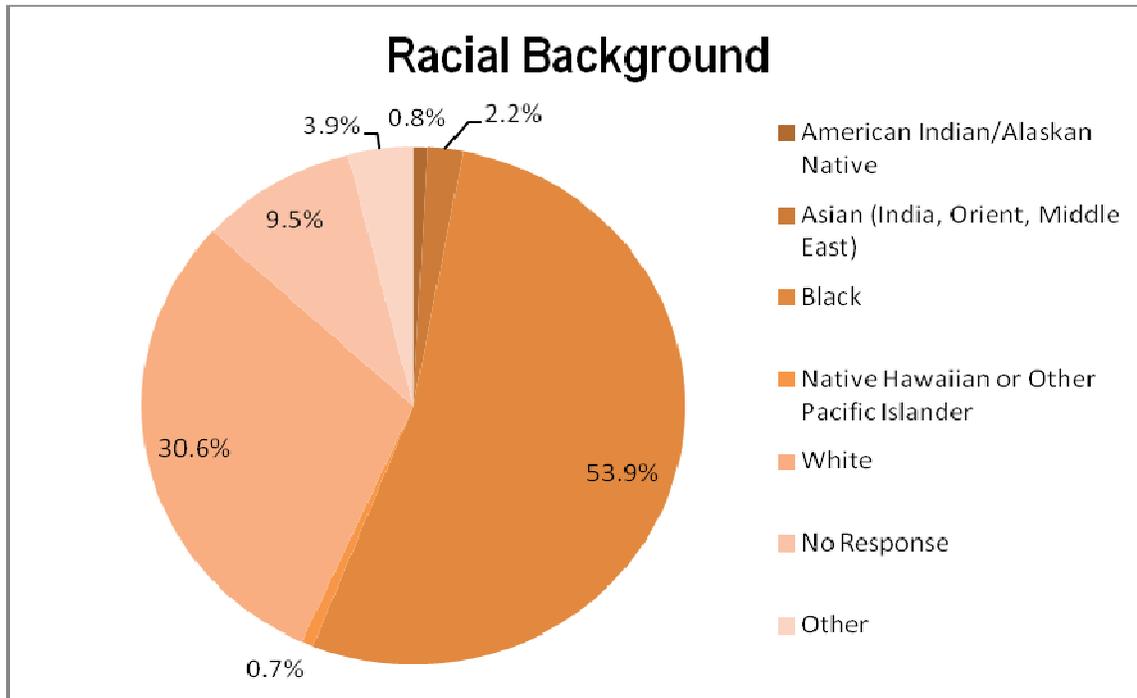
In the 2012 PITC, family homeless mirrored the total homeless population with the largest percentage of those who were homeless on the night of the count being homeless for more than one year (n= 418, 23.1%). However, almost 40% of the homeless families were homeless from three to twelve months as shown in the chart below.

2012 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day - 1 week	119	6.6
8 days - 1 month	150	8.3
1 month & 1 day - 3 months	288	15.9
3 months & 1 day - 6 months	360	19.9
6 months & 1 day - 12 months	361	19.9
<b>More than 1 year</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>23.1</b>
No response	117	6.5

## Demographics

Of the total 1,813 homeless families, 1,537 (84.8%) were female headed households, 263 (14.5%) were male headed households, and 3 (0.2%) were transgender.

The Racial Background chart below outlines the racial breakdown of the homeless families in the 2012 count. Over one half (n=978; 53.9%) were Black, most closely followed by White (n=554; 30.6%)<sup>14</sup>. Moreover, 21.3% (n=387) define their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.



The largest percentage of homeless families had a head of household that fell within the 30 to 39 year-old age range, totaling 28.7% as shown in the Age chart on page 34. This is younger than the total homeless population counted on that night, and the majority of homeless heads of households were between the ages of 21 and 39.

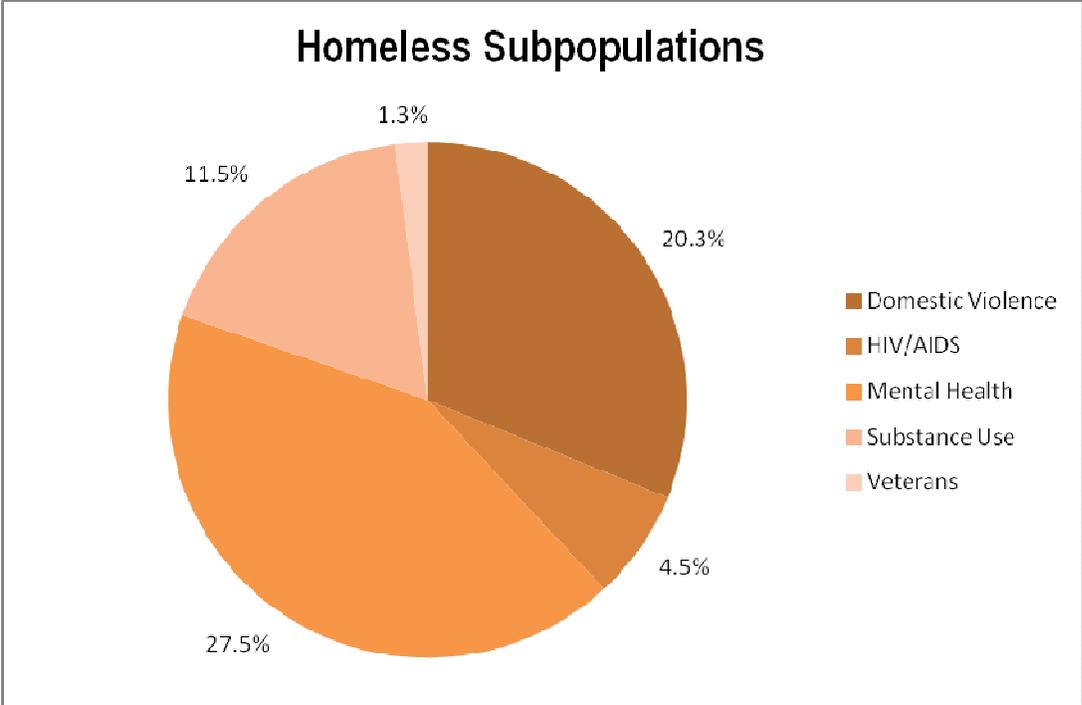
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<sup>14</sup> Race totals more than 100% as respondents could choose more than one race to identify themselves.

<b>2012 Age</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Under 18	3	0.2
18-20	144	7.9
21-24	388	21.4
25-29	360	19.9
<b>30-39</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>28.7</b>
40-49	266	14.7
50-59	84	4.6
60-64	11	0.6
65+	4	0.2
No response	32	1.8

### **Homeless Family Subpopulations**

As with the total homeless population, this report looks at where homeless families fell within the HUD homeless subpopulations. A family is determined to be a part of a subpopulation based on the head of household responses. For homeless families, the largest percentage is those with mental health issues as represented in the Homeless Subpopulations chart. This is similar to the total homeless population. However, the percentage of those experiencing domestic violence is over 50% higher than the total homeless population (20.3% compared to 9.0%).



**Financial Resources**

On the night of the count ,the top three resources for homeless families were:

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): 69.7%
- Food stamps: 65.6%
- Medicaid: 51.5%

A small percentage (n=16; 0.9%) of the homeless families reported receiving no type of government benefit and 6.8% (n=124) reported having no source of income. As the Income chart below shows, same as the total homeless population, the majority of homeless families are estimated to have a yearly income of less than \$10,000 a year.

<b>2012 Yearly Income</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
No Income	124	6.8
<b>\$1.00-\$4,999</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>39.7</b>
\$5,000- \$9,999	572	31.5
\$10,000-\$14,999	143	7.9
\$15,000- \$19,999	69	3.8
\$20,000-\$24,999	33	1.8
\$25,000- \$29,999	14	0.8
\$30,000- \$34,999	11	0.6
\$35,000- \$39,000	4	0.2
\$40,000- \$44,999	3	0.2
\$45,000- \$49,999	2	0.1
\$50,000+	3	0.2
No Response	116	6.4

### **Services Needs and Contributing Factors**

Homeless families were asked what factors they felt led to their current homelessness. The chart below shows the top five most frequently cited factors. Most of the top reasons mirror those of the total homeless population except that eviction is higher on the list for homeless families and domestic violence was in the top five factors where it was not for the total homeless population.

<b>Contributing Factors to Homelessness</b>	<b>%</b>
Housing costs too high	32.7
Eviction or at risk of eviction	32.0
Lost job/cannot find work	30.0
Relationship/family breakup/death	27.1
Domestic violence	20.5

On the night of the 2012 count when homeless families were asked what their top needs were, the top three needs reported included:

- Housing: 49.5%
- Employment assistance: 23.8%
- Educational training: 14.1%

## **CHRONICALLY HOMELESS**

Per the 2010 NOFA, HUD's definition of "chronically homeless" changed to the following:

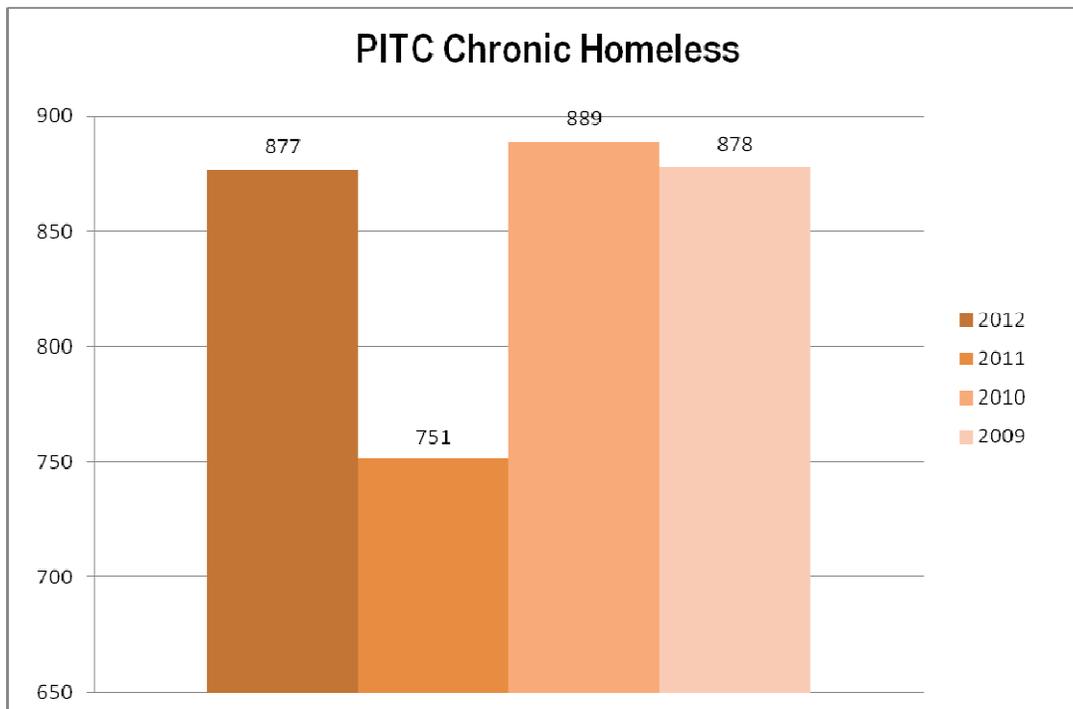
Chronically Homeless Person or Family:

- An unaccompanied homeless individual (18 or older) with a disabling condition or a family with at least one adult member (18 or older) who has a disabling condition,
- who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more, OR
- has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.

The term "homeless" means a person sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g., living on the streets), in an emergency homeless shelter, or in a Safe Haven as defined by HUD.

As part of this report, the chronically homeless section is split between chronic homeless individuals and chronically homeless families. Because the chronically homeless definition is so new, the main section and most of the comparative data is for chronically homeless individuals.

On the night of January 25, 2012, there were 877 chronically homeless individuals counted in New Jersey equaling 10.6% of the total homeless population. The number of chronically homeless saw a drastic drop in 2011, but in 2012 has returned to comparable numbers from 2010 and 2009.



### Chronically Homeless by County/Continuum of Care Jurisdiction

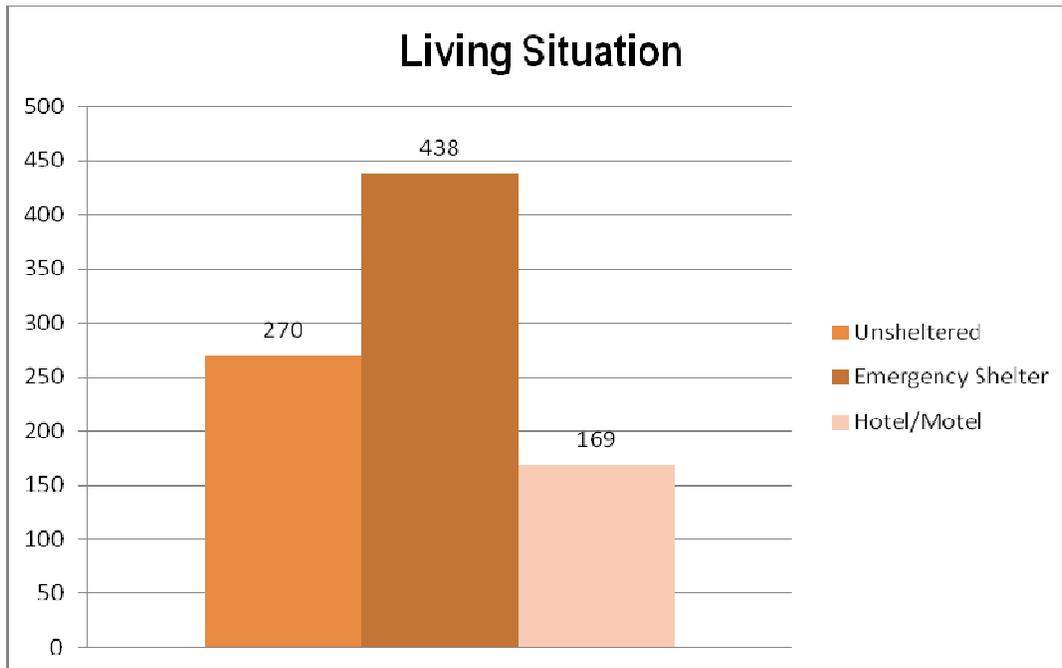
In the 2012 count, there were chronically homeless people counted in 20 of the 21 counties in New Jersey. Salem County did not participate in the unsheltered count for 2012 and had no homeless that met the definition. Essex County had the highest number of individuals who were chronically homeless, with 15.6% of the statewide total.

Rank	County	#	%
1	Essex	137	15.6
2	Atlantic	117	13.3
3	Hudson	111	12.7
4	Mercer	62	7.1
5	Middlesex	60	6.8
6	Monmouth	56	6.4
7	Bergen	54	6.2
8	Burlington	45	5.1
9	Camden	38	4.3
10	Morris	37	4.2
11	Ocean	36	4.1
12	Union	27	3.1
13	Passaic	26	3.0
14	Cape May	21	2.4
15	Hunterdon	14	1.6
16	Gloucester	9	1.0
17	Sussex	9	1.0
18	Cumberland	8	0.9
19	Warren	8	0.9
20	Somerset	2	0.2
21	Salem	0	0.0

## Living Situation

To meet HUD's chronically homeless definition, those who are chronically homeless must be living on the streets, in places not meant for human habitation or in emergency shelter<sup>15</sup>. Hotels and motels paid for by an agency are deemed emergency shelter in those areas that do not have sufficient capacity in their emergency shelter system.

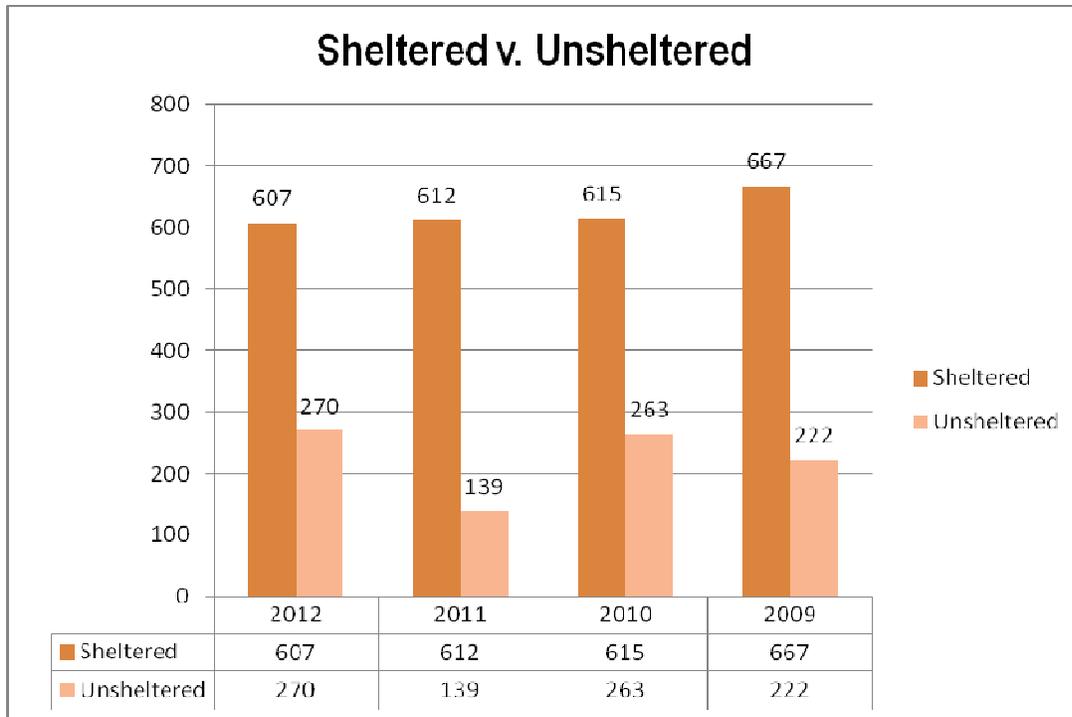
The breakdown of the living situation for the chronically homeless as reported on the night of the count shows that the largest percentage was staying in emergency shelter (49.9%). This was most closely followed by those who were unsheltered on the night of the count (30.7%) as shown in the Living Situation chart below.



In looking over the four count years, the percentage of chronically homeless individuals that were in unsheltered living situations has fluctuated reaching the highest numbers in the current 2012 count. The number of sheltered chronically homeless has actually been on the decline since 2009 as shown in the Sheltered v. Unsheltered chart on page 41`.

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<sup>15</sup> Emergency shelter number includes domestic violence shelters, youth emergency shelters and Safe Haven in this section.



### Length and Episodes

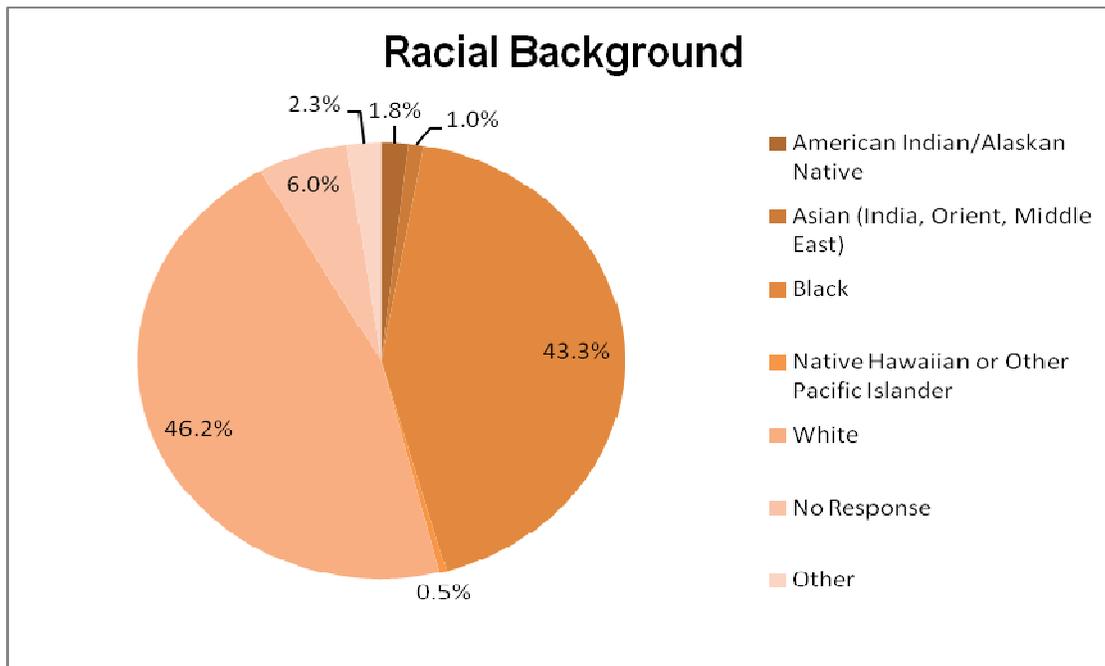
Of the total chronically homeless individual population, 655 (74.7%) reported they had been homeless for more than one year. A total of 588 (67.0%) also reported that they had four episodes of homelessness within the past three years.

2012 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day - 1 week	11	1.3%
8 days - 1 month	20	2.3%
1 month & 1 day - 3 months	52	5.9%
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	57	6.5%
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	78	8.9%
<b>More than 1 year</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>74.7%</b>
No response	4	0.5%

## Demographics

In 2012, a total of 644 (73.4%) of the chronically homeless were male, 228 (26.0%) were female, and two (0.2%) were transgender.

The racial breakdown of chronically homeless individuals in 2012 is reflected in the Racial Background chart on the next page. The majority of the chronically homeless population was split between those that identified themselves as White (46.2%) and Black (43.3%). Moreover, a total of 12.8% of the chronically homeless individuals defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.



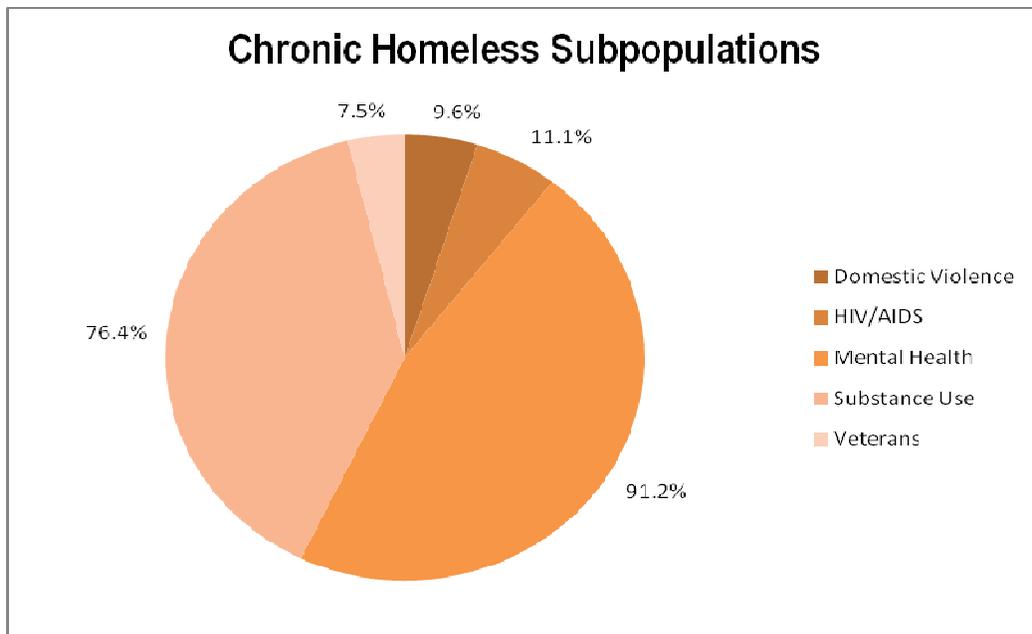
As the Age chart on page 43 shows, the largest percentage of the chronically homeless individuals fell within the 40 to 49 year-old age range, with only slightly lower numbers overall in the 50 to 59 year-old age range. The 40 to 59 year-old ages continues to be the largest age cohort of the chronically homeless individual population and has been over the past four counts.

2012 Age	#	%
18-20	17	1.9
21-24	37	4.2
25-29	62	7.1
30-39	141	16.1
<b>40-49</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>32.6</b>
50-59	242	27.6
60-64	46	5.2
65+	18	2.1
No response	28	3.2

### Chronically Homeless Subpopulations

Subpopulation information is also gathered for the chronically homeless individuals. The numbers represented in the count are not unduplicated numbers, as respondents may fall into one or more of the subpopulations.

The largest subpopulation for the chronically homeless was those with mental health issues (91.2%). This was most closely followed by those with substance use issues (76.4%). The smallest subpopulation was those experiencing domestic violence.



### Other Service Usage and Needs

The 2012 count also looked at areas of services that were received or needed within the past three years. The Service chart below shows that some of the most utilized services among chronically homeless individuals include emergency shelter, emergency food and medical services. The services reported to be most needed were housing, emergency food and dental care.<sup>16</sup>

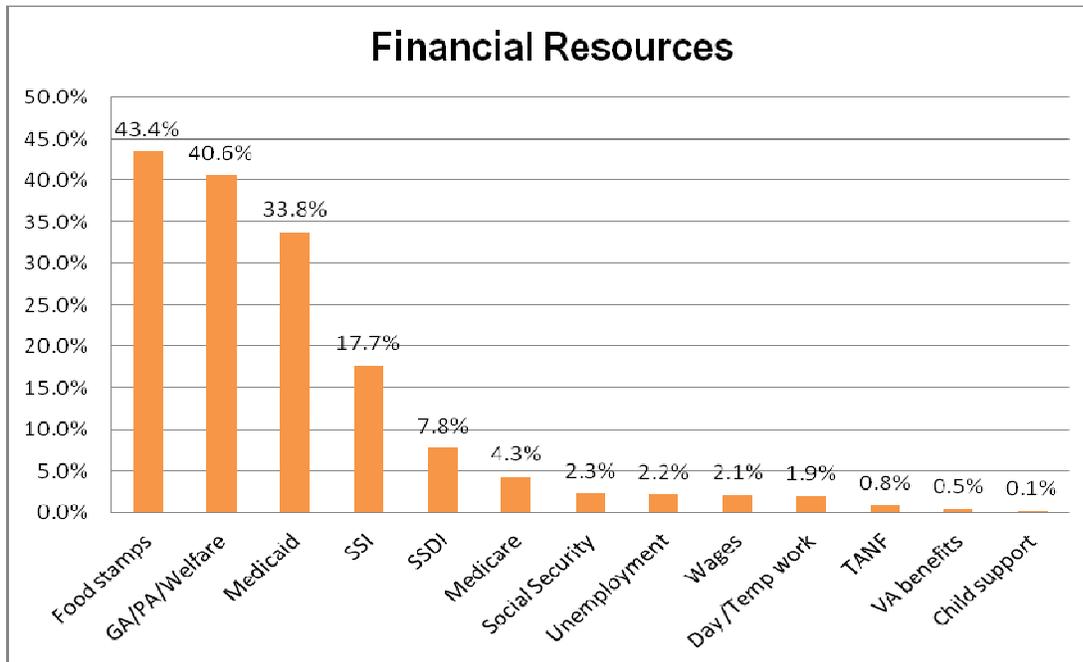
<b>2012 Services</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
<b><i>Received</i></b>		
Emergency shelter	551	62.8
Emergency food or meal assistance	490	55.9
Medical (routine healthcare)	244	27.8
<b><i>Need</i></b>		
Housing	530	60.4
Emergency food or meal assistance	260	29.6
Dental	258	29.4

### Financial Resources

Of the resources reported on the night of the count, three main sources of income reported by chronically homeless individuals included Food Stamps, Welfare, and Medicaid, as it was for the total homeless population.

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<sup>16</sup> Percent based on total chronically homeless individual population, count is not unduplicated.



A total of 6.2% (n=54) reported receiving no governmental benefits and 30.7% had no source of income on the night of the count. As the Income chart below shows, almost 70% of the chronic homeless individual population had an estimated yearly income of less than \$5,000 a year.

2012 Year Income	#	%
No Income	269	30.7
<b>\$1.00-\$4,999</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>39.2</b>
\$5,000- \$9,999	140	16.0
\$10,000-\$14,999	30	3.4
\$15,000- \$19,999	12	1.4
\$20,000-\$24,999	5	0.6
\$25,000- \$29,999		
\$30,000- \$34,999	1	0.1
\$35,000- \$39,000	1	0.1
\$40,000- \$44,999		
\$45,000- \$49,999	1	0.1
\$50,000+		
No Response	74	8.4

## Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The factors that chronically homeless respondents reported led to their homelessness differ slightly from the total homeless population. In 2012, over 50% of the chronically homeless population reported that substance abuse was the factor that led to their homelessness. The next largest factor was mental illness/emotional problems at 36.6%. Other factors stated after those top two are more reflective of the general homeless population and include loss of job and housing costs being too high.<sup>17</sup>

<b>2012 Contributing Factors to Homelessness</b>	<b>%</b>
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	52.0
Mental illness/emotional problems	36.6
Lost job/cannot find work	33.4
Relationship/family breakup/death	26.5
Housing costs too high	24.4
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	23.9
Incarceration	20.4
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	19.6
Have work but wages are too low	11.3
Domestic violence	10.3
Utility costs too high	9.1
Lost job due to lack of transportation	8.0
Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure	2.3
House condemned	1.5
Loss of child support	0.9
Natural disaster	0.9

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<sup>17</sup> Not an unduplicated count.

## Discharge from Mainstream Institutions

Through the 2012 count, chronically homeless individuals were asked about being discharged into homelessness from mainstream institutions. The chart below outlines the number of homeless people in the past three years (since January 25, 2009), who reported that they were discharged from a mainstream institution into homelessness.<sup>18</sup>

The system that had the highest rate of discharging into homelessness was City or County correctional institutions. The next highest percentage was medical hospitals according to respondents.

<b>Discharged Into Homelessness (Past Three Years)</b>		
<b>Corrections</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
State Prison	116	13.2
City/County Jail	288	32.8
Juvenile Detention Center	7	0.8
<b>Inpatient Care</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Hospitalized (Medical)	222	25.3
State Inpatient Mental Health	46	5.2
City/County Inpatient Mental Health	70	8.0
Substance Abuse Treatment	45	5.1

## Last Permanent Address

In the 2012 count, 90.3% (n=792) of respondents resided in New Jersey before becoming homeless, while 1.7% (n=15) last lived in New York, and 1.0% (n=9) last lived in Pennsylvania. The remaining homeless population (n=61; 6.9%) lived in other states before becoming homeless in New Jersey.

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<sup>18</sup> As pointed out in the Key Findings, these numbers are based on respondent data and only take into account the number of the homeless that completed the 2012 survey. It is not a reflection of the mainstream institution population as a whole. Numbers are not unduplicated.

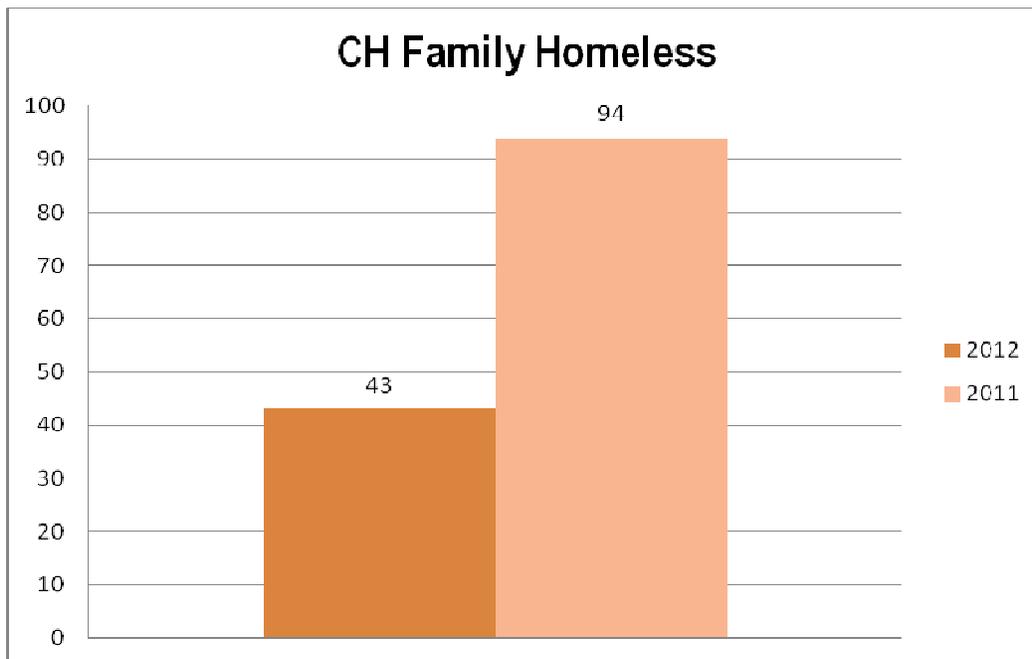
The chart below represents the county that chronically homeless individual respondents stated was where their last permanent address was before becoming homeless. As reflective of the total homeless population, the chart shows that a majority of the respondents had their last permanent address in the same county where they were counted as homeless

<b>County</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Essex	134	15.3
Hudson	92	10.5
Atlantic	64	7.3
Middlesex	54	6.2
Monmouth	52	5.9
Mercer	50	5.7
Bergen	48	5.5
Ocean	45	5.1
Burlington	43	4.9
Camden	36	4.1
Union	36	4.1
Passaic	29	3.3
Morris	27	3.1
Cape May	23	2.6
Cumberland	17	1.9
Gloucester	14	1.6
Hunterdon	11	1.3
Sussex	10	1.1
Warren	7	0.8
Salem	1	0.1
Somerset	0	0.0
Other	33	3.8

## **CHRONICALLY HOMELESS FAMILIES**

Across the entire state, in the 2012 count, only 43 families met the chronic homeless definition and could be considered a chronically homeless family. This is only 0.5% of the total homeless population and 2.3% of the total family homeless population.

A total of 90 children were part of the 43 families with 46 that were six years of age or younger, and 44 between the ages of seven and seventeen. Both chronically homeless populations (individuals and families) together total 920 households. Families equal 4.6% of the total chronically homeless households.



As the chart above reflects, there was a 54.2% decrease in the number of chronically homeless families from 2011. As 2011 was the first year that this population was counted, comparisons are limited. This is also true as the survey was refined in 2012 to try and eliminate assumptions made under the old survey for chronically homeless families and tried to extrapolate a more realistic number for this population.

### Chronically Homeless Families by County/Continuum of Care Jurisdiction

In the 2012 count, chronically homeless families were not counted in all of the counties. Of the 21 counties, a total of seven counties counted no families that met the chronically homeless definition. As the chart below reflects, Essex County had the largest number, but only a total of six counties had numbers of any significance.

Rank	County	#	%
1	Essex	10	23.3
2	Burlington	9	20.9
3	Monmouth	6	14.0
4	Gloucester	4	9.3
5	Mercer	3	7.0
5	Passaic	3	7.0
6	Camden	1	2.3
6	Cape May	1	2.3
6	Cumberland	1	2.3
6	Hunterdon	1	2.3
6	Middlesex	1	2.3
6	Ocean	1	2.3
6	Sussex	1	2.3
6	Warren	1	2.3

### Living Situation

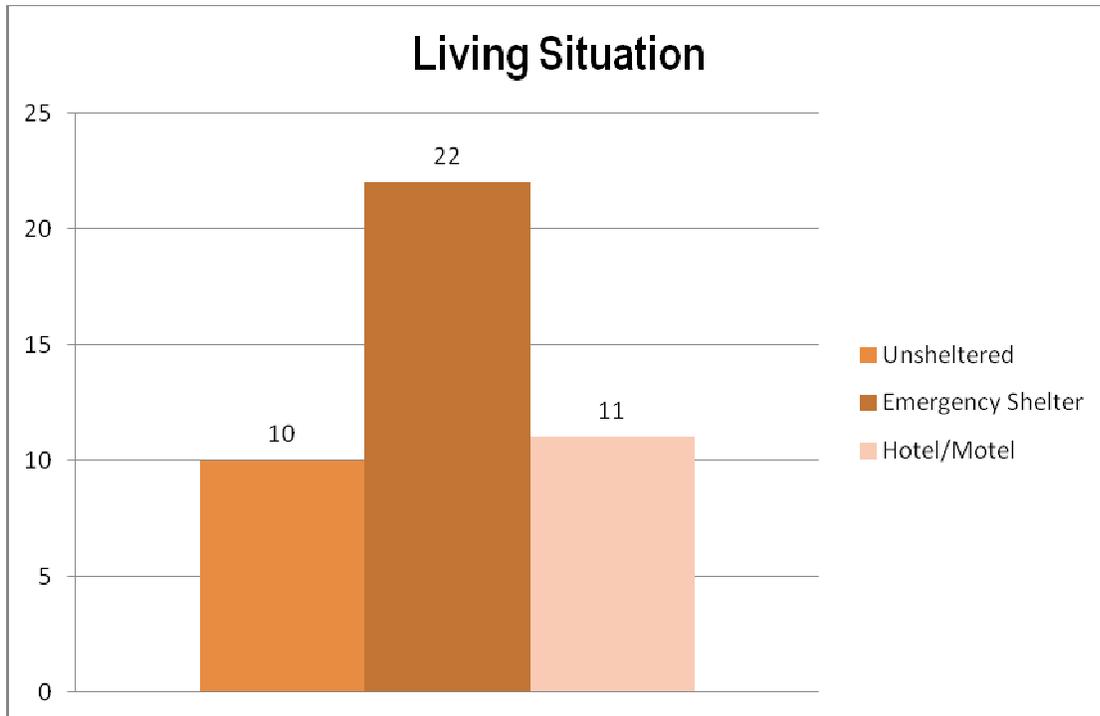
As stated previously in the report, to meet HUD's chronically homeless definition, those who are chronically homeless must be living on the streets, in places not meant for human habitation or in emergency shelter<sup>19</sup>. Hotels and motels

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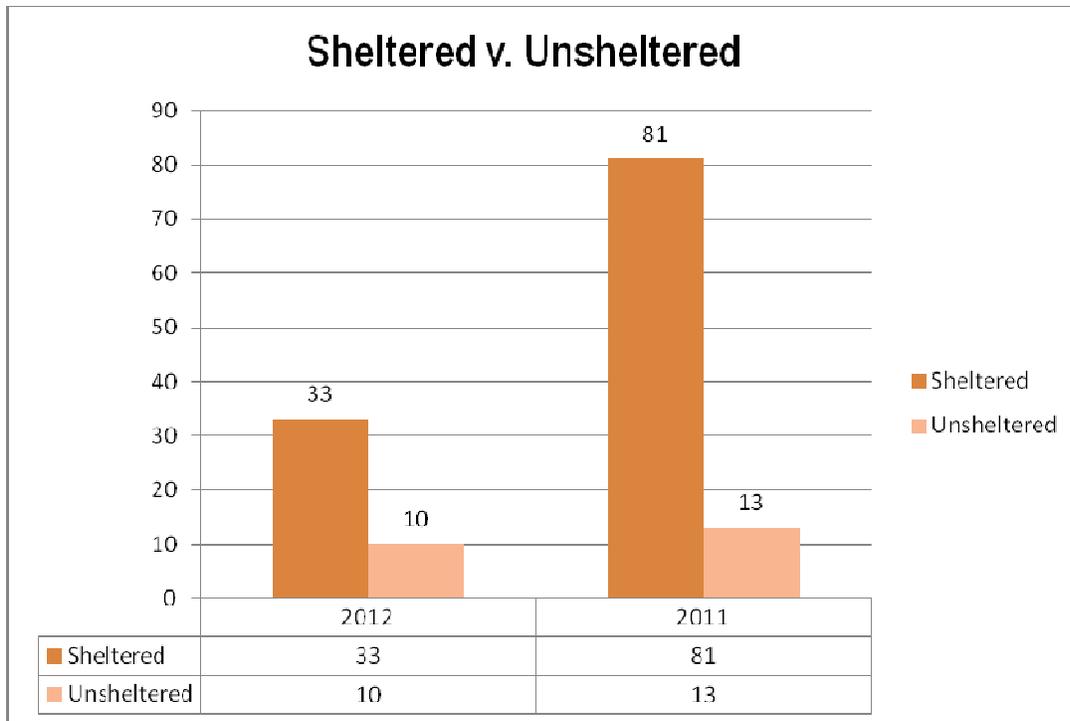
<sup>19</sup> Emergency shelter number includes domestic violence and youth emergency shelters.

paid for by an agency are deemed emergency shelter in those areas that do not have sufficient capacity in their emergency shelter system.

The breakdown of the living situations for chronically homeless families as reported on the night of the count shows that the largest percentage was staying in emergency shelter (51.1%). This was then followed by those in hotels/motels (25.5%), closely followed by those who were unsheltered (23.2%).



The Sheltered v. Unsheltered chart on page 52 has a breakdown of the number of chronically homeless adults and children in sheltered and unsheltered situations on the night of the count for both 2011 and 2012. Even though the number of chronically homeless families is much higher in 2011 compared to 2012, the number of unsheltered only decreased slightly between the two years.

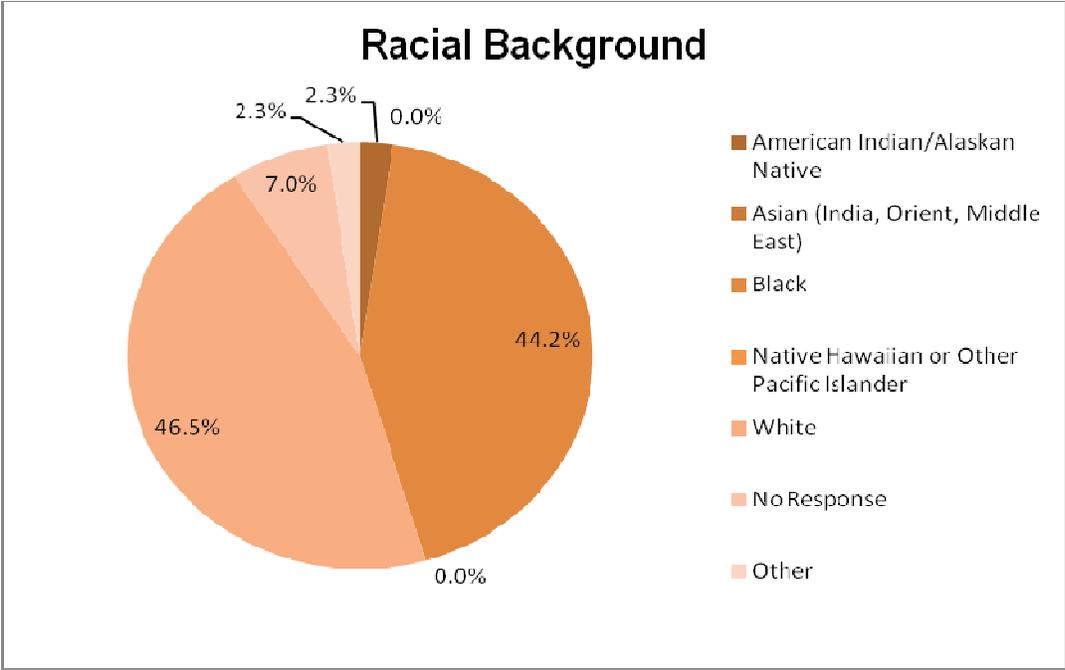


### Length and Episodes

Of the total chronically homeless family population, 30 (69.8%) reported they had been homeless for more than one year. A total of 31 (72.1%) reported that they had four episodes of homelessness within the past three years.

### Demographics

In the 2012 count, 37 (86%) were female headed chronically homeless family households, six or 14% were male-headed households. The Racial Background chart below on the next page outlines the racial breakdown of the chronically homeless families in the count. The majority of households were split between two races; White with 46.5% and Black with 44.2% of the households. A total of 18.6% (n=8) define their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

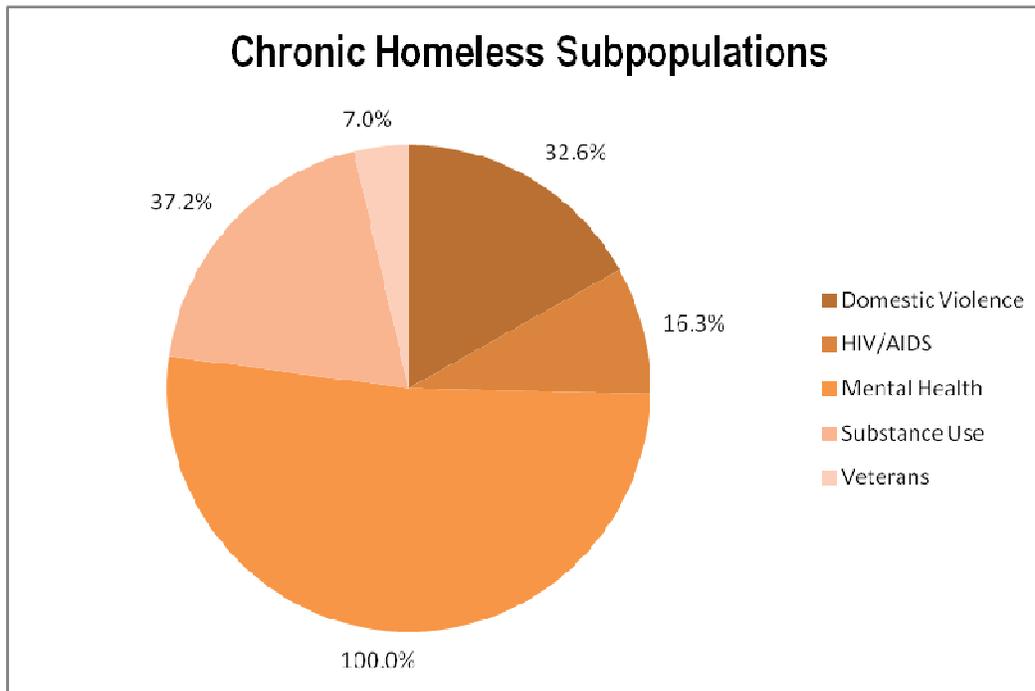


The largest percentage of chronically homeless families had a head of household that fell within the 30 to 39 year-old age range, which mirrors that of the total family homeless population. However, the majority of the heads of households were between 25 and 49 years of age, which is slightly older than the total family homeless population.

2012 Age	#	%
18-20		
21-24	5	11.6
25-29	10	23.3
<b>30-39</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>34.9</b>
40-49	11	25.6
50-59	2	4.7
60-64		
65+		
No response		

## Chronically Homeless Family Subpopulations

For chronically homeless families, all of the heads of households reported having mental health issues. The percentage of those with substance abuse issues is the second largest subpopulation closely followed by those experiencing domestic violence. The subpopulation breakdown is reflected in the chart below.



## Financial Resources

On the night of the count, the top three resources for chronically homeless families included:

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): 67.4%
- Food stamps: 65.1%
- Medicaid: 60.5%

All of the chronically homeless families reported receiving some type of government benefit on the night of the 2012 count, and 7.0% (n= 3) reported having no source of income on that night. As with the total homeless and total family homeless population, the majority of the chronically homeless family population had an estimated yearly income of less than \$10,000 a year.

<b>2012 Year Income</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
No Income	3	7.0
\$1.00-\$4,999	11	25.6
<b>\$5,000- \$9,999</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>41.9</b>
\$10,000-\$14,999	6	14.0
\$15,000- \$19,999	1	2.3
No Response	4	9.3

### **Service Needs and Contributing Factors**

The chart below shows the top five highest ranking factors that the head of household stated contributed to their family's homelessness on the night of the count. The top reasons do reflect a combination of the top reasons for both the total homeless family population and the chronically homeless individual population, and includes substance use, eviction and mental health issues.

<b>Contributing Factors to Homelessness</b>	<b>%</b>
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	43.6
Eviction	35.1
Mental illness/emotional problems	35.1
Lost job/can't find work	34.0
Relationship/family breakup or death	34.0

On the night of the 2012 count, when chronic homeless families were asked what their top needs were, the top three needs reported included:

- Housing: 65.1%
- Educational training: 41.9%
- Employment assistance: 30.2%

## **OTHER RESPONDENTS**

On January 25, 2012, 4,625 adults and 2,316 children were counted who did not meet HUD's definition of "homelessness"<sup>20</sup>. While the PITC focuses on people who are homeless, it also gathered information on those who were living in other forms of housing, including permanent housing, temporarily living with friends or family ("doubled up"), paying for rooms in motels because they could not afford housing, and other non-HUD defined homeless situations.

### **County/Continuum of Care Jurisdiction**

For some Counties, Other Respondents were a significant percentage of those that were counted for Point In Time. As the chart below shows, Warren and Sussex County had numbers totaling over 80% of their total count<sup>21</sup>. Only four Counties had numbers equaling less than 10%.

<b>County 2012</b>	<b>Other Respondents</b>	<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Warren	231	278	83.1
Sussex	270	332	81.3
Cumberland	214	293	73.0
Morris	471	704	66.9
Bergen	719	1,087	66.1
Monmouth	598	1,013	59.0
Gloucester	88	212	41.5
Mercer	369	1,090	33.9
Middlesex	334	1,113	30.0
Hudson	288	1,001	28.8

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<sup>20</sup> This number includes only households that responded that they were in distinct housing situations on the night of the count including those that marked off "other." Many of the counties count those that are on Temporary Rental Assistance under "other."

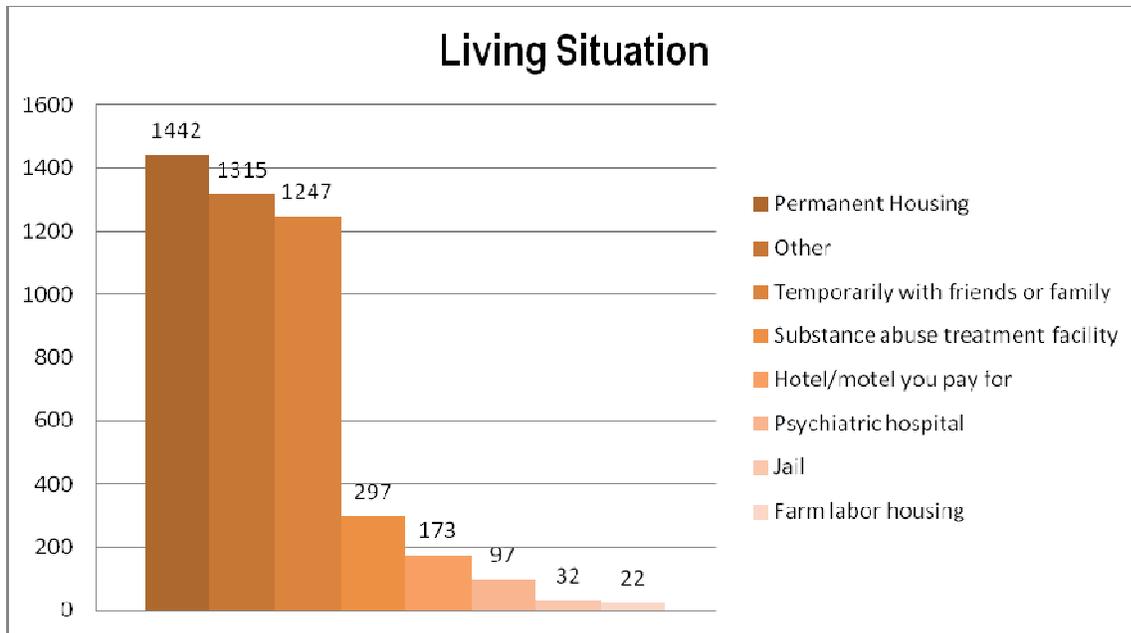
<sup>21</sup> This may also be related to entering TRAs under other.

County 2012	Other Respondents	Total Respondents	% of Total
Passaic	149	520	28.7
Essex	411	1,573	26.1
Hunterdon	28	112	25.0
Somerset	61	289	21.1
Ocean	126	651	19.4
Camden	99	593	16.7
Cape May	33	229	14.4
Union	77	908	8.5
Atlantic	40	534	7.5
Burlington	19	576	3.3
Salem	0	28	0.0

### Living Situation

The count gathered information on several living situations that did not meet HUD's definition of homelessness. These include permanent housing (supportive housing and other forms), temporarily with friends or family ("doubled up"), hotel/motel paid by respondent, inpatient facility (medical, psychiatric, substance abuse), correctional facility (jail, juvenile detention) and farm labor housing. Those that wrote in "other" living situations were also included.

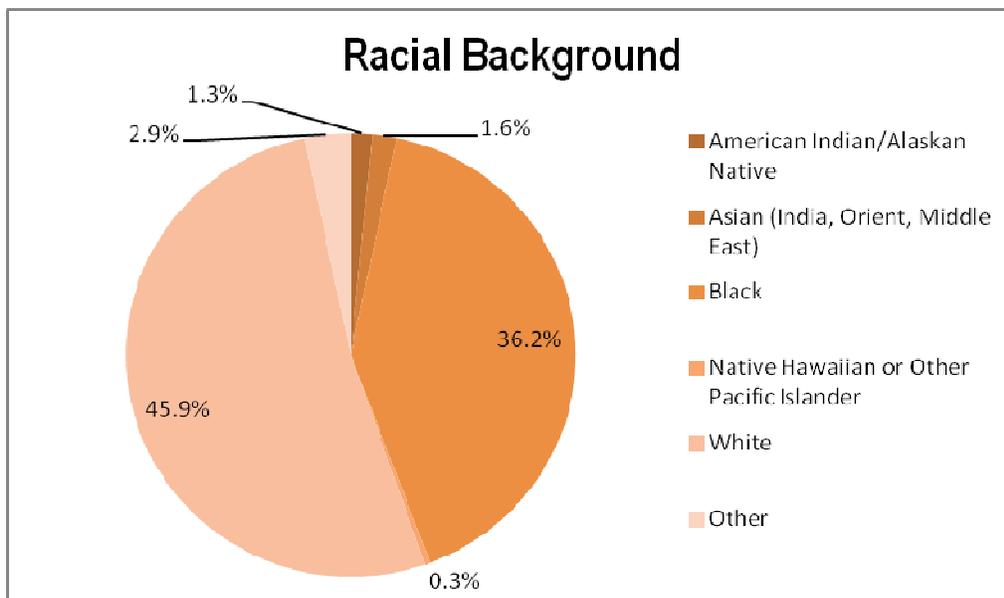
The largest percentage (31.1%) of Other Respondents counted were living in some form of permanent housing. This was followed by those who reported under "other" (28.4%), then by those who were "doubled up" with friends or family (26.9%). The remaining living situation numbers were not significant compared to these top three living situations.



### Demographics

A total of 2,452 (53%) of Other Respondents were male, 2,097 (45.3%) were female, and 16 (0.3%) were transgender.

The largest percentage of Other Respondents were White (45.9%) followed by Black (36.2%) as represented in the Racial Background chart below. Moreover, approximately a quarter (24.7%) of the respondents defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.



In terms of age, the Other Respondents in the 2012 count were reflective of the homeless population as a whole. The largest portion of Other Respondents fell within the 40 to 49 year-old age range, totaling 25.5%, with the largest percentage clustered between 30 and 59 years of age as shown in the chart below.

<b>2012 Age</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Under 18	38	0.8
18-20	179	3.9
21-24	284	6.1
25-29	422	9.1
30-39	932	20.2
<b>40-49</b>	<b>1180</b>	<b>25.5</b>
50-59	960	20.8
60-64	229	5.0
65+	193	4.2
No response	208	4.5

### **Service Needs**

The 2012 survey collected information on Service Needs for Other Respondents, as their participation in supportive housing or their attendance at events for the homeless, such as Project Homeless Connect, indicates a level of service and/or housing need.

The Services chart below outlines information gathered on services needed as reported by Other Respondents on the night of the count <sup>22</sup>. The services reported to be most in need were housing, employment assistance and dental care. This is also representative of the top service needs reported over the past counts as well.

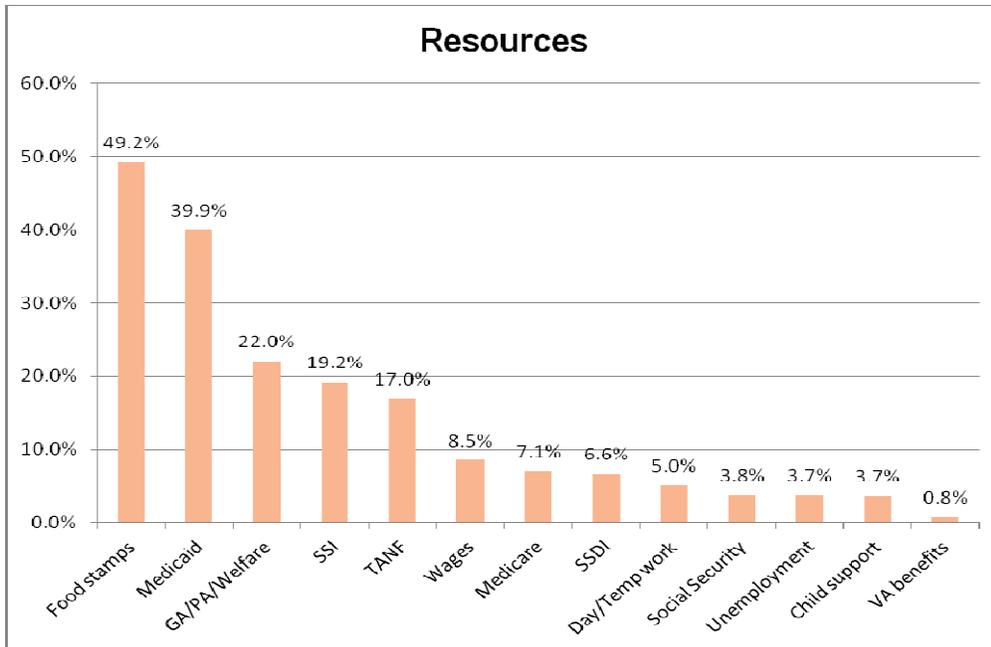
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<sup>22</sup> Not an unduplicated count.

<b>2012 Needed Services</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Housing	1,420	30.7
Employment assistance	1,140	24.6
Dental	1,118	24.2
Medical (routine healthcare)	1,036	22.4
Emergency food or meal assistance	975	21.1
Transportation	856	18.5
Educational training	755	16.3
Mental health	598	12.9
Medical services (disability)	500	10.8
Emergency shelter	471	10.2
Assistance obtaining ID	441	9.5
Legal	388	8.4
Substance use	291	6.3
Immigration	259	5.6
Child care	223	4.8
HIV/AIDS	127	2.7
Domestic violence	112	2.4
Veterans services	90	1.9

### **Financial Resources**

The 2012 count looked at the types of income/financial resources Other Respondents were currently receiving. The three main sources of income reported on the night of the count were Food Stamps (49.2%), Medicaid (39.9%) and Welfare (22%) as represented in the Resources chart below. Furthermore, only 206 (5.6%) stated they were receiving no type of government assistance.



In taking a look at the estimated income for Other Respondents, it mirrored the total homeless population where a majority of the respondents (73.3%) are projected to earn less than \$10,000 for the year. Moreover, even though they were not in HUD defined homeless situations, 21.8% reported having no income on the night of the count.

2012 Income	#	%
No Income	1,006	21.8
\$1.00-\$4,999	1,240	26.8
<b>\$5,000- \$9,999</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>24.7</b>
\$10,000-\$14,999	353	7.6
\$15,000- \$19,999	153	3.3
\$20,000-\$24,999	67	1.4
\$25,000- \$29,999	36	0.8
\$30,000- \$34,999	12	0.3
\$35,000- \$39,000	33	0.7
\$40,000- \$44,999	5	0.1

<b>2012 Income</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
\$45,000- \$49,999	2	0.0
\$50,000- \$59,999	5	0.1
\$60,000- \$69,999	3	0.1
\$70,000- \$79,999	2	0.0
\$80,000- \$89,999	0	0.0
\$90,000- \$99,999	1	0.0
\$100,000 or over	2	0.0
No Response	563	12.2

### **Contributing Factors**

The highest ranking factor that Other Respondents stated contributed to their current living situation was housing costs being too high. Other top factors reported by this population are reflective of some of the factors reported by the total homeless population, including loss of job/inability to find work and relationship breakdown.

<b>Contributing Factors to Living Situation</b>	<b>%</b>
Housing costs too high	33.1
Lost job/cannot find work	32.6
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	25.7
Relationship/family breakup/death	23.5
Eviction or at risk of eviction	21.8
Mental illness/emotional problems	20.3
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	19.8
Utility costs too high	19.5
No response	13.6
Have work but wages are too low	11.3

<b>Contributing Factors to Living Situation</b>	<b>%</b>
Domestic violence	7.6
Lost job due to lack of transportation	7.4
Incarceration	7.4
Loss of child support	2.1
Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure	1.9
House condemned	0.8
Natural disaster	0.5

### **Place of Residence on the Night of the Count**

The chart below shows what counties Other Respondents would be residing in on the night of the count. Bergen County had the largest percentage (15.5%) residing within the county on the night of the count while Burlington County had the least, outside of Salem County that had no one who was surveyed that fell into the Other Respondent category.

<b>County</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Bergen	716	15.5
Monmouth	574	12.4
Morris	489	10.6
Essex	412	8.9
Mercer	362	7.8
Middlesex	313	6.8
Hudson	285	6.2
Sussex	270	5.8
Warren	218	4.7
Cumberland	214	4.6
Passaic	135	2.9
Ocean	125	2.7
Union	90	1.9

<b>County</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Camden	84	1.8
Gloucester	82	1.8
Somerset	58	1.3
Atlantic	42	0.9
Cape May	32	0.7
Hunterdon	29	0.6
Burlington	25	0.5
Salem	0	0