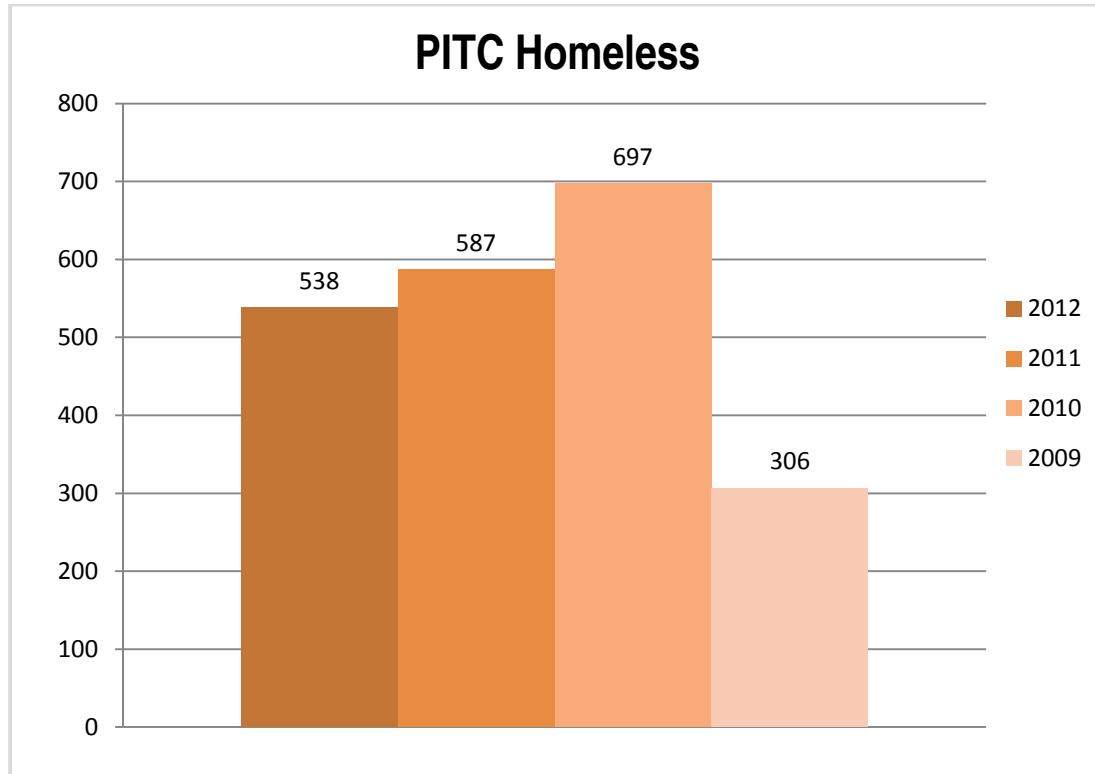


PASSAIC COUNTY

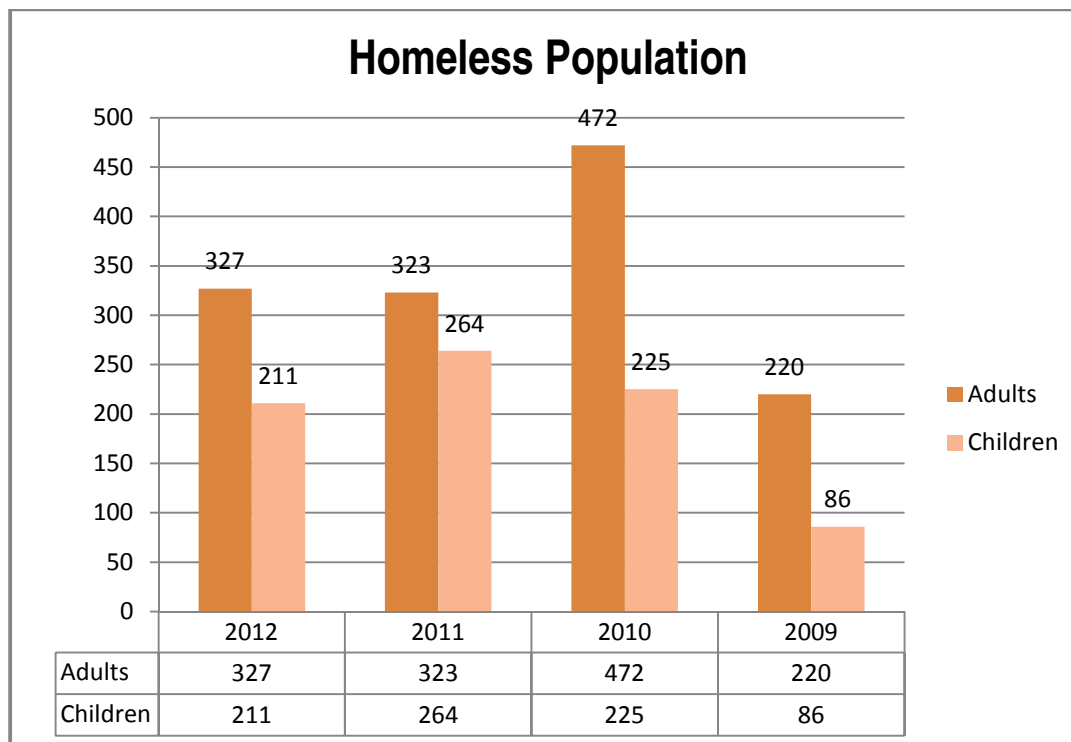
On January 25, 2012 there were 538 homeless men, women and children counted in Passaic County according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations.



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, 1,467 adults and children are homeless in Passaic County.*

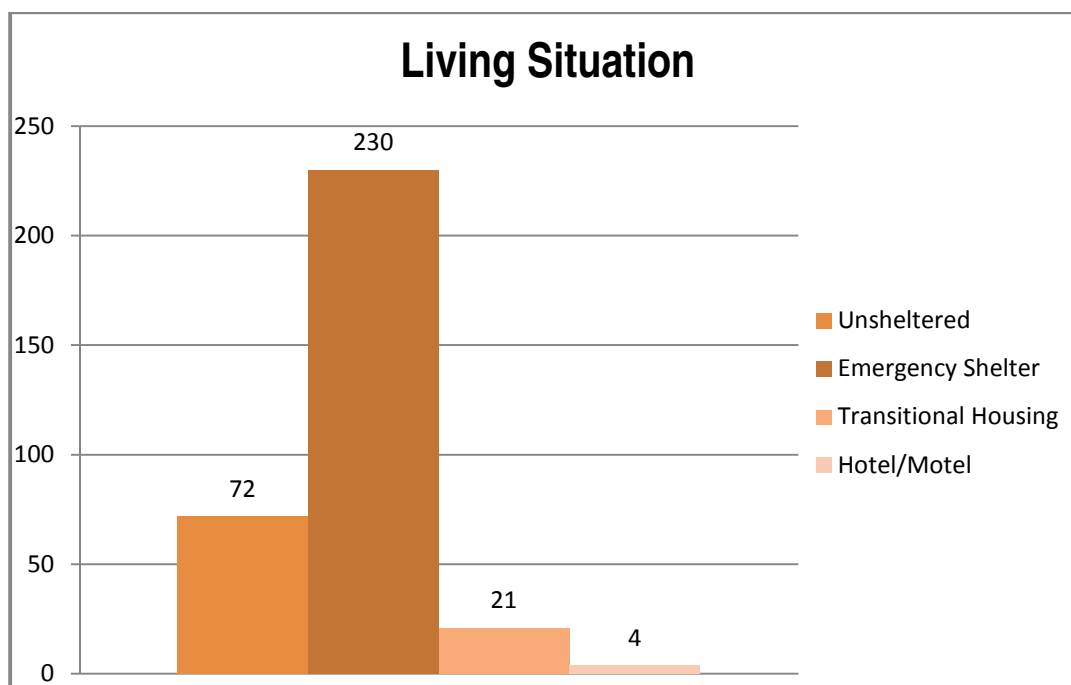
Homelessness in Passaic County has been on the decline since 2010. Of the 538 people who were homeless on the night of the count 211 of them were children. As the Homeless Population chart shows, the number of adults and children has mirrored the both the increase and decrease of the total population numbers over the past four (4) count years.

| 2012 Homeless Breakdown | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Respondents (Adults) | 327 |
| Family Members (Children) | 211 |
| Total Homeless | 538 |



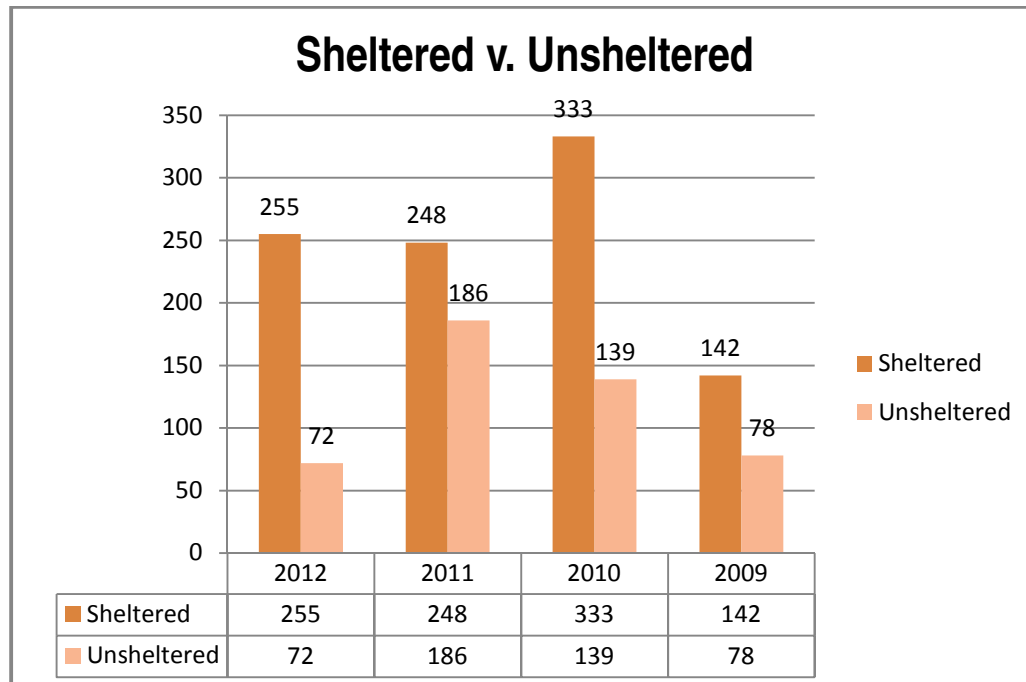
Living Situation

As reflected in the Living Situation chart below, 72 or 22% of the homeless respondents were unsheltered the night of the count. The remainder of the homeless were in living in sheltered situations with the largest population of the homeless residing in emergency shelter (n=230, 70.4%).



Emergency Shelter includes those in ES, Domestic Violence Shelters, Youth Shelters and Safe Havens where applicable

The number of unsheltered homeless in Passaic County was on the rise between 2009 and 2011 with a large decrease to the current count year (61.2%). In turn, the number of sheltered homeless has fluctuated overall with the highest numbers being seen in 2010.



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, as part of this 2012 report, there is a comparison of 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 Point In Time Count. The numbers from HMIS are based on those over 17 in emergency shelter or transitional housing on the night of the Point In Time Count.

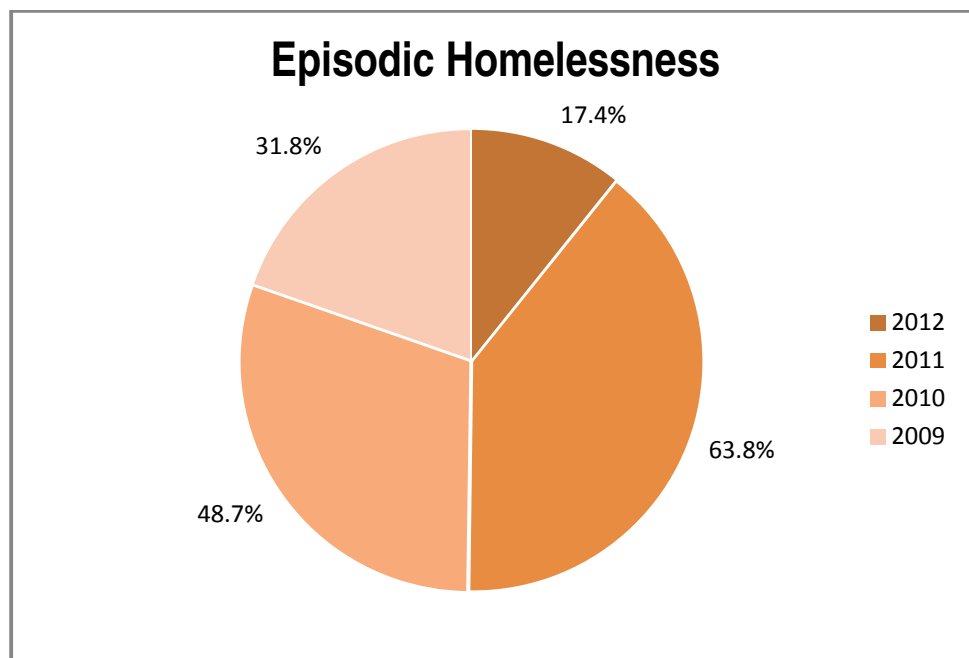
In Passaic County, there were a total of 148 adults in emergency shelter in HMIS on the night of the count and there were 29 in transitional housing in HMIS on the night of the count. These numbers are different than what was recorded as part of the count. On the night of the count 133 respondents stated that they would be in emergency shelter and 21 reported residing in transitional housing.

Length and Episodes of Homelessness

Of the homeless population surveyed in Passaic County, 91 or 27.8% responded that they have been homeless for more than one year. Of those who were homeless less than one year, 20.8% reported that they had been homeless at least one other time within the past 12 months.

| 2012 Length of Homelessness | # | % |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 day - 1 week | 23 | 7.0% |
| 8 days - 1 month | 31 | 9.5% |
| 1 month & 1 day - 3 months | 65 | 19.9% |
| 3 months & 1 day to 6 months | 61 | 18.7% |
| 6 months & 1 day to 12 months | 44 | 13.5% |
| More than 1 year | 91 | 27.8% |
| No response | 12 | 3.7% |

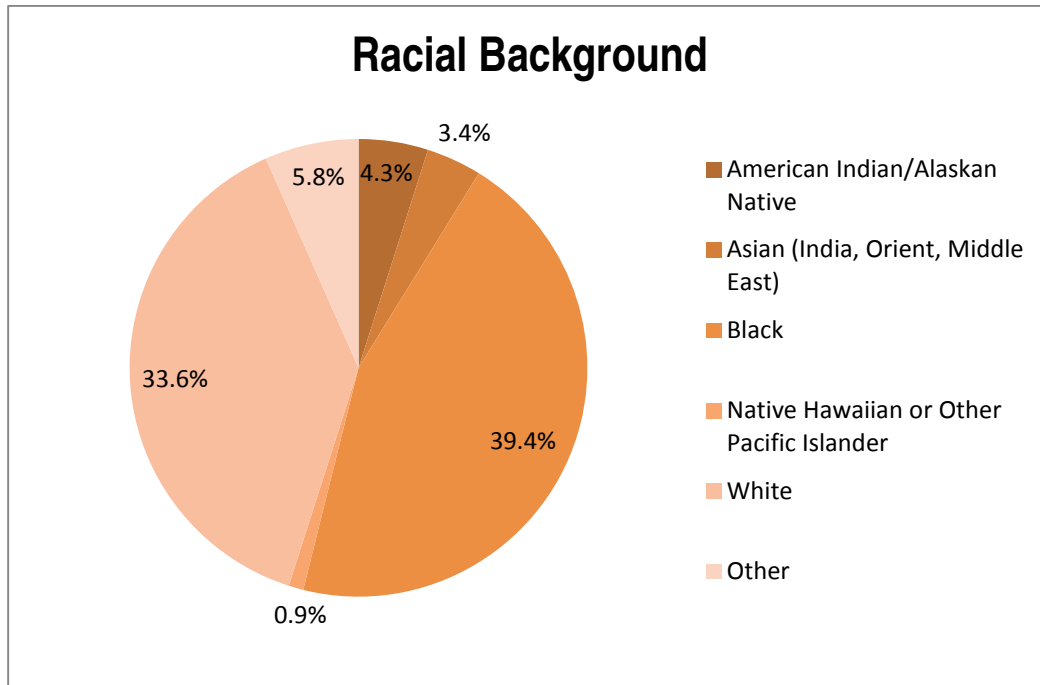
As reflected in the chart below, a total of 57 or 17.4% of the total homeless population reported having at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. Although this number has fluctuated over the past four years, this current count year is the lowest it has been and a significant decrease from 2011 (72.7%).



Demographics

In 2012, of the total homeless population in Passaic County, 171 people or 52.3% were male, 147 or 45% were female and one (1) or 0.3% was transgender.

The Racial Background chart outlines the racial breakdown of homeless persons in the 2012 count. The largest percentage was Black (39.4%) closely followed by White (33.6%). The total percentage of the homeless population that defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino equaled 29.1%.

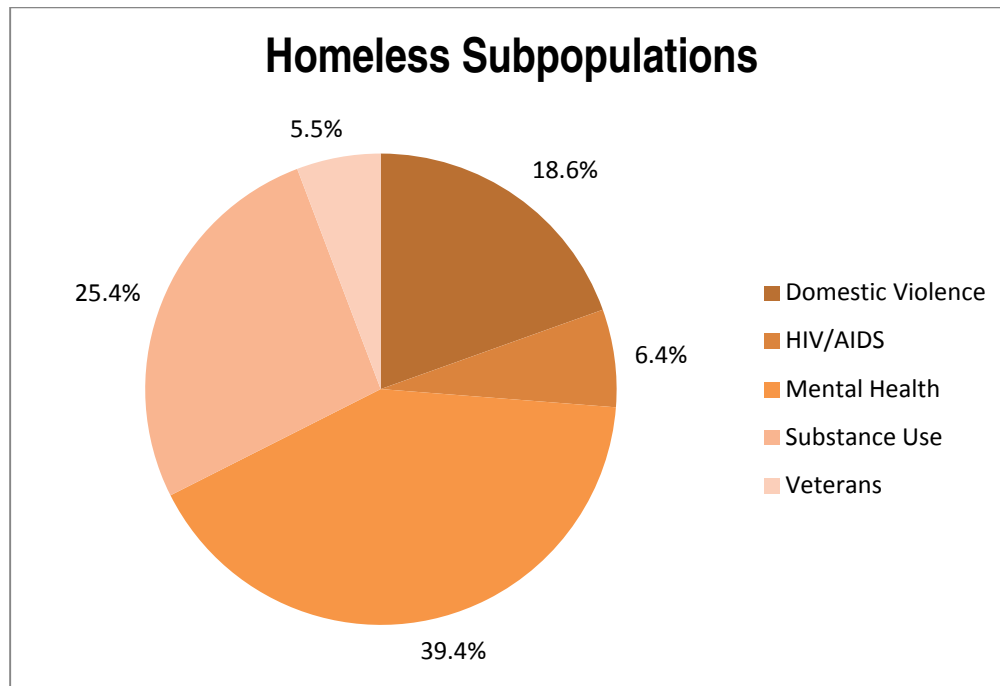


The largest percentage of homeless in Passaic County fell within the 40 to 49 year old age range, totaling 24.2%. The majority were clustered between 30 and 50 years of age.

| 2012 Age | # | % |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 18-20 | 11 | 3.4% |
| 21-24 | 40 | 12.2% |
| 25-29 | 33 | 10.1% |
| 30-39 | 59 | 18.0% |
| 40-49 | 79 | 24.2% |
| 50-59 | 63 | 19.3% |
| 60-64 | 14 | 4.3% |
| 65+ | 8 | 2.4% |
| No response | 20 | 6.1% |

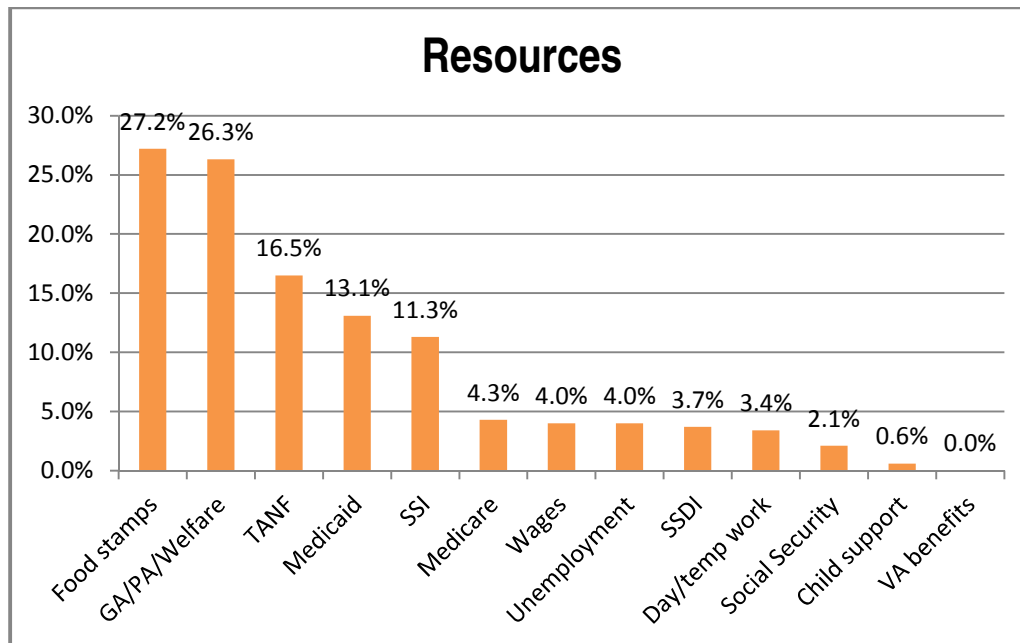
Homeless Subpopulations

The Homeless Subpopulations chart outlines the breakdown of the homeless subpopulations in Passaic County for the 2012 count. The largest subpopulation was the homeless who had mental health issues (39.4%). The number of homeless who reported serving in the US military equaled 5.5% (n=18).



Financial Resources and Income

The three main sources of income reported by people who were homeless in Passaic County on the night of the 2012 count were Food Stamps (27.2%), Welfare (26.3%) and TANF (16.5%). Additionally, 4.3% of the homeless population reported receiving no type of government benefit on the night of the count.



As part of the 2012 count, homeless respondents were asked to provide a current income that provided a potential estimated yearly income. In Passaic County, the largest percent of respondents stated that they had no income on the night of the count. The next largest percentage was those earning less than \$5,000 a year.

| 2012 Yearly Income | # | % |
|--------------------|-----|-------|
| No Income | 104 | 31.8% |
| \$1,000-\$4,999 | 83 | 25.4% |
| \$5,000- \$9,999 | 60 | 18.3% |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 14 | 4.3% |
| \$15,000- \$19,999 | 3 | 0.9% |
| No Response | 61 | 18.7% |

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The highest ranking factor that respondents stated contributed to their homelessness in Passaic County was domestic violence. Other top ranking factors included substance abuse problems and loss of a job or inability to find work.

| Contributing Factors to Homelessness | % |
|---|----------|
| Domestic violence | 28.7% |
| Alcohol or drug abuse problems | 26.0% |
| Lost job/cannot find work | 25.4% |
| Housing costs too high | 11.6% |
| Relationship/family breakup/death | 10.7% |
| Have work but wages are too low | 10.1% |
| Incarceration | 9.8% |
| Lost job due to lack of transportation | 9.2% |
| Medical problems/physical or developmental disability | 9.2% |
| Eviction or at risk of Eviction | 7.3% |
| Mental illness/emotional problems | 6.7% |
| Utility costs too high | 6.4% |
| Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure | 2.8% |
| House condemned | 2.1% |
| Loss of child support | 1.5% |
| Natural disaster | 1.2% |

The types of services that respondents stated that they have received in the past three years or are currently needed are reflected in the chart below. In Passaic County, the top service received was emergency shelter and the top service that was reported as needed was housing.

| 2012 Service Needs | # | % |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| <i>Received</i> | | |
| Emergency shelter | 97 | 29.7% |
| Emergency food or meal assistance | 60 | 18.3% |
| Dental | 58 | 17.7% |
| | | |

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-------|
| <i>Need</i> | | |
| Housing | 108 | 33.0% |
| Employment assistance | 57 | 17.4% |
| Transportation | 48 | 14.7% |

Discharge from Mainstream Institutions

As part of the 2012 survey, homeless respondents were asked if they had been discharged into homelessness from certain mainstream institutions within the past three years (since January 25, 2009). The discharge information is based on the homeless population that responded to the survey and relies on self report.

As the chart shows the institution that had the highest numbers of respondents reporting they were discharged into homelessness was City/County Jail.

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| Discharged Into Homelessness (Past Three Years) | | |
| <i>Corrections</i> | # | % |
| State Prison | 38 | 11.6% |
| City/County Jail | 44 | 13.5% |
| Juvenile Detention Center | 1 | 0.3% |
| | | |
| <i>Inpatient Care</i> | # | % |
| Hospitalized (Medical) | 34 | 10.4% |
| State Inpatient Mental Health | 12 | 3.7% |
| City/County Inpatient Mental Health | 7 | 2.1% |
| Substance Abuse Treatment | 8 | 2.4% |

Last Permanent Address

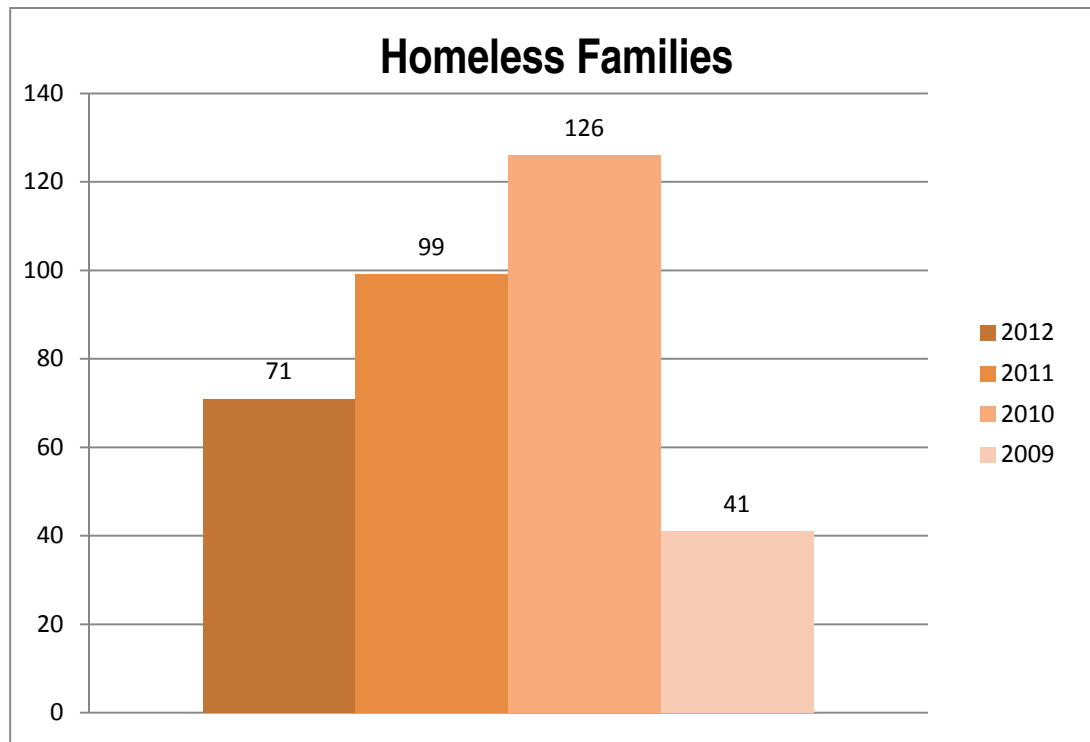
In the 2012 count, 86.2% (n=282) of the homeless respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless. In looking at the surround states, 1.2% (n=4) last lived in New York.

The cities /towns most frequently cited by respondents as the last place they lived before becoming homeless are below (those with a rate of 5% or higher). The largest number reported last living in Paterson.

| Town | # | % |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| Paterson | 162 | 49.5% |
| Passaic | 26 | 8.0% |

FAMILY HOMELESSNESS

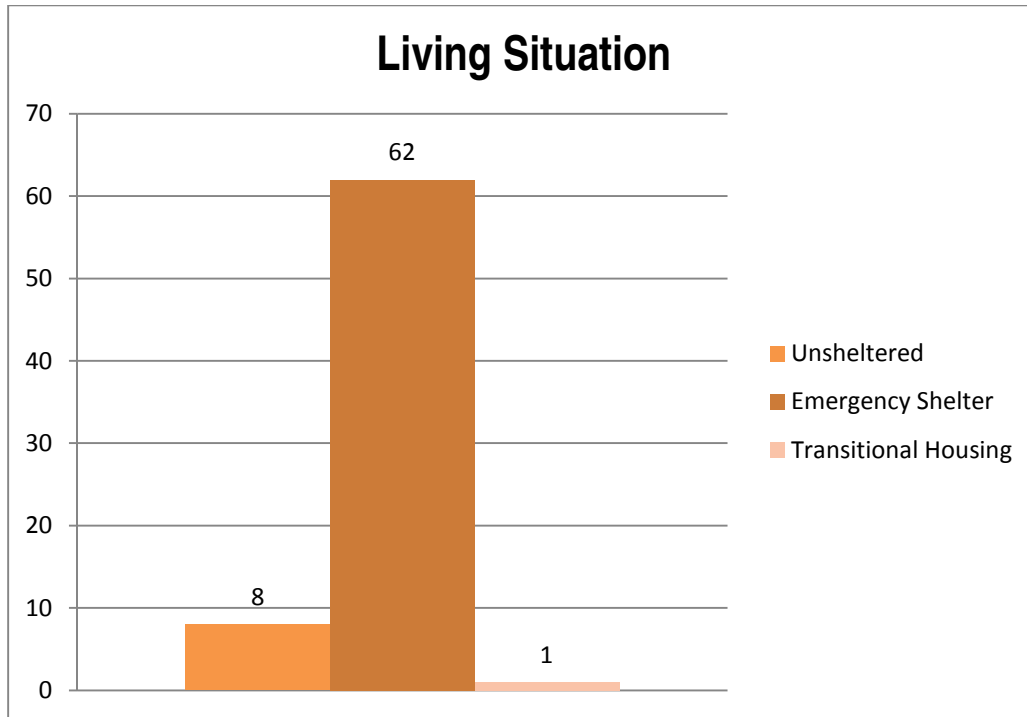
In 2012, of the 327 homeless respondents in Passaic County, 71 or 21.7% had at least one dependent child under 18 with them the night of the count and is considered a homeless family. Of the total of 211 homeless children in these families, 68 were six years or younger and 143 were between the ages of 7 and 17.



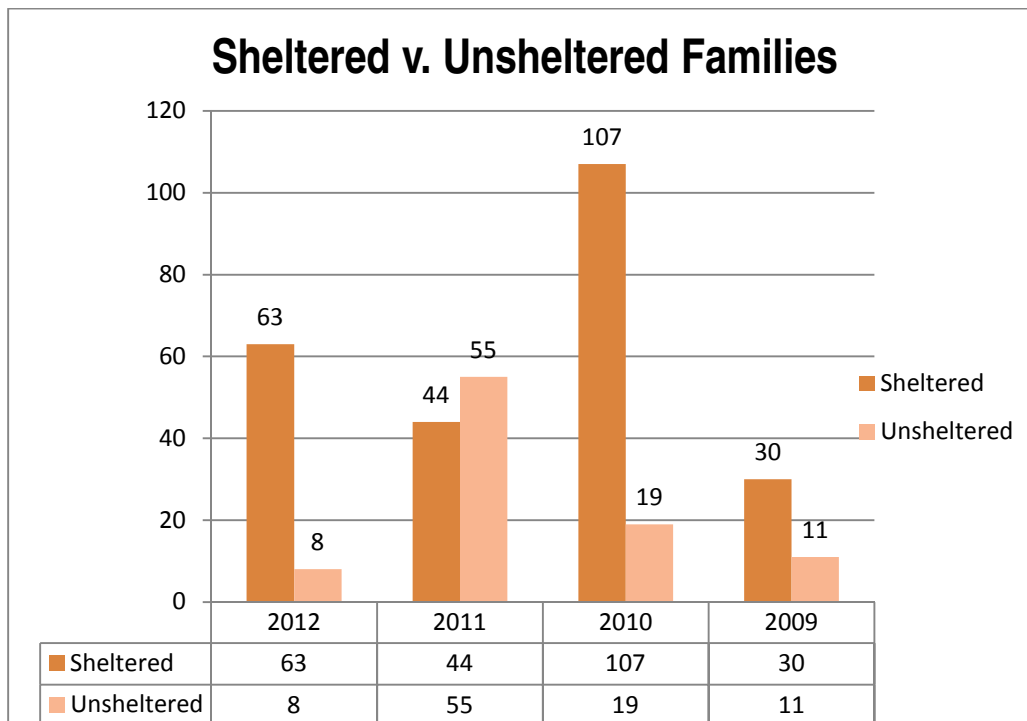
Living Situation

In Passaic County, eight (8) homeless families were in an unsheltered living situation on the night of the count. These unsheltered homeless families had a total of 48 children with them on the night of the count.

The remaining 63 homeless families were in sheltered living situations that included emergency shelter and transitional housing. The largest percentage (87.3%) of homeless families were residing in emergency shelter on the night of the 2012 count.



As the chart below shows, homeless families in Passaic County has mainly been in sheltered living situations over the past four counts with the exception of 2011 where there were more unsheltered families than sheltered homeless families.



Length of Homelessness

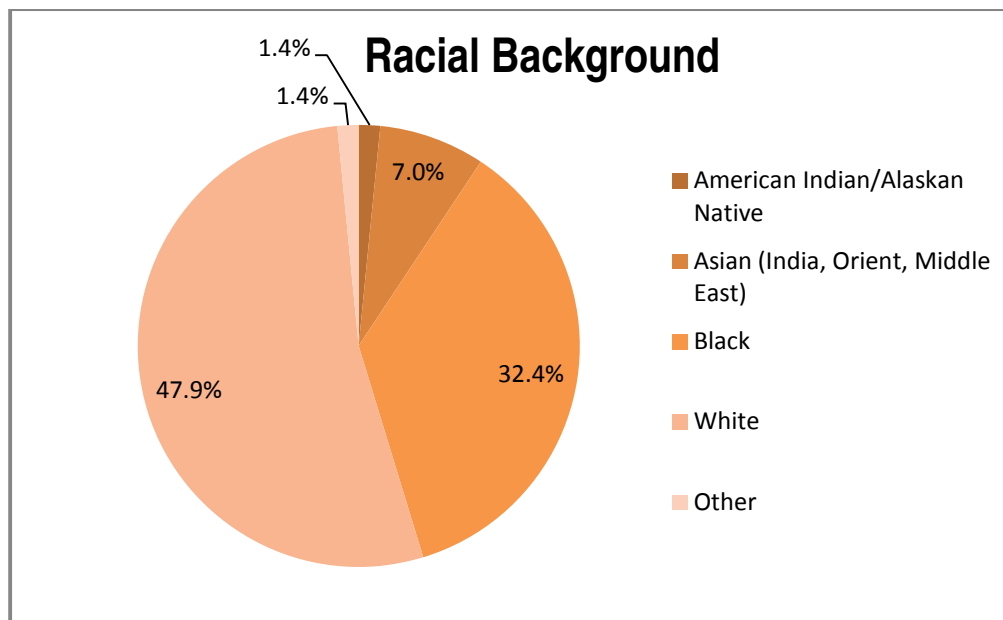
The largest percentage (26.8%) of homeless families had been homeless one (1) month to three (3) months closely followed by those homeless three (3) to six (6) months.

| 2012 Length of Homelessness | # | % |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 day - 1 week | 2 | 2.8% |
| 8 days - 1 month | 6 | 8.5% |
| 1 month & 1 day - 3 months | 19 | 26.8% |
| 3 months & 1 day to 6 months | 18 | 25.4% |
| 6 months & 1 day to 12 months | 10 | 14.1% |
| More than 1 year | 14 | 19.7% |
| No response | 2 | 2.8% |

Demographics

Of the total 71 homeless families in Passaic County, 90.1% (n= 64) were female headed households and 8.5% (n=6) were male headed households.

The Racial Background chart below outlines the racial breakdown of homeless families in the 2012 count. The largest percentage of the respondents defined themselves as White (47.9%). The next largest group was those that defined themselves as Black at 32.4%. 39.4% (n=28) defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

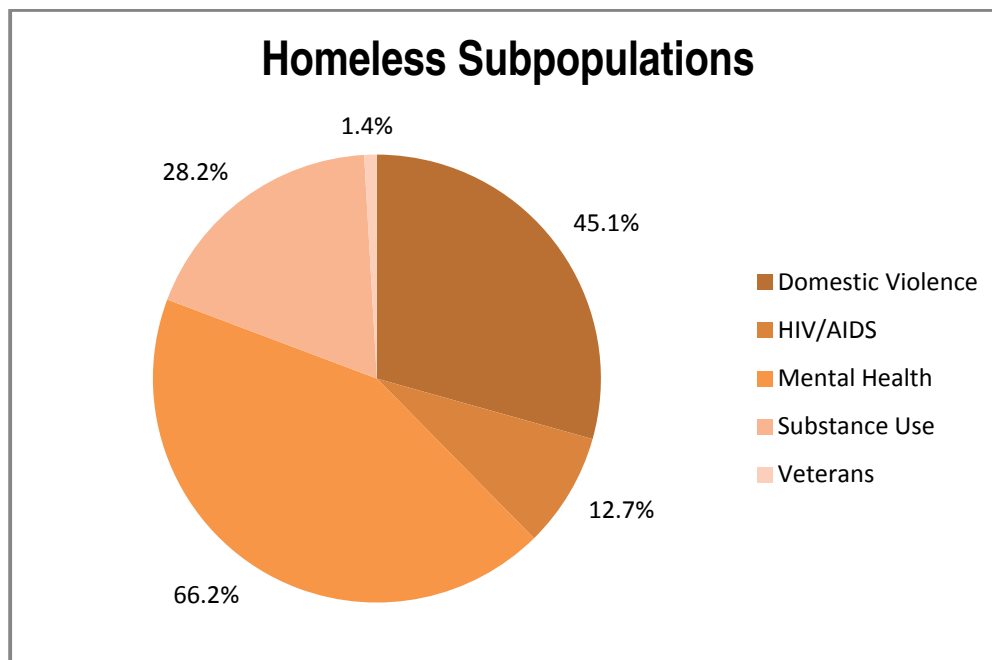


The largest percentage of homeless families in Passaic County had a head of household that fell within the 21 to 24 year old age range as represented in the Age chart. This age cohort was closely followed by those between the age of 30 and 39 years old.

| 2012 Age | # | % |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|
| 18-20 | 5 | 7.0% |
| 21-24 | 19 | 26.8% |
| 25-29 | 12 | 16.9% |
| 30-39 | 18 | 25.4% |
| 40-49 | 11 | 15.5% |
| 50-59 | 4 | 5.6% |
| 60-64 | 0 | 0.0% |
| 65+ | 2 | 2.8% |

Homeless Family Subpopulations

Among the HUD homeless subpopulations in the 2012 count, in Passaic County the largest subpopulation among homeless families were those with a head of household with mental health issues. The next largest percentage was households experiencing domestic violence as reflected in the chart below.



Financial Resources and Income

The three main sources of income reported by homeless families in Passaic County on the night of the 2012 count were:

- TANF (64.8%);
- Food Stamps (11.3%); and
- SSI (8.5%)

There was only one family that stated they did not receive some type of government benefit. In looking at estimated yearly income, the majority of the homeless families were earning less than \$10,000 a year.

| 2012 Yearly Income | # | % |
|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| No Income | 9 | 12.7% |
| \$1.00-\$4,999 | 16 | 22.5% |
| \$5,000- \$9,999 | 35 | 49.3% |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 3 | 4.2% |
| \$15,000- \$19,999 | 1 | 1.4% |
| \$20,000-\$24,999 | 0 | 0.0% |
| \$25,000- \$29,999 | 0 | 0.0% |
| \$30,000- \$34,999 | 2 | 2.8% |
| No Response | 5 | 7.0% |

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The highest ranking factor that respondents stated contributed to their homelessness in Passaic County was domestic violence. The other top ranking factor was substance abuse problems.

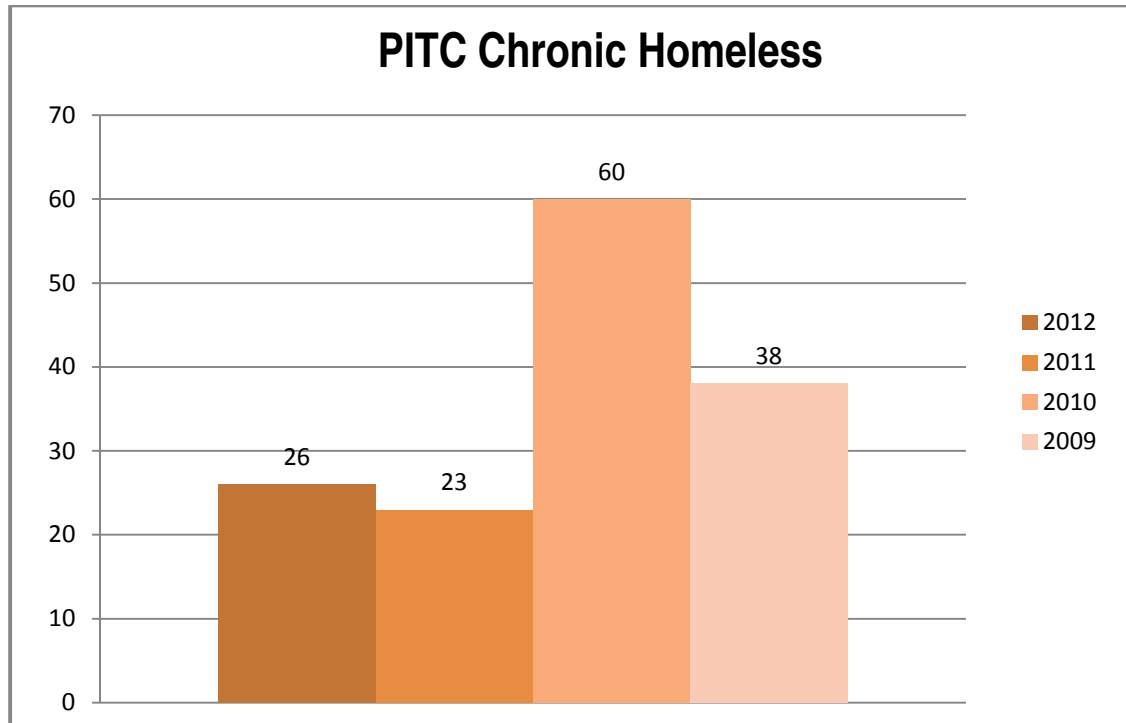
| Contributing Factors to Homelessness | % |
|---|----------|
| Domestic violence | 73.2% |
| Alcohol or drug abuse problems | 5.6% |
| Housing costs too high | 4.2% |
| Lost job/cannot find work | 4.2% |
| Relationship/family breakup/death | 4.2% |

When homeless families were asked what their top needs were on the night of the count the top three needs included:

- Housing (21.1%);
- Dental (7%); and
- Emergency Shelter (5.6%)

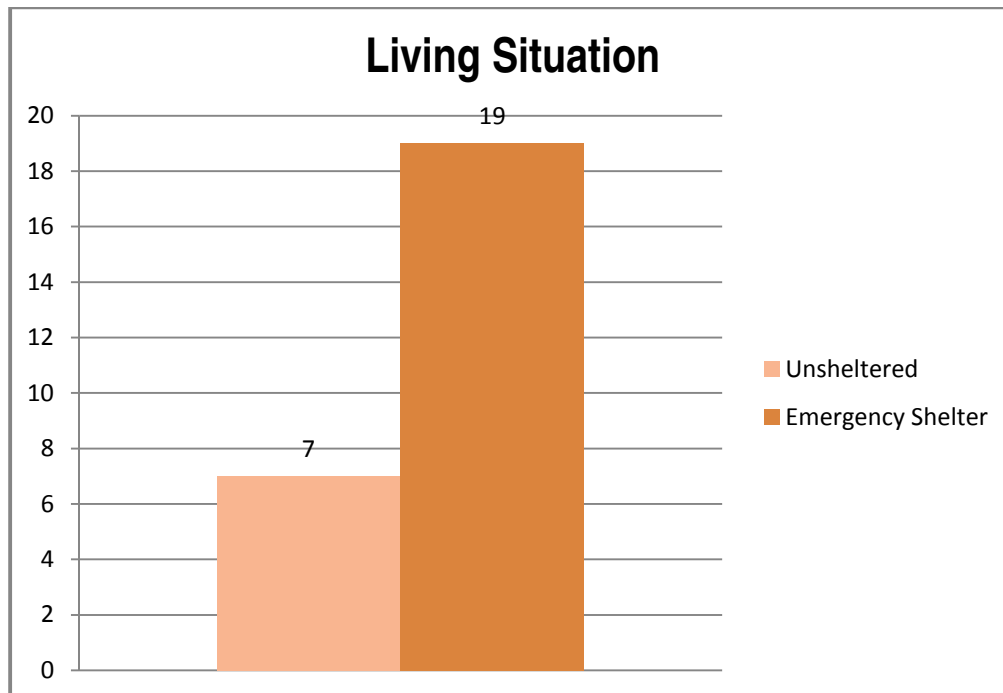
CHRONICALLY HOMELESS

On the night of January 25, 2012, there were 26 chronically homeless individuals counted in Passaic County equaling 7.9% of the total homeless population. The number of chronically homeless in Passaic County saw a large spike in 2010 but then saw an even larger decrease in 2011 (61.6%).

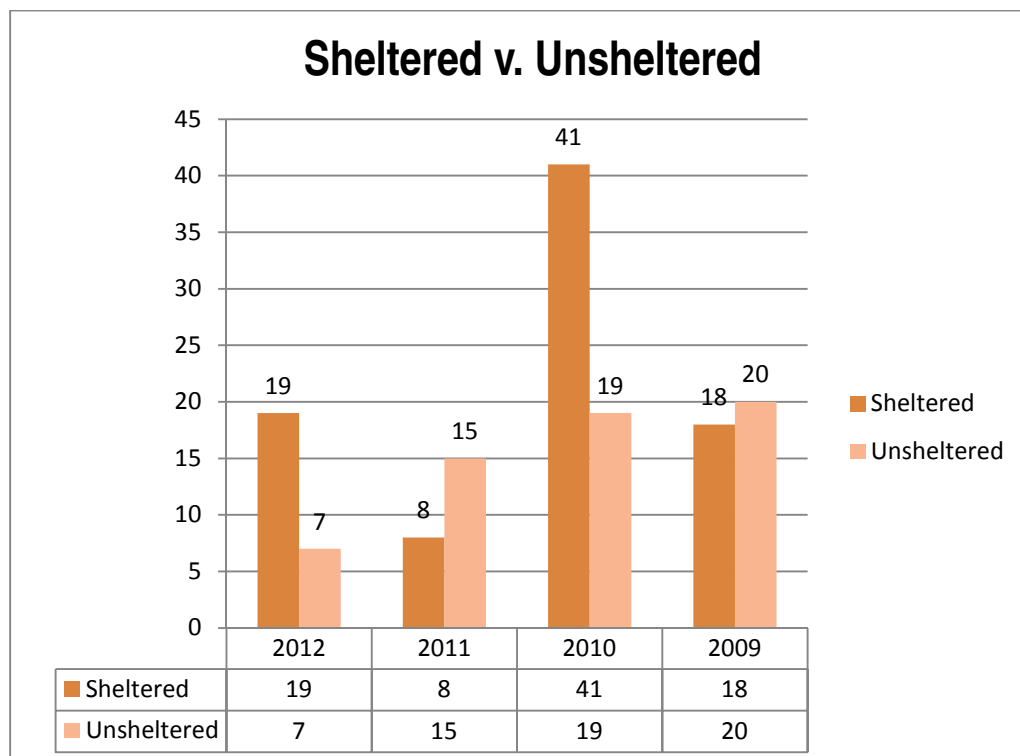


Living Situation

As defined, homeless living situations for the chronically homeless can only include those living on the street, in places not meant for human habitation or emergency shelter. The Living Situation chart is a breakdown of where the chronically homeless were residing on the night of the 2012 count. The largest percentage (73.1%) of the chronically homeless population in Passaic County was residing in emergency shelter on the night of the count.



Over the four (4) count years, the number of sheltered chronically homeless individuals in Passaic County has fluctuated however, since 2009 the number of unsheltered chronically homeless has been on the decline reaching its lowest numbers in the current count year.



Length of Homelessness

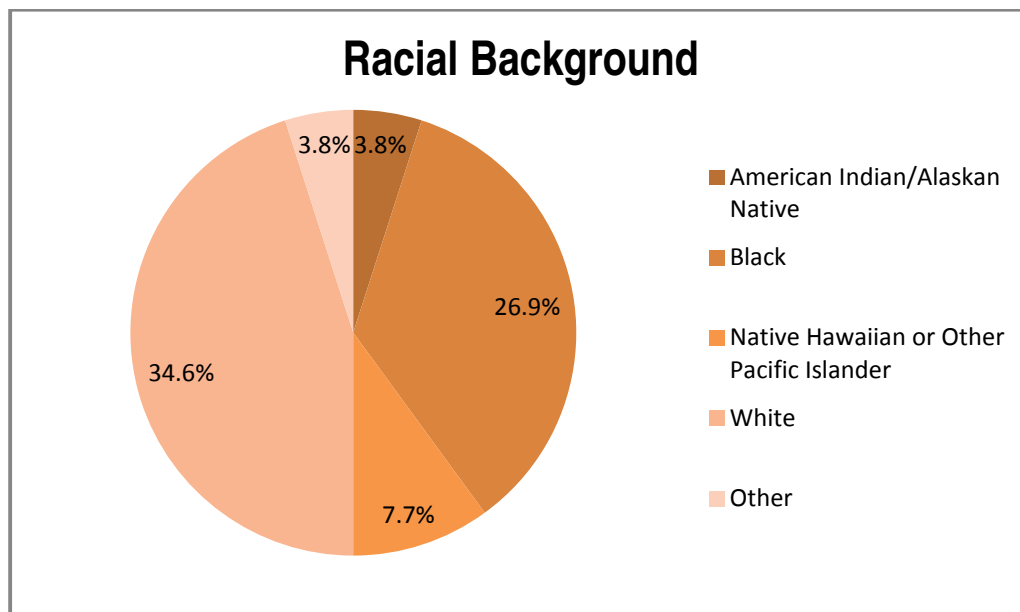
Of the total chronically homeless individuals in Passaic County, 80.8% (n= 21) reported they had been homeless for more than one year. Also, a total of 38.5% (n= 10) reported they had four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years.

| 2012 Length of Homelessness | # | % |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 8 days - 1 month | 1 | 3.8% |
| 1 month & 1 day - 3 months | 3 | 11.5% |
| 3 months & 1 day to 6 months | 1 | 3.8% |
| More than 1 year | 21 | 80.8% |

Demographics

In 2012, a total of 15 or 57.7% of the chronically homeless individual population was male and 11 or 42.3% was female.

As the Racial Background chart outlines, the largest percentage of the chronically homeless individuals identified themselves as White (34.6%) with the next largest percentage being those who identified themselves as Black (26.9%). The total percentage that defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino equaled 38.5%.

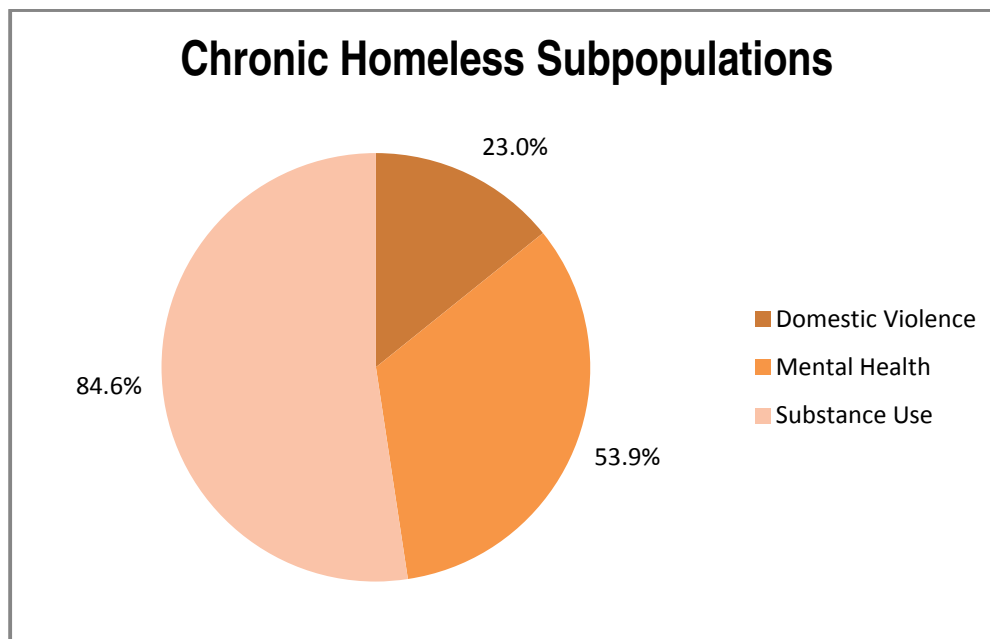


As the Age chart shows, on the night of the 2012 count in Passaic County, the largest percentage of chronically homeless individuals fell into the 50 to 59 year old age range (30.8%). This age group was closely followed by those between the ages of 30 and 39 years.

| 2012 Age | # | % |
|--------------|----------|--------------|
| 18-20 | 1 | 3.8% |
| 30-39 | 7 | 26.9% |
| 40-49 | 5 | 19.2% |
| 50-59 | 8 | 30.8% |
| 60-64 | 1 | 3.8% |
| 65+ | 1 | 3.8% |
| No response | 3 | 11.5% |

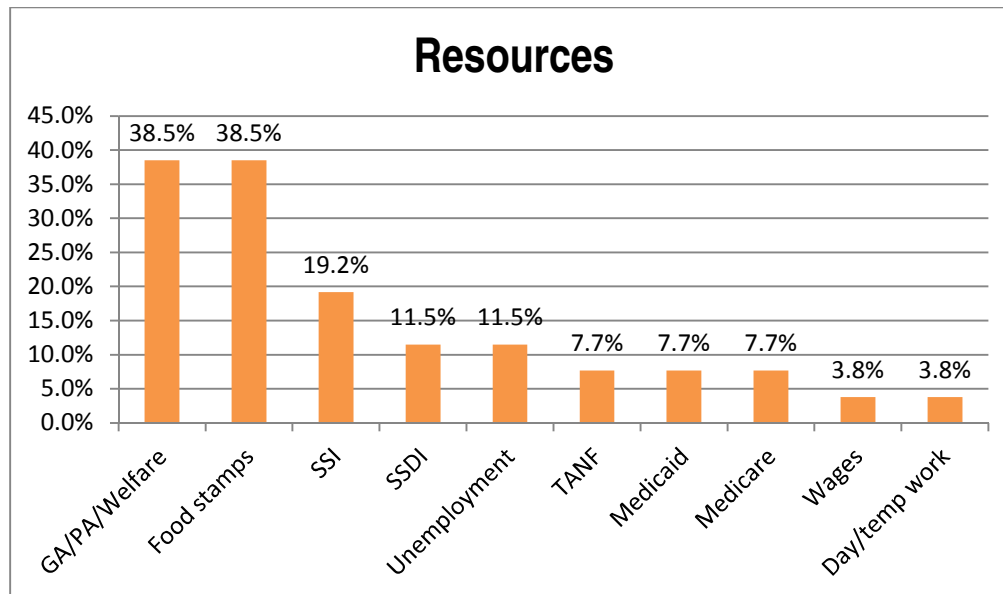
Chronic Homeless Subpopulations

The Chronic Homeless Subpopulations chart below outlines the breakdown of the chronic homeless individual subpopulations for the 2012 count. As shown in the chart, 84.6% of the chronic homeless individuals reported they had substance use issues and 53.9% reported having mental health issues.



Financial Resources

The three main sources of income reported by people who were chronically homeless in Passaic County on the night of the 2012 count were Welfare (38.5%), Food Stamps (38.5%) and SSI (19.2%). 7.7% of the chronically homeless population reported receiving no type of government benefit on the night of the count.



As reflected in the Income chart below, the largest percentage (53.8%) of chronically homeless individuals reported having income less than \$5,000.

| 2012 Yearly Income | # | % |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|
| No Income | 3 | 11.5% |
| \$1.00-\$4,999 | 14 | 53.8% |
| \$5,000- \$9,999 | 1 | 3.8% |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 1 | 3.8% |
| \$15,000- \$19,999 | 1 | 3.8% |
| No Response | 6 | 23.1% |

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The highest ranking factor that chronically homeless individual respondents stated contributed to their homelessness in Passaic County was substance abuse problems. Other top ranking factors included domestic violence and loss of a job or inability to find work.

| 2012 Contributing Factors to Homelessness | % |
|---|----------|
| Alcohol or drug abuse problems | 50.0% |
| Domestic violence | 34.6% |
| Lost job/cannot find work | 30.8% |
| Relationship/family breakup/death | 26.9% |
| Housing costs too high | 19.2% |
| Eviction or at risk of Eviction | 15.4% |
| Have work but wages are too low | 15.4% |
| Utility costs too high | 15.4% |
| Incarceration | 11.5% |
| Mental illness/emotional problems | 11.5% |
| Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure | 7.7% |
| Lost job due to lack of transportation | 7.7% |
| Medical problems/physical or developmental disability | 7.7% |
| Loss of child support | 3.8% |
| Natural disaster | 3.8% |

The types of services that respondents stated that they have received in the past three years or are currently needed are reflected in the chart below. In Passaic County, the top service received by the chronically homeless individual population was emergency shelter and the top service that was reported as needed was housing services.

| 2012 Service Needs | # | % |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| <i>Received</i> | | |
| Emergency shelter | 13 | 50.0% |
| Dental | 6 | 23.1% |
| Educational training | 6 | 23.1% |
| | | |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|-------|
| <i>Need</i> | | |
| Housing | 12 | 46.2% |
| Medical (routine healthcare) | 6 | 23.1% |
| Emergency food or meal assistance | 5 | 19.2% |

Discharge from Mainstream Institutions

As part of the 2012 survey, the respondents were asked if they had been discharged into homelessness from certain mainstream institutions within the past three years (since January 25, 2009). The discharge information is based on the chronically homeless individual population that responded to the survey and relies on self report.

As the chart shows the two institutions that had the highest numbers of respondents reporting they were discharged into homelessness were State Prison and City/County Jail.

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| Discharged Into Homelessness (Past Three Years) | | |
| <i>Corrections</i> | # | % |
| State Prison | 6 | 23.1% |
| City/County Jail | 6 | 23.1% |
| Juvenile Detention Center | 0 | 0.0% |
| | | |
| <i>Inpatient Care</i> | # | % |
| Hospitalized (Medical) | 2 | 7.7% |
| State Inpatient Mental Health | 1 | 3.8% |
| City/County Inpatient Mental Health | 0 | 0.0% |
| Substance Abuse Treatment | 0 | 0.0% |

Last Permanent Address

In the 2012 count, 88.5% (n=23) of the chronically homeless individual respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless. In looking at the surround states, 3.8% (n=1) last lived in New York.

The cities /towns most frequently cited by respondents as the last place they lived before becoming homeless are below (those with a rate of 5% or higher). The only town with a significant number was Paterson.

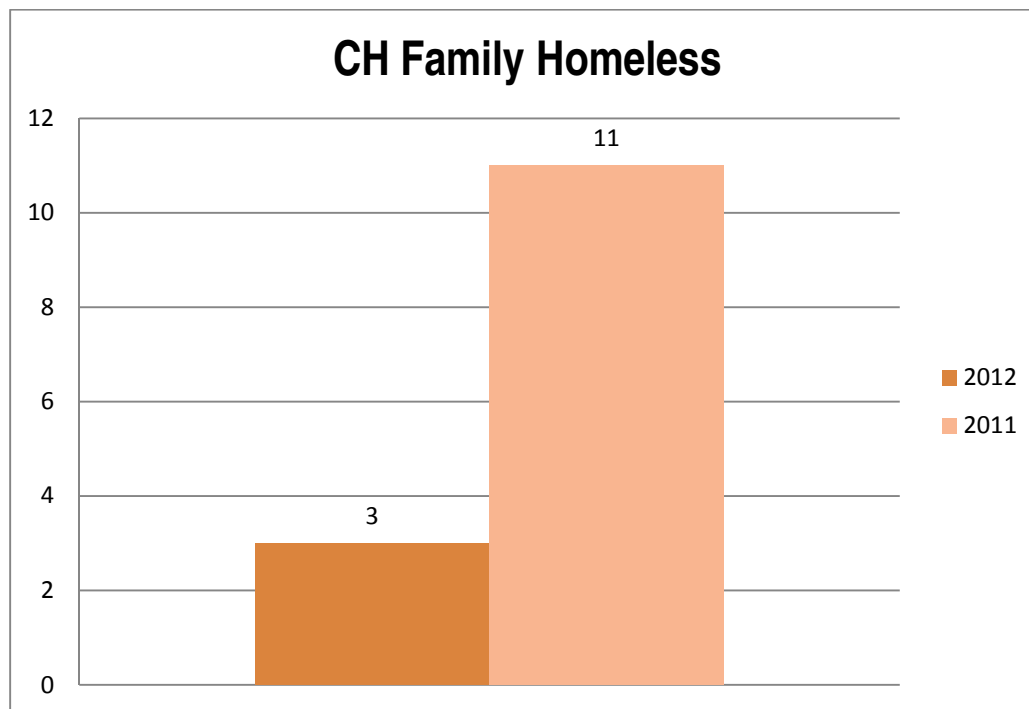
| Town | # | % |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| Paterson | 15 | 57.7% |
| Newark (Essex County) | 2 | 7.7% |
| Passaic | 2 | 7.7% |

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS FAMILIES

The 2011 count was the first year that HUD requested information on chronically homeless families as the definition of chronically homeless was changed with the 2010 NOFA. The information is based on responses by the head of household and there is no real comparable data to previous years.

In Passaic County, a total of three (3) families met the chronically homeless definition and could be considered a chronically homeless family. This is a decrease of 72.7% from 2011 as there were 11 families counted in that year.

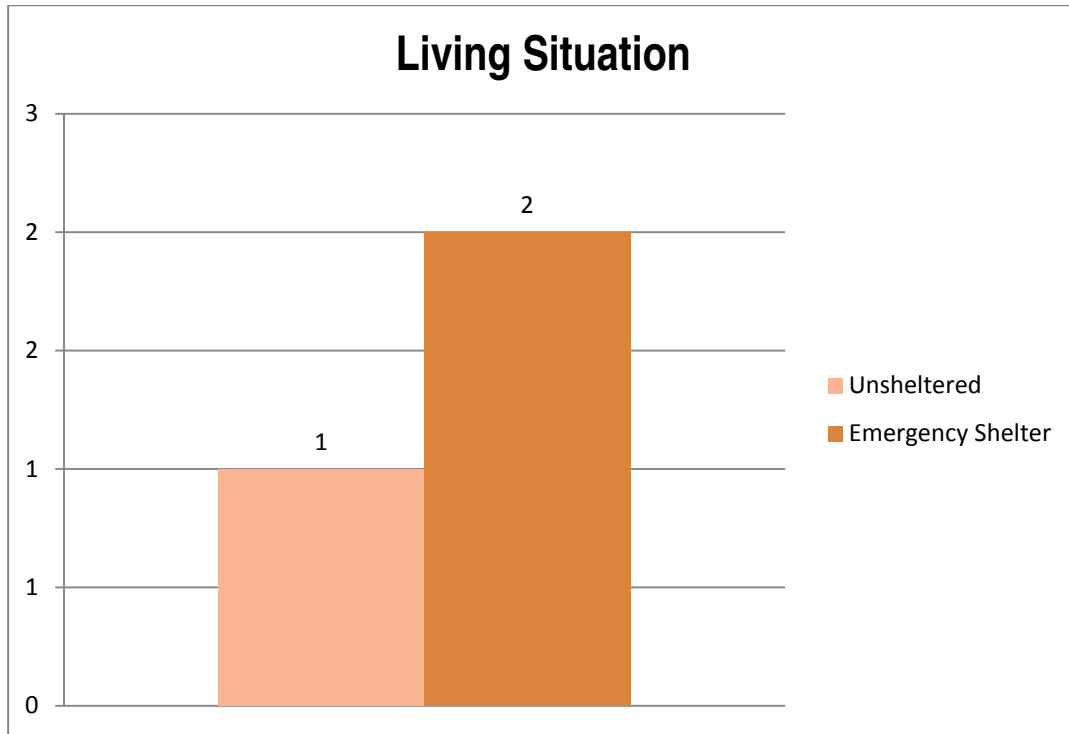
A total of three (3) chronically homeless families are only 0.9% of the total homeless population and 4.2% of the total family homeless population. These families had a total of 10 children with them on the night of the count. .



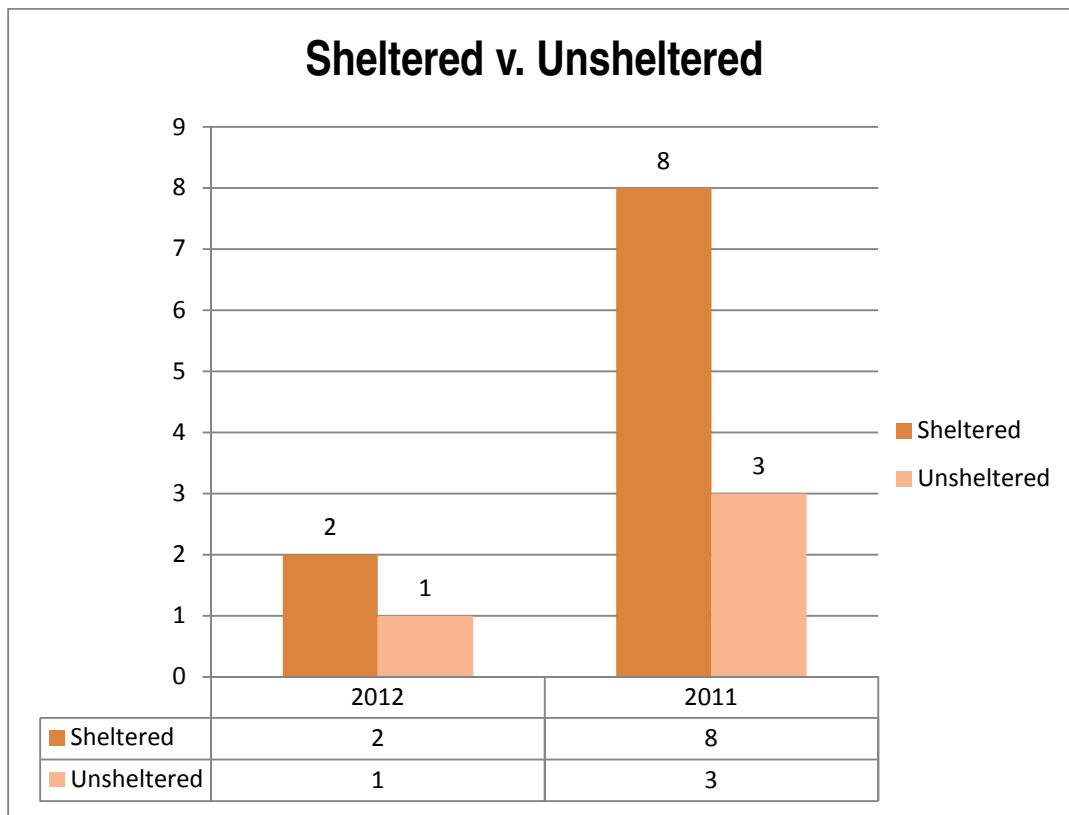
Adding the families to the individuals gives Passaic County a total chronically homeless population of 39 men, women and children on the night of the 2011 count.

Living Situation

The breakdown of living situation for chronically homeless families on the night of the count shows that only one (1) family was in an unsheltered situation. The remaining families were in sheltered situations in emergency shelter as represented in the Sheltered v. Unsheltered chart.



The number of unsheltered and sheltered homeless have declined proportionately with the decline of the total population.

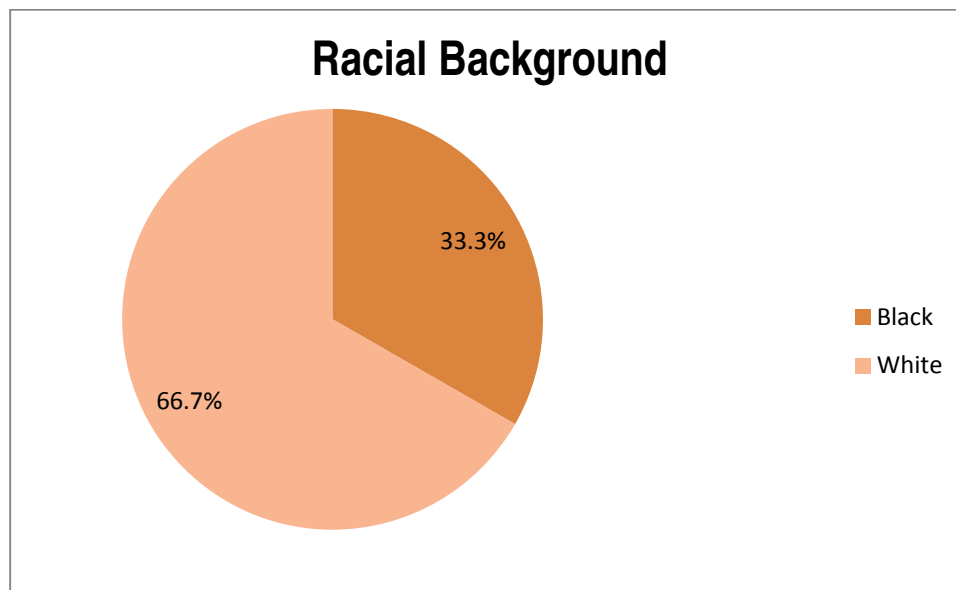


Length of Homelessness

Of the total chronically homeless families, 66.7% reported that they had been homeless for one (1) to three (3) months and 100% (n= 3) reported that they had been homeless four (4) times in the past three (3) years.

Demographics

In 2012, only one (1) or 33.3% of the chronically homeless families were a male headed household and (2) or 66.7% were female headed households. The Racial Background chart below outlines the racial breakdown of the chronically homeless families in Passaic County. The largest percentage (66.7%) defines themselves as White. Two (2) or 66.7% families defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

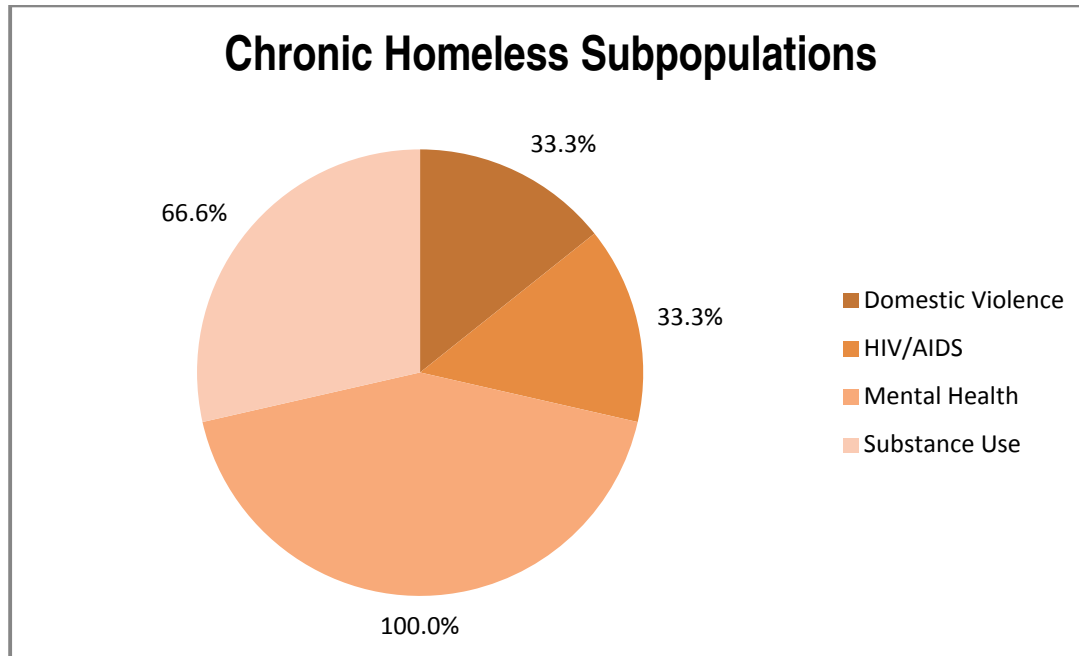


The largest age cohort (66.7%) in the 2012 count were heads of households between 30 and 39 years old as represented in the Age chart below. The remaining family had a head of household that fell between 40 and 49 years old.

| 2012 Age | # | % |
|----------|---|-------|
| 30-39 | 2 | 66.7% |
| 40-49 | 1 | 33.3% |

Chronic Homeless Family Subpopulations

In Passaic County, for the chronically homeless families all were a part of the HUD subpopulations with mental health issues as represented in Chronic Homeless Subpopulations chart. Veterans, domestic violence and HIV/AIDS are also represented.



Financial Resources and Income

The two main sources of income reported by homeless families in Passaic County on the night of the 2012 count were SSI and SSDI. All of the families reported receiving some type of government benefit on the night of the count. In looking at estimated yearly income, the three families were split among three different income ranges as represented in the Income chart below.

| 2012 Yearly Income | # | % |
|--------------------|---|-------|
| No Income | 0 | 0% |
| \$1.00-\$4,999 | 1 | 33.3% |
| \$5,000- \$9,999 | 1 | 33.3% |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 0 | 0.0% |
| \$15,000- \$19,999 | 1 | 33.3% |

Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The chart below includes the top five factors, as reported by respondents in Passaic County, which led their family to become homeless. The main factor reported was domestic violence. The remaining factors include a mix of both economic and personal issues including substance abuse problems and eviction.

| Contributing Factors to Homelessness | % |
|---|----------|
| Domestic violence | 66.7% |
| Alcohol or drug abuse problems | 33.3% |
| Eviction or at risk of Eviction | 33.3% |
| Housing costs too high | 33.3% |
| Medical problems/physical or developmental disability | 33.3% |

When chronically homeless families were asked what their top needs were on the night of the count the highest need was housing.