



# New Jersey Point in Time Count of the Homeless

January 30, 2013

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**On the night of Wednesday, January 30, 2013, there were 11,818 homeless men, women and children counted across the State of New Jersey.**

On Wednesday, January 30, 2013, 21 counties that represent a total of 19 Continuum of Care (CoC) jurisdictions in New Jersey conducted the 2013 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 to be used to develop effective plans to address and end homelessness.

### **2013 Point in Time Count**

As part of its CoC application for homelessness funding, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires that jurisdictions across the nation conduct a statistically reliable and unduplicated count of the homeless over the course of one day in the last 10 days in January. As of 2012, CoCs are required to conduct an annual count of homeless persons who are sheltered (i.e. persons in emergency shelter, transitional housing, and Safe Haven programs) and a full sheltered and unsheltered count bi-annually. The 2013 count was a required full HUD count year.

The HUD definition of homeless establishes 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.
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.

Per Section 427(b) (3) of the McKinney Vento Act as amended by the HEARTH Act, CoCs count the same populations and subpopulations on the PITC as they have in the past. For the 2013 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 2013 has been in use since 2008, with changes made over time to ensure that all the required HUD populations and subpopulations are being captured as accurately as possible. The base of the survey has remained unchanged in order to validly compare current and past data.

The survey also includes expanded information on services needed by those who are homeless, contributing factors to homelessness 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 as part of this report.

### **2013 Point in Time Count Report**

The report is based on respondent data and data that is directly entered by homeless agencies from client information and case files. The survey data is based on all adult respondents<sup>1</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; due to 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 two full HUD count years (2011 and 2009). While New Jersey has completed “full” counts on a yearly basis, the comprehensiveness of the count and CoCs electing to participate in a full count is influenced by whether it is a HUD full 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>2</sup> and transitional housing with 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 gauge on the current accuracy of the HMIS compared to individuals counted in the PITC.

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<sup>1</sup> Head of households 18 years of age and older.

<sup>2</sup> Emergency shelter in this comparison does not include domestic violence shelters, youth shelters or Safe Havens as per the rest of the report. This does not include Hotel/Motel placement which is utilized as emergency shelter in some communities.



## 2013 Key Findings

### Homeless

- There were 11,818 homeless men, women and children counted across the state of New Jersey as part of the 2013 PITC.
- The estimated number of men, women and children that are homeless over the course of the year in the State of New Jersey is 25,612.<sup>3</sup>
- There were 8,002 adults counted as homeless on the night of January 30, 2013. Of those adults, 1,271 (15.8%) were unsheltered and 6,731 (84.1%) were sheltered. The largest percentage of the homeless population was living in emergency shelter<sup>4</sup> on the night of the count (40.6%).
- A total of 3,816 children under the age of 18 were homeless on the night of the count. Of the 3,816 children, 2,211 (57.9%) were six years or younger, and 1,065 (27.9%) were between the ages of seven and seventeen.
- The County of Essex had the highest percentage of homeless in New Jersey with 14.7% of the total homeless population.
- The largest percentage of homeless had been homeless for more than one year (30.5%). 23.0% of the total homeless population reported having at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years (since January 30, 2010).
- The largest percentage of the homeless defines their race as Black (46.0%), and the largest age cohort of the homeless was 40 to 49 years old (22.4%).
- The largest HUD homeless subpopulation in the 2013 count was people who are homeless with mental health issues (33.2%).
- The top reported financial resources for the homeless population on the night of the count included Food Stamps, Medicaid, and Welfare. The largest percentage of homeless respondents had an estimated yearly income of \$5,000 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 12.3%<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Based the statistical formula developed in the publication "Estimating the Need" by CSH.

<sup>4</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 1,988 families reported being homeless on the night of January 30, 2013. Of those families, 77 (3.8%) were unsheltered on the night of the count with a total of 146 children.
- The largest percentage of homeless families was living in Transitional Housing on the night of the count (37.5%).
- The County of Union had the highest percentage of homeless families in NJ with 18.7% of the statewide total.
- The largest percentage of homeless families counted had been homeless from three (3) to six (6) months (27.8%).
- The majority of the homeless families had a head of household that was female (79.6%), and the largest percentage defined their race as Black (52.0%). The largest age cohort of head of household was 30 to 39 years of age (27.8%).
- The largest subpopulation of homeless families was those that had a head of household with a mental health issue (24.5%). The second largest subpopulation was those families experiencing domestic violence (19.2%).
- Eviction and housing costs being too expensive were the top reported contributing factors that led to family homelessness.

## Chronically Homeless Individuals

- A total of 1,004 adults met the HUD definition of “chronically homeless” when counted on January 30, 2013. Chronically homeless individuals made up approximately 12.5% of the total homeless population for New Jersey in 2013.
- The number of unsheltered chronically homeless totaled 364 (36.2%) 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 18.9% of the statewide total.
- The largest percentage of chronically homeless individuals defined themselves as Black (45.9%) and the largest age cohort of chronically homeless individuals was 50 to 59 years of age (30.6%).

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<sup>5</sup> This percentage is based on respondent data and only takes into account the number of the homeless that reported in the survey. **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 (87.4%).
- The largest percentage of chronically homeless individual respondents had an estimated yearly income of \$5,000 or less.
- Almost half of the chronically homeless individual population (49.9%) stated that substance abuse issues were the top factor leading to homelessness. The second ranking factor was mental illness at 40.3%.
- In the last three years, 27.4% of the chronically homeless reported being discharged into homelessness from City or County jail, and 23.3% reported being discharged into homelessness from a medical hospital.

### **Chronically Homeless Families**

- A total of 78 families statewide met the chronically homeless family definition on the night of the 2013 count. The percentage of chronically homeless families was 0.9% of the total homeless population.
- Chronically homeless individuals and chronically homeless families together totaled 1082 households with families equaling 7.2% of the chronically homeless population.
- A total of 11 chronically homeless families with 16 children were unsheltered on the night of the 2013 count.
- Burlington County had the highest number of chronically homeless families, with a total of 15 families or 19.2% of the statewide total.
- The majority of the chronically homeless families had a head of household that was female (84.6%) and 43.6% of the families defined their race as White. The largest age cohort was 30 to 39 years of age (42.3%).
- A total of 96.2% of the families had a head of household who reported having a mental health issue.
- Domestic violence and mental illness were reported as the top factors contributing to the family's homelessness.

### **Other Respondents**

- A total of 11,669 surveys were completed across New Jersey as part of the 2013 PITC. A total of 3,001 (25.7%) surveys were collected from respondents that did not meet HUD's homeless definition (Other

Respondents)<sup>6</sup>. This equaled an additional 4,611 men, women and children that were counted on the night of January 30, 2013.

- On the night of the count, 41.3% reported living in permanent housing and 33.0% reported living temporarily with friends or family.
- The largest percentage of Other Respondents defined their race as Black (40.9%) and the largest age cohort was 40 to 49 years old (22.3%).
- The majority of Other Respondents had a yearly income of \$10,000 or less with 21.2% reporting 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.

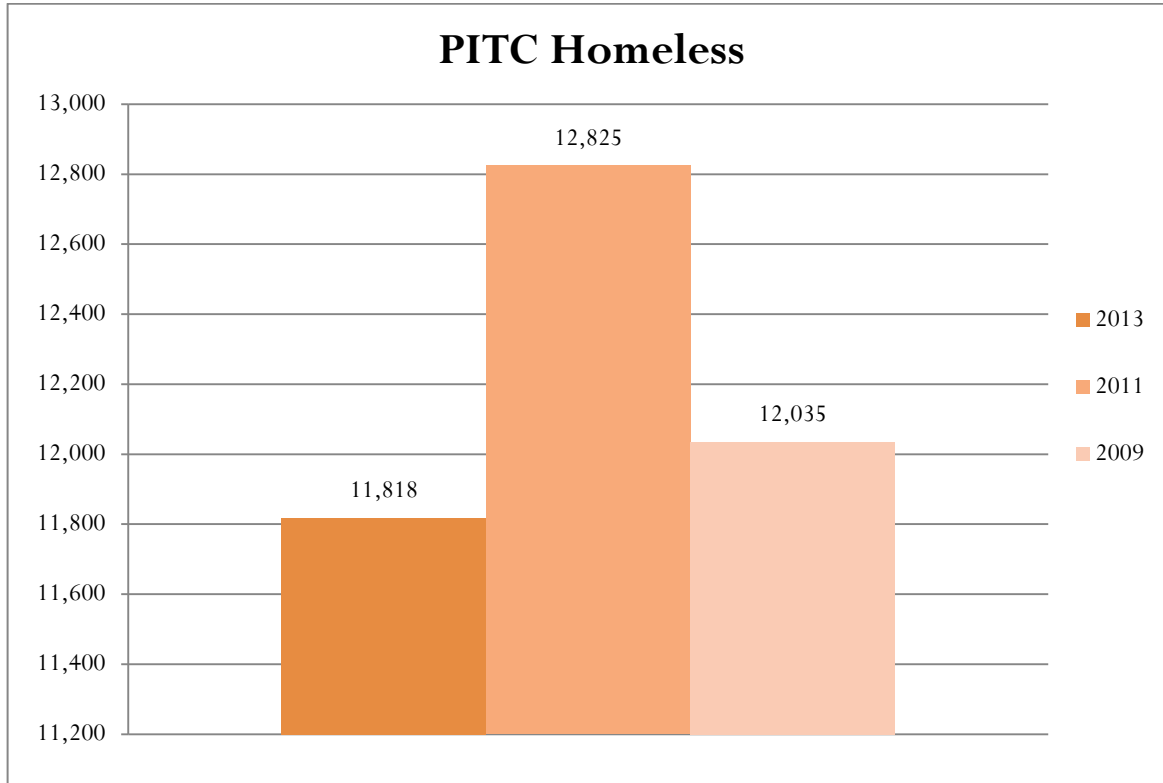
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<sup>6</sup> This number includes respondents that reported they were living in non-HUD homeless situation including permanent housing, temporarily living with friends or family, paying for themselves in a hotel/motel, in a psychiatric hospital, in farm labor housing, in a substance abuse facility and others outlined by the survey.

## 2013 STATEWIDE POINT IN TIME COUNT OF THE HOMELESS

### HOMELESS

On January 30, 2013, there were 11,818 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.

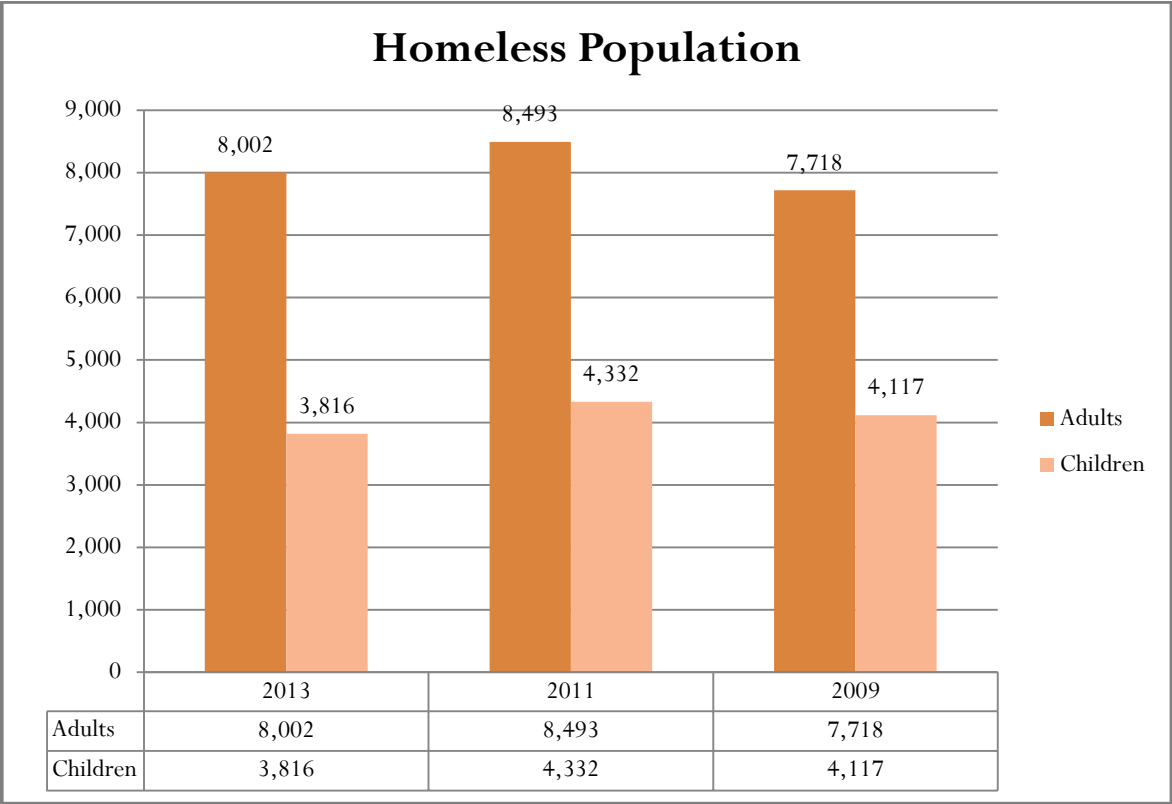


In looking at the past three full HUD count years, the total number of homeless has fluctuated, reaching its lowest level in the current count year. From 2011, there was an overall decline of 8.5%. The breakdown of statewide homeless adults and children for 2013 is shown in the chart below:

| <b>2013 Homeless Breakdown</b>     |               |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Respondents (Adults)               | 8,002         |
| Family Members (Children)          | 3,816         |
| <b>Total All Surveyed Homeless</b> | <b>11,818</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, 25,612 adults and children are homeless in the State of New Jersey.*<sup>7</sup>

The breakdown of homeless adults and children is shown below. As the chart shows, since 2009, the number of homeless adults and children has fluctuated only slightly over the three full HUD count years with the highest numbers for both being seen in 2011.



<sup>7</sup> Based on the sum of all 21 counties' estimated need.

### Homeless by County/Continuum of Care Jurisdiction

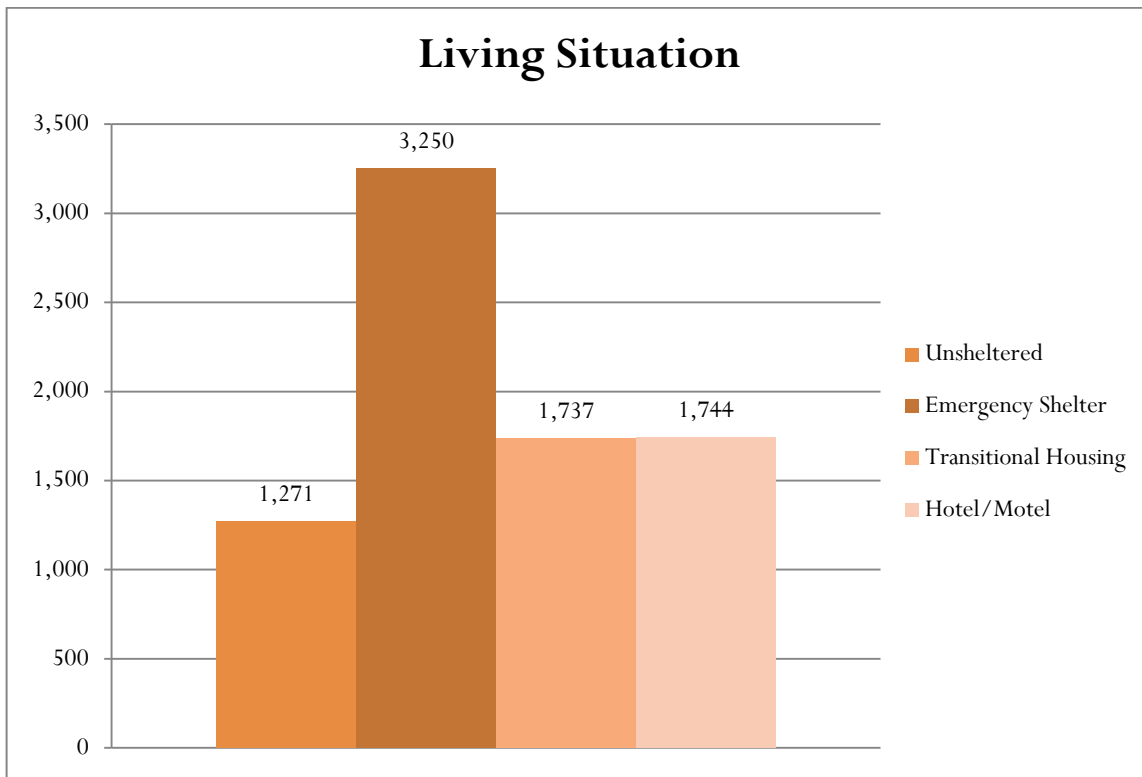
All 21 Counties had homeless persons residing in their jurisdiction on the night of January 30, 2013. Essex County had the highest percentage of homeless adults, with 14.7% of the statewide total, while Salem had the lowest, with less than one percent (0.4%) of the statewide total as shown in the chart below.

| Rank | County     | #    | %    |
|------|------------|------|------|
| 1    | Essex      | 1180 | 14.7 |
| 2    | Union      | 906  | 11.3 |
| 3    | Hudson     | 749  | 9.4  |
| 4    | Middlesex  | 635  | 7.9  |
| 5    | Atlantic   | 574  | 7.2  |
| 6    | Monmouth   | 564  | 7.0  |
| 7    | Ocean      | 465  | 5.8  |
| 8    | Mercer     | 454  | 5.7  |
| 9    | Burlington | 425  | 5.3  |
| 10   | Camden     | 417  | 5.2  |
| 11   | Bergen     | 259  | 3.2  |
| 12   | Morris     | 258  | 3.2  |
| 13   | Passaic    | 255  | 3.2  |
| 14   | Cape May   | 186  | 2.3  |
| 15   | Somerset   | 185  | 2.3  |
| 16   | Gloucester | 134  | 1.7  |
| 17   | Cumberland | 107  | 1.3  |
| 18   | Warren     | 83   | 1.0  |
| 19   | Hunterdon  | 78   | 1.0  |
| 20   | Sussex     | 48   | 0.6  |
| 21   | Salem      | 32   | 0.4  |

### Living Situation

In the 2013 PITC, 1,271 (15.8%) of the homeless respondents were unsheltered on the night of the count. The remaining 6,731 or 84.1% 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.

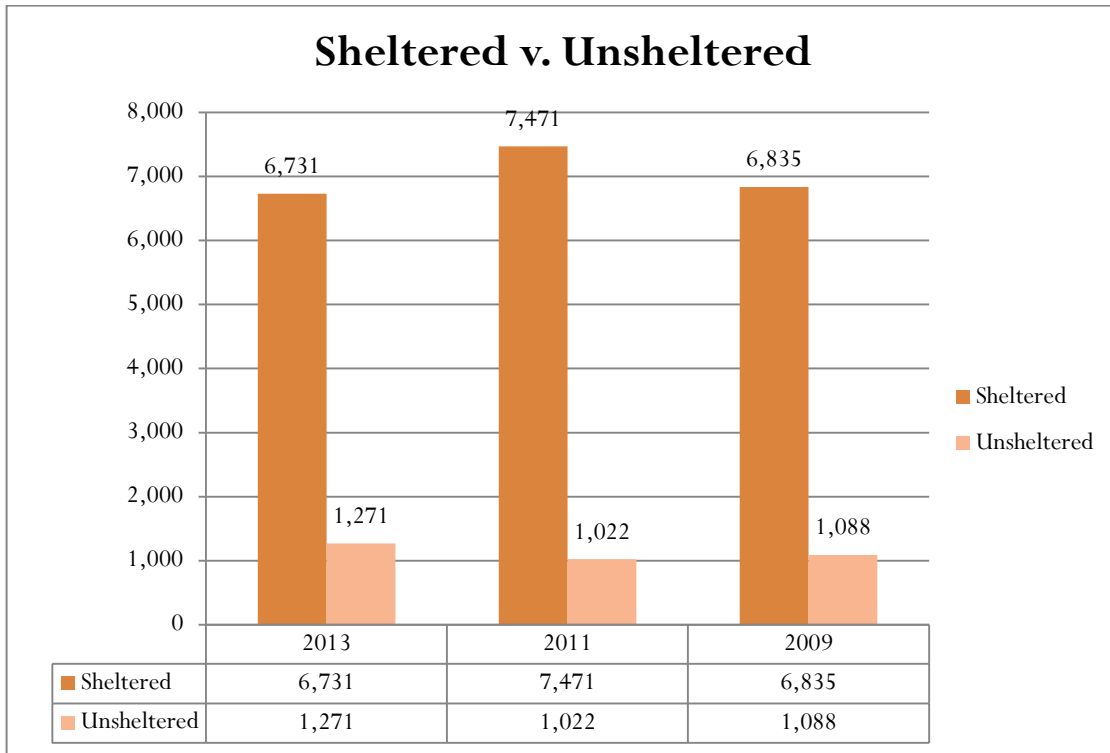
The largest percentage of the sheltered homeless reported staying in emergency shelter<sup>8</sup>. This percentage of the homeless population equaled 40.6% (n=3,250). The remainder was almost equally split between transitional and hotel/motel placements (n=1,737 and n=1,744 respectively) as represented in the Living Situation chart below.



<sup>8</sup> Emergency Shelter includes Domestic Violence, Youth shelters and Safe Havens.



The Sheltered v. Unsheltered chart below highlights the changes over the past three full HUD count years. The number of sheltered homeless has fluctuated slightly since 2009 however the number of unsheltered homeless has risen with an increase between 2011 and 2013 of 19.5%.



Below is a chart that represents the percentage of sheltered and unsheltered as a percentage of the total number of homeless for the State of New Jersey. The number of sheltered homeless as a percentage of the total has only fluctuated slightly over the past three full HUD count years. Conversely, the number of unsheltered homeless has differed and even though the number of total homeless declined from 2011 to 2013, the number of unsheltered homeless as a percentage of the total homeless population increased by 3.7%.

| <b>% of Total Homeless</b> | <b>2013</b> | <b>2011</b> | <b>2009</b> |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Sheltered</b>           | 84.2%       | 87.9%       | 86.2%       |
| <b>Unsheltered</b>         | 15.8%       | 12.1%       | 13.8%       |

**Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)**

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

Statewide, there were a total of 3,704 adults in emergency shelter in the HMIS system on the night of the count and a total of 1,701 in transitional housing (State HMIS plus Bergen and Middlesex Counties’ HMIS). These numbers are slightly lower than was recorded as part of the actual PITC in 2013. On the night of the count, 3,922 respondents stated that they would be in emergency shelter and 1,731 reported they would be residing in transitional housing on that night.

Even though this report is comparing the past three full HUD count years, 2012 was the first year that the report covered data that was in the HMIS system on the night of the count. Within just one year, there is a significant improvement of the disparity seen between the count numbers and the HMIS numbers for the night of the point in time count as reflected in the chart below. The percentage represents percent difference between the two system counts.

| 2012      |       |       |      | 2013      |       |       |     |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|-----------|-------|-------|-----|
|           | HMIS  | PITC  | %    |           | HMIS  | PITC  | %   |
| <b>ES</b> | 2,649 | 3,096 | 14.4 | <b>ES</b> | 3,704 | 3,922 | 5.5 |
| <b>TH</b> | 1,271 | 1,912 | 33.5 | <b>TH</b> | 1,701 | 1,737 | 2.1 |

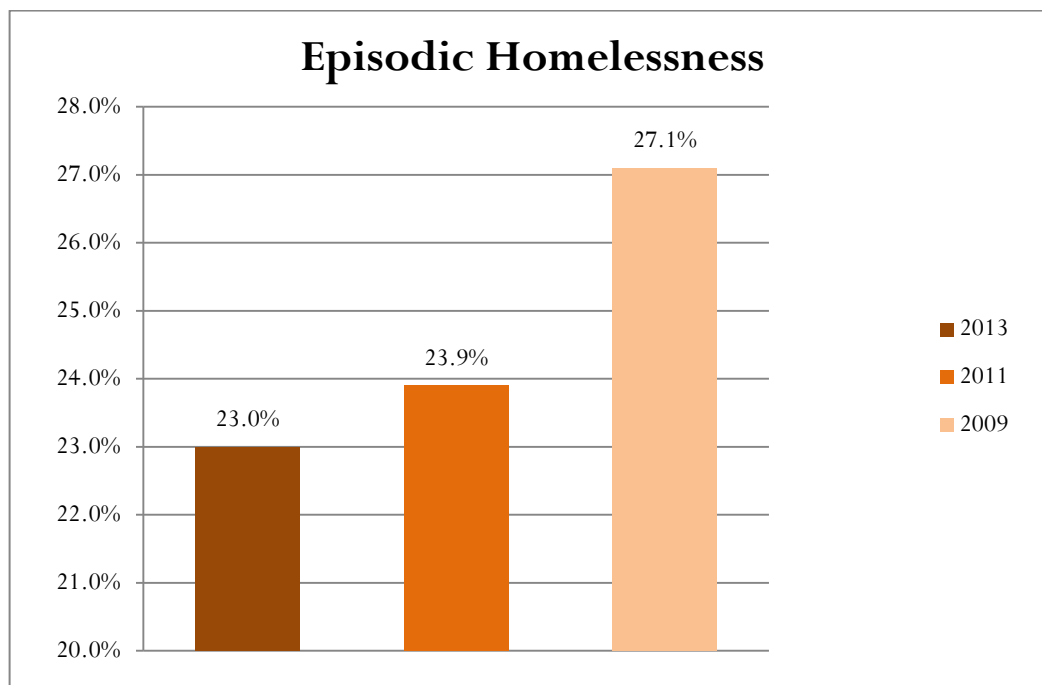
For HMIS to be used to conduct PITCs, the data is required to be in “real time” and there must be a high level of data quality to ensure the sheltered homeless population is being captured in the HMIS system for the count. This is something that the State and each of the HMIS systems within should strive for as a sheltered count of the homeless is required by HUD on a yearly basis. Having an effective HMIS can only aid in providing that necessary information.

### Length and Episodes

In the 2013 PITC, the largest percentage of those who were homeless on the night of the count had been homeless for more than one year (n=2,438; 30.5%). Those who had been homeless three to six months were the next largest group at 21.9% (n=1,751), followed by those homeless between six and 12 months (n=1,390; 17.4%). Among those who were homeless less than a year, 22.2% (n=1,773) stated that they had been homeless at least one other time within the past twelve months.

| 2013 Length of Homelessness   | #           | %           |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 day - 1 week                | 362         | 4.5         |
| 8 days - 1 month              | 770         | 9.6         |
| 1 month & 1 day - 3 months    | 1009        | 12.6        |
| 3 months & 1 day to 6 months  | 1751        | 21.9        |
| 6 months & 1 day to 12 months | 1390        | 17.4        |
| <b>More than 1 year</b>       | <b>2438</b> | <b>30.5</b> |
| No response                   | 282         | 3.5         |

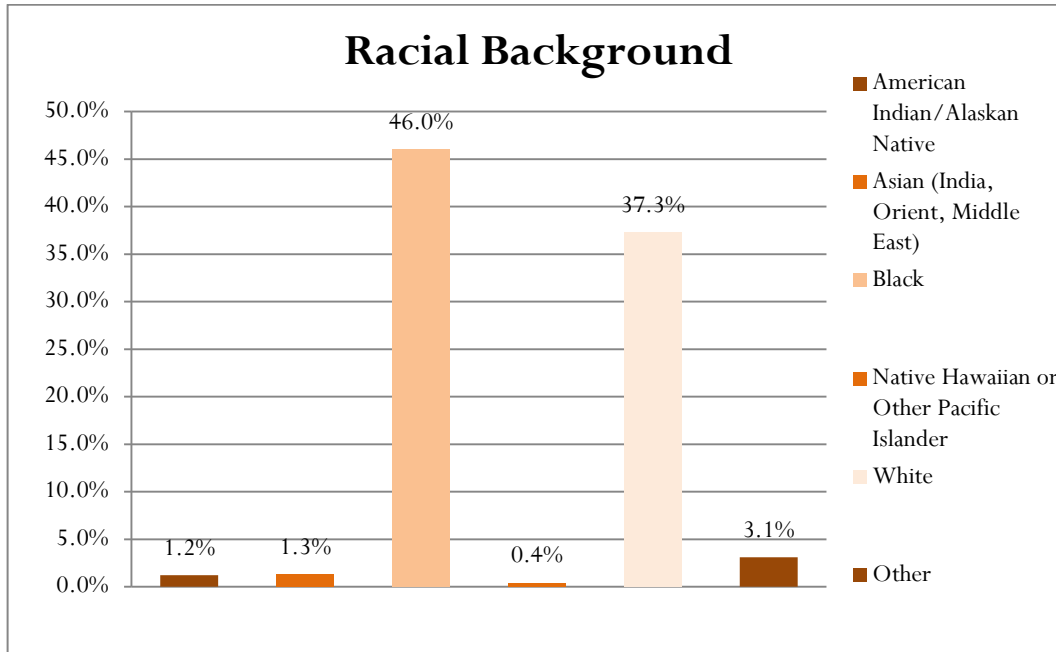
The percentage of homeless that reported having at least four episodes of homelessness over three years (since January 30, 2010) has been on the decline since the 2009 count, reaching its lowest level of 23.0% (n=1,844) in 2013 as represented in the chart below.



## Demographics

In 2013, a total of 4,338 (54.2%) of the homeless respondents were male, 3,340 (41.7%) were female, and 32 (0.4%) identified as transgender.

The Racial Background chart below outlines the racial breakdown of homeless persons in 2013. The largest percentage identified their race as Black at 46.0% (n=3,680) followed by White (n=2,984; 37.3%) with the remainder totaling 6.0% combined. Moreover, 16.9% (n=1,355) define their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.



In the 2013 count, the largest portion of the homeless fell within the 40 to 49 year old age range, totaling 22.4%. The next largest cohort was those between 50 and 59 years of age (20.4%). However, a majority of the total population is clustered between the ages of 30 to 59 as shown in the chart below. This has been the consistent trend over the past three full HUD count years.

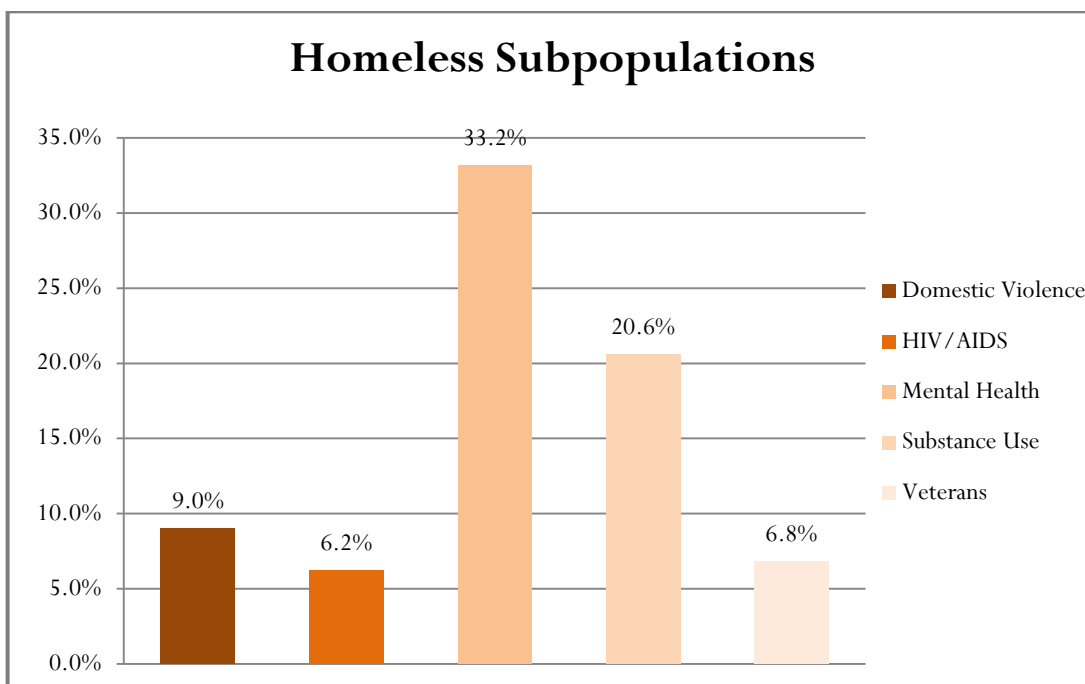
| 2013 Age     | #           | %           |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Under 18     | 31          | 0.4         |
| 18-20        | 556         | 6.9         |
| 21-24        | 520         | 6.5         |
| 25-29        | 817         | 10.2        |
| 30-39        | 1394        | 17.4        |
| <b>40-49</b> | <b>1792</b> | <b>22.4</b> |
| 50-59        | 1664        | 20.8        |
| 60-64        | 328         | 4.1         |
| 65+          | 142         | 1.8         |

## 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.

The Homeless Subpopulations chart below outlines the breakdown of the HUD homeless subpopulations in the 2013 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 the homeless was those with a mental illness equaling 33.2% of the total homeless population. The second largest subpopulation was those with substance use issues (20.6%). The other HUD subpopulations each accounted for 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 US Veterans Administration reports nationally. Also, the numbers of those veterans and of those who received and/or needed veterans' services are different, oftentimes due to discharge status. In 2013, a total of 543 (6.8%) of the homeless population responded that they were veterans. However, only 193 (2.4%) of the respondents reported receiving veterans services in the past three years. Almost the same amount (n=192, 2.3%) reported that they were in of need of VA services within that same timeframe.

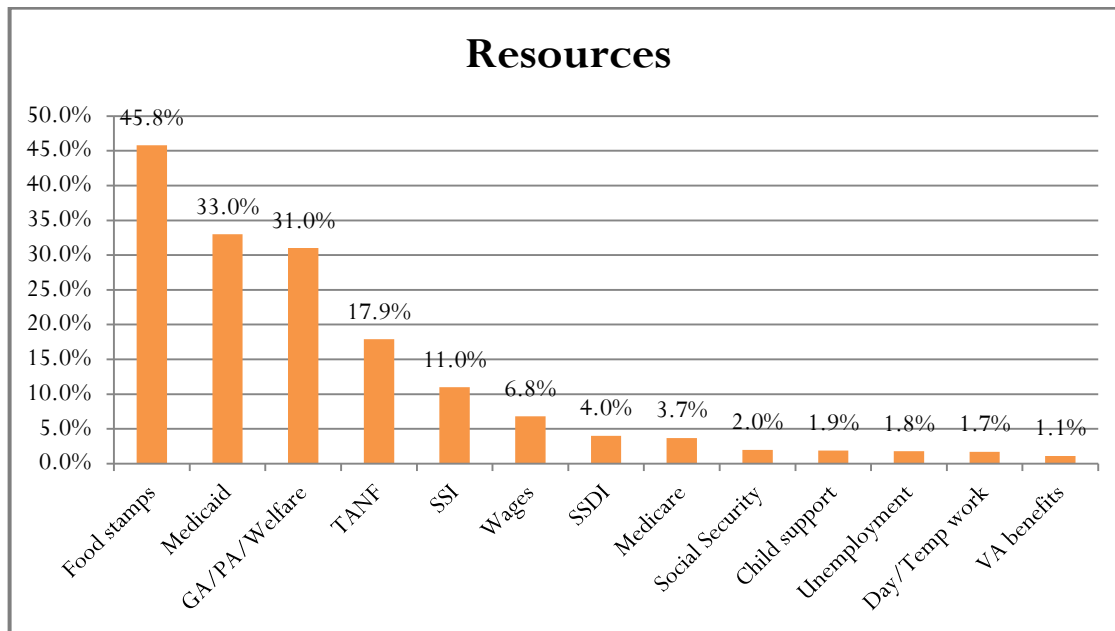
### Service Needs

As in previous count years, questions were asked of other service needs. The Service chart below details 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 emergency food.

| 2013 Services         | #    | %    |
|-----------------------|------|------|
| <b>Received</b>       |      |      |
| Emergency Shelter     | 4252 | 53.1 |
| Emergency Food        | 3195 | 39.9 |
| Housing               | 1963 | 24.5 |
| <b>Need</b>           |      |      |
| Housing               | 4330 | 54.1 |
| Employment Assistance | 2073 | 25.9 |
| Emergency Food        | 1547 | 19.3 |

### Financial Resources

The 2013 survey asked respondents about types of income/financial resources they were currently receiving. As the chart below shows, the three main sources of income reported on the night of the count were food stamps (n=3,663; 45.8%), Medicaid (n=2,638; 33.0%) and General Assistance/Public Assistance/Welfare (n=2,479; 31.0%). These resources have consistently been the top three resources for the homeless over the past three full HUD count years.<sup>9</sup>



<sup>9</sup> Percent based on total homeless, count is not unduplicated.

Homeless respondents were also asked to report a current income that provided the base for a potential estimated yearly income. The largest percent of respondents reported an income that equaled an estimated yearly income of \$5,000 or less with 80% of the homeless population making less than \$10,000 per year, including those that stated they had no income on the night of the count.

| <b>2013 Year Income</b> | <b>#</b>    | <b>%</b>    |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| No Income               | 1905        | 23.8        |
| <b>\$1.00-\$4,999</b>   | <b>3237</b> | <b>40.5</b> |
| \$5,000- \$9,999        | 1257        | 15.7        |
| \$10,000-\$14,999       | 402         | 5.0         |
| \$15,000- \$19,999      | 171         | 2.1         |
| \$20,000-\$24,999       | 86          | 1.1         |
| \$25,000- \$29,999      | 32          | 0.4         |
| \$30,000- \$34,999      | 26          | 0.3         |
| \$35,000- \$39,000      | 22          | 0.2         |
| \$40,000- \$44,999      | 13          | 0.2         |
| \$45,000- \$49,999      | 13          | 0.2         |
| \$50,000+               | 64          | 0.9         |

### **Contributing Factors**

The survey included a question on what factors the respondents felt led to their homelessness. As the chart below shows, the most frequently cited factor was the loss of a job and inability to find work. Housing costs, relationship breakdown and eviction were also top factors in the 2013 count. Although not seen as a significant contributing factor as part of the statewide count, due to Hurricane Sandy, natural disaster is higher this year than in any past count years. There were several counties that saw natural disaster as a top contributing factor to homelessness in 2013 and are reflected in the individual county reports.

| <b>2013 Contributing Factors to Homelessness</b>      | <b>%</b> |
|---|----------|
| Lost job/can't find work                              | 31.7     |
| Housing costs are too high                            | 24.0     |
| Relationship/family breakup or death                  | 23.4     |
| Eviction or at risk of Eviction                       | 23.0     |
| Alcohol or drug abuse problems                        | 20.8     |
| Mental illness/emotional problems                     | 16.3     |
| Medical problems/physical or developmental disability | 15.0     |
| Incarceration   | 10.9     |
| Domestic violence                                     | 10.0     |

| <b>2013 Contributing Factors to Homelessness</b> | <b>%</b> |
|--|----------|
| Have work but wages are too low                  | 9.9      |
| Utility costs are too high                       | 9.9      |
| Natural disaster                                 | 9.0      |
| Lost job due to lack of transportation           | 7.2      |
| Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure            | 2.0      |
| House condemned                                  | 1.8      |
| Loss of child support                            | 1.6      |

### **Discharge from Mainstream Institutions**

Over the past several full HUD count years, the survey included questions on stays in mainstream institutions and discharge from those institutions. The chart below outlines the number of homeless people in the past three years (since January 30, 2010), who reported that they were discharged from a mainstream institution into homelessness.<sup>10</sup> The system that had the highest rate of discharging into homelessness was City or County correctional institutions at 12.3%. The next highest percentage was medical hospitals (9.1%), according to homeless respondents.

| <b>Discharged Into Homelessness<br/>(Past Three Years)</b> |          |          |
|--|----------|----------|
| <i>Corrections</i>   | <b>#</b> | <b>%</b> |
| State Prison   | 547      | 6.8      |
| City/County Jail   | 985      | 12.3     |
| Juvenile Detention Center                                  | 42       | 0.5      |
| <i>Inpatient Care</i>                                      | <b>#</b> | <b>%</b> |
| Hospitalized (Medical)                                     | 726      | 9.1      |
| State Inpatient Mental Health                              | 153      | 1.9      |
| City/County Inpatient Mental Health                        | 198      | 2.5      |
| Substance Abuse Treatment                                  | 176      | 2.2      |

### **Last Permanent Address**

In the 2013 count, 92.6% (n=7,414) of respondents resided in New Jersey before becoming homeless, while 0.08% (n=7) last lived in Delaware, 1.1% (n=91) last lived in New York, and 0.9% (n=77) last lived in Pennsylvania. The towns within New Jersey that had the most significant number (3% or higher) reporting last

<sup>10</sup> These numbers are based on respondent data and only take into account the number of the homeless that completed the 2013 survey. Numbers are not unduplicated.



permanent address before becoming homeless are shown below. As the chart shows, the largest percentage resided in the City of Newark before becoming homeless.

| <b>Town</b>   | <b>%</b> |
|---------------|----------|
| Newark        | 10.3     |
| Elizabeth     | 7.8      |
| Jersey City   | 5.7      |
| Trenton       | 4.3      |
| Atlantic City | 3.3      |
| Camden        | 3.0      |

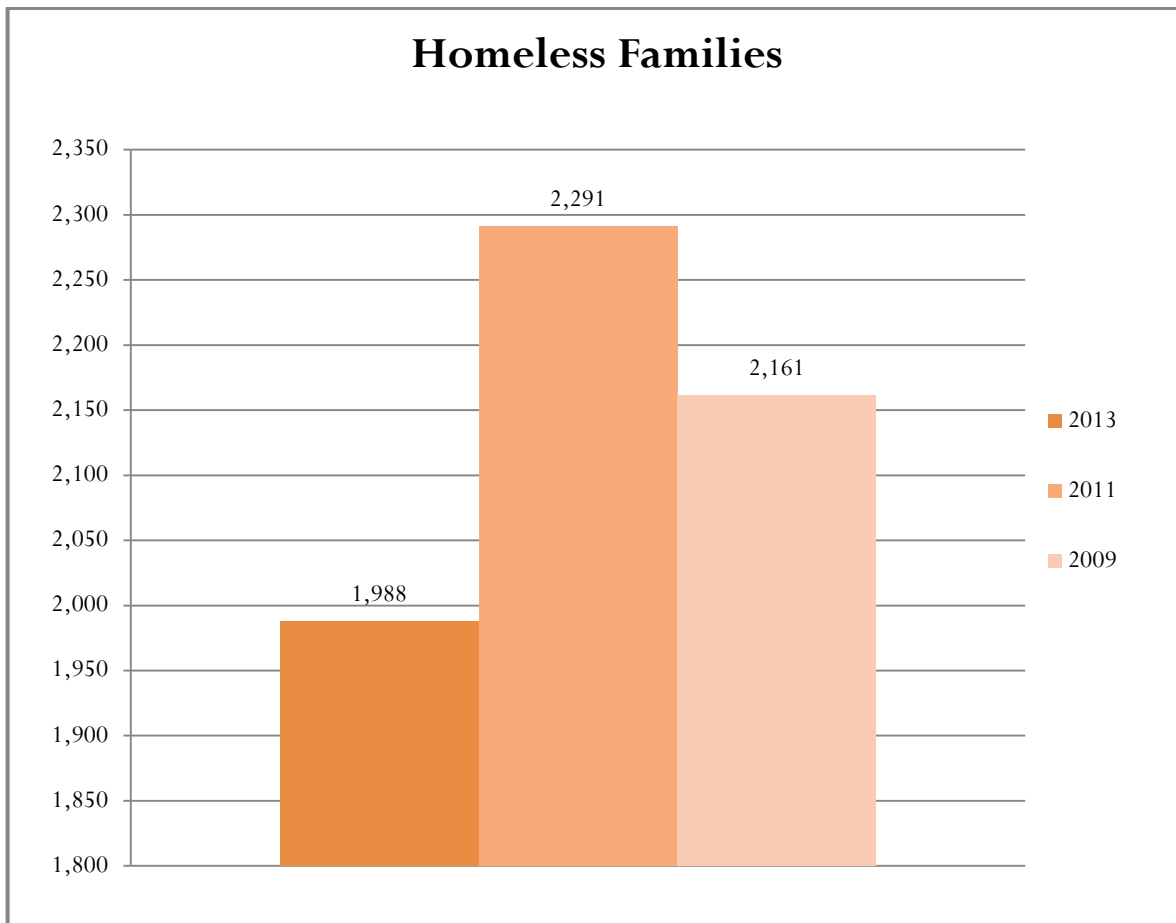
The following chart represents the county that homeless respondents stated was where their last permanent address was before becoming homeless. In comparing the ranking of the number of homeless to last permanent address, a majority of the respondents had their last permanent address in the same county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

| <b>County</b> | <b>#</b> | <b>%</b> |
|---------------|----------|----------|
| Essex         | 1076     | 13.4     |
| Union         | 954      | 11.9     |
| Hudson        | 699      | 8.7      |
| Monmouth      | 589      | 7.4      |
| Middlesex     | 550      | 6.9      |
| Burlington    | 419      | 5.       |
| Ocean         | 418      | 5.2      |
| Atlantic      | 408      | 5.1      |
| Camden        | 403      | 5.0      |
| Mercer        | 369      | 4.6      |
| Bergen        | 247      | 3.1      |
| Passaic       | 222      | 2.8      |
| Morris        | 191      | 2.4      |
| Cape May      | 179      | 2.2      |
| Gloucester    | 171      | 2.1      |
| Cumberland    | 129      | 1.6      |
| Warren        | 77       | 1.0      |
| Somerset      | 74       | 0.9      |
| Sussex        | 56       | 0.7      |
| Hunterdon     | 42       | 0.5      |
| Salem         | 30       | 0.4      |

**HOMELESS FAMILIES**

In 2013, of the 8,002 homeless respondents, 1,988 (24.8%) had at least one dependent child under the age of 18 with them the night of the count and would be considered a homeless family. A total of 2,211 homeless children were six years or younger and 1,605 were between the ages of seven and seventeen. There were a total of four (4) families counted in the 2013 PITC that consisted entirely of unaccompanied youth.<sup>11</sup>

The chart below compares the number of homeless families from the three full HUD count years. As the chart reflects, the number of homeless families has fluctuated over time but has declined since 2011 where it was at its highest level. From 2011, the number of homeless families has decreased by 13.2%.



<sup>11</sup> Family consisting of all individuals under the age of 18.

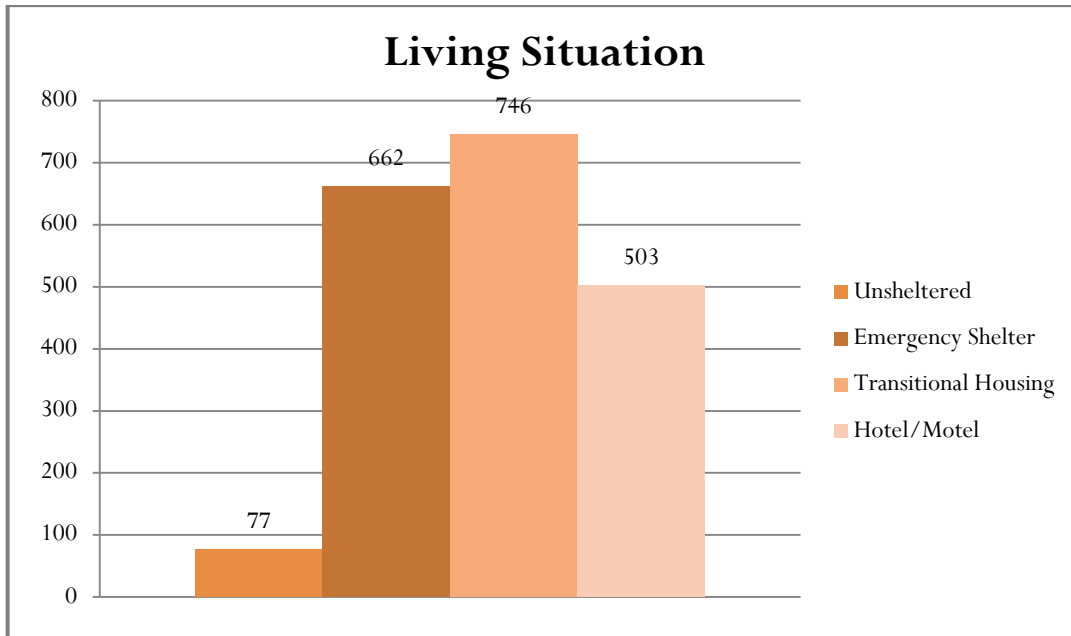
### Homeless Families by County/Continuum of Care Jurisdiction

On the night of the 2013 count, Union County had the highest number of homeless families with 18.7% of the statewide total. Hunterdon County had the lowest number, with a total of two (2) families or (0.1%) 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. However, Union, Essex and Middlesex counties were part of the top five counties for the number of total homeless statewide.

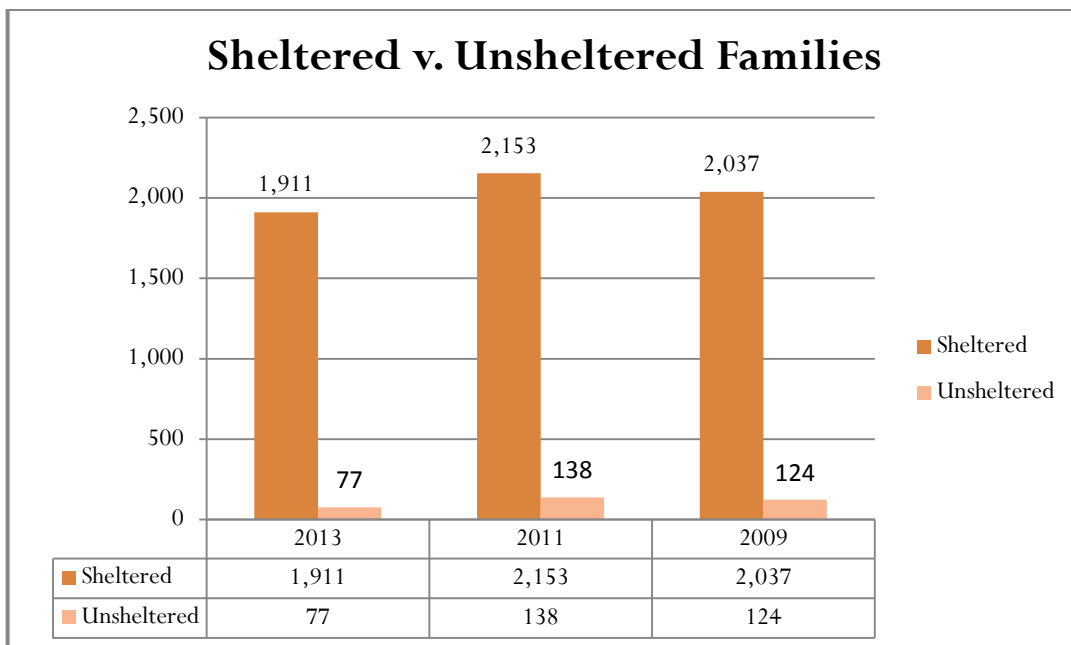
| Rank | County     | #   | %    |
|------|------------|-----|------|
| 1    | Union      | 371 | 18.7 |
| 2    | Essex      | 262 | 13.2 |
| 3    | Monmouth   | 202 | 10.2 |
| 4    | Middlesex  | 185 | 9.3  |
| 5    | Burlington | 125 | 6.3  |
| 6    | Hudson     | 121 | 6.1  |
| 7    | Ocean      | 100 | 5.0  |
| 8    | Mercer     | 89  | 4.5  |
| 9    | Atlantic   | 86  | 4.3  |
| 10   | Camden     | 82  | 4.1  |
| 11   | Morris     | 57  | 2.9  |
| 12   | Passaic    | 55  | 2.8  |
| 13   | Gloucester | 53  | 2.7  |
| 14   | Bergen     | 50  | 2.5  |
| 15   | Cape May   | 49  | 2.5  |
| 16   | Somerset   | 42  | 2.1  |
| 17   | Warren     | 20  | 1.0  |
| 18   | Cumberland | 15  | 0.8  |
| 19   | Sussex     | 13  | 0.7  |
| 20   | Salem      | 9   | 0.5  |
| 21   | Hunterdon  | 2   | 0.1  |

### Living Situation

In the 2013 PITC, 77 (3.8%) of the total homeless families were unsheltered the night of the count. Of these unsheltered homeless families, there were a total of 146 children; 79 were six and younger, 67 were between the ages of seven and seventeen. The remaining 1,911 (96.1%) were in sheltered situations, with the largest percentage (37.5%) in transitional housing as outlined in the Living Situation chart below.



Over the past three full HUD count years, the increase and decrease of the number of sheltered and unsheltered families directly corresponds with the overall increase and decrease in the total homeless families numbers with the highest numbers of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless families being seen in 2011.



### Length of Homelessness

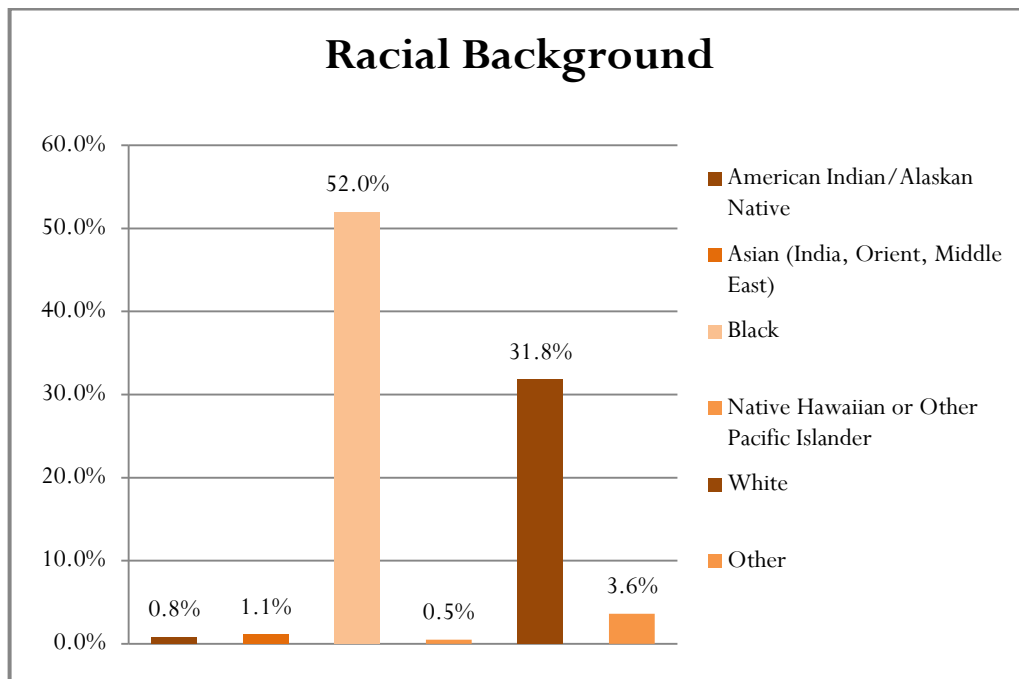
In the 2013 PITC, the largest percentage of homeless families were homeless from three (3) to six (6) months (n=552, 27.8%) as represented in the chart below. The next largest percentage was those families that were homeless for more than one year (21.5%).

| 2013 Length of Homelessness             | #          | %           |
|---|------------|-------------|
| 1 day - 1 week                          | 101        | 5.1         |
| 8 days - 1 month                        | 226        | 11.4        |
| 1 month & 1 day - 3 months              | 280        | 14.1        |
| <b>3 months &amp; 1 day to 6 months</b> | <b>552</b> | <b>27.8</b> |
| 6 months & 1 day to 12 months           | 336        | 16.9        |
| More than 1 year                        | 428        | 21.5        |
| No response                             | 65         | 3.3         |

### Demographics

Of the total 1,988 homeless families, 1,583 (79.6%) were female headed households, 326 (16.4%) were male headed households, and five (0.3%) identified as transgender.

The chart below outlines the racial breakdown of the homeless families in the 2013 count. Over one half (n=1033; 52.0%) were Black, most closely followed by White (n=632; 31.8%). Moreover, 22.6% (n=450) define their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

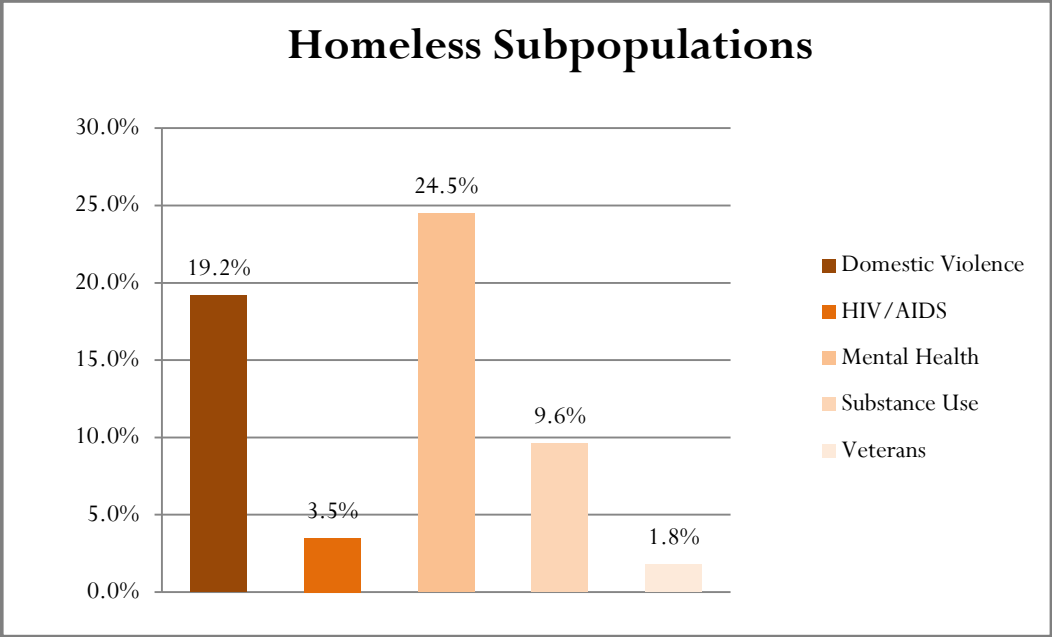


The largest percentage of homeless families had a head of household that fell within the 30 to 39 year-old age range, totaling 27.8% as shown in the chart below. The next largest percentage was those between the ages of 25 and 29 years old. This is significantly different when compared to the total homeless population overall where, generally, homeless families are younger than the general homeless population.

| 2013 Age     | #          | %           |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Under 18     | 4          | 0.2         |
| 18-20        | 221        | 11.1        |
| 21-24        | 269        | 13.5        |
| 25-29        | 395        | 19.9        |
| <b>30-39</b> | <b>552</b> | <b>27.8</b> |
| 40-49        | 287        | 14.4        |
| 50-59        | 70         | 3.5         |
| 60-64        | 5          | 0.3         |
| 65+          | 4          | 0.2         |

**Homeless Family Subpopulations**

As with the total homeless population, this report looks at HUD subpopulations in relation to homeless families. 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 illness (24.5%). This is similar to the total homeless population. However, the percentage of those experiencing domestic violence as a subpopulation is much higher than the overall homeless population and is the second largest subpopulation for homeless families at 19.2%.



## Financial Resources

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

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): 65.5 %
- Food stamps: 58.7%
- Medicaid: 46.2%

Only a small percentage (n=28; 1.4%) of the homeless families reported receiving no type of government benefit at all. As the chart below shows, the largest percentage homeless families had an estimated yearly income of less than \$5,000 a year with over 75% earning less than \$10,000 a year.

| 2013 Year Income       | #          | %           |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| No Income              | 167        | 8.4         |
| <b>\$1.00- \$4,999</b> | <b>818</b> | <b>41.1</b> |
| \$5,000- \$9,999       | 508        | 25.6        |
| \$10,000-\$14,999      | 124        | 6.2         |
| \$15,000- \$19,999     | 69         | 3.5         |
| \$20,000-\$24,999      | 38         | 1.9         |
| \$25,000- \$29,999     | 21         | 1.1         |
| \$30,000- \$34,999     | 11         | 0.6         |
| \$35,000- \$39,000     | 9          | 0.5         |
| \$40,000- \$44,999     | 3          | 0.2         |
| \$45,000- \$49,999     | 2          | 0.1         |
| \$50,000+              | 21         | 1.2         |

## 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 domestic violence is part of top five factors for homeless families.

| Contributing Factors to Homelessness | %    |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Eviction or at risk of Eviction      | 31.6 |
| Lost job/can't find work             | 30.1 |
| Housing costs are too high           | 29.2 |
| Relationship/family breakup or death | 25.9 |
| Domestic violence                    | 20.3 |

On the night of the 2013 count when homeless families were asked what their top needs were, the top three needs reported included:

- Housing: 47.0%
- Employment assistance: 26.1%
- Educational training: 20.0%



## **CHRONICALLY HOMELESS**

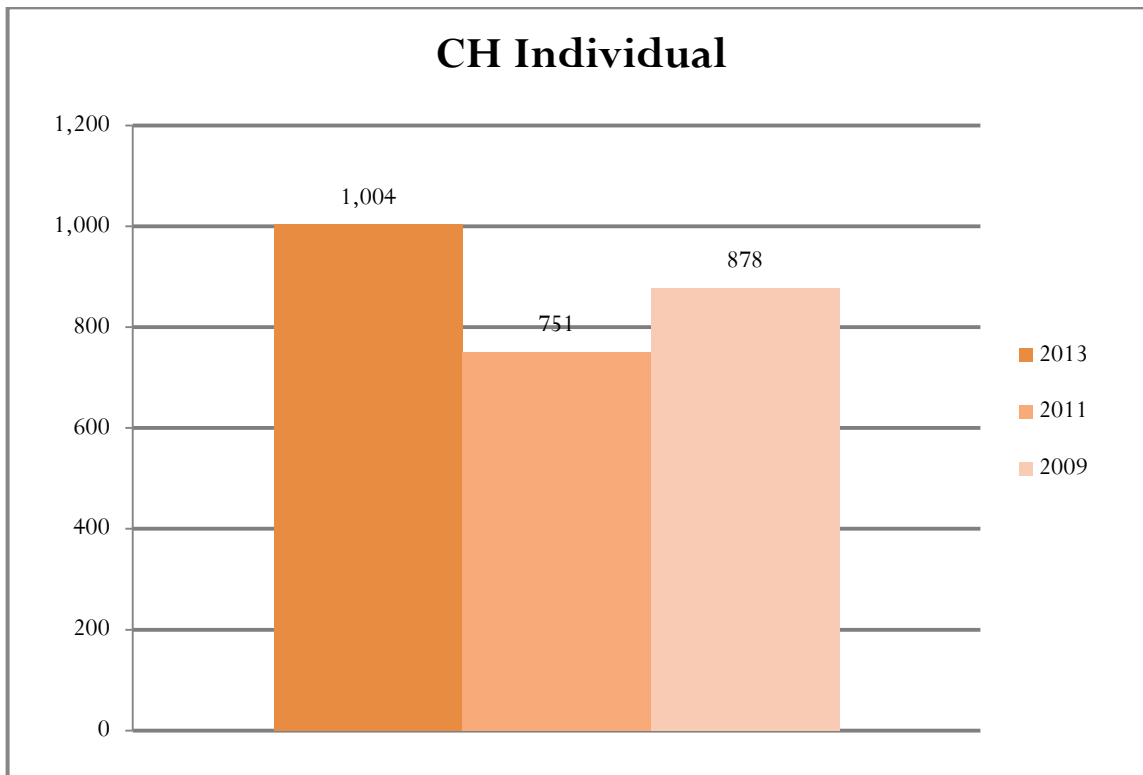
Per HUD’s definition of “chronically homeless” is the following:

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. With the inclusion of chronically homeless families now, in this report, the chronically homeless section is split between chronically homeless individuals and chronically homeless families.

On the night of January 30, 2013, there were 1,004 chronically homeless individuals counted in New Jersey equaling 12.5% of the total homeless population. This is the highest rate over the past three full HUD count years and a 25.1% increase from 2011.



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

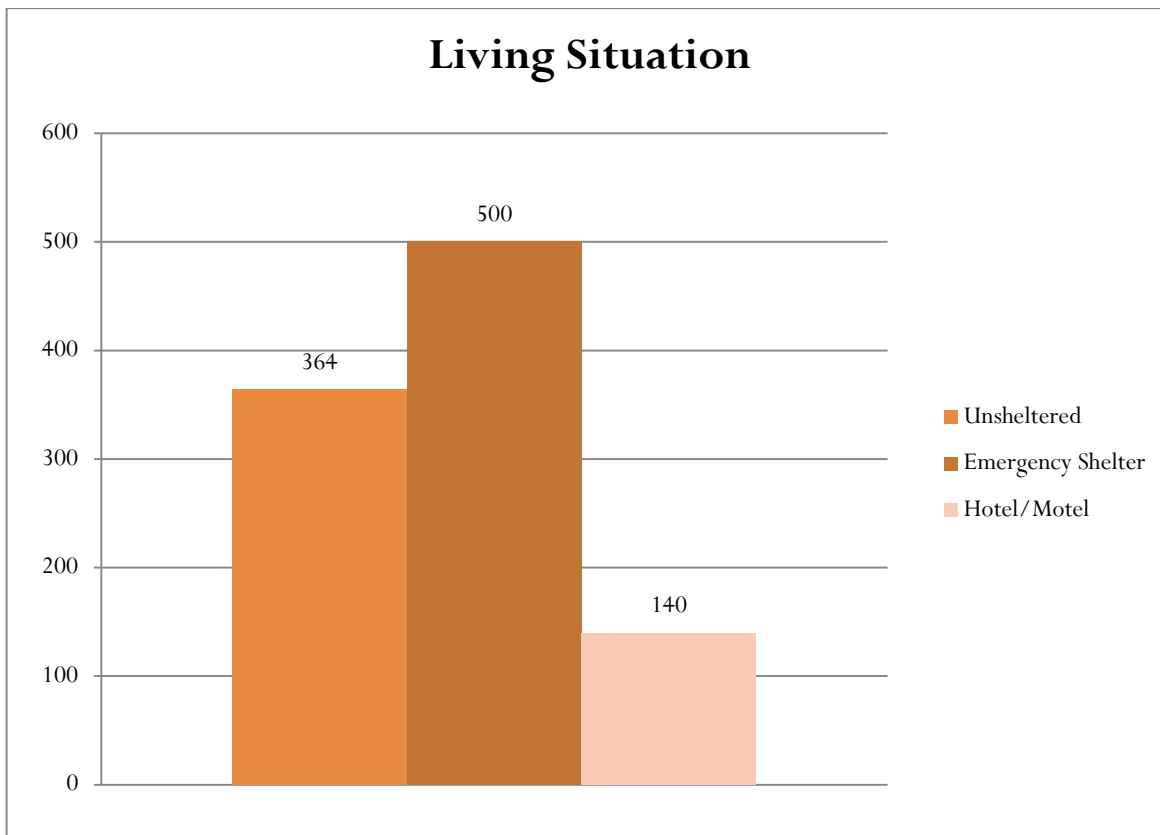
In the 2013 count, there were chronically homeless people counted in 20 of the 21 counties in New Jersey. Salem County counted no one that met the chronic homeless individual definition. Essex County had the highest number of individuals who were chronically homeless, with 18.9% of the statewide total.

| Rank | County     | #   | %    |
|------|------------|-----|------|
| 1    | Essex      | 190 | 18.9 |
| 2    | Hudson     | 131 | 13.0 |
| 3    | Atlantic   | 114 | 11.4 |
| 4    | Ocean      | 72  | 7.2  |
| 5    | Camden     | 71  | 7.1  |
| 6    | Middlesex  | 63  | 6.3  |
| 7    | Mercer     | 49  | 4.9  |
| 8    | Monmouth   | 48  | 4.8  |
| 9    | Morris     | 41  | 4.1  |
| 10   | Burlington | 34  | 3.4  |
| 11   | Somerset   | 33  | 3.3  |
| 12   | Bergen     | 31  | 3.1  |
| 13   | Passaic    | 29  | 2.9  |
| 14   | Cape May   | 20  | 2.0  |
| 15   | Union      | 20  | 2.0  |
| 16   | Cumberland | 17  | 1.7  |
| 17   | Hunterdon  | 15  | 1.5  |
| 18   | Warren     | 11  | 1.1  |
| 19   | Gloucester | 8   | 0.8  |
| 20   | Sussex     | 4   | 0.4  |
| 21   | Salem      | 0   | 0.0  |

## Living Situation

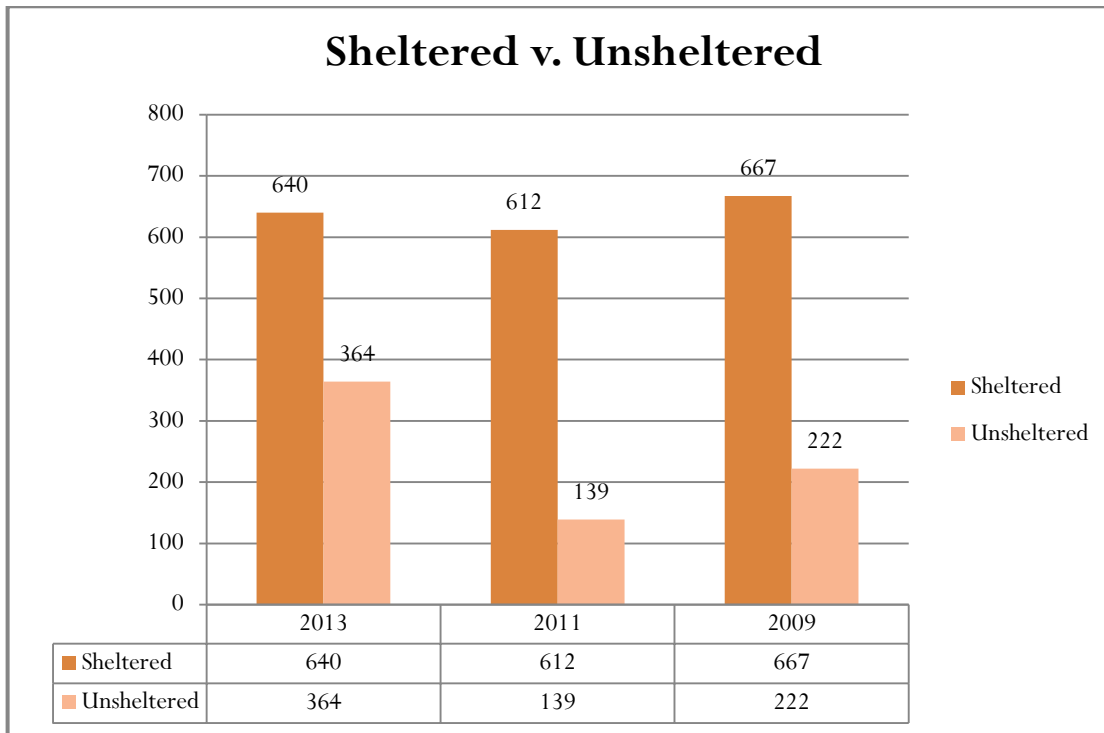
To meet HUD’s chronically homeless definition, those who are chronically homeless must be living on the streets, in places not meant for human habitation or in emergency shelter<sup>12</sup>. Hotels and motels paid for by an agency are deemed emergency shelter in those areas that do not have sufficient capacity in their emergency shelter system.

The breakdown of the living situation for the chronically homeless individuals as reported on the night of the count shows that the largest percentage was staying in emergency shelter (49.8%). This was most closely followed by those who were unsheltered on the night of the count (36.2%) as shown in the Living Situation chart below.



<sup>12</sup> Emergency shelter number includes domestic violence shelters, youth emergency shelters and Safe Haven in this section.

In looking over the three full HUD count years, the numbers of sheltered chronically homeless has fluctuated only slightly over time however the numbers of unsheltered has seen larger decreases and increases. The largest increase was seen from 2011 to 2013 with a total increase of 61.8%.



### Length and Episodes

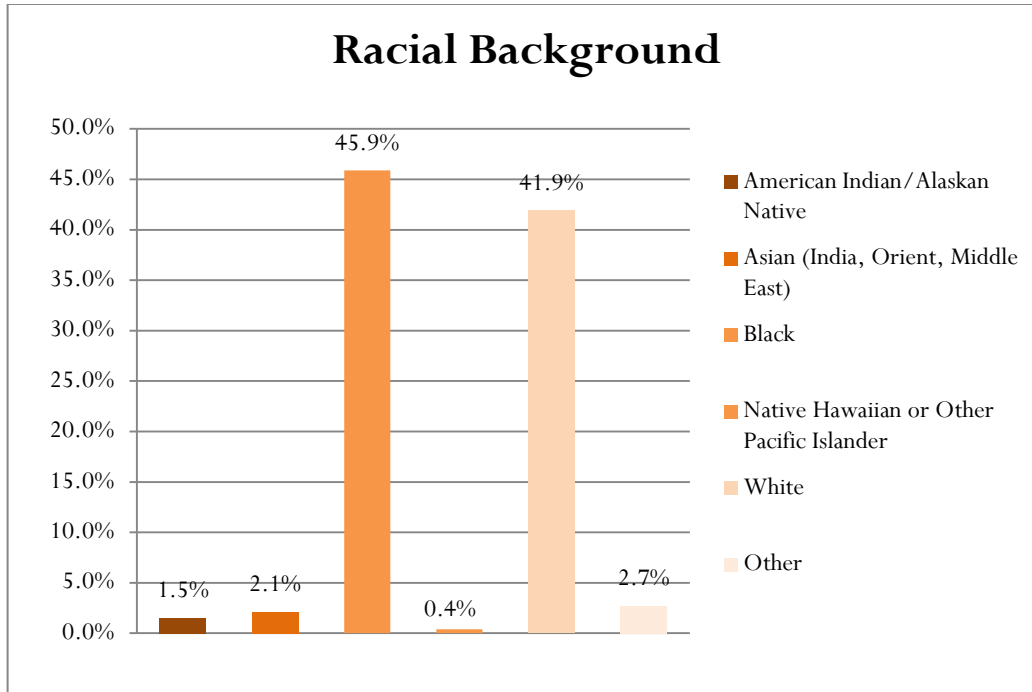
Of the total chronically homeless individual population, 728 (72.5%) met the criteria of being homeless for more than one year. A total of 714 (71.1%) also reported that they had four episodes of homelessness within the past three years.

| 2013 Length of Homelessness   | #          | %           |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 day - 1 week                | 26         | 2.6         |
| 8 days - 1 month              | 34         | 3.4         |
| 1 month & 1 day - 3 months    | 57         | 5.7         |
| 3 months & 1 day to 6 months  | 63         | 6.3         |
| 6 months & 1 day to 12 months | 85         | 8.5         |
| <b>More than 1 year</b>       | <b>728</b> | <b>72.5</b> |

## Demographics

In 2013, a total of 679 (67.6%) of the chronically homeless individuals were male, 304 (30.3%) were female, and six (0.6%) were transgender.

The racial breakdown in 2013 is reflected in the chart on below. The majority of the chronically homeless population was split between those that identified themselves as Black (45.9%) and White (41.9%). Moreover, a total of 12.5% (n=126) of the chronically homeless individuals defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.



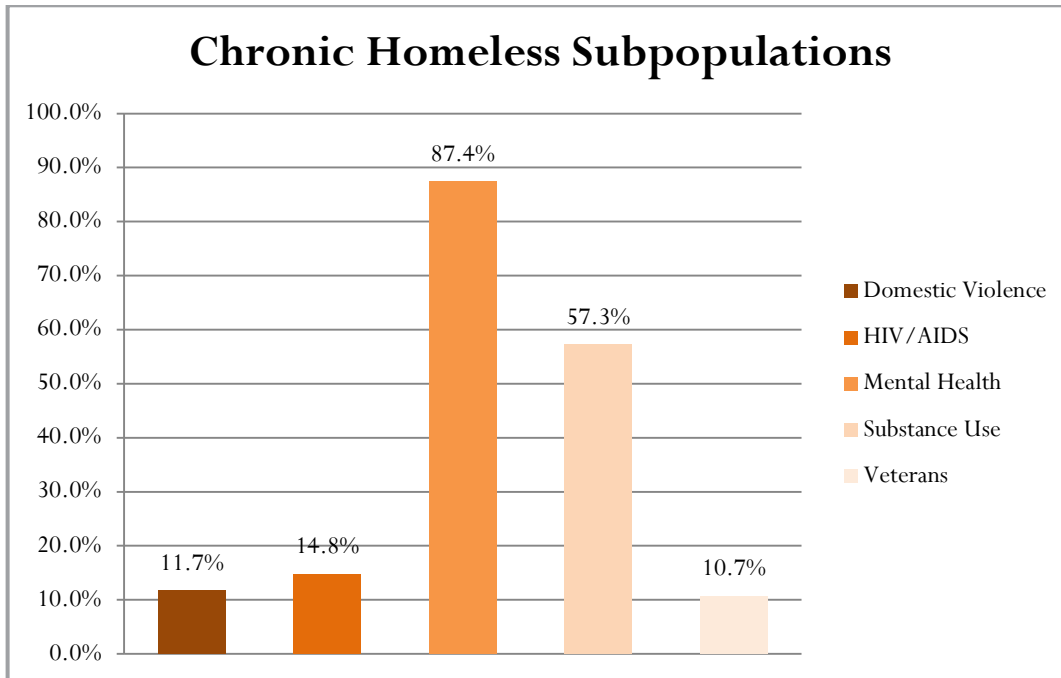
As the chart below reflects, the largest percentage of the chronically homeless individuals fell within the 50 to 59 year-old age range, with only slightly lower numbers overall in the 40 to 49 year-old age range. The 40 to 59 year-old ages continues to be the largest age cohort for the chronically homeless individual population and has been over the three full HUD counts.

| 2013 Age     | #          | %           |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 18-20        | 39         | 3.9         |
| 21-24        | 39         | 3.9         |
| 25-29        | 65         | 6.5         |
| 30-39        | 142        | 14.1        |
| 40-49        | 291        | 29.0        |
| <b>50-59</b> | <b>307</b> | <b>30.6</b> |
| 60-64        | 43         | 4.3         |
| 65+          | 26         | 2.6         |

### 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 chronically homeless individuals was those with mental health issues (87.4%). This was most closely followed by those with substance use issues (57.3%). The smallest subpopulation in 2013 was veterans.



### Other Service Usage and Needs

The 2013 count also looked at services that were received or needed within the past three years. The 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>13</sup>

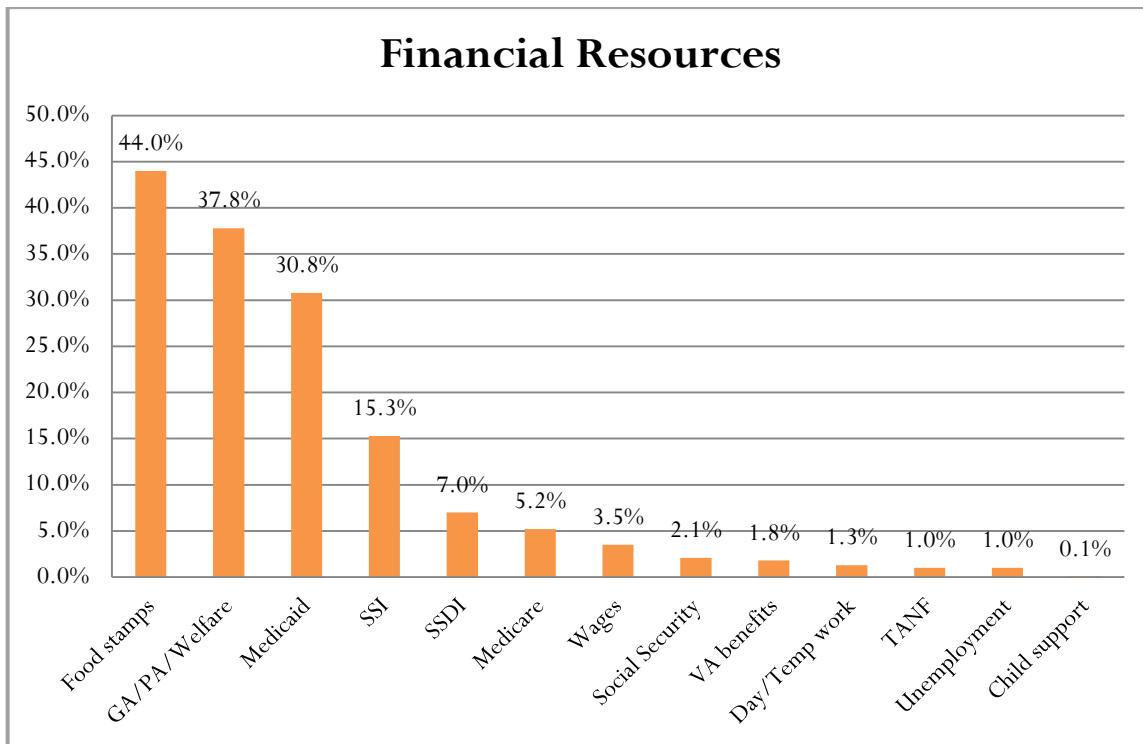
| 2013 Services                     | #   | %    |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------|
| <i>Received</i>                   |     |      |
| Emergency shelter                 | 597 | 59.4 |
| Emergency food or meal assistance | 511 | 50.8 |
| Medical (routine healthcare)      | 266 | 26.4 |
|                                   |     |      |

<sup>13</sup> Percent based on total chronically homeless individual population, count is not unduplicated.

| 2013 Services | #   | %    |
|---------------|-----|------|
| <i>Need</i>   |     |      |
| Housing       | 706 | 70.3 |
| Employment    | 367 | 36.5 |
| Dental        | 359 | 35.7 |

**Financial Resources**

Of the resources reported on the night of the count, the three main sources of income reported by chronically homeless individuals included Food Stamps, Welfare, and Medicaid. These resources were the same top three for the general homeless population as well.



A total of 7.4% (n=74) reported receiving no governmental benefits on the night of the 2013 count. As the chart below shows, a total of 85.4% the chronic homeless individual population had an estimated yearly income of less than \$5,000 with 38.4% of that population having no income.

| <b>2013 Year Income</b> | <b>#</b>   | <b>%</b>    |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------|
| No Income               | 330        | 32.9        |
| <b>\$1.00- \$4,999</b>  | <b>382</b> | <b>38.0</b> |
| \$5,000- \$9,999        | 146        | 14.5        |
| \$10,000- \$14,999      | 43         | 4.3         |
| \$15,000- \$19,999      | 12         | 1.2         |
| \$20,000- \$24,999      | 4          | 0.4         |
| \$25,000- \$29,999      | 0          | 0.0         |
| \$30,000- \$34,999      | 1          | 0.1         |
| \$35,000- \$39,000      | 2          | 0.2         |
| \$40,000- \$44,999      | 1          | 0.1         |
| \$45,000- \$49,999      | 1          | 0.1         |
| \$50,000+               | 2          | 0.2         |

### **Contributing Factors to Homelessness**

In 2013, just less than 50% of the chronically homeless individual population reported that substance abuse was the contributing factor that led to their homelessness. This was followed by mental illness/emotional problems at 40.3%.<sup>14</sup>

| <b>2013 Contributing Factors to Homelessness</b>      | <b>%</b> |
|---|----------|
| Alcohol or drug abuse problems                        | 49.9     |
| Mental illness/emotional problems                     | 40.3     |
| Lost job/can't find work                              | 35.1     |
| Relationship/family breakup or death                  | 29.4     |
| Housing costs are too high                            | 27.5     |
| Medical problems/physical or developmental disability | 23.7     |
| Eviction or at risk of Eviction                       | 21.1     |
| Incarceration   | 19.5     |
| Have work but wages are too low                       | 12.5     |
| Utility costs are too high                            | 11.7     |

<sup>14</sup> Not an unduplicated count.



| <b>2013 Contributing Factors to Homelessness</b> | <b>%</b> |
|--|----------|
| Domestic violence                                | 10.7     |
| Lost job due to lack of transportation           | 10.4     |
| Natural disaster                                 | 4.3      |
| House condemned                                  | 3.0      |
| Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure            | 2.2      |
| Loss of child support                            | 1.3      |

### **Discharge from Mainstream Institutions**

Through the 2013 count, chronically homeless individuals were asked about being discharged into homelessness from mainstream institutions. The chart below outlines the number of people in the past three years (since January 30, 2010), who reported that they were discharged from a mainstream institution into homelessness.<sup>15</sup>

The system that had the highest rate of discharging into homelessness was City or County correctional institutions (27.4%). The next highest percentage was medical hospitals (23.3%) as reported by respondents.

| <b>Discharged Into Homelessness<br/>(Past Three Years)</b> |          |          |
|--|----------|----------|
| <i>Corrections</i>   | <i>#</i> | <i>%</i> |
| State Prison   | 120      | 12.0     |
| City/County Jail   | 275      | 27.4     |
| Juvenile Detention Center                                  | 7        | 0.7      |
|  |          |          |
| <i>Inpatient Care</i>                                      | <i>#</i> | <i>%</i> |
| Hospitalized (Medical)                                     | 234      | 23.3     |
| State Inpatient Mental Health                              | 55       | 5.5      |
| City/County Inpatient Mental Health                        | 84       | 8.4      |
| Substance Abuse Treatment                                  | 61       | 6.1      |

### **Last Permanent Address**

A total of 91.5% (n=919) of respondents resided in New Jersey before becoming homeless, while 1.5% (n=16) last lived in New York, 0.9% (n=10) last lived in Pennsylvania, and 0.01% (n=2) last lived in Delaware. The remaining homeless population that responded (n=32; 3.1%) lived in other states before becoming homeless in New Jersey.

<sup>15</sup> 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 towns within New Jersey that had the most significant number (3% or higher) reporting last permanent address before becoming homeless are shown in the Town chart below. As the chart shows, the largest percentage resided in the City of Newark before becoming homeless

| <b>Town</b>   | <b>#</b> | <b>%</b> |
|---------------|----------|----------|
| Newark        | 108      | 10.8     |
| Jersey City   | 87       | 8.7      |
| Camden        | 44       | 4.4      |
| Atlantic City | 42       | 4.2      |
| Trenton       | 40       | 4.0      |

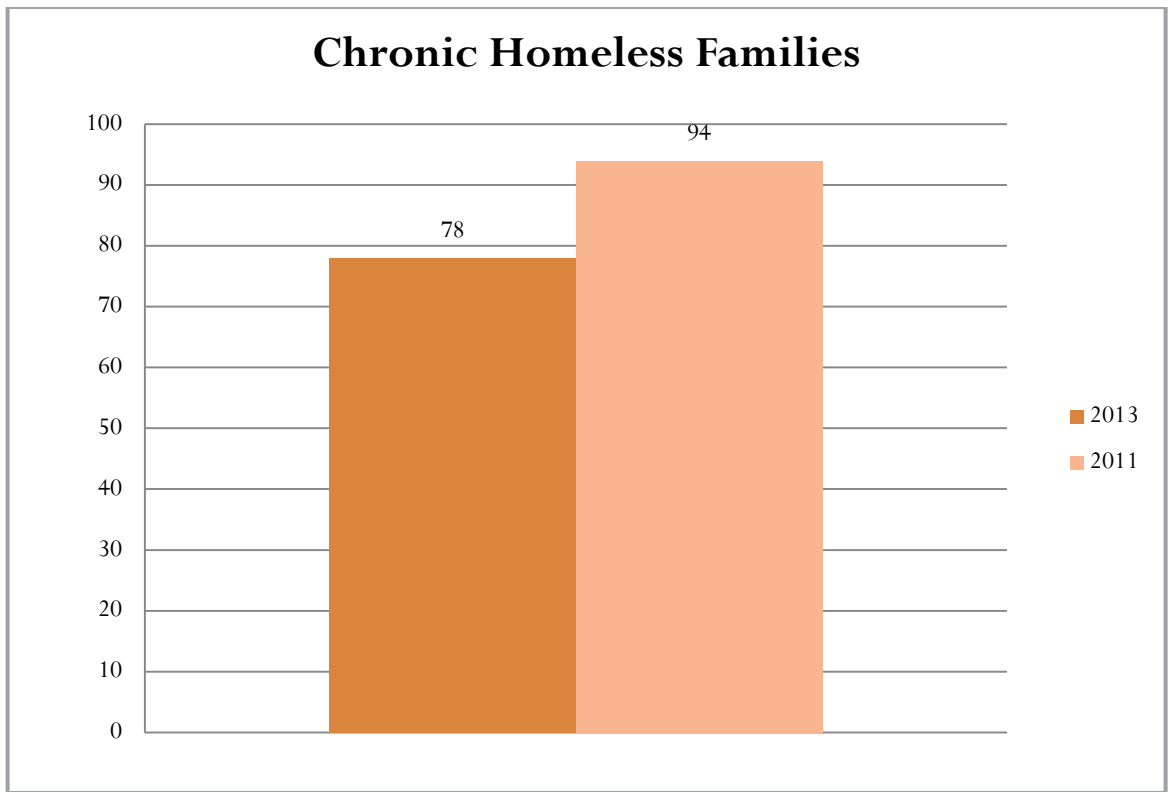
The chart below represents the county that chronically homeless individual respondents stated was where their last permanent address was before becoming homeless. Again, as reflected in the total homeless population, the chart shows that a majority of the respondents had their last permanent address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

| <b>County</b> | <b>#</b> | <b>%</b> |
|---------------|----------|----------|
| Essex         | 153      | 15.2     |
| Hudson        | 123      | 12.3     |
| Ocean         | 71       | 7.1      |
| Atlantic      | 63       | 6.3      |
| Camden        | 63       | 6.3      |
| Middlesex     | 57       | 5.7      |
| Monmouth      | 49       | 4.9      |
| Union         | 48       | 4.8      |
| Burlington    | 40       | 4.0      |
| Mercer        | 38       | 3.8      |
| Morris        | 32       | 3.2      |
| Bergen        | 28       | 2.8      |
| Passaic       | 28       | 2.8      |
| Cape May      | 24       | 2.4      |
| Gloucester    | 22       | 2.2      |
| Cumberland    | 17       | 1.7      |
| Hunterdon     | 15       | 1.5      |
| Warren        | 13       | 1.3      |
| Sussex        | 11       | 1.1      |
| Somerset      | 9        | 0.9      |
| Salem         | 0        | 0.0      |

**CHRONICALLY HOMELESS FAMILIES**

Across the state, in the 2013 count, a total of 78 families met the chronic homeless definition and could be considered a chronically homeless family. This is 0.9% of the total homeless population and 3.9% of the total family homeless population.

A total of 161 children were part of the 78 families with 84 that were six years of age or younger, and 77 between the ages of seven and seventeen. Both chronically homeless populations (individuals and families) together total 1,082 households, which in turn means that families equal 7.2% of the total number of chronically homeless households.



As the chart above reflects, there was a 17.2% decrease in the number of chronically homeless families from 2011, the first year that this specific population was counted. A change was made in 2012 to try and eliminate assumptions made under the 2011 survey for chronically homeless families and tried to extrapolate a more realistic number for this population which was part of this year's count as well.

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

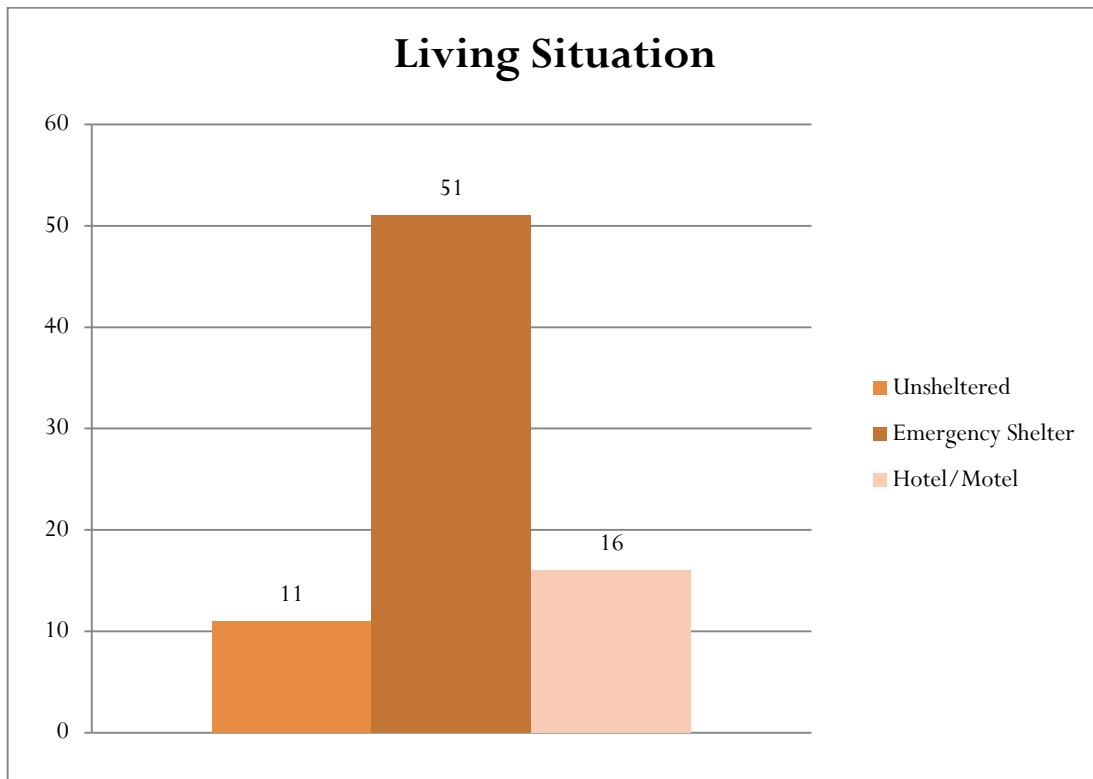
Of the 21 counties, Burlington County had that largest percentage of chronically homeless families within the State with a total of 19.2%. There were a total of four (4) counties (Cumberland, Hunterdon, Salem, Warren) that did not count any chronically homeless families on the night of January 30, 2013, as reflected in the chart below.

| Rank | County     | #  | %    |
|------|------------|----|------|
| 1    | Burlington | 15 | 19.2 |
| 2    | Middlesex  | 11 | 14.1 |
| 3    | Monmouth   | 8  | 10.3 |
| 4    | Essex      | 6  | 7.7  |
| 4    | Hudson     | 6  | 7.7  |
| 5    | Passaic    | 5  | 6.4  |
| 6    | Gloucester | 4  | 5.1  |
| 6    | Ocean      | 4  | 5.1  |
| 7    | Mercer     | 3  | 3.8  |
| 7    | Somerset   | 3  | 3.8  |
| 7    | Union      | 3  | 3.8  |
| 8    | Atlantic   | 2  | 2.6  |
| 8    | Camden     | 2  | 2.6  |
| 8    | Cape May   | 2  | 2.6  |
| 8    | Morris     | 2  | 2.6  |
| 9    | Bergen     | 1  | 1.3  |
| 9    | Sussex     | 1  | 1.3  |
| 10   | Cumberland | 0  | 0.0  |
| 10   | Hunterdon  | 0  | 0.0  |
| 10   | Salem      | 0  | 0.0  |
| 10   | Warren     | 0  | 0.0  |

## 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>16</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 situations for chronically homeless families as reported on the night of the count shows that the largest percentage was staying in emergency shelter (65.3%). This was then followed by those in hotels/motels (20.5%), and then finally unsheltered at 14.1%



<sup>16</sup> Emergency shelter number includes domestic violence and youth emergency shelters.

The chart below has a breakdown of the number of chronically homeless families in sheltered and unsheltered situations from 2011 and 2013. Even though the number of chronically homeless families is much higher in 2011 compared to 2013, the decrease was seen more with the sheltered population rather than the unsheltered population.

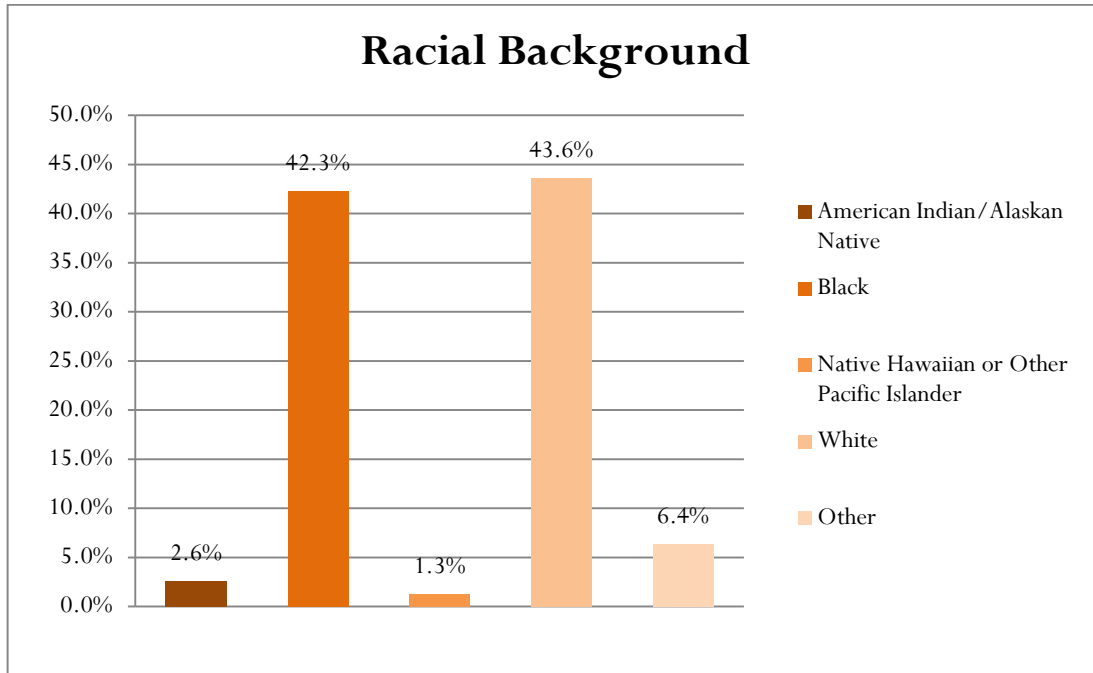


**Length and Episodes**

Of the total chronically homeless family population, 56 (71.8%) reported they had been homeless for more than one year. A total of 47 (60.3%) reported that they had four episodes of homelessness within the past three years.

## Demographics

In the 2013 count, 66 (84.6%) were female headed chronically homeless family households, 10 or 12.8% were male headed households, and there was one (1) transgender headed household. The chart below outlines the racial breakdown of the chronically homeless families on the night of the count. The majority of households were split between two races; White with 43.6% and Black with 42.3% of the households. A total of 29.5% (n=23) define their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

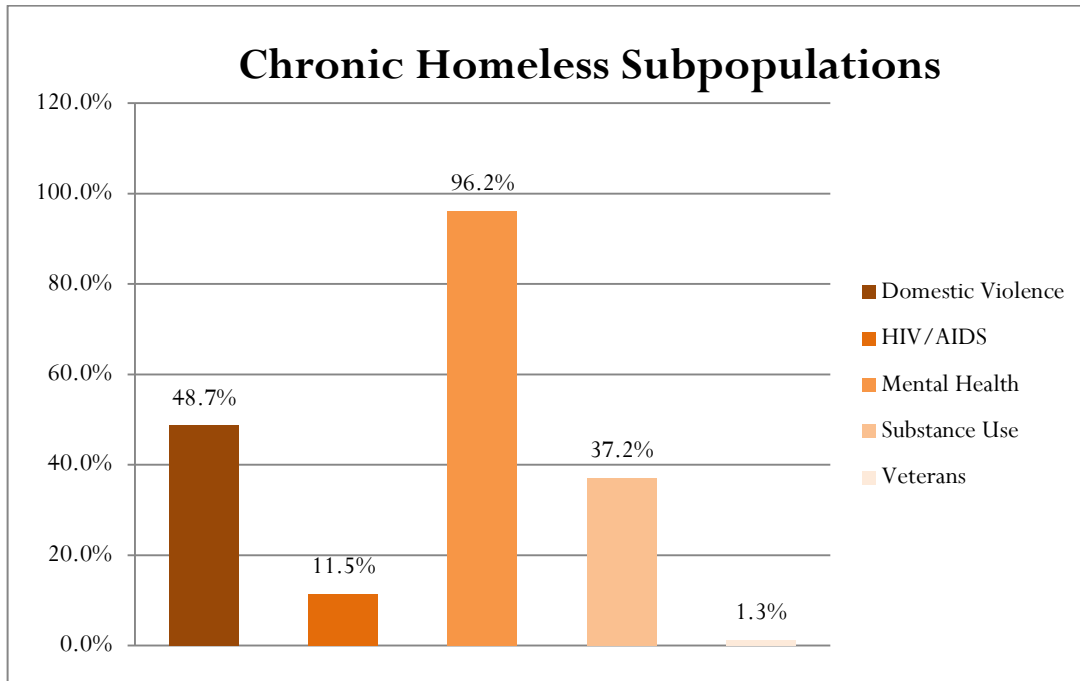


The largest percentage of chronically homeless families had a head of household that fell within the 30 to 39 year-old age range. However, the majority of the heads of households were between 25 and 49 years of age where the 25 to 29 age group and the 40 to 49 age group combined, equal slightly less than the largest percentage.

| 2013 Age     | #         | %           |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 18-20        | 3         | 3.8         |
| 21-24        | 8         | 10.3        |
| 25-29        | 15        | 19.2        |
| <b>30-39</b> | <b>33</b> | <b>42.3</b> |
| 40-49        | 14        | 17.9        |
| 50-59        | 2         | 2.6         |
| 60-64        | 2         | 2.6         |
| 65+          | 1         | 1.3         |

### Chronically Homeless Family Subpopulations

For chronically homeless families, 96.2% of the heads of households reported having mental health issues. The next largest percentage was those households experiencing domestic violence (48.7%). The other subpopulation of significance was those with substance abuse issues as 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): 70.5%
- Food stamps: 61.5%
- Medicaid: 50.0%

All but one (1) chronically homeless family reported receiving some type of government benefit on the night of the 2013 count. The estimated yearly income for these families is outlined in the 2013 Year Income chart below. The majority of the chronically homeless family population had an estimated yearly income of less than \$10,000 a year. A total of 10.3% reported having no income on the night of the count.



| <b>2013 Year Income</b> | <b>#</b>  | <b>%</b>    |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| No Income               | 8         | 10.3        |
| <b>\$1.00- \$4,999</b>  | <b>30</b> | <b>38.5</b> |
| \$5,000- \$9,999        | 21        | 26.9        |
| \$10,000- \$14,999      | 6         | 7.7         |
| \$15,000- \$19,999      | 2         | 2.6         |
| \$20,000- \$24,999      | 2         | 2.6         |
| Over \$25,000           | 1         | 1.3         |

### **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> |
|---|----------|
| Domestic violence                           | 46.2     |
| Mental illness/emotional problems           | 46.2     |
| Housing costs are too high                  | 43.6     |
| Relationship/family breakup or death        | 41.0     |
| Eviction or at risk of Eviction             | 39.7     |

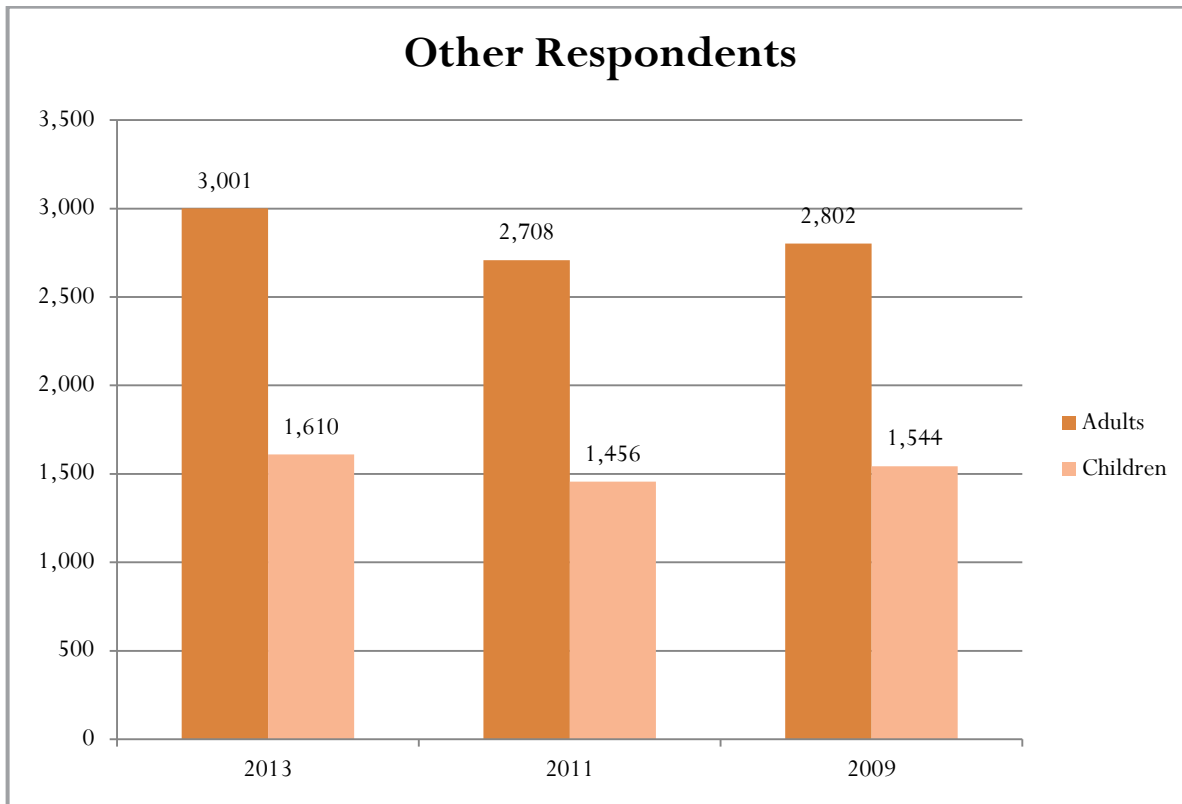
On the night of the 2013 count, when chronic homeless families were asked what their top needs were, the top three needs reported included:

- Housing: 43.5%
- Employment assistance: 29.4%
- Educational training: 28.2%

**OTHER RESPONDENTS**

On January 30, 2013, 3,001 adults and 1,610 children were counted who did not meet HUD's definition of "homelessness". These numbers reflect respondent's answers to distinct non-homeless living situations and do not include those that answered "Other" or "No Response" to the question of where they would be on the night of the count.

While the PITC focuses on people who are homeless, it also gathered information on those who were living in other forms of housing, including living with friends or family ("doubled up"), paying for rooms in motels because they could not afford housing, and other non-HUD defined living situations. Communities do this as many of these households are in precarious living situations and may have service needs and the information gathered is used for planning purposes.



### County/Continuum of Care Jurisdiction

For some Counties, Other Respondents were a significant percentage of those that were counted for PITC. As the chart below shows, Cumberland County had numbers totaling over 65% of their count. The remainder of the counties numbers totaled less than 50% of the count; however, only four (4) counties had numbers that were in the range of less than 10%.

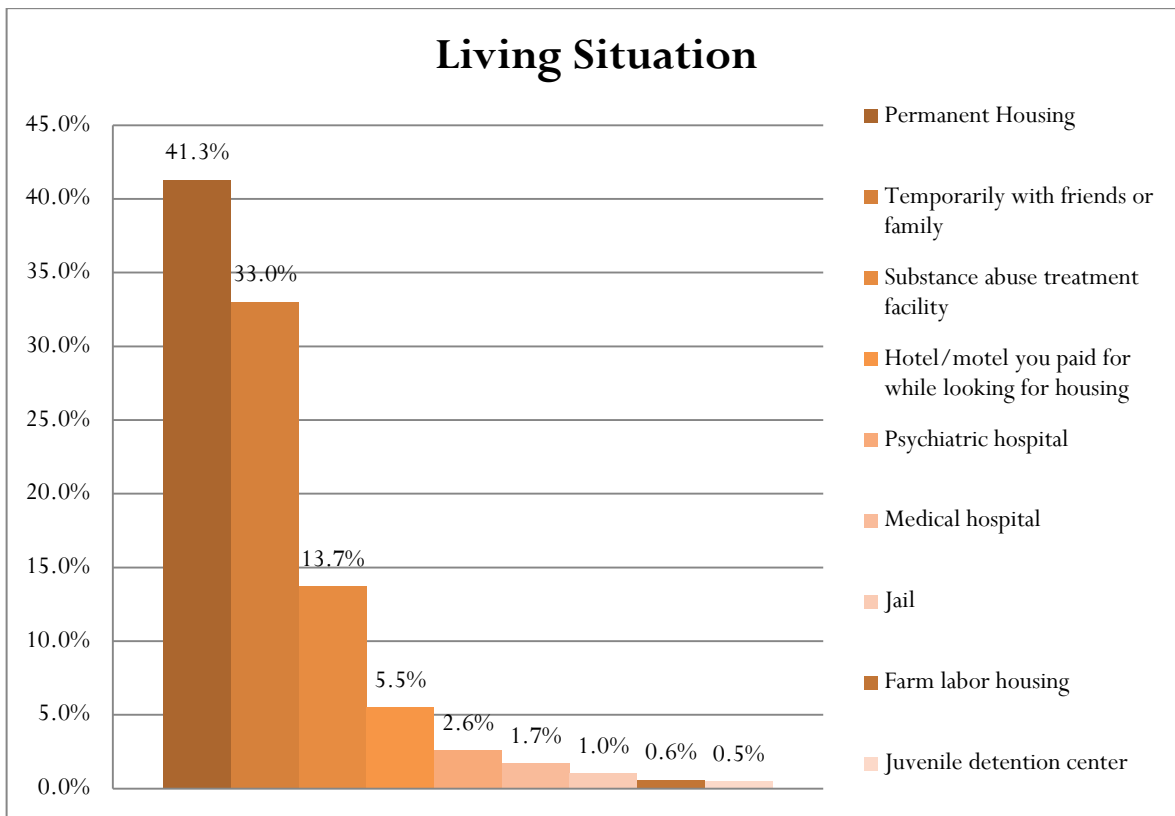
Again, even though communities use this information for planning purposes, the goal for the PITC is to ensure that information is being gathered on the homeless population within a community.

| <b>County 2013</b> | <b>Other Respondents</b> | <b>Total Respondents</b> | <b>% of Total</b> |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Cumberland         | 223                      | 332                      | 67.2              |
| Monmouth           | 544                      | 1127                     | 48.3              |
| Warren             | 74                       | 159                      | 46.5              |
| Essex              | 585                      | 1852                     | 31.6              |
| Passaic            | 119                      | 379                      | 31.4              |
| Camden             | 192                      | 620                      | 31.0              |
| Middlesex          | 285                      | 932                      | 30.6              |
| Bergen             | 100                      | 363                      | 27.5              |
| Morris             | 180                      | 702                      | 25.6              |
| Ocean              | 151                      | 629                      | 24.0              |
| Somerset           | 55                       | 242                      | 22.7              |
| Hunterdon          | 21                       | 99                       | 21.2              |
| Gloucester         | 33                       | 171                      | 19.3              |
| Mercer             | 105                      | 566                      | 18.6              |
| Sussex             | 55                       | 300                      | 18.3              |
| Atlantic           | 83                       | 667                      | 12.4              |
| Hudson             | 106                      | 857                      | 12.4              |
| Salem              | 3                        | 37                       | 8.1               |
| Cape May           | 14                       | 205                      | 6.8               |
| Burlington         | 27                       | 456                      | 5.9               |
| Union              | 42                       | 959                      | 4.4               |

## Living Situation

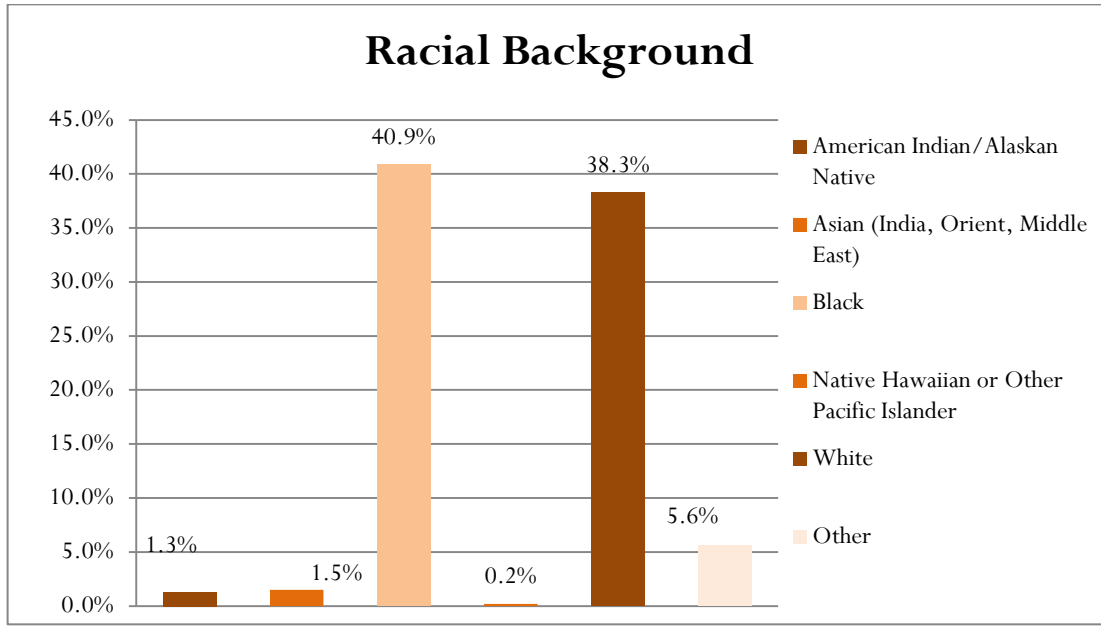
The count gathered information on several living situations that did not meet HUD’s definition of homelessness. These include permanent housing (supportive housing and other forms), temporarily with friends or family (“doubled up”), hotel/motel paid by respondent, inpatient facility (medical, psychiatric,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

The largest percentage (41.3%) of Other Respondents was living in some form of permanent housing. This was most closely followed by those temporarily with friends or family (33.0%). The remaining living situation numbers were not significant in comparison to these top two living situations.



## Demographics

A total of 1,606 (53.5%) of Other Respondents were male, 1,331 (44.4%) were female, and 16 (0.5%) were transgender. The largest percentage of Other Respondents were Black (40.9%) followed by White (38.3%) as represented in the chart below. Moreover, over a quarter (26.4%) of the respondents defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.



The largest portion of Other Respondents fell within the 40 to 49 year-old age range, totaling 22.3%. This was closely followed by those between the ages of 50 and 59. As with the general homeless population, the largest percentage of Other Respondents that was surveyed clustered between 30 and 59 years of age as shown in the chart below.

| 2013 Age     | #          | %           |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Under 18     | 24         | 0.8         |
| 18-20        | 138        | 4.6         |
| 21-24        | 176        | 5.9         |
| 25-29        | 349        | 11.6        |
| 30-39        | 596        | 19.9        |
| <b>40-49</b> | <b>668</b> | <b>22.3</b> |
| 50-59        | 635        | 21.2        |
| 60-64        | 143        | 4.8         |
| 65+          | 92         | 3.1         |

## Service Needs

The chart below outlines information gathered on services needed as reported by Other Respondents on the night of the 2013 count.<sup>17</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 three full HUD counts as well.

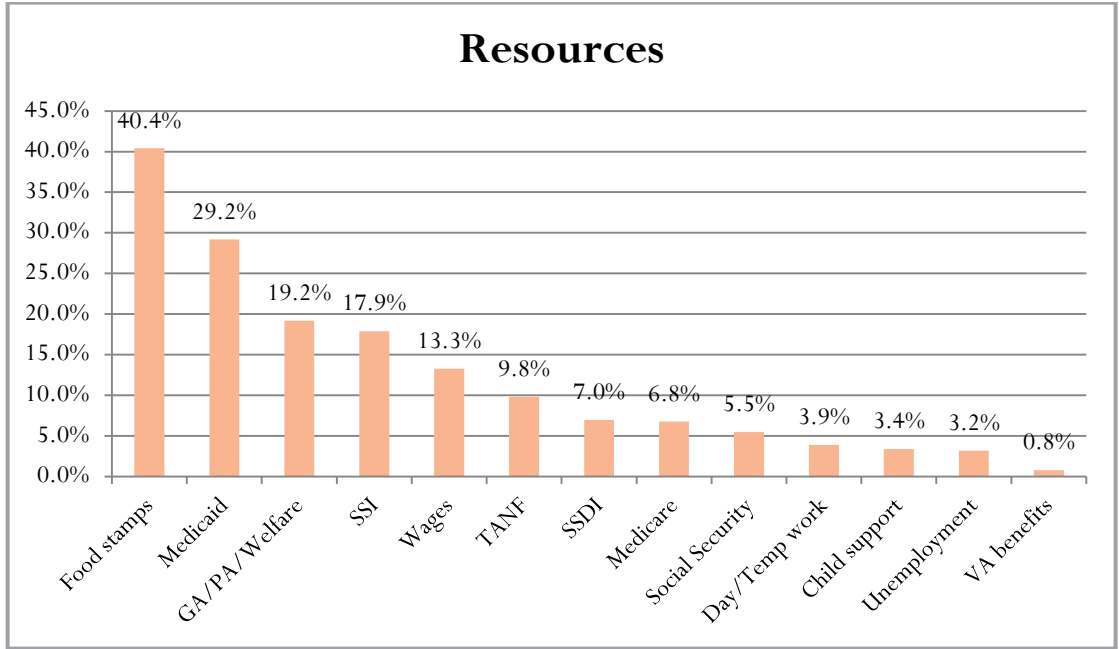
| 2013 Needed Services         | #    | %    |
|------------------------------|------|------|
| Housing                      | 1138 | 37.9 |
| Employment assistance        | 895  | 29.8 |
| Dental care                  | 802  | 26.7 |
| Medical (routine healthcare) | 706  | 23.5 |
| Emergency food assistance    | 705  | 23.5 |
| Transportation services      | 693  | 23.1 |
| Educational training         | 685  | 22.8 |
| Mental health services       | 423  | 14.1 |
| Emergency shelter            | 392  | 13.1 |
| Assistance obtaining ID      | 373  | 12.4 |
| Legal services               | 351  | 11.7 |
| Medical (disability)         | 331  | 11.0 |
| Substance use services       | 266  | 8.9  |
| Child care                   | 230  | 7.7  |
| Immigration services         | 220  | 7.3  |
| Domestic violence            | 111  | 3.7  |
| HIV/AIDS services            | 83   | 2.8  |
| Veterans services            | 77   | 2.6  |

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

**Financial Resources**

The 2013 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 (40.4%), Medicaid (29.2%) and Welfare (19.2%) as represented in the chart below. A total of 106 (6.0%) stated they were receiving no type of government assistance on the night of the count.



In taking a look at the estimated income for Other Respondents, it mirrored the total homeless population where a majority of the respondents (67.3%) had an estimated income of less than \$10,000 with 21.2% reported having no income on the night of the count.

| 2013 Income           | #          | %           |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|
| No Income             | 636        | 21.2        |
| <b>\$1.00-\$4,999</b> | <b>770</b> | <b>25.7</b> |
| \$5,000- \$9,999      | 611        | 20.4        |
| \$10,000-\$14,999     | 285        | 9.5         |
| \$15,000- \$19,999    | 120        | 4.0         |
| \$20,000-\$24,999     | 61         | 2.0         |
| \$25,000- \$29,999    | 29         | 0.9         |
| \$30,000- \$34,999    | 7          | 0.23        |
| \$35,000- \$39,000    | 8          | 0.26        |
| \$40,000- \$44,999    | 10         | 0.33        |
| Over \$45,000         | 12         | 0.39        |

### Contributing Factors

The highest ranking factor that Other Respondents stated contributed to their current living situation was loss of job or inability to find work. Other top factors reported by this population are reflective of some of the factors reported by the total homeless population, including substance abuse, housing costs being too high, and mental illness as reflected in the chart below.

| <b>Contributing Factors to Living Situation</b>       | <b>%</b> |
|---|----------|
| Lost job/can't find work                              | 27.1     |
| Alcohol or drug abuse problems                        | 25.2     |
| Housing costs are too high                            | 23.6     |
| Mental illness/emotional problems                     | 19.7     |
| Relationship/family breakup or death                  | 18.2     |
| Eviction or at risk of Eviction                       | 17.3     |
| Have work but wages are too low                       | 14.2     |
| Medical problems/physical or developmental disability | 14.2     |
| Utility costs are too high                            | 12.4     |
| Incarceration   | 10.0     |
| Natural disaster                                      | 6.8      |
| Domestic violence                                     | 6.6      |
| Lost job due to lack of transportation                | 6.6      |
| Loss of child support                                 | 1.7      |
| Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure                 | 1.5      |
| House condemned                                       | 1.3      |



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

The chart below shows what counties Other Respondents reported residing in on the night of the count. Essex County had the largest percentage (19.5%) residing within the county on the night of the count while Salem County had the least.

| County     | #   | %    |
|------------|-----|------|
| Essex      | 584 | 19.5 |
| Monmouth   | 525 | 17.5 |
| Middlesex  | 291 | 9.7  |
| Cumberland | 221 | 7.4  |
| Camden     | 197 | 6.6  |
| Morris     | 178 | 5.9  |
| Passaic    | 124 | 4.1  |
| Ocean      | 124 | 4.1  |
| Hudson     | 104 | 3.5  |
| Mercer     | 99  | 3.3  |
| Bergen     | 96  | 3.2  |
| Atlantic   | 80  | 2.7  |
| Warren     | 67  | 2.2  |
| Somerset   | 61  | 2.0  |
| Sussex     | 52  | 1.7  |
| Union      | 46  | 1.5  |
| Burlington | 32  | 1.1  |
| Gloucester | 28  | 0.9  |
| Hunterdon  | 21  | 0.7  |
| Cape May   | 16  | 0.5  |
| Salem      | 4   | 0.1  |