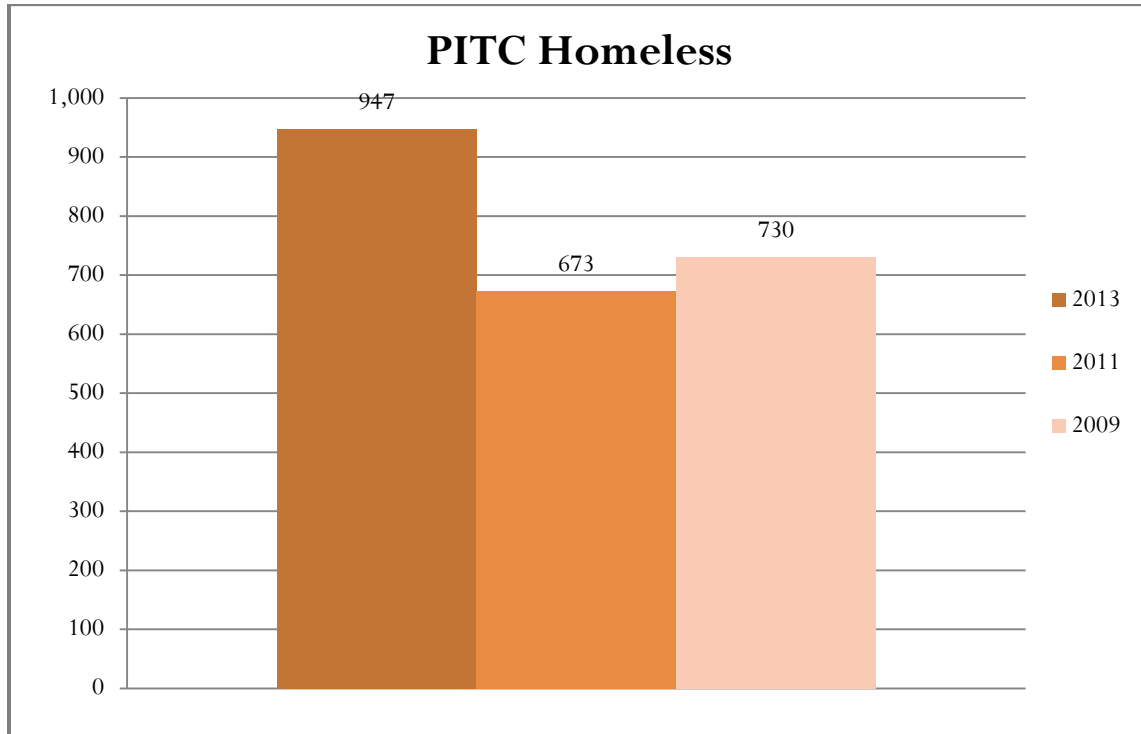


HUDSON COUNTY

On January 30, 2013 there were 947 homeless men, women and children counted in Hudson County according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations. Homelessness in Hudson County was on the decline; however, it saw an increase in this current count year of 28.9%.

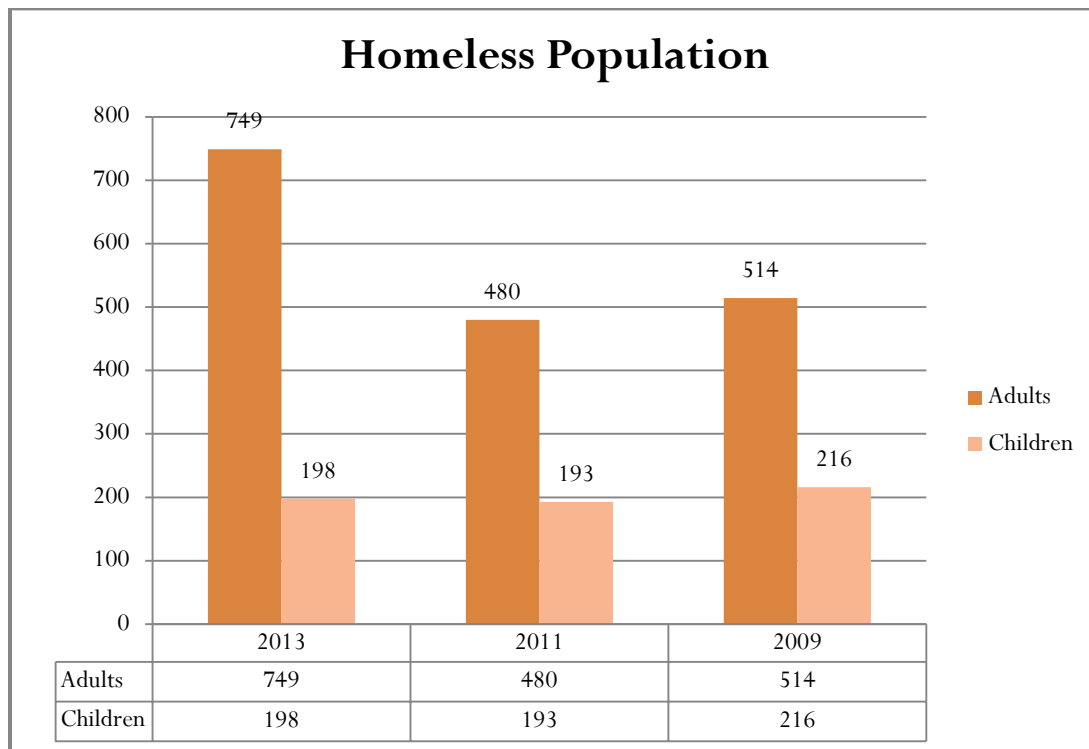


The actual number of people who are homeless over the course of the year may be between two to four times larger than the number counted at one point in time. Using the statistical formula developed in the publication "Estimating the Need," it is projected that *over the course of a year, 1,951 adults and children are homeless in Hudson County.*

Of the 947 people who were homeless on the night of the count 198 were children as reflected in the table below.

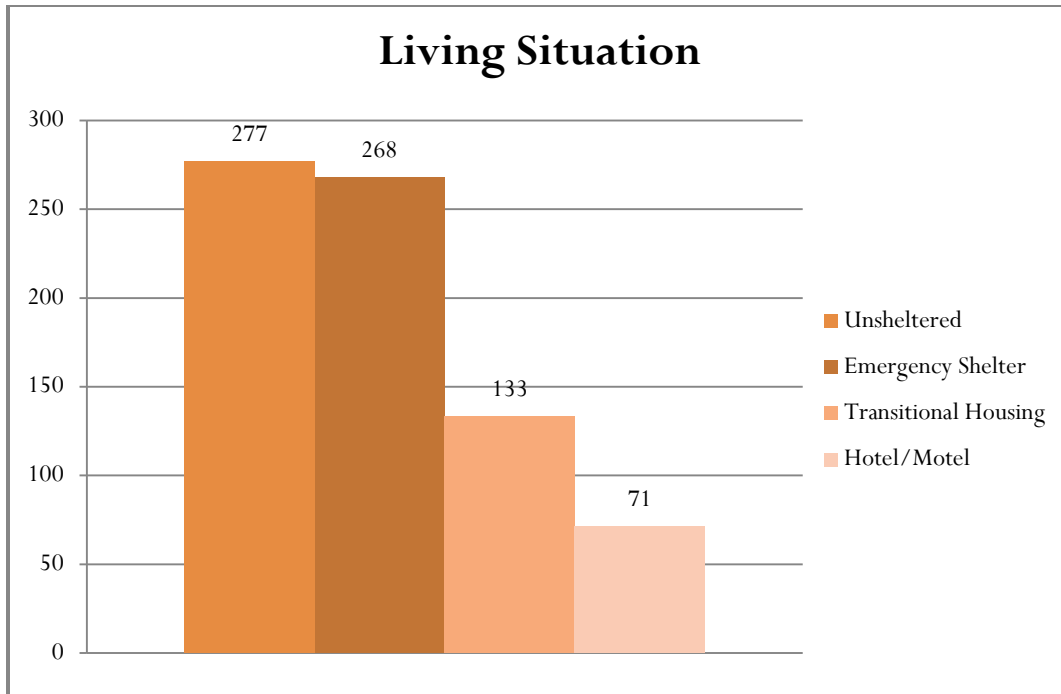
2013 Homeless Breakdown	
Respondents (Adults)	749
Family Members (Children)	198
Total Homeless	947

As the chart below shows, over the last three (3) full HUD count years, the number of homeless adults has fluctuated over time with the highest numbers being seen in the current count year. Conversely, the number of homeless children has been on the decline since 2009 with an almost equal number in 2011 and 2013. The 2011 street count was called short due to a blizzard which partially explains why there was such an increase in the 2013 PITC numbers. In addition, the Hudson County Alliance to End Homelessness (HCAEH) has worked over the last two years to improve the PITC process. Even though it was not required, Hudson County performed a full Point-in-Time count in 2012 and the results were consistent with the 2013 results. The number of households in emergency shelter, transitional housing and unsheltered remained nearly identical between 2012 and 2013. An increase of approximately 50 households was seen in the number of people living in hotels paid for by an agency and the majority of these were Hurricane Sandy victims.



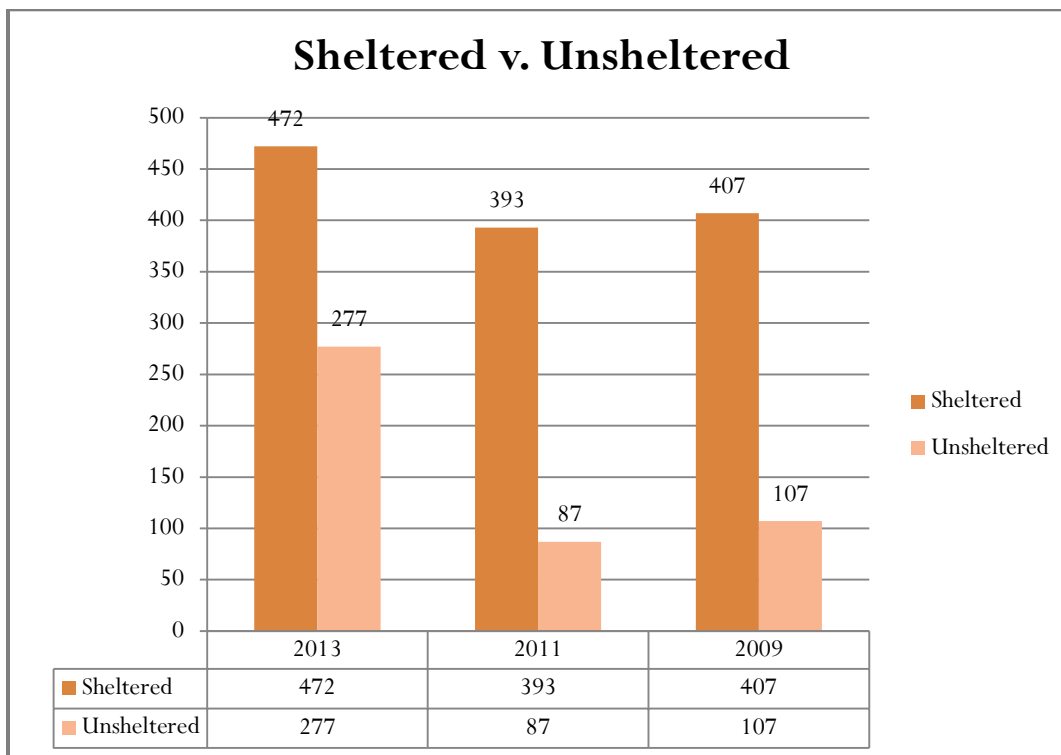
Living Situation

As reflected in the Living Situation chart below, 277 or 36.9% of the homeless respondents were unsheltered on the night of the count. The remainder of the homeless were in living in sheltered situations with the largest percentage residing in emergency shelter (n=268, 35.7%).



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

The number of unsheltered homeless in Hudson County has fluctuated but went from the lowest rate (n=87) in 2011 to the highest rate (n=277) in this year's count, an increase of 68.5%. There was a less significant, though sizable, increase in sheltered homeless in comparison to the unsheltered (16.7%).



Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

As HUD continually encourages CoCs to utilize HMIS to complete the sheltered count for a community, as part of this 2013 report, there is a comparison between 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 17 in emergency shelter or transitional housing on the night of the count.

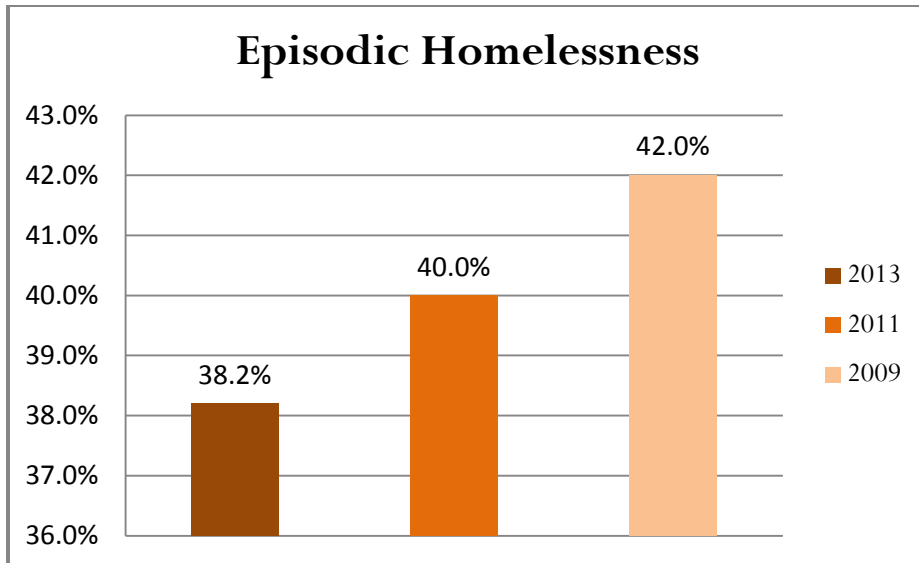
In Hudson County, there were a total of 220 adults in emergency shelter and 153 adults in transitional housing in HMIS on the night of the count. These numbers differ from what was recorded as part of the count. Of the homeless surveyed, 267 respondents stated that they would be in emergency shelter and 133 reported residing in transitional housing.

Length and Episodes of Homelessness

In Hudson County, 318 adults or 42.5% responded that they have been homeless for more than one year. Of those who were homeless less than one year, 18.0% reported that they had been homeless at least one other time within the past 12 months.

2013 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day to 1 week	24	3.2
8 days to 1 month	72	9.6
1 month & 1 day to 3 months	85	11.3
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	106	14.2
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	104	13.9
More than 1 year	318	42.5

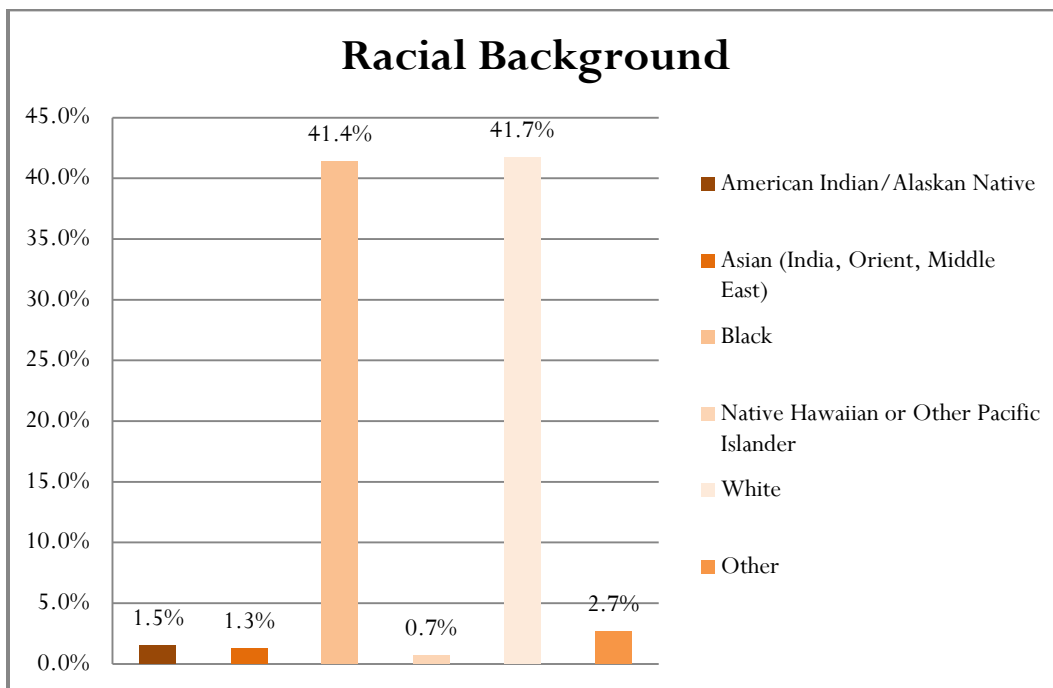
As reflected in the Episodic Homelessness chart below, a total of 286 or 38.2% of the total homeless population reported having at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years. This number has been on the decline over the last three (3) full HUD count years, reaching its lowest rate in 2013.



Demographics

In 2013, the homeless population in Hudson County was defined as 488 or 65.2% male, 244 or 32.6% female and six (6) or 0.8% identified as transgender.

The chart below outlines the racial breakdown of homeless persons in the 2013 count. The largest percentage of the population identified themselves as White (41.7%) with almost an equal percentage defining themselves as Black (41.4%). The total percentage of the homeless population that defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino equaled 29.1%.

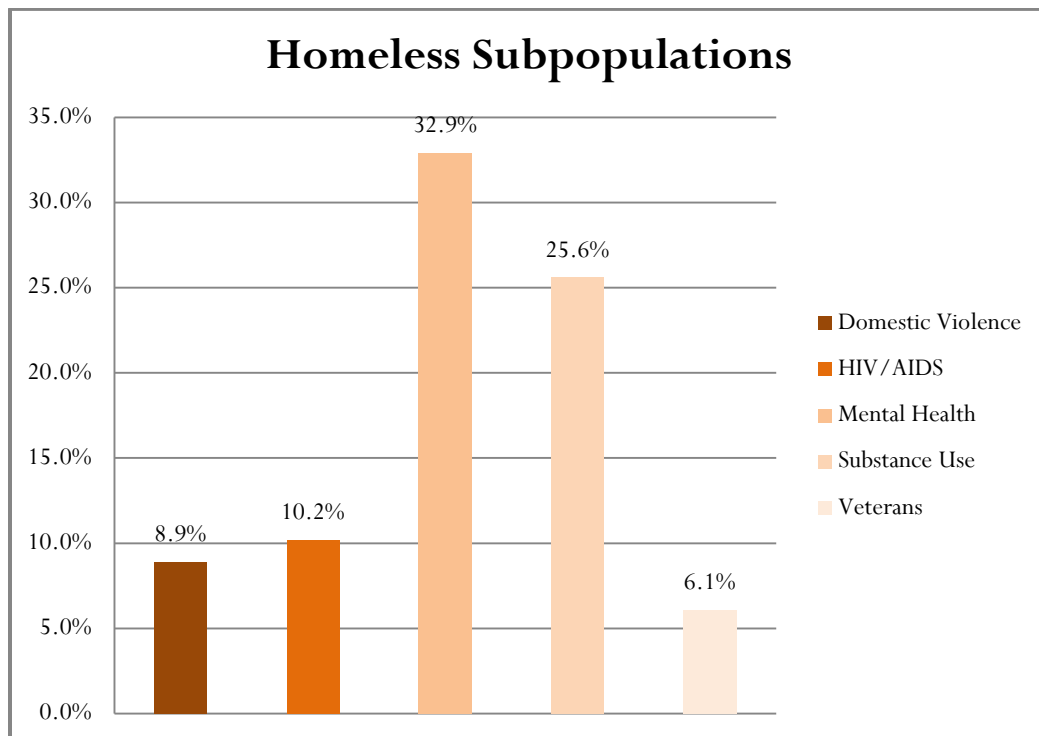


The largest percentage of homeless in Hudson County fell within the 40 to 49 year old age range, totaling 27.6%, followed by those within the 50 to 59 year old age range (21.6%).

2013 Age	#	%
Under 18	2	0.3%
18-21	26	3.5%
22-24	43	5.7%
25-29	75	10.0%
30-39	127	17.0%
40-49	207	27.6%
50-59	162	21.6%
60-64	34	4.5%
65 or older	18	2.4%

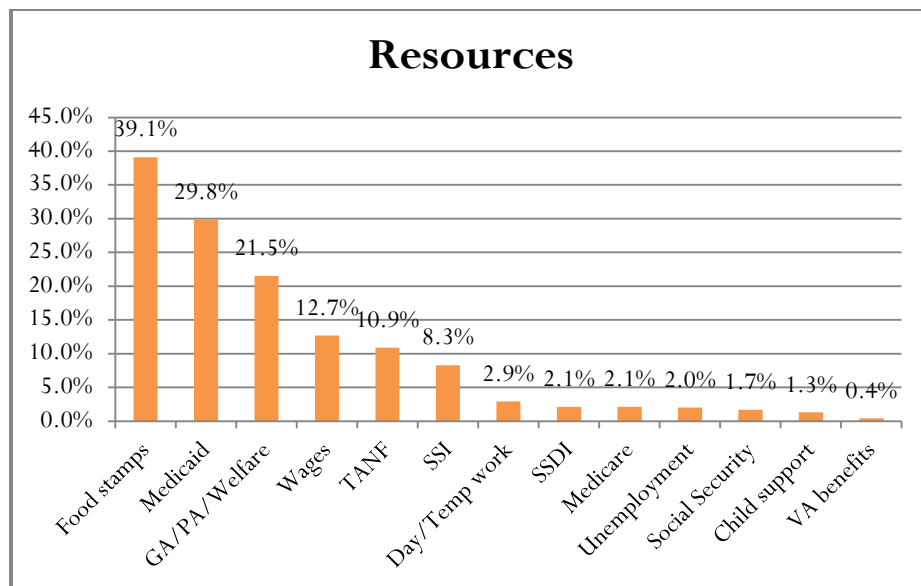
Homeless Subpopulations

The chart below outlines the breakdown of the homeless subpopulations in Hudson County for the 2013 count. The largest subpopulation was the homeless who had mental health issues (32.9%) followed by those with substance abuse issues (25.6%). The number of homeless veterans equaled 6.1% (n=46).



Financial Resources and Income

The three main sources of income reported by people who were homeless in Hudson County on the night of the 2013 count were Food Stamps (39.1%), Medicaid (29.8%) and Welfare (21.5%). 10.4% of the homeless population reported receiving no form of government benefit on the night of the count.



As part of the 2013 count, homeless respondents were asked to report a current income that provided a potential estimated yearly income. In Hudson County, the largest percent of respondents stated that they had income of less than \$5,000 annually with 29.6% reporting no income.

2013 Year Income	#	%
No Income	222	29.6
\$1.00- \$4,999	251	33.5
\$5,000- \$9,999	107	14.3
\$10,000- \$14,999	42	5.6
\$15,000-\$19,999	19	2.5
\$20,000-\$24,999	15	2.0
\$25,000-\$29,999	3	0.4
\$30,000-\$34,999	5	0.7
\$35,000-\$39,000	2	0.3
\$40,000-\$44,999	1	0.1
\$45,000-\$49,999	1	0.1
\$50,000-\$59,999	4	0.5
Over \$60,000	5	0.7

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The highest ranking factor that respondents stated contributed to their homelessness in Hudson County was loss of a job/inability to find work. The other top ranking factor was housing costs being too high.

Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Lost job/can't find work	36.7
Housing costs are too high	31.4
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	25.1
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	24.3
Relationship/family breakup or death	22.2
Mental illness/emotional problems	14.2
Incarceration	13.0
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	12.4
Have work but wages are too low	9.6
Domestic violence	7.9
Utility costs are too high	7.5
Natural disaster	5.3
Lost job due to lack of transportation	5.1
House condemned	1.7
Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure	0.8
Loss of child support	0.8

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

2013 Service Needs	#	%
<i>Received</i>		
Emergency shelter	436	58.2%
Emergency food	344	45.9%
Medical	151	20.2%
<i>Need</i>		
Housing	595	79.4%
Emergency food	230	30.7%
Employment assistance	222	29.6%

Discharge from Mainstream Institutions

As part of the 2013 survey, homeless respondents were asked if they had been discharged into homelessness from certain mainstream institutions within the past three years (since January 30, 2010). The discharge information is based on the homeless population that responded to the survey and relies on self-report.

As the table details the institutions that had the highest numbers of respondents reporting they were discharged into homelessness were City/County Jail and Medical Hospital.

Discharged Into Homelessness (Past Three Years)		
<i>Corrections</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>%</i>
City or County Jail	113	15.1%
State Prison	71	9.5%
Juvenile Detention Center	9	1.2%
<i>Inpatient Care</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>%</i>
Medical Hospital	105	14.0%
Private Inpatient Substance Use	28	3.7%
City/County inpatient mental health	22	2.9%
State inpatient mental health	21	2.8%

Last Permanent Address

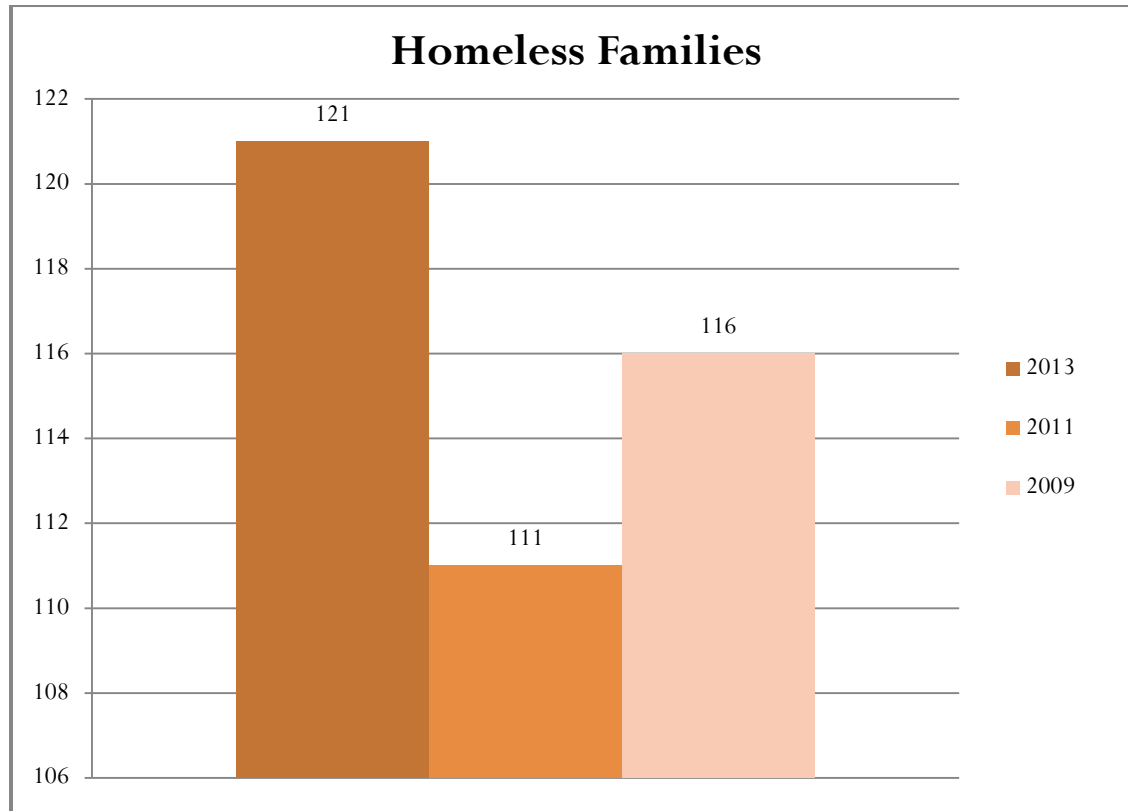
In the 2013 count, 93.8% (n=703) of the homeless respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless. In reviewing the surround states, 2.2% (n=17) last lived in New York and 0.6% (n=5) last lived in Pennsylvania.

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

Town	#	%
Jersey City	420	56.1%
Union City	67	8.9%
Bayonne	44	5.9%
Hoboken	39	5.2%

FAMILY HOMELESSNESS

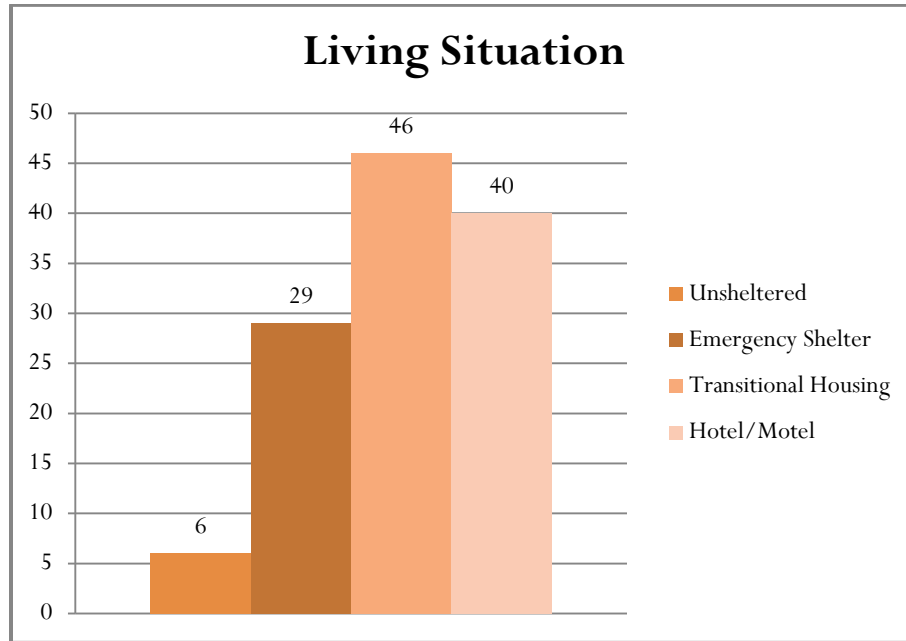
In 2013, of the 749 homeless respondents in Hudson County, 121 or 16.1% had at least one dependent child under the age of 18 with them the night of the count and are considered a homeless family. Of the 198 homeless children in these families, 124 were six (6) years of age or younger and 74 were between the ages of seven (7) and 17.



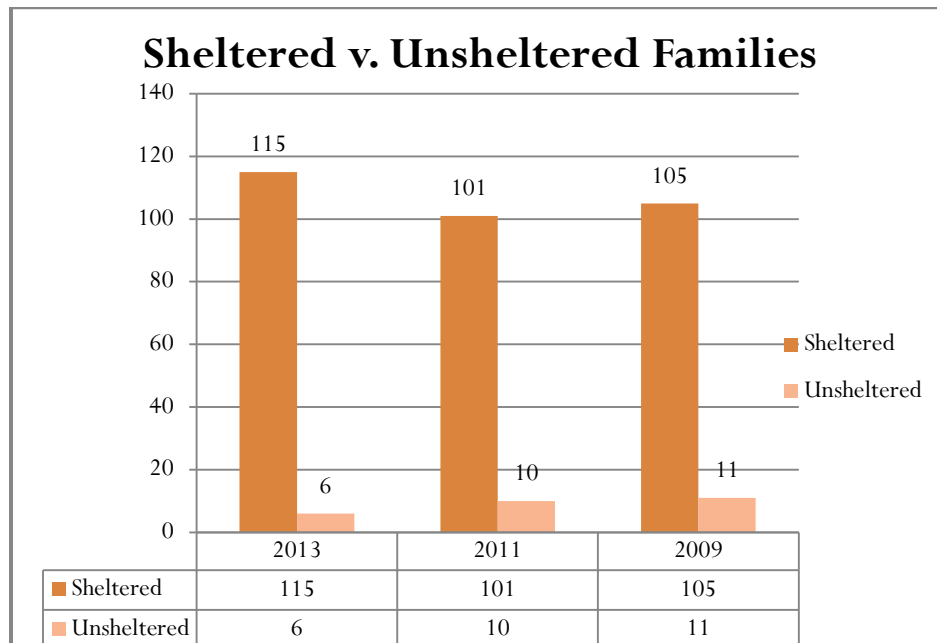
Living Situation

In Hudson County, 6 homeless families were in an unsheltered living situation on the night of the count. The unsheltered homeless families had eight (8) children with them.

The remaining 115 homeless families were in sheltered living situations that included emergency shelter, transitional housing and hotel/motel placements. The largest percentage (38%) of homeless families were residing in transitional housing on the night of the 2013 count as reflected in the Living Situation chart below.



In Hudson County, homeless families have primarily been in sheltered living situations over the last three (3) full HUD count years. Although the numbers are minimal in comparison, the numbers of unsheltered homeless families have been on the decline over the same timeframe.



Length of Homelessness

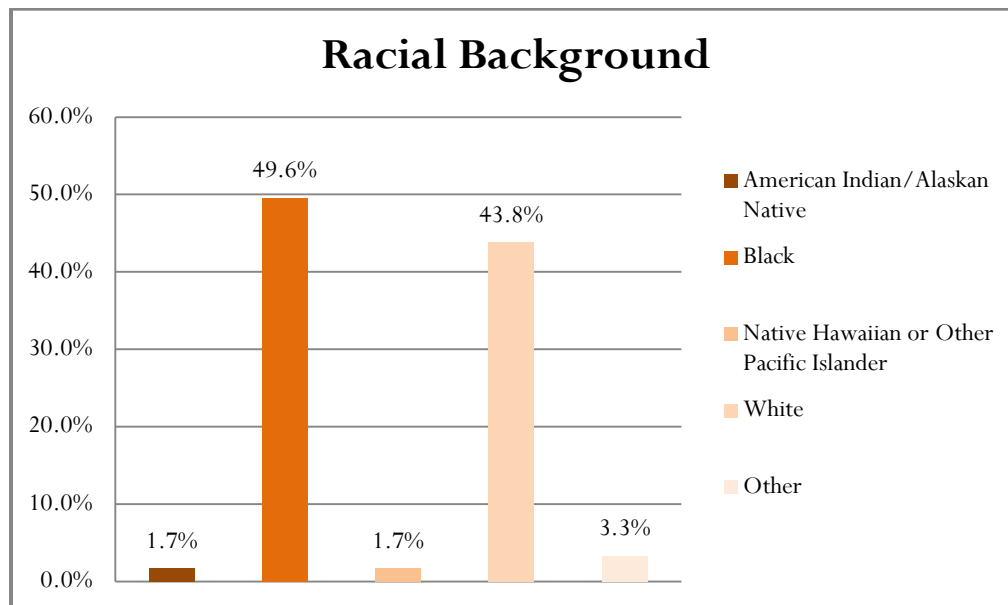
The largest percentage (29.8%) of homeless families had been homeless in excess of one year, followed by those homeless from eight (8) days to one (1) month. This is reflective of the total homeless population overall.

2013 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day to 1 week	6	5.0
8 days to 1 month	26	21.5
1 month & 1 day to 3 months	15	12.4
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	22	18.2
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	14	11.6
More than 1 year	36	29.8

Demographics

Of the total 121 homeless families in Hudson County, 84.3% (n= 102) were female headed households and 15.7% (n=19) were male headed households.

The chart below outlines the racial breakdown of homeless families in the 2013 count. The largest percentage of the respondents defined themselves as Black (49.6%) which was closely followed by those who defined themselves as White (43.8%). 43% (n=52) defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

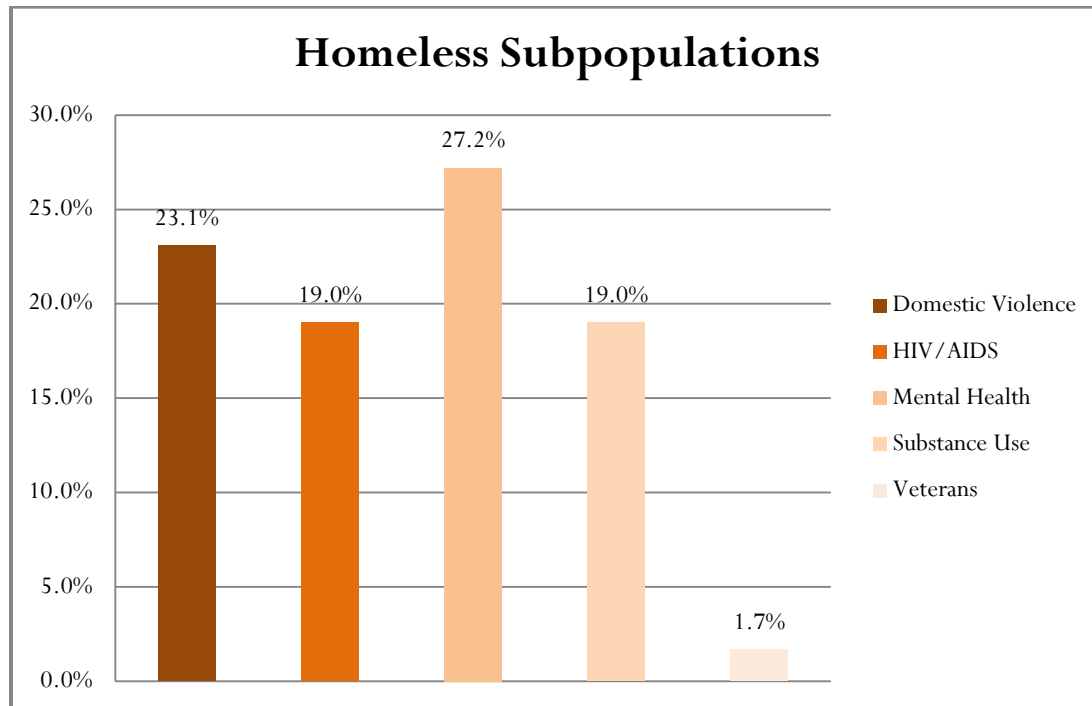


The largest percentage of homeless families in Hudson County had a head of household that fell within the 25 to 29 and 30 to 39 year old age range each at 28.1%. This is younger than the total homeless population in the County.

2013 Age	#	%
18-21	13	10.7
22-24	18	14.9
25-29	34	28.1
30-39	34	28.1
40-49	17	14.0
50-59	3	2.5
60-64	1	0.8

Homeless Family Subpopulations

Among the HUD homeless subpopulations in the 2013 count, in Hudson County the largest subpopulation among homeless families were those with a head of household with mental health issues (27.2%). This was most closely followed by households experiencing domestic violence (23.1%) as reflected in the chart below.



Financial Resources and Income

The three main sources of income reported by homeless families in Hudson County on the night of the 2013 count were:

- Food Stamps (71.1%);
- Medicaid (70.2%); and
- TANF (64.5%).

A total of 1.7% (n=2) of the homeless families reported they received no form of government benefit. In reviewing yearly income, the largest percentage of the homeless families was earning less than \$5,000 a year with the majority earning less than \$10,000 annually.

2013 Year Income	#	%
No Income	3	2.5
\$1.00- \$4,999	49	40.5
\$5,000- \$9,999	39	32.2
\$10,000- \$14,999	11	9.1
\$15,000- \$19,999	11	9.1
\$20,000- \$24,999	3	2.5
\$25,000- \$29,999	1	0.8
\$30,000- \$34,999	2	1.7

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The highest ranking factor that respondents stated contributed to their homelessness in Hudson County was eviction. Other top ranking factors included housing costs being too high and loss of job/inability to find work.

Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	56.2
Housing costs are too high	29.8
Lost job/can't find work	22.3
Domestic violence/ relationship/family break up or death	19.0
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	15.7

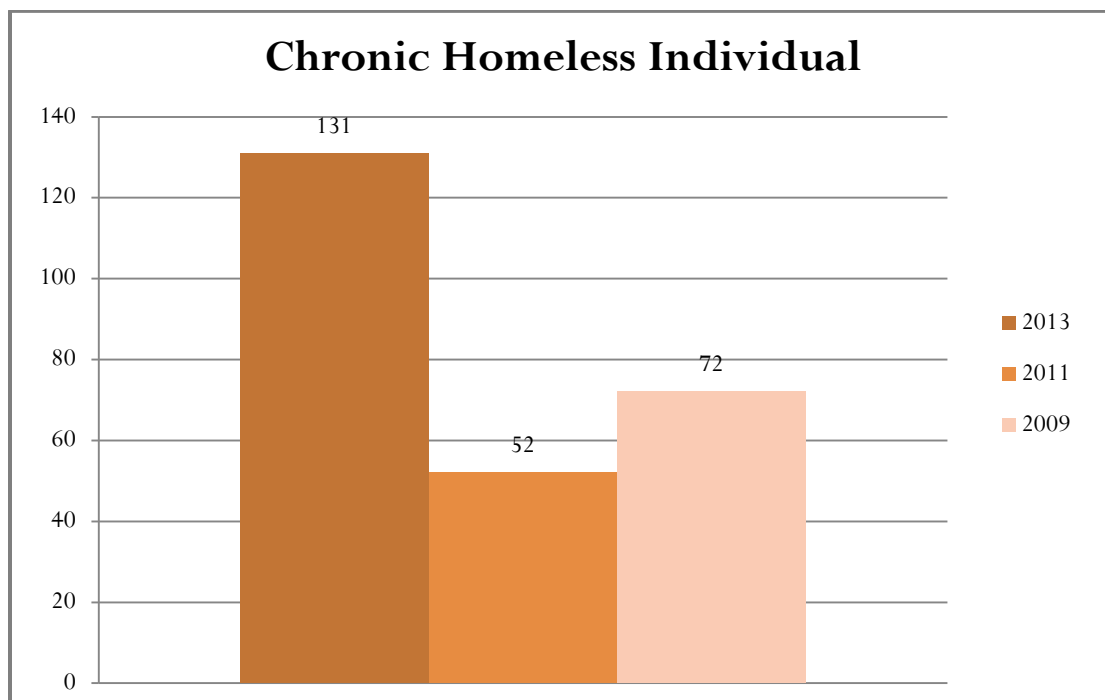
When homeless families were asked their top needs on the night of the count the top three (3) needs included:

- Housing (78.5%);
- Employment assistance (23.1%); and
- Educational training (19%)

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS

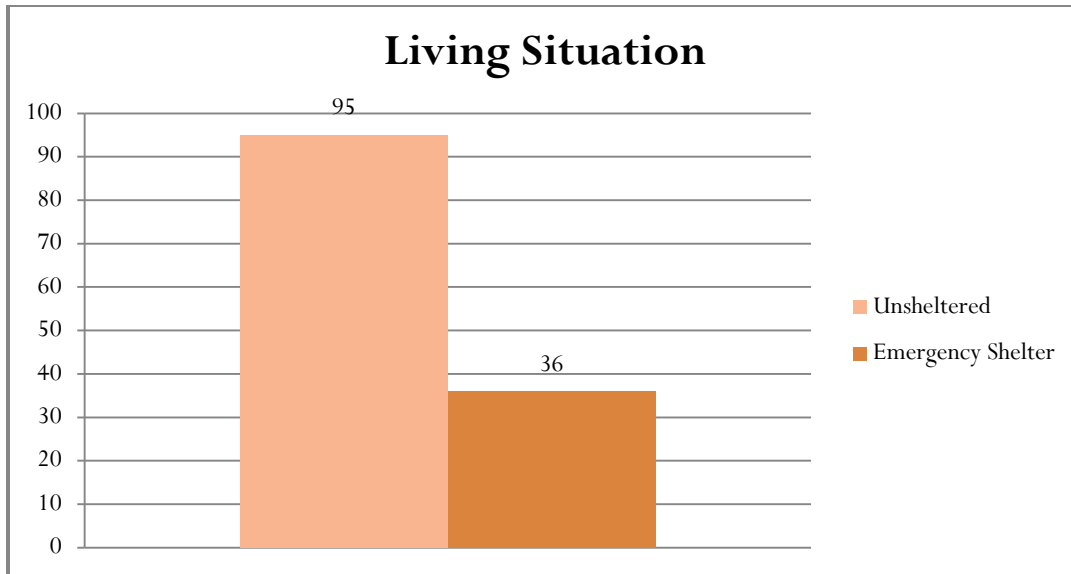
INDIVIDUALS

On the night of January 30, 2013, there were 131 chronically homeless individuals counted in Hudson County equaling 17.4% of the total homeless population. The number of chronically homeless in Hudson County saw a large increase from 2011 to 2013 (60.3%) reaching its highest level in 2013.

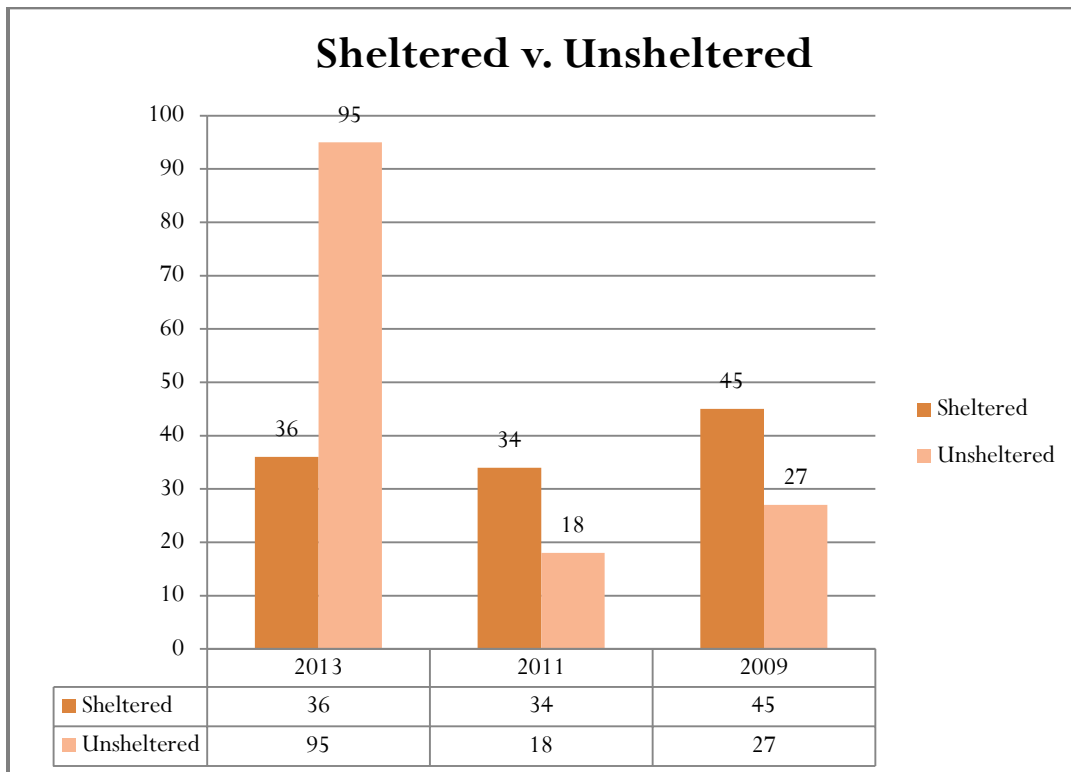


Living Situation

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 below is a breakdown of where the chronically homeless were residing on the night of the 2013 count. The largest percentage (78.3%) of the chronically homeless population in Hudson County was unsheltered on the night of the count.



Over the last three (3) full HUD count years, the number of sheltered chronically homeless individuals has been on the decline, leveling off over the past two (2) HUD count years. The unsheltered number has fluctuated but overwhelmingly saw the largest increase in the current count year.



Length of Homelessness

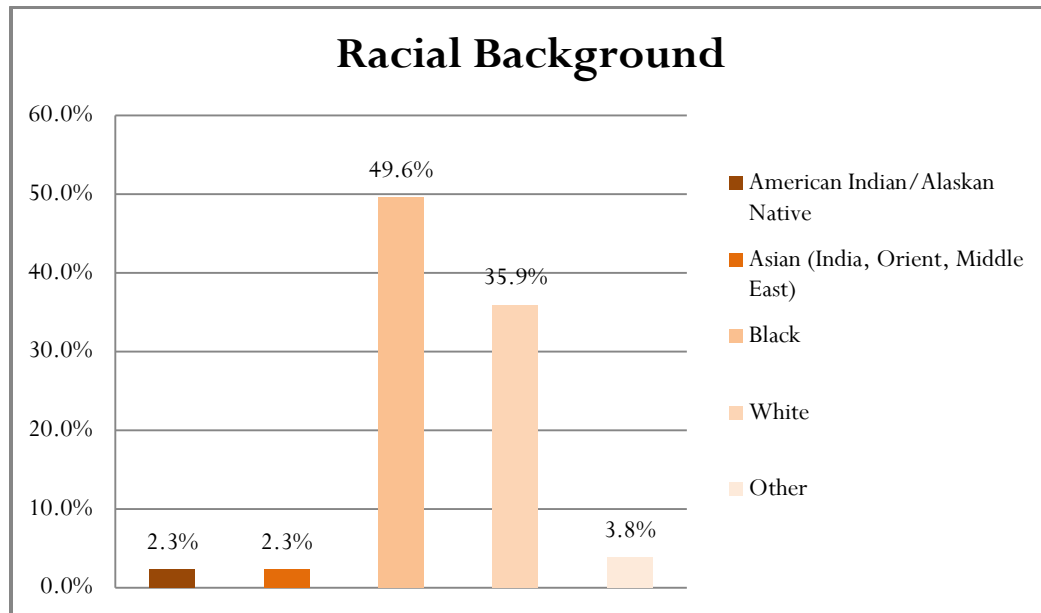
Of the total chronically homeless individual population, 82.4% (n= 108) reported they had been homeless in excess of one year. A total of 79.4% (n=104) reported they had four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years.

2013 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day to 1 week	0	0.0
8 days to 1 month	2	1.5
1 month & 1 day to 3 months	3	2.3
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	6	4.6
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	7	5.3
More than 1 year	108	82.4

Demographics

In 2013, 93 or 71% of the chronically homeless individual population was male and 34 or 26% was female.

As the chart below outlines, almost one half of the chronically homeless individuals identified themselves as Black (49.6%) with the next largest percentage being those who identified themselves as White (35.9%). The total percentage that defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino equaled 13.0%.

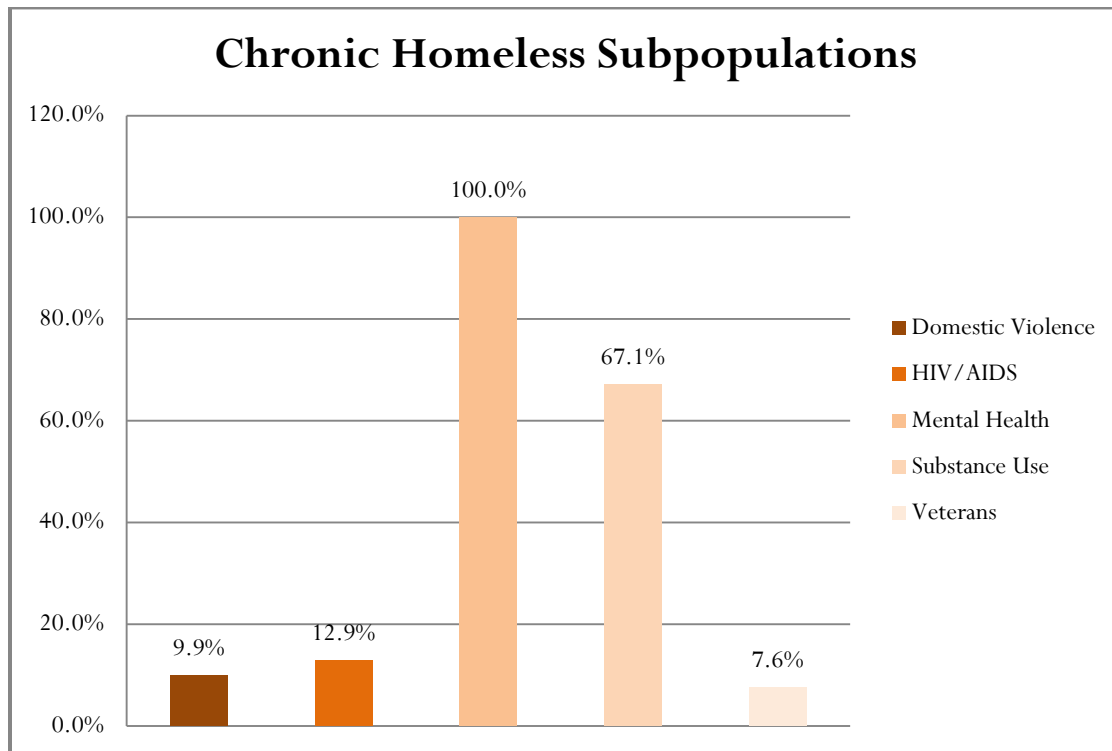


On the night of the 2013 count in Hudson County, the largest percentage of chronically homeless individuals fell into the 40 to 49 year old age range (36.6%). The majority of the population was clustered between 30 and 59 years old as reflected in the table below.

2013 Age	#	%
18-21	3	2.3
22-24	3	2.3
25-29	7	5.3
30-39	22	16.8
40-49	48	36.6
50-59	32	24.4
60-64	5	3.8
65 or older	6	4.6

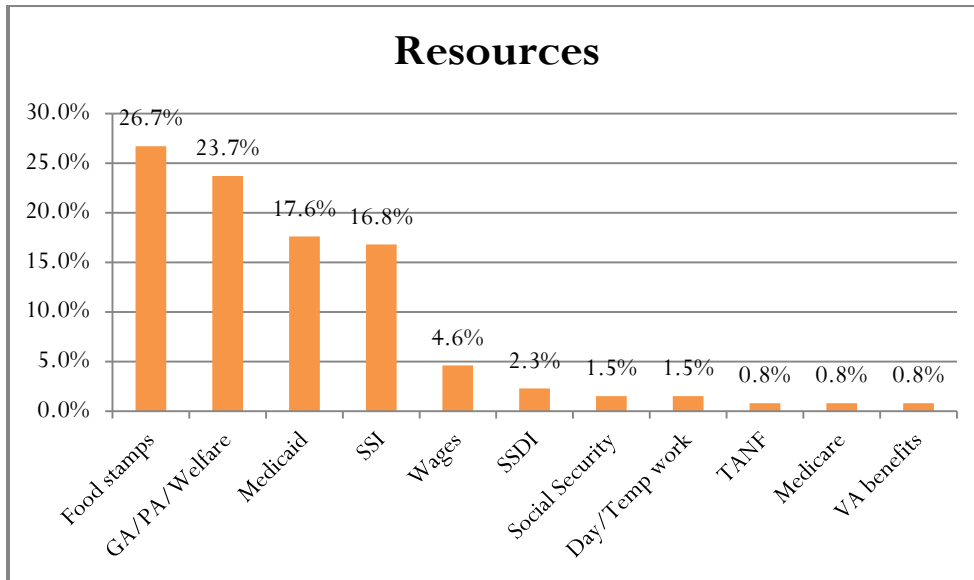
Chronic Homeless Subpopulations

The chart below outlines the breakdown of the chronic homeless individual HUD subpopulations for the 2013 count. 100% of the chronically homeless individual population reported having mental health issues and 67.1% reported having substance abuse issues.



Financial Resources

The main sources of income reported by people who were chronically homeless in Hudson County on the night of the 2013 count were Food Stamps (26.7%), Welfare (23.7%) and Medicaid (17.6%). 19.1% of the chronically homeless population reported receiving no form of government benefits on the night of the count as reflected in the following chart.



As reflected in the table below, the largest percentage (41.2%) of chronically homeless individuals reported having no income on the night of the count with the majority of the remaining population having an income of less than \$10,000 annually.

2013 Year Income	#	%
No Income	54	41.2
\$1,000- \$4,999	33	25.2
\$5,000- \$9,999	14	10.7
\$10,000- \$14,999	3	2.3
Over \$15,000	1	0.8

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The highest ranking factor that chronically homeless individual respondents stated contributed to their homelessness in Hudson County was alcohol or drug abuse problem. Other top ranking factors included mental illness, loss of job/inability to find work and housing costs being too high, as reflected in the following table.

2013 Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	54.2
Mental illness/emotional problems	39.7
Lost job/can't find work	38.9
Housing costs are too high	31.3
Relationship/family breakup or death	28.2
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	23.7
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	19.1
Incarceration	19.1
Have work but wages are too low	11.5
Domestic violence	9.2
Lost job due to lack of transportation	6.1
Utility costs are too high	3.1
Natural disaster	2.3
House condemned	1.5
Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure	0.8

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

2013 Service Needs	#	%
<i>Received</i>		
Emergency shelter	69	52.7
Emergency food	61	46.6
Medical	25	19.1
<i>Need</i>		
Housing	115	87.8
Emergency food	68	51.9
Emergency shelter	58	44.3

Discharge from Mainstream Institutions

As part of the 2013 survey, the respondents were asked if they had been discharged into homelessness from certain mainstream institutions within the past three years (since January 30, 2010). The discharge information is based on the chronically homeless individual population that responded to the survey and relies on self-report. As the table shows, the two institutions that had the highest numbers of respondents reporting they were discharged into homelessness were City/County Jail and Medical Hospitals.

Discharged Into Homelessness (Past Three Years)		
<i>Corrections</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>%</i>
City or County Jail	40	30.5
State Prison	19	14.5
Juvenile Detention Center	3	2.3
<i>Inpatient Care</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>%</i>
Medical Hospital	43	32.8
City/County inpatient mental health	9	6.9
State inpatient mental health treatment	8	6.1
Private Inpatient Substance Use	8	6.1

Last Permanent Address

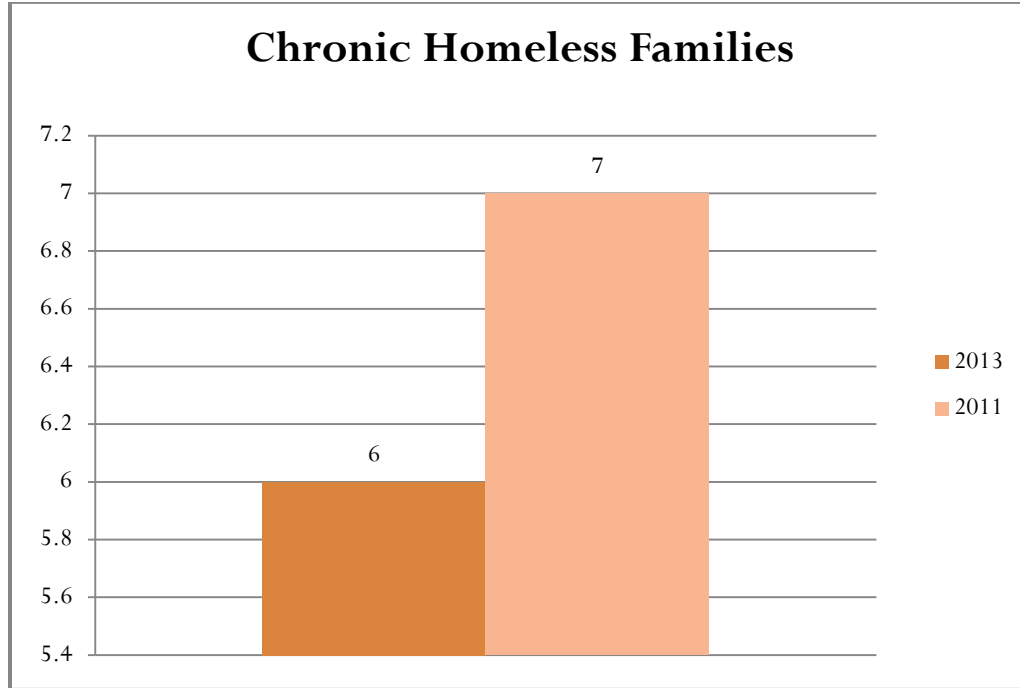
In the 2013 count, 94.6% (n=124) of the chronically homeless individual respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless. In reviewing the surrounding states, 2.2% (n=3) last lived in New York and 1.5% (n=2) last lived in Pennsylvania.

The cities/ towns most frequently cited by respondents as the last place they lived before becoming homeless are reflected in the following table (rate of 5% or higher). The city with the largest number was Jersey City.

Town	#	%
Jersey City	80	61.1
Hoboken	17	13.0
Bayonne	11	8.4

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS FAMILIES

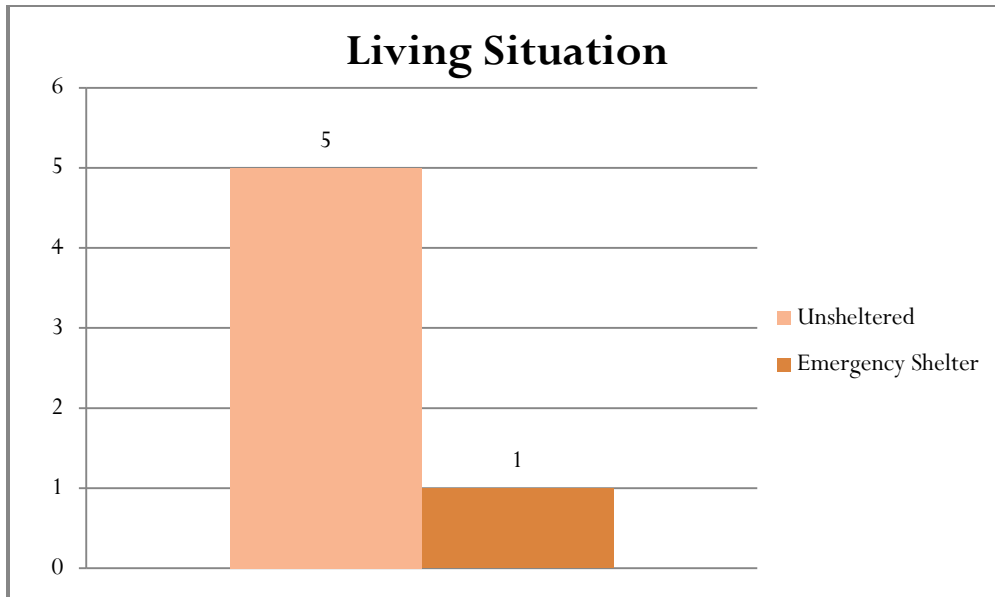
In Hudson County, a total of 6 families met the chronic homeless definition and could be considered a chronically homeless family. These families had a total of 8 children with them on the night of the count. As the chart below outlines, there has been a reduction of one (1) family since the 2011 count.



These six (6) families equal 0.8% of the total homeless population and 4.9% of the total family homeless population. Adding the chronically homeless families to the chronically homeless individuals gives Hudson County a total chronically homeless population of 145 men, women and children on the night of the 2013 count.

Living Situation

The breakdown of living situations for chronically homeless families on the night of the count shows 16.6% (n=1) families were residing in emergency shelter. The remaining 83.3% (n=5) were in unsheltered living situations as reflected in the Living Situation chart that follows.



Over the past two (2) full HUD count years, since the numbers are small, the difference is only seen in the unsheltered numbers with one less unsheltered chronically homeless family in 2013 than there was in 2011.

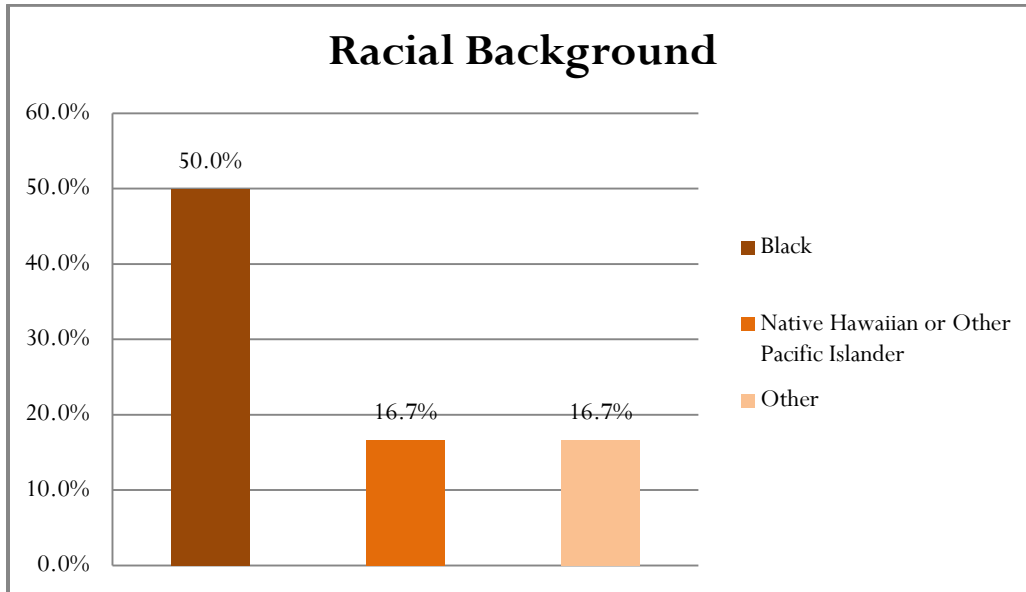


Length of Homelessness

Of the total chronically homeless families, 66.7% (n=4) reported they had been homeless for more than one year and 66.7% (n= 4) reported they had been homeless four (4) times in the past three (3) years.

Demographics

In 2013, three (3) or 50% of the chronically homeless families were male headed households and three (3) or 50% were female headed households. The chart below outlines the racial breakdown of the chronically homeless families in Hudson County. The largest percentage (50%) defined themselves as Black.

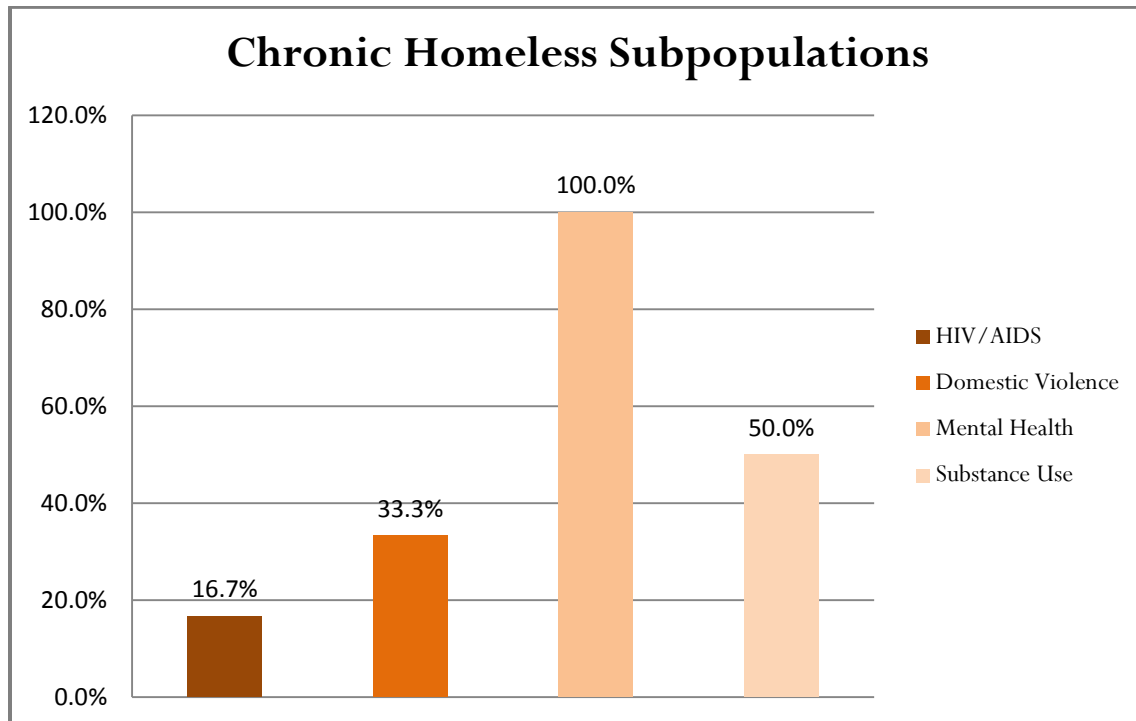


The largest percentage (66.7%) of chronically homeless families had a head of household that was between the ages of 30 and 39 years old as reflected in the table below.

2013 Age	#	%
25-29	1	16.7%
30-39	4	66.7%
60-64	1	16.7%

Chronic Homeless Family Subpopulations

In Hudson County, 100% of chronically homeless families were a part of the HUD subpopulation of mental health issues and 50% were families with substance abuse issues. These are the largest subpopulations among the chronically homeless population.



Financial Resources and Income

The three main sources of income reported by homeless families in Hudson County on the night of the 2013 count were:

- SSI (50%);
- Welfare (33.3%); and
- TANF (16.7%)

All of the chronically homeless families reported that they received some type of government benefit on the night of the count. In looking at yearly income, the majority of the homeless families were earning less than \$5,000 a year.

2013 Year Income	#	%
No Income	1	16.7%
\$1.00- \$4,999	3	50.0%
\$5,000- \$4,999	1	16.7%

Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The chart below includes the top factors that contributed to the family's homelessness. In Hudson County, the top ranking factor was housing costs being too high. Others included substance abuse, domestic violence, eviction and mental illness.

Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Housing costs are too high	50.0%
Substance abuse/DV/Eviction/MI	33.3%