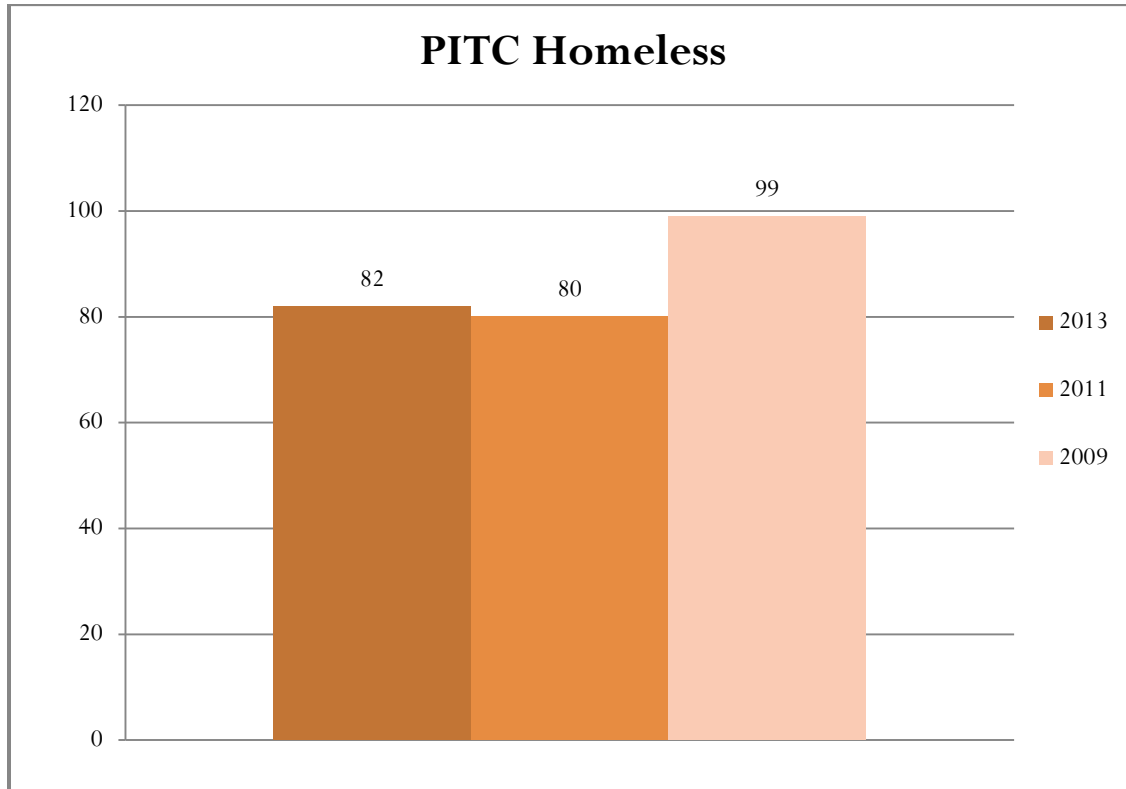


HUNTERDON COUNTY

On January 30, 2013 there were 82 homeless men, women and children counted in Hunterdon County according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations. After a decrease from the 2009 count to the 2011, the total numbers remained consistent through the 2013 count.

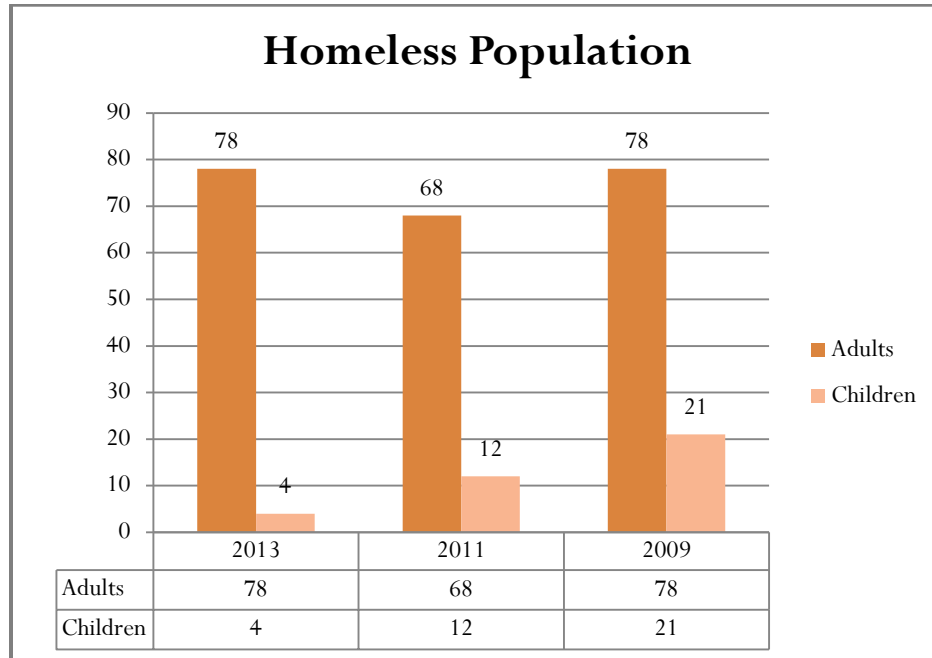


The actual number of people who are homeless over the course of the year may be between two (2) to four (4) times larger than the number counted at one point in time. Using the statistical formula developed in the publication "Estimating the Need," it is projected that *over the course of a year, 291 adults and children are homeless in Hunterdon County.*

Of the 82 people who were homeless on the night of the count four (4) of them were children as reflected in the table below.

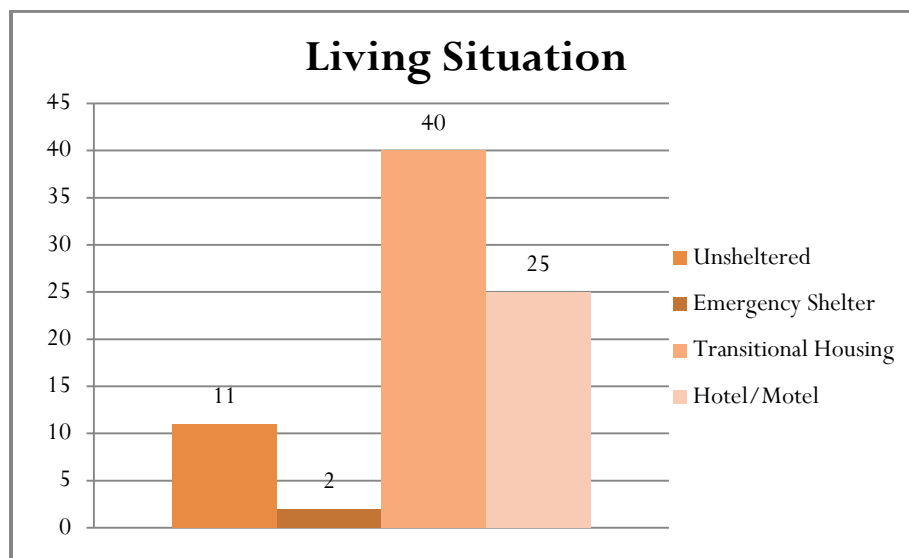
2013 Homeless Breakdown	
Respondents (Adults)	78
Family Members (Children)	4
Total Homeless	82

As the Homeless Population chart reflects, since 2009, the number of homeless children has been on the decline with an overall decrease of 80.9%. The number of adults has fluctuated slightly but not at a level of any significance.



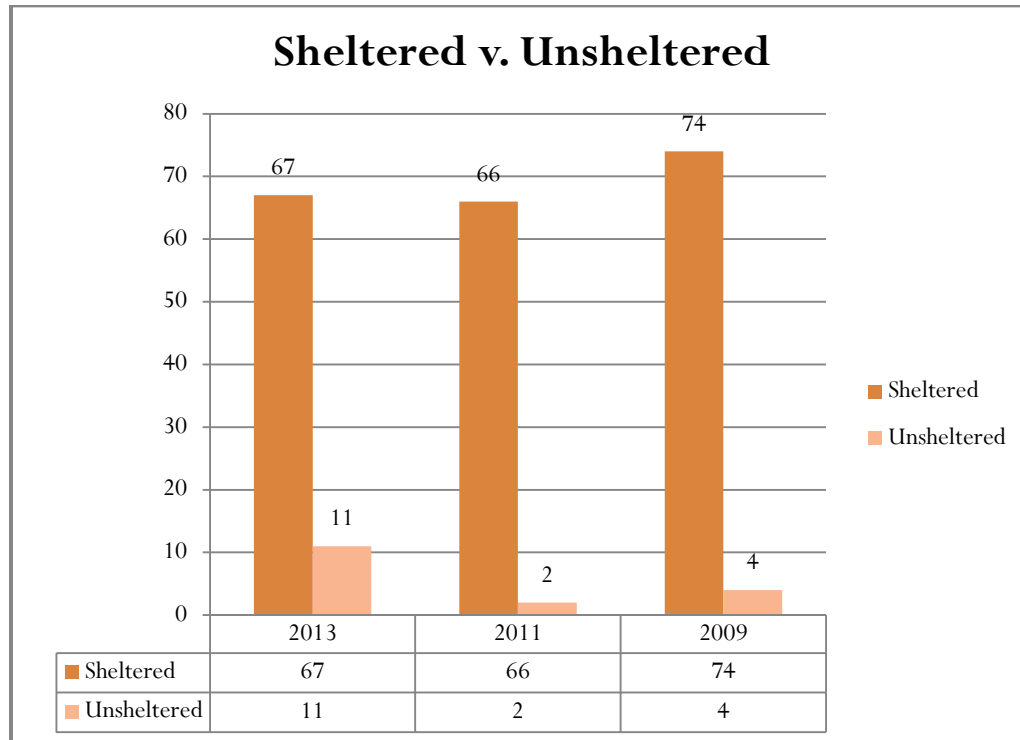
Living Situation

As reflected in the Living Situation chart that follows, 11 or 14.1% of the homeless respondents were unsheltered the night of the count. The remainder of the homeless were living in sheltered situations with the largest population of the homeless residing in transitional housing (n=40, 51.2%).



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

Over the past three (3) full HUD count years, the number of sheltered homeless has been on the decline while the numbers of unsheltered homeless has seen an increase. Although the numbers are small, from 2011 to 2013 the number of unsheltered homeless increased a total of 81.1%



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 of what was reported in HMIS for emergency shelters and transitional housing for the night of the count to what was reported in the same categories for the PITC. The numbers from HMIS are based on those over 17 in emergency shelter or transitional housing on the night of the count.

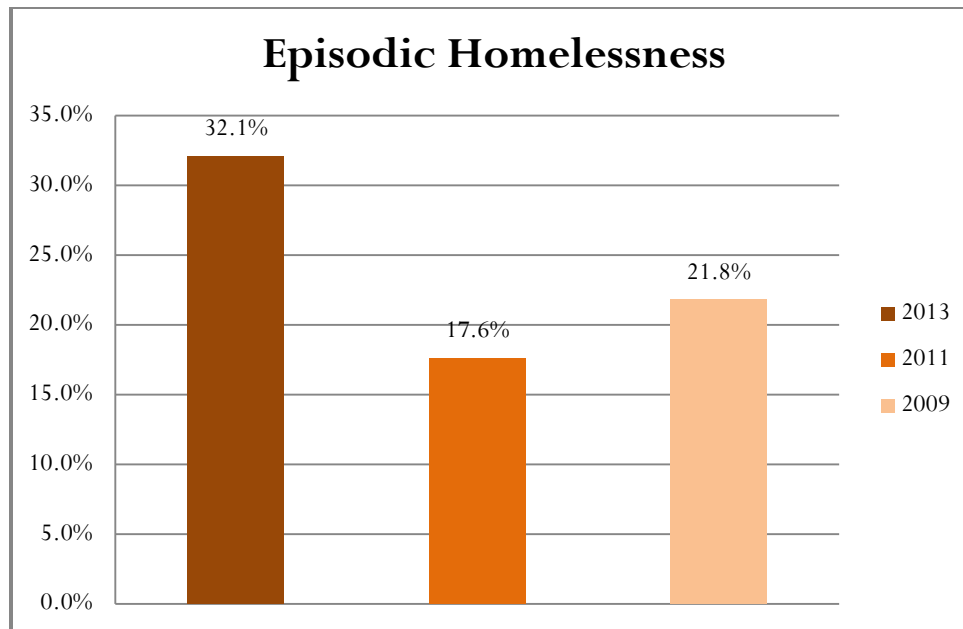
In Hunterdon County, there were a total of six (6) adults in emergency shelter and 49 adults in transitional housing in HMIS on the night of the count. These numbers are higher than what was recorded as part of the count. On the night of the count two (2) respondents stated that they would be in emergency shelter and 40 reported residing in transitional housing.

Length and Episodes of Homelessness

Of the homeless population surveyed in Hunterdon County, 38 or 48.7% responded that they have been homeless for more than one year. Of those who were homeless less than one year, 17.9% 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	5	6.4
8 days to 1 month	5	6.4
1 month & 1 day to 3 months	8	10.3
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	7	9.0
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	12	15.4
More than 1 year	38	48.7

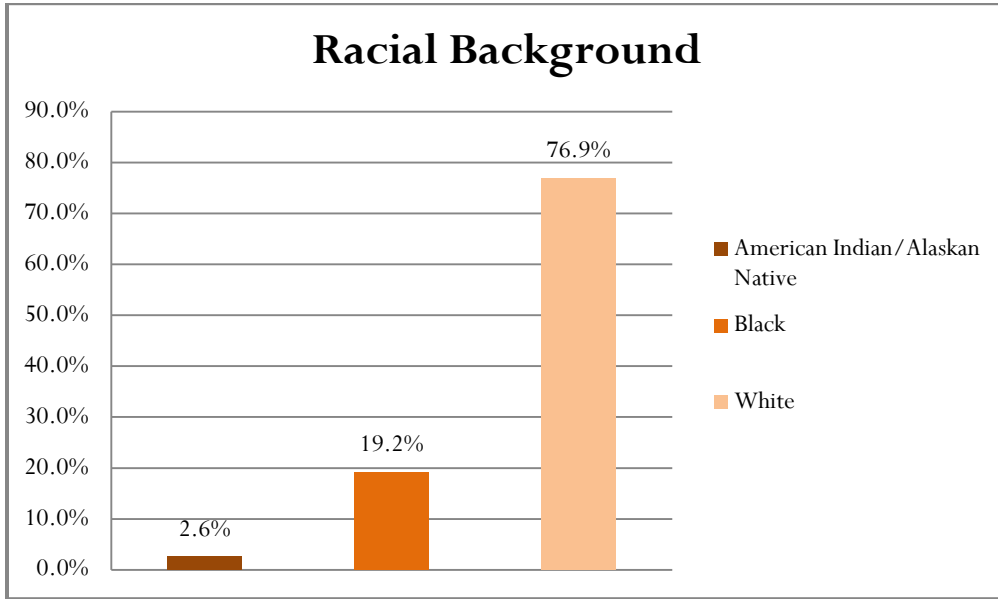
As reflected in the Episodic Homelessness chart below, a total of 25 or 32.1% of the total homeless population reported having at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. Although this number has fluctuated over the last three (3) full HUD count years, the highest percentage was seen in this current count year.



Demographics

In 2013, of the total homeless population in Hunterdon County, 46 people or 59% identified as male, 31 or 39.7% identified as female and one (1) or 1.3% identified as transgender.

The chart below outlines the racial breakdown of homeless persons in the 2013 count. The largest majority was White (76.9%) and the next largest reported was Black (19.2%). The total percentage of the homeless population that defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino equaled 7.7%.

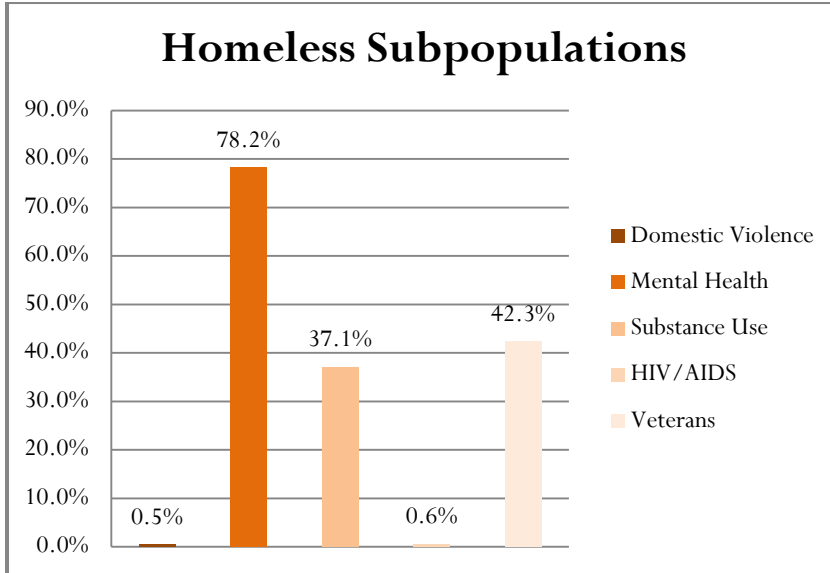


The largest percentage of homeless in Hunterdon County fell within the 40 to 49 year old age range, totaling 30.8%, followed closely by those within the 50 to 59 year old age range (28.2%).

2013 Age	#	%
18-21	3	3.8
22-24	6	7.7
25-29	5	6.4
30-39	5	6.4
40-49	24	30.8
50-59	22	28.2
60-64	6	7.7
65 or older	3	3.8

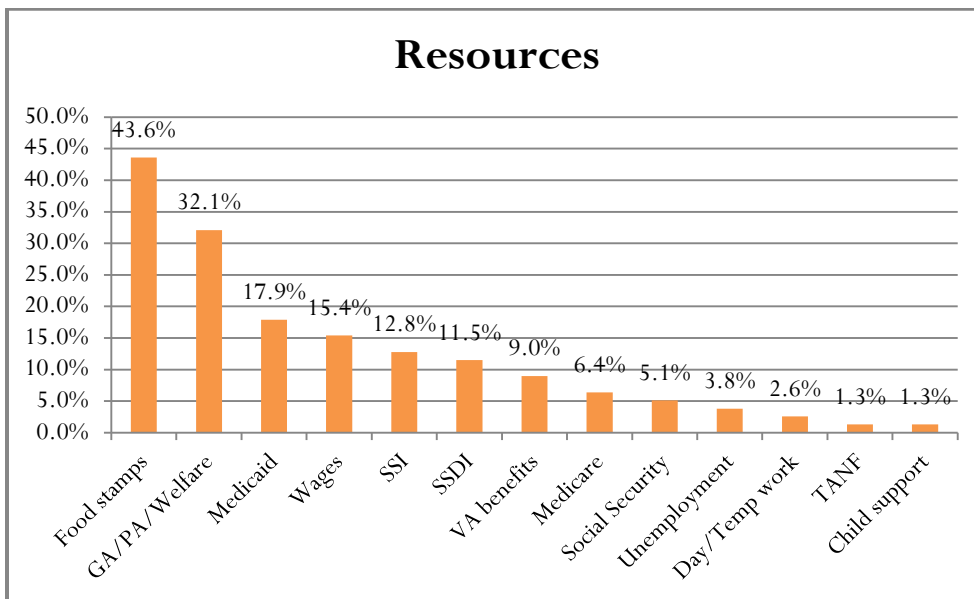
Homeless Subpopulations

The chart below outlines the breakdown of the homeless HUD subpopulations in Hunterdon County for the 2013 count. The largest subpopulation was homeless who had mental health issues (78.2%). This was most closely followed by those reporting substance abuse issues. The number of homeless veterans equaled 42.3% (n=33).



Financial Resources and Income

The three main sources of income reported by people who were homeless in Hunterdon County on the night of the 2013 count were Food Stamps (43.6%), Welfare (32.1%) and Medicaid (17.9%). A total of 5.1% of the homeless population reported receiving no type of government benefit on the night of the count.



As part of the 2013 count, homeless respondents were asked to provide a current income that provided a potential estimated yearly income. In Hunterdon County, the largest percent of respondents stated that they had income of less than \$5,000 with a total of 15.4% reporting no income at all on the night of the count.

2013 Year Income	#	%
No Income	12	15.4%
\$1.00- \$4,999	25	32.1%
\$5,000- \$9,999	10	12.8%
\$10,000- \$14,999	12	15.4%
\$15,000-\$19,999	7	9.0%
\$20,000-\$24,999	4	5.1%
\$25,000-\$29,999	2	2.6%
\$30,000-\$34,999	2	2.6%

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The highest ranking factor that respondents stated contributed to their homelessness in Hunterdon County was loss of job/inability to find work. Other top ranking factors included alcohol or drug abuse problems and mental illness.

Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Lost job/can't find work	41.0
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	39.7
Mental illness/emotional problems	32.1
Housing costs are too high	28.2
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	20.5
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	20.5
Relationship/family breakup or death	16.7
Incarceration	15.4
Have work but wages are too low	14.1
Utility costs are too high	9.0
Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure	7.7
Domestic violence	5.1
Lost job due to lack of transportation	5.1
House condemned	1.3

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

2013 Service Needs	#	%
<i>Received</i>		
Emergency food /Emergency Shelter	45	57.7
Transportation	29	37.2
Medical	25	32.1
<i>Need</i>		
Housing	61	78.2
Employment assistance	29	37.2
Legal services	27	34.6

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 shows, 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>		
	#	%
City or County Jail	13	16.7%
State Prison	8	10.3%
<i>Inpatient Care</i>		
	#	%
Medical Hospital	10	12.8%
Private Inpatient Substance Use	5	6.4%
State inpatient mental health	4	5.1%

Last Permanent Address

In the 2013 count, 88.4% (n=66) of the homeless respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless. In looking at the surrounding states, 3.8% (n=3) last lived in Pennsylvania, and 1.2% (n=1) last lived in New York.

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

Town	#	%
Flemington	15	19.2%
Lambertville	5	6.4%
Whitehouse Station	4	5.1%

FAMILY HOMELESSNESS

In 2013, of the 78 homeless respondents in Hunterdon County, two (2) or 2.5% had at least one dependent child under 18 with them the night of the count and is considered a homeless family. These families had a total of four (4) children with them on the night of the count between the ages of seven (7) and 17.

Living Situation

In Hunterdon County, no homeless family was in an unsheltered living situation on the night of the count and all were residing in emergency shelters. Homeless families in Hunterdon County have only been in sheltered living situations over the last three (3) full HUD count years.

Length of Homelessness

Of the two (2) homeless families, one (1) family was homeless less than one (1) month and one (1) family was homeless between three (3) and six (6) months.

Demographics

Both of the families were female headed households and both defined their race as Black. One (1) head of household was between the ages of 40 and 49 and the other was between the ages of 50 to 59 year old.

Homeless Family Subpopulations

Among the HUD homeless subpopulations in the 2013 count, in Hunterdon County the HUD subpopulation that homeless families' head of households were a part of was households experiencing mental health issues and domestic violence.

Financial Resources and Income

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

- Wages (50%);
- Food Stamps (50%); and
- Child Support (50%)

All of the homeless families stated they received some type of government benefit. In looking at yearly income, both of the homeless families have a projected income between \$25,000 and \$29,000 a year.

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

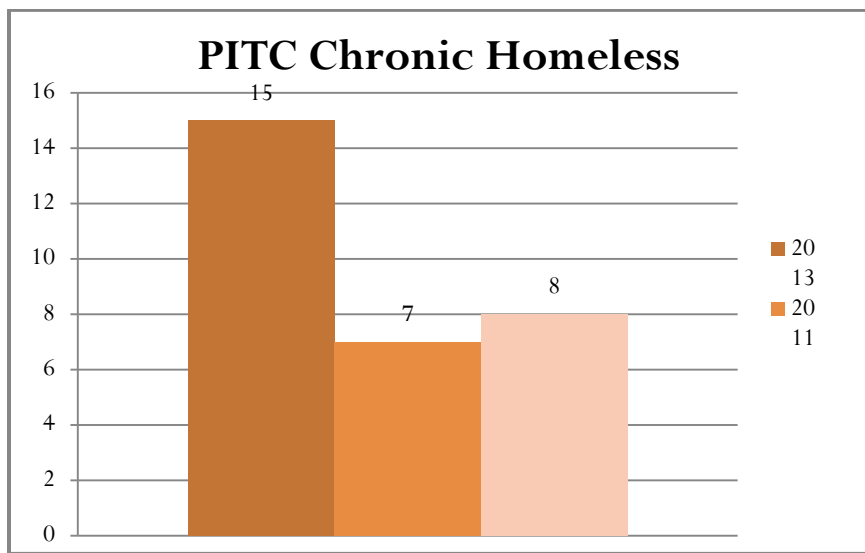
The highest ranking factors that respondents stated contributed to their homelessness in Hunterdon County was domestic violence, housing related issues and job loss issues. When homeless families were asked what their top needs were on the night of the count the three top needs included:

- Housing (50%);
- Educational Training and Employment Assistance (50%); and
- Dental (50%)

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS

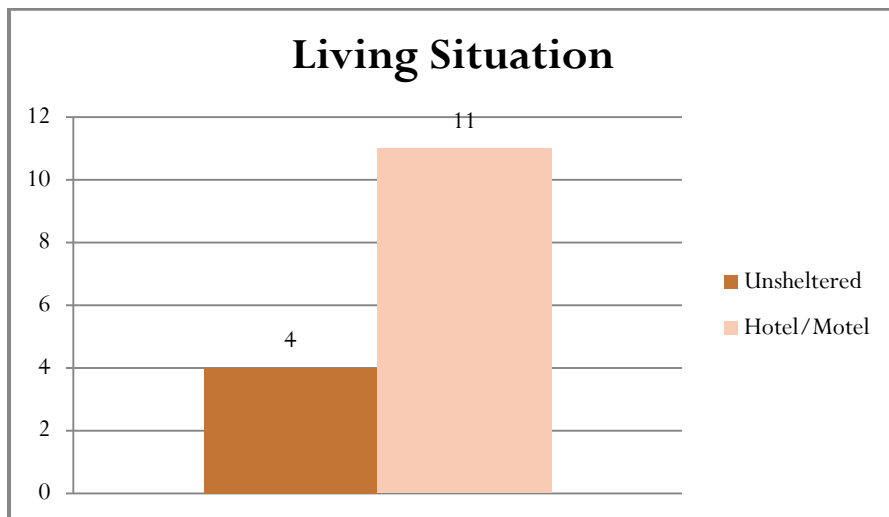
INDIVIDUAL

On the night of January 30, 2013, there were 15 chronically homeless individuals counted in Hunterdon County equaling 19.2% of the total homeless population. The number of chronically homeless in Hunterdon County saw a large increase from the two (2) previous full HUD count years to the current count. This increase totaled 53.5%.

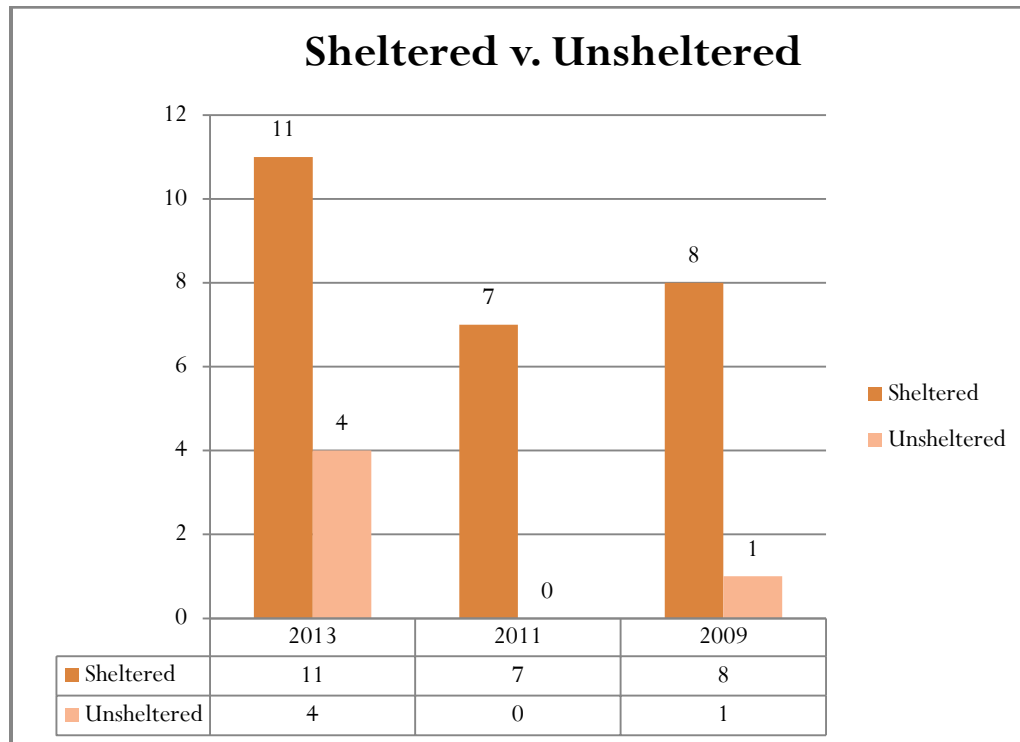


Living Situation

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. A majority (73.3%) of the chronically homeless individual population was residing in hotel/motel placement as emergency shelter on the night of the count.



Over the last three (3) full HUD count years, the chronically homeless individual population has mostly been in sheltered living situations; however, 2013 saw the highest numbers (26.6%; n=4) of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals.



Length of Homelessness

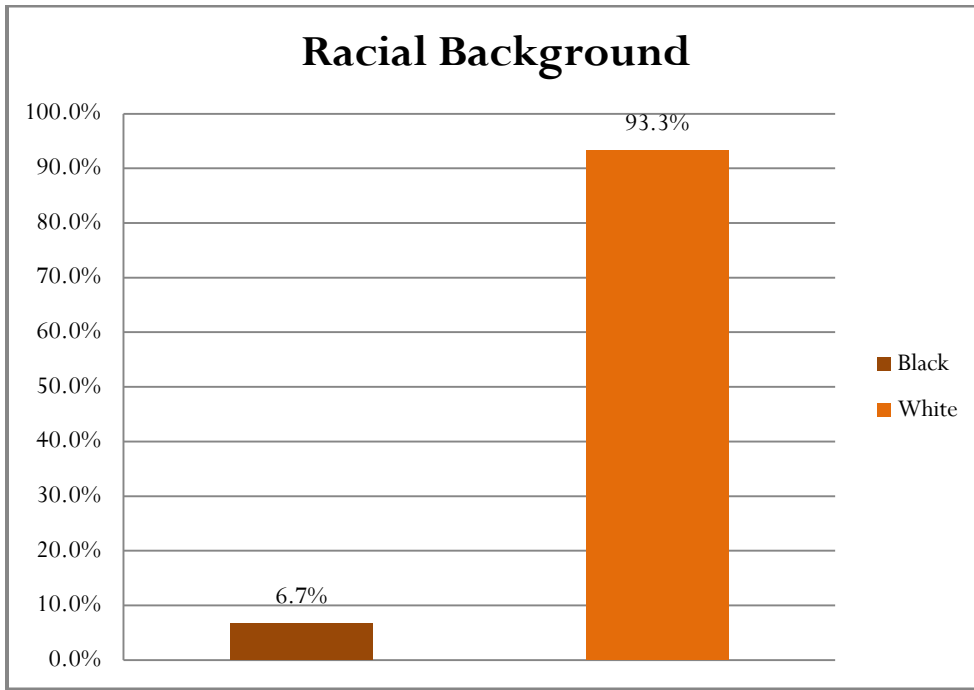
Of the total chronically homeless individual population in Hunterdon County, 73.3% (n= 11) reported they had been homeless for more than one year. Also, a total of 80% (n= 12) reported they had four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years.

2013 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day to 1 week	0	0.0
8 days to 1 month	1	6.7
1 month & 1 day to 3 months	1	6.7
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	0	0.0
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	2	13.3
More than 1 year	11	73.3

Demographics

In 2013, a total of nine (9) or 60% of the chronically homeless individual population were male and five (5) or 33.3% were female.

The majority of the respondents defined themselves as White (93.3%). A total of 13.3% (n=2) defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

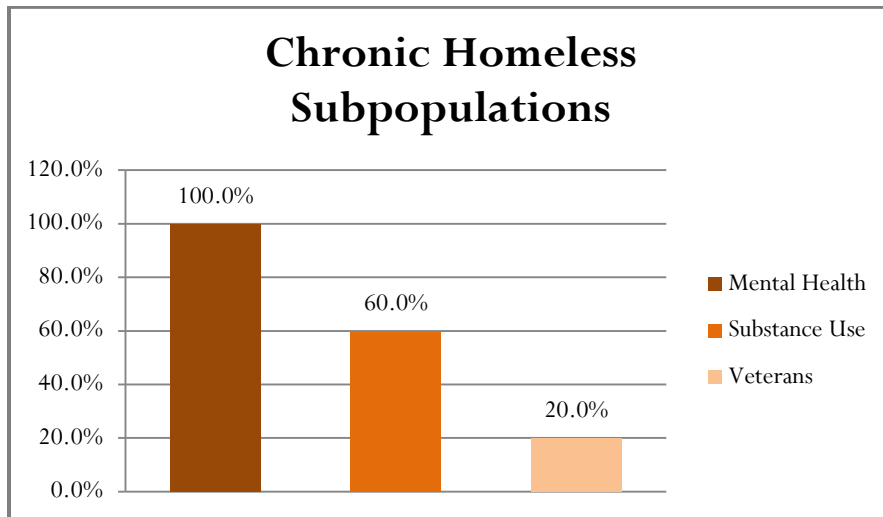


On the night of the 2013 count in Hunterdon County, the largest percentage of chronically homeless individuals fell into the 40 to 49 and 50 to 59 year old age range (33.3%).

2013 Age	#	%
30-39	2	13.3
40-49	5	33.3
50-59	5	33.3
60-64	1	6.7

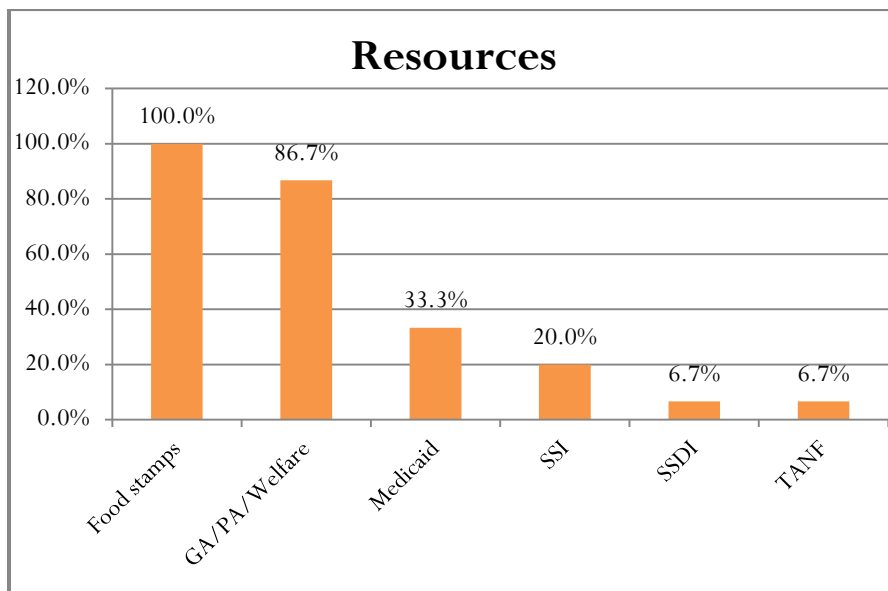
Chronic Homeless Subpopulations

The chart below outlines the breakdown of the chronic homeless individual HUD subpopulations for the 2013 count. As shown in the chart, 100% of the chronic homeless individuals reported they had mental health issues and 60% reported having substance use issues.



Financial Resources

The three main sources of income reported by the chronically homeless population in Hunterdon County on the night of the 2013 count were Food Stamps (100%), Welfare (86.7%) and Medicaid (33.3%). None of the chronically homeless individuals reported receiving any type of government benefit on the night of the count.



As reflected in the table below, the largest percentage (80%) of chronically individuals was reported having income that projected to less than \$5,000 a year. This mirrored the homeless population overall.

2013 Year Income	#	%
\$1.00- \$4,999	12	80.0
\$5,000- \$9,999	3	20.0

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The highest ranking factor that chronically homeless individual respondents stated contributed to their homelessness in Hunterdon County was mental health issues. Other top ranking factors included alcohol or drug abuse problems and job loss.

2013 Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Mental illness/emotional problems	73.3
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	53.3
Lost job/can't find work	53.3
Incarceration	33.3
Housing costs are too high	26.7
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	26.7
Relationship/family breakup or death	26.7
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	13.3
Domestic violence	6.7
Have work but wages are too low	6.7

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

2013 Service Needs	#	%
<i>Received</i>		
Emergency food/Emergency Shelter	13	86.7
Transportation services	10	66.7
Housing	7	46.7
<i>Need</i>		
Housing	13	86.7
Transportation services	12	80.0
Legal services	11	73.3

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

Discharged Into Homelessness (Past Three Years)		
<i>Corrections</i>	#	%
State Prison	4	26.7%
City or County Jail	4	26.7%
<i>Inpatient Care</i>	#	%
Medical Hospital	3	20.0%
State inpatient mental health	2	13.3%
Private Inpatient Substance Use	2	13.3%

Last Permanent Address

In the 2013 count, 100% (n=15) of the chronically homeless individual respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless.

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 town that reported the largest percentage was Flemington.

Town	#	%
Flemington	6	40.0%
Lambertville	3	20.0%
Whitehouse Station	2	13.3%

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS FAMILIES

In 2013, Hunterdon County counted no one that met the chronically homeless family definition.