

New Jersey Point in Time Count of the Homeless Data Report

January 29, 2008

Corporation for Supportive Housing
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On January 29, 2008, there were 10,947 homeless men, women and children counted across the state of New Jersey.

In addition, another 5,795 men, women and children were counted who were housed, in permanent housing, temporarily "doubled up" with friends or family, living in motels they paid for because they couldn't afford housing, or in other living situations.

On January 29, 2008, twenty Continuum of Care jurisdictions in New Jersey – representing twenty counties and hundreds of volunteers – conducted the 2008 Point in Time Count (PITC) of the homeless across the state. In addition, nineteen counties held Project Homeless Connect events on the day of the count to provide services to people who were homeless or at risk of homelessness.

The goal of the Point in Time Count was to identify the number of homeless people at a given point in time and to collect demographic and other information about those who are homeless to be used to develop effective plans to address and end homelessness. While the count focused on those who were homeless, for the first time the 2008 PITC also gathered information about those who were housed in a variety of living situations.

Significant outcomes of the 2008 Point in Time Count included:

- 10,932 people in 20 counties responded to the survey.
- 7,346 adults and 3,601 children were homeless on the night of the count. Children represented 33% of the total number of homeless people in 2008.
- For the first time, the PITC survey gathered information both on people who were homeless on the night in question and on people who were housed in permanent supportive housing for the formerly homeless or other forms of permanent housing, those who were temporarily "doubled up" with friends or family, those living in motels they paid for because they couldn't afford permanent housing, and those in other temporary housing situations. ***On the night of January 29, 2008, an additional 5,795 men, women and children living in those situations were counted.*** (Please see the section of this report titled "Other Respondents" for more information.)
- For the first time, the PITC survey gathered sufficient information to allow an ***annualized estimate*** – a projection of the number of people who were homeless over the course of a year. According to this estimate, ***27,420 men, women and children are homeless in NJ over the course of a year.*** (Please see Appendix B, "Estimating the Need" for more information on the development of this estimate.)
- For the first time, the PITC survey gathered information on contributing factors to homelessness and extensive information on service needs. ***According to the 2008 PITC, the most significant factors contributing to current homelessness were loss of/inability***

to find employment (38%) and unaffordable housing costs (33%). In addition, the most frequently cited service needs among people who were currently homeless were the need for housing (45%) and the need for employment assistance (27%).

- For the first time, the PITC survey gathered information on the usage of mainstream systems and the rate at which people are discharged from those systems into homelessness. For those who were currently homeless on the night of the survey, **37% had been incarcerated at some point in their lives, and of that number, 64% were discharged into homelessness. 44% had been hospitalized in a medical hospital, and of that number, 43% were discharged into homelessness. 30% of homeless respondents reported receiving inpatient mental health or addictions treatment, and of that number, 52% were discharged into homelessness.**
- For those who were chronically homeless, both usage of mainstream systems and incidence of discharge into homelessness were higher than among the general homeless population. **Of those who were chronically homeless on the night of the PITC, 60% had been incarcerated at some point in their lives, and of that number, 73% were discharged into homelessness. 63% had been hospitalized in a medical hospital, and of that number, 61% were discharged into homelessness. 54% received inpatient mental health or addictions treatment, and of that number, 63% were discharged into homelessness.**

2008 POINT IN TIME COUNT PROCESS

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development mandates that jurisdictions across the nation intending to apply for Continuum of Care funding for homelessness conduct a bi-annual, statistically reliable and unduplicated count of the homeless over the course of one day in the last week in January. 2007 was the most recent HUD-mandated Point in Time Count. After the 2007 count, twenty counties in NJ decided to conduct an annual count to provide more accurate data for county and statewide planning to end homelessness. As a result of the 2007 count, the PITC survey committee found a need for a more comprehensive survey, to provide more in-depth data on the needs and experiences of people who are homeless and to improve the planning process to meet those needs.

Representatives from fifteen counties, as well as from the NJ Housing & Mortgage Finance Agency, NJ Department of Human Services, Monarch Housing Associates, and the Corporation for Supportive Housing met for several months to develop the 2008 Point in Time Count survey. In addition to the important questions asked in the 2007 survey, the 2008 survey included more information on respondents' current living situations; the duration of their homelessness and previous episodes of homelessness; current service usage and service needs; experiences with mainstream institutions such as jails/prisons, medical hospitals and inpatient mental health and substance abuse treatment facilities; and more information on families, among other additional information. As a result, as evidenced by this report, responses to the 2008 survey have created an even more detailed, descriptive and comprehensive snapshot of people who are homeless in New Jersey. (Please see Appendix A for a copy of the survey.)

The New Jersey Statewide Point in Time Count required a phenomenal amount of collaboration. Throughout every phase of the project, participants exhibited consistent patience, dedication and skill in resolving issues and reconciling differing opinions. Coordination of agencies and volunteers occurred primarily at the county and local level, through regional and county coordinators. Twenty counties participated in the statewide point-in-time survey and count. Hundreds of agencies participated in collecting data and distributing the survey. Agency staff and volunteers from government programs, nonprofit organizations, supportive service and food distribution programs, meal sites and faith-based organizations literally worked thousands of hours to help organize the count in their area, recruit volunteers, and disseminate and collect surveys, among many other tasks.

The New Jersey Housing & Mortgage Finance Agency (HMFA), through the NJ Statewide Homeless Management Information System Collaborative, contracted with the Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) whose primary role was to develop the point in time methodology, analyze data and write a comprehensive final report. CSH served as the statewide project coordinator and principal train-the-trainer. County-based trainings were delivered by each local Continuum of Care jurisdiction.

CHALLENGES OF THE 2008 POINT IN TIME COUNT

In 2007, the PITC collected 13% more responses than the 2008 count (12,397 vs. 10,932). A part of this decrease can be accounted for by the fact that one county, Burlington, participated in the count in 2007 but chose not to participate in 2008. In 2007, Burlington County had 720 respondents. When the 2007 number is adjusted to exclude the Burlington County respondents, it is only 7% higher than the 2008 count. Despite the fact that there was only a relatively small decrease in respondents, the total number of homeless people counted in 2007 was significantly higher than in 2008 – 56% higher (17,036 vs. 10,947). Unfortunately, this decrease does not necessarily imply that New Jersey has experienced a 56% decrease in the incidence of homelessness over one year. There are several factors that make the comparison between 2007 and 2008 problematic:

- ✓ *Participation in the Count* – As mentioned above, 2008 was not a HUD-mandated Point in Time Count year. As a result, one county (Burlington) chose not to participate. In addition, several other counties conducted somewhat limited counts, especially in terms of the street count, which counts homeless people who are unsheltered. This has a disproportionate effect on the count of chronically homeless people as well, as a large number of chronically homeless people are unsheltered.
- ✓ *Difficulty in Conducting the Street Count* – Several counties reported difficulty in locating unsheltered homeless people when they did conduct their street counts, as unsheltered people were no longer in some of the places where they had previously been identified. It is too early to determine whether this reflects a move by unsheltered people into shelter or whether unsheltered people have simply moved on to other locations not meant for human habitation that have not yet been identified by administrators of the survey.

- ✓ *Accuracy of Data in 2007 vs. 2008* – The difference in the surveys used in 2007 and 2008 makes it difficult to compare each year accurately. The most reliable comparisons can be made when the same survey is used over a period of years. As an example of the difficulty in comparison from 2007 to 2008, the 2007 PITC survey included in its possible responses to the question "Where will you sleep tonight?" the answer "Don't know/Refused to answer." As a result, the 2007 survey could not determine which of those respondents had no place to stay and did not know where they would stay and were thus homeless, and which respondents chose not to respond. All of those who chose "Don't know/Refused to answer" to this question were included in the homeless count in 2007 – 1,739 adult respondents or 14% of the total number of homeless people counted in 2007.

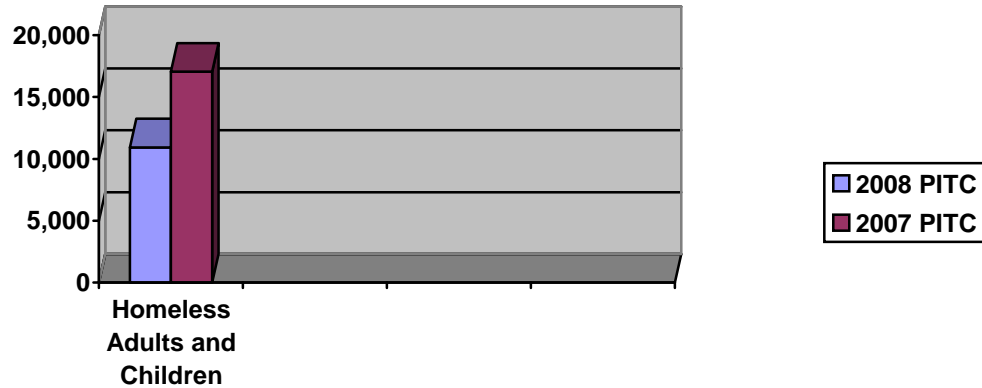
In 2008, in an attempt to more accurately address this issue, the PITC survey included a variety of options for current living situation, including a separate response for "I don't have a permanent dwelling and I don't know where I'll stay." In 2008, 729 adult respondents selected this option, less than half the number who selected "Don't know/Refused to answer" in 2007. This may indicate that some of the people included in the 2007 homeless count may not have been homeless according to HUD's definition. In addition, the 2008 survey included options for those staying temporarily with friends or family, those paying for a motel room due to a lack of housing, and in other temporary housing situations, in contrast to the 2007 survey, which only included the options that indicated respondents were homeless – the streets, emergency shelter, transitional housing, hotels/motels paid for by an agency, and don't know/refused to answer.

- ✓ *Project Homeless Connect* – An interesting trend emerged from the 2008 survey data related to surveys collected at Project Homeless Connect. As mentioned above, 19 counties held Project Homeless Connect events on the same day as the PITC and administered surveys there. 2,717 surveys were completed at Project Homeless Connect events, a full 25% of all surveys collected. 55% of the respondents at Project Homeless Connect events were *not* homeless by HUD's definition. In addition, of those who were homeless, 57% were sheltered. This data suggests that Project Homeless Connect events, while providing important services and resources for persons who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, should not be considered an effective substitute for a well-coordinated Point in Time Count, and especially not for a comprehensive street count. In the future, counties should consider whether they have enough volunteers and other resources to coordinate both a Project Homeless Connect and a complete Point in Time and street count on the same day.

2008 STATEWIDE POINT IN TIME COUNT – THE HOMELESS

SURVEY RESPONDENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES – WHAT DO WE KNOW?

On January 29, 2008, there were 10,947 homeless men, women and children counted across the state of New Jersey. The 2008 New Jersey PITC used the official U.S. Department of Housing



and Urban Development (HUD) McKinney-Vento Act definition of homelessness.

According to this definition, a person is considered homeless if s/he is:

- Sleeping in places not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, or abandoned or condemned buildings;
- Sleeping in an emergency shelter;
- Spending a short time (30 consecutive days or less) in a hospital or other institution, but ordinarily sleeping in the types of places mentioned above;
- Living in transitional housing but having come from streets or emergency shelters.

Further, an individual is considered to be chronically homeless if s/he is:

- An individual with a disabling condition;
- Homeless in excess of one year or;
- Has experienced at least four separate and distinct periods of homelessness over the past three years.

Under the McKinney Act, the term “homeless” or “homeless individual” does not include any individual imprisoned or otherwise detained pursuant to an Act of Congress or a state law or individuals who are “doubled up” with family or friends in overcrowded conditions.

SURVEY DATA

Survey respondents did not complete every question; because of these missing data, the numbers and percentages in the report do not always equal the number of respondents or all survey homeless.

Survey data is based on all ADULT respondents.

HOMELESS REPRESENTATION ON A COUNTYWIDE BASIS

Twenty counties participated in the 2008 PITC. Homeless people were living in every county that participated – no county was immune. Bergen County had the highest number of people who were homeless, with 14% of the statewide total, while Gloucester had the lowest number, with 1% of the statewide total.

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Homeless</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Bergen	1,023	14%
Essex	774	11%
Mercer	644	9%
Hudson	572	8%
Camden	541	7%
Middlesex	519	7%
Monmouth	451	6%
Atlantic	432	6%
Passaic	374	5%
Ocean	239	3%
Cape May	227	3%
Morris	224	3%
Somerset	213	3%
Union	197	3%
Salem	195	3%
Cumberland	169	2%
Sussex	168	2%
Warren	161	2%
Hunterdon	116	2%
Gloucester	107	1%

LAST PERMANENT ADDRESS

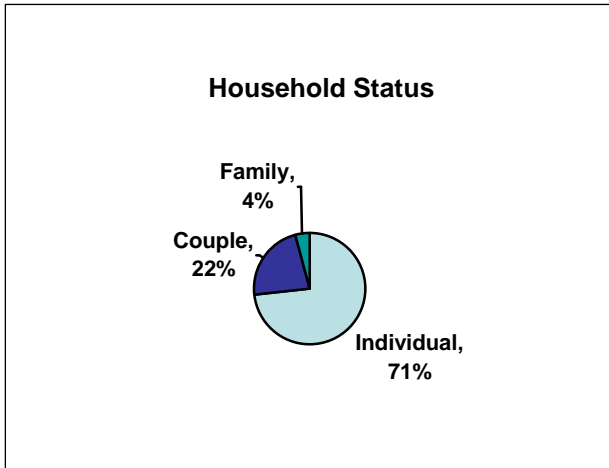
86% (n=6,312) of respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless, while 2% (n=119) last lived in Pennsylvania, 1% (n=78) last lived in New York, and 6% (n=437) last lived in other states.

The cities most frequently cited by respondents as the last place they lived before becoming homeless are below. Please note that listing a city/town as last placed lived does not necessarily correlate to the county where the respondent is currently residing:

• Newark	647	9%
• Trenton	515	7%
• Jersey City	327	4%
• Camden	257	3%
• New Brunswick	227	3%
• Paterson	219	3%
• Hackensack	209	3%
• Atlantic City	158	2%
• Asbury Park	152	2%
• Elizabeth	130	2%
• Garfield	90	1%
• Englewood	73	1%
• East Orange	72	1%
• Lodi, NJ	68	1%
• Toms River	68	1%
• Philadelphia	67	1%
• Perth Amboy	65	1%
• Teaneck	57	1%
• Plainfield	54	1%

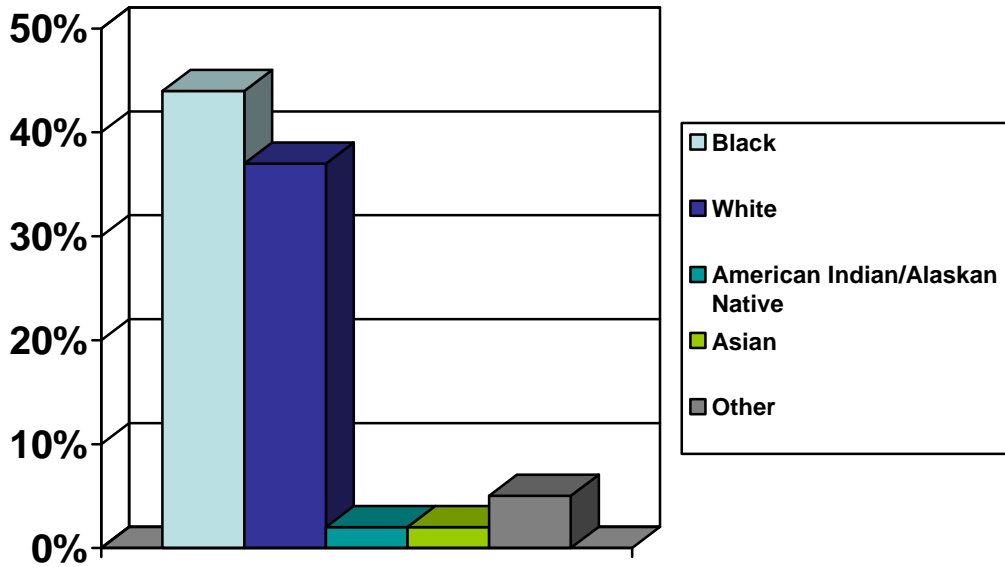
DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Of the 7,346 adults who were homeless across the state on January 29, 2008, the overwhelming majority were single individuals without children in their care (71%, n=5,211). 22% of respondents (n=1,586) were families with children, while 4% were couples (married or living together) (n=307).



54% of adults were male (n=3,947) and 39% were female (n=2,893).

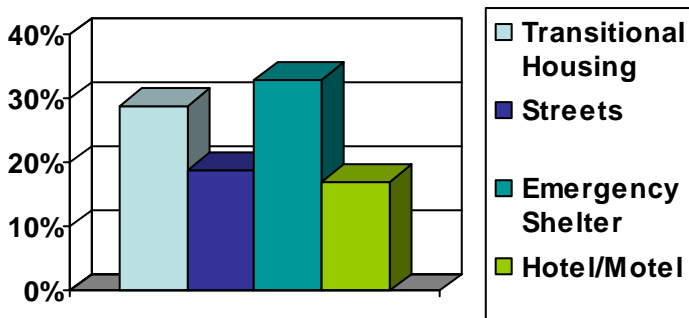
44% (n=3,244) of survey respondents were Black, 37% (n=2,731) were White, 2% (n=173) were American Indian/Alaskan Native, 2% (n=127) were Asian, and 5% (392) identified as other. 16% (n=1,145) of respondents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino.



While 22% of respondents had children in their care, 48% (n=3,559) of all homeless respondents reported having children. (These children may have been in someone else's care on the night of the Point in Time Count or may have been grown.) 3,601 children were homeless on the night of the point in time count, or 33% of the total number of homeless people. 1,772 children were age 6 or younger, while 1,829 children were between the ages of 7 and 17. 19% (n=1,363) of respondents indicated that their children were still attending their home school district, as is the right of homeless children in New Jersey. 9% (n=673) of homeless adults had been in foster care as children, while 8% (n=554) reported that their children had been in foster care.

9% (n=640) of homeless adults were veterans. 2% (n=163) of respondents had a spouse who was a veteran.

Sleeping Accommodations on Any Given Night



CURRENT AND PAST LIVING SITUATION

Emergency shelters provided housing for 33% of homeless adults and families on the night of the PITC (n=2,416). 29% (n=2,126) of respondents stayed in transitional housing for the homeless, and 17% (n=1,260) were staying at motels paid for by an agency due to their lack of housing. 19% (n=1,401) of the homeless spent the night on the streets or in a place not meant for human habitation (such as their car, a local transportation center, or an abandoned building), or had nowhere to stay and had not determined where they

would spend the night. 2% (n=143) were staying in domestic violence or youth shelters.

DURATION AND EPISODES OF HOMELESSNESS

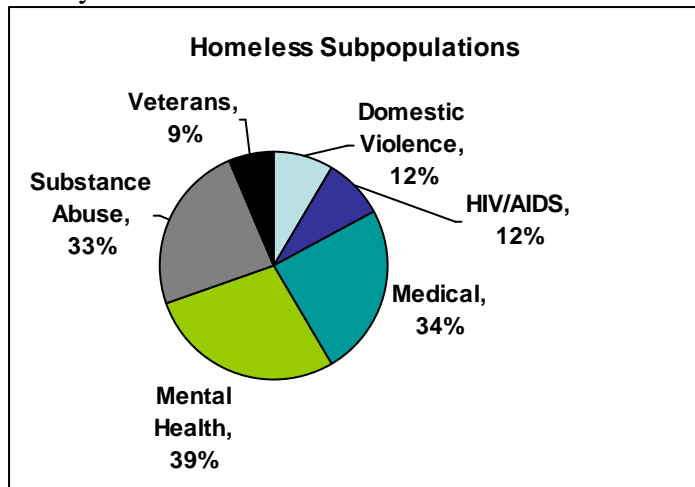
The largest plurality of homeless people were those who had been homeless for more than one year continuously (37%, n=2,742). Of those who had been homeless less than one year, 18% (n=1,346) had been homeless three to six months, 17% (n=1,272) had been homeless seven to twelve months, 12% (n=917) had been homeless between one and three months, 7% (n=521) had been homeless between one week and one month, and 4% (n=275) had been homeless less than one week.

Of those who had been homeless less than one year, more than half (53%, n=2,317) had been homeless more than one time in the past year. 32% (n=2,370) had experienced four or more episodes of homelessness in the past three years. Of that number, 24% (n=566) had their children with them during every episode of homelessness, while an additional 13% (n=315) had their children in their care during some episodes of homelessness.

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO HOMELESSNESS

Subpopulations

Respondents to the 2008 PITC survey identified a number of service needs and levels of service usage. 26% (n=1,911) of homeless people said they had received mental health services and 13%, or 942, reported a need for such services. 22% (n=1,611) of respondents said they had received substance use services and 11% (n=788) reported a need for those services. 22% (n=1,592) had received medical services for a disability and 12% (n=892) reported a need for those services. 9% (n=656) indicated receiving and 3% (n=199) reported a need for domestic violence services, while 9% (n=694) had received and 3% (n=197) reported a need for HIV/AIDS services. 9% (n=640) of respondents were veterans; however, only 4% (n=259) indicated receiving veterans services. (These numbers may be duplicated.)



Service Usage and Needs

The 2008 PITC survey also gathered information on respondents' service usage, service needs, and services that they had been denied. As demonstrated in the chart below, the greatest service needs indicated by respondents included a need for housing (45%), a need for employment assistance (35%), and a need for dental care (24%). (These numbers may be duplicated.)

2008 NJ Point in Time Count of the Homeless Report
January 29, 2008

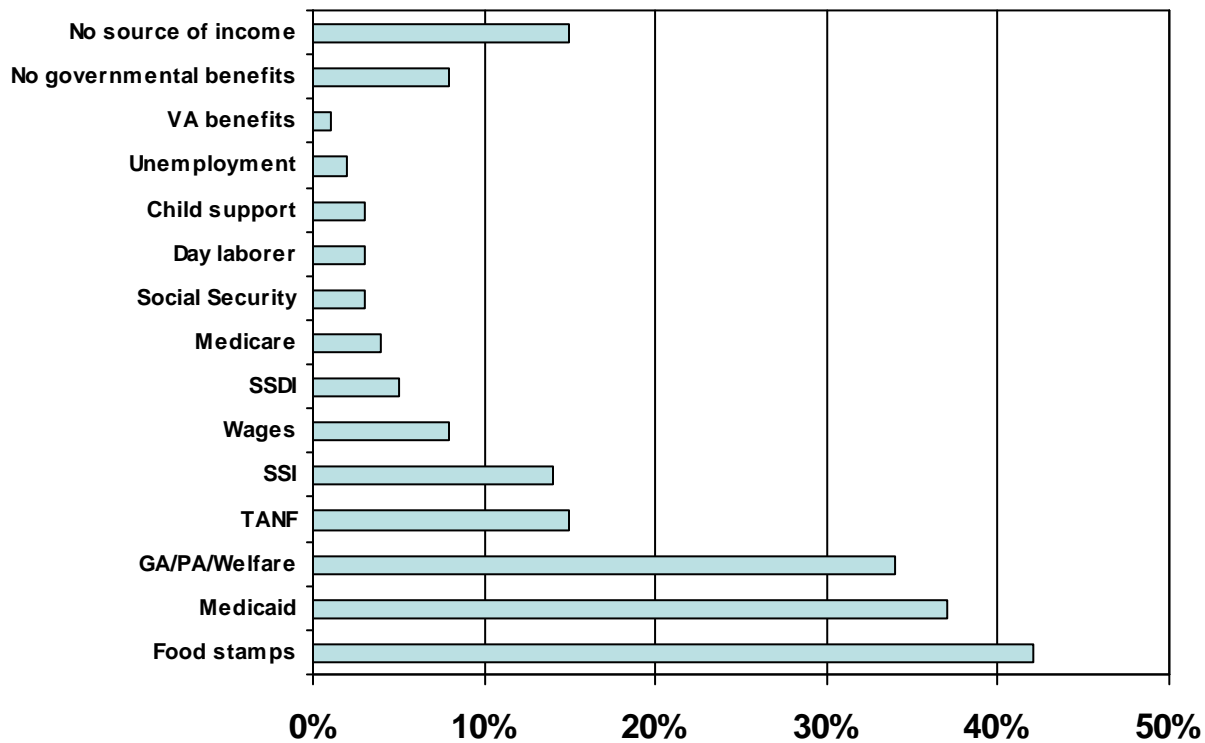
Service	Received	Need	Denied¹
Domestic violence	9%, n=656	3%, n=199	5%, n=346
HIV/AIDS	9%, n=694	3%, n=197	6%, n=406
Medical (disability)	22%, n=1,592	12%, n=892	5%, n=368
Mental health	26%, n=1,911	13%, n=942	4%, n=312
Substance use	22%, n=1,611	11%, n=788	4%, n=318
Veterans	4%, n=259	3%, n=195	6%, n=419
Medical (routine health care)	43%, n=3,162	18%, n=1,343	3%, n=221
Dental	25%, n=1,832	24%, n=1,741	4%, n=264
Legal	14%, n=1,046	12%, n=911	5%, n=353
Immigration	3%, n=189	4%, n=291	6%, n=410
Emergency shelter	49%, n=3,607	15%, n=1,122	3%, n=214
Housing	27%, n=1,966	45%, n=3,333	3%, n=226
Educational training	13%, n=930	19%, n=1,395	3%, 252
Assistance obtaining ID	10%, n=768	14%, n=1,014	3%, n=251
Transportation	22%, n=1,635	22%, n=1,630	3%, n=214
Child care	8%, n=589	5%, n=367	5%, n=351
Employment assistance	16%, n=1,166	27%, n=1,967	3%, n=237
Emergency food or meal assistance	38%, n=2,755	19%, n=1,428	3%, n=226

¹ While the intent of the survey was to capture the number of people who have been denied services, a review of surveys indicates that some survey administrators chose this option when a respondent denied a need for services.

Financial Resources

The vast majority of people who were homeless on the night of the count (81%, n=5,965) reported that they received some form of income. Food stamps were the single highest source of income for respondents (42%, n=3,059). 37% (n=2,694) of respondents received Medicaid and 34% (n=2,531) of respondents received Emergency Assistance/Public Assistance/Welfare. Despite the large numbers of people indicating mental health, substance abuse, or physical health issues, only 19% (n=1,418) received Supplemental Security Income or Social Security Disability Income. 851, or 11%, of people who were homeless on the night of the 2007 PITC count were employed (including temporary or day laborers). (These numbers may be duplicated.)

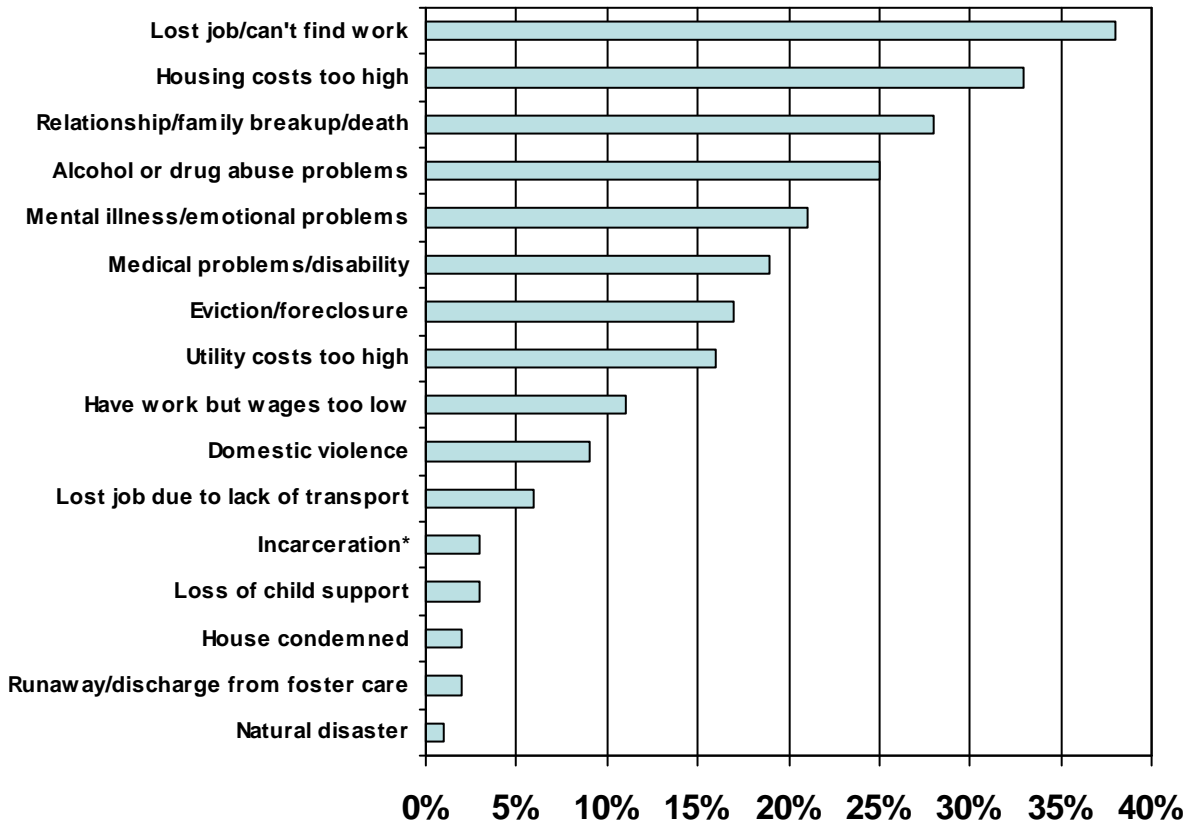
Income Sources (Percentage)



Contributing Factors to Homelessness

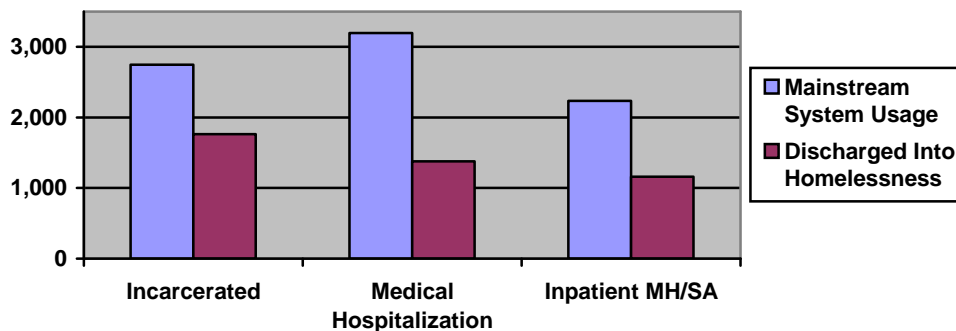
When asked what factors contributed to their homelessness, the most common factors included loss of employment or inability to find work (38%), unaffordable housing costs (33%), relationship or family breakup or death (28%), and alcohol or drug abuse problems (25%).

Contributing Factors to Homelessness (Percentage)



Discharge from Mainstream Institutions

37% (n=2,749) of respondents indicated that they had been incarcerated at some point in their lives, and of that group, 64% (n=1,765) had been discharged into homelessness. 44% (n=3,197) indicated that they had been hospitalized or required emergency room or acute medical care, and of that group, 43% (n=1,379) had been discharged into homelessness. 30% (n=2,233) had received inpatient care in a mental health or substance use facility, and of that group, 52% (n=1,160) indicated that they had been discharged into homelessness.



Other Information

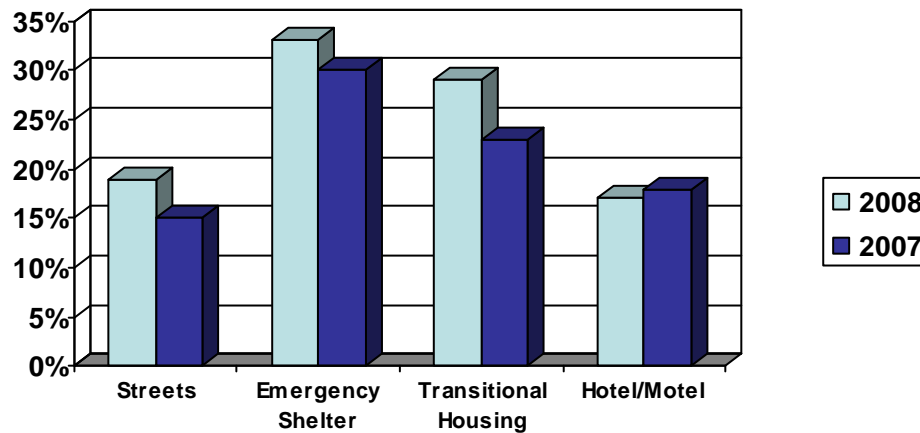
33% (n=2,410) of homeless respondents were concerned about being evicted or put out of the place they were staying. 73% (n=5,375) had photo ID. 20% (n=1,433) had a car or reported access to adequate forms of transportation.

COMPARISON OF 2008 AND 2007 PITC DATA

The 2008 PITC survey gathered significantly more information about respondents than the 2007 survey, including gathering information from those whose answers indicated that they were not homeless by HUD's definition (including those "doubled up" or living temporarily with family or friends, etc.). For more information on the difficulty of comparing data from 2008 and 2007, please see the section of this report titled "Challenges of the 2008 Point in Time Count."

In 2007, the number of homeless people counted was significantly higher (56%) than in 2008. While the number of homeless households has decreased, the characteristics of those people who are homeless have remained largely the same. Emergency shelter continued to be the largest housing resource for homeless households, with 33% of homeless people residing in emergency shelter in 2008 and 30% in 2007. In 2007, 30% (n=3,675) of respondents indicated usage of or need for mental health services and 25% (n=3,067) indicated usage of or need for substance use treatment, compared to 34% (n=2,484) for mental health services and 34% (n=2,399) for substance use treatment in 2008.

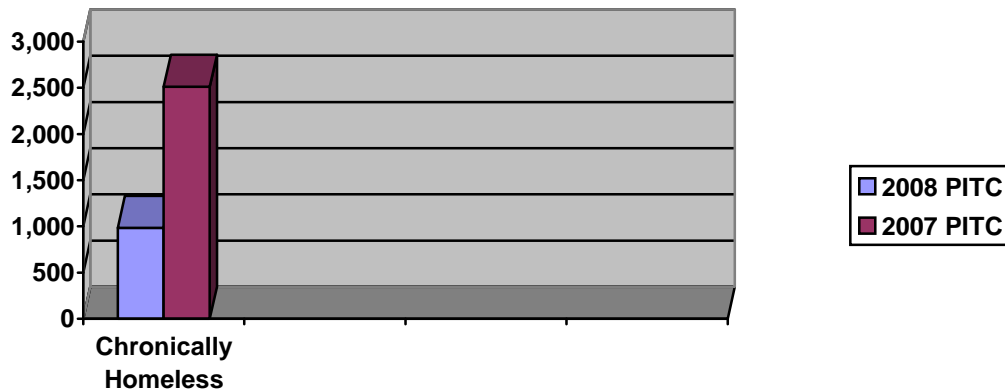
Sleeping Accommodations 2008 vs. 2007



2008 STATEWIDE POINT IN TIME COUNT – CHRONICALLY HOMELESS

SURVEY RESPONDENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES

On January 29, 2008, there were 985 chronically homeless men and women counted in New Jersey, or 13% of the total homeless population.



According to HUD's definition, a person is considered to be chronically homeless if s/he is:

- An individual with a disabling condition;
- Homeless in excess of one year or;
- Has experienced at least four separate and distinct periods of homelessness over the past three years.

SURVEY DATA

Survey respondents did not complete every question; because of these missing data, the numbers and percentages in the report do not always equal the number of respondents or all survey homeless.

Survey data is based on all ADULT respondents.

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS REPRESENTATION ON A COUNTYWIDE BASIS

Twenty counties participated in the 2008 PITC. Chronically homeless people were living in every county that participated – no county was immune. Essex County had the highest number of people who were homeless, with 12% of the statewide total, while Warren had the lowest number, with .1% of the statewide total.

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Homeless</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Essex	123	12%
Hudson	94	10%
Atlantic	85	9%
Camden	83	8%
Monmouth	83	8%
Mercer	75	8%
Middlesex	59	6%
Bergen	58	6%
Passaic	51	5%
Cape May	43	4%
Ocean	38	4%
Morris	32	3%
Salem	24	2%
Cumberland	21	2%
Hunterdon	20	2%
Gloucester	14	1%
Union	13	1%
Sussex	11	1%
Somerset	10	1%
Warren	3	.1%

LAST PERMANENT ADDRESS

84% (n=829) of respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming chronically homeless, while 2% (n=21) last lived in Pennsylvania and 1% (n=9) last lived in New York.

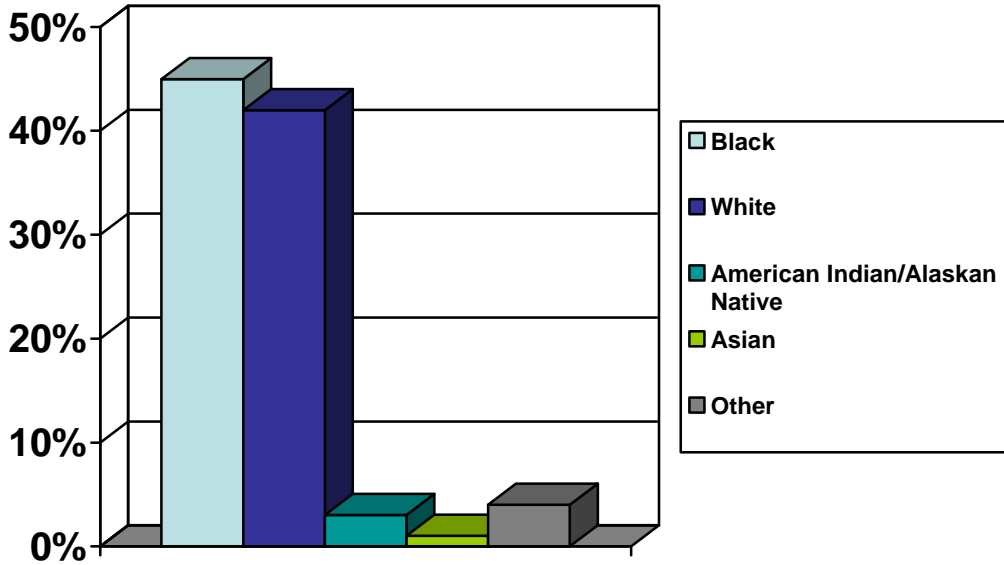
The cities most frequently cited by respondents as the last place they lived before becoming chronically homeless are below. Please note that listing a city/town as last placed lived does not necessarily correlate to the county where the respondent is currently residing:

• Newark	94	9%
• Trenton	72	7%
• Jersey City	51	5%
• Camden	37	3%
• New Brunswick	34	3%
• Paterson	34	3%
• Atlantic City	32	3%
• Asbury Park	28	2%
• Hackensack	23	2%
• Elizabeth	14	1%

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

67% of chronically homeless adults were male (n=656) and 28% were female (n=271).

45% (n=442) of survey respondents were Black, 42% (n=415) were White, 3% (n=25) were American Indian/Alaskan Native, 1% (n=9) were Asian, and 4% (n=43) identified as other. 12% (n=121) of respondents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino.



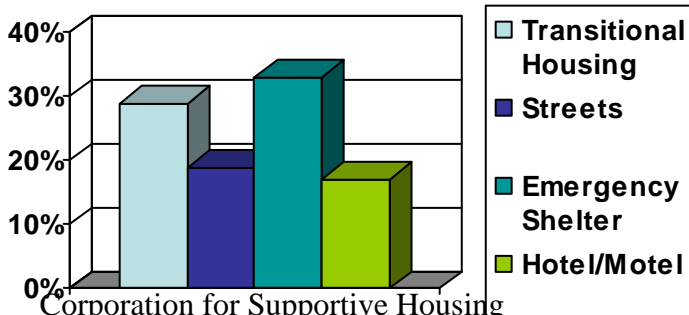
Although a chronically homeless person by definition does not currently have any children in their care, 29% (n=386) of respondents indicated that they had children. It is not known if their children were in someone else's care or if they were grown. 11% (n=110) of chronically homeless individuals had been in foster care as children.

11% (n=105) of homeless adults were veterans.

CURRENT AND PAST LIVING SITUATION

24% (n=238) of chronically homeless respondents were unsheltered, while 76% (n=747) were sheltered. Emergency shelters provided housing for 48% of chronically homeless adults on the night of the PITC (n=469). 27% (n=270) were staying at motels paid for by an agency due to their lack of housing. 24% (n=238) of the homeless spent the night on the streets or in a place not meant for human habitation (such as their car, a local

Sleeping Accommodations on Any Given Night



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transportation center, or an abandoned building), or had nowhere to stay and had not determined where they would spend the night. 1% (n=8) were staying in domestic violence or youth shelters.

DURATION AND EPISODES OF HOMELESSNESS

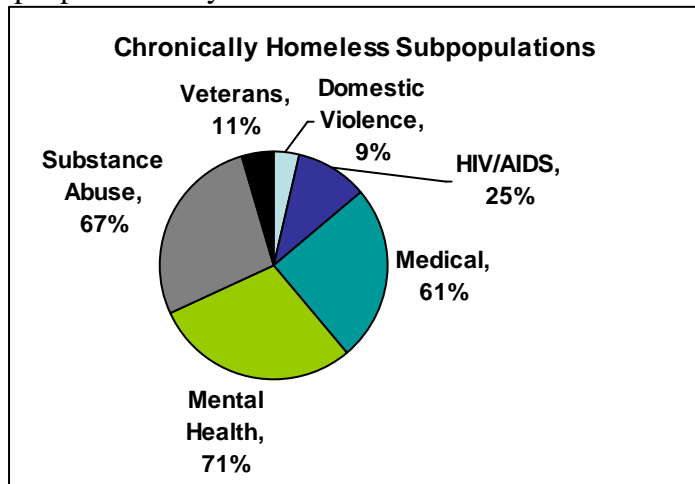
70% (n=689) of chronically homeless people had been homeless for more than one year continuously. Of those who had been homeless less than one year, 12% (n=117) had been homeless seven to twelve months, 8% (n=78) had been homeless three to six months, 5% (n=50) had been homeless one to three months, 3% (n=29) had been homeless between one week and one month, and 1% (n=13) had been homeless less than one week.

73% (n=719) had experienced four or more episodes of homelessness in the past three years

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO HOMELESSNESS

Subpopulations

Respondents to the 2008 PITC survey identified a number of service needs and levels of service usage. 54% (n=529) of chronically homeless people said they had received mental health services and 17% (n=172) reported a need for such services. 51% (n=498) of respondents said they had received substance use services and 16% (n=153) reported a need for those services. 45% (n=442) had received medical services for a disability and 16% (n=153) reported a need for those services. 6% (n=63) indicated receiving and 3% (n=32) reported a need for domestic violence services, while 22% (n=221) had received and 3% (n=30) reported a need for HIV/AIDS services. 11% (n=105) of respondents were veterans; however, only 5% (n=45) indicated receiving veterans services. (These numbers may be duplicated.)



Service Usage and Needs

The 2008 PITC survey also gathered information on respondents' service usage, service needs, and services that they had been denied. As demonstrated in the chart below, the greatest service needs indicated by respondents included a need for housing (55%), a need for dental care (29%), and a need for employment assistance (26%). (These numbers may be duplicated.)

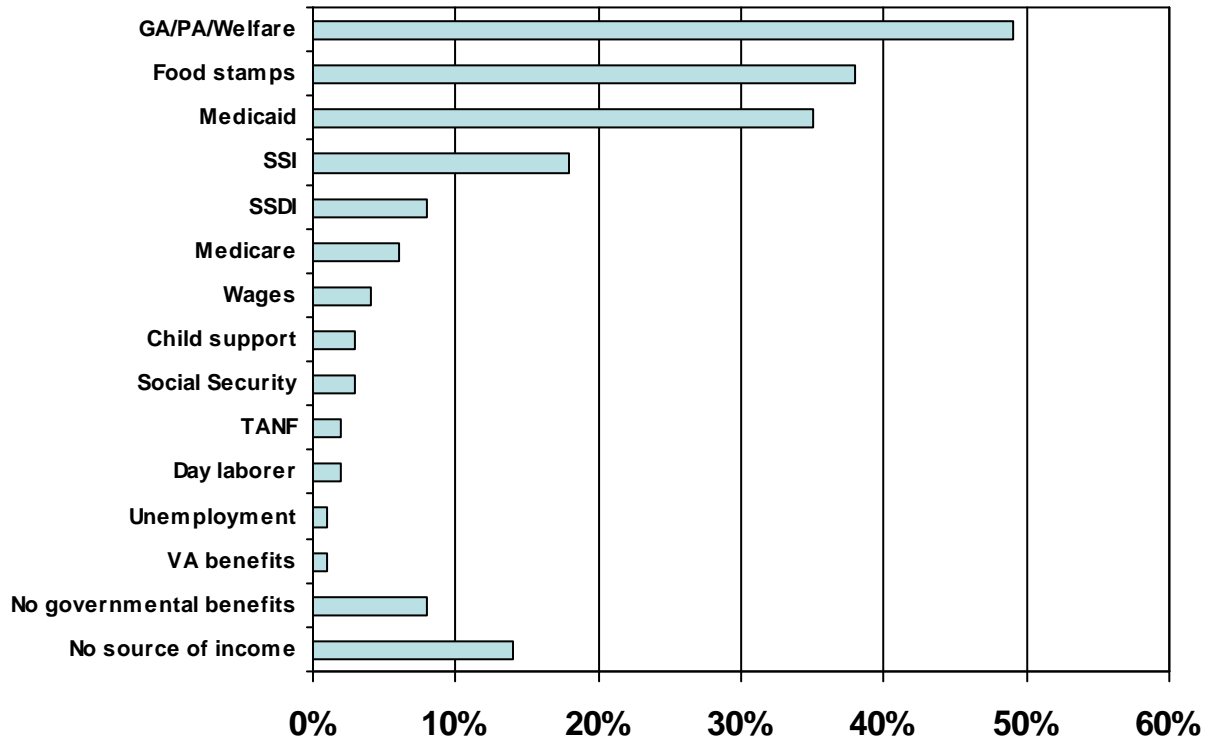
Service	Received	Need	Denied²
Domestic violence	6%, n=63	3%, n=32	5%, n=53
HIV/AIDS	22%, n=221	3%, n=30	5%, n=46
Medical (disability)	45%, n=442	16%, n=153	3%, n=30
Mental health	54%, n=529	17%, n=172	3%, n=33
Substance use	51%, n=498	16%, n=153	3%, n=34
Veterans	5%, n=45	3%, n=27	7%, n=68
Medical (routine health care)	52%, n=513	21%, n=202	2%, n=15
Dental	27%, n=268	29%, n=281	3%, n=33
Legal	17%, n=171	15%, n=152	4%, n=44
Immigration	3%, n=27	3%, n=25	6%, n=60
Emergency shelter	64%, n=628	20%, n=196	3%, n=33
Housing	23%, n=229	55%, n=544	4%, n=43
Educational training	11%, n=107	21%, n=204	4%, n=36
Assistance obtaining ID	15%, n=144	18%, n=177	2%, n=24
Transportation	26%, n=255	28%, n=271	3%, n=25
Child care	1%, n=9	2%, n=19	6%, n=55
Employment assistance	14%, n=142	26%, n=255	4%, n=35
Emergency food or meal assistance	50%, n=488	23%, n=228	3%, n=25

² While the intent of the survey was to capture the number of people who have been denied services, a review of surveys indicates that some survey administrators chose this option when a respondent denied a need for services.

Financial Resources

The majority of people who were chronically homeless (84%, n=826) reported that they received some form of income. General Assistance/Public Assistance/Welfare was the single highest source of income for respondents (49%, n=483). 38% (n=377) of respondents received food stamps and 35% (n=348) received Medicaid. Despite the large numbers of people indicating mental health, substance abuse, or physical health issues, only 26% (n=260) received Supplemental Security Income or Social Security Disability Income. 55, or 6%, of people who were chronically homeless on the night of the 2008 PITC count were employed (including temporary or day laborers).

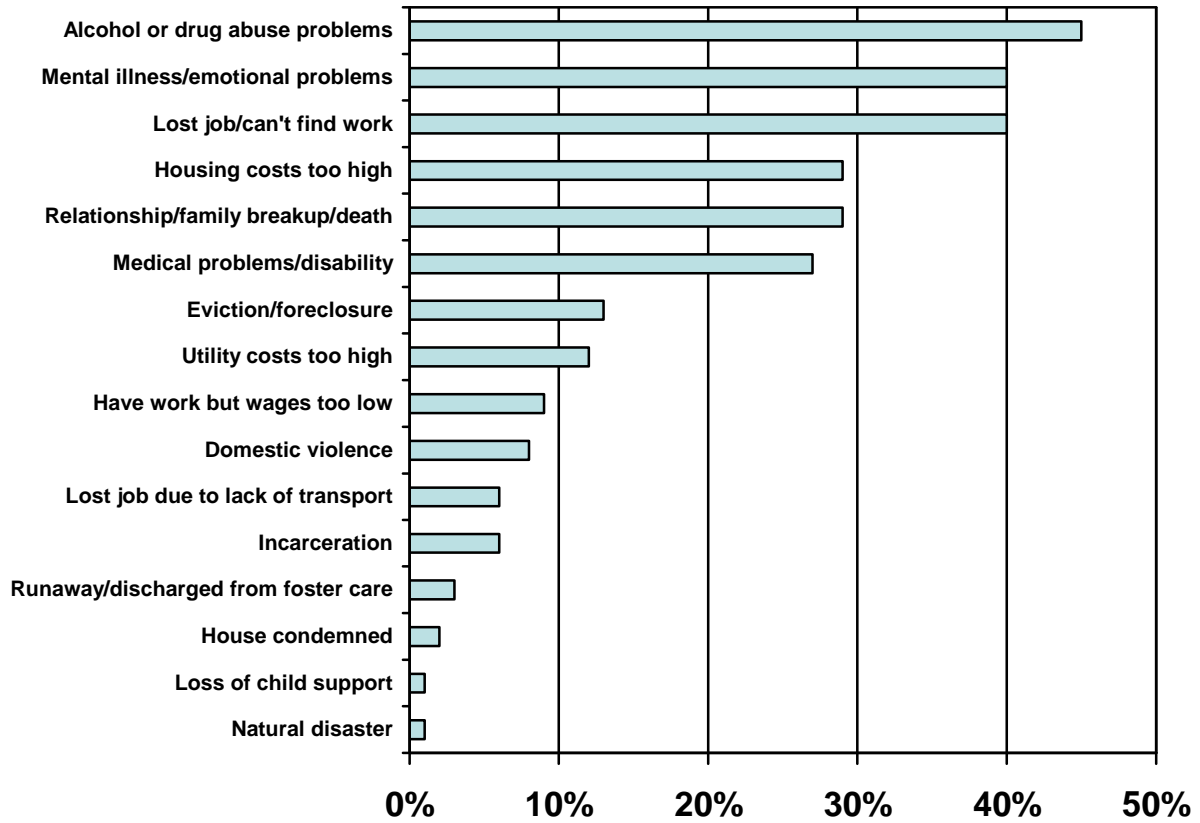
Income Sources (Percentage)



Contributing Factors to Homelessness

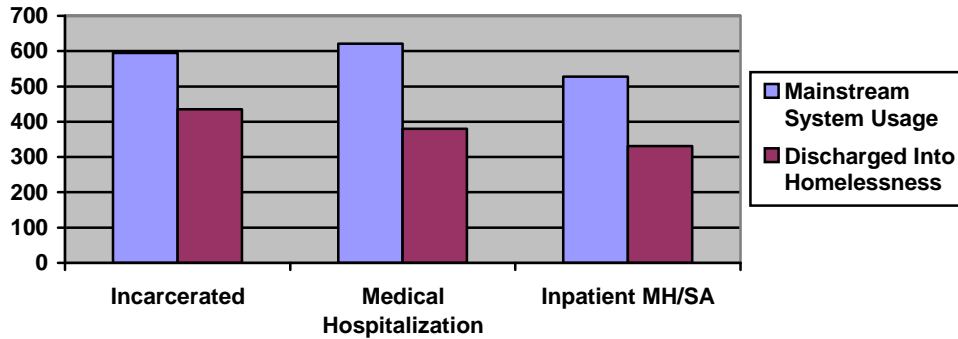
When asked what factors contributed to their chronic homelessness, the most common factors included alcohol or drug abuse problems (45%), loss of employment or inability to find work (40%), and mental illness/emotional problems (40%).

Contributing Factors to Chronic Homelessness (Percentage)



Discharge from Mainstream Institutions

60% (n=595) of respondents indicated that they had been incarcerated at some point in their lives, and of that group, 73% (n=435) had been discharged into homelessness. 63% (n=621) indicated that they had been hospitalized or required emergency room or acute medical care, and of that group, 61% (n=380) had been discharged into homelessness. 54% (n=528) had received inpatient care in a mental health or substance use facility, and of that group, 63% (n=331) indicated that they had been discharged into homelessness.



Other Information

37% (n=361) of chronically homeless respondents were concerned about being evicted or put out of the place they were staying. 69% (n=678) had photo ID. 9% (n=84) had a car or reported access to adequate forms of transportation.

2008 STATEWIDE POINT IN TIME COUNT – OTHER RESPONDENTS

SURVEY RESPONDENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES – WHAT DO WE KNOW?

On January 29, 2008, 3,586 adults and 2,209 children were counted who did not meet HUD's definition of homelessness. While the PITC focuses on people who are homeless, it also gathered information on formerly homeless people living in permanent supportive housing, as well as those who requested services (for example, at a Project Homeless Connect event) who were living in other forms of permanent housing, those temporarily living with friends of family ("doubled up"), paying for rooms in motels because they could not afford housing, and other non-homeless situations. The 2007 PITC survey did not collect information on these people. Although the 2008 survey did gather some important information on this population, it must be noted that the PITC survey did not focus on a comprehensive survey of those living in permanent supportive housing for formerly homeless people, in other permanent housing or on those living in precarious housing situations (doubled up, etc.). For a true understanding of the number and needs of people living in these situations and potentially at risk of homelessness, it is recommended that the state undertake a count focusing on these populations.

SURVEY DATA

Survey respondents did not complete every question; because of these missing data, the numbers and percentages in the report do not always equal the number of respondents.

Survey data is based on all ADULT respondents.

REPRESENTATION ON A COUNTYWIDE BASIS – OTHER RESPONDENTS

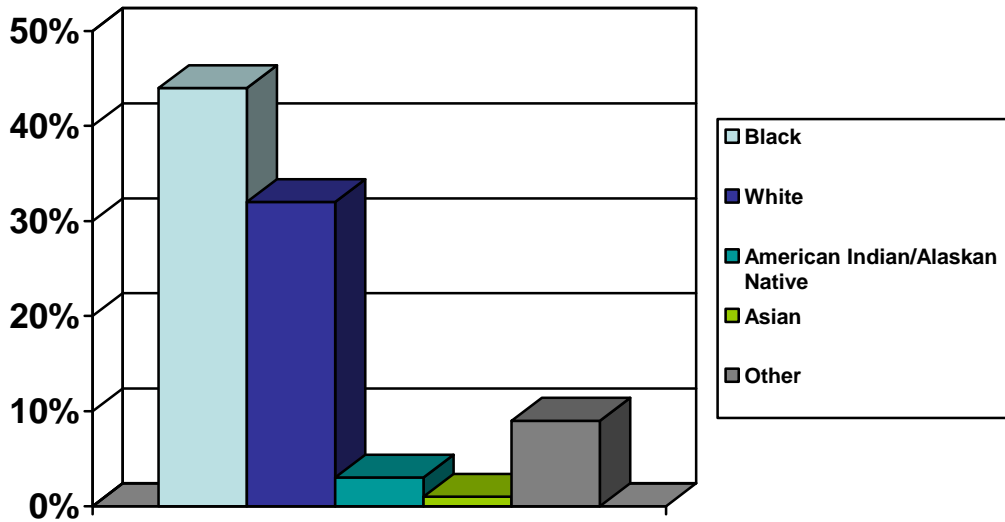
Twenty counties participated in the 2008 PITC. Monmouth County had the highest number of other respondents, with 15% of the statewide total, while Gloucester County had the lowest, with 1% of the statewide total.

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Other Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Monmouth	537	15%
Passaic	378	11%
Middlesex	343	10%
Mercer	304	8%
Camden	276	8%
Hudson	258	7%
Essex	257	7%
Sussex	215	6%
Bergen	210	6%
Cumberland	196	5%
Morris	111	3%
Atlantic	92	3%
Salem	83	2%
Union	66	2%
Cape May	58	2%
Ocean	51	1%
Hunterdon	43	1%
Somerset	34	1%
Warren	32	1%
Gloucester	28	1%

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION – OTHER RESPONDENTS

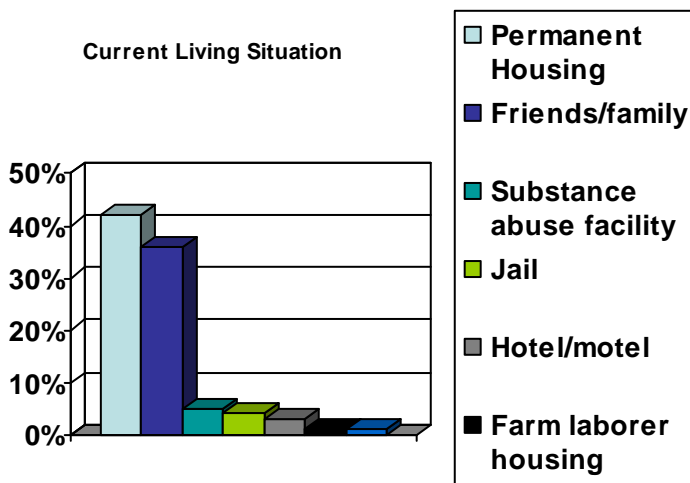
Of the 3,586 adult other respondents, the majority were individuals (62%, n=2,231). 28% (n=1020) were families and 8% (n=290) were couples.

44% (n=1,569) of survey respondents were Black, 32% (n=1,139) were White, 3% (n=105) were American Indian/Alaskan Native, 1% (n=38) were Asian, and 9% (n=329) identified as other. 27% (n=975) of respondents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino.



While 28% of other respondents had children in their care, a total of 56% (n=2,003) other respondents reported having children. (These children may have been in someone else's care or may have been grown.) The other respondents included 2,209 children, with 1,030 aged six or younger and 1,179 between the ages of seven and seventeen. 19% (n=689) of respondents indicated that their children were still attending their home school district. 8% (n=276) of adults had been in foster care as children, while 8% (n=269) reported that their children had been in foster care.

7% (n=258) of other respondents were veterans. 3% (n=114) of respondents had a spouse who was a veteran.



CURRENT LIVING SITUATION

42% (n=1,491) of other respondents indicated that they were living in permanent housing. The survey did not differentiate between permanent supportive housing and other forms of permanent housing. 36% (n=1,293) were living temporarily with friends or family, 3% (n=120) were living in a hotel/motel they paid for due to inability to afford housing, 1% (n=27) reported that they would spend the night in a psychiatric hospital, 4% (n=132) in jail or juvenile detention center, 5% (n=169) in a

substance abuse treatment facility, and less than 1% each in farm laborer housing (n=3) or a medical hospital (n=15).

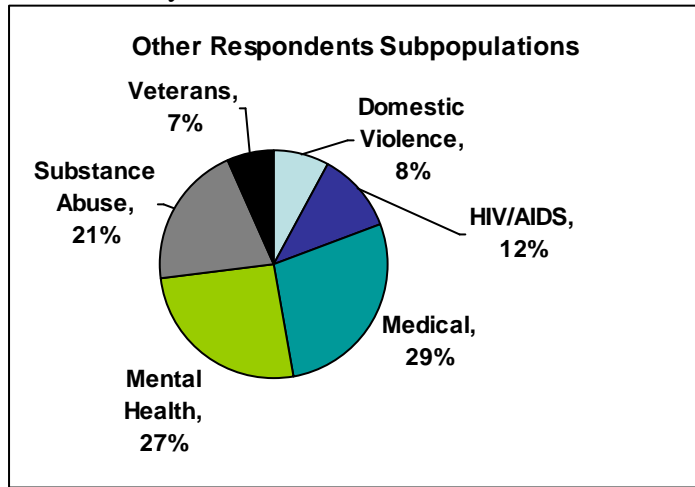
PAST EPISODES OF HOMELESSNESS – OTHER RESPONDENTS

While the other respondents include those not currently homeless according to HUD's definition, 31% (n=1,102) indicated that they had been previously homeless in the past twelve months, while 26% (n=937) indicated that they had had four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.

SUBPOPULATIONS AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO CURRENT LIVING SITUATION – OTHER RESPONDENTS

Subpopulations

Other respondents to the 2008 PITC survey identified a number of service needs and levels of service usage. 17% (n=596) of other respondents said they had received mental health services and 10% (n=345) reported a need for such services. 13% (n=456) of respondents said they had received substance use services and 8% (n=295) reported a need for those services. 18% (n=631) had received medical services for a disability and 11% (n=397) reported a need for those services. 5% (n=197) indicated receiving and 3% (n=111) reported a need for domestic violence services, while 9% (n=323) had received and 3% (n=94) reported a need for HIV/AIDS services. 7% (n=258) of respondents were veterans; however, only 3% (n=106) indicated receiving veterans services. (These numbers may be duplicated.)



Service Usage and Needs

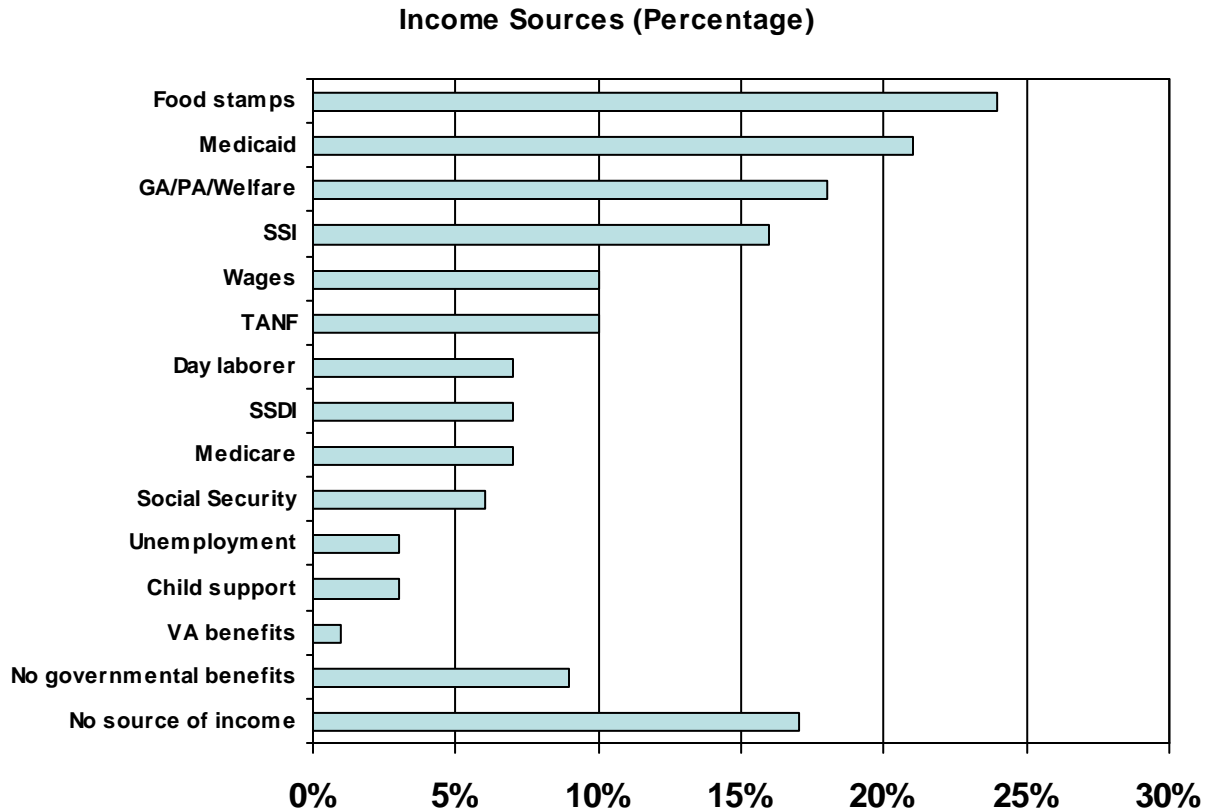
The 2008 PITC survey also gathered information on other respondents' service usage, service needs, and services that they had been denied. As demonstrated in the chart below, although other respondents were not homeless by definition, the greatest service need identified by this group was the need for housing (36%), followed by a need for dental care (32%), employment assistance (29%), and emergency food assistance (28%). (These numbers may be duplicated.)

Service	Received	Need	Denied ³
Domestic violence	5%, n=197	3%, n=111	20%, n=720
HIV/AIDS	9%, n=323	3%, n=94	18%, n=650
Medical (disability)	18%, n=631	11%, n=397	15%, n=555
Mental health	17%, n=596	10%, n=345	15%, n=520
Substance use	13%, n=456	8%, n=295	15%, n=534
Veterans	3%, n=106	2%, n=78	18%, n=654
Medical (routine health care)	28%, n=992	24%, n=850	9%, n=339
Dental	18%, n=652	32%, n=1,143	11%, n=410
Legal	10%, n=359	15%, n=529	16%, n=574
Immigration	2%, n=72	7%, n=238	18%, n=659
Emergency shelter	15%, n=538	15%, n=555	13%, n=449
Housing	13%, n=468	36%, n=1,275	11%, n=409
Educational training	8%, n=283	20%, n=735	12%, n=417
Assistance obtaining ID	7%, n=235	18%, n=630	12%, n=422
Transportation	10%, n=376	21%, n=767	10%, n=375
Child care	4%, n=157	5%, n=187	16%, n=565
Employment assistance	9%, n=318	29%, n=1,035	11%, n=401
Emergency food or meal assistance	23%, n=840	28%, n=989	10%, n=345

³ While the intent of the survey was to capture the number of people who have been denied services, a review of surveys indicates that some survey administrators chose this option when a respondent denied a need for services.

Financial Resources

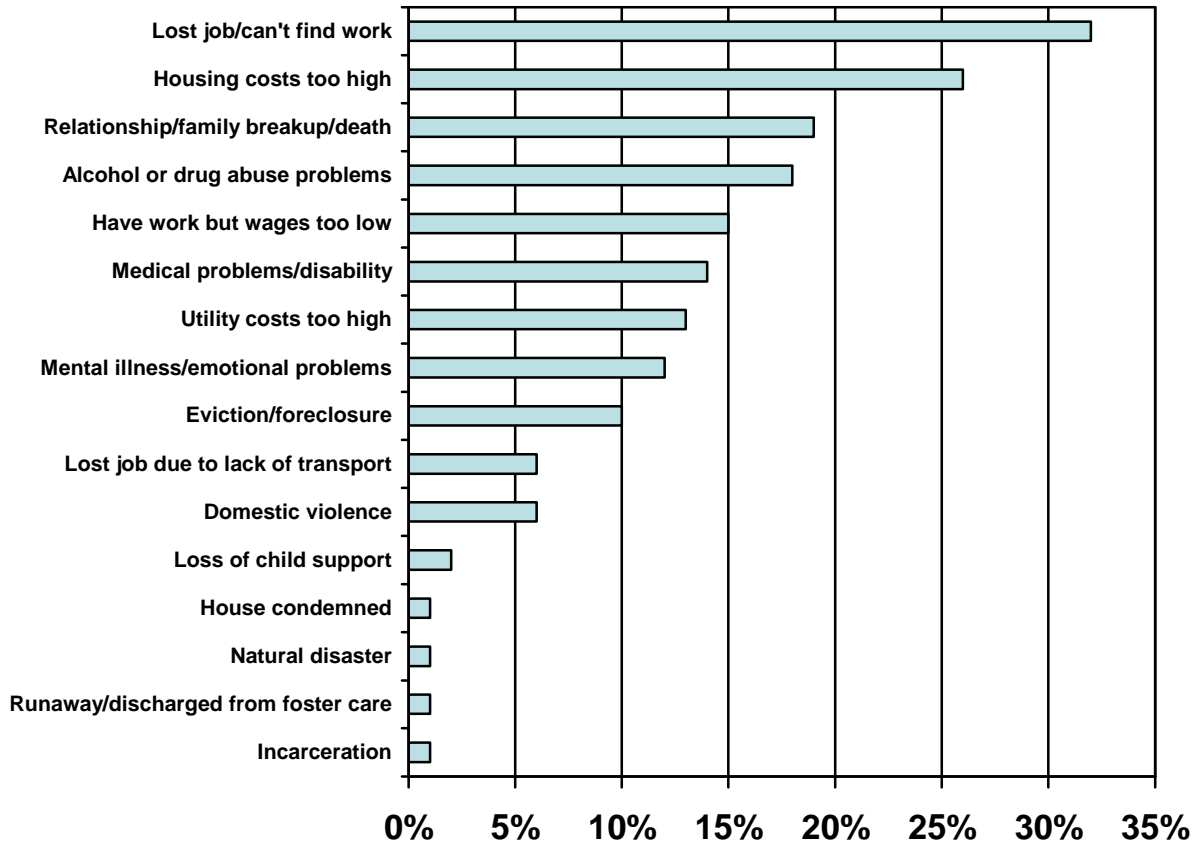
The majority of other respondents (74%, n=2,640) reported that they received some form of income. Food stamps was the single highest source of income for respondents (24%, n=861). 21% (n=750) of other respondents received Medicaid and 18% (n=629) received General Assistance/Public Assistance/Welfare. 16% (n=579) received SSI and 7% (n=251) received SSDI. 609, or 17%, of other respondents to the 2008 PITC count were employed (including temporary or day laborers). (These numbers may be duplicated.)



Contributing Factors to Current Living Situation

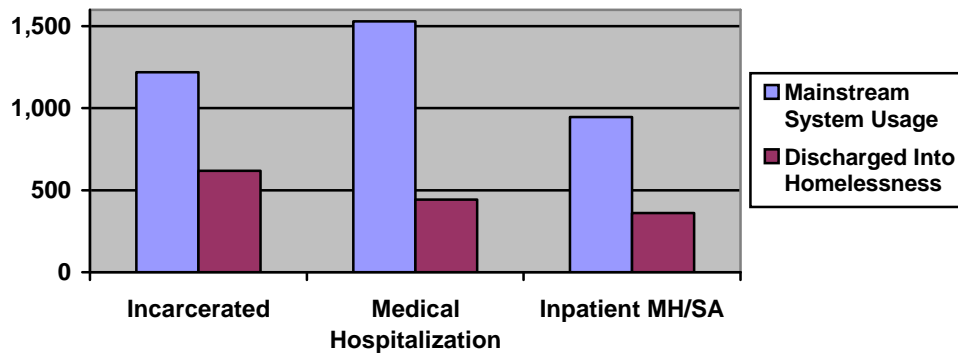
When asked what factors contributed to their current living situation, the most common factors included loss of employment or inability to find work (32%), unaffordable housing costs (26%) and relationship or family breakup or death (19%). (Responses may be duplicated.)

Contributing Factors to Current Living Situation (Percentage)



Discharge from Mainstream Institutions

34% (n=1,219) of other respondents indicated that they had been incarcerated at some point in their lives, and of that group, 51% (n=619) had been discharged into homelessness. 43% (n=1,529) indicated that they had been hospitalized or required emergency room or acute medical care, and of that group, 29% (n=444) had been discharged into homelessness. 26% (n=945) had received inpatient care in a mental health or substance use facility, and of that group, 38% (n=361) indicated that they had been discharged into homelessness.



Other Information

36% (n=1,292) of other respondents were concerned about being evicted or put out of the place they were staying. 69% (n=2,472) had photo ID. 17% (n=612) had a car or reported access to adequate forms of transportation.