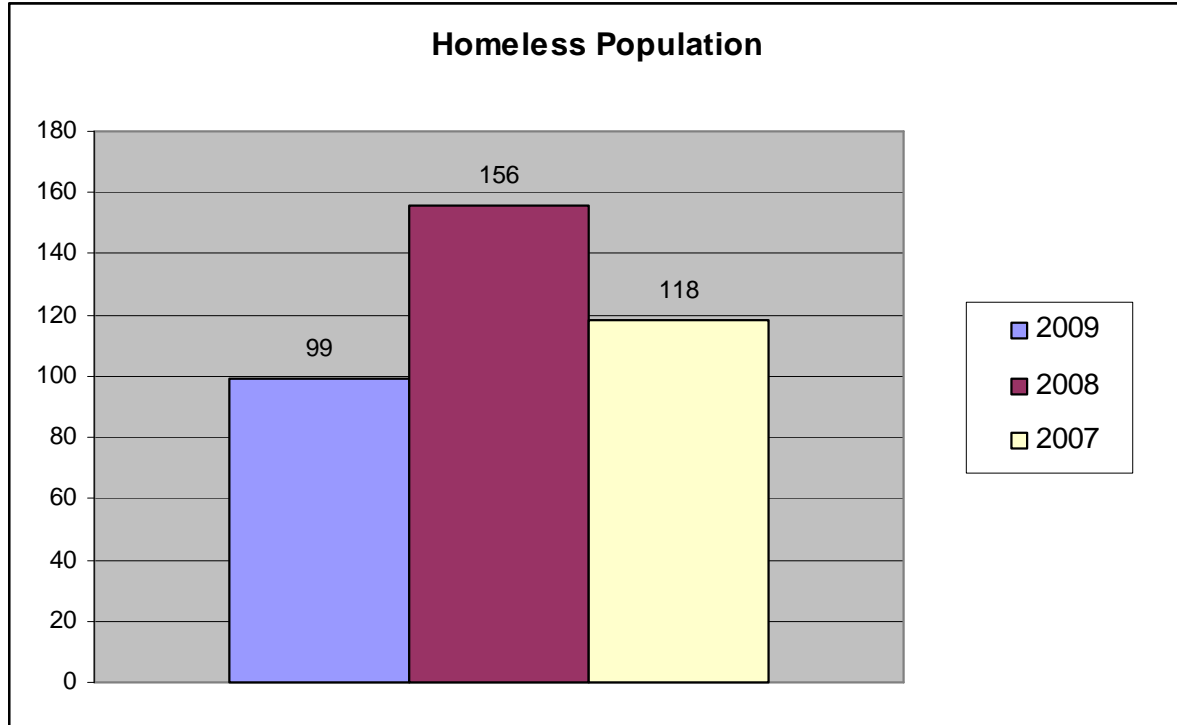


HUNTERDON COUNTY

On January 28, 2009 there were 99 homeless men, women and children counted in Hunterdon County according to the official U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) McKinney-Vento Act definition of homelessness.



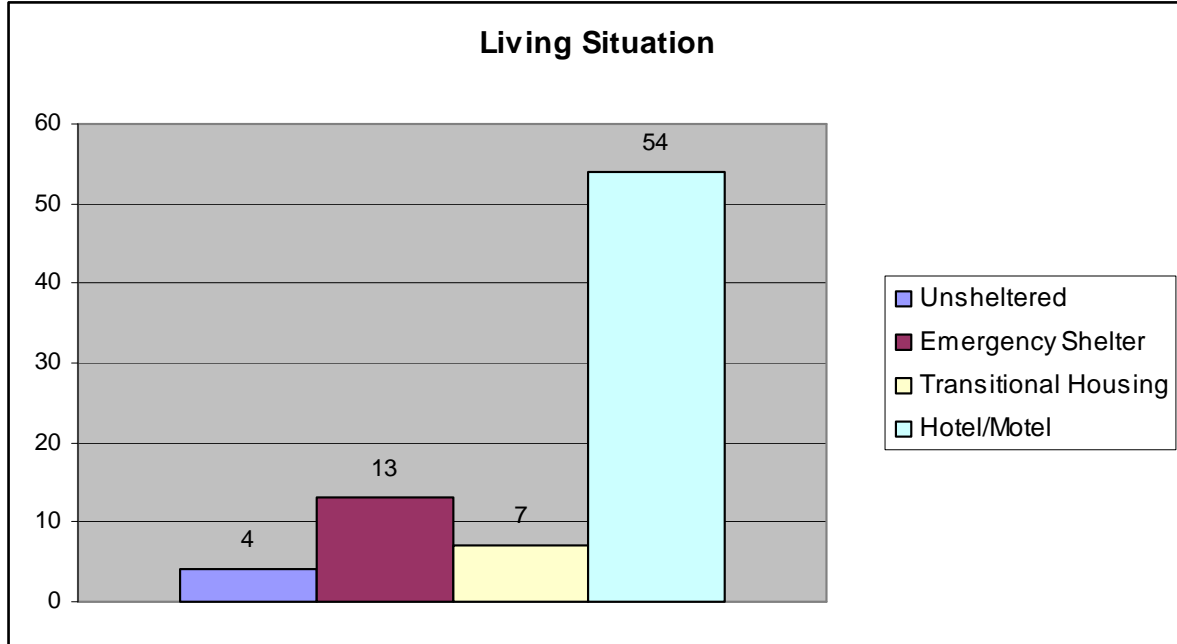
With the information collected we can track the number of homeless from the last three counts. Since 2007, the number of total homeless has fluctuated up and then down to its now lowest point in 2009. The breakdown of homeless adults and children for 2009 is shown in the chart below.

2009 Homeless Breakdown	
Respondents (Adults)	78
Family Members (Children)	21
Total all Survey Homeless	99

The 2009 PITC includes only a subset of those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness in New Jersey. 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 258, adults and children are homeless in Hunterdon County.*

Living Situation

As reflected in the chart below, 4 or 5.1% of the homeless were unsheltered the night of the count. Those that were in hotel/motel placements (n=54, 69.2%) represented the largest portion of homeless in the County.



Length and Episodes of Homelessness

The largest percentage of homeless were homeless from three to six months (n=20, 25.6%). This group was closely followed by those homeless from one to three months (n=17, 21.8%) and those homeless six months to one year (n=16, 20.5%).

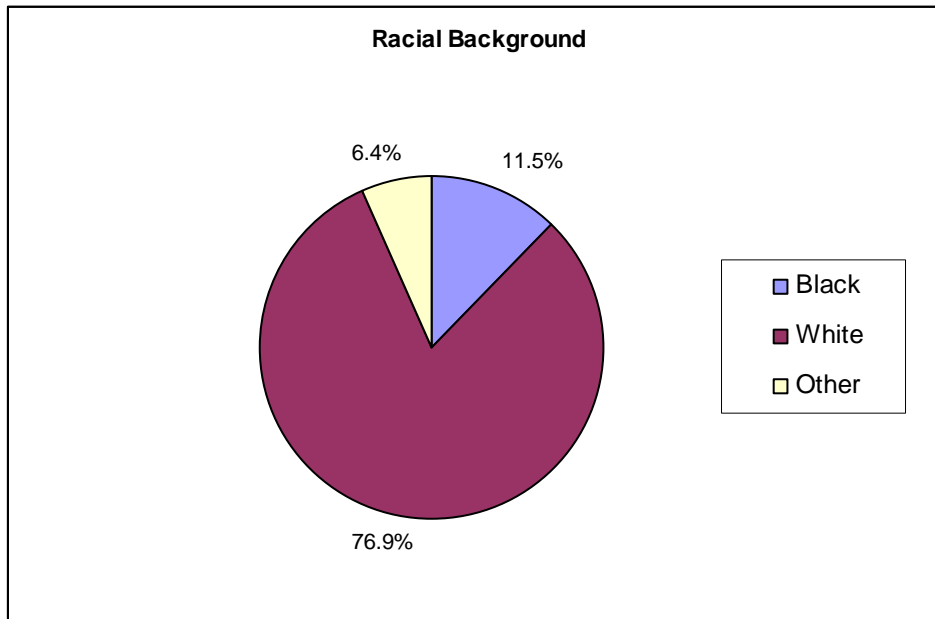
2009 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day - 1 week	4	5.1
8 days - 1 month	9	11.5
1 month & 1 day - 3 months	17	21.8
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	20	25.6
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	16	20.5
More than 1 year	9	11.5
No response	3	3.8

Of those who reported being homeless less than one year, 19 or 24.3% reported they had been homeless at least one other time within the past 12 months. A total of 17 or 23.6% of the homeless reported having at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.

Demographics

Of the 78 homeless respondents, 17 or 21.7% had at least one dependent child under 18 with them the night of the count and would be considered a homeless family. A total of 15 children were six years or younger and 6 were between the ages of 7 and 17. The remaining 78.3% of the homeless populations were individuals.

In 2009, a total of 47 or 60.3% were male and 30 or 38.5% were female. Only 10.8% of the homeless population defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino. The following chart outlines the racial breakdown of the homeless persons in 2009. The largest percentage were White (n=60) followed by Black (n= 9) with the remaining falling under Other at 6.4% (n= 5).

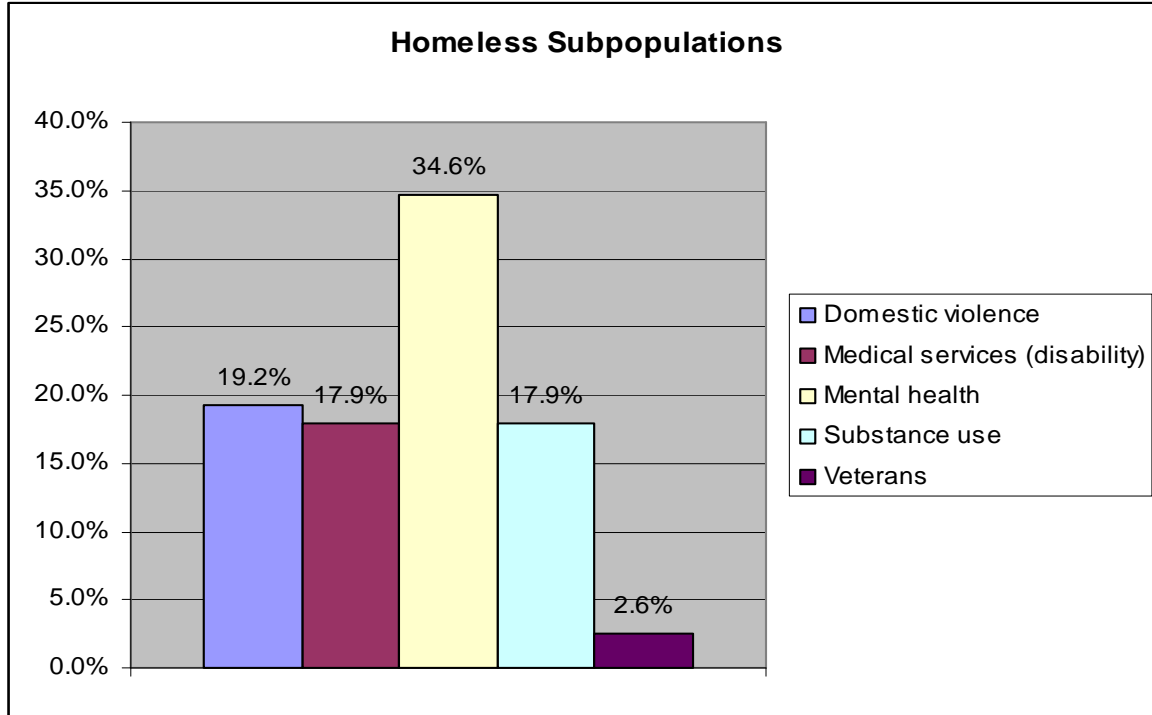


The 2009 count showed that the largest portion of homeless fell within the 40-49 year old age range, totaling 30.8%. The next largest were those within the 30-39 age range (24.4%) closely followed by those between 50 and 59 (23.1%).

Age	#	%
Under 18	0	0.0%
18-20	2	2.6%
21-24	2	2.6%
25-29	10	12.8%
30-39	19	24.4%
40-49	24	30.8%
50-59	18	23.1%
60-64	2	2.6%
65+	1	1.3%

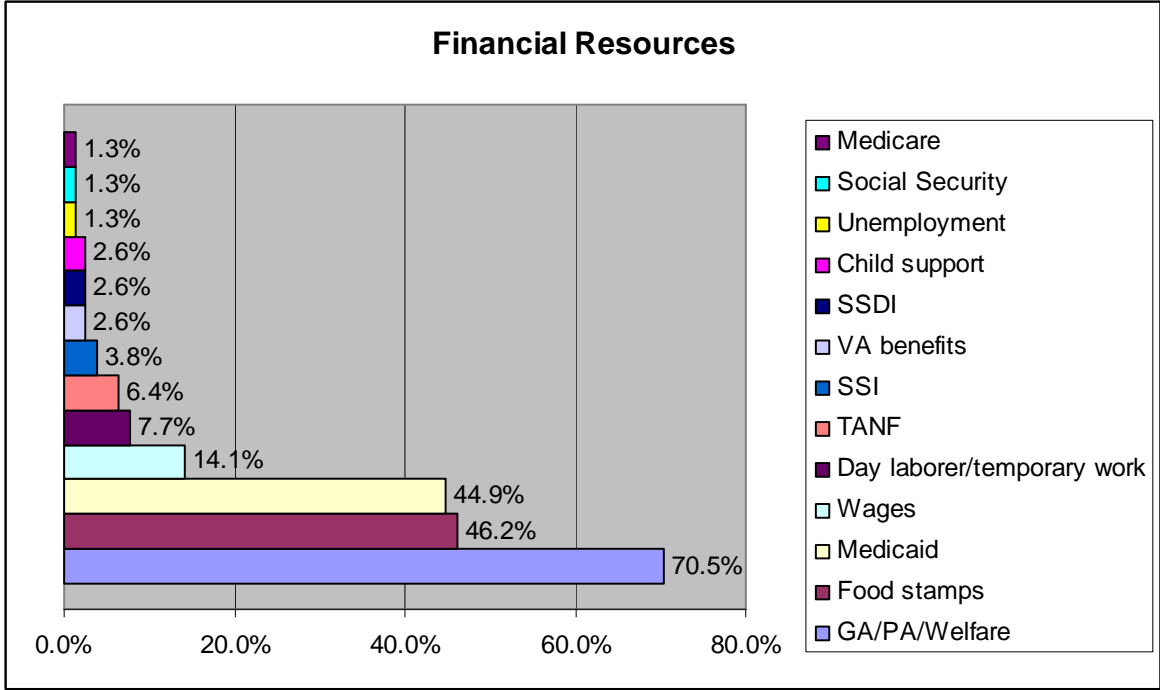
Homeless Subpopulations

The chart below outlines the breakdown of the subpopulations in the 2009 count. The largest percent were those with a mental health issues (received= 23, need= 4). Domestic violence is the next largest (received= 14, need= 1) closely followed by medical disability and substance use.



Financial Resources

The 2009 count looked at the types of income/financial resources the homeless were currently receiving. The three main sources of income reported on the night of the count were Welfare (n=55), Food Stamps (n=36) and Medicaid (n= 35). The following shows all income/financial resources that were declared on the night of the count:



Additionally, 2.6% of the homeless population reported receiving no type of government benefit however no one reported having no sources of income on the night of the count.

Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The 2009 survey asked respondents what factors they felt contributed to their homelessness. As the chart below shows, the highest ranking factor that respondents stated contributed to their homelessness was mental illness/emotional problems. Furthermore, many of the other top ranking factors included substance abuse problems, loss of job/inability to find work, and relationship problems.

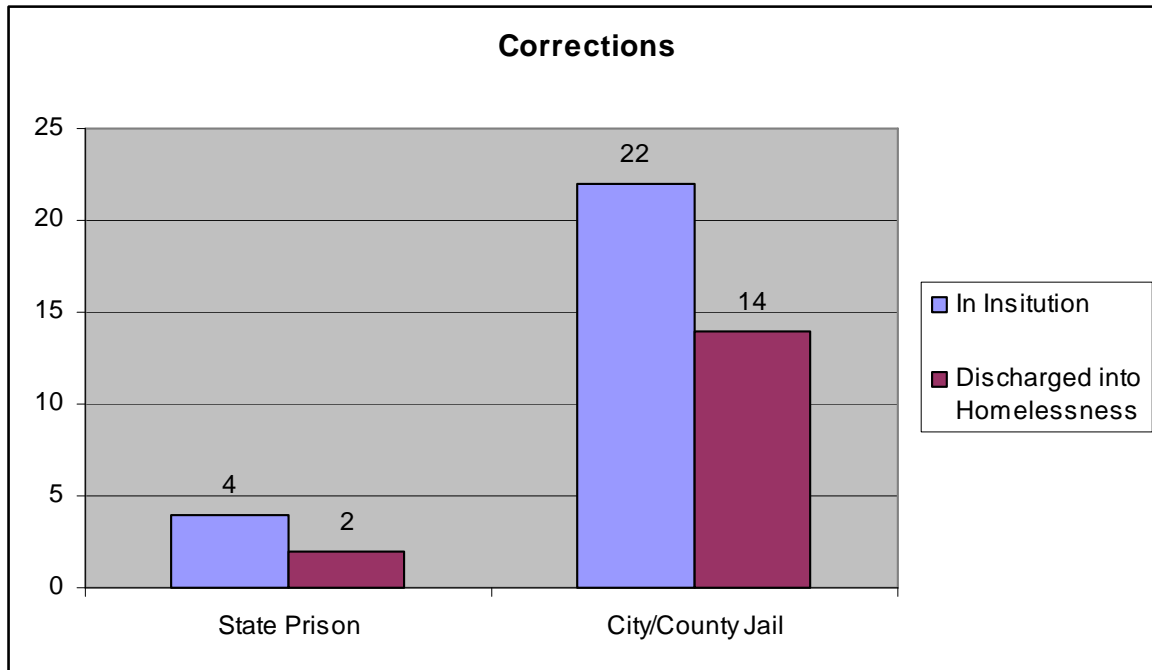
Factor	%
Mental illness/emotional problems	29.5
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	26.9
Lost job/cannot find work	24.4
Relationship/family breakup/death	24.4
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	21.8
Domestic violence	19.2
Housing costs too high	19.2
Incarceration	15.4
Eviction	10.3
Have work but wages are too low	10.3
Loss of child support	5.1
House condemned	2.6

Factor	%
Lost job due to lack of transportation	2.6
Utility costs too high	2.6
Foreclosure	1.3
Natural disaster	1.3

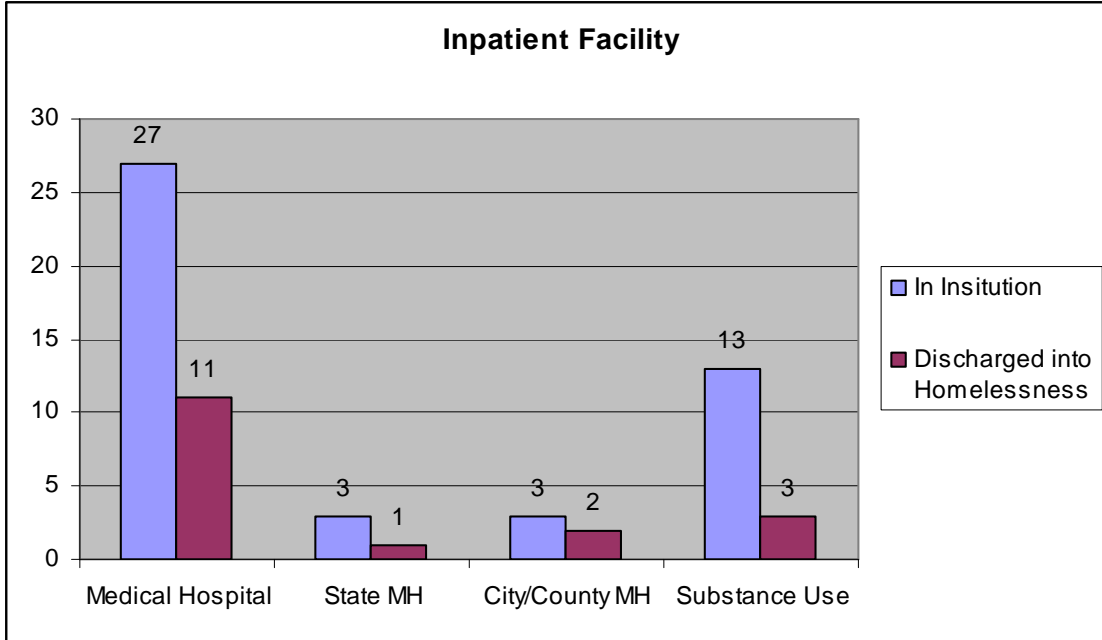
Discharge from Mainstream Institutions

Detailed information on mainstream institution stay and discharge was gathered as part of this year’s point in time count. The institution stay was limited to within the past three years and there was a distinction made between state and city or county institutions as discharge policies are different for each. Each of the mainstream institutions included in the survey discharged at least some people into homelessness, according to the survey respondents. The charts below outline the stays and discharge rates for the mainstream corrections and inpatient institutions (numbers may be duplicated).

In the corrections system, 50% of the homeless who had been in a state prison were discharged into homelessness and 63.6% who were in a city or county jail were discharged into homelessness.



In the inpatient care system, 40.7% of the homeless that were hospitalized were discharged into homelessness, 33.3% of those in a state mental health treatment facility were discharged into homelessness 66.6% in city or county facilities were discharged into homelessness, and 23% that had received inpatient substance abuse treatment were discharged into homelessness.



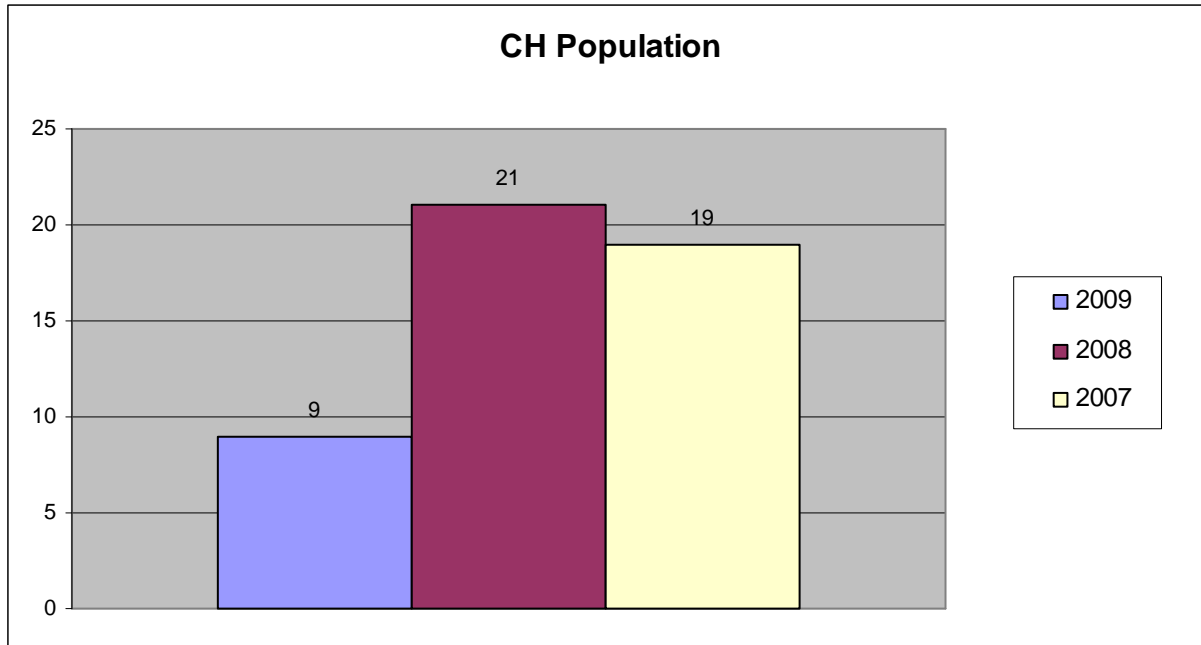
Last Permanent Address

In the 2009 count, 73.1% (n=57) respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless. Approximately six percent (6.4%) lived in Pennsylvania before becoming homeless. The cities most frequently cited by respondents as the last place they lived before becoming homeless are below:

Flemington	25.6%
Frenchtown	5.1%
Glen Gardner	7.6%
High Bridge	2.5%
Three Bridges	3.8%
Trenton	2.5%

Chronic Homeless

On the night of January 28, 2009, there were 9 chronically homeless counted in Hunterdon County equaling 8.3% of the total homeless population. With the data that has been collected, we are able to compare chronic homeless numbers from the past three years which is represented in the chart below.



The chronic homeless number made a significant increase and then decrease from 2007 to 2009. In 2008 the chronic homeless population was 18% of the homeless population while it was 19% in 2007.

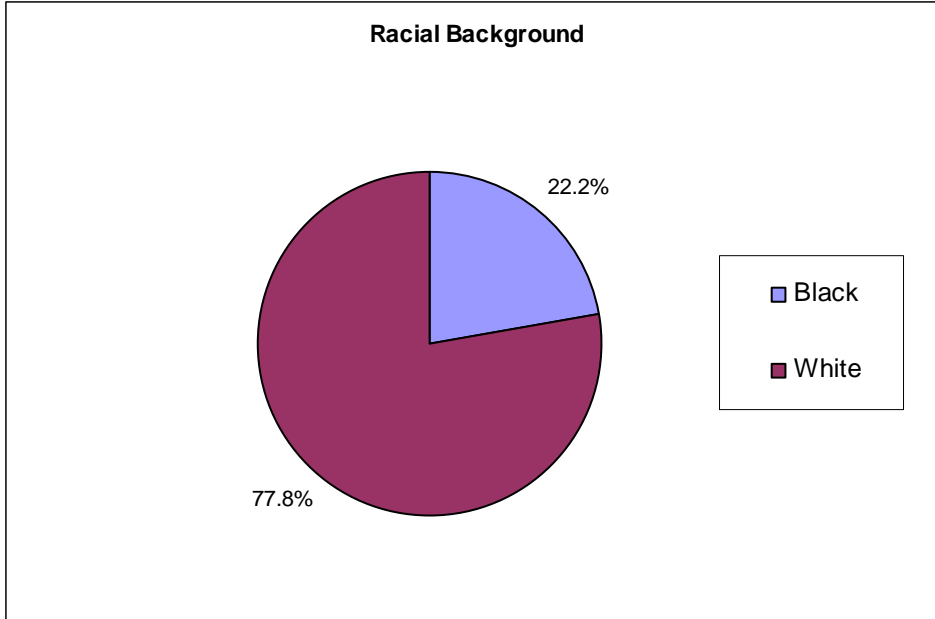
Living Situation

In adherence to the HUD definition, those that are chronically homeless must be living on the streets or in emergency shelter. Hotels and motels paid by an agency are deemed emergency shelters in those areas that do not have any other type of emergency shelter system.

One person was unsheltered on the night of the count with the remaining population in hotel/motel placements (n=8, 88.9%).

Demographics

In 2009, a total of 8 or 88.9% of the chronically homeless population were male and one was female. None of the chronically homeless population defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino. The following chart outlines the racial breakdown of chronically homeless persons in 2009. The population was split between Black and White with the majority being White (n=7, 77.8%)



The 2009 count showed that the largest portion of chronic homeless was split between those who were in the 30-39 year old age range and those who were between 40 and 49 years old.

Age	#	%
18-20	0	0
21-24	0	0
25-29	0	0
30-39	4	44.4
40-49	4	44.4
50-59	0	0
60-64	1	11.1
65+	0	0

Homeless Subpopulations

The number of chronic homeless is not significant enough to determine subpopulations. However, those that chronic homeless that responded at least one person stated they either received or needed the following services:

- Medical disability (received= 1)
- Mental Health (received= 7)
- Substance Use (received= 4)
- Veterans (received= 1)

Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The 2009 survey asked respondents what factors they felt contributed to their homelessness. As the chart below shows, the highest ranking factors that respondents stated contributed to their homelessness were substance use problems and mental illness/emotional problems.

Factor	#
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	6
Mental illness/emotional problems	5
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	3
Relationship/family breakup/death	3
Incarceration	2
Domestic violence	1
Have work but wages are too low	1
Lost job/cannot find work	1
House condemned	1