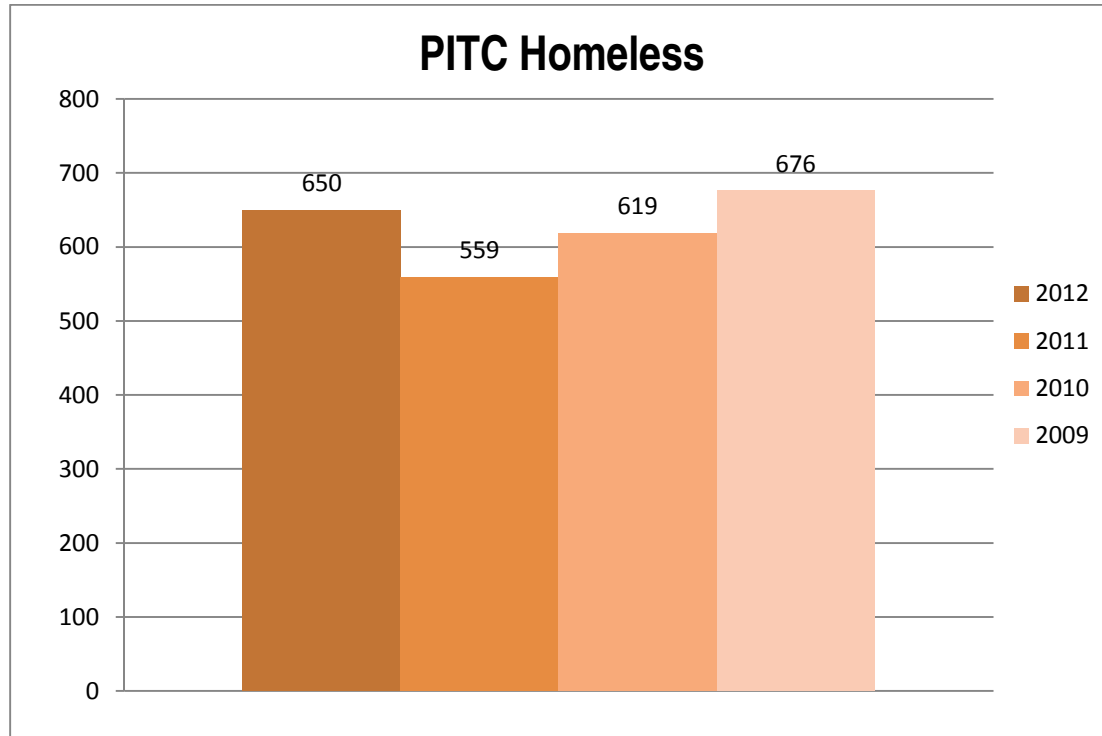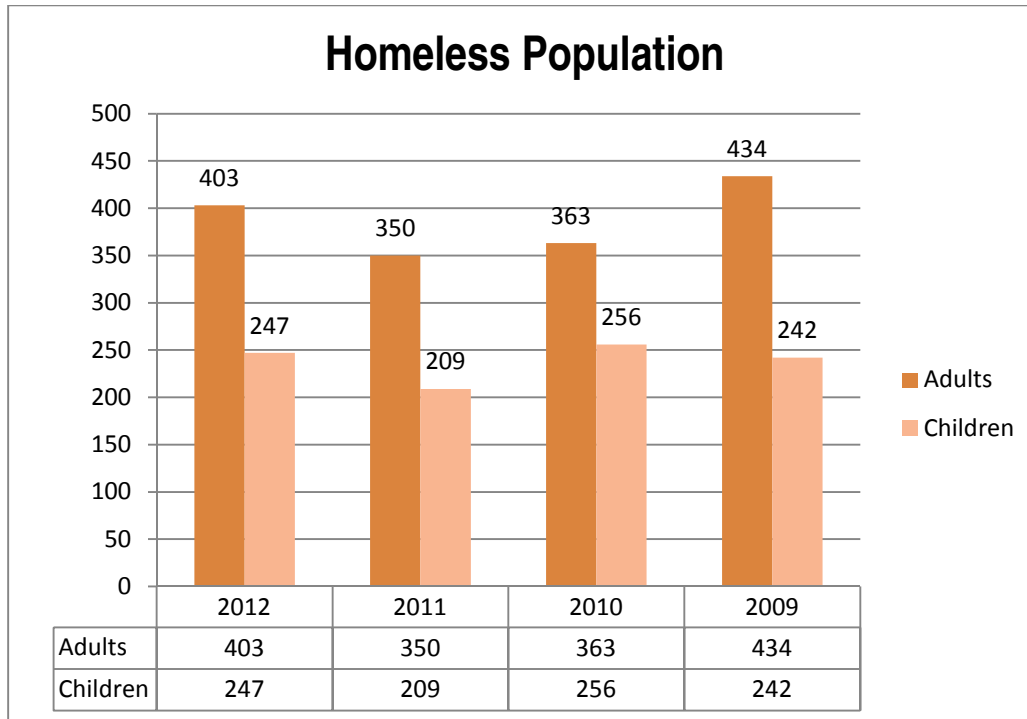# MONMOUTH COUNTY

On January 25, 2012 there were 650 homeless men, women and children counted in Monmouth County according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations.

PITC Homeless

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, **1,152** adults and children are homeless in Monmouth County.*
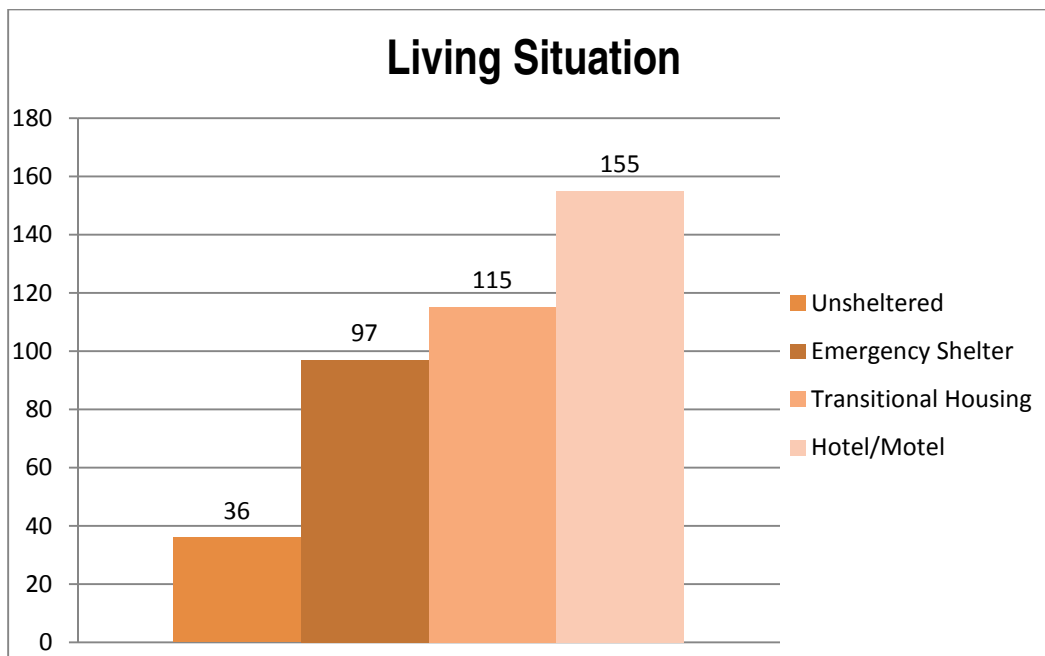
Homelessness in Monmouth County has been on the decline until this count year. Of the 650 people who were homeless on the night of the count 247 of them were children. As the Homeless Population chart shows, over the past four count years the number of homeless has remained fairly stable while the number of adults followed the overall numbers decline from 2009 to 2011 and then increased in this current count year.

2012 Homeless Breakdown	
Respondents (Adults)	403
Family Members (Children)	247
Total Homeless	**650**

Homeless Population

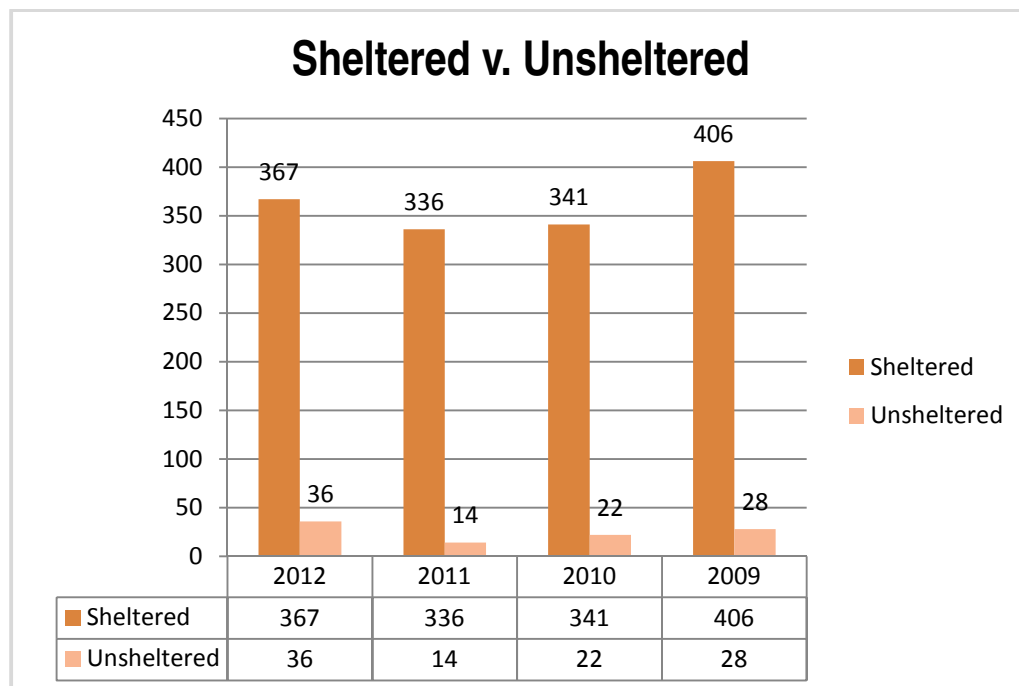|	2012	2011	2010	2009
Adults	403	350	363	434
Children	247	209	256	242

Living Situation

As reflected in the Living Situation chart below, 36 or 8.9% of the homeless respondents were unsheltered the night of the count. The remainder of the homeless were in living in sheltered situations with the largest population of the homeless residing in a hotel/motel as emergency shelter (n=155, 38.5%).

Living Situation

Unsheltered: 36
Emergency Shelter: 97
Transitional Housing: 115
Hotel/Motel: 155

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

2012 PITC- Monmouth County

The homeless population has been in sheltered living situations over the past four (4) count years with small numbers in unsheltered living situations. The 2012 count saw the highest numbers of unsheltered homeless from the past four years.

Sheltered v. Unsheltered

	2012	2011	2010	2009
Sheltered	367	336	341	406
Unsheltered	36	14	22	28

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

As HUD continually encourages CoCs to utilize HMIS to complete the sheltered count for a community, for the first time, as part of this 2012 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 Point In Time Count. The numbers from HMIS are based on those over 17 in emergency shelter or transitional housing on the night of the Point In Time Count.
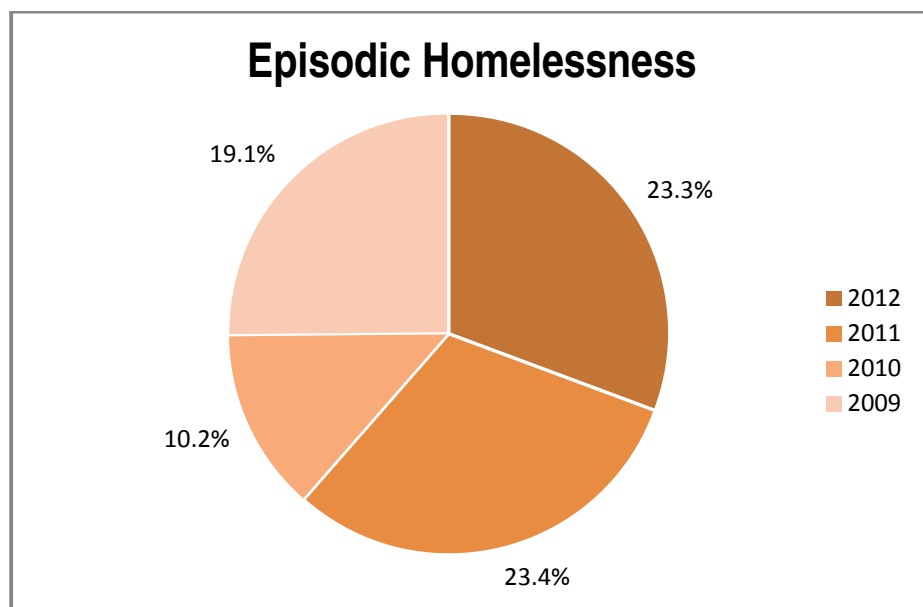
In Monmouth County, there were a total of 46 adults in emergency shelter in HMIS on the night of the count and there were 44 in transitional housing in HMIS on the night of the count. These numbers are lower than what was recorded as part of the count. On the night of the count 91 respondents stated that they would be in emergency shelter and 115 reported residing in transitional housing.

Length and Episodes of Homelessness

Of the homeless population surveyed in Monmouth County, 137 or 34% responded that they have been homeless for more than one year. Of those who were homeless less than one year, 24.3% reported that they had been homeless at least one other time within the past 12 months.

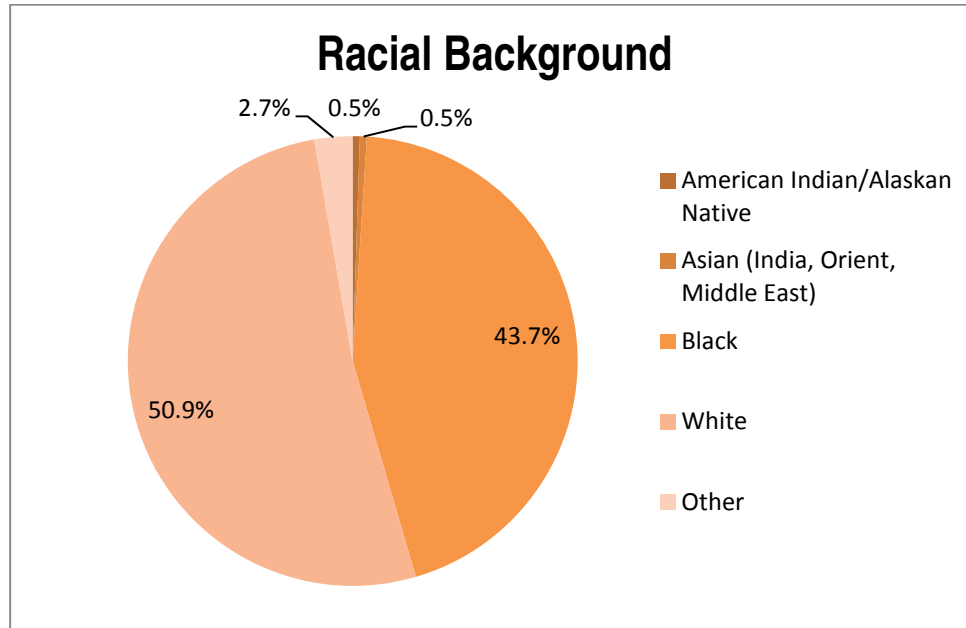| 2012 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day - 1 week	13	3.2%
8 days - 1 month	34	8.4%
1 month & 1 day - 3 months	47	11.7%
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	67	16.6%
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	99	24.6%
More than 1 year	**137**	**34.0%**
No response	6	1.5%

As reflected in the chart below, a total of 94 or 23.3% 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 past four years, the past two years have had consistent percentages that have been much higher than previous years.

Episodic Homelessness

19.1%

23.3%

10.2%

23.4%

- 2012
- 2011
- 2010
- 2009

Demographics

In 2012, of the total homeless population in Monmouth County, 224 people or 55.6% were male, 176 or 43.7% were female and one (1) or 0.2% was transgender.

The Racial Background chart below outlines the racial breakdown of homeless persons in the 2012 count. The largest majority were White (50.9%) closely followed by Black (43.7%).   The total percentage of the homeless population that defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino equaled 12.7%.

Racial Background

2.7%   0.5%   0.5%

43.7%

50.9%

- American Indian/Alaskan Native
- Asian (India, Orient, Middle East)
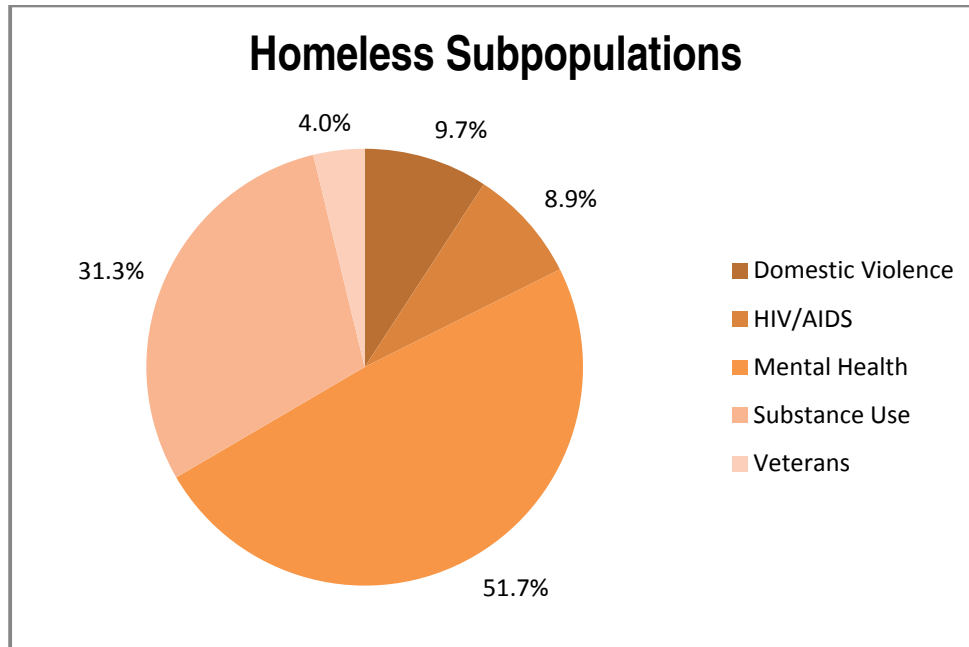- Black
- White
- Other

The largest percentage of homeless in Monmouth County fell within the 50 to 59 year old age range, totaling 25.3%. The majority of the homeless population was clustered between the ages of 30 and 59.

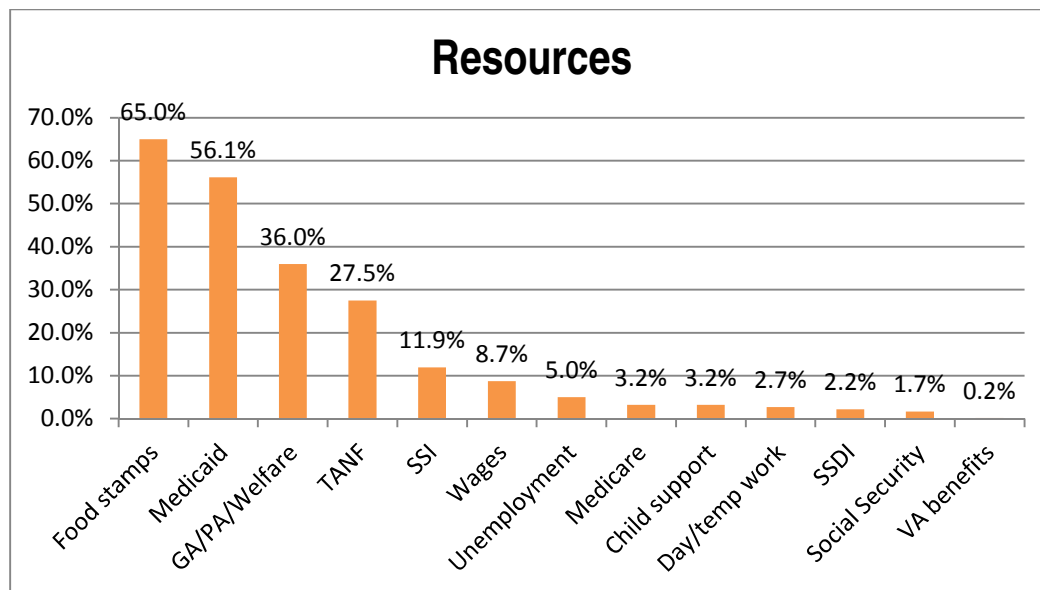| 2012 Age	#	%
18-20	20	5.0%
21-24	47	11.7%
25-29	40	9.9%
30-39	83	20.6%
40-49	93	23.1%
50-59	**102**	**25.3%**
60-64	10	2.5%
65+	4	1.0%
No response	4	1.0%

Homeless Subpopulations

The chart below outlines the breakdown of the homeless HUD subpopulations in Monmouth County for the 2012 count. The largest subpopulation was the homeless who had mental health issues (51.7%). The number of homeless who reported serving in the US military equaled 4% (n=16).

Homeless Subpopulations

4.0%   9.7%

8.9%

31.3%

- Domestic Violence
- HIV/AIDS
- Mental Health
- Substance Use
- Veterans

51.7%

Financial Resources and Income

The three main sources of income reported by people who were homeless in Monmouth County on the night of the 2012 count were Food Stamps (65%), Medicaid (56.1%) and Welfare (36%). Additionally, 3.0% of the homeless population reported receiving no type of government benefit on the night of the count.

Resources

Bar chart titled "Resources" showing percentages:
- Food stamps: 65.0%
- Medicaid: 56.1%
- GA/PA/Welfare: 36.0%
- TANF: 27.5%
- SSI: 11.9%
- Wages: 8.7%
- Unemployment: 5.0%
- Medicare: 3.2%
- Child support: 3.2%
- Day/temp work: 2.7%
- SSDI: 2.2%
- Social Security: 1.7%
- VA benefits: 0.2%

As part of the 2012 count, homeless respondents were asked to provide a current income that provided a potential estimated yearly income. In Monmouth County, the largest percent of respondents stated that they had income less than $5,000 as reflected in the Yearly Income chart.

2012 Yearly Income	#	%
No Income	46	11.4%
$1.00-$4,999	**171**	**42.4%**
$5,000- $9,999	72	17.9%
$10,000-$14,999	45	11.2%
$15,000- $19,999	21	5.2%
$20,000-$24,999	7	1.7%
$25,000- $29,999	1	0.2%
$30,000- $34,999	3	0.7%
$35,000- $39,000	7	1.7%
$40,000- $44,999	1	0.2%
$45,000- $49,999	2	0.5%
$50,000+	2	0.5%
No Response	25	6.2%

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

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

Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Lost job/cannot find work	45.2%
Housing costs too high	38.0%
Relationship/family breakup/death	27.0%
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	24.8%
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	23.1%
Mental illness/emotional problems	21.3%
Utility costs too high	15.6%
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	14.4%
Have work but wages are too low	12.7%
Incarceration	11.9%
Domestic violence	7.9%
Lost job due to lack of transportation	6.5%
Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure	2.2%
House condemned	1.0%
Loss of child support	1.0%
Natural disaster	0.5%

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

2012 Service Needs	#	%
Received		
Emergency shelter	199	49.4%
Emergency food or meal assistance	166	41.2%
Medical (routine healthcare)	160	39.7%

Need		
Housing	280	69.5%
Employment assistance	146	36.2%
Educational training	109	27.0%

Discharge from Mainstream Institutions

As part of the 2012 survey, homeless respondents were asked if they had been discharged into homelessness from certain mainstream institutions within the past three years (since January 25, 2009). The discharge information is based on the homeless population that responded to the survey and relies on self report.

As the chart shows the two institutions that had the highest numbers of respondents reporting they were discharged into homelessness were Medical Hospitals and City/County Jail.

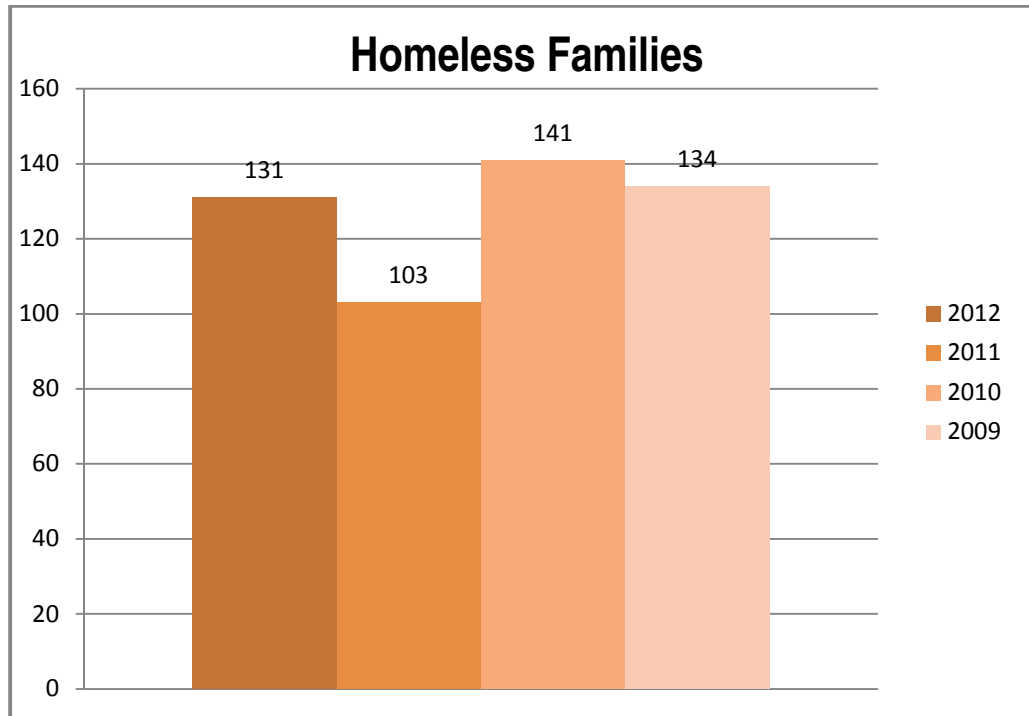| Discharged Into Homelessness (Past Three Years)		
Corrections	#	%
State Prison	29	7.2%
City/County Jail	66	16.4%
Juvenile Detention Center	2	0.5%
Inpatient Care	#	%
Hospitalized (Medical)	37	9.2%
State Inpatient Mental Health	6	1.5%
City/County Inpatient Mental Health	4	1.0%
Substance Abuse Treatment	6	1.5%

Last Permanent Address

In the 2012 count, 94.5% (n=381) of the homeless respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless. In looking at the surround states, 0.7% (n=3) last lived in New York.

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

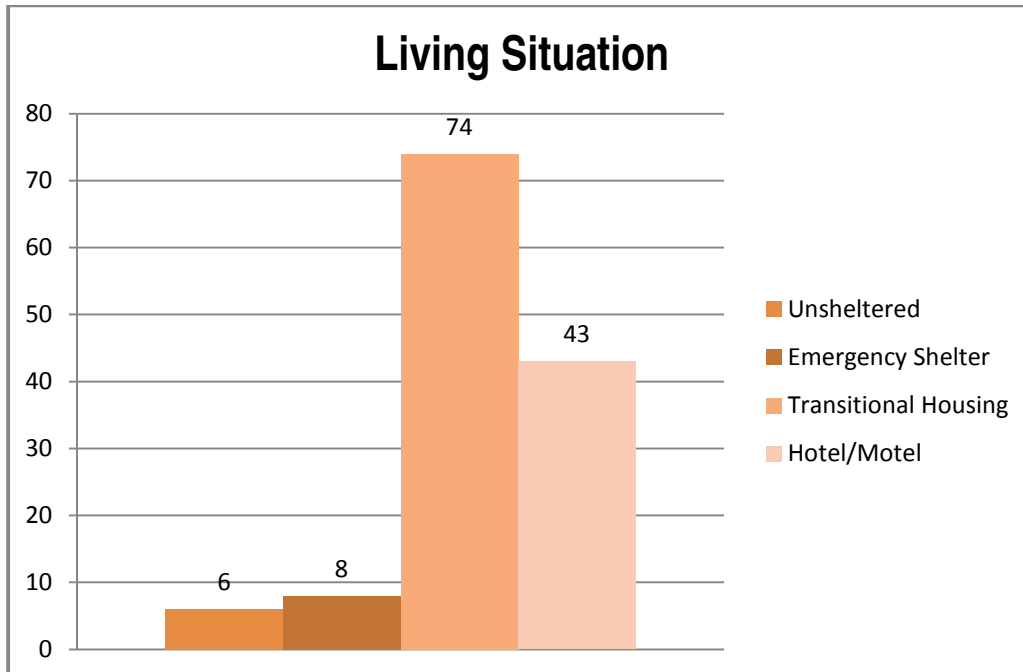| Town	#	%
Asbury Park	86	21.3%
Neptune	44	10.9%
Long Branch	39	9.7%
Keansburg	38	9.4%
Freehold	20	5.0%

FAMILY HOMELESSNESS

In 2012, of the 403 homeless respondents in Monmouth County, 131 or 32.5% had at least one dependent child under 18 with them the night of the count and is considered a homeless family. Of the total of 247 homeless children in these families, 160 were six years or younger and 87 were between the ages of 7 and 17.
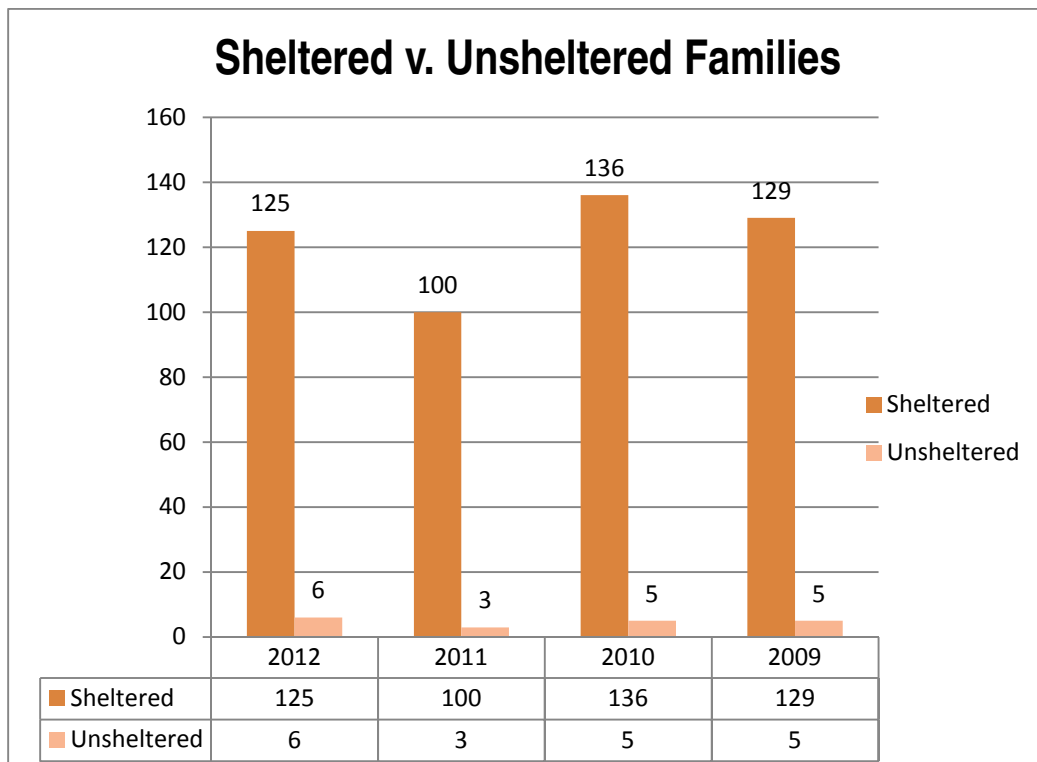

Living Situation

In Monmouth County, only six (6) homeless families were in an unsheltered living situation on the night of the count. The unsheltered homeless families had a total of 19 children with them on the night of the count.

The remaining 125 homeless families were in sheltered living situations that included emergency shelter and transitional housing. The largest percentage (56.5%) of homeless families were residing in transisitional housing on the night of the 2012 count.

Living Situation

Category	Value
Unsheltered	6
Emergency Shelter	8
Transitional Housing	74
Hotel/Motel	43

As the chart below shows, homeless families in Monmouth County have mainly been in sheltered living situations over the past four counts with the number of unsheltered families remaining stable over the past four years.

Sheltered v. Unsheltered Families

	2012	2011	2010	2009
Sheltered	125	100	136	129
Unsheltered	6	3	5	5

2012 PITC- Monmouth County
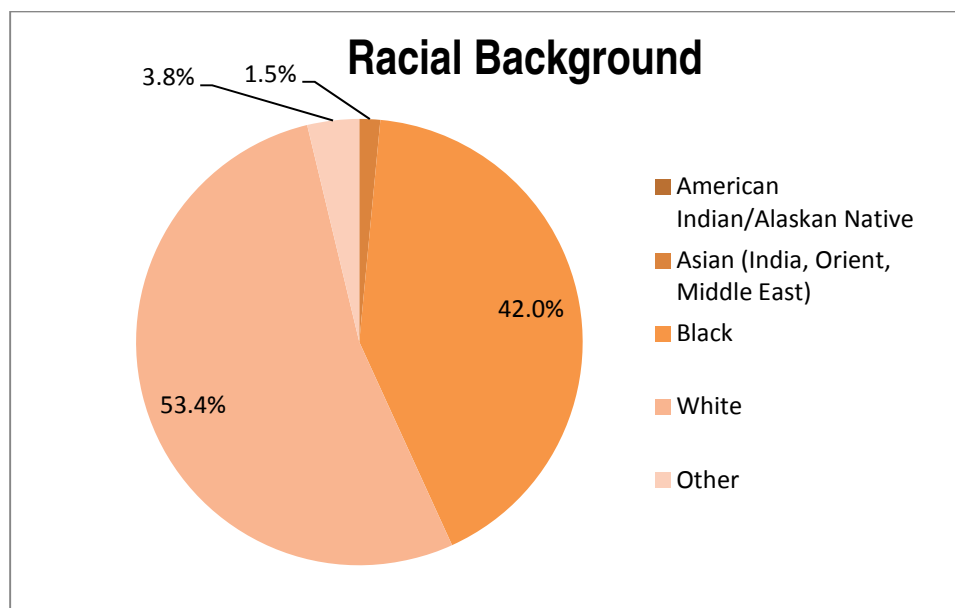
Length of Homelessness

The largest percentage (35.9%) of homeless families had been homeless more than one year. This is consistent with the total homeless population overall where the highest percentage were homeless more than one year.

2012 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day - 1 week	4	3.1%
8 days - 1 month	5	3.8%
1 month & 1 day - 3 months	23	17.6%
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	16	12.2%
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	35	26.7%
More than 1 year	**47**	**35.9%**
No response	1	0.8%

Demographics

Of the total 131 homeless families in Monmouth County, 87.8% (n= 115) were female headed households and 12.2% (n=16) were male headed households.

The Racial Background chart below outlines the racial breakdown of homeless families in the 2012 count. More than one half of the respondents defined themselves as White (53.4%). The next largest group was those that defined themselves as Black at 42.0%. About 16% (n=21) defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.
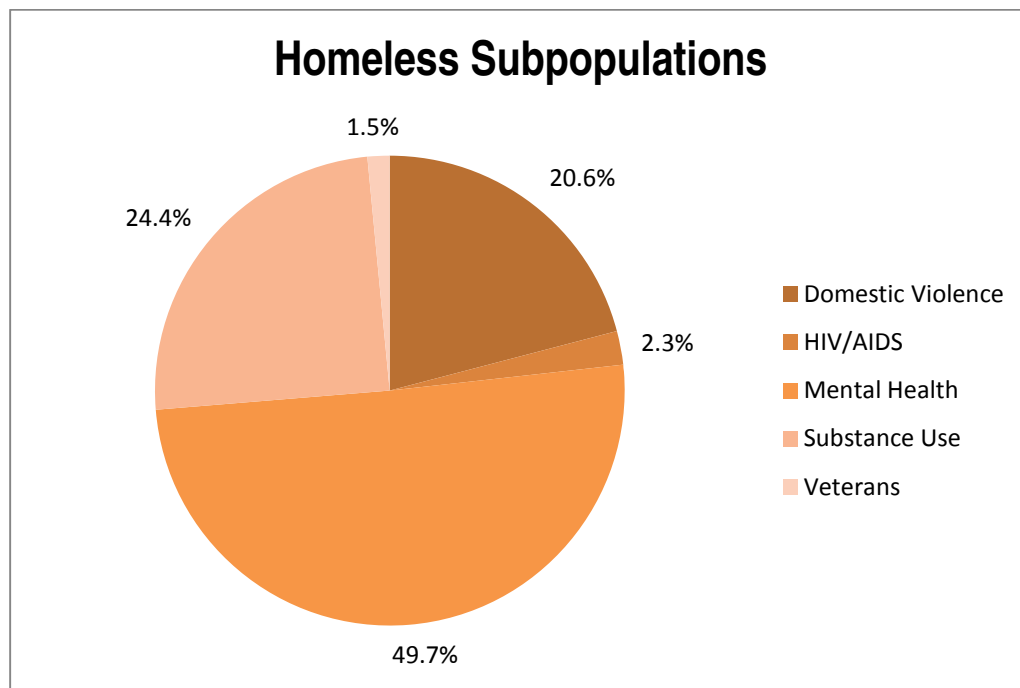
The largest percentage of homeless families in Monmouth County had a head of household that fell within the 21 to 24 year old age range closely followed by those between the ages of 30 to 39 year old. This is much younger than the total homeless population in the County.

2012 Age	#	%
18-20	12	9.2%
21-24	**37**	**28.2%**
25-29	21	16.0%
30-39	**36**	**27.5%**
40-49	18	13.7%
50-59	7	5.3%

Homeless Family Subpopulations

Among the HUD homeless subpopulations in the 2012 count, in Monmouth County the largest subpopulation among homeless families was those with a head of household with mental health issues. The next largest percentage was households with substance use issues as reflected in the chart below.

Homeless Subpopulations

Pie chart: Domestic Violence 20.6%, HIV/AIDS 2.3%, Mental Health 49.7%, Substance Use 24.4%, Veterans 1.5%

Financial Resources and Income

The three main sources of income reported by homeless families in Monmouth County on the night of the 2012count were:

- Food Stamps (80.9%);
- Medicaid (78.6%); and
- TANF (73.3%)

All of the families stated that they received some type of government benefit on the night of the count. In looking at yearly income, the largest percentage of families had an estimated yearly income between $5,000 and $10,000.

2012 Yearly Income	#	%
No Income	3	2.3%
$1.00-$4,999	21	16.0%
$5,000- $9,999	**46**	**35.1%**
$10,000-$14,999	30	22.9%
$15,000- $19,999	15	11.5%
$20,000-$24,999	6	4.6%
$25,000- $29,999	1	0.8%
$30,000- $34,999	2	1.5%
No Response	7	5.3%

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

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

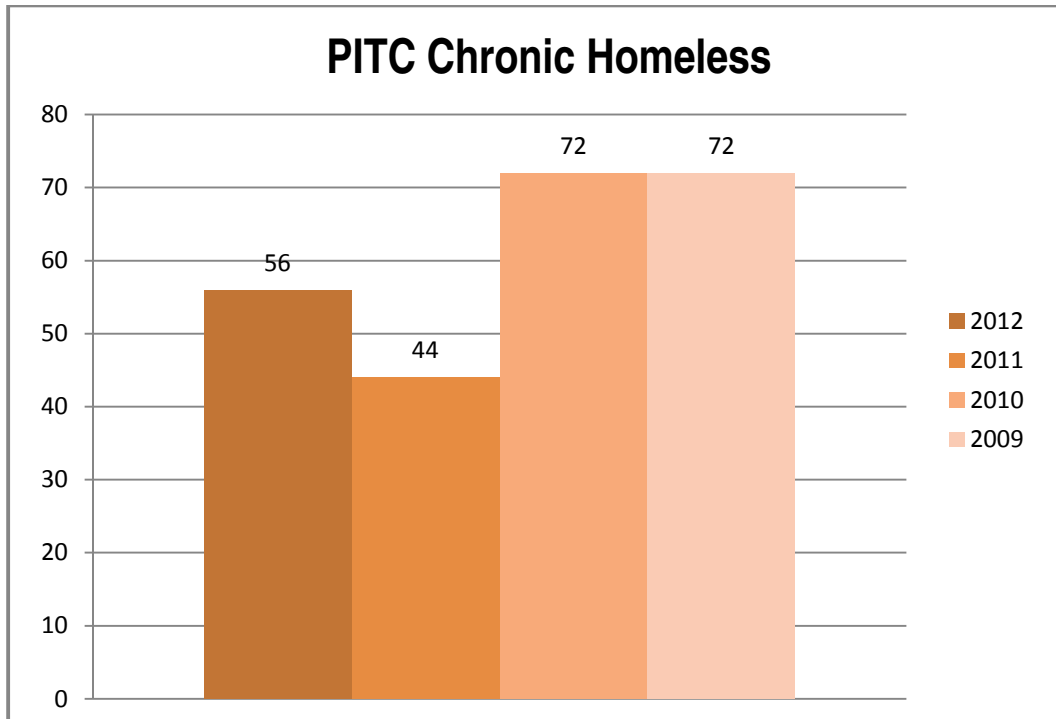| Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Housing costs too high	56.5%
Lost job/cannot find work	45.0%
Utility costs too high	35.1%
Relationship/family breakup/death	26.0%
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	20.6%

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

- Housing (84%);
- Employment assistance (26.7%); and
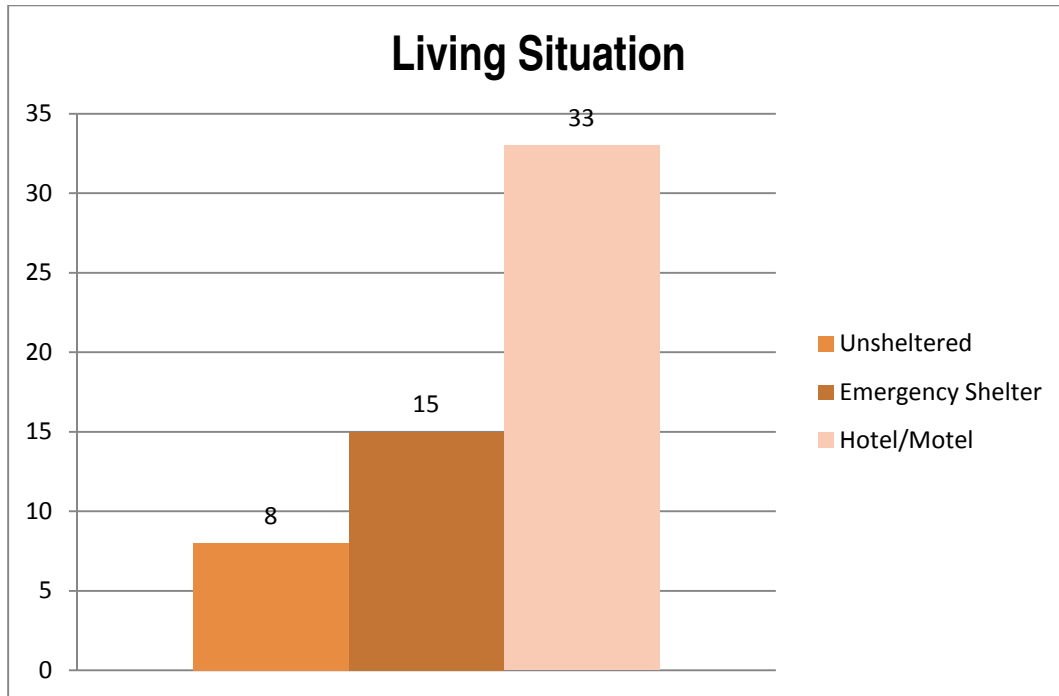- Educational training (23.7%)

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS

On the night of January 25, 2012, there were 56 chronically homeless individuals counted in Monmouth County equaling 13.8% of the total homeless population. The number of chronically homeless in Monmouth County saw its lowest numbers in 2011 after a decrease of 38.8% from previous years and then saw an increase (21.4%) to the current count year.
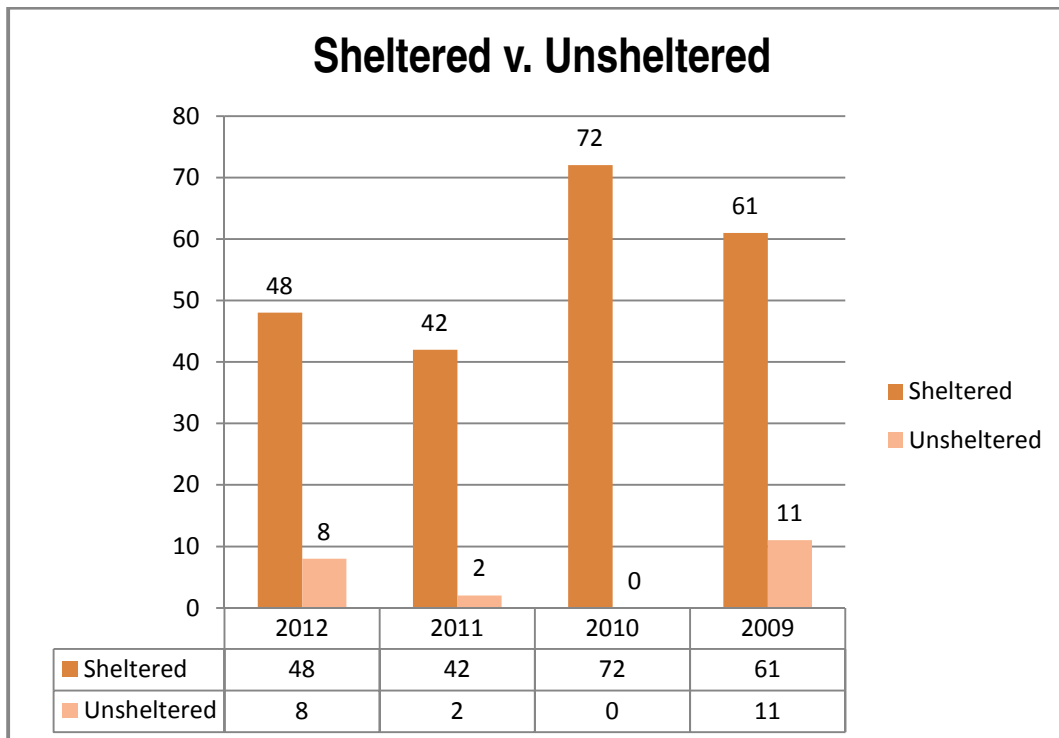
PITC Chronic Homeless

Values shown: 56 (2012), 44 (2011), 72 (2010), 72 (2009)

Legend: 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009

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 is a breakdown of where the chronically homeless were residing on the night of the 2012 count. The largest percentage (58.9%) of the chronically homeless population in Monmouth County was residing in hotel/motel as emergency shelter on the night of the count.

Living Situation

Over the four (4) count years, the number of both the sheltered and unsheltered chronically homeless individuals in Monmouth County has fluctuated however, the chronically homeless individual population has mainly been in sheltered living situations with 2012 having no one unsheltered.

Sheltered v. Unsheltered

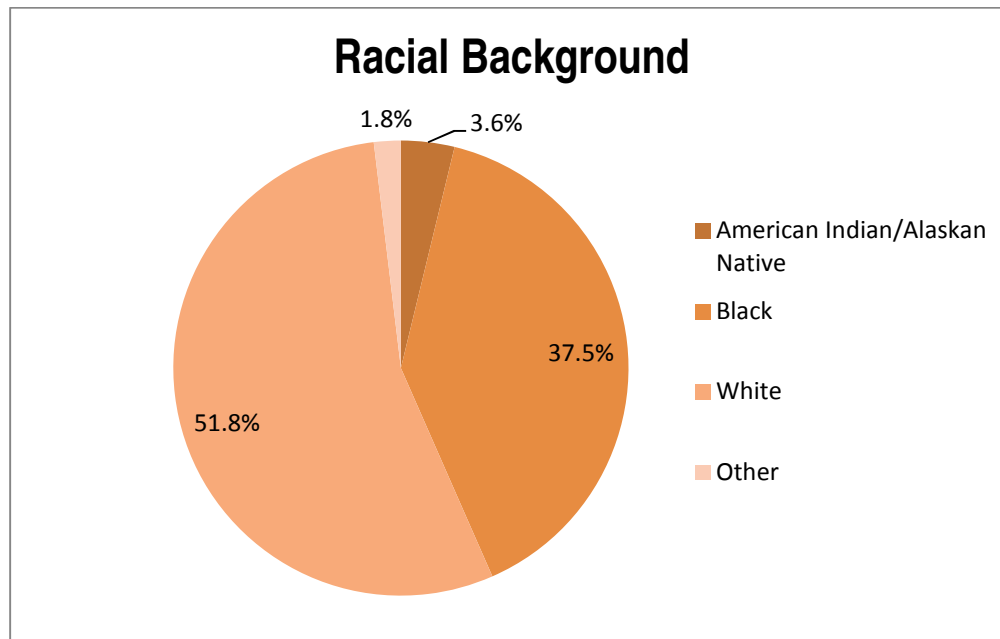|	2012	2011	2010	2009
■ Sheltered	48	42	72	61
■ Unsheltered	8	2	0	11

Length of Homelessness

Of the total chronically homeless individuals in Monmouth County, 75% (n= 42) reported they had been homeless for more than one year. Also, a total of 55.4% (n= 31) reported they had four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years.

2012 Length of Homelessness	#	%
8 days - 1 month	3	5.4%
1 month & 1 day - 3 months	0	0.0%
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	3	5.4%
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	8	14.3%
More than 1 year	**42**	**75.0%**

Demographics

In 2012, a total of 40 or 71.4% of the chronically homeless individual population was male and 16 or 28.6% was female.

As the Racial Background chart outlines, the over one half of the chronically homeless individuals identified themselves as White (52.8%) with the next largest percentage being those who identified themselves as Black (37.5%).   The total percentage that defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino equaled 14.3%.

Racial Background

- 1.8%
- 3.6%
- American Indian/Alaskan Native
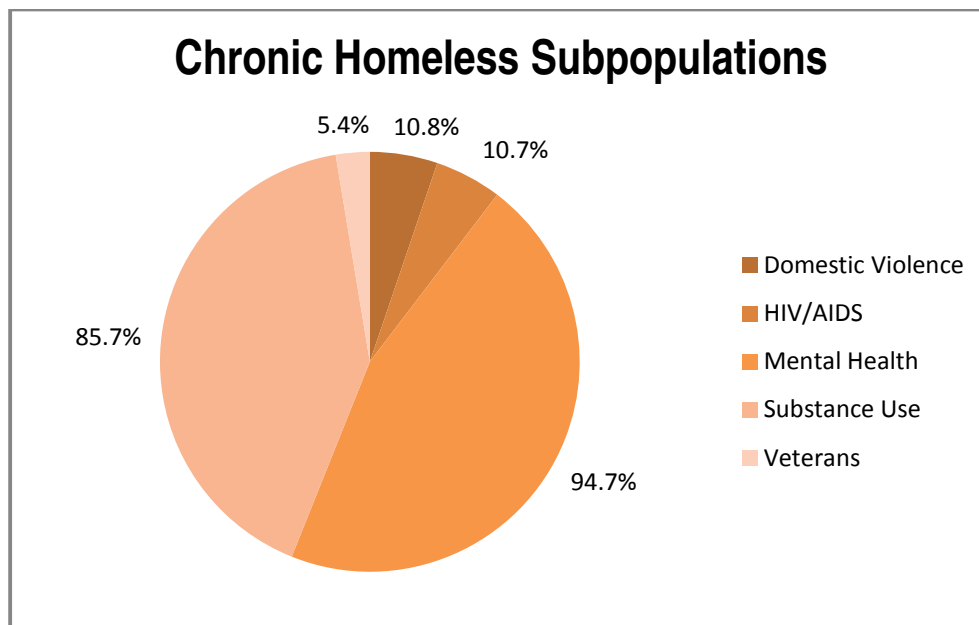- Black — 37.5%
- White — 51.8%
- Other

As the Age chart shows, on the night of the 2012 count in Monmouth County, the largest percentage of chronically homeless individuals fell into the 50 to 59 year old age range (42.9%). This age group was closing followed by those between the ages of 40 and 49 years.

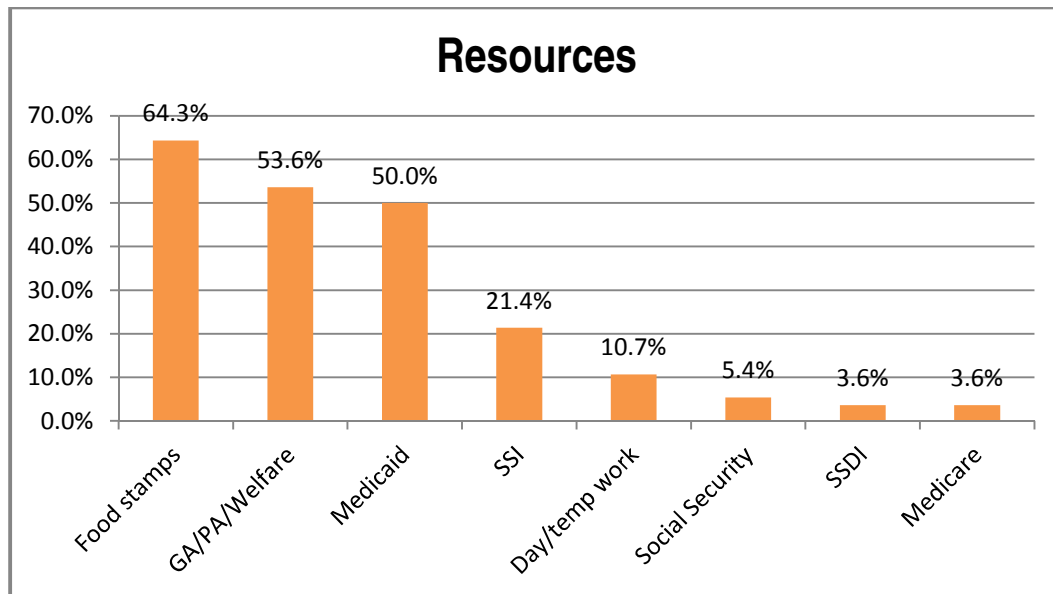| 2012 Age	#	%
18-20	2	3.6%
21-24	0	0.0%
25-29	5	8.9%
30-39	6	10.7%
40-49	18	32.1%
50-59	**24**	**42.9%**
60-64	1	1.8%

Chronic Homeless Subpopulations

The Chronic Homeless Subpopulations chart below outlines the breakdown of the chronic homeless individual subpopulations for the 2012 count. As shown in the chart, 94.7% of the chronic homeless individuals reported they had mental health issues and 85.7% reported having substance use issues.

Chronic Homeless Subpopulations

5.4% 10.8% 10.7%

Domestic Violence
HIV/AIDS
Mental Health
Substance Use
Veterans

85.7%

94.7%

Financial Resources

The three main sources of income reported by people who were homeless in Monmouth County on the night of the 2012 count were Food Stamps (63.4%), Welfare (53.6%) and Medicaid (50%).   5.4% of the homeless population reported receiving no type of government benefit on the night of the count.

Resources

Resource	Percentage
Food stamps	64.3%
GA/PA/Welfare	53.6%
Medicaid	50.0%
SSI	21.4%
Day/temp work	10.7%
Social Security	5.4%
SSDI	3.6%
Medicare	3.6%

As reflected in the Income chart below, the largest percentage (58.9%) of chronically individuals reported having income less than $5,000.

2012 Yearly Income	#	%
No Income	8	14.3%
$1.00-$4,999	**33**	**58.9%**
$5,000- $9,999	8	14.3%
$10,000-$14,999	2	3.6%
$15,000- $19,999	1	1.8%
$35,000- $39,000	1	1.8%
No Response	3	5.4%

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The highest ranking factor that chronically homeless individual respondents stated contributed to their homelessness in Monmouth County was substance abuse problems. Other top ranking factors included mental health issues and loss of a job or inability to find work.

2012 Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	58.9%
Mental illness/emotional problems	46.4%
Lost job/cannot find work	39.3%
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	33.9%
Relationship/family breakup/death	32.1%
Housing costs too high	28.6%
Incarceration	14.3%
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	8.9%
Domestic violence	7.1%
Lost job due to lack of transportation	7.1%
Utility costs too high	7.1%
Have work but wages are too low	5.4%
Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure	1.8%
Loss of child support	1.8%

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

2012 Service Needs	#	%
Received		
Emergency food or meal assistance	29	51.8%
Emergency shelter	25	44.6%
Medical (routine healthcare)	18	32.1%
Need		
Housing	31	55.4%
Employment assistance	17	30.4%
Transportation	17	30.4%

Discharge from Mainstream Institutions
As part of the 2012 survey, the respondents were asked if they had been discharged into homelessness from certain mainstream institutions within the past three years (since January 25, 2009). 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 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)		
Corrections	#	%
State Prison	5	8.9%
City/County Jail	19	33.9%
Juvenile Detention Center	1	1.8%
Inpatient Care	#	%
Hospitalized (Medical)	11	19.6%
State Inpatient Mental Health	1	1.8%
City/County Inpatient Mental Health	2	3.6%
Substance Abuse Treatment	2	3.6%

Last Permanent Address
In the 2012 count, 89.3% (n=50) of the chronically homeless individual respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless. In looking at the surround states, 1.8% (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 (those with a rate of about 5% or higher). The town with the largest number of respondents was Asbury Park.
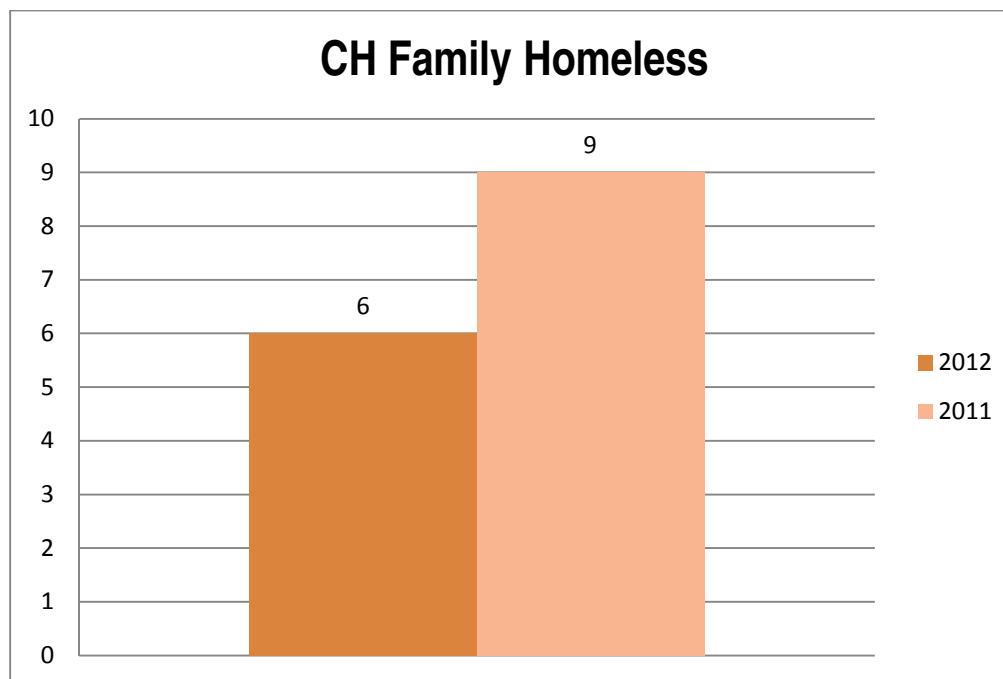
Town	#	%
Asbury Park	14	25.0%
Keansburg	8	14.3%
Neptune	7	12.5%
Freehold	5	8.9%
Long Branch	4	7.1%
Ocean Grove	3	5.4%
Wall	3	5.4%

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS FAMILIES

The 2011 count was the first year that HUD requested information on chronically homeless families as the definition of chronically homeless was changed with the 2010 NOFA. The information is based on responses by the head of household and there is no real comparable data to previous years.

In Gloucester County, a total of six (6) families met the chronic homeless definition and could be considered a chronically homeless family. This is a decrease of 33.3% from 2011 as there were nine (9) families counted in that year.

A total of six (6) chronically homeless families are only 1.4% of the total homeless population and 4.5% of the total family homeless population. These families had a total of 11 children with them on the night of the count.
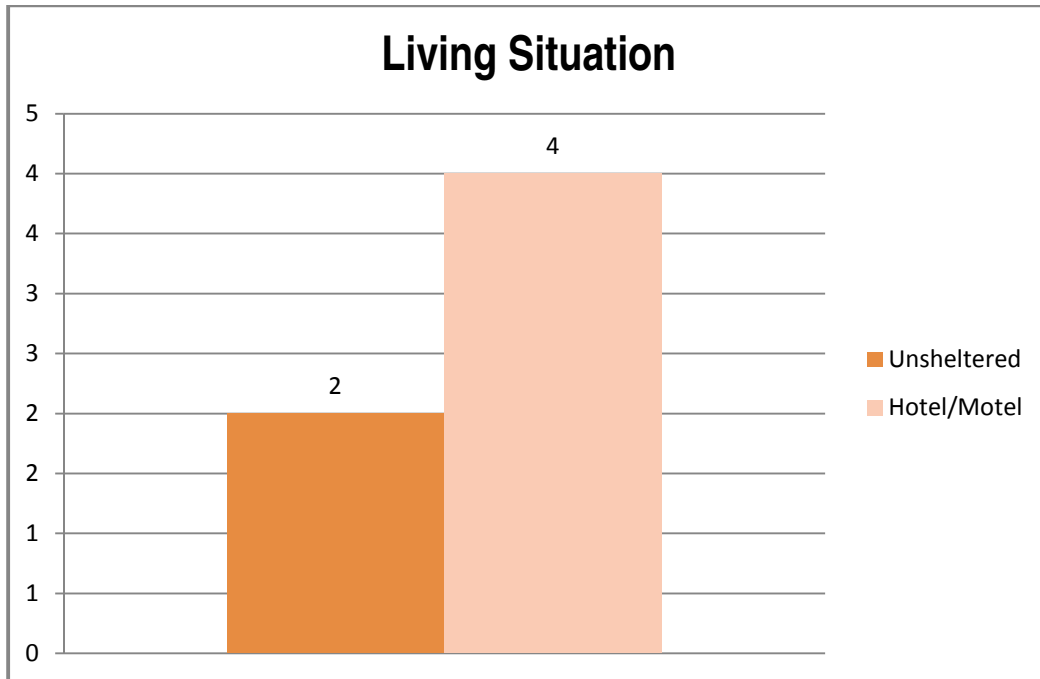

Adding the families to the individuals gives Monmouth County a total chronically homeless population of 72 men, women and children on the night of the 2011 count.

Living Situation

The breakdown of living situation for chronically homeless families on the night of the count shows that (33.3%) families were in unsheltered situations. The remaining chronically homeless families on the night of the count were sheltered hotel/motel placements as emergency shelter as reflected in the Living Situation chart.

Living Situation

Even though these are small numbers, over the past two (2) count years, the number of unsheltered has increased and the number of sheltered chroncially homeless families has decreased.
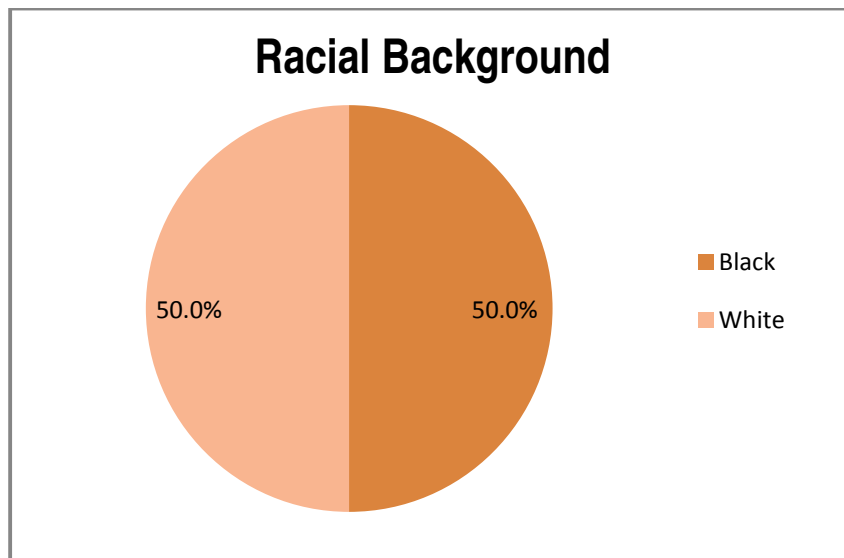
Sheltered v. Unsheltered

	2012	2011
Sheltered	4	8
Unsheltered	2	1

Length of Homelessness
Of the total chronically homeless families, all of them (100%) reported that they had been homeless for six (6) to twelve (12) months; 83.3% (n= 5) reported that they had been homeless four (4) times in the past three (3) years.

Demographics
In 2011, two (2) or 33.3% of the chronically homeless families were male headed households and four (4) or 66.7% were female headed households. The Racial Background chart below outlines the racial breakdown of the chronically homeless families in Monmouth County. The racial breakdown shows that the one half of the families defines themselves as Black and the other half defined themselves as White. Only one family defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

Racial Background

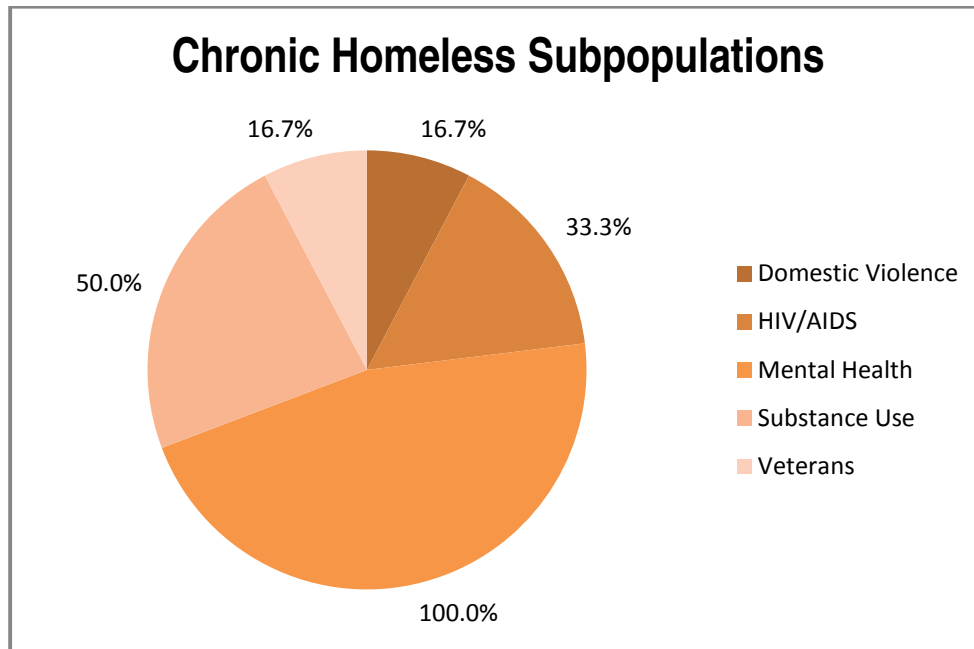| 50.0% (White) | 50.0% (Black) |

Legend: Black, White

The largest percentage of chronically homeless families had a head of household between the age of 21 and 24 years old as represented in the Age chart below.

2012 Age	#	%
21-24	**3**	**50.0%**
25-29	0	0.0%
30-39	1	16.7%
40-49	1	16.7%
50-59	1	16.7%

Chronic Homeless Family Subpopulations

In Monmouth County, for the chronically homeless families the largest HUD subpopulations were those with mental health issues and substance use as represented in the Chronic Homeless Subpopulations chart.

Chronic Homeless Subpopulations

16.7%   16.7%

33.3%

50.0%

100.0%

- Domestic Violence
- HIV/AIDS
- Mental Health
- Substance Use
- Veterans

Financial Resources and Income

The three main sources of income reported by homeless families in Monmouth County on the night of the 2012 count were:

- TANF (66.7%);
- Food Stamps (66.7%); and
- Medicaid (50%)

All of the families reported receiving some type of government benefit on the night of the count. In looking at estimated yearly income, the majority of the homeless families were earning less than $10,000 a year.

2012 Yearly Income	#	%
$5,000- $9,999	**4**	**66.7%**
$10,000-$14,999	1	16.7%
No Response	1	16.7%

Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The chart below includes the top five factors, as reported by respondents in Monmouth County, which led their family to become homeless. The largest percentage (83.3%) reported becoming homeless due to housing costs being too high. The remaining factors were mainly economic including loss of job, inability to find work and wages being to low.

Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Housing costs too high	83.3%
Lost job/cannot find work/Utility costs too high	66.7%
Have work but wages are too low	50.0%
Eviction or at risk of Eviction/Lost Job due to Transportation	33.3%
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	33.3%

When chronically homeless families were asked what their top needs were on the night of the count the top three needs included:

- Housing (83.3%);
- Educational Training (66.7%); and
- Dental (66.7%)