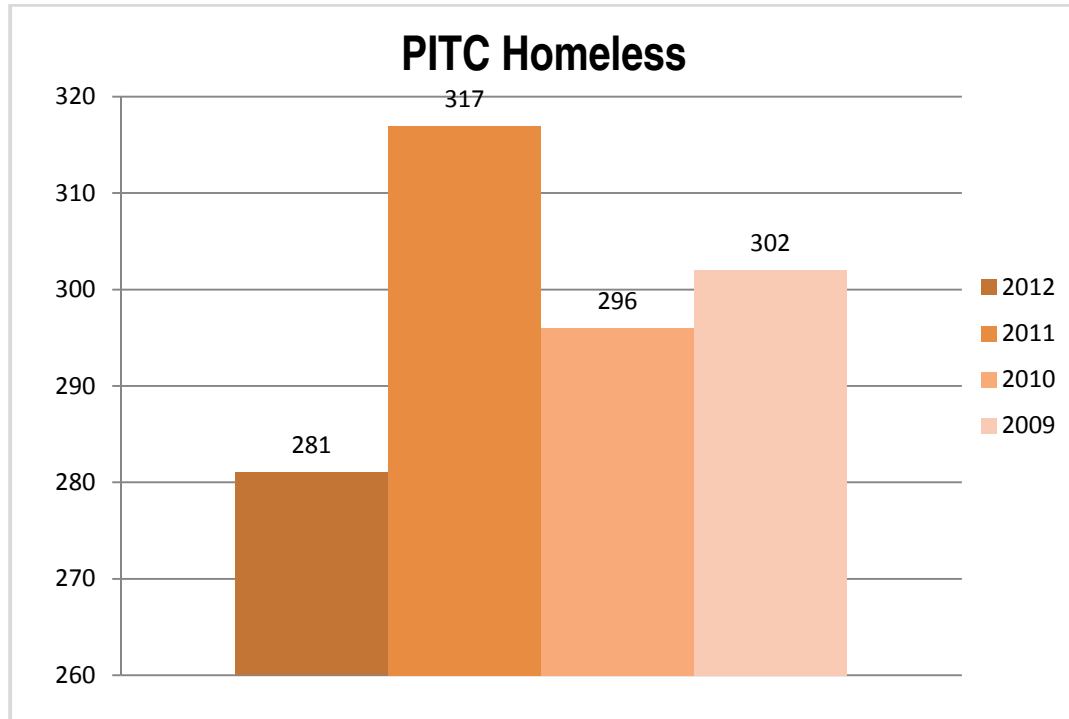


MORRIS COUNTY

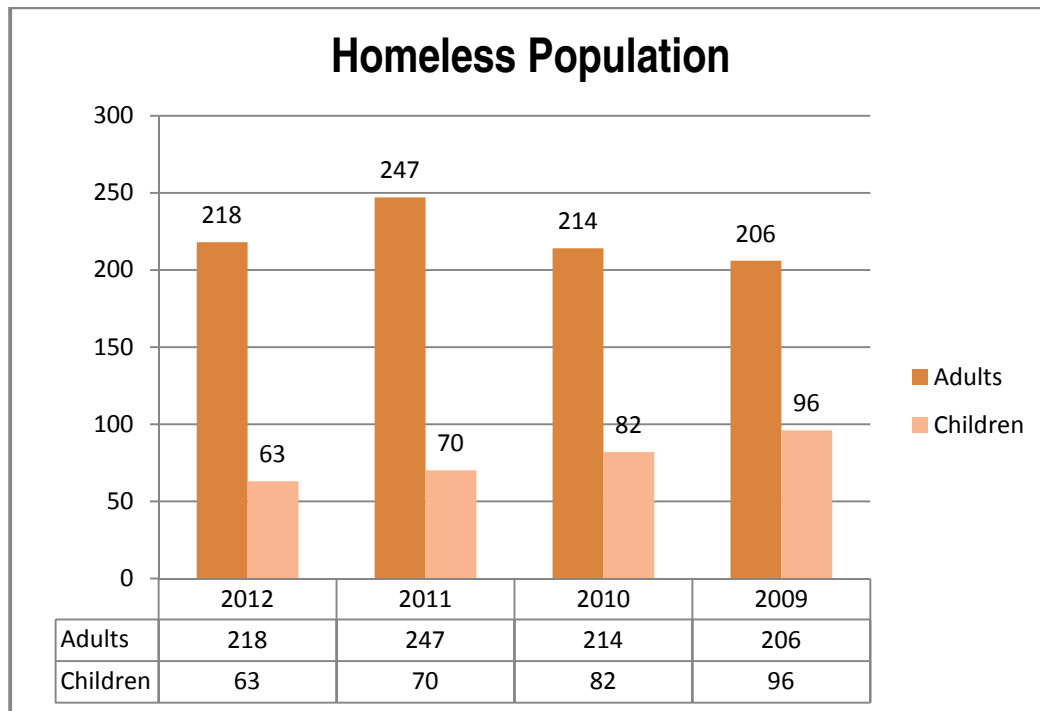
On January 25, 2012 there were 281 homeless men, women and children counted in Morris County according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations.



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, 753 adults and children are homeless in Morris County.*

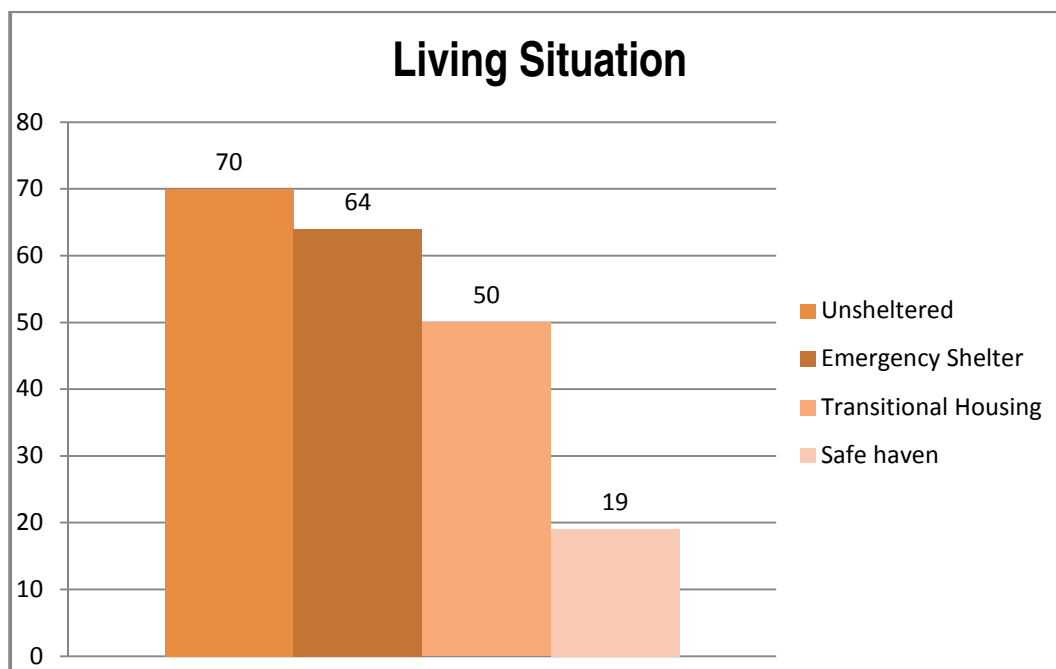
Homelessness in Morris County was on the decline outside of 2011 which saw a spike in the number of homeless. Of the 281 people who were homeless on the night of the count 63 of them were children. As the Homeless Population chart shows, since 2010, the number of adults who were homeless has fluctuated while the number of children has been on the decline since 2009 with a total overall decrease of 34.3%.

2012 Homeless Breakdown	
Respondents (Adults)	218
Family Members (Children)	63
Total Homeless	281



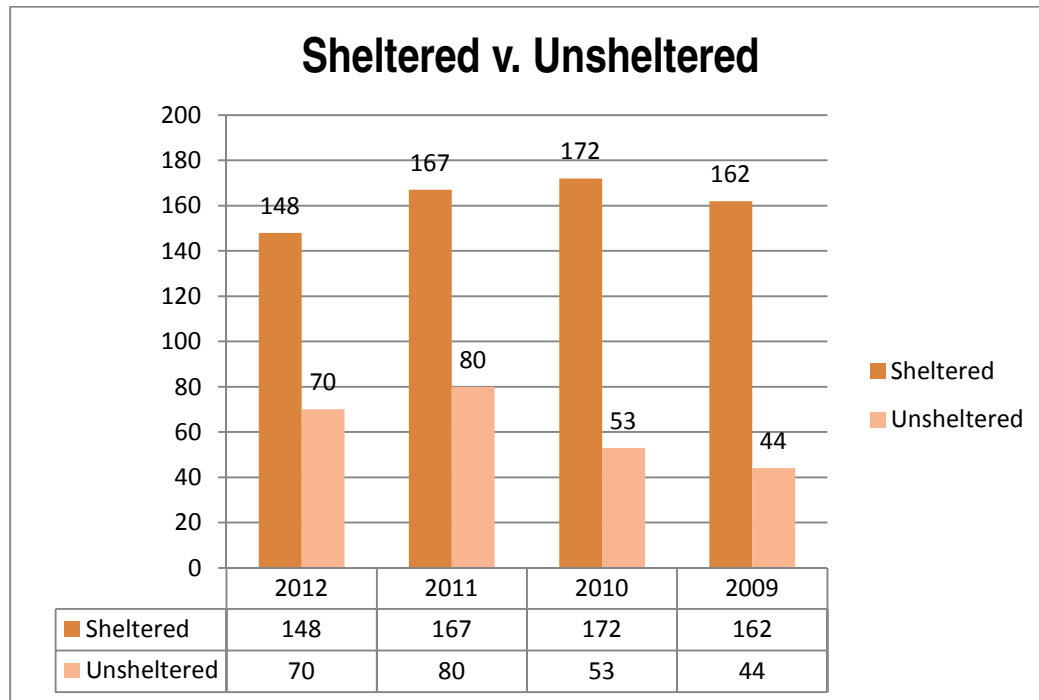
Living Situation

As reflected in the Living Situation chart below, 70 or 32.1% 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 emergency shelter (n=64, 29.4%).



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

The number of unsheltered homeless in Morris County was on the rise from 2008 to 2011 and saw a slight decrease in the current count year (12.5%). Overall, the number of sheltered homeless has been on the decline seeing its lowest numbers in the current count year.



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 years of age in emergency shelter or transitional housing on the night of the Point in Time Count.

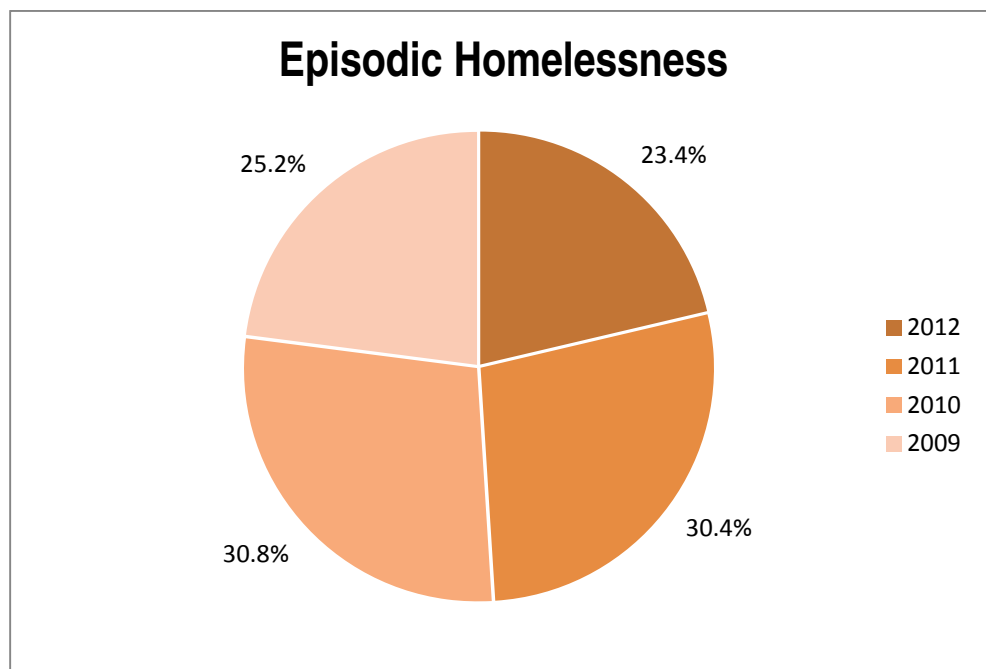
In Morris County, there were a total of 90 adults in emergency shelter in HMIS on the night of the count and there were 74 in transitional housing in HMIS on the night of the count. These numbers are higher than what was recorded as part of the count. On the night of the count 54 respondents stated that they would be in emergency shelter and 50 reported residing in transitional housing.

Length and Episodes of Homelessness

Of the homeless population surveyed in Morris County, 69 or 31.7% responded that they have been homeless for more than one year. Of those who were homeless less than one year, 22.9% reported that they had been homeless at least one other time within the past 12 months.

2012 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day - 1 week	12	5.5%
8 days - 1 month	6	2.8%
1 month & 1 day - 3 months	26	11.9%
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	43	19.7%
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	55	25.2%
More than 1 year	69	31.7%
No response	7	3.2%

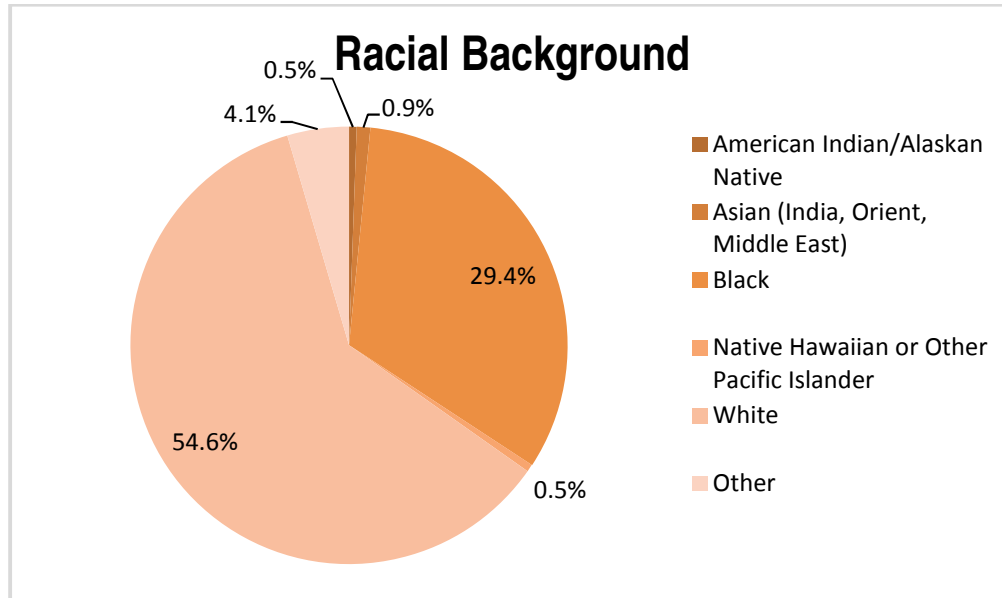
As reflected in the chart below, a total of 51 or 23.4% of the total homeless population reported having at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. Although this number has fluctuated over the past four years, 2012 count has seen the lowest percentage.



Demographics

In 2012, of the total homeless population in Morris County, 135 respondents or 61.9% were male, 82 or 37.6% were female and one (1) or 0.5% identified as transgender.

The Racial Background chart below outlines the racial breakdown of homeless persons in the 2012 count. The largest percentage were White (54.6%) with the next largest being Black (29.4%). The total percentage of the homeless population that defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino equaled 22.9%.

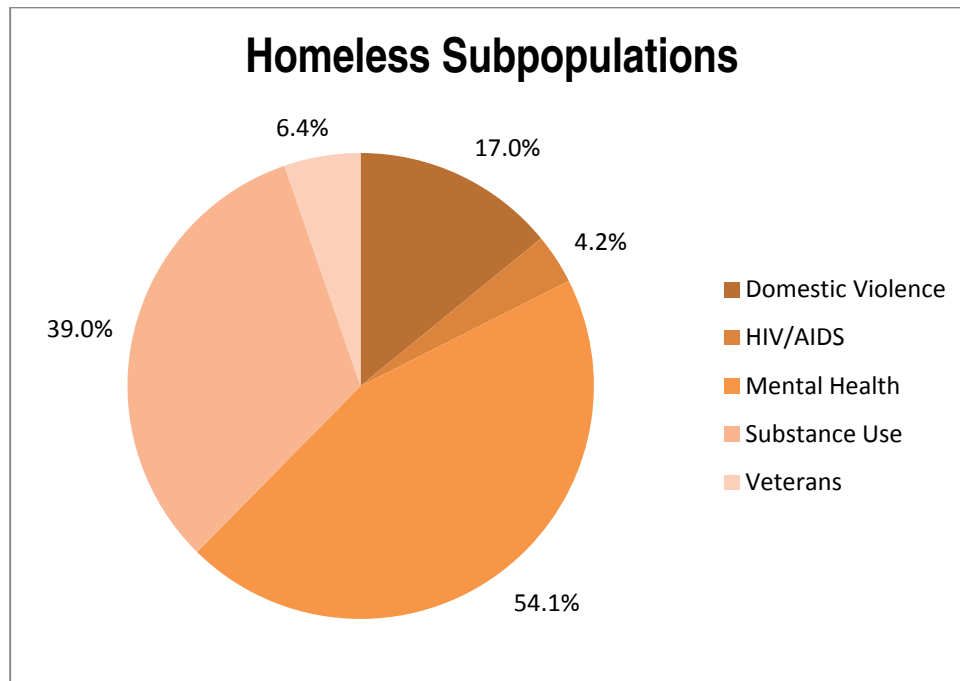


The largest percentage of homeless in Morris County fell within the 40 to 49 year old age range, totaling 24.8%. This was closely followed by those within the 30 to 39 year old age range (23.4%).

2012 Age	#	%
18-20	10	4.6%
21-24	21	9.6%
25-29	15	6.9%
30-39	51	23.4%
40-49	54	24.8%
50-59	49	22.5%
60-64	9	4.1%
65+	3	1.4%
No response	6	2.8%

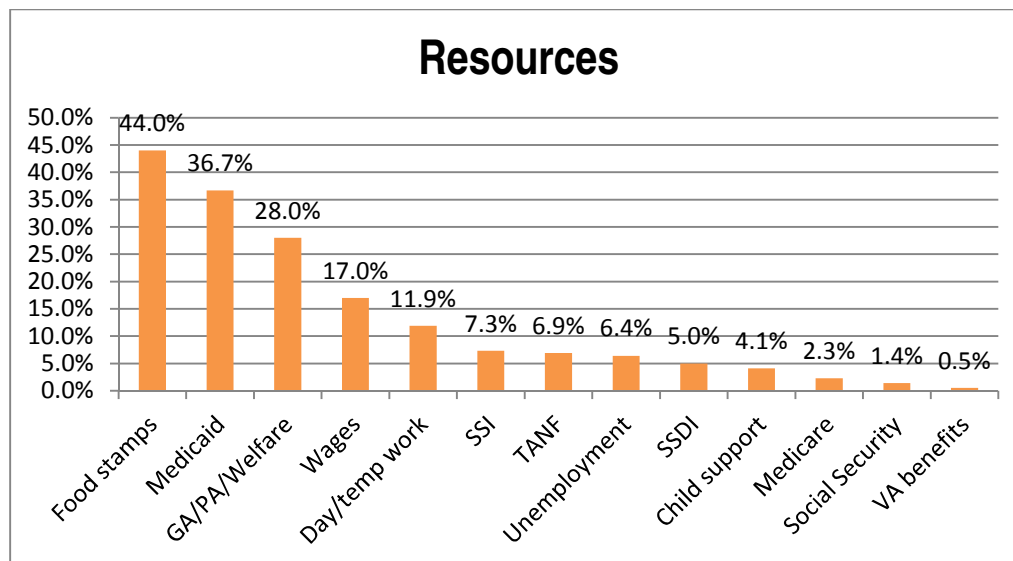
Homeless Subpopulations

The chart below outlines the breakdown of the HUD homeless subpopulations in Morris County for the 2012 count. The largest subpopulation was the homeless who had mental health issues (54.1%). The number of homeless who reported serving in the US military equaled 6.4% (n=14) as reflected in the Homeless Subpopulation chart.



Financial Resources and Income

The three main sources of income reported by people who were homeless in Morris County on the night of the 2012 count were Food Stamps (44%), Medicaid (36.7%) and Welfare (28%). 8.3% of the homeless population reported receiving no type of government benefit on the night of the count.



As part of the 2012 count, homeless respondents were asked to provide a current income that provided a potential estimated yearly income. In Morris County, the largest percent of respondents stated that they had income less than \$5,000.

2012 Year Income	#	%
No Income	49	22.5%
\$1.00-\$4,999	71	32.6%
\$5,000- \$9,999	31	14.2%
\$10,000-\$14,999	20	9.2%
\$15,000- \$19,999	22	10.1%
\$20,000-\$24,999	7	3.2%
\$25,000- \$29,999	4	1.8%
\$30,000- \$34,999	2	0.9%
\$45,000- \$49,999	1	0.5%
No Response	11	5.0%

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

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

Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Lost job/cannot find work	45.9%
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	33.0%
Housing costs too high	32.1%
Mental illness/emotional problems	27.5%
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	21.6%
Relationship/family breakup/death	21.6%
Domestic violence	15.6%
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	13.8%
Incarceration	11.9%
Utility costs too high	11.5%
Have work but wages are too low	11.0%
Lost job due to lack of transportation	7.3%
Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure	3.2%
House condemned	1.4%
Natural disaster	0.9%
Loss of child support	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 Services chart below. In Morris County, the top service received was emergency food or meal assistance and the top service that was reported as needed was housing.

2012 Service Needs	#	%
<i>Received</i>		
Emergency food or meal assistance	128	58.7%
Emergency shelter	113	51.8%
Medical (routine healthcare)	83	38.1%

<i>Need</i>		
Housing	167	76.6%
Employment assistance	71	32.6%
Medical (routine healthcare)	61	28.0%

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 institution that had the highest numbers of respondents reporting they were discharged into homelessness was Medical Hospitals.

Discharged Into Homelessness (Past Three Years)		
<i>Corrections</i>	#	%
State Prison	16	7.3%
City/County Jail	32	14.7%
Juvenile Detention Center	0	0.0%
<i>Inpatient Care</i>	#	%
Hospitalized (Medical)	40	18.3%
State Inpatient Mental Health	2	0.9%
City/County Inpatient Mental Health	4	1.8%
Substance Abuse Treatment	19	8.7%

Last Permanent Address

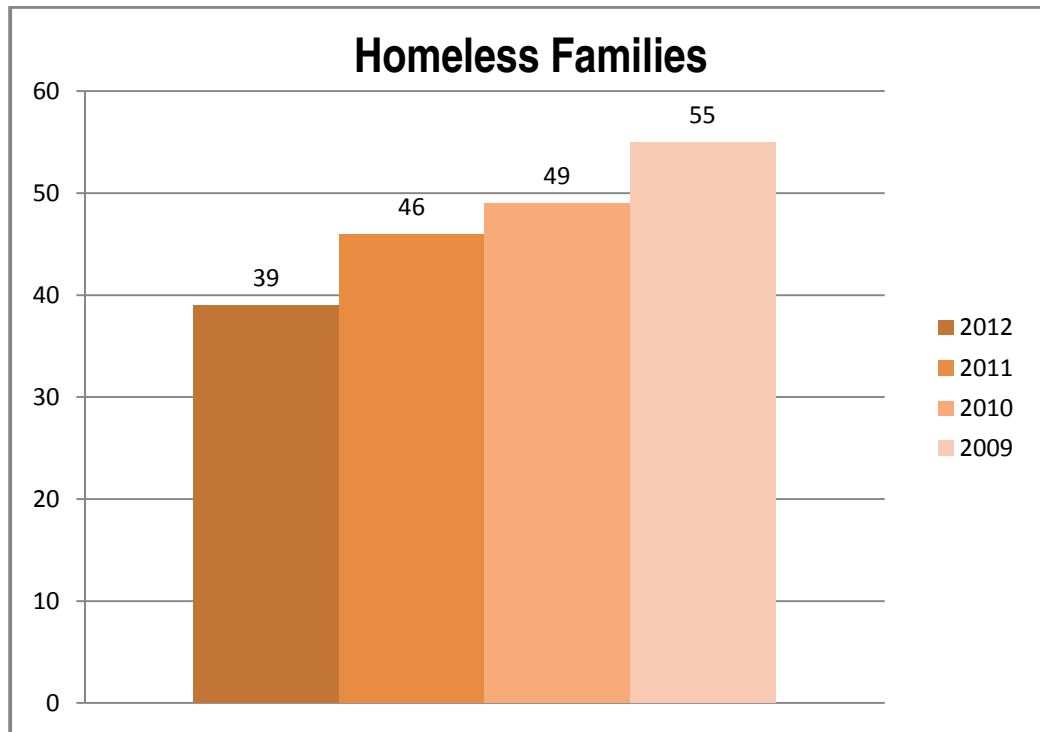
In the 2012 count, 91.78% (n=200) of the homeless respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless. In looking at the surround states, 1.8% (n=4) last lived in New York and 1.4% (n=3) last lived in Pennsylvania.

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 Morristown.

Town	#	%
Morristown	59	27.1%
Dover	19	8.7%

FAMILY HOMELESSNESS

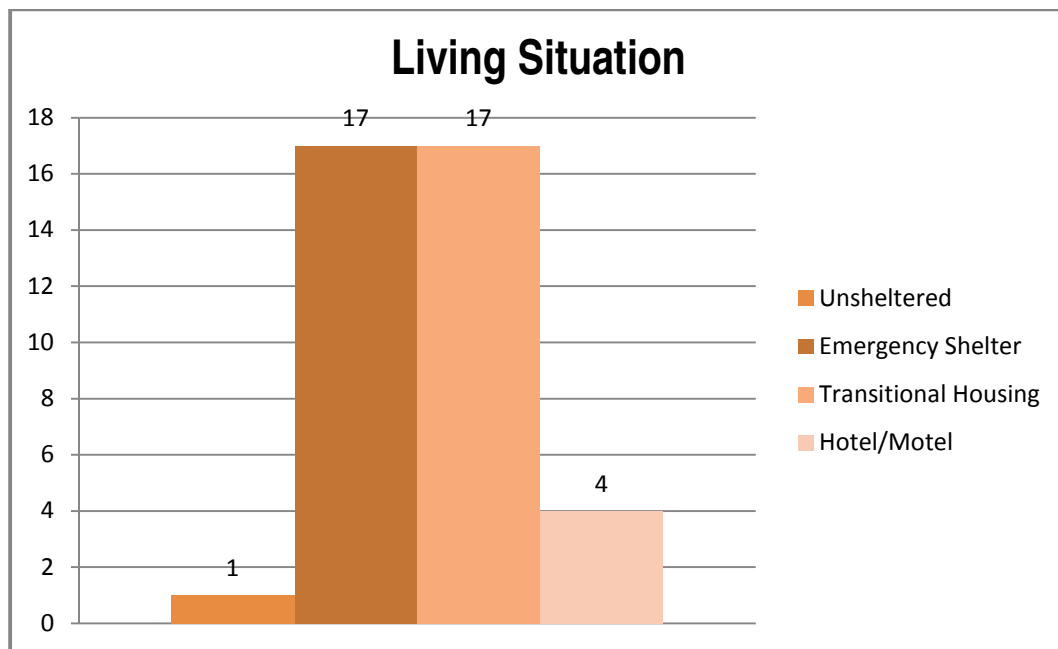
In 2012, of the 218 homeless respondents in Morris County, 39 or 17.8% had at least one dependent child under 18 with them the night of the count and is considered a homeless family. Of the total of 63 homeless children in these families, 36 were six years or younger and 27 were between the ages of 7 and 17.



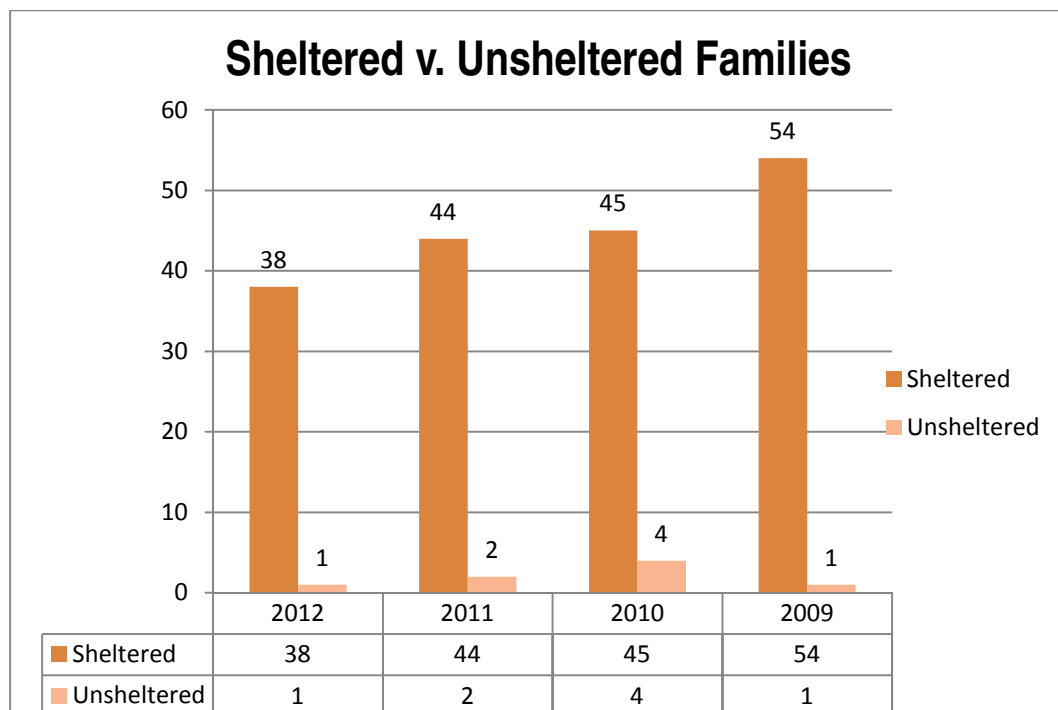
Living Situation

In Morris County, only one (1) homeless family was in an unsheltered living situation on the night of the count. The unsheltered homeless family had a total of two (2) children with them on the night of the count.

The remaining 38 homeless families were in sheltered living situations that included emergency shelter and transitional housing. The largest percentage (43.6%) of homeless families were residing equally in emergency shelter and transitional housing (43.5%) on the night of the 2012 count as represented in the Living Situation chart.



As the chart below shows, homeless families in Morris County have mainly been in sheltered living situations over the past four counts with the number of unsheltered on the decline since 2010.



Length of Homelessness

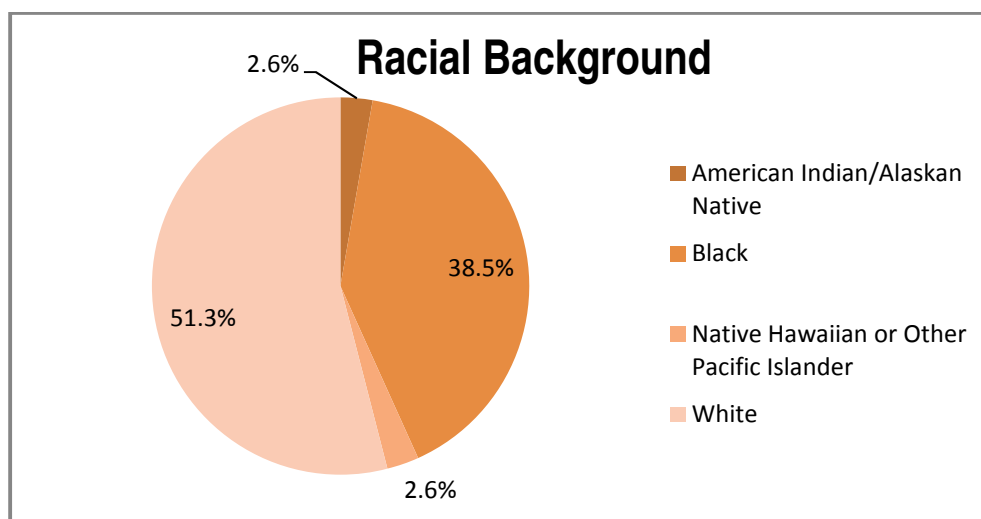
The largest percentage (28.2%) of homeless families were families that had been homeless three (3) to six (6) months and more than one year.

2012 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day - 1 week	3	7.7%
8 days - 1 month	1	2.6%
1 month & 1 day - 3 months	6	15.4%
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	11	28.2%
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	6	15.4%
More than 1 year	11	28.2%
No response	1	2.6%

Demographics

Of the total 39 homeless families in Morris County, 94.9% (n= 37) were female headed households and 5.1% (n=2) 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 (51.3%). The next largest group was those that defined themselves as Black at 38.5%. 25.6% (n=10) defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

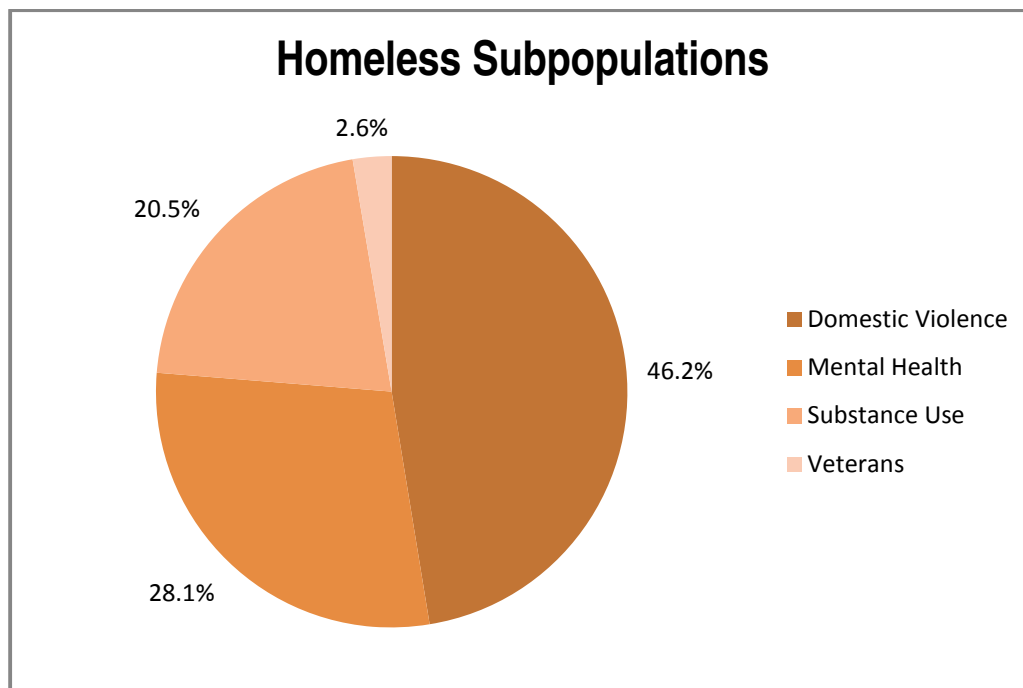


The largest percentage of homeless families in Morris County had a head of household that fell within the 30 to 39 year old age range. This was closely followed by those between the ages of 25 and 29 years old as reflected in the Age chart.

2012 Age	#	%
18-20	2	5.1%
21-24	6	15.4%
25-29	11	28.2%
30-39	13	33.3%
40-49	5	12.8%
50-59	2	5.1%

Homeless Family Subpopulations

Among the HUD homeless subpopulations in the 2012 count, in Morris County the largest subpopulation among homeless families were those experiencing domestic violence. The next largest percentage was households with mental health issues as reflected in the chart below.



Financial Resources and Income

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

- Food Stamps (69.2%);
- Medicaid (53.8%); and
- Wages (48.7%)

There was only one family that stated they did not receive some type of government benefit. In looking at estimated yearly income, the largest percentage of the homeless families were earning less than \$10,000 a year.

2012 Year Income	#	%
No Income	5	12.8%
\$1.00-\$4,999	4	10.3%
\$5,000- \$9,999	10	25.6%
\$10,000-\$14,999	6	15.4%
\$15,000- \$19,999	8	20.5%
\$20,000-\$24,999	2	5.1%
\$25,000- \$29,999	1	2.6%
\$30,000- \$34,999	2	5.1%
\$45,000- \$49,999	1	2.6%

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The highest ranking factor that respondents stated contributed to their homelessness in Morris County was housing costs being too high. Other top ranking factors included domestic violence and utility costs being too high.

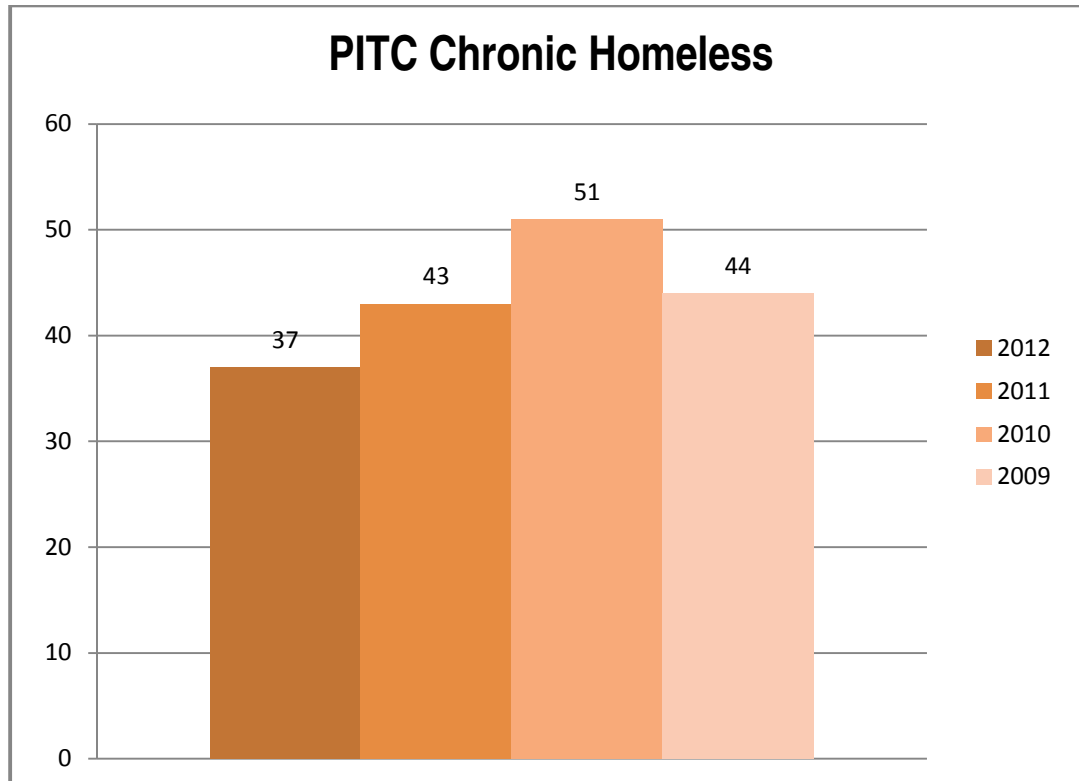
Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Housing costs too high	56.4%
Domestic violence	46.2%
Utility costs too high	33.2%
Lost job/cannot find work	23.1%
Relationship/family breakup/death	23.1%

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

- Housing (84.6%);
- Childcare (20.5%); and
- Transportation (17.9%)

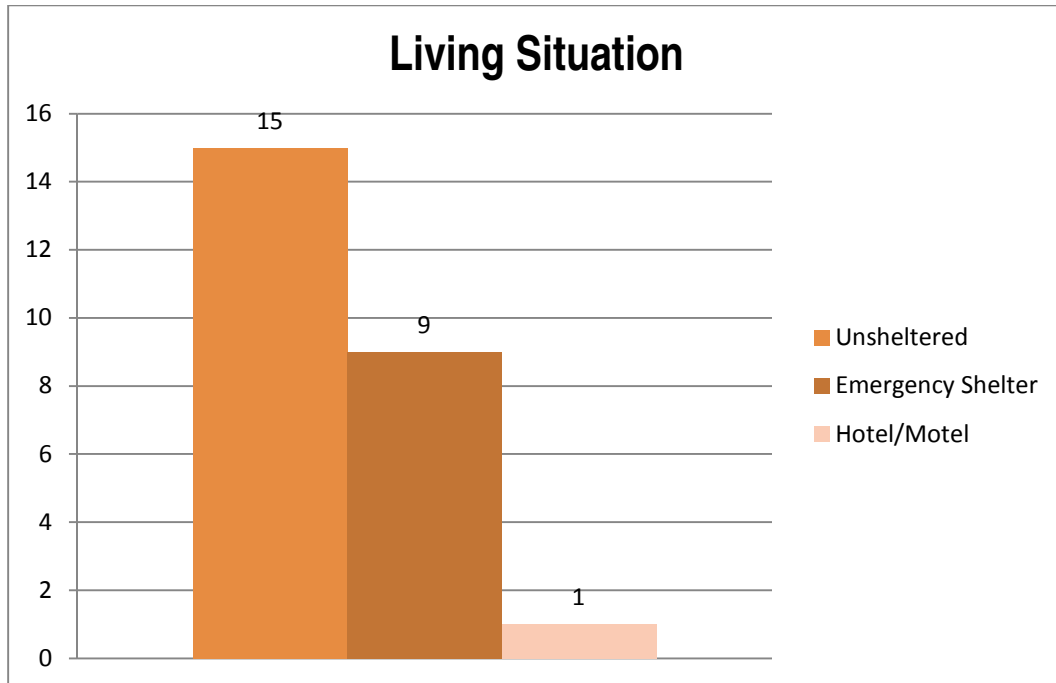
CHRONICALLY HOMELESS

On the night of January 25, 2012, there were 37 chronically homeless individuals counted in Morris County equaling 16.9% of the total homeless population. The number of chronically homeless in Morris County has been on the decline since 2010 reaching its lowest level in the current 2012 count year.

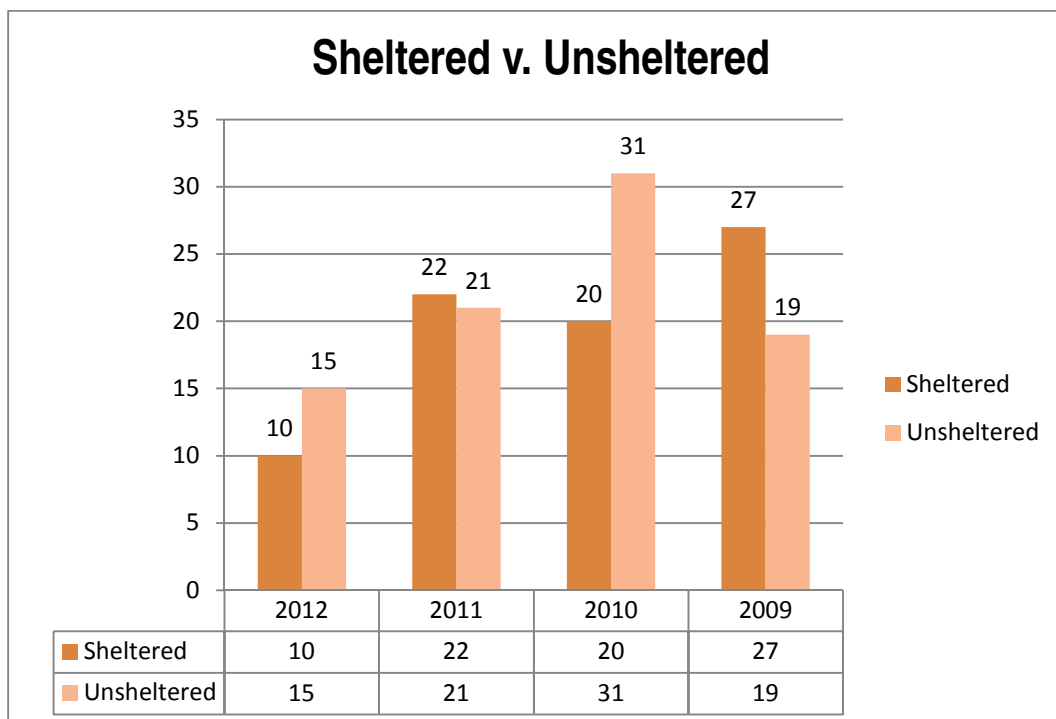


Living Situation

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 (40.5%) of the chronically homeless population in Morris County was unsheltered on the night of the count.



Over the four (4) count years, the number of both the sheltered and unsheltered chronically homeless individuals in Morris County has fluctuated with no consistency on whether the largest numbers are sheltered or unsheltered.



Length of Homelessness

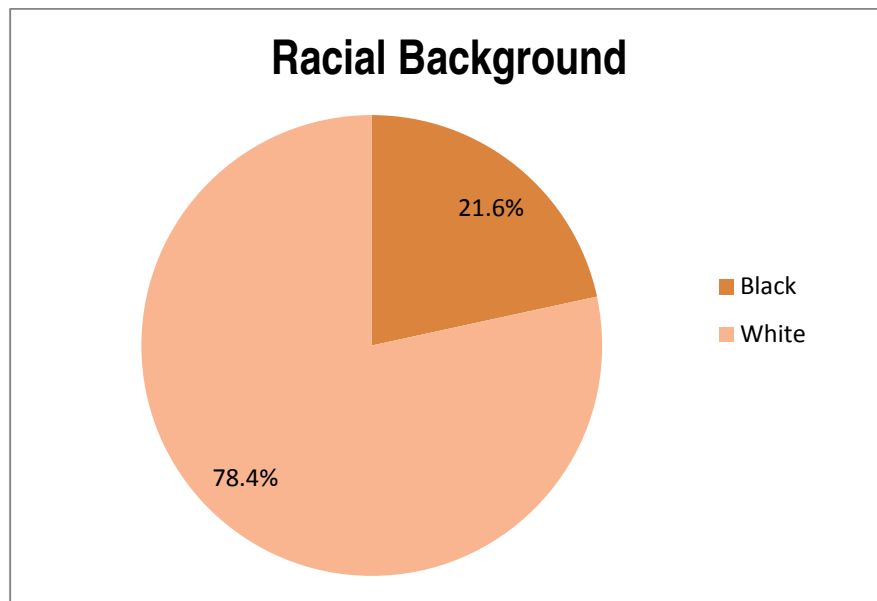
Of the total chronically homeless individuals in Morris County, 64.9% (n= 24) reported they had been homeless for more than one year. Also, a total of 59.5% (n= 22) reported they had four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years.

2012 Length of Homelessness	#	%
8 days - 1 month	1	2.7%
1 month & 1 day - 3 months	3	8.1%
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	4	10.8%
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	5	13.5%
More than 1 year	24	64.9%

Demographics

In 2012, a total of 25 or 67.6% of the chronically homeless individual population was male and 12 or 32.4% was female.

As the Racial Background chart outlines, the majority of the chronically homeless individuals identified themselves as White (78.4%) while those who identified themselves as Black equaling (21.6%). The total percentage that defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino equaled 10.8%.

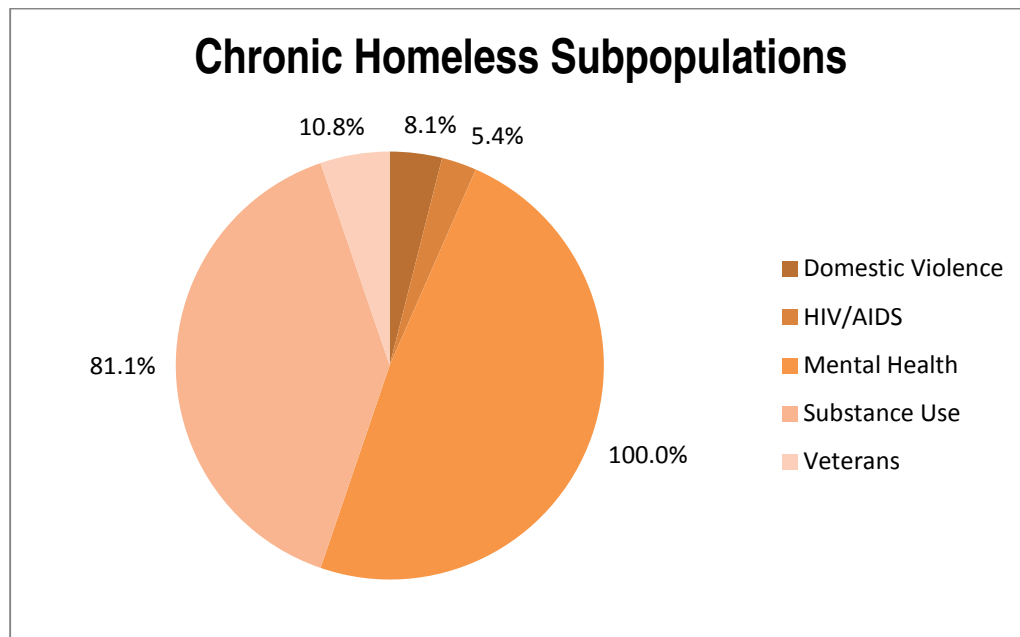


As the Age chart shows, on the night of the 2012 count in Morris County, the largest percentage of chronically homeless individuals fell into the 40 to 49 year old age range (37.8%). This age group was closely followed by those between the ages of 30 and 39 years.

2012 Age	#	%
18-20	1	2.7%
21-24	2	5.4%
25-29	2	5.4%
30-39	10	27.0%
40-49	14	37.8%
50-59	6	16.2%
60-64	2	5.4%

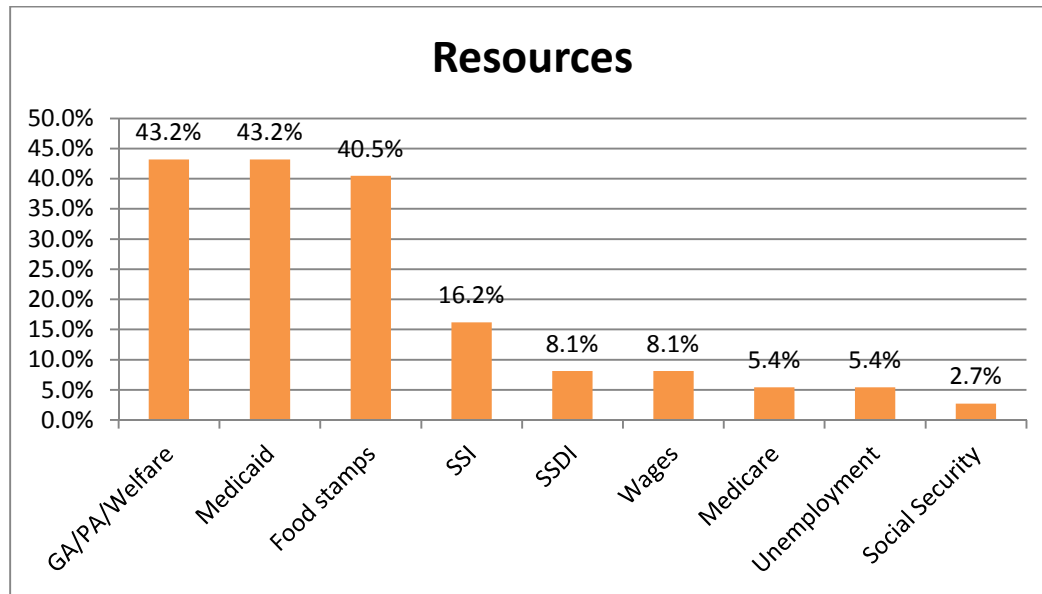
Chronic Homeless Subpopulations

The Chronic Homeless Subpopulations chart below outlines the breakdown of the chronic homeless individual HUD subpopulations for the 2012 count. As shown in the chart, 100% of the chronic homeless individuals reported they had mental health issues and 81.1% reported having substance use issues.



Financial Resources

The three main sources of income reported by people who were homeless in Morris County on the night of the 2012 count were Welfare (43.2%) Medicaid (43.2%) and Food Stamps (40.5%). 8.1% of the homeless population reported receiving no type of government benefit on the night of the count.



As reflected in the Income chart below, the largest percentage (37.8%) of chronically homeless individuals reported having income less than \$5,000.

2012 Year Income	#	%
No Income	9	24.3%
\$1.00-\$4,999	14	37.8%
\$5,000- \$9,999	8	21.6%
\$10,000-\$14,999	1	2.7%
\$15,000- \$19,999	1	2.7%
No Response	4	10.8%

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

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

2012 Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Mental illness/emotional problems	62.2%
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	56.8%
Lost job/cannot find work	54.1%
Housing costs too high	29.7%
Relationship/family breakup/death	27.0%
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	24.3%
Incarceration	18.9%
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	13.5%
Domestic violence	10.8%
Have work but wages are too low	10.8%
Lost job due to lack of transportation	10.8%
Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure	8.1%
Utility costs too high	5.4%

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 Morris 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	#	%
<i>Received</i>		
Emergency food or meal assistance	18	48.6%
Emergency shelter	17	45.9%
Transportation	10	27.0%
<i>Need</i>		
Housing	33	89.2%
Medical (routine healthcare)	14	37.8%
Emergency shelter	12	32.4%

Discharge from Mainstream Institutions

As part of the 2012 survey, the respondents were asked if they had been discharged into homelessness discharge 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 institution that had the highest numbers of respondents reporting they were discharged into homelessness was City/County Jail.

Discharged Into Homelessness (Past Three Years)		
<i>Corrections</i>	#	%
State Prison	5	13.5%
City/County Jail	12	32.4%
Juvenile Detention Center	0	0.0%
<i>Inpatient Care</i>	#	%
Hospitalized (Medical)	9	24.3%
State Inpatient Mental Health	1	2.7%
City/County Inpatient Mental Health	0	0.0%
Substance Abuse Treatment	7	18.9%

Last Permanent Address

In the 2012 count, 91.9% (n=34) of the chronically homeless individual respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless. In looking at the surround states, 5.4% (n=2) last lived in Pennsylvania and 2.7% (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 5% or higher). The only town with a significant number was Morristown.

Town	#	%
Morristown	7	18.9%
Budd Lake	2	8.0%
Dover	3	12.0%

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS FAMILIES

In 2012, Morris County counted no one that met the chronically homeless family definition.