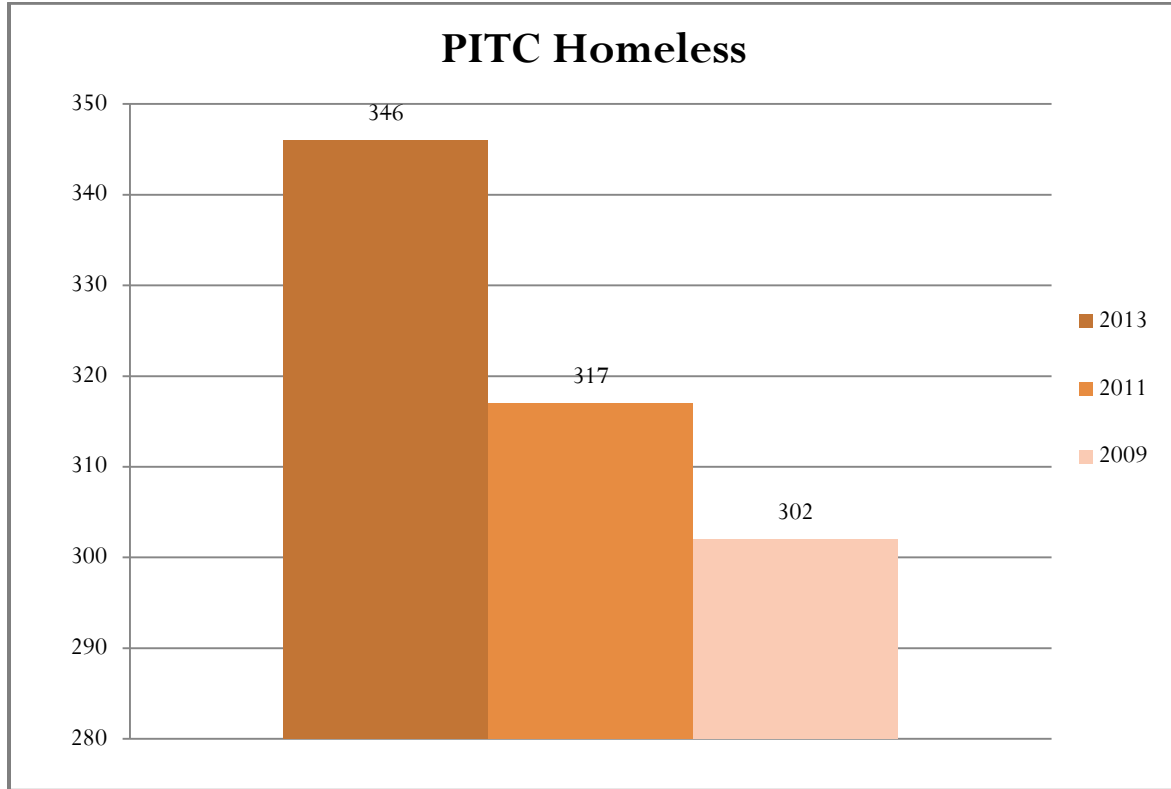


MORRIS COUNTY

On January 30, 2013 there were 346 homeless men, women and children counted in Morris County according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations. Homelessness in Morris County has been on the rise over the last three (3) full HUD count years with an overall increase of 12.7%.

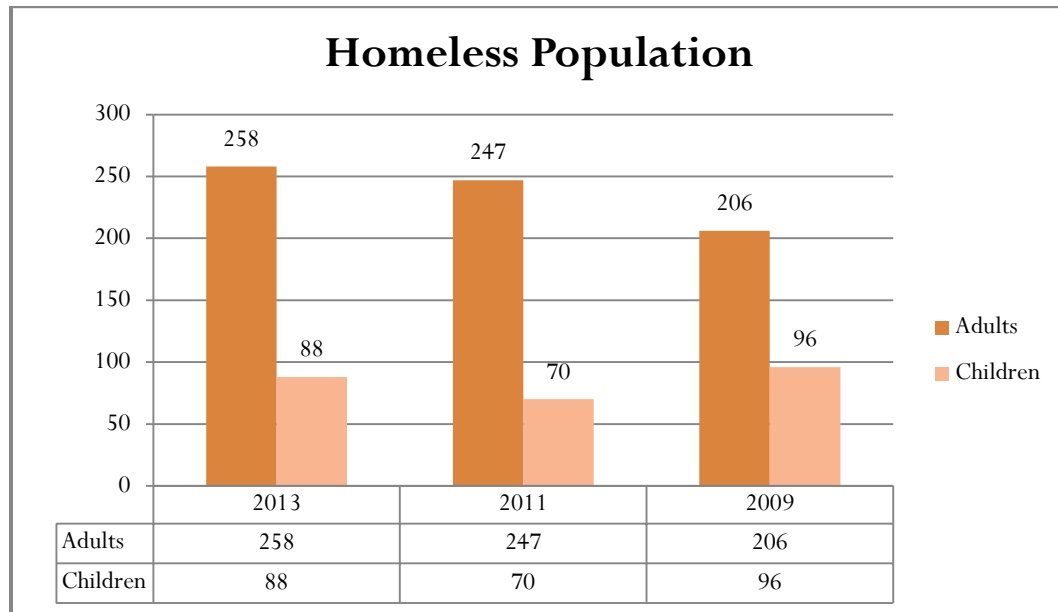


The actual number of people who are homeless over the course of the year may be between two to four times larger than the number counted at one point in time. Using the statistical formula developed in the publication "Estimating the Need," it is projected that *over the course of a year, 799 adults and children are homeless in Morris County.*

Of the 346 people who were homeless on the night of the count, 88 were children as reflected in the table below.

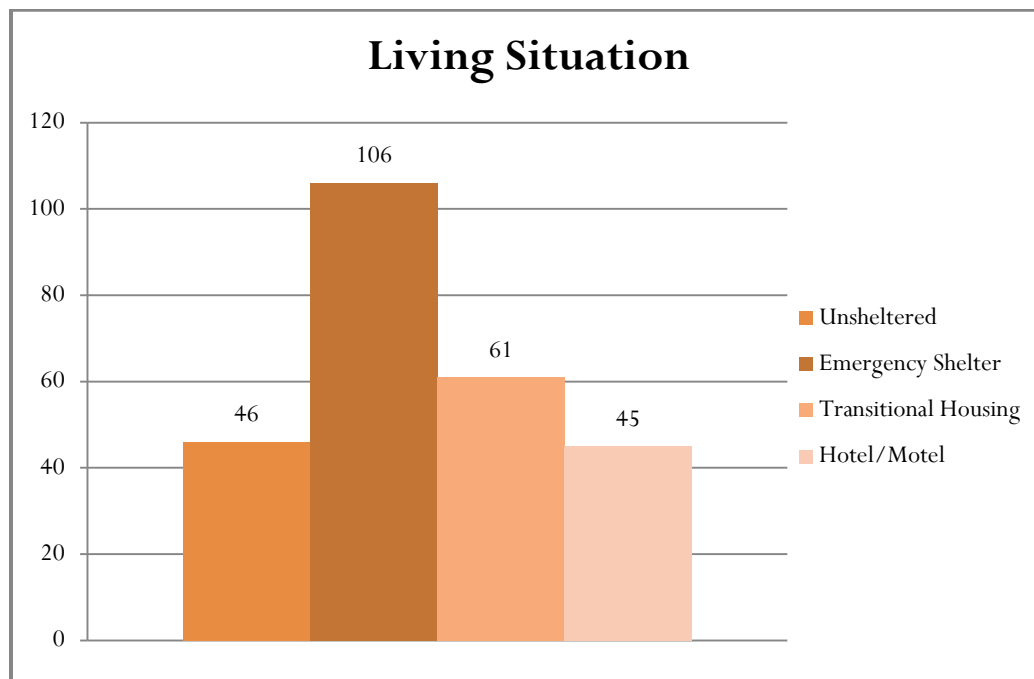
2013 Homeless Breakdown	
Respondents (Adults)	258
Family Members (Children)	88
Total Homeless	346

As the chart below shows, the number of adults who were homeless has been on the rise over the past three (3) full HUD count years while the numbers of children have fluctuated slightly with the highest numbers being seen in 2009.



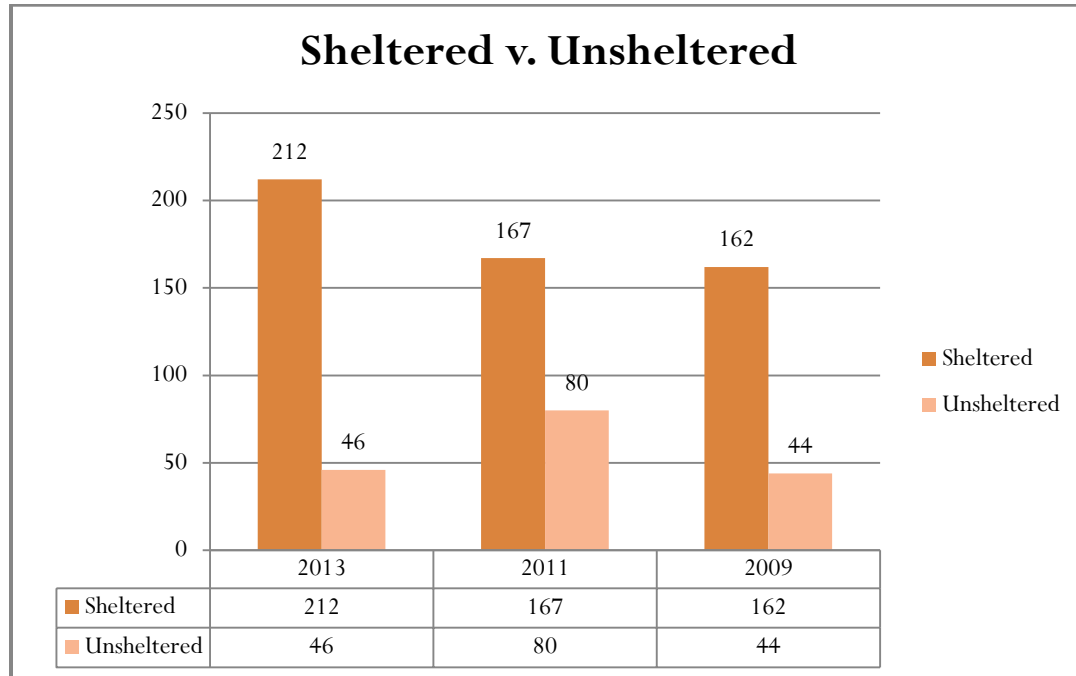
Living Situation

As reflected in the Living Situation chart below, 46 or 17.8% of the homeless respondents were unsheltered the night of the count. The remainder of the homeless were in sheltered situations with the largest population of the homeless residing in emergency shelter (n=106, 41%).



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

The number of unsheltered homeless in Morris County saw the highest numbers in 2011, twice that of both 2009 and 2013. Overall, the number of sheltered homeless has been on the rise seeing its highest 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, as part of this 2013 report, there is a comparison of what was reported in HMIS for emergency shelters and transitional housing for the night of the count to what was reported in the same categories for the PITC. The numbers from HMIS are based on those over 17 years of age in emergency shelter or transitional housing on the night of the Point in Time count.

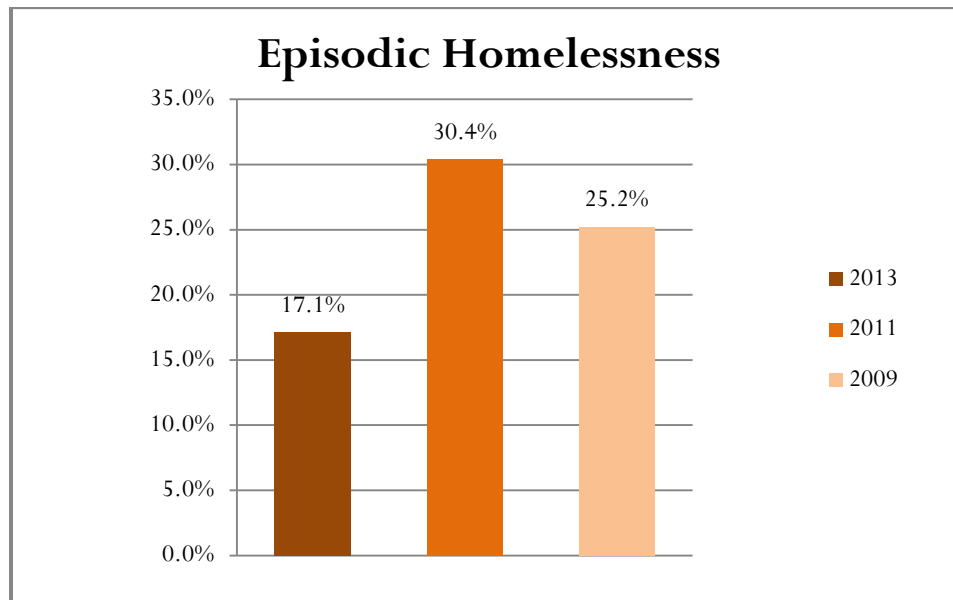
In Morris County, there were a total of 115 adults in emergency shelter and 94 in transitional housing in HMIS on the night of the count. These numbers are higher than what was recorded as part of the count. On the night of the count 78 respondents stated that they would be in emergency shelter and 61 reported residing in transitional housing.

Length and Episodes of Homelessness

Of the homeless population surveyed in Morris County, 80 or 31% responded that they have been homeless for more than one (1) year. Of those who were homeless less than one year, 26% reported that they had been homeless at least one other time within the past 12 months.

2013 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day to 1 week	12	4.7
8 days to 1 month	17	6.6
1 month & 1 day to 3 months	41	15.9
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	41	15.9
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	55	21.3
More than 1 year	80	31.0

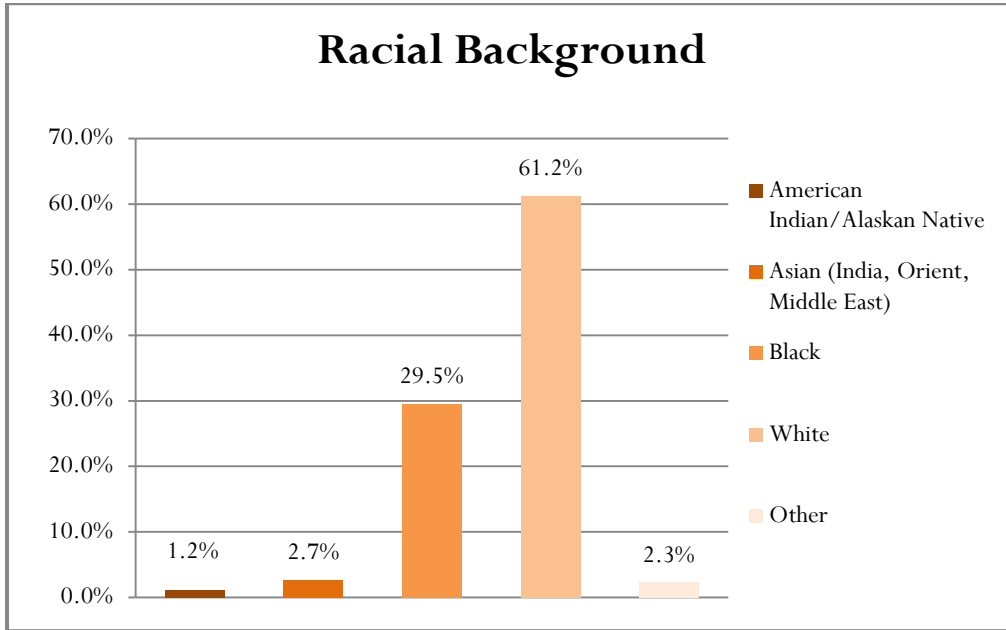
As reflected in the Episodic Homelessness chart below, a total of 44 or 17.1% of the total homeless population reported having at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years. Although this number has fluctuated over the last three (3) full HUD count years, the 2013 count has seen the lowest percentage overall.



Demographics

In 2013, of the total homeless population in Morris County, 142 respondents or 55% were male, 113 or 43.8% were female and one (1) or 0.4% identified as transgender.

The chart below outlines the racial breakdown of homeless persons in the 2013 count. The largest percentage defined their race as White (61.2%) with the next largest being Black (29.5%). The total percentage of the homeless population that defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino equaled 15.9%.

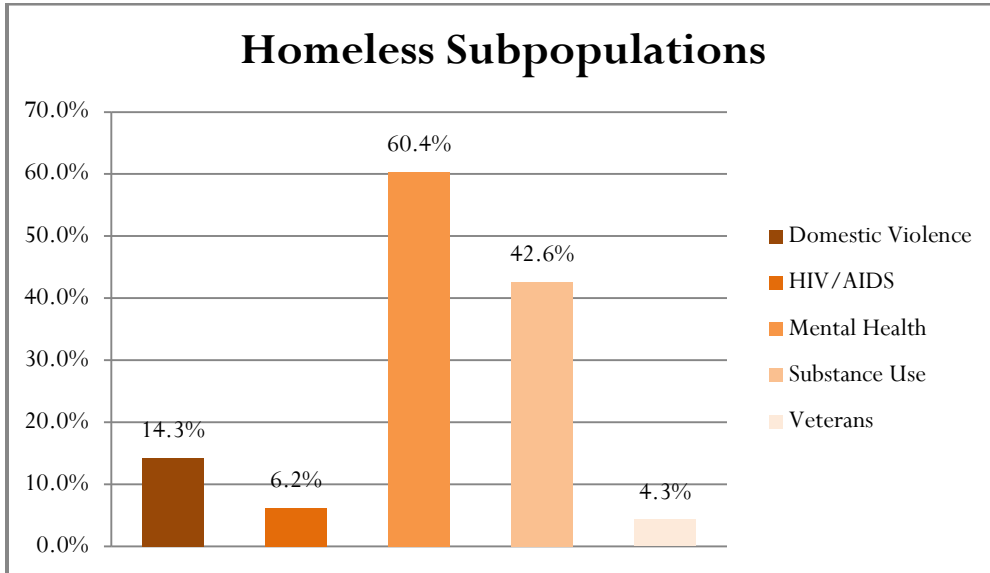


The largest percentage of homeless in Morris County fell within the 40 to 49 year old age range, totaling 24.4%. This was closely followed by those within the 50 to 59 year old age range (22.5%).

2013 Age	#	%
18-21	23	8.9
22-24	18	7.0
25-29	33	12.8
30-39	43	16.7
40-49	63	24.4
50-59	58	22.5
60-64	14	5.4
65 or older	2	0.8

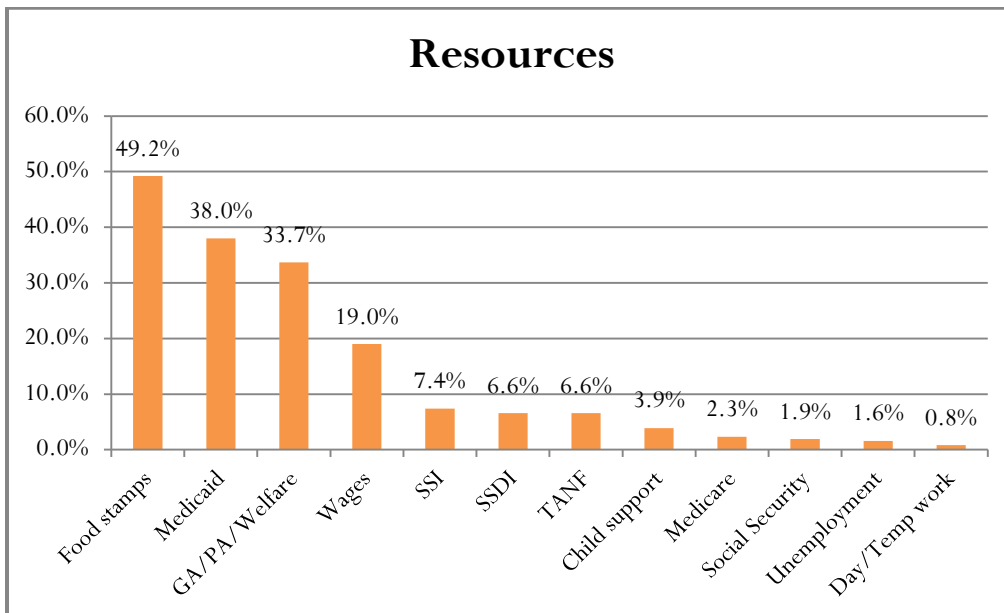
Homeless Subpopulations

The chart below outlines the breakdown of the HUD homeless subpopulations in Morris County for the 2013 count. The largest subpopulation was the homeless who had mental health issues (60.4%) followed by those with substance abuse issues (42.6%). The number of homeless veterans equaled 4.3% (n=11) 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 2013 count were Food Stamps (49.2%), Medicaid (38%) and Welfare (33.7%). A total of 8.9% of the homeless population reported receiving no type of government benefit on the night of the count.



As part of the 2013 count, homeless respondents were asked to provide a current income that provided a potential estimated yearly income. In Morris County, the largest percent of respondents stated that they had income less than \$5,000 with 20.5% reporting no income at all on the night of the count.

2013 Year Income	#	%
No Income	53	20.5%
\$1.00- \$4,999	111	43.0%
\$5,000- \$9,999	42	16.3%
\$10,000- \$14,999	15	5.8%
\$15,000-\$19,999	17	6.6%
\$20,000-\$24,999	2	0.8%
\$25,000-\$29,999	6	2.3%
\$35,000-\$39,000	2	0.8%
Over \$40,000	1	0.4%

Service Needs and Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The highest ranking factors that respondents stated contributed to their homelessness in Morris County were loss of a job/inability to find work and substance abuse problems.

Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Lost job/can't find work	39.9
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	39.5
Relationship/family breakup or death	36.4
Mental illness/emotional problems	34.5
Housing costs are too high	33.7
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	27.5
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	21.3
Domestic violence	18.2
Utility costs are too high	15.1
Have work but wages are too low	14.0
Incarceration	12.0
Lost job due to lack of transportation	9.3
House condemned	2.3
Natural disaster	1.6
Foreclosure or at risk of Foreclosure	1.2
Loss of child support	0.4

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

2013 Service Needs	#	%
<i>Received</i>		
Emergency shelter	176	68.2%
Emergency food	150	58.1%
Medical (routine healthcare)	110	42.6%
<i>Need</i>		
Housing	157	60.9%
Employment assistance	76	29.5%
Transportation services	71	27.5%

Discharge from Mainstream Institutions

As part of the 2013 survey, homeless respondents were asked if they had been discharged into homelessness from certain mainstream institutions within the past three years (since January 30, 2010). The discharge information is based on the homeless population that responded to the survey and relies on self-report.

As the table shows the 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>		
	#	%
City or County Jail	37	14.3%
State Prison	15	5.8%
Juvenile Detention Center	1	0.4%
<i>Inpatient Care</i>		
	#	%
Medical Hospital	47	18.2%
City/County inpatient mental health	25	9.7%
Private Inpatient Substance Use	10	3.9%
State inpatient mental health	5	1.9%

Last Permanent Address

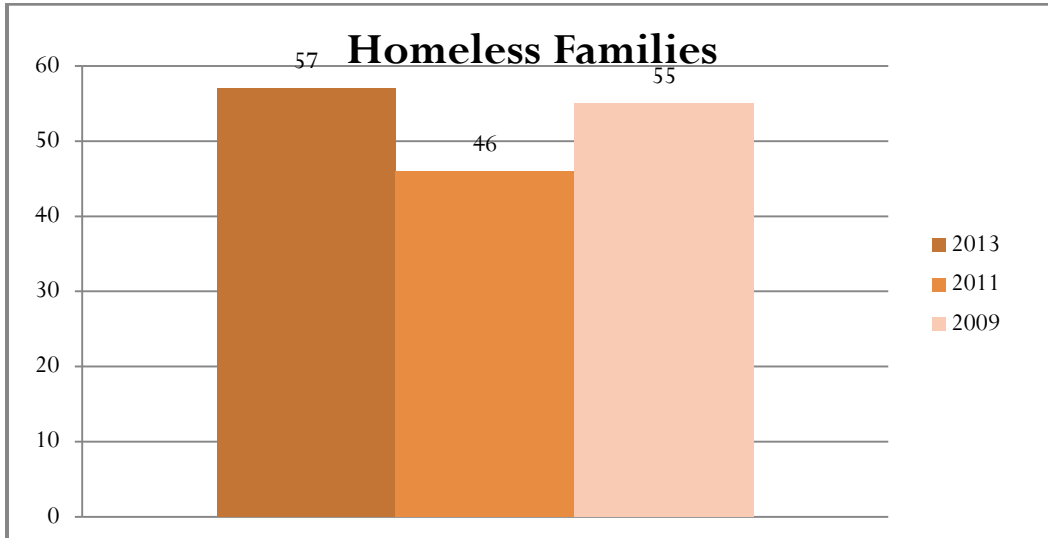
In the 2013 count, 89.1% (n=230) of the homeless respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless. In looking at the surrounding states, 1.1% (n=3) last lived in New York and 1.1% (n=3) last lived in Pennsylvania.

The cities / towns most frequently cited by respondents as the last place they lived before becoming homeless are below (rate of 3% or higher). The largest number reported last living in Morristown.

Town	#	%
Morristown	46	17.8%
Dover	29	11.2%
Parsippany	11	4.3%
Newark	10	3.9%

FAMILY HOMELESSNESS

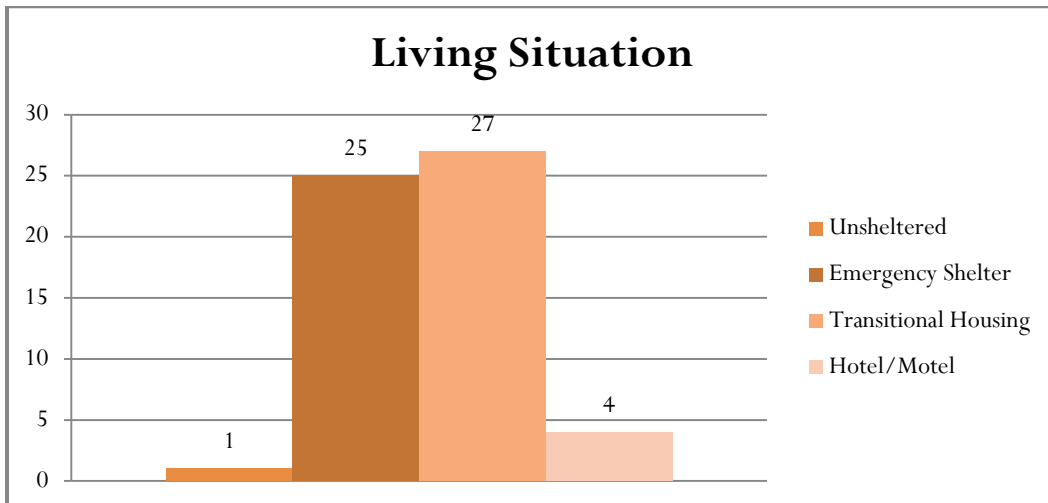
In 2013, of the 258 homeless respondents in Morris County, 57 or 22% had at least one dependent child under 18 with them the night of the count and is considered a homeless family. Of the total of 88 homeless children in these families, 42 were six (6) years or younger and 46 were between the ages of seven (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 one (1) child with them on the night of the count.

The remaining 56 homeless families were in sheltered living situations that included emergency shelter and transitional housing. The largest percentages (47.3%) of homeless families were residing in transitional housing on the night of the 2013 count as represented in the Living Situation chart.



The homeless families in Morris County have mainly been in sheltered living situations over the last three (3) full HUD count years and in turn, have mirrored the changes that the overall family population has seen over time.



Length of Homelessness

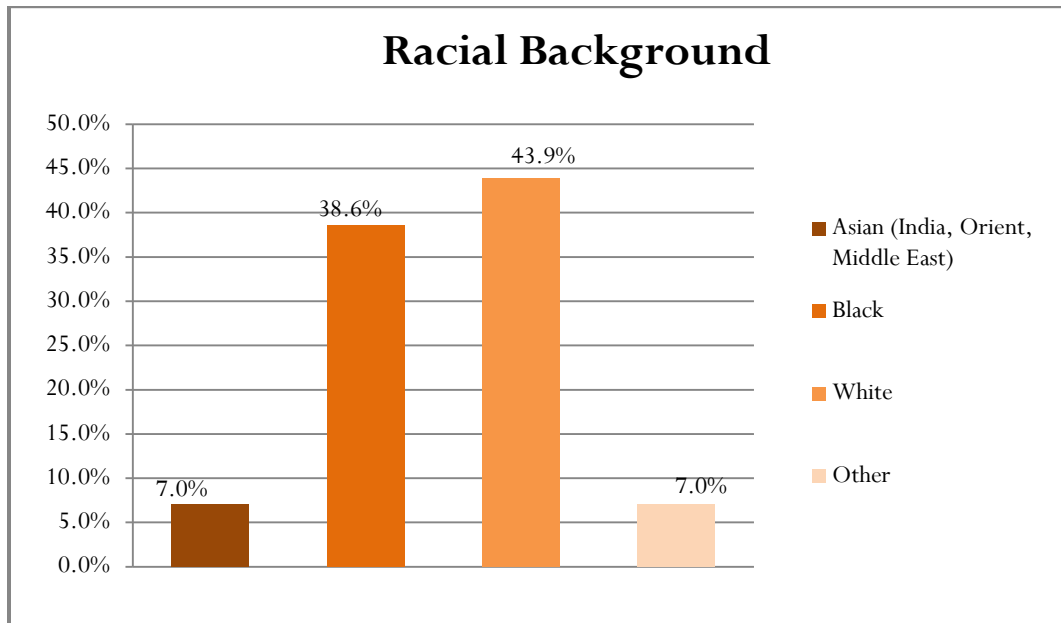
The largest percentage (24.6%) of homeless families was families that had been homeless more than one year. The next largest percentage was those homeless from six (6) to 12 months (21.1%).

2013 Length of Homelessness	#	%
1 day to 1 week	3	5.3
8 days to 1 month	2	3.5
1 month & 1 day to 3 months	11	19.3
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	7	12.3
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	12	21.1
More than 1 year	14	24.6

Demographics

Of the total 57 homeless families in Morris County, 91.2% (n= 52) were female headed households and 7.0% (n=4) were male headed households.

The chart below outlines the racial breakdown of homeless families in the 2013 count. The largest percentage defined their race as White (43.9%). The next largest group was those that defined themselves as Black at 38.6%. A total 29.8% (n=17) defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

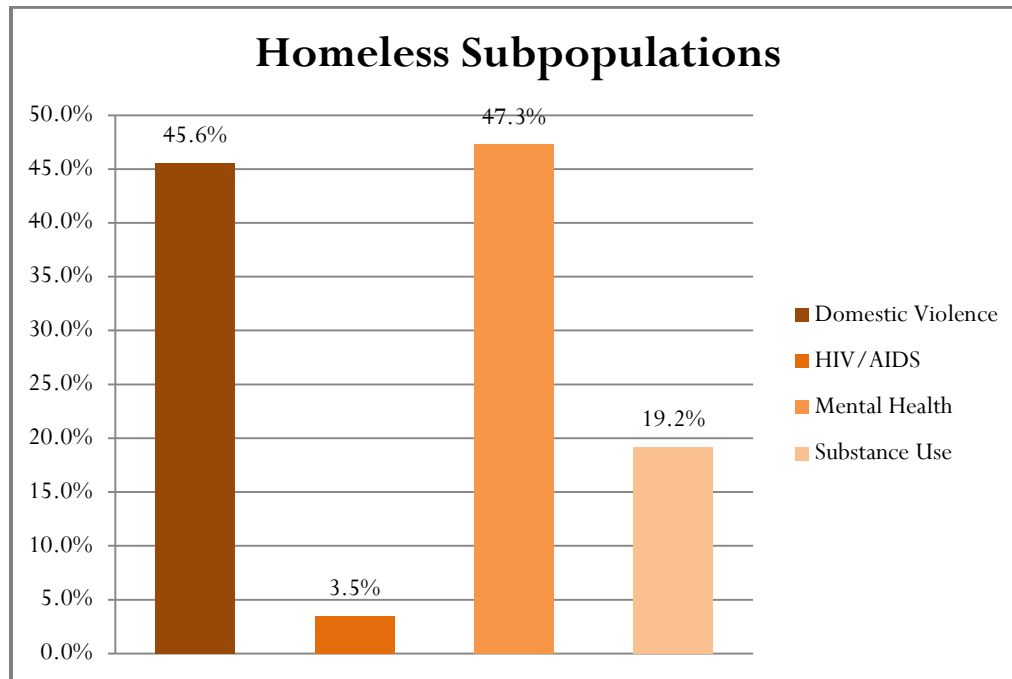


The largest percentage of homeless families in Morris County had a head of household that fell within the 25 to 29 year old age range. This was closely followed by those between the ages of 30 and 39 years old as reflected in the table below.

2013 Age	#	%
18-21	3	5.3
22-24	6	10.5
25-29	17	29.8
30-39	16	28.1
40-49	11	19.3
50-59	2	3.5
65 or older	1	1.8

Homeless Family Subpopulations

Among the HUD homeless subpopulations in the 2013 count, in Morris County the largest subpopulation among homeless families were those with mental health issues (47.3%). The next largest percentage was households experiencing domestic violence (45.6%) 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 2013 count were:

- Food Stamps (54.4%);
- Medicaid (43.9%); and
- Wages (42.1%)

A total of 5.3% of homeless families stated they received no type of government benefit on the night of the count. In looking at estimated yearly income, the largest percentage of the homeless families was earning less than \$5,000 a year.

2013 Year Income	#	%
No Income	4	7.0
\$1.00- \$4,999	17	29.8
\$5,000- \$9,999	12	21.1
\$10,000- \$14,999	8	14.0
\$15,000-\$19,999	5	8.8
\$20,000-\$24,999	2	3.5
\$25,000-\$29,999	6	10.5
Over \$30,000	1	1.8

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. The other top ranking factor was domestic violence.

Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Housing costs are too high	50.9
Domestic violence	45.6
Relationship/family breakup or death	33.3
Have work but wages are too low	22.8
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	21.1

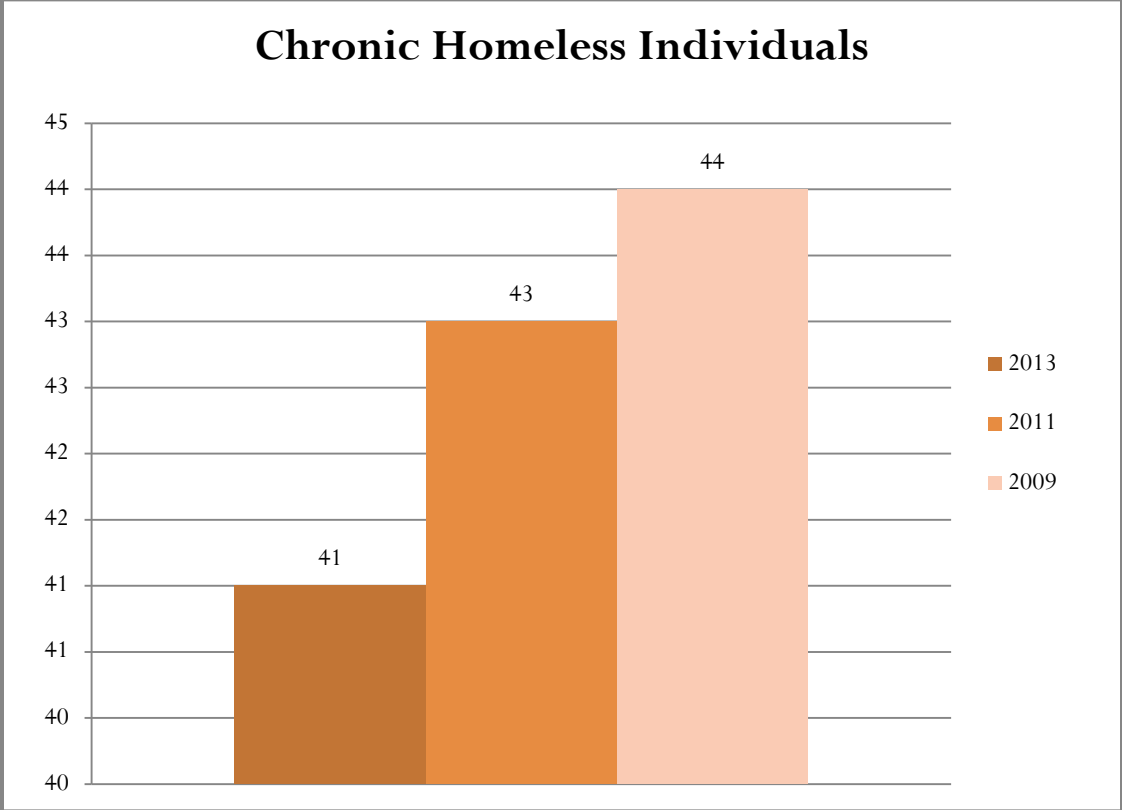
When homeless families were asked what their top needs were on the night of the count the top three needs included:

- Housing (63.1%);
- Employment Assistance (19.2%); and
- Child Care (17.5%)

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS

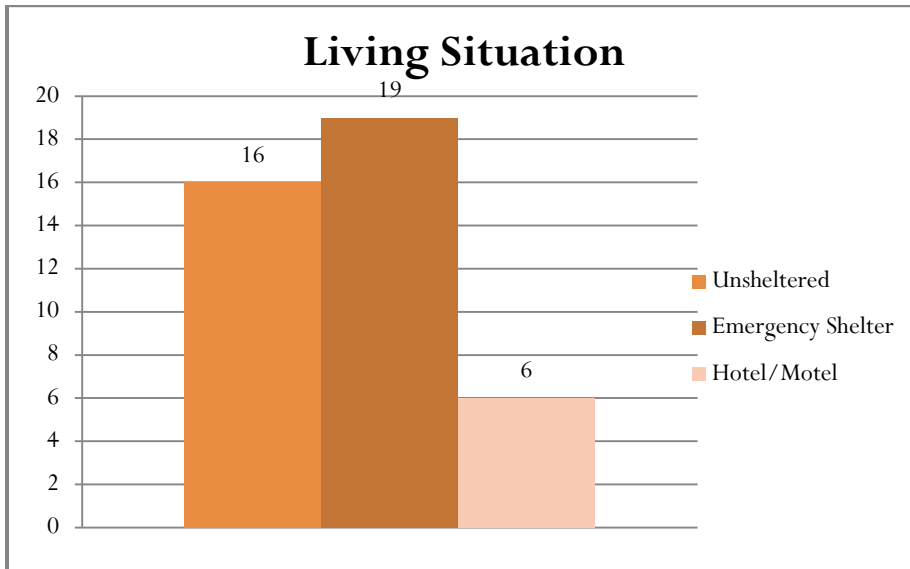
INDIVIDUALS

On the night of January 30, 2013, there were 41 chronically homeless individuals counted in Morris County equaling 15.8% of the total homeless population. The number of chronically homeless individuals in Morris County, although slight, has been on the decline since 2009 reaching its lowest level in the current 2013 count year.

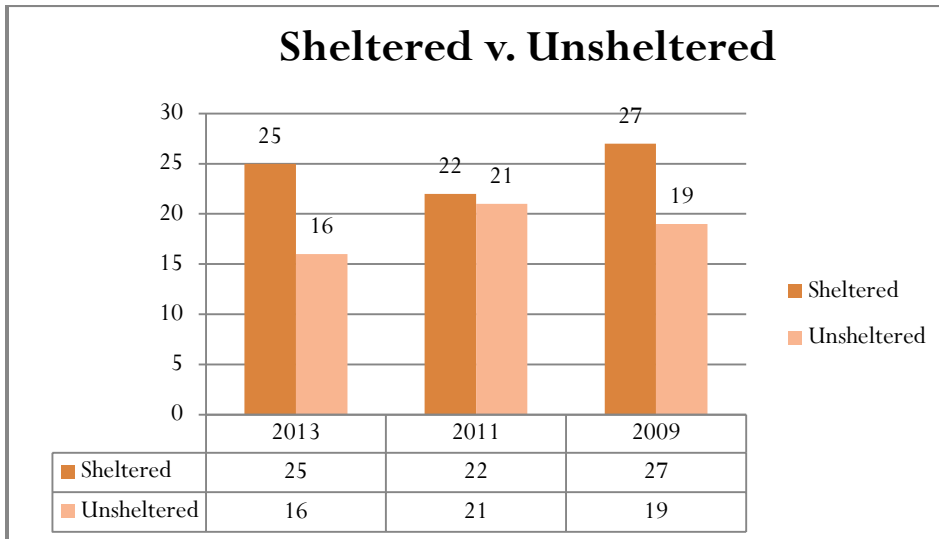


Living Situation

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 below is a breakdown of where the chronically homeless were residing on the night of the 2013 count. The largest percentage (46.3%) of the chronically homeless population in Morris County was in emergency shelter on the night of the count.



Over the last three (3) full HUD count years, the number of both the sheltered and unsheltered chronically homeless individuals in Morris County has fluctuated slightly however the largest percentage of homeless individuals was in sheltered situations.



Length of Homelessness

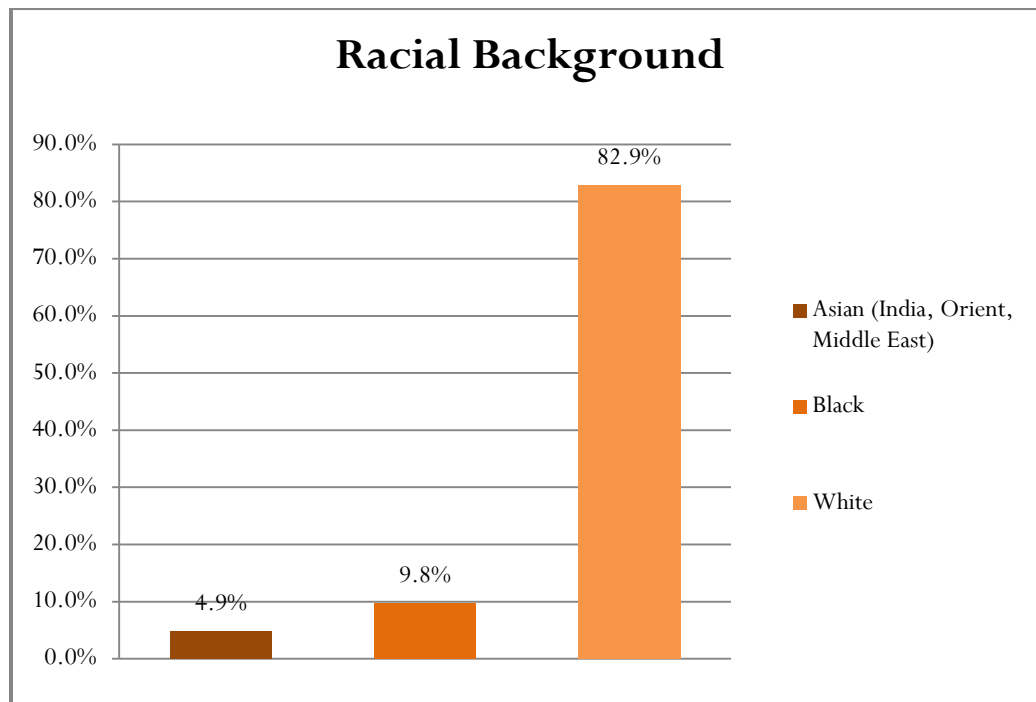
Of the total chronically homeless individuals in Morris County, 78% (n= 32) reported they had been homeless for more than one year. Also, a total of 63.4% (n= 26) reported they had four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years.

2013 Length of Homelessness	#	%
8 days to 1 month	1	2.4
1 month & 1 day to 3 months	5	12.2
3 months & 1 day to 6 months	1	2.4
6 months & 1 day to 12 months	2	4.9
More than 1 year	32	78.0

Demographics

In 2013, a total of 32 or 78% of the chronically homeless individual population was male and 9 or 22% was female.

As the chart below outlines, the majority of the chronically homeless individuals identified their race as White (82.9%). The total percentage that defined their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino equaled 2.4%.

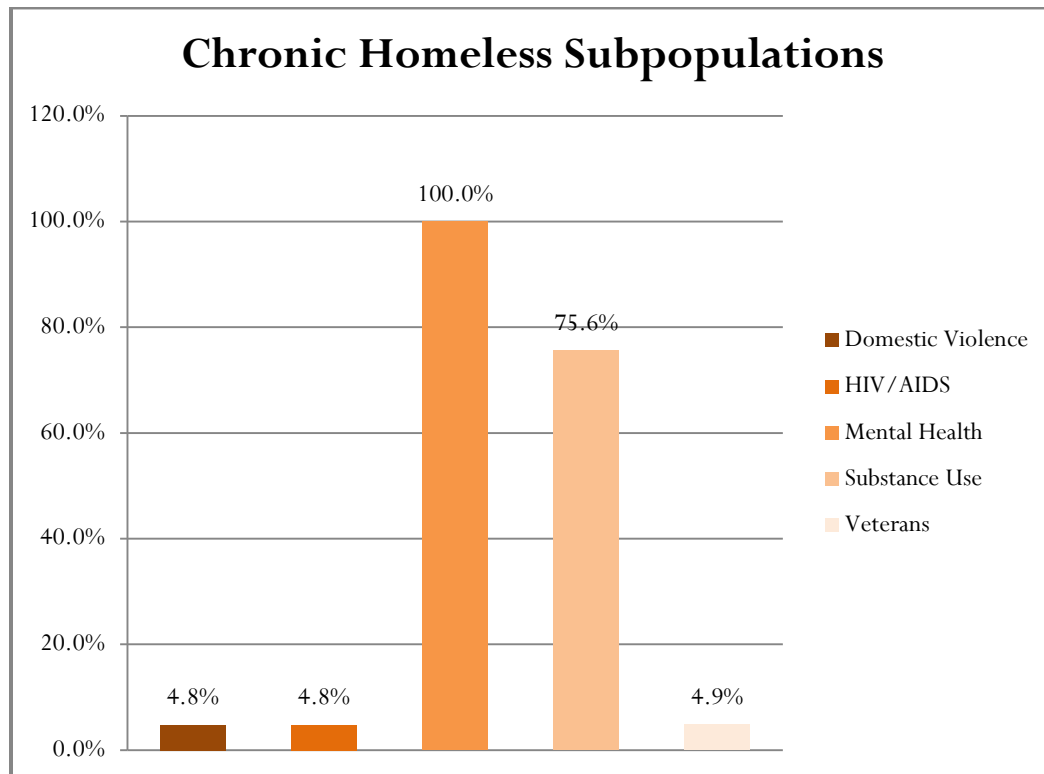


On the night of the 2013 count in Morris County, the largest percentage of chronically homeless individuals fell into the 40 to 49 year old age range (34.1%). This age group was closely followed by those between the ages of 50 and 59 years.

2013 Age	#	%
18-21	2	4.9
22-24	2	4.9
25-29	3	7.3
30-39	3	7.3
40-49	14	34.1
50-59	12	29.3
60-64	4	9.8

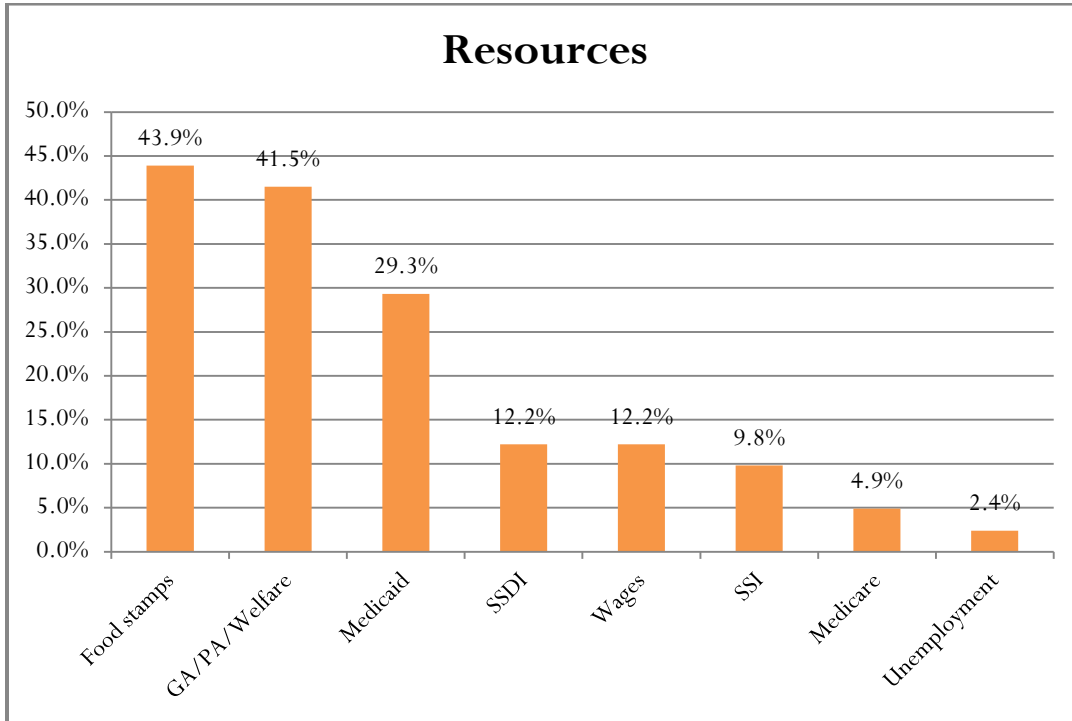
Chronic Homeless Subpopulations

The chart below outlines the breakdown of the chronic homeless individual HUD subpopulations for the 2013 count. As shown in the chart, 100% of the chronic homeless individuals reported they had mental health issues and 75.6% reported having substance use issues.



Financial Resources

The three main sources of income reported by chronically homeless individuals in Morris County on the night of the 2013 count were Food Stamps (43.9%), Welfare (41.5%) and Medicaid (29.3%). A total of 4.9% of the homeless population reported receiving no type of government benefit on the night of the count.



As reflected in the table below, the largest percentage (48.8%) of chronically homeless individuals reported having an estimated income of less than \$5,000.

2013 Year Income	#	%
No Income	8	19.5
\$1.00- \$4,999	20	48.8
\$5,000- \$9,999	4	9.8
\$10,000- \$14,999	3	7.3
\$15,000-\$19,999	2	4.9
Over \$20,000	1	2.4

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 substance abuse problems. The other top ranking factor was mental health issues.

2013 Contributing Factors to Homelessness	%
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	70.7
Mental illness/emotional problems	61.0
Lost job/can't find work	51.2
Eviction or at risk of Eviction	39.0
Relationship/family breakup or death	31.7
Medical problems/physical or developmental disability	24.4
Housing costs are too high	19.5
Utility costs are too high	14.6
Have work but wages are too low	12.2
Incarceration	12.2
Lost job due to lack of transportation	12.2
Domestic violence	4.9
House condemned	2.4

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

2013 Service Needs	#	%
<i>Received</i>		
Emergency food	30	73.2
Emergency shelter	29	70.7
Medical (routine healthcare)	21	51.2
<i>Need</i>		
Housing	30	73.2
Employment assistance	18	43.9
Medical (routine healthcare)	17	41.5

Discharge from Mainstream Institutions

As part of the 2013 survey, the respondents were asked if they had been discharged into homelessness from certain mainstream institutions within the past three years (since January 30, 2010). The discharge information is based on the chronically homeless individual population that responded to the survey and relies on self-report.

As the chart shows the 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>	#	%
City or County Jail	11	26.8
State Prison	1	2.4
<i>Inpatient Care</i>	#	%
Medical Hospital	10	24.4
City/County inpatient mental health	10	24.4
Private Inpatient Substance Use	4	9.8
State Inpatient mental health	3	7.3

Last Permanent Address

In the 2013 count, 92.6% (n=38) of the chronically homeless individual respondents lived in New Jersey before becoming homeless.

The cities /towns most frequently cited by respondents as the last place they lived before becoming homeless are below (rate of 5% or higher). The only town with a significant number was Morristown.

Town	#	%
Morristown	12	29.3%
Parsippany	3	7.3%
Dover	2	4.9%
Randolph	2	4.9%

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS FAMILIES

In Morris County, a total of two (2) families met the chronic homeless definition and could be considered a chronically homeless family. This is a decrease from 2011 when there were three (3). This is 0.7% of the total homeless population and 3.5% of the total family homeless population. These families had a total of five (5) children with them on the night of the count.

Adding the families to the individuals gives Morris County a total chronically homeless population of 48 men, women and children on the night of the 2013 count.

Living Situation and Length of Homelessness

On the night of the count both families were in a sheltered homeless living situation. One (1) family was residing in an emergency shelter and the other was residing in a hotel/motel placement. One (1) family had been homeless for more than one year. The other family had been homeless six (6) to 12 months. Only one (1) of the families had been homeless at least four (4) times within the last three (3) years.

Demographics

In 2013, both chronically homeless families had a female headed household of which one (1) defined their race as black and the other as white. The head of households were between 25 to 29 and 30 to 39 years old.

Chronic Homeless Family Subpopulations

In Morris County, both chronically homeless families were part of the mental health HUD subpopulation and both were experiencing domestic violence.

Financial Resources and Income

The three main sources of income reported by the chronically homeless families were TANF, Medicaid, and Food Stamps and their estimated yearly income was less than \$20,000 a year.

Contributing Factors to Homelessness

The main contributing factors to homelessness as reported by the chronically homeless families were:

- Housing costs too high
- Relationship breakdown
- Substance abuse issues
- Domestic violence