

# Morris County Annual Homeless Assessment Report January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012

## I. Introduction

The following report provides Morris County Continuum of Care with a look at the HMIS data that was used for the 2012 Northern New Jersey Regional Homeless Assessment Report. This report includes the same categories and population breakdowns that were presented in the Regional Report and can be used for individual comparison.

Identical to the Regional Report, this report is based on unduplicated numbers in which a family is a household with at least one child age 17 or younger and at least one adult age 18 or older. Adult couples were also considered families for this report. All others were considered homeless individuals. Again identical to the Northern Regional Report, a person was considered a youth if they were between the ages of 18 – 24 and were identified as the head of household.

All percentages are based on the total number of actual responses, an answer of “don’t know” or missing data were not represented or calculated in this report.

In order for a HMIS program to be included in this report they needed to be designated in HMIS as a “homeless only” program and have a program category of emergency shelter, transitional housing, or permanent housing.

## III. Findings for Total Population Served

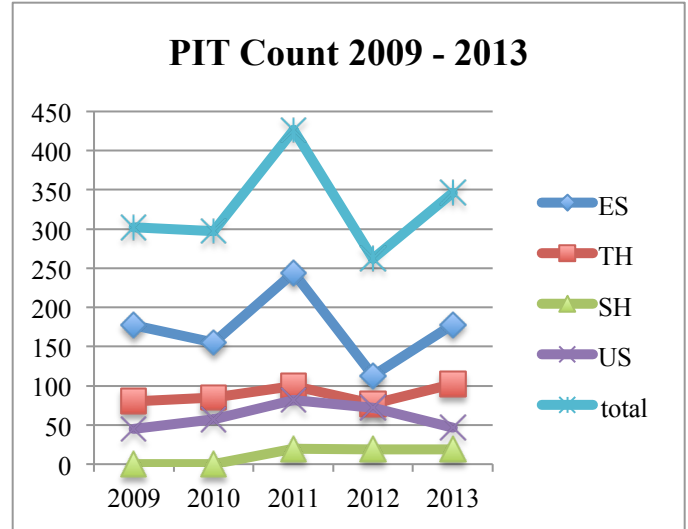
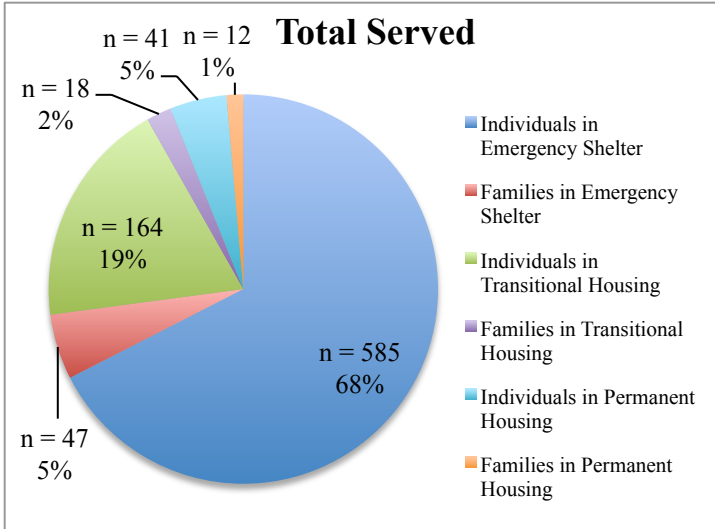
### Key Findings:

- A total of 867 households were served in HMIS participating emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent housing programs during the January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012 report period
- A total of 115 individuals were identified as chronically homeless
- 44% of the total population including children and adults either served as individuals or families identified having a disability
- 26% of the total population served was between the ages of 50 and 65
- Among children served as part of a family, 43% were under the age of six
- 73% of the head of households served had obtained their high school diploma/GED or higher education
- 18% of individuals and 50% of families moved on to permanent housing upon discharge

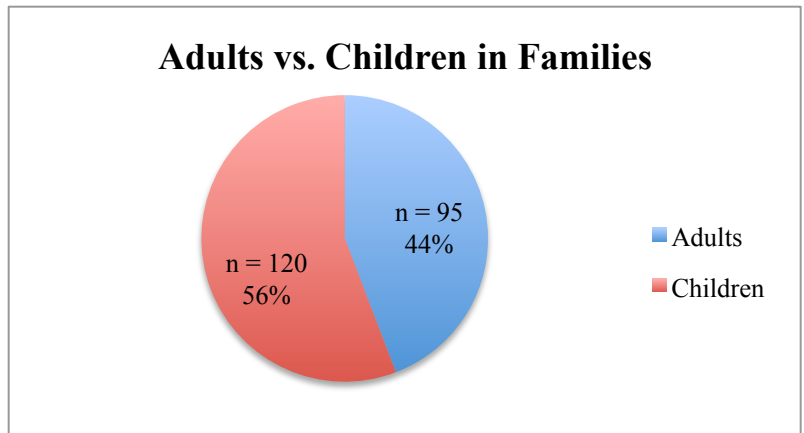
### Total Homeless Population.

	Morris County	Northern New Jersey	New Jersey
<b>Total Persons Served</b>	1,005	13,631	25,870
<b>Emergency Shelter</b>	714	9,122	17,776
Individuals	585	6,520	12,163
Families	129	2,602	5,613
<b>Transitional Housing</b>	213	2,510	4,837
Individuals	164	746	2,072
Families	49	1,764	2,765
<b>Permanent Housing</b>	78	1,999	3,257
Individuals	41	1,410	2,217
Families	37	589	1,040

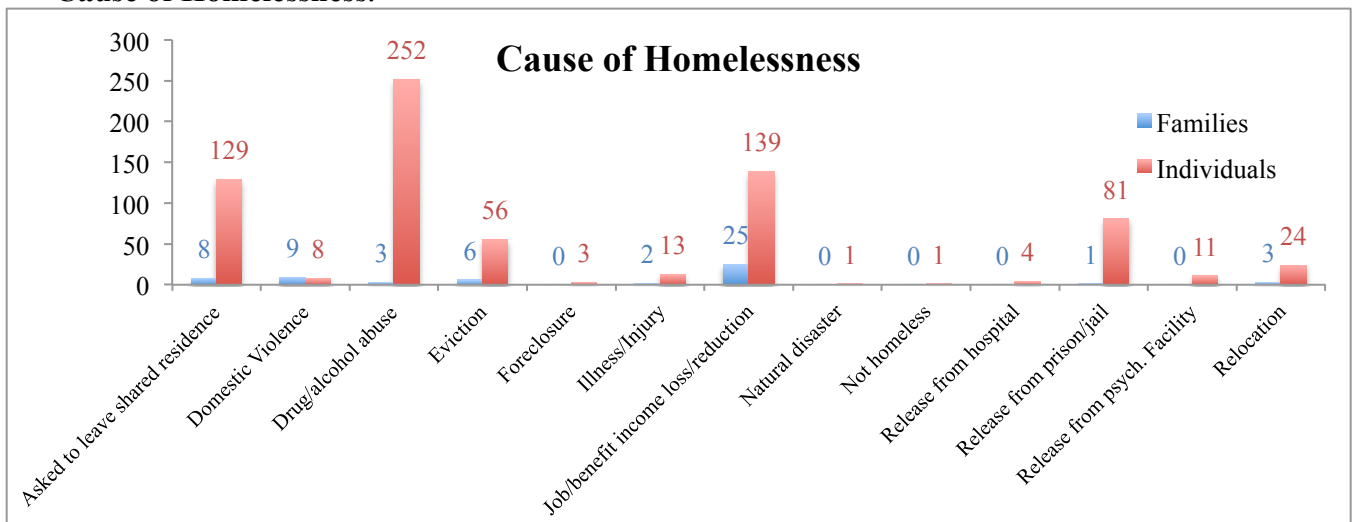
A total of 867 households involving 1,005 persons were housed in Morris County. This represents 8% of all 10,513 households as well as 7% of all 13,631 persons who were homeless throughout Northern New Jersey.



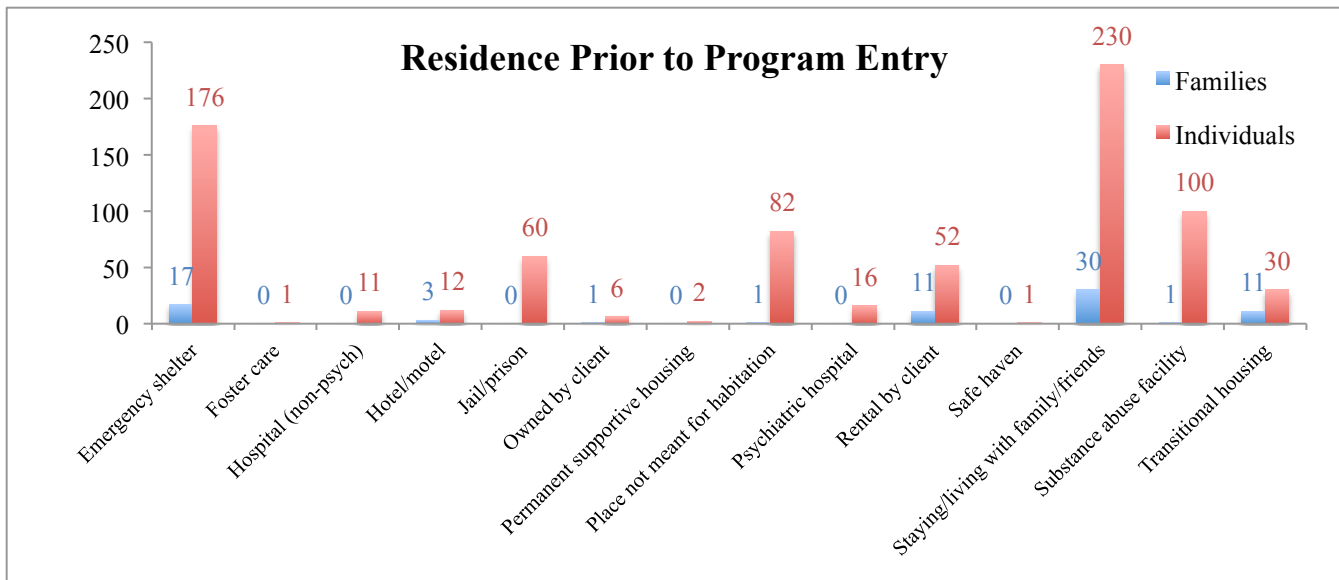
**Adults vs. Children in Families.** The average size of a homeless family in Morris County is 3 persons for all three program categories. The average age for children in families in emergency shelter is 7, transitional housing is 6, and permanent housing is 9 years old.



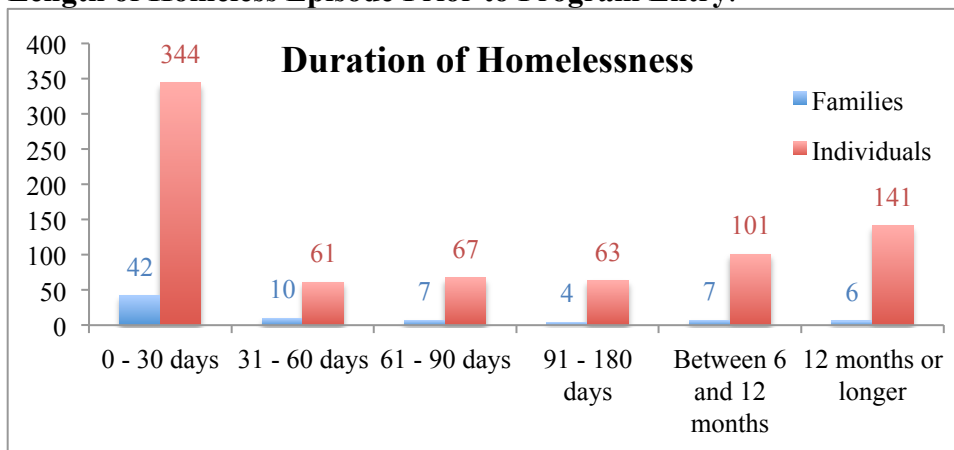
### Cause of Homelessness.



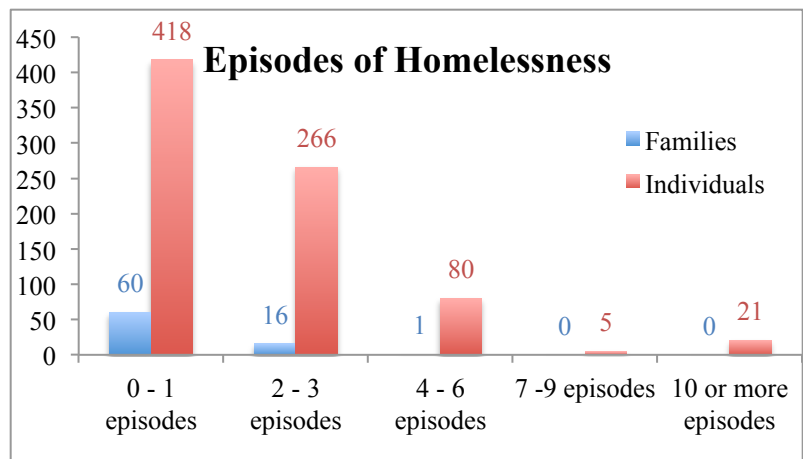
**Residence Prior to Program Entry.**



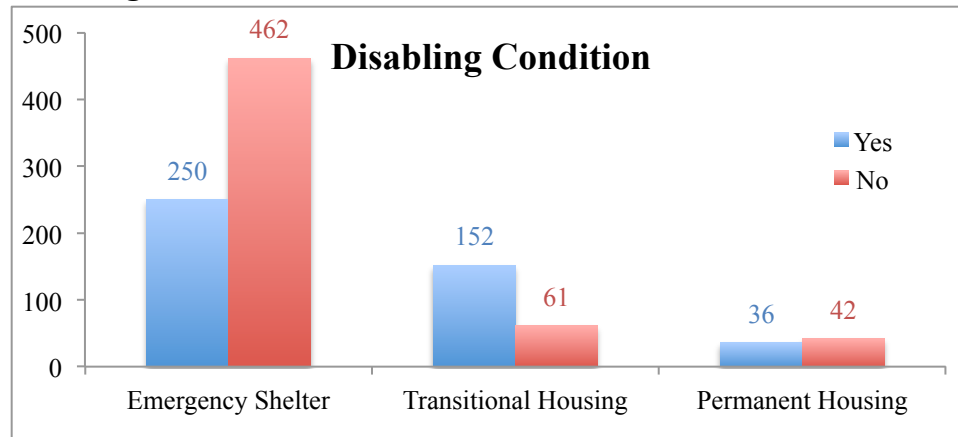
**Length of Homeless Episode Prior to Program Entry.**



**Episodes of Homelessness and Chronic Homelessness.** Out of all individuals served, a total of 115 or 15% were identified as chronically homeless.



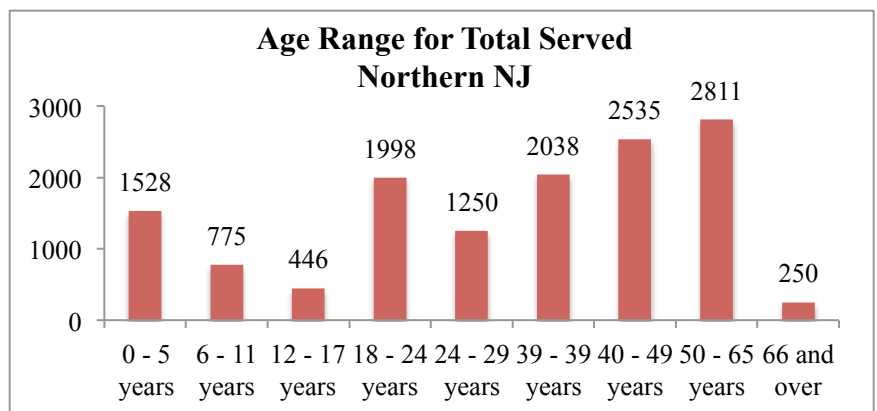
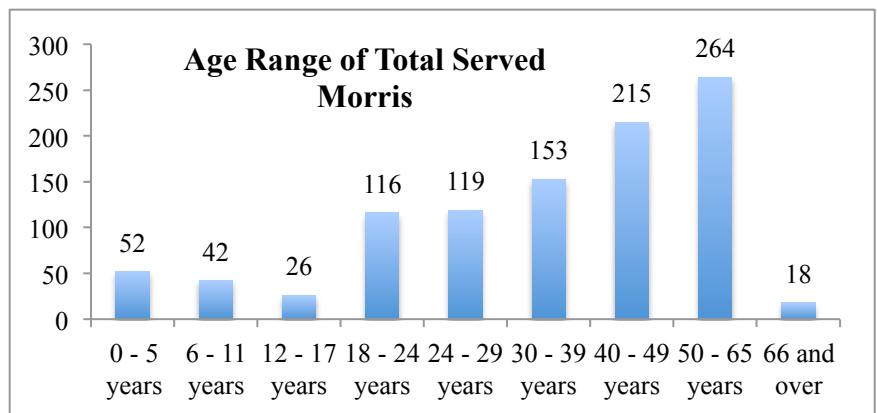
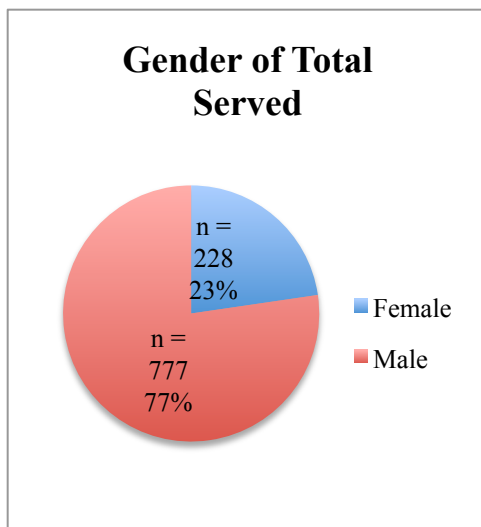
**Disabling Condition.**



For those whom indicated a disabling condition, the breakdown is as follows:

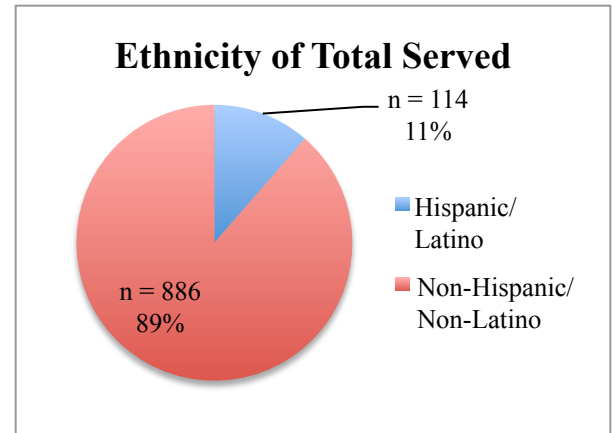
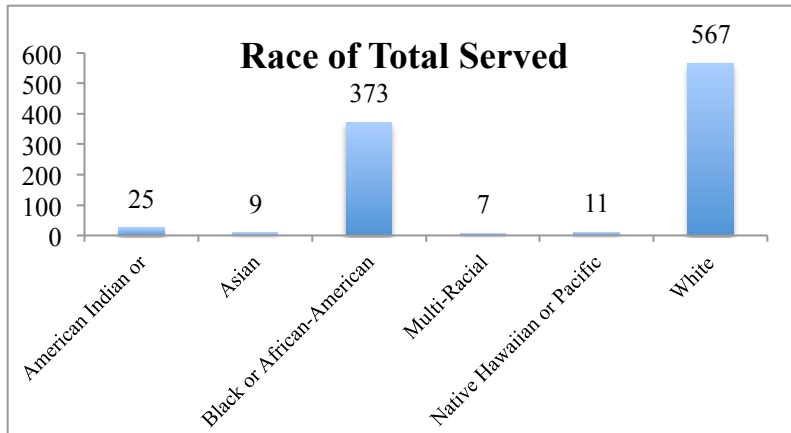
Disabling Condition	Individuals	%	Families	%
Yes	24	6%	2	22%
Yes – Chronic physical illness or disability	30	7%	3	33%
Yes – Developmental disability	2	0%	2	22%
Yes – Diagnosable substance use disorder	263	61%	0	0%
Yes – Dually diagnosed	3	1%	1	11%
Yes – Serious mental illness	107	25%	1	11%
Total	429	100%	9	100%

**Gender and Age Range.**

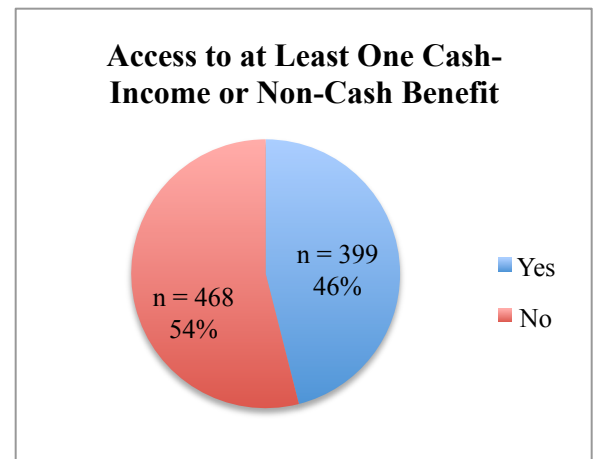
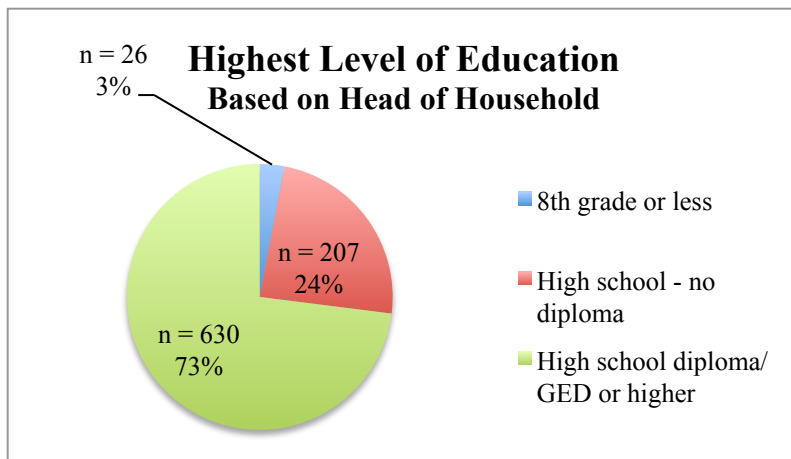


**Veteran Status.** A total of 52 veterans were served in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent housing programs. This accounted for 6% of all adults served.

**Race and Ethnicity.**



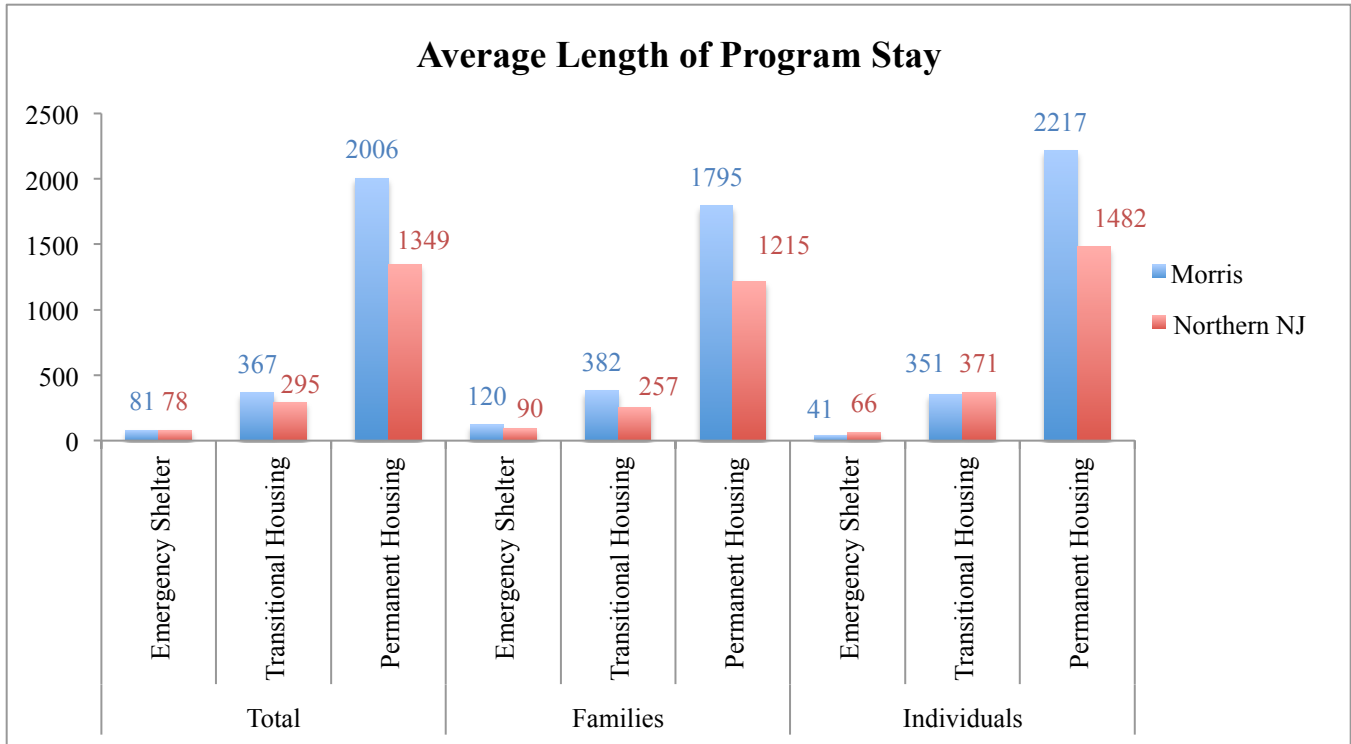
**Level of Education and Access to Cash-Income/Non-Cash Benefits.**



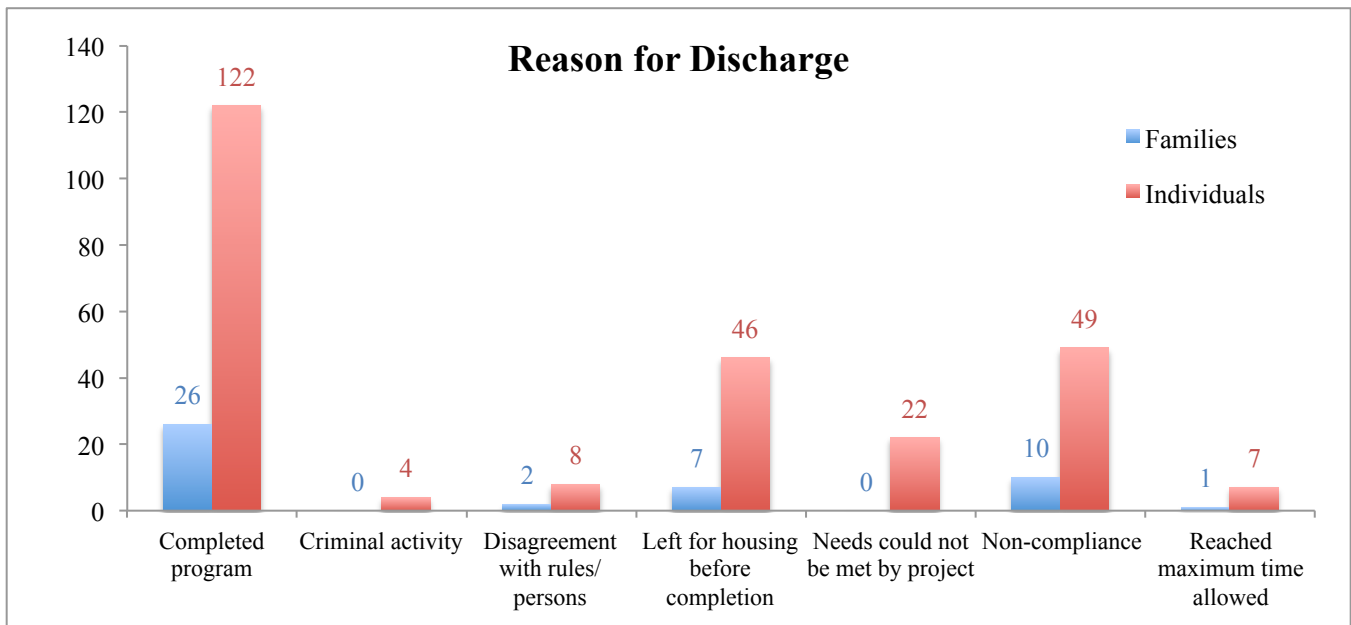
General Public Assistance was the most reported cash-income with a total of 20% of all households served receiving GA.

The most reported non-cash benefit for all households was Food Stamps with 30% of households receiving this benefit.

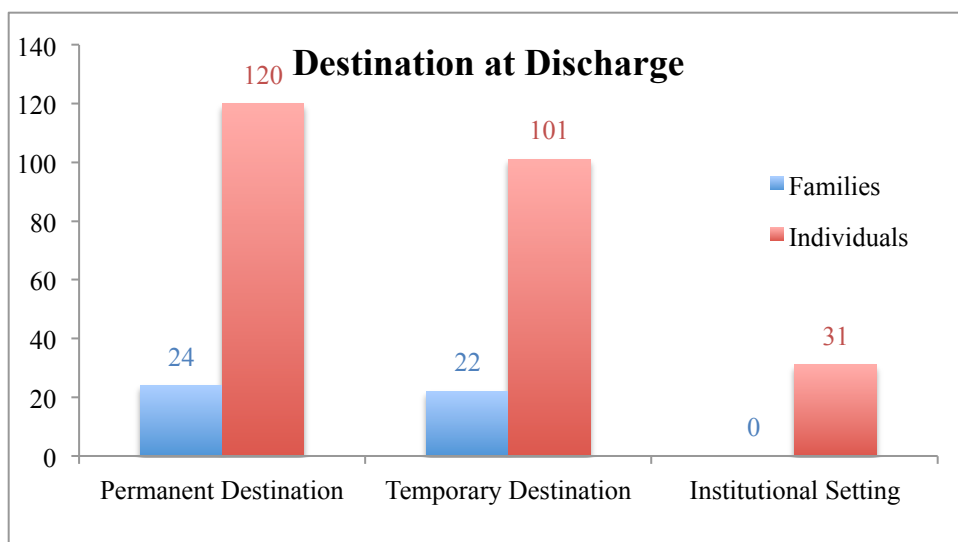
**Average Length of Program Stay.**



**Reason and Destination at Discharge.**



A total of 700 households were discharged during the 2012 reporting period. A permanent housing destination includes a unit owned or rented by a client, permanent supportive housing for formerly homeless person, or living with a family member or friend permanently. The most common permanent housing response was rental by client with 15% of total households moving into a rental. This rental could be with or without a subsidy. A temporary discharge destination includes an emergency shelter, hotel or motel, place not meant for habitation, staying with a family member or friend temporarily, or transitional housing for homeless persons. The most common form of temporary housing as a destination was staying with family/friends temporarily, which involved 11% of the total population. An institutional destination includes hospital (psychiatric or non-psychiatric), jail or prison, or a substance abuse treatment facility. The most common institutional destination reported was substance abuse facility and jail/prison with 2% of the total discharges each.



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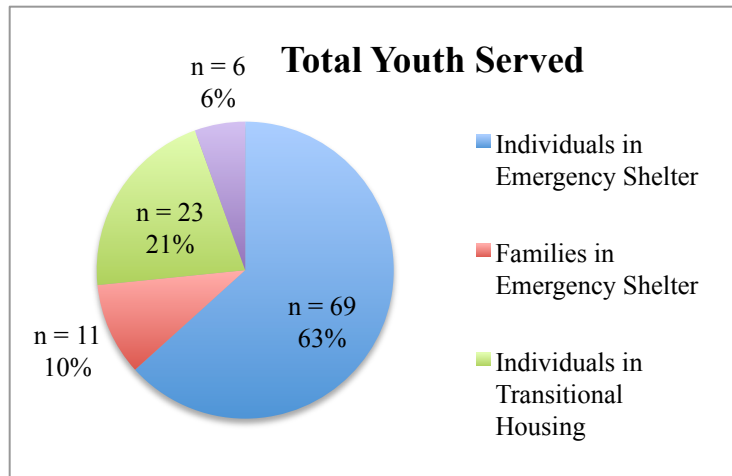
hotel or motel, place not meant for habitation, staying with a family member or friend temporarily, or transitional housing for homeless persons. The most common form of temporary housing as a destination was staying with family/friends temporarily, which involved 11% of the total population. An institutional destination includes hospital (psychiatric or non-psychiatric), jail or prison, or a substance abuse treatment facility. The most common institutional destination reported was substance abuse facility and jail/prison with 2% of the total discharges each.

#### IV. Findings for Youth Population

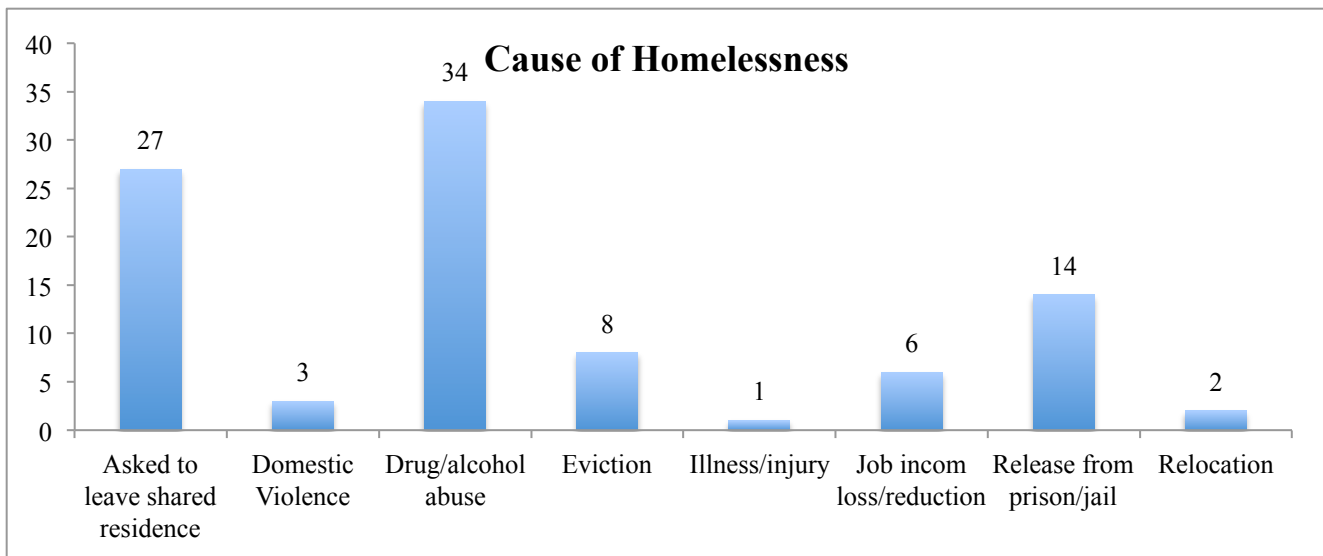
##### Key Findings

- A total of 109 homeless youth were served in HMIS participating emergency shelters and transitional housing programs during the January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012 report period
- Youth households represented 13% of those served in emergency shelter and 16% of those served in transitional housing
- Youth had shorter program stays in both emergency shelters and transitional housing programs when compared to the total population
- 21% of youth were discharged into permanent destinations upon exiting the program

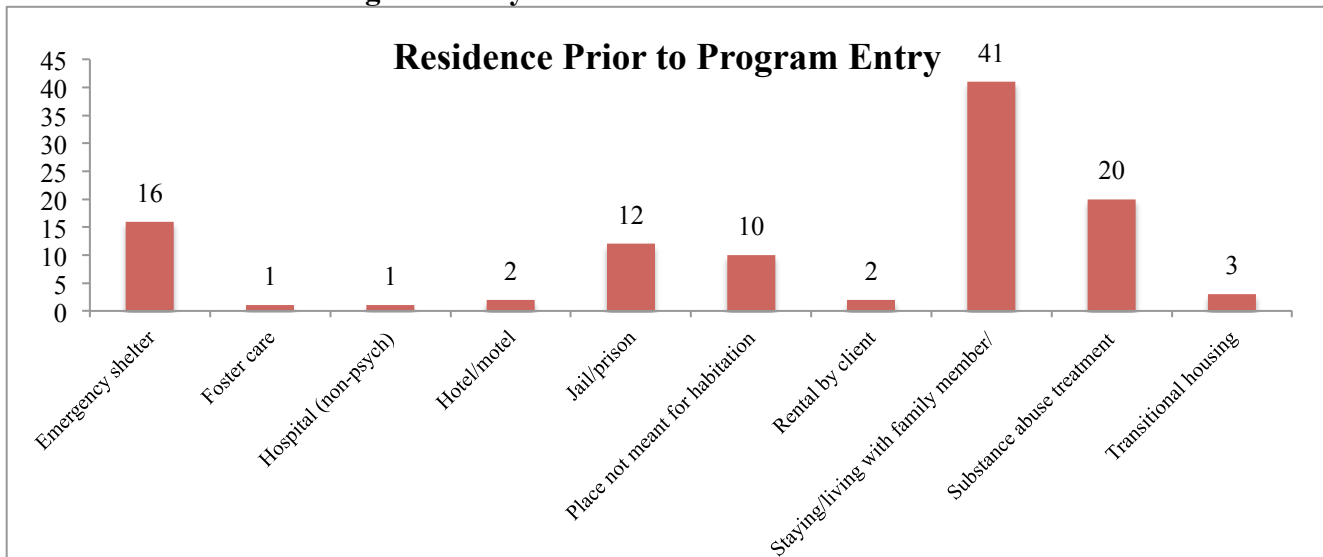
**Total Served.** A total of 109 youth were served as a head of household in Morris County during the January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012 reporting period. Youth households represent 13% (80) of households served in emergency shelters and 16% (29) of households served in transitional housing. The average age of youth served was 22 for both emergency shelter and transitional housing.



### Cause of Homelessness.

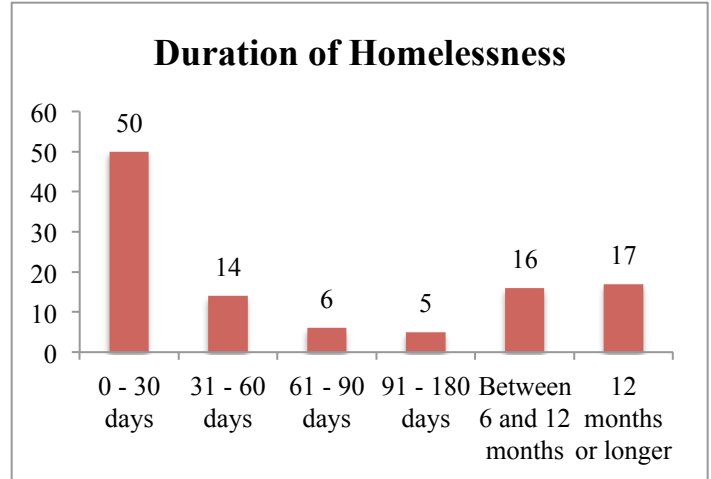
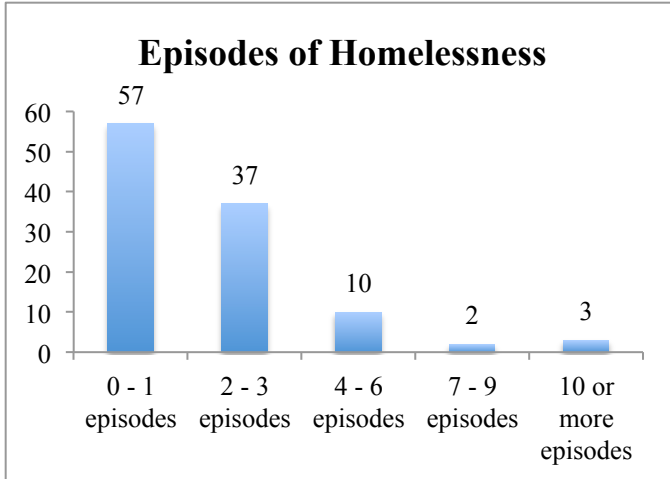


### Residence Prior to Program Entry.

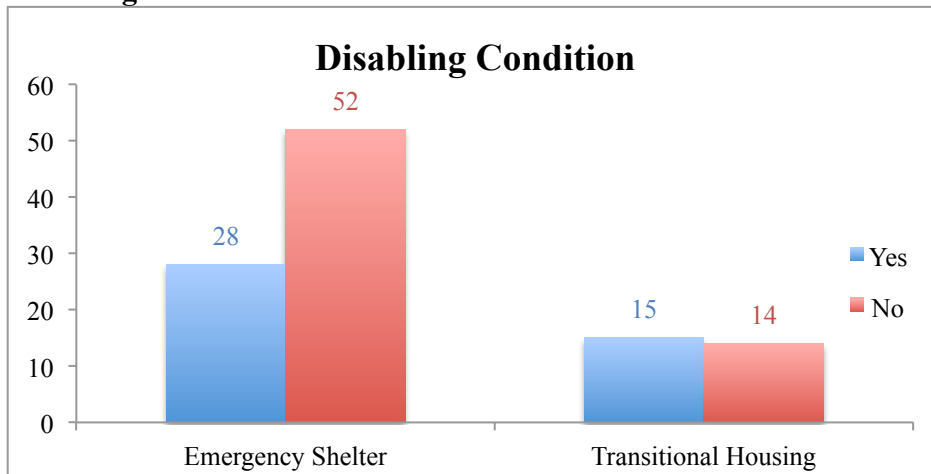




**Episodes and Duration of Homelessness and Chronic Homelessness.** A total of 10 homeless youth were identified as chronically homeless during this reporting period. This number represents 9% of the total number of individuals identified as chronically homeless.



**Disabling Condition.**

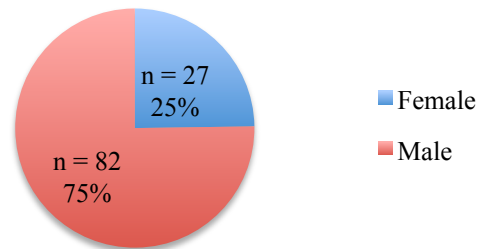


For those indicating a disabling condition, the breakdown is as follows:

Disabling Condition	Youth	%
Yes	2	5%
Yes – Chronic physical illness or disability	1	2%
Yes – Developmental disability	0	0%
Yes – Diagnosable substance use disorder	34	79%
Yes – Dually diagnosed	1	2%
Yes – Serious mental illness	5	12%
Total	43	100%

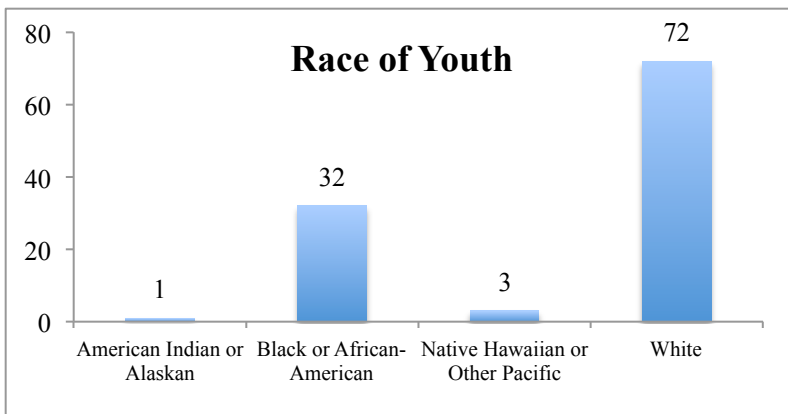
**Gender and Veterans Served.** There were no youth served throughout Morris County that identified themselves as veterans.

**Gender of Youth**

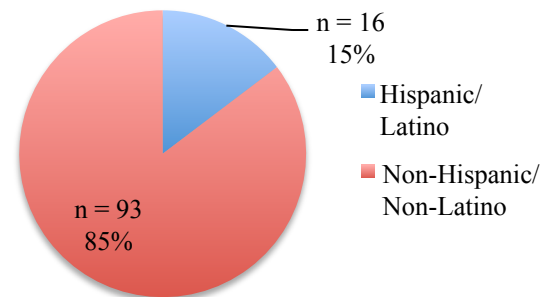


**Race and Ethnicity.**

**Race of Youth**

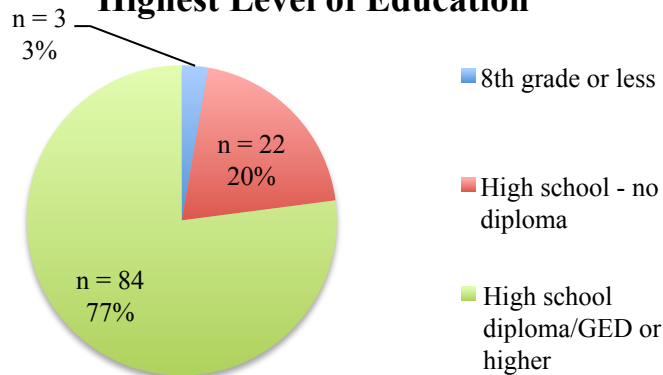


**Ethnicity of Youth**

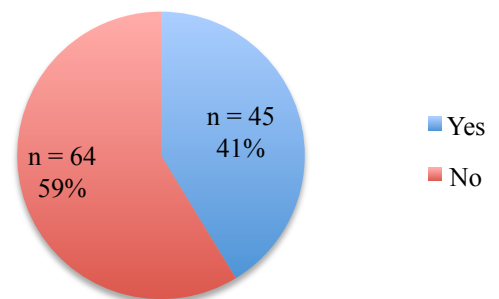


**Level of Education and Cash-Income Sources/Non-Cash Benefits.**

**Highest Level of Education**



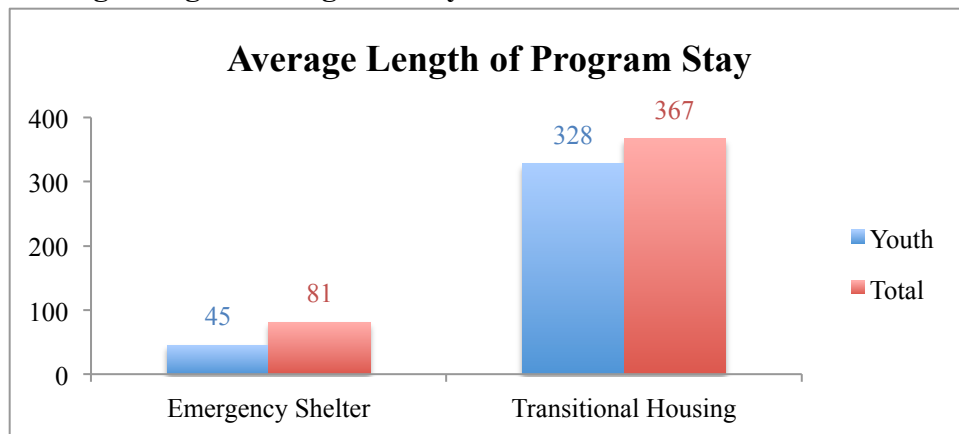
**Access to at Least One Cash-Income or Non-Cash Benefit**



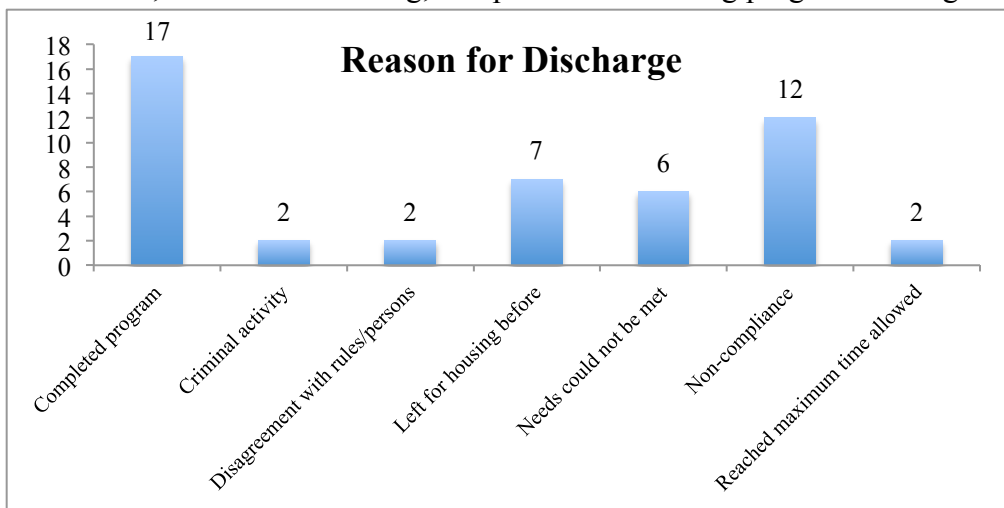
The most commonly reported cash-income for youth was earned income with 18% of the youth served having earned income.

The most commonly reported non-cash benefit by youth was MEDICAID with 25% of the youth population receiving this benefit.

**Average Length of Program Stay.**

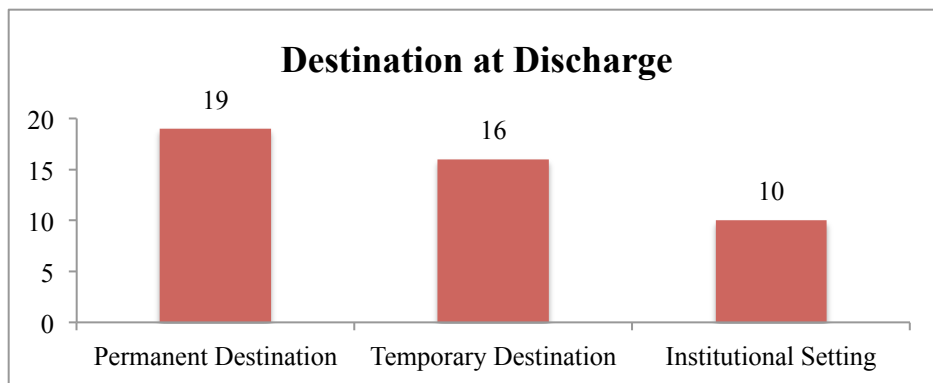


**Reason and Destination at Discharge.** A total of 92 youth were discharged from emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent housing programs during the 2012 reporting period.



A permanent housing destination includes a unit owned or rented by a client, permanent supportive housing for formerly homeless, or living with a family member or friend permanently. The most common permanent destination at

discharge was a rental by client which accounted for 13% of the total responses. A temporary discharge destination includes an emergency shelter, hotel or motel, place not meant for habitation, staying with a family member or friend temporarily, or transitional housing for the homeless. The most common temporary destination was staying with family/friends temporarily which accounted for 11% of the responses. An



An institutional destination includes hospital (psychiatric or non-psychiatric), jail or prison, or a substance abuse treatment facility. The most commonly reported institutional destination was jail or prison with 7% of the total discharges.