



Fredericksburg Regional Continuum of Care 2013 Point-In-Time (PIT) Report

Communities across the country need to address homeless issues through government agencies and non-profit organizations working together as a Continuum of Care (CoC). Each CoC is required to undertake community-wide efforts to collect information on the number and characteristics of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires CoCs to use a method called a Point-In-Time (PIT) count at least annually for sheltered homeless persons and every two years for unsheltered homeless persons during the last ten days of January. The Fredericksburg Regional CoC conducts a PIT every year, for both populations, to more accurately track the number and the needs of the region's homeless population.

The PIT is an important tool in collecting good data on the number, characteristics, and service needs of individuals, families, and unaccompanied children experiencing homelessness. The resulting data is a critical component of local homeless planning and program development. Accurate data helps communities to:

- Understand changes in trends among homeless populations;
- Adjust the types of programs and services available according to need in order to use resources as efficiently as possible;
- Justify requests for additional resources and/or programming modifications;
- Comply with reporting requirements from HUD, other funders, and local stakeholders;
- Raise public awareness about the issue of homelessness; and
- Measure community progress toward preventing and ending homelessness.

Nationally, the PIT count process is used as the primary data source for federal agencies to understand homelessness trends and track progress against the goals and objectives contained in *Opening Doors*, the Federal Strategic Plan to End Homelessness. Additionally, the Congressionally-mandated Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) is prepared using PIT and Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data.

Part I. 2013 Point-In-Time Count Background

On January 24 and 25, 2013, members of the Fredericksburg Regional CoC conducted its local PIT count of the homeless population. Over a 36-hour period, service providers and volunteers visited soup kitchens and outdoor locations to gather information from people who are homeless and near-homeless in the Fredericksburg area. McKinney-Vento homeless liaisons from the region's School Districts also coordinated with the CoC to calculate the number of homeless children enrolled in schools.

Over 210 individual survey questionnaires were completed. After a review of the surveys and removal of duplicates and those completed by non-homeless persons, 167 unique surveys were available to evaluate homeless adults living in Planning District 16 (PD16), which includes the City of Fredericksburg and the Counties of Caroline, King George, Spotsylvania, and Stafford. One sheltered family was not surveyed but HMIS data captured survey related data which is included in this report. An additional 38 surveys were completed by adults who were not homeless the night of the count, but are considered at-risk of future instances of homelessness.

In addition to counting homeless individuals and families, the survey also provides information on the needs and characteristics of the population to better provide services in the future. Engaging homeless persons to provide personal information can be challenging, but in 2013, the CoC was able to offer incentives for completing the surveys through the generosity of the community. These gifts included free FRED Bus tickets donated by FREDericksburg Regional Transit, food and winter clothing supplied by the Fredericksburg Area Baptist Network, and gift cards for phone minutes and food. The CoC sponsored a Services Fair offering intake and referral information from various CoC agencies, the U.S. Veterans Administration (VA), and new in 2013, the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles which provided 45 individuals with 50 distinct services, including the issuance of driving licenses, identification cards, and vehicle registration renewals.

Part II. 2013 PIT Summary Table for Submission to HUD

Fredericksburg Regional CoC 2013 Point-In-Time Count Results - January 24, 2013				
Persons in Households with at Least One Adult and One Child	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Households	13	11	0	24
Number of Persons (Adults and Children)	39	31	0	70
Number of Persons (Under age 18)	25	20	0	45
Number of Persons (18-24)	4	3	0	7
Number of Persons (Over age 24)	10	8	0	18
Persons in Households with Only Children				
Persons in Households with Only Children	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Households	0	0	0	0
Number of Persons (Unaccompanied Children Only)	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households without Children				
Persons in Households without Children	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Households	94	0	28	122
Number of Persons (18-24)	15	0	2	17
Number of Persons (Over age 24)	79	0	26	105
All Households/ All Persons				
All Households/ All Persons	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total Households	107	11	28	146
Total Persons	133	31	28	192
Number of Persons (Under age 18)	25	20	0	45
Number of Persons (18-24)	19	3	2	24
Number of Persons (Over age 24)	89	8	26	123

Homeless Adult Subpopulations			
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Chronically Homeless Subpopulations			
Chronically Homeless Individuals	31	19	50
Chronically Homeless Families (Total Persons in Households)	2 (6)	0 (0)	2 (6)
Other Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Veterans	10	5	15
Severely Mentally Ill	28	11	39
Chronic Substance Abuse	19	6	25
Persons with HIV/AIDS	3	2	5
Victims of Domestic Abuse	18	4	22
Unaccompanied Children (Under 18)	0	0	0

Part III. Comparative Analysis of 1-Year Changes (2013 vs. 2012)

A. Overall Population:

1. HUD Defined Homeless

On December 5, 2011, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development revised its [definition of homelessness](#) in accordance with the HEARTH Act of 2009. The definition expanded the number of households who will qualify for federally funded homeless programs; however the definition did not change those who are counted during the PIT. HUD's [2013 PIT guidance](#) directs CoCs to report only persons and households sleeping in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and Safe Haven programs or any persons living in a place not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks abandoned buildings, or on the street on the night designated for the count.

2013

HUD Defined Homeless (Surveyed/HMIS):

147 adult HUD homeless

45 children HUD homeless

192 total HUD homeless

2012

HUD Defined Homeless (Surveyed/HMIS):

137 adult HUD homeless

56 children HUD homeless

193 total HUD homeless

Analysis:

Overall, the number of homeless persons counted in PD16 decreased by one person from 2012 to 2013. The slight decrease in the overall population is especially notable considering the CoC's expanded field canvassing into Spotsylvania County and additional incentives at the Services Fair. The reduction can be attributed to several efforts conducted by CoC member agencies.

Micah Ecumenical Ministries continued to implement and grow its Journey Program, successfully providing permanent supportive housing opportunities for previously chronic homeless individuals. Thurman Brisben Center (TBC) has continued to re-house families and prevent new cases of homelessness through its CoC and community funded FISH program. Hope House and Empowerhouse (formerly the Rappahannock Council on Domestic Violence) have developed new rapid re-housing programs while continuing to have high success rates in existing programs transitioning formerly homeless persons/families into permanent housing. Other CoC agencies, such as Quin Rivers, Inc., Central Virginia Housing Coalition, and the Salvation Army also serve the public in preventing new cases of homelessness.

The 2013 PIT data revealed a substantial decrease in the number of homeless children, with a twenty percent reduction from fifty-six children in 2012 to forty-five children in 2013. This decline can be attributed to the CoC's targeted efforts to rapidly re-house families with children. In addition, McKinney-Vento liaisons from PD16 School Districts have become more engaged with the CoC which has enhanced direct coordination with homeless service agencies to provide re-housing services for HUD homeless school-aged children and their families.

2. Additional HEARTH Act Defined Homeless

The HEARTH Act of 2009 expanded HUD's definition to include situations where a person is at imminent risk of homelessness or where a family or unaccompanied youth is living in unstable conditions. Imminent risk includes situations where a person must leave his or her current housing within the next 14 days with no other place to go and no resources or support networks through which to obtain housing. Instability includes families with children and unaccompanied youth who: 1) are defined as homeless under other federal programs (such as the Department of Education's (DOE) Education for Homeless Children and Youth program), 2) have lived for a long period without being able to live independently in permanent housing, 3) have moved frequently, and 4) will continue to experience instability because of disability, history of domestic violence or abuse, or multiple barriers to employment.

The Department of Education's Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program defines the term "homeless children and youth" in accordance with the McKinney-Vento Act, which identifies individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence as homeless. More specifically, the term includes:

- Children and youth who are:
 - sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason (sometimes referred to as *doubled-up*);
 - living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to lack of alternative adequate accommodations;
 - living in emergency or transitional shelters;
 - abandoned in hospitals; or
 - awaiting foster care placement;
- Children and youth who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;
- Children and youth who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and

- Migratory children who qualify as homeless because they are living in circumstances described above.

As noted above, HUD revised its homeless definition in accordance with the HEARTH Act of 2009 to open homeless programs and services to a broader population. HEARTH Act defined homeless persons counted the night of the PIT are documented below and would be eligible to receive homeless assistance; however, the population did not meet HUD's definition for homeless persons to be reported during the PIT count.

2013

HEARTH Act Defined Homeless:

21 adults (surveyed) who were not homeless on the night of the PIT, but anticipated being homeless within 14 days following the PIT

11 children identified with adult surveys

801 children who are defined as homeless under the DOE*

833 HEARTH homeless

2012

HEARTH Act Defined Homeless:

12 adults (surveyed) who were not homeless on the night of the PIT, but anticipated being homeless within 14 days following the PIT

2 children identified with adult surveys

801 children were defined as homeless under the DOE*

815 HEARTH homeless

* The category, "children who are defined as homeless under the DOE," includes all children who have been identified as homeless by PD16 School Districts since the start of the 2012-2013 school year. This is a cumulative number, not a single night count.

Analysis:

Nine more adults, who claimed to be without housing and no place to go within 14 days following the PIT, were identified in 2013. The number of school-aged children who were defined as homeless under the Department of Education remains high as parents have lost employment, may suffer from poor credit, and/or can no longer provide stable housing for their families. These families are frequently forced to double up with friends/family or live in hotels and motels. CoC agencies have tried to coordinate efforts to identify and re-house families with children through the FISH Program at Thurman Brisben Center and the new Pursuit of Housing Campaign jointly administered by Hope House, Thurman Brisben Center, Empowerhouse, and Micah Ecumenical Ministries, but there is still a tremendous need. In April 2013, CoC agencies are applying for additional homeless prevention funding from the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development that will be available to prevent homelessness for persons in imminent danger of losing housing.

B. Homeless by Previous Fixed Address

The 2013 PIT Survey and HMIS included two questions to help identify the jurisdiction in which a respondent was permanently housed before becoming homeless. The first question asked for a specific zip code of the person's last previous fixed address and a follow up question asked for the actual jurisdiction name. Some respondents answered both questions. Some only chose to provide the jurisdiction name. Three adults (with no children) did not indicate a zip code and therefore their response defaulted to a Fredericksburg address. For this reason, a footnote has been added to the table below which clarifies that these individuals could have actually lived in Spotsylvania or Stafford Counties, but had a Fredericksburg mailing address.

2013

Homeless Population by Previous Fixed Address	HUD Homeless Adults	HUD Homeless Children	HUD Homeless Subtotal	% of HUD Homeless Subtotal	HEARTH Homeless Adults	HEARTH Homeless Children	HEARTH Homeless Subtotal	% of HEARTH Homeless Subtotal	Grand Total of HUD + HEARTH Homeless	% of HUD + HEARTH Homeless
Caroline	4	0	4	2.1%	2	56	58	7.0%	62	6.0%
Fredericksburg*	31	6	37	19.3%	2	60	62	7.4%	99	9.7%
King George	1	0	1	0.5%	5	45	50	6.0%	51	5.0%
Spotsylvania	35	20	55	28.6%	3	407	410	49.2%	465	45.4%
Stafford	26	1	27	14.1%	3	239	242	29.1%	269	26.2%
Other VA	19	9	28	14.6%	3	2	5	0.6%	33	3.2%
Outside VA	29	9	38	19.8%	2	3	5	0.6%	43	4.2%
Unknown	2	0	2	1.0%	1	0	1	0.1%	3	0.3%
Total	147	45	192	100.0%	21	812	833	100.0%	1025	100.00%

*A Fredericksburg mailing address could be located in portions of Stafford or Spotsylvania Counties.

2012

Homeless Population by Previous Fixed Address	HUD Homeless Adults	HUD Homeless Children	HUD Homeless Subtotal	% of HUD Homeless Subtotal	HEARTH Homeless Adults	HEARTH Homeless Children	HEARTH Homeless Subtotal	% of HEARTH Homeless Subtotal	Grand Total of HUD + HEARTH Homeless	% of HUD + HEARTH Homeless
Caroline	6	4	10	5.18%	0	36	36	4.42%	46	4.56%
Fredericksburg*	39	14	53	27.46%	5	47	52	6.38%	105	10.42%
King George	3	0	3	1.55%	0	101	101	12.39%	104	10.32%
Spotsylvania	33	19	52	26.94%	1	380	381	46.75%	433	42.96%
Stafford	29	13	42	21.76%	0	238	238	29.20%	280	27.78%
Other VA	17	6	23	11.92%	4	1	5	0.61%	28	2.78%
Outside VA	10	0	10	5.18%	2	0	2	0.25%	12	1.19%
Total	137	56	193	100.00%	12	803	815	100.00%	1008	100.00%

*A Fredericksburg mailing address could be located in portions of Stafford or Spotsylvania Counties.

Analysis:

The distribution of homeless persons by previously fixed address shows that the majority of HUD homeless persons (sixty-five percent) were last permanently housed within PD16, mostly from Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania and Stafford; however the number who reported a last fixed address from outside of the region increased. Two sheltering agencies were asked to explain the elevated number of clients who reported a previous fixed address outside of PD16. Each reviewed the client records and determined that fifteen adults with sixteen children were living with family, friends, or another location within PD16 prior to entering the shelter. While this analysis can only clarify the data provided by homeless respondents, a reduction of thirty-one persons who were reported above to have a previous fixed address outside of PD16 reduces the combined percentage of Other VA and Outside VA to only nineteen percent and only slightly higher than what was reported in 2012.

The 2013 PIT notes a decrease in homeless children as defined by HUD from fifty-six in 2012 to forty-five in 2013. The 2013 PIT results also note that the largest number of homeless children, defined by the Department of Education (HEARTH Homeless Children), are identified in Stafford and Spotsylvania School Districts; however the number of school aged homeless has increased in all jurisdictions with the exception of King George.

C. Chronically Homeless

HUD revised its definition of chronically homeless to include both individuals and families who are living in a place not meant for human habitation or in emergency shelter. Specifically, an unaccompanied homeless individual (18 or older) with a disabling condition or a family with at least one adult member (18 or older) who has a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years is considered to be chronically homeless.

2013

Of the 192 HUD homeless:

56 total persons were chronically homeless as defined by HUD

136 adults and children were homeless, but were not chronically homeless

Of the 56 persons who were chronically homeless as defined by HUD:

50 adults were chronically homeless individuals as defined by HUD

2 families with children (3 adults and 3 children) were chronically homeless as defined by HUD

2012

Of the 193 HUD homeless:

63 total persons were chronically homeless as defined by HUD

130 adults and children were homeless, but were not chronically homeless

Of the 63 persons who were chronically homeless as defined by HUD:

47 adults were chronically homeless as defined by HUD

7 families with children (7 adults and 9 children) were chronically homeless as defined by HUD

Analysis:

The total number of chronically homeless persons decreased by seven, from sixty-three persons in 2012 to fifty-six persons in 2013. The reduction included a seventy-one percent decline in the number of chronically homeless families with children from seven families in 2012 to only two families in 2013. The decrease is likely related to efforts of the CoC to move long-standing street homeless into permanent housing and to rapidly re-house families with children avoiding a prolonged or repeated episode of homelessness. As of January 2013, Micah Ecumenical Ministries has assisted more than one hundred and twenty individuals to obtain permanent supportive housing and maintains an inventory of approximately fifty permanent housing beds with varying levels of support and case management. Micah also reports that eight people who were counted as chronically homeless during the PIT have been stabilized in permanent housing and that four more persons are in the process for placement in housing.

D. Families with Children

Ending homelessness among households with children, particularly for those households living on the streets or other places not meant for human habitation, is a specific HUD priority.

2013

Of the 147 HUD homeless completed surveys/HMIS:

24 households are families with children (25 adults with 45 children)

122 are individuals with no children

2012

Of the 137 HUD homeless completed surveys/HMIS:

28 households were families with children (28 adults with 56 children)

109 were individuals with no children

Analysis:

The number of HUD homeless households with children decreased by four, from 28 in 2012 to 24 in 2013. The overall number of homeless children decreased significantly from fifty-six in 2012 to forty-five in 2013. The CoC recognizes that many families are homeless or living in unstable conditions (doubled up or in hotels/motels) as noted by the number of homeless children identified through the Department of Education. The CoC continues to target homeless families with children for re-housing efforts through the Pursuit of Housing Campaign and other re-housing and prevention programs.

E. Unaccompanied Children

The term “unaccompanied children” refers to homeless persons who are under age 18 and living independently of any family or adult caregiver.

2013

Of the 45 HUD homeless children:

0 children are identified as unaccompanied children (minors)

2012

Of the 56 HUD homeless children:

0 children were identified as unaccompanied children (minors)

Analysis:

In 2012 and 2013, the number of reported HUD homeless unaccompanied children was zero. McKinney-Vento liaisons within the School Districts have identified unaccompanied youth under the Department of Education definition of homelessness, however the location of residence (ie, sheltered, unsheltered, housed, etc) for the children could not be verified on the night of the PIT count and therefore cannot be included in the report to HUD.

F. Veterans

In past years, data on the number of veterans experiencing homelessness often differed across data sources (e.g., HUD PIT, VA CHALENG). This inconsistency was largely because of different methodological approaches to collecting the information. In 2011, HUD and the VA agreed to use the HUD PIT count as the definitive federal estimate of veteran homelessness. In 2013, HUD identified homeless veterans who are women as a new subpopulation.

2013

Of the 147 HUD homeless adults:

21 adults identified themselves as Veterans

Of the 21 HUD homeless adult Veterans (can be in multiple categories):

1 adult had 1 child

5 adults were women

7 adults are chronically homeless as defined by HUD

16 adults were sheltered and 5 adults were unsheltered

2012

Of the 137 homeless adults:

15 adults identified themselves as Veterans

Of the 15 HUD homeless adult Veterans (can be in multiple categories):

1 adult had 1 child

1 adult was a woman

4 adults were chronically homeless as defined by HUD

10 adults were sheltered and 5 adults were unsheltered

Analysis:

The number of HUD homeless veterans increased by six, from fifteen in 2012 to twenty-one in 2013. This is the largest number of homeless veterans since the 2009 PIT report which accounted for twenty-seven cases. This change is attributed to new veterans returning from the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq without employment or suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder. Thirteen persons (sixty-two percent) reported a period of homelessness of less than six months; however five of those have reported multiple episodes of homelessness. Thirty-three percent of the total reported that unemployment was a factor in becoming homeless. Thirty-five percent of the total indicated a need for mental health services. The Wounded Warrior Foundation has an office available through the Rappahannock Area Community Services Board to serve local residents, including homeless veterans. This agency coordinates with the VA in Richmond to provide VASH vouchers, which can provide housing assistance for homeless veterans. The VA also has a regular presence at Micah to better connect homeless veterans with resources including medical care and mental health services, since only twenty-nine percent of homeless veterans reported to receive care at the VA hospital in Richmond.

In an effort to reduce the number of homeless and at-risk veterans, CoC agencies will target homeless veterans in their CoC funded programs. In February 2013, Quin Rivers Inc. applied for Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) funding to provide supportive services to very

low-income homeless Veteran families living in or transitioning to permanent housing. The application is still pending. Micah Ecumenical Ministries will provide permanent supportive housing assistance for homeless veterans during 2013-2014 through its Journey Program.

Part IV. Additional 2013 Data and Characteristics

This data is derived from 147 Homeless Respondent (Adult) surveys unless otherwise noted.

A. General

Gender: 60% Male 40% Female

Race: 54% White 40% Black/African American 3% Other
 1% White and Black 1% Native American 1% Asian
 /African American

Ethnicity: 93% Non-Hispanic
 7% Hispanic

Veterans: 14% (21)

Age: Minimum: 19 Maximum: 66
 Average/Mean: 40

Households with children under age 18 with them: 24

(Note: one household has two adult members.)

Of these, 50.0% (12) have 1 child with them
 20.8% (5) have 2 or more children with them
 29.2% (7) have 3 or more children with them

Of the total number (45) of children,
 51% (23) are children ages 4 and under
 49% (22) are children ages 5-17

Foster Care: 14% (20)

Of 20 respondents, 5 left foster care for reunification or adoption

Highest Level of Education Completed (145 respondents):

High School Diploma	45% (65)
Less than High School Completion	20% (29)
GED	15% (22)
Some College	8% (11)
Associates Degree	6% (8)
Bachelor's Degree	4% (6)
Trade School/Vocational	1% (2)
Master's Degree/Doctorate	1% (2)

Enrolled in Special Education/Special Classes: 16% (24)

Transportation (143 respondents):

FRED	36% (52)
Walk	30% (41)
Automobile	19% (27)
Bike	7% (10)
None	6% (9)
Friend/Relative	1% (2)
Taxi	1% (2)

Employment:

No Job Noted	69% (102)
Employed Full-time	14% (20)
Employed Part-time	13% (19)
Day Labor	4% (6)

Years Living in Area: Minimum: unknown Maximum: 61 years Average/Mean: 11 years

<6 months	20%
6-12 months	10%
1-5 years	23%
6-10 years	14%
>10 years	33%

Reasons for Coming to the Area (Overall Population):

Family/Friends	30%
Relocation	19%
Born here	13%
Other	10%
Job/Work	9%
Homeless services	6%
DV/Abusive situation	4%
Released from Prison	4%
Traveling/Got Stuck	3%
Cost of Living	1%
School	1%

Where Respondents Slept Last Night:

Thurman Brisben Center	35%
Cold Weather Shelter	23%
Outdoors	16%
Hope House	8%
RCDV	6%
Friend/relative	5%
Respite	3%
Motel – Paid by Church/ Organization	2%
Vehicle/Bus	2%
Hospital	1%
Jail	1%
Other	1%

Where Respondents will Sleep Tonight:

Thurman Brisben Center	34%
Cold Weather Shelter	29%
Outdoors	14%
Hope House	8%
RCDV	6%
Respite	3%
Vehicle	2%
Motel – Paid by Church/ Organization	2%
Other	1%
Don't know	1%

B. Factors of Homelessness

First Time Homeless?

Yes:	38%
No:	62%

Of those who were previously homeless, the number of times homeless in the last 3 years:

1 time:	36%	4-5 times:	14%
2-3 times:	48%	Greater than 5 times:	2%

Chronically Homeless: 36% (53)

How long has the Respondent been Homeless?

Less than a year	62%
1-2 years	18%
3-5 years	14%
6-10 years	4%
10+ years	2%

Factors Contributing to Homelessness: (not exclusive categories, can choose more than one)

Unemployment	50% (73)
Eviction/ Foreclosure	14% (21)
Domestic Violence	14% (20)
Wages/ Underemployment	13% (19)
Criminal History	13% (19)
Substance Abuse	12% (18)
Illness	10% (15)
Credit	9% (13)
Divorce	8% (11)

C. Services

Number who said they have the following services (2012 PIT in brackets):
(not exclusive categories, can choose more than one)

Emergency Shelter	91 (71)	Disability Services	13(16)
Permanent Housing	4 (7)	Dental	6 (17)
Transitional Housing	16 (16)	Medical	21 (27)
Legal Aid	2 (13)	HIV/AIDS Services	2 (5)
Substance Abuse Services	14 (16)	Employment Training	6 (18)
Mental Health Services	16 (22)	Social Security Benefits	18 (20)
Domestic Violence	11 (14)	Unemployment Benefits	2 (11)
Child Care	7 (8)	TANF	9 (15)
Food	53 (67)	Food Stamps	77 (76)
Transportation	20 (48)		

Number who said they need the following services (2012 PIT in brackets):
(not exclusive categories, can choose more than one)

Emergency Shelter	23 (32)	Disability Assistance	35(31)
Permanent Housing	128 (112)	Dental	64 (79)
Transitional Housing	41 (54)	Medical	53 (50)
Legal Aid	30 (33)	HIV/AIDS	2 (0)
Substance Abuse Services	15 (9)	Employment Training	49 (43)
Mental Health	31(19)	Social Security Benefits	13 (35)
Domestic Violence	9 (8)	Unemployment Benefits	19 (20)
Child Care	17 (15)	TANF	7 (7)
Food	50 (39)	Food Stamps	40 (20)
Transportation	86 (56)		

D. Medical

Insurance:

None	61.2% (90)
Medicaid	21.7% (32)
Medicare	4.8% (7)
Veterans' Aid	4.8% (7)
Private	4.8% (7)
Medicare/Medicaid	2.7% (4)

How many times to the hospital emergency room in the last three months?

None	60%
Once	12%
Twice or more	28%

Inpatient in the hospital in the last year?

None	66%
Once	14%
Twice or more	20%

Where do you go when you need to see a doctor?

Hospital/ER	40%
Moss Free Clinic	21%
Nowhere	14%
Primary Care Physician	8%
Urgent Care	6%
VA Clinic – Richmond	4%
Other in PD16	3%
Other outside PD16	2%
Health Department	1%
RACSB	1%