



**Fredericksburg Regional Continuum of Care
2015 Summer Point-In-Time Count Report**



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Introduction

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 conducted a Summer PIT count this year, for both sheltered and unsheltered populations, to update and analyze the number of homeless individuals/households as well as the needs of the region's homeless population.

The PIT is an important tool in collecting data on the number, characteristics, and service needs of individuals, families, and unaccompanied children experiencing homelessness throughout the region. 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.

Homeless, as defined by HUD

The PIT count relies on the HUD definition of homelessness, established by the McKinney-Vento Act of 1987, to determine whether an individual should be counted for the PIT Count. On December 5, 2011, HUD revised its definition of homelessness in accordance with the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009. This new definition expanded the number of households who will qualify for federally funded homeless assistance programs—the primary change being that now individuals and families who are “imminently at risk of homelessness” (but for homeless assistance, would be on the street within 14 days) qualify for assistance. Although this definition change was made, for the purposes of the PIT Count, HUD does not consider those who will “imminently lose their primary nighttime residence” as homeless (Section 2 below).

The following definitions are taken directly from [24 CFR 578.3](#):

(1) An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:

(i) An individual or family with 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, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground;

(ii) An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals); or

(iii) An individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution;

(2) An individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that:

(i) The primary nighttime residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance;

(ii) No subsequent residence has been identified; and

(iii) The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, faith-based or other social networks, needed to obtain other permanent housing;

(3) Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition, but who:

(i) Are defined as homeless under section 387 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5732a), section 637 of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9832), section 41403 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043e-2), section 330(h) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b(h)), section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012), section 17(b) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(b)), or section 725 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a);

(ii) Have not had a lease, ownership interest, or occupancy agreement in permanent housing at any time during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of application for homeless assistance;

(iii) Have experienced persistent instability as measured by two moves or more during the 60-day period immediately preceding the date of applying for homeless assistance; and

(iv) Can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities; chronic physical health or mental health conditions; substance addiction; histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse (including neglect); the presence of a child or youth with a disability; or two or more barriers to employment, which include the lack of a high school degree or General Education Development (GED), illiteracy, low English proficiency, a history of incarceration or detention for criminal activity, and a history of unstable employment; or

(4) Any individual or family who:

(i) Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member, including a child, that has either taken place within the individual's or family's primary nighttime residence or has made the individual or family afraid to return to their primary nighttime residence;

(ii) Has no other residence; and

(iii) Lacks the resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, and faith-based or other social networks, to obtain other permanent housing.

Part I. 2015 Summer Point-In-Time Count Background

On Thursday, July 30, 2015 members of the Fredericksburg Regional Continuum of Care (FRCoC) conducted its local PIT count of the homeless population. During this 24-hour window, service providers and volunteers visited emergency shelters, outdoor locations, and other service agencies to gather information from people who are homeless and near-homeless in Planning District 16 (PD16), which includes the City of Fredericksburg and the Counties of Caroline, King George, Spotsylvania, and Stafford.

133 individual survey questionnaires were completed. After a review of the surveys and removal of duplicates (11 surveys) and those completed by persons not considered homeless under HUD definitions (8 surveys), **114** unique surveys were available to evaluate HUD-defined homeless adults living in the region.

In addition to counting homeless individuals and families, the surveys also provide 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 2015, the FRCoC was able to offer incentives for completing the surveys through the generosity of the community. These gifts included:

- Hygiene bags assembled by The Salvation Army.
- Re-usable water bottles by The Salvation Army
- Health Kits from FAHASS
- Water donated by Food Lion

The Community stepped up to assist the FRCoC in the Summer PIT Count effort. **20** volunteers assisted with surveying individuals throughout various homeless services organizations and other community sites.

Part II. 2015 Summer PIT Summary Table

Fredericksburg Regional CoC 2015 Summer Point-In-Time Results - July 30, 2015				
<i>Persons in Households with at Least One Adult and One Child (Under age 18)</i>	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Households	11	9	0	20
Number of Persons (Adults and Children)	43	27	0	70
Number of Persons (Under age 18)	26	17	0	43
Number of Persons (18-24)	1	3	0	4
Number of Persons (Over age 24)	16	7	0	23
<i>Persons in Households with Only Children</i>	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Households	0	0	0	0
Number of Persons (Unaccompanied Children Only)	0	0	0	0
<i>Persons in Households without Children</i>	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Households	56	0	38	94
Number of Persons (18-24)	8	0	8	16
Number of Persons (Over age 24)	48	0	30	78
<i>All Households / All Persons</i>	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total Households	67	9	39	115
Total Persons	99	27	40	166
Number of Persons (Under age 18)	26	17	0	43
Number of Persons (18-24)	9	3	9	21
Number of Persons (Over age 24)	64	7	31	102

Part III. Comparative Analysis of 6-Month Changes (Winter vs. Summer)

A. Overall Population:

HUD Defined Homeless

HUD’s PIT guidelines direct CoCs to report those persons and households sleeping in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and Safe Haven programs (“sheltered”), or any persons living in a place not meant for human habitation (“unsheltered”), such as cars, parks, sidewalks, abandoned buildings, or on the street on the night designated for the count.

HUD Defined Homeless:

	Winter 2014	Winter 2015	Summer 2015
Adults	150	159	123
Children	51	58	43
Total	201	217	166

Analysis:

Overall, the number of homeless persons counted during the summer count was much lower than the winter count. This decrease can be attributed to a number of factors such as a lower number of field canvassers, increased mobility for individuals and families during the summer, or individuals residing in more remote campsites. The lower number of volunteers out in the field could have adversely affected the amount of homeless individuals interviewed as teams were sent to more historically active areas. Since the last count many camps have relocated and information on newer locations was not available at the time of the summer count.

B. Homeless by Previous Fixed Address

The 2015 Summer PIT Survey included two questions to help identify the jurisdiction in which a respondent was permanently housed before becoming homeless. The first question asked for the actual jurisdiction name and a follow up question asked for a specific zip code of the person’s last previous fixed address. Some respondents answered both questions. Some only chose to provide the jurisdiction name. Any survey respondents who claimed a Fredericksburg address but did not indicate a zip code defaulted to a Fredericksburg address.

2015 HUD Homeless Population by Previous Fixed Address (Adults + Children):

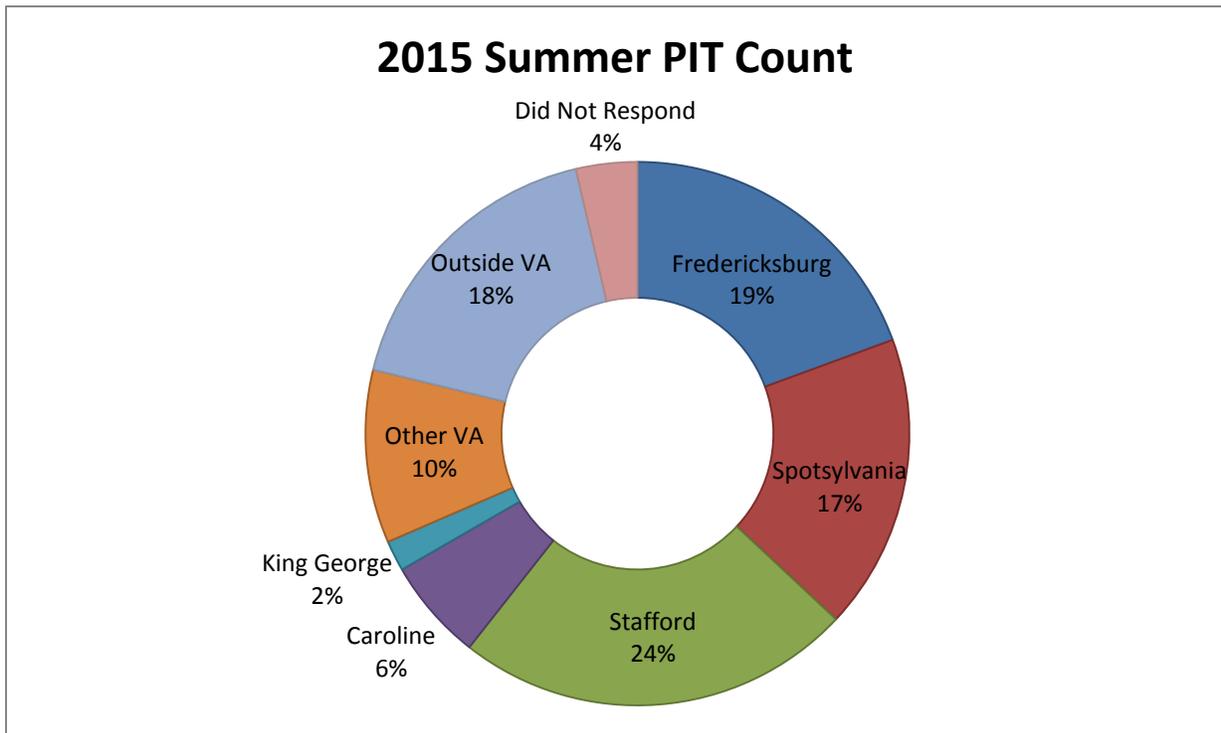
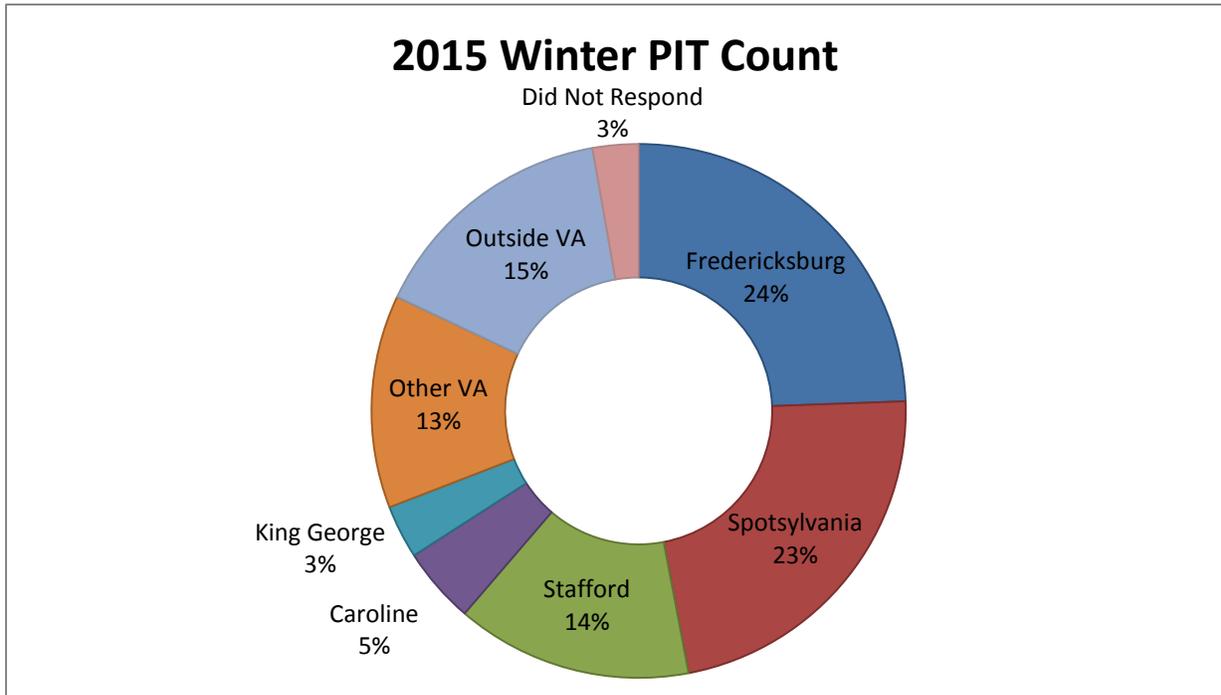
Locality	2015 Winter PIT Count		2015 Summer PIT Count	
	#s	% of PD16	#s	% of PD16
Fredericksburg	53	24.4%	32	19.2%
Spotsylvania	49	22.6%	29	17.4%
Stafford	31	14.3%	39	23.4%
Caroline	10	4.6%	11	6.6%
King George	7	3.2%	3	1.8%
Other VA	28	12.9%	17	10.2%
Outside VA	33	15.2%	29	17.4%
Did Not Respond	6	2.8%	6	3.6%
Total	217	100%	166	100%

Analysis:

The distribution of homeless persons by previously fixed address shows that the majority (60%) of HUD defined homeless persons were last permanently housed within the City of Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania and Stafford. Individuals from locations outside of Planning District 16, either Other VA or Outside VA, constituted a smaller (27.6%) amount of the surveyed population. The smallest amount of the surveyed population (8.4%) indicated they were last housed in the two most rural counties in PD16, Caroline and King George. 3.6% did not wish to disclose where they were last housed.

The percentage of homeless persons by previous fixed address in the largest localities (by population) remains consistent with the winter count done in January. Percentages from the respondents indicating previous residency in the sparsely populated counties, King George and Caroline, also remain consistent with the results from January. There was a slight drop in percentage of responses indicating Other VA and an increase in the percentage of responses indicating Outside VA, however due to the overall lower number of responses these discrepancies may not be significant.

B.1. Homeless by Previous Fixed Address- Doughnut Graphs



C. Chronically Homeless

Those considered “chronically homeless” by HUD are unaccompanied homeless individuals (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.

HUD homeless:

	2015 Winter (N=217)	2015 Summer (N=166)
Total chronically homeless individuals	42 (19.4%)	20 (12%)
Chronically homeless adults	36	20
Chronically homeless children	6	0
Non-chronic HUD homeless adults and children	175	146

Analysis:

The total number of chronically homeless persons decreased by 12 persons compared to the winter count. This reduction in chronic homeless may indicate that the FRCoC has improved its efforts to move long-standing street homeless into permanent housing, however the lower number of respondents may also play a factor in the decrease in this statistic. Another factor in this reduced number is that there were no chronically homeless children captured in the count. This may be due to the lack of McKinney-Vento numbers as school was out of session for the summer. Micah Ecumenical Ministries maintains permanent supportive housing beds with accompanying case management and other supports for this subpopulation.

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 (unsheltered families), is a specific HUD priority. In “Opening Doors” (2010), HUD states that the federal government intends to “Prevent and end homelessness for families, youth, and children in ten years” (by 2020).

	2015 Winter (N=217)	2015 Summer (N=166)
Families with children	29	20
Adults in families with children	38	27
Children in families with children	58	43
Individuals with no children	121	98

Analysis:

The number of HUD homeless households with children decreased by 9, from 29 in the winter to 20 in the summer. The overall number of homeless children decreased from 58 in the winter to 43 in 2015. These decreases may be due to the increased effort the FRCoC has placed on ending family homelessness or the decreased numbers seen in the summer. Also of significance is that all of the families captured in the summer count were in shelter, with no families indicating an unsheltered status. The FRCoC recognizes that many families are homeless or living in unstable conditions (doubled up or in hotels/motels), which is represented by the number of homeless children identified through the Department of Education. The FRCoC is committed to preventing these families from becoming literally homeless with its Prevention and Diversion programs administered by CVHC or rapidly re-housing families who unfortunately become homeless.

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.

Unaccompanied Children

2015 Winter	2015 Summer
0 (of 58 HUD homeless children)	0

Analysis:

In the winter 2015 count, 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 (*e.g.*, sheltered, unsheltered, stably housed, etc.) for the children could not be verified on the night of the winter PIT count and therefore cannot be included in the report to HUD. For the summer PIT Count, McKinney-Vento liaisons did not report any data for the summer, however there were no unaccompanied children captured in the count.

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.

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
HUD Homeless	159	123
Veterans (% of HUD homeless)	13 (8.2%)	9 (7.3%)
Children in veteran households	1	1
Female Veterans	1	1
Chronically homeless veterans	4	3
Sheltered	9	5
Unsheltered	4	4

Analysis:

The number of HUD homeless veterans decreased by 4, from 13 recorded for the winter count. Thanks to the work of veteran services agencies such as the VA in Richmond and Quin Rivers, the number of homeless veterans continues to decrease. The VA provides VA Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers, which can provide housing assistance for homeless veterans. The VA also provides weekly outreach services at Micah Ecumenical Ministries to better connect homeless veterans with resources including medical care and mental health services. Quin Rivers administers its Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program to provide supportive services to very low-income homeless veteran families living in or transitioning to permanent housing. In this program, some veterans who are not eligible for VA benefits may still receive assistance. Additional support this summer is in the form of veteran specific rapid re-housing funding for the entire FRCoC for individuals unable to obtain VASH vouchers or SSVF funding. The FRCoC is confident that with collaboration between the VA, Quin Rivers, and non-profits such as Micah and TBC, the community's 9 identified homeless veterans will be stably housed by the conclusion of 2015 (the federal goal outlined in *Opening Doors*).

Part IV. Additional 2015 Data and Characteristics

This data is derived from 123 Homeless Respondent (Adult) surveys unless otherwise noted.

A. General

Gender

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
Male	57.4%	52.0%
Female	42.6%	47.1%
Transgender	0.0%	0.9%

Race

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
White	54.7%	52.9%
Black/African American	33.3%	42.1%
Native American	2.5%	N/A
Asian	0.6%	0.8%
Mixed: White and Black/African American	1.25%	3.3%
Mixed: White and Native American	1.25%	
Other	4.4%	0.8%

Ethnicity

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
Non-Hispanic	89.9%	94.2%
Hispanic	3.1%	4.1%
Did Not Respond	6.9%	1.6%

Veterans

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
Percentage of Homeless Population (#)	8.1% (13)	7.3% (9)

Age

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
Minimum	18	18
Maximum	69	78
Average	40	40
Median	42	41

Households with children

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
Households with children under age 18 with them	29	20
Households with 1 child	51.7% (15)	45% (9)
Households with 2 children	24.1% (7)	20% (4)
Households with 3+ children	24.1% (7)	35% (7)
Total number of children	58	43
Children ages 4 and under	30	N/A
Children ages 5-17	28	N/A

Foster Care:

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
Adult HUD homeless who experienced foster care as a child	20 (12.6%)	14
Left foster care for reunification or adoption	14	8

Education

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
Number of respondents	154	115
Less than High School Completion	17.6% (27)	21.7% (25)
High School Diploma	42.9% (66)	46.9 % (54)
GED	15.6% (24)	
Some College	10.4% (16)	17.3% (20)
Associates Degree	7.1% (11)	0.8% (1)
Bachelor's Degree	4.5% (7)	5.2 % (6)
Trade School/Vocational	N/A	6.9% (8)
Master's Degree/Doctorate	1.9% (3)	0.8 (1)
Enrolled in Special Education/Special Classes	18.2% (28)	13% (15)

Transportation: (not exclusive categories, can choose more than one)

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
Public Transportation	37.7% (60)	29.3% (37)
Walk	18.9% (30)	31.7% (40)
Automobile	25.8% (41)	22.2% (28)
Bicycle	5.7% (9)	7.9% (10)
Friend/Relative	3.1% (5)	3.1% (4)
Taxi	0.6% (1)	2.3% (3)
None	3.1% (5)	N/A
Other	1.3% (2)	
Did not respond	3.8% (6)	3.1% (4)

Employment

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
Not Working	64.8% (103)	60.6% (71)
Employed Full-time	11.3% (18)	20.5% (24)
Employed Part-time	18.2% (29)	10.2% (12)
Day Labor	3.8% (6)	4.2% (5)
Did not respond	1.9% (3)	4.2% (5)

New additional answers for the Summer PIT Count (counted under “Not Working” above)

	2015 Summer
Out of work and currently looking for work	54.2% (38)
Out of work but NOT currently looking for work	10% (7)
Retired	4.2% (3)
Unable to work	31.4% (22)

Years Living in Area:

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
Minimum	1 week	N/A
Maximum	62 years	N/A
Average	13 years	N/A
<6 months	18.9% (30)	17.9% (20)
6-12 months	13.8% (22)	14.5% (17)
1-5 years	22.0% (35)	19.6% (23)
6-10 years	7.5% (12)	12.8% (15)
>10 years	34.6 (55)	34.1 % (40)
Did not respond	3.1% (5)	1.7% (2)

Reasons for Coming to the Area: (not exclusive categories, can choose more than one)

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
Family/Friends	35.3% (59)	47% (55)
Born here	16.2% (27)	10.2% (12)
Other	18.0% (30)	5.1% (6)
Job/Work	13.2% (22)	14.5% (17)
Homeless services	0.6% (1)	4.2% (5)
DV/Abusive situation	2.4% (4)	1.7% (2)
Released from Prison	0.6% (1)	1.7% (2)
Traveling/Got Stuck	2.4% (4)	1.7% (2)
Cost of Living	1.2% (2)	6.8% (8)
School	0.6% (1)	0% (0)
Did not Respond	9.6% (16)	6.8% (8)

Where Respondents Slept Last Night:

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
Thurman Brisben Center	35.8% (57)	46.2% (56)
Cold Weather Shelter	23.9% (38)	0% (0)
Outdoors	13.2% (21)	26.4% (32)
Hope House	5.7% (9)	8.2% (10)
Empowerhouse shelter	7.5% (12)	4.9% (6)
Home of a friend/relative	1.9% (3)	0% (0)
Micah Respite House	3.8% (6)	6.6% (8)
Motel – Paid by Church/ Organization	0.6% (1)	2.4% (3)
Vehicle/Bus	6.3% (10)	4.9% (6)
Hospital	0.0% (0)	0% (0)
Jail	0.0% (0)	0% (0)
Other	1.3% (2)	0% (0)

B. Factors of Homelessness

First Time Homeless

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
Yes	49.7% (79)	29.6% (32)
No	44.0% (70)	66.6% (72)
Did not respond	6.3% (10)	3.7% (4)

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

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
1 time	11.4% (8)	25% (18)
2-3 times	67.1% (47)	55.5% (40)
4-5 times	5.7% (4)	18% (13)
Greater than 5 times	7.1% (5)	11.1% (8)
Did not respond	8.6% (6)	1.3% (1)

How long Homeless?

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
Less than a year	74.2% (118)	76% (89)
1-2 years	12.6% (20)	11.1% (13)
3-5 years	7.5% (12)	6.8% (8)
6-10 years	1.3% (2)	17% (2)
10+ years	1.3% (2)	N/A
Did not respond	3.1% (5)	4.2% (5)

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

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
Unemployment	47.8% (76)	26.9% (35)
Eviction/ Foreclosure	23.3% (37)	16.9% (22)
Domestic Violence	15.7% (25)	15.3% (20)
Wages/ Underemployment	20.1% (32)	14.6% (19)
Criminal History	7.5% (12)	6.1% (8)
Substance Abuse	6.9% (11)	5.3% (7)
Illness	15.1% (24)	8.4% (11)
Credit	8.2% (13)	3.0% (4)
Divorce	6.3% (10)	3.0% (4)

C. Services

Number who said they **HAVE** or **NEED** the following services (2015 Winter PIT in brackets). These are not exclusive categories—participants could choose more than one.

	HAVE	NEED
Emergency Shelter	70 (111)	13 (21)
Permanent Housing	8 (3)	97 (137)
Legal Aid	0 (11)	24 (40)
Substance Abuse Services	8 (11)	1 (10)
Mental Health Services	17 (25)	14 (25)
Domestic Violence	9 (10)	3 (11)
Child Care	5 (11)	16 (16)
Food	75 (88)	15 (31)
Transportation	29 (27)	62 (90)
Access To Showers	84 (97)	17 (31)
Disability Services	5 (13)	27 (42)
Dental	17 (11)	64 (107)
Medical	32 (40)	50 (85)
HIV/AIDS Services	1 (1)	5 (3)
Employment Training	N/A (19)	N/A (41)
Food Stamps	53 (72)	34 (47)
Recreational Activities	34 (41)	19 (29)
Cell Phone Service	25 (N/A)	7 (N/A)

D. Medical

Insurance

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
None	62.9% (100)	55% (65)
Medicaid	22.0% (35)	22.8% (27)
Medicare	6.3% (10)	10.1% (12)
Veterans' Aid	1.9% (3)	2.5% (3)
Private	8.8% (14)	9.3% (11)

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

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
None	49.7% (79)	52.1% (61)
Once	19.5% (31)	17% (20)
Twice or more	16.4% (42)	26.4% (31)
Did Not Respond	4.4% (7)	4.2% (5)

Inpatient in the hospital in the last year?

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
None	61% (97)	64.1% (75)
Once	48.2% (31)	17.9% (21)
Twice or more	44.6% (25)	13.6% (16)
Did Not Respond	3.8% (6)	4.2% (5)

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

	2015 Winter	2015 Summer
Hospital/ER	41%	41.5% (49)
Moss Free Clinic	13%	14.4% (17)
Primary Care Physician	20%	22.8% (27)
Urgent Care	4%	2.5% (3)
RACSB	1%	3.3% (4)
VA Clinic – Richmond	1%	3.3% (4)
Other in PD16	9%	0.8% (1)
Other outside PD16	2%	0.8% (1)
Nowhere	7%	6.7% (8)
Did Not Respond	N/A	3.3% (4)