

**Report to
The Human Services Faith-Based Organizations Task Force**

**Findings from
The Survey of Community Services of
Faith-Based Organizations
In New Jersey**

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April 1999

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Passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), commonly called welfare reform, gave state governments more discretion in running their welfare programs. It also opened new opportunities for faith-based organizations and religious congregations to participate in the welfare reform process. Several states, including New Jersey under the Work First New Jersey (WFNJ) Program, have expressed interest in partnering with faith-based groups in order to find new ways to encourage employment, strengthen families, reduce dependence on welfare, and build stronger communities.

These new partnerships are encouraged, in part, by a provision of PRWORA that is commonly called “Charitable Choice” (Section 104 of P.L. 104-193). It allows religious organizations to compete for government contracts without masking their religious character. The faith-based provider, however, must respect the religious freedom of service recipients and be willing to submit to financial audits of government funds.

Although welfare reform has placed a renewed spotlight on addressing social issues through local institutions, the mechanisms for achieving new public-private partnerships, particularly with faith-based organizations, are still being developed. As a first step, basic information is needed on the community services and program capacities that already exist within faith-based organizations.

The New Jersey Department of Human Services (NJDHS) Work First New Jersey Program established a Task Force to address this important issue. One of the first tasks identified by committee members was the need to document systematically the services offered by the faith community in New Jersey. Such information had been spotty, at best, and generally based on anecdotal information. The Center on Nonprofits and Philanthropy (CNP) at the Urban Institute was asked to work with the Task Force and the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs (NJDCA) Faith and Community Development Initiative to design and implement a study on the community-based services of faith-based organizations in New Jersey.

CNP had conducted a similar study in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area in 1997-1998 and was able to provide important technical expertise and guidance to the Task Force staff.

Study Objectives

The Task Force's study of New Jersey's faith-based community had four main objectives:

1. To assemble a comprehensive mailing list of houses of worship (HW) and faith-based organizations (FBO) in New Jersey.
2. To compile an inventory of the services that HW/FBOs provide to community residents;
3. To develop a needs assessment tool for HW/FBOs; and
4. To identify HW/FBOs that were interested in participating in workshops on community development activities, neighborhood planning, and capacity building.

Study Design

Working in collaboration with NJDHS and NJDCA, CNP provided technical assistance to set up the database and design survey questionnaires. Two separate surveys resulted from this effort. The first survey obtained information on faith-based service programs and resulted in an inventory of available services; the second survey served as a needs assessment tool. CNP was asked to analyze data obtained from the first survey. The Center for Nonprofits, an organization working in collaboration with the NJDCA, was responsible for analyzing the second survey.

The remainder of this report will discuss the methodologies and results of the first survey on community-based service programs provided by New Jersey HW/FBOs. A separate report based on findings from the second survey will be written by the Center for Nonprofits.

Mailing list. The first step of any successful mail survey is to obtain an appropriate mailing list. A list of 6,423 HW/FBOs was obtained from Bell Atlantic. This list included Christian churches, Jewish synagogues, Muslim mosques, as well as other non-Christian faiths. Telephone directories are readily available and provide statewide coverage of the faith community, although they typically miss smaller houses of worship and "store-front" churches that may not have telephones.

Survey instrument. While the mailing list was being secured, CNP worked with NJDHS and NJDCA to develop the survey questionnaire. Although the primary purpose of this instrument was to develop an inventory of HW/FBO community-based services, it also asked questions regarding special initiatives offered by HW/FBOs and previous collaboration with governmental entities. Respondents were specifically asked if they were interested in receiving training on community development, neighborhood planning, and capacity building. Affirmative replies were made available to NJDCA for planning workshops. Appendix A provides a copy of the survey instrument.

Return rate. All 6,423 HW/FBOs in the Bell Atlantic directory were mailed a copy of the survey questionnaire in July 1998. Of these, 1,105 entities completed and returned the questionnaire, yielding a 17.2 percent response rate. This response rate is fairly typical for mail surveys of faith-based organizations. Most local area studies of faith-based groups report survey returns between 10 and 40 percent (see Cnaan, 1997; Grettenberger and Hovmand, 1997; Jackson et al., 1997; Printz Platnick, 1998). The response rate varied from county to county, however, ranging from a high of 28.6 percent in Hunterdon to a low of 12.7 percent in Cumberland (see table 1).

Response bias. CNP compared the geographic distribution of survey respondents to the distribution of HW/FBOs on the original Bell Atlantic mailing list. As table 1 also shows, there was no response bias found in the geographic distribution of respondents and nonrespondents to the survey. The distribution of respondents closely resembles the distribution of the original mailing list and did not vary more than plus or minus 1.8 percentage points. This finding is statistically significant.

Data are not available, however, to test for response bias by size, age, or denomination of the HW/FBOs. Previous work in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area suggested that smaller and newer congregations are less likely than larger and older ones to provide community-based services. Other studies have speculated that religious denomination may also be an important factor in determining the types and extent of community outreach programs offered by congregations or faith-based groups (Cnaan, 1997; Jackson et al., 1997). Because baseline information on these factors is not available, the study sample cannot be tested for possible bias along these dimensions.

Geographic distribution. Although the response *rate* falls within a fairly narrow range, the actual *number* of respondents varies more widely from county to county (see table 1). Larger, more populous counties, such as Essex, Bergen, and Camden, had the greatest number of respondents. Smaller and less populated counties, such as Sussex, Hunterdon, and Warren, had the fewest survey respondents. In brief, the counties that comprise the three largest metropolitan areas in New Jersey accounted for over half (57 percent) of survey respondents. Counties in the Newark metropolitan area, for example, had 25 percent of all survey respondents; the Philadelphia-Camden metro area had 18 percent; and the Bergen-Passaic metro area had 14 percent. These same counties represent 56 percent of the population of New Jersey in 1997, 58 percent of the New Jersey poverty population in 1993, and 59 percent of the households receiving public assistance in 1990, according to data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1998, 1990, and Gaquin and Littman, 1998).

Survey Findings

One of the primary goals of the survey was to create an inventory of the types of services that HW/FBOs provide in their local communities. Respondents were asked to indicate the services that they provide from a list of 22 service categories.

As table 2 shows, emergency services predominate the activities of most HW/FBO respondents. Three of every four survey respondents indicated that they offered some type of emergency assistance. The second most prominent area is youth programs, provided by two of every five HW/FBO respondents. There is also considerable activity related to general life skills programs (such as counseling) and work readiness programs. Roughly one in three HW/FBOs offered services of this type. Less prevalent are preschool programs offered by 22 percent of HW/FBO respondents, health programs (22 percent), and housing programs (11 percent).

Appendix A provides a detailed table of service activities by county. Readers who are interested in the distribution of services within a particular county are referred to this table. The discussion that follows will provide the overall distribution of service programs within the State, noting broad geographic patterns of service prevalence.

Emergency services. Among the various types of emergency service programs listed on the survey, emergency food was the most commonly offered service. Over two-thirds of respondents (68 percent) indicated that they offered this type of program either directly or by providing space in their building. Emergency financial assistance and emergency clothing programs were offered by nearly half of the HW/FBOs in the study (47 percent each). Far less common was the provision of temporary shelter. Fewer than one in five HW/FBOs (17 percent) said that they offered this type of service. The prevalence of short-term emergency service programs underscores the role that the religious community has traditionally played in providing a safety net to people in need.

Similar patterns of emergency service provision have also been found in studies conducted in other communities. A study of faith-based groups serving the African-American community in Michigan, for example, reported that 75 percent of the religious providers offered emergency services (Jackson et al., 1997). In a study of six cities (Chicago, Indianapolis, Mobile, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco), 60 percent of the congregations in the study offered food pantries, and 53 percent, clothing banks (Cnaan, 1997). Similar proportions were found in a study of United Methodist Churches in Michigan (Grettenberger and Hovmand, 1997).

As figure 1 illustrates, faith-based emergency service providers tend to cluster geographically in counties with high levels of poverty. The counties that have the highest poverty rates (Essex, Hudson, Camden, and Passaic) also have high concentrations of HW/FBOs that are offering emergency services. This correlation suggests that HW/FBOs serve as an important component of the social safety net for low-income people, and could be a vital building block for addressing the needs of indigent population groups.

Future analyses using other geographic breakdowns, such as metropolitan areas or specific neighborhoods, could help pinpoint the site locations of potential partners in addressing social safety net issues. Also needed is a measure of the size or capacity of these service programs. Although the survey shows that 863 HW/FBOs provide some type of emergency

service, it did not provide information on program capacity, such as the number of clients served or number of service units provided (that is, number of beds, meals, etc.) in a given time period. If capacity data from the needs assessment survey (or other source) can be linked to these inventory data, the result would yield a powerful tool for NJDHS and NJDCA to identify potential gaps that might be filled or existing programs that could be strengthened.

Youth programs. After emergency services, HW/FBO respondents focus their program efforts on youth. More than 40 percent of survey respondents indicated that they work in this area. Roughly one in three respondents said that they offered mentoring programs for youth, and one in five said that they had tutoring programs. Seventeen percent of HW/FBOs had after-school programs for youth.

Not only are these programs found in counties with high percentages of youth (see figure 2), but they also tend to cluster in areas with high levels of poverty. Although further geographic mapping would be necessary to determine if HW/FBOs are working in highly distressed neighborhoods or in relatively affluent communities, these data suggest that HW/FBOs are attempting to reach young people in poorer New Jersey communities.

Compared to other studies of this type, New Jersey HW/FBOs are solidly within a loosely defined “norm” of providing activities for youth. In a Washington, D.C., study, for example, less than 20 percent of religious congregations offered mentoring or tutoring programs (Printz Platnick, 1998), but in a six-city study, about 40 percent of congregations offered tutoring and 30 percent had after-school programs (Cnaan, 1997). Comparisons among studies must be made with caution, however. Because there are no standard definitions of what constitutes a tutoring or mentoring program, for example, survey results may vary widely. What one respondent refers to as mentoring, for example, another may regard as tutoring. Nevertheless, local area studies show that youth-oriented activities receive a high priority among local faith-based groups.

General life skills programs. The third most common activity reported by survey respondents was general counseling or basic life skills programs. Over 400 survey respondents (or 36 percent of all respondents) indicated that they engaged in this type of community-based activity. These services are randomly spread throughout the state. No geographic patterns are discernible.

Additional information would be needed to determine the focus or content of these programs, but this appears to be a promising area in which HW/FBOs might play a roll in welfare reform efforts. Building on the tradition of counseling individuals and families, faith-based programs might provide the type of counseling needed to raise self-esteem or overcome personal problems that create barriers for individuals who are trying to become economically self-sufficient. If data on the geographic location of welfare recipients were analyzed against the location of these faith-based providers, it would provide an assessment of the geographic proximity of faith-based programs to assisting in welfare reform efforts.

Work readiness programs. About one in three HW/FBO respondents indicated that they offered programs that might be classified as work readiness programs. The majority of these faith-based providers cluster in counties that contain major metropolitan areas and have relatively high rates of public assistance utilization (see figure 3). This distribution suggests that HW/FBOs are geographically near the population groups that are most likely to be transitioning off welfare. More detailed geographic analysis at the neighborhood or local level, coupled with current welfare caseload data, could provide greater insights into these relationships.

Within the general category of work readiness programs, one in five HW/FBOs offers some type of transportation program, but the specific nature of these programs or the population groups served are not ascertained. It is not clear from these data whether existing transportation services could be adapted for getting individuals to and from a place of employment. Work preparation programs (such as counseling individuals on how to dress or act in a job setting) were offered by 14 percent of survey respondents, while training in computer skills or other job skills was available from roughly 10 percent of responding HW/FBOs. Fewer than 50 HW/FBOs indicated that they sponsored entrepreneurial training programs, and these tended to be located in highly urbanized areas. Almost two-thirds of the programs were located in the Newark, Camden, and Bergen-Passaic metropolitan areas.

Child care programs. Child care is one of the most important ancillary services needed by working mothers. Approximately one in five HW/FBO respondents in New Jersey reported that they offered child care programs. Three percent indicated that they had Head Start programs. The overall percentage of HW/FBOs that provide child care is fairly similar to studies conducted in other communities. The six-city study by Cnaan (1997), for example, reported 26 percent of its survey respondents offering preschool, child care, and in a Washington, D.C., metropolitan area study (Printz Platnick, 1998), 30 percent of congregations did so.

Geographically, faith-based child care programs offered by survey respondents tend to be located in counties that have a relatively high proportion of preschool-age children (see figure 4). Providers can be found throughout the state, but many of these programs cluster in major metropolitan areas such as Newark, Camden, and Trenton. Further data are needed to determine to what extent faith-based programs serve children from low-income families that might be eligible for subsidized child care.

New Jersey's expansion of voucher programs for child care over the next few years could have several outcomes. It potentially could increase the demand for faith-based child care programs if parents select this type of care. As a result, HW/FBOs might create or expand their child care activities. On the other hand, anecdotal evidence suggests that faith-based providers often believe that the costs of operating child care programs (such as staffing, facility, and liability costs) may exceed their capacity to provide this type of activity. Additional research

would be needed to determine the opportunities or barriers faced by faith-based providers to expand or strengthen their child care programs.

Health Programs. Overall, one in five HW/FBOs (243 respondents) offered some type of health program, including substance abuse programs, general medical services, and health education. These programs tended to be scattered around the State, with major metropolitan areas appearing to be under served. Just over half (54 percent) of the faith-based health programs identified in this survey were located in the Newark, Camden, and Bergen-Passaic metropolitan areas. Further investigation is needed to map data on health needs, particularly substance abuse problems, with the geographic location of service providers.

Housing Programs. HW/FBOs in the survey were least likely to engage in housing programs. Transitional housing was offered by seven percent of respondents and six percent sponsored housing development programs. The relatively low percentage of HW/FBOs that participate in this program area may reflect the extensive capital investments required to initiate or run housing programs or may be considered beyond the calling or mission of the HW/FBO. Although many of these housing programs are located in major metropolitan areas, the distribution is not statistically significant. Faith-based providers that work in the housing area can be found throughout the State.

These data suggest at least two strategies that might be considered to develop partnerships between HW/FBOs and government: 1) outreach might be targeted at faith-based organizations already working in the housing area to build on their experience and capacity; or 2) educational efforts might be devised to inform HW/FBOs about potential partnerships and learn more about the potential barriers to participation.

Populations Served

The vast majority of HW/FBOs (95 percent) offer services to anyone in the community who is in need of assistance. Only five percent of respondents limit their services to members of their congregations.

In addition, about one in five survey respondents indicated that they offer special programs or initiatives to specific population groups, such as homeless individuals or families (18 percent of respondents), or persons on welfare (17 percent). About one in five respondents (19 percent) serve families or individuals who came to them through third-party referrals (see table 3). These programs are largely situated in urban areas and reflect the concentration of New Jersey's population in major metropolitan centers. Roughly 60 percent of the faith-based programs that serve the homeless, welfare clients or third-party referrals are located in the Newark, Camden, and Bergen-Passaic metropolitan areas. One-quarter are located specifically in Essex and Camden counties.

Special Initiatives/Programs

The most common special initiative or program offered by HW/FBOs is social development activities, such as recreational programs (see table 3). One-quarter of all respondents (25 percent) reported that they specifically provided such activities. A somewhat smaller percentage of HW/FBOs (19 percent) viewed their activities in terms of community development, such as providing special outreach to civic groups, and an even smaller percentage (4 percent) reported special initiatives that promoted economic development, such as providing business loans.

Bringing people together through a social framework has been a traditional function of faith-based groups. Indeed, religious congregations are often viewed as anchors of their communities, serving local needs and fostering social capital. In this context, it is not surprising that respondents would view their special initiatives or programs in terms of social development rather than community or economic development. Respondents may perceive their programs as a way to bring people together rather than as a way to create formal infrastructures. Further investigation would be needed to clarify the respondents' perceptions, but the data suggest that HW/FBOs are not as experienced in community or economic development roles as they are with serving a social development function.

Networks and Collaborations

Building a community typically requires multiple inputs. The number and range of networks and collaborations in a community can foster cohesion and unity and can also stimulate new ways of approaching problems by drawing on multiple perspectives. HW/FBO respondents report that they work in a variety of networks and collaborations, but that these tend to be locally based and generally share similar orientations.

More than three in five respondents (62 percent) reported that their HW/FBO belonged to a local religious or clergy group, compared with less than 30 percent that had membership in a county or statewide religious association (see table 4).

Respondents also reported working in collaborations, but with less frequency than holding membership in a religious group or association. These collaborations were more likely to be with other nongovernmental entities than with public agencies. As table 4 shows, slightly more than one in three respondents said that they collaborated with other HW/FBOs (35 percent) or secular, community-based social service providers (36 percent). Somewhat fewer respondents had experienced collaborations with government entities such as a municipal welfare department (27 percent), county welfare office (24 percent), or state agency (19 percent).

Because the number of respondents in any particular county becomes quite small, it is difficult to discern strong patterns of behavior. Nevertheless, it appears that collaboration with government agencies is somewhat more prevalent in less urbanized counties than in the major metropolitan areas. For example, HW/FBOs in Warren and Sussex counties were somewhat more likely than those in other counties to collaborate with municipal or county welfare offices. Collaboration with state agencies was slightly more prevalent in Mercer, Cape May, and

Cumberland counties than in other parts of the State. Because of the small number of respondents in several of these counties, it is difficult to generalize from these findings. The data suggest, however, that while there are some HW/FBOs that are receptive to collaborations with public agencies, many faith-based groups have no experience in working with the public sector.

Conclusion

Recent welfare reform legislation, as well as efforts to build stronger neighborhoods, have encouraged new partnerships between the public sector and community-based service providers, particularly faith-based organizations. While there is considerable interest in how best to partner with faith-based groups, there has been very little systematic information on what types of services faith-based groups offer or how prevalent this activity may be. As a first step in shedding light on this issue, the Urban Institute worked with the New Jersey Department of Human Services and Community Affairs to develop an inventory of community services by faith-based organizations in New Jersey.

The study found that faith-based providers in New Jersey are quite active in working with their communities and offer a wide variety of social service ministries. The vast majority of their efforts, however, tend to focus on filling gaps in the social safety net. More than three-quarters of survey respondents reported that they provided short-term emergency services, such as food, clothing, and financial assistance. Far fewer congregations or faith-based providers currently offer programs that would assist individuals in becoming self-sufficient or building community infrastructure. For example, less than 15 percent of survey respondents conducted job training programs, 20 percent offered child care services, and roughly 5 percent engaged in housing development activities.

A geographic analysis of the data indicated that the majority of congregations that offer employment and training or housing services, for example, are located in counties where the need is fairly high—that is, the county’s poverty rate or use of public assistance is above the State average. This finding suggests that partnerships can be targeted to achieve both efficient and effective results.

Additional analysis is recommended to assist NJDHS and NJDCA in planning for future partnerships with the faith-based community. Two areas seem most fruitful. First, a more detailed geographic analysis is recommended. Geographically mapping survey respondents within metropolitan areas or local neighborhoods would provide more accurate targeting for outreach efforts. Second, these inventory data should be linked to measures of service capacity (such as the number of clients served or the number of beds available) in order to better assess gaps in service. By combining detailed geographic mapping with measures of service capacity, the result would yield a powerful tool for determining the best allocation of needed resources.

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Table 1. Distribution of Mailing List and Survey Respondents by County

County	<u>Bell Atlantic List</u>		<u>Survey Respondents</u>		Response Rate (%)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Atlantic	266	4.1	36	3.3	13.5
Bergen	627	9.8	89	8.1	14.2
Burlington	340	5.3	66	6.0	19.4
Camden	444	6.9	88	8.0	19.8
Cape May	136	2.1	31	2.8	22.8
Cumberland	212	3.3	27	2.4	12.7
Essex	821	12.0	129	11.7	15.7
Gloucester	228	3.5	35	3.2	15.4
Hudson	392	6.1	59	5.3	15.1
Hunterdon	21	0.3	6	0.5	28.6
Mercer	326	5.1	68	6.2	20.9
Middlesex	441	6.9	80	7.2	18.1
Monmouth	421	6.6	83	7.5	19.7
Morris	305	4.7	62	5.6	20.3
Ocean	249	3.9	63	5.7	25.3
Passaic	394	6.1	67	6.1	17.0
Salem	106	1.7	14	1.3	13.2
Somerset	157	2.4	21	1.9	13.4
Sussex	15	0.2	2	0.2	13.3
Union	444	6.9	69	6.2	15.5
Warren	78	1.2	10	0.9	12.8
Total	6423	100.0	1105	100.0	17.2

Source: Analysis of data from the New Jersey Survey of Community Services of Faith-Based Organizations, conducted by the Center on Nonprofits and Philanthropy, the Urban Institute.

Note: 18 survey respondents provided insufficient information to determine their county locations.

Table 2. Community Services Offered by New Jersey Houses of Worship/Faith-Based Organizations (HW/FBOs)

Type of activity	Number Providing Service	Percentage of HW/FBOs (N=1123)
Emergency Services	863	77
Emergency food	761	68
Emergency financial assistance	521	47
Clothing	526	47
Temporary shelter	190	17
Youth Programs	479	43
Mentoring for youth	344	31
Tutoring	240	21
After-school care	191	17
General Life Skills Programs	406	36
Counseling (other than spiritual)	310	28
Parenting education	196	18
Basic life skills	132	12
Work Readiness Programs	374	33
Transportation	214	19
Work preparation	154	14
Computer skills	128	11
Vocational/job training	107	10
Entrepreneurial training development/training	46	4
Preschool Programs	250	22
Child care (other than Head Start)	237	21
Head Start	33	3
Health Programs	243	22
Substance abuse treatment	145	13
Health education	118	11
Medical services	58	5
Housing Programs	118	11
Transitional housing	78	7
Housing development	64	6

Source: Analysis of data from the New Jersey Survey of Community Services of Faith-Based Organizations, conducted by the Center on Nonprofits and Philanthropy, the Urban Institute.

Table 3. New Jersey Houses of Worship/Faith-Based Organizations that Serve Special Populations or Have Special Initiatives

Type of Activity	Number Offering	Percent (n=1123)
Services to Special Populations		
Homeless	201	18
Welfare Recipients	193	17
Third-Party Referrals	212	19
Have Special Initiatives		
Social Development	280	25
Community Development	216	19
Economic Development	41	4

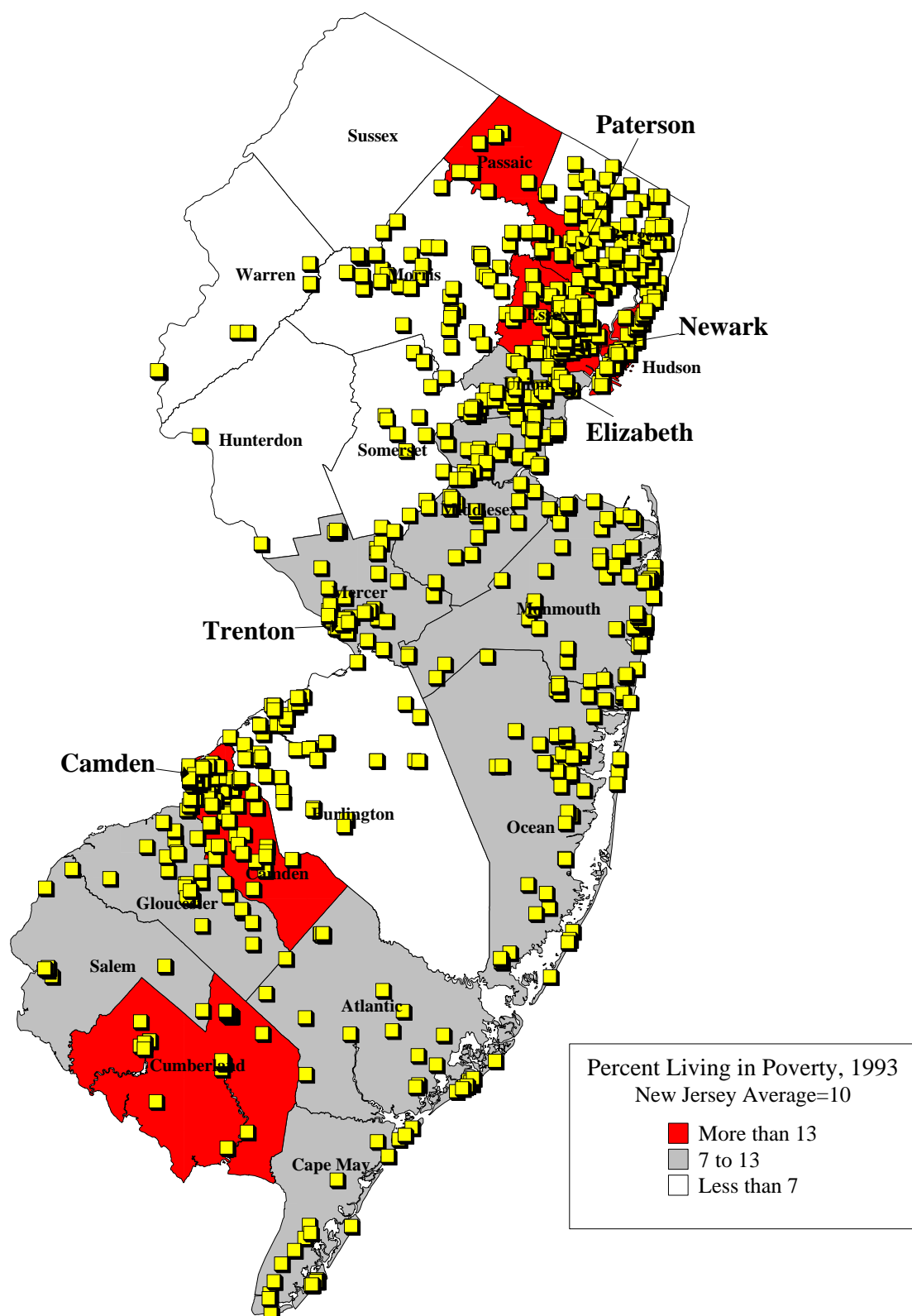
Source: Analysis of data from the New Jersey Survey of Community Services of Faith-Based Organizations, conducted by the Center on Nonprofits and Philanthropy, the Urban Institute.

Table 4. Networks and Collaborations of New Jersey Houses of Worship/Faith-Based Organizations

Type of Activity	Number Offering (n=1123)	Percent
Membership in:		
Local clergy or religious group	698	62
County clergy or religious group	259	23
State clergy or religious group	328	29
Regional clergy or religious group	445	40
Collaboration with:		
County welfare office	265	24
Municipal welfare department	303	27
State agency	213	19
Secular community-based service provider	405	36
Other HW/FBO social service provider	389	35

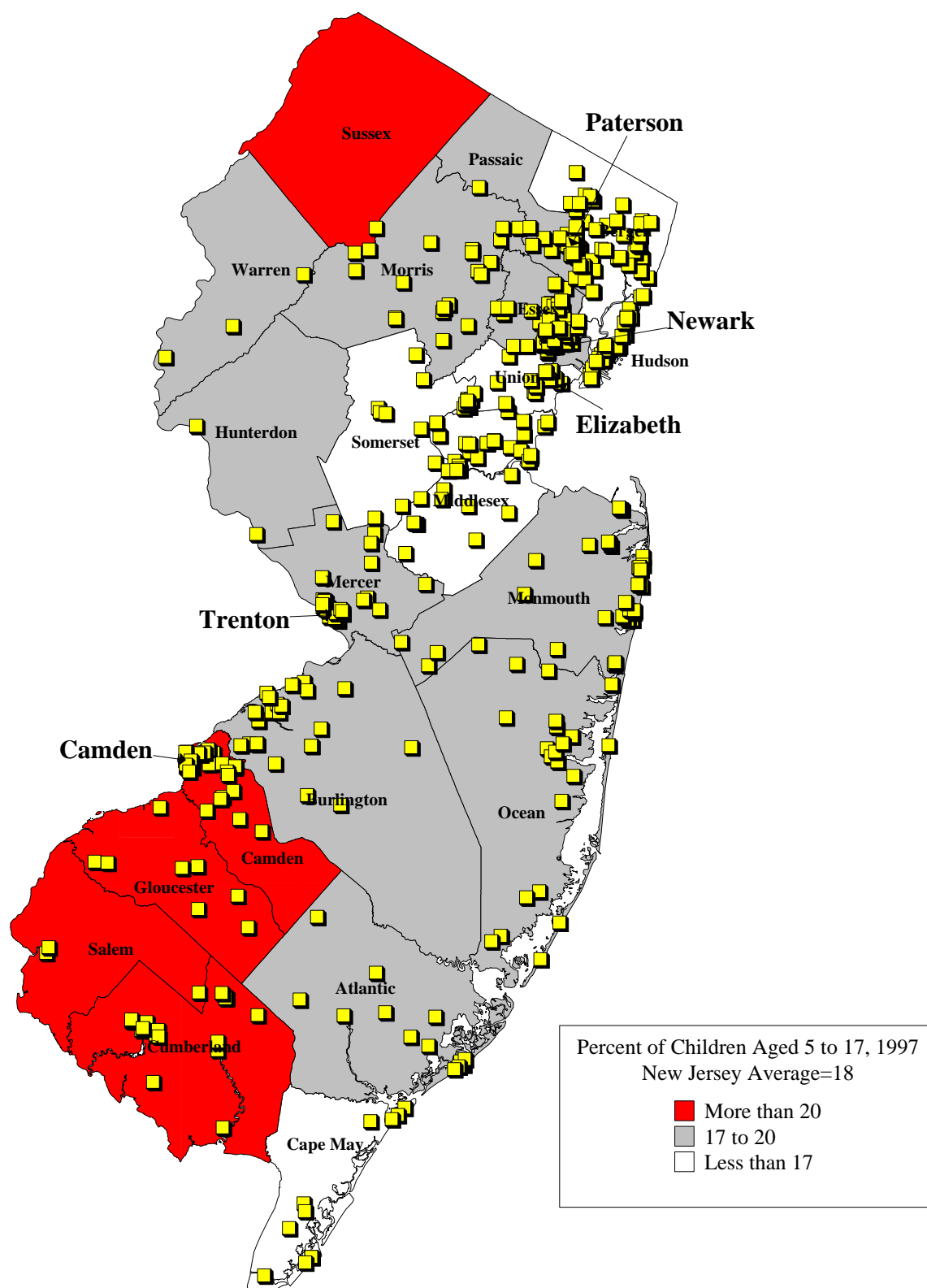
Source: Analysis of data from the New Jersey Survey of Community Services of Faith-Based Organizations, conducted by the Center on Nonprofits and Philanthropy, the Urban Institute.

Figure 1. Congregations Providing Emergency Programs By Percentage of People in Poverty (n=863)



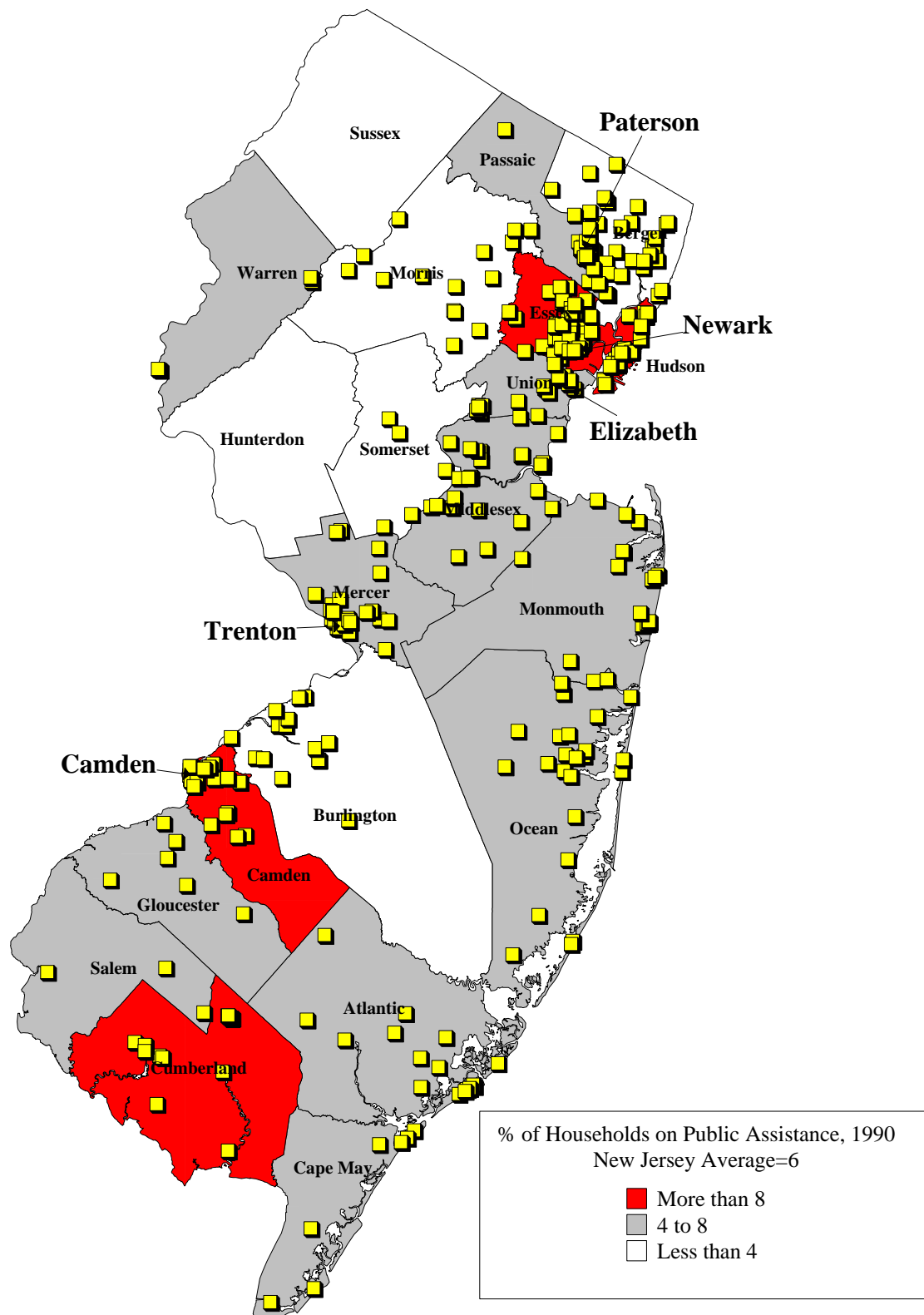
Source: Center on Nonprofits and Philanthropy, The Urban Institute

Figure 2. Congregations Providing Youth Programs By Percentage of Children Aged 5 to 17 (n=479)



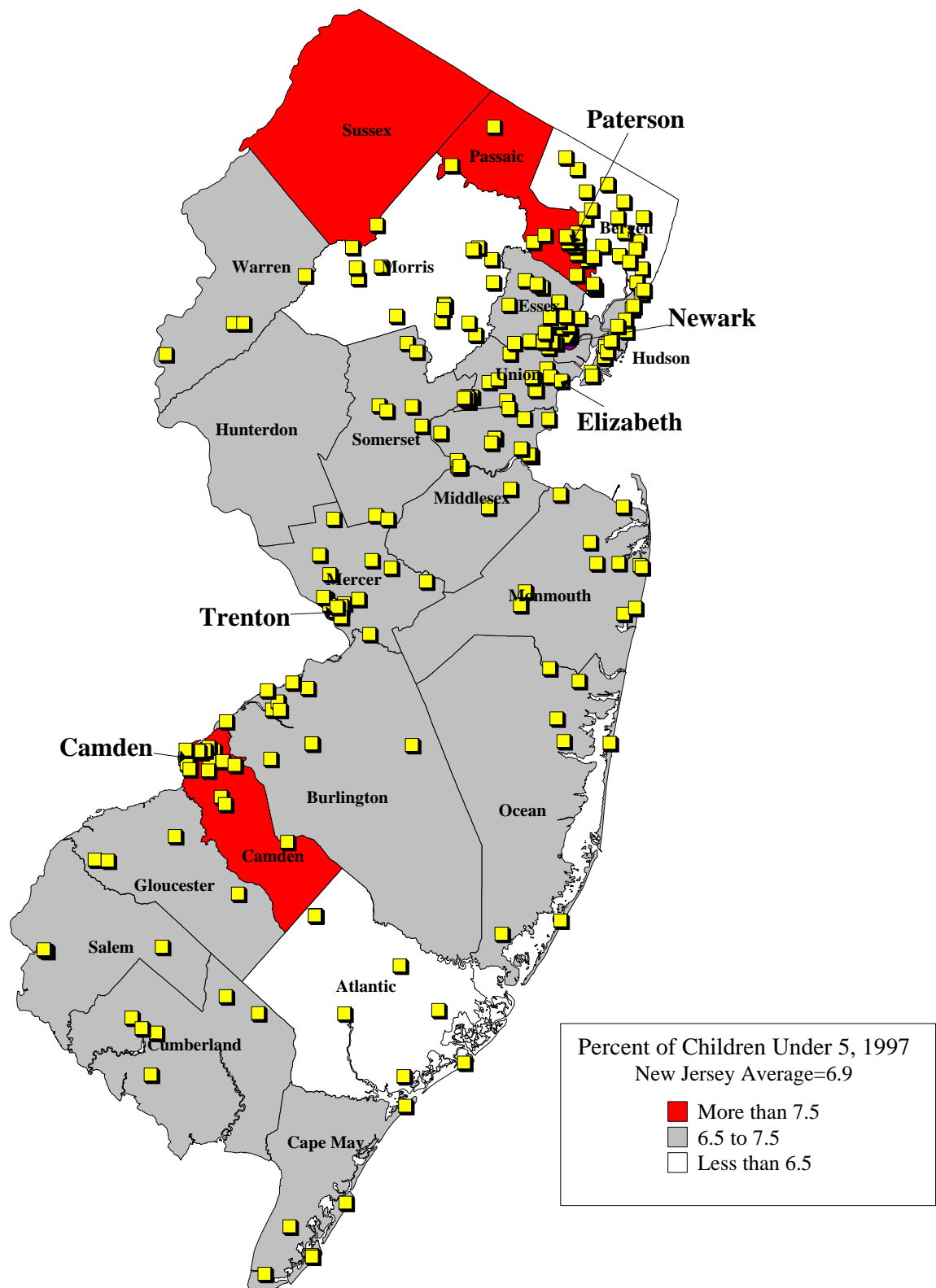
Source: Center on Nonprofits and Philanthropy, The Urban Institute

Figure 3. Congregations Providing Work Readiness Programs By Percentage of Households on Public Assistance (n=374)



Source: Center on Nonprofits and Philanthropy, The Urban Institute

Figure 4. Congregations Providing Preschool Programs By Percentage of Children Under Age 5 (n=250)



Source: Center on Nonprofits and Philanthropy, The Urban Institute

Appendix A:
Service Activities by County

Service Type / County	Atlantic		Bergen		Burlington		Camden		Cape May	
Emergency Services	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Emergency Food	21	58.3%	65	73.0%	44	66.7%	65	73.9%	22	71.0%
Emergency Financial Assistance	13	36.1%	51	57.3%	34	51.5%	40	45.5%	14	45.2%
Clothing	15	41.7%	45	50.6%	25	37.9%	37	42.0%	12	38.7%
Temporary Shelter	6	16.7%	21	23.6%	8	12.1%	18	20.5%	2	6.5%
Youth Programs										
Mentoring for Youth	10	27.8%	26	29.2%	18	27.3%	25	28.4%	7	22.6%
Tutoring	9	25.0%	14	15.7%	12	18.2%	18	20.5%	5	16.1%
After-school Care	4	11.1%	12	13.5%	12	18.2%	11	12.5%	5	16.1%
General Life Skills Programs										
Counseling (other than spiritual)	7	19.4%	18	20.2%	11	16.7%	22	25.0%	10	32.3%
Parenting Education	7	19.4%	22	24.7%	13	19.7%	9	10.2%	5	16.1%
Basic Life Skills	7	19.4%	7	7.9%	9	13.6%	9	10.2%	6	19.4%
Work Readiness Programs										
Transportation	10	27.8%	20	22.5%	6	9.1%	16	18.2%	4	12.9%
Work Preparation	11	30.6%	6	6.7%	7	10.6%	13	14.8%	4	12.9%
Computer Skills	5	13.9%	5	5.6%	8	12.1%	8	9.1%	2	6.5%
Vocational/Job Training	5	13.9%	5	5.6%	8	12.1%	7	8.0%	1	3.2%
Entrepreneurial Training Development	2	5.6%	5	5.6%	0	0.0%	6	6.8%	2	6.5%
Preschool Programs										
Child Care (other than Head Start)	6	16.7%	23	25.8%	14	21.2%	12	13.6%	7	22.6%
Head Start	2	5.6%	2	2.2%	4	6.1%	6	6.8%	0	0.0%
Health Programs										
Substance Abuse Treatment	8	22.2%	4	4.5%	4	6.1%	8	9.1%	5	16.1%
Health Education	3	8.3%	6	6.7%	12	18.2%	6	6.8%	4	12.9%
Medical Services	3	8.3%	1	1.1%	6	9.1%	5	5.7%	3	9.7%
Housing Programs										
Transitional Housing	6	16.7%	5	5.6%	5	7.6%	5	5.7%	0	0.0%
Housing Development	0	0.0%	3	3.4%	4	6.1%	11	12.5%	0	0.0%

Service Type / County	Cumberland		Essex		Gloucester		Hudson		Hunterdon	
Emergency Services	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Emergency Food	18	66.7%	82	63.6%	23	65.7%	36	61.0%	2	33.3%
Emergency Financial Assistance	13	48.1%	42	32.6%	18	51.4%	24	40.7%	2	33.3%
Clothing	16	59.3%	70	54.3%	14	40.0%	34	57.6%	1	16.7%
Temporary Shelter	7	25.9%	18	14.0%	5	14.3%	5	8.5%	1	16.7%
Youth Programs										
Mentoring for Youth	11	40.7%	49	38.0%	6	17.1%	24	40.7%	1	16.7%
Tutoring	5	18.5%	38	29.5%	2	5.7%	14	23.7%	0	0.0%
After-school Care	7	25.9%	30	23.3%	1	2.9%	16	27.1%	1	16.7%
General Life Skills Programs										
Counseling (other than spiritual)	10	37.0%	46	35.7%	10	28.6%	19	32.2%	0	0.0%
Parenting Education	4	14.8%	22	17.1%	5	14.3%	16	27.1%	0	0.0%
Basic Life Skills	4	14.8%	17	13.2%	5	14.3%	11	18.6%	0	0.0%
Work Readiness Programs										
Transportation	8	29.6%	24	18.6%	6	17.1%	14	23.7%	0	0.0%
Work Preparation	3	11.1%	30	23.3%	1	2.9%	12	20.3%	0	0.0%
Computer Skills	2	7.4%	26	20.2%	3	8.6%	8	13.6%	0	0.0%
Vocational/Job Training	2	7.4%	18	14.0%	0	0.0%	9	15.3%	0	0.0%
Entrepreneurial Training Development	1	3.7%	8	6.2%	1	2.9%	2	3.4%	0	0.0%
Preschool Programs										
Child Care (other than Head Start)	4	14.8%	31	24.0%	4	11.4%	15	25.4%	0	0.0%
Head Start	1	3.7%	6	4.7%	0	0.0%	3	5.1%	0	0.0%
Health Programs										
Substance Abuse Treatment	2	7.4%	18	14.0%	4	11.4%	13	22.0%	0	0.0%
Health Education	2	7.4%	16	12.4%	1	2.9%	7	11.9%	0	0.0%
Medical Services	2	7.4%	7	5.4%	2	5.7%	5	8.5%	0	0.0%
Housing Programs										
Transitional Housing	1	3.7%	8	6.2%	2	5.7%	4	6.8%	0	0.0%
Housing Development	1	3.7%	11	8.5%	0	0.0%	6	10.2%	0	0.0%

Service Type / County	Mercer		Middlesex		Monmouth		Morris		Ocean	
Emergency Services	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Emergency Food	43	63.2%	55	68.8%	61	73.5%	42	67.7%	48	76.2%
Emergency Financial Assistance	31	45.6%	41	51.3%	49	59.0%	29	46.8%	36	57.1%
Clothing	32	47.1%	33	41.3%	41	49.4%	27	43.5%	24	38.1%
Temporary Shelter	15	22.1%	11	13.8%	9	10.8%	15	24.2%	11	17.5%
Youth Programs										
Mentoring for Youth	20	29.4%	26	32.5%	24	28.9%	14	22.6%	21	33.3%
Tutoring	16	23.5%	21	26.3%	15	18.1%	12	19.4%	5	7.9%
After-school Care	12	17.6%	14	17.5%	9	10.8%	5	8.1%	4	6.3%
General Life Skills Programs										
Counseling (other than spiritual)	16	23.5%	25	31.3%	11	13.3%	20	32.3%	19	30.2%
Parenting Education	10	14.7%	11	13.8%	8	9.6%	9	14.5%	10	15.9%
Basic Life Skills	7	10.3%	6	7.5%	7	8.4%	2	3.2%	4	6.3%
Work Readiness Programs										
Transportation	15	22.1%	13	16.3%	12	14.5%	10	16.1%	22	34.9%
Work Preparation	8	11.8%	5	6.3%	6	7.2%	3	4.8%	3	4.8%
Computer Skills	10	14.7%	6	7.5%	5	6.0%	3	4.8%	2	3.2%
Vocational/Job Training	7	10.3%	4	5.0%	1	1.2%	2	3.2%	4	6.3%
Entrepreneurial Training Development	2	2.9%	2	2.5%	1	1.2%	2	3.2%	1	1.6%
Preschool Programs										
Child Care (other than Head Start)	14	20.6%	19	23.8%	10	12.0%	15	24.2%	6	9.5%
Head Start	2	2.9%	1	1.3%	2	2.4%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%
Health Programs										
Substance Abuse Treatment	6	8.8%	16	20.0%	11	13.3%	4	6.5%	8	12.7%
Health Education	10	14.7%	8	10.0%	6	7.2%	2	3.2%	6	9.5%
Medical Services	4	5.9%	6	7.5%	5	6.0%	0	0.0%	2	3.2%
Housing Programs										
Transitional Housing	6	8.8%	5	6.3%	8	9.6%	3	4.8%	3	4.8%
Housing Development	7	10.3%	3	3.8%	5	6.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%

Service Type / County	Passaic		Salem		Somerset		Sussex		Union	
Emergency Services	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Emergency Food	50	74.6%	9	64.3%	11	52.4%	2	100.0%	44	63.8%
Emergency Financial Assistance	32	47.8%	7	50.0%	9	42.9%	1	50.0%	24	34.8%
Clothing	38	56.7%	7	50.0%	6	28.6%	1	50.0%	37	53.6%
Temporary Shelter	12	17.9%	2	14.3%	4	19.0%	0	0.0%	13	18.8%
Youth Programs										
Mentoring for Youth	26	38.8%	3	21.4%	4	19.0%	0	0.0%	19	27.5%
Tutoring	25	37.3%	3	21.4%	3	14.3%	0	0.0%	14	20.3%
After-school Care	23	34.3%	1	7.1%	3	14.3%	1	50.0%	14	20.3%
General Life Skills Programs										
Counseling (other than spiritual)	27	40.3%	5	35.7%	3	14.3%	0	0.0%	22	31.9%
Parenting Education	17	25.4%	3	21.4%	3	14.3%	0	0.0%	14	20.3%
Basic Life Skills	18	26.9%	1	7.1%	2	9.5%	0	0.0%	6	8.7%
Work Readiness Programs										
Transportation	13	19.4%	2	14.3%	2	9.5%	0	0.0%	8	11.6%
Work Preparation	19	28.4%	2	14.3%	2	9.5%	0	0.0%	14	20.3%
Computer Skills	16	23.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	23.2%
Vocational/Job Training	18	26.9%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	17.4%
Entrepreneurial Training Development	5	7.5%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	5.8%
Preschool Programs										
Child Care (other than Head Start)	20	29.9%	4	28.6%	8	38.1%	2	100.0%	18	26.1%
Head Start	2	3.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
Health Programs										
Substance Abuse Treatment	15	22.4%	3	21.4%	2	9.5%	0	0.0%	14	20.3%
Health Education	19	28.4%	2	14.3%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	4	5.8%
Medical Services	4	6.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
Housing Programs										
Transitional Housing	8	11.9%	1	7.1%	2	9.5%	0	0.0%	5	7.2%
Housing Development	4	6.0%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	7.2%

Service Type / County	Warren		Total
Emergency Services	Number	Percent	Percent
Emergency Food	7	70.0%	67.9%
Emergency Financial Assistance	6	60.0%	46.7%
Clothing	4	40.0%	47.0%
Temporary Shelter	4	40.0%	16.9%
Youth Programs			
Mentoring for Youth	3	30.0%	30.5%
Tutoring	2	20.0%	21.1%
After-school Care	2	20.0%	16.9%
General Life Skills Programs			
Counseling (other than spiritual)	3	30.0%	27.5%
Parenting Education	3	30.0%	17.3%
Basic Life Skills	1	10.0%	11.7%
Work Readiness Programs			
Transportation	4	40.0%	18.9%
Work Preparation	1	10.0%	13.6%
Computer Skills	0	0.0%	11.3%
Vocational/Job Training	0	0.0%	9.4%
Entrepreneurial Training Development	0	0.0%	4.1%
Preschool Programs			
Child Care (other than Head Start)	4	40.0%	21.4%
Head Start	0	0.0%	3.0%
Health Programs			
Substance Abuse Treatment	0	0.0%	13.1%
Health Education	0	0.0%	10.4%
Medical Services	0	0.0%	5.1%
Housing Programs			
Transitional Housing	0	0.0%	7.0%
Housing Development	0	0.0%	5.6%