



## **2024 Point in Time (PIT) Count**

### **Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (MWCOC)**

#### **Prince William Area Jurisdictional Narrative**

#### **About Our Continuum**

The Prince William Area Continuum of Care (PWA CoC) is comprised of nonprofit, faith-based, and government agencies throughout Prince William County and the cities of Manassas and Manassas Park. The Prince William County Department of Social Services (PWC DSS) serves as the administrative and fiscal lead agency for the PWA CoC, manages the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), and coordinates the local homeless services continuum. The PWA CoC operates a comprehensive homeless response system and works collaboratively through various committees to review policies and procedures, establish best practices, and monitor program performance.

Programs within the PWA CoC include prevention, diversion, street outreach, drop-in centers, emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid re-housing, permanent supportive housing, and housing location services. Providers work together to coordinate and increase access to services such as housing, employment, benefits, education, health, and wellness.

The PWA CoC uses a centralized and systematic homeless response system called the “Coordinated Entry System (CES)” to manage entry into the local system via a coordinated intake process. CES is operated by trained PWC DSS staff who work to assess barriers and refer persons experiencing a housing crisis to services. CES assists persons actively experiencing homelessness as well as those who may be at risk of homelessness. CES serves as the “front door” to services, as all persons in need of assistance are prioritized for resources based on intake assessments conducted by CES staff.

The PWA CoC includes forty-five (45) member organizations and eighteen (18) funded homeless service providers; twelve (12) of which contribute data into the CoC’s HMIS. The PWA CoC was recently awarded \$1.6 million dollars in HUD CoC Program funding for Fiscal Year (FY) 2024. This is the single highest fiscal year award in PWA CoC’s history and represents a 5% increase in funding since FY23 and a more than 100% increase in funding since FY2020.

#### **What is the Point in Time (PIT) Count?**

The Point in Time (PIT) Count is an annual count of persons experiencing *literal homelessness* on a single night in January each year and is conducted by homeless services continuums across the country as required by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The PIT provides a “snapshot” of the nature and extent of homelessness and provides valuable information used to inform local funding decisions, support services and resource planning, as well as to raise public awareness about homelessness on the local and national level. Persons that are *literally homeless* are those living in emergency shelter, transitional housing programs, or places not meant for human habitation (such as a vehicle or somewhere outside) the night of the conducted count.

## **How is the Point in Time Count Conducted?**

The annual Sheltered Count was conducted throughout the day and night of Wednesday, January 24, 2024. The Unsheltered Count was conducted the night of the 24<sup>th</sup> with supplemental counts occurring through Tuesday, January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2024.

The Sheltered Count is completed by the staff of each participating emergency shelter and transitional housing program. The following organizations and programs participated in the 2024 Sheltered Count:

- Action in Community Through Service – Beverly Warren and Domestic Violence Shelters
- Good Shepherd Housing Foundation – Housing Partnership Program
- Manassas Baptist Church – Hypothermia Shelter
- Northern Virginia Family Service – SERVE Shelter
- PWC Adult Protective Services – Overflow Emergency Shelter
- PWC Child Protective Services – Overflow Emergency Shelter
- PWC DSS – Ferlazzo Shelter and Hilda Barg Homeless Prevention Center
- PWC Office of Housing and Community Development – Dawson Beach Program
- Streetlight Community Outreach Ministries – Hypothermia Shelter, Supportive Shelter, and Transitional Housing Program

The Unsheltered Count is completed through the support of CoC members, community organizations, and, most importantly, volunteers. In 2024, more than seventy members of the community came together to complete this count. Volunteers worked with street outreach staff to complete surveys with people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. This is also an opportunity for street outreach staff to ensure the safety of those sleeping outside as well as connect them to available services. The following organizations participated in the 2024 Unsheltered Count:

- 3MT, LLC
- Casa BruMar Foundation
- Centro de Apoyo Familiar
- City of Manassas Dept. of Social Services
- City of Manassas Park Dept. of Social Services
- Friendship Place
- Manassas Hope for the Homeless
- NOVA Bulls Organization
- Northern Virginia Food Rescue
- PWC Community Services
- PWC Dept. of Fire & Rescue
- PWC Dept. of Parks & Recreation
- PWC Dept. of Social Services
- PWC Office of Community Safety
- PWC Office of Executive Management
- PWC Police Department
- Prince William County Community Foundation
- Saved Hands Foundation
- Serving Our Neighbors
- Streetlight Community Outreach Ministries

PIT Count methodology remained largely the same from 2023 as the applied changes were proven effective in ensuring more accurate counts of our literally homeless population. The PWA CoC continued to ensure best practices by providing Personal Protective Equipment, safety equipment, and online training for all participating volunteers and staff. PIT data analysis excludes missing responses and is extrapolated where possible.

*Sheltered Count Methodology:* The methodology for the Sheltered Count remains unchanged from 2023. Survey data was entered into a separate analysis tool and compared to HMIS to ensure accuracy and to complete any missing data. The CoC did not add any new sheltered projects to the 2024 count.

*Unsheltered Count Methodology:* The methodology for the Unsheltered Count continues to be improved from year to year as the CoC learns more about the community. This year the CoC partnered with the PWC Park Rangers and Sheriff departments to conduct surveys in places CoC staff normally cannot access on their own due to safety concerns. The CoC also partnered with PWC Community Services to provide Naloxone training and supplies to all volunteers and participating staff. Lastly, the CoC created a PIT Planning Committee and increased its partnerships with Persons with Lived Experience. This committee pre-canvassed sites to confirm if persons are currently sleeping there as well as to inform current residents of the upcoming count. The CoC continued to provide gift cards and hot meals to survey participants.



*Volunteers and CoC staff preparing to launch the 2024 Unsheltered Count*

**Point in Time Count Outcomes**

**1. Persons Served**

The literally homeless count increased by 6% from 2023 to 2024. The count of persons in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs increased by less than 5% (1% and 4%, respectively), and the count of unsheltered persons increased by 22%.

The unsheltered count increased due to improved PIT Count methodology as well as continued CoC efforts to expand street outreach services. The CoC is seeing unsheltered numbers closer to those recorded pre-pandemic due to these efforts.

Table 1.0 below reports the count of persons from 2020 – 2024 while Table 1.1 reports the percent change from 2023 to 2024.

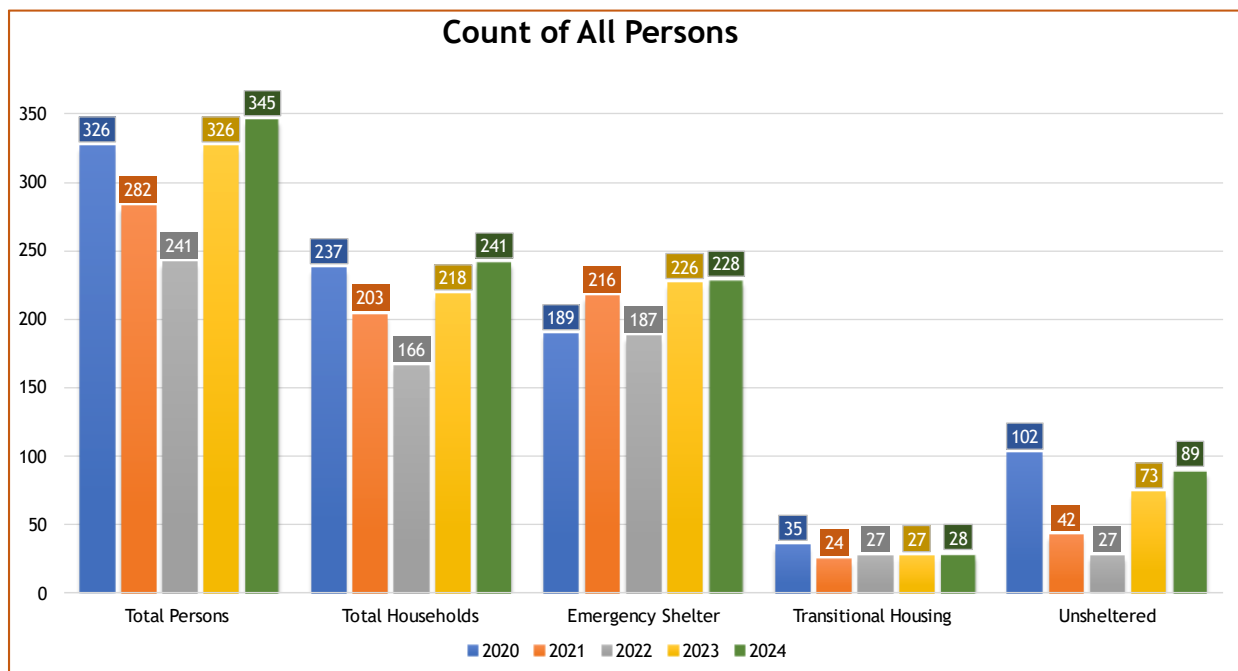


Table 1.0 – Count of All Persons (Five Year Comparison)



Table 1.1 – Percent Change from Previous Year



## Unsheltered Homelessness

The unsheltered count increased by 22% from 2023 to 2024. One of the CoC's priorities over the past few years has been to improve and expand street outreach services. This increase is indicative of the success of these efforts as well as the success of the improved PIT Count methodology. The partnerships the CoC developed with various county departments allowed the CoC to reach persons they normally cannot. The pre-canvassing of sites also increased our count as relationships with persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness were developed over the months preceding the count and unsheltered persons were well-informed of the process.



*Photo of an encampment located in the Prince William Area CoC*

## Households with Children

The number of persons in households with children increased by 3% from 2023 to 2024. The household count also increased by 3%. These changes are nominal when compared to the number of persons and households served (e.g., Households in Transitional Housing increased by 17%, however, that is only a difference of one household). The PWA CoC continues not to encounter households with children who are unsheltered during the count.

Table 1.2 below reports the counts of households with children from 2020 – 2024, while Table 1.3 reports the percent change from 2023 to 2024.

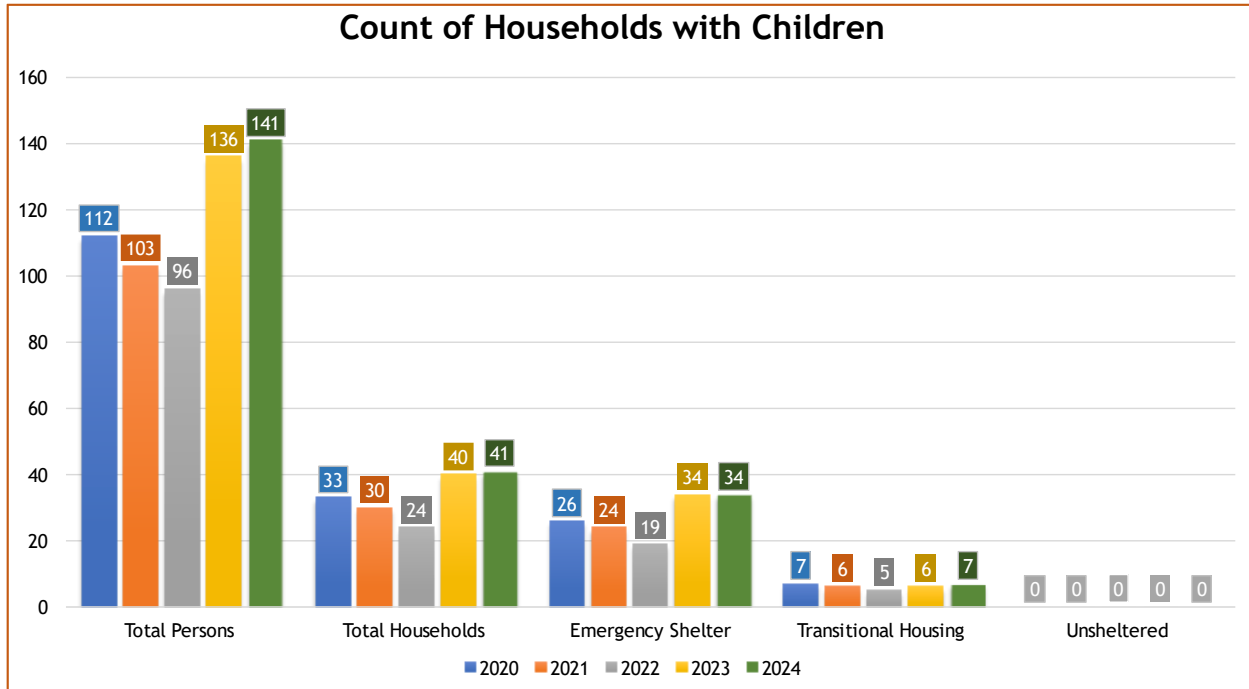


Table 1.2 – Count of Households with Children (Five Year Comparison)



Table 1.3 – Percent Change from Previous Year

## Adult-Only Households

The number of persons in adult-only households increased by 8% from 2023 to 2024. The increase in this population is contributed to the increase in unsheltered households. Adult-only households continue to be a vulnerable population in the PWA CoC and represent 100% of the unsheltered population and 83% of all households counted.

Table 1.4 below reports the counts of adult-only households from 2020 – 2024, while Table 1.5 reports the percent change from 2023 to 2024.

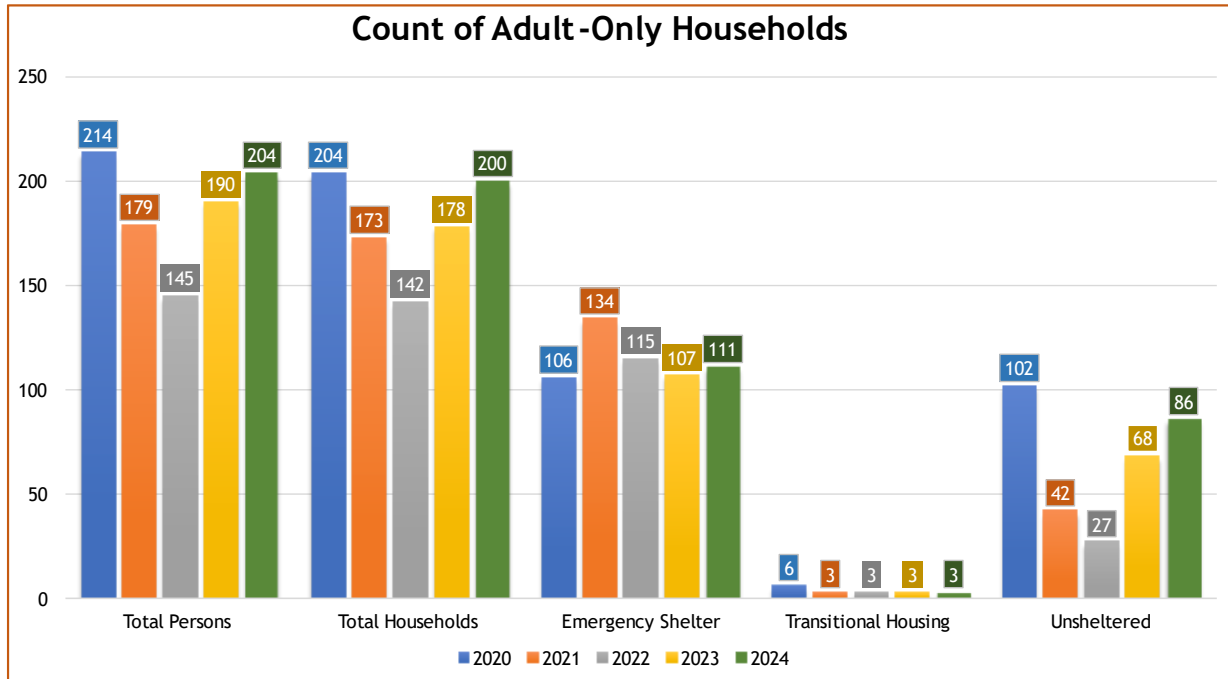


Table 1.4 – Count of Adult-Only Households (Five Year Comparison)



Table 1.5 – Percent Change from Previous Year

## Race & Ethnicity of Persons Served

The PWA CoC strives to provide services in a manner that is equitable and free of discrimination. Participation in regional projects as well as increasing partnerships with persons with lived experience are key in addressing racial inequity.

The way race and ethnicity data are collected and reported significantly changed as of October 2023 due to updates to HUD’s HMIS Data Standards. These changes are an attempt to better analyze and report this data for people experiencing homelessness.

This means, at this time, CoC’s cannot provide comparative data. However, the greatest disparity in the PWA CoC’s PIT data continues to exist among persons identifying as Black, African American, or African, as they represent 55% of all persons counted.

This disparity is concerning when compared to 2020 US Census Data as only 20% of the PWA CoC’s general population identifies as Black, African American, or African. This means people in this category are 2.7 times more likely to experience homelessness in the PWA.

Table 1.6 below reports the percentage of persons counted by race and ethnicity for 2024.

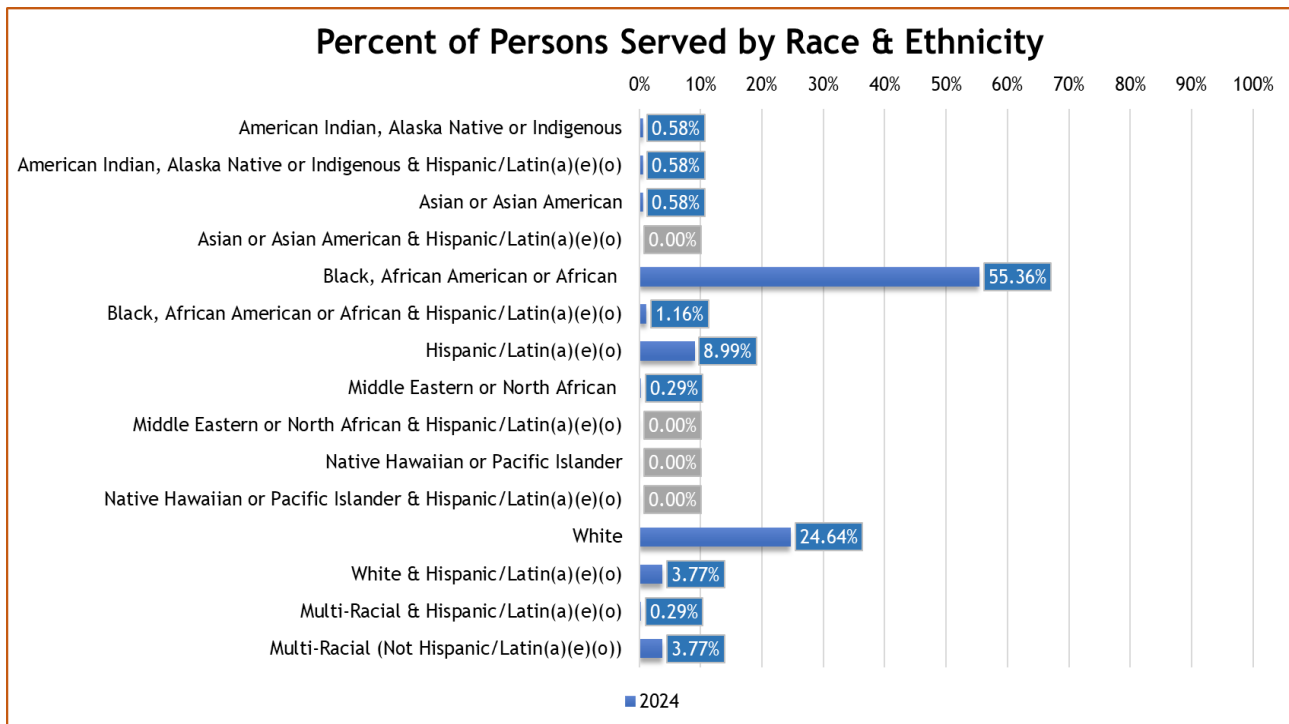


Table 1.6 – Percent of Persons Served by Race & Ethnicity (Current Year)



## 2. Income & Employment

Data on income and employment is provided for all adults counted on the night of PIT. The count of persons reporting income remains the same as 2023 (50%) and the percentage of employed adults increased by 7%.

Table 2.0 below reports the percentage of adults reporting any type of income while Table 2.1 reports the percentage of adults who are employed.

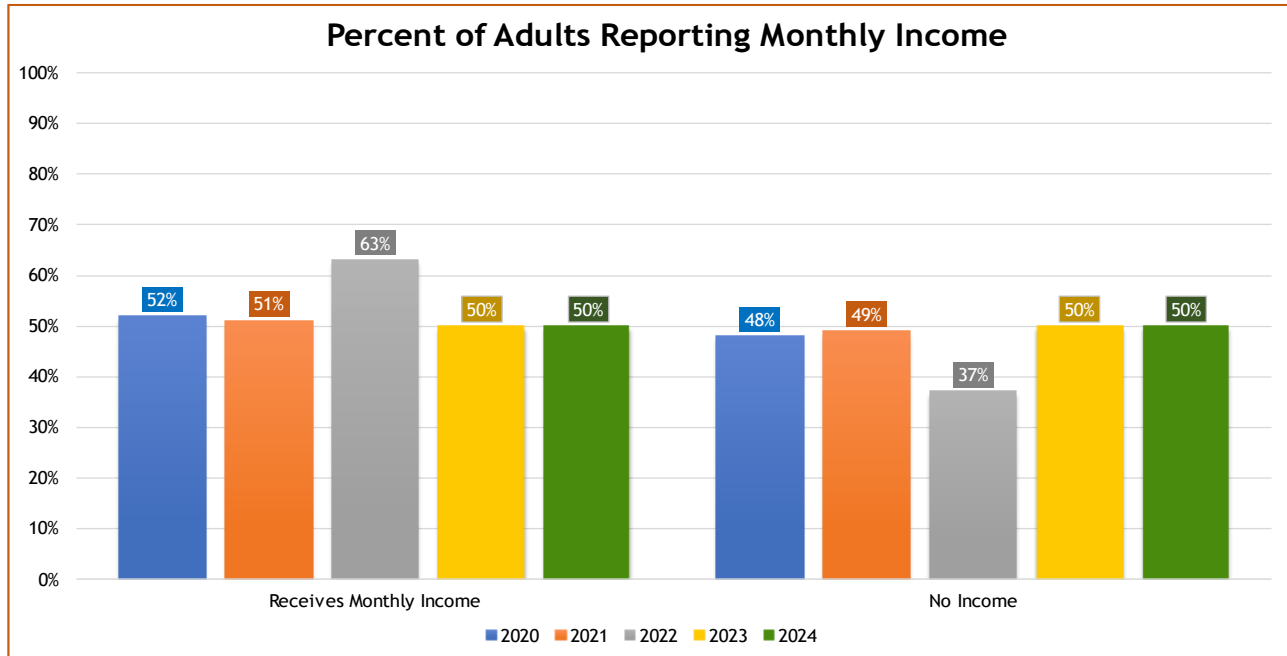


Table 2.0 – Percent of Adults Reporting Income (Five Year Comparison)

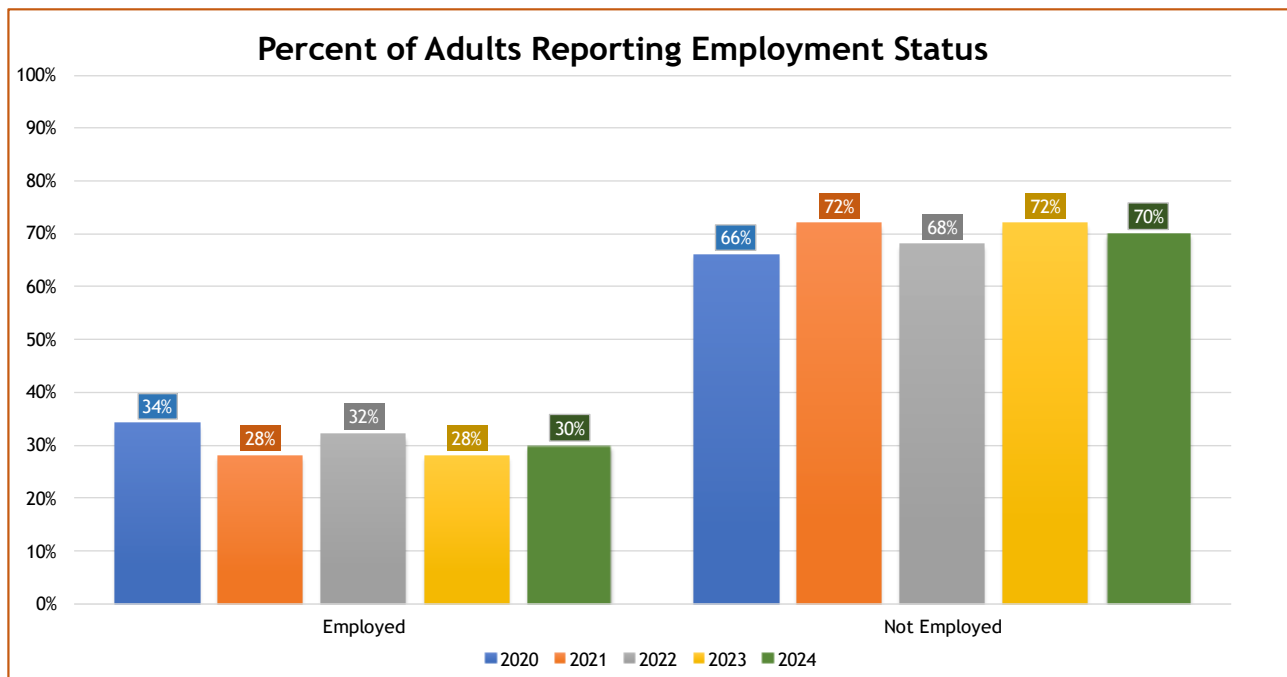


Table 2.1 – Percent of Adults Reporting Employment (Five Year Comparison)

Table 2.2 below reports the “primary income source” for all adults surveyed. Data for this measure was updated in 2024 to exclude persons not receiving income to provide more accurate outcomes. On average, 56% of adults report their employment income is their primary source.

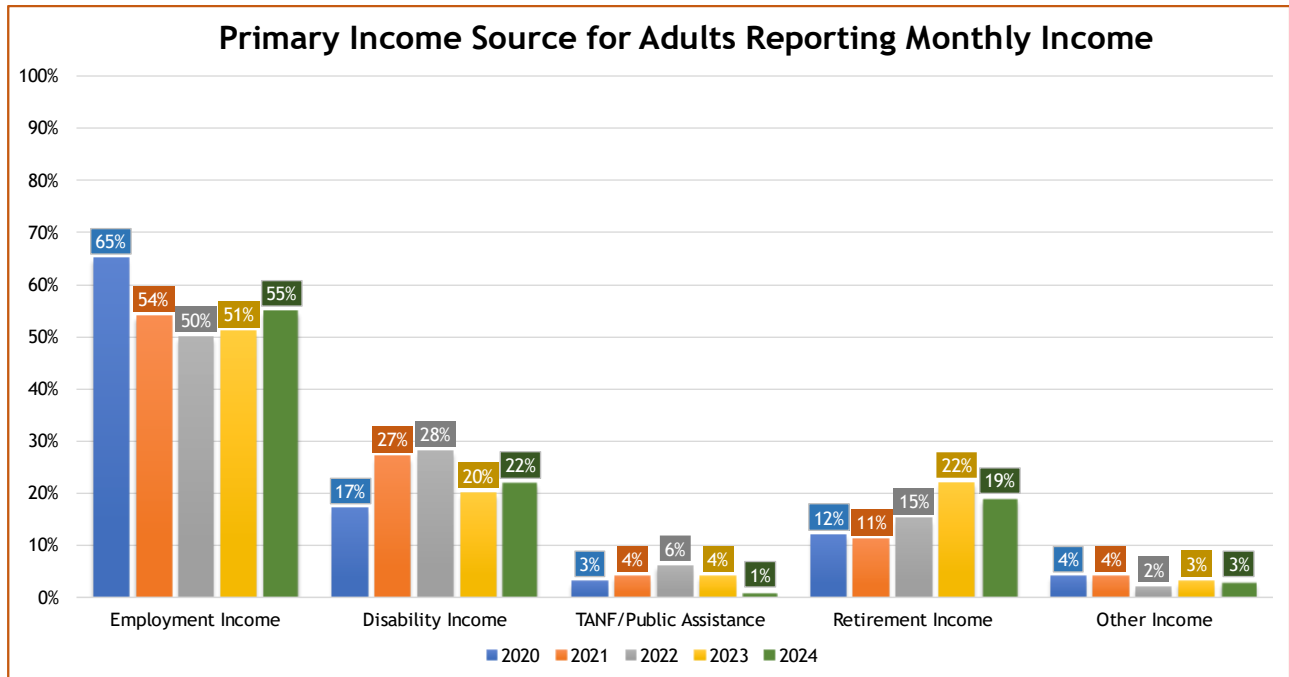


Table 2.2 – Percent of Households Reporting Primary Income Source (Five Year Comparison)

### 3. Priority Populations

Priority Populations are additional homeless populations that are overrepresented in the CoC’s overall homeless population when compared to national and/or local averages.

Table 3.0 below reports the percentage of adults that fall under one or more of this priority population categories. This data helps the CoC shape which populations they will work to prioritize:

*Disabling Condition(s):* Person reports living with one or more disabling condition that impacts their day-to-day life; with or without a formal diagnosis.

*Domestic Violence Survivor:* Person experienced domestic violence recently or any time in the past.

*Foster Care History:* Person was in foster care recently or any time in the past.

*Formerly Institutionalized:* Person is homeless due to a release from an institution which includes medical/psychiatric facilities, substance use facilities/detox centers, jail/prison/juvenile detention facilities, long-term care/nursing facilities, and foster care/foster care group homes.

*Limited English Proficiency:* Person has limited or no ability to understand/read/write the English language.

There were increases in all five priority populations represented in the table below for 2024.

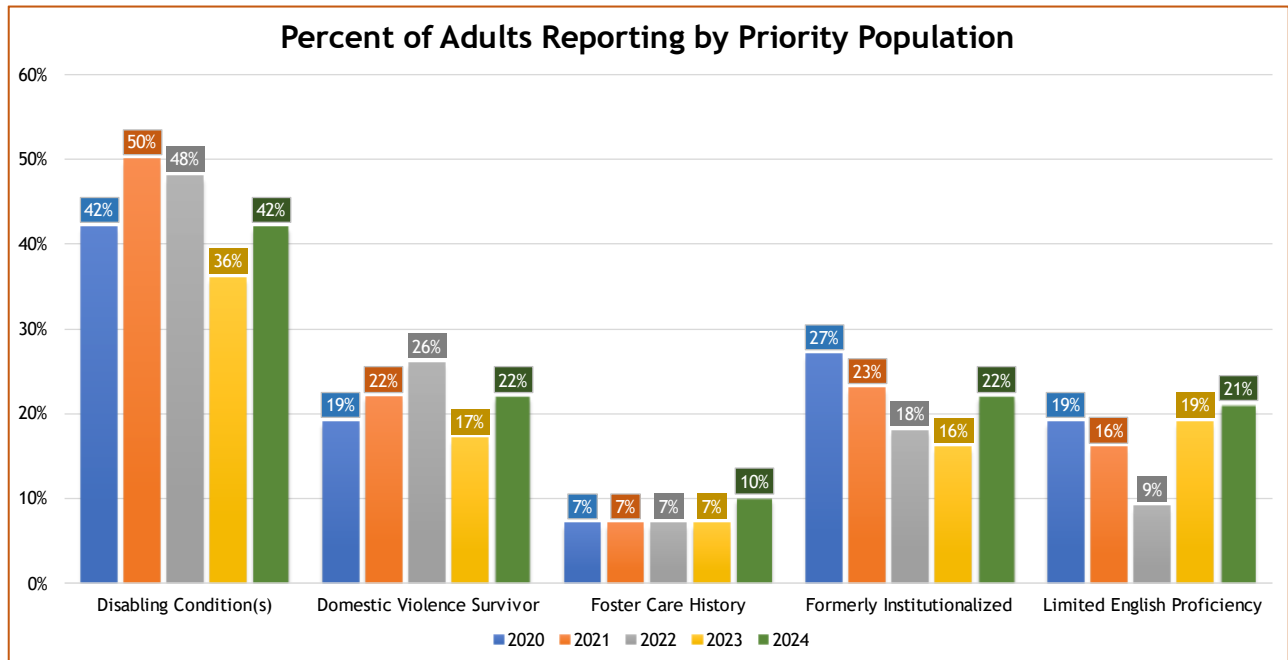


Table 3.0 – Percent of Adults Reporting by Priority Population (Five Year Comparison)

## Disabling Conditions

Table 3.1 below reports the percentage of adults reporting one or more disabling conditions by project type. On average, 45% of adults report living with one or more disabling conditions each year. There was a 17% increase in reported conditions for adults in emergency shelter, a 29% increase for adults experiencing unsheltered homelessness, and a 59% decrease for adults in transitional housing. Data for this measure was updated in 2024 to exclude children to provide more accurate outcomes.

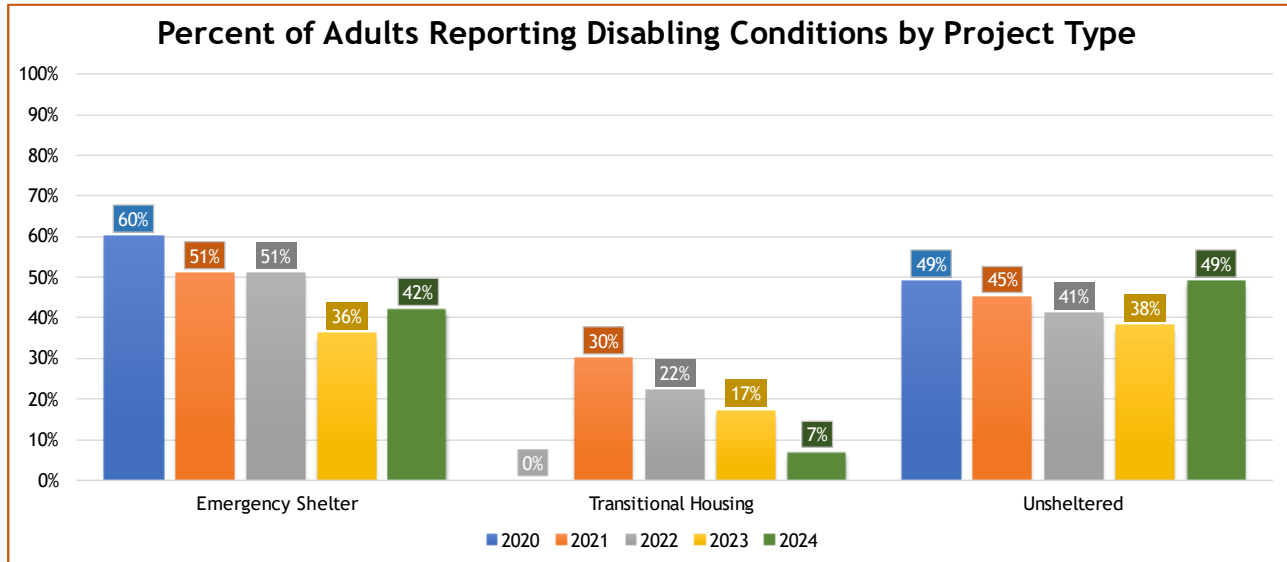


Table 3.1 – Percent of Adults Reporting One or More Disabling Conditions (Five Year Comparison)

Table 3.2 below reflects the types of disabilities reported. Persons may report living with one or more of these conditions. There was more than a 100% increase in adults reporting they live with both mental health and substance use disorders (i.e., “co-occurring disorder”).

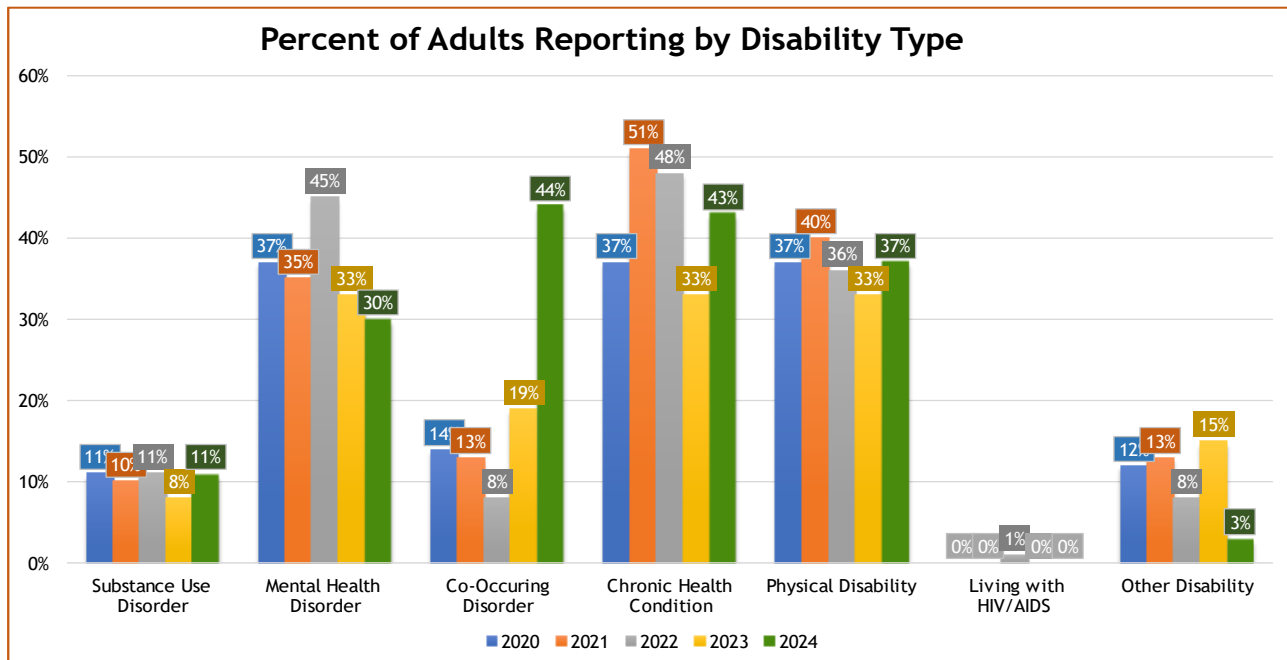


Table 3.2 – Percent of Adults Reporting by Disability Type (Five Year Comparison)

### Chronic Homelessness

Chronically homeless persons are persons with a diagnosable disability in combination with long-term episodes of literal homelessness. Persons that meet the definition of chronically homeless are typically prioritized for long-term housing with supportive services such as the CoC’s Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) program. Data for this measure was updated in 2024 to exclude children and persons in transitional housing to ensure more accurate outcomes. Persons in transitional housing are not considered chronically homeless under the HUD definition.

Table 3.3 below reports the percentage of chronically homeless adults by project type. Unsheltered adults are more likely to be chronically homeless than those in emergency shelters.

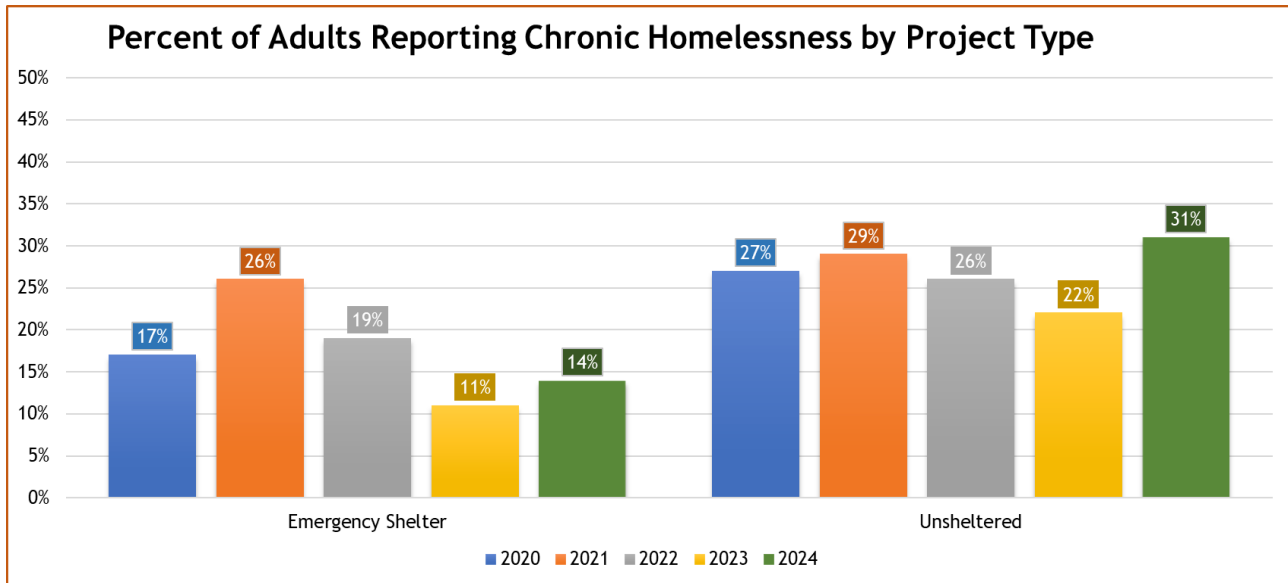


Table 3.3 – Percent of Adults Reporting Chronic Homelessness by Project Type (Five Year Comparison)

Table 3.4 below reports the total percentage by reporting year. On average, 20% of adults counted are chronically homeless each year. There was a 43% increase in chronic homelessness among adults from the previous year.



Table 3.4 – Percent of Adults Reporting Chronic Homelessness by year (Five Year Comparison)



## Domestic Violence Survivors

Table 3.5 below reports the percentage of adults reporting a domestic violence experience recently or any time in the past by project type. On average, 19% of adults report a history of domestic violence each year. There was a 44% increase in adults reporting domestic violence history in emergency shelters and a more than 100% increase in adults reporting domestic violence history in transitional housing programs. Data for this measure was updated in 2024 to exclude children to provide more accurate outcomes.

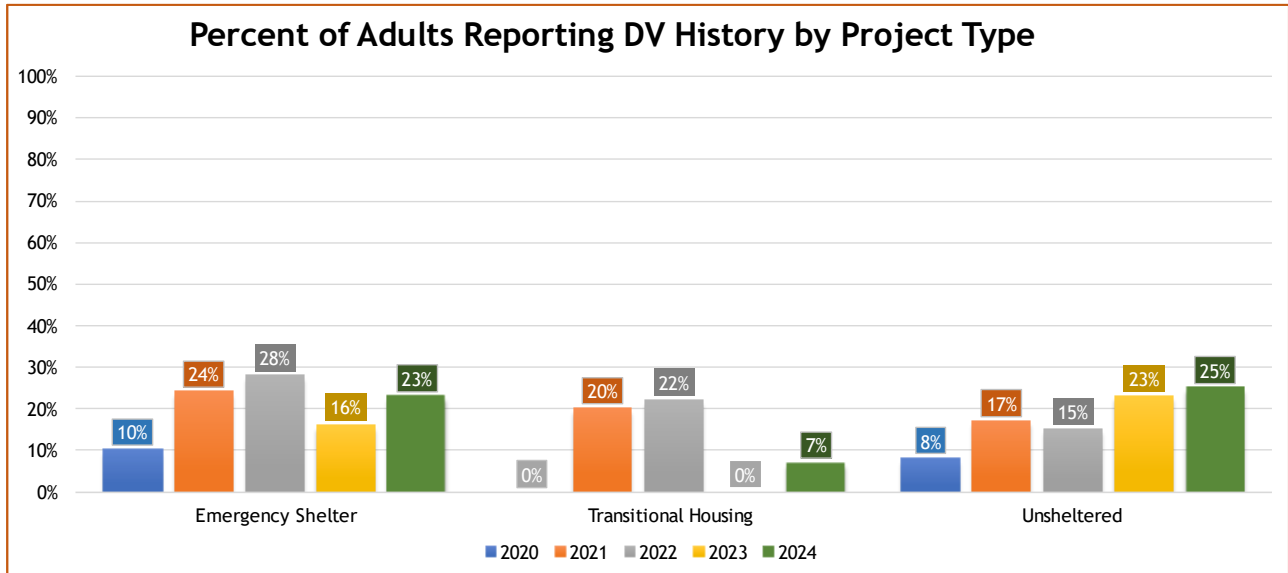


Table 3.5 – Percent of Adults Reporting Domestic Violence History by Project Type (Five Year Comparison)

Table 3.6 below reports the percentage of adults reporting their current episode of homelessness is due to fleeing a domestic violence experience by project type. On average, 57% of adults reporting a history of domestic violence are homeless due to fleeing a recent experience. Data for this measure was updated in 2024 to exclude children to ensure more accurate outcomes.

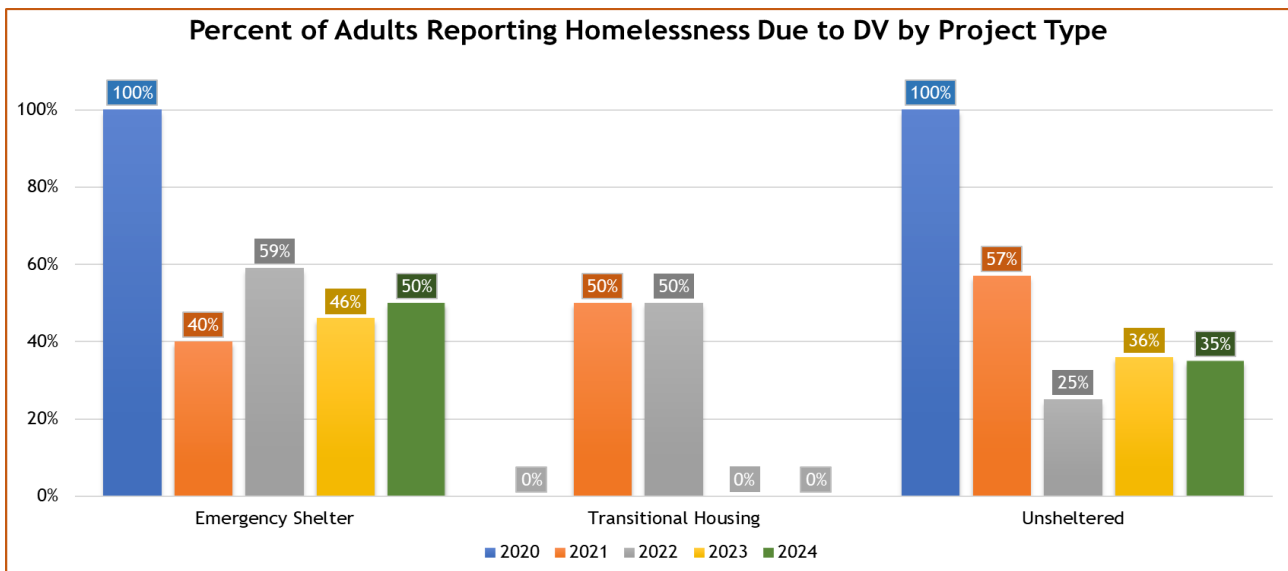


Table 3.6 – Percent of Adults Reporting Homelessness Due to Fleeing Domestic Violence by Project Type (Five Year Comparison)

## Other Populations

Other priority populations of focus are:

*Transitional Age Youth (TAY):* Adults 18 to 24 years of age

*Veterans:* Adults who have served in any branch of service regardless of discharge status

*Aging Adults:* Adults who are age 55 or older

Table 3.7 below reports the percentage of adults reporting under one or more of the above priority populations over the past five years. There was a 22% increase in the number of adults that are 55+ from the previous year. Data for this measure was updated in 2024 to exclude children to ensure more accurate outcomes.

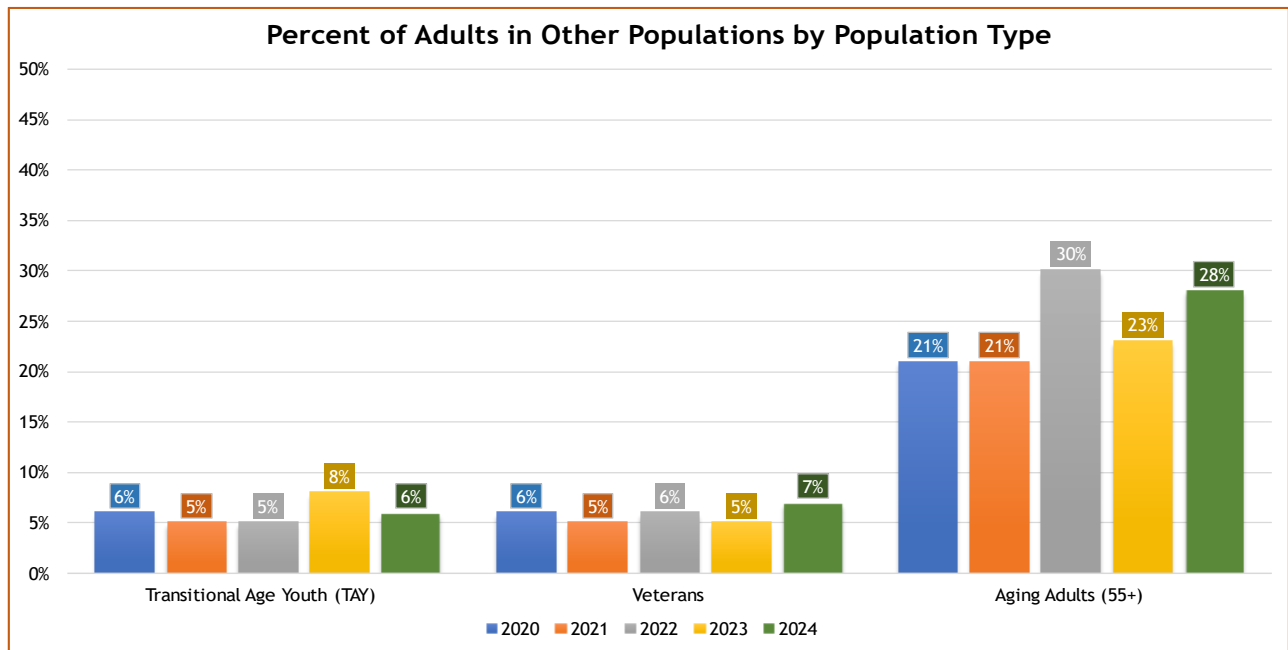


Table 3.7 – Percent of Adults Reporting in Other Priority Populations by Population Type (Five Year Comparison)

#### 4. Inventory & Utilization

##### Sheltered Inventory

The PWA CoC had a total of 323 sheltered beds (emergency shelter and transitional housing) available the night of the 2024 PIT count and is only a change of one (1) bed from the 2023 count. This results in a utilization rate of 79% based on the 256 persons served in sheltered projects (same utilization as 2023).

Table 4.0 below reports the total available beds by year, project type, household type, and availability (emergency shelter only) as well as the change in beds and the percent change from the previous year.

BED COUNTS BY YEAR							
Project Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change in Beds 2023 - 2024	Percent Change 2023 - 2024
<b>Emergency Shelter (ES)</b>							
Total Beds	270	277	232	281	282	1	0.36%
Beds for AO HH	120	148	126	136	126	-10	-7.35%
Beds for AC HH	150	129	106	145	156	11	7.59%
<i>Domestic Violence (DV) Shelter</i>							
Total Beds	21	21	23	18	18	0	0.00%
Beds for AO HH	3	3	5	3	3	0	0.00%
Beds for AC HH	18	18	18	15	15	0	0.00%
<i>ES Beds by Availability</i>							
Year-Round Beds	230	211	180	235	236	1	0.43%
Overflow Beds	0	2	2	2	2	0	0.00%
Seasonal Beds	40	64	50	44	44	0	0.00%
<b>Transitional Housing (TH)</b>							
Total Beds	41	33	41	41	41	0	0.00%
Beds for AO HH	6	3	3	3	3	0	0.00%
Beds for AC HH	35	30	38	38	38	0	0.00%
<b>Total Beds</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.31%</b>

Table 4.0 – Sheltered Inventory (Five Year Comparison)

Table 4.1 below reports the counts of inventory and persons served in sheltered beds as well as the utilization of those beds as of the 2024 PIT Count. Bed utilization is consistent with 2023 outcomes: 81% of emergency shelter beds were in use (compared to 80% in 2023) and 68% of transitional housing beds were in use (compared to 66% in 2023). This table also provides counts based on household type (AO = Adult-Only Households; AC = Adult/Child Households)

BED UTILIZATION							
Emergency Shelter (ES)	Total Units	Total Beds	Total Households	Total Persons	Total Adults	Total Children	Utilization
All Households	164	282	145	228	151	77	81%
AO Households	126	126	111	112	112	0	89%
AC Households	38	156	34	116	39	77	74%
Transitional Housing (TH)	Total Units	Total Beds	Total Households	Total Persons	Total Adults	Total Children	Utilization
All Households	14	41	10	28	14	14	68%
AO Households	3	3	3	3	3	0	100%
AC Households	11	38	7	25	11	14	66%
All Sheltered Projects	Total Units	Total Beds	Total Households	Total Persons	Total Adults	Total Children	Utilization
All Households	178	323	155	256	165	91	79%
AO Households	129	129	114	115	115	0	89%
AC Households	49	194	41	141	50	91	73%

Table 4.1 – Utilization of Sheltered Inventory (Current Year)

### Permanent Housing Inventory

The PWA CoC has multiple members who operate Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) and Rapid Rehousing (RRH) projects. The PWA CoC also collaborates with the Veteran’s Administration and the PWC Office of Housing and Community Development to identify eligible participants for their programs such as VASH and Housing Choice Vouchers. Additionally, they collaborate with several nonprofit and faith-based organizations that operate affordable housing programs within the community. There were 282 persons physically in housing the night of PIT compared to 233 persons in 2023 which represents a 21% increase.

Table 4.2 below reports the total available permanent housing beds by year, project type, and household type as well as the change in beds and the percent change from the previous year.

BED COUNTS BY YEAR							
Project Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change in Beds 2023 - 2024	Percent Change 2023 - 2024
<b>Other Permanent Housing (OPH)</b>							
Total Beds	9	9	9	9	9	0	0%
Beds for AO HH	9	9	9	9	9	0	0%
Beds for AC HH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)</b>							
Total Beds	171	166	166	166	216	50	30%
Beds for AO HH	86	86	87	87	115	28	32%
Beds for AC HH	85	80	79	79	101	22	28%
<b>Rapid Rehousing (RRH)</b>							
Total Beds	133	156	132	82	88	6	7%
Beds for AO HH	39	50	45	25	26	1	4%
Beds for AC HH	94	106	87	57	62	5	9%

\* Table includes HUD/VASH program

Table 4.2 – Permanent Housing Inventory (Five Year comparison)

Table 4.3 below reports all non-HUD/VASH (i.e., PSH for veterans and their families) permanent housing beds by year, project type, and household type as well as the changes in beds and the percent change from the previous year.

BED COUNTS BY YEAR							
Project Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change in Beds 2023 - 2024	Percent Change 2023 - 2024
<b>Other Permanent Housing (OPH)</b>							
Total Beds	9	9	9	9	9	0	0%
Beds for AO HH	9	9	9	9	9	0	0%
Beds for AC HH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)</b>							
Total Beds	46	41	41	41	66	25	61%
Beds for AO HH	36	36	37	37	40	3	8%
Beds for AC HH	10	5	4	4	26	22	550%
<b>Rapid Rehousing (RRH)</b>							
Total Beds	133	156	132	82	88	6	7%
Beds for AO HH	39	50	45	25	26	1	4%
Beds for AC HH	94	106	87	57	62	5	9%

\* Table excludes HUD/VASH program

Table 4.3 – Non-HUD/VASH Permanent Housing Inventory (Five Year comparison)

#### *Other Permanent Housing*

A PWA CoC member operates two (2) “other” permanent housing projects that are privately funded. These projects offer nine (9) permanent housing beds to single individuals with or without a disability as well as supportive services.

#### *Permanent Supportive Housing*

Three PWA CoC members operate permanent supportive housing projects that receive funding from the HUD CoC Program. Inventory for these programs was increased in FY24 and a new state funded PSH project for households with children was onboarded which added an additional 22 beds to our inventory. Totally, these projects offer 66 permanent housing beds to chronically homeless persons and their families as well as supportive services.

The PWC Office of Housing and Community Development, in partnership with the DC Veteran’s Administration, operate the HUD/VASH program which offers 100 vouchers to disabled veterans and their families in addition to supportive services. The CoC was awarded an additional 25 vouchers in August 2023.

#### *Rapid Rehousing*

Six PWA CoC members operate rapid rehousing projects that receive funding from various sources such as HUD and the Commonwealth. Inventory for rapid rehousing is calculated differently than other projects as there are typically not a set number of units and beds. In Table 4.3, the number of beds for rapid rehousing reflects the number of persons physically in housing the night of the count while the number of units reflects the number of households.

There were 88 persons in housing the night of the count which represents a 7% increase from the previous year (82 persons in 2023). The CoC was able to increase the number of persons housed in RRH projects despite the loss of additional COVID funding. This may be due to the CoC’s increased efforts to develop relationships with landlords and property management companies through incentive programs and the development of a centralized database for affordable housing.



*Permanent Housing Utilization*

Table 4.4 below reports the counts of inventory and persons served for the HUD/VASH PSH program as well as the utilization of this inventory as of the 2024 PIT Count. There were 121 persons in CoC housing programs the night of the count which resulted in a utilization rate of 81% (compared to 83% in 2023).

HUD/VASH PSH UTILIZATION							
HUD/VASH Program Counts	Total Units	Total Beds	Total Households	Total Persons	Total Adults	Total Children	Utilization
All Households	100	150	65	121	84	37	81%
AO Households	75	75	48	57	57	0	76%
AC Households	25	75	17	64	27	37	85%

*\* There are currently 100 vouchers available to the CoC (increased from 75 as of August 2023)*

Table 4.4 – Counts of Inventory & Persons Served in the HUD/VASH Program (Current Year)

Table 4.5 below reports the counts of inventory and persons served for all other permanent housing programs as well as the utilization of this inventory as of the 2024 PIT Count.

*Other Permanent Housing:* There were nine (9) persons in housing the night of the count which results in a utilization rate of 100% (compared to 89% in 2023).

*Permanent Supportive Housing:* There were 64 persons in housing the night of the count which results in a utilization rate of 97% (compared to 95% in 2023).

*Rapid Rehousing:* There were 88 persons in housing the night of the count which represents a 7% increase from the previous year (82 persons in 2023). Utilization for RRH is always 100% due to how the data is reported.

BED UTILIZATION							
Other Permanent Housing (OPH)	Total Units	Total Beds	Total Households	Total Persons	Total Adults	Total Children	Utilization
All Households	9	9	9	9	9	0	100%
AO Households	9	9	9	9	9	0	100%
AC Households	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)	Total Units	Total Beds	Total Households	Total Persons	Total Adults	Total Children	Utilization
All Households	48	66	46	64	48	16	97%
AO Households	40	40	38	38	38	0	95%
AC Households	8	26	8	26	10	16	100%
Rapid Rehousing (RRH)	Total Units	Total Beds	Total Households	Total Persons	Total Adults	Total Children	Utilization
All Households	46	88	46	88	53	35	100%
AO Households	25	26	25	26	26	0	100%
AC Households	21	62	21	62	27	35	100%

*\* Table excludes HUD/VASH program*

*\* Utilization for RRH is always 100% due to how the data is reported*

Table 4.5 – Counts of Inventory & Persons Served in Permanent Housing (non-HUD/VASH) Programs (Current Year)

## 5. Local Measurements

The PWA CoC collects certain data for local use in addition to data collection requirements set forth by HUD and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (MWCOG). This data helps the PWA CoC better understand the experiences and needs of their local homeless population.

### Prior Year Participation

This measure collects information from all adults on whether they participated in the prior year's count. This information is important as it indicates the effectiveness of PWA CoC efforts to quickly move persons from homelessness to housing as well as concerns with rates of housing retention/recidivism.

Table 5.0 below reports the percentage of adults that participated in the prior year's count. There has been a 13% increase in the number of adults reporting they participated in the prior year's count. Data for this measure was compared to data for the previous year in 2024 to ensure more accurate outcomes.

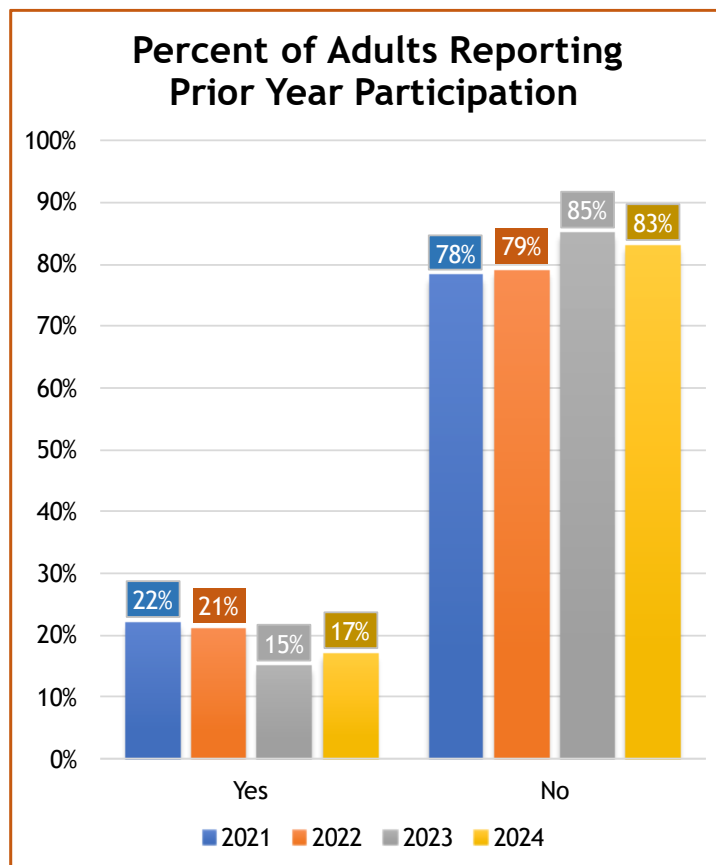


Table 5.0 – Percent of Adults Reporting Prior Year Participation (Four Year Comparison)

Table 5.1 below reports the number of adults that participated in the prior year’s count by project type. There was a 33% increase in adults reporting prior-year participation in emergency shelter projects and a 30% decrease in prior-year participation for the unsheltered population.

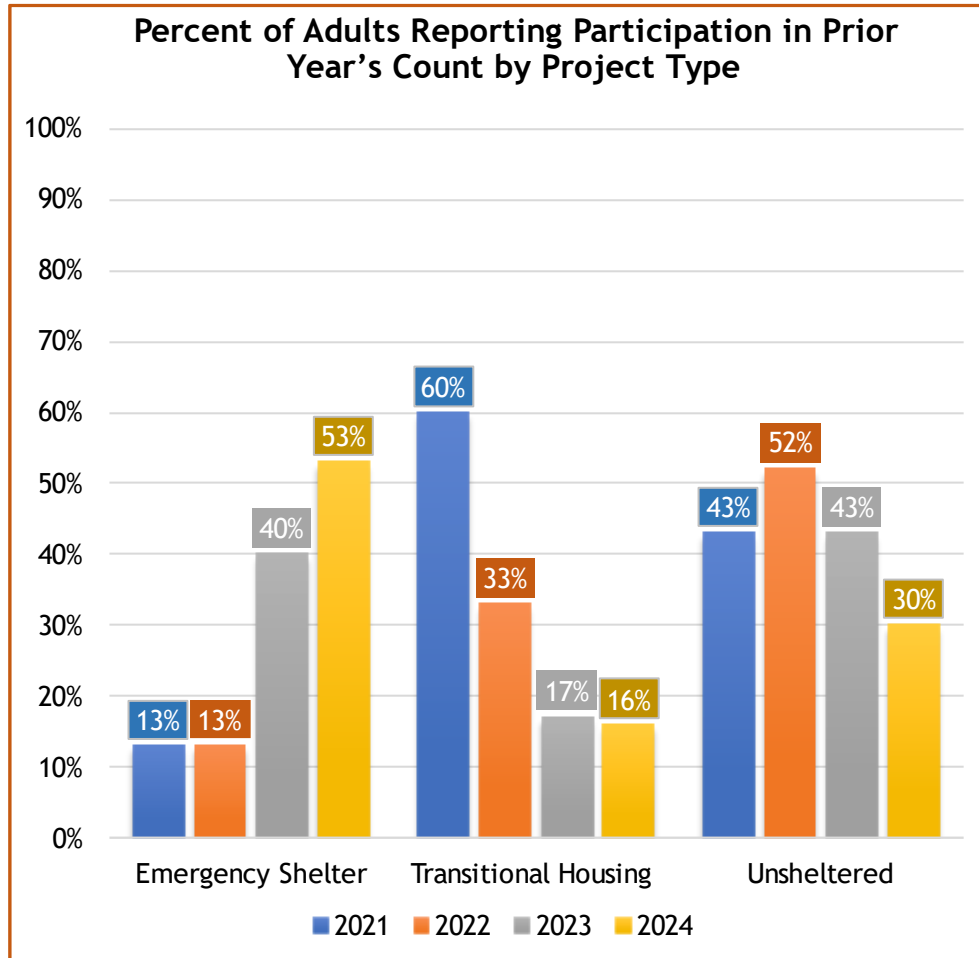


Table 5.1 – Percent of Adults Reporting Prior Year Participation by Project Type (Four Year Comparison)

## Permanent Residence Prior to Homelessness

Table 5.2 below reports the last permanent residence of adults where they lived for 90 or more consecutive days prior to their current episode of homelessness. Permanent housing is defined as any form of rental (including rooms) with or without subsidy, home ownership, or long-term stays with family or friends. Data remains consistent with the previous year and suggests that 86% of adults surveyed in 2024 reported living in permanent housing within the PWA prior to becoming homeless. It is a common misconception that people experiencing homelessness are largely transient when they are usually residents of the CoC from which they request services.

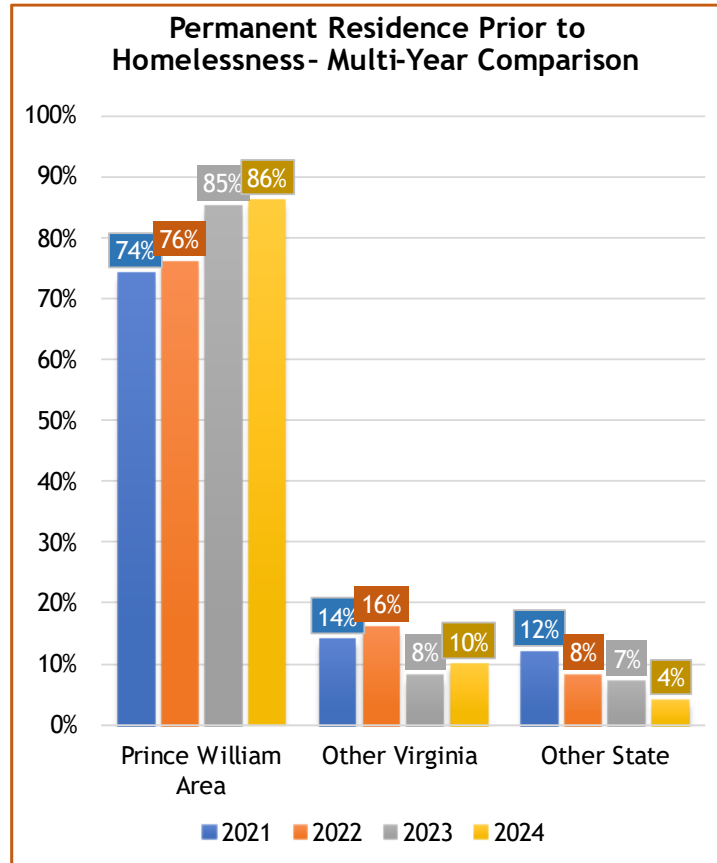


Table 5.2 – Percent of Adults Reporting Permanent Residence Prior to Homelessness (Four Year Comparison)

Table 5.3 below reports the last permanent residence by specific area. 82% of adults surveyed reported living in Prince William County prior to their current episode of homelessness. Manassas City represents 4% of this data and Manassas Park represents 1%.

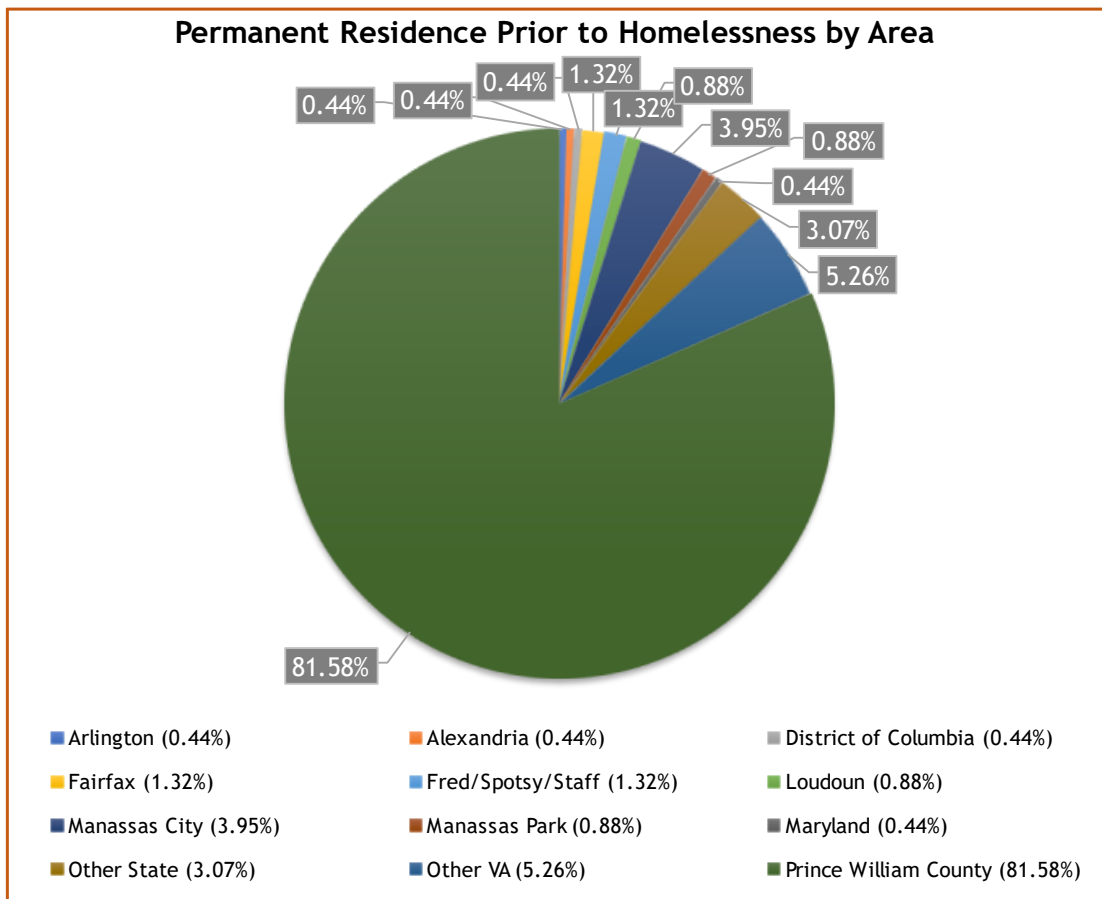


Table 5.3 – Count of Adults Reporting Permanent Residence Prior to Homelessness by Area (Current Year)



### Level of Housing Assistance Needed to Resolve Homelessness

This question was added to the 2022 PIT Survey with the intention of better understanding the level of housing assistance people would need to resolve homelessness and regain independence. This data is reported for all adults surveyed.

The levels of housing assistance are defined as follows:

- One-Time Housing Assistance (deposit and first month’s rent)
- Short-Term Housing Assistance (up to 3 months of rental assistance)
- Medium-Term Housing Assistance (up to 6 months of rental assistance)
- Long-Term Housing Assistance (up to 18 months of rental assistance)
- Housing with Long-Term Subsidy (e.g., Housing Choice Vouchers)
- Permanent Supportive Housing (long-term subsidy and supportive services for disabled persons)

Table 5.4 below reports the level of need for households by assistance type. Data suggests persons would benefit most from some form of housing with long-term rental assistance (21%) and benefit least from one-time rental assistance (8%). Response data to this question supports the notion that there is not a “one-size fits all” solution to resolving homelessness.

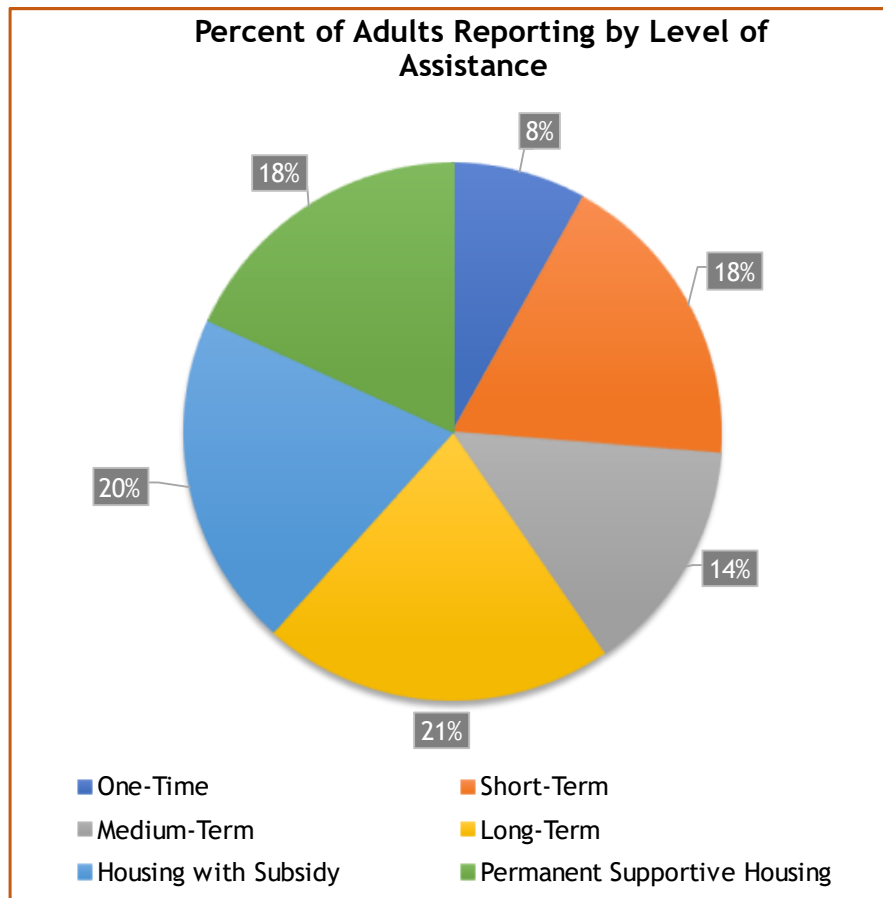


Table 5.4 – Percent of Households Reporting Level of Housing Assistance (Current Year)

Table 5.5 below reports the level of need for households by assistance type and project type. The data suggest responses vary greatly depending on the project type. The data also suggests people experiencing unsheltered homelessness are more likely to need longer-term assistance to resolve their homelessness.

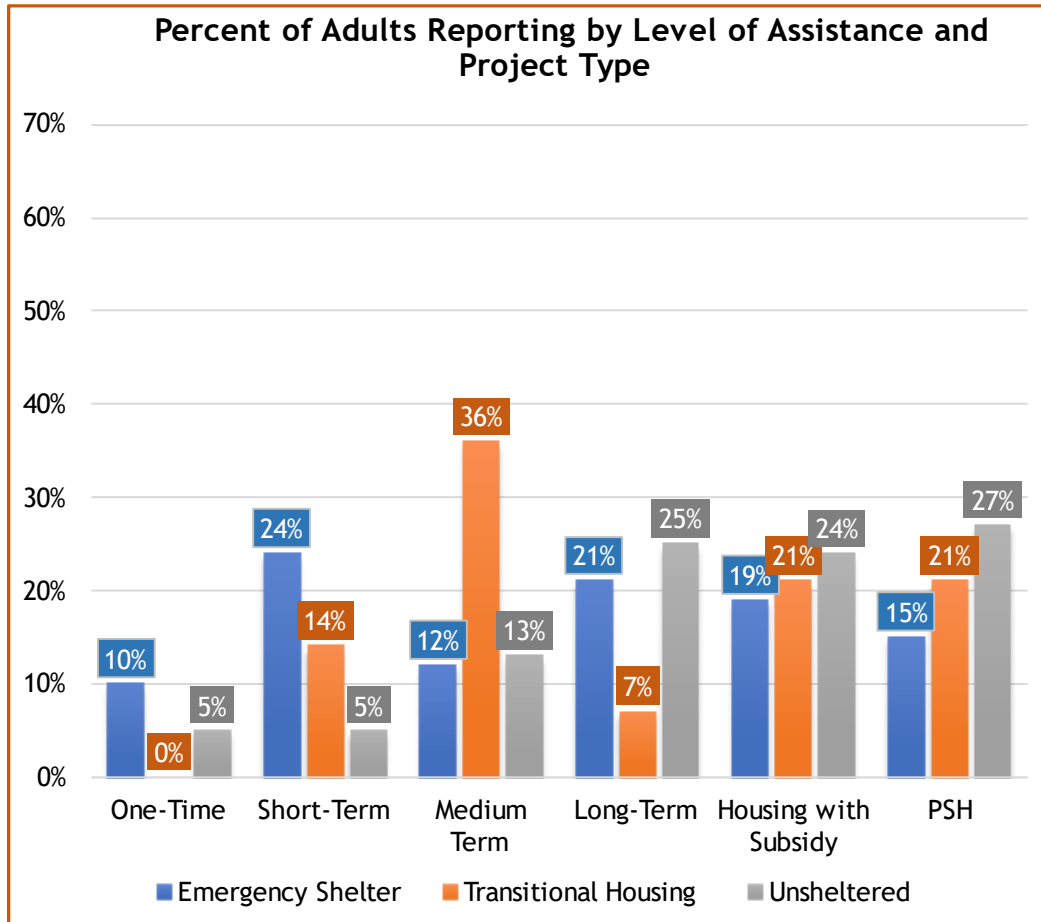


Table 5.5 – Percent of Households Reporting by Level of Assistance and Project Type (Current Year)