



2025 Point in Time (PIT) Count

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (MWCOG)

Prince William Area Jurisdictional Narrative

About Our Continuum

The Prince William Area Continuum of Care (PWA CoC) is comprised of local and county government, non-profit providers, faith-based organizations, outreach organizations, citizens at large, and persons with lived experience of homelessness. The PWA CoC promotes a community-wide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness. The CoC's goal is to quickly re-house homeless households to minimize trauma and dislocation. The CoC promotes access to effective utilization of mainstream programs and optimizes self-sufficiency among households experiencing homelessness.

The Prince William County Department of Social Services (PWC DSS) currently serves as the lead administrative and fiscal agency for the PWA CoC; managing the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) as well as the Coordinated Entry System (CES). Programs within the PWA CoC include prevention, diversion, street outreach, drop-in centers, emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid re-housing, and permanent supportive housing. 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.

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 22, 2025. The Unsheltered Count was conducted on the night of the 22nd with supplemental counts occurring through Tuesday, January 28th, 2025.

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 2025 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 2025, more than fifty members of the community came together to complete this count. Volunteers worked with street outreach staff to complete surveys with persons 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 with available services. The following organizations participated in the 2025 Unsheltered Count:

- 3MT, LLC
- Casa BruMar Foundation
- City of Manassas Dept. of Social Services
- City of Manassas Park Dept. of Social Services
- Friendship Place
- New Creatures in Christ Ministries
- NOVA Bulls Organization
- PWC Community Services
- PWC Dept. of Fire & Rescue
- PWC Dept. of Social Services
- PWC Office of Community Safety
- PWC Office of Executive Management
- PWC Police Department
- PWC Transformation Management Office
- Prince William County Community Foundation
- Streetlight Community Outreach Ministries
- Trillium Peer Support Center

PIT Count methodology remained mostly the same from 2024 as the CoC's current efforts have proven effective in ensuring accurate counts of our literally homeless population. The CoC did make some adjustments to how they prepared for, and conducted, the unsheltered count. 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 2024. Survey data is entered into a separate analysis tool and compared to HMIS to ensure accuracy and to complete any missing data. Providers are actively involved in the PIT process and receive training and support to successfully implement the count. The CoC did not add any new sheltered projects to the 2025 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 and increases its resources and staff capacity to

conduct outreach. This year the CoC changed the time of their count to ensure coverage during the late night / early morning hours. The CoC has learned most persons do not exhaust their sleeping options until after midnight, making it essential to be out later at night and into the morning to ensure they are counted. Additionally, visiting known sites too early in the past has resulted in missing persons sleeping in these locations as they have not yet settled into their encampment for the night.

The CoC also expanded their coverage by ensuring teams visited parking lots and 24-hour stores. The CoC learned these areas have several people sleeping in vehicles and store owners often let persons come inside out of the cold throughout the night. The CoC communicated with store management ahead of the count and continued to pre-canvass other sites where persons are known to sleep outside. The CoC rode the bus routes to connect with persons as per the suggestion of their lived experience volunteers. Frequent communication ahead of the count helped teams confirm site activity as well as to inform persons of the upcoming count.

Additionally, the CoC made improvements to their “Observation Survey” to help increase data quality for persons who are unable to be surveyed. They also worked to ensure anyone accessing shelter that could not sleep in a bed was counted as unsheltered (e.g., persons set up in chairs, couches, etc., but cannot sleep in a bed because all shelter beds are full). The CoC also made the most out of the entire 7-day period after PIT to count additional persons by conducting surveys at drop-in centers, community meals, and daytime locations where homeless persons are known to frequent. Street outreach staff also re-visited missed, or unoccupied, sites from the night of the count. The CoC continued to hold the PIT Planning Committee and include persons with lived experience in the planning process. The CoC continued to partner with PWC Community Services to provide Naloxone training and supplies to staff and volunteers. The CoC continued to provide gift cards and hot meals to survey participants.



Volunteers and CoC staff preparing to launch the 2025 Unsheltered Count

This year the CoC is happy to share a video about our unsheltered count created and prepared by Tony Turnage with the Prince William County Transformation Management Office. Please click the link below to learn more about our unsheltered count.

[PWA CoC - 2025 Unsheltered PIT Count Video](#)

Point in Time Count Outcomes

1. Persons Served

The literally homeless count increased by 14% from 2024 to 2025 (compared to 6% from 2023 to 2024). The count of persons in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs increased by 8% and 11% respectively, and the count of unsheltered persons increased by 29%.

The unsheltered count continues to increase each year 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, and that better reflect their annualized HMIS data, due to these efforts.

Table 1.0 below reports the count of persons from 2021 – 2025 while Table 1.1 reports the percent change from the previous year.

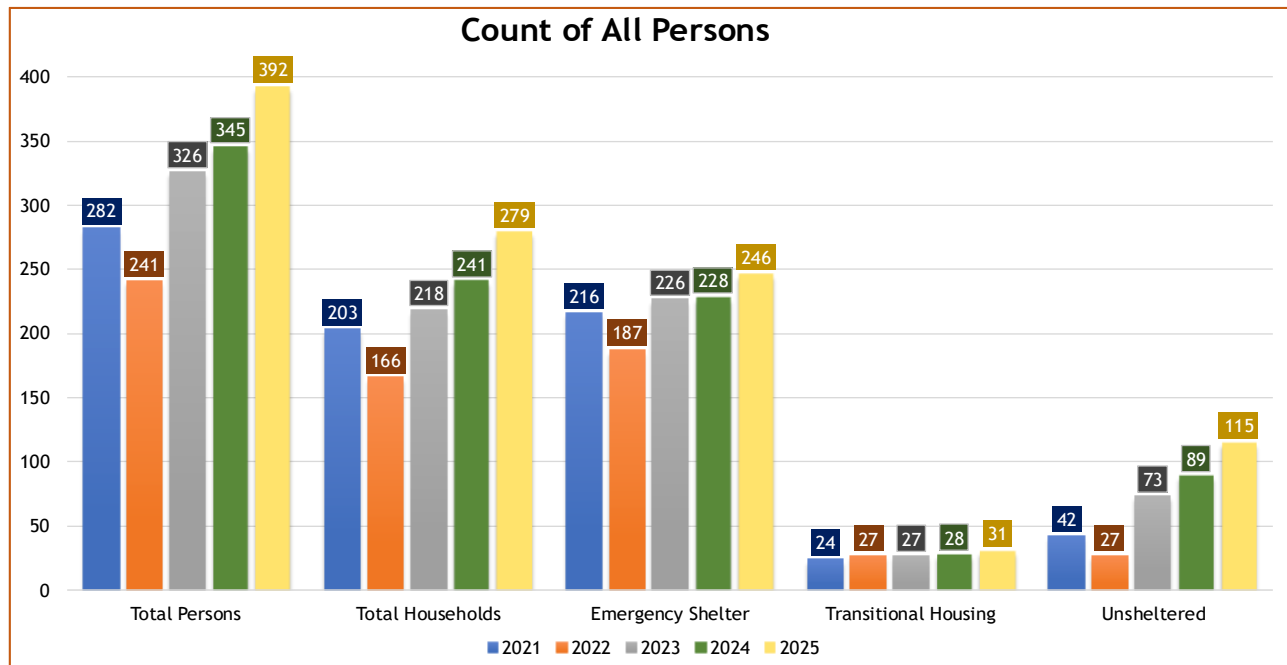


Table 1.0 – Count of All Persons (Five Year Comparison)



Table 1.1 – Percent Change from Previous Year

Unsheltered Homelessness

The unsheltered count increased by 29% from 2024 to 2025 (compared to 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. The CoC has worked to increase funding, staff capacity, advocacy efforts, and partnerships with community stakeholders to improve outreach services and better understand the needs of persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness. This increase is indicative of the success of these efforts as well as the success of the improved PIT Count methodology. The 2025 unsheltered count represents the highest count the CoC has recorded since 2018.



Photo of an encampment located in the Prince William Area

Households with Children

The number of persons in households with children increased by 9% from 2024 to 2025 while the household count increased by 15%. The Emergency Shelter count increased by 15% and the Transitional Housing count increased by 14%. 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 2021– 2025, while Table 1.3 reports the percent change from 2024 to 2025.

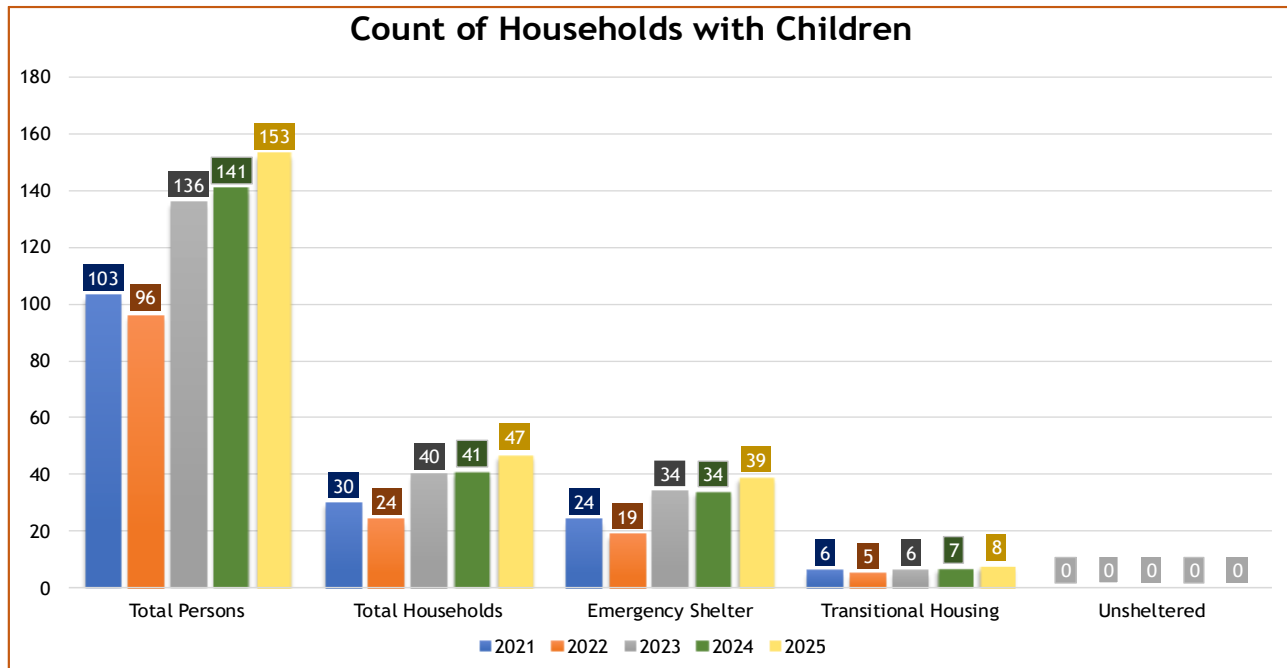


Table 1.2 – Count of Households with Children (Five Year Comparison)



Table 1.3 – Percent Change from Previous Year

Adult-Only Households

The number of persons in adult-only households increased by 17% from 2024 to 2025. The increase in this population is attributed 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 2021 – 2025, while Table 1.5 reports the percent change from 2024 to 2025.

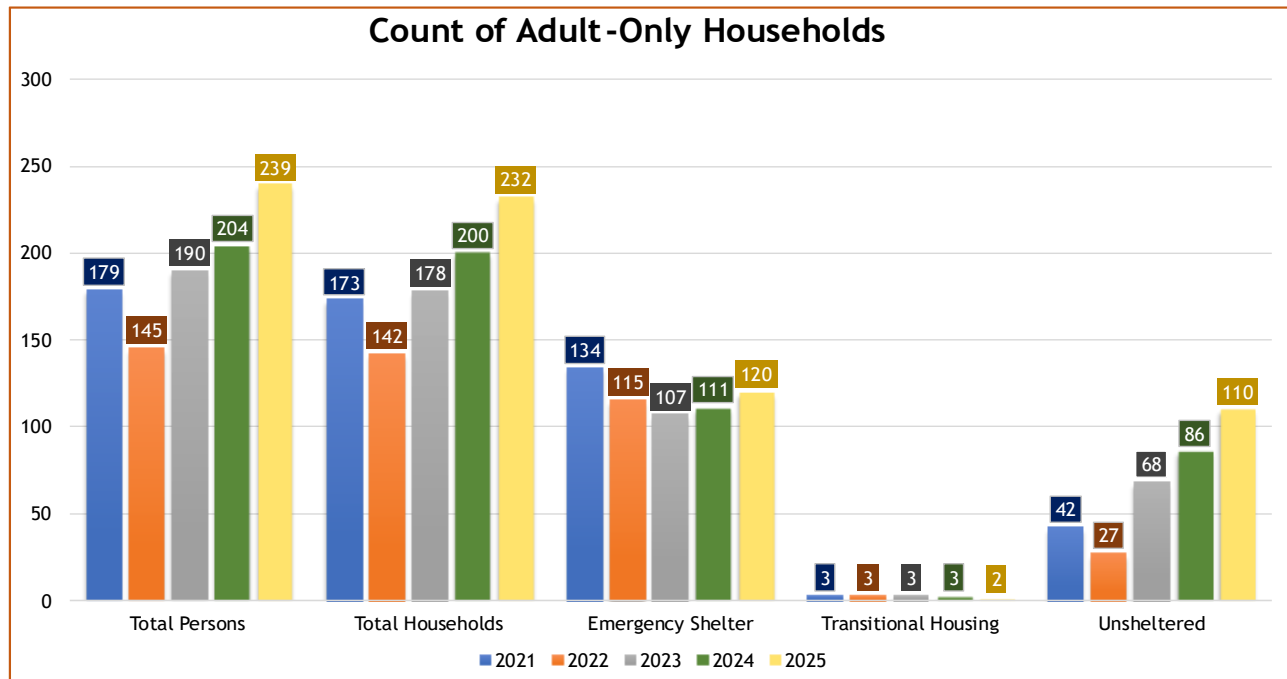


Table 1.4 – Count of Adult-Only Households (Five Year Comparison)



Table 1.5 – Percent Change from Previous Year

Race & Ethnicity of Persons Served

The PWA CoC strives to provide services in a manner that are 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 the HUD HMIS Data Standards. These changes are an attempt to better analyze and report this data for persons experiencing homelessness.

This means, at this time, the CoC can only provide comparative data to the prior year (2024). The CoC's race and ethnicity data remains largely unchanged from 2024.

The greatest disparity in the PWA CoC's PIT data for race and ethnicity continues to exist among persons identifying as Black, African American, or African, as they represent 56% 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 and 2025

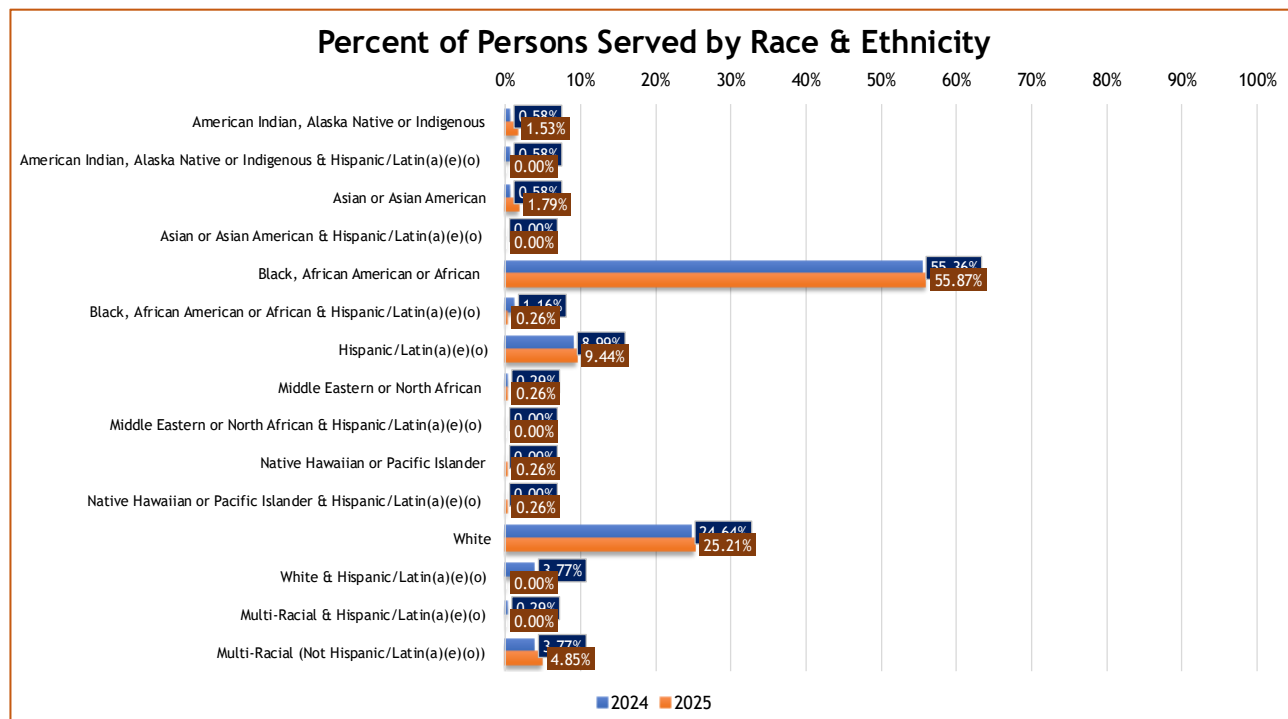


Table 1.6 – Percent of Persons Served by Race & Ethnicity (2024 – 2025)

2. Income & Employment

Data on income and employment is provided for all adults (18+) counted on the night of PIT. The percentage of adults reporting income decreased by 4% from 2024 and the percentage of employed adults decreased by 17%. On average, 52% of adults surveyed receive some form of monthly income while 29% of adults with income are employed.

Table 2.0 below reports the percent of adults reporting any type of income from 2021 – 2025 while Table 2.1 reports the percent of adults who are employed from 2021 - 2025

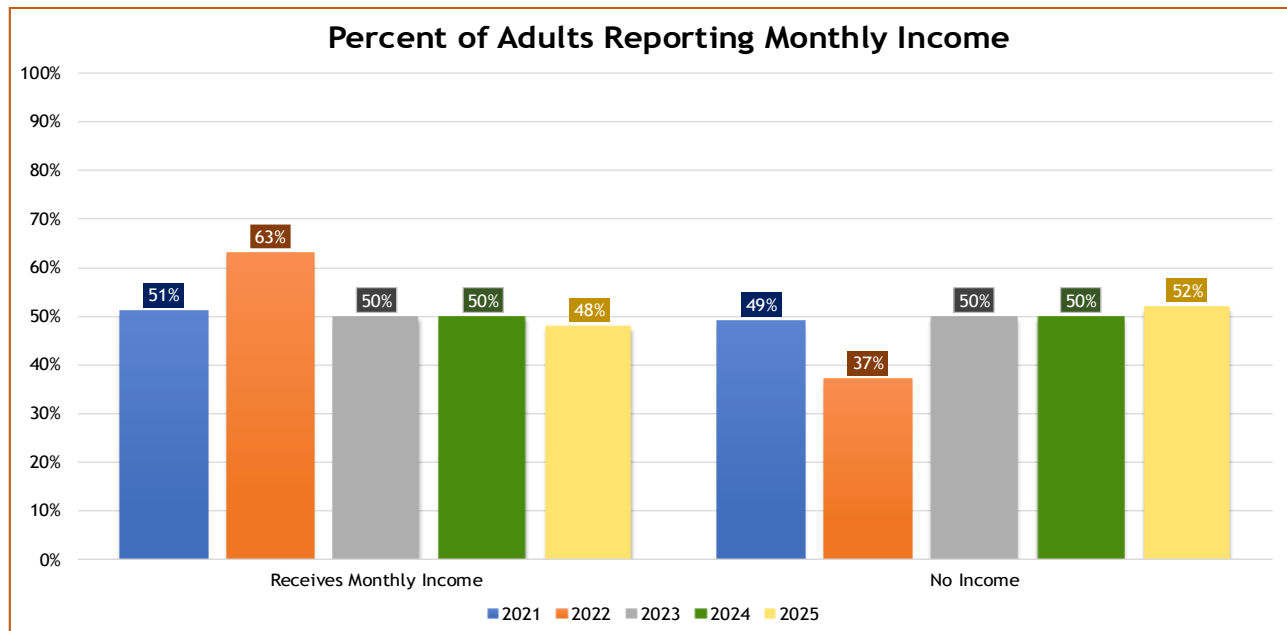


Table 2.0 – Percent of Adults Reporting Income (Five Year Comparison)

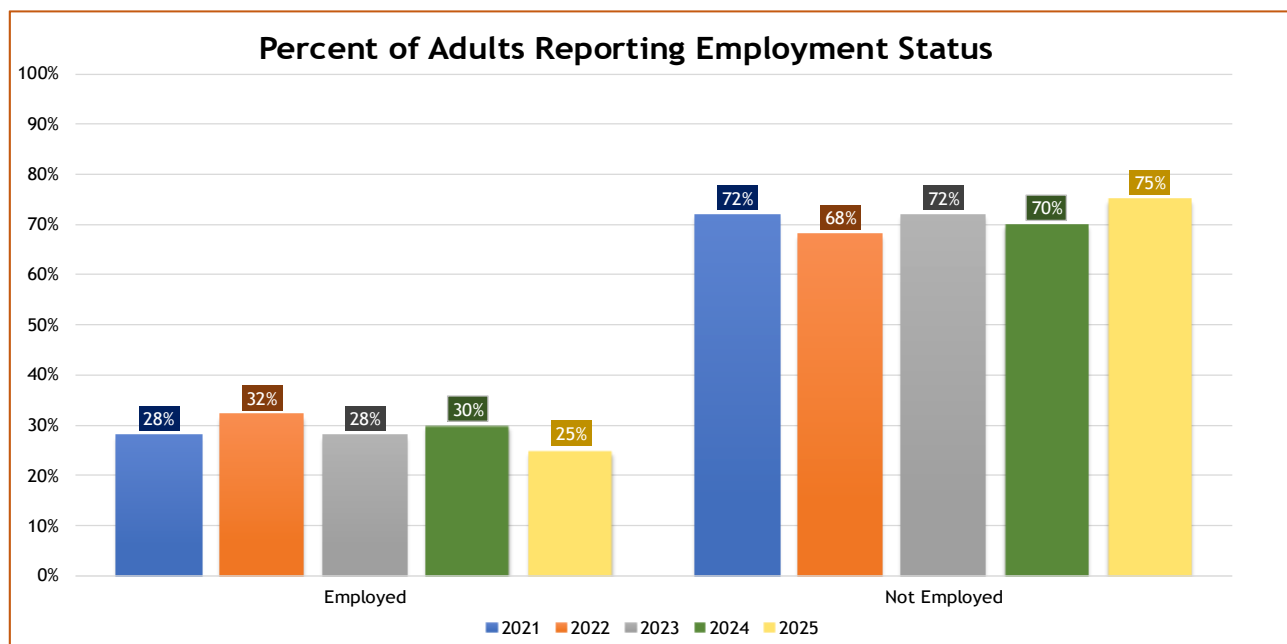


Table 2.1 – Percent of Adults Reporting Employment (Five Year Comparison)

Table 2.2 below reports the “primary income source” for all adults surveyed who also report receiving monthly income from 2021 to 2025. On average, 52% of adults report their employment income is their primary source. There was a 23% increase in the number of adults reporting disability income as their primary source; and a 26% decrease in the number of adults reporting retirement income as their primary source since 2024.

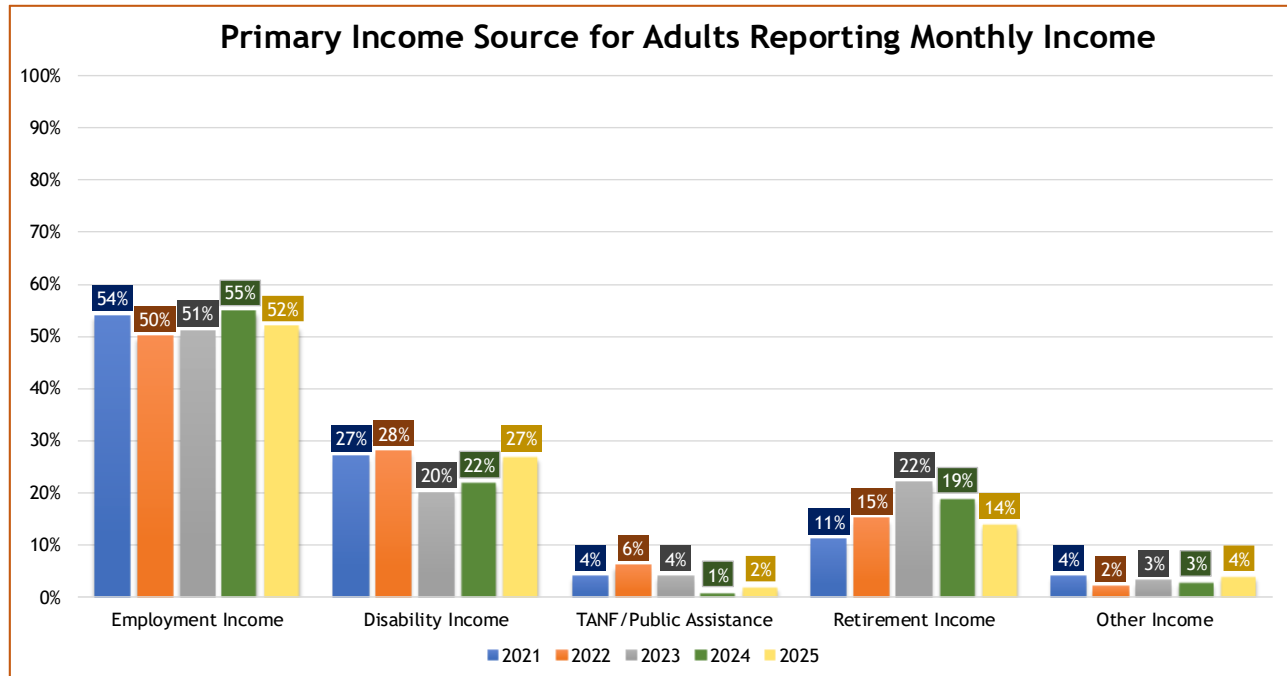


Table 2.2 – Percent of Households Reporting Primary Income Source (Five Year Comparison)

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 from 2021 to 2025. 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.

The count of adults reporting one or more disabling conditions has increased by 21% since 2024 and the count of domestic violence survivors increased by 18%. The count of adults experiencing homelessness due to release from an institution decreased by 18%.

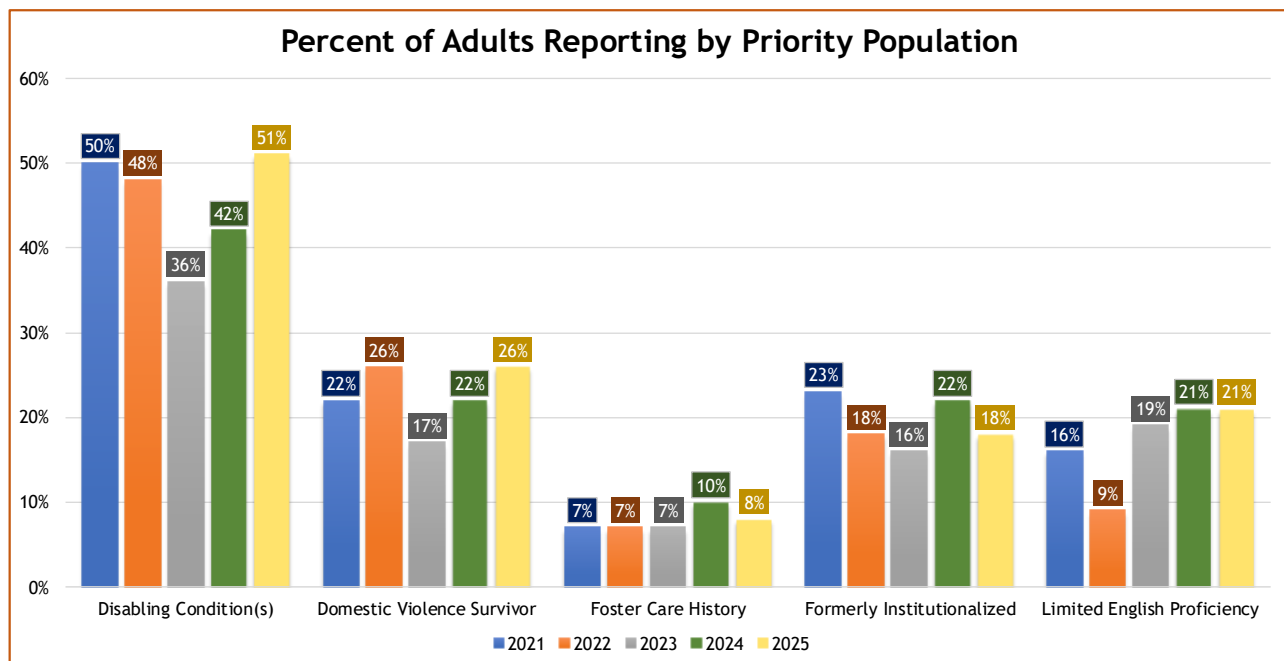


Table 3.0 – Percent of Adults Reporting by Priority Population (Five Year Comparison)

Disabling Conditions

Table 3.1 below reports the percentage of adults reporting one or more disabling conditions by project type from 2021 - 2025. On average, 45% of adults report living with one or more disabling conditions. There was a 19% increase in reported conditions for adults in emergency shelter, an 18% increase for adults experiencing unsheltered homelessness, and a more than 100% increase for adults in transitional housing.

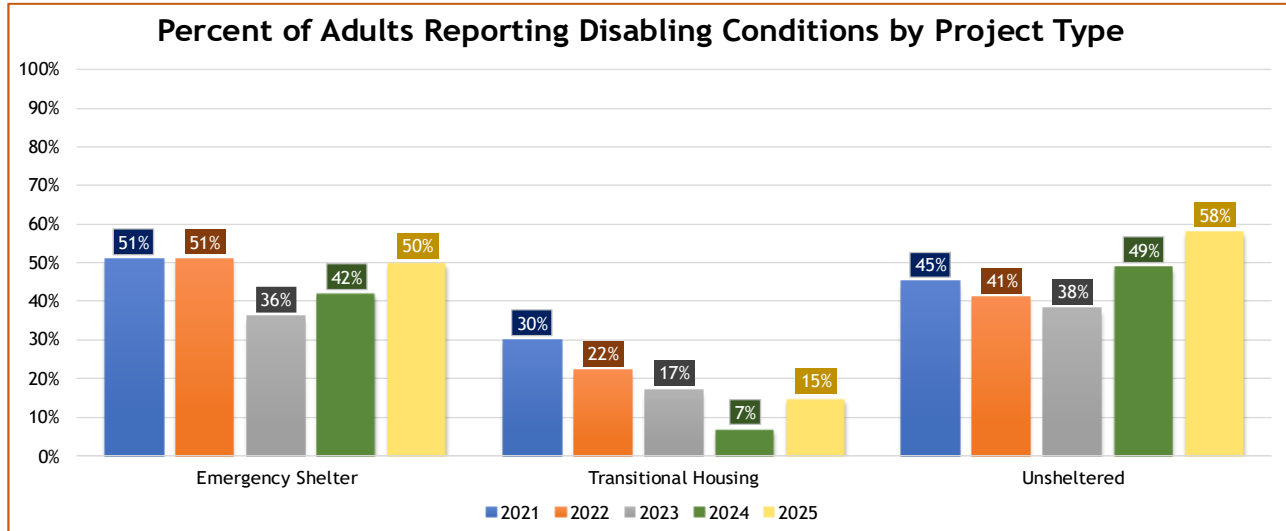


Table 3.1 – Percent of Adults Reporting One or More Disabling Conditions (Five Year Comparison)

Table 3.2 below reflects the types of disabling conditions reported from 2021 - 2025. Persons may report living with one or more of these conditions. The percentage of reported conditions decreased in each category with the exception of persons living with mental health disorders, which increased by 30%. There was a significant decrease (43%) in the percent of adults reporting “co-occurring disorder” (i.e., adults that live with both substance use and mental health disorders) since 2024.

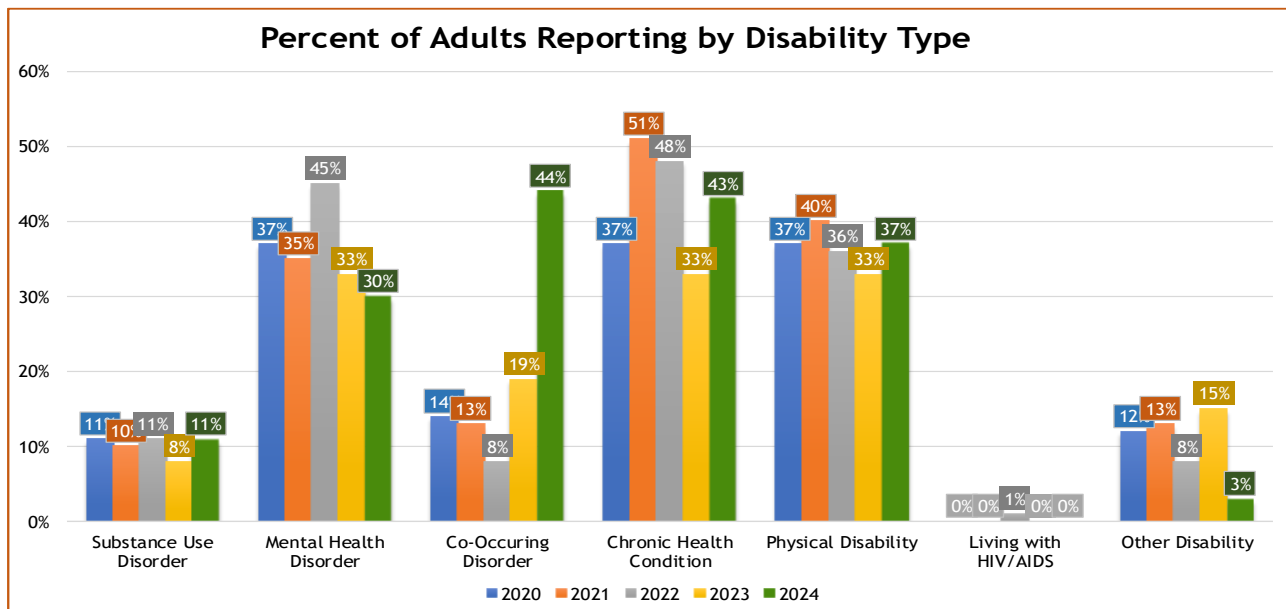


Table 3.2 – Percent of Adults Reporting by Disability Type (Five Year Comparison)

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. 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 from 2021 - 2025. Unsheltered adults are more likely to be chronically homeless than those in emergency shelters.

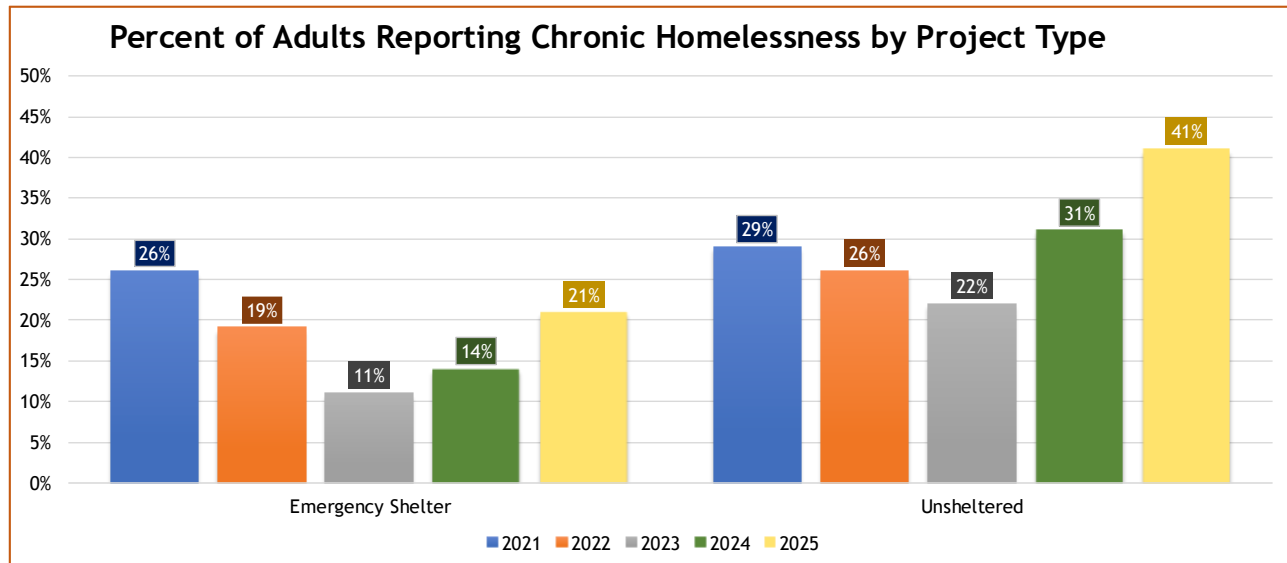


Table 3.3 – Percent of Adults Reporting Chronic Homelessness by Project Type (Five Year Comparison)

Table 3.4 below reports the total percent by reporting year (2021 – 2025). On average, 22% of adults counted are chronically homeless each year. There was a 40% 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 from 2021 to 2025. On average, 23% of adults report surviving a domestic violence experience. There was a 35% 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. There was a 24% decrease for adults experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

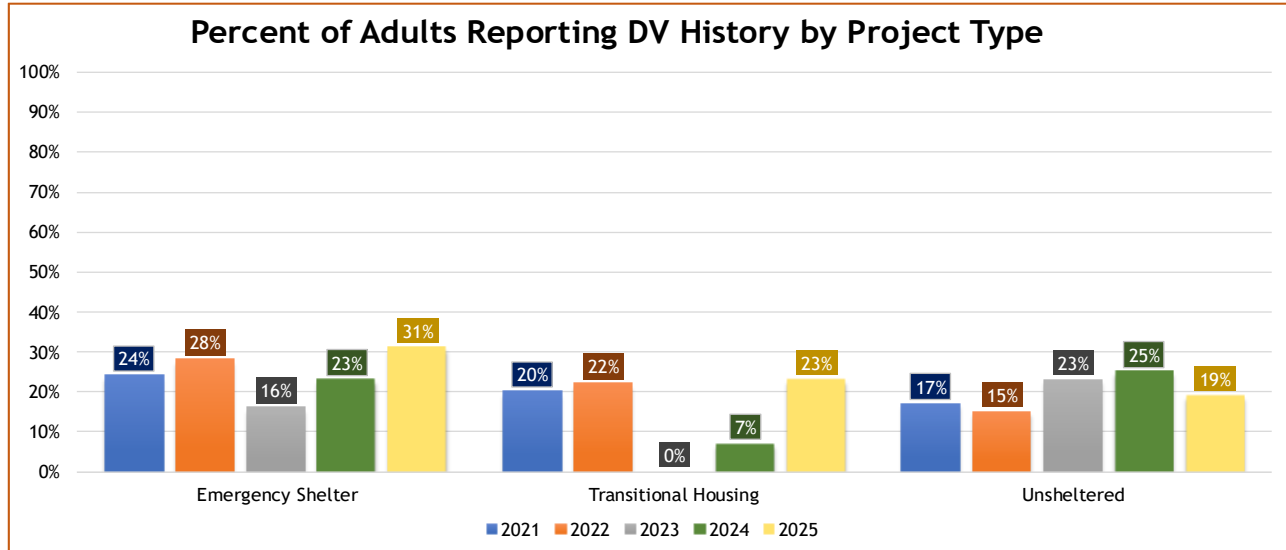


Table 3.5 – Percent of Adults Reporting Domestic Violence History by Project Type (Five Year Comparison)

Table 3.6 below reports the percent of adults reporting their current episode of homelessness is due to fleeing a domestic violence experience by project type from 2021 to 2025. On average, 46% of adults reporting they are survivors of domestic violence are homeless due to fleeing a recent experience. The data is unchanged for emergency shelter and transitional housing but increased by 26% for adults experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

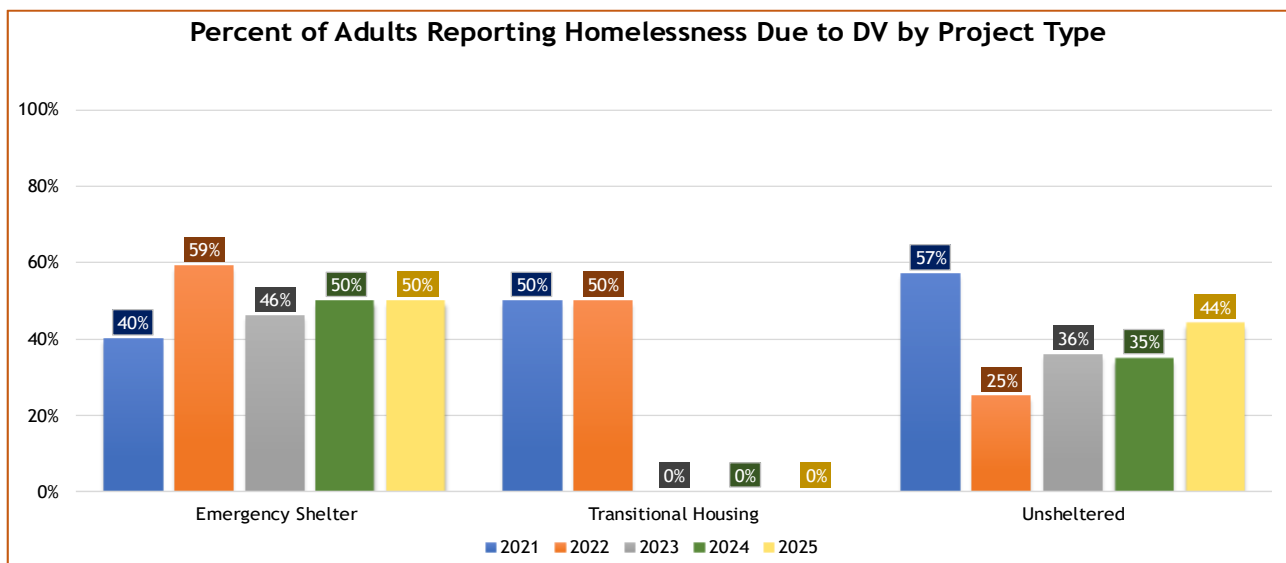


Table 3.6 – Percent of Adults Reporting Homelessness Due to Fleeing Domestic Violence by Project Type (Five Year Comparison)

Other Populations

Other priority populations of focus are:

Transition 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 from 2021 to 2025. There was a 50% decrease in the number of transition age youth from the previous year. There were no significant changes to the other populations.

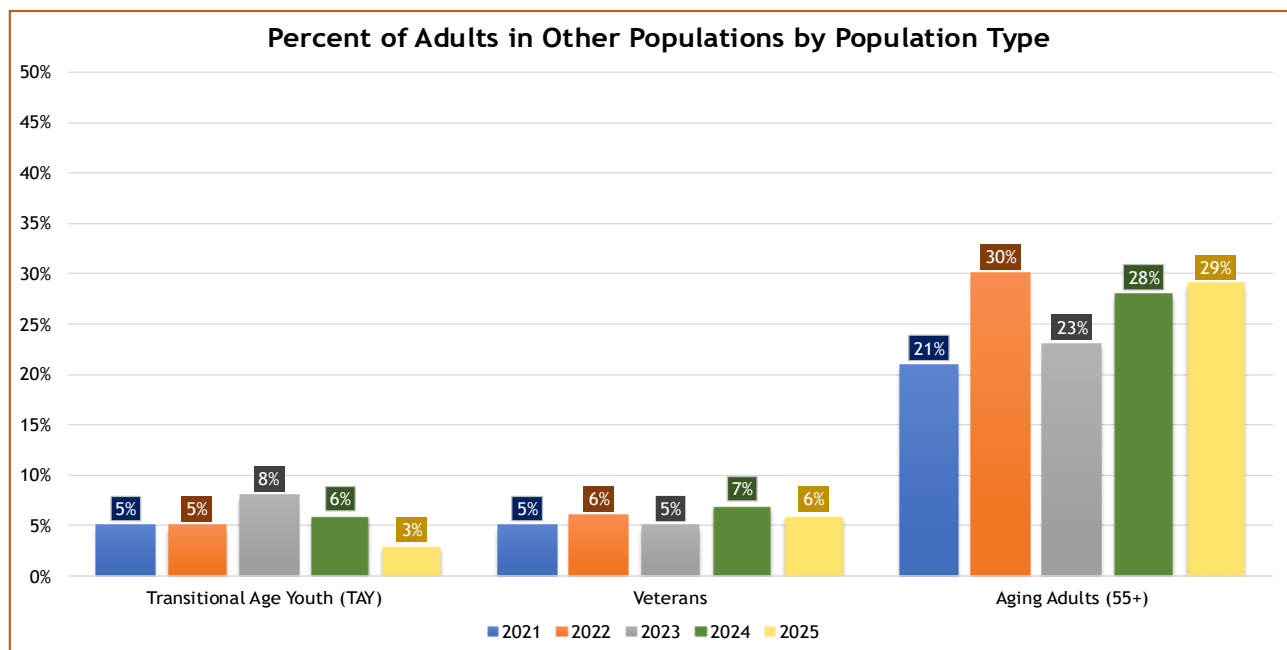


Table 3.7 – Percent of Adults Reporting in Other Priority Populations by Population Type (Five Year Comparison)

4. Inventory & Utilization

Sheltered Inventory

The PWA CoC had a total of 343 sheltered beds (emergency shelter and transitional housing) available the night of the 2025 PIT count which represents an increase of twenty (20) beds from the 2024 count. This results in a utilization rate of 81% based on the 277 persons served in sheltered projects. Utilization of sheltered beds increased by 3% overall since 2024. Utilization of emergency shelter beds increased by 5% while utilization of transitional housing beds decreased by 16%.

Table 4.0 below reports the total available beds by year, project type, household type, and availability (emergency shelter only) from 2021 to 2025 as well as the change in bed counts and the percentage change from the previous year.

BED COUNTS BY YEAR							
Project Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change in Beds 2024 - 2025	Percent Change 2024 - 2025
Emergency Shelter (ES)							
Total Beds	277	232	281	282	289	7	2.48%
Beds for AO HH	148	126	136	126	126	0	0.00%
Beds for AC HH	129	106	145	156	163	7	4.49%
Domestic Violence (DV) Shelter							
Total Beds	21	23	18	18	18	0	0.00%
Beds for AO HH	3	5	3	3	3	0	0.00%
Beds for AC HH	18	18	15	15	15	0	0.00%
ES Beds by Availability							
Year-Round Beds	211	180	235	236	243	7	2.97%
Overflow Beds	2	2	2	2	2	0	0.00%
Seasonal Beds	64	50	44	44	44	0	0.00%
Transitional Housing (TH)							
Total Beds	33	41	41	41	54	0	31.71%
Beds for AO HH	3	3	3	3	3	0	0.00%
Beds for AC HH	30	38	38	38	51	0	34.21%
Total Beds	310	273	322	323	343	20	6.19%

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 2025 PIT Count. This table also provides counts and bed utilization 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	167	289	159	246	177	69	81%
AO Households	124	126	120	122	122	0	97%
AC Households	43	163	39	124	55	69	76%
Transitional Housing (TH)	Total Units	Total Beds	Total Households	Total Persons	Total Adults	Total Children	Utilization
All Households	14	54	10	31	13	18	57%
AO Households	3	3	2	2	2	0	67%
AC Households	11	51	8	29	11	18	57%
All Sheltered Projects	Total Units	Total Beds	Total Households	Total Persons	Total Adults	Total Children	Utilization
All Households	181	343	169	277	190	87	81%
AO Households	127	129	122	124	124	0	96%
AC Households	54	214	47	153	66	87	71%

Table 4.1 – Utilization of Sheltered Inventory (Current Year)

Permanent Housing Inventory

The PWA CoC had a total of 283 permanent housing beds available the night of the 2025 PIT which represents a decrease of thirty (30) beds from the 2024 count. Most of this decrease is due to the loss of 22 beds from a state-funded permanent supportive housing program that closed in September 2024. There were 281 persons physically in housing the night of PIT compared to 282 persons in 2024 (which does not represent a significant decrease).

Table 4.2 below reports the total available permanent housing beds by year, project type, and household type from 2021 to 2025 as well as the change in beds and the percentage change from the previous year.

BED COUNTS BY YEAR							
Project Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change in Beds 2024 - 2025	Percent Change 2024 - 2025
Other Permanent Housing (OPH)							
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	N/A
Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)							
Total Beds	166	166	166	216	194	-22	-10%
Beds for AO HH	86	87	87	115	115	0	0%
Beds for AC HH	80	79	79	101	79	-22	-22%
Rapid Rehousing (RRH)							
Total Beds	156	132	82	88	80	-8	-9%
Beds for AO HH	50	45	25	26	17	-9	-35%
Beds for AC HH	106	87	57	62	63	1	2%
Total Beds	331	307	257	313	283	-30	-10%

* 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 from 2021 to 2025 as well as the changes in beds and the percentage change from the previous year.

BED COUNTS BY YEAR							
Project Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change in Beds 2024 - 2025	Percent Change 2024 - 2025
Other Permanent Housing (OPH)							
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	N/A
Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)							
Total Beds	41	41	41	66	44	-22	-33%
Beds for AO HH	36	37	37	40	40	0	0%
Beds for AC HH	5	4	4	26	4	-22	-85%
Rapid Rehousing (RRH)							
Total Beds	156	132	82	88	80	-8	-9%
Beds for AO HH	50	45	25	26	17	-9	-35%
Beds for AC HH	106	87	57	62	63	1	2%
Total Beds	206	182	132	163	133	-30	-18%

* Table excludes HUD/VASH program

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

Other Permanent Housing

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

Permanent Supportive Housing

The PWA CoC operates multiple permanent supportive housing projects that receive funding from the HUD CoC Program. In total, these projects offer 44 permanent housing beds and supportive services to chronically homeless persons and their families.

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 and supportive services to disabled veterans and their families.

Rapid Rehousing

The PWA CoC operates multiple 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 above, 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 80 persons physically in housing the night of the 2025 count, which represents a 9% decrease from the previous year (88 persons in 2024). The count may have decreased due to the loss of two (2) rapid rehousing supportive services projects in June of 2024 as well as delays in funding awards.

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 2025 PIT Count. There were 149 persons physically in housing under the HUD/VASH program on the night of the count which represents a utilization rate of 99% (compared to 81% in 2024).

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	83	149	101	48	99%
AO Households	75	75	60	63	63	0	84%
AC Households	25	75	23	86	38	48	115%
* 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 2025 PIT Count.

Other Permanent Housing: There were nine (9) persons physically in housing the night of the count which results in a utilization rate of 100% (same utilization as 2024).

Permanent Supportive Housing: There were 64 persons physically in housing the night of the count which results in a utilization rate of 98% (compared to 97% in 2024).

Rapid Rehousing: There were 80 persons physically in housing the night of the count; which represents a 9% decrease from the previous year (88 persons in 2024). 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	41	44	40	43	41	2	98%
AO Households	39	40	38	39	39	0	98%
AC Households	2	4	2	4	2	2	100%
Rapid Rehousing (RRH)	Total Units	Total Beds	Total Households	Total Persons	Total Adults	Total Children	Utilization
All Households	35	80	35	80	43	37	100%
AO Households	15	17	15	17	17	0	100%
AC Households	20	63	20	63	26	37	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 from 2021 to 2025. There are no significant changes to the overall outcomes for this measure.

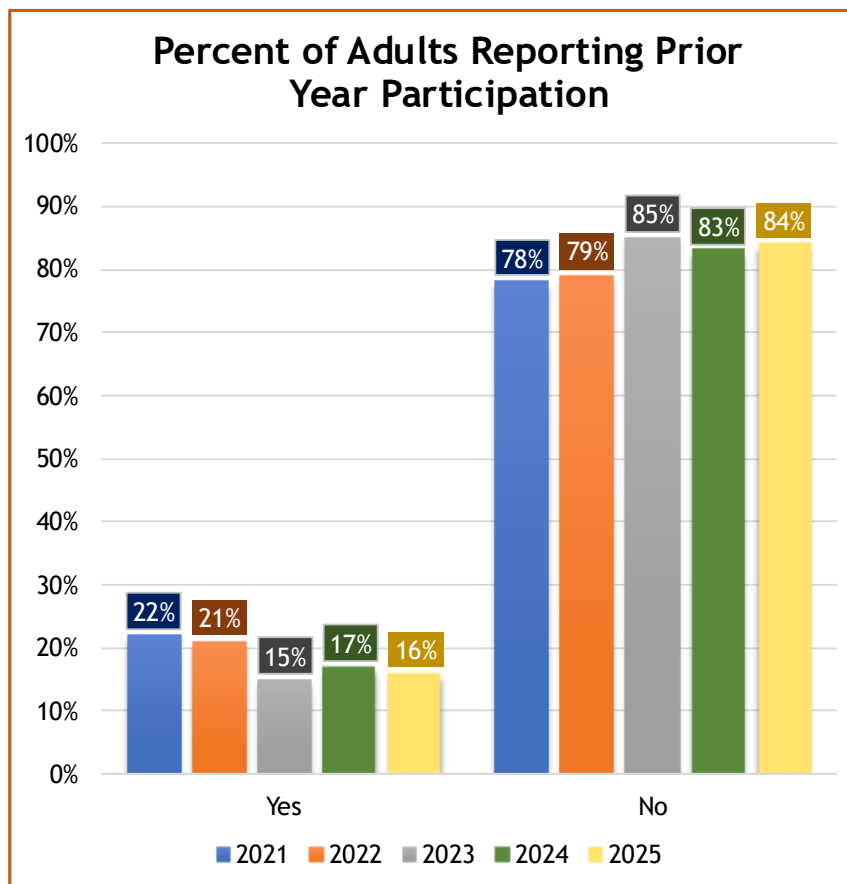


Table 5.0 – Percent of Adults Reporting Prior Year Participation (Five Year Comparison)

Table 5.1 below reports the number of adults that participated in the prior year's count by project type from 2021 to 2025. There were significant changes across all three project types: emergency shelter decreased by 77%, the unsheltered count decreased by 40% and transitional housing increased by more than 100%.

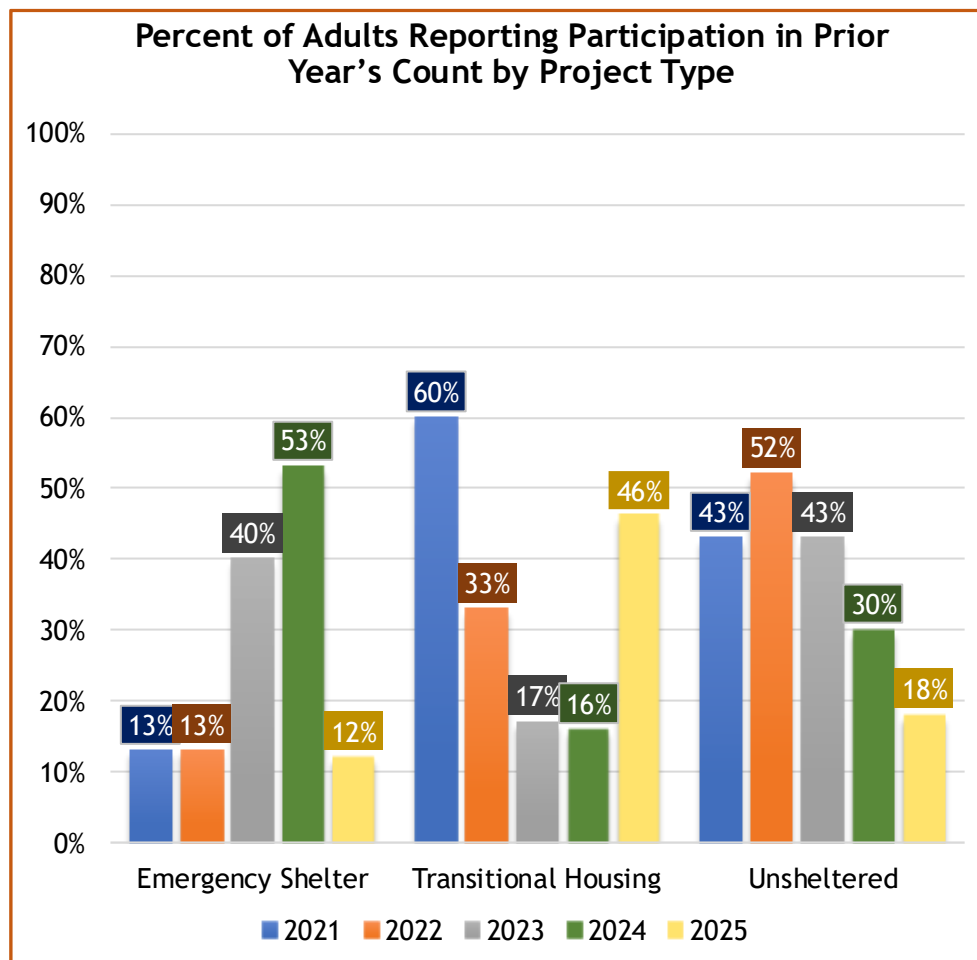


Table 5.1 – Percent of Adults Reporting Prior Year Participation by Project Type (Five Year Comparison)

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 from 2021 to 2025. 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 82% of adults surveyed in 2025 resided in permanent housing within the PWA prior to becoming homeless. It is a common misconception that persons experiencing homelessness are largely transient when they are usually residents of the CoC from which they request services.

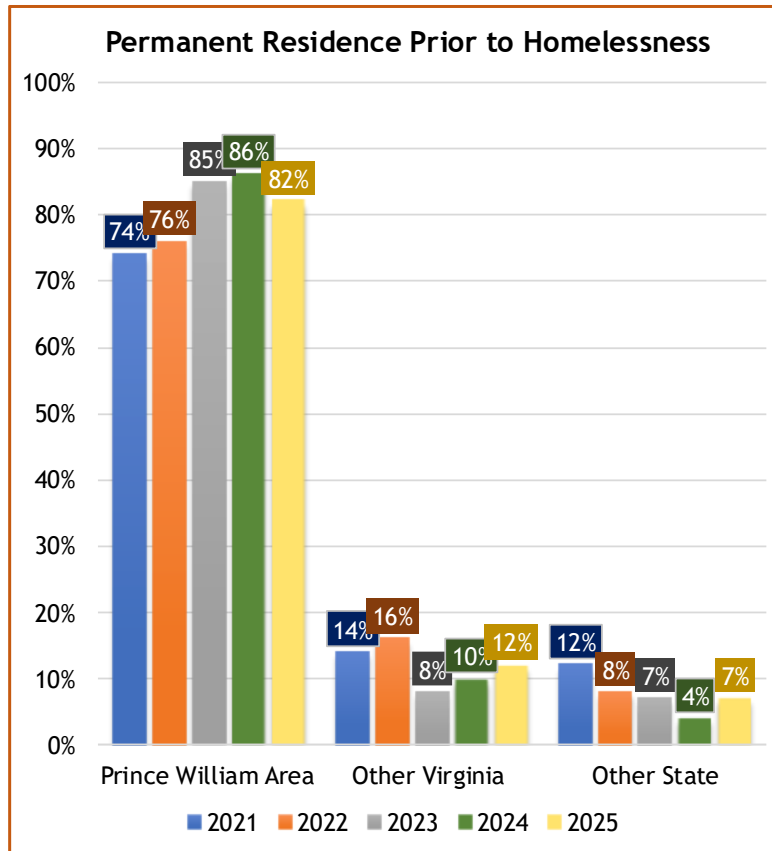


Table 5.2 – Percent of Adults Reporting Permanent Residence Prior to Homelessness (Five Year Comparison)

Table 5.3 below reports the last permanent residence by specific area as of the 2025 PIT. 73% of adults surveyed reported living in Prince William County prior to their current episode of homelessness. Manassas City represents 5% of this data and Manassas Park represents 1%.

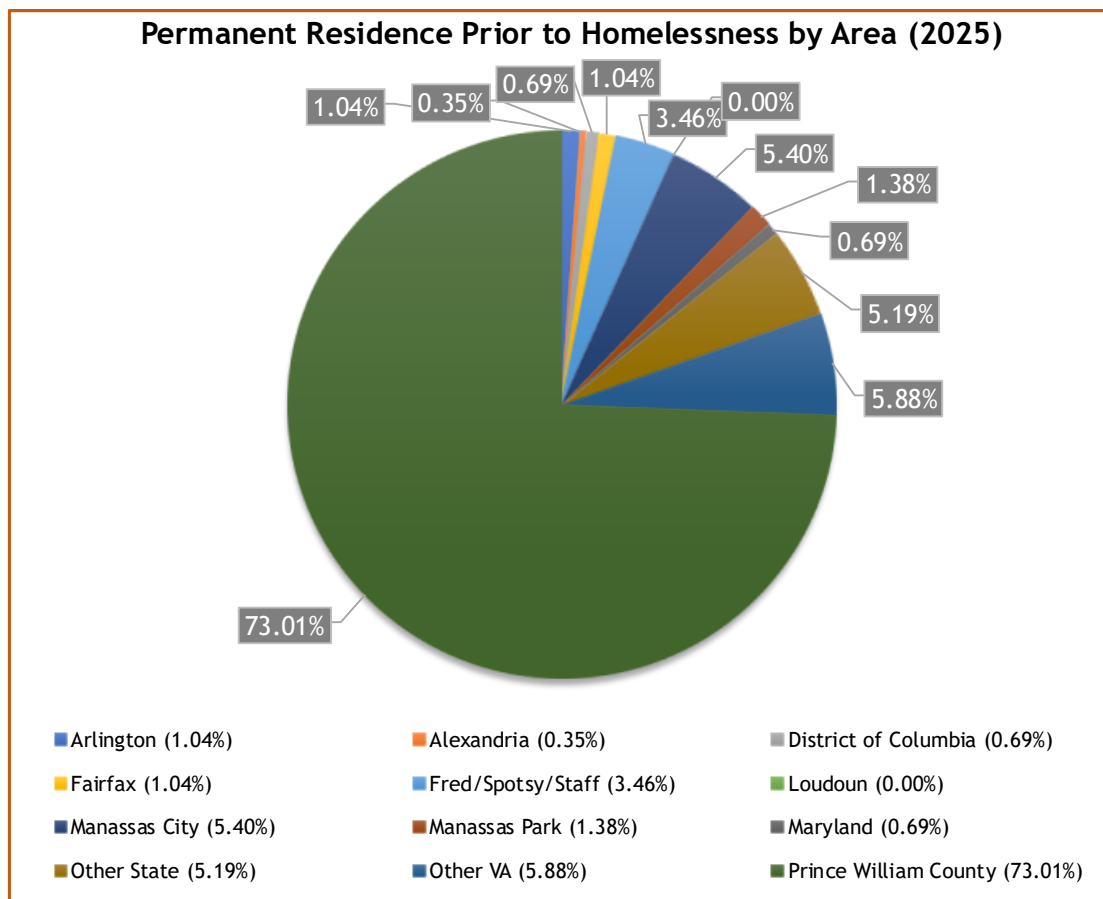


Table 5.3 – Count of Adults Reporting Permanent Residence Prior to Homelessness by Area (Current Year)

Panhandling Activity

This question was added to the PWA CoC's 2025 PIT Survey to better understand the extent to which persons experiencing homelessness conduct panhandling activities to earn income for themselves or their household members. This data is reported for all adults surveyed.

Table 5.4 below reports the percentage of adults that conduct panhandling activities by project type as well as the overall percentage for all adults surveyed.

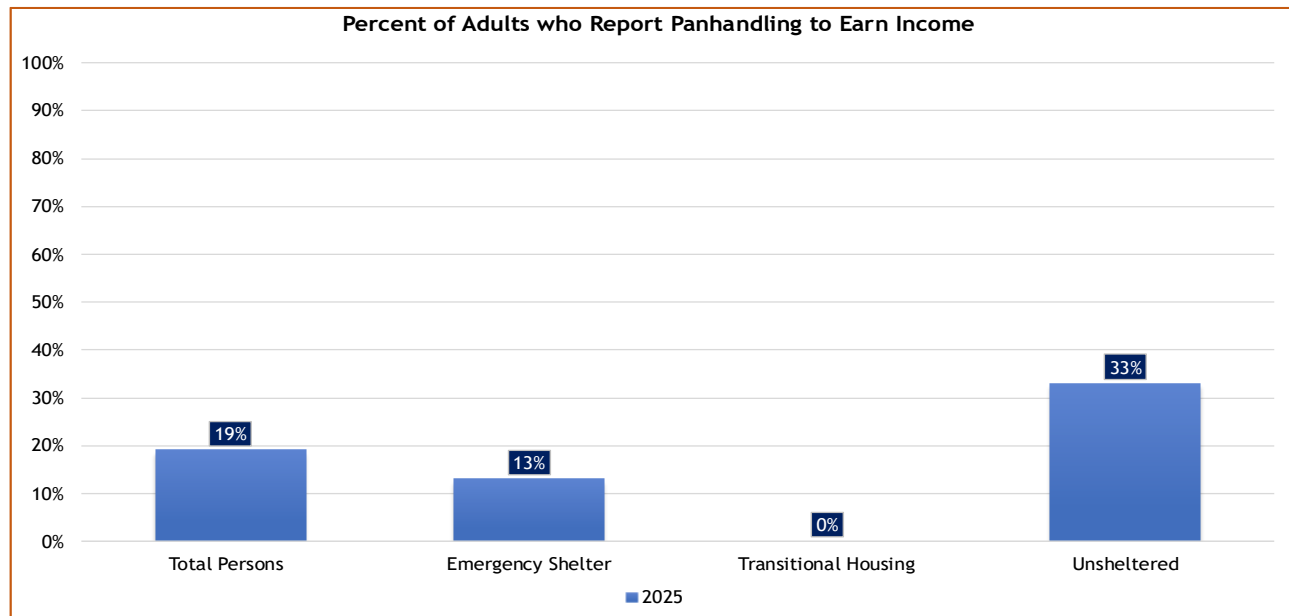


Table 5.4 – Percent of adults that conduct panhandling activities by project type (Current Year)