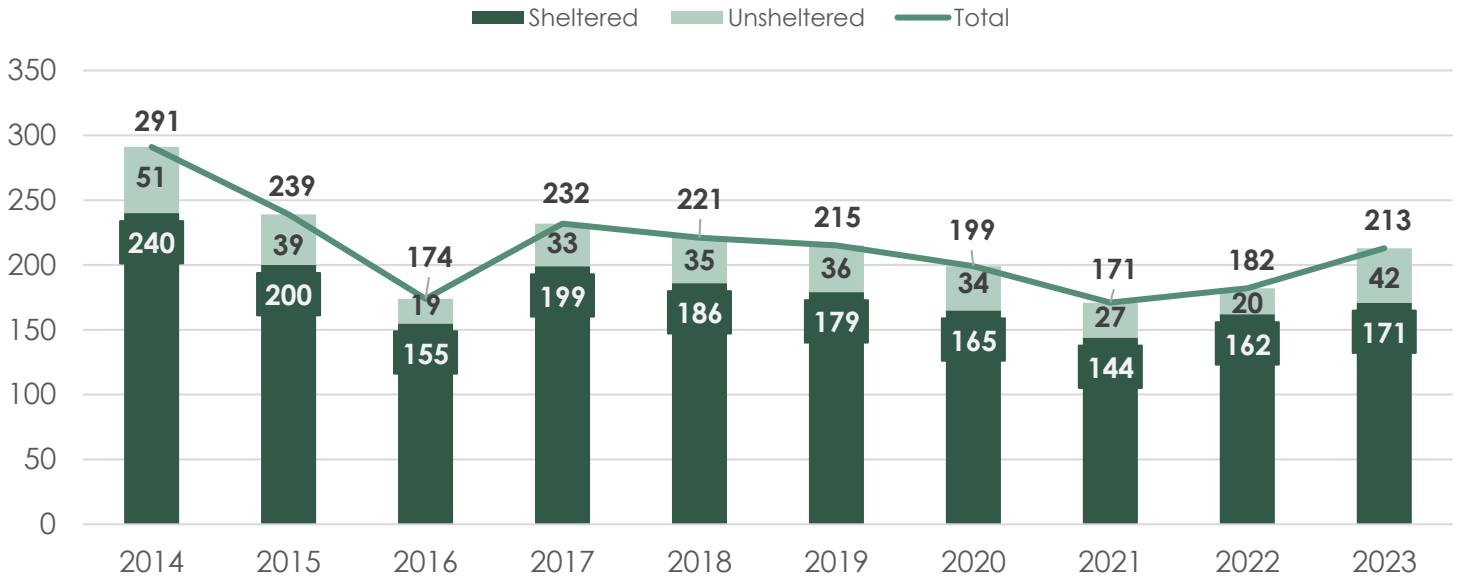




Arlington County Continuum of Care

10-Year Snapshot of Arlington, Virginia Point-in-Time Count



2023 Point in Time (PIT) Count Snapshot

17%	Increase in overall homelessness, from 182 people in 2022 to 213 people in 2023.
110%	Increase in unsheltered homelessness, from 20 people in 2022 to 42 people in 2023.
6%	Increase in sheltered homelessness, from 162 people in 2022 to 171 people in 2023.
11%	Increase in single adult homelessness , from 132 people in 2022 to 147 people in 2023.
32%	Increase in family homelessness , from 50 people in 2022 to 66 people in 2023.
-54%	Decrease in persons experiencing chronic homelessness , 39 people in 2022 to 18 people in 2023.
0%	No change in the number of Veterans experiencing homelessness. Six Veterans were counted.
60%	Increase in survivors actively fleeing domestic violence resulting in homelessness, from 25 survivors in 2022 to 40 survivors in 2023.
7%	Increase in Transition Age Youth (ages 18-24) experiencing homelessness, from 15 people in 2022 to 16 people in 2023.

The 2023 Point in Time Count signals an increase in homelessness for nearly all people and subpopulation groups except for Veterans and those experiencing chronic homelessness. 2023 PIT outcomes are comparable to the 2019, pre-pandemic count.

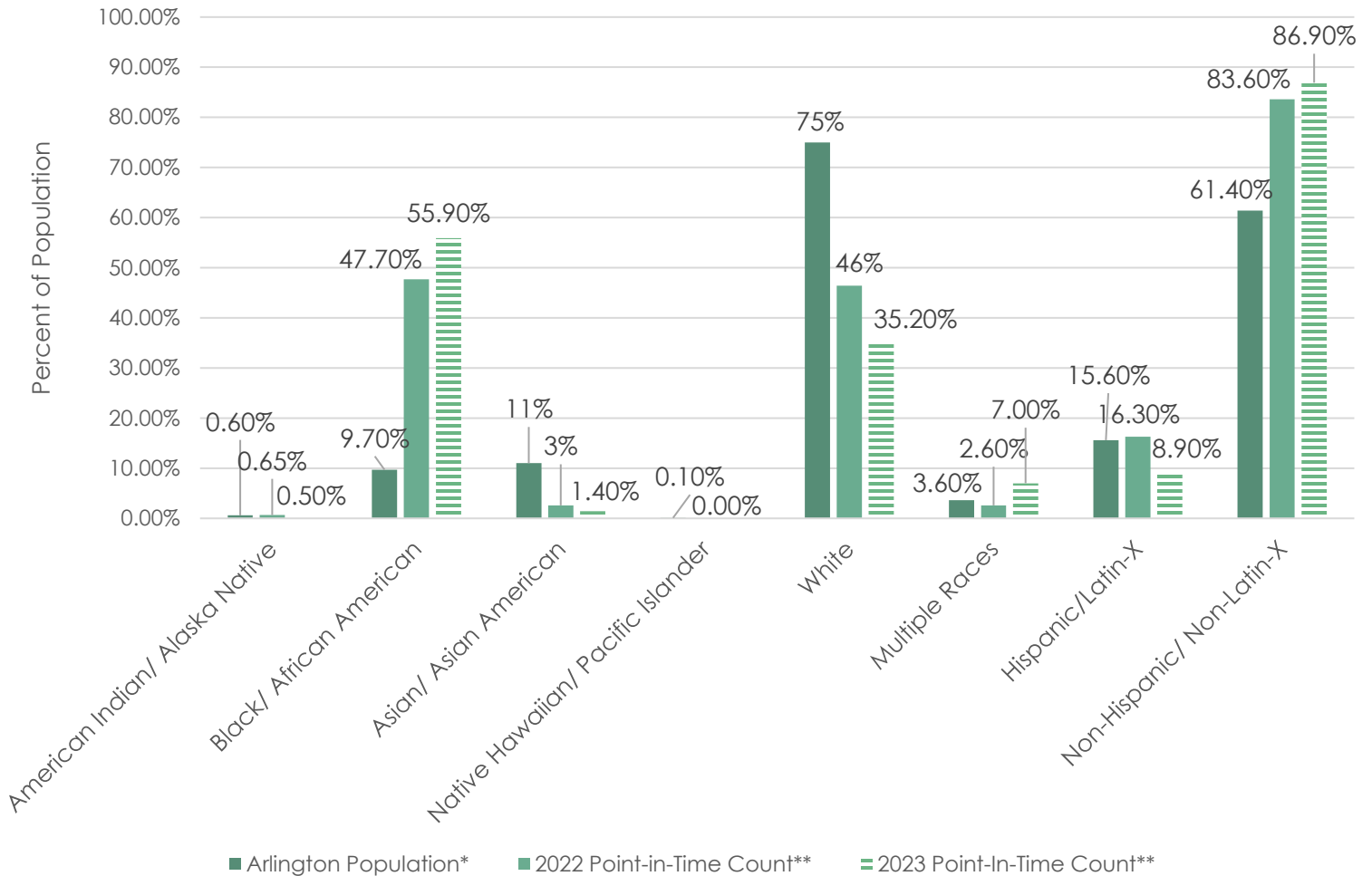
The Arlington County CoC conducted its annual Point-in-Time Count on **January 25, 2023**. It is a one-night census of people experiencing homelessness in Arlington.

The CoC must continue to address homelessness at its **root causes**, including racism and gender. An **intersectional approach** must remain in the forefront of our efforts, with community and partners collaborating on systemic solutions.

As in years past, people identifying as Black/African American are over-represented in the 2023 Point in Time Count.

Given trends seen both in Arlington County’s homeless response system and emergency rent assistance programs, persons most at-risk of homelessness in Arlington County are Black, Indigenous, and other People of Color (BIPOC), with people identifying as Black or African American at the highest risk, as well as people at the lowest levels of income. This points to the known relationship of historical disenfranchisement and divestment in communities of color, driven by historical and pervasive racist housing and economic policies.

Demographics of Arlington, VA vs. Demographics in PIT Count



* U.S. Census Bureau: 2021 Population Estimates
 **Includes adults only

2023 PIT Spotlight on Unsheltered Homelessness

The majority of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness were surveyed in the Rosslyn neighborhood, including the areas of Key Bridge and Spot Run.

Areas*	Number Counted	Pct %
A - Rosslyn, Key Bridge, Spout Run	16	38%
B – Central Library, Quincy Park, Ballston/Clarendon/Virginia Square Metros	4	9.5%
C - S. Glebe, Crystal City, Army Navy Drive Bridges, Metros, Aurora Hills Library	6	14%
D – Shirlington, 4 Mile Run, Shirlington Library, Columbia Pike, Jenny Dean Park	6	14%
E – Westover Area, Ballston Metro, Clarendon Park, Lee Highway	6	14%
F – W. Glebe Rd, Crystal City, Army Navy Drive, 4 Mile Run, Airport	4	9.5%
Total Unsheltered	42	

*Geographic locations are summarized for purposes of this report. Point-in-Time Count volunteers ensure all areas, including alleys, streets, bridges, and pathways are included in their assessment of unsheltered persons.

Racial and Ethnic Demographics of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness:

Race/Ethnicity	Percentage of Unsheltered Count (N=42)
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin-X	86%
Hispanic/Latin-X	14%
American Indian, Alaska Native	0%
Asian, Asian American	2%
Black, African American	57%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0%
White	38%
Multiple Races	2%