



Georgia[®] Department of 
Community Affairs

**Department of Community Affairs Statewide
Point in Time Count Homeless Report for
2022**



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General Overview

This report provides a snapshot of the Statewide and Georgia Balance of State, Continuum of Care homeless population information on a single night in February 2022. This report further outlines the methodology, analysis, results, and limitations of homeless data collection. The conclusion outlines details of Homeless information from gathered statewide and focus on currently implemented effort for system improvements based on 2022 data collection. Note the data collected does not represent an absolute depiction of homelessness within the Balance of State jurisdiction; nevertheless, presents a framework used to assess homeless needs and measure progress annually.

The report from chapter one and two shows general overview of Point in Time (PIT) count number and Statewide homeless information which includes both sheltered and unsheltered individuals. From chapter three the report shows details overview of PIT count of Balance of State (BoS) Continuum of Care (CoC).

Note:

The GA-500 Atlanta CoC includes both GA-502 Fulton County CoC and GA-508 Dekalb County CoC Unsheltered and Sheltered data of 2011 and 2012 together. All the data from 2013 is presented in reported based on each CoC which also includes GA-502 Fulton County and GA-508 Dekalb County as a separate CoC.

Acknowledgments

We would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to all those who have contributed to the creation of this Homeless Report for the Georgia State-wide Point in Time Count (PIT). It is through your tireless efforts and dedication that we have been able to compile this vital information, shedding light on the plight of the homeless population in our state.

First and foremost, we extend our sincere appreciation to the Continuum of Care (CoC) administrators for their invaluable support and cooperation throughout this process. Your willingness to share the data and insights from your respective regions has been instrumental in painting an accurate and comprehensive picture of homelessness in Georgia.

We would like to extend a special acknowledgment to Manager Josh Gray and Jeanette Pollock for their guidance and leadership in overseeing this project. Your expertise and commitment to making a difference in the lives of the homeless community have been truly inspiring. We extend our deepest gratitude to Tina Moore for her invaluable contributions to this report. Your meticulous attention to detail, exceptional research skills, and unwavering dedication to the cause have been indispensable in ensuring the accuracy and quality of our findings. Furthermore, your invaluable support and assistance in coordinating and organizing the data collection efforts have played a pivotal role in the success of this report. We would also like to extend our appreciation to all the agencies, providers, and directors who generously shared their data and insights for the statewide assessment of homelessness in Georgia. Your commitment to collaboration and information sharing has been instrumental in compiling a comprehensive and robust report.

Lastly, we express our gratitude to all the individuals who work tirelessly on the front lines, providing support and services to the homeless population in Georgia. Your dedication, compassion, and tireless efforts are the driving force behind our collective mission to end homelessness.

To everyone mentioned above, and to all those who have contributed in any capacity, we extend our heartfelt thanks for your unwavering commitment to addressing homelessness in Georgia. Your support and collaboration have been crucial in making this report possible and, ultimately, in making a positive impact on the lives of our fellow citizens in need.

Georgia Department of Community Affairs

1. Introduction:

The Point-in-Time (PIT) count is a count of households and people experiencing homelessness. PIT Counts provide number of sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness on a single night. Counts are provided by household type:

- Households with at least one adult and one child.
- Households without children; and
- Household with only children

Every other year, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires communities nationwide to enumerate their homeless populations for the purpose of assessing needs and measuring progress. As mandated by the McKinney Vento Act, all homeless service providers conduct a regular homeless census, which must be conducted during the last ten days of January (HUD, 2001) which is called a Point-in-Time (PIT) count. Due to the rising COVID-19 cases in GA with the outbreak of the Omicron variant,



Figure 1: Homeless individual writing something.

Balance of State (BoS) CoCs (Continuum of Care) petitioned for an exception to the requirement to hold the PIT Count within the last 10 days of January. The petition requested to move the count date to February 21, 2022. That petition request was granted by HUD on January 27, 2022. The PIT count provides the homeless assistance community with data needed to identify the number and understand the characteristics of persons who are experiencing homelessness at one point in time. A PIT count consists of counting persons identified as literally homeless by HUD's

definition, both unsheltered and sheltered persons experiencing homelessness, on a single night in January.

In addition to the biennial PIT count, a census of persons and families experiencing homelessness in shelters is completed during the last ten days in January annually, in conjunction with a Housing



Figure 2: Homeless Individual on the street

Inventory Count (HIC). The HIC is a point-in-time catalog of provider programs within communities that provide beds dedicated to serving persons experiencing homelessness. The goal of each HIC is to account for all emergency shelter housing, transitional housing, and permanent housing bed types within the Continuum of Care (CoC) jurisdictions, even if the project is funded by state or federal government entities. Each January, the bed type (emergency, transitional, or permanent), bed capacity (total beds), and bed utilization (percentage of total beds occupied during the count) is collected from all service providers. This collection of data informs the homeless assistance community about the community's capacity to provide shelter for persons experiencing homelessness. This collection of data is referred to as the housing inventory count or shelter count.

1.1 HUD Housing Status of Definitions

Within the homeless definition there are four categories of homelessness:

- Literally Homeless
- Imminent Risk of Homelessness
- Homeless Under Other Federal Statutes
- Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence

1.1.1 Literally Homeless

Individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:

1. Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation; **or**
2. Is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, and local government programs); **or**
3. Is exiting an institution where (s)he has resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution.

1.1.2 Imminently Homeless

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

1. Residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance
2. No subsequent residence has been identified; and
3. The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing.

1.1.3 Homeless Under Other Federal Statutes

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

1. Are defined as homeless under the other listed federal statutes.

2. Have not had a lease, ownership interest in permanent housing during the 60 days prior to the homeless assistance application.
3. Have experienced persistent instability as measured by two moves or more during in the preceding 60 days: and
4. Can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time due to special needs or barriers

Note: HUD has not authorized any CoC to serve the homeless under Category 3. HUD determines and approves the use of CoC Program funds to serve this population based on each CoC's Consolidated Application.

1.1.4 Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence

Any individual or family who:

1. Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence.
2. Has no other residence; and
3. Lacks the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing

Note: "Domestic Violence" includes dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or family member that either takes place in, or him or her afraid to return to, their primary nighttime residence (including human trafficking).

1.2 Chronic Homelessness

In order to be eligible for housing restricted to chronically homeless individuals or families under the CoC program, participants must meet the definition of chronically homeless. The definition of chronically homeless is:

1. A homeless individual with a disability as defined in section 401(9) of the McKinney-Vento Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11360(9)), who:
 - Lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter, and
 - Has been homeless and living as described for at least 12 months* or on at least 4 separate occasions in the last 3 years, as long as the combined occasions equal at least 12 months

and each break in homelessness separating the occasions included at least 7 consecutive nights of not living as described.

2. An individual who has been residing in an institutional care facility for less, including jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital, or other similar facility, for fewer than 90 days and met all of the criteria of this definition before entering that facility**;
- or
3. A family with an adult head of household (or, if there is no adult in the family, a minor head of household) who meets all of the criteria of this definition, including a family whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless.

*A “break” in homeless is considered to be 7 or more nights.

**An individual residing in an institutional care facility does not constitute a break in homelessness.

2. State of Georgia CoC:

There are nine Continuum of Care (CoC) in Georgia which are shown in the table 1 below:

CoC Code	CoC Name
GA-500	Atlanta
GA-501	Georgia Balance of State (152 Counties)
GA-502	Fulton County
GA-503	Athens-Clarke County
GA-504	Augusta-Richmond County
GA-505	Columbus-Muscogee County
GA-506	Marietta/Cobb County
GA-507	Savannah/Chatham County
GA-508	Dekalb County

Table 1: Georgia Statewide CoC Name

In Georgia, there are nine Continuum of Care (CoC) conducting a count of individuals and families who are homeless in their respective jurisdictions on various nights in the last ten days of January except for the last count which was conducted in February month because of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The map in figure 3 below shows nine different CoCs and their geographical view.

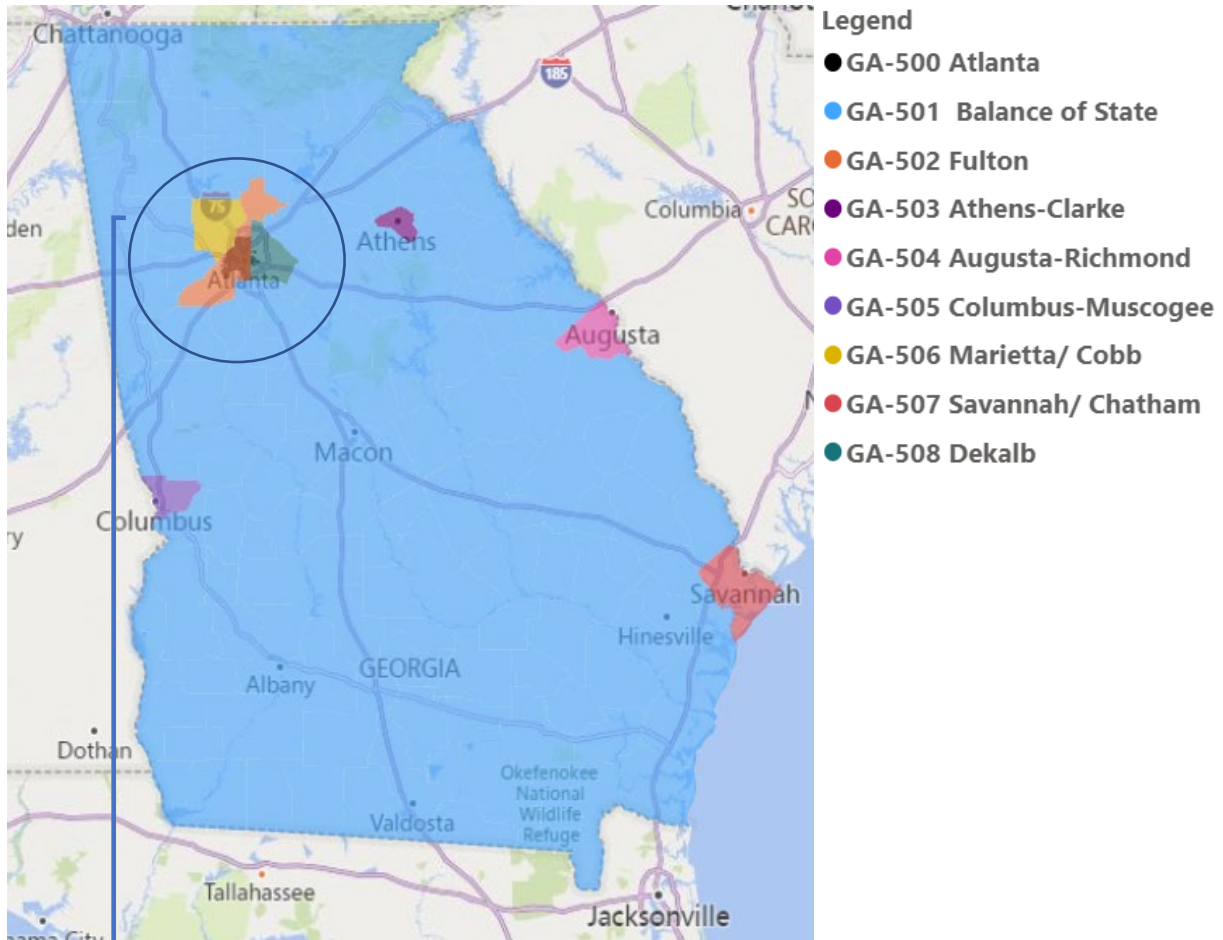


Figure 3: Map of 9 Continuum of Care (CoC) of Georgia State

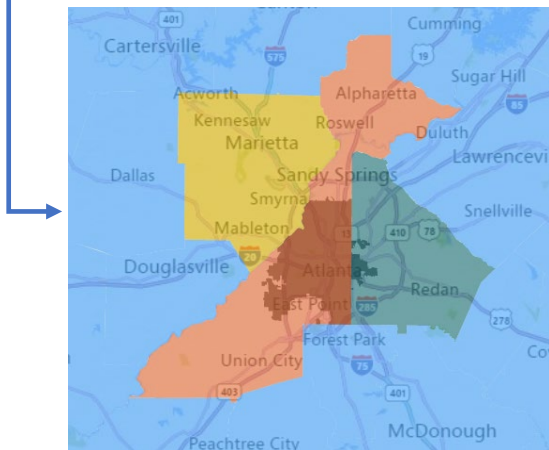


Figure 4: Zoom in version of Central Atlanta

The Atlanta CoC overlaps some geographical region of Fulton and Dekalb County.

2.1 Statewide Unsheltered PIT Count Trend

The statewide unsheltered PIT data shows a sharp downtrend from 2011 to 2017. From 2017 the data shows a gradual increase in the unsheltered individuals which is 43% from 2019 to 2022 as shown in figure 5. There can be a lot of factors increase in number of unsheltered populations. Some of them might be better PIT training provided to outreach worker and Covid-19 pandemic.

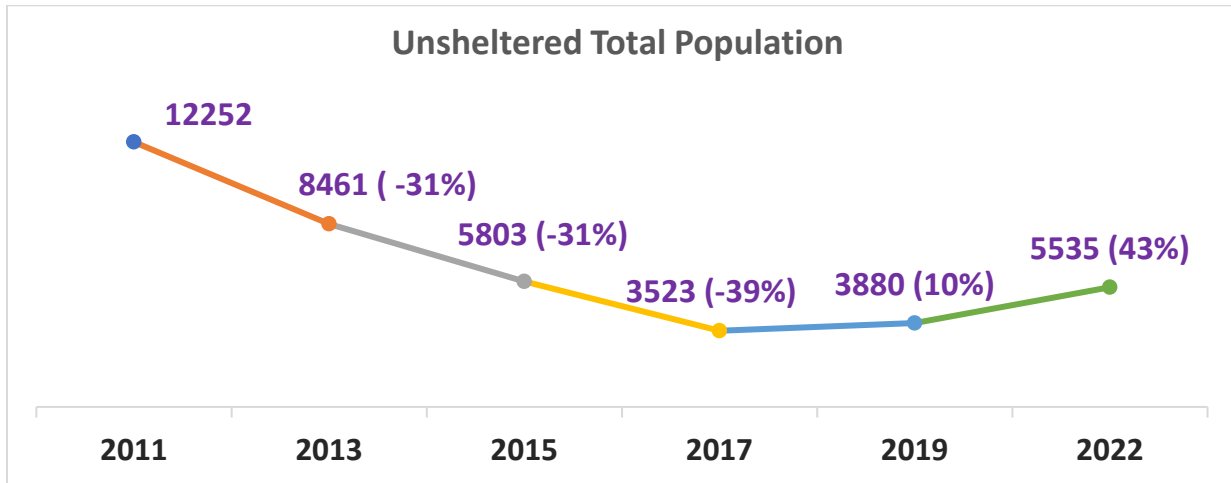


Figure 5 : Statewide PIT unsheltered Trend

2.2 Statewide Unsheltered Heat Map

The statewide Heat Map on figure 6 shows high concentration of Unsheltered homeless in central Atlanta and southwest part of Georgia. Other than Central Atlanta, surrounding areas of Augusta, Macon, Albany, and Brunswick has comparatively higher unsheltered numbers for the year of 2022.

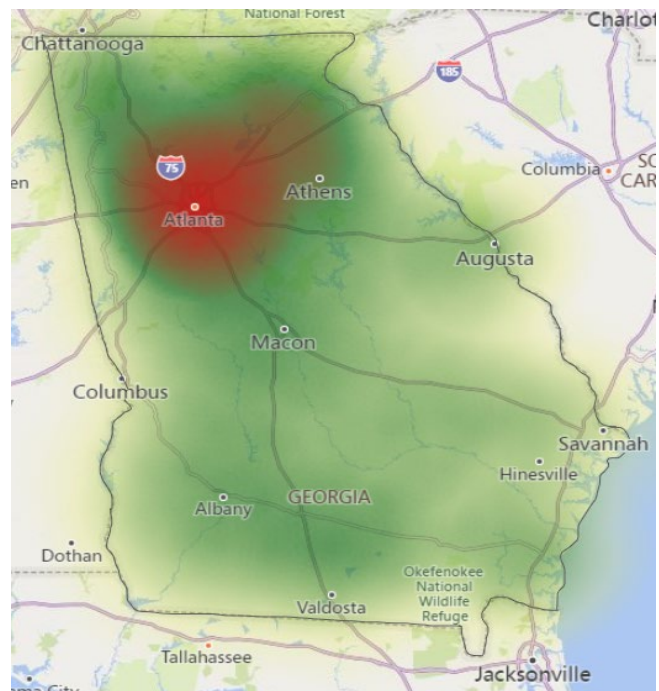


Figure 6: Statewide Unsheltered Population 2022



2.3 Statewide Sheltered PIT Count Trend

The overall statewide sheltered PIT looks a steady downtrend with and minor up trend during the time of Covid-19 pandemic in 2019 as shown in figure 7.

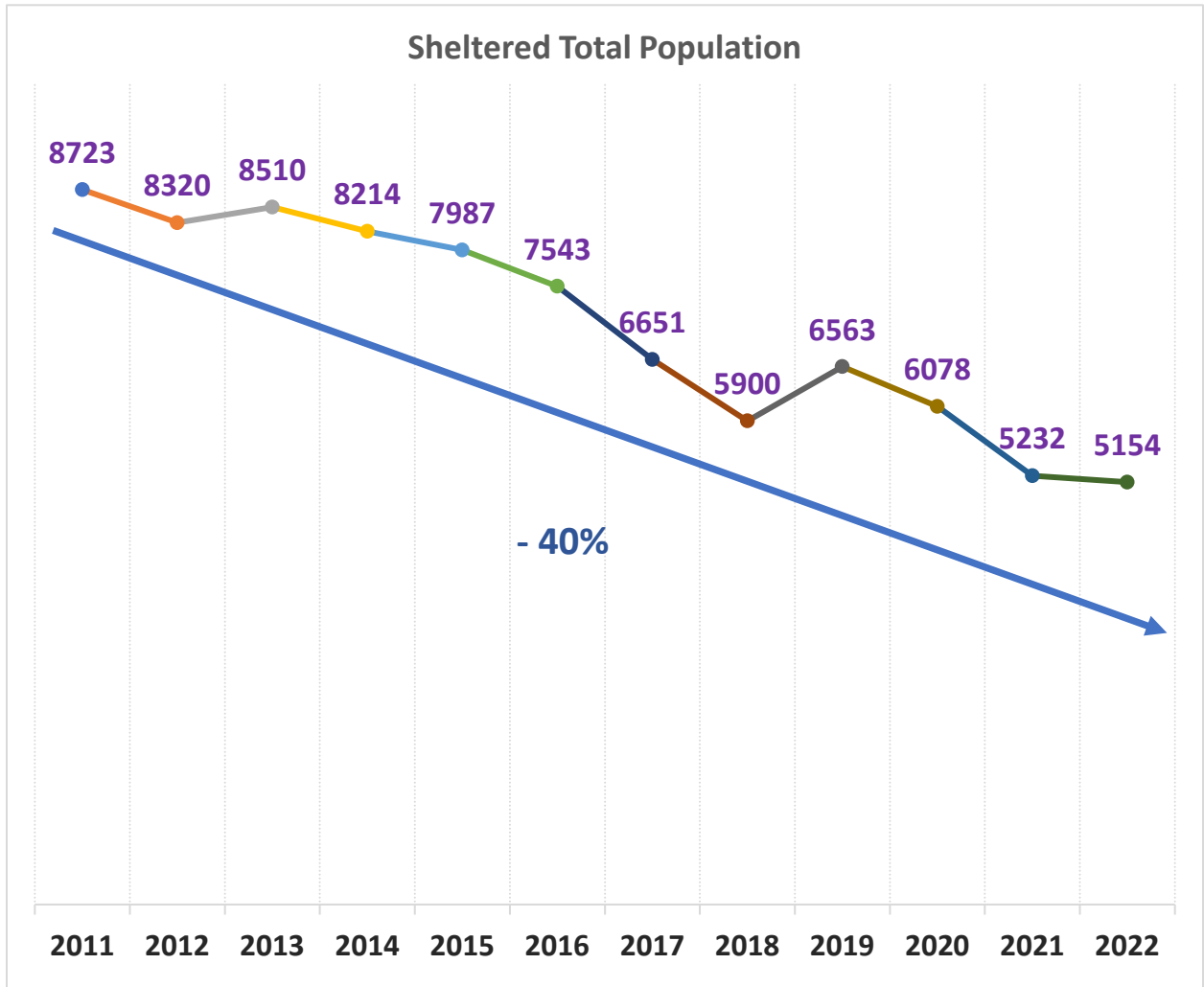


Figure 7: Statewide Sheltered PIT count Trend

There is a 40% decrease in statewide sheltered Population over a decade. For the last count of 2021 to 2022 the data shows almost 1.5% decrease in the statewide sheltered population.

2.4 Statewide Sheltered Heat Map 2022

The 2022 Statewide heat map as represent in figure 8 shows a higher concentration of Sheltered Population in Central Atlanta.

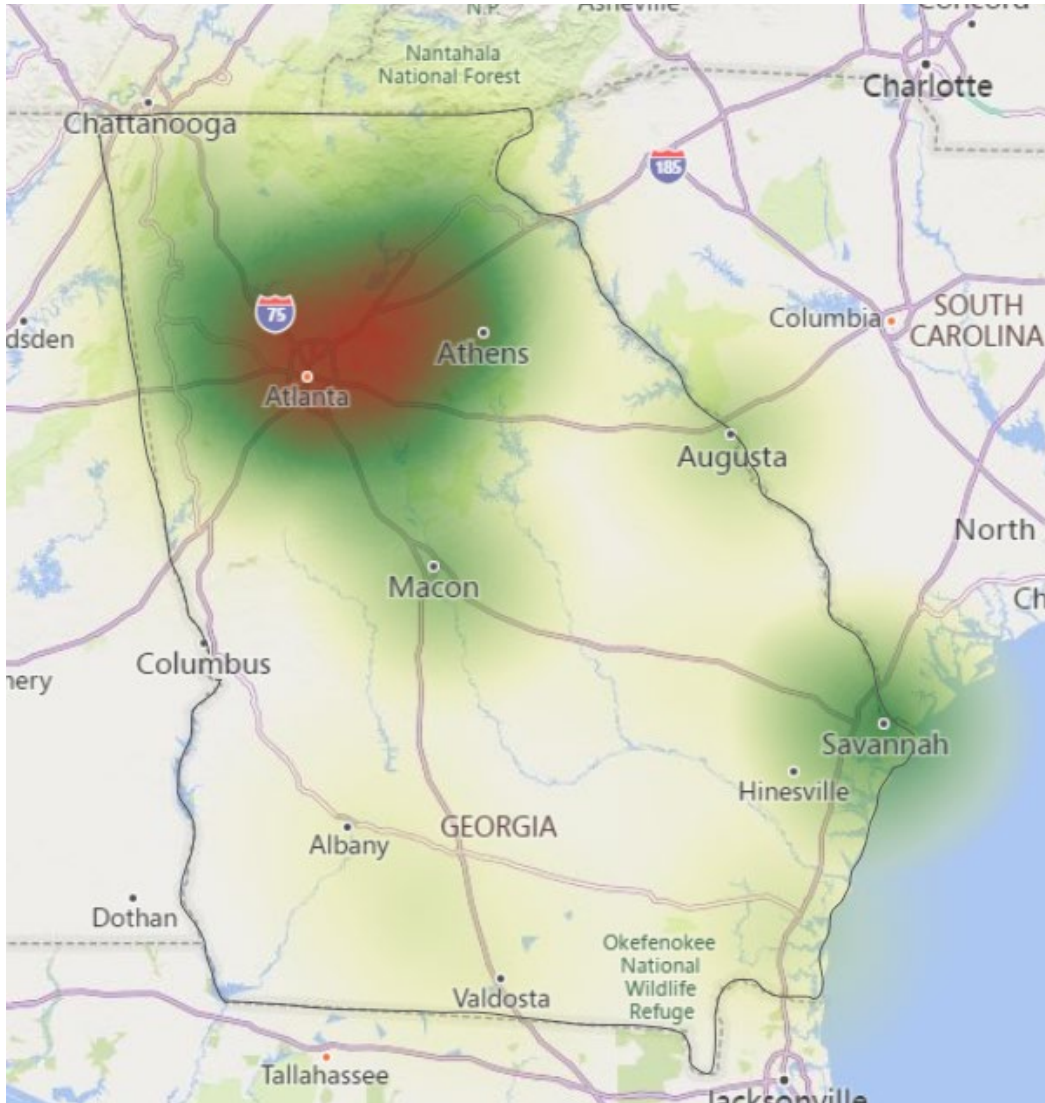


Figure 8: Statewide Heat Map of Sheltered Population



Apart from the central Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta, and has comparatively higher density in the sheltered Homeless. Surrounding areas of Valdosta, Albany looks lower in number as compared to other geographical areas.

2.5 Statewide PIT Count 2022 (Sheltered and Unsheltered) based on CoC

The sheltered, Unsheltered and Total homeless in Georgia based on CoC is shown in table 2 below: From 2022 PIT count BoS has the highest in terms of total homeless in among the nine CoCs which is 5856 which includes 152 counties.

CoC Code	CoC Name	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
GA-500	Atlanta	1364	653	2017
GA-501	Georgia Balance of State (152 Counties)	1937	3919	5856
GA-502	Fulton County	172	101	273
GA-503	Athens-Clarke County	209	74	283
GA-504	Augusta-Richmond County	231	318	549
GA-505	Columbus-Muscogee County	192	51	243
GA-506	Marietta/Cobb County	258	122	380
GA-507	Savannah/Chatham County	389	134	523
GA-508	Dekalb County	402	163	565
Total	Georgia	5154	5535	10689

Table 2: Statewide PIT count 2022

2.6 Statewide PIT Count Trend for a decade

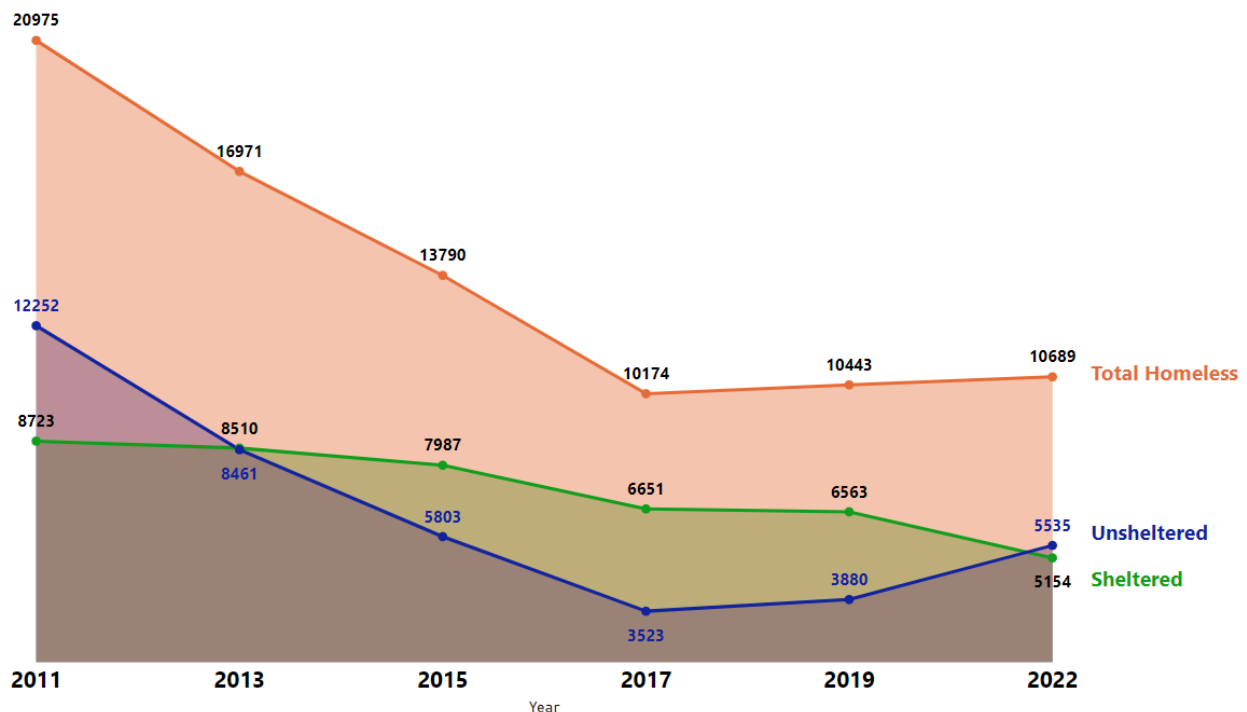


Figure 7: Statewide Total PIT Trend

A slight increase in Overall homelessness from 2019 to 2022 can be seen from figure 7 which is 2.36% from 2019 to 2022.

3. GA-501 Balance of State PIT Count 2022 Overview

GA BoS consist of 152 rural counties in Georgia as shown in the map with the shaded color in figure 9. Due to the rising COVID-19 cases in GA with the outbreak of the Omicron variant, the BoS CoC petitioned for an exception to the requirement to hold the PIT Count within the last 10 days of January. The petition requested to move the count date to February 21, 2022. That petition request was granted by HUD on January 27, 2022. By moving the count into February, we were able to train our volunteers more thoroughly and execute a safer count.

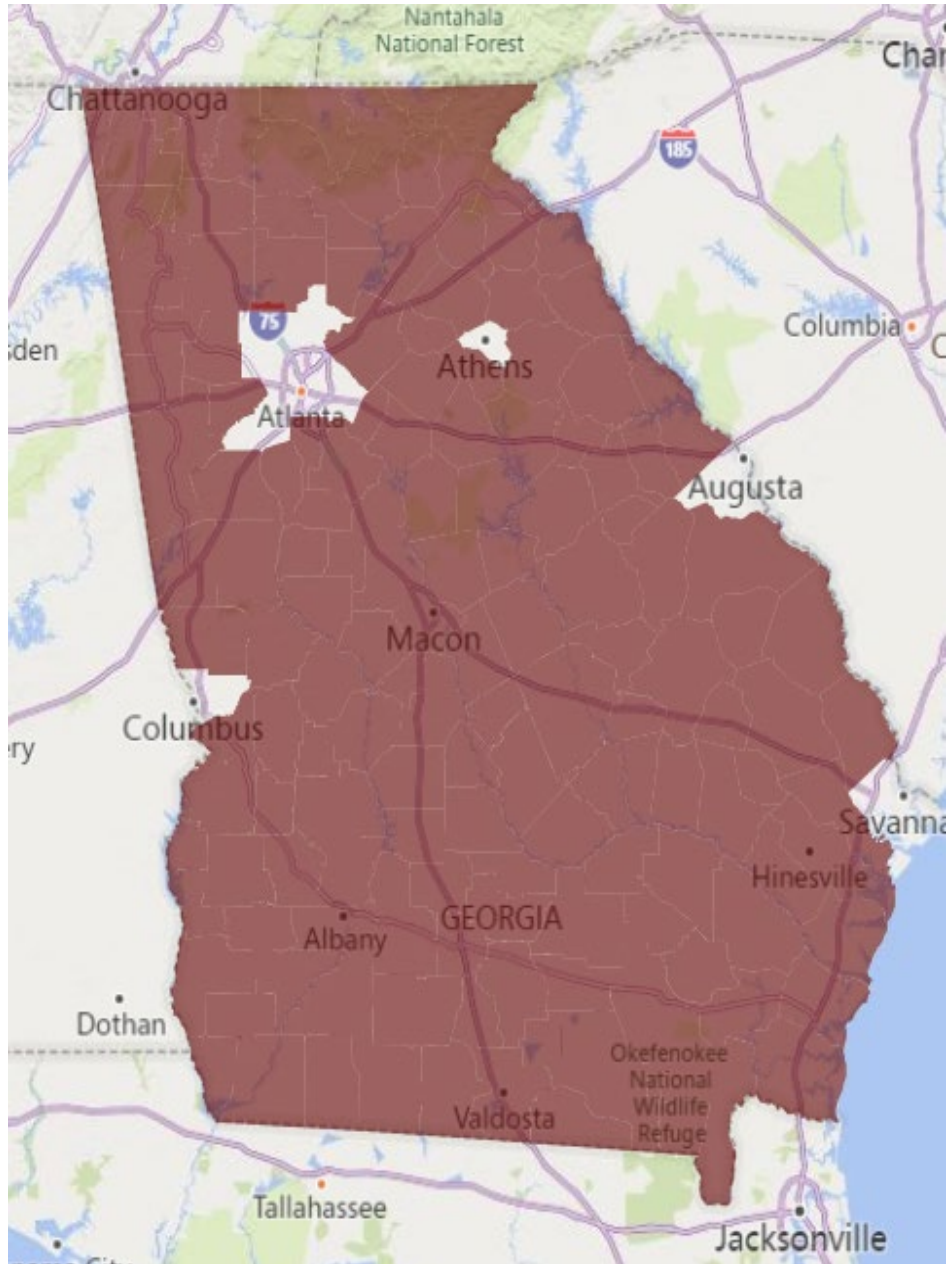


Figure 9 : Balance of State geographical coverage

4. Methodology

4.1 Point in Time Count Flow chart

Figure 10 shows a PIT count flow chart.

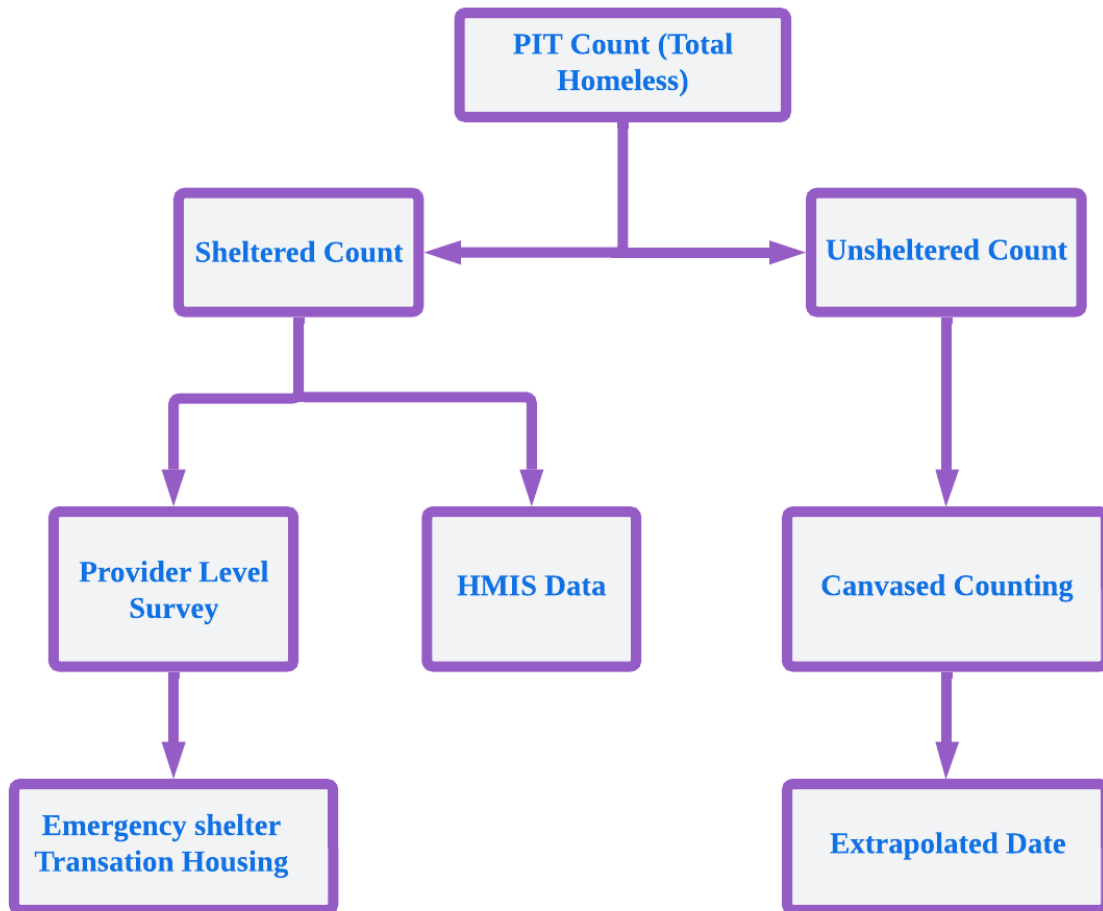


Figure 10: PIT Methodology

PIT count number is collected from Sheltered and Unsheltered homeless information. The Sheltered population information is gathered from a provider level survey and HMIS data. The provider level survey includes both Emergency Sheltered, and Transitional Housing information. Whereas for Unsheltered count the data is gathered from canvas counting which is then

extrapolated into final unsheltered count. For the extrapolation the physical count data is also included.

4.1 Sheltered Population Data Collection

In the 2022 PIT count, 40% of the HMIS data and 60% of Provider level Surveys were used for the Sheltered population count which included the sheltered population (staying in an emergency shelter, Safe Haven, or transitional housing) on the night of the count.

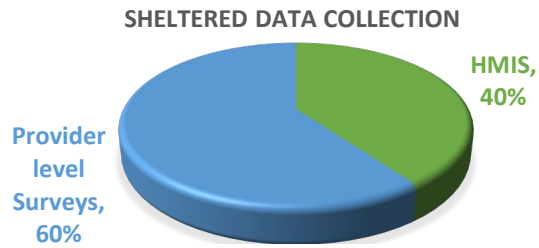


Figure 11: Sheltered Data Collection

A complete census count was used for collecting information about the number of people being sheltered on the night of the count from all emergency shelters, Safe Havens, and transitional housing projects listed on the HIC.

To avoid a duplicate count of the total number of people included in the sheltered population we used the HMIS system. Our CoC was able to collect about the demographic and subpopulation characteristics of all sheltered people. Better PIT count training, changes in emergency shelter capacity, and transitional housing helped to make our PIT count better than last year.

4.2 Unsheltered population data collection:

Georgia Balance of state physically counted 31 counties in 2022 PIT count for Unsheltered population. No geographical region in the Balance of state Continuum of care were excluded because of Covid-19 and believing that there would not be any unsheltered people in those geographical areas. To avoid the de-duplication of unsheltered people we verified Personal identifying information (PII), such as name, date of birth is collected, and we canvassed the different areas at the same time. Screening interviews surveyed questions (e.g. have you already completed the count survey) also helped us to gather unique data on Unsheltered people. In 2022, the BoS utilized a sophisticated software, the Counting App from SimTech Solutions, to electronically capture a count of all individuals encountered homelessness during the night of the count and collect additional information using a survey including but not limited to: Location encountered, Personal Identifying Information, PII (Initials and Date of Birth), Household Type (Individual, Family, Child Only), Demographic Information (Race, Gender, and Age), and Subpopulation Status (Veteran Status, Youth Status, Domestic Violence Survivor, Mental Illness,

and Substance Use). The use of paper surveys that correlate to the app was authorized in circumstances where the use of the app was not feasible. The survey allowed for respondents to remain anonymous; however, at the end of the survey, if someone wanted to receive assistance to find housing, consent was collected to record contact information used to refer veterans and chronically homeless individuals and families to appropriate service providers for assistance.

On February 21st, 2022, local volunteers canvassed 31 BoS counties. Surveys were collected by local count volunteers using the Counting app on the night of the count. In addition to the street count method, the BoS also utilized the service-based method in which local count volunteers collected surveys for the following seven days at locations where individuals and families experiencing homelessness were seeking services, such as day centers, food banks, public libraries, and other service providers. Though surveys were collected during the week-long period, questions were focused on a single point in time (HUD, 2004). For the 2022 PIT count, surveys were collected starting on February 21st, and respondents were asked, “where were you sleeping on the night of “February 21st”. The same survey was used during both street canvassing and service-based counting. The information collected during canvassing or sample data was used to build a regression model that predicts the rate of homelessness in the counties where no count was completed. This predictive model was used to provide the most precise probability of the unsheltered homeless population across the CoC. In 2022, the sample data was also used to build estimations of the unsheltered veteran and unsheltered chronically homeless subpopulations by county.

5. Findings

5.1 Unsheltered Homeless

5.1.1 Trend of Unsheltered PIT Count

The trendline in figure 12 shows a gradual downtrend from 2015 to 2017 in terms of unsheltered homelessness. After 2017 a noticeable uptrend started with year over year increase of 21% from 2017 to 2019 and 73% in 2022.

Few noticeable factors for the year-over-year increase in unsheltered PIT count are:

- Lack of affordable housing
- Covid- 19 and outbreak of Omicron Variant

- Strong outreach team with improved PIT count training.

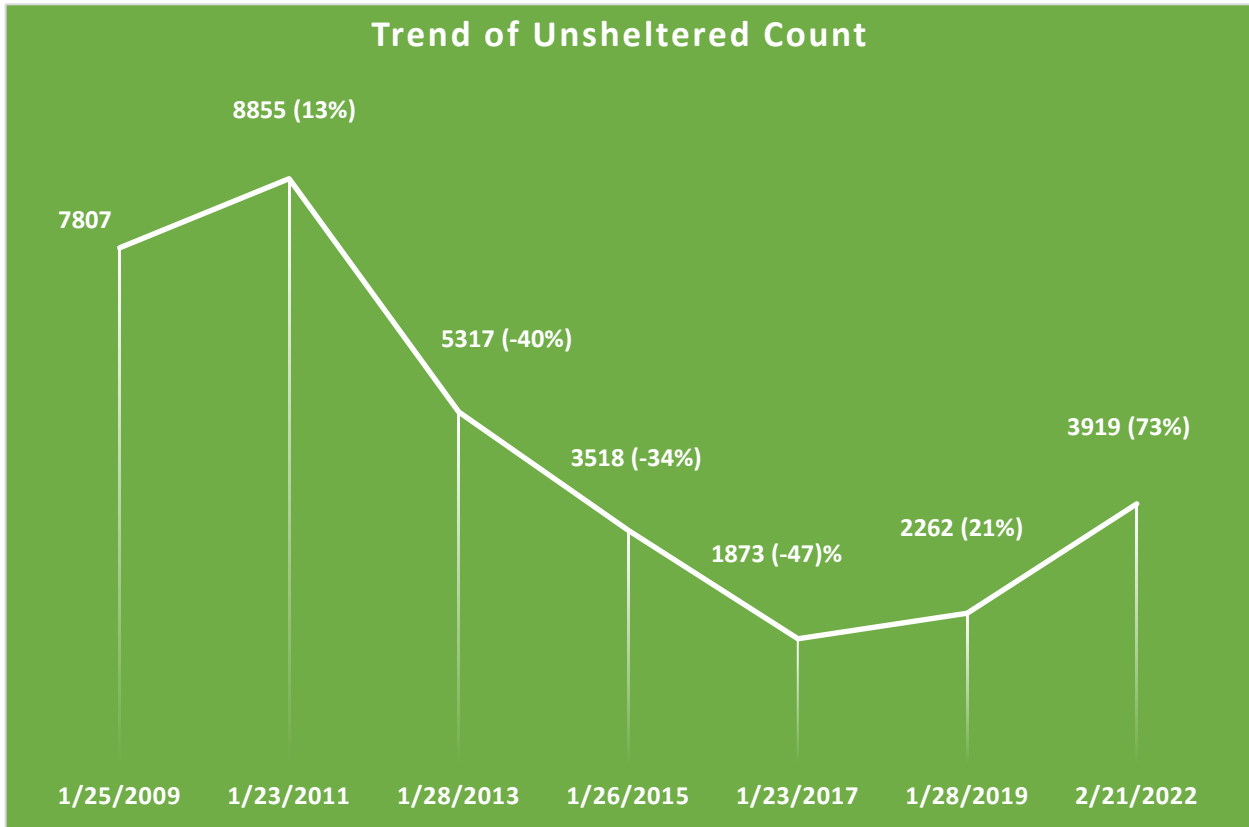
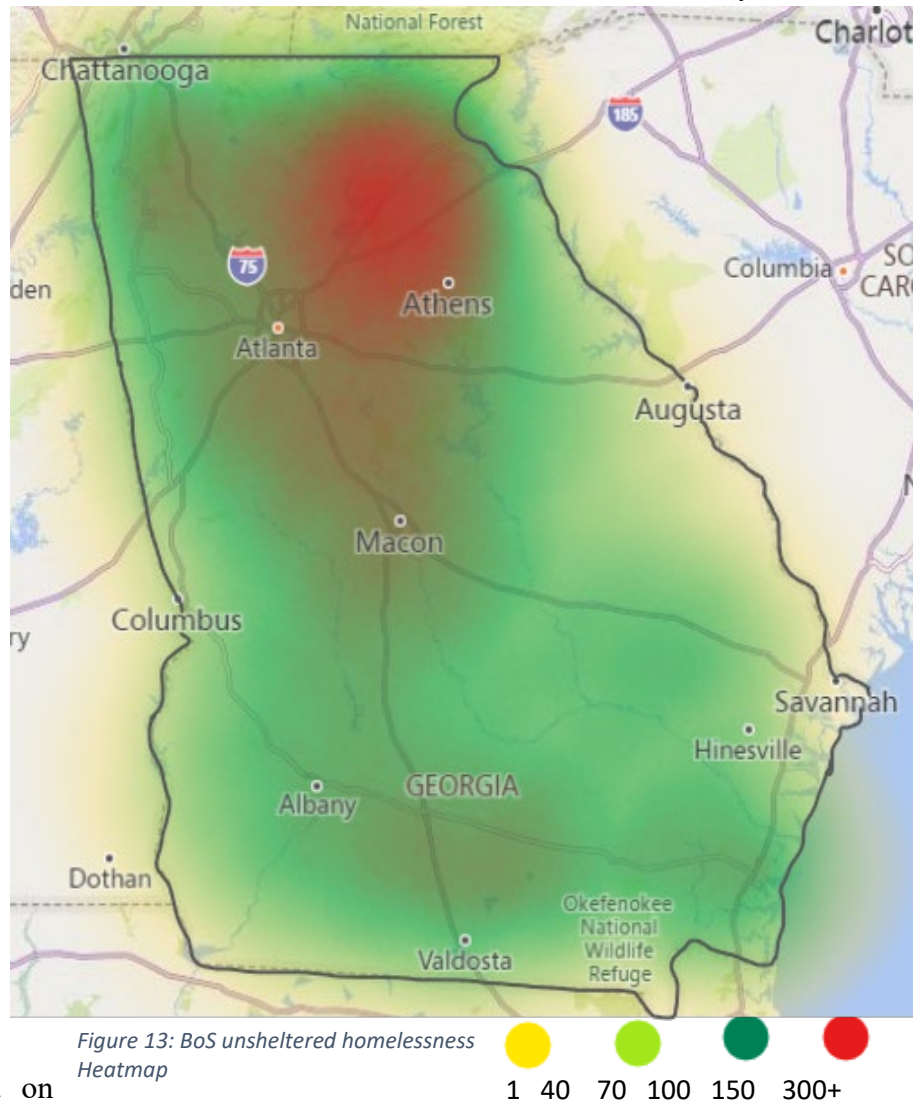


Figure 12: Unsheltered PIT count trend of BoS

The improved training for outreach workers contributed for better counting for Unsheltered Homeless in the different geographical regions of Georgia. At the same time due to the pandemic, the number of homeless in Georgia was rapidly increasing. BoS team was able to capture a higher number of homeless people from different geographical areas in Georgia.

5.1.2 Unsheltered Population Heat Map

During the night of the count, the BoS included all individuals identified as literally homeless in the unsheltered homeless population; however, following data collection, data was reviewed within SimTech Solutions to extrapolate the final count. Person duplications were removed using Personal Identification Information (PII) and the screening survey response to, “Have you already completed a count survey,” individuals were removed that did not fit the HUD definition of literally homeless based on



survey responses to location and sleeping accommodations, and individuals were removed that were encountered outside the BoS jurisdictions. Eligible data was used to build the predictive model and generate estimations on the unsheltered homeless population and subpopulations provided by SimTech Solutions statisticians.

The Map of Georgia is showing the concentration of Unsheltered homeless based on county where are listed on BoS jurisdiction. The Heat Map on figure 13 is showing a higher concentration of Unsheltered Homeless count in that Geographical region. Athens, Macon, and Albany have a comparatively higher number of homeless counts.

The Tree Map in figure 14 is showing us the total number of Unsheltered homeless with the numerical value for the 21 counties which makes up 50% of the total unsheltered population. The bigger the box size and lighter the color, the higher the count of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. It also helps us to point out the counties which have a similar number of homeless counts.

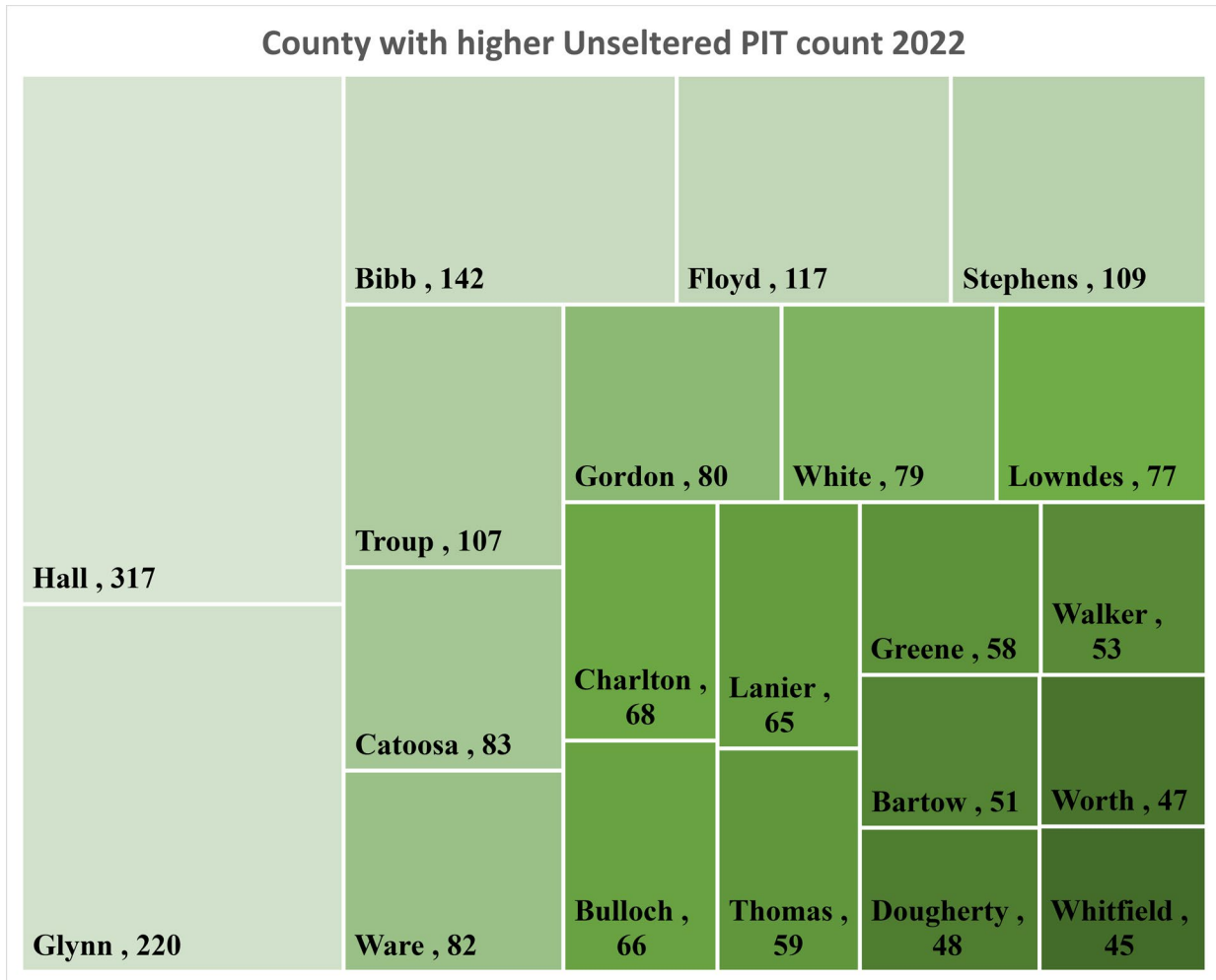


Figure 14: Tree Map showing Counties with higher Homeless Population

5.1.3 Demographic Overview of Unsheltered PIT

The data below represents Unsheltered PIT for 2022 which includes the physical count on 31 counties and extrapolated with the SimTech predictive analysis model.

- In the 2022 PIT count shows 3919 total individuals with 420 marked as a chronically homeless unsheltered individual which is almost 11%.
- The overall gender data shows the majority of Unsheltered individuals are male which is 63.61%. The female number is just above 35.70%. Gender other than singularly male and female, Questioning, and Transgender are less than 1%.

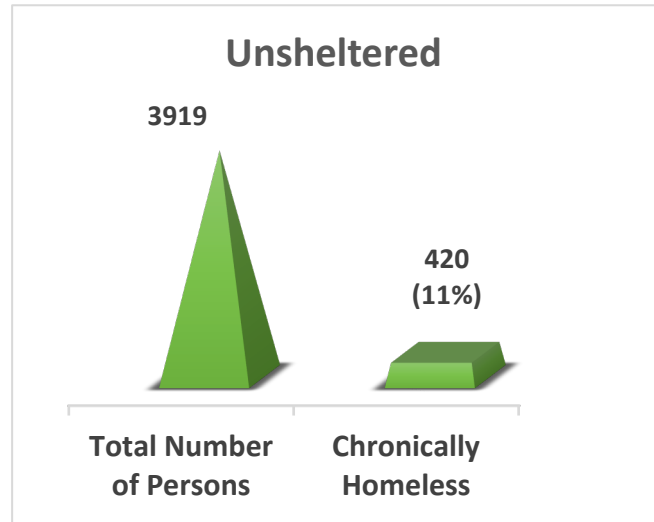


Figure 15: Unsheltered Homeless information

Gender Information

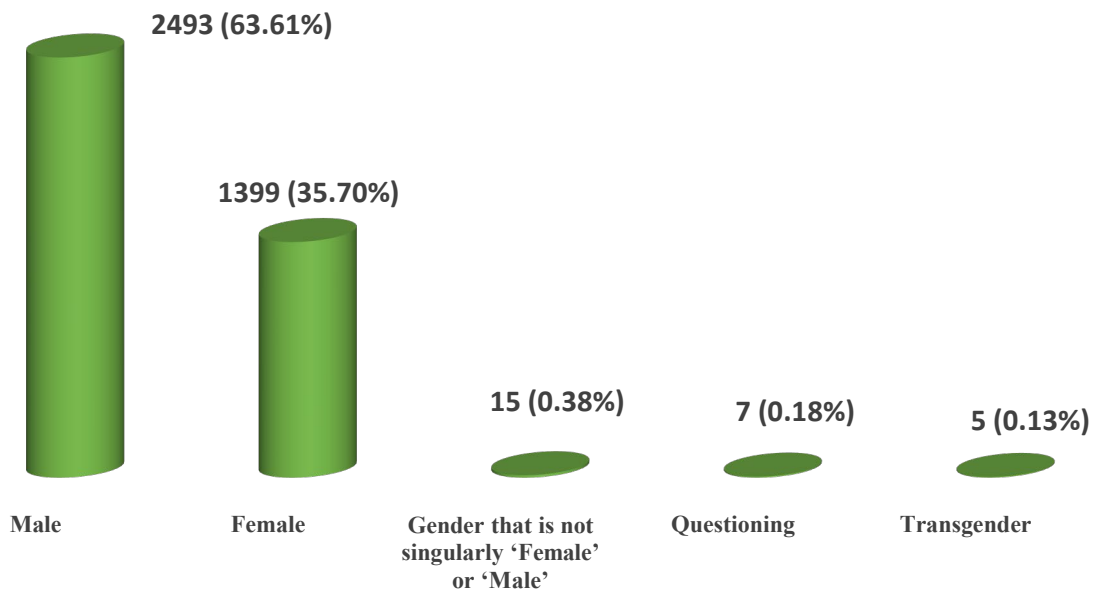


Figure 16: Gender Information

- In terms of the race, people identifying as White account for more than 60% while people identifying as Black or African- American account for just above 35% of the unsheltered population.

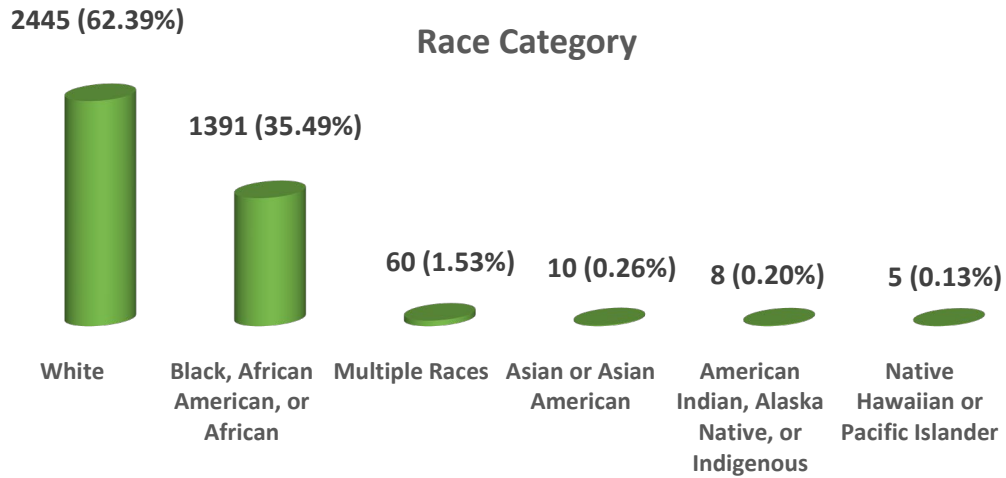


Figure 17: Race Information

- In terms of age group almost 90% are over the age of 24 and 10% are below the age of 25.
- The Non-Hispanic/Latino is 94% and 6% are Hispanic/Latino

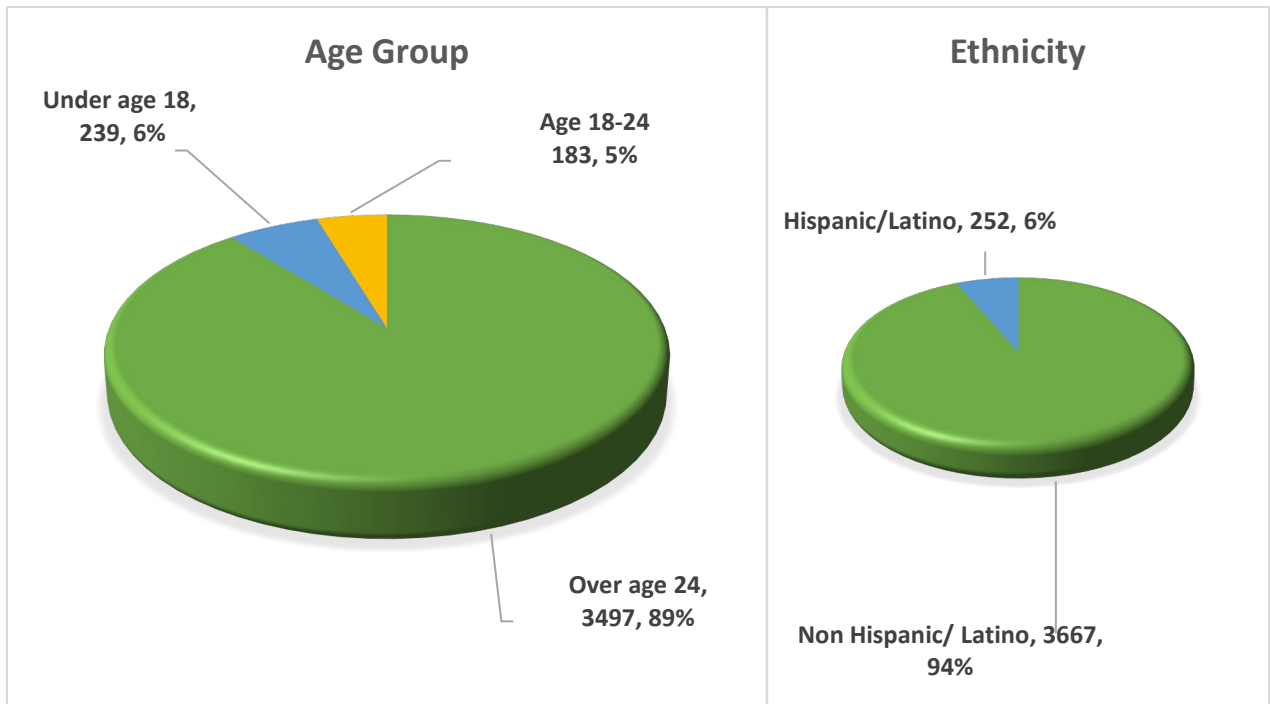


Figure 19: Age Overview

Figure 18: Ethnicity Overview

5.1.4 Sub-Population Data for Unsheltered Homeless

The subpopulation information is shown in the following funnel chart in figure 20.

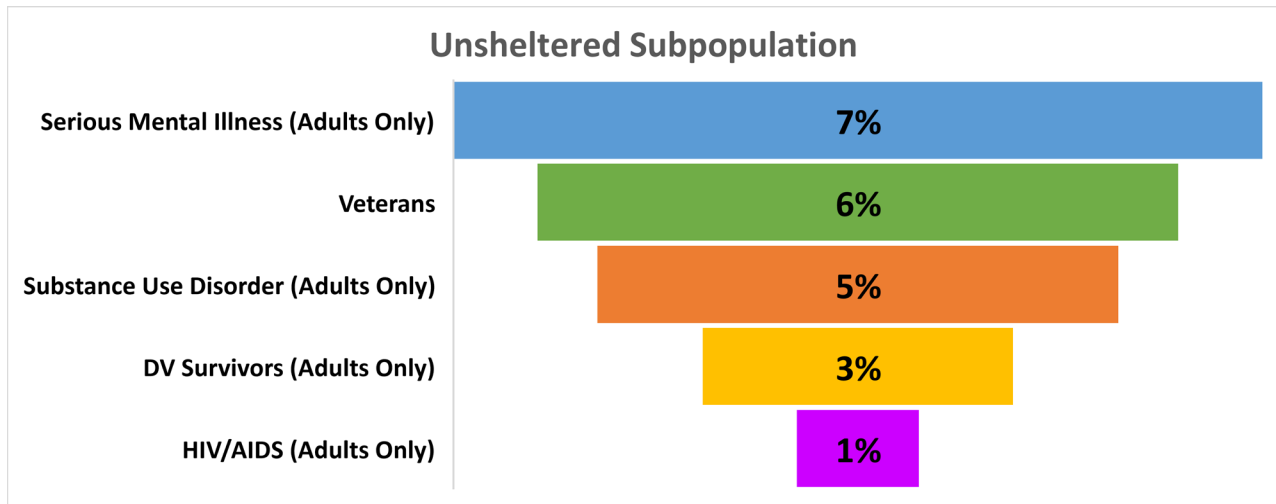


Figure 20: Subpopulation Overview

5.1.5 Subpopulation ranking

The following chart in figure 21 shows an overview of the ranking of Unsheltered subpopulation. This is only used for observing rank of subpopulation on each year rather than trend analysis. The ranking is done based on total number of individuals on the subpopulation category. The Unsheltered subpopulation data from 2017 to 2022 shows following information:

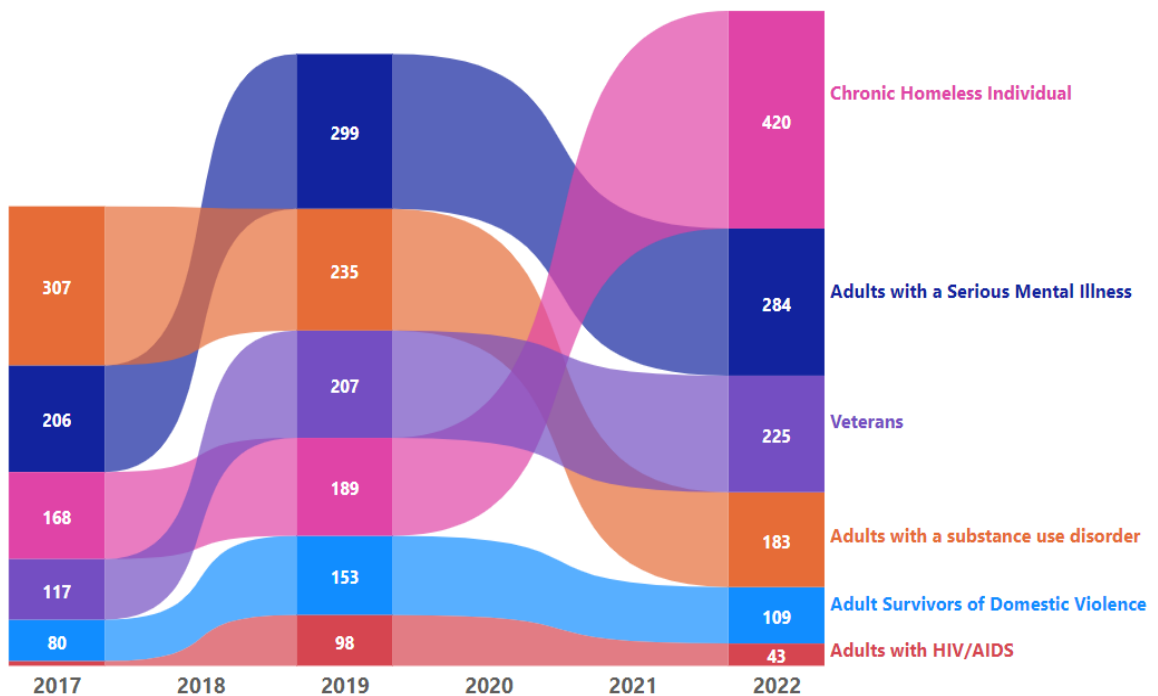


Figure 21: Ranking Chart

1. The Adults with substance use disorder were higher among all the other category during 2017, second highest in 2019 and fourth highest in 2022.
2. The Adults with a Serious Mental Illness were second highest in 2017 and 2022. But their number for 2019 were highest among all the subpopulation captured data.
3. The Chronic Homeless were among third highest in 2017 and now Chronic Homeless individual are among the highest in 2022.
4. The Veterans subpopulation number were fourth highest during 2017 and third during 2019. Now the same category is in third highest in the number.
5. Adults with HIV/AIDS and Adults with Domestic violence from 2017 to 2022 are in the bottom of the ranking chart.

5.1.6 Unsheltered Subpopulation Trend

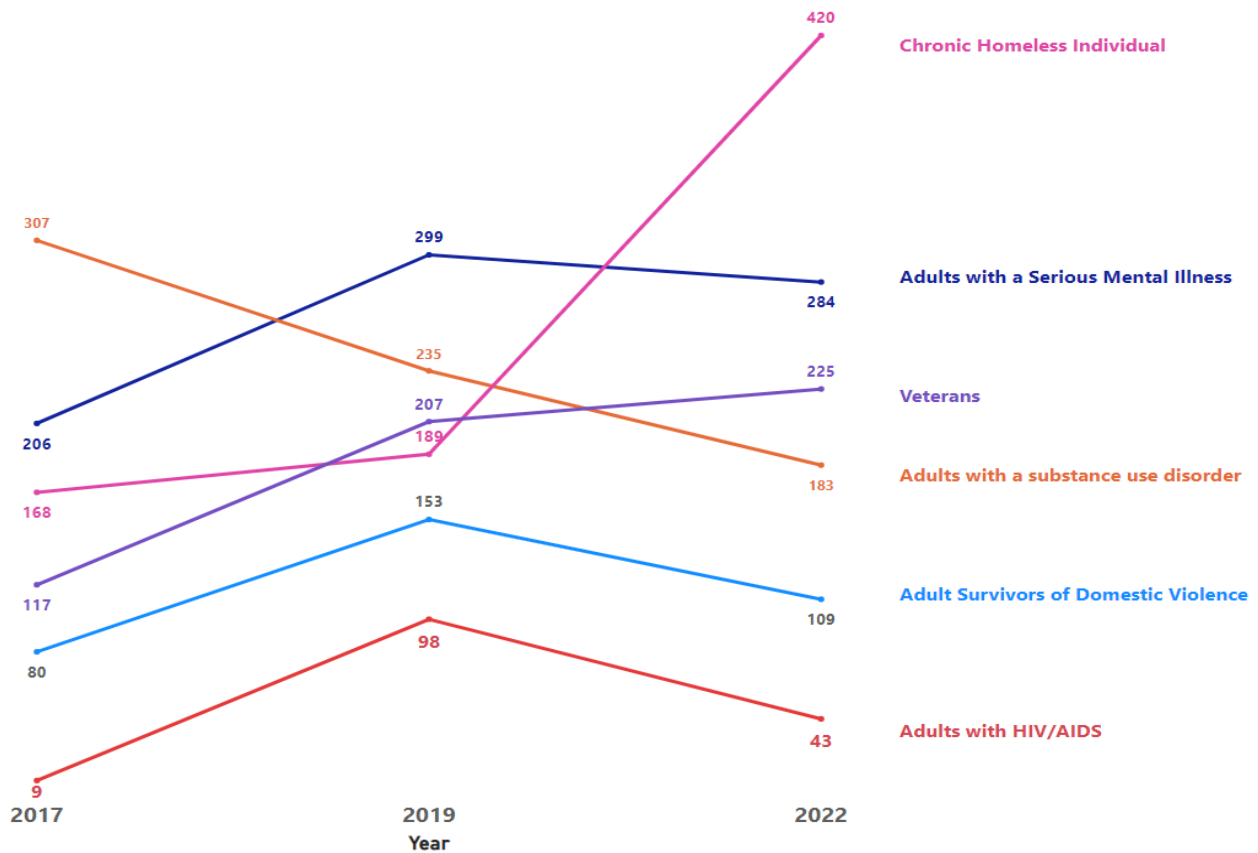


Figure 22: Trendline of Subpopulation from 2017 to 2022

The trend line for unsheltered PIT count from 2017 to 2022 shows 45% increase in Chronic Homeless individual from 189 to 420 within time frame of 2019 to 2022. The Veterans subpopulation also is in increasing trend from 2017 to 2022. The number rose to 225 from 207

from 2022. All other subpopulation number looks higher in 2019 and decreasing from 2019 to 2022 except for Adults with a substance use disorder which is decreasing 2017 to 2022.

5.1.7 Heat Map Comparison of Unsheltered Population

The following heat maps show a comparison of Unsheltered PIT count concentration in different geographical areas of Georgia from 2015 to 2022.

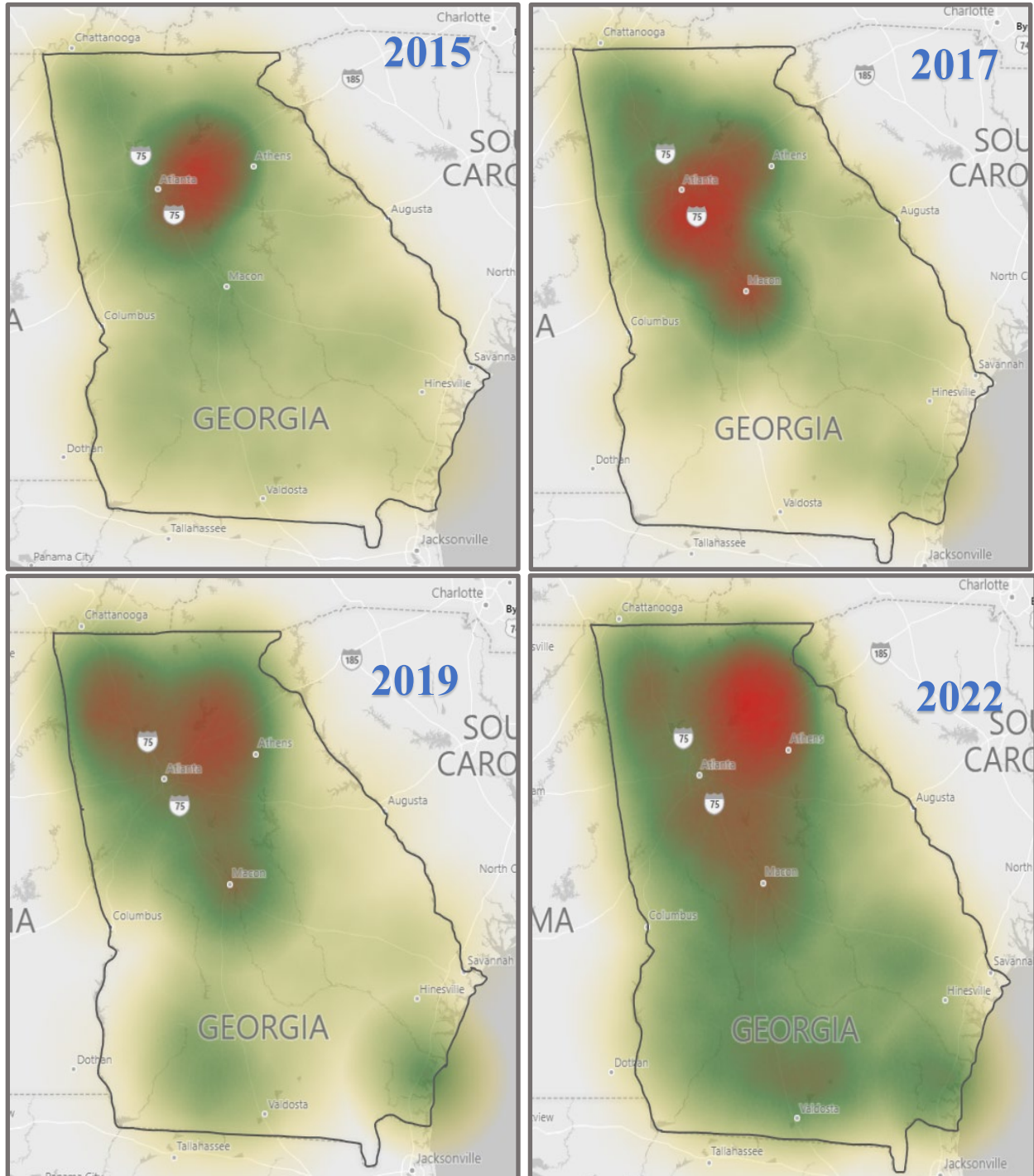


Figure 23 Heat Map Comparison of Unsheltered Population

During 2015 the surrounding Atlanta is higher in concentration. The data from 2017 shows that the south side (Macon) and the northern part (Hall County) look higher in number. The 2019 data shows an increasing number of Unsheltered homeless south and north side of Georgia. The 2022 data shows overall increase in unsheltered population around the state showing high concentration in northern side of the state.

5.2 Sheltered Homeless

In the 2022 PIT count, 40% of the HMIS data and 60% of Provider level Surveys were used for the Sheltered population count which included the sheltered population (staying in an Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, or Transitional Housing) on the night of the count. Also, complete census data was used for collecting data from all Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, or Transitional Housing projects listed on the HIC.

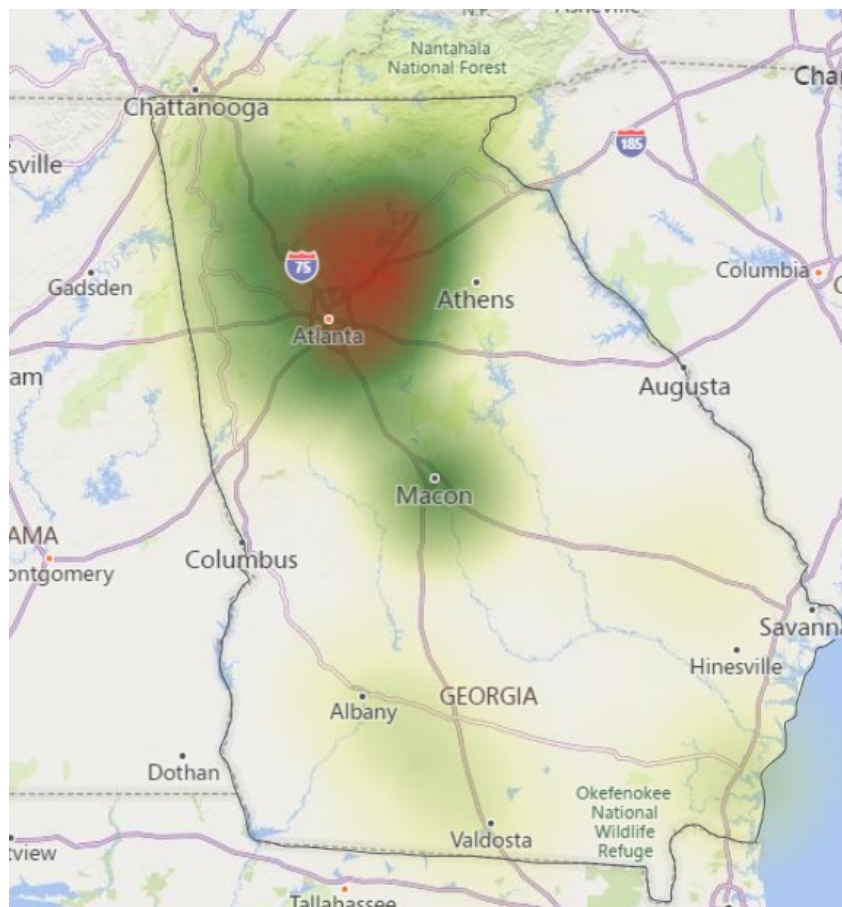


Figure 24: Heat Map of Sheltered Population



The Sheltered population heat map shows high sheltered count surrounding central Atlanta. Macon area also has comparatively higher in number than Albany and Valdosta.

The map in right hand side on figure 25 shows a zoom in version of 2022 PIT around the Atlanta. It shows a higher sheltered population surrounding Canton, Lawrenceville, Snellville, Gainesville, Sugar hill and McDonough.

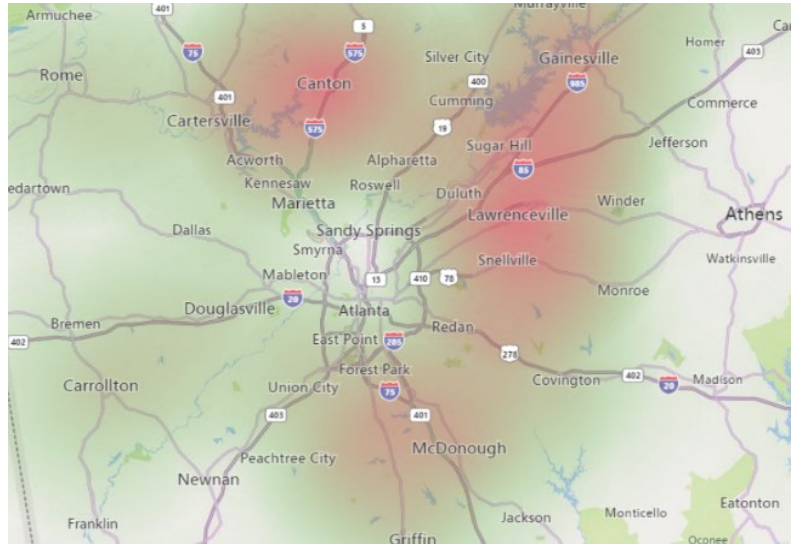


Figure 25: Heat Map of central Atlanta

5.2.1 Sheltered Population Trend

The general trend of the sheltered Population includes both Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing data. The data shows the average yearly sheltered population is 2080 individuals.

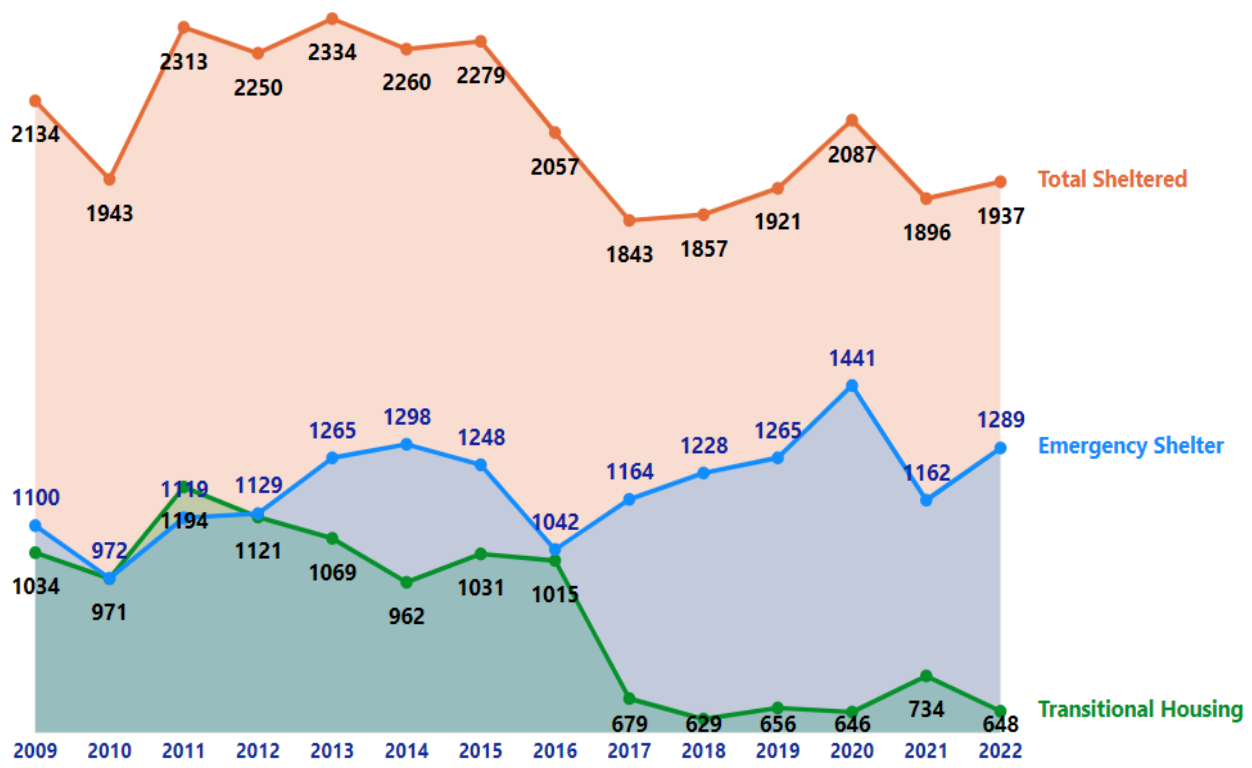


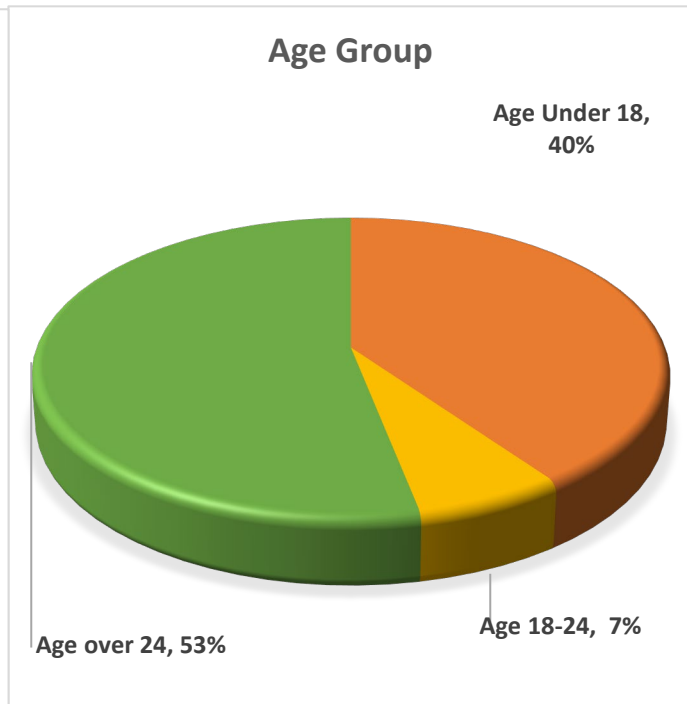
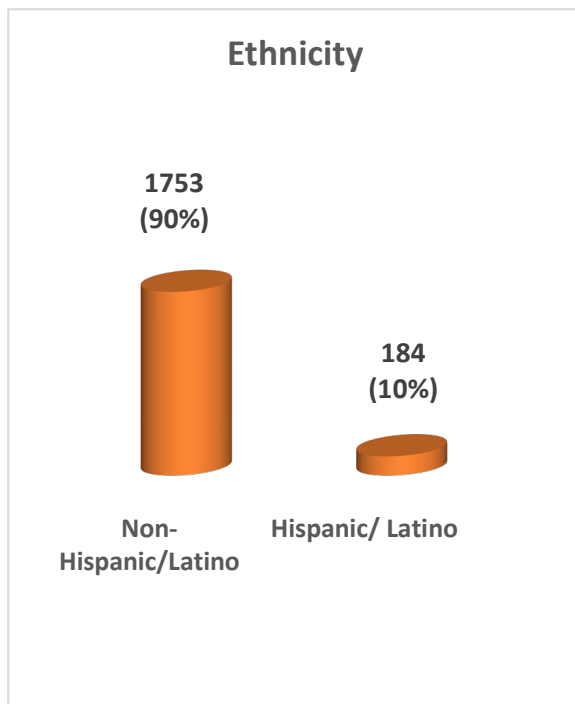
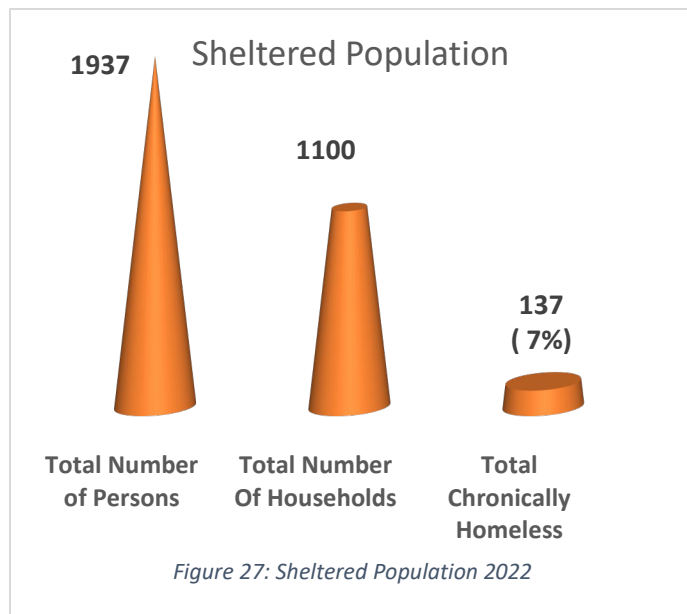
Figure 26: Sheltered population trendline

In the sheltered population trend in above trend line, it looks like the 5 years' time from 2011 to 2015 has the highest number of sheltered populations. During 2017 the shelter population was

lowest of all time. After 2017 the sheltered population started to increase gradually with total count of 1937 individual in 2022.

5.2.2 Demographic Overview of Sheltered Homeless

- The sheltered PIT count 2022 for BoS shows the 1937 individuals with 1100 Households. The Total number of chronically homeless individuals in a sheltered population is 7%.
- The age overview of Sheltered population for 2022 PIT count shows that more than 50% are over the age of 24 and 40% are under the age of 18.



- Non-Hispanic/Latino sheltered population is 90% and 10 % are Hispanic/Latino.

- In the gender category of 2022 PIT sheltered count we found 60% are female and close to 40% are male. The rest of other gender category is less than 1%.

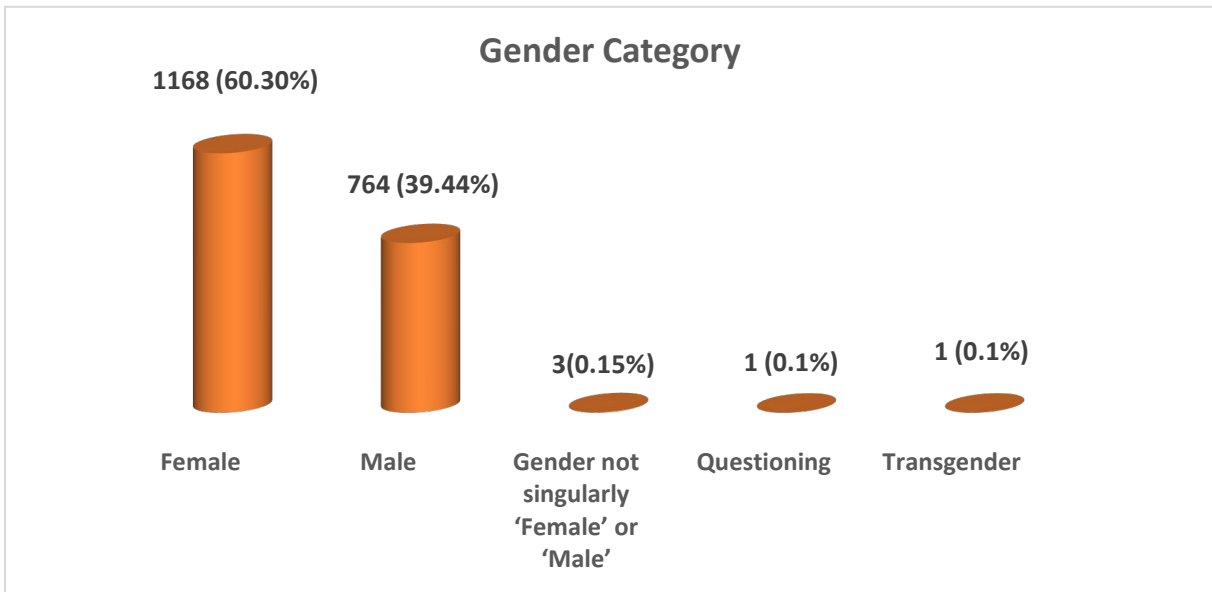


Figure 30: Gender Overview

In terms of race, people identifying as Black or African American account for 57% of the sheltered population while people identifying as white account for only 38%. All other racial identities combined account for 5% of the sheltered population.

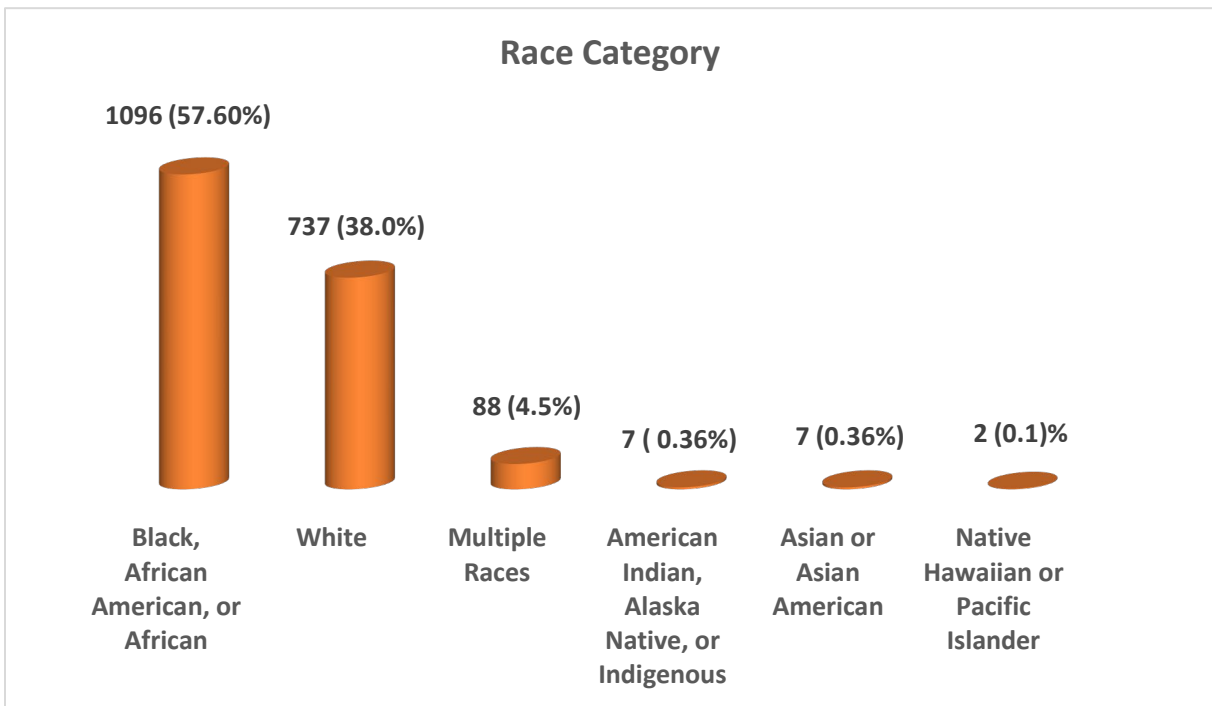


Figure 31: Race Information

5.2.3 Sheltered Subpopulation Information

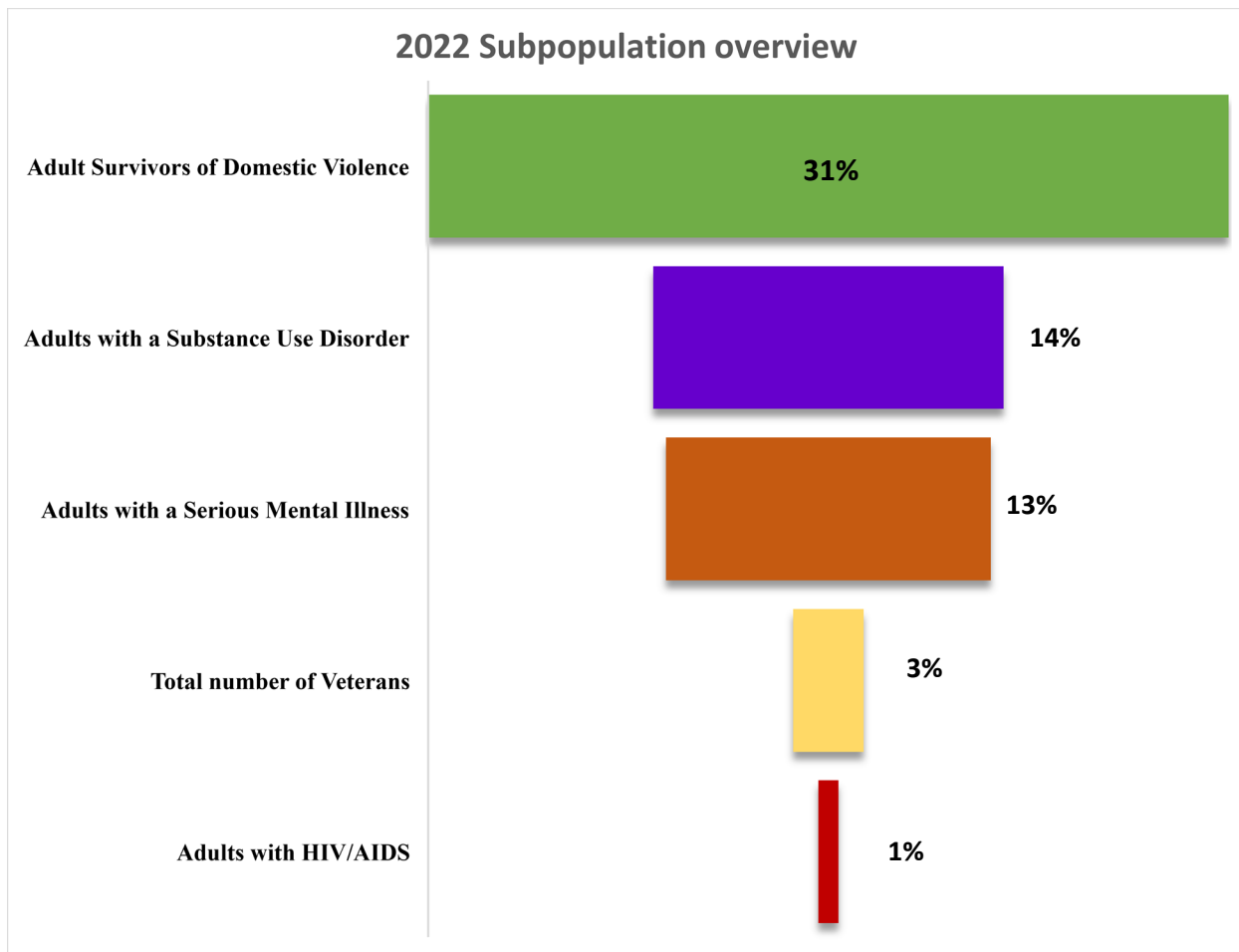


Figure 32: Subpopulation Overview

The subpopulation shows 31% are adult survivors with Domestic Violence, 14% with substance use disorder, 13% with Serious mental illness and 1% HIV/AIDS. The Veterans looks only 3% in the sheltered sub population PIT data 2022.

5.2.4 Ranking of Sheltered Subpopulation

The chart below in figure 33 shows an overview of each sheltered subpopulation ranking based on total number individual from 2017 to 2022.

This chart is only designed to show ranking of each subpopulation group every year rather than yearly trend.

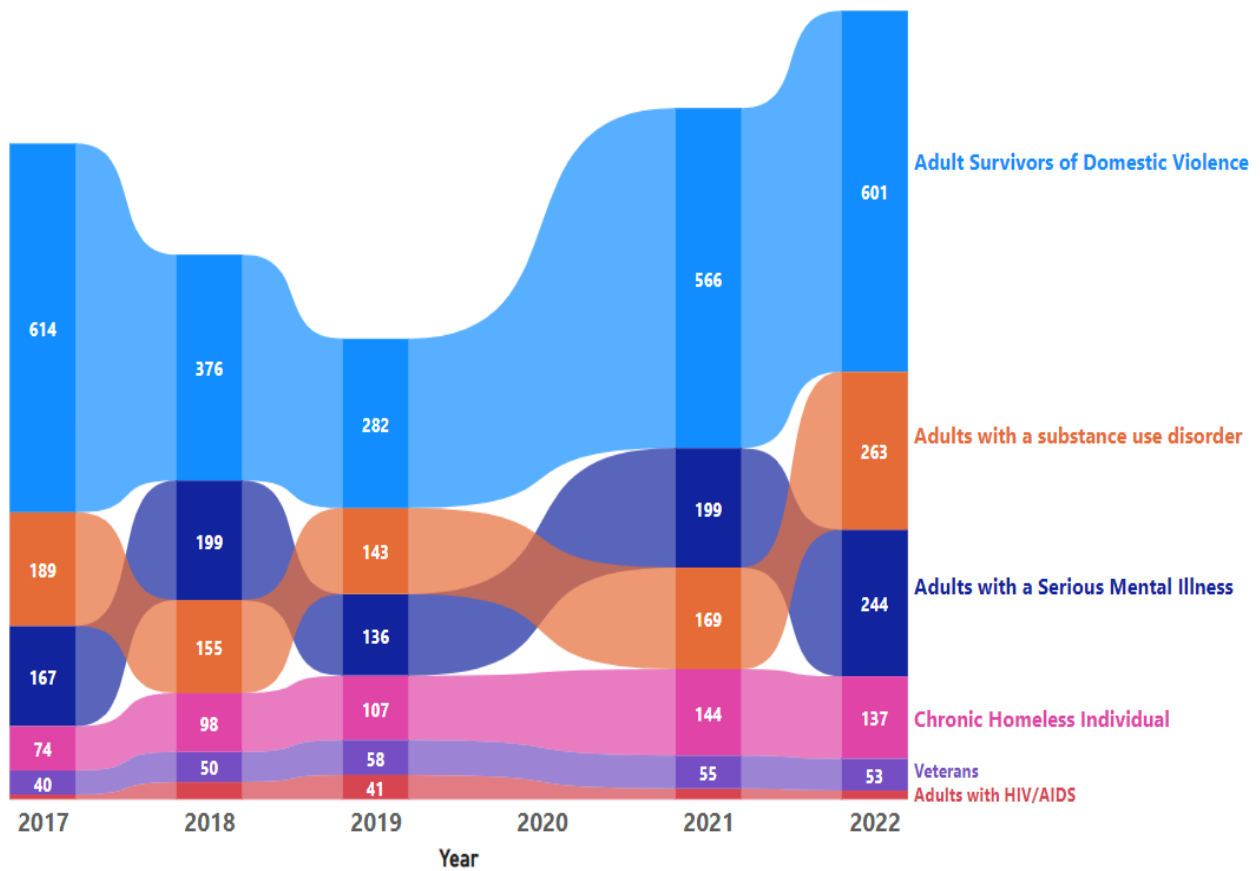


Figure 33: Ranking chart of Subpopulation

1. The Adults survivors of Domestic violence is ranking at highest among all the subpopulation group from 2017 to 2022.
2. The Adults with substance use disorder and Adults with Serious mental Illness are in alternating in each year with ranking of second and third highest in the subpopulation category.
3. Chronic Homeless, Veterans and Adults with HIV/AIDS are in the rank of fourth, fifth and sixth from 2017 to 2022.

5.2.5 Sheltered Subpopulation Trend

The below chart shows a general trend line of all the subpopulation group captured in sheltered count from 2017 to 2022.

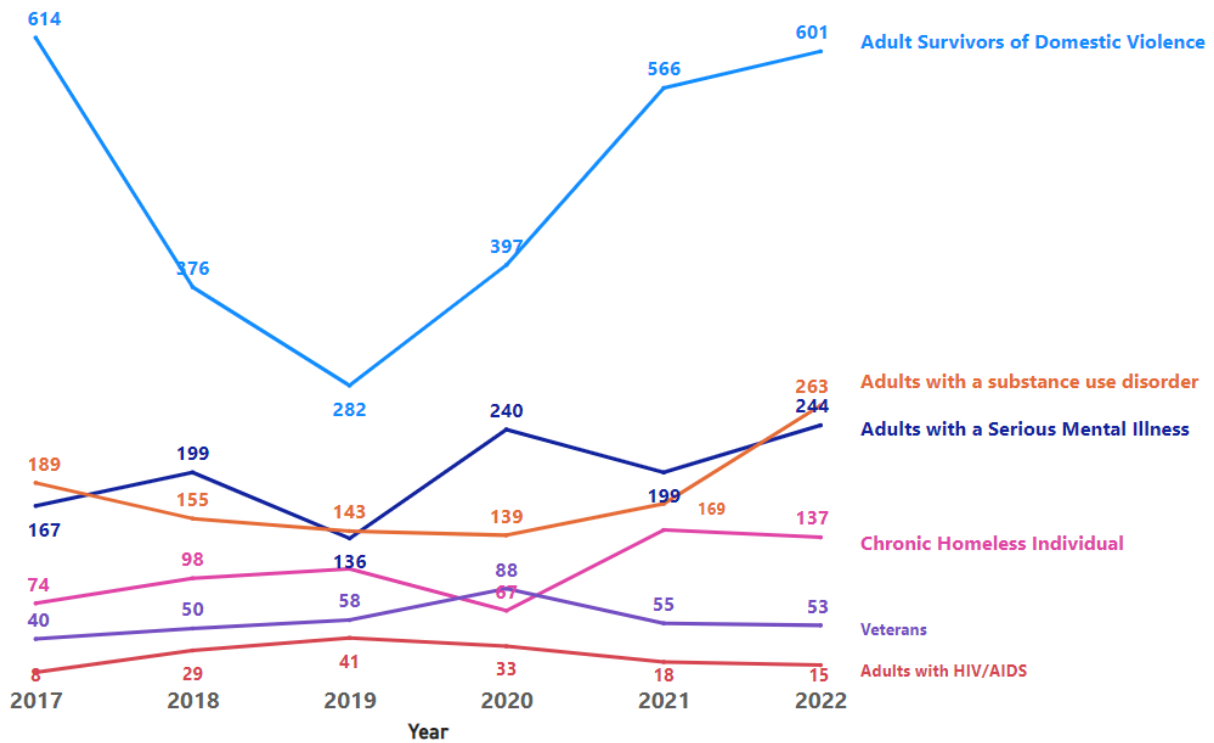


Figure 34: Trendline of Subpopulation

The sheltered Subpopulation trend shows following things:

1. A sharp downfall of Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence from 2017 to 2019 and then sharp uptrend from bottom of 2017 to 2022 with 6% rise in the from 2021 to 2022.
2. The data also shows an uptrend for adults with a substance use disorder and serious mental illness from 2021 to 2022 and a minor downtrend for chronic homeless individual, Veterans and Adults with HIV/AIDS.

5.2.4 Highest sheltered Population County wise:

The list of 20 counties makes up almost 87% of the total Sheltered PIT count for 2022 are as shown in the following tree map.

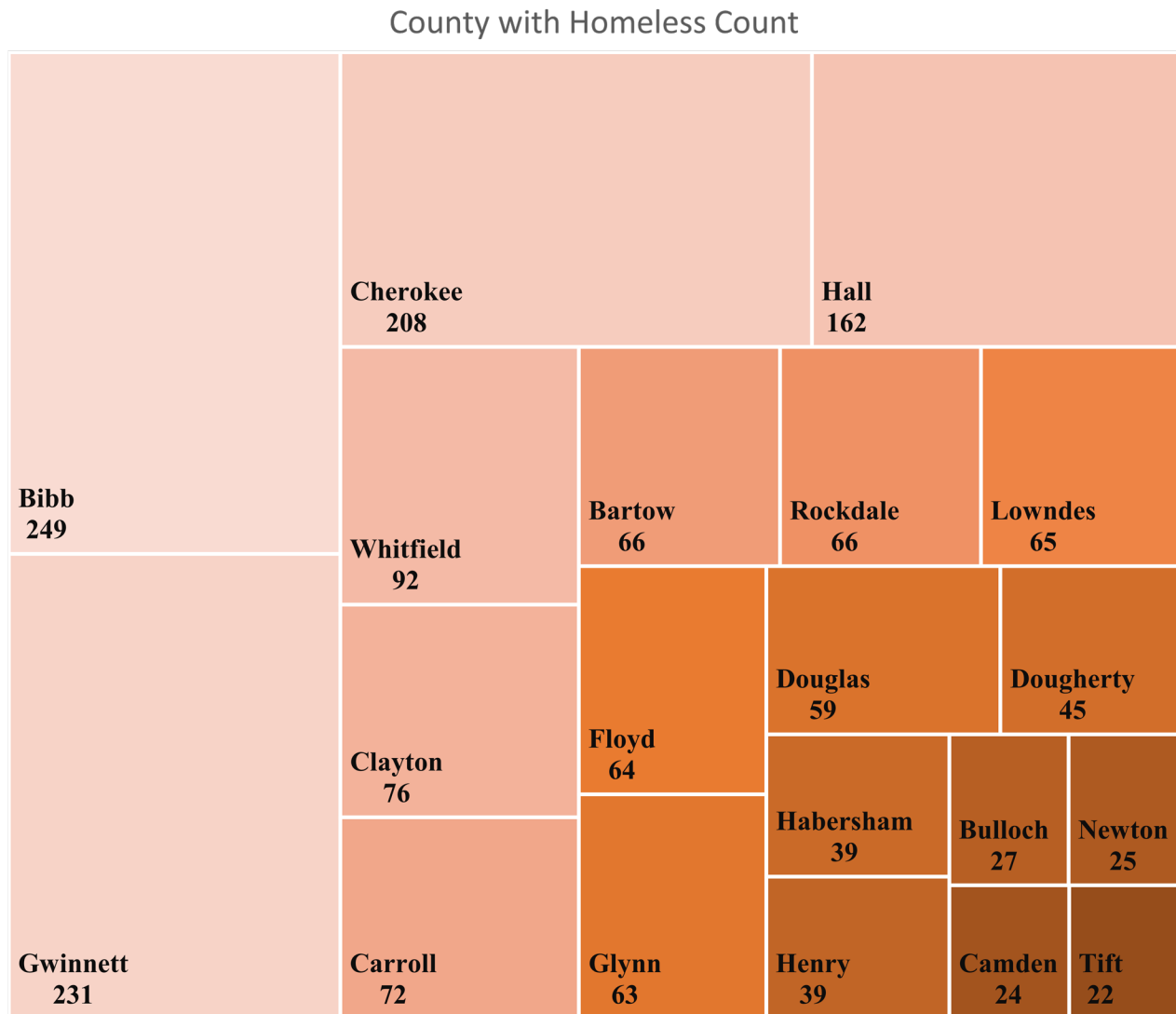


Figure 35: County with Higher homeless count

Sheltered Population whereas as Bulloch, Newton, Camden and Tift has few sheltered populations. We have not shown all the counties in the above chart. The list of all counties is listed on the appendix section of this report.

6. Total Homeless information for BoS

The homelessness data for BoS shows that the highest total homeless population data was captured in 2011 which was 11168. Both Unsheltered and Sheltered count were highest during that time

period. All time low homeless count was captured in 2017 which is 3716. This includes both sheltered and Unsheltered count.

6.1 Total Homeless count from 2009 to 2011:

Date of Count	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total Homeless
2/21/2022	1937	3919	5856
1/28/2019	1921	2262	4183
1/23/2017	1843	1873	3716
1/26/2015	2279	3518	5797
1/28/2013	2334	5317	7651
1/23/2011	2313	8855	11168
1/25/2009	2134	7807	9941

Table 3: Count of total homeless for BoS

6.2 Total Homelessness Trend:

The trend line of homeless population for BoS CoC shows gradual decrease till 2017 from 2011 and then increasing trend from 2017 to 2022. The rate of increase from 2019 to 2022 is almost 40%.

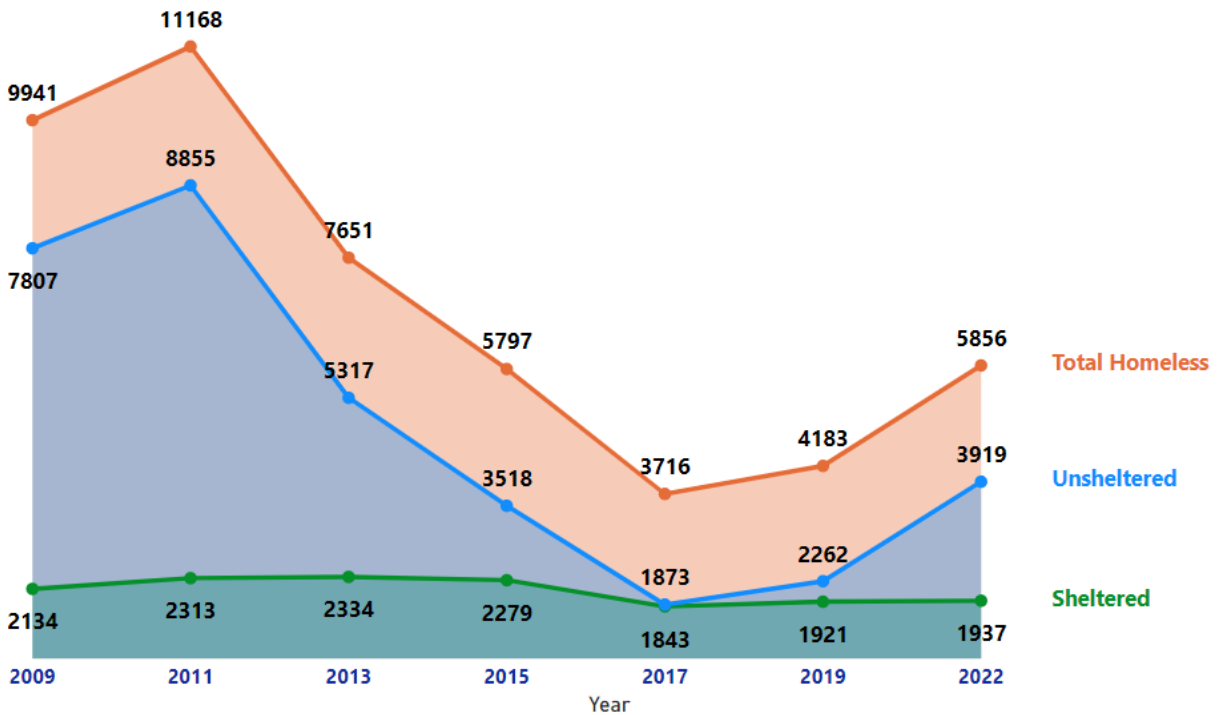


Figure 36: Sheltered Population trendline

6.3 Heat Map of 2022 Total Homelessness

The below figure 37 and 38 showing sheltered and unsheltered population side by side.

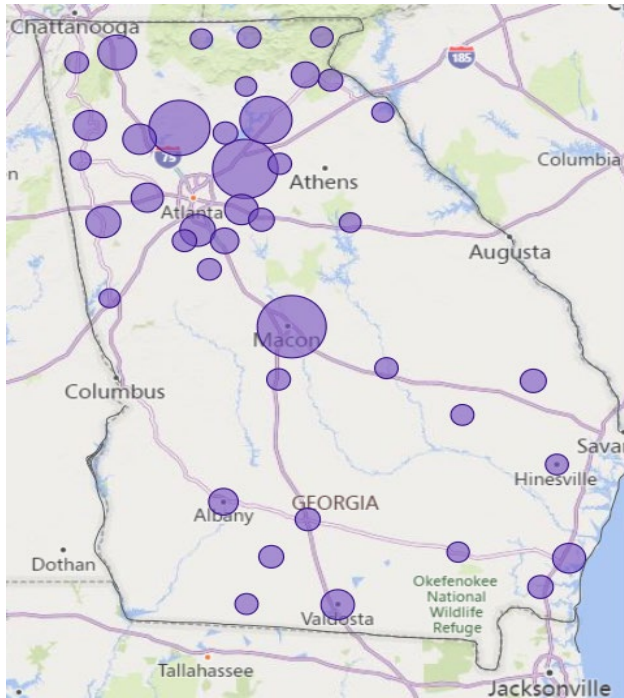


Figure 38: Sheltered Population

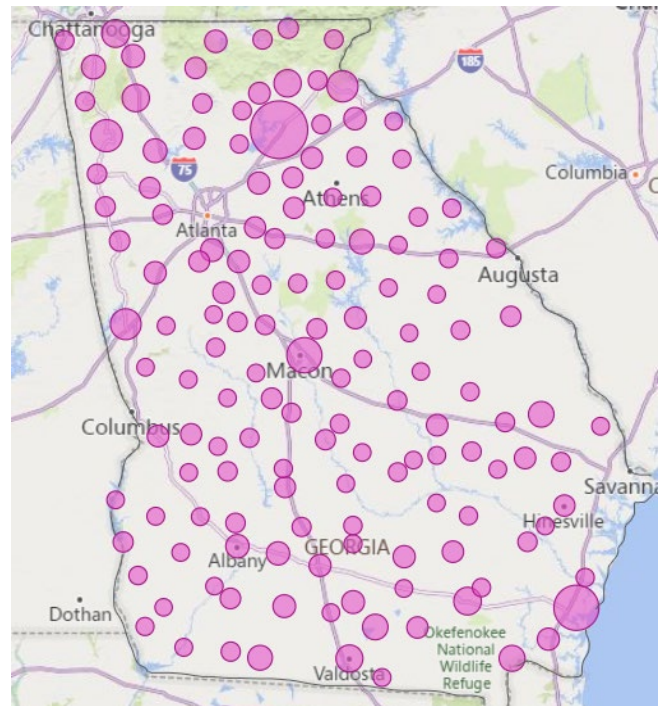


Figure 37: Unsheltered Population

6.3.1 Findings:

1. The Sheltered PIT in above figure shows that higher density of Sheltered Population in Northeast Georgia and Macon Also comparatively the north looks higher in number of sheltered counts.
2. The Unsheltered counts all around Georgia.
3. The total homeless population shows a Surrounding Atlanta, North and few on south side of Georgia a higher in homeless number in 2022.

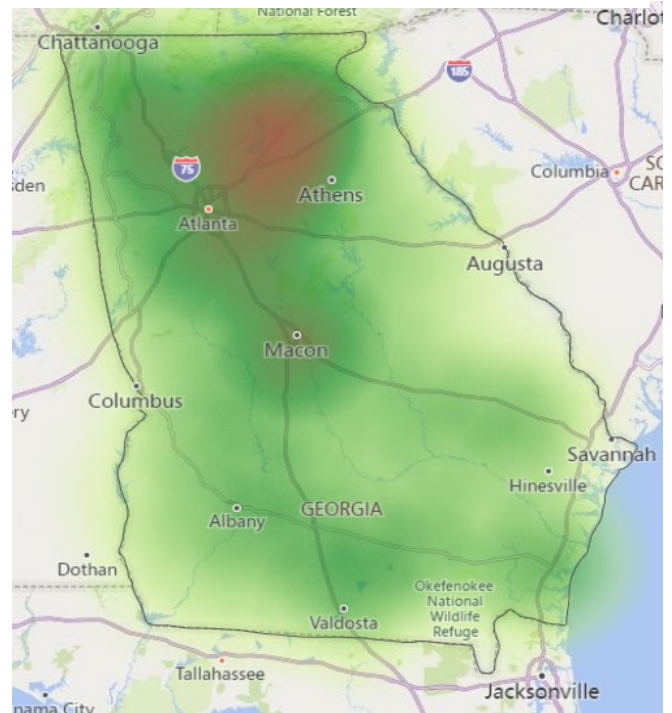
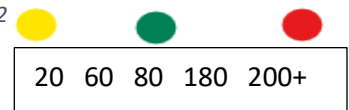


Figure 39: Total Homeless 2022



6.4 Total Subpppulation Homeless:

The funnel chart below shows us the total homeless information for the year of 2022 which includes bothe sheltered and unsheltered count.

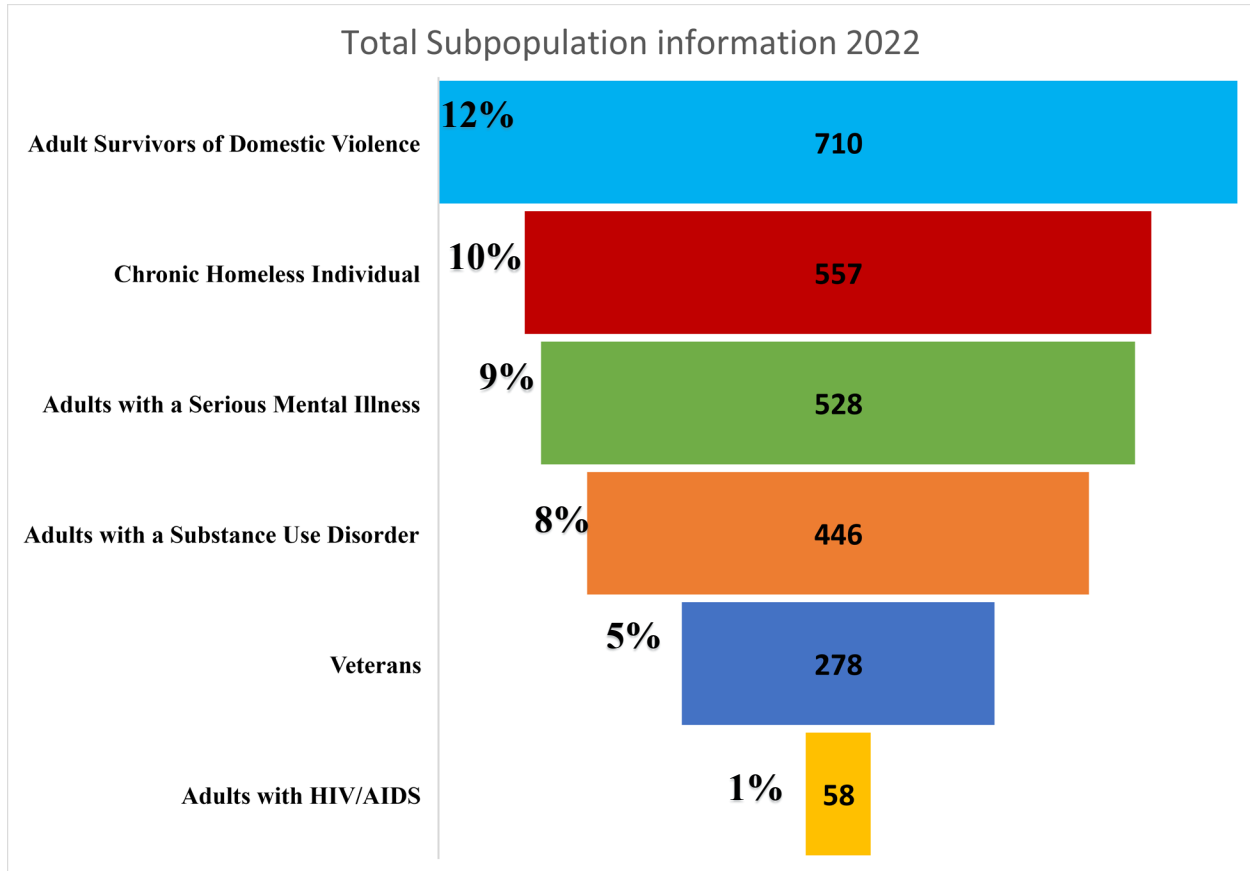


Figure 40: Subpopulation Information

1. The total homeless count for the year of 2022 shows 12% of total individual are Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence which is highest subpopulation group as of 2022 PIT count.
2. The chronic homeless individual is 10%, Adults with a serious mental illness is 9 % and 8% of total homeless belongs to Adults with a sustance use disorder.
3. The veterans subpopulation are 5% and Adults with HIV/AIDS are 1% of total homeless individual for the year of 2022.

6.5 Ranking of Subpopulation Homeless group

This chart is designed to see ranking of each subpopulation homeless based on each year. This chart is only designed to show ranking of each subpopulation group every year rather than yearly trend.

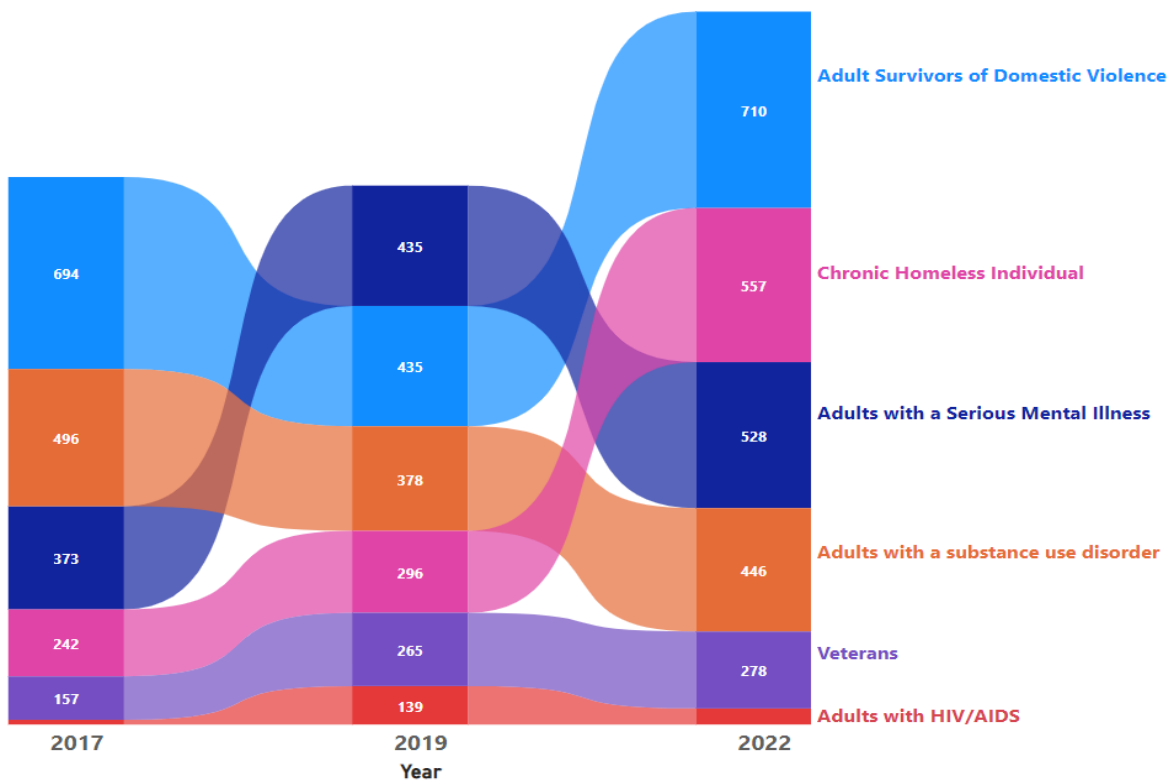


Figure 41: Subpopulation Ranking chart

1. The Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence has highest individuals from 2017 to 2022. For the year of 2019 the number of Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence is equal to Adults with Serious Mental Illness.
2. The Chronic Homeless Individual were fourth highest during 2017 and 2019 but for the year of 2022 they ranked in second highest subpopulation homeless group.
3. Adults with serious Mental Illness were third back in 2017 and become highest number in 2019. Even though the total number of adults with a serious Mental Illness for the year of 2022 is higher than 2019 they are now ranked third highest population for the year of 2022.
4. Adults with a substance use disorder were second highest for the year of 2017 and now they fell to fourth highest subpopulation in 2022

- The veterans and Adults with HIV/AIDS are still the bottomed two subpopulation homeless group in 2022.

6.6 Total Homeless Trendline

The total homeless chart below includes both sheltered and unsheltered population together.

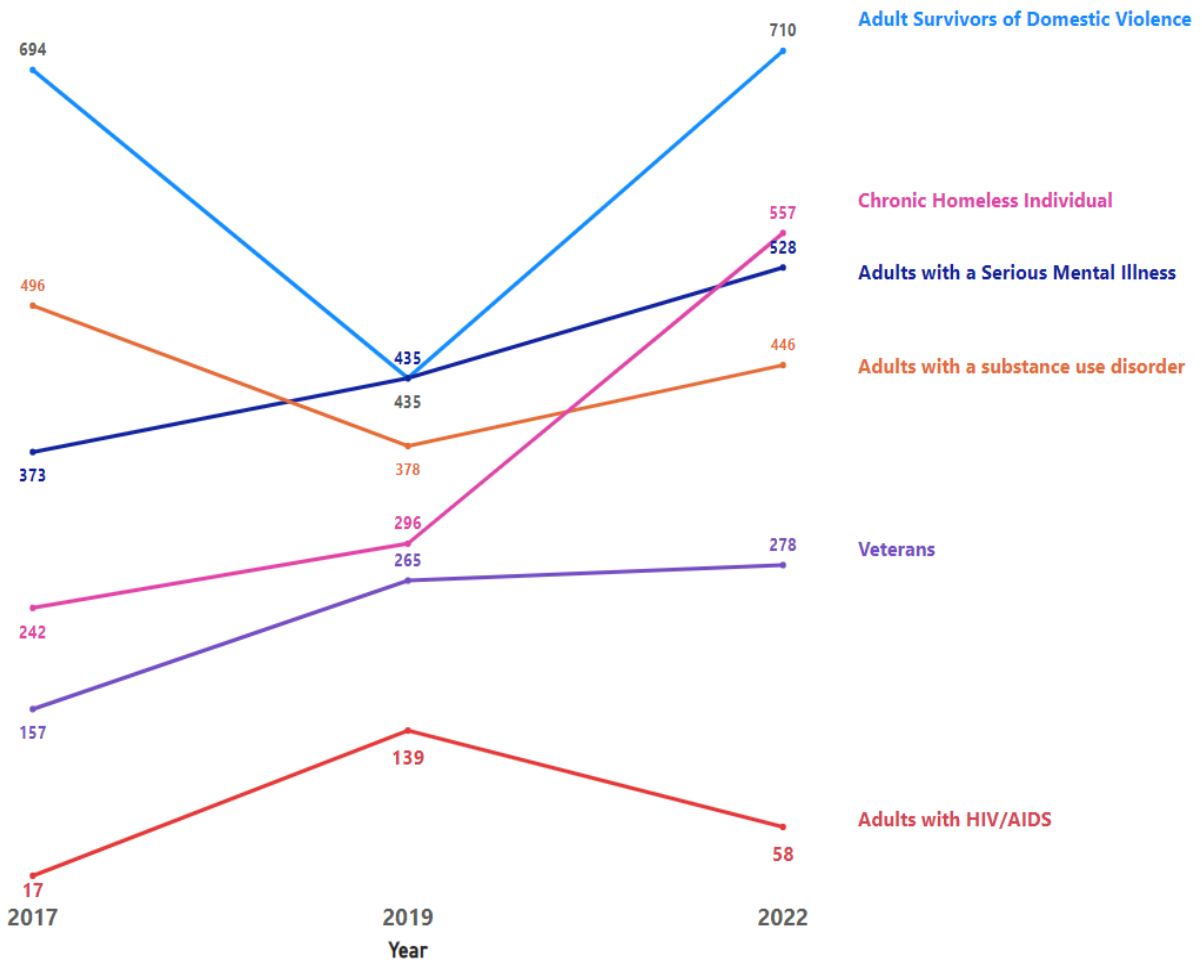


Figure 42: Subpopulation Trendline

- All the subpopulation number of homeless looks increasing order except for Adults with HIV/AIDS which is less than 2019 numbers in 2022.

- Adults with a Serious Mental Illness, Adult’s survivors with Domestic Violence and Chronic Homeless numbers are rising sharply.

7. Homeless Youth Information:

The trend of total Homeless Youth including both Unaccompanied and Parenting Youth is shown below figure:

The PIT report of 2022 shows 354 total youth which includes all the sheltered and unsheltered both unaccompanied and parenting youth. The number of homeless youth is 6% of the total homeless population which is less than the 2019 PIT count.

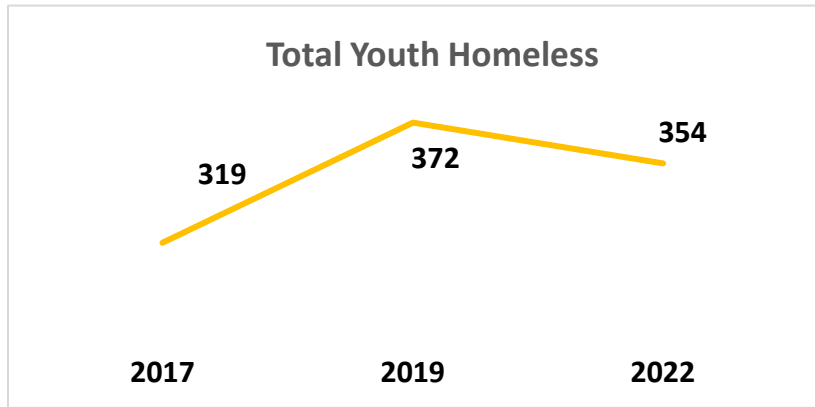


Figure 43: Youth Population Overview

7.1 Unaccompanied Youth PIT Count

The total number of Unaccompanied youth for 2022 is 244, where 61 youth individuals are sheltered and 183 are in unsheltered. The data shows that almost 75% of unaccompanied youth are unsheltered and only 25% are in sheltered as shown in the figure

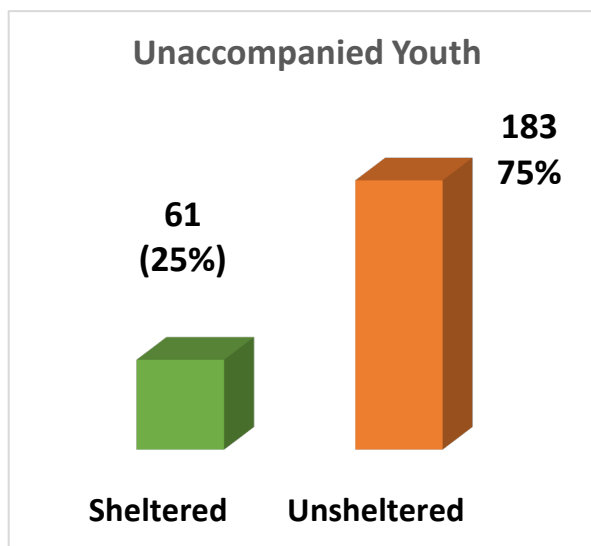


Figure 44: Unaccompanied youth Information

7.1.1 Unsheltered

The Unsheltered Unaccompanied youth data shows 161 households and 183 individuals with 7% are Chronic homeless.

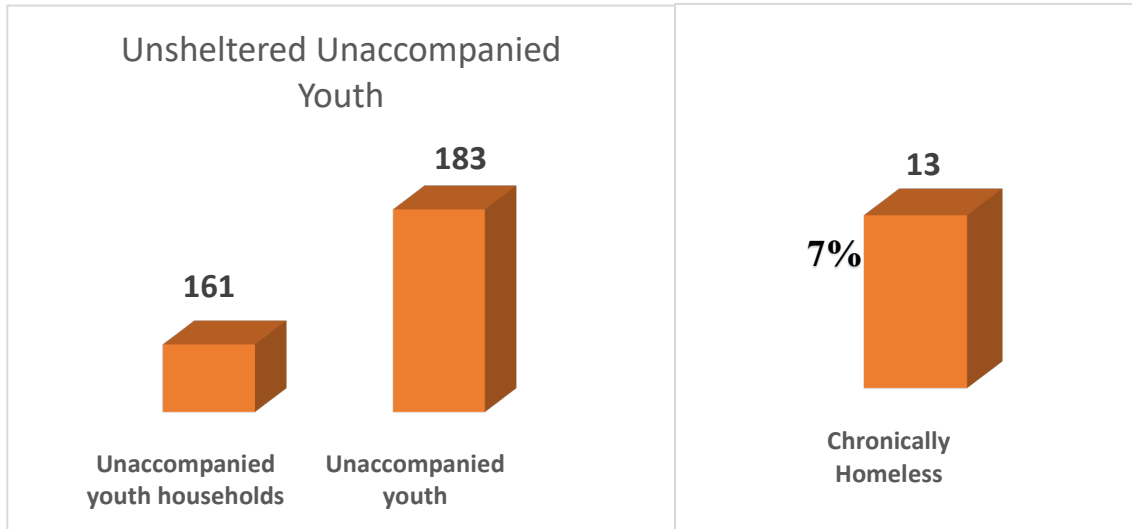


Figure 45: Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth information.

7.1.1.1 Demographic Overview of Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth

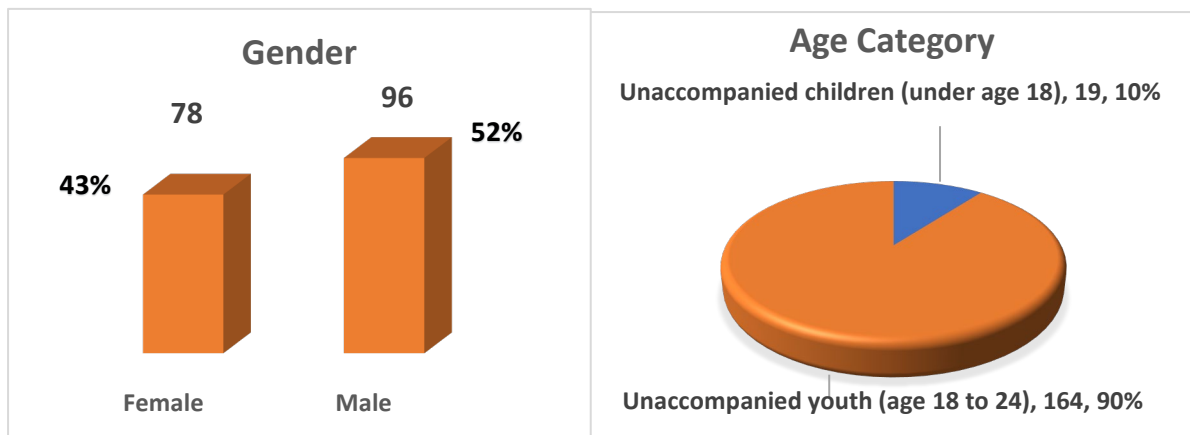


Figure 47: Gender Information

Figure 46: Age Information

- The data shows that more than 50% are male and almost 43% are female. All other genders combined are less than 5%.
- The age category shows 90% are unaccompanied youth of age 18 to 24 and 10% are under the age of 18.

- The data in terms of ethnicity shows 95% are Non-Hispanic/Latino and 5% are Hispanic/Latino
- The race data shows youth identifying as White account for 49% of the homeless youth population and youth identifying as Black or African American account for 45% of the homeless youth population. The combination of rest of the race is 7%.

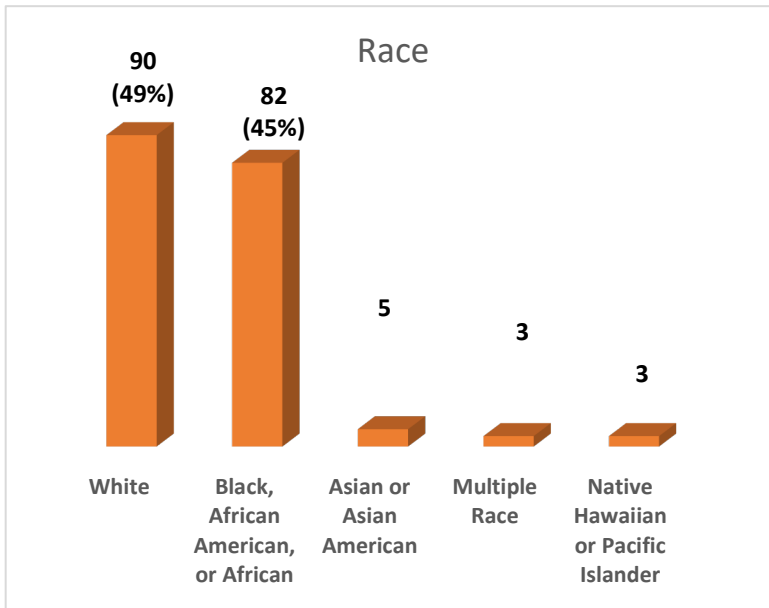


Figure 48: Race Information

7.1.2 Sheltered

- The total sheltered Unaccompanied youth individual for the year of 2022 is 61 with 47 number of households.
- There is only 1 individual in total sheltered chronic homeless accompanied youth in 2022

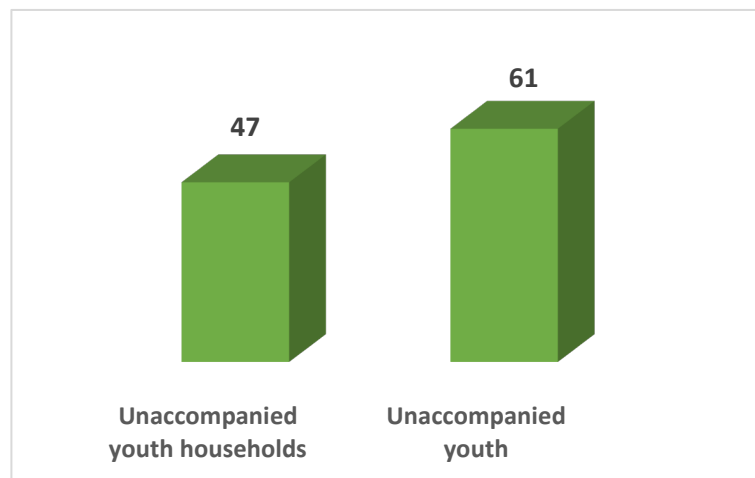


Figure 49: Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth Information

7.1.2.1 Demographics of Sheltered Unaccompanied youth

- The demographics data shows majority of youth are between the age of 18 to 24, Non-Hispanic and Latino.

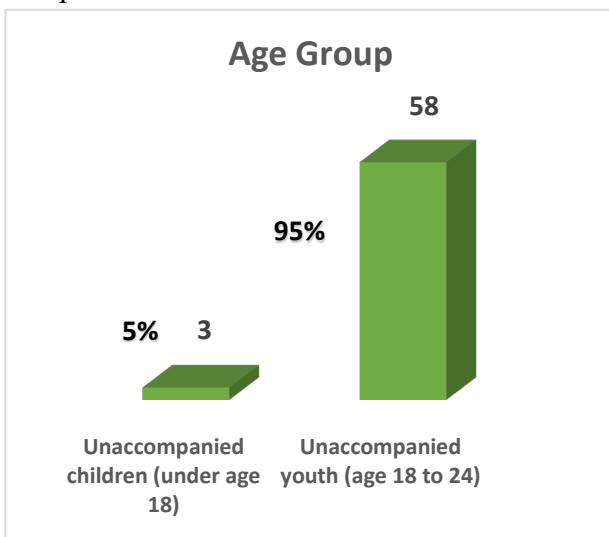


Figure 50: Age information

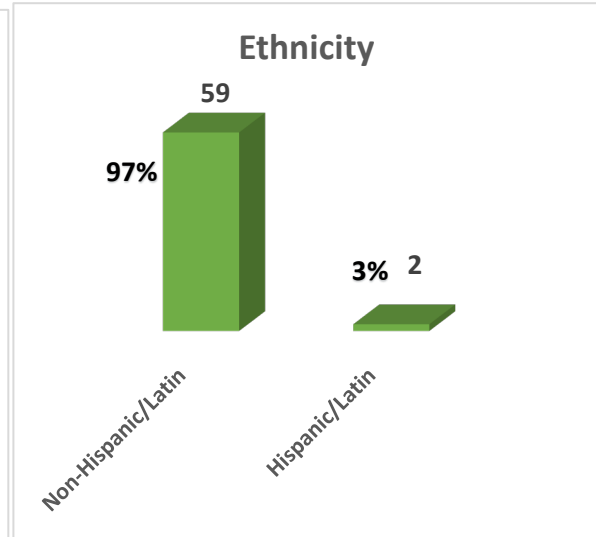


Figure 51: Ethnicity Information

- The Gender data shows 56% are female and 43% are male and rest 3% is of Gender not singularly male or female.
- Race data shows more than 65% identify as Black or African American and 33% identify as White.

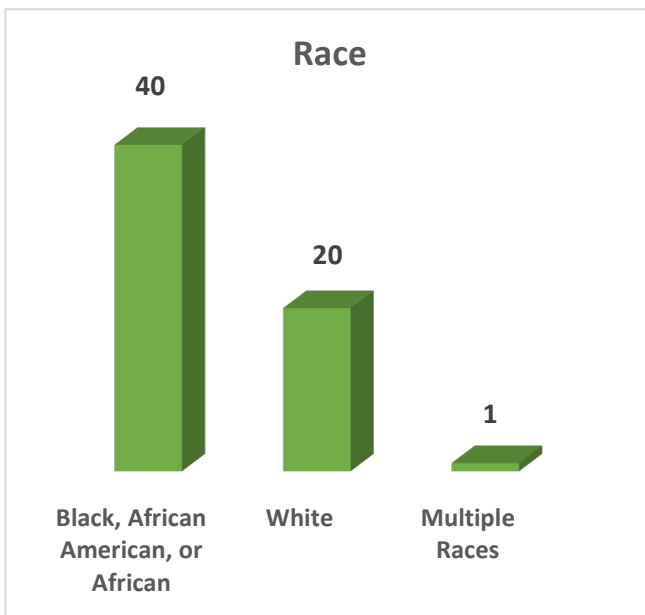


Figure 52: Race Information

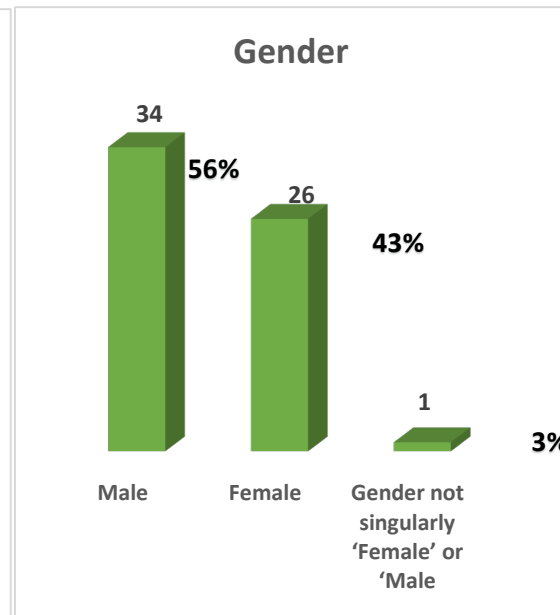


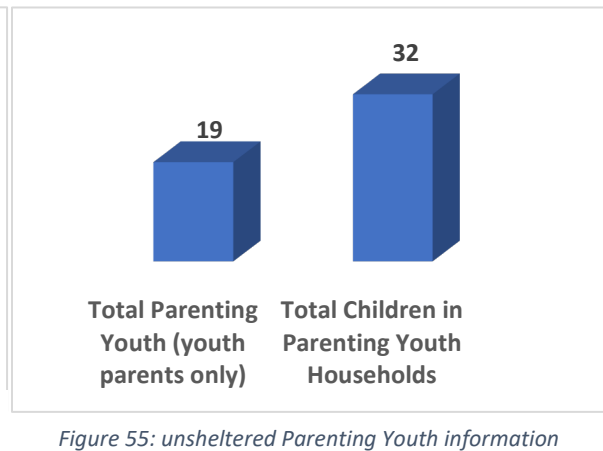
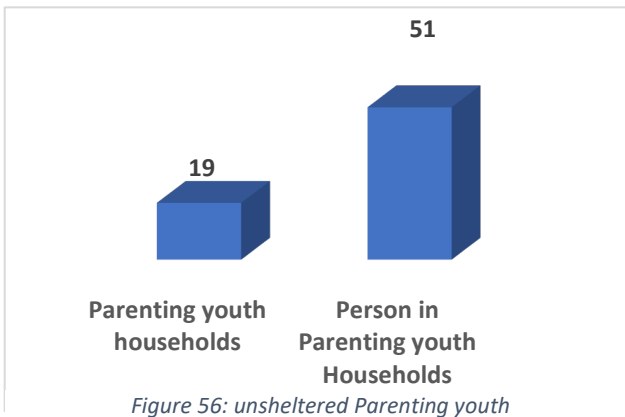
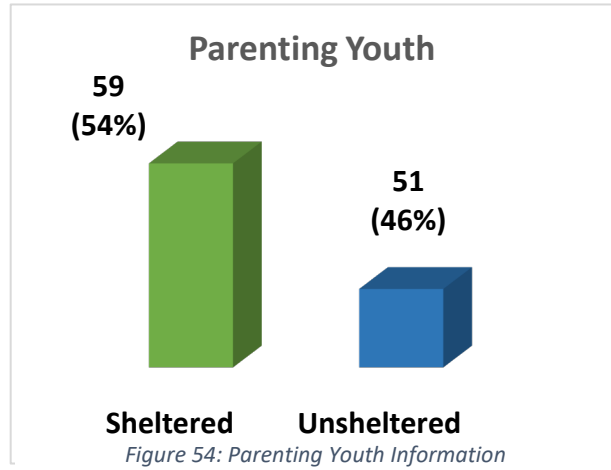
Figure 53: Gender Information

7.2 Parenting Youth (Person in Parenting Youth Household) PIT Count 2022

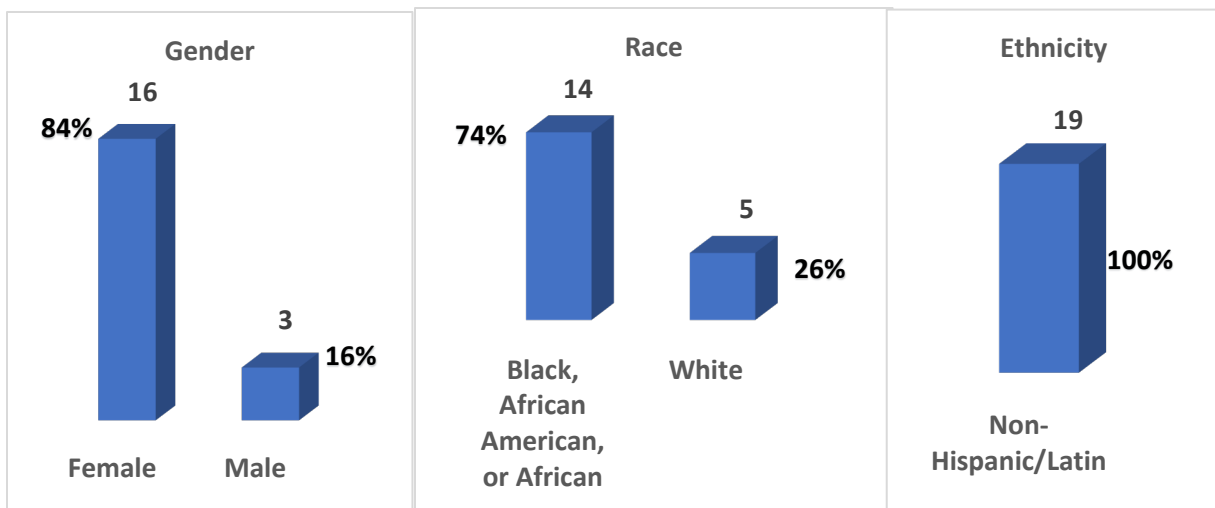
In terms of parenting youth, the data shows 59 parenting youth are in sheltered and 51 parenting youth are included in unsheltered population which makes total of 110 total parenting youth homeless in 2022 PIT count.

7.2.1 Unsheltered

There are 19 households with 51 total individuals in the household and 32 total children in parenting youth household as shown in figure 57.



7.2.1.1 Demographics of unsheltered Parenting youth



The demographic data shows majority are Non-Hispanic/Latino, Black African American female in unsheltered parenting youth category.

7.2.2 Sheltered

- The Sheltered Parenting youth data for the year of 2022 shows total 22 parenting youth with 37 children with 1 chronically homeless household and 2 chronically homeless individuals.

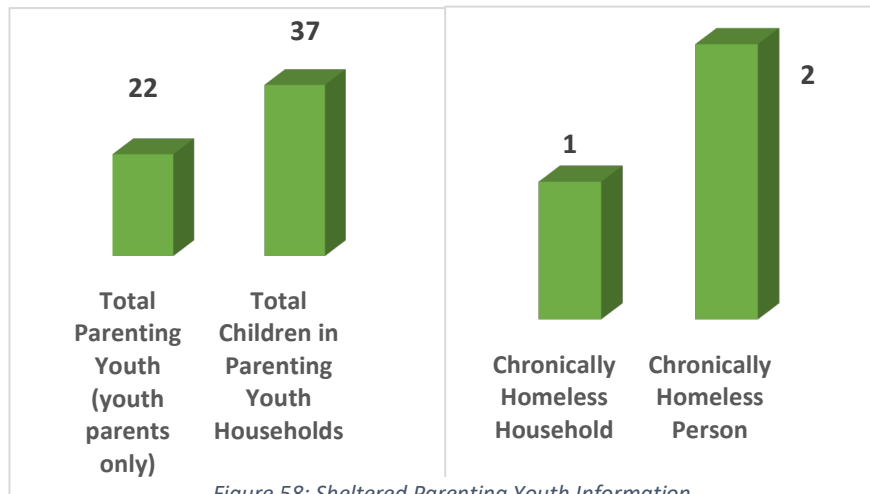


Figure 58: Sheltered Parenting Youth Information

7.2.2.1 Demographics of Sheltered parenting youth

The Demographics data for sheltered parenting youth shows all individuals are female and 90% are Non-Hispanic/Latino.

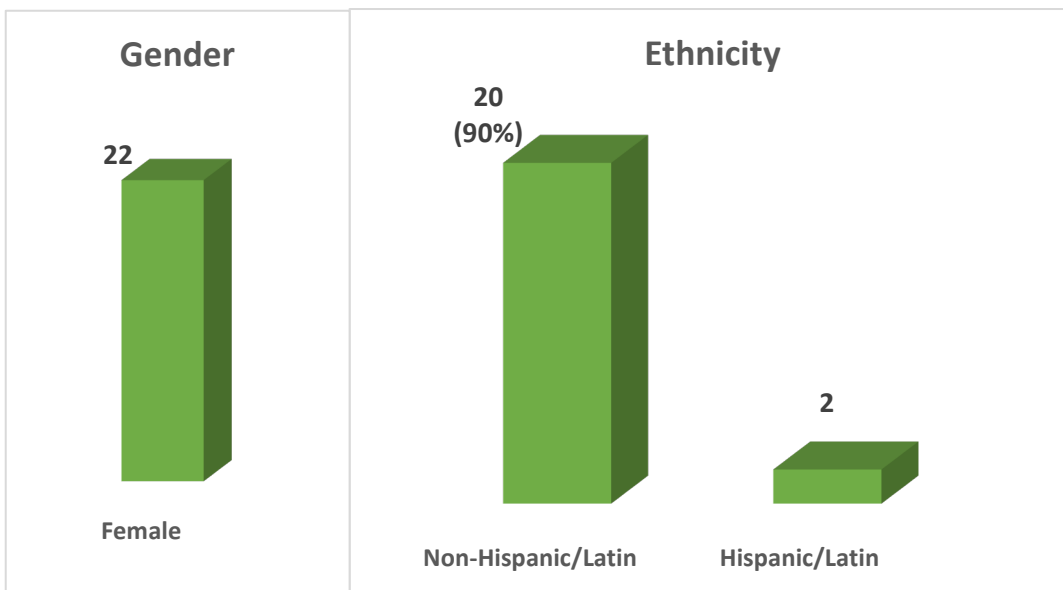


Figure 60: Gender Information

Figure 59: Ethnicity Information

The race data shows 68% identify as Black or African American and 27% identify as White. Only one individual identifies as American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous.

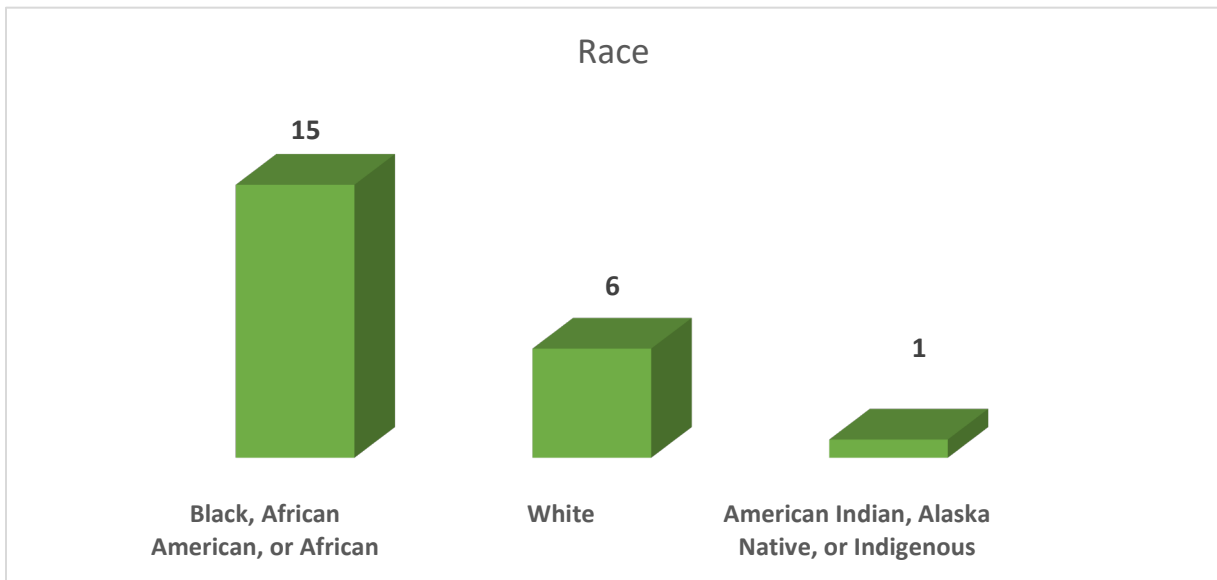


Figure 61: Race Information

8. Limitations

There are certainly limitations to be conscious of when utilizing this dataset. Specifically, for unsheltered homeless data collection, data was collected by agencies with varying levels of experience executing PIT counts and varying levels of community coverage. Although all agencies received the same PIT count training from DCA staff, each agency was responsible for organizing the count in the best way for their respective community. No two PIT counts looked identical, leading to possible inconsistencies in the administration of surveys, the target locations for data collection, and populations surveyed.

Another limitation is the dataset does not represent an absolute depiction of homelessness in which 100% coverage for all 152 counties of the BoS was not completed and a statistical calculation was used to comprise the estimated total of unsheltered homelessness. Estimation techniques based on count data collected in a sample of counties are used. Beginning in 2008, the CoC has used sampling methodology and predictive models. In 2022, the data used for the model came from survey counts conducted in approximately 31 counties. A limitation to note here is that these sample counties were a convenience sample. The counties had a service provider able to participate in the coordination of the PIT count in their area; this may or may not lead to an accurate

representation of the unsheltered homeless population in other counties that do not have such service providers. Additionally, during the night of the count surveys were collected in places where persons experiencing homelessness were known to congregate and stay; and during the subsequent seven days, surveys were collected at locations where people receive services. However, as mentioned previously in the methodology section, only a small percentage of the surveys collected were representative of the total unsheltered homeless population, and not all counties covered were able to obtain a complete census of their total unsheltered homeless population, which has the potential to exclude individuals experiencing homelessness within the final calculated estimation of total homelessness.

Another factor that contributes significantly to the prediction model itself is how confident a count coordinator is that he or she was able to survey 100% of the unsheltered homeless population in the county or coverage area. After the conclusion of the PIT count survey week, count coordinators submitted a debriefing survey regarding the respective counts and how counts were conducted. Within the debriefing survey, each count coordinator submitted a confidence score based on if he or she covered the entire county thoroughly; the data was then used to build the prediction model and consequently insufficient confidence risk exclusion from the predictive model.

The coordinators completed this survey before knowing the results of their count, which prevents a certain degree of bias; however, there is a possibility that although the count coordinator was confident, he or she still may not have covered the county well enough and missed part of the sample population. Logically, the predictive model structure excluded data based on if a count coordinator could state a substantial belief that the entire unsheltered homeless population for that county was surveyed, which prevents the likeliness of extrapolating inaccurate data. Also, there likely are count coordinators who stated substantial confidence that all unsheltered homeless were surveyed; however, after data was compiled together, there were no unsheltered homeless individuals or families presented in that county. Traditionally, DCA has not included zeros in the prediction model because it is far better to overestimate homelessness than to underestimate it. However, this year, the BoS included reported data within the prediction model based on the level of confidence.

9. Conclusion

In a nutshell the statewide homeless population was decreasing trend from 2011 to 2017. After 2017 there is slight increase in homeless population till 2022. Both sheltered and unsheltered population was in decreasing trend from 2011 to 2017 but after 2017 the unsheltered population is increasing trend and the sheltered population is in decreasing trend. The overall data shows high concentration of homeless individual in around the central Atlanta. Other major geographical areas include Athens, Augusta, Macon, Albany, and Savannah.

In terms of Balance of State which include 152 counties where majority of them include rural counties. The data shows no drastic change in the sheltered population, but the unsheltered population is sharply increasing from 2017 to 2022 which might be because of pandemic. Even for Balance of state the surrounds of Central Atlanta, near Albany, Brunswick and Macon has higher homeless individuals.

The demographics includes majority of unsheltered individuals are White Male over the age of 24 and Non-Hispanic/Latino. The sheltered population shows majority of individuals are Black African Americans of Female category with over the age of 24. The total subpopulation data shows increasing order of chronic homeless and adult survivors of domestic violence. The youth data shows higher unsheltered unaccompanied youth with slight difference in male and female category of age group 18 to 24. In terms of parenting youth, the sheltered population is slightly higher than unsheltered population where majority of the individuals are female Black African Americans.

Reference

HUD Exchange

Resources and assistance to support HUD's community partner

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Appendix

Date used for preparation of 2022 PIT report:

Statewide Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless population

CoC Code	CoC Name	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
GA-500	Atlanta	1364	653	2017
GA-501	Georgia Balance of State (152 Counties)	1937	3919	5856
GA-502	Fulton County	172	101	273
GA-503	Athens-Clarke County	209	74	283
GA-504	Augusta-Richmond County	231	318	549
GA-505	Columbus-Muscogee County	192	51	243
GA-506	Marietta/Cobb County	258	122	380
GA-507	Savannah/Chatham County	389	134	523
GA-508	Dekalb County	402	163	565
Total	Georgia	5154	5535	10689

Balance of state Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless population

Date of Count	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total Persons
2/21/2022	1937	3919	5856
1/25/2021	1896	0	1896
1/27/2020	2087	0	2087
1/28/2019	1921	2262	4183
1/22/2018	1857	0	1857
1/23/2017	1843	1873	3716
1/25/2016	2057	0	2057
1/26/2015	2279	3518	5797
1/27/2014	2260	0	2260
1/28/2013	2334	5317	7651
1/25/2012	2250	0	2250
1/23/2011	2313	8855	11168

BoS Sheltered information based on project type

Project Type	Sheltered Count	Unsheltered
Emergency Shelter	1285	-
Transitional Housing	652	-
Total	1937	3919

* Unsheltered information is not available based on project type.

Balance of State Total Homeless count for 2022

Balance of State total homeless information by counties with Sheltered (Transitional Housing and Emergency Shelter) and Unsheltered PIT count for 2022 as shown in below table.

Note: The county with “* “before its name represent a county with physical count data.

County	Unsheltered Count	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total homeless Count
Appling	7	0	0	7
Atkinson	3	0	0	3
Bacon	33	0	0	33
Baker	1	0	0	1
Baldwin	36	0	0	36
Banks	12	0	0	12
Barrow	27	11	3	41
* Bartow	51	66	0	117
Ben Hill	9	0	0	9
Berrien	44	0	0	44
* Bibb	142	128	121	391
Bleckley	13	0	0	13
Brantley	0	0	0	0
* Brooks	0	0	0	0
* Bryan	13	0	0	13
Bulloch	66	27	0	93
* Burke	24	0	0	24
Butts	10	0	0	10
Calhoun	3	0	0	3
* Camden	38	24	0	62
Candler	14	0	0	14
* Carroll	25	54	18	97
Catoosa	83	0	0	83
Charlton	68	0	0	68

County	Unsheltered Count	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total homeless Count
Chattahoochee	34	0	0	34
Chattooga	13	0	0	13
* Cherokee	35	29	179	243
Clay	22	0	0	22
* Clayton	44	54	22	120
Clinch	32	0	0	32
Coffee	39	0	0	39
Colquitt	43	21	0	64
Columbia	14	0	0	14
Cook	2	0	0	2
* Coweta	39	0	0	39
Crawford	2	0	0	2
Crisp	29	0	0	29
Dade	14	0	0	14
Dawson	9	0	0	9
Decatur	4	0	0	4
Dodge	2	0	0	2
Dooly	7	0	0	7
* Dougherty	48	38	7	93
* Douglas	20	34	25	79
Early	8	0	0	8
Echols	4	0	0	4
Effingham	3	0	0	3
Elbert	5	0	0	5
Emanuel	7	0	0	7
Evans	33	0	0	33
Fannin	40	7	0	47
Fayette	28	11	7	46
* Floyd	117	64	0	181
Forsyth	7	9	11	27
Franklin	40	0	0	40
Gilmer	32	0	0	32
Glascok	1	0	0	1
* Glynn	220	61	2	283
Gordon	80	0	0	80
Grady	15	0	0	15
Greene	58	5	0	63

County	Unsheltered Count	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total homeless Count
* Gwinnett	38	147	84	269
* Habersham	14	29	10	53
* Hall	317	122	40	479
Hancock	3	0	0	3
Haralson	20	0	0	20
Harris	2	0	0	2
Hart	2	6	0	8
Heard	0	0	0	0
* Henry	39	39	0	78
* Houston	13	15	0	28
Irwin	6	0	0	6
Jackson	33	0	0	33
Jasper	9	0	0	9
Jeff Davis	2	0	0	2
Jefferson	12	0	0	12
Jenkins	0	0	0	0
Johnson	1	0	0	1
Jones	22	0	0	22
Lamar	18	0	0	18
Lanier	65	0	0	65
* Laurens	16	6	7	29
Lee	17	0	0	17
Liberty	31	11	0	42
Lincoln	8	0	0	8
Long	3	0	0	3
* Lowndes	77	65	0	142
Lumpkin	34	4	0	38
Macon	13	0	0	13
Madison	18	0	0	18
Marion	31	0	0	31
McDuffie	9	0	0	9
* McIntosh	7	0	0	7
Meriwether	4	0	0	4
Miller	1	0	0	1
Mitchell	26	0	0	26
Monroe	17	0	0	17
Montgomery	3	0	0	3

County	Unsheltered Count	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total homeless Count
Morgan	9	0	0	9
* Murray	0	0	0	0
* Newton	20	20	5	45
Oconee	5	0	0	5
Oglethorpe	20	0	0	20
Paulding	29	0	0	29
Peach	28	0	0	28
* Pickens	16	0	0	16
Pierce	8	0	0	8
Pike	2	0	0	2
Polk	17	3	0	20
Pulaski	23	0	0	23
Putnam	6	0	0	6
Quitman	2	0	0	2
Rabun	11	9	0	20
Randolph	4	0	0	4
* Rockdale	31	14	52	97
Schley	4	0	0	4
Screven	0	0	0	0
Seminole	6	0	0	6
Spalding	34	16	0	50
* Stephens	109	0	18	127
Stewart	0	0	0	0
Sumter	16	0	0	16
Talbot	3	0	0	3
Taliaferro	3	0	0	3
Tattnall	4	0	0	4
Taylor	2	0	0	2
Telfair	11	0	0	11
Terrell	3	0	0	3
Thomas	59	8	4	71
* Tift	37	22	0	59
Toombs	14	12	0	26
Towns	24	0	0	24
Treutlen	34	0	0	34

County	Unsheltered Count	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total homeless Count
Troup	107	1	0	108
Turner	14	0	0	14
Twiggs	6	0	0	6
Union	15	15	0	30
Upson	10	0	0	10
Walker	53	15	0	68
Walton	30	0	0	30
Ware	82	8	0	90
Warren	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	0	0	1
Wayne	16	0	0	16
Webster	3	0	0	3
Wheeler	2	0	0	2
* White	79	0	0	79
* Whitfield	45	59	33	137
Wilcox	2	0	0	2
Wilkes	9	0	0	9
Wilkinson	1	0	0	1
Worth	47	0	0	47
Total	3919	1289	648	5856