

GEORGIA'S 17,000



2013 Report on Homelessness

Georgia's 17,000 2013 Report on Homelessness

Homelessness in Georgia

In 2013, DCA used the following categories to define homelessness:

- **Literally Homeless**
 - Sheltered Homeless – lives in emergency shelter, transitional housing for homeless persons or a hotel or motel with the stay being paid for by an organization
 - Unsheltered Homeless – lives in a car, park, abandoned building, encampment, dilapidated building, on the sidewalk, or similar location
- **Imminently Homeless** – is facing loss of housing within two weeks, has no subsequent residence identified, and lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing
- **Other Homeless** – is in jail, a hospital, or a detox program, but would otherwise have been homeless

In addition to people who live in these circumstances, other people are living in motels, hotels, or are doubled up with friends or family. They may move frequently among temporary living arrangements. For some public programs, these living conditions also are categorized as homelessness.

The unifying condition for virtually all of Georgia's homeless population is poverty. Many people who are homeless also experience some type of personal vulnerability that places them at risk, such as:

- Family violence
- Physical disability or chronic medical problems
- Mental illness
- Substance abuse
- Developmental disability or brain injury
- Criminal background

¹ Based on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's definition of homelessness in 2012.

Georgia's Continuums of Care (as of January 2013)

- Athens-Clarke County
- Augusta-Richmond County
- Cobb County
- Columbus-Muscogee County
- Georgia Balance of State (152 counties, administered by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs)
- Metro Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional Collaborative on Homelessness (City of Atlanta, DeKalb County, and Fulton County)
- Savannah-Chatham County

Georgia's Homeless Population

In the last ten days of January 2013, all seven of the state's homeless program regions, called Continuums of Care, conducted a count of homeless individuals and families. The resulting homeless census provides an indication of the size and characteristics of the state's homeless population.

On the night of January 28, at least 16,947 people were literally homeless in Georgia – a 15.1% decrease from 2011. Just under half were unsheltered; the other 50% were in emergency or transitional housing. This marks the first year that sheltered homeless persons outnumber unsheltered homeless persons in Georgia.

Georgia's Literally Homeless Population: Single Night (Point in Time Count)

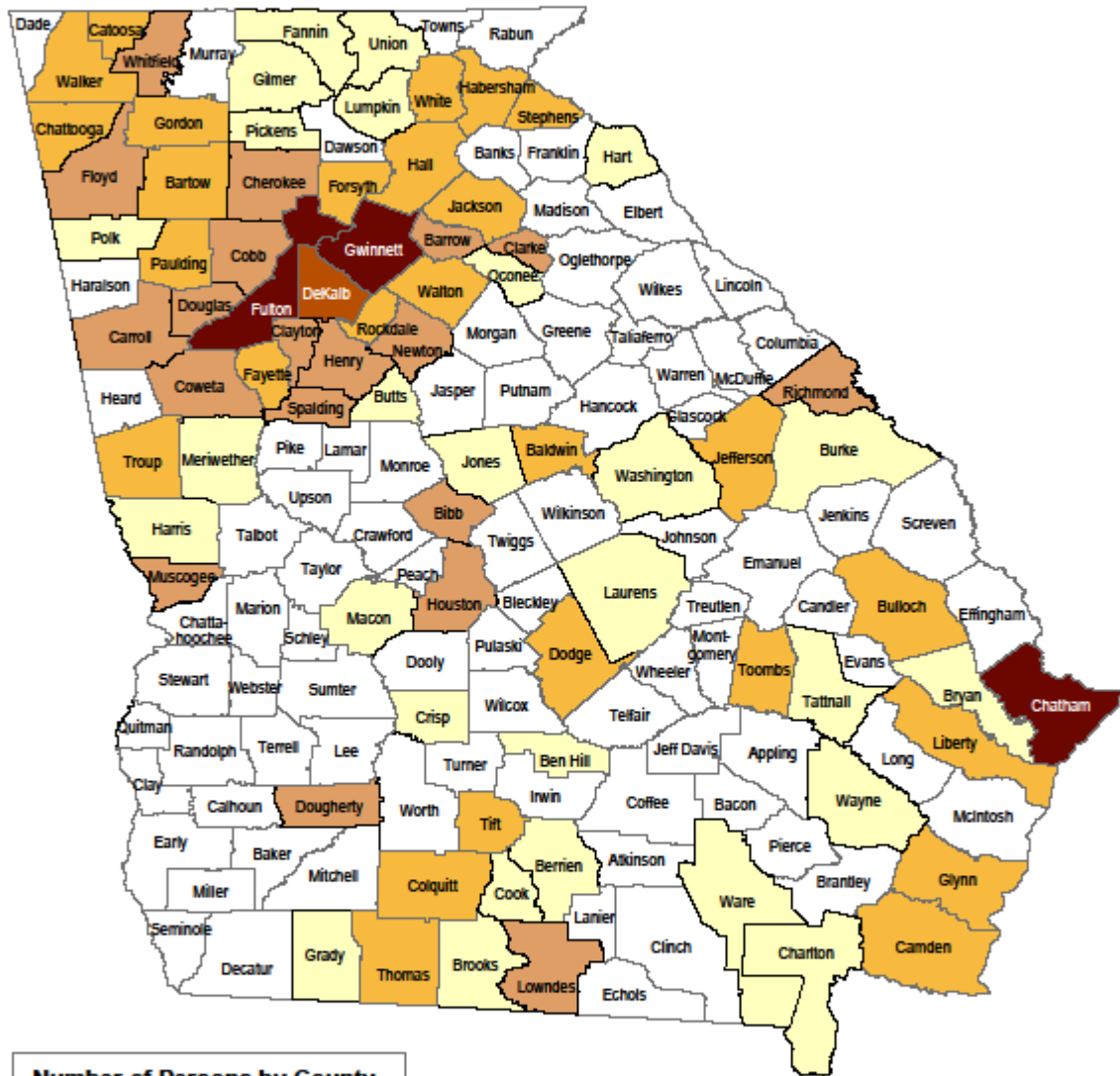
Housing Status	Number of Individuals per Year		
	2009	2011	2013
Unsheltered	12,101	11,384	8,450
Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing	8,994	8,492	8,497
Total	21,095	19,876	16,947
Change from previous count (%)		6%	15%

In addition to the literally homeless population, DCA counted 4,047 precariously housed persons on the count night.

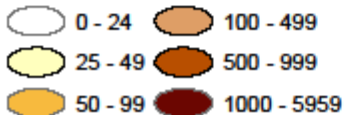
Georgia's homeless population isn't static; some of the people who were homeless on the January count date will find housing. Other people, who had housing on the count night, will later become homeless. An estimated 53,553 people experienced literal homelessness in Georgia in 2013. This is 13.9% lower than the 2011 estimate.

2013 Statewide Report on Homelessness

Homeless Persons (Sheltered and Unsheltered)



Number of Persons by County

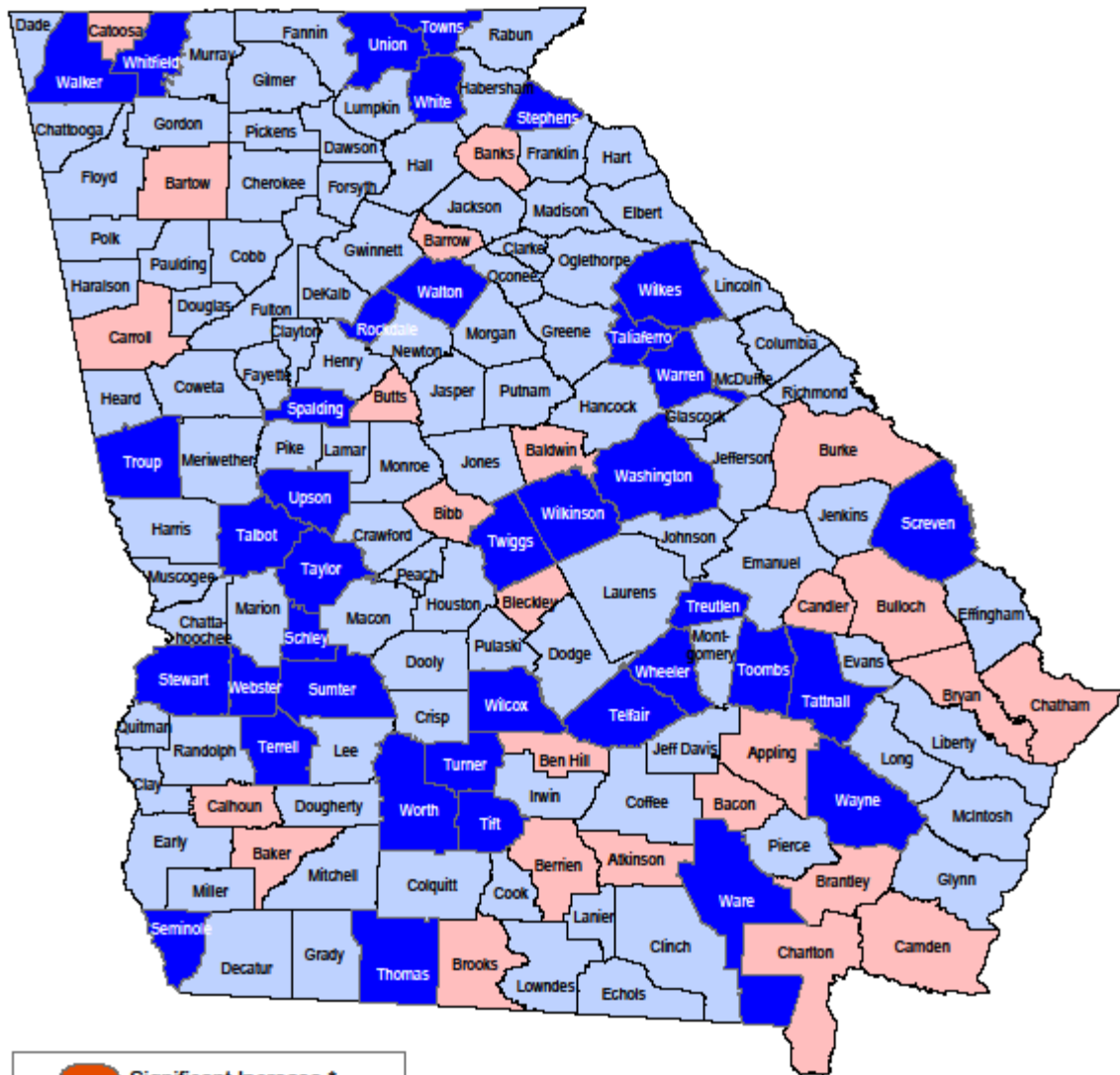


Source: 2013 Sheltered Count;
2013 Unsheltered Count and Predictive Model
This map reflects circumstances on the night of January 28, 2013.



2013 Statewide Report on Homelessness

Unsheltered Persons Percent of County Population since 2011



- Significant Increase *
- Increase
- Decrease
- Significant Decrease *

*Statistically significant at the .05 level

Source: 2013 Unsheltered Count and Predictive Model;
2011 Unsheltered Count and Predictive Model
This map reflects circumstances on the night of January 28, 2013.



The Face of Homelessness in Georgia: The Georgia Housing Status Survey

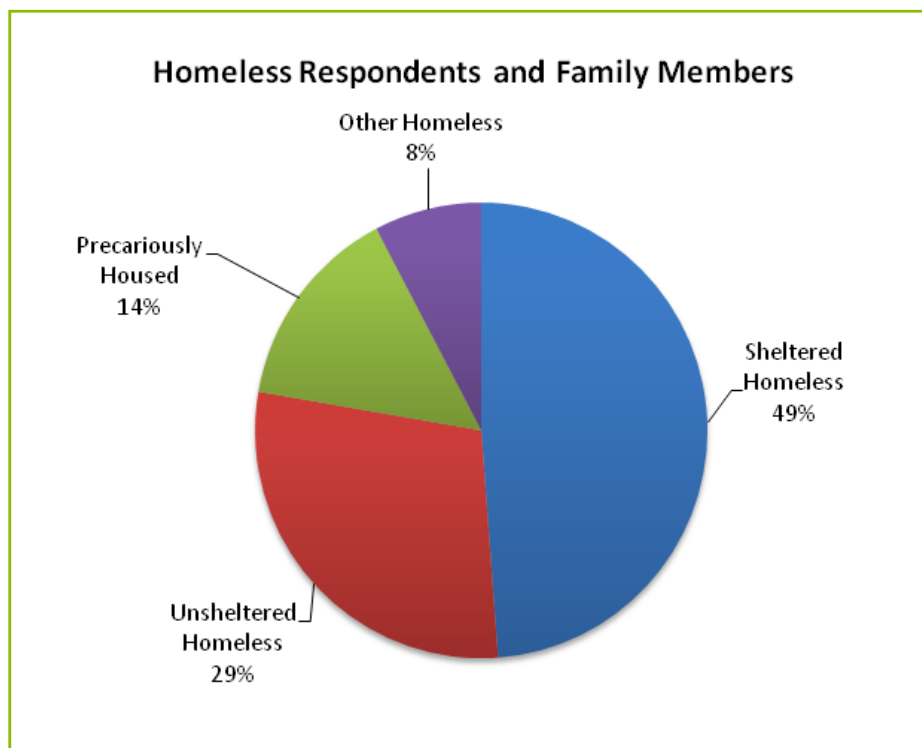
In January 2013, DCA distributed and collected 5,645 surveys in 75 counties for the State's homeless count. 2,498 of the respondents were homeless. The resulting data, presented below, paints a more detailed picture of homelessness in Georgia. These results should not be taken as representative of the entire state, but only of the balance of state and Augusta-Richmond Continuum of Care.

Characteristics

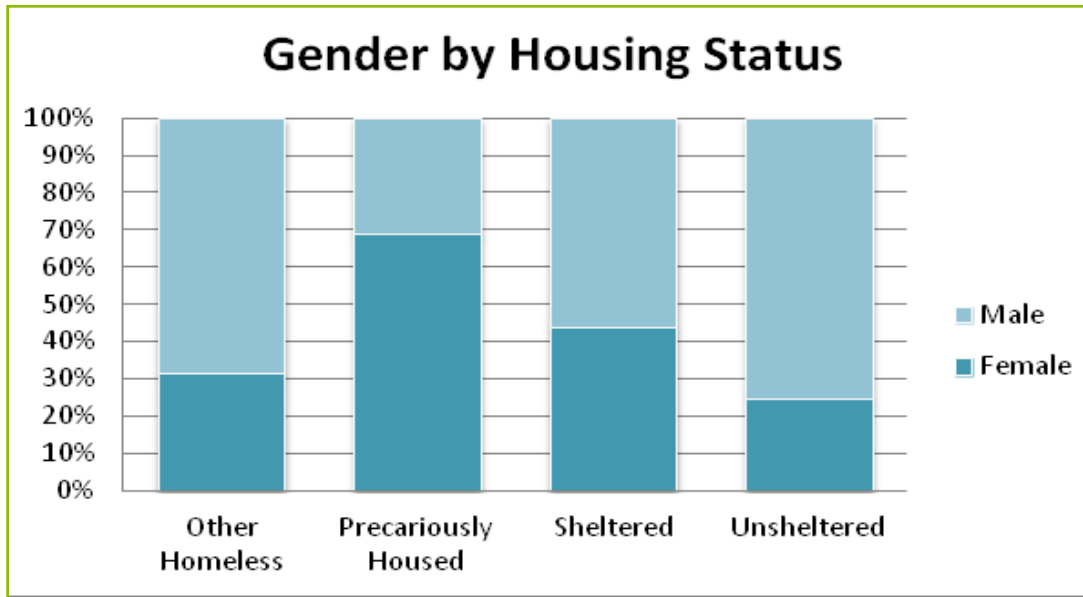
51% of homeless respondents were African American, **42%** were White, and the remaining respondents were Multi-Racial, Native American, or Asian.

The majority of homeless respondents (**93%**) were living in Georgia when they first became homeless.

About **10%** of the homeless respondents were also veterans.

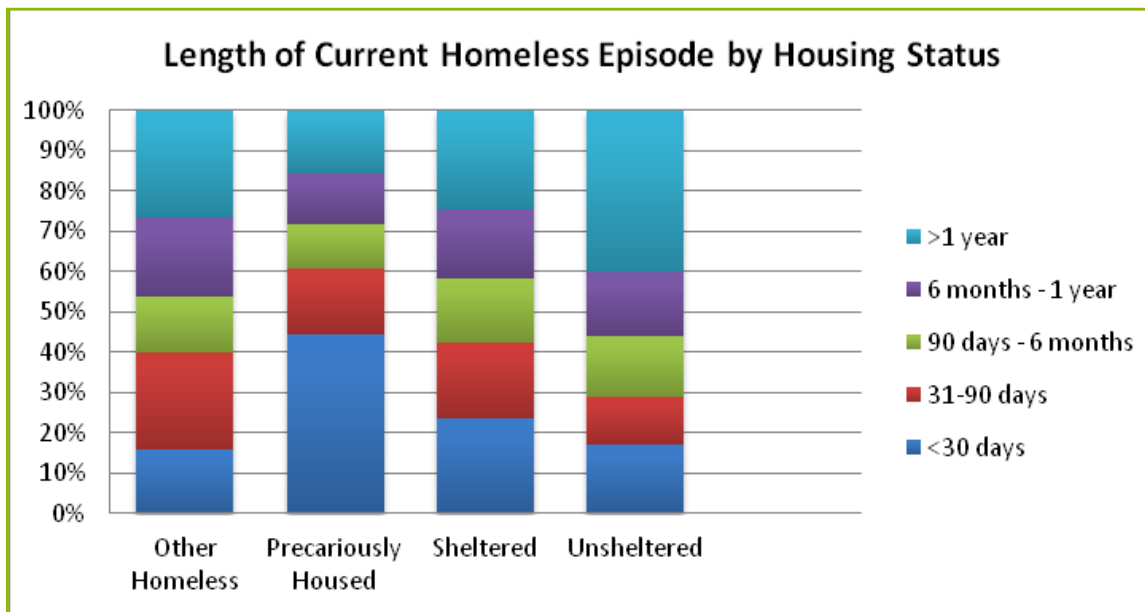


Roughly half of the homeless respondents were sheltered; **29%** of homeless respondents were unsheltered. **14%** were precariously housed, meaning that they were facing loss of their housing within two weeks or staying in dilapidated housing. The remaining **8%** were either in jail, a hospital, or a detox program, but would otherwise have been homeless.

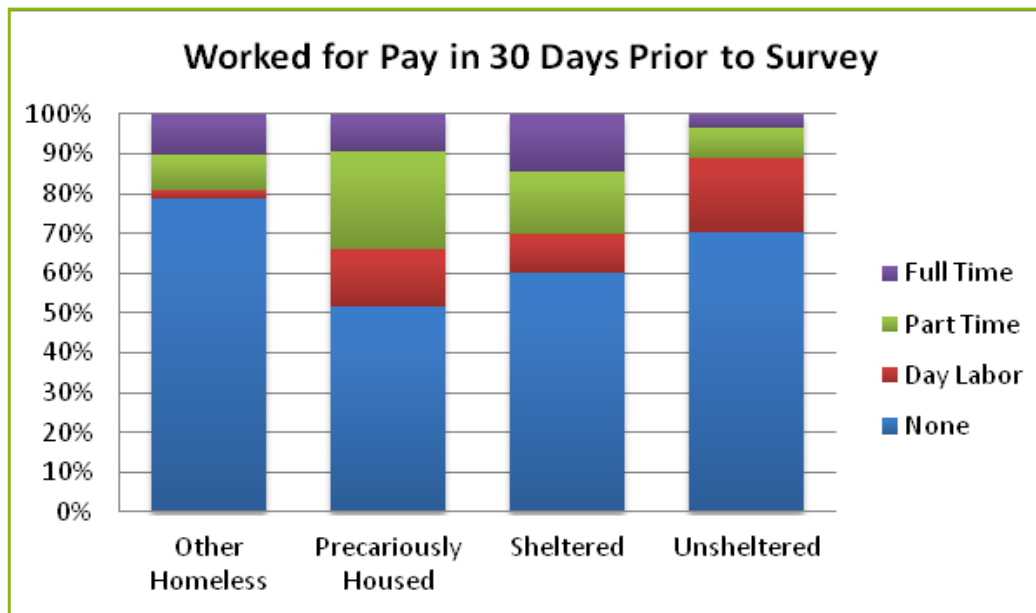


Length of Homeless Episode

One objective of homeless programs is to make episodes of homelessness as short as possible. Typically, the longer an individual or family is homeless, the more services and support they will need to become stably housed. **32%** of survey respondents who were classified as homeless had been homeless less than three months. **24%** of survey respondents who were homeless had been homeless more than a year.

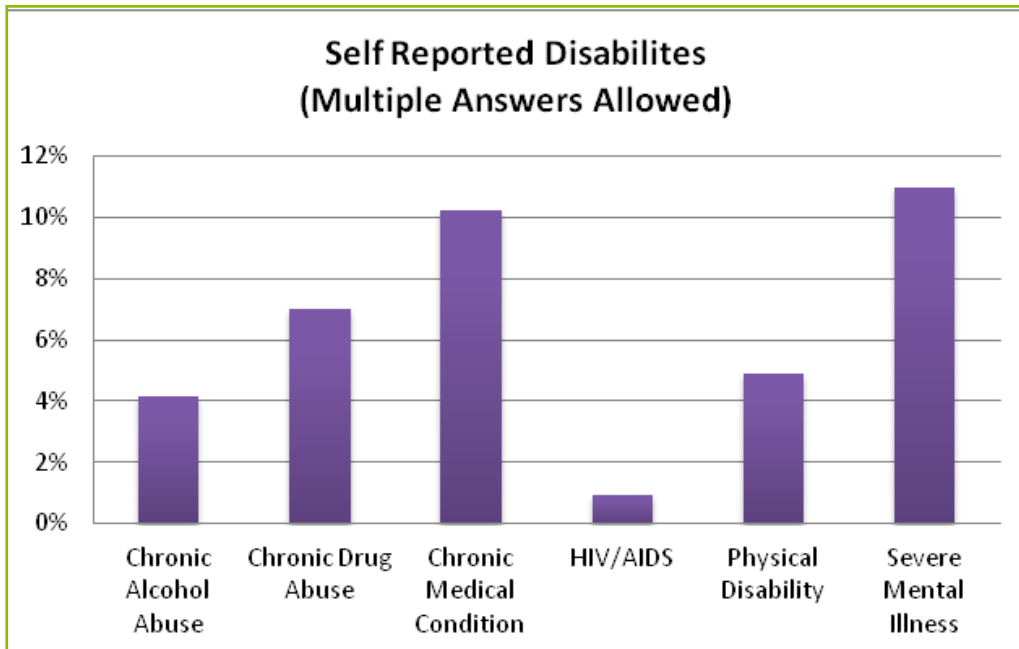


Employment, Disability and Mainstream Benefits



About **38%** of survey respondents indicated that they had at least one disability. These disabilities included chronic medical conditions, physical disabilities, HIV/AIDS, mental illness, and addictive diseases.

A disproportionate number of individuals with mental illness and addictive diseases are homeless. Georgia's Department of Behavioral Health and Development Disabilities (DBHDD) reported that 4,015 homeless persons accessed mental health services in FY2013. Of these, 3,902 were adults and 113 were children.



Extremely low incomes, coupled with high rates of disability, make medical care a significant cost associated with homelessness. **36%** of survey respondents categorized as homeless indicated that they had been to the hospital emergency room in the past six months.

Mainstream benefits are federal and state programs that generally target people who live in poverty or have a disability. Many people who are homeless qualify for these benefits. However, applying for and receiving them can be difficult for the homeless population.

Self Reported Benefits/Services Received (Multiple Answers Allowed)

Benefit	Percent of Respondents
Food Stamps	53.0%
Social Security SSI	2.6%
SSI	2.3%
Medicaid	2.3%
Disability	1.9%
PeachCare	1.5%
Unemployment	1.0%
Mental health or addiction services	1.0%
Veterans Benefits	0.8%
Homelessness Prevention	0.3%
TANF	0.3%
Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8)	0.1%
Workman's Comp	0.1%
DBHDD Georgia Housing Voucher	0.0%
DHS Independent Living Services (ILP)	0.0%
Rapid Re-Housing	0.0%
Veterans Supportive Housing Voucher (VASH)	0.0%

Characteristics of Persons entered into HMIS

The Georgia Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) collects information on Georgia's homeless population. HMIS is a data collection system designed to track services and housing provided throughout the state. Georgia's HMIS is a statewide system that uses Pathways COMPASS.

Georgia's HMIS shows that, statewide, 2,667 persons stayed in emergency shelters and 3,018 persons stayed in transitional housing in FY2013.

FY2013 HMIS Records

	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing
Total Number of Residents	2,667	3,018
Female	1,236 (46%)	1,199 (40%)
Under 18	450 (17%)	724 (24%)
55 and older	346 (13%)	326(11%)
Veteran	215(8%)	450 (15%)
With a Disability	755 (28%)	1,148 (38%)

Responding to the Need

Because homelessness is a consequence of poverty, its solutions must include affordable housing, along with employment or mainstream benefits sufficient to maintain housing stability. When disabilities put people at risk for continued or recurring homelessness, outreach and services play a crucial part in getting them into housing and helping them stay there. For many families and individuals, homelessness prevention is the best answer to the problem.

Housing

The goal of programs that serve homeless families and individuals is permanent, stable housing. The path to that goal may be directly from homelessness into independent housing – a path reflected in housing programs that use the “rapid re-housing” or “housing first” model. Other people will move from homelessness into an emergency shelter that provides basic housing and services for a very limited period of time. Transitional housing provides housing, case management, and services for up to 24 months, with the goal of moving participants into permanent housing. Emergency and transitional housing for victims of domestic violence is reported separately from other housing resources, as these beds are reserved for a specific client group.

Permanent Supportive Housing is a successful, cost-effective combination of affordable housing and services that helps people live more stable, productive lives. Supportive housing works well for people who face the most complex challenges—individuals and families who are not only homeless, but who also have serious, persistent disabilities and very low incomes.

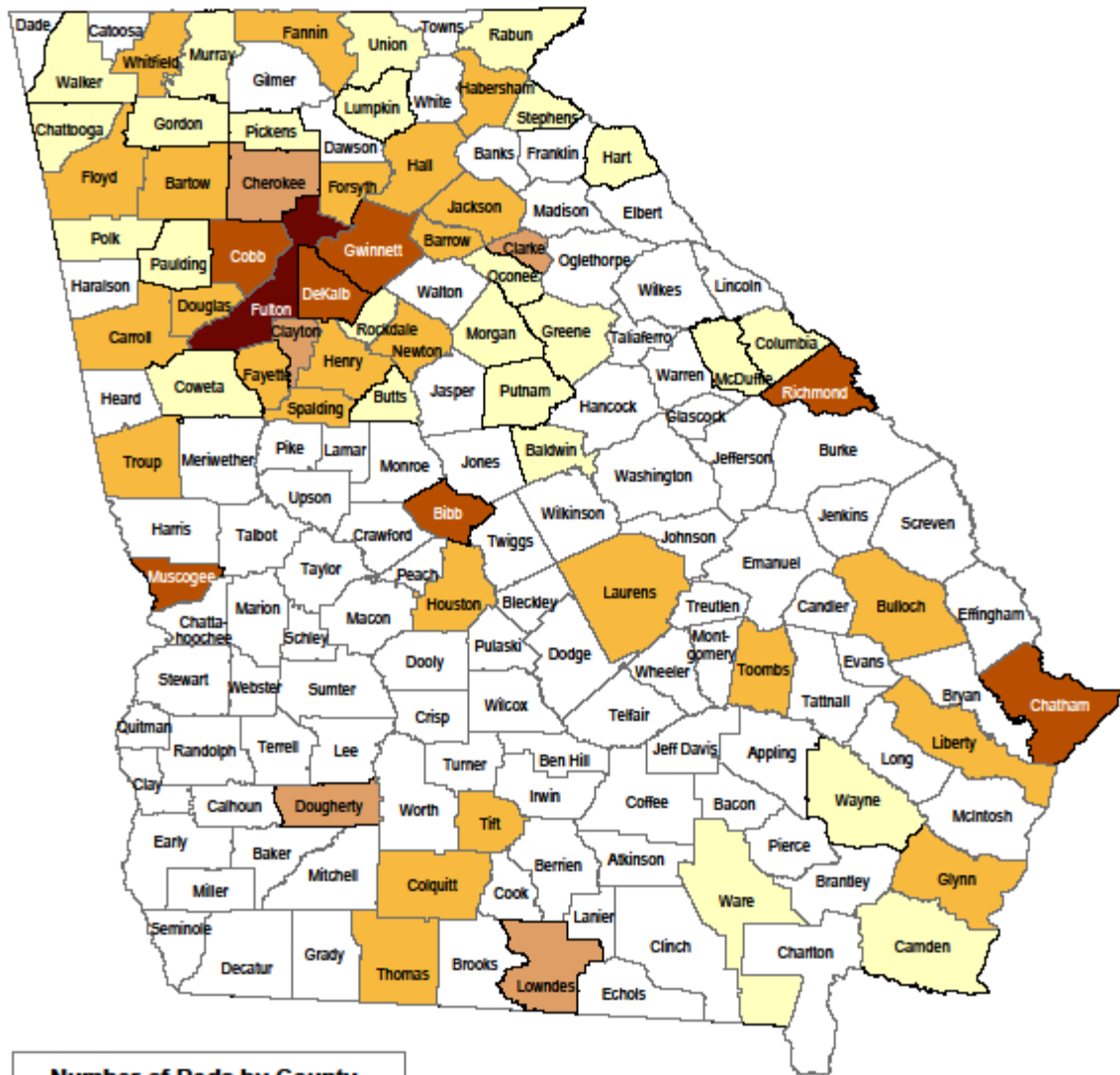
In Georgia, there are 17,151 beds designated for homeless persons.

Statewide Bed Inventory for 2009 through 2013

Housing Type	Number of Beds by Year		
	2009	2011	2013
Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing	8,831	10,508	10,221
Permanent Supportive Housing	4,608	5,558	6,930
Total	13,439	16,066	17,151

2013 Statewide Report on Homelessness

Emergency and Transitional Beds



Number of Beds by County

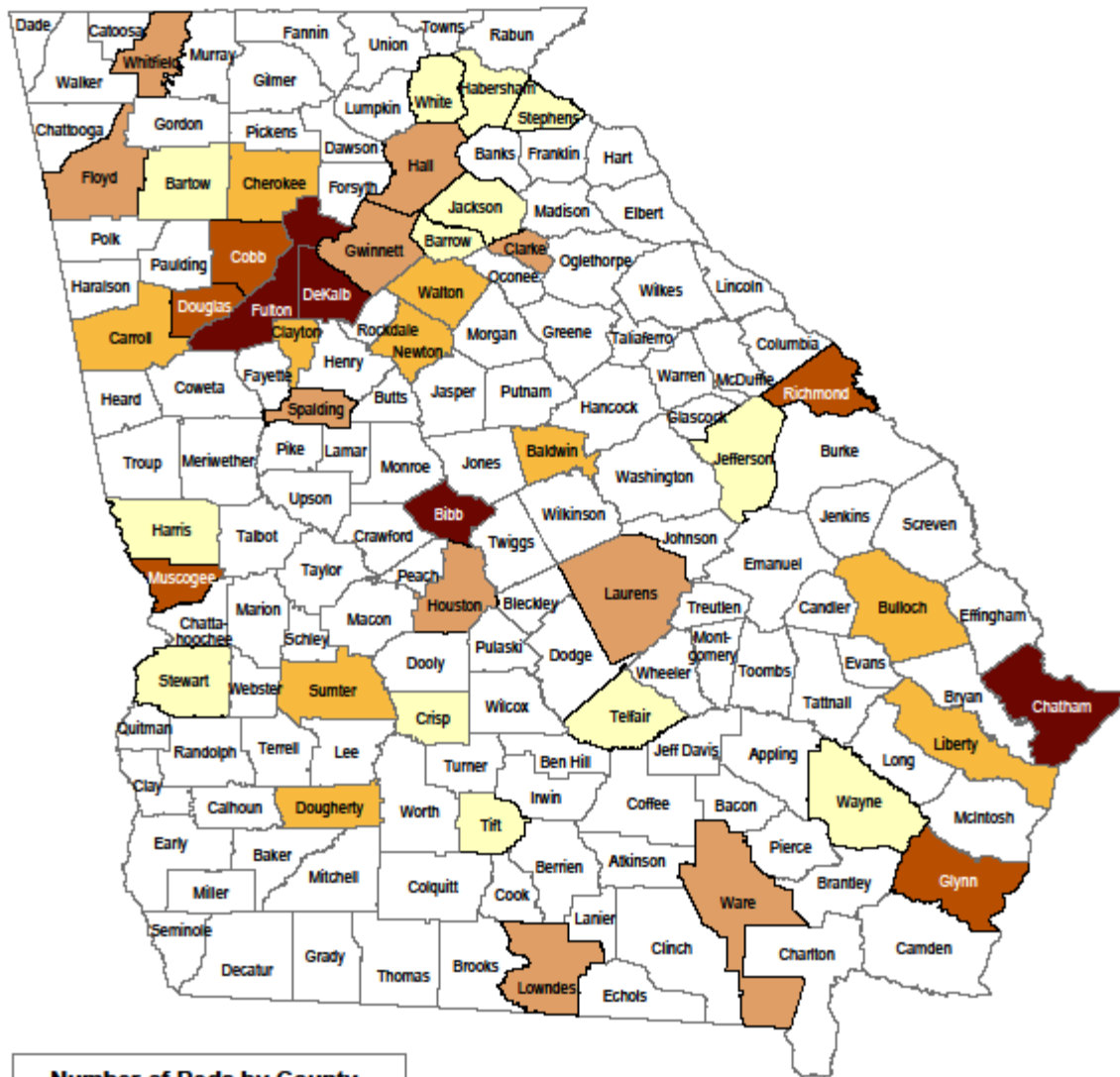
	0		101 - 200
	1 - 25		201 - 700
	26 - 100		701 - 4643

Source: 2013 Continuum of Care Housing Inventories
 This map reflects circumstances on the night of January 28, 2013.



2013 Statewide Report on Homelessness

Permanent Supportive Housing Beds



Number of Beds by County

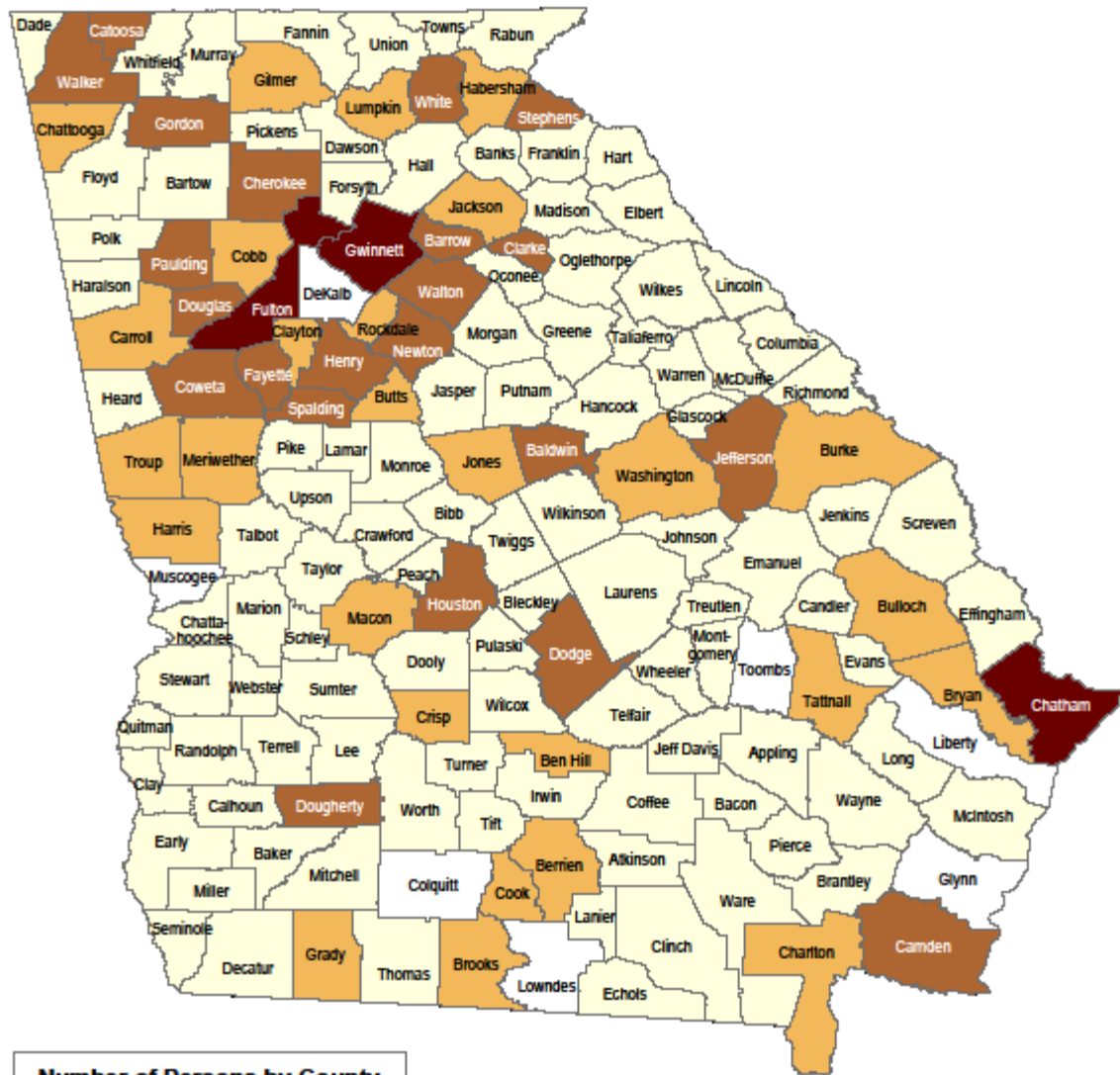
	0		51 - 150
	1 - 25		151 - 300
	26 - 50		301 - 2104

Source: 2013 Continuum of Care Housing Inventories
 This map reflects circumstances on the night of January 28, 2013.



2013 Statewide Report on Homelessness

Point-in-Time Estimate of Unmet Needs



Number of Persons by County

	0		51 - 150
	1 - 25		151 - 1157
	26 - 50		

Source: 2013 Continuum of Care Housing Inventories
 Unmet Needs: Total unsheltered homeless persons minus total empty beds (Emergency, Transitional, and Permanent Supportive)
 This map reflects circumstances on the night of January 28, 2013.



Not surprisingly, these beds are concentrated in the state's most urban areas. Taking into account homeless program beds that were empty on the point-in-time night, a comparison of the homeless count to the number of beds available indicates that Georgia needs at least 6,010 additional beds statewide to guarantee shelter or temporary housing space for the unsheltered. The unmet shelter needs map provides a more precise picture, showing large portions of the state's rural areas where virtually all of the shelter need is unmet. In addition to the unmet shelter needs shown on the map, there are people residing in institutions who may need permanent supportive housing in order to live independently.

Comparing the point-in-time (single night) count of sheltered homeless persons to the bed inventory shows that on count night 86% of the available beds were in use.

Domestic Violence Shelters

3,851 adults and 3,861 children were provided with shelter at one of 46 Department of Human Services certified Domestic Violence Agencies in FY2013. At least 4,020 additional requests by domestic violence victims for shelter were denied during this period due to lack of shelter space.¹

Emergency Shelters

Emergency shelters and outreach to unsheltered populations are the shelter entry points for thousands of persons who have become homeless. In FY2013, through 74 project grants, DCA assisted in providing 2,004 beds in emergency shelter facilities, expending \$1,384,430 to assist those in need of emergency housing. A total of 15,493 persons were housed by DCA-funded shelter programs this year. This number includes 4,680 children and 954 veterans.

Transitional Housing

In FY2013, through 51 grants, DCA assisted in providing 1,536 beds in transitional housing facilities, with an average of 1,096 clients receiving housing per day. A total of 2,796 persons were housed by DCA-funded transitional programs this year. Of this total, 1,248 children and 142 veterans were provided with transitional housing.

Supportive Services

In addition to housing, DCA awards funds to organizations that provide services designed to address issues that may contribute to homelessness. The range of supportive services available through provider programs included housing support services, outreach, case management, childcare, employment training, financial counseling, legal aid, mental health counseling, health care, and substance abuse therapy. In FY2013, through 21 project grants, a total of 13,655 persons from 11,340 households received supportive services through this program.

² This number may represent duplicate individuals.

Shelter Plus Care (S+C)

The Shelter Plus Care program is designed to provide housing and supportive services on a long-term basis for homeless persons with disabilities and their families. There are 69 current projects with 1,645 units under contract. 25 programs are operating in a five-year grant period while 44 programs are operating in a renewal term for a 12-month period. In FY2013 the programs benefited an estimated 2,228 individuals or heads of families who were homeless and had a disability.

Rapid Re-Housing

Rapid Re-Housing funds help households experiencing homelessness move directly into housing of their own in the community. In FY2013, DCA assisted 1,879 individuals in 770 households totaling \$2.9 million for housing relocation and stabilization services, such as case management and support services, in addition to rental and utility assistance.

Homelessness Prevention

Homelessness Prevention funds target individuals and families who are currently in housing but need temporary assistance to prevent them from moving into emergency shelters or living in places not meant for human habitation. In FY2013, DCA assisted 640 individuals in 223 households totaling \$457,100 for housing relocation and stabilization services, such as case management and support services, in addition to rental and utility assistance.

Street Outreach

Street Outreach is conducted when agencies canvas the community to locate and provide services to unsheltered individuals and families or those who are living in places not meant for human habitation, such as the streets, parks, and abandoned buildings. Agencies build relationships with households in order to provide immediate support and connect households to other homeless services. In FY2013, 854 individuals from 785 households received street outreach services.

Georgia Interagency Homeless Coordination Council

The Homeless Task Force engages in multi-organizational state and local partnerships focused on addressing issues relating to homelessness, and ultimately on eliminating homelessness altogether. Among these efforts are the State Homeless Interagency Coordination Council, a collaboration with the Metropolitan Atlanta Regional Homeless Commission.

Special Thanks

The 2013 housing stability count would not have been possible without the efforts of many people and organizations across the state.

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Georgia Department of Community Affairs

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Tyler Driver

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Macon Coalition to End Homelessness

Targie Folds

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Scott Gaither

City of Covington

Rhonda Greene

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Ladrina Jones

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AVITA Community Partners

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Kennesaw State University

Paul Vaughn

Kennesaw State University

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Chatham-Savannah Metropolitan Police Department

Appendix A

The Homeless Count Requirement and Methodology Congressionally Mandated Data Collection – Homeless Counts and HMIS

In order to better respond to homelessness in America, Congress has incorporated data collection requirements into the McKinney-Vento Act's programs for the homeless. The hope is that through data collection, progress toward eliminating homelessness can be tracked and programs can be tailored to better meet the need. Through amendments to the McKinney Vento Act and by HUD regulation, the nation's homeless service providers must:

1. Adopt a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). HMIS is a person-level data collection system on people who access homeless services.¹
2. Conduct a regular homeless census. Point-in-time homeless counts must be conducted during the last ten days of January in odd years (January 2011, 2013, and so on).

A homeless census consists of counting both sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons.

- A count of sheltered homeless people is comprised of those who occupy emergency shelters, transitional housing, recovery programs that serve homeless and non-homeless clients, and motels if motel vouchers are provided by a service agency. The goal for the sheltered count is for the data to ultimately come from HMIS.
- A count of unsheltered homeless people is comprised of those who reside in places not meant for human habitation, such as on the streets, in vehicles, parks, sidewalks, abandoned buildings, and makeshift shelters such as tents.

As a result of data requirements placed on the Continuums of Care, HUD is now able to issue an annual assessment of homelessness to Congress. In the most recent assessment, the *2013 Annual Assessment Report to Congress*², HUD estimated that 610,042 people across the country were on the streets, in emergency shelters, or in transitional housing programs on a single night in January of that year.

Georgia's Homeless Counts

In response to the mandates described above, each of Georgia's seven Continuums of Care is engaged in an effort to count their jurisdiction's sheltered and unsheltered homeless population. Although each Continuum has an independent responsibility to meet McKinney-Vento data collection requirements, the seven Continuums have been working cooperatively with a single HMIS provider (Pathways Community Network) and share data related to their counts.

Sheltered Homeless Counts

The census of homeless persons and families in shelter is typically done annually, in conjunction with a housing inventory. The housing inventory is an opportunity for each Continuum of Care to track the available housing resources for homeless persons. The goal of each inventory is to account for all housing resources for people that are homeless (emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing), not just those that are funded by the state or federal government. Each January, the Continuums attempt to collect data from all homeless service providers about the number and type of beds (emergency, transitional, or permanent supportive) provided. Additionally, those service providers are asked to provide information on how many people they had utilizing the beds on a single specified night (sheltered count). Eventually, HMIS will provide this data for all participating service providers, leaving only the independent providers to be surveyed.

Unsheltered Counts

There are two generally accepted methodologies for conducting counts of unsheltered persons.³ The service based method uses surveys collected from persons seeking service. The surveys are generally collected during a one-to two-week period, but focus on a single point-in-time. The other method is the street count or canvassing method that uses a visual count of people sleeping outdoors, in encampments, and in abandoned buildings on a single night. The implementation of these methodologies varies considerably across jurisdictions, and some communities use a hybrid methodology that combines features of each approach.

In Georgia, the locally-based Continuums have typically relied on a street count or canvassing methodology. Athens-Clarke, Cobb, and the Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional Collaborative have relied exclusively on the canvassing method to obtain their unsheltered counts. The Savannah-Chatham Continuum mostly relied on a canvassing method but also used supplementary surveys to count those who had been hard to locate on the point-in-time night. The Columbus-Muscogee Continuum relied on service-based count. For its 2011 count, the Augusta-Richmond Continuum worked collaboratively with the Balance of State Continuum to conduct a service-based count.

The Georgia Balance of State Continuum of Care covers 152 counties, many of them rural, presenting a significant challenge in conducting the biennial unsheltered count. While DCA was able to conduct a sheltered count to comply with the 2004 count requirement, until 2008 it did not have a feasible way to count unsheltered homeless people in the 152 counties. To meet the federal requirement, estimation techniques based on count data from other jurisdictions were used. Beginning in 2008, DCA has used a sampling methodology and predictive model developed by statistics faculty at Kennesaw State University.⁴ In 2013, the data

used for the model came from survey counts conducted in 75 counties.⁵ Additionally, the model used data from the street counts in the other Continuums. The counts conducted in the Balance of State were done using surveys collected at locations where people receive services and in places where homeless persons are known to congregate and stay.

¹ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Community Planning and Development. August 2001. *Report to Congress: HUD's Strategy for Homeless Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting.*

² U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Community Planning and Development. November 2013. *The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress.*

³ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Community Planning and Development. October 2004. *A Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People.*

⁴ Jennifer Lewis Priestley. May 2008. *Every Georgian Counts: Final Report on Sampling and Modeling.* Kennesaw State University, Department of Mathematics and Statistics.

⁵ Jennifer Lewis Priestley. June 2013. *Every Georgian Counts: 2013 Estimates of Homelessness in Georgia (Revised).* Kennesaw State University, Center for Statistics and Analytical Services.

Appendix B

Homeless Population and Shelter Beds

2013 Point-in-Time Bed Inventories, Sheltered Counts, and Unsheltered Estimates

COUNTY	<i>Sheltered Homeless Persons (Emergency and Transitional Housing)</i>	<i>Unsheltered Homeless Persons (Counts and Predictive Model)</i>	<i>Total Homeless Persons</i>	<i>Total Emergency and Transitional Beds</i>
APPLING	0	16	16	0
ATKINSON	0	2	2	0
BACON	0	14	14	0
BAKER	0	12	12	0
BALDWIN	11	71	82	12
BANKS	0	14	14	0
BARROW	60	81	141	66
BARTOW	50	35	85	66
BEN HILL	0	32	32	0
BERRIEN	0	28	28	0
BIBB	245	67	312	289
BLECKLEY	0	23	23	0
BRANTLEY	0	20	20	0
BROOKS	0	29	29	0
BRYAN	0	35	35	0
BULLOCH	47	47	94	52
BURKE	0	28	28	0
BUTTS	5	33	38	5
CALHOUN	0	13	13	0
CAMDEN	9	81	90	18
CANDLER	0	22	22	0
CARROLL	63	59	122	62
CATOOSA	0	73	73	0
CHARLTON	0	27	27	0
CHATHAM	543	622	1165	678
CHATTAHOOCHEE	0	16	16	0
CHATTOOGA	11	41	52	11
CHEROKEE	182	160	342	188
CLARKE	118	95	213	149
CLAY	0	7	7	0

COUNTY	Sheltered Homeless Persons (Emergency and Transitional Housing)	Unsheltered Homeless Persons (Counts and Predictive Model)	Total Homeless Persons	Total Emergency and Transitional Beds
CLAYTON	123	130	253	200
CLINCH	0	9	9	0
COBB	351	144	495	415
COFFEE	0	21	21	0
COLQUITT	51	9	60	73
COLUMBIA	3	5	8	3
COOK	0	32	32	0
COWETA	19	94	113	21
CRAWFORD	0	20	20	0
CRISP	0	29	29	0
DADE	0	24	24	0
DAWSON	0	4	4	0
DECATUR	0	17	17	0
DEKALB	491	214	705	603
DODGE	0	55	55	0
DOOLY	0	21	21	0
DOUGHERTY	63	106	169	109
DOUGLAS	66	120	186	80
EARLY	0	17	17	0
ECHOLS	0	13	13	0
EFFINGHAM	0	4	4	0
ELBERT	0	24	24	0
EMANUEL	0	18	18	0
EVANS	0	15	15	0
FANNIN	17	26	43	30
FAYETTE	25	68	93	31
FLOYD	47	110	157	68
FORSYTH	22	33	55	30
FRANKLIN	0	4	4	0
FULTON	4096	1863	5959	4622
GILMER	0	38	38	0
GLASCOCK	0	2	2	0
GLYNN	38	42	80	49

COUNTY	<i>Sheltered Homeless Persons (Emergency and Transitional Housing)</i>	<i>Unsheltered Homeless Persons (Counts and Predictive Model)</i>	<i>Total Homeless Persons</i>	<i>Total Emergency and Transitional Beds</i>
GORDON	20	60	80	20
GRADY	0	34	34	0
GREENE	4	10	14	12
GWINNETT	326	684	1010	378
HABERSHAM	64	32	96	65
HALL	43	14	57	48
HANCOCK	0	20	20	0
HARALSON	0	24	24	0
HARRIS	0	28	28	0
HART	8	23	31	8
HEARD	0	17	17	0
HENRY	35	123	158	39
HOUSTON	38	132	170	75
IRWIN	0	12	12	0
JACKSON	39	48	87	39
JASPER	0	13	13	0
JEFF DAVIS	0	18	18	0
JEFFERSON	0	51	51	0
JENKINS	0	10	10	0
JOHNSON	0	17	17	0
JONES	0	27	27	0
LAMAR	0	17	17	0
LANIER	0	13	13	0
LAURENS	19	28	47	30
LEE	0	22	22	0
LIBERTY	74	16	90	85
LINCOLN	0	4	4	0
LONG	0	17	17	0
LOWNDES	89	36	125	115
LUMPKIN	10	29	39	12
MACON	0	31	31	0
MADISON	0	22	22	0
MARION	0	23	23	0

COUNTY	<i>Sheltered Homeless Persons (Emergency and Transitional Housing)</i>	<i>Unsheltered Homeless Persons (Counts and Predictive Model)</i>	<i>Total Homeless Persons</i>	<i>Total Emergency and Transitional Beds</i>
MCDUFFIE	4	16	20	4
MCINTOSH	0	13	13	0
MERIWETHER	0	41	41	0
MILLER	0	8	8	0
MITCHELL	0	2	2	0
MONROE	0	22	22	0
MONTGOMERY	0	16	16	0
MORGAN	4	17	21	4
MURRAY	5	4	9	5
MUSCOGEE	234	60	294	362
NEWTON	31	85	116	65
OCONEE	4	25	29	5
OGLETHORPE	0	18	18	0
PAULDING	14	84	98	21
PEACH	0	17	17	0
PICKENS	7	23	30	7
PIERCE	0	7	7	0
PIKE	0	17	17	0
POLK	5	30	35	14
PULASKI	0	18	18	0
PUTNAM	5	17	22	5
QUITMAN	0	3	3	0
RABUN	10	9	19	12
RANDOLPH	0	11	11	0
RICHMOND	330	135	465	449
ROCKDALE	20	41	61	20
SCHLEY	0	7	7	0
SCREVEN	0	18	18	0
SEMINOLE	0	12	12	0
SPALDING	26	90	116	32
STEPHENS	8	60	68	9
STEWART	0	12	12	0
SUMTER	0	23	23	0

COUNTY	Sheltered Homeless Persons (Emergency and Transitional Housing)	Unsheltered Homeless Persons (Counts and Predictive Model)	Total Homeless Persons	Total Emergency and Transitional Beds
TALBOT	0	10	10	0
TALIAFERRO	0	7	7	0
TATTNALL	0	37	37	0
TAYLOR	0	13	13	0
TELFAIR	0	19	19	0
TERRELL	0	15	15	0
THOMAS	35	26	61	53
TIFT	56	29	85	68
TOOMBS	72	3	75	80
TOWNS	0	5	5	0
TREUTLEN	0	14	14	0
TROUP	21	39	60	26
TURNER	0	9	9	0
TWIGGS	0	12	12	0
UNION	14	17	31	15
UPSON	0	24	24	0
WALKER	12	63	75	18
WALTON	0	92	92	0
WARE	9	19	28	14
WARREN	0	9	9	0
WASHINGTON	0	36	36	0
WAYNE	12	24	36	12
WEBSTER	0	6	6	0
WHEELER	0	9	9	0
WHITE	0	60	60	0
WHITFIELD	34	68	102	65
WILCOX	0	11	11	0
WILKES	0	10	10	0
WILKINSON	0	11	11	0
WORTH	0	2	2	0
STATE TOTAL	8,497	8,449	16,946	10,221

Based on 2013 Continuum of Care Housing Inventory and 2013 Homeless Count and Predictive Model

Glossary

Adult: A person who is 18 years of age or older.

Bed: A means of providing shelter for one individual. This includes literal beds, but it can also include hotel/motel vouchers. For hotel/motel voucher programs, the number of “beds” is simply the number of people served on the point-in-time (PIT) night.

Bed utilization: The percentage of beds that were occupied on the point-in-time (PIT) night. This is calculated by dividing the total person PIT count by the total bed count.

Child: A person younger than 18 years of age.

Chronic household: According to HUD, this is a household that has at least one adult member who (a) has a disabling condition and (b) has either been continually homeless for at least a year or has been homeless at least 4 times in the past 3 years.

Chronic individual: According to HUD, this is an adult who (a) has a disabling condition and (b) has either been continually homeless for at least a year, or has been homeless at least 4 times in the past 3 years.

Geo Code: A geographic code designated for a county or city.

HH: An abbreviation for “household.”

HMIS: Georgia’s Homeless Management Information System, run by Pathways Community Network Institute, Inc.

Household: This refers to a group of people who enroll in a program together, but it can also refer to an unaccompanied individual (an individual who enrolls alone). For example, if 25 unaccompanied persons are enrolled in a program, that means 25 “households” are enrolled. Another example: If 12 families, 2 couples, and 5 unaccompanied individuals enrolled in a program, then $12 + 2 + 5 = 19$ households are enrolled.

Household with at least one adult and one child: A group of people who enroll in a program together, who are also composed of one or more adults and one or more children. For example, the following households fall under this category: A mother and her 2 children; an adult couple and their 1 child; a grandmother and her 5 grandchildren; a group of two brothers, a sister-in-law, and a child; etc.

Household with only children: A group of people composed entirely of children or an unaccompanied child. This type of household can include a 17-year-old mother with her child, a 16-year-old and her 7-year-old brother, an 8-year-old boy who enrolls in the program alone, etc.

Household without children: A group of people composed entirely of adults or an unaccompanied adult. This type of household can include a 45-year-old unaccompanied man; a boyfriend and girlfriend in their 20s; a 63-year-old woman with her 45-year-old daughter and 18 year-old grandson, etc.

Housing inventory count (HIC): A tally of homeless beds across different emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid re-housing, and permanent supportive housing programs. This count is required by HUD to take place once a year.

HUD: The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

McKinney-Vento: In 1987, Congress passed the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, which allocates federal money for homelessness programs. If an entity receives any Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), Supportive Housing Program (SHP), or Shelter Plus Care (SPC) funding, then it is a beneficiary of McKinney-Vento.

New Inventory: Beds/units that were not available as of January 31, 2014. These would be beds/units that were fully funded but did not physically exist at a shelter as of January 31, 2014.

Overflow bed: An emergency shelter bed that is only available when all other shelters are at capacity.

Point-in-time count: A one-night tally of homeless persons staying in emergency shelter and transitional housing programs (to the exclusion of permanent supportive housing programs, unlike the HIC) and homeless persons who are unsheltered. HUD requires sheltered PIT counts at least once a year and unsheltered PIT counts at least once every two years. Both counts always take place on one night during the last week of January (e.g., January 27, 2014).

Ppl: An abbreviation for “people” or “persons.”

Target population A: A population is considered a “target population” if a program is designed to serve that population and at least three-fourths of the clients served by the program fits that target population description. HUD has provided specific categories to choose from: single males, single females, single males & females, couples only (no children), households with children, single males & households with children, single females & households with children, single males & females + households with children, unaccompanied males under 18 years old, unaccompanied females under 18 years old, and unaccompanied males & females under 18 years old. If none of these fit, “none of these” or “unsure” is the correct response.

Target population B: A population is considered a “target population” if a program is designed to serve that population and at least three-fourths of the clients served by the program fits that target population description. HUD has provided specific categories to choose from: domestic violence victims, veterans, and persons with HIV/AIDS. If none of these fit, “none of these” or “unsure” is the correct response.

Under Development: Beds/units that were not available as of January 31, 2014. These would be beds/units that were fully funded but did not physically exist at a shelter as of January 31, 2014.

Unit: A single bed or a collection of beds designed for one household and one household only. Examples include: A room containing 3 mats and reserved for one household; an apartment containing 2 rooms and 5 beds, but limited to one household; a single bed designed for one unaccompanied individual; etc. This can be a little confusing for shelters that have multiple unaccompanied individuals and/or other households confined to one large living space... In this case, the number of units is simply the number of beds available (e.g., if there are 100 beds then there are also 100 “units” in this type of shelter).

Veteran: Someone who has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty. (Note: “activated” is receiving orders to go into combat or to serve stateside.)



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