



**FULTON
COUNTY**

2024 Point in Time Count Report



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2024 Fulton County Point-in-Time (PIT) Report provides a comprehensive overview of the state of homelessness at a single point in time in Fulton County, excluding the City of Atlanta. This report is crucial for understanding the scope and dynamics of homelessness within the county, assessing the availability and utilization of housing resources, and informing local policy and planning efforts.



Key Findings

- **Population Overview:** On January 23, 2024, a total of 339 individuals were identified as experiencing homelessness in Fulton County. Of these, 154 were unsheltered, while 185 were sheltered in emergency shelters or transitional housing. This represents a slight increase of 0.59% compared to the 2023 count. The data indicates a significant overrepresentation of Black/African American individuals among the homeless population, comprising 87% of those counted, compared to 40% in the broader county population.
- **Household Composition:** The majority of the homeless households counted were composed of adult only households (61%). However, households with at least one adult and one child accounted for 32% of the total households. A smaller portion (7%) of households consisted of only children under the age of 18, with most of these individuals residing in emergency shelters.

- **Age and Gender Distribution:** The age distribution highlights that 27% of the homeless population were children under 18, while adults aged 35-44 made up the largest adult age group at 17%. Males were slightly more prevalent among the homeless population (54%) compared to females (45%).
- **Housing Inventory:** Fulton County had 1,001 beds dedicated to serving persons experiencing homelessness, with the largest portion (59%) being Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH). The overall utilization rate across all housing types was 89%, with Rapid Rehousing and Permanent Supportive Housing showing the highest utilization rates of 100% and 91%, respectively.
- **Supply and Demand Analysis:** A comparison between the Housing Inventory Count (HIC) and PIT data reveals a mismatch between the supply of beds and the demand for them. While the majority of available beds were for households with at least one adult and one child, the highest demand was among adult only households, leading to an overutilization of beds in some categories and underutilization in others.

Conclusion

The 2024 PIT count underscores the persistent challenges in addressing homelessness in Fulton County. While the overall bed inventory has increased, disparities in bed allocation and utilization highlight the need for continued adjustments in resource distribution. The disproportionate presence of Black/African American individuals within the homeless population that were counted during the PIT count highlights broader systemic challenges that may benefit from focused interventions with a racial equity lens. Moving forward, these findings should guide local efforts to refine strategies and allocate resources more effectively to address the needs of all individuals experiencing homelessness in Fulton County.

INTRODUCTION

The Point-In-Time (PIT) count is the process of identifying and counting individuals and families experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness within a community on a single night in January, as outlined and defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This count is conducted during the last 10 days in January and involves a brief survey to gather information about the needs and characteristics of the homeless population.

Every Continuum of Care must report the results of their PIT Count to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as part of a nationwide effort to measure the extent of homelessness across the country. HUD requires communities receiving funding from the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grants, including the Continuum of Care (CoC) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funding, to conduct a biennial count. However, the Fulton County Continuum of Care (CoC) has elected to conduct the count annually to provide more timely and accurate data.

The PIT count includes:

Sheltered Count:

- The count of people experiencing homelessness who are sheltered in emergency shelters or transitional housing on a single night

Unsheltered Count:

- Uses surveys and street outreach to account for individuals and families experiencing unsheltered homelessness on the night of the count

Housing Inventory Count (HIC):

- Provides a snapshot of a CoC's inventory of shelter and housing on the night of the count. The report tallies the number of beds and units available on the night of the count by program type, and includes beds dedicated to serve persons who are homeless as well as Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH and Rapid Rehousing (RRH)

In addition to shaping national priorities and guiding HUD funding decisions, PIT count data is a vital resource for local program development and system planning. To effectively meet the needs of people experiencing homelessness, CoCs must understand how many individuals and families are served by their homeless service system and how many remain unsheltered and in need of access to services. Current and accurate data on the number and characteristics of persons experiencing homelessness in the community help inform policy and

planning decisions, enabling CoCs to adjust services to meet demand and make more efficient use of limited resources. Reliable local data on homelessness is also critical for raising public awareness about the challenges faced by people who are experiencing homelessness and bolster efforts to garner additional public and private support.

The Fulton County CoC PIT Count provides a one-night census of all homeless individuals within Fulton County, excluding the City of Atlanta. The Atlanta Continuum of Care conducts a separate count for the city, and that data is not included in this report. Therefore, any references to 'the county' in this report refer specifically to the region covered by the CoC.

While the PIT Count offers a snapshot of homelessness on a single night, it has limitations, including factors such as weather conditions, volunteer availability and training, and the reliance on self-reported survey data. The actual number of individuals experiencing homelessness throughout the year is likely higher than the single-night count. Each year, the Fulton County Continuum of Care strives to enhance the accuracy of this count by refining methodologies and increasing volunteer participation.

By conducting the counts annually, the Fulton County CoC aims to provide better information to service providers, governmental entities, and residents to work together on developing effective and solution-based interventions to address homelessness across the county. This report summarizes the data collected in these respective counts for 2024.

DATA SOURCES



**Point in Time Count
(PIT)**



**Housing Inventory Count
(HIC)**



**American Community Survey
(ACS)**

The data presented in this report was drawn primarily from two key sources: the Point in Time Count (PIT) and the Housing Inventory Count (HIC), both of which are HUD-required reports that CoCs submit annually. These reports provide a snapshot of homelessness and the availability of housing resources at a specific point in time.

Additionally, demographic data was utilized from the 2018-2022 American Community Survey (ACS) Five-Year Estimates produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. This Census data was essential in providing context for understanding the broader population trends and comparing the demographics of the homeless population to the general population.

The combined use of PIT, HIC, and ACS data allowed for a comprehensive analysis of both the supply and demand for homeless services, as well as the demographic characteristics of those experiencing homelessness.

METHODOLOGY

2024 Point-In-Time Count Methodology

HUD requires CoCs to select one night during the last 10 days of January to collect data on people experiencing both unsheltered and sheltered homelessness. The date selected for this year’s count was Tuesday, January 23rd. The Fulton County CoC coordinated activities for the PIT count from January 23rd through January 30th.

Unsheltered Count

Data was collected from people experiencing unsheltered homelessness by conducting street outreach and completing surveys. The Fulton County CoC organized street outreach teams and volunteers across the county to conduct a “street count.” The street count consisted of canvassing neighborhoods, alleys, parks, high-traffic areas, known encampments, meal service sites, and general community service sites to engage and survey people who identified as being in a homeless situation on the night of January 23rd. Street counts were conducted in North Fulton on January 23rd and in South Fulton on January 24th.

In addition to the street count, service-based counts were conducted January 25th through January 30th. This methodology includes surveying people at various social service locations or other public or private locations to identify people who were unsheltered on the “night of the count.” Service-based counts are conducted at locations frequented by people who are homeless, including soup kitchens, day shelters, libraries, and other community locations and include interviews to determine whether people were unsheltered on the night of the count, as well as their characteristics.

A survey instrument provided by Simtech Solutions, called the Counting Us app, was used to complete and compile surveys. The Counting Us app included several data points and survey questions that ensure the quality of the data collected and allow for the deduplication of persons counted. The Counting Us app collated the information from all surveys into a single database that was used for data organization, data quality review, and reporting.

Sheltered Count

The sheltered count represents all people residing in Emergency Shelters (ES) and Transitional Housing (TH) projects across the CoC on the night of the count. For ES and TH projects using the countywide Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), data was obtained through HMIS reports and automatically deduplicated. Data from non-HMIS projects was collected manually using a standardized data collection form.

Housing Inventory Count

The Housing Inventory Count reports each project’s current service capacity in terms of bed and unit inventory, and the total number of people enrolled in Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) and Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) on the night of the count. Both HMIS and non-HMIS datasets were combined to obtain the final totals.

Methodological Limitations

The PIT count data was collected by a diverse group of community members, service providers, and individuals experiencing homelessness. Many factors, such as volunteer availability, community engagement, training quality, survey location, and weather, can influence the reliability of this count. Additionally, most of this data is self-reported directly by people experiencing homelessness, which may contribute to inaccuracies.

Furthermore, the surveying approach has its limitations - many individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness do not have the time or desire to complete a survey, resulting in refusals and incomplete surveys. The result is that not every data point adds up to the total number of unsheltered individuals surveyed.

While the Point in Time (PIT) count provides valuable insights, it is important to acknowledge its inherent limitations. Relying exclusively on the PIT count to track trends in homelessness may not fully capture the complexity of the issue. The PIT process is continuously being refined and improved, however, due to the reasons mentioned above, it likely still underrepresents the true scope of homelessness in Fulton County.

POINT IN TIME COUNT RESULTS

Overall Count

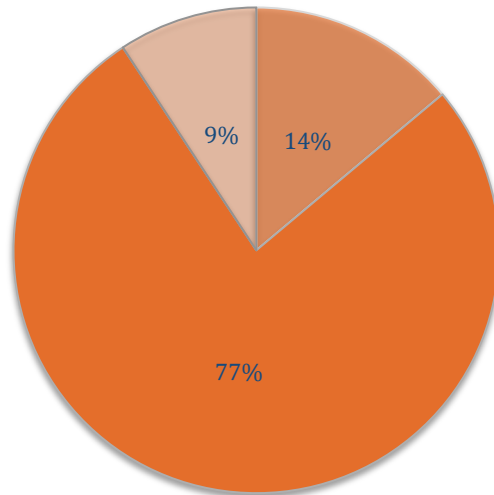
The following data was collected from unsheltered and sheltered people experiencing homelessness and are organized by living situation as captured on January 23rd, 2024.

Number of Households

The total count of households experiencing homelessness on January 23, 2024.

	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Households with at Least One Adult and One Child	11	10	15	36
Adult Only Households	23	73	103	199
Child Only Households	22	0	2	24
Total	56	83	120	259

Household Composition



■ Households with at least one adult and one child ■ Adult Only Households ■ Child Only Households

Household Composition

The majority of the households counted (199; 77% of the total) were without children. A larger portion of these households were found in unsheltered settings (103) compared to sheltered settings (96). Households with at least one adult and one child made up 36 of the total households, with more families with children being counted in sheltered settings (21) than in unsheltered settings (15). Lastly, households with only children represented a smaller segment, totaling 24 households, with the vast majority residing in emergency shelters (22) and a very small number in unsheltered situations (2). Overall, this distribution underscores the significant prevalence of households without children, especially in unsheltered and transitional housing environments.

Number of Persons

The total count of persons experiencing homelessness on January 23, 2024

	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Persons in Households with at Least One Adult and One Child	30	33	47	110
Persons in Adult Only Households	25	75	105	205
Persons in Child Only Households	22	0	2	24
Total	77	108	154	339

Living Situation

■ Emergency Shelter ■ Transitional Housing ■ Unsheltered



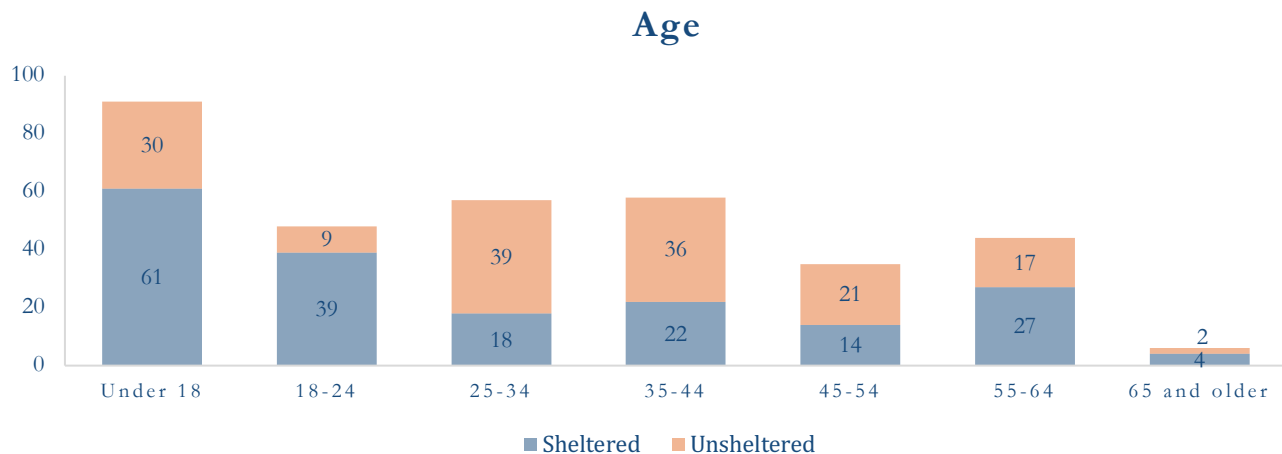
Age

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing		
Number of Persons (under age 18)	40	21	30	91
Number of Persons (age 18-24)	4	35	9	48
Number of Persons (age 25-34)	6	12	39	57
Number of Persons (age 35-44)	10	12	36	58
Number of Persons (age 45-54)	9	5	21	35
Number of Persons (age 55-64)	6	21	17	44
Number of Persons (age 65 and older)	2	2	2	6

The age distribution of the 339 persons counted shows a significant proportion of the population is under the age of 18, accounting for 91 individuals (27%). This indicates that children and youth mostly in households with adults make up a substantial part of the homeless population. Young adults aged 18-24 comprise 14% of the population (48 persons).

Adults aged 35-44 represent 17% of the total count (58 persons), making it the largest adult age group. The age group 25-34 also has a significant representation, comprising 17% of the total with 57 individuals. The 45-54 age group accounts for 10% (35 persons), and those aged 55-64 make up 13% (44 persons).

Lastly, the elderly population, those aged 65 and older, are the smallest group, with only 6 individuals (2%) counted. The data illustrates a diverse age range among the homeless population, with a significant number of children and younger adults in households with adults, as well as a considerable proportion of middle-aged individuals.



Youth

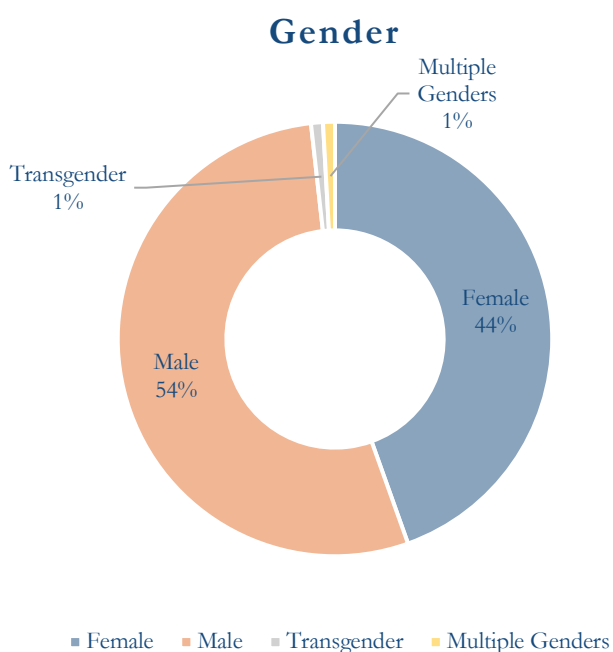
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing		
Total Number of Unaccompanied Youth Households	25	31	8	64
Total Number of Unaccompanied Youth	25	33	8	66
Number of Unaccompanied Children (under age 18)	22	0	2	24
Number of Unaccompanied Children (age 18 to 24)	3	33	6	42

The total number of unaccompanied youths counted was 66, with the majority residing in sheltered settings. Among these, most older unaccompanied youths (ages 18-24) were in transitional housing (33), whereas younger unaccompanied children under the age of 18 primarily resided in emergency shelters (22). The number of unaccompanied youths in unsheltered conditions was relatively low, totaling 8 across both age groups.

Gender

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing		
Female	39	59	53	151
Male	38	48	96	182
Transgender	0	1	2	3
Non-Binary	0	0	0	0
Questioning	0	0	0	0
Multiple Genders	0	0	3	3

Out of the 339 persons counted, the majority identified as male (182; 54%). Females made up a smaller portion of the population (151; 45%), and a very small number identified as transgender (3) or as multiple genders (3). Males were more likely to be unsheltered (96) compared to females (53).



Race & Ethnicity

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing		
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	1	1
Black, African American	68	91	134	294
White	7	16	16	39
Multi-Racial	1	0	1	2
Hispanic	5	5	7	17

In terms of race and ethnicity, the majority of persons identified as Black/African American (294; 87%), followed by those identifying as White (39; 12%). The remaining population included individuals identifying as Multi-Racial (2), and a single person identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native (1). Two persons identified as Hispanic only and one person's race is unknown. No individuals identified as Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, or Middle Eastern/ North African. 17 persons (5%) identified as Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x).

Additional Subpopulations

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing		
Adults with a Serious Mental Illness	9	28	10	47
Adults with a Substance Use Disorder	3	15	7	25
Adults with HIV/AIDS	1	4	2	7
Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence	0 *	1	7	8
Chronically Homeless	7	0	17	24
Veterans	5	5	3	13

Individuals experiencing homelessness often have additional challenges that make them particularly vulnerable.

Among the population, 47 adults (13.9% of the total count) were identified as having a serious mental illness. A majority of these individuals were found in sheltered settings (37), particularly within transitional housing (28), while a smaller number were unsheltered (10).

Substance use disorders also affected a small portion of the homeless population. A total of 25 adults (7.4%) reported living with a substance use disorder, with the majority residing in transitional housing (15), while others were either unsheltered (7) or in emergency shelters (3).

A smaller, yet significant, group of 7 individuals (2.1%) identified as living with HIV/AIDS, with most residing in sheltered settings (5). Additionally, 8 adults (2.4%) reported being survivors of domestic violence, with the majority found in unsheltered situations (7). (*Data Note: Zero survivors of domestic violence were counted in emergency shelters, however PADV, a victim service provider, was sheltering 21 persons on the night of the count).

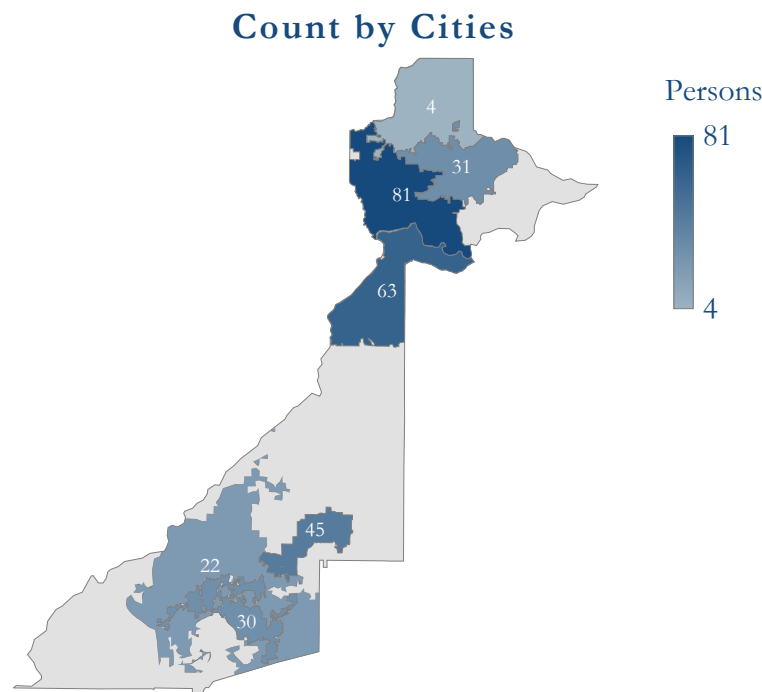
Chronic homelessness is a critical issue within this population, affecting 24 individuals (7.1%). Most chronically homeless individuals were unsheltered (17), underscoring the persistent nature of their housing instability.

Veterans make up a small segment of the homeless population, with 13 individuals (3.8%) self-identifying as veterans. This group was relatively evenly distributed across different housing situations, with 10 veterans in sheltered settings (5 in emergency shelters and 5 in transitional housing) and 3 found in unsheltered conditions.

By Location

City	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
Alpharetta	31	0	31
City of South Fulton	22	0	22
East Point	22	23	45
Milton	4	0	4
Roswell	20	61	81
Sandy Springs	26	37	63
Union City	0	30	30
Undetermined	29	34	63
Total	154	185	339

The 2024 Point-in-Time Count provides insight into the distribution of homelessness across various cities in the county. Roswell had the highest total with 81 individuals experiencing homelessness, followed by Sandy Springs with 63, and East Point with 45. In smaller cities like Milton and Alpharetta, the numbers were significantly lower, at 4 and 31 respectively. The unsheltered population was particularly concentrated in Alpharetta and Sandy Springs, while Roswell had the largest sheltered population. It is important to note that some locations, such as "Undetermined," account for a sizable portion of the total, indicating potential gaps in data collection due to tracking challenges. As a result, these figures may not fully capture the complete picture.



*Data Note: Due to the geographical tracking constraints of the Counting Us app, these figures may not be fully precise and should be considered as approximations.

PIT COUNT TRENDS

In 2024, the total number of persons counted saw a slight 0.59% increase compared to 2023. This stability follows a significant 23.4% increase between 2022 and 2023 (+64 persons), driven by growth in both unsheltered and sheltered populations. However, while the number of sheltered persons rose from 172 in 2022 to 209 in 2023, this trend reversed in 2024, with the sheltered count dropping to 185. Meanwhile, the unsheltered population continued its upward trend, growing from 101 in 2022 to 154 in 2024. Despite the shift in shelter status, the overall total remained relatively consistent between 2023 and 2024.

Housing Status	Number of Individuals per Year		
	2022	2023	2024
Unsheltered	101	128	154
Sheltered	172	209	185
Total	273	337	339
Change from Previous Count	N/A	23.4%	0.59%

Change in PIT Count 2022-2024



COMPARISON OF THE HOMELESS DATA AND CENSUS DATA

Overall, the comparison reveals that the demographics of the homeless population largely align with the broader state population, with minimal disparities in gender and age distribution. Males represent 54% of the homeless population, which is only slightly higher than their 48% representation in the general population. Similarly, females constitute 45% of the homeless population, closely mirroring their 52% representation statewide. The age distribution also shows minimal differences, with 27% of the homeless population being under 18, compared to 25% in the general population, and 73% being over 18, closely aligning with the 75% of adults in the county.

The most significant disparity is in racial composition. Black or African American individuals are significantly overrepresented among the homeless population, making up 87% of those counted, compared to only 40% in the broader state population. In contrast, White individuals are underrepresented, accounting for just 12% of the homeless population, compared to 41% in the general population.

In terms of ethnicity, the homeless population closely reflects the broader population, with Non-Hispanic individuals making up 95% of the homeless population, slightly higher than their 91% representation statewide. Hispanic individuals are slightly underrepresented at 5%, compared to 9% in the general population.

In summary, the demographics of the homeless population largely mirror the broader state population, with the exception of race, where there is a significant overrepresentation of Black or African American individuals among those experiencing homelessness.

Key Demographics	2024 PIT Total		Census Data*	
	Count	(Percent)	Count	(Percent)
Total Number of Persons	339	N/A	567,106	N/A
Age				
Under 18	91	(27%)	139,322	(25%)
Over 18	248	(73%)	427,784	(75%)
Gender				
Female	151	(45%)	293,283	(52%)
Male	182	(54%)	273,823	(48%)
Transgender	3	(<1%)	N/A	N/A
Multiple Genders	3	(<1%)	N/A	N/A
Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic	322	(95%)	516,393	(91%)
Hispanic	17	(5%)	50,713	(9%)
Race				
White	39	(12%)	233,789	(41%)
Black or African American	294	(87%)	225,484	(40%)
Asian	0	(0%)	56,147	(10%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	(<1%)	1,031	(<1%)
Native Hawaiian	0	(0%)	22	(<1%)
Multiple Races	2	(<1%)	30,193	(5%)
Veteran Status (Adults Only)				
A Veteran	13	(4%)	23,382	(4%)
Not a Veteran	326	(96%)	543,724	(96%)

*Source: American Community Survey Demographic and Housing Estimates, 2018-2022 ACS 5-Year Estimates. City of Atlanta has been removed from this data.

HOUSING INVENTORY/CAPACITY

Housing Inventory Count

The Housing Inventory Count (HIC) is a point in time inventory of provider programs within a CoC region that provide beds and units dedicated to individuals and families experiencing homelessness on the same night of the annual PIT Count. There are 6 program types included in the HIC: Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Rapid Re-Housing, Safe Haven, Permanent Supportive Housing, and Other Permanent Housing. The HIC also specifies the allocation of those beds based on household type and specific populations (domestic violence victims, Veterans, youth, and HIV/AIDS). While the PIT Count demonstrates the demand for housing resources on a single night in January, the HIC is a particularly useful tool to understand the supply of available beds on that same night dedicated to persons experiencing homelessness.



Bed Inventory

Across Fulton County CoC, on January 23, 2024, there were 1,001 beds dedicated to serving persons currently or formerly experiencing homelessness. This figure includes beds available for temporary housing assistance (Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing) and long-term housing solutions (Rapid Rehousing and Permanent Supportive Housing). The CoC did not have any Safe Haven or Other Permanent Housing Beds available.

The two largest categories of available housing inventory are Permanent Supportive Housing, which includes 590 beds (59% of the total), and Rapid Rehousing with 165 beds (16%). Emergency Shelter programs offer 127 beds (13% of the total), and Transitional Housing projects provide 119 beds (12%).

Of the overall total, 67 beds (6.7%) were specifically dedicated to serving victims of domestic violence (DV). Roughly half of these DV-designated beds are in Emergency Shelters (35), with 32 beds available in Permanent Supportive Housing.

The utilization rate across all project types was relatively high, with an overall occupancy of 889 out of 1,001 beds, yielding an 89% utilization rate. Rapid Rehousing had the highest utilization at 100%, followed by Permanent Supportive Housing at 91%, Transitional Housing at 79%, and Emergency Shelter at 72%.

This bed inventory provides a snapshot of the housing resources available within the community, emphasizing the importance of both temporary and permanent housing solutions to address the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

Project Type	Total Beds on 2024 HIC	Total DV Beds	Beds Occupied on PIT Count	Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	127	35	91	72%
Transitional Housing	119	0	94	79%
Rapid Rehousing	165	0	165	100%
Permanent Supportive Housing	590	32	539	91%
Total	1,001	67	889	89%

Beds Available Based on Household Type

The majority (58%) of the homeless-dedicated beds, totaling 576, were available for persons in households with at least one adult and one child. Within this household type, the largest number of these beds were in the Permanent Supportive Housing project type, accounting for 324 beds (56%), followed by Rapid Rehousing with 111 beds (19%), Emergency Shelter with 97 beds (17%), and Transitional Housing with 44 beds (8%).

A significant portion (41%) of the beds, totaling 413, were available for persons in adult only. Within this household type, the largest number of these beds were in the Permanent Supportive Housing project type, with 266 beds

(64%), followed by Transitional Housing with 75 beds (18%), Rapid Rehousing with 54 beds (13%), and Emergency Shelter with 18 beds (4%).

Only a small percentage of homeless-dedicated beds (1%) are available for persons in households with only children. This unique household type is composed entirely of persons under the age of 18 (whether individuals or children together in a household). In total, 12 beds were designated for this type of household, all of which are from the Emergency Shelter project type.

Project Type	Beds Available for Persons in...			Total Beds
	Adult Only Households	Households with at Least One Adult and One Child	Households with Only Children	
Emergency Shelter	18	97	12	127
Transitional Housing	75	44	0	119
Rapid Rehousing	54	111	0	165
Permanent Supportive Housing	266	324	0	590
Total Beds	413	576	12	1001
Percent of Beds Available for Each Household Type	41%	58%	1%	100%

Comparison of HIC Information to PIT Data

The Housing Inventory Count (HIC) reflects the supply of available housing inventory, while the Point in Time Count (PIT) demonstrates the demand for these housing resources. Comparing HIC inventory information to PIT client demand highlights how well the available bed inventory aligns with the populations experiencing homelessness. This analysis focuses on temporary housing availability (Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing), excluding permanent housing options such as Rapid Rehousing and Permanent Supportive Housing.

At a basic level, 38% of the available temporary housing inventory was designated for adult only households, while 61% of the population identified in the PIT Count were in this household type. Conversely, 57% of temporary beds were dedicated to households with at least one adult and one child" (i.e., families), though only 32% of the persons counted in the PIT Count were members of this household type. Beds for "Households with Only Children" (5%) closely align with demand, as 7% of the PIT Count represents this group.

These comparisons of supply (beds) and demand (persons experiencing homelessness) indicate a mismatch in the homeless system, with a higher proportion of beds allocated to persons in households with at least one adult and one child compared to those that are adult-only, even though demand is greater among households without children. For example, in Emergency Shelter, there were 18 emergency shelter beds available on the night of the PIT Count, but 25 persons in adult-only households occupied those beds, resulting in a utilization rate of 110% for this group. Furthermore, an additional 105 adult-only households remained unsheltered that night, underscoring that demand for year-round beds for households without children far exceeds the available supply.

On the other hand, for households with at least one adult and one child, the supply exceeds demand. While there were 141 beds available in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing, only 66 individuals in households with at least one adult and one child occupied those beds, resulting in lower utilization rates—75% for Transitional Housing and 31% for Emergency Shelter.

For households with only children, the supply of 12 beds in Emergency Shelter was significantly lower than the 24 persons identified in the PIT Count, indicating that demand greatly exceeds the available bed capacity for this household type.

These findings show that for households without children and children only households, the demand for beds surpasses the available supply. For households with children, there is a surplus of beds, with lower utilization rates observed in both Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing.

Additionally, the unsheltered population represents a significant unmet demand. With 154 individuals identified as unsheltered, the supply of year-round beds falls short of fully meeting their needs.

In summary, while there is a sufficient supply of beds for certain household types, the data indicates a shortage of beds for households without children, as well as a need for strategies to increase shelter utilization among households with children.

Supply

Project Type	HIC: Year-Round Beds Available for Persons in...			Total Beds
	Adult Only Households	Households with at Least One Adult and One Child	Households with Only Children	
Emergency Shelter	18	97	12	127
Transitional Housing	75	44	0	119
Total Beds Available	93	141	12	246
Percent of Beds Available for Each Household Type	38%	57%	5%	

Demand

Project Type	PIT: Number of Persons Counted in...			Total Persons
	Adult Only Households	Households with at Least One Adult and One Child	Households with Only Children	
Emergency Shelter	25	30	22	77
Transitional Housing	75	33	0	108
Unsheltered	105	47	2	154
Total Persons	205	110	24	339
Percent of Persons in Each Household Type	61%	32%	7%	

Trends in Housing Inventory

Analyzing trends in housing inventory and bed utilization is essential to understand the capacity of available housing supply to meet anticipated demand. Below is an analysis of changes in bed inventory and utilization from 2023 to 2024. Overall, there was an increase of 79 beds available to serve persons experiencing homelessness (+8.6%). Emergency Shelter inventory decreased slightly by 3 beds (-2.3%), while Transitional Housing beds saw a more significant reduction of 13 beds (-9.8%). Rapid Rehousing experienced substantial growth with an increase of 53 beds (+47.3%), and Permanent Supportive Housing beds grew by 42 beds (+7.7%).

In terms of bed utilization, Emergency Shelter utilization declined by 8.3%, from 80.0% in 2023 to 71.7% in 2024. Transitional Housing utilization remained relatively stable, decreasing marginally by 0.5% from 79.5% to 79.0%. Rapid Rehousing maintained full utilization at 100% for both years. Meanwhile, Permanent Supportive Housing saw an increase in utilization by 8.0%, rising from 83.4% in 2023 to 91.4% in 2024.

These trends indicate a strategic shift in the homeless system towards expanding Rapid Rehousing and Permanent Supportive Housing to better address long-term housing needs, while slight reductions in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing may reflect changes in demand or resource allocation priorities. The increase in utilization rates for Permanent Supportive Housing highlights its growing importance in providing stable, long-term solutions for individuals experiencing homelessness.

Project Type	Total Beds in 2023 HIC	Total Beds in 2024 HIC	Percent Change 2023 to 2024
Emergency Shelter	130	127	-2.3%
Transitional Housing	132	119	-9.8%
Rapid Rehousing	112	165	+47.3%
Permanent Supportive Housing	548	590	+7.7%
Total	922	1001	+8.6%

Project Type	Bed Utilization in 2023 HIC	Bed Utilization in 2024 HIC	Percent Change 2023 to 2024
Emergency Shelter	80.0%	71.7%	-8.3%
Transitional Housing	79.5%	79.0%	-0.5%
Rapid Rehousing	100%	100%	0%
Permanent Supportive Housing	83.4%	91.4%	8.0%

APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Continuum of Care (CoC). A collaborative funding and planning approach that helps communities plan for and provide, as necessary, a full range of emergency, transitional, and permanent housing and other service resources to address the various needs of persons experiencing homelessness. HUD also refers to the group of community stakeholders involved in the decision-making processes as the “Continuum of Care.” Each CoC has a governing body and a lead agency (see below).

Continuum of Care Governing Body. The elected or selected body responsible for leading the policy, strategy, and governance of the Continuum of Care.

Continuum of Care Lead Agency. Agency or organization designated by the CoC primary decision-making body to be the entity that submits the CoC application. The CoC lead agency is responsible for the coordination and oversight of the CoC planning efforts and has the authority to certify and submit the CoC homeless assistance funding application.

Emergency Shelter (ES). Any facility in which the primary purpose is to provide a temporary shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless and which does not require occupants to sign leases or occupancy agreements.

Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS). An HMIS is a computerized data collection application designed to capture client-level information over time on the characteristics of service needs of men, women, and children experiencing homelessness, while also protecting client confidentiality. It is designed to aggregate client-level data to generate an unduplicated count of clients served within a community’s system of homeless services. An HMIS may also cover a statewide or regional area and include several CoCs. HMIS can provide data on client characteristics and service utilization.

Housing Inventory Count (HIC). Annual inventory of a CoC's emergency shelter, transitional housing, safe havens, rapid re-housing, and permanent supportive housing resources for persons who are experiencing homelessness in a CoC region. The HIC includes both HUD and non-HUD funded shelter and housing resources.

McKinney-Vento Act. Federal legislation passed in 1987 that established a variety of programs designed to assist persons experiencing homelessness. For the purpose of this report, the McKinney-Vento Act is most notable in the protections it provides to school-aged children experiencing homelessness. The US Department of Education, through the McKinney-Vento Act, has a broader definition of homelessness than the definition used by HUD whose definition of homelessness was amended by the Hearth Act to generally not include persons who are “Doubled Up” and paying for stays in “Hotels/Motels”.

Other Permanent Housing (OPH). Permanent housing that is designated for homeless people that provides housing and services or housing only but is not categorized as another project type such as Permanent Supportive Housing or Rapid Rehousing.

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH). Long-term housing for homeless individuals with disabilities and families in which the head of household has a disability and supportive services are designed to meet the needs of the program participants.

Point-in-Time (PIT) count. One night count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons; reported by CoCs into the Homeless Data Exchange (HDX). CoCs can choose to conduct these counts each year, but they are only required to conduct them every other year during the last week in January. HUD requires each CoC to conduct a sheltered count every year and an unsheltered count every other year (years ending in an odd number).

Rapid Rehousing (RRH). Short or medium-term assistance (up to 24 months) where the lease for the unit must be between the landlord and the program participant. The program participant must be able to select the unit they lease, and the provider impose a restriction on how long the person may lease the unit, though the provider can impose a maximum length of time that grant funds will be used to assist the program participant in the unit. In short, rapid rehousing is an intervention designed to help individuals and families that don't need intensive and ongoing supports to quickly exit homelessness and return to permanent housing

Safe Haven (SH). A type of supportive housing that serves hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness who come primarily from the streets and have been unable or unwilling to participate in other housing and supportive services.

Sheltered Homelessness. Adults, children, and unaccompanied children who are living in shelters for the homeless. These include emergency shelters, safe havens, and transitional housing.

Street Outreach (SO). Homeless assistance projects designed to provide essential services necessary to reach out to persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness. Some of the services include actively engaging individuals experiencing homelessness with the goal of connecting them to services and housing.

Transitional Housing (TH). A project that has as its purpose facilitating the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing within a reasonable amount of time (usually up to 24 months). Transitional housing includes housing primarily designed to serve deinstitutionalized homeless individuals and other homeless individuals with mental or physical disabilities and homeless families with children.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is responsible for national policy and programs that address America's housing needs, which improve and develop the Nation's communities, and enforce fair housing laws. Among the broad scope of their mandate, HUD also is the primary federal funder for homeless assistance program via the Continuum of Care Program Competition and Emergency Solutions Grants funding streams.

Unsheltered Homelessness. Adults, children, and unaccompanied children who are living in places not meant for human habitation, such as on the streets, parks, abandoned buildings, or vehicles.

APPENDIX 2: HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

Provider Name	Victim Service Provider	Project Name	Type	Households with Children Beds	Households with Children Units	Households with Children Chronic Dedicated Beds	Households with Children Veteran Dedicated Beds	Households without Children Beds	Households without Children Chronic Dedicated Beds	Households without Children Veteran Dedicated Beds	Child Only Household Beds (Under 18)	Total Beds	PIT Count/ Utilization Rate
Mary Hall Freedom House	No	Mary Hall Freedom House Mary's Heart PSH (CoC-502)	PSH	19	7	19	0	0	0	0	0	19	19/100%
CaringWorks, Inc.	No	Caring Works MOVE SHP PSH (CoC-502)	PSH	56	18	56	0	0	0	0	0	56	49/87.5%
The Drake House	No	The Drake House-ESG-ES-(GA-502)	ES	44	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	28/63.6%
Project Community Connections, Inc.	No	PCCI - SSVF (RRH-500)	RRH	25	6	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	25/100%
Mary Hall Freedom House	No	Mary Hall Freedom Higher Ground III PSH (CoC-502)	PSH	39	14	39	0	0	0	0	0	39	24/61.5%
HOPE Atlanta (Traveler's Aid)	No	HOPE Atl - Fulton PSH	PSH	14	4	10	0	9	9	0	0	23	13/56.5%
HOPE Atlanta (Traveler's Aid)	No	HOPE Atl - Fulton RRH CSP (GA-502)	RRH	32	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	32/100%
Mary Hall Freedom House	No	MHFH- Vets Independent Path at MHFH (CRS-ES-502)	ES	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	12	3/25%
HOPE Atlanta (Traveler's Aid)	No	HOPE Atl - SSVF 19-RRH (RRH-500)	RRH	12	12	0	12	47	0	47	0	59	59/100%
Partnership Against Domestic Violence - HIC	Yes	PADV - Fulton Safehouse HIC (ESG-ES-500)	ES	29	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	35	21/60%

U Hope CDC, Inc	No	U Hope CDC Transitional Housing (TH-502)	TH	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	17	13/ 76.5%
The Drake House	No	Drake Village-TH-(GA-502)	TH	44	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	33/ 75%
Partnership Against Domestic Violence - HIC	Yes	PADV PSH Fulton Renewal (CoC-PSH-502)	PSH	32	7	32	0	0	0	0	0	32	26/ 81.3%
U Hope CDC, Inc	No	U Hope CDC, Inc - Youth PSHP (CoC-PSH-502)	PSH	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	12	8/ 66.7%
CaringWorks, Inc.	No	Caring Works-RISE Fulton-PSH-502	PSH	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	15	13/ 86.7%
City of East Point	No	City of East Point-RRH-ESG-20-GA502	RRH	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	7/ 100.0%
Georgia Center for Youth Excellence Inc.	No	GACYE-PSH (CoC-PSH-502)	PSH	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4/ 100%
CaringWorks, Inc.	No	Caring Works-Next Step-TH-A-502	TH	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	26	17/ 65.4%
Christian City, Inc.	No	Christian City Inc-Genesis Youth Shelter (RHY-ES-502)	ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	12/ 100%
The Drake House	No	The Drake House-ESG-CV-RRH-(GA-502)	RRH	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23/ 100.0%

Christian City, Inc.	No	Thrive Transition to Independent Living Program (Private-TH-502)	TH	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	16	18/ 112.5%
U Hope CDC, Inc	No	U Hope CDC-Veterans Supportive Housing-(GA-502)	TH	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	6	4/ 66.7%
Mary Hall Freedom House	No	MHFH-Freedom Village Homeless Services-TH-(GA-502)	TH	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	9/ 90.0%
East Point Housing Authority	No	East Point Housing Authority-VASH-GA-502	PSH	32	10	32	32	19	19	19	0	51	7/ 13.7%
The College Park Housing Authority	No	College Park Housing Authority-VASH-GA-502	PSH	43	13	43	43	71	71	71	0	114	8/ 7.0%
Solomon's Temple Foundation Inc.	No	Solomons Temple (ESG-ES-502)	ES	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	23/ 115%
Project Community Connections, Inc.	No	PCCI - Fulton DFCS	RRH	19	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19/ 100.0%
Poverty 2 Prosperity PS Inc.	No	P2P Emergency Shelter (Fulton ESG CV)	ES	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4/ 100%

DCA Compliance	No	VASH - GHFA Fulton (GA-502)	PSH	89	32	89	89	136	136	136	0	225	368/ 163.6%
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