

2009 REPORT ON HOMELESSNESS



GEORGIA'S 21,000

Georgia's 21,000 2009 Report on Homelessness

On any night of the year, Georgians are sleeping in shelters, cars, makeshift encampments, abandoned buildings and on the street. This second annual report on homelessness in Georgia is a snapshot of our state's homeless men, women, and children. Together, we can work towards ensuring every individual and family in Georgia has access to safe and affordable housing.

Commissioner Mike Beatty

Homelessness in Georgia

To be homeless means that someone:

- Lives in an emergency shelter or in transitional housing for homeless persons; or
- Lives in a car, park, abandoned building, encampment, dilapidated building, on the sidewalk, or similar location; or
- Is facing imminent loss of their housing (within the week)

In addition to people who live in these circumstances, other people are living in motels and hotels for lack of other suitable housing. Still others are doubled up with friends or family due to their economic condition, moving frequently among temporary living arrangements. For some public programs, such as those of the U.S. Department of Education, these living conditions also are categorized as homelessness.

The unifying condition for virtually all of Georgia's homeless population is extreme 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

Georgia's Continuums of Care

- 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



On a single night in January, approximately 21,000 people were homeless in Georgia. More than half were unsheltered or facing imminent loss of their housing; the other 43% were in emergency or transitional housing, or housing for victims of domestic violence.

Georgia's Homeless Population

In the last ten days of January, 2009 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.

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

Housing Status	# of Individuals
Unsheltered	12,101
Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing	8,047
Housing for Domestic Violence	947
Total	21,095

During SFY2009 (July 2008 – June 2009), 67,620 homeless individuals received services for the first time through an agency participating in the HMIS. Those individuals were part of 13,526 households.

Shelter for Homeless Persons Definitions

- Emergency Shelter: Housing designed to provide immediate basic shelter, service, and assessments for brief stays (generally less than 90 days).
- Transitional Housing: Housing provided for up to 24 months while the client works to regain permanent housing by addressing obstacles such as unemployment, mental illness, or substance abuse.
- Permanent Supportive Housing: Permanent independent housing for homeless persons with a disability. Permanent Supportive housing generally includes rental assistance with matching support services.

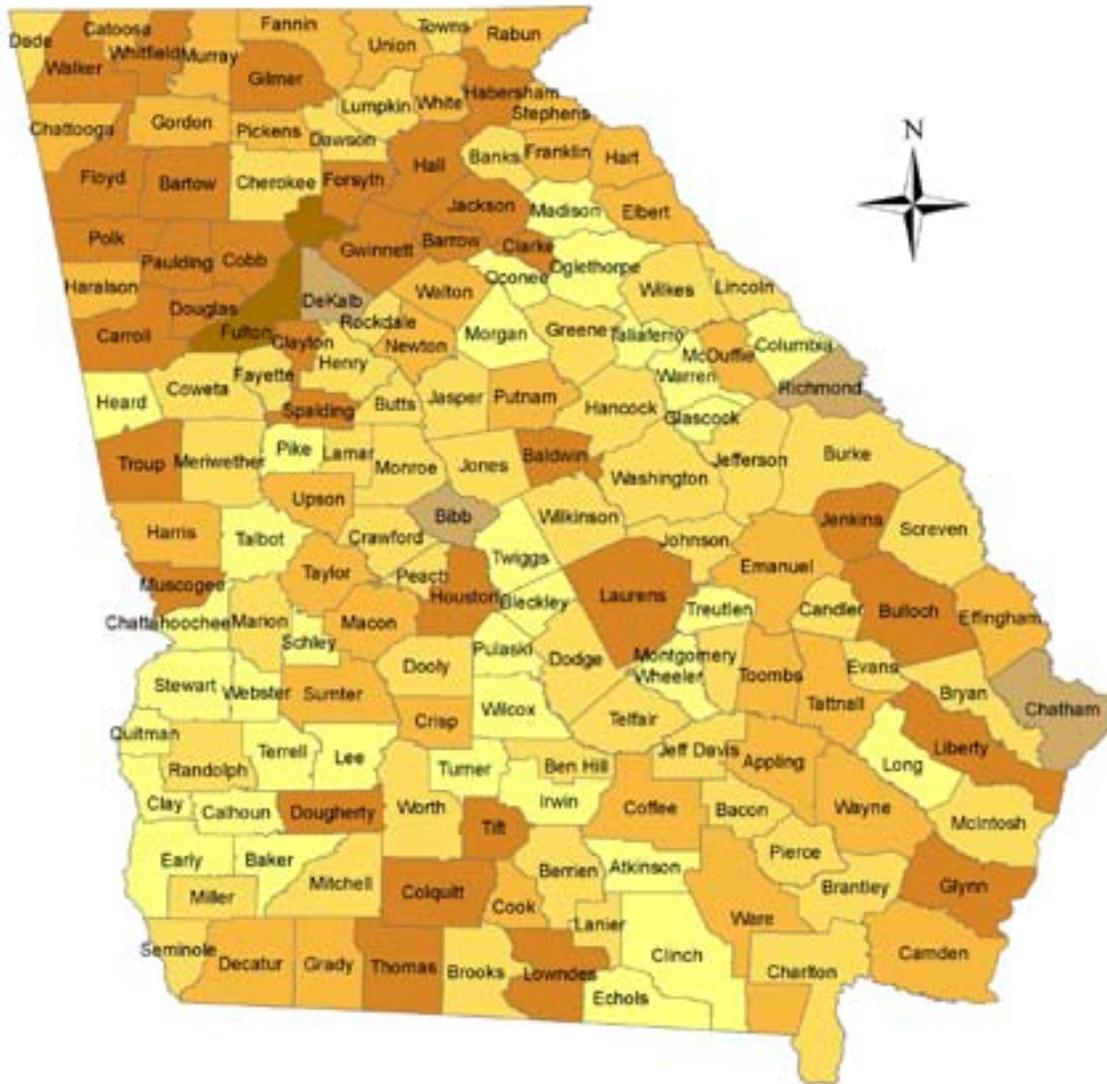
The Georgia Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) collects information on Georgia's homeless population. HMIS is a data collection system designed to track services and housing provided throughout the state. Georgia's HMIS is a statewide system that uses Pathways' COMPASS.

In addition to the sheltered and unsheltered homeless count, the Georgia Department of Education reports 15,700 homeless children in the 2007-2008 school year. This is an increase of 1,683 children from the previous school year.



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 count night, later become homeless. An estimated 90,000 people will experience homelessness in Georgia at some time during the year. The 2009 estimate is 20% higher than the 2008 estimate. This higher annualized figure is not a surprise given the severe economic recession experienced in 2009.

Homeless Persons (Sheltered and Unsheltered)



Number of Persons by County

2 - 25	101 - 500
26 - 50	501 - 1000
51 - 100	1000+

Source: 2009 Sheltered Count; 2008-2009 Unsheltered Count and Predictive Model

During SFY2009, 11,616 homeless adults and children were authorized to receive community behavioral health services.

A majority of survey respondents (89%) who were homeless were living in Georgia when they first became homeless.

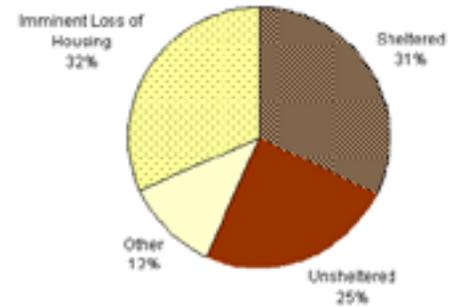
The Face of Homelessness in Georgia

Almost 5,000 surveys were collected in January 2009 for the Balance of the State homeless count. The surveys were primarily collected in 27 counties, most of which were in non-metro areas. Over 2,500 of the survey respondents were homeless.

Each respondent's housing status was categorized based on their housing situation on the night of January 25, 2009. The categories of homelessness are:

- 1) Sheltered Homeless – spent the night of January 25th in an emergency shelter or transitional housing or spent the night in a hotel or motel with the stay being paid for by an organization.
- 2) Unsheltered Homeless – spent the night in a car, outdoors, an encampment, an abandoned building, or similar location.
- 3) Other Homeless – spent the night in jail, a hospital or detox program, but would otherwise have been homeless.
- 4) Imminent Loss of Housing – facing loss of housing within the week or staying in dilapidated housing (not fit for human habitation).

Housing Status Survey
Respondents and Family Members
2009 Balance of State Point-in-Time Count

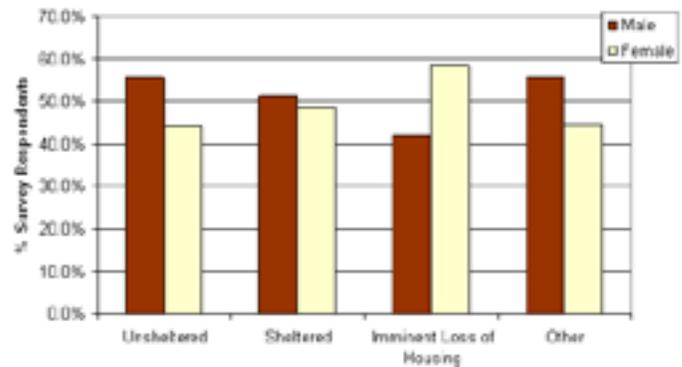


Characteristics

Forty-nine percent of homeless survey respondents were White and 45% were African American; the remaining respondents were Multi-Racial, Native American, or Asian.

About 12% of the survey respondents who were homeless were also veterans.

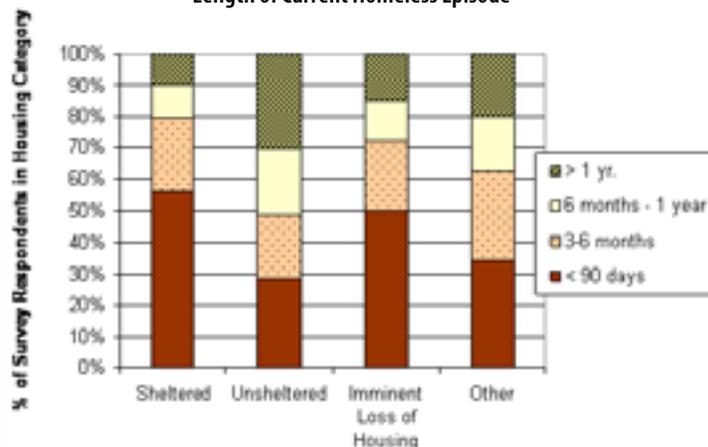
Gender by Housing Status



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. Forty-five percent of survey respondents who were classified as homeless had been homeless less than three months. Thirty percent of survey respondents who were homeless and unsheltered had been homeless more than a year.

Length of Current Homeless Episode



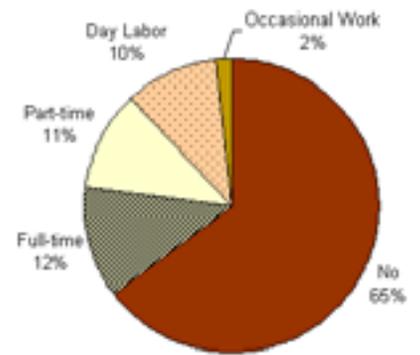
Employment, Disability and Mainstream Benefits

About 58% 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.

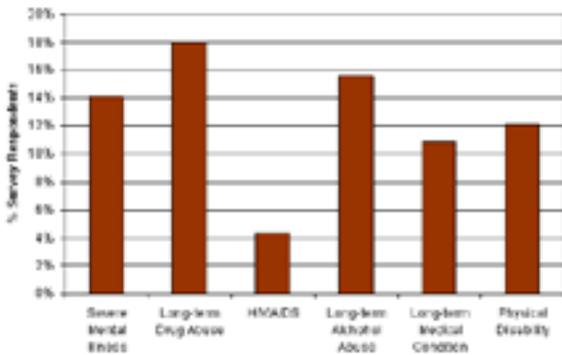
A disproportionate number of individuals with mental illness and addictive diseases are homeless. Georgia's Department of Behavioral Health and Development Disabilities reported that over 5,000 homeless mental health consumers were served in SFY 2008.

Extremely low incomes, coupled with high rates of disability, make medical care a significant cost associated with homelessness. About 35% of survey respondents categorized as homeless indicated that they had been to the hospital emergency room in the past six (6) months; almost half had been more than once.

Worked for Pay in Last 30 Days
Survey Respondents

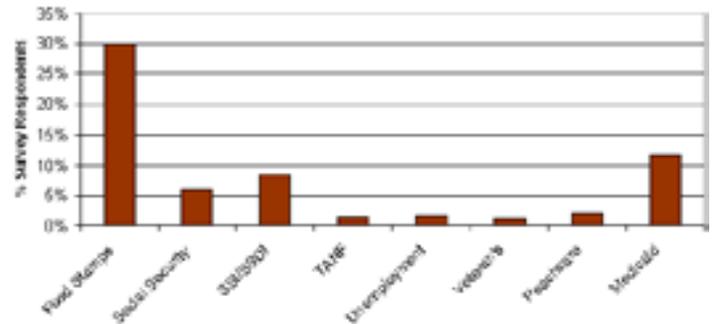


Self-Reported Disabilities
(Multiple Answers Allowed)



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 Received
(Multiple Answers Allowed)



Characteristics of Persons entered into HMIS

Georgia's HMIS shows that statewide 15,870 persons stayed in emergency shelters and 7,680 persons stayed in transitional housing in SFY2009.

FY2009 HMIS Records

	Emergency Shelter Residents	Transitional Housing Residents
Total Number	15,870	7,680
Male	9,091 (57%)	4,600 (60%)
Female	6,608 (42%)	3,009 (39%)
With a Disability	3,443 (22%)	2,013 (26%)



Responding to the Need

Because homelessness is an extreme 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, homeless prevention is the best answer to the problem of homelessness.

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.

2008-2009 Statewide Bed Inventory

Type of Housing	Number of Beds
Emergency and Transitional Housing (excluding housing for victims of domestic violence)	8,831
Housing for Victims of Domestic Violence	1,312
Permanent Supportive Housing	4,608
Total	14,751

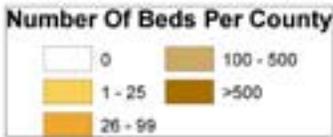
Not surprisingly, these beds are concentrated in the state’s most urban areas. Comparing the single night homeless count to the number of homeless program beds indicates that Georgia needs about 9,500 additional beds statewide to meet the need. The unmet needs map provides a more precise picture, showing large portions of the state’s rural areas where virtually all of the need is unmet. In addition to the unmet 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 about 82% of the available beds were in use.



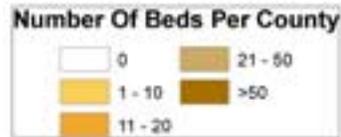
In Georgia, there are almost 15,000 beds designated for homeless persons.

Emergency and Transitional Beds
(Excluding Beds for Domestic Violence)



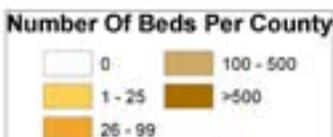
Source: 2008 and 2009 Continuum of Care Housing Inventories

Emergency and Transitional Beds
For Victims of Domestic Violence



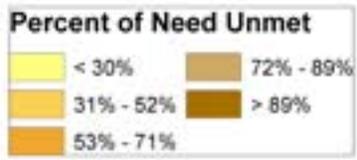
Source: 2008 and 2009 Continuum of Care Housing

Permanent Supportive Housing



Source: 2008 and 2009 Continuum of Care Housing Inventories

Point-in-Time Estimate of Unmet Needs



Unmet Needs: Homeless Persons Minus Beds (Emergency, Transitional, and Permanent Supportive)

Domestic Violence Shelters

Over 4,100 adults and over 4,450 children were provided with shelter at Department of Human Services certified Domestic Violence Agencies in SFY 2009. Over 3,500 additional victims of domestic violence were denied shelter during this period due to lack of shelter space.

Supportive Services

In addition to funding emergency and transitional housing programs, the State Housing Trust Fund awards money to organizations that provide services designed to address issues that may have contributed to an individual's or family's homelessness. The range of service includes housing counseling, childcare, education, employment training, financial counseling, legal aid, mental health counseling, primary health care, and substance abuse therapy. In SFY 2008, the Trust Fund assisted 88 grantees in providing supportive services to an average of 2,462 clients per day. A total of 67,472 persons received supportive services through programs funded in SFY 2008.



SOAR

The objective of this Federal program is to increase access to Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits for mentally ill adults experiencing homelessness. SOAR teaches case managers how to expedite the disability application process. As of July 1, 2009, over 600 front line staff have been trained in SOAR techniques. When case managers and staff use SOAR techniques, approval rates are over three times higher than on applications prepared without SOAR techniques. With the assistance of SOAR Benefits Specialists, approval rates jump to 70-80 percent.

PATH

The Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness program is a federal program that provides funding for Homeless Outreach Teams located in Atlanta, Columbus, Augusta, and Savannah. These teams canvas the street and homeless shelters to identify homeless individuals with mental illness; they engage them in treatment, and connect them to mental health services and mainstream resources needed to end their homeless cycle. During SFY08, there were a total of 2,471 PATH outreach contacts with 1,547 (63%) homeless adults enrolled in ongoing PATH services.



In FY 2009, 98,607 persons received homelessness prevention services from agencies participating in HMIS. Fifty-five percent of those persons were female; 3% had a disability.



Healthcare for the Homeless

The Health Care for the Homeless Program is a Federal program that provides a major source of care for homeless persons in the United States, serving patients that live on the street, in shelters, or in transitional housing. In 2007, health care services were provided to 13,446 individuals in Georgia specifically through this program, 95% of whom had no insurance.

Homeless Prevention

The first line of defense against homelessness is homelessness prevention. In SFY 2008, the State Housing Trust Fund awarded funding to twenty-seven organizations to help them stabilize families that experienced a temporary economic setback. Prevention funds are used to pay security deposits, past due rental and/or mortgage payments, and utility bills. During this

period, agencies throughout the State reported providing homeless prevention assistance to 22,256 eligible persons (programs are funded through the State as well as through other leveraged resources secured by grantee agencies). The majority of persons who received this type of assistance were persons in families (88%).

Community Action Agencies (CAAs) across the state also serve persons who are homeless, among their larger low-income client group. In FFY 2008, 22 agencies reported 187,794 households requested assistance with vendor payments that included rent/mortgage payments. The CAAs were able to serve 95,370 of these requests.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 authorized a \$1.5 billion dollar Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program. Approximately \$33 million of this funding was awarded in the summer of 2009 to 11 local governments and the State of Georgia. These awards will provide funding for homeless and near homeless individuals and families to rapidly obtain housing or keep their housing.

Georgia Interagency Homeless Coordination Council

To coordinate the various initiatives of all the State agencies that work to address homelessness, the State formed the Interagency Homeless Coordination Council in 2004. The Council developed the State of Georgia Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness. The Council has representatives from multiple agencies and meets quarterly.



Special Thanks

The 2009 housing stability count would not have been possible without the efforts of many people and organizations across the state.

County Homeless Count Coordinators

County	Count Coordinator
Bibb	Johnny Fambro Macon Coalition to End Homelessness
Burke, Lincoln, and Warren	Lynda Suarez CSRA Economic Opportunity Authority
Camden	Millicent Harwell Totally Free, Inc.
Carroll	Sandra Morris Carrollton Housing Authority
Catoosa	Melissa Holcombe Catoosa County Family Collaborative
Cherokee	Kim Loesing MUST Ministries, Cherokee
Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Miller, Mitchell, Terrell, Thomas, and Worth	Lauren Miller Southwest Georgia Regional Development Center
Crisp	Susan Leger-Boike Cordele Housing Authority
Elbert and Hart	Rev. James Favors Jesus Cares for You Ministry
Emanuel and Jefferson	Joan Stoddard United Way of CSRA
Fayette	Rev. Diane Collins Agape Faith Center of Hope
Floyd	Bekki Parris City of Rome
Glynn	Lee Melton Gateway Behavioral Health Service
Gordon	Stacey Abernathy Calhoun Affordable Housing, Inc
Hall	Michelle Thompson AVITA Community Partners
Houston	Kathy Hart HODAC
Jones	Donald Black Housing Committee – Jones County PLAN
Laurens	Marlena Dixon Community Mental Health Center of Middle Georgia
Lowndes	Jane Osborn South Georgia Coalition to End Homelessness

Murray and Whitfield	Gaile Jennings Dalton-Whitfield Community Development Corporation
Pierce	Jason LeFevre Pierce County Family Connections

Local Continuums of Care Count Contact

County	Contact(s)
Metro Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional Collaborative on Homelessness (Fulton, DeKalb and City of Atlanta)	Josie Parker Pathways Community Network
Chatham	Mark Baggett Chatham-Savannah Authority for the Homeless
Clarke	Evan Mills Athens-Clarke County
Cobb	Carolyn Bridges Cobb County
Muscogee	Elizabeth Dillard-Alcantara Homeless Resource Network, Inc.
Richmond	Vicki Johnson Augusta-Richmond County

Kennesaw State University

A.L. Burruss Institute of Public Service and Research

Carol Pierannunzi, Ph.D., Director

Nathan Dunkel, Research Technician

Jack Powell, Research Technician

Christy Storey, Associate Director

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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 2009, 2011, 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 *2008 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*², HUD estimated that 664,000 people across the country were on the streets, in emergency shelters, or transitional 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 CoC 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

Georgia's federally funded homeless programs are organized around seven Continuums of Care (CoCs):

- 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 (DCA)
- Metro Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional Collaborative on Homelessness (City of Atlanta, DeKalb County, and Fulton County)
- Savannah-Chatham County

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. Chatham, Clarke, Cobb, and the Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional Collaborative have relied exclusively on the canvassing method to obtain their unsheltered counts. The Augusta-Richmond Continuum generally uses a canvassing method, but in 2008 experimented with a mixed method. For its 2009 count, the Columbus-Muscogee Continuum worked collaboratively with the Balance of State Continuum to conduct a service based count.

The Georgia Balance of the 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 For 2008, the methodology took the unsheltered homeless count in 23 counties to arrive at a predicted count of unsheltered homeless persons by county statewide. The count data used in 2008 included counts from 2007, when all of the Georgia CoCs conducted counts, and 2008 when a number of counties in the Balance of the State CoC and a few of the other CoCs conducted counts. In 2009, the data used for the model came from survey counts conducted in 27 counties.⁵ Additionally, the model used data from the street counts in the other Continuums. The counts conducted in the Balance of the State were done using surveys collected at locations where people receive services and in places where homeless persons were known to congregate or 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. *The 2008 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress.*, July 2009

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

⁵ Jennifer Lewis Priestley and Erin O'Connor, *Every Georgian Counts: 2009 Estimates of Homelessness in Georgia.* Kennesaw State University, Department of Mathematics and Statistics. June 2009.

Appendix B

Homeless Population and Shelter Beds

2008 - 2009 Point-in-Time Bed Inventories, Sheltered Counts, and Predictive Model

COUNTY	<i>Sheltered Homeless Persons (Emergency and Transitional Housing)</i>	<i>Unsheltered Homeless (Counts and Predictive Model)</i>	<i>Total Homeless</i>	<i>Emerg/Trans Beds for Victims of Domestic Violence</i>	<i>Emergency and Transitional Beds (Excluding DV)</i>	<i>Total Emergency and Transitional Beds</i>
APPLING	0	51	51	0	0	0
ATKINSON	0	23	23	0	0	0
BACON	0	27	27	0	0	0
BAKER	0	13	13	0	0	0
BALDWIN	8	112	120	0	8	8
BANKS	0	27	27	0	0	0
BARROW	54	63	117	27	42	69
BARTOW	11	115	126	12	26	38
BEN HILL	0	40	40	0	0	0
BERRIEN	0	45	45	0	0	0
BIBB	326	250	576	12	356	368
BLECKLEY	0	16	16	0	0	0
BRANTLEY	0	38	38	0	0	0
BROOKS	0	41	41	0	0	0
BRYAN	0	38	38	0	0	0
BULLOCH	37	89	126	45	0	45
BURKE	0	49	49	0	0	0
BUTTS	0	41	41	0	0	0
CALHOUN	0	18	18	0	0	0
CAMDEN	12	66	78	16	0	16
CANDLER	0	31	31	0	0	0
CARROLL	75	164	239	32	55	87
CATOOSA	0	84	84	0	0	0
CHARLTON	0	33	33	0	0	0
CHATHAM	616	380	996	48	826	874
CHATTAHOOCHEE	0	2	2	0	0	0
CHATTOOGA	6	81	87	0	12	12
CHEROKEE	6	22	28	13	0	13
CLARKE	228	206	434	16	197	213
CLAY	0	14	14	0	0	0
CLAYTON	125	266	391	42	168	210
CLINCH	0	24	24	0	0	0
COBB	368	126	494	44	401	445
COFFEE	0	94	94	0	0	0
COLQUITT	49	108	157	62	0	62

COUNTY	Sheltered Homeless Persons (Emergency and Transitional Housing)	Unsheltered Homeless (Counts and Predictive Model)	Total Homeless	Emerg/Trans Beds for Victims of Domestic Violence	Emergency and Transitional Beds (Excluding DV)	Total Emergency and Transitional Beds
COLUMBIA	3	17	20	0	5	5
COOK	16	40	56	0	28	28
COWETA	25	22	47	37	0	37
CRAWFORD	0	32	32	0	0	0
CRISP	0	53	53	0	0	0
DADE	0	30	30	0	0	0
DAWSON	0	31	31	0	0	0
DECATUR	0	59	59	0	0	0
DEKALB	392	205	597	57	450	507
DODGE	0	47	47	0	0	0
DOOLY	0	29	29	0	0	0
DOUGHERTY	228	184	412	22	238	260
DOUGLAS	117	66	183	38	106	144
EARLY	0	23	23	0	0	0
ECHOLS	0	16	16	0	0	0
EFFINGHAM	0	53	53	0	0	0
ELBERT	9	52	61	18	0	18
EMANUEL	0	71	71	0	0	0
EVANS	0	32	32	0	0	0
FANNIN	12	76	88	13	14	27
FAYETTE	21	26	47	33	0	33
FLOYD	40	115	155	32	26	58
FORSYTH	12	140	152	32	0	32
FRANKLIN	0	51	51	0	0	0
FULTON	4,475	1,959	6,434	45	4,159	4,204
GILMER	4	97	101	0	4	4
GLASCOCK	0	21	21	0	0	0
GLYNN	26	154	180	18	22	40
GORDON	0	77	77	0	0	0
GRADY	0	59	59	0	0	0
GREENE	4	44	48	12	3	15
GWINNETT	112	38	150	70	80	150
HABERSHAM	47	59	106	33	20	53
HALL	11	230	241	16	7	23
HANCOCK	0	39	39	0	0	0
HARALSON	0	68	68	0	0	0
HARRIS	0	52	52	0	0	0
HART	2	65	67	0	0	0
HEARD	0	23	23	0	0	0

COUNTY	Sheltered Homeless Persons (Emergency and Transitional Housing)	Unsheltered Homeless (Counts and Predictive Model)	Total Homeless	Emerg/Trans Beds for Victims of Domestic Violence	Emergency and Transitional Beds (Excluding DV)	Total Emergency and Transitional Beds
HENRY	11	37	48	15	0	15
HOUSTON	99	95	194	18	110	128
IRWIN	0	22	22	0	0	0
JACKSON	169	80	249	0	180	180
JASPER	0	30	30	0	0	0
JEFF DAVIS	0	35	35	0	0	0
JEFFERSON	0	44	44	0	0	0
JENKINS	0	444	444	0	0	0
JOHNSON	0	27	27	0	0	0
JONES	0	28	28	0	0	0
LAMAR	0	32	32	0	0	0
LANIER	0	26	26	0	0	0
LAURENS	8	106	114	15	0	15
LEE	0	2	2	0	0	0
LIBERTY	55	87	142	15	44	59
LINCOLN	0	31	31	0	0	0
LONG	0	25	25	0	0	0
LOWNDES	81	170	251	20	93	113
LUMPKIN	5	36	41	7	0	7
MACON	0	56	56	30	0	30
MADISON	0	17	17	0	0	0
MARION	0	40	40	0	0	0
MCDUFFIE	4	55	59	0	4	4
MCINTOSH	0	32	32	0	0	0
MERIWETHER	0	49	49	0	0	0
MILLER	0	50	50	0	0	0
MITCHELL	0	47	47	0	0	0
MONROE	0	32	32	0	0	0
MONTGOMERY	16	31	47	24	0	24
MORGAN	0	22	22	0	0	0
MURRAY	0	92	92	0	0	0
MUSCOGEE	232	209	441	39	241	280
NEWTON	0	99	99	0	0	0
OCONEE	5	10	15	0	5	5
OGLETHORPE	0	21	21	0	0	0
PAULDING	11	92	103	17	0	17
PEACH	0	41	41	0	0	0
PICKENS	2	87	89	0	2	2
PIERCE	0	43	43	0	0	0

COUNTY	Sheltered Homeless Persons (Emergency and Transitional Housing)	Unsheltered Homeless (Counts and Predictive Model)	Total Homeless	Emerg/Trans Beds for Victims of Domestic Violence	Emergency and Transitional Beds (Excluding DV)	Total Emergency and Transitional Beds
PIKE	0	14	14	0	0	0
POLK	12	97	109	12	0	12
PULASKI	0	13	13	0	0	0
PUTNAM	0	67	67	0	0	0
QUITMAN	0	17	17	0	0	0
RABUN	0	65	65	0	0	0
RANDOLPH	0	34	34	0	0	0
RICHMOND	416	250	666	0	518	518
ROCKDALE	8	33	41	20	0	20
SCHLEY	0	9	9	0	0	0
SCREVEN	0	50	50	0	0	0
SEMINOLE	0	29	29	0	0	0
SPALDING	53	94	147	50	29	79
STEPHENS	0	65	65	0	0	0
STEWART	0	10	10	0	0	0
SUMTER	0	73	73	0	0	0
TALBOT	0	17	17	0	0	0
TALIAFERRO	0	7	7	0	0	0
TATTNALL	0	59	59	0	0	0
TAYLOR	42	29	71	0	46	46
TELFAIR	0	42	42	0	0	0
TERRELL	0	20	20	0	0	0
THOMAS	75	74	149	56	90	146
TIFT	52	70	122	12	96	108
TOOMBS	10	65	75	0	40	40
TOWNS	0	47	47	0	0	0
TREUTLEN	0	23	23	0	0	0
TROUP	38	81	119	16	37	53
TURNER	0	18	18	0	0	0
TWIGGS	0	25	25	0	0	0
UNION	14	70	84	14	0	14
UPSON	0	51	51	0	0	0
WALKER	16	135	151	20	0	20
WALTON	0	81	81	0	0	0
WARE	15	78	93	14	10	24
WARREN	0	17	17	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	0	30	30	0	0	0
WAYNE	8	71	79	24	0	24
WEBSTER	0	8	8	0	0	0

COUNTY	<i>Sheltered Homeless Persons (Emergency and Transitional Housing)</i>	<i>Unsheltered Homeless (Counts and Predictive Model)</i>	<i>Total Homeless</i>	<i>Emerg/Trans Beds for Victims of Domestic Violence</i>	<i>Emergency and Transitional Beds (Excluding DV)</i>	<i>Total Emergency and Transitional Beds</i>
WHEELER	0	17	17	0	0	0
WHITE	0	52	52	0	0	0
WHITFIELD	57	148	205	25	30	55
WILCOX	0	19	19	0	0	0
WILKES	3	26	29	0	3	3
WILKINSON	0	28	28	0	0	0
WORTH	0	39	39	0	0	0
STATE TOTAL	8,994	12,101	21,095	1,308	8,831	10,139
Based on 2008 and 2009 Continuum of Care Housing Inventories and 2009 Homeless Count and Predictive Model						



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