



**FULTON
COUNTY**

2025 Point in Time Count Report

“Everybody Counts”



CIVITAS

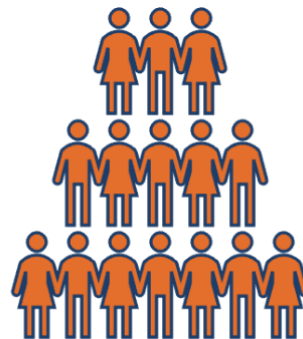
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Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
INTRODUCTION.....	5
DATA SOURCES	7
METHODOLOGY.....	8
POINT IN TIME COUNT RESULTS.....	10
OVERALL COUNT	10
<i>Number of Households</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Number of Persons</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Age.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Youth.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Race & Ethnicity</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>By Location.....</i>	<i>16</i>
PIT COUNT TRENDS.....	17
COMPARISON OF THE HOMELESS DATA AND CENSUS DATA	19
HOUSING INVENTORY/CAPACITY.....	21
HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT	21
<i>Bed Inventory.....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Beds Available Based on Household Type.....</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Comparison of HIC Information to PIT Data</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Trends in Housing Inventory.....</i>	<i>26</i>
APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....	27
APPENDIX 2: HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT	30

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2025 Fulton County Point-in-Time (PIT) Count provides a critical snapshot of homelessness in the county, excluding the City of Atlanta, by capturing the number and characteristics of individuals experiencing homelessness on a single night in January. Conducted annually, the PIT Count offers valuable insights into local trends, service gaps, and population demographics. The data informs strategic planning, funding decisions, and program development at both the local and regional levels and help track changes in the scale and nature of homelessness over time.



241

Persons Experiencing Homelessness



43%
Unsheltered

57%
Sheltered



Key Findings

- **Population Overview:** On January 28, 2025, the Point-in-Time (PIT) Count identified a total of 241 individuals experiencing homelessness in Fulton County. Of these, 103 individuals were classified as unsheltered, residing in places not meant for human habitation, while 138 were sheltered in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs. This total represents a 28.9% decrease from the 2024 count, reflecting a moderate decline in the overall reported homeless population. The CoC attributes the reported decrease to weather and operational challenges that likely led to an undercount of unsheltered individuals.
- **Household Composition:** The majority of the homeless households counted were composed of adult only households (69.3%). However, households with at least one adult and one child accounted for 28.2% of the total households. A smaller portion (2.5%) of households consisted of only children under the age of 18, with most of these individuals residing in emergency shelter.
- **Age Distribution:** The age distribution of the homeless population indicates that 18.7% were children under the age of 18, while adults aged 35 to 44 represented the largest adult subgroup, comprising 24% of the total count.

- **Housing Inventory:** Fulton County had 915 beds dedicated to serving persons experiencing homelessness, with the largest portion (64%) being Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH). The overall utilization rate across all housing types was 91%, with Rapid Rehousing and Permanent Supportive Housing showing the highest utilization rates of 100% and 94%, 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 2025 PIT Count provides a valuable snapshot of homelessness in Fulton County and serves as a vital tool for assessing system performance, identifying service gaps, and guiding resource planning. Beyond the numbers, the data reflect shifting dynamics in provider participation, funding structures, and program availability, all of which influence the reach and effectiveness of the local homeless response system. As Fulton County works to meet federal benchmarks and respond to local needs, the PIT Count remains essential for informing policy decisions, improving coordination across housing and service systems, and supporting equitable access to shelter and housing. Continued investment in data quality, outreach coverage, and cross-sector collaboration will be key to advancing a more responsive and resilient homeless service system in the years ahead. 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:



Unsheltered Count:

- The count of people experiencing homelessness who are sheltered in emergency shelters or transitional housing on a single night
- Utilizes volunteer canvassing and street outreach to conduct surveys that account for individuals and families experiencing unsheltered homelessness on the night of the count.



Sheltered Count:

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



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 designated 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 2025 and includes comparisons to data from previous years to highlight emerging trends and changes over time.

DATA SOURCES

The data presented in this report is drawn primarily from two key sources: the Point-in-Time (PIT) Count and the Housing Inventory Count (HIC). Together, these datasets provide a broad view of homelessness in Fulton County, capturing both system capacity and population characteristics at a specific point in time.

The Point-in-Time (PIT) Count is a HUD-mandated census conducted annually to measure the number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness on a single night in January. It includes people staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and those unsheltered and sleeping in places not meant for human habitation. The PIT Count captures demographic information, subpopulation data, and geographic distribution, offering critical insight into the scale and nature of homelessness across the community.



**Point in Time Count
(PIT)**

The Housing Inventory Count (HIC) is conducted on the same night as the PIT Count and documents the number of beds and units available to serve people experiencing homelessness. It includes programs across a range of housing types, such as emergency shelters, transitional housing, rapid re-housing, and permanent supportive housing, and categorizes beds by household type and target populations. The HIC helps assess system capacity, identify service gaps, and track year-over-year changes in housing availability.



**Housing Inventory
Count (HIC)**

To supplement these sources, demographic data from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2019–2023 Five-Year Estimates, produced by the U.S. Census Bureau, was used to provide detailed information on the general population in Fulton County. This data served as a baseline for comparing characteristics such as age, race, ethnicity, veteran status, and disability prevalence between the general population and individuals experiencing homelessness.



**American Community
Survey (ACS)**

METHODOLOGY

2025 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 28th. The Fulton County CoC coordinated activities for the PIT count from January 28th through January 31st.

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 28th. Street counts were conducted in North Fulton on January 28th and in South Fulton on January 29th.

In addition to the street count, service-based counts were conducted January 28th through January 31st. 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 Emergency Shelter (ES), Transitional Housing (TH), 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 Point-in-Time (PIT) count data was collected by a broad group of community members, service providers, and individuals with lived experience of homelessness. The accuracy of this data can be influenced by several factors, including the availability and training of volunteers, the level of community engagement, the locations selected for surveying, and weather conditions at the time of the count. Additionally, much of the data is self-reported, which may lead to inconsistencies or gaps.

There are also known challenges with the survey-based approach used in the PIT count. Many individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness may be reluctant or unable to complete a survey due to time constraints, privacy concerns, or other barriers. As a result, the survey responses may not fully capture the total number of people encountered during the count, especially in high-turnover or hard-to-reach areas. Not all observed individuals are surveyed, and not all surveys are completed, which affects the completeness of the data.

The PIT count represents a snapshot of homelessness on a single night in January. This one-night approach does not capture individuals who cycle in and out of homelessness or who are unsheltered outside of the count period and therefore provides only a limited view of the scope of homelessness in a community.

The 2025 PIT Count recorded a notable decrease in the number of unsheltered individuals compared to the previous year. This decline is not necessarily indicative of an actual reduction in homelessness, but more likely reflects methodological and operational challenges that affected the accuracy and coverage of the count.

Most significantly, the count had to be rescheduled due to extreme cold weather. While this change was necessary to ensure the safety of volunteers and participants, it disrupted planned outreach efforts and may have impacted the visibility of individuals who temporarily sought shelter or relocated. The rescheduling also contributed to a shortage of volunteers in several areas, reducing coverage and limiting the count's reach. Taken together, these factors likely resulted in an undercount, both in total and within specific subpopulations.

While the PIT Count remains a valuable tool for identifying trends and informing planning decisions, it is important to understand its limitations. As a one-night snapshot, the PIT Count may not fully capture the scale or complexity of homelessness, but it continues to offer critical insights that guide the CoC's efforts and help shape more responsive and informed solutions.

POINT IN TIME COUNT RESULTS

Overall Count

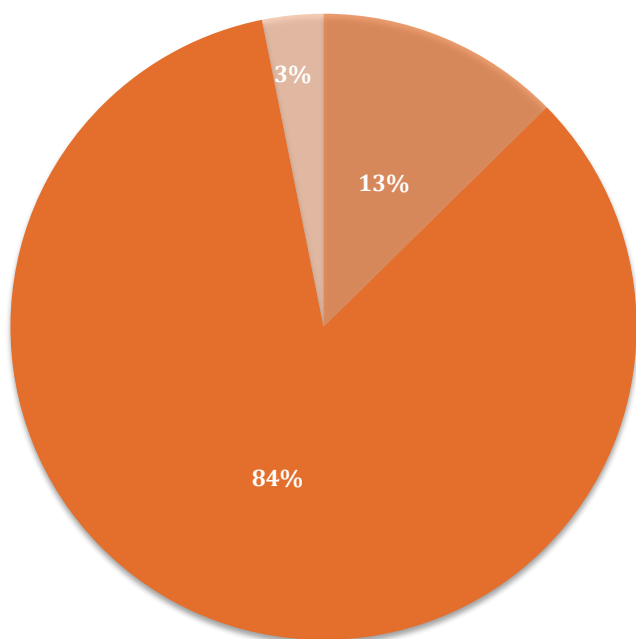
The following data was collected from unsheltered and sheltered people experiencing homelessness and are organized by living situation as captured on January 28th, 2025.

Number of Households

The total count of households experiencing homelessness on January 28, 2025.

	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Households with at Least One Adult and One Child	12	10	2	24
Adult Only Households	19	50	91	160
Child Only Households	5	0	1	6
Total	56	82	103	190

Household Composition



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

The majority of the households counted (167; 84% of the total) were adult only households. A larger portion of these households were found in unsheltered settings (91) compared to sheltered settings (69). Households with at least one adult and one child made up 24 of the total households, with more families with children being counted in sheltered settings (22) than in unsheltered settings (2). Lastly, households with only children represented a smaller segment, totaling 6 households, with the vast majority residing in emergency shelters (5) and a very small number in unsheltered situations (1). Overall, this distribution underscores the significant prevalence of households without children, especially in unsheltered and transitional housing environments.

Number of Persons

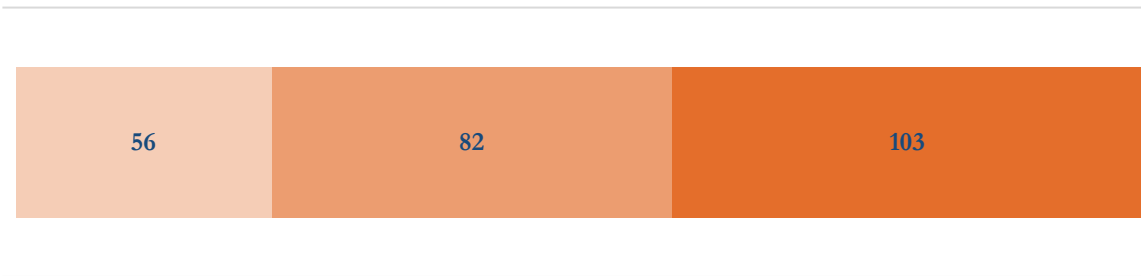
The total count of persons experiencing homelessness on January 28, 2025

	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Persons in Households with at Least One Adult and One Child	30	30	8	68
Persons in Adult Only Households	21	52	94	167
Persons in Child Only Households	5	0	1	6
Total	56	82	103	241

While the previous data focused on household composition, examining the number of people within those households offers further insight into the scale and distribution of homelessness. Among the individuals counted, most were part of adult-only households, which included 94 people in unsheltered settings, 52 in transitional housing, and 21 in emergency shelters. Persons in households with at least one adult and one child were primarily sheltered, with 30 individuals in both emergency shelters and transitional housing, and just 8 unsheltered. Individuals in child-only households represented a very small share (6 total), most of whom stayed in emergency shelters.

Living Sitauation

Emergency Shelter Transitional Housing Unsheltered



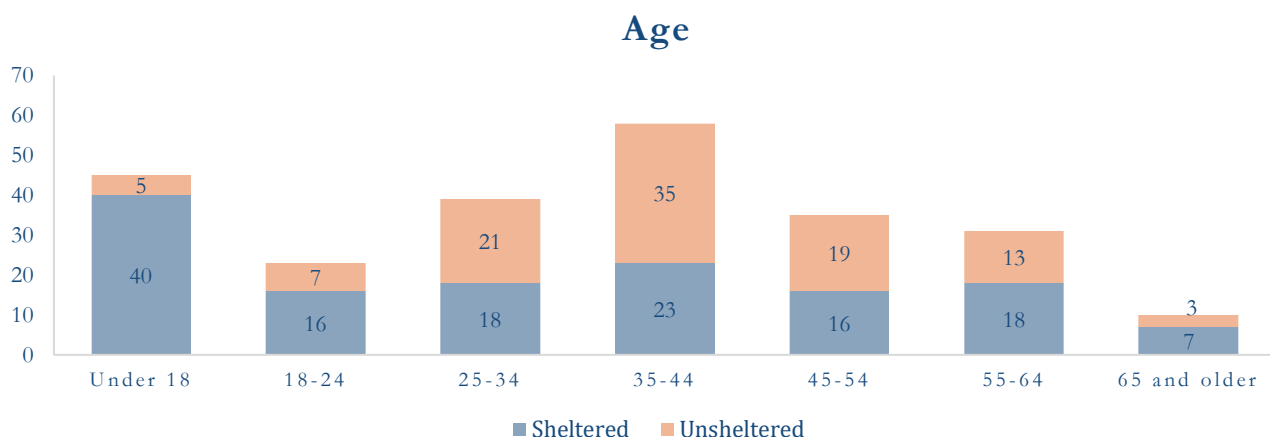
Age

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing		
Number of Persons (under age 18)	22	18	5	45
Number of Persons (age 18-24)	2	14	7	23
Number of Persons (age 25-34)	8	10	21	39
Number of Persons (age 35-44)	10	13	35	58
Number of Persons (age 45-54)	11	5	19	35
Number of Persons (age 55-64)	2	16	13	31
Number of Persons (age 65 and older)	1	6	3	10

The age distribution of the 241 persons counted shows a significant proportion of the population is under the age of 18, accounting for 45 individuals (18.7%). 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 9.5% of the population (23 persons).

Adults aged 35-44 represent 24.1% of the total count (58 persons), making it the largest adult age group. The age group 25-34 also has a significant representation, comprising 16.2% of the total with 39 individuals. The 45-54 age group accounts for 14.5% (35 persons), and those aged 55-64 make up 12.9% (31 persons).

Lastly, the elderly population, those aged 65 and older, are the smallest group, with only 10 individuals (4.1%) 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

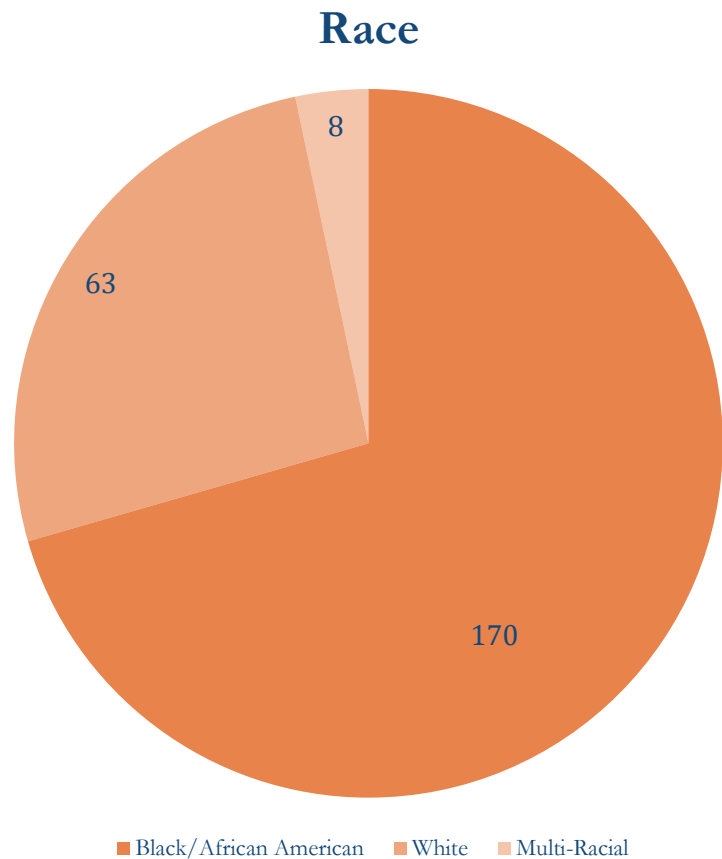
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing		
Total Number of Unaccompanied Youth Households	6	12	7	25
Total Number of Unaccompanied Youth	6	12	7	25
Number of Unaccompanied Children (under age 18)	5	0	1	6
Number of Unaccompanied Children (age 18 to 24)	1	12	6	19

The total number of unaccompanied youths counted was 25, with the majority residing in sheltered settings. Among these, most older unaccompanied youths (ages 18-24) were in transitional housing (12), whereas younger unaccompanied children under the age of 18 primarily resided in emergency shelters (5). The number of unaccompanied youths in unsheltered conditions was relatively low, totaling 7 across both age groups.

Race & Ethnicity

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing		
Black, African American	50	69	51	170
White	6	12	46	63
Multi-Racial	0	1	7	8
Hispanic	6	5	17	28

In terms of race and ethnicity, the vast majority of individuals experiencing homelessness in Fulton County identified as Black or African American, accounting for 170 individuals, or 70.5% of the total population counted. This group was also the most represented across both sheltered (119) and unsheltered (51) populations. White individuals accounted for 63 people (26%), the majority of whom were unsheltered (46 out of 63). Multi-Racial individuals accounted for 8 people, most of whom were also unsheltered. Additionally, 28 individuals (11.6%) identified as Hispanic or Latino, with more than half (17) found to be unsheltered. No respondents identified as American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous, Asian or Asian American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or Middle Eastern or North African.



Additional Subpopulations

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing		
Adults with a Serious Mental Illness	8	26	11	45
Adults with a Substance Use Disorder	5	10	7	22
Adults with HIV/AIDS	1	2	2	5
Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence	1	0	6	7
Chronically Homeless	2	0	14	16
Veterans	17	7	1	25

Individuals experiencing homelessness often have additional challenges that make them particularly vulnerable. Among the population counted, 45 adults (18.7% of the total count) were identified as having a serious mental illness. A majority of these individuals were found in sheltered settings (34), particularly within transitional housing (26), while a smaller number were unsheltered (11).

Substance use disorders also affected a small portion of the homeless population. A total of 22 adults (9.1%) reported living with a substance use disorder, with the majority residing in transitional housing (10), while others were either in emergency shelters (5) or unsheltered (7).

A smaller, yet significant, group of 5 individuals (2.1%) identified as living with HIV/AIDS, with most residing in sheltered settings (3). Additionally, 7 adults (2.9%) reported being survivors of domestic violence, with the majority found in unsheltered situations (6).

Chronic homelessness is a critical issue within this population, affecting 16 individuals (6.6%). Most chronically homeless individuals were unsheltered (14), underscoring the persistent nature of their housing instability.

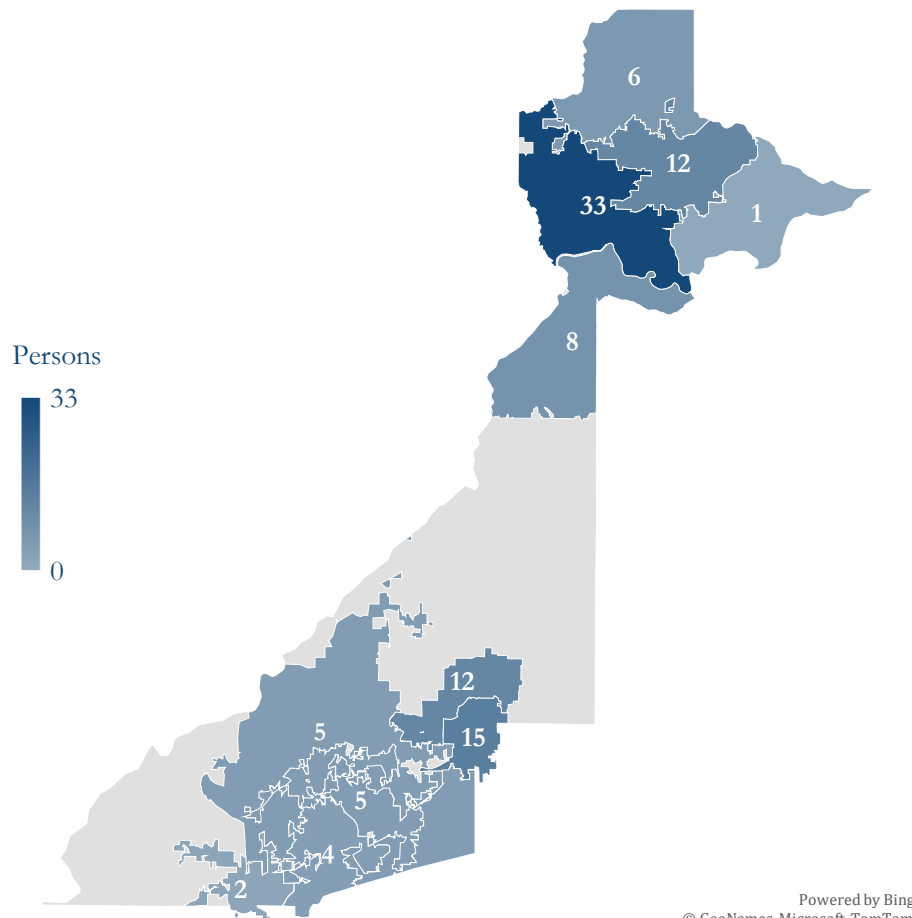
Veterans make up a notable segment of the homeless population, with 25 individuals (10.4%) self-identifying as veterans. On the night of the count, there were 24 veteran in sheltered settings (17 in emergency shelters and 7 in transitional housing) and 1 identified in unsheltered conditions.

By Location

City	Unsheltered
Alpharetta	12
College Park	15
East Point	12
Fairburn	4
Johns Creek	1
Milton	6
Palmetto	2
Roswell	33
Sandy Springs	8
City of South Fulton	5
Union City	5
Total	103

The PIT Count provides insight into the distribution of unsheltered homelessness across cities in the county. Roswell had the highest number of unsheltered individuals, with 33 people, accounting for 32% of the total unsheltered count. Other cities with notable unsheltered populations include College Park (15), East Point (12), and Alpharetta (12). Smaller unsheltered counts were reported in Sandy Springs (8), Milton (6), Union City (5), and City of South Fulton (5). Fairburn (4), Palmetto (2), and Johns Creek (1) each reported fewer than five unsheltered individuals. In total, 103 individuals were identified as unsheltered across the county.

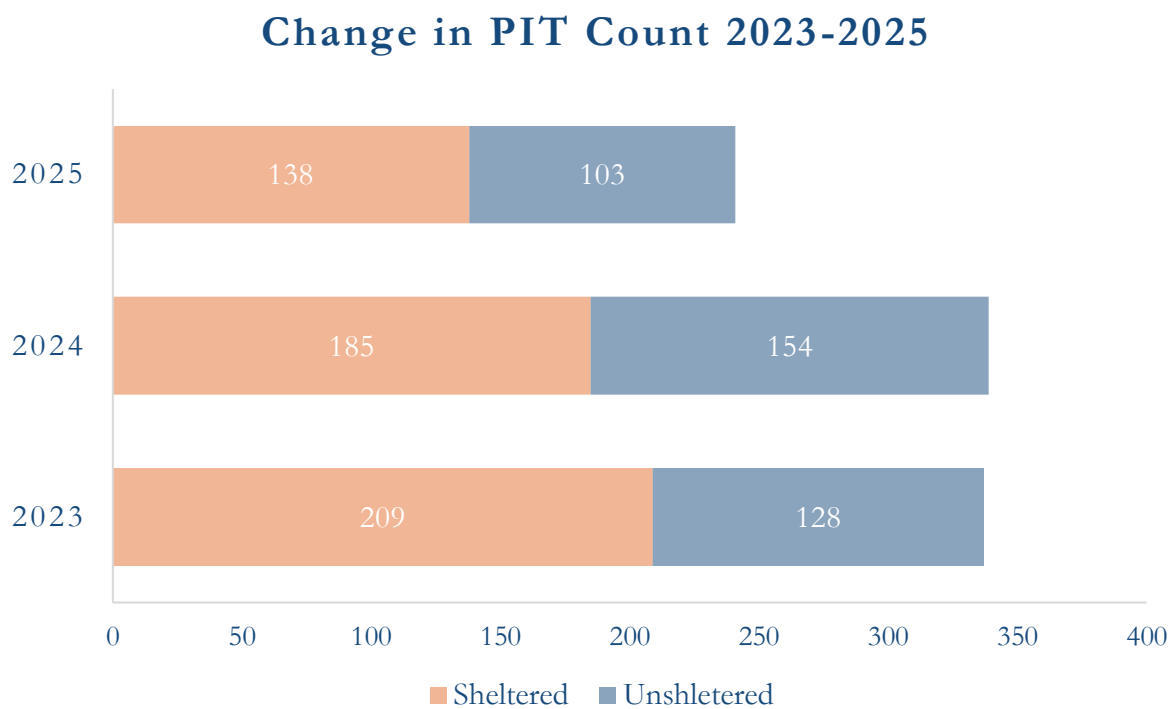
Count by Cities



PIT COUNT TRENDS

In 2025, the total number of persons counted saw a decrease of 28.9% compared to 2024. This follows a slight 0.59% increase between 2023 and 2024, driven by growth in both unsheltered and sheltered populations. However, the number of sheltered persons decreased from 209 in 2023 to 185 in 2024, this trend continued in 2025, with the sheltered count dropping to 138. Meanwhile, the unsheltered population continued its upward trend, growing from 128 in 2023 to 154 in 2024, then dropping to 103 in 2025. This reflects a notable decline in the number of individuals reported as unsheltered, which the CoC attributes to weather-related and operational challenges that likely contributed to an undercount.

Housing Status	Number of Individuals per Year			
	2022	2023	2024	2025
Unsheltered	101	128	154	103
Sheltered	172	209	185	138
Total	273	337	339	241
Change from Previous Count	N/A	23.4%	0.59%	-28.9%



Changes by Household Type and Subpopulations				
	Number of Individuals per Year			
	2023	2024	2025	% Change From 2024
Unsheltered Persons w/ Adult(s) & Child(ren)	17	47	8	-83%
Sheltered Persons w/ Adult(s) & Child(ren)	99	63	60	-4.8%
Total Persons w/ Adult(s) & Child(ren)	116	110	68	-38.2%
Unsheltered Adults Only	101	105	94	-10.5%
Sheltered Adults Only	111	100	73	-27%
Total Adults Only	212	205	167	-18.5%
Unsheltered Children Only	0	2	1	-50%
Sheltered Children Only	9	22	5	-77.3%
Total Children Only Households	9	24	6	-75%
Persons in Adult(s) & Child(ren) Households	116	110	68	-38.2%
Persons in Adult Only Households	212	205	167	-18.5%
Persons in Children Only Households	9	24	6	-75%
Total Persons	337	339	241	-28.9%
Unsheltered Veterans	5	3	1	-66.7%
Sheltered Veterans	24	10	24	+140%
Total Veterans	29	13	25	92.3%
Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	6	58	7	-88%
Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth	27	8	18	+125%
Total Unaccompanied Youth	33	66	25	-62.1%
Unsheltered Chronically Homeless	33	17	14	-17.6%
Sheltered Chronically Homeless	6	7	2	-71.4%
Total Chronically Homeless	39	24	16	-33.3%

COMPARISON OF THE HOMELESS DATA AND CENSUS DATA

Key Demographics	2025 PIT Total		Census Data*	
	Count	(Percent)	Count	(Percent)
Total Number of Persons	241	N/A	569,220	N/A
Age				
Under 18	45	(19%)	140,407	(25%)
Over 18	196	(81%)	428,813	(75%)
Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic	213	(88%)	514,333	(90%)
Hispanic	28	(12%)	31,223	(10%)
Race				
White	63	(26%)	221,326	(39%)
Black or African American	170	(71%)	226,523	(40%)
Asian	0	(0%)	56,226	(10%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	(0%)	1,294	(<1%)
Native Hawaiian	0	(0%)	4	(<1%)
Multiple Races	8	(3%)	40,314	(7%)
Veteran Status (Adults Only)				
A Veteran	25	(10%)	22,734	(5%)
Not a Veteran	216	(90%)	405,482	(95%)

*Source: American Community Survey Demographic and Housing Estimates, 2019-2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates. City of Atlanta has been removed from this data.

Overall, the comparison reveals that the demographics of the homeless population largely align with the broader county population, with the exception of race. Data for the general population is reported by the United States Census Bureau as ACS 2019-2023 averaged data for Fulton County. Among the homeless population, 19% were under 18, compared to 25% in the general population. Conversely, 81% were adults over 18, compared to 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 71% of those counted, compared to only 40% in the broader county population. In contrast, White individuals are underrepresented, accounting for 26% of the homeless population, compared to 39% in the general population.

In terms of ethnicity, the homeless population is generally similar to the broader population. Non-Hispanic individuals make up 88% of the homeless population, compared to 90% in the general population. Hispanic individuals represent 12% of the homeless population, slightly above their 10% share countywide.

Among adults experiencing homelessness, 10% identified as veterans, compared to 5% of veterans in the county's general adult population.

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

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 six 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.

Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Rapid Re-Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
 72 Beds Available	 109 Beds Available	 148 Beds Available	 586 Beds Available

Bed Inventory

Across Fulton County CoC, on January 28, 2025, there were 915 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 586 beds (64% of the total), and Rapid Rehousing with 148 beds (16%). Emergency Shelter programs offer 72 beds (8% of the total), and Transitional Housing projects provide 109 beds (12%).

In 2025, 32 beds were designated for families fleeing domestic violence, all of which were in Permanent Supportive Housing. During the PIT Count, 28 of these beds were occupied, reflecting an 87.5% utilization rate.

The utilization rate across all project types was relatively high, with an overall occupancy of 836 out of 915 beds, yielding a 91% utilization rate. Rapid Rehousing had the highest utilization at 100%, followed by Permanent Supportive Housing at 94%, Emergency Shelter at 78%, and Transitional Housing at 75%.

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 2025 HIC	Beds Occupied on PIT Count	Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	72	56	78%
Transitional Housing	109	82	75%
Rapid Rehousing	148	148	100%
Permanent Supportive Housing	586	550	94%
Total	915	836	91%

Beds Available Based on Household Type

The majority (51%) of the homeless-dedicated beds, totaling 468, 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 291 beds (62%), followed by Rapid Rehousing with 78 beds (17%), Emergency Shelter with 55 beds (12%), and Transitional Housing with 44 beds (9%).

A significant portion (48%) of the beds, totaling 442, 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 295 beds (67%), followed by Rapid Rehousing with 70 beds (16%), Transitional Housing with 65 beds (15%), and Emergency Shelter with 12 beds (3%).

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, 5 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	12	55	5	72
Transitional Housing	65	44	0	109
Rapid Rehousing	70	78	0	148
Permanent Supportive Housing	295	291	0	586
Total Beds	442	468	5	915
Percent of Beds Available for Each Household Type	48%	51%	1%	

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 resources. Comparing HIC and PIT data highlights how well the current inventory aligns with the needs of people 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, 45% of the available temporary housing inventory was designated for adult-only households, while 28% of the population identified in the PIT Count were in this household type. Conversely, 54% of beds were dedicated to households with at least one adult and one child (i.e., families), though only 28% of persons counted in the PIT Count were part of this group. Beds for "Households with Only Children" (2%) closely align with demand, as 2% of the PIT Count represented this population.

These comparisons of supply (beds) and demand (persons experiencing homelessness) point to a mismatch in the system. A greater proportion of beds are allocated to households with children, despite demand being highest among adult-only households. For example, in Emergency Shelter, 72 beds were available on the night of the PIT Count, but 21 adult-only individuals used those beds—resulting in a utilization rate of 110%. An additional 105 adult-only individuals remained unsheltered that night, highlighting that demand for year-round beds for adults without children far exceeds supply.

In contrast, supply exceeds demand for households with children. While 181 beds were available across Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing, only 60 individuals in family households occupied them—resulting in utilization rates of 28% for Transitional Housing and 42% for Emergency Shelter. For child-only households, 5 beds were available in Emergency Shelter, falling short of the 6 individuals identified in the PIT Count, indicating that demand slightly exceeded supply for this group.

Overall, the data show that demand surpasses available beds for households without children and for child-only households, while households with children have lower utilization despite ample supply. With 103 individuals unsheltered, the gap in year-round temporary housing remains significant. These findings highlight the need for targeted adjustments to align bed availability with actual need and to improve shelter access and utilization among underserved populations.

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	12	55	5	72
Transitional Housing	65	44	0	109
Total Beds Available	77	99	5	181
Percent of Beds Available for Each Household Type	43%	55%	3%	

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	21	30	5	56
Transitional Housing	58	30	0	88
Unsheltered	94	8	1	103
Total Persons	173	68	6	247
Percent of Persons in Each Household Type	70%	28%	2%	

Trends in Housing Inventory

Analyzing trends in housing inventory and bed utilization is essential to understanding the system's capacity to meet anticipated demand. Below is a summary of changes from 2024 to 2025. Overall, there was a reduction of 86 beds available to serve persons experiencing homelessness (-8.6%). Emergency Shelter inventory decreased by 55 beds (-43.3%), Transitional Housing saw a reduction of 10 beds (-8.4%), Rapid Rehousing declined by 17 beds (-10.3%), and Permanent Supportive Housing decreased by 4 beds (-0.7%).

In 2024, Fulton County reported 67 beds for families fleeing domestic violence, spanning Emergency Shelter and Permanent Supportive Housing. In 2025, only 32 Permanent Supportive Housing beds were included in the inventory. The Emergency Shelter beds were removed, as the provider stopped receiving county funding and is now reported under the City of Atlanta. Additionally, two emergency shelters closed in January 2024, and one Transitional Housing provider, U Hope, scaled back operations. These factors contributed to the countywide reduction in reported capacity.

In terms of utilization, Emergency Shelter usage rose by 8.5%, from 71.7% in 2024 to 77.8% in 2025. Transitional Housing utilization remained stable, dipping slightly by 4.8%, from 79.0% to 75.2%. Rapid Rehousing held steady at 100% utilization both years. Permanent Supportive Housing saw a modest increase, rising 2.7%, from 91.4% to 93.9%.

Project Type	Total Beds in 2023 HIC	Total Beds in 2024 HIC	Total Beds in 2025 HIC	Percent Change 2024 to 2025
Emergency Shelter	130	127	72	-43.3%
Transitional Housing	132	119	109	-8.4%%
Rapid Rehousing	112	165	148	-10.3%%
Permanent Supportive Housing	548	590	586	-0.7%
Total	922	1001	915	-8.6%

Project Type	Bed Utilization in 2023 HIC	Bed Utilization in 2024 HIC	Bed Utilization in 2025 HIC	Percent Change 2024 to 2025
Emergency Shelter	80.0%	71.7%	77.8%	+8.5%
Transitional Housing	79.5%	79.0%	75.2%	-4.8%
Rapid Rehousing	100%	100%	100%	0%
Permanent Supportive Housing	83.4%	91.4%	93.9%	+2.7%

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 participation 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	12/ 63.2%
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	27/ 61.4%
Project Community Connections, Inc.	No	PCCI - SSVF (RRH-500)	RRH	15	7	0	15	10	0	10	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	27/ 69.2%
HOPE Atlanta (Traveler's Aid)	No	HOPE Atl - Fulton RRH CSP (GA-502)	RRH	32	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	32/ 100%
Mary Hall Freedom House	No	MHFFH- Vets Independent Path at MHFFH (CRS-ES-502)	ES	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	12	16/ 133.3%
HOPE Atlanta (Traveler's Aid)	No	HOPE Atl - SSVF 19-RRH (RRH-500)	RRH	12	6	0	12	60	0	47	0	72	72/ 100%
U Hope CDC, Inc	No	U Hope CDC Transitional Housing (TH-502)	TH	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	12/ 100%
The Drake House	No	Drake Village-TH-(GA-502)	TH	44	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	31/ 70.5%

Partnership Against Domestic Violence - HIC	Yes	PADV PSH Fulton Renewal (CoC-PSH-502)	PSH	32	7	32	0	0	0	0	0	32	28/ 87.5%
CaringWorks, Inc.	No	Caring Works-RISE Fulton-PSH-502	PSH	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	15	9/ 60.0%
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	12/ 46.2%
Christian City, Inc.	No	Christian City Inc-Genesis Youth Shelter (RHY-ES-502)	ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	3/ 60.0%
Christian City, Inc.	No	Thrive Transition to Independent Living Program (Private-TH-502)	TH	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	17	18/ 105.9%
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	0	0	0	0	48	48	48	0	48	48/ 100%
The College Park Housing Authority	No	College Park Housing Authority-VASH-GA-502	PSH	43	13	43	43	71	71	71	0	114	114/ 100%
Project Community Connections, Inc.	No	PCCI - Fulton DFCS	RRH	102	34	34	34	157	157	157	0	259	259/ 100%
DCA Compliance	No	VASH - GHFA Fulton (GA-502)	PSH	19	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19/ 100%
Family Promise of North Fulton/Dekalb	No	Family Promise of North Fulton/Dekalb-ES-GA-502	ES	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	10/ 90.9%