

*2022 Point in Time & Housing  
Inventory Count, with Analysis*  
**FINAL REPORT**



# *Northern Colorado CoC 2022 Point in Time & Housing Inventory Count, with Analysis*

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# Acknowledgements

## Regional PIT Coordinators

Regional Point-in-Time (PIT) Coordinators work to publicize the count and provide updated information about homelessness programs in their region. Prior to and during the count, coordinators arrange and communicate with point people in each identified program. They provide training, coordinate surveyors and volunteers, and distribute survey forms. PIT Coordinators also collect and organize all PIT forms to help compile the data quickly and efficiently.

The 2022 PIT Count for the Northern Colorado Continuum of Care (NoCO CoC) would not have been possible without the hard work and dedication of our Regional PIT Coordinators and their many volunteers.

County	Town	Regional Coordinators
Larimer	Loveland	Alison Hade, City of Loveland
Larimer	Fort Collins	Zach Penland, Housing Catalyst
Weld	Greeley	Shawn Walcott, United Way of Weld County

## PIT Final Report

Kelli Pryor, Director of the Northern Colorado Continuum of Care, developed the final report on behalf of the Northern Colorado CoC with assistance from Rachel Kirkland and Kate Ross, both representatives of the HMIS Lead – Homeward Alliance.

## PIT Work Group

The Point in Time Work Group was established at the end of 2020 to work towards strengthening the NoCO CoC PIT Counts. The 2022 PIT Count benefitted from the input and expertise of the following PIT Work Group members:

- Alison Hade, City of Loveland
- Rachel Kirkland, Homeward Alliance
- Kate Ross, Homeward Alliance
- Zach Penland, Housing Catalyst
- Scott Rich, Homeward Alliance
- Shawn Walcott, United Way of Weld County
- Melanie Woolman, United Way of Weld County
- Simon Jones, United Way of Weld County

# Point in Time Count Overview

## What is a Point in Time Count?

A Homeless Point in Time Count (PIT Count) is a federally mandated count (via the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act) of individuals experiencing homelessness on any given night in a community. This count is to take place during the last 10 calendar days of January. Every year, a count of homeless individuals and families in shelters is completed. Every other year, in addition to the sheltered count, a count of unsheltered homeless individuals is completed. The data collected during the Point in Time Count is reported to HUD.

**In 2022 the night of the PIT Count was January 25, 2022**

## Purpose of the Point in Time Count

The purpose of a PIT Count is to help local communities analyze year-over-year trend analysis data to 1) determine the number of people experiencing homelessness in their community compared to previous years and 2) utilize that data in order to better address the needs of this population. By assessing the needs of individuals experiencing homelessness, communities are more adequately aware of the number of individuals experiencing homelessness, and thus, better able to provide necessary resources. Sheltered counts are particularly important for the programming and system planning of established shelters in a community. Unsheltered counts are important for local homeless planning and program development.

## Who is Counted

For the **sheltered count**, only those individuals and families who meet the following criteria, as defined by 24 CFR 578.3 of the Homeless Definition Final Rule, can be counted:

“An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangement (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals).”

For the **unsheltered count**, only those individuals and families who meet the following criteria, as defined by 24 CFR 578.3 of the Homeless Definition Final Rule, can be counted:

“An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground.”

Any individual that does not meet these requirements should **NOT** be included in the PIT Count. Some instances of individuals who do not fit this requirement include, but are not limited to:

- Those who are “precariously housed” or at-risk of becoming homeless; this would include persons temporarily staying with friends and/or family, or who are “doubled-up” or “couch surfing”;
- Persons in mental health facilities, chemical dependency facilities, or criminal justice facilities;
- Formerly homeless persons residing in Permanent Supportive Housing programs, Shelter Plus Care (S+C) programs, or who are utilizing Section 8 Housing Vouchers, Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) Vouchers, or Tenant Based Rental Assistance;
- Persons residing in their own unit with assistance from a Rapid Re-housing Provider on the night of the count.

*Note: Those who are currently homeless, as defined above, but are awaiting placement through another program should be included in the count. For example, a household that has Rapid Re-Housing assistance, but has not yet found a place to stay should be counted.*

All **homeless youth** who meet the above criteria for the sheltered and unsheltered PIT Count and who are NOT in a Host Home Program, in foster care, wards of the state, or otherwise under government custody or supervision on the night designated for the count should be included. Per HUD guidance, youth who are defined as homeless by other Federal definitions (such as those doubled-up or couch surfing) should not be included in the final count numbers that are submitted to HUD<sup>1</sup>.

## Interpreting PIT Data

The PIT Count provides a snapshot of homelessness on a single night in January. Due to the transient nature of the population and the large geographic area of the Northern Colorado region, it is extremely difficult to capture all homeless individuals and families. Because of this, the 2022 PIT Count is considered an underrepresentation of homelessness in Northern Colorado.

The PIT survey relies on self-reporting, which may affect the data. Individuals may be unwilling to disclose certain information or may not realize that they meet the criteria for a specific condition. Many of the disabling conditions included on the PIT survey are stigmatized, which may lead to underreporting.

Finally, changes in the homeless population year to year cannot be solely determined by examining PIT data. Each year, changes are made to the PIT methodology and survey forms. Additionally, local conditions such as the number of participating agencies, the number of volunteers, and unseasonably warm or cool weather can influence both the number of individuals who seek shelter and the number of individuals included in the PIT Count. Specific to the 2022 PIT, this was the first year that the unsheltered count made use of HMIS data, as explained in the methodology section. Increases or decreases in the homeless population may be due to methodology or changes in local conditions instead of true changes in the homeless population.

### PIT Methodology

The sheltered PIT Count was completed using Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) data available for clients accessing emergency shelters or transitional housing program that use the HMIS data management platform. Other programs, such as domestic violence providers prohibited from entering into HMIS or homeless service providers who have not yet enrolled into using HMIS, completed surveys with individuals accessing services on the day of the count. These surveys were collected and manually combined with the HMIS collected data.

The unsheltered count was completed using HMIS data insofar as it was available. People were counted as unsheltered on the night of the PIT Count if they checked into the day shelters in Larimer and Weld counties (The Murphy Center for Hope and the United Way of Weld County Housing Navigation Center, respectively) during the day after the PIT Count (January 26<sup>th</sup>) but were *not* checked into a night-by-night shelter or enrolled in an entry-exit shelter or transitional housing program on that night (the 25<sup>th</sup>). This method covered the unsheltered count for Greeley and Fort Collins, which have high HMIS participation, and is expected to be more inclusive of the true unsheltered population in those areas compared to a survey method. Due to the

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<sup>1</sup> <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/PIT-Count-Methodology-Guide.pdf>

lower level of HMIS participation in Loveland, an unsheltered count was conducted using a traditional census survey methodology of known locations on the night of the PIT. De-duplication with the HMIS-inferred unsheltered list was accomplished using a complete match on “first three letters” of the first and last names, race, ethnicity, and age tiers.

## Data Definitions

Variable	HUD-Provided Definitions
Emergency Shelter (ES)	Any facility with overnight sleeping accommodations, the primary purpose of which is to provide temporary shelter for individuals experiencing homelessness in general or for specific populations of homeless individuals
Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)	Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is permanent housing in which housing assistance (e.g., long-term leasing or rental assistance) and supportive services are provided to assist households with at least one member (adult or child) with a disability in achieving housing stability.
Rapid Re-Housing (RRH)	Permanent housing that provides short-term (up to three months) and medium-term (4-24 months) tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services to households experiencing homelessness.
Transitional Housing (TH)	A project that is designed to provide housing and appropriate supportive services to homeless persons to facilitate movement to independent living within 24 months, or a longer period approved by HUD
Household (HH)	Anywhere from a single individual to a family of any size traveling and staying together
HH with at least one adult and one child	Households with (at least) one adult (including youth ages 18 to 24) and one child
Parenting Youth	A youth who identifies as the parent or legal guardian of one or more children who are present with or sleeping in the same place as the youth parent, where there is no person over age 24 in the household
Unaccompanied Youth	Persons under age 25 who are not presenting or sleeping in the same place as their parent or legal guardian or their own children
Chronically homeless individual	<p>A person who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; and</li> <li>Has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least 1 year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years where the combined length of time homeless in those occasions is at least 12 months; and</li> <li>Has a disability</li> </ul>

# Impacts of COVID-19

Throughout 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to create challenges to the day-to-day homelessness response system. Capacity at emergency shelters remained lower than in previous years to accommodate social distancing and staffing shortages and some of the non-congregate shelters that opened in 2020 were closed at the end of 2021 due to myriad circumstances.

Countless agencies and community partners cooperated across the NoCO CoC in order to protect this vulnerable population and to help stop community spread of COVID-19. The altered capacity of agencies throughout the Northern Colorado Continuum of Care was challenging yet not a deterrent. In the coming year the Northern Colorado Continuum of Care is focusing their attention on **ensuring the delivery of equitable services throughout the region as they strive** to continue to serve those most vulnerable and in need.

## Insights from 2022 Point in Time Count

### Sheltered and Unsheltered Homelessness

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		GRAND TOTAL
Fort Collins	284	77%	84	23%	368
Greeley	153	65%	83	35%	236
Loveland	70	37.5%	116	62.5%	186
Other	2	100%	0	0%	2
TOTAL	509		283		792

There were a few notable differences in sheltered and unsheltered homelessness between the three largest cities in Northern Colorado – Fort Collins, Greeley and Loveland. Fort Collins counted the largest overall number of people experiencing homelessness and had the highest percentage of sheltered people. This is most likely due to the larger number of emergency shelter programs that operate in the city compared to the other two cities. Loveland’s count revealed a significantly higher percentage of people being unsheltered than sheltered, which is likely influenced by the overall lack of emergency shelter options in the city.

It is beyond the scope of this report to comment specifically on sheltering practices in Northern Colorado; however, it is important to note that in addition to the availability of shelter options, there may also be programmatic factors that can have a significant effect on whether someone experiencing homelessness accesses shelter or remains unsheltered. Lower barrier practices, such not restricting admission into shelter because of the use of alcohol, drugs, lack of income, criminal history, or because the person has a pet, as well

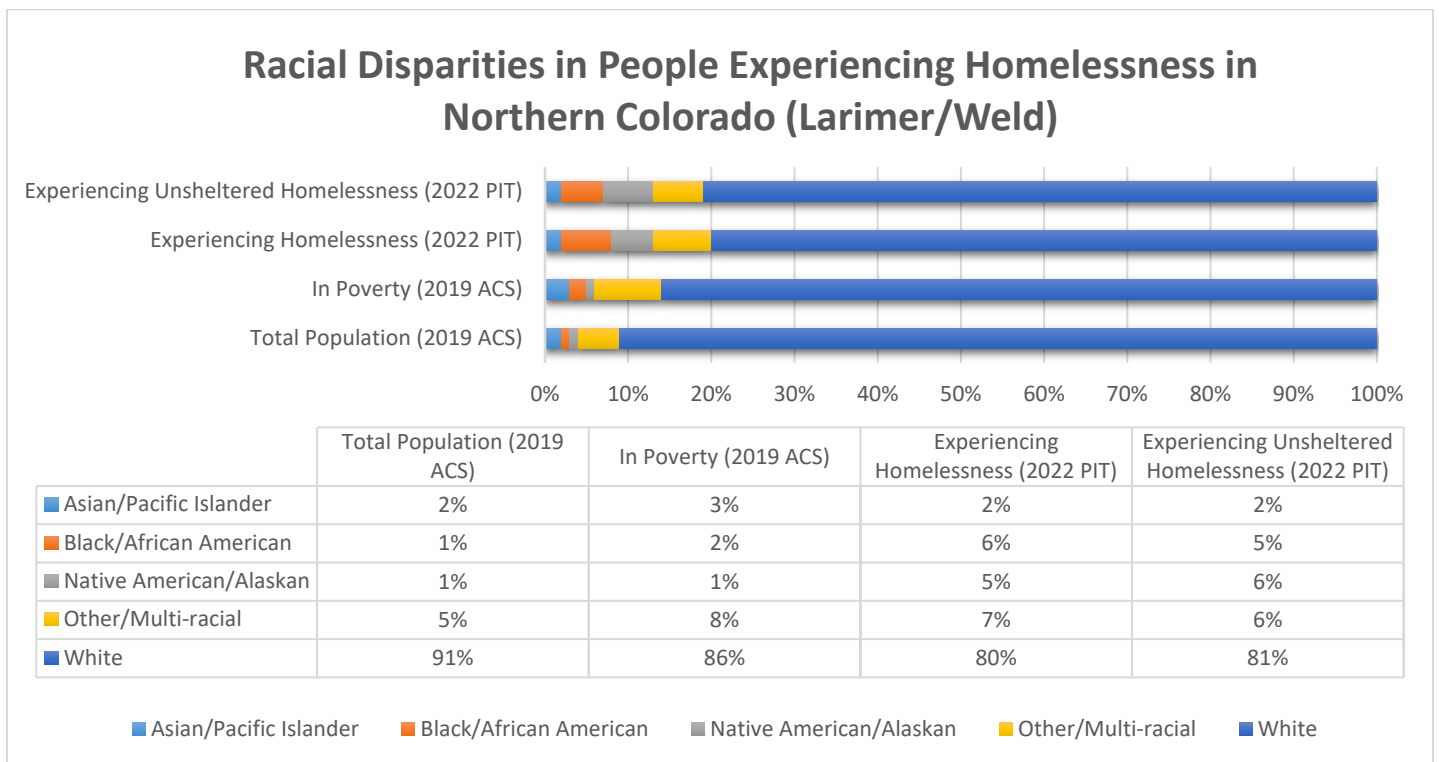
as practices that are inclusive and non-discriminatory, can have a positive impact on an individual's ability to access life-saving shelter services<sup>2</sup>.

## Racial & Ethnic Disparities Assessment

Analysis of the 2022 PIT Count data compared to the 2019 American Communities Survey (ACS) 5-year estimate data for Larimer and Weld counties show stark racial disparities. People of color make up a larger percentage of the homeless population than they do of the total population of the region, even when accounting for poverty rates. White people make up 91% of the total population of Larimer and Weld counties, but account for only 80% of the total homeless population.

We see the highest disparity demographically among Black/African Americans and Native Americans experiencing homelessness. Additionally, both Black/African Americans and Native Americans appear more likely to become homeless than other Northern Coloradoans in poverty, including other racial minorities. Specifically,

- Black people make up 1% of the total population, 2% of people in poverty, and make up 6% of the total homeless population.
- Native Americans make up 1% of the total population, 1% of people in poverty, and make up 5% of the total homeless population.

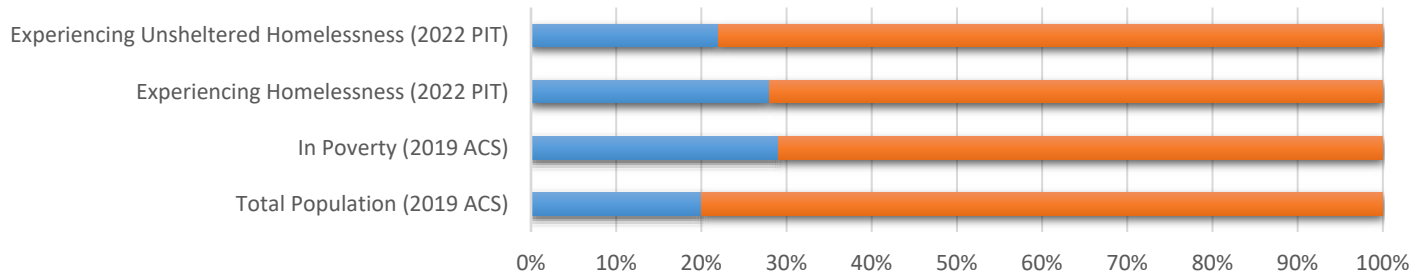


The data also reveals interesting information about homelessness within the Hispanic population. Specifically, Hispanic people are more likely to experience poverty than non-Hispanic people are, however Hispanic people do not appear to experience homelessness at a higher rate than non-Hispanic people. Additionally, Hispanic people appear to experience unsheltered homelessness at a lower rate than non-Hispanic people do.

<sup>2</sup> [https://endhomelessness.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/ES-Webinar-2-Keys-to-Effective-Low-barrier-Shelter\\_Webpage.pdf](https://endhomelessness.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/ES-Webinar-2-Keys-to-Effective-Low-barrier-Shelter_Webpage.pdf)



## Ethnic Disparities in People Experiencing Homelessness in Northern Colorado (Larimer/Weld)



	Total Population (2019 ACS)	In Poverty (2019 ACS)	Experiencing Homelessness (2022 PIT)	Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness (2022 PIT)
Hispanic	20%	29%	28%	22%
Non-Hispanic	80%	71%	72%	78%

■ Hispanic ■ Non-Hispanic

## Year over Year Insights from the Point in Time Count – 2020 to 2022

### Background on Comparisons between PIT Counts

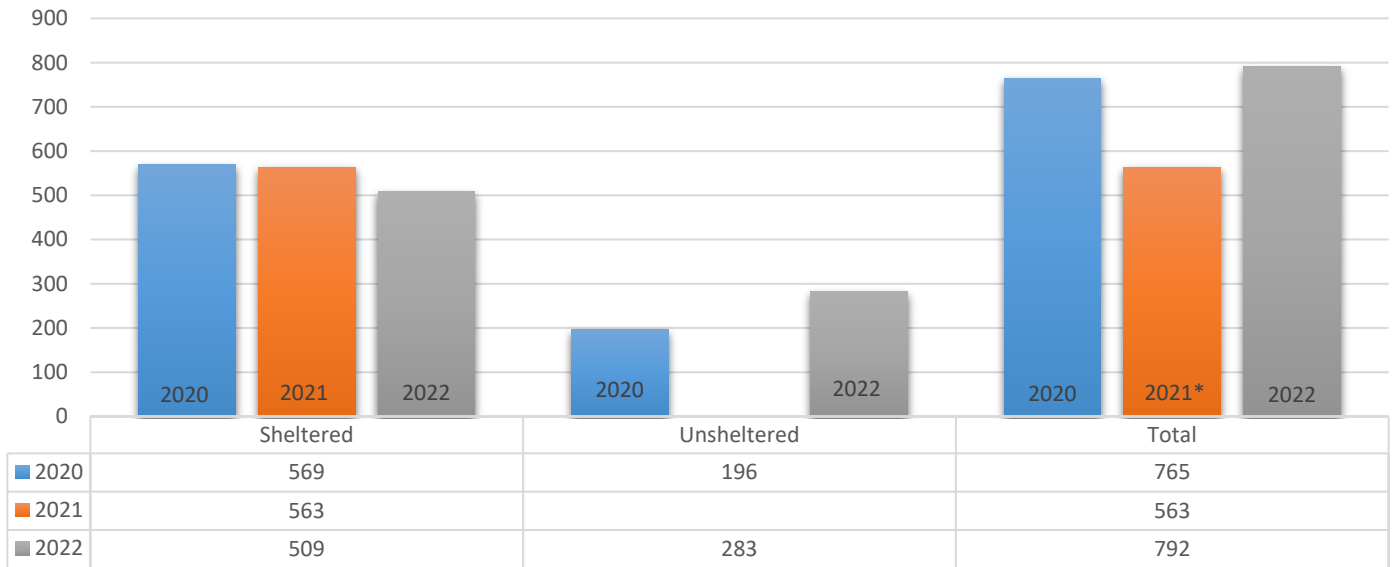
Point in Time counts can provide useful insights into general homelessness trends year over year if taken into context with other available data sources, changes in methodology or coverage as well as making educated inferences to the validity or limitations of the data story depicted. Because the Northern Colorado Continuum of Care was formalized in January 2020, there are only three years of PIT Count data to compare. Additionally, in order to limit risk from the COVID-19 pandemic, there was not an unsheltered count in 2021.

### Sheltered and Unsheltered Homelessness over Time

The number of sheltered people has decreased by 10.5% since 2020. This is consistent with the number of sheltered beds decreasing during this period, specifically overflow and seasonal beds decreasing. Please reference the Housing Inventory Count section for more discussion of housing trends.

The number of unsheltered people has increased by 44.4% between 2020 and 2022. We attribute several factors to this large increase. First, the 2020 PIT Count of unsheltered people is very likely an undercount because it relied exclusively on collecting individual surveys from people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in known locations the night of the count. The 2022 PIT Count also relied on a more comprehensive approach of inferring that certain individuals were unsheltered the night of the PIT Count using HMIS data (see methodology). However, ultimately there is a high likelihood that there truly are more unsheltered people now than in 2020 overall due to the decreased number of shelter beds available.

## Point in Time Counts 2020 - 2022



■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022

\*2021 total does not include unsheltered count

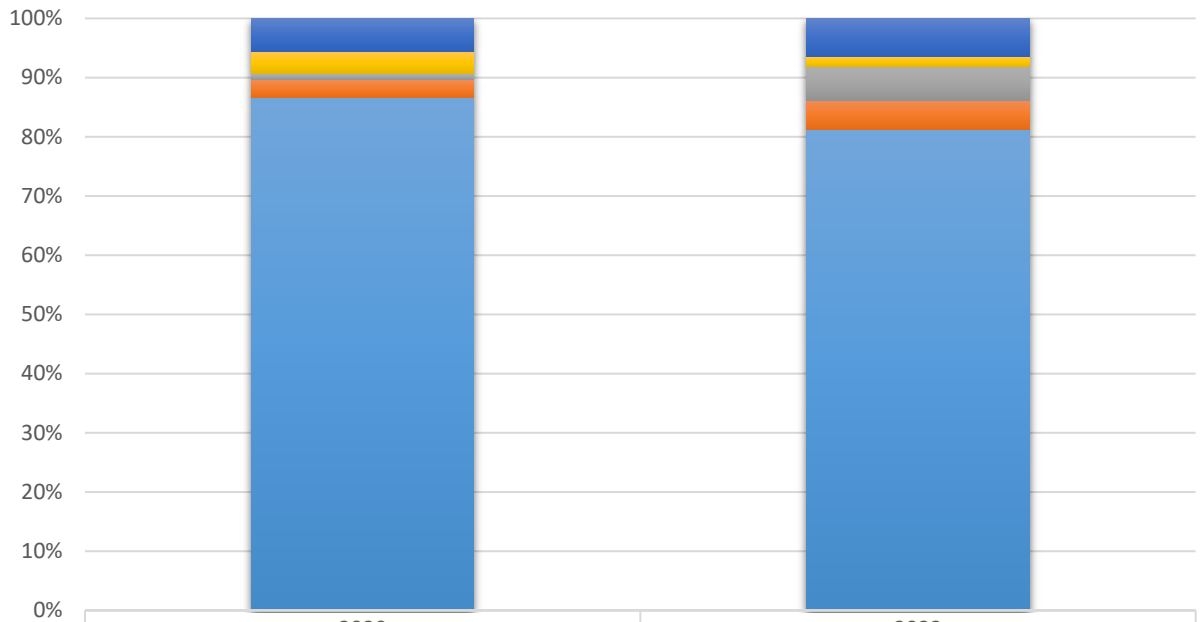
## Racial & Ethnic Disparities over Time

In a year over year analysis, it is clear that people of color experience homelessness disparately to white people.

Specifically, the percent and number of Black/African American individuals experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness has increased since 2020. Additionally, the percent and number of sheltered American Indian/Alaskan natives as well as Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islanders has gone down since 2020 and instead these groups are experiencing more unsheltered homelessness. The same trends were not seen in the percent or number of white people experiencing homelessness.

Since 2020, the racial and ethnic demographics of the overall homeless population has become proportionately less white. Most notably, the number and percentage of Black/African Americans and Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)-identifying people has increased proportionately while white-identifying people experiencing homelessness has decreased.

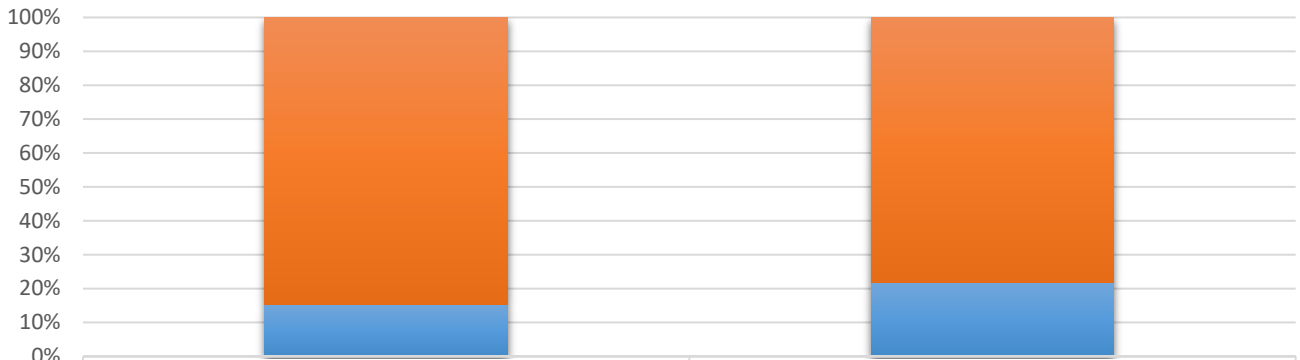
### Racial Demographics of PIT Count 2020-2022 - Unsheltered



	2020	2022
Asian	0%	0%
Multiple Races	5.60%	6.40%
Native Hawaiian	3.70%	1.70%
Native American	1.00%	5.70%
Black/African American	3%	4.90%
White	86.70%	81%

■ White  
 ■ Black/African American  
 ■ Native American  
 ■ Native Hawaiian  
 ■ Multiple Races  
 ■ Asian

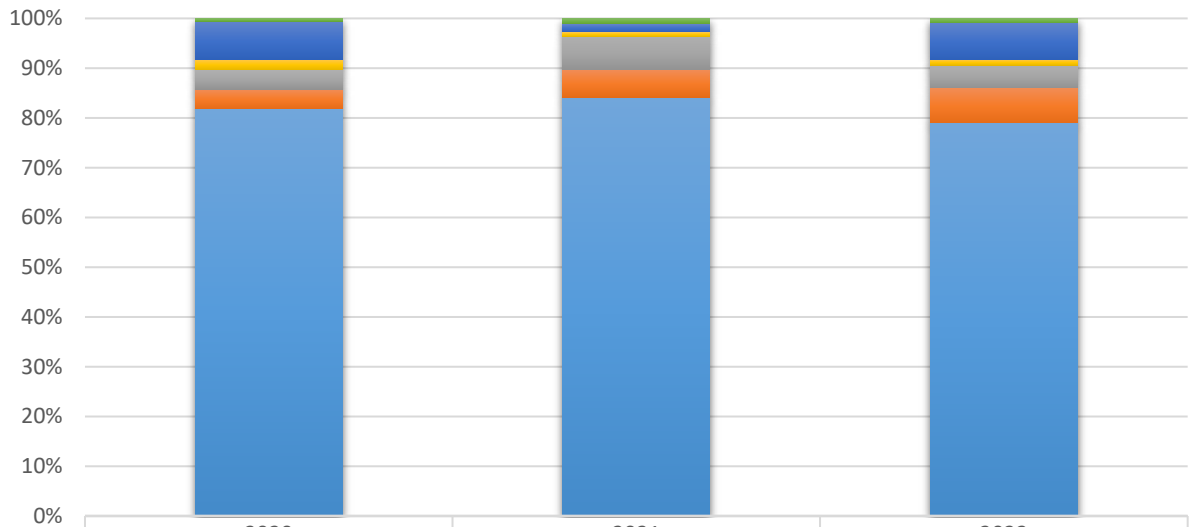
### Ethnic Demographics of PIT Count 2020-2021 - Unsheltered



	2020	2021
Non-Hispanic	84.69%	78.09%
Hispanic	15.31%	21.91%

■ Hispanic  
 ■ Non-Hispanic

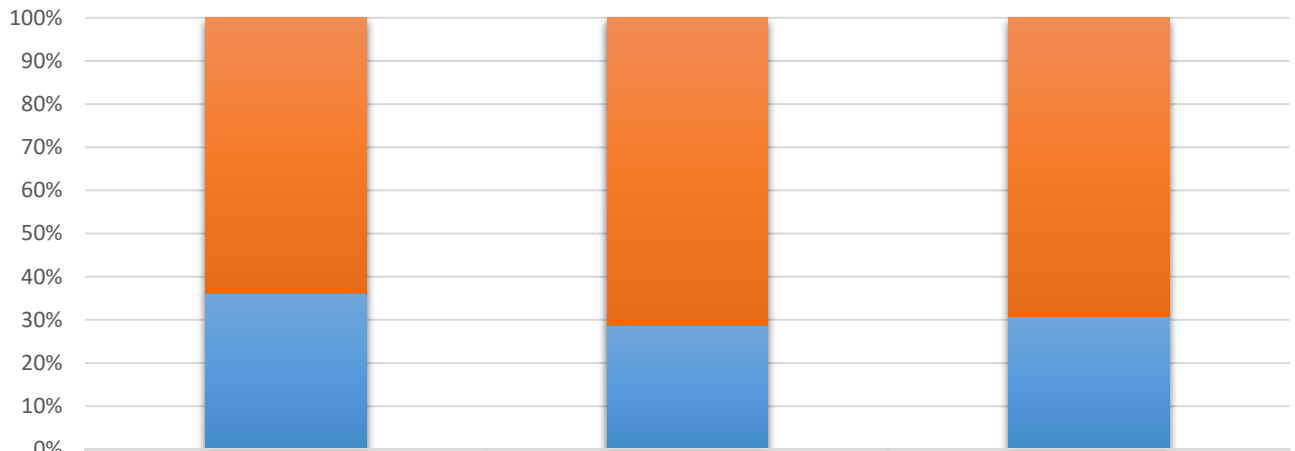
## Racial Demographics of PIT Count 2020-2022 - Sheltered



	2020	2021	2022
Asian	0.60%	1%	0.90%
Multiple Races	7.60%	1.60%	7.30%
Native Hawaiian	2.10%	0.90%	1.20%
Native American	3.90%	6.70%	4.50%
Black/African American	3.90%	5.50%	7.10%
White	81.90%	84.20%	79%

■ White 
 ■ Black/African American 
 ■ Native American 
 ■ Native Hawaiian 
 ■ Multiple Races 
 ■ Asian

## Ethnic Demographics of PIT Count 2020-2022 - Sheltered



	2020	2021	2022
Non-Hispanic	63.80%	71.40%	69.16%
Hispanic	36.20%	28.60%	30.84%

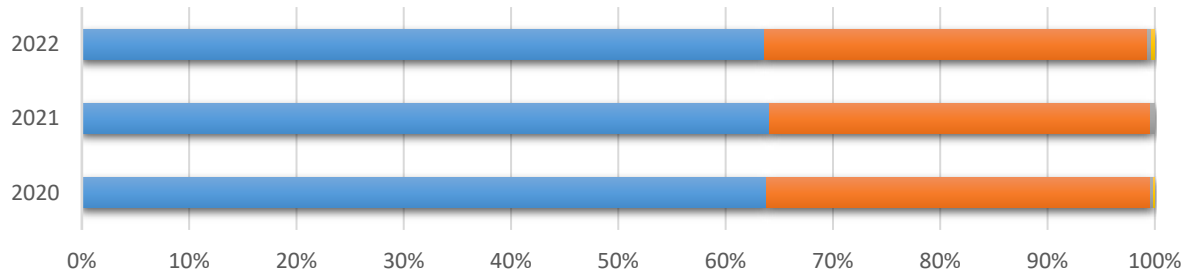
■ Hispanic 
 ■ Non-Hispanic

## Gender Analysis

The proportion of men and women experiencing homelessness has remained consistent over the last three years, with men making up the largest percentage of people experiencing homelessness. However, within

families with children experiencing homelessness, there was a significantly higher proportion of women than men. A very small number of people identifying as Transgender or Gender Non-Conforming were surveyed during any of the last three year's counts, however this is likely a significant undercount due to social stigma and bias felt by non-binary and transgender people to disclose their gender identities when seeking services<sup>3</sup>.

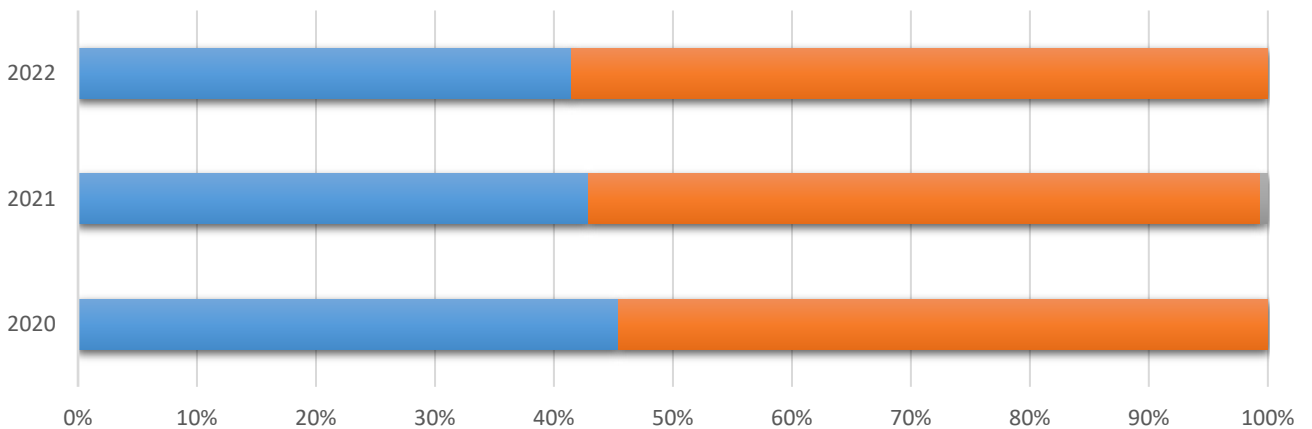
### Gender Analysis in PIT Count 2020-2022 - Total Population



	2020	2021	2022
Men	63.80%	64.10%	63.60%
Women	35.80%	35.50%	35.70%
Transgender	0.26%	0.40%	0.40%
Gender Non-Conforming	0.14%	0%	0.30%

■ Men ■ Women ■ Transgender ■ Gender Non-Conforming

### Gender Analysis in PIT Count 2020-2022 - Families with Children



	2020	2021	2022
Men	45.40%	42.90%	41.50%
Women	54.60%	56.50%	58.50%
Transgender	0%	0.60%	0%

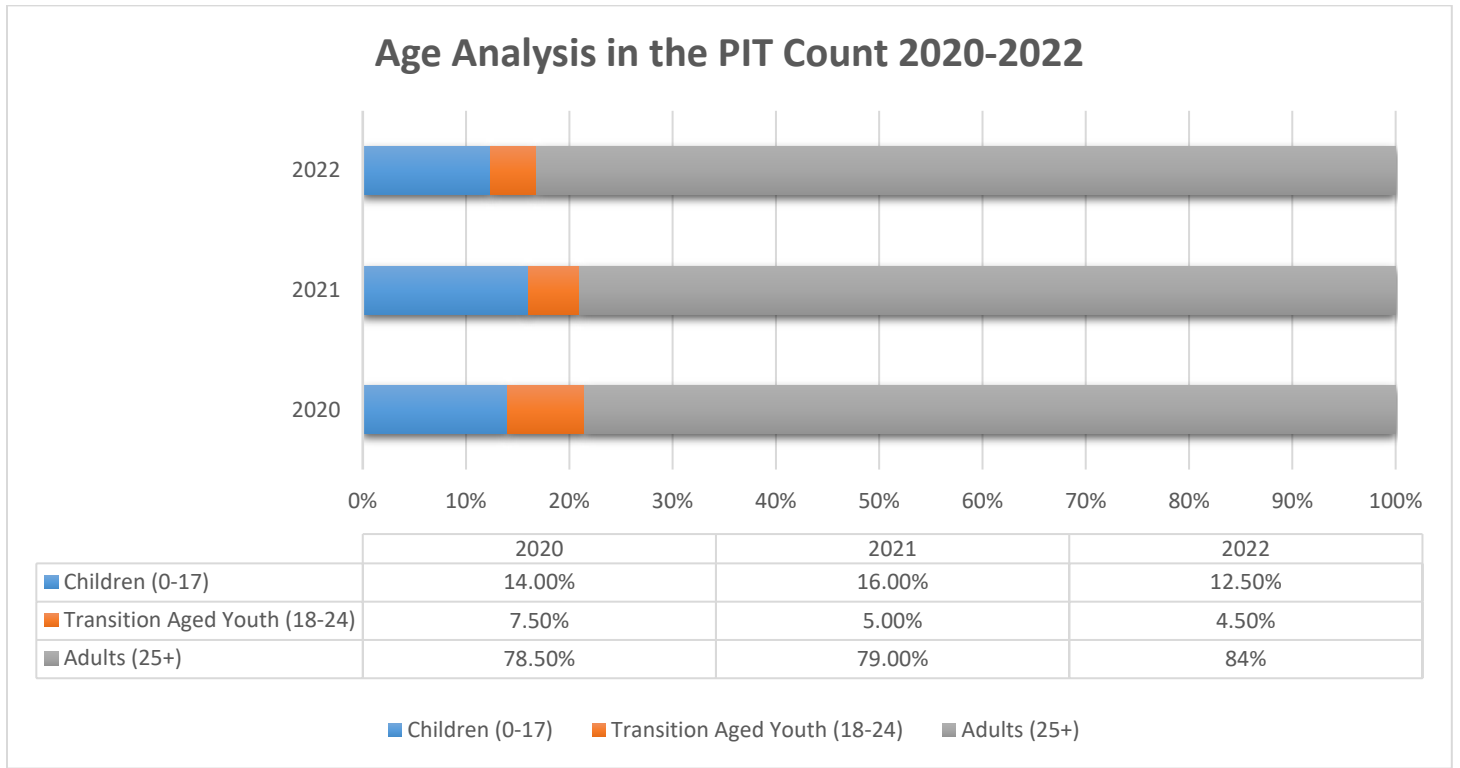
■ Men ■ Women ■ Transgender

\*includes gender of children in analysis

<sup>3</sup> <https://transequality.org/issues/housing-homelessness>

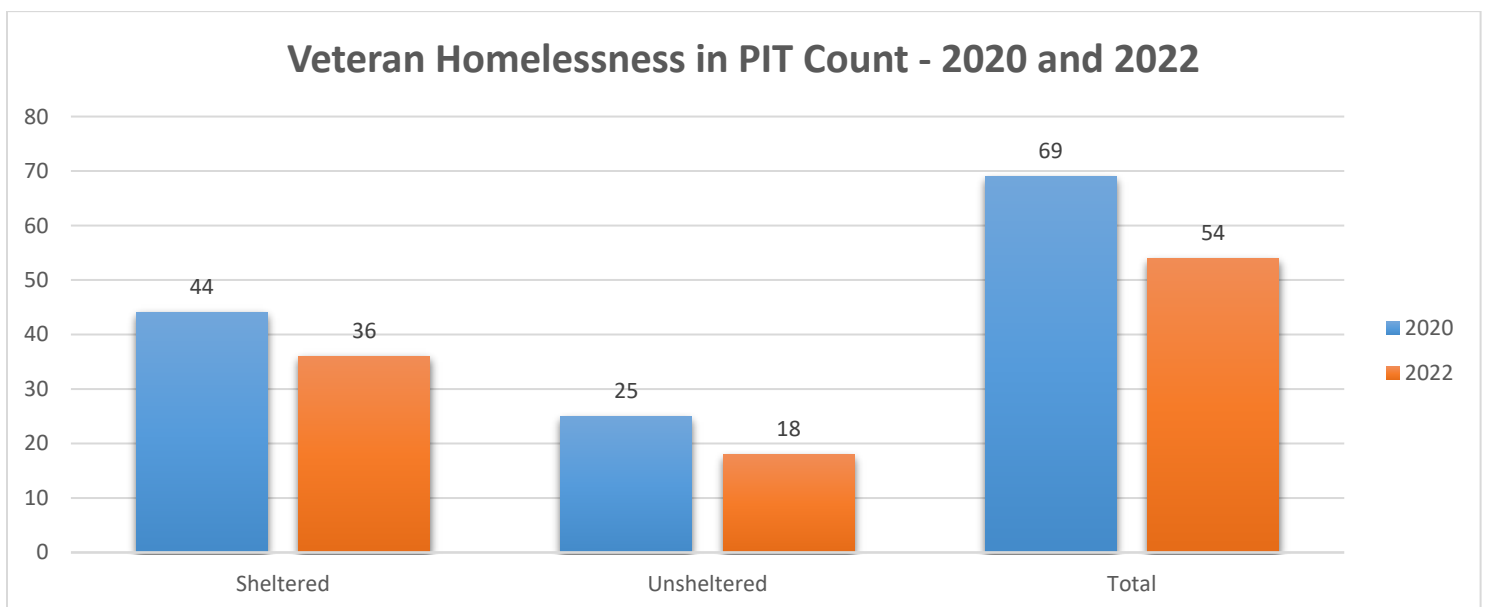
## Age Analysis

The number of children (0-17) experiencing homelessness has remained consistent over the last three years. There were no unaccompanied youth (under 18) counted this year. There has been a decrease in transition-aged youth (18-24) in both sheltered and unsheltered homelessness counted since 2020.



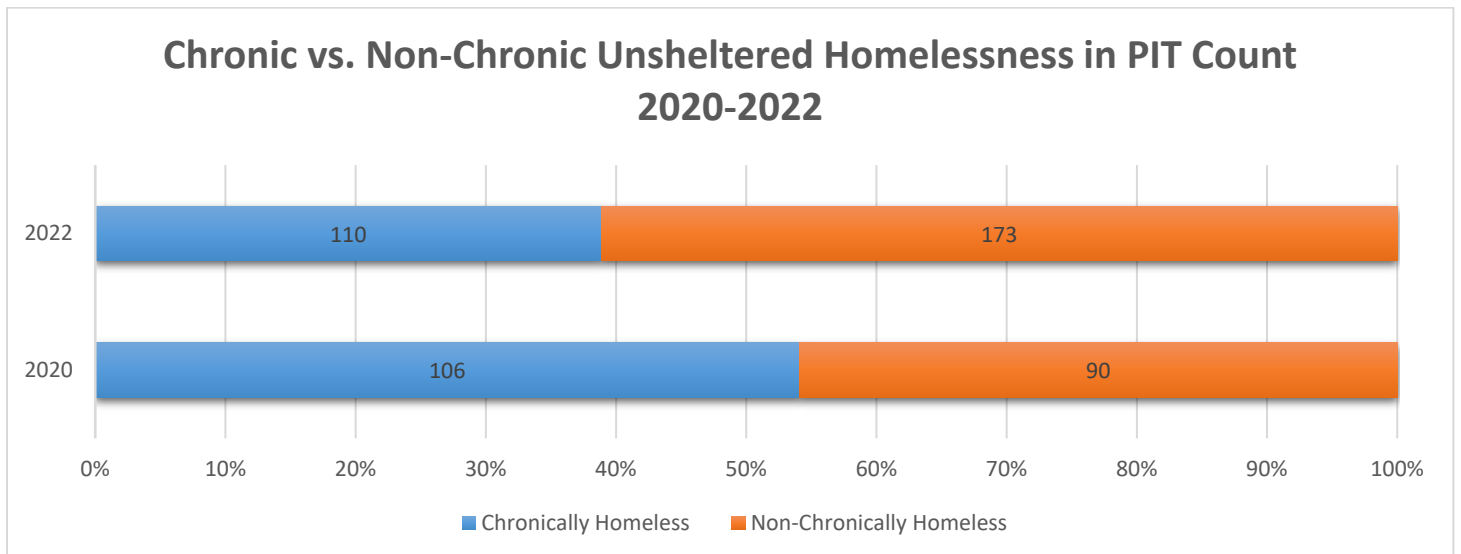
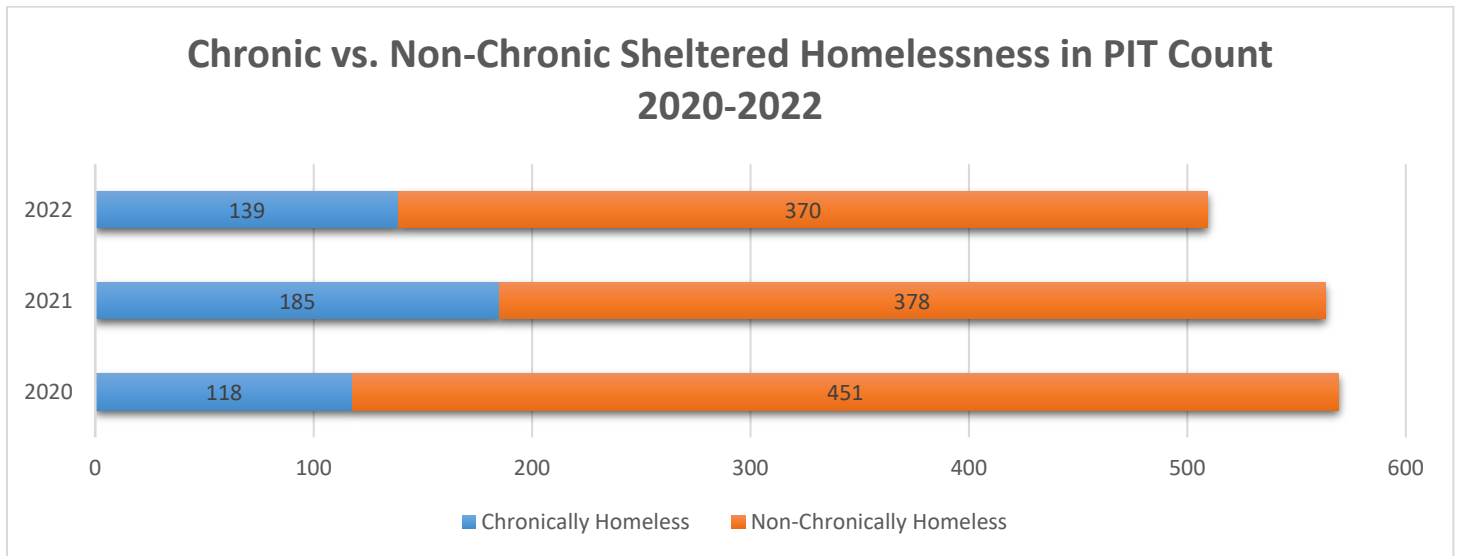
## Veteran Homelessness Analysis

There has been a decrease in the unsheltered veteran population between 2020 and 2022. The number of sheltered veteran households has decreased slightly as well in the same timeframe. This may be a result in part of the increase in Rapid Re-Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing resources for veterans.



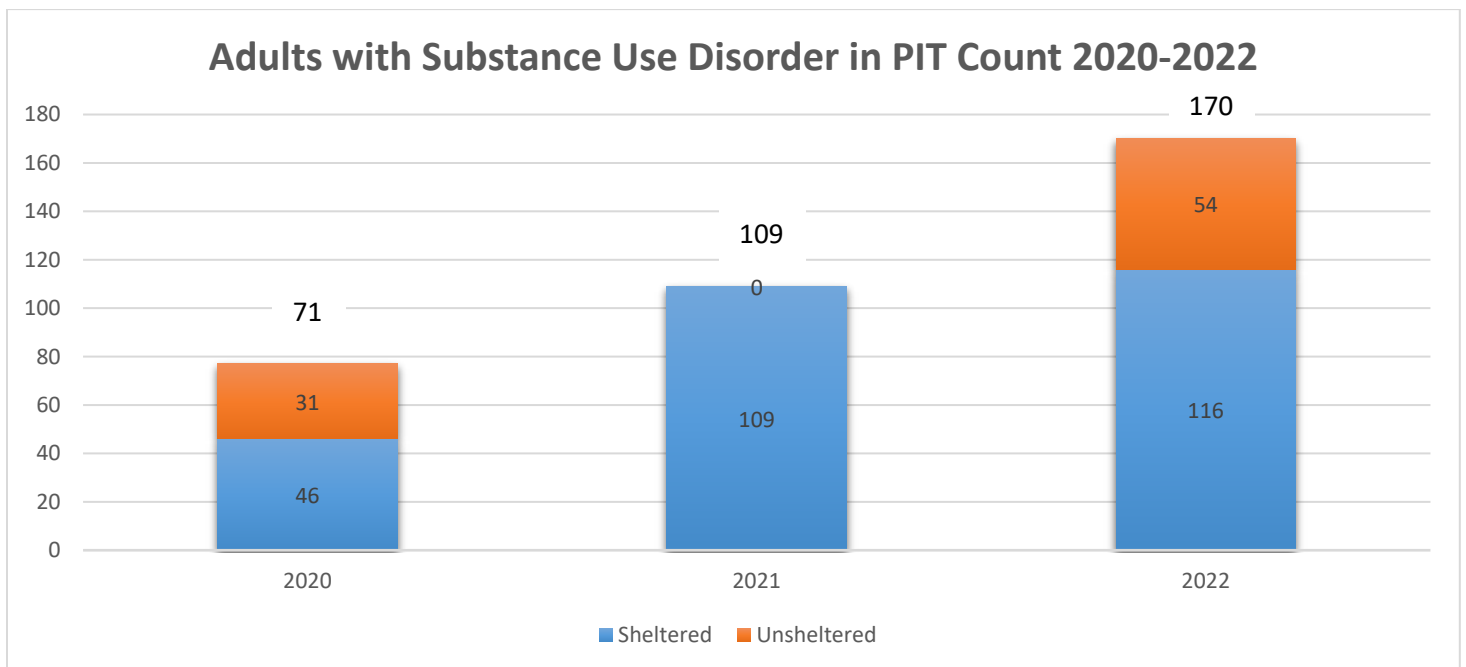
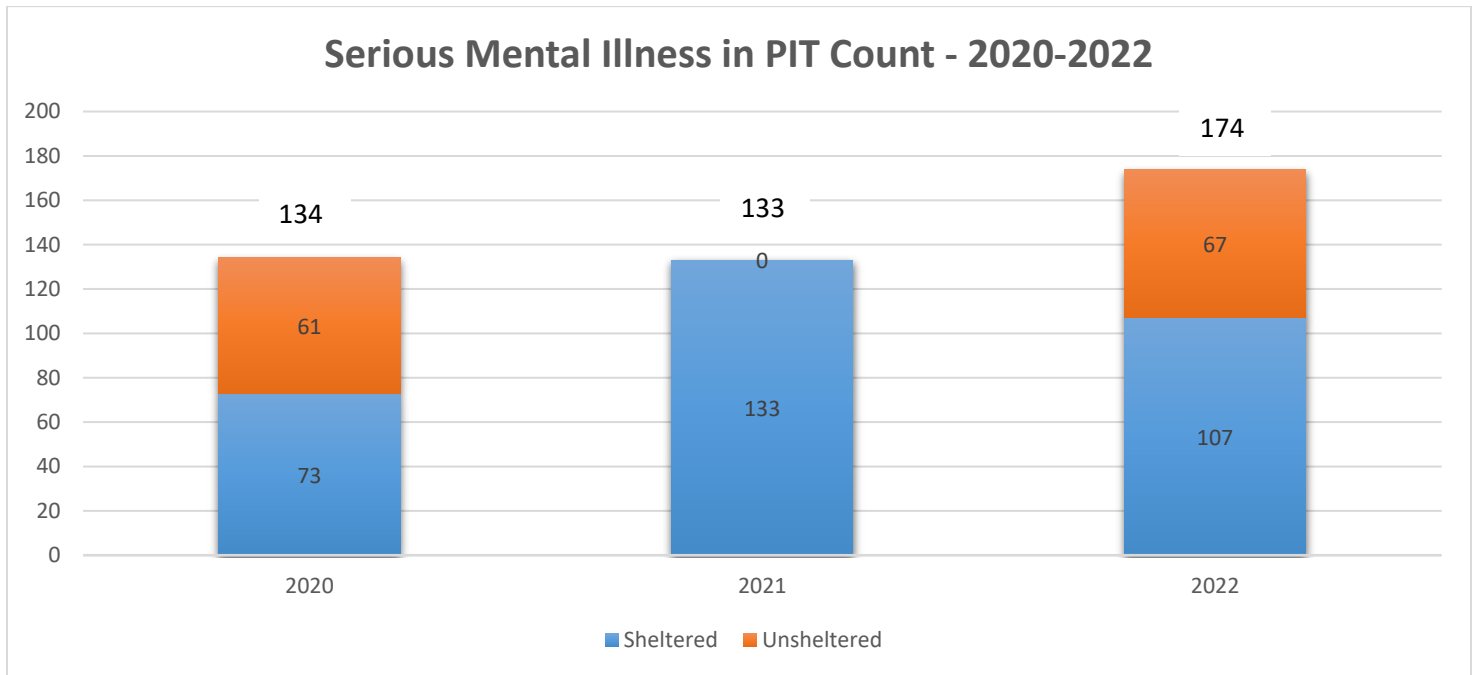
## Chronic Homelessness Analysis

It is difficult to draw specific conclusions about the state of chronic homelessness from this year over year PIT Count data. The number of sheltered chronically homeless individuals counted were on par in 2020 and 2022, but spiked in 2021. The number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals counted in 2020 and 2022 remained consistent (106 in 2020 and 110 in 2022 respectively). However, due to the more comprehensive unsheltered count in 2022, there is a case to be made that the proportion of chronically homeless individuals who are unsheltered may have decreased since 2020.



## Substance Use and Serious Mental Illness Analysis

There has been an increase in both sheltered and unsheltered adults with serious mental illness between 2020 and 2022. There has also been an upward trend of adults counted with substance abuse disorder across all three years. These findings align with national reports of increase in substance use disorder and mental health concerns during the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>4</sup>.



<sup>4</sup> <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamapsychiatry/article-abstract/2775991>



# Housing Inventory Count Overview

## What is a Housing Inventory Count?

The annual Housing Inventory Count (HIC) provides a snapshot of the available housing resources that are dedicated to people experiencing homelessness inside the Continuum of Care's region. The report tallies the number of beds and units available on the night designated for the count by program type, including Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing projects, as well as permanent housing projects such as (Permanent) Supportive Housing and Rapid Re-housing. The HIC was completed on January 25, 2022, in conjunction with the Point in Time Count, to show the system's capacity for sheltering and housing people experiencing homelessness on a given night.

## Housing Inventory Count Methodology

The Housing Inventory Count was conducted, first, by training all the housing providers in the community on how to tally bed inventory. Then, the housing providers filled out an online HIC form to report project type, funding sources, bed/unit inventory and utilization. These forms were reported to the HMIS Lead Agency. Projects that are actively entering data into HMIS were required to submit a report that verified an accurate enrollment count to match what they reported on their HIC forms. To calculate utilization rates, the HMIS Lead Agency compared the bed counts in the HIC to the official Point in Time Count and to ensure the numbers reported across all emergency shelter and transitional housing projects was consistent and not duplicative.

## Utilization Rates

An important metric determined by comparing the Housing Inventory Count and the Point in Time Count is the overall utilization rate of these housing resources. More simply, how many available beds are actually being used to assist people experiencing homelessness? Understanding the overall utilization of resources based on a single night presents challenges because utilization rates can be impacted by many factors, including mild weather, held beds being unfilled the night of the count, or programmatic requirements for entry. The best practice to most effectively measure capacity and identify gaps is to conduct housing inventory counts more than once per year.

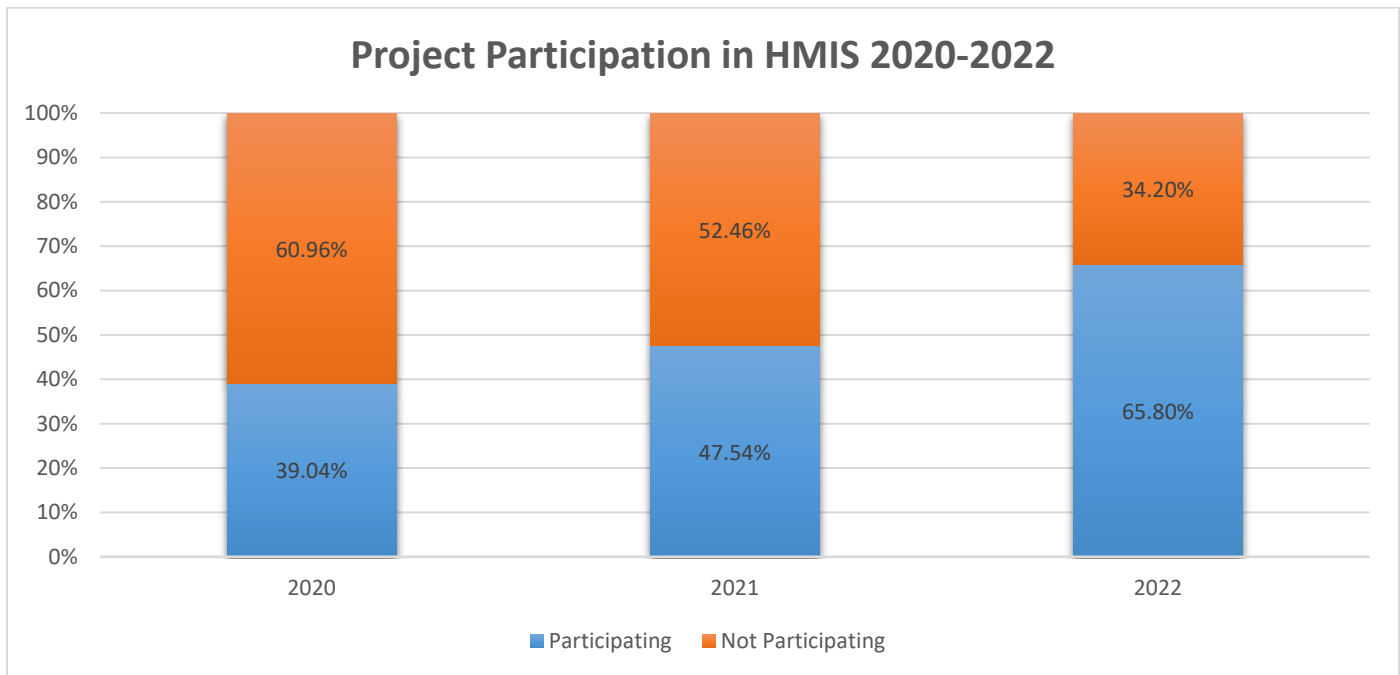
# Insights from the Housing Inventory Count 2020-2022

## Homeless Management Information System Participation

While the use of HMIS is a requirement for certain homeless service projects, there are other programs that are not required to enter data into the system. However, it is a goal of the Northern Colorado CoC to have wide-scale use of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) by programs who provide services to people experiencing homelessness. Having high agency participation in HMIS allows for more accurate, comprehensive, and real-time data on homelessness in Northern Colorado.

HMIS participation among agencies with dedicated housing resources for people experiencing homelessness has increased year over year since 2020, reaching 65% in 2022 - up from 39% in 2020. The largest area of increase in HMIS participation is among emergency shelter providers. Also, the addition of several new Rapid Re-Housing projects required to use HMIS has positively impacted overall participation.

It is important to note that victim service providers are federally prohibited from entering client data into HMIS. It is a goal of the CoC to support victim service providers, such as domestic violence shelters, with using an HMIS comparable database so that important information on domestic violence victims experiencing homelessness is captured alongside the mainstream homelessness data.



## Types of Projects

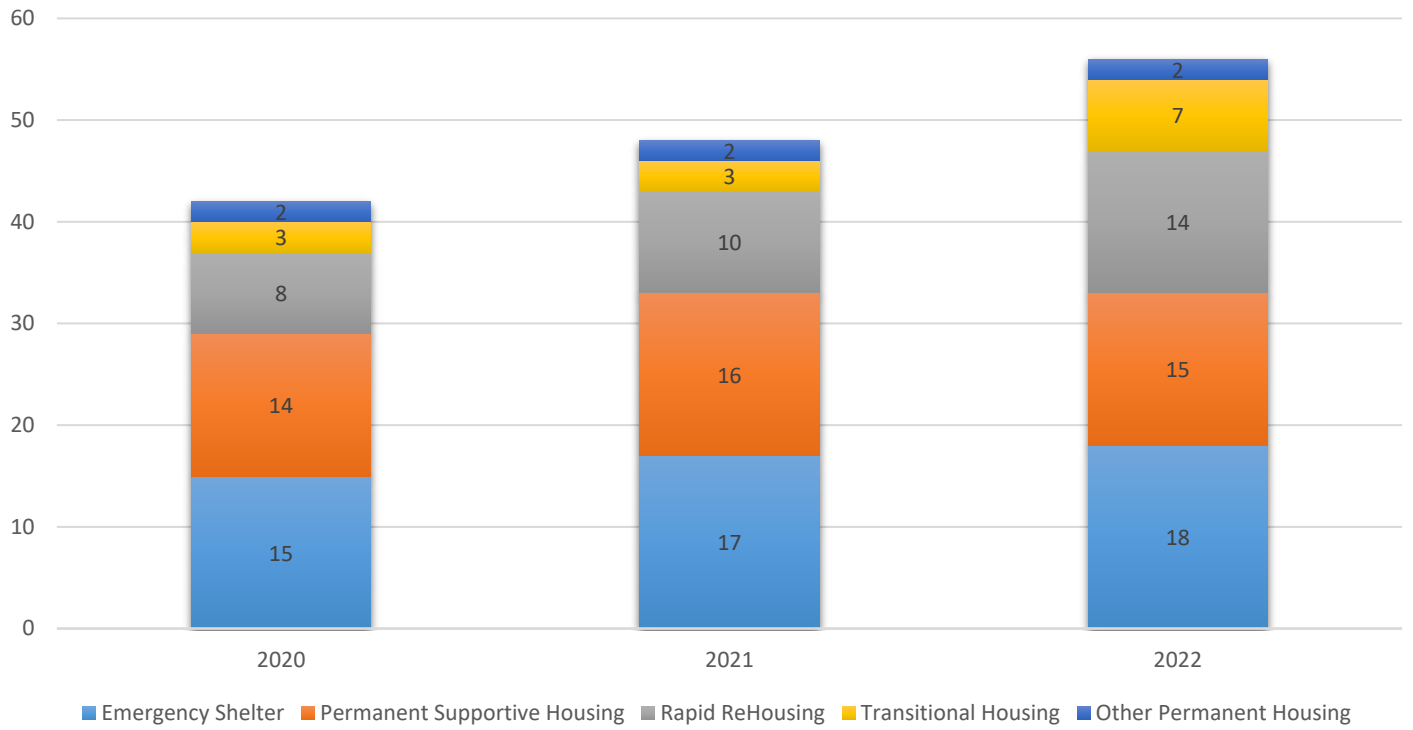
There are several notable changes in projects serving people experiencing homelessness between 2020 and 2022. First, there has been an increase in the overall number of projects. Rapid Re-Housing and Transitional Housing projects in both Larimer and Weld counties represent the most significant increase; however, there has also been an increase in Permanent Supportive Housing and Emergency Shelter projects.

**Emergency Shelter (ES):** Emergency Shelter beds have decreased overall since 2020. Overflow beds have decreased significantly, followed by seasonal beds.

**Rapid Re-Housing (RRH):** Rapid Re-Housing resources have increased significantly since 2020. This is due in large part to an influx of COVID-19 relief funding. Notably, there has been a significant increase in RRH for victims of domestic violence.

**Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) and Other Permanent Housing (OPH):** There was not a notable change in PSH or OPH since 2020. The largest new PSH project to open in the last three years, Mason Place, had been recorded in the 2020 HIC as “under development”.

## Housing Projects 2020-2022



### Projects By County

Project Type	County	2020	2021	2022
ES	Larimer	12	12	13
	Weld	3	5	5
PSH	Larimer	10	11	11
	Weld	4	5	4
RRH	Larimer	5	7	9
	Weld	3	3	5
TH	Larimer	1	1	4
	Weld	2	2	3
OPH	Larimer	2	2	2
	Weld	0	0	0

# Summary

In summary, a comparison of the most recent 2022 Point in Time and Housing Inventory Counts as well as a year over year analysis highlighted several primary trends in the state of homelessness in Northern Colorado. Most significantly, people of color are disproportionately impacted by homelessness. There are proportionally more people of color experiencing homelessness than white people in the two counties and certain groups, such as Black/African Americans and Native Americans, appear to experience unsheltered homelessness at a higher rate as well. It is important for the Northern Colorado Continuum of Care (NoCO CoC) to further understand more specifically how the homeless response system is inequitable for the most marginalized people in our community and then work together to begin addressing these systemic issues.

Other insights learned is that unsheltered homelessness appears to be rising, likely related to the decrease in the total number of available shelter beds. There also is a general upward trend in the number of unhoused people with substance use disorder and serious mental illness. However, positively there is evidence to suggest that chronic homelessness, particularly unsheltered chronic homelessness, has been declining.

There has been a progressive gain in the available housing projects for people experiencing homelessness. In particular, Northern Colorado has seen a significant increase in the number of Rapid Re-Housing resources, especially for victims of domestic violence. Much of the increase in available resources is due to the substantial amount of federal COVID-19 relief funding specifically for addressing homelessness that Northern Colorado has received since 2020.

Finally, there has been a positive increase in the number of homelessness projects entering data into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). This year, two-thirds of projects are now active users of HMIS with plans for continued expansion of coverage. It is a goal of the NoCO CoC to have all eligible projects actively use HMIS to track their services to people experiencing homelessness to best support real-time and accurate regional data on the homeless response system across the two counties.

While the Point in Time Count is conducted only once a year on a single night, it is clear there is still important information to be gained. The next steps will be for the NoCO CoC to take this information, alongside other available data, and use it create equitable solutions so that Northern Colorado can ensure homelessness becomes rare, brief and non-recurring for all people.

# APPENDIX A

## 2022 POINT IN TIME COUNT DATA

An interactive 2022 PIT Data Dashboard may be found [here](#).

**TABLE 1: Combined Overall Data (Larimer & Weld)**

	Total (N=792)	
	Number of People	Percentage of People
<b>Program Type</b>		
Emergency Shelter	430	54%
Transitional Housing	79	10%
Unsheltered	283	36%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	504	63.7%
Female	283	35.7%
Gender Non-Conforming	2	<1%
Transgender	3	<1%
<b>Age</b>		
0-17	100	12.6%
18-24	37	4.7%
25+	655	82.7%
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	573	72%
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	219	28%
<b>Race</b>		
American Indian/Alaska Native	39	5%
Asian	5	<1%
Black or African American	50	6%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	11	1%
White	632	80%
Multiple Races	55	7%

**TABLE 2: Combined Overall Data (Larimer & Weld) – Population Specific**

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	TOTAL
<b>Veteran</b>			
	36	18	54
<b>Fleeing Domestic Violence</b>			
	42	14	56
<b>Chronically Homeless</b>			
	139	110	249
<b>Specific Disabling Conditions</b>			
Serious Mental Illness	107	67	174
Substance Use Disorder	116	54	170
HIV/AIDS	1	2	3
<b>Number HH With Children</b>			
Total Number of People in HH With Children	168	3	171

**TABLE 3: Larimer County Overall Data**

	Total N=556	
	Number of People	Percentage of People
<b>Program Type</b>		
Emergency Shelter	316	56.83 %
Transitional Housing	40	7.19 %
Unsheltered	200	35.97 %
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	359	64.57 %
Female	193	34.71 %
Gender Non-Conforming	2	0.36 %
Transgender	2	0.36 %
<b>Age</b>		
0-17	63	11.33 %
18-24	17	3.06 %
25+	476	85.61 %
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	122	21.94 %
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	434	78.06 %
<b>Race</b>		
American Indian/Alaska Native	30	5.31 %
Asian	4	0.73 %

Black or African American	38	6.78 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2	0.37 %
White	440	79.12 %
Multiple Races	43	7.69 %

**TABLE 4: Larimer County Data – Population Specific**

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	TOTAL
<b>Veteran</b>			
	33	8	41
<b>Fleeing Domestic Violence</b>			
	54	11	65
<b>Chronically Homeless</b>			
	121	66	187
<b>Specific Disabling Conditions</b>			
Serious Mental Illness	80	41	121
Substance Use Disorder	96	31	127
HIV/AIDS	1	1	2
<b>Number HH With Children</b>			
Total Number of People in HH With Children	106	3	109

**TABLE 5: Weld County Overall Data**

	Total N=236	
	Number of People	Percentage of People
<b>Program Type</b>		
Emergency Shelter	114	48.31 %
Transitional Housing	39	16.53 %
Unsheltered	83	35.17 %
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	145	61.44 %
Female	90	38.14%
Gender Non-Conforming	0	0.00 %
Transgender	1	0.42 %
<b>Age</b>		
0-17	37	15.68 %
18-24	20	8.47 %
25+	179	75.85 %
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	137	42.06 %
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	99	57.94 %
<b>Race</b>		
American Indian/Alaska Native	10	4.37 %

Asian	1	0.44 %
Black or African American	13	5.68 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9	3.93 %
White	189	79.91 %
Multiple Races	13	5.68 %

**TABLE 5: Weld County Data – Population Specific**

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	TOTAL
<b>Veteran</b>			
	3	10	13
<b>Fleeing Domestic Violence</b>			
	11	4	15
<b>Chronically Homeless</b>			
	18	44	62
<b>Specific Disabling Conditions</b>			
Serious Mental Illness	31	26	57
Substance Use Disorder	20	23	43
HIV/AIDS	0	1	1
<b>Number HH With Children</b>			
Total Number of People in HH With Children	62	0	62



# APPENDIX B

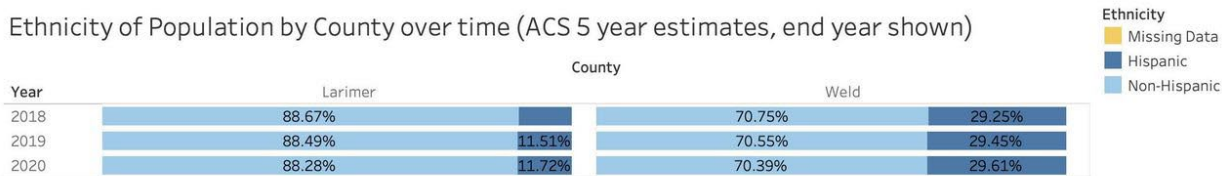
## Comparison between Larimer and Weld County

### Race and Ethnicity by County

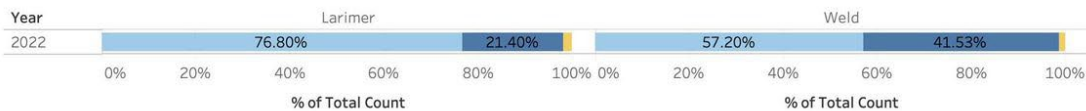
Conducting a race and ethnic disparities analysis of the Point in Time Count data to the 2019 American Census Survey (ACS) data by county led to similar results as comparing the total PIT and ACS data across both counties. In both counties, the proportion of people of color experiencing homelessness is higher than the overall proportion of people of color in the total population of the county, with the highest population disparities among Black/African Americans, Native Americans and Hispanics.

Based on the 2022 PIT Count data, there are several noticeable differences in the racial and ethnic makeup between the two counties. In Weld County, over 40% of people experiencing homelessness surveyed identified as Hispanic, versus just over 20% of people in Larimer County. Weld County also had a significantly higher percentage of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders – nearly 4% versus only 0.4% in Larimer County. The PIT Count data showed a slightly higher percentage of Black/African Americans, Native Americans, and people of other or multiple races experiencing homelessness in Larimer County.

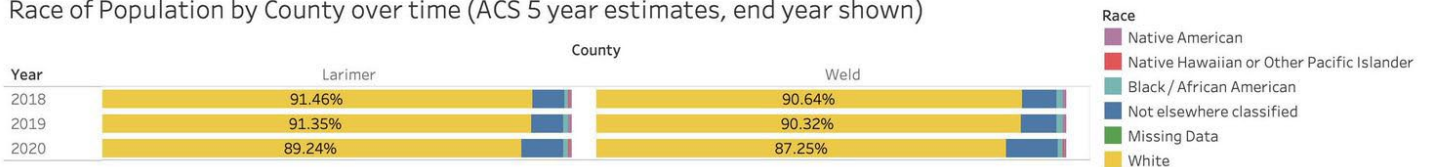
Ethnicity of Population by County over time (ACS 5 year estimates, end year shown)



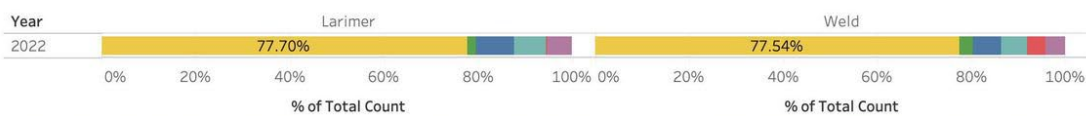
PIT 2022 ethnicity by county



Race of Population by County over time (ACS 5 year estimates, end year shown)



PIT 2022 race by county

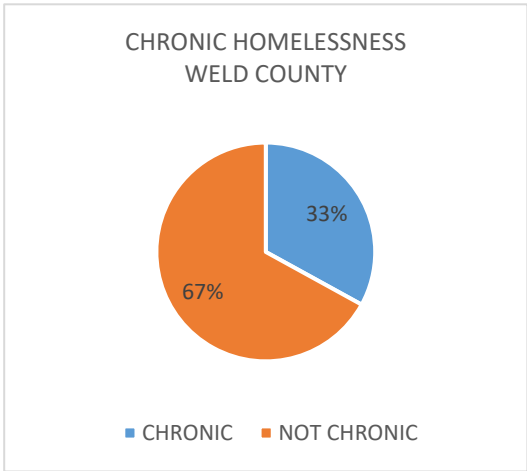
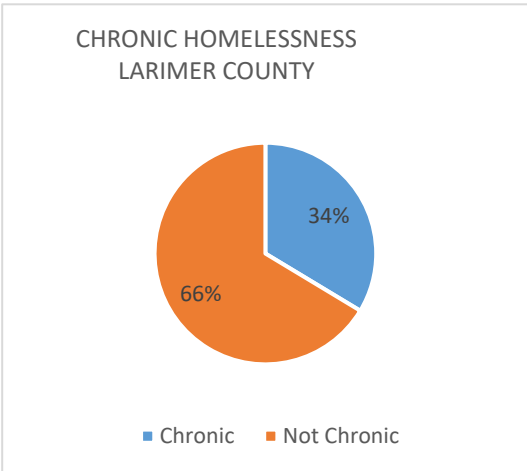


Point In Time Count 2022 – Race by County		
	Larimer	Weld
White	77.7%	77.5%
Black/Afr. Am.	6.6%	5.5%
Native American	5.2%	4.3%
Native Hawaiian	0.4%	3.8%
Other Race	8.3%	5.9%
Missing Race Data	1.8%	3%
Point In Time Count 2022 – Ethnicity by County		
Hispanic	21.4%	41.5%
Non-Hispanic	76.8%	57.2%
Missing Ethnicity Data	1.8%	1.3%

### Chronic Homelessness

Chronic homelessness is defined as living unsheltered and/or in an emergency shelter for a year or more, or having four or more episodes of homelessness totaling 12+ months in a three-year period, and having a disabling condition.

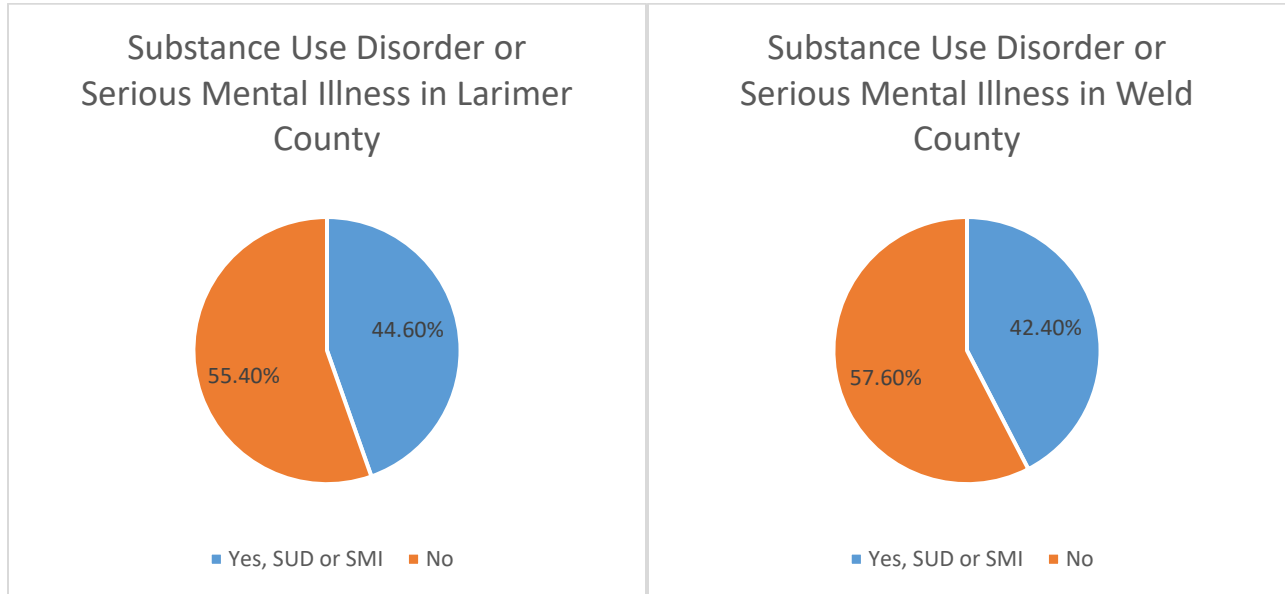
There is a similar percentage of people experiencing chronic homelessness in both Larimer and Weld counties. Thirty-three percent of people surveyed in Weld County were identified as experiencing chronic homelessness in 2022, while Larimer County identified 34% of people experiencing chronic homelessness.



*Note: The above figures only present survey results that yielded a definitive answer to the question.*

## Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness

There is a relatively equal percentage of people with substance use disorder (SUD) and/or serious mental illness (SMI) in both Larimer and Weld counties (44.6% and 42.4%, respectively).



*Note: The above figures only present survey results that yielded a definitive answer to the question.*

# APPENDIX C

## Northern Colorado CoC 2022 Youth Homelessness

### A Deeper Dive: Youth Homelessness and Vulnerability beyond the PIT Count

#### Youth Homelessness Overview

A youth-specific count was not conducted in 2022. Because homeless youth were not specifically outreached to and counted, it is safe to assume that they are severely underrepresented in the sheltered data that was collected this year. Data previously collected reveals that homeless youth are constantly moving, making them difficult to capture in a sheltered count. Youth under the age of 17 have no shelter options, and 18-year-olds often view shelters as dangerous and intimidating. Barriers that prevent youth from entering shelters include but are not limited to stigma/shame, transportation to shelters, and lack of youth-oriented shelter services.

Homeless youth are often hidden and the true picture of youth homelessness is convoluted by different definitions of homelessness being used by different federal agencies. The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act defines homeless youth as “individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence,” which includes the following living situations due to economic hardship:

- Children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; or are abandoned in hospitals;
- Children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;
- Children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings;
- Migratory children (as such term is defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described above

Substandard housing is defined as the unit having one or more critical defects, or a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number or extent to require considerable repair or rebuilding. This includes but is not limited to housing that does not have indoor plumbing, does not have electricity or has inadequate or unsafe electrical service, or does not have a safe or adequate source of heat.

When using the more inclusive Federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act definition, per the Colorado Department of Education, there were 118 youth living in shelters or transitional housing, 226 unsheltered youth, and 321 unaccompanied youth grades K-12 in Larimer and Weld counties for the 2020-2021 school year. While this definition is more inclusive, it also is likely an undercount, since the available data focuses on students enrolled in school and homelessness often prevents school attendance. There are **many** youth in Northern Colorado who experience housing instability and have an unreliable source of shelter who are not included in sheltered PIT Counts.

# APPENDIX D

## Northern Colorado CoC 2022 Housing Inventory Count

Combined Totals (Larimer & Weld Counties)

**TABLE 7: HIC Summary**

	Total Year Round Beds	Total Seasonal Beds	Total Overflow Beds	DV Beds	Veteran Beds	Youth Beds
<b>Emergency Shelter &amp; Transitional Housing</b>						
Emergency Shelter	416	124	11	86	37	0
Transitional Housing	93	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Permanent Housing</b>						
Permanent Supportive Housing	458			7	210	5
Rapid Re-Housing	270			71	39	0
Other Permanent Housing	29					
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1266</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>7</b>

An interactive 2022 HIC Data Dashboard may be found [here](#).

# Northern Colorado CoC 2022 Housing Inventory Count

\*organized by county and bed type\*

**TABLE 8: HIC Summary by Program**

County	City (if Applicable)	Organization Name	Project Name	Bed Type	Special Population	Year-Round Beds	Total Seasonal Beds	Overflow Beds	Total Beds	PIT Count	Utilization Rate
Both		Volunteers of America	VOA_SSVF Priority 2 RP_ES	ES-Motel Voucher	Veteran	21			21	21	100%
Both		Rocky Mountain Human Services	RMHS_SSVF-RRH-CO505_RRH	Rapid Re-Housing	Veteran	1			1	1	100%
Both		Volunteers of America	VOA_COR3_RRH	Rapid Re-Housing		19			19	19	100%
Both		Volunteers of America	VOA_SSVF Priority 2 RP_RRH	Rapid Re-Housing	Veteran	38			38	38	100%
Both		The Rural Collaborative for Homeless Youth	RCHY_DOH Host Homes_TH	Transitional Housing	Youth	1			1	1	100%
Larimer	Loveland	Alternatives to Violence	ATV Loveland Safehouse	Emergency Shelter	DV	15			15	15	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Catholic Charities	CCD_Extended Stay_Larimer County_ES	Emergency Shelter		47			47	33	70%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Catholic Charities	CCD_The Mission_Larimer County Overflow_ES	Emergency Shelter		38			38	36	95%
Larimer	Loveland	City of Loveland	CL_Emergency Shelter_ES	Emergency Shelter		0	22		22	22	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Crossroads Safehouse	Crossroads Safehouse	Emergency Shelter	DV	51			51	22	43%
Larimer	Estes Park	Estes Valley Crisis Advocates	My Sister's Place	Emergency Shelter	DV	9			9	0	0%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Family Housing Network	FHN_Emergency Shelter_ES	Emergency Shelter		10			10	5	50%

**TABLE 8: HIC Summary by Program, Continued**

County	City (if Applicable)	Organization Name	Project Name	Bed Type	Special Population	Year-Round Beds	Total Seasonal Beds	Overflow Beds	Total Beds	PIT Count	Utilization Rate
Larimer	Fort Collins	Ft. Collins Rescue Mission	FCRM_Shelter_ES	Emergency Shelter		80	40	11	131	<b>131</b>	100%
Larimer	Loveland	House of Neighborly Service	Family Promise Shelter	Emergency Shelter		8			8	<b>8</b>	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Larimer County Health District	COVID Isolation Site	Emergency Shelter	COVID	33			33	<b>8</b>	24%
Larimer	Loveland	Salvation Army	Salvation Army Motel Voucher Program	Emergency Shelter-Motel Voucher		8			8	<b>8</b>	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Housing Catalyst	HCAT_1st Street SRO_PH	Other Permanent Housing		13			13	<b>13</b>	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Housing Catalyst	HCAT_Myrtle SRO	Other Permanent Housing		16			16	<b>15</b>	94%
Larimer	Loveland	Alternatives to Violence	TLC Permanent Supportive Housing (Formerly TH)	Permanent Supportive Housing	DV	7			7	<b>7</b>	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Housing Catalyst	HCAT_Mason Place_PSH	Permanent Supportive Housing		62			62	<b>60</b>	97%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Housing Catalyst	HCAT_Redtail_Non PSH	Permanent Supportive Housing		20			20	<b>20</b>	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Housing Catalyst	HCAT_Redtail_PSH	Permanent Supportive Housing		25			25	<b>25</b>	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Housing Catalyst	HCAT_Redtail_VASH	Permanent Supportive Housing	Veteran	15			15	<b>15</b>	100%
Larimer		Housing Catalyst	HCAT_VASH Vouchers	Permanent Supportive Housing	Veteran	174			174	<b>174</b>	100%

**TABLE 8: HIC Summary by Program, Continued**

County	City (if Applicable)	Organization Name	Project Name	Bed Type	Special Population	Year-Round Beds	Total Seasonal Beds	Overflow Beds	Total Beds	PIT Count	Utilization Rate
Larimer	Loveland	Loveland Housing Authority	LHA_Youth PSH	Permanent Supportive Housing	Youth	5			5	4	80%
Larimer	Loveland	Loveland Housing Authority	VASH @ The Edge	Permanent Supportive Housing	Veteran	11			11	11	100%
Larimer		Summit Stone Health Partners	SHP_DOH_PSH	Permanent Supportive Housing		15			15	15	100%
Larimer	Loveland	Summit Stone Health Partners	SHP_Loveland_PSH	Permanent Supportive Housing		8			8	7	88%
Larimer		Alternatives to Violence	ATV_Northern Front Range_RRH	Rapid Re-Housing	DV	32			32	32	100%
Larimer		Crossroads Safehouse	CSH_A Road to Home ESG_RRH	Rapid Re-Housing	DV	6			6	6	100%
Larimer		Crossroads Safehouse	CSH_A Road to Home OVW_RRH	Rapid Re-Housing	DV	23			23	23	100%
Larimer		Family Housing Network	FHN_ESGCV Rapid_RRH	Rapid Re-Housing		35			35	35	100%
Larimer		Family Housing Network	FHN_Next Step 2 Gen_RRH	Rapid Re-Housing		4			4	4	100%
Larimer		Homeward Alliance	HOME_ESGCV Rapid_RRH	Rapid Re-Housing		41			41	41	100%
Larimer		Homeward Alliance	HOME_FUSE_DOH	Rapid Re-Housing		19			19	19	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Family Housing Network	FHN_Sherwood House_TH	Transitional Housing		25			25	21	84%
Larimer	Loveland	House of Neighborly Service	Family Promise of Larimer County Bridge Housing	Transitional Housing		17			17	17	100%
Larimer		The Matthews House	TMH_Host Home Program_TH	Transitional Housing	Youth	1			1	1	100%



**TABLE 8: HIC Summary by Program, Continued**

County	City (if Applicable)	Organization Name	Project Name	Bed Type	Special Population	Year-Round Beds	Total Seasonal Beds	Overflow Beds	Total Beds	PIT Count	Utilization Rate
Larimer	Fort Collins	Catholic Charities	HCHV/CERS-Catholic Charities VA	Emergency Shelter	Veteran	16			16	7	44%
Weld	Greeley	A Woman's Place	A Woman's Place Shelter	Emergency Shelter	DV	11			11	6	55%
Weld	Greeley	Catholic Charities	CCD_Guadalupe Emergency Shelter_Greeley_ESG	Emergency Shelter		43			43	27	63%
Weld	Greeley	Greeley Family House	GFH_ESG_Emergency Shelter	Emergency Shelter		22			22	22	100%
Weld	Greeley	United Way of Weld County	UWWC_Cold Weather Shelter_ES	Emergency Shelter		0	62		62	55	89%
Weld	Greeley	Catholic Charities	CCD_Guadalupe Apartments Greeley_PSH	Permanent Supportive Housing		71			71	71	100%
Weld		North Range Behavioral Health	NRBH_DOH_PSH	Permanent Supportive Housing		6			6	6	100%
Weld		North Range Behavioral Health	NRBH_DOH_PSH 2	Permanent Supportive Housing		1			1	1	100%
Weld	Greeley	North Range Behavioral Health	NRBH_Harmony Way_PSH	Permanent Supportive Housing		19			19	13	68%
Weld		A Woman's Place	AWP_RRH	Rapid Re-Housing	DV	10			10	10	100%
Weld		Almost Home	AHI_NoCo_ESGCV_RRH	Rapid Re-Housing		17			17	17	100%
Weld		Greeley Family House	GFH_ESG_RR	Rapid Re-Housing		2			2	2	100%
Weld		Greeley Family House	GFH_Next Step II_RR	Rapid Re-Housing		4			4	4	100%
Weld		Greeley Family House	GFH_NFR_RR	Rapid Re-Housing		38			38	38	100%
Weld		Hope at Miracle House	HMH_Emergency Shelter	Rapid Re-Housing		4			4	4	100%

**TABLE 8: HIC Summary by Program, Continued**

County	City (if Applicable)	Organization Name	Project Name	Bed Type	Special Population	Year-Round Beds	Total Seasonal Beds	Overflow Beds	Total Beds	PIT Count	Utilization Rate
Weld	Greeley	Greeley Family House	Camfield Corner Apartments	Transitional Housing		25			25	25	100%
Weld	Greeley	Jobs of Hope, Inc.	JOBS_House of Hope_TH	Transitional Housing		12			12	6	50%
Weld	Greeley	North Range Behavioral Health	NRBH Transitional Housing Program	Transitional Housing		12			12	8	67%
						Total Year-round	Total Seasonal	Total Overflow	Total Beds	Total PIT Count	Average Utilization
						1266	124	11	1401	1255	90%