

2024 Point-in-Time & Housing Inventory Count



Founding Partners





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Acknowledgments

Regional Point-in-Time Coordinators

Regional Point-in-Time Count 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 assisted in PIT Count planning, training, coordination of PIT Count day-of activities, surveyors, and volunteers.

The 2024 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 Count Coordinators.

COUNTY	CITY	REGIONAL COORDINATOR
Larimer/Weld		Kelli Pryor, United Way of Weld County – Lead Coordinator
Larimer/Weld		Hunter Allen, Veterans Administration
Larimer	Loveland	Sandra Wright, Homeward Alliance
Larimer	Fort Collins	Kaylee Wieczorek, Outreach Fort Collins
Weld	Greeley	Veronica Sioss, City of Greeley
Weld	Fort Lupton	Breann Riley, Almost Home

Point-in-Time Count / Housing Inventory Count Final Report

This final report was prepared by Kelli Pryor of KP Collective Concepts with data analysis assistance from Rachel Kirkland and Minahil Chaudhary of the NoCO CoC HMIS Lead Team.

Unsheltered Count Acknowledgments

The NoCO CoC is sincerely grateful to the following partners and supporters that helped make the 2024 Point-in-Time Count street outreach surveying possible. Organizations with asterisks contributed financially towards incentives for PIT Count participants:

- Almost Home
- City of Fort Collins*
- City of Greeley*
- City of Loveland*
- FoCO Café*
- Fort Collins Natural Areas Department
- Fort Collins Parks Department
- Fort Collins Police Department
- Guiding Connections/House of Neighborly Services

- Homeward Alliance*
- Larimer County*
- Larimer County Lived Experience Advisory Council
- Loveland Community Kitchen*
- North Colorado Health Alliance
- Outreach Fort Collins*
- Rocky Mountain Human Services
- United Way of Weld County*
- Veterans Administration Cheyenne VA

- Volunteers of America
- Weld County*
- Weld County Department of Human Services



Point-in-Time Count Overview

What is a Point-in-Time Count?

A homeless Point-in-Time Count (PIT Count) is a federally mandated (via the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act) count of individuals experiencing homelessness on a given night in a community. The count takes 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; however, beginning in 2022, the NoCO CoC decided to conduct an unsheltered count every year. The data collected during the Point-in-Time Count is reported to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

In 2024 the night of the PIT Count was January 30, 2024

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.

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.¹

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	A person who: Is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; and 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 has a disability.



Interpreting Point-in-Time Count Data

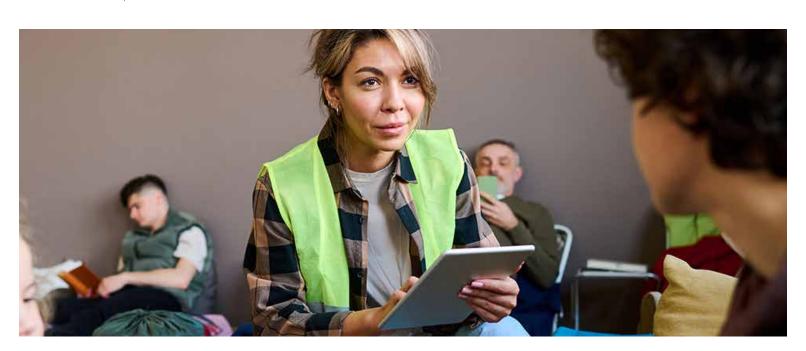
The PIT Count provides a snapshot of sheltered and unsheltered homelessness on a single night in January. In 2024, the PIT Count occurred on Tuesday, January 30. The previous dates of the PIT Count were Tuesday, January 24, 2023; Tuesday, January 25, 2022; Monday, February 22, 2021; and Tuesday, January 28, 2020.²

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 2024 PIT Count is considered an underrepresentation of homelessness in Northern Colorado.

The PIT Count 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 Count survey are stigmatized, which may lead to underreporting.

Finally, changes in the homeless population year-to-year cannot be solely determined by examining PIT Count data. Each year, changes are made to the PIT Count 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. Increases or decreases in the homeless population may be due to improvements in methodology or changes in local conditions instead of true changes in the homeless population.

² Though federally mandated to occur in the last 10 days of January, communities received a waiver to postpone the 2021 PIT Count to February due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



PIT Count Methodology

The sheltered PIT Count was completed using Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data available for clients accessing emergency shelters or transitional housing programs 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 using ArcGIS Survey123 and were manually combined with HMIS collected data.³

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 used day shelter services at the Murphy Center for Hope, the Loveland Resource Center, or the United Way of Weld County Housing Navigation Center the day after the PIT Count (January 31), but were not checked into a night-by-night shelter or enrolled in an entry-exit shelter or transitional housing program on that night (January 30). Additionally, individuals that engaged with a street outreach team on the immediate days following the PIT Count but were not enrolled in a shelter or counted through Survey123 were counted as unsheltered.

In addition, there were improved and coordinated street surveying efforts of known encampment locations, coordinated surveying events, and general mobile canvassing across Larimer and Weld counties. Similar to last year, the NoCO CoC used the Survey123 software which allowed surveyors to enter the PIT Count data directly into a tablet or phone via an app; the software also tracks areas that have already been surveyed to avoid duplication of efforts. Surveyors received training prior to the night of the PIT Count on how to use Survey123 as well as surveying best practices and use of incentives. In contrast to previous PIT Count efforts, street outreach surveying efforts were much more widespread and encompassed the majority of the two counties. Street outreach surveying teams canvassed the following areas the day after the PIT Count: Berthoud, Dacono, Eaton, Estes Park, Evans, Firestone, Fort Collins, Fort Lupton, Frederick, Gilcrest, Greeley, Johnstown, LaSalle, Loveland, Milliken, Platteville, Red Feather Lakes, Severance, Wellington, Windsor, and the I-25 corridor.

All street-based surveys were entered into Survey123 and then manually de-duplicated by the HMIS Lead team against HMIS collected data. The combined method of HMIS and manual survey collection provided Northern Colorado a more comprehensive count, particularly of unsheltered homelessness. 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.

³ https://www.esri.com/en-us/arcgis/products/arcgis-survey123/overview?rsource=%2Fen-us%2Farcgis%2Fproducts%2Fsurvey123%2Foverview





2024 Point-in-Time Count Insights

Sheltered and Unsheltered Homelessness

Chart 1: 2024 Point-in-Time Count Data

Location	Sheltered		Unshe	GRAND TOTAL	
Fort Collins	259	68.0%	122	32.0%	381
Greeley/Evans	225	72%	88	28%	313
Loveland	111	68%	52	32%	163
Windsor*	0	0%	1	100%	1
Estes Park	0	0%	3	100%	3
Fort Lupton	27	96%	1	4%	28
Del Camino*	0	0%	4	100%	4
TOTAL	622	69.7%	271	30.3%	893

^{*}Starred cities/towns were new to surveying for the PIT Count in 2024

Point-in-Time Count surveying efforts in 2024 were concentrated in the three largest cities in Northern Colorado: Fort Collins, Greeley, and Loveland. This year there were new concerted efforts to survey in smaller or more rural areas as well as throughout the region, including Berthoud, Del Camino, Estes Park, Fort Lupton, Red Feather Lakes, Wellington, Windsor, and other municipalities, as well as along I-25 itself.

This year, there was no statistical significance in the difference in PIT Count numbers between 2023 and 2024. This is notable because the NoCO CoC expanded street-based counting efforts across the two counties. This indicates homelessness has not increased in Northern Colorado over the last year.

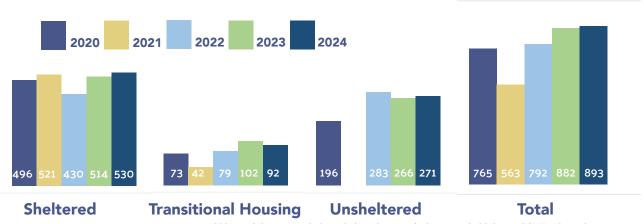
Chart 2: Comparison Between 2023 & 2024 PIT Count Data

Location	Sheltered			Unsheltered			Grand Total		
	2023	2024	% Change	2023	2024	% Change	2023	2024	% Change
Fort Collins	273	259	-5%	120	122	+1.7%	393	381	-3%
Greeley/Evans	220	225	+2.3%	88	88	0%	308	313	+1.6%
Loveland	103	111	+7.7%	41	52	+26.8%	144	163	+13.19%
Windsor*	N/A	0		N/A	0		N/A	1	
Estes Park	1	0	-100%	9	3	-66.7%	10	3	-70%
Fort Lupton	19	27	+42%	0	1	+100%	19	28	+47.4%
Del Camino*	N/A	0		N/A	4		N/A	4	
TOTAL	616	622	+1%	266	271	+1.9%	882	893	+1.2%



2020-2024 Year-over-Year PIT Count Insights

Chart 3: Point-in-Time Counts 2020-2024



*2021 total does not include unsheltered count which was not held due to COVID-19 pandemic

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 and/or survey 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 five 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

Between 2020 and 2024, the PIT Count of all persons counted shows a 16.7% increase in the total homeless population, but only a 1.2% increase from last year. Because PIT Count survey strategy has only become more comprehensive over time, especially in the last two years, it is more likely that the increases in homelessness data between 2020 and 2024 is a result of better survey strategies than an actual increase in homelessness. It is important to note that 2024 street-based surveying was much more comprehensive across the entire two counties than in any other year, however the total number of persons counted only increased by 11 individuals. In the two years since the NoCO CoC changed to using a combination of HMIS data as well as comprehensive street-based surveying, neither sheltered or unsheltered PIT Count numbers have increased in a statistically significant manner.

In 2024, HUD changed the data standards for how race/ethnicity is reported in HMIS, which has led to an increased percentage of people reported under "Multiple Races." Many of these individuals captured in the "Multiple Races" category indicated being both "White" and "Hispanic." In previous years, those marked as "White" included both those who identify as Caucasian and those who identify as Hispanic/Latin(o)(a)(x). In 2024, "White" and "Hispanic" have been separated.

Chart 4: Racial Demographics of PIT Count 2020-2024 Sheltered



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Asian	0.6%	1%	0.9%	1%	0.6%
Multiple Races	7.6%	1.6%	7.3%	3.5%	19.6%
Native Hawaiian	2.1%	0.9%	1.2%	4.4%	2.6%
Native American	3.9%	6.7%	4.5%	5%	1.9%
Black/African American	3.9%	5.5%	7.1%	5.3%	7.1%
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	-	-		-	14.1%
White	81.9%	84.3%	79%	80.8%	54.1%

Chart 5: Racial Demographics of PIT Count 2020-2024 Unsheltered



	2020	2022	2023	2024
Asian	0%	0%	0.7%	0.7%
Multiple Races	5.6%	6.4%	5.3%	12.5%
Native Hawaiian	3.7%	1.7%	.7%	1.1%
Native American	1%	5.7%	7.5%	3.7%
Black/African American	3%	4.9%	3.4%	6.3%
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	-	-	-	16.2%
White	86.7%	81.3%	82.4%	59.5%

Gender

The proportion of men and women experiencing homelessness has remained consistent over the last five 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 five PIT Counts. Regardless, it is known this data 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.⁴

Chart 6: Gender Analysis in PIT Count 2020-2024

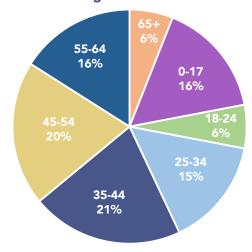
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gender Non-Conforming	0.14%	0%	0.3%	0.68%	0.67%
Transgender	0.26%	0.40%	0.40%	0.5%	0.56%
Women	35.8%	35.5%	35.7%	36.2%	34.9%
Men	63.8%	64.1%	63.6%	62.6%	63.8%

^{*&#}x27;Gender Non-Conforming' includes those who identified as non-binary, more than one gender, and/or with a culturally specific gender

Age

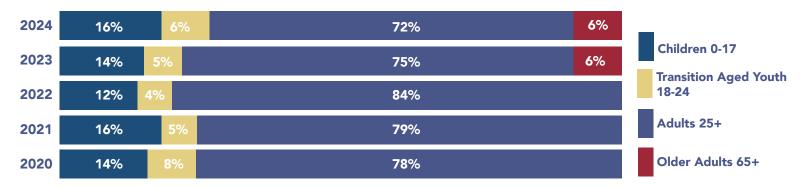
Chart 7: 2024 PIT Count Age Breakdown

The number of children (0-17) experiencing homelessness has remained consistent over the last five years. There were two (2) unaccompanied youth (under 18) counted this year through street-based surveying efforts. Transitionaged youth (18-24) increased to 6% this year, up from 4.5%. However, this is likely still an undercount, since it is known that young adults experience homelessness differently than older adults and may not seek services at traditional homeless service programs. Additionally, as of 2024 there is not a youth-specific shelter or day center for at-risk/homeless youth, which has created gaps in the NoCO CoC's ability to identify and count the true number of 18-24 year olds and unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness. More comprehensive data related to youth experiencing homelessness and housing instability can be accessed through the US Department of Education, McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Program.



In 2023, HUD changed the data standards for collecting age data to better distinguish between various age groups rather than simply grouping all adults 25 years and older together. This will be particularly helpful to monitor changes in older adult populations experiencing homelessness. Between 2023 and 2024, there was no significant difference in the percentage of older adults identified during the PIT Count (6.3% and 6.2% respectively).

Chart 8: Age Analysis in PIT Count 2020-2024



^{*}Chart includes gender data of youth (0-17)

⁴ https://transequality.org/issues/housing-homelessness

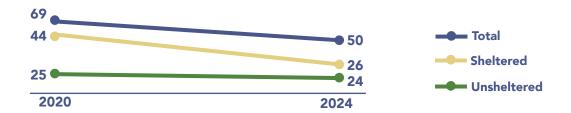
https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/who-experiences-homelessness/youth/

⁶ Homeless Education Data | CDE (state.co.us)

Veteran Homelessness

There has been a 27.5% decrease in overall veteran homelessness between 2020 and 2024. The percent of the overall homeless population who are veterans versus the total number of people counted is declining. Veterans comprised 9% of those counted in 2020 versus 5.6% of those counted in 2024. Interestingly, in a change over the last several years, the number of sheltered and unsheltered veterans was nearly identical in 2024, indicating unsheltered homelessness may be rising in this population.

Chart 9: Veteran Homelessness in PIT Count 2020 vs 2024



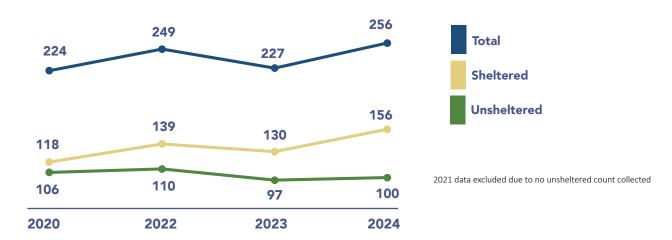
Chronic Homelessness

The basic definition of "chronic homelessness" is having a disabling condition and being unhoused for more than 12 months, either continuously or totaling 12+ months in at least four separate occasions over three years. People experiencing chronic homelessness tend to have the highest barriers and are the most vulnerable to death. In fact, people who are chronically homeless have a life expectancy that is 17 years shorter than people who are housed. Many people experiencing chronic homelessness struggle with untreated mental illness, substance use disorder, and/or physical health conditions.

While it is difficult to determine a clear trend in chronic homelessness in Northern Colorado, the most significant inference that can be drawn at this time is that chronic homelessness appears overall to be on the decline from five years ago but may be ticking upwards.

Some contributing factors to the reduction in unsheltered chronic homelessness from 2020 levels is the increase in lower barrier emergency sheltering programs across the region, particularly in Loveland and Greeley. Additionally, the Coordinated Assessment Housing Placement System (CAHPS) has continued to prioritize households experiencing chronic homelessness for available supportive housing resources.

Chart 10: Chronically Homeless Population 2020-2024



⁷ https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5181/flowchart-of-huds-definition-of-chronic-homelessness/

⁸ https://community.solutions/what-is-chronic-homelessness/

⁹ https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/who-experiences-homelessness/chronically-homeless/

Substance Use and Serious Mental Illness

Between 2023 and 2024, Northern Colorado saw a 11.5% decrease in the percent of unsheltered people who have mental illness. Additionally, the number of people self-identifying as having substance use disorder has declined 4.5% from last year to this year, and 9% lower than in 2022.

Based on 2023 National Point-in-Time Count Data, 31% of people experiencing homelessness reported having a serious mental illness and 24% reported chronic substance use. ¹⁰ In a reverse from the previous year in which Northern Colorado was higher than the national average, Northern Colorado's 2024 PIT Count suggests a shift below the national average of homeless individuals with mental illness and substance use (20% and 12.5% respectively). Though the decrease in both serious mental illness and substance use disorder is encouraging, due to the limited scope of this data, it is not feasible to draw conclusions that overall rates are declining among those experiencing homelessness.

While mental illness and substance use remain significant concerns for the health and wellbeing of people experiencing homelessness, it is worth noting that these conditions are much less prevalent than the general community perception that all people experiencing homelessness are mentally ill or addicted to drugs and alcohol. Nationally, most people (~75%) report loss of employment and unaffordable housing as the primary reason for falling into homelessness.¹¹ It is beyond the scope of this analysis to report on contributing factors locally, but it is reasonable to assume the same causation in Northern Colorado.

Chart 11: Serious Mental Illness in PIT Count 2020-2024



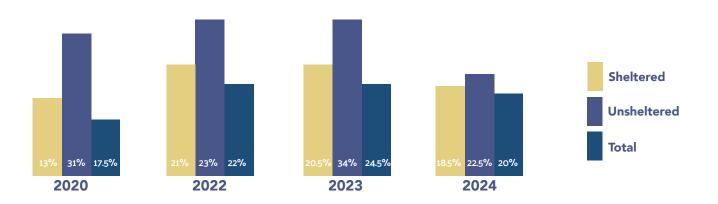
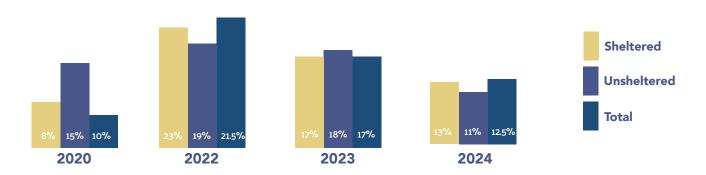


Chart 12: Substance Use Disorder in PIT Count 2020-2024

2021 data excluded due to no unsheltered count collected



¹⁰ https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/what-causes-homelessness/health/

¹¹ https://unitedtoendhomelessness.org/blog/myth-most-homeless-people-are-either-mentally-ill-or-have-a-substance-use-disorder/



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 30, 2024, 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 Homeward Alliance, 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.





2024 Housing Inventory Count Insights

Types of Projects, Beds and Utilization Rates

The Housing Inventory Count identified 1,614 available beds/resources in our region, including year-round, seasonal, and overflow emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing units and vouchers, and rapid re-housing. On the night of the count, 1,465 or 91% were utilized.

View an interactive dashboard for Housing Inventory Count data at: nocococ.org/data-reports

There are several notable changes in projects serving people experiencing homelessness between 2020 and 2024. First, there has been an increase in the year-round number of beds for all project types, with Permanent Supportive Housing increasing the most. Second, there has been a large increase in the number of homeless-specific projects from 2020, including additional projects opening since last year.

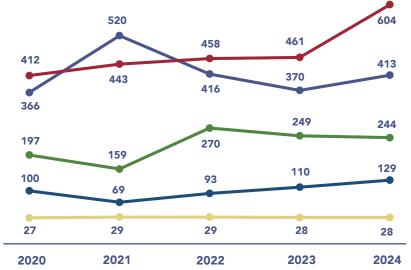
Emergency Shelter (ES): Over the last several years there had been a decline in the number of year-round shelter beds after a large increase in 2021 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; however this trend appears to be reversing in 2024. The number of year-round shelter beds is now on par with 2020 numbers. On the night of the PIT Count, there was a 72.8% utilization rate for available shelter beds in 2023, and this increased to 82.5% in 2024. Shelters that operate with low-barrier practices had 96.6% of beds filled on the night of the 2024 PIT Count, indicating this program model is well utilized.

Rapid Re-Housing (RRH): While Rapid Re-Housing resources increased from the number our region had in 2020, there continues to be a slow decline in RRH beds since a high in 2022. This decrease is due to the wind-down of several RRH programs funded by emergency COVID-19 relief programs without sufficient new RRH funds entering the system. By the nature of the program, RRH programs have a 100% utilization rate.

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH): There has been a 65% increase in the number of Permanent Supportive Housing beds since 2020, including a 31% increase between this year and last. This impressive increase is due to the opening of several large PSH projects in both counties in 2023. Across our region, PSH projects are well utilized, with a 95.7% utilization rate.

The Housing Inventory Count identified 1,456 available beds or housing resources for people experiencing homelessness in Northern Colorado

Chart 13: Number of Year-Round Beds 2020-2024



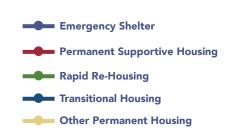
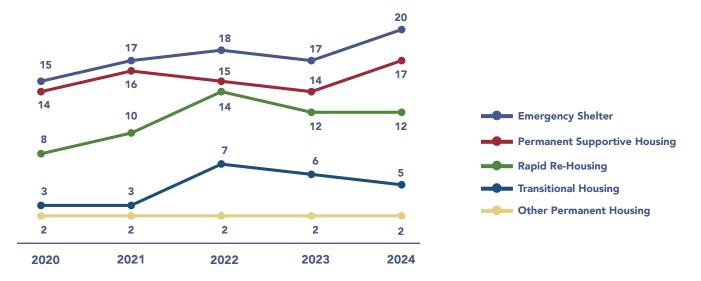


Chart 14: Number of Housing Projects 2020-2024

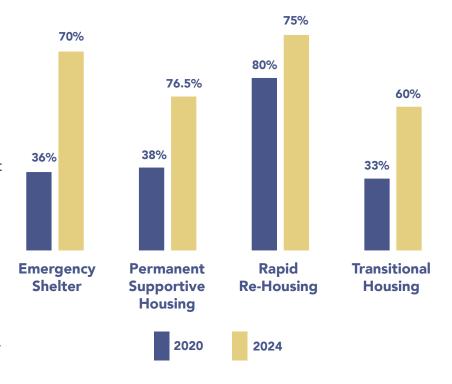


Homeless Management Information System Participation

While the use of a Homeless Management Information System 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 NoCO CoC to have wide-scale use of 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.

It is important to note that victim service providers are federally prohibited from entering client data into HMIS. It is a goal of the NoCO 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. Over the last year, using Northern Colorado as a test region, the State of Colorado Division of Housing has initiated employing developers to improve the state-supported comparable databased used by victim service providers (CAFÉ), to better align with the data reporting functionality of the HMIS database system used for mainstream homeless service providers.

Chart 15: Project Participation in HMIS 2020 vs 2024





Appendix A: 2024 Point-in-Time Count Data

Total (N=893)	Number of People	Percentage of People	Special Populations				
Program Type			Population	Sheltered	Unsheltered		
Emergency Shelter	530	59%	Veteran	26	24		
Transitional Housing	92	11%	Fleeing Domestic Violence	71	25		
Unsheltered	271	30%	Households w/ Children	216	4		
Gender			Unaccompanied Youth	0	2		
Male	565	63%	Chronically Homeless	156	100		
Female	312	35%	Substance Use Disorder	74	29		
Transgender/Gender Non-Conforming	16	2%	Serious Mental Illness	115	61		
Age							
0-17	140	16%					
18-24	50	6%					
25-34	135	15%					
35-44	190	21%					
45-54	176	20%					
55-64	146	16%					
65+	56	6%					
Race/Ethnicity*							
White	489	55%					
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	260	29%					
American Indian/Alaska Native	36	4%					
Asian	6	1%					
Black or African American	67	8%					
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	20	2%					
Multiple Races	43	5%					

^{*}Totals do not equal 100% due to how race and ethnicity are reported $\,$

Appendix 1 Table 2: County-Specific Overall PIT Count Data

Larimer	County	Weld County			
Total N=547	Percentage of People	Total N=346	Percentage of People		
Program Type		Program Type			
Emergency Shelter	345 (63%)	Emergency Shelter	184 (53%)		
Transitional Housing	27 (5%)	Transitional Housing	69 (19%)		
Unsheltered	175 (32%)	Unsheltered	93 (28%)		
Gender		Gender			
Male	355 (65%)	Male	211 (61%)		
Female	181 (33%)	Female	131 (38%)		
Transgender/Gender Non- Conforming 11 (2%)		Transgender/Gender Non- Conforming	4 (1%)		
Age		Age			
0-17	55 (10%)	0-17	84 (25%)		
18-24	33 (6%)	18-24	22 (6%)		
25-34	82 (15%)	25-34	53 (15%)		
35-44	115 (21%)	35-44	77 (22%)		
45-54	131 (24%)	45-54	45 (13%)		
55-64	93 (17%)	55-64	48 (14%)		
65+	38 (7%)	65+	17 (5%)		
Race/Ethnicity		Race/Ethnicity			
White	328 (60%)	White	149 (42%)		
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	38 (7%)	Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	93 (27%)		
Multiple Races*	88 (16%)	Multiple Races*	69 (20%)		
American Indian/Alaska Native	22 (4%)	American Indian/Alaska Native	2 (1%)		
Asian	5 (1%)	Asian	0 (0%)		
Black or African American	49 (9%)	Black or African American	10 (3%)		
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	5 (1%)	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	17 (5%)		
Missing Data	12 (2%)	Missing Data	6 (2%)		



Appendix B: 2024 Housing Inventory Count Data

Northern Colorado CoC 2024 Housing Inventory Count An interactive 2024 HIC Data Dashboard may be found at nocococ.org/data-reports

Appendix B Table 1: HIC Summary Combined Totals (Larimer & Weld)

	Total Year Round Beds	Total Seasonal Bed	Total Overflow Beds	DV Beds	Veteran Beds	Youth Beds
Emergency Shelter & Transitional Housing						
Emergency Shelter	413	130	66	92		
Transitional Housing	129					
Permanent Housing						
Permanent Supportive Housing	604				215	5
Rapid Re-Housing	244			65	116	4
Other Permanent Housing	28					
Grand Total	1,418	130	66	157	331	9

Appendix B Table 2: 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	Beds In Use on PIT	Utilization Rate
Both		Rocky Mountain Human Services	RMHS_SSVF-RRH- CO505_RRH	RRH	Veteran	1			1	1	100%
Both		Volunteers of America	VOA NoCO_COR3_ RRH	RRH		36			36	36	100%
Both		Volunteers of America	VOA NoCO_SSVF Priority 2 RP_RRH	RRH	Veteran	79			79	79	100%
Both		Volunteers of America	VOA NoCO_COR3_ PSH	PSH		2			2	2	100%
Larimer		Alternatives to Violence	ATV Loveland Safehouse	ES	DV	12			12	12	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Catholic Charities	CCD_Extended Stay_Larimer County_ES	ES		37			37	19	51%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Catholic Charities	CCD_The Mission_ Larimer County Overflow_ES	ES		34		16	50	44	88%
Larimer	Loveland	City of Loveland	CL_Emergency Shelter_ES	ES		42		23	65	65	100 %

County	City (if Applicable)	Organization Name	Project Name	Bed Type	Special Population	Year- Round Beds	Total Seasonal Beds	Overflow Beds	Total Beds	Beds In Use on PIT	Utilization Rate
Larimer	Fort Collins	Crossroads Safehouse	Crossroads Safehouse	ES	DV	53			53	29	55%
Larimer	Estes Park	Estes Valley Crisis Advocates	My Sister's Place	ES	DV	10			10	0	0%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Family Housing Network	FHN_Emergency Shelter_ES	ES		15			15	13	87%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Fort Collins Rescue Mission	FCRM_Overflow Shelter_ES	ES			70	27	97	97	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Fort Collins Rescue Mission	FCRM_Extended Stay Shelter_ES	ES		48			48	48	100%
Larimer	Loveland	House of Neighborly Service	HNS_Family Promise Shelter_ES	ES		16			16	12	75%
Larimer	Loveland	Salvation Army Loveland	SAL_Motel Voucher Shelter_ES	ES		6			6	6	100 %
Larimer	Fort Collins	Housing Catalyst	HCAT_Mason Place_PSH	PSH		60			60	59	98 %
Larimer	Fort Collins	Housing Catalyst	HCAT_Redtail_Non PSH	PSH		20			20	20	100 %
Larimer	Fort Collins	Housing Catalyst	HCAT_Redtail_PSH	PSH		40			40	40	100 %
Larimer		Housing Catalyst	HCAT_VASH Vouchers	PSH	Veteran	203			203	203	100 %
Larimer		Homeward Alliance	HOME_FUSE_DOH	PSH		12			12	12	100 %
Larimer	Loveland	Loveland Housing Authority	LHA_St Valentine_ PSH	PSH		60			60	32	53%
Larimer	Loveland	Loveland Housing Authority	LHA_Youth PSH	PSH	Youth	5			5	5	100%
Larimer	Loveland	Loveland Housing Authority	VASH @ The Edge	PSH	Veteran	12			12	12	100 %
Larimer		Summit Stone Health Partners	SHP_DOH_PSH	PSH		16			16	16	100 %
Larimer	Loveland	Summit Stone Health Partners	SHP_Loveland_PSH	PSH		8			8	7	88 %
Larimer		Alternatives to Violence	ATV_Northern Front Range_RRH	RRH	DV	23			23	23	100 %
Larimer		Crossroads Safehouse	CSH_A Road to Home ESG_RRH	RRH	DV	17			17	17	100 %
Larimer		Family Housing Network	FHN_ESG Rapid_ RRH	RRH		19			19	19	100 %
Larimer		Family Housing Network	FHN_Next Step 2 Gen_RRH	RRH		3			3	3	100 %
Larimer		The Mathews House	TMH_Rapid Re- Housing_RRH	RRH	Youth	4			4	4	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Housing Catalyst	HCAT_1st Street SRO_PH	SRO		13			13	13	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Housing Catalyst	HCAT_Myrtle SRO	SRO		15			15	15	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Family Housing Network	FHN_Sherwood House_TH	TH		21			21	9	43 %
Larimer	Loveland	House of Neighborly Service	HNS_Bridge Housing_TH	TH		20			20	16	80%
Weld	Fort Lupton	Hope at Miracle House	HMH_Emergency Shelter	ES		27			27	27	100%
Weld	Greeley	A Woman's Place	A Woman's Place Shelter	ES	DV	17			17	17	100%

County	City (if Applicable)	Organization Name	Project Name	Bed Type	Special Population	Year- Round Beds	Total Seasonal Beds	Overflow Beds	Total Beds	Beds In Use on PIT	Utilization Rate
Weld	Greeley	Catholic Charities	CCD_Guadalupe Emergency Shelter_ Greeley_ESG	ES		35			35	27	77%
Weld	Greeley	Catholic Charities	CCD_Greely_H2H_ ES	ES		7			7	0	0%
Weld	Greeley	Catholic Charities	CCD_Greeley Overflow Shelter_ES	ES		8			8	8	100%
Weld	Greeley	City of Greeley	CoG_Motels for Outreach_ES	ES		10			10	12	120%
Weld	Greeley	Greeley Family House	GFH_ESG_ Emergency Shelter	ES		30			30	30	100%
Weld	Greeley	United Way of Weld County	UWWC_Cold Weather Shelter_ES	ES			60		60	58	97%
Weld	Greeley	United Way of Weld County	UWWC_THR Bridge Housing_ES	ES		6			6	6	100%
Weld	Greeley	ADEO	ADEO_Stephens Brain Injury Campus_PSH	PSH		10			10	10	100%
Weld	Greeley	Catholic Charities	CCD_Guadalupe Apartments Greeley_PSH	PSH		73			73	72	99%
Weld	Greeley	City of Greeley	CoG_Olmstead_ PSH	PSH		24			24	24	100%
Weld	Greeley	City of Greeley	CoG_SWSHE_PSH	PSH		31			31	31	100%
Weld		North Range Behavioral Health	NRBH_DOH_PSH	PSH		10			10	10	100%
Weld	Greeley	North Range Behavioral Health	NRBH_Harmony Way_PSH	PSH		18			18	16	89%
Weld		A Woman's Place	AWP_OVW Rapid Re-Housing_RRH	RRH	DV	25			25	25	100%
Weld		Almost Home	AHI_NoCo_ESG_ RRH	RRH		7			7	7	100%
Weld		Greeley Family House	GFH_Next Step II_RR	RRH		6			6	6	100%
Weld		Greeley Family House	GFH_NFR_RR	RRH		24			24	24	100%
Weld	Greeley	Greeley Family House	Camfield Corner Apartments	TH		64			64	48	75%
Weld	Greeley	Jobs of Hope	JOBS_House of Hope_TH	TH		12			12	10	83%
Weld	Greeley	North Range Behavioral Health	NRBH Transitional Housing Program	TH		12			12	9	75%
						Total Year Round	Total Seasonal	Total Overflow	Total Beds	Total PIT Count	Average Utilization
						1,418	130	66	1,614	1,465	91%

About the Northern Colorado Continuum of Care

Vision

The Northern Colorado Continuum of Care (NoCO CoC) ensures homelessness in Northern Colorado will be rare, short-lived, and non-recurring using best practices.

Mission

The NoCO CoC covers Larimer and Weld counties in Northern Colorado, working diligently to coordinate regional policies, strategies, and activities for quickly rehousing individuals and families, aligning homeless funding objectives, and promoting equitable access to housing resources through Housing First best practices.

Housing Solves Homelessness

Experiencing homelessness is traumatic, for individuals, families, and the community. While the causes and experience of homeless are complex, the solution is straightforward: we need to house people. The NoCO CoC supports a coordinated community-wide system capable of quickly connecting people experiencing homelessness to permanent housing and supportive services.

Together We Can End Homelessness

As authorized by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the NoCO CoC is built on a strong collaborative network of many individuals and 40+ organizations that are all invested in making homelessness rare, short-lived, and non-recurring. While this important work is supported by a small number of NoCO CoC staff, our efforts are successful because of buy-in and engagement from community partners that know it takes the whole community to end homelessness!

Find More Info / To Get Involved

NoCOCoC.org Contact@NoCOCoC.org 970-353-4300







Founding Partners



