



# 2023 Point in Time & Housing Inventory Count Report and Disparities Analysis

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Northern Colorado Continuum of Care

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# Northern Colorado CoC 2023 Point in Time & Housing Inventory Count, with Disparities Analysis

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# Acknowledgements

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

The 2023 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/Weld		Veronica Sioss, United Way of Weld County – Lead Coordinator
Larimer	Loveland	Sandra Wright, Homeward Alliance
Larimer	Fort Collins	Kaylee Wieczorek & Lisa Dunworth, Outreach Fort Collins
Weld	Greeley	Shawn Walcott, United Way of Weld County
Weld	Fort Lupton	Delaney Coe, Almost Home

## Point in Time/Housing Inventory Count Final Report

Kelli Pryor, Director of the Northern Colorado Continuum of Care, developed this final report with data analysis assistance from Rachel Kirkland and Joshua Cole, of the NoCO CoC HMIS Lead Team.

## Point in Time Count Committee

The Point in Time Work Group was established at the end of 2020 to work towards strengthening the NoCO CoC PIT Counts. The 2023 PIT Count benefitted from the input and expertise of the following PIT Work Group members:

- Kelli Pryor, NoCO CoC
- Veronica Sioss, NoCO CoC
- Rachel Kirkland, HMIS Lead
- Josh Cole, HMIS Lead
- Sandra Wright, Homeward Alliance
- Kaylee Wieczorek, Outreach Fort Collins
- Lisa Dunworth, Outreach Fort Collins
- Amanda Fredrick, A Woman's Place
- Reina Robles, Crossroads Safehouse
- Shawn Walcott, United Way of Weld County
- Juliana Kitten, City of Greeley

# 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; 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 HUD.

## In 2023 the night of the PIT Count was January 24, 2023

## 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>.

## 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 PIT Data

The PIT Count provides a snapshot of sheltered and unsheltered homelessness on a single night in January. In 2023, the PIT Count occurred on Tuesday, January 24. The previous dates of the PIT Count were Tuesday, January 25, 2022; Monday, February 22, 2021<sup>2</sup>; and Tuesday, January 28, 2020.

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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 2023 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. In 2023, Northern Colorado CoC shifted methodology in collecting unsheltered count data as well as surveyed in more towns across the two counties, 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 using ArcGIS Survey123<sup>3</sup> and were manually combined with 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 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 25<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 24<sup>th</sup>). Additionally, individuals that engaged with a street outreach team on the immediate days following the PIT, 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 in Fort Collins, Loveland and Greeley of known locations where people experiencing homelessness gather. This year, the NoCO CoC implemented the use of the ArcGIS Surevy123 software that allows 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 Count on how to use Survey123 as well as surveying best practices.

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. Finally, surveying efforts were made the week of the PIT Count in Estes Park, Berthoud, the Carbon Valley area and Windsor where people accessing specific service organizations for assistance were surveyed if they disclosed experiencing homelessness the night of the 24<sup>th</sup>.

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

# Insights from 2023 Point in Time Count

## Sheltered and Unsheltered Homelessness

Chart 1: 2023 Point in Time Count Data

Location	Sheltered		Unsheltered		GRAND TOTAL
Fort Collins	273	69.5%	120	30.5%	393
Greeley/Evans	220	71.4%	88	28.6%	308
Loveland	103	71.5%	41	28.5%	144
Estes Park*	1	10%	9	90%	10
Fort Lupton*	19	100%	0	0%	19
Location Not Recorded	0	0%	8	100%	8
TOTAL	616	69.8%	266	30.2%	882

\*Starred cities/towns were *new* to surveying for the PIT Count in 2023

\*\*Surveying efforts also occurred in Windsor and Berthoud; however, no persons experiencing literal homelessness were identified.

Point in Time Count surveying efforts in 2023 were largely concentrated in the three largest cities in Northern Colorado – Fort Collins, Greeley, and Loveland. However, this year there were new concerted efforts to survey in smaller or more rural areas as well, including Estes Park, Fort Lupton, Berthoud, and Windsor. Previously, PIT Count efforts focused specifically in the largest cities within the two counties where more people experiencing homelessness reside. However, it is very important to the NoCO CoC to improve our ability to understand homelessness throughout the rural areas of our region as well. This year, expanding the PIT Count to include these areas is an important part of working to gain an accurate picture of homelessness within the entire region and served as a stepping-stone in developing more CoC partnerships with stakeholders from these underrepresented areas.

This year, the total number of people experiencing homelessness counted increased 11.4% from 2022 to a total 882 – up from 792 last year. The NoCO CoC attributes this increase to improving our counting methodology, expanding our count geography and increased lower barrier sheltering options available. Considering these factors, there is little direct evidence that homelessness is actually increasing in Northern Colorado, but rather our ability to count accurately and comprehensively is improving.

First, this year the PIT Count methodology improved from 2022 to better identify people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. See the section “PIT Methodology” for more details on the specific changes made, but in brief the NoCO CoC increased direct surveying efforts in places unsheltered individuals typically congregate and also employed the use of a survey app called Survey123 as well as data gathered from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Second, as stated above, surveying efforts were conducted in four towns that had not previously participated in the Count. In these towns, an additional thirty people were identified as experiencing homelessness. Finally, the availability of lower-barrier shelter increased throughout both counties. This fact, compounded with the inclement winter weather on the night of the PIT Count, likely had a positive impact on the number of people using shelter or emergency motel vouchers that may otherwise be unsheltered and therefore more difficult to identify and count.

The most notable shifts in PIT numbers from last year is visible in the increase in the number of sheltered individuals in both Greeley and Loveland in 2023. In the last year, the City of Loveland increased the availability of

24/7 shelter options and use of motel vouchers in a response to a citywide camping ban. There is a likelihood that certain individuals who remain unsheltered in Loveland are now more difficult to locate and outreach, in part to avoid camping citation, and therefore were not surveyed for the PIT Count. However, the data shows that the increase in shelter options in Loveland has had a positive impact on more people safe and warm under a roof. In Greeley, the increased number of sheltered people was likely due in part to changes made at the city's largest emergency shelter. For the winter 2022-2023 season, the Greeley Cold Weather Shelter changed agency operators, began offering 24/7 sheltering and motel vouchers, and increased use of low barrier practices, all of which removed certain previous barriers to accessing shelter.

*Chart 2: Comparison between 2023 and 2022 PIT Count Data*

Location	Sheltered			Unsheltered			GRAND TOTAL		
	2022	2023	% Change	2022	2023	% Change	2022	2023	% Change
Fort Collins	284	273	-3.9%	84	120	+42.8%	368	393	+6.8%
Greeley/Evans	153	220	+43.8%	83	88	+6%	236	308	+30.5%
Loveland	70	103	+47%	116	41	-64.6%	186	144	+22.6%
Estes Park*	---	1	---	---	9	---	---	10	---
Fort Lupton*	---	19	---	---	0	---	---	19	---
Location Not Recorded	2	0	---	0	8	---	---	8	---
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>+21%</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>-6%</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>+11.4%</b>

\*Starred cities/towns were *new* to surveying for the PIT Count in 2023

\*\*Surveying efforts also occurred in Windsor and Berthoud; however, no persons experiencing literal homelessness were identified.

It is important to note, however that the Greeley cold weather shelter is only available November to April, and in the summer months in Greeley there are currently no other 24/7 low barrier emergency shelter options for individuals and therefore unsheltered homelessness increases dramatically. This can be seen in the Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS) data. For example, three months later on the night of April 24, after the Greeley cold weather shelter closed and after the Fort Collins Rescue Mission winter overflow site closed, the number of people staying in emergency shelters<sup>4</sup> was 25% lower than on the night of the PIT Count. It is reasonable to infer that the 25% of individuals previously sheltered on the night of the PIT Count were unsheltered on the night of April 24.

It is beyond the scope of this report to comment specifically on sheltering practices in Northern Colorado; however, it is important to note that programmatic factors can have a significant effect on whether someone experiencing homelessness accesses shelter or remains unsheltered. Lower barrier practices, such as 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>5</sup>. Additionally, providing these lower barrier emergency shelter options year-round is an important strategy to mitigate people living in encampments and on the streets.



**On April 24, three months after the PIT Count, there were 25% fewer people staying in emergency shelter due to winter seasonal shelters closing or reducing capacity.**

Per Homeless Management Information System data

<sup>4</sup> This data point is specifically referencing emergency shelter programs that regularly enter data into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), which does not include victim service providers and certain motel voucher programs.

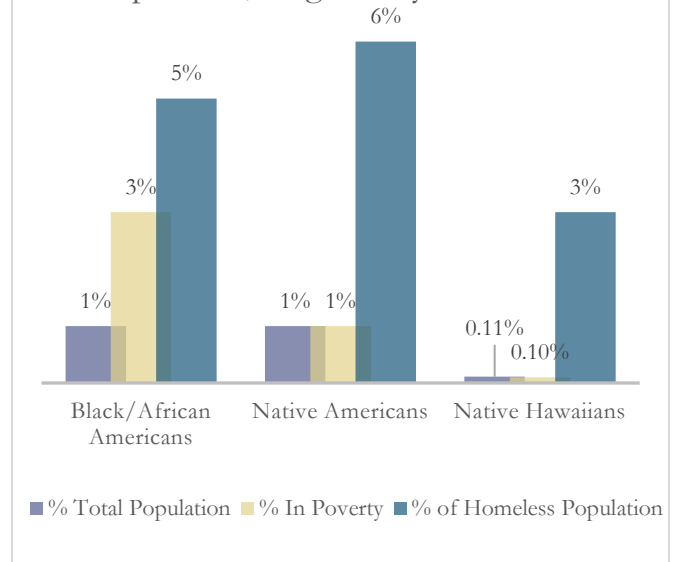
<sup>5</sup> [https://endhomelessness.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/ES-Webinar-2-Keys-to-Effective-Low-barrier-Shelter\\_Webpage.pdf](https://endhomelessness.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/ES-Webinar-2-Keys-to-Effective-Low-barrier-Shelter_Webpage.pdf)



# Racial and Ethnic Disparities Assessment

In 2022, the NoCO CoC released its first racial and ethnic disparities assessment using PIT Count Data compared with the 2019 American Communities Survey (ACS) 5-year estimate poverty data for Larimer and Weld counties and showed stark racial disparities. This disparity assessment was completed again this year using 2023 PIT Count Data and 2021 ACS data. 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 86% of the total population of Larimer and Weld counties, but account for 82% of the total homeless population.

Chart 3: Snapshot of Racial Disparities, Regionally



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

- Black/African American people make up 1% of the total population, 3% of people in poverty, and make up 5% of the total homeless population.
- Native Americans make up 1% of the total population, 1% of people in poverty, and make up 6% of the total homeless population.
- Native Hawaiians only make up 0.11% of the total population, but 3% of the total homeless population.

The data also reveals interesting information about homelessness within the Hispanic population. Specifically, Hispanic people are significantly more likely to experience poverty than non-Hispanic people are, however Hispanic people seem to experience homelessness at a similar rate than non-Hispanic people.

Chart 4: Ethnic Disparities in Northern Colorado (Larimer/Weld)

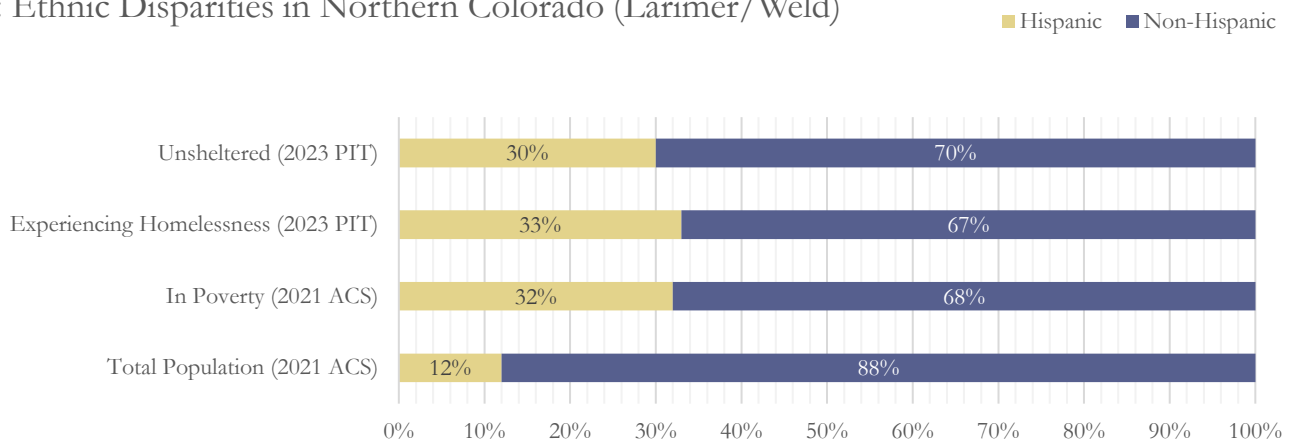
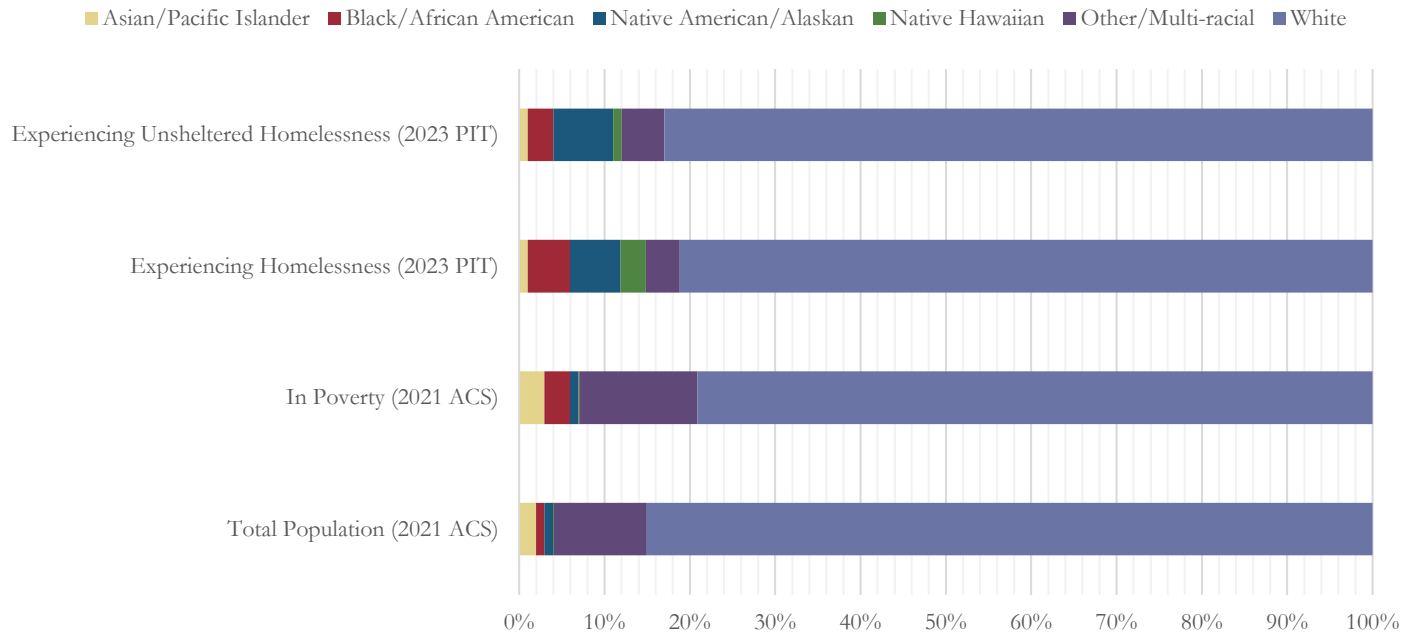


Chart 5: Racial Disparities in Northern Colorado (Larimer/Weld)



	Total Population (2021 ACS)	In Poverty (2021 ACS)	Experiencing Homelessness (2023 PIT)	Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness (2023 PIT)
Asian/Pacific Islander	2%	3%	1%	1%
Black/African American	1%	3%	5%	3%
Native American/Alaskan	1%	1%	6%	7%
Native Hawaiian	0.11%	0.10%	3%	1%
Other/Multi-racial	11%	14%	4%	5%
White	86%	80%	82%	83%

## Racial & Ethnic Disparities between Counties

The demographics between Weld and Larimer counties, in total population, as well as nuances in the rate that minoritized populations experience homelessness. Most notably in Larimer County, Black/African Americans make up only 1% of the total Larimer County population and the total population in poverty, but account for 6% of the total homeless population. The same level of disparity for Black/African Americans is not seen in Weld County, where again Black/African Americans are 1% of the total Weld County population and 2% of the homeless population.

Chart 6: Racial Disparities, Larimer County

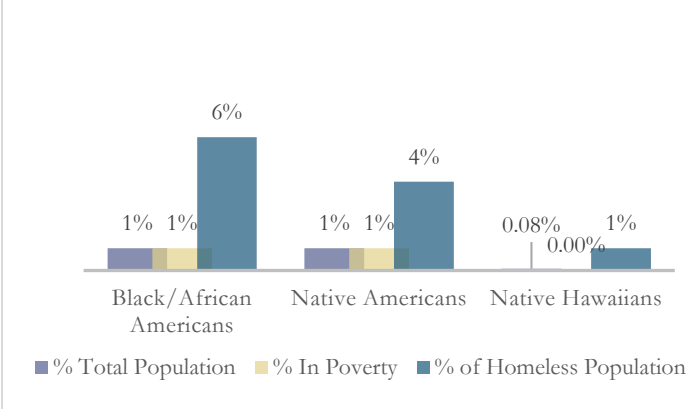


Chart 7: Racial Disparities, Weld County

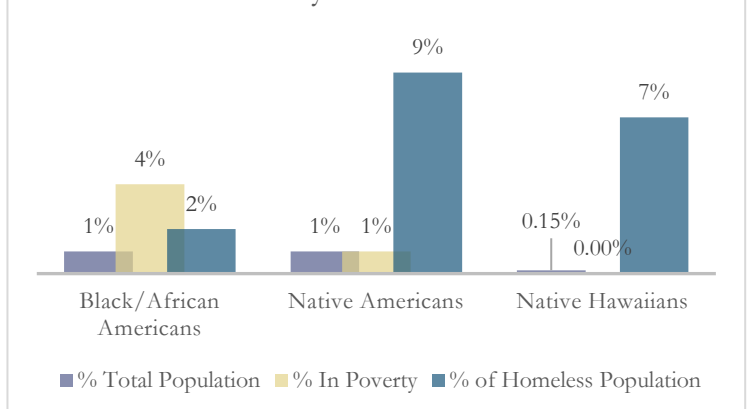


Chart 8: Ethnic Disparities, Larimer County

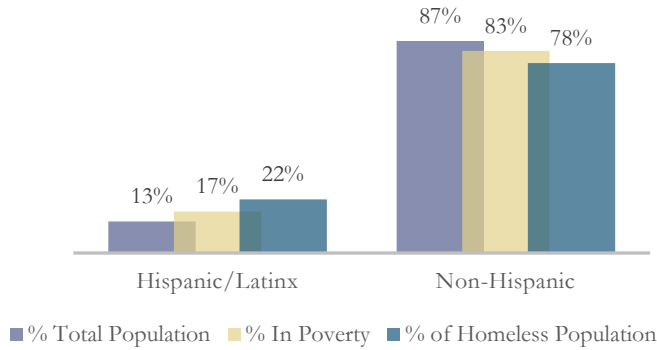
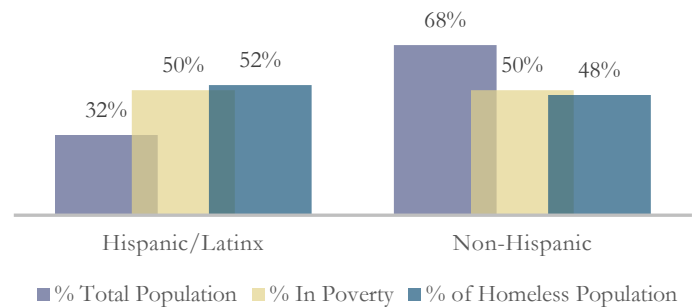


Chart 9: Ethnic Disparities, Weld County

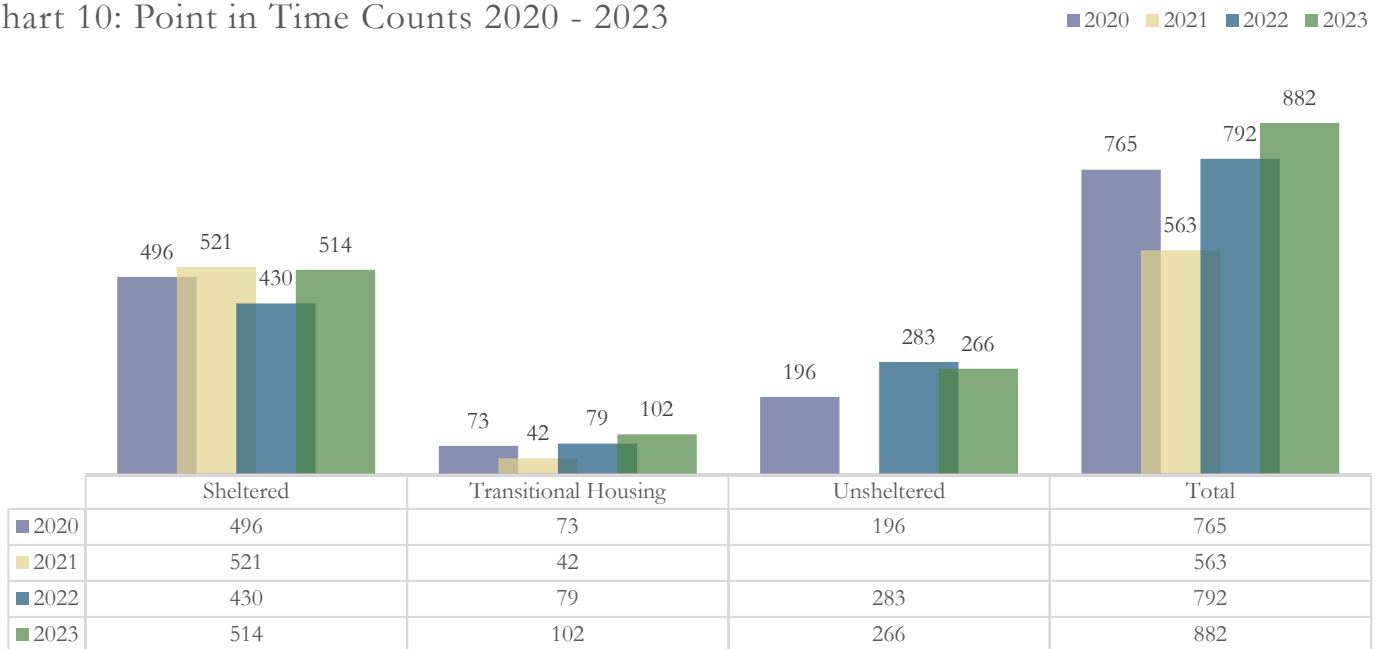


In both counties, it is clear that both Native Americans and Native Hawaiians are grossly overrepresented in the homeless population. However this disparity is more stark in Weld County where Native Americans are 1% of the total population but a full 9% of the homeless population. For Native Hawaiians, the disparity is even greater proportionally, where Hawaiians make up 0.15% of total population, but account for 7% of the people experiencing homelessness.

In both counties, people who are Hispanic/Latinx are also disparately unhoused compared to those who are not Hispanic, but at relatively comparable rates within Larimer and Weld Counties accounting for population rates, 51.4% and 47.6% difference respectively. The primary difference between the two counties is that in Weld County, Hispanic/Latinx individuals have a significantly higher rate of experiencing poverty in relation to the population of Hispanic/Latinx individuals in Larimer County. In Larimer, the percent difference between the total Hispanic population and the Hispanic population in poverty is 26.7%; in Weld County, the percent difference is 43.9%.

## Year over Year PIT Count Insights: 2020 – 2023

Chart 10: Point in Time Counts 2020 - 2023



\*2021 total does not include unsheltered count

## 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 four 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 2023, the Point in Time Count of all persons counted shows a 15.3% increase in the total homeless population, including an 11.4% increase from last year. While this may signify that the instances of homelessness are increasing, we cannot definitively conclude this, as there are some important contextual factors to consider when evaluating these statistics. Most significantly, we have both expanded the number of geographical areas that are counted and we have improved our surveying methods to be more comprehensive.

In 2022, the number of sheltered people had decreased 13.3% since 2020, however this trend seems to have reversed in 2023, with number of sheltered people increasing 19.5% from last year. This is likely due in part to increased number and utilization of available shelter and transitional housing beds. Please reference the Housing Inventory Count section for more discussion of housing trends.

The number of unsheltered people counted has increased by 35.7% between 2020 and 2023. We attribute several factors to this large increase. First, the 2020 PIT Count of unsheltered people is very likely a significant undercount because it relied exclusively on collecting individual surveys from people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in known locations the night of the count. The 2023 PIT Count relied on a substantially more comprehensive approach of targeted outreach to survey unsheltered individuals as well as using HMIS data to infer that certain individuals were unsheltered the night of the PIT Count (see methodology).

More interestingly, the number of unsheltered people counted has decreased 6% from last year despite an even more comprehensive and accurate surveying methodology. This, combined with the increase in utilization and availability of lower barrier shelter beds, suggests that unsheltered homelessness in Northern Colorado is decreasing, at least during the winter months. However, a very important caveat to note is that in the warmer months, there is a significant reduction in the number of shelter beds when seasonal shelters reduce capacity or close all together and as such, we can infer that unsheltered homelessness increases substantially. For example, on April 24, 2023, three months after the PIT Count and after the seasonal shelter closures and reductions occurred, there were 25% fewer people staying in emergency shelters. We can reasonably infer that many of these individuals who previously stayed in emergency shelter are now forced to live unsheltered.

## Racial & Ethnic Disparities over Time

In a year over year analysis, it is clear that people of color continue to experience homelessness disparately to white people. Most notably, Hispanic-identifying individuals identified experiencing unsheltered homelessness has increased roughly 15% percentage points since 2020; the percentage and number of sheltered Hispanic individuals appears to be increasing as well. Last year, our analysis indicated that American Indian/Alaskan Natives as well as Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islanders were decreasingly sheltered and increasingly unsheltered since 2020. This year both sheltered and unsheltered homelessness for American Indian/Alaskan has increased, while among Native Hawaiians, the percentage of those sheltered has increased and those unsheltered has decreased. Of concern, Native Americans counted as unsheltered have increased 6.5 percentage points since 2020.

Unsheltered Hispanic-identifying individuals counted in the Point in Time have increased 15% percentage points since 2020.

While there are not enough data points to confirm fully a long-term trend, it appears Black/African American and multi-racial individuals experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness is declining, decreasing by 5.6 and 2.6 percentage points respectively from last year.

Chart 11: Ethnic Demographics of PIT Count 2020-2023, Sheltered

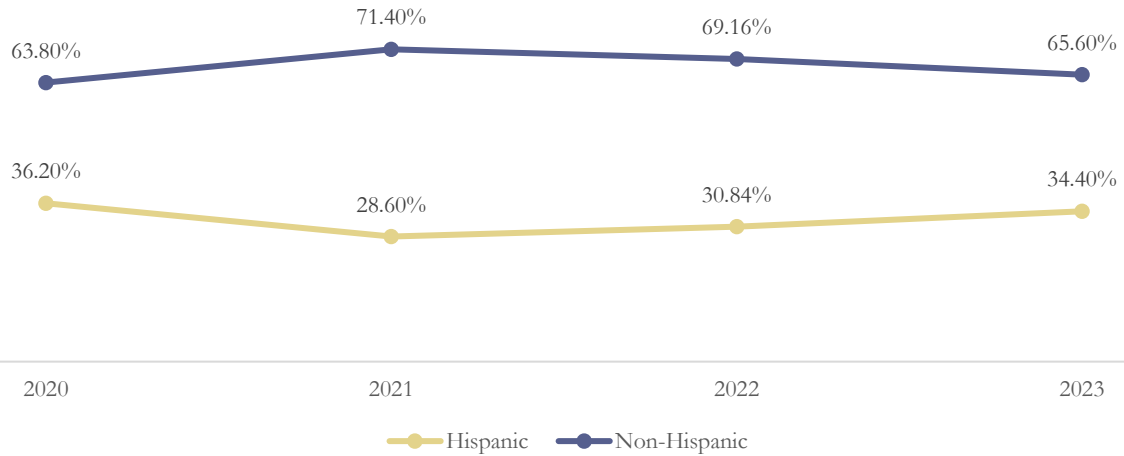


Chart 12: Ethnic Demographics of PIT Count 2020-2023, Unsheltered

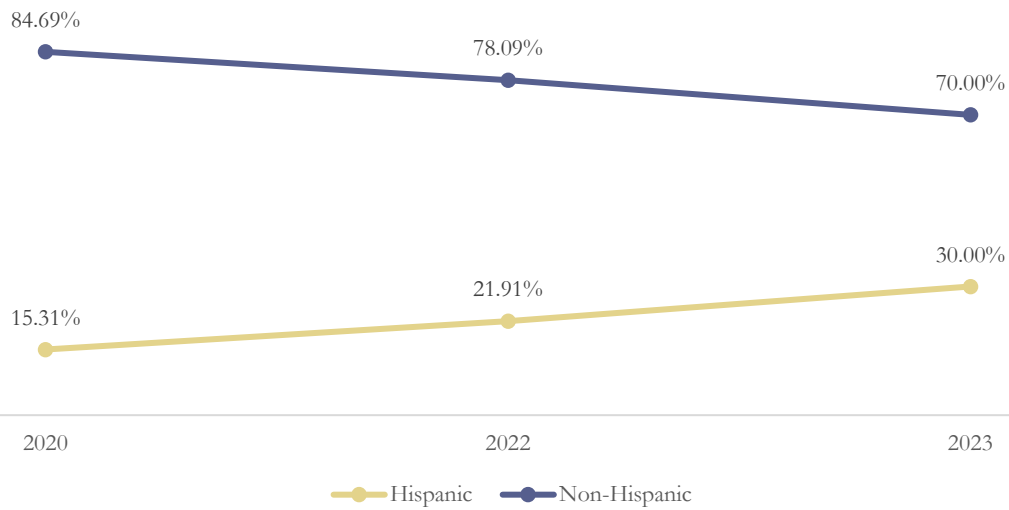
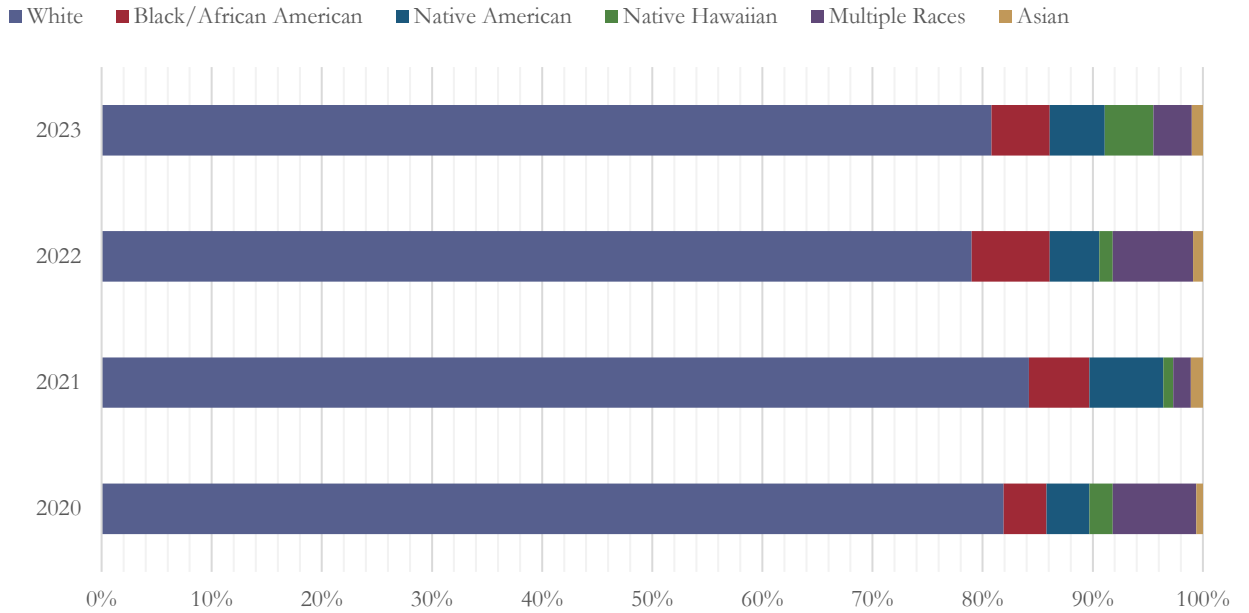
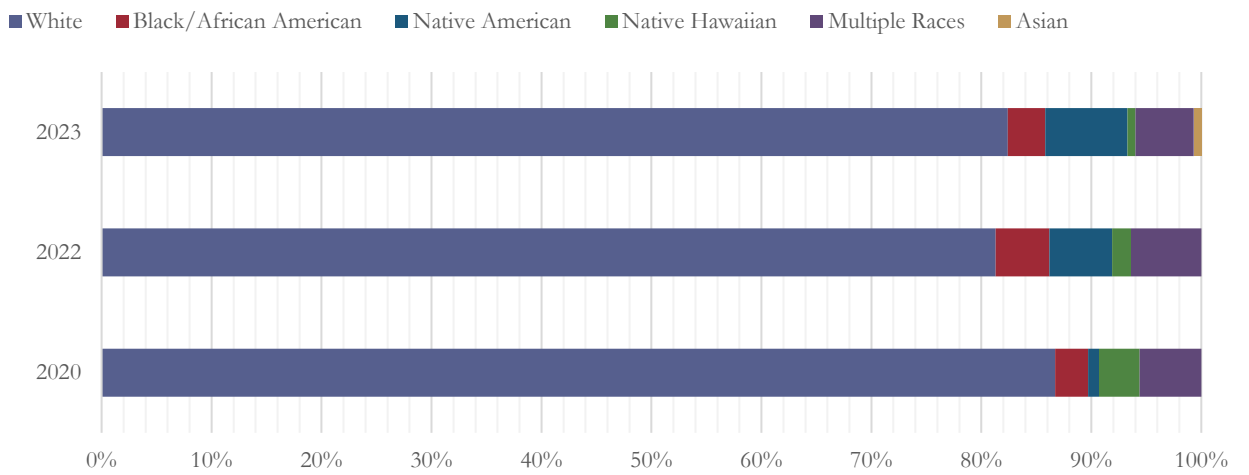


Chart 13: Racial Demographics of PIT Count 2020-2023, Sheltered



	2020	2021	2022	2023
White	81.90%	84.20%	79%	80.80%
Black/African American	3.90%	5.50%	7.10%	5.30%
Native American	3.90%	6.70%	4.50%	5.00%
Native Hawaiian	2.10%	0.90%	1.20%	4.40%
Multiple Races	7.60%	1.60%	7.30%	3.50%
Asian	0.60%	1%	0.90%	1.00%

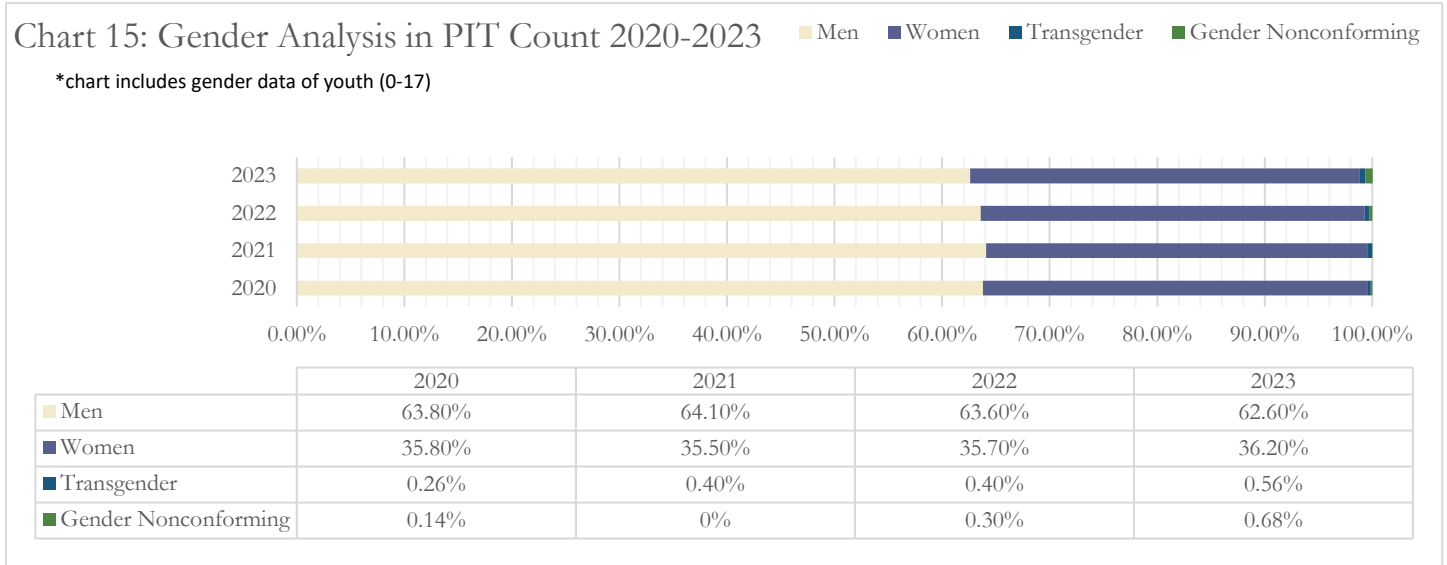
Chart 14: Racial Demographics of PIT Count 2020-2023, Unsheltered



	2020	2022	2023
White	86.70%	81%	82.40%
Black/African American	3%	4.90%	3.40%
Native American	1.00%	5.70%	7.50%
Native Hawaiian	3.70%	1.70%	0.70%
Multiple Races	5.60%	6.40%	5.30%
Asian	0%	0%	0.70%

## Gender Analysis

The proportion of men and women experiencing homelessness has remained consistent over the last four 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 four PIT Counts, though the counts of people who identify as Trans or Gender Non-conforming do seem to be increasing. 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<sup>6</sup>.

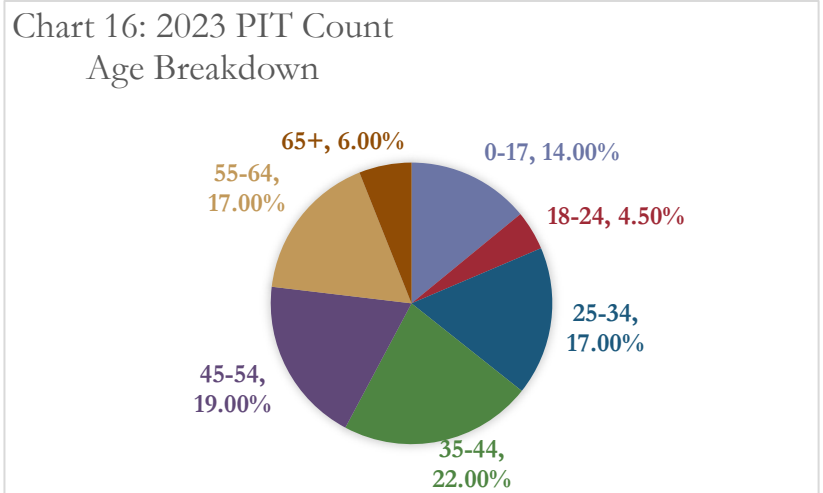


## Age Analysis

The number of children (0-17) experiencing homelessness has remained consistent over the last four years. There were no unaccompanied youth (under 18) counted this year. Transition-aged youth (18-24) has remained between 4.5-5% of people counted since 2021. We know that young adults experience homelessness differently than older adults and may not seek services at traditional homeless service programs<sup>7</sup>.

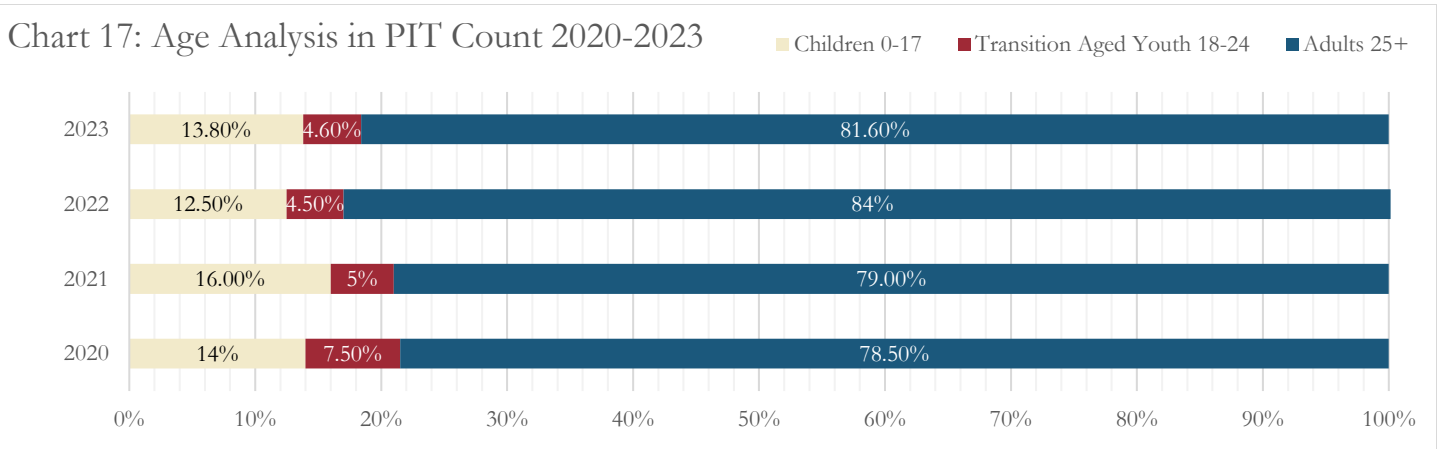
Additionally, as of 2023 there is not a youth-specific shelter or day center for at-risk/homeless youth, which has created gaps in the NoCO CoC's ability to identify and count the true number of 18-24 year olds and unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness.

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 particularly be helpful to monitor changes in older adult populations experiencing homelessness.



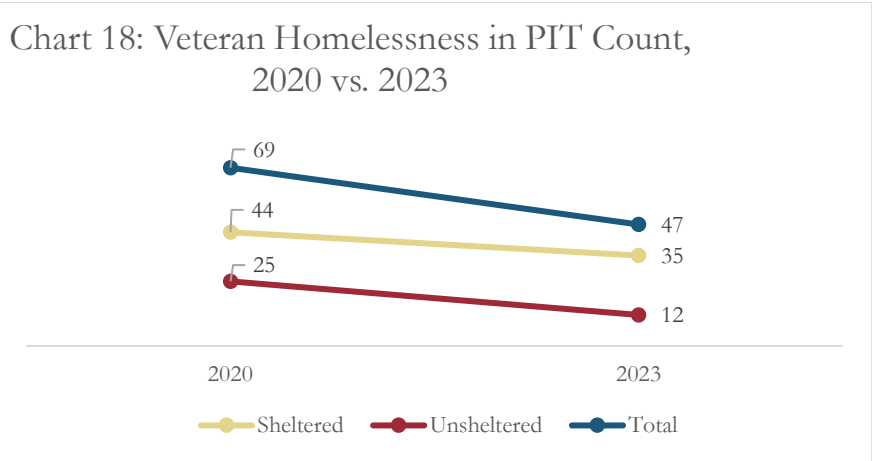
<sup>6</sup> <https://transequality.org/issues/housing-homelessness>

<sup>7</sup> <https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/who-experiences-homelessness/youth/>



## Veteran Homelessness Analysis

There has been a 31.8% decrease in overall veteran homelessness between 2020 and 2023. More significantly, there has been a decline of 70.3% in unsheltered veteran homelessness over this period. This may be a result in part of the increase in Rapid Re-Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing resources for veterans due to an influx of COVID-19 response funding, as well as a signal of the concerted effort Northern Colorado is taking to reach Functional Zero for Veteran Homelessness<sup>8</sup>.



The percent of the homeless population who are veterans is declining.

% Veterans based on Total People Counted

2020 – 9% → 2023 – 5%

## Chronic Homelessness Analysis

The basic definition of “chronic homelessness” is having a disabling condition and being unhoused for more the 12 months, either continuously or totaling 12+ months in at least four separate occasions over three years<sup>9</sup>. 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<sup>10</sup>. Many people experiencing chronic homelessness struggle with untreated mental illness, substance use disorder, and/or physical health conditions<sup>11</sup>.

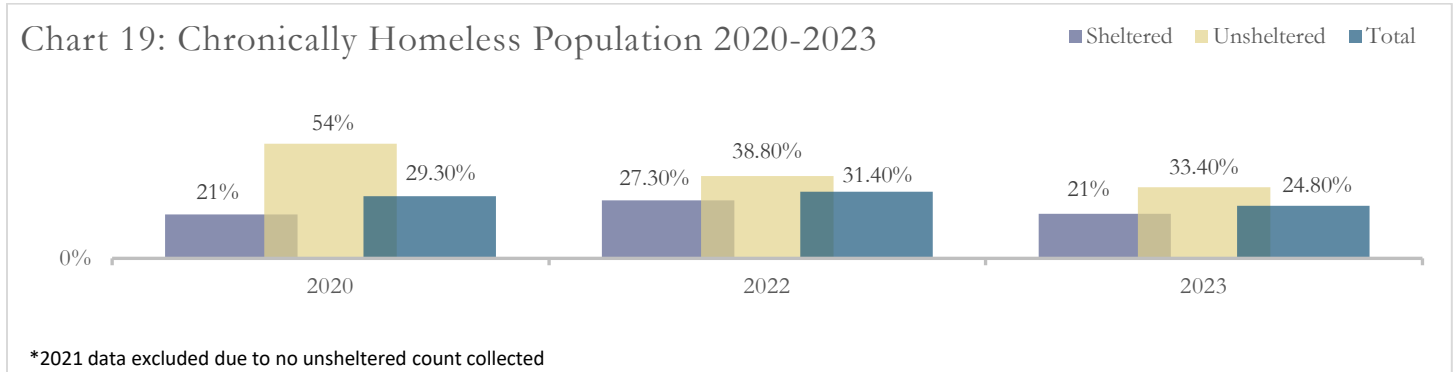
While it is difficult to determine a clear trend in chronic homelessness in Northern Colorado, the most significant inference that can be drawn at this time is that chronic homelessness appears overall to be on the decline, most significantly for experiencing unsheltered homelessness. There was a 20.6% decline in the number of unsheltered

<sup>8</sup> <https://community.solutions/built-for-zero/functional-zero/#:~:text=What%20is%20functional%20zero%3F,and%20brief%20for%20that%20population>  
<sup>9</sup> <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5181/flowchart-of-huds-definition-of-chronic-homelessness/>  
<sup>10</sup> <https://community.solutions/what-is-chronic-homelessness/>  
<sup>11</sup> <https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/who-experiences-homelessness/chronically-homeless/>



chronically homeless individuals counted in 2020 and 2023. This is particularly significant because the 2020 unsheltered PIT Count is believed to be a significant undercount and the NoCO CoC has improved our unsheltered count strategy between these years to be more comprehensive.

Some contributing factors to the reduction in unsheltered chronic homelessness is the increase in lower barrier emergency sheltering programs across the region this year, 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.

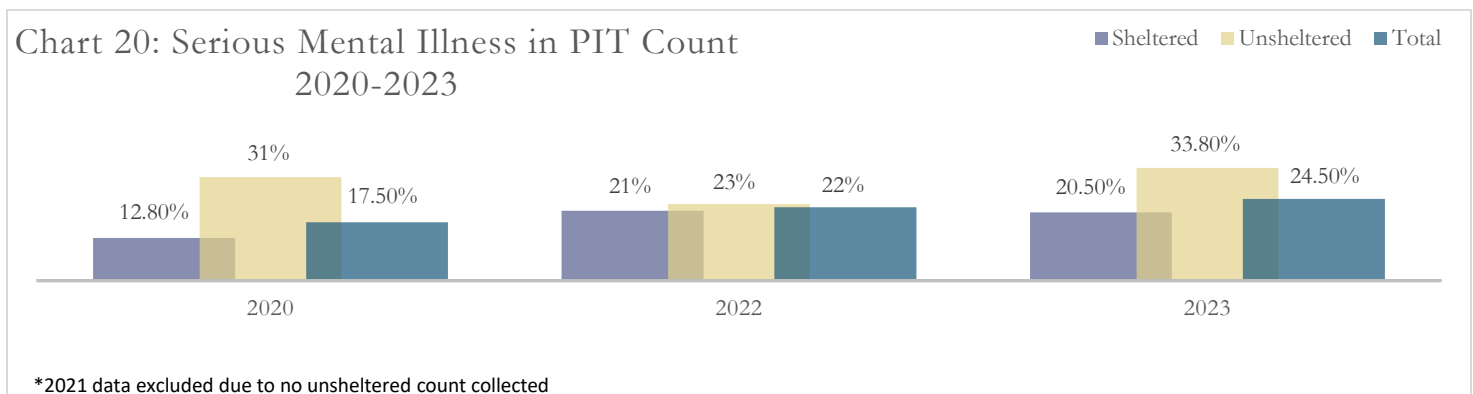


### Substance Use and Serious Mental Illness Analysis

Worryingly, there has been a 7% increase in adults with serious mental illness between 2020 and 2023. This year, we saw a 10.8% increase from last year in the percent of unsheltered people who have mental illness. Interestingly, the number of people self-identifying as having substance use disorder has declined 4.5% from last year to this year, though still remains well above the reported numbers from 2020.

Based on 2022 National Point in Time Count Data, 21 percent of people experiencing homelessness reported having a serious mental illness and 16 percent reported chronic substance use<sup>12</sup>. Northern Colorado’s PIT Count suggests we have a slightly higher percentage than the national average of mental illness and substance use (24.5% and 17% respectively).

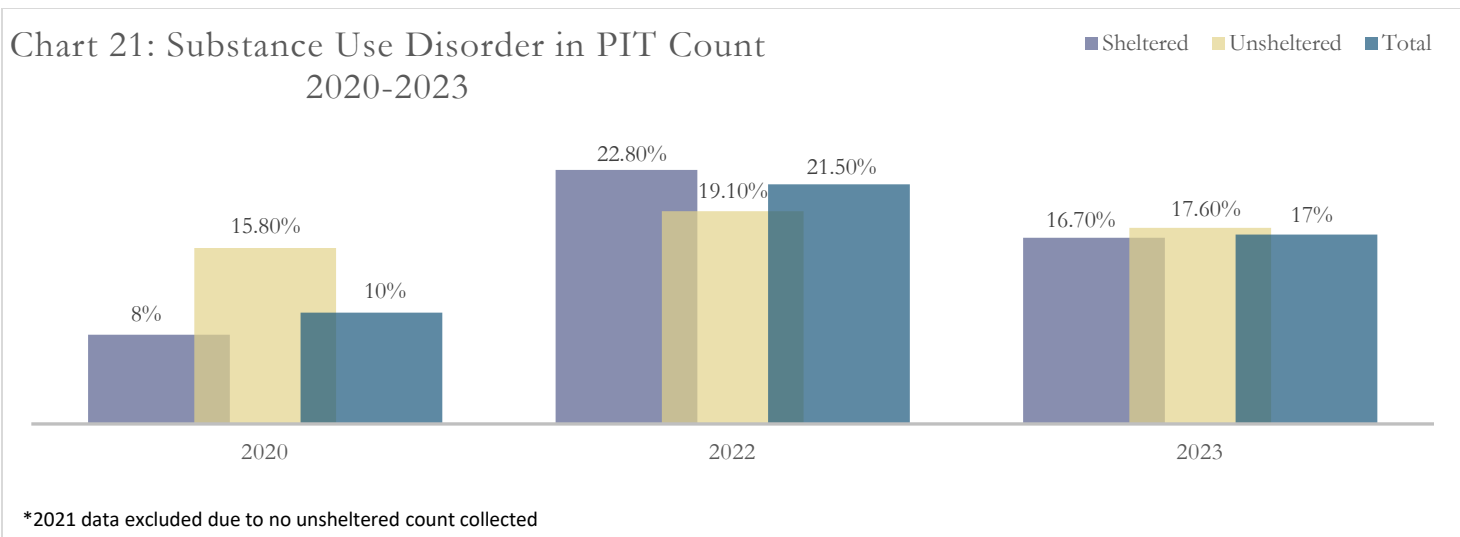
While mental illness and substance use remain significant concerns for the health and wellbeing of the people experiencing homelessness, it is worth noting that these conditions are much less prevalent than the general community perception that all people experiencing homelessness are mentally ill or addicted to drugs and alcohol. Nationally, the vast majority of people (~75%) report loss of employment and unaffordable housing as the primary reason for falling into homelessness<sup>13</sup>. It is beyond the scope of this analysis to report on contributing factors locally, but it is reasonable to assume the same trend can be seen in Northern Colorado.



<sup>12</sup> <https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/what-causes-homelessness/health/>

<sup>13</sup> <https://unitedtoendhomelessness.org/blog/myth-most-homeless-people-are-either-mentally-ill-or-have-a-substance-use-disorder/>

Chart 21: Substance Use Disorder in PIT Count  
2020-2023



## 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 Rehousing. The HIC was completed on January 24, 2023, 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.



View an Interactive Dashboard for Housing Inventory Count Data at

[www.nocococ.org/data-reports](http://www.nocococ.org/data-reports)

### 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 2023

## Types of Projects, Beds and Utilization Rates

The Housing Inventory Count identified 1,456 available beds/resources in our region, including emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing units and vouchers, and rapid rehousing. On the night of the Point in Time Count, 1343 or 88% of these beds/resources were utilized.

There are several notable changes in projects serving people experiencing homelessness between 2020 and 2023. First, there has been an increase in the overall number of beds. Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing beds in both Larimer and Weld counties represent the most significant increase; however, there has also been an increase in Permanent Supportive Housing beds. The only project type to see a decline in the number of beds is Rapid Rehousing. Second, there remains an overall increase in the number of homeless-specific projects since 2020, however there was a slight decrease in the total number of projects from last year to this year across all project types. Since the total number of beds overall is increased, it appears that programs that are operating have been able to maintain an increased capacity despite a fewer number of individual projects.

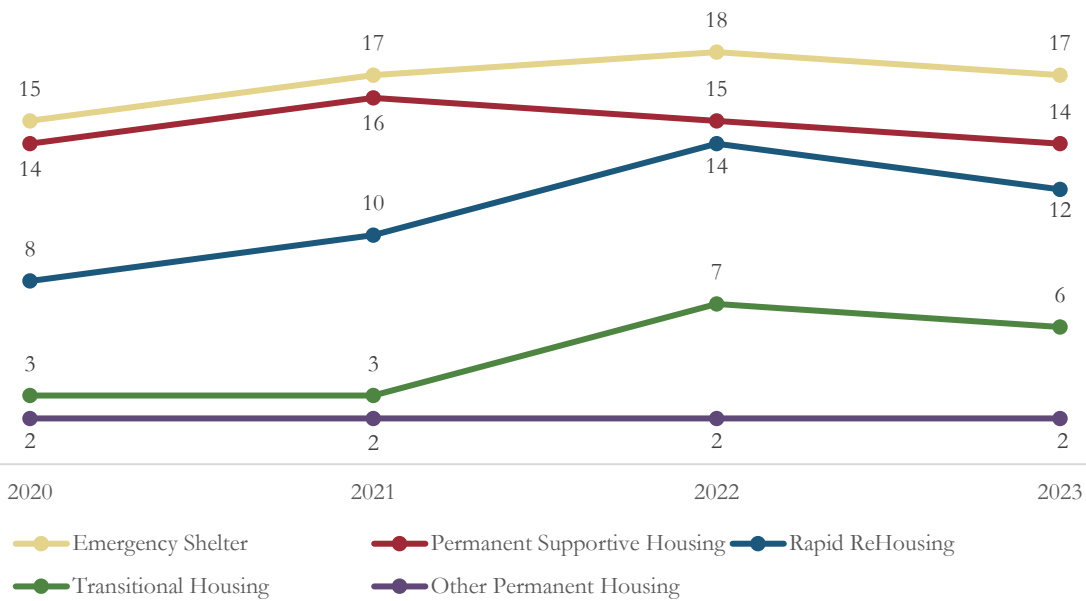
**Emergency Shelter (ES):** Emergency Shelter beds have increased since 2020, up from 572 to 608 beds this year. Encouragingly, this year seems to show a reversal from the significant decline in ES beds we saw last year. Between last year and this year, our region added 57 emergency sheltered beds. In 2023, there was a 72.76% utilization rate for available shelter beds, which is average. ES utilization rates can be largely dependent on external factors on the night of the Point in Time Count. The Housing and Urban Development Department (HUD) expects emergency shelter utilization to be above 65%. If Domestic Violence shelters are excluded from the data set, since they serve a specific population and do not operate as a traditional emergency shelter, our utilization rate increases to 80%.

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

**Rapid Re-Housing (RRH):** While Rapid Re-Housing resources increased from the number our region had in 2020, there was a 7% decline in RRH resources between last year and this year. 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 roughly a 12% increase in the number of Permanent Supportive Housing beds since 2020, to a total of 461 in 2023. Across our region, PSH projects are well utilized, with a 92.86% utilization rate.

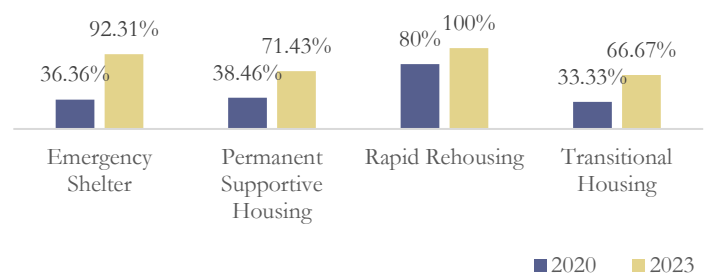
Chart 22: Number of Housing Projects 2020-2023



## 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.

Chart 23: Project Participation in HMIS, 2020 vs. 2023



HMIS participation among agencies with dedicated housing resources for people experiencing homelessness has increased year over year for all project types, with an average participation percentage of 82.6%, up from an average participation rate of 47% in 2020. Emergency shelter (ES) program participation in HMIS has increased nearly thirty percent in that period, reaching 92.3% participating in 2023. There were other positive gains in permanent supportive housing (PSH) and transitional housing (TH) programs using HMIS. Use of HMIS for PSH projects have risen ten percent since 2020 to 71.4% participation in 2023. Even more gains were made in TH programs using HMIS, increasing participation to 66.66%, an increase of thirty-three percent.

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. Over the last year, using Northern Colorado as a test region, the 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 24: Projects By County*

Project Type	County*	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>ES</b>	Larimer	12	12	13	11
	Weld	3	5	5	6
<b>PSH</b>	Larimer	10	11	11	10
	Weld	4	5	4	4
<b>RRH</b>	Larimer	5	7	9	6
	Weld		3	5	6
<b>TH</b>	Larimer	1	1	4	3
	Weld	2	2	3	3
<b>OPH</b>	Larimer	2	2	2	2
	Weld	0	0	0	0

**\*In 2023, 4 projects operate across both counties (3 RRH, 1 ES)**

## Summary

In summary, a comparison of our 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 remain disproportionately impacted by homelessness. Black/African Americans, Native Americans and Native Hawaiians are significantly overrepresented in our homeless population in relation to these groups total population in our region. In Weld County, Native Hawaiians make up a tiny 0.15% of the county population but are 7% of the homeless population; in Larimer County, Black/African Americans are only 1% of the county population but are a full 6% of the homeless population. People of color are overall more likely to be unsheltered. Worryingly, Hispanic/Latinx identifying individuals increasingly appear to experience unsheltered homelessness, rising 15% since 2020. It is crucial for the Northern Colorado Continuum of Care (NoCO CoC) to continue to understand more specifically how the homeless response system is unequitable for the most marginalized people in our community and then work together to begin addressing these systemic issues.

Positively, chronic homelessness and veteran homelessness are decreasing. Veterans made up 9% of all people experiencing homelessness in 2020 and now account for only 5%. There have been noticeable declines in the percentage of chronically homeless individuals counted, both sheltered and unsheltered. Notably, there has been a 20% decrease in the number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals since 2020.

Northern Colorado has continued to have overall high utilization of our available homeless resources, with an average utilization rate on the night of the Point in Time of 88%. While there is some concern about the reduction in COVID-19 relief funding for programs like Rapid Rehousing, there has been an increase in the number of emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing beds. Showing the need and our ability to utilize resources available will continue to assist the NoCO CoC as it works diligently to bring more permanent housing resources and supportive services into the community.

Finally, there has been a positive increase in the number of homelessness projects entering data into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). This year, 82% of all homeless service projects are now active users of HMIS, including 92.3% of emergency shelters. The NoCO CoC is close to reaching its goal 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 to create equitable solutions so that Northern Colorado can ensure homelessness becomes rare, brief and non-recurring for all people.

# APPENDIX A

## 2023 NoCO CoC Point in Time Count Data

An interactive 2023 PIT Data Dashboard may be found at [nocococ.org/data-reports](https://nocococ.org/data-reports)

TABLE 1: Combined Overall PIT Count Data (Larimer & Weld)

Total (N=882)	Number of People	Percentage of People	Special Populations	
<b>Program Type</b>			<b>Sheltered</b>	
Emergency Shelter	514	58.3%	Veteran	35 (4%)
Transitional Housing	102	11.5%	Fleeing Domestic Violence	60 (7%)
Unsheltered	266	30.2%	Households w/ Children	196 (22.2%)
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	552	62.6%	Chronically Homeless	130 (14.7%)
Female	319	36.2%	Substance Use Disorder	103 (11.7%)
Transgender/Gender Non-Conforming	11	2%	Serious Mental Illness	127 (14.4%)
<b>Age</b>			<b>Unsheltered</b>	
0-17	122	13.8%	Veteran	12 (1%)
18-24	41	4.6%	Fleeing Domestic Violence	21 (2.4%)
25-34	153	17.3%	Households w/ Children	0 (0%)
35-44	193	21.9%		
45-54	166	18.8%	Chronically Homeless	97 (11%)
55-64	151	17.1%	Substance Use Disorder	47 (5.3%)
65+	56	6.3%	Serious Mental Illness	90 (10.2%)
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>				
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	590	66.9%		
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	292	33.1%		
<b>Race</b>				
American Indian/Alaska Native	51	5.8%		
Asian	8	<1%		
Black or African American	42	4.7%		
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	29	3.3%		
White	717	81.3%		
Multiple Races	35	4%		

TABLE 2: County-Specific Overall PIT Count Data

LARIMER COUNTY		WELD COUNTY	
Total N=547	Percentage of People	Total N=327	Percentage of People
<b>Program Type</b>		<b>Program Type</b>	
Emergency Shelter	68.9 %	Emergency Shelter	53.52 %
Transitional Housing	6.95 %	Transitional Housing	19.57 %
Unsheltered	31.08 %	Unsheltered	26.91 %
<b>Gender</b>		<b>Gender</b>	
Male	63.07 %	Male	61.79 %
Female	34.29 %	Female	38.21 %
Transgender/Gender Non-Conforming	2 %	Transgender/Gender Non-Conforming	0 %
<b>Age</b>		<b>Age</b>	
0-17	10.1 %	0-17	20 %
18-24	4 %	18-24	5.7 %
25-34	19.4 %	25-34	14 %
35-44	22.3 %	35-44	21.2 %
45-54	19.4 %	45-54	17.9 %
55-64	18.5 %	55-64	14.9 %
65+	6.4 %	65+	6.3 %
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>		<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	75.7 %	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	47.2 %
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	20.8 %	Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	50.7 %
<b>Race</b>		<b>Race</b>	
American Indian/Alaska Native	3.66 %	American Indian/Alaska Native	8.87 %
Asian	1.1 %	Asian	<1 %
Black or African American	6.03 %	Black or African American	1.83 %
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1.1 %	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	7.03 %
White	79.16 %	White	76.15 %
Multiple Races	4.57 %	Multiple Races	2.45 %

# APPENDIX B

## Northern Colorado CoC 2023 Housing Inventory Count

An interactive 2023 HIC Data Dashboard may be found at [nocococ.org/data-reports](https://nocococ.org/data-reports)

TABLE 1: HIC Summary, Combined Totals (Larimer & Weld Counties)

	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	372	100	136	87	10	0
Transitional Housing	110					1
<b>Permanent Housing</b>						
Permanent Supportive Housing	461				179	9
Rapid Re-Housing	249			54	55	
Other Permanent Housing	28					
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1220</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>10</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	6			6	6	100%
Both		Volunteers of America	VOA_COR3_RRH	RRH		27			27	27	100%
Both		Volunteers of America	VOA_SSVF Priority 2 RP_RRH	RRH	Veteran	49			49	49	100%
Both		Catholic Charities	HCHV/CERS-Catholic Charities VA	ES	Veteran	10			7	10	70%
Larimer	Loveland	Alternatives to Violence	ATV Loveland Safehouse	ES	DV	14			14	14	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Catholic Charities	CCD_Extended Stay_Larimer County_ES	ES		27			17	27	63%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Catholic Charities	CCD_The Mission_Larimer County Overflow_ES	ES		24		28	52	52	100%
Larimer	Loveland	City of Loveland	CL_Emergency Shelter_ES	ES		22		45	67	67	100 %
Larimer	Fort Collins	Crossroads Safehouse	Crossroads Safehouse	ES	DV	51			27	51	53%



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	Estes Park	Estes Valley Crisis Advocates	My Sister's Place	ES	DV	10			1	10	10%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Family Housing Network	FHN_Emergency Shelter_ES	ES		12			9	12	75%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Ft. Collins Rescue Mission	FCRM_Extended Stay Shelter_ES	ES		66			65	66	98%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Ft. Collins Rescue Mission	FCRM_Shelter_ES	ES		0	40	40	76	80	95%
Larimer	Loveland	House of Neighborly Service	Family Promise Shelter	ES		12			0	12	0%
Larimer	Loveland	Salvation Army	Salvation Army Motel Voucher Program	ES-Motel		6			6	6	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Housing Catalyst	HCAT_1st Street SRO_PH	OPH		13			13	13	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Housing Catalyst	HCAT_Myrtle SRO	OPH		15			15	15	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Housing Catalyst	HCAT_Mason Place_PSH	PSH		60			60	60	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Housing Catalyst	HCAT_Redtail_Non PSH	PSH		20			20	20	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Housing Catalyst	HCAT_Redtail_PSH	PSH		25			25	25	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Housing Catalyst	HCAT_Redtail_VASH	PSH	Veteran	15			15	15	100%
Larimer		Housing Catalyst	HCAT_VASH Vouchers	PSH	Veteran	168			168	168	100%
Larimer		Homeward Alliance	HOME_FUSE_DOH	PSH		18			18	18	100%
Larimer	Loveland	Loveland Housing Authority	LHA_Youth PSH	PSH	Youth	9			2	9	22%
Larimer	Loveland	Loveland Housing Authority	VASH @ The Edge	PSH	Veteran	11			11	11	100%
Larimer		Summit Stone Health Partners	SHP_DOH_PSH	PSH		15			15	15	100%
Larimer	Loveland	Summit Stone Health Partners	SHP_Loveland_PSH	PSH		8			8	8	100%
Larimer		Alternatives to Violence	ATV_Northern Front Range_RRH	RRH	DV	14			14	14	100%
Larimer		Crossroads Safehouse	CSH_A Road to Home ESG_RRH	RRH	DV	35			35	35	100%
Larimer		Family Housing Network	FHN_ESGCV Rapid_RRH	RRH		61			61	61	100%
Larimer		Family Housing Network	FHN_Next Step 2 Gen_RRH	RRH		25			25	25	100%
Larimer		Homeward Alliance	HOME_ESGCV Rapid_RRH	RRH		10			10	10	100%
Larimer	Fort Collins	Family Housing Network	FHN_Sherwood House_TH	TH		21			21	21	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	Loveland	House of Neighborly Service	Family Promise of Larimer County Bridge Housing	TH		20			16	20	80%
Larimer		The Matthews House	TMH_Host Home Program_TH	TH	Youth	1			1	1	100%
Weld	Greeley	A Woman's Place	A Woman's Place Shelter	ES	DV	12	0	0	4	12	33%
Weld	Greeley	Catholic Charities	CCD_Guadalupe Emergency Shelter_Greeley_ESG	ES		40			32	40	80%
Weld	Greeley	Greeley Family House	GFH_ESG_Emergency Shelter	ES		36	0		35	36	97%
Weld	Fort Lupton	Hope at Miracle House	HMH_Emergency Shelter	ES		30			19	30	63%
Weld	Greeley	United Way of Weld County	UWWC_Cold Weather Shelter_ES	ES		0	60	23	83	83	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		77			77	77	100%
Weld		North Range Behavioral Health	NRBH_DOH_PSH	PSH		7			7	7	100%
Weld	Greeley	North Range Behavioral Health	NRBH_Harmony Way_PSH	PSH		18			14	18	78%
Weld		A Woman's Place	AWP_RRH	RRH	DV	5			5	5	100%
Weld		Almost Home	AHI_NoCo_ESG CV_RRH	RRH		4			4	4	100%
Weld		Greeley Family House	GFH_Next Step II_RR	RRH		3			3	3	100%
Weld		Greeley Family House	GFH_NFR_RR	RRH		10			10	10	100%
Weld	Greeley	Greeley Family House	Camfield Corner Apartments	TH		44			43	44	98%
Weld	Greeley	Jobs of Hope, Inc.	JOBS_House of Hope_TH	TH		12			11	12	92%
Weld	Greeley	North Range Behavioral Health	NRBH Transitional Housing Program	TH		12			10	12	83%
						Total Year-round	Total Seasonal	Total Overflow	Total Beds	Total PIT Count	Average Utilization
						1220	100	136	1456	1343	88%