

METRO DENVER HOMELESS INITIATIVE

State of Homelessness 2023

**Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder,
Broomfield, Denver, Douglas
and Jefferson Counties**



THOUGHTS FROM OUR YOUNG ADULT LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE

Experiencing homelessness is just exactly that, an experience. Homelessness is not an identity.

“Being homeless at 16 shaped my life quite a bit. It was hard to find jobs and get the health care I needed because of discrimination. I have dealt with health issues all my life but when I got kicked out at 16, I was at a loss for what to do. I had my wheelchair and the clothes on my back. My birth mom ended up getting me a plane ticket to Colorado where I now reside in Boulder, but I was originally in Fort Collins. I knew when I moved out here that it was going to be difficult, but I had more resources than I did in South Dakota regarding being homeless as a youth.”

“This experience shaped my life by being able to overcome adversity and challenges better than others my age. It also helped me become who I am today as I head into new challenges with school and work, along with getting to live and grow up the rest of the way with my new friends.”

“Back when I was a teen navigating the streets of Denver, experiencing homelessness felt like this tough journey that I didn't ask for, but life kind of threw it at me. Reading these stories now, it's like hearing echoes of my own struggles. They say homelessness isn't who you are, and that hits close to home. It was the worst time of my life, but looking back, I see it played a crucial role in shaping who I am today. The hate and violence on the streets didn't make me bitter; it taught me kindness and empathy in a way only someone who's been through it can understand. It's comforting to know I'm not alone in feeling this way. These stories remind me that being homeless doesn't define me; it was just a part of my journey. The tales of false perceptions about homelessness resonate because I, too, had a skewed view until reality hit.”

“I hope others read these stories and see that being homeless doesn't make you less of a person. It's a tough reality, but we're stronger for having lived through it.”

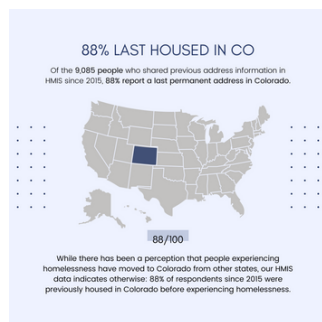
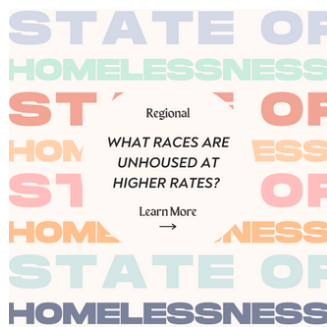
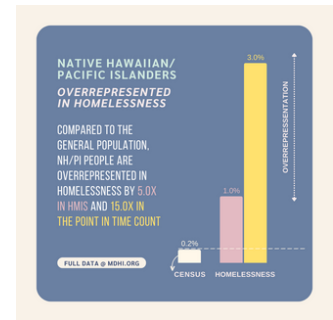
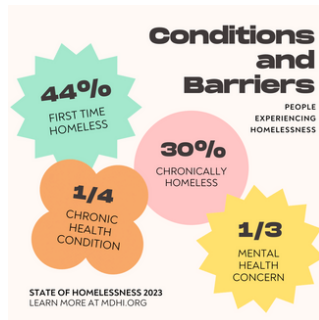
*Young Adult
Leadership Committee*

MAKING THE HOMELESS
SYSTEM BETTER FOR YOUTH

SOCIAL MEDIA TOOLKIT

Sharing the data is as simple as “copy and post”

Ending homelessness requires us to understand the data in the context of lived experience. Help us raise awareness about homelessness locally with our [Social Media Kit](#) and tag us at @MDHICOC! Please contact layla.said@mdhi.org for media and communications inquiries.



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01

INTRODUCTION

Homelessness continues to be one of the most pressing challenges in our region and across the country. Data and lived experience are at the core of how we can understand and solve this critical issue.

This report synthesizes four data sources along with input from people with lived expertise to paint a comprehensive picture of homelessness in Metro Denver. The methodology, time frame, and definition of homelessness vary by data source.

TYPE	METHODOLOGY	TIMEFRAME	DEFINITION
Colorado Homeless Management Information System (COHMIS or HMIS)	Statewide Data System, collects data on individuals accessing homelessness services	CUMULATIVE July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023	Housing and Urban Development
Vulnerability Index Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT)	Providers administer the VI-SPDAT to people in a housing crisis and enter data into HMIS	CUMULATIVE July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023	Housing and Urban Development
Point in Time (PIT) Count	Survey, outreach, & HMIS system pull	SINGLE NIGHT January 30, 2023	Housing and Urban Development
McKinney-Vento Data from the Colorado Department of Education	Identification by school districts, tracked in Student Information System	CUMULATIVE 2021-2022 School Year (Last Available)	United States Department of Education

Homelessness is not limited to the individuals we see, those characterized as "visibly" homeless. There is an entire subset of this population composed of children, families, youth, and others that make up the 'invisible' homeless. Historically in the region, 3 in 4 people experiencing homelessness are in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or other indoor situations and are therefore unseen. It is also important to understand the systemic causes of homelessness and listen to people with lived expertise in order to stop perpetuating stereotypes that deter us from meaningful solutions.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide meaningful insight into the nature of homelessness in Metro Denver and the work being done to solve it.

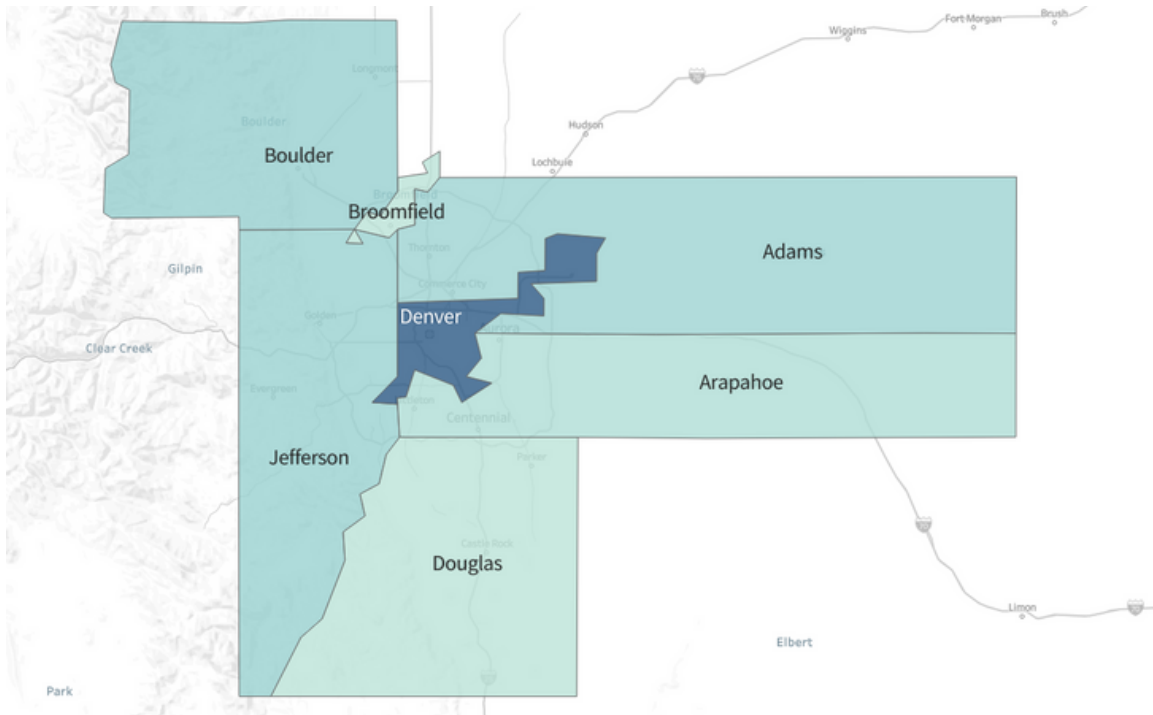
The report first consolidates four existing data sources to depict the overall issue of homelessness as it occurs across systems and throughout the Metro Denver region to provide a fuller, deeper understanding of the problem.

Self-reported causes of homelessness are included to shed light on the impacts of systemic failures that are ultimately the root causes of homelessness. The realities of homelessness are included in an effort to combat common misconceptions and humanize this very personal and traumatic experience that is often unfairly stigmatized by the general public. We hope by the end of this report, readers understand homelessness as a matter of systemic failures rather than personal shortcomings.

This report also shows that there is hope for this issue, and provides a window into the plans and progress our region has made to date. Before we can begin to address homelessness with sustainable and equitable solutions, we must understand the complexities and experiences of homelessness.

BACKGROUND

A Continuum of Care (CoC) is a regional or local planning body that coordinates housing and services funding for homeless families and individuals. The metro-Denver region's CoC is made up of seven counties including Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, and Jefferson. The views detailed in this report are those of the Metro Denver Homeless Initiative (MDHI), the region's CoC.



Part of MDHI's role as the regional CoC includes overseeing the region's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), conducting the annual Point in Time (PIT) count, and creating a Coordinated Entry (CE) system. Each of these activities provides data points on homelessness that are included in this report. Additionally, the most recent data from the Department of Education is included to provide more context to homelessness experienced by families, children, and youth in the region.

LIMITATIONS

This report synthesizes the current information available regarding homelessness in the region. However, as with any data surrounding the issue of homelessness, there are several key limitations. The data does not provide “apple-to-apple” comparisons across sources. Comparison is not possible nor advised. Significant differences in counts do appear; however, each of these data sets is unique in what, who, and how it measures homelessness. When combined, they create a much broader understanding of homelessness in our community.

01 DIFFERENT DEFINITIONS OF HOMELESSNESS

Two definitions of homelessness are used for this report, provided by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the US Department of Education (see page 75).

02 DIFFERENT TIMEFRAMES AND METHODOLOGIES

The Point in Time takes place on a single night; the HMIS and VI-SPDAT data are cumulative (July 1, 2022-June 30, 2023); and the Mc-Kinney Vento data is from the last reported school year. Each of these sources has different methodologies and reporting requirements for data collection.

03 NOT EXHAUSTIVE ON THE TOPIC OF HOMELESSNESS

This report is a mechanism to inform the public, lawmakers, and our local provider community on the wider issue of homelessness in order to improve collaboration throughout the region. It is not exhaustive.

03

DATA SOURCES

HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

HUD defines an HMIS as "a local information technology system used to collect client-level data and data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families and persons at risk of homelessness." As the Metro Denver Continuum of Care, MDHI is responsible for managing an HMIS software solution that complies with HUD's data collection, management, and reporting standards.

The data collected helps us better understand the size, characteristics, and needs of the local population experiencing homelessness and play a part in program evaluation, grant writing, research coordination, tracking of services provided, and advancing effective fact-based funding and legislative decisions. The data in this report includes those who accessed housing or services during the reporting period at HMIS participating agencies across the Denver metro.

METHOD

STATEWIDE DATA SYSTEM THAT
COLLECTS DATA ON INDIVIDUALS
ACCESSING HOMELESSNESS SERVICES

TIMEFRAME

CUMULATIVE
JULY 1, 2022 - JUNE 30, 2023

HOMELESSNESS DEFINITION

HUD DEFINITION OF LITERALLY
HOMELESS

METRO DENVER HOMELESS INITIATIVE



VI-SPDAT DATA

Case managers and service providers at OneHome Partner Agencies across the region administer an assessment called the VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool) to people experiencing homelessness who are eligible according to HUD. The tool measures client vulnerability and is one of many factors used to dynamically prioritize clients for the limited housing resources in our Coordinated Entry System.

ONEHOME UPDATES

In 2021, MDHI formed the Results Academy to inform the racially equitable redesign of our Coordinated Entry System. Since, we have created an action plan to guide much needed system improvements, revised the assessment documents to be more trauma-informed and equitable, updated the respective paper forms, and created new training for our CES providers. We also made updates on the name fields in the OneHome profile to be more inclusive around preferred names and deadnames.



LIMITATIONS

Not all data fields are required for provider data entry.

DID YOU KNOW?

People staying with friends, family, or in a motel are considered 'at risk of homelessness' and not included.

METHOD

PROVIDERS ADMINISTER THE VI-SPDAT TO ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS AND ENTER DATA INTO HMIS

TIMEFRAME

JULY 1 2022 - JUNE 30, 2023

HOMELESSNESS DEFINITION

HUD DEFINITION OF LITERALLY HOMELESS

POINT IN TIME DATA

The Point in Time (PIT) is an annual count of people experiencing homelessness across the country on a single night in January. The data is meant to be representative of homelessness “on any given night,” specifically during the winter months. As the CoC, MDHI works closely with leads in the seven counties to determine the needs and resources of each community, organize the count and survey, and ensure each count is compliant with HUD guidelines. There are slight variations in each community’s approach depending on their needs and resources.



LIMITATIONS

The PIT has several factors such as weather, capacity, volunteer engagement, etc. that may result in an undercount.

DID YOU KNOW?

People staying with friends, family, or paying for a hotel are considered 'at risk of homelessness' and not included in this count.

METHOD

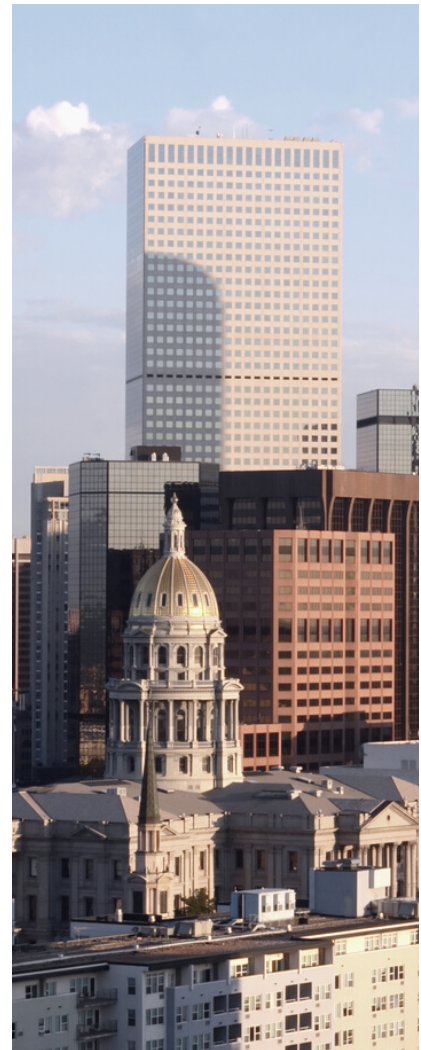
SURVEY, OUTREACH, & HMIS
SYSTEM PULL

TIMEFRAME

NIGHT OF JANUARY 30, 2023

HOMELESSNESS DEFINITION

HUD DEFINITION OF LITERALLY
HOMELESS



MCKINNEY-VENTO DATA

The McKinney Vento Act requires public school districts to identify, support, and report on students experiencing homelessness at some point during the school year. This data is sent to the US Department of Education and is publicly available. Since this identification is intended to support the educational needs of students, the definition of homelessness under the Department of Education varies from HUD.



LIMITATIONS

This data only captures students enrolled in public schools, and does not include the entire household such as parents/guardians.

DID YOU KNOW?

People staying with friends, family, or in a motel due to economic hardship are included in the Department of Education's definition of homelessness.

METHOD

IDENTIFICATION BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS, TRACKED IN STUDENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (SIS)

TIMEFRAME

CUMULATIVE SCHOOL YEAR
2021-2022, LAST AVAILABLE

HOMELESSNESS DEFINITION

US DEPT. OF EDUCATION



02

STATE OF HOMELESSNESS DATA SUMMARY

30,409

HMIS

People accessing services or housing related to homelessness at HMIS Partner Agencies

07/01/22 - 06/30/2023

3,858

VI-SPDAT

People assessed for housing resources in our region's OneHome Coordinated Entry System

07/01/22 - 06/30/2023

9,065

POINT IN TIME

People counted experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness on a single night

NIGHT OF 01/30/23

9,820

MCKINNEY-VENTO

Students identified and reported by public school districts as experiencing homelessness

2021-2022 SCHOOL YEAR

REGIONAL HMIS DATA

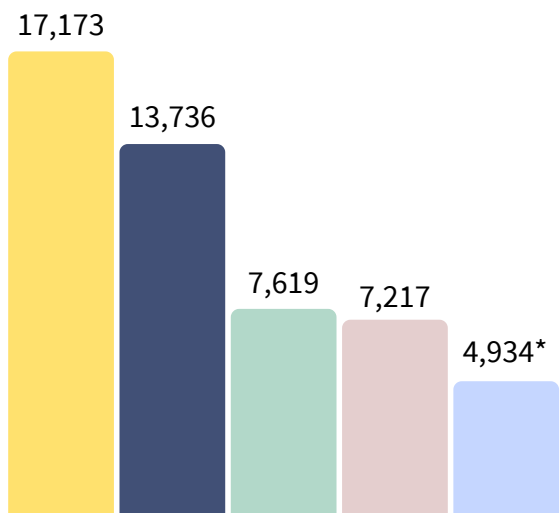
This data includes the total number of individuals who accessed housing or related services at HMIS partner agencies in the Denver metro area between July 1, 2022, and June 30, 2023.

30,409 PEOPLE
ACCESSING HOMELESSNESS SERVICES

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	64.0%
Female	34.0%
Transgender	0.8%
Nonconforming	0.7%

PROJECT TYPE

- Sheltered
 - Supportive Services
 - Coordinated Entry
 - Unsheltered
 - Permanent Housing*
- *Housed and no longer homeless*



AGE	PERCENT
0-17	11.7%
18-24	7.3%
25-34	20.1%
35-44	22.7%
45-54	17.2%
55-64	14.4%
65+	5.6%

HISTORY	PERCENT
First Enrollment	45.0%
Chronic	28.3%

REGIONAL VI-SPDAT DATA

3,858 PEOPLE
ASSESSED FOR COORDINATED ENTRY

The following head of household data includes people assessed for OneHome Coordinated Entry between July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023. It represents the head of household only and does not include data on the other household members. Data entered into HMIS by OneHome partner agencies includes demographic and housing preference data for those experiencing literal homelessness and seeking housing .

AGE	PERCENT
0-17	0.05%
18-24	7.4%
25-34	16.7%
35-44	25.9%
45-54	21.4%
55-64	20.0%
65+	8.5%

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	56.3%
Female	41.1%
Transgender	1.4%
Nonconforming	1.1%

LOCATION NEEDS	PERCENT
Community Resources	42.5%
Medical Care	43.4%
Work	27.4%
Transit	53.8%

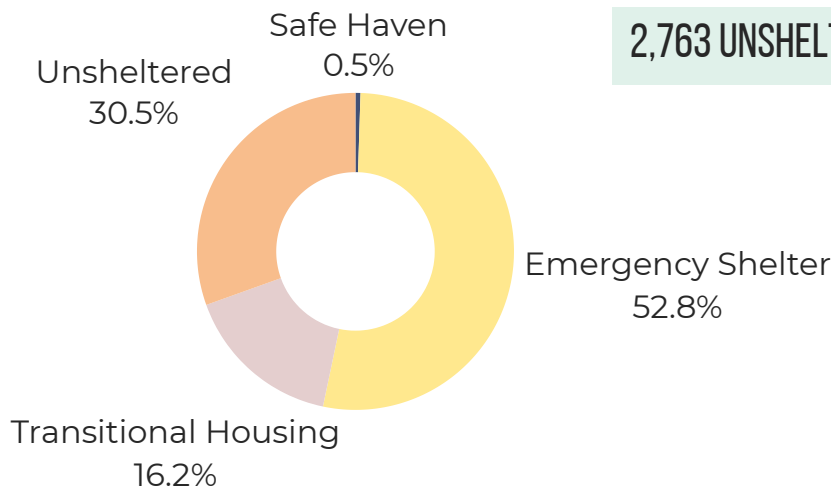
HOUSING NEEDS	PERCENT
Wheelchair Accessible	6.7%
Elevator	16.8%
Room for Live-In Care	3.9%
Animal in Possession	13.7%

CRIMINAL JUSTICE	PERCENT
History of Interaction	53.5%
Jail or Prison	50.9%

REGIONAL PIT DATA

9,065 PEOPLE
COUNTED ON 01/30/23

This data represents the number of individuals counted during the annual Point in Time count on January 30, 2023. It is a snapshot of the many people experiencing homelessness on a single night and does not include those staying with friends, family, or in a motel.



2,763 UNSHELTERED

6,302 SHELTERED

INTERACT WITH THIS DATA IN OUR PIT DASHBOARD BY SUBREGION AT MDHI.ORG/PIT

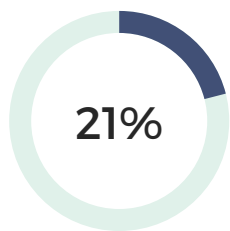
HISTORY	PERCENT
First Time Homeless	44.0%
Chronically Homeless	30.4%

AGE	PERCENT
0-17	15.3%
18-24	4.8%
25-34	17.2%
35-44	21.7%
45-54	20.2%
55-64	15.6%
65+	5.3%

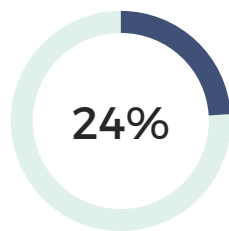
GENDER	PERCENT
Male	62.0%
Female	36.7%
Transgender	0.6%
Nonconforming	0.6%

CONDITIONS AND BARRIERS - REGIONAL

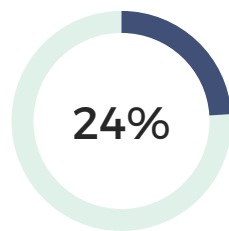
People surveyed during the Point in Time are asked to complete optional questions. This survey collects information about their length of time experiencing homelessness, factors contributing to homelessness, household demographics, and conditions or barriers. This data helps us understand the makeup and challenges of our local unhoused population and many people experience more than one of these factors.



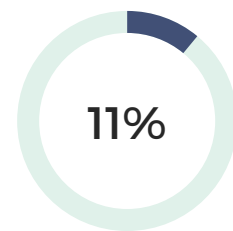
Disabling Condition



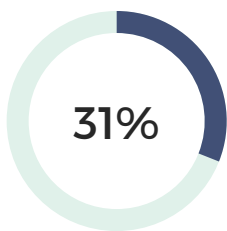
Chronic Health Condition



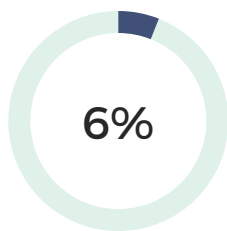
Substance Use



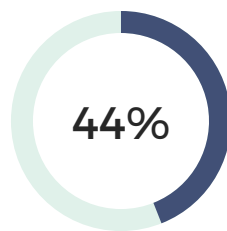
Domestic Violence



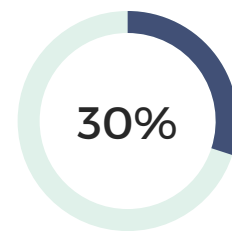
Mental Health Concern



Traumatic Brain Injury



First Time Homeless



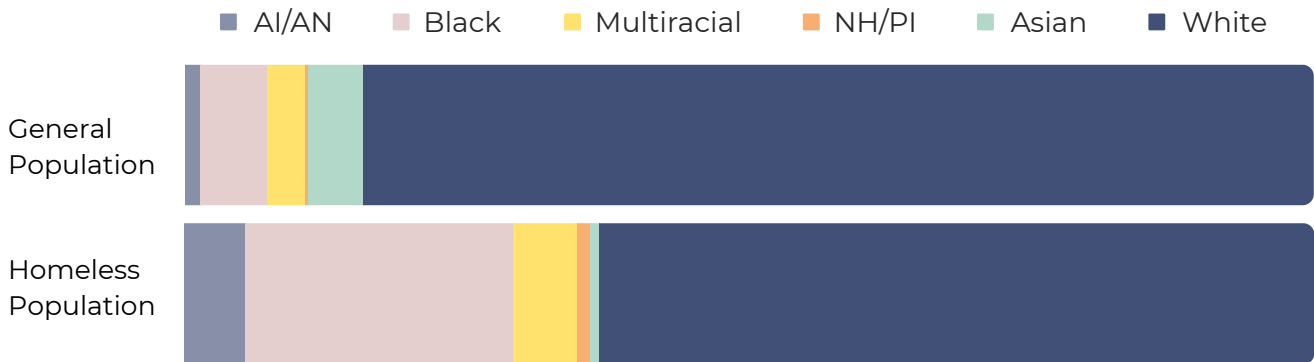
Chronically Homeless

"Being homeless has changed my life. I saw a whole different side of the world. I knew people were homeless, but I didn't see the population. I had a false image of homelessness until I was homeless."

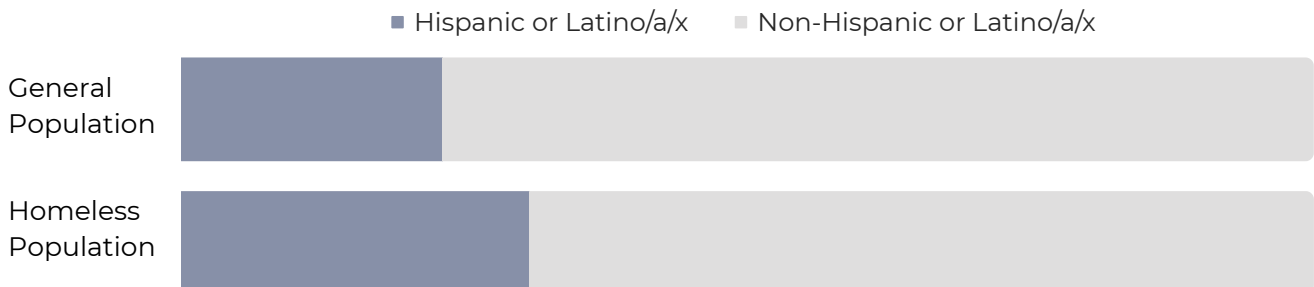
YOUNG ADULT LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE

RACIAL & ETHNIC DISPARITIES

One statistically significant disparity that has remained consistent across data sources over time is the overrepresentation of American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN), Black or African American, multiracial, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (NH/PI) people experiencing homelessness.



The data above compares census data of the general population’s race to HMIS, our region’s most comprehensive data source on homelessness. White people makeup **84% of the general population** yet only represent **59% of the homeless population** - this is an *underrepresentation*. On the contrary, Black people represent **6% of the general population** yet make up over **22% of the homeless population** - this is an *overrepresentation*. The same is true for AI/AN (1% vs. 5%), NH/PI (0.2% vs. 1%), and multiracial (3% vs. 5%) groups when comparing census data to HMIS.



Hispanic and Latino/a/x people are also overrepresented in homelessness (30%) when compared to the general population (23%).

RACIAL DISPARITIES LEAD TO MORE HOMELESSNESS, MORE TRAUMA

These racial groups are overrepresented in homelessness relative to their makeup of the general population per census data. These disparities are not the result of personal failures; they stem from centuries of systemic racism and inequities that directly cause homelessness and perpetuate generational trauma.

3.7 X

**OVERREPRESENTED
IN HOMELESSNESS**

**BLACK OR AFRICAN
AMERICAN**

1.6 X

**OVERREPRESENTED
IN HOMELESSNESS**

MULTI-RACIAL

3.6 X

**OVERREPRESENTED
IN HOMELESSNESS**

**AMERICAN INDIAN OR
ALASKA NATIVE**

5.0 X

**OVERREPRESENTED
IN HOMELESSNESS**

**NATIVE HAWAIIAN
OR PACIFIC ISLANDER**

06

CAUSES

There are many causes of homelessness, and no list is exhaustive. Sometimes there is no singular cause, but rather several contributing factors. Continuing to blame the individual rather than the system will not solve homelessness in its current state nor prevent it in the future. When viewing data side-by-side, we can start to see the bigger picture: **People are not choosing to become homeless.**

Our largest data source shows that the leading **cause or contributing factor of homelessness is relationship problems or family breakups.** When coupled with rising rents and low wages, it becomes increasingly difficult for people to secure stable housing in one of the most expensive metro areas in the country. Lack of support, domestic violence, employment challenges, and issues with mental health or substance use also contribute. The following section details the systemic and self-reported causes of homelessness in Metro Denver.

LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Housing is the solution to homelessness. However, maintaining stable housing has become increasingly difficult when Colorado has the 7th highest housing shortage₁ and 8th highest housing wage₂ in the nation. The Denver metro area ranks 16th out of 300+ metropolitan areas with an estimated shortage of nearly 70,000 units. And with an average Fair Market Rent of \$1,864 for a 2-bedroom₂ and a median home price of \$580,000₃, renting or owning a home₂ in the metro Denver area is becoming more and more out of reach.

CAUSES SELF-REPORTED

The top 5 factors contributing to homelessness according to HMIS and PIT Survey data.

Individuals across data sources were asked some variation of the optional question: *Would you like to share the reasons or factors you feel contributed to your homelessness?* The following table displays the number of responses from people experiencing homelessness followed by the top 5 contributing factors for each data source.

	HMIS DATA	PIT DATA
#	7,735 People	4,044 People
1	Relationship Problems or Family Breakup (29%)	Lost a Job / Could Not Find Work (39%)
2	Unable to Pay Rent Mortgage (29%)	Unable to Pay Rent Mortgage (36%)
3	Lost a Job / Could Not Find Work (26%)	Asked to Leave or Evicted (33%)
4	Asked to Leave or Evicted (26%)	Alcohol or Substance Abuse Problems (30%)
5	Abuse or Violence at Home (22%)	Relationship Problems or Family Breakup (26%)

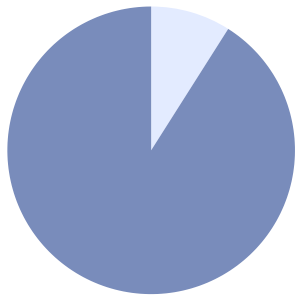
While clients had the option to choose multiple responses for HMIS based on their number of enrollments, only one positive response was recorded per unique client.

HOMELESSNESS IS RARELY A CHOICE

There is also a misconception about homelessness being a matter of 'personal choice.' However, our HMIS and Point in Time data indicate otherwise: the vast majority of respondents did not choose to experience homelessness.

**PIT
DATA**

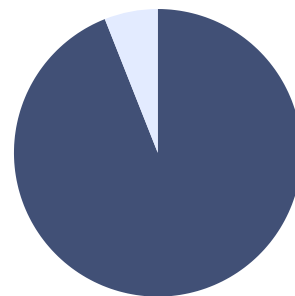
CLIENT'S CHOICE
9%



NOT CLIENT'S CHOICE
91%

CLIENT'S CHOICE
6%

**HMIS
DATA**



NOT CLIENT'S CHOICE
94%

In our recent Point in Time and HMIS data, 91% and 94% of respondents did not choose to experience homelessness, respectively.

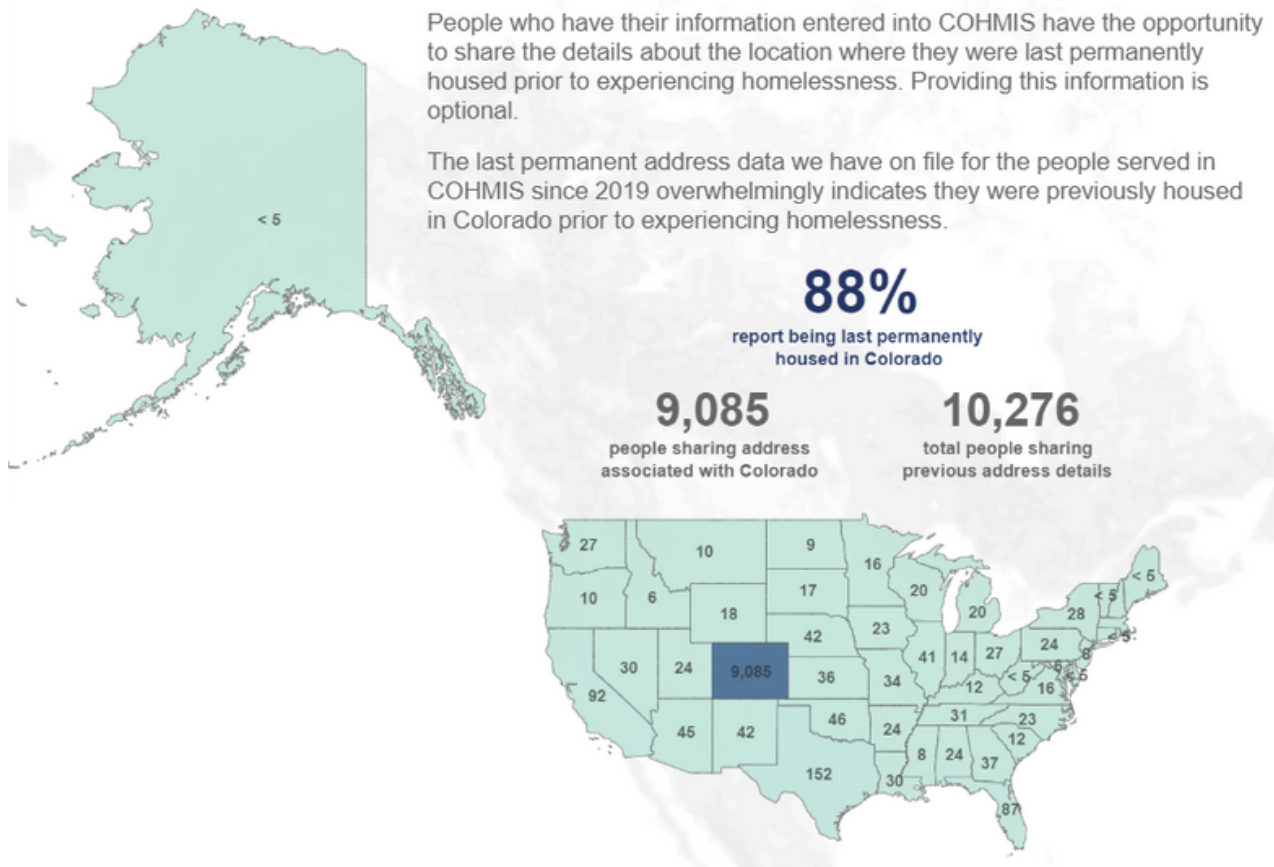
It is important to note that respondents were allowed to select multiple reasons or factors they felt contributed to their homelessness. So while some indicated that 'Client Choice' was a factor, this does not necessarily mean that it was the sole or primary cause of their homelessness.

Homelessness may have been the safer option. There are many reasons people do not trust the system, especially those who have been historically harmed by it. If rent were more affordable, higher wages were more attainable, and family units were more stable, fewer people would have to experience homelessness.

PEOPLE ARE NOT MOVING TO COLORADO AND BECOMING HOMELESS

Of the 9,085 people who shared previous address information in HMIS since 2015, 88% report a last permanent address in Colorado.

88%
LAST HOUSED
IN COLORADO



While there has been a perception in our community since the legalization of cannabis that people experiencing homelessness have moved to Colorado from other states, our HMIS data indicates otherwise: the vast majority of respondents (88%) were previously housed in Colorado prior to

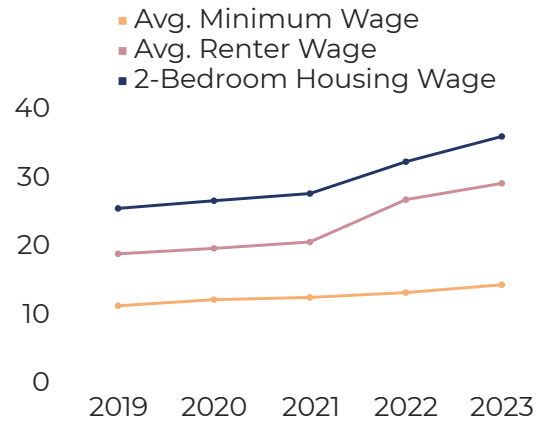
experiencing homelessness. We must unroot these beliefs that promote Nativism and the otherization of people experiencing homelessness. Regardless of this fact, no one should be excluded from safe and stable housing because of their place of origin.

The following wage and housing data from the National Low Income Housing Coalition average totals from each county of Metro Denver: Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, and Jefferson.

PEOPLE CAN'T AFFORD THE COST OF HOUSING

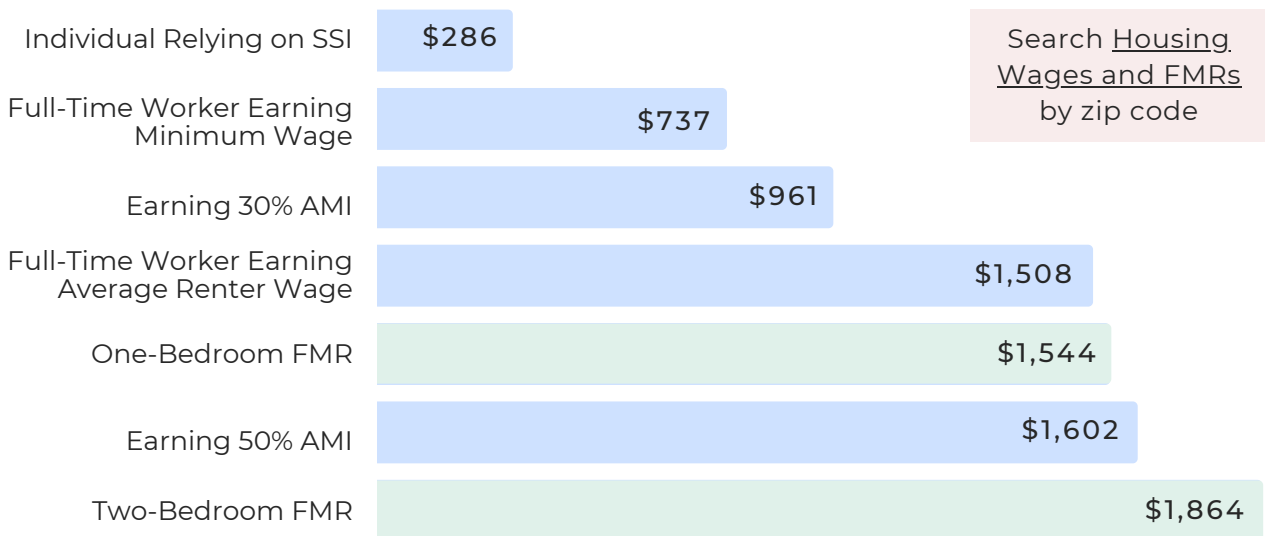
In 2023, the average minimum wage in Metro Denver was **\$14.17** and the average renter wage was **\$28.99**, yet the housing wage for a 2-bedroom Fair Market rental is **\$35.84**.

Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition ⁴



HOW FAIR IS 'FAIR MARKET RENT'?

About 34% of households in Metro Denver are renters.⁴ The **blue** represents the rent people can afford at different incomes, and the **green** is the 2023 Fair Market Rent (FMR) for 1 and 2-bedroom rentals in Metro Denver. Anyone relying on Social Security Income (SSI), working full-time and earning minimum wage, earning 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI), or working full-time earning the average renter wage (\$28.99) is at risk of homelessness. ⁴



Fair Market Rent is \$1,864 for a two-bedroom apartment in the seven-county Denver metro. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities, a household must earn \$74,554 per year. This translates to a housing wage of \$35.84 per hour. For a one-bedroom at \$1,544 FMR, the housing wage is \$29.69/hour or \$61,749/year.⁴

\$35.84
PER HOUR
METRO DENVER
HOUSING WAGE

ECONOMIC INEQUALITY

Low wages create barriers to affording our basic needs, and while the cost of living in metro Denver has risen rapidly, wages have not. This has made it increasingly difficult for people to afford the housing available. This is how many hours per week someone would have to work making the \$14.17 minimum wage to afford housing:

- 102 Work Hours/Per Week to Afford a 2-Bedroom FMR Rental⁴
- 84 Work Hours/Per Week to Afford a 1-Bedroom FMR Rental⁴

This is one reason why someone can have one or more jobs and still experience homelessness. Many full-time positions do not pay a wage in which people can afford the housing available.

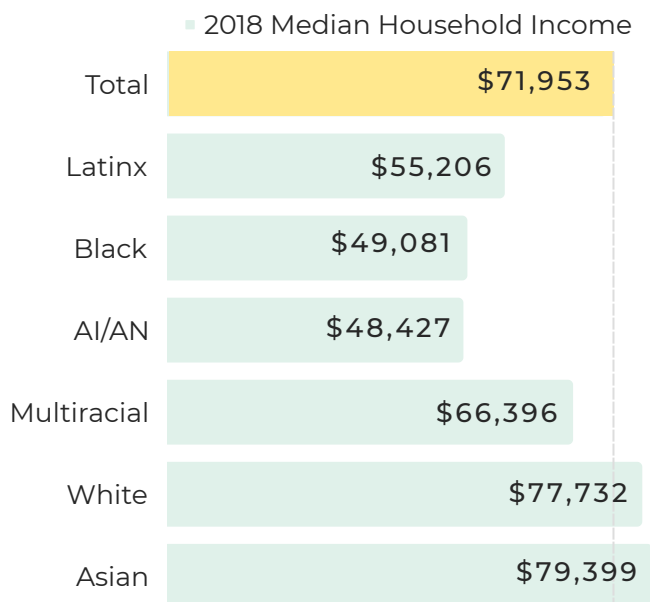
“[We need] more funding to create affordable housing. We have gentrified poor neighborhoods and left many low-income and lower-middle-class citizens homeless. As we create more housing for the rich when they are only 2 percent of this nation. Nonetheless, a better housing market that helps specifically African Americans and doesn’t operate under the umbrella of minority.”

YOUNG ADULT WITH LIVED EXPERIENCE

RACIAL INCOME INEQUALITY

Household incomes in Colorado vary tremendously depending on race or ethnicity. The median incomes for Latinx, Black/African, American Indian/ Alaska Native (AI/AN), and multiracial households were significantly less than the state median, while White and Asian households were slightly above.

Colorado Center on Law and Policy (CCLP),⁵



While middle-income Coloradans tends to hold constant across racial and ethnic groups, the highest and lowest income categories have a strong correlation with race and ethnicity. For example, while over 20% of Asian and White households fell into the upper-income category, less than 10% of Black/African and American Indian/Alaska Native households were upper-income.⁵ Nearly half of Black households were considered lower income, even though they only represent one-third of Colorado households overall.⁵ These disparities demonstrate the relationship between race and income that make it difficult to rent or purchase housing.

SYSTEMIC RACISM

In metro Denver and across the country, people of color continue to experience homelessness and housing instability at disproportionate rates. The overrepresentation of Black and Indigenous people in the homeless population results from a centuries-long history of oppression, ongoing systemic racism, and inequitable public policy decisions in healthcare, criminal justice, education, housing, child welfare, and income. The following section offers some insight into the scope of systemic racism and how it directly contributes to people experiencing homelessness.

ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTHCARE

Healthcare systems are not responsive to the specific needs of people of color and often lack cultural competence.

*"Disparities in health outcomes and access to quality health care by race and ethnicity are well-documented. Recent research examining health status by both income and race has found that some of the largest health disparities exist between high and low-income people within the same racial and ethnic group."*⁷

People of color also experience higher rates of trauma, mental health, stress, and substance abuse.

GENTRIFICATION, SEGREGATION, & REDLINING

Gentrification makes historically redlined communities susceptible to renovations that sharply increase home values and property taxes.

*Denver is the second most gentrified city in the US. This forces long-term residents and businesses out of historically Black neighborhoods like Five Points. Long-term residents of color are typically displaced by white residents who can afford the high cost of housing.*⁸

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVEMENT

Individuals with a criminal history have a harder time securing a job with a living wage and maintaining housing, leading to higher rates of homelessness.

*The incarceration rate for individuals born into low-income families is 20 times that of those born into high-income families. Colorado spends \$1 billion annually on its prison system, which has 'housed' more people than affordable housing programs have in the state.*⁹

POVERTY

People of color are more likely to experience poverty.

*Nearly half of Black/African Americans, and Hispanic/Latinx, and American Indian/Alaskan Native, Coloradans live in or near poverty, compared to 20% of their white counterparts.*¹⁰

04

DATA BY SUBPOPULATION

The following section examines each data source side-by-side according to the following four subpopulations:

FAMILY

Adult household age 25+ with at least one child under 18 present

YOUTH

Transition-aged youth ages 18-24, unaccompanied youth, and parenting youth

SINGLE ADULT

Adults age 25+ without children

VETERAN

Person who served in the active military, naval, or air service

FAMILY DATA

"I would say the vast majority of people experiencing homelessness right now didn't ask to be homeless; they were put in that position. It was the worst time of my life but, it was a necessary struggle for my growth into the person I am now. I've experienced so much hate and violence on the streets, but it didn't affect me so bad to be hateful and violent to other people. Actually, I think it made me more kind and helpful toward people. Homelessness taught me the power of empathy. It sharpens empathy in a way only that person can understand. I learned a lot being homeless, but I was one of the lucky ones who got the chance to get out of the streets. A lot of people, my age included, don't get that opportunity."

YOUNG ADULT LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE

Families are defined as adults age 25+ with at least one child in the household. Compared to individual homelessness, households with children have significantly fewer:

- Barriers due to mental health or substance use
- Chronic health conditions and disabilities

A much higher percentage of families are newly homeless and much fewer are chronically homeless compared to unhoused single adults and veterans. The head of household typically identifies as female.

Family homelessness is perhaps where economic challenges, family breakups, and systemic inequities are the most visible.

The vast majority of these households have one to three children and over half identify trauma as contributing to their homelessness.

FAMILY HMIS DATA

This data includes the total number of individuals who accessed housing or related services at HMIS partner agencies in the Denver metro area between July 1, 2022, and June 30, 2023.

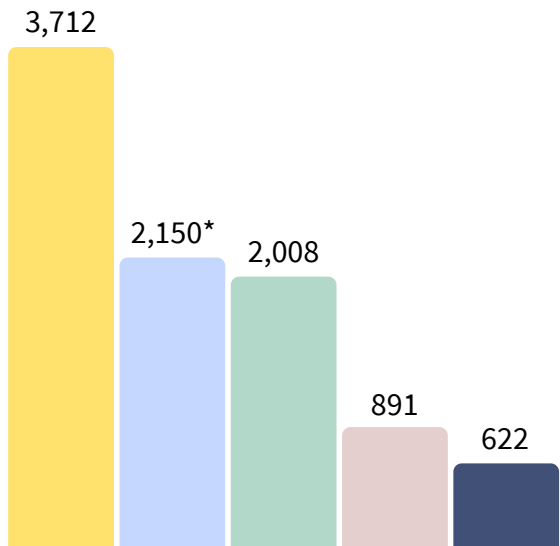
6,052 PEOPLE
ACCESSING HOMELESSNESS SERVICES

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	42.4%
Female	56.7%
Transgender	0.3%
Nonconforming	0.3%

PROJECT TYPE

**Housed and no longer homeless*

- Sheltered
- Permanent Housing*
- Coordinated Entry
- Unsheltered
- Supportive Services



AGE	PERCENT
0-17	54.1%
18-24	5.4%
25-34	17.2%
35-44	15.7%
45-54	5.2%
55-64	1.8%
65+	0.6%

HISTORY	PERCENT
First Enrollment	49.1%
Chronic	12.9%

FAMILY VI-SPDAT DATA

439 PEOPLE
ASSESSSED FOR COORDINATED ENTRY

The following head of household data includes people assessed for OneHome Coordinated Entry between July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023. It represents the head of household only and does not include data on the other household members. Data entered into HMIS by OneHome partner agencies includes demographic and housing preference data for those experiencing literal homelessness and seeking housing .

AGE	PERCENT
18-24	3.4%
25-34	37.1%
35-44	44.0%
45-54	11.9%
55-64	3.2%
65+	0.5%

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	20.1%
Female	79.0%
Transgender	0.5%
Nonconforming	0.2%

LOCATION NEEDS	PERCENT
Community Resources	34.2%
Medical Care	39.0%
Work	34.2%
Transit	37.1%

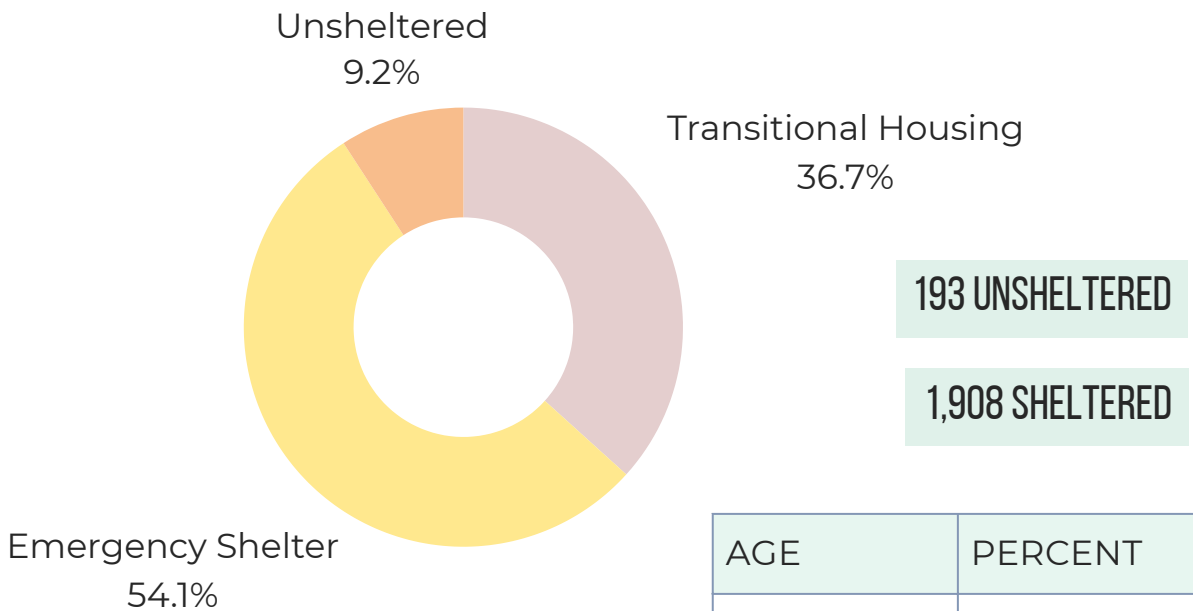
HOUSING NEEDS	PERCENT
Wheelchair Accessible	3.9%
Elevator	11.2%
Room for Live-In Care	2.3%
Animal in Possession	16.0%

CRIMINAL JUSTICE	PERCENT
History of Interaction	36.9%
Jail or Prison	43.5%

FAMILY PIT DATA

2,101 PEOPLE
COUNTED ON 01/30/23

This data represents the number of individuals in families counted during the Point in Time count on January 30, 2023. It is a snapshot of the many people experiencing homelessness on a single night and does not include those staying with friends, family, or in a motel.



193 UNSHELTERED

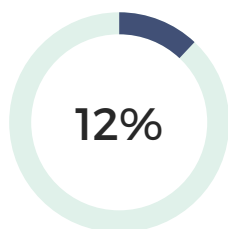
1,908 SHELTERED

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	41.4%
Female	58.6%
Transgender	< 5 people
Nonconforming	< 5 people

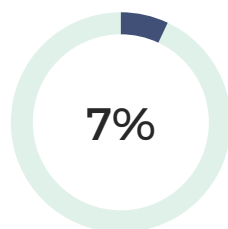
AGE	PERCENT
0-17	59.6%
18-24	4.6%
25-34	16.1%
35-44	13.8%
45-54	4.5%
55-64	1.0%
65+	0.4%

CONDITIONS AND BARRIERS - FAMILIES

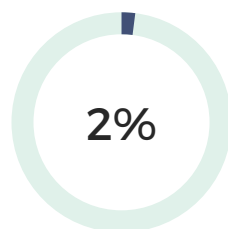
People surveyed during the Point in Time are asked to complete optional questions. This survey collects information about their length of time experiencing homelessness, factors contributing to homelessness, household demographics, and conditions or barriers. This data helps us understand the makeup and challenges of our local unhoused population and many people experience more than one of these factors.



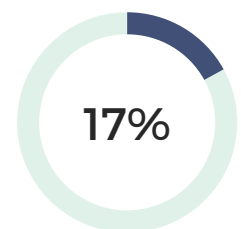
Disabling Condition



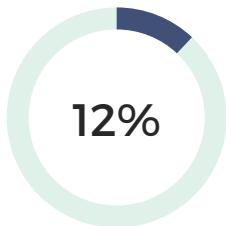
Chronic Health Condition



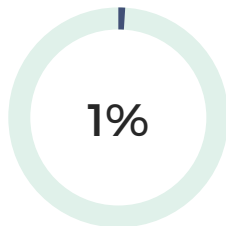
Substance Use



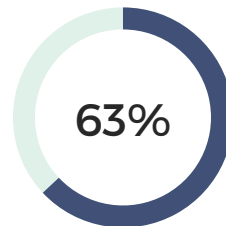
Domestic Violence



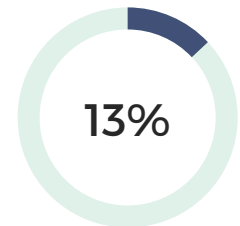
Mental Health Concern



Traumatic Brain Injury



First Time Homeless



Chronically Homeless

I want people to know that the emotional effects of homelessness stay with you, just like those of abuse. Getting housing does not fix it, getting a job does not fix it, and having wonderful friends and loved ones doesn't fix it. I thank God for the strength that I found to keep going; I can never ignore the reality of those less fortunate because this is who I am. I believe I had to experience homelessness to be a better advocate for the homeless and people living in poverty.

MICHELLE, JOURNEYS OUT OF HOMELESSNESS

SINGLE ADULT DATA

“When I was constantly hurting people who are family to me over and over, I left. I decided that leaving and getting help somewhere else would be better for me especially if they were certified, so I became homeless because when I turned 18, I believed it would be easier.”

PERSON WITH LIVED EXPERIENCE

The following section outlines data on adult-only households for both sheltered and unsheltered living situations. This includes individuals aged 25+ without children present in the household.

Individuals experiencing homelessness overwhelmingly identify as:

- Male
- Disproportionately BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, People of Color)
- Not experiencing homelessness for the first time
- Having higher rates of physical or mental disabilities, chronic health conditions, and/or substance use compared to other subpopulations

Approximately 14% surveyed with the VI-SPDAT are veterans, the majority of whom identify trauma as contributing to their homelessness.

Due to the visibility of many of these individuals, the general public forms many of its assumptions about those experiencing homelessness based on this population. However, this is but one of the faces of homelessness and is not representative of the entire population.

SINGLE ADULT HMIS DATA

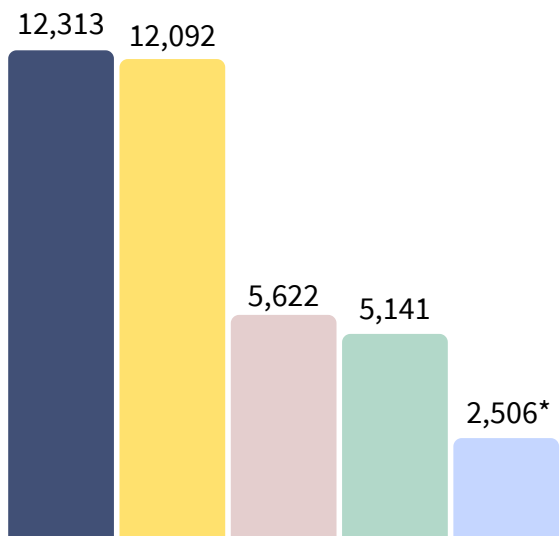
22,503 PEOPLE
ACCESSING HOMELESSNESS SERVICES

This data includes the total number of individuals who accessed housing or related services at HMIS partner agencies in the Denver metro area between July 1, 2022, and June 30, 2023.

PROJECT TYPE

**Housed and no longer homeless*

- Sheltered
- Supportive Services
- Unsheltered
- Coordinated Entry
- Permanent Housing*



GENDER	PERCENT
Male	69.9%
Female	28.5%
Transgender	0.7%
Nonconforming	0.6%

AGE	PERCENT
25-34	23.5%
35-44	27.5%
45-54	22.2%
55-64	19.2%
65+	7.5%

HISTORY	PERCENT
First Enrollment	40.0%
Experienced Before	70.9%
Chronic	33.4%

SINGLE ADULT VI-SPDAT DATA

3,129 PEOPLE
ASSESSSED FOR COORDINATED ENTRY

The following head of household data includes people assessed for OneHome Coordinated Entry between July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023. It represents the head of household only and does not include data on the other household members. Data entered into HMIS by OneHome partner agencies includes demographic and housing preference data for those experiencing literal homelessness and seeking housing .

AGE	PERCENT
25-34	15.2%
35-44	25.7%
45-54	24.5%
55-64	24.2%
65+	10.4%

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	62.5%
Female	35.3%
Transgender	1.3%
Nonconforming	0.8%

LOCATION NEEDS	PERCENT
Community Resources	44.2%
Medical Care	45.1%
Work	25.4%
Transit	55.9%

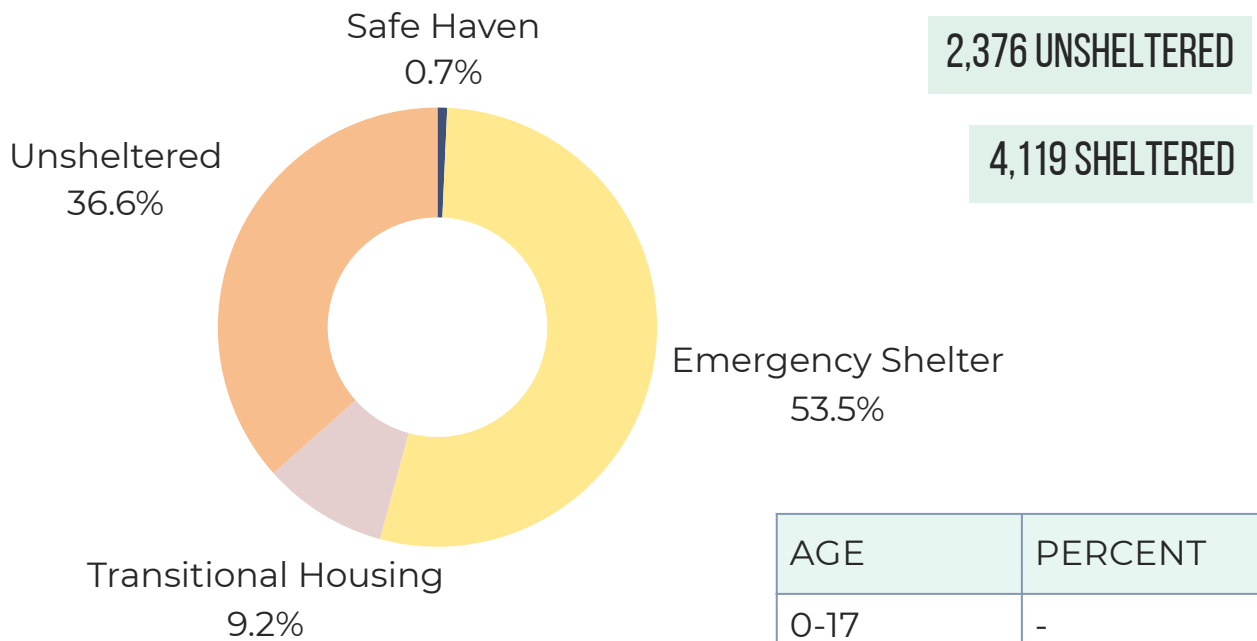
HOUSING NEEDS	PERCENT
Wheelchair Accessible	7.5%
Elevator	18.7%
Room for Live-In Care	4.3%
Animal in Possession	12.9%

CRIMINAL JUSTICE	PERCENT
History of Interaction	57.4%
Jail or Prison	53.7%

SINGLE ADULT PIT DATA

6,495 PEOPLE
COUNTED ON 01/30/23

This data represents the number of single adults counted during the annual Point in Time count on January 30, 2023. It is a snapshot of the many people experiencing homelessness on a single night and does not include those staying with friends, family, or in a motel.



2,376 UNSHELTERED

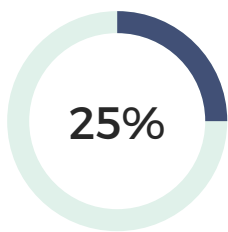
4,119 SHELTERED

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	69.7%
Female	29.0%
Transgender	0.7%
Nonconforming	0.6%

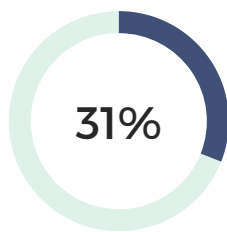
AGE	PERCENT
0-17	-
18-24	-
25-34	18.8%
35-44	25.8%
45-54	26.7%
55-64	21.5%
65+	7.2%

CONDITIONS AND BARRIERS - ADULTS

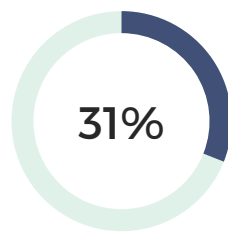
People surveyed during the Point in Time are asked to complete optional questions. This survey collects information about their length of time experiencing homelessness, factors contributing to homelessness, household demographics, and conditions or barriers. This data helps us understand the makeup and challenges of our local unhoused population and many people experience more than one of these factors.



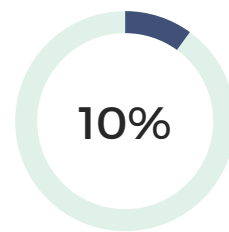
Disabling Condition



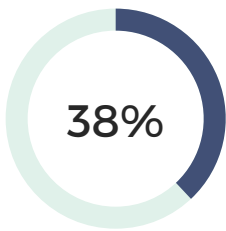
Chronic Health Condition



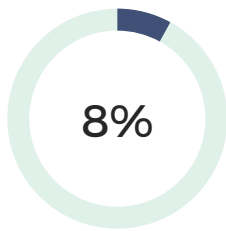
Substance Use



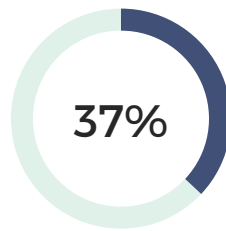
Domestic Violence



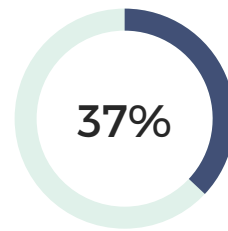
Mental Health Concern



Traumatic Brain Injury



First Time Homeless



Chronically Homeless

I felt the air go out of me and my mood sunk even lower; the anxiety became nearly paralyzing. One of the most difficult and abrupt adjustments I was being forced to make was going from a life that was fully engaged, challenging and fulfilling – supervising the in-home care of my mother throughout the course of her illness -- to one where I had to more or less sit back, wait for things to happen and change, and have faith that they would.

JAMES, JOURNEYS OUT OF HOMELESSNESS

YOUTH DATA

“Roughly January 2021, I was kicked out of my mom’s house after getting sent to a mental hospital – at age 17 when I was told she didn’t want anything to do with me ever again. In between the moments of being kicked out, I spent time on the streets at night, often getting harassed and assaulted due to my physical appearance of being a girl. It took a year of this before I was old enough to be considered for 1440 housing, getting in mid-November. This shaped me as a person who grew to deal with extreme anxiety and learn to face it head-on with the help of my best friend.”

YOUTH WITH LIVED EXPERIENCE

The following section outlines data on youth-only households for both sheltered and unsheltered living situations. This includes transition-aged youth 18-24, unaccompanied youth, parenting youth, and students.

While the definition of “unaccompanied youth” varies between HUD and the US Department of Education, the issue remains the same – we are failing young people in this country, particularly those exiting foster care.

When surveyed during an MDHI Listening and Healing Session, young adults with lived experience were adamant about a few recurring themes:

- Being looked down on or stigmatized as "homeless" or "young"
- Discrimination due to race, gender identity, or sexuality
- Lack of trust in "the system" to empathize or meet their needs

Youth also identified areas of opportunity for systems change:

- Education on practical life skills to prepare for adulthood
- Better, safer programs that are created with youth input
- A spectrum of targeted housing solutions

YOUTH HMIS DATA

This data includes the total number of youth who accessed housing or related services at HMIS partner agencies in the Denver metro area between July 1, 2022, and June 30, 2023.

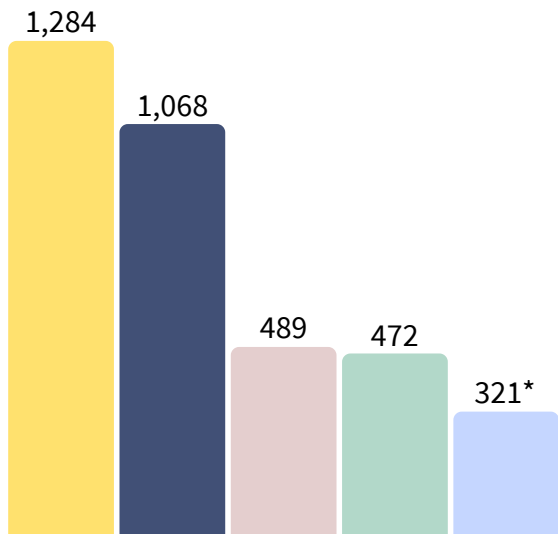
2,241 PEOPLE
ACCESSING HOMELESSNESS SERVICES

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	54.9%
Female	38.4%
Transgender	2.0%
Nonconforming	3.7%

PROJECT TYPE

**Housed and no longer homeless*

- Sheltered
- Supportive Services
- Unsheltered
- Coordinated Entry
- Permanent Housing*



AGE	PERCENT
0-17	13.7%
18-24	86.3%
25+	0.0%

HISTORY	PERCENT
First Enrollment	63.5%
Experienced Before	52.0%
Chronic	15.4%

YOUTH VI-SPDAT DATA

274 PEOPLE
ASSESSED FOR COORDINATED ENTRY

The following head of household data includes people assessed for OneHome Coordinated Entry between July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023. It represents the head of household only and does not include data on the other household members. Data entered into HMIS by OneHome partner agencies includes demographic and housing preference data for those experiencing literal homelessness and seeking housing .

Read our [Homeless Youth Needs Assessment](#) for a more detailed account of the causes, disparities, and needs of youth experiencing homelessness.

AGE	PERCENT
0-17	0.7%
18-24	99.3%

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	43.8%
Female	46.7%
Transgender	3.3%
Nonconforming	5.8%

LOCATION NEEDS	PERCENT
Community Resources	37.2%
Medical Care	32.9%
Work	39.4%
Transit	56.9%

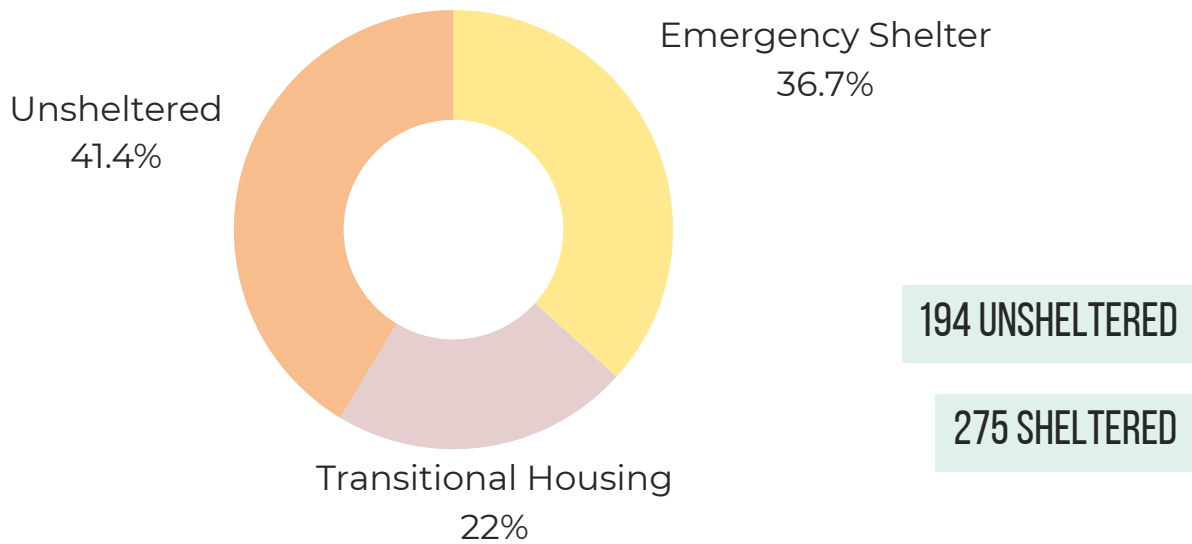
HOUSING NEEDS	PERCENT
Wheelchair Accessible	0.7%
Elevator	4.7%
Room for Live-In Care	2.1%
Animal in Possession	19.0%

CRIMINAL JUSTICE	PERCENT
History of Interaction	34.3%
Jail or Prison	30.7%

YOUTH PIT DATA

469 PEOPLE
COUNTED ON 01/30/23

This data represents the number of young people aged 24 and under counted during the annual Point in Time count. It is a snapshot of the many people experiencing homelessness on a single night and does not include those staying with friends, family, or in a motel.



194 UNSHELTERED

275 SHELTERED

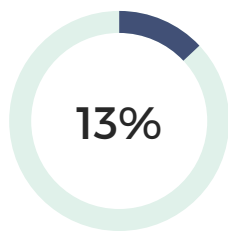
GENDER	PERCENT
Male	48.7%
Female	45.7%
Transgender	1.7%
Nonconforming	3.8%

AGE	PERCENT
0-17	27.7%
18-24	72.3%

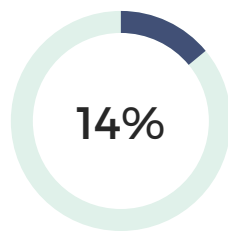
Youth represent transition-aged youth aged 18-24, unaccompanied youth, and parenting youth.

CONDITIONS AND BARRIERS - YOUTH

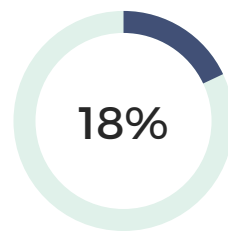
People surveyed during the Point in Time are asked to complete optional questions. This survey collects information about their length of time experiencing homelessness, factors contributing to homelessness, household demographics, and conditions or barriers. This data helps us understand the makeup and challenges of our local unhoused population and many people experience more than one of these factors.



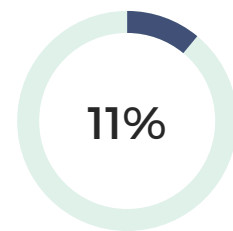
Disabling Condition



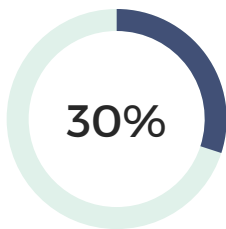
Chronic Health Condition



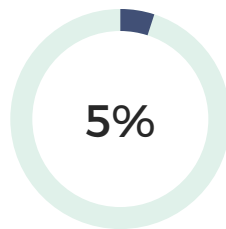
Substance Use



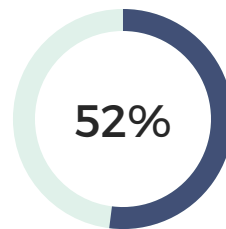
Domestic Violence



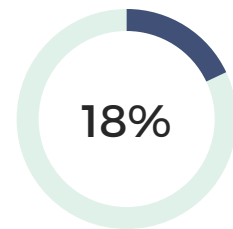
Mental Health Concern



Traumatic Brain Injury



First Time Homeless



Chronically Homeless

There were many nights we had to sleep in piles of snow because the only youth shelters we knew about did not allow us to come back. And other shelters were not able to take us in because I was not 21 I was only 18. I believe more youth services should be offered as many times we found ourselves helpless.

YOUNG ADULT WITH LIVED EXPERIENCE

STUDENTS MCKINNEY-VENTO

9,820 STUDENTS
EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

The Colorado Department of Education collects ongoing data on the number of students experiencing homelessness each year. This is a collective count that indicates the number of students who at some point during the year experienced homelessness per their definition. For some of these students, this homelessness may have been brief. For others, it may have lasted the entire school year. These students fall into one of four general categories of homelessness. As per the Department of Education's statute, the term "homeless children and youths" includes:

- A. individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence (within the meaning of section 103(a)(1)); and
- B. (i) children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; or are abandoned in hospitals;
(ii) children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (within the meaning of section 103(a)(2)(C));
(iii) children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and
(iv) migratory children (as such term is defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described in clauses (i) through (iii).

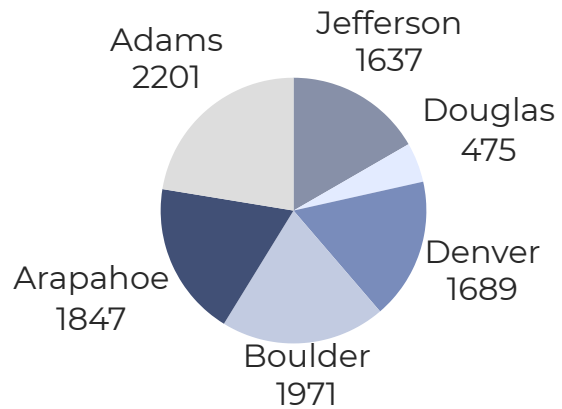
STUDENTS MCKINNEY-VENTO

9,820 STUDENTS
EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

STUDENTS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS BY COUNTY IN THE REGION

2021-2022 SCHOOL YEAR
LAST AVAILABLE

Broomfield's data is included with Adams, Boulder, and Jefferson Counties.



TYPES OF HOMELESSNESS EXPERIENCED BY COUNTY

When we think of homelessness, we often forget about the youth that are in shelters, motels, transitional housing, awaiting foster care, or doubled up due to economic hardship. The following table breaks down these unhoused situations by type and by county with data provided by the Colorado Department of Education.

COUNTY	SHELTERS, TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, AWAITING FOSTER CARE	DOUBLED UP DUE TO ECONOMIC HARDSHIP	UNSHELTERED	HOTEL OR MOTEL	TOTAL
ADAMS	125	1839	46	191	2201
ARAPAHOE	249	1162	127	309	1847
BOULDER	320	1551	30	70	1971
DENVER	519	855	58	257	1689
DOUGLAS	64	334	28	49	475
JEFFERSON	166	1229	56	186	1637

STUDENTS MCKINNEY-VENTO

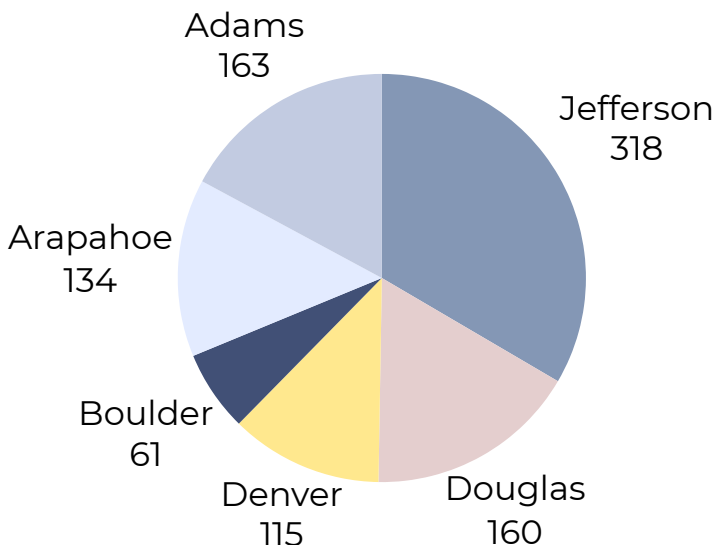
951 STUDENTS
UNACCOMPANIED & HOMELESS

Unaccompanied youth are included in this count and must also fit the McKinney-Vento definition of homelessness to qualify for assistance. Under this definition, homeless refers to lacking a “fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence” [42 U.S.C. § 11434a(2)(a)]. The term “unaccompanied” refers to a youth “not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian” [42 U.S.C. § 11434a(6)].

TOTAL COUNT OF UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH BY COUNTY

2021-2022 SCHOOL YEAR

Schools identified 951 students that were unaccompanied and homeless across metro Denver.



“My biggest problem with me personally experiencing homelessness is mental health as well as family issues. I was constantly kicked out every time I was allowed back home with no care about my well-being at all. The mental health part of it was not getting the right treatment or any treatment at all and addiction also played a part in that story.”

YOUNG ADULT WITH LIVED EXPERIENCE

VETERAN DATA

I became homeless through no fault of my own, and that should not even matter. I made my move to Colorado with investments, savings and a plan, all of the things Suzy Orman says you should have. I even had a paralegal degree under my belt, excellent letters of reference and years of good experience. All of the things that kept me from gaining employment were beyond my control. I have no drug use, no alcohol abuse. I had never missed a day of work due to my PTSD.

MICHELLE (VETERAN), *JOURNEYS OUT OF HOMELESSNESS*

The following section outlines data on veteran households for both sheltered and unsheltered living situations. This includes individuals aged 18+ who served in the active military, naval, or air service.

Veterans experiencing homelessness overwhelmingly identify as:

- Male
- Disproportionately BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, People of Color)
- Not experiencing homelessness for the first time
- Having higher rates of physical or mental disabilities, chronic health conditions, and/or substance abuse compared to other subpopulations

It is important to note that veterans assessed for housing resources are entered into the Veterans Affairs (VA) database instead of our Coordinated Entry System, which has a separate process for prioritization and resource allocation. Because of VA resources, veterans tend to have more housing resources available and are less likely to be unsheltered.

VETERAN HMIS DATA

2,170 VETERANS
ACCESSING HOMELESSNESS SERVICES

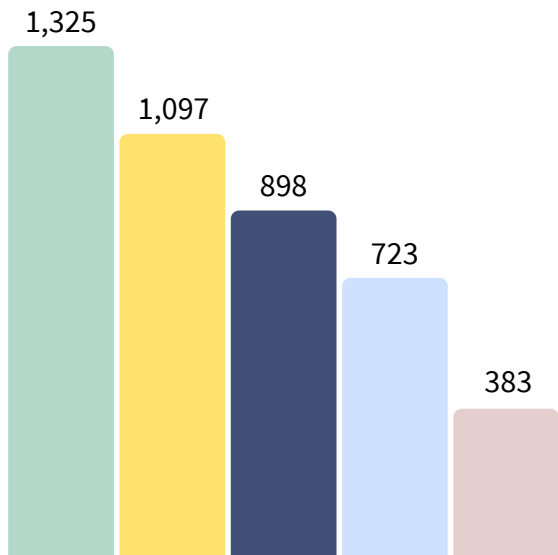
This data includes the total number of individuals who accessed housing or related services at HMIS partner agencies in the Denver metro area between July 1, 2022, and June 30, 2023.

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	91.1%
Female	8.1%
Transgender	0.6%
Nonconforming	0.3%

PROJECT TYPE

**Housed and no longer homeless*

- Coordinated Entry
- Sheltered
- Supportive Services
- Permanent Housing
- Unsheltered



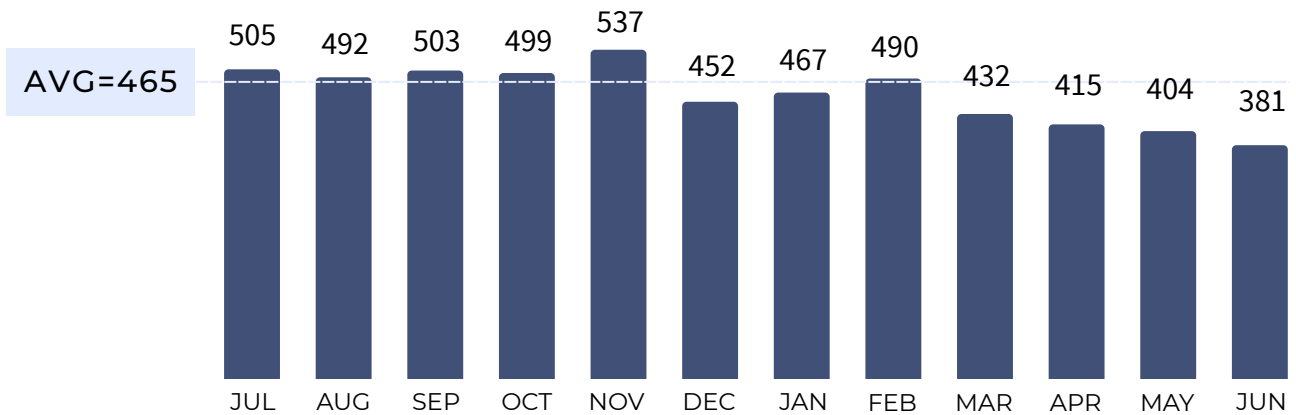
AGE	PERCENT
18-24	0.6%
25-34	10.1%
35-44	19.7%
45-54	18.6%
55-64	29.6%
65+	21.4%

HISTORY	PERCENT
First Enrollment	30.5%
Experienced Before	79.4%
Chronic	33.2%

VETERAN BY-NAME DATA

1,165 VETERANS
SERVED DURING THE PERIOD

This data includes the number of Veterans experiencing homelessness and actively enrolled in the Veteran By Name List (BNL) project in HMIS from July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023. This data was collected in partnership with the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Colorado Department of Local Affairs as a part of our region's Built for Zero efforts to end homelessness, beginning with Veterans.



SUBREGION	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
ADAMS	8	9	7	11	14	11	18	19	14	13	9	9
ARAPAHOE	5	6	8	8	8	4	4	4	2	3	4	3
AURORA	45	47	44	40	43	40	43	50	48	53	46	43
BOULDER	17	21	19	22	28	26	27	25	24	16	15	14
BROOMFIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	2
DENVER	396	374	395	387	407	337	341	361	314	294	296	273
DOUGLAS	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
JEFFERSON	25	28	24	24	29	26	27	25	23	28	25	29
TRI-CITIES	6	5	4	4	4	5	5	3	2	3	5	6

VETERAN VI-SPDAT DATA

456 VETERANS
ASSESSED FOR COORDINATED ENTRY

The following head of household data includes people assessed for OneHome Coordinated Entry between July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023. It represents the head of household only and does not include data on the other household members. Data entered into HMIS by OneHome partner agencies includes demographic and housing preference data for those experiencing literal homelessness and seeking housing .

AGE	PERCENT
18-24	0.7%
25-34	8.8%
35-44	18.4%
45-54	19.3%
55-64	29.8%
65+	23.0%

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	90.1%
Female	8.8%
Transgender	1.1%
Nonconforming	-

LOCATION NEEDS	PERCENT
Community Resources	25.8%
Medical Care	34.2%
Work	18.2%
Transit	33.3%

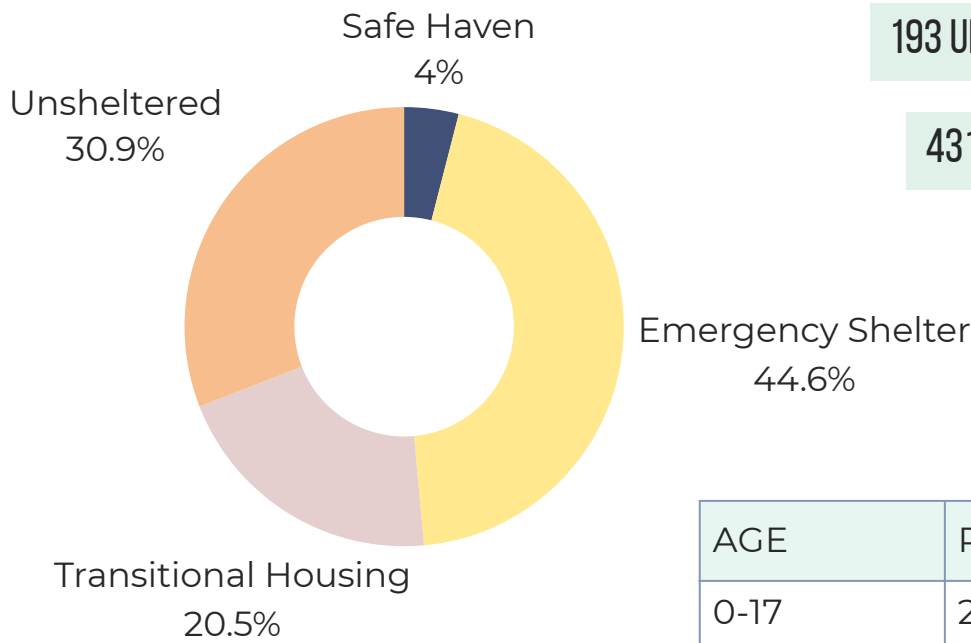
HOUSING NEEDS	PERCENT
Wheelchair Accessible	9.7%
Elevator	20.6%
Room for Live-In Care	2.2%
Animal in Possession	11.6%

CRIMINAL JUSTICE	PERCENT
History of Interaction	37.5%
Jail or Prison	32.7%

VETERAN PIT DATA

624 VETERANS
COUNTED ON 01/30/23

This data represents the number of self-identified veterans counted during the annual Point in Time count on January 30, 2023. It is a snapshot of the many people experiencing homelessness on a single night and does not include those staying with friends, family, or in a motel.



193 UNSHELTERED

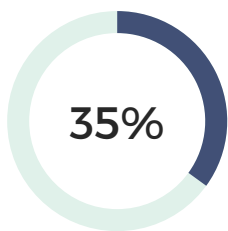
431 SHELTERED

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	89.8%
Female	9.0%
Transgender	1.1%
Nonconforming	< 5 people

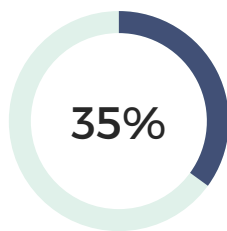
AGE	PERCENT
0-17	2.9%
18-24	1.3%
25-34	9.6%
35-44	18.1%
45-54	22.0%
55-64	31.1%
65+	15.1%

CONDITIONS AND BARRIERS - VETERANS

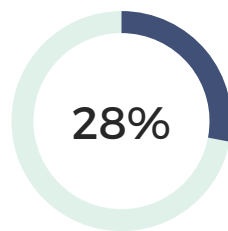
624 self-identified veterans were surveyed during the Point in Time on the night of January 30, 2023. This survey collects information about their length of time homeless, factors contributing to homelessness, household demographics, and conditions or barriers. This data helps us understand the makeup and challenges of our local unhoused population and many people experience more than one of these factors.



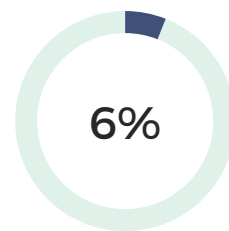
Disabling Condition



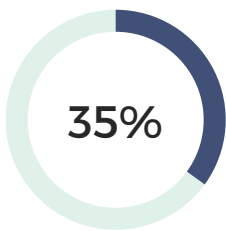
Chronic Health Condition



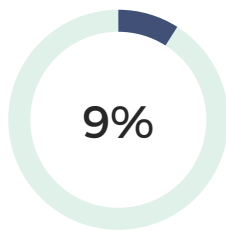
Substance Use



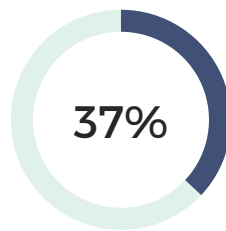
Domestic Violence



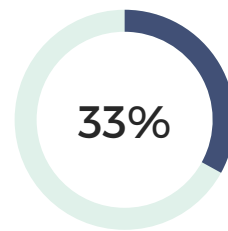
Mental Health Concern



Traumatic Brain Injury



First Time Homeless



Chronically Homeless

A lot of Veterans who are out on the streets, have a deep sense of honor that has been harmed, they have a deep sense of dignity that's been stripped from them, and they need to understand that they're valuable, they need to understand that they deserve much more than violence on the streets.

REX, [DENVER 7 NEWS](#)

04

DATA BY SUBREGION

Metro Denver consists of the following subregions, which were established to support a localized homelessness response under a coordinated, regional framework:

1. ADAMS COUNTY
2. ARAPAHOE COUNTY
3. CITY OF AURORA
4. BOULDER COUNTY
5. BROOMFIELD COUNTY
6. DENVER COUNTY
7. DOUGLAS COUNTY
8. JEFFERSON COUNTY
9. TRI-CITIES*

This section begins by examining racial disparities across subregions to show the consistent overrepresentation of certain races in homelessness, followed by breakdowns of HMIS and PIT data for each subregion.**

**Data from the Tri-Cities (Englewood, Sheridan, and Littleton) is excluded because of current city-level reporting limitations in HMIS.*

***Coordinated Entry Data is a Denver-based project in HMIS; therefore this data is not available by project-type for other subregions.*

HMIS RACE DATA BY SUBREGION

The following race data compares the general population (census) to those experiencing homelessness (HMIS). One statistically significant disparity that has remained consistent across data sources over time is the overrepresentation of American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN), Black or African American, multiracial, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (NH/PI) people experiencing homelessness.

OVERREPRESENTATION = $\frac{\text{HOMELESS POPULATION}}{\text{GENERAL POPULATION}} > 1$

POPULATION		AI/AN	Asian	Black	Multi	NH/PI	White
CENSUS	USA	1.4%	4.9%	5.9%	3.4%	0.2%	84.2%
ADAMS	2,736	5.4%	0.8%	10.2%	3.6%	0.5%	70.8%
ARAPAHOE	2,205	4.0%	1.3%	30.8%	5.6%	1.2%	53.3%
AURORA	2,077	2.6%	1.3%	34.9%	9.8%	1.1%	47.4%
BOULDER	2,671	3.4%	0.8%	10.1%	4.3%	0.7%	73.7%
BROOMFIELD	44	-	-	13.6%	13.6%	-	63.6%
DENVER	24,501	5.2%	0.9%	23.9%	5.3%	1.1%	57.0%
DOUGLAS	182	-	-	12.6%	6.6%	-	74.7%
JEFFERSON	1,907	4.6%	0.7%	11.9%	6.1%	0.5%	70.5%
REGIONAL	30,308	5.0%	0.8%	22.1%	5.3%	1.0%	58.9%

PIT RACE DATA BY SUBREGION

The following race data compares the general population (census) to those experiencing homelessness (PIT). One statistically significant disparity that has remained consistent across data sources over time is the overrepresentation of American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN), Black or African American, multiracial, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (NH/PI) people experiencing homelessness.

OVERREPRESENTATION = $\frac{\text{HOMELESS POPULATION}}{\text{GENERAL POPULATION}} > 1$

POPULATION		AI/AN	Asian	Black	Multi	NH/PI	White
CENSUS	USA	1.4%	4.9%	5.9%	3.4%	0.2%	84.2%
ADAMS	948	5.8%	1.2%	16.5%	5.3%	0.6%	70.7%
ARAPAHOE	442	6.3%	2.3%	26.3%	4.5%	-	60.5%
AURORA	572	4.2%	1.6%	37.7%	6.3%	-	50.2%
BOULDER	839	3.2%	0.8%	6.6%	6.9%	0.8%	81.6%
BROOMFIELD	92	12.4%	-	-	5.6%	-	82.0%
DENVER	5,818	4.9%	1.2%	23.7%	6.3%	3.7%	60.3%
DOUGLAS	72	-	-	22.5%	8.5%	-	69.0%
JEFFERSON	854	7.3%	1.6%	12.4%	5.5%	4.7%	68.5%
REGIONAL	9,065	5.2%	1.2%	20.2%	6.1%	3.0%	64.4%

ADAMS COUNTY HMIS DATA

2,736 PEOPLE
ACCESSING HOMELESSNESS SERVICES

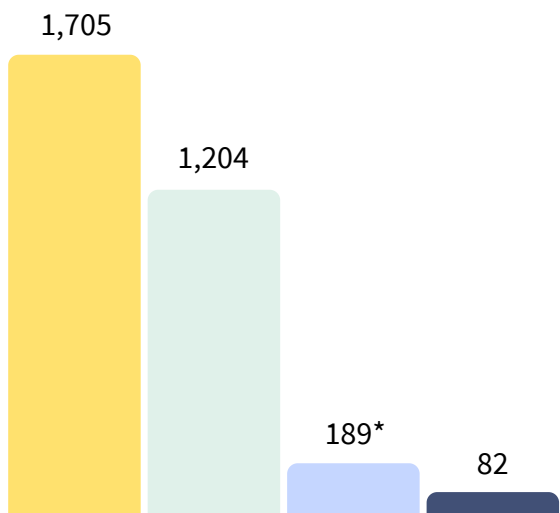
This data includes the total number of individuals who accessed housing or related services at HMIS partner agencies in Adams County between July 1, 2022, and June 30, 2023.

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	55.0%
Female	42.5%
Transgender	0.4%
Nonconforming	0.4%

PROJECT TYPE

**Housed and no longer homeless*

- Sheltered
- Unsheltered
- Permanent Housing*
- Supportive Services



AGE	PERCENT
0-17	12.4%
18-24	4.2%
25-34	17.0%
35-44	25.2%
45-54	19.7%
55-64	14.5%
65+	3.5%

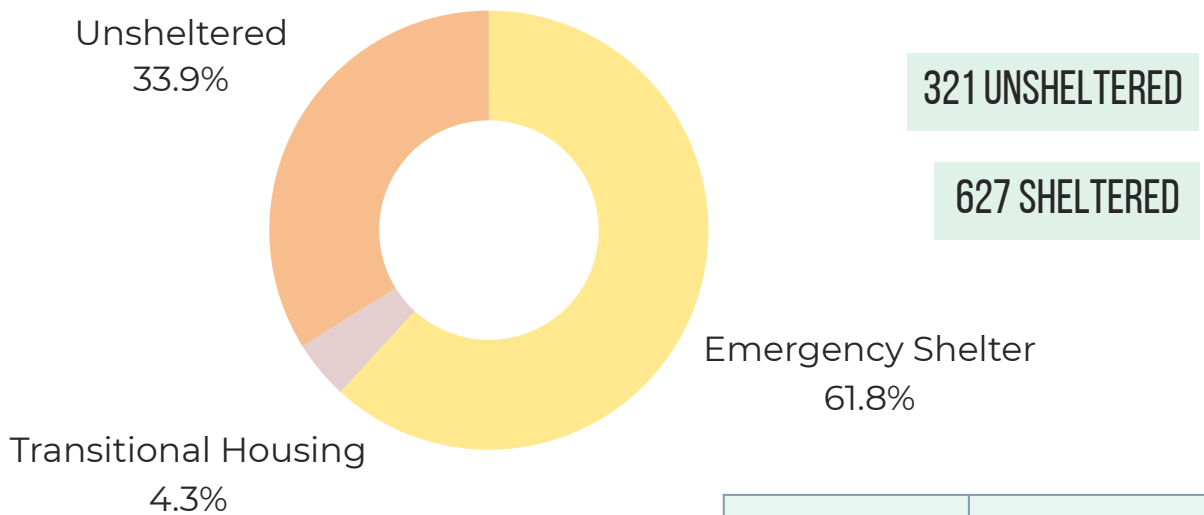
HISTORY	PERCENT
First Enrollment	42.3%
Chronic	25.4%

ADAMS COUNTY PIT DATA

948 PEOPLE

COUNTED ON 01/30/23

This data represents the number of individuals counted during the annual Point in Time count on January 30, 2023. It is a snapshot of the many people experiencing homelessness on a single night and does not include those staying with friends, family, or in a motel.



GENDER	PERCENT
Male	64.3%
Female	34.4%
Transgender	0.7%
Nonconforming	0.5%

AGE	PERCENT
0-17	6.1%
18-24	3.1%
25-34	20.8%
35-44	23.8%
45-54	25.9%
55-64	16.1%
65+	4.1%

ARAPAHOE COUNTY HMIS DATA

2,205 PEOPLE
ACCESSING HOMELESSNESS SERVICES

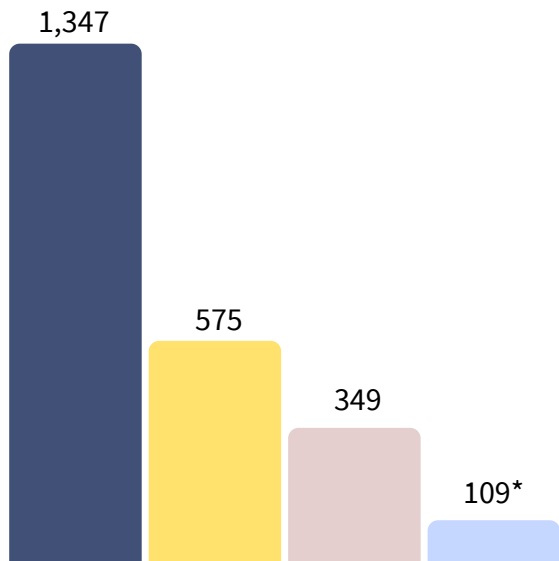
This data includes the total number of individuals who accessed housing or related services at HMIS partner agencies in Arapahoe County between July 1, 2022, and June 30, 2023.

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	63.3%
Female	34.7%
Transgender	1.1%
Nonconforming	0.6%

PROJECT TYPE

**Housed and no longer homeless*

- Supportive Services
- Sheltered
- Unsheltered
- Permanent Housing*



AGE	PERCENT
0-17	5.4%
18-24	4.1%
25-34	21.0%
35-44	27.1%
45-54	20.3%
55-64	16.2%
65+	5.2%

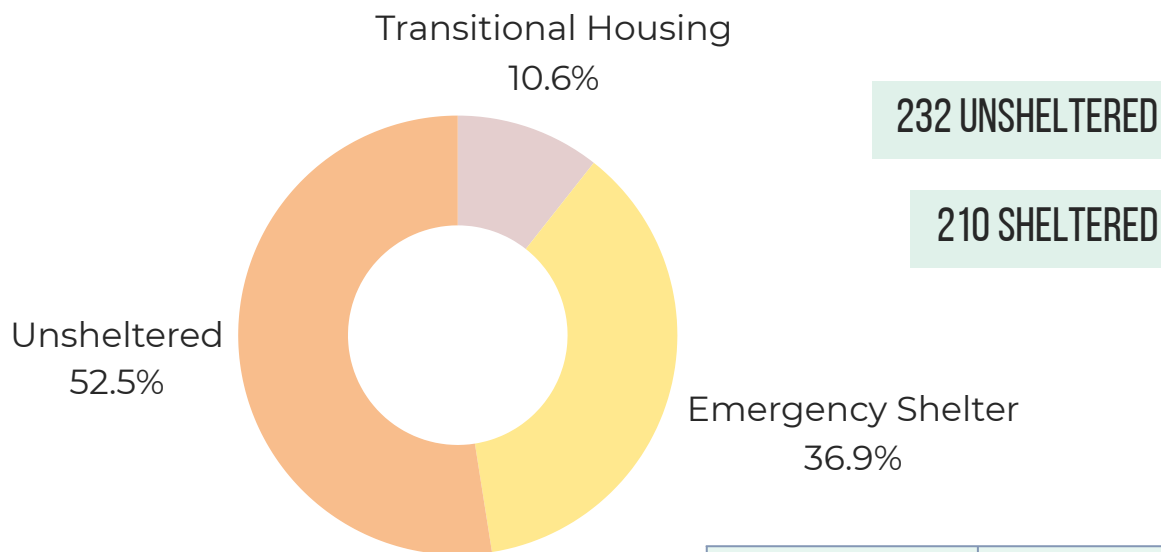
HISTORY	PERCENT
First Enrollment	25.9%
Chronic	25.9%

ARAPAHOE COUNTY PIT DATA

442 PEOPLE

COUNTED ON 01/30/23

This data represents the number of individuals counted during the annual Point in Time count on January 30, 2023. It is a snapshot of the many people experiencing homelessness on a single night and does not include those staying with friends, family, or in a motel.



232 UNSHELTERED

210 SHELTERED

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	71.2%
Female	28.8%
Transgender	< 5 people
Nonconforming	< 5 people

AGE	PERCENT
0-17	16.7%
18-24	4.3%
25-34	19.9%
35-44	25.8%
45-54	17.0%
55-64	13.8%
65+	2.5%

CITY OF AURORA HMIS DATA

2,077 PEOPLE
ACCESSING HOMELESSNESS SERVICES

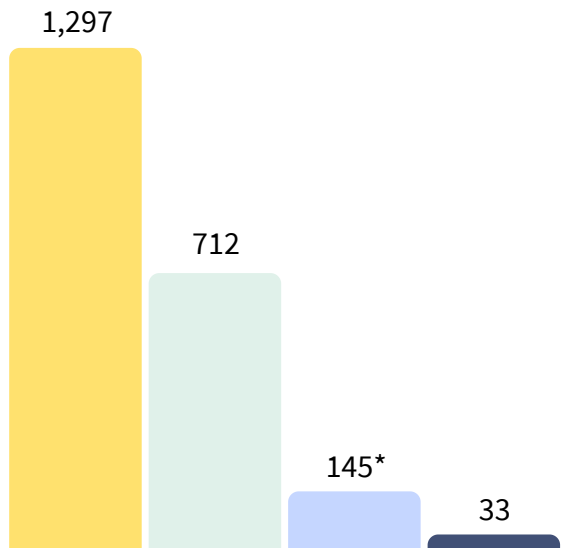
This data includes the total number of individuals who accessed housing or related services at HMIS partner agencies in the City of Aurora between July 1, 2022, and June 30, 2023.

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	61.2%
Female	37.4%
Transgender	0.7%
Nonconforming	0.5%

PROJECT TYPE

**Housed and no longer homeless*

- Sheltered
- Unsheltered
- Permanent Housing*
- Supportive Services



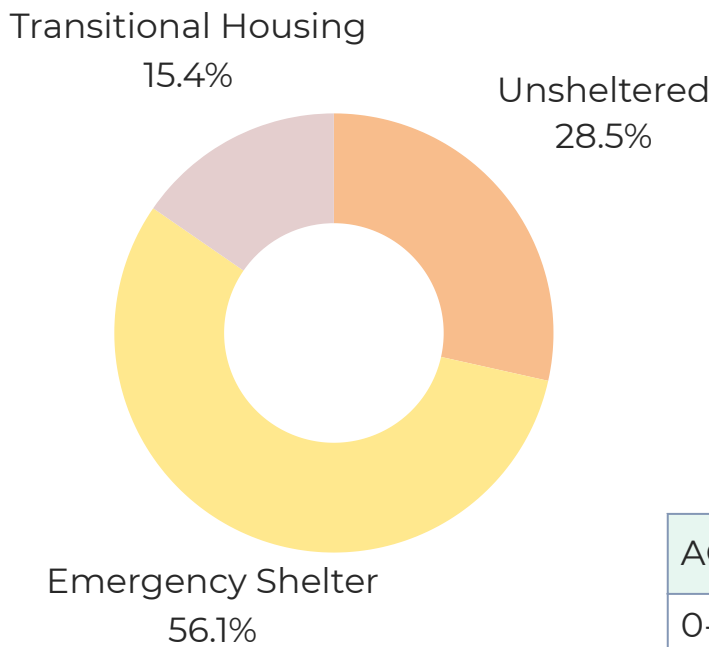
AGE	PERCENT
0-17	15.6%
18-24	4.6%
25-34	21.7%
35-44	22.1%
45-54	17.7%
55-64	14.1%
65+	3.8%

HISTORY	PERCENT
First Enrollment	40.0%
Chronic	27.5%

CITY OF AURORA PIT DATA

572 PEOPLE
COUNTED ON 01/30/23

This data represents the number of individuals counted during the annual Point in Time count on January 30, 2023. It is a snapshot of the many people experiencing homelessness on a single night and does not include those staying with friends, family, or in a motel.



163 UNSHELTERED

409 SHELTERED

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	67.7%
Female	31.5%
Transgender	0.9%
Nonconforming	< 5 people

AGE	PERCENT
0-17	15.9%
18-24	3.8%
25-34	18.4%
35-44	22.4%
45-54	20.6%
55-64	14.9%
65+	4.0%

BOULDER COUNTY HMIS DATA

2,671 PEOPLE
ACCESSING HOMELESSNESS SERVICES

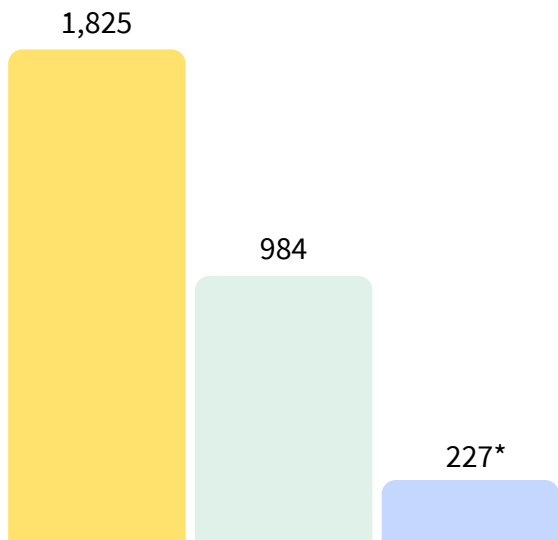
This data includes the total number of individuals who accessed housing or related services at HMIS partner agencies in Boulder County between July 1, 2022, and June 30, 2023.

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	67.9%
Female	27.1%
Transgender	1.7%
Nonconforming	2.2%

PROJECT TYPE

**Housed and no longer homeless*

- Sheltered
- Unsheltered
- Permanent Housing*



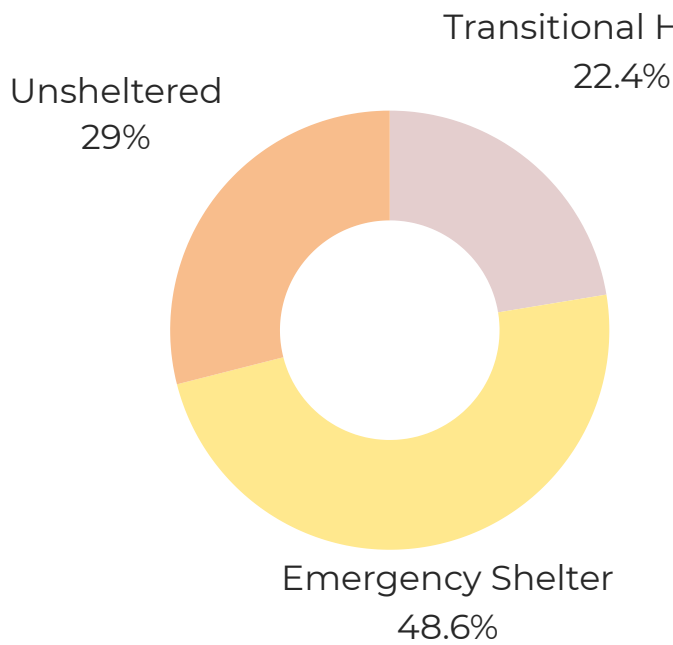
AGE	PERCENT
0-17	2.8%
18-24	8.8%
25-34	18.9%
35-44	25.1%
45-54	20.0%
55-64	13.7%
65+	4.9%

HISTORY	PERCENT
First Enrollment	36.3%
Chronic	20.1%

BOULDER COUNTY PIT DATA

839 PEOPLE
COUNTED ON 01/30/23

This data represents the number of individuals counted during the annual Point in Time count on January 30, 2023. It is a snapshot of the many people experiencing homelessness on a single night and does not include those staying with friends, family, or in a motel.



243 UNSHELTERED

596 SHELTERED

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	58.2%
Female	39.9%
Transgender	1.1%
Nonconforming	0.8%

AGE	PERCENT
0-17	16.2%
18-24	6.7%
25-34	20.6%
35-44	19.4%
45-54	18.2%
55-64	13.7%
65+	5.1%

BROOMFIELD COUNTY HMIS DATA

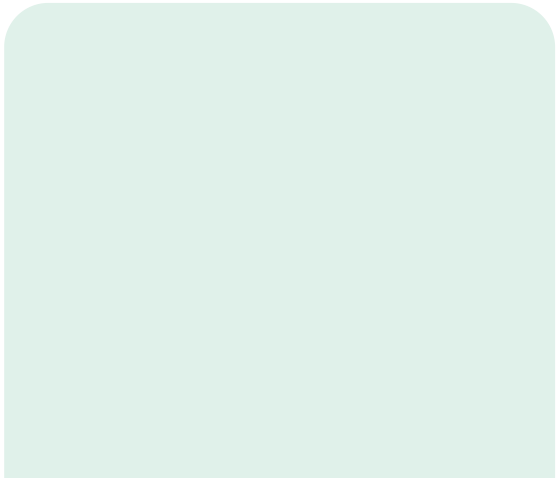
This data includes the total number of individuals who accessed housing or related services at HMIS partner agencies in Broomfield County between July 1, 2022, and June 30, 2023.

44 PEOPLE
ACCESSING HOMELESSNESS SERVICES

PROJECT TYPE

■ Unsheltered

44



GENDER	PERCENT
Male	54.5%
Female	43.2%
Transgender	< 5 people
Nonconforming	< 5 people

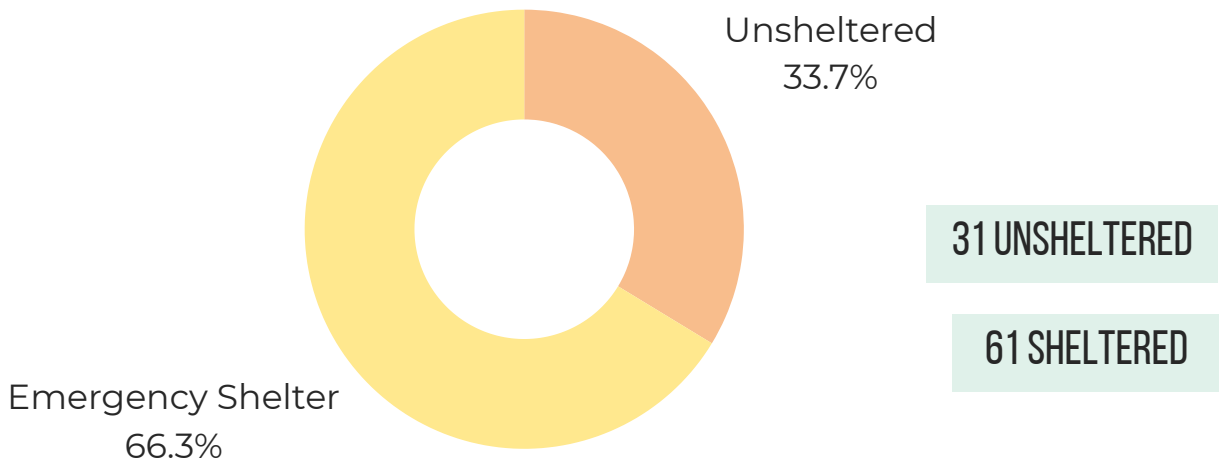
AGE	PERCENT
0-17	13.6%
18-24	< 5 people
25-34	18.2%
35-44	29.5%
45-54	13.6%
55-64	15.9%
65+	< 5 people

HISTORY	PERCENT
First Enrollment	< 5 people
Chronic	13.6%

BROOMFIELD COUNTY PIT DATA

92 PEOPLE
COUNTED ON 01/30/23

This data represents the number of individuals counted during the annual Point in Time count on January 30, 2023. It is a snapshot of the many people experiencing homelessness on a single night and does not include those staying with friends, family, or in a motel.



GENDER	PERCENT
Male	46.7%
Female	53.3%
Transgender	< 5 people
Nonconforming	< 5 people

AGE	PERCENT
0-17	8.9%
18-24	6.7%
25-34	18.9%
35-44	20.0%
45-54	23.3%
55-64	22.2%
65+	< 5 people

DENVER COUNTY HMIS DATA

24,501 PEOPLE
ACCESSING HOMELESSNESS SERVICES

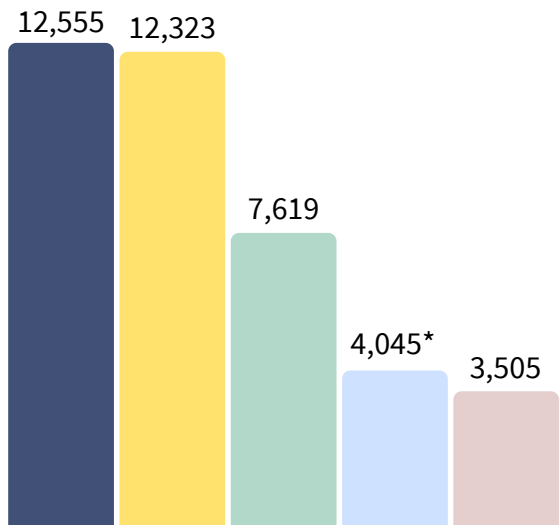
This data includes the total number of individuals who accessed housing or related services at HMIS partner agencies in Denver County between July 1, 2022, and June 30, 2023.

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	64.8%
Female	33.4%
Transgender	0.8%
Nonconforming	0.7%

PROJECT TYPE

**Housed and no longer homeless*

- Supportive Services
- Sheltered
- Coordinated Entry
- Permanent Housing*
- Unsheltered



AGE	PERCENT
0-17	12.0%
18-24	7.6%
25-34	20.0%
35-44	22.2%
45-54	17.0%
55-64	14.9%
65+	6.1%

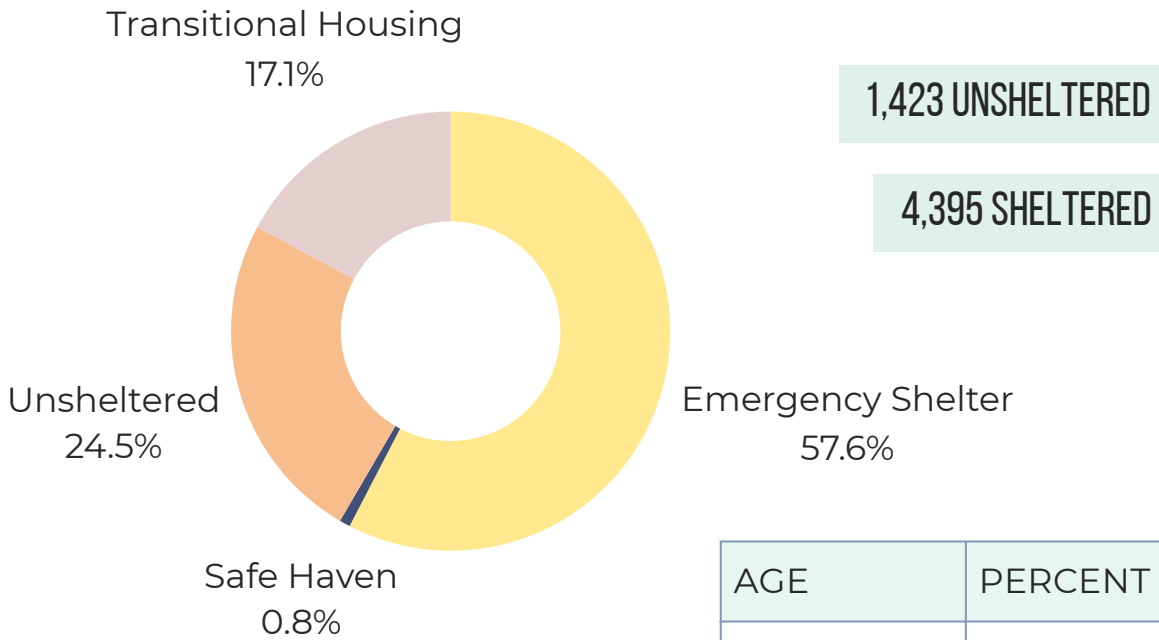
HISTORY	PERCENT
First Enrollment	38.1%
Chronic	28.0%

DENVER COUNTY PIT DATA

5,818 PEOPLE

COUNTED ON 01/30/23

This data represents the number of individuals counted during the annual Point in Time count on January 30, 2023. It is a snapshot of the many people experiencing homelessness on a single night and does not include those staying with friends, family, or in a motel.



1,423 UNSHELTERED

4,395 SHELTERED

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	61.9%
Female	36.8%
Transgender	0.6%
Nonconforming	0.7%

AGE	PERCENT
0-17	16.4%
18-24	4.4%
25-34	15.7%
35-44	21.2%
45-54	20.0%
55-64	16.3%
65+	6.0%

DOUGLAS COUNTY HMIS DATA

This data includes the total number of individuals who accessed housing or related services at HMIS partner agencies in Douglas County between July 1, 2022, and June 30, 2023.

182 PEOPLE
ACCESSING HOMELESSNESS SERVICES

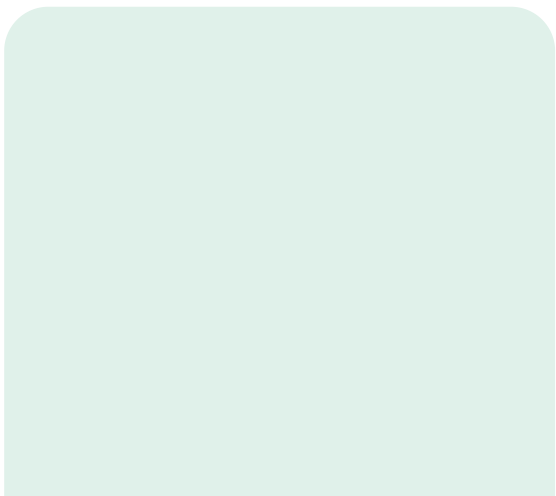
GENDER	PERCENT
Male	72.0%
Female	27.5%
Transgender	< 5 people
Nonconforming	< 5 people

PROJECT TYPE

**Housed and no longer homeless*

■ Unsheltered

182



AGE	PERCENT
0-17	6.0%
18-24	2.7%
25-34	18.1%
35-44	28.6%
45-54	20.9%
55-64	17.6%
65+	6.0%

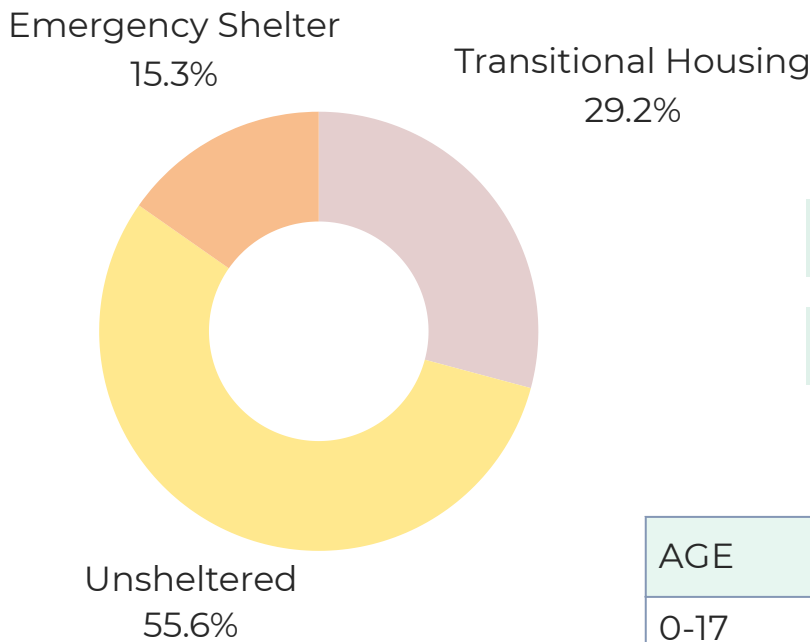
HISTORY	PERCENT
First Enrollment	49.5%
Chronic	30.2%

DOUGLAS COUNTY PIT DATA

72 PEOPLE

COUNTED ON 01/30/23

This data represents the number of individuals counted during the annual Point in Time count on January 30, 2023. It is a snapshot of the many people experiencing homelessness on a single night and does not include those staying with friends, family, or in a motel.



40 UNSHELTERED

32 SHELTERED

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	75.0%
Female	25.0%
Transgender	-
Nonconforming	-

AGE	PERCENT
0-17	26.9%
18-24	< 5 people
25-34	20.9%
35-44	19.4%
45-54	23.9%
55-64	9.0%
65+	< 5 people

JEFFERSON COUNTY HMIS DATA

1,907 PEOPLE
ACCESSING HOMELESSNESS SERVICES

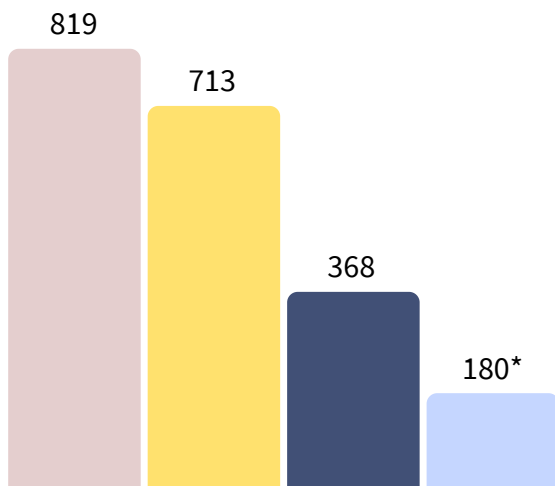
This data includes the total number of individuals who accessed housing or related services at HMIS partner agencies in Jefferson County between July 1, 2022, and June 30, 2023.

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	58.0%
Female	39.7%
Transgender	0.7%
Nonconforming	0.7%

PROJECT TYPE

**Housed and no longer homeless*

- Unsheltered
- Sheltered
- Supportive Services
- Permanent Housing*



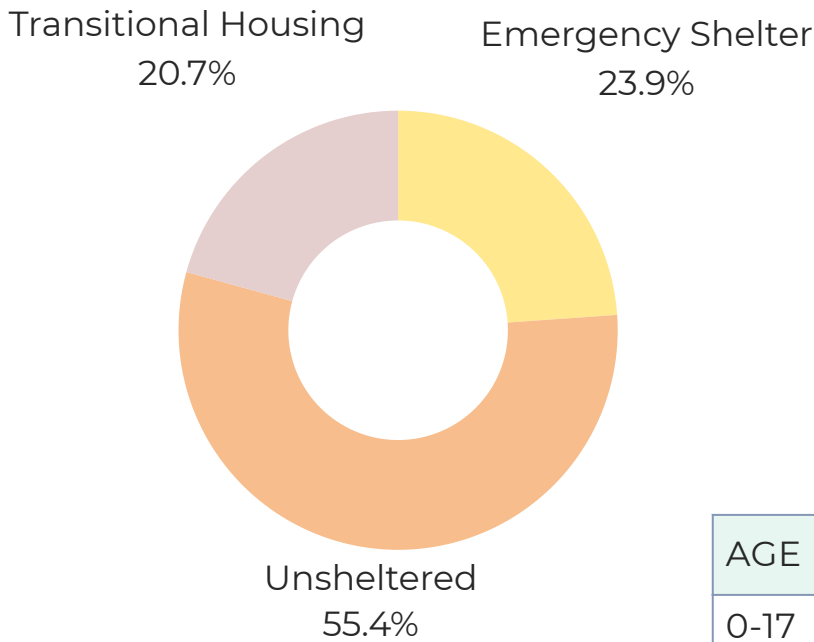
AGE	PERCENT
0-17	15.1%
18-24	3.9%
25-34	15.5%
35-44	22.7%
45-54	20.7%
55-64	16.3%
65+	5.3%

HISTORY	PERCENT
First Enrollment	37.7%
Chronic	23.6%

JEFFERSON COUNTY PIT DATA

854 PEOPLE
COUNTED ON 01/30/23

This data represents the number of individuals counted during the annual Point in Time count on January 30, 2023. It is a snapshot of the many people experiencing homelessness on a single night and does not include those staying with friends, family, or in a motel.



473 UNSHELTERED

381 SHELTERED

GENDER	PERCENT
Male	60.5%
Female	38.9%
Transgender	0.6%
Nonconforming	< 5 people

AGE	PERCENT
0-17	15.9%
18-24	8.0%
25-34	17.9%
35-44	23.2%
45-54	18.0%
55-64	13.2%
65+	3.7%

06

REGIONAL COORDINATION

SUBREGIONAL COORDINATION & BUILT FOR ZERO

Homelessness is a solvable issue. Built for Zero is an operating system that aligns quality data and local planning around a shared, measurable aim: functional zero. Over 100 communities across the country are participating in Built for Zero, with 14 communities having reached functional zero for one or more populations. Metro Denver is part of the Large City Cohort and has received major investments from Community Solutions and Kaiser Permanente to accelerate this work.

COLLABORATION IS KEY TO OUR RESPONSE

Metro Denver was recently featured in a story by Community Solutions about how we've improved our data infrastructure. [Read the full story.](#)

5/9 SUBREGIONS HAVE VETERAN QUALITY DATA

Quality Data means we can account for people experiencing homelessness by name on a monthly basis. This By-Name List (BNL) helps us understand the scope of homelessness in each subregion, describes the inflow and outflow on an ongoing basis, and helps us measure our progress toward ending it. So far, Adams County, Boulder County, the City of Aurora, Douglas County, and the Tri-Cities have achieved a Quality By-Name List for veterans experiencing homelessness. Arapahoe, Broomfield, Denver, and Jefferson Counties are on track to reach this milestone in 2024 while others expand to more subpopulations (families, youth, and single adults).

REGIONAL PROGRESS TO DATE

16% DECREASE IN VETERAN HOMELESSNESS IN 2023

Communities that have successfully ended homelessness have done so one subpopulation at a time. Starting with Veterans, Metro Denver is proving that we can drive measurable reductions in homelessness. Our region's 16% reduction in 2023 brings us from 468 to 391 veterans actively experiencing homelessness, with a total of 415 veterans housed in 2023. Our goal for 2024 is to functionally end veteran homelessness in 4 out of 9 subregions. This means homelessness for veterans becomes rare, brief, and nonrecurring. We'll be sharing monthly updates on our region's progress.

"The remarkable reduction in the number of Veterans actively experiencing homelessness across the region stands as a testament to the transformative power of collaboration and coordination. Recognizing that approximately 50% of Veterans currently on the By-Name-List are over the age of 55, it is fundamental to acknowledge & address age-related factors in homelessness as we strive towards achieving and sustaining functional zero."

SOFIA VIGIL, MBA, REGIONAL COORDINATION LEAD

EXPANDING TO SUPPORT OTHER SUBPOPULATIONS

Metro Denver started with veterans to prove that ending homelessness is possible. With quality data, each subregion is working toward achieving functional zero - a state where homelessness is rare, brief, and nonrecurring. Now that all 9 subregions are on track to reach quality data for veterans in 2024, they're ready to build out the data infrastructure for other populations experiencing homelessness. This includes families, youth, and single adults. Each community has truly embraced this framework and is committed to moving forward in a way that best aligns its resources, needs, and capacity.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report would not have been possible without the hard work and dedication of our partners throughout the region. This includes the dozens of agencies, direct-service staff, people with lived expertise, elected officials, and local stakeholders working each day to create real solutions to the issue of homelessness.

Throughout the document, there are perspectives from individuals either currently or formerly experiencing homelessness. A special thanks to MDHI's Young Adult Leadership Committee for helping collect these quotes and Lynne Rienner Publishers for the rights to reprint excerpts. We'd also like to thank our CoC members whose services and data collection contributed to these perspectives, which provide valuable insight and humanity to the data and metrics contained within this report.

Additionally, we would like to thank each of the organizations that participate in data collection

for our Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), OneHome Coordinated Entry System, as well as our partners in each county who assisted in completing the region's Point-in-Time count in January 2023.

MDHI would also like to thank the Colorado Department of Education for their contribution to the number of students experiencing the educational definition of homelessness, as well as our partners at Community Solutions for their investments in our region.

With each of these key partners and interested readers like you, we are hopeful for a future where homelessness is solvable. Thank you for your support.

In community,

THE METRO DENVER
HOMELESS INITIATIVE

Was this report helpful? If so, we hope you'll consider supporting our work by visiting mdhi.org/donate.

DEFINITIONS

Built for Zero (BFZ) - A movement of more than 100 cities and counties using data to radically change how they work and the impact they can achieve -and proving that it is possible to make homelessness rare and brief.

Child(ren) - Includes anyone 17 and under (not yet 18). *Please note, that this can include both accompanied and unaccompanied youth; this report does not include parents/guardians of accompanied children.

Chronic Homelessness - HUD defines persons experiencing chronic homelessness as those who (a) are homeless, (b) are living in a place not meant for human habitation, in a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter, (c) have been homeless and living in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven or 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 across those occasions is at least 12 months, and (d) have a disability.

Continuum of Care (COC) - A regional or local planning body that leads and advances collaboration and coordinates housing and services funding for households experiencing homelessness so that it is rare, brief, and nonrecurring. This includes street outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid rehousing, prevention, diversion, and supportive housing. MDHI is the Metro Denver CoC for Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, and Jefferson Counties.

Coordinated Entry (CE) - Coordinated Entry is a coordinated system whereby all providers allocate housing and services through a single process and according to shared protocol. A coordinated entry system must contain three core components; 1) Access – must be access points by which people experiencing homelessness can enter a share response system. 2) Assessment – must be standardized assessment/data collection across the system. 3) Prioritization – must have shared prioritization policies in place to enable matching to housing supports and services.

DEFINITIONS

Cumulative - Describes a methodology of counting that occurs continuously where people can be included in the count as soon as they are identified as homeless. The data provided generally represents a year.

Literal Homelessness (HUD Homelessness) - An Individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, (i) Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation; (ii) is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter (including safe haven or transitional living program).

McKinney-Vento Homelessness (US Department of Education) - Includes anyone meeting the Literal Homelessness definition and children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; and migratory children (as such term is defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described herein.

Newly Homeless - A person who has been experiencing homelessness for less than one year and this was their first episode of homelessness.

Point in Time (PIT) - Describes a methodology of counting that occurs at a singular point in time, generally over the course of only a few days. The data presented only provides data on those who were identified as homeless during that point in time.

Permanent Supportive Housing - Offers permanent housing and supportive services to assist persons experiencing homelessness who have a disabling condition (either individuals with disabilities or families in which one adult or child has a disability) to live independently.

DEFINITIONS

Safe Haven - A project that offers supportive housing that (1) serves hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness who came from the streets and have been unwilling or unable to participate in supportive services; (2) provides 24-hour residence for eligible persons for an unspecified period; (3) has an overnight capacity limited to 25 or fewer persons; and (4) provides low demand services and referrals for the residents.

Shelter - A project that offers temporary shelter (lodging) for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless. In metro Denver, there are variations of shelter types, including family shelters where households may stay for 14- 90 days on average, and nightly

Transitional Housing - A project that provides temporary lodging and is designed to facilitate the movement of homeless individuals and families into permanent housing within a specified period of time, but typically no longer than 24 months. In transitional housing, there are generally higher eligibility and program requirements than in an emergency shelter. Participants may be asked to pay rent or fees to stay in these programs.

Unaccompanied Homeless Youth (HUD Definition) - a person below the age of 25 who is experiencing homelessness while not in the physical custody of a parent or legal guardian. For purposes of this report refer to the data source for the definition of homelessness.

Unsheltered (HUD Definition) - 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.

Veteran - A person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable, as defined by the US Dept. of Veterans Affairs

ACRONYMS

AI/AN - American Indian or Alaska Native

BIPOC - Black, Indigenous, People of Color

CoC - Continuum of Care

CDE - Colorado Department of Education

CE - Coordinated Entry

CES - Coordinated Entry System

HMIS - Homeless Management Information System

HUD - Department of Housing and Urban Development

LEA - Local Education Agency

NAI - Native American or Indigenous

NH/PI - Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

PIT - Point in Time

PSH - Permanent Supportive Housing

VI-SPDAT - Vulnerability Index Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool

APPENDIX

[1] Up for Growth, *Housing Underproduction™* in the U.S. (2022)

Link: <https://upforgrowth.org/apply-the-vision/housing-underproduction/>

[2] National Low Income Housing Coalition, *The High Cost of Housing* (2022)

Link: <https://nlihc.org/oor>

[3] Denver Metro Association of Realtors, *Denver Metro Real Estate Market Trends Report (December 2023)*

Link: https://www.dmarealtors.com/sites/default/files/file/2022-09/DMAR_MarketTrendsReport_Sep2022.pdf

[4] National Low Income Housing Coalition, *Out of Reach, Colorado* (2023)

Link: <https://nlihc.org/oor/state/co>

[5] Colorado Center of Law and Policy, *State of Working Colorado: Income, Wealth & Poverty* (2020)

Link: https://cclponline.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/SWCO_Final_122820_SM.pdf

[6] Colorado Center of Law and Policy, *Colorado Health Equity Report, Race & Health Outcomes: How Poverty Drives Health Disparities* (2018)

Link: <https://cclpvitalsigns.org/race-health-outcomes-how-poverty-drives-health-disparities.php>

[7] Colorado Center of Law and Policy, *Colorado Health Equity Report, Race & Health Outcomes: How Poverty Drives Health Disparities* (2018)

Link: <https://cclpvitalsigns.org/race-health-outcomes-how-poverty-drives-health-disparities.php>

[8] Denver 7 News, *Study: Denver is now 2nd most gentrified city in the nation* (2020)

Link: <https://www.denver7.com/news/local-news/study-denver-is-now-2nd-most-gentrified-city-in-the-nation>

[9] Denver Metro Chamber Leadership Foundation, *The Lasting Impact of Redlining in Denver* (2020)

Link: <https://denverleadership.org/the-lasting-impact-of-redlining-in-denver/>

[10] Colorado Center of Law and Policy, *State of Working Colorado: Income, Wealth & Poverty* (2020)

Link: https://cclponline.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/SWCO_Final_122820_SM.pdf