



COMMUNITY **HEALTH** PARTNERSHIP

# —— PIKES PEAK —— CONTINUUM OF CARE

**2018 Point-In-Time and Housing Inventory Report**

AUGUST 2018

## Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by Community Health Partnership.

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Thank you for making people count!



COMMUNITY HEALTH PARTNERSHIP

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An electronic copy of this report can be found at [www.ppchp.org](http://www.ppchp.org).

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## Introduction

Each year during the last ten days of January, communities across the country complete an annual Point-in-Time (PIT) count of people experiencing homelessness. In El Paso County, this census is conducted under the auspices of the Pikes Peak Continuum of Care (PPCoC) using data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and in-person surveys conducted with people experiencing homelessness throughout El Paso County. The data is shared with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), who releases a national report later in the year.

The PPCoC also prepares this local report that speaks to progress in local efforts to end homelessness and identifies where additional resources are urgently needed. The data in this report includes the required HUD PIT data, which encompasses people in emergency shelters, transitional housing and living unsheltered; Community PIT data for people living in permanent supportive housing, rapid rehousing, and homeless prevention programs; and the Housing Inventory Count (HIC), a tally of the number of beds and housing units available on the night of the PIT. To complete the picture, data from El Paso County school districts is also included. Although an estimate, the PIT is the best objective data available to understand issues of homelessness in El Paso County.

This year, the count was conducted beginning sundown on Sunday, January 28, 2018 to sun-up on Monday, January 29, 2018. The Pikes Peak United Way organized the volunteers and logistics for the count. The final report was completed by Community Health Partnership, the PPCoC Administrator.

## Methodology

**Data collection:** PIT survey forms were distributed to trained provider staff and volunteers, who conducted interviews with sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness. All respondents were asked to answer the same set of questions. The survey form contained the same information collected in the local Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The interviews were conducted at service provider locations, identified hang-out spots, panhandling locations, and camps in El Paso County. Interviews were conducted mostly on the day of January 29, 2018, but extended throughout the week for outreach teams (always asking where people stayed on the night of the 28th/29th).

HMIS data was used to count sheltered people enrolled in programs that enter data in the HMIS system. The few housing providers who do not enter data into HMIS provided paper forms with the necessary information. To remove duplicate clients between surveys and HMIS data, a comparison of personal identification numbers derived from personally identifying information, such as name, date of birth, and Social Security Number was used. There was no statistical adjustment or extrapolation to account for the CoC's entire geography (El Paso County); only actual data collected was used for the PIT.

To count those who were unsheltered, teams of volunteers, professional outreach workers and law enforcement administered surveys in camps. Outreach teams worked together to map known camping and hang-out spots throughout El Paso County and to identify which locations could be surveyed by volunteers and which would be better suited to trained outreach and/or law enforcement staff, as well as best times of day to survey.

**High Quality Data:** Steps taken to obtain the highest quality count of the sheltered and unsheltered homeless population included: a review of HUD guidance and trainings on conducting a PIT count; written instructions and training to providers and interviewers; verification of HMIS data.

**Housing Inventory Count (HIC):** A count of all beds available for people experiencing homelessness in the community was completed at the same time as the PIT. The HIC also examined bed usage and informed the assessment of unmet need. The HIC includes permanent housing beds (PH) in addition to emergency shelter beds (ES) and transitional housing beds (TH), so the universe of projects included in the HUD HIC is different from the universe for the HUD PIT.

The additional HIC data also informed the community PIT. To ensure the strongest data available was captured, all known agencies providing housing for people experiencing homelessness were contacted to record how many beds they had on the night of January 28th, and how many of those beds were occupied. The number of occupied beds was then cross-referenced with the HMIS database for those agencies participating in HMIS.

**Difficulties in counting:** The PIT has limitations. The methodology can change from year to year, and it is difficult to reach all unsheltered residents. Despite its flaws, the PIT provides the most reliable estimate of people experiencing homelessness in El Paso County, Colorado, and the United States.

## Key Insights

The 2018 count revealed challenges and progress in our community's homeless response.

**Homelessness continues to rise in El Paso County.** There were 1,551 total sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness counted in El Paso County, an increase of 9.6% (136 people) from 2017. The total number of people who were unsheltered increased by 11% from 457 to 513.

The number of people experiencing homelessness in El Paso County declined in 2015, then increased annually beginning in 2016, which is consistent with recent increases across Colorado. Homelessness in the United States increased for the first time in seven years in 2017.<sup>1</sup> The population of El Paso County is approximately 699,232 people.

**The majority of unsheltered people were previously housed in El Paso County.** The data does not support anecdotes that large numbers of people experiencing homelessness are moving to Colorado Springs, purportedly to take advantage of generous services or legal marijuana. When unsheltered persons were asked "Where were you last stably housed for 90 days or longer," 61% answered El Paso County (a 2% increase from 2017), 5% answered another county in Colorado, and 34% answered somewhere outside Colorado.

In 2017, 35% of respondents were from outside of Colorado.

**The number of shelter beds continues to increase, but many remain vacant.** Providers added 217 shelter beds in the community in 2018 – 72 year-round beds and 145 seasonal/overflow beds – for a total of 822 beds. On the night of the count, 652 shelter beds were occupied – bringing 116 more people out of the cold and into emergency shelter than the previous year (536).

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<sup>1</sup> The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development. *The 2017 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress*. Retrieved from <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2017-AHAR-Part-1.pdf>.

Notwithstanding the increase in the overall number of shelter beds, on the night of the count 170 “beds” remained unoccupied while 513 people went unsheltered. Of these beds, 84 were reserved for special populations (Veterans, families with children, youth, people fleeing domestic violence), 21 had higher barriers to entry (such as sobriety and lack of storage), and 65 were floormats available for emergency warming purposes only.

**High quality, low-barrier shelter with actual beds and on-site services such as showers, meals, healthcare, and case management are effective in moving people off the street.** More people were sheltered overall this year (652) than in 2017 (536), and there was 100% occupancy in facilities with lower barriers to entry, actual beds, and wrap-around services.

**The number of housing units available and rates of occupancy declined.** The number of permanent supportive housing units increased by five from 336 to 341, but rates of occupancy decreased by 2%. Seven fewer supportive and rapid rehousing units were available in 2018, and 89 beds were not occupied on the night of the count. There were eight fewer transitional housing units available and 36 fewer people housed in transitional housing (6.49% decrease in occupancy). It is unknown if this was an issue of timing (units were in transition) or agency performance (units going unfilled for periods of time).

The evidence indicates that people experiencing homelessness desire to be housed. Though not reported in the PIT, there are currently 332 people experiencing homelessness on the coordinated entry waiting list for permanent supportive housing in El Paso County. This means they have completed an assessment of their risk and vulnerability (Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT)) and qualify for housing with case management and services to support their tenancy due to issues such as a disabling condition or fleeing domestic violence. Over 700 people experiencing or at risk of homelessness have taken the survey in El Paso County since 2016.

**Identifying and accurately assessing progress and needs of families with children across the region continues to be a challenge.** In the HUD PIT, the number of households with children remained stable with an increase of only one household, and unsheltered households with children decreased by two households. The count recorded fewer homeless children, both sheltered and unsheltered, with the number of unsheltered children decreasing from 23 in 2017 to nine this year.

School district data provided in the Community PIT paints a much different picture. School districts reported 449 families consisting of 1,117 students identified as homeless. Of those students, 25 were unsheltered, 127 were living in shelters, and 215 were living in motels. School districts use a broader definition of homelessness found in the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (U.S Department of Education) that includes any displaced child or youth living in a shelter, motel, inadequate trailer or house, staying temporarily with relatives or friends due to economic hardship or loss of housing, or living in any other homeless situation.

**Families with children and students will often hide their homelessness out of embarrassment or fear of bullying or being reported to Child Protective Services.** Homelessness has adverse effects on children and youth including hunger, poor physical and mental health, and missed educational opportunities. Everyday experiences of children living in homelessness can have long-term effects on behavior, relationships, and employability. They cannot

afford to wait for long-term solutions. It is critical that children and their families be identified and connected to the right services as quickly as possible.<sup>2</sup>

**The community is making progress in addressing youth homelessness.** Though the number of youth age 18 to 24 increased from 113 to 140, a slightly higher percentage were sheltered (66% in 2018 compared to 60% in 2017). The number of youth in transitional housing increased by 11, and the number of unsheltered youth decreased by three.

The increase in overall number of youth identified aligns with annual data from Urban Peak Colorado Springs that showed a 22% increase in youth utilizing outreach services. Outreach is an effective tool for connecting people experiencing homelessness with shelter and other services.

**Veterans experiencing homelessness continue to be effectively identified, but struggle to find housing.**

In 2014, the City of Colorado Springs joined the Mayor's Challenge to End Veteran Homelessness – a federal call to action to end Veteran homelessness in the United States by 2015. Since then, the community has increased its capacity to identify and house Veterans. Low barrier shelters were expanded in 2016 to ensure identified Veterans could find shelter immediately and additional resources were made available for housing and services.

This year, 192 Veterans were counted in the PIT, a decrease of six people since 2017 (198), and 14 more Veterans were stably housed. The number of Veterans experiencing chronic homelessness decreased from 61 to 51 people (15% of the chronically homeless population), but the number of unsheltered Veterans increased by nine people.

**Homelessness disproportionately affects African-Americans in El Paso County.** Though the majority of people experiencing homelessness in El Paso County are White (74%), Black or African-Americans, who make up 6.9% of the County population, represent 15% of all people experiencing homelessness and 19% of youth experiencing homelessness. Hispanics represent 17.1% of the population, but accounted for only 13% of people experiencing homelessness, though 18% of homeless youth were Hispanic. People identifying as multi-race made up 5% of the overall population of people experiencing homelessness and 8% of youth. People identifying as multi-race make up 4.8% of the El Paso County population according to the US Census.

The lingering effects of long-standing discrimination perpetuate disparities in poverty, housing, criminal justice and health care. As a result, minority groups in the United States experience homelessness at higher rates than Whites. According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, "the most striking disproportionality can be found among African Americans, who make up more than 40 percent of the homeless population despite only representing 13 percent of the general population. This imbalance is not improving over time."<sup>3</sup>

**More outreach improved the coverage for the annual count.** This year, Pikes Peak United Way coordinated 180 volunteers to administer PIT surveys. This was a 50% increase in the number of volunteers over 2017 (120). The count was also supported by specialized law enforcement (Homeless Outreach Team) and community outreach teams with established relationships with people living in camps. More "boots on the ground" year-round results in a more accurate census and better understanding of the lived experience of people surviving outdoors.

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<sup>2</sup> Bray, J. H. (2010). *Helping People Without Homes*. Retrieved from <http://www.apa.org/pi/families/poverty.aspx>.

<sup>3</sup> National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2018, June 6). *Racial Inequalities in Homelessness, By the Numbers*. Retrieved from <https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/what-causes-homelessness/inequality/>

## Recommendations

Access to safe, supportive, accessible, and affordable housing remains the most significant challenge to residents experiencing or at risk of homelessness. The community must work deliberately to add housing units and move people out of shelters and transitional programs into stable housing. This requires political will and investment. Such models exist. Other recommendations based on the findings in the report:

Continue to increase low barrier shelter as a stopgap measure to address the shortfall in housing. More people were sheltered in 2018, but more coordination is needed to ensure a proper allocation of beds based on actual community need and to identify the practices that encourage people surviving on the street to come indoors.

Hold shelters accountable to standards for health, safety, and performance. Shelter funders should require programs to meet minimum standards and encourage higher standards in the quality of their facilities. The HUD ESG Program provides a basic standard for health and safety. Shelters should also be expected to make progress in connecting stayers to services, increasing incomes, and exiting stayers to stable housing.

Continue to reduce barriers to entry into shelter, housing, and supportive programs by training program staff in evidence-based practices such as trauma-informed care, harm reduction, and housing first principles. Training providers to recognize the widespread impact of trauma and to emphasize connection and engagement in preventing re-traumatization and reducing the negative consequences of high-risk behaviors will go far to build a culture of service delivery that encourages vulnerable people to seek assistance.

Expand community outreach programs serving unsheltered adults. Robust outreach reduces the likelihood of overlooking individuals experiencing homelessness who are most in need and brings services directly to people who might not otherwise seek services. Community outreach programs can be supported by specialized law enforcement such as the CSPD Homeless Outreach Team, but law enforcement teams should not be expanded in lieu of community outreach that connects people to services rather than enforces laws.

Magnify efforts to engage and incentivize landlords to house Veterans experiencing homelessness. Best practices for housing Veterans include outreach to landlords, providing a point of contact when issues arise with tenants, and ensuring any damage is repaired and lost rental income replaced. In the meantime, more outreach should be targeted to Veterans living unsheltered to identify their shelter and service needs and connect them with suitable programs to better ensure their health and safety while waiting for stable housing.

Expand efforts to house families with children. No child should face homelessness ever. Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness set the goal to end family homelessness by 2020. This will require better strategies for identifying all families experiencing homelessness, using prevention strategies whenever possible, and otherwise providing access to safe, temporary shelter and housing until a family can be connected to permanent housing. Rapid-rehousing programs rapidly connect families and individuals experiencing homelessness to permanent housing through time-limited financial assistance and targeted supportive services and have demonstrated success in higher rates of permanent housing placement and lower rates of returns to homelessness. Rapid-rehousing is underutilized in El Paso County and should be expanded.



Take steps to address racial disparities in rates of homelessness and equity of service provision. Racial disparities in experiences of homelessness in El Paso County are clear and persistent. The U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) and federal partners are challenging Continuums of Care across the country to assess and address racial disparities. USICH recommends better data collection and analysis to understand the scope of racial disparities, identifying policies that perpetuate racial disparities, and training to build a shared understanding of the scope and drivers of racial disparities so they can be addressed. Continuums of Care cannot alone solve all of the dynamics and forces that create disparities. Change will require significant community-wide shifts that will take time and lasting commitment.

Encourage the City and County to allocate a reasonable portion of their federal entitlement resources to expand legal aid and increase Fair Housing training. Housing discrimination persists despite comprehensive civil rights legislation prohibiting discriminatory practices, and evictions can lead to homelessness. Preventing homelessness is a necessary component in ending homelessness.

Increase HMIS participation locally and statewide. Data helps communities dispel myths about homelessness and stay focused on effective interventions. The HMIS is the most comprehensive source of information on homelessness in a community. Many housing programs are not required to participate in HMIS and choose not to participate, which prevents communities from understanding the true nature and extent of homelessness in their jurisdictions and from fully participating in the aggregation of data to better inform homeless policy at the federal and state levels. Finding strategies to encourage robust participation in this system will help improve the quality of interventions.

## HUD Point In Time Count

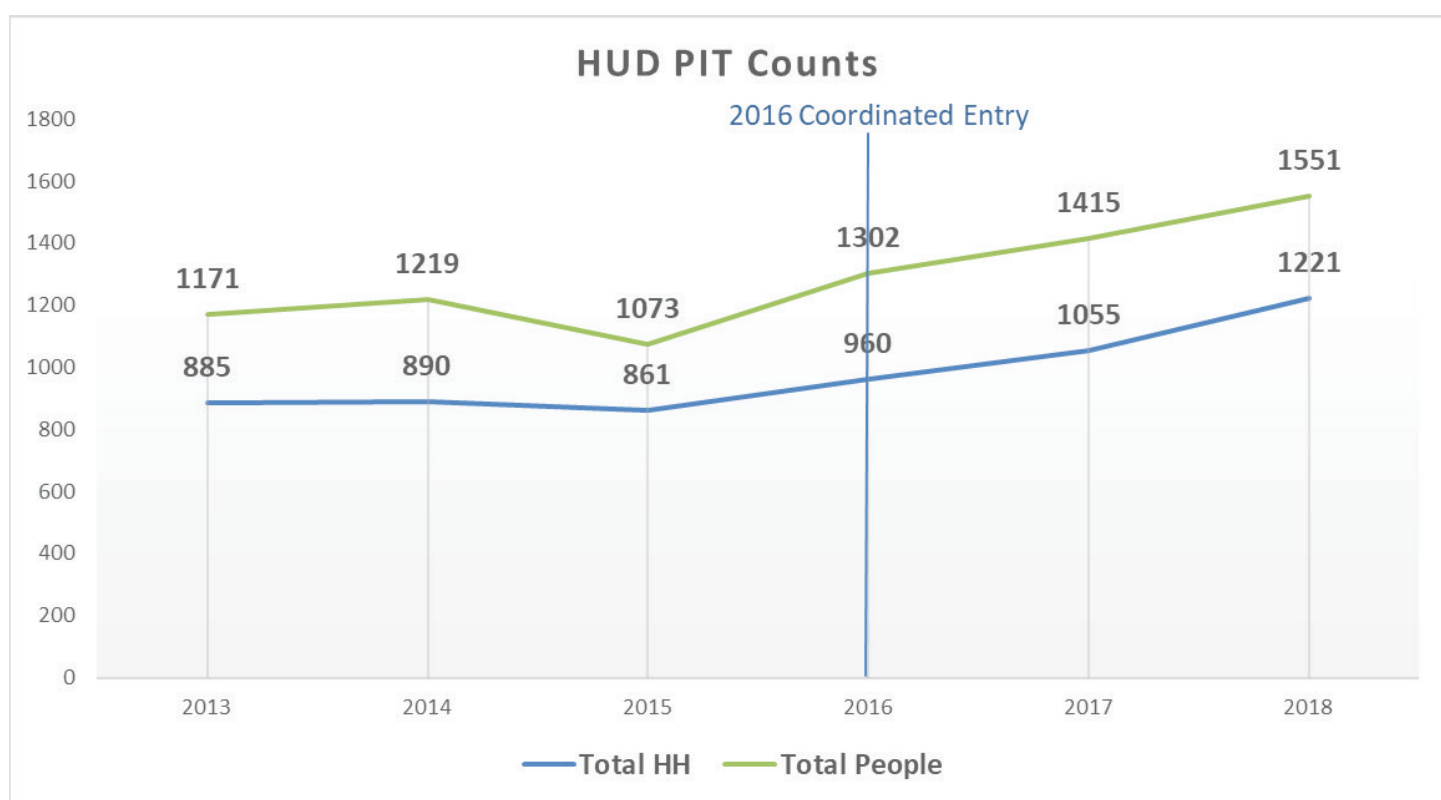
### Overall – HUD Count

2018 Total HUD PIT Count = 1,551 people

The HUD Point in Time count includes those who were unsheltered or housed in Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing on the night of January 28, 2018.

The comparison of the 2013 and 2018 PIT counts shows an increase of 380 people, from 1,171 people experiencing homelessness in 2013 to 1,551 people in 2017. Compared to the 2017 PIT count, the 2018 PIT shows an increase of 136 people (9.6%) and 166 households (15.7%) experiencing homelessness.

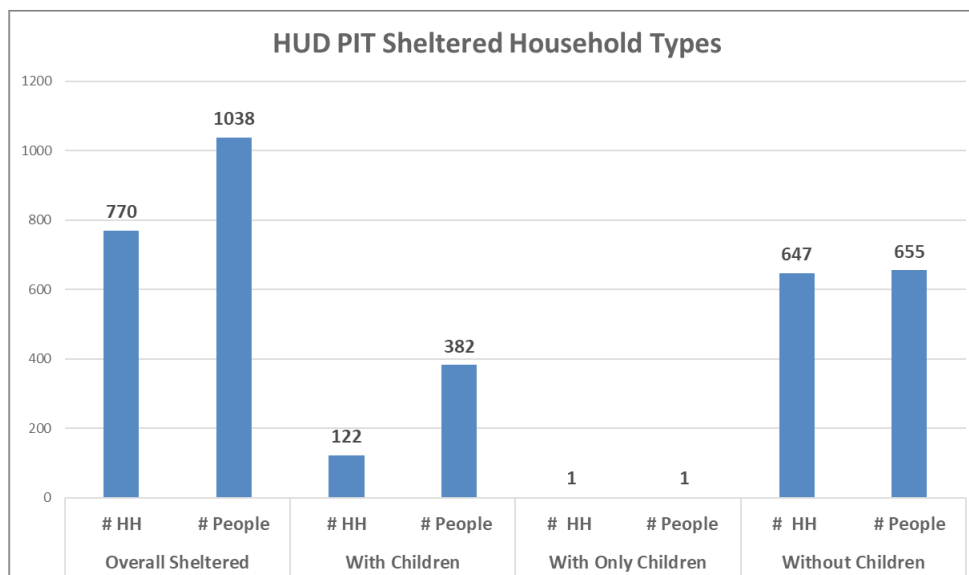
For 2018, Veterans made up 198 (17%) of the people counted in Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing, and Unsheltered situations.



In October 2016, the community implemented a Coordinated Entry system. Coordinated Entry allows for the area's service providers to more easily connect residents with services and housing regardless of entry point. The system relies on a survey tool that assesses a family's or individual's vulnerability and prioritizes people by vulnerability and housing type need. This represented a major shift in data management and coordination within the PPCoC.

## Household Types (Sheltered and Unsheltered) – HUD Count

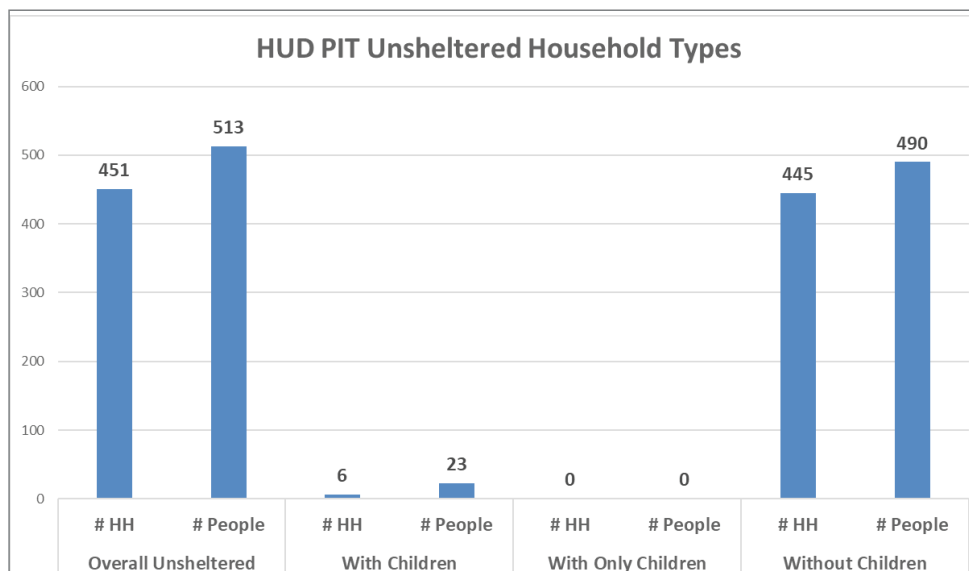
2018 Total HUD PIT Count = 1,551 people



The total number of households with children rose to 122 in 2018, an increase of 5 households since 2017 (117). The number of people in those households (382) decreased by 26 since 2017 (408), which shows smaller household sizes than in past years. 2018 averaged 3.16 people per household versus 3.5 people per household in 2017.

Households with Only Children increased by 1 one-person household since 2017 (0).

The number of Households Without Children increased by 104 (19%) households from 543 in 2017 to 647 in 2018. The additional 104 households represent 105 people.

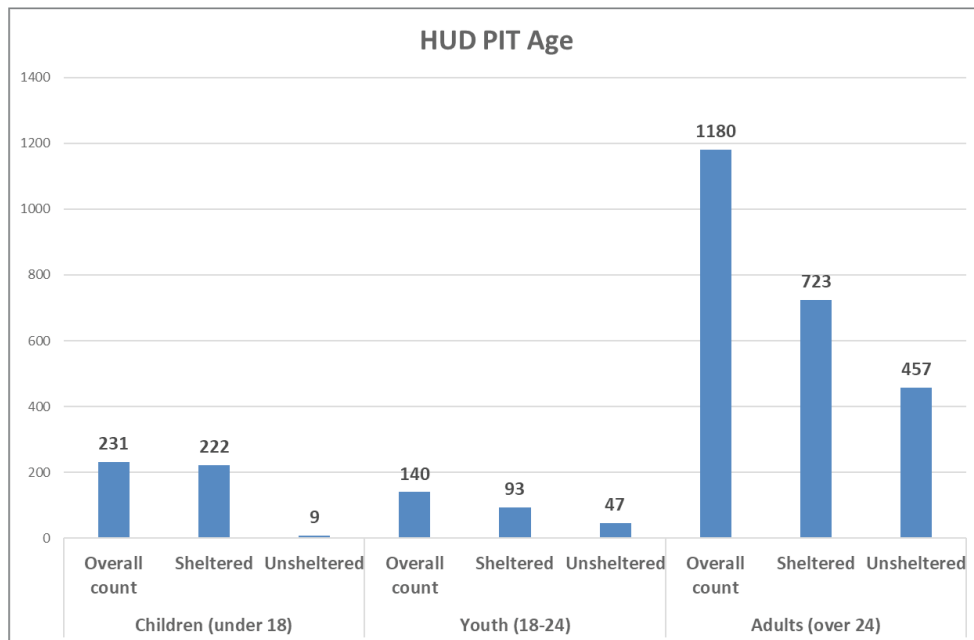


The 2018 unsheltered population increased by 56 people (12.25%) to 513 compared to 457 in 2017.

While the number of unsheltered people increased, there were open Emergency Shelter beds on the night of the PIT. 65 of the available beds were seasonal beds for single males or females, consisting of mats on the floor in the low-barrier winter shelter. Vacancies continue to exist in projects dedicated to special populations with higher barriers, such as families with children.

## Age and Gender – HUD Count

2018 Total HUD PIT Count = 1,551 people

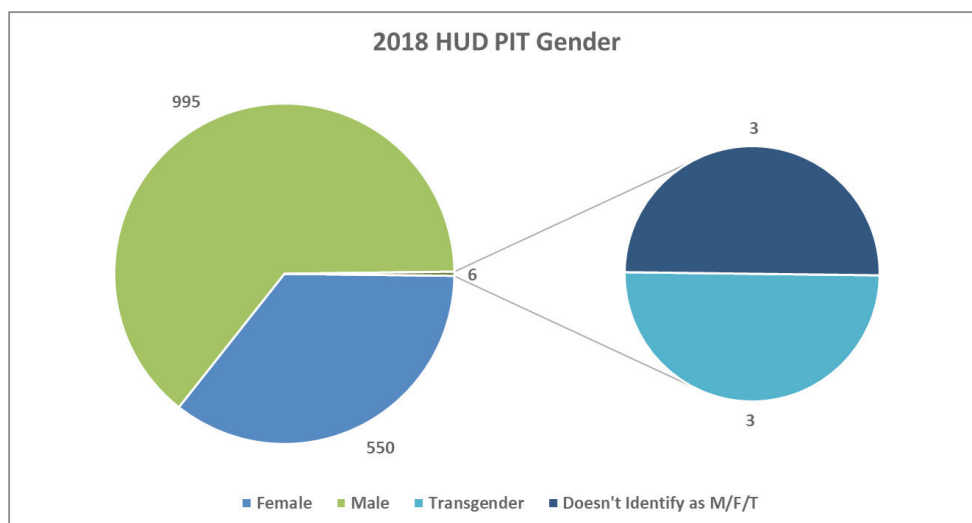


**Children (under 18).** The 2018 PIT reported 231 children experiencing homelessness – a decrease of 51 (18%) compared to the 2017 count (282). The number of unsheltered children decreased by 61% (14) from 23 in 2017 to 9 in 2018.

**Youth (ages 18-24).** The 2018 PIT reported 140 homeless youth, an increase of 27 (24%) over 2017 (113), however more homeless youth are sheltered than in previous years. The percentage of sheltered homeless youth 60% in 2017 to 66.4% in 2018. The num-

ber of unsheltered youth increased by 2 (4%) from 45 in 2017 to 47 in 2018, while the percentage of unsheltered youth decreased from 40% in 2017 to 33.6% in 2018.

**Adults (over 24).** There were 1,180 adults experiencing homelessness counted in the PIT. This is an increase of 160 (15.6%) over 2017 (1,020).



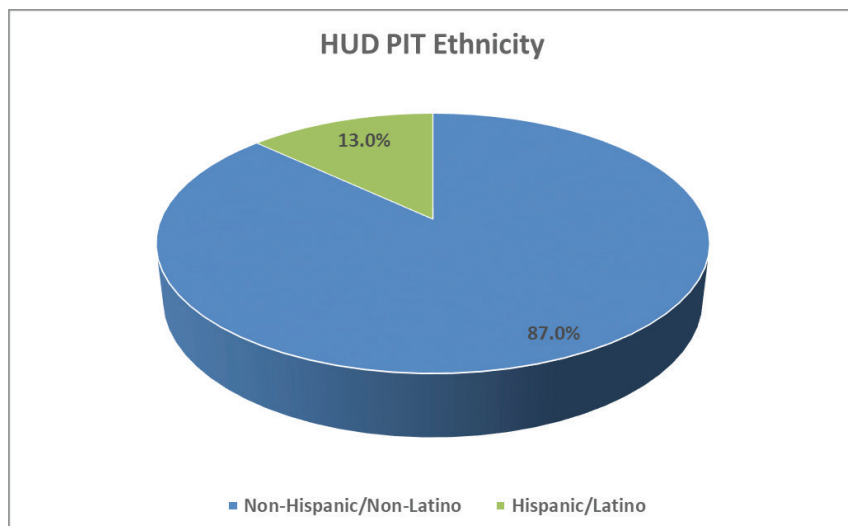
The average age of unsheltered adults was 41 in 2018, a slight decrease from 2017 (43). The average age of sheltered adults was 34 years in 2018, an increase over 2017 (32 years). The number of **seniors (65+)** increased from 13 in 2017 to 19 in 2018. As a percentage of homeless residents counted in the PIT, seniors increased from 1.2% in 2017 to 1.6% in 2018.

**Gender.** Males made up 64% of the homeless population, and females made up 35%. The other 1% was split between people identifying as transgender or not identifying as male, female, or transgender.

Females showed a slight decrease (2%) in percentage of the homeless population. Of the 6 people who reported as either Transgender, or Doesn't Identify as Male, Female, or Transgender, 5 were between the ages of 18-24.

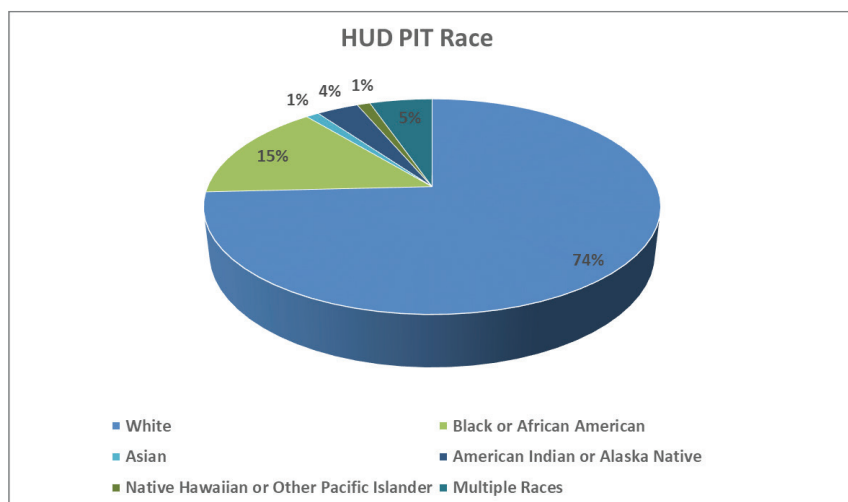
## Ethnicity and Race – HUD Count

2018 Total HUD PIT Count = 1,551 people



**Ethnicity.** The percentage of respondents identifying as Hispanic/Latino decreased by 4.2% from 244 in 2017 to 202 in 2018. The 2017 El Paso County Hispanic/Latino population is 17.1% according to the US Census ([www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/elpaso-countycolorado/PST045217](http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/elpaso-countycolorado/PST045217)).

87% of respondents reported as being Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino.

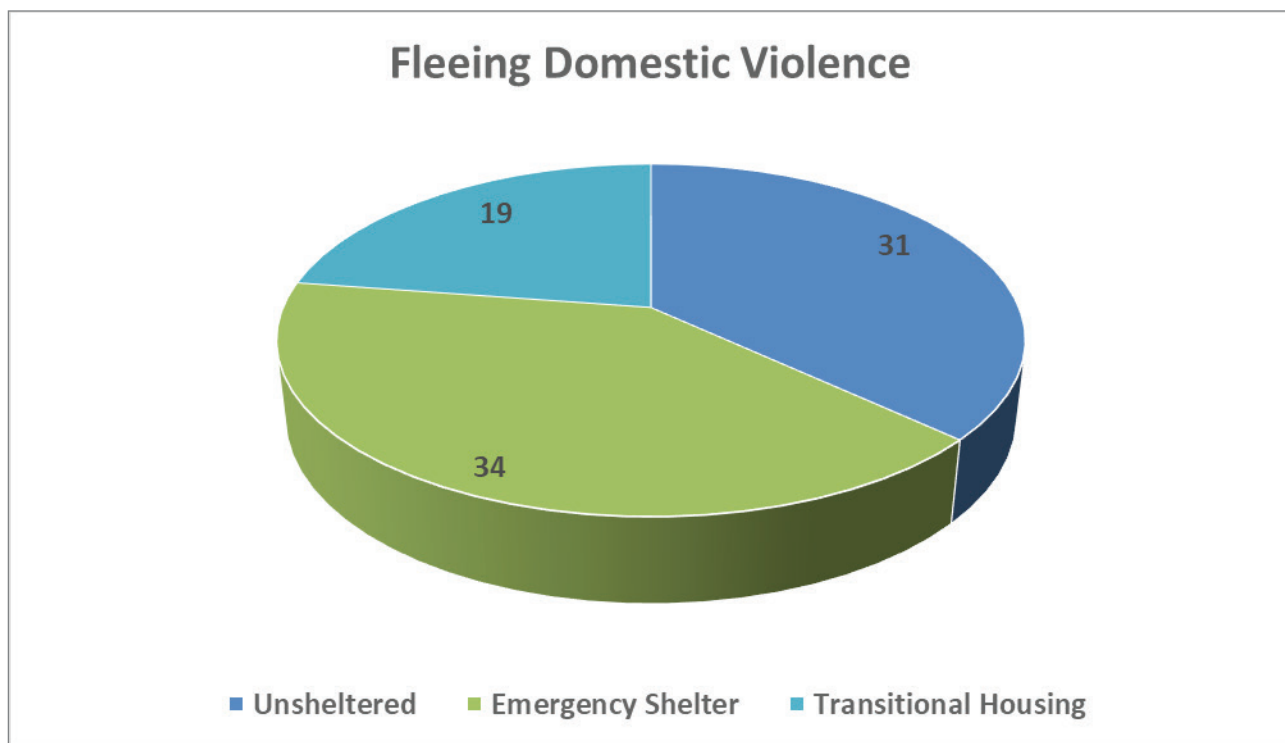


**Race.** 74% reported as being White and 15% reported as being Black or African American. The percentage of people responding as Black or African American decreased slightly over 2017 (2%). The El Paso County population is 6.9% Black or African American and 83.5% White according to the US Census ([www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/elpasocounty-colorado/PST045217](http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/elpasocounty-colorado/PST045217)).

## Domestic Violence –HUD Count

2018 Total HUD PIT Count = 1,551 people

For the 2018 PIT, HUD specifically focused on those who were currently fleeing domestic violence, only counting those who answered they were currently fleeing a domestic violence situation. This method will help communities have a better understanding of what resources are needed for those experiencing homelessness due to fleeing domestic violence, and help communities better serve survivors of domestic violence. Since this PIT was the first year HUD asked domestic violence to be reported in this way, the data is not comparable to past years.



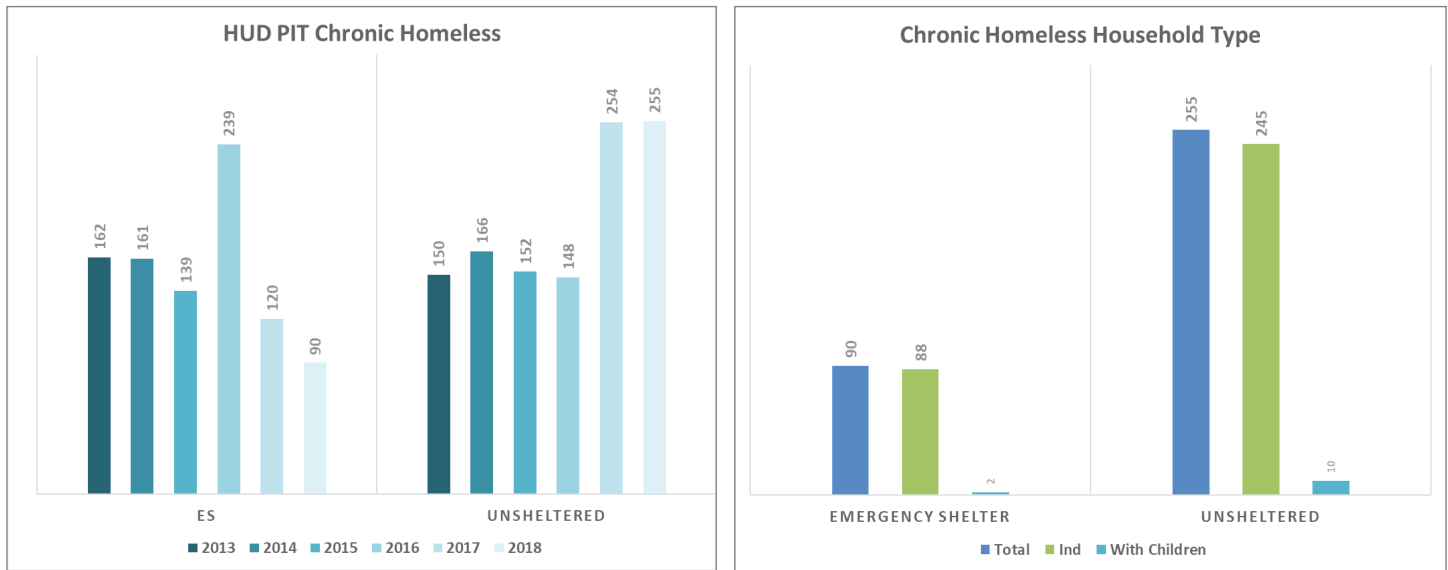
A total of 84 people identified as currently fleeing a domestic violence situation, either at the time of PIT surveying, or at project entry for the ES or TH project they were actively enrolled in during the PIT.

Veterans accounted for 8% of those fleeing domestic violence.

## Chronic Homelessness – HUD Count

2018 Total HUD PIT Count = 1,551 people; Chronic Homeless Count = 345

For the purpose of the PIT, a chronically homeless person is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; AND has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least one year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years; AND has one or more of the following conditions: substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, post-traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability. Families are considered chronically homeless if the head of household meets these conditions.



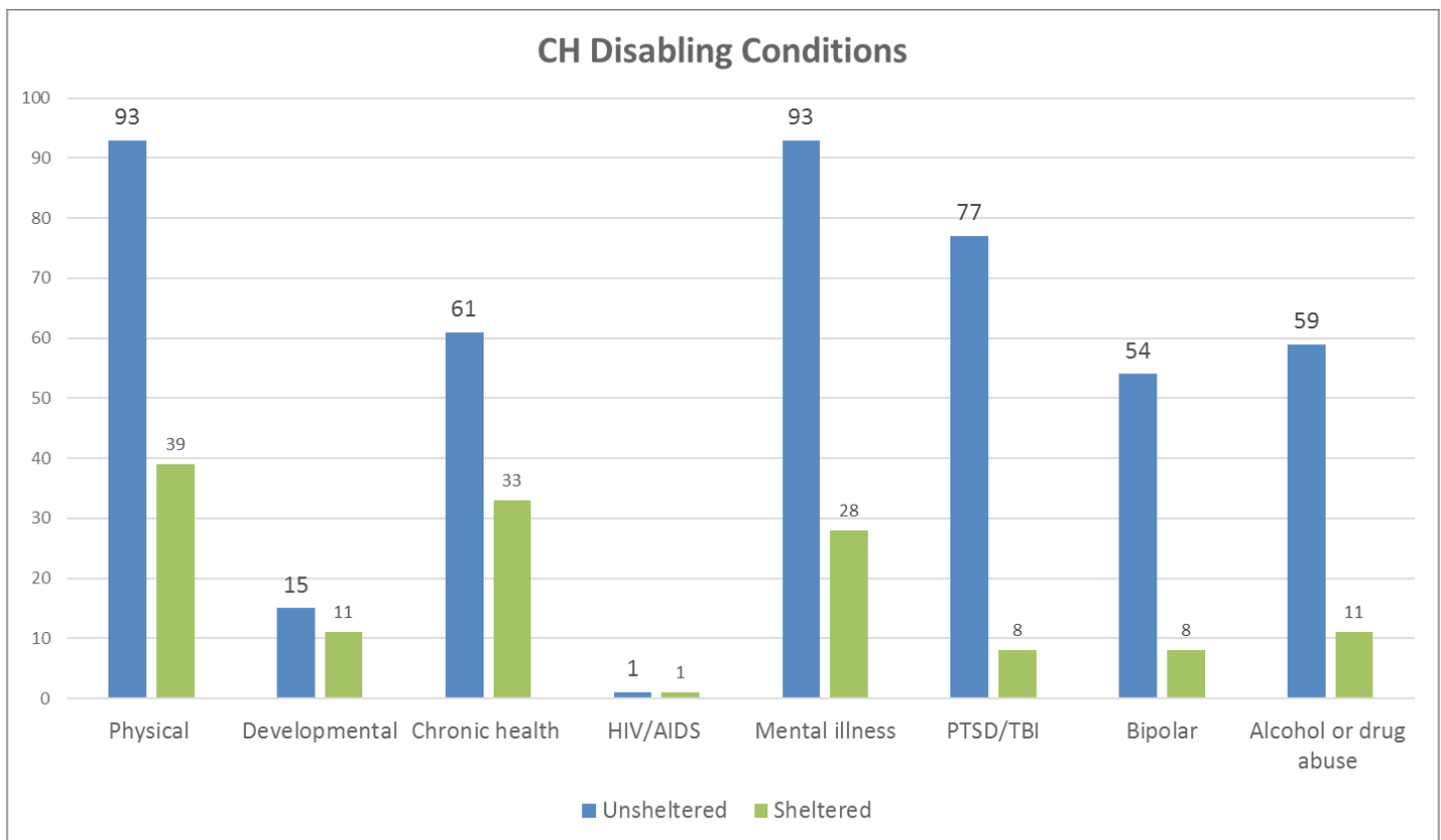
There was an overall decrease in the number of people experiencing chronic homelessness from 374 people in 2017 to 345 people in 2018. Though the number of unsheltered chronically homeless (CH) persons increased by one, the percentage CH persons who were unsheltered on the night of the PIT increased from 68% of the CH population in 2017 to 74% in 2018. The number of sheltered CH counts decreased by 25% (30 people). There were two additional households with children counted in 2018 (4) than in 2017 (2), and those households accounted for 4 additional people.

## Chronic Homeless Disabling Conditions – HUD Count

2018 Total HUD PIT Count = 1,551 people; Chronic Homeless Count = 345

A disabling condition that is expected to be of long-continuing or indefinite duration is one of the requirements used to determine chronic homelessness. When a person goes into transitional or permanent housing, a person is no longer considered to be CH, as they are considered stably housed at that point. Therefore, only people who are unsheltered or in emergency shelter are included in the following two charts.

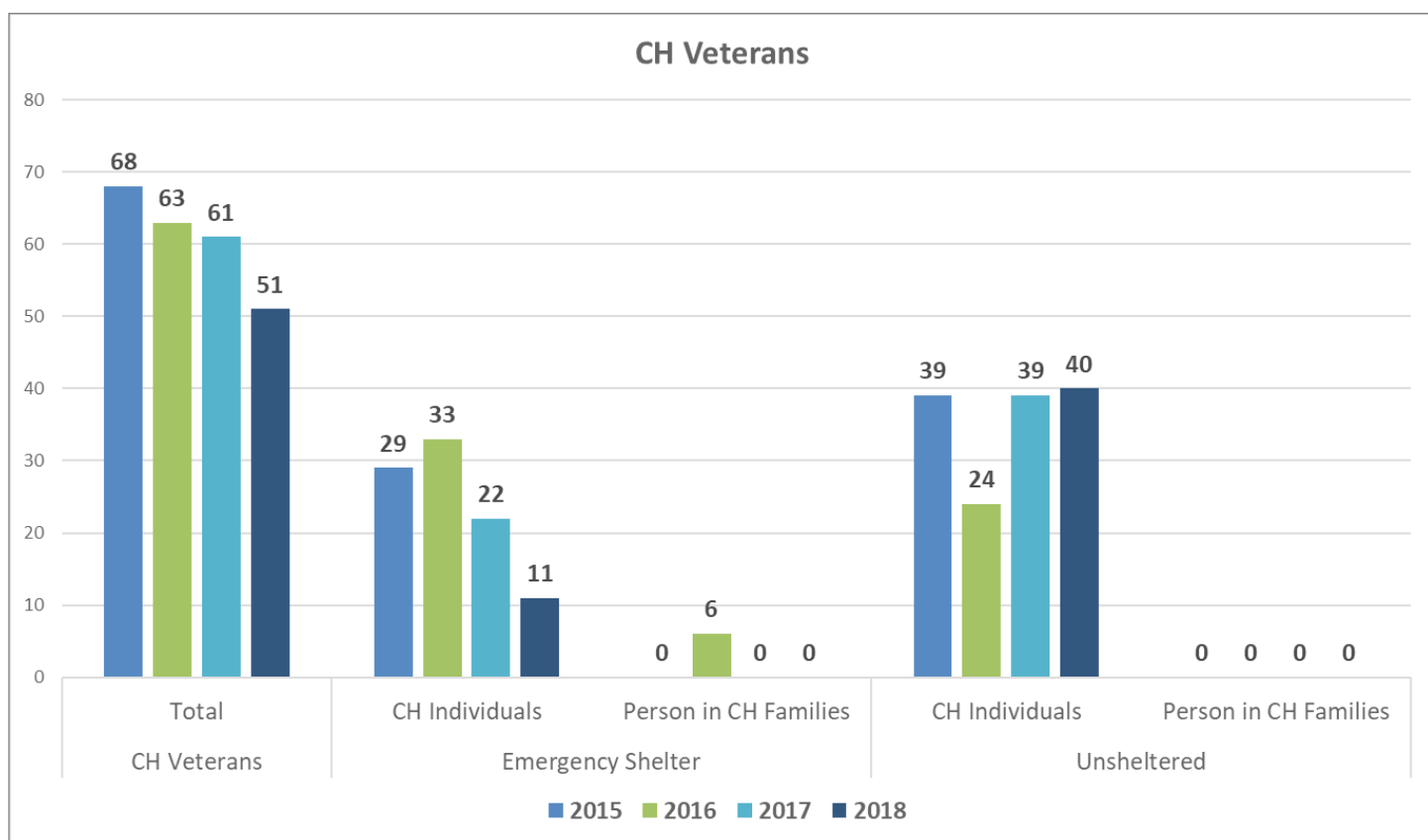
**Note:** A person can have more than one disabling condition, so the number of disabling conditions does not equal the number of people who have a disabling condition.





## Chronic Homeless Veterans – HUD Count

2018 Total HUD PIT Count = 1,551 people; Chronic Homeless Count = 345

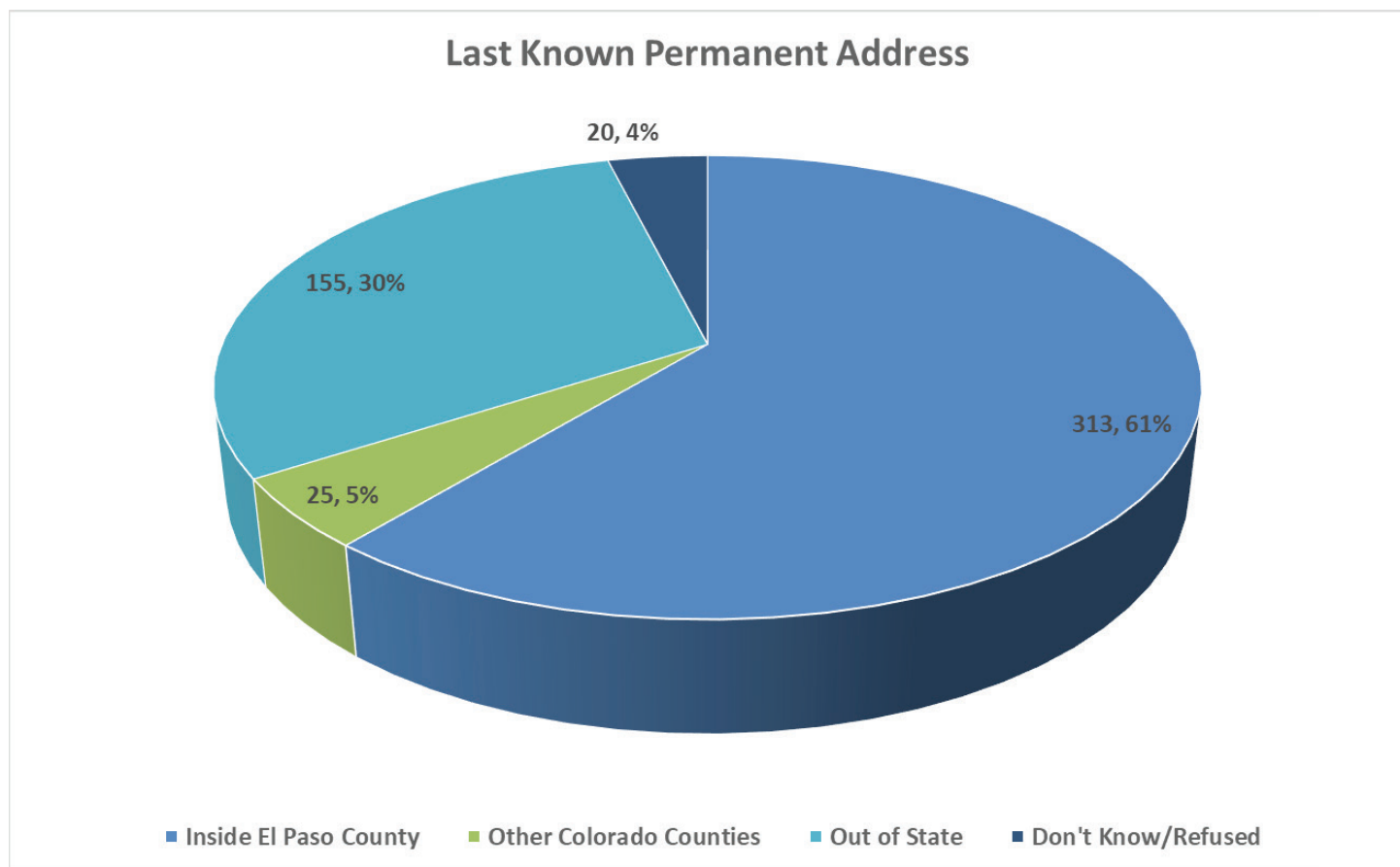


The number of chronically homeless Veterans decreased by 10 people in 2018 (51). The largest decrease was seen in the Emergency Shelters, which is consistent with reductions in the overall CH population. Consistent with 2017, there were no CH Veteran Families counted in the 2018 PIT. Veterans account for 15% (51) of El Paso County's CH population.

## ***Last Known Permanent Address (Unsheltered) – HUD Count***

2018 Total HUD PIT Count = 1,551 people; Unsheltered Count = 513

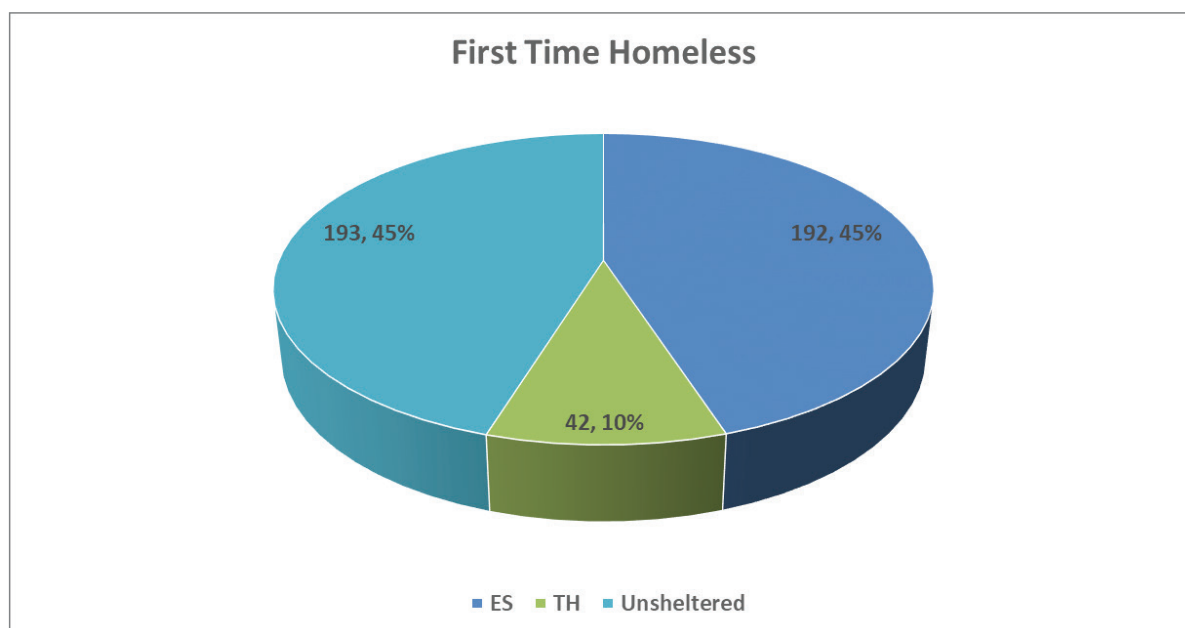
The survey of unsheltered homeless persons includes asking for a last known permanent address (apartment, room, or house), where a person last lived for 90 days or longer.



The percentage of those experiencing unsheltered homelessness whose last permanent address was inside the county continues to grow, from 58.64% in 2017 to 61.01% in 2018. The number of those answering don't know or refusing to answer the question has decreased from 6.56% in 2017 to 3.90% in 2018.

## First Time Homeless – HUD Count

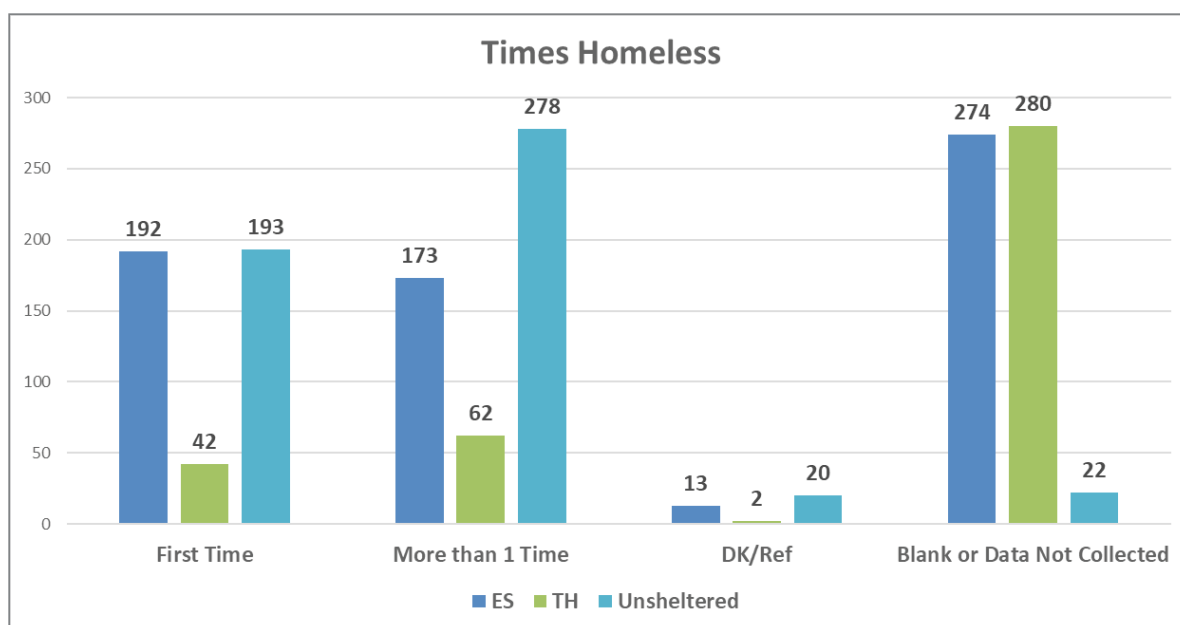
2018 Total HUD PIT Count = 1,551 people; First Time Homeless = 427



The 2018 PIT asked people how many times they have been homeless over the past 3 years.

Out of 1,551 people counted, 427 (28%) reported this as their first episode of homelessness. Of these 427 people, Veterans accounted for 15.46% (66).

People experiencing homelessness for the first time were equally represented in emergency shelters (ES) and unsheltered situations. The remaining 10% of the population is in transitional housing (TH).



33% of the respondents in this year's count reported they had been homeless at least 1 other time. Data was not collected for 37% of respondents.

## Youth-Only Households – HUD Count

2018 Total HUD PIT Count = 1,551 people; Parenting and Unaccompanied Youth-Only Count = 117

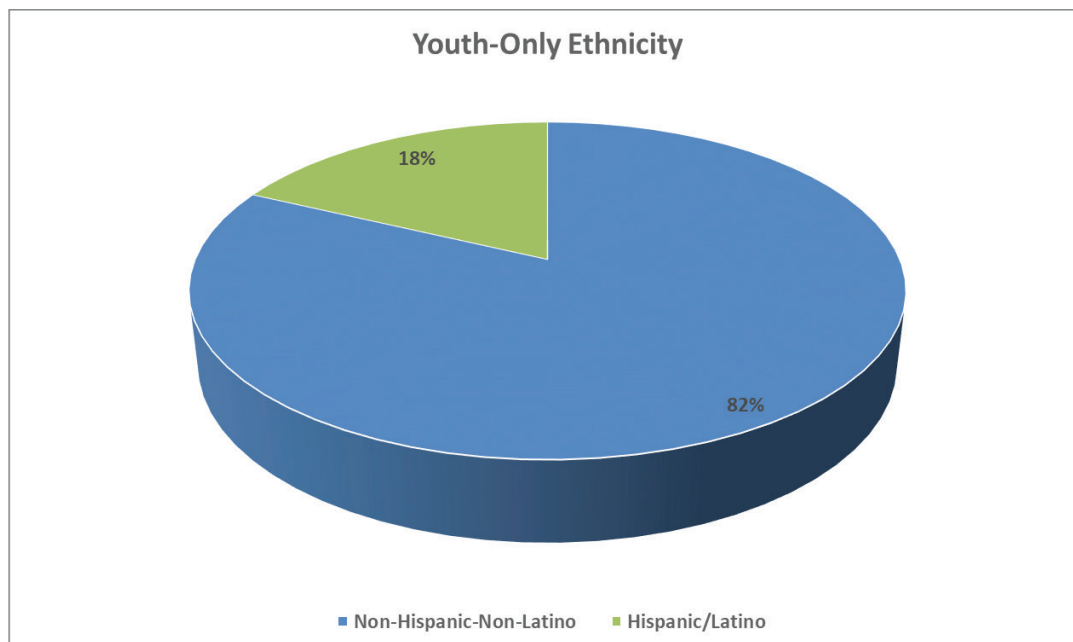
HUD, in partnership with other federal partners, will use the 2017 PIT data as the baseline year for tracking efforts to end homelessness among youth on the streets and in sheltered situations ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)). The Youth-Only subpopulation only includes households if all members are under the age of 25. There are two HUD defined categories - Parenting and Unaccompanied.

<b>Youth-Only Households</b>	<b>Total Youth-Only</b>	<b>Total # of HH</b>	<b>112</b>
		<b>Total # of Persons (includes children)</b>	<b>146</b>
		<b>Total Youth-Only</b>	<b>117</b>
		<b>Total children in Youth-Only HH</b>	<b>29</b>
Sheltered	Parenting Youth HH	# of Parenting Youth HH	22
		# of People in Parenting Youth HH	53
		Number of Parenting Youth (under age 18)	0
		Number of Parenting Youth (18 to 24)	24
		Number of children with Parenting Youth	29
Sheltered	Unaccompanied Youth HH	# of Unaccompanied Youth HH	52
		# of Unaccompanied children (under age 18)	1
		# of Unaccompanied youth (18 to 24)	51
Unsheltered	Parenting Youth HH	# of Parenting Youth HH	0
		# of People in Parenting Youth HH	0
		Number of Parenting Youth (under age 18)	0
		Number of Parenting Youth (18 to 24)	0
		Number of children with Parenting Youth	0
Unsheltered	Unaccompanied Youth HH	# of Unaccompanied Youth HH	38
		# of Unaccompanied children (under age 18)	0
		# of Unaccompanied youth (18 to 24)	41

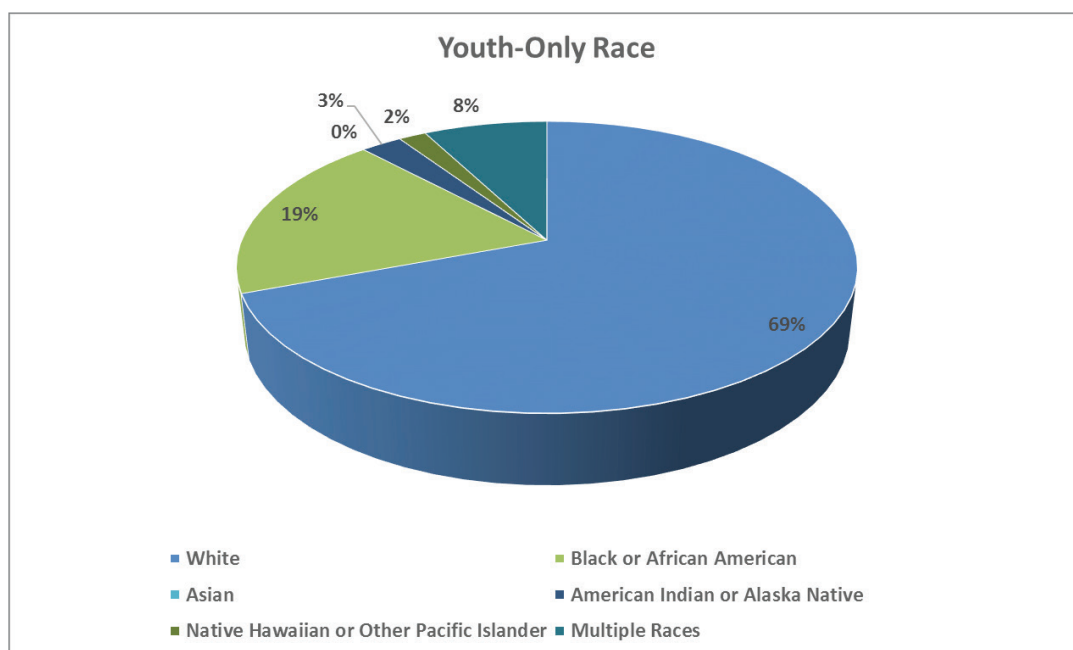
HUD breaks down parenting youth-only households by including parents and children in the main count, but only including parent's demographic information in the rest of the report. 117 youth (under 25) were either parents or were unaccompanied on the night of the PIT. Additionally, there were 29 children reported in parenting youth households. The 2018 PIT showed an increase of 15 youth-only households since 2017 (97), an additional 18 households were sheltered, and there was a 3 household decrease for unsheltered since 2017 (41).

## Youth-Only Ethnicity and Race – HUD Count

2018 Total HUD PIT Count = 1,551 people; Parenting and Unaccompanied Youth Count = 117



Within the youth-only population, 18% (20) of respondents identified as Hispanic/Latino. This is a higher percentage than is represented in the full PIT (13%).



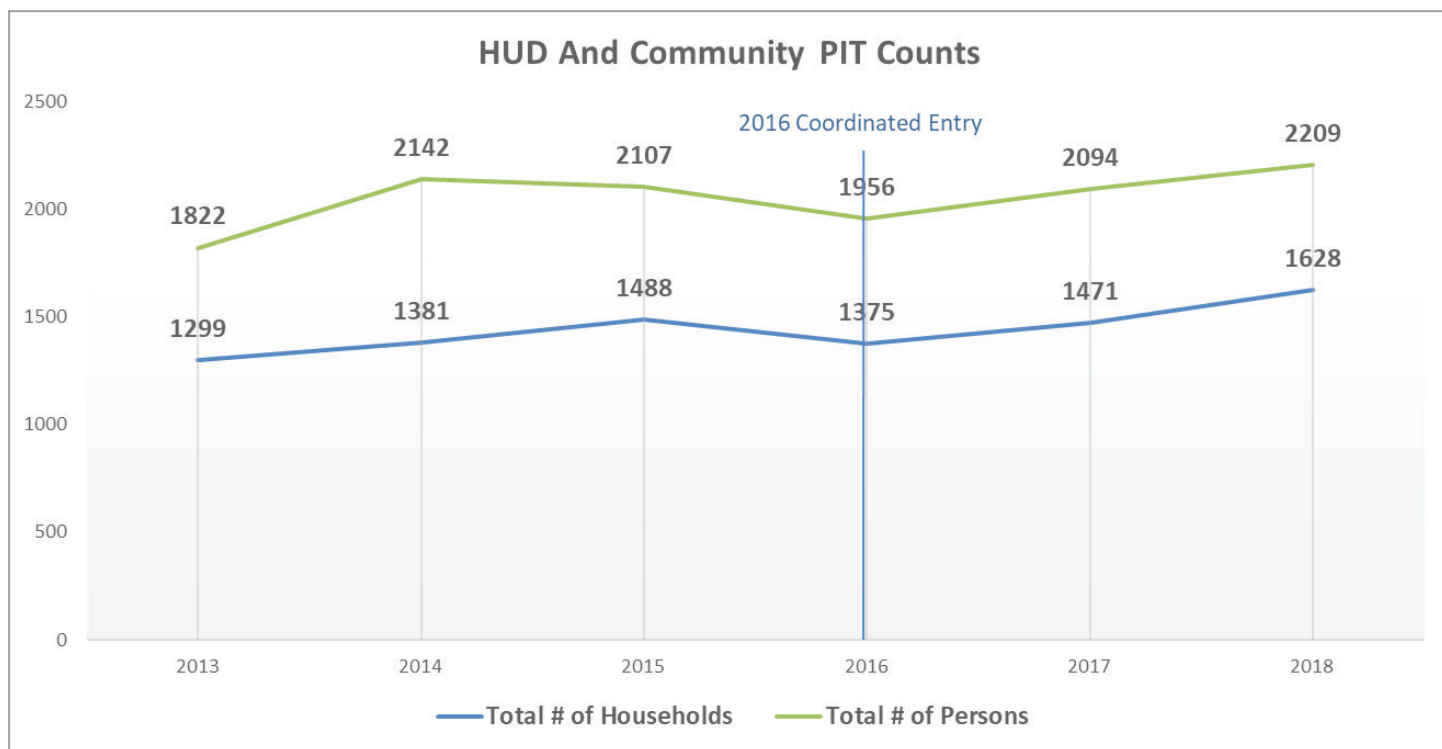
Similarly, within the youth-only population, 19% identified as Black or African American (compared to 15% in the full PIT) and 8% identified as multi-race (compared to 5% in the full PIT).

## Community Point-In-Time Count

### Households and Total Persons– Community Count

2018 Total HUD PIT Count = 1,551 people; 2018 Total Community PIT Count = 2,209 people

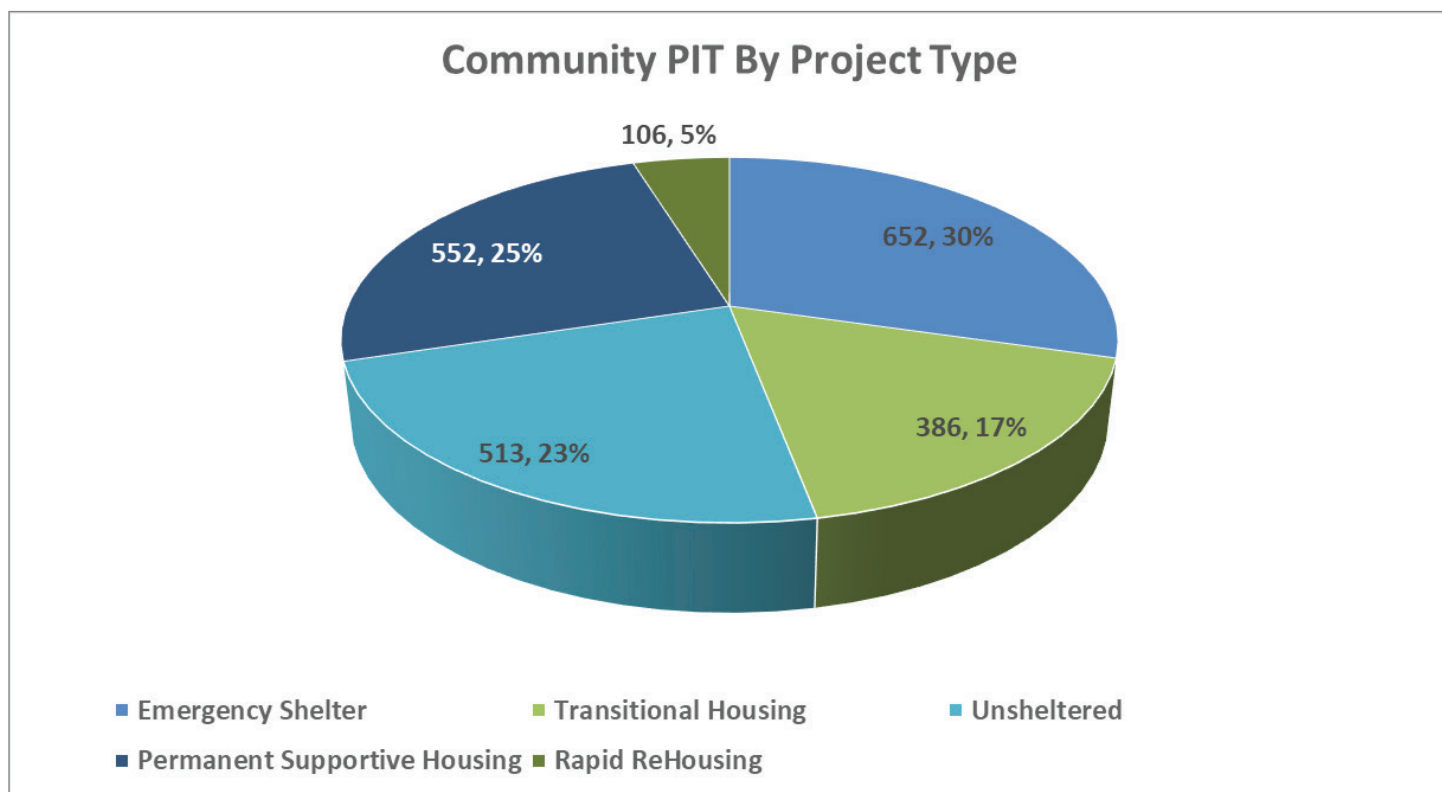
The Community PIT differs significantly from the HUD PIT, and is a better reflection of the number of people served by, and in need of housing and services. It includes the HUD count (unsheltered, emergency shelter, and transitional housing) and people served in permanent supportive housing and rapid re-housing.



Including those who are stably housed through a Permanent Supportive Housing voucher or a Rapid Re-housing resource, the total PIT count for El Paso County increased to 2,209 people.

## By Project Type – Community Count

2018 Total HUD PIT Count = 1,551 people; 2018 Total Community PIT Count = 2,209 people

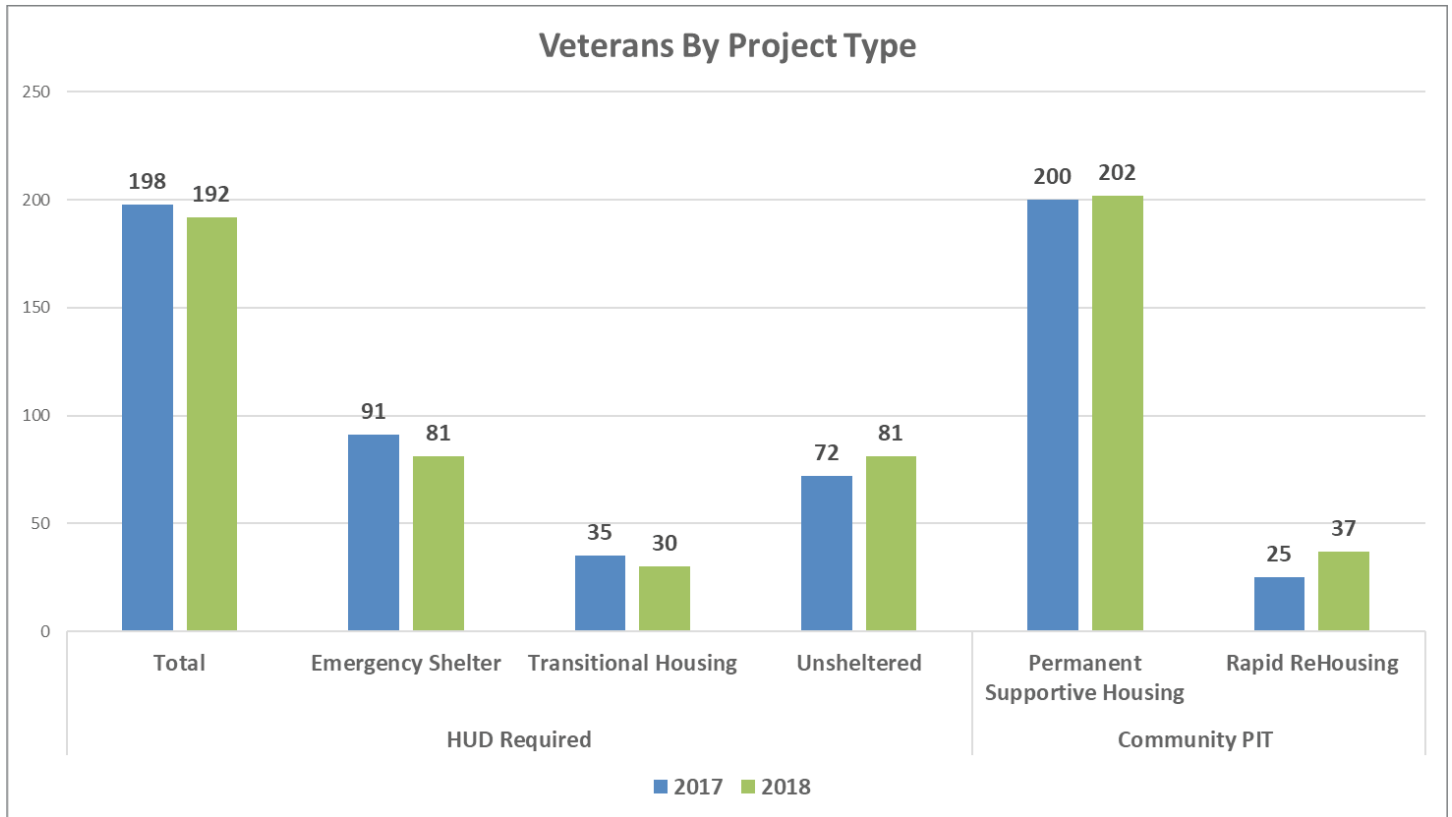


The count of those stably housed through PSH and RRH decreased by 3%, from 679 in 2017 to 658 in 2018. The system lost some momentum adding rapid rehousing and supportive housing units and filling them this year.

Veterans made up 37% of those served in Permanent Supportive Housing and 35% of those served through Rapid Rehousing.

## Veterans By Project Type

2018 Total HUD PIT Count = 1,551 people; 2018 Total Community PIT Count = 2,209 people

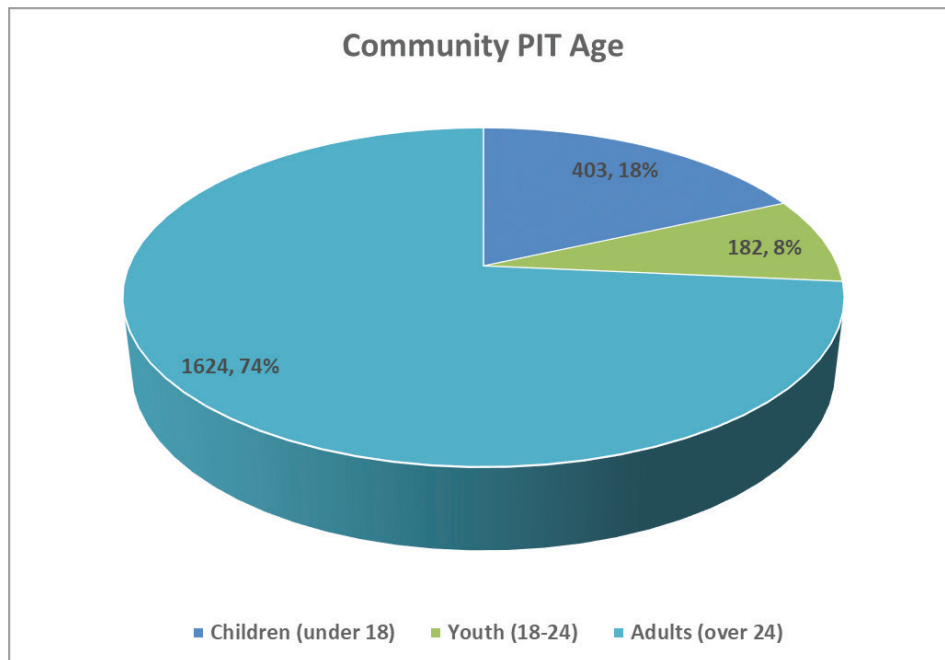


The number of Veterans experiencing homelessness decreased by 6 people since 2017, from 198 to 192. However, there were 9 more Veterans unsheltered in 2018. For the broader Community PIT, there was an increase of 14 Veterans stably housed through PSH and RRH since 2017.

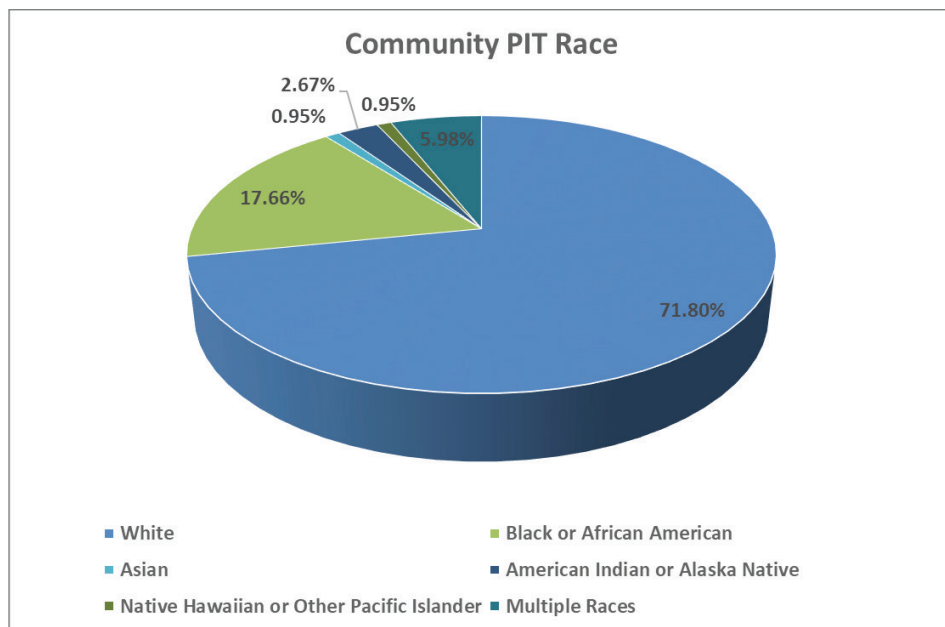


## Age and Race – Community Count

2018 Total HUD PIT Count = 1,551 people; 2018 Total Community PIT Count = 2,209 people



With the inclusion of PSH and RRH in the Community PIT, the number of children (under 18) counted increased from 15% (282) to 18% (403) of the population. This age group accounts for 26% of those housed in PSH and RRH.



The percentage of Blacks or African Americans in the Community PIT increased to 17.66% (15% in the HUD PIT). Blacks or African Americans account for 25% of the people served through PSH or RRH.

## School District Data

### *Students Experiencing Homelessness by Grade*

2018 Total HUD PIT Count = 1,551 people; 2018 Total Community PIT Count = 2,209 people

School districts are asked to participate in the Community PIT by providing counts of students identified as homeless. The definition of homelessness used by school districts includes “at risk” households, which is broader than the CoC/HUD definition. Because of the broader definition of homelessness, and the inability of the school districts to share identifying information (to remove duplicates from the PIT), this information is not included in the actual PIT report.

While the data is not directly comparable to the HUD or Community counts, it does provide a different picture of students and their families who are at risk and are receiving services or may need assistance in El Paso County. School information includes all school age children, (which can be over 18 years of age). This year 11 school districts submitted their count.

	Pre-K	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Not Reported	Total Students	Total Families
Academy D 20	2	8	3	8	6	5	8	6	6	8	3	7	5	15	1	91	64
Calhan D R J1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheyenne Mtn D12	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	12	8
Colorado Springs D11	1	42	43	50	43	40	48	33	38	40	26	18	20	30	0	472	Not Reported
Edison 54JT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Ellicott D22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falcon D49	1	4	3	7	6	3	6	8	6	2	8	9	4	11	0	78	51
FFC D8	9	22	22	19	19	14	13	16	16	11	10	13	13	13	2	212	153
Hanover D28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harrison D 2	0	3	14	13	19	20	14	18	9	19	11	2	2	2	0	146	92
Lewis Palmer D38	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	6	0	19	18
Manitou D14	1	3	4	7	8	10	8	3	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	52	36
Miami-Yoder 60JT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peyton 23JT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widefield D3	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	7	6	7	1	3	1	2	0	34	26
<b>Total # Students</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1117</b>	<b>449</b>

The **McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act** was first introduced and signed into law in 1987 by President Reagan and is known as the first federal response to homelessness. It has been updated and amended several times since, most recently by the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009. Title VII of the Act authorizes several programs administered by the Department of Education to help homeless children and families. This program enables public school districts to share data like those above with entities like the Pikes Peak Continuum of Care.

## Students Experiencing Homelessness by Housing Situation

2018 Total HUD PIT Count = 1,551 people; 2018 Total Community PIT Count = 2,209 people

In addition to the number of students reported as living in a homeless situation, the school districts also provided consistent information regarding housing situation for the students they consider homeless.

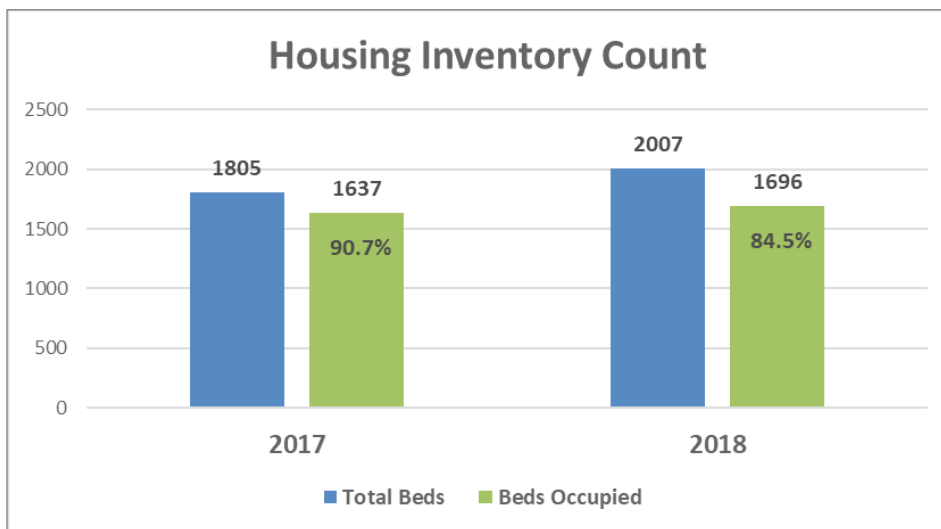
	Doubled Up	Trailer parks	Hotels/Motels	Shelters	Unsheltered/ Camping	Safe House	Migrant	Relatives -parent incarcerated	Not Reported
Academy D 20	62	0	18	9	2	0	0	0	0
Calhan D R J1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheyenne Mtn D12	3	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado Springs D11	262	0	113	83	14	0	0	0	0
Edison 54JT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ellicott D22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falcon D49	63	0	12	1	2	0	0	0	0
FFC D8	178	16	13	4	1	0	0	0	0
Hanover D28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harrison D 2	80	0	28	23	0	0	15	0	0
Lewis Palmer D38	12	0	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Manitou D14	9	20	21	0	1	0	0	0	1
Miami-Yoder 60JT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peyton 23JT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widefield D3	24	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	0
<b>Total # Students</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

## Housing Inventory Count

### Total Bed Inventory

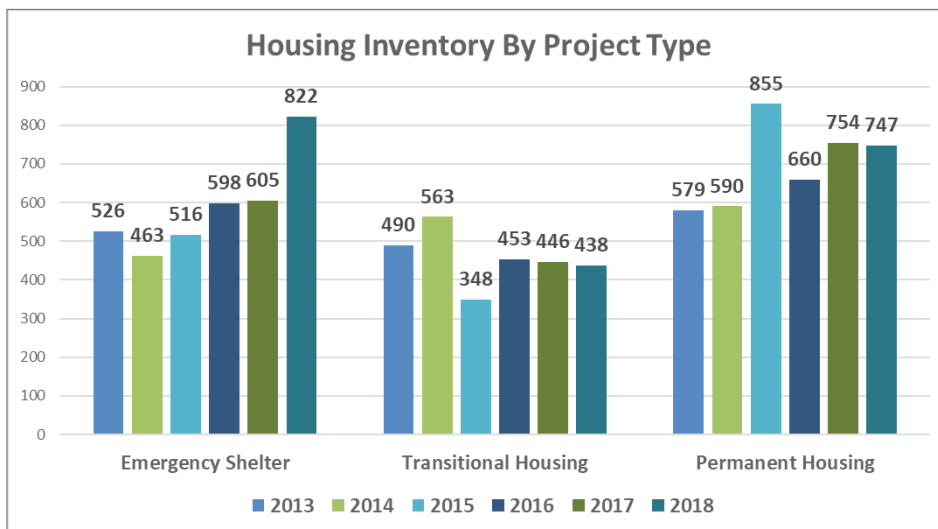
2018 Total HUD Housing Inventory Count 2,007 beds

In conjunction with the PIT, a count of all beds available for people experiencing homelessness in the community was taken to assess bed usage and unmet needs. The Housing Inventory Count (HIC) includes Emergency Shelter beds, Transitional Housing beds, Permanent Housing beds (to include Permanent Supportive Housing and Other Permanent Housing), and Rapid Re-Housing beds. Permanent Supportive Housing and Rapid Re-Housing clients are not included in the HUD PIT count of people, because they are considered stably housed, but the beds are counted as part of the HUD Housing Inventory Count and the people are included in the community PIT count.



Of the 2,007 beds counted in the 2018 HIC, 84.5% or 1,696 beds were occupied on the night of the PIT, a decrease from the 90.7% occupancy rate reported in 2017.

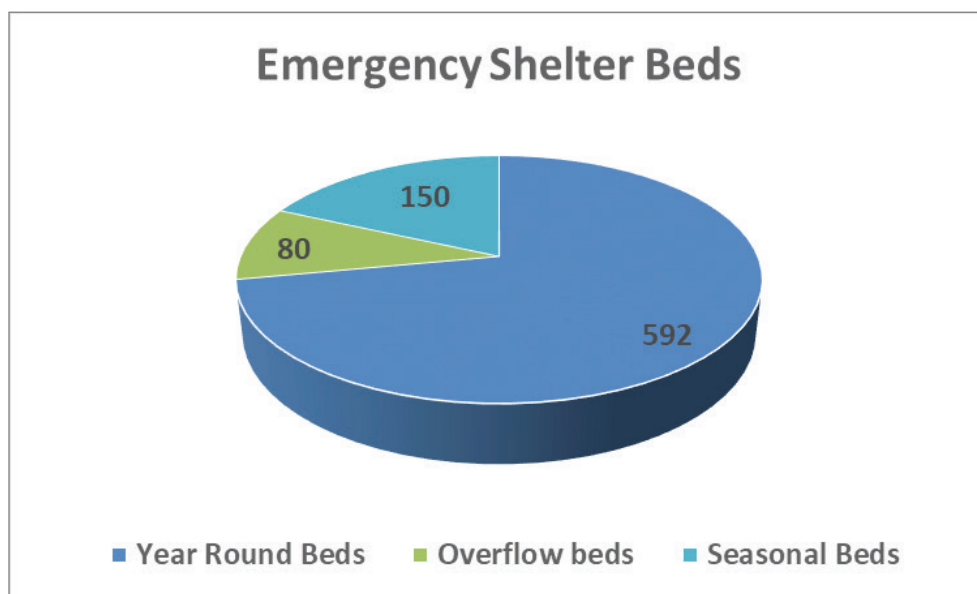
There was an increase of 202 beds from 2017, which includes -8 Transitional Housing, +217 Emergency Shelter, +5 Permanent Housing, and -12 Rapid Rehousing.



One of the biggest increases of beds is seen in the Emergency Shelter category, which includes seasonal and overflow beds explained on the next page. There was a decrease since 2017 for Transitional and Permanent Housing.

## Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Bed Inventory

2018 Total HUD Housing Inventory Count 2,007 beds



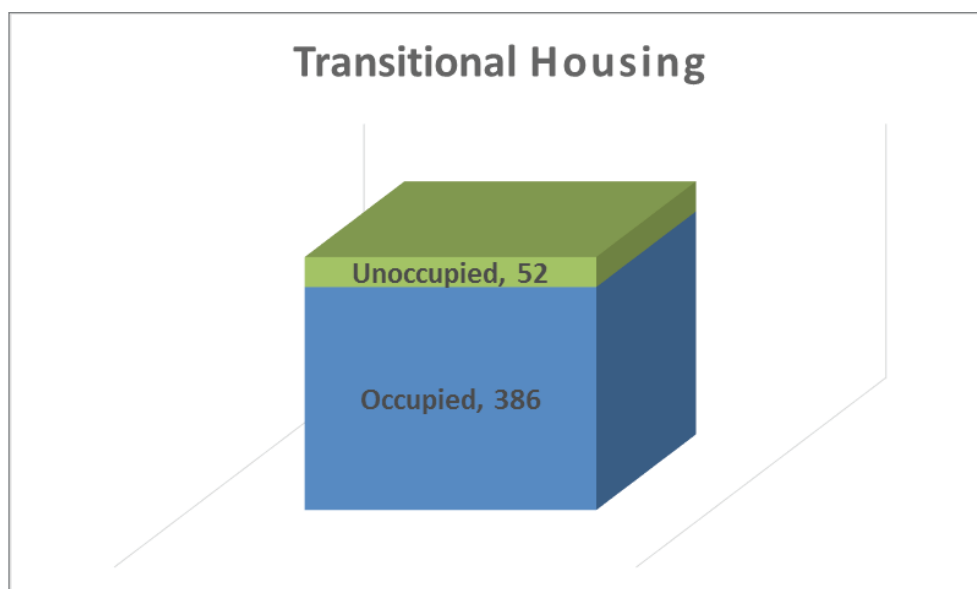
**Emergency Shelter (ES):** 822 Beds  
Available, 652 Occupied

ES saw an overall increase of 217 beds since 2017.

- 72 Year-Round beds
- 145 Seasonal/Overflow beds

There were 170 open ES beds on January 28th (the night of the PIT).

- 4 beds for respite care
- 76 beds for HH with children
- 65 low barrier beds (mats) for single adults
- 4 beds for youth
- 21 for Single Males or Females



**Transitional Housing:** 438 Beds  
Available, 386 Occupied

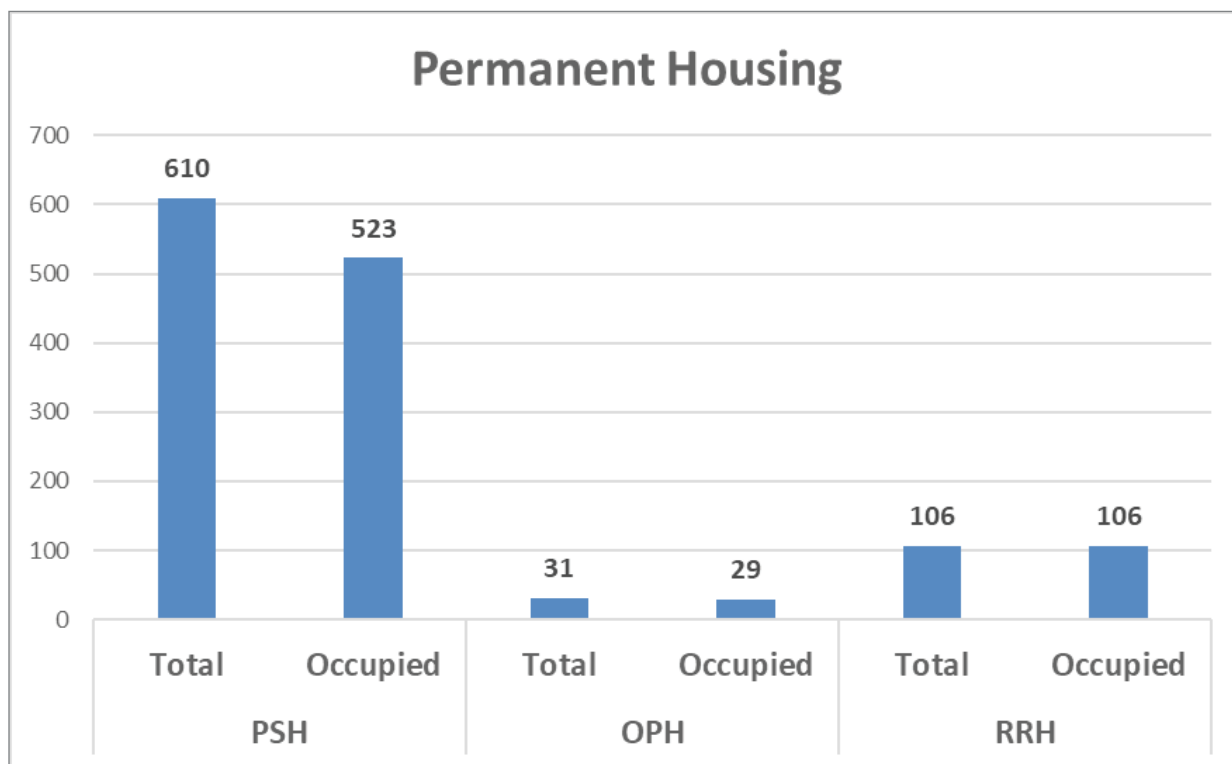
TH saw an overall decrease of 8 beds, and a 6.49% decrease in occupancy rates.

There were 36 fewer people housed through TH in 2018 than were housed in 2017.

## Permanent Housing and Rapid Rehousing Bed Inventory

2018 Total HUD Housing Inventory Count 2,007 beds

Within the HIC report, Permanent Housing (PH) includes three project types: Permanent Supportive Housing (disability required), Other Permanent Housing (no disability required), and Rapid Rehousing, as defined by HUD.



PSH reported an occupancy rate of 85.73%, Other PH reported an occupancy rate of 93.54%, making a combined occupancy of 86.12%. RRH always has 100% occupancy because HUD only tracks which households are currently housed through RRH.

Since 2017, the community has seen an overall increase in PH beds, from 636 in 2017 to 641 in 2018. However, there was a 2% decrease in PH occupancy rates. RRH reported 12 fewer available beds since 2017.

## Acronyms and Definitions

**At-Risk of Homelessness** = AR Family has a history of homelessness and no income, but does not have an eviction notice.

**COC** = Continuum of Care, per HUD definition, is a program designed to promote community-wide commitment to the goal of preventing and ending homelessness; provide funding for efforts by nonprofit providers and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness; promote access to and effective utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families; and optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The Pikes Peak County Continuum of Care (PPCoC) covers the communities within El Paso County. El Paso County, with a population of just over 655,000 (2015 American Community Survey estimate), lies in east central Colorado and encompasses more than 2,158 square miles - slightly more than twice the area of the state of Rhode Island.

**ES** = Emergency Shelter is a project offering temporary lodging, most often 90 days or less.

**HIC** = Housing Inventory Count is a count of all beds available to those experiencing homelessness within the COC on a given night.

**HP** = Homelessness Prevention is a project offering services and/or financial assistance needed to prevent a person from becoming homeless.

**HUD** = U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

**Imminent Risk** = IR Individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, residence will be lost within 14 days, no subsequent residence has been identified and family lacks resources to obtain other PH.

**PIT** = Point in Time is a count of people experiencing homelessness (ES, TH, or unsheltered) within the COC on a given night.

**PPCoC** = Pikes Peak Continuum of Care is the name of the local COC covering all El Paso County/Colorado Springs.

**PSH** = Permanent Supportive Housing is a project that offers permanent housing and services for those who are homeless and have a disability keeping them from living independently.

**RRH** = Rapid Re-Housing is a housing project providing housing relocation and stabilization services and short/medium-term rental assistance to move people quickly from homelessness to permanently housed.

**Sheltered Homeless** = Refers to an individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangement (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals) (24 CFR 578.3 of the Homeless Definition Final Rule).

**Stably Housed** = SH Individual or family that is not at risk of losing their nighttime residence.

**TH** = Transitional Housing is a project providing temporary lodging (no longer than 24 months), to facilitate movement from homeless to permanent housing.

**Unsheltered Homeless** = Refers to an individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground (24 CFR 578.3 of the Homeless Definition Final Rule).



COMMUNITY **HEALTH** PARTNERSHIP