



INFORMATION PACKET MEMORANDUM

To: Members of City Council

From: Jane S. Brautigam, City Manager
Paul J. Fetherston, Deputy City Manager
Karen Rahn, Director Human Services
Mark Beckner, Police Chief
Wendy Schwartz, Human Services Planning Manager
Valerie Watson, Human Services Planner

Date: April 16, 2013

Subject: Information Item: Denver Unauthorized Camping Ordinance

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the Oct. 30, 2012 City Council Study Session on Homelessness and Related Issues, council requested information on Denver's Camping Ordinance (Denver ordinance, **Attachment A**). Staff indicated the issue would be researched with information provided in early 2013. This memo provides information on the Denver ordinance and known impacts and outcomes of its implementation to date.

On May 29, 2012 the City of Denver passed an ordinance prohibiting unauthorized camping city-wide on public or private property. The ordinance was modeled after the City of Boulder's Camping or Lodging on Property Without Consent Ordinance, adopted on April 20, 2010 (Boulder Ordinance, **Attachment B**). Both ordinances are intended to preserve health, safety, sanitation and the economic vitality of public and commercial areas.

Implementation of the Denver ordinance has raised questions about impacts in Denver and potential impacts in other communities. Of particular interest is whether enforcement of the ordinance has resulted in migration of homeless individuals to other cities, including Boulder. Because there is no empirical data available on migration patterns of homeless individuals after implementation of the ordinance, its impact on Boulder is not known.

BACKGROUND

Denver's Unauthorized Camping Ordinance

Enforcement of the Denver ordinance (ordinance) prohibiting unauthorized camping on public or private land began July 1, 2012. The ordinance, which carries the possibility of fines up to \$999 and up to one year in jail, ended a provision that legally permitted sleeping on the city's sidewalks between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m. in the downtown business center. Among the reasons for the ordinance was the impact of homeless campers on merchants and tourists. Over 200 people were counted camping on the 16th Street Mall on one night during the "Occupy Denver" demonstrations which began in September 2011 and ended in May 2012, when the ordinance went into effect. People were sleeping in doorways and alleys and affecting local economic activity by deterring potential business and creating an unwelcoming environment.

Apart from concerns about safety, security and downtown commerce and tourism, the aim of the ordinance is to get homeless people off the streets and into services and shelters. Denver Police Department (DPD) procedures dictate that citations should be the "resolution of last resort." Prior to issuing citations and arrests, the ordinance requires: (1) verbal warnings to move along; (2) reasonable attempts to obtain the assistance of a designated human services outreach worker (if deemed that individual is in need of medical or human service assistance); and (3) written warnings.

DPD procedures stipulate that citations and arrests should not occur "if an individual is in need of a homeless shelter or bed, expresses a willingness to accept shelter assistance, and the officer is notified that shelter space is not available or the officer is not able to ascertain the availability of a shelter." DPD, other Denver city staff and the Denver Homeless Out Loud advocacy group indicate that campers generally disperse after the verbal warning before connections to services can be assessed or requested.

While enforcing the Boulder ordinance, the Boulder Police Department (BPD) takes into account factors such as weather, shelter availability, prior warnings received by individuals, camping location, frequency of complaints and public health concerns.

ANALYSIS

Measuring impacts of the Denver ordinance

The majority of data used to assess impact in this analysis are anecdotal, based on interviews with key stakeholders in Denver and Boulder, including: representatives of Denver and Boulder agencies serving homeless, including Boulder Outreach for Homeless Overflow (BOHO), the Boulder Shelter for the Homeless (BSH) and Bridge House; staff of Denver's Road Home (DRH) – the City of Denver department responsible for implementing the city and county Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness; City of Denver Parks and Recreation Department; the CU-Denver consultant to the Denver Homeless Out Loud advocacy group; staff of the Boulder, Wheat Ridge and Denver Police Departments; and representatives of the Downtown Denver Partnership (DDP) and Downtown Boulder Inc. (DBI).

There are a number of challenges with reliably determining migration patterns of homeless individuals, and whether changes in migration are related to implementation of the Denver

ordinance, including:

- Providers of homeless services generally do not ask individuals where they have previously resided, so there is little data captured in this area.
- There is often a great deal of mobility among the homeless population as people search out better opportunities for employment and housing, or seek to escape negative situations such as domestic violence. Therefore, it is sometimes difficult to clearly define where individuals are “from.”
- Many of Boulder’s residents (homeless and housed) come from elsewhere, attracted by characteristics considered appealing by many (size of the city, beauty, etc.). If it can be determined that homeless individuals have recently migrated from Denver, that migration cannot necessarily be attributed to the Denver ordinance.
- Many Boulder stakeholders believe that homeless individuals come to Boulder because it has high quality services (nice shelter, good food programs, panhandling income, polite police, etc.) and is viewed as a generous and tolerant community, although there are no formal surveys or other data regarding this.

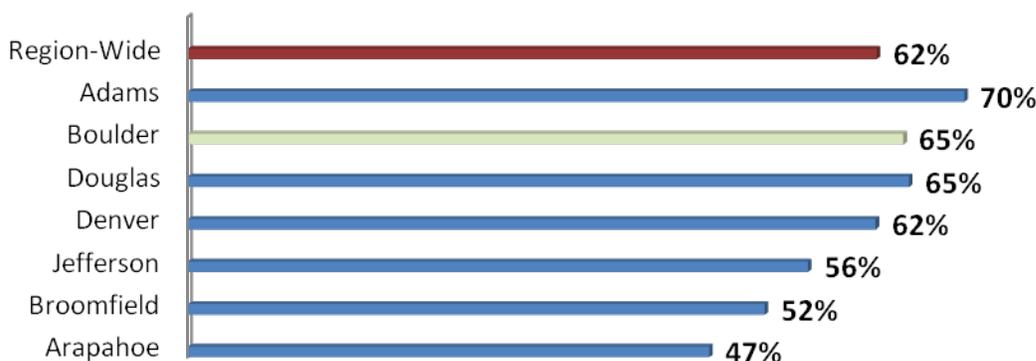
Overall Mobility of Homeless Population

The Point-In-Time (PIT) Study, conducted on one night each January in communities throughout the nation, asks homeless individuals about the county of their last permanent residence.

Analysis of 2012 PIT data (**Attachment C**), while gathered prior to implementation of the Denver ordinance, provides some baseline information on population mobility. Five percent of the homeless surveyed who stayed in Boulder County on PIT night in 2012 indicated that their last county of permanent residence was Denver. Counties closer to Denver (Arapahoe, Jefferson and Adams) served larger percentages of people who identified their last permanent residence as Denver (24 percent, 19 percent and nine percent, respectively).

2012 PIT data showed that homeless reporting their current county as their last permanent residence ranged from 47 percent (Arapahoe) to 70 percent (Adams), with Boulder at 65 percent. The chart below shows the percentages reported for Denver and six nearby counties.

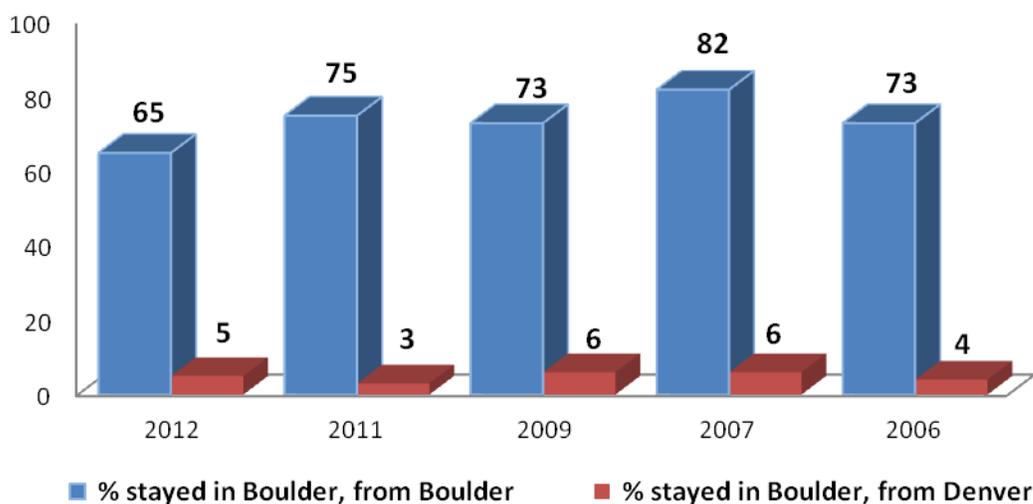
Chart 1: Percentage of Metro Denver homeless who stayed in their county of last permanent residence, Jan. 28, 2012



PIT survey data from 2006 to 2012 (presented in Chart 2) were analyzed to identify long-term trends in the proportion of homeless in Boulder reporting their last permanent residence as Boulder. Since 2006, an average of 74 percent of those surveyed in Boulder reported their last county of permanent residence was Boulder. In 2012 however, a smaller proportion of people surveyed in Boulder reported their last permanent residence as Boulder (65 percent). It is too early to tell whether this change in 2012 is part of a trend of increased mobility, a one-year fluctuation in data, or the result of changes in where and how the survey was administered from one year to the next. Because the survey was conducted prior to implementation of the Denver ordinance, the change is not related to the ordinance.

The PIT data from 2006 to 2012 also show a fairly steady range of three to six percent of homeless served in Boulder reporting their last county of permanent residence as Denver.

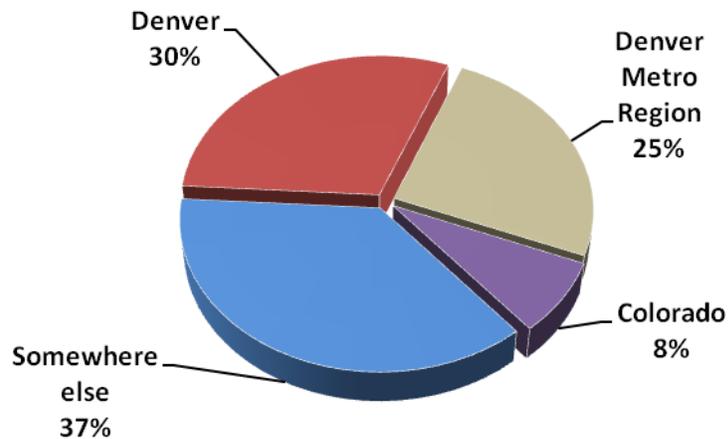
Chart 2: Mobility of Boulder County's homeless population



Data from the 2013 PIT survey are expected in May 2013. At that time, any differences before and after the Denver ordinance can be evaluated. However, any differences may be due to factors unrelated to implementation of the ordinance.

A study of 127 unsheltered, chronically homeless people in Denver conducted by DRH in August 2011, prior to implementation of the ordinance, also suggests high mobility among Denver's homeless population. Chart 3 identifies where Denver's chronically homeless residents in this survey lived prior to becoming homeless.

Chart 3: Where Denver's chronically homeless residents lived prior to becoming homeless



Metro Denver Region includes Arapahoe, Adams, Boulder, Broomfield, Douglas, and Jefferson counties.

Impact in Denver

Homeless Presence: DPD reports seeing fewer homeless campers on the streets of Denver. Denver city staff report that the ordinance has resulted in approximately 140 people moving away from camping on the 16th Street Mall and about 20 people remaining there since enforcement of the ordinance began in early July 2012. Denver city staff believes homelessness is less visible because campers have accessed increased shelter spaces that have become available, or moved deeper into hiding to avoid the police.

Denver city staff and service providers report that there are gender differences in the dispersal of campers resulting from the ordinance. Men have dispersed into more remote areas. Due to safety concerns in more remote camping locations, staff and providers believe some women have returned to domestic violence situations, some to shelter provided in exchange for prostitution and others to different street survival strategies. Women have also accessed additional shelter resources through churches and city accommodations.

The most recent DPD report regarding camping was for the period of June 1 through Sept. 30, 2012. During this period, officers issued one warning, no citations, and no arrests for unauthorized camping. A total of 386 people were contacted on reports of illegal camping. Twelve people were arrested on other violations or for having prior warrants. DPD staff confirmed that as of Feb. 21, 2013 no citations have been issued for unauthorized camping since the ordinance went into effect.

Anticipating that people who had camped in Denver prior to the ordinance would move to adjacent communities, Wheat Ridge Police Department (WRPD) conducted a sweep of the nine miles of greenbelt in the city that borders Clear Creek in May 2012. The information gathered in this sweep was used as a benchmark for a subsequent sweep in July 2012, to determine whether the ban was having an effect on Wheat Ridge. WRPD staff concluded that there were no

differences in the number of camps found before and after the ordinance went into effect. WRPD also stated that as of Feb. 20, 2013, there was no visible increase in the number of homeless on Wheat Ridge streets.

Shelter Demand: Shelter providers report that shelters have been at or above capacity since the 2011-12 winter season. However, comparisons of demand before and after implementation of the ordinance are difficult because shelters had already increased capacity for that time period to accommodate the increased demand due to economic factors.

Shelter Supply: The most significant impact of the ordinance on services to date is increased supply of temporary shelter/winter overflow beds.

The City of Denver is collaborating with the Denver Rescue Mission to implement its winter overflow plan, utilizing city recreation centers to increase capacity by up to 150 beds per night.

DRH also partnered with Volunteers of America to offer additional temporary, emergency winter shelter spaces for 50 homeless women. These spaces were made available Nov. 11, 2012 through May 1, 2013.

Transportation Approaches: One of Denver's options for serving people experiencing homelessness in limited circumstances is to provide transportation (bus tickets) to locations both within and outside of Colorado. This approach is used infrequently and is limited to situations in which Denver staff has verified that families at those locations are willing to house the individual or household, or that a job has been offered and accepted.

The Homeless: The consensus of Denver city staff and service providers is that the ordinance has resulted in little migration from Denver to other communities.

Denver Homeless Out Loud, an advocacy group that formed out of the Occupy Denver campers (homeless and housed), is compiling a report about the ordinance based on a survey of 510 people experiencing homelessness. The report, scheduled to be presented to the Denver Homeless Commission on April 2, 2013 and released to the public on April 3, 2013, will be analyzed by Boulder's Human Services staff to further assess any potential impacts of the ordinance. However the survey did not include questions regarding to which communities individuals may be going to from Denver.

Business Community: The DDP is a business group that has worked with DRH to develop the ordinance. Businesses reported that they were not collecting any information on financial impacts, but that results of the ordinance were fewer campers in commercial districts.

Implementing Denver's Ten-Year Plan: As a result of the ordinance's implementation, extensive efforts and resources have been directed to finding places for people to be sheltered for one night at a time. Many homeless service providers believe this has diverted efforts from finding permanent solutions to homelessness and implementing DRH's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness, particularly its focus on housing first solutions.

Impact in Boulder

Homeless Presence: Information from the BPD includes feedback that some officers believe they are coming into contact with more homeless people from other locations, including Denver and Colorado Springs. However, because not all individuals receive citations, and addresses are not always given for homeless people, there is insufficient data to determine the extent to which, if any, there is an increase in migration from Denver.

BPD reports that between July 1, 2012 and Feb. 26, 2013, 397 citations have been written for violation of the Boulder ordinance and seven people have been arrested, with most of those arrests involving other more serious charges.

Boulder homeless service providers report uncertainty about the geographic origin of the individuals they serve, since previous residency is not a question typically asked during intake.

In one survey conducted in Boulder at an emergency warming center in March 2012, 83 percent of respondents identified themselves as “living in Boulder,” with an average time living in Boulder of five years. This was a one-day “snapshot” with a sample of 42 homeless individuals. Currently, there are insufficient data to suggest whether this percentage has changed since implementation of the Denver ordinance.

BSH is closed April through October. BOHO offers emergency shelter nightly from December 15 through March 15, and weather-dependent shelter October 15 through December 14, and March 16 through May 15. Denver offers year-round shelter. It is believed by homeless service providers in Boulder and Denver that there is migration of homeless people from Boulder to Denver during the spring and summer months and at other times during the year, e.g., when individuals have reached the annual 90-day maximum for stays at BSH. However, at this time there are no data available to support this.

Similar to Denver and other communities in the region, Boulder homeless service providers report increased demand for services in recent years, which is a pattern that began in 2008 and is generally attributed to poor economic conditions in Colorado and nationwide.

As shown in Charts 4 and 5, Boulder County Cares (BCC, street outreach services) reported a 109 percent increase in homeless outreach contacts from October-January 2010 to the same period during 2011. From 2011 to 2012, BCC’s total number of contacts decreased 30 percent (most of which can be attributed to the decreased number of service nights provided in 2012).

Chart 4: BCC number of contacts, 2010-2012

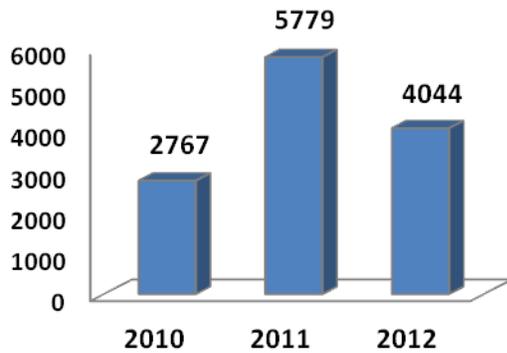
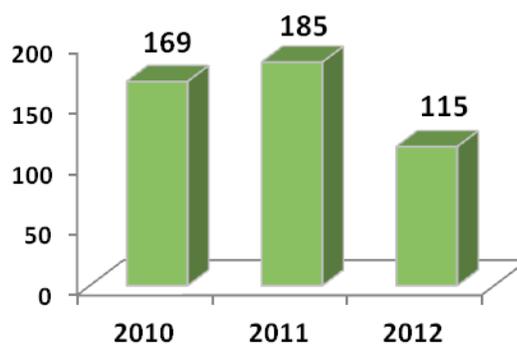


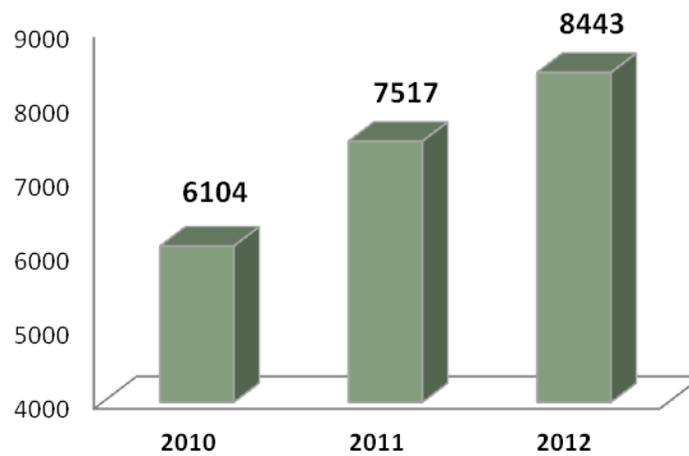
Chart 5: BCC number of nights service provided, 2010-2012



Data are for October through January each winter season.

BOHO also saw an increase in the emergency shelter services provided in recent seasons. The program provided 23 percent more shelter nights in 2011 compared to 2010, and 12 percent more shelter nights 2012 than in 2011. BOHO also averaged 26 percent more guests per night in 2012 compared to 2011. The chart below shows the total number of (duplicated) guests for 2010 through 2012.

Chart 6: BOHO total guests, 2010-2012



Data for above charts are for October through January each winter season and reflect duplicated numbers.

While the data for these two organizations suggest increased demand for services over the last three years, there does not appear to be a “spike” in 2012 or a clear link between increased demand for services and implementation of the Denver ordinance.

Business Community: DBI reports that business owners have observed more homeless individuals in commercial areas since implementation of the Denver ordinance. However, it is unknown where the individuals have come from or if it is related to the ordinance. DBI also indicated there appears to be an increase in inappropriate or rude behavior by some individuals in those areas.

City of Boulder Homeless Planning Group

A homeless service provider, faith community and city and county staff group has been meeting for the past year to identify goals and action items specific to the Boulder (city) community, consistent with the Ten-Year Plan to Address Homelessness. With the increasing issues related to the downtown and municipal campus area, the committee has identified the following issues to prioritize for 2013:

1. Assist in addressing downtown and municipal campus issues through recommendations to service providers and the city; and
2. Strengthen service provider coordination and address service system issues such as a.) coordinated entry, intake, assessment, b.) enhanced case management, and c.) data collection.

Issues identified related to the municipal campus and downtown include:

1. Inappropriate, threatening, unwelcoming behavior;
2. Illegal and criminal activity;
3. Public intoxication;
4. Vandalism in public spaces;
5. Panhandling;
6. Negative impacts on business;
7. Negative impacts on parks, Pearl St., and the library; and
8. Perceived influx of outsiders.

It is anticipated the group will identify recommendations and options to help address these issues in the second quarter of 2013. City staff are currently evaluating some preliminary ideas from the planning group.

Summary

Because there is no empirical data available on migration patterns of homeless individuals after implementation of the Denver ordinance, its impact on Boulder is not known. Baseline data collected before the ordinance implementation indicate that the homeless population is very mobile overall, and that migration as a result of the ordinance is difficult to isolate.

The expansion of emergency overnight shelter availability in the Denver area as a result of the ordinance, and the year-round availability of shelter in Denver, indicate that overnight shelter in Boulder may not be a significant draw for those displaced by the ordinance. In addition, low numbers of camping citations in Denver do not suggest enforcement is an incentive for migration.

While service providers throughout Boulder indicate likely increases in the homeless population, there is insufficient data to determine the origin of the increased population or indicate any relationship to implementation of the ordinance. Boulder homeless service providers have attributed increase in demand for services largely to the ongoing economic challenges.

Data gathering regarding where homeless people are coming from and why will be a key component of recommendations.

NEXT STEPS

- Information Packets on update on Boulder County's Ten-Year Plan to Address Homelessness and Homeless Planning Group – June 18 and Nov. 19;
- Analysis of Funding for Homeless Services/Alignment with Ten-Year Plan and Unmet Needs, Matters from City Council – June 18;
- Examine 2013 PIT study data when released (likely May) for migration between Denver and Boulder and compare to 2012 PIT data;
- Public Hearing, Analysis and Recommendations Regarding Panhandling on Street Corners – Sept. 18; and
- Analyze additional data and reports released on impacts of the Denver Ordinance.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. Denver Unauthorized Camping Ordinance**
- B. Boulder Camping or Lodging Ordinance**
- C. Mobility of Metro Denver Region's Homeless**

Attachment A: Denver Unauthorized Camping Ordinance

BY AUTHORITY

1
2 ORDINANCE NO. 255
3 SERIES OF 2012
4 **AS AMENDED 5-14-12**

COUNCIL BILL NO. CB12-0241
COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE:
Land Use, Transportation & Infrastructure

A BILL

5
6
7
8 For an ordinance prohibiting unauthorized camping on public or private property

9
10 **WHEREAS**, the act of unauthorized camping on public or private property tends to endanger
11 the health and safety of those engaged in such camping as well as the public at large; and

12
13 **WHEREAS**, the unauthorized use of public or private property for camping where the property
14 in question is neither intended nor designed as a camp site, campground, or site for temporary
15 human habitation tends to impair, obstruct, and otherwise detract from the use of the property for its
16 intended purpose.

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18 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF**
19 **DENVER:**

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21 **Section 1.** That Article III of Chapter 38, D.R.M.C. shall be amended by adding a new section
22 38-86.2, to read as follows:

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24 **Sec. 38-86.2 – Unauthorized camping on public or private property prohibited.**

- 25
26 (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to camp upon any private property without the
27 express written consent of the property owner or the owner’s agent, and only in such
28 locations where camping may be conducted in accordance with any other applicable
29 city law.
30
31 (b) It shall be unlawful for any person to camp upon any public property except in any
32 location where camping has been expressly allowed by the officer or agency having
33 the control, management and supervision of the public property in question.

Attachment A: Denver Unauthorized Camping Ordinance

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(c) No law enforcement officer shall issue a citation, make an arrest or otherwise enforce this section against any person unless:

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(1) The officer orally requests or orders the person to refrain from the alleged violation of this section and, if the person fails to comply after receiving the oral request or order, the officer tenders a written request or order to the person warning that if the person fails to comply the person may be cited or arrested for a violation of this section; and

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(2) The officer attempts to ascertain whether the person is in need of medical or human services assistance, including but not limited to mental health treatment, drug or alcohol rehabilitation, or homeless services assistance. If the officer determines that the person may be in need of medical or human services assistance, the officer shall make reasonable efforts to contact and obtain the assistance of a designated human service outreach worker, who in turn shall assess the needs of the person and, if warranted, direct the person to an appropriate provider of medical or human services assistance in lieu of the person being cited or arrested for a violation of this section. If the officer is unable to obtain the assistance of a human services outreach worker, if the human services outreach worker determines that the person is not in need of medical or human services assistance, or if the person refuses to cooperate with the direction of the human services outreach worker, the officer may proceed to cite or arrest the person for a violation of this section so long as the warnings required by paragraph (1) of this subsection have been previously given.

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(d) For purposes of this section:

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~~(1) "Camp" means to reside or dwell temporarily in a place, with shelter, and conduct activities of daily living such as eating, sleeping or the storage of personal possessions in such place. The term "shelter" includes, without limitation, any tent, tarpaulin, lean-to, sleeping bag, bedroll, blankets, or any form of cover or protection from the elements other than clothing.~~

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Attachment A: Denver Unauthorized Camping Ordinance

1 Pursuant to section 13-12, D.R.M.C., this proposed ordinance has been reviewed by the office of the
2 City Attorney. We find no irregularity as to form, and have no legal objection to the proposed
3 ordinance. The proposed ordinance is not submitted to the City Council for approval pursuant to §
4 3.2.6 of the Charter.
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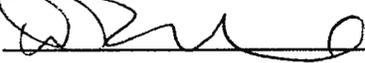
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Douglas J. Friednash, Denver City Attorney

10 BY:  Assistant City Attorney

DATE: May 14, 2012

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12 SPONSORED BY: COUNCILMEMBERS BROOKS, NEVITT, BROWN, LEHMANN, FAATZ

13

ORDINANCE NO. 7719

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 5-6-10, "CAMPING OR LODGING ON PROPERTY WITHOUT CONSENT," B.R.C. 1981, BY REMOVING THE AUTHORITY OF THE CITY MANAGER TO ISSUE PERMITS FOR CAMPING; AND SETTING FORTH RELATED DETAILS.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BOULDER, COLORADO:

Section 1. Section 5-6-10, B.R.C. 1981 is amended as follows:

5-6-10 Camping or Lodging on Property Without Consent.

(a) No person shall camp within any park, parkway, recreation area, open space, or other city public or private property, without first having obtained:

(b) No person shall camp within any public property other than city property or any private property without first having obtained:

~~(1) A permit from the city manager, in the case of city property;~~

~~(2) Permission of the supervisory authorized officer of ~~other such~~ public property; or~~

~~(3) Permission of the owner of private property.~~

~~(c)~~ This section does not apply to any "dwelling" in the city, as defined by section 5-1-1, "Definitions," B.R.C. 1981.

~~(d)~~ For purposes of this section "camp" means to reside or dwell temporarily in a place, with shelter, and conduct activities of daily living, such as eating or sleeping, in such place. But the term does not include napping during the day or picnicking. The term "shelter" includes, without limitation, any cover or protection from the elements other than clothing. The phrase "during the day" means from one hour after "sunrise" until "sunset", as those terms are defined in chapter 7-1, "Definitions," B.R.C. 1981.

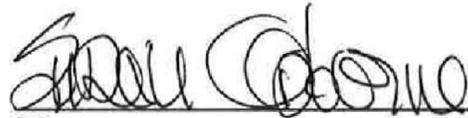
Attachment B: Boulder Camping or Lodging Ordinance

1 (~~de~~) Testimony by an agent of the persons specified in subsection (~~a~~b) of this section that such
2 agent is the person who ~~issues permits or grants~~ permission to camp or lodge upon such property,
3 ~~that such agent has inspected the records concerning permits,~~ or that in the course of such agent's
4 duties such agent would be aware of permission and that no such ~~permit was issued or~~
5 permission was given, is prima facie evidence of that fact.
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7 Section 2. This ordinance is necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare of
8 the residents of the city, and covers matters of local concern.

9 Section 3. The city council deems it appropriate that this ordinance be published by title
10 only and orders that copies of this ordinance be made available in the office of the city clerk for
11 public inspection and acquisition.
12

13 INTRODUCED, READ ON FIRST READING, AND ORDERED PUBLISHED BY
14 TITLE ONLY this 20th day of April 2010.



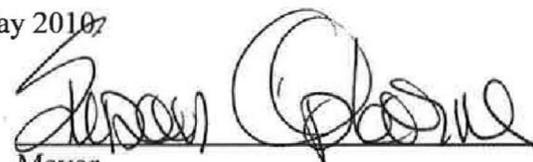
Mayor

16 Attest:

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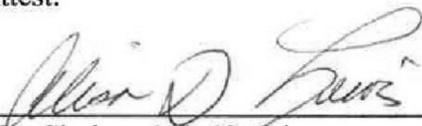
18 City Clerk on behalf of the
19 Director of Finance and Record

20 READ ON SECOND READING, PASSED, ADOPTED, AND ORDERED
21 PUBLISHED BY TITLE ONLY this 4th day of May 2010



Mayor

25 Attest:

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27 City Clerk on behalf of the
28 Director of Finance and Record

County of last permanent residence for homeless in Denver metro counties, Point-In-Time Study, 2012

Last Permanent Residence	Denver homeless		Boulder homeless		Adams homeless		Arapahoe homeless		Broomfield homeless		Douglas homeless		Jefferson homeless		TOTAL	
	Number	% of county's total "from"	Number	% of county's total "from"	Number	% of county's total "from"	Number	% of county's total "from"	Number	% of county's total "from"	Number	% of county's total "from"	Number	% of county's total "from"	Total from identified county of last permanent residence	% of region's total "from"
Denver	1785	62.3%	41	4.7%	75	9.2%	99	24.3%	2	3.2%	1	1.6%	109	19.2%	2112	
Boulder	27	0.9%	564	65.1%	6	0.7%	0	0.0%	8	12.9%	1	1.6%	2	0.4%	608	
Adams	139	4.9%	16	1.8%	576	70.4%	24	5.9%	6	9.7%	2	3.2%	43	7.6%	806	
Arapahoe	174	6.1%	3	0.3%	43	5.3%	192	47.2%	2	3.2%	2	3.2%	22	3.9%	438	
Broomfield	6	0.2%	7	0.8%	3	0.4%	0	0.0%	32	51.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	48	
Douglas	21	0.7%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	3	0.7%	1	1.6%	40	64.5%	3	0.5%	70	
Jefferson	128	4.5%	10	1.2%	29	3.5%	19	4.7%	3	4.8%	0	0.0%	318	55.9%	507	
Other CO county	95	3.3%	46	5.3%	25	3.1%	10	2.5%	3	4.8%	3	4.8%	23	4.0%	205	
In CO, county missing	34	1.2%	7	0.8%	16	2.0%	7	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%	66	
Out of state	444	15.5%	160	18.5%	43	5.3%	52	12.8%	5	8.1%	13	21.0%	47	8.3%	764	
Out of country	11	0.4%	11	1.3%	1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	24	
Total	2864	100.0%	866	100.0%	818	100.0%	407	100.0%	62	100.0%	62	100.0%	569	100.0%	5648	
Total from elsewhere	1079	37.7%	302	34.9%	242	29.6%	215	52.8%	30	48.4%	22	35.5%	251	44.1%	2141	37.9%
Total from county served	1785		564		576		192		32		40		318		3507	62.1%

* The number of respondents in the table reflects the number of respondents who provided information about both where they spent Monday night (PIT count night) and the county where they last had a permanent residence.

Refers to numbers used in Chart 1 of memo