

## Questions from the 6/11/2019 Study Session

- **Question:** What did other cities do with the data?
- **Response:** Trinidad has primarily used the data in two ways. The first is education. The actual population of homeless persons in their city was both different than citizens expected (for example many citizens thought the population was transient, when the data showed they had lived in at least the county for many years) and staff thought (the primary staff in this case was a librarian, who worked more with families, though the data showed families were not the majority of the population). This has helped them educate staff and the community around the issues and needs, as well as dispel myths that in many cases were negatively impacting the perception of this population. For example, there was a sense of surprise at how little help was needed to help people exit homelessness. The other use is to target resources most aligned with the needs of the population. In their case, it is supportive housing, which pairs safe and affordable housing with intensive support services. After the study identified this as a need, their council passed a resolution to support a private supportive housing development, which has aided in the attraction of potential developers.

- **Question:** How much staff time is spent on items related to homelessness?
- **Response:** Staff will work to determine this and try to provide additional information at the meeting. In the meantime, the initial analysis from the study session is included below:

*The [National Alliance to End Homelessness](#) estimates the average cost to taxpayers of a chronically homeless person is \$35,578/yearly. [Green Doors](#) found people struggling with homelessness are often frequent users of emergency services, on average visiting emergency rooms five times per year, with the highest users visiting weekly. [Downtown Streets Team](#) found substantial impacts on the criminal justice system, specifically due to overnight stays in jail and social costs related to quality of life and accessibility to public space. In Littleton, potential environmental concerns have been identified, specifically with the water treatment plant, and resources for police response and transports to jail, which at best can take 1.5 hours of an officers time, and often take three hours or more if during rush hour. In addition, code enforcement and public works teams often interface with people experiencing homelessness and sometimes face additional risks, such as hazardous materials.*

## Questions from the 6/11/2019 Study Session

- **Question:** What resources are currently available?
- **Response:**
  - Arapahoe County has built and maintains an interactive resource site where users can identify resources by type and location. The site incorporates a map, contact information, and directions. <https://gis.arapahoe.gov.com/arapasource/>
  - AllHealth Network, a member of the Tri-Cities Policy Group and partner in the Co-Responder program with the police departments, has multiple Littleton locations and offers a variety of services. <https://www.allhealthnetwork.org/locations/littleton/>
  - Change The Trend, another member of the Tri-Cities Policy Group, also connects services in our region. <https://changethetrend.org/>
- **Question:** What resources does the city currently fund?
- **Response:** The city primarily supports organizations providing services to the homeless population via the Local Partnership Funding programs. The organizations listed below received 2019 funds and are of a nature that may be serving this population.

AllHealth Network	\$10,000
Doctors Care	\$15,000
Gateway Domestic Violence Services	\$ 5,000
GraceFull Foundation	\$ 2,000
Integrated Family Community Services	\$25,000
Love INC of Littleton	\$ 2,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$59,500</b>