

2024 Vermont's Annual **POINT-IN-TIME COUNT**

*of Those Experiencing
Homelessness*



*Presented by the Chittenden County Homeless Alliance
and the Housing & Homelessness Alliance of Vermont*



Chittenden County Homeless Alliance
Working to End Homelessness



About the Authors

Housing & Homelessness Alliance of Vermont (HHAV)

The Housing & Homelessness Alliance of Vermont (HHAV) works toward a future in which all people living in Vermont have safe, stable, affordable homes and if homelessness occurs, it is brief, rare, and non-recurring. This includes the full spectrum of the affordable housing landscape, from rentals to homeownership, from shelter to subsidies and services, from new development to sustaining existing housing, and so much more.

HHAV also serves as the collaborative applicant for the Vermont Balance of State Continuum of Care.

For more information visit www.hhav.org.

Chittenden County Homeless Alliance

The Chittenden County Homeless Alliance is a coalition of individuals, organizations, and government entities who support our vision of a safe, decent, affordable, stable home for every person and family in Chittenden County.

Our mission is to end homelessness in Chittenden County by being a forum for gathering information, building consensus, coordinating efforts, and advocating the end of homelessness through prevention, early intervention, and remediation.

For more information visit www.cchavt.org.

Vermont Balance of State Continuum of Care

The Vermont Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC) mission is to coordinate the planning and implementation of a housing and service system that meets the needs of families and individuals experiencing homelessness within its geographic area, with the ultimate goal of preventing and ending homelessness.

For more information visit www.hhav.org/introduction-vt.

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Dana Dwinell-Yardley, graphic design & layout | www.ddydesign.com

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Section I - Introduction & Executive Summary

The Point in Time (PIT) count is a nationwide count of persons experiencing literal homelessness that occurs on a single, uniform day across the country. This report provides the findings from Vermont's 2024 PIT count. As documented below, Vermont's homelessness crisis surpassed another record this year.

According to the 2024 PIT count, there were 3,458 unhoused Vermonters in a single night, including 737 children and 646 Vermonters 55 years old or older. This number is an undercount, as it reflects only the people who engaged with our state's dedicated and perpetually under-resourced shelter service providers on the PIT count day.

To give some perspective on how large of a problem this is, Vermont's shelter providers can shelter approximately 550 households. To make up the majority of the gap, the State has used its General Assistance Emergency Housing program to shelter people in hotels and motels, but this program continues to face roll backs. And, because of our country's long history of racist and exploitative laws and policies, many of which continue today, Black Vermonters are unhoused at a staggering rate compared to white Vermonters. In 2024, Black Vermonters were 5.6 times more likely to be unhoused compared with white Vermonters.[1]

This is a crisis, and it did not come about by accident. It is the result of deliberate choices made by generations of our political leaders. And, just as our political leaders created the problem, they can also fix it.

Vermont's housing and homelessness crisis is the result of multiple factors, including a lack of sufficient permanently affordable housing units, skyrocketing housing and construction costs, more people moving to Vermont, increasing short-term rentals, a failure to ensure a living wage, a failure to provide adequate mental health and substance use services, and continuing to criminalize and stigmatize people who use drugs, to name a few.

To solve these crises, Vermont must commit to sustained, long-term investments and reforms across all these areas while ensuring emergency shelter and services for the thousands of Vermonters who are currently (or may become) unhoused.

It is also well past time to stop pretending that the criminalization of poverty is anything more than the intentional attempt to hide our state's failure to provide for the basic needs of its residents. Just like the basic fact that shelter providers cannot be the primary providers of peoples' basic needs, Vermont's criminal legal system cannot provide health care, treat substance use disorder and mental illness, provide people with a living wage, or provide housing to unhoused people – the core solutions to making our communities safer and more just for all.

While Vermont's housing and homelessness crisis was not created overnight and will not be solved overnight, our federal, state, and local political leaders must do everything in their power to move Vermont toward the basic right of housing for all.

Summary of 2024 PIT Count Findings:

- 3,458 - Number of unhoused people, representing an over 300% increase over pre-COVID levels (1,110 unhoused people in 2020).
- 166 - Number of people did not have access to emergency shelter, representing an over 21 percent increase over 2023 (137 unsheltered people in 2023).
- 309 - Number of unhoused people who were fleeing domestic or sexual violence.
- 855 - Number of unhoused people who had a serious mental illness.
- 568 - Number of unhoused people with a long-term physical disability.
- 254 - Number of unhoused people with a developmental disability.
- 107 - Number of unhoused people who were veterans.
- 737 - Number of unhoused people who were children (under 18).
- 199 - Number of unhoused people who were over 65 years old and 646 unhoused people who were 55 years old or older.
- 5.6 times - Number of times more likely Black Vermonters are unhoused compared with white Vermonters.
- Over 35 percent were unhoused for more than one year and over 72 percent were unhoused for more than 90 days.

Section II - Purpose of PIT Count, Methodology, and Gaps

While there is no perfect way to measure Vermont's housing and homelessness crisis, the annual Point in Time count provides a vital annual tool for understanding the scope of the crisis. In 2024, the count occurred on January 24. The PIT count captures the most vulnerable population, those literally homeless and does not include those at risk of homelessness, doubled up, or couch surfing.

Vermont's two Continua of Care (CoC) — the Balance of State CoC and Chittenden County Homeless Alliance (Burlington/Chittenden County CoC) — are the lead organizers of this effort in Vermont. These CoCs, along with 11 Local Housing Coalitions that are part of the Balance of State, are comprised of service and housing providers, state agencies, those with lived experience of homelessness, and other key partners in the work to make all homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring.

While a vital tool, the PIT count is an undercount of the true nature of the number of unhoused people in Vermont. While both CoCs conduct outreach in an attempt to reach all of Vermont's unhoused residents, we know from other data sources – including the Coordinated Entry system – that the number of unhoused people in Vermont is larger. For example, during the month of January 2024, 182 individuals self reported as being unsheltered at Chittenden County low barrier community day shelters. This number is substantially above the PIT count number of unsheltered homelessness in Chittenden County, which was 87.

In addition, the decrease in available shelter and hotel options in Vermont communities continues to have a worsening impact. For example, during May 2024 the number of unsheltered homelessness in Chittenden County increased to 288 individuals, compared with 87 in the PIT count.

In addition, based on qualitative discussions with shelter providers across Vermont, we also believe that the self-reported health-related conditions also represent a large undercount of the true numbers, specifically around self-reported mental health and substance use.

Finally, the fact that the PIT count occurs in January means it is at a time of year when people are not able to be outside so can be driven into unstable conditions, including places not fit for human habitation, doubled up, or couch surfing, and become further removed from the homelessness supports system, and thus become less likely to be included in the PIT count.

Section III - Overview of Shelter Capacity and Homelessness Prevention Tools in Vermont and Impact of FY 25 Budget on Capacity

Despite another record year of unhoused residents, Vermont does not have an adequate plan to ensure shelter for those in need. There is currently a statewide shelter capacity for approximately 550 households, and all are full. The 1,463 households currently sheltered under the General Assistance Emergency Housing Program[2] are in addition to the approximately 550 households shelter capacity.

To make matters worse, under the FY 25 state budget, signed by the Governor on May 23, 2024, the General Assistance Emergency Housing Program, which shelters the vast majority of unhoused Vermonters, will see additional restrictions beginning on July 1, 2024, including:

- A cap of 80 days on the maximum number of days that qualifying vulnerable Vermonters can access emergency shelter through the program.[3] (This excludes the December 1 – March 31 winter protection period.)[4]
- Beginning on September 15, 2024, a cap of 1,100 on the maximum number of rooms per night available for qualifying vulnerable Vermonters under the program, regardless of the number of qualifying vulnerable Vermonters in need.[5] (This excludes the December 1 – March 31 winter protection period.)[6]
- During the December 1 – March 31 winter protection period, only qualifying vulnerable Vermonters can access emergency shelter through the program.[7] Last winter all unhoused Vermonters were eligible for emergency shelter through the program. Beginning next winter, for non-qualifying people during the winter period the Department of Children and Families shall develop emergency shelter can be a congregate, semi-congregate, or non-congregate and shall provide limited services, including limited storage of possessions and personal hygiene facilities.[8]

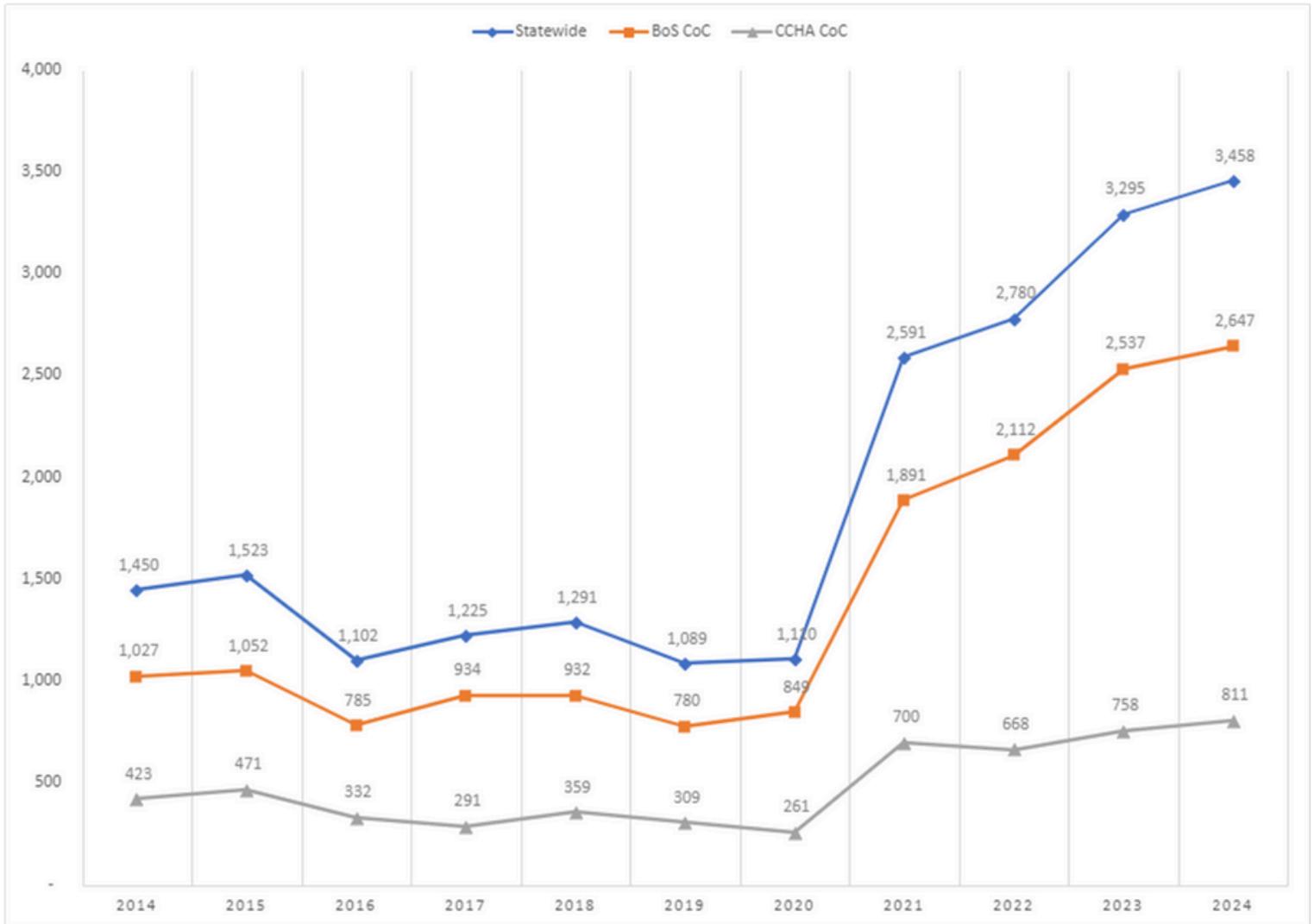
As a result of these changes, hundreds of additional unhoused Vermonters will be at risk of unsheltered homelessness in the upcoming state fiscal year, which begins on July 1, 2024.

Fiscal Year 2025 will also see a major reduction in client assistance funds, which will likely further exacerbate Vermont's homelessness crisis.[9] Client assistance funds are critical tools for avoiding eviction and accessing affordable housing. The need for client assistance funds

has skyrocketed since the COVID 19 pandemic to meet the rising rate of homelessness. The loss of these funds could not come at a worse time. These funds are a critical tool to move people out of the motels, implement client housing plans, and reduce and avoid evictions. This upstream money is a significant investment in managing and reducing the number of unsheltered Vermonters. The flexibility of these funds is key. These necessary funds are being cut to pre-pandemic levels, which will result in a loss of approximately 2/3 of total funding. As a result, we will likely see more Vermonters lose their housing at the same time as we will see a constriction in emergency shelter availability.

Section IV - 2024 PIT Count Data and Historical Trends

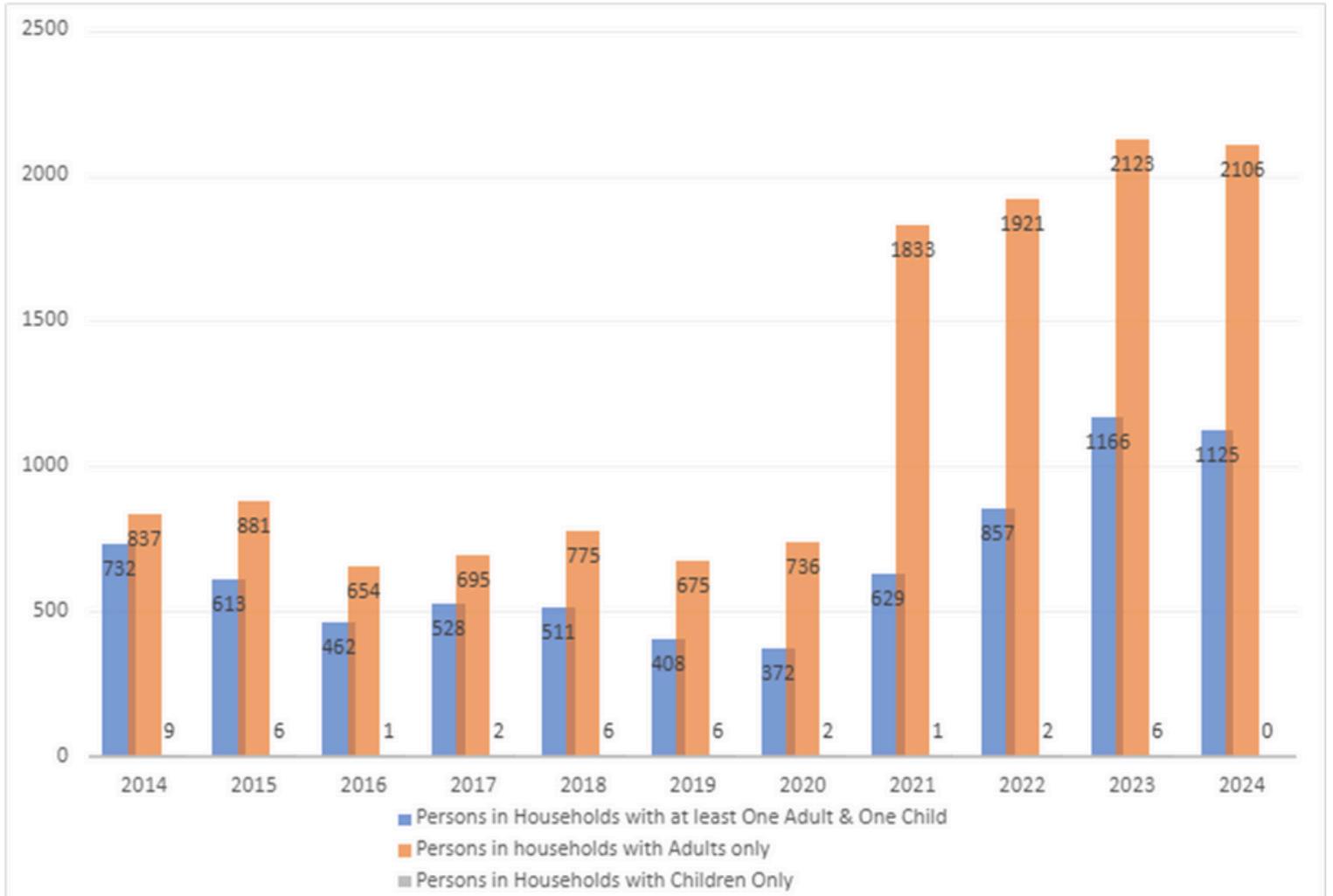
Total Number of Unhoused Individuals



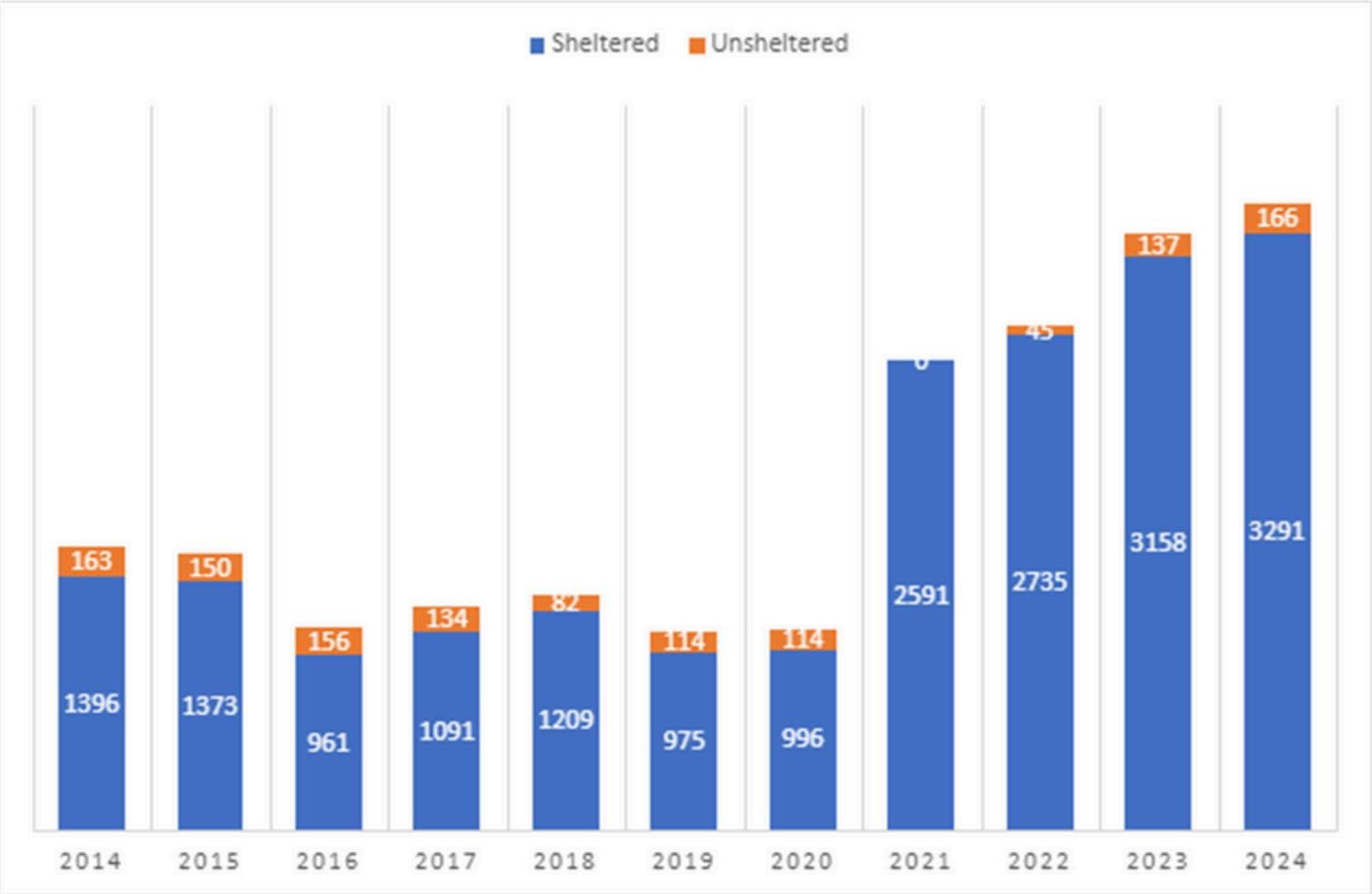
By Age

Year	Under 18	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65+
2023	654	247	580	734	469	417	194
2024	737	245	567	763	500	447	199

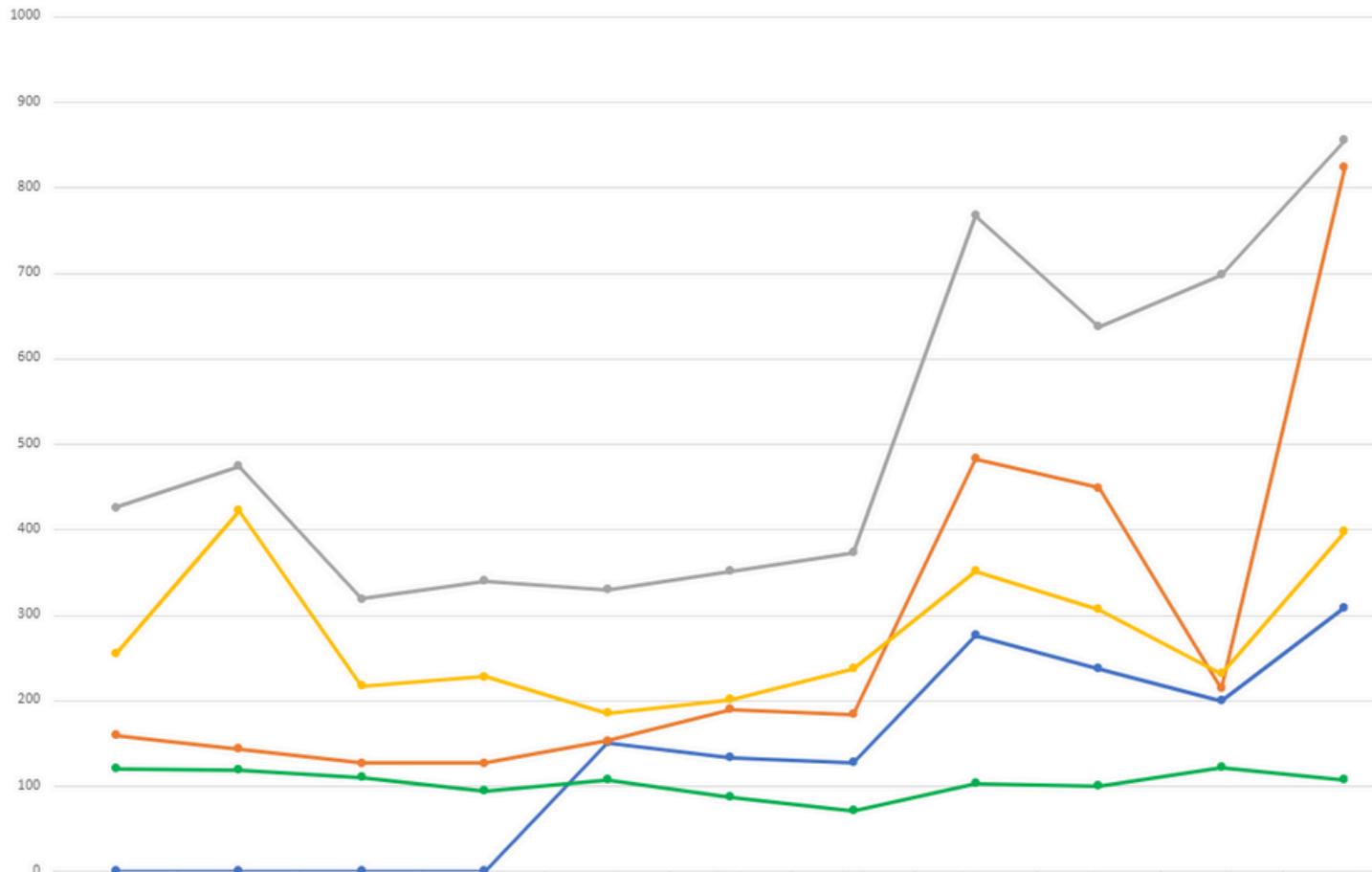
Household Type



Shelter versus Unsheltered Homelessness



Subpopulations of Homelessness



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Currently fleeing DV/SV*	0	0	0	0	151	133	128	277	237	200	309
Chronic Homelessness	159	144	127	127	153	190	184	483	449	214	824
Serious Mental Illness	426	474	319	340	330	351	373	768	638	698	855
Substance Use Disorder	255	422	217	228	185	201	238	351	307	232	398
Veterans	120	119	110	94	108	87	71	103	100	122	107

By Race

2024 CHITTENDEN COUNTY BY RACE

Race	*Chittenden Population	Persons Experiencing Homelessness Chittenden 2024	Persons Experiencing Homelessness Chittenden 2023	Persons Experiencing Homelessness Chittenden 2022	
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	0.23%	1.60%	2.51%	2.00%	
Asian or Asian American	4.32%	1.36%	2.11%	1.00%	
Black, African American, or African	2.93%	18.00%	14.91%	12.00%	
Native Hawaiian or Pacific islander	0.03%	0.62%	0.26%	0.00%	
White	85.98%	75.22%	75.23%	80.00%	
Some other race	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Multiple Races	5.59%	3.21%	4.49%	5.00%	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	

2024 POPULATION STATEWIDE BY RACE

Race	*Vermont Population	Persons Experiencing Homelessness Statewide 2024	Persons Experiencing Homelessness Statewide 2023	Persons Experiencing Homelessness Statewide 2022	
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	0.40%	1.19%	2.52%	1.00%	
Asian or Asian American	1.80%	0.43%	1.09%	1.00%	
Black, African American, or African	1.40%	8.07%	8.07%	6.00%	
Native Hawaiian or Pacific islander	0.00%	0.26%	0.18%	0.00%	
White	89.80%	86.44%	86.04%	88.00%	
Some Other Race * Middle Eastern or North African	0.80%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	
Multiple Races	5.80%	3.59%	2.09%	4.00%	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Section V - Ongoing Racial Disparity in Homelessness

Black Vermonters are 5.6 times more likely than white Vermonters to be unhoused. This is not an anomaly or an accident.

From slavery through modern racist and exploitative policies that include regressive taxation, redlining, and the war on drugs, America has systematically exploited and denied the basic human rights of Black people.

The consequences of America's racist and exploitative history are everywhere. Black people are stopped,[10] arrested,[11] and incarcerated[12] at staggering rates compared to white people — and they are more likely to be shot and killed by the police.[13]

Black people are more likely to lack housing,[14] transportation,[15] a living wage,[16] quality education,[17] comprehensive health care,[18] food security,[19] clean air and water,[20] and affordable credit.[21]

This history has driven a vast racial wealth divide that has left Black households with a median household wealth of \$44,890 compared to \$285,000 for white households.[22]

Vermont is not immune to this history and its contemporary manifestations.

For example, Vermont's criminal laws are enforced with a staggering racial bias. In 2022 (the most recent complete year of data available) Black people were over 5.2 times more likely to be arrested compared with white people.[23] For many discretionary offenses, the disparities were also troubling, including over 5.5 times for drug possession offenses[24] and over 4.4 times for disorderly conduct.[25] Because Black people are disproportionately arrested, they will also disproportionately face potential incarceration and other direct harms, including court related fines and fees, that drive people deeper into cycles of poverty.

In addition to the direct harms of a criminal conviction, Black Vermonters also disproportionately face the collateral harms of a criminal conviction, which inhibit pathways to rejoining communities, including making it more difficult for individuals to secure safe housing and gainful employment.[26] The racial bias in Vermont's criminal legal system makes Black Vermonters more likely to face harms that can lead to housing insecurity and homelessness.

As this data clearly shows, to confront our history we must not only dismantle these racist and exploitative policies and the institutions they prop up, but also take affirmative steps to begin to repair the harms created through centuries of oppression that continue to this day.

Section VI - Conclusion

Vermont has a homelessness crisis. Let's be clear – this is a political choice. Fortunately, just as our elected leaders created these harms, they also have the power to undo them.

Vermont's housing and homelessness crisis will take sustained long-term investments to fully solve. While we urge the legislature to make the sustained long-term investments necessary to ensure perpetually affordable housing, including with any necessary support services, to meet the demand, we also urge the legislature to provide the resources necessary to ensure sufficient emergency shelter while we get there.

Section VI - Solutions

Ensure Housing for All

Invest in Vermont's Affordable Housing Infrastructure: Vermont's housing and homelessness crisis is the result of multiple factors, the core of which is a lack of affordable and middle-income homes for rent or sale. To solve this crisis, Vermont must create a framework and revenue sources for sustained, long-term investments across all areas that have contributed to Vermont's housing and homelessness crisis, including funding to construct new permanently affordable housing, rehabilitate existing structures into affordable housing, increase middle-income home ownership, and more.

- Adequately fund new permanently affordable housing.
- Rehabilitate existing structures into affordable housing.

Strengthen Vermont's Homelessness Prevention Tool Kit: Ensuring that all Vermonters have a safe, quality home is just part of the solution. Vermont must also ensure that people have the housing stability and retention services necessary to increase sustainability and prevent homelessness. These tools, including tenant representation, client assistance funds, rental subsidies, and supportive services, are critical tools to move people out of emergency shelter, and reduce and avoid evictions. This upstream money is a significant investment in managing and reducing the number of unsheltered Vermonters.

- Ensure counsel for Vermonters facing eviction.
- Ensure just cause eviction protection.
- Ensure necessary Housing Opportunity Grant Program funding.
- Ensure sufficient supportive services.
- Ensure sufficient rental subsidies.

Ensure Sufficient Emergency Shelter and Services

Invest in Vermont's Emergency Shelter and Services Infrastructure: Vermont does not have an adequate plan to ensure shelter and/or services for unhoused Vermonters. While Vermont's housing and homelessness crisis will take years of sustained long-term investments to fully solve, Vermont must provide the resources necessary to ensure sufficient emergency shelter while we get there. Failing to provide emergency shelter for vulnerable Vermonters in need can lead to significant preventable harms, including death.

- Design and fund an emergency shelter system that meets the needs of unhoused Vermonters.
- Ensure shelter access is low barrier and based on housing first principles.
- Ensure sufficient wrap-around supports, including substance use treatment, mental health/health care services, and transportation.

Strengthen Community Safety

Stop Criminalizing People Who Use Drugs: Opioid-related overdose deaths in Vermont have increased sharply in the past decade, from 50 in 2012 to 244 deaths in 2022.[27] Yet, Vermont continues its failed war on drugs, which stigmatizes addiction and drives people away from lifesaving treatment. Vermont must rethink its approach to public safety and harm reduction and finally prioritize the safety and well-being of all residents, including people who use drugs.

- End the war on drugs and expand treatment, services, and other evidence-based harm reduction tools, including overdose prevention centers.
- Expand low barrier shelter capacity.

End the Criminalization of Poverty: Vermonters who lack access to private space can face prosecution for actions that are only offenses when they are done in public. These laws, in effect, criminalize acts that are a necessary part of everyday life (i.e. public urination or sleeping in public), thus criminalizing unhoused peoples' very existence. The collateral harms of a criminal conviction can be tremendous – they inhibit pathways to rejoining communities, including making it more difficult for individuals to secure safe housing, meaningful education, gainful employment, and fines and fees push people further into cycles of poverty. These obstacles also increase the likelihood that individuals will reenter the criminal legal system.

- Prohibit the criminalization of activities that are associated with homelessness.
- Eliminate court fees and ensure fines are tailored to the offense and proportionate to an individual's financial circumstances.

Appendix A

Addison County

- Number of unhoused residents: **77**
- Number of unhoused children: **11**
- Number of unhoused residents over 55 years old or older: **22**
- Number of veterans: **1**
- Number of people fleeing domestic or sexual violence: **10** (adults only)
- Number of times more likely that Black residents are unhoused compared with white residents: **10.5** times
- Length of being unhoused:
 - Less than one month: **3**
 - One to three months: **5**
 - Three months to one year: **28**
 - One year or more: **43**
- Number of unhoused residents with a:
 - Physical Disability (Long-Term): **21**
 - Developmental Disability: **4**
 - Mental Health (Severe and Persistent): **19**
 - Chronic Substance Abuse (Alcohol and/or Drug): **13**
 - Other Chronic Health Conditions (Long-Term): **15**

Bennington County

- Number of unhoused residents: **324**
- Number of unhoused children: **84**
- Number of unhoused residents 55 years old or older: **49**
- Number of veterans: **9**
- Number of people fleeing domestic or sexual violence: **34** (adults only)
- Number of times more likely that Black residents are unhoused compared with white residents: **3.9** times
- Length of being unhoused:
 - Less than one month: **62**
 - One to three months: **61**
 - Three months to one year: **119**
 - One year or more: **76**
- Number unhoused residents with a:
 - Physical Disability (Long-Term): **41**
 - Developmental Disability: **24**
 - Mental Health (Severe and Persistent): **67**
 - Chronic Substance Abuse (Alcohol and/or Drug): **23**
 - Other Chronic Health Conditions (Long-Term): **43**

Caledonia County

- Number of unhoused residents: **145**
- Number of unhoused children: **48**
- Number of unhoused residents over 55 years old: **20**
- Number of veterans: **1**
- Number of people fleeing domestic or sexual violence: **13** (adults only)
- Number of times more likely that Black residents are unhoused compared with white residents: **3.67** times
- Length of being unhoused:
 - Less than one month: **35**
 - One to three months: **19**
 - Three months to one year: **48**
 - One year or more: **32**
- Number of unhoused residents with a:
 - Physical Disability (Long-Term): **15**
 - Developmental Disability: **4**
 - Mental Health (Severe and Persistent): **17**
 - Chronic Substance Abuse (Alcohol and/or Drug): **10**
 - Other Chronic Health Conditions (Long-Term): **6**

Chittenden County

- Number of unhoused residents: **811**
- Number of unhoused children: **148**
- Number of unhoused residents over 55 years old: **136**
- Number of veterans: **27**
- Number of people fleeing domestic or sexual violence: **121** (adults only)
- Number of times more likely that Black residents are unhoused compared with white residents: **6.58** times
- Length of being unhoused:
 - Less than one month: **114**
 - One to three months: **52**
 - Three months to one year: **216**
 - One year or more: **259**
- Number of unhoused residents with a:
 - Physical Disability (Long-Term): **158**
 - Developmental Disability: **88**
 - Mental Health (Severe and Persistent): **262**
 - Chronic Substance Abuse (Alcohol and/or Drug): **152**
 - Other Chronic Health Conditions (Long-Term): **177**

Essex County

- Number of unhoused residents: 0

Grand Isle County

- Number of unhoused residents: 0

Lamoille County

- Number of unhoused residents: **57**
- Number of unhoused children: **5**
- Number of unhoused residents over 55 years old: **11**
- Number of veterans: **2**
- Number of people fleeing domestic or sexual violence: **9** (adults only)
- Number of times more likely that Black residents are unhoused compared with white residents: **9.11** times
- Length of being unhoused:
 - Less than one month: **6**
 - One to three months: **8**
 - Three months to one year: **21**
 - One year or more: **22**
- Number of unhoused residents with a:
 - Physical Disability (Long-Term): **10**
 - Developmental Disability: **6**
 - Mental Health (Severe and Persistent): **27**
 - Chronic Substance Abuse (Alcohol and/or Drug): **15**
 - Other Chronic Health Conditions (Long-Term): **14**

Franklin County

- Number of unhoused residents: **140**
- Number of unhoused children: **21**
- Number of unhoused residents over 55 years old: **29**
- Number of veterans: **3**
- Number of people fleeing domestic or sexual violence: **24** (adults only)
- Number of times more likely that Black residents are unhoused compared with white residents: **3.19** times
- Length of being unhoused:
 - Less than one month: **15**
 - One to three months: **13**
 - Three months to one year: **56**
 - One year or more: **52**
- Number of unhoused residents with a:
 - Physical Disability (Long-Term): **36**
 - Developmental Disability: **11**
 - Mental Health (Severe and Persistent): **42**
 - Chronic Substance Abuse (Alcohol and/or Drug): **12**
 - Other Chronic Health Conditions (Long-Term): **24**

Orange County

- Number of unhoused residents: **78**
- Number of unhoused children: **16**
- Number of unhoused residents over 55 years old: **20**
- Number of veterans: **13**
- Number of people fleeing domestic or sexual violence: **7** (adults only)
- Number of times more likely that Black residents are unhoused compared with white residents: **4.5** times
- Length of being unhoused:
 - Less than one month: **16**
 - One to three months: **6**
 - Three months to one year: **22**
 - One year or more: **34**
- Number of unhoused residents with a:
 - Physical Disability (Long-Term): **14**
 - Developmental Disability: **5**
 - Mental Health (Severe and Persistent): **18**
 - Chronic Substance Abuse (Alcohol and/or Drug): **11**
 - Other Chronic Health Conditions (Long-Term): **14**

Orleans County

- Number of unhoused residents: **55**
- Number of unhoused children: **24**
- Number of unhoused residents over 55 years old: **9**
- Number of veterans: **0**
- Number of people fleeing domestic or sexual violence: **1** (adults only)
- Number of times more likely that Black residents are unhoused compared with white residents: **0** times
- Length of being unhoused:
 - Less than one month: **22**
 - One to three months: **5**
 - Three months to one year: **16**
 - One year or more: **18**
- Number of unhoused residents with a:
 - Physical Disability (Long-Term): **7**
 - Developmental Disability: **1**
 - Mental Health (Severe and Persistent): **5**
 - Chronic Substance Abuse (Alcohol and/or Drug): **1**
 - Other Chronic Health Conditions (Long-Term): **4**

Rutland County

- Number of unhoused residents: **682**
- Number of unhoused children: **163**
- Number of unhoused residents over 55 years old: **118**
- Number of veterans: **14**
- Number of people fleeing domestic or sexual violence: **39** (adults only)
- Number of times more likely that Black residents are unhoused compared with white residents: **4.92** times
- Length of being unhoused:
 - Less than one month: **159**
 - One to three months: **16**
 - Three months to one year: **254**
 - One year or more: **245**
- Number of unhoused residents with a:
 - Physical Disability (Long-Term): **70**
 - Developmental Disability: **28**
 - Mental Health (Severe and Persistent): **109**
 - Chronic Substance Abuse (Alcohol and/or Drug): **35**
 - Other Chronic Health Conditions (Long-Term): **50**

Washington County

- Number of unhoused residents: **464**
- Number of unhoused children: **87**
- Number of unhoused residents over 55 years old: **100**
- Number of veterans: **21**
- Number of people fleeing domestic or sexual violence: **20** (adults only)
- Number of times more likely that Black residents are unhoused compared with white residents: **4.57** times
- Length of being unhoused:
 - Less than one month: **81**
 - One to three months: **19**
 - Three months to one year: **163**
 - One year or more: **152**
- Number of unhoused residents with a:
 - Physical Disability (Long-Term): **88**
 - Developmental Disability: **39**
 - Mental Health (Severe and Persistent): **130**
 - Chronic Substance Abuse (Alcohol and/or Drug): **60**
 - Other Chronic Health Conditions (Long-Term): **79**

Windham County

- Number of unhoused residents: **452**
- Number of unhoused children: **89**
- Number of unhoused residents over 55 years old: **96**
- Number of veterans: **10**
- Number of people fleeing domestic or sexual violence: **24** (adults only)
- Number of times more likely that Black residents are unhoused compared with white residents: **6.6** times
- Length of being unhoused:
 - Less than one month: **87**
 - One to three months: **35**
 - Three months to one year: **167**
 - One year or more: **146**
- Number of unhoused residents with a:
 - Physical Disability (Long-Term): **87**
 - Developmental Disability: **34**
 - Mental Health (Severe and Persistent): **130**
 - Chronic Substance Abuse (Alcohol and/or Drug): **61**
 - Other Chronic Health Conditions (Long-Term): **75**

Windsor County

- Number of unhoused residents: **173**
- Number of unhoused children: **41**
- Number of unhoused residents over 55 years old: **36**
- Number of veterans: **6**
- Number of people fleeing domestic or sexual violence: **7** (adults only)
- Number of times more likely that Black residents are unhoused compared with white residents: **3.6** times
- Length of being unhoused:
 - Less than one month: **21**
 - One to three months: **15**
 - Three months to one year: **67**
 - One year or more: **70**
- Number of unhoused residents with a:
 - Physical Disability (Long-Term): **21**
 - Developmental Disability: **10**
 - Mental Health (Severe and Persistent): **29**
 - Chronic Substance Abuse (Alcohol and/or Drug): **5**
 - Other Chronic Health Conditions (Long-Term): **14**

Endnotes

- [1] There were 2,904 white people unhoused and 254 Black people unhoused. The total state population (according to U.S. Census) for White people is 577,751 and is 9,034 for Black people. The ratio for white is 1 in 198.95 people and Black is 1 in 35.56 people.
- [2] See, Vermont Agency of Human Services, Department of Children and Families, Addressing and Preventing Unsheltered Homelessness, Table – Household Information by Eligibility Category as of May 27, 2024, available at <https://dcf.vermont.gov/Addressing-and-Preventing-Unsheltered-Homelessness#LegReports>.
- [3] H.833 (as enacted), Sec. E.321(b)(2), (2024).
- [4] H.833 (as enacted), Sec. E.321(b)(3), (2024).
- [5] H.833 (as enacted), Sec. E.321(b)(1), (2024).
- [6] H.833 (as enacted), Sec. E.321(b)(1), (2024).
- [7] H.833 (as enacted), E.321.(a)(1-2), (2024).
- [8] H.833 (as enacted), E.321.(b)(1-2), (2024).
- [9] See, Carly Berlin, Vermont service providers brace for loss of money to keep people housed, VT Digger, June 4, 2024, available at <https://vtdigger.org/2024/06/04/vermont-service-providers-brace-for-loss-of-money-to-keep-people-housed/>.
- [10] Stephanie Seguino, et. al., Trends in Racial Disparities in Vermont Traffic Stops, 2014-19, Jan. 2021, available at https://www.uvm.edu/sites/default/files/Department-of-Economics/seguino%20studies/Seguino_Brooks_Autilio_Final_Merged.pdf.
- [11] Vermont's population is 643,077. In 2022, Vermont law enforcement arrested 11,162 white people and 929 Black people for all offenses. See, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime Data Explorer, Arrests in Vermont by Offense, All Crimes, 2022, Vermont, available at <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/arrest>. White people comprise 89.8 percent of the population and Black people comprise 1.4 percent of the population, available at U.S. Census Bureau, Vermont, available at <https://data.census.gov/profile/Vermont?g=040XX00US50#populations-and-people>.
- [12] See, Prison Policy Initiative, Vermont Profile, Racial Disparities in Vermont Incarceration Rates, available at <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/profiles/VT.html#:~:text=Reports%20and%20briefings%20about%20Vermont's%20criminal%20legal%20system%3A&text=Black%20people%20in%20Vermont%20are,times%20higher%20than%20white%20people>.
- [13] Julie A. Ward, et. al., National Burden of Injury and Deaths From Shootings by Police in the United States, 2015–2020, American Journal of Public Health, Apr. 2024, available at <https://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/10.2105/AJPH.2023.307560>.
- [14] In addition to being more likely to be unhoused (see this report), there is also a vast homeownership gap when comparing Black and white households. See, Alexander Hermann, In Nearly Every State, People of Color Are Less Likely to Own Homes Compared with White Households, Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies, Feb. 8, 2023, available at <https://www.jchs.harvard.edu/blog/nearly-every-state-people-color-are-less-likely-own-homes-compared-white-households#:~:text=At%20just%2041.7%20percent%2C%20Black,they%20exceeded%2040%20percentage%20points>.
- [15] Muhieddine Labban, et. al., Disparities in Travel-Related Barriers to Accessing Health Care From the 2017 National Household Travel Survey, JAMA, July 27, 2023, available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10375305/#:~:text=Black%20populations%20are%203%20times,transportation%20compared%20with%20White%20populations>.
- [16] See, Center for American Progress, The Latest Poverty, Income, and Food Insecurity Data Reveal Continuing Racial Disparities, Dec. 21, 2022, available at <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/the-latest-poverty-income-and-food-insecurity-data-reveal-continuing-racial-disparities/>.

- [17] Clea Simon, How COVID taught America about inequity in education, *The Harvard Gazette*, July 9, 2021, available at <https://news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2021/07/how-covid-taught-america-about-inequity-in-education/>.
- [18] See, Samantha Artiga, et. al., How Present-Day Health Disparities for Black People Are Linked to Past Policies and Events, *KFF*, Feb 22, 2024, available at https://vermontcoalitiontoendhomele.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/VCEH/_layouts/15/Doc.aspx?sourcedoc=%7B1417D999-80BA-4E83-B84A-9548455164D2%7D&file=DRAFT%202024%20PIT%20Count%20Report%20Outline.docx&action=default&mobileRedirect=true&DefaultItemOpen=1.
- [19] See, Center for American Progress, The Latest Poverty, Income, and Food Insecurity Data Reveal Continuing Racial Disparities, Dec. 21, 2022, available at <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/the-latest-poverty-income-and-food-insecurity-data-reveal-continuing-racial-disparities/>.
- [20] See, American Lung Association, Disparities in the Impact of Air Pollution, available at [https://www.forbes.com/sites/daphneewingchow/2021/02/28/a-recent-survey-casts-new-light-on-americas-racial-and-water-divide/](https://www.lung.org/clean-air/outdoors/who-is-at-risk/disparities#:~:text=Another%20large%20study%20found%20that,did%20not%20drive%20the%20differences; See also, Daphne Ewing-Chow, A Recent Survey Casts New Light On America's Racial Divide In Clean Tap Water Access, <i>Forbes</i>, Feb. 28, 2021, available at <a href=).
- [21] Katherine Lucas McKay, et. al., Disparities in Debt: Why Debt is a Driver in the Racial Wealth Gap, *Aspen Institute*, Feb. 7, 2022, available at <https://www.aspeninstitute.org/publications/disparities-in-debt-why-debt-is-a-driver-in-the-racial-wealth-gap/>.
- [22] Andre M. Perry, et. al., Black wealth is increasing, but so is the racial wealth gap, *Brookings*, Jan. 9, 2024, available at <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/black-wealth-is-increasing-but-so-is-the-racial-wealth-gap/>.
- [23] Vermont's population is 643,077. In 2022, Vermont law enforcement arrested 11,162 white people and 929 Black people for all offenses. See, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime Data Explorer, Arrests in Vermont by Offense, All Crimes, 2022, Vermont, available at <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/arrest>. White people comprise 89.8 percent of the population and Black people comprise 1.4 percent of the population, available at U.S. Census Bureau, Vermont, available at <https://data.census.gov/profile/Vermont?g=040XX00US50#populations-and-people>.
- [24] Vermont's population is 643,077. In 2022, Vermont law enforcement arrested 526 white people and 46 Black people for all drug possession related offenses. See, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime Data Explorer, Arrests in Vermont by Offense, All Crimes, 2022, Vermont, available at <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/arrest>. White people comprise 89.8 percent of the population and Black people comprise 1.4 percent of the population, available at U.S. Census Bureau, Vermont, available at <https://data.census.gov/profile/Vermont?g=040XX00US50#populations-and-people>.
- [25] Vermont's population is 643,077. In 2022, Vermont law enforcement arrested 390 white people and 27 Black people for disorderly conduct. See, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime Data Explorer, Arrests in Vermont by Offense, All Crimes, 2022, Vermont, available at <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/arrest>. White people comprise 89.8 percent of the population and Black people comprise 1.4 percent of the population, available at U.S. Census Bureau, Vermont, available at <https://data.census.gov/profile/Vermont?g=040XX00US50#populations-and-people>.
- [26] See, Cameron Kimble & Ames Grawert, Collateral Consequences and the Enduring Nature of Punishment, *Brennan Center for Justice*, June 21, 2021, available at <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/analysis-opinion/collateral-consequences-and-enduring-nature-punishment>.
- [27] Monthly Opioid Morbidity and Mortality Report, Vermont Dept. of Health, Feb 12, 2024, available at <https://www.healthvermont.gov/sites/default/files/document/dsu-monthly-opioid-report.pdf>.

Summary of 2024 PIT Count Findings:

- 3,458 - Number of unhoused people, representing an over 300% increase over pre-COVID levels (1,110 unhoused people in 2020).
- 166 - Number of people did not have access to emergency shelter, representing an over 21 percent increase over 2023 (137 unsheltered people in 2023).
- 309 - Number of unhoused people who were fleeing domestic or sexual violence.
- 855 - Number of unhoused people who had a serious mental illness.
- 568 - Number of unhoused people with a long-term physical disability.
- 254 - Number of unhoused people with a developmental disability.
- 107 - Number of unhoused people who were veterans.
- 737 - Number of unhoused people who were children (under 18).
- 199 - Number of unhoused people who were over 65 years old and 646 unhoused people were 55 years old or older.
- 5.6 times - Number of times more likely Black Vermonters are unhoused compared with white Vermonters.
- Over 35 percent were unhoused for more than one year and over 72 percent were unhoused for more than 90 days.