

2025 State of Homelessness in Vermont Report

Based on the 2025 Vermont Point-in-Time Count and June 2025 Coordinated Entry Data

July 2025



**Housing &
Homelessness
Alliance of
Vermont**



About the Authors

Housing & Homelessness Alliance of Vermont (HHAV)

The Housing & Homelessness Alliance of Vermont (HHAV) envisions a Vermont where everyone has a safe, stable place to call home and homelessness is solved.

HHAV serves as the collaborative applicant for the Vermont Balance of State Continuum of Care (VT BoS CoC), helping to staff and advance the work of the VT BoS CoC. HHAV also functions as an advocacy organization focused on achieving culture and policy shift outcomes that move HHAV closer to achieving its mission. HHAV does this through lobbying, research and documentation, policy analysis and bill drafting, communications, community organizing, and coalition building.

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's 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.helpingtohousevt.org/introduction-vt.

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Section I – Introduction & Executive Summary

Vermont is in the midst of an escalating homelessness crisis - one that shows no signs of slowing. To grasp the full scale of this emergency, our state relies on two key tools: the annual Point in Time (PIT) Count and Coordinated Entry (CE). This report delivers the latest data from the 2025 PIT count and the most recent CE system, offering a stark, unfiltered look at the depth of the crisis. The numbers speak for themselves: homelessness in Vermont is growing at a rate that far exceeds the state's current response. Our failure to act at the scale this crisis demands is not just a policy gap - it is a moral failing.

According to the 2025 Vermont Point in Time (PIT) count there were 3,386 unhoused Vermonters in a single night, including 633 children and 215 Vermonters 65 years old or older. This represents an over 200 percent increase in unhoused people since 2020, when the PIT count recorded 1,110 unhoused Vermonters. When compared with states across the United States, last year Vermont had the 4th highest rate of unhoused people per capita in the country.ⁱ

We have long-known the PIT 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. Using statewide Coordinated Entry data, which, as discussed in the next section, also reflects an undercount, we know there were at least 4,588 unhoused Vermonters in June 2025, including at least 1,041 children and 269 Vermonters 65 years old or older.

To give some perspective on how large of a problem this is, Vermont's statewide shelter capacity is 602 households, and all are full.ⁱⁱ And, the General Assistance Emergency Housing program, which serves as Vermont's only emergency shelter backup plan, continues to be cut back by the state. There are currently just 1,017 vulnerable unhoused Vermonters served by the GA Program,ⁱⁱⁱ down from 2,268 in March.^{iv} And, local data does not indicate these households obtained permanent housing.

This crisis is not the result of chance - it is the predictable outcome of decades of policy choices that have neglected the dire need for sufficient investments in permanently affordable housing development and our state's homelessness prevention and response system. As this report makes undeniable, our elected officials continue to advance policies that are dangerously out of step with on-the-ground realities - policies that do not alleviate suffering, but entrench and escalate it. Vermont stands at a moral crossroads: it is long past time to abandon the failed status quo and commit to the bold, sustained investments needed to end homelessness once and for all.

2025 Point in Time Count - Key Findings

Overall

- 3,386 unhoused people in 2025
- 200% increase over pre-COVID levels (1,110 people in 2020)

Unsheltered Homelessness

- 8% unsheltered and did not have access to shelter of any kind in 2025 (270 people)
- 62% increase over 2024 (166 people in 2024)

Sexual & Domestic Violence

- 8% fleeing domestic or sexual violence in 2025 (259 people)
- 16% decrease over 2024 (309 people in 2024)
-

Reported Mental Illness

- 32% reported a serious mental illness in 2025 (1,088 people)
- 27% increase over 2024 (855 people in 2024)

Reported Substance Use

- 19% reported struggling with substance use disorder in 2025 (635 people)
- 59% increase over 2024 (398 people in 2024)

Veterans

- 3% veterans in 2025 (111 people)
- 3% increase over 2024 (107 people in 2024)

Children

- 19% children under 18 in 2025 (633 people)
- 14% decrease over 2024 (737 people in 2024)

Seniors

- 6% over 65 years old in 2025 (215 people)
- 8% percent increase over 2024 (199 people in 2024)

June 2025 Coordinated Entry Data - Key Findings

Overall

- 2,914 unhoused households
- 4,588 unhoused people

Length of Time Unhoused

- 24% 90 days or less (1,079 people)
- 76% 91 days or longer (3,509 people), including:
 - 58% 180 days or longer (2,599 people)
 - 32% more than one year (1,411 people)

Disability

- 28% on Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) (1,284 people)

Reported Mental Illness

- 50% reported a serious mental illness (2,288 people)

Reported Substance Use

- 13% reported struggling with substance use disorder (604 people)

Children

- 23% children under 18 (1,041 children), including:
 - 17% 12 or under (798 children)
 - 8% under 5 years old (353 children)

Seniors

- 6% 65 years old or older (269 people)

Section II – Purpose of PIT Count, Methodology, and Gaps & Purpose of Coordinated Entry, Methodology, and Gaps

Vermont has two primary tools to measure the scope of homelessness across the state - the annual Point in Time (PIT) count and Coordinated Entry. While vital tools, as discussed below, both also represent an undercount of the true nature of the number of unhoused people in Vermont.

a) Oversight of the Point in Time Count and Coordinated Entry

The annual PIT count and Coordinated Entry are both overseen by Vermont's two U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)-recognized CoC programs^v - the Chittenden County Homeless Alliance (CCHA), which covers Chittenden County, and the Vermont Balance of State CoC (VT BoS CoC), which covers the remaining counties in Vermont.

First, some background on the CoCs. The mission of Vermont's two CoCs 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. These CoCs have a long history in Vermont, which has brought with it deep knowledge of and trust between partners and the communities they serve. In addition, the two CoCs manage submissions to the annual HUD CoC competitive grant process, which brings in millions of additional federal homelessness prevention and response dollars to Vermont each year, including over \$7.8 million for the next fiscal year.^{vi}

Each CoC consists of a partnership of service & resource providers, municipalities, housing developers, state agencies, and others in the homelessness or low-income service system in a geographic region. Specifically, the CoCs:

- Monitor and address housing and service gaps through proactive solutions;
- Conduct the annual Point in Time Count of those experiencing homelessness;
- Manage the Coordinated Entry and HMIS systems; and
- Apply for and manage annual funding from HUD related to the work outlined above.

In addition, within the VT BoS CoC there are 11 Local Housing Coalitions (LHCs), which focus on regional homelessness prevention and intervention efforts. These LHCs meet regularly and coordinate all aspects of the region's homelessness response work in coordination with the VT BoS CoC.

b) The Point in Time Count Purpose, Benefits, and Limitations

The PIT count is a nationwide count of persons experiencing literal homelessness that occurs on a single, uniform day across the country. In 2025, the nationwide PIT count occurred on January 22. The PIT count captures the most vulnerable population, those literally homeless. It does not include those at risk of homelessness, doubled up, couch surfing, or privately paying in motels.

The PIT count provides a uniform way to measure homelessness across the United States. As such, it serves as a key tool to understand and compare homelessness between states. For example, we know from the 2024 PIT count that Vermont had the 4th highest rate of homelessness per capita in the country.^{vii}

At the same time, the PIT count also faces ongoing and year-specific factors that impact the accuracy of the final numbers.

At the ongoing level, because the PIT count is conducted by Vermont's dedicated but perpetually under-resourced homelessness response providers, the PIT count numbers reflect an undercount, as it only includes the unsheltered individuals who the providers were able to reach on that day. In addition to the lack of resources driving this undercount, the fact that the PIT count occurs in January means it is at a time of year in Vermont when people outside face risk of fatality, 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.

There were also two additional factors unique to the 2025 PIT count that had an impact on this year's final unsheltered homeless numbers from both Chittenden County and the Balance of State.

First, the City of Burlington opened an extreme cold weather shelter between January 20 - January 22,^{viii} which meant that many individuals who would have been unsheltered on the date of this year's PIT count were fortunately sheltered for the PIT count night as well as the prior night. Because of this, the number of unsheltered homeless in Chittenden County that night reflects a significant undercount from what we know to be accurate. Specifically, we know from data collected at the site that there were 82 people at the extreme cold weather shelter and 72 were captured in PIT count as being sheltered, despite only being sheltered for those two nights.^{ix} Thus, the true number of unsheltered homelessness in Chittenden County was at least 72 people more than the 39 people recorded in the PIT data. Further, based on data collected at one daytime drop-in meal site, 257 people reported sleeping unsheltered during the month of January.^x

Second, the Balance of State jurisdictions saw an over 188% increase in the number of unsheltered homelessness between 2024 and 2025 - from 80 - 231. We believe this increase was the result of a policy decision made during the 2024 Vermont legislative session that changed the eligibility requirements around the General Assistance Emergency Housing Program (GA Program), which provides motel vouchers to eligible participants. The GA Program was and continues to be restricted to unhoused people the state has determined to be vulnerable, including people with disabilities, seniors, families with children, and pregnant people, during non-winter weather protection periods. But, during the winter of 2023-2024, including the 2024 PIT count night, the GA Program had relaxed eligibility requirements, which allowed all unhoused people in Vermont to access the program during that period. In contrast, during the winter of 2024-2025, including the 2025 PIT count night, the GA Program was only open to unhoused people in Vermont who otherwise met the program's restrictive eligibility criteria. Thus, unhoused Vermonters who did not meet the vulnerable criteria were generally left without shelter options resulting in more Vermonters becoming unsheltered homeless.

c) Coordinated Entry Purpose and Process

Vermont's two CoCs also operate Vermont's Coordinated Entry system. Coordinated Entry, which is mandated by HUD, is a process developed to ensure that all people experiencing homelessness have fair and equal access to housing resources and services and are quickly identified, assessed for, referred, and connected to housing and assistance based on their strengths and needs. CE is a streamlined system that provides quick access to individuals and families seeking assistance through a coordinated referral and housing placement process. Households are assessed using a standard and objective tool that identifies their vulnerability and

barriers to housing. Those who are assessed as having the highest vulnerability and housing barriers are prioritized for access to available housing programs as vacancies occur.

(Note: Coordinated Entry is a system, not a solution. To function properly it requires sufficient housing to move people into and services to connect people to, which, as this report documents, Vermont currently lacks in both areas.)

While Coordinated Entry has, since its inception, provided both Vermont CoCs with a robust picture of who is unhoused and at risk of homelessness in their jurisdictions, because of variations in how the data was collected within each CoC, the Coordinated Entry data was not maintained in a consistent manner across both jurisdictions. Specifically, while CCHA distinguished its Coordinated Entry list between people who were unhoused and people at risk of homelessness, prior to late 2024 the Balance of State had combined these categories in its list. Thus, we were unable to provide an apples to apples comparison across the CoC jurisdictions. As of 2025, this distinction no longer exists, as the Balance of State now distinguishes between people who were unhoused and people at risk of homelessness on its list as well. Thus, we now have an additional tool to more accurately understand the scope of Vermont's homelessness crisis and the level of collective vulnerability these households possess.

But, while Coordinated Entry provides a more accurate and real time picture of homelessness in Vermont than the PIT count, it is also an imperfect tool for measuring the true number of unhoused Vermonters, as it only reflects the individuals who are connected to the system. For example, we know that many people who are unsheltered lack the ability to establish and/or maintain connection to the Coordinated Entry system because they are merely struggling for daily survival, thus leaving out an unknown number of individuals from the CE system. In addition, due to confidentiality and safety, the Coordinated Entry data sets do not include unhoused individuals who are being sheltered through the state's sexual and domestic violence partners.

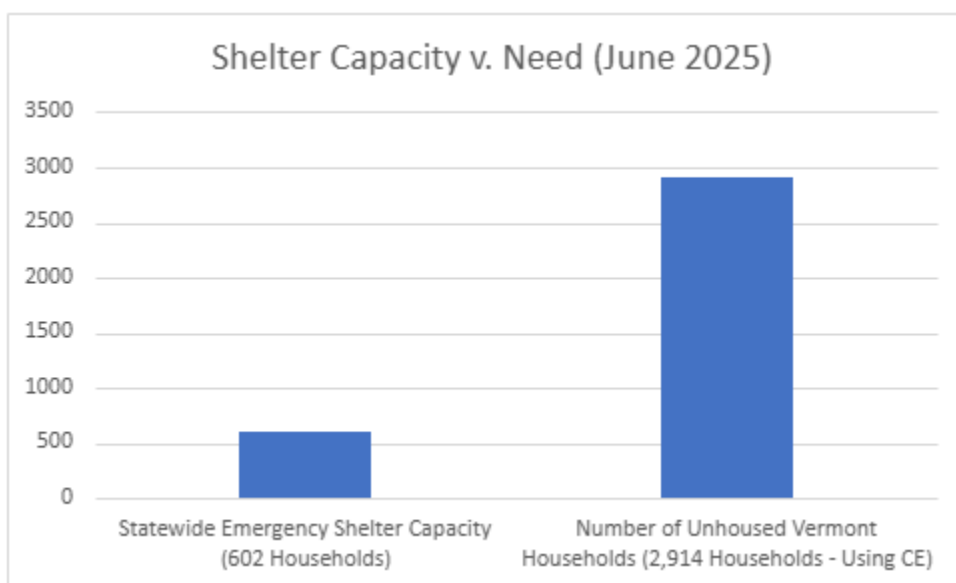
Despite the shortcomings of these tools, they provide the best data available for the state of homelessness in Vermont and should be the primary tools used for making data-centered policy and planning decisions, while acknowledging the limitations on data collection.

Section III – Overview of Shelter Capacity and Homelessness Prevention Tools in Vermont

While the PIT and CE data make clear the scope of Vermont’s homelessness crisis, this section places those numbers in the context of Vermont’s current affordable housing development and homelessness prevention and response system.

a) Vermont lacks the emergency shelter necessary to meet the need

Vermont’s regional and statewide shelter capacity fluctuates based on seasonal capacity. In just three months, household shelter capacity dropped from 655 placements in March to 602 in June,^{xi} largely due to the closure of seasonal cold weather shelters.^{xii} While some year-round shelter projects are in development across the state, many remain months away from completion and will fall far short of addressing the current scale of need. The reality is stark: even with new projects in the pipeline, Vermont’s shelter capacity remains woefully inadequate to meet the demand. Lives are on the line, and have been unable to keep pace.



b) Vermont’s only emergency shelter backup plan faces constant cuts

The GA Emergency Housing Program, commonly referred to as the state’s “hotel/motel program,” is only available to Vermonters who meet the State’s definition of “vulnerable.”^{xiii} This program has served as a vital safety net for thousands of vulnerable unhoused Vermonters, supplementing when community-based shelter has fallen short. Despite its clear need, the GA Program continues to face cuts by the state. Because of these cuts, there are currently just 1,017 vulnerable unhoused Vermonters served by the GA Program,^{xiv} down from 2,268 in March.^{xv}

Most recently, the expiration of Governor Scott’s Executive Order 03-25 on June 30, 2025 left 666 highly vulnerable adults and 304 children without access to shelter through the GA Program as of July 1.^{xvi} The policy shift meant individuals were unexpectedly exiting motels, often without viable shelter or housing alternatives, and service providers were left scrambling to offer tents to families with children and highly medically vulnerable adults.

This is just the latest example of how changes within the GA Program create serious safety and stability consequences for Vermont's most vulnerable unhoused residents. In addition to constant changes, the GA Program's 80-day cap does not remotely reflect the reality on the ground. As we can see from Coordinated Entry data, just 24% of unhoused Vermonters were able to find permanent housing in less than 90 days, meaning we know from clear data that the GA Program's 80-day cap will result in unsheltered homelessness for the vast majority of the vulnerable Vermonters served by the program. As the data clearly shows, 76% need more than 90 days, 58% need more than 180 days, and 32% need more than one year to find permanent housing.

Vermont's GA Emergency Housing is more than a temporary fix - it is a critical intervention that saves lives and lays groundwork for long-term stability. Reductions to this program diminish our ability to supplement community-based shelters with motels, resulting in higher and higher rates of unsheltered homelessness with the potential for catastrophic public health impacts.

c) Vermont is not adequately investing in the production of much needed affordable housing

The housing crisis isn't just about building more - it's about building the right kind of housing. Market-rate development doesn't trickle down to the people who need it most. To meet this need, Vermont must invest in permanently affordable housing that stays affordable for generations, protects communities from displacement, and gives taxpayers the greatest return on investment. One-time public investment creates lasting affordability - we pay once, benefit forever.

To solve Vermont's homelessness crisis, our state must ensure sufficient permanently affordable housing to meet the need, which is great. According to the 2024 Vermont Housing Needs Assessment, by 2029 Vermont needs 3,295 homes to address homelessness^{xvii} and approximately 13,000 homes to meet the needs of the projected growth in low-income households (below 80% AMI).^{xviii} In other words, Vermont needs roughly 15,000 additional affordable homes by the end of this decade.

Additional state investment in permanently affordable housing will help Vermont solve its housing and homelessness crisis, with the added benefit of allowing our state to reduce our need for and costs related to our homelessness response system, which is currently in very high demand. In addition to lowering the costs of our homelessness response system, these investments will better enable our state to maximize federal voucher dollars and allow Vermont to leverage additional federal credits, which over the past five years have allowed our state to invest in approximately 1,000 homes that would not have otherwise been built.

While the need is both clear and great, the state continues to underinvest in permanently affordable housing. For example, during the 2025 Vermont legislative session lawmakers were told that the Vermont Housing and Conservation Board anticipated funding requests between \$60-70 million to maximize the production of permanently affordable housing.^{xix} Despite this clear need, the state provided less than half of this need, which means that Vermont will see a decline in the production of permanently affordable housing at the very time that our state needs it most.^{xx}

Permanently affordable housing is not just part of the solution to Vermont's homelessness crisis - it is a foundational solution. It is the essential pathway from homelessness to stability, dignity, and long-term well-being. Yet despite overwhelming evidence of its necessity, Vermont continues to fall short, underinvesting in the production of truly affordable homes. If we are serious about ending homelessness, we must treat permanently affordable housing not as an afterthought, but as the foundation of any meaningful, lasting response.

d) The Impact of Federal Cuts to Rental Assistance

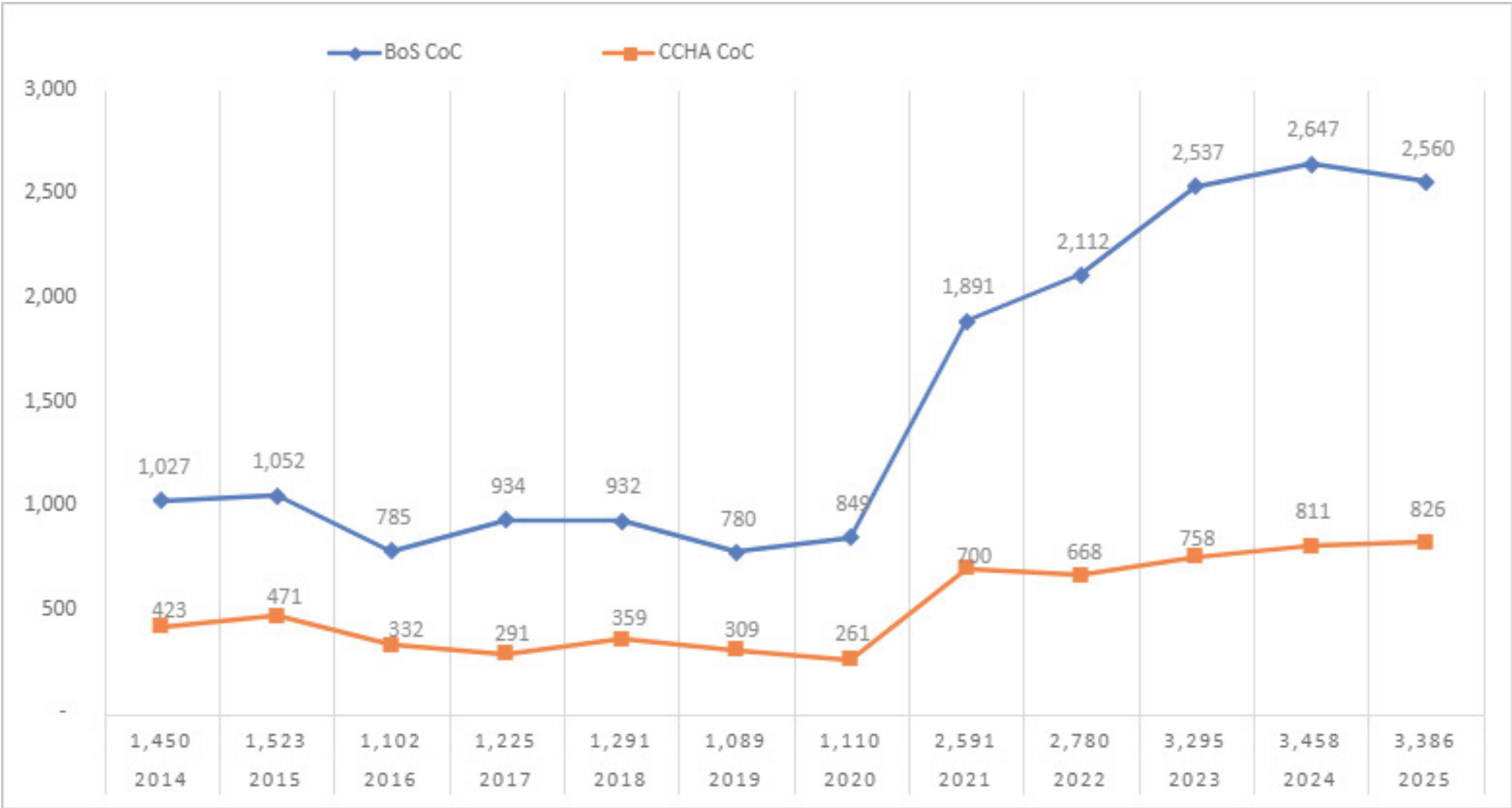
At the same time that the state is underinvesting in Vermont's affordable housing and homelessness prevention and response infrastructure, we are also facing the loss of vital rental assistance vouchers that keep Vermonters at risk of homelessness housed and allow Vermonters to move into permanent stable housing from homelessness.

Specifically, Vermont's Public Housing Authority's (PHA's) are facing an unprecedented crisis due to FY2025 federal budget shortfalls. As a result of these shortfalls, 1,194 households will lose their Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and 293 vouchers have already been lost in 2025.

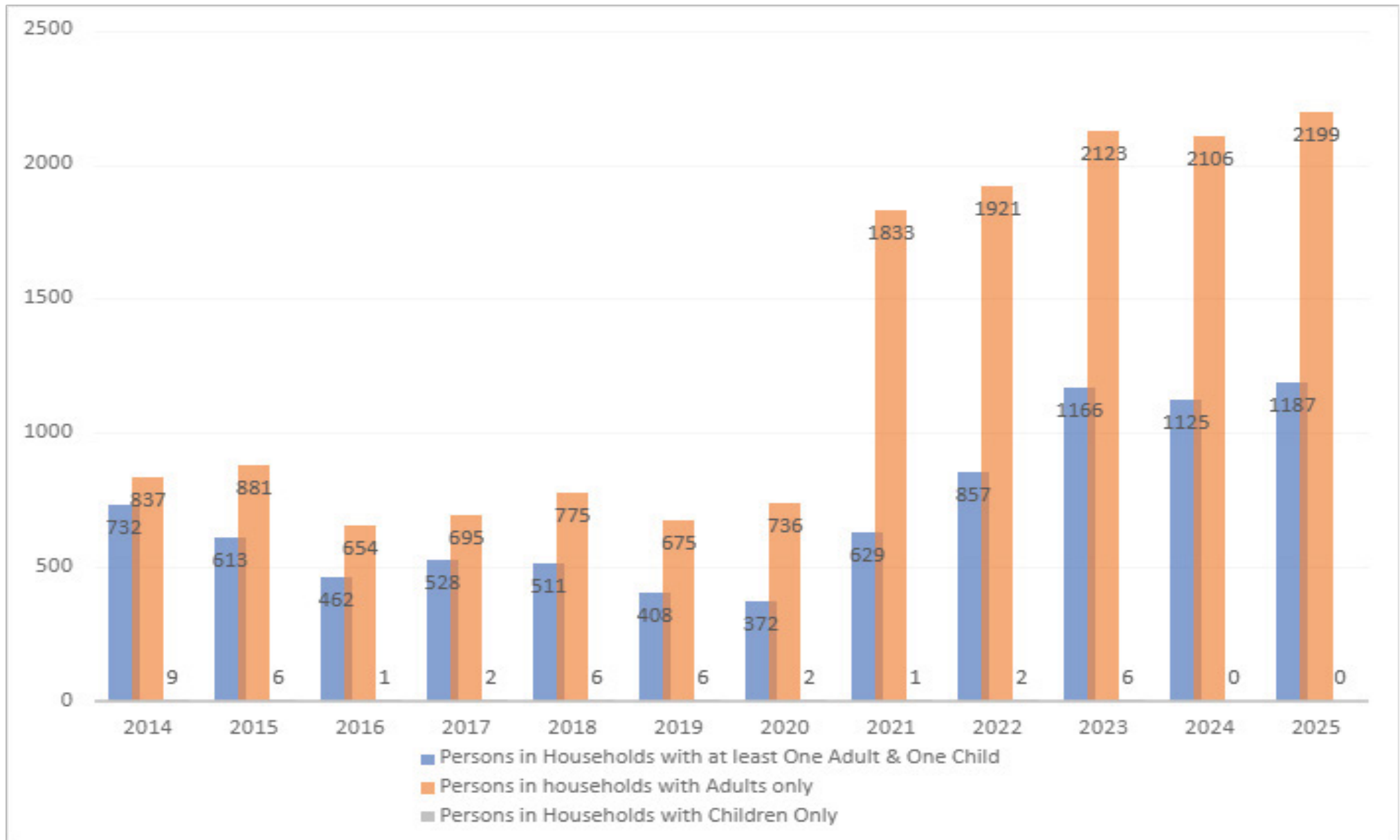
Again, this is happening on top of a system that was already stretched way beyond its capacity.

Section IV – 2025 PIT Count Data and Historical Trends (Statewide, CCHA, & BoS)

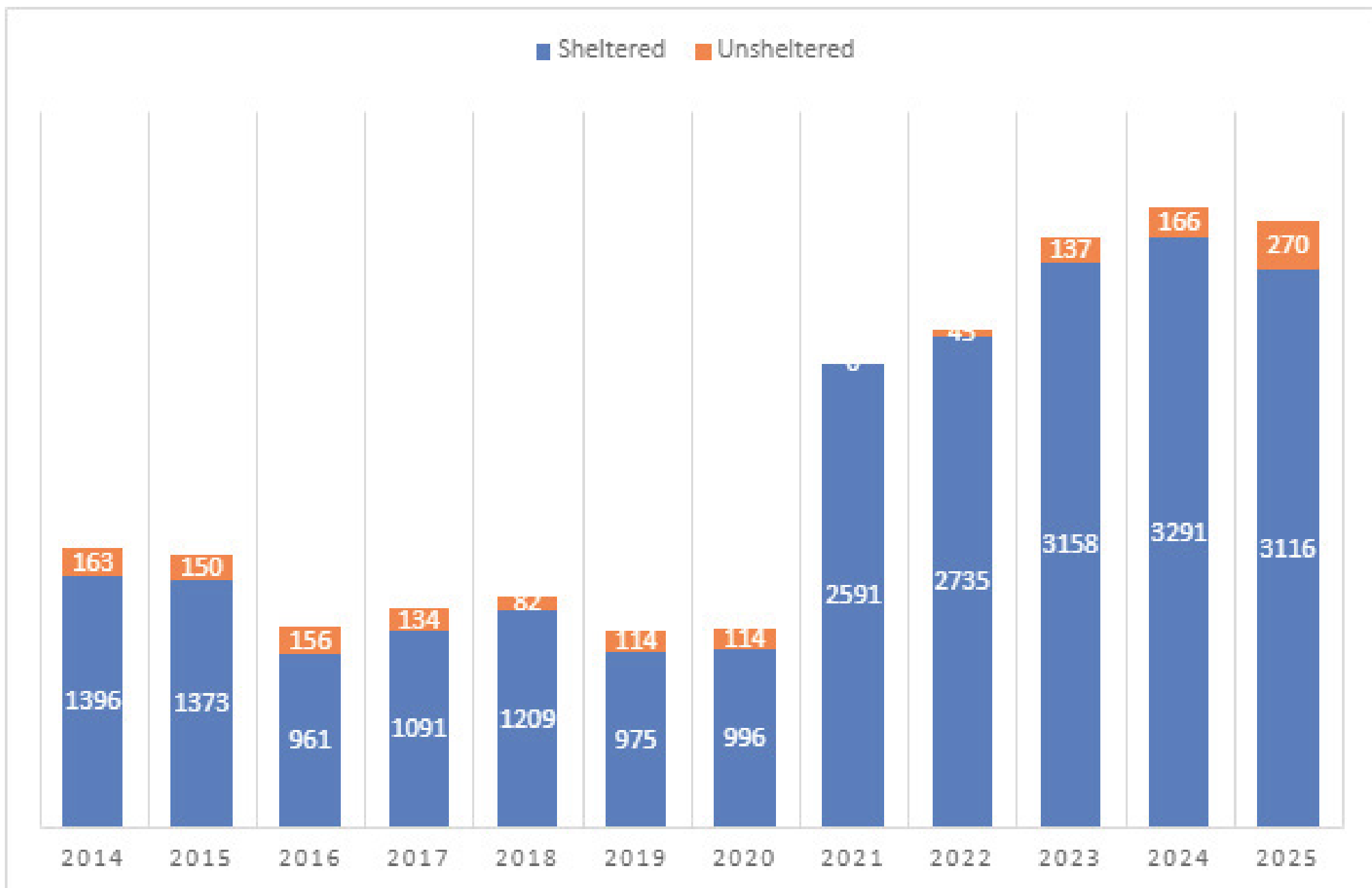
Total Number of Unhoused Individuals



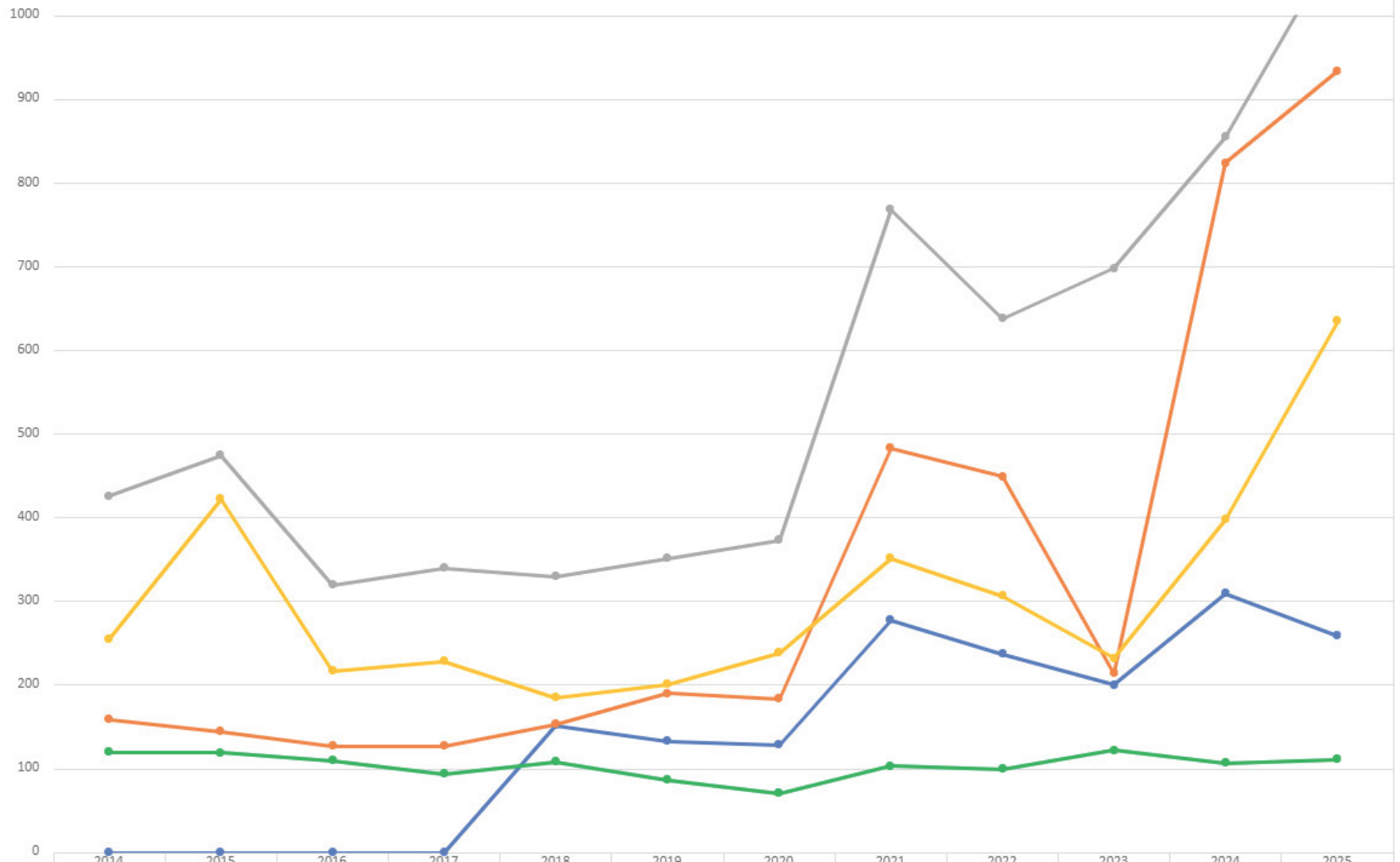
Household Type



Sheltered versus Unsheltered Homelessness



Subpopulations of Homeless¹



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Currently fleeing DV/SV*	0	0	0	0	151	133	128	277	237	200	309	259
Chronic Homelessness	159	144	127	127	153	190	184	483	449	214	824	934
Serious Mental Illness	426	474	319	340	330	351	373	768	638	698	855	1088
Substance Use Disorder	255	422	217	228	185	201	238	351	307	232	398	635
Veterans	120	119	110	94	108	87	71	103	100	122	107	111

¹ The number of unhoused Vermonters disclosing substance use and/or mental health on the PIT night marks a substantial increase over the 2024 numbers. We suspect this is because Vermonters in the GA Program are not asked about these questions on PIT count night and, as noted above, because fewer unhoused Vermonters were in the GA Program this year, more unhoused Vermonters counted on PIT count night were interviewed by individuals who did ask those questions. Thus, the 2025 numbers likely reflect a much closer picture of the reality on the ground in Vermont. 13

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
2025	633	235	565	792	507	439	215

Section V – Conclusion

Vermont is facing a homelessness crisis. The good news is that while policy choices over time have shaped this reality, our current elected leaders hold the power to fix it.

Solving Vermont's housing and homelessness crises will require bold, sustained investments over the long term. We urge the legislature and governor to commit to building and maintaining perpetually affordable housing, paired with the support services needed to ensure stability for those most at risk.

At the same time, immediate action is critical. We call on lawmakers and the governor to allocate the resources necessary to guarantee adequate emergency shelter for all who need it because no one should be left without a place to sleep while we work toward lasting solutions.

The path is clear - all we need is the political will.

Section VI – Recommendations

Affordable Housing

- *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 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, and more.
 - Adequately fund new permanently affordable housing
 - Rehabilitate existing structures into affordable housing
 - Ensure affordable housing production requires homeless-dedicated units
 - Fully adopt Housing First principles, the national best-practice approach
- *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 prevention efforts are adequately funded

Shelter

- *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 crises 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 shelter for vulnerable Vermonters in need can lead to significant preventable harms, including death.
 - Ensure 24-hour, trauma-informed, safe, accessible, stable, and non- or semi-congregate emergency shelter for vulnerable Vermonters
 - Design and fund a coordinated emergency shelter system that meets the needs of unhoused Vermonters
 - Ensure shelter access is low barrier and responsive to person-centered needs of households
 - Ensure sufficient wrap-around supports and harm-reduction methods, including substance use treatment options, mental health/health care services, and affordable and accessible transportation

Strengthen Community Safety

- *Stop Criminalizing People Who Use Drugs:* Vermont has taken some steps toward embracing a harm reduction-centered approach to drug use. For example, in 2024 it authorized the use of evidence-based overdose prevention centers (OPCs). While there are glimmers of hope like OPCs, overall 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.

- o End the war on drugs and expand treatment, services, and other evidence-based harm reduction tools
 - o Expand and require low barrier shelter capacity that is responsive to the needs of people who use drugs
- *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.
 - o Prohibit the criminalization of activities that are associated with homelessness
 - o Eliminate court fees and ensure fines are tailored to the offense and proportionate to an individual's financial circumstances
 - o Promote restorative response to ordinance violations which center connection and healing over penalty

Appendix – June 2025 Coordinated Entry Data

June 2025 Coordinated Entry Data - Demographics

Coordinated Entry District	Addison	Bennington	Caledonia/Essex	Chittenden	Franklin/Gr and Isle	Lamoille	Orange/Windsor North	Orleans	Rutland	Washington	Windham South	Windsor S/Windham N	Total
Total number of persons served	117	429	157	1036	246	93	346	100	645	651	516	252	4588
Adults	84	314	124	887	204	72	264	62	485	454	406	183	3539
Children	33	114	33	149	42	20	82	38	160	191	110	69	1041
Mental Health Disorder	53	184	48	558	87	50	179	23	332	365	300	109	2,288
Alcohol Use Disorder	3	10	5	62	3	6	16	2	18	34	39	6	204
Drug Use Disorder	9	32	20	190	37	11	46	2	69	66	90	32	604
Both Alcohol and Drug Use Disorder	2	21	12	122	3	9	26	0	30	56	41	13	335
Chronic Health Disorder	26	128	15	407	44	40	105	17	133	195	196	34	1,340
Developmental Disability	10	112	21	290	26	20	56	8	85	177	169	30	1,004
Physical Disability	26	114	39	345	78	34	107	32	184	175	188	73	1,395
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	0	3	1	14	8	0	1	0	5	4	3	1	40
Asian or Asian American	1	1	0	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	15
Black, African American, or African	11	25	1	165	10	1	11	1	19	51	40	3	338
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	6	5	1	16	1	0	9	0	5	9	5	3	60

Middle Eastern or North African	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
White	94	379	148	754	214	87	290	95	568	535	412	229	3,805
Multi-Racial	3	10	3	31	5	2	14	0	24	16	32	5	145
Multi-Racial Hispanic/Latina/e/o	1	5	2	34	6	1	13	4	19	21	19	6	131
Client Doesn't Know/Prefers Not to Answer	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	8
Data Not Collected	1	1	0	5	1	1	2	0	4	14	2	0	31
Under 5	9	36	12	62	12	8	27	11	55	55	43	23	353
Age 5-12	14	54	11	51	21	12	32	15	74	80	50	31	445
Age 13-17	10	24	10	36	9	0	23	12	31	56	17	15	243
Age 18-24	4	31	24	67	18	8	18	10	51	50	47	19	347
Age 25-34	17	73	27	184	33	8	56	7	89	95	87	41	717
Age 35-44	17	81	36	266	64	19	67	15	125	116	98	51	955
Age 45-54	19	48	20	182	37	17	57	10	102	79	79	34	684
Age 55-64	16	58	12	150	37	12	37	15	85	64	58	23	567
Age 65+	11	23	5	38	15	8	29	5	33	50	37	15	269
Client Doesn't Know/Prefers Not to Answer	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	6

0													
LOS - 0-7 days	0	20	2	7	0	0	4	0	9	0	9	5	56
LOS - 8-14 days	3	18	6	14	0	1	4	0	10	12	9	11	88
LOS - 15-21 days	0	5	2	17	2	2	13	5	13	15	11	10	95
LOS - 22-30 days	4	12	4	18	15	8	5	4	15	7	13	11	116
LOS - 31-60 days	11	43	9	74	27	15	46	8	50	47	31	27	388
LOS - 61-90 days	7	26	11	93	15	13	30	2	36	58	32	13	336
LOS - 91-180 days	11	125	38	195	48	29	88	22	117	90	101	46	910
LOS - 181-365 days	41	92	42	284	75	12	68	24	186	135	151	78	1188
LOS - 366-730 days	29	77	27	217	58	11	52	17	152	156	119	48	963
LOS - 731-1,095 days	7	2	16	90	6	1	14	10	50	88	24	2	310
LOS - 1,096-1,460 days	1	3	0	13	0	1	15	2	3	30	10	1	79
LOS - 1,461-1,825 days	2	2	0	8	0	0	1	6	4	9	4	0	36
Los - More than 1,825 days	1	4	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	4	2	0	23
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	12	76	13	136	35	15	35	20	96	77	97	32	644
Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)	16	77	25	139	34	15	48	7	101	72	79	27	640
Total persons exiting to positive housing destinations	3	24	1	19	12	4	20	5	26	31	17	17	179

* All data from June 1-31, 2025 Coordinated Entry CAPER report													

Endnotes

ⁱ U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, The 2024 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, Part 1 - PIT Estimates of Homelessness, Dec. 2024, p. 76-79, available at <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2024-AHAR-Part-1.pdf>.

ⁱⁱ See., Vermont Dept. of Children and Families, May 31st Monthly Housing Report, p. 13, May 30, 2025, available at legislature.vermont.gov/assets/Legislative-Reports/Act-113-Monthly-Housing-Reporting-5.31.2025.pdf.

ⁱⁱⁱ Vermont Agency of Human Services, Dept. for Children and Families, Addressing and Preventing Unsheltered Homelessness, Household Information by Eligibility Category as of July 21, 2025, available at <https://dcf.vermont.gov/Addressing-and-Preventing-Unsheltered-Homelessness>.

^{iv} Vermont Agency of Human Services, Dept. for Children and Families, March 31 Housing Reporting, Mar. 25, 2025, p. 3, available at <https://legislature.vermont.gov/assets/Legislative-Reports/Act-113-Monthly-Housing-Reporting-3.31.2025.pdf>.

^v The Continuum of Care (CoC) program is authorized by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. (See, 42 U.S.C. 11381-11389) The program is designed to:

1. Promote community wide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness;
2. Provide funding for efforts by nonprofit providers, States, and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals (including unaccompanied youth) and families, while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness;
3. Promote access to and effective utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families; and
4. Optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

^{vi} U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Fiscal Year 2024, Continuum of Care Competition, Homeless Assistance Award Report, available at https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/CPD/documents/CoC/CoC-2024-VT_Press.pdf.

^{vii} U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, The 2024 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, Part 1 - PIT Estimates of Homelessness, Dec. 2024, p. 76-79, available at <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2024-AHAR-Part-1.pdf>.

^{viii} Press release, Mayor Emma Mulvaney-Stanak Announces City Will Open Emergency Cold Weather Shelter Next Week, Jan. 18, 2025, available at <https://www.burlingtonvt.gov/CivicAlerts.aspx?AID=3688>.

^{ix} Data on file with the Chittenden County Homelessness Alliance.

^x Data on file with the Chittenden County Homelessness Alliance.

^{xi} Vermont Agency of Human Services, Dept. for Children and Families, March 31 Housing Reporting, Mar. 25, 2025, p. 13, available at <https://legislature.vermont.gov/assets/Legislative-Reports/Act-113-Monthly-Housing-Reporting-3.31.2025.pdf> and Vermont Agency of Human Services, Dept. for Children and Families, June 30 Housing Reporting, June 30, 2025, p. 13, available at <https://legislature.vermont.gov/assets/Legislative-Reports/Act-113-Monthly-Housing-Reporting-6.30.2025.pdf>.

^{xii} Id.

^{xiii} Eligibility is limited to: (1) is 65 years of age or older; (2) has a disability that can be documented by: (A) receipt of Supplemental Security Income or Social Security Disability Insurance; or (B) a form developed by the Department as a means of documenting a qualifying disability or health condition that requires: (i) the applicant's name, date of birth, and the last four digits of the applicant's Social Security number or other identifying number; (ii) a description of the applicant's disability or health condition; (iii) a description of the risk posed to the applicant's health, safety, or welfare if temporary emergency housing is not authorized pursuant to this section; and (iv) a certification of a health care provider, as defined in 18 V.S.A. § 9481, that includes the provider's credentials, credential number, address, and phone number; (3) is a child 19 years of age or under; (4) is pregnant; (5) has experienced the death of a spouse, domestic partner, or minor child that caused the household to lose its housing; (6) has experienced a natural disaster, such as a flood, fire, or hurricane; (7) is under a court-ordered eviction or constructive eviction due to circumstances over which the household has no control; or (8) is experiencing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, hate violence, or other dangerous or lifethreatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a household member that caused the household to lose its housing.

^{xiv} Vermont Agency of Human Services, Dept. for Children and Families, Addressing and Preventing Unsheltered Homelessness, Household Information by Eligibility Category as of July 21, 2025, available at <https://dcf.vermont.gov/Addressing-and-Preventing-Unsheltered-Homelessness>.

^{xv} Vermont Agency of Human Services, Dept. for Children and Families, March 31 Housing Reporting, Mar. 25, 2025, p. 3, available at <https://legislature.vermont.gov/assets/Legislative-Reports/Act-113-Monthly-Housing-Reporting-3.31.2025.pdf>.

^{xvi} See, Office of Economic Opportunity and Economic Services Division, Community Meeting, June 26, 2025, available at <https://outside.vermont.gov/dept/DCF/Shared%20Documents/ESD/GA/6.26.2025-ESD-OEO-Community-Meeting.pdf>.

^{xvii} Vermont Department of Housing and Community Development, Vermont Housing Needs Assessment: 2025-2029, June 2024, p. 5, available at https://outside.vermont.gov/agency/ACCD/ACCD_Web_Docs/Housing/Housing-Needs-Assessment/2025-2029/VT-HNA2025.pdf.

^{xviii} *Id.* at p. 13.

^{xix} See, e.g. HHAV Ltr. to Sen. Appropriations Committee, Apr. 8, 2025, available at <https://helpingtohousevt.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/FY26-Budget-Letter-to-Sen-Approps.pdf>.

^{xx} The FY 26 Vermont state budget included Vermont Housing and Conservation Board's full statutory share of the Property Transfer Tax (\$36.9M, of which VHCB can use 60 percent for housing investments) as well as an additional \$5M in one time money to VHCB for housing investments. See, HHAV, FY 2026 Housing, Shelter, and Services Appropriations, available at <https://helpingtohousevt.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/FY-2026-Housing-Shelter-and-Services-Appropriations-1.pdf>.