Chapter 9: Homelessness

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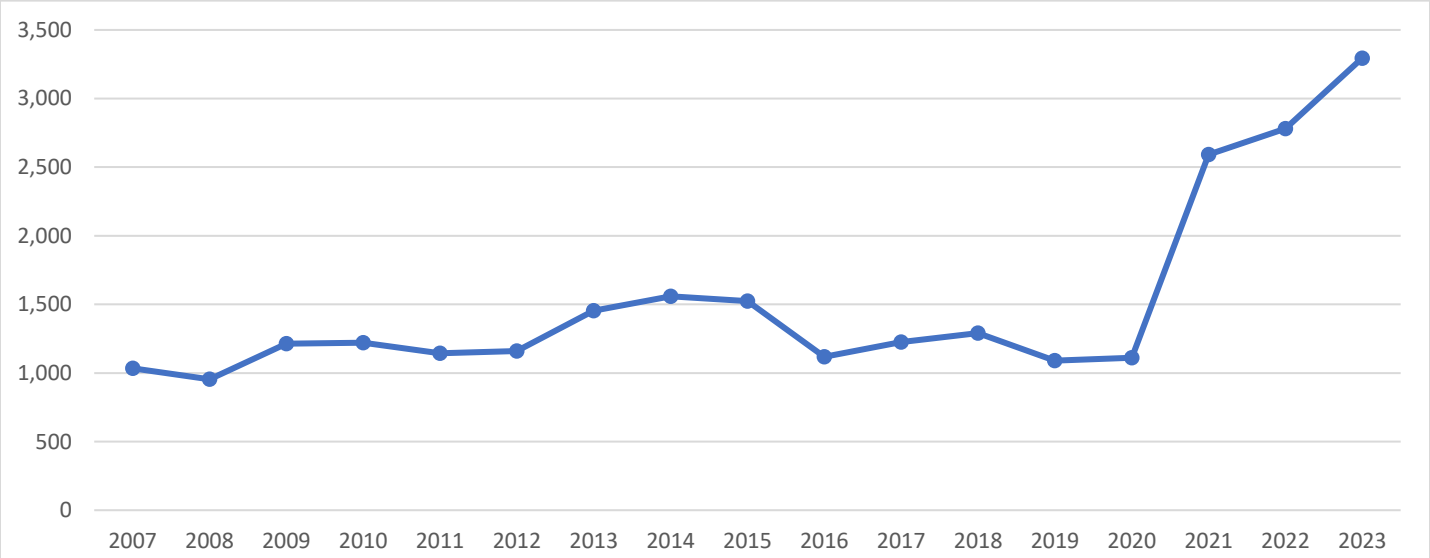
Homelessness Trends

In the U.S. and Vermont, more people experiencing homelessness were counted by the 2023 Point-In-Time (PIT) count than any previous collection of such data.[130] A total of 3,295 Vermonters experienced homelessness during this count, putting Vermont at the second-highest state rate of homelessness in the country (51 per 10,000 people). This count also suggests that the number of people without homes in Vermont has increased roughly 18.5% since 2022 and tripled since 2019.

Figure 9-1 Individuals experiencing homelessness during Point-in-Time Count, 2007-2023



Source: Vermont PIT Count from the Vermont Housing Data Website (housingdata.org)

Between 2020 and 2021, the number of people experiencing homelessness counted during the PIT increased by 133%, likely reflective at least in part of the results of the COVID-19 pandemic. In order to prevent the spread of COVID-19 among people experiencing homelessness, Vermont dramatically expanded eligibility for its Emergency Housing program. The expansion of this program to allow unhoused people to move into motels beyond Winter Adverse Weather Conditions in 2020 is apparent in the increased PIT count in 2021. The expanded access also improved the PIT by making the count itself more accurate. People who would have otherwise been in unstable housing situations that escape the scope of the count may have been more easily counted due to their emergency housing location.

It is likely that the true number of Vermonters without homes is even higher than this, since the PIT count tends to be conservative due to its inability to count homeless people who are unseen, such as living in their cars, or in jails or hospital at the time of the count, as well as the generally transitory nature of homelessness. Additionally, the PIT is conducted on one night in January and is thus unable to capture changes in homelessness over the course of the year.

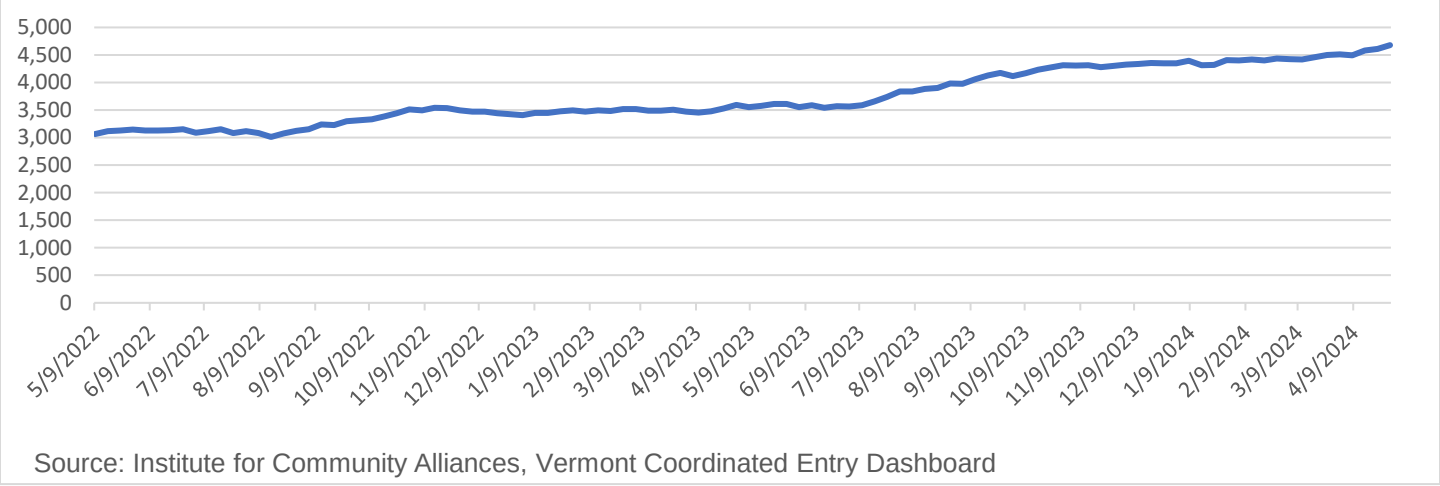
Nationally, homelessness increased 12% between 2022 and 2023, reaching the highest level since the federal government began the Point-in-Time count in 2007.[131] This was true for both sheltered and unsheltered homelessness, with both exceeding pre-pandemic levels.

[130] U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2023 Annual Homelessness Report (AHAR) to Congress, December 2023
[131] Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard, Riordan Frost, Record Homelessness Amid Ongoing Affordability Crisis, Feb 12, 2024

While the PIT captures only a single "point-in-time," the state's Coordinated Entry system provides more up-to-date information about instances of homelessness over the course of the year. Coordinated Entry is the process through which individuals experiencing homelessness access services from Vermont's housing support agencies. The housing agencies within the Local Continuum of Care (CoC) share Coordinated Entry data to "ensure people experiencing a housing crisis have fair and equal access and are quickly identified, assessed for, referred and connected to housing assistance based on their strengths and needs." With this information, households are prioritized for different programs depending on their unique characteristics.[132] As such, the Coordinated Entry data, compiled weekly by the state's Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS), reflects a more granular look at the state of homelessness in Vermont at a given time.

Similar to the Point-In-Time count data, the number of Vermonters experiencing homelessness and receiving services through Vermont's Coordinated Entry system increased steadily in 2022 with a continued increase of 31% between January 2023 and January 2024.[133]

Figure 9-2 Weekly record of individuals receiving services through Vermont's Continuum of Care, 2022-2024



Source: Institute for Community Alliances, Vermont Coordinated Entry Dashboard

Figure 9-3 Homeless individuals during Point-In-Time Count and in the Coordinated Entry System

Local Housing Coalition (CoC)	Number of homeless individuals during Point-in-Time 2023	Number of homeless individuals in Coordinated Entry Week of Jan. 29, 2024
Addison CoC	78	118
Bennington CoC	312	244
Caledonia & Essex CoC	175	255
Chittenden CoC	758	826
Franklin & Grand Isle CoC	134	242
Lamoille CoC	74	223
Orange & Windsor N CoC	188	347
Orleans CoC	48	112
Rutland CoC	654	502
Washington CoC	446	963
Windham S CoC	329	412
Windsor S & Windham N CoC	99	276
Vermont	3,295	4,408

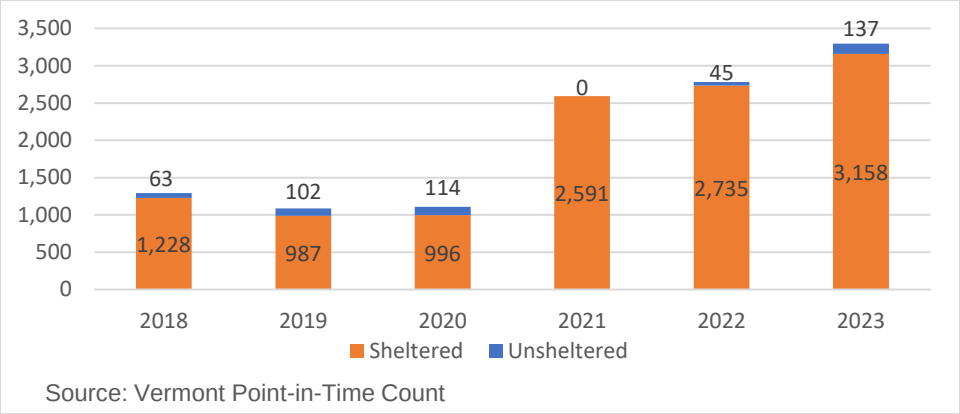
Source: Vermont Point-in-Time Count 2023 and Vermont Coordinated Entry Dashboard

[132] Homeless Prevention Center, Testimony to House Committee on Human Services, Feb. 22, 2024
[133] Institute for Community Alliances, Vermont Coordinated Entry Dashboard, April, 2024

Sheltered and Unsheltered Homelessness

In addition to having a high rate of total homelessness, Vermont also has a higher rate than any other state of sheltering people experiencing homelessness. Shelters include emergency housing and transitional housing. During the 2023 PIT count, 137 people, or 3% of the total experiencing homelessness were unsheltered. This is a stark contrast with states like California and Washington which each have over 50% of their homeless population living without shelter.[134]

Figure 9-4 Sheltered and unsheltered homelessness during Point-in-Time Count, 2017-2023

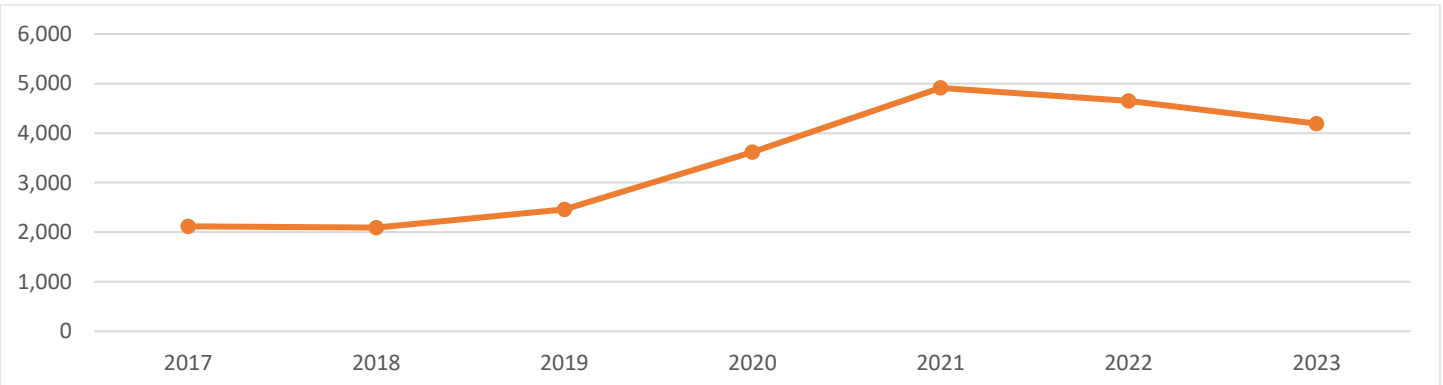


Source: Vermont Point-in-Time Count

During the pandemic, the state of Vermont made the decision to provide emergency housing to all households experiencing homelessness during the contemporaneous "state of emergency." As such, the unsheltered homelessness count in the first effective year of that mandate (2021) dropped to zero households despite a significant increase in overall instances of homelessness that same year.[135]

In tandem, housing for the homeless in the state moved away from congregate shelters and towards individualized rooms for homeless households in an effort to stop the spread of the pandemic. To do so, the state shifted the administration of the typical Adverse Weather Conditions aspect of the General Assistance housing program to become a full-year program. In this program, the state Agency of Human Services (AHS) pays for a hotel room nightly for homeless households. Typically, this service has been only available when winter weather forecasts dropped below 20 degrees or snow was projected – during the pandemic, this eligibility was expanded to all homeless households during all weather conditions until the end of the pandemic. This led to a sharp increase in program usage in 2021 which has since started to decline. In 2023, 4,203 unduplicated households were served in the General Assistance Emergency housing program. [136]

Figure 9-5 Unique households served by Vermont General Assistance Program, 2017-2023



Source: Vermont Dept. for Children and Families, "General Assistance Emergency Housing and Shelters" Presentation to the Housing Human Services and General & Housing Committees, Feb. 8, 2024.

[134] Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Annual Homelessness Assessment Report, 2023
[135] The unsheltered count was not conducted during the 2021 PIT as a reflection of increased shelter access and pandemic conditions
[136] Vermont Dept. for Children and Families (DCF), General Assistance Emergency Housing and Shelters, February 8, 2024

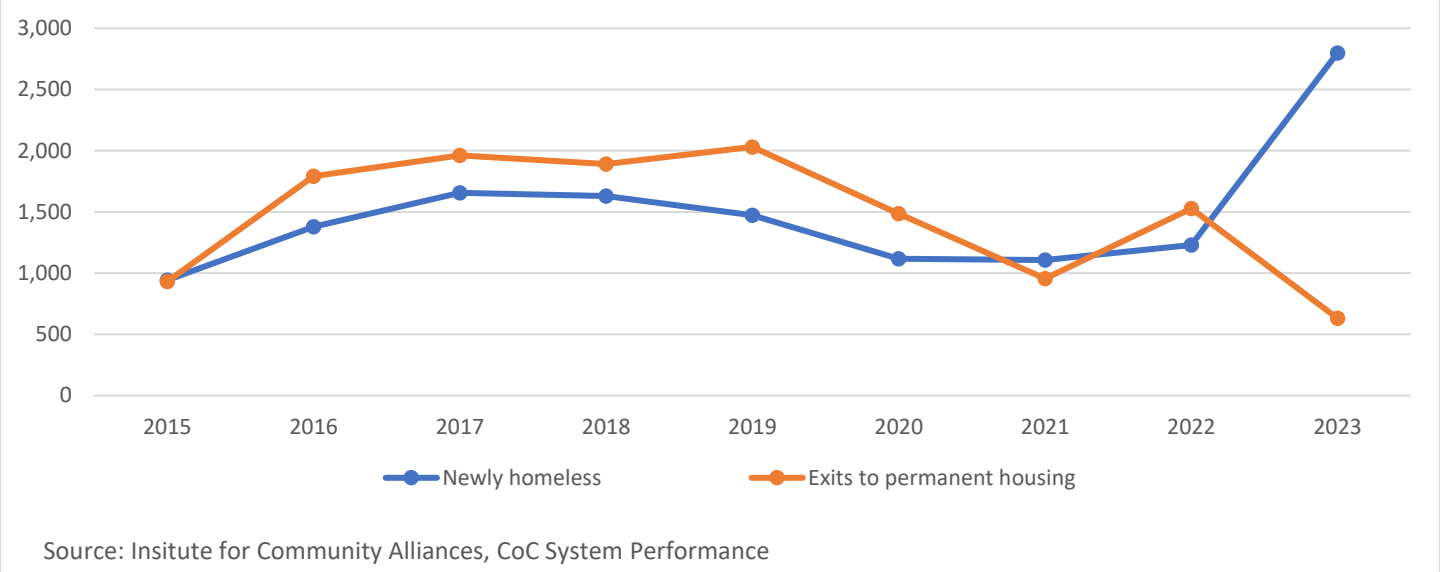
Chronic and Temporary Homelessness

Typically, chronic homelessness is described as a situation in which a person who lives in a place not meant for human habitation or in an emergency shelter for a year or more or has been homeless in these circumstances on at least four separate occasions in the last three years, as long as the combined occasions equal at least twelve months.

The state General Assistance housing program began collecting signatures on occupancy agreements from motel residents supported by the program in 2022. The individuals who signed these agreements are regarded as living in transitional housing, and no longer as chronically homelessness. This is likely the reason that the growing trend of chronic homelessness that began in 2020 appears to have reversed in 2023. This change in program operations also is the cause of the apparent stark jump in households living in transitional housing between the 2022 and 2023 Point-in-Time count.

As such, the PIT count for 2023 found 249 Vermonters were chronically homeless under the new policy, representing 6.5% of the homeless population in total. These Vermonters comprised 198 households. However, during the month of January 2024, 747 Vermonters experiencing chronic homelessness were receiving care through Vermont's Continuums of Care.

Figure 9-6 Number of newly homeless individuals and exits to permanent housing, 2015-2023



Source: Insitute for Community Alliances, CoC System Performance

Beyond tracking chronic homelessness, the state's Coordinated Entry teams also track when a household is newly homeless or when a household exits homelessness into permanent housing.[137] To be considered newly homeless, a household or individual must not have accessed housing services from within the coordinated entry system in the prior two years. For several years between 2015 and 2020, exits from homelessness outnumbered the newly homeless, evidenced by the declining PIT numbers in the years leading up to the pandemic. However, in 2023 the number of newly homeless increased while exits to permanent housing decreased. In 2023, there were 2,799 newly homeless households and only 631 exits to permanent housing.

[137] Institute for Community Alliances, System Performance Measures

Racial Disparity in Homelessness

Black, Hispanic and Native American Vermonters are disproportionately likely to experience homelessness, according to the most recent data available. While Black Vermonters represent 1% of the state population, they comprised 8% of the people experiencing homelessness as of the 2023 PIT.[138] Similar disparities existed for Hispanic Vermonters and Native American Vermonters who were disproportionately likely to experience homelessness.

Figure 9-7 Vermont homeless population compared to total population by race, 2022

	Vermont Population	% total	Homeless Population	% homeless
Asian	10,824	2%	36	1%
Black	8,000	1%	266	8%
Hispanic	13,793	2%	154	5%
Native American	1,336	0.2%	83	2%
Two or More Races	25,809	4%	69	2%
White	594,131	91%	2,835	82%
Total	653,893		3,443	

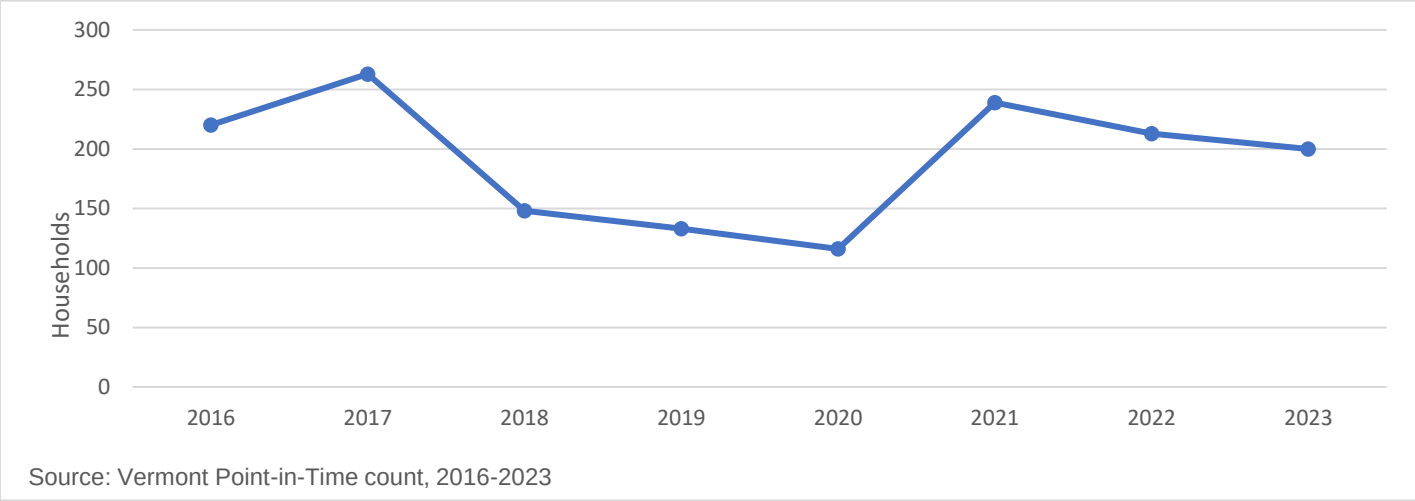
Source: U.S. Census ACS 2022 5-year Estimates, Table DP05; 2023 HUD Point In Time Count

The disparity for Black residents is greater in Vermont than it is on the national level, and similar trends are reflected in the Hispanic and Native American populations. The disparity in homelessness is likely driven by factors such as the greater prevalence of poverty among people of color in Vermont.

Households Fleeing Domestic Violence

In 2022, the Vermont Network tracked 2,483 individuals who were provided emergency or permanent housing support following domestic or sexual violence. Amongst these were 89 families which secured stable housing as a result of government programs. During the 2023 Vermont Point-In-Time count, 200 households that had experienced domestic violence were experiencing homelessness.

Figure 9-8 Households fleeing domestic violence during the Point-in-Time Count, 2016-2023



Source: Vermont Point-in-Time count, 2016-2023

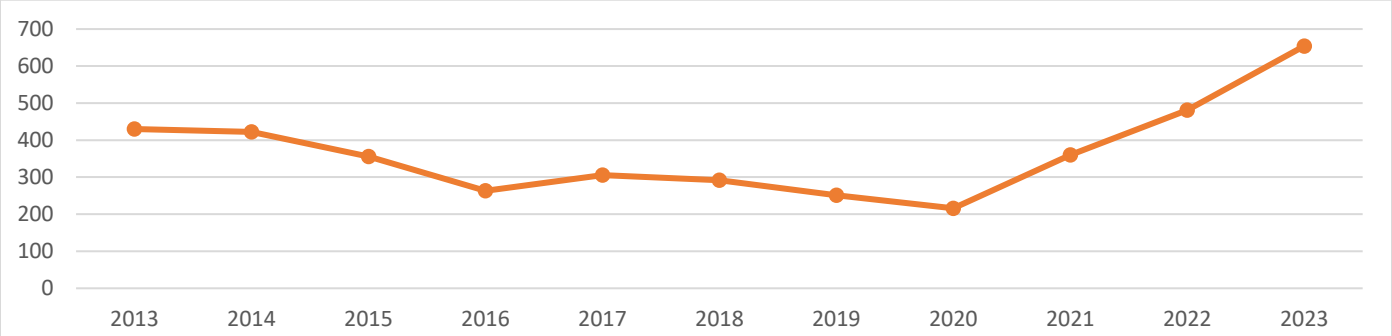
[138] National Alliance to End Homelessness, Racial Inequalities in Homelessness, by the Numbers, June 1, 2020

Children and Youth

The physical, emotional, and economic trauma associated with homelessness is amplified when the people experiencing it are children. Homeless children typically experience inadequate nutrition, frequently interrupted education, and domestic violence. Children who are homeless are sick twice as often as those with homes, have twice the incidence of learning disabilities, and three times the rate of behavioral problems.[139]

As of the 2023 PIT count, there were 654 homeless children under the age of 18 living in Vermont. Of that population, 440 were living in transitional housing, 205 were living in an emergency shelter, and 9 were living without any shelter. Since 2020, the number of children in Vermont experiencing homelessness has increased at a greater rate than that of the adults, with an increase of over 200% since the January 2020 low of 216, according to PIT counts.

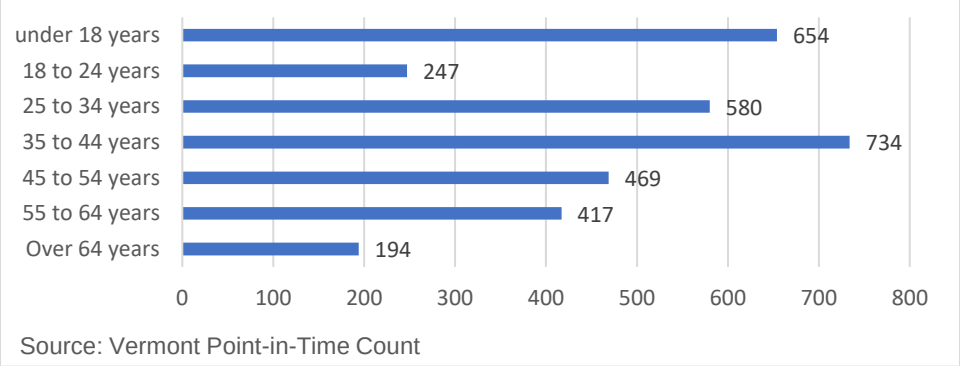
Figure 9-9 Vermont children experiencing homelessness, 2013-2023



Source: Vermont Point in Time Count, 2013-2023

The state agencies of Education and Human Services coordinate resources for homeless children, per the requirements of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. The Act requires that homeless children receive the same services as children who have a place to live and allows homeless students to enroll in a new school, or remain in their old one, independent of the residency requirements typical for public schools.[140]

Figure 9-10 Age of Vermonters experiencing homelessness, 2023



Source: Vermont Point-in-Time Count

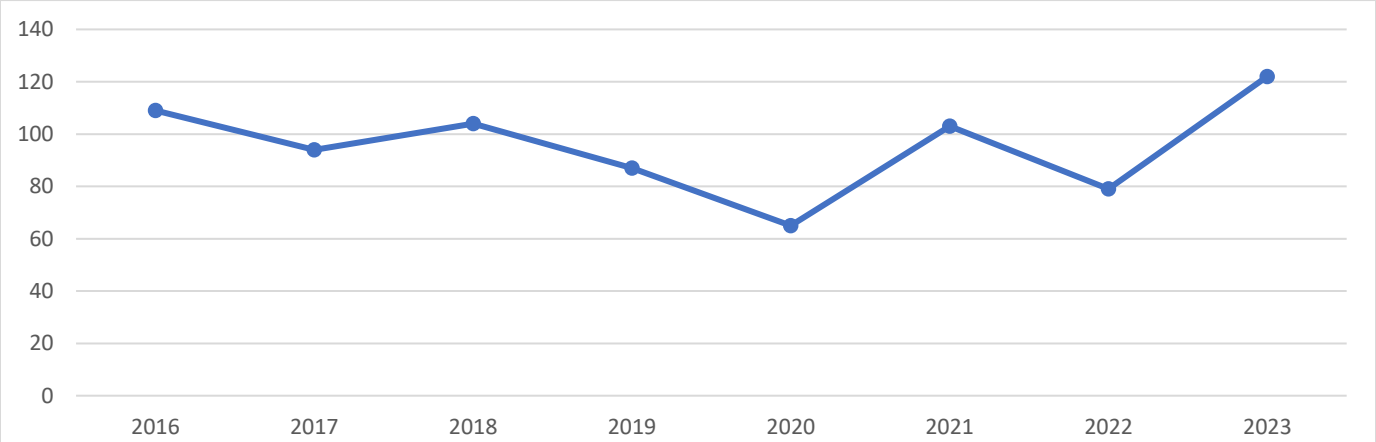
There were 247 homeless youth between the ages of 18 and 24 counted in the 2023 Point in Time count. Services for unaccompanied young people are coordinated statewide by the Vermont Coalition for Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs (VCRHYP)[141], including access to the 19 emergency shelter beds, and the 31 transitional housing beds, that are dedicated exclusively to the use of homeless youth.[142]

[139] Family Housing Fund, Homelessness and its Effects on Children, December 1999
[140] Vermont Agency of Education, Resources to Support Students Experiencing Homelessness
[141] Vermont Coalition of Runaway & Homeless Youth Programs
[142] U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Housing Inventory Count

Veterans

The 2023 PIT count found 122 veterans experiencing homelessness in Vermont, one of the lowest per capita rates in the country. Of this number, 36 were living in emergency housing, 66 were living in transitional housing, and 9 had no shelter at all. In addition to the Vermont Veteran's Home, there are four transitional housing facilities dedicated to veterans spread across the state. In addition, the federal department of Veteran's Affairs has a full-time staff person dedicated to assisting homeless veterans around the state[143].

Figure 9-11 Veterans experiencing homelessness during Point-in-Time count



Source: Vermont Point in Time Count, 2016-2023

[143] Vermont Office of Veterans Affairs

Available Housing for Vermonters Experiencing Homelessness

Most of the state's expenditure towards ending homelessness is directed through the state Agency of Human Services (AHS). AHS's programs serve the lowest income, most vulnerable Vermonters. Federal Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) are administered by AHS Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) to help non-profit organizations provide emergency overnight and day shelter, offer supportive services for homeless families and individuals, and implement effective homeless prevention and rapid rehousing initiatives within the local continuum of care.

Within the framework of housing for people experiencing homelessness, shelter can be broken down as either temporary housing (aka not intended for long-term habitation) or permanent housing.

Figure 9-12 Vermont housing inventory count, 2023

	Family Units	Family Beds	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Total Year-Round Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Chronic Beds	Veteran Beds	Youth Beds
Temporary Housing	**359**	**1,158**	**1,686**	**13**	**2,857**	**39**	**569**	**n/a**	**47**	**50**
Emergency Shelter	99	339	418	8	765	39	569	n/a	3	19
Transitional Housing	260	819	1,268	5	2,092	n/a	n/a	n/a	44	31
Permanent Housing	**80**	**226**	**508**	**0**	**734**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**199**	**28**
Permanent Supportive Housing	21	57	273	0	330	n/a	n/a	305	185	0
Rapid Re-Housing	17	46	76	0	122	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	28
Other Permanent Housing	42	123	159	0	282	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Grand Total	439	1,384	2,194	13	3,591	39	569	305	246	78

Source: Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) *2023 Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Count Report*

Figure 9-13 Vermont housing inventory count, 2013-2023

	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total temporary shelter beds	Permanent Supportive Housing	Rapid Rehousing (RRH)	Other Permanent Housing	Total permanent housing
2013	1,067	341	1,408	549	0	0	549
2014	653	381	1,034	598	138	0	736
2015	583	316	899	529	315	0	844
2016	424	324	748	575	465	14	1054
2017	649	308	957	609	703	0	1,312
2018	675	262	937	576	588	22	1,186
2019	630	223	853	554	465	79	1,098
2020	621	202	823	550	576	104	1,230
2021	653	192	845	471	981	131	1,583
2022	749	198	947	464	971	236	1,671
2023	765	2,092	2,857	330	122	282	734

Source: Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Housing Inventory Count, 2013-2023

Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing

People experiencing a housing crisis or fleeing an unsafe situation need to find a place to stay, quickly. Emergency shelter and transitional housing can fill this role in a crisis response system. These interventions are generally low-barrier and aligned with state's homelessness system goals, including to make homelessness brief and non-repeating with focus on transition to permanent housing. As of 2023, Vermont has 2,857 total emergency shelter and transitional housing beds.

Per HUD, "emergency shelter" refers to any facility, the primary purpose of which is to provide temporary or transitional shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless. Vermont's 765 emergency housing beds in 2023 are intended for use temporarily, and residents are typically not permitted to stay for an extended period. Examples include ANEW and COTS in Burlington, Samaritan House in St. Albans, and the Groundworks center in Brattleboro. In 2023, 3,180 unique people utilized emergency shelter programs funded by the state's Housing Opportunity Grant Program.[144]

The state's 2,092 transitional housing beds are used for a broader range of purposes. According to HUD, transitional housing is a "project that has as its purpose facilitating the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing within a reasonable amount of time" (usually 24 months). Transitional housing includes housing primarily designed to serve deinstitutionalized homeless individuals and other homeless individuals with mental or physical disabilities and homeless families with children". Transitional programs aim to establish part of the stability required for people to regain their independence and role within the community. Programs typically include support services, while providing more privacy, and a greater semblance of home life, than an emergency shelter. Examples of transitional housing providers include the Dismas Houses, Capstone Community Action, and the Vermont Coalition of Runaway & Homeless Youth.

The dramatic shift in the number of transitional housing units between 2022 and 2023 reflects administrative changes in the state's General Assistance Emergency housing program. Starting in 2023, participants were required to sign short-term occupancy agreements for their GA-supported hotel or motel rooms. As such, these rooms were considered transitional housing.

Permanent Apartments with Services for Formerly Homeless Households

Permanent supportive housing for formerly homeless households is an intervention that combines affordable housing assistance with voluntary support services to address the needs of people chronically experiencing homelessness. The services are designed to build independent living and tenancy skills and connect people with community-based health care, treatment and employment services.

Investments in permanent supportive housing have historically helped decrease the numbers of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness. In addition, research has demonstrated that permanent supportive housing can increase housing stability and improve health, according to the National Alliance to End Homelessness. Permanent supportive housing is a cost-effective solution, shown to lower public costs associated with the use of crisis services such as shelters, hospitals, jails and prisons.[145]

Residents of Permanent Support Housing are not reflected in the annual PIT count as they are no longer considered "literally homeless," by HUD's standards. Instead, the number of units set-aside for people exiting homelessness is recorded in the annual Housing Inventory Count. According to HUD's definition of permanent housing, Vermont had a total of 734 beds in this category as of 2023, with 330 in permanent supportive housing, 122 for Rapid Re-Housing and 282 in other permanent housing. Vermont has steadily increased its supply of permanently supportive housing, largely in apartment buildings that have been publicly subsidized to enable serving lower income renters. As of January 2024, there were 424 apartments in these buildings designated for people who had experienced homelessness.

Vermont will be piloting providing 100 Medicaid supportive housing for formerly homeless households that include a higher level of services through collaboration with the Vermont Agency of Human Services.

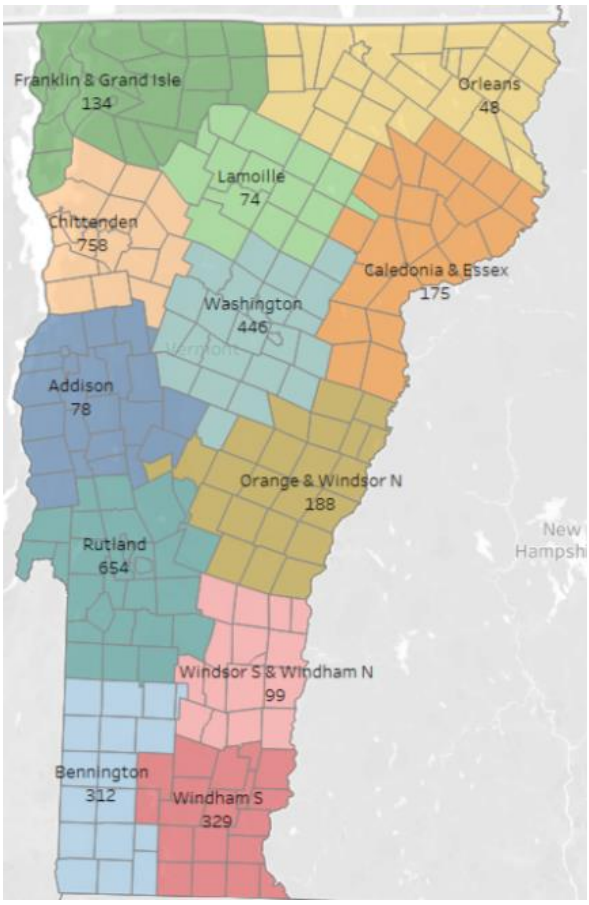
[144] Dept. of Housing and Community Development, Vermont Housing Budget and Investment Report, 2023
[145] National Alliance to End Homelessness, Permanent Supportive Housing, April 2023

Location of People Experiencing Homelessness

Understanding the geographic locations of homelessness in Vermont is uniquely complex. Many people experiencing homelessness move frequently to find shelter or to access other resources. HUD recognizes and delegates funds to two bodies in Vermont known as Continua of Care (CoC): the Chittenden County CoC and the Balance of State CoC (containing the rest of the counties in the state). To more effectively manage services within the large Balance of State CoC, Vermont housing service providers have further broken down into 12 local housing coalition (formerly local CoCs). All of Vermont's homelessness data is available for the Chittenden and Balance of State CoC – several sources are available more granularly at the local CoC level.

Vermont's local CoCs conform to county boundaries almost entirely for Addison, Bennington, Chittenden and Rutland counties. Franklin and Grand Isle counties are combined in the Franklin & Grand Isle CoC. The remaining 7 local CoCs in the central and eastern parts of Vermont have service areas that cross county lines.

Figure 9-14 Service areas of Vermont's Local Continuum of Care and homeless individuals during PIT count 2023



As of the January 2023 PIT, 758 Vermonters experienced homelessness in Chittenden County and 446 in the Washington County.

Local Housing Coalition (CoC)	Towns within jurisdiction of Local Housing Coalition
Addison CoC	All towns in Addison County
Bennington CoC	All towns in Bennington County
Caledonia & Essex CoC	- All of Caledonia County, except the town of Hardwick. - Essex County towns of: East Haven, Granby, Guildhall, Lunenburg, Victory, and Concord.
Chittenden CoC	All towns of Chittenden County
Franklin & Grand Isle CoC	All towns of Franklin and Grand Isle Counties
Lamoille CoC	- All towns of Lamoille County - Caledonia County town of Hardwick.
Orange & Windsor North CoC	- All towns of Orange County - Windsor County towns of: Bethel, Rochester, Stockbridge, Barnard, Hartford, Hartland, Norwich, Pomfret, Royalton, Sharon, Bridgewater and Woodstock.
Orleans CoC	All towns of Orleans County
Rutland CoC	All towns of Rutland County
Washington CoC	All towns of Washington County
Windham South CoC	- Windham County towns of: Stratton, Jamaica, Townshend, Athens, Westminster, Brookline, Wardsboro, Newfane, Putney, Somerset, Dover, Dummerston, Wilmington, Marlboro, Brattleboro, Whitingham, Halifax, Guilford and Vernon.
Windsor South & Windham North CoC	- Windsor County towns of Andover, Baltimore, Cavendish, Chester, Ludlow, Plymouth, Reading, Springfield, Weathersfield, Weston, West Windsor, and Windsor. - Windham County towns of: Grafton, Londonderry, Rockingham and Windham
Source: Housing & Homeless Alliance of Vermont	

Figure 9-15 Homeless households compared to emergency housing and permanent supportive housing by district

Local Housing Coalition (CoC)	Homeless Households Point-in-Time 2023	Households with one adult and one child Point-in-Time 2023	Emergency shelter household capacity	Units with permanent supportive housing
Addison CoC	59	9	62	8
Bennington CoC	201	43	30	3
Caledonia & Essex CoC	98	26	31	29
Chittenden CoC	553	82	178	264
Franklin & Grand Isle CoC	103	9	23	6
Lamoille CoC	53	6	19	7
Orange & Windsor North CoC	132	13	0	4
Orleans CoC	25	6	4	3
Rutland CoC	425	80	19	26
Washington CoC	320	43	92	27
Windham South CoC	229	34	46	27
Windsor South & Windham North CoC	58	15	35	20
Vermont	2,256	366	539	424

Source: Vermont Point-in-Time County, Dept. for Children and Families GA Emergency Housing brief and Vermont Housing Data Website, https://www.housingdata.org/profile/housing-programs/features-eligibility

Next Steps

The challenge of responding to homelessness and the COVID-19 pandemic have highlighted the need for housing and services to be aligned more effectively in communities across the state. At the request of the Vermont Housing Finance Agency (VHFA) and the Vermont Housing & Conservation Board (VHCB), the Corporation for Supportive Housing convened a steering committee of leaders across the state in 2021 to develop solutions.

This initiative culminated in eight concrete recommendations for moving forward, including aligning workforce solutions to develop across sectors, re-engaging cross sector partnerships and establishing a new statewide supportive services fund:

1. Address workforce needs in the housing, social service and health care agencies.
2. Support cross-sector collaboration
3. Build on the opportunity of the PSH Pilot within the Global Commitment to Health Medicaid Waiver
4. Create an Innovation HUB for agencies that want to explore new ways of delivering services
5. Develop funding and a process for building capacity of agencies working on cross-sector efforts
6. Create a state-based supportive services fund aligned with housing
7. Strengthen opportunities for collaboration by shifting responsibility for ensuring new supportive housing is developed with the level of service supports needed.
8. Use ARPA resources to jointly align housing and services sector activities[146]

These recommendations have been reflected in the efforts since 2021 by the Vermont Agency of Human Services (AHS) in the development of the state's new Medicated Permanent supportive Housing (PSH)

[146] Corporation for Supportive Housing, Strengthening the Housing and Services System: Recommendations and Strategies for Vermont. December 2021

Assistance Program. For AHS, the Technical Assistance Corporation has conducted studies and community outreach and prepared recommendations to assist with Vermont's Medicaid PSH program. November 2023, TAC published these recommendations and detailed action steps to put them into place:

1. Increase both tenant based and project based rental assistance resources for the PSH target population to make PSH affordable for this population.
2. Increase Production of Integrated PSH
3. Align the new Program with Affordable Housing and Supportive Services Resources[147]

With the launch later this year of a pilot for the Medicaid Permanent Supportive Housing Assistance Program[148] for 100 Vermont households exiting homelessness, the state will move effectively toward addressing complex needs. This program is being designed by the Vermont Agency of Human Services to provide a Medicaid/Agency of Human Services Supportive Housing Assistance benefit to expand services for Medicaid enrollees ages 18 and over who meet specific eligibility and health- and risk-based criteria. Services will include access to pre-tenancy supports, tenancy sustaining services, and community transition services. The goal is to enroll approximately 100 individuals in the first year and seek funding for additional capacity in future years with the aim to eventually having capacity to serve 350 individuals. Individuals who are eligible for full State Plan benefits and are enrolled in one of Vermont's Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS)-like programs (CFC, CRT, Developmental Disabilities Services, Brain Injury Program, or Mental Health under 22 for SMI/SED) will be eligible for the Pilot.[149]

The challenge of responding to homelessness and the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need for housing and services to be aligned more effectively in communities across the state. To better align these stakeholders and their efforts, Governor Phil Scott created a Vermont Council on Housing and Homelessness in May 2023, consisting of the leaders of state agencies, the Vermont Housing Finance Agency, and other groups, and tasked them with providing a set of findings and recommendations of how to best move forward on ending homelessness.

In addition to identifying the creation of more affordable housing units as the primary homelessness prevention measure, Vermont's Council on Housing and Homelessness made a series of recommendations in 2023 to support and provide more much needed service enriched housing. Their recommendations include supporting substance use disorder stabilization locations, developing a statewide model for medical respite, expanding the Vermont Department of Mental Health Housing First program and increasing recovery housing and residential therapeutic group homes.[150]

[147] Technical Assistance Collaborative, Vermont's Medicaid Permanent Supportive Housing Program: Research and Housing Policy Alignment Strategy Report, Nov. 2023.
[148] Technical Assistance Collaborative, Vermont's Medicaid Permanent Supportive Housing Program: Research and Housing Policy Alignment Strategy Report, Nov. 2023.
[149] Vermont Agency of Human Services, Request for Information, Medicaid Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) Assistance, Feb. 2024.
[150] Vermont Council on Housing & Homelessness, Dec. 2023, 2023 Report: Recommendations to support affordable housing development and help reduce and prevent homelessness.