

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment portion of this Consolidated Plan, along with information gathered from the citizen participation process and surveys, consultations and other plans, provides a clear picture of the City of Burlington's needs as they relate to affordable housing, community development and homelessness.

The Plan examines housing need in relation to housing problems including cost burdened and also by income level and household type. Under the section termed Disproportionately Greater Need, housing needs based on racial disparities is examined. A summary of the needs of public housing residents is provided. In addition, the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness in the jurisdiction is described. The housing needs of those who are not homeless but require supportive housing, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol or other drug addictions and persons with HIV/AIDS and their families is examined.

In addition to housing needs, the Needs Assessment examines the City's priority non-housing community development needs including the need for new or renovated public facilities, public improvements and public services.

General Demographics

The City of Burlington is located on the eastern shores of Lake Champlain. It is the largest city on the state of Vermont. According to the 2010 Census, the population of

of Burlington is 42,417 residents. The City lies 45 miles south of the Canadian border. Burlington is part of Chittenden County and the population of the County is 156,545. Burlington is part of the Burlington-South Burlington metropolitan area, which encompasses the counties of Chittenden, Franklin and Grand Isle. Burlington represents only a small portion, 1.66%, of the County land area.

Burlington is the heart of the largest urbanized region in Vermont and is Vermont's principal economic and cultural engine. Burlington is home to the University of Vermont, Champlain College, the Flynn Theater, Church Street Marketplace and national companies including Burton Snowboards and Lake Champlain Chocolates. Burlington remains the birthplace of Ben and Jerry's Ice Cream and the band Phish.

Of the City residents, 86.5% are ages 18 and older. Those over 65 comprise 9.4% of the population. The percentage of children under 18 is 13.5% of the population and children under 5 are 4.1% of the population. The median age in Burlington is 26.5 years. Although the population of Burlington is becoming more and more diverse, the majority of the population, 88.9% is White. Black/African Americans comprise 3.9% of the population and Asians are 3.6% of the total population. Hispanic or Latino of any race consists of 2.7% of the Burlington population.

Burlington is considered a vibrant city and one of America's most livable communities.

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NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment

Summary of Housing Needs

This section of the Plan provides a concise summary of the City's estimated housing needs projected for the next five years. These pre-populated tables have been provided by HUD and these tables describe levels of housing need by income range, family type and type of housing problems. The information in the tables confirm that the City has a high number of both renter and owner-occupied households that are cost-burdened, spending well over 30% of their income in housing. The citizen participation survey also indicated that affordable housing was the most critical need in the City with almost 78% of the respondents listing it as a high priority.

| Demographics | 2000 Census (Base Year) | 2005-2009 ACS (Most Recent Year) | % Change |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| Population | 38,889 | 38,630 | -1% |
| Households | 16,395 | 15,156 | -8% |
| Median Income | \$33,070.00 | \$38,598.00 | 17% |

Table 1 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data
2000 Census (Base Year)
2005-2009 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

| | 0-30% HAMFI | >30-50% HAMFI | >50-80% HAMFI | >80-100% HAMFI | >100% HAMFI |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Total Households * | 3,310 | 2,330 | 3,190 | 1,465 | |
| Small Family Households * | 750 | 555 | 865 | 3,020 | |
| Large Family Households * | 55 | 90 | 85 | 180 | |
| Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age | 239 | 225 | 260 | 155 | 665 |
| Household contains at least one person age 75 or older | 365 | 290 | 210 | 100 | 315 |
| Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger * | 345 | 275 | 365 | 765 | |
| * the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI | | | | | |

Table 2 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables for several types of Housing Problems

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

| | Renter | | | | | Owner | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total |
| Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities | 50 | 10 | 25 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing) | 10 | 0 | 35 | 35 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems) | 25 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems) | 1,955 | 700 | 175 | 0 | 2,830 | 290 | 205 | 265 | 55 | 815 |
| Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems) | 445 | 830 | 880 | 75 | 2,230 | 45 | 175 | 340 | 365 | 925 |
| Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems) | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |

Table 3 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

| | Renter | | | | | Owner | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total |
| Having 1 or more of four housing problems | 2,040 | 710 | 260 | 35 | 3,045 | 290 | 215 | 265 | 55 | 825 |
| Having none of four housing problems | 805 | 1,140 | 1,900 | 680 | 4,525 | 55 | 270 | 765 | 695 | 1,785 |
| Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |

Table 4 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

| | Renter | | | | Owner | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total |
| Small Related | 565 | 365 | 230 | 1,160 | 70 | 125 | 185 | 380 |
| Large Related | 50 | 65 | 4 | 119 | 0 | 10 | 25 | 35 |
| Elderly | 310 | 165 | 25 | 500 | 95 | 180 | 115 | 390 |
| Other | 1,545 | 935 | 795 | 3,275 | 175 | 80 | 275 | 530 |
| Total need by income | 2,470 | 1,530 | 1,054 | 5,054 | 340 | 395 | 600 | 1,335 |

Table 5 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

| | Renter | | | | Owner | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total |
| Small Related | 410 | 165 | 50 | 625 | 70 | 90 | 80 | 240 |
| Large Related | 40 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 10 | 25 | 35 |
| Elderly | 155 | 35 | 0 | 190 | 70 | 45 | 40 | 155 |
| Other | 1,385 | 500 | 125 | 2,010 | 155 | 70 | 120 | 345 |
| Total need by income | 1,990 | 700 | 175 | 2,865 | 295 | 215 | 265 | 775 |

Table 6 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

| | Renter | | | | | Owner | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total |
| Single family households | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Multiple, unrelated family households | 10 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other, non-family households | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total need by income | 35 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 |

Table 7 – Crowding Information

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

What are the most common housing problems?

For purposes of the CDBG program, HUD defines extremely low-income households to be those with income less than 30% of the median family income for the local area. Low-income households are those between 30% and 50% of median. Moderate-income households are those between 50% and 80% of median, and middle-income households are those between 80% and 95% of median. (Under the HOME program, the term 'low-income' is defined as at or below 80% of median and 'very low-income' is at or below 50% of median.) HUD receives a special tabulation of data from the Census that analyzes it by income group, household type, and housing problems in data sets called the 'CHAS.' These data sets identify three types of housing problems: cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income for housing), overcrowding (more than one person per room) and lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. Cost burden becomes 'extreme' when households are paying more than 50% of their income for housing. Overcrowding becomes 'extreme' when there are more than one and a half persons per room. In the tables above, it is clear that in Burlington, for both renters and owners, at all income levels and across all household types, cost burden is the most pressing housing problem. Among renters, not surprisingly, the level of cost burden decreases as income increases, with very few middle income renters experiencing problems. However, 51% of all renter households are cost-burdened. Cost burden is most acute among extremely low-income renters with 69% paying more than 30% of their income for housing.

Among homeowners, cost burden is an issue across all income levels, with the highest number of affected homeowners in the moderate-income level.

Overcrowding is not a significant problem in Burlington, even among large families. Overall, there were a total of 95 of renter households experiencing overcrowding, with 45 experiencing severe overcrowding. Although there is no way to measure, it seems likely that most overcrowding may be occurring among student renters. It is also possible that some level of overcrowding occurs among refugee households. Among homeowners, 20 are experiencing overcrowding, with no households experiencing severe overcrowding.

According to the CHAS data, there were 85 renter households and no owner households in Burlington that lacked complete kitchen or plumbing facilities. The city's Code Enforcement Office would not allow this situation to occur, so it is difficult to understand the reported data. The City was unable to determine from HUD whether SROs and boarding houses may be counted here, which would account for some of this data. It is also possible that some units were undergoing renovations and temporarily lacked plumbing or kitchen facilities.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

In Tables 5, 6 and 7 housing need data for different types of household: elderly (age 62 and older), small family (2 to 4 members), large family (5 or more members) and other (mostly single adults) - through

the middle-income level is displayed. The charts show the total number of households experiencing either cost burden > 30%, >50% and overcrowding.

When households are broken out by household type, the large college student population in Burlington affects the data, particularly for renter households. The approximately 6,000 college students living off campus principally show up in the 'other' category of renters and inflate the level of need that appears there. The level of need among small family renter households and elderly renters is more accurately represented. Large family renters are a relatively small group in Burlington. Proportionally, they experience more housing problems than do small family renters, but in overall numbers, the need is less.

Among homeowners, there are roughly equivalent levels of need among small family and "other" households. Elderly homeowners are experiencing the next highest level of need, with large families again being the smallest group among the four types of households.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

The populations most at risk of becoming homeless are:

- Extremely low-income households who are extremely cost burdened. According to Table 7, there were 1,955 such households in Burlington. For these households, one emergency - a medical crisis, a car that stops working - or one upswing in expenses - rising heating costs - can mean the difference between remaining housed and becoming homeless.
- Victims of domestic violence. Thirty-two percent of the temporary housing (motel) days paid for by the state during the last fiscal year were related to domestic violence. Domestic violence was the single largest contributing factor to housing insecurity.
- People who are housed only through doubling up or couch surfing with friends or relatives. Although not "homeless" within the federal definition, the housing situation of these residents is highly precarious. Offering a bed or a sofa may also endanger the host's housing situation.
- Those suffering from mental illness and/or co-occurring disorders. Although the existing safety net of supportive housing does not meet all needs, many residents would become homeless - or would return to homelessness - without the housing and services that do exist.
- Youth aging out of foster care. Vermont now allows youth who have reached their legal age of 18 to voluntarily extend supports and services received from the Department of Children and Families through age 22. Hopefully, this extension of services will more realistically allow young people in state custody to become and remain self-sufficient and stably housed.

- Youth thrown out of their homes because of their sexual or gender orientation. The local youth homeless service provider, Spectrum Youth & Family Services, reports that it is seeing a number of youth in this situation.
- People exiting the corrections system. There is an Offender Re-entry Housing Plan in Burlington which seeks to ensure that offenders are not discharged early without a housing plan. The local correctional facility, probation and parole office have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Burlington Housing Authority to work together to ensure that housing is available upon release. In addition, prior to exiting prison, inmates are engaged in a housing search, obtaining proper identification and applying for mainstream resources, such as food stamps. Nonetheless, a criminal history remains a significant barrier in the housing market.

The needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance include:

- Credit rebuilding due to lack of credit or poor credit. Most landlords today run credit checks on all applicants and even if the applicant can show they can afford to pay the rent, they may be denied based on their credit history. This especially affects young people looking for their first apartments, and New Americans who have not been here long enough to establish themselves financially. In an attempt to fit into their new communities and role as householders, both of these groups may be especially vulnerable to offers to purchase furnishings from rent-to-own companies without understanding the obligation they are assuming. They may also contract for expensive cable and Internet packages or auto loans which may affect their ability to maintain housing in the long run.
- Asset building for vulnerable families. Asset building is not just a conversation for the wealthy but an important piece of an anti-poverty strategy. Households struggling with day to day survival need to be taught basic budgeting and saving techniques in order to develop an extra economic cushion.
- Advocacy with landlords. Conversations between landlords and tenants are essential to improving unsafe living conditions. Developing good communication with landlords and knowledge of landlord/tenant law are key aspects to secure housing and decreased risk of homelessness.

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

There is little evidence that specific housing characteristics such as overcrowding, substandard housing or even high fuel costs are linked with instability and increased risk of homelessness. More prominent would be the characteristics and needs of individuals and families that may contribute to their ability to maintain housing. These characteristics include substance abuse and mental health issues, hoarding, generational poverty, intergenerational conflict within the home and severe cost burden.

However, people desperate to find housing will often take the first place that becomes available to them. Some of the housing available clients being served by local nonprofits do not meet safety code standards. This may create unsafe living conditions for both children and adults. Many tenants report that their landlords are not responsive to requests for repairs. Many apartments have not been weatherized, and some tenants end up paying as much for utilities as they do for rent. If they fall behind with their utilities, they may be evicted for that reason.

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NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

Assessing disproportionate need in Burlington on a percentage basis is complicated by the relatively low number of minority households in the City. In the charts below, HUD's definition of housing problems includes cost burden, overcrowding and lack of complete plumbing/kitchen as the need and the charts demonstrate, by race/ethnicity and income, the households overall which have a housing need compared to the jurisdiction as a whole.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 2,820 | 370 | 125 |
| White | 2,590 | 300 | 85 |
| Black / African American | 65 | 55 | 0 |
| Asian | 70 | 0 | 40 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 39 | 15 | 0 |

Table 8 - Disproportionately Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 1,935 | 395 | 0 |
| White | 1,710 | 355 | 0 |

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Black / African American | 70 | 4 | 0 |
| Asian | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 70 | 0 | 0 |

Table 9 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 1,740 | 1,445 | 0 |
| White | 1,685 | 1,335 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| Asian | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 10 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

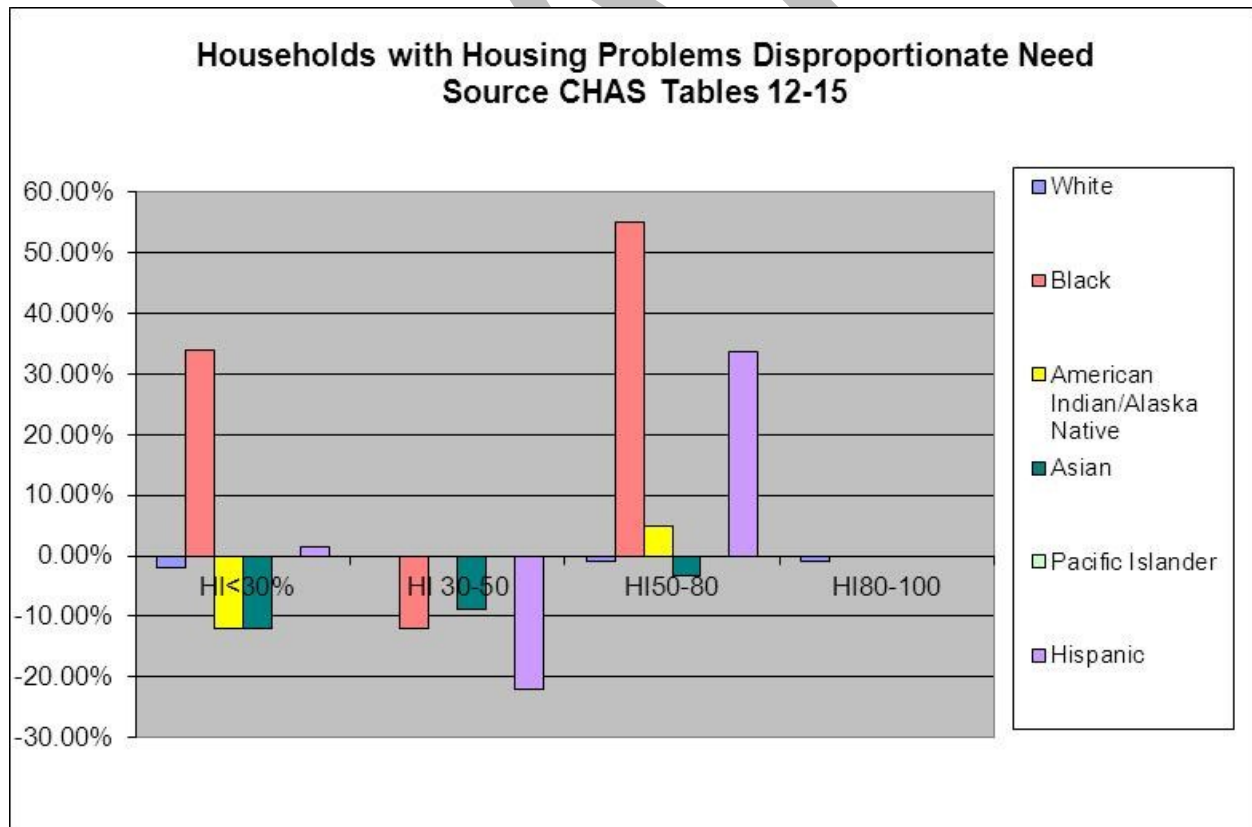
| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 525 | 940 | 0 |
| White | 470 | 885 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 20 | 0 | 0 |

Table 11 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%



Graph 1 - Housing Problems: Disproportionate Need

Discussion

In Tables 12- 15, households overall, by race/ethnicity, which have an overall need are compared to the jurisdiction as a whole. The graph then displays the difference between the percentage of households overall which have a housing need and the percentage of households in each minority group which have a housing need. Among households in Burlington, on a percentage basis disproportionate need appears among the following groups:

- Asians with household income under 30%. There are 70 households in this category. Also in this category is American Indian/Alaska Native with 10 families.
- Low-income households of Black/African American, Asian and Hispanic descent. In this category, there are a total of 70 Black/African American, 40 Asian and 70 Hispanic households.
- Moderate-income renters of Asian descent. In this category, there are 20 Asian households. This is a considerable decrease from the previous 5-year Plan.
- Hispanic households with household income over 80% identify 20 families in this category.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

Assessing disproportionately greater needs in Burlington on a percentage basis is complicated by the relatively low number of minority households in the City of Burlington. Using HUD-defined severe housing problems (i.e., lacks complete kitchen facilities, complete plumbing facilities, more than 1.5 persons per room and a cost burden over 50%) as the definition of need, the charts show, by race/ethnicity and income, the households overall which have a disproportionately greater housing need compared to the jurisdiction as a whole. A disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need, who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in a category as a whole.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 2,330 | 860 | 125 |
| White | 2,140 | 750 | 85 |
| Black / African American | 45 | 75 | 0 |
| Asian | 60 | 10 | 40 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 24 | 30 | 0 |

Table 12 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 925 | 1,410 | 0 |
| White | 835 | 1,230 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 50 | 25 | 0 |
| Asian | 25 | 15 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 10 | 60 | 0 |

Table 13 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 525 | 2,665 | 0 |
| White | 510 | 2,510 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 14 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

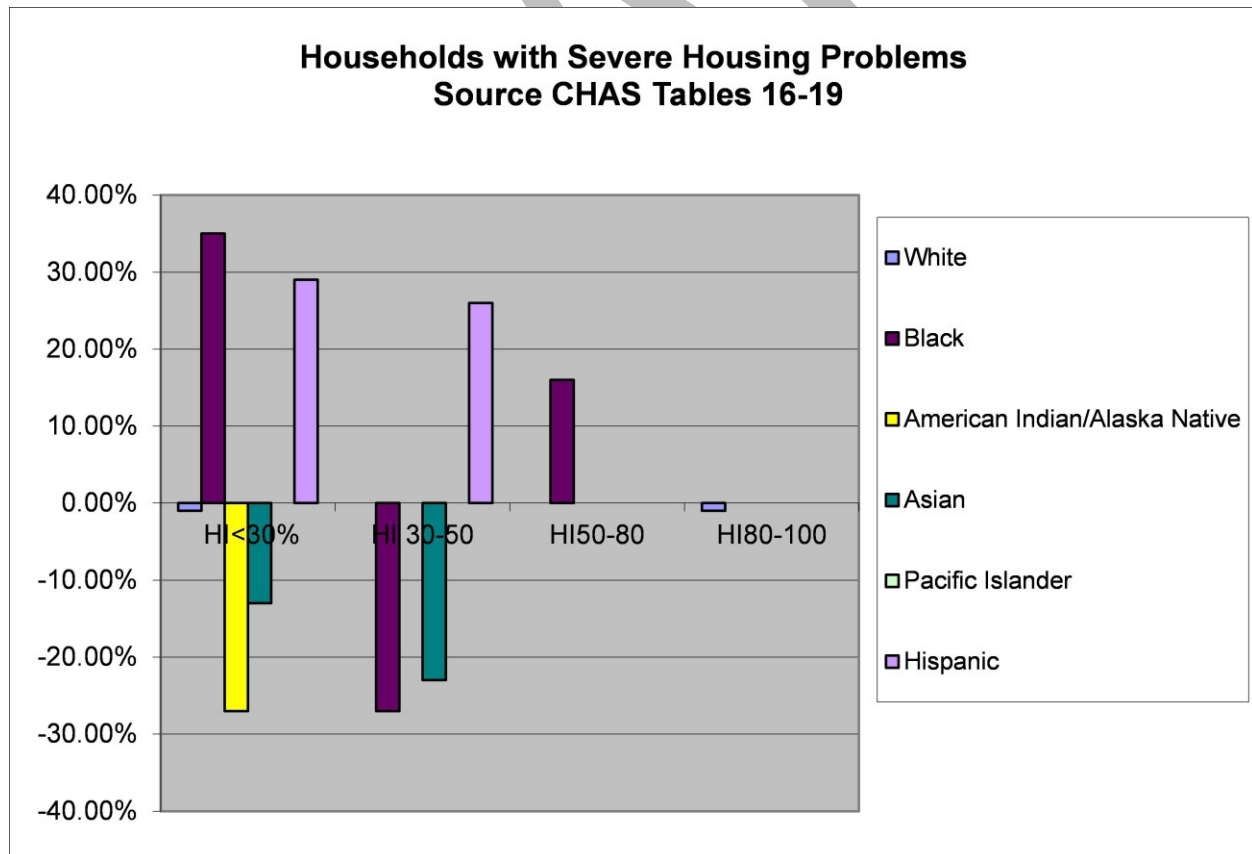
| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 90 | 1,375 | 0 |
| White | 90 | 1,265 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 0 | 20 | 0 |

Table 15 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%



Graph 2 - Households With Severe Housing Problems

Discussion

Graph 2 displays the difference between the percentage of households overall which have a severe housing need and the percentage of households in each minority group which have a severe housing need. Among households in Burlington, on a percentage basis, disproportionately greater need appears among the following groups:

- Extremely low-income households of Asian and American Indian/Alaska Native descent. There are 60 Asian and 10 American Indian/Alaska Native households in this category.
- Low-income households of Black/African American and Asian descent. There are a total of 50 Black/African American and 25 Asian households in this category.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

For the City of Burlington, housing cost burden is the most significant issue. Cost burden is defined as households paying more than 30% of their income for housing. Cost burden becomes extreme when households pay more than 50% of their income for housing. A disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the jurisdiction as a whole.

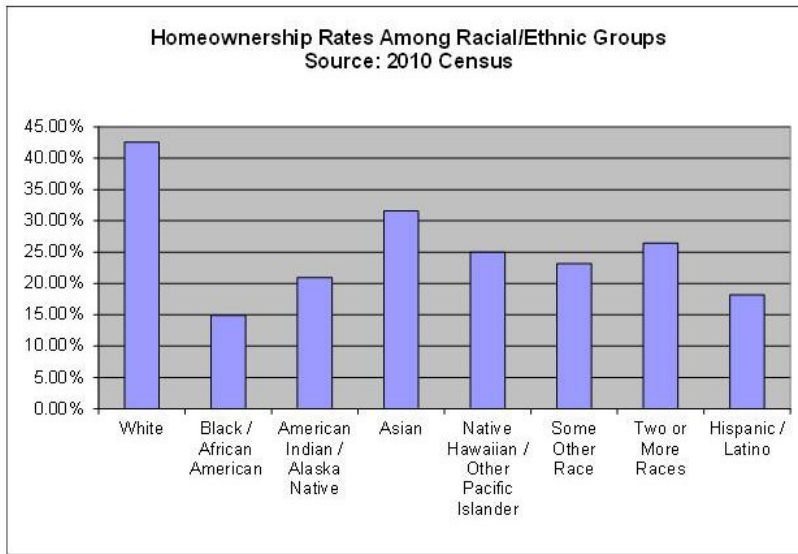
Housing Cost Burden

| Housing Cost Burden | <=30% | 30-50% | >50% | No / negative income (not computed) |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 7,645 | 3,665 | 3,715 | 125 |
| White | 7,200 | 3,345 | 3,450 | 85 |
| Black / African American | 115 | 40 | 95 | 0 |
| Asian | 40 | 55 | 85 | 40 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 30 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 110 | 105 | 34 | 0 |

Table 16 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Homeownership by Race



Median Family Income by Race

| Median Family Income | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Source: Census | 1980 - Burlington | 2000 - Burlington | 2010 Burlington |
| White | \$18,620 | \$47,330 | \$41,648 |
| Hispanic | \$17,604 | \$29,083 | \$22,969 |
| % Difference Hispanic and White | 94.54% | 61.45% | 55.15% |
| Black | \$15,000 | \$25,714 | \$40,557 |
| % Difference Black and White | 80.56% | 54.33% | 97.38% |

Discussion

Assessing disproportionately greater needs in Burlington on a percentage basis is complicated by the relatively low number of minority households in the City. Using HUD's definition of cost burden (spending over 30% of income on housing) as the definition of need, the charts show, by race/ethnicity and income, the households overall which have a disproportionately greater need with housing cost burdens compared to the jurisdiction as a whole.

Among households, on a percentage basis disproportionate need appears among the following groups:

- Extremely low-income American Indian/Alaska Natives of which there are 30 in this category.
- Hispanic low-income households who earn between 30 - 50% of the median income. There are 105 households in this category.
- Asian moderate-income households who earn over 50% of the area median income. There are 85 households in this category.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion

Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need

Income disparities by race have shifted since 1980. In 1980, the median family income for black City residents was 81% of the median family income for white residents. By 2000, the median family income for black residents had dropped to 54% of the median family income for white residents. However, in 2010, the median family income for black residents has increased to over 97% of the income for white residents. The trend is reversed for the disparity with Hispanic households. In 1980, the median family income for Hispanic households was 95% of the median family income for white residents. The disparity increased to only 61% of the median income for white residents in 2000 and 55% of median income in 2010.

Needs not previously identified

Homeownership for minorities is affected by lower income levels. A disproportionate need exists for all racial/ethnic groups in terms of homeownership. According to the 2010 Census, the homeownership rate for white households is almost 43%. The greatest disparity in homeownership rates exist among Black/African American households at almost 15%. Next is the rate for Hispanic households at 18%. American Indian/Alaska Native households follow with a homeownership rate of 21%. Some other race household totals include a rate for homeownership at 23%. The rate of homeownership for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households is 25%. Households identifying as two or more races maintain a homeownership rate of 26%. Finally, Asian households hold a 31.5% homeownership rate in the City.

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

Although the City of Burlington has grown in its diverse population, there is still no high concentration of minority populations in any one neighborhood. In two census tracts, 3 and 11, there is a 15% minority based population. In all other census tracts, the minority population ranges from 4% to 10%. Census tract 3 is home to the Old North End and tract 11 is home to the South End and 148-unit South Meadow apartments which was recently purchased, with assistance from the City of Burlington, by the Champlain Housing Trust to maintain its affordability.

NA-35 Public Housing

Introduction

The Burlington Housing Authority (BHA) is Vermont's oldest and largest municipally-based housing authority. Created in 1961, BHA has been providing affordable housing for over fifty years to individuals and families in the City of Burlington and surrounding communities.

BHA's mission is to promote, provide and preserve affordable housing in ways that encourage resident self-sufficiency and support healthy neighborhoods.

BHA is governed by a five-member Board of Commissioners, appointed by Burlington's Mayor. Their policies and priorities are established through a Five-Year/Annual Plan. Most funding is received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, which has rated BHA as a High Performer.

BHA manages over 600 affordable apartments and provides rental assistance to over 1,700 families living in the City of Burlington and a number of surrounding communities.

Resident services programs help families assisted in maintaining their housing, achieving economic self-sufficiency and working toward homeownership.

Totals in Use

| | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|-------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| # of units vouchers in use | 0 | 0 | 343 | 1,707 | 133 | 1,158 | 0 | 260 | 105 |
| *includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five_year, and Nursing Home Transition | | | | | | | | | |

Table 17 - Public Housing by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

| | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|--------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Total | Project -based | Tenant -based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| Average Annual Income | 0 | 0 | 15,508 | 15,048 | 13,635 | 14,752 | 0 | 15,585 | 14,725 |
| Average length of stay | 0 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Average Household size | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| # Homeless at admission | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| # of Elderly Program Participants (>62) | 0 | 0 | 95 | 271 | 21 | 231 | 0 | 3 | 12 |
| # of Disabled Families | 0 | 0 | 146 | 737 | 51 | 526 | 0 | 45 | 93 |
| # of Families requesting accessibility features | 0 | 0 | 343 | 1,707 | 133 | 1,158 | 0 | 260 | 105 |
| # of HIV/AIDS program participants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # of DV victims | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition | | | | | | | | | |

Table 18 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

| Race | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Program Type | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| White | 0 | 0 | 279 | 1,476 | 110 | 993 | 0 | 227 | 97 |
| Black/African American | 0 | 0 | 41 | 140 | 8 | 107 | 0 | 21 | 4 |
| Asian | 0 | 0 | 15 | 62 | 11 | 42 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 8 | 28 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition | | | | | | | | | |

Table 19 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

| Race | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Program Type | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| Hispanic | 0 | 0 | 4 | 30 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| Not Hispanic | 0 | 0 | 339 | 1,677 | 133 | 1,137 | 0 | 254 | 103 |
| *includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition | | | | | | | | | |

Table 20 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

BHA Wait List

| Waiting Lists Source: Burlington Housing Authority | Public Housing | | | Tenant-Based Section 8 | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| | # of families | % of total families | Annual Turnover | # of families | % of total families | Annual Turnover |
| Waiting list total | 463 | | 45 | 1929 | | 176 |
| Extremely low income (≤30% AMI) | 365 | 79% | | 1513 | 78% | |
| Very low income (>30% but ≤50% AMI) | 79 | 17% | | 375 | 19% | |
| Low income (>50% but <80% AMI) | 19 | 4% | | 41 | 2% | |
| Families with children | 201 | 43% | | 726 | 38% | |
| Elderly families | 74 | 16% | | 327 | 17% | |
| Families with Disabilities | 188 | 41% | | 710 | 37% | |
| Black | 65 | 14% | | 253 | 13% | |
| Asian | 86 | 18% | | 187 | 10% | |
| Indian/Alaskan | 11 | 2% | | 53 | 3% | |



Section 504 Needs Assessment

Needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units

The Burlington Housing Authority (BHA) conducted its first Section 504 Needs Assessment in July of 1990 and updated the Needs Assessment in 2000. In 2004, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development completed a review of their Low Income Public Housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher programs administered by BHA. The program, viewed in its entirety, is in compliance with Section 504 in the area of accessibility, employment and other HUD regulatory provisions.

Of their 343 units, 18 (5.2%) are accessible. In Riverside Apartments and Champlain Apartments, 10% of the units are accessible. In Decker Towers and Hillside Terrace, the number of accessible units is 4% and 8% respectively. There are no accessible units in the Franklin Square 60 multi-story townhouse units. To achieve full UFAS compliance, the Housing Authority lowered mirrors and coat racks, reconfigured some parking spaces and signage, lowered some cabinets, reassigned mail boxes and modified some kitchen counters and sinks.

For the Housing Choice Voucher Program, BHA maintains a list of landlords and property managers that often have apartments available to be rented under the Section 8 program. The list indicates which of the properties have accessible apartments. In addition, the BHA staff will assist in searches for accessible apartments or apartments that meet special needs.

There are currently 11 households on the waiting list in need of accessible units. As with the analysis of all renter households, the greatest need as reflected in the waiting lists appears among extremely low-income households. The waiting lists reflect higher needs among families with children and families with disabilities than among elderly families.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

There are a total of 1,929 families on the wait list for the Burlington Housing Authority. This situation will be exacerbated as vouchers are lost to sequestration cuts.

The most immediate need of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher holders is to find and retain affordable housing units. With a vacancy rate of less than 1% in Burlington, it is difficult to find affordable units in which to use a voucher for housing. Once a unit is secured, it is imperative for the voucher holder to retain the housing. Issues that can impact their housing stability include hoarding and squalor, high heating costs, mental health and substance abuse issues and poor rental habits (like not paying rent in a timely manner). Critical components to housing retention include a tenant's ability to interface successfully and appropriately with property managers and neighbors, case management, identified support services and education for first time or previously unsuccessful renters.

Public housing tenants need to learn how to live independently, and the Family Self-Sufficiency Program helps to increase their employment skills, savings and other life skills. Residents might need access to affordable child care and transportation to and from work. These immediate needs impact their day to day success and ability to maintain housing and employment.

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

In many ways, the housing needs of the general population are the same as those in public housing. Depending on the location in the Burlington area, the rental vacancy rate can range between 1% and 3%. In addition, accessible public transportation is dependent on housing location. However, affordable housing is the same nut to crack and our extremely low income residents have less disposable income.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment

Introduction

The Chittenden County Homeless Alliance is a coalition of individuals, organizations, and government who support the vision of a safe, decent, affordable, stable home for every person and family in Chittenden County. Its mission is to end homelessness in Chittenden County by being a forum for gathering information, building consensus, coordinating efforts, and advocating the end to homelessness through prevention, early intervention, and remediation. Beginning in early 2012, the City was chosen to serve as the Lead Agency for the Chittenden County Continuum of Care. The City's Assistant Director for Housing co-chairs the monthly meetings of the Chittenden County Continuum of Care. Beginning in 2013, the City, as the Collaborative Applicant, coordinated the submittal of the comprehensive CoC application for the Continuum, working in conjunction with the local partners to stimulate community-wide planning and coordination of programs for individuals and families who are homeless.

Homeless Needs Assessment

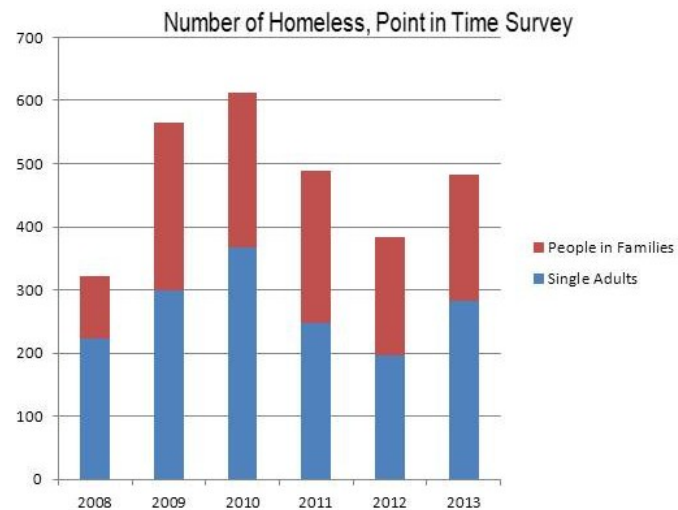
| Population | Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night | | Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year | Estimate the # becoming homeless each year | Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year | Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| | Sheltered | Unsheltered | | | | |
| Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren) | 197 | 4 | 717 | 516 | 428 | 210 |
| Persons in Households with Only Children | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons in Households with Only Adults | 206 | 75 | 338 | 190 | 218 | 200 |
| Chronically Homeless Individuals | 48 | 54 | 38 | 27 | 16 | 206 |
| Chronically Homeless Families | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Veterans | 23 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 187 |

| Population | Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night | | Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year | Estimate the # becoming homeless each year | Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year | Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| | Sheltered | Unsheltered | | | | |
| Unaccompanied Child | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons with HIV | 0 | 0 | 17 | 10 | 9 | 22 |

Table 21 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Homeless Point-In-Time Graph



Jurisdiction's Rural Homeless Population

Chittenden County is part of the Burlington-South Burlington Metropolitan Statistical Area and therefore not considered rural.

For persons in rural areas who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness with the jurisdiction

Chittenden County is part of the Burlington-South Burlington Metropolitan Statistical Area and therefore not considered rural.

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

The data for the number of persons becoming homeless and exiting homeless are listed in the chart. These numbers were derived from HMIS and APR's.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group

According to the 2010 Census, the racial composition of the City of Burlington includes 88.9% White persons, 3.9% Black/African American persons, 3.6% Asian persons, 2.6% persons reporting two or more races, and .3% American Indian and Alaska Native persons. Ethnicity is comprised of 87.3% White persons not Hispanic and 2.7% Hispanic/Latino origin.

The nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group presents a different picture thereby accentuating the disparity with minority groups being overrepresented among the homeless. The information on race and ethnicity of the homeless is available from the Annual Homeless Assessment Report.

The percentage of White persons in families utilizing emergency shelters decreased from 73% to 65% between 2010 and 2012. The percentage of Hispanic/Latino persons in families increased from 3% to 5% during the same timeframe. Black/African American persons in families demonstrate significant disparity. In 2010, 13% of Black/African American persons in families utilized shelters; this number increased to 20% in 2011 and then 26% in 2012. The percentage of Asian persons in families utilizing emergency shelters increased from 0% to 1% in the past three years. American Indian/Alaska Native decreased from 2% to 1% over the three-year period. Finally, those reporting as several races decreased from 8% to 0% which may be attributed to better self-reporting of race. In 2012, the percentages of individuals without children utilizing shelters follows the similar race and ethnic trends as those with children: 79% White individuals, 15% Black/African American persons, 2% of Asian, Hispanic/Latino, American Indian and Alaska Native with Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and several races rounding out at 0%.

Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness, including Rural Homelessness

By using the data compiled in the Continuum of Care Homeless Cumulative Report Book, it is possible to understand the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness in Chittenden County. The profile includes data from the Point-In-Time Count, Housing Inventory Count and the Annual Homeless Assessment Report entered into the Homelessness Data Exchange.

The unsheltered population in Chittenden County has grown by 240% in the past 4 years. This trend could be attributed to the increase in outreach during the Point-In-Time Count and also a downturn in the economy. The majority of the unsheltered population consists of individuals without children. However, it does appear that this population's count has remained consistent the past two years. The number of households with children who are counted as unsheltered is very low, but the highest percentage (15.5%) remains in 2012. This number should be watched for a trend in unsheltered families. The Point-In-Time Subpopulations for the unsheltered accentuate the specific need for supportive housing and services. The Continuum documented an increase in unsheltered Veterans in the past two years and a sharp increase in persons fleeing domestic violence in 2012. Unsheltered persons identifying with chronic substance abuse is the largest subpopulation for each year followed closely by severely mentally ill. In fact, these two subpopulations represent 66% of the unsheltered population in 2011 and as high as 91% in 2012.

The nature and extent of sheltered homelessness in Chittenden County presents a different trend. The sheltered population has decreased over the past four years by 43% through 2012. The significant decrease could be attributed to the change in the definition of homelessness, as well as who was counted in past years. In addition, an influx of Federal and State resources for prevention of homelessness and rapid-rehousing during the same time period, could account for the decrease. However, in 2013, there was a significant increase in the number of sheltered homeless and increase of over 30%. The increase is in the number of persons accessing the Agency of Human Services Emergency Assistance Motel Voucher program. Cold weather exemptions and relaxed standards led to increased usage. It is not clear as to whether this represents an actual increase in literal homelessness in Burlington.

The sheltered count by household type remains almost constant with a slightly higher population of persons with children versus those without children. The Point-In-Time Subpopulations for the sheltered accentuate the specific need for supportive housing and services. The Continuum documented an increase in sheltered Veterans in the past year and a sharp increase in persons fleeing domestic violence in 2012. Sheltered persons identifying with chronic substance abuse is the largest subpopulation, however it is showing a significant decrease of 230% over the past 3 years. A significant decrease of 247% is also documented with the severely mentally ill.

Discussion

The lack of affordable housing options combined with a very low vacancy rate in the City continue to demonstrate that the provision of safe and decent affordable housing for our low-income residents is the most pressing need. Since the vacancy rate is so low, it is imperative to utilize rental assistance, landlord advocacy and support and other retention services to keep this vulnerable population housed. Equally critical is a need to move long-term shelter residents into transitional or permanent supportive housing in order to utilize the emergency shelters appropriately for short-term, emergency needs. High need subpopulations are identified as victims of domestic violence, chronically homeless, severely mentally ill and veterans.

In order to use the current federal, state and local resources more efficiently, the City will work together with the Continuum of Care and HUD technical assistance providers to create a centralized intake and assessment system. This will also help to meet the needs of this population.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment

Introduction

The Special Needs populations of the City include seniors over 65, those living with both physical and developmental disabilities, and those with substance abuse and mental health needs. Over the past five years, some Special Needs populations have increased, while others have decreased. This population generally needs additional supports, or wraparound services to accompany their housing needs.

Characteristics of Special Needs Populations

As of the 2010 Census, there were 3,986 Burlington seniors, age 65 and older, living in the City. Not all of those residents have supportive service or supportive housing needs. However, 36.6% of Burlington seniors (a total of 1,460) reported having some kind of disability. That includes mental illness as well as physical disabilities. Thirty-six percent were living alone, 20.6% with an independent living difficulty, and 16% had no vehicle.

The Vermont State System of Care uses a prevalence rate of 2.1% of the City's general population who have intellectual disabilities and Pervasive Development Disorders. Applying the overall percent to Burlington's population, there are an estimated 890 residents with developmental disabilities. As defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, people with developmental disabilities have problems with major life activities such as language, mobility, learning, self-help, and independent living. Developmental disabilities begin anytime during development up to 22 years of age and usually last throughout a person's lifetime. Currently, 17% of this population, or 152, are being served with Home and Community Based Waiver supports in Burlington. The vast majority of people with developmental disabilities are supported by families or other non-Developmental Services Waiver supports.

According to an analysis by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), about 4.7% of Vermont's population over age 18 has a severe mental illness, defined as a mental illness that caused substantial functional impairment with one or more major life activities. Using this estimate, around 1760 Burlington residents suffer from severe mental illness. It is estimated that roughly half of those who suffer from severe mental illness are also affected by substance abuse.

According to the 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health prepared by the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), an estimated 9.6% of the population, ages 12 and older, need treatment for a substance abuse problem. Applying that percent to Burlington's population, there are 3,319 residents, age 12 and older, in need of substance abuse treatment.

Housing and Supportive Service Needs and Determination

According to the 2010 Census, 821 individuals, ages 65+ in the City, identified an independent living difficulty. In addition, 1,179 senior households, or 29.5% of the population over 65 are paying over 30% of their income for housing and are cost burdened. According to Cathedral Square Corporation, a key housing provider serving the elderly and individuals or families with special needs, their waiting list hovers between 700 and 1,000 people which demonstrates a high need for special needs/senior housing. By 2017, one in three Vermonters will be 55 years of age or older. Services needed for older adults range from chronic care self-management, to prevention, to nursing home level of care in their homes.

Eligibility requirements often force seniors to “spend down” assets in order to access housing and care. Other challenges for the elderly in maintaining an independent living environment include reliance on fixed incomes, juggling housing costs with medical care, special transportation needs, in-home care and assistance with daily tasks and the physical aspects of aging in place. A more detailed list of challenges faced by these populations can be found below.

Non-elderly residents with mobility and self-care limitations share many of the same challenges as their elderly counterparts. Also, as residents with mental illness and developmental disabilities age, they also share the challenges of changing medical and physical conditions.

Residents with developmental delays are dependent upon a fixed social security payment as their primary source of income and rely on subsidized housing options. Those who choose to live in a family living situation or in one of a few remaining supportive group homes can access funding support. Those who choose an independent living situation are accommodated by Section 8 and other subsidized housing programs; they do not have preferential status on the waiting lists for those programs but do have other housing options while they wait.

Service-enriched housing needs for the population with severe mental illness range from affordable, independent apartments with support services provided by visiting mental health workers to 24-hour supervised “group home” settings. Right now, there is a need for additional supportive housing at all levels for those living with severe mental illness. There is a need for at least 12 additional community care home beds, with 24 hour, 7 day a week double staffing and for at least 20 more permanent supportive housing units.

Substance abuse treatment and recovery for the 3,300 + residents require affordable, appropriate, alcohol-free and drug-free housing with a range of management and supportive services, from a high level of on-site management (for treatment and early recovery) to self-management in housing such as Oxford Houses to self-management in an at-home setting. Housing that does not require a lease will often not qualify for assistance, creating additional burdens for this population.

Public Size and Characteristics of Population with HIV / AIDS

The State of Vermont estimates that there are 716 cases of AIDS in Vermont and 233 cases in Chittenden County. Although it is not known if all of these people are still living in the state, the number is higher than those who are under care. Because of confidentiality concerns arising from the small population numbers, an estimate of the number of Burlington residents living with HIV/AIDS is not available.

Those living with HIV/AIDS need stable and medically appropriate housing in order to comply with complex medical and medication regimens and avoid costly inpatient hospitalizations.

Discussion

These Special Needs populations, and specifically those over 65+ face many challenges listed below.

- Living in an independent housing setting with the challenges of cognitive impairments including Alzheimers - according to a nonprofit housing provider, 49% of the residents at one independent housing setting failed one or two components of a cognitive screen;
- Fixed incomes, which limit their ability to pay rising rent, maintenance, utilities and property tax costs;
- Paying for and managing medical care and prescription medications (including assistance with administering medications);
- Special transportation needs due to medical and physical conditions;
- Lack of 24-hour protective oversight to assist with unscheduled needs;
- Needing help with meal preparation, housekeeping, shopping and other activities of daily living;
- Housing that accommodates, or is made to accommodate, changing physical needs;
- Being 'overhoused' as they age in place in the homes in which they raised their families, but which are now large and expensive to maintain;
- Social isolation, which leads to depression - according to a local provider, around 70% of those receiving home health visits are suffering from clinical depression;
- Unavailable housing options, with local waiting lists for supportive housing that can be as long as two and a half years; and
- Housing decisions often precipitated by sudden changes in circumstances that further limit choices and options.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs

Public Facilities

For the City, restoration and rehabilitation projects for municipally-owned public facilities are given priority over new construction whenever possible. A description of facilities owned by the City is available in the 2006 Municipal Development Plan. Nonprofits balance renovation with new construction based on factors such as cost, financing, organizational needs and capacity. These facilities, both new and renovated, support and improve a suitable living environment for many of our low and moderate income citizens.

Homeless facilities present some current needs. A local daytime shelter for the homeless was destroyed by a flood in 2011; although the service is temporarily relocated, the facility itself will need to be replaced. Shelters dedicated to victims fleeing domestic violence are in need of renovation. There is also a current discussion regarding a need for a low-barrier homeless shelter for those facing substance abuse and/or co-occurring disorders.

Two senior centers supported largely in part by the City's general fund, need ongoing repair and renovations.

Two local childcare/youth centers have either outgrown their facilities or are faced with aging facilities that are no longer meeting their needs.

The rehabilitation of the Moran Plant site, on the waterfront of Lake Champlain, presents economic development opportunities with potential job creation, access to goods and services and recreation depending on the final project.

The redevelopment of the Memorial Auditorium Complex presents significant economic development opportunities with potential job creation along with providing access to goods and services.

The most needed facility investment for Chittenden County Transit Authority's (CCTA) system is the replacement of the Cherry Street Station by a new Downtown Transit Center in the downtown core of Burlington. The current passenger environment at Cherry Street Station, without a climate-controlled waiting area or other passenger amenities, is insufficient to attract new riders to transit and unpleasant for current riders. A new facility will have a climate controlled waiting area and other passenger amenities such as bike racks, restrooms, real-time passenger information and Wi-Fi. It will create the crucial link of mobility for employment and access to good and services.

Park improvement projects and recreational facilities are part of the Pennies for Parks renovations.

Community gardens are an important part of the community fabric, with more community garden plots per capita in the City than in any other community across the country. The Municipal Plan identifies

securing long-term access to garden space and making new gardens available across the City as important priorities. Also, many of the established gardens are aging and in need of renovation.

The City uses CDBG to support public and nonprofit facilities where there is identified community support for the project and where there are not other sufficient, more appropriate resources. It is not a large enough pool of money to fund major projects but can play a vital role in filling a gap, leveraging other funds or meet a renovation need.

Need Determination

Several sources were considered to determine these public facilities' needs. A citizen survey was distributed to all CDBG subgrantees, CoC member agencies and local citizens and published online. Approximately 100 citizens responded with their top ten priorities. Other municipal plans and documents were examined including PlanBTV, 2006 Municipal Development Plan, Waterfront Revitalization Plan, Vermont Council on Homelessness Plan to End Homelessness, Committee on Accessibility and the 2000 Legacy Action Plan and update.

The City will use CDBG to support public facilities and nonprofit facilities where there is a need and obvious community support for the project and also where there are not other sufficient resources. In overall priorities, a suitable living environment is the City's third priority, CDBG funding for these types of projects can be used as leverage for other resources, for small community generated projects as funds are available, or to meet a renovation need.

Public Improvements

Several public improvement projects have been identified to revitalize critical City infrastructure. CDBG funds will be leveraged with transportation dollars and other federal, state and local resources to accomplish these improvements. The redevelopment of brownfields is a priority for the City with most vacant commercial properties left being suspected brownfields, with excavations performed in the Old North End, downtown, waterfront or Pine Street typically revealing contamination issues. There are also dozens of undiscovered underground storage tanks in the City, often beneath sidewalks and Rights-of-Way.

Burlington's Transportation Plan is a multi-modal transportation improvement plan that provides a comprehensive and coordinated list of roadway, transit, bicycle and pedestrian friendly streetscape and land use recommendations for implementation that satisfy the overall vision of the City developed in the Burlington Municipal Development Plan and the Burlington Legacy Project.

The Transportation Plan offers new Street Design Guidelines and ensures that Complete Streets practices and principles are considered on all applicable projects as a goal that is now mandated by Vermont's Act 34 of 2011. There are 120 miles of public streets in Burlington and 200 miles of sidewalks. The Department of Public Works publishes a five-year and an annual street paving plan as well as an annual sidewalk repair plan.

Transportation improvement projects target more transit (bus) improvements, creation of easier pedestrian and bicycle access and complete streets.

The Railyard Enterprise Project (REP) consists of revitalizing an underutilized area of the City by developing a new grid system of complete streets, green infrastructure and stormwater improvements, thereby increasing opportunities for affordable housing and additional economic opportunities.

Waterfront Access North project will provide the utility and transportation infrastructure to support the redevelopment and public access to the Moran Plant and the Urban Reserve.

The Waterfront Bike Path improvements are needed along the central section of the bike path in the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area and will improve livability and access for all residents including our low-income residents.

Utility and transportation infrastructure improvements on the Cherry Street corridor include complete streets, green infrastructure and stormwater improvements. These improvements will also increase opportunities for affordable housing and additional economic opportunities and/or job creation and increase access to good and services.

Depot Street & Sherman Street Stairway will provide critical transportation infrastructure to provide residents of the NRSA and Old North End access to Burlington's waterfront and bike path.

Need Determination

Several sources were considered to determine these public facilities needs. A citizen survey was distributed to all CDBG grantees, local citizens and published online. Approximately 100 citizens responded with their top ten priorities. Other municipal plans and documents were examined including planBTV, 2006 Municipal Development Plan, Waterfront Revitalization Plan, Committee on Accessibility, the Transportation Plan and the 2000 Legacy Action Plan and update.

CDBG is not a large enough pool to fund major projects, but it can play a vital role in some of the larger improvement projects such as Railyard Enterprise Project and Waterfront Access North where a small investment of CDBG funds can leverage large amounts of state and federal funding, where the project significantly contributes to community revitalization, and where CDBG can effectively be used for program delivery costs.

Public Services

The City has traditionally used the entire 15% allocation for Public Services to support the provision of public services by local nonprofits. CDBG funding has been used for child care, youth, health, public safety and housing and homeless services. Programs being funded meet community needs and priorities, and CDBG has been used previously to fill gaps in funding or to leverage other funds.

Over the course of several years, the CDBG allocation has decreased significantly, yet the needs in the community continue to increase. Grantee allocations decreased to such insignificant levels, the funding was no longer effective, sustainable or making a difference.

The City and its Citizen Advisory Board have selected key priorities for the next five years for funding public services. These priorities include: funding programs that coordinate with other programs or organizations; fund efficiency and innovative initiatives; and fund programs with high impact towards the anti-poverty strategy.

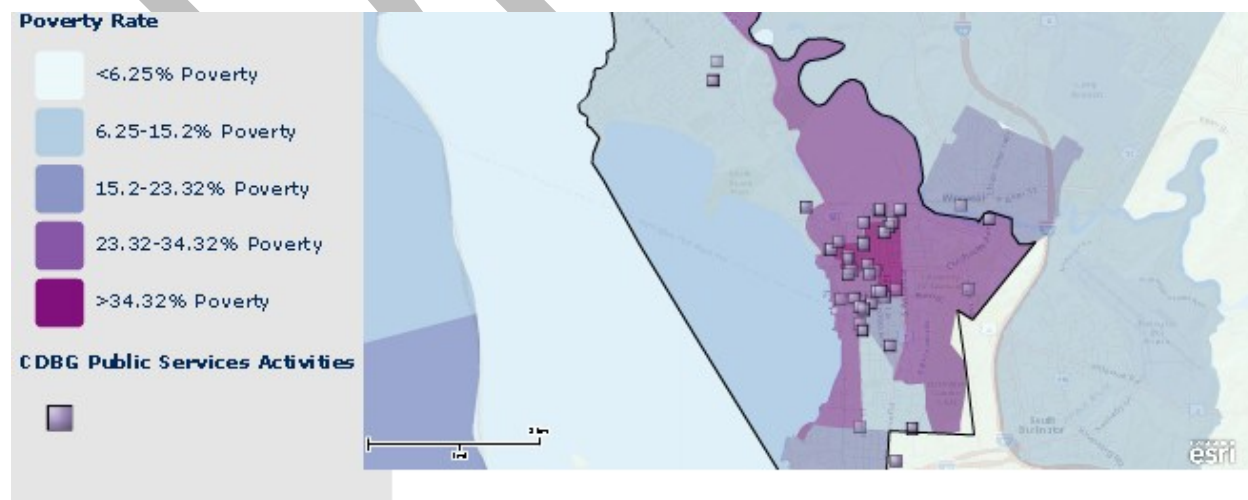
Need Determination

The City has a limited capacity to fund social services out of municipal resources and has historically used the maximum (15%) available CDBG resources to support the provision of social services by local nonprofits. However, with the significant decrease of federal funds, it is critical to prioritize and target these funds to maximize their impact on the City's low-income citizens.

Several sources were considered to determine these public service needs. A citizen survey was distributed to all CDBG subgrantees, CoC member agencies and local citizens and published online. Approximately 100 citizens responded with their top ten priorities. Other municipal plans and documents were examined including planBTV, 2006 Municipal Development Plan, Waterfront Revitalization Plan, Committee on Accessibility, and the 2000 Legacy Action Plan and update.

In addition to these plans, public service needs were also determined and discussed within the homeless and special needs sections, the child care assessment and transportation needs subsequently.

CPD Maps



Child Care Needs Assessment

As of the 2011 American Community Survey, 66.5% of all Burlington children under six - and 74.1% of all children ages 6 to 17 - were living with parents who were all working. Those were higher percentages than the national averages of 64.6% and 70.6%, respectively.

Available, affordable child care is a prerequisite to labor force participation for many households, and particularly for female-headed households. The availability of child care also affects the ability of parents to upgrade their skills through career education and vocational training.

The remaining information in this section comes from Child Care Resource and the Child Development Division of the Vermont Department for Children and Families.

The affordability of child care for families is a pressing issue. The income eligibility levels to qualify for child care subsidy are set to offer help to families up to 200% of the poverty level. The program now offers help to fewer and fewer eligible families. The first chart gives a sense of the percent of subsidy paid at various income levels. In 2008, there were 503 Burlington children receiving a subsidy; in March 2013, there are 637 Burlington children receiving a subsidy and 1,687 in Chittenden County.

The second chart shows the covered subsidy amount versus the weekly market rate for child care. There continues to be a significant gap between the actual market rate for care and the amount covered by the child care subsidy. For example, at the infant level for a child care center, a single mom with two children would end up paying an additional \$75 a week from or more than 20% of her gross pay.

According to Child Care Resource, as of July 2012, during a typical week, approximately 6,800 children birth through 12 attend a regulated child care program in Chittenden County. The availability for space in these programs ranges from 1% to 4% adding to the uncertainty of finding reliable child care. Over 63% of child care searches are for the small group of children ages birth to two, demonstrating the difficulty of finding child care for infants and toddlers. The third chart shows the vacancy rate for local programs and the current need as of July 2012.

Programs may be recognized for quality in the child care field through accreditation with the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), the National Association of Family Child Care (NAFCC) or be recognized for quality through the State of Vermont Step Ahead to Recognition System (STARS). Across all programs, 84 in Chittenden County are recognized for high quality and 58 have received formal accreditation.

The affordability and availability of child care are based on federal and state subsidy issues as well as industry employment standards. The City will continue to work with the child care community to find solutions including current efforts with Building Bright Futures and providing technical assistance to providers.

Vermont Child Care Subsidy Program

| % of Subsidy Paid by the State | Family Size | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | 3 or Fewer | 4 | 5 | 6 or more |
| 100% | \$18,300 | \$22,044 | \$25,788 | \$29,532 |
| 50% | \$29,100 | \$35,040 | \$40,992 | \$46,956 |
| 10% | \$36,600 | \$44,088 | \$51,576 | \$59,064 |

Weekly Child Care Subsidy Amount

| Type of Care: Full Time | Weekly Subsidy - 100% | Weekly Market Rate | Weekly out of pocket expense: 100% eligible | Annual out of pocket expense: 100% eligible | Gap | Weekly out of pocket expense: 50% eligible | Annual out of pocket expense: 50% eligible |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Family Child Care | | | | | | | |
| Infant | \$114.29 | \$162.00 | \$47.71 | \$2,481 | 29% | \$95.42 | \$4,962 |
| Toddler | \$110.00 | \$153.00 | \$43.00 | \$2,236 | 28% | \$86.00 | \$4,472 |
| Preschool | \$98.86 | \$152.00 | \$53.14 | \$2,763 | 35% | \$106.28 | \$5,527 |
| Child Care Center | | | | | | | |
| Infant | \$137.14 | \$212.00 | \$74.86 | \$3,893 | 35% | \$149.72 | \$7,785 |
| Toddler | \$133.43 | \$201.00 | \$67.57 | \$3,514 | 34% | \$135.14 | \$7,027 |
| Preschool | \$129.60 | \$188.00 | \$58.40 | \$3,037 | 31% | \$116.80 | \$6,074 |

Child Care Vacancy Rate

| Type of Program | # of Programs | # of Slots | # of Openings | Chittenden Vacancy Rate |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Child Care Center | 53 | 2,817 | 122 | 4% |
| Family Child Care Home | 160 | 1,238 | 94 | 7% |
| Preschool | 56 | 1,541 | 48 | 5% |
| School Age (After-School) | 41 | 1,733 | 67 | 4% |

Transportation Needs/Services

According to the Citizen Participation Survey for this Consolidated Plan, the need for transportation services ranked 4th in the list of services. This narrative explains the transit system and services as well as alternative car programs in the City.

As of the 2010 Census, around 4,220 residents – or 19.4% of the Burlington workforce – were walking to work, and around 1100 Burlington residents were using public transportation to get to work. For

workers who use the bus to get to work, there is fairly good coverage Monday through Saturday during regular work hours. Service during second and third shift hours and on Sundays and holidays is limited.

Chittenden County Transit Authority's (CCTA) network of 19 bus routes extends throughout eight cities and towns in the greater Burlington area.

CCTA measures its success on the percentage of trips in the region that is made on public transportation, also known as the transit mode share. In 2000, the transit mode share was estimated to be 1.4% of all trips made within the six core communities of Chittenden County. By 2010, it is estimated that the transit mode share has increased to 2.4% based on the growth of CCTA ridership compared to overall traffic growth.

Public transportation to areas outside the City does not reach a number of significant job centers because CCTA is dependent on local property tax revenues from only five local participating municipalities – Burlington, South Burlington, Essex, Winooski, and Shelburne – and its services are concentrated in those member communities. CCTA does offer ridesharing services in other communities, bus service outside the county to Middlebury, Montpelier and St. Albans, a fixed-route segment in Colchester, and services in the town of Williston under the Job Access and Reverse Commute (JARC) program. CCTA provides ADA complementary paratransit and some Medicaid transportation services through a contract with the Special Services Transportation Agency (SSTA), a private non-profit organization that provides van transportation services for people with specialized mobility needs, primarily the elderly and persons with disabilities. Bus passes are available to low-income residents and students and children ride free.

Single-occupancy vehicles remain a primary means of transportation to work. According to the 2010 Census, 65% of Burlington workers drove alone in their cars to get to work. The American Community Survey 2009-2011 notes that 10% of Burlington workers carpooled to work and on the average, those who commuted by car spent an average of 17 minutes to get to work. Transportation costs for those who drive to work are increasing. The average retail price of a gallon of gasoline in April of 2011 was \$3.70 and in April of 2012, the price rose to \$3.915. There are two programs that assist low and moderate income citizens to have access cars and can reduce the need to own a car.

The Good News Garage provides donated refurbished vehicles to low-income workers, including vehicles to Reach Up program participants, as well as job-related rides to low-income workers and to and from childcare in their Ready to Go program.