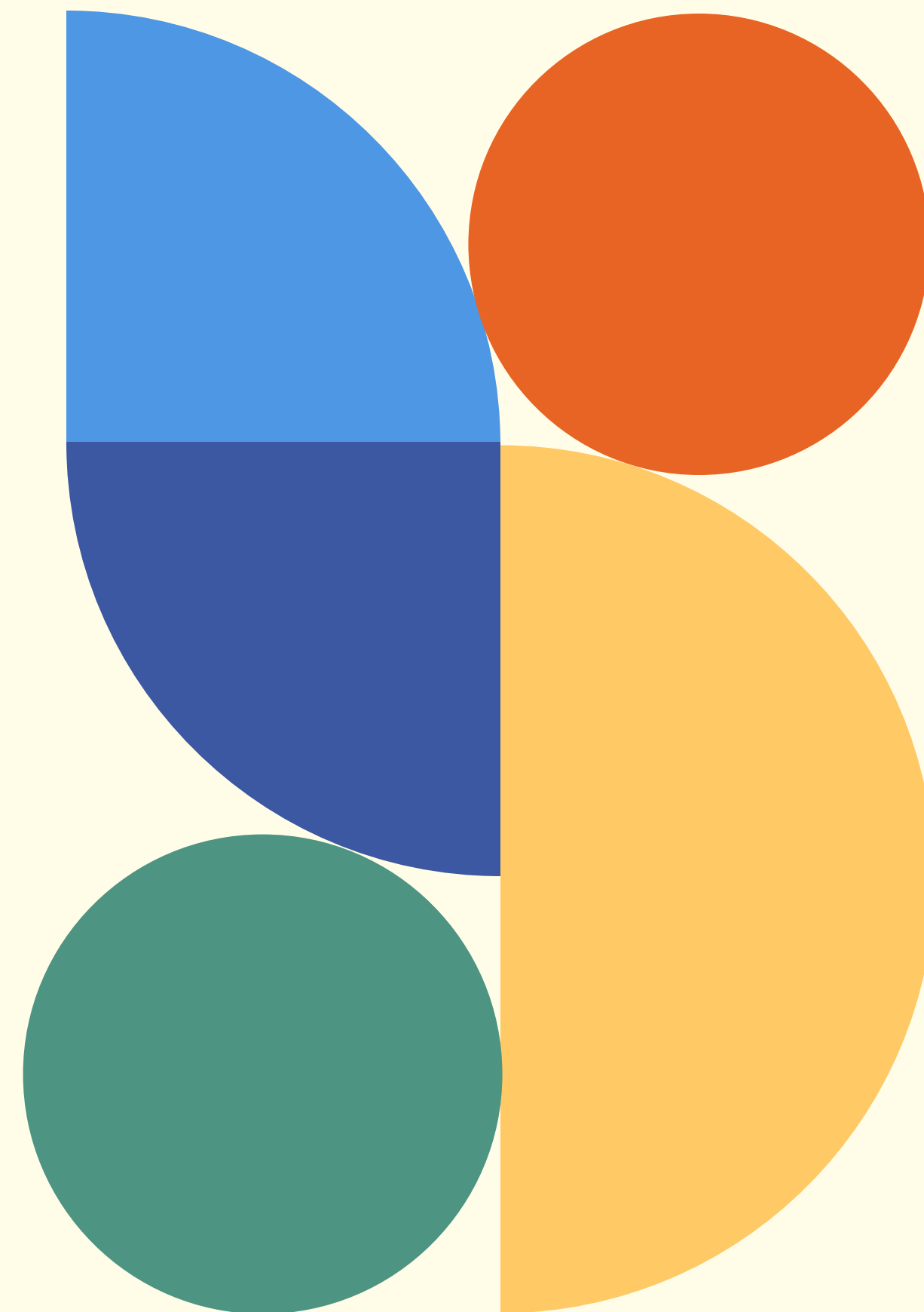




Transitional Housing

The need for immediate and sustainable
housing in Robeson County

October 13, 2022
www.robesontogether.org



The Need for Affordable
Housing for ALL

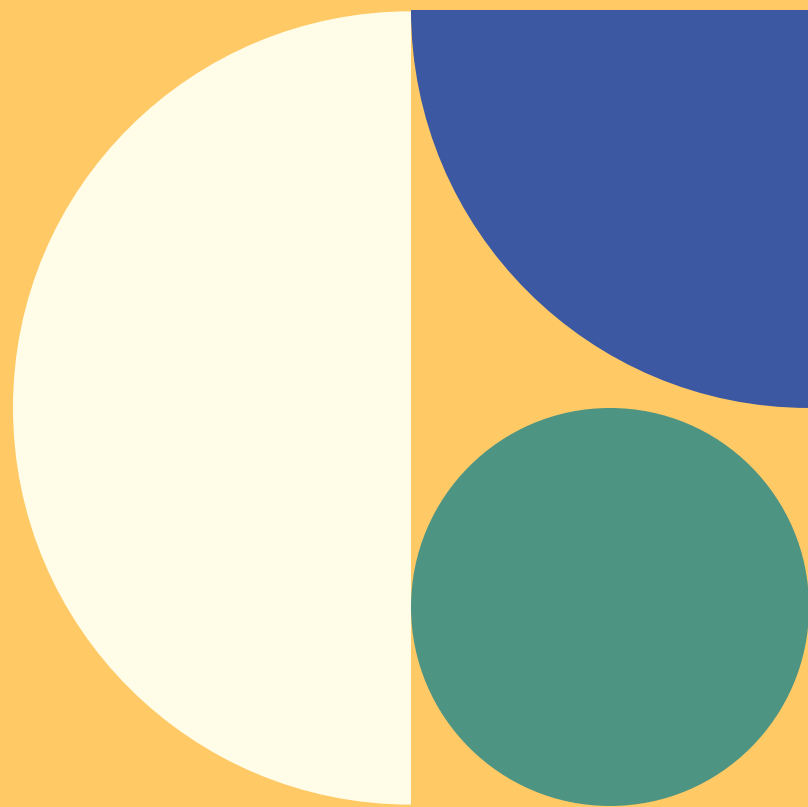
What we'll
discuss this
afternoon

- What is the current need?
- How does this need affect the County?
- What is necessary for success?
- How can this be achieved?
- What does success look like?
- What does this project need from Lumberton?

What is
the current
need?



What is the current need?



In Robeson County, we estimate that there are approximately 100 individuals defined as "chronically homeless."

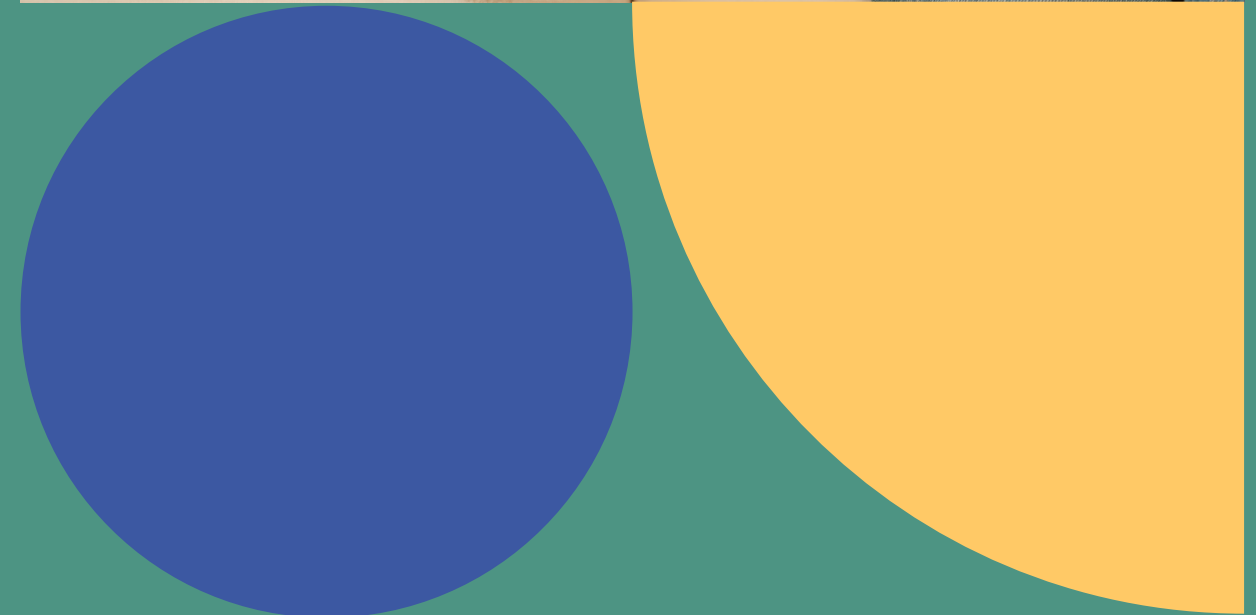
"Chronically homeless" is federally defined as being homeless for at least one year OR experiencing homelessness at least 4 times in 3 years and having a disabling condition.

Chronic Homelessness

In January 2020, it was estimated that there were over 110,000 people in the United States defined as chronically homeless.

- From 2007-2018, chronic homelessness in the United States decreased by 8%. However, from 2019-2020, this number increased by 15% and continues to grow.
- 27% of the total population of individuals experiencing homelessness is considered "chronically homeless".
- 66% of the chronically homeless live on the street, in cars, in parks, or in other locations not meant for human habitation.

People "without conventional housing" are NOT counted or considered in US Census reports and are not calculated into Census poverty data.



2020/2021 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress

U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Community Planning and Development



The 2020 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress



PART 1: POINT-IN-TIME ESTIMATES OF HOMELESSNESS

JANUARY 2021

The 2021 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress



**PART 1: POINT-IN-TIME ESTIMATES OF
SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS**

FEBRUARY 2022

A review of the 2020 HUD report by the U.S. Government Accountability Office ("GAO") found:

HUD's data collection methodology was flawed and likely significantly underestimated the number of individuals experiencing homelessness, particularly those who are unsheltered.



In September 2021, HUD advised the GAO that many local Continuums of Care ("COCs") from which they would normally obtain their data had not counted the number of unsheltered homeless in 2021 due to the pandemic.

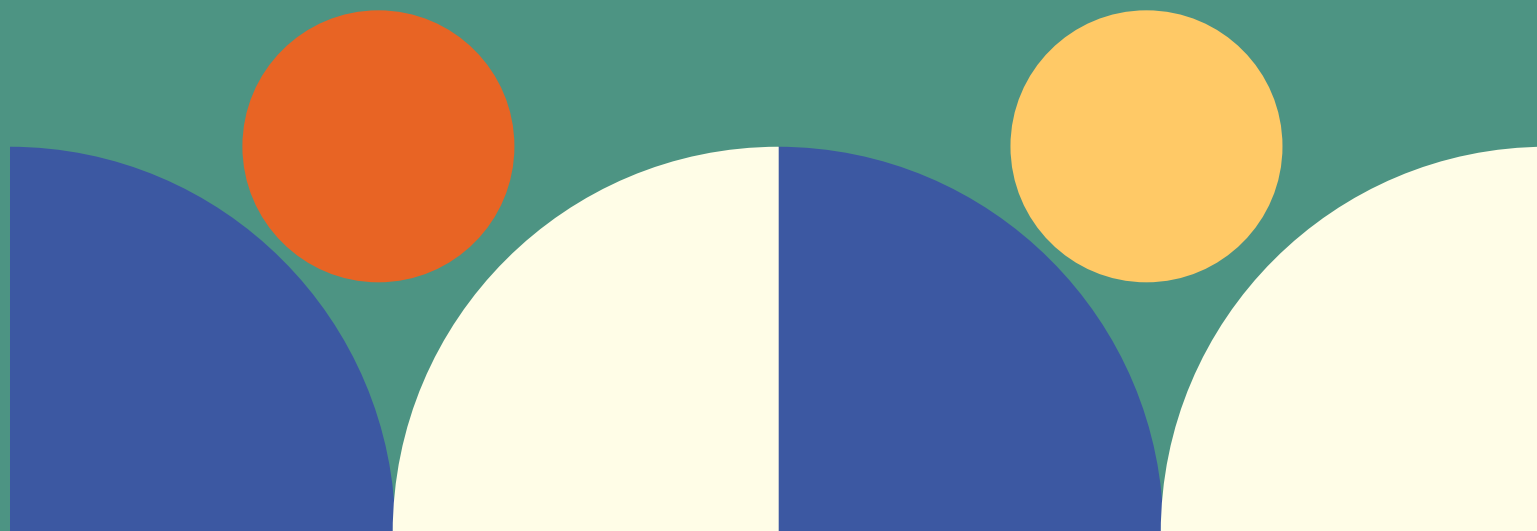
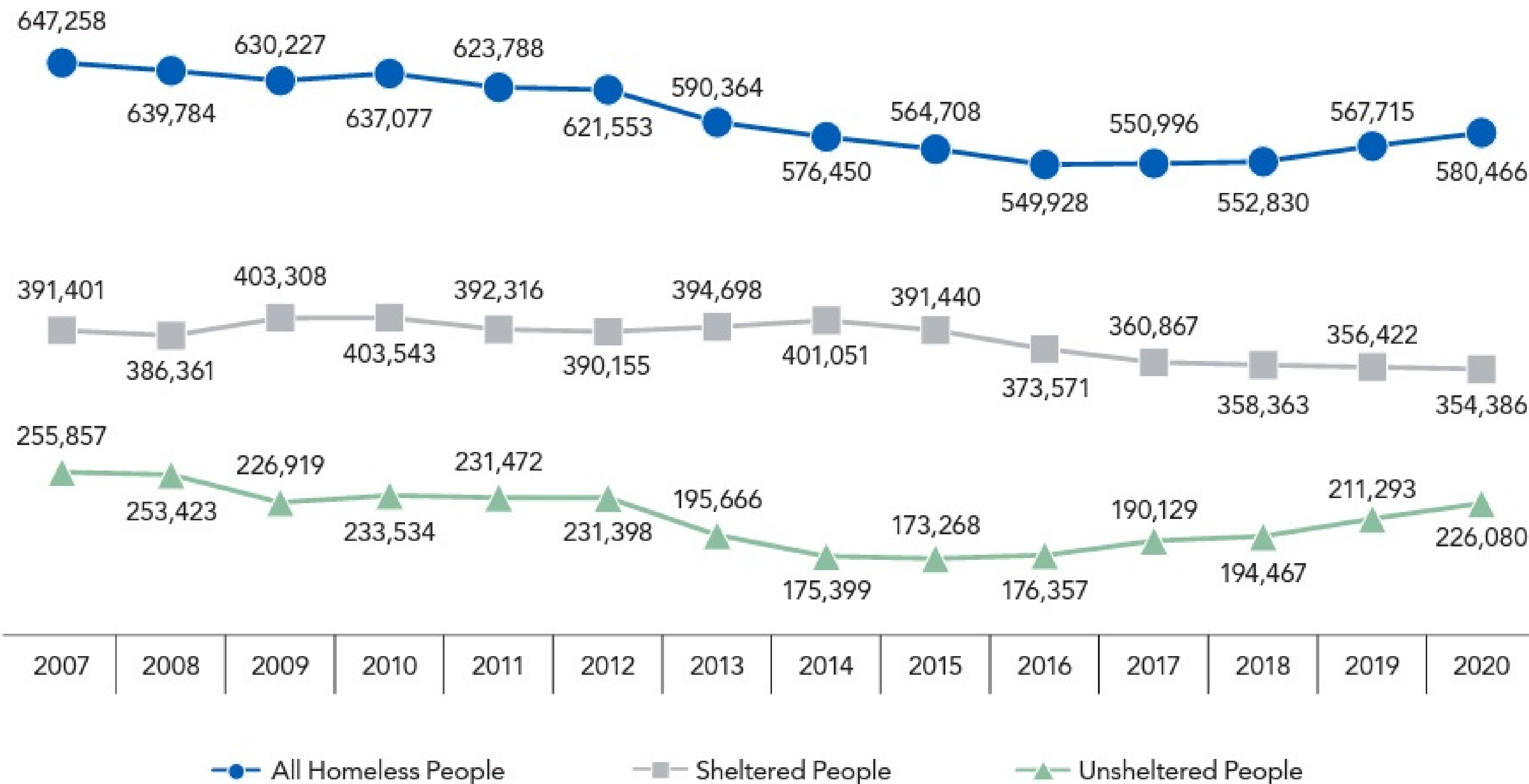


EXHIBIT 1.1: PIT Estimates of People Experiencing Homelessness
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2020



How does this
need affect our
community?



Financial Impact of Homelessness

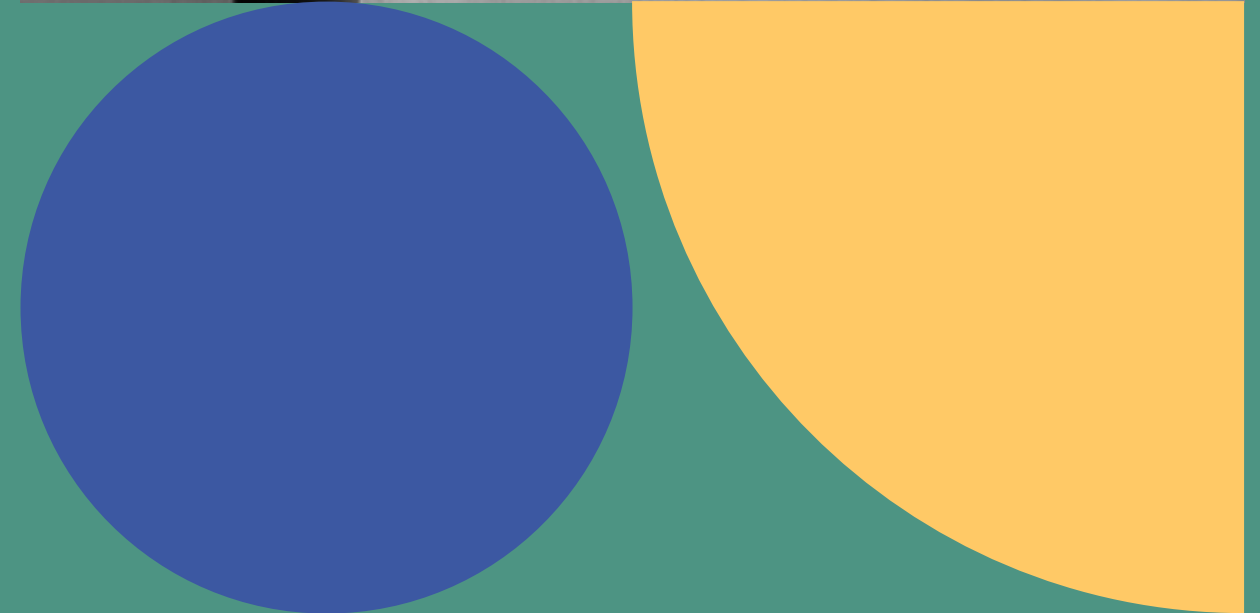
Pre-COVID estimates and research indicate that a person experiencing chronic homelessness costs the taxpayers an average of \$35,000-\$45,000 annually.

- Estimates for additional services provided to those experiencing addiction and/or severe disabilities can increase these annual costs in excess of \$100,000.
- The cost of homelessness on a community includes the need for publicly-funded crisis services, including jail facilities and law enforcement, hospitalizations, ER departments, and psychiatric and addiction facilities. It also includes high-cost, no or low-return investments, such as emergency shelters and services.
- COVID and the current housing crisis has exponentially increased the need, as well as the cost, of homelessness.
- Per NCDPS, for the 2019-2020 fiscal year, the cost for incarceration of one prisoner in a minimum security facility was less than the cost for that person to be unhoused (\$33,014.25).



The Cost to Our Community

Conservatively, if there are 50 chronically homeless individuals in Robeson County, at the **lowest** end of the **pre-COVID** estimates, the financial impact on the community is **\$1,750,000 annually**.



What is
necessary for
success?





Transitional, SUPPORTIVE Housing

Permanent, supportive housing (PSH) has been proven to significantly reduce chronic homelessness in long-term studies.

PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and support services.

Research indicates PSH not only helps individuals achieve longterm housing stability, but also improves their overall health and well-being.

Recent studies have found that costs on average are reduced by

49.5%

when a chronically homeless person is placed in supportive housing.



The cost-savings estimate would be significantly higher for Lumberton and Robeson County, given the amount of private financial investment RCCCC and our donors are committing to the program.



Father Joe's Village

Highly successful case study from San Diego.

Final results, as validated by the Fermanian Institute, include:

Service Type	One year before Project 25 (Homeless)	While in Project 25 in 2012	While in Project 25 in 2013	% Change from base year to 2013
Ambulance Rides	\$279,576	\$122,647	\$90,182	-67.7%
Arrests	\$12,300	\$3,750	\$2,700	-78%
ER Visits	\$750,977	\$225,661	\$164,919	-78%
Hospitals	\$2,214,060	\$1,092,019	\$818,306	-63%
Jail Days	\$105,901	\$61,787	\$39,715	-62%
Other	\$112,361	\$21,549	\$24,840	-78%
Totals	\$3,475,174	\$1,527,414	\$1,140,662	-67%

Program permanently houses 36 formerly homeless individuals, leading to a 67% reduction in public resource costs, saving the taxpayers and social service entities \$3.5 million over the course of a 24-month period.

- Median annual expense per user at the time of intake was \$111,000.
- Three years later, that cost was reduced to less than \$12,000 per user.
- All participants remain housed three years later, with health insurance and regular preventative care through a clinic, rather than emergency care.

How can this be
achieved?



Three-Tiered Approach



SECURITY

Safe, individual units designed to address the immediate need for short-term shelter.



STRUCTURE

Transitional units designed to promote the acclimation to independent living, coupled with financial literacy and life skills education.



SUSTAINABILITY

Independent, subsidized living, to include on-going support and resources including education and employment opportunities.



SECURITY: Addressing immediate needs

Safe and secure spaces to promote dignity, community, and responsibility while receiving services. Transitional, short-term solutions.



1

SECURITY: Addressing immediate needs



2

STRUCTURE: Equipping for success

Advanced housing opportunities to build life skills and foster a sense of pride and ownership.



2

STRUCTURE: Equipping for success

Wrap-around services are part of a comprehensive, strengths-based, planning process, individually tailored to respond to the unique circumstances of a client.

Examples of provided and required services are:

- Financial literacy courses
- Budget/banking assistance
- Medication management
- Preventative healthcare
- Trauma-informed care
- Life skills courses
- Employment opportunities
- Ongoing case management
- Housing assistance
- Mobile and on-site services

3

SUSTAINABILITY: Long-term solutions

Community-based housing without a designated length of stay where formerly unhoused individuals and families can live as independently as possible.





SUSTAINABILITY: Long-term solutions

What could this look like?

- Tiny home village
- Subsidized housing opportunities
- Renovated/upfitted existing structure
- Sweat equity investment (Habitat model)

What will it include?

- Ongoing case management and review
- Community investment element
- Self-managed

What does
success look
like?



"Functional Zero"

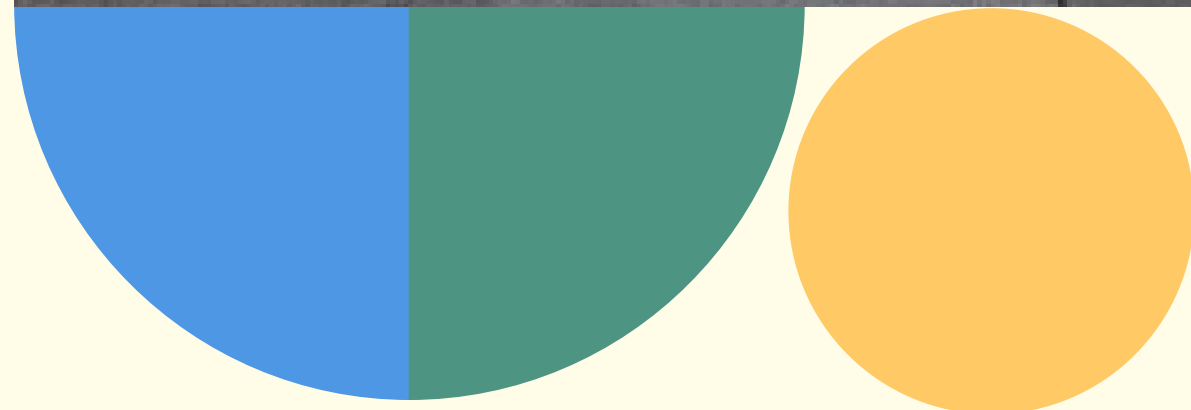
A Functional Zero end to homelessness means that public systems and RCCCC have a systematic response in place that ensures homelessness is prevented whenever possible or is otherwise a rare, brief, and non-recurring experience.

A Functional Zero response does not mean that no one will ever experience homelessness, but rather, as a system of care, we will have the resources that allow us to measure the capacity, sustainability, and effectiveness of our system in real time.





What does it mean
to be a Functional
Zero community?



What does this
project need from
Lumberton?



Three-Tiered Approach



SECURITY

Committed, public sentiment of support from local leaders and government officials.



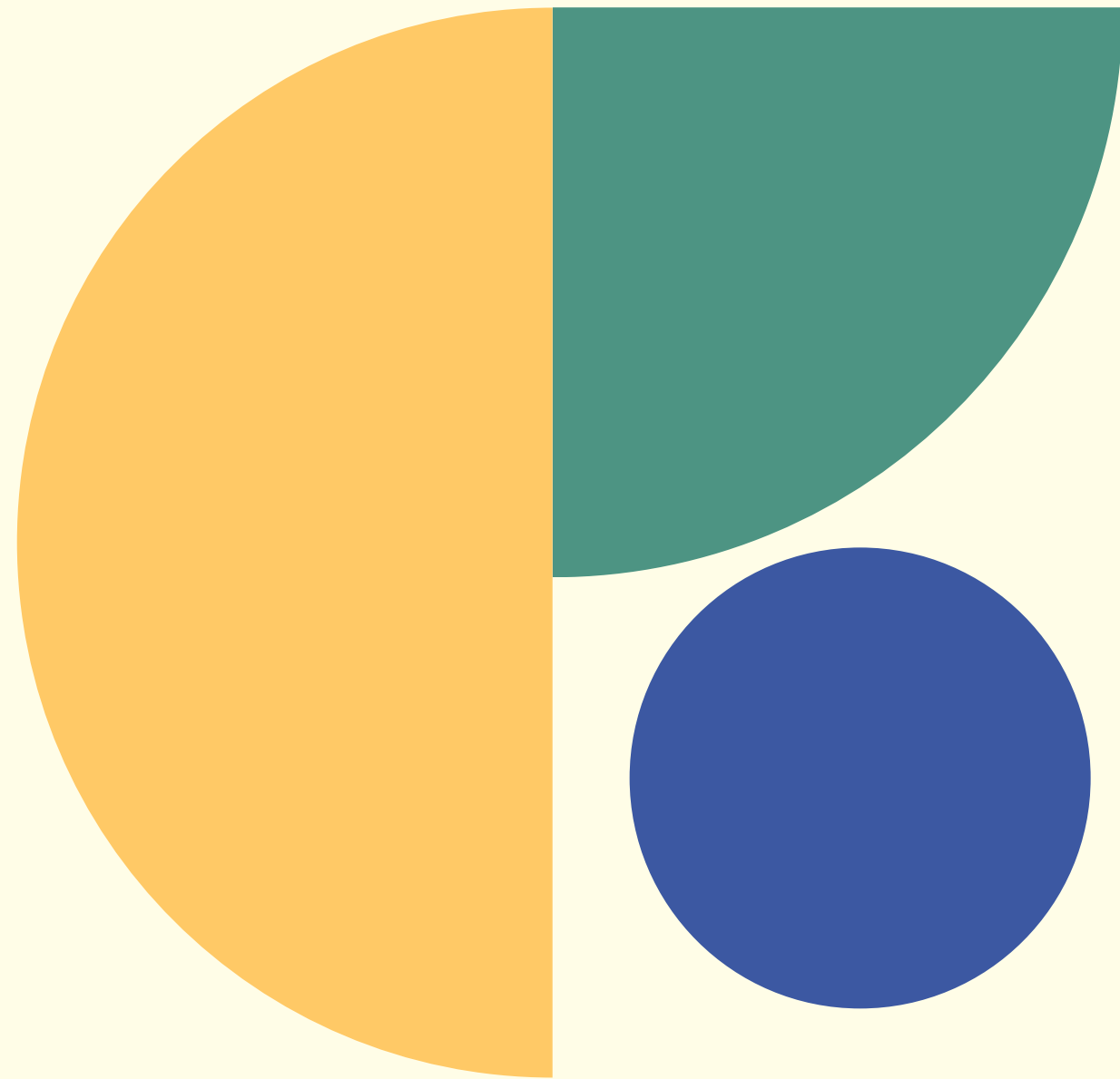
STRUCTURE

Zoning-related permissions and assistance.



SUSTAINABILITY

Eventual financial and budgetary consideration for long-term solutions.



Questions?

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