

Regional Housing Perspectives

Presentation to PATH Foundation JEDI Committee

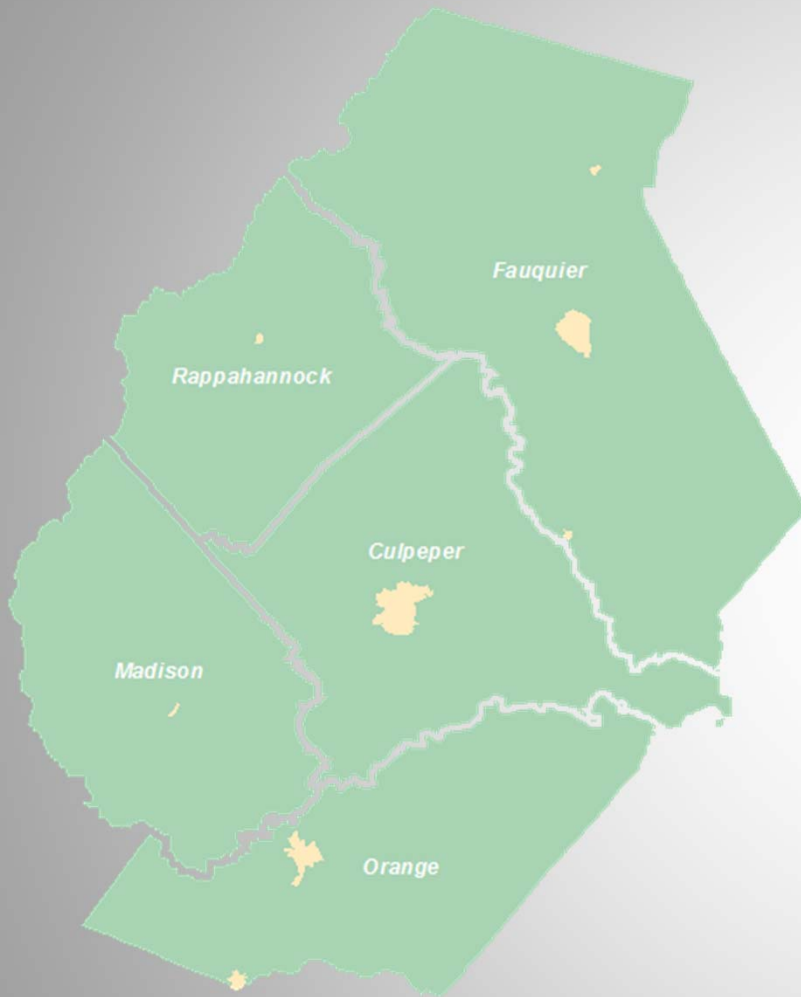
September 1, 2022

Respectfully Submitted by:

Patrick L. Mauney, Executive Director



RRRC Background



- Mission: We serve our members by providing professional planning and technical resources, a concerted approach to regional cooperation, planning assistance with program delivery, and a forum for the interaction of appointed and elected local government officials and citizen members.
- 21 member board appointed by our region's five counties and eight towns

RRRC Core Programs & Activities

- Core Program Areas
 - Transportation & Mobility Planning & Coordination
 - Homelessness Continuum of Care Lead Agency (Foothills Housing Network)
 - Regional Housing Coordination
 - Environmental & Natural Resources Planning
 - Sustainable Agriculture, Farm to School, & Local Food System Promotion
 - Regional Tourism
 - Emergency Preparedness & Hazard Mitigation Planning
- Other Activities
 - Grant Writing & Administration
 - Data Collection & Technical Assistance
 - Economic Development support and partnerships
 - Research on Common Issues Impacting Region or Localities

RRRC Programs & Initiatives

- Foothills Housing Network Lead Agency
 - RRRC stepped into the CoC leadership role in 2014 to preserve state and federal funding that requires a regional approach to homelessness coordination
 - [Foothills Housing Network](#) is a collaboration of RRRC, regional service providers, emergency shelters, County Social Services departments, and other private and non-profit housing stakeholders
 - Leverage limited local funds to bring state and federal grants for the region
 - Our role is coordination, convening and strategic planning for the homeless services system in the region



RRRC Programs & Initiatives

- Foothills Housing Network Coordinated Entry Program
 - RRRC staff function as a point of entry for clients seeking resources available through Foothills Housing Network
 - Core function is to conduct screenings for Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing programs, as well as Fauquier DSS General Relief program
 - Referrals and/or diversion to other community partners
- FHN state/federal funded programs (Prevention & Rapid Re-housing) are targeted to households <30% Area Median Income or meeting HUD definition of homelessness

Foothills Housing Network Coordinated Entry Housing Crisis Hotline

Call Coordinated Entry if you are experiencing homelessness or are at risk of losing where you are currently staying.

Call or text:

(540) 724-6630

Leave a **message** with your name, number, and the **best day/time** to reach you. Your call will be returned within one business day.



RRRC Programs & Initiatives

- Regional Housing
 - 2020 – Coordinated the [RRRC Regional Housing Study](#)
 - Baseline Data & Housing Demand Analysis, Local Ordinance Reviews, Strategies & Recommendations
- PDC Housing Development Program
 - New initiative funded via Virginia Housing REACH program
 - Each of Virginia's Planning Districts/Regional Commissions received funding based on population
 - \$2 million for targeted support to development of affordable housing in the region
 - Ability to leverage other local, regional, state and federal funding sources
 - RRRC sought development partners via Proof of Concept / RFP process early 2022
 - Can support rental or home ownership models
 - Overall program requires completion of new units by June 30, 2024
 - Three initial awards announced July 2022; additional awards pending
 - [More information on RRRC website](#)

Assumptions for this Presentation

- Familiarity with Guiding Concepts and definitions from the *Exploring Health Disparities in the PATH Foundation Service Area*
- Safe, stable, and affordable housing is a contributing factor to social determinants to health
- Understanding that housing challenges are complex and solutions targeting short-term needs can be in conflict with long-term solutions
- As with everything, the pandemic has impacted discussions on affordable housing and we do not yet know the full scope of those effects

Challenges

- **Housing Availability**
 - Issue across income levels, but disproportionate impacts on lowest-income levels
 - Lack of rental units impacts all five counties in the region
 - Lack of equitable homeownership opportunities
 - Homogenous development patterns
- **Defining Affordable Housing**
- **COVID-19 Impacts on Housing Vulnerable Populations**
 - Federal/State Directives and Funding Aimed at Non-Congregate Shelter
 - Eviction Moratorium / Lack of Rental Unit Turnover
 - Return to pre-COVID levels of Emergency Shelter and Funding
- **Consider immediate need/impact versus long-term solutions**

Data & Background

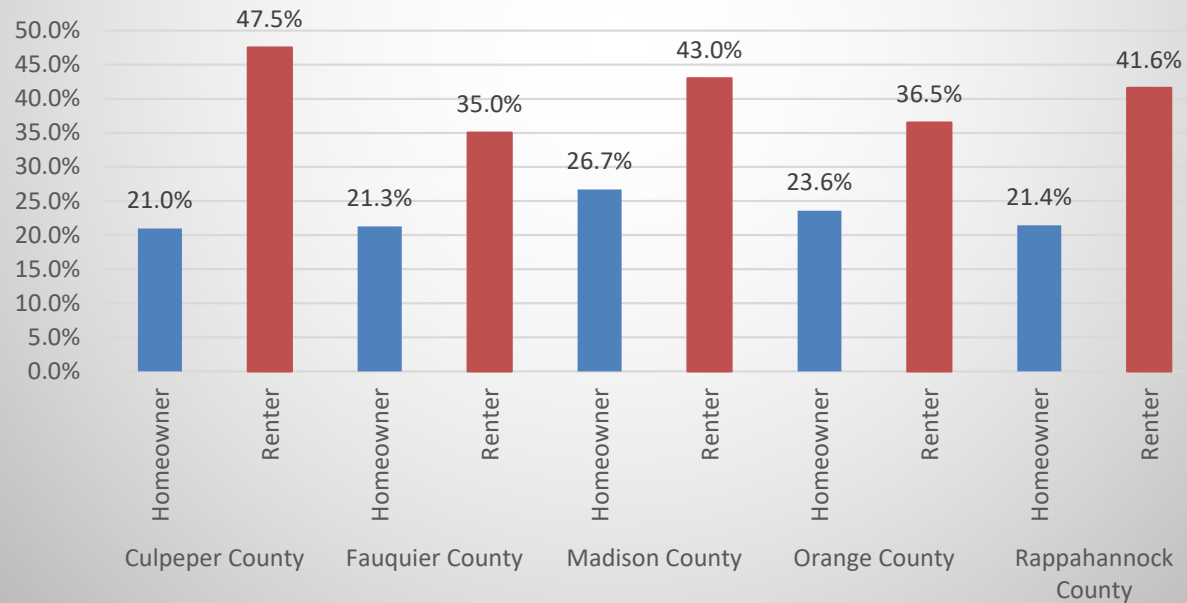
- FHN Coordinated Entry Data (June – August 2022)
 - Average 700+ calls per month
 - ~20% of total calls result in an intake screening (demographics collected)
 - ~7-8% of total calls result in referral to FHN programs
- Who are the 12% who are screened, but not referred?
 - Income greater than 30% Area Median Income
 - Not facing immediate homelessness (i.e., no eviction notice, not yet taken to court)
- Who are the 80% who do not have an intake completed?
 - Seeking other (more affordable, different landlord, etc.) housing options
 - Seeking housing repairs
 - Service providers, general public
 - Households seeking short-term rental assistance

Data & Background

- Cost Burdened Households

- Cost burden is generally defined as paying more than 30 percent of household income for housing (inclusive of rent/mortgage and utilities)
- Data from U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (via [HousingForwardVa](#)) and from the [RRRC Regional Housing Study](#)
- Impacts are found across income levels, but disproportionately on lower-income levels and on renters versus homeowners

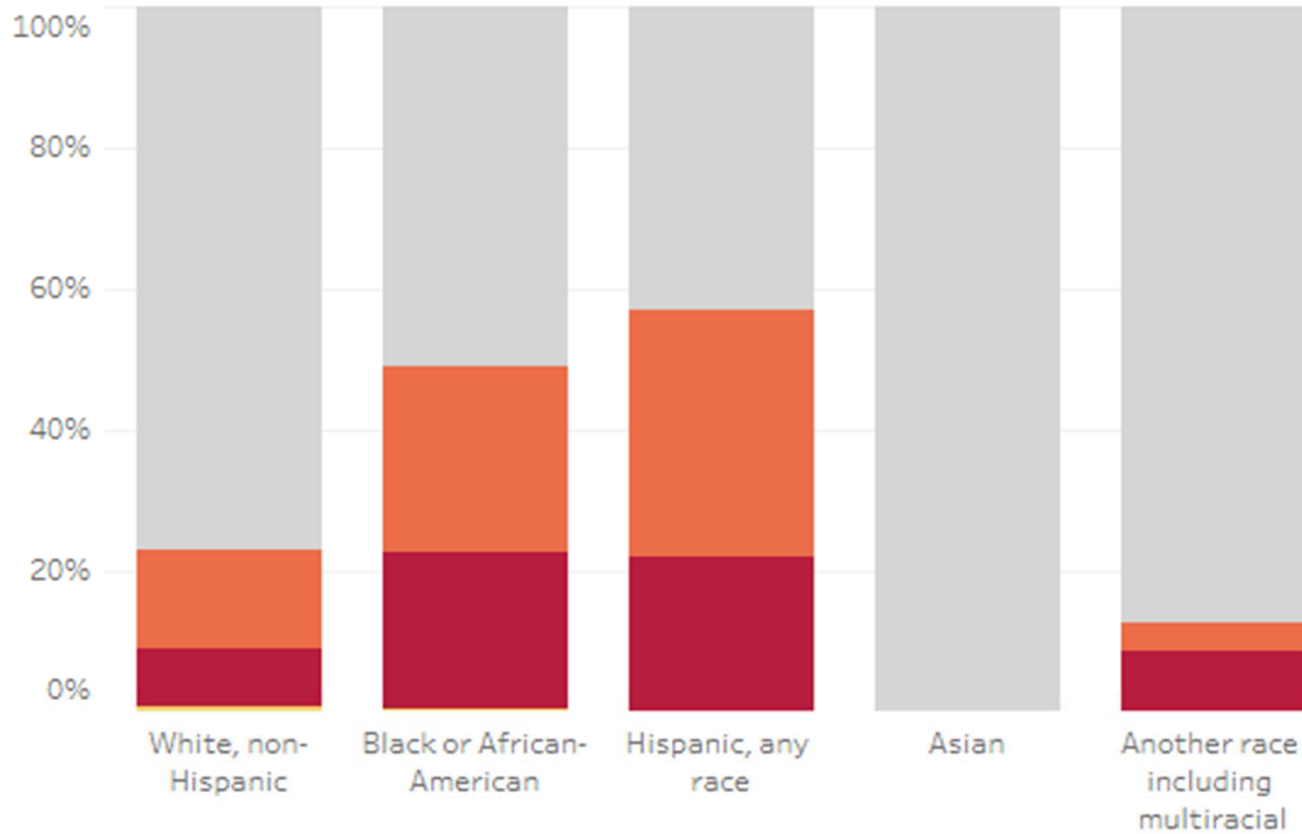
% of Households Cost Burdened (Own vs Rent), 2018



Cost Burdened: Culpeper County

Statewide CBSA Locality

Cost burden by race and ethnicity



Select locality:

Culpeper County

Select year:

2018

Select tenure:

(All)

Cost burden

- Not cost-burdened (<30%)
- Cost-burdened (30 to 50%)
- Severely cost-burdened (>50%)
- No or negative income



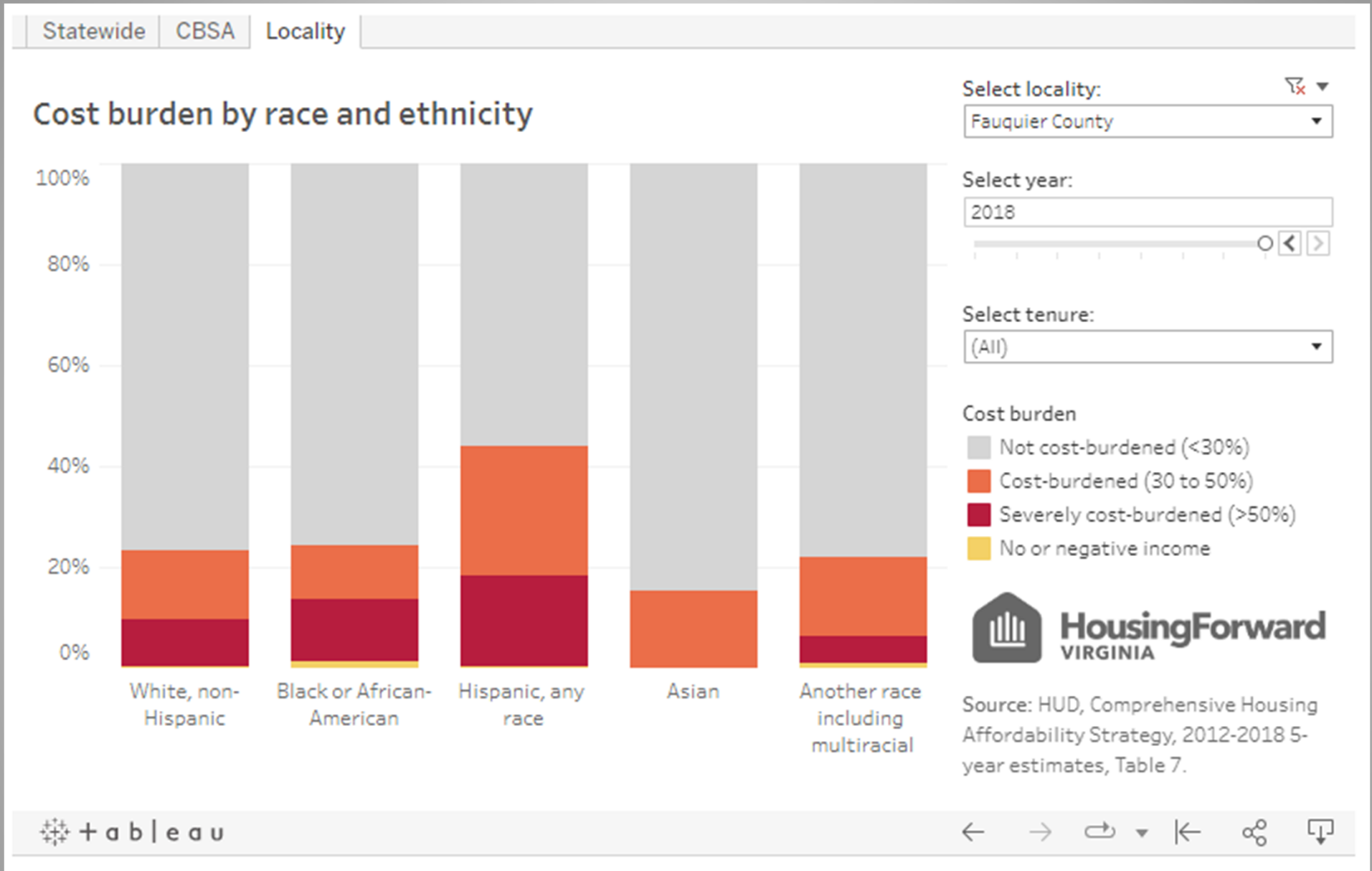
HousingForward
VIRGINIA

Source: HUD, Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, 2012-2018 5-year estimates, Table 7.

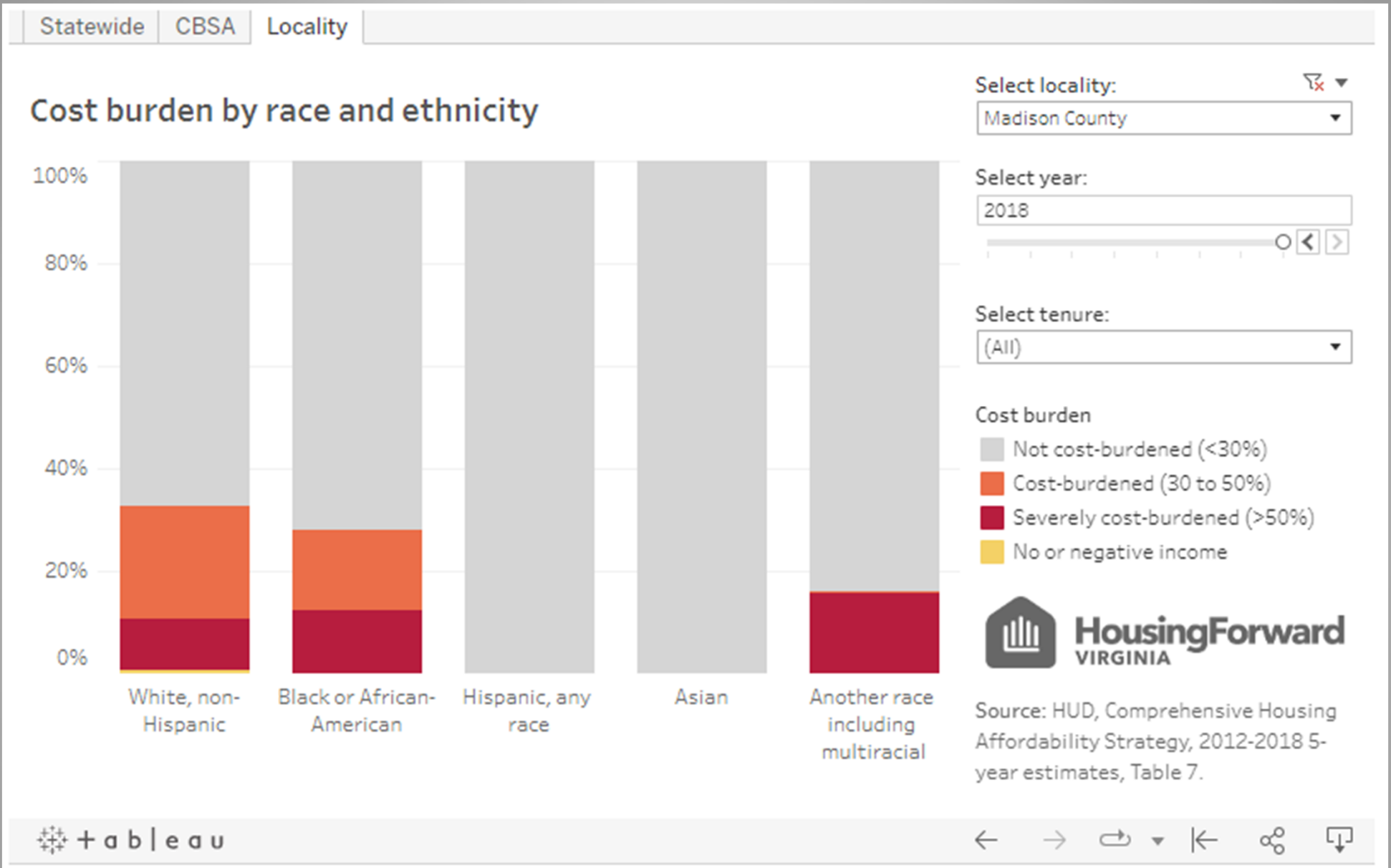
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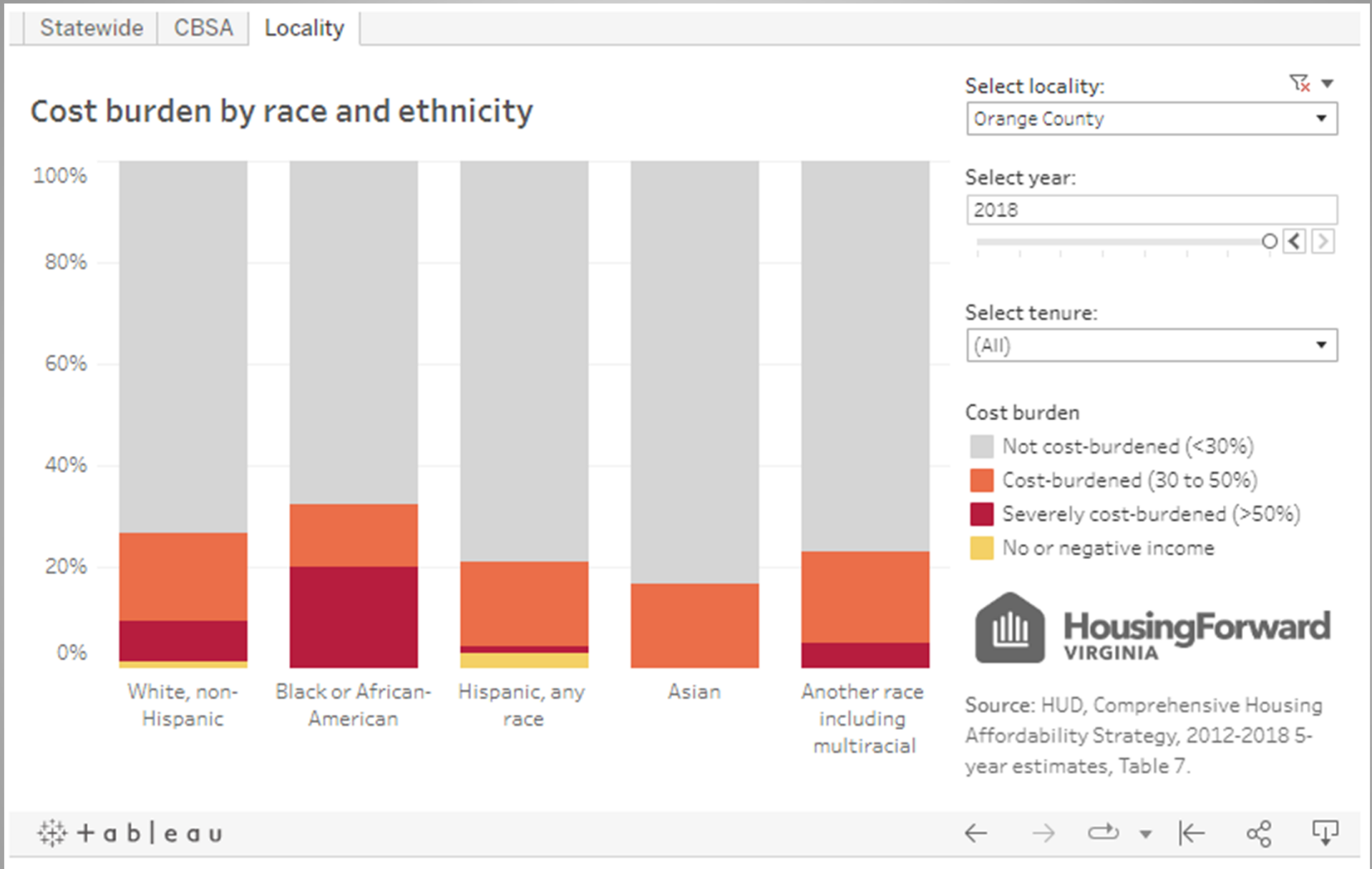
Cost Burdened: Fauquier County



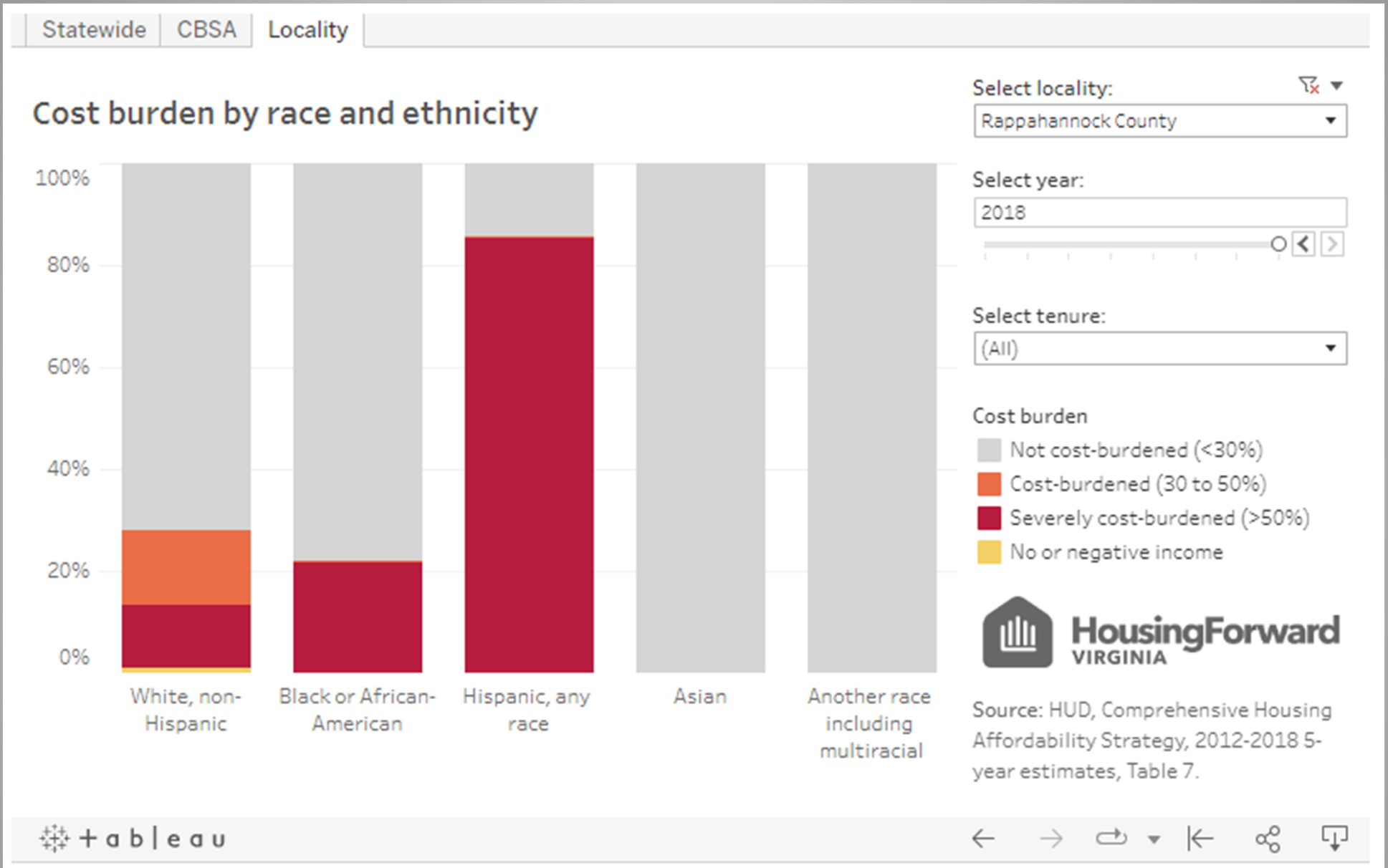
Cost Burdened: Madison County



Cost Burdened: Orange County



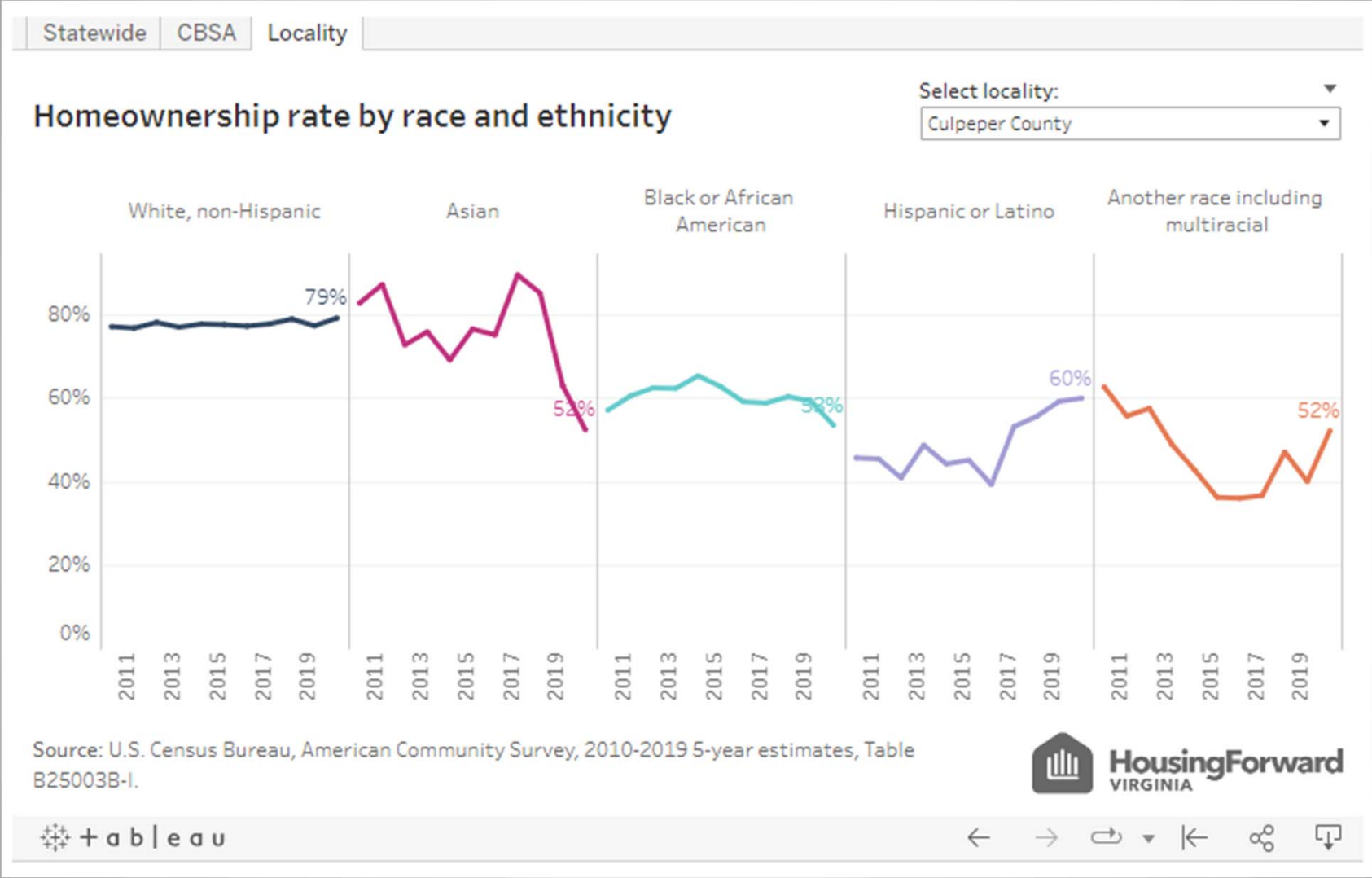
Cost Burdened: Rappahannock County



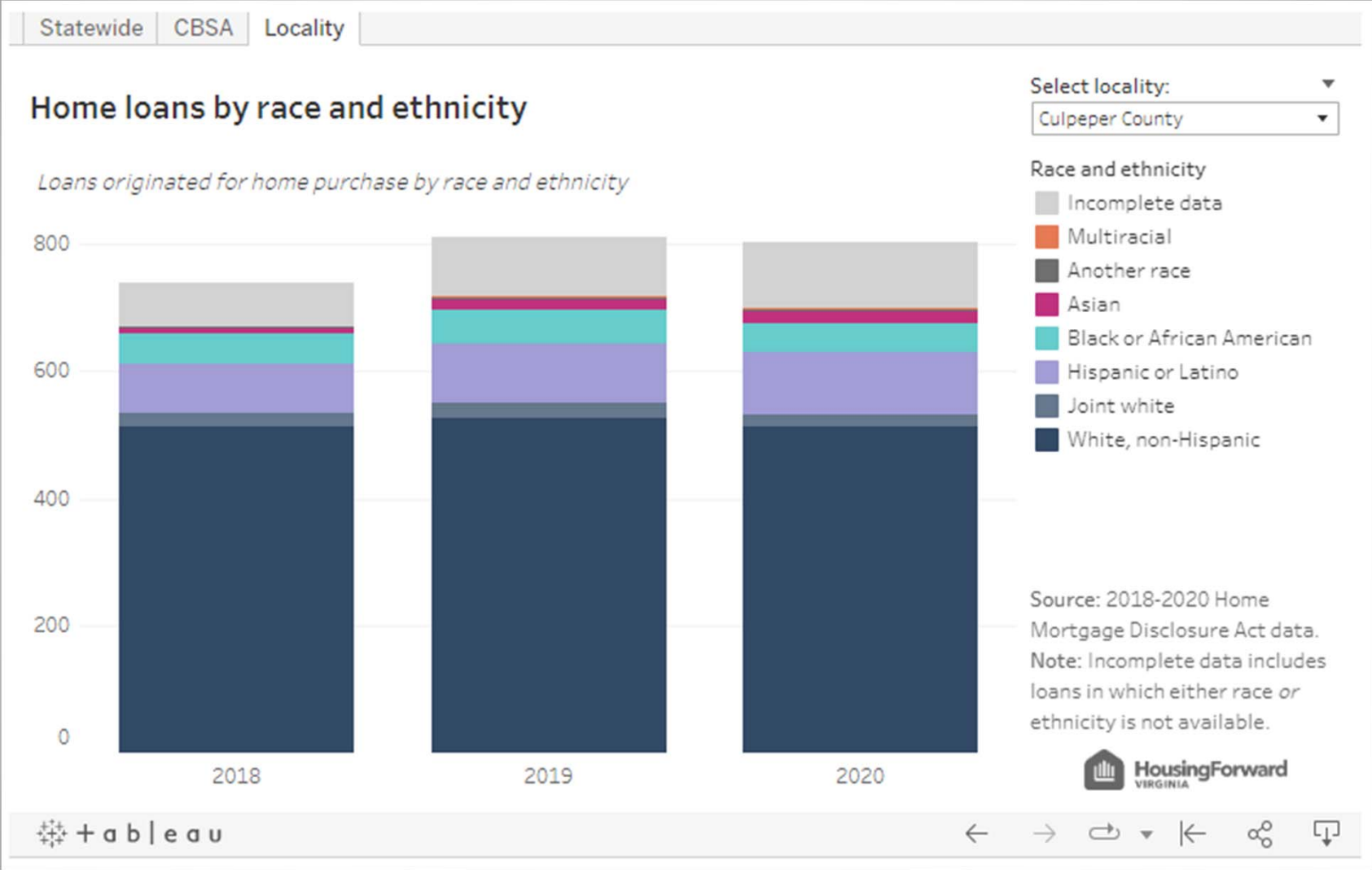
Data & Background

- Disparities are also present in homeownership rates and opportunities
- Homeownership rate data by race/ethnicity
- Home loan data by race/ethnicity
- Home loan denials by race/ethnicity (as percent of total applications)
- Very Important to consider limitations of data and, where possible, trends as opposed to specific numbers

Homeownership Rates: Culpeper County



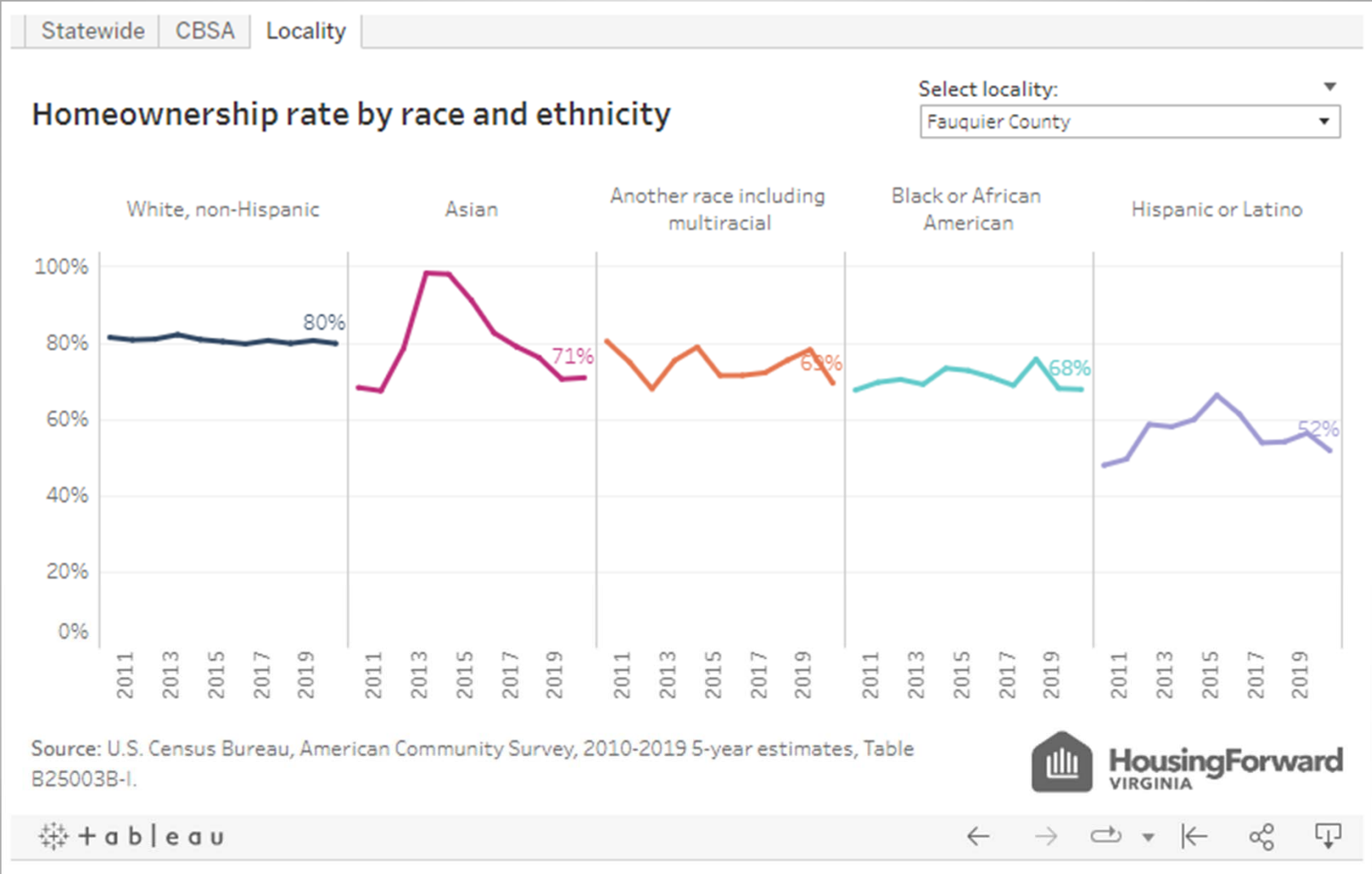
Home loans originated: Culpeper County



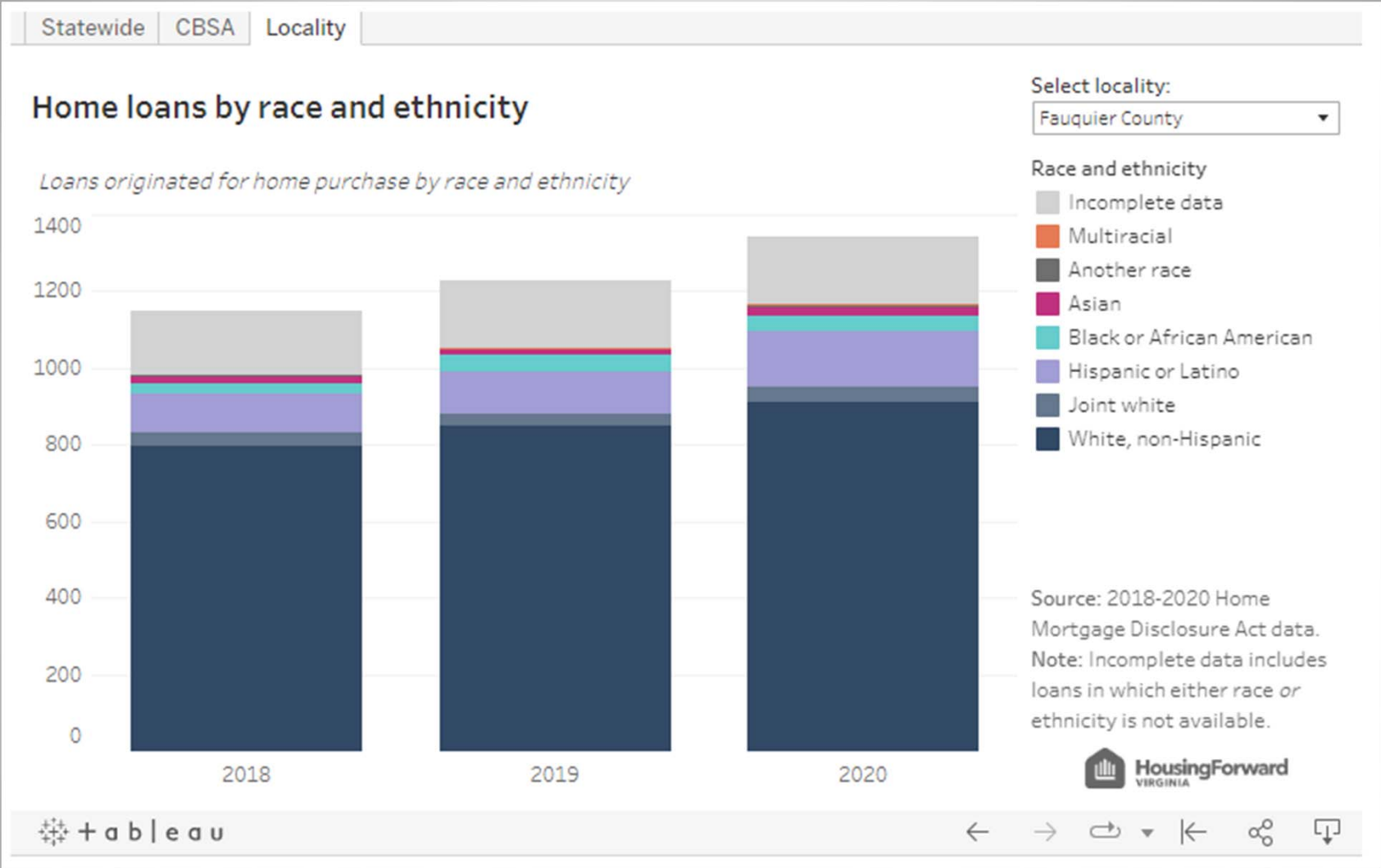
Home loan denial rates: Culpeper County



Homeownership Rates: Fauquier County



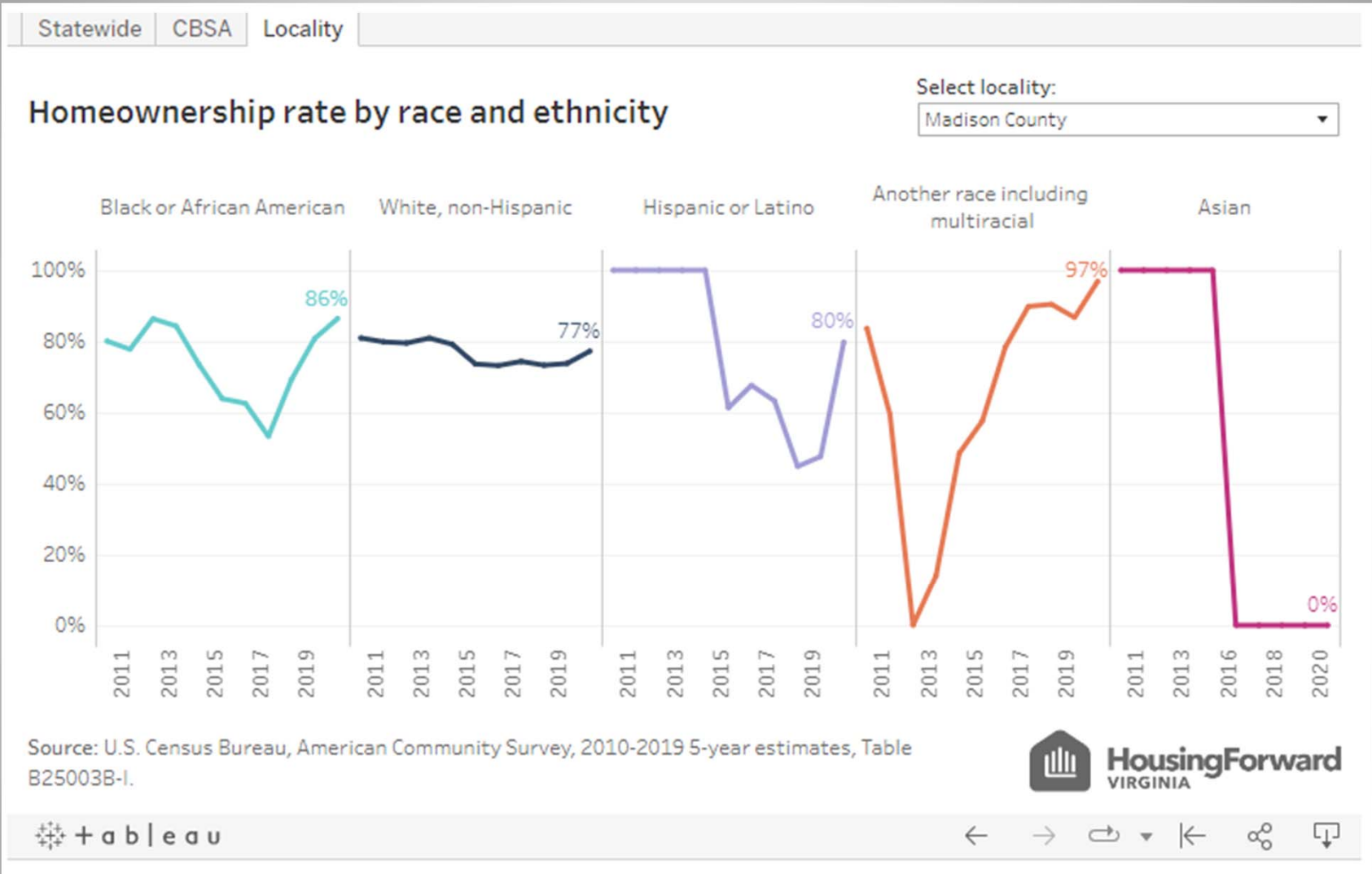
Home loans originated: Fauquier County



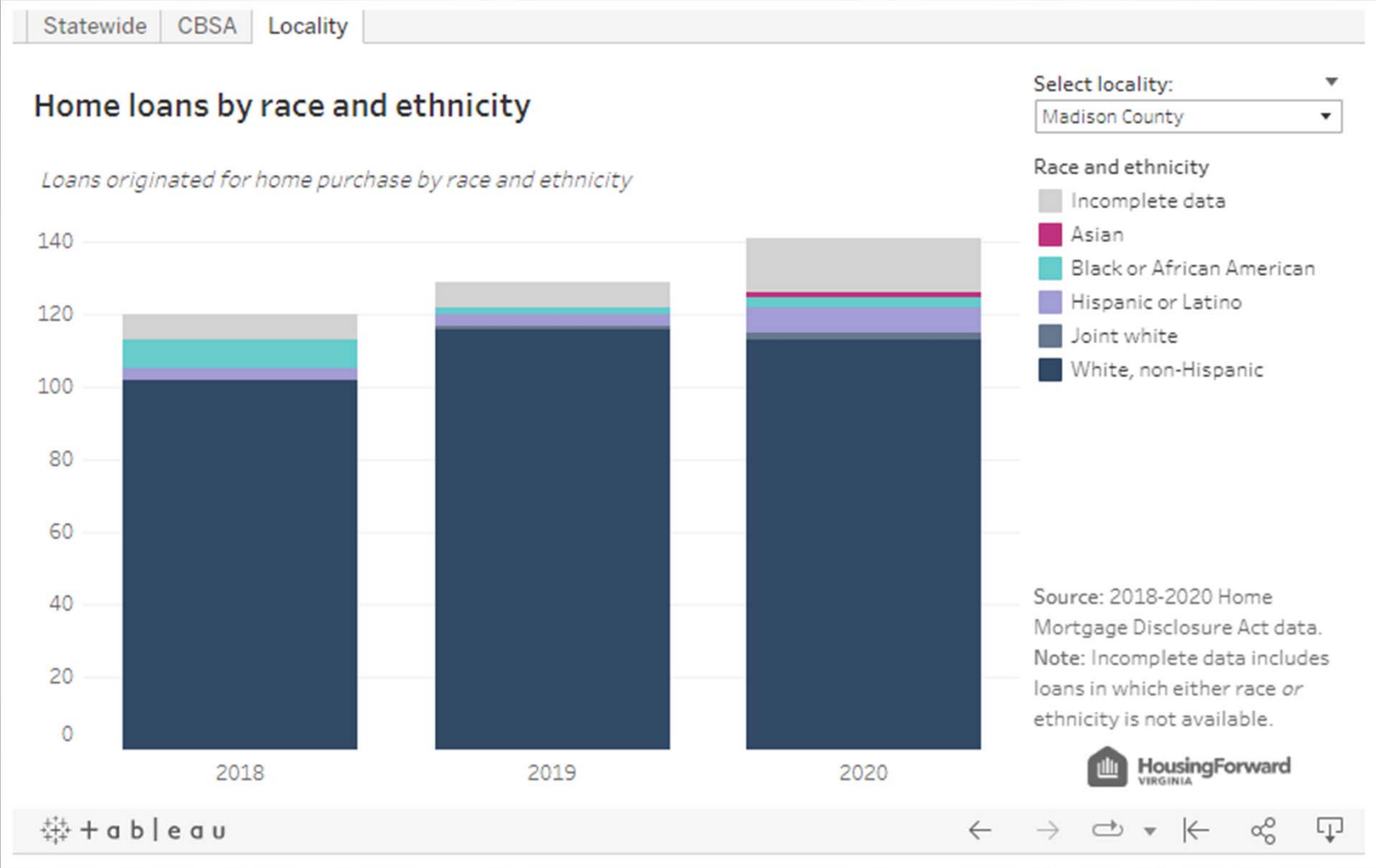
Home loan denial rates: Fauquier County



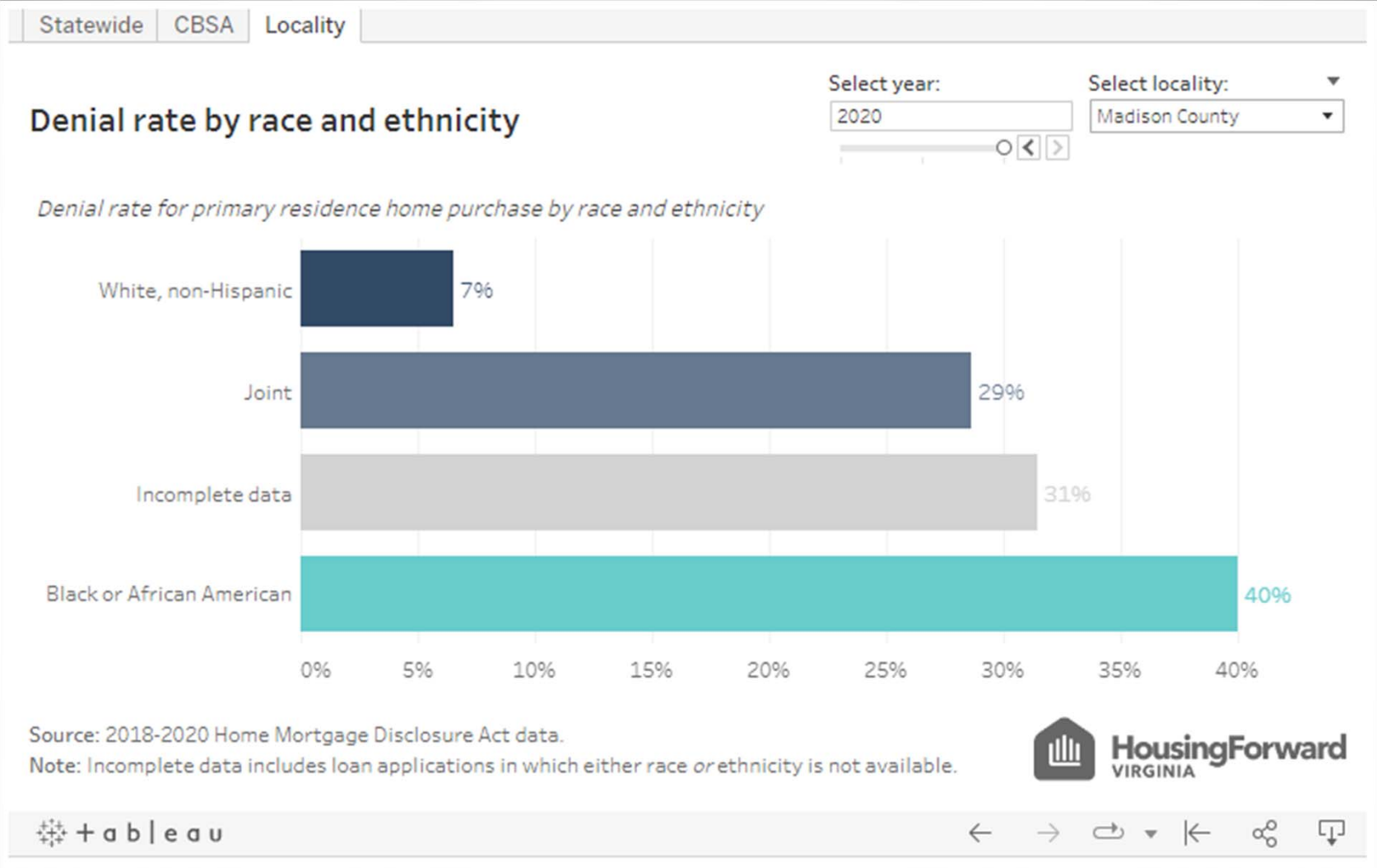
Homeownership Rates: Madison County



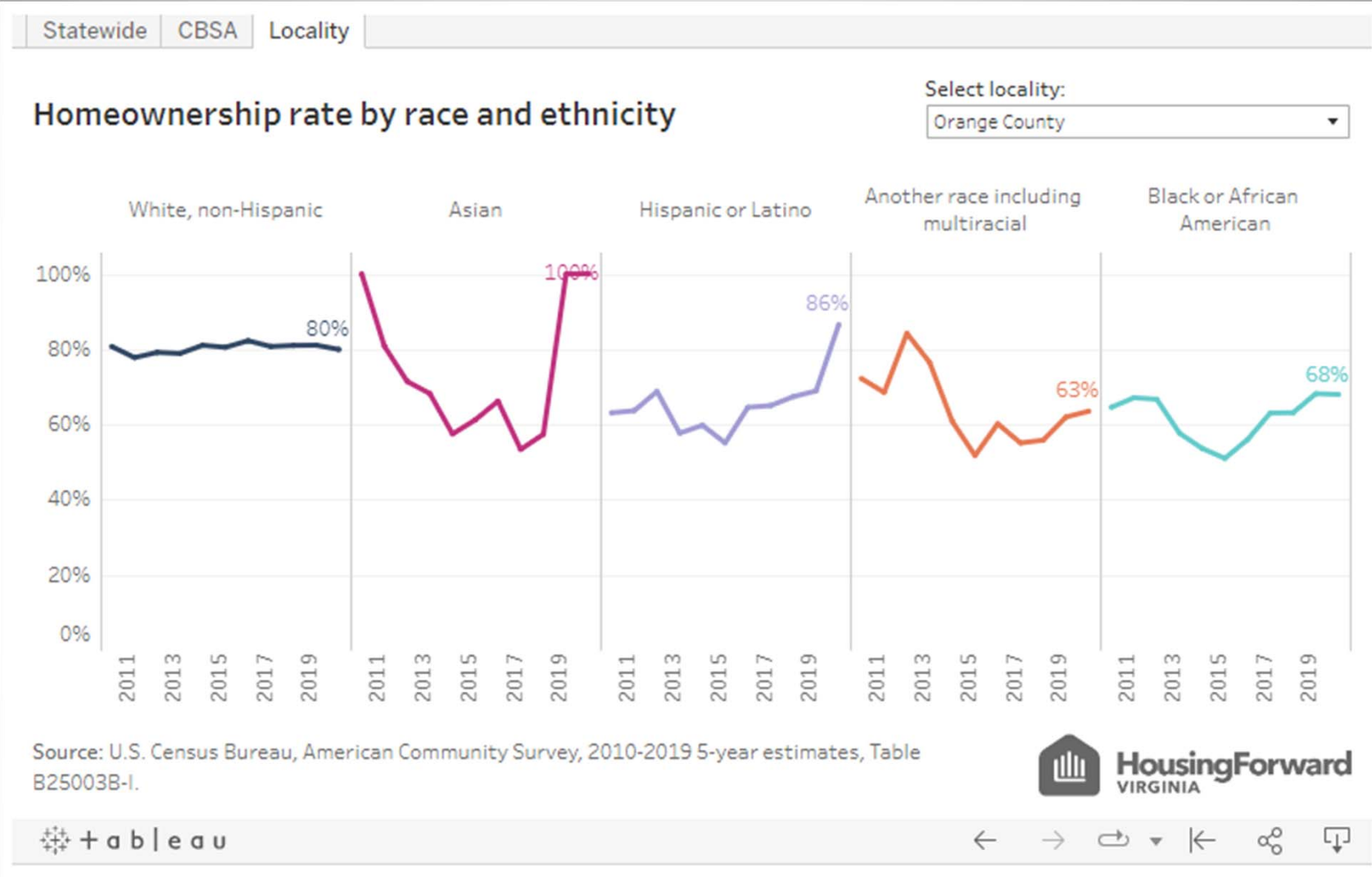
Home loans originated: Madison County



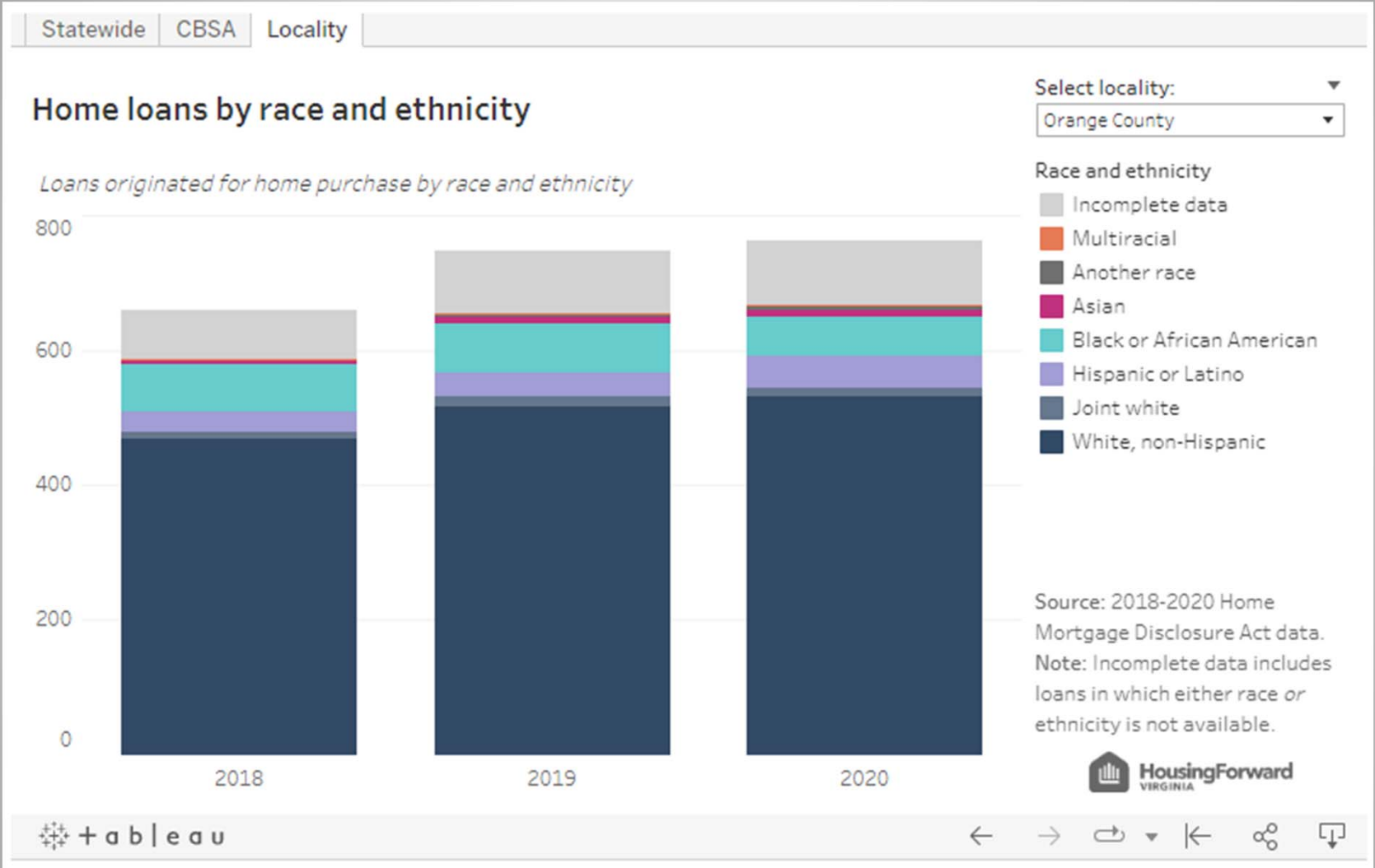
Home loan denial rates: Madison County



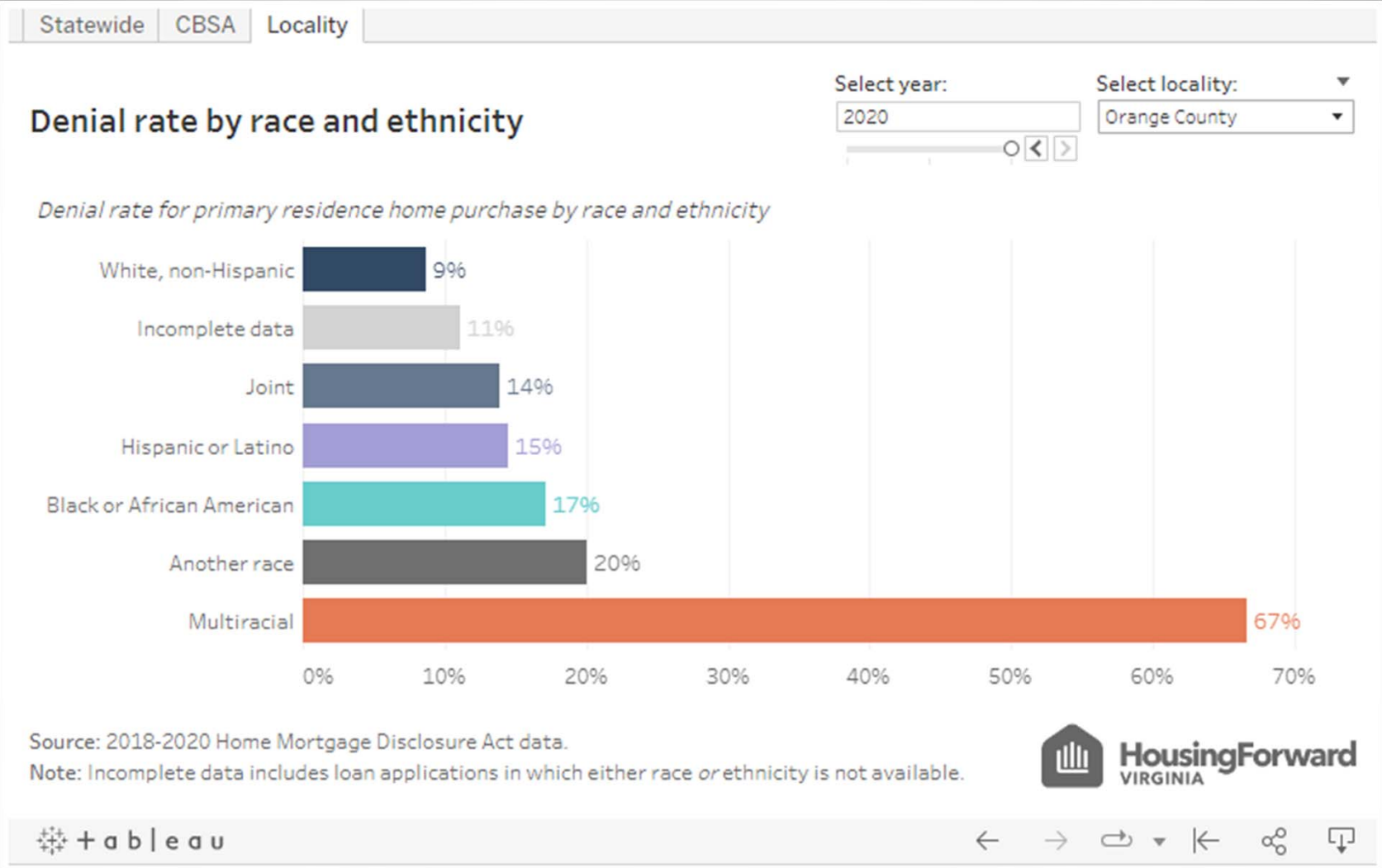
Homeownership Rates: Orange County



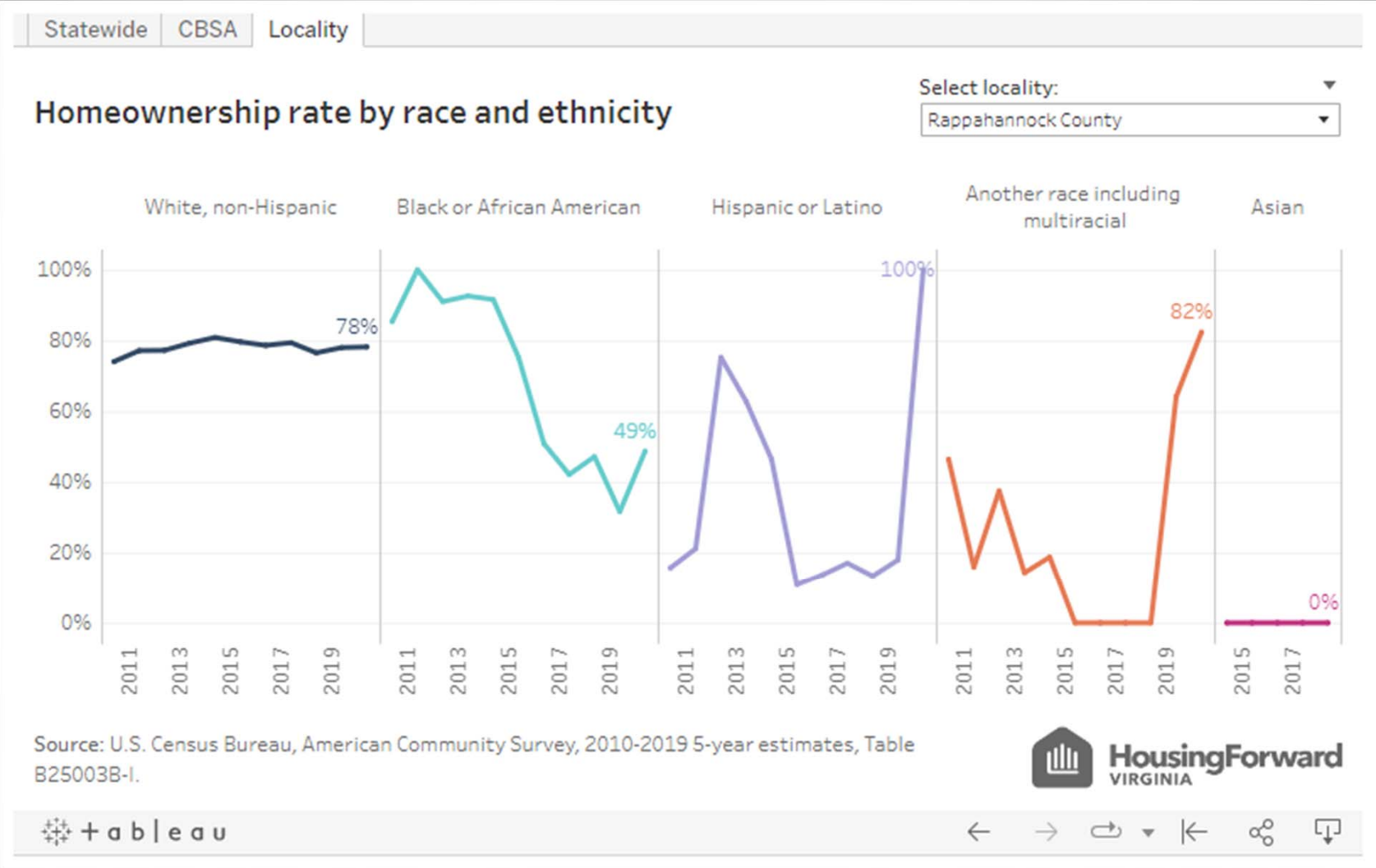
Home loans originated: Orange County



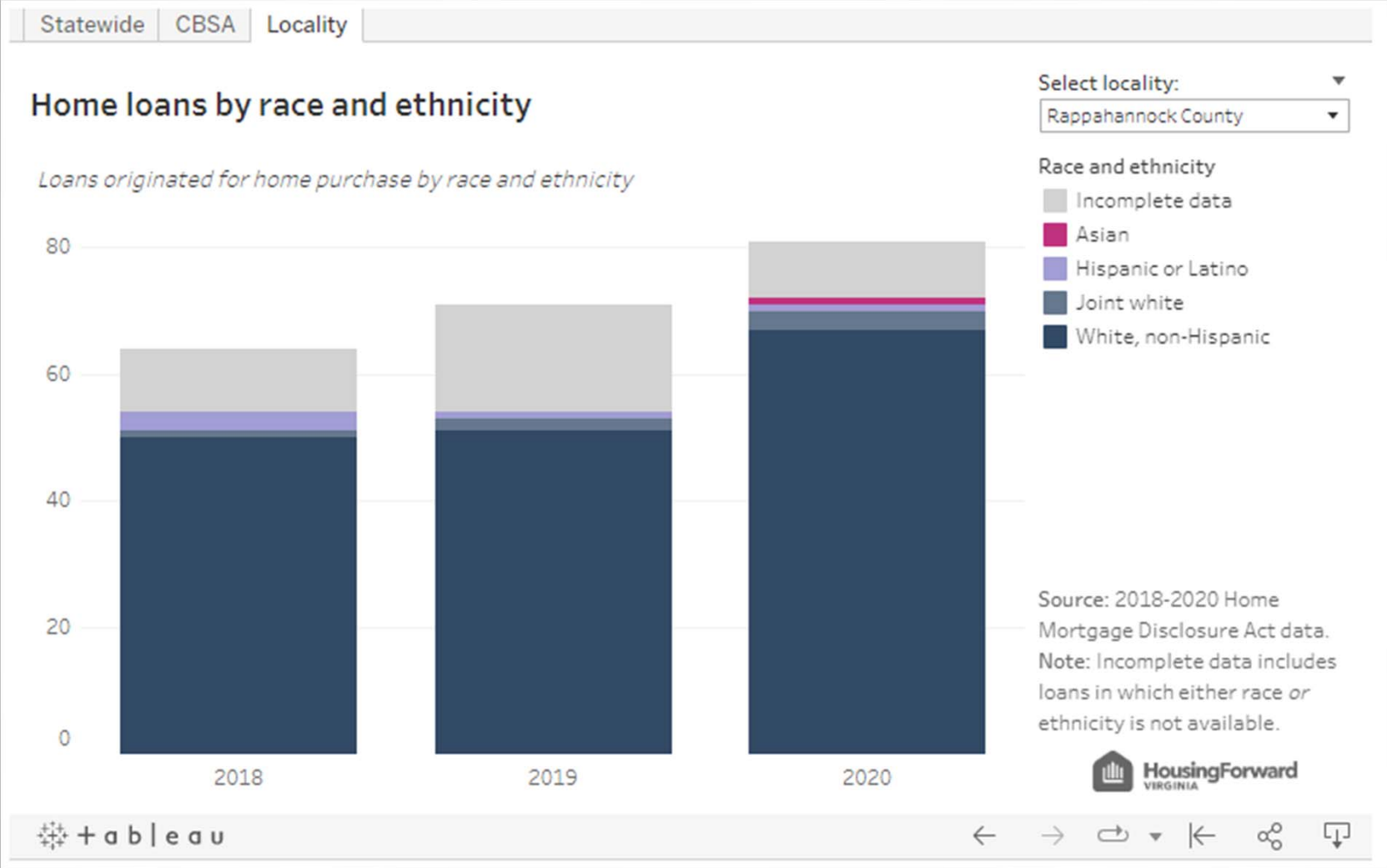
Home loan denial rates: Orange County



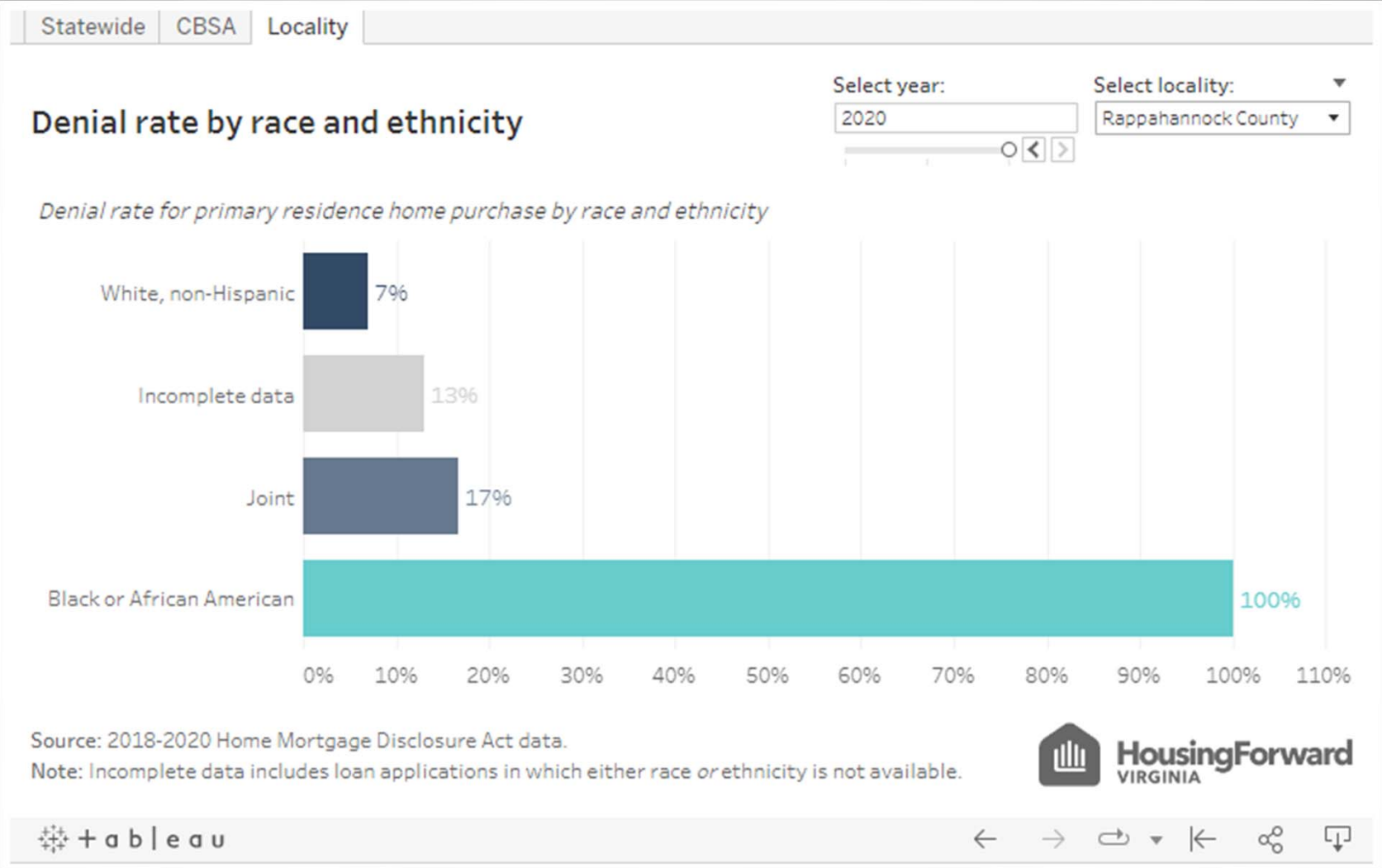
Homeownership Rates: Rappahannock County



Home loans originated: Rappahannock County



Home loan denial rates: Rappahannock County



Foothills Housing Network Racial Equity Subgroup

- Working in alignment with Virginia Balance of State CoC partners on statewide opportunities to impact racial equity across the homeless services system

We recognize that:

Due to structural racism, people of color are dramatically overrepresented among those who are experiencing homelessness—comprising approximately 60% of the homeless population in the United States, compared to 39% of the general population.

In PD9, people of color who are currently or at risk of experiencing homelessness represent 48% of those facing housing insecurity, while only accounting for 11.9% of its population.

Racial discrimination in housing, employment, healthcare, education, criminal justice, and other systems contribute to high rates of homelessness for people of color.

In response, we will:

1. Center racial equity to strengthen existing strategies and create new approaches that more effectively meet the needs of people of color experiencing homelessness.
2. Craft prevention strategies to stem inflow of people of color into the homelessness system, particularly from criminal justice and foster care.
3. Invest in ongoing racial equity training in our own organizations, and the Continuum.
4. Ensure that research data collection efforts are racially-explicit and involve community participation in design and execution.

At its core, this is the work of equal justice, anti-oppression, and human rights for all. We commit to one another and to all people experiencing homelessness that we will continue to work until homelessness is rare, brief, and nonrecurring.

Foothills Housing Network Racial Equity Subgroup

- Data and trends sourced from Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and RRRC Coordinated Entry Call Logs and regularly reviewed by FHN Racial Equity Subgroup
- Population classified as race other than white across the five-county region is ~20% of total population
- Homeless services data reflects disparities (higher percentage than the regional average) in the following points:
 - Those contacting Coordinated Entry (intake completed)
 - Those entering HMIS (either homeless or at immediate risk of homelessness)
 - Those accessing emergency shelter
 - Those accessing transitional housing
 - Those exiting to permanent housing
 - Those returning to homelessness

Racial Equity Tool

Start Date: End Date:

1-Who Experiences Homelessness?

Enter the unduplicated total number of people in HMIS for each racial and ethnic group below

White	African American	Native American	All Other Races	Total
568	429	5	68	1070
53%	40%	0%	6%	

Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Total
58	1012	1070
5%	95%	

2-Who Gets into Crisis Housing?

Enter the total number of each group entering **Emergency Shelter**

White	African American	Native American	All Other Races	Total
216	184	3	23	426
51%	43%	1%	5%	

Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Total
16	410	426
4%	96%	

Enter the total number of each group entering **Transitional Housing**

White	African American	Native American	All Other Races	Total
17	9	1	10	37
46%	24%	3%	27%	

Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Total
3	34	37
8%	92%	

3-Who Gets into Permanent Housing?

Enter the total number of exits to Permanent Housing from all project types by group

White	African American	Native American	All Other Races	Total
185	103	1	12	301
61%	34%	0%	4%	

Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Total
8	293	301
3%	97%	

4-Who Returns to Homelessness?

Enter the total number of returns to homelessness by race below

White	African American	Native American	All Other Races	Total
32	26		7	65
49%	40%	0%	11%	

Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Total
3	62	65
5%	95%	

Opportunities

- Housing Availability
 - Support for context-appropriate developments
 - Support for homeownership opportunities
 - Existing housing stock and Home Repair programs
- Support for evidence-based solutions for housing vulnerable populations
 - Permanent Supportive Housing opportunities
 - Tenant-based Voucher programs
 - Region has had access to increasing number of vouchers, but service providers have struggled with identifying available units
 - Emergency Shelter Needs
 - Importance of wraparound services and service provider capacity
 - Opportunities lost because of long-term operational costs and lack of consistent, sustainable funding

Questions?

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