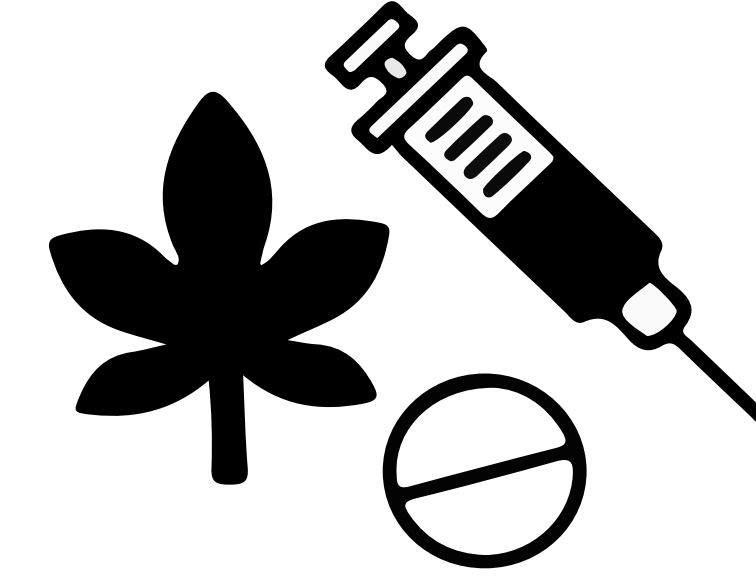
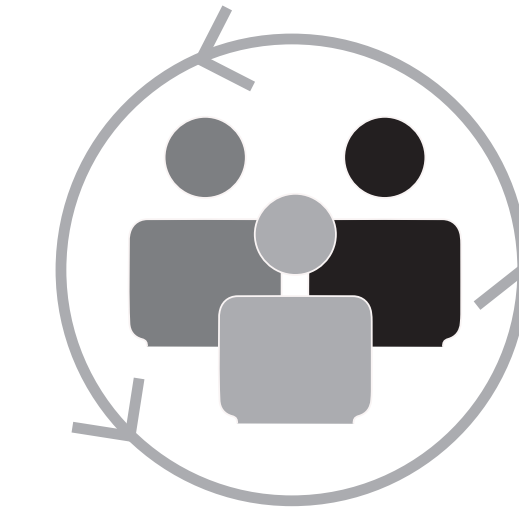


ONE IN TEN  
MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENTS  
ARE HOMELESS

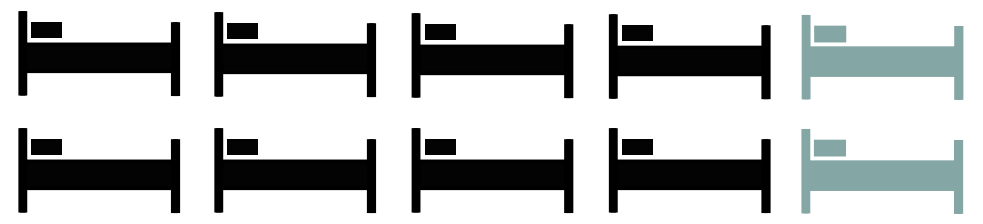


MYTH: HOMELESSNESS IS RELATED TO  
MENTAL ILLNESS AND/OR SUBSTANCE  
ABUSE.

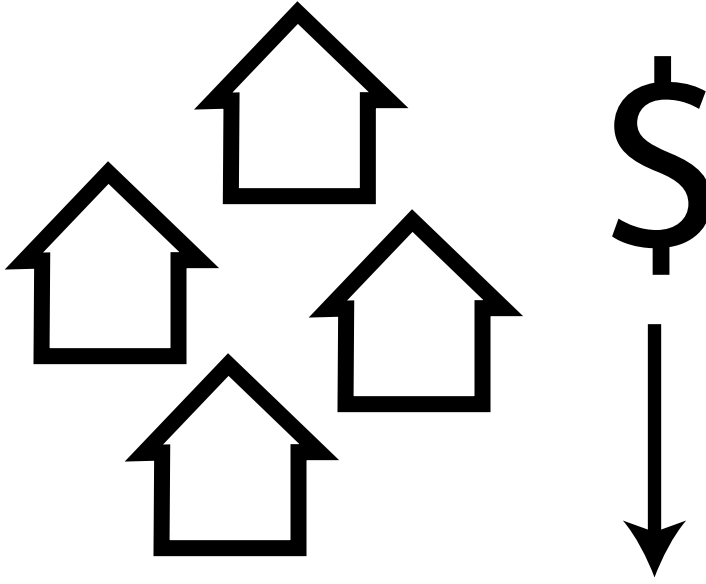
Reality: Homelessness is about lack of  
shelter due to economic hardship. This  
hardship can lead to depression, addiction, or  
other forms of mental illness, but shelter has  
proven to be the most effective treatment  
and prevention.



A LOCAL WORKFORCE



TWO IN TEN  
HOMELESS CAN BE HOUSED  
IN SHELTERS



MYTH: TINY HOMES ARE NOT THE  
MOST COST EFFECTIVE SOLUTION TO  
HOMELESSNESS.

Reality: The homeless community is not  
a single demographic. Treating chronic  
homelessness requires a multitude of  
approaches to address the multitude of  
conditions. Micro-units serve a particular  
demographic without access to homeless  
shelters or any form of affordable housing at  
a cost of only \$20,00 per unit.



DIVERSITY OF  
RESIDENTS

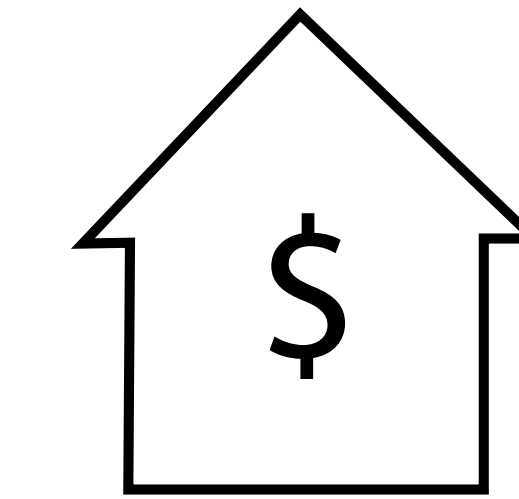
\$ 150M

ANNUAL  
PUBLIC COST OF  
HOMELESSNESS



MYTH: HELPING THE HOMELESS KEEPS  
THEM HOMELESS.

Reality: Many of the participants in the  
housing first programs are people who are  
trying to make a change in their life. Micro-  
units provide the possibility of eventual  
ownership of a mobile structure. Therefore,  
the program itself defeats the myth.



B-CORP OPPORTUNITY

\$ 35-150K

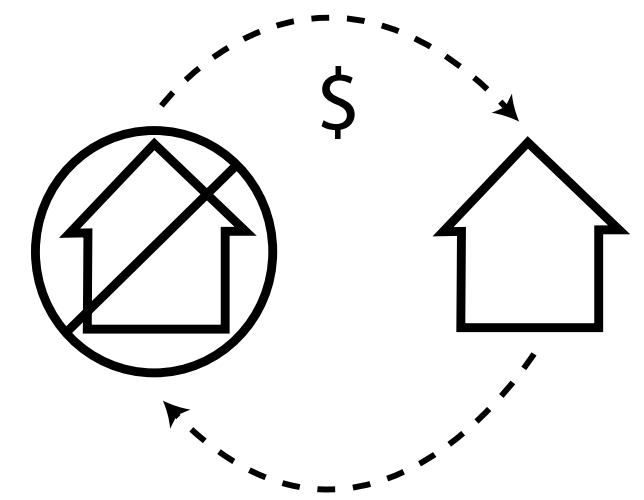
ANNUAL  
PUBLIC COST PER  
INDIVIDUAL UNSHELTERED



REVITALIZATION

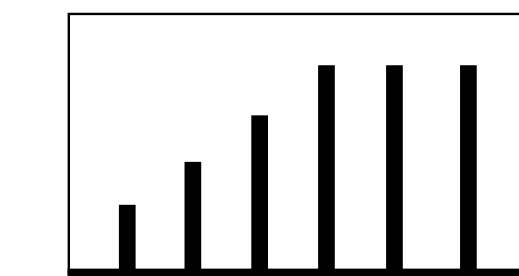


NINE IN TEN  
RESIDENTS CAN BE HOUSED  
WITH EXISTING STOCK



MYTH: HOMELESS COMMUNITIES DRIVE  
DOWN PROPERTY VALUE AND STOP  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

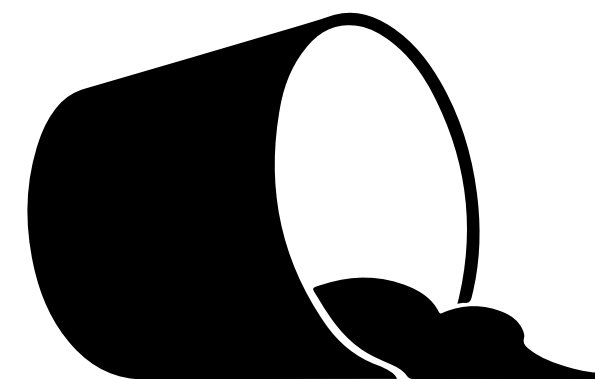
Reality: By creating communities in  
undeveloped spaces this will increase overall  
land use and value. This also creates a  
symbiotic relationship which can grow the  
economy of an area rather than decrease it.



LONG TERM SAVINGS  
FOR THE COUNTY

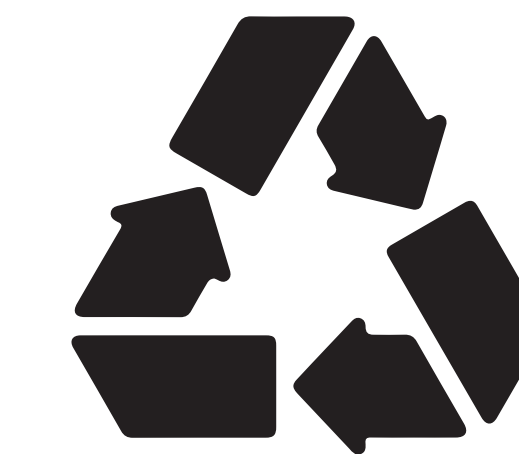
\$ 13-25K

ANNUAL  
COST OF MAINTENANCE PER  
LIVING UNIT



MYTH: THE HOMELESS LIVE IN  
UNSANITARY ENVIRONMENTS.

Reality: Homeless individuals and  
communities often rely on waste and  
recycling as a means of survival and/or a  
source of income. They are model citizens,  
environmentally. Micro-housing provides  
storage and can increase the usability of  
recycled goods.



IMPROVEMENT OF  
WASTE MANAGEMENT

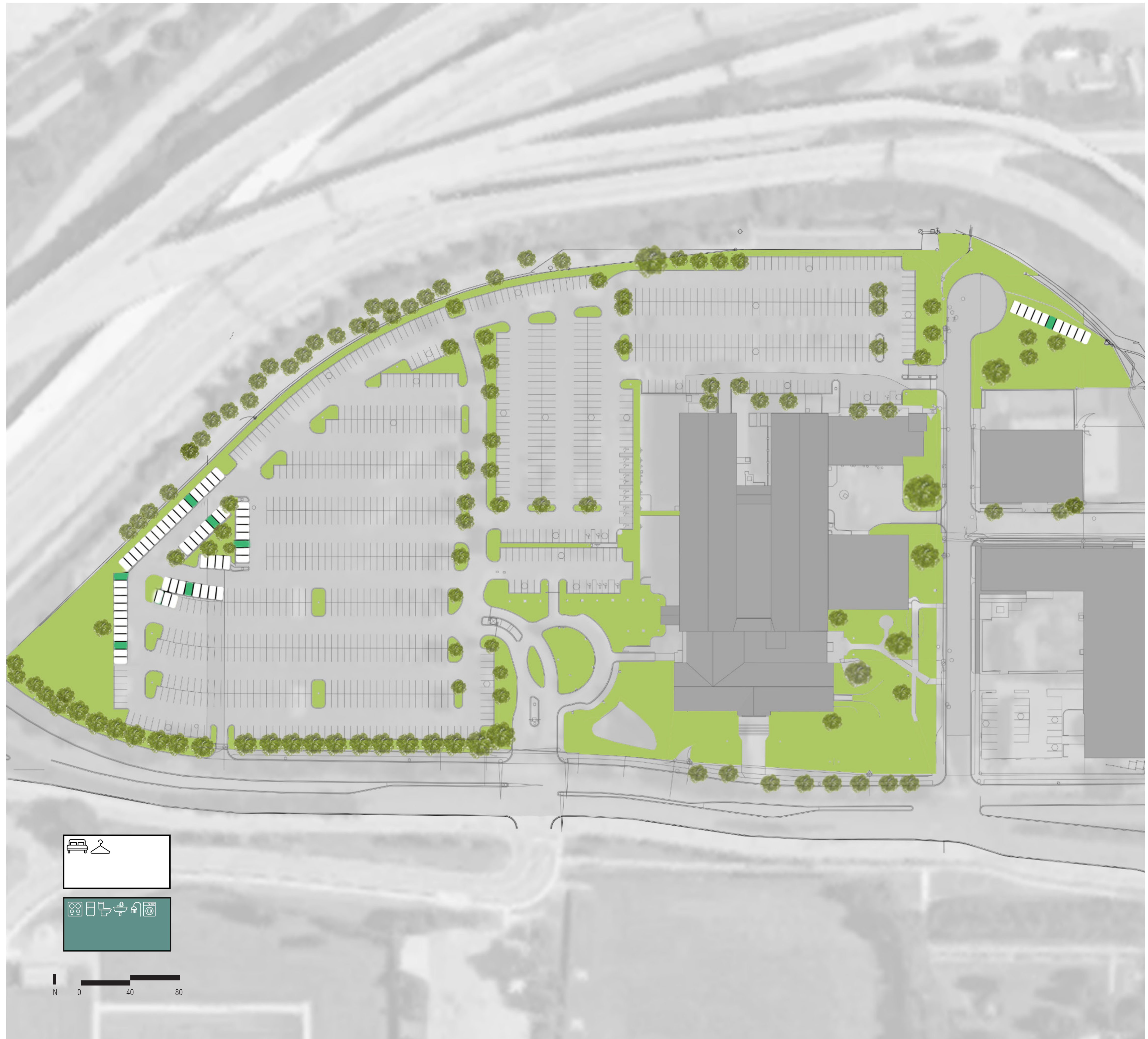
#1

CAUSE  
OF HOMELESSNESS IS A  
LACK OF AFFORDABLE  
SHELTER



ENHANCE SITE  
SECURITY









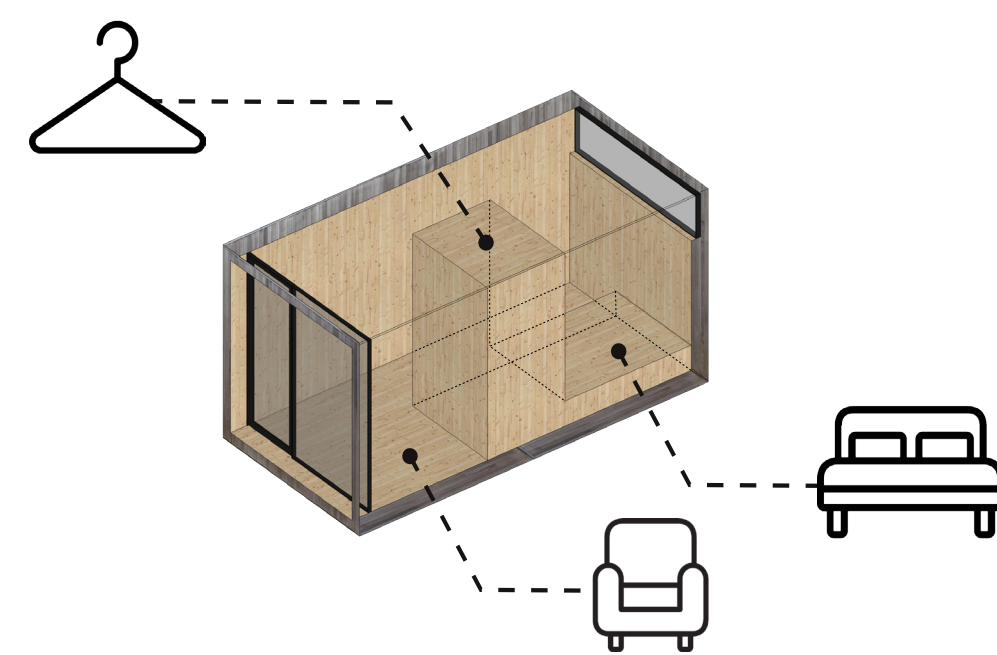
**ACADEMIC INSTITUTION**

By pursuing micro-units and their impact on homelessness as an academic research endeavor, housing can be provided by classifying structures as living laboratories. These units can serve several purposes. First, they can be the subject of data assessment and collection in the forms of field experience and field research for schools of Public Health. Second, they can provide transitional to permanent housing for the homeless with the possibility of obtaining ownership and equity. All can be subsidized by federal and private research grants.

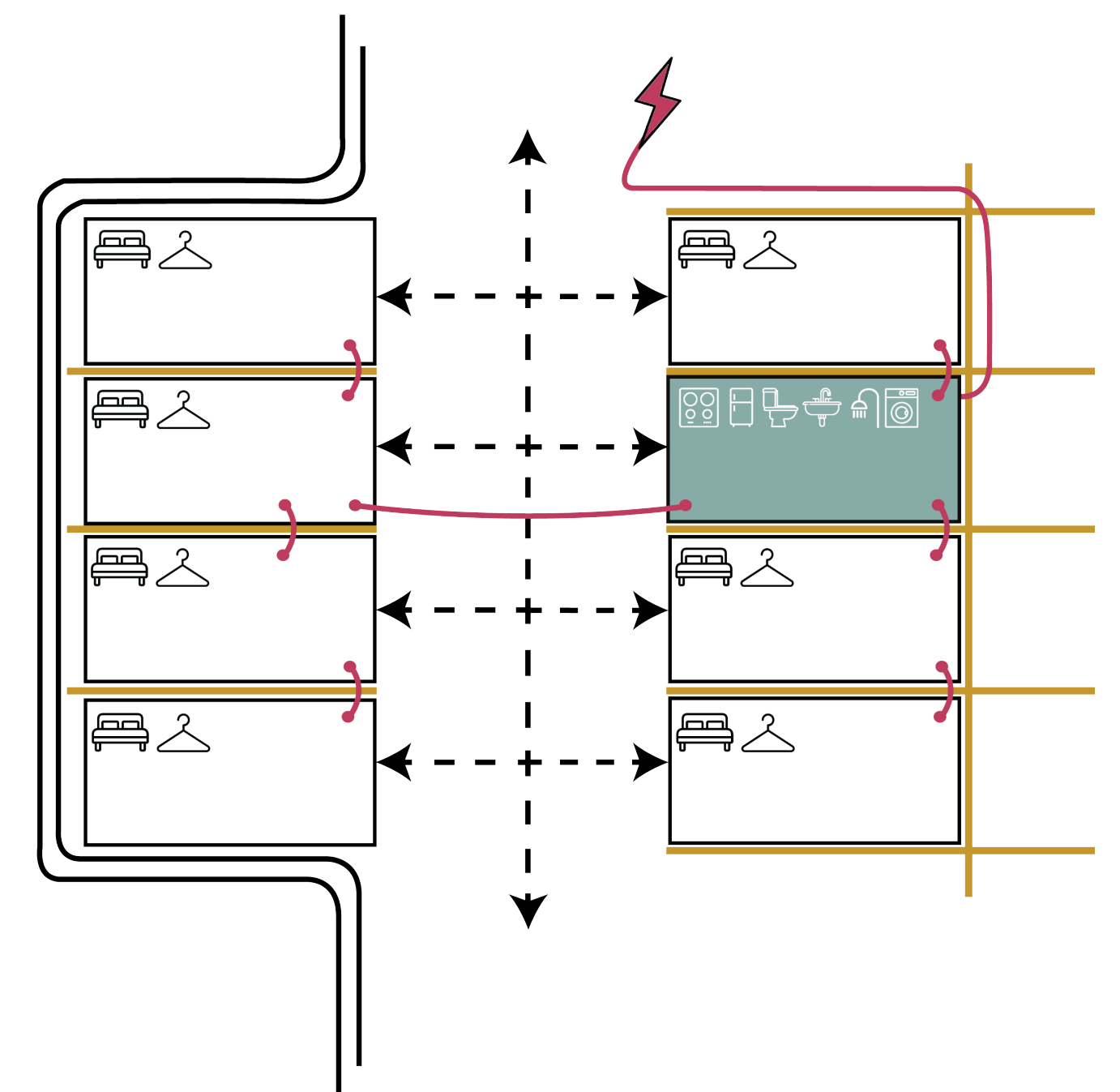
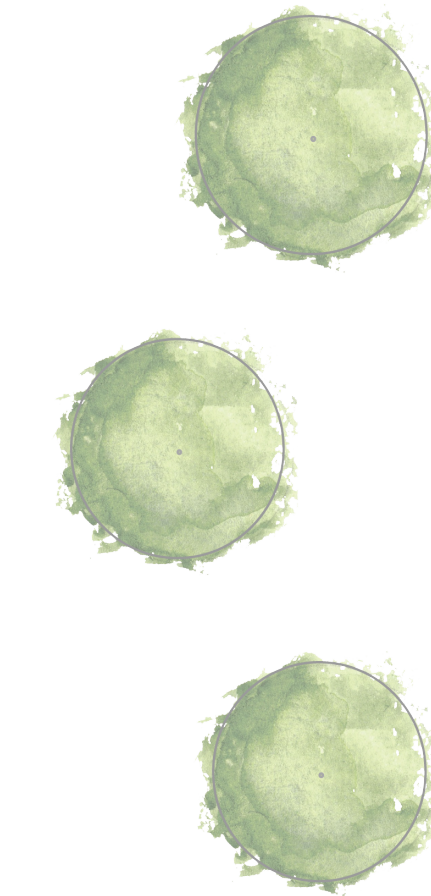
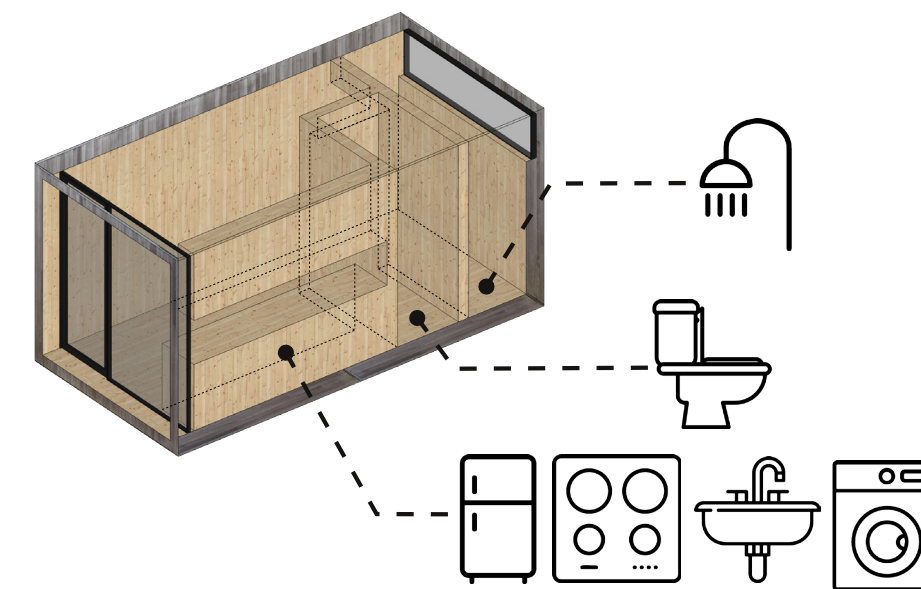
This particular case study makes use of unused parking on the Dunwoody College of Technology campus. The area of least use also has direct access to landscape buffers between the parking and interstate 394. As a result, the housing units themselves may also serve the purpose of screening the freeway and adjacent streets from the parking lot. This can increase mental health in those who dwell there by providing direct access to natural landscapes while increasing security within the parking lot itself.

In this case study, each unit inhabits an individual parking space. We therefore propose units that either face greenspace or each other, effectively transforming a section of the parking lot into pedestrian streets. This holds a high likelihood of realizing the ideals of community first.

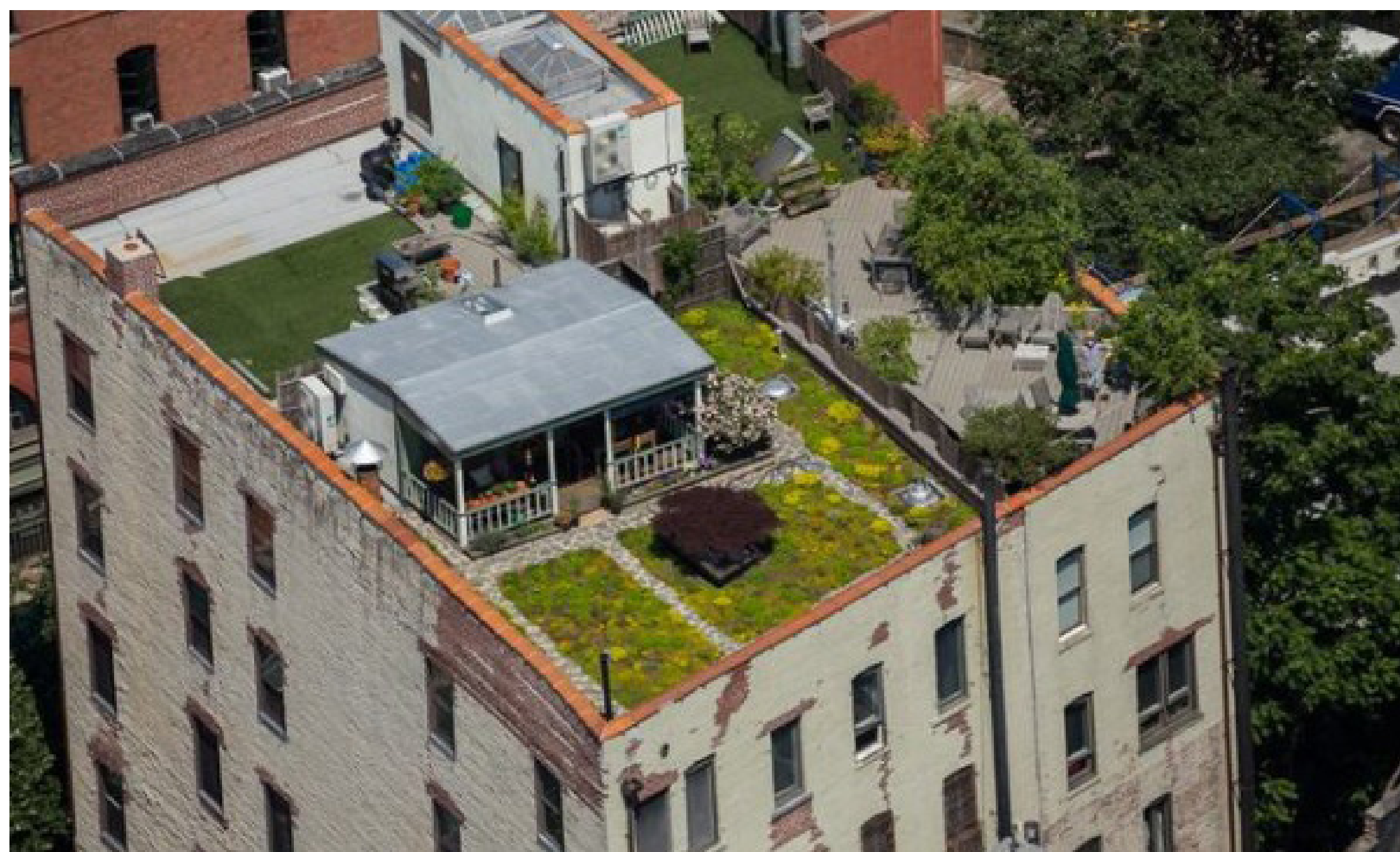
**SLEEPING UNIT**



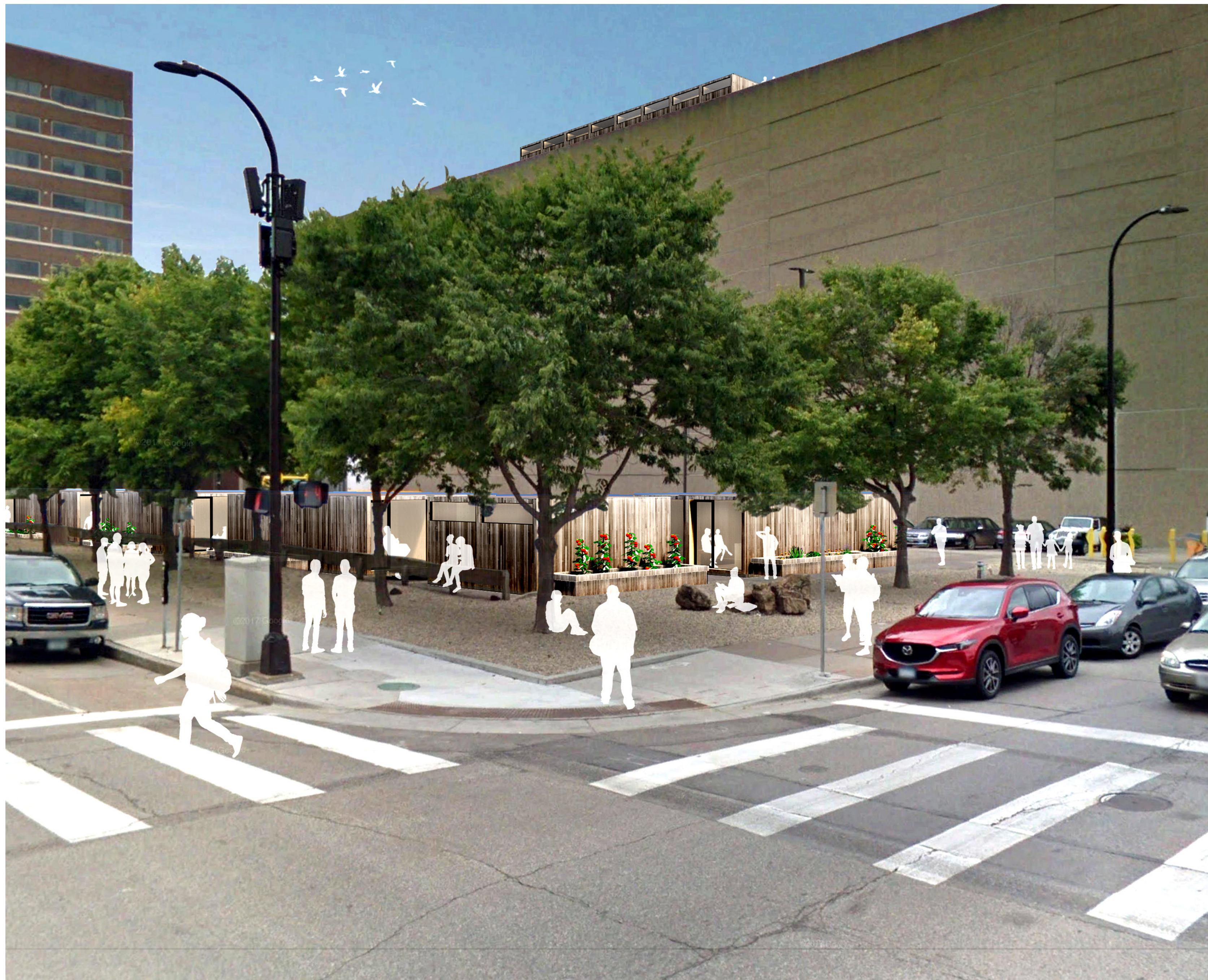
**INFRASTRUCTURE UNIT**











**MEDICAL CENTER**

By classifying micro-units as remote patient rooms, and advocating for chronic homelessness as a diagnosable condition, housing can be offered as a prescription. This opens the possibility of mechanism such as Medicare and Medicaid to provide subsidy for housing. In addition, medical centers can advocate for loosening or being exempt from zoning restrictions to provide temporary housing on site as a medical directive.

This case study proposes housing in two potential locations on the current Hennepin County Medical Center campus in downtown Minneapolis. One site proposes housing units at the perimeter of a surface parking lot. By using cross laminated timber, wood serves as the finish inside and out. By siting the units with the predominantly wood exterior parallel to the street, the visual impact of the units doubles as a wood screen from street to surface parking. This maintains privacy and security for the homeless who dwell within, while providing additional security for those parked in the lot. As a streetscape, the units form an urban edge at the sidewalk.

**RELIGIOUS LAND**

By advocating for religious freedom, churches and other religious lands can provide housing for the homeless through the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act. This gives religious institutions a way to avoid zoning law restrictions on their property use. This case study proposes housing near HCMC in downtown Minneapolis and around the perimeter of the surface parking lot owned by First Covenant Church. First Covenant is a long time, strong advocate for homelessness, providing shelter for 50 people every night. This would be a natural extension of their mission, while serving the dual purpose of parking screen and streetscape similar to that proposed above at HCMC.

