"This poster presents research findings from a longitudinal study of household recovery in Lumberton, North Carolina, following Hurricanes Matthew and Florence in October 2016 and September 2018. The study is based on five waves of data collected primarily through household surveys, with the first wave occurring in November 2016 and the most recent wave completed in June 2022. The household survey instrument collected information on occupancy, damage, dislocation and recovery status, recovery funding, insurance coverage and mitigation strategies, preparedness strategies, effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on recovery trajectories, and household socio-demographic characteristics. Response rates for Wave 5 were similar to previous waves, with 151 households completing the survey. The study found that 38% of respondents reported damage to their housing unit from both hurricanes, while 18% reported damage from Matthew only and 5% from Florence only. In addition, only 58% of respondents who reported damage had completed repairs. The survey also found that COVID-19 and its economic impact likely affected recovery efforts for those affected by the hurricanes. The study provides insights into longitudinal household recovery and contributes to the development of community-resilience models that link housing, household, school, and business recovery. "