

Homelessness presentation to the Senate Finance Committee

February 12, 2019

Who are we?

- **Dick Mandsager: Rasmuson Foundation Senior Fellow for homelessness**
- **Mike Abbott: CEO, Alaska Mental Health Authority**
- **Bryan Butcher: CEO/Executive Director Alaska Housing Finance Corporation**
- **Brian Wilson: Executive Director, Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness**
- **Jasmine Khan: Executive Director, Anchorage Coalition to end Homelessness**

Today's Objective:

- **Describe the current state of homelessness in Alaska including:**
 - **Root causes**
 - **Data**
 - **Prevention of homelessness**
 - **Homelessness is a complex problem**

Outline for today

- **What do we know about homelessness in Alaska: Jasmine Khan and Brian Wilson**
- **What are the connections between mental illness, substance abuse disorder and homelessness: Mike Abbott**
- **What is the role of AHFC to prevent and to address homelessness: Bryan Butcher**
- **Conclusions: Dick Mandsager**

Why should the community care about homelessness?

- **Ethical and moral issues:**
 - importance of “home”
 - data that shows increased ability to address medical issues, education, job acquisition
 - Religious teachings that it should be our priority to care for the most vulnerable in our midst (Christian, Judaism, Islam, Buddhism)
- **Cost to our community**
- **Public health and safety**
- **Business vitality**



Homelessness in Alaska

**Presentation for Alaska
Senate Finance Committee**



Why the urgency to end homelessness in Alaska?

Homelessness is a non-partisan statewide concern inextricably linked to other community challenges:

- Mental, Behavioral & Physical Health
- Public Health & Safety (including crime)
- Low-Income and Affordable Housing
- Statewide Economics
- Substance Misuse
- Domestic Violence & Child Abuse



Many factors contribute to homelessness:

- Life event changes (divorce, job loss, health changes, death of a family member, natural disaster)
- Mental and physical illness
- Physical and sexual abuse
- Poverty
- Lack of available housing
- Substance Misuse



Who are the key partners in this work?

- Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness (AKCH2)
- Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness (ACEH)
- Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)
- Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority
- Anchorage Homelessness Leadership Council
- Local Housing & Homeless Coalitions
- Association of Alaska Housing Authorities
- Service Providers & Advocates
- Government Services (police, fire and healthcare)



Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness

What is a Continuum of Care?

A Continuum of Care (CoC) is designated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to **coordinate local homeless services**. Continuums of Care work to **reduce homeless and promote long-term housing stability** through:

- Community-wide planning
- Coordination of resources and programs targeting people experiencing homelessness
- Data collection and performance measurement

Core Elements of a CoC

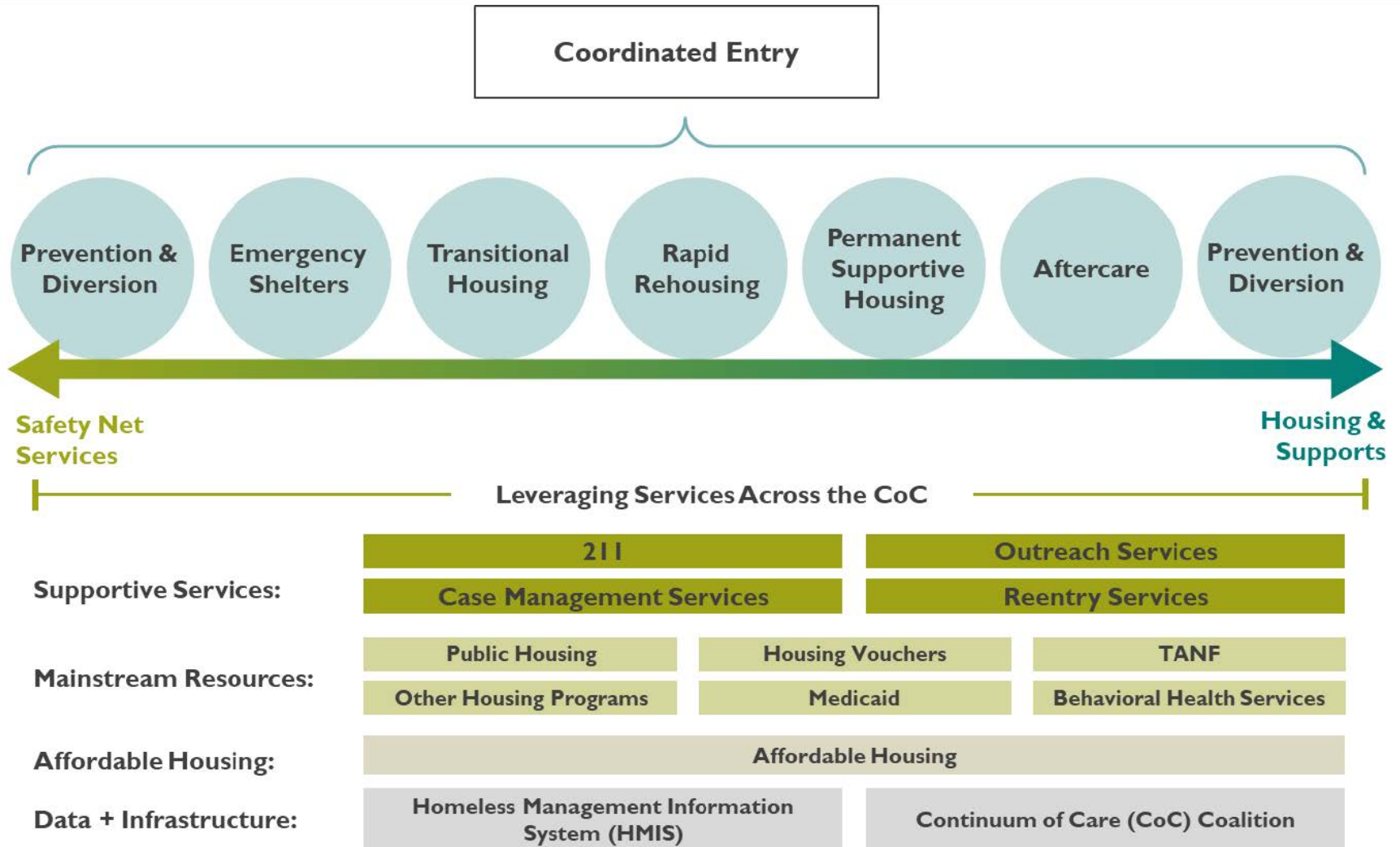
- Housing and Support System
- Coordinated Entry
- Homeless Management Information System
- Active partnerships with cross-sector stakeholders
 - Those with lived experience
 - Providers
 - Government Entities
 - Funders
 - Non-Profits
 - Law Enforcement
 - Housing Entities
 - Advocates





Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness

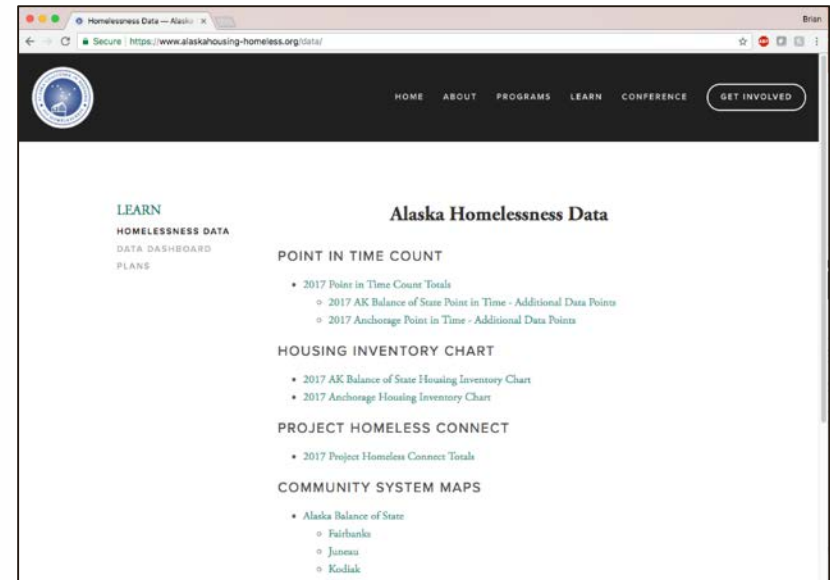
What housing and supports are included in the Continuum of Care?





Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness

- Client Data is collected during a variety of interventions
 - Street Outreach
 - Program Intake (Shelter, Housing Program, etc)
 - Coordinated Assessment (in-person or telephonic)
- Annual Point in Time Count (January)



Homelessness in Alaska





Presentation Overview

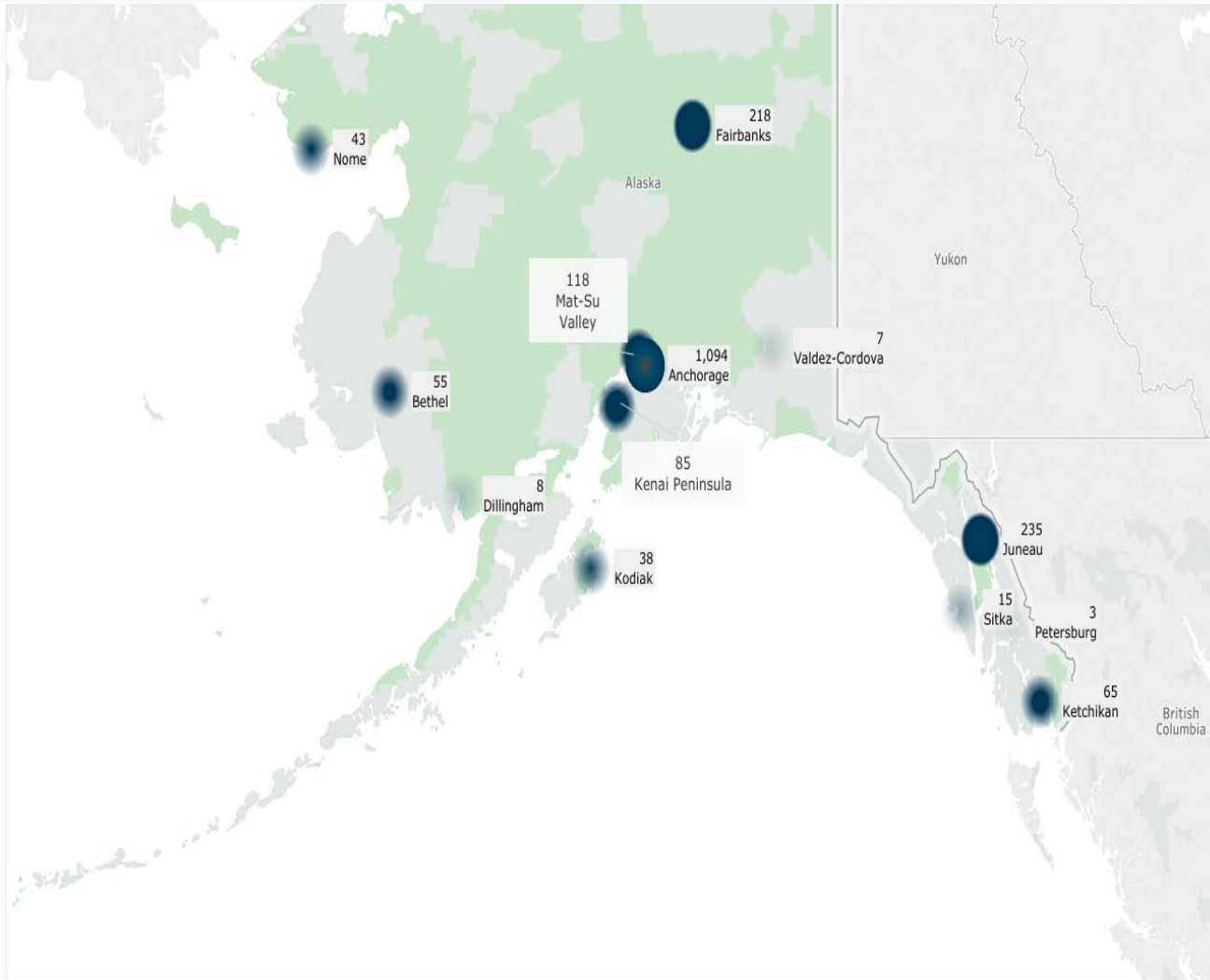
1. Statewide Homelessness Measures
2. Existing Statewide Homeless Interventions
3. Severe Overcrowding & Shortage of Housing Stock
4. Homelessness in Anchorage
5. What is working in Alaska?
6. What is needed?



Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness

Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness

How many Alaskan are Experiencing Homelessness?





Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness

Existing Year-Round Resources

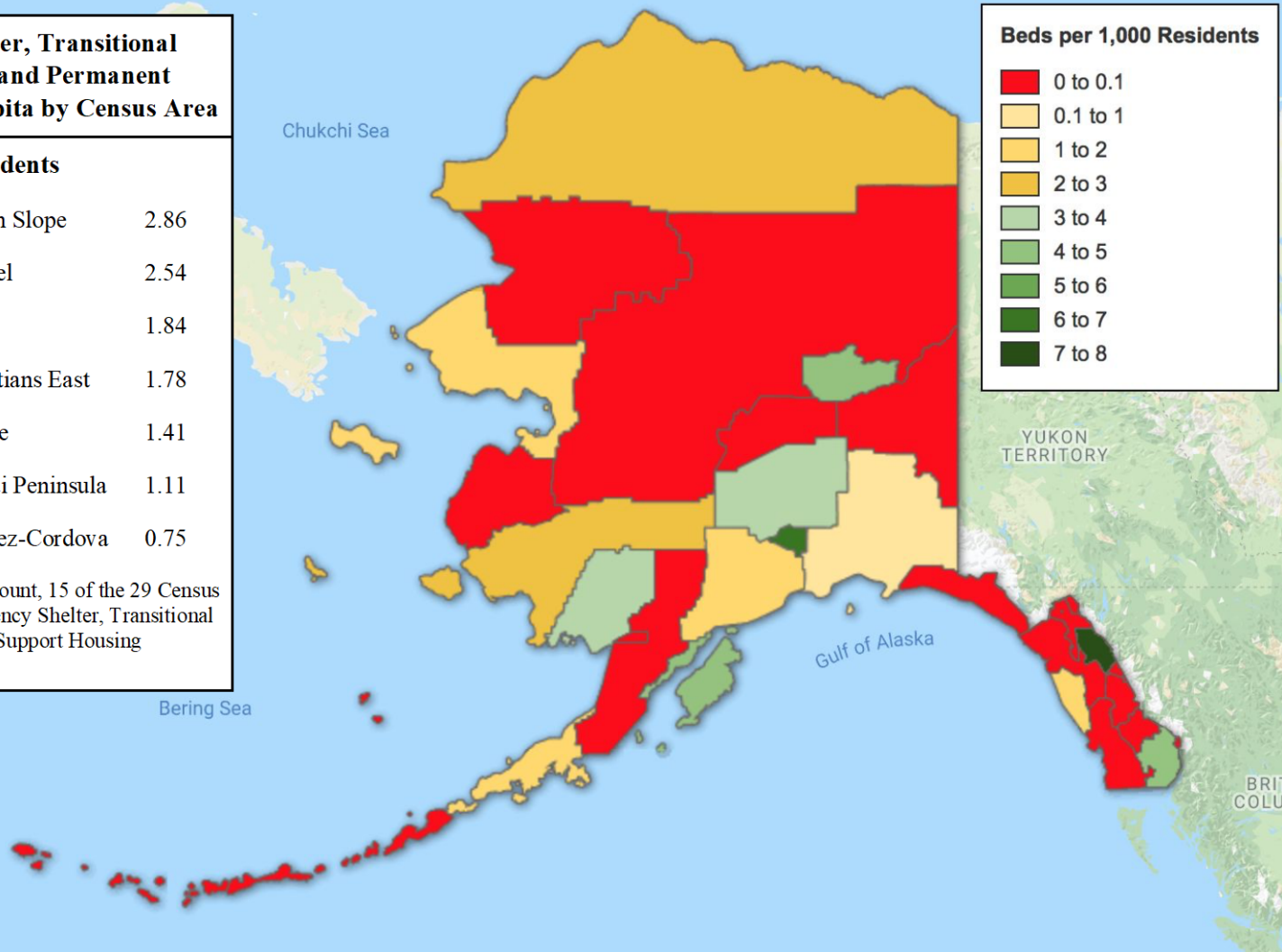
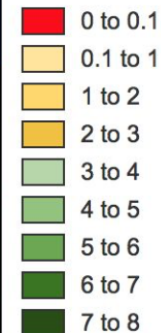
Year-Round Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Rapid Re-Housing, and Permanent Supportive Housing Beds Per Capita by Census Area

Beds Per 1,000 Residents

Juneau City & Borough	7.88	North Slope	2.86
Anchorage	6.21	Bethel	2.54
Ketchikan Gateway	4.33	Sitka	1.84
Kodiak Island	4.24	Aleutians East	1.78
Fairbanks North Star	4.09	Nome	1.41
Matanuska-Susitna	3.38	Kenai Peninsula	1.11
Dillingham	3.24	Valdez-Cordova	0.75

According to the 2018 Housing Inventory Count, 15 of the 29 Census Areas in Alaska have no year-round Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Rapid Re-Housing, or Permanent Supportive Housing Facilities.

Beds per 1,000 Residents



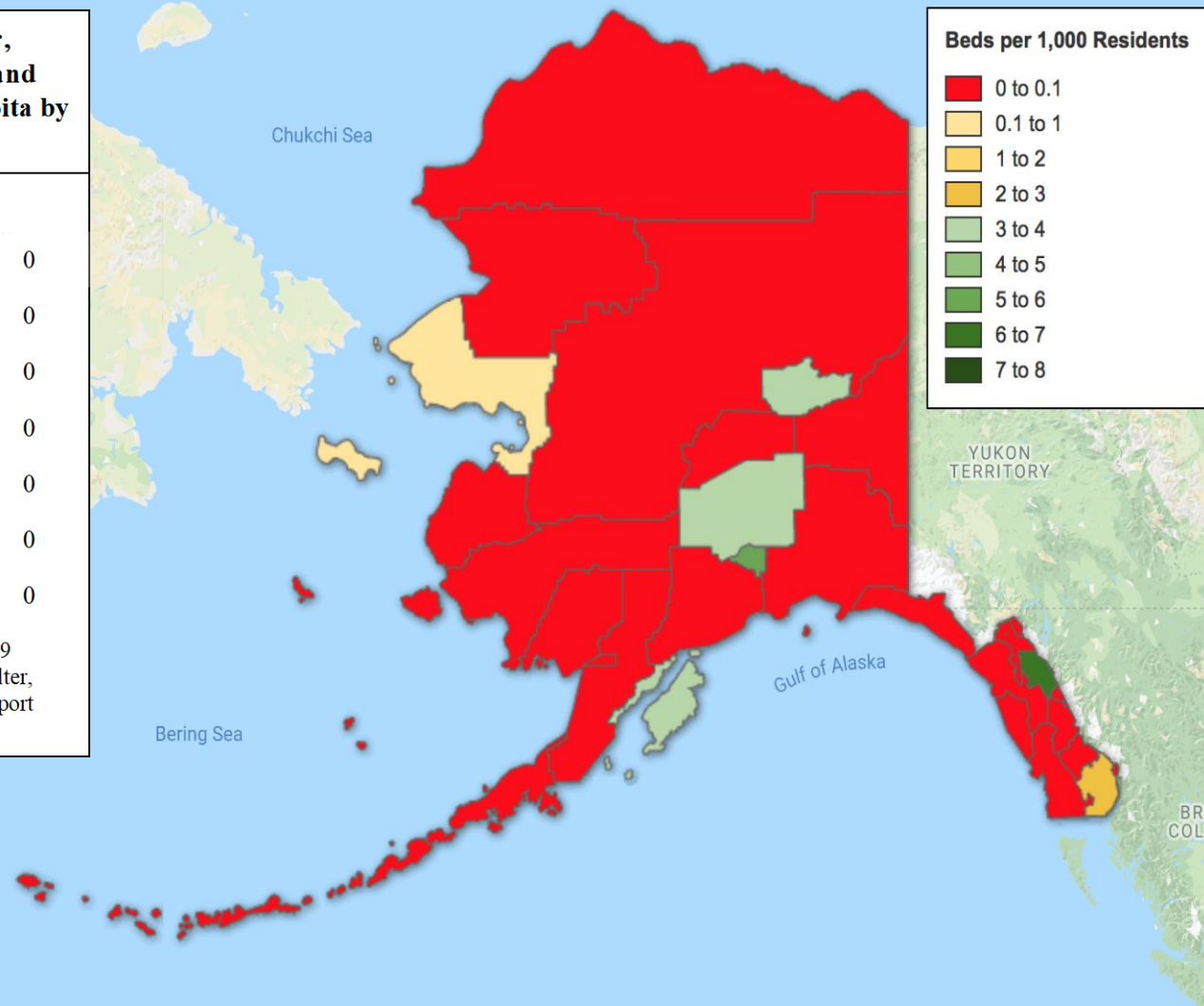


Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness Existing Year-Round Resources – Excluding Domestic Violence Beds

Year-Round Non-DV Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Rapid Re-Housing, and Permanent Supportive Housing Beds Per Capita by Census Area

Beds Per 1,000 Residents			
Juneau City & Borough	6.17	Aleutians East	0
Anchorage	5.89	Bethel	0
Fairbanks North Star	3.42	Dillingham	0
Kodiak Island	3.27	Kenai Peninsula	0
Matanuska-Susitna	3.08	North Slope	0
Ketchikan Gateway	2.02	Sitka	0
Nome	0.20	Valdez-Cordova	0

According to the 2018 Housing Inventory Count, 15 of the 29 Census Areas in Alaska have no year-round Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Rapid Re-Housing, or Permanent Support Housing Facilities.

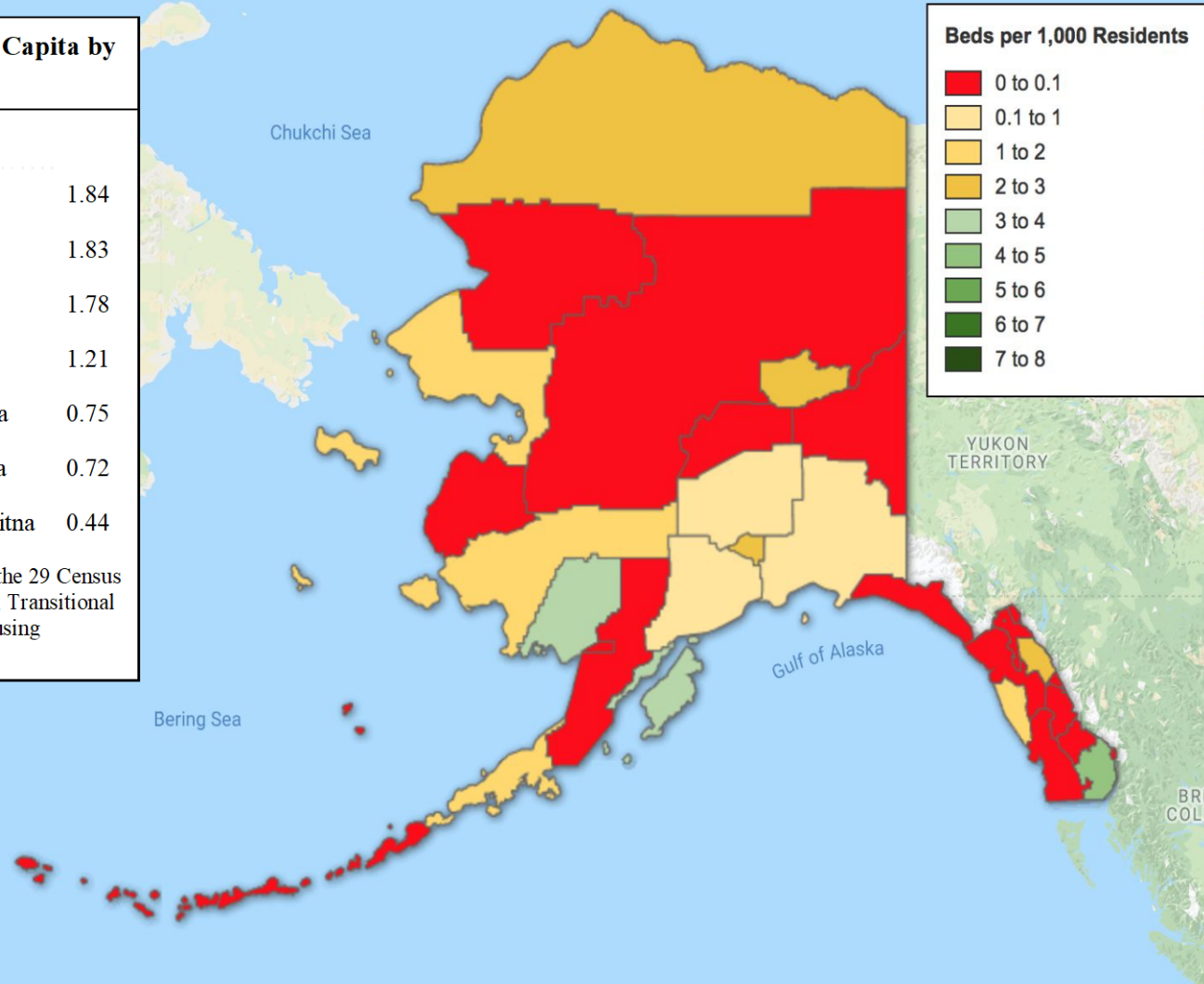




Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness Existing Year-Round Emergency Shelter

Year-Round Emergency Shelter Beds Per Capita by Census Area			
Beds Per 1,000 Residents			
Ketchikan Gateway	4.18	Sitka	1.84
Kodiak Island	3.57	Bethel	1.83
Dillingham	3.24	Aleutians East	1.78
Juneau City & Borough	2.93	Nome	1.21
North Slope	2.86	Valdez-Cordova	0.75
Anchorage	2.54	Kenai Peninsula	0.72
Fairbanks North Star	2.33	Matanuska-Susitna	0.44

According to the 2018 Housing Inventory Count, 15 of the 29 Census Areas in Alaska have no year-round Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Rapid Re-Housing, or Permanent Support Housing Facilities.





Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness

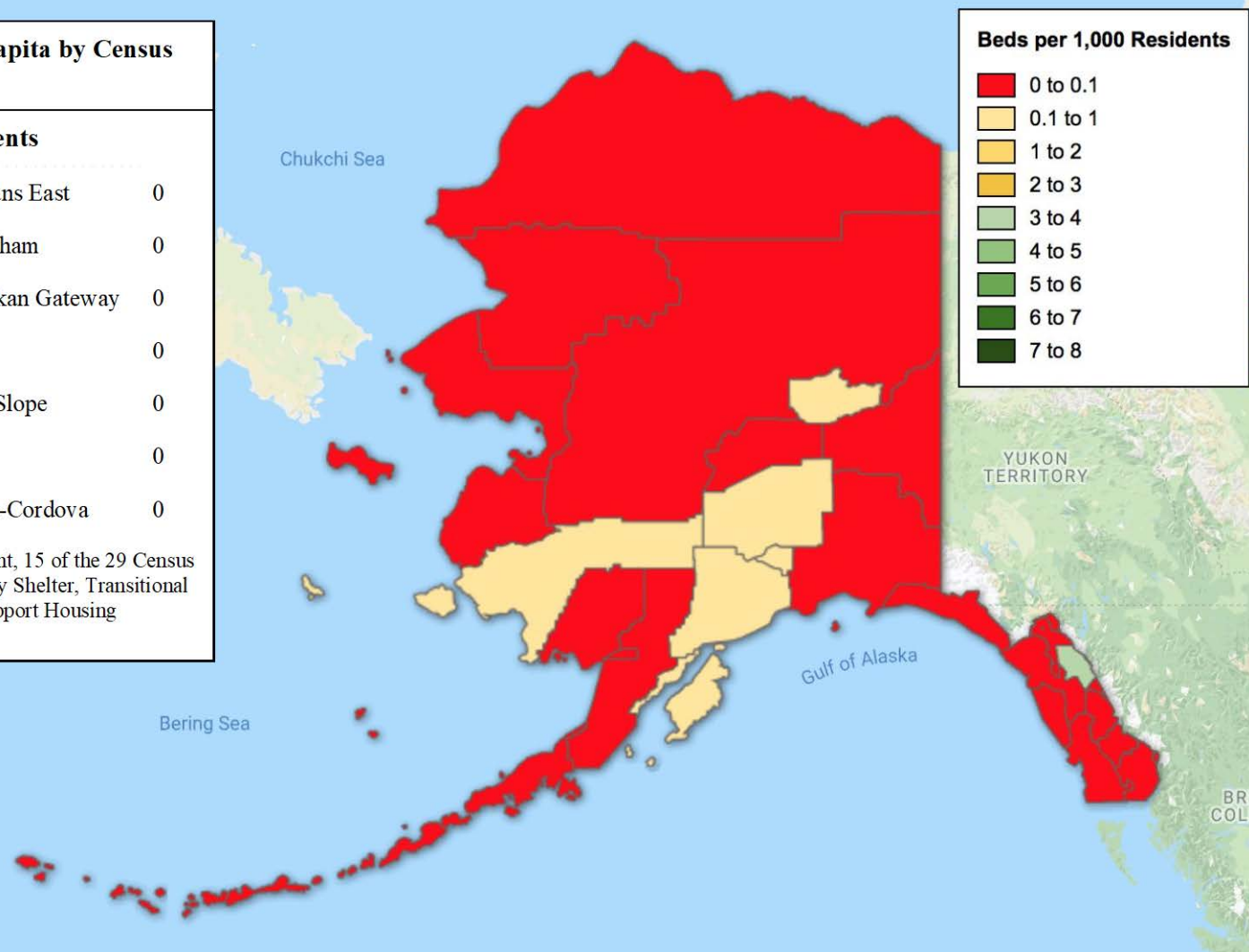
Existing Transitional Housing

Transitional Housing Beds Per Capita by Census Area

Beds Per 1,000 Residents

Juneau City & Borough	3.58	Aleutians East	0
Anchorage	0.95	Dillingham	0
Bethel	0.72	Ketchikan Gateway	0
Kodiak Island	0.67	Nome	0
Fairbanks North Star	0.56	North Slope	0
Matanuska-Susitna	0.44	Sitka	0
Kenai Peninsula	0.39	Valdez-Cordova	0

According to the 2018 Housing Inventory Count, 15 of the 29 Census Areas in Alaska have no year-round Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Rapid Re-Housing, or Permanent Support Housing Facilities.



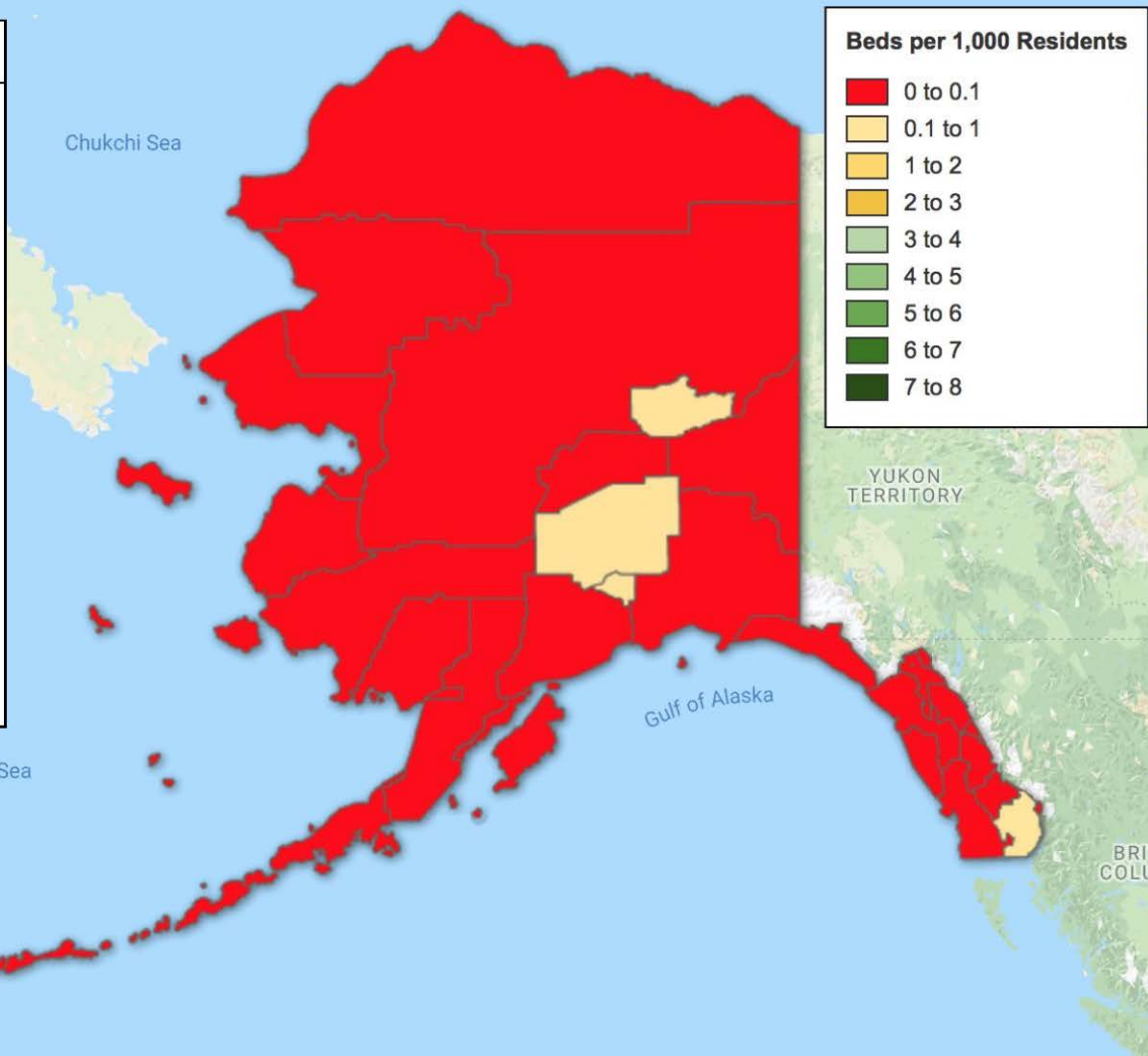


Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness

Existing Rapid Re-Housing Beds

Rapid Re-Housing Beds Per Capita by Census Area			
Beds Per 1,000 Residents			
Matanuska-Susitna	0.59	Juneau City & Borough	0
Anchorage	0.42	Kenai Peninsula	0
Fairbanks North Star	0.25	Kodiak Island	0
Ketchikan Gateway	0.14	Nome	0
Aleutians East	0	North Slope	0
Bethel	0	Sitka	0
Dillingham	0	Valdez-Cordova	0

According to the 2018 Housing Inventory Count, 15 of the 29 Census Areas in Alaska have no year-round Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Rapid Re-Housing, or Permanent Support Housing Facilities.



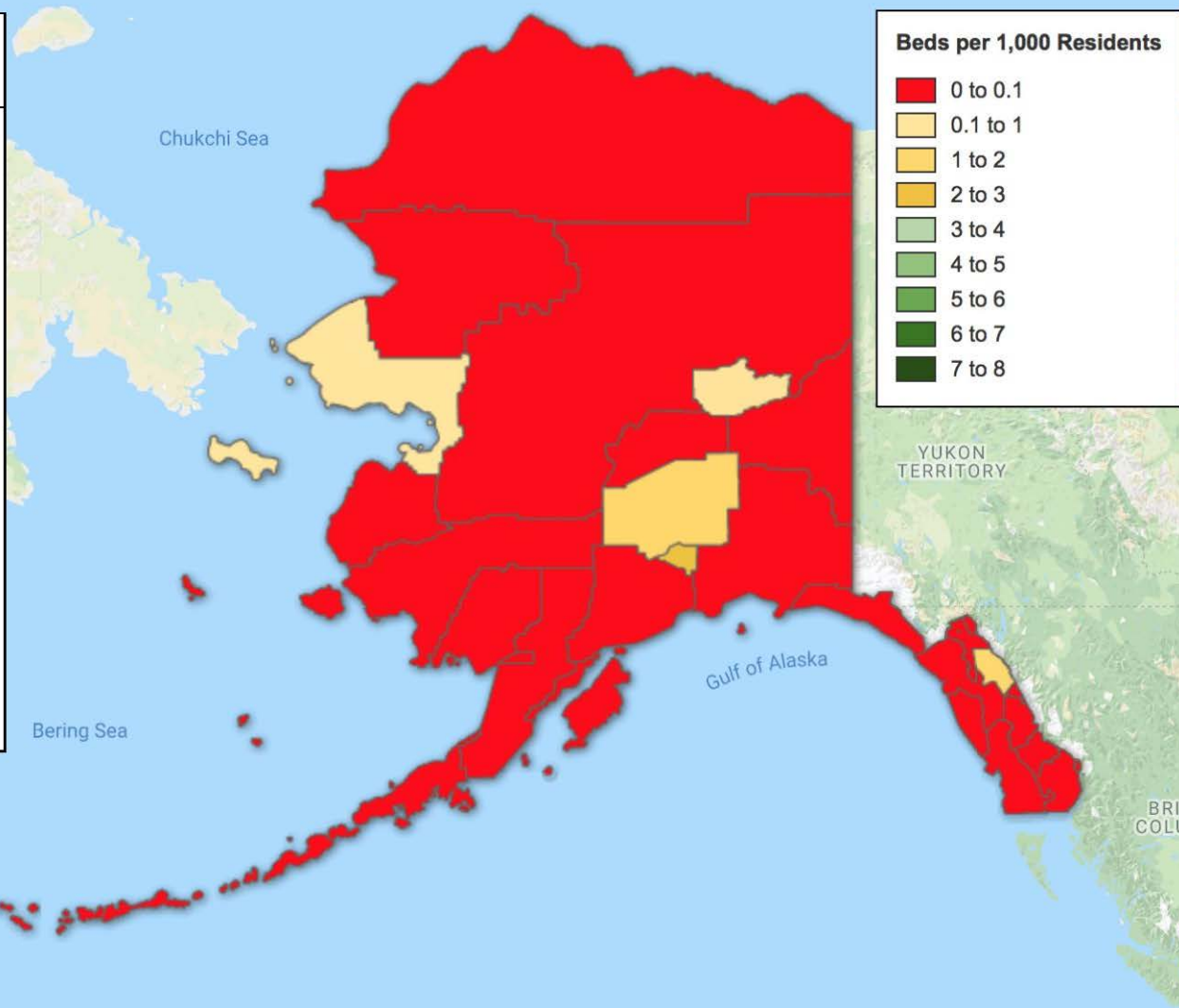


Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness

Existing Permanent Supportive Housing

Permanent Supportive Housing Beds Per Capita by Census Area			
Beds Per 1,000 Residents			
Anchorage	2.05	Dillingham	0
Matanuska-Susitna	1.91	Kenai Peninsula	0
Juneau City & Borough	1.37	Ketchikan Gateway	0
Fairbanks North Star	0.95	Kodiak Island	0
Nome	0.20	North Slope	0
Aleutians East	0	Sitka	0
Bethel	0	Valdez-Cordova	0

According to the 2018 Housing Inventory Count, 15 of the 29 Census Areas in Alaska have no year-round Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Rapid Re-Housing, or Permanent Support Housing Facilities.



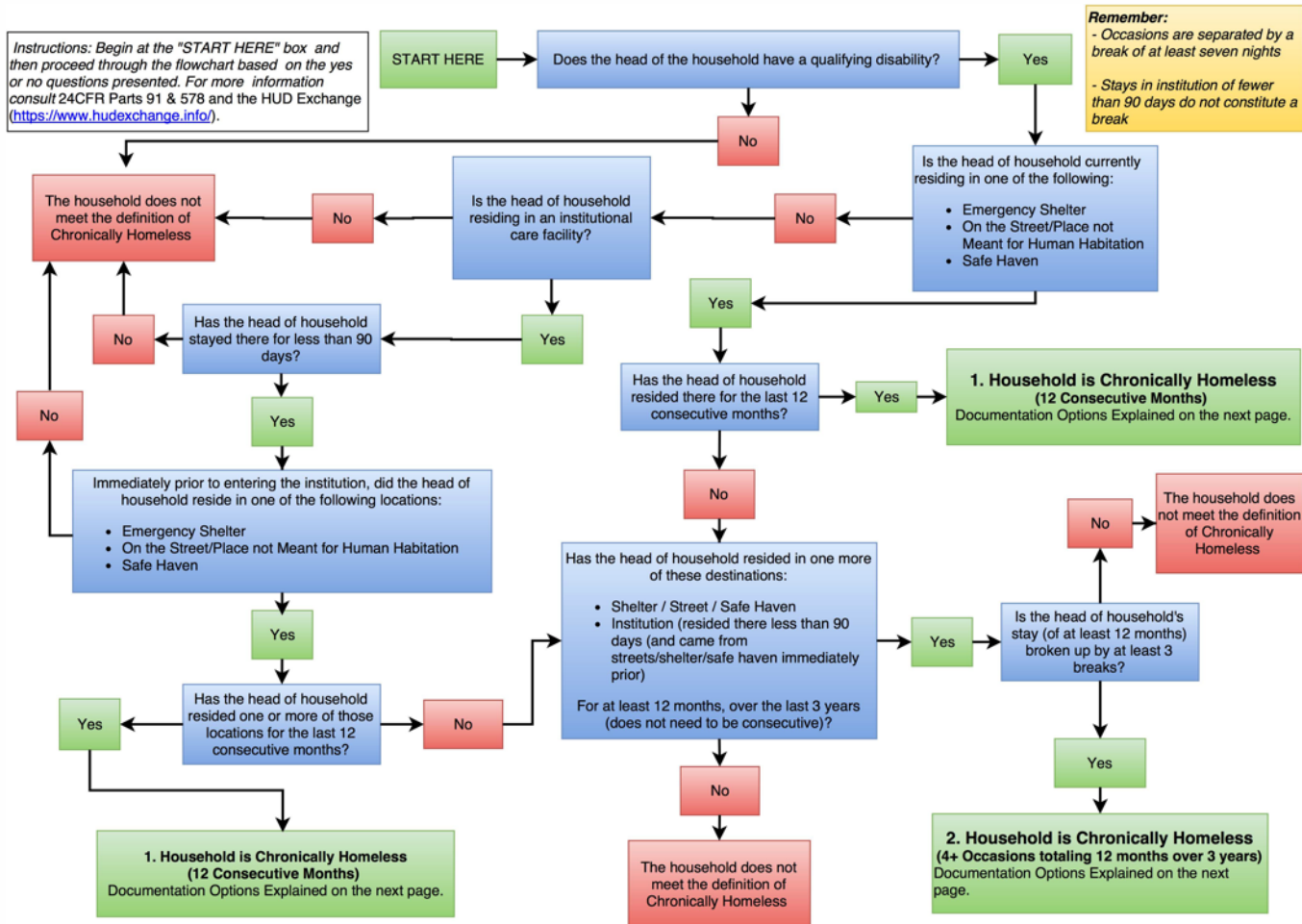


Defining Homelessness



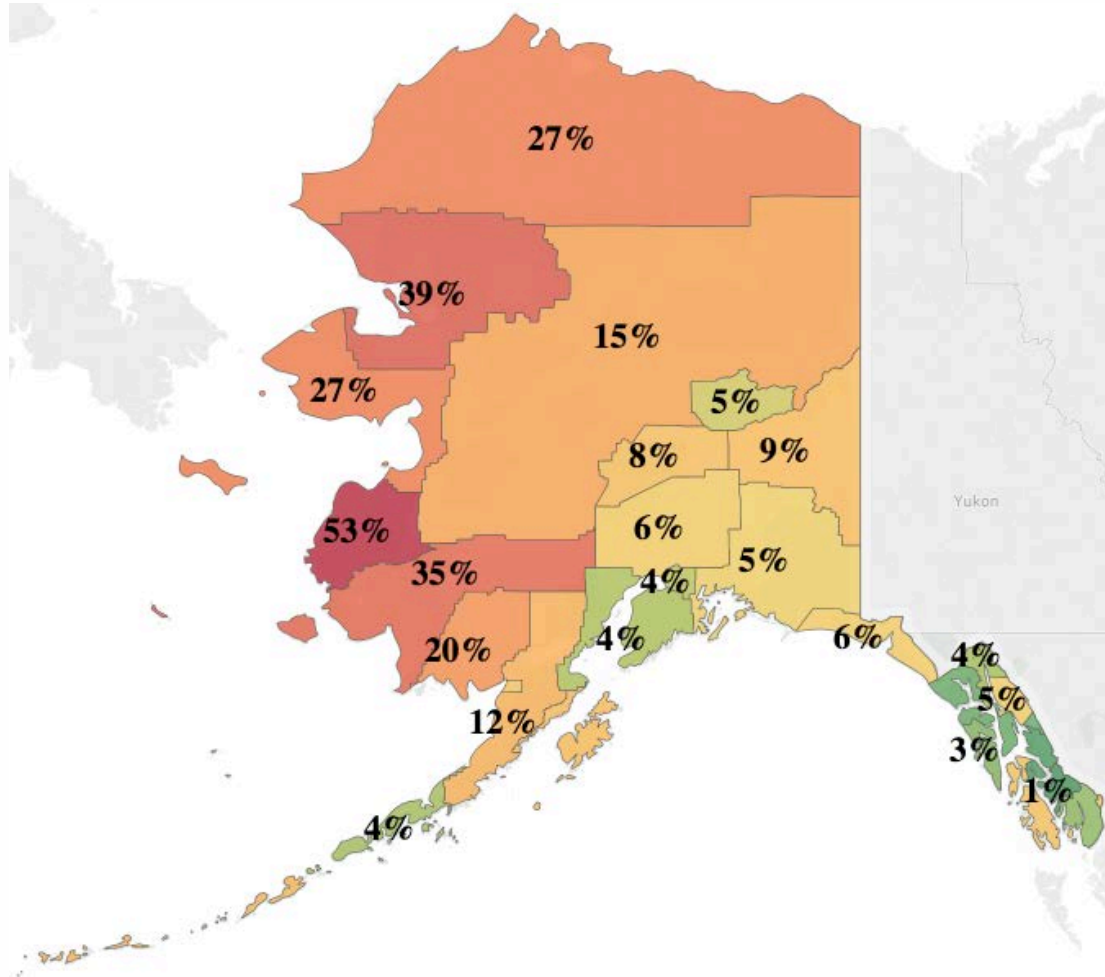
Defining Homelessness

Flowchart of HUD's Definition of Chronic Homelessness



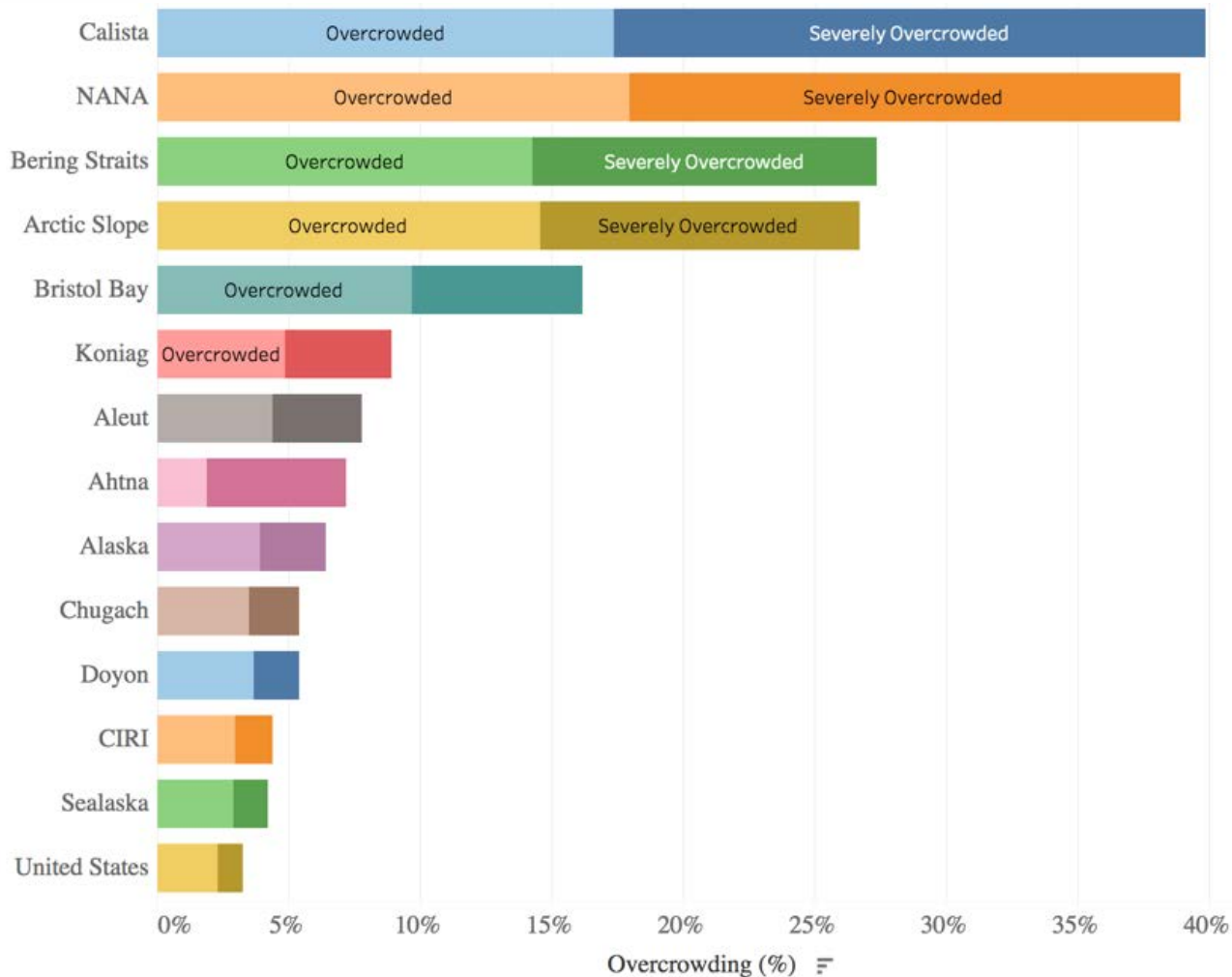


Severe Overcrowding





Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness Overcrowding Rates by ANCSA Region





Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness Housing Shortage and Overcrowding Visualized



← One-bedroom house,
12 people live here (4
people sleep in the
kitchen)

14 people live in this house →



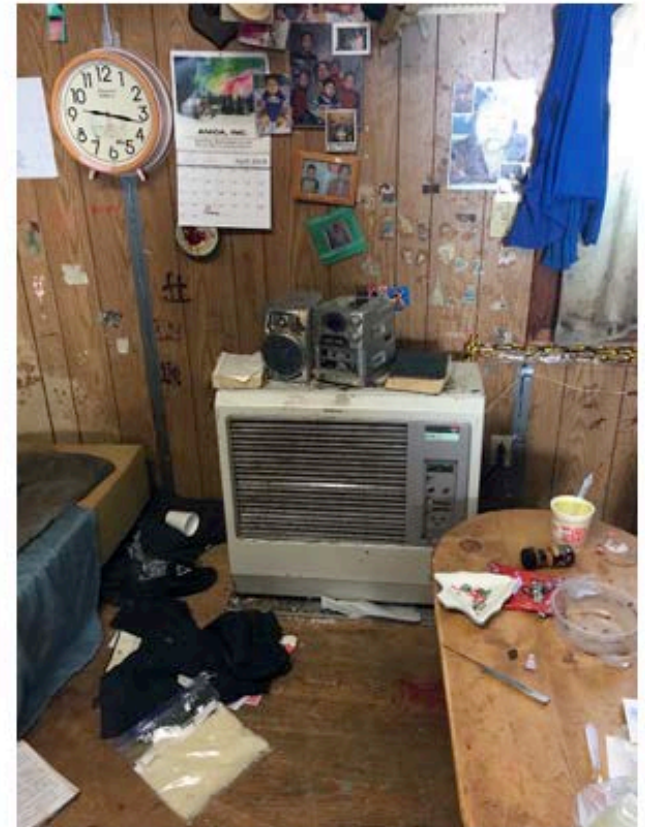


Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness Housing Shortage and Overcrowding Visualized



← 12 people live here

Sole heating source →





Homelessness in Anchorage



Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness Homelessness in Anchorage

- A moral issue
- An economic issue
- A visible issue



People Experiencing Homelessness in Anchorage	Youth and Young Adults	Families	Veterans	Adults	Total
January Point in Time Count (2018)	99	87 families 280 people	62	715	1,094
Active in HMIS (July 2017 – June 2018)	976	1,917	531	4,659	7,442
Percent returning to homelessness within one year	15%	6%	25%	27%	20%



Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness

Who is experiencing homelessness in Anchorage?

Client Details Who is being served in your community?

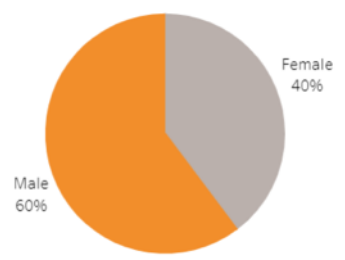
Click here for...
Point In Time Count Numbers

Calendar Quarter: Jul-Sep 2018 | Program Type: All Programs

Hover over these numbers for additional info. ➔

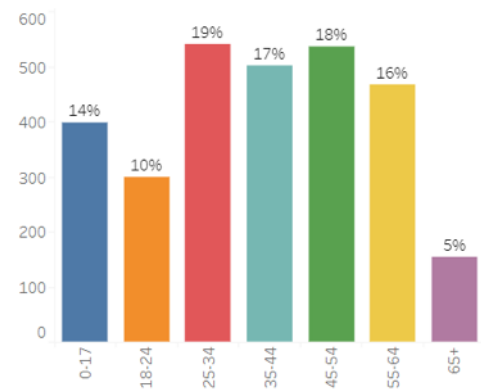
Clients Served: 2,997 | Chronic Homelessness: 533 | Veteran Clients: 194 | DV Clients: 499

Gender

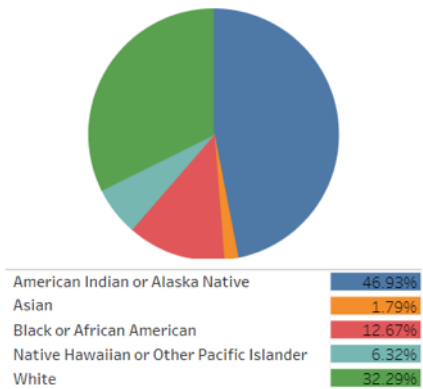


Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusivel..	2
Trans Female (MTF or Male to Female)	5
Trans Male (FTM or Female to Male)	4

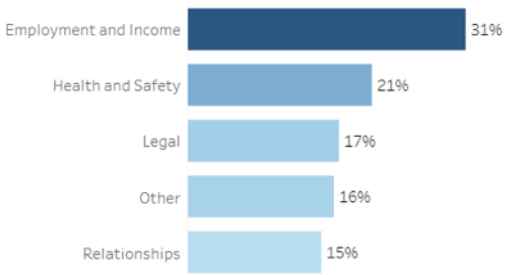
Age Category



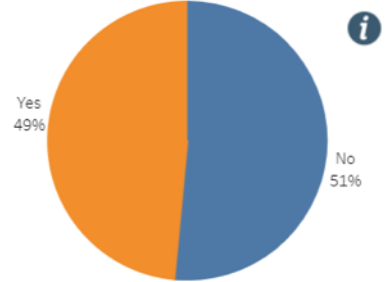
Primary Race



Reason for Seeking Assistance



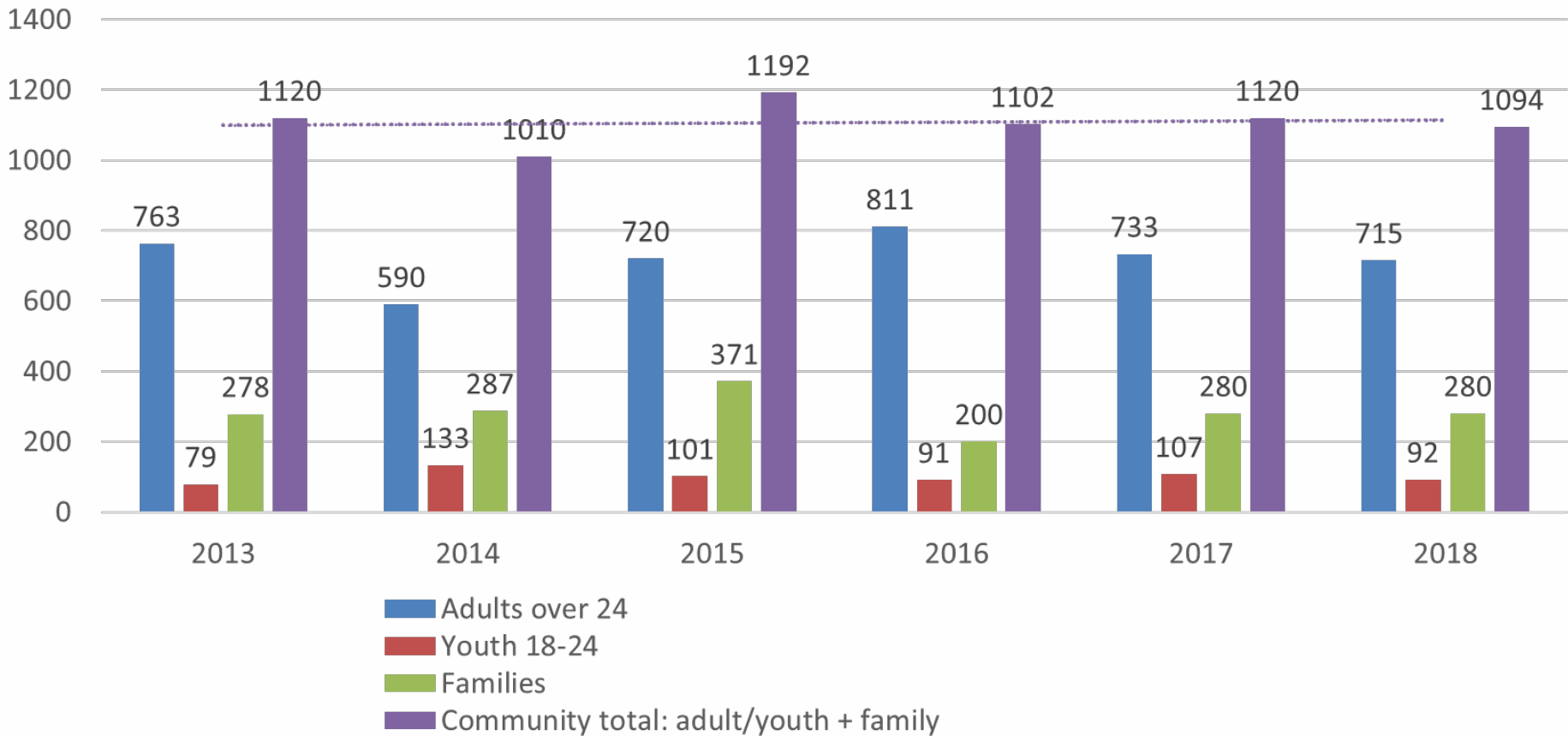
Clients with a Disabling Condition





Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness

Anchorage Point in Time Count





Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness

Anchorage Housing at a Glance

KEY FACTS

10,328
OR
19%

Renter Households that are extremely low income

\$30,380

Maximum income of 4-person extremely low income households (state level)

-6,737

Shortage of rental homes affordable and available for extremely low income renters

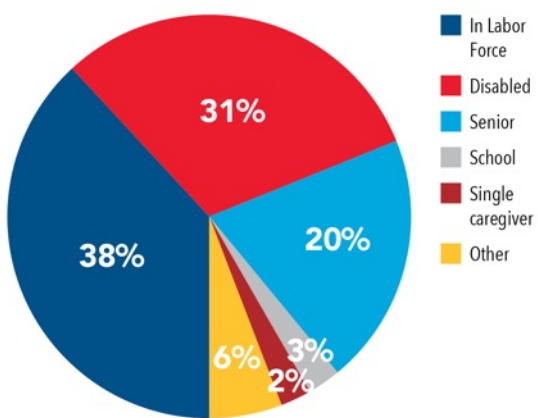
\$52,103

Annual household income needed to afford a two-bedroom rental home at HUD's Fair Market Rent.

71%

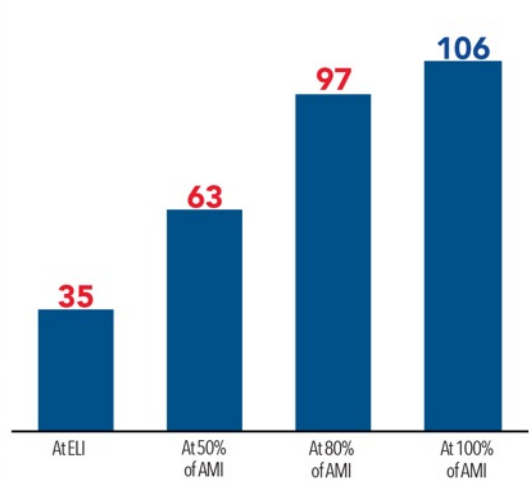
Percent of extremely low income renter households with severe cost burden

EXTREMELY LOW INCOME RENTER HOUSEHOLDS



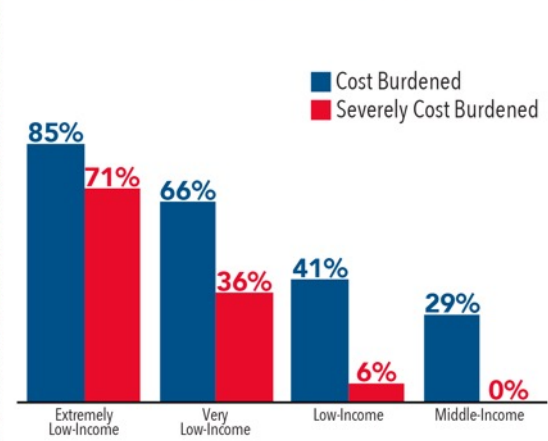
Note: Mutually exclusive categories applied in the following order: senior, disabled, in labor force, enrolled in school, 1-adult caregiver of a child under 7 or a person with a disability, and other. Nationally, 10.5% of extremely low income renter householders are a non-disabled/non-senior adult caregiver of a young child or disabled person, more than three-quarters of whom are in the labor force and 2% of whom are in school.
Source: 2016 ACS PUMS.

AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOMES PER 100 RENTER HOUSEHOLDS



Source: NLIHC tabulations of 2016 ACS PUMS

HOUSING COST BURDEN BY INCOME GROUP



Renter households spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs and utilities are cost burdened; those spending more than half of their income are severely cost burdened.
Source: NLIHC tabulations of 2016 ACS PUMS.

Updated: 12/14/2018

1000 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005 WWW.NLIHC.ORG

Extremely Low Income = 0-30%* of AMI
Low Income = 51-80% of AMI
Note:*Or poverty guideline, if higher.

Very Low Income = 31%-50% of AMI
Middle Income = 81%-100% of AMI



What is working?

TYPICAL "HOUSING READINESS"



HOUSING FIRST





Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness

Housing First in Alaska



Forget Me Not Manor (Juneau)



TCC Housing First (Fairbanks)

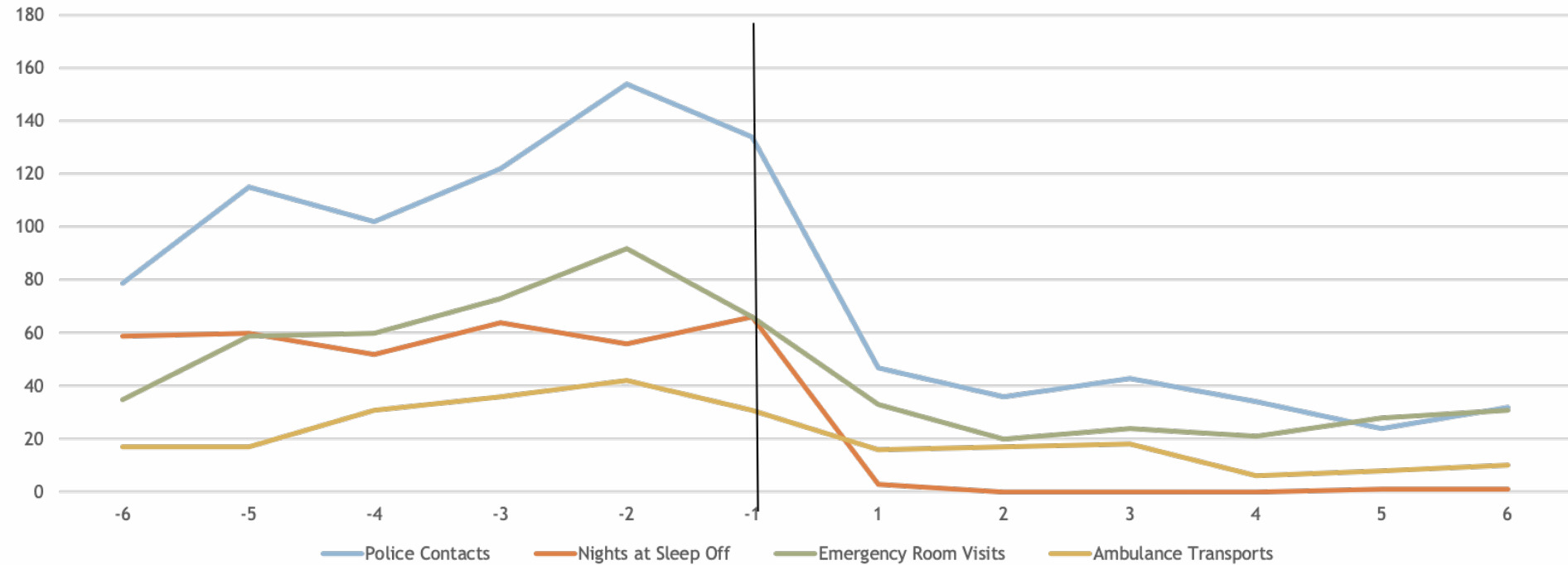


Karluk Manor (Anchorage)



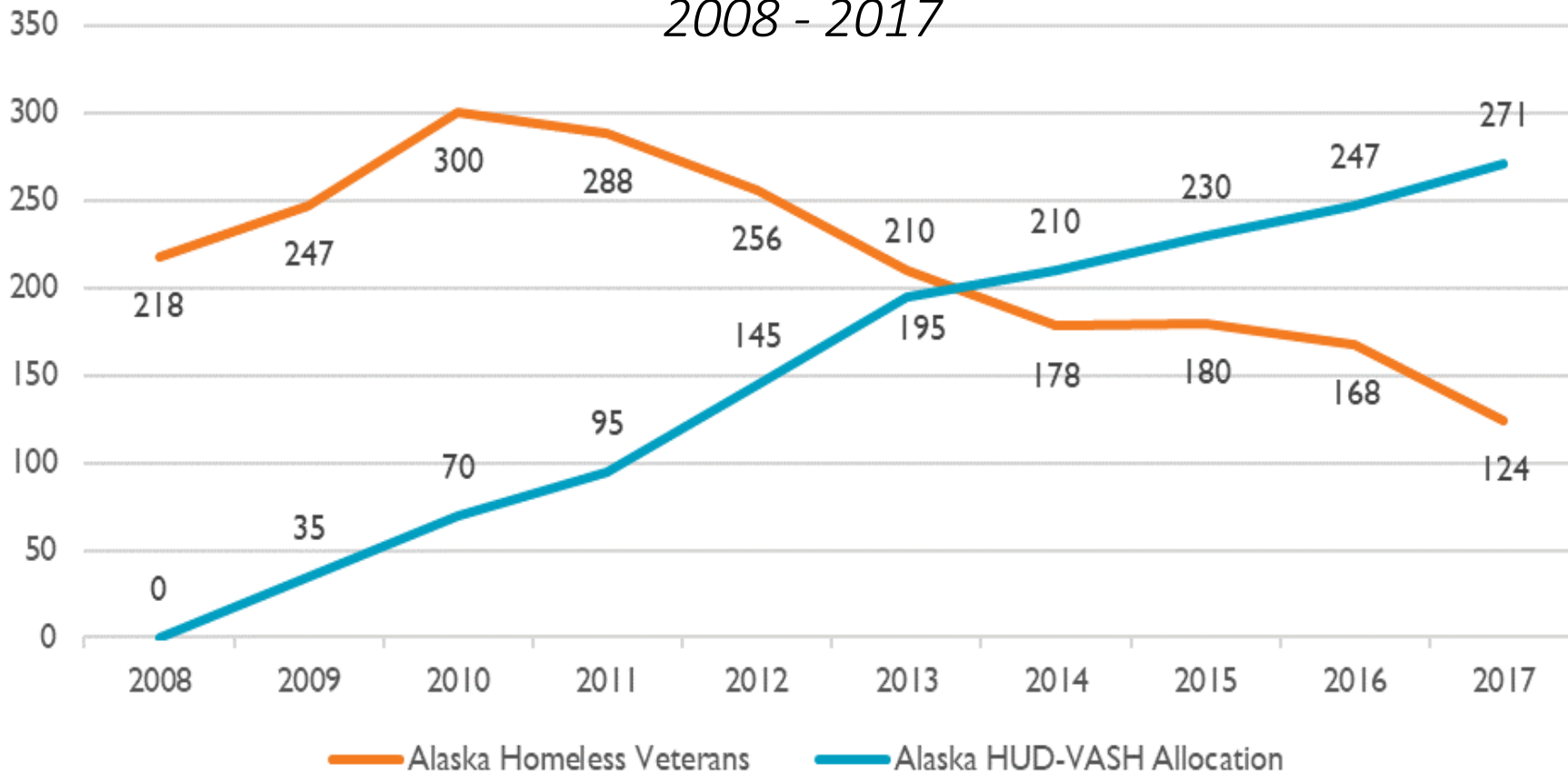
Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness Forget Me Not Manor (Juneau) – Service Use Changes

Service Use 6 Months Pre/Post Move In (n=27)





Alaska Homeless Veterans and HUD-VASH Voucher Allocation, 2008 - 2017



Sources: Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness and Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness, Point in Time Count data, 2012 - 2017. Includes both Anchorage and Balance of State counts; HUD Exchange, HUD-VASH allocations, FY 2008 - FY 2016.



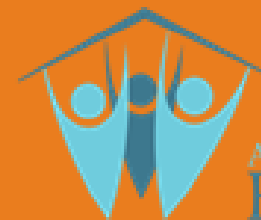
What is working to decrease homelessness?

- Housing First Projects (Juneau, Fairbanks, Anchorage)
- VASH Vouchers
- Connecting the vulnerable to mainstream resources
 - Housing Vouchers and Subsidies
 - Employment Services
 - Health Care Supports (Physical, Mental and Behavioral)
 - Childcare Assistance
 - Substance Abuse Treatment
- Connecting the vulnerable to the right homeless services:
 - Coordinated Entry
 - Safety Net Services to decrease unauthorized encampments



- Prevention and Diversion
 - Housing for Extremely Low-Income community members
 - Employment and education services
- Homeless Response Services
 - Housing Vouchers
 - Rapid Rehousing Funds and Supports
 - Permanent Supportive Housing
 - Transitional Supports (Re-Entry)
 - Infrastructure and Data Support
- Housing Opportunity Through Available Housing Stock

OUR MISSION
is to **END**
HOMELESSNESS
IN ALASKA



Anchorage Coalition to End
Homelessness



Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness Challenge: Housing Construction in Rural Alaska

IHBG Nominal vs Inflation Adjusted

