AHFC Homeless Services and Programs

April 23, 2020
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Planning and Program Development
Homeless and Supportive Housing Data: Report from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019
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SFY 2019: HOMELESS AND SUPPORT SERVICE PROGRAMS
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALASKANS SERVED

- **Anchorage:** 7,687
  - Under 18: 18.06%
  - 18 to 24: 16.80%
  - 24+ to 55: 21.12%
  - 55 and Older: 14.98%
  - 24+ to 55: 10.64%

- **Fairbanks:** 1,649
  - Under 18: 53.25%
  - 18 to 24: 47.30%
  - 24+ to 55: 62.00%
  - 55 and Older: 46.21%

- **Juneau:** 729
  - Under 18: 16.68%
  - 18 to 24: 62.00%
  - 24+ to 55: 8.25%
  - 55 and Older: 10.03%

- **Kenai - Kodiak:** 2,229
  - Under 18: 30.55%
  - 18 to 24: 10.15%
  - 24+ to 55: 35.18%
  - 55 and Older: 44.16%

- **Mat-Su:** 1,805
  - Under 18: 18.13%
  - 18 to 24: 19.22%
  - 24+ to 55: 6.72%
  - 55 and Older: 30.55%

- **Nome:** 213
  - Under 18: 7.98%
  - 18 to 24: 6.47%
  - 24+ to 55: 24.54%

- **Small Southeast Communities:** 595
  - Under 18: 8.74%
Statewide Funding Composition: Homeless and Supportive Housing

Program Resources

- Homeless Assistance Program: 38%
- Special Needs Housing Grant: 21%
- State Grant Match: 9%
- Federal Continuum of Care: 5%
- Federal Emergency Solutions Grant: 4%
- Federal Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS: 3%
- Federal Sponsor Based Rental Assistance: 2%
Joint Funding History: Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority and Alaska Housing Finance Corporation


Combined Total  Homeless Assistance Program  Special Needs Housing Grant Program
Notable Changes in SFY 2009

- Alaska Housing Finance Corporation received expanded statutory authority to fund homeless and supportive housing facilities.

- Ongoing operating and supportive housing funds were paired with construction funds through a single application format for nonprofit sponsors.

- Total funding across the Special Needs Housing Grant and Homeless Assistance Program tripled.
Programs Summaries

• Homeless Assistance Program (HAP)
  – Provides operational support to shelters and other housing programs.
  – Funds are distributed across the state and provide stability for nonprofits.
  – 35 non-profits supported annually.

• Special Needs Housing Grant (SNHG)
  – Operational support for Permanent Supportive Housing projects.
  – Rapid Rehousing and scattered-site programs.
  – 305 units of supportive housing in 15 properties are supported annually.
Outcomes:
Dedicated Supportive Housing Production

Special Needs Housing Grant Program

![Bar chart showing outcomes for Dedicated Supportive Housing Production over time.](chart.png)
Expectations & Outcomes

2015 Supportive Housing Plan Implementation:

- Production Goal: 405 to 515 New Units of Permanent Supportive Housing Across the State in 5 Years.
- Resources: GOAL, SNHG, 811, PHD, AMHTA.
- Outcomes: 47 Developments Funded (combined TDC - $339M)
  - 592 of 1,233 units (46%) funded by AHFC are fully equipped for persons with sensory and mobility impairments;
  - 330 of 1,233 units (25%) funded by AHFC are set-aside for Alaskans affected by disabilities;
  - 485 of 1,233 units (39%) funded by AHFC receiving ongoing support services from nonprofit partners.
Program Management: Statewide Homeless Housing Office

- **Service Coverage (active)**
  - 38 housing partners
  - 16 communities served
  - Each agency has 1 point of contact for all awards

- **Service mapping and online video library**
  
  [https://www.ahfc.us/homelessness/assistance-grants](https://www.ahfc.us/homelessness/assistance-grants)
Homelessness is defined as **lacking a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence.**

AMHTA beneficiaries are at higher risk of housing instability if:

- Family Estrangement
- Lack of Access to Necessary Supports
- History of Victimization or Placement in Child Welfare Programs
- Co-Occurring Disorders or Complex Medical Needs
• Mental Illness and Substance Abuse Disorders Increase the Risk of Homelessness

45% of homeless population according to HUD Point-In-Time Counts are self-reporting mental illness.

Homeless is a traumatic event.
  – Poverty or other factor may have been the initial cause of homelessness. However, victimization, substance use or other experiences while homeless increase chance of developing mental illness and traumatic stress syndrome.
Alaskans Served through our Programs?

Individuals and families who are:

– Literally Homeless: residing in temporary housing or places not meant for human habitation.

– Chronically Homeless: experienced multiple documented incidents of literal homelessness, disabled and extremely low-income

– At-risk of Homelessness: Prevention and Diversion for those facing eviction or losing stability.

– Overcrowded in rural Alaska.
Homeless Interventions

Street Outreach:
Connecting to literally homeless where they reside or at service points such as food banks or the library.

Emergency Shelter:
• Permanent homeless shelters
• Temporary shelters that operate seasonally or as overflow
• Motel room for 1-2 week stay
Homeless Interventions Cont.

Transitional Housing:
Time-limited housing with supportive services to build independent living skills.

Permanent Housing:
Providing rental assistance without an expiration date to individual with a disability.

Rapid Re-Housing:
Short intensive supports to assist an individual or family who are literally homeless and in crisis.
Specific Funding Initiatives

Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority

• Discharge Incentive Grant
  – Returning citizen transitional housing and supportive services.

• Rural Housing Capacity Expansion Grant
  – Pilot supporting Rural Housing Coordinator in partnership with the Alaska Association of Housing Authorities (AAHA).
  – Kotzebue - Responding to literal homelessness and overcrowding.