

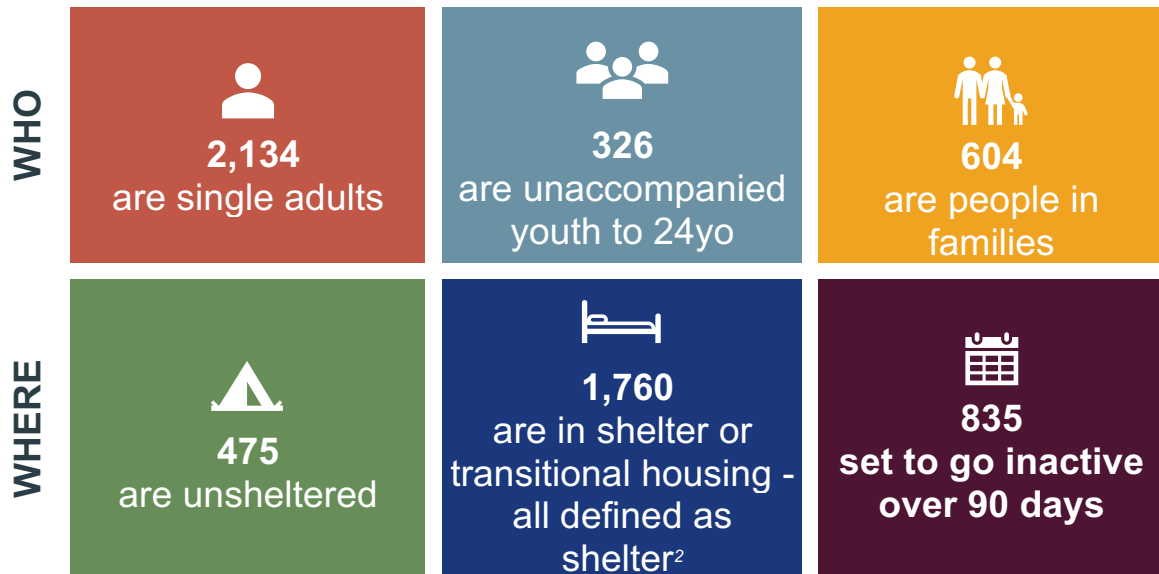
CURRENT SYSTEM OVERVIEW

Prepared January 30, 2025, by the Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness

3,070

End-of-month count of people actively experiencing homelessness¹ through
December 31, 2024

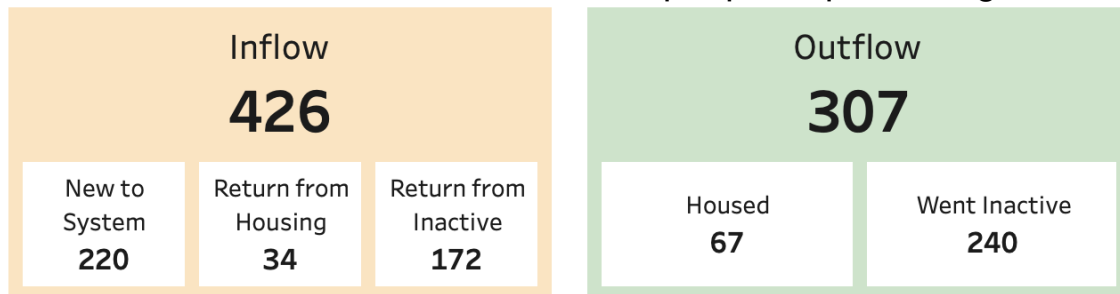
Source: AKHMIS



¹ Literal Homelessness: defined as shelter (including seasonal shelter), transitional housing or unsheltered

² Current utilization is 100% and includes all emergency cold weather shelter capacity

There is a continued increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness.



- 01 People got back in touch with the system (returns from inactive); and
- 02 Outflow to housing continues to be slow to less than half the average for the 4th consecutive month; and
- 03 Still high inflow of people (220) newly experiencing homelessness.

Why have exits to housing slowed?

- Housing program capacity is full.
- And people in those programs are maintaining their housing. Returns from housing continue to be low. This is good news, but more capacity is needed for those still experiencing homelessness.

How does this compare to last December?

- Total homelessness was 2,747, so we are up 323 individuals.
- Housing outflow was 292 compared to 67 this December; that's 225 **less** people going to housing.
- Fewer returns from housing down from 53 last year to 34 this December.

Now that emergency cold weather shelter is open what can I expect?

- Individuals have a warm safe place to sleep.
- All new-to-homelessness families are coming into the system via the Family Emergency Cold Weather Shelter process, but there has been insufficient capacity to meet demand.
- Some individuals still have barriers to shelter, such as pets, being in a couple and trauma.
- Continued street outreach to connect with those who remain unsheltered.

Impact of Emergency Cold Weather Shelter Capacity of 332 Beds (Dec 1st - Dec 31st):



545 People served



16-day Average Length of Stay



274 People entering shelter were living outside



Most were experiencing homelessness for 90 days or more
46% were experiencing chronic homelessness
43% 2+ years of homelessness



221 Exits from emergency cold weather shelter:
5 to permanent housing
1 to other temporary destinations
5 exited to another shelter or outside – homeless situation
144 unknowns (no destination recorded at exit)

Where are the people new to homelessness coming from?

1. Evictions/Inability to Pay Rents.

Rents and housing costs are exceeding the ability to pay.

How does the new-to-homelessness inflow impact Anchorage?

- Most people who enter the homeless prevention and response system leave quickly through self-resolution. That has slowed.
- No new housing program capacity means those needing rental assistance and other supports will have to wait for expanded opportunities. Length-of-time homeless for those not able to self-resolve may increase.
- The influx of individuals experiencing homelessness is disproportionately affecting Alaska Native populations, who are not receiving timely or equitable solutions to address their needs causing their overall representation to continue to grow.
- Alaska Native individuals make up 53.5% of the people experiencing homelessness. Pacific Islander (7.6%) and Black (14.7%) community members are also disproportionately impacted.
- Shelters see increased demand and remain full with new vacancies filled immediately.
- Number of people outside has slightly increased even with 100% shelter utilization.

Upcoming Action and Opportunity:

- Point-in-Time Count occurred January 28, 2025.
- Warming center at Henning House is available from 8pm-8am daily with limited capacity.