



2022

State of Homelessness **REPORT**



SOUTH CAROLINA INTERAGENCY
COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS

Table of Contents

CONTENTS



01-02.

Acknowledgements

03.

Executive Summary

04.

Data Sets

05-11.

Homeless Management
Information System
(HMIS) Data

12-13.

Point In Time Count Data

14.

HMIS & PIT Count Data
Comparison

15-17.

McKinney-Vento Data
Children in SC Schools

18-21.

SC 211 Data

22.

Projects for Assistance in
Transition from
Homelessness (PATH) Data

23.

US Department of Veterans
Affairs
Housing Programs Data

24-25.

SC Department of Corrections
Data





This report was prepared by the South Carolina Interagency Council on Homelessness (SCICH), its partner agencies and the state's four US Dept of HUD Continuums of Care (CoC).

Julie Ann Avin

Mental Illness
Recovery Center, Inc

Julie Plane

Mental Illness Recovery
Center, Inc
(MACH)

Hannah Bonsu

SC Dept. of Alcohol & Other
Drug Abuse Services

Andy Pope

United Way of the Midlands

Heather Carver

One80 Place

Chief Amy Prock

City of Myrtle Beach Police Dept.

Lorain Crowl

United Housing Connections
SCICH Vice Chair

Monty Robertson

SC Hospital Association

Bruce Forbes

SHARE and Circles
Greenville County,
Upstate CoC

Chris Rubio

United Housing Connections

E. Ann Gowdy, Ph.D.

Eastern Carolina Housing
Organization (ECHO)
SCICH Chair

Joey Smoak

(TCHC)
Eastern Carolina Housing
Organization (ECHO)

Renaye Long

SC Housing

Spencer Thomas

Community Volunteer

Amra Marshall

SC Coalition Against Domestic
Violence and Sexual Assault

Patrice White

SC Dept. of Social Services

Terre Marshall

SC Dept. of Corrections

Birley Wright

SC Dept. of Education

Michele Murff

SC Dept. of Mental Health

Jeff Yungman

One80 Place Legal Services
Lowcountry CoC

Thank You

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



SCICH wishes to thank representatives for each of our state's Continuum of Care and Lead Agencies for their valuable input:

Lowcountry Continuum of Care

Heather Carver, One80 Place; and
Brandy Yant, Institute for Community
Alliances (ICA)

Total Care for the Homeless Coalition

E. Ann Gowdy, Ph.D. and
Clint Johnson; (ECHO)

Midlands Area Consortium for the Homeless (MACH)

Andy Pope DrPH

SC Upstate Continuum of Care

Lorain Crawl, Brett Rawl and
Harley Tabb; United Housing
Connections

SCICH would also like to thank the SCICH Report Committee and Contributors: Michele Murff, SC Dept. of Mental Health; E. Ann Gowdy, Ph.D., Eastern Carolina Housing Organization; Lorain Crawl, Harley Tabb, Brett Rawl, SC Upstate Continuum of Care & United Housing Connections; Caleb Goodman, United Way Association of SC; Birley Wright, SC Dept. of Education; Heather Carver, Lowcountry Continuum of Care; Terre Marshall, SC Dept. of Corrections and Sherry Martel; SC Dept of Veterans Affairs.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

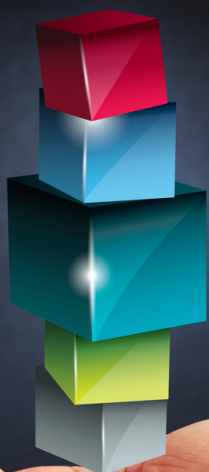
In communities across America, homelessness continues to be a major topic of discussion. Concerns include rising housing costs, increased evictions, lack of “affordable” housing, unsheltered homelessness and children living without a permanent nighttime residence. In 2022, following the COVID-19 outbreak, new concerns like inflation, the price of goods, and soaring interest rates have created new barriers for persons at-risk for or already experiencing homelessness.

In South Carolina, the number of people requesting assistance from providers utilizing the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) increased 18% in FY21 over FY20. As the cost of housing rises and federal, state and local assistance dollars are depleted, there is great concern regarding increased housing instability for our citizens who live paycheck-to-paycheck, on fixed incomes or low-incomes, or have no income at all.

This report takes a broad look at homelessness across our state, but also provides a closer look at varying data sets, when in comparison, offer a holistic view of the state of homelessness in South Carolina. Many of these data sets include key trends and indicators that provide our communities with the data needed to prepare for the months and years ahead, as we work together to make homelessness brief, rare and non-recurring.

The data sources used in this report include South Carolina HMIS data, Point in Time Count data, data from the US Department of Veterans Affairs, McKinney-Vento data (data on children experiencing homelessness in SC schools); PATH data (Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness), data from the SC Department of Corrections, and United Way’s 211 system.

Each section of this report provides demographic data, details on the populations experiencing homelessness, and data on the major issues and barriers that often prevent the opportunity for stable housing. It is our hope that readers will use this report to support the work of informing and educating our leaders and citizens on the issues surrounding homelessness and to enlighten and inspire further collaboration, as we work together to house our most vulnerable citizens.



KEY DATA SETS

Data Sets Included in the
2022 SC State of Homelessness
Report

Homeless
Management
Information
System
10/1/20-9/30/21

Annual
Point in Time
Count
January 26, 2022

US Department of
Veterans Affairs:
Data on
Homelessness
10/1/20 - 9/30/21

McKinney-Vento
Data: Children
Experiencing
Homelessness in SC
10/1/20 - 9/30/21

PATH Program for
Persons with Severe
Mental Illness
09/1/20 - 8/31/21

SC Department of
Corrections
07/1/20 - 06/30/21

SC 211
10/1/20 - 09/30/21



**SOUTH CAROLINA INTERAGENCY
COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS**

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPARISON

2019-2020

2020-2021

TOTAL SERVED

10,969

Persons received homeless services

13,399

Persons received homeless services

64% GENDER 60%

Identified as male, while 35% identified as female

Identified as male, while 38% identified as female

56% RACE 53%

Identified as Black or African American

Identified as Black or African American

AGE

1 IN 5

Persons receiving homeless services were children

1 IN 5

Persons receiving homeless services were children

VETERANS

2,535

Veterans received homeless services

2,168

Veterans received homeless services

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

1,403

Persons reported being a victim of domestic violence

1,592

Persons reported being a victim of domestic violence

The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a statewide database used by homeless service providers to collect client-level data on housing and services offered to individuals and families experiencing homelessness in South Carolina. Data pulled from HMIS reports that 13,399 person received homeless services from HMIS-participating service providers from 10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021. These persons represented 10,484 households.

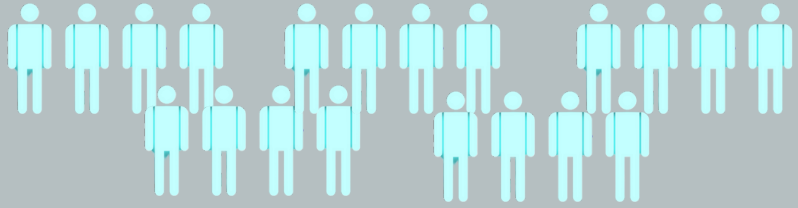
2021 TAKEAWAYS


- 2,446 children under 18 received homeless services
- The median age of adults served - 46 years old
- The median age of children served - 8 years old
- 90% of participants served were single adults


The number of persons receiving homeless services recorded in HMIS increased by 18% in 12 months.





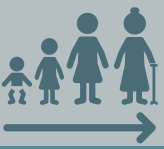
DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

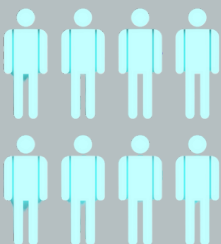


GENDER		Female	Male	Gender Not Singular	Questioning	Transgender	Unidentified
	Persons	5,113	8,078	29	1	3	231
	Persons %	38%	60%	0%	0%	0%	2%


RACE		Native American	Asian	Black/ African American	Multi-Racial	White	Unidentified
	Persons	80	37	7,041	711	5,254	351
	Persons %	0%	0%	53%	5%	39%	3%

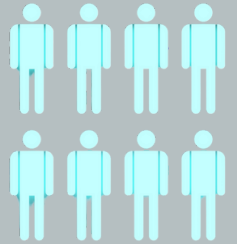
ETHNICITY		Hispanic/ Latin	Non-Hispanic/ Latin	Other	VETERAN		Yes	No	Unidentified
	Persons	442	12,550	407		Persons	2,168	8,560	224
	Persons %	3%	94%	3%		Persons %	20%	78%	2%

AGE RANGE		Under 6	6-11	12-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
	Persons	977	772	697	1,017	2,072	2,211	2,309	2,603	741
	Persons %	7%	6%	5%	8%	16%	17%	17%	19%	5%



AGE AT ENTRY

	All	Adults	Under 18
Average Age at Entry	40	45	8
Median Age at Entry	42	46	8

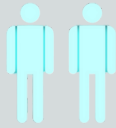


HOUSEHOLD SIZE

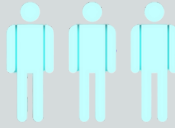
One



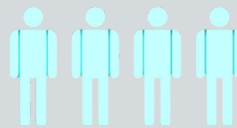
Two



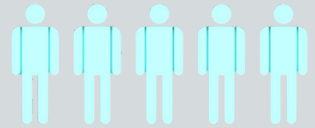
Three



Four



Five +



Households	9,459	469	225	164	140
Households %	90%	5%	3%	1%	1%

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

One



Single Adults

9,251 88%

Youth
(Unaccompanied)

211 2%

Two



Adults Only

200 2%

Adults with
Children)

272 3%

Three



Adults Only

16 0%

Adults with
Children

260 2%

Four



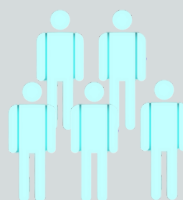
Adults Only

2 0%

Adults with
Children

163 2%

Five



Adults Only

1 0%

Adults with
Children

139 1%

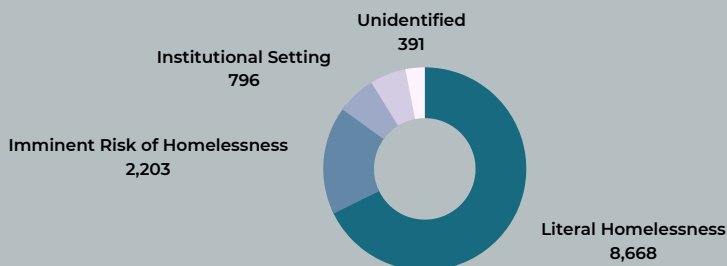
Nearly 90% of all
households served
composed of single
adults.

EXPERIENCES OF HOMELESSNESS

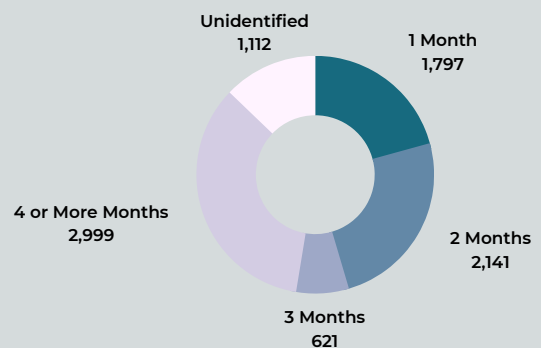


The following tables provide a snapshot of the experience of homelessness by examining prior living arrangements before participants entered the program, how long participants had experienced homelessness (including number of episodes), and what housing options they utilized after exiting the program. The final table in this section compares the number of households experiencing chronic homelessness (see glossary for definition) and those served who were not experiencing chronic homelessness.

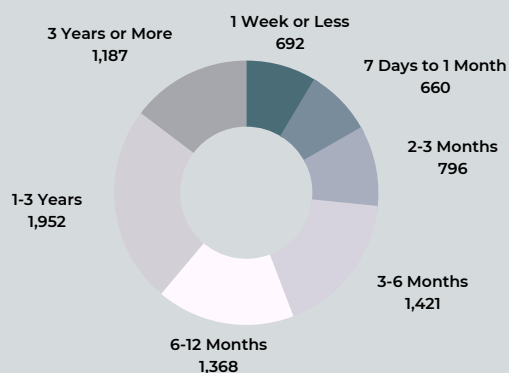
Prior Living Situation



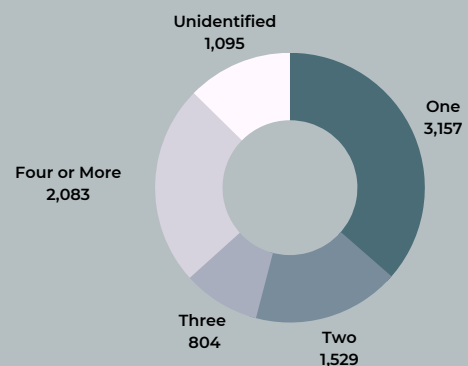
Number of Months Homeless Over Last 3 Years



Days Homeless (current episode)

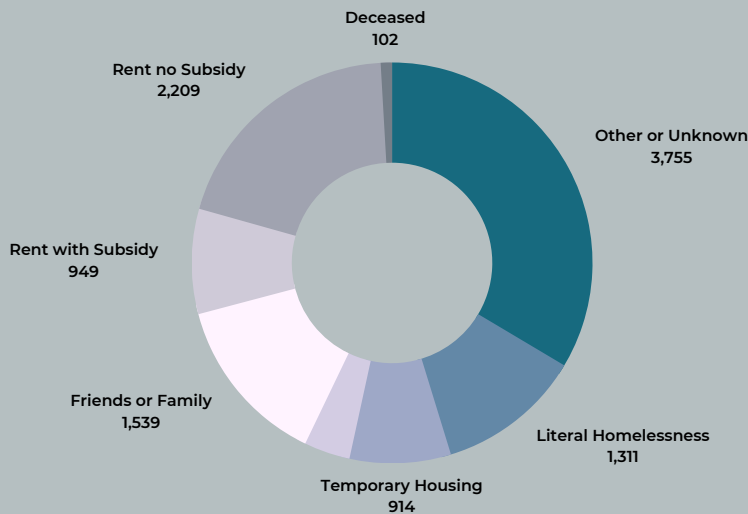


Number of Homeless Episodes

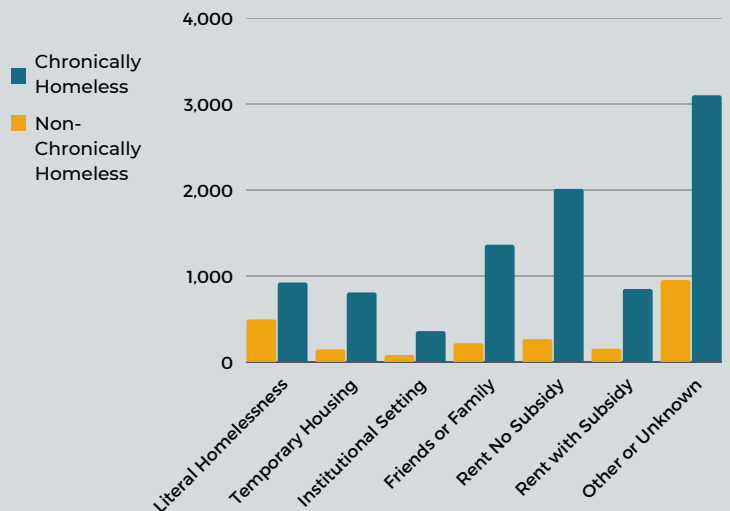


EXPERIENCES OF HOMELESSNESS

Last Exit Destination



Exit Destination by Category Type



2021 TAKEAWAYS



- 68% (8,668) of persons seeking services came from literal homelessness
- 53% (4,507) of persons seeking services reported experiencing homelessness for more than 12 months
- 36% (3,157) of persons seeking services reported experiencing homelessness for the first time
- 52% (5,747) persons seeking housing were successfully housed
- Of all households served, 9,400 were not experiencing chronic homelessness, while 1,084 reported experiencing at least 12 months of homelessness over a 1 to 3 year period.

In FY21, 68% of persons in SC seeking services came from literal homelessness.



INCOME

Given that nearly half of all participants report having a disabling condition, it is reasonable that 65% of these 5,725 participants report receiving some type of disability income. The data further shows that program participants involved in homeless assistance programs see an average rise in monthly income of \$148.

RECEIVING INCOME				MONTHLY INCOME \$		
	Yes	No	Unknown		Entry	Exit
	Persons				Avg \$ Amount	
	5,725	4,798	429		\$914	\$944
	Persons %				Median \$ Amount	
	52%	44%	4%		\$794	\$800

2021 TAKEAWAYS

- 52% of participants reported income
- 65% of those with income received disability income
- The average increase in participant income at program exit was \$148 a month

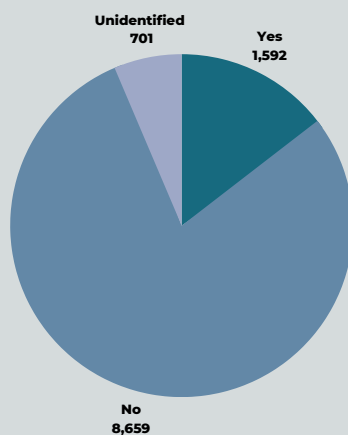
MONTHLY INCOME CHANGE	Calculated Using Total	
	\$ Change During Enrollment	Income Amount
	Avg Income at Entry	\$894
	Avg Income at Update/Exit	\$1,042
	Avg Income at Change	\$148

INCOME SOURCES	Top 10 Sources	Persons	% Total Persons	Median Amount
	Earned Income	1,775	31%	\$1,105
	Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	1,489	26%	\$771
	Social Security Disability Income (SSDI)	1,427	25%	\$821
	Unidentified	1,024	18%	\$83
	Veteran Service Connected	564	10%	\$893
	Social Security/Retirement	283	5%	\$883
	Veteran Non-Service Connected	213	4%	\$1,043
	Unemployment Insurance	157	3%	\$780
	Other	152	3%	\$515
	Child Support	136	2%	\$300

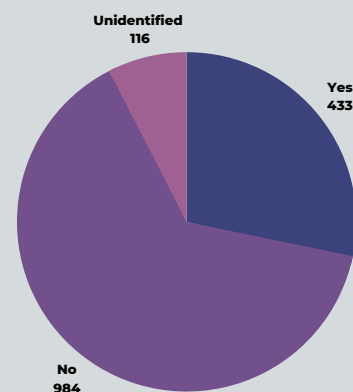
Domestic Violence

Episodes of domestic violence continue to rise across our service area. As reported in the 2020 State of Homelessness Report, 1,329 (12%) persons reported having experienced domestic violence. In FY21, that number rose to 1,592 (15%).

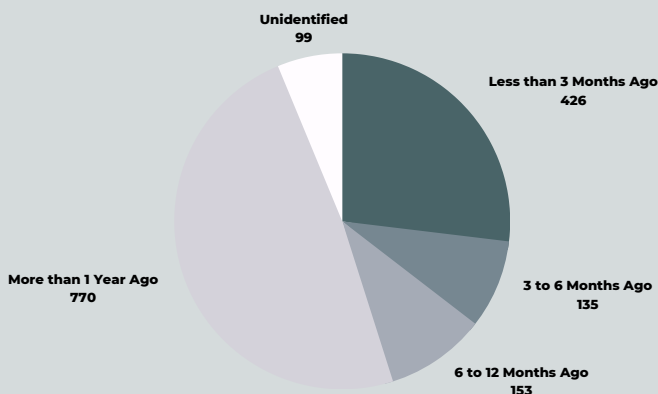
Adult Domestic Violence Survivors



Fleeing Domestic Violence



When Domestic Violence Occurred

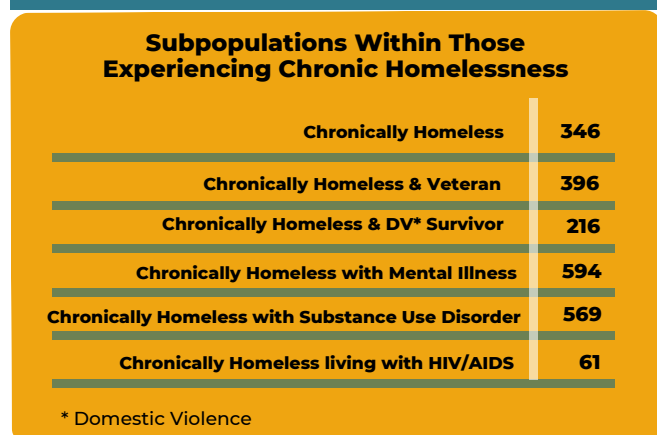
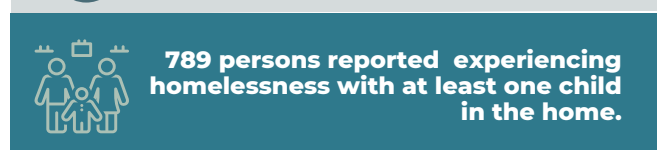
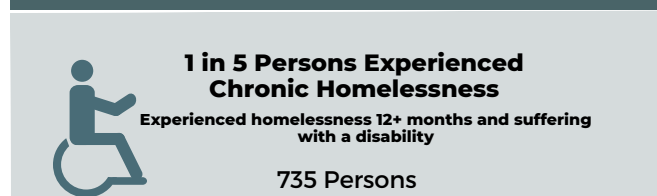
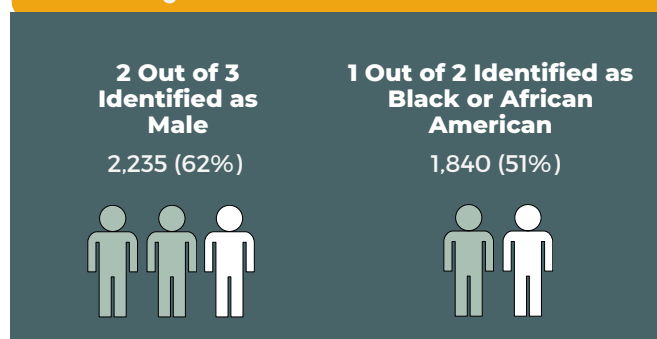


2021 TAKEAWAYS

- Nearly 1,600 participants reported having experienced domestic violence
- 426 of the nearly 1,600 participants reported having experienced domestic violence in the last 3 months
- There were 433 participants actively fleeing domestic violence at the time of HMIS intake

1,592 participants reported having experienced domestic violence in 2021, as compared to 1,329 in 2020.

Demographic Highlights



On a *single night*, *January 26, 2022, 3,608 persons were counted as experiencing literal homelessness in South Carolina. Sixty-four percent (2,294) were residing in emergency or transitional housing, and 36% (1,314) were residing in places not meant for human habitation.

Unsheltered settings include the streets, in a vehicle, parks, or in abandoned buildings. Nearly two-in-three persons counted were men (62%, 2,235). Fifty-one percent of the persons counted identified as Black/African American, and 44% identified as White. One-in-five persons counted were experiencing chronic homelessness – meaning they have endured an extended experience of homelessness (minimum of 12+ months) and suffer with a long-term disability.

Statewide PIT Count data shows that 90% of households reported having no children (single adults or adult-only households). This means the vast majority of persons were not experiencing homelessness alongside children under the age of 18. However, 789 persons were experiencing homelessness in a household that included at least one child under the age of 18. Households with children were more frequently experiencing homelessness in sheltered situations (600) than unsheltered settings (189).

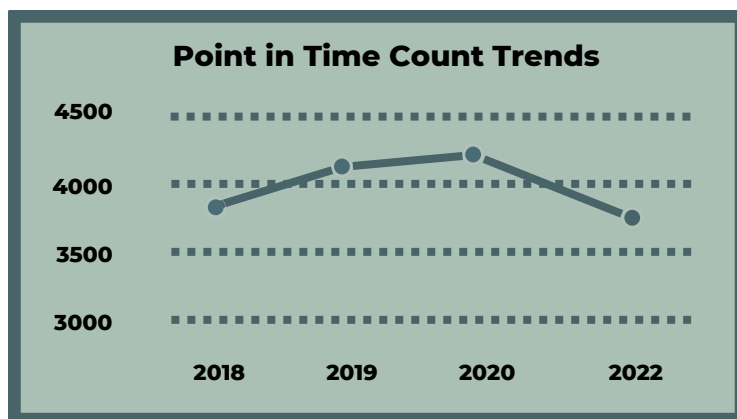
*Three of the four SC CoCs conducted their PIT Count on January 26, 2022. MACH's PIT Count was delayed to February 2022 due to Covid-19 concerns and limitations caused by the pandemic. While the date of the count moved 1 month later for MACH, the methodology remained consistent across all four CoCs for data collection.

While the statewide count for 2022 indicates a 15% drop in persons counted on a single night, when compared to 2020, the annual HMIS data shows an 18% increase in individuals receiving homeless services in FY21.

The COVID-19 Pandemic had a direct influence on both the methodology and implementation of the Point in Time Count in 2021. In 2021, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provided a waiver that would permit Continuums of Care across the county to either modify or eliminate the 2021 count due to health and safety concerns. As a result there was no consistency in methodology implemented the CoCs statewide.

Across the four continuums in South Carolina, the uniformed methodology and physical implementation that, under normal circumstances, would guide our statewide process was interrupted; therefore, state data from 2021 will not be utilized in this report. Rather, this report will compare data from the 2020 Point in Time Count to the 2022 data, as the 2020 count followed standard methodology and implementation, and provides the most accurate comparison.

For historical context, it is important to note the number of persons counted on a single night year-to-year from 2018 through 2020 indicated a steady climb in homelessness; however, the total number of persons counted on January 26, 2022, indicated a 15% decrease in number of persons counted.



2020-2022 Sheltered & Unsheltered Comparison



	2020	2022
Persons Sheltered	2,564	2,294
Persons Unsheltered	1,704	1,314

SC Continuums of Care PIT Count Comparison

Continuum of Care	Total Count 2020	Total Count 2022
Lowcountry	433	324
TCHC	1,178	1,034
MACH	1,121	987
Upstate	1,536	1,263
Total	4,268	3,608

2022 TAKEAWAYS

- Richland County continues to hold the highest PIT Count population in 2022
- The Upstate continued to hold the highest total count of persons experiencing homelessness in HMIS in 2022
- When compared to 2020 data, the statewide count for 2022 indicates a 15% drop in persons counted on a single night

HMIS DATA vs PIT DATA

BY THE NUMBERS

Annual (HMIS) One-Night (PIT)

TOTAL	COUNTED
13,399 Persons received homeless services	3,608 Persons counted
GENDER	GENDER
62% Identified as male, while 38% identified as female	62% Identified as male, while 38% identified as female
RACE	RACE
53% Identified as Black or African American	51% Identified as Black or African American
HOUSHOLD COMPOSITION	HOUSHOLD COMPOSITION
88% Persons receiving homeless services were single adults	95% Of persons counted we single adults
VETERANS	VETERANS
2,168 Veterans received homeless services	396 Persons counted
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1,592 Persons reported being a victim of domestic violence	216 Persons counted

To provide perspective on the actual state of homelessness in SC over twelve months, it is important to show comparative data between the homeless-related HMIS (year-round) and PIT (single-night) data. Note that the HMIS data is taken from the date range 10/1/2020-9/30/2021 (FY21). The annual PIT Count data was collected on 1/26/2022, less than 4 months later.

2021 TAKEAWAYS

- Both HMIS and PIT data agree that the majority of persons experiencing homelessness are male
- Both HMIS and PIT data agree that Black and African Americans make up at least 51% of those experiencing homelessness

HMIS data shows there is nearly 4 times the number of persons experiencing homelessness annually than counted on a single night in January.



Children and Youth Homelessness



It is an unfortunate reality that many people experiencing homelessness are under the age of 18; some are members of families experiencing homelessness, while others are youth experiencing homelessness and on their own. Subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (hereafter referred to as The McKinney-Vento Act), reauthorized in 2015 by Title IX, Part A of the, "Every Student Succeeds Act" (42 U.S.C. & 11431 et seq.), is a Federal law that addresses the educational needs of children and youth experiencing homelessness.

While both the U.S. Department of Education and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) base their services on eligibility criteria on the McKinney-Vento Act, each department's definition varies according to the program's service parameters and intended use of the funds. Both agencies consider people who lack a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence to be homeless. While there is overlap, Subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Act, the Education of Homeless Children and Youth definition, is more encompassing.

Because family shelter capacity is limited and many shelters will not allow adolescents boys to shelter with their families, most families with children and youth in homeless situations stay temporarily with other people, in motels, or substandard housing. These situations are very unstable, often unsafe and overcrowded, and put children, parents and youth at-risk of abuse and/or trafficking. The impact of these more hidden forms of homelessness are just as negative as experiencing homelessness on the streets or in shelters. Having a clear understanding of who is experiencing homelessness and who is at-risk of becoming homeless is imperative as we work to make homelessness brief, rare and non-recurring across our state for individuals, children and families.



MCKINNEY-VENTO DATA

Children in SC Schools Experiencing Homelessness

DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS BY CoC



Primary Nighttime Residence

Continuum of Care	Doubled-Up	Hotel/Motel	Shelter/ Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Lowcountry	929	331	64	55	1,379
TCHC	848	383	111	22	1,364
MACH	1,467	662	143	155	2,427
Upstate	3,060	519	271	2,597	6,447
SC Charter	132	19	6	5	162
Total	6,436	1,914	595	2,834	*11,779

*Total does not include unreported primary nighttime residence of 191 students statewide.

Special Populations Experiencing Homelessness

Continuum of Care	Disabled	English Learner	Migrant	Unaccompanied Youth	Total
Lowcountry	240	192	21	134	587
TCHC	295	97	9	53	454
MACH	464	173	0	222	859
Upstate	1,080	591	23	354	2,052
SC Charter	23	12	0	5	40
Total	2,106	1,065	53	768	3,992

Race

Continuum of Care	Black	White	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian	Hispanic	Multi- Racial	Total
Lowcountry	646	346	17	0	271	122	1,402
TCHC	699	394	3	3	148	126	1,373
MACH	1,378	566	10	10	313	163	2,440
Upstate	1,673	3,245	23	14	1,093	529	6,577
SC Charter	99	29	0	1	24	11	164
Total	4,495	4,580	53	28	1,849	951	*11,956

* Total does not include unreported race of 14 students experiencing homelessness.

MCKINNEY-VENTO DATA

Children in SC Schools Experiencing Homelessness

DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS BY CoC



Students Experiencing Homelessness by Grade Level

Continuum of Care	3-5 Years	Kindergarten	Elementary Grades 1-5	Middle School Grades 6-8	High School Grades 9-12	Total
Lowcountry	52	124	611	296	319	1,402
TCHC	33	149	654	256	289	1,381
MACH	43	213	1,003	607	575	2,441
Upstate	215	611	2,999	1,462	1,295	6,582
SC Charter	0	6	51	37	70	164
Total	343	1,103	5,318	2,658	2,548	11,970

Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness

Continuum of Care	Doubled-Up	Hotel/Motel	Shelter/Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Lowcountry	128	1	2	0	131
TCHC	48	3	2	0	53
MACH	202	8	8	2	220
Upstate	333	1	7	6	347
SC Charter	4	0	0	0	4
Total	715	13	19	8	*755

*Total does not include unreported primary nighttime residence of 13 students statewide.

2021 TAKEAWAYS

There are 11,970 students in SC experiencing homelessness

54% (6,436) live doubled-up with family/friends

55% (6,582) live in the Upstate of SC

11,970 children in South Carolina schools experienced homelessness in FY21.

211 SYSTEM

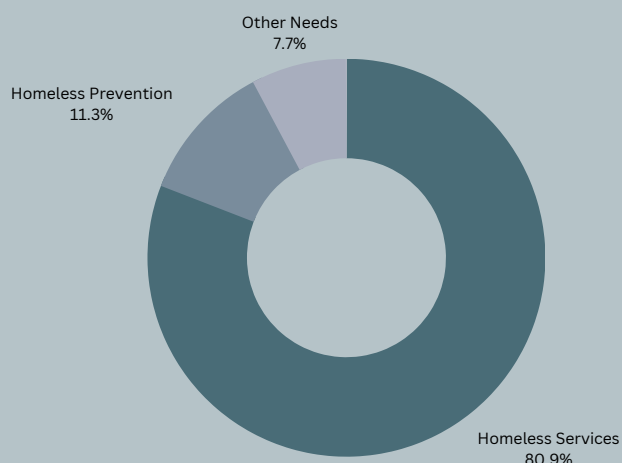
United Way Call Center for Supportive Services

Homeless Services & Homeless Prevention Assistance



United Way's 211 connects persons all across South Carolina to health, human, and social service organizations. Overall, homeless services and homeless prevention assistance account for more than half the calls during the reported period. Homelessness services refers to shelters, motel vouchers, and other services for people currently experiencing homelessness. Prevention Services refers to a wider range of services aimed at assisting people who may be at-risk of homelessness, including financial assistance and legal support. These two categories combined accounted for 54% of all calls to 211 during FY21 (10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021).

Calls by Category



	Referrals	Calls	% Calls
Homeless Prevention	99,494	37,183	47%
Homeless Services	5,767	5,219	7%
Other Services	28,455	35,680	46%



211 SYSTEM

United Way Call Center for Supportive Services

Service Requests by Type



The majority of calls (77%) for homeless prevention assistance were from residents requesting rental and utilities assistance, while calls for homeless assistance centered around shelter and shelter services.

Calls for Homeless Prevention Assistance



Services Requests

% Calls

Electric Assistance

43%

Rent Assistance

34%

Water Assistance

7%

Eviction Prevention

6%

Food Pantry

5%

Mortgage Assistance

3%

Other Services

3%

Calls for Homeless Services Assistance



Services Requests

% Calls

Homeless Shelter

60%

Homeless Motel Voucher

26%

Rapid Re-Housing Program

8%

Permanent Supportive Housing

3%

Housing Related Coordinated Entry

2%

Other Services

2%



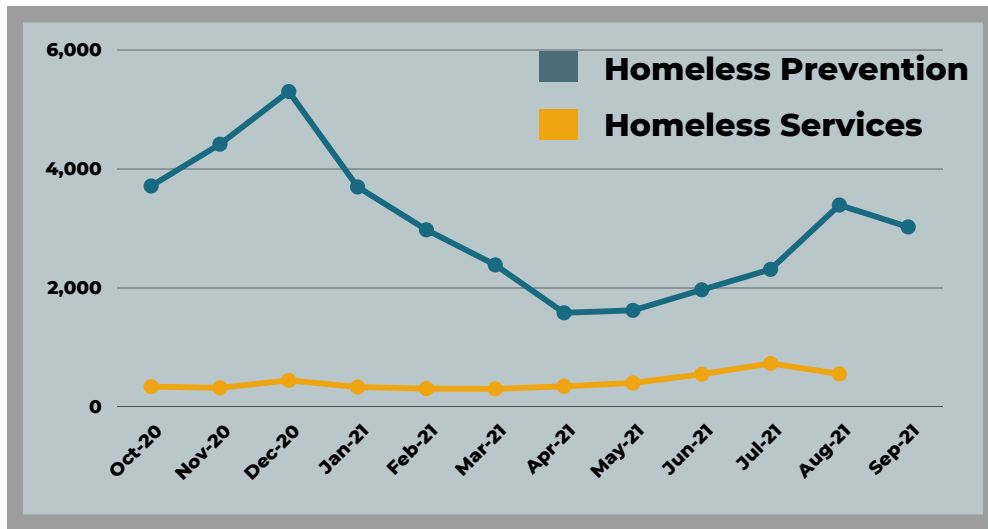
211 SYSTEM

United Way Call Center for Supportive Services

Monthly Calls by Service Category



While monthly calls remained steady, averaging 432 calls per month for homeless services requests, calls for homeless prevention services climbed 30% over the months of November and December 2020. A total of 36,407 calls were taken for prevention services requests over the period. Statewide, 5,189 calls for shelter services were received during the fiscal year.



Month	HP	HS
Oct-20	3,714	341
Nov-20	4,417	322
Dec-20	5,302	447
Jan-21	3,699	335
Feb-21	2,978	309
Mar-21	2,388	304
Apr-21	1,583	347
May-21	1,624	403
Jun-21	1,969	550
Jul-21	2,313	544
Aug-21	3,394	732
Sep-21	3,026	555

Monthly Calls by CoC

Continuum of Care	1st Quarter Oct-Dec	2nd Quarter Jan-Mar	3rd Quarter Apr-Jun	4th Quarter Jul-Sep	Total
Lowcountry	2,984	2,325	1,472	2,038	8,864
TCHC	1,451	985	569	1,316	4,321
MACH	2,671	2,120	1,329	1,863	7,983
Upstate	6,327	3,635	1,808	3,471	15,239
Total	13,433	9,065	5,176	8,733	36,407

United Way Call Center for Supportive Services

Call Demographics



Homeless Services Assistance

RACE

Black/African American	48%
White	44%
Hispanic/Latin	3%
Native American	0%
Two or More Races	2%
Pacific Islander/Asian	0%
Not Reported/Refused	3%

EDUCATION

Less than GED/H. School	15%
GED/High School	65%
Some College/Assoc.	17%
Bachelor Degree/Higher	2%
Refused	1%

GENDER

Female	71%
Male	29%
Transgender	0%
Refused	0%

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Single Female	34%
Single Female w/Children	44%
Single Male	22%
Couple w/out Children	11%
Couple with Children	7%
Single Male w/Children	1%
Grandparents w/Children	1%

ANNUAL INCOME

No Income	35%
\$1 - \$14,999	44%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	15%
\$25,000+	6%

Homeless Prevention Assistance

RACE

Black/African American	68%
White	27%
Hispanic/Latin	2%
Native American	0%
Two or More Races	1%
Pacific Islander/Asian	0%
Not Reported/Refused	2%

EDUCATION

Less than GED/H. School	12%
GED/High School	65%
Some College/Assoc.	18%
Bachelor Degree/Higher	4%
Refused	1%

GENDER

Female	78%
Male	22%
Transgender	0%
Refused	0%

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Single Female	31%
Single Female w/Children	33%
Single Male	13%
Couple w/out Children	11%
Couple with Children	10%
Single Male w/Children	2%
Grandparents w/Children	2%

ANNUAL INCOME

No Income	27%
\$1 - \$14,999	41%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	23%
\$25,000+	9%

About PATH Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness

Persons Contacted in SC



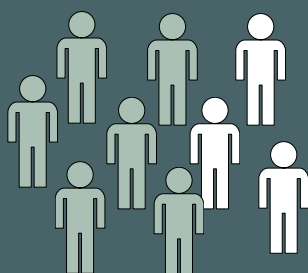
1,620

Individuals contacted through PATH in FY21

South Carolina's Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) program is funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and administered by the South Carolina Department of Mental Health (SCDMH). PATH funds are used to provide outreach and clinical services to those experiencing homelessness who have mental illnesses or co-occurring mental illnesses and substance use disorders.

874

Individuals connected to mental health services with enrolled PATH status in FY21 (54% of those contacted)



There are four PATH provider agencies in South Carolina; Greater Greenville Mental Health Center, Greenville; Mental Illness Recovery Center, Inc. (MIRCI), Columbia; One80 Place in Charleston; and Waccamaw Center for Mental Health, Conway.

Of the **874** served



49%

Were between 41 - 61 yrs old

2021 TAKEAWAYS

- PATH provider agencies provide outreach and clinical services to persons with mental illnesses who are experiencing homelessness.
- There are four PATH provider agencies in South Carolina, one in each of the four HUD Continuums of Care.

Percent Served by Service Area

Columbia Area
50%



Myrtle Beach Area
15%

Charleston Area
11%

Greenville Area
24%

Persons with mental illnesses who are experiencing homelessness need permanent supportive housing with rent subsidies to remain stably housed.

VETERAN DATA

US Department of Veterans Affairs - Housing Programs

The Dept. of Veterans Affairs provides several major housing programs to assist veterans at-risk for or experiencing homelessness: The VA Supportive Housing Program (HUD VASH) that provides housing vouchers and support services for low-income veterans; The Grant Per Diem (GPD) and Healthcare for the Homeless Veteran (HCHV) Programs, which provide additional transitional housing for veterans; and The Veterans Justice Outreach (VJO) Program, designed to assist veterans involved in the justice system to obtain housing upon re-entry. This report includes both demographic and program data for participants being served across the state.

By the Numbers

Upstate & Midlands Area

Demographics & Housing Services

Gender	M	F	Other
	929	128	0
Race	B/AA	W	Other
	734	420	75
Age	<=40	41-65	66-85
	250	686	121
HUD VASH Participants			811
GPD Participants			342
VJO Participants			70

Total Served:
1,057



Pee Dee Area

Demographics & Housing Services

Gender	M	F	Other
	1,032	190	2
Race	B/AA	W	Other
	734	420	75
Age	<=40	41-65	66-85
	274	805	153
HUD VASH Participants			892
GPD/HCHV Participants			391
VJO Participants			48

Total Served:
1,331

Together, VA Housing Programs served 2,388 Veterans in FY21

2021 TAKEAWAYS

- More than 60% of all veterans served in SC identified as Black or African American
- On average, more than 75% of all veterans served participated in the HUD VASH Program



Impact of Criminal Activity & Incarceration

Criminal records are a prevailing barrier for persons in need of housing at re-entry. Those without or estranged from family, and/or with no connections to supportive services or re-entry programming have little hope of becoming or remaining permanently housed on their own. While the data in this section does not speak directly to the number of persons or the demographics of those experiencing literal homelessness following release from the criminal justice system, it does speak to the potential number of those who may be at-risk for homelessness following release.

FY21 Most Serious Crimes & Time Served Data

Homicide
26%

Burglary/
Robbery
23%

Dangerous
Drugs
14%

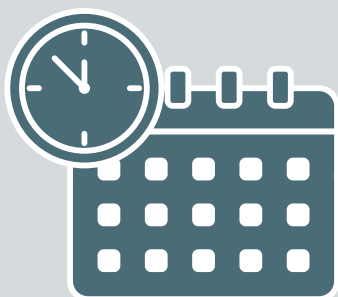
Sexual Assault
10%

53% of All Inmates Served Between 1 - 5 Yrs

Admissions and Releases Comparison



More than 80% (4,615) of the total population released in FY21 served 5 years or less.



Since 2013, the average, daily inmate population has been on steady decline, averaging a 1%-2% decrease year over year. In FY20-FY21, the daily average inmate population dropped nearly 13% and admissions into the system dropped 34%. Releases also dropped by 23%. The SC Department of Corrections attributes the COVID-19 pandemic as having a direct impact on both the population inflow and outflow within the system in FY21.



Recidivism & Population Demographics

FY19* Rate of Re-incarceration

Overall Recidivism
1-3 Years **18%**

Youth Under 25 **28%**

*Latest Data

Community Engagement and Education Reduces Recidivism By:

Released to Community
Supervision **50%**

Obtaining GED or
learning a Trade
while Incarcerated **28%**

Across all populations in the criminal justice system, the data show a dramatic decrease by as much as 50% in returns to incarceration when community supervision is engaged at the time of release. In addition, a 28% drop in recidivism is realized for inmates who engaged in learning a trade or obtaining their General Education Degree (GED) while incarcerated.

Demographics

RACE

Black/African American **60%**
White **37%**
Did not specify **3%**

AGE

Between 26 and 55 **76%**

GENDER

Female **7%**
Male **93%**
Transgender (no report)

OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS

US Citizens **98%**
Had Criminal History **55%**
Had Children **66%**
Chemical Dependency **31%**
Mental Illness **30%**
Registered Sex Offender **18%**

TOP 5 COUNTIES IN INMATE CONCENTRATION

Greenville **10%**
Spartanburg **9%**
Richland **7%**
Charleston **7%**
Horry **6%**

During FY20 through FY21, 9,790 people have been released from incarceration in SC. It is likely none of these people would be able to obtain housing on their own without the intervention of a community support system.



SOUTH CAROLINA INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS

The South Carolina Interagency Council on Homelessness is a statewide network of advocates, service providers and funders committed to ending homelessness. For more information, visit our website: www.schomeless.org