

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE OF HOMELESSNESS REPORT

2025



**SOUTH CAROLINA INTERAGENCY
COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OVERVIEW

A Message from the Chair	2
Acknowledgements and Special Thanks	3

TOPICS

The Housing Crisis in South Carolina	5
SC Continuums of Care	6
Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)	7
Point In Time (PIT) Count	13
HMIS and PIT Count Data Comparison	15
McKinney-Vento Data: Children in SC Schools	16
Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP)	19
South Carolina 211 Call Center	22
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	24
Veterans	26
Justice Involvement	28

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

The South Carolina Interagency Council on Homelessness' (SCICH) purpose is to build statewide, collaborative, working relationships with housing champions to reduce homelessness and support the creation of attainable and affordable housing in SC. I am proud to serve with a variety of dedicated professionals and passionate advocates from across our state to make our vision a reality: A SC where all citizens are stably housed.

Thank you for taking time to access the 2025 SC State of Homelessness Report. This annual report has been a product of the council for over five years, and we are proud to make it available once again.

You will find many key data points in this report. They come directly from agencies' currently published data or data pulled directly from their systems and provided to SCICH. 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. Our goal for this report is to inform and fuel urgency in finding solutions to end homelessness and housing insecurity in our state.

On May 16, 2023, Governor Henry McMaster signed Senate Bill 342 into law. This legislation redefined homeless and unaccompanied youth in our state as birth to the age of twenty-four. Having this definition in place makes it easier for service providers to determine who qualifies for potential federal aid and helps organizations plan to effectively serve these youth. This legislation opened the door for SCICH to receive a planning grant from the SC Department of Social Services to develop a plan to conduct a youth homeless count. The campaign is called SC Young Voices Matter and is designed to help us discover the number of young adults, ages 13-24, living in SC without a safe and stable place to sleep at night. The goal of the Campaign is to understand the resources and support needed to help these young people find a safe, permanent place to call home. SCICH is excited to conduct this count in the coming year and be able to add that data to our annual report in 2026.

If you are reading or referencing this report, you have a vested interest in SCICH's vision as well. Thank you for your support of SCICH and for your role to address homelessness and housing insecurity in SC.

Respectfully,
Suzanne H, Sanders, MPH, MCHES
SCICH Chair

Acknowledgements & Special Thanks

In appreciation to all the SCICH Board of Directors who are dedicated to ending housing insecurity and homelessness in SC.

Hannah Bonsu - South Carolina Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities, Office of Substance Use Services

Angel Bourdon - South Carolina Hospital Association

Shawn Caraballo - Mental Illness Recovery Center, Inc. (MIRCI) (*Midlands Area Consortium for the Homeless (MACH) Continuum of Care*)

Steven Ferrufino - South Carolina Department of Social Services

Bruce Forbes - Secretary/Treasurer, Sunbelt Human Advancement Resources (SHARE) (*Upstate Continuum of Care*)

Lauri Hammond - South Carolina Department of Health and Human Services

Latasha Jenkins-Fludd - City of Charleston Hope Center

Pamela Jones - South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce

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Leah McCleskey - South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

Terre Odenthal - South Carolina Department of Corrections

Chief Amy Prock - City of Myrtle Beach Police Department

Margaret Tillman - South Carolina Commission for Community Advancement and Engagement

Monty Robertson - Alliance for a Healthier SC

Brandi Ross - United Way of the Midlands (*Midlands Area Consortium for the Homeless (MACH) Continuum of Care*)

Suzanne Sanders - Chair, SC Department of Public Health

Joey Smoak - Eastern Carolina Housing Organization (ECHO) (*Total Care for the Homeless Coalition (TCHC) Continuum of Care*)

Alexis Spry - SC Department of Veterans' Affairs

Spencer Thomas - Community Volunteer

Candace Timmerman - United Housing Connections (*Upstate Continuum of Care*)

Amy Wilson - One80 Place (*Lowcountry Continuum of Care*)

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SCICH also wishes to thank the representatives from each of our state's Continuums of Care and Partner Agencies for their valuable input, including:

- South Carolina Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities
- South Carolina Department of Corrections
- South Carolina Department of Education
- South Carolina Department of Health and Human Services
- South Carolina Department of Public Health
- South Carolina Department of Social Services
- South Carolina Department of Veterans' Affairs
- Lowcountry Continuum of Care
- Midlands Area Consortium for the Homeless (MACH)
- Total Care for the Homeless Coalition (TCHC)
- Upstate Continuum of Care

The Housing Crisis in South Carolina

Data Sources: 2025 Out of Reach Report, National Low Income Housing Coalition; Civil Court Data Initiative, Legal Services Corporation; 2025 Priced Out: Housing Crisis for People with Disabilities, Technical Assistance Collaborative

Like many other states, South Carolina is experiencing an affordable housing crisis. While this report is specifically focused on homelessness, it is important to acknowledge the direct correlation between housing affordability and homelessness. As the included data illustrates, Fair Market Rents (FMRs) in SC are simply unaffordable for the average individual or family, which leaves thousands at risk of homelessness.

In order for a household to afford a two-bedroom unit at FMR, they must earn approximately \$25.91 per hour while the average renter wage is \$17.76 per hour.

An individual making minimum wage must work 125 hours a week or 3.1 full-time jobs in order to afford a 1-bedroom unit at FMR.

An individual whose sole source of income is SSI would need to pay 122% of their monthly income for a 1-bedroom unit.

One-bedroom FMR	\$1,183
Two-bedroom FMR	\$1,347
Rent affordable to an individual earning the average renter wage	\$932
Rent affordable to an individual earning 30% of the Area Median Income	\$688
Rent affordable to an individual earning minimum wage full-time	\$377
Rent affordable to an individual whose sole income is SSI	\$290

Top 5 Most Expensive Counties

County	Hourly Wage Needed to Afford 2-Bedroom FMR
York	\$35.08
Beaufort	\$35.04
Berkeley/Charleston/Dorchester	\$35.00
Horry	\$27.04
Greenville/Pickens	\$25.12

Top 5 Evictions Filings by Jurisdiction

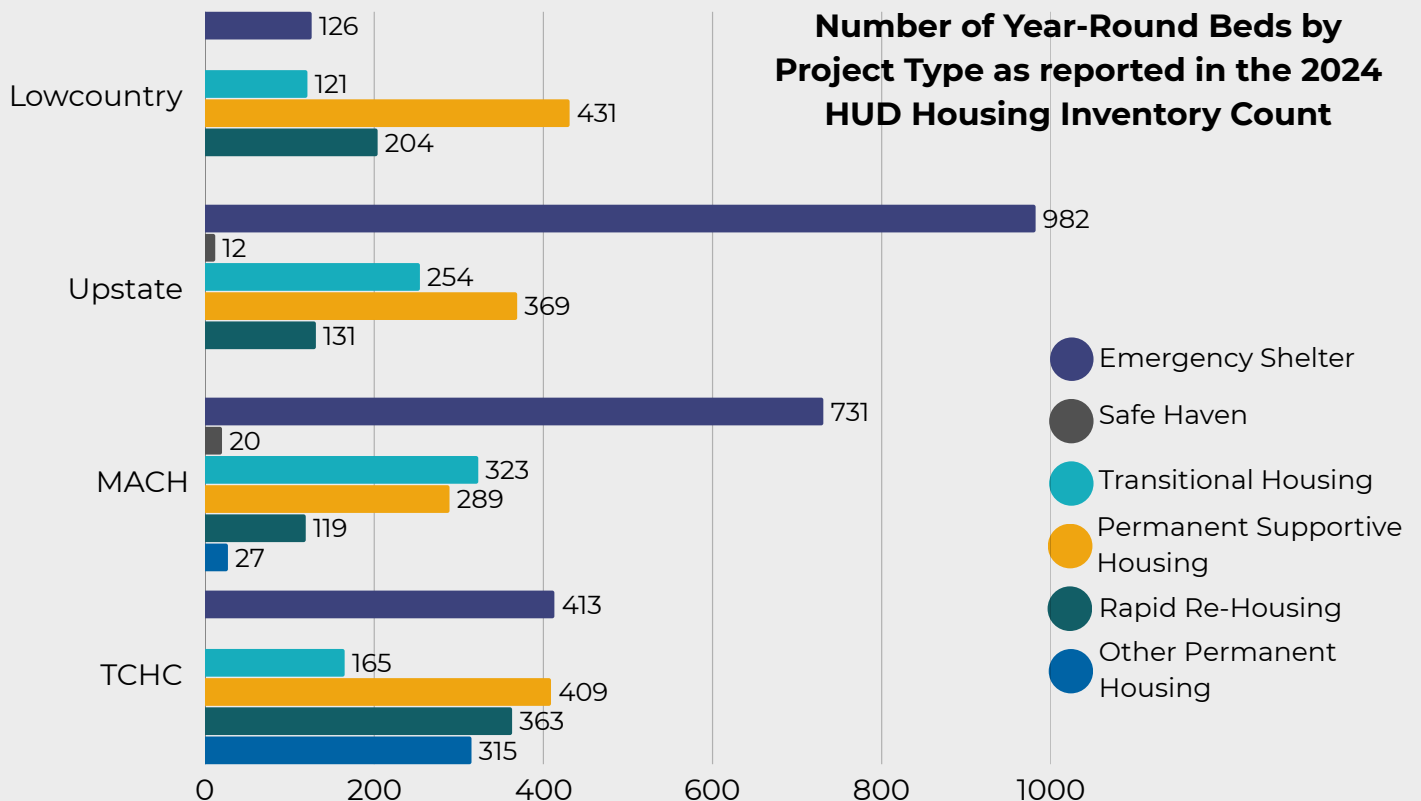
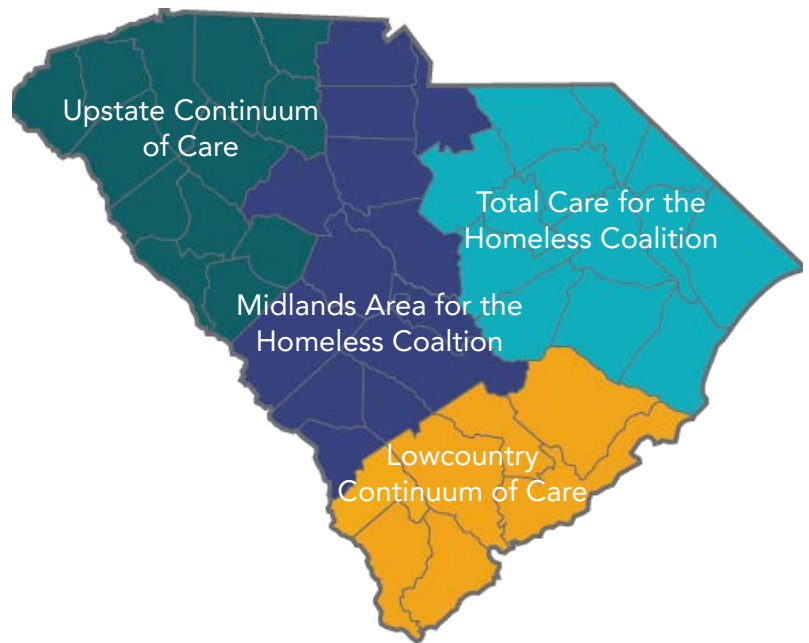
County	Total Filings Since March 2020	Total Filings in June 2025*
Richland	79,173	1,628
Greenville	67,708	1,269
Spartanburg	45,308	1,015
Charleston	47,640	964
York	29,056	635

***In June 2025, a total of 10,962 evictions were filed in SC.**

SC Continuums of Care

Each Continuum of Care is funded through a grant from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and as part of the grant process, each CoC determines the types and number of projects it offers.

A Continuum of Care (CoC) is a regional planning body that coordinates housing and services funding for families and individuals experiencing homelessness, which is reported in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). CoCs are also responsible for conducting and reporting annual Point in Time (PIT) counts of the population experiencing homelessness in their respective geographic areas.



Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

October 1, 2023 - September 30, 2024

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 12,590 persons received homeless services from HMIS. These persons represented 10,214 households.

NOTE: While HMIS is a widely used data tracking system for homeless services in SC, it only tracks the participants of agencies utilizing HMIS. Also, county specific data is currently not available.

Total Served	12,590 Persons received homeless services
Gender Identity	62% Identified as male, while 37% identified as female
Race	55% Identified as black or African American, while 37% identified as White
Age	19% were children under 18 at program entry
Veteran Status	1,812 Veterans were served
Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence	1,416 Adults reported an experience of domestic violence

HMIS

Participant Demographics

Veteran Status

Of the 10,245 adult program participants, 1,812 (17.7%) reported being a Veteran.

Veterans	Non-Veterans	Unidentified
1,812	8,193	238
17.7%	80.0%	2.3%

Adults with Disabilities

Condition Type	Persons Counted	Persons By %
Chronic Health Conditions	2153	21.0%
Developmental Disabilities	665	6.5%
HIV/AIDS	245	2.4%
*Mental Health Problem	6	0.1%
Physical Disability	2453	23.9%
Other	13	0.1%
None Identified	4672	45.6%
Alcohol Use Disorder	720	7.0%
Both Alcohol & Drug Use Disorder	990	9.7%
Drug Use Disorder	944	9.2%
Mental Health Disorder	3400	32.6%
Co-Occurring **SMI/SUD	462	4.5%

NOTE: Some numbers are duplicated due to persons reporting multiple conditions.

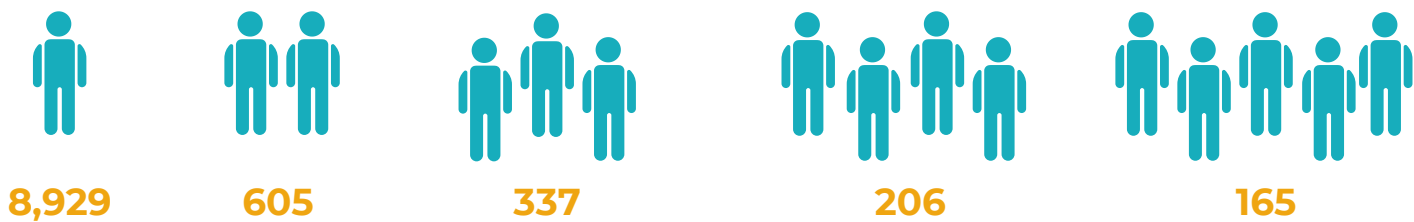
*Mental Health Problem denotes some type of cognitive impairment.

**SMI denotes Severe Mental Illness. SUD denotes Substance Use Disorder.

Household Composition

10,239 Households reported a homeless experience.

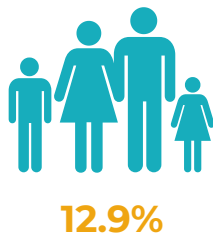
Numbers of Persons per Household



By Household Type

8,829 households are comprised of only adults.

Households with Children



Households with Adults Only



Participant Ages

The average age at entry for all was 41 and the average age under 18 was 8.

2,345 (18.6%) of program participants are under the age of 18 years old.

55-64 is the largest population by age range at 2,222 (17.6%).

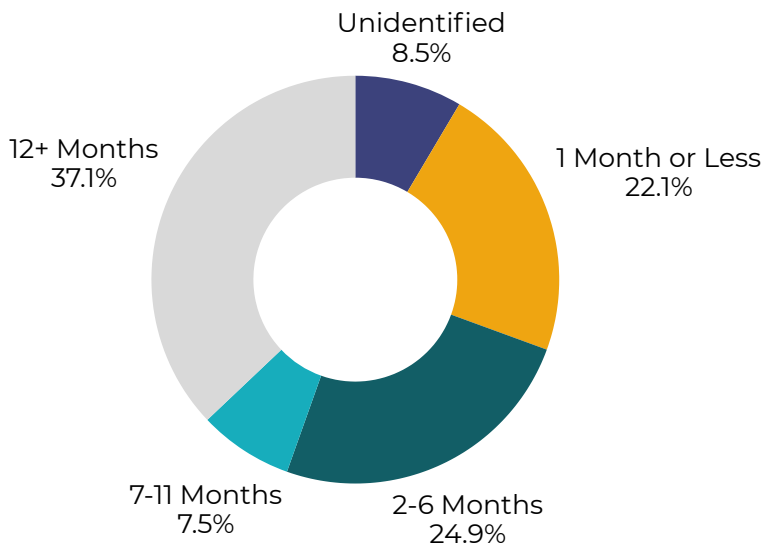
Children (0-17)	2,345 persons
Young Adults (18-34)	2,906 persons
Adults (35-54)	4,195 persons
Older Adults (55+)	3,147 persons

HMIS

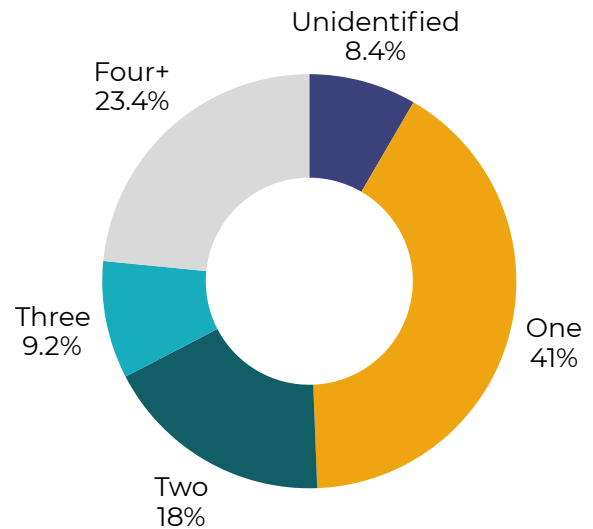
Participant Experiences of Homelessness

The following graphs provide a snapshot of the experience of homelessness by examining prior living arrangements before adult participants entered the program and how long adult participants had experienced homelessness (including number of episodes). The final table in this section compares the number of households experiencing chronic homelessness (persons with a disability and have a 12-month experience of homelessness, or a 4-episode homeless experience over 3 years), and those served who were not experiencing chronic homelessness.

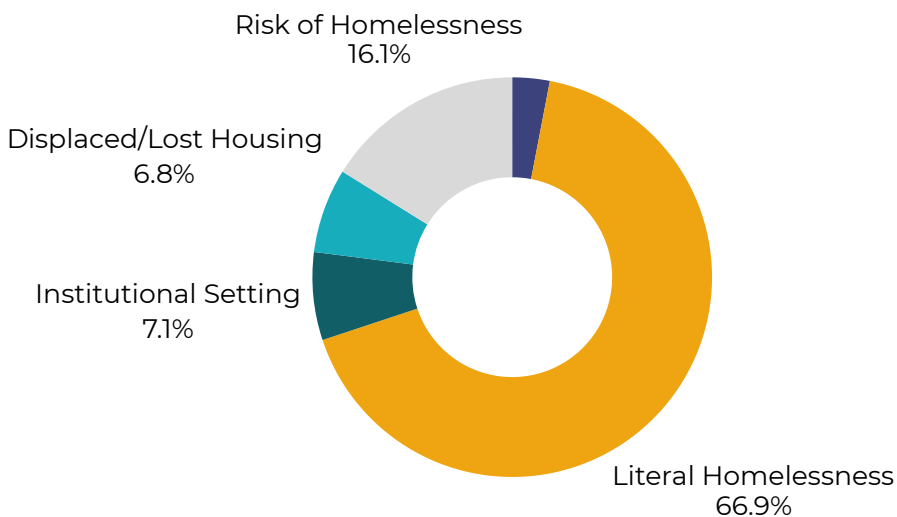
Length of Time Homeless (Adults Only)



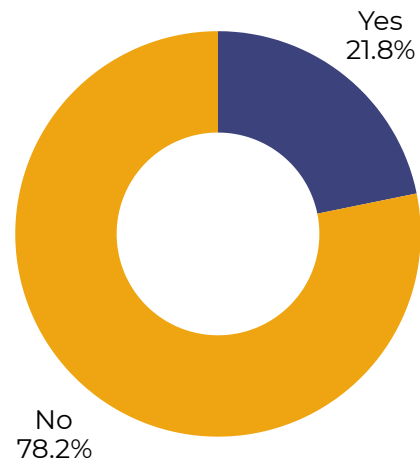
Number of Homeless Episodes (Adults Only)



Prior Living Situation (Adults Only)



Chronically Homeless Adults



HMIS

Participant Income

Approximately half (48.6%) of the adults in HMIS reported no income source during the year, while the majority of the remainder (48.2%) reported receiving income. For participants receiving monthly income during enrollment, the data illustrates an average of 15% increase in participant income for the year.

Adult Participant Monthly Income Change

Average Income at Entry	\$1,087.52
Average Income at Exit	\$1,250.54
Average Change in Income	\$163.02

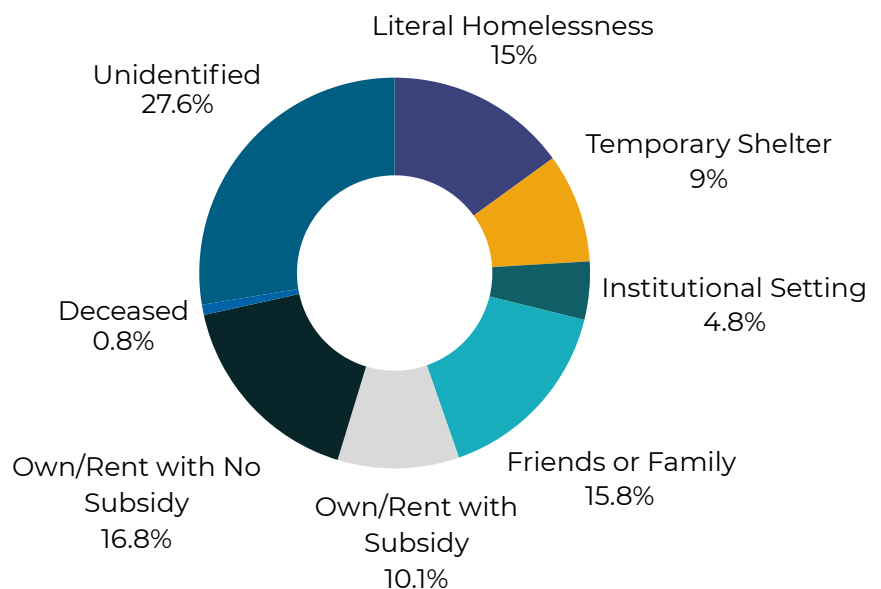
Top 5 Sources of Adult Participants' Monthly Income

NOTE: Some numbers are duplicated due to persons reporting multiple sources of income.

Income Sources	Persons (Count)	Persons (Percent)	Average Amount
Earned Income	1,598	32.4%	\$1,453.40
SSI	1,359	27.5%	\$846.81
SSDI	1,289	26.1%	\$1,025.20
Unidentified	870	17.6%	\$257.60
VA Service Connected Disability Compensation	552	11.2%	\$1,325.59

Exit Destination of All Participants (Leavers Only)

While approximately half of the adults in HMIS reported receiving income, only 26.9% individuals exited to a permanent housing setting.



HMIS

Domestic Violence Experience

Adult Domestic Violence Survivors

Of adult participants assisted by service providers utilizing HMIS, 14% reported having survived domestic violence.

Yes	No	Unidentified
1,416	8,298	529
13.8%	81.2%	5.2%

Adults Fleeing Domestic Violence

Of adult participants reporting having experienced domestic violence, 31% said they were currently fleeing a domestic violence situation.

Yes	No	Unidentified
442	864	110
31.2%	0.6	7.8%

When Domestic Violence Occurred

Of adult participants reporting having experienced domestic violence, 36% said the occurrence happened in the past 6 months.

<3 Months Ago	3-6 Months Ago	6-12 Months Ago	1+ Year Ago	Unidentified
367	136	165	659	87
25.9%	9.6%	11.7%	46.5%	6.1%

Point in Time Count

Data Source: The HUD Exchange

The Point in Time (PIT) count is conducted annually across the United States by Continuums of Care organizations. Mandated by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the PIT count is a one-night count conducted in January of each year and is meant to produce a snapshot of the number of persons experiencing homelessness, both sheltered and unsheltered, on a given night in America. Individuals who are experiencing homelessness are surveyed, but their participation is voluntary and self-reported.



One Night Count - January 24, 2024

Total Number of Persons Experiencing Homelessness	4,593 Counted on a Single Night in January				
Gender Identity	Female	Male	Other		
	1,666	2,908	19		
Race	White	Black	Multi-Race	Other	
	2,063	2,212	190	128	
Age	Under 18	18-24	25-44	45-64	Over 64
	527	339	1,609	1,740	362
Veteran Status	388 Veterans Experienced Homelessness				
Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence	569 Adults Reported Surviving Domestic Violence				

NOTE: Data from the 2025 PIT Count is not yet available.

PIT Count Data Trends

SC Continuums of Care PIT Count Comparison

Continuum of Care	Total Count 2023	Total Count 2024	Percentage Change
Lowcountry	404	476	↑ 17.80%
TCHC	1,060	1,025	↓ 3.30%
MACH	1,165	1,423	↑ 22.10%
Upstate	1,424	1,669	↑ 17.20%
Total	4,053	4,593	↑ 13.30%

Sheltered & Unsheltered Comparison

	2023	2024	Percentage Change
Persons Sheltered	2,726	2,245	↓ 17.60%
Persons Unsheltered	1,327	1,630	↑ 22.80%

Subpopulations Experiencing Homelessness

	2023	2024	Percentage Change
Chronically Homeless	346	959	↑ 177%
Homeless and a Veteran	396	388	↓ 2%
Homeless and Adult DV* Survivor	216	569	↑ 163%
Homeless with a Disabling Condition**	1,224	1812	↑ 48%

* Domestic Violence

** Severe Mental or Physical Illness, Substance Use Disorder, or Living with HIV/AIDS

HMIS and PIT Count Data Comparison

Annual (HMIS)	One Night (PIT)
Total Counted	
12,590 Persons received homeless services	4,593 Persons counted
Gender	
62% Persons identified as male, while 37% identified as female	63% Identified as male, while 36% identified as female
Race	
55% Persons identified as Black or African American	45% Identified as Black or African American
Household Composition	
85% Persons received homeless services were single adults	80% Of persons counted were single adults
Chronically Homeless	
22% Persons experienced chronic homelessness	21% Persons experienced chronic homelessness
Veterans	
14% Veterans received homeless service	8% Veterans counted
Domestic Violence	
13.8% Adults reported being a victim of domestic violence	12% Adults reported being a victim of domestic violence

McKinney Vento

2023 -2024 School Year

Data Source: SC Department of Education

SC Children who are Experiencing Homelessness

While both the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) rely on the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act to determine eligibility for their programs and services, the way each agency defines homelessness differs based on the specific purpose and target population of their programs.

Both agencies agree on a core definition of homelessness that includes individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence. However, the U.S. Department of Education—through Subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Act, which governs the Education of Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) program—uses a more expansive definition to ensure that children and youth facing housing instability are not overlooked.

Under this broader educational definition, homelessness includes not only individuals and families living in shelters, transitional housing, or in places not meant for human habitation (such as cars, parks, or abandoned buildings), but also those who are doubled up. The term “doubled up” refers to children and families who are temporarily living with relatives, friends, or others due to economic hardship, eviction, loss of housing, domestic violence, or other crises.

Additionally, families living in motels or campgrounds due to the lack of alternative accommodations are also considered homeless under this definition..

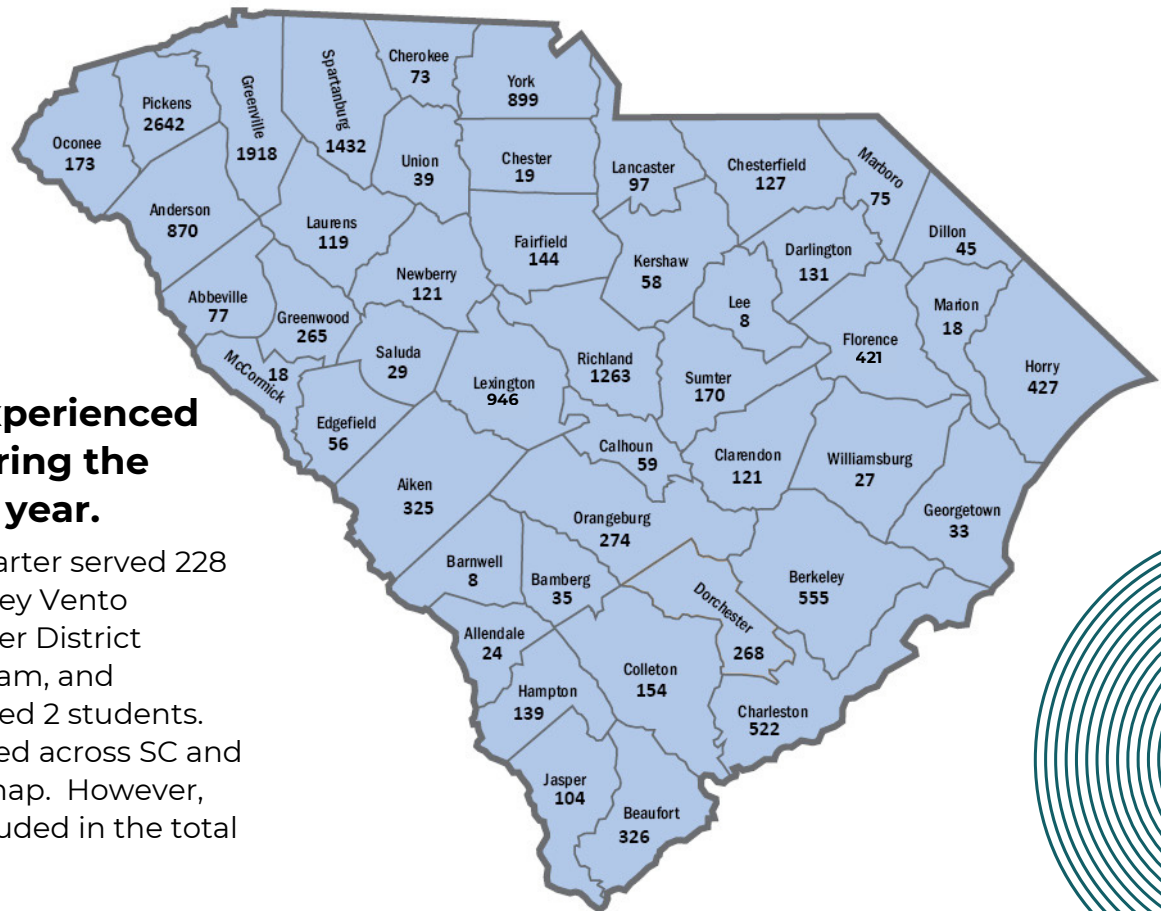
These forms of homelessness, though less visible than living on the streets, are just as disruptive to a child’s wellbeing. Doubled-up living arrangements are frequently overcrowded and unpredictable. They too can disrupt children’s education and create chronic stress that affects their mental and physical health. Unfortunately, because these situations are not always recognized under HUD’s more restrictive definition, many families do not qualify for certain housing services, despite being highly vulnerable.

Recognizing and addressing these hidden forms of homelessness is essential. When systems and services fail to identify children and families who are doubled up or otherwise unstably housed, they miss a critical opportunity for early intervention and support. A clear and comprehensive understanding of who is experiencing homelessness—and who is at imminent risk—is vital if we are to meet the shared goal of making homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring for all individuals, children, and families in our state.



McKinney Vento

Number of Children Experiencing Homelessness by County

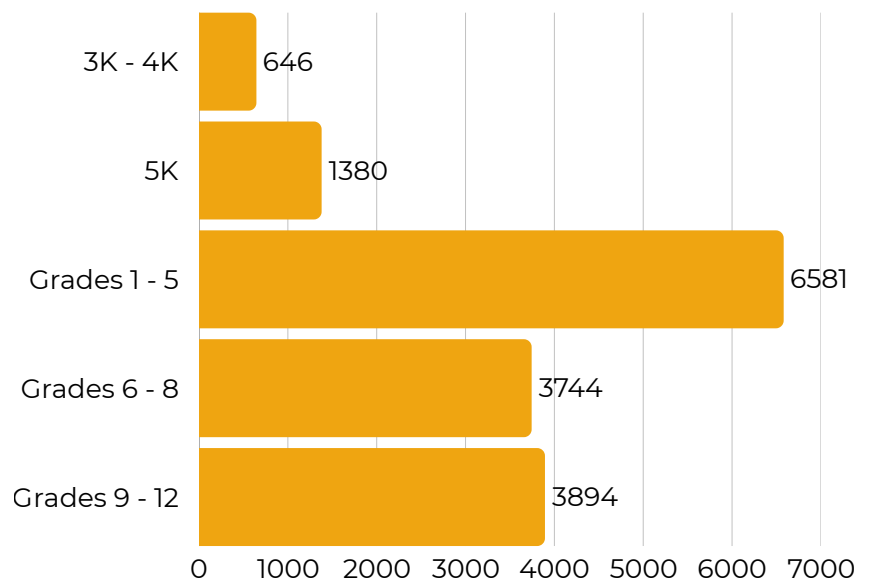


16,245 children experienced homelessness during the 2023-2024 school year.

Note that SC Public Charter served 228 students in the McKinney Vento program, Erskine Charter District served 334 in the program, and Limestone Charter served 2 students. These schools are located across SC and are not shown on the map. However, these numbers are included in the total number of students.

Number of Children Experiencing Homelessness by Grade Level

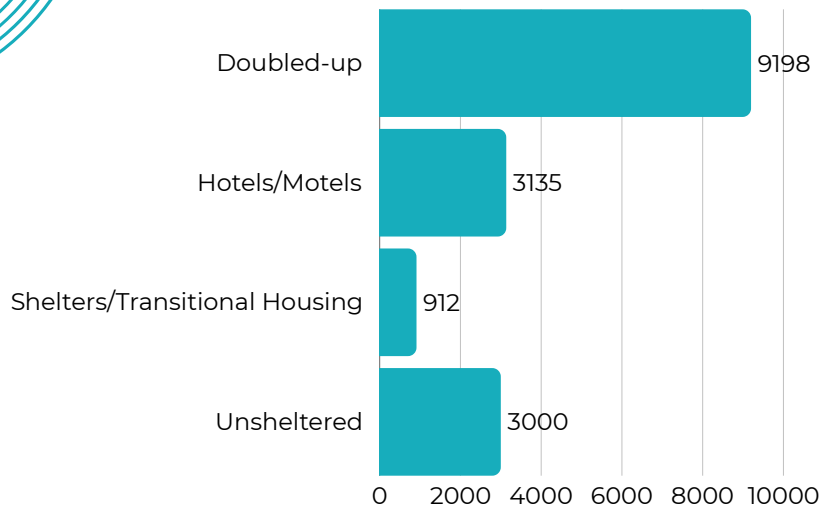
Elementary schools have the greatest number of students who are experiencing homelessness at 40.5% of the total population.



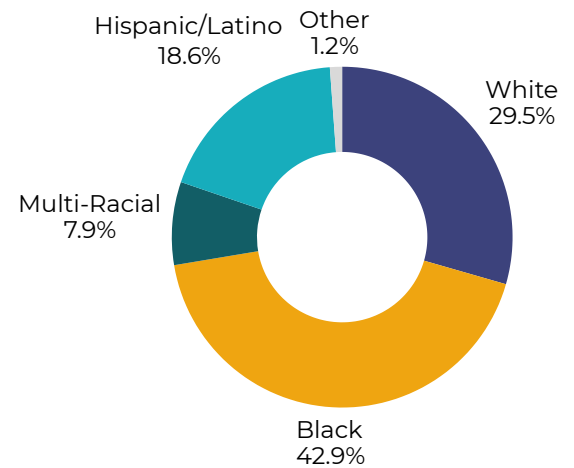
McKinney Vento

Demographics

Primary Nighttime Residence



Race



Students Experiencing Homelessness on their Own

Doubled-up	Hotels/Motels	Shelters/Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
706	17	24	24	771

Special Populations

Multilingual Learners	Migrant	Students with Disabilities	Students Experiencing Homelessness on their Own	Total
2,077	86	3,359	771	6,293

NOTE: Students may fall under multiple categories.

Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP)

October 1, 2023 - September 30, 2024
Data Source: HMIS, provided by ECHO

Participant Demographics

YHDP is a HUD initiative that supports selected communities throughout the United States in the development and implementation of a coordinated community approach to preventing and ending youth homelessness. SC currently has two grantees, Eastern Carolina Housing Organization (ECHO) (Myrtle Beach) and One80 Place (Charleston). ECHO was awarded the grant as part of the FY 2021 cohort while One80 Place was awarded the grant as part of the FY 2023 cohort. Because One80 Place is a newer grantee, only ECHO's data was available for this report.

Gender Identity

Female	Male
76	66
53.5%	46.5%

Age at Entry

Adult Average	Under 18 Average	Overall Average
21	2	17

Race

Black/AA*	White	Hispanic/Latino	Multiracial	Multiracial & Hispanic/Latino	Unidentified
87	37	7	5	4	2
61.3%	26.1%	4.9%	3.5%	2.8%	1.4%

*Denotes African American

Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP)

Demographics

Prior Living Situation (Adults Only)

Literally Homeless	Imminent Risk of Homelessness	Rental, Owned, and Permanent
96	4	1
95%	4%	1%

Length of Time Homeless (Adults Only)

One Month/First Time	2-6 Months	7-11 Months	12+ Months	Unidentified
22	40	10	22	3
23%	41%	10%	23%	3%

Number of Episodes (Adults Only)

1	2	3	4+	Unidentified
57	14	7	16	3
59%	14%	7%	17%	3%

Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP)

Demographics

Disabling Condition Types (Adults Only)

Condition Type	Persons Counted	Persons By %
Chronic Health Conditions	13	12.9%
Developmental Disabilities	16	15.8%
HIV/AIDS	1	1.0%
Physical Disability	6	5.9%
None Identified	51	50.5%
Alcohol Use Disorder	3	3.0%
Both Alcohol & Drug Use Disorder	5	5.0%
Drug Use Disorder	8	7.9%
Mental Health Disorder	38	37.6%
Co-Occurring *SMI/SUD	4	4.0%

NOTE: Some numbers are duplicated due to persons reporting multiple conditions.

*SMI denotes Severe Mental Illness. SUD denotes Substance Use Disorder.

211 Calls

October 1, 2023 - September 30, 2024

Data Source: United Way Association of SC 211 Call Center

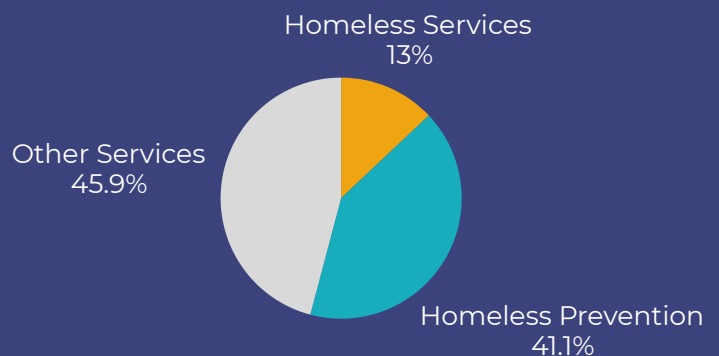
Homeless Services Assistance

United Way's 211 connects persons all across South Carolina to health, human, and social service organizations. Overall, homeless services and homeless prevention assistance accounted for 54% of the calls during fiscal year October 1, 2023 - September 30, 2024. Homelessness services referrals include connections 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 becoming homelessness, including financial assistance and legal support.

The need for rental and utilities assistance continues to be the two most requested services under the homeless prevention category, with 44.8% requesting assistance with utility bills and 45.7% requesting help with rental payments.

Under the Homeless Services category, 72.4% of the calls were requests for referrals to shelters and 32.2% of calls were requests for hotel/motel vouchers.

211 Calls By Category



Calls for All Homeless Services by CoC Region

Peak months during the year for calls requesting homeless services were August, September, and July.

Continuum of Care	Totals
Lowcountry	8,955
TCHC	8,708
MACH	13,616
Upstate	13,406
TOTAL	44,685

211 Calls

Caller Demographics

Homeless Services Assistance

The majority of callers to 211 for all homeless services for the period identified as female. 43% of those requesting Homeless Services assistance reported as having no income.

Race

Black/African American	23.8%
White	13.2%
Hispanic/Latino	1.1%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3%
Two or More Races	60.9%
Pacific Islander/Asian	0.1%

Household Composition

Single Female	32.2%
Single Female w/ Children	28.6%
Single Male	18.5%
Couple without Children	8.7%
Couple with Children	7.5%
Single Male with Children	2.5%
Grandparent with Children	1.8%

Gender

Female	71.5%
Male	28.3%
Transgender	0.1%
Other	0.2%

Annual Income

No Income	43.0%
\$1-\$14,999	30.0%
\$15,000-\$24,999	12.9%
\$25,000-\$34,999	8.8%
\$35,000-\$49,999	3.7%
\$50,000-\$74,999	1.6%
\$75,000-\$99,999	0.1%

Employment Status

Unemployed	39.3%
Employed	25.9%
Disabled	25.1%
Retired	4.0%
Employed - Full Time	3.1%
Self-Employed	1.6%
Employed - Part-time	0.6%
Employed - Other	0.3%

Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)

September 1, 2023 - August 31, 2024

Data Source: SAMHSA 2024 PATH Annual Report

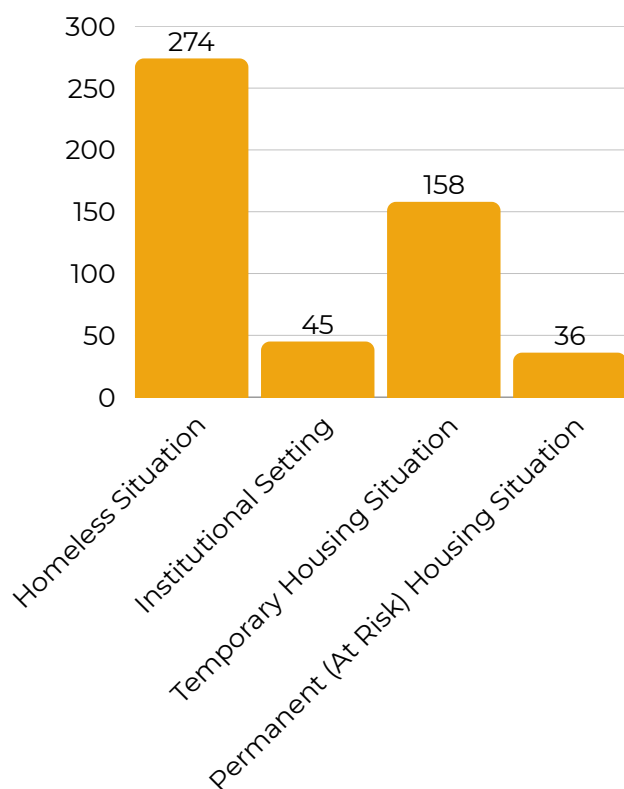
South Carolina's Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) program is funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and administered by the SC Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities (SCDBDD), Office of Mental Health (OMH). 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.

During the 2023 – 2024 program year, there were four PATH provider agencies in SC; Greater Greenville Mental Health Center, Greenville; Mental Illness Recovery Center, Inc. (MIRCI), Columbia; One80 Place, Charleston; and Waccamaw Center for Mental Health, Conway.

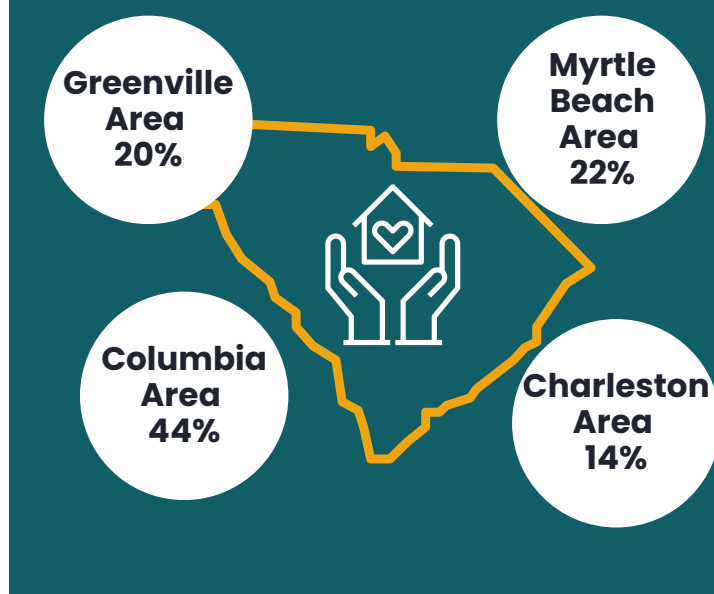
PATH provider agencies outreached to 1,369 individuals during the program year.

701 PATH-eligible Individuals were connected to mental health services and enrolled in the program. Of those enrolled in PATH, 42% were reported to be chronically homeless.

Prior Living Situation (Adults Only)

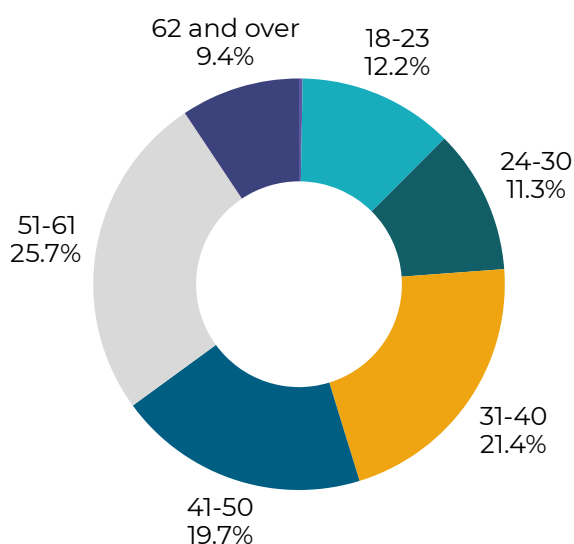


Percent Served by Service Area

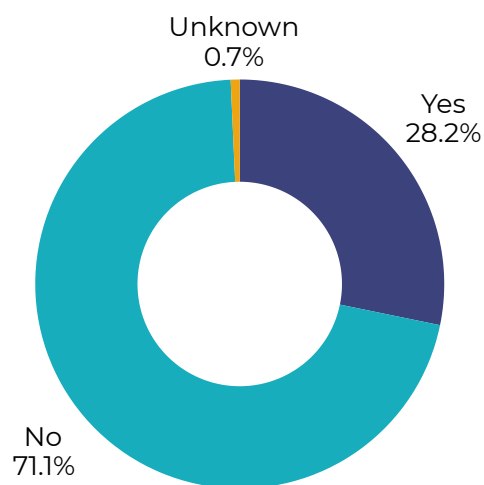


Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) Report

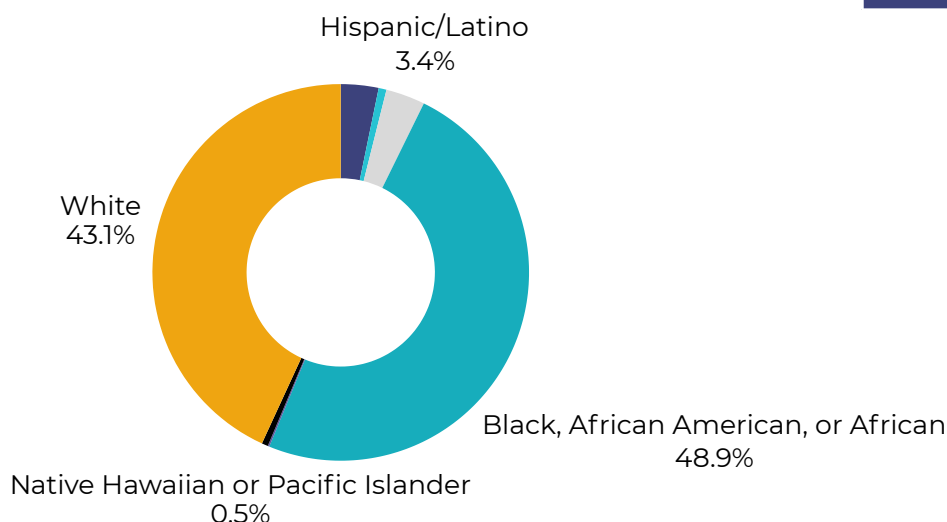
Age of PATH-enrolled individuals



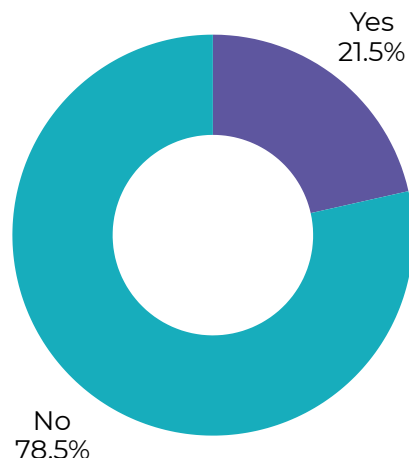
PATH-enrolled individuals identifying as having a co-occurring substance use disorder



Race and Ethnicity of PATH-enrolled individuals



PATH-enrolled adults who identify as having experienced domestic violence



Veterans

The US Department of Veterans Affairs provides several major housing programs to assist veterans at-risk for or experiencing homelessness, including The Supportive Housing Program (HUD VASH), the Grant Per Diem (GPD), Healthcare for the Homeless Veteran (HCHV) Programs, and the Veterans' Justice Outreach (VJO) Program. This report includes statewide program data, which illustrates the amount of housing resources available to this vulnerable population.



VASH Utilization Rates as of May 30, 2025

Source: HUD Housing Choice Voucher Data Dashboard

Housing Authority	Total Awarded	Total Leased	Leasing %
City of Charleston	360	322	89%
City of Columbia	414	391	94%
Spartanburg	5	3	60%
Greenville	257	193	75%
Aiken	14	9	64%
Greer	5	3	50%
Rock Hill	34	33	97%
Sumter	10	9	90%
Beaufort	28	28	100%
Florence	32	21	66%
Myrtle Beach	185	172	93%
Charleston County Housing and Redevelopment Authority	20	19	95%
SC State Housing	55	43	78%

Veterans

October 1, 2023 - September 30, 2024

Data Source: HUD Housing Inventory Count

Statewide Inventory of Veterans Housing Available through the CoCs

Statewide

Emergency, Safe Haven, and Transitional Housing 239 Beds

Permanent Housing (Permanent Supportive Housing and Rapid Rehousing) 1,237 Beds

Lowcountry

Emergency, Safe Haven, and Transitional Housing 77 Beds

Permanent Housing (Permanent Supportive Housing and Rapid Rehousing) 446 Beds

Upstate

Emergency, Safe Haven, and Transitional Housing 54 Beds

Permanent Housing (Permanent Supportive Housing and Rapid Rehousing) 220 Beds

MACH

Emergency, Safe Haven, and Transitional Housing 66 Beds

Permanent Housing (Permanent Supportive Housing and Rapid Rehousing) 44 Beds

TCHC

Emergency, Safe Haven, and Transitional Housing 42 Beds

Permanent Housing (Permanent Supportive Housing and Rapid Rehousing) 527 Beds

Justice Involvement

July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024

Data Source: SC Department of Corrections

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. In this section, both the SC Department of Corrections (SCDC) and SC Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services provide data on their respective populations. While there is limited data available that illustrates these individuals' experiences with homelessness, the following data indicates that these populations are at significant risk for homelessness.

Releases from SCDC Base Population FY 2024

39%

released under expiration of sentence

19%

placed on probation

16%

released under community supervision

The data below illustrates that there is a portion of the population who are in the prison system for a short time, which presents a challenge to many communities who are already faced with limited resources and housing opportunities.

- 10.8% of the SCDC Base Population length of sentence is less than 3 years.
- 61.6% of SCDC inmates released in FY 2024 have served less than 2 years.

Number of Inmates Released by County in FY 2024

Greenville	509 individuals	10%
Spartanburg	488 individuals	9%
York	452 individuals	9%
Horry	273 individuals	5%
Lexington	249 individuals	5%

Justice Involvement

July 1, 2024 - June 30, 2025

Data Source: SC Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services

As the data below illustrates, the majority of SCDPPPS's population are on probation and employed. Yet, as the third table indicates, a portion of the population have experienced homelessness during FY25.

Offender Population Overview (As of June 30, 2025)

Probation	20,643	89%
Parole	1,272	5%
Community Supervision	986	4%
Missing	329	4%
Supervised Re-entry Program	329	1%
Juveniles	20	0.1%
Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity	1	0%

Active Offender Employment

Employed	58%
Unemployed	29%
Disabled	7%
Missing	4%
Retired/Student/ Homemaker	1%

Most of PPP offenders (79%) were not incarcerated at SCDC prior to their admission to PPP.

Active Offenders Who are Experiencing Homelessness

Number of individuals who were under supervision at some point during FY 2025, with an address type of homeless or shelter	1,574
Percentage of individuals who were under supervision at some point during FY 2025, with an address type of homeless or shelter	3%
Number of individuals under supervision on August 7, 2025, with an address type of homeless or shelter	344
Percentage of individuals under supervision on August 7, 2025, had an address type of homeless or shelter	1%

The South Carolina Interagency Council on Homelessness is a statewide network of champions committed to ending housing insecurity and homelessness through collaboration, education and advocacy.

For more information, visit our website:

www.schomeless.org



**SOUTH CAROLINA INTERAGENCY
COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS**