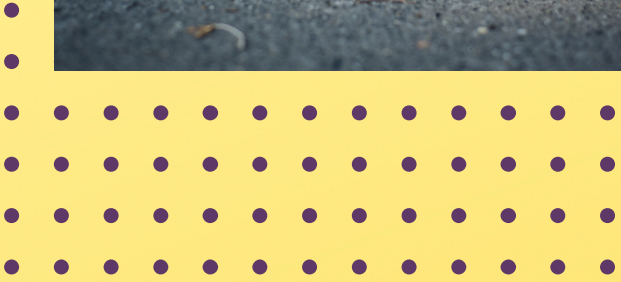




SC STATE OF HOMELESSNESS REPORT



2024

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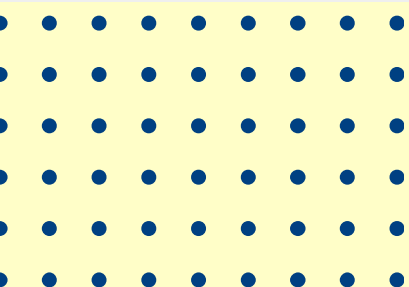
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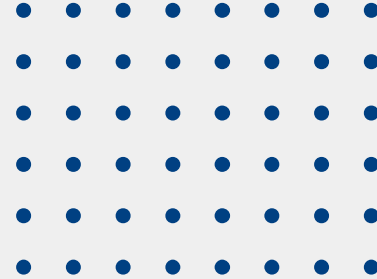
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

SC Interagency Council on Homelessness	Board of Directors	2024
Hannah Bonsu SC Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	Melanie Hendricks SC Department of Health & Human Services	Monty Robertson Alliance for a Healthier SC
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Thank You



SINCERE THANKS

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

Total Care for the Homeless Coalition Continuum of Care

Clint Johnson, Eastern Carolina Housing Organization (ECHO)

Midlands Area Consortium for the Homeless (MACH) Continuum of Care

Brenda Santiago, United Way of the Midlands

Lowcountry Continuum of Care

Amy Wilson, One80 Place; and Brandy Yant, Institute for Community Alliances (ICA)

SC Upstate Continuum of Care

Natalie Rivera and Anna Johnson, United Housing Connections

SCICH would also like to thank the SCICH Report Contributors: Clint Johnson, ECHO; Michele Murff, South Carolina (SC) Department of Mental Health; Lorain Crowl, Leadwell, 360 LLC; Jesus Caldera, United Way Association of SC; Birley Wright, SC Department of Education; Terre Marshall, SC Department of Corrections; and Sherry Martell, US Department of Veterans' Affairs; and Ann Gowdy, USC College of Social Work.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

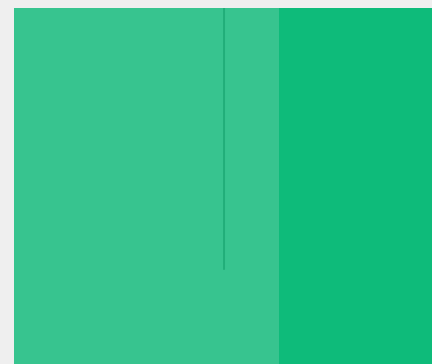
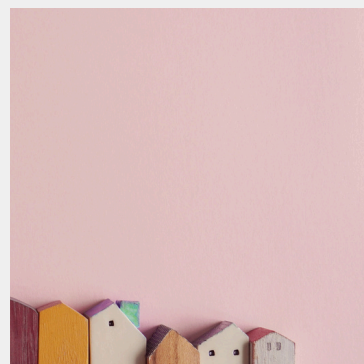
In Fiscal Year (FY) 23, homelessness and housing insecurity in SC continued to increase. The number of persons counted on a single night in January 2023 rose 11% over persons counted during the January 2022 Point in Time Count. In 2022, 3,608 persons reported a homeless experience as compared to 4,053 persons counted in 2023. The population of children living without stable housing in SC schools continued to climb as well, with 13,770 children reporting experiencing homelessness and housing insecurity in FY23 over the FY22 total of 11,970 - a 13% increase.

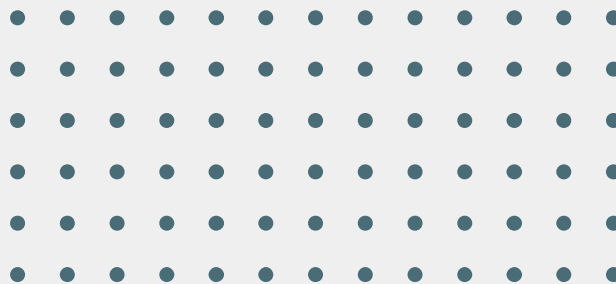
Despite the high costs of living, wages have remained stagnant. In addition to these factors, the rise in housing costs, utilities costs and fuel costs have been significant. The costs of basic needs like food and beverages have increased more than 20% on average due to inflation since 2020, according to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics. For low-income families and individuals, these factors lead to increased eviction rates, a lack of “affordable” housing, unsheltered homelessness and children living without a permanent nighttime residence.

In FY23, 12,376 citizens in SC are recorded as having received homeless assistance from service providers utilizing the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). United Way’s 211 Call Center connected more than 57% of its callers requesting crisis services in FY23 to homeless prevention and homeless services providers across the state.

Other data sources included in this report come from The US Department of Veterans’ Affairs, the SC Department of Mental Health’s PATH Data (Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness), and the SC Department of Corrections.

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.





KEY DATA SETS

All data sources included in this report come directly from the agencies' currently published data, or data pulled directly from their systems and provided to SCICH. Our collective goal is to shed light on the serious issues of homelessness and housing insecurity in our state.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) FY 2023

Annual Point in Time Count January 2023

McKinney-Vento Data: Children Experiencing Homelessness in SC 2023

US Department of Veterans Affairs: Data on Homelessness 2023

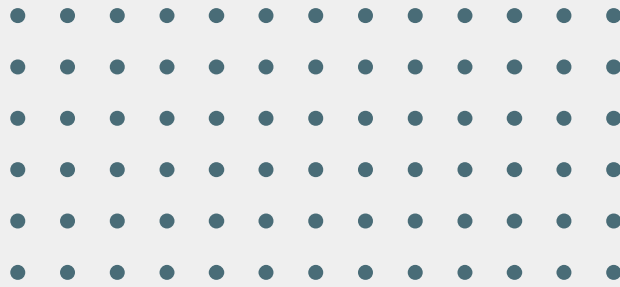


PATH Program for Persons with Severe Mental Illness 2023

SC 211 Call Center 2023

SC Department of Corrections 2023

HMIS



Homeless Management
Information System (HMIS)

FY 2023

October 1, 2022 - September 30, 2023

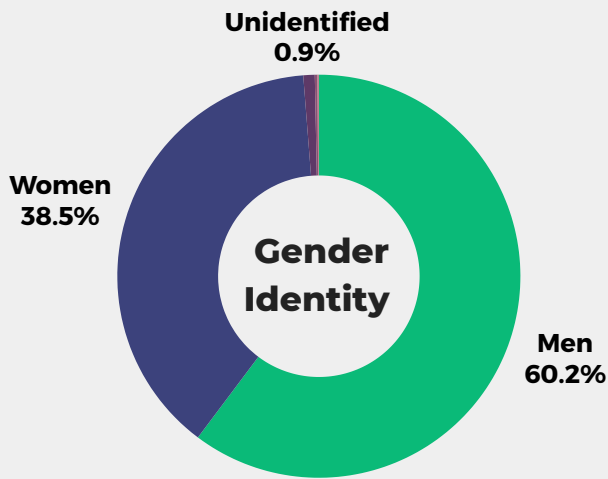
Total Served	12,376 Persons received homeless services
Gender Identity	60% Identified as male, while 39% identified as female
Race	55% Identified as black or African American, while 36% identified as White
Age	1 in 4 Persons at program entry were children under 18
Veteran Status	1,901 Veterans were served
Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence	1,479 Adults reported an experience 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 12,376 persons received homeless services from HMIS-participating service providers from 10/1/2022 to 9/30/2023. These persons represented 10,154 SC 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.

HMIS

Participant Demographics

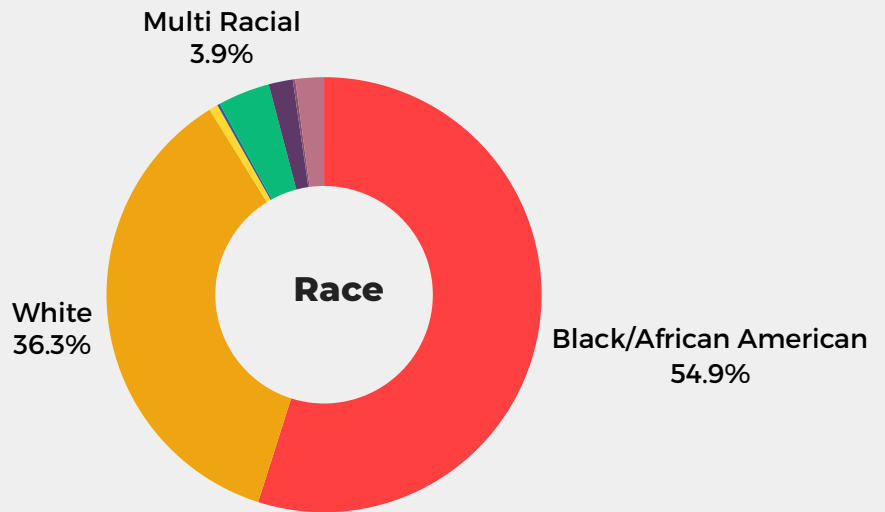
October 1, 2022 -
September 30, 2023



Female	Male	Gender Not Singular	Questioning	Transgender	Unidentified
4,767	7,456	14	1	25	113
39%	60%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Black/*AA	White	Native American	Asian	Multi-Racial	Hispanic	Hawaiian	Un-identified
6,794	4,491	81	25	478	262	23	222
55%	36%	1%	0%	4%	2%	0%	2%

- Denotes African American



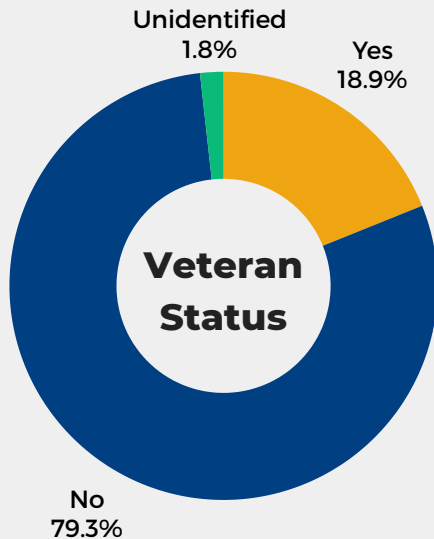
Nearly 39% of HMIS participants are Women.

Black/African American, non-Hispanic/Latin Males represent the largest population in HMIS.

HMIS

Participant Demographics

October 1, 2022 -
September 30, 2023

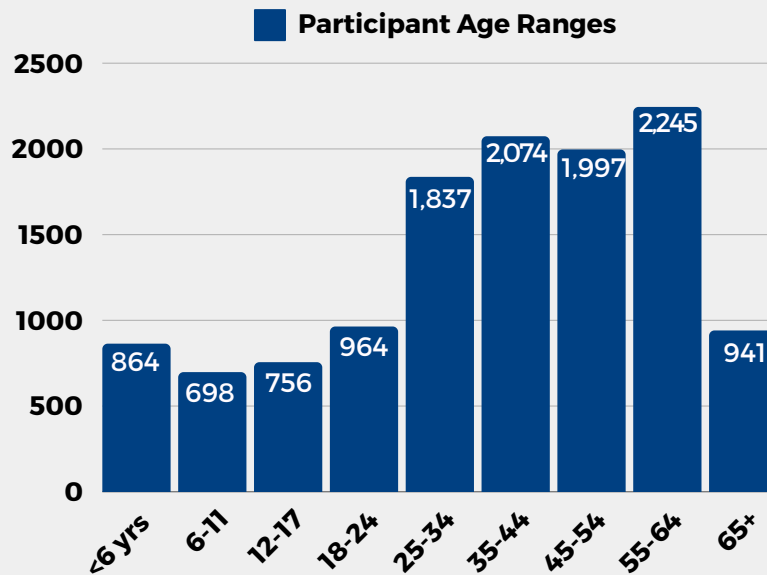


Veteran Status	Count	Percentage
Non-Veteran	7,980	79%
Veteran	1,901	19%
Un-identified	177	2%

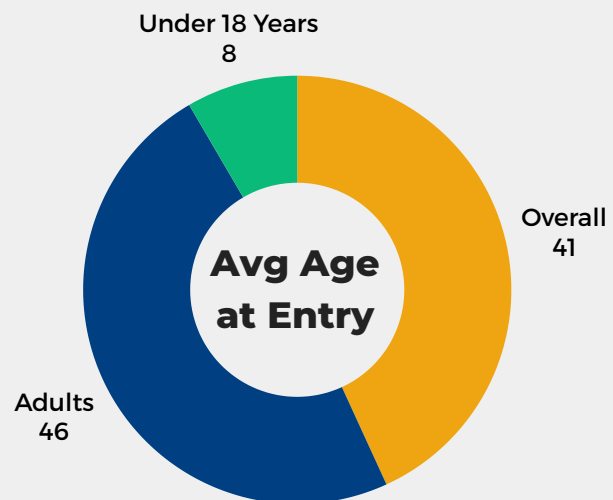
Of the 10,058 adult program participants, 1,901 (19%) reported being a Veteran.

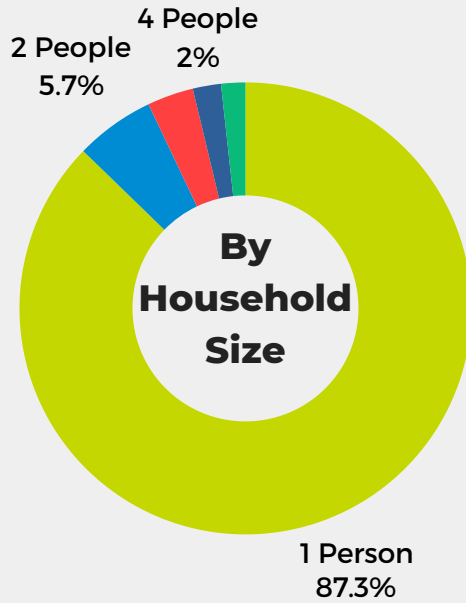
2,318 (19%) of program participants are under the age of 18 years old.

55-64 is the largest population by age range at 2,245 (18%).

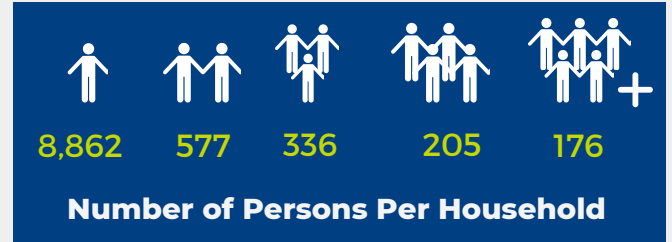


	Overall	Adults	Under 18
Average Age of Participants	41	46	8
Median Age of Participants	43	47	8





10,154 Households reported a homeless experience in FY23.



Household Composition

1-Person Households	
Single Adults	8,597
Single Unaccompanied Youth	267

2-Person Households	
Single Adults	236
Single Adults w/Children	341

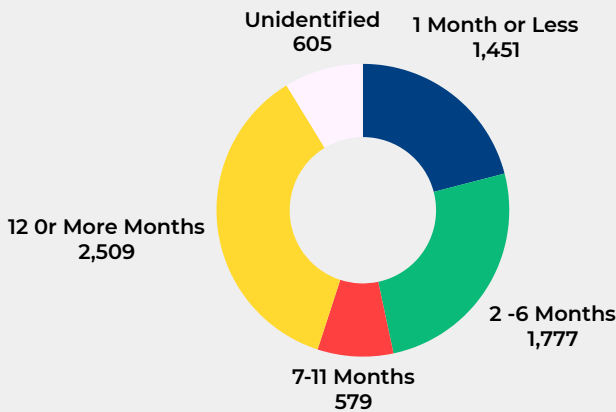
3-Person Households	
Adults Only	17
Multiple Adults w/Children	89
Single Adults w/Children	230

4-Person Households	
Adults Only	4
Multiple Adults w/Children	71
Single Adults w/Children	130

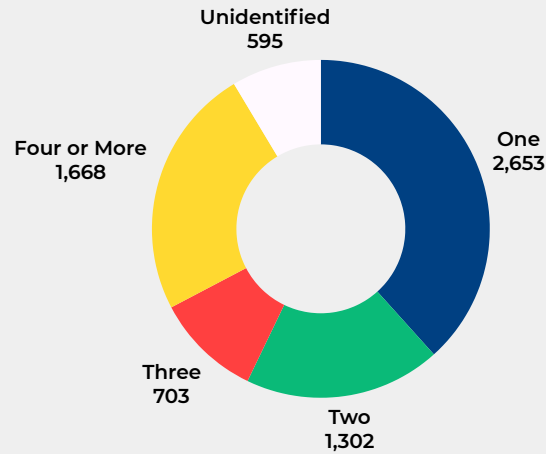
5+ - Person Households	
Adults Only	1
Multiple Adults w/Children	84
Single Adults w/Children	91

The following tables provide a snapshot of the experience of homelessness by examining prior living arrangements before adult participants entered the program, how long adult 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 (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.

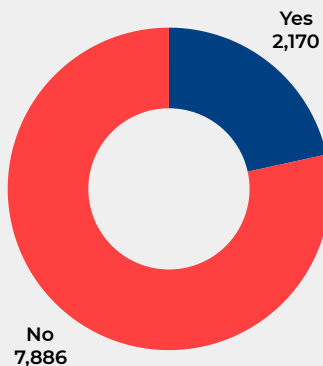
Length of Time Homeless (Adults Only)



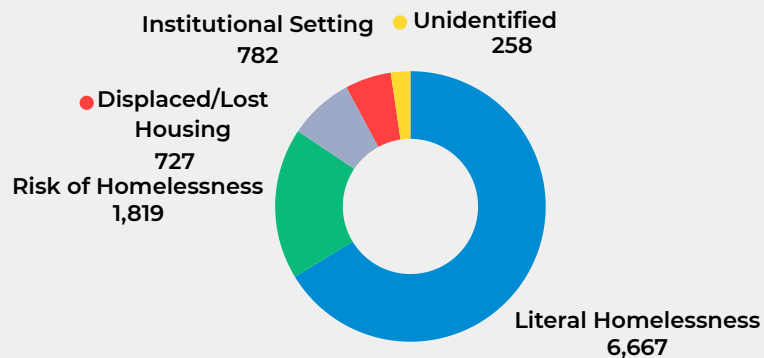
Number of Homeless Episodes (Adults Only)



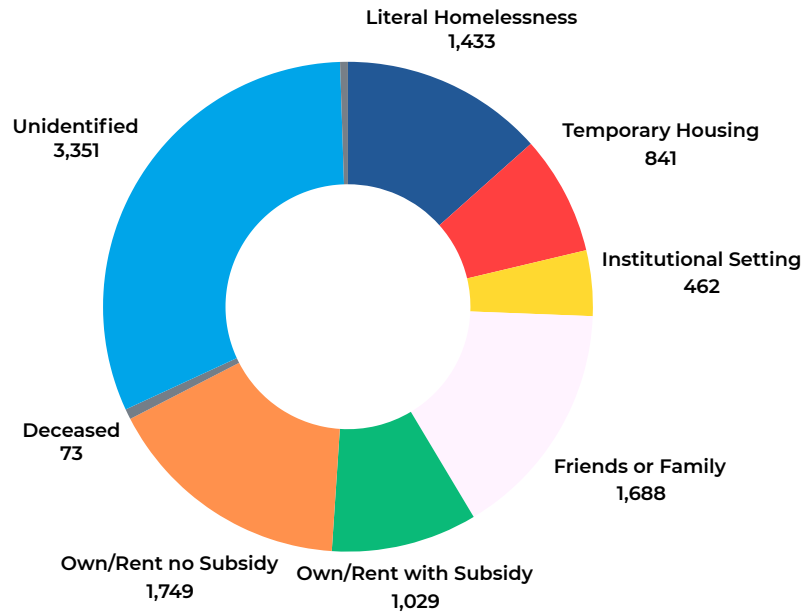
Chronically Homeless Adults



Prior Living Situation (Adults Only)



Exit Destination of All Participants (Leavers Only)



Adults with Disabilities

CONDITION TYPE	PERSONS COUNTED	PERSONS BY %
Chronic Health Conditions	2,047	20%
Developmental Disabilities	609	6%
HIV/AIDS	248	3%
*Mental Health Problem	5	0%
Physical Disability	2,472	25%
Other	11	0%
None Identified	4,448	44%
Alcohol Use Disorder	709	7%
Both Alcohol & Drug Use Disorder	1,072	11%
Drug Use Disorder	985	10%
Mental Health Disorder	3,417	35%
Co-Occurring **SMI/SUD	544	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.**

Just over half (51%) of the adults in HMIS reported receiving income during the year, while the majority of the remainder (47%) reported no income source. HMIS reports show only 2% of participant records held no response to the question. For participants receiving monthly income during enrollment, the data shows an average of 13% increase in participant income for the year.

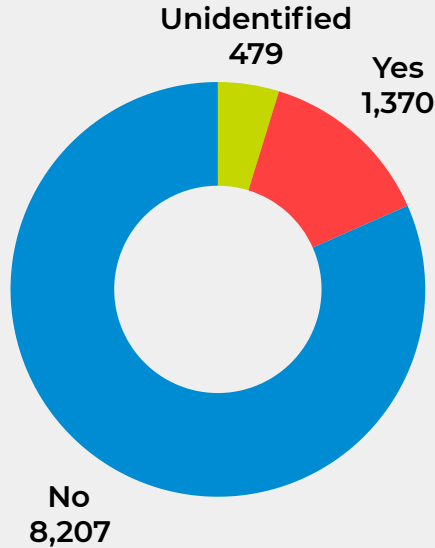
Adult Participant Monthly Income Change	
Avg Income at Entry	\$1,015
Avg Income at the End of the Period	\$1,176
Avg Change in Income for the Period	\$160

SOURCES OF ADULT PARTICIPANTS' MONTHLY INCOME

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

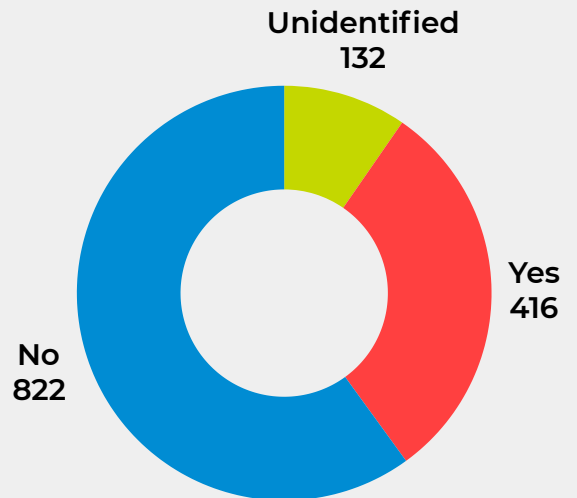
Income Sources	Persons (Count)	Persons (Percent)	Average Amount
Alimony or Other Spousal Support	8	0%	\$800
Annuities	2	0%	\$148
Child Support	90	2%	\$342
Contributions from Other People	3	0%	\$59
Earned Income	1,608	33%	\$1,200
General Assistance	8	0%	\$290
Other	114	2%	\$561
Pension or Retirement Income	108	2%	\$675
Private Disability Insurance	4	0%	\$975
Retirement Disability	8	0%	\$456
Retirement Income from Social Security	318	6%	\$969
Social Security Disability Income	1,327	26%	\$905
Social Security Income	1,339	28%	\$800
State Disability	4	0%	\$752
TANF	59	1%	\$236
Unemployment Insurance	34	1%	\$676
Unidentified	950	19%	\$0
VA Non-Service Connected Disability	156	3%	\$841
VA Service Connected Disability	551	11%	\$1,004
Worker's Compensation	5	0%	\$1,413

Adult Domestic Violence Survivors



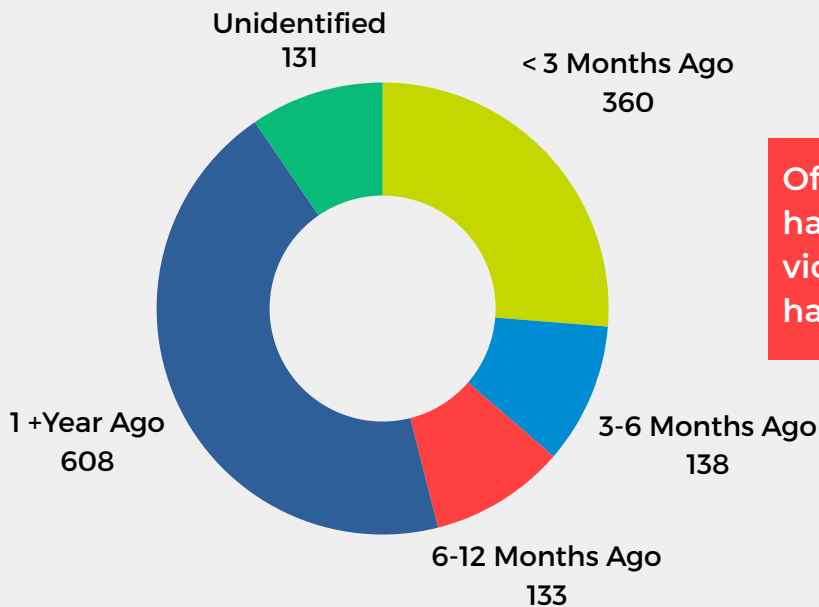
Of adult participants assisted by service providers utilizing HMIS, **1,370** persons reported having survived domestic violence.

Adults Fleeing Domestic Violence



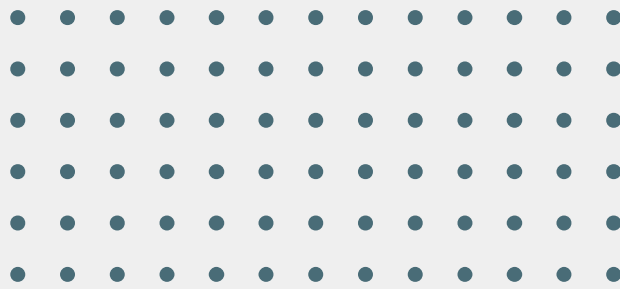
Of adult participants reporting having experienced domestic violence, **416** said they were currently fleeing a domestic violence situation.

When Domestic Violence Occurred



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

POINT IN TIME COUNT

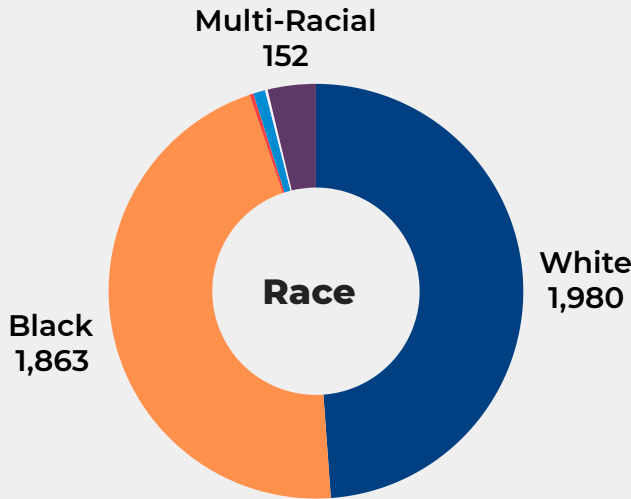


Annual Point in Time Count of Persons Experiencing Homelessness in SC	FY 2023
--	----------------

One Night Count - January 25, 2023

Total Number of Persons Experiencing Homelessness	4,053 Counted on a Single Night in January			
Gender Identity	Female 1,482	Male 2,553	Other 18	
Race	White 1,980	Black 1,863	Multi-Race 152	Other 58
Age	Under 18 520	18-24 220	25-44 1,619	45-64 1,593
			Over 64 321	
Veteran Status	393 Veterans experienced homelessness			
Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence	431 Adults reported surviving domestic violence			

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. According to the Department of HUD’s annual HMIS data set posted on the HUD Exchange, homelessness rose 26.4% between FY21 and FY23 in SC.



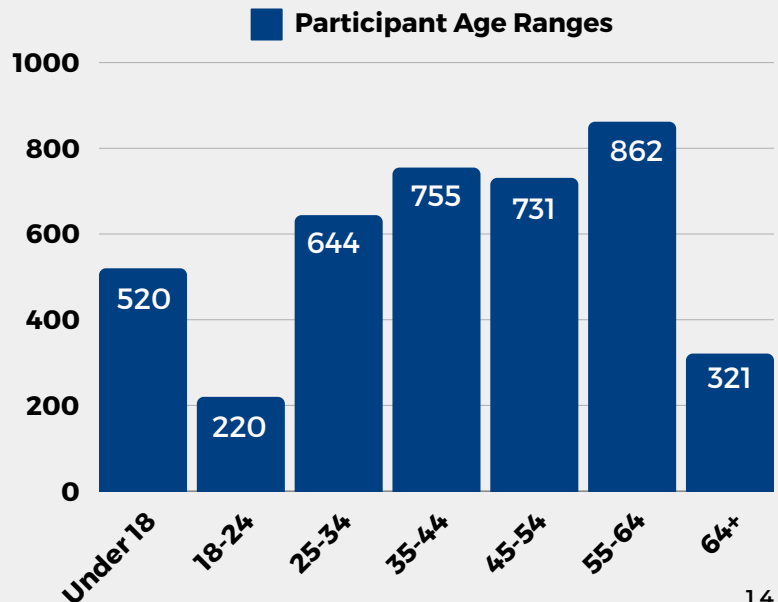
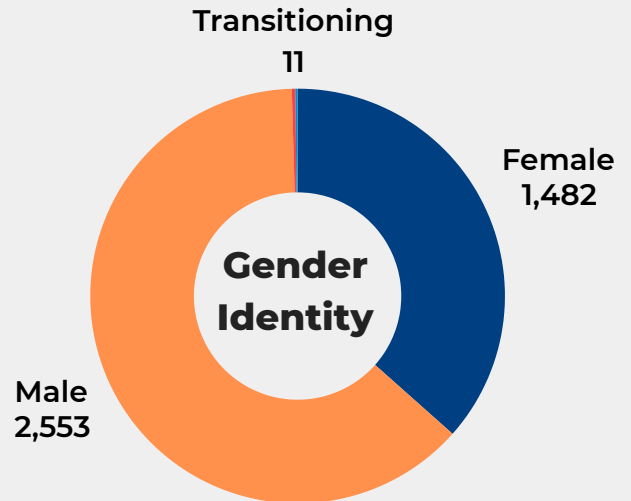
Ethnicity

Total	Hispanic/Latin	Non-Hispanic/Latin
4,053	181	3,872
100%	4%	96%

In the 2023 PIT Count, the percentage of White persons (49%) outpaced the percentage of Black/African American persons (46%) by 3%.

The majority of those counted identified as male (2,553), while nearly 37% (1,482) identified as female.

55-64 is the largest population by age range at 862 (21%).



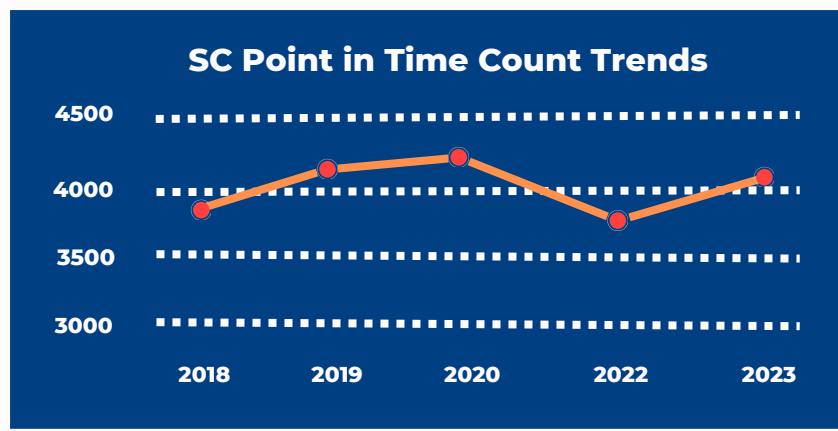
SC Continuums of Care PIT Count Comparison

Continuum of Care	Total Count 2022	Total Count 2023
Lowcountry	324	404
TCHC	1,034	1,060
MACH	987	1,165
Upstate	1,263	1,424
Total	3,608	4,053

Sheltered & Unsheltered Comparison

	2022	2023
Persons Sheltered	2,294	2,726
Persons Unsheltered	1,314	1,327

While the Lowcountry CoC saw the largest percentage increase (20%) in persons experiencing homelessness in their area during the 2023 PIT count, the percent increase across the state of persons experiencing homelessness rose an average of 10% over 2022. However, the number of persons experiencing chronic homelessness (persons with a disability and have a 12-month experience of homelessness, or a 4-episode homeless experience over 3 years) rose nearly 60% during the 12-month period.



Subpopulations Experiencing Homelessness

	2022	2023
Chronically Homeless	346	853
Homeless and a Veteran	396	393
Homeless and Adult DV* Survivor	216	431
Homeless with a Disabling Condition**	1,224	1,579

* Domestic Violence

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

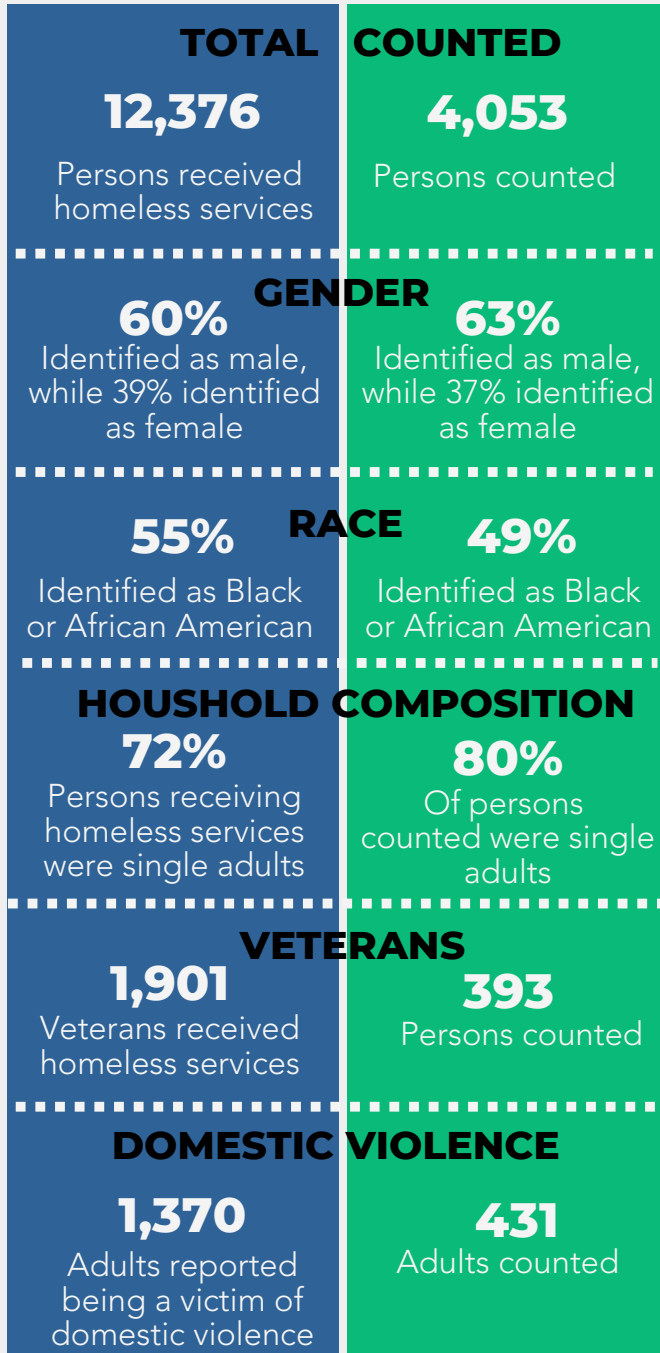
HMIS VS PIT

Data Comparison

2023

Data Source:
The HUD Exchange

Annual (HMIS) One-Night (PIT)



In 2023, HMIS data shows that more than 3 times the number of persons received homeless services across the state than counted on the single night of the PIT count.

HMIS data also records a slight increase (1%) in the number of women experiencing homelessness across the state in 2023.

In the racial composition category, for the first time in recent history, 3% more White persons than Black/African Americans persons were recorded during the single-night, PIT count. However, HMIS records a 2% increase in services for Black/African Americans in FY23 over FY22.

In 2022, 88% of household compositions recorded in HMIS were single adults. In FY23, 72% of household compositions were recorded as single adults. The 2023 PIT count data mirrors that trend, with 80% of households reporting as single adults, compared to 95% of households reporting as single adults in 2022.

MCKINNEY VENTO

SC Children Experiencing Homelessness

2023

Data Source:
SC
Department
of Education

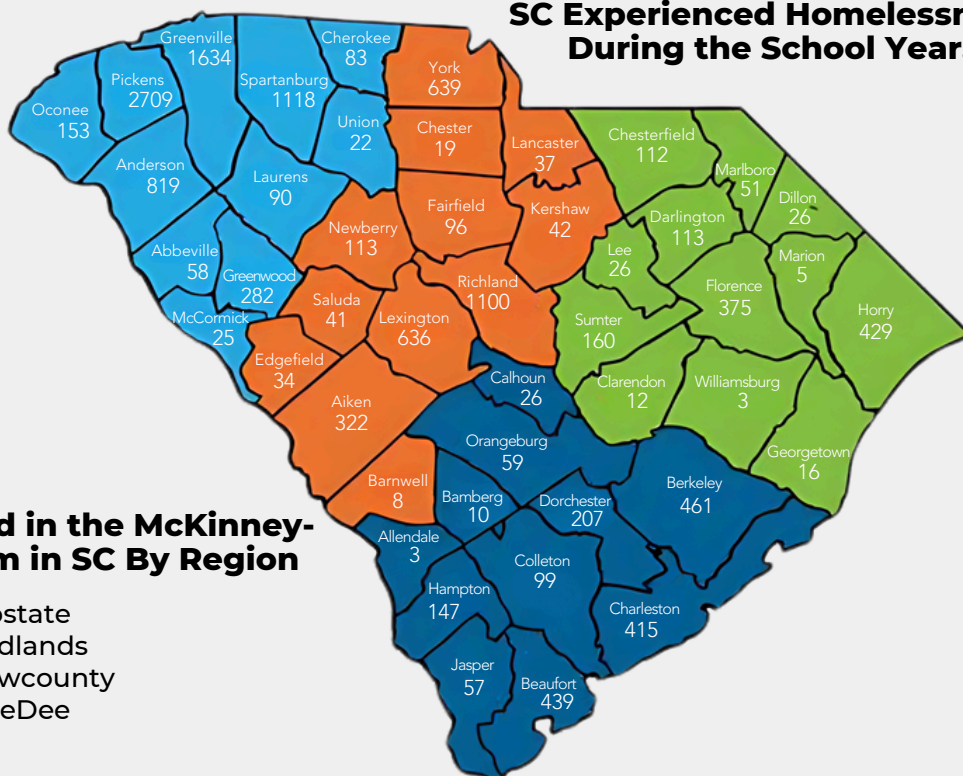
While both the U.S. Department of Education and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) base their services on eligibility criteria on the McKinney-Vento Act, each department's definition varies according to the program's service parameters and intended use of the funds.

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 and includes the experience of literal homelessness (living in a place not meant for human habitation) and families with children living temporarily with friends and family or living in motels. These living situations create much stress, are unstable and many times unsafe.

The impact of the 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.

The map below shows the number of children identified in the McKinney-Vento program during the 2022-23 school year by county. Note that SC Public Charter District served 113 children in the McKinney-Vento program and Erskine Charter District served 326 children in the program. These schools are located across SC and are not show on the map; however, their numbers are included in the total below.

This Map Show 13,770 children in SC Experienced Homelessness During the School Year.



Children Served in the McKinney-Vento Program in SC By Region

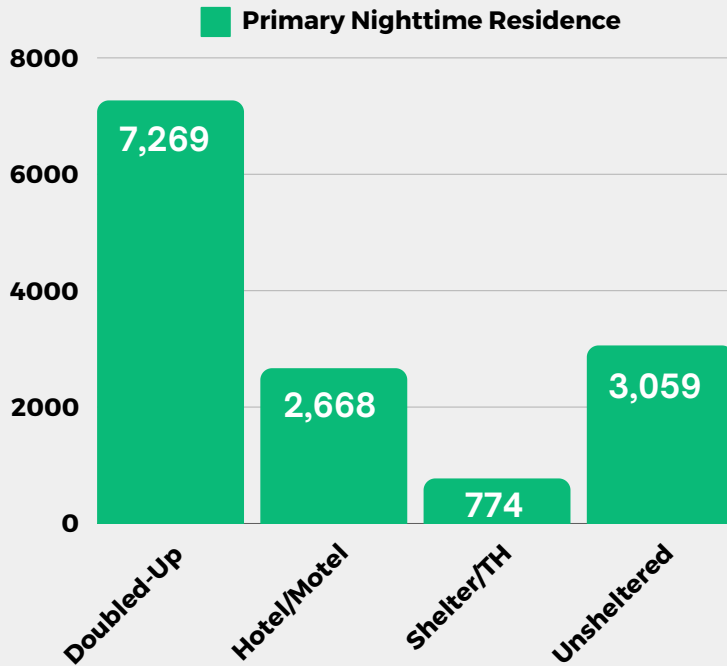
- Upstate
- Midlands
- Lowcountry
- PeeDee

MCKINNEY VENTO

SC Children Experiencing Homelessness

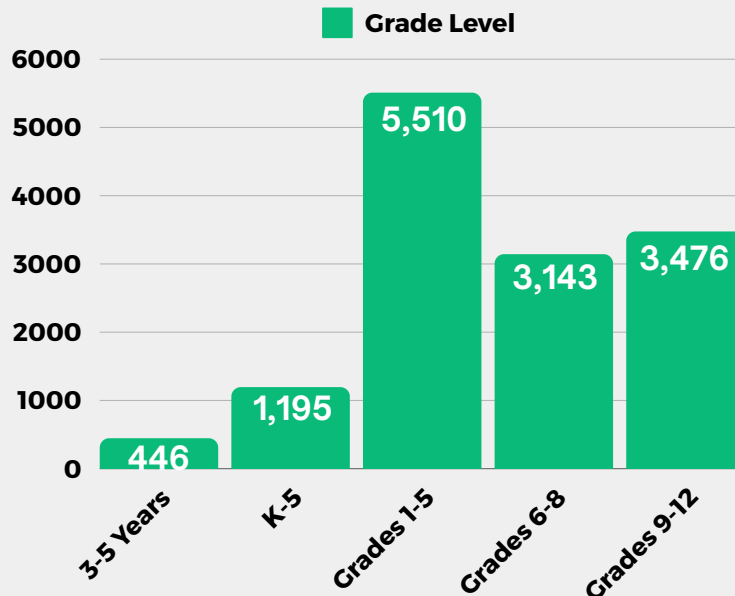
2023

Data Source:
SC
Department
of Education



Over half (7,267) of the 13,770 children who experienced homelessness during the school year lived doubled-up with friends or family. Many of these families move around frequently due to overcrowding or lack of resources to maintain two families in one household. In Greenville alone, there were 1,147 children doubled-up. Spartanburg and Anderson ranked 2nd and 3rd for highest number of children doubled-up at 1,118 and 819 respectively.

The largest number of students in SC experiencing homelessness attended elementary schools. Pickens County held the largest concentration of school-age students experiencing homelessness and/or living in housing classified as sub-standard at 2,709. Greenville County held the 2nd largest population at 1,634 children.



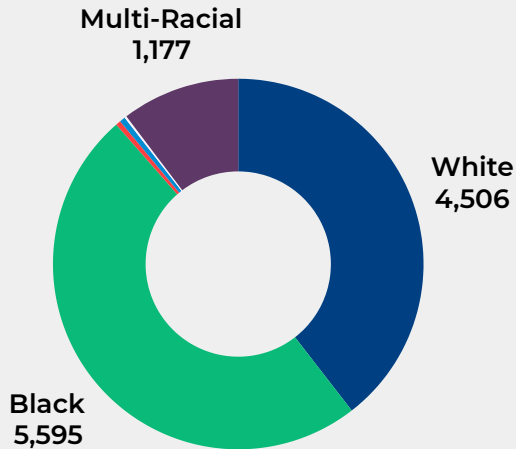
MCKINNEY VENTO

SC Children Experiencing
Homelessness

2023

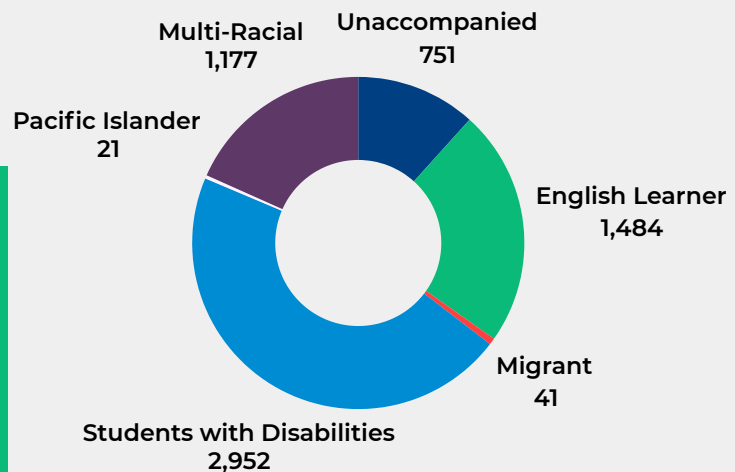
Data Source:
SC
Department
of Education

Race



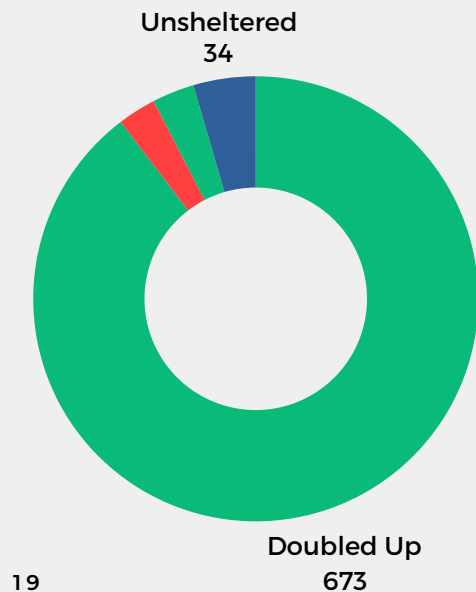
Just over 40% of students experiencing homelessness identified as Black/African American, 33% identified as White and approximately 9% identified as Multi-racial.

Special Populations



In 2023, the number of children experiencing homelessness and living with a disabling condition rose 29% (846). In 2022, 2,106 children reported experiencing homelessness and living with a disability.

Unaccompanied Youth

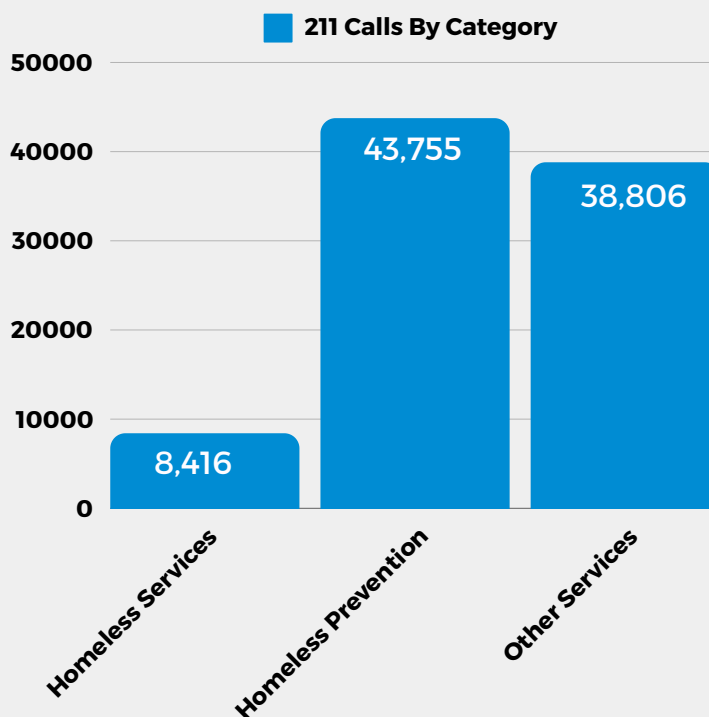


The number of youth experiencing homelessness and living without a parent or guardian remained relatively unchanged in 2023 (751) when compared to 2022 (768).

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 just over 57% of the calls during fiscal year 10/1/2022 - 9/30/2023. 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 57% requesting assistance with paying utility bills and just under 53% requesting help with rental or mortgage payments.

Under the Homeless Services category, 83% of the call were requests for referrals to shelters and 17% of calls were requests for hotel/motel vouchers.



Calls for All Homeless Services by CoC Region

Continuum of Care	Totals
Lowcountry	8,917
TCHC	7,640
MACH	11,458
Upstate	13,833
Total	40,948

Calls from the Upstate CoC region accounted for 34% of all calls for the period, while the Midlands area (MACH) accounted for 28% of calls. Peak months during the year for most calls requesting services were December, January, July and August.

211 CALLS

Caller Demographics

October 1, 2022 -
September 30, 2023

Data Source:
United Way
Association of SC
211 Call Center

Homeless Services Assistance

RACE

Black/African American	55%
White	37%
Hispanic/Latin	3%
Native American	1%
Two or More Races	4%
Pacific Islander/Asian	0%

EDUCATION

Less than GED/H. School	20%
GED/High School	49%
Some College	21%
Bachelor's Degree/Higher	5%
Associate's Degree	5%

GENDER

Female	72%
Male	28%
Transgender	0%

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Single Female	32%
Single Female w/Children	28%
Single Male	19%
Couple w/out Children	9%
Couple with Children	8%
Single Male w/Children	2%
Grandparents w/Children	2%

ANNUAL INCOME

No Income	47%
\$1 - \$14,999	29%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	15%
\$25,000+	9%

Homeless Prevention Assistance

RACE

Black/African American	72%
White	22%
Hispanic/Latin	3%
Native American	3%
Two or More Races	0%
Pacific Islander/Asian	0%

EDUCATION

Less than GED/H. School	15%
GED/High School	50%
Some College	22%
Bachelor's Degree/Higher	6%
Associate's Degree	7%

GENDER

Female	78%
Male	22%
Transgender	0%

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Single Female	27%
Single Female w/Children	33%
Single Male	12%
Couple w/out Children	9%
Couple with Children	14%
Single Male w/Children	2%
Grandparents w/Children	3%

ANNUAL INCOME

No Income	33%
\$1 - \$14,999	28%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	21%
\$25,000+	18%

The majority of callers to 211 for all homeless services for the period identified as female, Black/African American. Of those requesting Homeless Services assistance, 47% reported having no income. Of those requesting Homeless Prevention Assistance, 33% reported having no income.

Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness

PATH REPORT

2023 Annual Report
9/1/2022-8/31/2023

Data Source:
SC Department of
Mental Health PATH
Program 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 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.

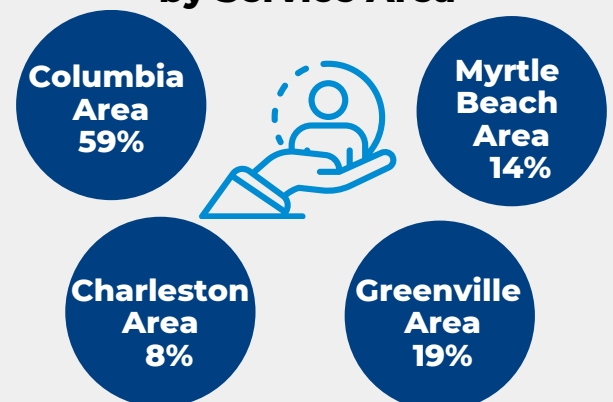
There are four PATH provider agencies in SC; Greater Greenville Mental Health Center, Greenville; Mental Illness Recovery Center, Inc. (MIRCI), Columbia; One80 Place in Charleston; and Waccamaw Center for Mental Health in Conway.

PATH provider agencies
outreached to 2,250 individuals in
the 2022-23 program year.

809 PATH-eligible Individuals
were connected to mental health
services. Of those enrolled in PATH,
36% were reported to be
chronically homeless.

In order to remain stably housed, persons with severe mental illnesses who are experiencing homelessness need permanent supportive housing with rent subsidies. Many have little to no income. Of those who do have income, many earn less than \$1,200 a month.

Percent Served by Service Area



VETERAN DATA

Demographics

July 1, 2022 -
June 30, 2023

Data Source:
US Department
of Veterans'
Affairs

The US Department of Veterans' Affairs provides several major housing programs to assist veterans at-risk for or experiencing homelessness: The 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.

Upstate & Midlands Area FY23

Demographics & Housing Services

Gender	M	F	Other
	999	176	0
Race	B/AA	W	Other
	828	314	35
Age	<=40	41-65	66-85
	273	704	202
HUD VASH Participants	919		
GPD Participants	344		
VJO Participants	194		

Total Served:
1,177

Pee Dee Area *FY22

Demographics & Housing Services

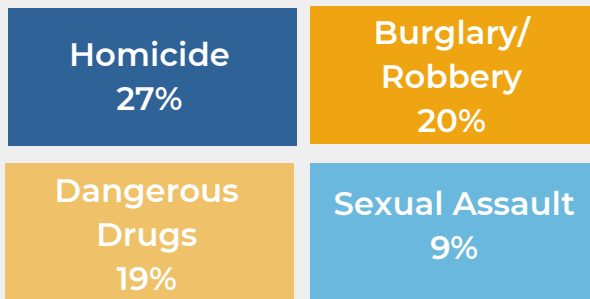
Gender	M	F	Other
	1,032	190	2
Race	B/AA	W	Other
	734	420	75
Age	<=40	41-65	66-85
	274	805	153
HUD VASH Participants	892		
GPD/HCHV Participants	391		
VJO Participants	48		

Total Served:
1,331

*(Latest Data Provided)

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.

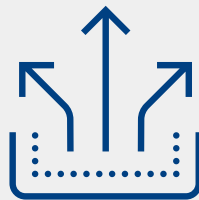
FY23 Most Serious Crimes & Time Served Data



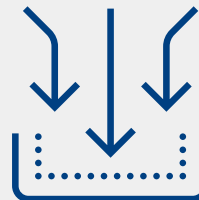
More than 71% (4,093) of the total population released in FY23 served 3 years or less.

The SC inmate population totaled 15,997 at the end of FY23 with 47% of the population between the ages of 36-55. The average age at admission was 33. 74% reported being single on admission. 85% were admitted as first time offenders.

Admissions and Releases Comparison



9% Increase in Releases



10% Reduction in
Admissions

FY20* Rate of Re-incarceration

Overall Recidivism
1-3 Years **17%**

Youth Under 25 **29%**

*Latest Data

Community Engagement and Education Reduces Recidivism By:

Released to Community
Supervision & Re-Incarcerated **9%**

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

Across all populations in the criminal justice system, the data shows that only 9% of inmates are recorded as re-entering the prison system when community supervision is involved. In addition, only 15% of inmates who engaged in learning a trade or obtaining their General Education Degree (GED) are re-Incarcerated.

Demographics

RACE

Black/African American **58%**
White **39%**
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 **67%**
Chemical Dependency **30%**
Mental Health Issues **31%**
Registered Sex Offender **17%**

TOP 5 COUNTIES WHERE CRIME OCCURS

Greenville **9%**
Spartanburg **9%**
Richland **7%**
Charleston **6%**
York **6%**

During FY23, 5,731 people were 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.



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



Leadwell 360, LLC is proud to have partnered with the SC Interagency Council on Homelessness to design and produce this report.