



2023
STATE OF HOMELESSNESS
REPORT

GREENVILLE, SC

PREPARED BY:
THE SC UPSTATE CONTINUUM OF CARE

Contents

Acknowledgements

3

About the SC Upstate

CoC

4-5

Executive Summary

6

Key Data Sets

7

Data Snapshots

*Point in Time Count and
McKinney Vento Data*

8-9

Homeless Response
System

*Coordinated Entry System and
Veteran's Effective Zero*

10-11

Homeless Prevention

Rental and Utilities Assistance

12-16

Unsheltered Homeless

Street Outreach

17-18

Interim Solutions

Emergency Shelter Services

19-23

Housing Solutions

Permanent Housing Programs

24-27

Acknowledgements

The Upstate Continuum of Care (CoC) would like to thank the teams and agencies listed below for their vital support and contributions to this report. We are deeply grateful for your commitment to service and to sharing knowledge with our community.

Upstate CoC Teams

*Coordinated Entry, HMIS, Housing
Determination Committee*

Upstate CoC Committees

*Grants, HMIS Data Quality, Monitoring,
Planning, Programs, Rating & Ranking*

Upstate CoC Advisory Council

CoC and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Grantees

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Greater Greenville Mental Health Center

Greenville Coffee Club

Greenville County

Greenville Homeless Alliance

Miracle Hill Ministries

Prisma Health

SC Department of Administration- Office of Economic Opportunity

SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

SC Department of Mental Health

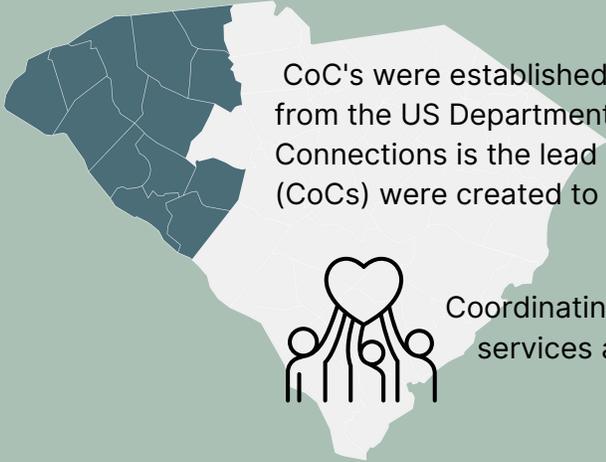
The City of Greenville

The Phoenix Center

United Housing Connections



ABOUT THE SC UPSTATE COC



CoC's were established across the country by Federal Regulation CFR 24-578 from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development. United Housing Connections is the lead agency for the SC Upstate CoC. Continuums of Care (CoCs) were created to address homelessness by:

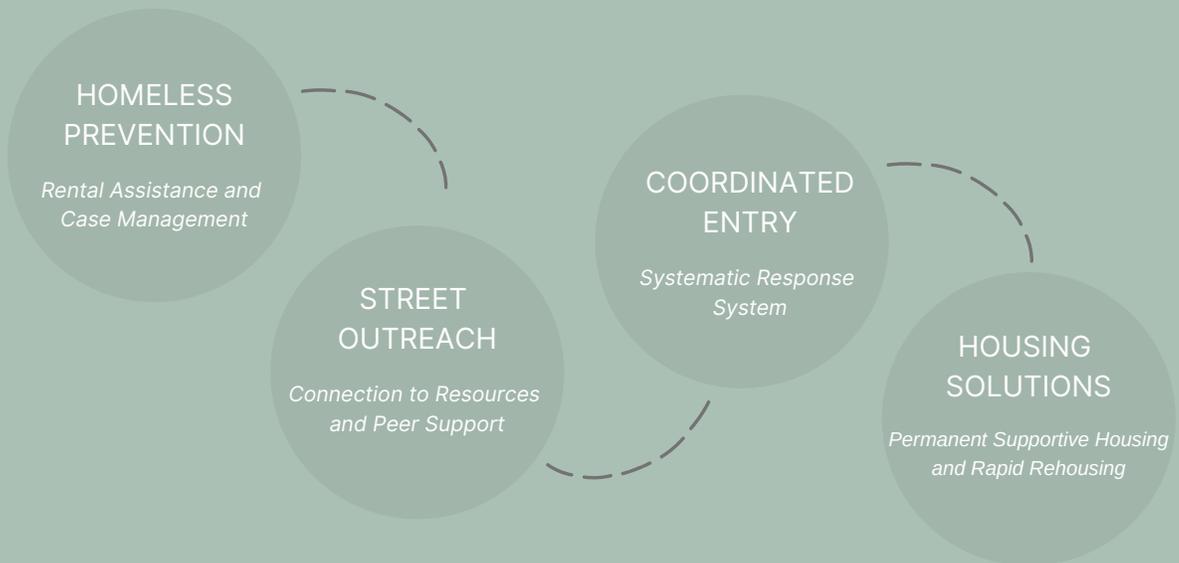


Coordinating a network of agencies and services addressing homelessness.

Providing a strategic plan to streamline services and fill service gaps.



Managing and distributing federal funds to address homelessness.



Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

An internet-based data management system that houses client information and the Coordinated Entry System. The Upstate CoC uses HMIS to produce reports on emergency shelter utilization, permanent housing opportunities, and to conduct an annual count of persons experiencing homelessness.

ABOUT THE SC UPSTATE COC

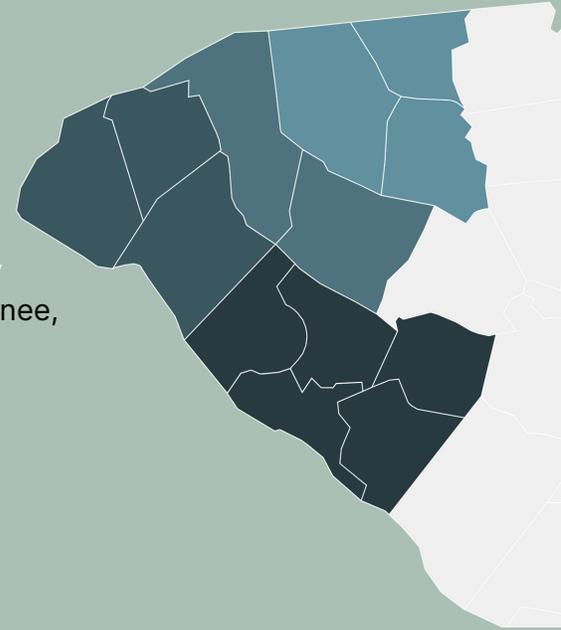
While the SC Upstate CoC region covers 13-counties, each region is managed by a CoC Chapter made up of service providers, and chapter members from that region. UHC's role as the lead agency is to oversee the strategic planning and implementation process for addressing homelessness as directed by the overall Federal Strategic Plan, developed by the US Interagency Council on Homelessness.

GAMES
Greenwood, Abbeville,
McCormick, Edgefield,
Saluda

Greenville/Laurens

CUS
Cherokee, Union,
Spartanburg

Tri-County
Anderson, Oconee,
Pickens



Committees

Programs: *Coordinated Entry*
Grants: *CoC/ESG Funding*
Planning: *Strategic Planning*
Monitoring: *Project Performance*
HMIS: *Data Quality*
Rating and Ranking: *Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA)*

Advisory Council

The CoC's Advisory Council is comprised of more than 100 agency representatives from across the Upstate. The Council meets monthly for Chapter and Committee updates, as well as sharing current resources and identifying goals. Meetings are open to the public and are highly recommended for agencies interested in joining the Upstate CoC.

Each year, the SC Upstate CoC Advisory Council committees work together to plan and carry out strategy that meets the Federal Plan criteria. The annual consolidated CoC Collaborative Application for funding is designed to measure each CoC's progress in accomplishing the federal goals to end homelessness. CoC applications are scored and funded by how well they have accomplish the program goals with data-driven results. While this report is Greenville centric, it is a reflection of the work done across the CoC in well over 100 agencies working to make homelessness brief, rare and non-recurring.

Executive Summary



Lorain Crowl, Chair
SC Upstate CoC

Over the past 10 years, Greenville County has seen remarkable growth in population size and median income. In parallel, the number of people at-risk for and experiencing homelessness in Greenville continues to grow. With the rising costs of housing and the high rate of eviction following the COVID-19 pandemic, low-income households are struggling to make ends meet. Our most vulnerable neighbors are finding themselves relying on homeless prevention funds or emergency shelter solutions.

In 2022, 665 Greenville County citizens were identified as experiencing homelessness. Seventy-six (76%) were single adults, and nearly 20% were households with children. Black, African, or African American persons constituted 50% of this number— a drastically unequal proportion when compared to Greenville's total population. And while most were harbored by emergency shelter or transitional housing, 19% were unsheltered, living in places not fit for human habitation.

In this report, we will take a closer look at the demographics and trends of Greenville's homeless population. Data will show the total number of persons served by different homeless response solutions, including homeless prevention, street outreach, interim housing, and a variety of permanent housing opportunities. We will also identify the most common household types utilizing these services, looking at race, gender, age, and income. Our goals are to use this data to evaluate the overall homeless response system in our community, and to identify and address service gaps based on the information revealed in this report.

Data in this report comes from a variety of sources. A general overview is provided by McKinney Vento data and the Upstate Continuum of Care (CoC) 2022 Point in Time Count. Information about our response system will come from the Upstate CoC's Coordinated Entry System (CES) and Veteran's Effective Zero Master List. We will look at Greenville County's Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP II), as well as Greenville programs funded by HUD's Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). One of Greenville's newest initiatives, UHC Street Outreach, will provide information on persons served on the streets of downtown Greenville. And lastly, we will look at interim and permanent housing solutions available in our community with data from the Upstate CoC's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), from Miracle Hill Ministries' shelters, and from the Upstate CoC's Housing Inventory Count (HIC).

Key Data Sets

DATA SNAPSHOTS



1

2022 POINT IN TIME (PIT) COUNT AND MCKINNEY-VENTO DATA

The PIT Count captures information on the homeless population on a single night in January. The McKinney-Vento report captures data on children experiencing homelessness in Greenville County Schools.

HOMELESS RESPONSE SYSTEMS



2

COORDINATED ENTRY SYSTEM AND VETERAN'S EFFECTIVE ZERO MASTERLIST

Continuum of Care systems designed to coordinate participant intake and housing placement.

HOMELESS PREVENTION



3

RENTAL ASSISTANCE

Rent and utility assistance from Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) programs and Greenville County's Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP II).

UNSHELTERED HOMELESS



4

STREET OUTREACH

Assisting those living on Greenville County streets or in encampments to get connected to treatment programs, housing and supportive services.

INTERIM SOLUTIONS



5

EMERGENCY SHELTER SERVICES

Data from Greenville emergency shelters, including the COVID-19 Quarantine shelter data.

HOUSING SOLUTIONS



6

HOUSING PROGRAMS

Permanent Supportive Housing, Transitional Housing, Rapid-Rehousing, and HOME Again program data from the CoC Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and Housing Inventory Count (HIC).

DATA SNAPSHOTS



The primary data source for this report includes information from the 2022 Point in Time (PIT) Count and from McKinney-Vento data collected by Greenville County Schools on school-age children experiencing homelessness.

The Point in Time Count is conducted annually across the nation by Continuums of Care in every state. The purpose of the count is to connect with and survey persons experiencing homelessness on a single night in January to understand their barriers to housing and offer services. The count is only a snapshot of a single night. This data is not intended to be interpreted as the total number of persons experiencing homelessness across our state or in Greenville.

On January 26, 2022, 665 persons were counted in Greenville County as experiencing homelessness. One hundred sixty-eight (168) reported experiencing chronic homelessness, meaning they have been homeless for a year or more or have experienced several episodes of homelessness over a 3-year period.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Individuals	Households (Adults Only)	Households with Children
506	28	131

PRIMARY RACE

Black, African American	White	Multi-Race	Other
334	298	24	9

GENDER

Identify as Male	Identify as Female	Identify as Transgender
469	191	3

PROJECT TYPE

Emergency Shelter	Safe Haven	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
482	12	45	126

Unreported- 3 Persons

OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS

Persons with Disabling Conditions	Persons who have experienced Domestic Violence	Persons fleeing Domestic Violence
338	130	55

DATA SNAPSHOTS



The McKinney-Vento Data for Greenville County Schools takes an annual look at the number and demographics of children from K-5 through Grade 12 who experienced homelessness during the school year. Unlike the PIT Count, which does not include persons paying to stay in hotels or persons doubled-up (staying with friends or family), the McKinney-Vento data accounts for all types of homeless experiences.

According to the 2021 McKinney-Vento data (latest available data), there were 1,000 children attending Greenville County Schools who experienced homelessness during the school year. This number is believed to be under-represented, as many students experiencing homelessness may not have attended school in person during the hybrid virtual school year. Barriers such as lack of access to the internet for virtual learning, personal or family COVID-19 exposure, lack of transportation and other COVID-19 related barriers had a significant impact on attendance and attrition rates.

NIGHTTIME LOCATION

Doubled-Up (staying with friends/family)	Hotel/ Motel	Shelter/ Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Unreported
677	187	123	4	9

GRADE LEVEL

K-5 - 5th Grade	6th - 8th Grade	9th - 12th Grade
525	257	179

PRIMARY RACE/ETHNICITY

Black, African American	White	Multi- Race	Other Race	Hispanic/ Latino
438	250	70	9	233

OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS

Persons with Disabling Conditions	Persons with limited proficiency in English	Persons who have migrated to the United States	Unaccompanied Youth (no adults in the household)
245	167	3	12

According to these numbers, 78% of school-age children in Greenville who are experiencing homelessness are between K-5 and 8th grade. Nearly 68% are doubled-up and 44% identify as Black or African American.



HOMELESS SYSTEMS RESPONSE

The primary data source for this report includes information from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) that informs the CoC's Coordinated Entry System Prioritization List as well as the Veterans' Effective Zero Master List.

The CoC's Coordinated Entry System (CES) is designed to prioritize those experiencing literal homelessness, assessing each client for their level of vulnerability based on several determining factors, such as limitations from mental and physical health, legal history that may act as a barrier to housing, and ability to take care of basic needs. The CES vulnerability assessment provides each client with a score that is used to determine which housing program best fits their needs.

The CES Prioritization List only includes information reported by the head of household. As of January 1, 2023, there were 297 heads of households prioritized as experiencing homelessness in Greenville County. With 28 households composed of an average of 2 adults, and 93 households with an average of 2 children and at least 1 adult, it is likely that more than 500 individuals are waiting for a housing opportunity in the CES system.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Individuals	Households (Adults Only)	Households with Children
176	28	93

PRIMARY RACE & ETHNICITY

Black, African American	White	Other	Hispanic/Latino
193	100	4	10

Unreported- 3 Persons

GENDER

Identify as Male	Identify as Female	Identify as Transgender
120	175	2

Unreported- 3 Persons

OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS

Persons with disabling conditions	Veteran	Survivor of Domestic Violence	Median Age
137	34	90	44

MONTHLY INCOME

Average	Median	Average (Excluding No Income)	Median (Excluding No Income)
\$932	\$840	\$1,357	\$1,100



HOMELESS SYSTEMS RESPONSE

The Veterans' Effective Zero Master List Program is designed to prioritize veterans experiencing literal homelessness, assessing each veteran for their level of vulnerability based on several determining factors such as length of time the client has experienced homelessness, current mental and physical health conditions, age, veteran status and other factors. Each vulnerability assessment provides a score that is used to determine which housing program and resources best fit the needs of each client.

Since 2018, the Veterans' Master List Program has assisted more than 700 veterans across the Upstate CoC, connecting them to housing and support services in partnership with our many veteran service providers. Of those assisted, more than 400 have been connected to stable housing. As of March 6, 2023, there are 37 veterans on the Master List. Ninety-two percent (92%) report living in Greenville County. The demographics of the veterans currently on the list indicate that Black or African American men make up the majority of persons waiting for housing placement.

DEMOGRAPHICS		
Category	Number	Percentage
Male	34	92%
Female	3	8%
Black/African American	20	54%
White	16	43%
Other Race	1	3%
Greenville Resident	34	92%
Non- Greenville Resident	3	8%
Persons with Disabling Conditions	23	62%
Average Age	54	N/A



HOMELESS PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Data sources for this report include programs funded through the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) as recorded in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP II), funded through Greenville County's American Rescue Plan 12.5M allocation.

ESG and ESG-CV (COVID) Funds were distributed to several organizations in Greenville in FY22, providing the resources needed to:

- Conduct street outreach programs to assist persons experiencing homelessness
- Operate emergency shelter services
- Provide homeless prevention through rental and utilities assistance
- Operate the HMIS database system

Greenville County Redevelopment Authority, SHARE, Salvation Army of Greenville, Pendleton Place, United Housing Connections and United Ministries distributed these funds to 894 persons in 405 households in FY22. The tables below show the demographic information for households receiving ESG assistance. The majority of these funds were distributed to black or African American, female heads of household between the ages of 25 and 44.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION		
Households Served	Adults Served	Children Served
405	500	392

Unknown Age - 2 Persons

PRIMARY RACE			
Black, African American	White	Multi-Racial	Other
663	179	39	13

GENDER		
Identify as Male	Identify as Female	Identify as Transgender
321	572	1

OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS			
Persons with disabling conditions	Veteran	Survivor of Domestic Violence	Households without Income
140	14	44	216

AGE DEMOGRAPHICS							
Under 18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	54-61	62+	No Data
392	72	165	112	78	50	23	2



HOMELESS PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The **Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP II)** funded through Greenville County's American Rescue Plan 12.5M allocation was managed by United Housing Connections and distributed financial assistance to 2,013 unique households in FY22. Under this program, households at 80% or below Annual Median Income (AMI) could apply for rental and utilities assistance, moving expenses, legal fees due to eviction, brief hotel stays and essential household furnishings. Rental and utilities assistance could be paid for up to 12 months in accumulated rent and three to six months in advance. All households were limited to no more than 18 months assistance.

NOTE: Some totals duplicated due to multiple payments in several categories to a single household.

RENT & RENT DEPOSIT PAYMENTS

RENT: CURRENT & FORWARD UP TO 6 MONTHS			RENT: PAST DUE UP TO 12 MONTHS		
Households Served	Total Paid	Avg Paid Per Household	Households Served	Total Paid	Avg Paid Per Household
1,409	\$1,741,596	\$1,236	1,543	\$3,491,611	\$2,263

RENT: DEPOSITS		
Households Served	Total Paid	Avg Paid Per Household
90	\$79,651	\$885

UTILITIES ASSISTANCE

ELECTRICITY			
Households Served	Total Paid Up to 6 Months	Total Paid More than 6 Months	Total Electricity Paid
737	\$208,038	\$248,027	\$456,065
Avg Per Household	\$455	\$608	



HOMELESS PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The **Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP II)** (Continued)

NOTE: Some totals duplicated due to multiple payments in several categories to a single household.

UTILITIES ASSISTANCE

Water & Water Deposits

Households Served	Total Paid Up to 6 Months	Total Paid More than 6 Months	Total Water Paid
127	\$12,694	\$8,222	\$20,486
Avg Per Household	\$128	\$117	

GAS & GAS DEPOSITS

Households Served	Total Paid Up to 6 Months	Total Paid More than 6 Months	Total Water Paid
79	\$7,483	\$5,735	\$13,218
Avg Per Household	\$163	\$164	

INTERNET

Households Served	Total Paid	Avg Paid Per Household
95	\$12,455	\$131

Additionally, moving expenses were paid for 18 households, requesting an average of \$429 per household. Moving expenses totaled \$7,727. Special Services- specifically household furnishings- were purchased for 6 households, averaging \$513 per household. Household furnishings totaled \$3,076 for the period.



HOMELESS PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The **Emergency Rental Assistance (ERAP) II Program** (Continued)

NOTE: Sixty-six (66) households were paid to landlords for multiple addresses not included in the following zip code designation table.

POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

ZIP CODE DESIGNATION		
Zip Code	Geographic Area	Number of Households Assisted
29601	Downtown Greenville Area	60
29602	Downtown Greenville Area	32
29605	Downtown Greenville Area	177
29607	Greenville, Mauldin, Gant, Five Forks, Wade Hampton	415
29609	Greenville, Wade Hampton, San Souci, Parker	110
29611	Parker, Berea, City View, Dunean, Judson	174
29615	Wade Hampton, Greenville, Taylors, Five Forks	313
29617	Berea, San Souci, Parker	126
29640, 61, 90	Easley, Marietta, Traverlers Rest	41
29662-44	Mauldin, Fountain Inn	153
29680-81	Simpsonville	54
29687	Taylors, Wade Hampton	133
29650-51	Greer, Five Forks	118
29669, 71, 73	Pelzer, Pickens, Piedmont	41
Total		1,947



HOMELESS PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The Emergency Rental Assistance (ERAP) II Program (Continued)

NOTE: Sixty-six (66) households did not provide the information needed to be included in the table below.

POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

HOUSEHOLDS SERVED: MONTHLY INCOME BY GENDER

Income Range	Number of Households	Average Income	Male Head of Household	Female Head of Household
0 Income	572	0	124	448
\$1-\$499	77	\$247	10	66
\$500-999	263	\$777	80	183
\$1,000 - 1,999	462	\$1,389	121	342
\$2,000 - 2,999	425	\$2,384	96	329
\$3,000 - 3,999	118	\$3,258	35	83
\$4,000 - 4,999	27	\$4,208	27	0
\$5,000+	3	\$5,000	3	0
Total	1,947		496	1,451

In 2022, female single-parent families with an average of 2 children were the majority of households served in the ERAP II program. The annual AMI for the Greenville Metro Area for a 3-person household was \$23,004 at 30%; \$38,340 at 50%; and \$61,344 at 80%. The majority of households served reported an annual income of less than \$17,000.

HOUSEHOLDS SERVED BY AREA MEDIAN INCOME (AMI)

30% AMI	50% AMI	80% AMI
1,240	539	234



UNSHELTERED HOMELESS PROGRAMS

While **UHC's Street Outreach Program and The PATH Program** are not the only two outreach programs in Greenville, these two programs do collect and report data on a monthly basis. This report seeks to provide a collection of data to better understand the conditions and barriers of this population.

We would like to take this opportunity to recognize and thank The Coffee Club, a group of homeless service providers that meet weekly at Triune Mercy Center, for their tireless efforts to provide outreach services and foster connections to housing for our unsheltered neighbors.

The following data is derived from the recorded interactions of **UHC's Street Outreach Team** with those experiencing homelessness in the greater Greenville metropolitan area from January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022.

PERSONS CONNECTED TO HOUSING & SUPPORT SERVICES	
Emergency Shelter	57
Transition House, Sober Living or Group Home	62
Permanent Housing	7
Connection/Support for Mental Health Services	48
Connection to Substance Abuse Treatment & Detox	37
Reconnection with Family	7
Connections to Other Resources	350

POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS	
Male	177
Female	169
Non-Binary	6
Persons experiencing Chronic Homelessness with a disabling condition	68
Persons experiencing Chronic Homelessness with substance abuse challenges	61
Persons working without a Permanent Residence	9
Veteran	12

AGE DEMOGRAPHICS							
18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	50-69	70-79	80+
3	41	108	100	46	44	8	2

UNSHELTERED HOMELESS PROGRAMS



The **PATH (Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness) Program** is funded by the Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSA) and administered by the SC Department of Mental Health. PATH funds are used to provide outreach and clinical services to those experiencing homelessness and suffering with mental illness and/or substance use disorders. South Carolina has four PATH programs across the state, and Greater Greenville Mental Health is responsible for administering the PATH program in Greenville.

Similar to most outreach teams, the PATH team may interact with hundreds of people (over 400) on an annual basis. The data covered in this report provides the demographic details of the 176 participants connected to and served in the program during the reporting period (October 1, 2021 - September 30, 2022).

OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS	
Male	113
Female	61
Transgender	2
Co-occurring Substance Use Disorder	89
Chronic Homelessness	62
Survivor of Domestic Violence	35
Veteran	9

PRIMARY RACE/ETHNICITY			
Black, African American	White	Other	Hispanic/Latino
62	113	1	2

INCOME SOURCE			
SSI/SSDI	No Income	Income	No Non-Cash Benefits
55	107	69	152

LITERAL HOMELESSNESS		
Persons living in places not meant for habitation	Persons living in Emergency Shelters or Hotels	Persons connected to SOAR Benefits
69	54	24

AGE DEMOGRAPHICS						
Under 17	18-23	24-30	31-40	41-50	51-61	62+
1	9	22	42	45	51	6



ABOUT INTERIM HOUSING SOLUTIONS

Ryan Duerk, CEO
Miracle Hill Ministries



Helping those experiencing homelessness takes a variety of solutions, philosophies, and programs. For 86 years Miracle Hill has been serving the Upstate by providing emergency shelter in our four Rescue Missions. Today, Miracle Hill is the largest provider of residential emergency shelter in the Upstate with a total of 353 emergency shelter beds.

Additionally, we have 124 addiction recovery beds designed to help those in shelter who have life dominating issues. For those who have stabilized in shelter and/or program, 17 transitional housing sites provide a 114 bed capacity as well as ongoing support services.

When the weather turns cold, Miracle Hill does not turn anyone away, and our Cold Weather Shelters can easily increase our capacity by 200 beds. Many cold weather guests are not willing to check into regular shelter due to addiction, trauma, mental health issues, or other real and perceived barriers. These individuals are not reflected in this data and represent a portion of the total population of those experiencing homelessness.

Over the course of the year, hundreds of guests stabilize in shelter but cannot find an exit due to lack of truly affordable housing (<40% AMI) or the absence of other exit opportunities. Their extended time in shelter prevents open bed capacity. This issue creates the bottle neck we see in shelter today. The more the Upstate can provide exit opportunities, the more bed utilization from unique individuals will go up, and the more help Miracle Hill and other shelter programs can provide.

The data presented gives a snapshot for a year of shelter services but cannot provide a narrative or context to the 2,381 lives seen in shelter in 2022. Each person is a unique individual with their own story and their own needs. Some are in shelter for less than a day before they move on, and some are with us for years, the barriers they experience nearly impossible to overcome. Many leave without saying a word, searching for a solution to the complex problems of their life. Since 70% claim South Carolina as their home, each is our neighbor, deserving of dignity and our best efforts to come alongside them. Thank you for being interested in how we can work together, listening to the data for opportunities to value and serve our neighbors experiencing homelessness.

INTERIM SOLUTIONS



Emergency Shelters are often the first step on a person's journey to exiting homelessness. They provide their clients with a place to lay their heads, as well as connection to supportive services. This report will include all FY22 shelter data compiled from HMIS as well as all data from Miracle Hill Ministries' shelter solutions in Greenville County.

United Housing Connections and the Upstate CoC would like to especially thank Miracle Hill Ministries for their partnership and willingness to share their 2022 program data to be included in this report.

EMERGENCY SHELTER STAYS: CLIENT ENGAGEMENT		EXIT DESTINATIONS FROM EMERGENCY SHELTER	
Total Persons served in Emergency Shelter	2,381	Permanent Housing	151
Average Length of Time spent in Shelter	64 Days	Temporary Housing or Institutional Setting	404
Returns to Shelter (2 or more stays in less than a month)	386	Staying with Family and/or Friends	318
Returns to Shelter (2 or more stays throughout the year)	408	Exit Destination Unknown	1,508

The following table shows the types of shelter services utilized as recorded in HMIS and provided by Miracle Hill Ministries. Organizations that provide shelter services include: Miracle Hill Ministries, Salvation Army of Greenville, United Ministries, Project Care, Pendleton Place, Fellow Countrymen, Step by Step Ministries, and First Impressions of SC.

EMERGENCY SHELTER SERVICES BY TYPE							
Guest Type	General Population	Youth Only	Persons with HIV/AIDS Only	Families Only	Addiction Recovery	Transition from Incarceration	Veterans Only
# Persons Served	1,785	18	12	48	492	21	5



INTERIM SOLUTIONS

Across our **Emergency Shelter Services**, of the 2,381 guests served, 55% (1,318) identified as White, while 39% (926) identified as Black, African, or African American.

According to the 2021 US Census, 18% of Greenville County residents identified as Black or African American. These numbers confirm the trend of Black and African American citizens being over represented in our homeless system.

Over the reporting period, 398 shelter guests reported being a domestic violence survivor. Of that number, white females made up the majority of persons having experienced domestic violence at 43%; white males reported the second highest percentage of persons having experienced domestic violence at 22%

PRIMARY RACE/ETHNICITY							
Black, African American	White	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian, Asian American	Multi-Racial	Other	Refused	Hispanic /Latino
926	1,318	6	8	72	42	9	58

OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS	
Male	1,574
Female	806
Gender not Reported	1
Median Age	43 Years
Veteran Status	140
Survivor of Domestic Violence	398

CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS		
Chronically Homeless	Not Chronically Homeless	Data not Collected
277	2,074	30

Exits from Emergency Shelter Services

The most common reason that a client exits shelter is for non-compliance with program rules, including failing breathalyzers or missing bed checks. (35%).



INTERIM SOLUTIONS

Emergency Shelter Length of Stay, Exit Destinations, and Last Permanent Residence

For all shelter guests **with unknown exit destinations**, the average length of stay in shelter was 46 days and the median length of stay was 13 days. This excludes clients who had not exited shelter by 9/30/22.

Shelter Guests Last County or Area of Permanent Residence	Number of Shelter Guests
Greenville	982
Laurens	29
Spartanburg	127
Union	11
Cherokee	13
Anderson	84
Oconee	24
Pickens	84
Greenwood	46
Abbeville	8
McCormick/Edgefield/Saluda	3
MACH (Midlands CoC)	117
Lowcountry CoC	49
TCHC (Costal CoC)	64
Out of state	266
Data not collected	474

For clients with exits to permanent housing, the average length of stay totaled 191 days and the median length of stay 97 days. This excludes clients who had not exited shelter by 9/30/22.

These differences may suggest that the longer a client stays at an emergency shelter, the more likely they are to exit to a positive destination. Contributing factors could include benefiting from stable case management and building positive relationships with shelter staff.

In relation to last county or area of permanent residence, 41% of those reporting said their last permanent address was in Greenville County. Fifty-nine percent (59%) of shelter guests reported their last permanent address was in the Upstate of SC, and 10% reported residing in other parts of the state. Eleven percent (11%) said their last permanent address was outside the state of South Carolina.

Shelter guests with last known residences in Greenville spent an average of 67 days (52 days median) in shelter. For SC residents outside of Greenville, the average number of days in shelter was 73 (55 days median). Shelter guests from outside SC stayed an average of 74 days (67 days median).

More than 80% of shelter guests with former residences outside of SC stayed less than 90 days in emergency shelter.



INTERIM SOLUTIONS

COVID-19 Quarantine Shelter

In January of 2021, United Housing Connections, Miracle Hill Ministries, PRISMA Health, The Phoenix Center, the SC Department of Health & Environmental Control (DHEC), the SC Department of Administration, and Greenville County joined forces to create the first and only COVID-19 Quarantine Shelter in South Carolina. Utilizing 1.72 million dollars of Emergency Solutions Grant funding and \$154,000 provided by Greenville County, the COVID-19 Quarantine Shelter provided emergency quarantine services for 208 individuals experiencing homelessness and diagnosed with this highly contagious virus.

Referral Location	# of Patients	Days in Shelter
AnMed Health	14	85
Carolina Center	1	6
COVID Shelter	1	9
MH Overcomers	1	4
MH Renewal	11	88
MH Rescue Mission	25	173
MH Shepards Gate	13	119
MH Spartanburg	2	13
PH Easley Baptist Hospital	6	29
PH Greenville Memorial	67	439
PH Hilcrest Memorial	1	9
PH Laurens Memorial	5	12
Safe Harbor	1	3
St Francis Hospital	14	97
Salvation Army Anderson	3	16

Referral Location	# of Patients	Days in Shelter
Salvation Army Greenville	3	27
Self Regional	1	8
Spartanburg Regional	4	32
Solutions Recovery	4	36
Easley Dream Center	1	8
Alston Wilkes Society	15	107
Total	208	1,320

According to the U.S. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, an average overnight stay in the hospital cost \$2,600 to \$2,800 a day. If these values hold true, the COVID-19 Quarantine Shelter saved 3.4 to 3.7 million dollars in hospital charges.

The COVID-19 Quarantine Shelter closed its doors in September of 2022. United Housing Connections was proud to lead this important initiative.



HOUSING SOLUTIONS

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH), Rapid Rehousing (RRH) and Transitional Housing (TH) are programs that provide rent subsidy, utilities allowance, case management and supportive services for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. These programs are funded by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Continuum of Care Grant Program and the Department of Administration's Office of Economic Opportunity's Emergency Solutions Grant program.

The organizations that receive grant funds to implement these programs in Greenville are SHARE, Project Care, Safe Harbor, Pendleton Place, the SC Department of Mental Health (SCDMH), Greenville County Redevelopment Authority (GCRA) and United Housing Connections (UHC). All of these programs must follow the housing-first model and receive their client referrals through the CoC's Coordinated Entry System (CES).

UHC implements and/or supports the greatest number of **Permanent Supportive Housing Programs** in the Upstate of SC, serving an average of 110 individuals annually in Greenville alone who have experienced chronic homelessness and have been diagnosed with a disabling mental or physical condition. These programs provide housing and support to participants as long as they need it or until their level of care reaches skilled nursing or other services beyond the scope of the program. Other permanent supportive housing programs are designed to meet the needs of specific populations, such as those living with HIV/AIDS (Project Care) or persons fleeing domestic violence (Safe Harbor).

UHC is the sub-grantee of the Shelter + Care Program through SCDMH, in partnership with Greater Greenville Mental Health, to provide case management services for persons in our programs living with severe mental illnesses.

The data collected in this report is on persons served in FY22 (Oct 2021-Sept 2022).

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING - PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

Population	Race			Age				Gender		
	B/AA	W	Other	18-24	25-45	46-55	56+	M	F	Other
Chronic Homelessness	10	8	0	2	4	6	6	13	5	0
Mental Illness	25	23	1	1	11	17	20	34	15	0
HIV/AIDS	20	10	2	0	7	11	14	26	6	0

NOTE: Only programs that receive funding through the CoC's Consolidated Application or Emergency Solutions Grant Programs are required to follow the housing-first model. There are many agencies utilizing HMIS and CES that follow their own, unique program model.

HOUSING SOLUTIONS



Rapid Rehousing (RRH) Programs in Greenville are implemented by GCRA, Safe Harbor, Pendleton Place and SHARE. These programs are intended to provide rental and utilities assistance, as well as case management services, for up to 24 months per household. In all RRH programs, the program participants are responsible for signing their own leases and working toward paying the full portion of rent and utilities by the end of their program participation.

RRH programs can also provide funds to pay deposits if necessary. In FY22, 260 Greenville residents were served in RRH programs, with nearly 70% (180) served by SHARE alone. While most households served in PSH programs are individuals, RRH programs generally serve families.

RAPID REHOUSING PROGRAMS - PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

Agency or Organization	Race			Age					Gender		
	B/AA	W	Other	<18	18-24	25-45	46-55	56+	M	F	Other
GCRA	31	8	1	9	2	11	10	8	22	18	0
SHARE	131	45	4	63	15	67	17	18	77	102	1
Safe Harbor	19	15	0	21	1	9	2	1	16	18	0
Pendleton Place	4	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	4	1	1

The Continuum of Care Collaborative Application as well as the Department of Administration's Office of Economic Opportunity funds federal and state RRH Program across the county. All RRH program participants must come through the COC's Coordinated Entry System in order to receive housing and services. The goal with these programs is to house the most vulnerable first. Those who are disabled, elderly, escaping domestic violence and single-parent households with little to no income.

HOUSING SOLUTIONS



Like RRH programs, **Transitional Housing (TH) Programs** provide rent subsidy, utilities allowance, case management and supportive services for individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

The timeframe for services is 24 months; however, unlike RRH programs, the service provider is the primary lease holder which does not give the program participant the opportunity to house in place after exiting the program. There are only 3 TH programs served under CoC programming in Greenville County.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAMS - PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

Agency or Organization	Race			Age					Gender		
	B/AA	W	Other	<18	18-24	25-45	46-55	56+	M	F	Other
SHARE	22	3	0	13	5	5	0	2	5	20	0
UHC	1	3	0	0	1	2	0	1	4	0	0
Pendleton Place	9	7	3	0	19	0	0	0	11	8	0

Since 2020, rents across the country have risen dramatically. In Greenville, rents have been steadily climbing over the past three year, now 20% - 30% higher for some properties that have traditionally been consider affordable. Today, rising rents coupled with static or minimal increases in grant funds make finding a housing opportunity for low-income households in programs even harder.

Households on a fixed income or persons working minimum wage jobs currently cannot afford the average rent prices. One-bedroom units in Greenville are currently renting for \$1,100 to \$1,500 a months, depending on location.

Individuals who are disabled or elderly and living on a fixed income, on average, earn less than \$1,000 a month. The average household served by our CoC program earns less than \$17,000 a year, or less than \$1,400 a month.



HOUSING SOLUTIONS

The **Housing Inventory Count (HIC)** is conducted annually to assist the CoC in determining the number of beds available, current bed usage rate and the disparity between the number of beds counted and the number of beds needed. Beds are counted from emergency shelters, transitional and rapid-rehousing, and permanent supportive housing. The data below is from the 2022 Housing Inventory Count for Greenville County.

*EMERGENCY SHELTER		
Total Bed Count	Number of Beds Utilized	% Utilization Rate
575	493	86%

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING		
Total Bed Count	Number of Beds Utilized	% Utilization Rate
132	132	100%

RAPID REHOUSING		
Total Bed Count	Number of Beds Utilized	% Utilization Rate
125	125	100%

SAFE HAVEN (REEDY PLACE)		
Total Bed Count	Number of Beds Utilized	% Utilization Rate
12	12	100%

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING		
Total Bed Count	# ES Beds Utilized	% Utilization Rate
49	44	90%

In FY22, there were a total of 1,074 beds available across all housing types in Greenville for those experiencing homelessness. Overall, the bed utilization rate in FY22 was 92% with 82 beds open in shelter programs and only 5 beds available in transitional housing programs on January 26, 2022. There were no rapid rehousing, permanent supportive housing, or safe haven housing openings on that same night.

On January 1, 2023, there were an estimated 500+ individuals experiencing homelessness in the Coordinated Entry System in Greenville County, waiting on a housing opportunity.

***NOTE:** Some emergency shelter programs reduced their capacity in FY22 to comply with COVID-19 health and safety protocol.



This report was prepared by the United Housing Connections and the SC Upstate Continuum of Care Staff.

For data inquiries, send an email to info@upstatecoc.org

For more information about the SC Upstate Continuum of Care, visit: www.upstatecoc.org