



Homelessness in South Dakota Data

According to the preliminary 2022 Annual Point-in-Time Count, South Dakota is seeing a 30% increase in homelessness. This number ONLY consists of those deemed literally homeless, defined as living on the streets, in camps or in their cars, and does NOT account for those who are doubled-up or rotating across households as a short-term solution. The rise in the number of un-housed community members can be attributed to: Inflation & rising expenses, limited housing inventory, challenges to the capacity of homeless providers.

SD Statistics

Per 2020 Point in Time Count



353 Total Homeless in Rapid City

353



60% of homelessness in South Dakota occurs West River

60%



At that time only 6% of the federal and state funding for homeless programs was received West River.

6%



Number of Rapid City Area School Students identified as 'homeless' in the 2021/2022 school year. This is more than **TWICE** the amount 10 years ago.

690



15% were homeless for 3 years or more

15%

Per 2022 Point in Time Count

30% ↑

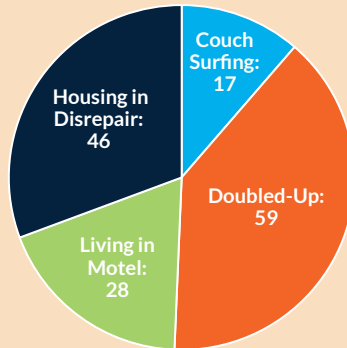
estimated increase in LITERAL homelessness in South Dakota: defined as living on the street, camps, vehicles, or places not meant for habitation.

in 2019



of homeless were unsheltered in Rapid City

of homeless were unsheltered in Sioux Falls



Other Forms of Homelessness

Per a two month snapshot of other forms of homelessness in Rapid City conducted early 2022

To get on the waiting list for a state or federal housing assistance program:

Call **1-800-664-1347**
(9am-6pm CT, M-F)

South Dakota Coordinated Entry System (CES) is connecting the homeless or those at risk of becoming homeless with available resources.

Waiting List for SDHDA Rehousing programs

180

per Coordinated Entry assessments completed in the first quarter of 2022

State/Federal Housing Placement Programs via South Dakota Housing Development Authority

66%

were female led households

65%

of these reported a disability

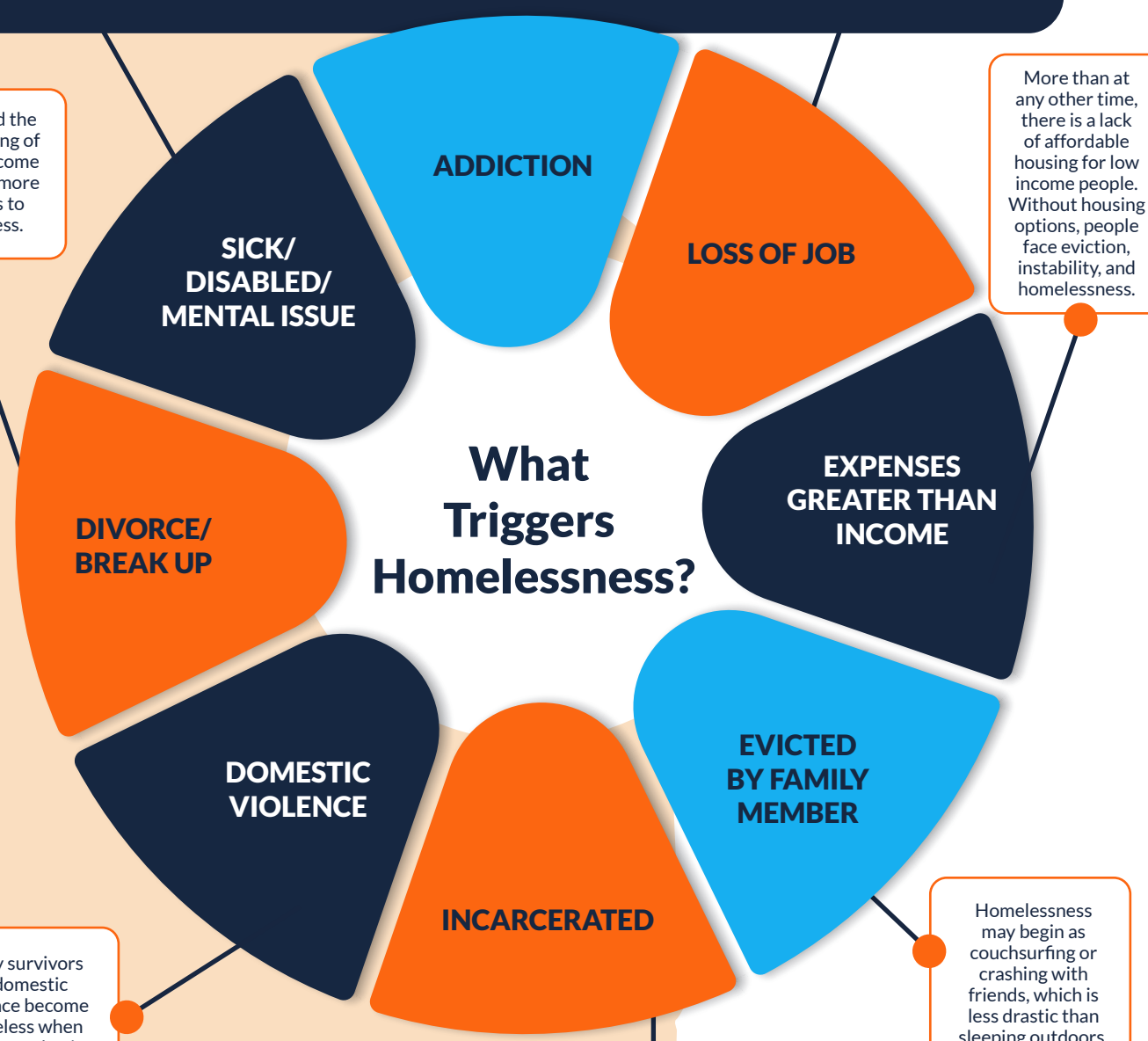
An acute physical or behavioral health crisis or any long-term disabling condition may lead to homelessness. Homelessness also exacerbates chronic medical conditions.

Substance abuse is both a cause and a result of homelessness, often arising after people lose their housing.

Unexpected loss of jobs has caused great dislocation among families and has drastically added to the number of people without a roof over their heads.

Divorce costs and the associated lowering of a family's total income can cause one or more family members to become homeless.

More than at any other time, there is a lack of affordable housing for low income people. Without housing options, people face eviction, instability, and homelessness.



Many survivors of domestic violence become homeless when leaving an abusive relationship.

Almost 50,000 people a year enter homeless shelters immediately after exiting incarceration. Returning from jail, prison, or juvenile detention places an immediate barrier to stable housing and employment.

Homelessness may begin as couchsurfing or crashing with friends, which is less drastic than sleeping outdoors.