The percentage of homelessness in 2019 in the United States was 2.2% based off the [nhipdata.org](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://www.nhipdata.org/local/upload/file/The-State-of-Homelessness-in-America.pdf&ved=2ahUKEwiFst39l7X4AhUkIEQIHSeJAGEQFnoECAgQBg&usg=AOvVaw3Aj32UtFswNsg6fswHR1Q8). With an increase in .2 percent from 2019 due to a number of reasons. Assuming these numbers are correct (which are very rough estimates) and excluding people in shelters (what the article stated) we will focus on just the people who have no living space at all. That leaves us with an estimate of 618,719 people [1].

Now he didn't say which aircraft carrier and there are different cost to each one but I am gonna choose the [General R Ford Air craft carrier](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerald_R._Ford-class_aircraft_carrier) (ACC)Costing at $12.998 billion dollars [2]. Excluding the development and resurch cost.

If we divided that money up amongst 618,719 people that give them one year to spend $21,007 dollars (or $18,555 with [taxes](https://smartasset.com/taxes/income-taxes#Bv6T2FQnRe)) [3] [4]which idk about you but that is a tough salary to live on. Following the [average salary income](https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/map/US/INC110220) [5]by state you can see that is really only fits into 9 states.

Now there is lots of information to determine cost of living but it is believed that [Mississippi](https://www.populationu.com/gen/states-with-lowest-cost-of-living)has the most affordable cost of living apparently at $700 - $1,300 which still places them in the low income housing bracket and at most 26 months. Now depending on job availability for people ( low income jobs), chances to move up as well as inflation rate in that state that could change real quick to lower than 26 months. (8% USA average and 6.8% average in Mississippi).

So I don't think it will solve homelessness but it would give the people an opportunity to afford something worth living in and time to get back on their feet if they have other guidance.

But.... now hear me out If the average are a person takes up is 36ft³ and the occupiable area of a ACC is 38% you could fit 726,180 people on board therefore, moving 618,719 people to the middle of the ocean and sinking that bitch, solving that problem instantly with one ACC 🤣. Only possible way.

Now this money could still be used to help some people out of poverty (while still being in poverty) but I think it be more important to have programs in place to help with this and help prevent these things from happening.

I want to keep an open mind throughout this process and prove to myself with data and literature evidence on whether this idea is true or not. I originally found this post on Reddit and it was quick to dismiss it's validity as did many others. We looked at it as short analytical evidence that this idea probably could not be achieved but I needed to grow further upon this idea and challenge my skills to see if this idea was true or not. I want to look at different angles not only just reviewing articles out there but review actual data evidence to see if this could be true. In addition this would be able to teach me why homelessness is such a complicated idea and why it can't just be as simple as we sell this, we need to do that, or etcetera. Throughout reviewing this idea I have found that homelessness is a complicated issue that can't just be solved with one thing and has many different factors that contribute to homelessness. Whether this is an advantageous idea to pursue I'm trying to solve is another story, what I will be currently looking at is just and the possibility of this idea working and what complications come with it.

I am looking to reword, reorganize, and clearly state this paragraph for my blog.

My goal throughout this process is to understand what possibilities could be achieved through these numbers of selling an entire aircraft carrier. Or are there other numbers that we can work with in order to have this become a possibility. From these numbers and ideas on where things should go I want to be able to narrow down to an ideal circumstance that might provide availability for these people to live. I also wanna look at why certain possibilities have large issues, weather is legal laws that are causing walls for people to get out of homelessness, to actual expenses that are just throughout the United states.

I want to look at what the cost of an actual aircraft carrier would be in order to sell it at full price, if we were able to distribute all the money equally to the number of homeless people that we currently have recorded would this be a feasible answer to the solution? From there I want to analyze which state would be ideal for a homeless person to be able to recover, as I quickly figured out that each state provides advantages and disadvantages living there. I also wanted to look at what type of taxes you would be looking at getting removed from your income. as the United states has messed up, nothing is free, and it seems they're looking to tax you on anything possible.

When considering the intriguing proposal to allocate the cost of an aircraft carrier toward addressing homelessness, it's essential to establish a reference point, as there are many different designs, classes, and types of aircraft carriers throughout the years. Monderie Jones' tweet didn't specify a particular aircraft carrier model, but we'll use the General R Ford Aircraft Carrier (ACC) as our benchmark for this analysis.

The General R. Ford Aircraft Carrier embodies military prowess with impressive capabilities and advanced technology. It's important to note that this carrier should not be confused with the Navy's new development of Gerald R. Ford-class aircraft carriers, which are planned to replace the current fleet by 2025. The approximate cost of the General R Ford Aircraft Carrier, excluding the expenses related to development and research, is a staggering $12.8 billion [1], excluding development, which is presumed to be $37.3 billion. This formidable price tag raises a crucial question: Could redirecting this substantial sum be a viable step toward alleviating homelessness in the United States?

Following the State of homelessness in America report by the Council of economic advisers in September 2019, it was found that the number of homeless people in the United states was believed to be 552,830 people and grew about 2.2% every year.

The report sheds light on the alarming state of homelessness in the U.S., where over half a million individuals find themselves homeless on any given night, with a substantial portion resorting to living in conditions not intended for habitation. Homelessness, exacerbated by decades of flawed policies, is now a glaring societal issue that demands rectification.

The document investigates the varying extent of homelessness across states, particularly focusing on the severe crises in major cities on the West Coast and the Northeast, notably California. In seeking to understand the driving factors behind these discrepancies, the analysis uncovers four key areas of concern: housing market overregulation, the conditions of unsheltered living, availability of homeless shelters, and individual characteristics contributing to homelessness. The restrictive housing regulations, for instance, have notably escalated home prices, pushing many into homelessness, with an estimate suggesting a 13% decline in homelessness should deregulation occur in 11 significantly supply-constrained metropolitan areas.

Furthermore, the report critiques previous federal policies aimed at homelessness reduction, labeling them as ineffective in achieving long-term solutions. The existing policies, although initially reducing homelessness, do not sustain this impact due to unforeseen ramifications.

The Trump Administration, recognizing these challenges, has sought to address the core issues by introducing reforms aimed at housing market deregulation, tackling individual risk factors like substance abuse and mental illness, and revamping federal homeless assistance programs. Through these interventions, the administration aims for a more robust and enduring reduction in homelessness, addressing the root causes and promoting self-sufficiency among the affected individuals.

From this report, I have gathered that in order to solve homelessness for these people, they will need to be provided shelter, food, ability for transportation, and enough to get them in a circumstance where they can provide their own money. Therefore I've concluded that it's important to look at the cost index across the 50 states. This will help me get a good average of what expenses would look like for these people throughout the United states. And if this idea is feasible. Although it should be understood that the cost index is compared from the states average cost to the cost of the United states average, and this does not really account for for the large fluctuations from going to rural into city like areas.

What the last time that it was recorded that the population of homelessness was looked at to be 552830 with a 2.2% growth every year in the last four years and the cost of an aircraft carrier roughly being $12 billion we are looking at $10,794.15 being divided equally amongst the homeless population after federal taxes, because not even the poor are exempt from taxes. Unfortunately due to the complexity of taxes for each state, no state is the same with how taxes are divvied between people. Some states exempt state tax while others have a in depth bracket range on how you will be taxed.

Instead of describing to you the different tax codes and brackets that people would fit in while making $10,000 annually, I will be looking at the income that people would be making at the end of their state tax. Figure one displays the final income that a homeless person would receive after state taxes. Where the highest received income was achieved by states that had a 0% income tax and the lowest being Oregon at $9,750.6, a $1,043.55 difference.

Due to such a small amount of income we're gonna be looking at these states with the 0% state tax to give the chance for homeless people the best chance. Leaving us to look at the states Tennessee Wyoming Texas South Dakota Nevada Florida New Hampshire and Alaska.

We will now and extend our investigation to the cost of living index. The Cost of Living Index is a critical tool that measures the amount needed to cover essential expenses such as food, shelter, transportation, and healthcare, varying significantly across different regions. This index is pivotal for employers in wage determination, government agencies in assessing intervention needs like Social Security benefits adjustments, and individuals contemplating relocation, particularly for employment opportunities.

The calculation of this index starts by establishing a national average cost of living as the baseline (set at 100), against which states are compared. For instance, a state indexed at 200 implies a cost twice as high as the national average, while an index of 50 denotes half the national average cost.

Examining the national cost of living reveals that the average US household incurs $61,334 annually in expenses. Housing claims the largest chunk at 34.9% of spending, approximated at $1,784 monthly. The median price of a single-family home stands at $273,992, with the average rent for a two-bedroom apartment at $1,154 monthly.

Transportation consumes 16% of household spending, averaging $9,826 yearly. Healthcare and food expenses average $5,177 and $7,317 annually, respectively. Monthly utilities cost averages $370.16. With a median household income of $67,521 and personal income averaging $35,805, the living wage for a family of four is calculated at $68,808 annually.

We will be focusing our expenses on the average rent of a two-bedroom apartment, transportation, food, and utility costs.

After reviewing states with the highest potential income and the cost of living index for each of those states, it can be determined that Tennessee might be an ideal location for homeless people to settle at, cost-wise. You can see that in Figure 4 we take an analysis of the top seven states and determine the amount of months that a homeless person can financially support themselves with the amount of money provided. Where we can see that a homeless person can provide for themselves for four months and leave themselves with $117.00 left in their name. Living in a two-bedroom apartment is kind of unpractical for a single person without any other responsibilities, so sharing the cost with another homeless person who is struggling can help increase their financial stability to Six months.

Now assuming that these people just needed assistance in getting a lift up in society to financially make their situation stable, this might be a practical decision to help solve homelessness. Unfortunately, homelessness is a more complicated issue than just people not having a home.

It is interesting to think that setting aside a certain amount of money ideally could solve homelessness. Unfortunately, there are a lot of varying factors that can contribute to whether this isn't a successful idea or not. Some basic factors to think of as done in this analysis are the potential taxes most people would get, when they get exempt from state tax income, and what are the expenses that they would have to be considering month per month. Due to even these varying factors we can determine that in some states it might not be practical to even set aside this money as someone might not live more than a few months off this, and in the best case scenario there is a limited amount of time that a person can be successful. This also depends on the education level that these people might have and how competitive their field of expertise is. This solution might be as simple as waiting long enough until you can get a minimum wage job, but that might be a fruitless endeavor and itself as they might be stuck in that position. There are other factors to consider where homeless people have to fight in and outside of just income. If there's debt, medical issues, or just some other additional difficulties, it might be impractical for this amount of money to be quite successful for someone that is not prepared. Other factors that might include are what the states provide for people that are in these unfortunate circumstances, like low income housing, or additional benefit programs. This analysis also assumes that we are able to move all these homeless people into one state, and unfortunately, that can be a hindrance due to the fact that housing might not be available for all these people, in turn increasing the cost of living index for that state.

And yes driving the cost up and analyzing the program

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