

Ending Homelessness In Michigan



Dear Friends and Colleagues,



Ashley Halladay-Schmandt

Co-Chair
Michigan Homeless Policy Council



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Dear Friends and Colleagues,

In 2022, amid an uncertain housing market exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, Michigan faced an eight percent increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness from the previous year. The increase was also fueled by the winding down of pandemic related policy interventions that provide much-needed relief for struggling households.

However, significant improvements were made across all four main strategies identified in the 2020-2022 Michigan Campaign to End Homelessness Action Plan:

-  **Increasing access to affordable and attainable housing for all Michiganders experiencing homelessness.**
-  **Using cross-sector collaboration to impact the other Social Determinants of Health that lead to housing insecurity.**
-  **Enhancing the homeless service delivery system to better serve those in need.**
-  **Increasing prevention and diversion efforts to mitigate the risk of becoming homeless.**

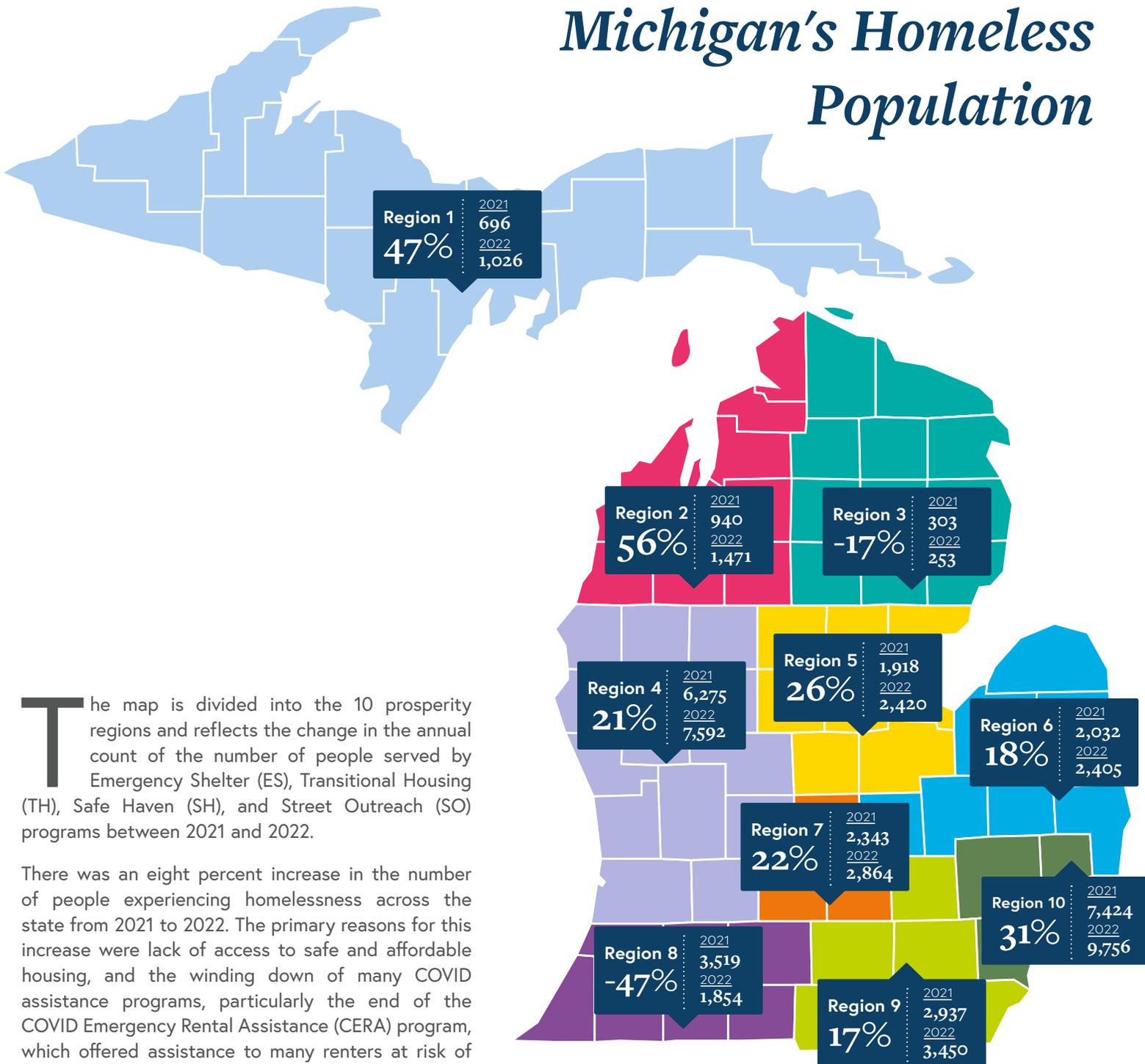
This year marked the beginning of a partnership between Michigan's Campaign to End Homelessness and C4 Innovations to address the racial disparities in the homeless response system. In Michigan, Black, Indigenous, and other people of color are more likely face homelessness than White people. Black people are three to four times more likely to experience Homelessness while Indigenous people are twice as likely to experience homelessness. Additionally, Black people tend to remain homeless longer and are more likely to return to homelessness after receiving services than white people. Through partnership and collaboration, the vital work to address and eradicate these disparities will continue to ensure everyone has safe a place to call home.

We extend our gratitude to all of those working to make Michigan a place of stability and opportunity, from service providers and local agencies to every Michigander always willing to lend a helping hand.

For more information about homelessness in Michigan, visit Michigan.gov/MCTEH.



Michigan's Homeless Population



The map is divided into the 10 prosperity regions and reflects the change in the annual count of the number of people served by Emergency Shelter (ES), Transitional Housing (TH), Safe Haven (SH), and Street Outreach (SO) programs between 2021 and 2022.

There was an eight percent increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness across the state from 2021 to 2022. The primary reasons for this increase were lack of access to safe and affordable housing, and the winding down of many COVID assistance programs, particularly the end of the COVID Emergency Rental Assistance (CERA) program, which offered assistance to many renters at risk of losing their home.

The percentages indicate the change (increase or decrease) from 2021 to 2022. Most regions saw an increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness. Regions one, two, four, five, seven, and ten had increases greater than twenty percent. Regions three and eight experienced declines in the number of people experiencing homelessness.

The 2021 homeless total included Point in Time counts who were not part of the regional totals.

The sum of 2022 regional totals are higher than the statewide totals because there are many individuals who were assisted in multiple regions. The people that are assisted in multiple regions are only counted once in the statewide total.



Racial Disparities within the Homeless Response System

OVERVIEW

Black, Indigenous, and other People of Color (BIPOC) households saw little respite in 2022. These populations were more likely than White households to struggle with maintaining housing, were more likely to experience homelessness, and were more likely to return to homelessness once they obtained housing. The Campaign to End Homelessness continued its partnership with C4 Innovations to address these racial disparities, however, it will take a long time to counter these long-standing systemic inequities.

Black, Indigenous, and Other People of Color (BIPOC) households continue to face racial disparities maintaining housing

INABILITY TO PAY RENT

According to the Household Pulse Survey conducted by the US Census Bureau, at the beginning of 2022 in Michigan, 13% of Asian renters and 24% of Black renters were behind on their rent, compared to 10% of White renters. By the end of 2022, these percentages were still alarmingly high; 7% of Asian renters and 39% of Black renters were behind on their rent compared to 5% of White renters. While some actions have been taken to address the systemic inequities that create these disparities, throughout 2022, BIPOC families have dealt with far more financial uncertainty than their White counterparts.



FEAR OF EVICTION LESSENS BUT STILL PREVALENT AMONG BLACK HOUSEHOLDS



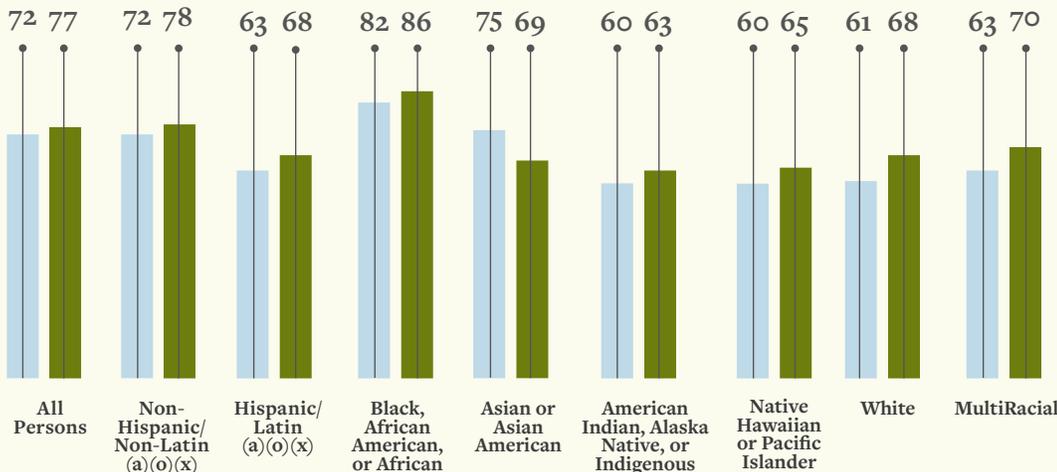
According to the Household Pulse Survey conducted by the US Census Bureau, at the beginning of 2022, 35% of White renters and 64% of Black renters believed that it was either very or somewhat likely that they would be evicted within 2 months. By the end of 2022 these numbers had dropped to 21% for White renters and 47% for Black renters. While it is encouraging to see these declines, for these households there is a large amount of instability maintaining housing. A study by the National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty found that inability to pay rent leads not only to the threat of eviction and homelessness, but can have detrimental effects on people's health as well.

DATA OVERVIEW

In 2021 Michigan's Campaign to End Homelessness partnered with C4 Innovations, an organization that advances equitable access to recovery, wellness, and housing stability for people who are systematically marginalized. This partnership resulted in a first ever racial equity system analysis across Continuums of Care (CoCs) in the State of Michigan. In this year's report we are expanding the analysis to look at the key HUD System Performance Measures through a racial equity lens.

MEASURE 1: LENGTH OF TIME PERSONS REMAIN HOMELESS

■ 2021 ■ 2022



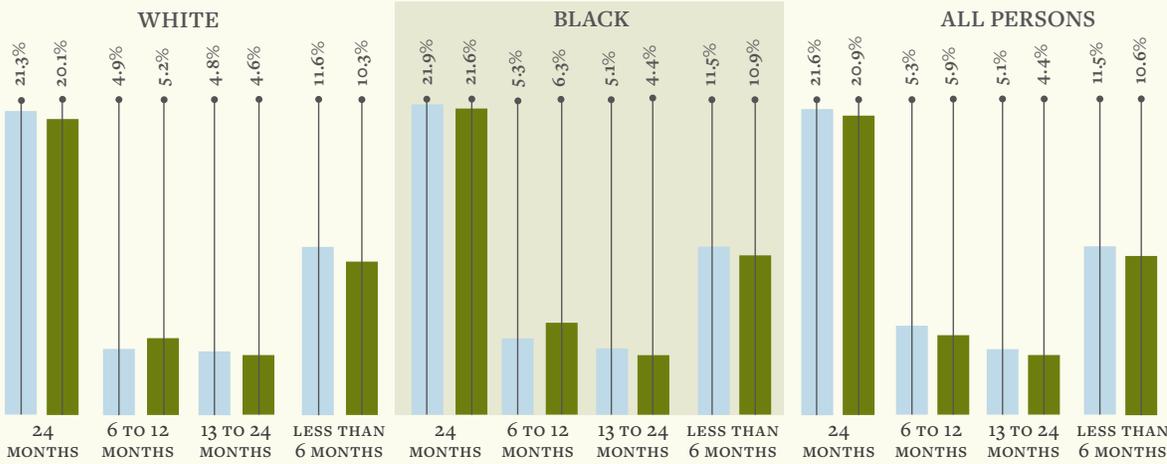
KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Black or African American people had the longest periods of homelessness out of all the groups, with their length of time homeless being 12% higher than the overall group.
- American Indians, Native Alaskans, or Indigenous people had the shortest periods of homelessness out of all groups, with their length of time homeless being 18% shorter than the overall group.



MEASURE 2: PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS RETURNING TO HOMELESSNESS IN 2021 AND 2022

2021 2022



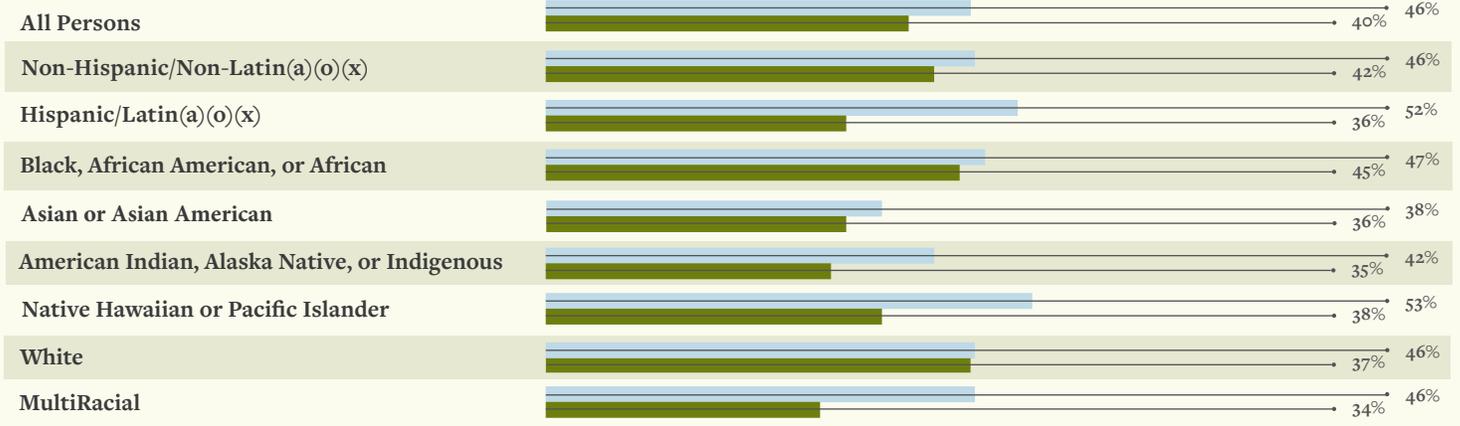
MEASURE 2 KEY TAKEAWAYS

Black or African American people returned to homelessness at a slightly higher rate than the overall population.

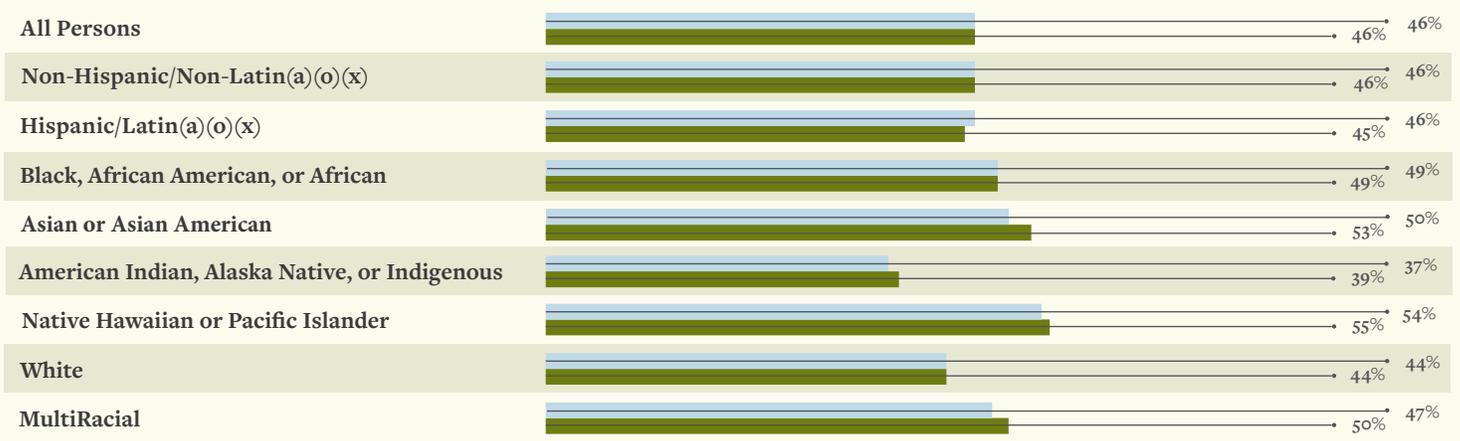
MEASURE 7 KEY TAKEAWAYS

American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous people were least likely to exit services to a permanent housing destination.

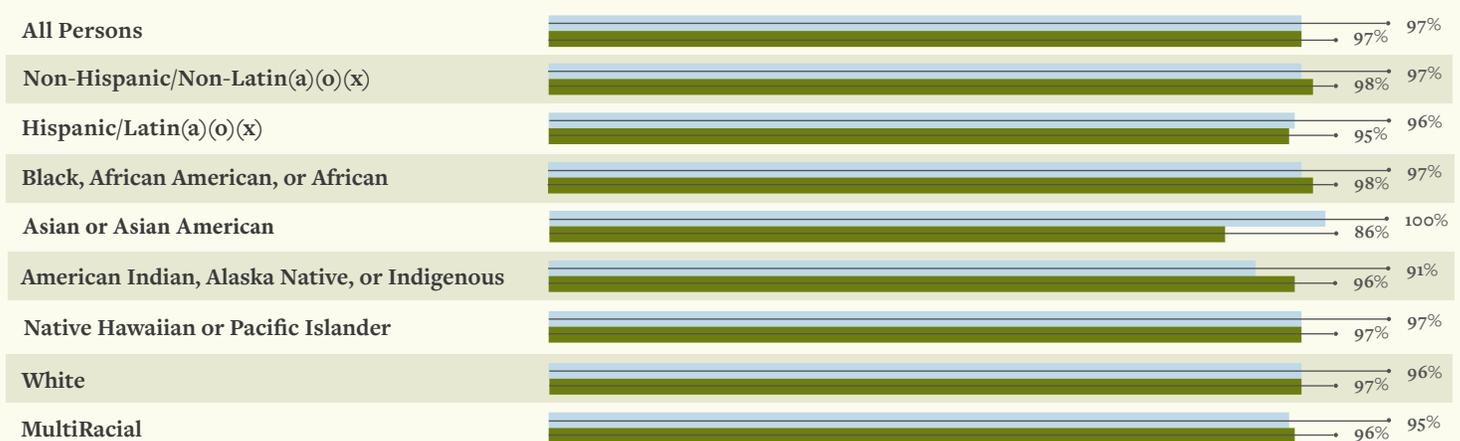
MEASURE 7: SUCCESSFUL PLACEMENT FROM STREET OUTREACH AND SUCCESSFUL PLACEMENT IN OR RETENTION OF PERMANENT HOUSING



IN ES, SH, TH, AND PH-RRH WHO EXITED, PLUS PERSONS IN OTHER PH PROJECTS WHO EXITED WITHOUT MOVING INTO HOUSING



IN ALL PH PROJECTS EXCEPT PH-RRH WHO EXITED AFTER MOVING INTO HOUSING, OR WHO MOVED INTO HOUSING AND REMAINED IN THE PH PROJECT



Addressing Racial Disparities in the Homeless Response System

OVERVIEW

In January 2022, the Michigan Campaign to End Homelessness (MCTEH) launched a partnership with C4 Innovations (C4) to create and implement a Racial Equity Strategic Plan. The plan aims to transform homeless service delivery systems statewide, as well as the structures of the MCTEH itself, through a racial equity lens. As part of the process of creating the strategic plan, C4's racial equity team, ARC4Justice, offered support to all 20 Continuums of Care (CoCs) in Michigan to assess their local homeless and housing service systems in ways that would help them to identify and address racial and ethnic disparities. This section presents findings from the qualitative data analysis.

METHODOLOGY

The ARC4Justice team conducted five listening sessions with direct service providers across the state. The provider listening sessions had 21 participants who were racially and ethnically diverse. The team also provided coaching and technical assistance to representatives from participating CoCs, so they could conduct local listening sessions with individuals with lived experience of homelessness. Twelve CoCs conducted listening sessions and shared their findings. The sessions took place between August and December 2022 and included a total of 98 people with lived experience (PWLE) and diverse identities across race, ethnicity, gender identity, housed/unhoused status, age, and family composition.

FINDINGS

Findings are organized into the following three categories:

1 Access to Resources and Quality/Responsiveness of Services

2 Culture of the System

3 Identified Needs of People Experiencing Homelessness

1

ACCESS TO RESOURCES AND QUALITY/RESPONSIVENESS OF SERVICES

STRENGTHS: Many providers expressed that emergency housing vouchers (EHVs) and additional resources from COVID relief funds (e.g., CERA program) were extremely helpful in expediting housing over the past three years. There was major consensus among listening session participants who had utilized services that positive experiences were very dependent on the particular staff member and the ability to get their needs met in a timely way. Connections to resources were viewed as helpful, especially when basic needs were met (e.g., assistance with paying utilities, IDs, finding housing, food, substance use treatment, shelter, etc.). Providers stated that having a strong peer support network and hiring people with lived experience helped to improve access.

CHALLENGES: Participants expressed frustration about the challenges of accessing shelter and housing resources, including a lack of clarity about how to access the coordinated entry system. This was attributed to high staff turnover/capacity issues, slow response rates, limited access points, high barrier programs, lack of accountability structures, and the onus falling on clients to initiate contact with providers and/or landlords and complete repetitive paperwork. Increased length of time homeless led to hopelessness and frustration. Participants also described a lack of transparency and consistent trauma-informed practices. They often received differing information at various points and did not know what resources were available to them. Many stated that they were not connected to other needed resources such as transportation, mental health, utility assistance, in a meaningful way, with a warm hand-off. There was a consensus across communities that there is not enough affordable, quality housing or housing support services. As a result, clients are often responsible for finding a unit, advocacy to landlords, application fees, etc.



2

CULTURE OF THE SYSTEM

STRENGTHS: Participants appreciated when case managers were clear about expectations, allowed for client choice, and were easily accessible if they needed assistance. Some participants described being treated with respect. They felt they were heard, had choice, and case managers were nonjudgmental.

CHALLENGES: Participants shared that stigma and discrimination based on race/ethnicity, housing status, past convictions, income, age, family composition, sexual orientation, gender identity, and substance use disorders was a common experience for people using the homeless response system. They described bias and stereotypes from staff and volunteers, but also from other shelter participants, landlords and potential employers. Several people described a perception that providers select who they want to help. Moreover, participants expressed fear of retaliation if one were to speak up or make a complaint about the level of services they were receiving. Lastly, many program participants did not feel they have real choice about where they live.

Frontline staff and people with lived experience agreed that they do not have enough opportunities to inform the process. They also described inflexible rules that are not considerate of different people's situations. Providers described regulations that create barriers to access that are not required by any funding source (such as, someone must stay outside three days before counted as homeless after one night on someone's couch).

“Homeless people are still people and deserve the same respect from the CEO to the Janitor.”

3

IDENTIFIED NEEDS OF PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

People with lived experience of homelessness expressed that they need more consistent and trauma-informed support. They want dependable staff who help with system and housing navigation, who can support them in getting their most pressing needs met. They want to be treated with dignity and to have choice in their housing and service options. They also would like to have service providers working with them who understand their point of view — staff who are racially/ethnically representative and inclusive of people with lived experience. A system of accountability is also important. Programs should be low barrier (e.g., a day program with centralized services and no limits, allowing families of all kinds to stay together, etc.) and offer people opportunities to thrive, not just survive (budgeting, training programs, etc.). Lastly, affordable, quality housing is needed as well as landlords who do not discriminate against people experiencing homelessness. Preferences around location, proximity to transportation, safety, school districts and natural supports, are important so people can have a sense of community once they are housed.

“It would look like asking me what I need. Not about giving me unnecessary things/info.”

“Make it less complicated. A simpler system. Establish a rapport with people. Establish needs and then help.”

NEXT STEPS

The ARC4Justice team is continuing to build on the work that has been done in communities across the state to develop the statewide Racial Equity Strategic Plan. The strategies and action steps within the plan will help state partners to center the experiences of Black, Indigenous, and BIPOC in addressing inequities across the homeless response system.



2022: A year full of challenges and successes

OVERVIEW

The following sections detail the challenges Michiganders from all walks of life faced during 2022. Central to those challenges is the lack of safe, accessible, and affordable housing. We also capture the successes, such as the continued creation of new and innovative programs like the Rapid Exit Diversion program in Northwest Michigan which seeks to keep people from entering the homeless response system.

NEED FOR MORE STABLE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING

The National Low Income Housing Coalition's Annual "Out of Reach" report documents the gap between wage and housing affordability across the nation. The 2022 report finds that nationally a household would need to earn at least \$28.58 per hour for a two-bedroom rental home and \$23.67 per hour for a modest one-bedroom rental home. To rent a two-bedroom apartment in Michigan, a person would have to make \$21.65 per hour at a 40 hour a week job. At Michigan's current minimum wage, a person would have to work 68 hours per week just to afford rent on a modest one-bedroom apartment.

INCREASED DEMANDS FOR SOCIAL SERVICES

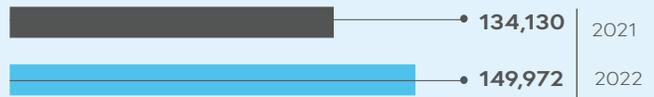
2-1-1 provides a pivotal service when it comes to ensuring that Michigan residents have access to housing-related assistance. During 2022, 2-1-1 provided connections to services through phone calls, texts, and chats. Housing inquiries represented 22% of all those received in 2022. Between 2021 and 2022, housing requests increased by 12%, making it the top reason individuals and families contacted 2-1-1.

Individuals contacting 2-1-1 with a housing-related need may also experience other needs such as utilities, food, income, or legal services. In addition to housing-related needs, requests for utility payment assistance increased by 6% between 2021 and 2022 (2021: 10,090 and 2022: 10,656), due to rising energy costs and the discontinuation of moratoriums on utility shutoffs in 2022. After yearly increases in food stamps/SNAP requests in 2020 and 2021, 2022 saw a 30% decrease for those individuals and families seeking both Food Stamps/SNAP and housing assistance (2021: 1,527 and 2022: 1,063). This downward trend may continue due to the end of extra food assistance benefits in early 2023. However, requests for food pantries increased by 4% during the same period (2021: 3,322 and 2022: 3,467). Some community agencies have access to undesignated funds and provide cash, vouchers, or other forms of monetary aid on a case-by-case basis. These are often referred to as undesignated temporary financial assistance funds. In 2022, requests for housing and income support/assistance increased by 72% (2021: 2,476 and 2022: 4,252). This need increased at a greater pace during the second half of 2022 as people tried to find alternatives to COVID Emergency Rental Assistance (CERA) funding, especially in Southeast Michigan. Lastly, requests for individuals seeking referrals to housing and legal assistance resources increased by 4% when compared to the previous year (2021: 1,916 and 2022: 1,998). Most legal assistance inquiries continue to be related to eviction proceedings and tenants' rights.

OVERALL INCREASE TO ALL HOUSING REQUESTS

Includes all housing-related services requests (reason for calling 2-1-1) in 2021 and 2022.

12% 



REQUESTS FOR HELP WITH BASIC NEEDS INCREASED IN 2022

6% 

Housing and utility payment assistance (gas, electric, and water)

72% 

Housing and undesignated temporary financial assistance

4% 

Housing and general legal aid

-30% 

Housing and food assistance

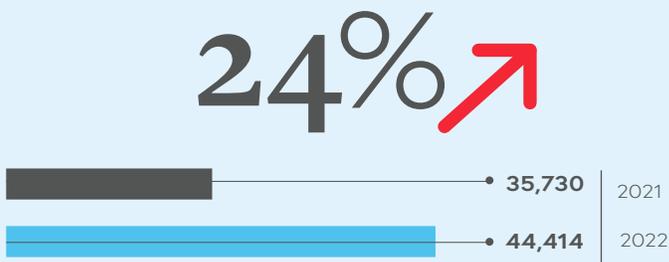


The services requested in the four categories below accounted for 77% of all housing-related needs in 2022.

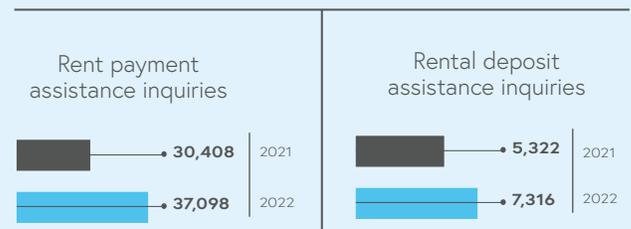
RENTAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:

2022 also saw an increase in individuals and families in need of direct rent payment assistance to avoid eviction or one-time financial assistance to acquire rental housing. Between 2021 and 2022, the number of these requests increased by 24%. Rent payment assistance programs remained the top housing request in 2022. As the COVID Emergency Rental Assistance (CERA) funds were expended and the acceptance of new applications ended in June of 2022, the number of rent payment assistance inquiries to 2-1-1 doubled during the second half of 2022.

OVERALL INCREASE IN INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES SEEKING REFERRAL INFORMATION FOR RENTAL HOUSING OPTIONS



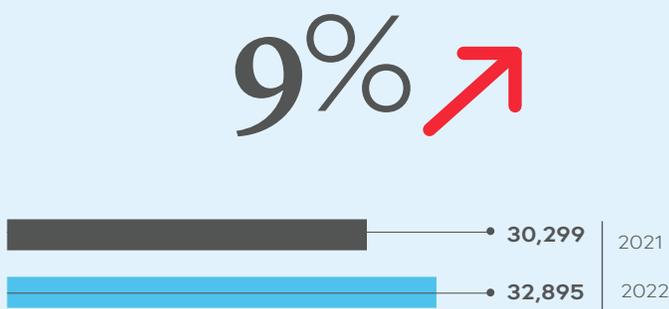
These are the specific service requests highlighted in the rental housing options section for both years:



RENTAL HOUSING OPTIONS:

Compared to 2021, 2022 saw an increase of 9% in requests for subsidized rental housing programs, support in the search for suitable housing options, and access to rental housing listings (e.g., the Michigan Housing Locator). For some 2-1-1 regions, the increase in the number of housing search assistance inquiries (15%) in 2022 is related to referrals made to a Housing Assessment and Resource Agency (HARA) as evictions or the risk of evictions increased. A growing number of those seeking assistance expressed frustration and hopelessness because of the lack of affordable housing options (e.g., close to transportation, daycares to employment sites), limited availability and rising housing costs. Finally, full or lengthy waiting lists for Housing Choice vouchers may have also affected the demand for other types of subsidized private rental housing, limiting the mobility Housing Choice vouchers offer.

OVERALL INCREASE IN INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES SEEKING REFERRAL INFORMATION FOR RENTAL HOUSING OPTIONS



EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

Between 2021 and 2022, programs for those who were homeless and seeking temporary shelter or a place to stay saw an increase of 23%. 2-1-1 community resource specialists often cited the lack of affordable or subsidized housing, the rising cost of necessities such as food and gas, and the end of COVID-19 assistance and relief programs as reasons for homelessness. In addition, individuals often prefer motels to temporary shelters, which may further worsen the issue. Family settings, mental health, limited availability outside of the winter season, and lack of pet-friendly policies are additional contributing factors. Moreover, the number of motels participating in homeless motel voucher programs is limited or non-existent in many parts of the state. Of note, 2-1-1 continues to forge new partnerships to help connect individuals and families to services and programs. For instance, Heart of West Michigan United Way 2-1-1 is working with Family Promise of Grand Rapids to connect families with children under 18 with zero options for overnight shelter to their shelter program. Later this year, and in partnership with the Michigan Balance of State Continuum of Care (MIBOSCOC), 2-1-1 will provide support for HARA programs after traditional business hours, increasing access to the housing system for those experiencing homelessness.

HOUSING AND CASE MANAGEMENT

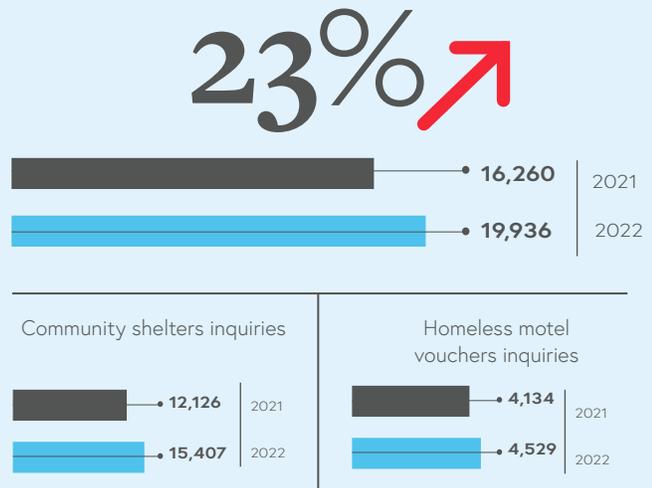
Trained 2-1-1 community resource specialists across the state often interact with individuals who are homeless or at risk of homelessness facing various and complex needs, such as case management, prevention/diversion housing programs, transitional housing, and rapid re-housing and financial support to move or secure permanent housing for those already homeless. These and similar needs decreased by 8% in 2022. This decrease is explained, in part, by inconsistencies in the use of service names when providing some level of case management and housing assistance across the 2-1-1 network (some being counted in the experiencing homelessness or searching for housing options categories). However, when compared to pre-pandemic levels (2019), the number of cases handled and referred doubled (2019: 4,144 and 2022: 8,570).

UNMET NEEDS

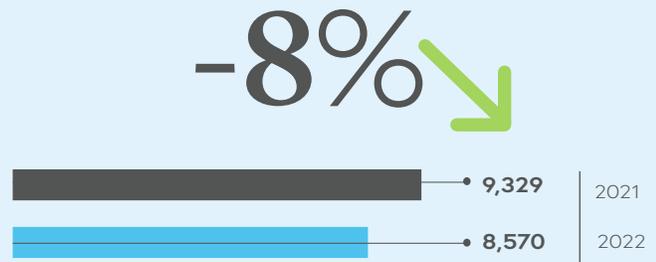
When a 2-1-1 specialist is unable to refer an individual to a community program or service, the specialist identifies these as unmet needs. The percentage of unmet needs for all housing-related inquiries was 8% (or 11,892 of 149,972 inquiries) in 2022 and 7% (or 8,867 of 134,130 inquiries) in 2021. The top five unmet housing needs remained unchanged in 2022 and comprised 75% of all unmet housing needs recorded in the same year (67% in 2021).

The category with the highest number of unmet needs was rental financial assistance, representing 44% (or 5,243 of 11,892) of all housing-related unmet needs in 2022. Of all inquiries received for rent payment assistance, 12% (or 4,532 of 37,098) were recorded as unmet (6% in 2021). Although unmet needs for both rent payment assistance and rental deposit assistance increased during the second half of 2022, unmet needs for rent payment assistance drove most of that growth when CERA ceased being an option for applicants after June 2022. Before ending, the program not only contributed to the increase of individuals seeking assistance for rent and utility payments, but it was also a new resource to which 2-1-1 regions could refer those in need.

OVERALL INCREASE FOR THOSE WHO WERE HOMELESS SEEKING TO FIND TEMPORARY SHELTER OR A PLACE TO STAY



OVERALL DECREASE IN CASES REQUIRING A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO IDENTIFY AND CONNECT INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES WITH ADDITIONAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS:



UNMET NEEDS CONTINUED

In most cases (73%) where the need was not met, individuals were ineligible for the following reasons (from highest to lowest): they did not have documentation (e.g., eviction notice), no immediate resource was available, they did not meet target population requirements, or they had been previously assisted.

The second category with the highest number of unmet needs was for those experiencing homelessness with 28% (or 3,299 of 11,892) of all housing-related unmet needs in 2022. Of all inquiries received for homeless motel vouchers, 48% (or 2,181 of 4,529) were recorded as unmet (51% in 2021) and for community shelters inquiries, 7% (or 1,118 of 15,407) were recorded as unmet (8% in 2021). The most common unmet need reasons for homeless motel vouchers were unavailability of services (did not exist or did exist but was unavailable at the time) at 93% (or 2,026 of 2,181). For community shelters, the most common unmet need reasons were the client refusing a referral at 37% (or 411 of 1,118), and service unavailable (e.g., closed) at the time of the inquiry at 24% (or 263 of 1,118).

Percent unmet for all homeless motel voucher inquiries in 2022:

48%

Percent unmet for all rent payment assistance inquiries in 2022:

12%

Percent unmet for all community shelter inquiries in 2022:

7%

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT PROGRAMS

On September 7, 2022, 62 out of 71 Domestic Violence* programs in Michigan participated in National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV) national count of domestic violence services. During the 24-hour survey period, Michigan programs reported 2,100 adult and child victims of domestic violence were in emergency shelters, transitional housing, hotels, motels or other housing provided by local domestic violence programs¹. In Michigan approximately 36% of women and almost 26% of men have experienced intimate partner violence in their lives². **Nationally, the Black community experiences intimate partner violence at disproportionately higher rates, with 45.1% of Black women and 40.1% of Black men experiencing intimate partner physical violence, sexual violence, and/or stalking in their lifetime³. In Michigan, 29% of individuals receiving services in FY 2022 were African American⁴ compared to the general Michigan populations where African Americans represent 14.1 % of the population⁵.**

Intimate partner violence is widely recognized as a leading cause of homelessness for women and their children. [NNEDV](#) reports that because many women leave an abuser multiple times before finally escaping the violence, they often experience multiple periods of homelessness⁶. In 2022, the 44 [Michigan Domestic and Sexual Violence Prevention and Treatment Board \(DVS MDSVPTB\)](#) funded Intimate Partner Violence Services. **Grantees provided 231,044 nights of emergency shelter to women, men and children across the state; reflecting an increase of 16,710 nights⁴.** The MDSVPTB was established in 1978 by state legislation that created a Governor-appointed Board responsible for focusing on intimate partner violence in the State of Michigan.

**While domestic violence can refer to a broader range of violence that occurs in a household it is often used, as in this case, along with intimate partner violence to refer specifically to violence between romantic partners.*

Black Women

45.1%

Black Men

40.1%

Nationally, the Black community experiences intimate partner violence at disproportionately higher rates

16,710 

Grantees provided 231,044 nights of emergency shelter to women, men and children across the state; reflecting an increase of 16,710 nights⁴

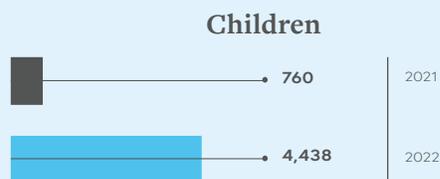
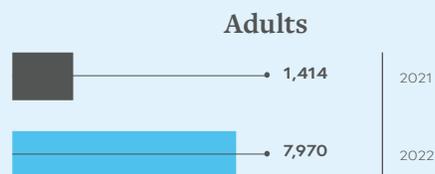


DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT PROGRAMS CONTINUED

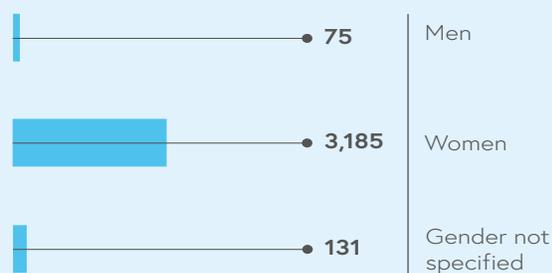
MDSVPTB is also responsible for the administration of state and federal funding that supports intimate partner and sexual violence services in Michigan. The MDSVPTB is housed within MDHHS's Division of Victim Services, which is responsible for the administration of state and federal funding for victim services. In addition to intimate partner violence funding, the Division of Victim Services also administers funding for human trafficking victim services. Trafficking victims, similar to domestic violence victims, are often left financially destitute, which in turn makes them susceptible to re-exploitation. "Individuals who lack safe housing are more likely to engage in dangerous employment to meet their needs, making them vulnerable to trafficking. Traffickers prey on the vulnerabilities of individuals in poverty, experiencing homelessness, or who are part of marginalized populations. Communities that are poor, disenfranchised, and underserved are often the most vulnerable."⁷ On September 7, 2022, during the NNEDV 24-hour survey period victims in Michigan made 547 requests for services that programs could not provide because they did not have the resources. Approximately 60% of these unmet requests were for emergency shelter, hotels, motels, and other housing¹.

DVS MDSVPTB funded programs provide comprehensive services, including emergency shelter, to intimate partner violence, sexual violence and human trafficking survivors. Intimate partner violence survivors are often more vulnerable to homelessness due to [economic abuse strategies](#) (coerced debt, sabotaging employment, etc.) utilized by their perpetrators⁸. Intimate partner violence survivors may also have [barriers to housing](#) as a result of the abuse they have experienced such as prior evictions, poor credit and or poor employment histories⁶. The [unique and complex](#) needs of intimate partner and sexual violence survivors often result in longer stays in emergency shelter which reduces the capacity of comprehensive domestic violence program's shelter beds⁶. Survivors in need of safe shelter are too frequently unable to be accommodated. MDSVPTB grantees reported that in **FY 2022, 7,970 adults and 4,438 children who requested shelter were unable to be accommodated due to shelter capacity, an increase of 1,414 adults and 760 children from FY 2021⁴. In FY 2022 MDSVPTB grantees provided emergency shelter and supportive services to 3,185 women, 75 men and 131 gender not specified individuals.** Grantees reported that 88% of survivors surveyed were able to identify strategies for enhancing their safety and responding to the risk of future abuse. 83% of survivors receiving shelter services indicated they now know more about community resources⁴. Comprehensive services for homeless intimate partner and sexual violence and human trafficking survivors not only provide safe shelter, but also provide supportive services which are critical to helping survivors heal, regain control of their own lives, and secure safe permanent housing.

UNACCOMMODATED ADULTS AND CHILDREN DUE TO SHELTER CAPACITY



2022 EMERGENCY SHELTER AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES



¹ 17th-Annual-Domestic-Violence-Counts-Report-MI-Summary.pdf (nnedv.org)

² Michigan Domestic Violence Shelters Lookup, Coalition, Law, Statistics

³ National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (2020). Domestic violence and the Black community. dv_in_the_black_community.pdf (speakcdn.com)

⁴ MDSVPTB Grantee reports

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Michigan

⁶ Library_TH_2018_DV_Housing_Homelessness.pdf (nnedv.org)

⁷ The Intersection of Human Trafficking and Homelessness - National Alliance to End Homelessness

⁸ Quick Guide: Economic and Financial Abuse (ncadv.org)



A large blue circle containing the text '98%' in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

Of the Veterans reported homeless in 2022 were single, heads of households

A large blue circle containing the text '17%' in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

Of the homeless Veteran population met the definition of chronic homelessness by living on the streets for more than 12 months in the last 3 years

A large blue circle containing the text '43%' in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

Of homeless Veterans reported they were homeless for the first time in 2022

A large blue circle containing the text '55%' in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

Of homeless Veterans reported having at least one disability, an increase from 52% in 2021 to 55% in 2022

VETERANS SERVICES

Homeless Veterans continue to be identified as a vulnerable group within the homeless population. While there has been an incremental reduction in the number of homeless Veterans in the past year, significant efforts continue to be necessary to assist those Veterans in finding stable, permanent housing.

To emphasize the importance of serving homeless Veterans, the Department of Veteran Affairs issued a permanent housing placement challenge to house 38,000 Veterans across the nation in calendar year 2022. This goal was achieved, and the challenge was reissued in 2023 to continue these efforts.

Data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) revealed 1,780 Veterans/Veteran households were homeless in calendar year 2022. Approximately 98% of these Veterans were single, heads of households. Of these, 15% reported four or more episodes of homelessness in the last three years while 17% reported being homeless for 12 months or more. Almost 43% of homeless Veterans reported they were homeless for the first time in 2022.

While there was a slight decrease in the number of homeless Veterans/Veteran households from 2021, it's important to analyze the changing demographics of homeless Veterans to identify trends and gaps in order to tailor services and initiatives appropriately.

This analysis revealed a slight increase in the number of homeless Veterans over the age of 65 between 2021 and 2022. This suggests the Veteran population is aging, and services should be implemented to meet their needs. Communities and the Veterans Health Administration are emphasizing programs and special housing types for the aging Veteran population.

There is also a noted increase in the number of homeless Veterans who reported having at least one disability, from 52% in 2021 to 55% in 2022. Of those, 33% reported having a physical disability, 17% a substance use disorder, and 32% a mental health related disability. Many reported multiple disabilities.

This underscores the importance of providing supportive services to homeless Veterans in addition to housing to meet their needs and prevent the recurrence of homelessness. Additionally, there has been an increase in the number of Veterans identifying as transgender, questioning, or no single gender in 2022. This increase suggests a need for enhancing services and supports for the Veteran LGBTQ+ community.

For the upcoming FY24, efforts to obtain more resources for service members, Veterans, and their families (SMVF) has resulted in first-time funding of \$2 million in prevention grants. The grant dollars will come from the Michigan Veterans Affairs Agency to community partners that apply and have plans to build housing, incentivize landlords, and prevent homelessness for SMVF.

Anecdotally, Veteran service providers have also noticed an increase in the number of spouses of deceased Veterans who are facing eviction and a corresponding increase in the number of homeless spouses of deceased Veterans. This trend needs to be monitored and addressed to provide supports beyond the current level of services available to those spouses.



2022 Evictions: Ongoing Challenges, New Opportunities

OVERVIEW

“Seven is usually a lucky number, but seven evictions is not anything to brag about. It took ten years and thirty-seven voter registration addresses in my life before I ended up in stable housing. I understand it is easy to assume it was all due to lack of rental payment, but that was the reason for only two landlords’ actions for evictions, and they were paid in full. The other five evictions were due to a fire, a clogged sewer drain, having roommates collect rent but not pay, and one place being sold to another family. If I had known landlord / tenant laws and knew my voice back then, I would have pursued legal action.”

- Rita, person with lived experience

Unfortunately, Rita's story is not unique. In fact, the toll of evictions is unevenly distributed, with female-headed households, households with children, low-income renters, and renters of color being disproportionately affected. Eviction proceedings can become part of a tenant's housing record, even in cases in which the tenant pays in full, leaves or prevails in court. Households experiencing eviction filings or judgments experience greater difficulty finding future housing. These consequences create a vicious cycle that results in more housing instability, and economic, social and health challenges.⁹

During the COVID era, evictions posed additional risks to health and safety. Overall, there was a 37% increase in filings in 2022, peaking in April and May compared to 2021. In response, unprecedented financial assistance and supportive services were provided to protect vulnerable residents from evictions (i.e. paying back rent). Conditional dismissals also played an important role in avoiding eviction, averaging 1,195 dismissals statewide each month and representing 9% of total filings.¹⁰

With the end of COVID related assistance came the expected increase in households at risk for evictions. For example, with pandemic-era protections expiring, eviction filings in Detroit rose from historic lows to 75% of the pre-pandemic rate as of June 2022. With that filing rate, 21% of Detroit renters—61,000 tenants—faced the threat of eviction in 2022.¹¹

The share of evictions filed for termination of tenancy, including no-cause evictions, increased 70% in Michigan after the CERA program ended; 1 in 3 tenants faced eviction in 2022 without financial or legal protection. Tenants being evicted for termination of tenancy were twice as likely as tenants facing eviction for nonpayment to receive a judgment.¹²



37%

There was a 37% increase in filings in 2022, peaking in April and May compared to 2021



21%

Of Detroit renters—61,000 tenants—faced the threat of eviction in 2022



1 in 3

Tenants faced eviction in 2022 without financial or legal protection



Current Legislation and Ordinances

EXISTING LEGISLATION AND ORDINANCES

There is no one solution to the eviction crisis in Michigan. In addition to eviction prevention funding, change often comes through state and federal legislation, and local ordinances. Signed legislation and approved ordinances that incentivize affordable housing in Michigan include:

WAYS TO EXPAND SUPPORT FOR EVICTION PREVENTION AND HOUSING STABILITY

Signed legislation and approved ordinances include the hyperlinked items below.

- [1 Source of Income Protections](#)
- [2 Brownfield Fund](#)
- [3 Temporary tax abatement on certain new housing development](#)
- [4 Payment in Lieu of Taxes](#)
- [5 Tax exemptions for residential rehabilitation projects](#)
- [6 Tax Increment Financing](#)
- [7 Incentives for Neighborhood Enterprise Zones](#)

CALL TO ACTION

In addition to existing legislation and ordinances, advocates for affordable housing work tirelessly to create more opportunities for housing choice. In particular, other states have found success with rent stabilization or rent control and eviction expungement, as noted below. Advocates interested in supporting new legislation for accessible and affordable housing can also join the Legislative Action Committee (LAC), hosted by [Michigan Coalition Against Homelessness \(MCAH\)](#).

1

RENT STABILIZATION OR RENT CONTROL

According to a 2019 study by the Urban Institute, only 182 municipalities in the U.S. have rent control regulations, none of which are available in Michigan which outlawed the practice in 1987, as have 31 other states, & D.C..⁹

2

EVICTION EXPUNGEMENT

Legislation was introduced in the last legislative session in Michigan to have an eviction expunged after 5 years. "As policymakers look for concrete ways to address homelessness in Michigan, eviction expungement could have a major impact," said Courtney Myers-Keaton, MPH, Continuum of Care Director at the Grand Rapids Area Coalition to End Homelessness. "In many cases, eviction can result in people literally being put out on the street, and as the court record sticks with them, it can make it nearly impossible for them to ever get back on their feet and find stable housing in the future—especially in a tight rental market."¹⁴

⁹ <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/periodicals/em/Summer21/highlight2.html>

¹⁰ <https://www.courts.michigan.gov/publications/statistics-and-reports/statistics-michigan-supreme-court/annual-reports/>

¹¹ <https://poverty.umich.edu/2022/11/14/detroit-eviction-filings-on-track-to-return-to-pre-pandemic-level-as-covid-19-protections-expire/>

¹² <https://poverty.umich.edu/publications/learning-from-covid-19-eviction-response-measures-in-detroit/#:~:text=The%20share%20of%20evictions%20filed,eviction%20in%202022%20without%20protection>

¹³ Urban Institute. "Rent Control: What Does the Research Tell Us About the Effectiveness of Local Action?,"

¹⁴ (MLPP write-up) Plans are for the reintroduction of the eviction sealing and expungement legislation in MI this legislative session (2023/24).



Intersections of health and homelessness

INTERSECTIONS OF HEALTH AND HOMELESSNESS

Michigan continues to examine the impact of homelessness on health outcomes. Chronic diseases are common among Michigan's homeless population. When looking at three chronic conditions in 2022 (COPD/asthma, uncontrolled diabetes, and hypertension), people experiencing homelessness (who were enrolled in Medicaid) had significantly higher rates of hospitalization than the general enrolled Medicaid population.

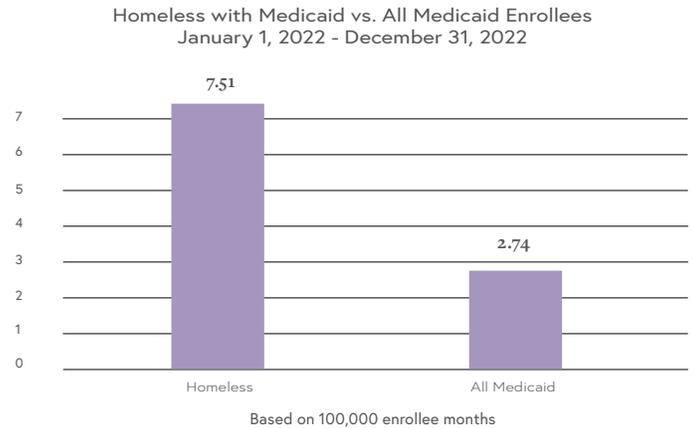
People experiencing homelessness with Medicaid were hospitalized three times more often than the general population for uncontrolled diabetes in 2022.

For individuals with respiratory conditions such as COPD and asthma who were homeless and over the age of 40, they were almost four times more likely to be hospitalized than the general Medicaid population.

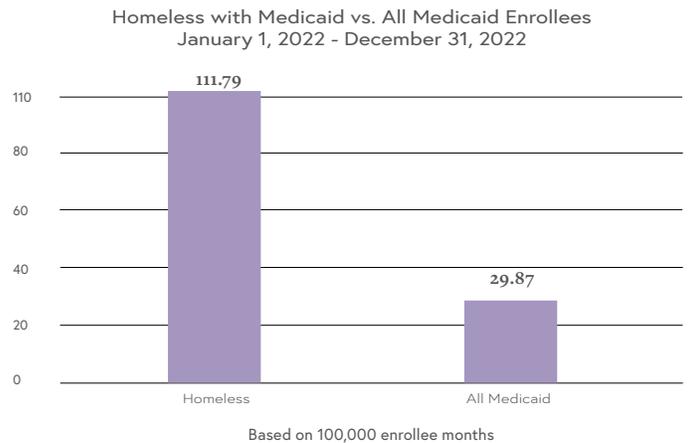
Hypertension is another chronic condition common among people experiencing homelessness. Three times as many people who were homeless and enrolled in Medicaid were hospitalized in 2022 for hypertension than the general Medicaid population.

Hospitalizations are often preventable if individuals can access primary care, prescription medications and have stable housing. Michigan is working with local and national experts on a variety of strategies to improve access to healthcare, reduce unnecessary hospitalizations, and to identify opportunities for expanding programs such as recuperative care. Recuperative (or respite) care is a vital resource to reduce unnecessary days in the hospital and provide a therapeutic place to heal and prevent returns.

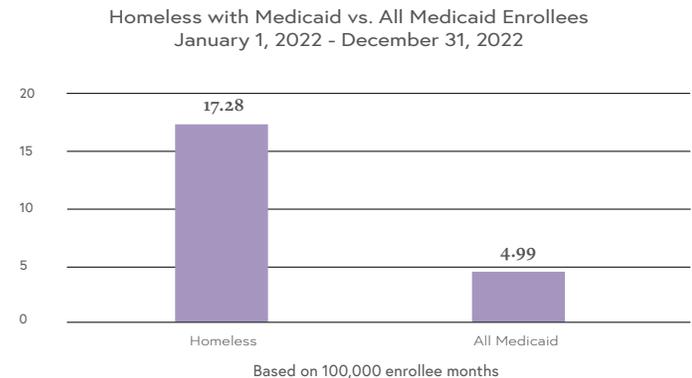
RATE OF HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR UNCONTROLLED DIABETES



RATE OF HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR COPD/ASTHMA (40 YEARS OR OLDER)



RATE OF HOSPITALIZATIONS OF HYPERTENSION

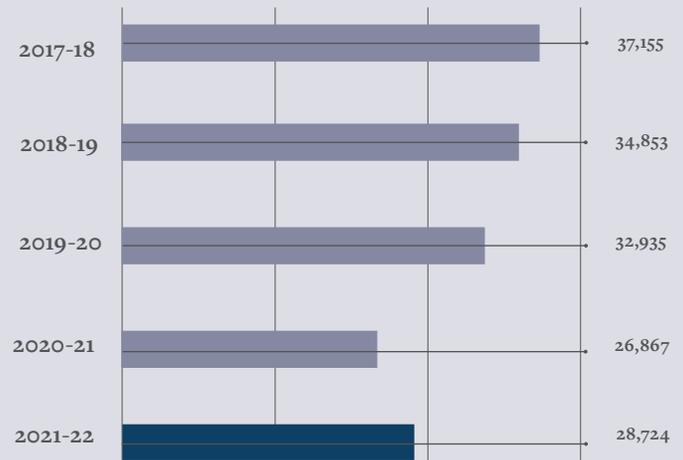


Youth Homelessness

CHILDREN AND YOUTH HOMELESSNESS K-12 IDENTIFICATION

As Michigan comes fully out of the pandemic, housing instability continues to be a reality faced by far too many children and youth. In the 2021-22 school year, Michigan's public schools identified 28,724 students who experienced homelessness in K-12 schools. Close to 3,800 of these children were youth experiencing homelessness on their own, without a parent or guardian. While the number of children and youth identified as homeless by K-12 schools continues to be lower than prior to the pandemic, identification is improving. SY 2021-22 represents an increase of 6.9% over the prior year highlighting the success of outreach efforts. Preliminary data for 2022-23 shows these efforts continuing to produce results with another increase of approximately 13% in the number of identified students experiencing homelessness. This data includes preschoolers and unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness.

NUMBER OF K-12 STUDENTS IDENTIFIED AS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS ANNUALLY



RACIAL DISPARITIES ARE SIGNIFICANT FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

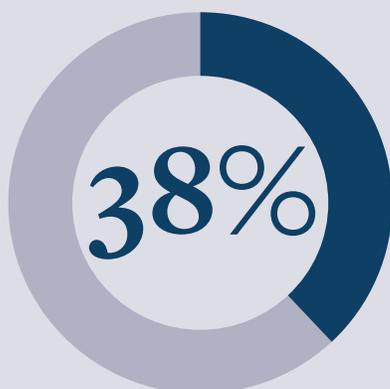
The number of students impacted by homelessness is much higher than annual data show. A longitudinal analysis of Michigan Department of Education data up to 2016 found that 1 in 10 Michigan students experience homelessness at some point during their K-12 education. For Black and Hispanic children these rates are even higher with 1 in 7 experiencing homelessness.

"The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, Subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Act (2015), has a definition that is inclusive of children living temporarily 'doubled up' in other people's housing due to loss of housing or economic hardship."

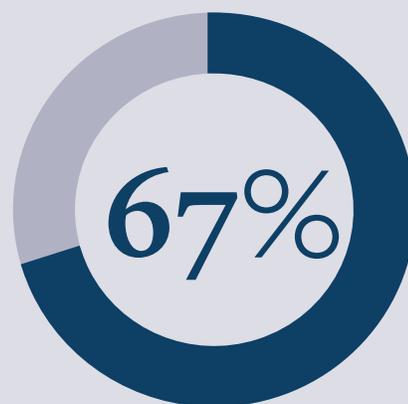
IMPACTS OF HOMELESSNESS ON EDUCATION AND WELL-BEING

The academic outcomes for students experiencing homelessness are significantly different from their housed peers. In 2021-22, 18,373 of the 28,724 students experiencing homelessness were chronically absent. This was 67% of the population experiencing homelessness, in comparison to 38% of students overall. [Student Attendance \(mischooldata.org\)](https://www.mischooldata.org).

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM RATE 2021-2022



All Students

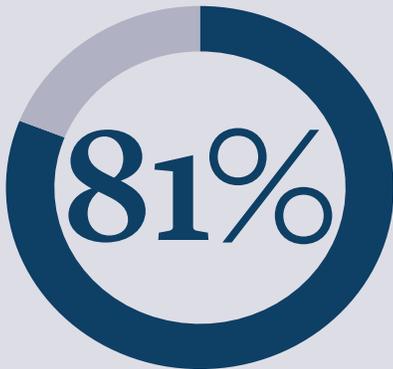


Homeless

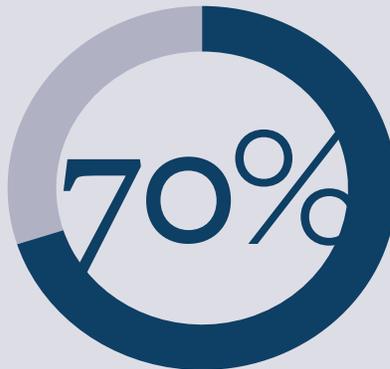


Michigan's overall graduation rates for students experiencing homelessness are significantly lower than those of their peers. In SY 2021-22 just 56% graduated in four years compared to 81% of all students and 70% of economically disadvantaged students – a gap of roughly 25 and 14 percentage points, respectively. Students experiencing homelessness that are provided additional time to complete coursework are more successful in obtaining a high school diploma with 67% graduating (6 Year Cohort), highlighting the importance of providing additional time and supports to students struggling with housing instability.

FOUR-YEAR GRADUATION RATE 2021-2022



All Students



Economically Disadvantaged



Homeless

Failing to meet the needs of youth experiencing homelessness has impacts that go beyond education. These youth also face **greater risks to their health and well-being than their housed peers**. Youth experiencing homelessness were five times more likely to have attempted suicide, four times more likely to currently misuse prescription pain medicine, three times more likely to have been forced to have sex, and 11 times more likely to have been, or gotten someone pregnant than their housed peers. Despite their greater health needs only one-third (37.2%) of youth experiencing homelessness reported seeing a doctor or nurse in the last 12 months compared to three-quarters (75.7%) of housed youth (Poverty Solutions Analysis, [2019 Michigan YRBS](#)). This reflects barriers to primary care access that are unique to Michigan, which currently does not allow unaccompanied homeless minors to consent for basic primary care.

CHALLENGES YOUTH FACE CONNECTING WITH SUPPORT SERVICES

Ending youth homelessness is central to ensuring successful transitions into adulthood. The key to this is connecting youth to services that address the root causes of their homelessness which are directly related to the **social determinants of health**. Unfortunately, in Michigan, too few youth are connected to the supports that they need.

In addition to lacking access to basic health care, according to [Michigan's 2019 YRBS](#) over one-quarter (27%) of youth experiencing homelessness in the last 30 days in Michigan reported living in a situation that was disconnected from social support structures. These situations included living in a motel / hotel, a car, park, or campground, somewhere else (unspecified), or having no usual place to sleep. The pandemic has left youth experiencing homelessness even more isolated. School data shows that since 2019, levels of disconnection have increased with the number of youth accessing shelter declining by 40% with no rebound. Meanwhile, the number of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness increased by 11% during the same time period.

For some youth, connections to supportive systems are even more important to ensure that they do not become homeless as adults. Exposure to family violence and accessibility challenges are common factors contributing to housing instability. Data from the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services' Homeless and Runaway Youth shows that 29% of youth who accessed state funded Homeless Youth and Runaway services had a history of domestic violence and 39% of youth had a physical or mental health condition. While only 16% of high school students identify as LGBTQ, over 40% of those experiencing homelessness in the last 30 days identify as LGBTQ. The single group that experiences the greatest risk of homelessness in Michigan are transgender youth with more than 1 out of every 4 reporting being homeless in the last 30 days. This is more than two times the rate of homelessness among LGBTQ youth overall (11%) and more than four times the rate for all Michigan high school students (Poverty Solutions Analysis, [2019 Michigan YRBS](#)). This data highlights the importance of ensuring that services for youth are trauma informed, accessible to youth who are disabled, and welcoming of gender and sexual diversity.



Of Youth clients had one or more physical or mental health conditions



Of Youth clients had a history of domestic violence at entry

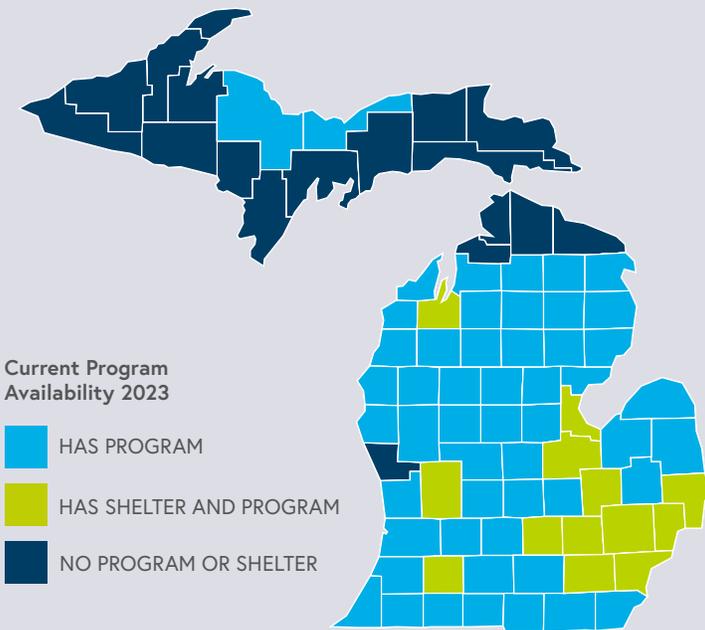


GEOGRAPHIC DISPARITIES IN ACCESS TO SERVICES

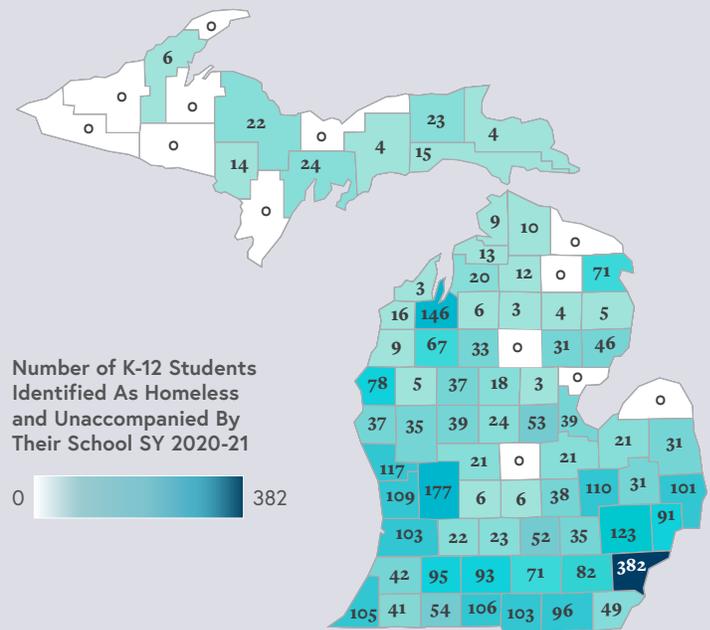
Access to supportive services for unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness and those who are at risk of homelessness can be challenging. In 2022, Michigan had 20 state funded runaway and homeless youth programs, and only thirteen of those programs had a physical shelter that could assist at-risk and unaccompanied homeless youth. Eighteen counties in Michigan's rural north and Upper Peninsula, along with Muskegon County, were the areas hit hardest by a lack of programming. In those areas where programming was unavailable more than 250 unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness were identified by schools. Finding ways to expand programs to meet the needs of youth experiencing homelessness in these areas is critical as there currently is not capacity to serve unaccompanied minors who are unable to return home.

NUMBER OF UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS YOUTH IDENTIFIED BY SCHOOLS VS. ACCESS TO SUPPORT PROGRAMS AND SHELTER BEDS FOR HOMELESS MINORS

ACCESS TO SUPPORT PROGRAMS AND SHELTER BEDS FOR HOMELESS MINORS, BY COUNTY



NUMBER OF HOMELESS CHILDREN WHO ARE UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH, BY COUNTY



MOVING FORWARD

While statewide collaboration and a recent increase in funding have strengthened Michigan's ability to meet the needs of youth experiencing homelessness on their own, too many youth continue to struggle without the resources that could prevent or end their homelessness. Opportunities exist to align statewide policy with best practices in other states to increase access to shelter, prevention programs, and health care. Additionally, innovation and local outreach are needed to address the social determinants that place disabled youth, LGBTQ youth, and youth of color at greater risk of homelessness and to improve access to services in areas of the state that currently lack programs.



Program Spotlight

RAPID EXIT DIVERSION PROGRAM

At the start of 2022, Northwest Michigan Community Action Agency's (NMCAA) Homeless Prevention division (HP) systematically reviewed the Coordinated Entry (CE) data to examine the rate and volume of individuals and families who were currently experiencing Homeless or who were at-risk of becoming homeless. This data analysis showed a 56% increase in those numbers between 2021 and 2022 (940 to 1,471 respectively) and led to a top-to-bottom overhaul of the homeless response CE system in the 10-county service region. With the assistance from the Northwest Coalition to End Homelessness (NWCEH) and the Michigan Balance of State (MIBoS) COC and using data from of the National Alliance to End Homelessness (NAEH) (showing diversion services had the greatest impact on ending homelessness), HP began the Diversion and Rapid Exit program, and hired three case managers to cover the region and stem the increased flow of individuals and families entering homelessness.

Diversion is a "light touch" approach to ending homelessness that encourages and assists households in identifying their own solutions to housing crises, allowing them to rapidly exit homelessness. Because diverting someone away from homelessness does not require intensive case management or other system resources, it is quicker and more cost-effective than other approaches, which frees up resources for additional individuals and families in need. In addition to the increased number of individuals who can be assisted, diversion programs and services also stem the inflow to shelter(s); and every person diverted saves a shelter bed for someone else and avoids the emergency-related costs of unsheltered homelessness including ambulance use, ER visits, sanitation costs, and interaction(s) with law enforcement.

The Diversion and Rapid Exit program provides an opportunity to assist those who are requesting homeless housing resources (shelter, rental assistance, financial assistance, etc.) in finding possible housing options and solutions outside of the traditional homeless response system. This ensures that immediate and alternative arrangements are fully explored and supported while preserving available shelter beds and program/service capacity for those who are most vulnerable, and truly have no other options.

To demonstrate the profound impact this has on the system, the data below is reflective of the Diversion and Rapid Exit's outcomes and services provided in 2022.

| REGION 2 DIVERSION & RAPID EXIT PROGRAM 2022 OUTCOMES | |
|---|----------------|
| Total Clients Served | 694 |
| Positive Exits to Permanent Housing | 188 |
| Positive Exit Rate | 27% |
| Average Time in Diversion Program | 31 Days |

NMCAA HOMELESS PREVENTION RAPID EXIT & DIVERSION SERVICE MAP 2022

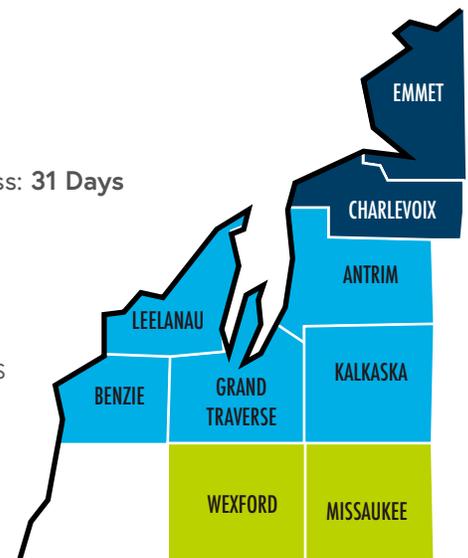
Total Clients Served: **694**

Positive Exits: **188**

Positive Exit Rate: **27%**

Average Length of Time in Progress: **31 Days**

- CHARLEVOIX & EMMET COUNTIES
- GREATER GRAND TRAVERSE AREA
- WEXFORD & MISSAUKEE COUNTIES



System Performance Measures

OVERVIEW

The U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) established a series of system performance measures in the reauthorization of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 2009 to help communities gauge their progress in preventing and ending homelessness. Michigan has determined that four core measures will form the basis for how it evaluates statewide progress. Regular evaluation of the core measures is a central part of the action plan for Michigan's Campaign to End Homelessness.

MEASURE 1 *please see the next page.*

Number of persons first time homeless and without an additional homeless experience within the preceding 24 months. Please consult the demographic table on the next page for the number of people who experienced homelessness for the first time in 2022.

MEASURE 2

Total length of time within a homeless experience considering time spent in shelters and not on the streets or in unfit places.

OBJECTIVE

Decrease the average length of time people experience homelessness.



MEASURE 3

Percentage of clients exiting to stable housing or retaining permanent housing.*

OBJECTIVE

Increase the percentage of persons successfully exiting to stable housing or retaining permanent housing.

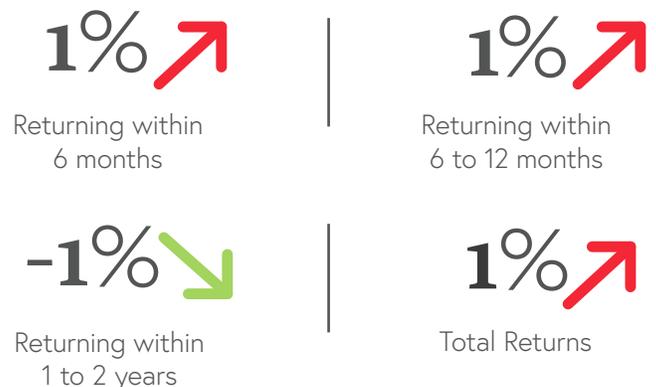


MEASURE 4

Number of persons who have a new homeless episode within a two-year period after exiting to stable housing.

OBJECTIVE

Decrease the percentage of persons who are returning to homelessness after exiting to stable housing.



* Street outreach, shelters, transitional housing and rapid re-housing percentages of clients exiting to stable housing. Permanent housing percentage of clients exiting or retaining permanent housing.



Homeless Demographics Summary

PERSONS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS (CY 2022)

| Homeless Client Characteristics (HMIS Data Only) | Literally Homeless | 1st Time Homeless | Veterans | Adult Only | Adults with Children | Youth 18-24 | Adults 25-54 | Seniors 55+ |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|----------|------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Unique Number of Clients for 2021* | 30,113 | 15,882 | 1,829 | 19,040 | 10,441 | 3,088 | 14,418 | 5,369 |
| Unique Number of Clients for 2022* | 32,589 | 16,668 | 1,784 | 20,438 | 11,001 | 3,573 | 15,213 | 5,637 |
| Change from Prior Year | 8% | 5% | -2% | 7% | 5% | 16% | 6% | 5% |
| Number of Adults | 24,315 | 12,903 | 1,780 | 20,438 | 4,133 | 3,573 | 15,213 | 5,637 |
| Number of Children | 7,934 | 3,756 | N/A | N/A | 6,872 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Number of Households | 24,133 | 12,663 | 1,769 | 19,882 | 3,264 | 3,189 | 14,340 | 5,509 |
| Gender | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 42% | 41% | 9% | 32% | 60% | 51% | 41% | 27% |
| Male | 57% | 58% | 90% | 67% | 40% | 45% | 58% | 73% |
| A gender other than singularly female or male (e.g. non-binary, genderfluid, agender, culturally specific gender) | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | 1% | <1% | <1% |
| Transgender | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | 2% | <1% | <1% |
| Questioning | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | <1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Asian | 1% | <1% | <1% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 1% | <1% |
| Black or African American | 46% | 46% | 42% | 42% | 52% | 50% | 40% | 46% |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% |
| White | 43% | 44% | 50% | 49% | 34% | 37% | 50% | 46% |
| Multi-racial | 8% | 8% | 6% | 7% | 11% | 9% | 7% | 5% |
| Ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino | 92% | 92% | 96% | 93% | 91% | 90% | 93% | 96% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 7% | 7% | 4% | 6% | 8% | 9% | 6% | 4% |
| Indefinite and Impairing Disabilities | | | | | | | | |
| At least one disability | 28% | 27% | 55% | 39% | 11% | 24% | 34% | 49% |
| Types of disabilities reported: | | | | | | | | |
| Physical disability | 12% | 11% | 33% | 17% | 3% | 3% | 13% | 30% |
| Developmental disability | 4% | 4% | 2% | 5% | 3% | 6% | 5% | 4% |
| Chronic health condition | 7% | 7% | 17% | 10% | 2% | 3% | 8% | 18% |
| HIV/AIDS | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | 1% |
| Mental health | 19% | 16% | 32% | 26% | 6% | 19% | 25% | 27% |
| Substance use | 6% | 5% | 17% | 9% | <1% | 3% | 8% | 12% |

* The number of unique clients in each category is only from clients that were assisted in emergency shelter, safe haven, street outreach, and transitional housing projects. Other projects types were not included so that the State of Michigan's homeless numbers align better to federal reporting standards.

The data in these tables comes from the MSHMIS Data Warehouse Project which pulls data from Michigan's Homeless Management Information System. This data represents people who received services in emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing and street outreach during 2022.



Contributing Organizations:

CSH | CSH.ORG

MICHIGAN 211 | MI211.ORG

MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION OF UNITED WAYS | UWMICH.ORG

MICHIGAN COALITION AGAINST HOMELESSNESS | MIHOMELESS.ORG

MICHIGAN COALITION TO END DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE | MCEDSV.ORG

MICHIGAN COMMUNITY ACTION | MCAC.MEMBERCLICKS.NET

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS | MICHIGAN.GOV/CORRECTIONS

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION | MICHIGAN.GOV/MDE

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES | MICHIGAN.GOV/MDHHS

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES | MICHIGAN.GOV/DNR

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET | MICHIGAN.GOV/DTMB

MICHIGAN LEAGUE FOR PUBLIC POLICY | MLPP.ORG

MICHIGAN STATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY | MICHIGAN.GOV/MSHDA

MICHIGAN VETERANS AFFAIRS AGENCY | MICHIGANVETERANS.COM

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS | VA.GOV

