ENDING HOMELESSNESS IN MICHIGAN

ANNUAL REPORT

2019

MICHIGAN'S CAMPAIGN
TO END HOMELESSNESS

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

Garlin Gilchrist II
Lieutenant Governor
of Michigan

As we head into the colder months, no matter what we're going through, most of us remain thankful for a warm and safe place to stay to keep our families safe. For those experiencing homelessness, it's a different story. Last year more than 61,000 Michiganders experienced homelessness and we must do better. Everyone deserves the right to a safe and affordable place to call home.

Despite the other challenges we face, we must continue the work to eradicate homelessness in our state. The Michigan Campaign to End Homelessness (MCTEH) recently released a 2020-2022 State Action Plan that identifies four strategies that will address and reduce the impact of homelessness in Michigan. Over the next three years the MCTEH strives to:

- **Address racial disparities across the statewide homeless response system.**

- **Authentically include the participation of persons with lived experience.**

- **Effectively leverage cross-sector data to drive results.**

- **Drive innovation, collaboration, and strategic alignment across systems at the intersection of housing insecurity.**

In this report you will discover what homelessness looks like in our state. One element of the report that is staggering to me, is the disparity in the number of Blacks who experienced homelessness. Blacks account for 52% of the homeless population, yet account for only 14% of the general population. In Michigan's strategic response to ending homelessness, we must strive to actively address racial disparities across the state. This will require us to deploy race-explicit strategies at the state and local level, identify opportunities to align systems, and stand up authentic partnerships with persons with lived experience.

Also, did you know that families with children account for nearly 50% of the people who experience homelessness? This picture of homelessness contradicts many of the stereotypes around what we believe homelessness looks like in our communities. I invite you to explore this report and be shocked as well.

I challenge you to become informed about the systems that create homelessness, and volunteer to help agencies who are on the frontline helping those who need a place to live. And I send my utmost thanks to the service providers who help the homeless population with the dignity and respect they deserve. As the saying goes, "Many hands make light work."

For more information about homelessness in Michigan, go to MCTEH's website at Michigan.gov/MCTEH.

Michigan's Homeless Population
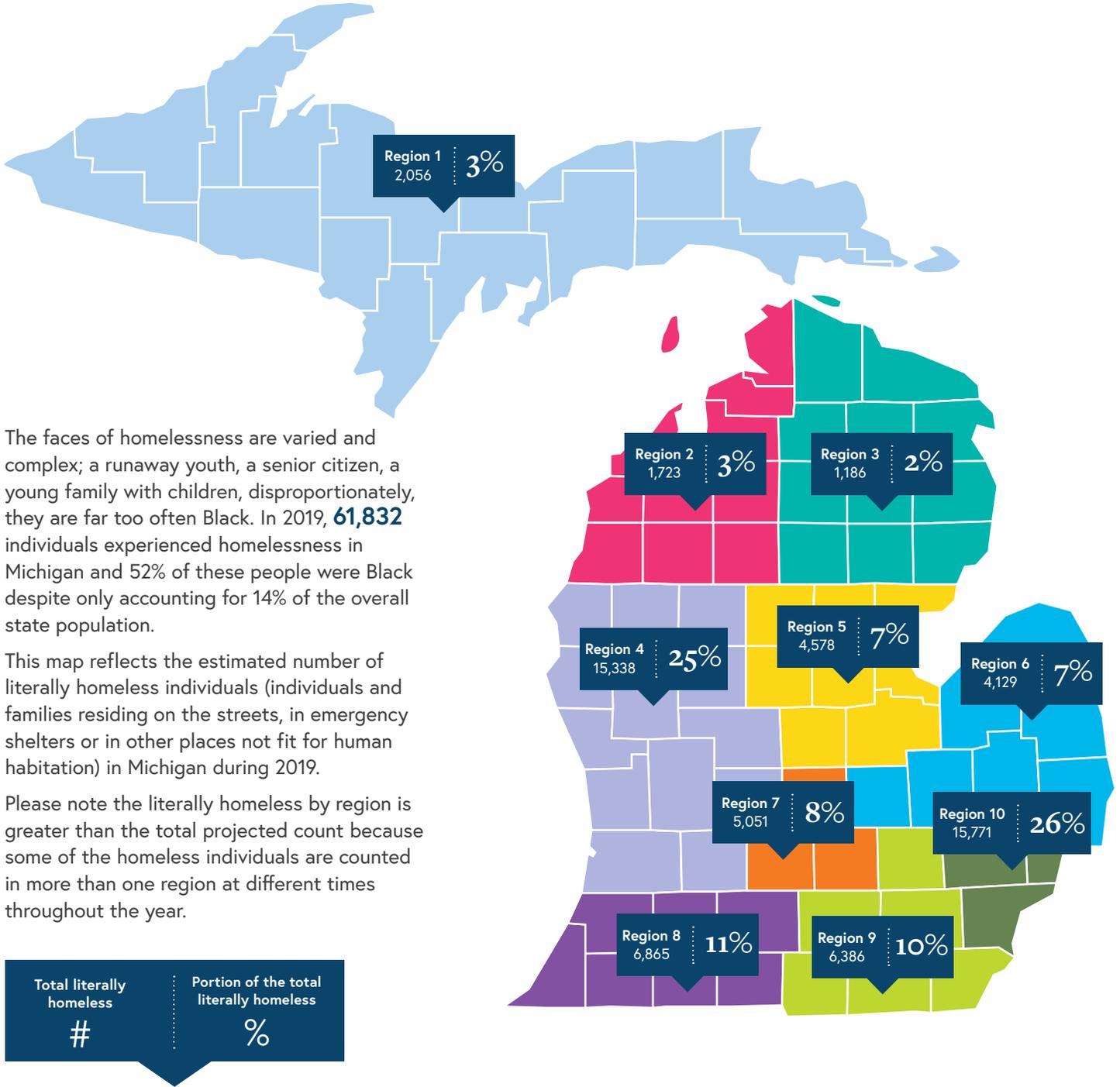
The faces of homelessness are varied and complex; a runaway youth, a senior citizen, a young family with children, disproportionately, they are far too often Black. In 2019, **61,832** individuals experienced homelessness in Michigan and 52% of these people were Black despite only accounting for 14% of the overall state population.

This map reflects the estimated number of literally homeless individuals (individuals and families residing on the streets, in emergency shelters or in other places not fit for human habitation) in Michigan during 2019.

Please note the literally homeless by region is greater than the total projected count because some of the homeless individuals are counted in more than one region at different times throughout the year.

Region 1 2,056 **3%**
Region 2 1,723 **3%**
Region 3 1,186 **2%**
Region 4 15,338 **25%**
Region 5 4,578 **7%**
Region 6 4,129 **7%**
Region 7 5,051 **8%**
Region 8 6,865 **11%**
Region 9 6,386 **10%**
Region 10 15,771 **26%**

Total literally homeless #	Portion of the total literally homeless %

REGION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2017	3,068	1,963	1,089	12,793	4,776	4,886	6,014	6,347	6,815	16,899
2018	3,146	1,706	1,225	14,985	4,662	4,634	5,058	7,165	7,155	16,973
2019	2,056	1,723	1,186	15,338	4,578	4,129	5,051	6,865	6,836	15,771
CHANGE (2017-2019)	▼33%	▼12%	▲8%	▲20%	▼4%	▼15%	▼16%	▲8%	▲>1%	▼7%

Executive Summary

63,024 — 2017
65,104 — 2018
61,832 — 2019
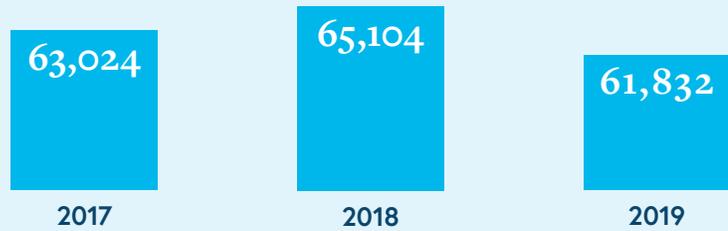
CELEBRATING OUR SUCCESSES

Achieving public safety through cross-sector collaboration resulted in a 93% successful parole supervision exit rate for returning citizens that participated in the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

Declines in
Youth (18-24)
Veteran
Family Homelessness

The following Michigan communities were recognized by the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) for ending Veteran Homelessness in 2019:

Wexford
Missaukee
Manistee
Lansing
East Lansing
Ingham County

LEGISLATIVE VICTORIES

Secured an increase in funding for the Emergency Shelter Program (ESP) per diem to $18. This was the most recent in a series of increases from 2017 when the per diem was $12.

Created access to free birth certificates for people experiencing homelessness.

RECOGNIZING THE CHALLENGES

Average monthly income for a person experiencing homelessness is $662 which is not enough money to afford rent and living expenses in Michigan.

More than 40% of the homeless population have a long term mental and physical health condition. Despite this fact, people experiencing homelessness are less likely to have health insurance than the general population.

Despite deepening our understanding of how far reaching racial inequity is within the housing and homeless service system, there is still much work to do to transform our services to be more just and equitable.

CALL TO ACTION

Create policies at the local, state, and federal level that center cross-sector collaboration among various service delivery systems.

Advocate for more affordable and stable housing in your community.

Engage in efforts to transform the homeless service delivery system through a racial equity lens.

Spotlight

Housing formerly incarcerated individuals through cross-sector collaboration

Achieving public safety through offender success requires targeting the risks and needs of returning citizens through an effective combination of supervision strategies, services, and collaborative case management. For the homeless returning citizen populations, research supports an approach which employs both service matching and effective case management (inclusive of supervision strategies) to achieve good outcomes towards housing stability.

Formerly incarcerated people are nearly **10** times more likely to experience homelessness than the general public and can face discriminatory rental practices. This is further complicated by racial disparities as Black adults are **7.2** times more likely to be incarcerated than all other populations, and women of color are the most likely to be homeless.

Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA) and the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to make available a select number of housing choice vouchers available to MDOC parolees currently under community supervision who meet MSHDA's requirements to receive voucher assistance. In comparison to national parole supervision data reported by Pew Trust [2], only 57% of returning citizens complete their parole terms successfully with 27% returning to incarceration. For those who received a housing choice voucher under this program 93% of the participants successfully completed their parole terms and 7% returned to incarceration.

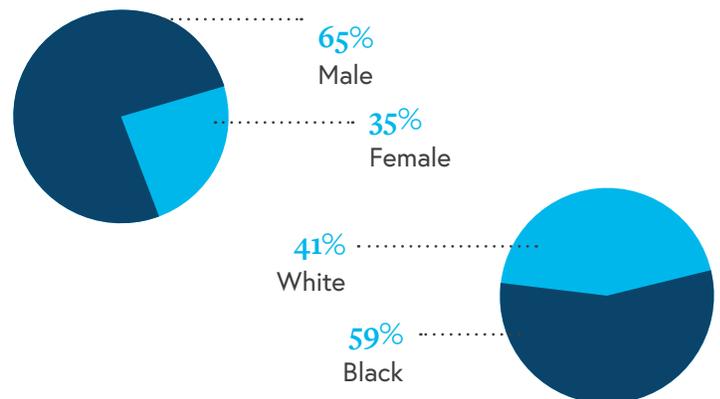### MICHIGAN HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM PAROLE EXITS AND OUTCOMES

93% Successfully completed parole

7% Returned to incarceration

Michigan exit outcomes from 10/1/17 until 09/2020

NATIONAL PAROLE EXITS AND OUTCOMES

57% Successfully completed parole

27% Returned to incarceration
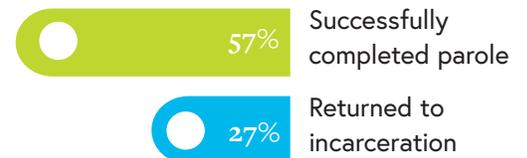
HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

65% Male

35% Female

41% White

59% Black

The demographic data was the actual representation of the make up of the population served with vouchers as identified in MDOC database.
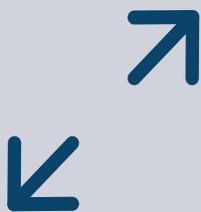
Continue to increase access to affordable housing by expanding the Housing Choice Voucher program between MSHDA and MDOC as well as strengthen fair housing protections. Continue efforts of cross sector collaboration expansions that include leaders from the public health community, investors, and community groups willing to partner on affordable housing development projects that include access to healthcare, childcare, and employment.

[1] Initiative, P. P. (2018, August). Nowhere to Go: Homelessness among formerly incarcerated people. Prison Policy Initiative. https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/housing.html
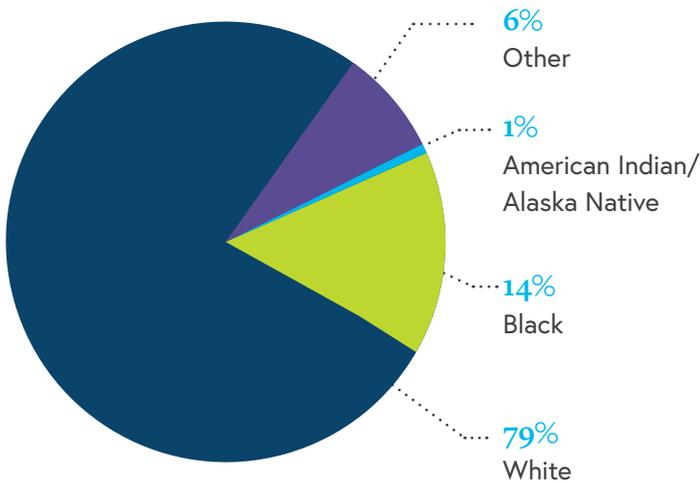
[2] The PEW Charitable Trust. (2018, September). Probation and Parole Systems Marked by High Stakes, Missed Opportunities. https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2018/09/probation_and_parole_systems_marked_by_high_stakes_missed_opportunities_pew.pdf
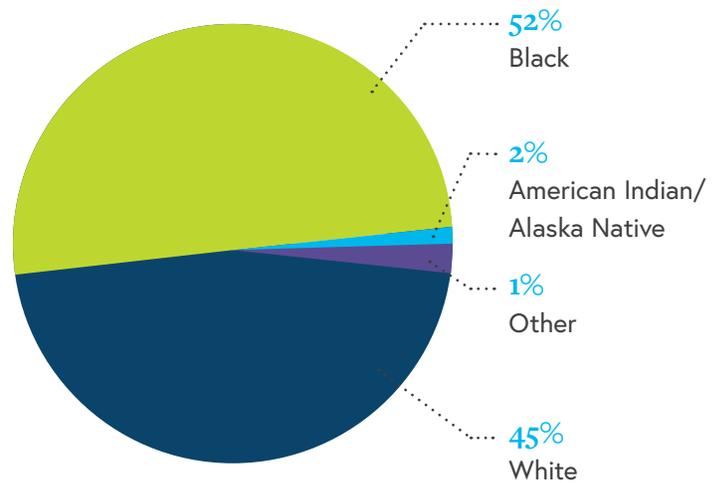
Racial Disparities

Catastrophic events from slavery to legal segregation, have led to the systematic denial of access and equal rights for Blacks. While many of these events are regarded as historic, the longstanding effects of discrimination perpetuate disparities in housing, criminal justice, child welfare, health, and other sectors. Many of these disparities directly contribute to Black experiencing higher rates of homelessness than all other populations.

MICHIGAN'S NON-HOMELESS POPULATION

6% Other

1% American Indian/ Alaska Native

14% Black

79% White

HOMELESS POPULATION

52% Black

2% American Indian/ Alaska Native

1% Other

45% White

Comparing Michigan's Homeless Management Information System data with supplemental data from the Racial Disparity and Disproportionately Index Tool (RDDI), a common thread is that as vulnerability increases, disparities deepen, especially for those identifying as Black. Analyzing factors such as chronic homelessness, child welfare involvement, and incarceration, there is very little sign of the imbalances improving over time.

40% 52%

According to national data in the Annual Homeless Assessment Report, Blacks made up 13% of the national population, yet account for 40% of people experiencing homelessness. Michigan trends higher than the national average by **12%**.

> **I**n Michigan's strategic response to ending homelessness, we must strive to actively address racial disparities across the state. This will require us to deploy race-explicit strategies at the state and local level, identify opportunities to align systems, and stand up authentic partnerships with persons with lived experience.
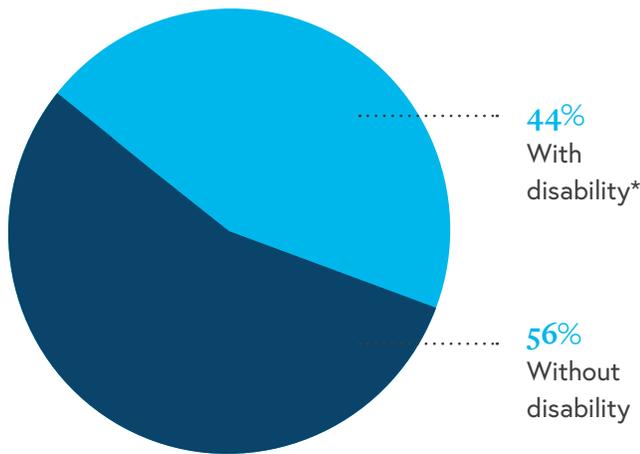>
> - Lt Gov. Gilchrist II

Health Disparities

The complexity of homelessness is vast. Having access to housing with supportive services helps people with disabilities and chronic health conditions reduce their utilization of emergency health systems and improves and maintains their health and overall well-being. Blacks, already overrepresented in homelessness, face higher rates of obesity, diabetes, and many other health conditions than whites. Structural discrimination in housing and healthcare has created a circle of homelessness jeopardizing health care access and treatment, and the stability of an individual receiving and maintaining housing.
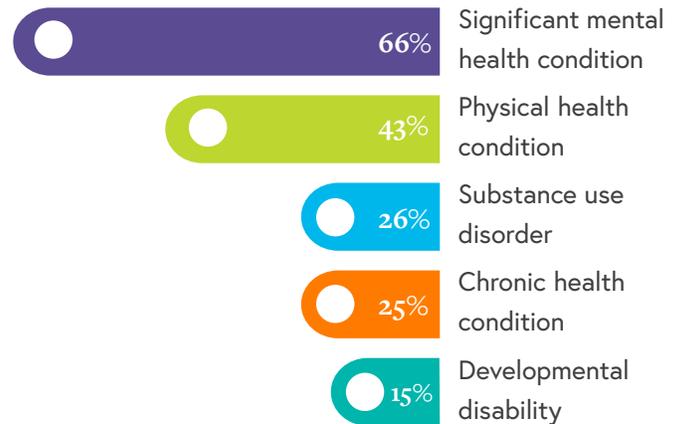
Affordable, quality housing saves money and improves the personal health outcomes for people. [1] Individuals experiencing homelessness who also have health issues create additional challenges in homeless subpopulations.

HOMELESS POPULATION

44%
With disability*

56%
Without disability

DISABILITY BREAKDOWN

Totals equal over 100% due to individuals having multiple conditions.

66% Significant mental health condition

43% Physical health condition

26% Substance use disorder

25% Chronic health condition

15% Developmental disability

HEALTH INSURANCE

Housing is only one part of the healthcare equation. Maintaining good health also requires access to health insurance coverage. While insurance coverage disparities have decreased nationally for many groups with the implementation of the Affordable Care Act and Medicaid expansions, nonelderly Blacks continue to fare worse than whites in terms of health coverage and access, most commonly due to the associated cost or lack of a primary and consistent source of care. [2]

100% ·········· Homeless Population

83% ·········· Maintained health insurance

75% ·········· Utilize Medicaid insurance
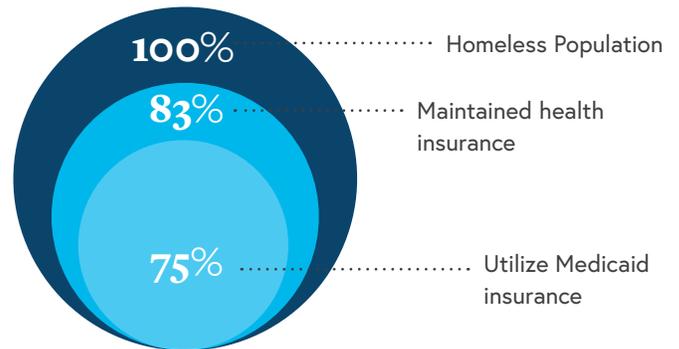
Michigan's MI Bridges system allows individuals to apply for, manage, and renew healthcare coverage online. It also reduces the risk of people experiencing homelessness missing documents that are sent via mail by keeping them in an online portal that can be accessed by a navigator.

Navigator is "an organization which provides assistance to residents in using MI Bridges, including helping residents identify and connect to resources, apply for benefits, and manage their ongoing case"

[1] National Health Care for the Homeless Council. (2019, February). Homelessness and health: What's the connection. National Health Care for the Homeless Council. https://nhchc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/homelessness-and-health.pdf
[2] Artiga, S. and Orgera, K. (2019, November 12). Key facts on health and healthcare by race and ethnicity. Kaiser Family Foundation. https://www.kff.org/racial-equity-and-health-policy/report/key-facts-on-health-and-health-care-by-race-and-ethnicity/

Homeless Count
by Subpopulations

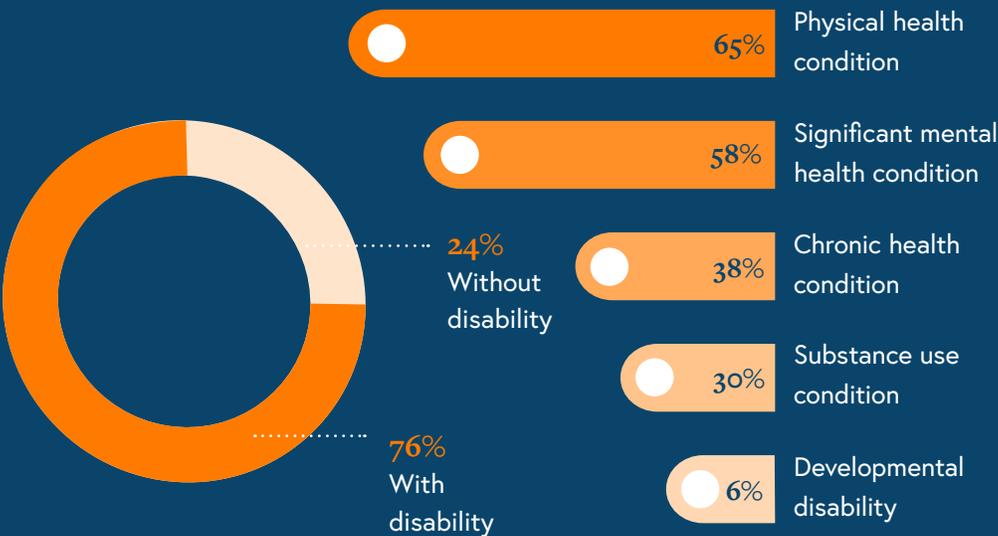|	YEAR	Seniors (55+)	Unaccompanied Minors (under 18)	Youth (18-24)	Chronic	Veterans	Children in Families	Adults in Families	Singles (25+)
	2017	7,937	698	4,282	5,323	3,734	15,138	11,501	27,762
	2018	8,367	711	3,995	6,235	3,605	16,391	12,568	27,907
	2019	8,362	746	3,847	6,625	3,333	15,577	11,661	27,233
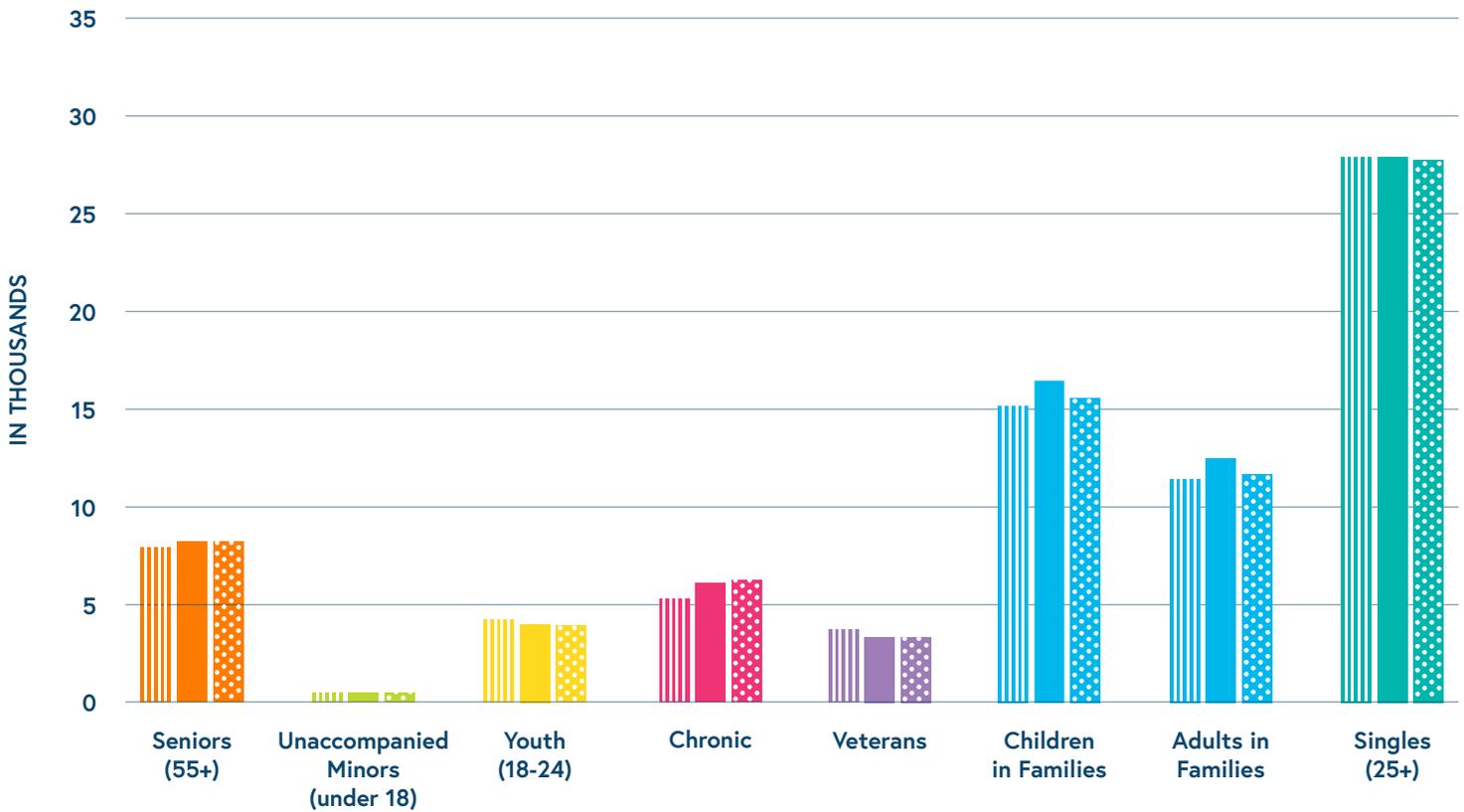
Seniors (55+)
Subpopulation

No one should experience homelessness. However, for Michigan's senior population, a lack of a social safety net and income, and sustainable housing, found **8,362** people over the age of 55 experiencing homelessness in 2019. The average monthly income for seniors is $1,027, but the average fair market rent in Michigan for a two-bedroom apartment is $906 per month. Of the more than 8,000 homeless seniors, 30% experienced homelessness for 12 months or more, and 50% were Black.

Seniors have the highest percentage of disability of any other subpopulation experiencing homelessness except for veterans. Living with a disability or significant health condition while experiencing homelessness increases health complications and necessity to engage with emergency medical services. Seniors are far more likely to have a disability of long duration.

HEALTH DISPARITIES

65% Physical health condition

58% Significant mental health condition

24% Without disability

38% Chronic health condition

30% Substance use condition

76% With disability

6% Developmental disability

HOMELESSNESS TRENDS BY YEAR:

Year	Individuals
2017	7,937 Individuals
2018	8,367 Individuals
2019	8,362 Individuals

73%
Seniors experiencing homelessness are male

$1,027
Average monthly income

50%
Seniors experiencing homelessness are Black

We need to increase access to safe and affordable housing targeted to seniors, especially those with significant health conditions.

Unaccompanied Minors (under 18)
Subpopulation

Adolescence is difficult for some youth, especially when there is family instability. Youth experiencing conflict within the family, at school, within other systems of care, or struggling with substance use or mental health issues are at higher risk for homelessness by being kicked out or running away.
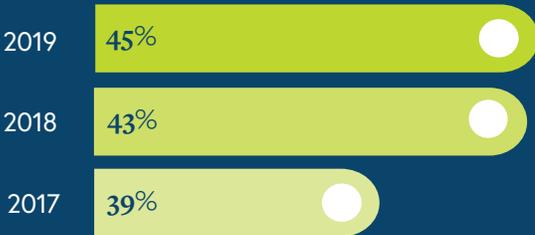
In 2019, Michigan counted **746** youth under age 18 experiencing literal homelessness – the highest since 2015. Nationally it is estimated that 1 in 30 youth (3.3%) between the ages of 13-17 experience homelessness, unaccompanied by a parent or guardian, over the course of a year. This national statistic may indicate that Michigan's homeless youth are severely undercounted. In 2019 there were 752,078 youth between the ages of 13-17 in the state, which, if following the national trend would equal 24,818 homeless youth. The undercount is likely due to the limited number of service providers available to serve youth who are homeless, especially in rural areas.

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION AGAINST LGBTQ+ YOUTH IS A DRIVER FOR HOMELESSNESS
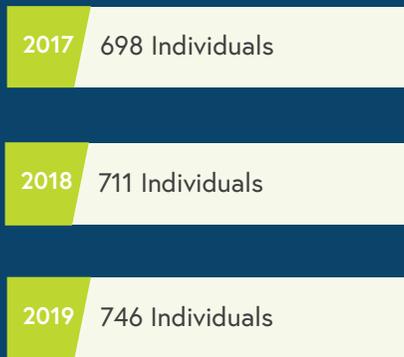
Nationally, it is estimated that 40% of youth experiencing homelessness identify as LGBTQ+. Michigan's HMIS data may not accurately reflect the number of unaccompanied youth under age 18 who identify as LGBTQ+ due to youth being unwilling to share sensitive sexual orientation/gender identification data at the time of data collection.

HEALTH DISPARITIES

45% of youth also have an identified disability, with the majority (80%) having mental health conditions. The number of youth reporting a disability has been steadily increasing over the past three years:

2019 **45**%
2018 **43**%
2017 **39**%

HOMELESS TRENDS BY YEAR:

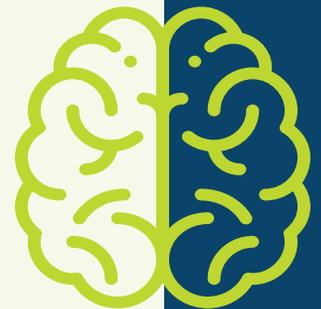| **2017** | 698 Individuals |
| **2018** | 711 Individuals |
| **2019** | 746 Individuals |

40%

Nationally, unaccompanied minors experiencing homelessness identify as LGBTQ+

52%
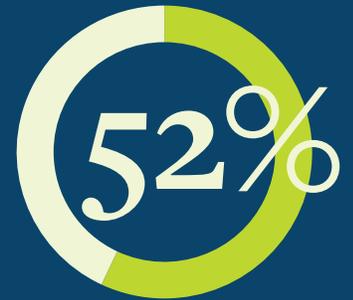
Unaccompanied homeless youth under age 18 are Black

We need increased service capacity throughout the state and effective cross collaboration between housing, family support, and mental health programs to help youth be safe and healthy so that they are less likely to experience homelessness as an adult.

¹ Kids Count. (2020). Child population by age group in the United States [data set]. Annie E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Data Center. https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/101-child-population-by-age-group#detailed/2/any/false/1729/64,6/419,420

Youth (18-24)
Subpopulation

Transitioning to adulthood should be an exciting time for young people as they work to establish themselves in their professions and their community. Young adults experiencing homelessness are hindered in their efforts to move into self-sufficiency, especially if they have had significant negative family and educational experiences. In 2019, **3,847** youth between the ages of 18-24 experienced literal homelessness. Of the nearly 4,000 youth who have experienced homelessness, 55% were Black.

Youth experiencing homelessness are also likely to have experiences in the foster care system. It is estimated that one-quarter to one-third of youth experiencing homelessness had a history of foster care.[1] These youth may not enter directly into homelessness after their foster care experience, but may first be reunified with families or be adopted. Birth family instability and adoptions that have broken down over time are facilitators of youth homelessness.

A high percentage of youth also "couch surf", (e.g. moving through a series of people's homes) so they may not be considered homeless under the HUD definition of literal homelessness.
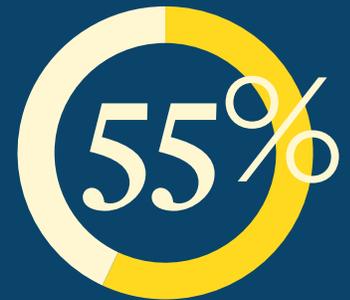
Youth reported with a high school diploma or GED is 24%. Nationally, young adults without a high school diploma or GED had 4.5 times the risk of experiencing homelessness.

43%
Youth have an identified disability

55%
Youth experiencing homelessness are Black

24%
Reported a high school diploma or GED

HOMELESSNESS TRENDS BY YEAR:

Year	Individuals
2017	4,282 Individuals
2018	3,995 Individuals
2019	3,847 Individuals

We need to expand cross sector collaborative efforts between child welfare, education, and housing systems so that youth leaving systems of care have stable housing and ongoing educational and career opportunities.

[1] Dworsky, A., Gitlow, E., Horwitz, B., & Samuels, G.M. (2019). Missed opportunities: Pathways from foster care to youth homelessness in America. Chicago, IL: Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago.
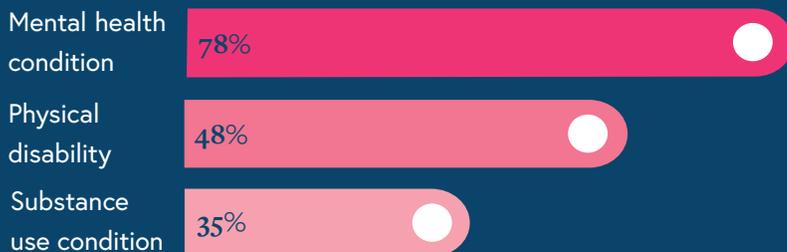
Chronic Homelessness
Subpopulation

People who are chronically homeless have spent at least one year out of the past three as homeless and have a long term disabling condition. In 2019, **6,625** homeless persons were considered chronically homeless. Nearly 57% of chronically homeless persons are Black.
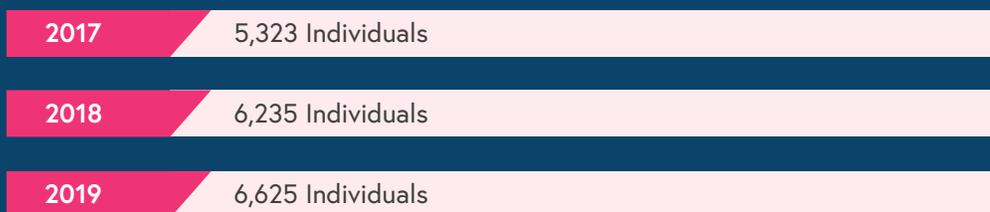
The average age of a person experiencing chronic homelessness is 45 years old. Since being chronically homeless requires a disabling condition, it is often later in life that such a condition is significant enough to affect a person's ability to maintain long-term housing. Also, older single adults often have a smaller support structure in their lives such as parents, grandparents, other family members and friends who can help with housing.

Only 32% of chronically homeless persons have income at program entry, with an average income amount of $993. The most common income source for chronically homeless persons is Supplemental Security Income

HEALTH DISPARITIES

Mental health condition	78%
Physical disability	48%
Substance use condition	35%

HOMELESSNESS TRENDS BY YEAR:

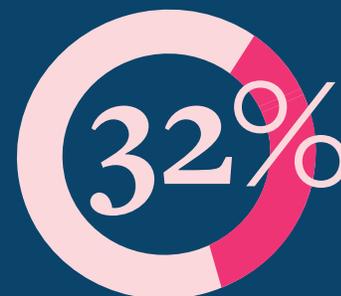| Year	
2017	5,323 Individuals
2018	6,235 Individuals
2019	6,625 Individuals

We need more Permanent Supportive Housing units that provide the supportive services and offers the cross-sector collaboration.

65%
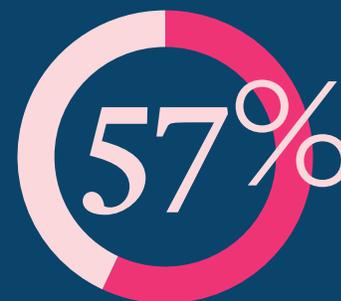People experiencing chronic homelessness are male

32%
Chronically homeless persons have income at program entry

$993
Average monthly income

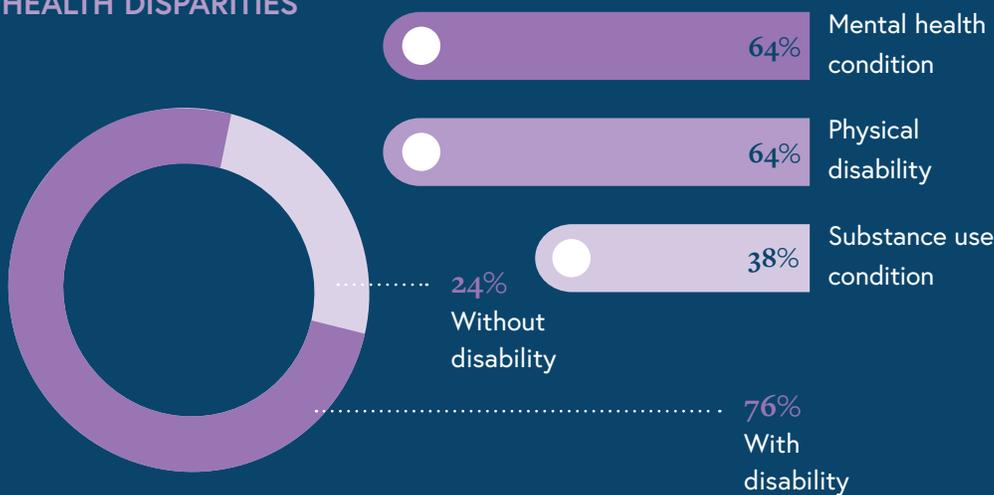## 57%
Chronically homeless are Black

Veterans
Subpopulation

Veterans face the same challenges of finding safe and affordable housing as everybody else. However, their physical and mental health conditions, as well as substance abuse disorder, puts them at an increased risk of homelessness versus the general population.[1] In 2019, 3,333 veterans were homeless in Michigan.

Veterans have the highest average monthly income among all the subpopulations: $1,324 which is twice the average income of the overall homeless population ($662), but according to the National Low Income Housing Coalition the average rent for a one-bedroom apartment is $717. This places a huge financial burden on the renter and creates a remarkable amount of instability.[2]

HEALTH DISPARITIES

64% Mental health condition

64% Physical disability

38% Substance use condition

24% Without disability

76% With disability

HOMELESSNESS TRENDS BY YEAR:

Year	Individuals
2017	3,734 Individuals
2018	3,605 Individuals
2019	3,333 Individuals

91%

Veterans experiencing homelessness are male

$1,324

Average monthly income

The following Michigan communities were recognized by the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) for ending Veteran Homelessness in 2019:

Wexford
Missaukee
Manistee

Lansing
East Lansing
Ingham County

We need to strengthen cross-sector collaboration to provide the support that veterans need.

[1] https://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2012/11_0112.htm
[2] https://reports.nlihc.org/oor/michigan

Families with Children
Subpopulation

In 2019, **11,661** adults, **15,577** children in **10,548** households experienced homelessness. Access to safe, suitable housing does not look the same for all Michiganders. Black households, are 7.7 times more likely to experience homelessness than all other populations[1] because 44% of Black households are "rent-burdened" (or have difficulty affording necessities because they spend more than 30% of their income on housing) compared to 26% of white households).[2]
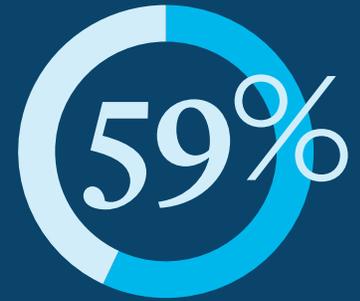
Low and disparate wages, racial inequalities, and a severe shortage of affordable and available rental homes continue to leave far too many people struggling to keep a roof over their heads. The Black earner makes 26.7% less than the median white earner. [3] Families are forced into difficult decisions on how to pay for rent, medical expenses, childcare, transportation, and other expenses — including savings.

The average monthly income for a family with children exiting homelessness is $667, but the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) in Michigan for a two-bedroom apartment is $906 per month.[4]

According to the 2019 Out of Reach Report from the National Low Income Housing Coalition, a single parent household must earn $17.25 an hour to afford a two bedroom rental home at FMR, but the average Michigan renter only earns $14.96 per hour.[5] This makes housing out of reach for too many Michigan families working full time jobs.
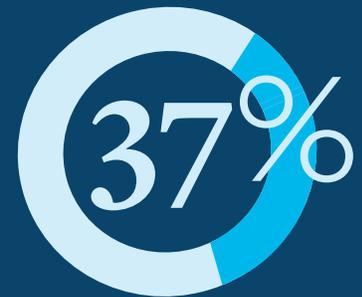
59%

Homeless families that were led by single mothers

$667

Average monthly income exiting homelessness

37%

Adults in families are survivors of domestic violence

This does not include data from all domestic violence programs.

HOMELESSNESS TRENDS BY YEAR:

2017	10,227 Households		
Children	15,138	Adults	11,501
2018	11,317 Households		
Children	16,391	Adults	12,568
2019	10,548 Households		
Children	15,577	Adults	11,661

We need to invest more in safe and affordable housing across the state and provide equal opportunities for low-income tenants. People should have access to homes in their communities of choice – especially among Black and female head of household families.

[1] https://www.csh.org/supportive-housing-101/data/
[2] National Low Income Housing Coalition. Out of Reach: The High Cost of Housing. (2020). Retrieved October 20, 2020, from National Low Income Housing Coalition website: https://reports.nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/OOR_2020.pdf
[3] National Low Income Housing Coalition. Out of Reach: The High Cost of Housing. (2020). Retrieved October 20, 2020, from National Low Income Housing Coalition website: https://reports.nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/OOR_2020.pdf
[4] National Low Income Housing Coalition. (2019, May). Out of Reach. https://reports.nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/OOR_2019_REPORT.pdf
[5] National Low Income Housing Coalition. (2019, May). Out of Reach. https://reports.nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/OOR_2019_REPORT.pdf

Single Adults (25+)
Subpopulation

Homelessness is a traumatic experience that exasperates already existing physical and mental conditions. Single adults have higher rates of disability and chronic health conditions that require long term, ongoing services and support than the overall homeless population. In 2019, 27,233 single individuals aged 25 and older experienced homelessness.

The single adult experiencing homelessness is significantly older than adults in families (+13 years) with an average age of 46, and 29% aged 55 and older. Homelessness is known to age individuals beyond their years, with individuals prematurely aging 10-20 years beyond their chronological age. Individuals aged 50 and older often experience geriatric conditions not seen in their housed peers until their 70s and older.[1]

HEALTHCARE

Single adults 25 and older covered by health insurance was 78%, a decrease from 2018 and lower than the 83% of all people experiencing homelessness who have some form of health insurance. Single adults age 25 and older who had health insurance covered by Medicaid was 67%.
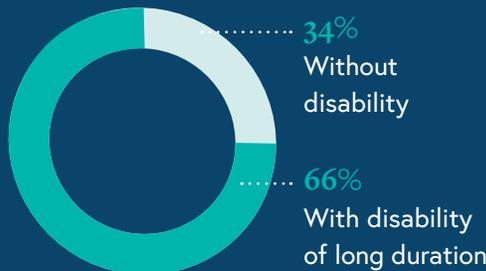
During the period of Medicaid expansion (2010-2018), the national rate of uninsured in Health Care for the Homeless programs decreased from 65% to 34%.[2]

Medicaid, when used to cover services that help individuals improve and manage their health conditions and maintain housing – such as supportive housing – is associated with improved health outcomes and healthcare costs.[3]

HOMELESSNESS TRENDS BY YEAR:

Year	Individuals
2017	27,762 Individuals
2018	27,907 Individuals
2019	27,233 Individuals

HEALTH DISPARITIES

34%
Without disability

66%
With disability of long duration

78%
Single adults 25 and older are covered by health insurance

46
Average age of a single adult experiencing homelessness

13+
years older than the average age of adults experiencing homelessness in families

We need to support more cross-sector collaboration and increase Medicaid and other health insurance coverage to improve individual health and housing outcomes.

[1] Brown, R. T., Hemati, K., Riley, E. D., Lee, C. T., Ponath, C., Tieu, L., Guzman, D., & Kushel, M. B. (2017, August). Geriatric Conditions in a Population-Based Sample of Older Homeless Adults. The Gerontologist. https://academic.oup.com/gerontologist/article/57/4/757/2631974

[2] DiPietro, B. (2020, February 27). Five Ways Medicaid Expansion Is Helping Homeless Populations Ten Years After The ACA Became Law. Healthaffairs.org. https://www.healthaffairs.org/do/10.1377/hblog20200225.434660/full/

[3] Paradise, J., & Cohen Ross, D. (2017, January 27). Linking Medicaid and Supportive Housing: Opportunities and On-the-Ground Examples - Issue Brief. Kaiser Family Foundation. https://www.kff.org/report-section/linking-medicaid-and-supportive-housing-issue-brief/

System Performance Outcomes

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
Number of persons first time homeless and without an additional homeless experience within the preceding 24 months.

OBJECTIVE
Decrease the number of people experiencing first-time homelessness

HOUSING	2017	2018	2019	CHANGE
Shelters	25,439	26,586	22,206	▼ 3,233

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

HOUSING	2017	2018	2019	CHANGE
Average length of time homeless (days)	92	49	55	▼ 37

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

HOUSING	2017	2018	2019	CHANGE
Street outreach	69%	66%	36%	▼ 33%
Shelters, transitional and rapid re-housing	48%	51%	48%	▲ 0%
Permanent housing (excludes rapid re-housing)	96%	97%	97%	▲ 1%

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

HOUSING	2017	2018	2019	CHANGE
Street outreach	28%	21%	24%	▼ 4%
Shelters	31%	29%	29%	▼ 4%
Transitional	19%	18%	15%	▼ 4%
Permanent	17%	16%	12%	▼ 5%
Total Returns	24%	23%	21%	▼ 3%

*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.
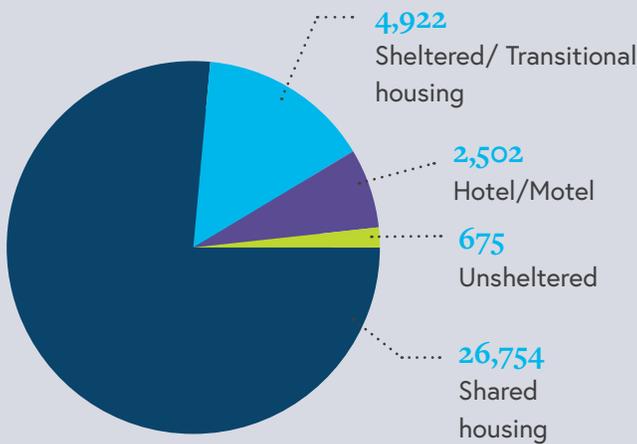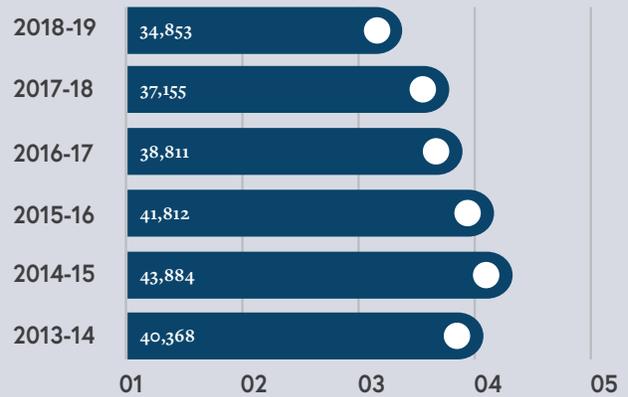
McKinney-Vento
Homeless Education Program

STUDENTS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS 2018-19

Michigan's public schools identified 34,853 students who were homeless during the 2018-2019 school year, including preschoolers and unaccompanied youth. This represents a five-year decline in the number of students experiencing homelessness.

McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, Title IX, Part A, of the Every Student Succeeds Act, uses a broader definition that includes counts of students who move in with family or friends, also known as "doubled up" or "couch surfing".

2018-19	34,853
2017-18	37,155
2016-17	38,811
2015-16	41,812
2014-15	43,884
2013-14	40,368

01   02   03   04   05

4,922
Sheltered/ Transitional housing

2,502
Hotel/Motel

675
Unsheltered

26,754
Shared housing

PRIMARY NIGHT TIME RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS 2018-19

The vast majority of students identified and served by schools live temporarily in shared homes due to loss of housing or economic hardship. Counts are fairly evenly distributed across grade levels for students identified by schools. Student subgroups indicate high counts of students with disabilities and students not living with legal parents or guardians.

FOUR-YEAR GRADUATION RATE 2018–2019

81%
All Students
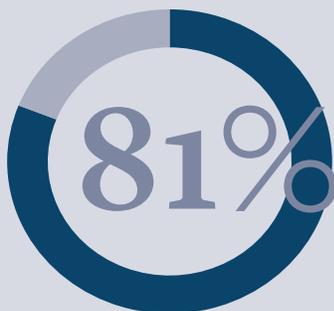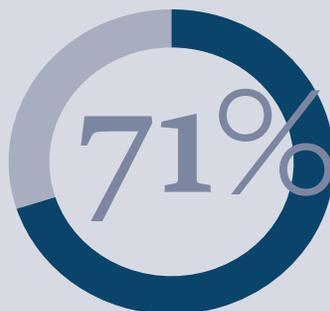
71%
Economically Disadvantaged

58%
Homeless

Homeless Demographics Summary

PERSONS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS (CY 2019)

Homeless Client Characteristics (HMIS Data Only)	Adults in Families	Children in Families	Single Adults (25+)	Youth (18-24)	Unaccompanied Minors (Under 18)
Total in HMIS, accounting for 90% of overall literally homeless statewide	11,661 adults in 10,548 households	15,577	27,233	3,847	746
Female	75%	49%	34%	49%	55%
Male	25%	51%	66%	50%	44%
Other (Transgender, Non-Binary)	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	1%
Age 0 to 4	N/A	38%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Age 5 to 10	N/A	35%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Age 11 to 14	N/A	18%	N/A	N/A	24%
Age 15 to 17	N/A	9%	N/A	N/A	76%
Age 18 to 24	21%	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A
Age 25 to 34	40%	N/A	24%	N/A	N/A
Age 35 to 44	25%	N/A	22%	N/A	N/A
Age 45 to 54	10%	N/A	25%	N/A	N/A
Age 55 to 64	3%	N/A	23%	N/A	N/A
Age 65+	1%	N/A	6%	N/A	N/A
Average Age	33	7	46	21	15
White	46%	37%	50%	42%	46%
Black	51%	61%	47%	55%	52%
American Indian	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Other Race	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Employed at Intake (18+)	15%	N/A	7%	6%	N/A
Avg. Monthly Income at Intake (18+)	$620	N/A	$716	$138	N/A
Avg. Monthly Income at Exit (18+)	$667	N/A	$722	$152	N/A
Disability of long duration	**38%** Mental 67% Physical 37% Chronic health 23% Developmental 16% Substance 11%	**12%** Mental 35% Physical 21% Chronic health 14% Developmental 52% Substance 2%	**66%** Mental 68% Physical 49% Chronic health 28% Developmental 10% Substance 32%	**43%** Mental 79% Physical 17% Chronic health 13% Developmental 24% Substance 19%	**45%** Mental 80% Physical 10% Chronic health 12% Developmental 28% Substance 18%
Covered by health insurance (Top three types of Insurance)	**88%** Medicaid 84% Medicare 6% Emp./Private 4%	**90%** Medicaid 89% Emp./Private 4% State Ins. 3%	**78%** Medicaid 67% Medicare 17% V.A. 7%	**71%** Medicaid 82% Emp./Private 6% State Ins. 4%	**89%** Medicaid 84% Emp./Private 9% State Ins. 4%

Data contained within this report was collected throughout the 2019 calendar year. Roughly 90% (55,612) of Michigan's total homeless population (61,832) were captured in the Michigan Statewide Homeless Management Information System (MSHMIS). Those not captured in the system (6,220), were primarily served in domestic violence shelters, where the use of MSHMIS is prohibited to ensure client safety.

Homeless Demographics Summary

PERSONS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS (CY 2019)

Homeless Client Characteristics (HMIS Data Only)	Overall Literally Homeless*	Chronically Homeless	Veterans	Seniors (55+)
Total in HMIS	55,612	6,625	3,333	8,362
Female	46%	34%	9%	27%
Male	54%	65%	91%	73%
Other (Transgender, Non-Binary)	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%
Age 0 to 4	10%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Age 5 to 10	10%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Age 11 to 14	5%	<1%	N/A	N/A
Age 15 to 17	3%	<1%	N/A	N/A
Age 18 to 24	10%	8%	2%	N/A
Age 25 to 34	18%	18%	11%	N/A
Age 35 to 44	15%	19%	13%	N/A
Age 45 to 54	14%	25%	22%	N/A
Age 55 to 64	12%	25%	37%	80%
Age 65+	3%	5%	15%	20%
Average Age	31	45	52	61
White	45%	40%	51%	47%
Black	52%	57%	46%	50%
American Indian	2%	2%	2%	2%
Other Race	1%	1%	1%	1%
Employed at Intake (18+)	9%	7%	8%	6%
Avg. Monthly Income at Intake (18+)	$662	$993	$1,324	$1,027
Avg. Monthly Income at Exit (18+)	$675	$991	$1,345	$1,042
Disability of long duration	44% Mental 66% Physical 43% Chronic health 25% Developmental 15% Substance 26%	100% Mental 78% Physical 48% Chronic health 30% Developmental 13% Substance 35%	76% Mental 64% Physical 64% Chronic health 39% Developmental 3% Substance 38%	76% Mental 58% Physical 65% Chronic health 38% Developmental 6% Substance 30%
Covered by health insurance (Top three types of Insurance)	83% Medicaid 75% Medicare 11% State Ins. 4%	89% Medicaid 69% Medicare 18% State Ins. 6%	88% Medicaid 35% Medicare 18% V.A. 41%	84% Medicaid 55% Medicare 25% V.A. 12%

* 3,452 persons reported as part of a family and as a single person during the year.

STATE PARTNERS

CSH
www.CSH.org

MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION OF UNITED WAYS
www.UWMich.org

MICHIGAN COALITION AGAINST HOMELESSNESS
www.MiHomeless.org

MICHIGAN COMMUNITY ACTION
www.MCAC.MemberClicks.net

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
www.Michigan.gov/Corrections

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
www.Michigan.gov/MDE

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
www.Michigan.gov/MDHHS

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
www.Michigan.gov/DNR

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
www.Michigan.gov/DTMB

MICHIGAN LEAGUE FOR PUBLIC POLICY
www.MLPP.org

MICHIGAN STATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
www.Michigan.gov/MSHDA

MICHIGAN VETERANS AFFAIRS AGENCY
www.MichiganVeterans.com

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
www.VA.gov