

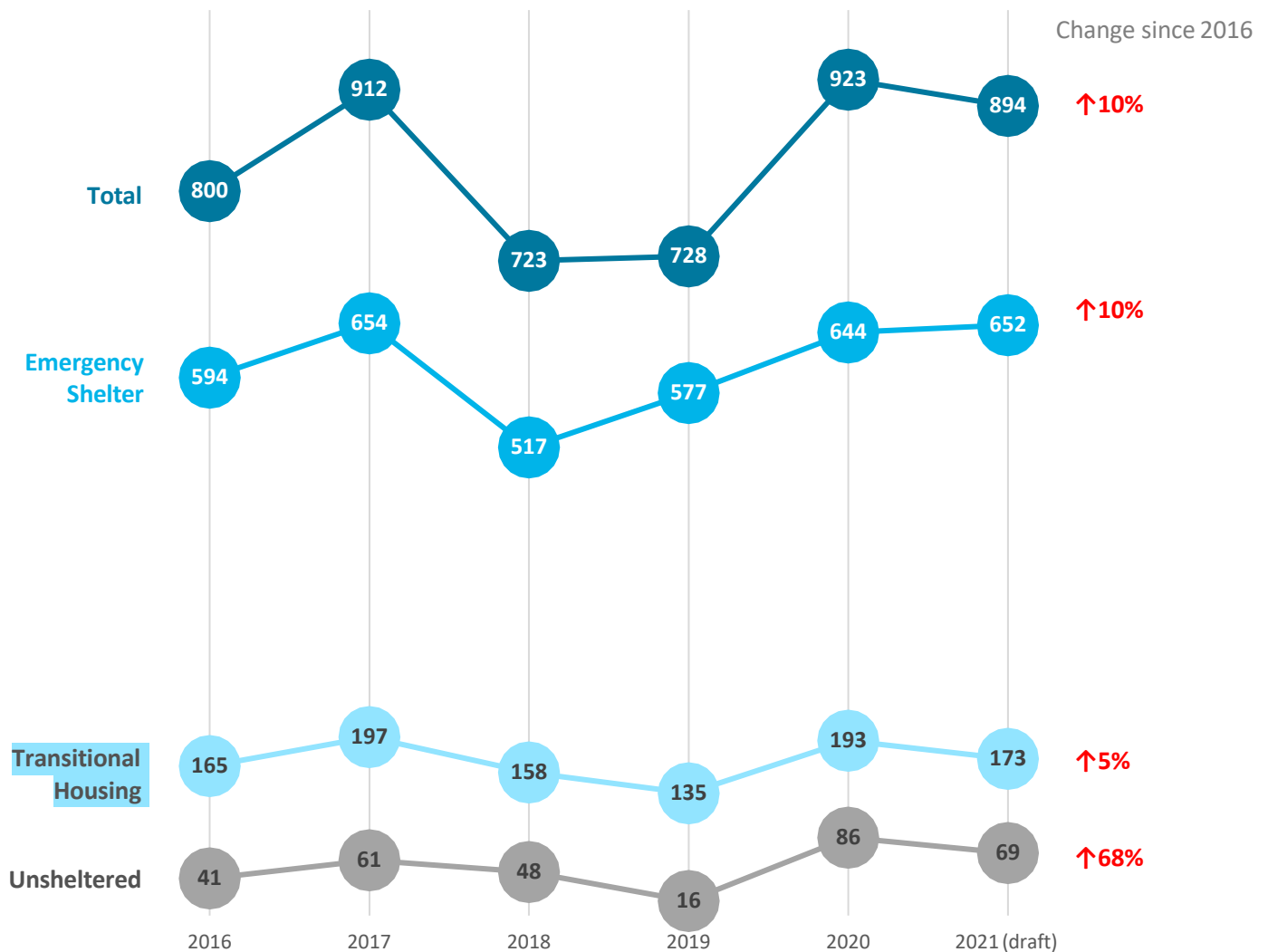


2021 Point-in-Time Count and Comparisons

MI-506 - Grand Rapids/Wyoming/Kent County CoC

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires each Continuum of Care (CoC) to conduct a count annually of people experiencing homelessness on a single night, known as the Point-in-Time (PIT) Count. The 2021 PIT Count was performed on Wednesday, January 27th, 2021. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the unsheltered portion of the count was conducted as an observation-based count likely leading to an undercount of the unsheltered population. This undercount also impacts the chronic homelessness and single adult population.

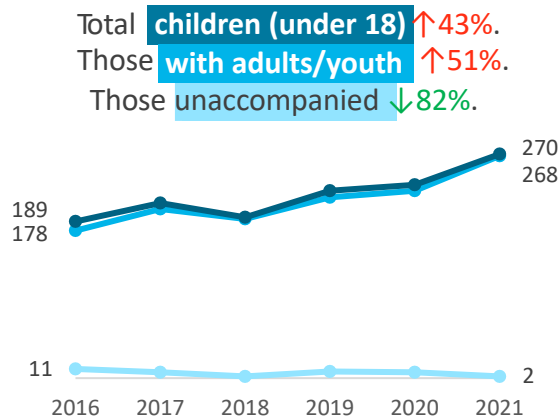
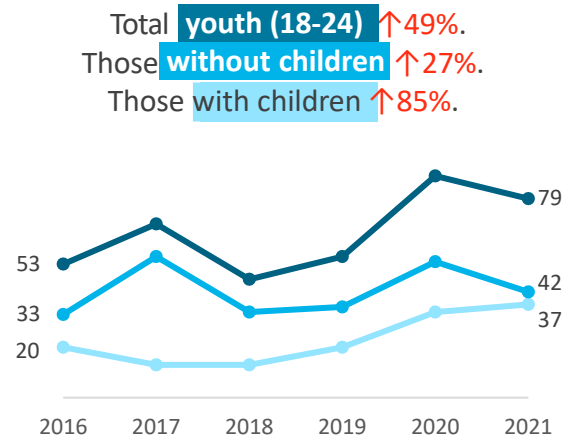
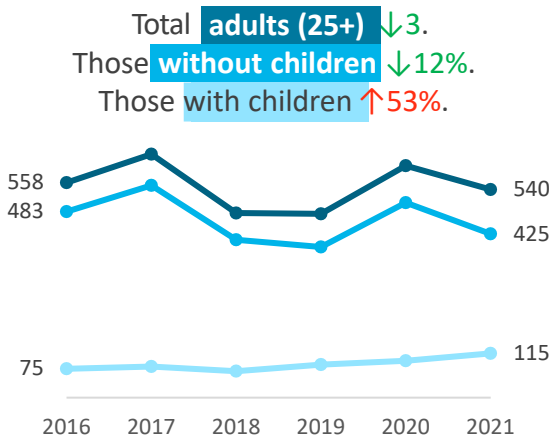
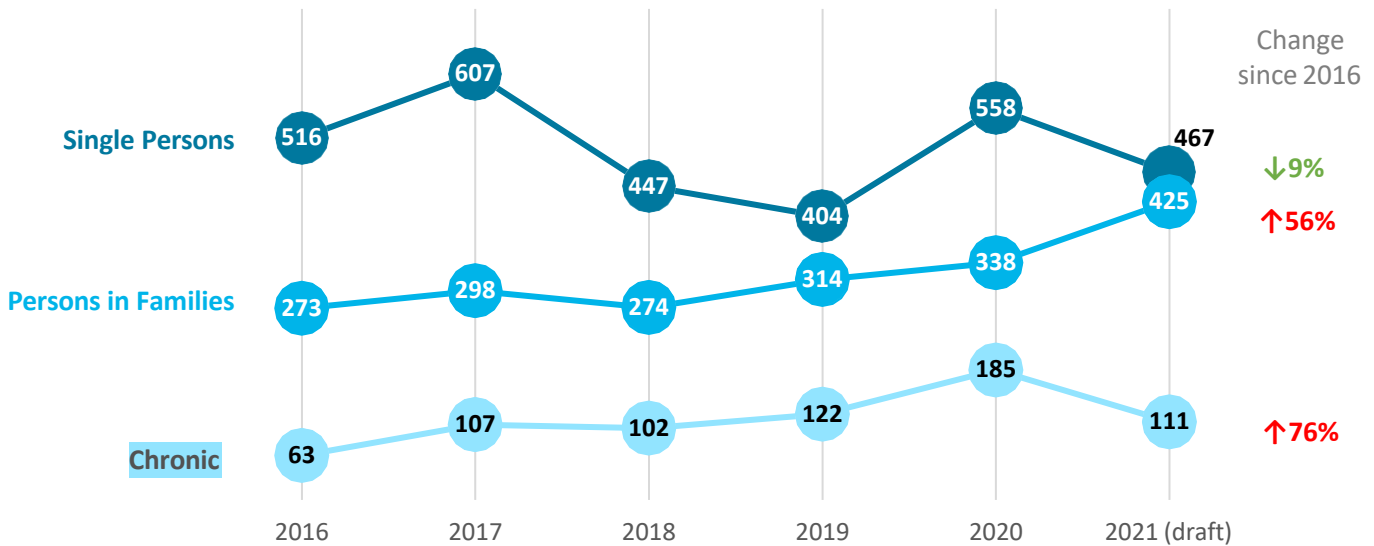
The total number of persons experiencing homelessness decreased from the previous year, but increased over the past six years. Persons in emergency shelter increased while persons in transitional housing¹ and unsheltered decreased from the previous year. Over the past 6 years, persons in all categories increased.



2021 Point-in-Time Count and Comparisons

Populations

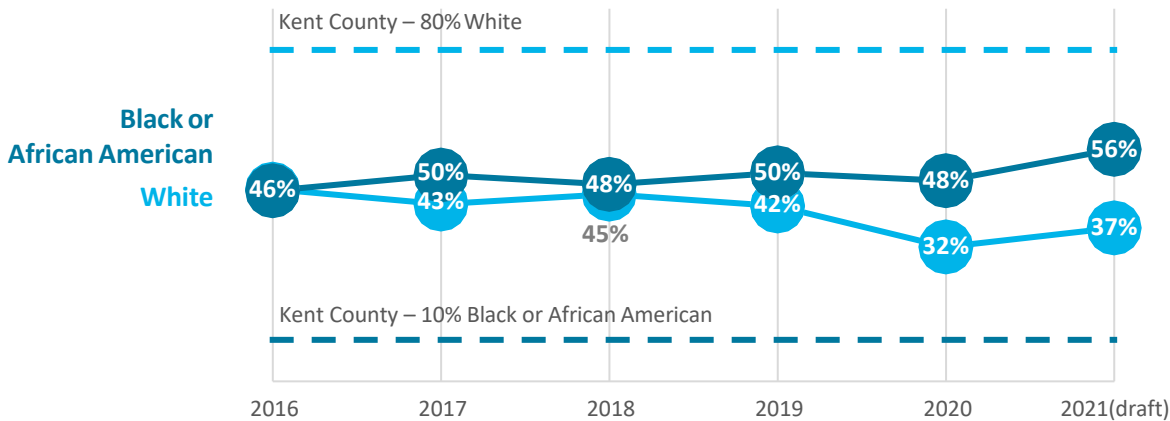
The number of single persons has decreased whereas the number of persons in families (at least one adult and one child) and the number experiencing chronic homelessness¹ increased.



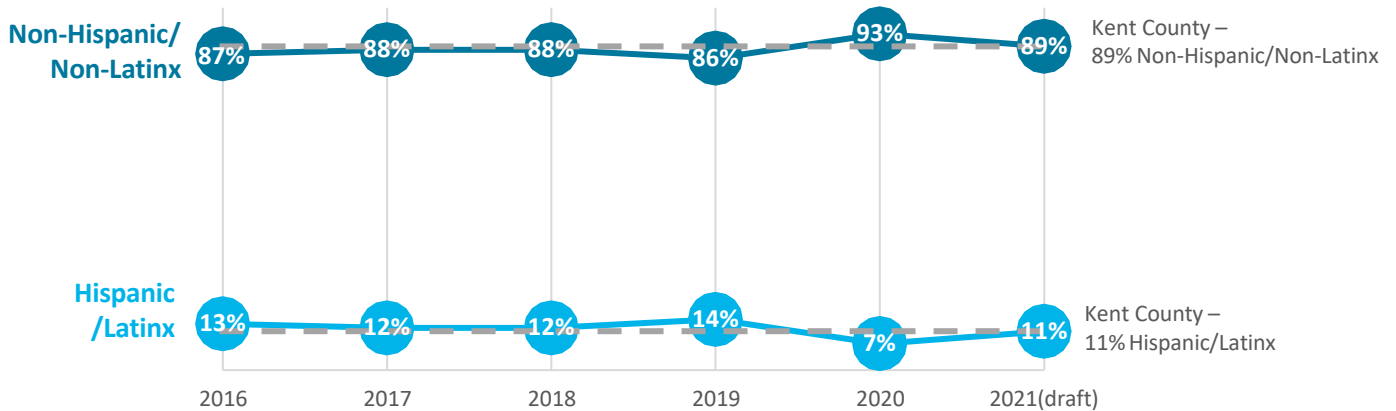
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Demographics

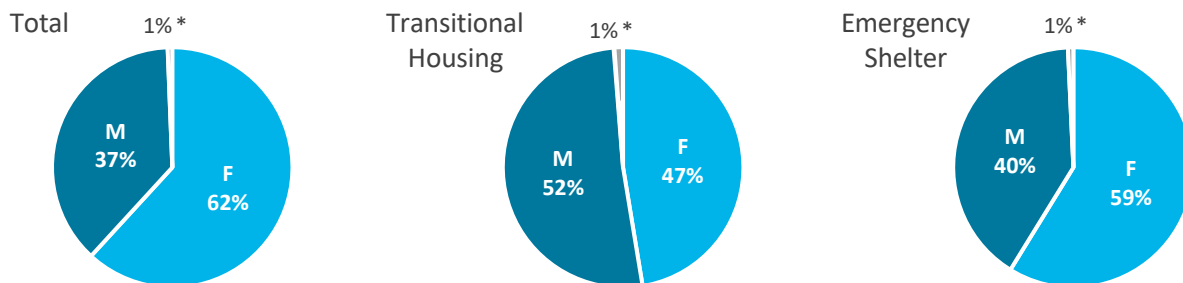
White individuals experiencing homelessness were underrepresented when compared to Kent County (80%). Black or African American individuals were over-represented when compared to Kent County (10%), revealing a **racial disparity**. Over time, the racial disparity has increased with a greater proportion Black and African American individuals experiencing homelessness when compared to white individuals. Although data for remaining races is not shown here, “Two or more races” was slightly overrepresented at 5.7% compared to 4% in Kent County.^{2, 3}



Hispanic/Latinx individuals experiencing homelessness were fairly represented when compared to Kent County. The proportion of Hispanic/Latinx individuals experiencing homelessness remained steady over time.



Females (F) made up more than half of those experiencing homelessness (total) and in emergency shelter. **Males (M)** were a majority in transitional housing. *Due to low number “Transgender” and “Gender Non-Conforming” (6 or <1%), responses were combined into one category.



¹ For a definitions of chronic homelessness and transitional housing, see www.hudexchange.info/resource/4847/hearth-defining-chronically-homeless-final-rule/ and www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/coc-program-eligibility-requirements/.

² Kent County data is from the 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates Table S0101 - Age and Sex and Table B02001 – Race and Table B03003 - Hispanic or Latino Origin.

³ Unsheltered data was collected on an observational basis and as such accuracy is limited so it is not included in the 2021 data.