

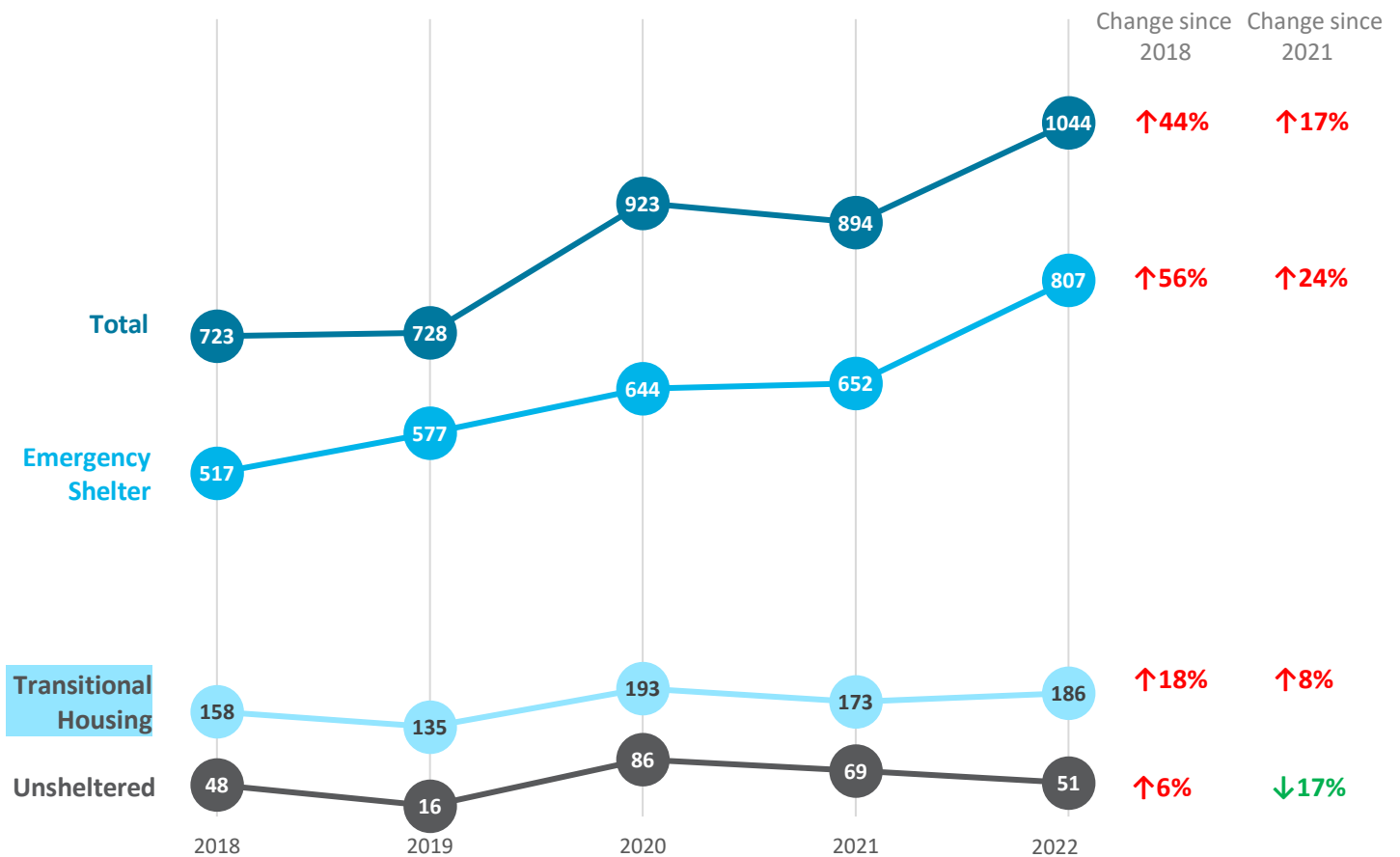


# 2022 Point-in-Time Count and Comparisons

## 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 sheltered and unsheltered homelessness on a single night, known as the Point-in-Time (PIT) Count. The 2022 PIT Count was performed on the night of Wednesday, February 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2022.

The total number of persons experiencing homelessness on one night increased from last year's count and has increased markedly since 2018. The number of persons in emergency shelter and transitional housing<sup>1</sup> increased from 2021 while unsheltered persons<sup>2</sup> decreased.

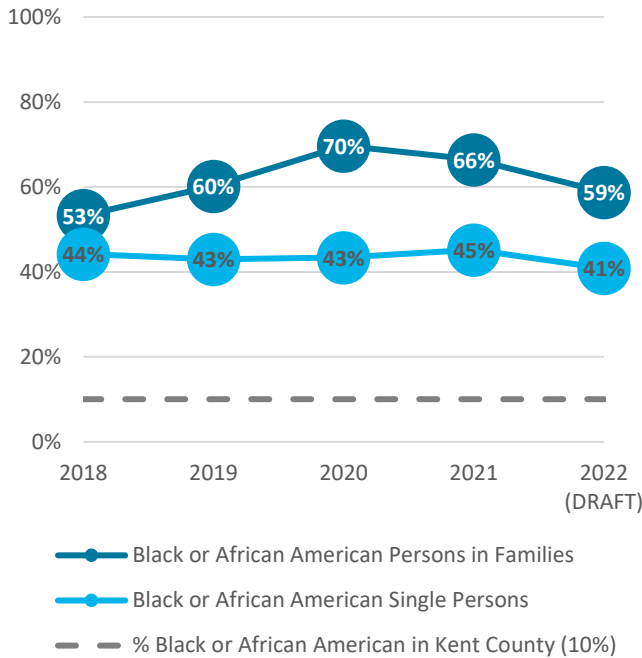


Please note that 2021 data were affected by COVID-19 as the January 2021 count was performed during a peak in the pandemic. Due to COVID-19, the unsheltered portion of the count was conducted as an observation-based count in which demographic and population data was not collected from all individuals. This also may have led to an undercount of the unsheltered population.

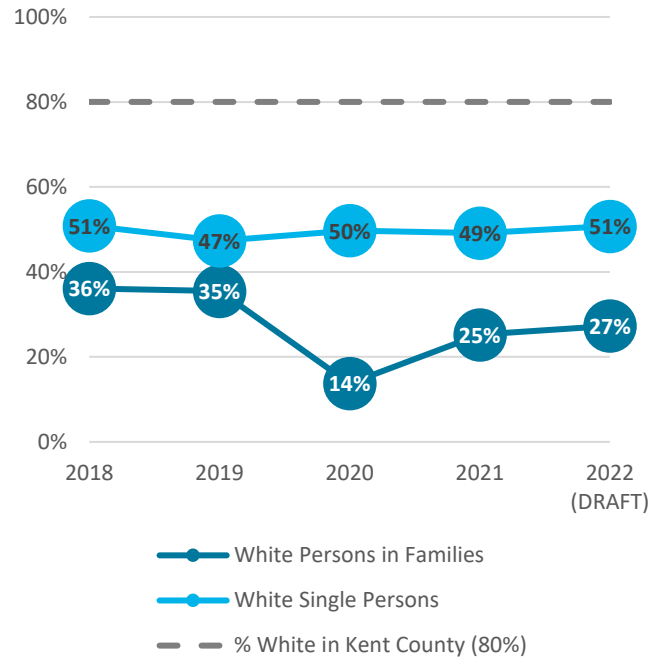
## Demographics

Demographic data reveals a **racial disparity** in people experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness in Kent County. In the last 5 PIT Counts, white persons have been under-represented when compared to Kent County (80%) and Black or African American persons have been over-represented when compared to Kent County (10%). This disparity is greatest among persons in families. Although data for remaining races is not shown here, “American Indian or Alaskan Native” and “Two or more races” were slightly overrepresented in 2022’s count at 1.9% and 7.8%, compared to 0.4% and 4.1% in Kent County, respectively. <sup>3, 4</sup>

### Black or African American Persons

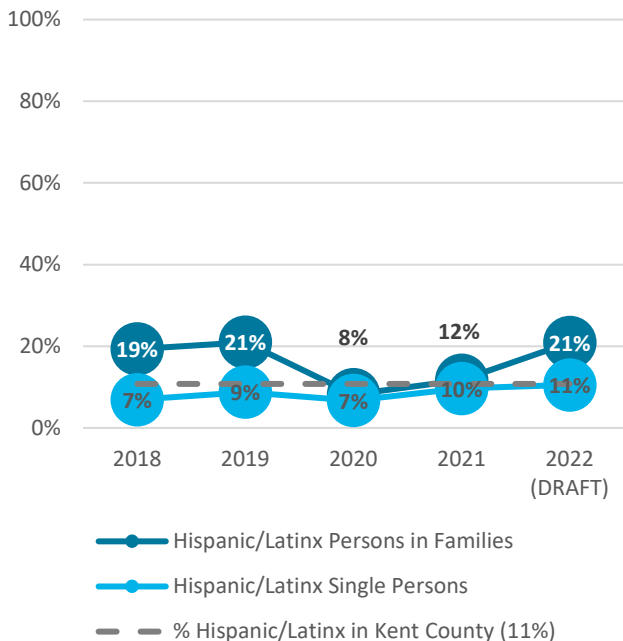


### White Persons

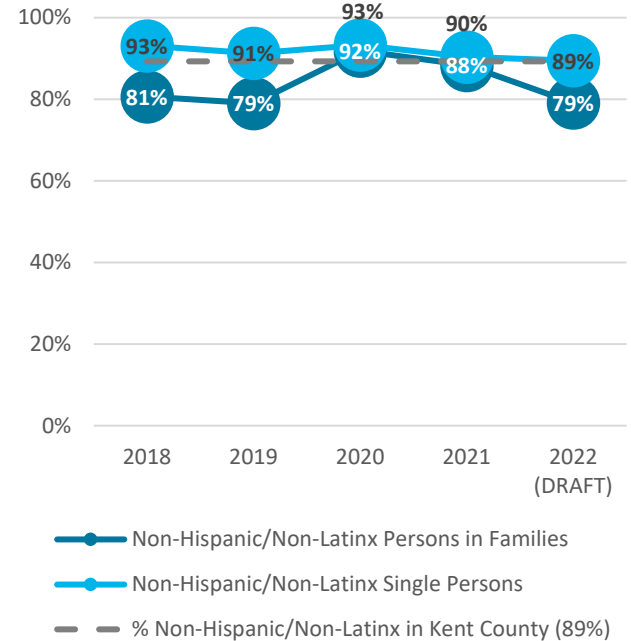


Hispanic/Latinx single persons experiencing homelessness on the night of the PIT Counts were fairly represented when compared to Kent County (89%). Hispanic/Latinx persons in families are over-represented in 2018, 2019, and 2022 revealing an **ethnic disparity**. <sup>3, 4</sup>

### Hispanic/Latinx Persons



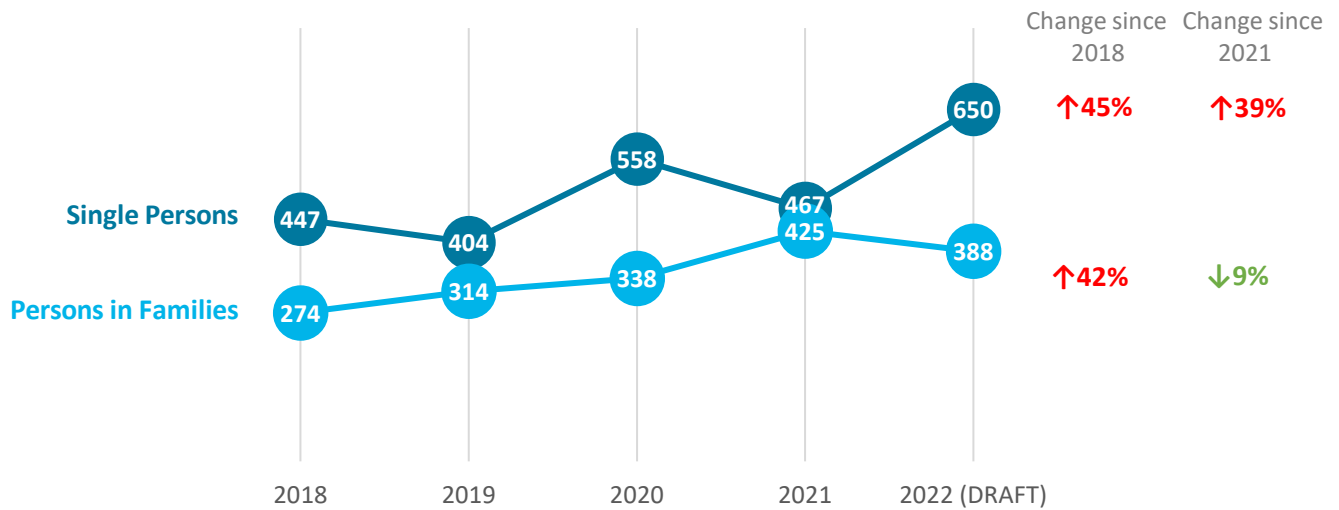
### Non-Hispanic/Non-Latinx Persons



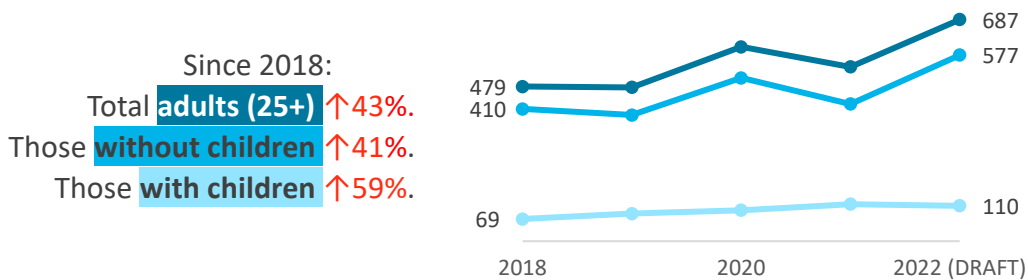
# 2022 Point-in-Time Count and Comparisons

## Populations

The number of single persons experiencing homelessness on one night increased in the last year and since 2018. The number of persons in families (at least one adult and one child) decreased slightly since last year but has increased overall since 2018. An additional shelter location for adults opened in 2022 which may have contributed to the increase in the number of single persons staying in emergency shelter. In 2021, there was increased capacity in family shelter due to increased funding to address the COVID-19 pandemic. This funding was no longer available in 2022 leading to a decrease in shelter capacity for persons in families.<sup>4</sup>

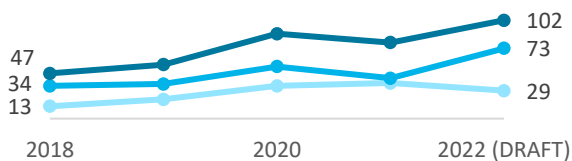


When broken down by age, the total number of adults (ages 25 and older), youth (ages 18-24), and children (under age 18) has risen since 2018. Adults, youth, and children in all categories saw an increase.<sup>4</sup>



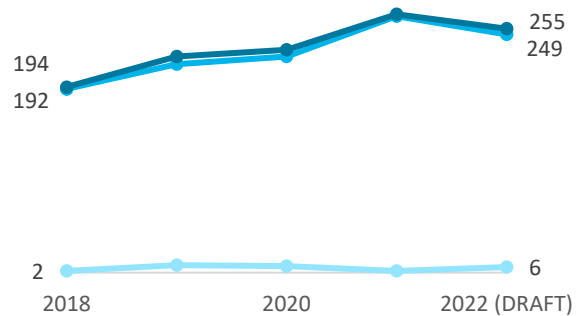
Since 2018:

- Total **youth (18-24)** ↑117%
- Those **without children** ↑115%
- Those **with children** ↑123%



Since 2018:

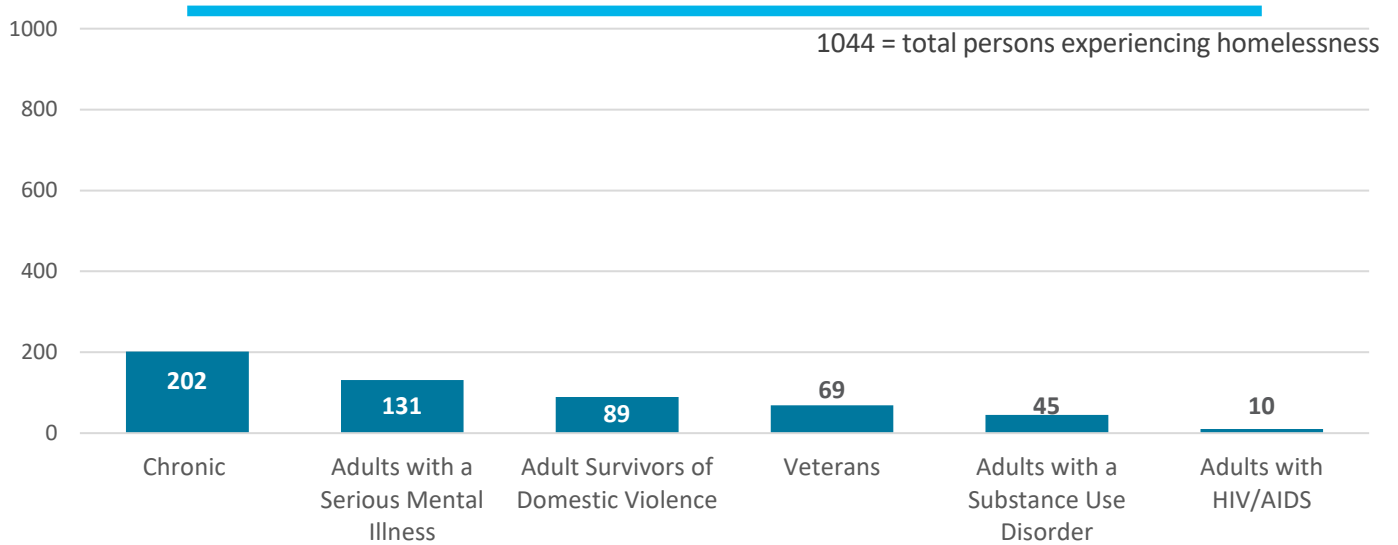
- Total **children (under 18)** ↑31%
- Those **with an adult** ↑30%
- Those **unaccompanied** ↑200%



# 2022 Point-in-Time Count and Comparisons

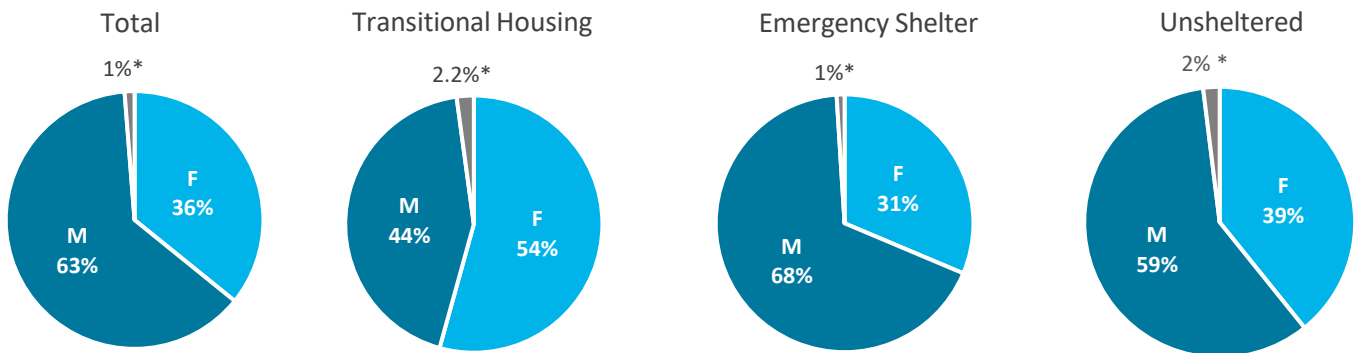
## Additional Populations

Data collected during the PIT Count includes the number of persons experiencing homelessness who are members of specific subpopulations. Note that persons can be included in one or more populations. A portion of this dataset relies on self-reporting and as such inclusion in listed populations may not be verified.<sup>5</sup>



In 2022, **males (M)** made up more than half of those experiencing homelessness (total) and in emergency shelter and unsheltered. **Females (F)** were a majority in transitional housing, this may be because a large transitional housing project in our community serves persons actively fleeing domestic violence.

\*Due to low number “Transgender”, “Questioning” and “a gender not singularly male or female” (13 or <2%), responses were combined into one category. However, we know that historically marginalized populations may under-report due to real or perceived stigma.



<sup>1</sup> For a definition of transitional housing, see [www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/coc-program-eligibility-requirements/](http://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/coc-program-eligibility-requirements/).

<sup>2</sup> Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the unsheltered portion of the 2021 count was conducted as an observation-based count which may have led to an undercount of the unsheltered population. This undercount also likely impacts the chronic homelessness and single adult populations.

<sup>3</sup> Kent County data is from the 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table S0101 - Age and Sex and Table B02001 – Race and Table B02001 - Race and Table B03003 - Hispanic or Latino Origin.

<sup>4</sup> In 2021, unsheltered data was collected on an observational basis and as such accuracy is limited. 2021 demographic calculations include only data from those staying in emergency shelter or transitional housing. Population data from unsheltered individuals is included where available.

<sup>5</sup> For a definition of chronic homelessness, see [www.hudexchange.info/resource/4847/hearth-defining-chronically-homeless-final-rule/](http://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4847/hearth-defining-chronically-homeless-final-rule/).