An Overview of Michigan's Statewide Housing Needs Assessment

Michigan Association of Planning Conference September 26, 2024





Melika Belhaj Program Manager, HSHE, U-M



David Allen, PhD Chief Market Analyst, **MSHDA**





Scan to view full report



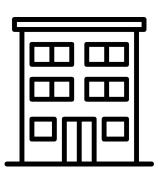
Inventory

Demand

Affordability

Instability & Homelessness











Housing Stock

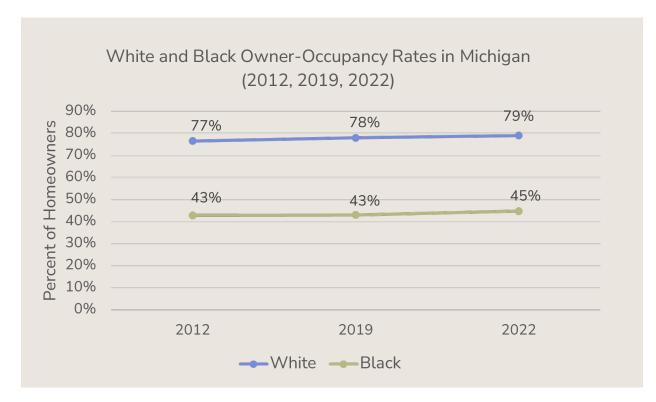
4.6 million units

61% built before 1980

72% single family detached structures

73% owner-occupied 27% renter-occupied

Homeownership Gap



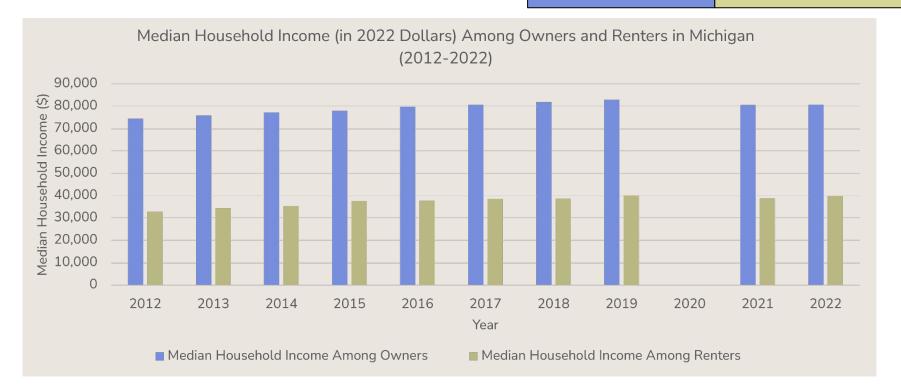
Michigan (2022) 34 percentage point gap

United States (2022) 28 percentage point gap

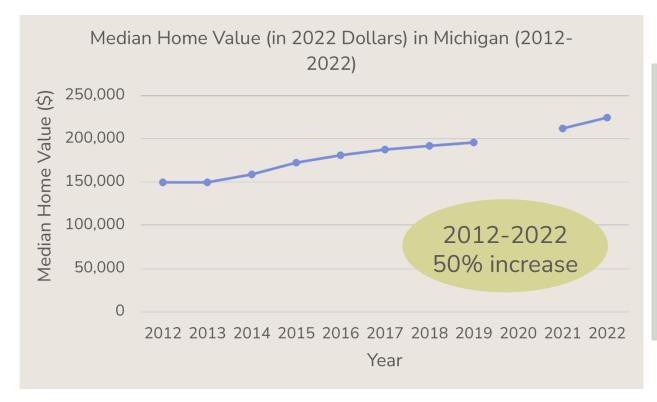
Median Household Income

Homeowners: \$80,710

Renters: \$39,843



Median Home Value

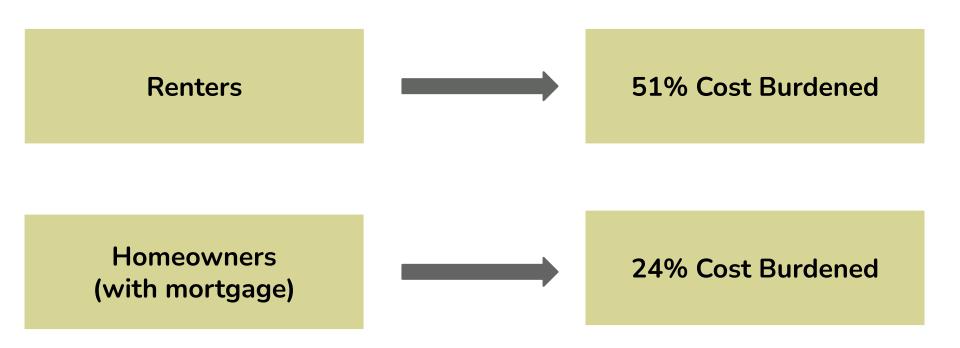


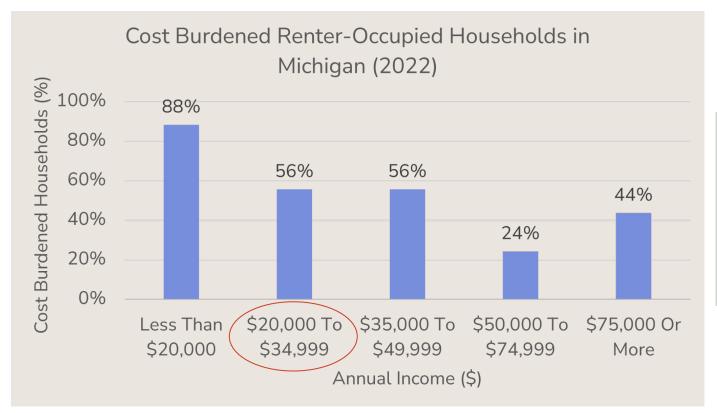
House Price: \$225,000

5% Down Payment: \$11.250

Mortgage Payment: ~\$1,400/month with 6.75% interest rate before property taxes and homeowners' insurance

Cost Burden





In 2022, based on a \$9.87/hour wage, someone working 40 hours/week had an income of \$20,529.

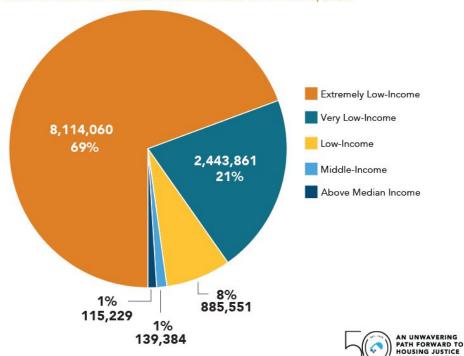
Source: ACS 1-year Estimates, Table B25106 (2022) Source: MI Minimum Wage

Affordability



EXTREMELY LOW-INCOME RENTERS MAKE UP MAJORITY OF SEVERELY COST-BURDENED RENTERS

SEVERELY COST-BURDENED RENTER HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME, 2022

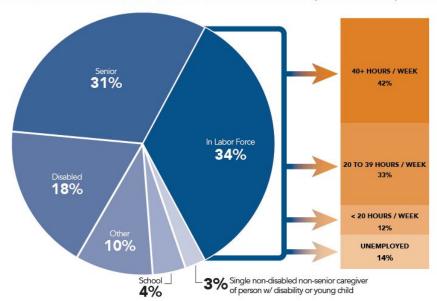


SOURCE: 2022 ACS PUMS.

Source: NLIHC, Gap Report 2024



MOST EXTREMELY LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDERS ARE IN LABOR FORCE, ARE SENIORS, OR HAVE A DISABILITY



Source: NLIHC, Gap Report 2024

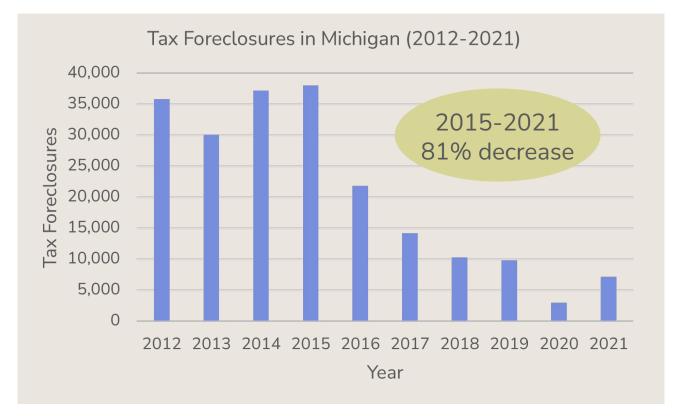
Foreclosure, Speculation, & Eviction

"The financial crisis of the past decade developed a new pathway to neighborhood instability in Detroit. A home enters mortgage or tax foreclosure. It is purchased by a bulk owner or speculator. The home is either milked (rented without maintenance or repairs) or sold on a land contract on terms at or beyond the buyer's means. An eviction occurs and the cycle repeats. The house is traded among bulk buyers... Once the house deteriorates beyond habitability it is abandoned to tax foreclosure. The public frequently assumes the cost of demolition for these speculator-discarded properties."



Seymour & Akers, 2019

Tax Foreclosures



Eviction Filings

2019-2020

50% reduction attributed to pandemic-era programs and policies.

2021-2022

38% increase



Eviction Filing Rates

1 in 12.82 households

Nationally • Approx. 7.8% (as of 2018 GAO-24/Princeton's Eviction Lab)

• 1 in 6.25 households

• Approx. 16%

Michigan

(2023 SCAO Data)

• Genesee County 27.04%

• Macomb County 24.4%

- Wayne County 22.6%
- Monroe County 22.6%
- Calhoun County and Muskegon Counties 21.6%
- Oakland County 19.0%
- Romulus 47.0%
- Inkster 39.8%
- Taylor 37.0%
- Southfield 32.2%
- Pontiac 31.2%
- Westland 30.2%

Counties

(Michigan Evictions 2020)

Medium and Large Cities

(Michigan Evictions 2020)

Sources: GAO-24; Michigan State Court (2023); Poverty Solutions

Instability & Homelessness

Civil Rights / Fair Housing Violations Underlying part of the Eviction Crisis

Conclusions from the Michigan Evictions 2020 Study

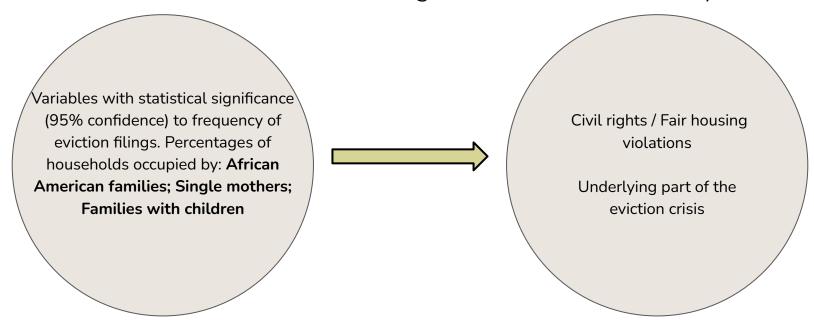
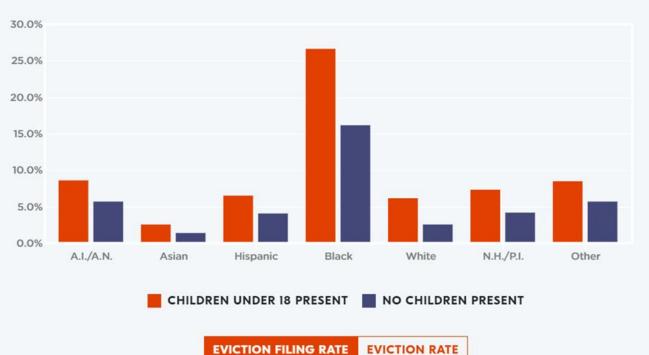


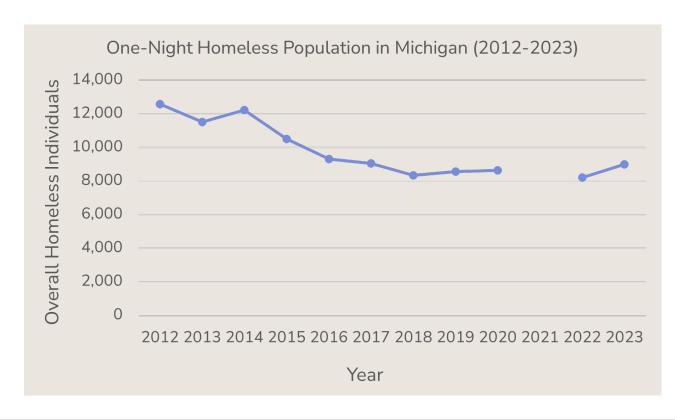
Figure 2. Eviction rates among adult renters, by race/ethnicity and presence of children



In the figure above, A.I./A.N. represents American Indian/Alaska Native, and N.H./P.I. represents Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

Source: Eviction Lab, Who is Evicted in America (Oct. 3, 2023)

Homelessness



Point-In-Time (PIT) Count Data

2022: 8,206 people

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Data

2022: 32,589 people

Housing & Health Equity in Michigan

Health Implications of Redlining and Predatory Lending

Redlining Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) scores directly correlate with poor eye health among Detroiters living in formerly redlined neighborhoods (Hicks et. al, 2023)

Discriminatory mortgage lending has long-term impacts on mental health, physical health, and infant mortality rates (Lynch et. al, 2021)

Foreclosure negatively impacts self-reported mental health (Burgard et. al, 2012; Libman et. al, 2012; Tsai, 2014)

Housing & Health Equity in Michigan

Health Implications on Individuals and Families

Individuals who are housing insecure are twice as likely to postpone medical treatment (RWJF, 2011)

Neighborhood eviction and tax foreclosure rates negatively impact Black women's health at large (Sealy-Jefferson, 2019, 2021, 2024)

People who experience chronic homelessness show higher rates of morbidity (physical and mental health) and mortality (Maness et. al, 2014; Auerswald, 2016)

MSHDA Tools for Housing

Administering federal and state housing programs, like the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, and MSHDA's Multifamily Direct Lending Programs.

MSHDA also administered federal and state support for housing passed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic: Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) from the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA), Eviction Diversion Program (EDP), COVID Emergency Rental Assistance Funds (CERA), Michigan Homeowners Assistance Fund (MIHAF), the Michigan Housing and Community Development Fund (MHCDF and others).

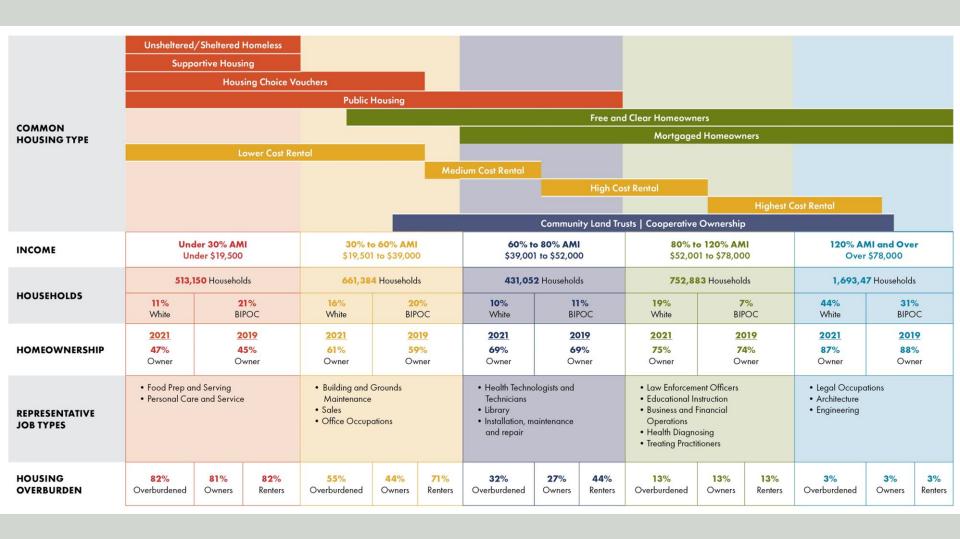
Funding of affordable units was up by 35% during 2021-2023, over the prior three years.

MSHDA Tools for Housing

Providing down payment assistance and other funds to prospective homebuyers

Providing administrative support for the first Statewide Housing Plan

At the end of CY 2023, MSHDA programs put over \$1.3 billion dollars into housing projects and efforts across the state, funding a variety of housing opportunities for over 18,000 Michigan households.



Under 30% AMI	30% to 60% AMI	60% to 80% AMI	80% to 120% AMI	120% AMI and Over
Shelter Diversion				
Key to Own				
HCV Mobility Permanent				
Supportive Housing				
Emergency Solutions				
Housing Choice Voucher				
Multifamily Direct Lending				
интс				
Pass-Through Bond				
Newcomer Rental Subsidy				
	Missing Middle			
Small-Scale Home Accessibility/Visit-ability Retrofitting (SHARE)				
Good Housing = Good Health				
Tribal Nations Housing Development Program				
5k Home Buyer Grant				
MI Neighborhood				
MSHDA Housing Education Program				
MI Home Loan				
\$10K DPA				

Thank you!

This report was made possible with funding and support from the U-M School of Public Health, U-M Poverty Solutions, the U-M Office of Vice President Research, and the Michigan Institute for Clinical & Health Research (UM1TR004404).





Michigan's Statewide Housing Needs Assessment | Findings

The 2024 Michigan Statewide Housing Needs Assessment reveals critical challenges and opportunities in housing supply and demand, as well as quality, affordability, and stability.



Inventory

61% of housing units were built before 1980

73% of housing stock was owner-occupied

34-point percentage gap between white (79%) and Black (45%) homeownership

Demand

49% headship rate; 2.04 people per household

Homeowners' median income was \$80,710; Renters \$39,843

Median value of a home was \$224.400

Affordability

Gross rent was just over \$1,000/month

51% renters cost-burdened; 26% severely cost-burdened

24% homeowners with mortgages and 14% without mortgages cost-burdened

Instability & Homelessness

Eviction filings increased 38% between 2021 and 2022

81% decrease in tax foreclosures from 2015 to 2021

8% increase in homelessness from 2021 to 2022

This assessment has been created to serve as a foundation for informed decision-making, providing a roadmap for the development of policies and initiatives that will positively impact our state's housing market.

Sources: ACS 1-year Estimates 2022; MI Supreme Court Dashboard; MI Department of Treasury; PiT Counts

Melika Belhaj, MURP, Program Manager, HSHE mybelhaj@umich.edu David Allen, PhD, Chief Market Analyst, MSHDA, allend1@michigan.gov





