

BLACKROCK MUNIYIELD MICHIGAN QUALITY FUND, INC.

Form N-CSRS

April 05, 2017

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

**CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT
COMPANIES**

Investment Company Act file number 811-07080

Name of Fund: BlackRock MuniYield Michigan Quality Fund, Inc. (MIY)

Fund Address: 100 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, DE 19809

Name and address of agent for service: John M. Perlowski, Chief Executive Officer, BlackRock MuniYield Michigan Quality Fund, Inc., 55 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10055

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (800) 882-0052, Option 4

Date of fiscal year end: 07/31/2017

Date of reporting period: 01/31/2017

Item 1 Report to Stockholders

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT (UNAUDITED)

BlackRock MuniHoldings California Quality Fund, Inc. (MUC)

BlackRock MuniHoldings New Jersey Quality Fund, Inc. (MUJ)

BlackRock MuniYield Investment Quality Fund (MFT)

BlackRock MuniYield Michigan Quality Fund, Inc. (MIY)

BlackRock MuniYield Pennsylvania Quality Fund (MPA)

Not FDIC Insured May Lose Value No Bank Guarantee

The Markets in Review

Dear Shareholder,

The 12 months ended January 31, 2017 was an exceptionally strong period for risk assets (such as stocks and high yield bonds), while higher-quality assets generated muted returns after struggling in the latter part of 2016. As the period began, worries about slowing growth in China and the instability of oil prices had global equity prices sliding. However, the broad market momentum shifted in the second half of 2016 as reflationary expectations in the United States helped drive a pick-up in global growth.

Markets were remarkably resilient during the period. Big surprises such as the United Kingdom's vote to leave the European Union and the outcome of the U.S. presidential election brought spikes in equity market volatility, but they were ultimately short-lived. Instead, investors used the sell-offs to seize upon buying opportunities, allowing markets to quickly rebound. We believe this reinforces the case for taking the long view rather than reacting to short-term market noise.

The global reflationary theme—rising nominal growth, wages and inflation—was the dominant driver of asset returns during the period, outweighing significant political upheavals and uncertainty. This trend accelerated after the U.S. election and continued into the beginning of 2017, stoked by expectations for an extra boost to U.S. growth via fiscal policy.

Although economic momentum is gaining traction, the capacity for rapid global growth is restrained by structural factors including an aging population, low productivity growth and excess savings. A tempered economic growth trend and high valuations across most assets have set the stage for muted investment returns going forward.

Equity markets still have room to move, although the disparity between winners and losers is widening, making stock selection increasingly important. Fixed income investors are also facing challenges as bond markets recalibrate to accommodate rising rates and higher inflation expectations. And in a world where political risk and policy uncertainty abound, there is no lack of potential catalysts for higher volatility.

In this environment, investors need to think globally, extend their scope across a broad array of asset classes and be nimble as market conditions change. We encourage you to talk with your financial advisor and visit blackrock.com for further insight about investing in today's markets.

Sincerely,

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

Total Returns as of January 31, 2017

	6-month	12-month
U.S. large cap equities (S&P 500® Index)	5.96%	20.04%
U.S. small cap equities (Russell 2000® Index)	12.43	33.53
International equities (MSCI Europe, Australasia, Far East Index)	3.49	12.03
Emerging market equities (MSCI Emerging Markets Index)	4.92	25.41
3-month Treasury bills (BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index)	0.20	0.37

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U.S. Treasury securities (BofA Merrill Lynch 10-Year U.S. Treasury Index)	(7.87)	(3.26)
U.S. investment grade bonds (Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index)	(2.95)	1.45
Tax-exempt municipal bonds (S&P Municipal Bond Index)	(2.94)	0.24
U.S. high yield bonds (Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index)	6.09	20.77

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Index performance is shown for illustrative purposes only. You cannot invest directly in an index.

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SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

JANUARY 31, 2017

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Municipal Market Overview

For the Reporting Period Ended January 31, 2017

Municipal Market Conditions

Municipal bonds generated modestly positive performance for the period, in spite of vastly rising interest rates as a result of generally stronger economic data, signs of inflation pressures, Fed monetary policy normalization, and market expectations for pro-growth fiscal policy. However, ongoing reassurance from the Fed that rates would be increased gradually and would likely remain low overall resulted in strong demand for fixed income investments. Investors favored the income, relative yield, and stability of municipal bonds amid bouts of interest rate volatility (bond prices rise as rates fall) resulting from the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union, the contentious U.S. election, and widening central bank divergence i.e., policy easing outside the United States while the Fed slowly commences policy tightening. During the 12 months ended January 31, 2017, municipal bond funds garnered net inflows of approximately \$24 billion (based on data from the Investment Company Institute).

For the same 12-month period, total new issuance remained robust from a historical perspective at \$451 billion (significantly above the \$394 billion issued in the prior 12-month period). A noteworthy portion of new supply during this period was attributable to refinancing activity (roughly 60%) as issuers continued to take advantage of low interest rates and a flatter yield curve to reduce their borrowing costs.

S&P Municipal Bond Index	
Total Returns as of January 31, 2017	
6 months:	(2.94)%
12 months:	0.24%

A Closer Look at Yields

From January 31, 2016 to January 31, 2017, yields on AAA-rated 30-year municipal bonds increased by 33 basis points (bps) from 2.75% to 3.08%, while 10-year rates rose by 61 bps from 1.71% to 2.32% and 5-year rates increased 63 bps from 1.00% to 1.63% (as measured by Thomson Municipal Market Data). The municipal yield curve modestly flattened over the 12-month period with the spread between 2- and 30-year maturities flattening by

9 bps and the spread between 10- and 30-year maturities flattening by 28 bps.

During the same time period, on a relative basis, tax-exempt municipal bonds broadly underperformed U.S. Treasuries with the greatest underperformance experienced in the intermediate part of the yield curve. In absolute terms, the positive performance of municipal bonds was driven largely by a supply/demand imbalance within the municipal market as investors sought income and incremental yield in an environment where opportunities became increasingly scarce. More broadly, municipal bonds came under pressure post the November U.S. election, erasing a bulk of year-to-date performance and influencing a strong pattern of mutual fund inflows to turn negative in the closing months of the period. The asset class is known for its lower relative volatility and preservation of principal with an emphasis on income as tax rates rise.

Financial Conditions of Municipal Issuers

The majority of municipal credits remain strong, despite well-publicized distress among a few issuers. Four of the five states with the largest amount of debt outstanding California, New York, Texas and Florida have exhibited markedly improved credit fundamentals during the slow national recovery. However, several states with the largest unfunded pension liabilities have seen their bond prices decline noticeably and remain vulnerable to additional price deterioration. On the local level, Chicago's credit quality downgrade is an outlier relative to other cities due to its larger pension liability and inadequate funding remedies. BlackRock maintains the view that municipal bond defaults will remain minimal and in the periphery while the overall market is fundamentally sound. We continue to advocate careful credit research and believe that a thoughtful approach to structure and security selection remains imperative amid uncertainty in a modestly improving economic environment.

The opinions expressed are those of BlackRock as of January 31, 2017, and are subject to change at any time due to changes in market or economic conditions. The comments should not be construed as a recommendation of any individual holdings or market sectors. Investing involves risk including loss of principal. Bond values fluctuate in price so the value of your investment can go down depending on market conditions. Fixed income risks include interest-rate and credit risk. Typically, when interest rates rise, there is a corresponding decline in bond values. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the bond issuer will not be able to make

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principal and interest payments. There may be less information on the financial condition of municipal issuers than for public corporations. The market for municipal bonds may be less liquid than for taxable bonds. Some investors may be subject to Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT). Capital gains distributions, if any, are taxable.

The Standard & Poor's Municipal Bond Index, a broad, market value-weighted index, seeks to measure the performance of the U.S. municipal bond market. All bonds in the index are exempt from U.S. federal income taxes or subject to the alternative minimum tax. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Index performance is shown for illustrative purposes only. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging

The Funds may utilize leverage to seek to enhance the distribution rate on, and net asset value (NAV) of, their common shares (Common Shares). However, these objectives cannot be achieved in all interest rate environments.

In general, the concept of leveraging is based on the premise that the financing cost of leverage, which is based on short-term interest rates, is normally lower than the income earned by a Fund on its longer-term portfolio investments purchased with the proceeds from leverage. To the extent that the total assets of the Funds (including the assets obtained from leverage) are invested in higher-yielding portfolio investments, the Funds' shareholders benefit from the incremental net income. The interest earned on securities purchased with the proceeds from leverage is paid to shareholders in the form of dividends, and the value of these portfolio holdings is reflected in the per share NAV.

To illustrate these concepts, assume a Fund's Common Shares capitalization is \$100 million and it utilizes leverage for an additional \$30 million, creating a total value of \$130 million available for investment in longer-term income securities. If prevailing short-term interest rates are 3% and longer-term interest rates are 6%, the yield curve has a strongly positive slope. In this case, a Fund's financing costs on the \$30 million of proceeds obtained from leverage are based on the lower short-term interest rates. At the same time, the securities purchased by a Fund with the proceeds from leverage earn income based on longer-term interest rates. In this case, a Fund's financing cost of leverage is significantly lower than the income earned on a Fund's longer-term investments acquired from leverage proceeds, and therefore the holders of Common Shares (Common Shareholders) are the beneficiaries of the incremental net income.

However, in order to benefit Common Shareholders, the return on assets purchased with leverage proceeds must exceed the ongoing costs associated with the leverage. If interest and other costs of leverage exceed the Funds' return on assets purchased with leverage proceeds, income to shareholders is lower than if the Funds had not used leverage. Furthermore, the value of the Funds' portfolio investments generally varies inversely with the direction of long-term interest rates, although other factors can influence the value of portfolio investments. In contrast, the value of the Funds' obligations under their respective leverage arrangements generally does not fluctuate in relation to interest rates. As a result, changes in interest rates can influence the Funds' NAVs positively or

negatively. Changes in the future direction of interest rates are very difficult to predict accurately, and there is no assurance that a Fund's intended leveraging strategy will be successful.

The use of leverage also generally causes greater changes in each Fund's NAV, market price and dividend rates than comparable portfolios without leverage. In a declining market, leverage is likely to cause a greater decline in the NAV and market price of a Fund's Common Shares than if the Fund were not leveraged. In addition, each Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times or at distressed values in order to comply with regulatory requirements applicable to the use of leverage or as required by the terms of leverage instruments, which may cause the Funds to incur losses. The use of leverage may limit a Fund's ability to invest in certain types of securities or use certain types of hedging strategies. Each Fund incurs expenses in connection with the use of leverage, all of which are borne by Common Shareholders and may reduce income to the Common Shares. Moreover, to the extent the calculation of the Funds' investment advisory fees includes assets purchased with the proceeds of leverage, the investment advisory fees payable to the Funds' investment adviser will be higher than if the Funds did not use leverage.

To obtain leverage, each Fund has issued Variable Rate Demand Preferred Shares (VRDP Shares), or Variable Rate Muni Term Preferred Shares (VMTP Shares), (collectively, Preferred Shares) and/or leveraged its assets through the use of tender option bond trusts (TOB Trusts) as described in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), each Fund is permitted to issue debt up to $\frac{3}{3}$ 3% of its total managed assets or equity securities (e.g., Preferred Shares) up to 50% of its total managed assets. A Fund may voluntarily elect to limit its leverage to less than the maximum amount permitted under the 1940 Act. In addition, a Fund may also be subject to certain asset coverage, leverage or portfolio composition requirements imposed by the Preferred Shares' governing instruments or by agencies rating the Preferred Shares, which may be more stringent than those imposed by the 1940 Act.

If a Fund segregates or designates on its books and records cash or liquid assets having a value not less than the value of a Fund's obligations under the TOB Trust (including accrued interest), a TOB Trust is not considered a senior security and is not subject to the foregoing limitations and requirements under the 1940 Act.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Funds may invest in various derivative financial instruments. These instruments are used to obtain exposure to a security, commodity, index, market, and/or other asset without owning or taking physical custody of securities, commodities and/or other referenced assets or to manage market, equity, credit, interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate, commodity and/or other risks. Derivative financial instruments may give rise to a form of economic leverage and involve risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of a derivative financial instrument and the underlying asset, possible default of the counterparty to the

transaction or illiquidity of the instrument. The Funds' successful use of a derivative financial instrument depends on the investment adviser's ability to predict pertinent market movements accurately, which cannot be assured. The use of these instruments may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may limit the amount of appreciation a Fund can realize on an investment and/or may result in lower distributions paid to shareholders. The Funds' investments in these instruments, if any, are discussed in detail in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Fund Summary as of January 31, 2017

BlackRock MuniHoldings California Quality Fund, Inc.

Fund Overview

BlackRock MuniHoldings California Quality Fund, Inc. s (MUC) (the Fund) investment objective is to provide shareholders with current income exempt from federal and California income taxes. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in municipal obligations exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax) and California income taxes. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its assets in investment grade municipal obligations with remaining maturities of one year or more at the time of investment. The municipal obligations in which the Fund primarily invests are either rated investment grade quality, or are considered by the Fund s adviser to be of comparable quality, at the time of investment. The Fund may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Fund s investment objective will be achieved.

Fund Information

Symbol on New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)	MUC
Initial Offering Date	February 27, 1998
Yield on Closing Market Price as of January 31, 2017 (\$14.40) ¹	5.13%
Tax Equivalent Yield ²	10.45%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ³	\$0.0615
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ³	\$0.7380
Economic Leverage as of January 31, 2017 ⁴	41%

¹ Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

² Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum marginal federal and state tax rate of 50.93%, which includes the 3.8% Medicare tax. Actual tax rates will vary based on income, exemptions and deductions. Lower taxes will result in lower tax equivalent yields.

³ The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

⁴ Represents VMTP Shares and TOB Trusts as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund, including any assets attributable to VMTP Shares and TOB Trusts, minus the sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Fund, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 5.

Performance

Returns for the six months ended January 31, 2017 were as follows:

	Returns Based On	
	Market Price	NAV
MUC ^{1,2}	(9.34)%	(5.20)%
Lipper California Municipal Debt Funds ³	(8.72)%	(5.28)%

¹ All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends and/or distributions.

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² The Fund's discount to NAV widened during the period, which accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV.

³ Average return.

Performance results may include adjustments made for financial reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The following discussion relates to the Fund's absolute performance based on NAV:

Municipal bonds lost ground in the six-month reporting period. After producing slightly positive returns in August, municipal bonds began to move lower in September and October due to a pick-up in new tax-exempt issuance and rising yields in the U.S. Treasury market. (Prices and yields move in opposite directions.) The weakness accelerated in November once Donald Trump's election victory caused investors to adjust their expectations in favor of stronger growth and tighter Fed policy. The municipal market subsequently stabilized and retraced some of its losses in December and January as the relative attractiveness of the asset class brought in new investors, but the modest rally was insufficient to make up for the earlier downturn.

California underperformed the national tax-exempt market, reflecting an unwinding of previously tight credit spreads for state and local issues, together with a larger calendar of new issuance. Despite the after-tax value provided by California muni bonds for retail investors subject to the state's high tax brackets, California funds were not immune to the redemptions experienced by both the general market and high-yield products in the latter part of the six month reporting period.

At the sector level, local school district and health care sectors represented the largest detractors from performance due to their higher weightings. To the extent that the Fund held zero coupon bonds, these positions detracted since the bonds' longer duration accentuated the negative price performance in a down market. (Duration is a measure of interest rate sensitivity.)

Reinvestment was a further drag on results, as the proceeds of higher-yielding bonds that matured or were called needed to be reinvested at materially lower prevailing rates. The Fund continued to employ leverage in order to increase income. Since leverage also amplifies the effect of market movements, it was a net detractor from performance at a time of falling prices.

The Fund sought to manage interest rate risk using U.S. Treasury futures. Given that Treasury yields rose as prices fell, this aspect of the Fund's positioning had a positive effect on returns. The Fund's exposure to pre-refunded issues also benefited performance, as their low duration enabled them to hold up better than longer-duration bonds at a time of rising yields.

The views expressed reflect the opinions of BlackRock as of the date of this report and are subject to change based on changes in market, economic or other conditions. These views are not intended to be a forecast of future events and are no guarantee of future results.

BlackRock MuniHoldings California Quality Fund, Inc.

Market Price and Net Asset Value Per Share Summary

	1/31/17	7/31/16	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$ 14.40	\$ 16.28	(11.55)%	\$ 16.35	\$ 13.53
Net Asset Value	\$ 15.27	\$ 16.51	(7.51)%	\$ 16.54	\$ 14.92

Market Price and Net Asset Value History For the Past Five Years

Overview of the Fund's Total Investments*

Sector Allocation	1/31/17	7/31/16
County/City/Special District/School District	40%	40%
Utilities	19	19
Transportation	16	15
Health	14	14
Education	5	5
State	5	5
Corporate	1	2

For Fund compliance purposes, the Fund's sector classifications refer to one or more of the sector sub-classifications used by one or more widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and/or as defined by the investment adviser. These definitions may not apply for purposes of this report, which may combine such sector sub-classifications for reporting ease.

Call/Maturity Schedule²

Calendar Year Ended December 31,	
2017	11%
2018	12
2019	15
2020	5
2021	13

² Scheduled maturity dates and/or bonds that are subject to potential calls by issuers over the next five years.

* Excludes short-term securities.

Credit Quality Allocation ¹	1/31/17	7/31/16
AAA/Aaa	15%	16%
AA/Aa	73	73
A	10	8
BBB/Baa	1	1
N/R	1	2

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For financial reporting purposes, credit quality ratings shown above reflect the highest rating assigned by either Standard & Poor's (S&P) or Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) if ratings differ. These rating agencies are independent, nationally recognized statistical rating organizations and are widely used. Investment grade ratings are credit ratings of BBB/Baa or higher. Below investment grade ratings are credit ratings of BB/Ba or lower. Investments designated N/R are not rated by either rating agency. Unrated investments do not necessarily indicate low credit quality. Credit quality ratings are subject to change.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

JANUARY 31, 2017

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Fund Summary as of January 31, 2017

BlackRock MuniHoldings New Jersey Quality Fund, Inc.

Fund Overview

BlackRock MuniHoldings New Jersey Quality Fund, Inc. s (MUJ) (the Fund) investment objective is to provide shareholders with current income exempt from federal income tax and New Jersey personal income taxes. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in long-term, investment grade municipal obligations exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax) and New Jersey personal income taxes. The municipal obligations in which the Fund primarily invests are either rated investment grade quality, or are considered by the Fund s adviser to be of comparable quality, at the time of investment. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its assets in municipal obligations with remaining maturities of one year or more at the time of investment. The Fund may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Fund s investment objective will be achieved.

Fund Information

Symbol on NYSE	MUJ
Initial Offering Date	March 11, 1998
Yield on Closing Market Price as of January 31, 2017 (\$14.20) ¹	5.70%
Tax Equivalent Yield ²	11.06%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ³	\$0.0675
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ³	\$0.8100
Economic Leverage as of January 31, 2017 ⁴	