

Demographic and Labor Market Profile: Detroit City

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Prepared by:

State of Michigan

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Contents

Summary Statistics 2013..... 4

Population Trends and Demographics..... 4

Income and Wealth..... 8

Poverty 10

Other Population and Socioeconomic Indicators 11

Labor Force 13

Detroit Workers’ Commuting Patterns..... 14

Detroit Workers’ Characteristics..... 15

Industry Jobs 20

Real-Time Online Labor Demand 21

Appendices..... 23

This profile is produced by the Department of Technology, Management, and Budget, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives (BLMISI), to provide an overview of the labor market, population, and other socio-economic indicators (e.g., education, housing, etc.) for the city of Detroit, in comparison to the state. In addition, we hope you will visit our website at www.michigan.gov/lmi for more statewide and regional labor market information.

Summary Statistics 2013



688,740 People
138.8 Square miles
4,962 People per
Square mile

283,716 Labor force
52.9% Participation rate
14.9% Unemployment rate

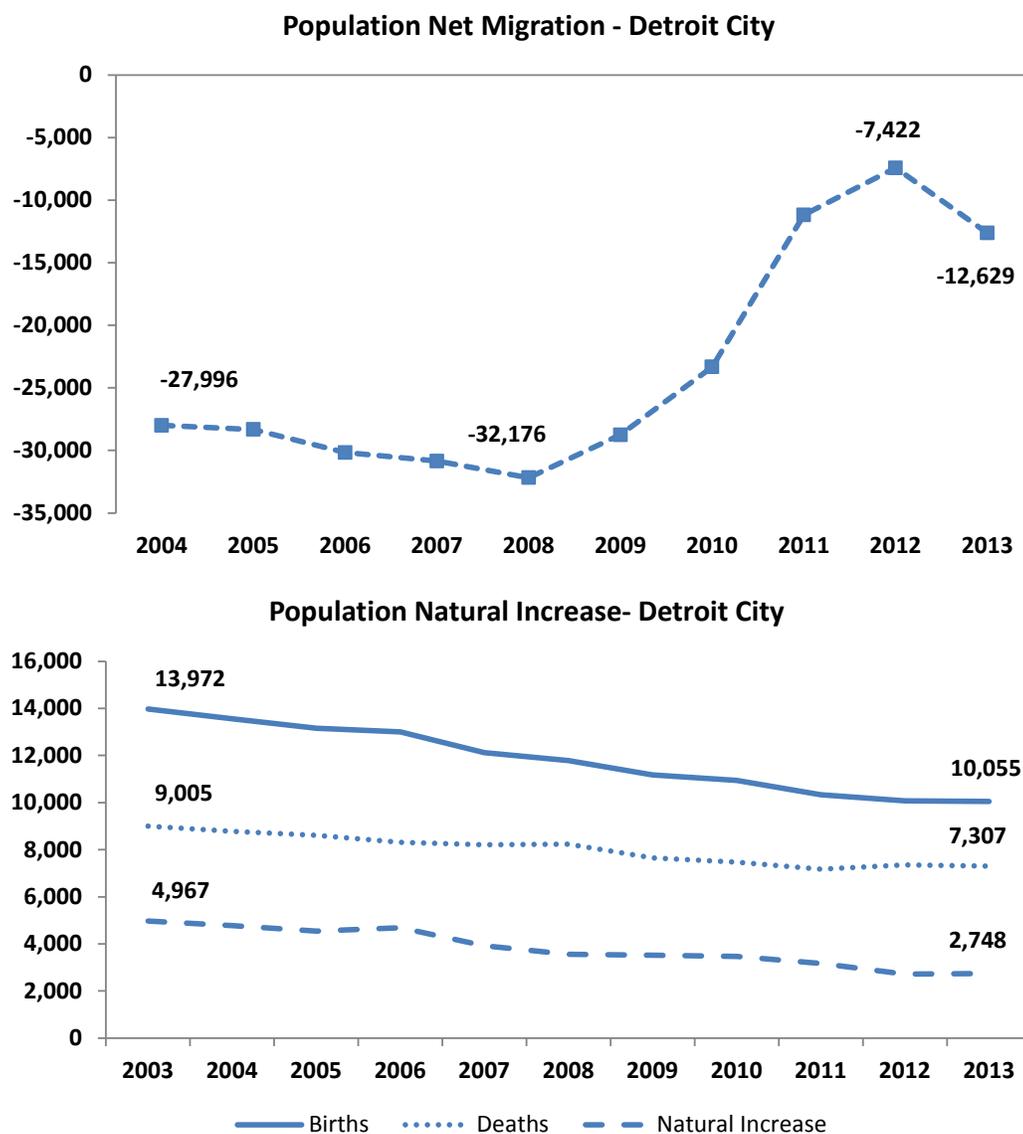
Source: 1) U. S. Bureau of Census, City and Town Population Estimates (2013);
2) Eric Guthrie, Michigan's State Demographer (map)

Population Trends and Demographics

- The population in Detroit City was around 688,700 in 2013. Between 2000 and 2010, Detroit's population dropped by 234,900, or -24.8 percent. Over the same period, Michigan's population declined by 76,300 or -0.8 percent.
- Since 2010, the population in the city of Detroit has continued to drop. Detroit lost close to 22,600 residents, or -3.2 percent, mostly to domestic out-migration. Michigan's population has advanced by 19,500 or +0.2 percent, since 2010.
- Between 2000 and 2010, the population loss in Detroit City was realized through a large domestic out-migration, which intensified during the years leading to the recent Great Recession in 2008-2009. Migration out of the city has lessened thereafter but is still relatively high. Between 2003 and 2013, the number of births in Detroit City has decreased faster than the rate of decline in the number of deaths (-28.0 percent vs. -18.9 percent, respectively), resulting in a significant drop in the population's natural rate of increase (-44.7 percent).

- In 1980, Detroit City was the sixth largest city in the U.S., after New York (No. 1), Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and Houston; and larger than Dallas, San Diego, Phoenix, and Baltimore. Three decades later in 2010, Detroit had recorded the largest rate of population decline among the ten cities mentioned above at -40.7 percent or -489,562 individuals. The population in Baltimore fell by -21.1 percent; Chicago by -10.3 percent; and Philadelphia by -9.6 percent. The population in the remaining six cities increased over this period, with Phoenix almost doubling its residents (+83.1 percent or +655,928). Also over this period, eight cities that did not make the top-ten list in 1980 grew to surpass Detroit in population size. Those included San Antonio (TX), San Jose (CA), Jacksonville (FL), Indianapolis (IN), San Francisco (CA), Austin (TX), Columbus (OH), and Charlotte (NC).

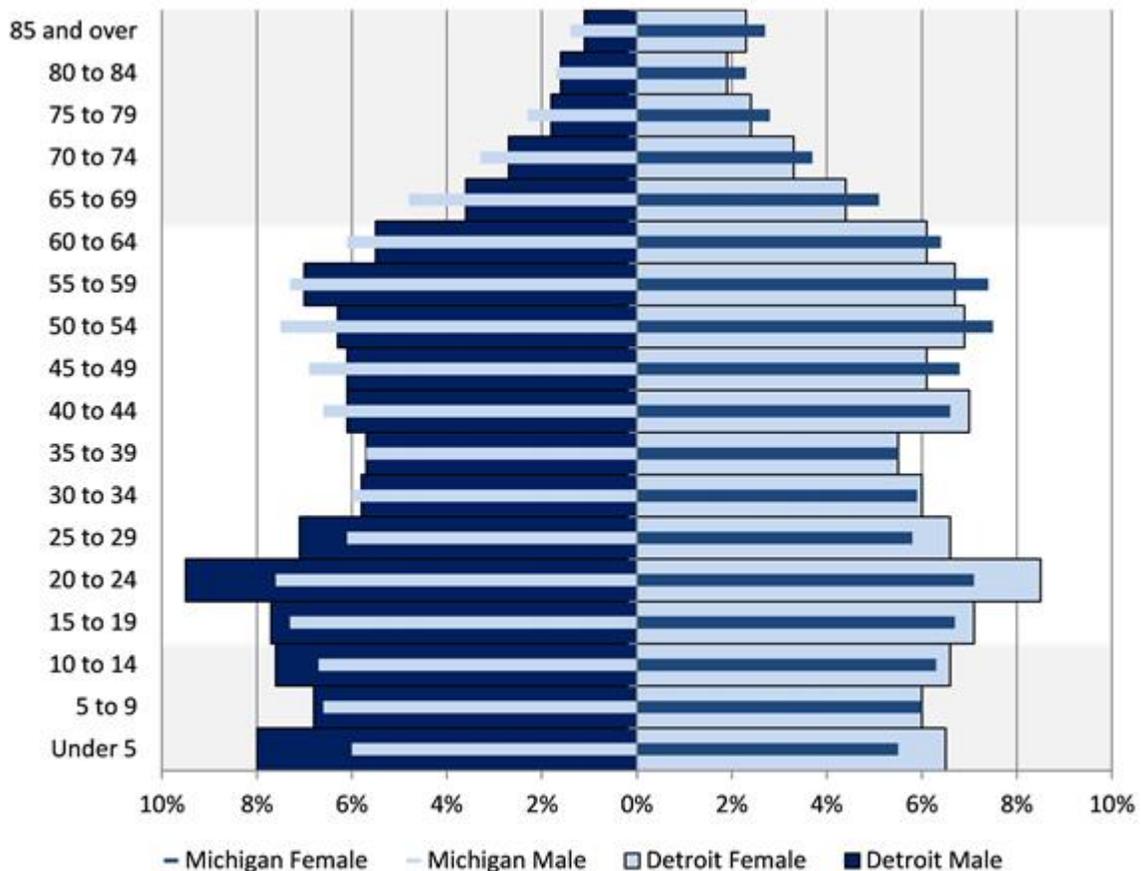
Figure 1: Population Change Components, 2003-2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

- The population pyramid for the city of Detroit clearly shows the city’s population being younger than the state’s population for both genders. According to data from the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (2013, 1-year estimates), the median age in Detroit was 32.9 for men and 37.6 for women, compared to the statewide median age of 38.1 and 40.9 for men and women, respectively. The largest age group in Detroit was the 20-24 for both genders, while the largest age groups in Michigan were 20-24 for men and 50-54 for women.

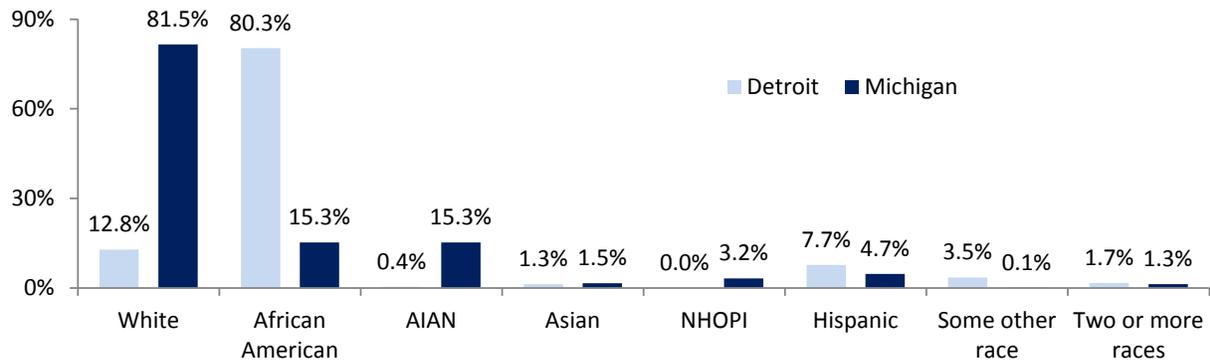
Figure 2: Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2013)

- In 2013, the majority of the population in Detroit was Black at 80.3 percent; while conversely, Michigan’s majority population was White at 81.5 percent. Whites represented 12.8 percent of the population in Detroit, while Blacks represented about 15.3 percent in Michigan. The percentage of Hispanics was higher in Detroit (7.7 percent) than statewide (4.7 percent), while a small portion of the population identified with two or more races.

Figure 3: Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2013

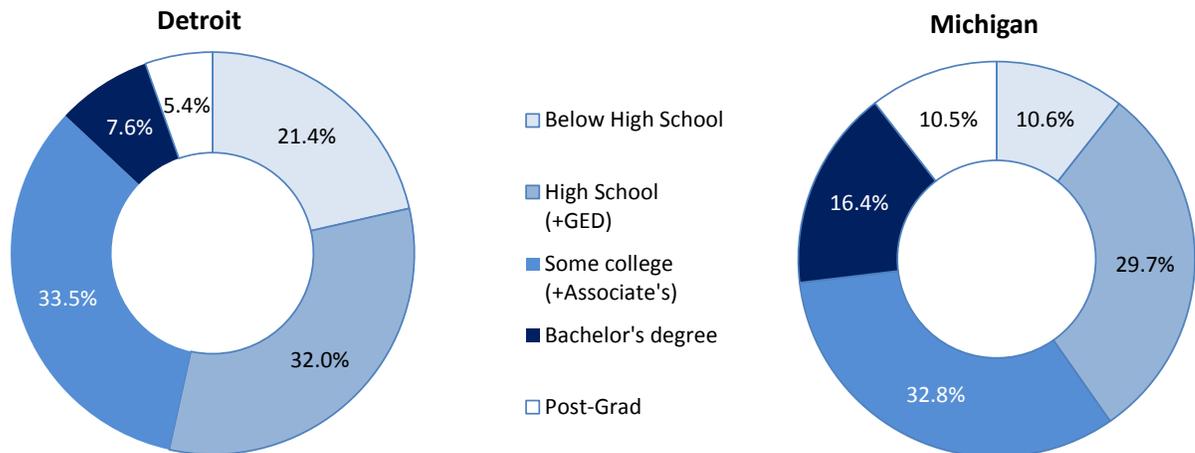


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2013)

AIAN: American Indians and Alaskan Natives; NHOPI: Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders.

- The population distributed by gender in Detroit was similar to Michigan’s in 2013, with a slightly larger majority of the population being female (53.0 percent in Detroit and 51.0 percent statewide).
- The educational attainment among the population 25 years of age and over in Detroit generally lagged that for Michigan, with almost double the share of residents not completing high school and about half the share of college graduates. In Detroit city 23.0 percent had less than a high school diploma (MI: 11.0 percent); 32.0 percent had a high school diploma or equivalent (MI: 30.0 percent); and 32.0 percent had some college (no degree) or an Associate’s degree (MI: 33.0 percent). Only 13.1 percent of the population 25 years of age and over in Detroit had a Bachelor’s degree or higher (MI: 26.0 percent).

Figure 4: Population by Educational Attainment, 2013



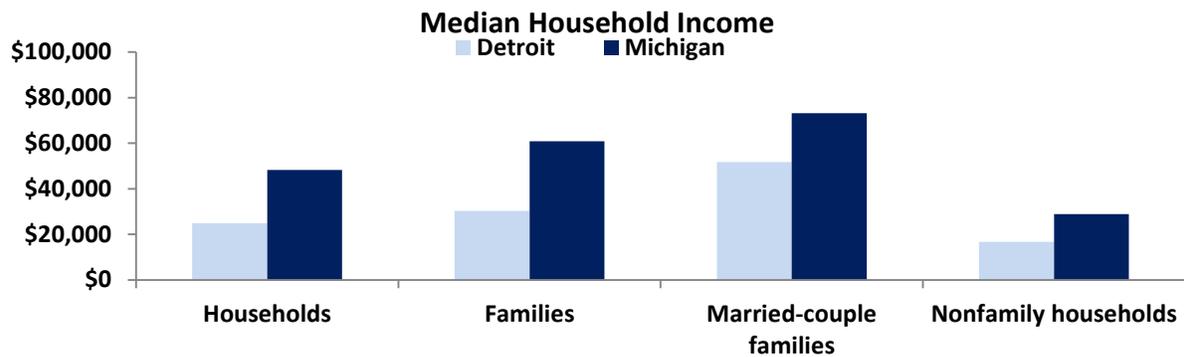
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2013)

- The National Center for Educational Statistics conducted two surveys on adult literacy in the U.S., one in 1992 and the other in 2003. Although the percentage of adults (16 years old and over) who lacked basic prose literacy skills declined from 1992 to 2003 for every county of Michigan, Wayne County recorded the highest rates in both years (21 and 12 percent, respectively; the statewide rates were 12 and 8 percent).

Income and Wealth

- No matter from which angle one views the two indicators of the population’s well-being (income and poverty), income is lower and poverty higher in the city of Detroit than statewide. A possible explanation for the large gap between the two areas could be seen in the disparity of educational attainment. Over 21.0 percent of Detroit’s population 25 years old and over have no high school diploma, which is about twice as high as the statewide portion of 11.0 percent for those with no diploma. Detroit’s Bachelor’s degree attainment or higher sits at 13.1 percent which is half the state average of 26.0 percent.

Figure 5: Median Income by Household Types, 2013

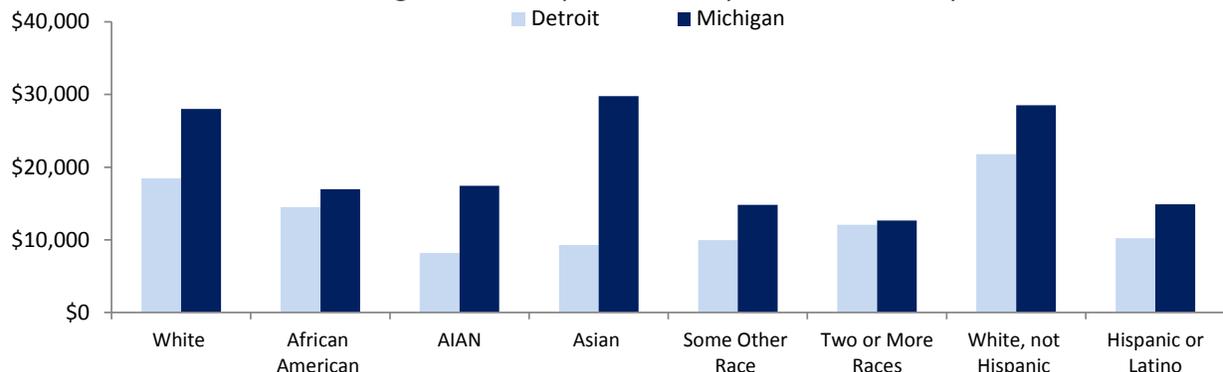


According to the U.S. Census Bureau, “a family consists of two or more people (one of whom is the householder), related by birth, marriage, or adoption, residing in the same housing unit. A household consists of all people who occupy a housing unit regardless of relationship. A household may consist of a person living alone or multiple unrelated individuals or families living together.”

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2013)

- In 2013, based on estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, all measures of income were substantially lower in Detroit than statewide averages. The largest gap was for family earnings, with the statewide average being higher than the Detroit average by +\$30,573 for the median income.
- Per capita income in Detroit was lower to varying degrees for every racial group in comparison to state levels. Some of the highest levels of disparity were seen among Whites (Detroit: \$18,467, MI: \$28,011) and Asians (Detroit: \$9,285, MI: \$29,796). The per capita income distribution for Black and Hispanic (all races) populations in Detroit City was similar to state averages.

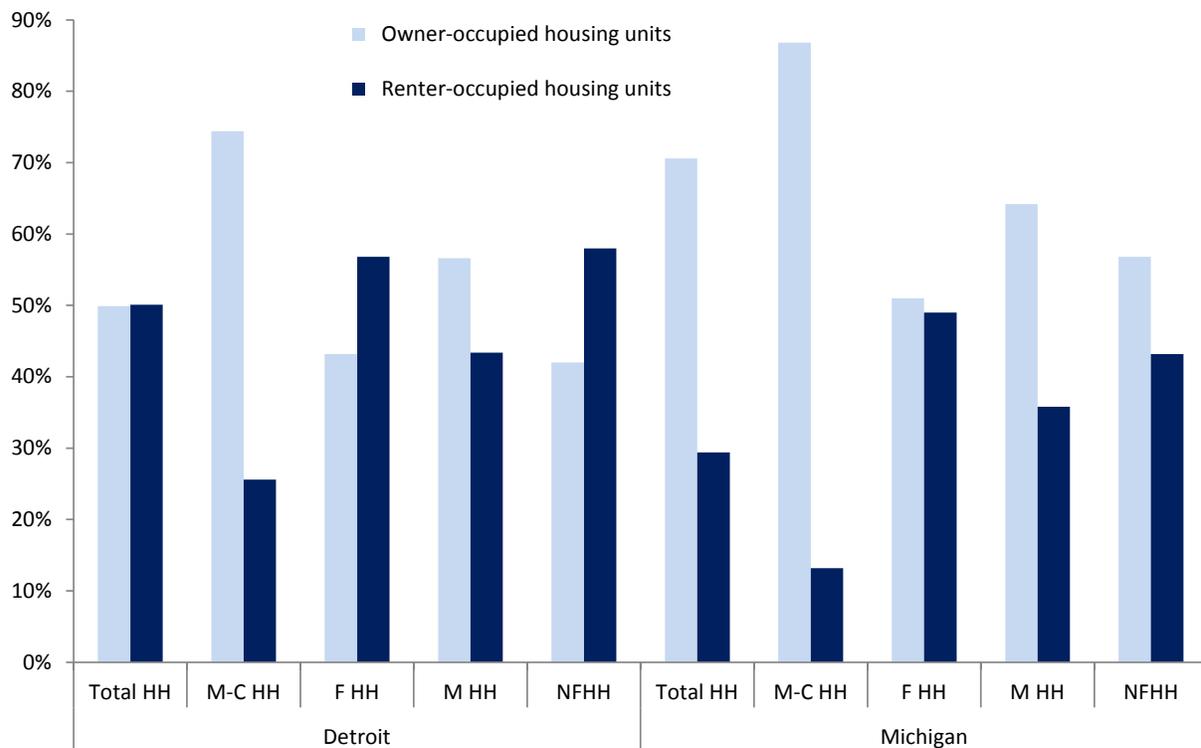
Figure 6: Per Capita Income by Race and Ethnicity, 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2013)

- Housing** value and ownership are important indicators of wealth in the United States. In 2013, the average median value of a home in Michigan was estimated at \$117,500, over three times the home value in Detroit City (\$36,800). Detroit had about 15 percentage points fewer occupied housing units and twice the rate of housing vacancy than statewide.

Figure 7: Housing Occupancy by Household Types, 2013



HH = Household; M-C = Married-couple family; F = Female-headed family with no male present; M = Male-headed family with no female present; NF = Non-Family

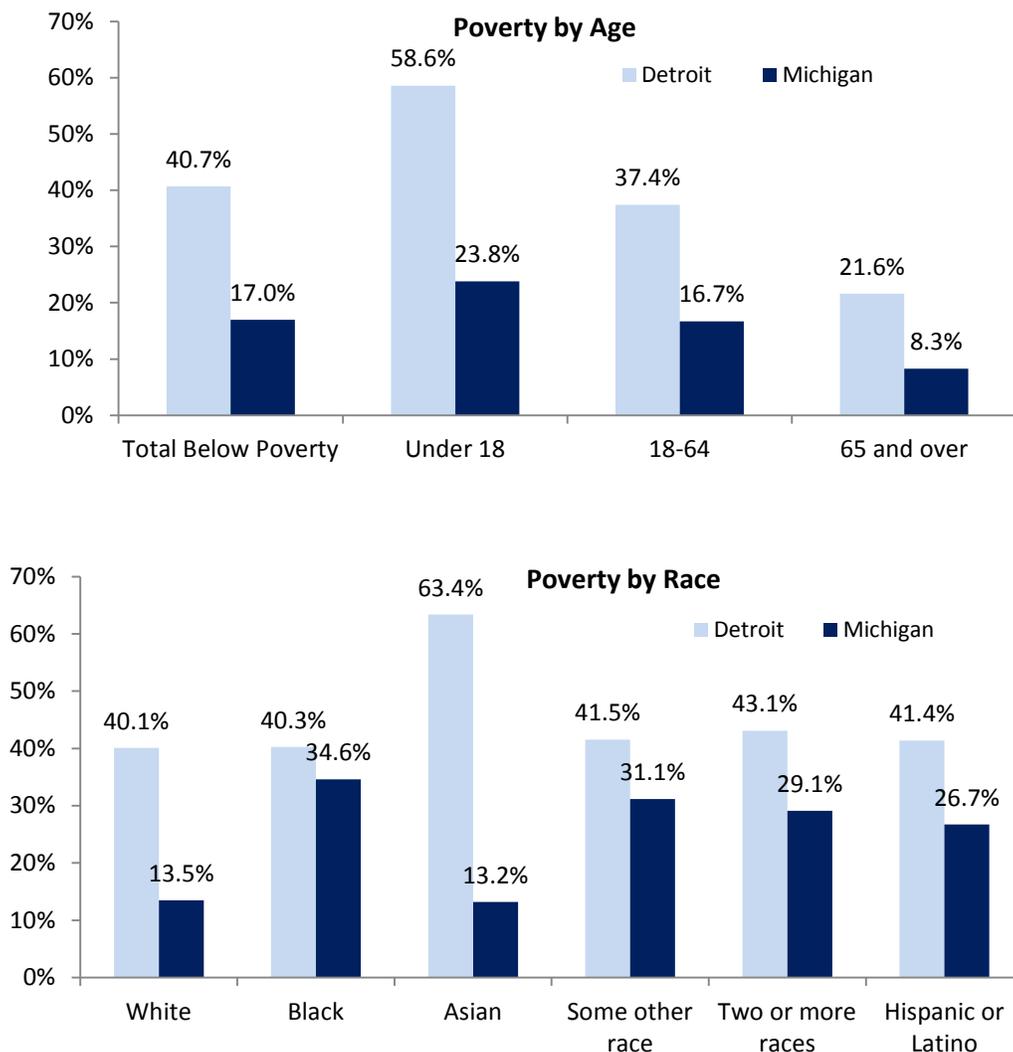
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2013)

- In general, the portion of owner-occupied housing units was higher statewide than in the city of Detroit, at every level of household type (total, married-couple, female-headed, male-headed, and non-family). Both areas (Detroit and Michigan) displayed a high percentage of owner-occupied housing units for married-couple households.
- In Michigan, the percentage of owner-occupied housing units outpaced the ratio of renter-occupied housing units for every type of household. In Detroit, a greater percentage of female-headed and non-family households lived in rental than in owned housing units.

Poverty

- In 2013, the percentage of individuals living under the poverty level in the city of Detroit was close to 24 points above the statewide rate (Detroit: 40.7 percent; MI: 17.0 percent). About 6 in 10 (58.6 percent) children under 18 years old in Detroit lived in poverty (MI: 23.8 percent). Around 22 percent of persons 65 years and over experienced poverty in Detroit, while Michigan stood at just over eight percent.
- Poverty was also higher in Detroit than statewide for every racial or ethnic group. The largest poverty rate gaps between the two areas were for Asians and Whites. A little over 60 percent of Asians living in Detroit were considered to be poor; the ratio was only 13 percent statewide. Forty percent of White Detroit residents were poor; only 13.5 percent of Michigan’s White population was considered to be living under the poverty line in 2013.

Figure 8: Poverty by Age and Race or Ethnic Groups, 2013



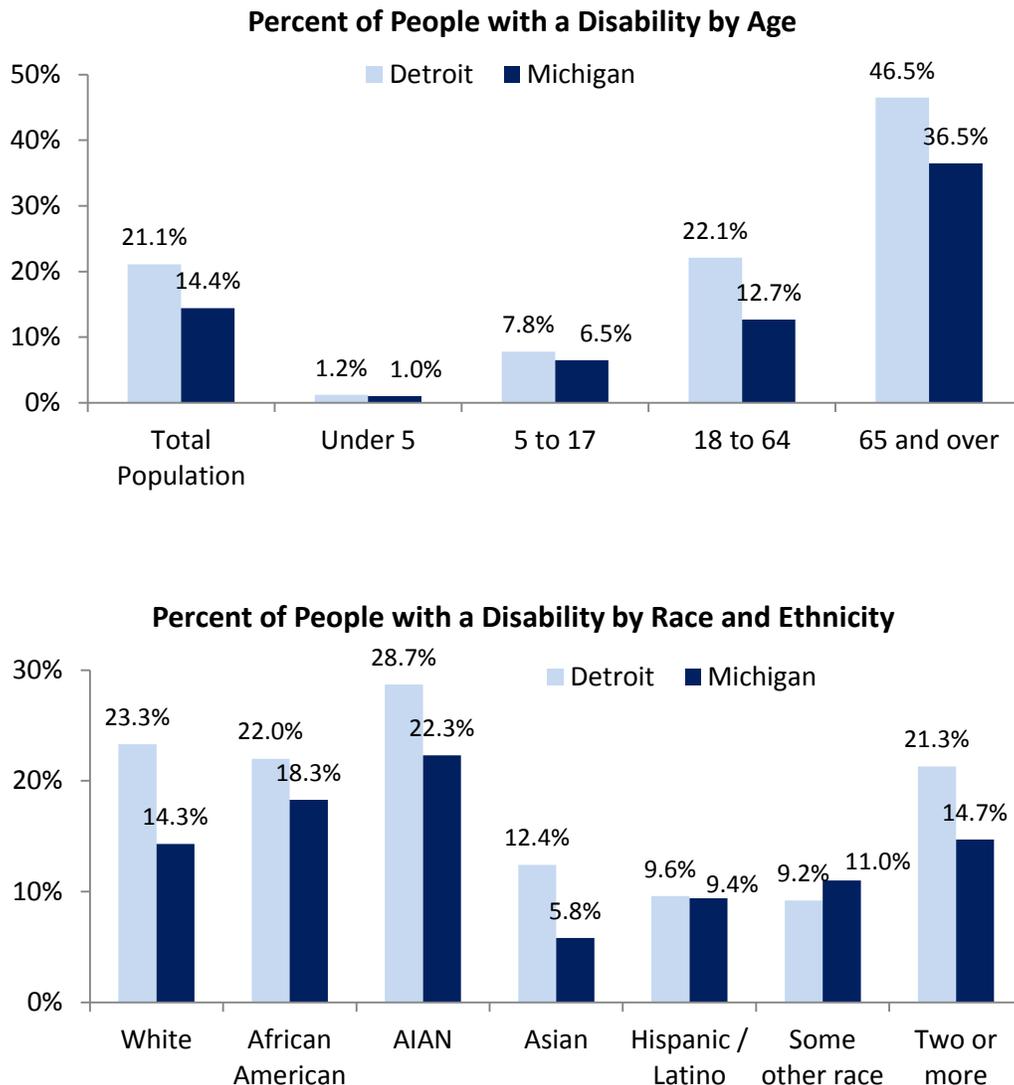
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2013)

Other Population and Socioeconomic Indicators

Disability

- Besides low levels of educational attainment, disability is another factor which is linked to low earnings and high rates of poverty. The city of Detroit exhibits higher percentages of people living with a disability at every age and racial or ethnic group. For example, of the 88,159 Whites that lived in Detroit in 2013, about a quarter of them had a disability (compared to 14.3 percent statewide).

Figure 9: Disability by Age, Race, and Ethnicity, 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2013)

AIAN: American Indians and Alaska Natives

Language and Citizenship

- According to data from the U. S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (2013), Detroit counted a slightly higher than statewide percentage of individuals 5 years and older who spoke a language other than English at home (Detroit: 10.5 percent or 67,034 people; MI: 9.0 percent or 837,977 individuals). In Detroit, 40 percent of these persons spoke English less than “very well”.
- As expected, the largest group of spoken language other than English was Spanish for both Detroit and Michigan, because of the proximity of Latin America to the United States. However, the percentage of individuals who spoke Spanish at home in Detroit was over twice as high as the statewide average.
- About five percent of Detroit’s population (or 34,623 individuals) were foreign-born, below the statewide estimate of 6.2 percent for this group (or 616,786 persons).

Crime Levels

Figure 10: Selected Michigan Cities by Crime Rates, 2013

City	Violent crime	Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault
Detroit	2,106	46	90	693	1,277
Flint	1,912	48	145	448	1,270
Grand Rapids	690	9	43	245	393
Lansing	1,056	7	111	225	713
Saginaw	1,958	58	127	256	1,517
Warren	503	2	94	123	284
Inkster	1,593	60	101	294	1,139
Jackson	1,107	12	177	183	736
Hamtramck	1,656	14	59	719	864
Westland	440	1	80	113	246

City	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Detroit	5,929	1,707	2,496	1,727	89
Grand Rapids	6,203	1,625	4,325	253	62
Flint	2,216	1,009	1,040	166	57
Lansing	3,475	1,113	2,043	318	27
Warren	2,601	658	1,510	433	30
Dearborn	3,237	416	2,428	393	15
Ann Arbor	2,158	350	1,727	80	10
Sterling Heights	1,894	251	1,491	152	8
Westland	2,905	683	1,881	341	17
Clinton Township	2,167	426	1,503	238	17

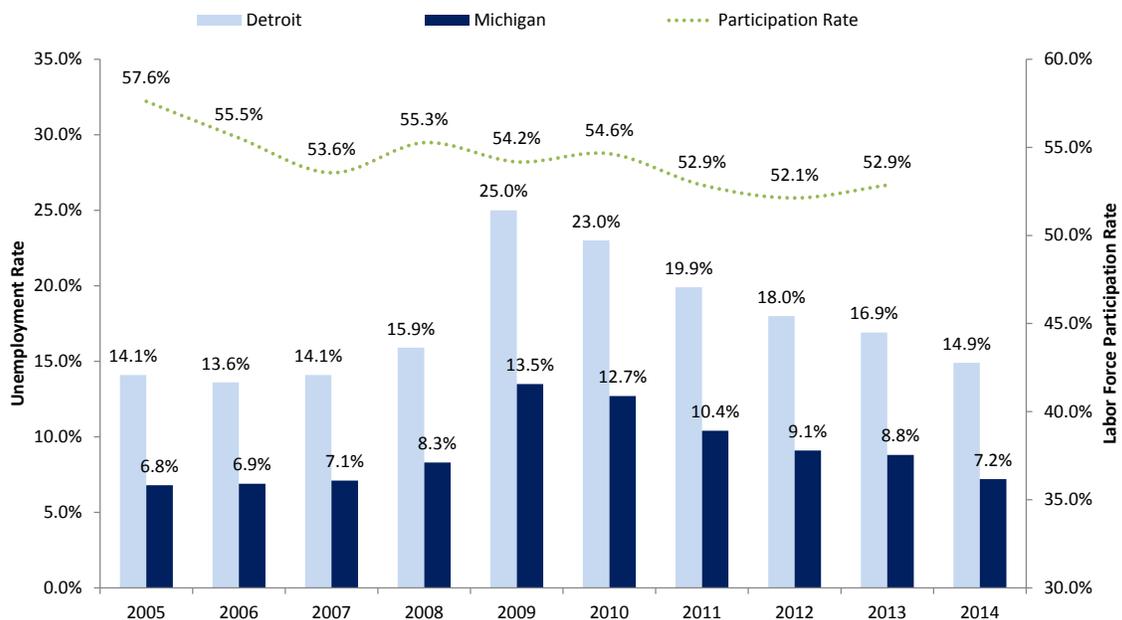
Sources: FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, prepared by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, 2013

- Because the volume of crimes rises with the population, the crime rate (number of crimes per 100,000 people) is used to better compare crime across areas. In 2013, Detroit’s crime rates were similar to other Michigan cities. For example, the rate of violent crime in Detroit was comparable to the rates in Flint and Saginaw. Saginaw had a higher rate in aggravated assaults, and the rate for larceny-theft in Grand Rapids was almost double the rate in Detroit.

Labor Force

- In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated that 52.9 percent of all working age persons in Detroit participated in the labor force (283,716 individuals), up eight tenths of a percent over the previous year. The ratio was 61.2 percent in Michigan (4,850,235 people).
- According to data from the Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, the unemployment rate in Detroit to a larger extent mirrored the statewide trend since 2000. Jobless rates in both Detroit and the state rose between 2000 and 2003, partly because of the negative impact of manufacturing job losses on the economy.
- Unemployment rates were stable from 2005 to 2007, but at higher levels than in 2000. In 2008, the housing sector crashed, and in 2009, the automotive industry experienced severe financial difficulties, sending unemployment rates for the state into double digits and for Detroit City above 20 percent.
- Recently, unemployment rates have shown improvement, reflecting national and state economic recoveries. By 2014, unemployment rates in both Detroit and Michigan were almost half the levels attained at the height of the recession in 2009. However, it is important to note that labor force and employment levels in the region remain below the 2007 pre-recessionary levels.

Figure 11: Unemployment and Labor Participation Rates: 2005 - 2014



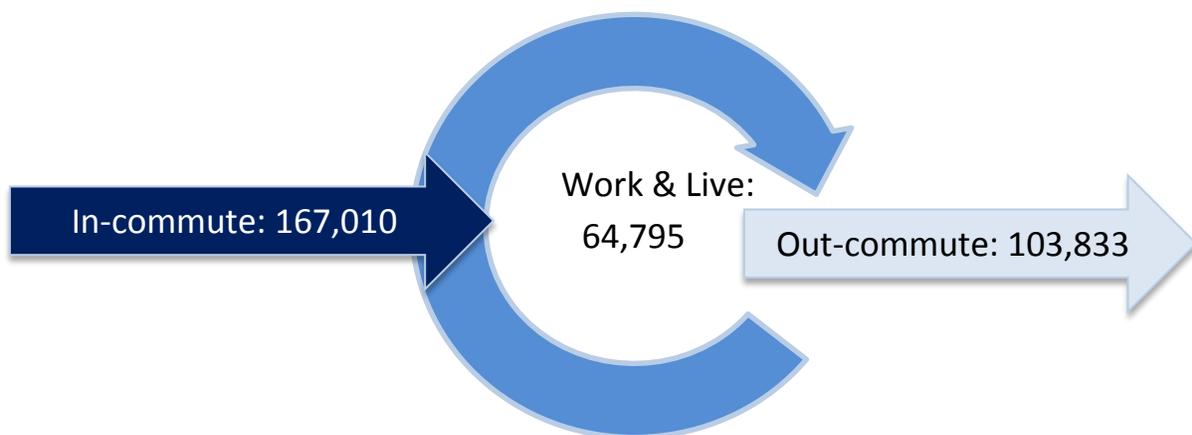
Source: Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives (for Unemployment Rates)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2013 (for Participation Rates)

Detroit Workers' Commuting Patterns

Like in any other area of Michigan or the nation, some individuals commute in or out of the city of Detroit for work, while others reside and work in the city. The US Census Bureau combines wage and employment records from state unemployment insurance agencies with population census and labor market data to produce commuting patterns of workers for any given geography (down to the zip code and census tract); and also, to provide crucial demographics of individuals in the labor force. This program is called **Local Employment Dynamics (LED)**.

Figure 12: Workers Commuting Patterns



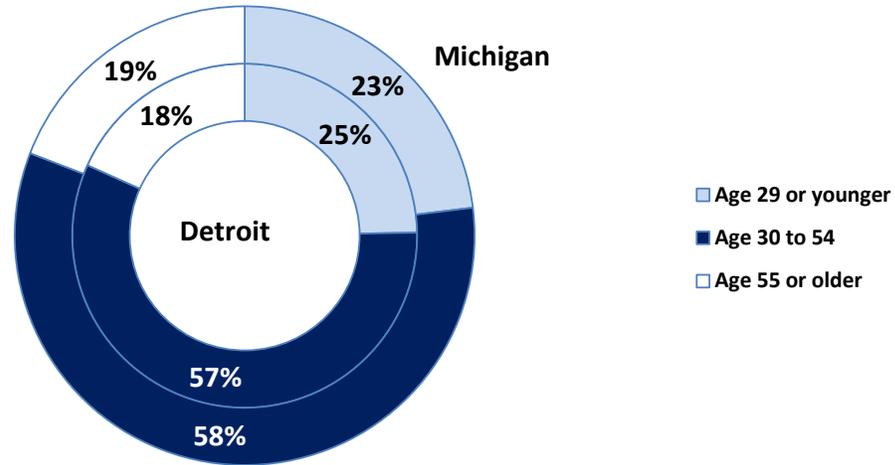
Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics (LED), 2011

- The most recent data on commuting patterns in Detroit City (2011) indicated that a little over 167,000 people commuted to work into the city; and, close to 104,000 persons lived in the city but traveled out to work. About 65,000 individuals lived and worked in the city.
- The top destinations of Detroit City's working residents included the city itself (38.4 percent), Southfield (6.0 percent), Lansing (4.5 percent), Dearborn (4.2 percent), Livonia (3.1 percent), Troy (2.9 percent), Warren (2.9 percent), Farmington Hills (1.9 percent), Romulus (1.3 percent), and Royal Oak (1.1 percent).
- Persons working in the city of Detroit came primarily from the city itself (28.0 percent), Warren (3.0 percent), Southfield (2.9 percent), Dearborn (2.3 percent), Sterling Heights (2.2 percent), Farmington Hills (2.1 percent), St Clair Shores (1.9 percent), Livonia (1.8 percent), Royal Oak (1.7 percent), and Dearborn Heights (1.3 percent).

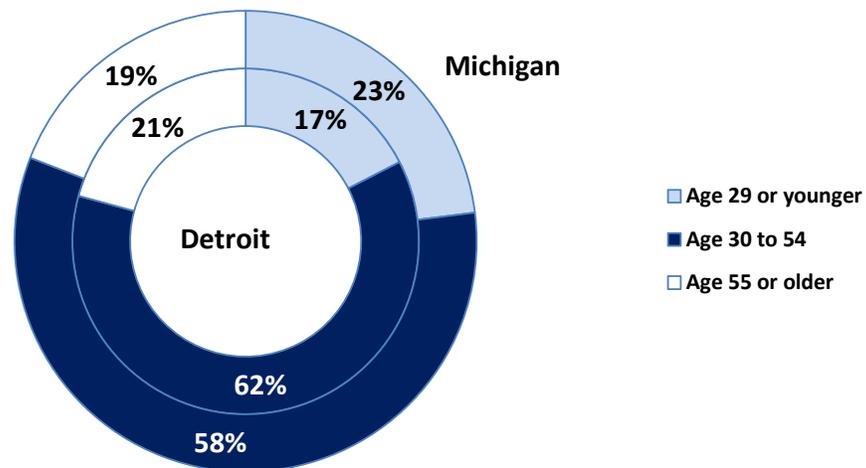
Detroit Workers' Characteristics

Figure 13: Workers Age Distribution

Working Residents by Age Groups



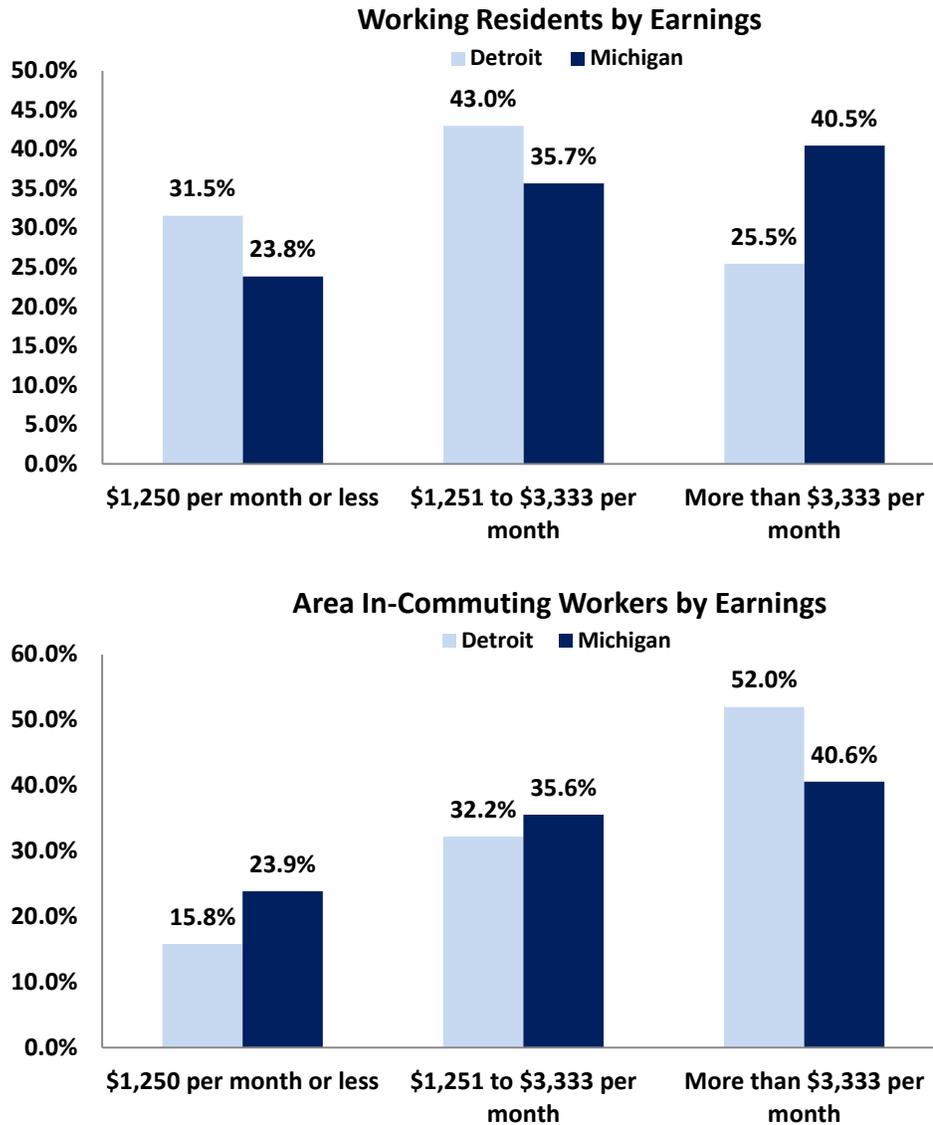
Area In-Commuting Workers by Age Groups



Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics (LED), 2011

- The age distribution of working residents of Detroit City was similar to the statewide distribution for the same group: the predominant group was of workers aged 30 to 54 years (Detroit: 57.0 percent; MI: 57.8 percent).
- However, workers that commuted into Detroit were somewhat older compared to the age distribution statewide, for the same group. About 62 percent of the workers commuting into Detroit were within the age bracket of 30 to 54 years, almost four percentage points above the statewide average for this group. Close to 21 percent of commuting workers into Detroit were age 55 or older, compared to 19 percent statewide. The age group of 29 years or younger stood at a little over 17 percent of commuters into the city, contrasted with 23 percent statewide.

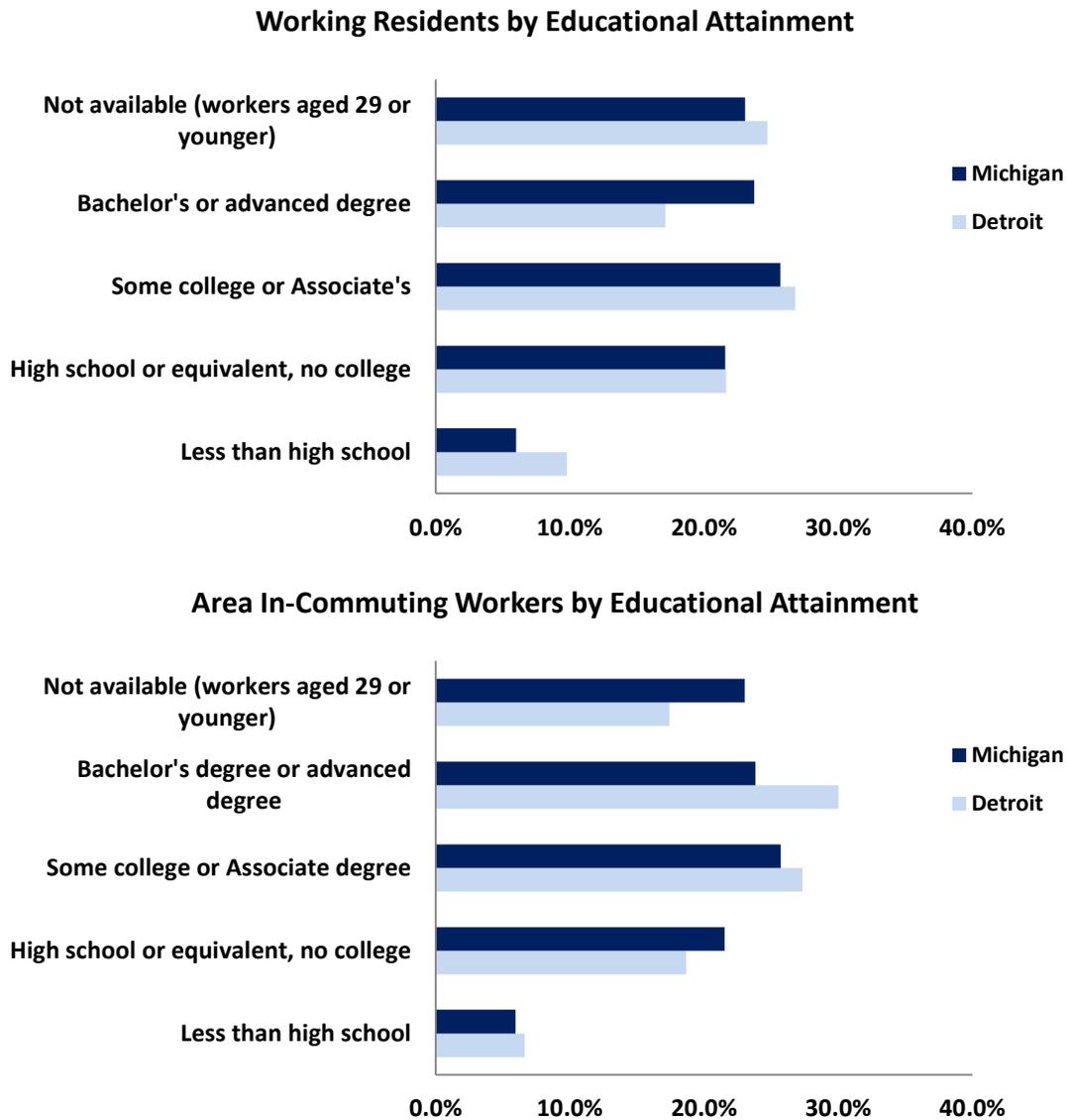
Figure 14: Workers Monthly Earnings



Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics (LED), 2011

- The earning differences between the working residents of Detroit City and those workers who commuted into the city were staggering: 52 percent of commuters into the city made more than \$3,300 a month (compared to 40 percent in this category statewide); only 25 percent of the city’s working residents made that much. On the other hand, about 75 percent of working residents of the city earned less than \$3,300 a month, while only 48 percent of those commuting into the city to work were in this category of less than \$3,300 of monthly earnings.
- The difference in earnings between Detroit City’s working residents and the working commuters into the city is a definite reflection of the gap in educational attainment between the two groups, as illustrated in the chart below.

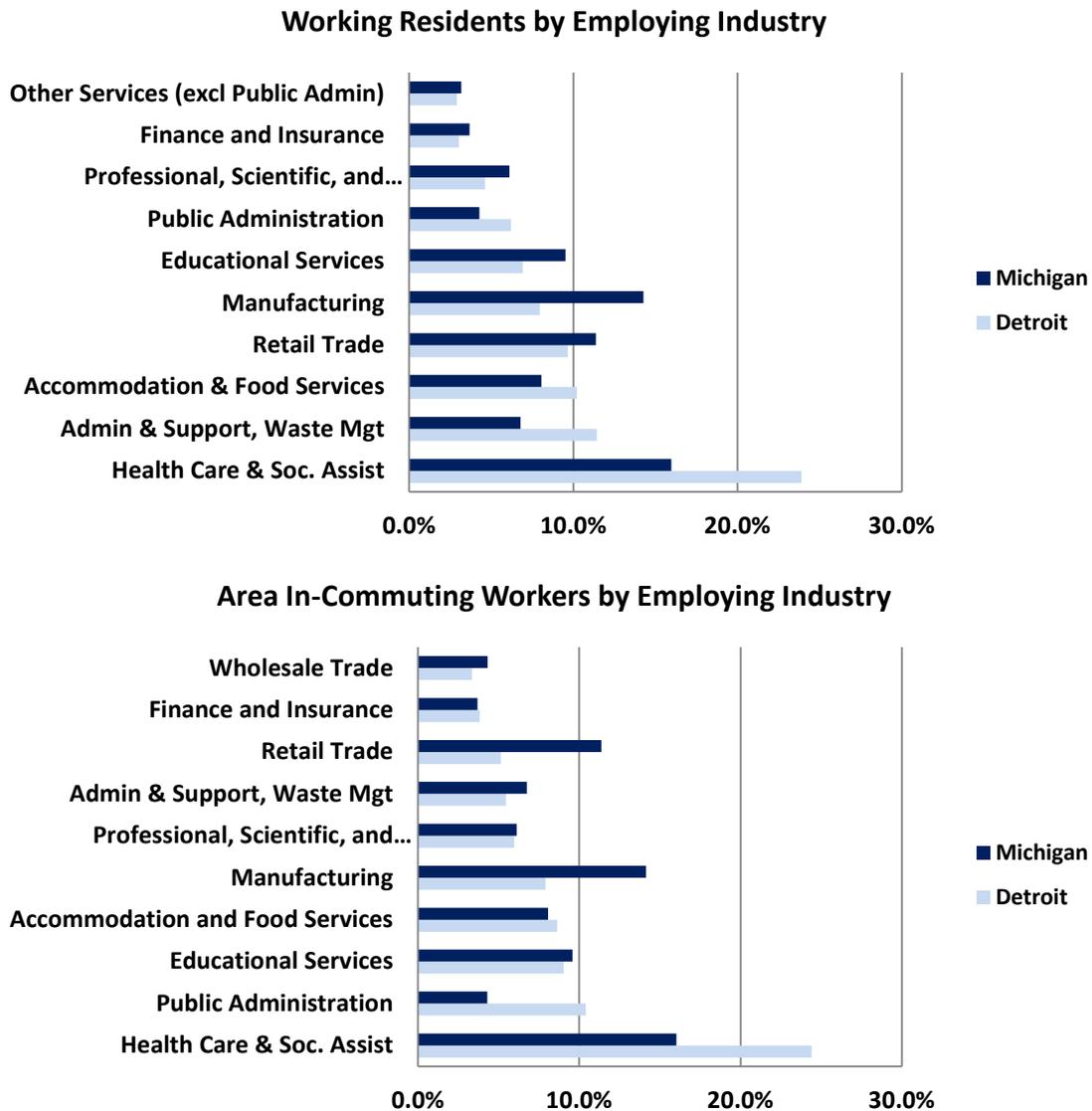
Figure 15: Workers Educational Attainment



Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics (LED), 2011

- About 30 percent of working commuters into the city of Detroit had a bachelor’s degree or higher; that is over six percentage points above the share of this group in the statewide working population. In contrast, only around 17 percent of the city’s working residents had a Bachelor’s degree or above (seven percentage points below the statewide average for this group).

Figure 16: Workers Top 10 Industries of Employment



Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics (LED), 2011

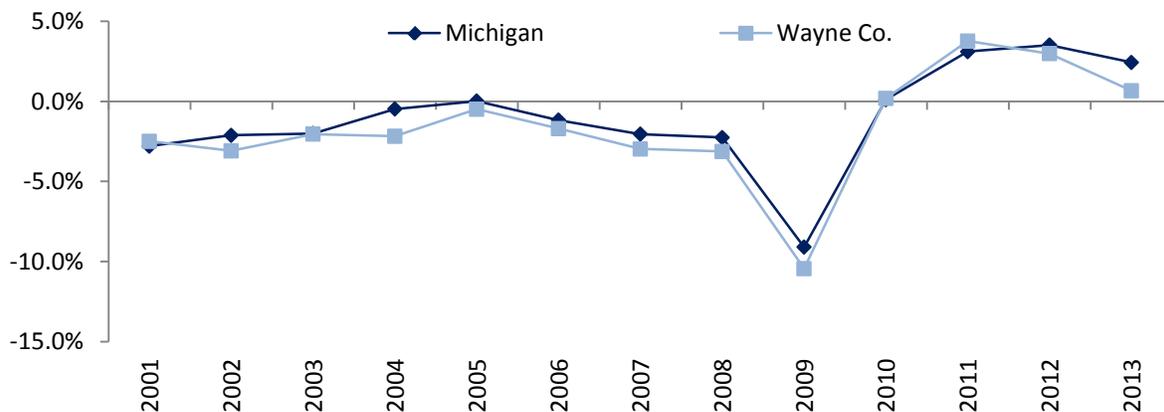
- The sector of *Healthcare and social assistance* displayed an above average share of employment in Detroit city for both working residents and working commuters into the city. Nearly a quarter each of working residents and commuters into the city was employed in this sector.
- Other sectors that accounted for greater shares of employment in Detroit City than statewide included *Public administration, Administrative & support, waste management and remediation services, and Accommodation and food services.*
- *Manufacturing* was the fifth largest employer for both the city’s working residents and commuters. However, its share in the city’s total employment was almost half its employment portion statewide.

- Besides *Healthcare and social assistance*, the next top three industries in which the city's working residents were employed were the low-paying sectors of *Administrative & support, waste management and remediation services*, *Accommodation and food services*, and *Retail trade*. In contrast, the next top two employers for working commuters into the city were the medium to high-paying sectors of *Public administration* and *Educational services*.
- The majority of the city's working residents were Black at about 77 percent; however, Whites constituted the majority of working commuters into the city (55.8 percent).
- Women constituted a greater share of workers for both residents of the city of Detroit and commuters into the city; and for both Detroit and the state. This ratio was more pronounced for working city residents at 58 percent female.

Industry Jobs

- In the 2nd Quarter 2013, there were 688,180 payroll jobs (private and public) in Wayne County. Private payrolls fell by 147,350 or -19.6 percent since 2000, or 41,900 jobs below the pre-recessionary levels in 2007.
- Private jobs in Wayne County rose between 2001 and 2004 as the local economy diversified. Since then, private payroll employment has followed the statewide trend, dropping by 13 percent (or -85,380) between 2007 and 2009. Since the end of the recession in June 2009, private jobs in Wayne County rose 7.6 percent or +42,405 by 2013 (Michigan: +9.3 percent or +295,900).
- Government employment at all levels (federal, state, and local) has continuously dropped since 2007 by around 24,500 or -22.3 percent in Wayne County. Particularly local government slashed 21,500 positions or -27.5 percent over the period.
- Between 2007 and 2009, significant job losses were seen in *Manufacturing* (-34,160 or -35.4 percent in Wayne; -171,900 jobs or -27.4 percent statewide). *Administrative and waste services* cut 9,360 positions (MI: -41,700), and employment in *Transportation and warehousing* dropped by 8,520 in Wayne (MI: -16,180). Other significant job losses in Wayne County were seen in *Finance and insurance* (-6,140) and *Retail trade* (-5,490). These job reductions reflected the impact of the “Great Recession” on, among other sectors, the auto sector and financial sector.

Figure 17: Payroll Job Change (2000-2013)



Source: Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

- Since 2010, *Manufacturing* has recovered approximately one-half of the jobs lost during the recession (+17,650). *Administrative and waste services* employment rose by 8,560, and jobs in *Accommodation and food services* were up by 6,960.
- According to a household-based survey from the U.S. Bureau of Census (2008-2012 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates), about 26.0 percent of Detroit’s employed residents were in *Education, healthcare, and social assistance* (private and public); 12.0 percent in *Arts, entertainment, accommodation, and food services*; 11.9 percent in *Manufacturing*; and 10.3 percent in *Retail trade*.

Real-Time Online Labor Demand

- According to the Conference Board’s Help Wanted Online Data Series[®], in February 2015, nine of the top 10 job openings advertised online in the city of Detroit required a higher degree of education (BA+), reflecting recent economic growth, particularly in the auto industry. These job openings included Industrial Engineers, Computer Systems Analysts, and several management positions.
- With 6 of the top 10 hiring employers in the healthcare sector, Detroit recorded significant demand for Registered Nurses in response to both a high rate of turnover and continued job growth in healthcare services.

Top 10 Hiring Employers in Detroit

Henry Ford Health
Children's Hospital of Michigan
Harper University Hospital
Deloitte
Health Alliance Plan
General Motors Corporation
Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association
Comerica
Detroit Receiving Hospital
IBM

Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted Online[®], February 2015

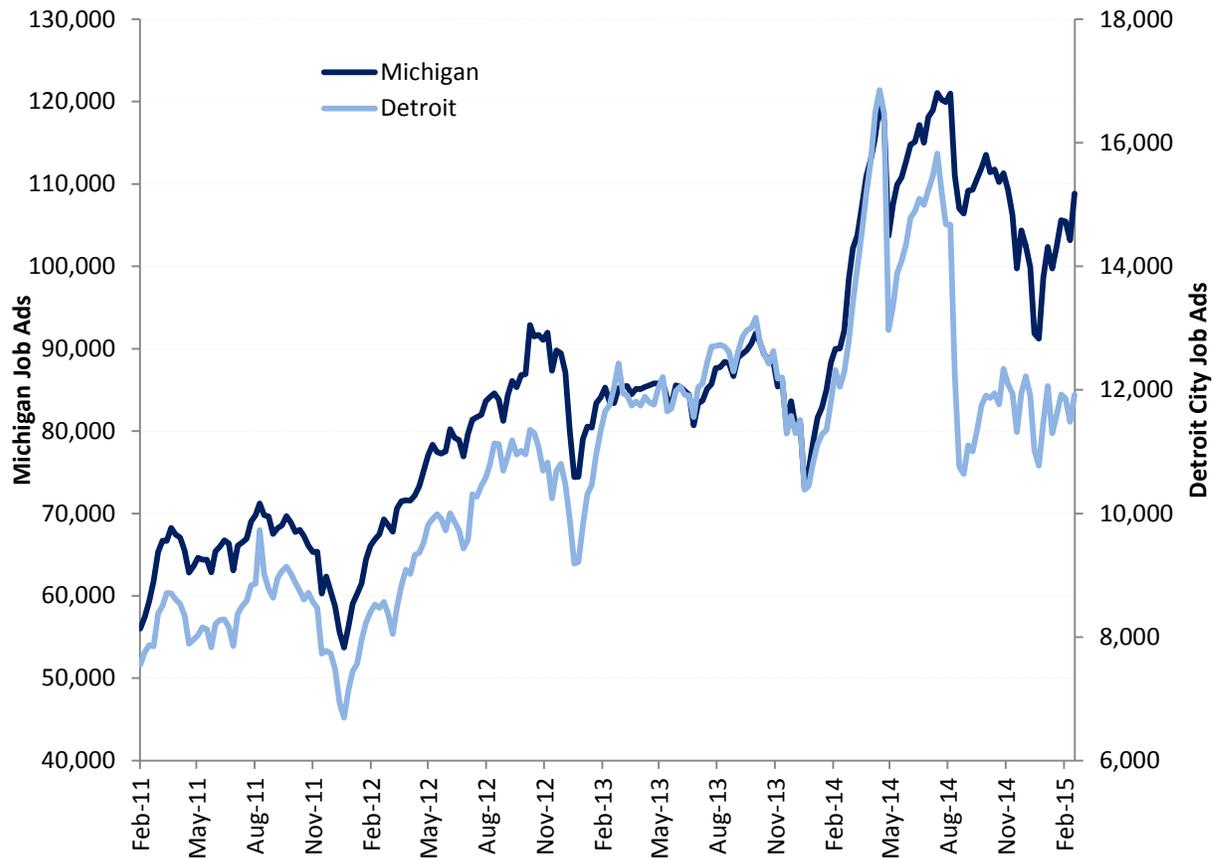
Top 10 Largest Employers in Detroit

Detroit Receiving Hospital
Henry Ford Hospital
General Motors Corporation
St. John Hospital and Medical Center
Detroit Diesel Corporation
Blue Cross Blue Shield Association
Chrysler Group LLC
MGM Grand Detroit
Compuware Corp
Comerica Bank Michigan

Source: InfoUSA Employer Database, 1st Edition, 2015

- Some jobs requiring a high school diploma or less were in high demand, primarily due to a high turnover rate, (e.g., *Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers*).

Figure 18: Total Count of Online Job Ads, 2011-2015



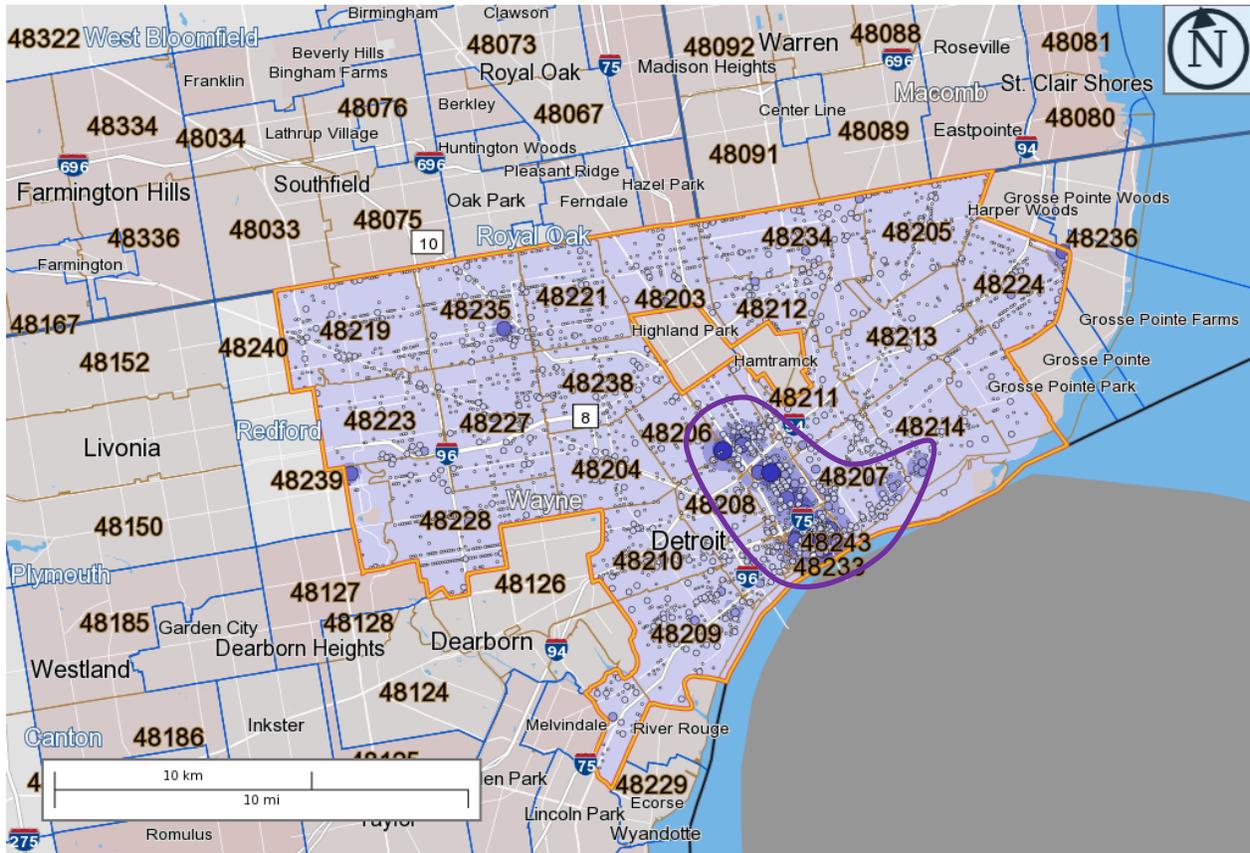
Source: Conference Board, Help Wanted Online®

- As the economy recovers, more workers are needed by growing businesses. Jobs advertised online escalated by almost 60 percent since 2011 in Detroit City. Ads were up from 7,551 in February 2011 to 11,918 in February 2015. That represents a significant increase of about 91 job ads every month.
- The same trend is observed statewide, where job positions advertised online almost doubled from 56,043 in February 2011 to 108,848 in February 2015.

For more information on this profile, please contact the authors of this study: **Leonidas Murembya, PhD** at (517) 241-6574 (murembyal@michigan.gov) or Eric Guthrie (517) 241-8667 (guthrie@michigan.gov). Please visit our website at www.michigan.gov/lmi for more statewide and regional labor market information.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Where Are the Jobs in Detroit?



Map Legend

Job Density [Jobs/Sq. Mile]

- 5 - 4,127
- 4,128 - 16,493
- 16,494 - 37,104
- 37,105 - 65,960
- 65,961 - 103,060

Job Count [Jobs/Census Block]

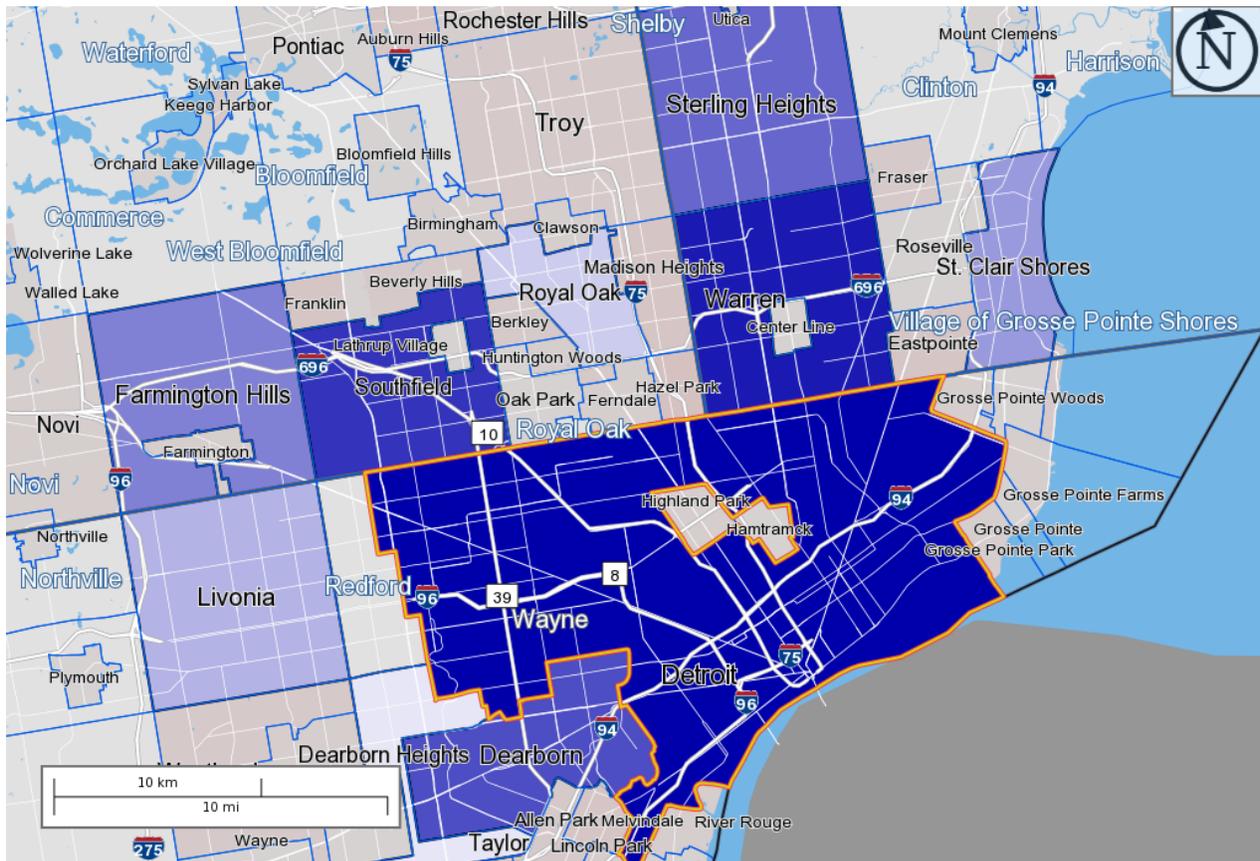
- .1 - 32
- .33 - 497
- .498 - 2,515
- 2,516 - 7,947
- 7,948 - 19,402

Selection Areas

- 📍 Analysis Selection

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's OnTheMap, Local Employment Dynamics, 2011

Appendix 2: Where Do Workers in Detroit Come From?



Map Legend

Job Count

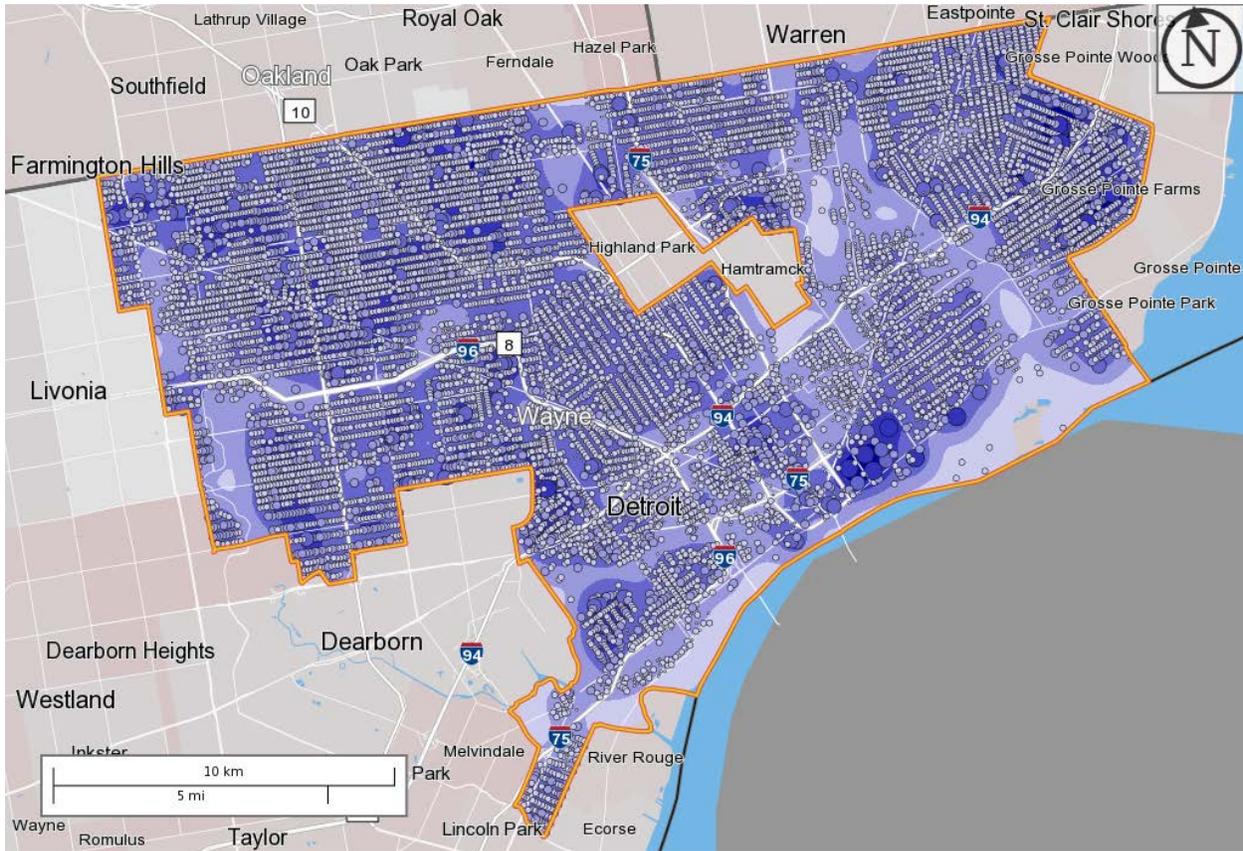
- 64,795
- 6,967
- 6,806
- 5,282
- 5,116
- 4,858
- 4,484
- 4,143
- 3,976
- 3,118

Selection Areas

- ▬ Analysis Selection

Source: U.S. Census Bureau’s OnTheMap, Local Employment Dynamics, 2011

Appendix 3: Where Do Detroit's Jobholders Reside?



Map Legend

Job Density [Jobs/Sq. Mile]

- 5 - 190
- 191 - 747
- 748 - 1,675
- 1,676 - 2,974
- 2,975 - 4,645

Job Count [Jobs/Census Block]

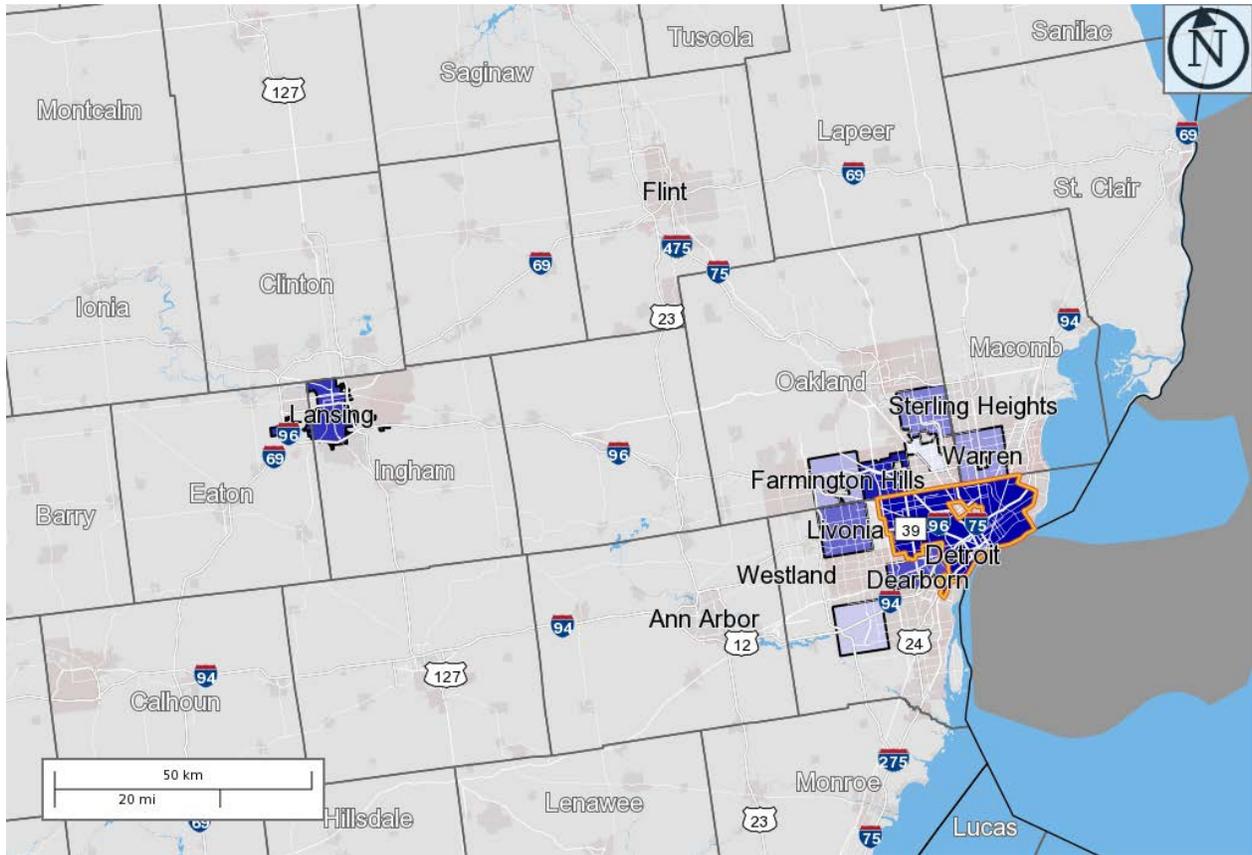
- 1 - 2
- 3 - 22
- 23 - 110
- 111 - 346
- 347 - 844

Selection Areas

- 📍 Analysis Selection

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's OnTheMap, Local Employment Dynamics, 2011

Appendix 4: Where Do Detroit's Jobholders Work?



Map Legend

Job Count

- 64,795
- 10,063
- 7,536
- 7,072
- 5,151
- 4,956
- 4,933
- 3,241
- 2,203
- 1,803

Selection Areas

- 📍 Analysis Selection

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's OnTheMap, Local Employment Dynamics, 2011