Detroit Revitalization: Worker Characteristics and Commuting Patterns

State of Michigan

Department of Technology, Management, and Budget

Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

Aneesa I. Rashid, PhD

Full Report: Demographic and Labor Market Profile: Detroit City Leonidas Murembya, PhD, Regional Economic Research Coordinator Eric Guthrie, Michigan's State Demographer http://milmi.org



Detroit City, Michigan

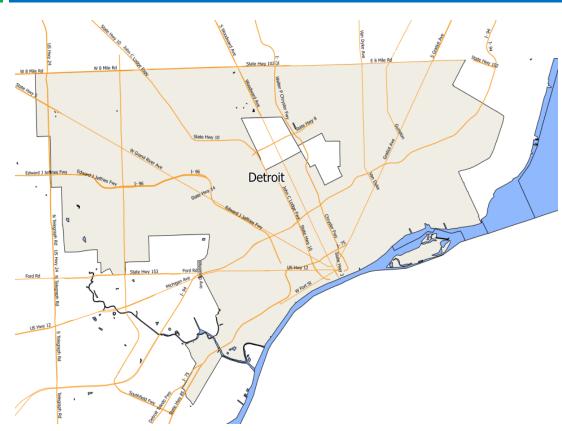
Detroit has recently emerged from bankruptcy and embarked on an economic revitalization phase. It is attempting to attract new businesses, entrepreneurs and immigrants to the city. Knowledge of top industries, worker characteristics and commuting information gleaned from the LED program is vital for this effort. The development of residential, retail and cultural infrastructure and a regional transport system can be planned around this information.



General Overview

Detroit/Michigan Comparison

Summary Statistics 2013



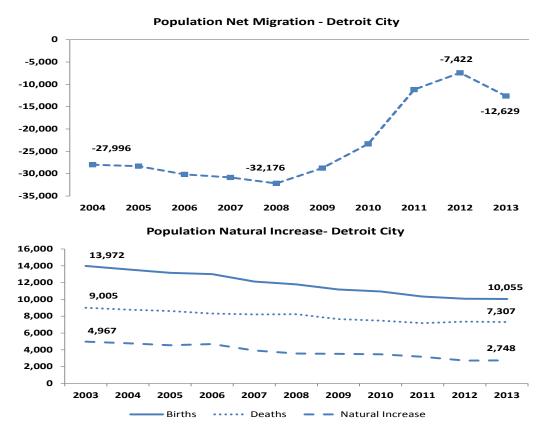
Source: 1) U. S. Bureau of Census, City and Town Population Estimates (2013); 2) Eric Guthrie, Michigan's State Demographer (map)

688,740 People

138.8 Square miles

4,962 People per Square mile

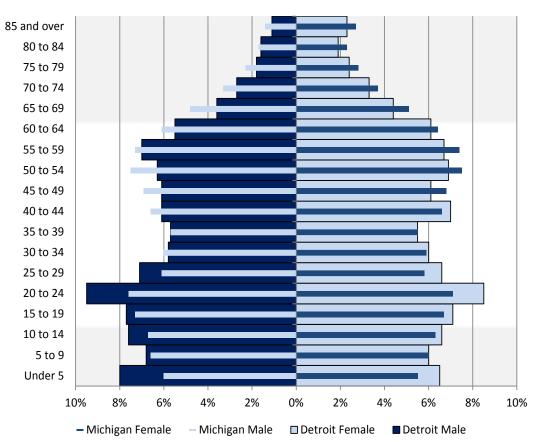
Population Change (2003-2013)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

- In 1980 Detroit city was the sixth largest city in the US.
- Three Decades later (2010),
 Detroit ranked 18.
- Recorded the largest rate of population decline (-40.7 percent, -489,562) among the 10 cities: New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Houston, Dallas, San Diego, Phoenix and Baltimore.

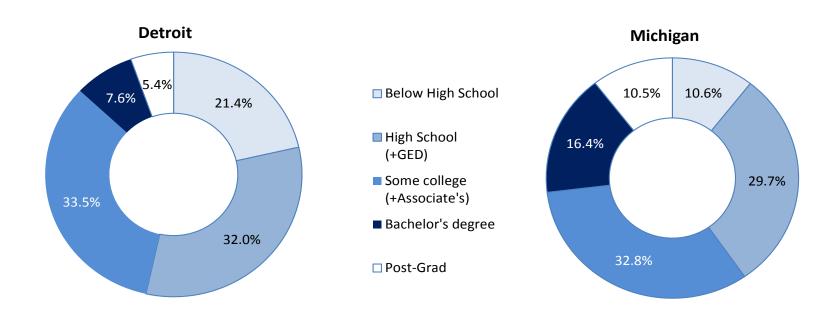
Population Distribution by Age and Sex Detroit and Michigan (2013)



- The population pyramid for the city shows that it is much younger than the state's population for both genders.
- The largest group in Detroit was the 20-24 for both genders.
- Median age in Detroit was 32.9 for men and 37.6 for female. For Michigan it was 38.1 and 40.9 resp.

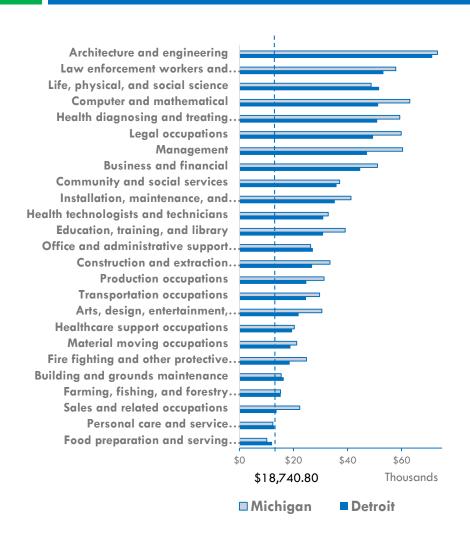
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2013)

Population by Educational Attainment, 2013 Detroit, Michigan



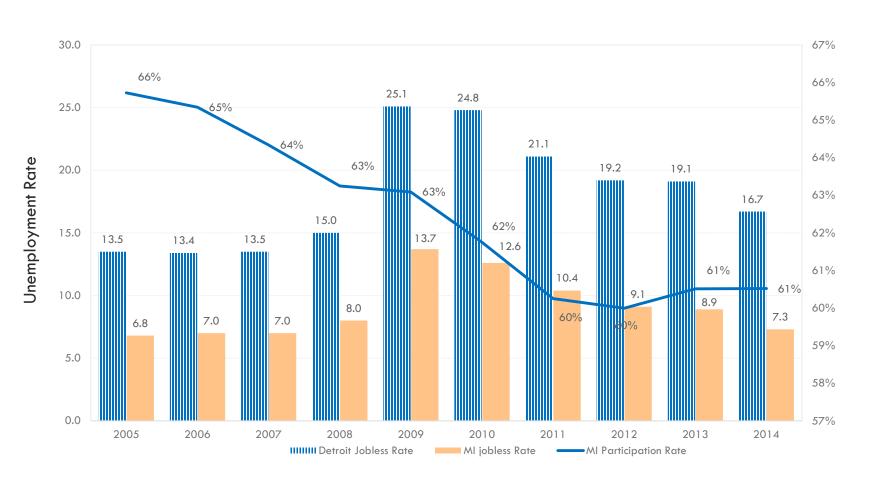
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2013

Living Wage: An Occupational Comparison of Detroit and Michigan



- Farming, fishing, and forestry, Personal care and services, and Office and Administrative Support have the smallest difference in city- and state-wide wages.
- Management, Computer and mathematical, and Legal occupations have the largest difference; in all three cases, statewide wages are higher.
- Fire fighting and protective services and Sales and related occupations are noteworthy: both pay living wages at the statewide level while failing to do so within the city of Detroit.
- Only six occupational groupings pay more in the city; 19 pay less.

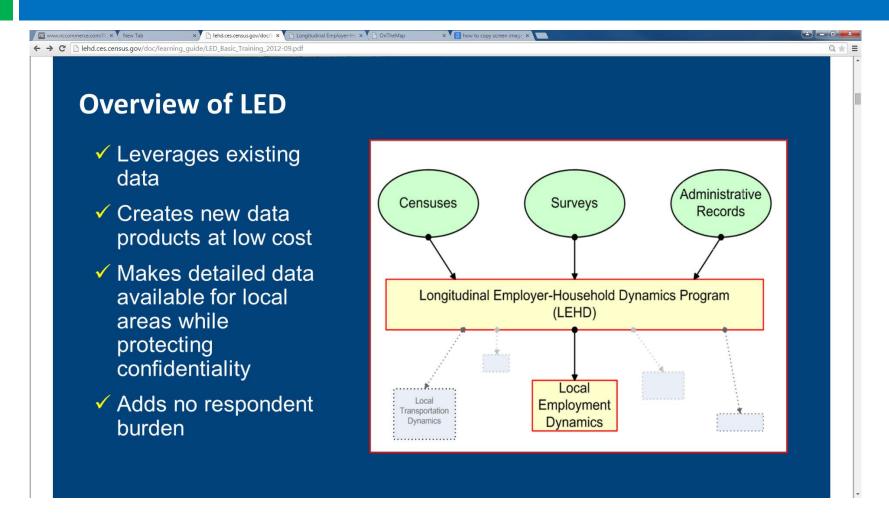
Jobless and Labor Participation Rates Detroit & Michigan (2005-2014)



Aim of the Presentation

Use LED data to look at:

- Commuting patterns of workers into and out of Detroit
- □ Worker Characteristics
- □ Top 10 industries employing Detroiters



Census Bureau: OnTheMap

Special
Mapping Tool
for LED Data

Web-based mapping and reporting application

- Labor Inflow/Outflow Map & Summary
- Work Area Demographics
- Work Area Earnings Profile
- Work Area Industry Profile

Inflow/Outflow Workers' Commuting Patterns (2011)



- Data from LED shows that more people commuted into the city than out.
- About 38.4 percent lived and worked in the city.

Where do Detroiters Commute to Work

- 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).

Where do Workers come From?

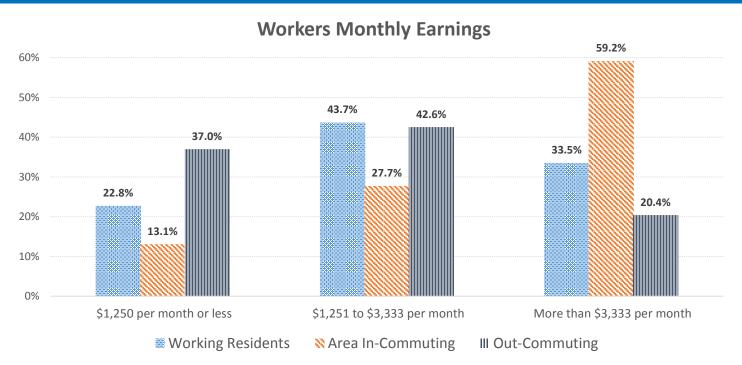
- Warren (3.0 percent)
- Southfield (2.9 percent)
- □ Dearborn (2.3 percent)
- Sterling Heights (2.2 percent)
- □ Farmington Hills (2.1 percent)
- St Clair Shores (1.9 percent), Livonia (1.8 percent),
 Royal Oak (1.7 percent), and Dearborn Heights (1.3 percent).

Detroit/ Michigan Commute Time Comparison

Detroit — Michigan Commute Time								
Minutes/Years of age	16-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	Detroit	MI	Detroit	MI	Detroit	MI	Detroit	MI
Less than 10	1.8%	3.0%	4.0%	5.6%	1.7%	5.5%	0.2%	0.7%
10-19	4.7%	5.3%	11.8%	12.3%	10.6%	11.8%	1.2%	1.3%
20-39	6.9%	4.8%	19.7%	15.7%	18.4%	15.7%	1.7%	1.5%
40-59	0.7%	1.0%	5.0%	4.7%	2.9%	4.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Greater than 60	1.7%	0.7%	3.4%	2.5%	3.1%	2.6%	0.3%	0.2%

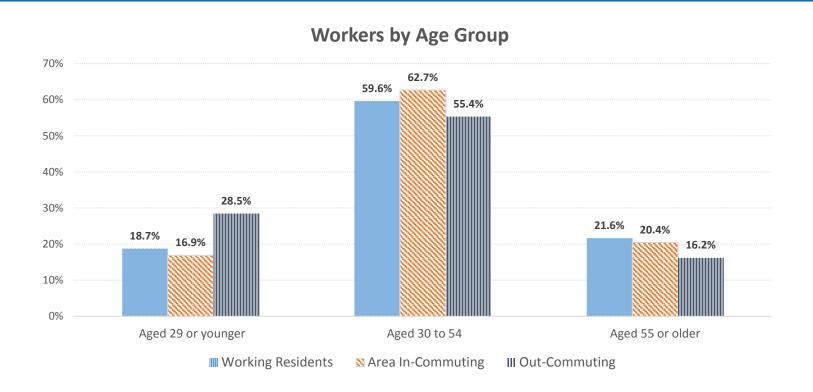
Source: 2013 American Community Survey 1 year Data

Workers: Monthly Earnings



- About 59 percent of commuters coming in to the city made more than \$3,333 a month compared to 34 percent of working residents.
- About 67 percent of working residents earned less than \$3,333 per month.
- Majority (80 percent) of residents commuting out of the city earned less than \$3,333 per month.

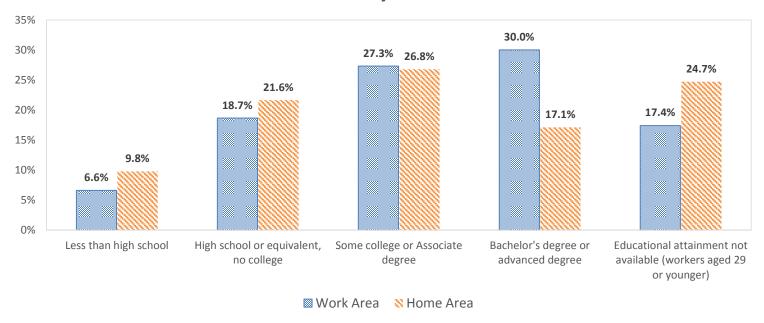
Workers: Age Group



- Largest percent of workers (63 percent) commuting into the city are in the 30-54 age group,
 while 60 percent of the residents work in the city.
- Among the age 29 or younger 28.5 percent of the residents commute out for a job.

Workers: Educational Attainment

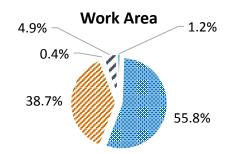
Workers by Education



- Only 17 percent of the working residents had a Bachelors or Advanced degree while 30 percent of the workers in Detroit had the same qualifications.
- The home area shares of less than High School qualifications were greater than the work area.

Worker Characteristics: Race & Gender

RACE



- White Alone
- Black or African American Alone
- American Indian or Alaska Native Alone
- Asian, Native Hawain or Other Pacific Islander
- Two or More Race Groups



0.4%

■ White Alone

1.8%

- Black or African American Alone
- American Indian or Alaska Native Alone
- Asian, Native Hawain or Other Pacific Islander

Home Area

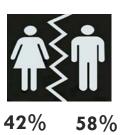
1.4%

19.4%

■ Two or More Race Groups







Inflow/Outflow Comparison (2011 & 2007)

	2011	2007
Living in the Selection Area (percent of total employment)	72.7%	90.9%
Living and Employed in the Selection Area	38.4%	38.3%
Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside	61.6%	61.7%
Employed and Living in the Selection Area	28.0%	34.8%
Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside	72.0%	65.2%
Net Job Inflow (+) or Outflow (-)	63.177	22.258

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

- Fewer working people are living in Detroit, a drop of 18 percent.
- Net job inflow has increased.
- The percent of people coming into Detroit for work has increased by nearly 7 percent.

Worker Characteristics: Outflow(2011&2007)

Outflow Job Characteristics (Primary Jobs)

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2007</u>
Workers Aged 29 or younger	28.5%	27.3%
Workers Aged 30 to 54	55.4%	57.9%
Workers Aged 55 or older	16.2%	14.7%
Workers Earning \$1,250 per month or less	37.0%	32.6%
Workers Earning \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	42.6%	42.4%
Workers Earning More than \$3,333 per month	20.4%	24.9%
Workers in the "Goods Producing" Industry Class	11.3%	15.1%
Workers in the "Trade, Transportation, and Utilities" Industry	19.4%	20.5%
Workers in the "All Other Services" Industry Class	69.3%	64.4%

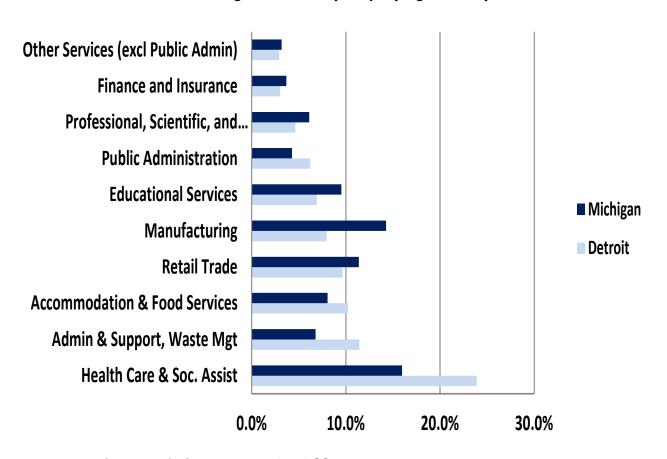
Worker Characteristics: Inflow (2011-2007)

Inflow Job Characteristics (Primary Jobs)

	2011	2007
Workers Aged 29 or younger	16.9%	17.4%
Workers Aged 30 to 54	62.7%	63.8%
Workers Aged 55 or older	20.4%	18.7%
Workers Earning \$1,250 per month or less	13.1%	14.0%
Workers Earning \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	27.7%	27.8%
Workers Earning More than \$3,333 per month	59.2%	58.2%
Workers in the "Goods Producing" Industry Class	10.7%	15.3%
Workers in the "Trade, Transportation, and Utilities" Industry Class	13.7%	13.5%
Workers in the "All Other Services" Industry Class	75.7%	71.3%

Workers Top 10 Industries of Employment (2011)

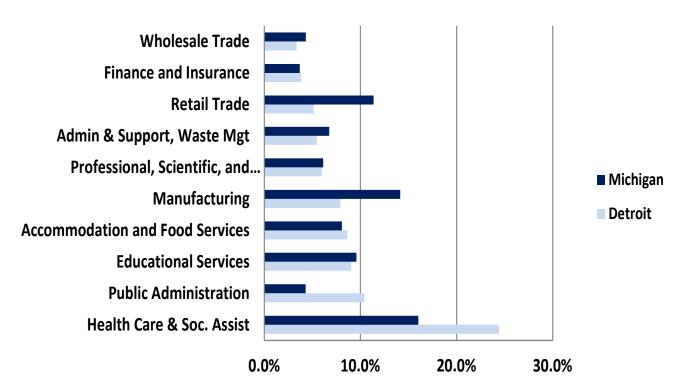
Working Residents by Employing Industry



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (LED) 2011

Workers Top 10 Industries of Employment (2011)

Area In-Commuting Workers by Employing Industry



Real-Time Online Labor Demand

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 Hiring Employers in Detroit

Henry Ford Health

Children's Hospital of Michigan

Harper University Hospital

ACCENTURE

IBM

General Motors Corporation

Health Alliance Plan

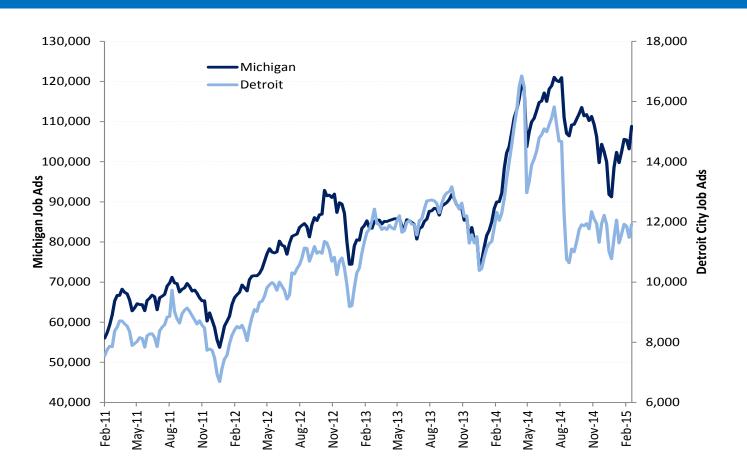
Quicken Loans

Tenet Healthcare Corporation

Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association

Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted Online®, **May 2015**

Total Count of Online Job Ads, (2011-2015)



Source: Conference Board, Help Wanted Online

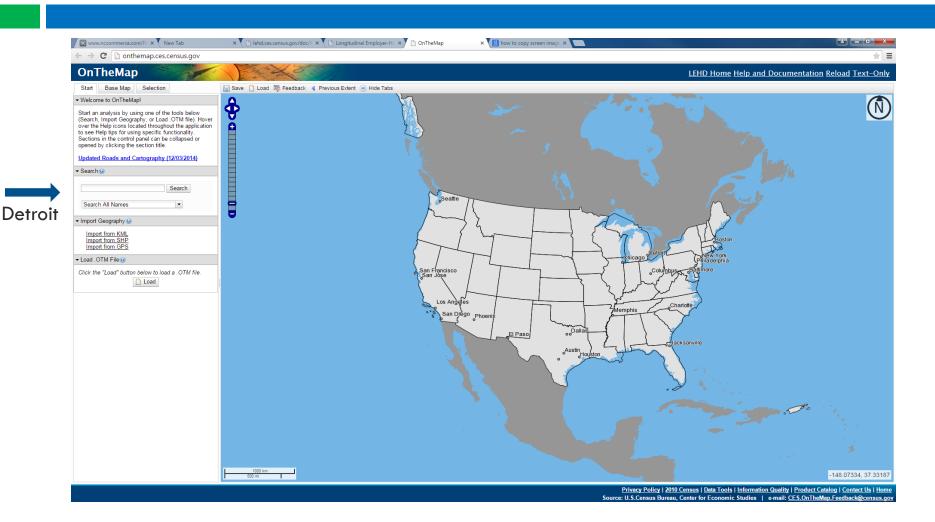
LED OnThe Map Tool

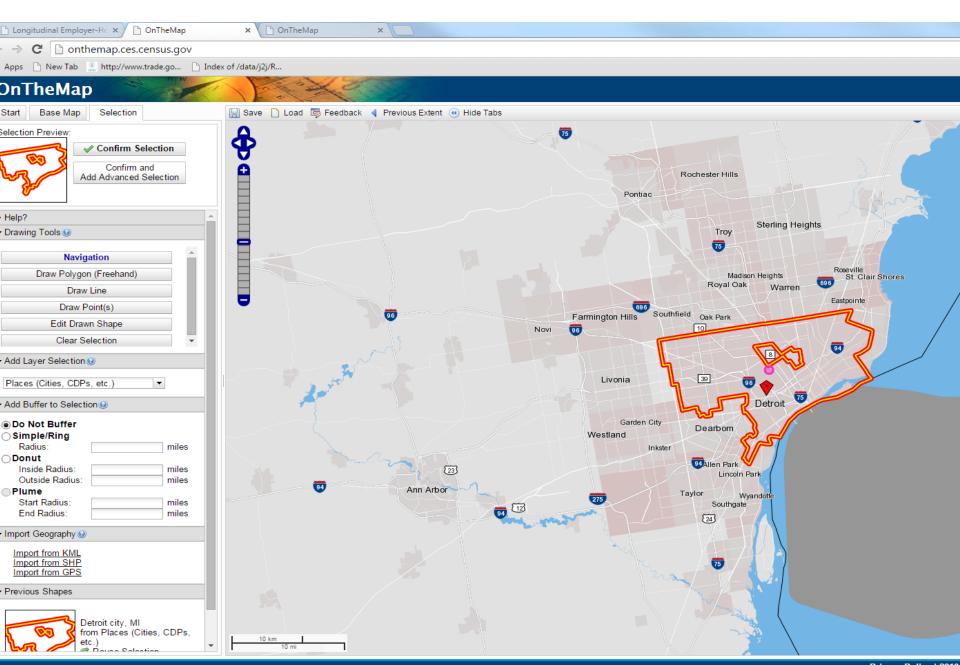
The steps.....

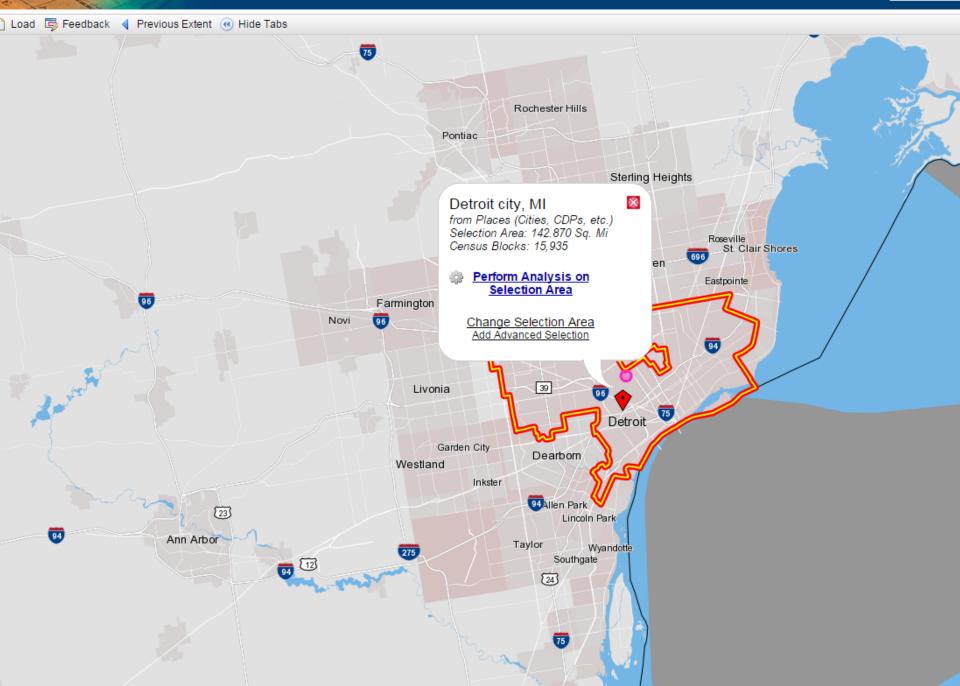
go to

Onthemap.ces.census.gov

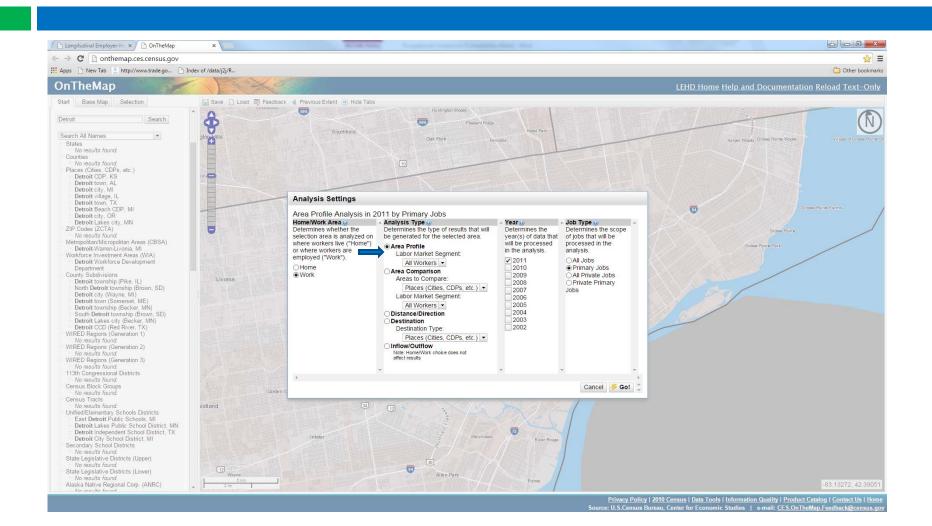
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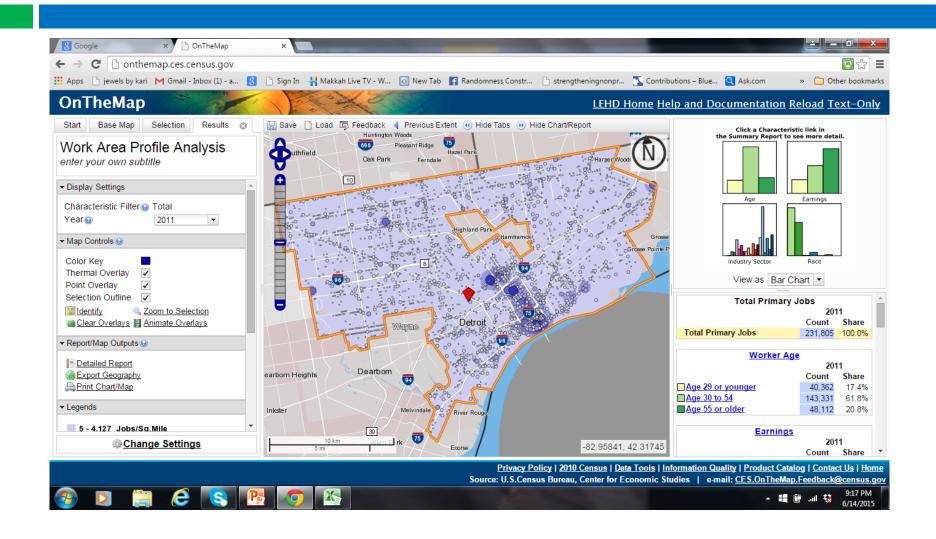


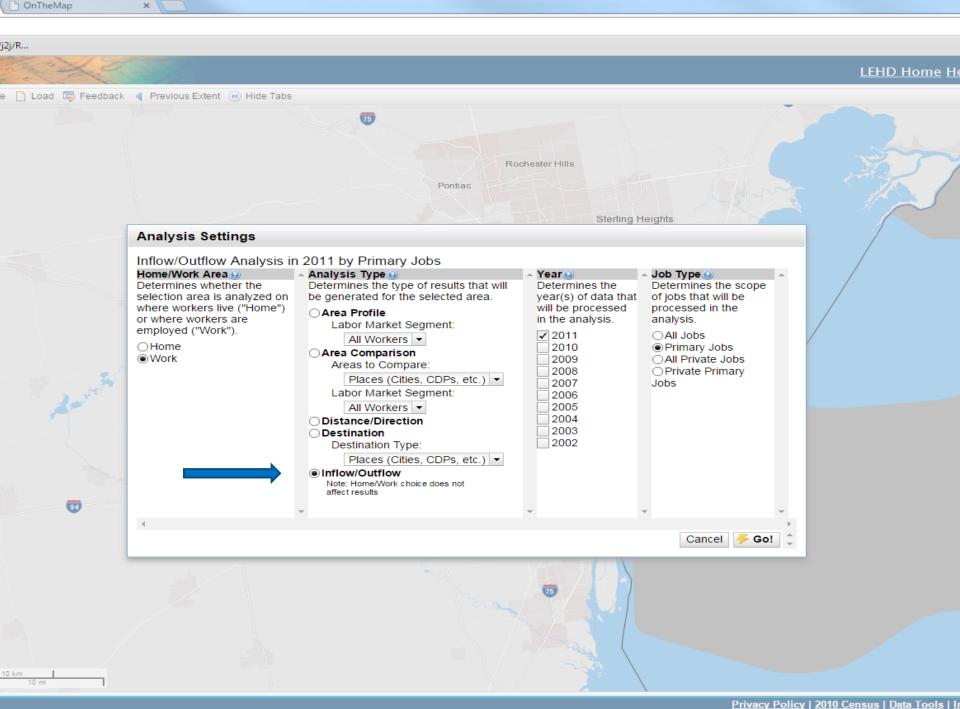


Analysis Settings



Work Area Profile Analysis

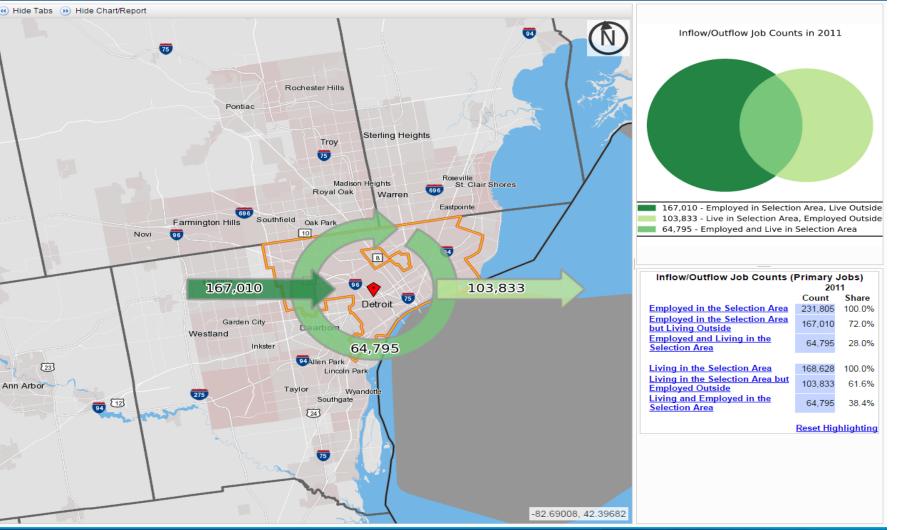






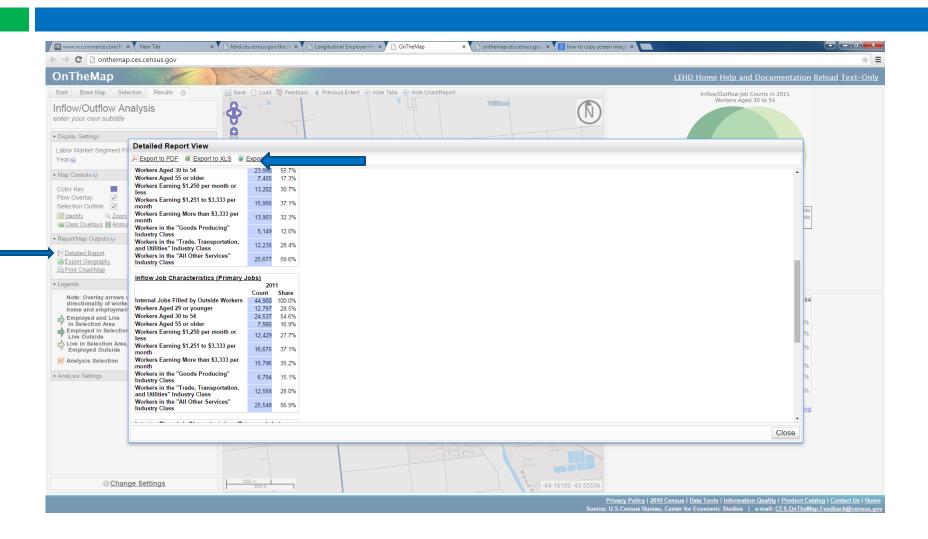


LEHD Home Help and Documentation Reload Text-Only

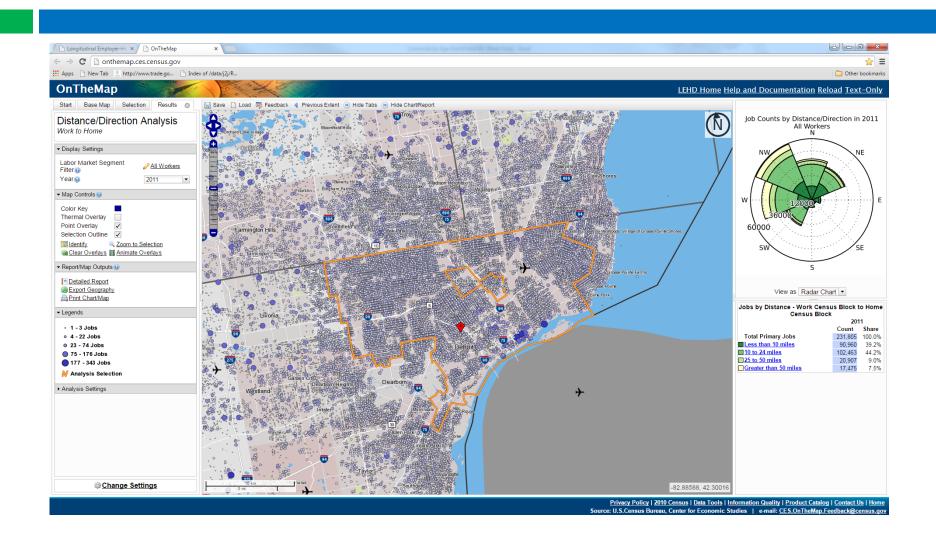


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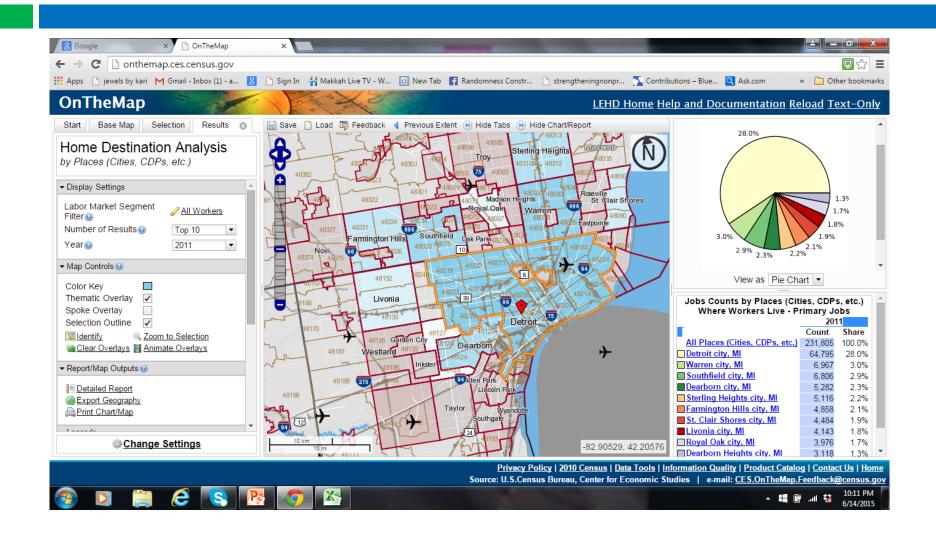
Generate Detailed Report



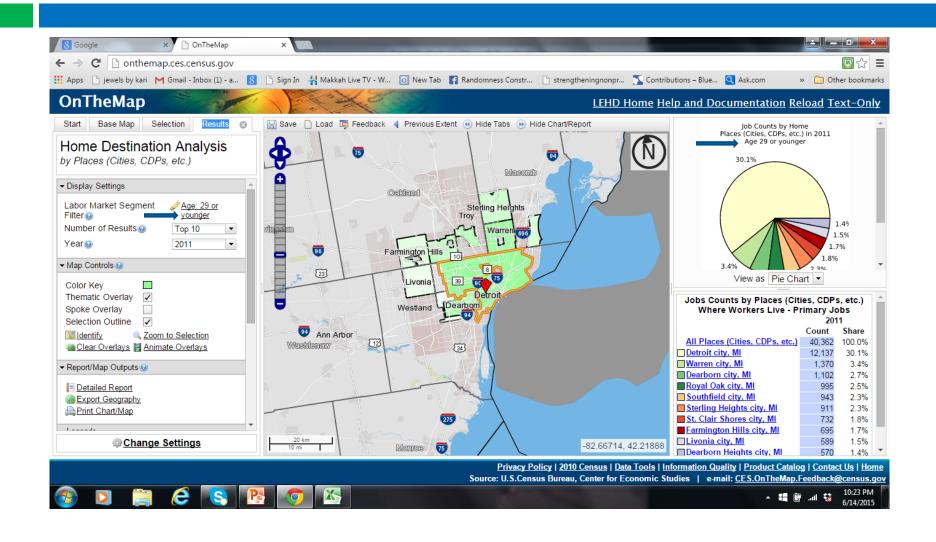
Work to Home Distance/Direction



Where Workers Live

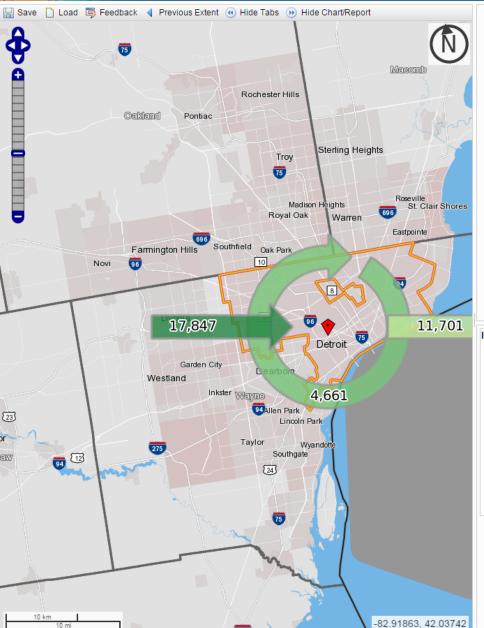


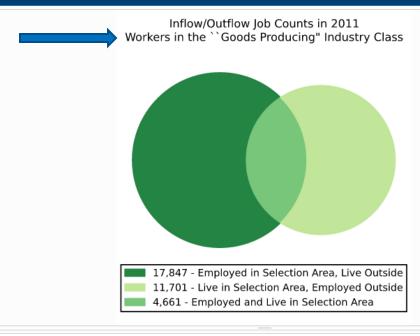
Where workers live (29 and younger)



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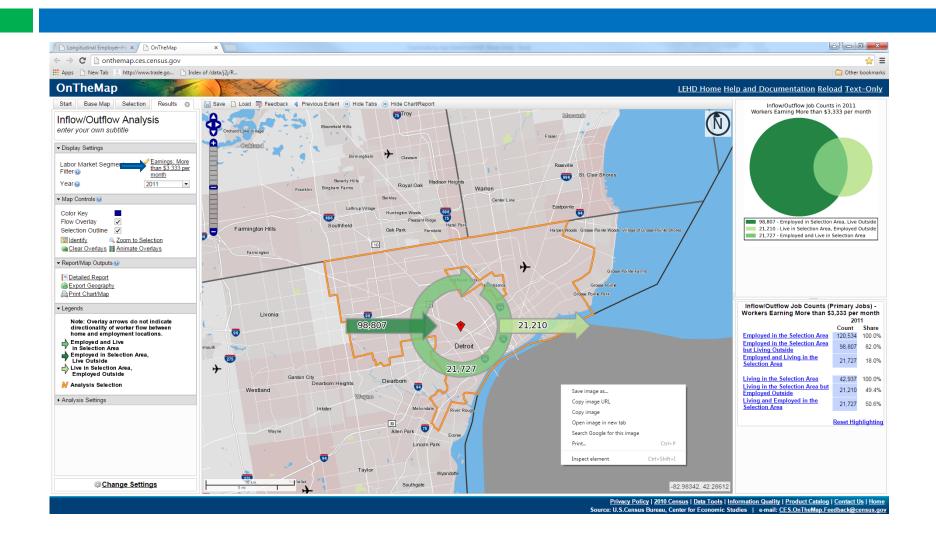
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nflow/Outflow Job Counts (Primary Jobs) - Workers in the "Goods Producing" Industry Class 2011		
	Count	Share
Employed in the Selection Area	22,508	100.0%
Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside	17,847	79.3%
Employed and Living in the Selection Area	4,661	20.7%
Living in the Selection Area	16,362	100.0%
<u>Living in the Selection Area but</u> <u>Employed Outside</u>	11,701	71.5%
<u>Living and Employed in the Selection</u> <u>Area</u>	4,661	28.5%
		Reset Highlighting

Inflow/Outflow Analysis: Earnings > \$3,333



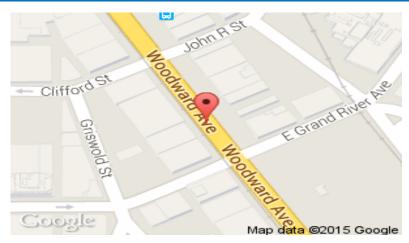
Architecture Transformation

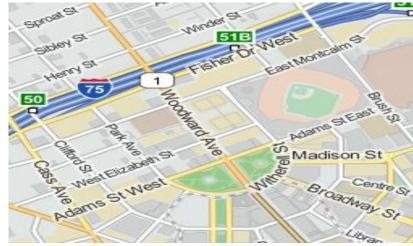


Saving the vacant Valpey Building (42 Lofts)

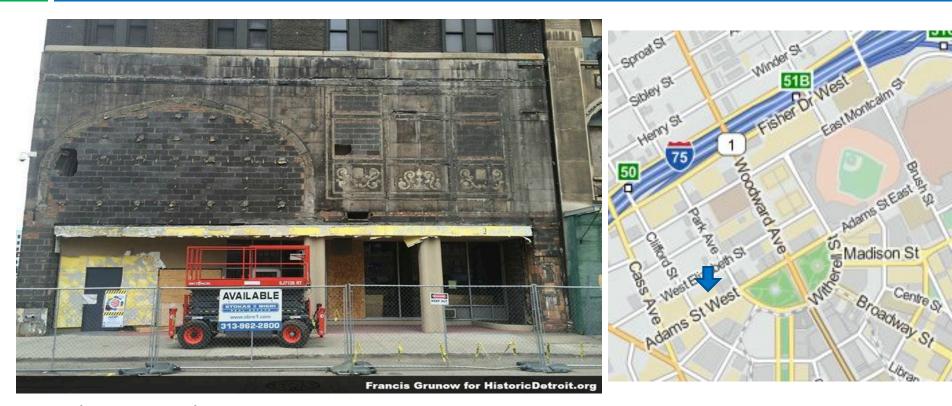


Empty Wurlitzer Building for Hotel Rehab





Architecture Transformation



Hotel Briggs modernization

http://detroit.curbed.com/archives/2015/05/rebuilding-brush-park-hundreds-of-apartments-historic-rehabs-begin-construction-soon.php

The Future of Detroit





Why Detroit could be the next Silicon Valley (and vice versa) (Fortune April 7, 2015)

Contact Information

Aneesa I. Rashid, Ph.D.

Economic Specialist Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives/QCEW

P: 313-456-3054

E: rashida@michigan.gov

www.michigan.gov/lmi

