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 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

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

Source: 1) U. S. Bureau of Census, City and Town Population Estimates (2013);
2) Eric Guthrie, Michigan's State Demographer (map)
Population Change (2003-2013)

- 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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates
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.
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.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2013), MIT Living Wage Project 2013 data (http://livingwage.mit.edu)
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
Overview of LED

- Leverages existing data
- Creates new data products at low cost
- Makes detailed data available for local areas while protecting confidentiality
- Adds no respondent burden

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Census Bureau: OnTheMap

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minutes/ Years of age</th>
<th>16-24</th>
<th>25-44</th>
<th>45-64</th>
<th>65+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>MI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 10</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-39</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-59</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater than 60</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- 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**

- **Work Area**
  - White Alone: 55.8%
  - Black or African American Alone: 38.7%
  - American Indian or Alaska Native Alone: 4.9%
  - Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander: 4.9%
  - Two or More Race Groups: 1.2%

- **Home Area**
  - White Alone: 77.1%
  - Black or African American Alone: 19.4%
  - American Indian or Alaska Native Alone: 1.8%
  - Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander: 1.4%
  - Two or More Race Groups: 0.4%

**GENDER**

- **Work Area**
  - Female: 47%
  - Male: 53%

- **Home Area**
  - Female: 42%
  - Male: 58%
## Inflow/Outflow Comparison (2011 & 2007)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Living in the Selection Area (percent of total employment)</td>
<td>72.7%</td>
<td>90.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living and Employed in the Selection Area</td>
<td>38.4%</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside</td>
<td>61.6%</td>
<td>61.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed and Living in the Selection Area</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside</td>
<td>72.0%</td>
<td>65.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Job Inflow (+) or Outflow (-)</td>
<td>63.177</td>
<td>22.258</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<tr>
<td>Workers Aged 29 or younger</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers Aged 30 to 54</td>
<td>55.4%</td>
<td>57.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers Aged 55 or older</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers Earning $1,250 per month or less</td>
<td>37.0%</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers Earning $1,251 to $3,333 per month</td>
<td>42.6%</td>
<td>42.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers Earning More than $3,333 per month</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers in the “Goods Producing” Industry Class</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers in the &quot;Trade, Transportation, and Utilities&quot; Industry</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers in the &quot;All Other Services&quot; Industry Class</td>
<td>69.3%</td>
<td>64.4%</td>
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## Worker Characteristics: Inflow (2011-2007)

### Inflow Job Characteristics (Primary Jobs)

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<tr>
<td>Workers in the &quot;Goods Producing&quot; Industry Class</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
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<td>Workers in the &quot;Trade, Transportation, and Utilities&quot; Industry Class</td>
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<td>13.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workers in the &quot;All Other Services&quot; Industry Class</td>
<td>75.7%</td>
<td>71.3%</td>
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Workers Top 10 Industries of Employment (2011)

Working Residents by Employing Industry

- Other Services (excl Public Admin)
- Finance and Insurance
- Professional, Scientific, and...
- Public Administration
- Educational Services
- Manufacturing
- Retail Trade
- Accommodation & Food Services
- Admin & Support, Waste Mgt
- Health Care & Soc. Assist

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (LED) 2011
Workers Top 10 Industries of Employment (2011)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (LED) 2011
### Real-Time Online Labor Demand

#### Top 10 Hiring Employers in Detroit

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<tr>
<th>Employer</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Ford Health</td>
<td>The Conference Board Help Wanted Online®, February 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's Hospital of Michigan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harper University Hospital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deloitte</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Alliance Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Motors Corporation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comerica</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit Receiving Hospital</td>
<td></td>
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#### Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted Online®, February 2015

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<tr>
<td>IBM</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>General Motors Corporation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Alliance Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quicken Loans</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tenet Healthcare Corporation</td>
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<td>Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association</td>
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Source: Conference Board, Help Wanted Online
LED OnTheMap Tool

The steps ........
go to
Onthemap.ces.census.gov
http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/
Analysis Settings
Work Area Profile Analysis
Generate Detailed Report
Work to Home Distance/Direction
Where Workers Live
Where workers live (29 and younger)
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

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