



An Economic Recovery Strategy for the Downriver Communities of River Rouge, Ecorse, Wyandotte, Riverview and Trenton

Appendix A – Detailed Economic Analysis Report

Prepared on behalf of the
Downriver Community Conference

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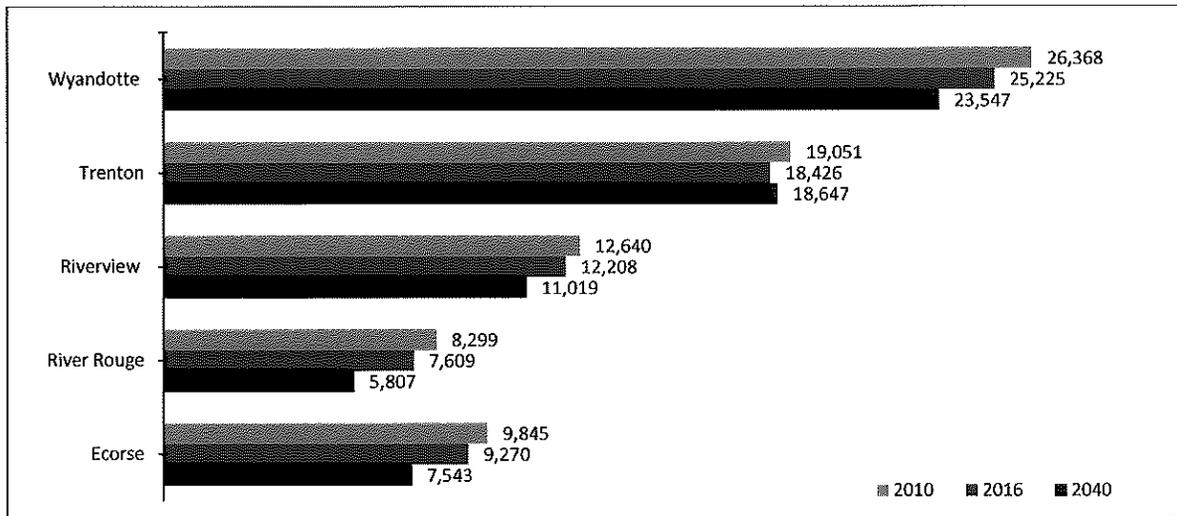


1. Demographic Profile

1.1 Population

In 2016, the Downriver Communities collectively accounted for 4% of the County's total population. Over the years, this area of the Downriver Region has seen its population decrease. In 2016, the Downriver Communities collectively accounted for a population of 72,738 persons, which is a decline of 5% (loss of 3,465 persons) from the 2010 estimates. The pattern of population decline is projected to continue for these communities; the SEMCOG forecasts predict a loss of 6,175 persons by 2040. Figure 1 shows the population numbers for the Downriver Communities for 2010, 2016 and 2040.

Figure 1: Total Population (numbers), Downriver Communities, 2010, 2016 and 2040



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey & SEMCOG 2040 Forecast

Wyandotte had the highest population in 2016, accounting for 1.4% of Wayne County's total population followed by Trenton with 1.1%. From 2010 to 2016, all the five communities declined with Wyandotte, River Rouge, Trenton, Ecorse and Riverview declining by 1,143, 690, 625, 575 and 432 people, respectively.

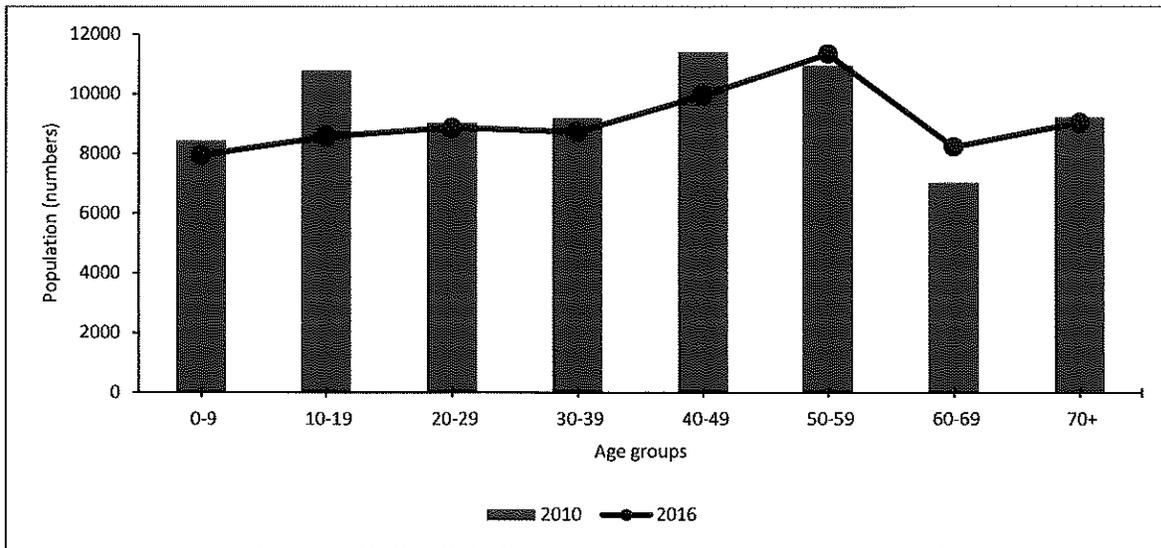
The declining population of the Downriver communities suggests that the region is unable to attract growth. In 2010, the majority of the population were between 40-49 years, accounting for 15% of the total population. By 2016, the population had aged, with 16% of the population between 50-59 years. Furthermore, in 2016, 18% of the total population were seniors aged 65 years and above. The decline in population between 10 to 19 years and the minimal growth seen for the 20 to 29 year age group suggests that there is significant out-migration of youth. The region also saw a net decline of 9% in the core workforce between 30 to 49 years of age. The significant out-migration of youth, declining core workforce and net natural decrease suggests that the region will see a continual decrease in productive capacity and economic investment opportunities.

Analyzing the median age, the Downriver Communities are aging, evidenced by a higher median age of 41.4 years compared to 37.8 years in Wayne County and 39.5 years in Michigan. Trenton showed the



highest median age with 45.7 years followed by Riverview with 45.4 years, Wyandotte with 42.7 years and Ecorse with 39.6 years. River Rouge was the only Downriver community with median age lower than Wayne County, 35.5 years. The number of young adults has also decreased while the senior population is on the rise. This may indicate that young individuals are moving out of the community.

Figure 2: Population by age, Downriver Communities, 2010 and 2016



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

The racial composition of a community is an essential social characteristic to identify the diverse needs of its population. On analysing the 2016 U.S. Census Bureau race categories, Riverview, Wyandotte and Trenton show a predominately white population while Ecorse and River Rouge have a higher visible minority population. The visible minority includes Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander and Hispanic or Latino. Figure 3 shows the racial composition of the Downriver Communities in 2016.

Figure 3: Racial Composition, Downriver Communities, 2016

Racial Composition	Ecorse	River Rouge	Riverview	Trenton	Wyandotte
White	3,168	2,594	10,715	17,111	23,050
Black or African American	4,427	3,765	693	220	247
Hispanic or Latino	1,252	1,138	531	738	1,488
American Indian and Alaska Native	52	0	13	27	67
Asian	1	0	24	187	148
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	6	0	0	0	0
Some other race	0	0	41	0	21
Two or more races	364	112	191	143	204

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

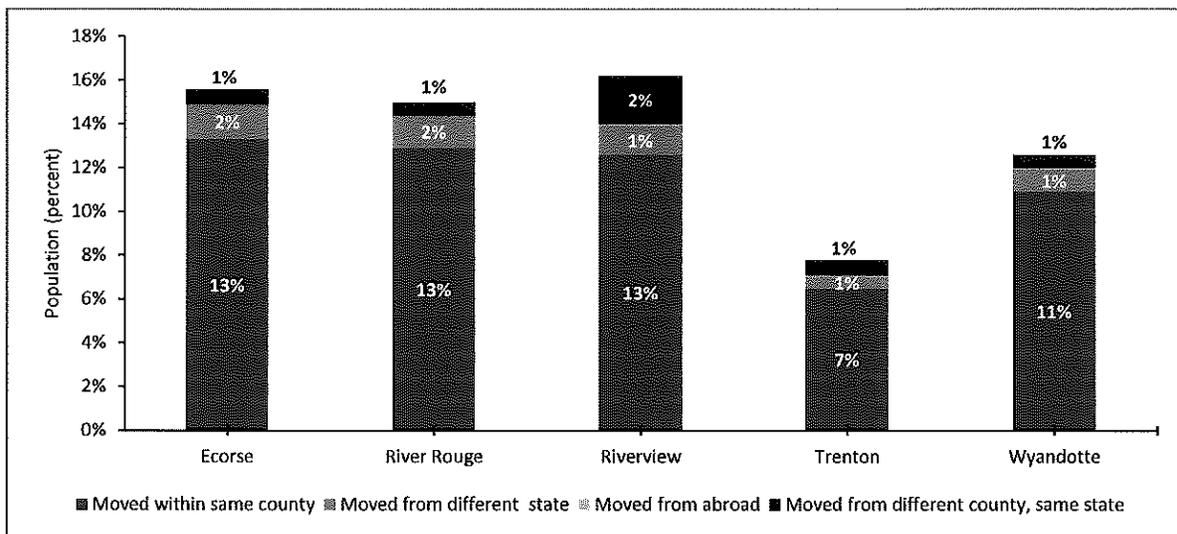


1.2 Migration Patterns

Understanding the immigrant profile and population redistribution due to the geographical mobility of a region is central to bridging its available labour supply and demand gap. In 2016, 9% of the total population in Wayne County were foreign-born, of which 26% had entered the region in 2010 or later¹. As per the Migration Policy Institute², the state of Michigan accounts for 1.4% of the total immigrant population in the United States of which 23% are located in Wayne County.

Migration data is classified by type: within the same county, from a different county in the same state, from a different state, or from abroad. Figure 5 shows the migration patterns of Downriver communities in 2016. The communities show high internal migration, approximately, 13% of all residents in Ecorse, River Rouge and Riverview move within the county possibly due to workforce challenges.

Figure 4: Migration Patterns of Downriver Communities, 2016



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

2. Household Income

The 2016 estimate of household income for Wayne County at \$42,241 is significantly lower compared to Michigan with \$48,432 (Figure 5). Household incomes for Trenton, Riverview, and Wyandotte were \$56,888, \$53,502 and \$52,020, respectively. River Rouge and Ecorse show household income at \$27,463 and \$26,496, well below the average county income levels. Also, 41% of the total River Rouge population and 34% Ecorse lived below the poverty level in the past twelve months compared to 13% in Riverview, 10% in Wyandotte and 7% in Trenton.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

² Migration Policy Institute tabulation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau's pooled 2011-2015 American Community Survey.



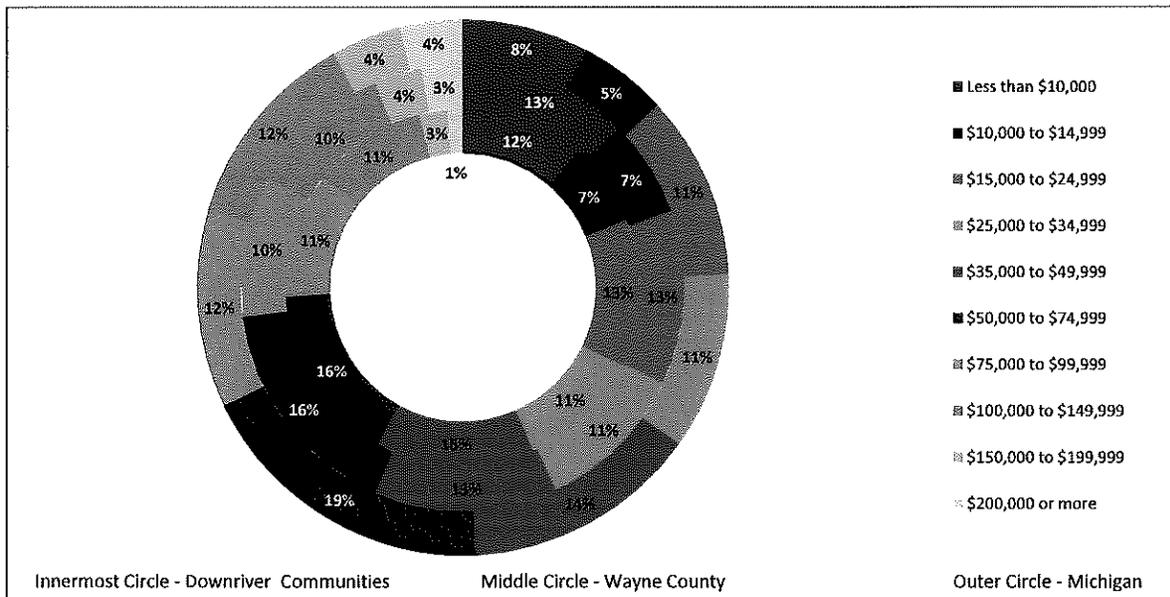
Figure 5: Median Household Income, 2016 and 2010

Year	Michigan	Wayne County	Ecorse	River Rouge	Riverview	Trenton	Wyandotte
2010	\$48,432	\$42,241	\$28,463	\$25,970	\$49,172	\$54,841	\$50,065
2016	\$50,803	\$42,043	\$26,496	\$27,463	\$53,502	\$56,888	\$52,020

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

In 2016, 32% of Downriver residents had a median household income of less than \$10,000 to \$24,999, of which 12% had incomes less than \$10,000. These levels are on par with income margins in Wayne County at 13% while only 8% of Michigan population have incomes less than \$10,000. 26% of Downriver residents have a median household income between \$25,000 to \$49,999 while 28% show incomes from \$50,000 to \$99,999. 20% of Michigan’s population showed median incomes of \$100,000 or more compared to only 14% in Downriver.

Figure 6: Household income percentage by income margins, Downriver Communities combined, 2016



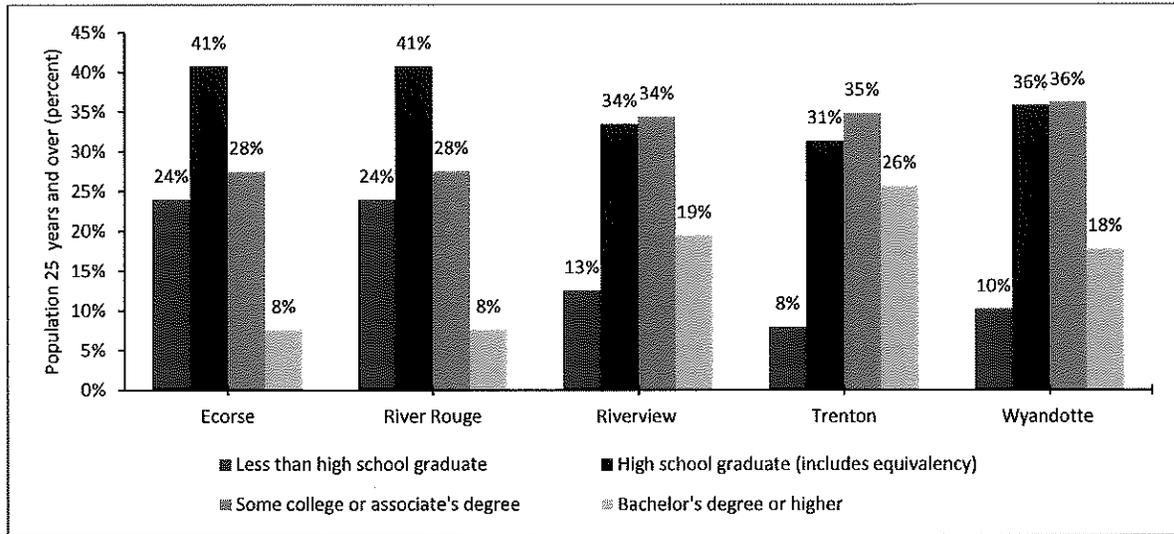
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

3. Education Profile

In 2016, the Downriver communities of Ecorse and River Rouge have a higher percentage of high school graduates compared to those with a Bachelor’s degree or higher. The majority of population 25 years and over in Ecorse and River Rouge have some college or associate’s degree. Riverview, Trenton and Wyandotte show a comparatively higher proportion of residents with a Bachelor’s degree or higher compared to Ecorse and River Rouge. Figure 7 shows the Educational Attainment of the population 18 years and over in the individual communities.



Figure 7: Education Attainment, Downriver Communities, 2016



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

Figure 8 shows the Field of education of the populations 25 years and over of all the Downriver Communities. In 2016, the majority of population 25 years and over in Downriver communities had business degrees (21%) while 18% had degrees in education. While 14% of the population had degrees in Science and Engineering-Related Fields, only 3% had degrees in Computers, Mathematics and Statistics. It is essential that education offerings in the region foster education in math and computer science complement the growth in Science and Engineering-Related Fields to compete in the Knowledge Economy.

Figure 8: Population 25 years and over with a Bachelor's degree or higher attainment, 2016

Field of Education	Wayne County	% of total by field of study in Wayne County	Downriver Communities	% of total by field of study in Downriver
Total	279,771		10,323	
Business	59,248	21%	2136	21%
Education	34,779	12%	1872	18%
Science and Engineering Related Fields	29,969	11%	1398	14%
Other	19,506	7%	682	7%
Engineering	28,375	10%	663	6%
Liberal Arts and History	12,441	4%	521	5%
Social Sciences	17,795	6%	483	5%
Psychology	13,139	5%	458	4%
Literature and Languages	10,009	4%	394	4%
Physical and Related Sciences	9,868	4%	383	4%



Field of Education	Wayne County	% of total by field of study in Wayne County	Downriver Communities	% of total by field of study in Downriver
Biological, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences	12,503	4%	366	4%
Visual and Performing Arts	8,762	3%	340	3%
Computers, Mathematics and Statistics	10,946	4%	318	3%
Communications	10,426	4%	273	3%
Multidisciplinary Studies	2,005	1%	36	0%

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

4. Labour Profile

4.1 Labour Force Characteristics

Wayne County has a lower labour force participation rate at 58.8% and a high unemployment rate of 13% compared to Michigan at 61% participation rate and 8.5% unemployment rate (Figure 9). The low participation rate suggests that people are not actively looking for jobs. At the same time, the high unemployment rates show that even with this low participation rate there are not many jobs available in the County.

Figure 9: Labour force profile, Downriver, 2016

Employment Status in 2016	Michigan	Wayne County	Ecorse	River Rouge	Riverview	Trenton	Wyandotte
Labor Force Participation Rate	61.2%	58.8%	47.8%	53.3%	59.0%	58.6%	64.5%
Unemployment rate	8.5%	13.0%	21.4%	23.3%	5.8%	4.4%	8.8%

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

4.2 Employment by Industry

The Employment by Industry analysis shows that the top employing industries were Health care and social assistance and manufacturing, accounting for 16% of total employment followed by Retail trade, Educational services and Accommodation and food services with 11%, 7% and 7% total employment respectively.

From 2010 to 2016, the top employing industry, namely Health care and social assistance saw a net growth of 799 jobs. Other high employment growth industries were Professional, scientific, and technical services which saw employment increase by 440 jobs, Administrative and support and waste management services with 347 net employee growth and retail trade with 240 employee growth. Primary industries such as manufacturing and construction also saw net growth in employment. The largest decline was seen for Public administration and Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. While educational services and Accommodation and food services are top employing industries, employment



in these industries was seen to decrease from 2010 to 2016. The information sector which includes the publishing, broadcasting and telecommunication, accounting for only 1.5% of total employment in 2016 saw employment decrease by 36% from 2010 to 2016.

Figure 10: Downriver Communities employment net change by industry, 2010 and 2016

Employment by Industry	Downriver Communities		% of total Downriver employment in 2016	2010-2016	
	2010	2016		Net Change	% Change
Total	31,793	31,813	100%	20	0.1%
Health care and social assistance	4,422	5,221	16.41%	799	18.1%
Manufacturing	5,067	5,201	16.35%	134	2.6%
Retail trade	3,413	3,653	11.48%	240	7.0%
Educational services	2,526	2,374	7.46%	-152	-6.0%
Accommodation and food services	2,621	2,372	7.46%	-249	-9.5%
Transportation and warehousing	2,058	1,819	5.72%	-239	-11.6%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1,369	1,809	5.69%	440	32.1%
Construction	1,566	1,702	5.35%	136	8.7%
Administrative and support and waste management services	1,156	1,503	4.72%	347	30.0%
Other services, except public administration	1,251	1,353	4.25%	102	8.2%
Finance and insurance	1,227	1,180	3.71%	-47	-3.8%
Public administration	1,378	923	2.90%	-455	-33.0%
Wholesale trade	974	713	2.24%	-261	-26.8%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	754	537	1.69%	-217	-28.8%
Real estate and rental and leasing	407	506	1.59%	99	24.3%
Information	772	494	1.55%	-278	-36.0%
Utilities	414	377	1.19%	-37	-8.9%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	376	47	0.15%	-329	-87.5%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-0	17	0.05%	17	

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

The Location Quotients for Industry employment in Downriver is shown in Figure 11. Location Quotients are a good representation of the local economy and specialized industries in the region. If the LQ for employment in a particular industry is 1.25 or higher, the industry is specialized with a higher employment rate compared to other industries. If the LQ is below 0.75, it shows the industry has low growth and insufficient opportunities for employment. If the LQ is between 0.75 and 1.25, it shows that the industry employs people on par with provincial employment. LQ of 1.0 represents perfect parity (i.e. neither lagging nor leading). Educational Services is the only specialized industry in Downriver with an LQ of 1.54, while almost all the other industries are on par with employment in Wayne County.



Figure 11: Location quotients by industry for Downriver Communities, 2016

Employment by Industry in 2016	LQ 2016	
	Wayne County as a factor of Michigan	Downriver Communities as a factor of Wayne County
Educational services	0.23	1.54
Administrative and support and waste management services	1.48	1.15
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.96	1.10
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.04	1.06
Information	0.97	1.06
Accommodation and food services	0.84	1.02
Retail trade	1.04	0.99
Wholesale trade	0.97	0.97
Health care and social assistance	0.95	0.96
Finance and insurance	1.00	0.94
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.08	0.91
Transportation and warehousing	1.11	0.90
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.94	0.87
Manufacturing	1.38	0.87
Construction	1.04	0.86
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1.11	0.79
Utilities	0.24	0.56
Other services, except public administration	1.19	0.44

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

4.3 Employment by Occupation

In 2016, the top employing occupations were service-related occupations such as Office and administrative support occupations and Sales and related occupations, accounting for 15.8% and 10.4% of total occupations. Production occupations that include assemblers and fabricators accounted for 9.7% of total occupations which saw a growth of 19% from 2010 to 2016. Occupations in Life, physical, and social science occupations, Legal occupations, Health technologists and technicians and Community and social services occupations saw growth from 2010 to 2016, although they account for only 5% of all occupations. The growth in the trade and middle-level skill occupations are in tandem with the level of education seen in the region, which has a high proportion of the population with trade-related education. Thus, the region should capitalize on these mid skills sectors and provide skills training and upgrading to encourage continued growth and stabilize the social fabric of the region.

Figure 12: Labour force Percentage by Occupations in Downriver Communities, 2010 and 2016

Employment by Occupations	Downriver		% of total Downriver Occupations	2010-2016	
	2010	2016		Net Change	% Change



Employment by Occupations	Downriver		% of total Downriver Occupations	2010-2016	
	2010	2016		Net Change	% Change
Office and administrative support occupations	5,154	5,019	15.8%	-135	-2.6%
Sales and related occupations	3,183	3,315	10.4%	132	4.1%
Production occupations	2,595	3,086	9.7%	491	18.9%
Management occupations	2,327	2,222	7.0%	-105	-4.5%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2,241	1,889	5.9%	-352	-15.7%
Education, training, and library occupations	1,517	1,626	5.1%	109	7.2%
Personal care and service occupations	1,098	1,423	4.5%	325	29.6%
Construction and extraction occupations	1,277	1,383	4.3%	106	8.3%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical occupations	1,367	1,341	4.2%	-26	-1.9%
Material moving occupations	1,454	1,282	4.0%	-172	-11.8%
Transportation occupations	1,392	1,265	4.0%	-127	-9.1%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,286	1,218	3.8%	-68	-5.3%
Business and financial operations occupations	1,089	1,108	3.5%	19	1.7%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	1,060	1,077	3.4%	17	1.6%
Healthcare support occupations	892	866	2.7%	-26	-2.9%
Health technologists and technicians	511	709	2.2%	198	38.7%
Firefighting and prevention, and other protective service workers including supervisors	616	538	1.7%	-78	-12.7%
Architecture and engineering occupations	748	510	1.6%	-238	-31.8%
Computer and mathematical occupations	331	450	1.4%	119	36.0%
Legal occupations	245	378	1.2%	133	54.3%
Community and social services occupations	262	373	1.2%	111	42.4%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	415	264	0.8%	-151	-36.4%
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	291	251	0.8%	-40	-13.7%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	95	194	0.6%	99	104.2%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	347	26	0.1%	-321	-92.5%

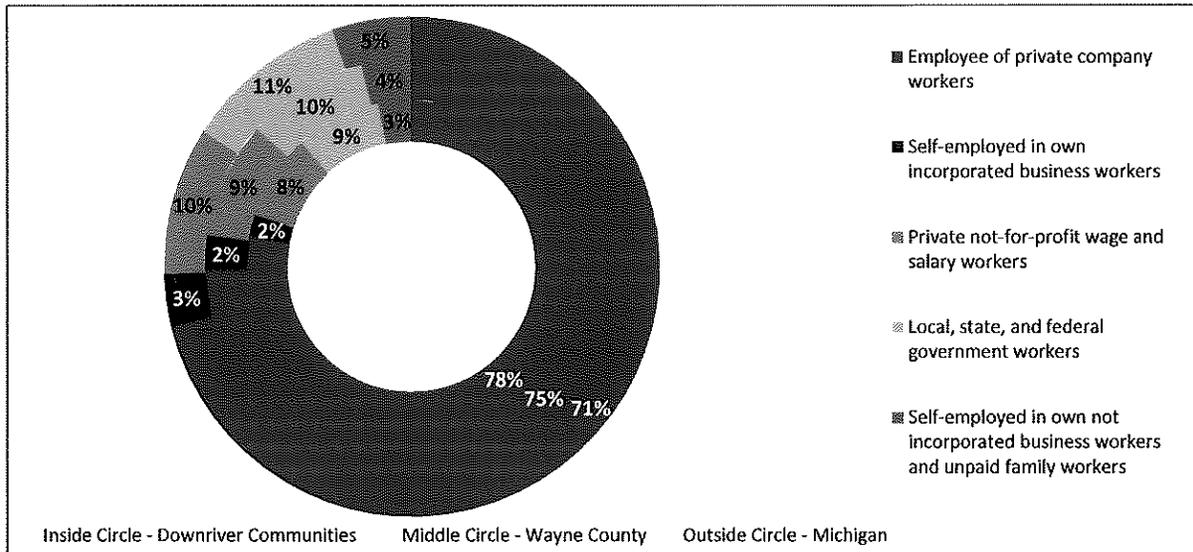
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

4.4 Class of Worker

In 2016, 78% of the employees in Downriver were employed in Private companies while only 3% were self-employed in own businesses. From 2010 to 2016, Private salaried workers grew by 8% while self-employment grew by 2% for the same time period. The proportion of Local, state, and federal government workers in the region is on par with Wayne County and the state of Michigan; these occupations grew by 5% from 2010 to 2016.



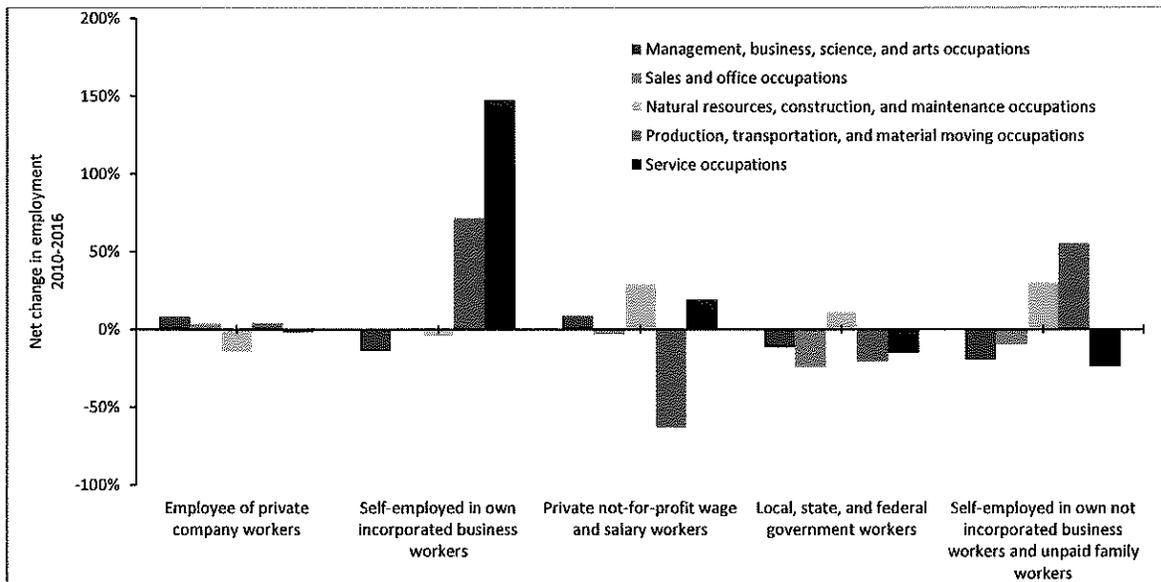
Figure 13: Class of worker, Downriver Communities, 2016



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

Figure 14 shows the net change in class of worker by occupations from 2010 to 2016. While the proportion of salaried workers show slight increases for all occupations except Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations, the proportion of self-employed in own incorporated business workers increased for Production, transportation, and material moving occupations and Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations. The increase in self-employment might be related to the employment growth in the trucking and construction workers.

Figure 14: Net change in Class of Worker, Downriver Communities, 2010 to 2016



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



5. Commuting Patterns of the Labor Force

Labor flow

The labor flow patterns analysis shows that the Downriver Communities experience a significant outflow of workers to surrounding communities. The Downriver Communities are able to attract 18,882 people from outside the region to work. However, 28,029 residents travel outside to work, thus, losing approximately 9,147 residents to other communities for work. The significant labor outflow could be attributed to the lack of local job opportunities in these communities.

Figure 15: Inflow Outflow Job Counts (Primary Jobs), Downriver, 2015

Region	Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside	Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside	Living and Employed in the Selection Area
Wayne County	298,142	276,359	374,612
Downriver	18,882	28,029	2,622
Ecorse	3,460	2,839	225
River Rouge	837	2,548	95
Riverview	3,735	4,898	315
Trenton	4,126	7,879	652
Wyandotte	6,724	9,865	1,335

Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies

Labor flow by Industry

As per the 2015 estimates, the Downriver Communities saw the largest inflow of workers employed in the manufacturing industry. Of the 5,611 employed in manufacturing in the area, only 3,969 workers are residents, resulting in an inflow of 1,642 workers from other communities.

While Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, Utilities and Health Care and Social Assistance are the other industries that witness a leakage in labor, the area has a surplus of workers in Retail Trade, Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation and Accommodation and Food Services. This can be related to the 2016 estimates of the top employing occupations being service-related occupations such as office and administrative support, sales, food preparation and serving and production and management occupations.

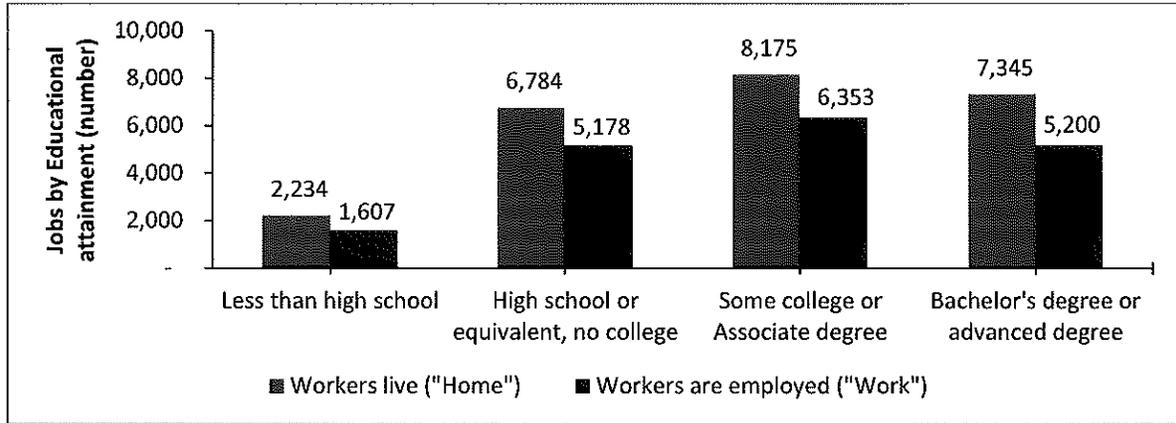
While the Downriver Communities only employed 517 workers in Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, almost 1,888 residents employed in this sector travel outside the area to work. This indicates that the area has a high proportion of skilled workers, capable of participating in the knowledge economy. However, the area lacks the jobs and infrastructure needed to employ the skilled workers, and hence they travel outside the community for work. These skilled workers are primarily concentrated in Wyandotte and Trenton, indicating that they choose to live here because of the quality of life it affords.

Labor flow by Educational Attainment



Based on the job flow by educational attainment levels, almost 72% of the residents with less than high school degree are employed in the area. Similarly, the educated population is also seen to be predominately working in the area (71%) with only 2,145 residents traveling outside the area for work. The educated populations with at least a bachelor degree are predominantly in business, education and related fields and science and engineering-related fields which complement the top occupations seen in the area.

Figure 16: Job flow by worker educational attainment, Downriver Communities, 2015

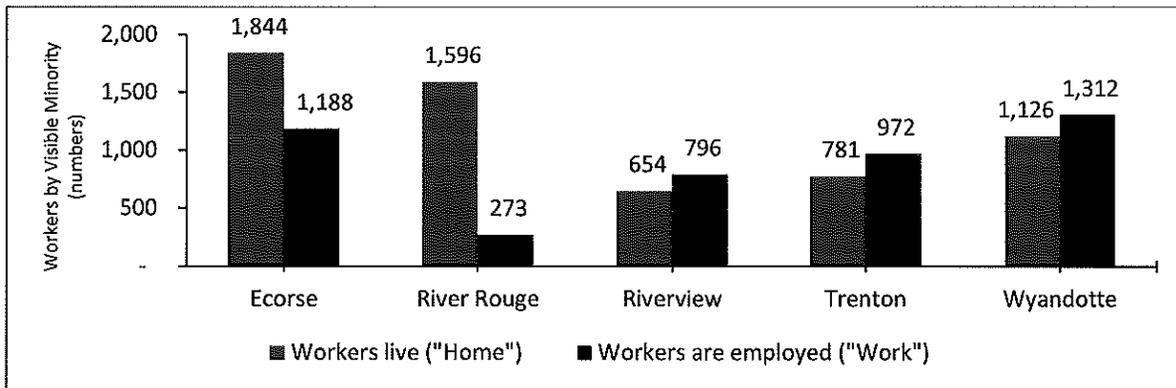


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies

Labor flow by Race

The job flow by race data is seen to vary by the individual community (Figure 6). 64% of the visible minority population of Ecorse is employed within Ecorse. However, only 17% of River Rouge's visible minority residents are employed in the community, indicating that the remaining 83% (1,323 workers) travel outside the community to work. Riverview, Trenton, and Wyandotte have a lower proportion of visible minority residents. However, they show a higher proportion of employed visible minorities, indicating an influx of visible minority workers from other communities.

Figure 17: Job Flow by Race, 2015



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies



6. Business Patterns Assessment

The County business patterns data provides information on the number of establishments and establishment size by a number of employees (Table 11). There were a total of 32,034 business establishments in Wayne County in 2015. Key observations include:

- 52% of all businesses are small businesses employing between 1 to 4 employees while 41.5% businesses employ between 5 to 49 employees
- There are a total of 71 businesses employing between 500 to 999 employees, the majority of which are in manufacturing
- There are a total of 60 businesses employing 1000 or more employees in Wayne County of which 17 businesses are in Healthcare and social assistance and 13 in manufacturing
- The majority of business establishments are in Retail trade industry (19%) followed by Health care and social assistance with 13% and other services (except public administration) accounting for 11% of all business establishments
- The majority of small business establishments employing between 1 to 4 employees are in retail trade (20%)



Table 1: Business Patterns, Wayne County, 2015

Industry (NAICS)	All establishments									
	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 +	
0 Total for all sectors	32,034	16,776	6,218	4,109	2,952	1,001	667	180	71	60
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	9	5	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
22 Utilities	47	10	4	8	5	4	9	5	1	1
23 Construction	1,835	1,211	275	176	111	33	19	7	2	1
31-33 Manufacturing	1,462	468	272	261	223	103	77	31	14	13
42 Wholesale trade	1,626	776	290	241	190	69	47	9	2	2
44-45 Retail trade	6,052	3,277	1,365	796	376	103	114	21	0	0
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	1,588	959	183	158	151	69	49	11	6	2
51 Information	442	244	60	48	37	29	17	5	2	0
52 Finance and insurance	1,534	872	426	130	58	17	9	7	8	7
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	1,059	706	214	72	45	16	6	0	0	0
54 Professional, scientific, and technical services	2,791	1,840	424	246	159	57	43	13	7	2
55 Management of companies and enterprises	259	90	25	32	49	21	18	10	8	6
56 Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	1,659	947	236	157	142	80	64	21	8	4
61 Educational services	359	160	48	56	51	24	14	2	3	1
62 Health care and social assistance	4,105	1,700	1,092	700	338	109	115	25	9	17
71 Arts, entertainment, and recreation	361	180	49	57	43	15	11	4	1	1
72 Accommodation and food services	3,213	1,017	538	628	776	209	38	4	0	3
81 Other services (except public administration)	3,588	2,273	713	342	196	42	17	5	0	0
99 Industries not classified	39	37	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 County Business Patterns



7. Employment Characteristics – Job Flow

The employment characteristics of industries in the Wayne County in terms of job flows are presented in Table 12. In 2016, the beginning-of-quarter employment data shows a total of 712,265 jobs while the number of jobs on the last day of the quarter was estimated at 702,591 jobs a net change of 9,674 jobs. A total of 115,688 new hires started a new job in the 3rd quarter of which while 13,701 were hired recalls, (i.e.) workers who returned to the same employer where they had worked within the previous year. A total of 26,501 jobs were gained at firms throughout the quarter while 28,657 jobs were lost at firms throughout the quarter. Thus, Wayne County experienced a net decrease of 2,156 jobs in the 3rd quarter. Key observations include:

- The construction industry saw the highest net growth of 1,113 jobs as a result of 4,765 new hires of which 1,194 were job recalls. The industry has a high proportion of self-employment which could be attributed to job growth
- The majority of Firm Job Gains was seen in Healthcare and social assistance a net job gain of 4,310 jobs
- The most significant decline was seen in Educational services; although the industry saw 1,015 job gains, approximately 6,155 job losses were seen resulting in a net decrease of 5,139 jobs
- Health care and social assistance and the Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services saw the highest job recalls of 2,957 and 2,446 jobs



Table 2: Employment Characteristics by Industries, 3rd Quarter, Wayne County, 2016

Industry (NAICS)	Full-Quarter Employment	New Hires	Hires/Recalls	Firm Job Gains	Firm Job Loss	Net Job Change
All Industries	712,265	115,688	13,701	26,501	28,657	-2,156
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	299	114	41	91	33	57
21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	698	22		2	13	-11
22 Utilities	5,690	201	18	20	135	-115
23 Construction	21,128	4,765	1,194	2,128	1,015	1,113
31-33 Manufacturing	87,052	7,072	661	1,990	1,468	523
42 Wholesale trade	29,508	2,480	222	756	802	-46
44-45 Retail trade	70,776	14,670	1,095	3,300	2,686	614
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	37,975	5,436	428	1,399	917	482
51 Information	9,794	1,617	139	186	445	-258
52 Finance and insurance	27,983	2,424	188	825	522	303
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	8,406	1,400	82	456	483	-27
54 Professional, scientific, and technical services	58,719	4,847	588	1,545	1,745	-199
55 Management of companies and enterprises	35,528	2,212	204	328	249	79
56 Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	40,999	21,661	2,446	2,736	2,376	359
61 Educational services	40,080	3,759	886	1,015	6,155	-5,139
62 Health care and social assistance	106,407	14,349	2,957	4,310	2,040	2,270
71 Arts, entertainment, and recreation	11,290	1,776	441	424	1,560	-1,136
72 Accommodation and food services	71,179	21,430	1,219	3,582	3,735	-153
81 Other services (except public administration)	22,024	3,695	522	1,219	1,436	-216
99 Industries not classified	26,730	1,759	369	268	814	-546

Source: Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics LED Extraction Tool, Quarterly Workforce Indicato





5. Commuting Patterns of the Labor Force

Labor flow

The labor flow patterns analysis shows that the Downriver Communities experience a significant outflow of workers to surrounding communities. The Downriver Communities are able to attract 18,882 people from outside the region to work. However, 28,029 residents travel outside to work, thus, losing approximately 9,147 residents to other communities for work. The significant labor outflow could be attributed to the lack of local job opportunities in these communities.

Figure 15: Inflow Outflow Job Counts (Primary Jobs), Downriver, 2015

Region	Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside	Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside	Living and Employed in the Selection Area
Wayne County	298,142	276,359	374,612
Downriver	18,882	28,029	2,622
Ecorse	3,460	2,839	225
River Rouge	837	2,548	95
Riverview	3,735	4,898	315
Trenton	4,126	7,879	652
Wyandotte	6,724	9,865	1,335

Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies

Labor flow by Industry

As per the 2015 estimates, the Downriver Communities saw the largest inflow of workers employed in the manufacturing industry. Of the 5,611 employed in manufacturing in the area, only 3,969 workers are residents, resulting in an inflow of 1,642 workers from other communities.

While Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, Utilities and Health Care and Social Assistance are the other industries that witness a leakage in labor, the area has a surplus of workers in Retail Trade, Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation and Accommodation and Food Services. This can be related to the 2016 estimates of the top employing occupations being service-related occupations such as office and administrative support, sales, food preparation and serving and production and management occupations.

While the Downriver Communities only employed 517 workers in Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, almost 1,888 residents employed in this sector travel outside the area to work. This indicates that the area has a high proportion of skilled workers, capable of participating in the knowledge economy. However, the area lacks the jobs and infrastructure needed to employ the skilled workers, and hence they travel outside the community for work. These skilled workers are primarily concentrated in Wyandotte and Trenton, indicating that they choose to live here because of the quality of life it affords.

Labor flow by Educational Attainment