



Michigan Commission on Spanish-Speaking Affairs

Michigan Hispanic Data Report



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2007 Data Report

The 2007 annual data report put together by the Commission on Spanish Speaking Affairs offers a statistical look at Michigan's Hispanic population. The report presents data about several major influences on the state's Hispanic community, including population trends, employment, education, economic development, housing, health, child care, civic engagement and immigration.

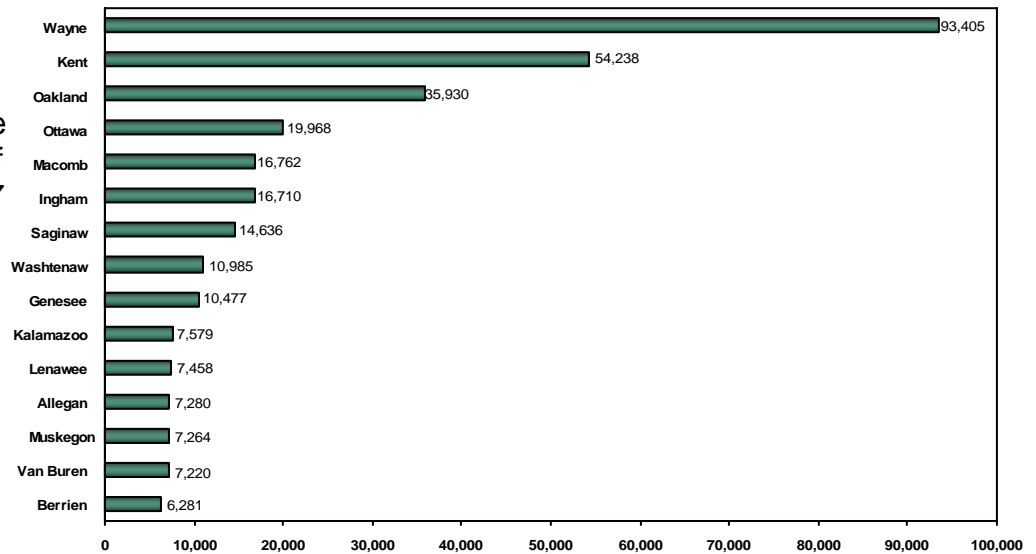
POPULATION TRENDS

Michigan's Hispanic population is growing. In the 16 years from 1990 to 2006, the Hispanic population has just about doubled, growing from 202,246 to 393,281. Hispanics account for 3.9 percent of the state's total population of just over 10 million residents. In 1990, Hispanics made up 2.2 percent of the statewide population. Michigan has the nation's 17th largest Hispanic population.¹

Among the state's Hispanic population in 2006, 72 percent traced their country of origin to Mexico, while 8.7 percent reported Puerto Rico as their country of origin. Cubans accounted for 2.8 percent; Guatemalans, 2.3 percent; and Spaniards, 1.4 percent. Other Hispanics made up 12.9 percent of the state's Hispanic population. Among Michigan's foreign-born population, 13.3 percent were Mexican and 5.1 percent were other Hispanics.²

Among Michigan counties, the largest concentration of Hispanics is in Wayne County, where they make up 4.7 percent of the county's 1.97 million residents. In 2006, 93,405 Hispanics lived in Wayne County, an increase of 20.1

Top 15 counties with higher concentrations of Hispanics, 2006



¹ U.S. Census population estimates

² American Community Survey (ACS), 2006

percent from 2000.¹

Kent County, on the other hand, has the fastest growing Hispanic population, increasing 33.6 percent from 40,583 to 54,238 between 2000 and 2006.¹

Twenty-one Michigan counties have what is considered a *high concentration* of Hispanic population, which the Census Bureau defines, as having more than 4,000 per county.

EDUCATION

Educational attainment among racial and ethnic groups in 2006 showed that Hispanics had the highest percentage of those who attained less than a high school education at over 50 percent. They also had the lowest percentage – less than 10 percent – with a college education or more. Approximately, 21 percent had attained a high school education and about 16 percent had some college.²

Among Hispanics, Cubans overall had higher educational attainment than Mexicans or Puerto Ricans. Over 30 percent of Cubans had attained a college education or more and about 12 percent had some college. Nearly 30 percent had a high school education, while about 25 percent attained less than high school education.²

Compared to other foreign-born residents, Hispanics had lower educational attainment overall. About 55 percent of Hispanics had less than a high school education, while over 10 percent had a college education. Just over 20 percent had a high school education and less than 10 percent had some college.²

Academic assessment scores

The Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) and the American College Testing (ACT) Assessment are two national tests that assess general educational development of high school students and their ability to complete college-level work. Colleges and universities often use the scores from these tests as factors in determining whether to admit an applicant.

A perfect composite SAT score is 2400. Hispanic students scored an average of 1608 in 2007, the fourth highest average among the various racial/ethnic groups that took the test.³ For the ACT, a perfect combined score is 36. Hispanic students scored an average of 19.9 in 2002.⁴ In 2007, Hispanic students in Michigan scored slightly less than 20, compared to about 18 percent for Hispanic students nationwide. Among Michigan students, Hispanics had a lower average

³ SAT: *College-Bound Seniors: 2002 Profile of SAT Program Test Takers, and State SAT Scores*, (Princeton, NJ: The College Board, 2002).

⁴ *ACT High School Profile Report, High School Graduating Class of 2002, National and State Reports* (Iowa City, IA: American College Testing, 2002)

ACT score than Asians, Native Americans and Whites but scored higher than African Americans, who achieved an average of about 17.⁵

Another measure of educational achievement for high school students is Advanced Placement test scores. Many universities provide college credit for students receiving scores of 4 or 5.

In 2005, 13,372 Michigan high school students took advance placement tests; two percent (267) were Hispanic. The percentage of Hispanics that passed with scores of 3, 4 or 5 (5 being the highest) were English language and composition, 65 percent; calculus AB, 53 percent; and biology, 35 percent.⁶

College retention and completion

Among Hispanic students who were first-time, full-time college freshman in the fall of 2001, 28 percent graduated in four years (2005) from public universities or colleges, while 52 percent of full-time Hispanic college freshman graduated in six years or less from 1999 to 2005.⁶

U.S. Hispanic graduation rate/dropout rate

Nationally, the Hispanic graduation rate from high school was 58.5 percent in 2005. At the same time, the dropout rate for Hispanic students declined from 29.5 percent in 1998 to 22.4 percent in 2005, a drop of 24.1 percent. Over the 33 year period – 1972 to 2005 – the Hispanic dropout rate tumbled from 34.3 percent to 22.4 percent, a 34.7 percent decline.⁷

Hispanic educational staffing and faculty

Michigan school districts had 3,997 Hispanics on staff in 2006. At the community college level, there were 36 full-time Hispanic faculty members in 2001.⁸

Among selected Michigan public universities, Grand Valley State University had 47 Hispanic personnel, including administrators in 2004. In 2005 Hispanic faculty held 50 tenured and 29 non-tenured positions at the University of Michigan and 28 tenured and 11 non-tenured faculty positions at Michigan State University.⁸

Hispanics attending Michigan law schools in 2006

Hispanic students are attending each of Michigan's six law schools. In 2006, the largest number – 159 – attended the Thomas M. Cooley Law School, while the fewest – 9 – attended the University of Detroit-Mercy (UDM). Hispanic enrollment at the state's other law schools included: University of Michigan (UM)

⁵ *ACT High School Profile Report, High School Graduating Class of 2007, National and State Reports*, (Iowa City, IA: American College Testing, 2007).

⁶ The Education Trust. *EdWatch Online 2006 State Summary Reports*. www.edtrust.org

⁷ U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October supplement, 1972-2005.

⁸ U.S. Dept. of Education, IPEDS *On payroll as of November 1, 2001

Law School – 75; Wayne State University (WSU) Law School – 27; Michigan State University (MSU) Law School – 23; and Ave Maria School of Law – 19.⁹

In 2006, 61 Hispanic students graduated from Michigan’s law schools. The Cooley Law School graduated the largest number of Hispanics with 29, while UDM had the smallest number with one graduate. The number of Hispanics who graduated from the other schools was: UM – 21; Ave Maria – 5; MSU – 3; and WSU – 2.⁹

Hispanics in the professions

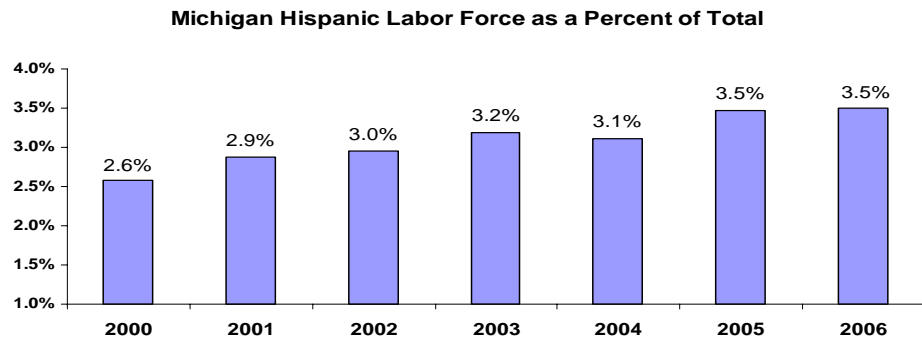
According to FY 2004 membership data for the State Bar of Michigan, there were 249 active Hispanic attorneys in the state, which accounted for 0.8 percent of the Bar’s 31,181 members.¹⁰

Among medical professionals in 2006, 823 of the state’s 41,145 licensed physicians were Hispanic. Of the 4,101 physicians holding an educational limited license (residency program) while enrolled in a Michigan graduate medical training program, 82 were Hispanic.¹¹

EMPLOYMENT

Since 2000, the percentage of Hispanics in the state’s total labor force has grown steadily, increasing by nearly a full percentage point from 2.6 percent in 2000 to 3.5 percent in 2006. The workforce increase among Hispanics is due to the group’s population growth, which jumped by 20.1 percent during the 2000 – 2006 period.¹²

From 2003 – 2006, the Hispanic labor force rose by 10.6 percent in Michigan compared to 10 percent for the nationwide Hispanic workforce. At the same time, Michigan’s overall labor force showed little change, growing by only 1.1 percent, versus 3.4 percent nationwide.¹²



⁹ Hispanic Bar Association of Michigan, *Strategic Planning Report, January 2007*-www.michbar.org

¹⁰ State Bar of Michigan. Membership information FY 2003-2004.

¹¹ Michigan Dept. of Community Health Survey of Physicians, 2008.

¹² Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth, Labor Market Information

Unemployment rates for Hispanics

Michigan's unemployment rate for Hispanics jumped sharply in 2001 to 11.3 percent from 6.6 percent in 2000. The increase was consistent with the heavy recession-induced job losses in manufacturing and autos that year. Since then, Hispanic jobless rates in the state have ranged from a low of 5.5 percent in 2006 to a high of 12.3 percent in 2004. The large rate drop in 2006 should be viewed cautiously and may be overstated, as total unemployment statewide was basically flat.¹²

Unemployment rates by race in Michigan must be used with caution due to data fluctuations. Hispanic jobless rates have been significantly higher than the overall average for all years, except 2006. Hispanic jobless rates in most years were well above rates for whites in the 2000-2005 period; but remained below the jobless rates for Michigan's African American labor force.¹²

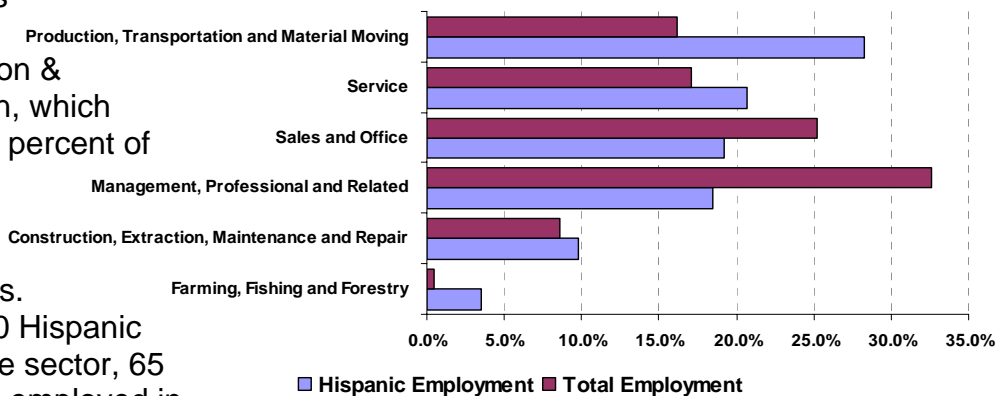
Jobless rates for Michigan Hispanics also surpassed the national Hispanic jobless rates for the 2000-2006 period. The increases occurred, because of the more rapid increase in overall unemployment in Michigan caused by job losses in the auto and manufacturing sectors. The unemployment rate for all workers in Michigan was among the highest in the nation during that time.¹²

Hispanic employment distribution by occupational categories

The distribution of Hispanic employment in Michigan by broad occupation is clearly different from the distribution of total jobs. Hispanics have high employment concentrations in two occupational categories – production, transportation and material moving and farming, fishing and forestry.

In 2006 the top occupational category for the state's Hispanics was production & transportation, which employed 28 percent of Hispanics versus only 16 percent for all workers. Of the 45,700 Hispanic workers in the sector, 65 percent were employed in production occupations. Clearly, the recent loss of manufacturing jobs in the state has impacted the Hispanic workforce.¹²

Employment Distribution by Occupational Group in Michigan, 2006



While only 3.5 percent of the Hispanic workforce was employed in farming, fishing and forestry, the concentration is seven times greater than the share of

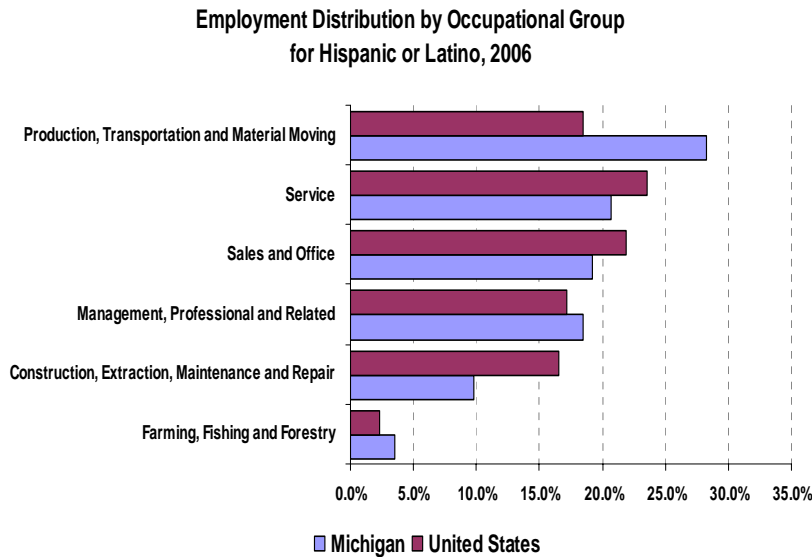
the overall workforce employed in this category. Among those in the category, Hispanics made up 26 percent of the total.¹²

In 2006 Hispanics were underrepresented in the management & professional and the sales & office occupations. Management & professional jobs make up one-third of all jobs in Michigan and are the largest broad category. However, less than 20 percent of all Hispanic workers are employed in these above-average wage jobs, and they account for only two percent of total employment in this category, their lowest share overall.¹²

Similarly, sales & office positions employ fewer than 20 percent of Hispanics, while the category accounts for 25 percent of total employment in the state.¹²

Employment distribution by occupational categories – Michigan vs. U.S.

When compared with the U.S., Michigan’s 2006 employment distribution among Hispanics was similar in four of the six major occupational groups. There were, however, significant differences in the production, transportation and material moving occupations and in the construction, extraction and repair occupations.¹²



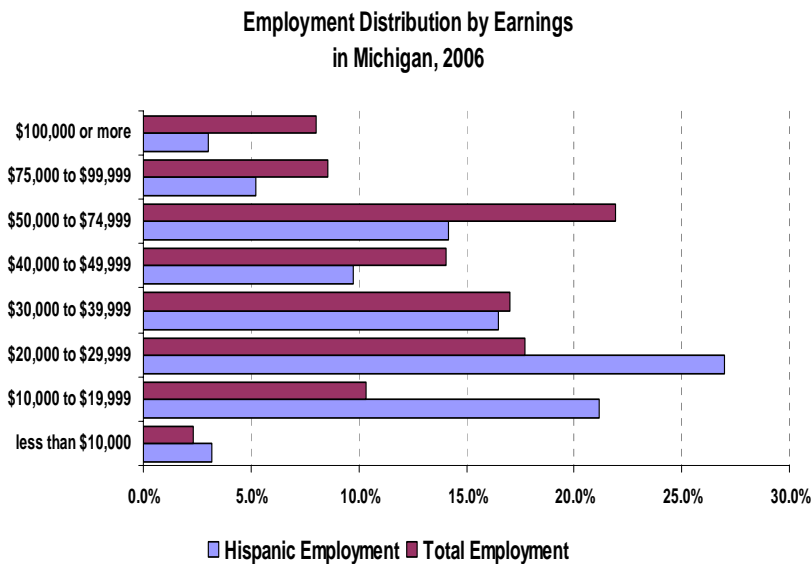
A much higher proportion of Michigan Hispanics worked in production occupations than nationally in 2006 (28 percent in Michigan vs. 18 percent for the U.S.). In part, the difference reflects the fact that Michigan’s economy has traditionally had a higher proportion of its total workforce employed in manufacturing. In addition, women hold a significant share of Hispanic production jobs

(31 percent).¹²

Relatively speaking, fewer Hispanics in Michigan worked in construction, extraction and repair occupations than nationally (10 percent vs. 17 percent). Due to its large manufacturing base, the higher relative availability of production jobs in Michigan provides alternative opportunities for Hispanics who might otherwise pursue construction jobs. Skill and educational requirements for these jobs can be similar, although some production positions offer greater potential for year-round work.¹²

Hispanic employment distribution by income level

According to U.S. Census data, Michigan’s Hispanic workers were disproportionately concentrated in the lowest wage categories, when compared with the overall labor force. In 2006, 51 percent of employed Hispanic workers made less than \$30,000 a year, compared to 30 percent of all Michigan workers. Furthermore, Hispanic workers earning less than \$20,000 a year were roughly twice the proportion of total workers (24 percent versus 13 percent).¹²



In the high income categories, the reverse was true. In 2006, 53 percent of the total Michigan workforce made at least \$40,000 a year, while only 32 percent of the state’s Hispanic workers earned that amount. Although Hispanic workers accounted for 3.5 percent of total employment, they account for only 2.1 percent of all workers

(or roughly 32,000) with incomes of at least \$40,000.¹²

For nearly all income groups, the distribution of Hispanic employment in Michigan and the U.S. did not differ greatly. However, two income categories did show notable differences – 5.2 percent of Michigan’s Hispanic workers made between \$75,000 and \$99,999 compared to only 3.2 percent nationwide. The difference could reflect the historically higher paying jobs in manufacturing, of which Michigan Hispanics hold a greater employment share. The other grouping, where the state and U.S. employment rates differed, was the \$10,000 – \$19,999 category. Nationwide, 27 percent of Hispanic workers fell into this category, compared to 21 percent in Michigan.¹²

ECONOMIC IMPACT

From 1997 to 2002, Michigan had 9,841 Hispanic-owned businesses with sales and receipts totaling over \$3 billion. While the overall number of Hispanic-owned firms fell by two percent during the five-year period, the number with paid employees increased. The 71.6 percent increase in receipts garnered by firms

with paid employees made up for the numerical loss of non-employee businesses.¹³

The largest number of Hispanic-owned businesses (with and without paid employees) in Michigan was in the health care and social assistance category with 2,049 firms. The other categories with large numbers of Hispanic-owned firms were construction (1,288); professional, scientific and technical services (1,054); and retail trade (1,027). Retail trade generated the most sales and receipts at \$1.1 billion, about 35 percent of all sales and receipts for Hispanic-owned businesses.¹³

The 1,677 Hispanic-owned firms with paid employees (17 percent of all Hispanic-owned firms) generated \$540 million in annual payroll in 2002 and produced \$2.9 billion in sales and receipts, which accounted for 93 percent of all sales and receipts for Hispanic-owned firms.¹³

HOUSING

In 2003, Michigan had 2.89 million homeowners of which 55,408 or 1.9 percent were Hispanic. By 2006, the number of Michigan homeowners stood at 2.92 million and 2.2 percent or 65,588 were Hispanic. Homeownership among Hispanics in the state was at 59 percent. In the 13 years between 1990 and 2003, home ownership for Hispanics more than doubled from 25,000 to 55,408¹⁴

The homeless rate for Hispanics was 5.3 percent in 2004, based on agencies and community groups.¹⁴

HEALTH

Uninsured Hispanics

Among the 368,549 adult Hispanics in Michigan, 19.5 percent or 71,867 were uninsured between 2003 and 2005, a decline of 10 percent from the 1999-2005 period. Among the state's uninsured, grouped by race, Hispanics comprised the largest percentage for the 1999-2001 period at nearly 30 percent and for the 2003-2005 period at nearly 20 percent. For all groups, the percentage of uninsured in the 1999-2001 period was approximately 11 percent and for the 2003-2005 period about 12 percent.¹⁵

¹³ 2002 Survey of Business Owners, US Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census. Data include firms with paid employees and with no paid employees.

¹⁴ US Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey. Percentages calculated by the National Council of La Raza. www.ncir.org. Bureau of the Census Statistical Brief SB/95-4, issued March 1995.

¹⁵ Current Population Survey Data Files (1997-2005), Employee Benefit Research Institute; www.michigan.gov/ldds; US Census Bureau.

Infant mortality rates

From 1997 to 2006, the premature birth rate among Hispanics in Michigan remained at about 10 percent. Premature birth is defined as being born before 37 weeks.¹⁶

Over the same 10 years as Hispanic premature births remained constant; the infant mortality rate increased, rising from a low of 0.66 percent per 1,000 live births in 2000 to a high of 1.13 percent in 2006.¹⁶

Chronic Diseases

Several diseases are having a greater impact on the state's Hispanic population than on the white population. For example, one in 12 Hispanics has diabetes compared with one in 14 whites.¹⁷

The Hispanic male population with HIV is more than two times higher than that of white males. The Hispanic female population with HIV is eight and half times higher than that of white females.¹⁷

The obesity rate for Hispanic adults is 24.4 percent. Among Hispanic high school students, 14 percent were overweight compared to 10 percent of white high school students.¹⁷

CHILD CARE

Among children attending pre-kindergarten daycare, 5.1 percent or 9,140 are Hispanic,¹⁸ while 5,548 children (15.8 percent) enrolled in Head Start programs were Hispanic in 2004.¹⁹ In addition, 1,599 Hispanic children were enrolled in public school pre-kindergarten programs in fiscal year 2004.¹⁹ In Michigan's private K-12 schools, about 2.5 percent of the students were Hispanic (4,488), and 4.0 percent of all students attending public K-12 schools were Hispanic (69,227).²⁰

YEAR	INFANT DEATHS	LIVE BIRTHS	INFANT DEATH RATES Percentage
1997	45	5,440	0.83
1998	49	5,936	0.83
1999	50	6,222	0.80
2000	46	6,923	0.66
2001	53	7,317	0.72
2002	59	7,224	0.82
2003	73	7,643	0.96
2004	76	7,776	0.98
2005	92	8,396	1.10
2006	94	8,323	1.13

INFANT DEATH RATES ARE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS. While premature births have remained constant, the infant mortality rate has increased by 3% in the last ten years.

Source: 1997-2006 Infant Death and Live Birth Files\ Vital Records and Health Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health.

¹⁶ 1997-2006 Infant Death and Live Birth Files, Vital Records and Health Data Development Section, Michigan Dept. of Community Health.

¹⁷ Vital Records and Health Data Development Section, Michigan Dept. of Community Health, www.michigan.gov/mdch.

¹⁸ Michigan Dept. of Human Services, www.michigan.gov/dhs.

¹⁹ Office of Headstart State Collaboration, School year 2006-2007.

²⁰ National Center for Education Statistics, School Year 2005-2006, <http://nces.ed.gov>

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

The number of Hispanic elected officials in the state is on the rise and quadrupled from four to 16 between 1996 and 2006.²¹ The growth occurred as the state's Hispanic population grew and as mobilization efforts developed within the community.²² Elected officials are considered to be state executives and legislators, county and municipal officials, judicial/law enforcement officials, and education and school board members.

Hispanic voters vote! In 2004, Michigan had 119,000 registered Hispanic voters, accounting for about 2.2 percent of the state's registered voters. In that year's presidential election, 94,000 Hispanics voted, giving them a voter turnout of 79 percent; compared to an overall turnout rate of 85.3 percent. The 2004 turnout was the highest for Hispanics since the 1992 presidential election, when 82.8 percent of all registered Hispanic voters went to the polls.²³

LEGAL AND IMMIGRATION

An estimated 9 to 11 million undocumented immigrants live in the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that in 2000 there were 8.7 million undocumented immigrants in the country, and immigration officials project that the undocumented immigrant grows by up to 500,000 a year.²⁴

Undocumented immigrants are coming to the U.S. from a various regions, such as North and Central America, Europe, South and East Asia; and countries like Mexico, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Russia, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.²⁴

The U.S. is acting to remove criminal and undocumented immigrants and in FY 2004, 157,281 were removed from the country. In 2006, 185,431 were removed according to the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.²⁴

The naturalization process currently takes two years, on average, and in 2007 cost \$675.²⁵

²¹ The Political Graveyard, a website about US political history and cemeteries, <http://politicalgraveyard.com/geo/MI/hispanic.html>. And the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) Education Fund, <http://naleo.org>.

²² NALEO Education Fund

²³ US Census Bureau, Current Population Reports: Voting and Registration in the Elections of November 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002 and William C. Velasquez Institute projections.

²⁴ Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR)

²⁵ US Dept. of Homeland Security