

# BMA



# LIFE OUTCOMES DASHBOARD

## Detroit City, MI

Developed by the Campaign for Black Male Achievement, the BMA Life Outcomes Dashboard is a leading source of data on a select set of indicators that track opportunity during the life course of black males in the United States. The dashboard is a unifying reference for CBMA members to:

- Assess how black males are faring nationally and locally;
- Choose measures that best correspond with their goals; and
- Adopt promising and proven policies and practices to improve life outcomes for black men.

Currently, the Dashboard tracks demographic information in addition to data on indicators across 5 categories: Education, Work, Health, Safety, and Family. The CBMA will be considering adding both indicators and cities in the future. In the meantime, if you have any questions or comments, feel free to email us at [bmadaashboard@blackmaleachievement.org](mailto:bmadaashboard@blackmaleachievement.org)

For the online version of the national data, visit:  
[www.blackmaleachievement.org/BMA/BMADashboard](http://www.blackmaleachievement.org/BMA/BMADashboard)

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# Demographics

Detroit City, MI

## Who are the black males in the region and how are they faring?

The indicators in this category describe the age structure and poverty rates of the black male population. These indicators can inform targeted strategies to improve outcomes and forecast the need for age- and socioeconomic- specific policies, programs, and practices. Knowing trends for population size by age can help cities prepare for growing or shrinking populations of young, working age, or elderly people through housing, education, or workforce strategies. Similarly, understanding how black males are faring using poverty and socioeconomic data can help encourage strengthening the safety net and the identification of strategies to boost people into the middle class.

Number of males and percent of total male population by age  
(pooled ACS data: 2007–2011)\*

	United States		Detroit City, MI	
	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES
Less than 10 years old	2,785,869 1.8%	20,587,811 13.7 %	43,213 12.4%	54,343 15.6%
10 to 14 years old	1,506,551 1.0%	10,595,752 7.0 %	23,756 6.8%	28,892 8.3%
15 to 17 years old	1,002,223 0.7%	6,694,995 4.4 %	17,986 5.2%	20,386 5.9%
18 to 24 years old	2,165,062 1.4 %	15,590,757 10.3 %	31,899 9.2%	38,247 11.0%
25 to 44 years old	4,907,035 3.3 %	41,207,026 27.3 %	69,322 19.9%	89,013 25.6%
45 to 64 years old	4,155,252 2.8 %	39,046,522 25.9 %	69,473 20.0%	84,721 24.3%
Age 65+	1,292,031 0.9 %	17,007,848 11.3 %	25,974 7.5%	32,334 9.3%
Total	17,814,023 12 %	150,730,711 100 %	281,623 81.0%	347,936 100%

Percent of males below the federal poverty level  
(pooled ACS data: 2007–2011)\*

	United States		Detroit City, MI	
	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES
	23.9%	13.1%	34.9%	34.9%



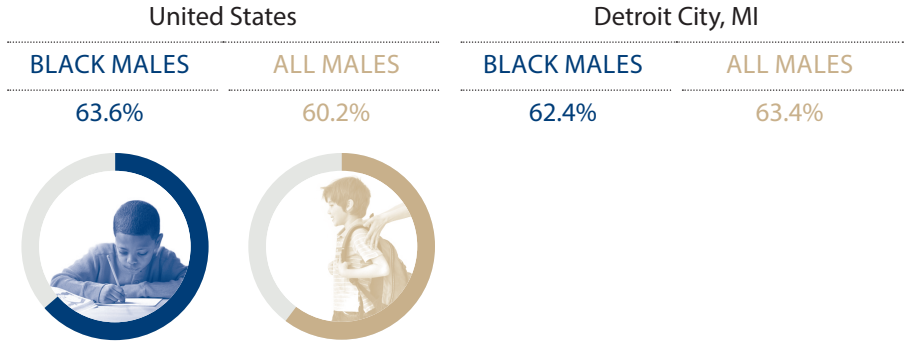
\*The data represented above is a pooled estimate from the American Community Survey 5 year 2007–2011 dataset. <https://usa.ipums.org/usa/>

Source: Steven Ruggles, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0 [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2010.

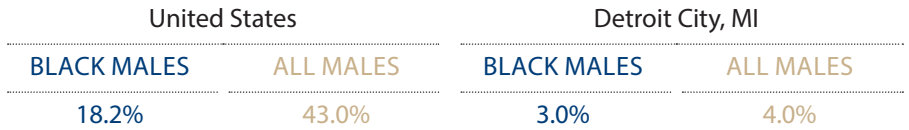
## Can black males access and attain a quality education?

Education remains a critical determinant of health, well-being, and economic success. The indicators in this category focus on access, proficiency, and critical life course milestones from the early years (3-5) to early adulthood (25+). Across the early parts of one's life, access to high quality preschool education, proficiency in reading and math along with high school and post-secondary completion are essential components towards opportunity.

Percent of children enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten (ages 3 to 5) (pooled ACS data: 2007–2011)\*



Percent of boys at or above proficiency levels at grade 4 math (2013)\*\*



Percent of boys at or above proficiency levels at grade 4 reading (2013)\*\*



Percent of boys at or above proficiency levels at grade 8 math (2013)\*\*



Percent of boys at or above proficiency levels at grade 8 reading (2013)\*\*



\*The data represented above is a pooled estimate from the American Community Survey 5 year 2007–2011 dataset. <https://usa.ipums.org/usa/>  
 Source: Steven Ruggles, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0 [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2010.

\*\*Source: National Center for Education Statistics. Reported generated by National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Institute of Education Sciences (IES) (2014): <http://www.ed.gov/nces/naep>

Education, continued

Detroit City, MI

Number and percent with less than a high school diploma, GED, or equivalent (age 18+) (pooled ACS data: 2007–2011)*	United States		Detroit City, MI	
	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES
	2,622,535	17,913,279	47,597	62,785
	21.0%	16.0%	24.2%	25.7%

Number and percent of males with an Associate's degree or higher (age 25+) (pooled ACS data: 2007–2011)*	United States		Detroit City, MI	
	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES
	2,314,421	34,418,132	23,040	31,266
	22.4%	35.4%	14.0%	15.2%



\*The data represented above is a pooled estimate from the American Community Survey 5 year 2007–2011 dataset. <https://usa.ipums.org/usa/>  
 Source: Steven Ruggles, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0 [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2010.

\*\*Source: National Center for Education Statistics. Reported generated by National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Institute of Education Sciences (IES) (2014): <http://www.ed.gov/nces/naep>



# Health

Detroit City, MI

## How is the health of black males being supported?

One of the most basic indicators of well-being is life expectancy. Black males have made impressive gains in life expectancy since the 2000 U.S. Census, but health inequities in life expectancy and other areas persist. While the story behind poor health outcomes for black men is not fully explained by access to care, it is a critical factor. Strategies that support health for black males should contribute and be connected to other efforts to strengthen and support economic well-being and educational success.

Life expectancy of males in years (2010)\*

United States		Wayne County, MI	
BLACK MALES	ALL MALES	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES
71.8	76.2	68.8	72.4

Percent of males with health insurance coverage (pooled ACS data: 2009–2011)\*\*

United States		Detroit City, MI	
BLACK MALES	ALL MALES	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES
77.9%	82.5%	77.9%	76.7%



Adult male obesity rates (age 18+) (pooled BRFSS data: 2006–2010)\*\*\*

United States		Wayne County, MI	
BLACK MALES	ALL MALES	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES
32.9%	27.5%	34.8%	32.1%

\*Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Life expectancy at birth, at age 65, and at age 75, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1900–2010. Web. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2012.htm#018>

\*\*The data represented above is a pooled estimate from the American Community Survey 3 year 2009–2011 dataset. <https://usa.ipums.org/usa/>  
Source: Steven Ruggles, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0 [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2010.

\*\*\*The data represented above is a pooled estimate from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 5 year 2006–2010 dataset. [http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual\\_data/annual\\_data.htm#2001](http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_data.htm#2001)  
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006–2010.



### Do black males live in safe and secure communities?

Safe and secure communities support the physical, mental, and social well-being of their residents. In communities throughout the world, homicide rates are a strong and reliable predictor of violence and insecurity. In the US, the communities marked by these trends are mostly low-income and of color. For these places, high rates of homicides contribute to weak social bonds, fear, stress, and a lack of economic development. The most effective strategies for stopping homicides— and ensuring communities are safe and secure—focus on investing in and providing opportunities to the people that live in them.

Homicide rate per 100,000 for all males (pooled WISQARS™ data: 2004–2010)*	United States		Wayne County, MI	
	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES
	38.71	9.39	80.6	37.0

\*The data represented above is a pooled estimate from the Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System 7 year 2004 – 2010 dataset. <http://wisqars.cdc.gov:8080/cdcMapFramework/mapModuleInterface.jsp>  
 Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Centers for Injury Prevention and Control. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [online]. (2010). Available from: [www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars](http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars).



Detroit City, MI

## Can black males access good jobs?

Economic success for black males begins with opportunities to work and earning a livable or family sustaining wage. For youth, employment is a concrete step toward adulthood, independence, and social development. Moreover, there is an enormous cost to society when youth are disconnected. Securing employment opportunities for black males, especially those that are disconnected, will allow them to sustain their families and be productive, long-term, contributors to the economy.

Number and percent of out of school males in the labor force who are employed (pooled ACS data: 2007–2011)\*

	United States		Detroit City, MI	
	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES
16–24	539,873 66.6%	5,331,188 81.2%	6,416 47.6%	8,134 50.5%
25–44	2,862,686 85.2%	30,945,835 92.3%	30,493 67.6%	42,408 70.8%

Median household income of male-headed households (pooled ACS data: 2007–2011)\*

	United States		Detroit City, MI	
	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES
	\$43,909	\$59,915	\$33,948	\$33,711

Number and percent of disconnected males (not employed and not enrolled in school), (ages 16 to 24) (pooled ACS data: 2007–2011)\*

	United States		Detroit City, MI	
	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES
	700,961 24.7%	2,786,295 13.9%	14,194 31.9%	15,826 30.3%



\*The data represented above is a pooled estimate from the American Community Survey 5 year 2007–2011 dataset. <https://usa.ipums.org/usa/>

Source: Steven Ruggles, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0 [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2010.

### Are black males living in nurturing and supportive families?

Strong family units promote black male achievement. Research indicates that the children’s success depends on their parent’s educational attainment (particularly the mother’s); living with both parents (irrespective of their gender or sexual orientation); and residential stability. Strategies to promote black male achievement must take the familial context into account and contribute to the success and parenting capacity of caregivers as well as support, strengthen, and connect families.

Educational attainment of mothers with black male children under 18 (pooled ACS data: 2007–2011)\*

	United States		Detroit City, MI	
	MOTHERS OF BLACK MALES	MOTHERS OF ALL MALES	MOTHERS OF BLACK MALES	MOTHERS OF ALL MALES
HS diploma or higher	87.2%	87.1%	82.8%	78.1%
AA degree or higher	27.6%	39.6%	18.0%	16.8%

Percent of male youth (under age 18) that have changed residence since a year ago (pooled ACS data: 2007–2011)\*

	United States		Detroit City, MI	
	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES
	21.5%	15.5%	21.2%	21.6%



Percent of men (ages 18-64) living with their own children in the household (pooled ACS data: 2007–2011)\*

	United States		Detroit City, MI	
	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES	BLACK MALES	ALL MALES
	26.8%	35.6%	21.7%	22.7%

\*The data represented above is a pooled estimate from the American Community Survey 5 year 2007–2011 dataset. <https://usa.ipums.org/usa/>  
Source: Steven Ruggles, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0 [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2010.