



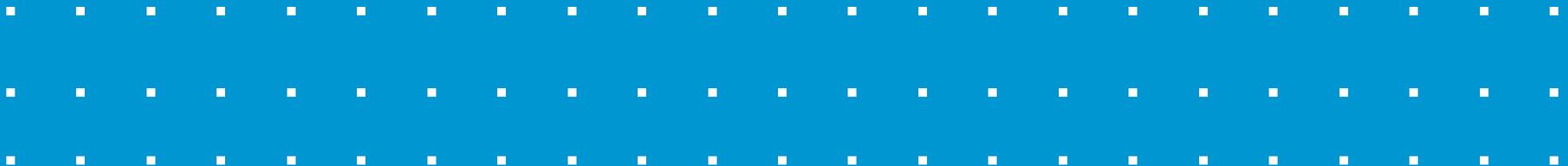
Great Lakes Prosperity: The Promise of Investing in People

Rolf Pendall, Ph.D.

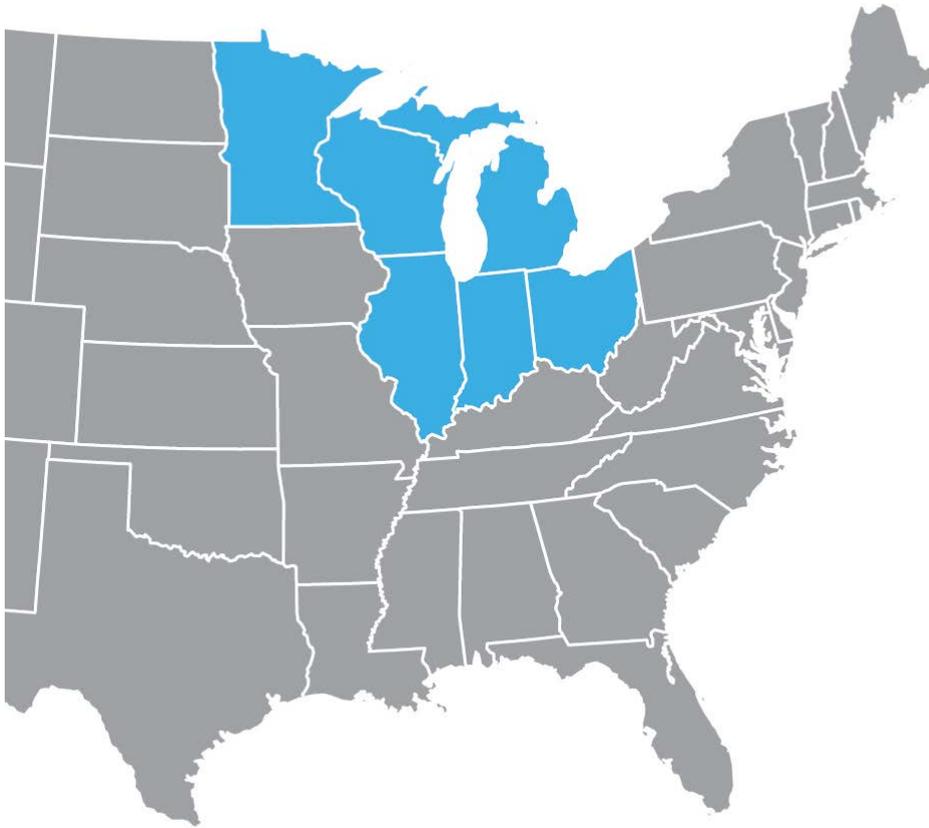
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June 22, 2017



Defining the region



Six states

52 million people

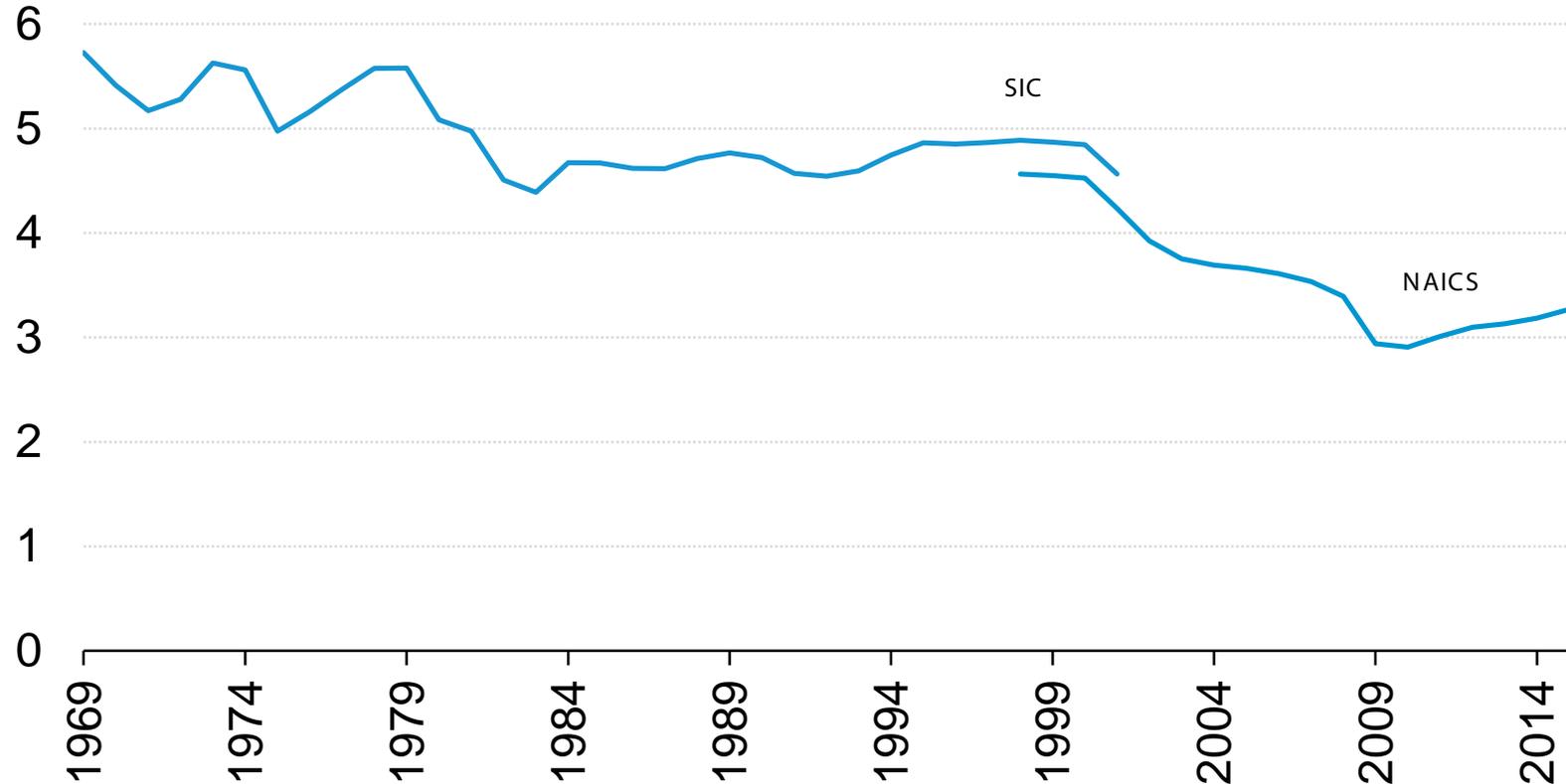
Internally diverse

But much in common—
especially vs. rest of US

Economic restructuring and recession have battered the Great Lakes, reducing work and incomes for the lower half of the income distribution

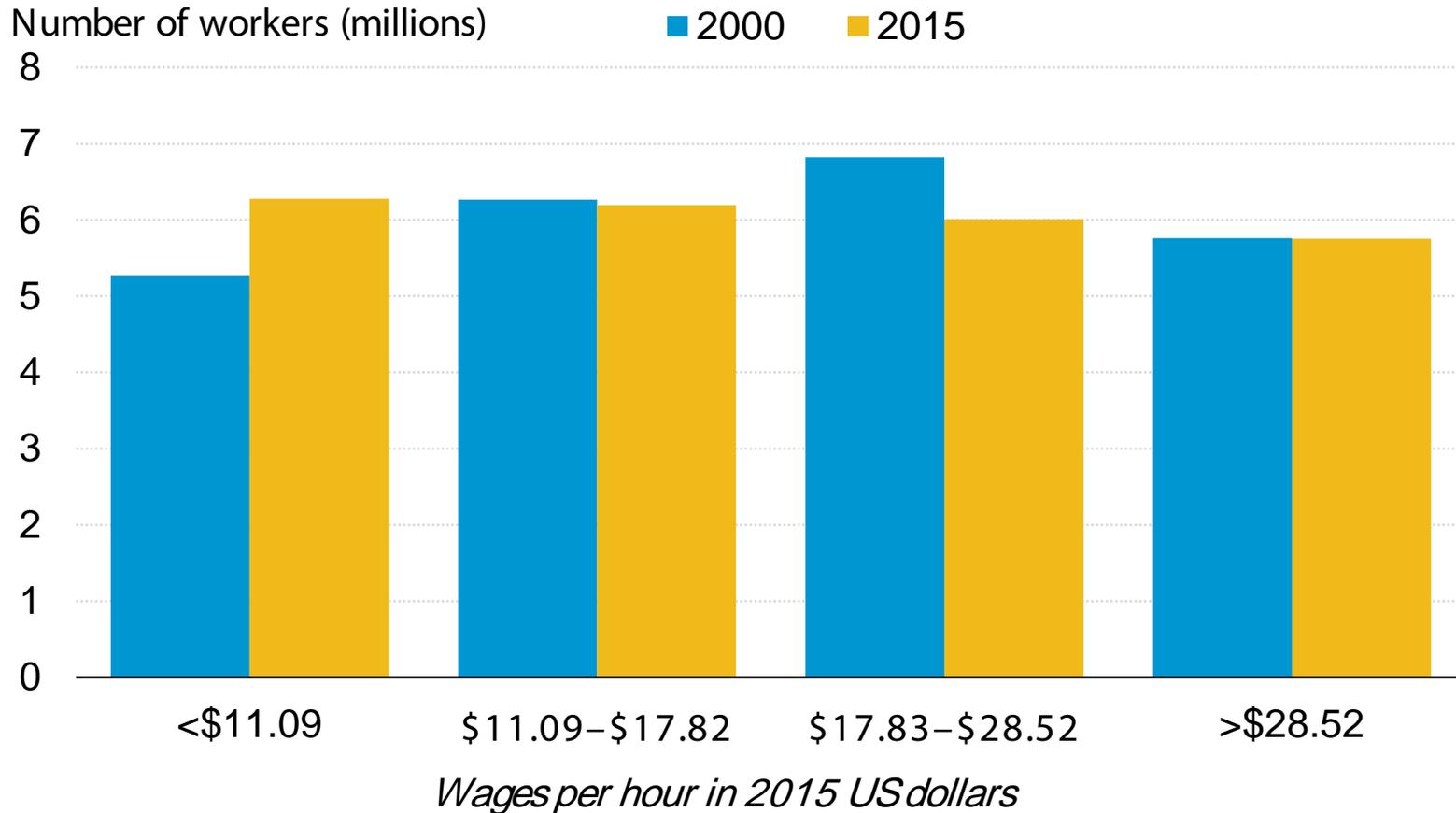
Crushing manufacturing losses 1999-2009 eclipsed those of the late 1970s

Manufacturing jobs (millions)



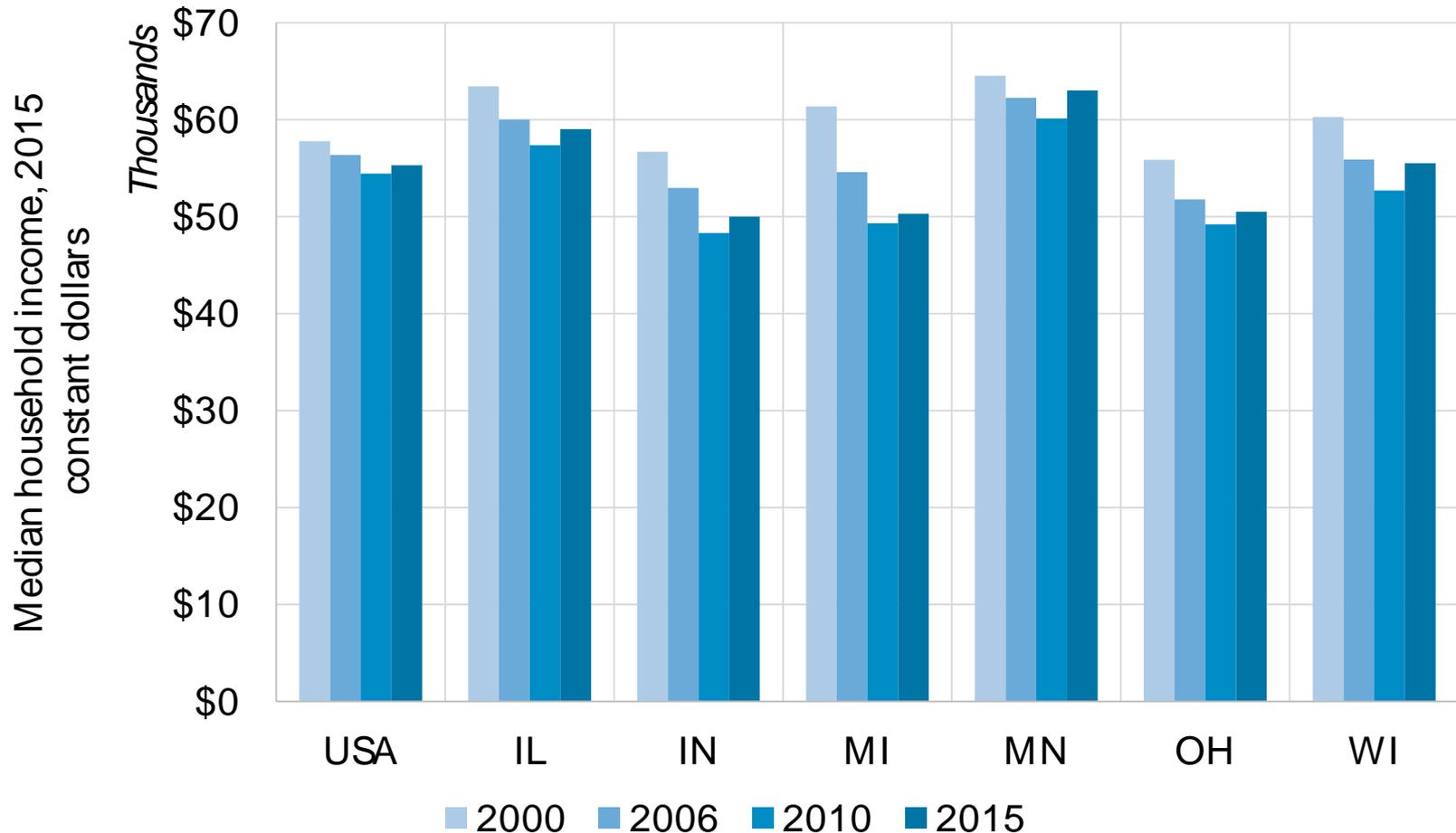
Source: US Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis Regional Economic Accounts, series CA25 and CA25N. Note: In the late 1990s, the United States reclassified all its economic activity from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), resulting in the shifting of some manufacturing activities to other sectors. These data show both full- and part-time jobs.

Work has shifted from mid- to low-wage jobs



Source: 2000 US decennial census and 2015 one-year American Community Survey via ipums.org. Limited to respondents reporting at least 11 hours work per week and at least 14 weeks in the previous year and with computed wages over \$1 and under \$1,000 per hour.

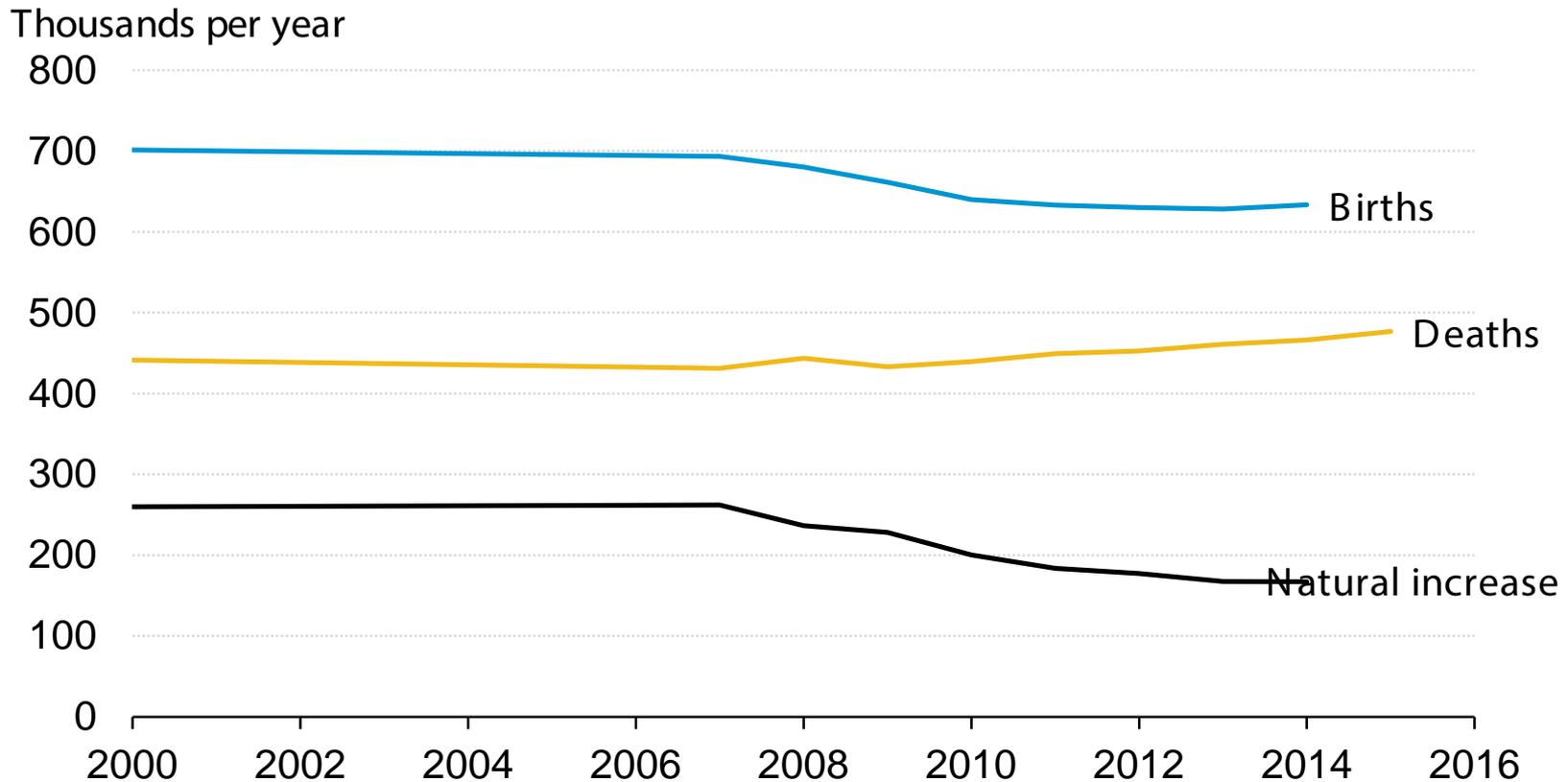
Real incomes down as much as 18% (MI) since 2000



Source: 2000 U.S. decennial census 5 percent sample, 2006, 2010, and 2015 American Community Survey 1-year sample (1 percent of national population), extracted by Urban Institute from Steven Ruggles, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Josiah Grover, and Matthew Sobek. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 6.0 [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2015.

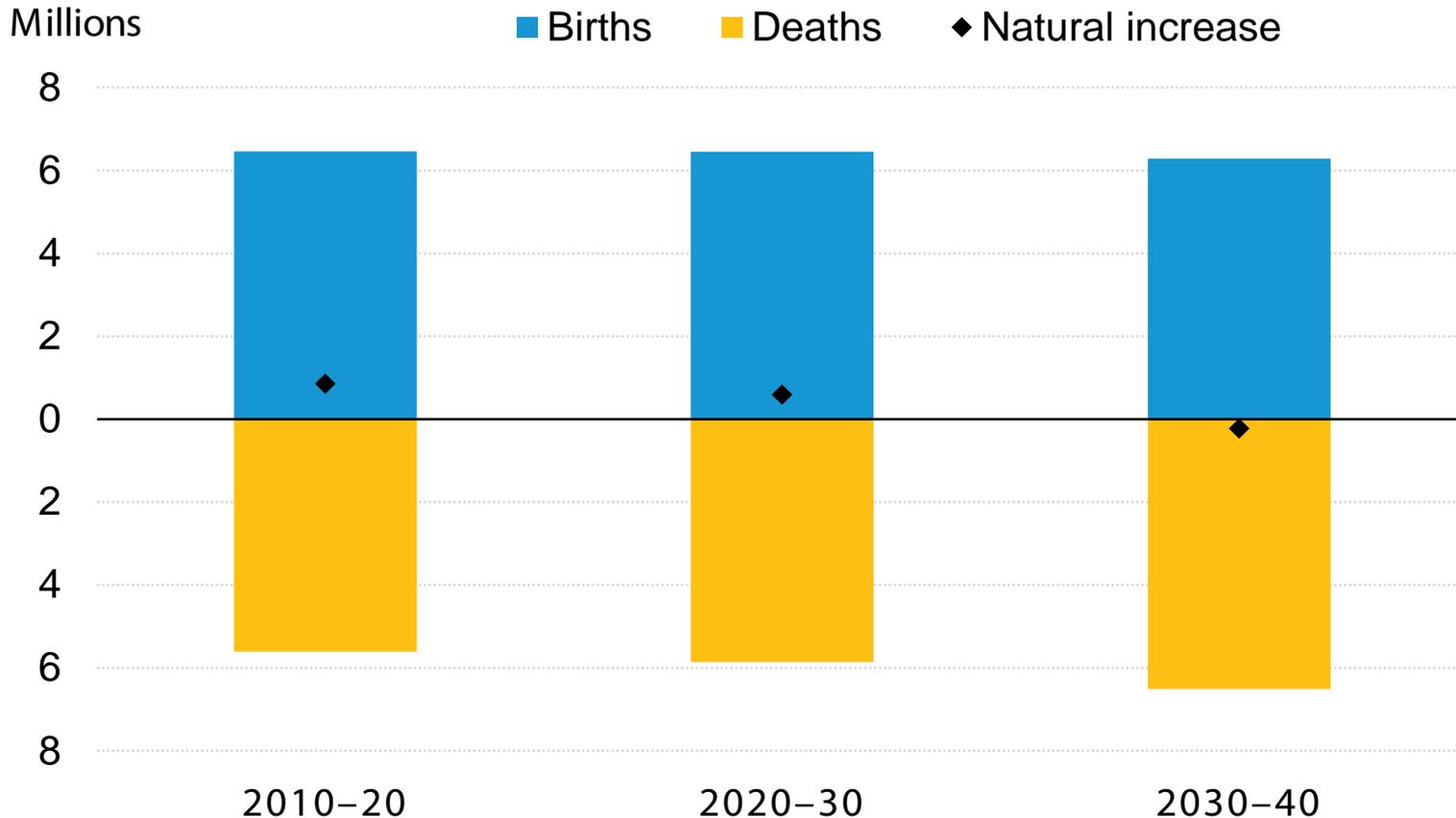
**Demographic momentum
poses a serious challenge for
the Great Lakes**

Natural increase has declined...



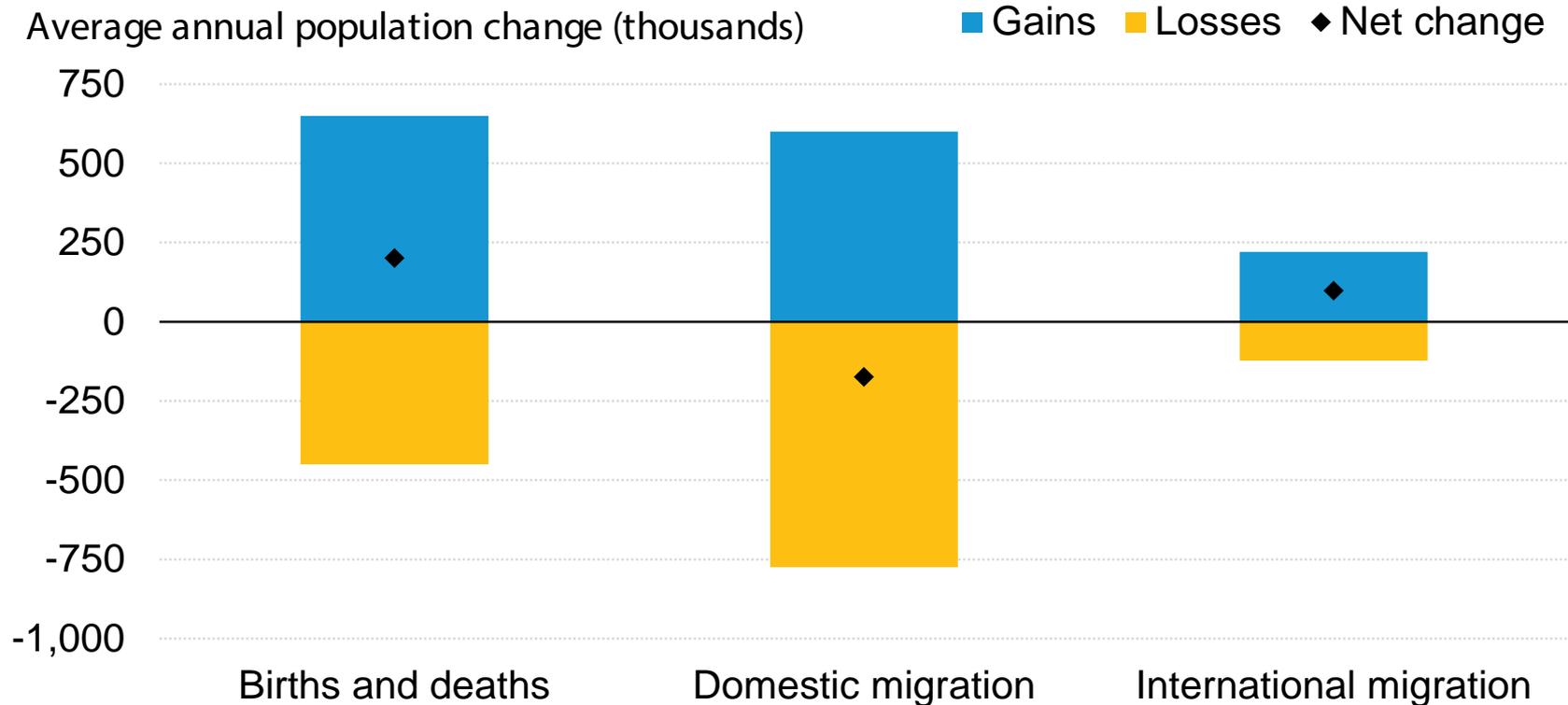
Sources: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2007–14, on CDC WONDER Online Database, February 2016, accessed December 27, 2016, <http://wonder.cdc.gov/natality-current.html>.

...and by the 2030s could dip into the negative.



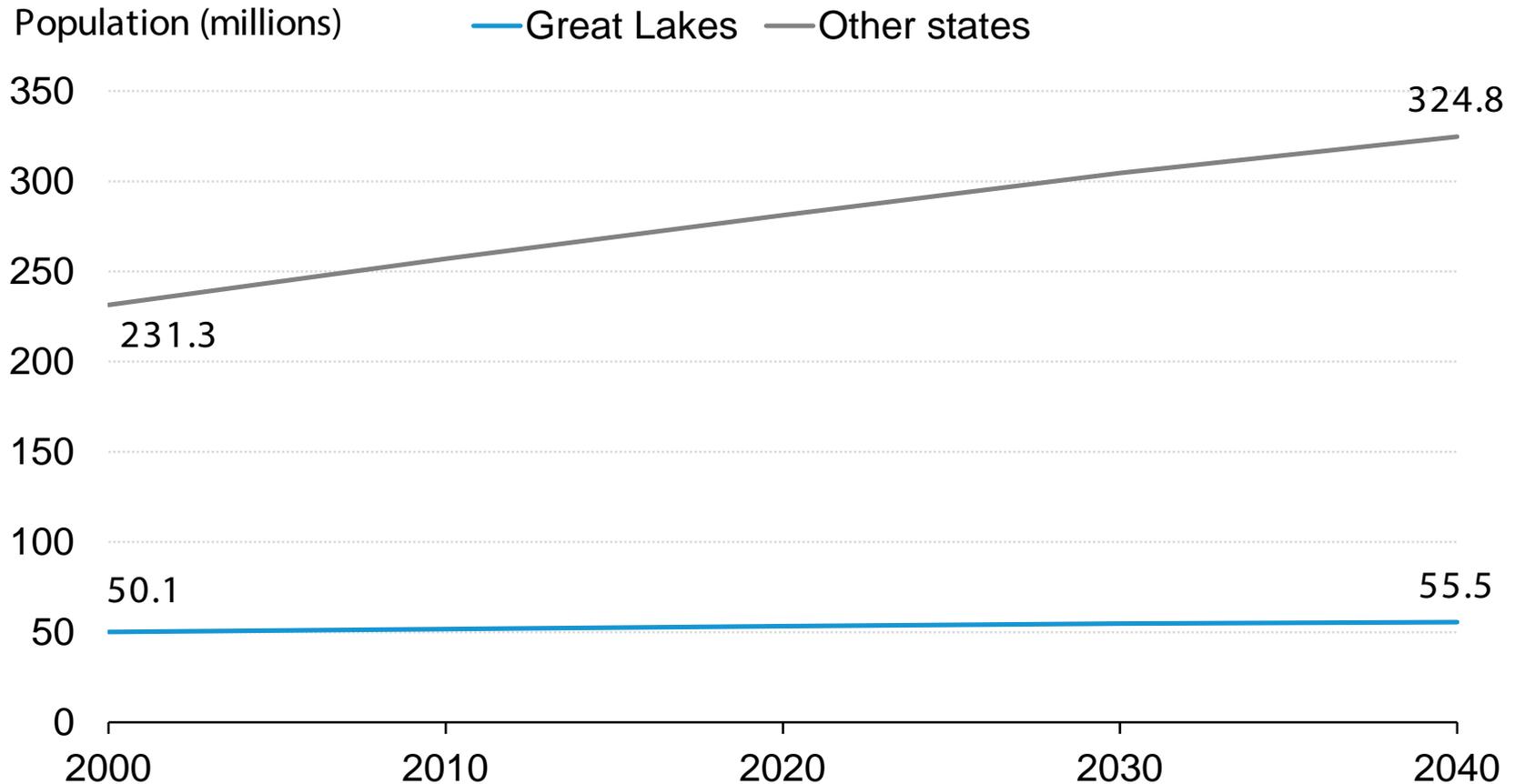
Source: Urban Institute projections using Rolf Pendall, Nan Marie Astone, Steven Martin, H. Elizabeth Peters, Austin Nichols, Kaitlin Franks Hildner, Allison Stolte, and Pam Blumenthal, "Mapping America's Futures," August 2015, <http://apps.urban.org/features/mapping-americas-futures/#map>, assuming average birth, death, and migration rates.

Recent natural increase has been offset by net out-migration...



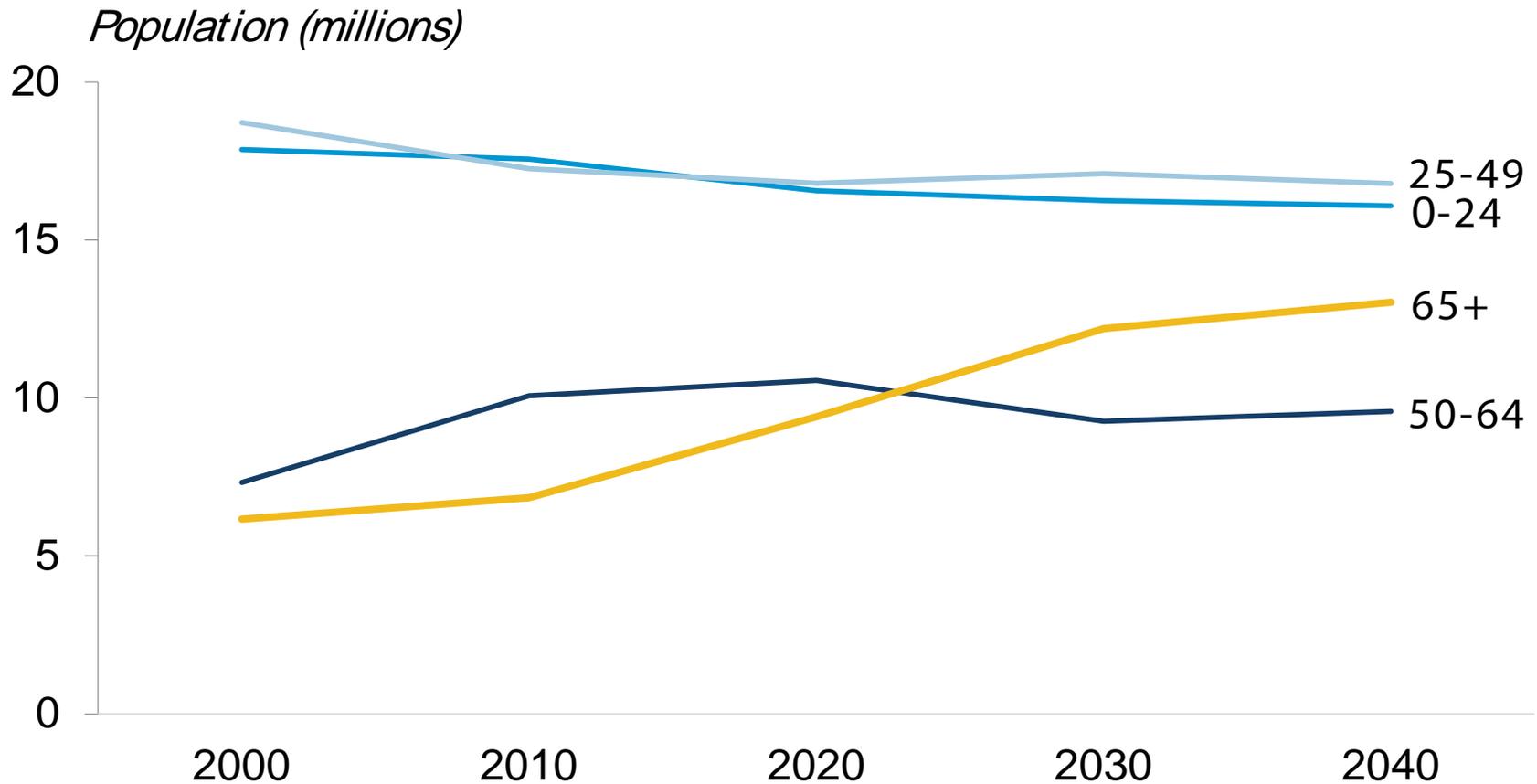
Sources: Natural increase (2007–14): US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2007–14, on CDC WONDER Online Database, February 2016. See "About Natality, 2007–2014," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC WONDER, accessed December 27, 2016, <https://wonder.cdc.gov/natality-current.html>. Domestic migration and international in-migration: American Community Survey annual 1 percent survey via IPUMS. International out-migration: Urban Institute estimates.

..pointing toward flat future population growth.



Source: Urban Institute projections using Rolf Pendall, Nan Marie Astone, Steven Martin, H. Elizabeth Peters, Austin Nichols, Kaitlin Franks Hildner, Allison Stolte, and Pam Blumenthal, "Mapping America's Futures," August 2015, <http://apps.urban.org/features/mapping-americas-futures/#map>, assuming average birth, death, and migration rates.

Future growth in seniors will transform the region



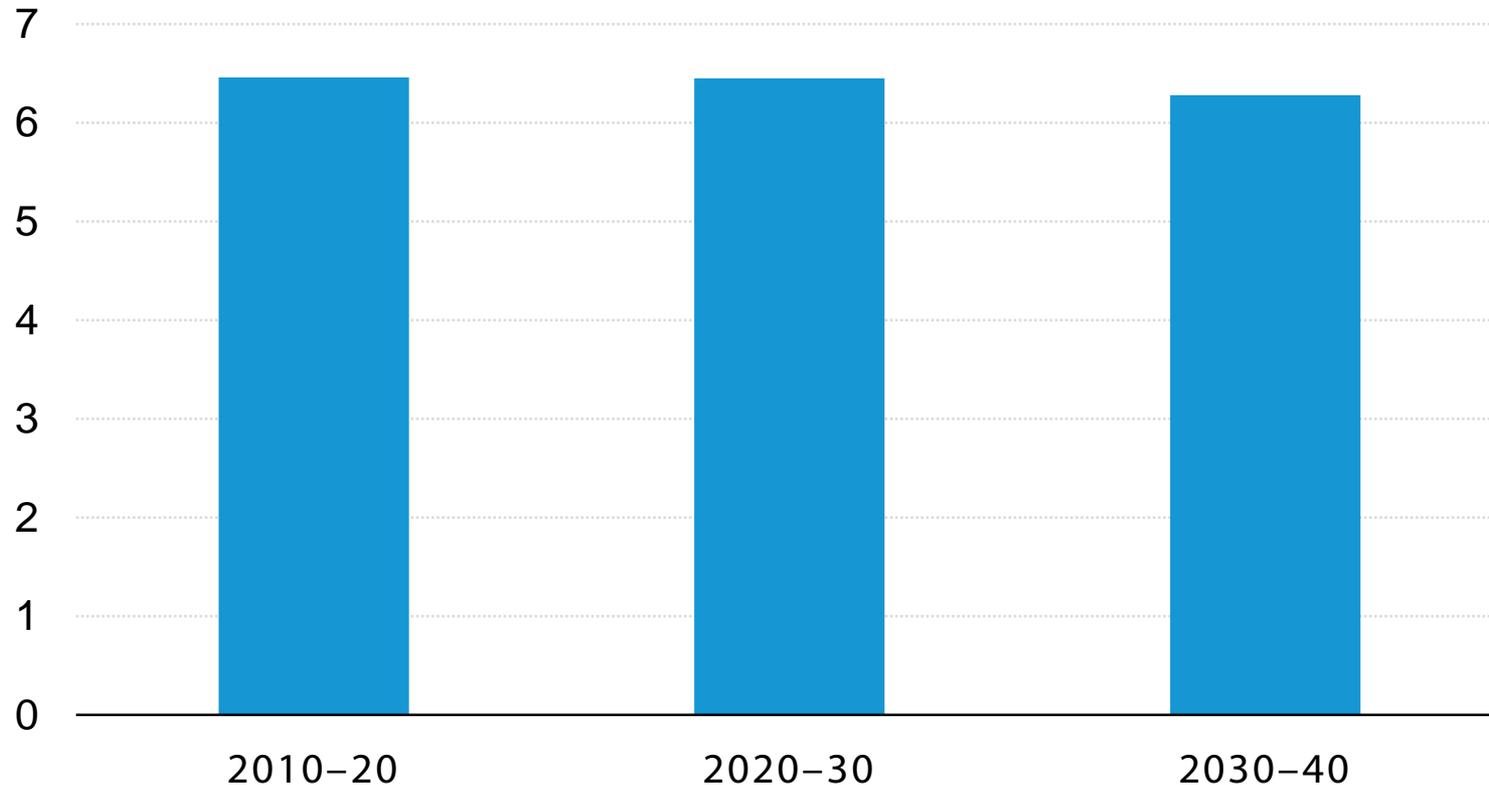
Source: 2000-2010: Age-Specific Net Migration Estimates for US Counties, 1950-2010 (Winkler et al. 2013). 2020-2040: Urban Institute Projections, *Mapping America's Futures*, August 2015 vintage. Assumes average birth, death, and migration rates.

Look within:

**People who are born here and
move here are the region's
most important assets**

Over 600,000 babies born every year?!

Millions

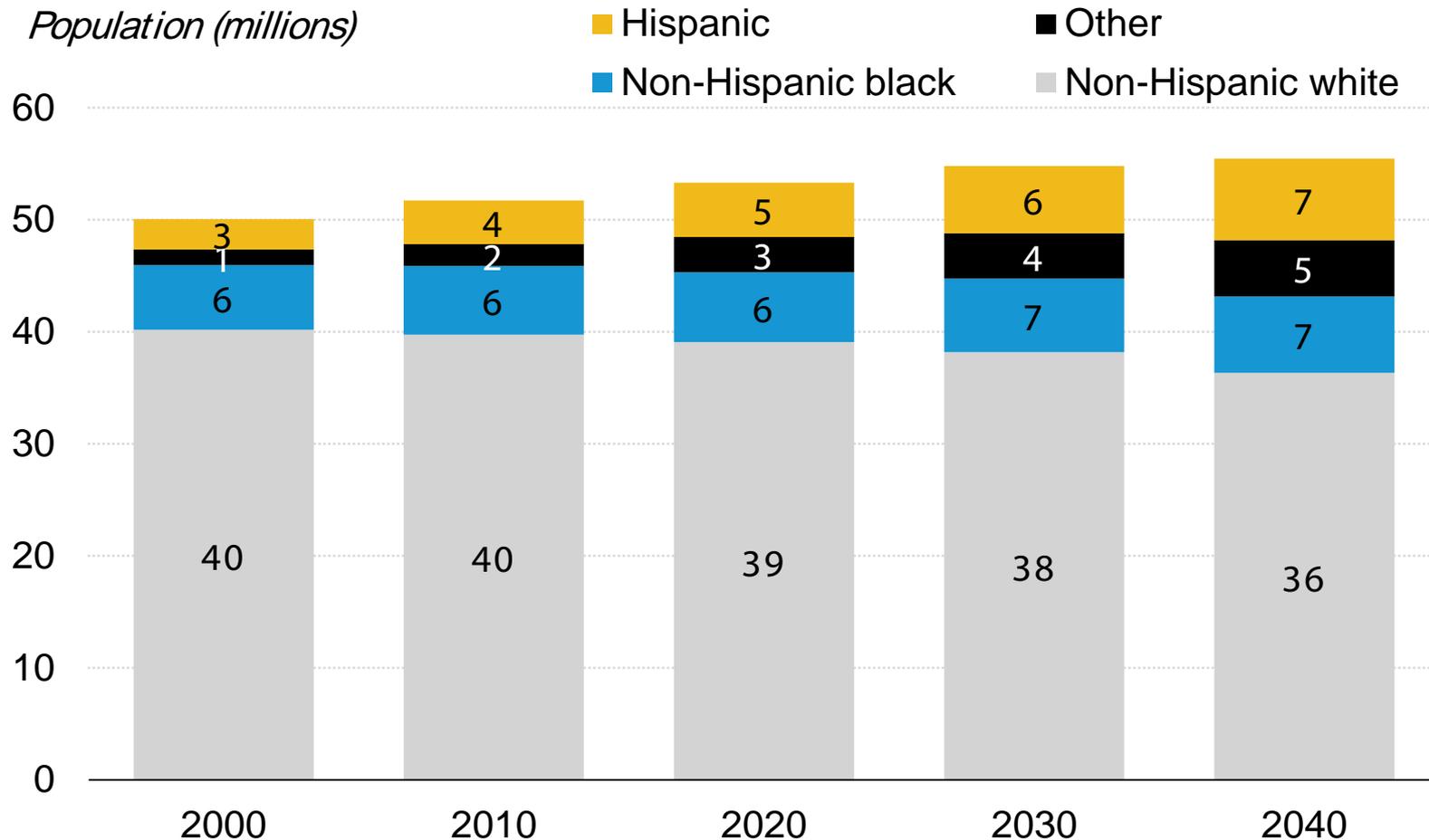


Source: Urban Institute projections using Rolf Pendall, Nan Marie Astone, Steven Martin, H. Elizabeth Peters, Austin Nichols, Kaitlin Franks Hildner, Allison Stolte, and Pam Blumenthal, "Mapping America's Futures," August 2015, <http://apps.urban.org/features/mapping-americas-futures/#map>, assuming average birth, death, and migration rates.

That's enough to fill Ohio Stadium every 2 months.

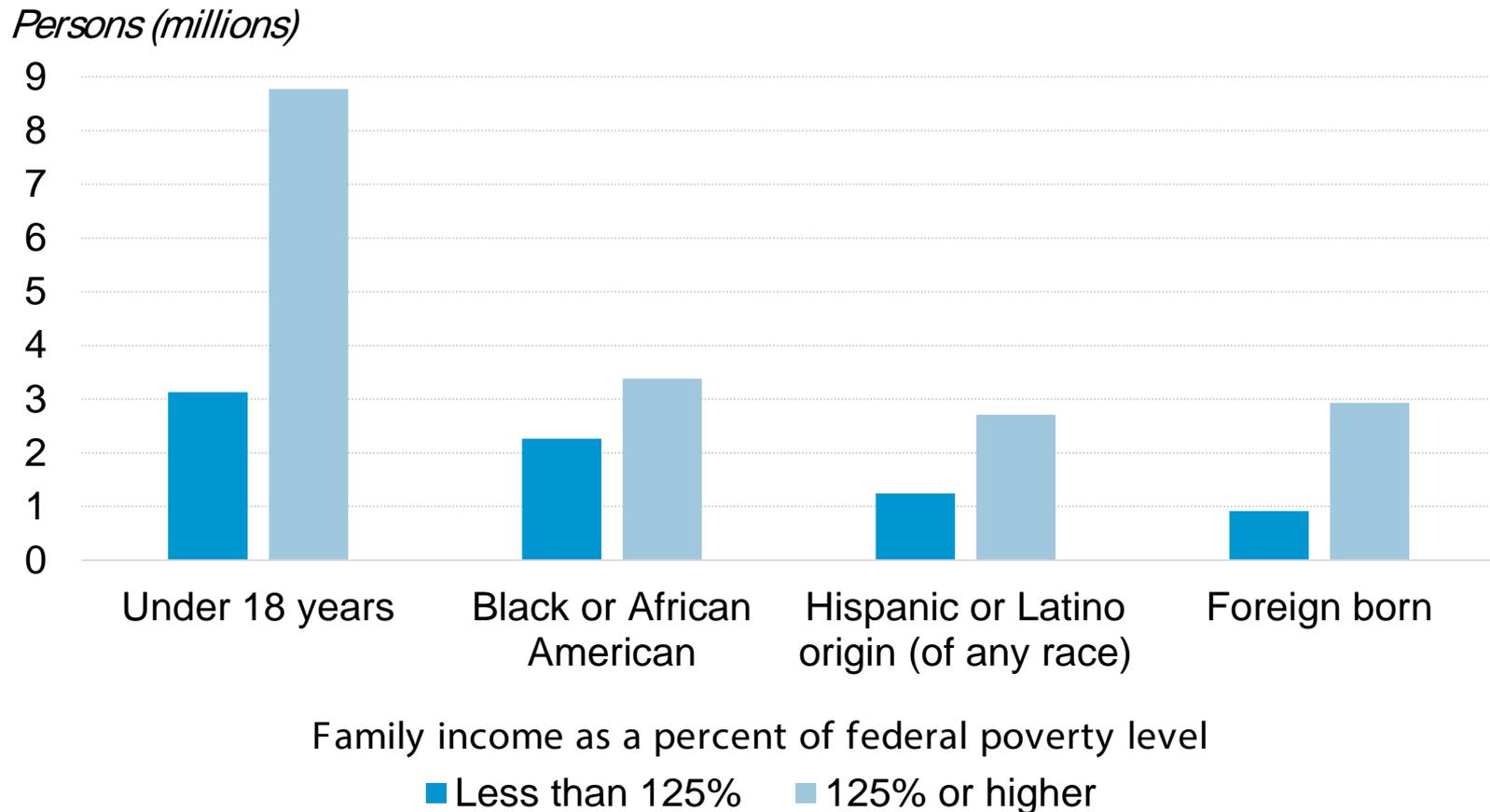


Future growth depends increasingly on diversity



Source: 2000-2010: Age-Specific Net Migration Estimates for US Counties, 1950-2010 (Winkler et al. 2013). 2020-2040: Urban Institute Projections, *Mapping America's Futures*, August 2015 vintage. Assumes average birth, death, and migration rates. Other population includes non-Hispanic Asians, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and people of multiple races.

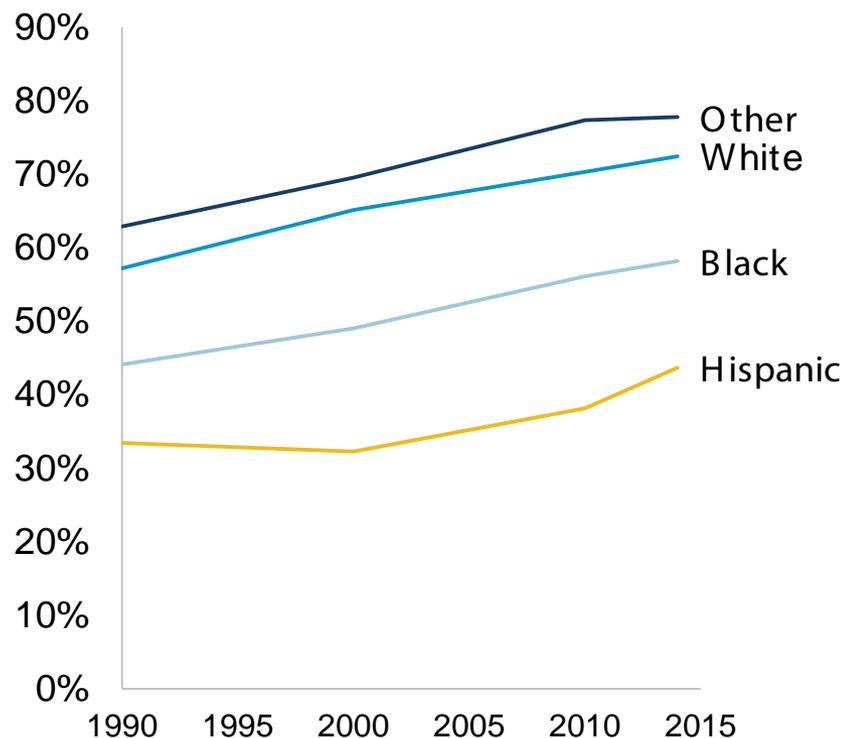
Three million Great Lakes kids live at or near the federal poverty line, as do >2M African Americans, >1M Hispanics, and >900K immigrants



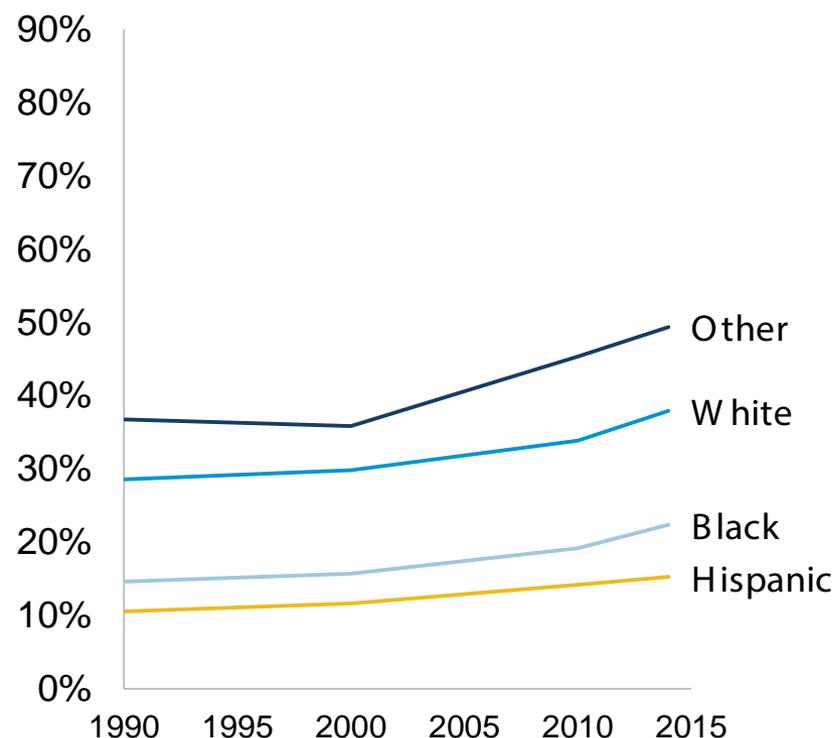
Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey, Table S1703

New workers are entering the labor force with higher—but disparate—levels of college attainment

Percent of Great Lakes 25- to 34-year olds with at least some college



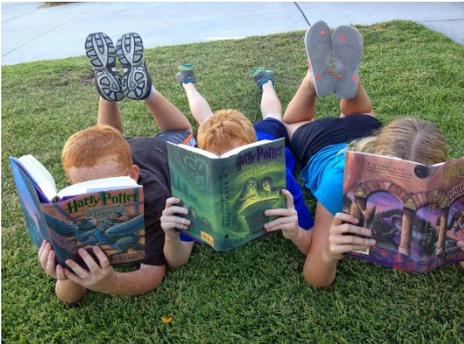
Percent of Great Lakes 35- to 49-year olds with bachelor's degree or more



Source: 1990 U.S. decennial census 5 percent State Sample, 2000 U.S. decennial census 5 percent sample, 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year sample (5 percent of national population), and 2014 one-year American Community Survey sample (1 percent of national population), extracted by Urban Institute from Steven Ruggles, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Josiah Grover, and Matthew Sobek. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 6.0 [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2015. Sampling error for 2014 is larger than that for previous years; interpret with caution.

**Improve prosperity by
investing in young
people and the places
where they grow up**

The Great Lakes can do better.



Thanks

Joyce Foundation

Urban Institute: Erika Poethig, Mark Treskon, Heather Hahn, Amanda Gold

All errors and misinterpretations remain the responsibility of the presenter and do not represent the views of the Joyce Foundation or the Urban Institute.

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