

HISPANICS IN MICHIGAN

By

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1. Introduction

The Hispanic population in the United States has been steadily growing in the last fifty years reaching according to the last census 62.1 million representing a 19 percent of the national population (USBC, 2020). It is expected that this trend will continue increasing in the next years to around 25 percent in 2030. There are many reasons for the Hispanic population growth, they have the lowest median age among all racial and ethnic groups equal to 30 years, and most of the population is in their fertile years. Immigration from Latin American countries is another reason for the increase of the Hispanic population, although the percentage increase of Hispanic immigrants has been declining in the past few years (Bustamante, Lopez, and Krogstad, 2020).

The contributions of the Hispanic community to the United States economy are vast and important. According to latest reports, currently there are an estimated 4.65 million Hispanic-owned businesses in the country, generating \$500 billion in annual revenue and employed 3.4 million people according to a report from the State of Latino Entrepreneurship 2020. Hispanic buying power also has grown substantially over the last 30 years, from \$213 billion in 1990 to \$1.9 trillion in 2020, which represents a 11.1 percent of the US buying power.

The Hispanic population in Michigan has been growing in the last decade reaching 564,422 according to the 2020 census, which represents a 5.6 percent of the state's total population with an increase of 1.19 percent from 2010. The contributions of Hispanics to the state economy are very significative, according to Michigan Hispanic Chamber of Commerce there are over 20,000 Hispanic owned businesses in the state generating an annual average annual revenue equal to \$258,251 in 2020-2, thus the 20,000 Hispanic businesses generated an

annual revenue close to \$5.3 billion. Every year more than 45,000 Hispanic migrant workers contribute with their work to the state's agriculture and service sectors, which are among the largest industrial sectors in the state of Michigan.

2. Hispanic Population in Michigan

The Hispanic population in Michigan reached 564,422 in 2020, which represents a 5.6 percent of the state's population. Table 1 shows changes in Total and Hispanic population in the 83 Michigan counties, as expected major population concentrations are in major urban counties especially those situated across the corridor between Detroit and Grand Rapids. To have a better perspective of the data presented in Table 1 (See Appendix). a map of the 83 Michigan counties is included.

Between the census of 2010 and 2020, Michigan's Hispanic population grew in 81 of the 83 counties, only two Alcona (-2) and Luce (-8) experienced a decline in their Hispanic populations, the remaining 81 reported increases in Hispanic populations. During this period, Michigan population reached a net increase of 193,691 residents, which represents a 1.96 percent increase in 10 years, while Hispanics accounted for a net increase of 128,064 inhabitants representing a 29.35 percent increase in the state's Hispanic population from 2010 to 2020. It is important to emphasize that the net increase of 128,064 of Hispanic population represents a 66.1 percent of the total increase of Michigan's population (See Figure 1)

The steadily growth of the Hispanic population could be explained in part by their high fertility rates due to be the youngest population in the state, the immigration from other states, especially from the south part of the country, and the settle of some migrant workers who come to work especially in the agricultural sector and become farmers.



Figure 1. Michigan Population Growth, 2010-2020

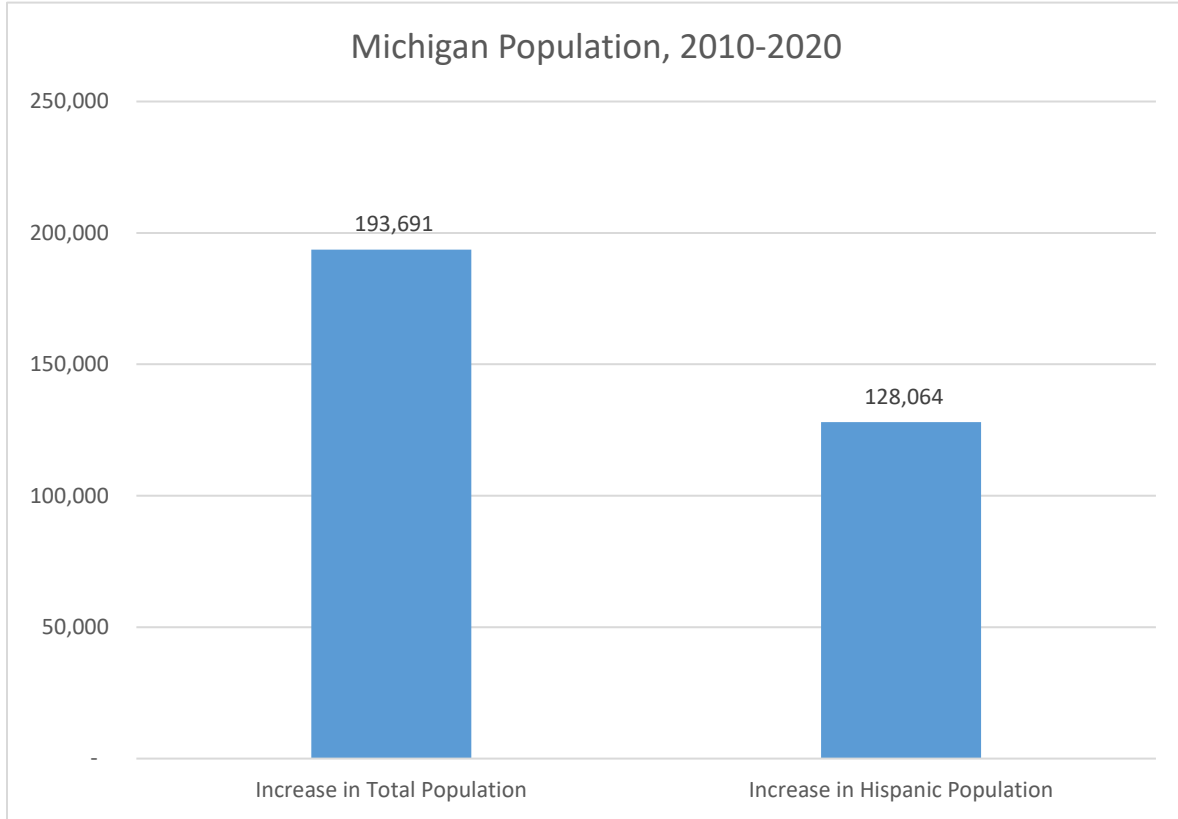


Table 2 shows data about the Hispanic population in Michigan’s Metropolitan Statistical Areas by gender according to 2020 census. The Detroit-Warren-Dearborn MSA with 198,029 residents and the Grand Rapids-Kentwood MSA with 104,374 residents reported the highest numbers of Hispanic population. Between both they represent a 69.1 percent of the Hispanic population living in Michigan Metropolitan areas and a 53.6 percent of Hispanics living in Michigan.

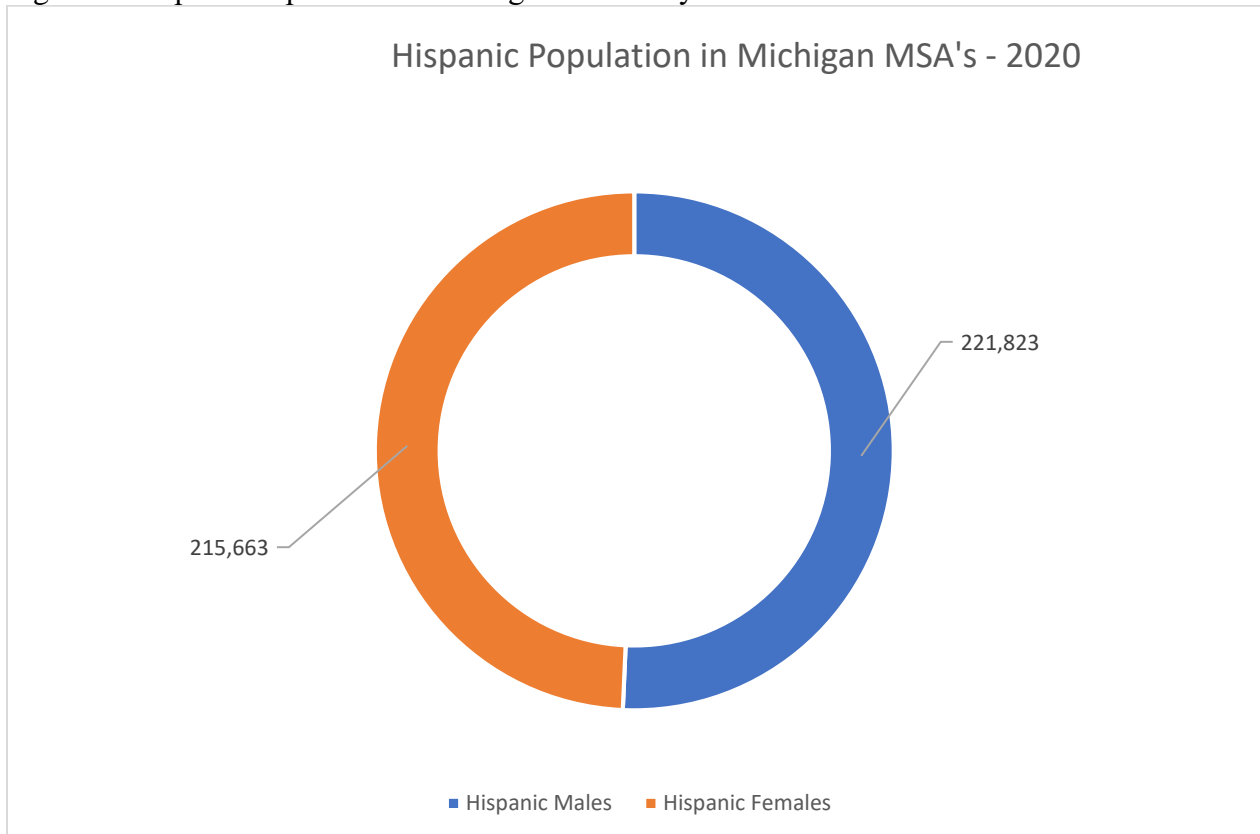
A further analysis shows that there is a slightly large number of males (221,823) related to females (215,663) living in these areas. Hispanic females account for 97.2 percent of Hispanic males. Figure 2 depicts a graphic composition of this distribution.

Table 2. Hispanic Population in Michigan Metropolitan Areas -2020

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total	Males	Females
Ann Arbor	17,906	8,904	9,002
Battle Creek	7,272	3,678	3,592
Bay City	5,703	2,946	2,757
Detroit-Warren -Dearborn	198,029	100,072	97,957
Flint	14,566	7,179	7,387
Grand Rapids – Kentwood	104,374	53,713	50,661
Jackson	5,759	3,030	2,729
Kalamazoo	8,734	4,447	4,287
Lansing – East Lansing	13,573	6,797	6,776
Midland	34,906	17,453	17,453
Monroe	2,412	1,247	1,165
Muskegon	5,527	2,775	2,752
Niles	10,095	5,133	4,962
Saginaw	8,632	4,449	4,183
Total	437,486	221,823	215,663

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020.

Figure 2. Hispanic Population in Michigan MSA’s by Gender - 2020



3. Educational Attainment

The educational attainment of Hispanics at the national and state levels has been improving during the last decade, although Hispanics fall behind Whites and Asians at all the considered educational levels. They are behind Blacks when college attendance is considered but are ahead of them with bachelor’s degree or high graduate studies (See Table 3).

Table 3 also shows that Hispanic females have higher educational attainment marks than their males’ counterparts, according to the 2020 Census Hispanic females reported 28.7 percent with some college comparing to Hispanic males with 24.3 percent a 4.4 percent difference. When considering college graduation rates the difference is lower and equal to 3.2 percent.

Table 3. Educational Attainment in Michigan by Race and Ethnicity, 2020

Description	Whites	Hispanics	Blacks	Asians
Males				
Less than High School	8.1%	27.8%	15.0%	8.9%
High School Graduate (GED)	29.4%	28.9%	36.6%	10.3%
Some College	31.9%	24.3%	34.0%	11.5%
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher	30.6%	19.0%	14.5%	69.2%
Females				
Less than High School	6.9%	22.6%	11.6%	12.6%
High School Graduate (GED)	28.3%	26.4%	27.0%	12.5%
Some College	33.7%	28.7%	40.6%	15.3%
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher	31.1%	22.2%	20.8%	59.6%

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020.

Table 4 shows levels of educational attainment of Hispanics in Michigan from 2010 to 2020, both males and females reported higher levels in 2020 comparing to 2010. The percentage of males with less than high school degree declined by 10.3% in the past decade, while the percentage of Hispanic males with a high school degree or a GED increased from 26.0% to 28.9% an increase of 2.9%. The analysis of data for some college attendance and bachelor’s

degree or higher also show increases for Hispanic males who reported a 5.8% increase in college graduation and a 1.6% increase for those with some college or an Associate degree.

We can observe a similar trend with Hispanic females during the same period. Hispanic females with less than a high school degree declined by 4.8% from 27.4% in 2010 to 22.6% in 2020, those with a high school degree increased by 0.5%. The percentage of Hispanic females with some college or Associate degree decline by 2.5% between 2010 to 2020 from 30.3% to 28.7%, while they reported a considerable increase of 5.8% during this period for those holding a bachelor’s degree or higher.

Table 4. Educational Attainment for Hispanics in Michigan, 2010 – 2020

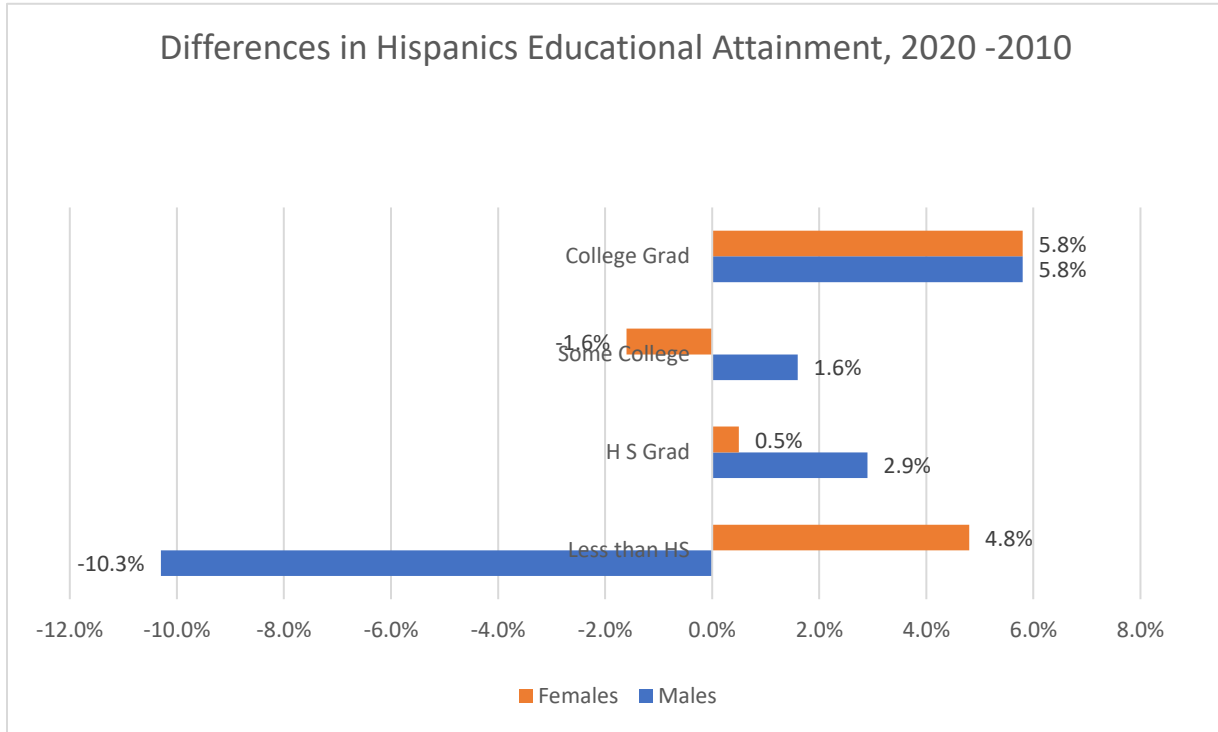
Description	2020	2010	Difference
Males			
Less than High School	27.8%	38.1%	(10.3%)
High School Graduate (GED)	28.9%	26.0%	2.9%
Some College	24.3%	22.7%	1.6%
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher	19.0%	13.2%	5.8%
Females			
Less than High School	22.6%	27.4%	(4.8%)
High School Graduate (GED)	26.4%	25.9%	0.5%
Some College	28.7%	30.3%	(1.6%)
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher	22.2%	16.4%	5.8%

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010 – 2020.

Table 5 (See Appendix) shows the educational attainment of Hispanics living in Michigan’s Statistical areas in 2020. According to this table, Ann Arbor reported the best marks for both males and females with university degrees followed by Midland and Muskegon. On the other hand, MSAs like Battle Creek, Bay City, and Flint had Hispanics with the lowest percentages of Hispanics with university degrees. When considering Hispanics with the highest percentage of less than a high school degree, they are located in the Grand Rapids and Muskegon

areas. Figure 3 shows the differences for each of the educational attainment levels from 2010 to 2020 for both Hispanic males and females at the state level.

Figure 3. Differences in Hispanics Educational Attainment, 2020-2010



4. Labor Force Participation Rates

Table 6. Michigan Labor Force Participation Rates by Race, 16 years and over, 2010 - 2020

YEAR	Whites		Hispanics		Blacks		Asians	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
2010	67.7%	58.3%	74.0%	61.0%	55.5%	59.3%	75.6%	55.5%
2020	66.7%	56.6%	75.0%	62.7%	58.0%	60.2%	74.9%	56.1%

Source: United States Census Bureau ACS 5-year average, 2010 – 2020.

According to Table 6, Hispanic males had in 2020 the highest labor force participation rate equal to 75.0% with an increase of 1.0% since 2010, followed by Asian males with 74.9% whom experienced a decline of 0.7% in the last decade. White males also reported a decline of 1.0% in their participation in the labor force. On the other hand, African American males recorded the largest increase in labor force participation from 55.5% in 2010 to 58.0% in 2020, a 2.5% increase.

White females also registered a decline of 1.7% in their labor force participation during this period, while Hispanic, Black, and Asian females reported increases in their participation in the labor market from 2010 to 2020, for Hispanic females the increase was equal to 1.7%, for Black females it was 0.9%, and for Asian females the increase was equal to 0.6%.

5. Unemployment Rates

As shown in Table 7, the unemployment rate for Hispanic males and females declined between 2010 and 2020, Hispanic males had the second highest unemployment in 2010 equal to 13.8% it went down to 7.3% in 2020 a 6.5% decline, data for Hispanic females also shows a decrease during this period from 9.6% to 7.5%. Blacks have the highest unemployment rates among the four considered groups in 2010 and 2020, although males and females experienced a decline in their unemployment rates, the decline for males was equal to 1.8% from 17.3% in 2010 to 15.5% in 2020, the decline for females was 3.5% from 15.1% in 2010 to 11.6% in 2020.

The other two groups, Whites and Asians had lower unemployment rates in the two considered years, in 2010 for White males was 6.9% and in 2020 it was 5.5% resulting in a decline of 1.4% during the decade, for White females the fall in unemployment was only 0.3% with 5.1% in 2010 and 4.8% in 2020. Asians, both males and females had the lowest

unemployment among all considered groups, in 2010 the rate for males was 4.9% and in 2020 it was 3.6% resulting in a net decline of 1.3%. In a similar way, Asians females' unemployment rate was 4.7% in 2010 and 5.6% in 2020, resulting in an increase of 1.1%. These low rates could be explained in part by the high rates that Asians have as business owners and self-employ persons.

Table 7. Unemployment Rates in Michigan by Race, 2010 - 2020

Year	Whites		Hispanics		Blacks		Asians	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
2010	6.9%	5.1%	13.8%	9.6%	17.3%	15.1%	4.9%	4.7%
2020	5.5%	4.8%	7.3%	7.5%	15.5%	11.6%	3.6%	5.6%

Source: United States Census Bureau ACS 5-year average, 2010 – 2020.

Table 8 (See Attachment) shows labor force participation rates and unemployment rates in Michigan Metropolitan Areas for the four considered groups in 2020. It is interested to observe that Hispanics have the highest labor force participation rates in most of these areas, but not in two Battle Creek where Asians (73.3%) have the highest and in Monroe where Asians (85.2%) again have the highest among the four considered groups. An analysis of the unemployment rates show that Asians have the lowest rates in most of these areas, but not in Monroe (14.3%). On the other hand, Blacks reported the highest unemployment rates in most of the Metropolitan areas, except in Midland where they had a 1.2% of unemployment rate during this year.

6. Median Household Income

Table 9. Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months by Race and Ethnicity (In 2020 Inflation Adjusted Dollars).

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Median Household Income			
	Whites	Hispanics	Asians	Blacks
Michigan	\$63,287	\$50,802	\$88,990	\$36,561
Ann Arbor	\$80,696	\$54,151	\$80,238	\$48,347
Battle Creek	\$53,494	\$42,571	\$68,375	\$28,481
Bay City	\$49,012	\$38,407	---	\$36,250
Detroit-Warren -Dearborn	\$71,718	\$53,736	\$99,490	\$37,474
Flint	\$55,265	\$42,347	\$91,620	\$32,623
Grand Rapids – Kentwood	\$69,225	\$52,180	\$70,043	\$37,816
Jackson	\$56,649	\$34,181	\$78,996	\$27,433
Kalamazoo	\$63,103	\$45,744	\$88,190	\$33,059
Lansing – East Lansing	\$62,564	\$50,176	\$51,706	\$40,325
Midland	\$63,572	\$55,399	\$104,279	\$39,934
Monroe	\$65,679	\$72,691	\$82,175	\$31,463
Muskegon	\$57,715	\$54,104	\$44,219	\$30,806
Niles	\$58,059	\$49,540	\$78,750	\$25,159
Saginaw	\$54,784	\$43,883	\$86,288	\$30,655

Source: United States Census Bureau, ACS – 5-year average 2020.

Data in Table 9 shows that Asians households have the highest Median Household Income among the four considered groups on this study at the state level and in most Michigan’s Metropolitan areas. At the state level, the median household income for Asians in 2020 was equal to \$88,900, Whites had the second highest income equal to \$63,287 what represents a 72.2% of the Asian households income. The median household income for Hispanic households during the same year was equal to \$50,802 or 57.1% almost half of the highest median income for Asians. Black households had the lowest median income in 2020 equal to \$36,561 denoting less than 50% of the Asian median household income, equal only to 41.1% of the highest median income.

The two Metropolitan areas with the two highest median household income for White households were Ann Arbor (\$80,696) and Detroit-Warren-Dearborn (\$71,718), while the two with the lowest median household income were Battle Creek (\$53,494) and Saginaw (\$54,784). For Hispanics the two Metropolitan areas with the top median household income were Monroe (\$72,691) and Midland (\$55,399) while the two with the least median household income were Jackson (\$34,181) and Bay City (\$38,407). As stated above, Black households reported the lowest median household income among the four considered racial\ethnic groups, the two Metropolitan with the highest median household income for Blacks were the Lansing-East Lansing area (\$40,325) and Midland (\$39,934), while the two with the lowest were Niles (\$25,159) and Jackson (\$27,433).

Figure 4. Michigan’s Median Household Income by Race\Ethnicity, 2020

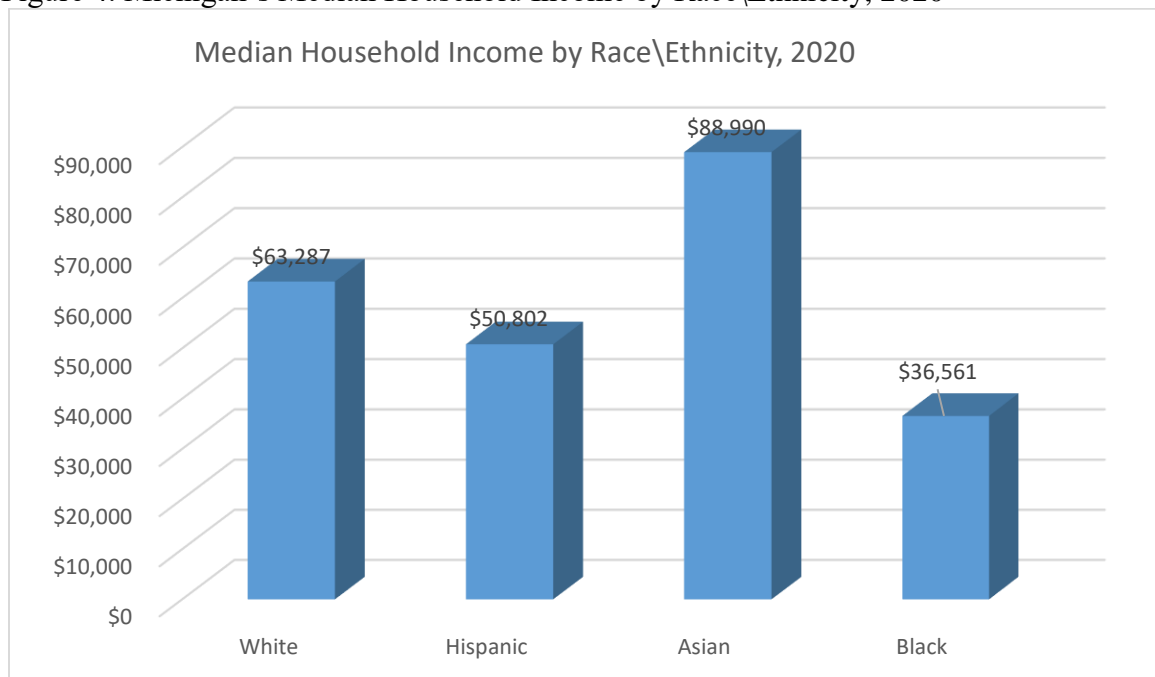


Figure 4 is a graphical representation of the median household income by race and ethnicity for 2020 in Michigan, it also clearly shows the gaps in median household income among White, Hispanic, Asian, and Black households.

7. Poverty Rates

The poverty rate for Hispanics living in Michigan was the second highest after the one for Blacks' in the two considered years (See Table 10), 2010 and 2020, while the rates for Whites and Asians were the lowest with minor variations. In 2010, the poverty rate for Hispanics was 29.4%, it declined by 8.7% up to 2020 when the rate was 20.7%, the decline of Hispanics' poverty rates was the highest among all the four considered racial groups. Blacks also experienced an important decline in their poverty rate during this period equal to 6.4%, from 33.9% in 2010 to 27.5% in 2020. Nevertheless, the important decline in poverty rates of these two groups, Hispanics and Blacks must work very hard under well design programs to reach the current rates of Whites and Asians.

The fall in poverty rates for Whites and Asians were very low from 2010 to 2020. Whites reported a decline of 2.9% from 13.4% in 2010 to 10.5% in 2020. The rates related to Asians show a difference of 0.9% on their rates during the same period, from 13.5% in 2010 to 12.6% in 2020.

Table 10. Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Race\Ethnicity, 2020

Year	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian
2020	10.5%	20.7%	27.5%	12.6%
2010	13.4%	29.4%	33.9%	13.5%
Difference	2.9%	8.7%	6.4%	0.9%

Source: United States Census Bureau, ACS – 5-year average 2020.

Table 11 shows poverty rates for different configurations of Hispanics families, those below the poverty level, married couples, male households with children present as well as female households with children present, for both in the state of Michigan and each of the Metropolitan areas included in this study. When considering the total number of families with income below the poverty level, the poverty rate for Michigan is 9.2%, while the corresponding to the total MSAs the rate is 16.8%, these figures indicate that families in poverty are concentrated in major urban centers. When analyzing the data corresponding to the Metropolitan areas, we can observe the highest rates in Jackson (33.8%) and in Bay City (24.6%), however the lowest rates were in Monroe (5.6%) and Midland (8.4%).

The analysis of the corresponding poverty rates to married couples also shows a percentage at the state level (3.1%) lower than the one for MSAs (5.1%). The metropolitan areas with the highest poverty rates among Hispanic married couples are Bay City (8.0%) and Battle Creek (6.8%), while Midland (0.6%) followed by Lansing-East Lansing (2.3%) reported the lowest poverty rates among Hispanic married couples living in Michigan's metropolitan areas.

We can observe a similar trend evaluating the poverty rates among Hispanic households headed by male living with children under 18 years old, at the state level, it is equal to 0.8% and for MSAs the corresponding rate is more than double, 1.9%. The Jackson metropolitan area (4.9%) and the Niles area (3.7%) reported the two highest poverty rates, whereas Midland (0.0%) and Kalamazoo (0.6%) reported the two lowest poverty rates. In general, this type of households are fewer than the other included in Table 11, and reported the lowest poverty rates. On the other hand, female-headed households living with children under 18 years old reported the highest poverty rates, at the state level the rate was 4.3% and at MSAs it was 7.6%. Jackson (23%) and Saginaw (13.5%) had the highest poverty rates for these households, while Monroe

(0.9%) and Niles (3.4%) reported the lowest poverty rates for female headed-households among all Michigan MSAs.

Table 11. Michigan Hispanic Families – Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, 2020

Michigan & MSAs	Total Families	Income Below Poverty Level		Married Couples		Male H.H. with Children		Female H.H. with Children	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Michigan	2,526,437	232,862	9.2%	79,316	3.1%	20,081	0.8%	107,559	4.3%
Ann Arbor	3,022	319	10.6%	73	2.4%	63	2.1%	132	4.4%
Battle Creek	1,699	288	17.0%	115	6.8%	7	0.4%	155	9.1%
Bay City	1,013	249	24.6%	81	8.0%	0	0.0%	107	10.6%
Det-Warr-Dear	39,831	6,419	16.1%	2,479	6.2%	626	1.6%	2,397	6.0%
Flint	3,113	666	21.4%	132	4.2%	69	2.2%	347	11.1%
G. Rapids–Ken	19,974	3,506	17.6%	937	4.7%	461	2.3%	1,774	8.9%
Jackson	1,076	364	33.8%	26	2.4%	53	4.9%	247	23.0%
Kalamazoo	2,265	424	18.7%	102	4.5%	13	0.6%	257	11.3%
Lansing-E. Lan	6,344	997	15.7%	147	2.3%	191	3.0%	459	7.2%
Midland	511	43	8.4%	3	0.6%	0	0.0%	40	7.8%
Monroe	1,176	66	5.6%	36	3.1%	12	1.0%	11	0.9%
Muskegon	1,949	294	15.1%	72	3.7%	50	2.6%	148	7.6%
Niles	1,637	229	14.0%	80	4.9%	60	3.7%	55	3.4%
Saginaw	3,162	677	21.4%	127	4.0%	80	2.5%	427	13.5%
MSA - TOTAL	86,772	14,541		4,410		1,685		6,556	
MSA-Percent			16.8%		5.1%		1.9%		7.6%

Source: United States Census Bureau, ACS – 5-year average 2020.

Table 12 shows a summary of poverty rates for different types of Hispanic households' configurations in Michigan (9.2%) and its MSAs (16.8%). The first row on the two Locations show the poverty rates estimated in Table 11, which we described before. The other two rows show the distribution of poverty rates among the four types of households considered in this study. This means that the poverty rate of married couples represent a 33.7% of the poverty rate among the four groups in Michigan and 30.4% in the MSAs. In a similar way we can explain these rates for the other groups, for male-headed households the corresponding rates were 8.7% in Michigan and 11.3% in the MSAs, for female-headed households, we have 46.7% in Michigan and 45.2% in the MSAs. All these numbers support our assertion that Hispanic poverty is mostly concentrated in the big metropolitan areas of the state.

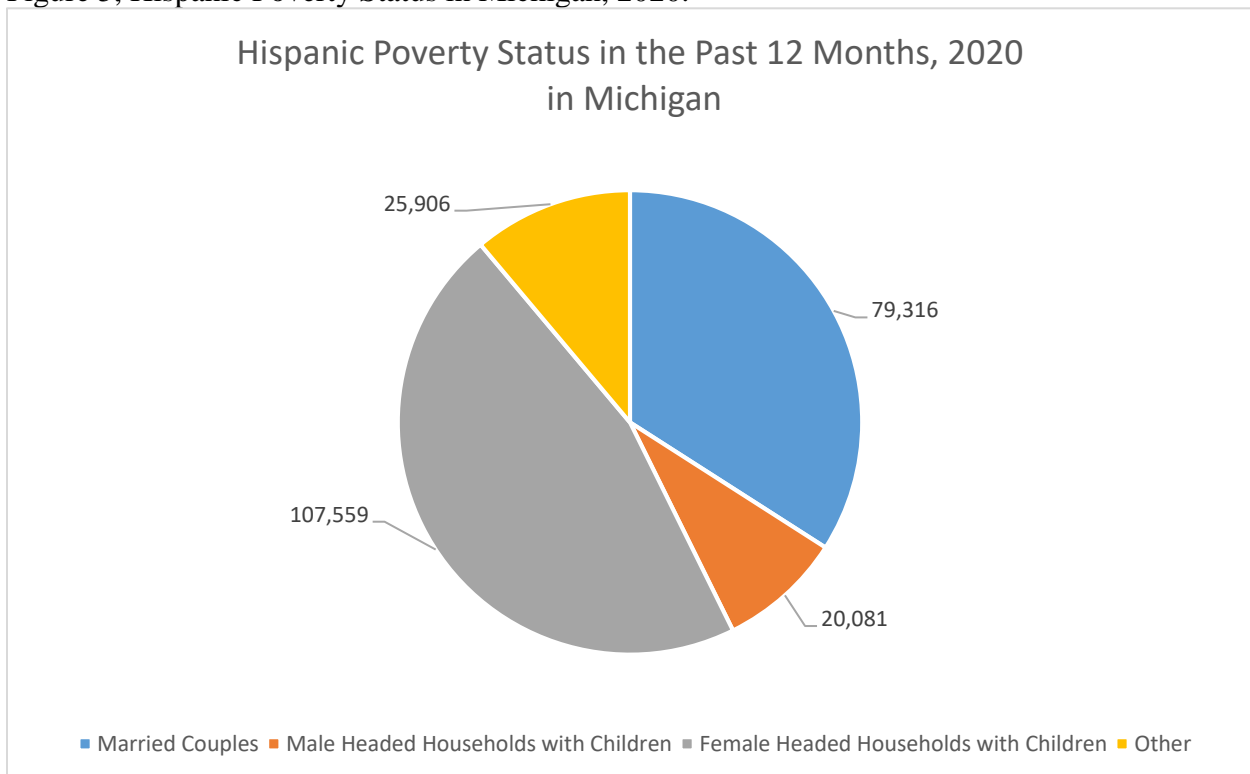
Table 12. Poverty Rates for Hispanics Living in Michigan and Michigan’s Metropolitan Areas, 2020.

Location	Total Poverty Rate	Married Couples	Male H.H. with Children	Female H.H. With Children	Other
Michigan	9.2%	3.1%	0.8%	4.3%	1.0%
		33.7%	8.7%	46.7%	10.9%
MSAs	16.8%	5.1%	1.9%	7.6%	2.2%
		30.4%	11.3%	45.2%	13.1%

Source: Estimated by the Author.

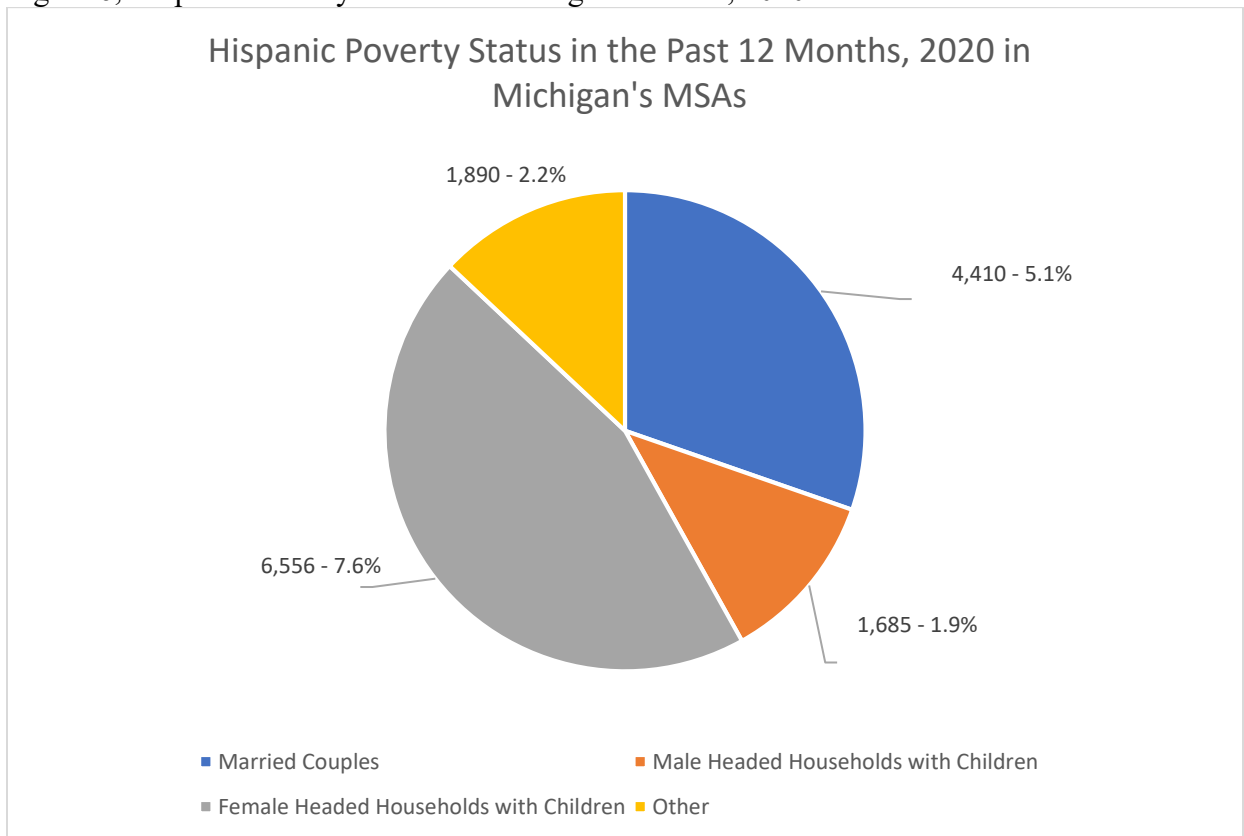
The next two graphics display the Hispanic poverty status in both Michigan and its MSAs, they are based on data included in Table 11. Figure 5, shows a numerical distribution of the different types of Hispanic households in Michigan with the highest slice corresponding to Hispanic female headed households with the presence of children under 18.

Figure 5, Hispanic Poverty Status in Michigan, 2020.



Finally, Figure 6 show the corresponding poverty rates for the different types of Hispanic households in Michigan’s MSAs in 2020. As stated above, these poverty rates are higher than the ones reported for the state of Michigan, especially for female-headed households with the presence of children under 18 years old.

Figure 6, Hispanic Poverty Status for Michigan’s MSAs, 2020



8. Conclusion

This study shows the importance that the Hispanic community in Michigan is reaching due to the notable increase of its population in the last decade when 66.1% of the total population growth in the state was due to Hispanics. It is possible, if this growth trend continues that Hispanics could become the largest minority group in the state in the next two decades. Even

though, Hispanics are sparse across the state, they are highly concentrated in major metropolitan areas.

Increasing numbers of Hispanics are contributing to the state's economy through their involvement in the labor market with the highest labor force participation rates, for both males and females, and notable declines in unemployment from 2010 to 2020. Although their hard work, Hispanics still are well behind Asians and Whites in median household income.

Hispanics are also contributing to the economy by establishing a large number of businesses, which create new jobs. The revenue of these businesses continue to increase on a yearly basis, as well as the purchasing power of individuals and families.

Nevertheless all this progress, Hispanics in Michigan are behind other groups in their educational attainment. There is a need of well-coordinated efforts by the public and private sectors to increase the educational achievements of Hispanics what will not only benefit to the Hispanic community, but also to the state's economy and economic development through the increase of qualified workers and their productivity. At the same time, better-educated Hispanics will be able to obtain better jobs, increase their households' income, and reduce the high poverty rates that this community currently reports.

Finally, the time has come to recognize Hispanics by their numbers and contributions as key members of Michigan's communities.

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HISPANICS IN MICHIGAN

APPENDIX

Table 1. Hispanic Population in Michigan Counties, 2010 – 2020

Counties	2010			2020			Increase Total Population	Increase Hispanic Population
	Total Population	Hispanic Population	Percentage	Total Population	Hispanic Population	Percentage		
Alcona	10,942	124	1.13 %	10,167	122	1.20 %	(775)	(2)
Alger	9,601	114	1.19 %	8,842	115	1.30 %	(759)	1
Allegan	111,408	7,454	6.69 %	120,502	9,389	7.79 %	9,094	1,935
Alpena	29,598	304	1.03 %	28,907	417	1.44 %	(691)	113
Antrim	23,580	404	1.71 %	23,431	459	1.96 %	(149)	55
Arenac	15,899	225	1.42 %	15,002	270	1.80 %	(897)	45
Baraga	8,860	86	0.97 %	8,158	102	1.25 %	(702)	16
Barry	59,173	1,336	2.26 %	62,423	2,142	3.43 %	3,250	806
Bay	107,771	5,093	4.73 %	103,856	5,930	5.71 %	(3,915)	837
Benzie	17,525	302	1.72 %	17,970	391	2.18 %	445	89
Berrien	156,813	7,054	4.50 %	154,316	9,210	5.97 %	(2,497)	2,156
Branch	45,248	1,804	3.99 %	44,862	2,583	5.76 %	(386)	779
Calhoun	136,146	6,177	4.54 %	134,310	7,426	5.53 %	(1,836)	1,249
Cass	52,293	1,570	3.00 %	51,589	2,161	4.19 %	(704)	591
Charlevoix	25,949	359	1.38 %	26,054	425	1.63 %	105	66
Cheboygan	26,152	211	0.81 %	25,579	341	1.33 %	(573)	130
Chippewa	38,520	480	1.25 %	36,785	757	2.06 %	(1,735)	277
Clare	30,926	464	1.50 %	30,856	621	2.01 %	(70)	157
Clinton	75,382	2,947	3.91 %	79,128	3,940	4.98 %	3,746	993
Crawford	14,074	182	1.29 %	12,988	292	2.25 %	(1,086)	110
Delta	37,069	318	0.86 %	36,903	543	1.47 %	(166)	225
Dickinson	26,168	270	1.03 %	25,947	440	1.70 %	(221)	170
Eaton	107,759	5,101	4.73 %	109,175	6,527	5.98 %	1,416	1,426
Emmet	32,694	429	1.31 %	34,112	592	1.74 %	1,418	163
Genesee	425,790	12,983	3.05 %	406,211	16,259	4.00 %	(19,579)	3,276
Gladwin	25,692	310	1.21 %	25,386	482	1.90 %	(306)	172
Gogebic	16,427	142	0.86 %	14,380	222	1.54 %	(2,047)	80
Grand Traverse	86,986	1,874	2.15 %	95,238	3,010	3.16 %	8,252	1,136

Counties	2010			2020			Increase Total Population	Increase Hispanic Population
	Total Population	Hispanic Population	Percentage	Total Population	Hispanic Population	Percentage		
Gratiot	42,476	2,301	5.42 %	41,761	3,153	7.55 %	(715)	852
Hillsdale	46,688	826	1.77 %	45,746	1,172	2.56 %	(942)	346
Houghton	36,628	415	1.13 %	37,361	669	1.79 %	733	254
Huron	33,118	657	1.98 %	31,407	840	2.67 %	(1,711)	183
Ingham	280,895	20,526	7.31 %	284,900	24,422	8.57 %	4,005	3,896
Ionia	63,905	2,791	4.37 %	66,804	3,364	5.04 %	2,899	573
Iosco	25,887	403	1.56 %	25,237	610	2.42 %	(650)	207
Iron	11,817	161	1.36 %	11,631	206	1.77 %	(186)	45
Isabella	70,311	2,197	3.12 %	64,394	3,006	4.67 %	(5,917)	809
Jackson	160,248	4,837	3.02 %	160,366	6,184	3.86 %	118	1,347
Kalamazoo	250,331	9,959	3.98 %	261,670	14,776	5.65 %	11,339	4,817
Kalkaska	17,153	214	1.25 %	17,939	355	1.98 %	786	141
Kent	602,622	58,437	9.70 %	657,974	75,228	11.43 %	55,352	16,791
Keweenaw	2,156	15	0.70 %	2,046	27	1.32 %	(110)	12
Lake	11,539	243	2.11 %	12,096	1,195	9.88 %	557	952
Lapeer	88,319	3,622	4.10 %	88,619	4,244	4.79 %	300	622
Leelanau	21,708	794	3.66 %	22,301	917	4.11 %	593	123
Lenawee	99,892	7,614	7.62 %	99,423	8,494	8.54 %	(469)	880
Livingston	180,967	3,460	1.91 %	193,866	5,503	2.84 %	12,899	2,043
Luce	6,631	82	1.24 %	5,339	74	1.39 %	(1,292)	(8)
Mackinac	11,113	126	1.13 %	10,834	167	1.54 %	(279)	41
Macomb	840,978	19,095	2.27 %	881,217	26,214	2.97 %	40,239	7,119
Manistee	24,733	634	2.56 %	25,032	830	3.32 %	299	196
Marquette	67,077	767	1.14 %	66,017	1,344	2.04 %	(1,060)	577
Mason	28,705	1,150	4.01 %	29,052	1,290	4.44 %	347	140
Mecosta	42,798	731	1.71 %	39,714	1,026	2.58 %	(3,084)	295
Menominee	24,029	278	1.16 %	23,502	486	2.07 %	(527)	208
Midland	83,629	1,704	2.04 %	83,494	2,659	3.18 %	(135)	955
Missaukee	14,849	306	2.06 %	15,052	499	3.32 %	203	193

Counties	2010			2020			Increase Total Population	Increase Hispanic Population
	Total Population	Hispanic Population	Percentage	Total Population	Hispanic Population	Percentage		
Monroe	152,021	4,667	3.07 %	154,809	6,231	4.02 %	2,788	1,564
Montcalm	63,342	1,932	3.05 %	66,614	2,697	4.05 %	3,272	765
Montmorency	9,765	96	0.98 %	9,153	125	1.37 %	(612)	29
Muskegon	172,188	8,261	4.80 %	175,824	10,283	5.85 %	3,636	2,022
Newaygo	48,460	2,663	5.50 %	49,978	2,969	5.94 %	1,518	306
Oakland	1,202,362	41,920	3.49 %	1,274,395	60,838	4.77 %	72,033	18,918
Oceana	26,570	3,629	13.66 %	26,659	4,108	15.41 %	89	479
Ogemaw	21,699	309	1.42 %	20,770	437	2.10 %	(929)	128
Ontonagon	6,780	64	0.94 %	5,816	68	1.17 %	(964)	4
Osceola	23,528	344	1.46 %	22,891	400	1.75 %	(637)	56
Oscoda	8,640	79	0.91 %	8,219	154	1.87 %	(421)	75
Otsego	24,164	299	1.24 %	25,091	446	1.78 %	927	147
Ottawa	263,801	22,761	8.63 %	296,200	29,382	9.92 %	32,399	6,621
Presque Isle	13,376	116	0.87 %	12,982	154	1.19 %	(394)	38
Roscommon	24,449	275	1.12 %	23,459	434	1.85 %	(990)	159
Saginaw	200,169	15,573	7.78 %	190,124	16,904	8.89 %	(10,045)	1,331
St. Clair	163,040	4,708	2.89 %	160,383	5,505	3.43 %	(2,657)	797
St. Joseph	61,295	4,034	6.58 %	60,939	5,427	8.91 %	(356)	1,393
Sanilac	43,114	1,439	3.34 %	40,611	1,674	4.12 %	(2,503)	235
Schoolcraft	8,485	64	0.75 %	8,047	96	1.19 %	(438)	32
Shiawassee	70,648	1,695	2.40 %	68,094	2,024	2.97 %	(2,554)	329
Tuscola	55,729	1,571	2.82 %	53,323	1,808	3.39 %	(2,406)	237
Van Buren	76,258	7,758	10.17 %	75,587	8,966	11.86 %	(671)	1,208
Washtenaw	344,791	13,860	4.02 %	372,258	20,731	5.57 %	27,467	6,871
Wayne	1,820,584	95,260	5.23 %	1,793,561	117,649	6.56 %	(27,023)	22,389
Wexford	32,735	519	1.59 %	33,673	790	2.35 %	938	271
Total Michigan	9,883,640	436,358	4.41 %	10,077,331	564,422	5.60 %	193,691	128,064

Source: United States Bureau of the Census, 2020 Census.

Table 5. Educational Attainment of Hispanics Living in Michigan Metropolitan Statistical Areas – 2020.

Educational Attainment	Flint		Grand Rapids- Kentwood		Jackson		Kalamazoo-Portage	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total:	7,753	100.0 %	50,814	100.0 %	2,955	100.0 %	6,089	100.0 %
Male:	3,715	47.9 %	26,246	51.7 %	1,568	53.1 %	3,105	51.0 %
Less than H.S diploma	845	22.7 %	9,554	36.4 %	326	20.8 %	606	19.5 %
H.S. graduate (inc. GED)	1,264	34.0 %	7,744	29.5 %	376	24.0 %	969	31.2 %
Some College or A.D.	1,179	31.7 %	5,192	19.8 %	573	36.5 %	630	20.3 %
Bachelor's degree or higher	427	11.5 %	3,756	14.3 %	293	18.7 %	900	29.0 %
Female:	4,038	52.1 %	24,568	48.3 %	1,387	46.9 %	2,984	49.0 %
Less than H.S diploma	645	16.0 %	7,323	29.8 %	138	9.9 %	706	23.7 %
H.S. graduate (inc. GED)	1,101	27.3 %	7,090	28.9 %	483	34.8 %	550	18.4 %
Some College or A.D.	1,617	40.0 %	6,276	25.5 %	498	35.9 %	732	24.5 %
Bachelor's degree or higher	675	16.7 %	3,879	15.8 %	268	19.3 %	996	33.4 %

Table 8. Labor Force Participation Rates and Unemployment Rates in Michigan Metropolitan Areas – 2020.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Labor Force Participations Rates				Unemployment Rates			
	Whites	Hispanics	Blacks	Asians	Whites	Hispanics	Blacks	Asians
Ann Arbor	64.1 %	66.8 %	68.6 %	59.5 %	3.9 %	4.4 %	9.3 %	2.7 %
Battle Creek	59.9 %	62.5 %	53.3 %	73.3 %	6.0 %	5.9 %	12.5 %	2.6 %
Bay City	58.5 %	68.2 %	56.7 %	61.9 %	5.5 %	9.8 %	20.1 %	5.6 %
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn	63.1 %	68.5 %	59.5 %	66.3 %	4.8 %	7.9 %	12.6 %	4.1 %
Flint	57.9 %	65.4 %	56.7 %	57.0 %	6.4 %	10.4 %	18.6 %	4.7 %
Grand Rapids – Kentwood	67.6 %	73.4 %	62.3 %	71.0 %	3.8 %	5.4 %	11.5 %	3.5 %
Jackson	58.7 %	62.7 %	42.1 %	64.8 %	5.9 %	13.2 %	9.8 %	0.0 %
Kalamazoo – Portage	65.5 %	71.5 %	67.4 %	70.7 %	4.7 %	12.3 %	14.1 %	11.2 %
Lansing – East Lansing	63.1 %	70.4 %	66.9 %	61.3 %	4.5 %	7.5 %	12.8 %	6.4 %
Midland	59.7 %	68.5 %	50.7 %	52.9 %	4.5 %	2.4 %	1.2 %	6.6 %
Monroe	60.4 %	77.6 %	57.5 %	85.2 %	4.7 %	4.8 %	5.3 %	14.3 %
Muskegon	60.4 %	65.7 %	55.6 %	65.2 %	5.6 %	4.5 %	15.0 %	8.8 %
Niles	61.4 %	65.0 %	58.7 %	64.9 %	4.9 %	5.6 %	14.9 %	3.9 %
Saginaw	57.5 %	61.7 %	52.7 %	60.3 %	4.5 %	7.5 %	15.8 %	2.6 %

Source: United States Bureau of the Census – ACS 5 year average, 2020.

