

GALLUP®



Detroit Resident Voices

Survey Report





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Table of Contents

2	Executive Summary
7	Introduction
9	Wellbeing
14	Education and Employment Opportunities
24	Health and Healthcare
28	Access to Social Capital and Social Opportunities
30	Neighborhood Environment and Living Conditions
35	Crime and Policing
40	Conclusion
42	Appendix 1
45	Appendix 2

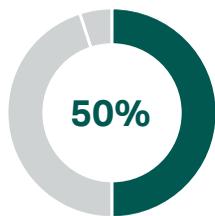
Executive Summary

The results of this report — from the first Detroit Resident Voices Survey — are based on the input of more than 11,000 residents in the city of Detroit and the larger metropolitan area and highlight many of Detroiters’ daily experiences.

How are Detroiters doing?

Half of Detroit residents (50%) rate their lives highly enough to be considered *thriving*

Percentage of Detroit-area residents who are thriving, struggling or suffering based on ratings of their current and future lives



Detroit residents who are thriving are largely satisfied with key institutions in their community, including schools, the availability of quality healthcare, affordable housing and good jobs. They feel they have what they need to achieve their career and financial goals. These thriving residents feel good on a day-to-day basis and report experiencing lots of enjoyment and happiness. They widely have people in their

lives who give them positive energy and whom they can count on for help. Compared to residents who are not thriving, they have lower rates of health ailments, such as depression, heart attacks, cancer, diabetes, high blood pressure or asthma. Thriving residents like where they live and believe it is a good place for others. They believe in their personal ability to get ahead and also believe that everyone benefits when the city is doing well. They are largely proud of their community and would recommend it. Most “thrivers” would like to stay in Detroit.

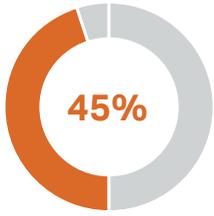
While the percentage of “thrivers” in the Detroit area (50%) is similar to the national average (51%), there is a stark difference among residents based on whether they live in the city (40%) or the suburbs (52%).

Gallup’s Life Evaluation Index measures how people rate their current and future lives.

Those who rate their current life a **7 or higher** and their anticipated life in five years an 8 or higher are classified as *thriving*.

Those who rate their current life and anticipated life in five years a **4 or lower** are classified as *suffering*.

Those who are **neither suffering nor thriving** are considered *struggling*.



Forty-five percent of Detroit residents are struggling in their overall wellbeing. While most residents who are struggling in their wellbeing are satisfied with the education system and the availability of healthcare and good jobs, they are far less satisfied than their neighbors who are thriving and are more likely to be dissatisfied with the availability of housing. Most Detroiters who are struggling in their wellbeing do not feel they have what they need to achieve their

career goals, and even fewer say they have what they need to achieve their financial goals. Most report experiencing happiness and enjoyment, but at much smaller majorities than those who are thriving. Only about half say they have family and friends who give them positive energy each day, however, most report having people they can count on for help. Rates of health ailments are generally slightly higher among struggling residents than among thriving residents. One in three residents report experiencing depression and two in three believe they can get ahead with hard work but are less optimistic than residents who are thriving. Most residents struggling in their wellbeing say that everyone benefits when Detroit is doing well, but they are less likely to hold this view than residents who are thriving. Less than half of struggling Detroit residents are proud to live in their community, though most would recommend the city as a place to live.

The rate of struggling residents in the larger Detroit metropolitan area matches the national average (45% for both), but the percentage struggling among those living in the city of Detroit (54%) exceeds those averages.



Meanwhile, 5% of Detroit residents are suffering. Though a relatively small percentage of the region's population, Detroiters who are suffering in their wellbeing make up tens of thousands of residents whose life experiences are the worst in the region. Only about one in three are satisfied with the education system and the availability of quality healthcare, and even fewer are satisfied with the availability of good jobs. Suffering Detroiters are least satisfied with

the availability of good affordable housing. Few of these residents have what they need to achieve financial or career goals. Just one in three of those in the suffering category experience happiness, while just one in four experience enjoyment. Half do not have anyone they can count on to help them if they are in trouble. Most do not agree that they have people in their lives who give them positive energy each day. Rates of health problems are highest among residents suffering in their wellbeing. More than half report experiencing depression and high blood pressure. One in four report having asthma and diabetes. Two in three suffering residents do not believe they can get ahead with hard work. Most do not agree that when Detroit is doing well, everyone benefits. Less than one in four are proud to live in their community.

However, despite all the challenges, a majority of residents suffering in their wellbeing would recommend the city as a good place to live.

What drives Detroiters' wellbeing? What are the determinants of how Detroiters evaluate their lives?

While Detroit has gained economic momentum in recent years, quality of life indicators for most residents within the city remain well below those of residents in Detroit's suburbs — and of Americans overall. Black and Hispanic Detroiters report facing even greater challenges.

Analyzing Detroiters' experiences on the key areas rigorously tracked by the Gallup Center on Black Voices — justice, health and wellbeing, economic opportunity, education, jobs and work, and community and environment — yields early findings on the progress toward positive life outcomes and a life well-lived for the city and region of Detroit. When analyzing the aspects of life that impact Detroiters' overall wellbeing as measured by how they evaluate their own lives, the most important determinants are their experiences related to the availability and quality of education and employment opportunities.

Given that education and employment opportunities are disproportionately associated with Detroiters' wellbeing, efforts to improve residents' wellbeing should start by understanding where disparities exist and which groups of people are having challenges with access to high-quality education and employment opportunities. Next to education and employment opportunities, mental and physical health and access to high-quality healthcare is the second most important aspect determining resident wellbeing. Access to social capital and social opportunities and satisfaction with neighborhood services and conditions are the other important areas impacting Detroiters' wellbeing.

The areas in which Detroiters' responses are significantly related to how they perceive their overall life quality and their overall wellbeing:





Economic and educational opportunities

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

About four in 10 Detroit city residents (39%) are satisfied with the availability of good jobs at a time of low national unemployment. That figure rises to 72% among Detroit's suburban residents — even higher than the 66% among all Americans in early 2023. However, there is a substantial racial gap in Detroit's suburbs, with 57% of Black residents satisfied with job opportunities compared to 76% each among Hispanic and White residents.

QUALITY OF SCHOOLS

Just 30% of city residents are satisfied with the educational system or schools in their area. In Detroit's suburbs, 58% are satisfied with their local schools, though even that figure is lower than the 68% of Americans overall who are satisfied.

FINANCIAL INSECURITY

More than four in 10 Detroit city residents (43%) say there were times in the past year when they didn't have enough money to buy food for themselves or their families, while 23% say they didn't have enough to provide adequate shelter or housing. Both figures are higher than the percentages among Americans overall in early 2023. Forty-five percent of Black Detroiters and 40% of Hispanic Detroiters say there were times when they couldn't afford food, compared to 27% of White Detroiters.



Healthy environments

HEALTHCARE SERVICES

About half of city residents (51%) are satisfied with the availability of quality healthcare services in their area, compared to about three-fourths (76%) of Americans overall. Fewer city residents — 28% — say it is easy to access mental health services in their area.

DIET AND EXERCISE

Two-thirds of city residents (66%) say it is easy to get exercise in their area, and most (59%) say it is easy to get healthy food.



Social capital and social opportunities

SOCIAL COHESION

Overall, 35% of city residents say people in their community care about each other, with this figure substantially higher among White residents (48%) than Black (34%) or Hispanic (29%) residents in the city of Detroit.

SOCIAL EVENTS

Just over one-third of Detroit's city residents (36%) also say it is easy to access social community events in their area. Half of those who feel it is easy to access such events (51%) agree that people in their community care about each other, compared to 19% of those who disagree.



Neighborhood conditions

NEIGHBORHOOD AESTHETICS

Among city residents, positive ratings fell to one-third or less for three neighborhood aspects: noise (33%), snow removal (33%), and the presence and upkeep of abandoned homes (29%). For the latter item, almost half of city residents (48%) rate it bad or very bad, highlighting the problem with blighted homes in much of the city.

Survey results also highlight an additional area — perceptions of law enforcement — related to life evaluations for suburban residents only. This dimension includes residents' confidence in their local police force, their satisfaction with the relationship between the police and their community, and their view that police treat people like them fairly and respectfully.

Despite its problems, most residents in the city of Detroit — 55% — say they would recommend their city or area to a friend as a good place to live.

The data suggest city beautification efforts and blight removal, a focus of Detroit city leaders, can significantly boost community pride and cohesion. Among city residents who rate the cleanliness of their neighborhood's outdoor areas as good, 78% say they would recommend their area as a good place to live, compared to 30% of those who do not view neighborhood cleanliness as positive.

Further, even as national trends show many Black Americans remain distrustful of police, most Black city residents say local police treat people like them fairly (62%) and with respect (71%) and would like the police to spend more time in their area (60%). That goodwill bodes well for efforts to build stronger partnerships between police and community members on proactive strategies for preventing crime and increasing community cohesion.

Introduction

Purpose

In 2022, the Detroit Regional Chamber partnered with Gallup to better understand the perceptions and life experiences of Detroit residents. The resulting Detroit Resident Voices Survey includes input from 11,470 residents in the city of Detroit and the broader metro area. The results will provide city leaders from the public, private and nonprofit sectors with a set of key quality-of-life indicators on which to base collaborative efforts to improve wellbeing outcomes for residents.

The project also supports the Chamber's mission to pursue racial justice and economic equity by fulfilling the organization's commitment to generate new data and research on racial disparities and the experiences of Detroit's Black community.

Background

Detroit leaders face considerable challenges in revitalizing the city. Like other midwestern U.S. cities, Detroit saw a population exodus in the latter half of the 20th century, resulting from a decline in manufacturing jobs — in Detroit's case, the decentralization of the automotive industry — and the departure of many middle-class residents to the suburbs. The resulting decline in the city's tax base meant it lacked resources to provide high-quality services, further contributing to the loss of middle-class households.¹

In part, the disparities between 'haves' and 'have-nots' in the Detroit area reflect rising economic inequality and a shrinking middle class in the U.S. as a whole. However, Detroit represents an extreme case, as the city has the smallest share of middle-class households in any major metro area.² One of the most pressing challenges facing city leaders is helping more of the city's majority-Black population achieve middle-class status and then keeping them in Detroit.³

Data from the Detroit Resident Voices Survey (DRVS) demonstrate the extent to which the experiences of Detroit residents and those in the surrounding suburbs differ considerably across a range of quality-of-life indicators. Those differences are often larger than differences by race within each environment — though they are central to racial equity concerns, given that the city of Detroit remains about 78% Black, while Black residents make up just 23% of the broader metro area (including Detroit).⁴

1 <https://economyleague.org/providing-insight/leadingindicators/2022/07/27/detroitshrinkingcity>

2 https://detroitfuturecity.com/middleclassreport/documents/DFC_Growing-Detroit%E2%80%99s-African-American-Middle-Class.pdf

3 <https://www.detroitchamber.com/the-fight-for-detroits-disappearing-black-middle-class/>

4 <https://belonging.berkeley.edu/city-snapshot-detroit>

Key research objectives from the DRVS support equitable development in the city by:

- establishing an effective platform for convening leaders to address equity challenges
- ensuring stakeholders from all sectors have the same facts on which to base decisions and actions
- establishing strong data metrics that track the impact of collective efforts to improve equity
- providing insights that leaders can use to develop new programs and initiatives

The research will serve as the basis for dialogue that leads to new collaborations on issues central to Detroiters' quality of life. No one sector alone — whether government agencies, private businesses, philanthropies or civil society organizations — can address Detroit's economic and social challenges to promote inclusive restoration and growth. However, leaders from different sectors are working together to implement projects and strategies that make a difference.

Evaluating the impact of such projects on Detroiters' lives requires data on multiple interrelated aspects of wellbeing, including their health, safety, access to economic opportunity and social support. Taking residents' voices and experiences into account can also help stakeholders make more strategic decisions about the implications of future economic development initiatives for racial equity in Detroit.

Currently, 51% of city residents agree that "when the city is doing well, everyone benefits," indicating that about half the population believes economic growth in the city is inclusive. However, there are significant differences by race and ethnicity in these perceptions; only about half of Black (49%) and Hispanic (51%) city residents agree, versus nearly two-thirds (65%) of White city residents. More information about the barriers to prosperity and wellbeing facing Detroiters can help ensure Detroit's development truly does benefit all.

Methodology

The current study collected data from 6,243 residents living within Detroit city limits and 5,227 metro-area residents living in the Detroit suburbs in Wayne, Macomb and Oakland counties. Data were collected using a mail and online survey methodology; more than 150,000 households were sent a paper survey by mail and given the option to return it in a prepaid return envelope or to complete the survey online.

Much of the following analysis presents results broken out by Detroit's city and suburban residents, as perceptions tend to differ between the two groups. In some cases, however, greater attention is given to results from within the city to provide Detroit leaders with more detailed insights about the city's subgroups — particularly how the experiences of Black Detroiters compare to those of other city residents.



1

PART ONE

Wellbeing

Life evaluations: 40% of Detroit city residents, 52% of suburban residents “thriving”

The Detroit Resident Voices Survey (DRVS) begins with Gallup’s core universal measure of wellbeing, the Cantril Ladder, which asks people to imagine their lives as a ladder with steps numbered 0-10, where 0 means their worst possible life and 10 their best possible life.⁵ It then asks which rung of the ladder they feel they stand on today and which they think they will be standing on five years from now. These answers are used to classify respondents into one of three categories: *thriving*, *struggling* or *suffering*.

5 <https://news.gallup.com/poll/122453/understanding-gallup-uses-cantril-scale.aspx>

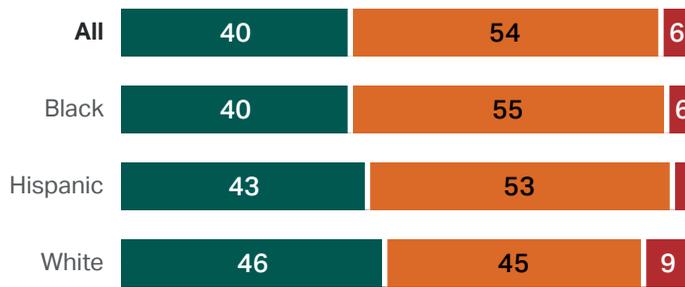
Detroit city residents are less likely than residents of the suburbs to rate their lives highly enough to be considered thriving — 40% versus 52%, respectively. Further, White and Hispanic Detroiters are somewhat more likely than Black Detroiters to be classified as thriving. About half of Americans overall (51%) gave life evaluations that put them in the thriving category in early 2023, including 52% of the country’s Black population (Chart 1).

CHART 1

Percentage of residents who are thriving, struggling or suffering based on ratings of their current and future lives

■ Thriving ■ Struggling ■ Suffering

DETROIT CITY RESIDENTS



DETROIT SUBURBAN RESIDENTS



DETROIT REGION



U.S. POPULATION



Percentages may sum to 100% +/-1% due to rounding. Percentages less than 5% not shown.

Life evaluations provide a useful basis for testing the relationships between various specific aspects of residents’ lives and their overall wellbeing. As a first step in analyzing the DRVS results, Gallup grouped survey questions into six broad dimensions to determine which are more closely related to how Detroiters rate their overall lives. Gallup derived the questions included in each dimension from national surveys conducted by the Gallup Center on Black Voices and preliminary work with Detroit stakeholders to understand the city’s unique needs. The dimensions include:

- education and employment opportunities
- physical and mental health
- neighborhood services and amenities
- neighborhood environment and living conditions
- satisfaction with law enforcement
- access to social capital and social opportunities

Statistical methods: Gallup ran statistical models (i.e., multiple linear regression models) separately for Detroit city and suburban residents. For each group, the models included all six dimensions as factors that might relate to residents’ life satisfaction ratings and estimated the unique relationship between each dimension and residents’ overall life ratings. Table 1 lists the most important predictors for each group. Gallup decided the order of importance based on the size of the model estimates and estimates of uncertainty (CI and p values). All models controlled for the effect of age, marital status, race, income (whether household income was above, below or at Detroit’s median income), and home ownership status (rent, own or something else). This report only discusses those dimensions that relate to life satisfaction as shown by statistical significance. For a table of the model parameters, see [Appendix 1](#).

TABLE 1
Aspects of life in the Detroit area with the strongest relationships to residents’ life evaluations

Detroit city residents	Detroit suburban residents
1) access to education and employment opportunities	1) access to education and employment opportunities
2) access to healthy environment	2) access to healthy environment
3) access to social capital and social opportunities	3) access to social capital and social opportunities
4) satisfaction with neighborhood qualities and aesthetics	4) satisfaction with neighborhood qualities and aesthetics
	5) satisfaction with law enforcement

When looking at the aspects of life that impact Detroiters' wellbeing, **education and employment opportunities** are most strongly related to how residents view their lives overall. Items used to create a score for how respondents rate education and employment opportunities include perceptions that children have access to high-quality public schools and that residents have what they need to achieve their career and financial goals, satisfaction with local job availability and job training services, and the perception that residents can get ahead by working hard. Perceiving greater access to education and employment opportunities is meaningfully associated with higher reported satisfaction with life.

Detroiters' perceptions that their **environment promotes good physical and mental health** show the next-strongest relationship with their overall life ratings. This dimension includes residents' satisfaction with local healthcare services, the ease with which they feel they can get healthy food and exercise in their area, and the perception that they have what they need to achieve their health goals. Higher evaluations of these conditions relate to higher life satisfaction. The same pattern of association holds for residents of the suburbs.

The third aspect significantly associated with life evaluations for Detroit residents is access to **social capital and social opportunities**. Questions in this dimension assess Detroiters' perceptions that they are part of a supportive community in which people care about each other and have easy access to community social events. Higher ratings of these opportunities are related to higher life satisfaction.

Lastly, **satisfaction with neighborhood services and conditions**, such as cleanliness, air quality, crowdedness, upkeep of abandoned homes and local emergency services, is associated with Detroiters' life evaluations.

The remaining dimensions are not independently related to Detroiters' life ratings, highlighting the overwhelming salience of these four factors — economic empowerment, health, social support and neighborhood conditions — to the overall wellbeing of the city's population. These results should not be taken to indicate the remaining dimensions are not important to city residents, but that they do not help explain residents' life ratings over and above the four primary dimensions.

Among suburban residents, however, another dimension is independently related to life ratings: **perceptions of law enforcement**. This dimension includes residents' confidence in their local police force, their satisfaction with the relationship between the police and their community, and their view that police treat people like them fairly and respectfully.

Ease of access to neighborhood infrastructure and amenities, such as Detroiters' perceptions of local schools, parks, restaurants and cultural opportunities, is not independently related to life evaluations for Detroiters after accounting for other factors like access to economic and employment opportunities and clean, safe environments that support good health. However, these factors are related to other important outcomes, such as city residents' likelihood to recommend their area as a good place to live.

The remainder of this report will present results for many of the questions used to construct the dimensions included in this analysis to inform city stakeholders how Detroit city and suburban residents perceive conditions in specific areas that affect their overall wellbeing.



2

PART TWO

Education and Employment Opportunities

Education and employment opportunities, as discussed above, are strongly associated with how Detroiters feel about the quality of their lives. In light of this association, it is necessary to understand how Detroiters feel about the availability and quality of important educational and financial opportunities in their city.

Poverty remains widespread in Detroit and is far more common among Black and Hispanic city residents than White city residents.

Overall, 43% of city residents say there were times in the past year when they didn't have enough money to buy food for themselves or their families, while 23% say they didn't have enough to provide adequate shelter or housing. The latter figure coincides with a 2022 report by the University of Michigan estimating that about one in five Detroit renters faced eviction that year.⁷

⁷ <https://www.detroitnews.com/story/news/local/detroit-city/2022/12/14/detroit-mayor-duggan-taps-leaders-for-office-of-eviction-defense/69727955007/>

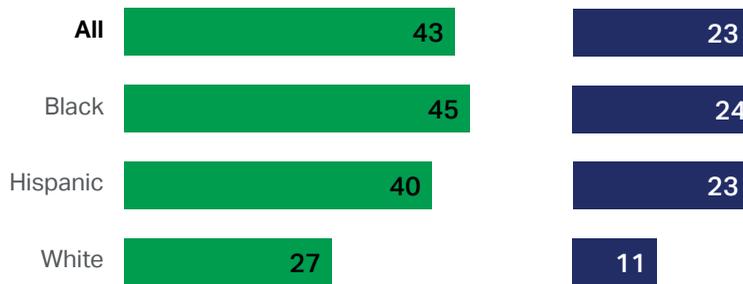
In each case, Black and Hispanic city residents are more likely than White city residents to have struggled (Chart 2). Black and Hispanic city residents also fared poorly compared to results from the total U.S. population for food (27%) and shelter (17%). However, White city residents' rates are similar or better than the national average.

CHART 2

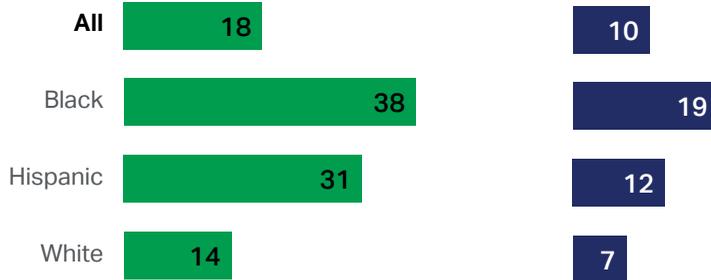
Percent who say there were times in the past year when they *did not* have enough money for each

- To buy food that you or your family needed
- To provide adequate shelter or housing for you and your family

DETROIT CITY RESIDENTS



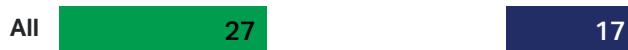
DETROIT SUBURBAN RESIDENTS



DETROIT REGION



U.S. POPULATION



Though suburban residents are less likely overall than city residents to have had trouble paying for food and shelter in the past year, the racial gaps in these metrics are no less pronounced than those among residents in the city. For example, more than three in 10 Black (38%) and Hispanic (31%) suburbanites say there were times when they did not have enough money for food — more than twice the 14% among White suburban residents.

In fact, Black suburban residents are only somewhat less likely than Black city residents to have had trouble paying for food or shelter, indicating that racial equity gaps in basic living standards extend beyond the city’s borders.

Reports of struggling to afford food are among the greatest in four neighborhoods in the city, where more than half of residents struggled to buy food in the past year: Rouge (57%), Winterhalter (57%), Rosa Parks (53%) and Mackenzie (51%).

Reports of difficulty affording shelter are among the greatest in the Nolan neighborhood, where a majority of residents (52%) say they have struggled in the past year. More than a third of residents struggled in the neighborhoods of Redford (37%) and Conner (35%).

With economic concerns central to so many Detroiters’ lives, it makes sense that factors relating to residents’ economic empowerment — including access to high-quality education and employment opportunities — are among the dimensions most strongly related to overall life evaluations for both city and suburban residents.

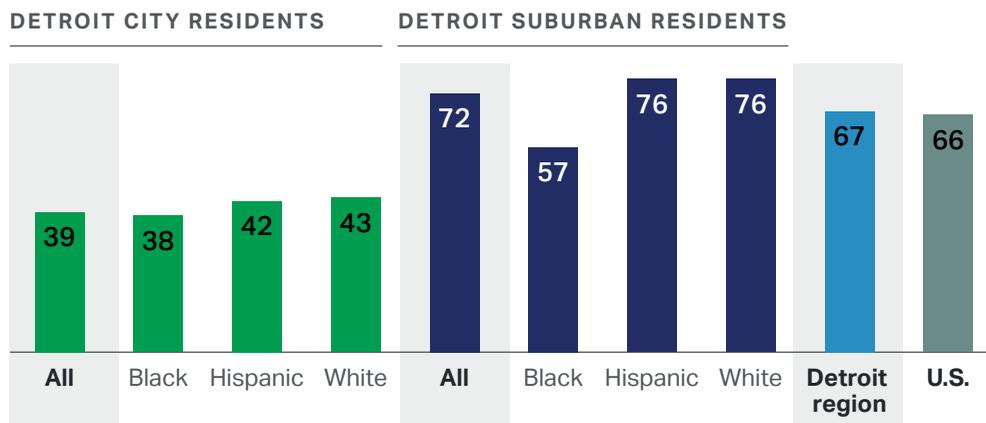
Nearly 4 in 10 Detroit city residents satisfied with availability of good jobs

About four in 10 city residents in Detroit (39%) say they are satisfied with the availability of good jobs in their area, with only minor differences between Black (38%), Hispanic (42%) and White (43%) residents. Though there is some variation by education level, even among city residents with a bachelor’s degree or higher, less than half (44%) are satisfied with the availability of jobs in the city.

CHART 3

In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good jobs?

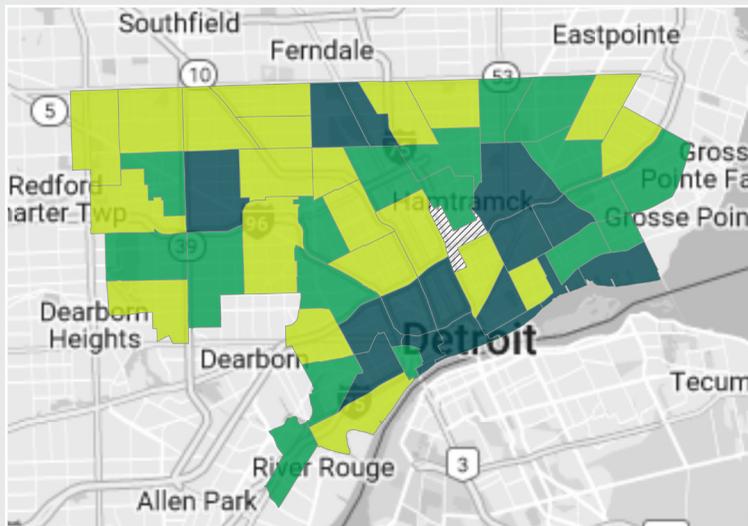
% Satisfied



Satisfaction with the availability of good jobs is among the lowest in the neighborhoods of Nolan (23%) and Mackenzie (24%), where fewer than one in four residents are satisfied. Meanwhile, majorities of residents are satisfied with the availability of good jobs in East Riverside (60%), Indian Village (58%) and the Central Business District (52%).

Percentage of residents satisfied with the availability of good jobs by neighborhood

■ Low (20-35%) ■ Mid (36-43%) ■ High (44-65%)



Note: Upper East Central neighborhood had no responses.
 Neighborhood count: Low=19, Mid=18 and High=17.

Among suburban residents, satisfaction with job availability rises sharply to 72% — even higher than the corresponding 66% among Americans overall. There is a clearer distinction between Black suburban residents, 57% of whom are satisfied with job availability, and Hispanic and White residents, of whom 76% each are satisfied (Chart 3). These racial gaps are present even after controlling for suburbanites’ education level; for example, 61% of Black residents with a bachelor’s degree or higher are satisfied with local job availability, versus 69% of Hispanic residents and 84% of White residents with at least a four-year degree.

Overall, 12% of city residents say they are unemployed but looking for work; among those in the suburbs, 4% respond this way — much closer to the national unemployment rate when the survey was conducted. That difference is largely related to the gap in educational attainment between city dwellers and suburbanites. Among city residents with a bachelor’s degree or higher, 4% say they are unemployed and looking for work, compared to 13% of all other city residents. Within the city of Detroit, residents with higher education degrees have unemployment rates that are similar to the rate among suburban residents.

The lack of jobs for less-educated residents suggests targeted upskilling efforts are particularly important in allowing more Detroiters to earn a living wage. Among those currently unemployed and looking for a job, 44% of city residents and 42% of suburban residents say their level of training has posed a barrier (Chart 4).

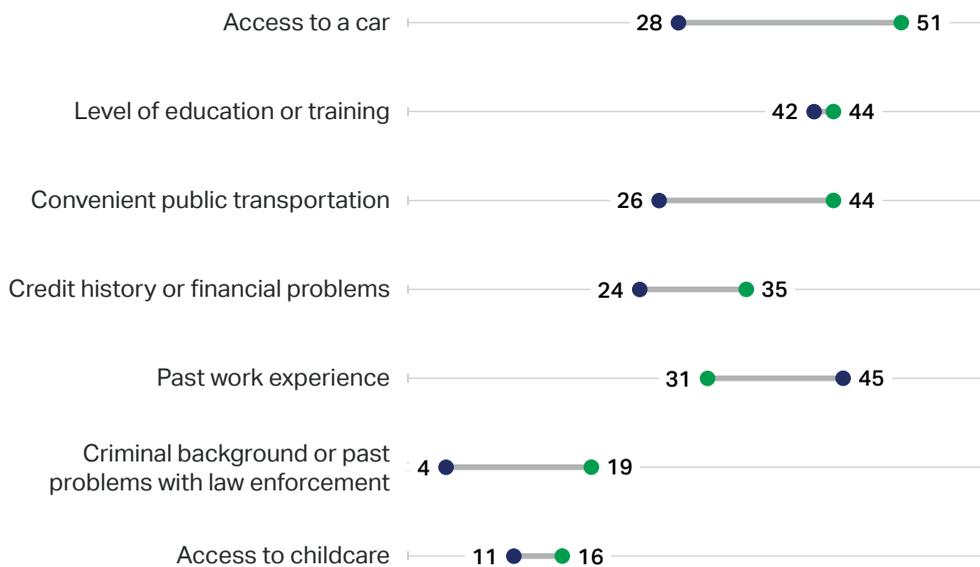
Many job-seekers in the city of Detroit also face transportation-related barriers; 51% say access to a car has kept them from finding or keeping a job, while 44% say the same about convenient public transportation. Detroit has the most expensive average auto insurance rate of any major U.S. city,⁸ making car ownership cost-prohibitive for some low-income residents. Moreover, the city’s public transit system doesn’t extend to many areas — including suburban communities — where jobs are more readily available.⁹

CHART 4

In the past 12 months, have you personally experienced any of the following barriers to finding or keeping a job?

% Yes, among Detroit-area residents currently looking for a job

● City residents ● Suburban residents



In addition to the relatively high proportion of jobless city residents, many employed city residents are dissatisfied with their current position; 45% say they are interested in finding a new job. Workers in the city of Detroit who respond this way most commonly wish for a higher salary or wages (86%), followed by better benefits (63%) and more opportunities for promotion (62%). **Notably, Black employees are more likely than others in the city to cite a work environment with less harassment and discrimination as a reason to find a new job — 43% versus 26%, respectively (Chart 5).**

8 <https://www.marketwatch.com/guides/insurance-services/10-most-expensive-cities-to-own-a-car-in-2023/>

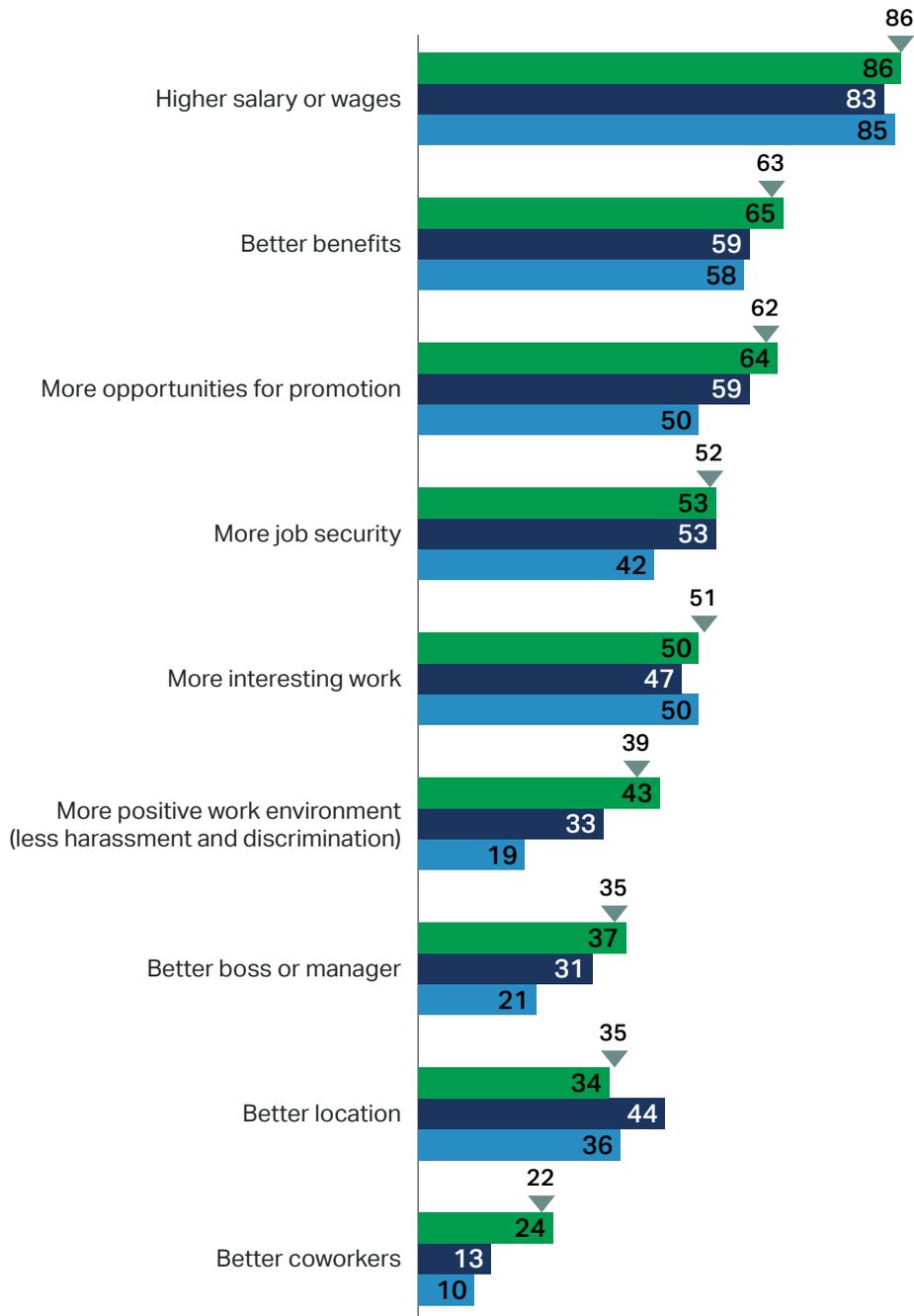
9 <https://www.freep.com/story/opinion/columnists/stephen-henderson/2015/02/22/detroit-bus-transit/23775245/>

CHART 5

**Why are you interested in finding a new job?
Major reason, minor reason or not a reason**

% Major reason, among employees in the city of Detroit interested in finding a new job

▼ All ■ Black ■ Hispanic ■ White



City residents' desire for higher-paying jobs with advancement opportunities speaks to the importance of efforts that help residents gain the skills to attain middle-class incomes. Here also is a need for greater access to targeted training opportunities in high-growth industries. Currently, 22% of Detroiters rate it easy to access job training services in the city, while 36% say it is difficult (18% say they don't know or the question does not apply to them).

The lack of affordable housing in the city likely undermines many residents’ sense of financial security. Low average incomes and increasing construction costs have constricted the housing supply, keeping rent and property values high.¹⁰

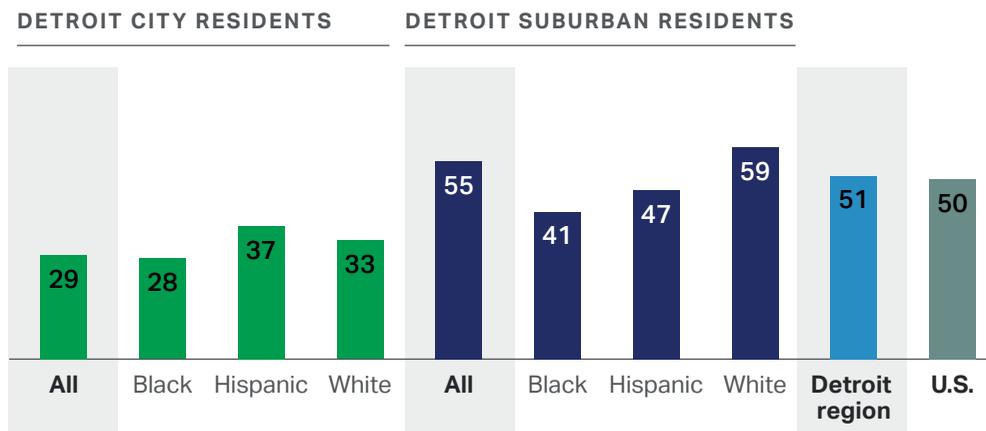
Overall, 29% of city residents say they are satisfied with the availability of good affordable housing in their area, compared with 50% of Americans overall (Chart 6).

A 2022 University of Michigan study found that about 39,000 Detroit households were spending more than half their income on rent or mortgages — well above the 30% commonly considered affordable.¹¹

CHART 6

In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good affordable housing?

% Satisfied



Satisfaction with the availability of good, affordable housing is among the lowest in five neighborhoods, where fewer than one in five residents are satisfied: Pershing (15%), Nolan (16%), Denby (17%), Jeffries (19%) and Rosa Parks (19%). In just two neighborhoods — Winterhalter (41%) and Indian Village (40%) — are two in five or more of the residents satisfied with housing availability.

10 <https://www.crainsdetroit.com/crains-forum/detroit-among-worst-cities-affordable-housing-cost-relief>

11 <https://detroitssurvey.umich.edu/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/DMACS-Economic-well-being-two-years-into-pandemic-May2022.pdf>

Just under half of city residents (48%) say they own their primary residence, with a substantial racial gap; while 45% of Black city residents say they own their homes, that figure rises to a majority among White (59%) and Hispanic (61%) city residents (Chart 7).

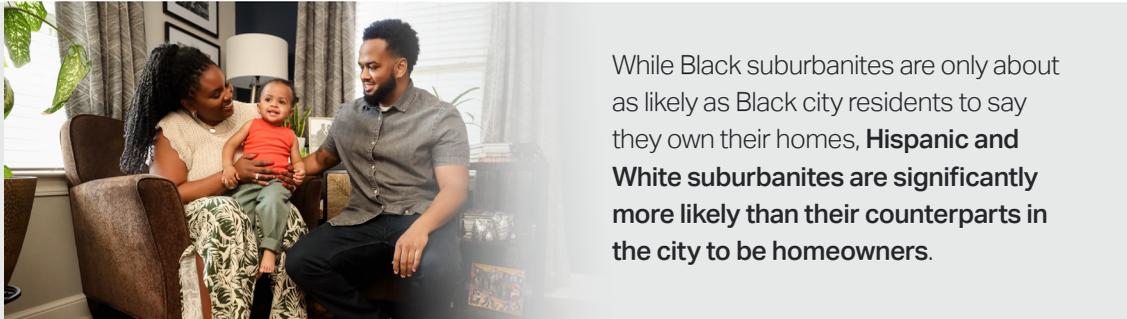
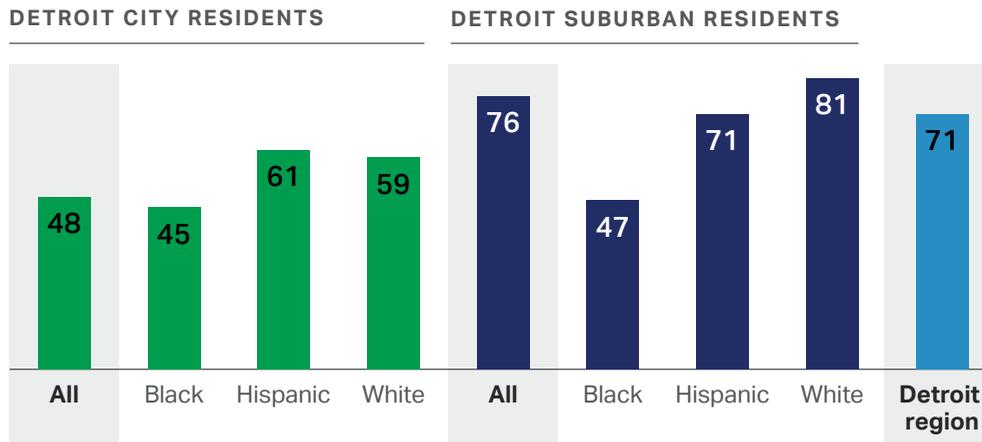


CHART 7
Percentage of Detroit-area residents who say they own their primary residence



Less than 1 in 5 city residents say children have access to high-quality public schools

The quality of the city’s schools is critical to the employment prospects of future generations of Detroiters. However, this is one area in which responses from city residents differ most from those of most Americans.¹² Three in 10 city residents (30%) say they are satisfied with the educational system or schools in their area — far below the 68% among Americans overall in early 2023 and the 61% among all Black Americans at that time.

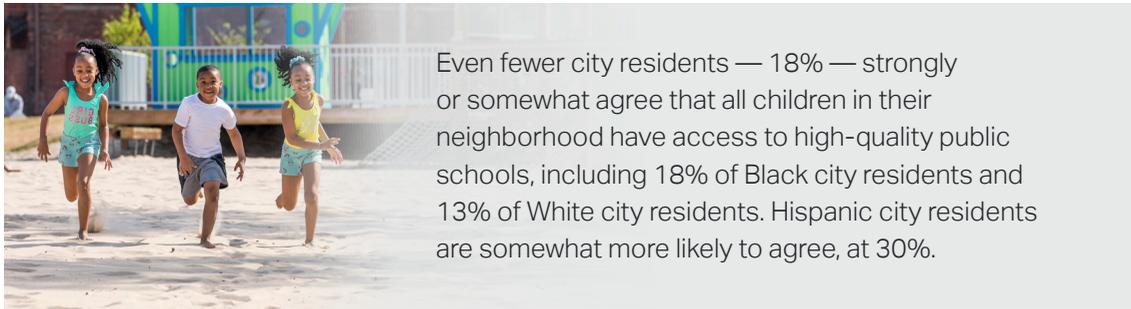
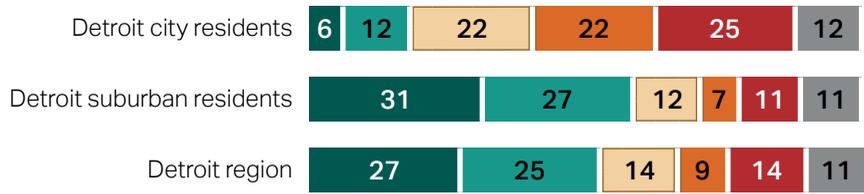


CHART 8

**Please rate your level of agreement with the following statement.
All children in your neighborhood have access to high-quality public schools.**

■ % Strongly agree
 ■ % Agree
 ■ % Neither agree nor disagree
 ■ % Disagree
 ■ % Strongly disagree
 ■ % Don't know



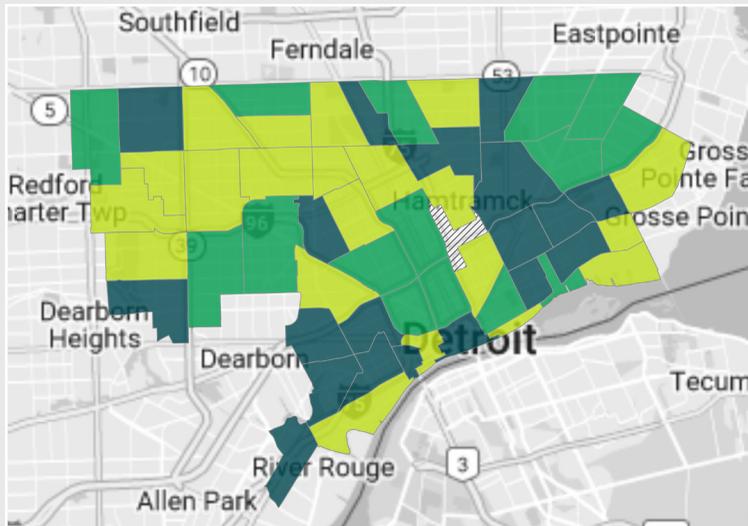
Percentages may sum to 100% +/-1% due to rounding.

¹² <https://housingmatters.urban.org/research-summary/school-quality-influences-where-parents-choose-live-and-how-much-theyre-willing>

Satisfaction with the education system is among the lowest in the Palmer Park (13%), East Riverside (19%), Bagley (19%) and Pershing (19%) neighborhoods. Satisfaction with schools is among the highest for residents living in Winterhalter (44%) and the Central Business District (44%).

Percentage of residents satisfied with the educational system or schools by neighborhood

Low (13-25%) Mid (26-34%) High (35-65%)



Note: Upper East Central neighborhood had no responses.
Neighborhood count: Low=18, Mid=18 and High=18.

Forty-four percent of city residents say children in their neighborhood would be better off if they attended a school in a different area from where they live, while just 4% say they would be worse off. The perception that children would be better off at schools in another area is most common among younger city residents, at 52% of those aged 18 to 39.



3

PART THREE

Health and Healthcare

Feeling that they live in an environment that supports their physical and mental health is another area that is positively related to life ratings among Detroit residents. Among the foremost considerations is residents' access to healthcare services. About half of city residents (51%) are satisfied with the availability of quality healthcare in their area, compared to more than three-fourths (78%) of suburban residents (Chart 9). The latter figure is much closer to results for the same question among Americans overall (76%).

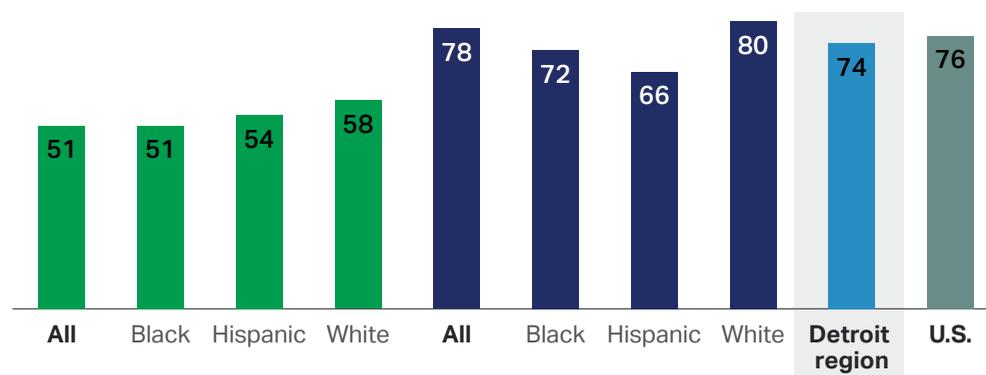
CHART 9

In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of quality healthcare?

% Satisfied

DETROIT CITY RESIDENTS

DETROIT SUBURBAN RESIDENTS



Satisfaction with the availability of quality healthcare is among the lowest in the Pershing (38%), Greenfield (43%) and Bagley (45%) neighborhoods. Meanwhile, about six in 10 residents in Indian Village (60%), Jeffries (59%) and East Riverside (59%) report satisfaction with the availability of quality healthcare.

In addition to their proximity to healthcare facilities, trust in the healthcare system and in local providers are important factors in residents’ use of healthcare services.¹³ Prior research has shown that similarity in racial or ethnic background and experience can help doctors establish trust with their patients, leading to improved outcomes such as time spent together,¹⁴ medication adherence,¹⁵ and shared decision-making.¹⁶ However, even in a city that is more than three-fourths Black, White Detroiters are significantly more likely than Black Detroiters to say it is easy to find a doctor who shares their racial or ethnic background — at 67% versus 48%, respectively (Chart 10).

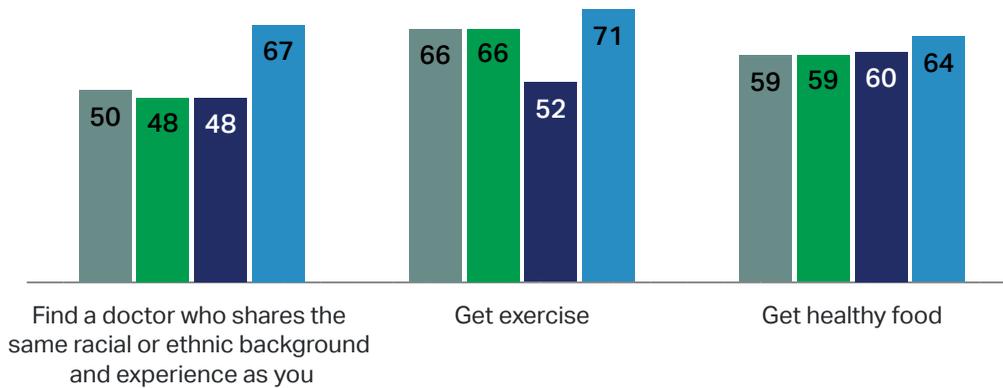
Two-thirds of city residents (66%) say it is easy to get exercise in their area, while about six in 10 (59%) say it is easy to get healthy food.

CHART 10

Thinking about the area you live in, in general, is it difficult or easy to do each of the following? Very easy, somewhat easy, somewhat difficult or very difficult

% Somewhat or very easy, among Detroit city residents

■ All ■ Black ■ Hispanic ■ White



Residents in the neighborhoods of Nolan (34%), Conner (27%), Rosa Parks (26%) and Pershing (25%) are among the most likely to say it is “very difficult” to find a doctor who shares their race or ethnicity in the area where they live.

Meanwhile, residents in Conner (17%) and Mt. Olivet (16%) are among the most likely to say it is “very difficult” to get exercise in the area where they live.

At least one in four residents in the neighborhoods of Mt. Olivet (31%), Rosa Parks (27%) and Conner (25%) report that it is “very difficult” to access healthy food where they live.

13 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2696665/>

14 <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/14644893/>

15 <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20571929/>

16 <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10450723/>

Most Black Detroiters have been diagnosed with high blood pressure, almost 1 in 4 with diabetes

During the COVID-19 pandemic, high obesity rates among Detroit’s Black residents — and corresponding rates of hypertension and diabetes — put them at greater risk of dying from the virus.¹⁷ The DRVS finds that half of city residents (50%) say they have been diagnosed by a physician or nurse with high blood pressure.

Almost one in four Black city residents (23%) say they have been diagnosed with diabetes, significantly higher than the rate among other city residents (16%) and well above the 11% estimate for all Americans published by the CDC.¹⁸ More than one in five Detroiters (22%) say they have been diagnosed with asthma, compared to 14% among suburban residents. Notably, however, Black suburban residents are just as likely as those living in the city to have been diagnosed with asthma.

TABLE 2

Have you ever been told by a physician or nurse that you have any of the following?

% Yes

	Detroit city residents				Detroit suburban residents			
	All	Black	Hispanic	White	All	Black	Hispanic	White
High blood pressure	50%	53%	38%	37%	39%	45%	30%	39%
High cholesterol	39%	41%	38%	33%	40%	36%	29%	42%
Depression	31%	30%	26%	39%	27%	28%	31%	27%
Asthma	22%	22%	14%	23%	14%	22%	16%	13%
Diabetes	21%	23%	16%	12%	13%	18%	7%	12%
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (COPD) or other chronic lung disease	9%	9%	10%	9%	7%	5%	4%	8%
Cancer	7%	8%	7%	7%	10%	7%	8%	11%
Heart attack	5%	5%	4%	4%	5%	4%	5%	5%

17 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7324487/>

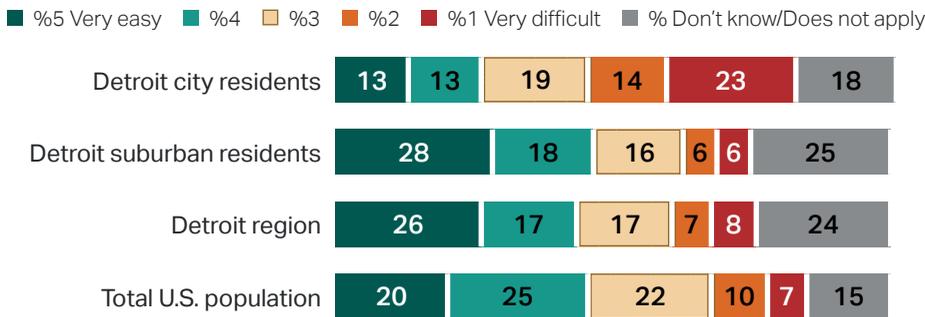
18 <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/data/statistics-report/index.html>

Depression is the health condition most strongly related to overall life evaluations

Detroit residents. About one in four city residents in Detroit who have been diagnosed with depression (26%) rate their lives highly enough to be considered thriving, compared to almost half (46%) of those who have not been diagnosed. This finding underscores the importance of access to mental health services for city residents who need them; currently, just 28% rate it easy to access such services in their area (Chart 11).

CHART 11

How easy or difficult is it to access mental health services in the area where you live?



Percentages may sum to 100% +/-1% due to rounding.



4

PART FOUR

Access to Social Capital and Social Opportunities

Prior research has demonstrated that people rate their physical and mental health higher if they feel a sense of belonging and connectedness to others in their area.¹⁹ The DRVS includes several questions gauging whether Detroit-area residents have the sense that they are part of a caring community with opportunities for social interaction, another area significantly related to their overall life evaluations.

Overall, 34% of Detroit city residents agree that Detroiters care about each other. While this figure sits at about one-third among Black and Hispanic residents, it rises to 51% among White residents (Chart 12). The results are very similar when city residents are asked whether people in their community care about each other.

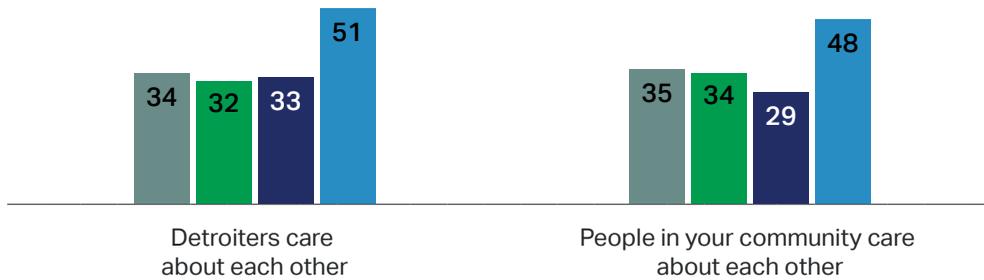
¹⁹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7585135/>

CHART 12

On a five-point scale, where 5 is strongly agree and 1 is strongly disagree, please rate your level of agreement with the following items.

% Agree or strongly agree, among Detroit city residents

■ All ■ Black ■ Hispanic ■ White

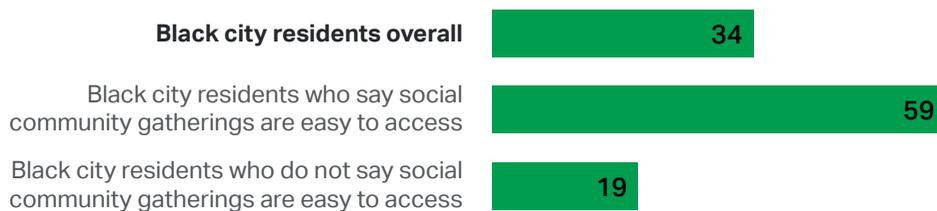


About one-third of city residents (36%) rate it easy to access social community events, such as festivals, picnics, parades and street fairs, with White city residents (49%) more likely than Black (34%) or Hispanic (36%) city residents to respond this way.

However, Black Detroiters who feel such events are easy to access are much more likely than those who do not to say people in their community care about each other (59% versus 19%, respectively) — suggesting efforts to facilitate public social gatherings may help foster people’s sense of community connectedness (Chart 13).

CHART 13

Percentage of Black Detroit city residents who agree or strongly agree that people in their community care about each other



Importantly, though most Detroiters are not optimistic about social cohesion in their neighborhood, most do feel they have social networks they can rely on. About two-thirds (68%) say they have relatives or friends they can count on in times of trouble, close to the 72% of Americans overall who say the same. Black Detroiters are only somewhat less likely to say this than White Detroiters, at 68% versus 75%, though Hispanic Detroiters are least likely to respond this way, at 62%.



5

PART FIVE

Neighborhood Environment and Living Conditions

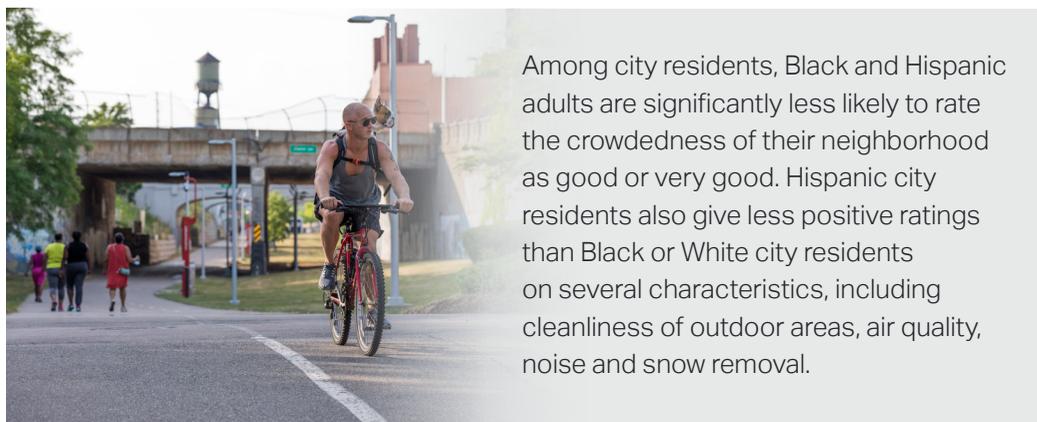
Despite the city's challenges, a majority of city residents (55%) say they would recommend their city or area to a friend or associate as a good place to live. However, that figure varies considerably by race, with 53% of Black city residents responding this way, compared to about two-thirds of Hispanic (66%) and White (66%) city residents.

The DRVS also asked residents about seven specific qualities of their neighborhood environment. Only one — the effectiveness of local fire and emergency services — is rated very good or good by most city residents, at 60%. Two other attributes — crowdedness and air quality — are rated positively by more city residents than those who rate them negatively (Table 3). All other items are rated negatively by more city residents than positively. By contrast, at least 65% of suburban residents rate each item as good or very good.

Among city residents, positive ratings fall to one-third or less for three items: noise (33%), snow removal (33%), and the presence and upkeep of abandoned homes (29%). For the latter item, almost half of city residents (48%) rate it bad or very bad, highlighting the problem with blighted homes in much of the city.

TABLE 3
How good or bad would you rate the following in your neighborhood?

	Detroit city residents			Detroit suburban residents		
	Very good or Good	Neither good nor bad	Very bad or Bad	Very good or Good	Neither good nor bad	Very bad or Bad
Effectiveness of local fire and emergency services	60%	23%	10%	83%	5%	2%
Cleanliness of outdoor areas, sidewalks and streets	37%	24%	38%	82%	11%	7%
Air quality	42%	31%	22%	76%	14%	5%
Noise	33%	31%	35%	69%	21%	10%
Crowdedness	45%	36%	15%	66%	24%	9%
Presence and upkeep of abandoned homes	29%	20%	48%	65%	11%	7%
Snow removal	33%	22%	41%	71%	14%	10%



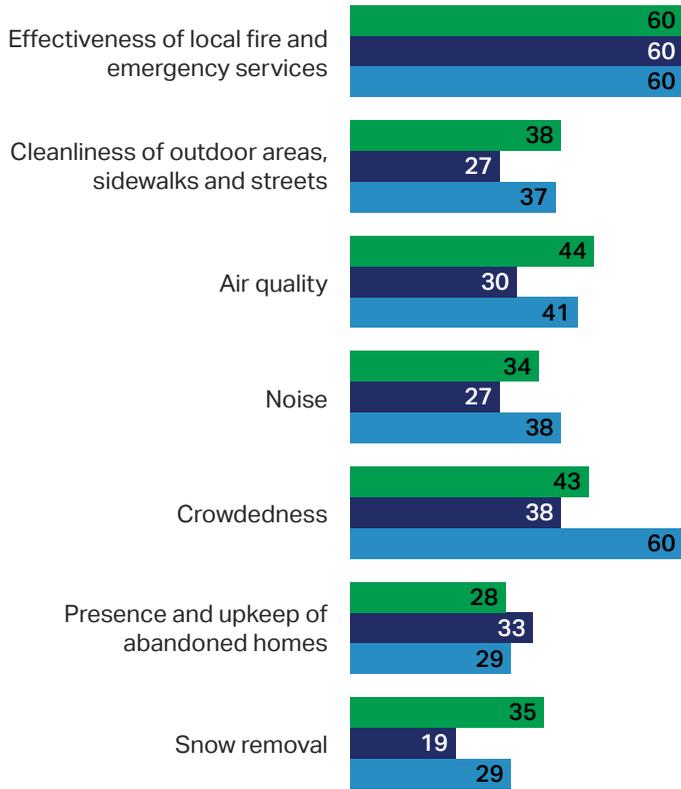
Among city residents, Black and Hispanic adults are significantly less likely to rate the crowdedness of their neighborhood as good or very good. Hispanic city residents also give less positive ratings than Black or White city residents on several characteristics, including cleanliness of outdoor areas, air quality, noise and snow removal.

CHART 14

How good or bad would you rate the following in your neighborhood?

% Good or very good, among Detroit city residents

■ Black ■ Hispanic ■ White



The item in Table 3 most highly related to city residents’ likelihood to recommend their city or area to others is the cleanliness of outdoor areas, sidewalks and streets. Here, city residents’ ratings are evenly split between positive (37%) and negative (38%), with 24% giving a neutral response. Among those who rate the cleanliness of their area as good or very good, 78% say they would recommend their city or area to others, versus 30% of those who rate their area’s cleanliness as bad or very bad (Chart 15).

CHART 15

Would you recommend the city or area where you live to a friend or associate as a good place to live, or not?

% Yes, would recommend



Those relationships underscore the importance of living in a clean environment to residents’ self-image, adding to prior research showing community “cleaning and greening” efforts can improve residents’ mental health, reduce crime and promote social cohesion.²⁰

Neighborhood amenities: 53% of city residents have easy access to parks or playgrounds

The DRVS also asked residents about the ease with which they are able to access several services and amenities in their area. A slight majority of city residents rate it very easy or easy to access outdoor recreation facilities, stores or markets with fruits and vegetables, public transportation, and places to go out such as restaurants or bars (Table 4). They are least likely to say extracurricular activities for children and teenagers are easy to access, at 27%.

TABLE 4
How easy or difficult is it to access the following in the area where you live?

% Somewhat or very easy

	Detroit city residents				Detroit suburban residents			
	All	Black	Hispanic	White	All	Black	Hispanic	White
Parks, playgrounds or other outdoor recreation	53%	53%	53%	56%	87%	78%	88%	90%
Stores or markets with fresh fruits and vegetables	52%	50%	63%	53%	87%	75%	89%	90%
Public transportation	52%	55%	53%	34%	31%	43%	38%	29%
Places to go out, such as restaurants, clubs or bars	51%	49%	55%	61%	80%	72%	75%	83%
Arts and cultural opportunities, such as theaters, museums and music	38%	36%	35%	53%	52%	46%	47%	55%
Social community events, such as festivals, picnics, parades and street fairs	36%	34%	36%	49%	73%	59%	72%	78%
Extracurricular activities, outside of school, for children and teenagers	27%	27%	29%	20%	61%	49%	60%	64%

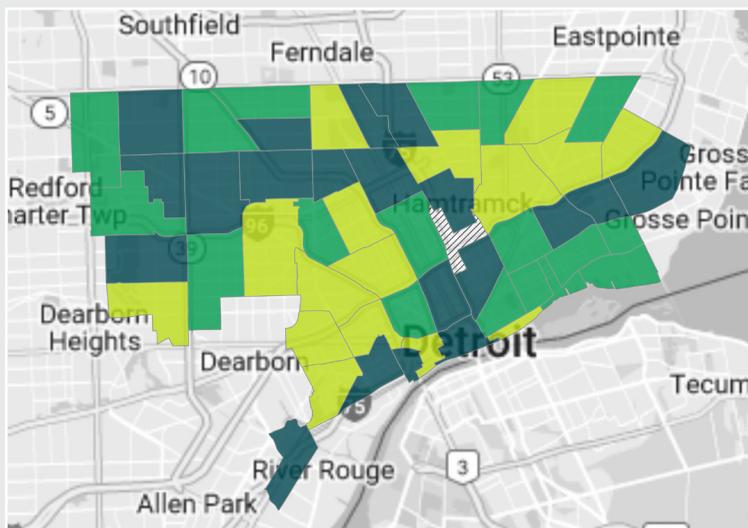
20 https://www.fs.usda.gov/nrs/pubs/jrnl/2021/nrs_2021_burt_001.pdf

Among suburban residents, satisfaction with each neighborhood amenity except public transportation is considerably higher than among city residents.

The Nolan (18%) and Jeffries (18%) neighborhoods are among the most likely to report that public transportation is “very difficult” to access where they live. In the Central Business District, nearly half of residents (48%) say public transit is “very easy” to access.

Percentage of residents who say it is easy or very easy to access public transportation in their neighborhood

■ Low (16-46%) ■ Mid (47-53%) ■ High (54-73%)



Note: Upper East Central neighborhood had no responses.
Neighborhood count: Low=16, Mid=20 and High=18.

Black suburban residents are less likely than Hispanic or White suburbanites to say they have easy access to several amenities, including parks or playgrounds, stores with fresh fruits and vegetables, social community events, and extracurricular activities for children.

Of the items listed in Table 4, those that most strongly relate to city residents' likelihood to recommend their area as a good place to live are access to stores and markets with fresh fruits and vegetables, arts and cultural opportunities, and extracurricular activities for children and teenagers. Among Black city residents, for example, 67% of those who say it is easy to access stores and markets with fresh fruits and vegetables would recommend their area, versus 29% of those for whom it is not easy to access such markets.



6

PART SIX

Crime and Policing

Crime is the most commonly cited reason for wanting to leave Detroit.

A majority of city residents (57%) say they would like to move permanently to another area if they had the opportunity. Black city residents are particularly likely to respond this way, at 58%, compared to 50% of White city residents and 47% of Hispanic city residents.

Residents of Burbank (82%) and Redford (76%) are among the most likely to say they would like to move permanently to another area.

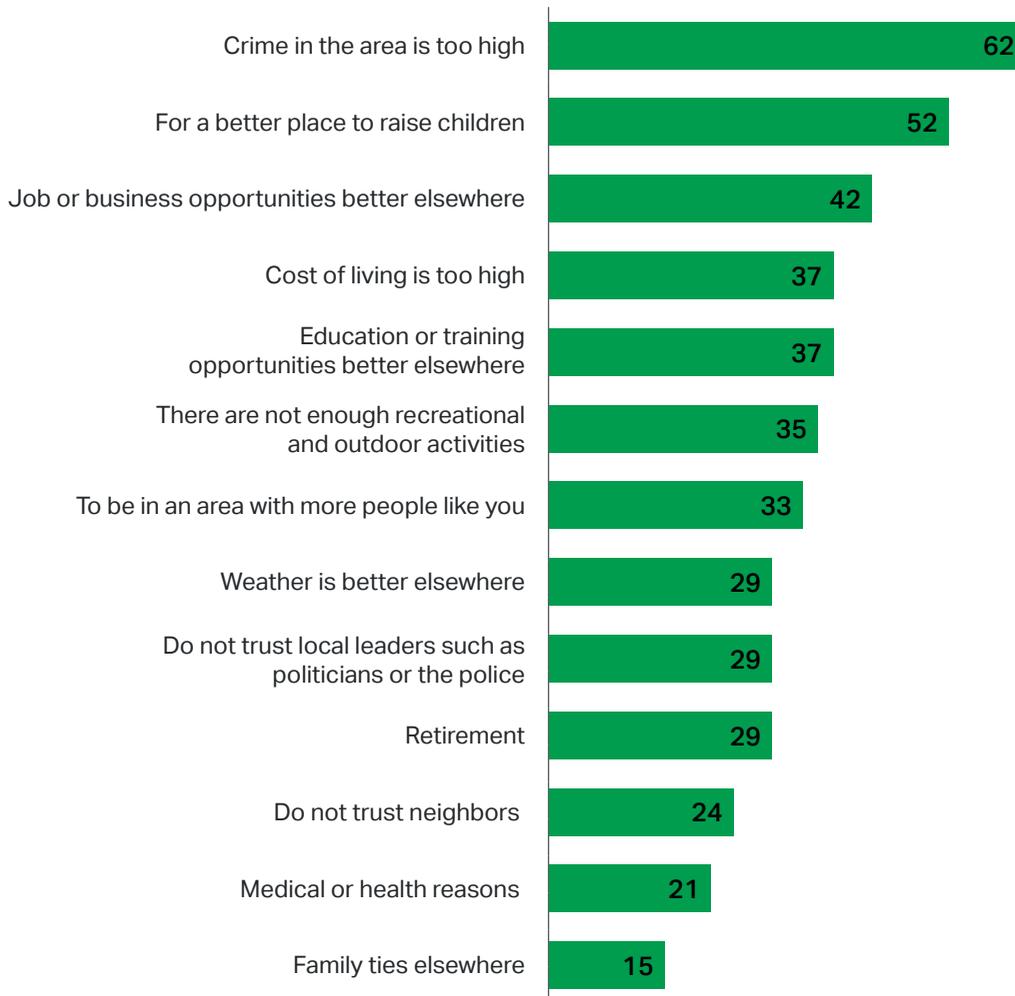
Among city residents who say they would like to move, almost half (47%) say they would go somewhere else in the city of Detroit or to Detroit's suburbs rather than outside the metro area.

Detroiters are most likely to cite high crime in their area as a major reason for wanting to move, at 62% (Chart 16), followed by seeking a better place to raise children (52%). Less than half identify any other factor as a major reason, though 42% cite better job or business opportunities elsewhere.

CHART 16

**Which of the following are reasons why you would like to move?
Major reason, minor reason or not a reason**

% Major reason, among city residents who say they would like to move permanently



A substantial proportion of suburban residents in the study — 44% — also say they would like to move to another area given the chance. However, just 19% say crime in their area is a major reason for feeling this way, and 28% say they are seeking a better place to raise children. The most common reason for wanting to leave given by suburban residents is better weather elsewhere, at 33%.

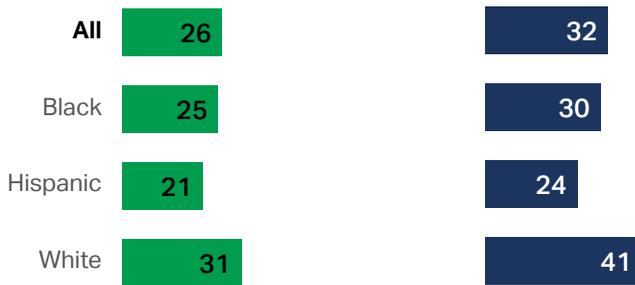
Though Detroit saw an 11% decrease in violent crimes in 2022,²¹ the city’s homicide rate still ranks among the highest in the nation.²² Only about one in four city residents (26%) agree their community is safe (Chart 17). Further, less than a third (32%) say they feel safe walking alone in their area at night, including 23% of female residents and 42% of male residents. White city residents are somewhat more likely to say their community is safe at 31% than Black (25%) or Hispanic (21%) city residents.

These figures stand in stark contrast to those from the suburbs, where 71% overall agree their community is safe and 76% feel safe walking alone at night. However, gender and racial gaps persist in these areas. Two-thirds of suburban women (67%) feel safe walking alone at night, versus 85% of suburban men. Similarly, 62% of Black suburban residents feel safe versus 80% of White suburban residents.

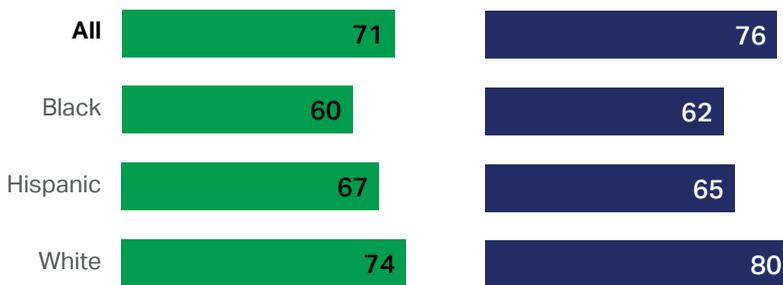
CHART 17
Perceptions of community safety

■ % Agree or strongly agree community is safe ■ % Yes, feel safe walking alone at night

DETROIT CITY RESIDENTS



DETROIT SUBURBAN RESIDENTS



DETROIT REGION



Fewer than one in five residents in the following neighborhoods report feeling safe walking alone at night where they live: Mt. Olivet (16%), Denby (19%) and Brooks (19%). Most residents feel safe walking alone at night in the Central Business District (76%) and Lower Woodward (53%) neighborhoods.

21 <https://www.michiganradio.org/public-safety/2023-01-09/detroit-has-decline-in-violent-crime-increase-in-carjackings-in-2022-police-say>

22 <https://www.cbsnews.com/detroit/news/detroit-ranks-among-top-cities-with-biggest-homicide-rate-problems-study-says/>

The finding that no more than a third of Black and Hispanic city residents agree that people in their community care about each other (Chart 12) suggests crime and poverty have led to low-trust environments in much of the city. Community-oriented policing — in which the police develop relationships with community members to build trust and create a safer social environment — may serve the dual purpose of helping prevent more crimes and raising city residents’ sense of community to improve their quality of life.²³

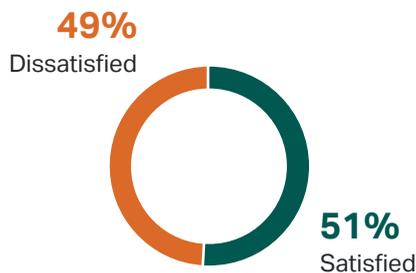
Most city residents would like police to spend more time in their area

Currently, about half of city residents (51%) are satisfied with the relationship between the police and their local community, with little difference between Black (50%), Hispanic (53%) and White (53%) residents (Chart 18). City residents are somewhat more likely to say the relationship between the police and their community is getting better (26%) than getting worse (17%), though most (57%) say it is staying the same; again, there are only minor differences by race and ethnicity.

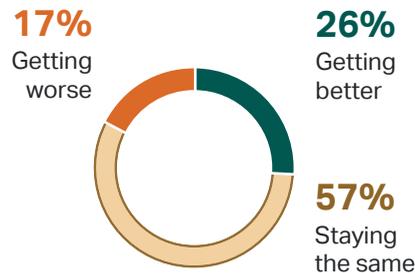
CHART 18

Perceptions of police and community relations among Detroit city residents

Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the relationship between the police and your local community?



Do you think the relationship between the police and your community is getting better, getting worse or staying the same?



The survey results also offer evidence that most city residents would welcome closer community-police relations. A majority of city residents — 59% — say they would like the police to spend more time in their area, while just 7% would like the police to spend less time there.

The neighborhoods that are among the least satisfied with local police-community relations are Burbank (39%) and Nolan (39%). On the other hand, residents are among the most satisfied with police-community relations in the Central Business District (64%), Jeffries (62%) and Winterhalter (61%).

23 <https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/community-oriented-policing-systemic-approach-policing-second>

Even amid the ongoing national debate over police brutality, most city residents aren't inherently distrustful of law enforcement. Almost two-thirds of city residents (64%) say local police treat people like them fairly — including 62% of Black city residents. And 71% of both Black city residents and Detroit residents overall think that if they had an interaction with police in their area, they would be treated with courtesy and respect. The latter two figures are on par with results from the national U.S. population.

While Black men are no less likely than Black women in the city of Detroit to say local police treat people like them fairly, they are somewhat less likely to believe police would treat them with courtesy and respect, at 68% versus 74%, respectively. However, there are greater differences between young Black city residents and those aged 30 and older on each measure (Table 5).

TABLE 5
Perceptions of law enforcement

	Detroit city residents				U.S. population	
	All	Black	Black, aged 18 to 29	Black, aged 30 and older	All	Black
Would like the police to spend more time in their area	59%	60%	52%	61%	30%	30%
Believe local police treat people like them fairly	64%	62%	53%	64%	83%	61%
Believe police would treat them with courtesy and respect	71%	71%	59%	73%	85%	71%

Suburban residents are much less likely than city dwellers to see a need for the police to spend more time in their area, at 24%. About nine in 10 adults in area suburbs respond favorably to questions about fair treatment and respect from police in their areas. Here again, however, there are notable racial gaps; for example, almost all White suburban residents (94%) say local police treat people like them fairly, compared to about two-thirds (68%) of Black suburban residents who say the same.

Conclusion

The Detroit Resident Voices Survey highlights priorities in several areas that impact Detroiters' overall wellbeing and their ability to live a life well-lived.

Foundational conditions for closing racial equity gaps and improving all Detroiters' wellbeing include:

Education and economic opportunity

Residents' perceptions that they have what they need to achieve their career and financial goals are among the items most strongly related to their overall life evaluations. But just 18% of city residents have a bachelor's degree or above, meaning many face educational barriers to in-demand jobs. Coordinated efforts to help Detroiters commute to areas with more job vacancies — such as expanded busing routes or ridesharing programs — may also increase access to opportunity for many.²⁴

In the long run, however, developing the city's workforce means improving the quality of schools — an area in which city residents' perceptions are worlds away from those of suburban residents — and preparing more high school students for postsecondary education.

Healthy and safe environments

With less than half of city residents saying it is easy to access high-quality healthcare services in their area, future surveys could help identify the specific barriers to access, which may include lack of health insurance, healthcare staffing shortages, transportation or work-related issues, or many others.²⁵

A healthy environment is also one with easy access to healthy food. It is one in which people feel safe walking in their community — which is not the case for nearly seven in 10 city residents, who say they do not feel safe walking alone at night in their area. Community policing can help promote such environments; in many cases, local police build relationships with young people through engagement in sports and other outdoor activities, helping prevent juvenile crime.²⁶ DRVS results show that most city residents would welcome closer police-community relations.

24 <https://www.freep.com/story/opinion/columnists/stephen-henderson/2015/02/22/detroit-bus-transit/23775245/>

25 <https://www.wolterskluwer.com/en/expert-insights/five-key-barriers-to-healthcare-access-in-the-united-states>

26 https://cops.usdoj.gov/html/dispatch/03-2020/youth_programs.html

Social connectedness

With no more than a third of Black and Hispanic city residents agreeing that people in their community care about each other, many likely feel they live in an environment where neighbors keep mainly to themselves. One relatively low-cost way to improve city residents' quality of life may be by helping them help each other.

Fostering social connectedness could mean organizing community social events or sharing information about forming local resident groups like block clubs or neighborhood associations, which can engage in collective action to improve public spaces.

Finally, results from the DRVS provide evidence that while living standards are higher overall in Detroit's suburbs, there are substantial racial equity gaps among suburban communities. In particular, Black and Hispanic suburbanites are far more likely than White suburban residents to experience financial insecurity — as reflected in the percentages who have trouble paying for basic necessities like food and shelter. The dream of homeownership is also far more difficult to achieve for Black residents than others in the Detroit suburbs.

Detroit faces a tough road ahead to restore economic vitality, close racial gaps in income and living conditions, and improve access to opportunity for all residents.

The DRVS provides vital new measures of progress, helping leaders stay focused on the issues and concerns most critical to improving the lives of all Detroiters.

Appendix 1

TABLE 1

Results of regression model looking at associations between dimensions of interest and life satisfaction ratings in the city of Detroit and suburbs.

All models accounted for complex sampling design and controlled for age, race, marital status, income level and home ownership status.

Predictors	Detroit city residents			Detroit suburban residents		
	Estimates	CI	p	Estimates	CI	p
(Intercept)	3.52	3.07 – 3.96	<0.001	3.02	2.39 – 3.64	<0.001
Physical and mental health	1.12	0.63 – 1.61	<0.001	1.46	1.03 – 1.89	<0.001
Education and employment opportunities	2.28	1.84 – 2.73	<0.001	1.64	1.27 – 2.02	<0.001
Satisfaction with neighborhood qualities and aesthetics	0.55	0.14 – 0.95	0.008	0.61	0.16 – 1.06	0.007
Access to neighborhood services	-0.31	-0.70 – 0.09	0.127	-0.22	-0.65 – 0.21	0.32
Satisfaction with law enforcement	-0.06	-0.36 – 0.24	0.709	0.5	0.12 – 0.87	0.009
Access to social capital	0.94	0.58 – 1.31	<0.001	0.95	0.58 – 1.31	<0.001
Observations	5,290			4,494		
R2 / R2 adjusted	0.301 / 0.299			0.374 / 0.371		

TABLE 2

Specific survey items used to compose each dimension of interest

Physical and mental health

- Satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of quality healthcare
- You have what you need to achieve your health goals
- Difficult or easy to get exercise
- Difficult or easy to get healthy food
- High-quality healthcare
- Mental health services

Education and employment opportunities

- The city or area where I live is a place where if I work hard, I can get ahead.
- Satisfied or dissatisfied with educational system or schools
- You have what you need to achieve your financial goals
- You have what you need to achieve your career or work goals
- Satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good jobs
- Satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of job training services
- Please rate your level of agreement with the following statement. All children in your neighborhood have access to high-quality public schools.

Satisfaction with neighborhood qualities and aesthetics

- Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the area where you live?
- Cleanliness of outdoor areas, sidewalks and streets (very good...very bad)
- Air quality (very good...very bad)
- Noise (very good...very bad)
- Crowdedness (very good...very bad)
- Presence and upkeep of abandoned homes (very good...very bad)
- The effectiveness of local fire and emergency services (very good...very bad)
- Snow removal (very good...very bad)

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)

Specific survey items used to compose each dimension of interest

Access to neighborhood services/amenities

- Parks, playgrounds or other outdoor recreation
- Extracurricular activities, outside of school, for children and teenagers
- Arts and cultural opportunities, such as theaters, museums and music
- Places to go out, such as restaurants, clubs or bars
- Stores/markets
- Transportation

Satisfaction with law enforcement

- In the city or area where you live, do you have confidence in the local police force, or not?
- Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the relationship between the police and your local community?
- Do you think the relationship between the police and your community is [getting better/worse/same]?
- Do local police treat people like you fairly or unfairly?
- If you had an interaction with police in your area, do you think they would treat you with courtesy and respect, or not?

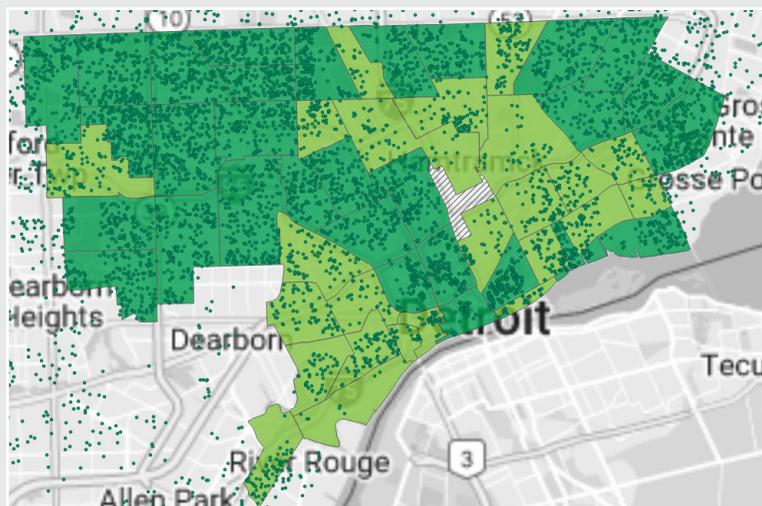
Access to social capital/social opportunities

- If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them, or not?
- Social community events, such as festivals, picnics, parades and street fairs
- Detroiters care about each other

Appendix 2

Sample sizes by neighborhood

■ Sample size < 100 ■ Sample size ≥ 100 ● Detroit respondents' location



Note: Upper East Central neighborhood had no responses.

Neighborhood	N size	Neighborhood	N size	Neighborhood	N size
Cerveny/Grandmont	293	Pershing	146	Kettering	72
Lower East Central	257	Denby	141	Chadsey	71
Lower Woodward	256	Rosa Parks	136	Hamtramck and Highland Park	69
Finney	246	Cody	132	Boynton	68
Pembroke	242	Indian Village	132	McNichols	65
Evergreen	235	Central Business District	131	Near East Riverfront	54
Rosedale	233	Winterhalter	122	Springwells	53
Greenfield	220	Jeffries	113	Foch	52
Mackenzie	211	East Riverside	106	St. Jean	50
Redford	197	Nolan	106	Chandler Park	48
Brooks	185	Conner	104	Corktown	43
Harmony Village	185	Burbank	101	Middle East Central	41
Bagley	178	Grant	90	Airport	38
Middle Woodward	175	Brightmoor	87	Condon	34
Palmer Park	175	Butzel	87	State Fair	33
Durfee	157	Tireman	84	Hubbard Richard	30
Mt. Olivet	156	Vernor/Junction	84	Jefferson/Mack	26
Rouge	150	Davison	77	West Riverfront	9

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