



City of Detroit

Economic Outlook

2025–2030

February 2026



MICHIGAN STATE
UNIVERSITY

Extension
Center for Local Government
Finance and Policy



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Department of Economics

The Detroit Economic Outlook for 2025–2030 Executive Summary: February 2026

As Detroit enters the second half of the decade, its economy is in the midst of a recalibration. The city largely completed its post-pandemic recovery in 2023–2024, but since then momentum has been challenged by a series of shocks and policy transitions. Renewed volatility in 2024 and early 2025 has dominated the economic landscape, reflecting labor disputes, high interest rates, shifting trade policies, and uncertainty surrounding the auto industry. Still, we consider these headwinds to be a pause in Detroit's growth path rather than a reversal, highlighting recent choppiness in the data as opposed to structural weakness. While growth over the next five years is expected to be moderate, Detroit's economy demonstrates notable resilience, as the current pause transitions to steady gains in employment, wages, and household income.

The city's economic recalibration is most clearly visible in the labor market, where recent indicators have been mixed. Both payroll employment within the city and employment among Detroit residents recovered strongly following the pandemic but have hovered near their 2019 levels in the most recent data. As with the state and nation, the city's unemployment rate has trended up from its 2023 lows. A key difference, however, concerns the labor force. While Michigan's labor force has been shrinking, Detroit's average labor force reached its highest level since 2010. Thus, the rise in Detroit's unemployment rate during 2024–2025 was driven largely by continued labor-force growth.

We project Detroit payroll employment to outpace resident employment growth in 2026 as interest rates decline. Looking ahead, though, we expect both employment measures to run roughly even, averaging 0.6 percent per year from 2027 through 2030. By the end of our forecast, the count of jobs located within the city is expected to stand 2.3 percent above its 2019 level, while resident

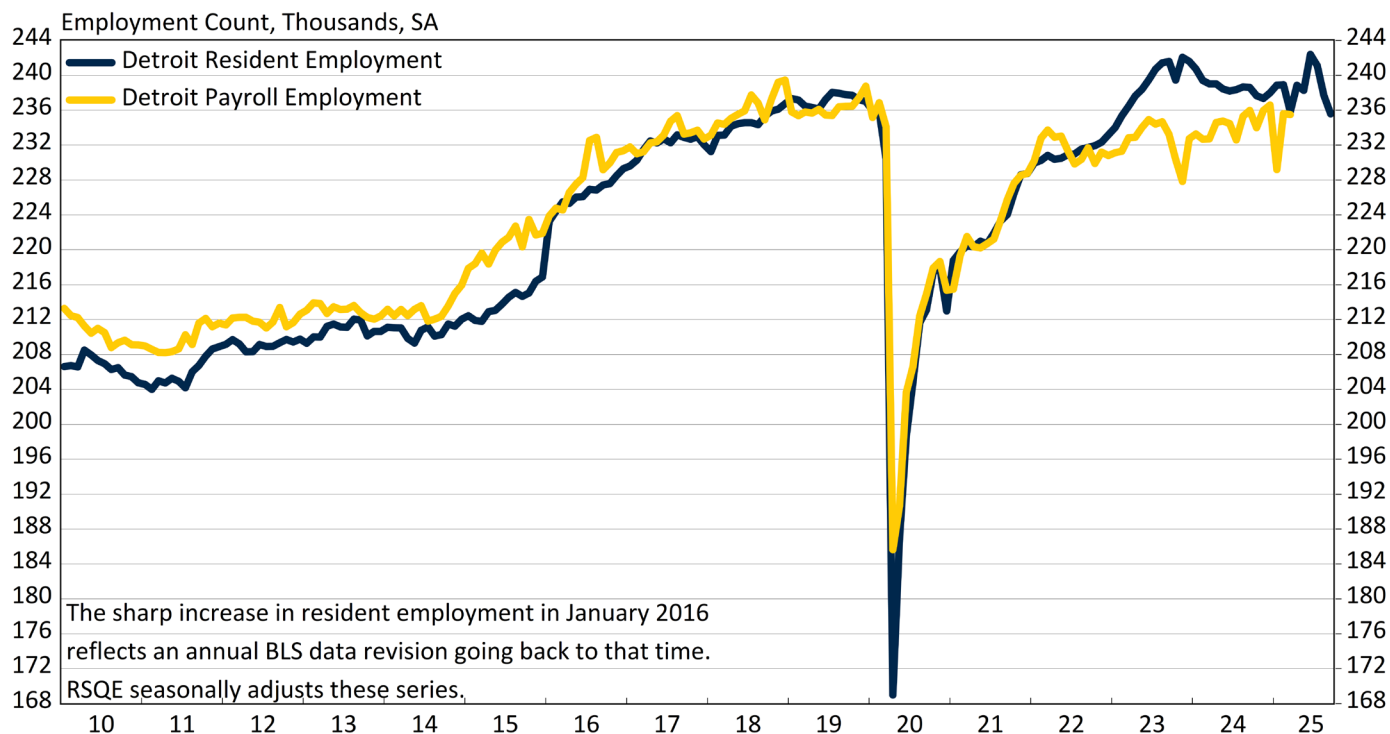
employment reaches 2.6 percent above its 2019 average. Meanwhile, Detroit's unemployment rate is projected to inch up from 9.7 percent in 2025 to 10.0 percent in 2026, before gradually declining to 9.5 percent by 2030. Importantly, the city returns to its long-run trend of narrowing the unemployment rate gap with the state, even as Detroit's labor force continues to grow faster than Michigan's.

Detroit's outlook continues to be shaped by developments in the auto industry and other key sectors. Within the auto sector, recent production adjustments, including GM's decision to move to a single shift at Factory Zero, reflect softer demand for electric vehicles alongside shifting federal policies. Temporary manufacturing losses weigh on blue-collar employment in the short run, but we expect stabilization and a return to growth as production patterns adjust. Service-providing industries, by contrast, show a more uneven trajectory. Higher-educational attainment services are expected to grow slowly, constrained by weakness in financial services and headquarters employment, but remain below their pre-pandemic job count by the end of our forecast. Lower-educational attainment services, on the other hand, return to modest growth after several years of stagnation, led by gains in the leisure and hospitality sector.

Wages and income growth remain a relative bright spot in the forecast, even as inflation continues to erode real purchasing power in the near term. Wage growth in Detroit is projected to slightly outpace the statewide average, but wages of Detroit residents grow the most quickly of all and are expected to gradually narrow the long-standing gap with jobs located in the city. Nominal household income per capita rises steadily through 2030, driven primarily by wage growth, while cooling inflation supports modest real household income gains later in the forecast. Although real household income per capita does not fully regain its 2019 peak by the end of the decade, continued improvements point to incremental but meaningful progress for Detroit residents over the next five years.

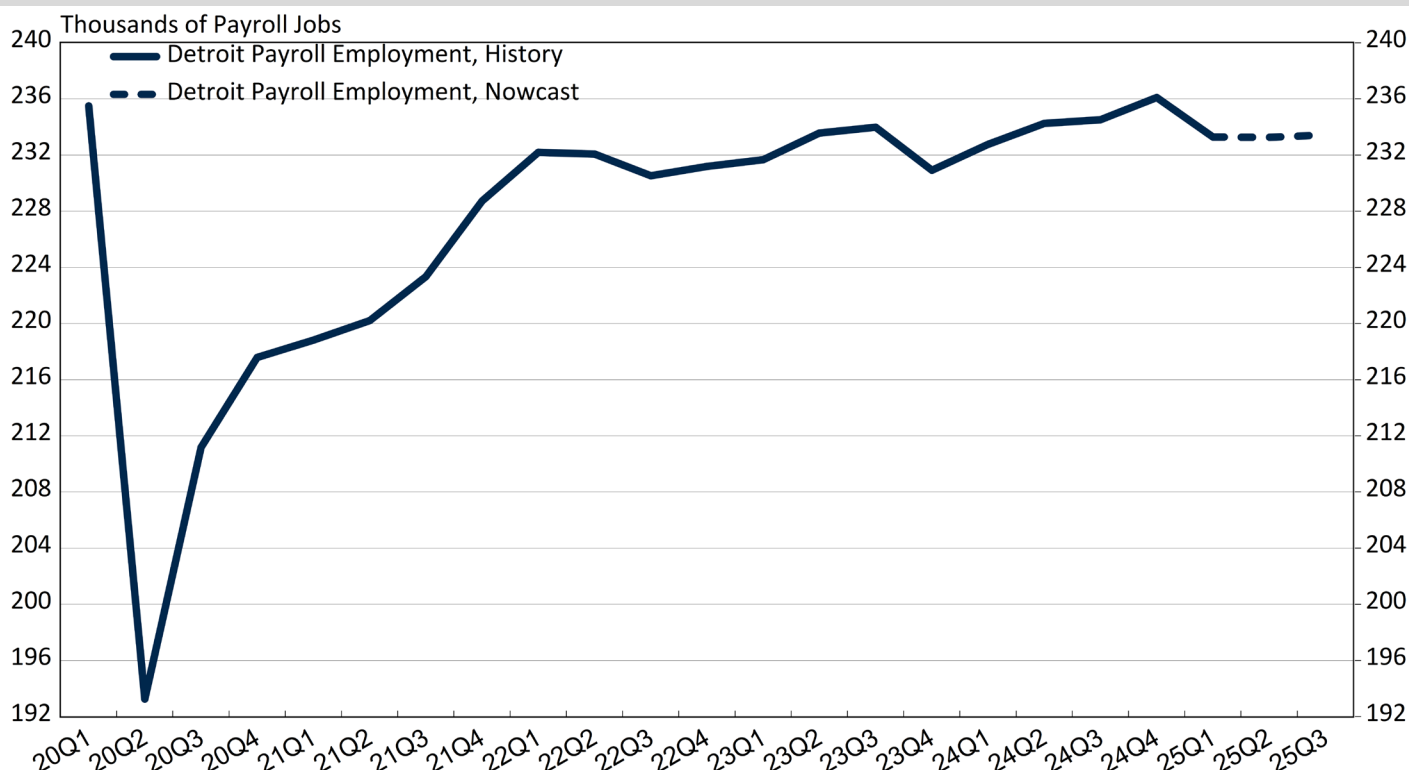
Figure 1

Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Employment, Detroit Resident and Payroll Jobs



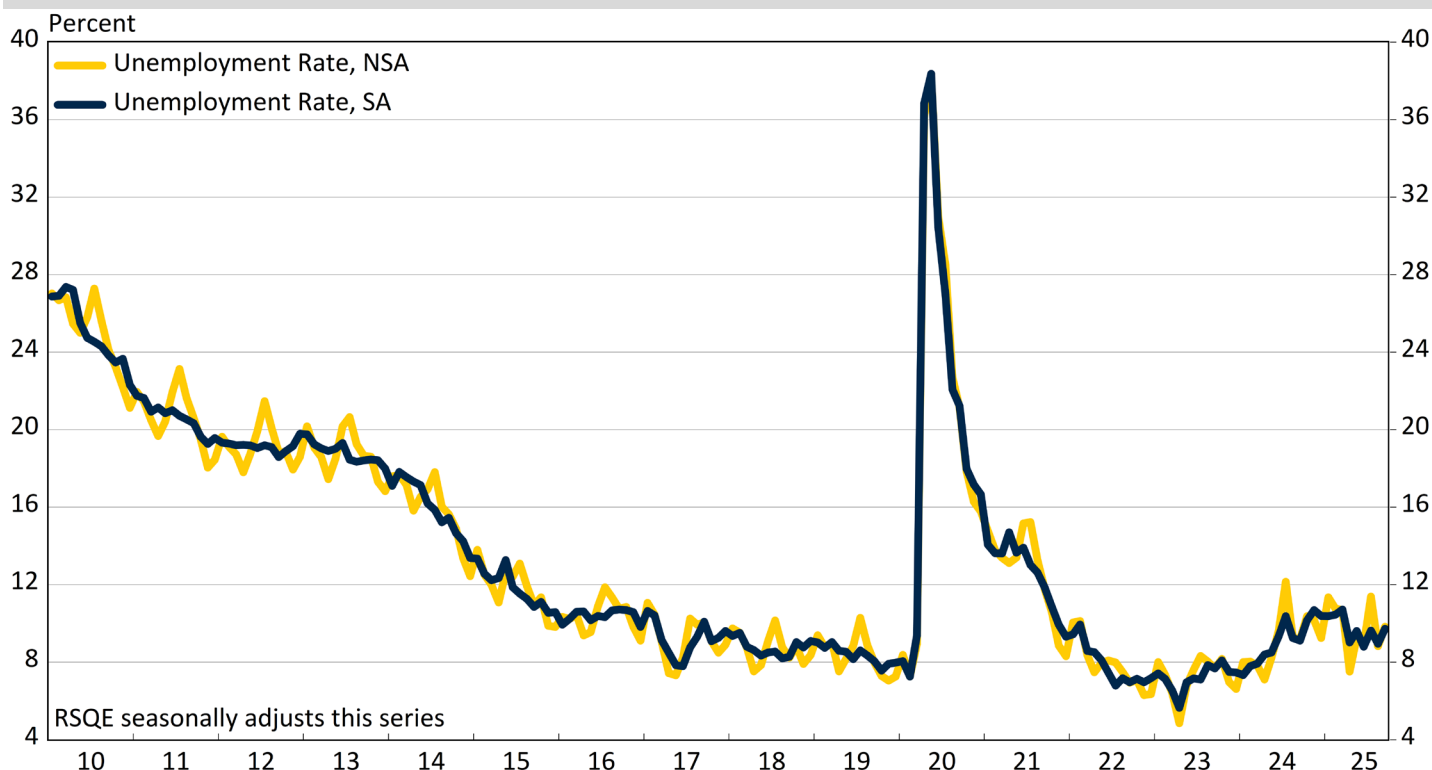
- Figure 1 illustrates two different measures of employment in Detroit's economy. The maize line displays what we call Detroit payroll employment, which is the count of wage and salary jobs at establishments physically located within the city boundaries. The blue line displays what we call Detroit resident employment, which is the count of employed Detroit residents, whether they work inside or outside the city. We have seasonally adjusted both employment series ourselves.
- The payroll employment data are available with a substantial lag. At the time this forecast was produced, the payroll employment data extended through March 2025, while the resident employment data was available through September 2025.
- Payroll employment in the city of Detroit came roaring back after the COVID-19 pandemic, reaching a level just 1,900 jobs, or 0.8 percent, shy of its 2019 average in July 2023.
- The city added another 3,800 jobs from December 2023 to December 2024, despite also experiencing several strikes during the year. That growth lifted the city's employment level 300 jobs, or 0.1 percent, above its 2019 average.
- Unfortunately, Detroit lost nearly 7,400 jobs in January 2025 before regaining all but 500 of those losses in February. The temporary job losses were heavily concentrated in manufacturing, but it is difficult to link them to any specific event or temporary layoff announcement.
- Employment among Detroit residents experienced an even stronger post-pandemic recovery, surpassing its 2019 level by 450 jobs in April 2023. By December 2023, resident employment exceeded its 2019 count by 4,400, or 1.9 percent.
- However, employment among Detroit residents reversed course and declined during the first half of 2024, before largely treading water in the second half of the year.
- As with the payroll measure, employment among Detroit residents started 2025 on a bumpy path but had returned to the 2023–24 trend line by September. The data have been a bit noisy recently and are likely to remain so over the next couple of releases, as the BLS works through a lapse in data collection during the government shutdown. Even so, we interpret recent readings as showing resident employment broadly hovering around its 2019 count.
- The Michigan Center for Data and Analytics produces Detroit payroll employment data on behalf of the City of Detroit University Economic Analysis Partnership.

Figure 2
The Nowcast of Detroit Payroll Jobs



- It takes approximately seven months after the end of each quarter for initial statistics on Detroit payroll employment to be released. Other economic data that correlates with Detroit payroll growth is released sooner. For example, statewide payroll employment becomes available approximately four weeks after the end of the month, while Wayne County data comparable to our Detroit series comes out six months after the end of the quarter.
- Our nowcast—a statistical model that exploits these historical correlations—estimates the yet-to-be-released levels of Detroit payroll employment most consistent with the other currently available data. The nowcast is a purely statistical endeavor that summarizes the information from several key variables. We use the nowcast as an input into our forecasting process, but our final forecast usually diverges slightly from the nowcast's predictions.
- At the time our nowcast was compiled, many of the state and metro data series were available through the end of 2025Q3. Hence, our nowcast currently extends through 2025Q3.
- The solid line on Figure 2 shows historical data, while the dashed line displays our nowcast for Detroit payroll employment. In 2025Q1, Detroit's payroll job count stood at 233,300 jobs, or 2,800 jobs fewer than the 2024Q4 level.
- Our nowcasting model suggests that Detroit payroll employment stabilized after 2025Q1. The payroll job count in the city remained roughly flat in 2025Q2–Q3. While timely survey-based metrics paint a rosy picture of payroll gains, later data based on administrative records show more muted job growth.
- There is a wide degree of uncertainty surrounding our nowcast estimates. Furthermore, changes in Detroit's payroll employment have shown substantial volatility, far beyond the level predicted by Michigan and Wayne County data. Hence, large nowcast errors are possible.
- We will continue to refine the methodology and the nowcasting model as more data sources for the economy of Detroit become available.

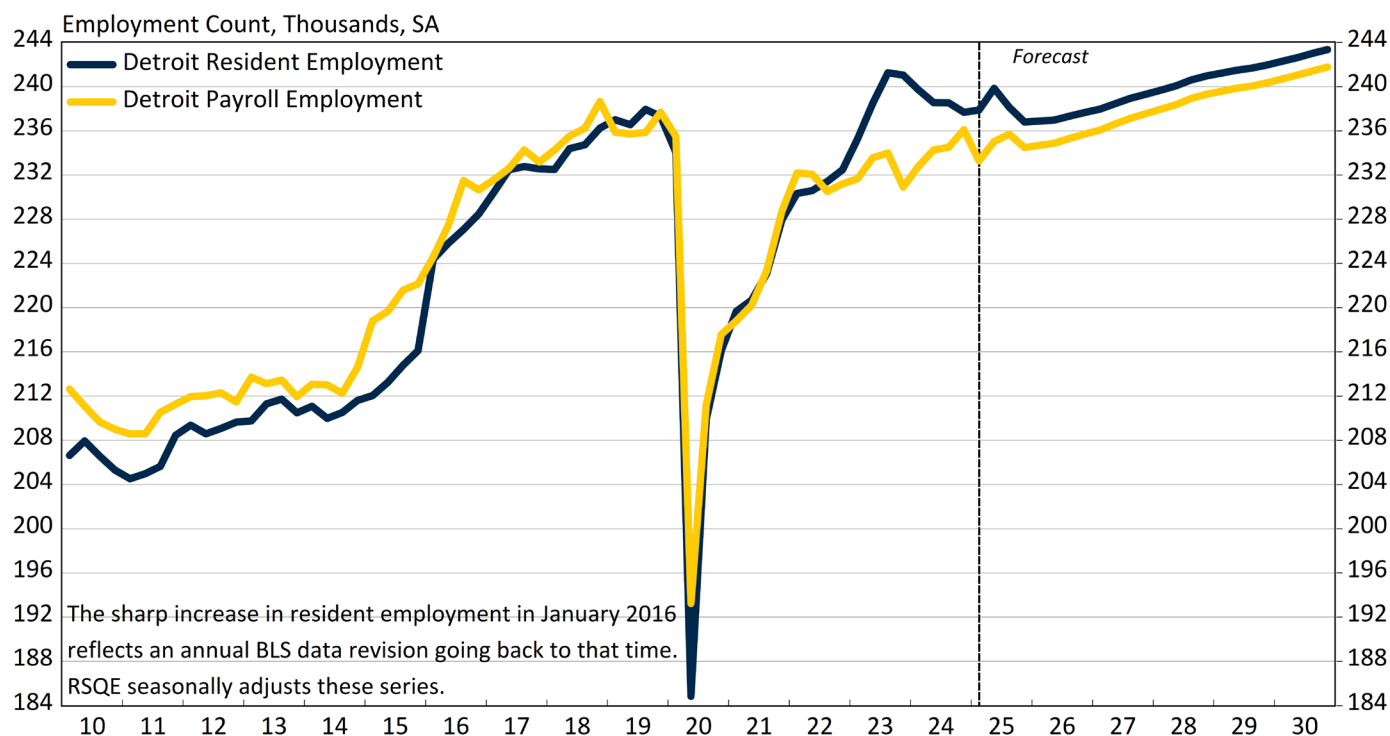
Figure 3
Unemployment Rate in Detroit



- Figure 3 shows the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Detroit residents alongside the published not seasonally adjusted rate. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) does not provide a seasonally adjusted version of this series, so we have seasonally adjusted the unemployment rate data ourselves.
- Overall, we believe Detroit's labor market softened over the course of 2024 but began to stabilize in spring 2025, as the unemployment rate fell from 10.7 percent in March to 9.0 percent in April.
- Detroit was not alone in the softening trend. Michigan's unemployment rate increased by 1.3 percentage points from December 2023 to January 2025, and every county in the state experienced a rise in its unemployment rate between the start of 2024 and the start of 2025.
- Although both Michigan's and Detroit's labor markets softened over the course of 2024, one key difference emerged last year.
- In 2025, Michigan experienced a declining unemployment rate alongside a shrinking labor force. The state's unemployment rate fell from 5.5 percent in April 2025 to 5.1 percent in September, while its labor force declined by 0.8 percent over the same time.
- In comparison, Detroit's unemployment rate rose from 9.0 percent in April to 9.7 percent in September, with a lot of movement in-between. Although the city's labor force estimates have been somewhat noisy, they appear to have largely leveled off alongside the unemployment rate. Over this period, Detroit's labor force ranged from 1.6 percent above its April level in July to 0.6 percent below that level in September 2025.
- Despite volatility in the data, Detroit's labor market has shown signs of resilience. Over the past six months, the city's average labor force count has reached its highest level since late 2010, and its unemployment rate has remained in the single digits. That is encouraging news considering it has occurred in tandem with a year of high interest rates and volatile international trade policies.

Figure 4

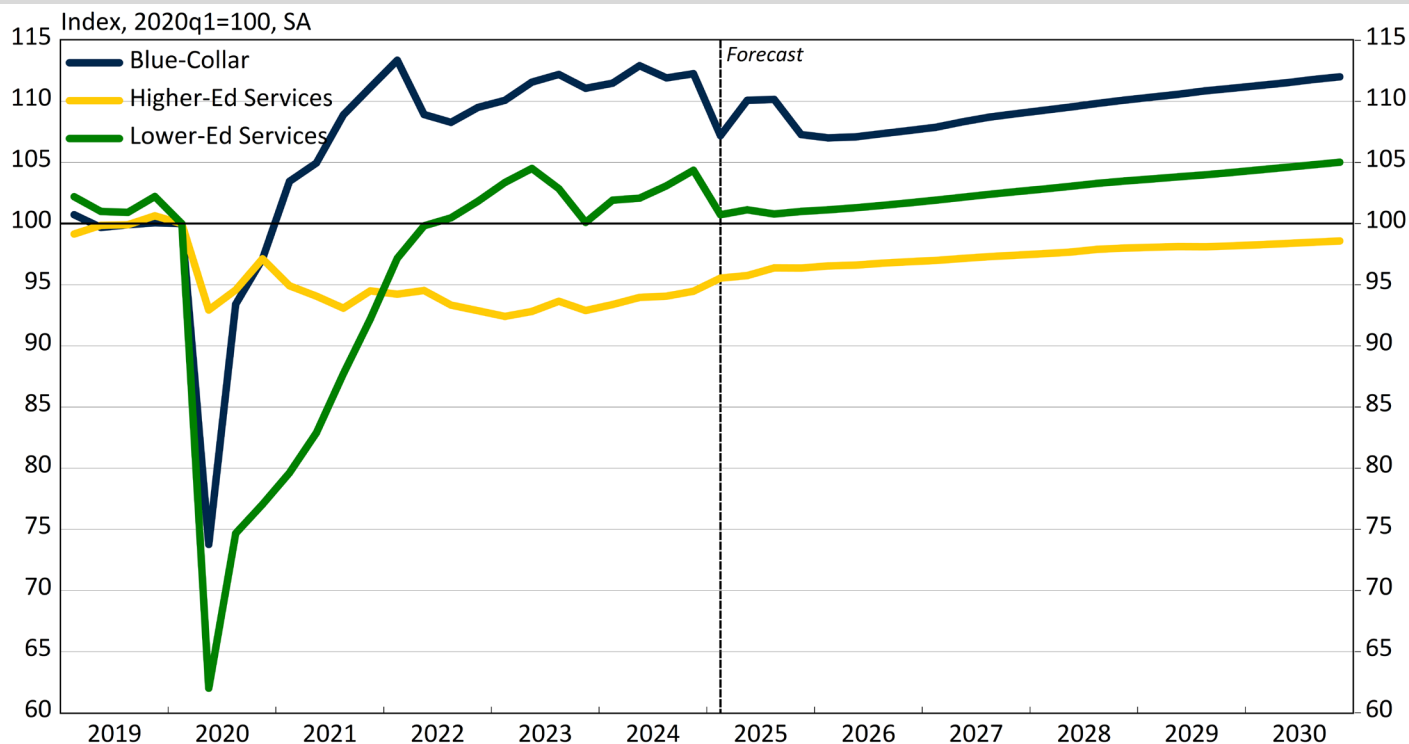
Quarterly Average Payroll and Resident Employment, City of Detroit



- Figure 4 displays the history and our forecast of the quarterly average payroll and resident employment counts for Detroit. The data for these series are the same as in Figure 1, but they are aggregated from monthly values to quarterly averages.
- The auto industry navigated an ever-changing policy environment last year, with significant implications for Michigan and Detroit's auto-exposed economy. Reduced support for electric vehicles (EVs) is likely to cost Michigan jobs in the short run, but the elimination of CAFE penalties should bolster the Detroit Three's long-term market share.
- Meanwhile, we previously estimated that tariff policies would reduce Michigan auto employment, but the extension of rebates on tariffs for imported auto parts used in the domestic assembly of light vehicles has shifted the projected impact on domestic auto production from a small negative to a small positive. Our expectations for statewide auto-sector employment feed into our forecast for Detroit's economy, though the quantitative impact on Detroit's labor market remains difficult to evaluate.
- We estimate that Detroit's employment declined in the final quarter of 2025 as GM temporarily idled Factory Zero before moving to one shift in January 2026, reflecting weak consumer demand for EVs and new federal policies favoring traditional internal combustion engine vehicles.
- Ultimately, we anticipate that steady payroll and resident employment growth will return as the dust settles on the most recent auto industry shakeup and looser monetary policy works its way through the economy.
- Moving forward, we expect faster growth for payroll jobs than for resident employment during 2026 because we believe that jobs at establishments have been more affected by higher interest rates, allowing for additional growth as rates decrease.
- We expect that payroll job and resident employment growth will run roughly even, averaging 0.6 percent per year during 2027–2030.
- The number of jobs at Detroit establishments will once again recover to its 2019 average by the second quarter of 2027, and we project it to rise to 2.3 percent above that level by the end of our forecast. Resident employment is projected to surpass its 2019 level by 2.6 percent at the end of 2030.

Figure 5

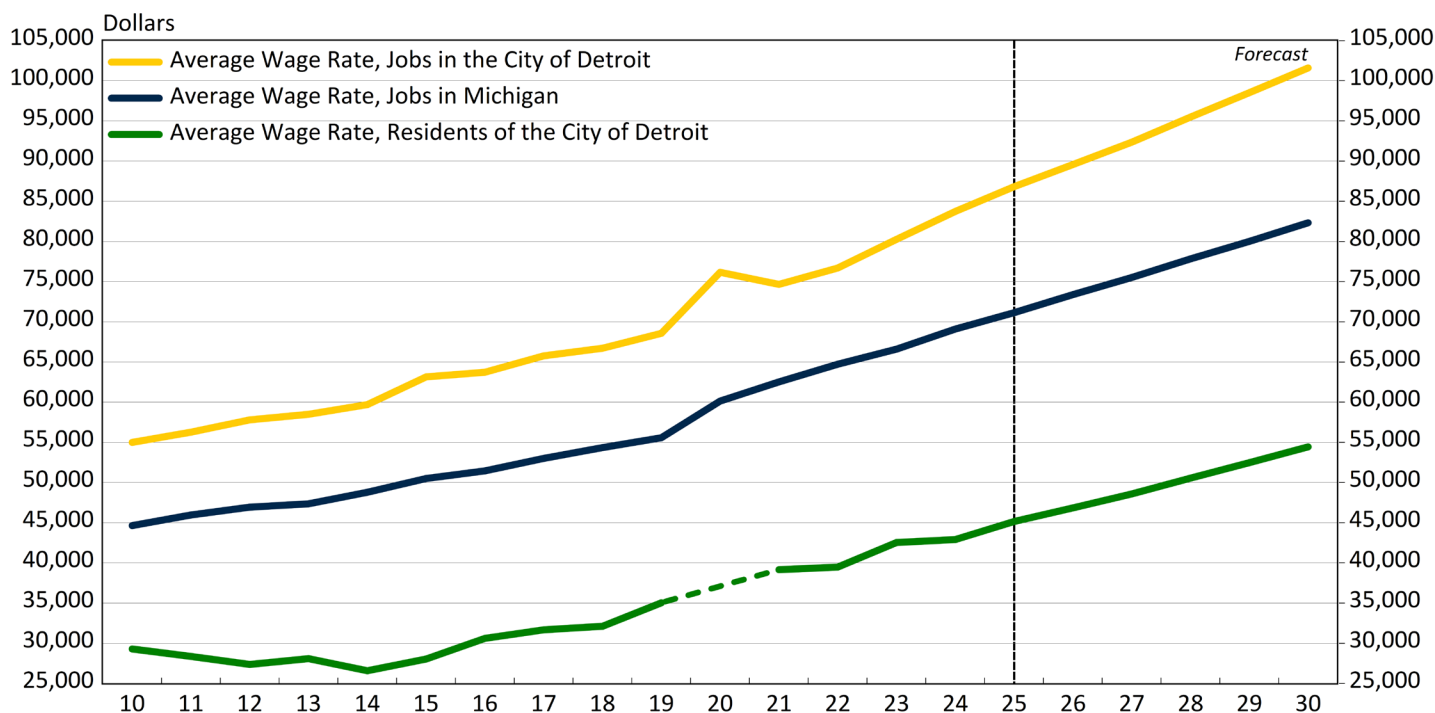
Payroll Employment by Industry Group, City of Detroit



- On the chart above, we categorize each of Detroit's industries into three groups. The graph displays our forecast for each group's total employment level, with values indexed to 100 in 2020Q1.
- The **blue-collar** industry group comprises mining, construction, and manufacturing, as well as wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing, and utilities. We estimate that Detroit's blue-collar employment declined by 1,300 jobs in 2025Q4, as GM's Factory Zero began its transition to one shift with roughly 1,200 layoffs.
- We expect blue-collar industries to return to growth by the end of this year, as short-term pain from the transition away from EVs toward traditional internal combustion engine vehicles gives way to medium-run growth. Employment in blue-collar industries ends our forecast at levels last seen in 2024, roughly 12 percent above the pre-pandemic level.
- The **higher-educational** attainment services category includes public and private education and healthcare, finance, information, most business services, and public administration.
- On a calendar year basis, employment in Detroit's higher-ed services industries increased by 1,400 jobs in 2024, its first annual gain since 2019. The financial activities sector managed to eke out 110 job gains in 2024.
- Overall, we forecast that higher-ed services employment will see tepid growth in our forecast but will remain 1.4 percent below its pre-pandemic level by the end of 2030, largely due to softness in financial services and headquarters employment. Michigan's aging population and the expansion of the Henry Ford hospital should help support job growth in the healthcare sector. Yet a tough federal funding landscape for the healthcare sector is likely to create headwinds to future growth.
- The **lower-educational** attainment services industries include retail trade, leisure and hospitality, administrative and business support services, and other services. These industries were hit hardest by the pandemic but completed their recovery in 2022Q3. Since then, employment in this group has largely treaded water, posting a net gain of just 100 jobs from 2022Q3 to 2025Q1. During that time, employment in administrative and business support services shed 3,000 jobs, while the leisure and hospitality sector added 3,300 jobs.
- We forecast lower-ed services to return to growth after administrative and business support services stabilizes around its pre-pandemic employment level. That growth takes employment in these industries to 2,800 jobs, or 5.0 percent, higher than the pre-pandemic level by the end of 2030.

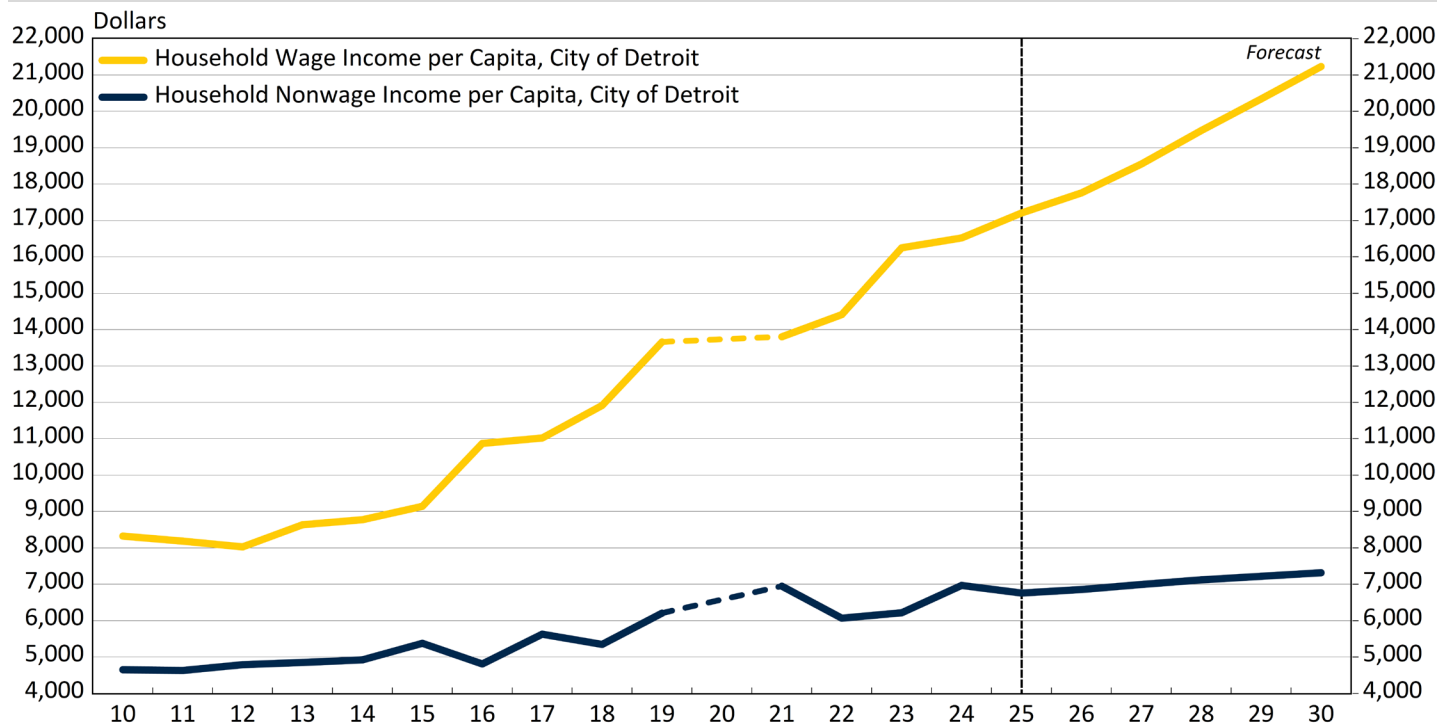
Figure 6

Annual Wage and Salary Income per Worker, City of Detroit and Michigan



- Figure 6 shows the average annual wage and salary income earned by workers at establishments in Detroit and Michigan in the yellow and blue lines, respectively. The green line shows the average wage and salary income of Detroit residents, which we calculate from the American Community Survey (ACS). The data for 2020 are unreliable due to issues associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and have been replaced by a dashed line. These values have not been adjusted for inflation.
- Jobs located within Detroit's boundaries pay high wages on average. From 2010–2019, city jobs paid on average 23 percent more than jobs statewide.
- Detroit residents tend to earn much less than what jobs located within the city's boundaries pay. Over 2010–2019, jobs located within Detroit paid more than twice as much (107 percent more), on average, compared to wages and salaries of Detroit's employed residents.
- Large shifts in the composition and location of employment at the onset of the pandemic in 2020 changed the dynamic of city wages. In 2021–24, the Detroit establishment wage premium shrank to just under 20 percent above state wages, and to 92 percent above the wages of Detroit residents.
- Even so, nominal wage growth at jobs located in Detroit registered a healthy 4.3 percent in 2024.
- Meanwhile, after strong average wage growth of 7.8 percent in 2023, Detroit resident wages eked out a gain of just 0.9 percent in 2024.
- We estimate that in 2025, wage growth decelerated to 3.7 percent for payroll jobs located in the city but accelerated to 5.2 percent for Detroit residents. Both metrics improved more quickly than the 3.0 percent reading for statewide wage growth.
- We project Detroit wage growth to moderate in the forecast. Wage growth at jobs located in the city averages 3.2 percent per year from 2026 through 2030, slightly ahead of the statewide pace of 3.0 percent. Wages of city residents grow by 3.8 percent per year on average but remain well below the statewide level throughout the forecast.
- By 2030, Detroit residents' average wages rise to 53.6 percent of the average wage earned at jobs in Detroit establishments, the highest reading since the start of our data series in 2010.
- Small differences in nominal wage growth rates translate to meaningfully different trajectories after adjusting for inflation. While average real wages for jobs located in the city and statewide rise about 2.5 percent between 2019 and 2030, Detroit residents' real wages improve by 7.4 percent over the same period.

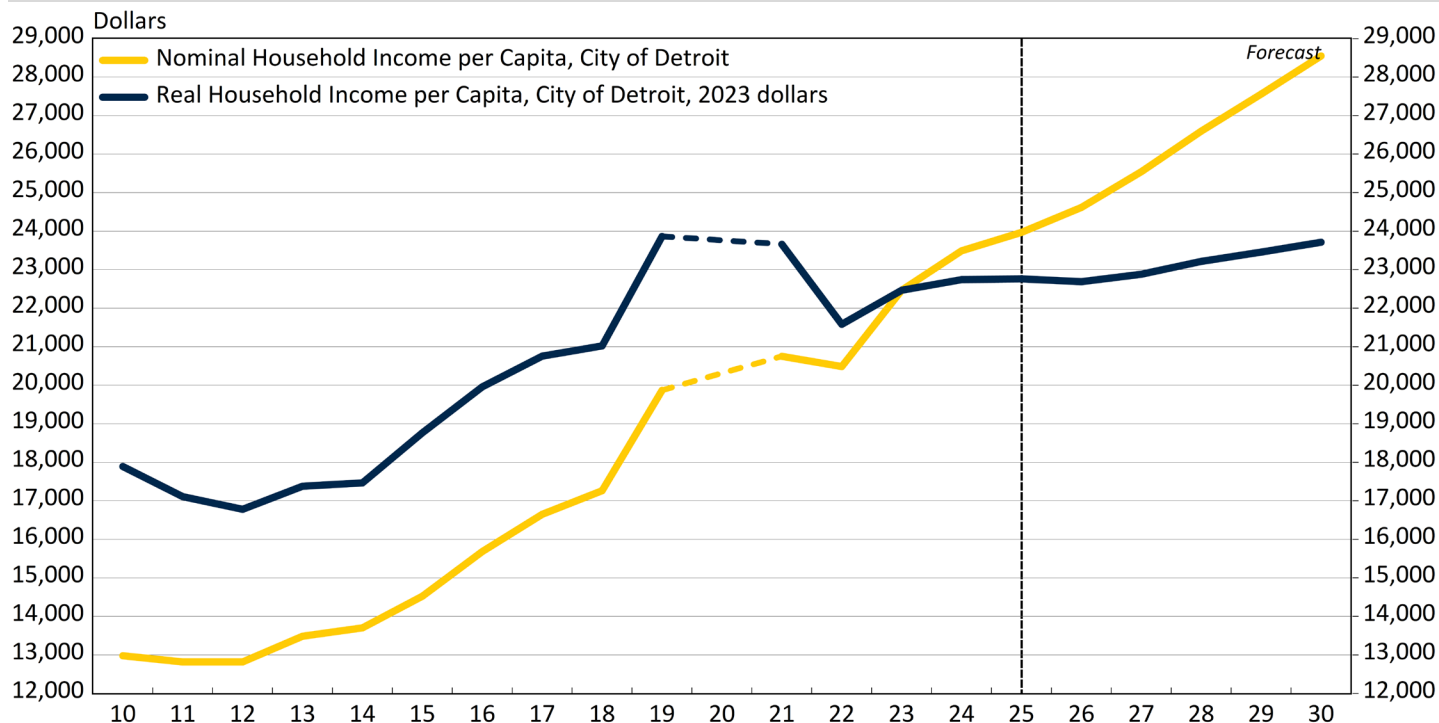
Figure 7
Wage and Nonwage Income per Capita, City of Detroit



- Figure 7 shows the income of Detroit households on a per-capita basis, divided into wage and nonwage income. Wage income per capita is shown in the yellow line and nonwage income per capita in the blue line. The data comes from the ACS, and the values have not been adjusted for inflation. The latest available data is for 2024.
- Nonwage income consists of all reported income sources other than wage income, such as investment, self-employment, and retirement income. Nonwage income also includes transfers from social security, supplemental security income, public assistance or welfare payments, and other transfer sources such as unemployment compensation, child support, alimony, and veterans' payments.
- As in Figures 6 and 8, we do not show ACS values for 2020 because of data collection and publication issues related to the pandemic.
- The yellow line in Figure 7 uses Detroit's entire resident population as its denominator to generate per capita wages; the green line in Figure 6 uses employed Detroiters as its denominator for average wages per worker. Therefore, the yellow line in Figure 7 shows significantly lower values.
- Compared to pre-pandemic levels in 2019, wage income per capita among Detroit residents grew by almost 21 percent cumulatively to 2024. During that time, nonwage income per capita increased by 12.3 percent, largely thanks to a strong 2024.
- We estimate that wage income per capita grew by 4.2 percent in 2025. However, we expect a pull-back in nonwage income, with a 3 percent decline in 2025, due to slower growth of transfer income and a decline of other nonwage income after the previous year's outsized gain.
- From 2026–2030, we project relatively steady growth for both wage and nonwage incomes. Nonwage income per capita rises at an average rate of 1.6 percent per year. Growth of wage income per capita is stronger, averaging 4.3 percent per year.
- We are forecasting that annual wage income per capita in the city of Detroit will reach \$21,200 by 2030, about 28.6 percent higher than in 2024. Nonwage income will rise to \$7,300 during that time, just shy of a 5.0 percent improvement from 2024.
- As a result of brisk wage growth and much slower nonwage income growth, wage income accounts for 74.4 percent of Detroit household's average income per capita by the end of our forecast. That share would be the highest since the start of our data in 2010.

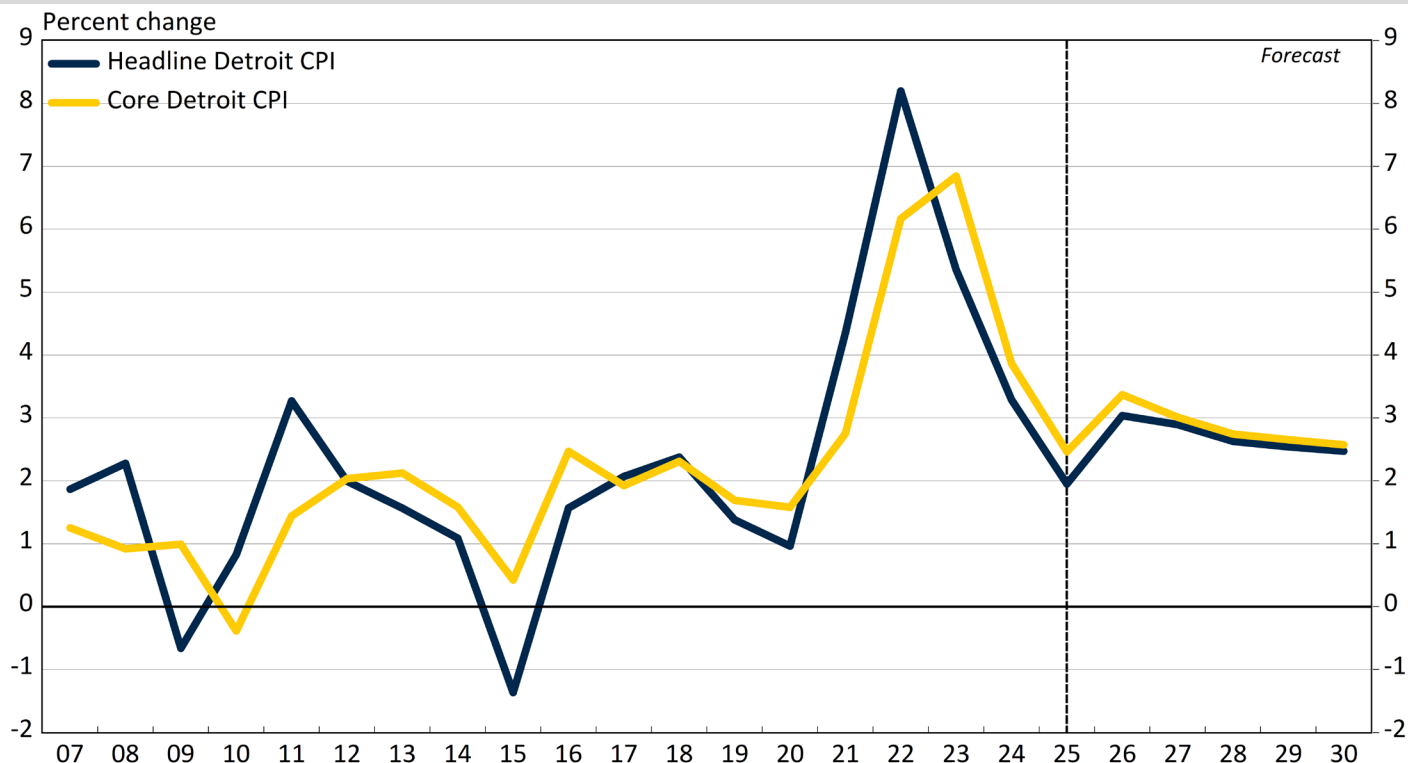
Figure 8

Real and Nominal Household Income per Capita, City of Detroit



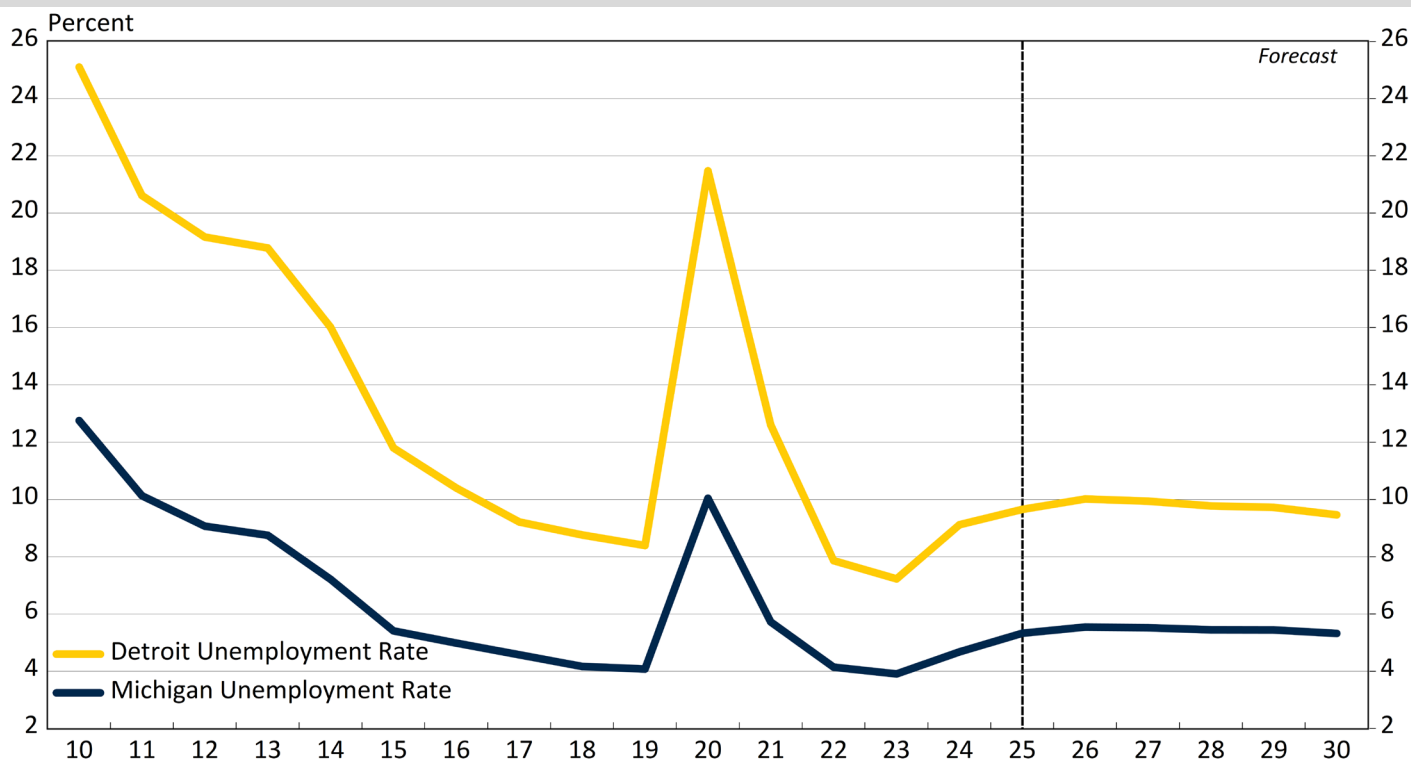
- Figure 8 shows total household income in Detroit on a per capita basis. Nominal income is shown in the yellow line and real (inflation-adjusted) household income per capita is in the blue line. The data comes from the ACS. The yellow line corresponds to the sum of the two lines in Figure 7. The most recent available data is again for 2024.
- As in Figures 6 and 7, we do not show ACS values for 2020 because of data collection and publication issues related to the pandemic.
- Growth of Detroit residents' nominal household income per capita moderated from a hefty 9.7 percent in 2023 to a still-respectable 4.5 percent in 2024.
- Local inflation slowed as well. As a result, real household per capita income grew by 1.2 percent in 2024, although that pace was slower than the 4.1 percent growth rate in 2023.
- We estimate that nominal per capita income growth softened in 2025. Nominal income increased by just 2.0 percent, partially undoing a large run-up in 2024. Consequently, real income per capita stayed virtually flat in 2025.
- In level terms, real household income per capita in 2025 remained 4.6 percent below its the recent peak from 2019, largely due to the elevated inflation of the post-pandemic economy.
- We project that growth of nominal household income per capita will accelerate to 2.7 percent in 2026 and ramp up to average 3.8 percent during 2027–30. Lingering inflation due to the continued pass-through from tariffs into consumer prices will take a small bite out of real incomes in 2026. Starting in 2027, growth of real income per capita will turn positive, averaging 1.1 percent per year from then through 2030.
- Detroit households' total nominal income per capita will grow to roughly \$28,600 by 2030, nearly a 44 percent rise from 2019. Unfortunately, the cumulative increase in the local cost of living over that period eats away all of the nominal increase and more, with real income per capita in 2030 holding 0.6 percent below that of 2019.
- Detroit households' real per capita income increases roughly 4.3 percent from 2025 to 2030. That increase is not enough to offset the steep decline in 2022, which followed the end of the pandemic-era fiscal stimulus and the subsequent burst of inflation.

Figure 9
Inflation Rate, Detroit CPI



- Figure 9 displays history and our forecast for local annual inflation, as measured by the growth rate of the Detroit-Warren-Dearborn metro area all-items Consumer Price index (CPI) and core CPI. The latter drops volatile food and energy prices to better measure inflation trends. The published data are not seasonally adjusted and are only released in even-numbered months. We interpolate the missing months and seasonally adjust the data ourselves.
- Local headline inflation slowed significantly to 3.3 percent in 2024, down from 5.4 percent in 2023. Local core inflation ran slightly hotter than headline inflation at 3.9 percent in 2024 because it did not benefit from slower energy inflation.
- Our forecast for local inflation comes from our November 2025 Michigan outlook, when Detroit CPI was available through August. We estimate that local headline inflation slowed to 2.0 percent in 2025, while local core inflation eased to 2.5 percent.
- Due to the federal government shutdown, survey data were not collected during October, leaving us without an October CPI print missing for both the local and national levels. However, most directly measured price data for October, such as vehicle and gasoline prices, were published. Data collection resumed on November 14. As a result, there was less time to collect prices than usual.
- Year-over-year Detroit CPI inflation registered 2.1 percent in December. This number, which was released after our forecast was produced, likely understated inflation dynamics due to the imputation of missing October CPI. In particular, the carry-forward imputation procedure introduces a temporary downward bias in the level of the rent index. The current numbers will once again be comparable to our forecast by 2026Q2.
- Nevertheless, we expect the Detroit CPI to continue to track the national reading except for shelter inflation, which has run cooler in Detroit for the past year. Quarter-on-quarter headline and core inflation are expected to peak in the first half of 2026 before decelerating as the tariffs' impact on consumer prices moderates. By the end of 2026, we expect both headline and core inflation to settle around 3.0 percent.
- In 2027, calendar year local inflation follows the national trend and subsides to 2.9 percent. Annual inflation subsides to just below 2.5 percent by 2030, yet it remains one full percentage point faster than its 2010–19 average.

Figure 10
Unemployment Rate, City of Detroit and Michigan



- Figure 10 shows the history and our forecast of the average annual unemployment rates in both Detroit and Michigan. Whereas Figure 3 shows the monthly history, here we show the history and our forecast using annual averages.
- On an annual basis, Detroit's unemployment rate improved steadily from the peak of the pandemic through 2023, falling from 21.5 percent in 2020 to 7.2 percent in 2023. That progress reversed in 2024, as the city's jobless rate rose to 9.1 percent. We estimate that the unemployment rate increased again to an average of 9.7 percent last year.
- On the bright side, Detroit's labor force grew at a healthy pace in 2024 and 2025, adding a combined 6,000 residents. We calculate that if Detroit's labor force had remained at its 2023 level, then its unemployment rate would have averaged 7.6 percent, just 0.4 percentage points higher than in 2023.
- Michigan's unemployment rate also rose in 2024, and we estimate that it increased again in 2025. The state's jobless rate averaged 3.9 percent in 2023 before reaching to 5.3 percent in 2025.
- Looking ahead, we expect unemployment rates in both Michigan and Detroit to continue rising this year, averaging 5.5 percent and 10.0 percent, respectively.
- We forecast that Detroit's unemployment rate will edge down by one-tenth of a percentage point in 2027, while Michigan's unemployment rate holds steady at 5.5 percent through 2028. By 2030, Detroit's jobless rate is expected to fall to 9.5 percent, or 1.1 percentage points above its 2019 level. Meanwhile, Michigan's unemployment rate is projected to decline to 5.3 percent by 2030, or 1.2 percentage points higher than in 2019.
- The unemployment rate gap between Detroit and the state has narrowed substantially over time, falling from 12.3 percentage points in 2010 to 4.3 points in 2019 and just 3.3 points in 2023. We expect the gap to widen to 4.5 points this year before narrowing gradually to 4.1 points by 2030.
- The city has made substantial progress in closing its unemployment gap with the state. Despite the speedhump over the past couple of years, we expect that progress to resume, even as Detroit's labor force growth continues to outpace the state's. In 2030, we project that Detroit's labor force count will stand 3.6 percent above its 2019 average, compared with a 2.4 percent increase for Michigan during that time.

Table 1
Employment in the City of Detroit
Number of Jobs
Calendar Years

	Actual			Forecast					
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
TOTAL JOBS* (Number of jobs)	231,503	232,543	234,417	234,636	235,158	236,857	238,642	239,964	241,239
(Annual percentage change)	(3.9)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(0.5)
GOODS-PRODUCING	31,667	32,217	32,507	31,084	30,469	30,989	31,494	31,937	32,348
Natural resources, and mining	689	680	682	696	705	715	725	736	746
Construction	7,454	8,010	8,092	7,948	7,972	8,033	8,129	8,195	8,252
Manufacturing	23,524	23,527	23,734	22,441	21,792	22,240	22,639	23,006	23,350
SERVICE-PROVIDING	199,835	200,325	201,910	203,552	204,689	205,868	207,148	208,028	208,891
Trade, transportation, and utilities	30,007	30,142	29,873	29,761	29,704	29,665	29,649	29,611	29,559
Retail trade	12,911	13,056	12,672	12,674	12,625	12,572	12,527	12,475	12,419
Trade, transportation, warehousing, and utilities	17,097	17,086	17,201	17,088	17,079	17,094	17,122	17,136	17,140
Information	2,361	2,186	1,999	2,040	2,044	2,047	2,050	2,052	2,055
Financial activities	16,388	13,536	13,642	13,634	14,171	14,648	15,119	15,552	15,948
Professional and business services	36,047	35,191	33,450	33,246	33,160	33,208	33,283	33,311	33,326
Professional, scientific, and technical	13,931	14,561	14,495	14,052	14,078	14,087	14,106	14,101	14,081
Management of companies and enterprises	9,367	9,003	8,263	9,355	9,287	9,266	9,255	9,238	9,214
Administrative support and waste management	12,749	11,626	10,693	9,839	9,794	9,855	9,921	9,973	10,031
Education and health services	66,010	67,430	68,609	70,061	70,196	70,188	70,254	70,150	70,059
Leisure and hospitality	22,673	25,113	26,374	26,241	26,524	26,911	27,308	27,668	28,057
Other services	6,744	6,874	7,017	6,922	7,008	7,091	7,164	7,218	7,262
Public Administration	19,123	19,382	20,483	21,114	21,410	21,654	21,871	22,014	22,176
Unallocated services	481	471	463	532	473	456	451	449	449
ADDENDA:									
Household Employment (BLS)**	231,213	239,028	238,631	238,171	237,223	238,679	240,334	241,587	242,824
(Annual percentage change)	(3.8)	(3.4)	(-0.2)	(-0.2)	(-0.4)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.5)
Unemployment Rate**	7.9	7.2	9.1	9.7	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.5

*Actual data through calendar 2025q1

**Actual data through calendar 2025q3

Table 2
Employment in the City of Detroit
Number of Jobs
Fiscal Years (July 1–June 30)

	Actual			Forecast					
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
TOTAL JOBS* (Number of jobs)	229,090	231,746	232,990	234,740	234,950	235,940	237,759	239,420	240,541
(Annual percentage change)	(5.6)	(1.2)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.5)
GOODS-PRODUCING	32,033	31,671	32,408	31,817	30,718	30,700	31,259	31,720	32,146
Natural resources, and mining	661	708	653	699	701	710	720	731	741
Construction	7,129	7,658	8,073	8,030	7,983	7,991	8,082	8,168	8,219
Manufacturing	24,243	23,305	23,682	23,088	22,034	21,999	22,456	22,821	23,186
SERVICE-PROVIDING	197,057	200,075	200,582	202,924	204,232	205,240	206,500	207,700	208,395
Trade, transportation, and utilities	30,002	29,996	30,044	29,759	29,755	29,676	29,659	29,635	29,583
Retail trade	13,021	12,972	12,846	12,657	12,653	12,596	12,549	12,503	12,446
Trade, transportation, warehousing, and utilities	16,982	17,025	17,198	17,102	17,103	17,080	17,110	17,131	17,137
Information	2,344	2,300	2,066	2,012	2,043	2,046	2,048	2,051	2,054
Financial activities	18,422	14,299	13,527	13,620	13,880	14,418	14,885	15,346	15,747
Professional and business services	34,186	35,926	34,060	33,362	33,156	33,176	33,246	33,307	33,313
Professional, scientific, and technical	13,555	14,279	14,632	14,200	14,076	14,079	14,097	14,109	14,088
Management of companies and enterprises	9,036	9,126	8,598	8,807	9,305	9,274	9,261	9,248	9,225
Administrative support and waste management	11,595	12,521	10,829	10,355	9,775	9,822	9,889	9,949	10,000
Education and health services	65,570	66,806	67,874	69,474	70,271	70,171	70,199	70,273	70,061
Leisure and hospitality	20,880	24,201	25,553	26,476	26,363	26,709	27,111	27,493	27,857
Other services	6,494	6,886	6,907	6,971	6,966	7,050	7,130	7,194	7,240
Public Administration	18,720	19,176	20,116	20,718	21,305	21,532	21,768	21,952	22,091
Unallocated services	440	485	435	531	493	462	453	450	449
ADDENDA:									
Household Employment (BLS)**	227,998	234,431	240,147	238,493	237,207	237,865	239,506	241,072	242,142
(Annual percentage change)	(5.3)	(2.8)	(2.4)	(-0.7)	(-0.5)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.4)
Unemployment Rate**	10.0	6.9	7.9	9.9	9.8	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.6

*Actual data through calendar 2025q1

**Actual data through calendar 2025q3

Table 3
Average Wage by Industry in the City of Detroit
Dollars
Calendar Years

	Actual			Forecast					
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Average Wage* (Dollars)	76,717	80,274	83,738	86,841	89,579	92,355	95,502	98,521	101,615
(Annual percentage change)	(2.7)	(4.6)	(4.3)	(3.7)	(3.2)	(3.1)	(3.4)	(3.2)	(3.1)
GOODS-PRODUCING	72,281	80,257	89,638	92,407	95,749	98,705	103,530	107,231	110,583
Natural resources, and mining	83,472	90,097	95,654	96,720	99,250	101,847	104,512	107,246	110,052
Construction	94,824	104,027	111,610	114,734	119,115	122,813	126,835	130,807	135,056
Manufacturing	64,810	71,879	81,974	84,364	87,088	89,897	95,130	98,833	101,950
SERVICE-PROVIDING	77,420	80,277	82,788	85,991	88,660	91,399	94,281	97,183	100,226
Trade, transportation, and utilities	62,267	65,105	66,953	69,091	71,184	73,141	75,098	77,003	78,945
Retail trade	34,536	37,409	38,229	39,016	40,465	41,767	43,084	44,374	45,706
Trade, transportation, warehousing, and utilities	83,209	86,270	88,116	91,397	93,892	96,215	98,521	100,757	103,029
Information	117,184	118,794	127,402	128,837	132,922	136,283	139,379	141,836	144,069
Financial activities	99,416	108,638	112,981	119,416	119,600	122,746	126,084	129,550	133,150
Professional and business services	109,805	118,058	123,518	128,269	133,814	138,764	144,150	149,458	155,138
Professional, scientific, and technical	118,631	123,195	131,633	139,826	145,196	150,592	156,351	162,012	168,002
Management of companies and enterprises	158,046	176,298	170,645	173,231	181,960	189,635	198,261	206,653	215,939
Administrative support and waste management	64,714	66,523	76,098	69,013	71,805	74,028	76,324	78,728	81,236
Education and health services	71,657	72,761	75,294	78,192	80,443	82,913	85,548	88,289	91,190
Leisure and hospitality	52,055	52,836	54,337	56,909	58,668	60,363	62,106	63,801	65,563
Other services	50,993	54,172	56,783	59,071	60,787	62,525	64,312	66,107	67,949
Public Administration	76,469	82,979	86,413	89,371	92,452	94,812	97,206	99,689	102,334
Unallocated services	45,876	43,526	44,655	46,094	45,187	46,053	47,053	48,049	49,049

*Actual data through calendar 2025q1

Table 4
Average Wage by Industry in the City of Detroit
Dollars
Fiscal Years (July 1–June 30)

	Actual			Forecast					
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Average Wage* (Dollars)	75,706	78,792	82,098	85,185	88,176	90,973	93,893	97,000	100,112
(Annual percentage change)	(1.0)	(4.1)	(4.2)	(3.8)	(3.5)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.3)	(3.2)
GOODS-PRODUCING	69,024	76,004	85,499	90,908	94,197	97,280	100,788	105,538	109,095
Natural resources, and mining	83,620	85,448	93,580	96,946	97,977	100,540	103,171	105,870	108,640
Construction	93,260	99,003	108,810	112,315	117,313	120,968	124,878	128,718	132,921
Manufacturing	61,499	68,160	77,329	83,280	85,701	88,570	92,041	97,231	100,663
SERVICE-PROVIDING	76,792	79,233	81,549	84,287	87,270	90,030	92,850	95,696	98,726
Trade, transportation, and utilities	61,449	64,326	66,094	67,719	70,182	72,174	74,129	76,040	77,973
Retail trade	34,342	36,512	37,812	38,342	39,776	41,126	42,429	43,720	45,037
Trade, transportation, warehousing, and utilities	82,233	85,519	87,219	89,461	92,675	95,072	97,379	99,628	101,891
Information	117,497	119,215	123,519	127,580	131,091	134,687	137,980	140,548	143,008
Financial activities	99,934	106,714	109,739	117,473	118,460	121,127	124,399	127,799	131,335
Professional and business services	110,497	113,082	120,315	125,993	131,480	136,293	141,551	146,637	152,289
Professional, scientific, and technical	115,957	120,936	126,494	136,308	142,609	147,903	153,559	159,038	165,001
Management of companies and enterprises	160,047	166,080	171,020	173,544	178,278	185,827	194,173	202,079	211,276
Administrative support and waste management	65,501	65,495	71,706	71,406	70,909	72,882	75,156	77,514	79,969
Education and health services	69,995	72,527	74,325	76,631	79,218	81,656	84,213	86,906	89,783
Leisure and hospitality	51,267	51,987	54,534	55,329	57,702	59,532	61,231	62,947	64,678
Other services	50,513	52,914	55,597	57,926	59,917	61,657	63,413	65,205	67,023
Public Administration	74,224	81,838	84,177	87,448	90,879	93,655	95,993	98,439	101,093
Unallocated services	39,870	48,057	42,431	45,630	45,125	45,573	46,553	47,551	48,547

*Actual data through calendar 2025q1

Table 5
City of Detroit Resident Income
Millions of Nominal Dollars (Annual Percent Changes in Parentheses)
Calendar Years

	Actual			Forecast					
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Total Resident Income	12,710	14,228	15,169	15,500	15,924	16,534	17,222	17,849	18,498
	(-3.2)	(11.9)	(6.6)	(2.2)	(2.7)	(3.8)	(4.2)	(3.6)	(3.6)
Wage and Salary Income	8,945	10,292	10,667	11,128	11,488	12,008	12,609	13,173	13,758
	(2.4)	(15.1)	(3.6)	(4.3)	(3.2)	(4.5)	(5.0)	(4.5)	(4.4)
Transfer Income	2,025	1,992	2,168	2,190	2,209	2,237	2,262	2,262	2,262
	(-20.5)	(-1.6)	(8.8)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(-0.0)	(-0.0)
Other Income	1,741	1,944	2,333	2,182	2,227	2,289	2,351	2,414	2,479
	(-5.9)	(11.7)	(20.0)	(-6.5)	(2.1)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(2.7)
ADDENDA:									
Household Employment (ACS, Persons)	226,561	241,862	248,535	246,464	245,198	247,143	249,360	251,040	252,702
	(1.6)	(6.8)	(2.8)	(-0.8)	(-0.5)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(0.7)
Average Wage (ACS, Dollars)	39,480	42,553	42,921	45,152	46,853	48,587	50,565	52,475	54,443
	(0.8)	(7.8)	(0.9)	(5.2)	(3.8)	(3.7)	(4.1)	(3.8)	(3.8)
Total Resident Income in 2023\$	13,392	14,228	14,686	14,719	14,676	14,809	15,030	15,191	15,363
	(-10.5)	(6.2)	(3.2)	(0.2)	(-0.3)	(0.9)	(1.5)	(1.1)	(1.1)
CPI, Detroit (1982–84=100)*	268.4	282.8	292.1	297.8	306.9	315.8	324.1	332.3	340.5
	(8.2)	(5.4)	(3.3)	(2.0)	(3.0)	(2.9)	(2.6)	(2.5)	(2.5)

*Actual data through calendar 2025q2

Table 6
City of Detroit Resident Income
Millions of Nominal Dollars (Annual Percent Changes in Parentheses)
Interpolated Fiscal Years (July 1–June 30)

	Actual			Forecast					
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Total Resident Income	12,678	13,384	14,773	15,367	15,695	16,212	16,877	17,538	18,171
	(-3.3)	(5.6)	(10.4)	(4.0)	(2.1)	(3.3)	(4.1)	(3.9)	(3.6)
Wage and Salary Income	8,696	9,608	10,535	10,899	11,305	11,733	12,306	12,892	13,463
	(-1.4)	(10.5)	(9.6)	(3.5)	(3.7)	(3.8)	(4.9)	(4.8)	(4.4)
Transfer Income	2,224	1,965	2,077	2,189	2,199	2,222	2,251	2,263	2,262
	(-18.8)	(-11.7)	(5.7)	(5.4)	(0.5)	(1.1)	(1.3)	(0.5)	(-0.1)
Other Income	1,757	1,812	2,161	2,279	2,191	2,257	2,320	2,382	2,446
	(-8.4)	(3.1)	(19.3)	(5.5)	(-3.9)	(3.0)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(2.7)
ADDENDA:									
Household Employment (ACS, Persons)	223,289	234,021	246,284	247,996	245,580	245,953	248,268	250,235	251,873
	(-0.1)	(4.8)	(5.2)	(0.7)	(-1.0)	(0.2)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.7)
Average Wage (ACS, Dollars)	38,947	41,057	42,776	43,947	46,032	47,704	49,566	51,520	53,452
	(-1.3)	(5.4)	(4.2)	(2.7)	(4.7)	(3.6)	(3.9)	(3.9)	(3.7)
Total Resident Income in 2023\$	14,113	13,683	14,507	14,734	14,692	14,726	14,918	15,114	15,276
	(-6.7)	(-3.0)	(6.0)	(1.6)	(-0.3)	(0.2)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.1)
CPI, Detroit (1982–84=100)*	258.3	276.5	287.5	295.1	302.2	311.4	319.9	328.2	336.4
	(6.8)	(7.1)	(4.0)	(2.7)	(2.4)	(3.0)	(2.7)	(2.6)	(2.5)

*Actual data through calendar 2025q2