INC | FORD SCHOOL





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Policy Engaged Population Research

- Analysis of the 2020 Census Count in Detroit
 - Evidence of a likely undercount of Detroit in the 2020 Census from analysis of Detroit and peer cities.
 - Data from 10 Detroit block groups reveal the 2020 Census undercounted the number 0 of occupied residential units by 8.1% in these areas.

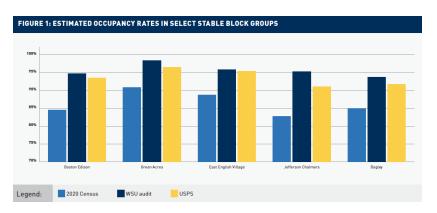
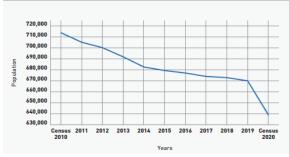


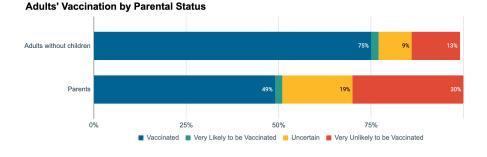
FIGURE 2: CENSUS BUREAU COUNTS AND ESTIMATES **OF DETROIT'S POPULATION 2010 TO 2020**



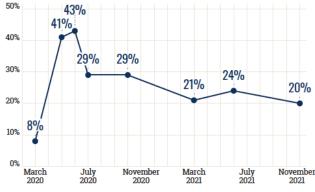
The Detroit Metro Area Communities Study (DMACS)

- We survey a broad, representative group of Detroit residents about their communities, including their expectations, perceptions, priorities, and aspirations.
- We have tracked key outcomes during pandemic including vaccination and other health behaviors, labor market experiences, and economic hardships.
- Now expanding to other cities and counties in Michigan with funding from the Community Engagement Alliance (CEAL) Against COVID-19, an NIH effort guided by community-engaged researchers and supported by trusted community organizations and messengers, co-led by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) and the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD).

MICHIGAN COMMUNITIES **CONQUERING COVID-19**



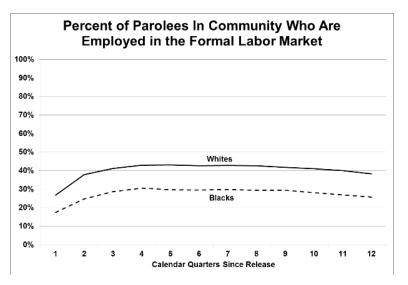
DETROIT CITY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ESTIMATES



Research on Effects of Incarceration and Experiences of Returning Citizens



- America's high incarceration rates are a well-known facet of contemporary political conversations. Mentioned far less often is what happens to the nearly 700,000 former prisoners who rejoin society each year.
- **On the Outside** examines the lives of 22 people—varied in race and gender but united by their time in the criminal justice system—as they pass out of the prison gates and back into society, as well as quantitative data tracing the lives of every state prisoner in Michigan who was released on parole in 2003 (roughly 11,000 individuals) over the next seven years. The book examines the challenges returning citizens face as they try to find work, housing, and stable communities and shows why our country continues to struggle with the social and economic reintegration of the formerly incarcerated.
- Families are doing the work of reintegration: Most people leave prison with almost no possessions and turn to family for material needs and social and emotional support. Much of the burden for supporting returning citizens falls on poor families trying to stretch their resources.
- Challenges of finding and maintaining work: Work is hard to come by and is concentrated in low-wage occupations. Many people struggle to keep work due to health problems, substance use, inconsistent work hours/schedules, lack of transportation, and the disruptive role of criminal justice surveillance and sanctions.



• *Home is hard to find*: People returning from prison face extremely high rates of residential instability, changing residence 2.5 times per year on average in the first two years after release. Many returning citizens move to disadvantaged, high-crime neighborhoods and practice a strategy of avoidance and detachment to steer clear of trouble. The result is social isolation and lack of connections to neighbors. Some are able to find a sense of community elsewhere, such as churches and even in addiction programs.

Teaching in Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program

- The Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program facilitates dialogue and education across profound social differences -- through courses inside prison, involving students from University of Michigan (and other schools across the country), and incarcerated students.
- Prisons in Michigan not yet open for Inside-Out classes.

