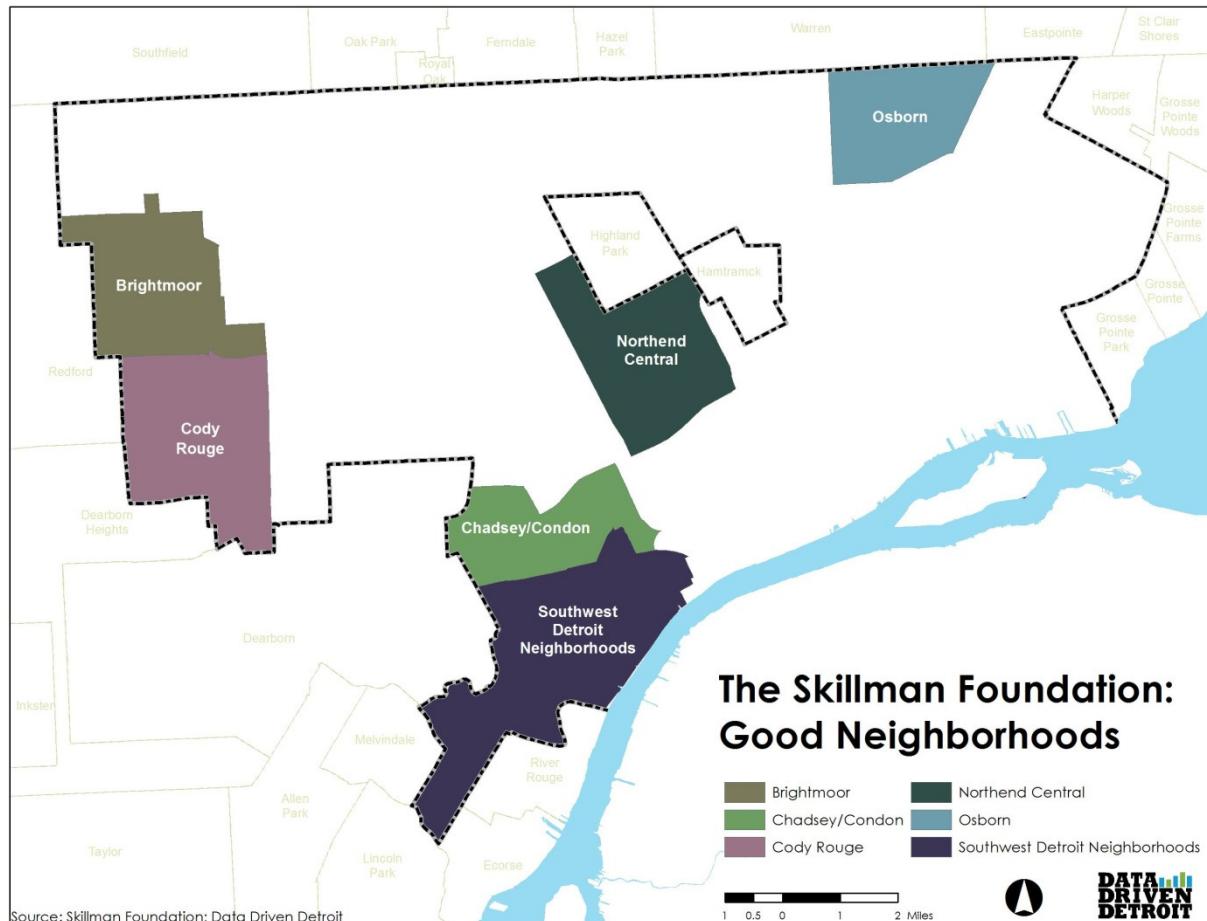


Osborn Neighborhood Profile

The Osborn neighborhood is home to 27,166 residents on the northeastern edge of Detroit. It is bordered on the East by Gratiot Avenue and on the West by Van Dyke Avenue or M-53. The Northern border is the northern city limits of Detroit, while East McNichols Road serves as the community's boundary to the South. Osborn is home to an estimated 9,117 children and youth (0 to 18 years of age).

Figure 1. Reference Map of Skillman Neighborhoods*



*A detailed street map of the Osborn neighborhood is provided at the end of the narrative profile.

General Population Trends – Age, Race/Ethnicity and Household Structure

The 2010 population of 27,166 represented a 27.3 percent decrease over 2000's total of 37,358. This was slightly higher than the 25 percent loss experienced by the City of Detroit. The population of children and youth experienced a significantly higher rate of loss than the population as a whole. The area lost 5,912 children and youth over the decade, representing 39.3 percent of their 2000 total. Such a trend mirrored that of the city (though at a slightly higher differential), which experienced a higher rate of loss for

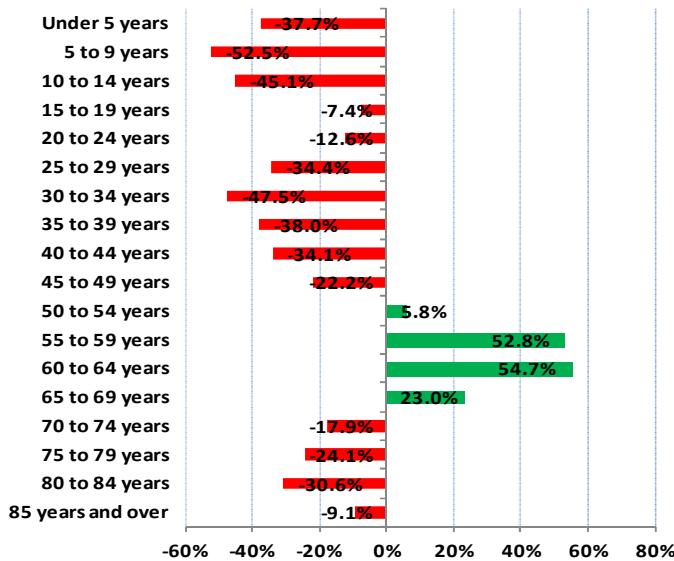
its 0 to 18 years population than for the general population, 33.9 and 25.0 percent, respectively. An analysis of the data makes it quite clear that families, both married couple and single parent, with school-age children (particularly 5 to 14 years of age) lead the exodus from Detroit over the decade. The family dynamics in Osborn played out such that single-parent families with children decreased at a rate almost one and one-half times that of households in general (28.7 percent vs. 20.1 percent), while the number of married-couple families with children decreased by more than half (60.6 percent). The share of married couple families with children, as a percent of total households, decreased in the neighborhood from 18.7 to 9.2 percent. Married couple families as a whole, with or without children, decreased in share from 31.4 to 22.5 percent.

A more detailed picture of the area's changing age structure can be seen in Figure 2. While the total population 0 to 18 years of age fell by 39.3 percent, it is clear that the two lowest school-age cohorts experienced even higher rates of loss. While the city as a whole has experienced a huge decline in births (down by over 55 percent citywide since 1990), due to a combination of lower birth rates and fewer women in their child-bearing years, the trend over the last decade has had an even greater impact in Osborn, as population under 5 years of age has decreased by 37.7 percent, compared to the city's loss of 34.2 percent. The movement out of Detroit by parents, particularly married couples in Osborn, of children entering school resulted in a loss of more than half (52.5 percent) of children 5 to 9 years of age. The loss in the 10 to 14 years age cohort, 45.1 percent, was still quite a bit higher than the overall rate for youth. The only stability in the lower ages was in the 15 to 19 years of age group. The city, due to high birth rates in the early 1990s¹, has experienced a population bubble in the high school years. Such a bubble accounts for the small decrease of 7.4 percent. In fact, this was the smallest loss of any cohort in Osborn until we reach the growth cohorts between 50 and 69 years of age.

An analysis beyond the age of 18 years shows that the only age groups to grow in Osborn were the baby boomer cohorts.

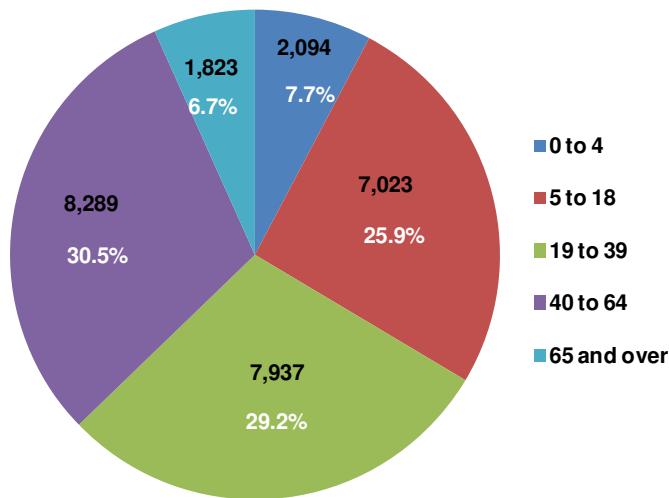
¹ The City of Detroit averaged 22,349 births annually between 1990 and 1993. During the most recent 4-year span, 2007-2010, annual births averaged 11,532. Table 2 includes only the births for which geocoding and characteristics were available. A total of 10,800 of Detroit's birth total of 10,970 met these criteria.

Figure 2. Population Change in the Osborn Neighborhood by 5-Year Age Group, 2000 - 2010



The 2010 age distribution of Osborn is provided in Figure 3. The age groupings separate the population less than five years of age from the 5 to 18 year population. The 'working age' population is divided into two groups, 19 to 39 years and 40 to 64 years. The final category is the senior population, 65 years and over.

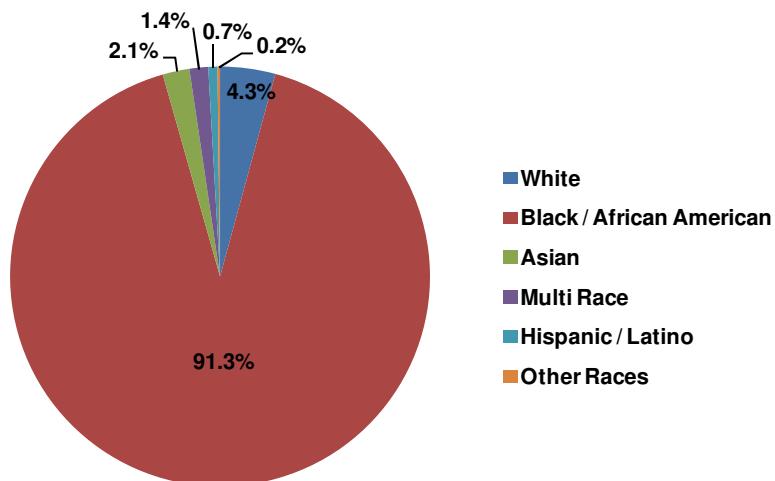
Figure 3. Population Distribution by Age in the Osborn Neighborhood in 2010



While Osborn has experienced population decreases cross all race/ethnic groups over the last decade, the largest losses occurred among whites, Asians (Hmong) and Multi Race groups. African Americans, while decreasing in number by 21.1 percent,

experienced an increase in their share of the neighborhood's population from 84.1 percent in 2000 to 91.3 percent in 2010. The second largest group was whites at 4.3 percent, down 64 percent in number from an 8.6 percent share in 2000. The Asian population, accounting for 2.1 percent of the neighborhood's population and represented primarily by the Hmong who had established a tight knit community in Osborn, decreased in number from 1,700 to 560, a loss of two-thirds. The vast majority of them, along with many others who left, moved to Macomb County - joining other Hmong primarily in Warren and Center Line. The remainder of the community is 1.4 percent Multiracial, and 0.7 percent Hispanic/Latino. While both groups lost population over the decade, the decrease for Latinos was less than the neighborhood average, thus resulting in a slight growth in their overall representation. The remaining 0.2 percent is comprised of Native Americans, Pacific Islanders and Other, non-specified races² (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Racial/Ethnic Composition of the Osborn Neighborhood in 2010



The 20.1 percent decrease in Osborn households over the decade was driven entirely by the loss of family households. Families (households of two or more persons related by blood, marriage or adoption) decreased by 26.4 percent while nonfamily households showed little change, dropping by less than one percent. This trend was quite similar, at

² The 2010 Census defines race and ethnicity as follows:

- **American Indian or Alaska Native** – A person having origins in any of the original people of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment
- **Asian** – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam
- **Black or African American** – A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa
- **Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander** – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands
- **White** – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa
- **Hispanic or Latino** – A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race

least on the family side, to that of the city as a whole, where the loss of family households was much greater than that of nonfamily households, 25.4 vs. 9.7 percent, respectively. The result was that family households reduced their share of the total from 75.7 to 69.7 percent, while nonfamily households increased from 24.3 to 30.3 percent.

While family households decreased overall by 26.4 percent, there were wide differences by family type. Married couple (husband-wife) families decreased at the highest rate of all household types, down 42.8 percent. Single female-headed families decreased by 15.8 percent in total, while single male-headed families decreased by 9.2 percent. Among nonfamily households, the dominant type is single person households. These households actually experienced a 2.4 percent increase, which raised their share of total households from 19.9 to 25.5 percent. All other nonfamily households of two or more persons decreased, with the exception of the largest (7 or more persons) which increased in number from 2 to 3. The major impact of these changes was that husband-wife families decreased their share of households from 31.4 to 22.5 percent, while female-headed families increased their share from 37.2 to 39.2 percent, and nonfamily households grew from 24.3 to 30.3 percent of the total.

The second half of Table 1 looks specifically at households with children and youth. Here we see the trends reported for total households magnified. Their overall decrease was almost twice that of total households, 37.1 vs. 20.1 percent. This fact supports the earlier finding of a much higher loss for the under 18 years of age population than the general population in Osborn. Married couples with children decreased at a rate of 56.9 percent and represented only 25.6 percent of all households with children. While single female-headed families with children dropped by 25.7 percent, their share of all Osborn households with children increased from 53.9 to 63.7 percent. Single male-headed families experienced a slightly lower rate of decrease over the decade, 21.5 percent, resulting in a rise in their share of the total households with children from 7.9 to 9.8 percent.

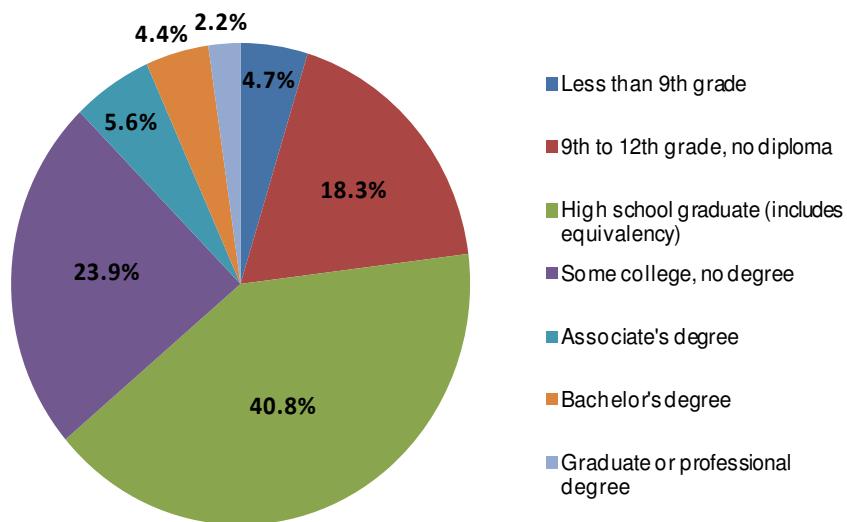
Table 1. Household Structure and Living Arrangements of Children and Youth in the Osborn Neighborhood in 2010

	2000	2010	% Change		2000	2010	% Change
	Number				Percent		
Total households	11,367	9,085	-20.1%		100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Family households	8,605	6,333	-26.4%		75.7%	69.7%	-7.9%
Husband-wife family	3,570	2,041	-42.8%		31.4%	22.5%	-28.5%
Male householder, no wife present	806	732	-9.2%		7.1%	8.1%	13.6%
Female householder, no husband present	4,229	3,560	-15.8%		37.2%	39.2%	5.3%
Nonfamily households	2,762	2,752	-0.4%		24.3%	30.3%	24.7%
Householder living alone	2,260	2,314	2.4%		19.9%	25.5%	28.1%
Householder not living alone	502	438	-12.7%		4.4%	4.8%	9.2%
Households with one or more under 18 years	6,322	3,978	-37.1%		55.6%	43.8%	-21.3%
Family households	6,268	3,943	-37.1%		99.1%	99.1%	0.0%
Husband-wife family	2,360	1,018	-56.9%		37.3%	25.6%	-31.4%
Male householder, no wife present	498	391	-21.5%		7.9%	9.8%	24.8%
Female householder, no husband present	3,410	2,534	-25.7%		53.9%	63.7%	18.1%
Nonfamily households	54	35	-35.2%		0.9%	0.9%	3.0%

Socioeconomic Trends - Educational Attainment, Income and Poverty

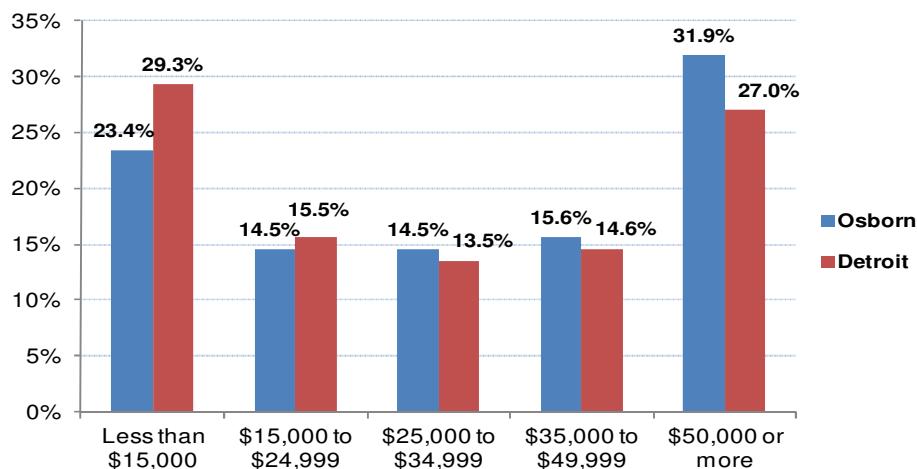
The Census Bureau's American Community Survey collects data on the educational attainment of the population 25 years and over. Due to the annual sample size, data at the neighborhood must be aggregated over a five-year period to produce statistically reliable estimates. The latest data from the 2006-10 period were released in February 2012 and reproduced in Figure 5. The share of residents without a high school diploma, 22.2 percent, is in the middle among the six Skillman neighborhoods and just under the city average of 23.2 percent. Almost one quarter of residents, 23.9 percent, responded that they had completed some college but had not attained a degree. This was also just under the city average of 24.7 percent. The neighborhoods college graduation rate of 6.9 percent exceeded only the two neighborhoods in southwest Detroit and was well below the city average of 11.8 percent. There appears to be an opportunity to reach out to those in the neighborhood with some college and develop programs that can move them forward to acquire either an Associate degree or complete a Bachelor's degree. On the other end of the education spectrum, an investment in adult education would be of great benefit in order to increase the reading, math and technical skills of those who have been marginalized in this economy.

Figure 5. Educational Attainment in the Osborn Neighborhood, 2006-2010



The income distribution for households in the Osborn neighborhood tended to trend somewhat higher than the city's overall distribution. Figure 6 shows that its share of households with income less than \$15,000 was 5.9 percentage points less than the city average, while its share of households with incomes more than \$50,000 was 4.9 percentage points greater. The difference between the two for the categories between these extremes was consistently one percentage points.

Figure 6. Household Income Distribution in Osborn and Detroit, 2006-2010



In spite of this higher household income distribution, the poverty rate in Osborn for children overall was slightly higher than that of the city, while it was almost seven percentage points lower for children less than 6 years of age. Osborn ranked third lowest among the six Skillman neighborhoods on both measures.

Housing Characteristics – Occupancy, Tenure and Cost

The total number of housing units in Osborn decreased at a rate much lower than that of the population. The 11,568 housing units in 2010 represented a decrease of 6.1 percent from the 2000 total of 12,316. The reason for the gap between housing and population decreases was the large increase in vacant housing units. Vacancies almost tripled over the ten year period, rising from 949 to 2,983. The overall vacancy rate rose from 7.7 to 21.5 percent, just under the citywide average of 22.8 percent. Such high vacancy rates put a great deal of pressure on a community's stability.

The occupied housing stock experienced a significant shift from owner occupancy to renter occupancy. The number of owner-occupied units dropped by 33.1 percent, while renter-occupied units increased by 5.4 percent. The result was a community owner occupancy rate that decreased from 66.2 to 55.4 percent. This was still higher than the Detroit average of 51 percent.

Housing affordability is a critical factor in understanding the stability of a neighborhood. The rule of thumb is that housing costs should not consume more than 30 percent of a household's gross income to be considered affordable. When the costs consume greater shares there is less available to cover the other costs of daily living. Data from the 2006-10 American Community Survey show that 48.2 percent of owners and 71.4 percent of renters are over the 30 percent limit. These are both higher than city averages and highest among the six Skillman neighborhoods.

Table 2. Summary Table of 2010 Demographic and Housing Data for the Osborn Neighborhood (Part 1)

Data Category	Osborn	Detroit
Total Population	27,166	713,777
Children		
Number of children 0 to 18 years of age	9,117	204,095
Percent of the total population	33.6%	28.6%
Number of children 0 to 5 years of age	2,546	59,786
Percent of the total population	9.4%	8.4%
Number of children 6 to 11 years of age	2,702	60,863
Percent of the total population	9.9%	8.5%
Number of children 12 to 18 years of age	3,869	83,446
Percent of the total population	14.2%	11.7%
Percent of all households with children	43.8%	34.4%
Percent of family households with children led by a single parent	73.9%	69.2%
Race/Ethnicity		
Black children 0 to 18 years of age	8,521	167,612
Percent of the population 0 to 18	93.5%	82.1%
Hispanic children 0 to 18 years of age	54	19,300
Percent of the population 0 to 18	0.6%	9.5%
White children 0 to 18 years of age	108	9,179
Percent of the population 0 to 18	1.2%	4.5%
Multiracial children 0 to 18 years of age	181	4,999
Percent of the population 0 to 18	2.0%	2.4%
Other race children 0 to 18 years of age	253	3,005
Percent of the population 0 to 18	2.8%	1.5%
Education		
Percent of the population 25 and over with less than a high school diploma	22.2%	23.2%
Percent of the population 25 and over with a bachelor's degree or higher	6.9%	11.8%
Voting		
Percent of voting age population which turned out in the 2010 election	20.7%	31.1%
Percent of registered voters who turned out in the 2010 election	18.5%	29.1%
Safety (we use a different methodology than the FBI's Uniform Crime Rate)		
Property crime rate per 1,000 residents	76.6	73.1
Burglary	32.8	26.1
Larceny-Theft	22.6	27.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	19.4	17.9
Violent crime rate per 1,000 residents	28.5	24.1
Robbery	9.5	8.5
Aggravated Assault	50.9	42.7
Low-Level Crime rate per 1,000 residents		
Drug/Narcotics	4.8	5.7
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	21.8	20.3

Table 2. Summary Table of 2010 Demographic and Housing Data for the Osborn Neighborhood (Part 2)

Data Category	Osborn	Detroit
Health		
Total Births	435	10,314
<i>Percent of all births by mother's age in 2011</i>		
10-19	19.1%	17.2%
20-24	41.6%	34.6%
25 and over	39.3%	48.2%
<i>Percent of births to teens in 2011...</i>		
Where baby has a low, or very low, birth weight	13.3%	13.4%
Where prenatal care was inadequate	30.1%	21.1%
To an unmarried mother	100.0%	97.6%
To a mother who did not graduate high school	61.4%	57.7%
<i>Percent of total births in 2011...</i>		
Where baby has a low, or very low, birth weight	14.3%	13.1%
Where prenatal care was inadequate	23.9%	16.7%
To an unmarried mother	86.9%	80.3%
To a mother who did not graduate high school	32.4%	32.2%
Housing		
Percent of all housing units which are vacant	21.5%	22.8%
Percent of all residential lots which are vacant land	8.7%	26.9%
Percent of all occupied housing units owner-occupied	55.4%	51.1%
Percent of all housing units built before 1950	49.4%	62.2%
Percent of renters paying 30 percent or more of monthly income towards rent	71.4%	65.7%
Percent of owners paying 30 percent or more of monthly income towards housing costs	48.2%	44.8%
Economic Security		
Percent of people 20 to 64 who are unemployed	17.5%	15.1%
Percent of people 20 to 64 not working	41.9%	48.0%
Average household income (in 2010 dollars)	\$40,097	\$39,838
<i>Household income by category</i>		
Percent with income less than \$15,000	25.6%	29.3%
Percent with income \$15,000 to \$24,999	14.3%	15.5%
Percent with income \$25,000 to \$34,999	13.5%	13.5%
Percent with income \$35,000 to \$49,999	17.6%	14.6%
Percent with income greater than \$50,000	28.9%	27.0%
Percent of children less than 6 in poverty	43.6%	50.3%
Percent of children less than 18 in poverty	49.6%	47.70%
Vehicle Ownership and Transportation		
Percent of households with no access to a vehicle	17.0%	21.5%
Average travel time to work (minutes)	28.3	26
Percent of people who travel to work on public transportation	8.4%	7.9%
Definitions		
Low or Very low birthweight - Very low birthweight is less than 1,500 grams; low birthweight is 1,500 to 2,499 grams		
Inadequate prenatal care - According to the Kessner index, when no care is received or if care began during the 3rd trimester		
Unemployed - Population not working and actively looking for work in the past 4 weeks		
Not working - Population which is unemployed plus population which not working or looking for work		

Skillman Good Neighborhoods: Osborn

