CHRT

Regional Variation of the ACA's Coverage of the Uninsured in Michigan

COVER MICHIGAN

Introduction

In 2014, the Affordable Care Act (ACA) will expand health insurance coverage to many Michigan residents, especially those who currently lack coverage. The effects of the ACA will likely be uneven across the state, however, due to considerable regional variation in the proportion of uninsured adults. In addition, it is still unclear whether Michigan will expand Medicaid eligibility by 2014 as intended by the ACA.

The ACA extends health insurance coverage through two primary mechanisms: expanding Medicaid eligibility to persons whose income is below 138 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) and offering tax credits to people whose income is between 138 percent and 400 percent FPL to subsidize insurance purchased through state exchanges (also known as "marketplaces"). Following the U.S. Supreme Court's June 2012 decision in *NFIB v. Sebelius*, states can decline the Medicaid expansion without financial penalty.[1] In states that do not expand Medicaid, exchange subsidies are extended to those whose income is between 100 percent and 138 percent FPL but not to those below the poverty line. However, residents in non-expansion states with incomes below 138 percent FPL are exempt from the ACA's individual mandate (that is, the requirement that many people be insured or pay a penalty). [2]

This issue brief examines the regional variation in the impact of the ACA on Michigan's uninsured, particularly in view of whether Medicaid is expanded or not. To observe regional differences, we calculated uninsured rates for non-elderly adults (aged 19–64) across 33 county-based regions using data from the American Community Survey (ACS) from 2009 to 2011. In addition, we calculated Medicaid and exchange eligibility for each region under both scenarios (Medicaid expansion or no expansion). A detailed table with estimates for all regions and select cities is provided in the Appendix.
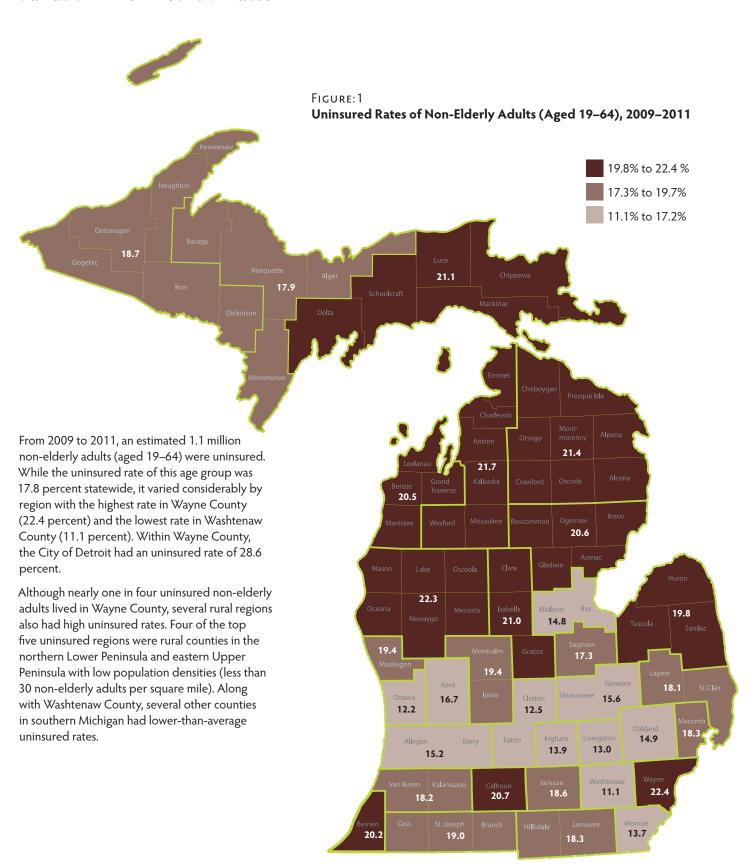
Key findings include:

- In 2009-2011, 17.8 percent of non-elderly adults were uninsured statewide. However, this rate varied considerably across Michigan, ranging from 22.4 percent in Wayne County to 11.1 percent in Washtenaw County.

- While Wayne County had the highest uninsured rate of any region, four of the other top five uninsured regions were rural counties in the northern Lower Peninsula and eastern Upper Peninsula with low population densities.

- If Medicaid eligibility is expanded, 92.9 percent of uninsured residents (985,843 adults) statewide would qualify for either Medicaid or exchange tax credits, and nearly all regions would have eligibility rates of over 90 percent.

- If Medicaid is not expanded, only 46.4 percent of uninsured residents (492,865 adults) statewide would qualify for exchange tax credits, with rates varying considerably geographically. For example, 59.4 percent of the uninsured in Bay and Midland counties would qualify for tax credits, while only 36.5 percent of the uninsured in Wayne County would.

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1 Supreme Court of the United States. June 2012. *National Federation of Independent Business et al. v. Sebelius, Secretary of Health and Human Services, et al.* **http://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/11pdf/11-393c3a2.pdf** (accessed 7-15-13).

2 Timothy Jost. June 27, 2013. Implementing Health Reform: Exemptions from the Individual Mandate. *Health Affairs Blog.* **http://healthaffairs.org/blog/2013/06/27/implementing-health-reform-exemptions-from-the-individual-mandate/** (accessed 7-15-13).

Variation in Uninsured Rates

Uninsured Rates of Non-Elderly Adults (Aged 19–64), 2009–2011

Legend:
- 19.8% to 22.4 %
- 17.3% to 19.7%
- 11.1% to 17.2%

From 2009 to 2011, an estimated 1.1 million non-elderly adults (aged 19–64) were uninsured. While the uninsured rate of this age group was 17.8 percent statewide, it varied considerably by region with the highest rate in Wayne County (22.4 percent) and the lowest rate in Washtenaw County (11.1 percent). Within Wayne County, the City of Detroit had an uninsured rate of 28.6 percent.

Although nearly one in four uninsured non-elderly adults lived in Wayne County, several rural regions also had high uninsured rates. Four of the top five uninsured regions were rural counties in the northern Lower Peninsula and eastern Upper Peninsula with low population densities (less than 30 non-elderly adults per square mile). Along with Washtenaw County, several other counties in southern Michigan had lower-than-average uninsured rates.

Variation in Uninsured Eligibility for ACA Provisions with Medicaid Expansion

Through Medicaid expansion and exchange tax credits, the ACA is designed to offer coverage to nearly all uninsured Americans. Notable exceptions include those whose income is more than 400 percent FPL and certain groups of noncitizens.[3] Based on the characteristics of the non-elderly adult population in Michigan from 2009 to 2011, 92.9 percent of the uninsured would be eligible for either Medicaid or exchange tax credits if Michigan expands Medicaid eligibility to 138 percent FPL. In other words, only 1.3 percent of the non-elderly adult population (75,732 adults) would be uninsured and not eligible for either Medicaid or exchange tax credits.

Although there will still be some degree of regional variation in the rate of uninsured if Medicaid is expanded, expanding Medicaid eligibility would affect uninsured populations similarly across regions in terms of their access to an affordable coverage option. In Jackson County, an estimated 96.9 percent of uninsured non-elderly adults would be eligible for an ACA-based coverage option, the highest rate statewide. All other regions would have eligibility rates over 90 percent, with the exception of Oakland County at 89.1 percent.

It is important to note that these are *eligibility* rates, not *enrollment* rates. While the ACA includes several provisions, such as the individual mandate, to encourage the uninsured to enroll in insurance coverage, a portion of the uninsured population is expected to remain uninsured after 2014. For more information on projected enrollment under the ACA, see the *The ACA's Coverage Expansion in Michigan: Demographic Characteristics and Coverage Projections* issue brief.

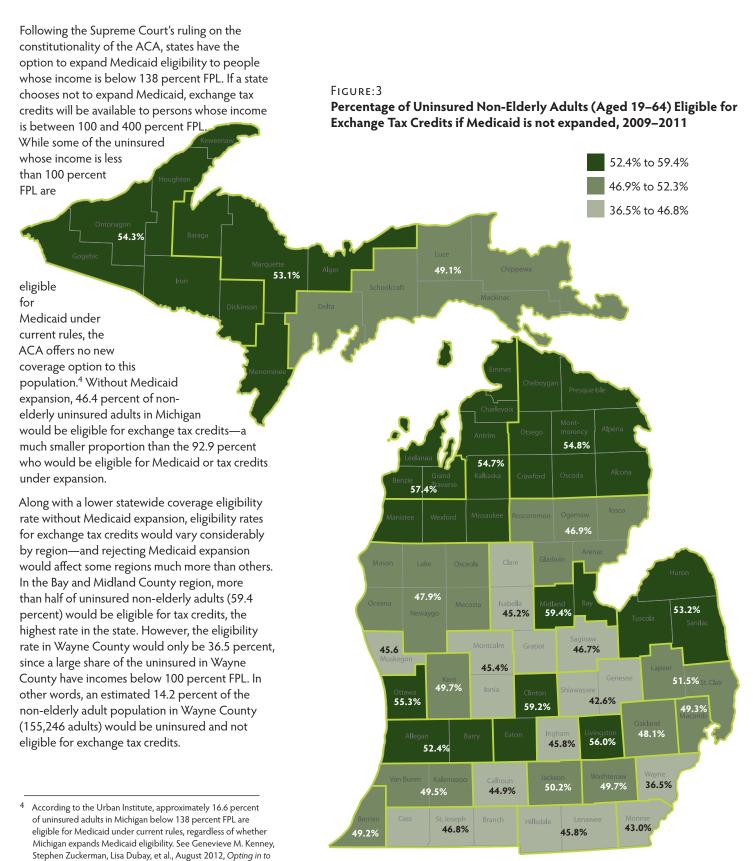[3] Specifically, the ACA does not extend coverage to any unauthorized immigrants. Due to limitations in the ACS, we could not estimate the size of this population. However, we were able to estimate the number of noncitizens with less than five years of residency, who are generally ineligible for full Medicaid benefits.

Percentage of Uninsured Non-Elderly Adults (Aged 19–64) Eligible for Medicaid or Exchange Tax Credits if Medicaid is expanded, 2009–2011

Legend:
- 95.2% to 96.9%
- 93.6% to 95.1%
- 89.1% to 93.5%

Variation in Uninsured Eligibility for ACA Provisions without Medicaid Expansion

Following the Supreme Court's ruling on the constitutionality of the ACA, states have the option to expand Medicaid eligibility to people whose income is below 138 percent FPL. If a state chooses not to expand Medicaid, exchange tax credits will be available to persons whose income is between 100 and 400 percent FPL. While some of the uninsured whose income is less than 100 percent FPL are eligible for Medicaid under current rules, the ACA offers no new coverage option to this population.[4] Without Medicaid expansion, 46.4 percent of non-elderly uninsured adults in Michigan would be eligible for exchange tax credits—a much smaller proportion than the 92.9 percent who would be eligible for Medicaid or tax credits under expansion.

Along with a lower statewide coverage eligibility rate without Medicaid expansion, eligibility rates for exchange tax credits would vary considerably by region—and rejecting Medicaid expansion would affect some regions much more than others. In the Bay and Midland County region, more than half of uninsured non-elderly adults (59.4 percent) would be eligible for tax credits, the highest rate in the state. However, the eligibility rate in Wayne County would only be 36.5 percent, since a large share of the uninsured in Wayne County have incomes below 100 percent FPL. In other words, an estimated 14.2 percent of the non-elderly adult population in Wayne County (155,246 adults) would be uninsured and not eligible for exchange tax credits.

Figure:3

Percentage of Uninsured Non-Elderly Adults (Aged 19–64) Eligible for Exchange Tax Credits if Medicaid is not expanded, 2009–2011

- 52.4% to 59.4%
- 46.9% to 52.3%
- 36.5% to 46.8%

Methodology

American Community Survey (ACS) data was obtained from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS-USA) at the Minnesota Population Center, University of Minnesota.[5] Analysis was conducted for the non-institutionalized civilian population during survey years 2009–2011 (3-year average). Since 2008, the ACS has included questions about what forms of health insurance household members have, making it possible to identify individuals who were uninsured during this time period.

This analysis used health insurance units (HIUs) for calculating income for the purposes of determining ACA program eligibility. The HIU definition was developed by the State Health Access Data Assistance Center (SHADAC) at the University of Minnesota.[6] HIUs differ from the Census Bureau's definition of household and family by grouping together only people who are considered a "family unit" for the purposes of public or private insurance coverage. Unrelated people and certain types of relatives (such as grandparents) typically form their own HIU, separate from related parents and children.

To examine geographic variation in coverage, this analysis created 33 regions comprised of one or more counties. These regions are based Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs). PUMAs contain at least 100,000 people each and are the smallest unit of geography available in the ACS data. In Michigan, some PUMAs extend over multiple counties, while other counties contain multiple PUMAs. In the latter case, this analysis combined PUMAs to create logical county-based regions.

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[5]   Steven Ruggles, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0* [Machine-readable database] (Minneapolis, Min.: University of Minnesota, 2010). **https://usa.ipums.org/usa/** (accessed 6/29/13).

[6]   State Health Access Data Assistance Center. *Defining "Family" for Studies of Health Insurance Coverage*, Issue Brief 27 (Minneapolis, Min.: University of Minnesota, 2012). **http://www.shadac.org/publications/defining-family-studies-health-insurance-coverage** (accessed 6/29/13).

Appendix[7] (Sorted by Total Adult Population)

| County/Region/City | Uninsured Adults | | With Medicaid Expansion | | | | Without Medicaid Expansion | | | | Total Adults |
| | | | Uninsured, Medicaid or Exchange Eligible | | Uninsured, Neither Medicaid nor Exchange Eligible | | Uninsured, Exchange Eligible | | Uninsured, Not Exchange Eligible | | |
	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate
Chippewa, Delta, Luce, Mackinac, Schoolcraft	12,071 (21.1%)	10,784 (18.9%) to 13,358 (23.5%)	11,644 (20.4%)	10,344 (18.2%) to 12,944 (22.8%)	427 (0.7%)	244 (0.5%) to 610 (1.1%)	5,926 (10.4%)	4,958 (8.8%) to 6,894 (12.2%)	6,145 (10.8%)	5,125 (9.1%) to 7,165 (12.7%)	57,114
Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Ontonagon	10,818 (18.7%)	9,473 (16.6%) to 12,163 (20.9%)	10,035 (17.3%)	8,775 (15.4%) to 11,295 (19.4%)	783 (1.4%)	358 (0.8%) to 1,208 (2.3%)	5,873 (10.1%)	4,939 (8.7%) to 6,807 (11.8%)	4,945 (8.5%)	4,036 (7.1%) to 5,854 (10.2%)	57,935
Arenac, Gladwin, Iosco, Ogemaw, Roscommon	12,927 (20.6%)	11,525 (18.4%) to 14,329 (22.9%)	12,355 (19.7%)	10,989 (17.6%) to 13,721 (21.9%)	572 (0.9%)	316 (0.6%) to 828 (1.4%)	6,061 (9.7%)	5,135 (8.3%) to 6,987 (11.2%)	6,866 (10.9%)	5,811 (9.4%) to 7,921 (12.7%)	62,774
Alger, Baraga, Marquette, Menominee	11,656 (17.9%)	10,049 (15.5%) to 13,263 (20.5%)	11,209 (17.2%)	9,617 (14.9%) to 12,801 (19.8%)	447 (0.7%)	211 (0.4%) to 683 (1.2%)	6,194 (9.5%)	5,010 (7.8%) to 7,378 (11.5%)	5,462 (8.4%)	4,488 (7.0%) to 6,436 (10.0%)	65,173
Ionia, Montcalm	13,787 (19.4%)	12,260 (17.3%) to 15,314 (21.6%)	13,054 (18.4%)	11,676 (16.5%) to 14,432 (20.4%)	733 (1.0%)	299 (0.6%) to 1,167 (1.9%)	6,259 (8.8%)	5,074 (7.3%) to 7,444 (10.7%)	7,528 (10.6%)	6,400 (9.1%) to 8,656 (12.3%)	71,086
Huron, Sanilac, Tuscola	15,118 (19.8%)	13,651 (18.0%) to 16,585 (21.8%)	14,456 (19.0%)	13,019 (17.2%) to 15,893 (20.9%)	662 (0.9%)	412 (0.6%) to 912 (1.3%)	8,045 (10.6%)	6,771 (9.0%) to 9,319 (12.3%)	7,073 (9.3%)	5,993 (8.0%) to 8,153 (10.8%)	76,237
Alcona, Alpena, Cheboygan, Crawford, Montmorency, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle	16,568 (21.4%)	15,036 (19.5%) to 18,100 (23.4%)	15,762 (20.3%)	14,244 (18.5%) to 17,280 (22.3%)	806 (1.0%)	467 (0.7%) to 1,145 (1.6%)	9,090 (11.7%)	7,889 (10.3%) to 10,291 (13.4%)	7,478 (9.6%)	6,483 (8.5%) to 8,473 (11.0%)	77,593
Calhoun	16,638 (20.7%)	14,870 (18.6%) to 18,406 (23.0%)	16,032 (20.0%)	14,250 (17.9%) to 17,814 (22.2%)	606 (0.8%)	108 (0.3%) to 1,104 (1.7%)	7,462 (9.3%)	6,131 (7.8%) to 8,793 (11.1%)	9,176 (11.4%)	7,800 (9.8%) to 10,552 (13.2%)	80,328
Hillsdale, Lenawee	15,626 (18.3%)	14,147 (16.6%) to 17,105 (20.2%)	14,789 (17.3%)	13,295 (15.6%) to 16,283 (19.2%)	837 (1.0%)	425 (0.6%) to 1,249 (1.6%)	7,154 (8.4%)	6,011 (7.1%) to 8,297 (9.8%)	8,472 (9.9%)	7,288 (8.6%) to 9,656 (11.4%)	85,261
Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet, Kalkaska, Missaukee, Wexford	18,597 (21.7%)	16,708 (19.6%) to 20,486 (24.0%)	17,157 (20.0%)	15,450 (18.1%) to 18,864 (22.1%)	1,440 (1.7%)	768 (1.1%) to 2,112 (2.7%)	10,174 (11.9%)	8,876 (10.5%) to 11,472 (13.5%)	8,423 (9.8%)	7,219 (8.5%) to 9,627 (11.3%)	85,576
Clare, Gratiot, Isabella	18,203 (21.0%)	16,276 (18.9%) to 20,130 (23.2%)	17,109 (19.7%)	15,130 (17.6%) to 19,088 (22.1%)	1,094 (1.3%)	694 (0.9%) to 1,494 (1.8%)	8,220 (9.5%)	7,046 (8.2%) to 9,394 (10.9%)	9,983 (11.5%)	8,508 (9.9%) to 11,458 (13.3%)	86,805
Benzie, Grand Traverse, Leelanau, Manistee	18,068 (20.4%)	15,569 (18.0%) to 20,567 (23.2%)	16,464 (18.6%)	14,097 (16.2%) to 18,831 (21.3%)	1,604 (1.8%)	898 (1.2%) to 2,310 (2.8%)	10,362 (11.7%)	8,705 (10.0%) to 12,019 (13.6%)	7,706 (8.7%)	6,054 (7.1%) to 9,358 (10.7%)	88,358
Branch, Cass, St. Joseph	17,278 (19.0%)	15,192 (16.9%) to 19,364 (21.4%)	16,245 (17.9%)	14,203 (15.8%) to 18,287 (20.2%)	1,033 (1.1%)	557 (0.7%) to 1,509 (1.8%)	8,090 (8.9%)	6,735 (7.5%) to 9,445 (10.5%)	9,188 (10.1%)	7,441 (8.4%) to 10,935 (12.2%)	90,794
Berrien	18,419 (20.2%)	16,279 (18.1%) to 20,559 (22.6%)	16,701 (18.3%)	14,663 (16.3%) to 18,739 (20.5%)	1,718 (1.9%)	976 (1.2%) to 2,460 (2.9%)	9,057 (10.0%)	7,671 (8.5%) to 10,443 (11.6%)	9,362 (10.3%)	7,717 (8.7%) to 11,007 (12.2%)	91,050
Jackson	17,030 (18.6%)	14,691 (16.2%) to 19,369 (21.2%)	16,497 (18.0%)	14,159 (15.6%) to 18,835 (20.7%)	533 (0.6%)	117 (0.3%) to 949 (1.3%)	8,546 (9.3%)	6,849 (7.7%) to 10,243 (11.3%)	8,484 (9.3%)	7,045 (7.8%) to 9,923 (10.9%)	91,607
Monroe	12,765 (13.7%)	10,764 (11.7%) to 14,766 (16.0%)	11,576 (12.5%)	9,775 (10.7%) to 13,377 (14.5%)	1,189 (1.3%)	589 (0.8%) to 1,789 (2.1%)	5,498 (5.9%)	4,210 (4.7%) to 6,786 (7.5%)	7,267 (7.8%)	5,708 (6.3%) to 8,826 (9.7%)	92,972
Allegan, Barry	15,183 (15.1%)	13,107 (13.2%) to 17,259 (17.3%)	14,267 (14.2%)	12,306 (12.4%) to 16,228 (16.3%)	916 (0.9%)	474 (0.6%) to 1,358 (1.5%)	7,957 (7.9%)	6,570 (6.7%) to 9,344 (9.4%)	7,226 (7.2%)	5,838 (6.0%) to 8,614 (8.7%)	100,218
Muskegon	19,490 (19.4%)	17,071 (17.2%) to 21,909 (21.9%)	18,596 (18.5%)	16,359 (16.5%) to 20,833 (20.8%)	894 (0.9%)	358 (0.5%) to 1,430 (1.6%)	8,878 (8.9%)	7,266 (7.4%) to 10,490 (10.6%)	10,612 (10.6%)	8,847 (9.0%) to 12,377 (12.4%)	100,251
Lake, Mason, Mecosta, Newaygo, Oceana, Osceola	23,527 (22.3%)	21,434 (20.6%) to 25,620 (24.1%)	22,015 (20.9%)	19,887 (19.1%) to 24,143 (22.8%)	1,512 (1.4%)	896 (1.0%) to 2,128 (2.2%)	11,259 (10.7%)	9,541 (9.3%) to 12,977 (12.3%)	12,268 (11.6%)	10,915 (10.4%) to 13,621 (13.0%)	105,448
Clinton, Eaton	13,622 (12.5%)	11,483 (10.7%) to 15,761 (14.6%)	12,972 (11.9%)	10,864 (10.1%) to 15,080 (14.0%)	650 (0.6%)	224 (0.3%) to 1,076 (1.2%)	8,066 (7.4%)	6,352 (6.0%) to 9,780 (9.1%)	5,556 (5.1%)	4,294 (4.1%) to 6,818 (6.4%)	109,059
Livingston	14,478 (13.0%)	12,618 (11.4%) to 16,338 (14.7%)	13,651 (12.2%)	11,836 (10.7%) to 15,466 (13.9%)	827 (0.7%)	399 (0.4%) to 1,255 (1.2%)	8,113 (7.3%)	6,732 (6.1%) to 9,494 (8.6%)	6,365 (5.7%)	4,934 (4.6%) to 7,796 (7.1%)	111,450
Bay, Midland	17,105 (14.8%)	15,016 (13.1%) to 19,194 (16.7%)	16,359 (14.1%)	14,326 (12.5%) to 18,392 (16.0%)	746 (0.6%)	405 (0.4%) to 1,087 (1.0%)	10,155 (8.8%)	8,450 (7.4%) to 11,860 (10.4%)	6,950 (6.0%)	5,703 (5.0%) to 8,197 (7.2%)	115,647
Saginaw	20,367 (17.3%)	18,247 (15.5%) to 22,487 (19.2%)	19,504 (16.6%)	17,377 (14.8%) to 21,631 (18.5%)	863 (0.7%)	487 (0.5%) to 1,239 (1.1%)	9,509 (8.1%)	8,027 (6.9%) to 10,991 (9.4%)	10,858 (9.2%)	9,003 (7.8%) to 12,713 (10.9%)	117,821

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[7] All estimates are calculated from American Community Survey data (2009-2011), and percentages are the proportion of the total non-elderly adult population. Ranges are 95 percent confidence intervals for each estimate.

| County/Region/City | Uninsured Adults | | With Medicaid Expansion | | | | Without Medicaid Expansion | | | | Total Adults |
| | | | Uninsured, Medicaid or Exchange Eligible | | Uninsured, Neither Medicaid nor Exchange Eligible | | Uninsured, Exchange Eligible | | Uninsured, Not Exchange Eligible | | |
	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate
Lapeer, St. Clair	27,253 (18.1%)	24,880 (16.6%) to 29,626 (19.7%)	25,616 (17.0%)	23,291 (15.5%) to 27,941 (18.6%)	1,637 (1.1%)	1,118 (0.8%) to 2,156 (1.5%)	14,036 (9.3%)	12,103 (8.1%) to 15,969 (10.7%)	13,217 (8.8%)	11,468 (7.7%) to 14,966 (10.0%)	150,450
Ottawa	19,143 (12.2%)	16,061 (10.4%) to 22,225 (14.3%)	18,107 (11.5%)	15,152 (9.8%) to 21,062 (13.5%)	1,036 (0.7%)	539 (0.4%) to 1,533 (1.1%)	10,574 (6.7%)	8,287 (5.4%) to 12,861 (8.3%)	8,569 (5.5%)	6,717 (4.4%) to 10,421 (6.8%)	157,111
Ingham	26,182 (13.8%)	23,364 (12.4%) to 29,000 (15.4%)	24,519 (13.0%)	21,624 (11.5%) to 27,414 (14.6%)	1,663 (0.9%)	991 (0.6%) to 2,335 (1.3%)	12,009 (6.4%)	9,972 (5.4%) to 14,046 (7.5%)	14,173 (7.5%)	11,877 (6.4%) to 16,469 (8.8%)	189,078
City of Lansing	14,459 (19.3%)	12,452 (16.8%) to 16,466 (22.0%)	13,610 (18.1%)	11,610 (15.7%) to 15,610 (20.9%)	849 (1.1%)	336 (0.6%) to 1,362 (2.1%)	6,102 (8.1%)	4,817 (6.6%) to 7,387 (10.0%)	8,357 (11.1%)	6,444 (8.9%) to 10,270 (13.9%)	75,091
Kalamazoo, Van Buren	36,740 (18.2%)	33,757 (16.8%) to 39,723 (19.7%)	35,046 (17.4%)	31,935 (15.9%) to 38,157 (19.0%)	1,694 (0.8%)	1,100 (0.6%) to 2,288 (1.2%)	18,197 (9.0%)	15,909 (8.0%) to 20,485 (10.2%)	18,543 (9.2%)	16,513 (8.2%) to 20,573 (10.3%)	201,737
Washtenaw	25,177 (11.1%)	22,448 (10.0%) to 27,906 (12.3%)	23,122 (10.2%)	20,564 (9.1%) to 25,680 (11.4%)	2,055 (0.9%)	1,387 (0.7%) to 2,723 (1.3%)	12,520 (5.5%)	10,490 (4.7%) to 14,550 (6.5%)	12,657 (5.6%)	10,470 (4.7%) to 14,844 (6.6%)	226,812
City of Ann Arbor	7,319 (9.0%)	5,798 (7.3%) to 8,840 (11.0%)	6,533 (8.0%)	5,129 (6.5%) to 7,937 (9.9%)	786 (1.0%)	405 (0.6%) to 1,167 (1.6%)	3,411 (4.2%)	2,342 (3.1%) to 4,480 (5.7%)	3,908 (4.8%)	2,815 (3.6%) to 5,001 (6.3%)	81,601
Genesee, Shiawassee	46,022 (15.6%)	42,459 (14.4%) to 49,585 (16.9%)	42,056 (14.3%)	38,644 (13.1%) to 45,468 (15.5%)	3,966 (1.3%)	2,869 (1.0%) to 5,063 (1.8%)	19,598 (6.7%)	17,194 (5.9%) to 22,002 (7.5%)	26,424 (9.0%)	23,694 (8.1%) to 29,154 (9.9%)	294,877
City of Flint	12,704 (20.9%)	10,931 (18.0%) to 14,477 (24.1%)	12,044 (19.8%)	10,299 (17.0%) to 13,789 (23.0%)	660 (1.1%)	178 (0.5%) to 1,142 (2.3%)	4,750 (7.8%)	3,647 (6.1%) to 5,853 (9.9%)	7,954 (13.1%)	6,574 (11.0%) to 9,334 (15.5%)	60,766
Kent	61,933 (16.7%)	58,035 (15.7%) to 65,831 (17.8%)	57,306 (15.5%)	53,653 (14.5%) to 60,959 (16.5%)	4,627 (1.3%)	3,351 (0.9%) to 5,903 (1.7%)	30,774 (8.3%)	28,036 (7.6%) to 33,512 (9.1%)	31,159 (8.4%)	28,078 (7.6%) to 34,240 (9.3%)	370,338
City of Grand Rapids	25,146 (21.5%)	22,436 (19.3%) to 27,856 (24.0%)	22,979 (19.7%)	20,483 (17.6%) to 25,475 (21.9%)	2,167 (1.9%)	1,285 (1.2%) to 3,049 (2.8%)	10,687 (9.2%)	9,127 (7.9%) to 12,247 (10.6%)	14,459 (12.4%)	12,190 (10.6%) to 16,728 (14.5%)	116,824
Macomb	93,738 (18.3%)	88,193 (17.2%) to 99,283 (19.3%)	86,856 (16.9%)	81,754 (15.9%) to 91,958 (17.9%)	6,882 (1.3%)	5,184 (1.1%) to 8,580 (1.7%)	46,226 (9.0%)	42,094 (8.2%) to 50,358 (9.8%)	47,512 (9.3%)	43,375 (8.5%) to 51,649 (10.1%)	513,600
Oakland	111,375 (14.9%)	104,662 (14.0%) to 118,088 (15.8%)	99,214 (13.3%)	93,088 (12.5%) to 105,340 (14.1%)	12,161 (1.6%)	10,021 (1.4%) to 14,301 (1.9%)	53,558 (7.2%)	49,194 (6.6%) to 57,922 (7.8%)	57,817 (7.8%)	53,321 (7.2%) to 62,313 (8.4%)	746,381
Wayne	244,671 (22.4%)	235,632 (21.5%) to 253,710 (23.2%)	225,552 (20.6%)	216,871 (19.8%) to 234,233 (21.4%)	19,119 (1.8%)	16,473 (1.5%) to 21,765 (2.0%)	89,425 (8.2%)	84,064 (7.7%) to 94,786 (8.7%)	155,246 (14.2%)	148,124 (13.6%) to 162,368 (14.8%)	1,094,074
City of Detroit	121,701 (28.6%)	116,842 (27.4%) to 126,560 (29.8%)	113,740 (26.7%)	109,207 (25.7%) to 118,273 (27.8%)	7,961 (1.9%)	6,305 (1.5%) to 9,617 (2.3%)	36,893 (8.7%)	33,745 (8.0%) to 40,041 (9.4%)	84,808 (19.9%)	79,947 (18.8%) to 89,669 (21.1%)	425,399
Michigan (Statewide)	1,061,575 (17.8%)	1,043,860 (17.5%) to 1,079,290 (18.1%)	985,843 (16.5%)	968,919 (16.2%) to 1,002,767 (16.8%)	75,732 (1.3%)	70,867 (1.2%) to 80,597 (1.4%)	492,865 (8.3%)	481,516 (8.1%) to 504,214 (8.5%)	568,710 (9.5%)	556,031 (9.3%) to 581,389 (9.8%)	5,965,015