



LIVING CITIES: THE NATIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

# DETROIT

IN FOCUS: *A Profile from Census 2000*

THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION CENTER ON URBAN AND METROPOLITAN POLICY

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy has many people to thank for supporting and contributing to the Living Cities databook series.

The center offers its deepest gratitude to Living Cities: The National Community Development Initiative. Living Cities' support has enabled the urban center to analyze the results of Census 2000 through its Living Cities Census Series, of which the databooks are a part.

We are also grateful to Living Cities' member organizations, including AXA Financial, Bank of America, The Annie E. Casey Foundation, J.P. Morgan Chase & Company, Deutsche Bank, Fannie Mae Foundation, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, W. K. Kellogg Foundation, John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, The McKnight Foundation, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Office of Community Services of the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Prudential Financial, The Rockefeller Foundation, the Surdna Foundation, and the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development for their generous support and partnership on this important project. Living Cities CEO Reese Fayde and Director of Programs Nhadine Leung provided helpful guidance throughout this project.

A further debt of gratitude goes to Sese-Paul Design for the design of this publication.

Final responsibility for the contents of this report rest with the Brookings research team, which consisted of Alan Berube, Ryan Prince, and Hilary Smith, who were supported by Audrey Singer, Mark Muro, Amy Liu, and Bruce Katz. The responsibility for all errors belongs to us.

*NOTE: The views expressed do not necessarily reflect those of the trustees, officers, or staff members of the Brookings Institution or the board or staff of Living Cities and its member organizations.*

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# PREFACE

The United States is undergoing a period of dynamic, volatile change, comparable in scale and complexity to the latter part of the 19th century.

Populations are aging—affecting settlement patterns, lifestyle choices, and consumption trends. Diversity is spreading across the map, thanks to the most significant wave of immigration in 100 years. And the nation continues to shift to a knowledge- and service-based economy, placing new demands on education and workforce systems.

For cities and their leaders, such changes make understanding the census much more than an academic exercise. In fact, Census 2000 data are “setting the paradigm” for major political, policy, and economic choices in the coming years, and defining the social context within which these choices are made.

Information about the residential patterns of poor and working poor families is beginning to shape debates on issues as diverse as federal welfare reform, school equity financing, and suburban job, housing, and transportation access. Data on population and economic decentralization are heightening concerns over metropolitan development patterns and their implications for low income workers and neighborhoods. New findings about the changing composition of city populations are affecting local debates over the appropriate mix of housing and city services. In

short, to understand the policy context for cities and neighborhoods requires understanding the census.

*Detroit in Focus: A Profile from Census 2000* seeks to promote such understandings.

One of 23 city-focused databooks keyed to the 23 cities in which the Living Cities consortium focuses its investments, this report by the Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy seeks to gauge the health of Detroit’s neighborhoods and families in an accessible, data-rich format that allows for easy comparisons among cities.

To that end, this and the other databooks have been prepared within a uniform framework. Each book places one of the 23 cities in the context of both the 23 cities in the Living Cities group and the largest 100 cities in the nation. Each organizes demographic and economic data pertaining to ten sets of indicators: population, race and ethnicity, immigration, age, households and families, education, work, commuting, income and poverty, and housing.

At the same time, while each city's databook includes the same indicators and comparisons, each is customized in important ways. The databooks provide tailored presentations and interpretations of every chart, table, and map for the specific city being examined. In addition, each databook presents a localized assessment in the form of an executive summary on how that particular city has performed on key indicators. These assessments focus principally on the central city in each region—in this case Detroit—as seen in the context of its region and other cities.

How accurate and current are these statistics and comparisons drawn in large part from Census 2000 in depicting unfolding realities in Detroit today? We believe very accurate.

Even though this report appears three years after much of the data was collected and a significant slowing of the national economy had set in, the basic profile etched at the height of the last business cycle remains compelling and relevant. First, many of the indicators assembled here are not subject to a great deal of change within three years. Second, the national slump likely alters the relative position of cities in city-by-city comparison only minimally. And finally, the 2000 data—collected at the culmination of an unprecedented period of expansion—represent a kind of high-water baseline that poses a daunting challenge to cities in the current decade. That also continues to make 2000 data compelling, especially since many of the social indicators were troubling even then prior to the weakening of the economy.

At any rate, as America's cities enter the 21st century, Census 2000 provides a unique window of opportunity to assess recent progress and future direction in the City of Detroit. We hope that these databooks provide individuals and organizations a clear picture of the diverse market and social environments in which cities and neighborhoods operate, and that the reports inform their efforts to create strong and sustainable communities for urban families.



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Census 2000 reveals that Detroit residents increased their income during the 1990s, but that the city still confronts harsh social, demographic, and economic realities at the turn of the 21st century.

Between 1980 and 2000, Detroit lost fully one-fifth of its population. For the first time since the 1920 census, the city's population dipped below 1 million. Meanwhile, growth in the region during the 1990s occurred far from the core, as nearly every neighborhood in the city and its close-in suburbs lost residents. To be sure, Detroit actually gained Hispanic residents in the last decade, many of them new immigrants from Mexico. But at the same time it lost over 100,000 white residents. Today African Americans make up more than 80 percent of the city's population. Jobs also continued to shift outward in the Detroit metro area, and fewer than one-fourth of the region's workers are now employed in the central city.

Nevertheless, residents of Detroit appear to have greatly benefited from the strong Midwestern economy of the late 1990s. Household incomes rose faster than in any of the 22 other Living Cities, and child poverty dropped by a stunning 13 percentage points. Homeownership also grew for most racial/ethnic groups. Despite this progress, significant challenges remain. Detroit ranks low among U.S. cities on median household income, and four in ten of the city's families with children live below or near the poverty line. With such low incomes, many working families struggle to pay rent and save to buy a home; in many city neighborhoods today, a lack of market demand leaves senior citizens a majority among homeowners.

Income growth in the future may be limited by the fact that only one in nine adults in the city holds a college degree.

Along these lines and others, then, *Detroit in Focus: A Profile from Census 2000* concludes that:

**The Detroit metro area continued to decentralize in the 1990s amid slow growth region-wide.** Between 1980 and 2000, the City of Detroit lost one-fifth of its population. During the same period, the region's suburbs grew modestly, but the locus of that growth shifted far from the core. In the 1990s, a few neighborhoods in downtown Detroit gained residents, but population loss continued throughout the remainder of the city and in nearly all inner suburbs. Today, only 21 percent of Detroit-area residents live in the central city, and only 22 percent of the region's workers are employed there—roughly half that in the average Living City.

**Detroit attracted modest numbers of immigrants, but African Americans make up the overwhelming majority of the population.** The number of whites living in Detroit plummeted in the 1990s, and modest gains in Hispanic and Asian populations were not enough

to compensate for these losses. By 2000, over 80 percent of the city's population was African American, by far the largest proportion among the 23 Living Cities. The city did gain 11,000 immigrants in the 1990s, particularly from Mexico and Iraq, but Detroit's suburbs added more than eight times as many foreign-born residents over the same period. In addition, the metro area remains highly stratified along racial and ethnic lines, with blacks largely confined to Detroit and its close-in suburbs to the north.

**Children, especially those in single-parent families, dominate Detroit's population.** Baby Boomers aged 35 to 54 are by far the nation's largest age cohort. In Detroit, however, this distinction belongs to young children aged 5 to 9. In fact, people under the age of 18 make up a greater proportion of the population in Detroit (31 percent) than in any other Living City. Most of the city's children live in single-parent households; more than a fifth of the city's households are non-married families with children, but only one-eighth are married couples with children. Over the decade, Detroit attracted few newcomers, and the number of 25- to 34-year-olds living in the city dipped 15 percent.

**Incomes grew in Detroit during the 1990s, though the city remains home to a primarily low-wage workforce of all races and ethnicities.** Detroit topped all other Living Cities in median household income growth over the decade (17 percent). The poverty rate dropped significantly, especially among children. However, Detroit still ranks 88th out of the 100 largest cities on household income. The number of middle-income households living in the central city declined over the decade, while the ranks of moderate-income "working poor"

families grew. Detroit stands apart from other Living Cities in the extent to which low incomes are shared across all of its racial and ethnic groups—median incomes for white, black, Hispanic, and Asian households all lag the national average. Going forward, the low educational attainment of Detroit's residents will likely limit the city's future income growth—only 11 percent of them held a college degree in 2000.

**Homeownership increased for most groups in Detroit, but many renters struggle to afford housing.** Fifty-five percent of households in Detroit own their own homes, an above-average rate among the 23 Living Cities. And homeownership has been on the rise for the city's black households, 53 percent of whom now own. The weak housing market in many Detroit inner-city neighborhoods may have limited the economic benefits of homeownership, however. In many of these neighborhoods, the elderly represent a majority of homeowners. Rents in Detroit were stable over the decade, and in 2000 were second-lowest among the Living Cities. Yet even so, 60,000 Detroit renters still pay more than 30 percent of income on rent, suggesting that most earn too little to afford the modest rents that prevail throughout much of the city.

By presenting indicators like these on the following pages, *Detroit in Focus: A Profile from Census 2000* seeks to give readers a better sense of where Detroit and its residents stand in relation to their peers, and how the 1990s shaped the cities, their neighborhoods, and the entire Detroit region. Living Cities and the Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy hope that this information will prompt a fruitful dialogue among city and community leaders about the direction Detroit should take in the coming decade.

# METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

The information presented in *Detroit in Focus: A Profile from Census 2000* derives almost entirely from the U.S. decennial censuses conducted in April 1990 and April 2000. The decennial census is the most comprehensive source of information on the U.S. population, and because all U.S. households are interviewed, it is unique in its ability to describe population characteristics at very small levels of geography.

The decennial census is comprised of two separate but related surveys. In the “short form” survey, all households in the U.S. are asked a series of basic questions on age, race/ethnicity, sex, the relationships among household members, and whether or not the home was owned or rented. Approximately one in six households receives a “long form” survey that asks, in addition to the short form questions, more detailed questions on social, economic, and housing characteristics. The Census Bureau employs statistical weighting to extrapolate from the long form data to arrive at a representative portrait of all U.S. households.

Geography provides the framework for interpreting and understanding census data. The Census Bureau tabulates information from the decennial census for a range of geographies. In this databook, we present information for several different levels of geography:

**Cities**—Many of the tables and charts show citywide data. In this databook, Detroit is compared to the other 22 Living Cities, to the other 99 cities among the 100 largest in the nation, and to other Living Cities located in the Midwestern region of the U.S. (Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Kansas City, and Minneapolis-St. Paul).

**Metropolitan areas**—Metro areas are established by the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to represent a collection of highly-populated communities that exhibit a high degree of economic interdependence. As such, they roughly characterize regional labor markets. Where metro-area-level data are presented in this databook, those data represent either the OMB-defined Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA—a metro area not closely associated with another) or the Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA—a metro area

representing one part of a larger area with one million or more people). In this databook, the Detroit metro area—which OMB designates as the Detroit, MI PMSA—consists of six Michigan counties (Lapeer, Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, St. Clair, and Wayne).

**Suburbs**—Information for suburbs is sometimes presented alongside that for cities. We define suburbs as the part of the metro area located outside the central city. In the case of Detroit, the suburbs include parts of the metro area outside the City of Detroit.

**Census tracts**—Census tracts are subdivisions of counties defined by the Census Bureau to contain between 1,000 and 8,000 people; most contain 3,000 to 4,000 people, and most researchers equate urban census tracts with neighborhoods. We map several indicators at the census tract level to demonstrate differences among neighborhoods in the City of Detroit and its suburbs.

This databook primarily focuses on how the population, employment, and housing characteristics of Detroit and its neighborhoods compared to those in other cities in 2000, as well as how those characteristics changed between 1990 and 2000. Data from the Census 2000 short form have been available since summer 2001, and data from the long form followed one year later. Thus, many of the tables, charts, and maps shown in this databook derive from survey data collected a little over three years ago.

A note on the timeliness of this data: Though much of it dates to 2000, this data remains accurate, relevant, and compelling. The age profile of the population, characteristics of housing stock, and average size of

households—none of these, for starters, are likely to change significantly within a period of a few years. At the same time, the numerous comparisons of cities on or another on these indicators likely hold. To the extent that larger national trends—aging of the population, or increasing enrollment in higher education—alter city conditions, they alter all cities. That means the relative rankings of cities are not subject to dramatic change. Finally, trends between 1990 and 2000 are important in their own right, as they show the progress cities made during a period of unprecedented economic expansion. That progress establishes a baseline for city performance during the 2000–2010 decade.

At the same time, though, the economy did enter a downturn soon after Census 2000 was conducted, and the effects are still being felt today in the labor market—through increased unemployment, stagnant incomes, and rising poverty. We have used post-census data, where available, to provide a more up-to-date picture of employment in cities. Most demographic surveys conducted between decennial censuses, however, do not include large enough samples to provide descriptions of changing conditions at the local level. In the Current Population Survey, for instance, states (and in some cases, metropolitan areas) are the smallest geographical units for which labor force statistics are available.

Some federal agencies do, however, collect annual demographic and economic data for sub-state levels of geography between decennial censuses. Following is a list of topics and intercensal data sources available from the federal government that individuals and organizations working at the local level can use to track and update changes in the indicators presented in this databook:

**Population**—The Census Bureau’s Intercensal Population Estimates Program provides population estimates for metropolitan areas, counties, cities, and towns between decennial censuses. These estimates are based on population counts from the most recent census, adjusted using data from local records. Data are published annually, delayed approximately one year from the date at which they are estimated. See [eire.census.gov/popest/estimates.php](http://eire.census.gov/popest/estimates.php).

**Age and race/ethnicity**—The same Census Bureau program publishes population estimates annually by age and race/ethnicity for geographies down to the county level—similar estimates are not available for cities. The first post-census update of these data (estimates as of July 2002) will be made available in summer 2003.

**Migration**—The Internal Revenue Service publishes county-to-county migration files that allow users to track, on an annual basis, the origins, destinations, and incomes of families migrating between counties and metropolitan areas. Data are released annually for migration flows two years prior. See “Tax Stats” at [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov).

**Work**—The Bureau of Labor Statistics, through its Local Area Unemployment Statistics program, publishes monthly estimates of total employment and unemployment for counties, metropolitan areas, and cities with populations of at least 25,000. Data are released monthly on the employment situation two months prior. See [www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm).

**Income and poverty**—The Census Bureau Small Area Estimates Branch employs several federal data sources to produce annual estimates of poverty rates and median household incomes for all states and counties, as well as poverty rates for all school districts. These data are published with an approximate three-year lag. See [www.census.gov/hhes/www/saie.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saie.html).

**Housing**—The Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council—a consortium of the federal banking regulators—publishes data annually on all mortgages originated in the U.S. by financial institutions, with detail down to the census tract level. These data can be used to track homeownership and home value trends in metro areas, counties, cities, and neighborhoods. Data are released each summer for mortgages originated in the prior year. See [www.ffiec.gov/hmda/publicdata.htm](http://www.ffiec.gov/hmda/publicdata.htm).

**State and local data**—To administer programs and make policy, state and local agencies also track a wealth of administrative data that can reveal much about the social and economic health of individuals and families in cities and neighborhoods. For a comprehensive guide to the types of state and local administrative data that can be used to describe small areas, see “Catalog of Administrative Data Sources,” by Claudia Coulton with Lisa Nelson and Peter Tatian, available at [www.urban.org/nnip/publications.html](http://www.urban.org/nnip/publications.html).

# POPULATION

Population growth does not by itself define a city's health. Nevertheless, the fact that people “vote with their feet” makes population change a good first-order indicator of the appeal of a place. This section accordingly details the basic population trajectory of Detroit and its neighborhoods during the 1990s.

Nationwide, the U.S. added 32.7 million people in the 1990s, the largest intercensal population increase in its history. Growth was widespread—Every state in the union added people, the first time this had occurred in the 20th century. Moreover, historically high levels of international immigration supplemented significant “natural increase”—an excess of births over deaths—in fueling the nation's population growth.

And yet, not all places in the U.S. shared equally in the broader population increase. The South and West absorbed more than three-quarters of the nation's growth in the 1990s. Cities added population at a faster rate than they had in either the 1970s or 1980s, but suburbs grew nearly twice as fast. And even within cities, core neighborhoods around the downtown in many cases lost population, while “outer-ring” neighborhoods at the urban periphery expanded rapidly.

The indicators on the following pages begin to display these trends by depicting population change in the City of Detroit and its metro area, in other cities and regions, and in the city's own neighborhoods.

## POPULATION

**Detroit is the tenth-largest city in the U.S., and eighth-largest among the 23 Living Cities***Total population, 2000: Living Cities and 100 largest cities*

| Rank     | Living Cities            | Central City      | Metro             | Peer Cities        | Rank      | Central City   | Metro            |
|----------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|
| 1        | New York, NY             | 8,008,278         | 9,314,235         | Philadelphia, PA   | 5         | 1,517,550      | 5,100,931        |
| 2        | Los Angeles, CA          | 3,694,820         | 9,519,338         | Phoenix, AZ        | 6         | 1,321,045      | 3,251,876        |
| 3        | Chicago, IL              | 2,896,016         | 8,272,768         | San Diego, CA      | 7         | 1,223,400      | 2,813,833        |
| 4        | Philadelphia, PA         | 1,517,550         | 5,100,931         | Dallas, TX         | 8         | 1,188,580      | 3,519,176        |
| 5        | Phoenix, AZ              | 1,321,045         | 3,251,876         | San Antonio, TX    | 9         | 1,144,646      | 1,592,383        |
| 6        | Dallas, TX               | 1,188,580         | 3,519,176         | <b>Detroit, MI</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>951,270</b> | <b>4,441,551</b> |
| 7        | San Antonio, TX          | 1,144,646         | 1,592,383         | San Jose, CA       | 11        | 894,943        | 1,682,585        |
| <b>8</b> | <b>Detroit, MI</b>       | <b>951,270</b>    | <b>4,441,551</b>  | Indianapolis, IN   | 12        | 781,870        | 1,607,486        |
| 9        | Indianapolis, IN         | 781,870           | 1,607,486         | San Francisco, CA  | 13        | 776,733        | 1,731,183        |
| 10       | Columbus, OH             | 711,470           | 1,540,157         | Jacksonville, FL   | 14        | 735,617        | 1,100,491        |
| 11       | Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN | 669,769           | 2,968,806         | Columbus, OH       | 15        | 711,470        | 1,540,157        |
| 12       | Baltimore, MD            | 651,154           | 2,552,994         |                    |           |                |                  |
| 13       | Boston, MA               | 589,141           | 3,406,829         |                    |           |                |                  |
| 14       | Washington, DC           | 572,059           | 4,923,153         |                    |           |                |                  |
| 15       | Seattle, WA              | 563,374           | 2,414,616         |                    |           |                |                  |
| 16       | Denver, CO               | 554,636           | 2,109,282         |                    |           |                |                  |
| 17       | Portland, OR             | 529,121           | 1,918,009         |                    |           |                |                  |
| 18       | Cleveland, OH            | 478,403           | 2,250,871         |                    |           |                |                  |
| 19       | Kansas City, MO          | 441,545           | 1,776,062         |                    |           |                |                  |
| 20       | Atlanta, GA              | 416,474           | 4,112,198         |                    |           |                |                  |
| 21       | Oakland, CA              | 399,484           | 2,392,557         |                    |           |                |                  |
| 22       | Miami, FL                | 362,470           | 2,253,362         |                    |           |                |                  |
| 23       | Newark, NJ               | 273,546           | 2,032,989         |                    |           |                |                  |
|          | <b>All Living Cities</b> | <b>28,334,103</b> | <b>83,271,629</b> |                    |           |                |                  |

## Detroit lost a fifth of its population between 1980 and 2000, but the rate of decline in the 1990s was half that in the 1980s

*Percent population change, 1980–2000: Living Cities*

| Rank      | Living Cities            | Population       |                  |                | Percent Change |              |               |
|-----------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
|           |                          | 1980             | 1990             | 2000           | 1980–1990      | 1990–2000    | Net           |
| 1         | Phoenix, AZ              | 785,940          | 983,403          | 1,321,045      | 25.1%          | 34.3%        | 68.1%         |
| 2         | San Antonio, TX          | 789,704          | 935,933          | 1,144,646      | 18.5%          | 22.3%        | 44.9%         |
| 3         | Portland, OR             | 368,148          | 437,319          | 529,121        | 18.8%          | 21.0%        | 43.7%         |
| 4         | Dallas, TX               | 904,599          | 1,006,877        | 1,188,580      | 11.3%          | 18.0%        | 31.4%         |
| 5         | Columbus, OH             | 565,021          | 632,910          | 711,470        | 12.0%          | 12.4%        | 25.9%         |
| 6         | Los Angeles, CA          | 2,968,528        | 3,485,398        | 3,694,820      | 17.4%          | 6.0%         | 24.5%         |
| 7         | Oakland, CA              | 339,337          | 372,242          | 399,484        | 9.7%           | 7.3%         | 17.7%         |
| 8         | Seattle, WA              | 493,846          | 516,259          | 563,374        | 4.5%           | 9.1%         | 14.1%         |
| 9         | New York, NY             | 7,071,639        | 7,322,564        | 8,008,278      | 3.5%           | 9.4%         | 13.2%         |
| 10        | Denver, CO               | 492,686          | 467,610          | 554,636        | -5.1%          | 18.6%        | 12.6%         |
| 11        | Indianapolis, IN         | 711,539          | 731,327          | 781,870        | 2.8%           | 6.9%         | 9.9%          |
| 12        | Boston, MA               | 562,994          | 574,283          | 589,141        | 2.0%           | 2.6%         | 4.6%          |
| 13        | Miami, FL                | 346,681          | 358,548          | 362,470        | 3.4%           | 1.1%         | 4.6%          |
| 14        | Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN | 641,271          | 640,618          | 669,769        | -0.1%          | 4.6%         | 4.4%          |
| 15        | Kansas City, MO          | 448,028          | 435,146          | 441,545        | -2.9%          | 1.5%         | -1.4%         |
| 16        | Atlanta, GA              | 425,022          | 394,017          | 416,474        | -7.3%          | 5.7%         | -2.0%         |
| 17        | Chicago, IL              | 3,005,072        | 2,783,726        | 2,896,016      | -7.4%          | 4.0%         | -3.6%         |
| 18        | Philadelphia, PA         | 1,688,210        | 1,585,577        | 1,517,550      | -6.1%          | -4.3%        | -10.1%        |
| 19        | Washington, DC           | 638,432          | 606,900          | 572,059        | -4.9%          | -5.7%        | -10.4%        |
| 20        | Cleveland, OH            | 573,822          | 505,616          | 478,403        | -11.9%         | -5.4%        | -16.6%        |
| 21        | Newark, NJ               | 329,248          | 275,221          | 273,546        | -16.4%         | -0.6%        | -16.9%        |
| 22        | Baltimore, MD            | 786,775          | 736,014          | 651,154        | -6.5%          | -11.5%       | -17.2%        |
| <b>23</b> | <b>Detroit, MI</b>       | <b>1,203,368</b> | <b>1,027,974</b> | <b>951,270</b> | <b>-14.6%</b>  | <b>-7.5%</b> | <b>-20.9%</b> |
|           | All Living Cities        | 26,141,890       | 26,817,472       | 28,718,721     | 2.6%           | 7.1%         | 9.9%          |
|           | Nation                   | 226,542,199      | 248,718,301      | 281,421,906    | 9.8%           | 13.1%        | 24.2%         |

## POPULATION

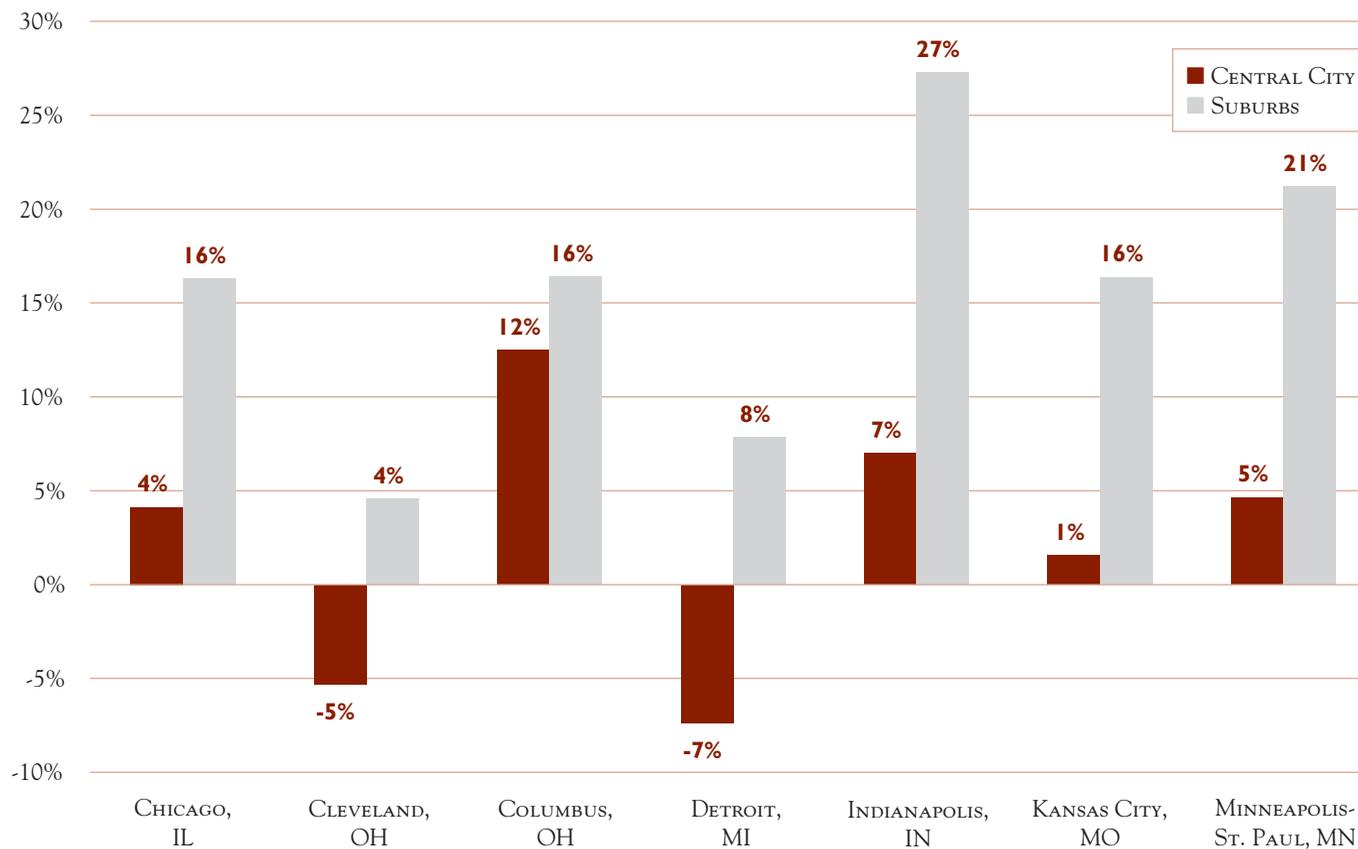
## Despite significant population loss in the city, Detroit's suburbs continued to grow in the 1980s and 1990s

*Percent population change, 1980–2000: Living Cities metro areas*

| Rank      | Living Cities            | Metro Area   |              | Suburbs      |              |
|-----------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|           |                          | 1980–1990    | 1990–2000    | 1980–1990    | 1990–2000    |
| 1         | Phoenix, AZ              | 39.9%        | 45.3%        | 54.2%        | 53.8%        |
| 2         | Atlanta, GA              | 32.5%        | 38.9%        | 41.9%        | 44.0%        |
| 3         | Dallas, TX               | 30.2%        | 31.5%        | 45.1%        | 39.6%        |
| 4         | Denver, CO               | 13.6%        | 30.0%        | 23.4%        | 34.6%        |
| 5         | Portland, OR             | 13.6%        | 26.6%        | 11.7%        | 28.8%        |
| 6         | San Antonio, TX          | 21.7%        | 20.2%        | 30.0%        | 15.2%        |
| 7         | Washington, DC           | 21.4%        | 16.6%        | 27.4%        | 20.3%        |
| 8         | Seattle, WA              | 23.1%        | 18.8%        | 31.0%        | 22.0%        |
| 9         | Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN | 15.5%        | 16.9%        | 21.9%        | 21.1%        |
| 10        | Indianapolis, IN         | 5.7%         | 16.4%        | 9.2%         | 27.2%        |
| 11        | Miami, FL                | 19.1%        | 16.3%        | 23.4%        | 19.8%        |
| 12        | Oakland, CA              | 18.2%        | 14.9%        | 20.3%        | 16.5%        |
| 13        | Columbus, OH             | 10.8%        | 14.5%        | 9.7%         | 16.3%        |
| 14        | Kansas City, MO          | 9.2%         | 12.2%        | 14.6%        | 16.3%        |
| 15        | Chicago, IL              | 2.3%         | 11.6%        | 9.1%         | 16.2%        |
| 16        | New York, NY             | 3.3%         | 9.0%         | 1.7%         | 6.7%         |
| 17        | Los Angeles, CA          | 18.5%        | 7.4%         | 19.3%        | 8.3%         |
| 18        | Baltimore, MD            | 8.3%         | 7.2%         | 16.5%        | 15.5%        |
| 19        | Newark, NJ               | -2.4%        | 6.1%         | 0.4%         | 7.2%         |
| 20        | Boston, MA               | 2.7%         | 5.5%         | 2.8%         | 6.2%         |
| <b>21</b> | <b>Detroit, MI</b>       | <b>-2.8%</b> | <b>4.1%</b>  | <b>1.7%</b>  | <b>7.8%</b>  |
| 22        | Philadelphia, PA         | 2.9%         | 3.6%         | 7.9%         | 7.4%         |
| 23        | Cleveland, OH            | -3.3%        | 2.2%         | -0.5%        | 4.5%         |
|           | <b>All Living Cities</b> | <b>10.6%</b> | <b>13.8%</b> | <b>15.9%</b> | <b>17.6%</b> |

## Like Cleveland, the city of Detroit lost population in the 1990s while its suburbs grew

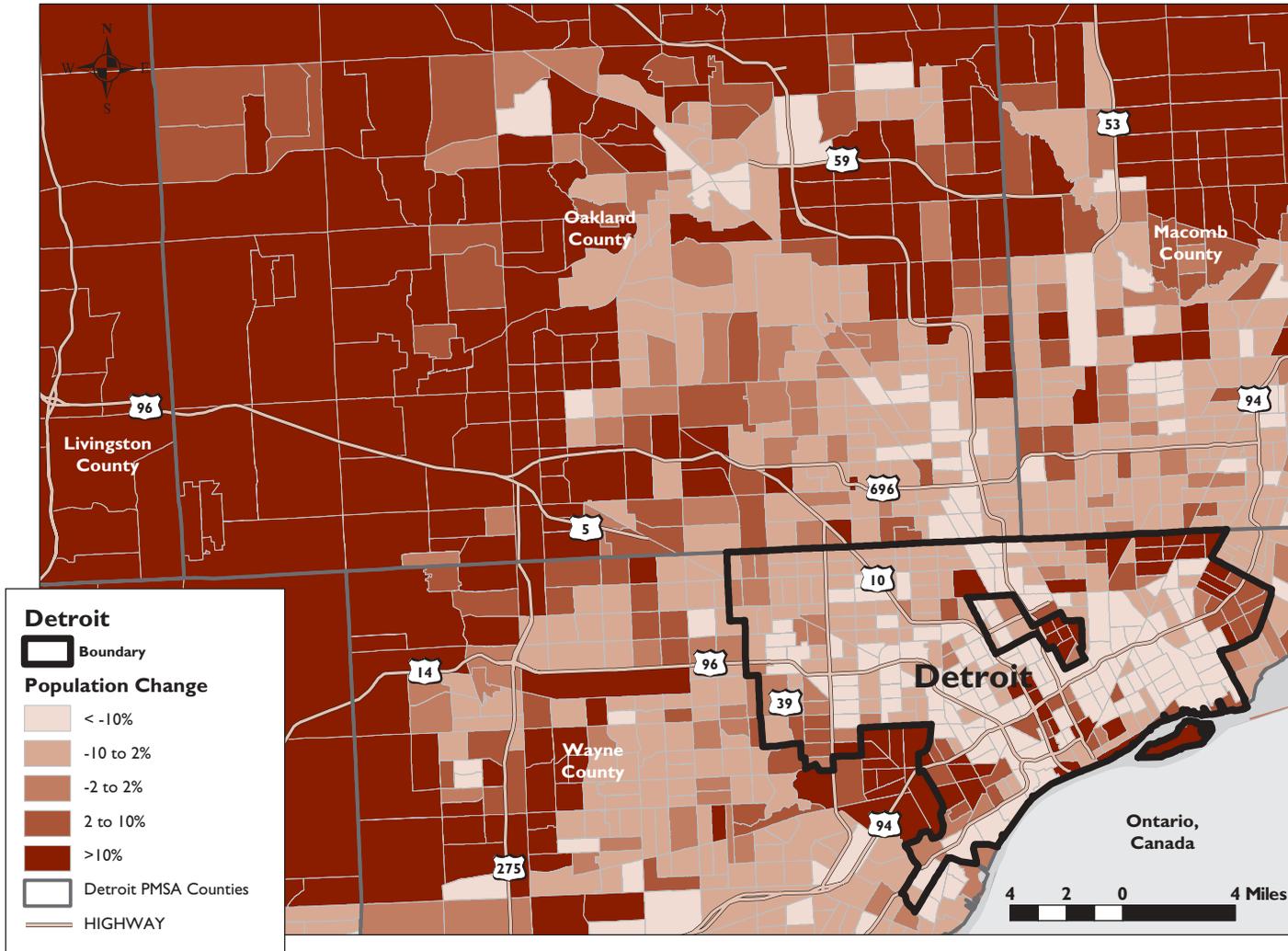
Percent population change, 1990–2000: Midwestern U.S. Living Cities metro areas



POPULATION

# Population declined dramatically in nearly all central city Detroit neighborhoods and throughout many of its inner suburbs

*Percent population change, 1990–2000: Detroit metro area*



# RACE AND ETHNICITY

Cities also need to understand how their racial and ethnic compositions are changing, so they can decide how to fund and deliver services to meet the needs of increasingly diverse populations. In particular, the growing representation of Latinos, whose families tend to be younger and to have more children, suggests cities need to take a closer look at schools, public health, and other programs that primarily serve the young.

The overall racial and ethnic profile of the U.S. population is changing rapidly. Census 2000 confirmed that nationwide, the Hispanic population had grown to roughly the same size as the African American population. Although smaller in size, the Asian population was also on the rise in the U.S. in the 1990s, and grew more than 50 percent over the decade. Adding richness to these trends was the fact that Census 2000 was the first census to offer respondents the option of selecting more than one race category to indicate their family members' racial identity. Nearly 7 million people, or 2.4 percent of the population, reported multiple races.

In keeping with these changes, Census 2000 revealed that for the first time, the 100 largest cities in the U.S. were “majority minority;” that is, more than half of their combined population was either non-white or Hispanic. This trend owed to large gains in Latino population in nearly all cities, modest growth in Asian and African American populations, and widespread declines in non-Hispanic whites. Growing diversity was not confined to the cities, either. Minority population share in the largest suburbs also rose sharply, from 19 percent in 1990 to 27 percent in 2000.

This section compares Detroit's racial and ethnic makeup to that of other cities, and examines how it changed in the 1990s. It also probes the differing racial profiles of the city's various age groups and neighborhoods.

## A NOTE ON RACE/ETHNICITY TERMINOLOGY

Many of the tables, charts, and maps presented in this and subsequent sections feature data specified for certain racial and ethnic groups. This note describes in greater detail how those groups are defined and shown in this databook.

The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin distinct concepts and therefore captures information on them in two separate questions on census forms. On the Census 2000 survey, respondents were first asked to identify whether they were of “Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino” origin, and were then asked whether they are white, black, one of several Asian ethnicities, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, or “some other race.” For the first time, respondents could check off more than one race to describe themselves. Combining the race and Hispanic origin responses yields 126 possible race-ethnic combinations.

To simplify the presentation of data, and to conform with many of the tables generated by the Census Bureau itself, this databook uses shorthand terms for the racial and ethnic descriptors respondents chose to characterize themselves and their family members:

- “Hispanic or Latino” is used to refer to individuals or households who indicate Spanish, Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of their race. Nationally, nine out of ten Census 2000 respondents who indicated Hispanic origin, reported their race as either “white” alone or “some other race” alone.
- Where available, information for individuals who indicate more than one race is presented in a “Two or more races” category. Nationally, only 2.4 percent of Census respondents identified more than one race.

Remaining race categories in this databook include respondents who reported that race alone, not in combination with any other race. However, because Hispanic origin is determined in a separate question, people of these races may also be Hispanic or Latino. Generally, race-specific population and household counts include only non-Hispanics. Race-specific economic variables generally include members of those groups who also reported Hispanic origin.

- “Black/African American” refers to individuals who chose this race designation.
- “Asian/Pacific Islander” was combined from two race totals, “Asian” and “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander,” for comparability with the 1990 Census.
- In general, “Other race” is used to refer to individuals who indicated “some other race” or “American Indian or Alaska Native” race.
- “White” at all times (even for economic variables) refers to non-Hispanic whites.

This streamlined set of race/ethnic categories, as well as the format in which the Census Bureau makes the data available, precludes the presentation of data for country-specific groups, such as Mexicans or Vietnamese, or for foreign-born individuals in general. Individuals and households in these groups are included in the broader race/ethnic categories shown here. Readers interested in profiles for many of these groups can access data online through Census 2000 Summary File 2 (SF 2) and Summary File 4 (SF 4) at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov).

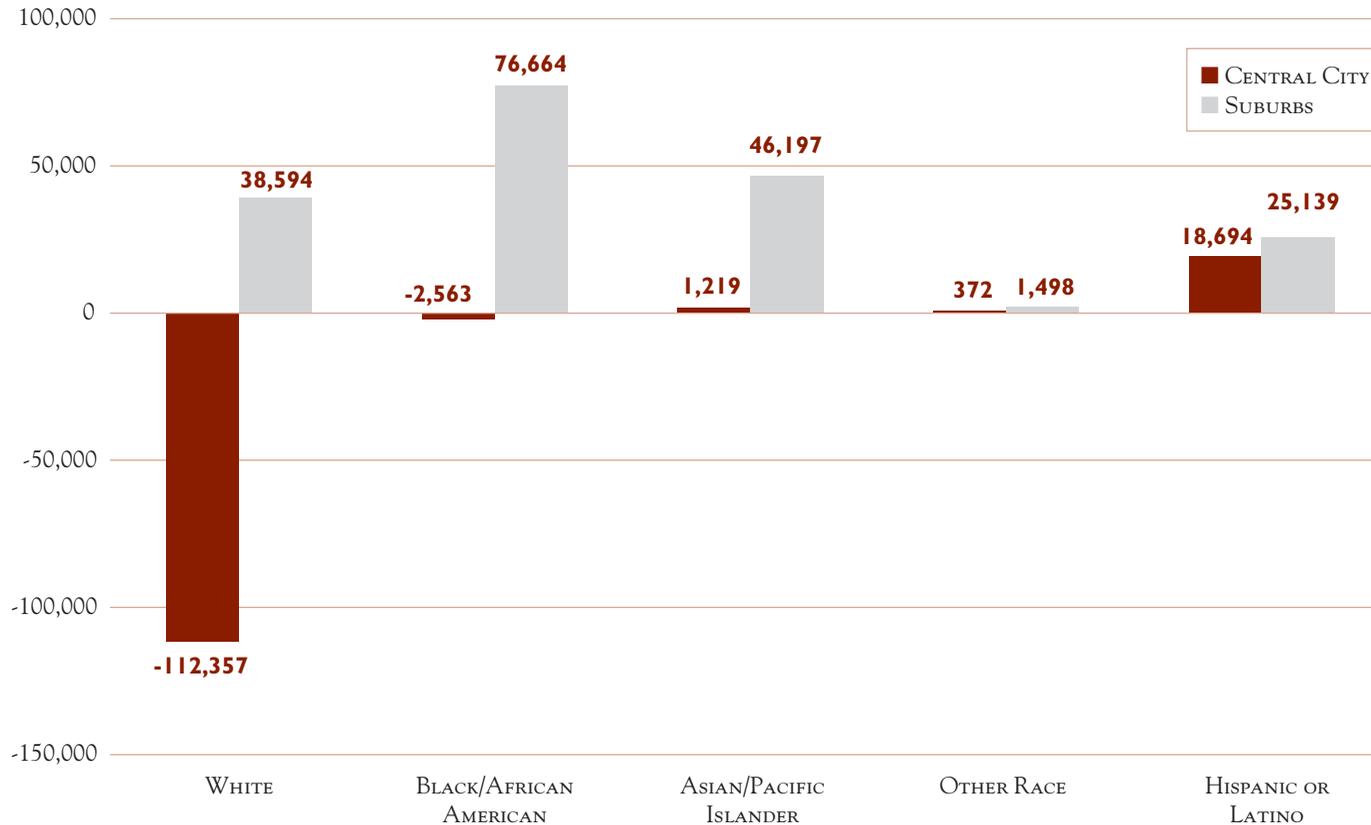
## Over 80 percent of Detroit's population is African American, the highest share among the 23 Living Cities

Share of population by race/ethnicity, 2000: Living Cities

| Rank | Living Cities           | Total Non-White or Hispanic | White | Black/African American | Asian/Pacific Islander | Hispanic or Latino | Other Race | Two or More Races |
|------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1    | Detroit, MI             | 89.5%                       | 10.5% | 81.2%                  | 1.0%                   | 5.0%               | 0.2%       | 2.0%              |
| 2    | Miami, FL               | 88.2%                       | 11.8% | 19.9%                  | 0.6%                   | 65.8%              | 0.1%       | 1.7%              |
| 3    | Newark, NJ              | 85.8%                       | 14.2% | 51.9%                  | 1.2%                   | 29.5%              | 0.7%       | 2.2%              |
| 4    | Oakland, CA             | 76.5%                       | 23.5% | 35.1%                  | 15.6%                  | 21.9%              | 0.3%       | 3.2%              |
| 5    | Washington, DC          | 72.2%                       | 27.8% | 59.4%                  | 2.7%                   | 7.9%               | 0.3%       | 1.7%              |
| 6    | Los Angeles, CA         | 70.3%                       | 29.7% | 10.9%                  | 10.0%                  | 46.5%              | 0.2%       | 2.4%              |
| 7    | Baltimore, MD           | 69.0%                       | 31.0% | 64.0%                  | 1.5%                   | 1.7%               | 0.2%       | 1.3%              |
| 8    | Atlanta, GA             | 68.7%                       | 31.3% | 61.0%                  | 1.9%                   | 4.5%               | 0.2%       | 1.0%              |
| 9    | Chicago, IL             | 68.7%                       | 31.3% | 36.4%                  | 4.3%                   | 26.0%              | 0.1%       | 1.6%              |
| 10   | San Antonio, TX         | 68.2%                       | 31.8% | 6.5%                   | 1.6%                   | 58.7%              | 0.1%       | 1.1%              |
| 11   | Dallas, TX              | 65.4%                       | 34.6% | 25.6%                  | 2.7%                   | 35.6%              | 0.1%       | 1.1%              |
| 12   | New York, NY            | 65.0%                       | 35.0% | 24.5%                  | 9.8%                   | 27.0%              | 0.7%       | 2.8%              |
| 13   | Cleveland, OH           | 61.2%                       | 38.8% | 50.5%                  | 1.3%                   | 7.3%               | 0.2%       | 1.7%              |
| 14   | Philadelphia, PA        | 57.5%                       | 42.5% | 42.6%                  | 4.5%                   | 8.5%               | 0.2%       | 1.6%              |
| 15   | Boston, MA              | 50.5%                       | 49.5% | 23.8%                  | 7.5%                   | 14.4%              | 1.4%       | 3.1%              |
| 16   | Denver, CO              | 48.1%                       | 51.9% | 10.8%                  | 2.8%                   | 31.7%              | 0.2%       | 1.9%              |
| 17   | Phoenix, AZ             | 44.2%                       | 55.8% | 4.8%                   | 2.0%                   | 34.1%              | 0.1%       | 1.6%              |
| 18   | Kansas City, MO         | 42.4%                       | 57.6% | 31.0%                  | 1.9%                   | 6.9%               | 0.2%       | 1.9%              |
| 19   | Minneapolis-St Paul, MN | 36.8%                       | 63.2% | 15.0%                  | 8.8%                   | 7.7%               | 0.2%       | 3.4%              |
| 20   | Columbus, OH            | 33.1%                       | 66.9% | 24.3%                  | 3.5%                   | 2.5%               | 0.3%       | 2.4%              |
| 21   | Indianapolis, IN        | 32.5%                       | 67.5% | 25.4%                  | 1.4%                   | 3.9%               | 0.2%       | 1.4%              |
| 22   | Seattle, WA             | 32.1%                       | 67.9% | 8.3%                   | 13.5%                  | 5.3%               | 0.3%       | 3.9%              |
| 23   | Portland, OR            | 24.5%                       | 75.5% | 6.5%                   | 6.6%                   | 6.8%               | 0.2%       | 3.5%              |
|      | All Living Cities       | 61.8%                       | 38.2% | 27.1%                  | 6.3%                   | 25.5%              | 0.4%       | 2.2%              |
|      | Nation                  | 30.9%                       | 69.1% | 12.1%                  | 3.7%                   | 12.5%              | 0.9%       | 2.2%              |

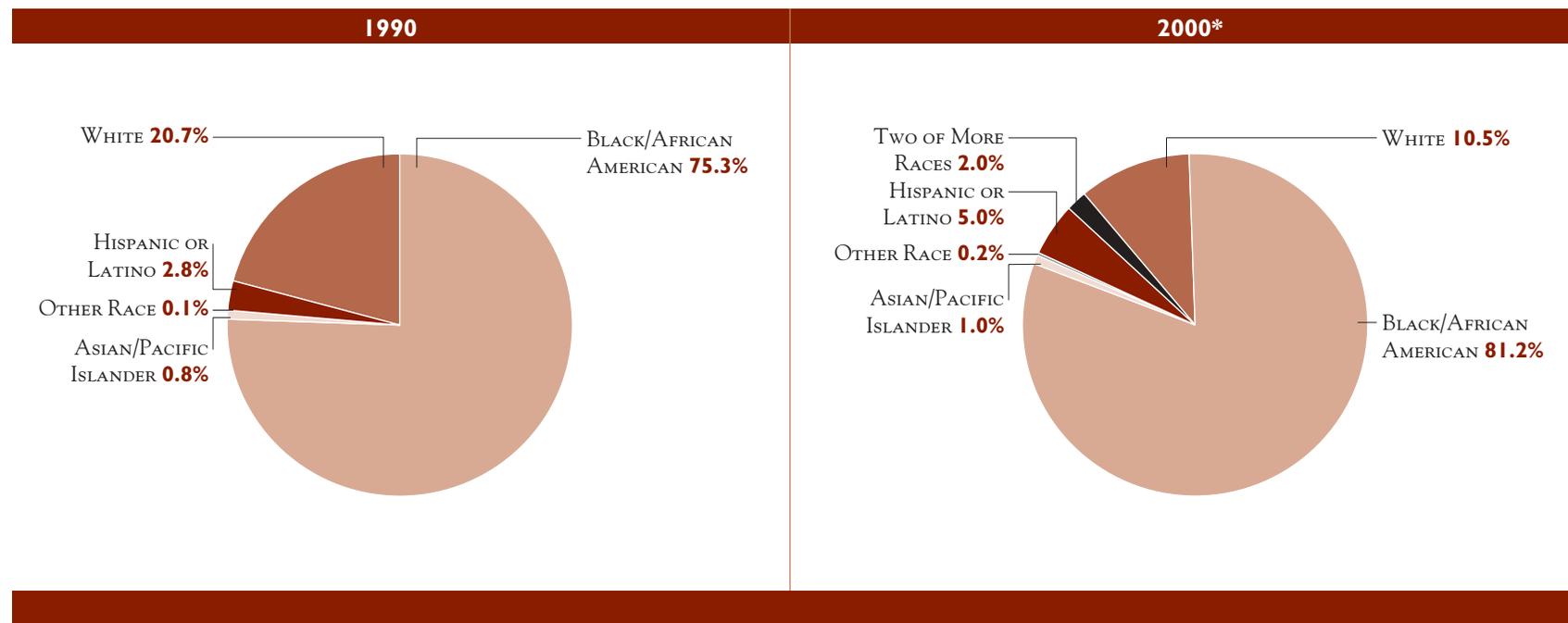
## Detroit gained Hispanics in the 1990s as its white population fell dramatically; all racial and ethnic groups increased in the suburbs

*Population change by race/ethnicity, 1990–2000: Detroit metro area*



## Whites accounted for 21 percent of Detroit’s population in 1990, but only 11 percent by 2000

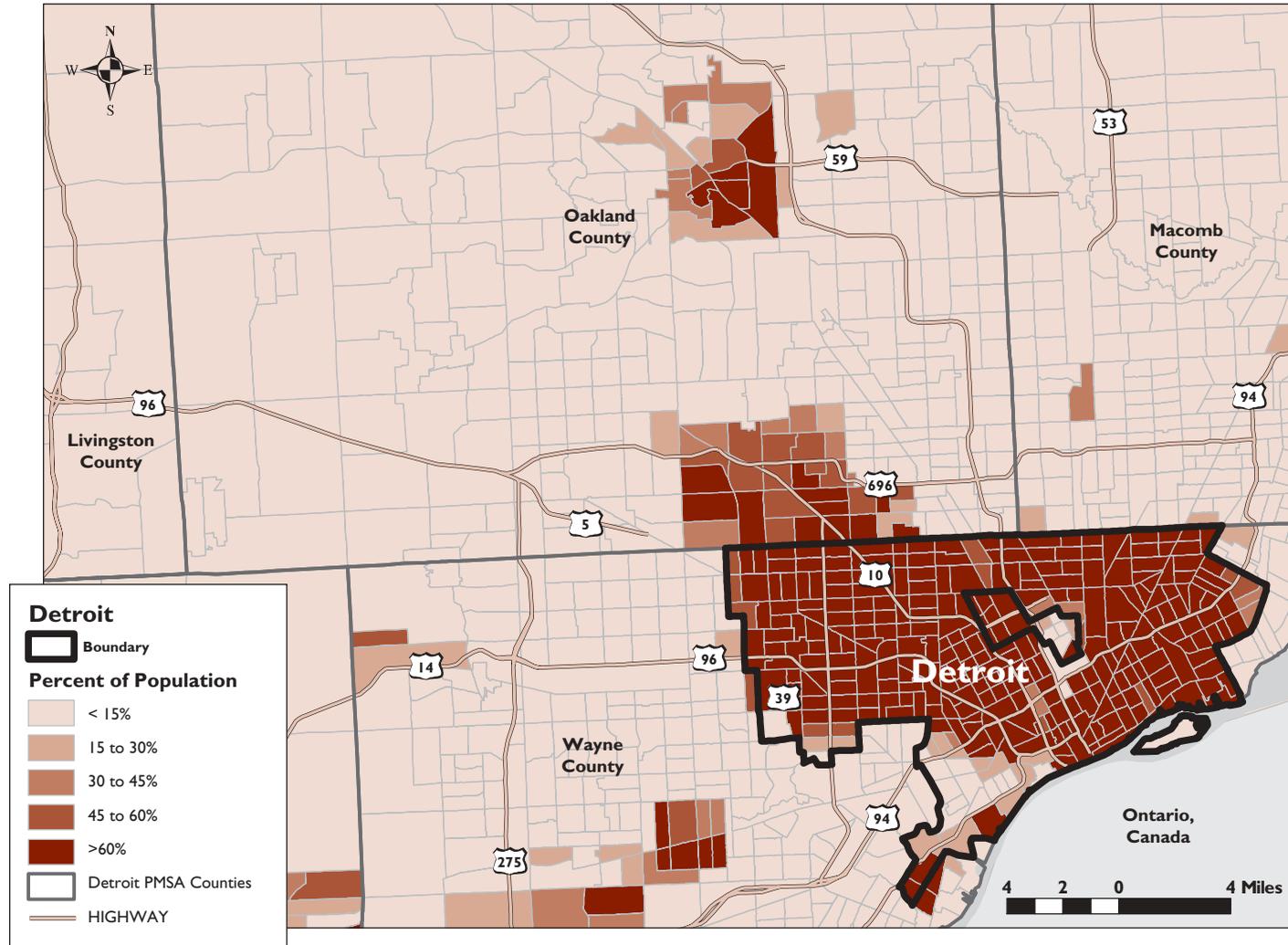
Population share by race/ethnicity, 1990–2000: Detroit



\*Census 2000 was the first census in which respondents could choose more than one race to classify themselves.

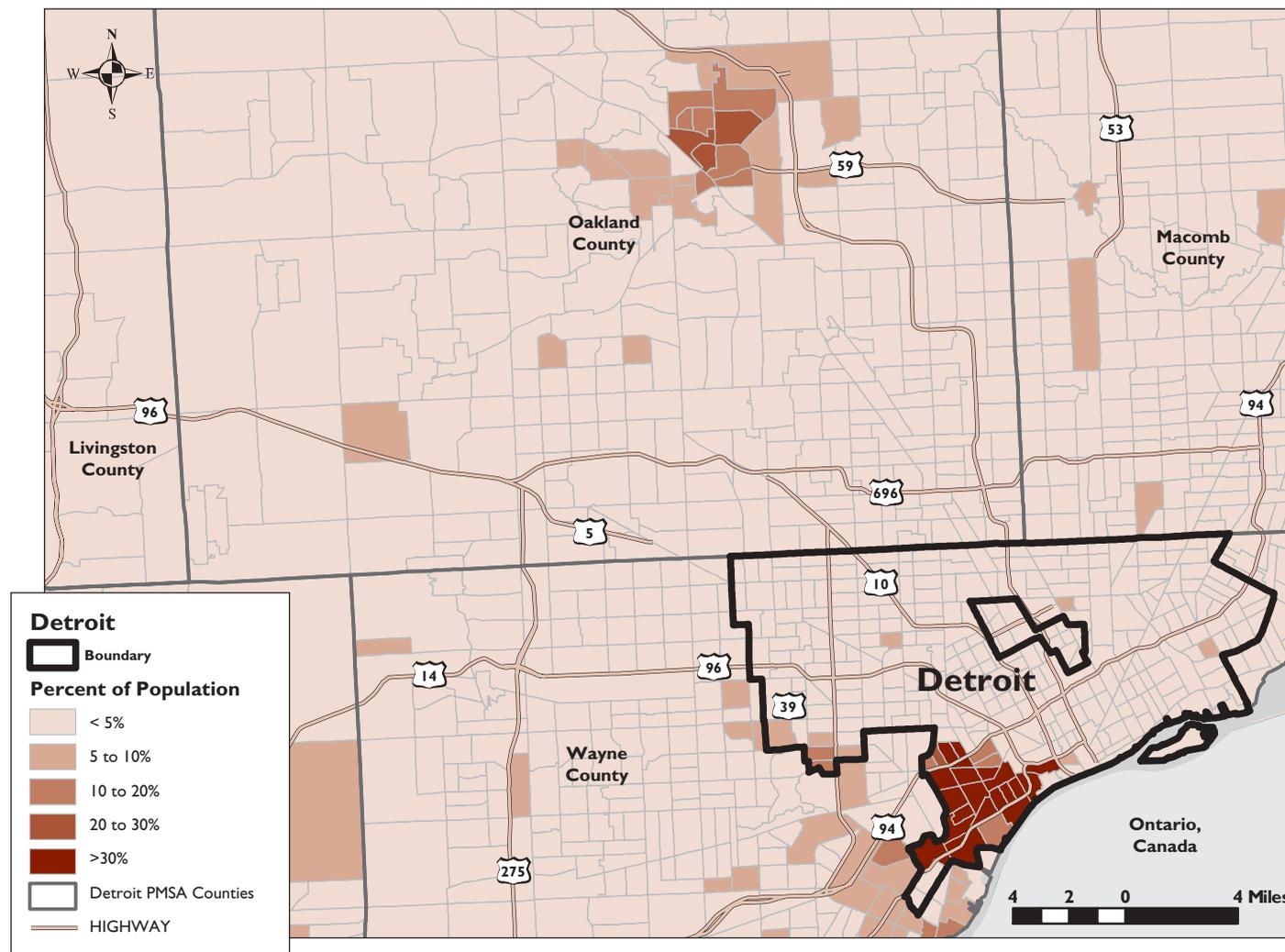
# African Americans in the Detroit area live primarily in the central city and its suburbs to the north and west

*Black/African American population share, 2000: Detroit metro area*



# Hispanics in the Detroit area are clustered in the southeastern portion of the central city and in Pontiac in Oakland County

*Hispanic or Latino population share, 2000: Detroit metro area*



## Segregation between blacks and Hispanics in Detroit is second highest among the 23 Living Cities, and black-white segregation remains high

*Dissimilarity index\* by race/ethnicity, 2000: Living Cities and 100 largest cities*

| Rank | Living Cities            | Black -<br>White | Black -<br>Hispanic | Hispanic -<br>White | Peer Cities             | Rank      | Black -<br>Wht | Black -<br>Hisp | Hispanic -<br>Wht |
|------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1    | New York, NY             | 82.9             | 57.1                | 66.9                | Newark, NJ              | 6         | 77.8           | 67.7            | 46.6              |
| 2    | Chicago, IL              | 82.5             | 81.4                | 59.2                | Fort Lauderdale, FL     | 7         | 77.7           | 60.2            | 35.9              |
| 3    | Atlanta, GA              | 81.6             | 62.5                | 57.8                | Philadelphia, PA        | 8         | 76.7           | 70.1            | 68.2              |
| 4    | Washington, DC           | 79.4             | 66.2                | 55.3                | Cleveland, OH           | 9         | 74.8           | 77.9            | 45.4              |
| 5    | Miami, FL                | 79.3             | 80.6                | 49.6                | Dayton-Springfield, OH  | 10        | 74.0           | 57.2            | 24.9              |
| 6    | Newark, NJ               | 77.8             | 67.7                | 46.6                | <b>Detroit, MI</b>      | <b>11</b> | <b>72.8</b>    | <b>80.9</b>     | <b>60.0</b>       |
| 7    | Philadelphia, PA         | 76.7             | 70.1                | 68.2                | Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI  | 12        | 72.1           | 79.4            | 58.7              |
| 8    | Cleveland, OH            | 74.8             | 77.9                | 45.4                | St. Louis, MO           | 13        | 71.7           | 60.3            | 30.8              |
| 9    | <b>Detroit, MI</b>       | <b>72.8</b>      | <b>80.9</b>         | <b>60.0</b>         | Baltimore, MD           | 14        | 70.7           | 58.2            | 39.9              |
| 10   | Baltimore, MD            | 70.7             | 58.2                | 39.9                | Baton Rouge, LA         | 15        | 70.6           | 56.9            | 30.3              |
| 11   | Los Angeles, CA          | 67.5             | 49.7                | 64.5                | Orlando, FL             | 16        | 70.6           | 67.8            | 37.3              |
| 12   | Boston, MA               | 66.4             | 43.8                | 51.1                | <b>100-City Average</b> |           | <b>56.9</b>    | <b>46.6</b>     | <b>44.5</b>       |
| 13   | Dallas, TX               | 64.8             | 57.1                | 57.1                |                         |           |                |                 |                   |
| 14   | Kansas City, MO          | 63.8             | 62.5                | 51.6                |                         |           |                |                 |                   |
| 15   | Oakland, CA              | 63.3             | 35.3                | 65.2                |                         |           |                |                 |                   |
| 16   | Denver, CO               | 63.0             | 62.3                | 57.1                |                         |           |                |                 |                   |
| 17   | Indianapolis, IN         | 61.8             | 50.7                | 40.4                |                         |           |                |                 |                   |
| 18   | Columbus, OH             | 59.2             | 45.6                | 30.7                |                         |           |                |                 |                   |
| 19   | Seattle, WA              | 54.9             | 38.1                | 32.9                |                         |           |                |                 |                   |
| 20   | Minneapolis-St Paul, MN  | 50.4             | 38.0                | 46.5                |                         |           |                |                 |                   |
| 21   | Portland, OR             | 48.9             | 38.6                | 28.5                |                         |           |                |                 |                   |
| 22   | San Antonio, TX          | 48.9             | 50.9                | 50.7                |                         |           |                |                 |                   |
| 23   | Phoenix, AZ              | 46.4             | 30.4                | 55.0                |                         |           |                |                 |                   |
|      | <b>All Living Cities</b> | <b>67.2</b>      | <b>56.7</b>         | <b>51.3</b>         |                         |           |                |                 |                   |

Source: Lewis Mumford Center on Urban and Regional Research. 2002. "Segregation - Whole Population." SUNY Albany (<http://mumford1.dyndns.org/cen2000/data.html> [January, 2003]).

\*The dissimilarity index can be interpreted as the proportion of one group that would have to move to another neighborhood to achieve the same population distribution as the other group. Indices are based on census tracts for all central cities in each Living City's respective metro area.

For Detroit, indices include residents of the cities of Detroit, Dearborn, Pontiac, and Port Huron.

# IMMIGRATION

At the turn of the 21st century, understanding the characteristics of growing foreign-born populations is central to understanding the social, economic, and political dynamics of cities. The following pages, for this reason, chart the magnitude, recency, and sources of international immigration to Detroit and its suburbs.

A growing foreign-born population in U.S. cities and suburbs underlies Census 2000 findings on race and ethnicity. An influx of immigrants, mostly from Latin America, the Caribbean, and Asia, helped to sustain population growth in a majority of the nation's largest cities in the 1990s. All told, Census 2000 identified 31 million foreign-born individuals living in the U.S., representing approximately 11 percent of the population. This was up dramatically from 1970, when slightly less than 5 percent of the U.S. population was foreign-born. Overall, just over one-half of the total foreign-born population in the U.S. came from Latin America, and more than 40 percent of U.S. immigrants arrived after 1990. In 2000, the 100 largest cities alone were home to over 11 million immigrants, accounting for one in five residents.

While immigrant populations grew in nearly every large U.S. city in the 1990s, a growing proportion of the foreign-born are living in suburbs. The suburbanization of immigrants is especially pronounced in fast-growing "emerging gateway" metropolitan areas in the South and West, including Atlanta, Dallas, and Washington, D.C. In these metros, a majority of recent immigrants to the area are bypassing cities and settling directly in the suburbs. Even central cities with a long-established and continuing immigrant presence, like New York and Los Angeles, are witnessing rapid growth of foreign-born populations in their own suburbs.

## Detroit has the fourth-lowest proportion of foreign-born residents among the 23 Living Cities

Foreign-born population share, 2000: Living Cities and 100 largest cities

| Rank      | Living Cities            | Total Population   | Foreign-born Population | Percent      | Peer Cities             | Rank      | Percent Foreign-born |
|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1         | Miami, FL                | 362,470            | 215,739                 | 59.5%        | Spokane, WA             | 76        | 5.7%                 |
| 2         | Los Angeles, CA          | 3,694,820          | 1,512,720               | 40.9%        | Pittsburgh, PA          | 77        | 5.6%                 |
| 3         | New York, NY             | 8,008,278          | 2,871,032               | 35.9%        | St. Louis, MO           | 78        | 5.6%                 |
| 4         | Oakland, CA              | 399,484            | 106,116                 | 26.6%        | Norfolk, VA             | 79        | 5.0%                 |
| 5         | Boston, MA               | 589,141            | 151,836                 | 25.8%        | Fort Wayne, IN          | 80        | 4.9%                 |
| 6         | Dallas, TX               | 1,188,580          | 290,436                 | 24.4%        | <b>Detroit, MI</b>      | <b>81</b> | <b>4.8%</b>          |
| 7         | Newark, NJ               | 273,546            | 66,057                  | 24.1%        | Indianapolis, IN        | 82        | 4.6%                 |
| 8         | Chicago, IL              | 2,896,016          | 628,903                 | 21.7%        | Baltimore, MD           | 83        | 4.6%                 |
| 9         | Phoenix, AZ              | 1,321,045          | 257,325                 | 19.5%        | Cleveland, OH           | 84        | 4.5%                 |
| 10        | Denver, CO               | 554,636            | 96,601                  | 17.4%        | Buffalo, NY             | 85        | 4.4%                 |
| 11        | Seattle, WA              | 563,374            | 94,952                  | 16.9%        | Baton Rouge, LA         | 86        | 4.4%                 |
| 12        | Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN | 669,769            | 96,613                  | 14.4%        | <b>100-City Average</b> |           | <b>20.4%</b>         |
| 13        | Portland, OR             | 529,121            | 68,976                  | 13.0%        |                         |           |                      |
| 14        | Washington, DC           | 572,059            | 73,561                  | 12.9%        |                         |           |                      |
| 15        | San Antonio, TX          | 1,144,646          | 133,675                 | 11.7%        |                         |           |                      |
| 16        | Philadelphia, PA         | 1,517,550          | 137,205                 | 9.0%         |                         |           |                      |
| 17        | Columbus, OH             | 711,470            | 47,713                  | 6.7%         |                         |           |                      |
| 18        | Atlanta, GA              | 416,474            | 27,352                  | 6.6%         |                         |           |                      |
| 19        | Kansas City, MO          | 441,545            | 25,632                  | 5.8%         |                         |           |                      |
| <b>20</b> | <b>Detroit, MI</b>       | <b>951,270</b>     | <b>45,541</b>           | <b>4.8%</b>  |                         |           |                      |
| 21        | Indianapolis, IN         | 781,870            | 36,067                  | 4.6%         |                         |           |                      |
| 22        | Baltimore, MD            | 651,154            | 29,638                  | 4.6%         |                         |           |                      |
| 23        | Cleveland, OH            | 478,403            | 21,372                  | 4.5%         |                         |           |                      |
|           | <b>All Living Cities</b> | <b>28,716,721</b>  | <b>7,035,062</b>        | <b>24.5%</b> |                         |           |                      |
|           | <b>Nation</b>            | <b>281,421,906</b> | <b>31,107,889</b>       | <b>11.1%</b> |                         |           |                      |

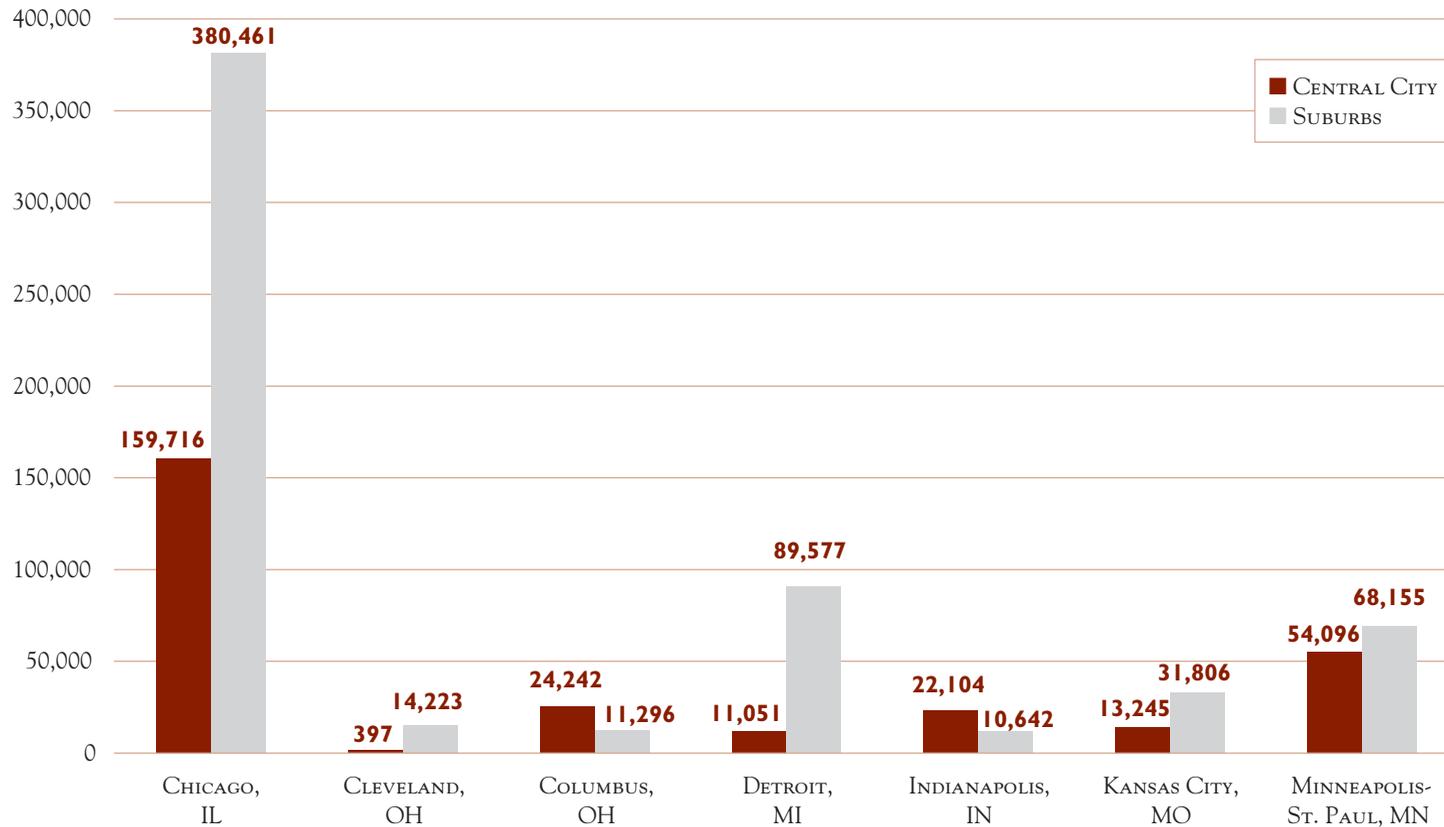
## Detroit added 11,000 foreign-born residents in the 1990s, a slower growth rate than in the average city

Percent change in foreign-born population, 1990–2000: Living Cities and 100 largest cities

| Rank      | Living Cities            | Foreign-born<br>1990 | Foreign-born<br>2000 | Percent<br>Change | Peer Cities             | Rank      | Percent<br>Change |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1         | Phoenix, AZ              | 84,672               | 257,325              | 203.9%            | Yonkers, NY             | 71        | 35.8%             |
| 2         | Denver, CO               | 34,715               | 96,601               | 178.3%            | San Diego, CA           | 72        | 35.4%             |
| 3         | Indianapolis, IN         | 13,963               | 36,067               | 158.3%            | Chicago, IL             | 73        | 34.0%             |
| 4         | Dallas, TX               | 125,862              | 290,436              | 130.8%            | Boston, MA              | 74        | 32.5%             |
| 5         | Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN | 42,517               | 96,613               | 127.2%            | St. Petersburg, FL      | 75        | 32.3%             |
| 6         | Kansas City, MO          | 12,387               | 25,632               | 106.9%            | <b>Detroit, MI</b>      | <b>76</b> | <b>32.0%</b>      |
| 7         | Portland, OR             | 33,601               | 68,976               | 105.3%            | Philadelphia, PA        | 77        | 30.9%             |
| 8         | Atlanta, GA              | 13,354               | 27,352               | 104.8%            | Glendale, CA            | 78        | 30.4%             |
| 9         | Columbus, OH             | 23,471               | 47,713               | 103.3%            | Newark, NJ              | 79        | 28.5%             |
| 10        | San Antonio, TX          | 87,549               | 133,675              | 52.7%             | Long Beach, CA          | 80        | 26.9%             |
| 11        | Oakland, CA              | 73,524               | 106,116              | 44.3%             | Baltimore, MD           | 81        | 26.3%             |
| 12        | Seattle, WA              | 67,736               | 94,952               | 40.2%             | <b>100-City Average</b> |           | <b>45.5%</b>      |
| 13        | New York, NY             | 2,082,931            | 2,871,032            | 37.8%             |                         |           |                   |
| 14        | Chicago, IL              | 469,187              | 628,903              | 34.0%             |                         |           |                   |
| 15        | Boston, MA               | 114,597              | 151,836              | 32.5%             |                         |           |                   |
| <b>16</b> | <b>Detroit, MI</b>       | <b>34,490</b>        | <b>45,541</b>        | <b>32.0%</b>      |                         |           |                   |
| 17        | Philadelphia, PA         | 104,814              | 137,205              | 30.9%             |                         |           |                   |
| 18        | Newark, NJ               | 51,423               | 66,057               | 28.5%             |                         |           |                   |
| 19        | Baltimore, MD            | 23,467               | 29,638               | 26.3%             |                         |           |                   |
| 20        | Washington, DC           | 58,887               | 73,561               | 24.9%             |                         |           |                   |
| 21        | Los Angeles, CA          | 1,336,665            | 1,512,720            | 13.2%             |                         |           |                   |
| 22        | Cleveland, OH            | 20,975               | 21,372               | 1.9%              |                         |           |                   |
| 23        | Miami, FL                | 214,128              | 215,739              | 0.8%              |                         |           |                   |
|           | <b>All Living Cities</b> | <b>5,124,915</b>     | <b>7,035,062</b>     | <b>37.3%</b>      |                         |           |                   |
|           | <b>Nation</b>            | <b>19,767,316</b>    | <b>31,107,889</b>    | <b>57.4%</b>      |                         |           |                   |

## Detroit's suburbs gained more than eight times as many immigrants as the central city in the 1990s, a wider disparity than in most other Midwestern metro areas

*Foreign-born population change, 1990–2000: Midwestern U.S. Living Cities metro areas*

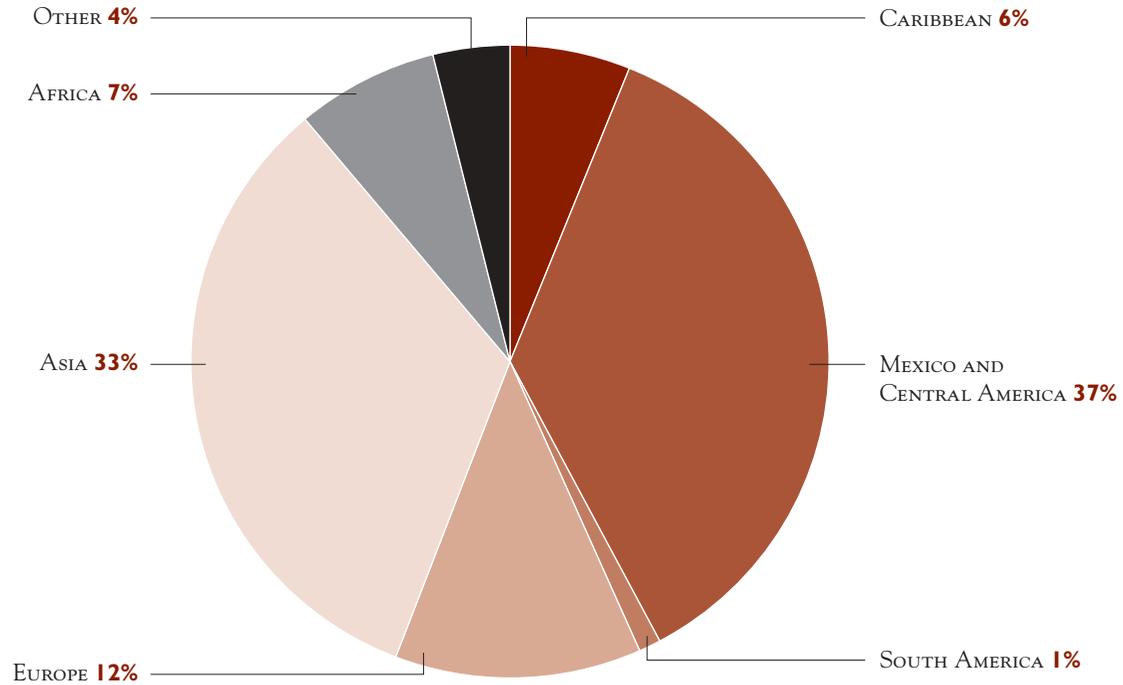


## Over half of Detroit's foreign-born population entered the U.S. in the 1990s and one in three is a naturalized U.S. citizen

Foreign-born population by citizenship and year of entry, 2000: Living Cities

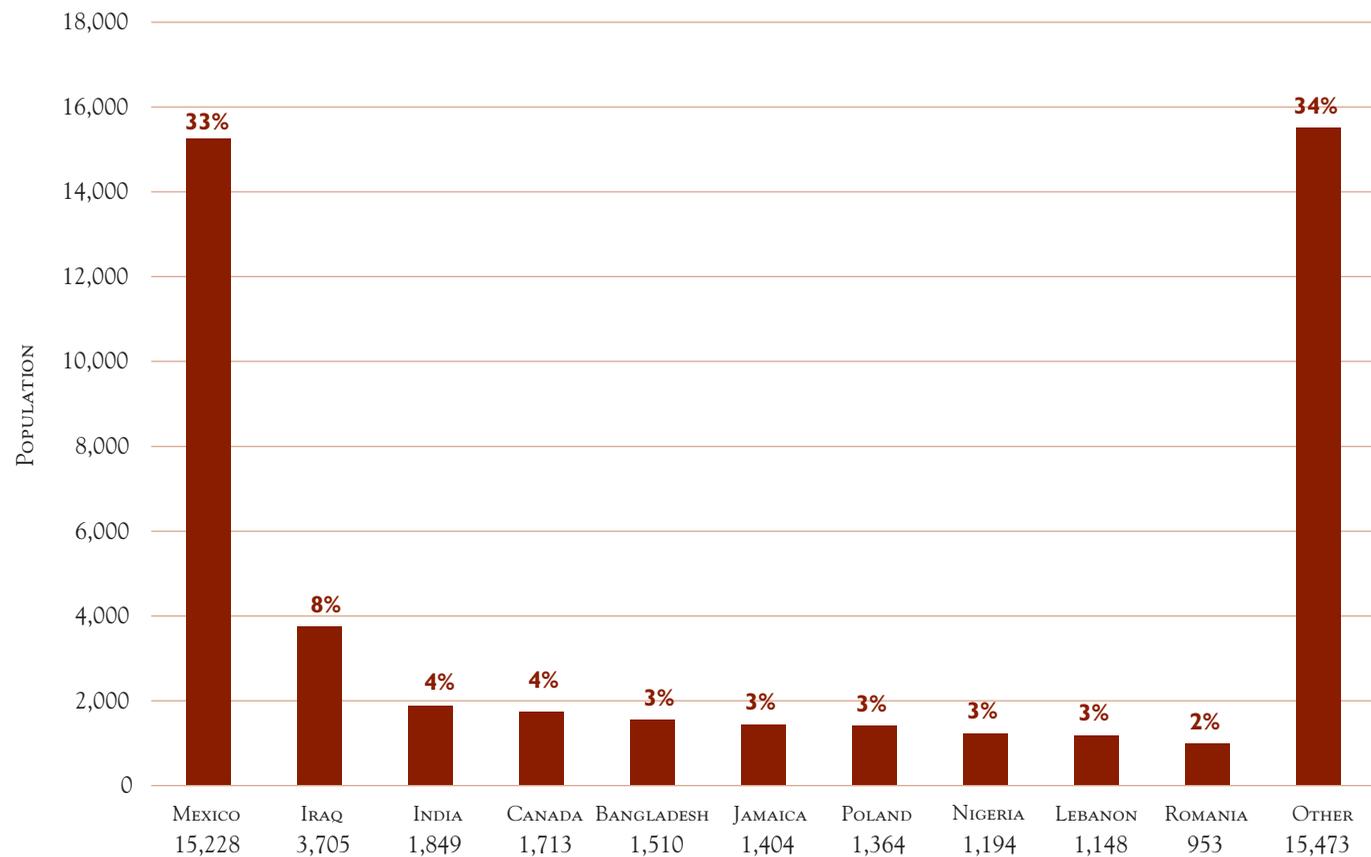
| Rank      | Living Cities            | Foreign-born Population | Foreign-born that are Naturalized | Percent      | Foreign-born Entering U.S. in 1990s | Percent      |
|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1         | Philadelphia, PA         | 137,205                 | 64,786                            | 47.2%        | 63,624                              | 46.4%        |
| 2         | Seattle, WA              | 94,952                  | 44,334                            | 46.7%        | 44,145                              | 46.5%        |
| 3         | Cleveland, OH            | 21,372                  | 9,755                             | 45.6%        | 9,267                               | 43.4%        |
| 4         | Baltimore, MD            | 29,638                  | 13,521                            | 45.6%        | 14,057                              | 47.4%        |
| 5         | New York, NY             | 2,871,032               | 1,278,687                         | 44.5%        | 1,224,524                           | 42.7%        |
| 6         | Miami, FL                | 215,739                 | 89,727                            | 41.6%        | 80,911                              | 37.5%        |
| 7         | San Antonio, TX          | 133,675                 | 54,322                            | 40.6%        | 47,309                              | 35.4%        |
| 8         | Boston, MA               | 151,836                 | 56,681                            | 37.3%        | 73,670                              | 48.5%        |
| 9         | Portland, OR             | 68,976                  | 24,617                            | 35.7%        | 37,624                              | 54.5%        |
| 10        | Chicago, IL              | 628,903                 | 223,984                           | 35.6%        | 291,785                             | 46.4%        |
| 11        | Oakland, CA              | 106,116                 | 37,783                            | 35.6%        | 46,805                              | 44.1%        |
| 12        | Los Angeles, CA          | 1,512,720               | 509,841                           | 33.7%        | 569,771                             | 37.7%        |
| <b>13</b> | <b>Detroit, MI</b>       | <b>45,541</b>           | <b>15,320</b>                     | <b>33.6%</b> | <b>25,720</b>                       | <b>56.5%</b> |
| 14        | Indianapolis, IN         | 36,067                  | 12,100                            | 33.5%        | 21,821                              | 60.5%        |
| 15        | Kansas City, MO          | 25,632                  | 8,392                             | 32.7%        | 15,032                              | 58.6%        |
| 16        | Newark, NJ               | 66,057                  | 21,412                            | 32.4%        | 33,680                              | 51.0%        |
| 17        | Washington, DC           | 73,561                  | 22,050                            | 30.0%        | 37,533                              | 51.0%        |
| 18        | Columbus, OH             | 47,713                  | 14,197                            | 29.8%        | 30,409                              | 63.7%        |
| 19        | Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN | 96,613                  | 25,910                            | 26.8%        | 59,546                              | 61.6%        |
| 20        | Atlanta, GA              | 27,352                  | 6,715                             | 24.6%        | 18,326                              | 67.0%        |
| 21        | Denver, CO               | 96,601                  | 22,144                            | 22.9%        | 60,316                              | 62.4%        |
| 22        | Phoenix, AZ              | 257,325                 | 52,874                            | 20.5%        | 150,406                             | 58.4%        |
| 23        | Dallas, TX               | 290,436                 | 55,607                            | 19.1%        | 174,351                             | 60.0%        |
|           | <b>All Living Cities</b> | <b>7,035,062</b>        | <b>2,664,759</b>                  | <b>37.9%</b> | <b>3,130,632</b>                    | <b>44.5%</b> |
|           | <b>Nation</b>            | <b>31,107,889</b>       | <b>12,542,626</b>                 | <b>40.3%</b> | <b>13,178,276</b>                   | <b>42.4%</b> |

## IMMIGRATION

**Detroit's immigrants hail from a wide variety of world regions***Share of foreign-born by region of birth, 2000: Detroit*

## Mexico and Iraq are the most common countries of origin for Detroit's foreign-born residents

Population and share of foreign-born by country of birth, 2000: Detroit



# AGE

The age profile of a city's population can answer some very basic questions about a city's ability to provide for its residents.

For instance, the number of working-age residents from whom the city can raise revenue influences the level of services it can provide for more “dependent” residents like the elderly and children. Likewise, the city's ability to “compete” nationally, within its region, and within its neighborhoods for younger workers may hint at its prospects for continued vitality in the future.

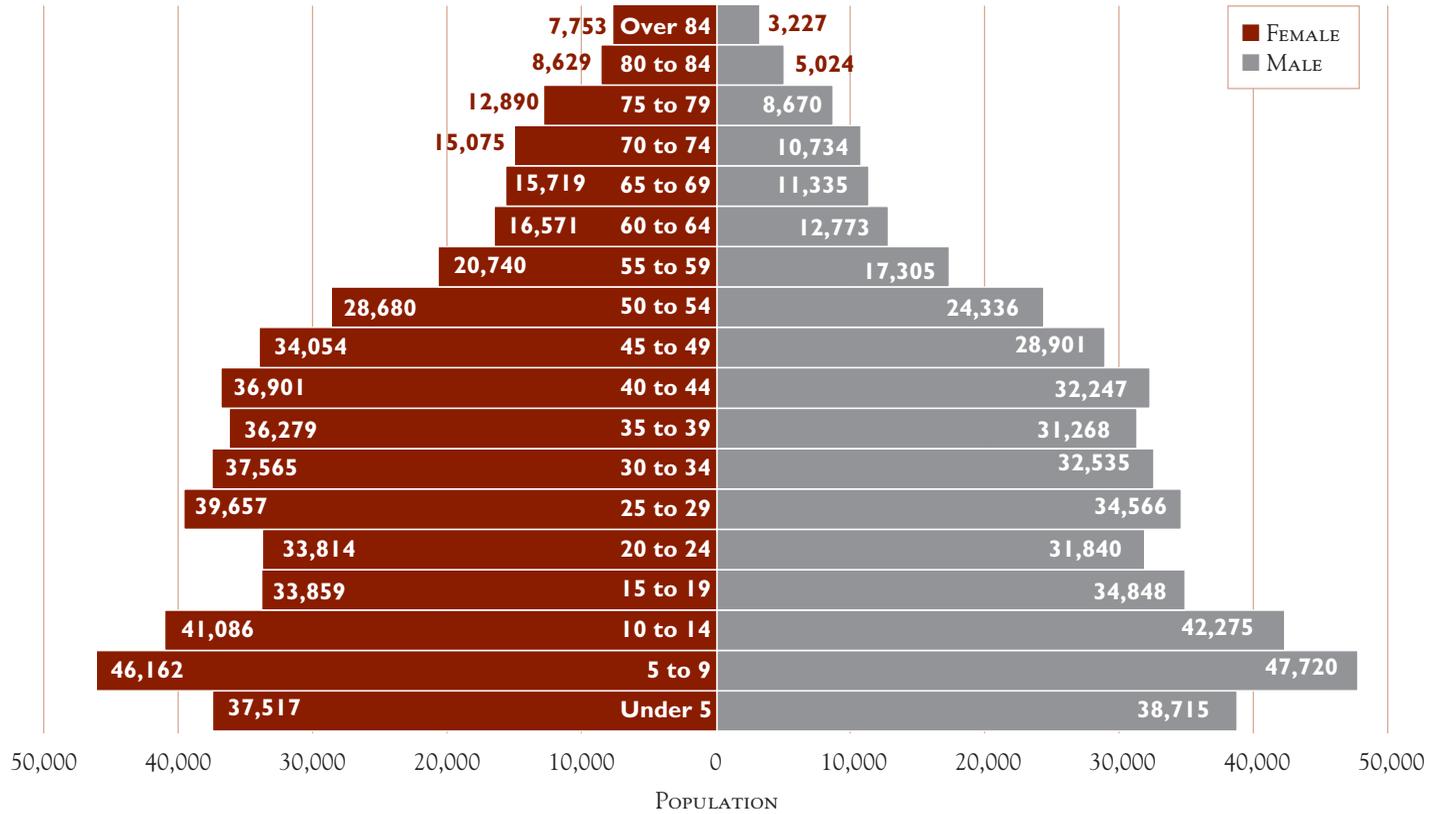
Age profiles nationwide, and in most cities and metro areas, are dominated by the aging of the Baby Boom generation. In 2000, that generation roughly corresponded with the 35-to-54 year-old age group, which represented nearly 30 percent of the U.S. population. The movement of Baby Boomers into these age groups in the 1990s meant that by Census 2000, for the first time, more than half the nation's population was age 35 and over. The Northeast was the nation's oldest region, with a median age just under 37; the West was the youngest, with a median age under 34.

Cities are younger places in general than suburbs—46 percent of central city residents in 2000 were more than 35 years old, compared to 51 percent of suburban residents. And the older population in cities barely grew at all in the 1990s, due in large part to the earlier migration of pre-retirees and seniors to suburbs. Despite the continued appeal of cities for young professionals, in 2000 a majority (63 percent) of 25-to-34 year-olds in major metro areas lived in the suburbs. Over the 1990s, though, the number of children in cities rose, thanks to higher birth rates among the growing population of younger immigrant families.

To probe such trends, the following indicators profile the relative size and age of Detroit's population in the city and its neighborhoods, and identify changes over the 1990s.

# Young children aged 5 to 9 are Detroit's largest age group

Population by 5-year age groups, 2000: Detroit



## Every 100 working-age adults in Detroit help to support 71 children and seniors, the highest ratio among the 23 Living Cities

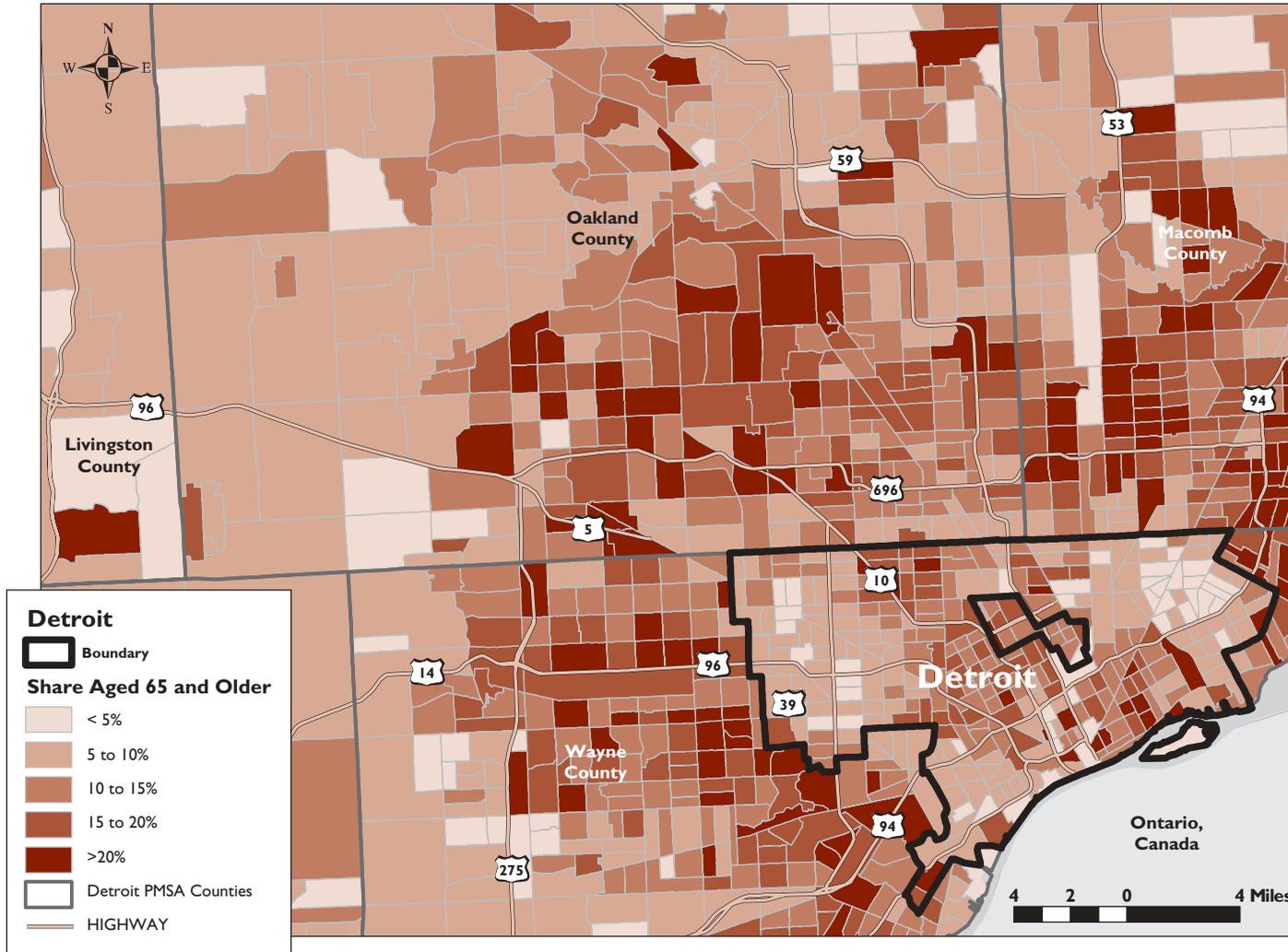
*Dependency ratio\* and share of population by age group, 2000: Living Cities*

| Rank | Living Cities            | Dependency Ratio | Children (0–17) | Working-age (18–64) | Elderly (65+) |
|------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1    | <b>Detroit, MI</b>       | <b>71</b>        | <b>31.1%</b>    | <b>58.5%</b>        | <b>10.4%</b>  |
| 2    | Cleveland, OH            | 70               | 28.5%           | 59.0%               | 12.5%         |
| 3    | Philadelphia, PA         | 65               | 25.3%           | 60.6%               | 14.1%         |
| 4    | San Antonio, TX          | 64               | 28.5%           | 61.0%               | 10.4%         |
| 5    | Miami, FL                | 63               | 21.7%           | 61.2%               | 17.0%         |
| 6    | Baltimore, MD            | 61               | 24.8%           | 62.0%               | 13.2%         |
| 7    | Newark, NJ               | 59               | 27.9%           | 62.8%               | 9.3%          |
| 8    | Kansas City, MO          | 59               | 25.4%           | 62.9%               | 11.7%         |
| 9    | Phoenix, AZ              | 59               | 28.9%           | 63.0%               | 8.1%          |
| 10   | Indianapolis, IN         | 58               | 25.7%           | 63.4%               | 11.0%         |
| 11   | Chicago, IL              | 58               | 26.2%           | 63.4%               | 10.3%         |
| 12   | Los Angeles, CA          | 57               | 26.6%           | 63.8%               | 9.7%          |
| 13   | New York, NY             | 56               | 24.2%           | 64.1%               | 11.7%         |
| 14   | Oakland, CA              | 55               | 25.0%           | 64.6%               | 10.5%         |
| 15   | Dallas, TX               | 54               | 26.6%           | 64.8%               | 8.6%          |
| 16   | Minneapolis-St Paul, MN  | 51               | 24.2%           | 66.2%               | 9.6%          |
| 17   | Denver, CO               | 50               | 22.0%           | 66.8%               | 11.3%         |
| 18   | Columbus, OH             | 49               | 24.2%           | 67.0%               | 8.9%          |
| 19   | Portland, OR             | 48               | 21.1%           | 67.4%               | 11.6%         |
| 20   | Washington, DC           | 48               | 20.1%           | 67.7%               | 12.2%         |
| 21   | Atlanta, GA              | 47               | 22.3%           | 67.9%               | 9.7%          |
| 22   | Boston, MA               | 43               | 19.8%           | 69.8%               | 10.4%         |
| 23   | Seattle, WA              | 38               | 15.6%           | 72.4%               | 12.0%         |
|      | <b>All Living Cities</b> | <b>57</b>        | <b>25.2%</b>    | <b>63.9%</b>        | <b>10.9%</b>  |
|      | <b>Nation</b>            | <b>62</b>        | <b>25.7%</b>    | <b>61.9%</b>        | <b>12.4%</b>  |

\*The dependency ratio represents the number of children and seniors for every 100 adults age 18 to 64.

# High proportions of the elderly live in Detroit's inner-city neighborhoods and throughout the region's inner suburbs

Share of population 65 and older, 2000: Detroit metro area



## Children aged 5 to 14 and older Baby Boomers aged 45 to 54 were the only age groups that grew in Detroit during the 1990s

*Percent population change by age group, 1990–2000: Detroit and U.S.*

