

The Brookings Institution

Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy
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Census 2000: Key Trends & Implications for Cities

Presentation to the Knight Center for Specialized Journalism

“Cities, Suburbs, and Beyond”

October 30, 2003



Overview

- I. About Census 2000
- II. 4 Major Trends in the 1990s (and beyond)
- III. How Cities Stack Up
- IV. What to Look For

I. About Census 2000

Conducted in April 2000

Every household in the U.S. answered a few basic ?s

people; age; race/ethnicity; sex; relationship; housing tenure

One in six U.S. households answers additional ?s

Place of birth; place of work; occupation; education; income; rent/mortgage

Census provides counts for numerous types of areas

States, metro areas, cities & towns, neighborhoods, zip codes, Cong. Districts

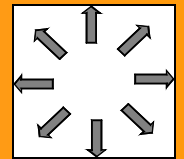


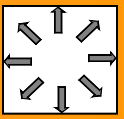
II. Four Major Trends in the 1990s (and beyond)

1. Population Revitalization & Decentralization
2. Growth of the “New Sunbelt”
3. Immigration
4. Widening Inequality (Among People & Places)



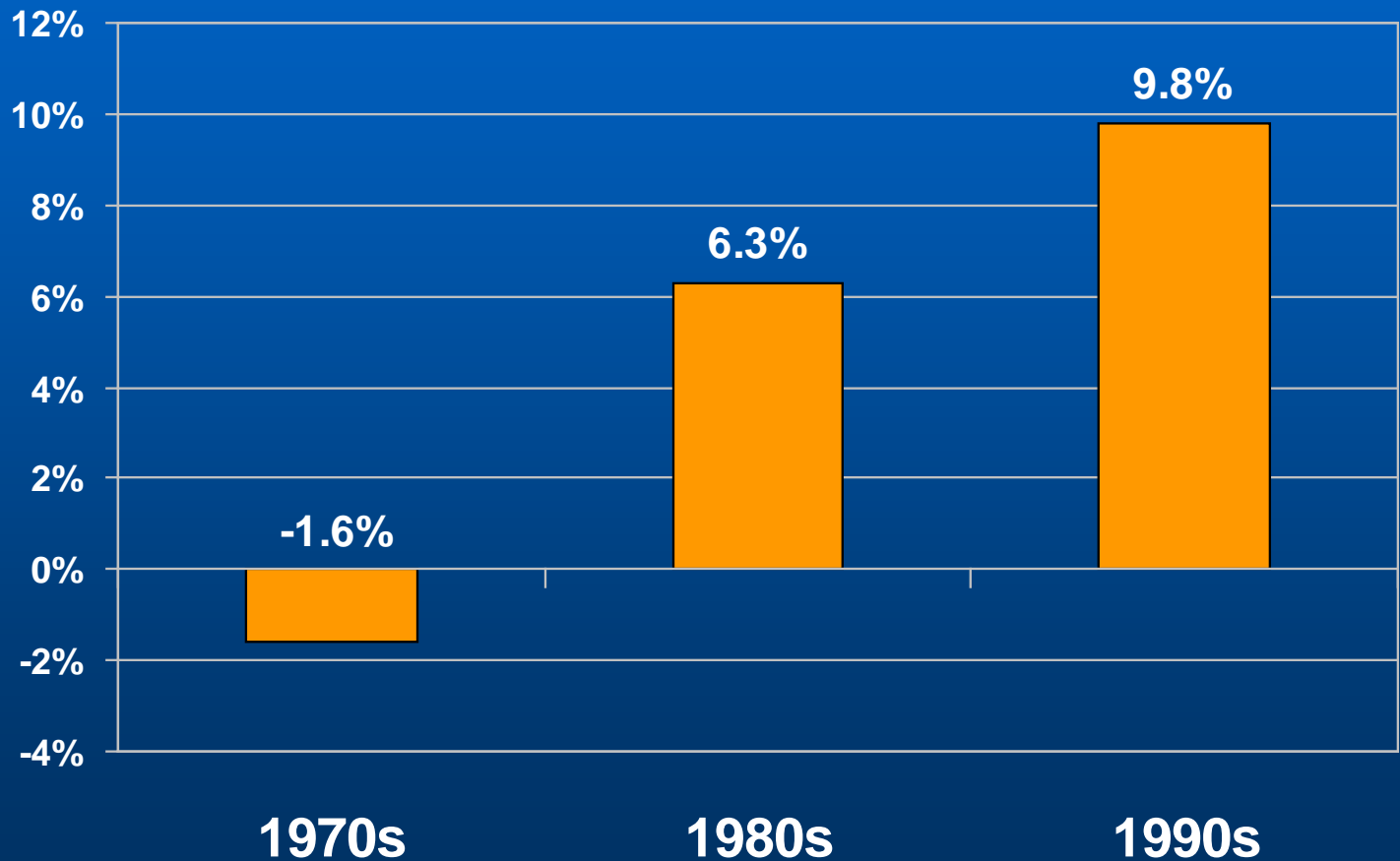
1. Revitalization and Decentralization

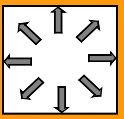




Large cities grew faster in the 1990s than they did in the 1980s and 1970s

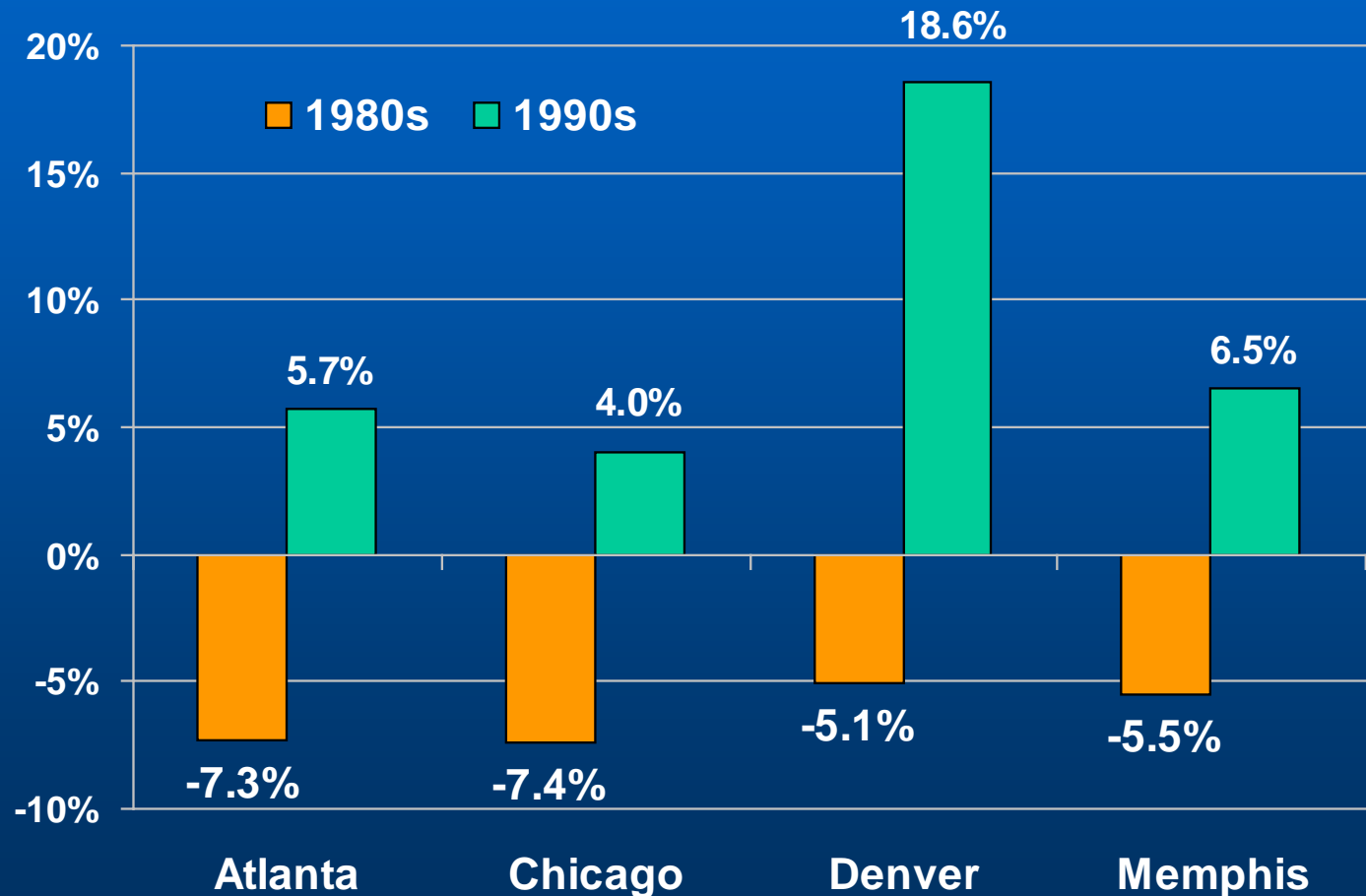
50 largest cities,
population
1970-2000

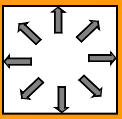




Several large cities gained population during the 1990s after losing population in the 1980s

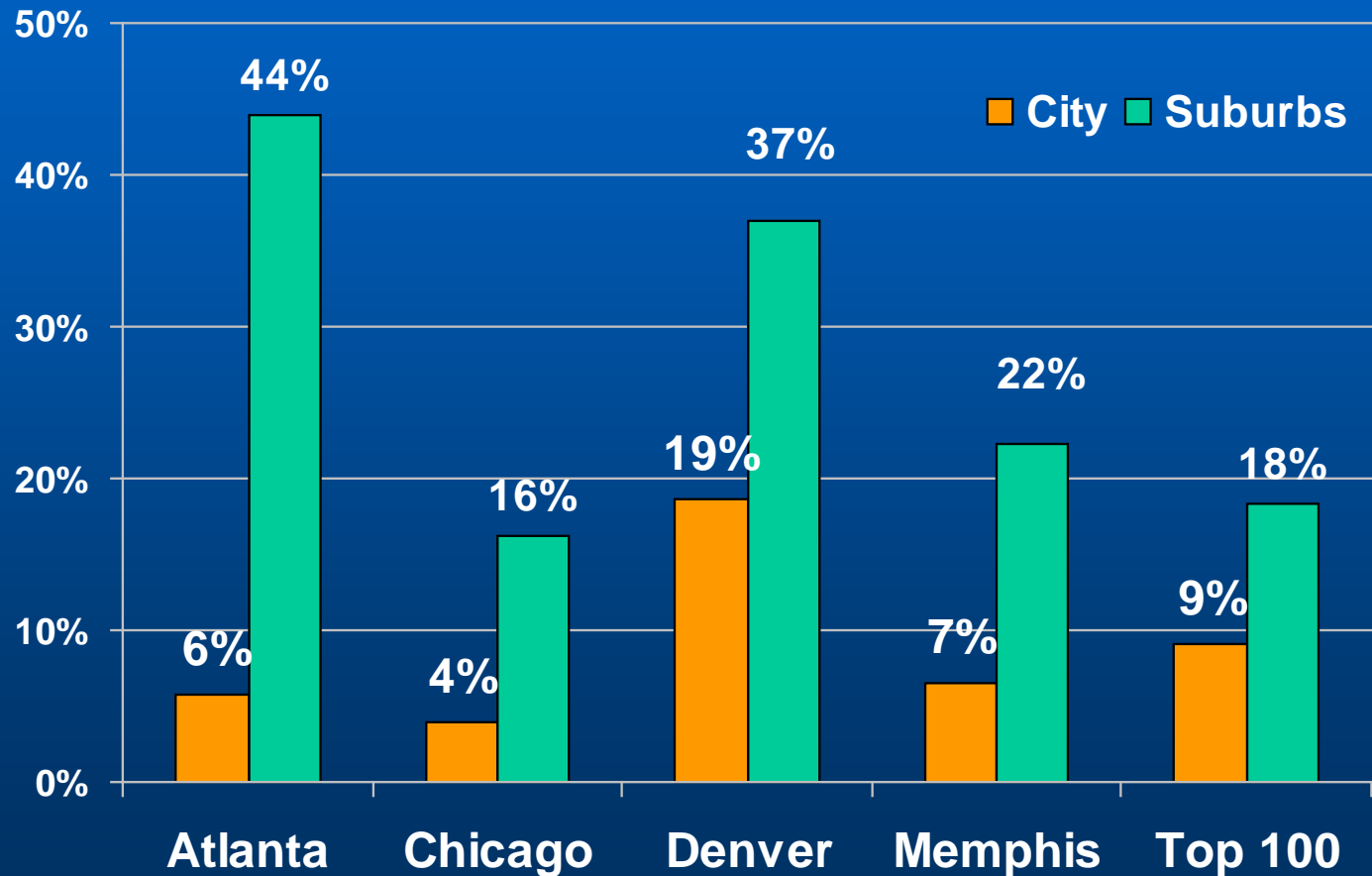
Selected cities, population 1990-2000

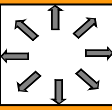




Still, population is decentralizing in nearly every U.S. metropolitan area

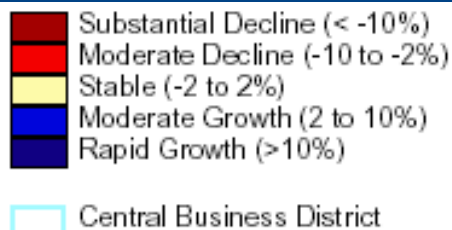
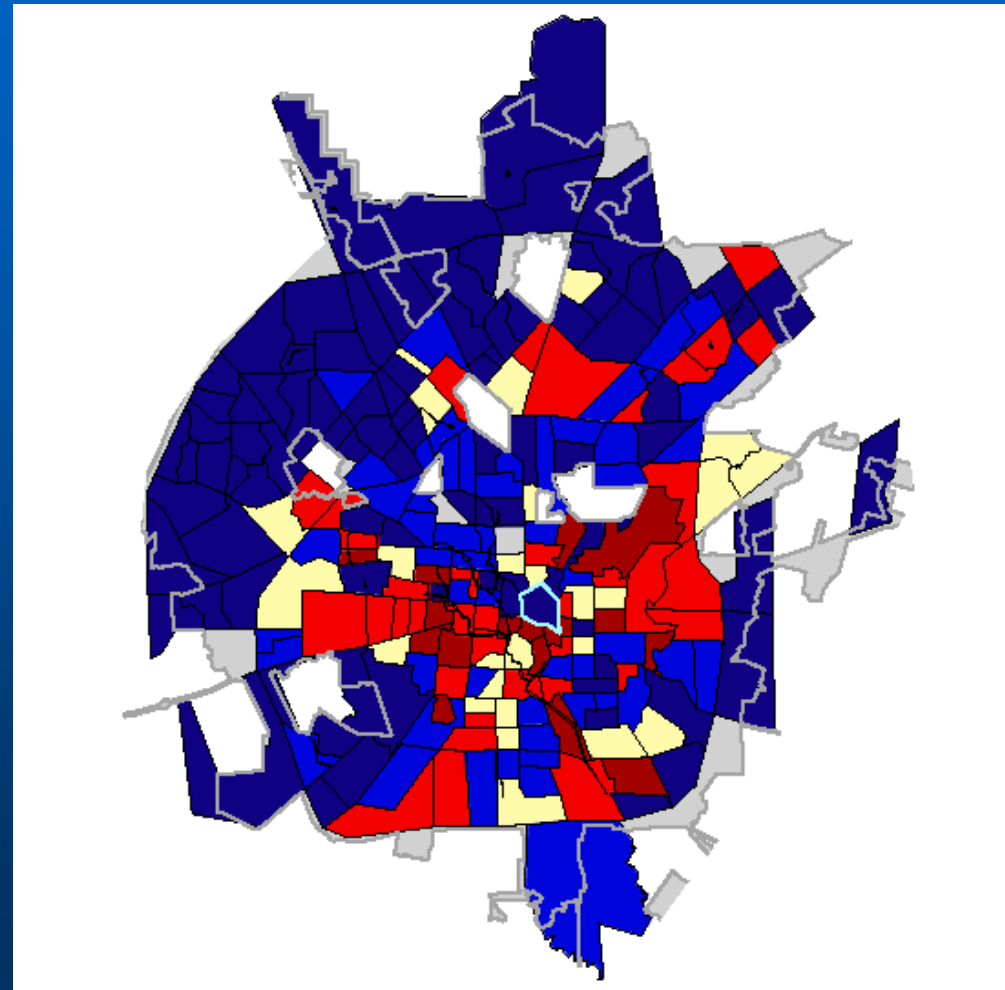
Selected cities and suburbs, population 1990-2000





Even in growing cities, most population increase is occurring far from the core

San Antonio,
population:
1990-2000





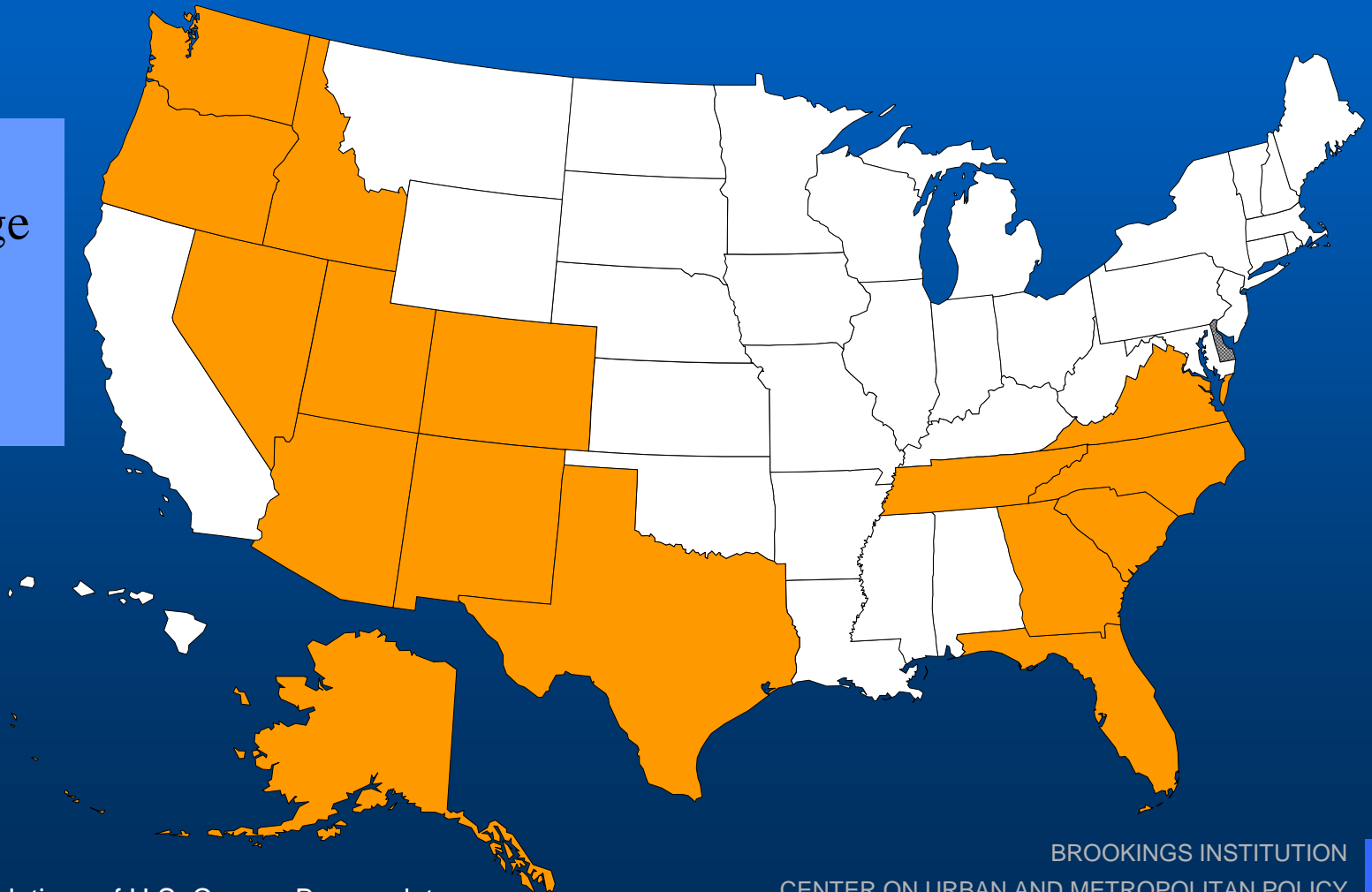
2. Growth of the New Sunbelt





Most population growth in the 1990s occurred in Southeastern and Western states—the “New Sunbelt”

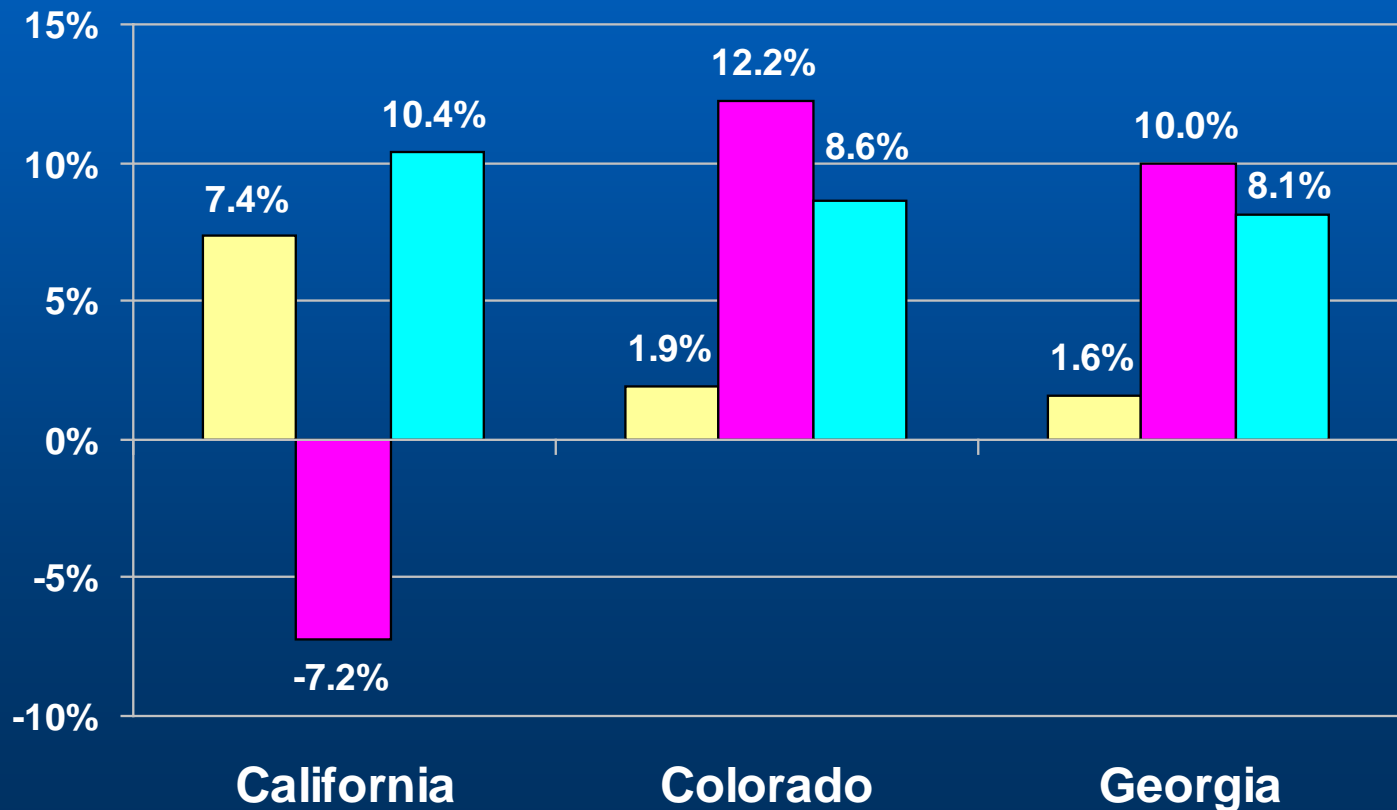
States with
above-average
population
growth:
1990-2000





New Sunbelt growth is largely attributable to domestic migration, often from the “Old Sunbelt”

■ Immigration ■ Migration ■ Natural Increase

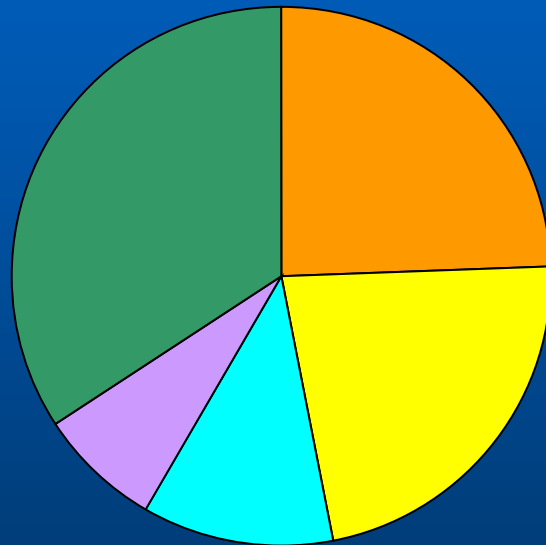


Selected states, components of growth, 1990-2000



New Sunbelt cities are larger geographically, and often incorporate a more “suburban-like” population

Phoenix



- Married with kids
- Married without kids
- Single parent
- Other family
- Singles and nonfamilies

Philadelphia



Household
types, selected
cities, 2000



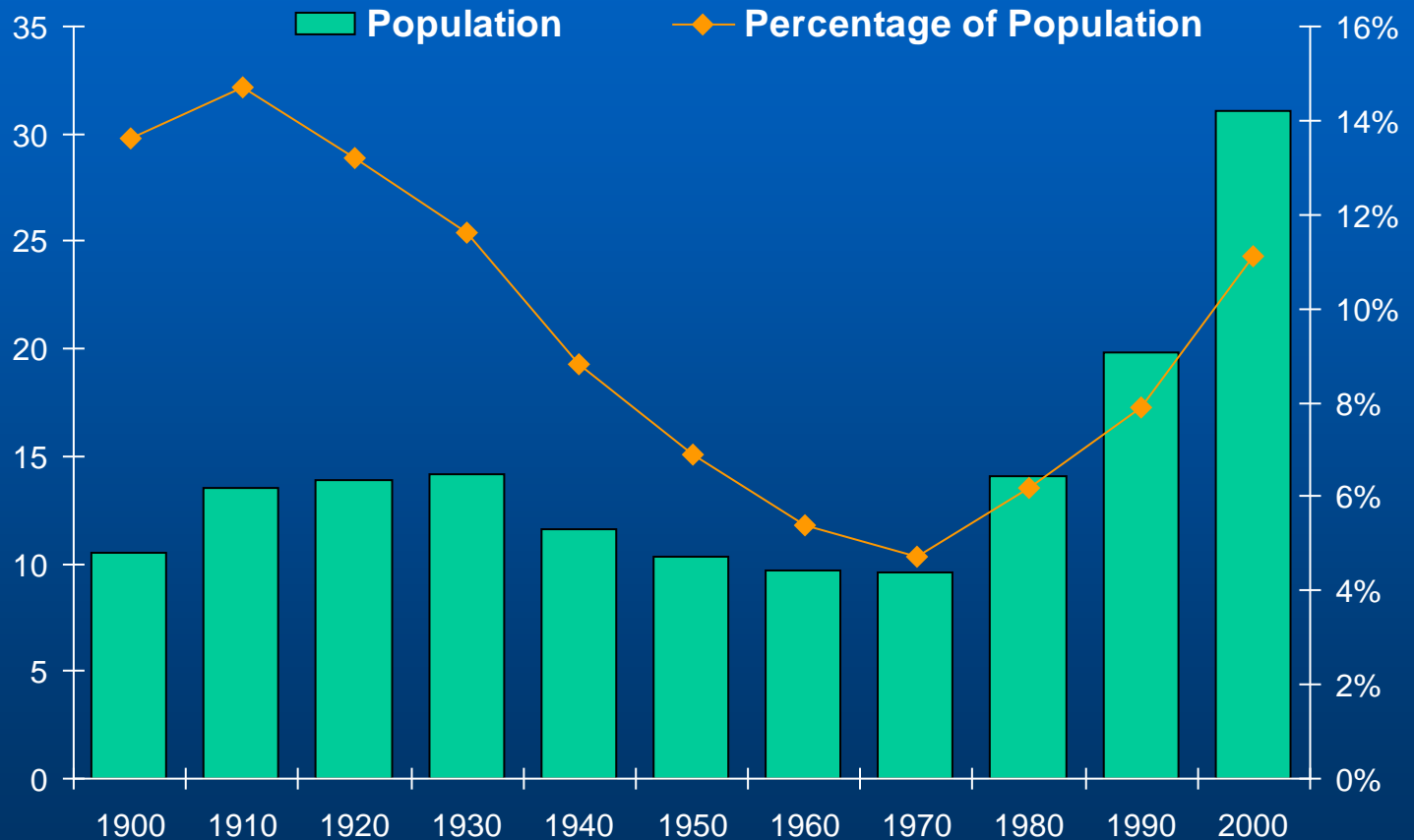
3. Immigration





Immigration to the U.S. increased in the 1990s & the foreign-born share of population approaches that in the early 1900s

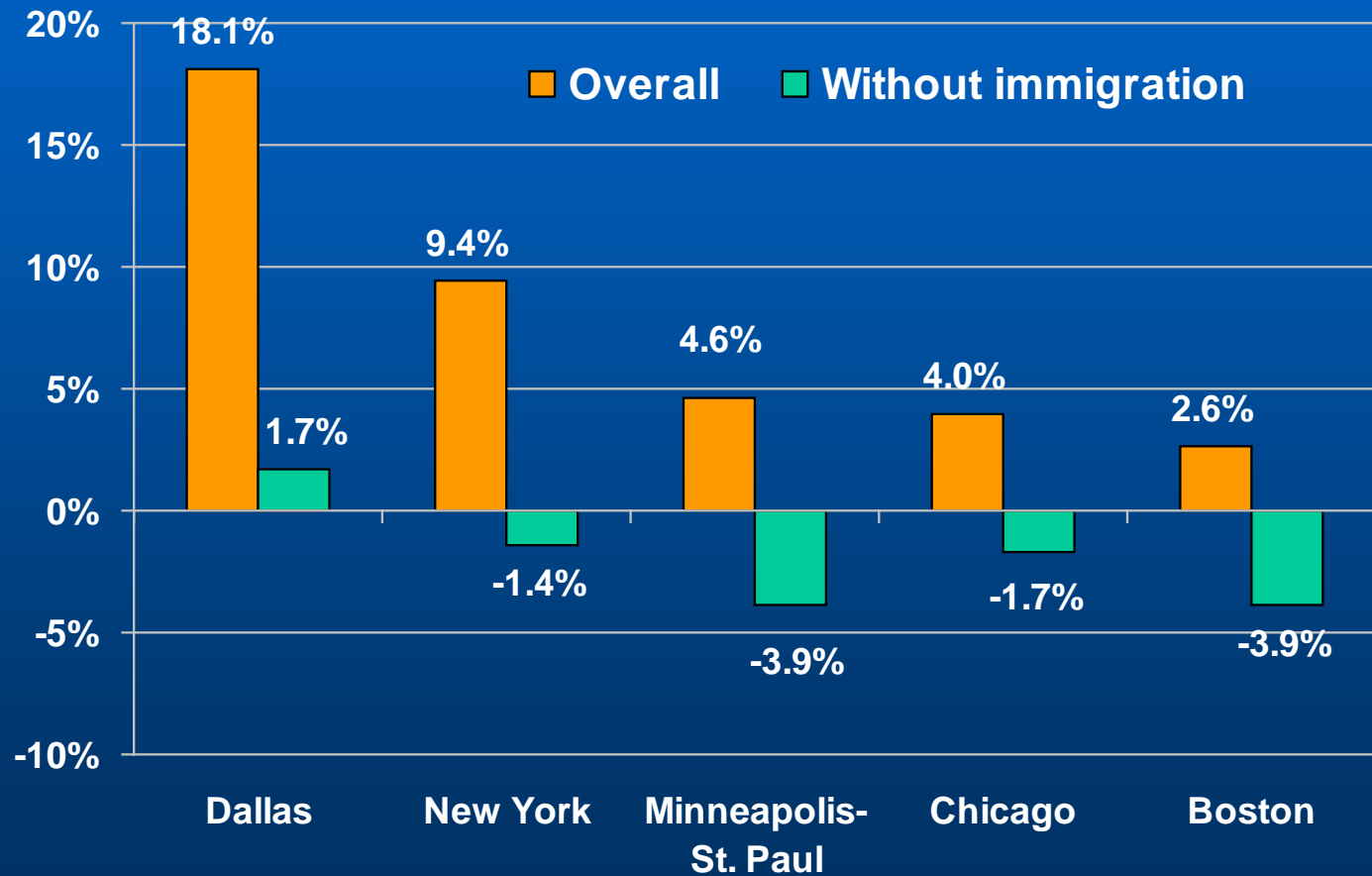
Number of foreign-born and share of population, United States, 1900-2000





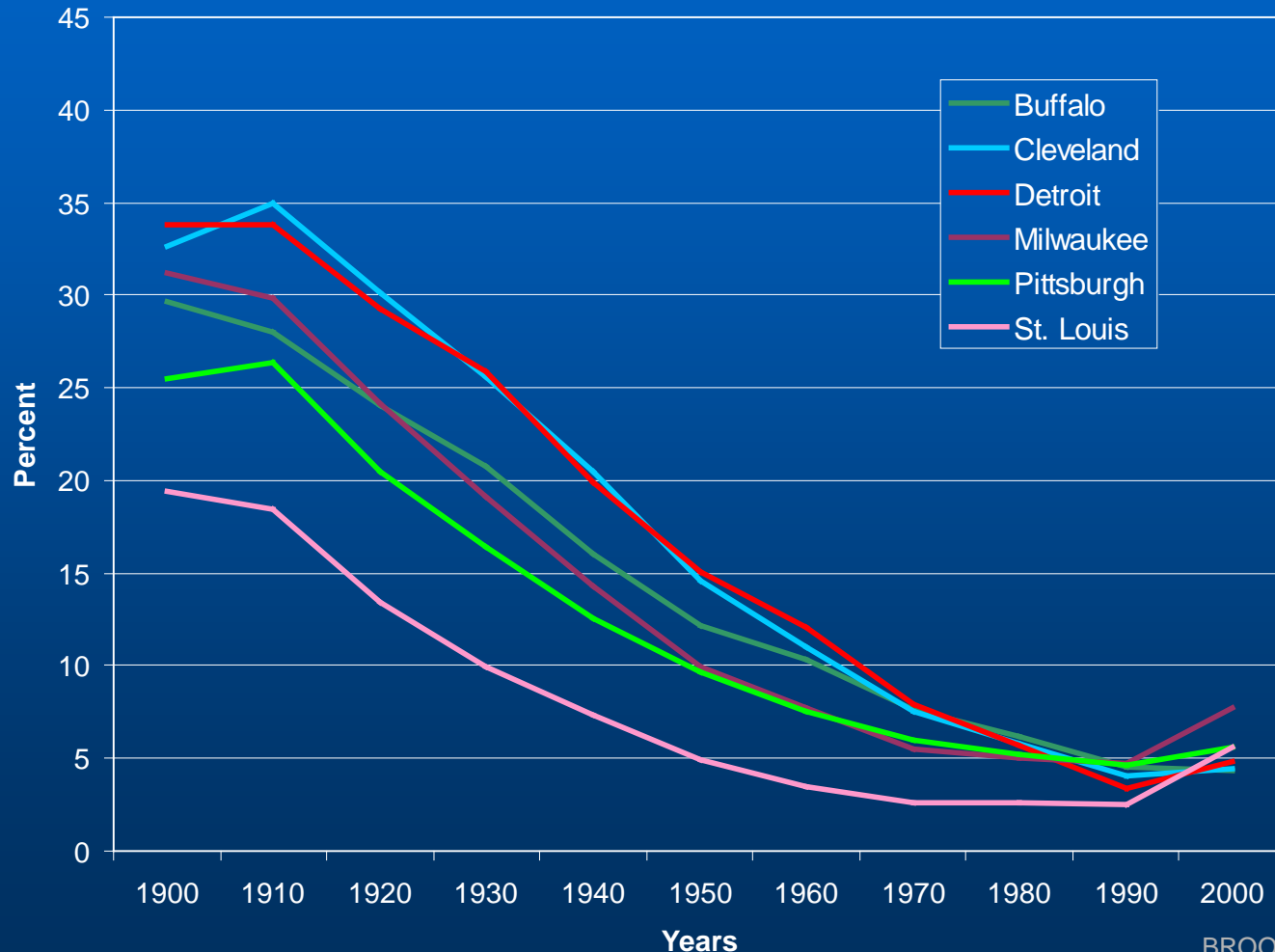
If not for immigration, several of the nation's largest cities would not have grown during the 1990s

Selected cities, population with and without foreign-born, 1990-2000



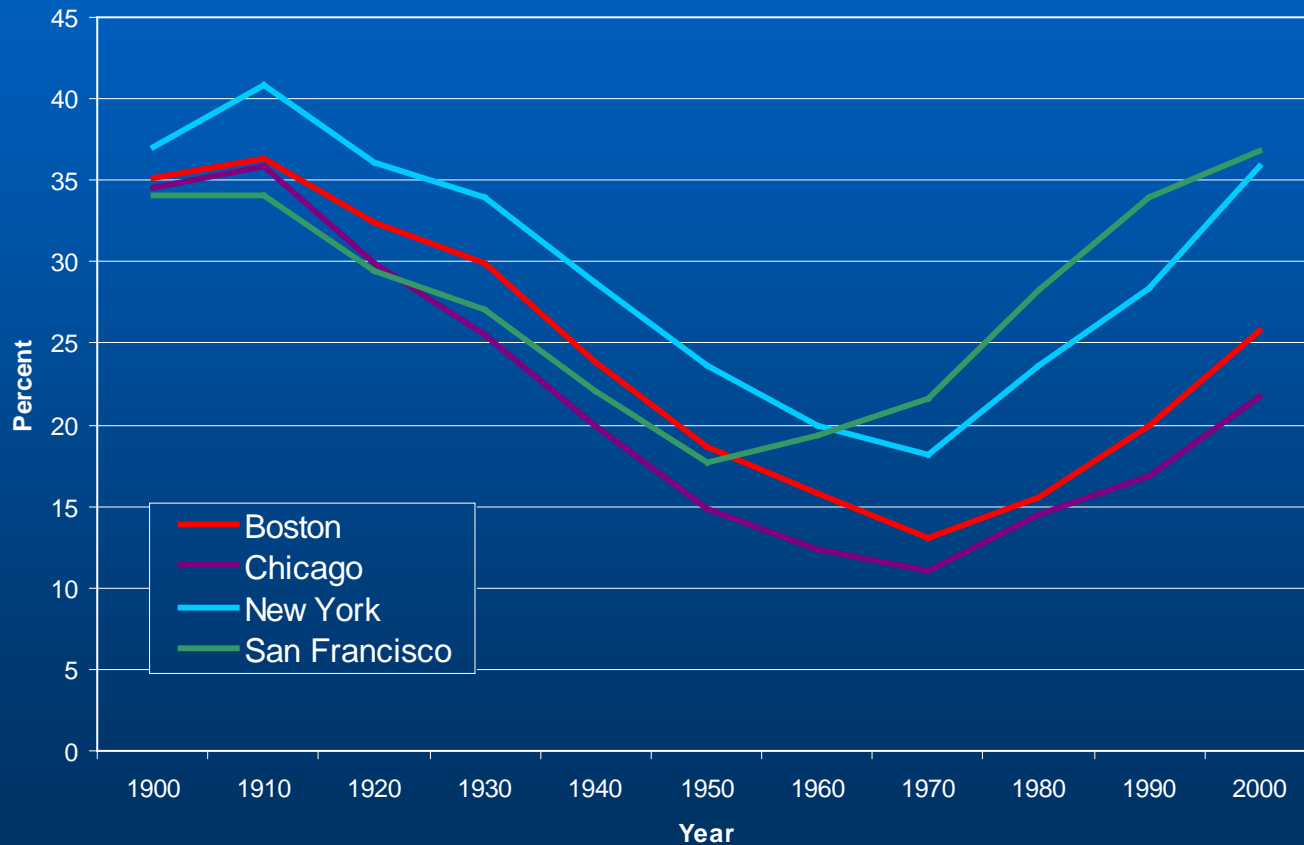


Destinations for the foreign-born are shifting – “Former Gateways” have declining immigrant shares...



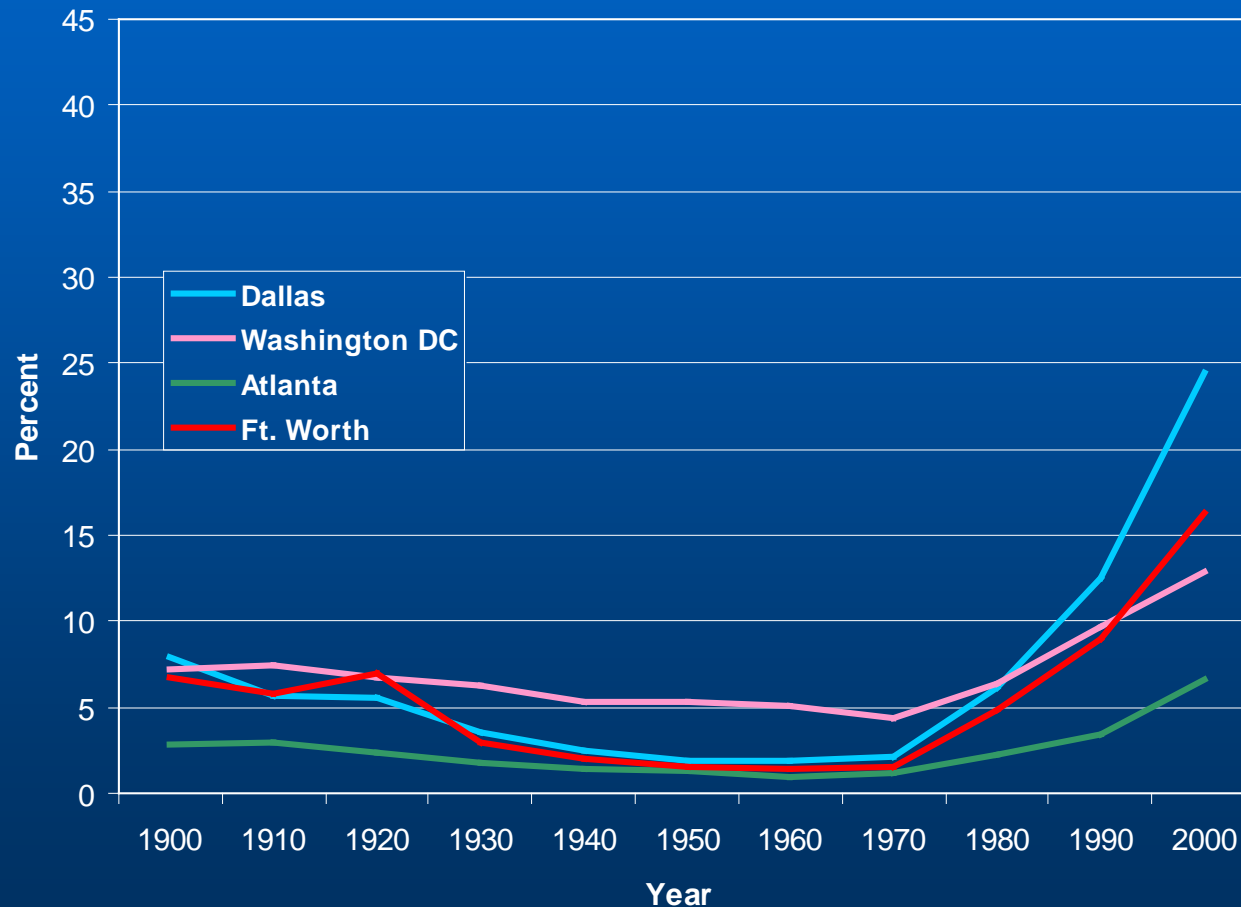


“Continuous Gateways” remain significant ports of entry for the foreign-born....



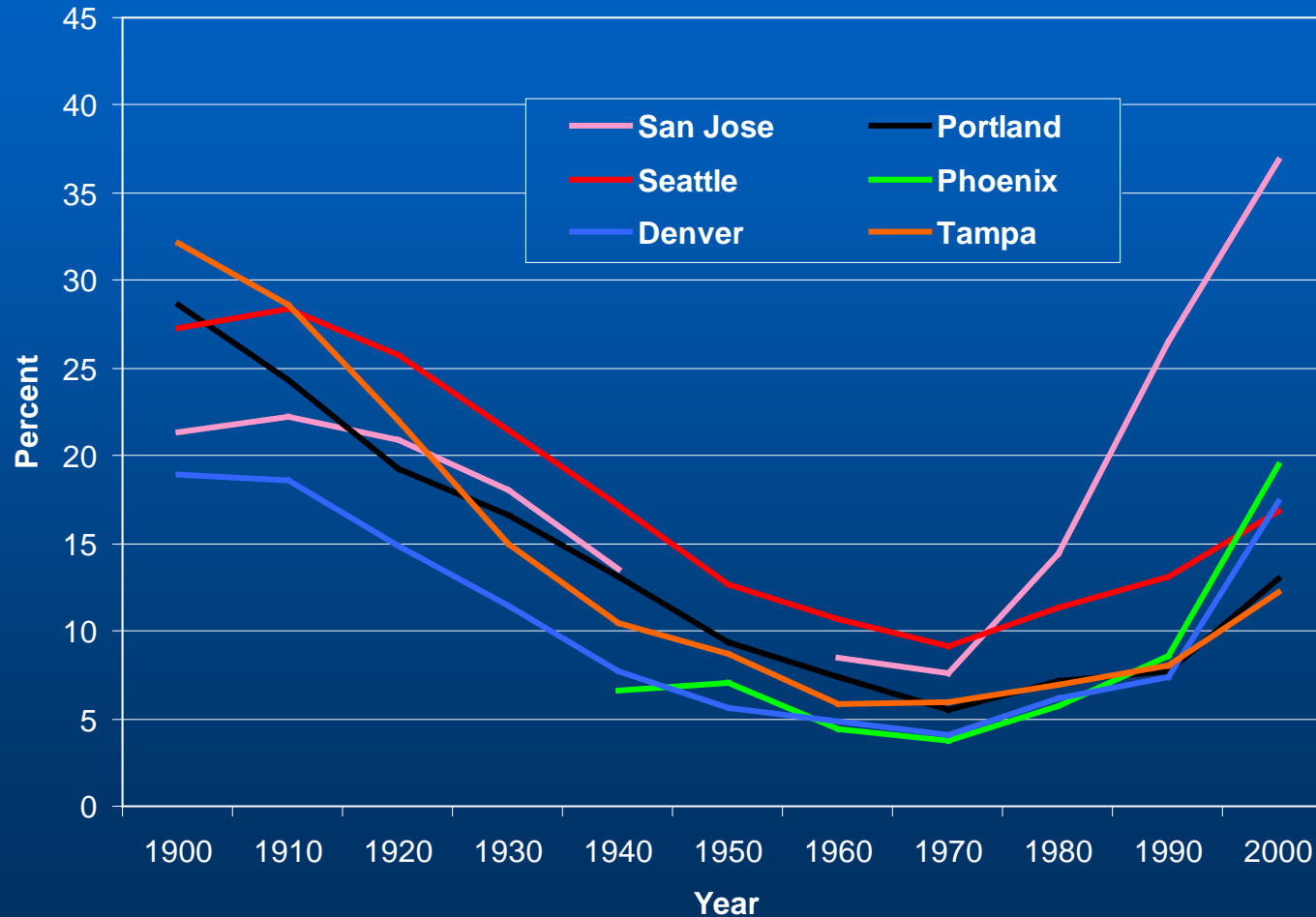


The foreign-born are growing rapidly in “Emerging Gateways” that have little history as immigrant destinations...





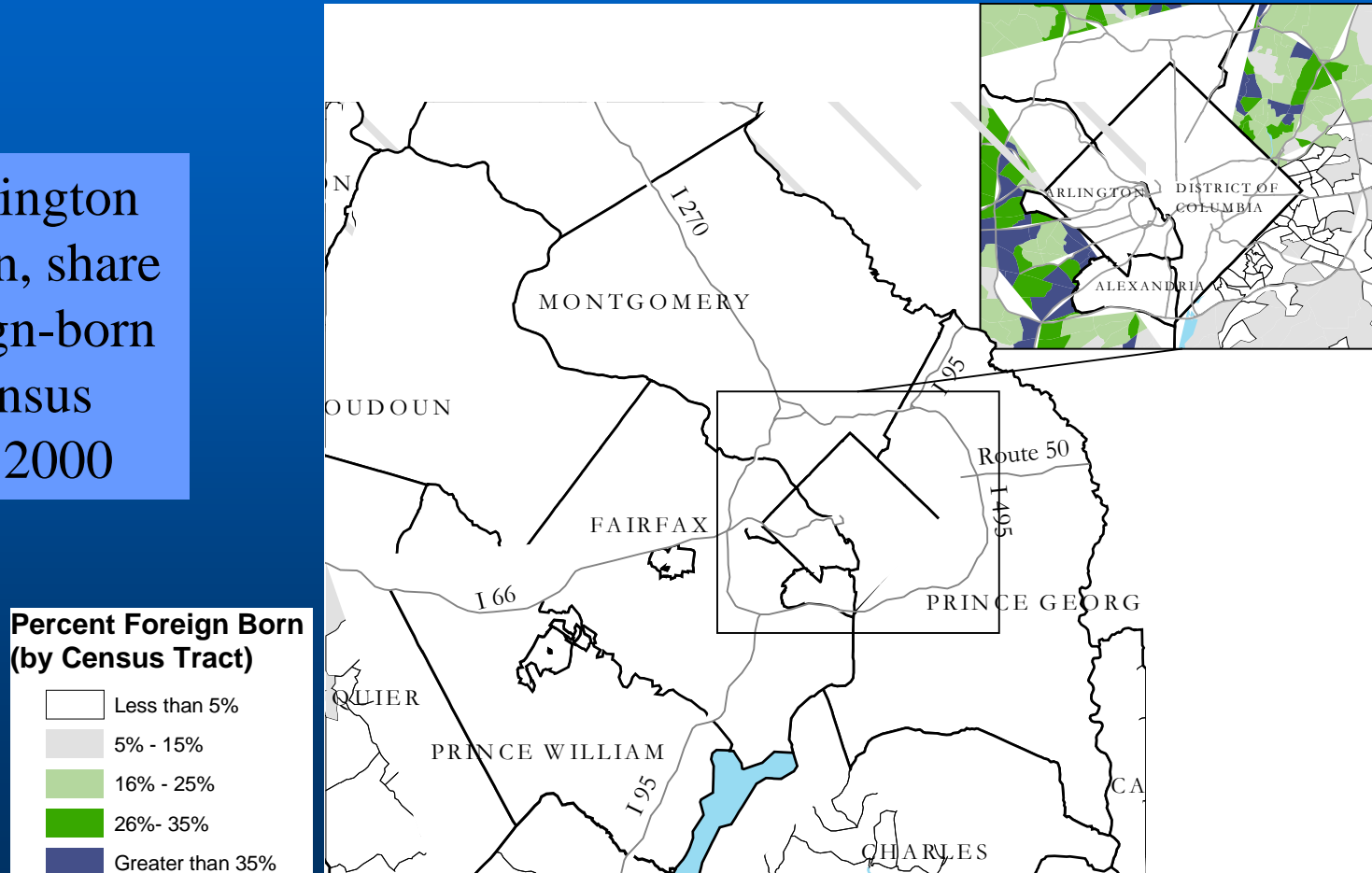
And also in “Re-Emerging Gateways” where the foreign-born presence was very low just 30 years ago





In Emerging Gateways, the locus of immigration is the suburbs, not the central city

Washington region, share foreign-born by census tract, 2000





Changing the picture of immigrant business districts from this (Washington Heights)...





...to this (Buford Highway outside Atlanta)





4. Widening Inequality





Midwestern and Southern cities had broad income gains in the 1990s; Northeastern and CA cities lagged

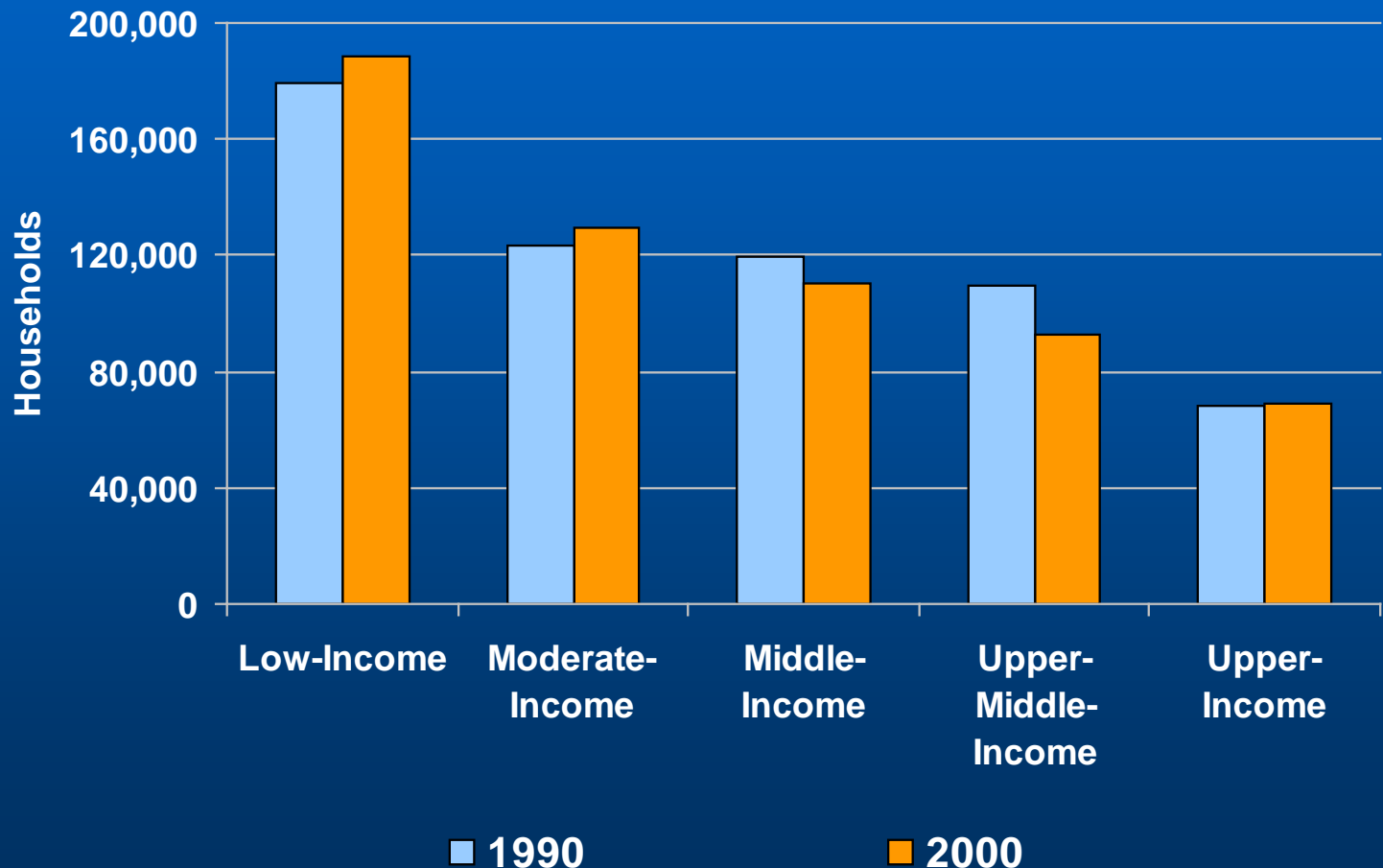


% change in
median
household
income:
1990-2000



Many cities—like Philadelphia—have an unbalanced distribution of incomes

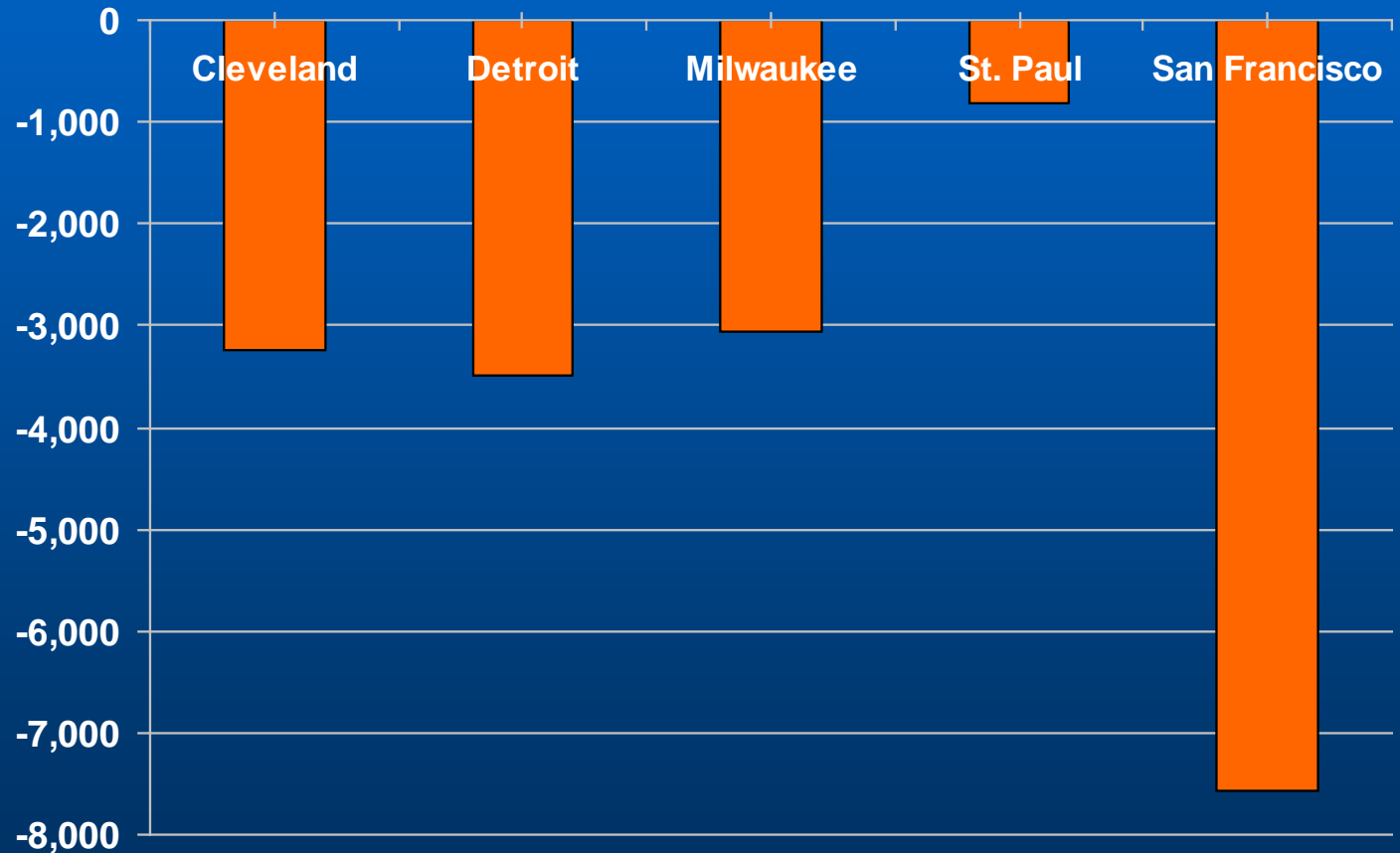
Philadelphia households by income quintile, 1990-2000





Even in cities where incomes rose generally, the size of the middle class often shrank

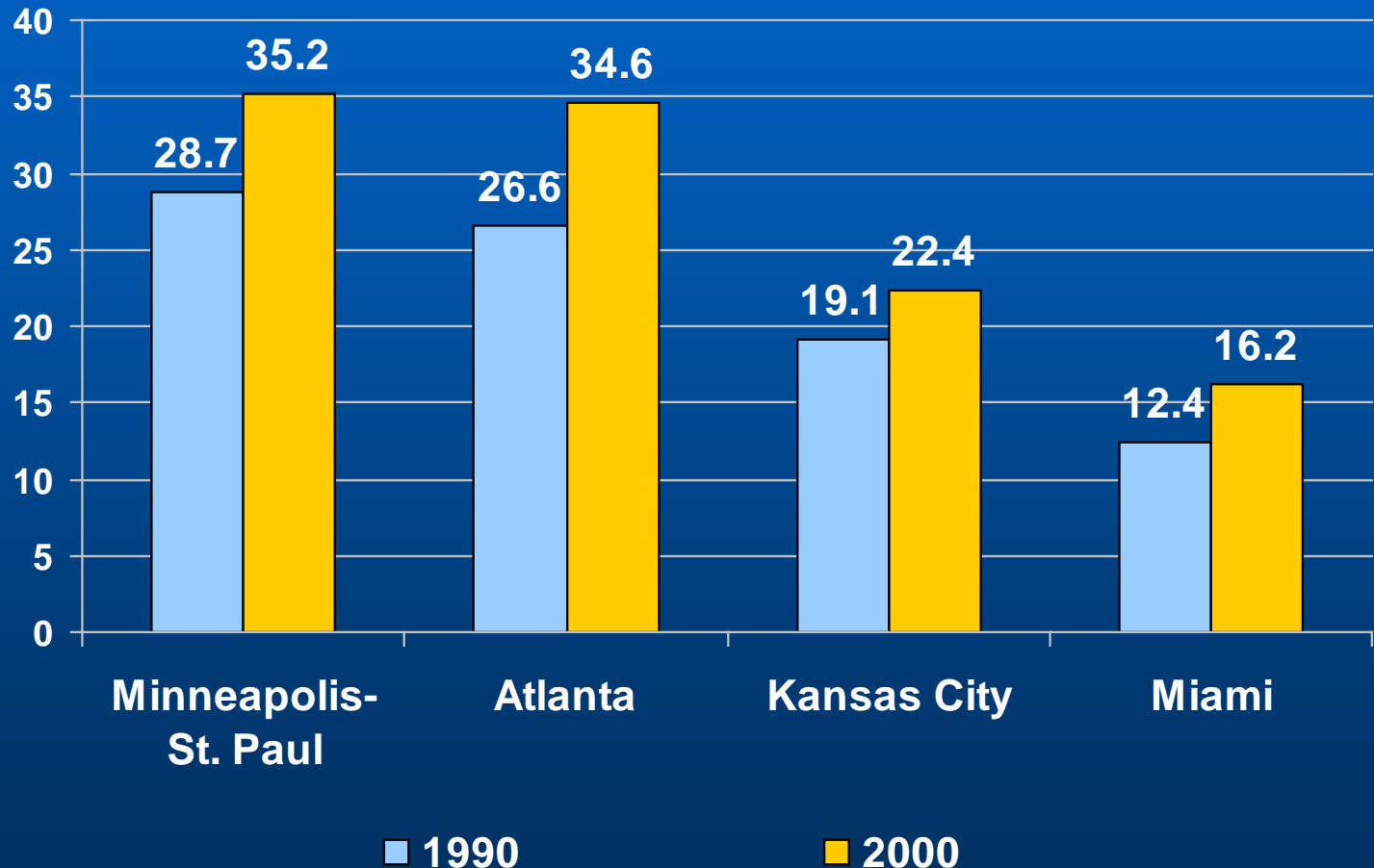
Change in
middle-income
households
(\$34k to \$52k):
1990-2000





Income growth tracks educational attainment - and some places are “pulling away” from the pack

% adults w/
bachelor's
degree,
selected
cities,
1990-2000





III. How Cities Stack Up

“Coastal” Giants

Talent Magnets

Regional Hubs

Challenged Cores



“Coastal” Giants

Examples

Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, San Diego, San Francisco, Washington

Dominant Census Characteristics

- Stable/Increasing Population
- Strong Immigration
- Employment Centers
- High Inequality - Income and Educational Attainment
- Very High Housing Costs

Key Challenges

- Retain and Build Middle Class - Schools, Safety
- Promote Postsecondary Education, Entrepreneurship
- Preserve Affordable Housing

Talent Magnets



Examples

Atlanta, Austin, Denver, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Portland, Raleigh-Durham, San Jose, Seattle

Dominant Census Characteristics

- Increasing Population, but Significant Decentralization
- High Domestic Migration and Immigration
- “Two Economy” Workforce
- Rapidly Escalating Housing Costs

Key Challenges

- Balanced Metropolitan Growth
- Pathways to Colleges & Universities for Workers
- Metro-wide Affordable Housing Strategies
- Connect Residents to Income Supports (Tax Credits, Health Insurance)



Regional Hubs

Examples

Columbus, Dallas, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Louisville, Oklahoma City, Nashville, San Antonio

Dominant Census Characteristics

- Moderate to High Growth
- Significant Decentralization Metro-Wide and Within City
- Lower, but Growing Immigration
- Strong Middle Class
- High Levels of Work
- More Affordable Housing

Key Challenges

- Balanced Metropolitan Growth
- Revitalization Beyond Downtown
- Regional Employment/Skills Strategies for Low-Wage Workers
- Move Families Toward Asset-Building, Homeownership

Challenged Cores



Examples

Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Hartford, Miami, Newark, New Orleans

Dominant Census Characteristics

- Significant Population Loss
- Highly Segregated Metros
- Little to No Immigration
- Employment Suburbanized
- Very Low Education Levels; Mostly Low-Wage Workforce
- Moderately-Priced Housing Out of Reach for Residents

Key Challenges

- Fix Basics – Safety, Vacant Land, Adult/Child Literacy
- Build on Assets – Location, Sectoral Strengths
- Create Quality Neighborhoods – Market Housing Affordability
- Balanced Metropolitan Growth

IV. Metropolitan Definitions Have Changed!

“Metropolitan area revised from eight to 13 counties”

The Tennessean (Nashville), June 13, 2003

“Roanoke, New River Valleys still separate”

The Roanoke Times, June 23, 2003

“Changes muddy metro area numbers; Fort Wayne MSA grew or shrank, depending on new definitions”

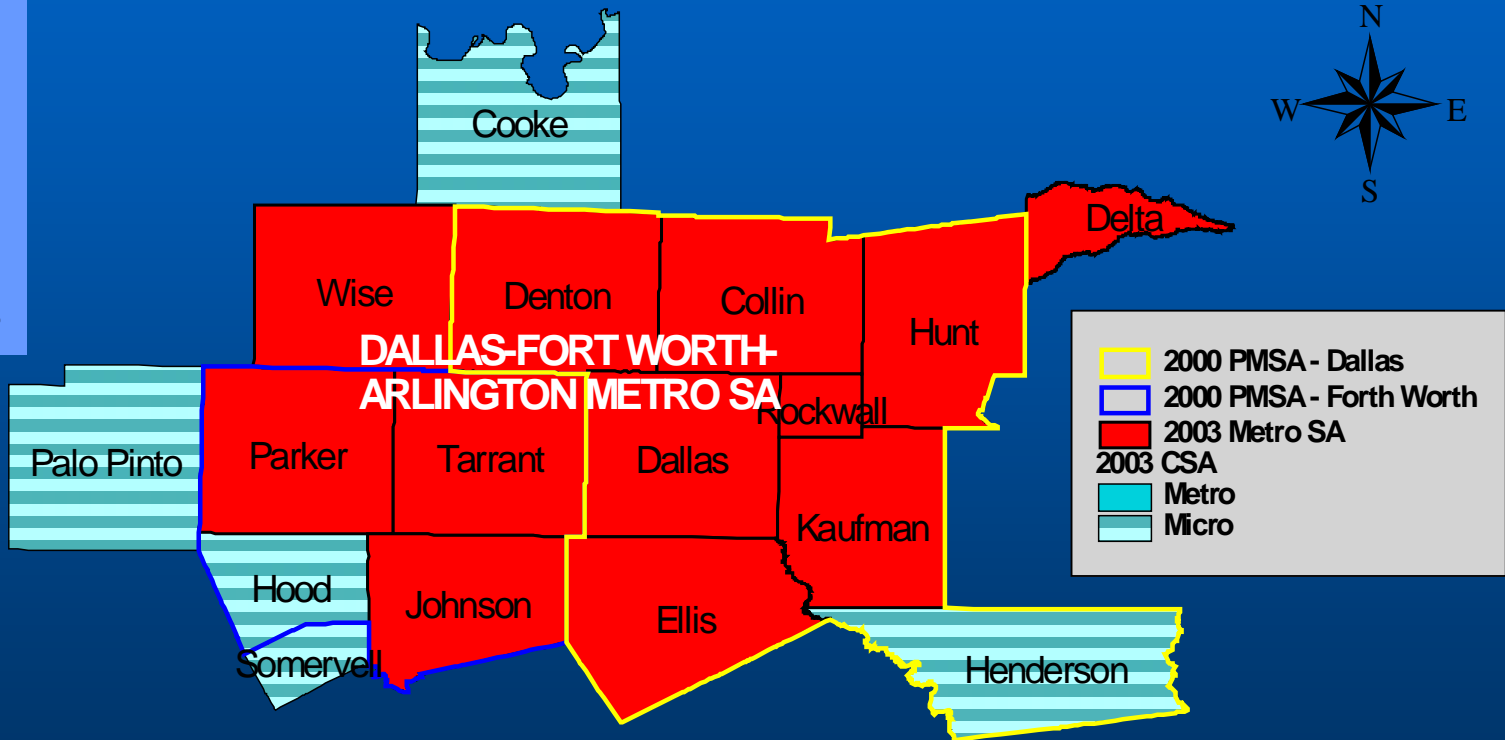
Fort Wayne News Sentinel, June 10, 2003

“Feds give Long Island an identity crisis”

Newsday (New York), June 12, 2003

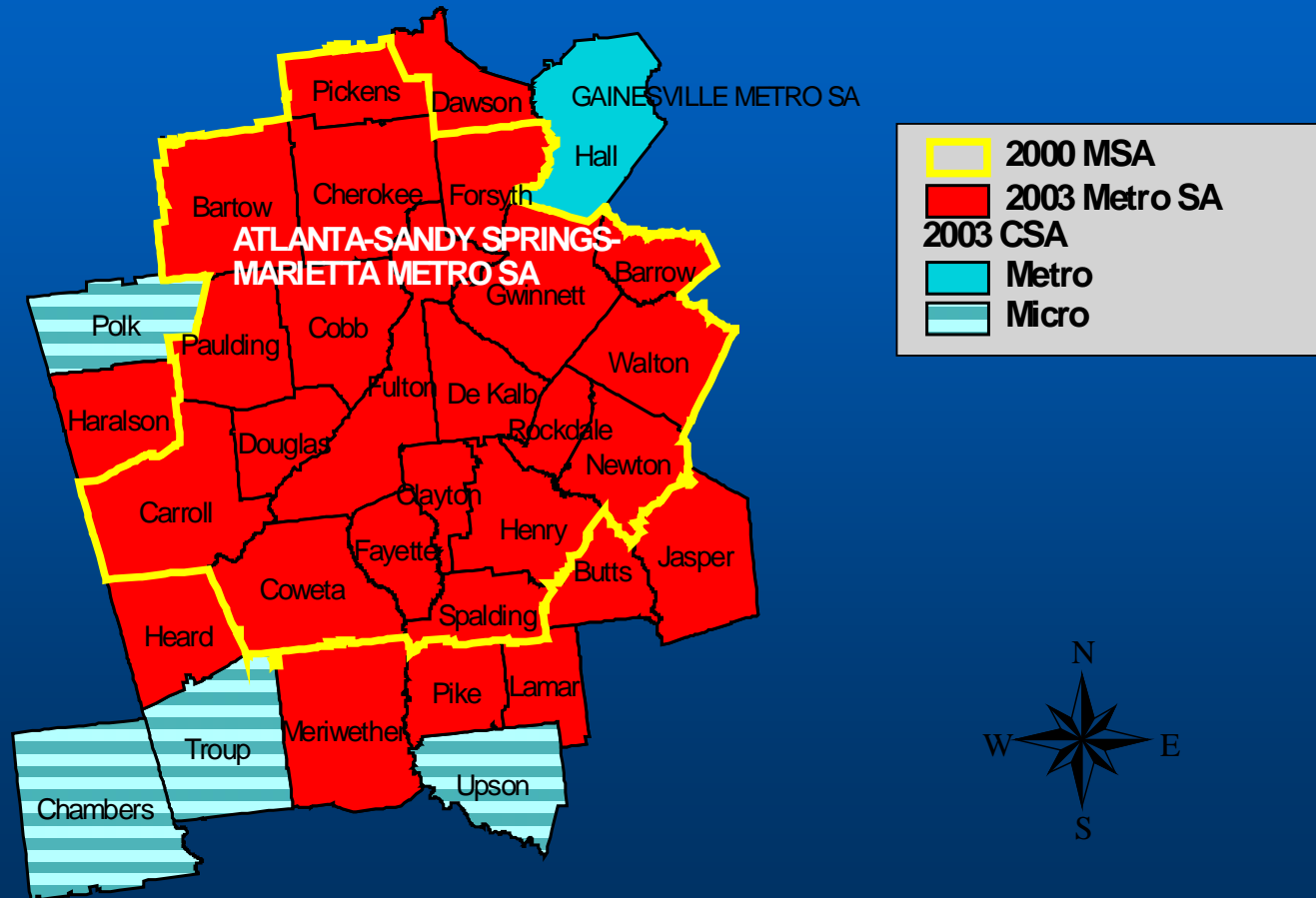
Some areas have been combined

Changes to the Dallas-Ft. Worth metro area, 2000—2003



Some areas have grown...and changed names

Changes to the Atlanta metro area, 2000—2003



Population shifts in response to definitional shifts

Increases

New York, NY PMSA	9.3 million
New York-Newark-Edison, NY-NJ-PA Metro	18.3 million

Miami, FL PMSA	2.2 million
Miami-Ft. Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro	5.0 million

Decreases

Boston, MA-NH PMSA	6.1 million
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH Metro	4.4 million

Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA	2.3 million
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH Metro	2.1 million



Where to Look for Census 2000 Info: The Brookings Urban Center!

1. *Living Cities Databooks (this fall)* - compilation of tables, maps, charts depicting key comparative Census trends for 23 of the nation's largest cities
2. *Our website (this fall)* - interactive, downloadable Census data for nation's 100 largest cities
3. *The Living Cities Census Series (ongoing)* - analyses by leading demographers of key demographic/economic trends across nation's largest metro areas



Upcoming Releases

The Trajectory of Poor Neighborhoods in Southern CA

Paul Ong, UCLA

Integrated Neighborhoods in the 1990s

David Fasenfest and Kurt Metzger, Wayne State

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Neighborhoods

Lance Freeman, Columbia University

Reversal of Fortune: Black Migration to the South in the 1990s

Bill Frey, Brookings

Who Lives Downtown Today?

Genie Birch, University of PA

Concentrated Homelessness in Metropolitan Areas

Barry Lee, Penn State

www.brookings.edu/urban



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WORKING POOR AND WORKING FAMILIES

Broadening Tax Credits to Aid Working Families

This analysis of federal tax credit programs argues that a credit to enhance income security for both low-income and middle-income families could broaden the political constituency for investments in working families while providing needed support.

[read the report](#)

IN THE NEWS

"Both aspects are new to the suburbs: the aging of the middle-class suburbanite, and the growth of the immigrant and minority population." *New Mosaic Being Built in the Suburbs*
USA Today
09/01/03
[News Index](#)

REPORTS

Upstate New York's Population Plateau: The Third-Slowest Growing 'State'

The first of a series of reports analyzing population and migration data for the Upstate New York region probes the implications of the area's stagnant growth.

Economic and Racial Segregation in Greater Miami's Elementary Schools: Trends Shaping Metropolitan Growth

An analysis of Miami-area schools shows that growth on the suburban fringe is increasing economic school segregation across the entire region.

The Long Journey to Work: A Federal Transportation Policy for Working Families

In this brief, Evelyn Blumenberg and Margy Waller argue that the strong link between car ownership and employment

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