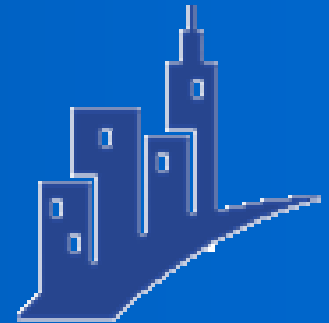


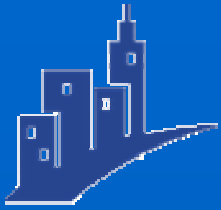
The Brookings Institution

Metropolitan Policy Program
Bruce Katz, Director



State of the World's Cities: The American Experience

Delivering Sustainable Communities Summit
February 1st, 2005



State of the World's Cities: The American Experience

I

What are the general demographic trends affecting the United States?

II

What are the major trends affecting metropolitan areas?

III

What do these trends mean for urban and metropolitan policy?

I

What are the general demographic trends affecting the United States?

Major demographic forces are changing the United States



Population Growth

Immigration

Aging

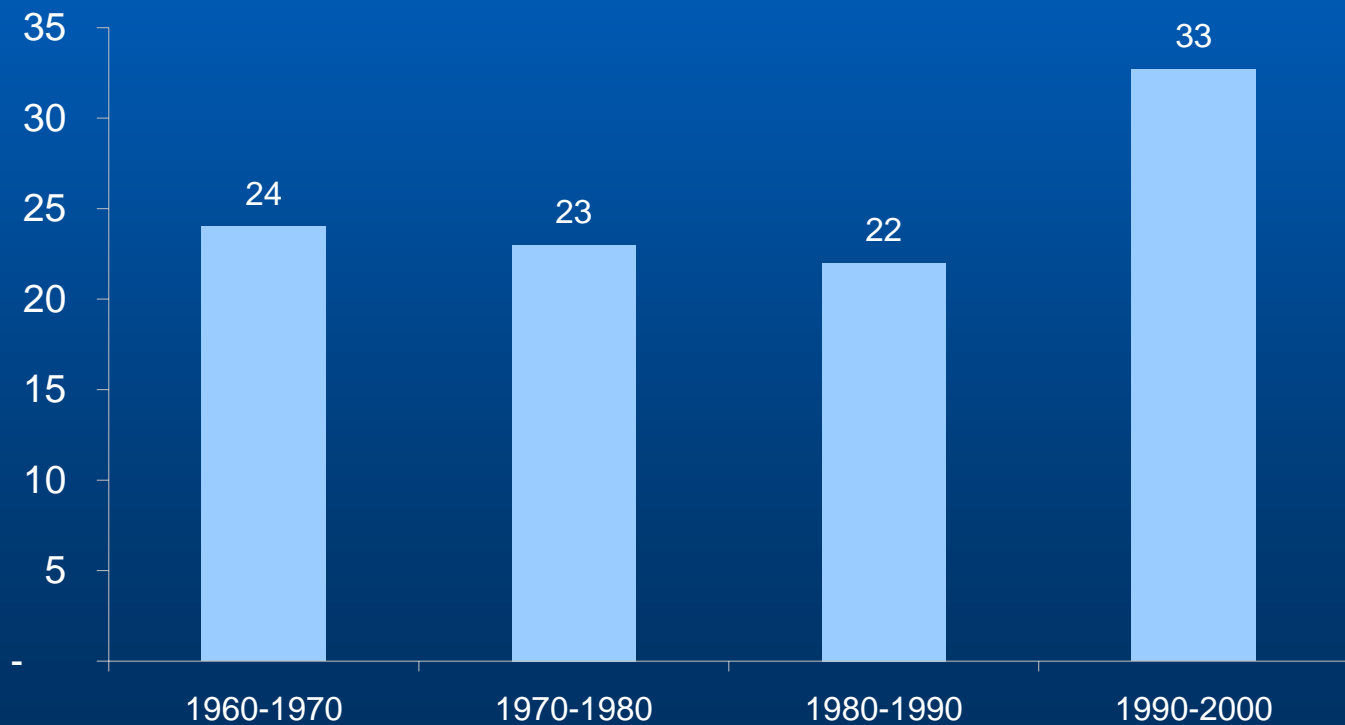
Internal Migration



The 1990s presented the strongest growth in four decades

US population
growth (millions),
1990-2000

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau



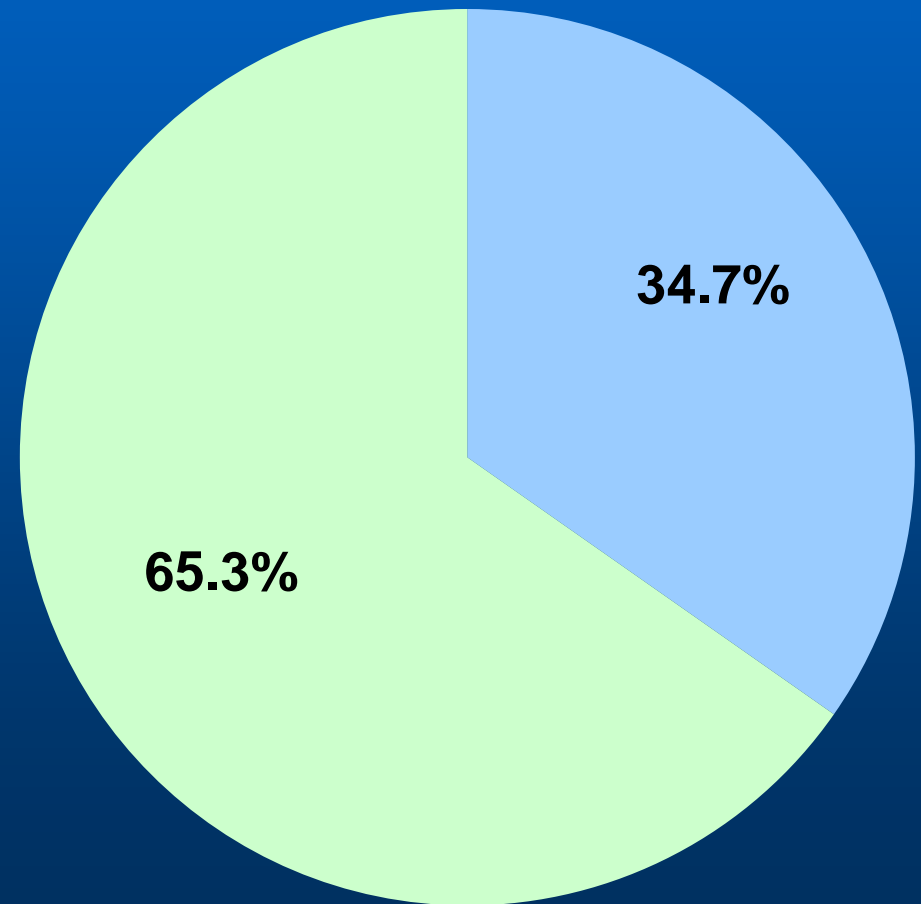


More than 1/3 of this population growth was driven by immigration

Components of
population change,
1990-2000

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau

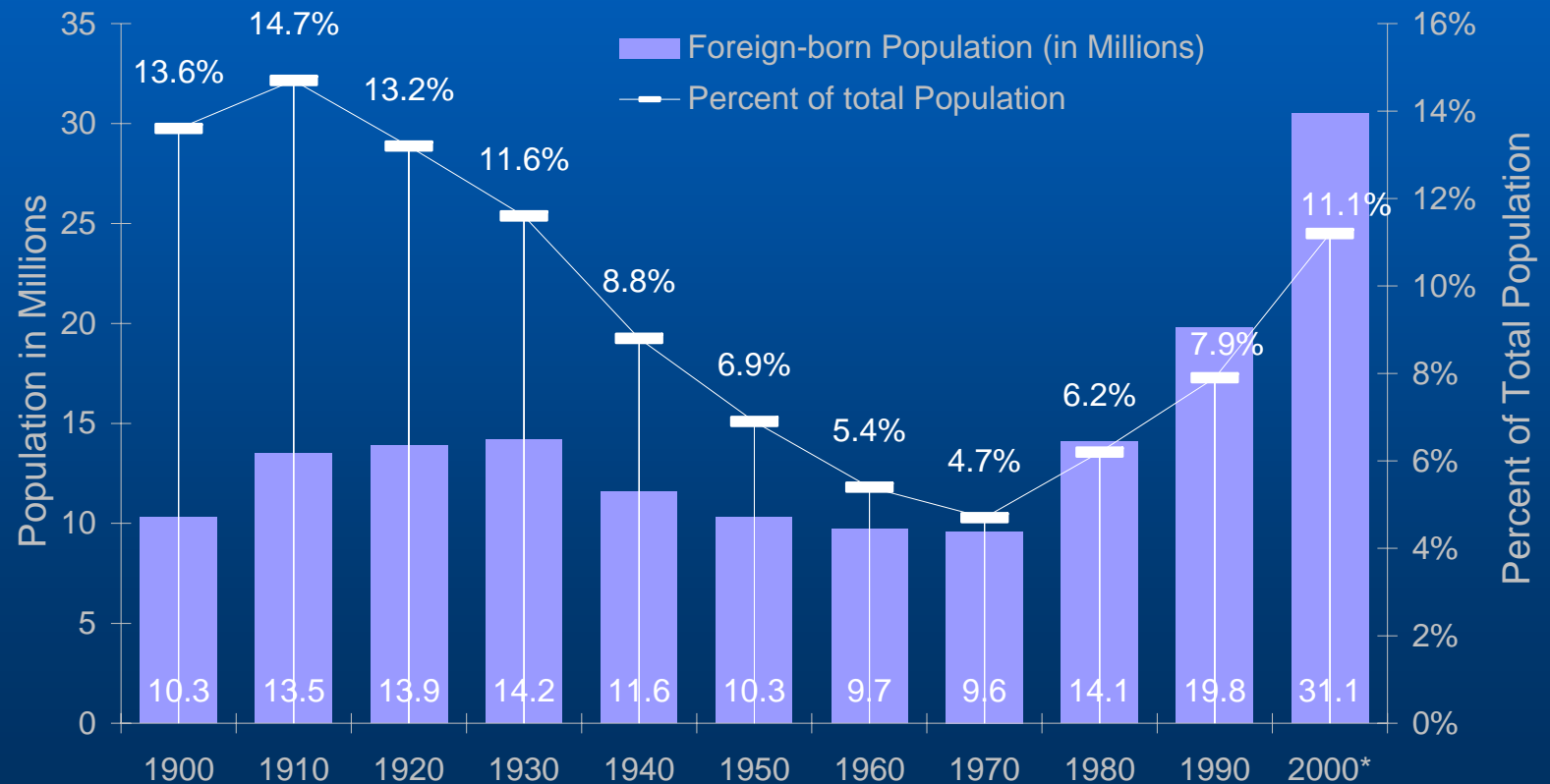
- Net Immigration
- Natural Increase





Despite a decade of rapid immigration, the share of the U.S. population that is foreign-born is lower now than in the 1900s

Immigration, 1900-2000





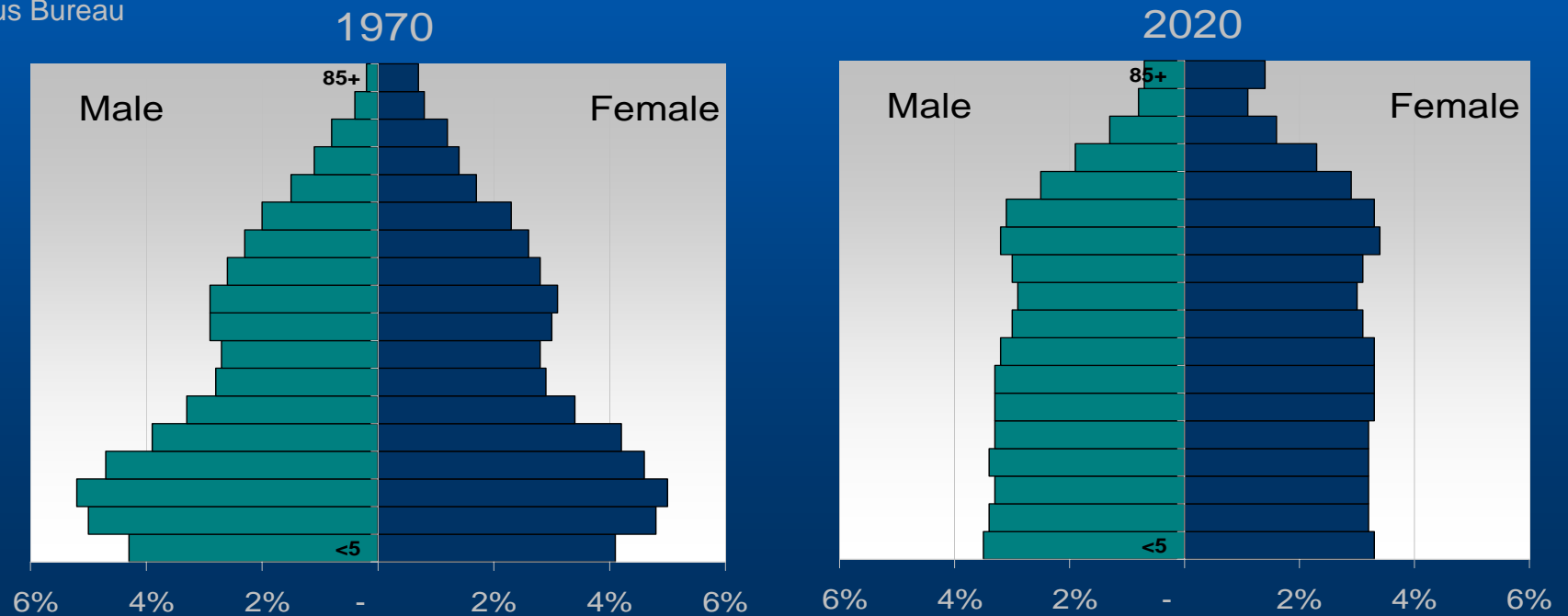
Aging



At the same time, the US population is aging

US Age
Distribution,
1970 vs. 2020

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau

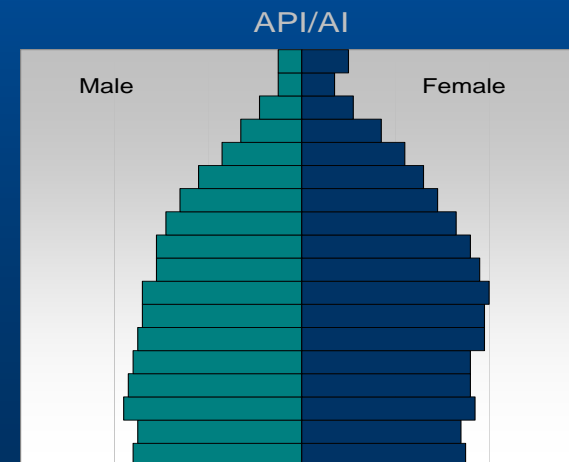
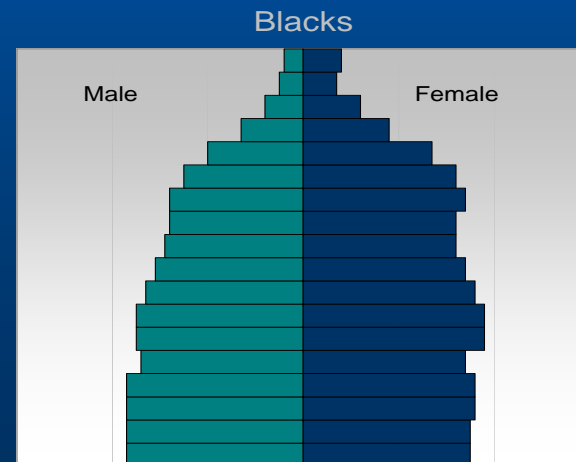
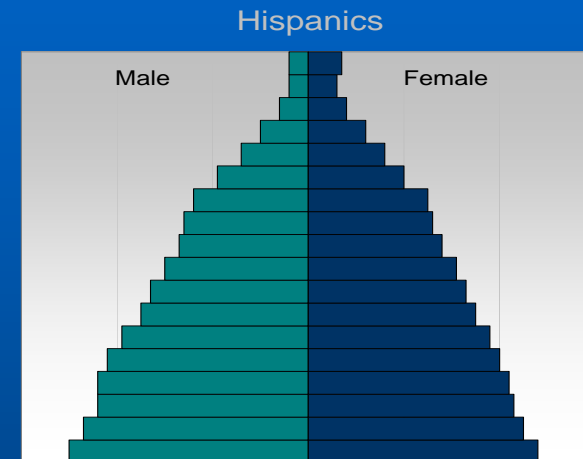
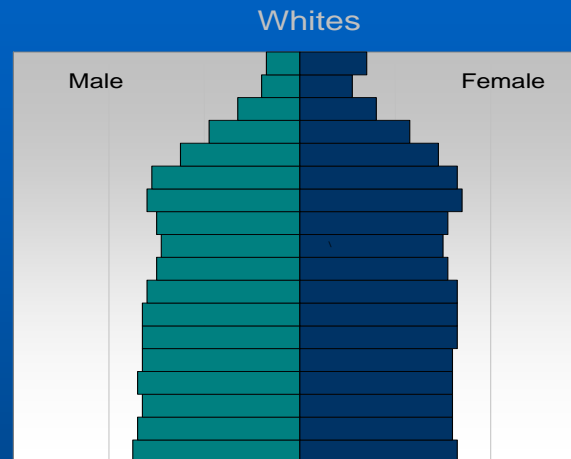




Minorities, however, have younger age structures than whites

US Age Distribution, 2020

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau





America's New Demographic Regions

The New Sunbelt



Migration growth states

Melting Pot America



Diversity states

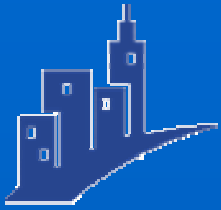
The Heartland



Slow growth states



METROPOLITAN POLICY PROGRAM



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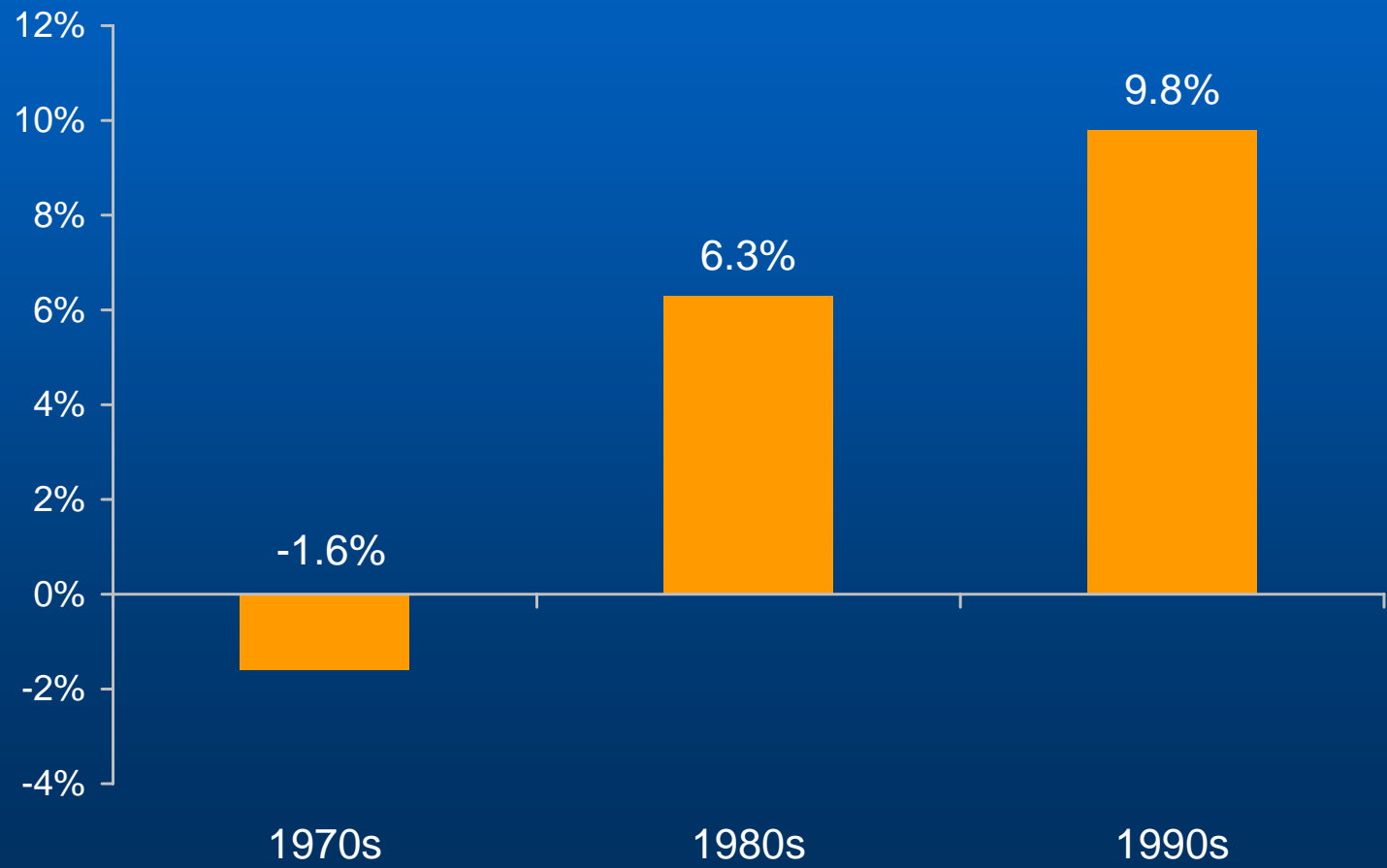
1. Cities are growing, but metros are still sprawling
2. Cities and suburbs are becoming more diverse
3. The economy continues to restructure
4. The geography of work is changing
5. The geography of poverty is changing



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

50 largest cities,
population
1970-2000

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau

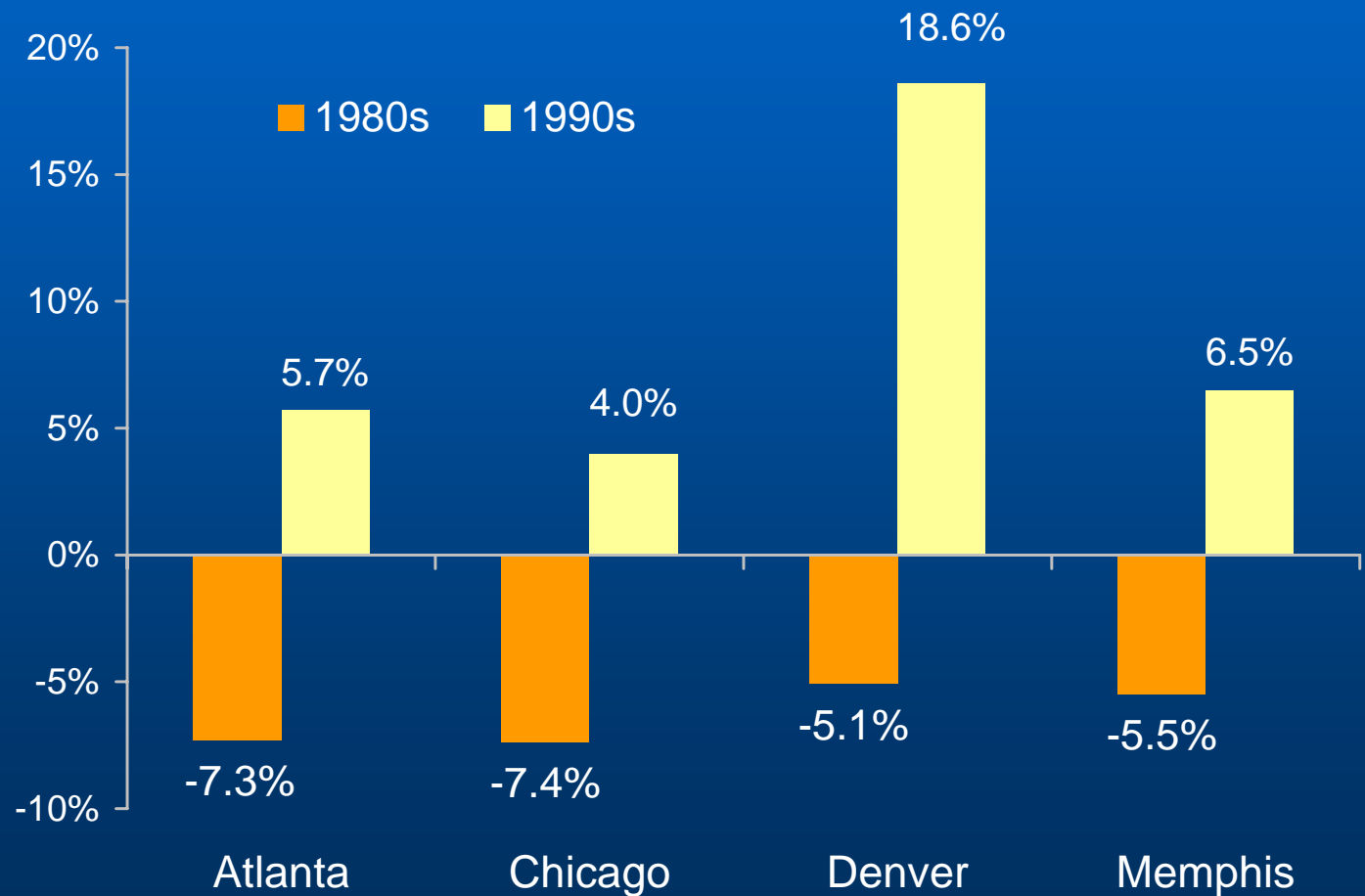




Several large cities gained population during the 1990s after losing population in the 1980s

Selected cities,
population growth
1990-2000

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau





Cities in growing metros grew, while those in slow growth metros generally declined

City Category	Number of Cities	City Population Change	MSA Population Change
Rapid Growth (over 20%)	14	32%	25%
Significant Growth (10 to 20%)	22	15%	22%
Moderate Growth (2 to 10%)	36	7%	13%
No Growth (-2 to 2%)	6	0%	11%
Loss (below -2%)	20	-7%	6%



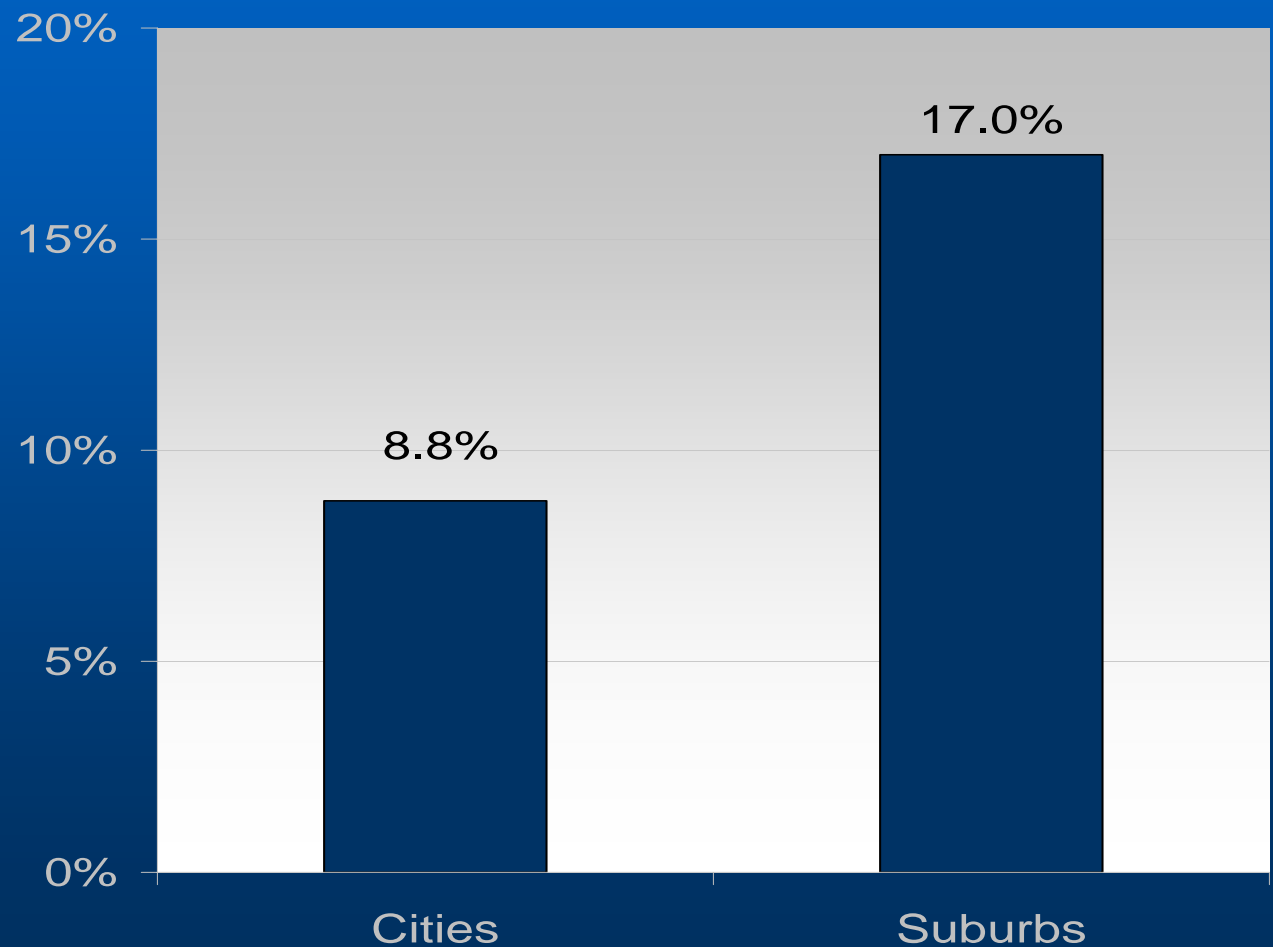
Suburbs



Still, suburbs grew faster than cities in the 1990s

Percent population growth, 100 largest cities and suburbs 1990-2000

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau

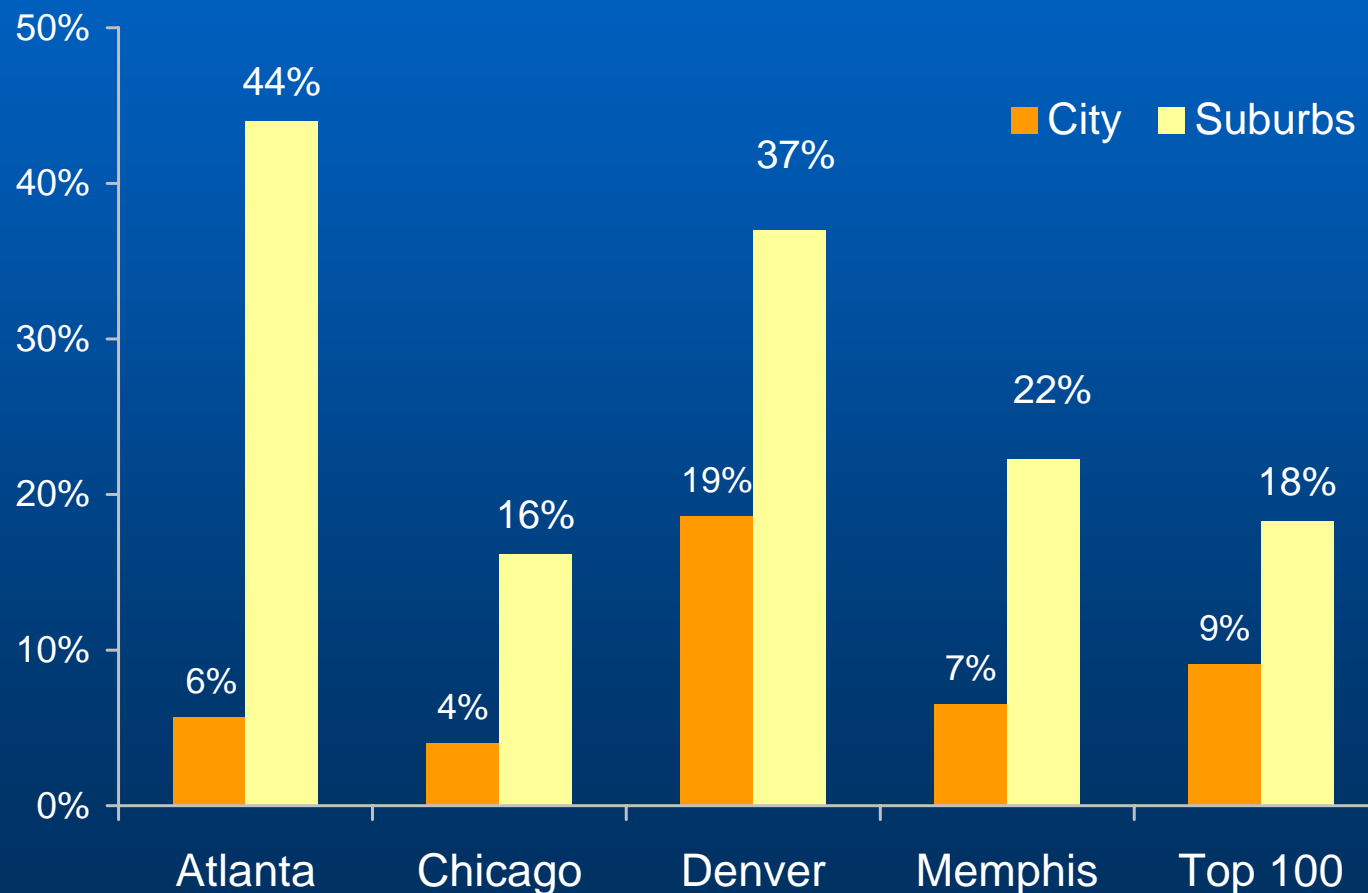




Population is decentralizing in nearly every U.S. metropolitan area

Selected cities and suburbs,
population growth
1990-2000

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau





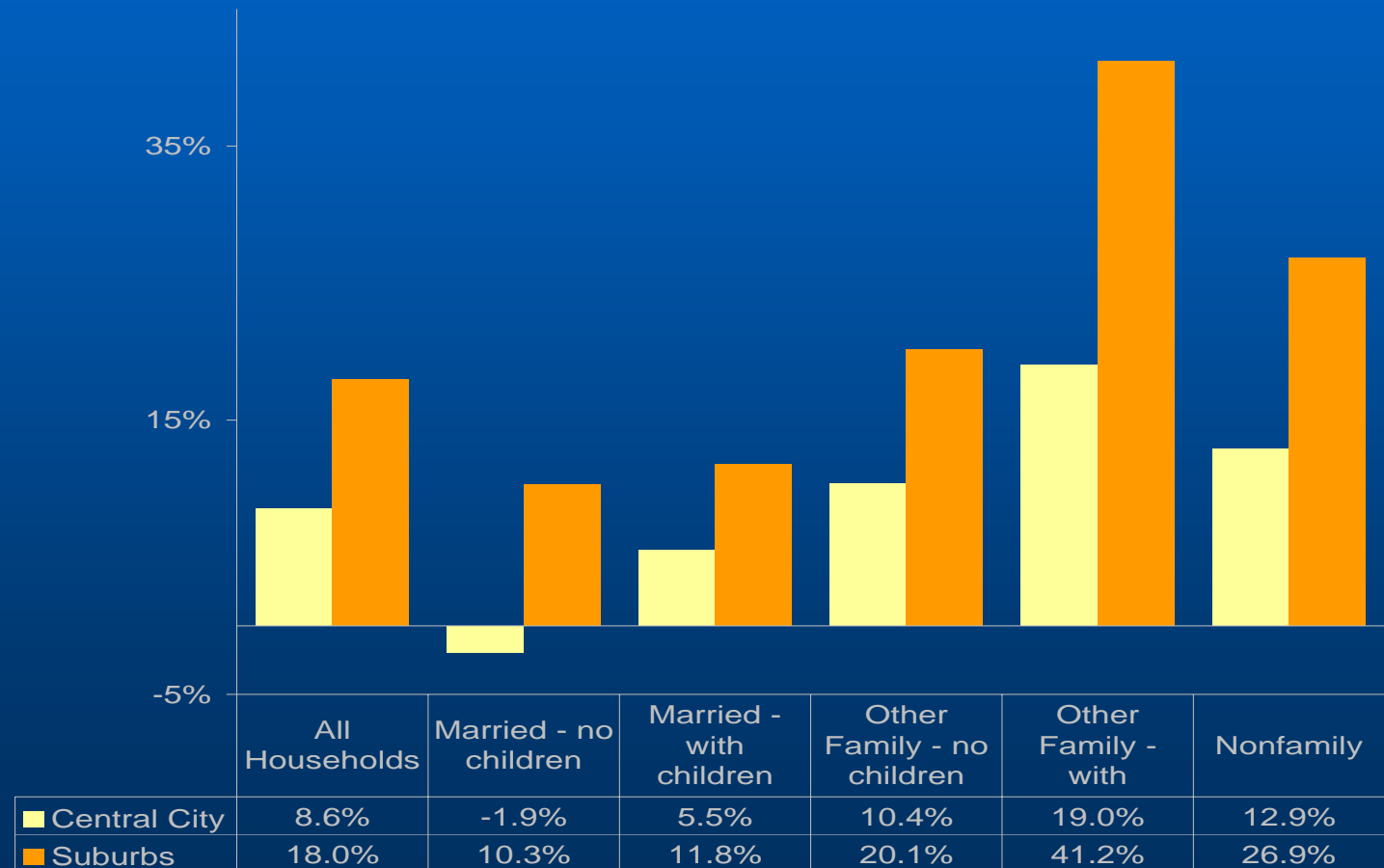
Suburbs



Every household type grew at faster rates in the suburbs than in cities

Population growth,
1990-2000

Source: William Frey. "A
Census 2000 Study of
City and Suburb
Household Change."
Brookings,
Forthcoming





What are the major trends affecting metropolitan areas?

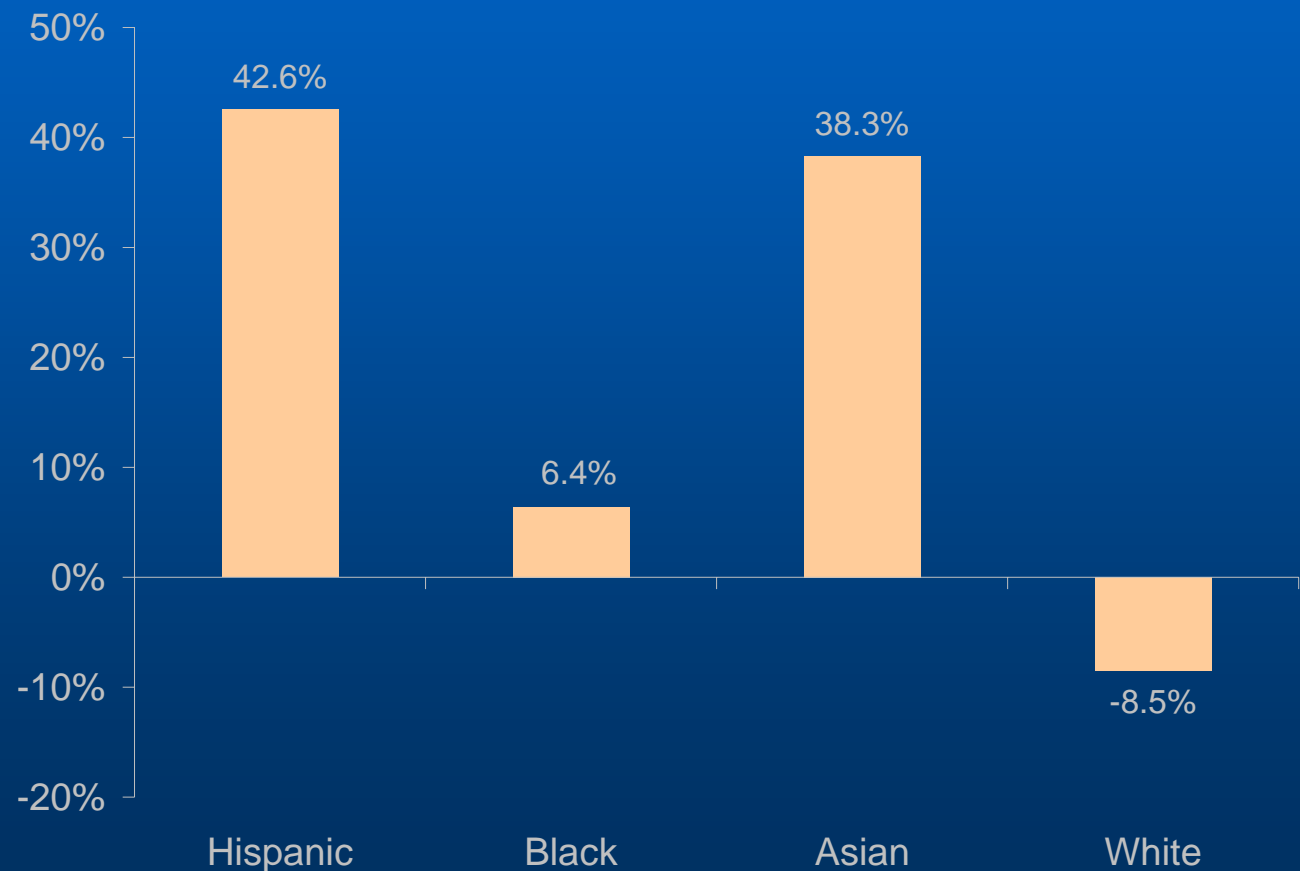
1. Cities are growing, but metros are still sprawling
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Central City Growth in the 1990s was fueled by Asians and Hispanics

Population growth,
100 largest cities
1990-2000

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau

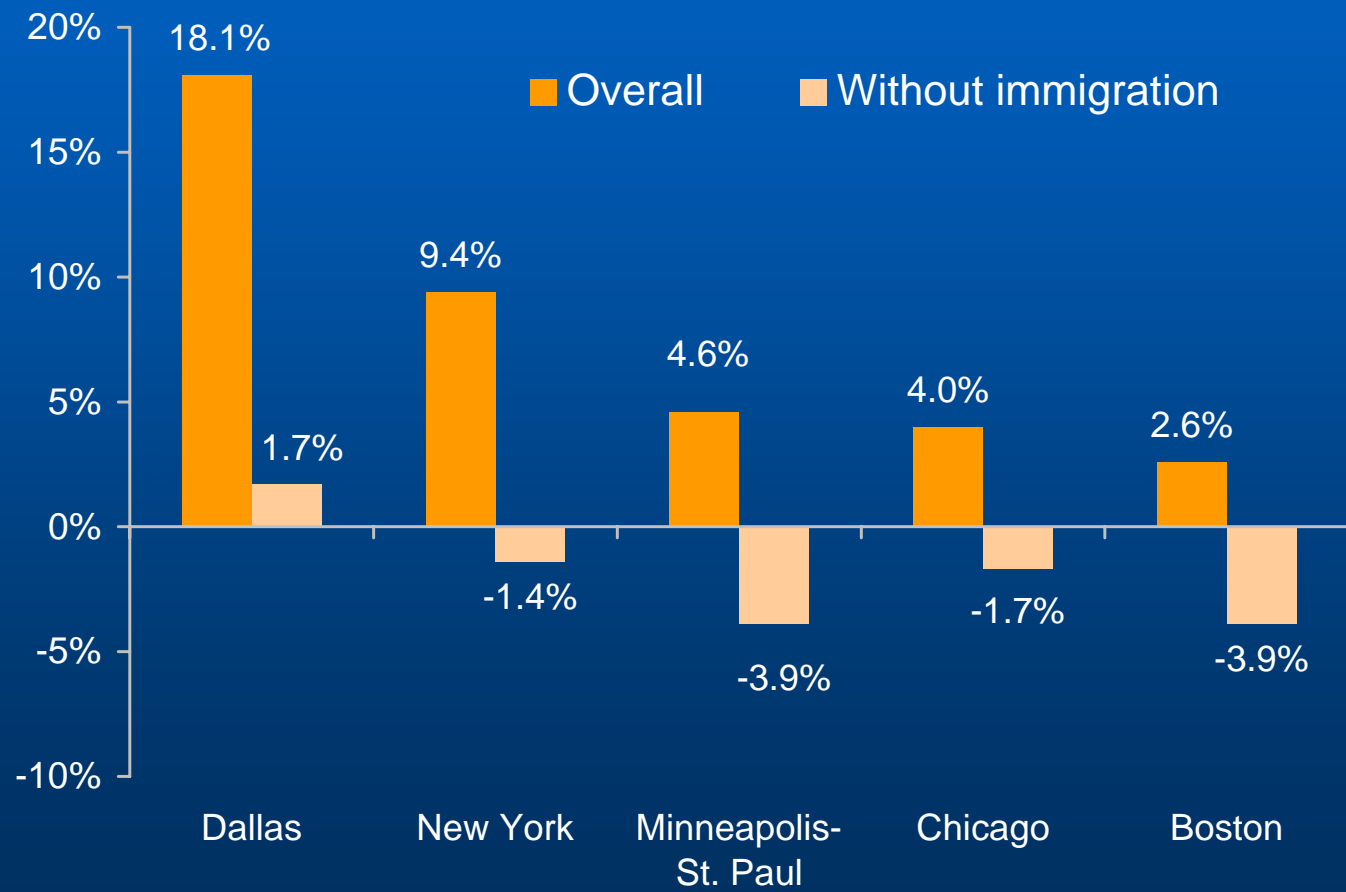




If not for immigration, several of the nation's largest cities would not have grown during the 1990s

Population growth
with and without
foreign-born,
1990-2000

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau



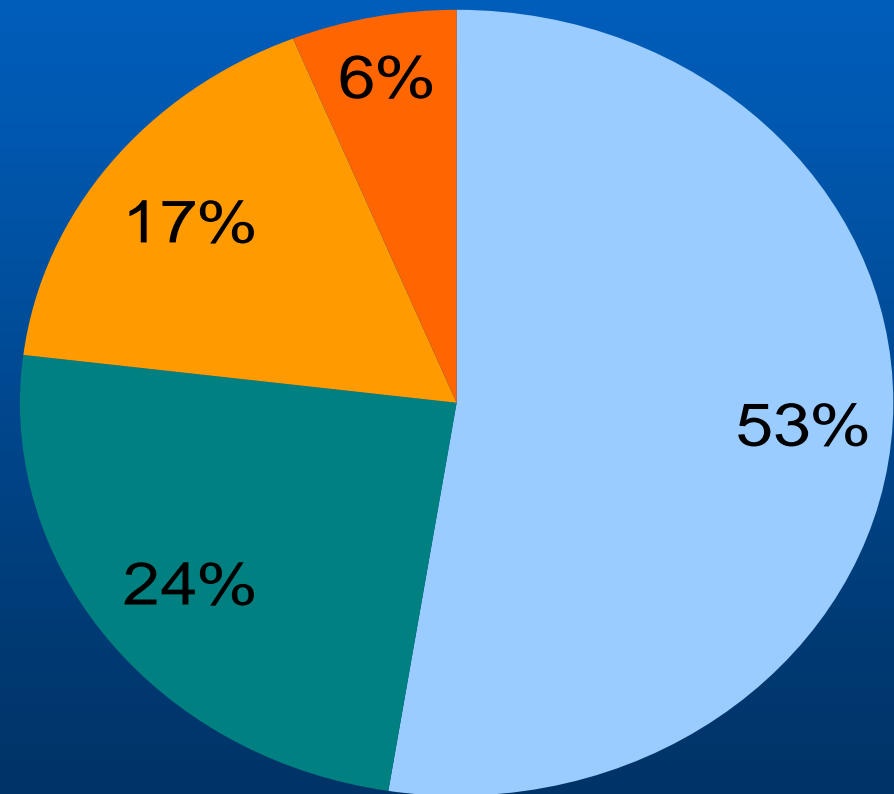


In aggregate, the racial makeup of the 100 largest cities has shifted....

Share of
population by race
and ethnicity,
1990

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau

- White
- Black
- Hispanic
- Other

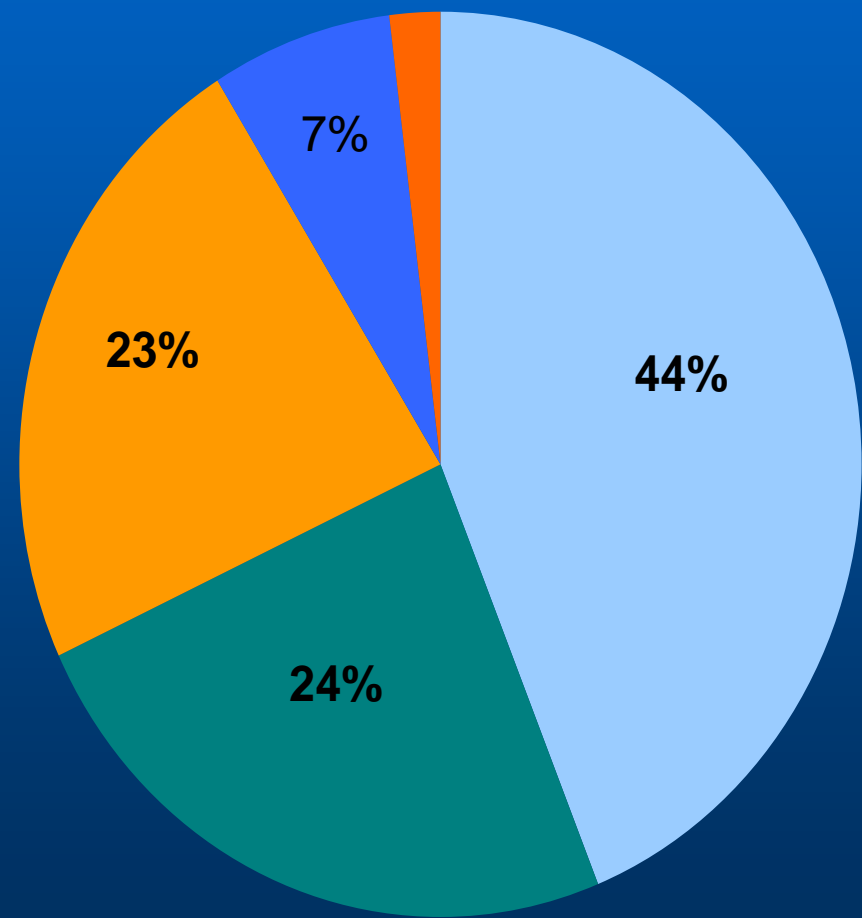




In 2000, the top hundred cities became majority minority

Share of
population by race
and ethnicity,
2000

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau



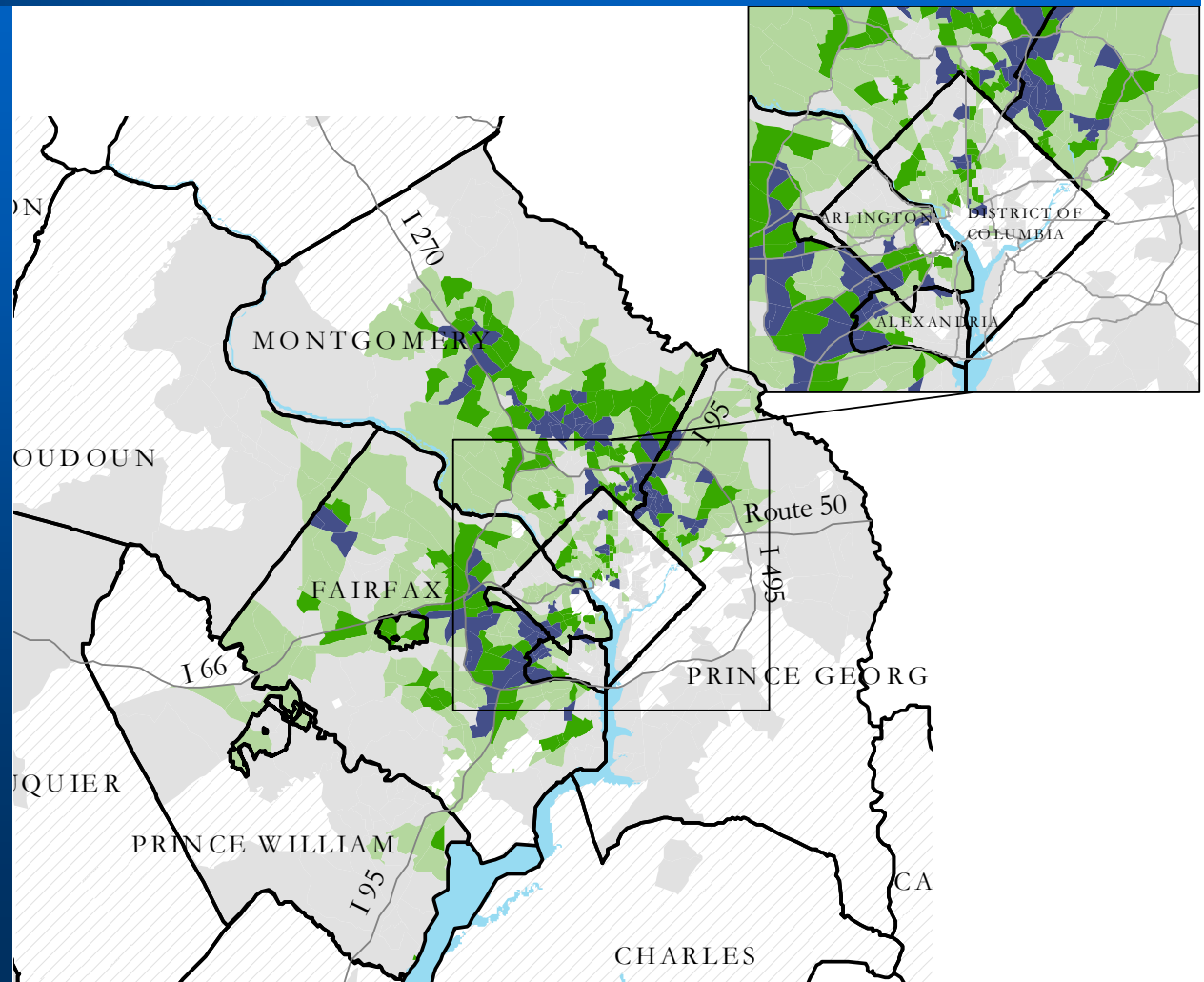
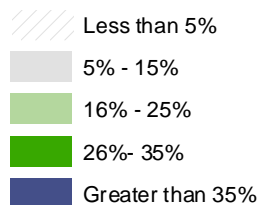


In many metro areas, the locus of immigration is shifting from the central city to the suburbs

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

Source: Singer, "At Home in the Nation's Capital," June 2003

Percent Foreign Born (by Census Tract)





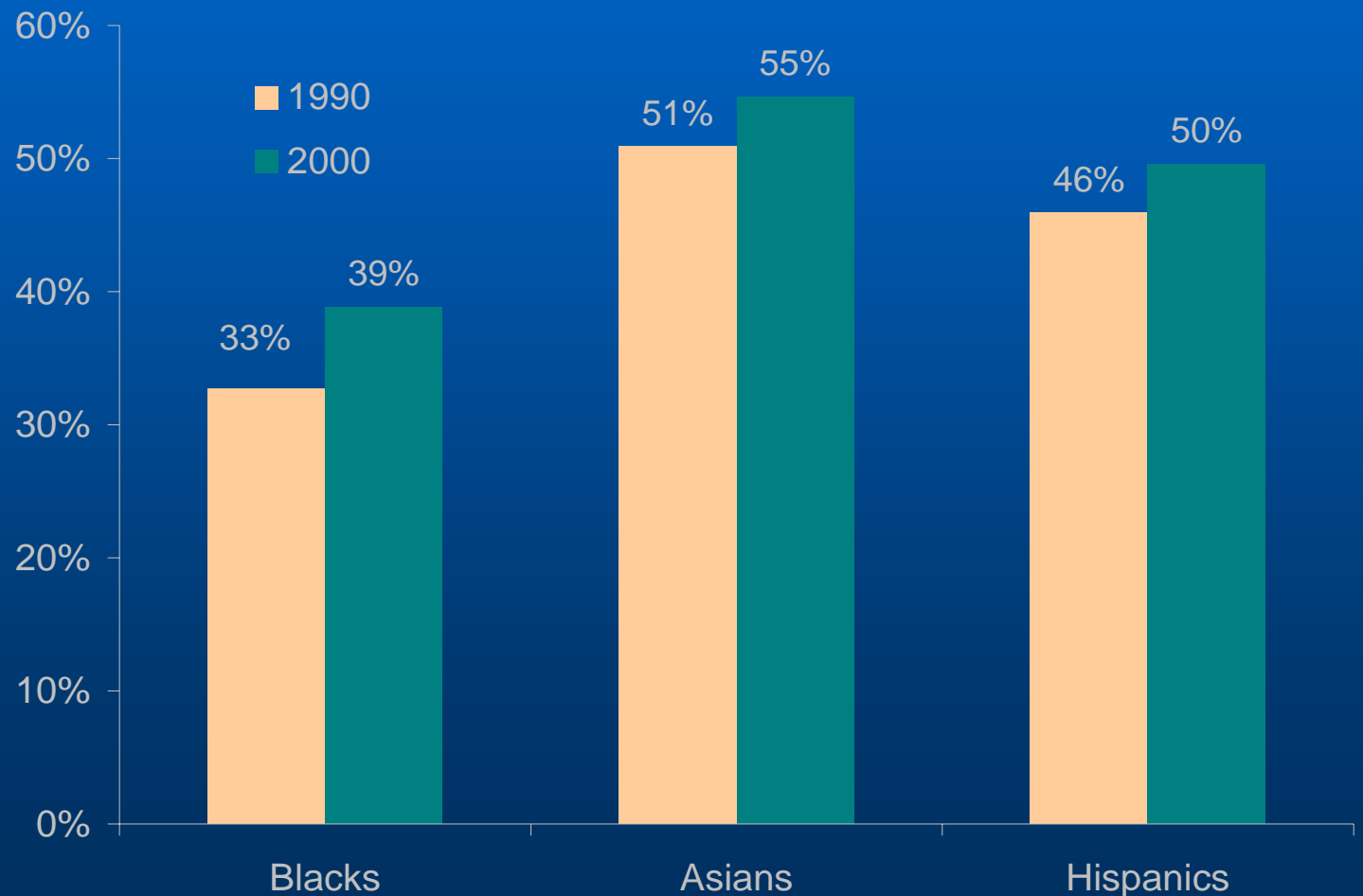
Suburbs



The percent of each racial/ethnic group living in the suburbs increased substantially

Share of
population by race
and ethnicity,
1990

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau





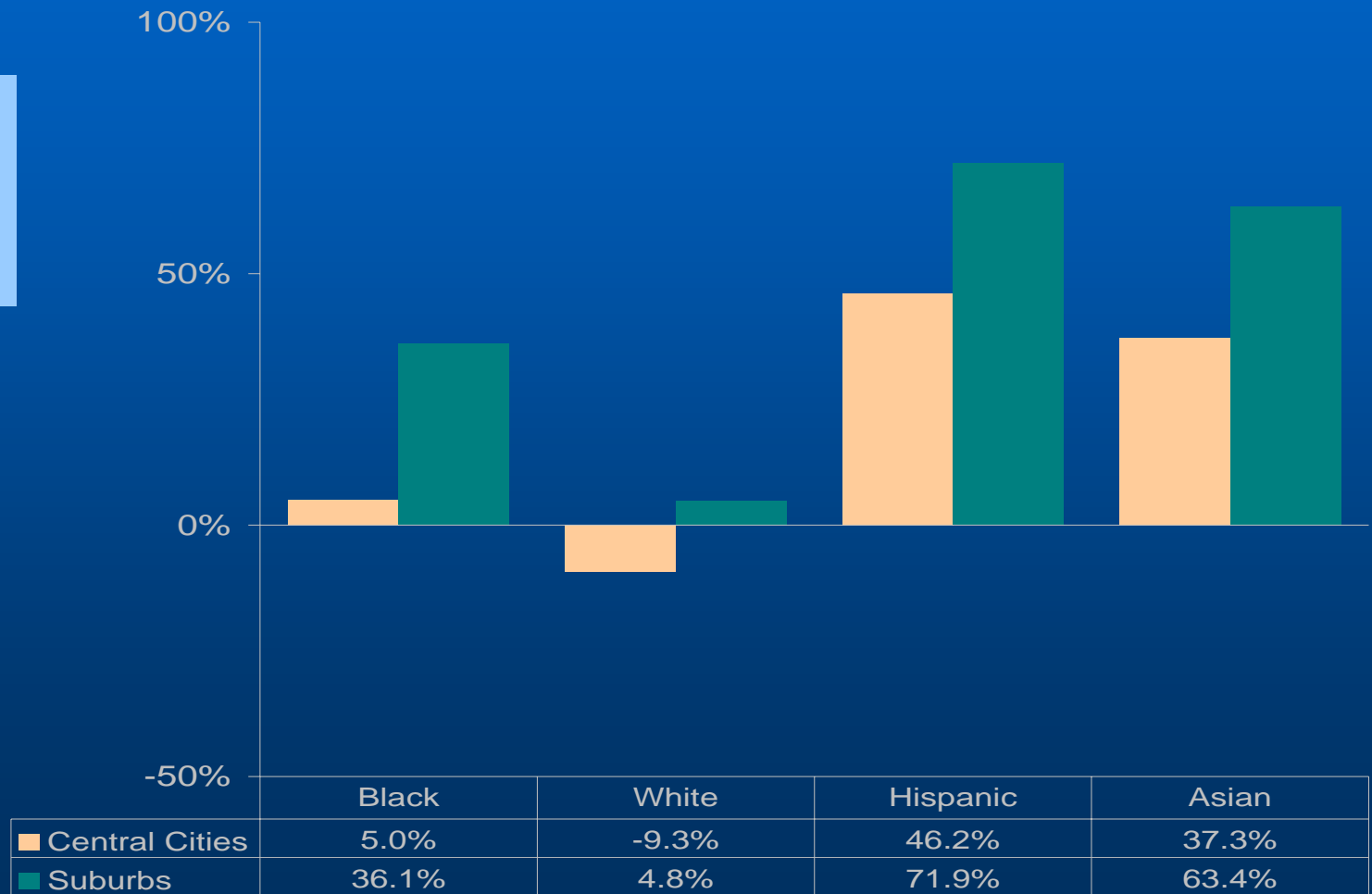
Suburbs



In addition, every minority group grew at faster rates in the suburbs than in central cities

Population growth
by race and
ethnicity,
1990-2000

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau





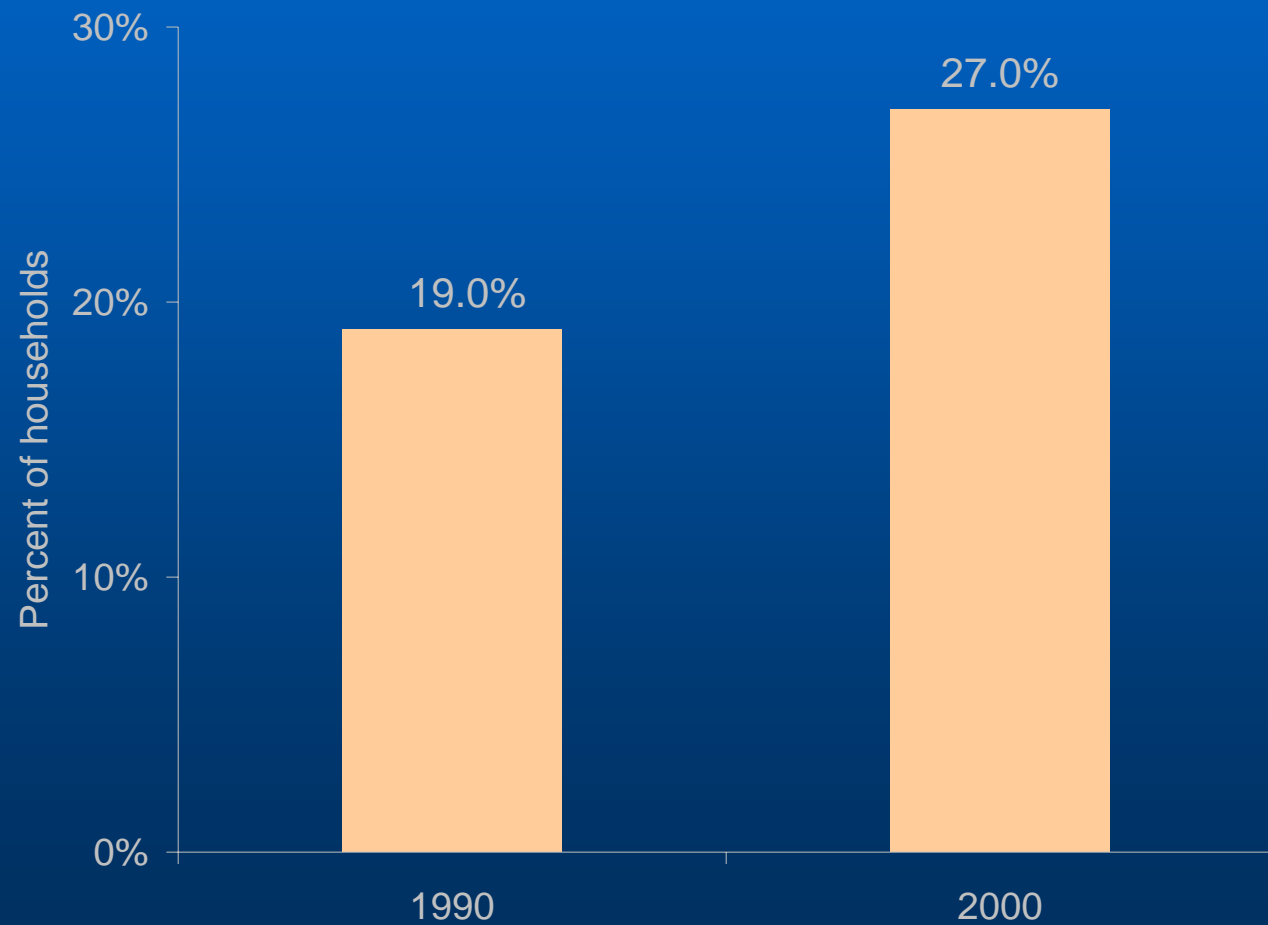
Suburbs



Now more than 1 in 4 suburban households are minority

Minority share of
population,
1990-2000

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau



II

What are the major trends affecting metropolitan areas?

1. Cities are growing, but metros are still sprawling
2. Cities and suburbs are becoming more diverse
3. The economy continues to restructure
4. The geography of work is changing
5. The geography of poverty is changing

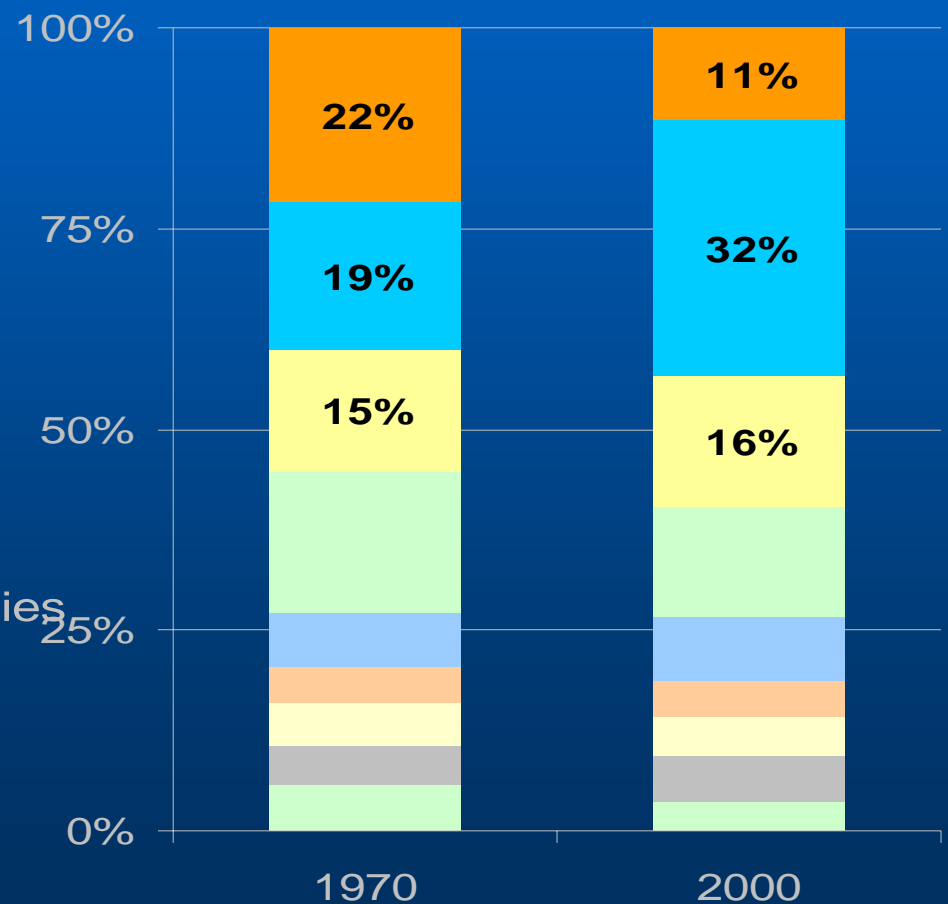


The nation's economy has shifted away from manufacturing and toward the service sector

Employment by
sector, US,
1970-2000

Source:
Bureau of Economic Analysis

- Manufacturing
- Services
- Retail
- Government
- FIRE
- Wholesale
- Transportation/Utilities
- Construction
- Agriculture/Mining

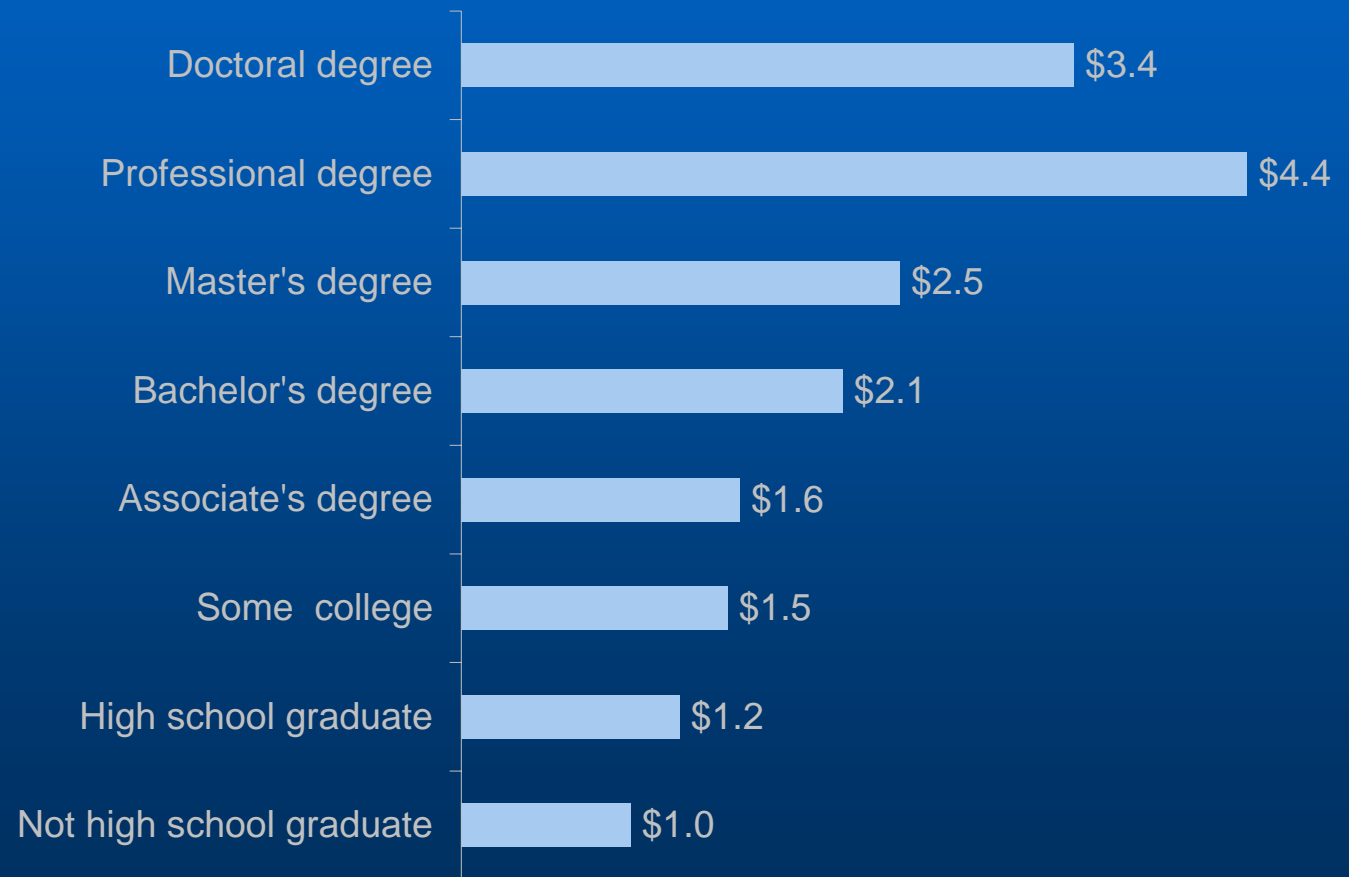




The shift in the economy corresponds with an increased premium on educated workers—which correlates with higher earnings

Work-Life Earnings
Estimates (millions),
1997-1999

Source:
“The Big Payoff:
Educational Attainment
and Estimates of Work-
Life Earnings,”
US Census

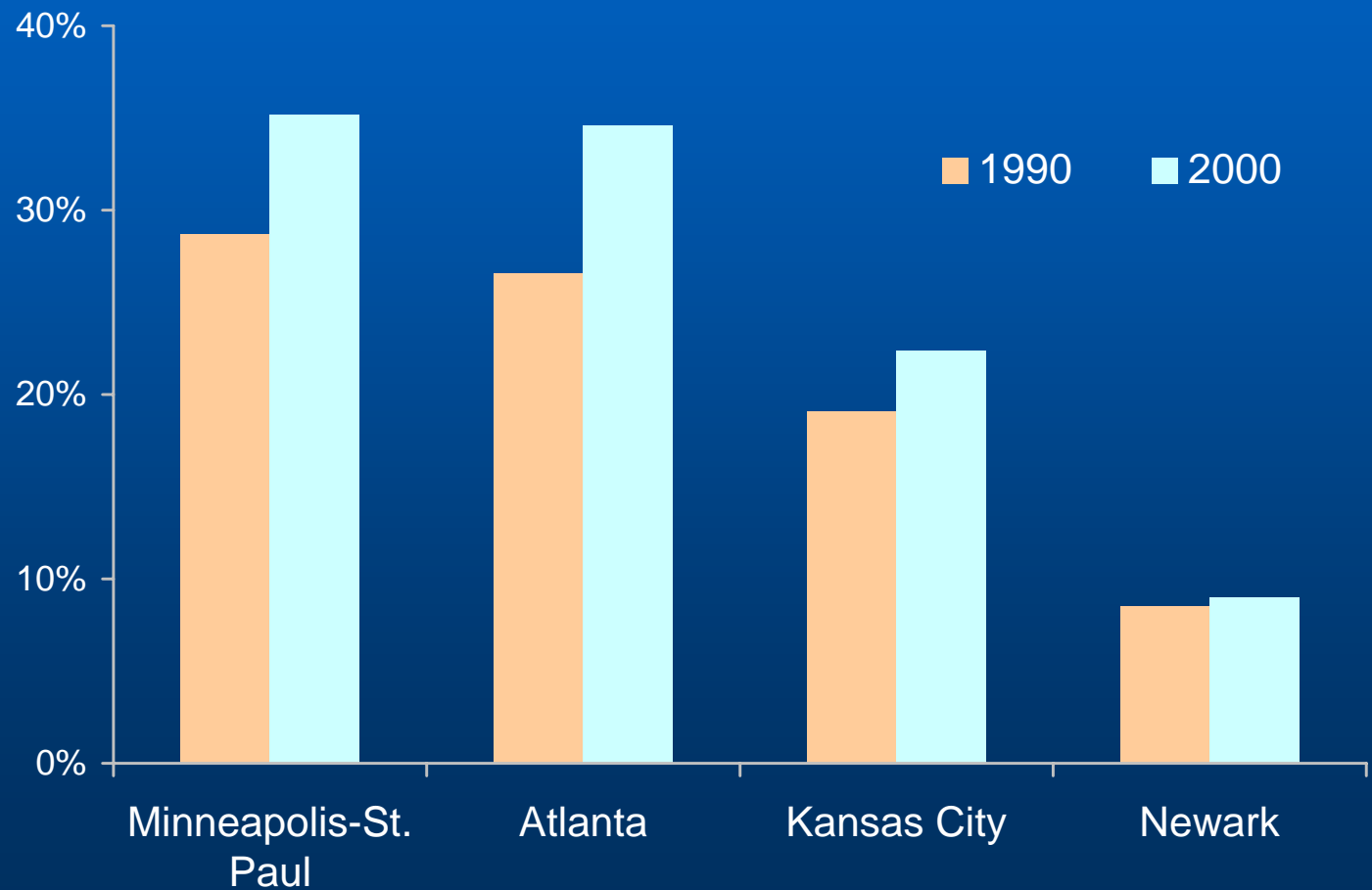




Educational attainment varies widely across cities

Share of adults w/
bachelor's degree,
1990-2000

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau

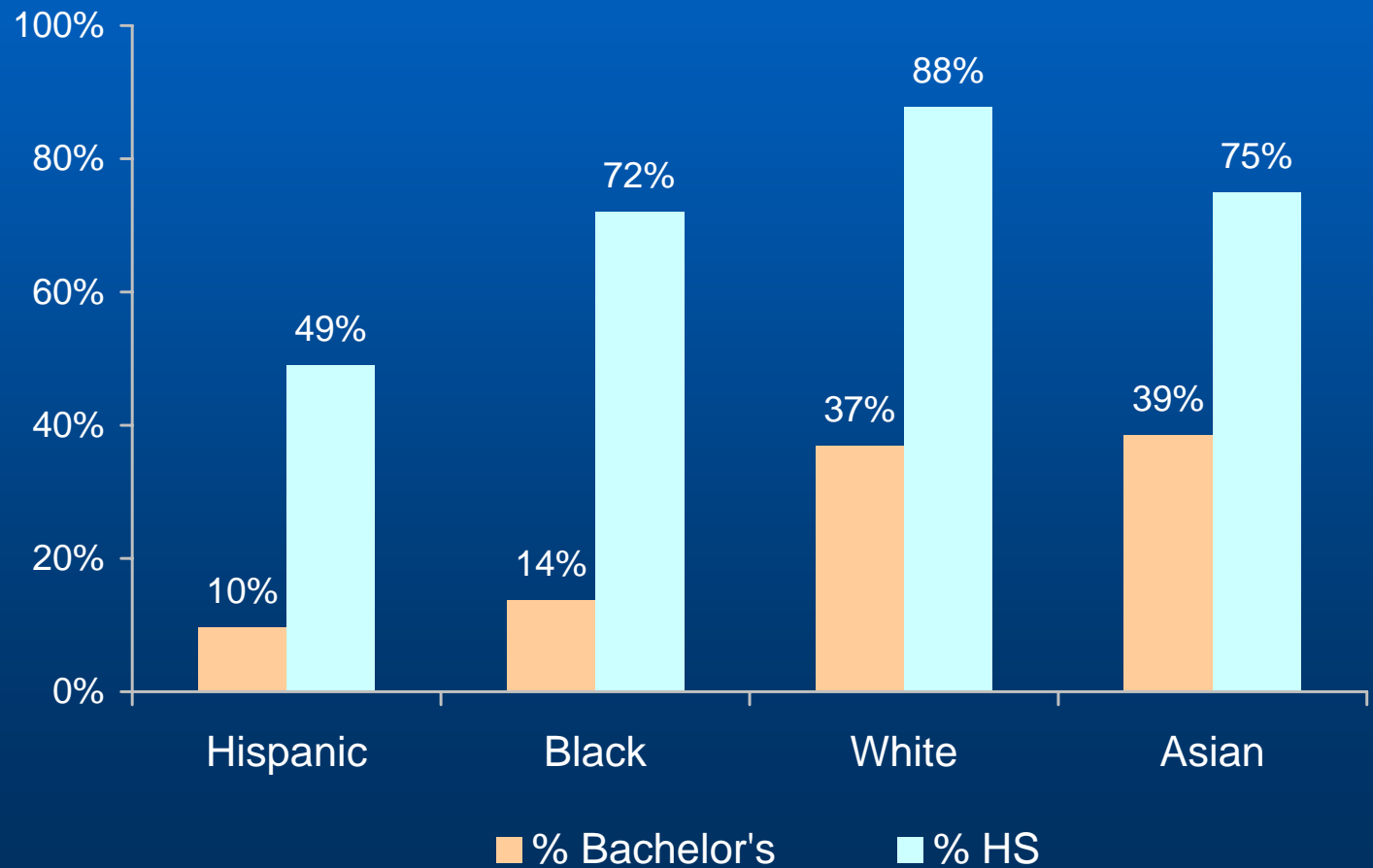




And there are significant disparities between race/ethnic groups

Share of adults w/
bachelor's degree,
100 Largest Cities
1990-2000

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau



II

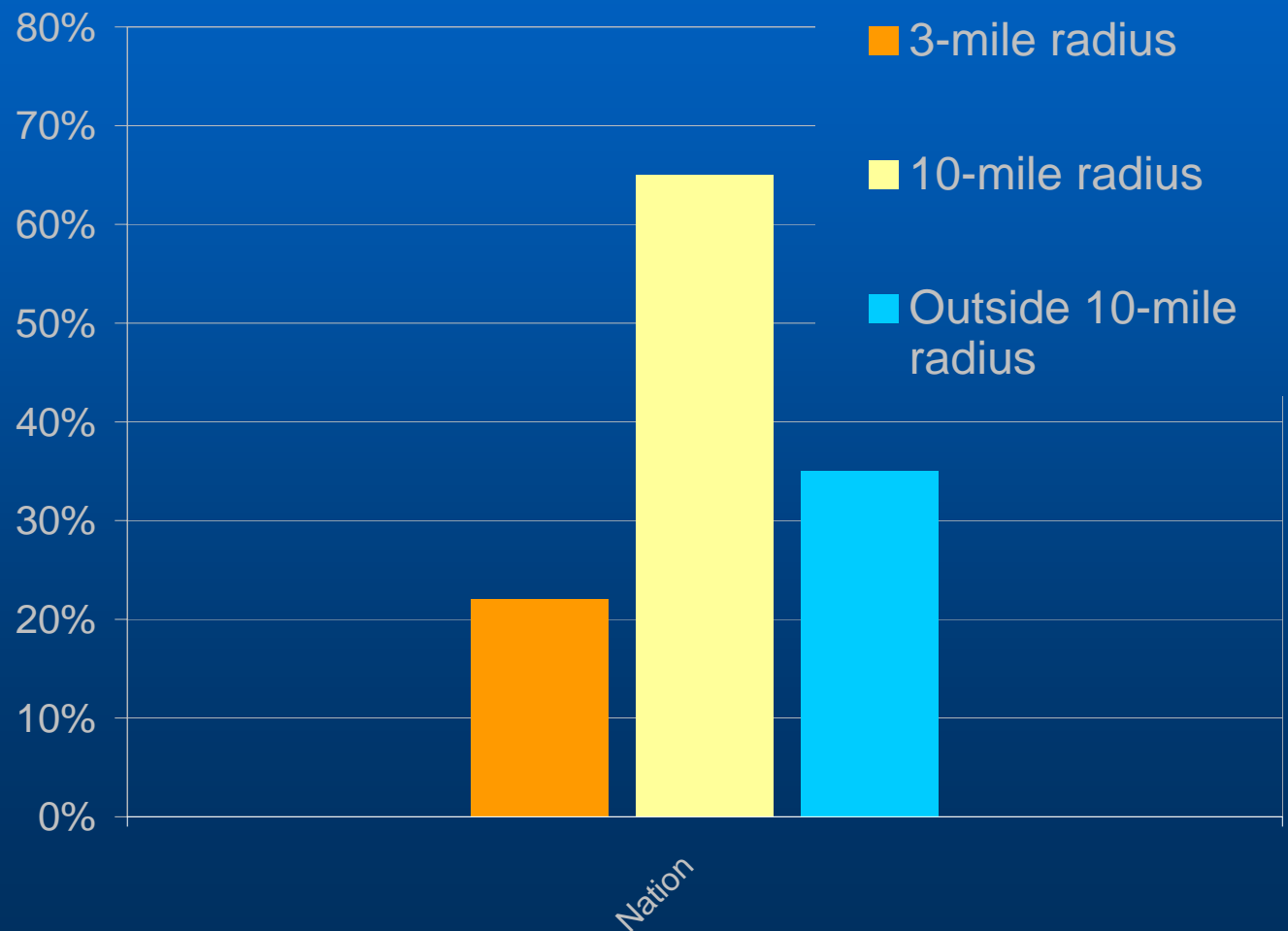
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Nationally, one-third of jobs are located outside a 10-mile radius of the central business district

Share of jobs within 3-, 10-, and greater- than-10-mile radius of center, 1996



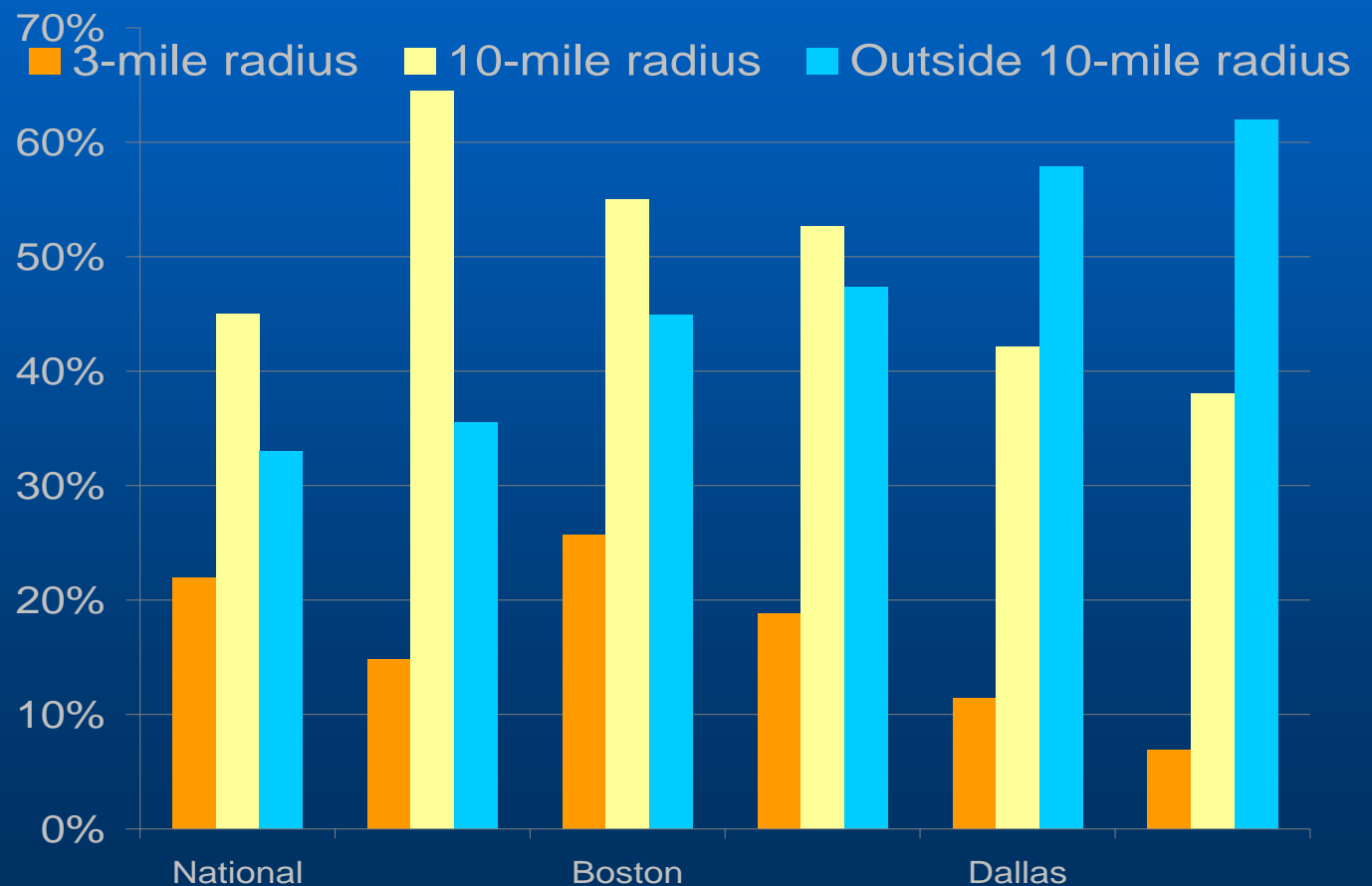


Employment decentralization



But the level of employment decentralization varies widely across metropolitan areas.

Share of
metropolitan
employment, 1999

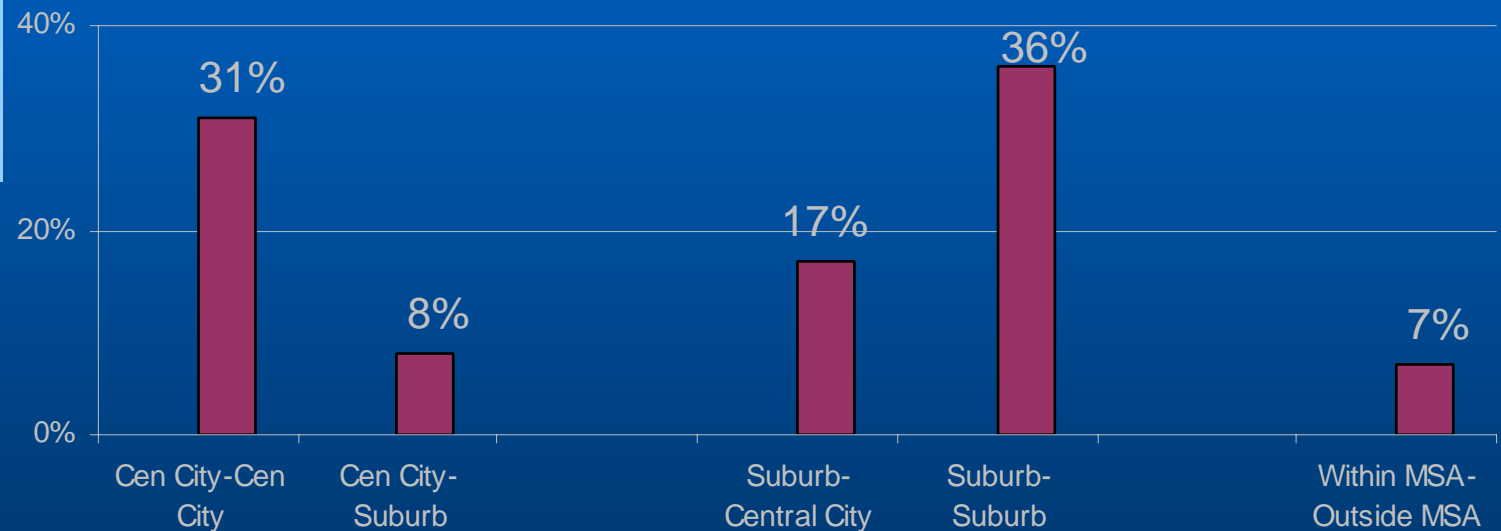




Consequently, the highest share of metropolitan commutes begin and end within suburbs

Share of commuters in the top 100 U.S. cities, 2000

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau



II

What are the major trends affecting metropolitan areas?

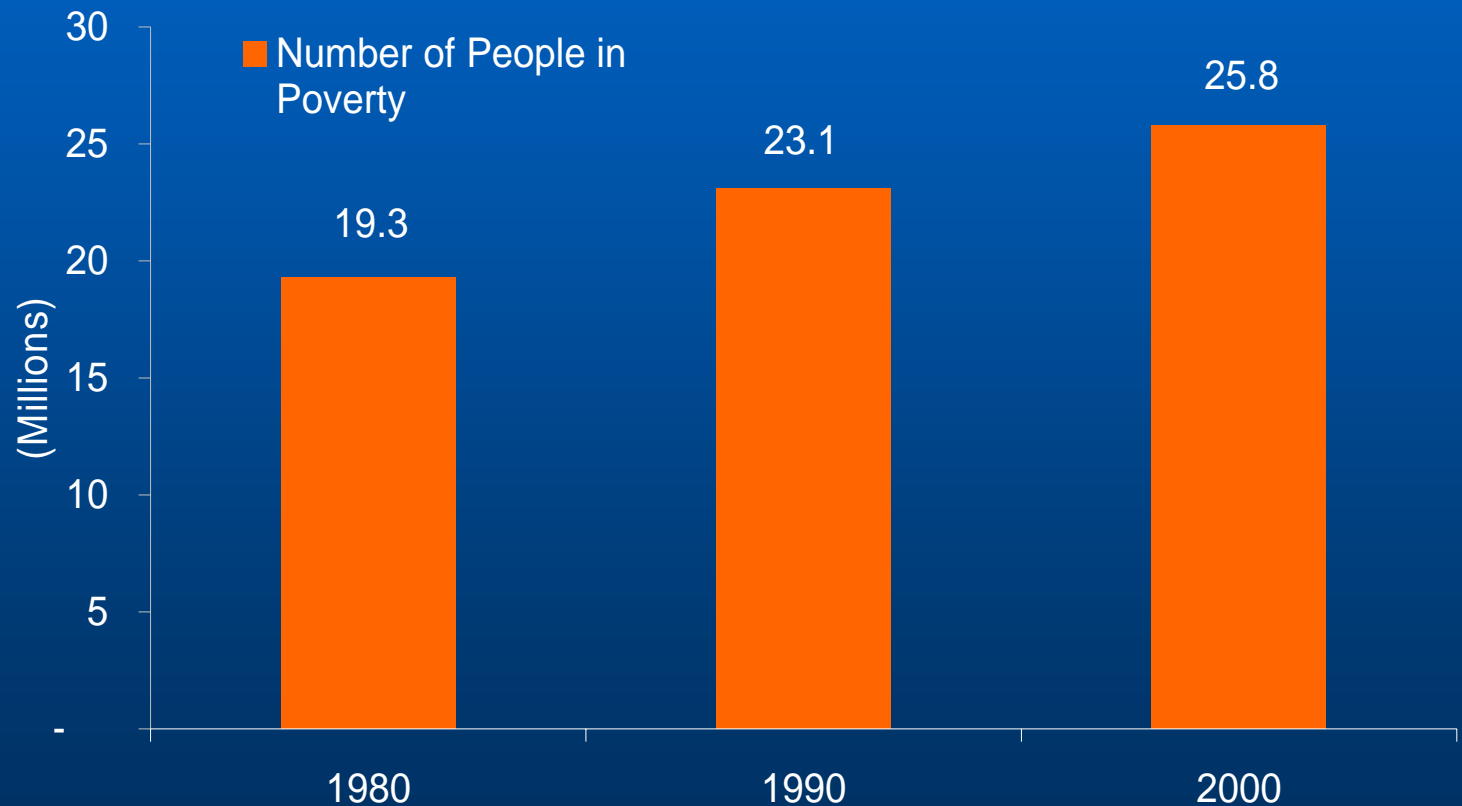
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The number of poor people in U.S. metropolitan areas is large and has been increasing for the past two decades

Number of poor residents (US Metropolitan Areas), 1980-2000

Source:
"Concentrated Poverty: A Change in Course,"
Kingsley and Pettit,
2003

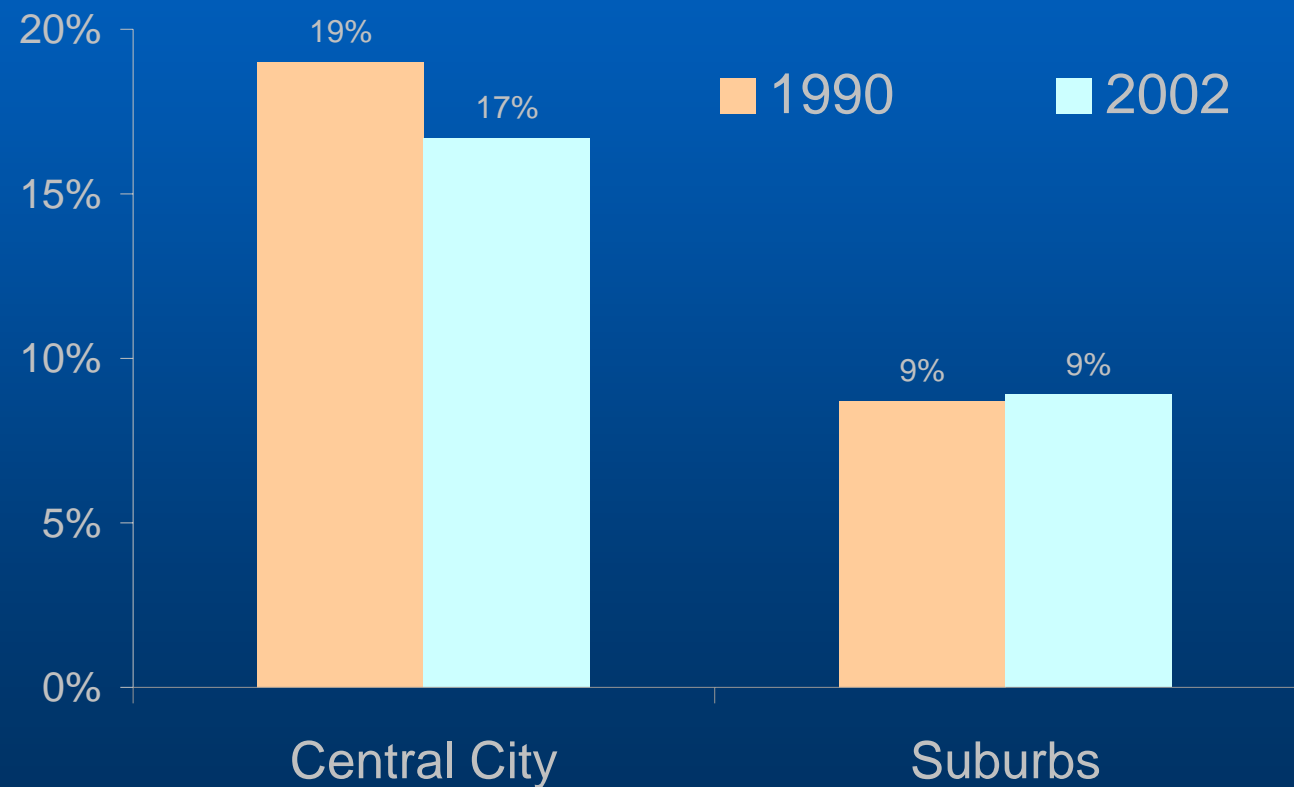




Poverty rates in central cities have declined over the 1990s, while poverty rates in the suburbs have increased slightly

Poverty rates for central cities and suburbs, 1990-2001

Source:
Current Population Survey,
2002

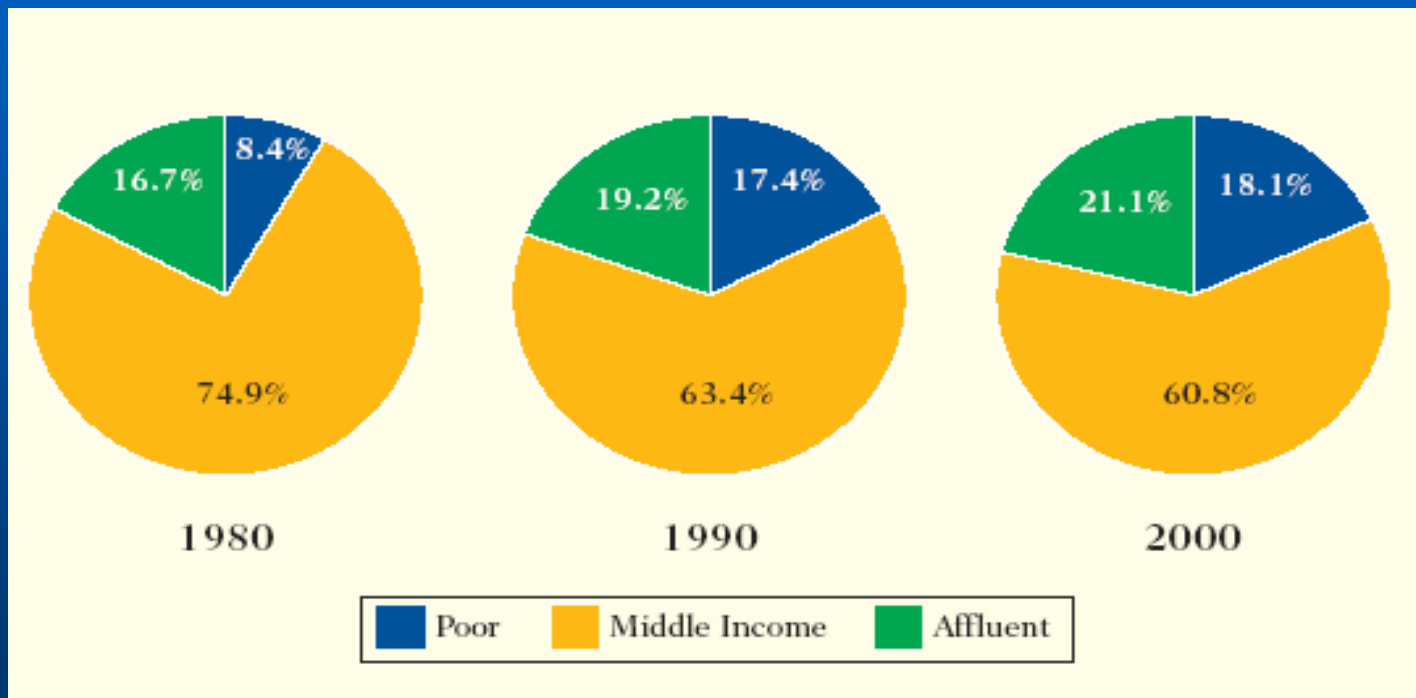




In fact, the share of suburban residents living in poor suburbs has increased by almost 10 percentage points in the last two decades

Share of residents living in poor, middle income, and affluent suburbs, 1980-2000

Source: Swanstrom, Casey, Flack, and Dreier, "Pulling Apart: Economic Segregation among Suburbs and Central Cities in Major Metropolitan Areas," 2004



Poor Suburb = Suburbs with per capita incomes less than 75% of its metro area

Affluent Suburb = Suburbs with per capita incomes over 125% of its metro area

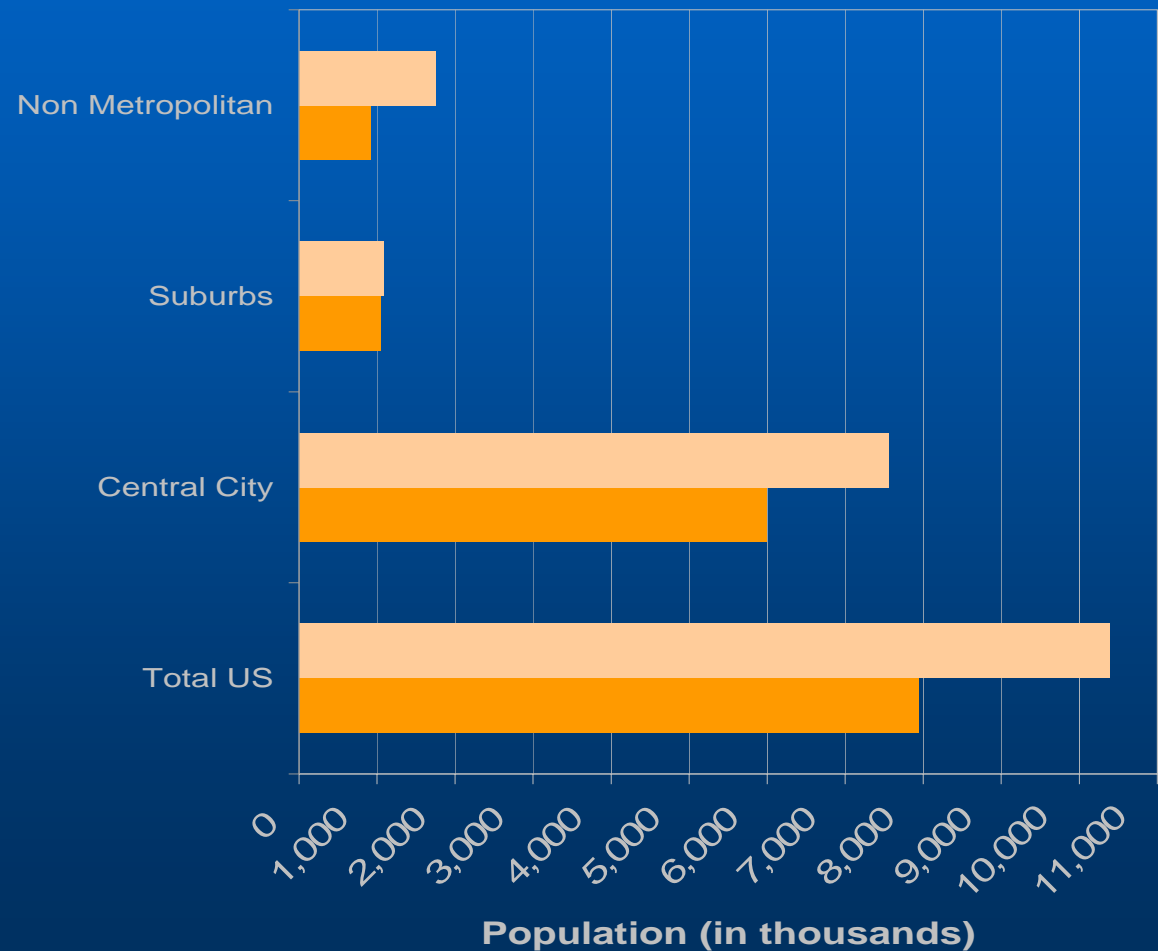


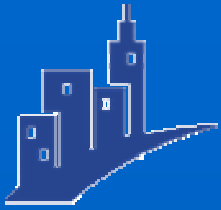
But the number of people living in high poverty neighborhoods declined during the 1990s

Population of high-poverty neighborhoods by location, 1990-2000

Source: Paul Jargowsky, "Stunning Progress, Hidden Problems: The Dramatic Decline of Concentrated Poverty in the 1990s" 2003

2000 1990





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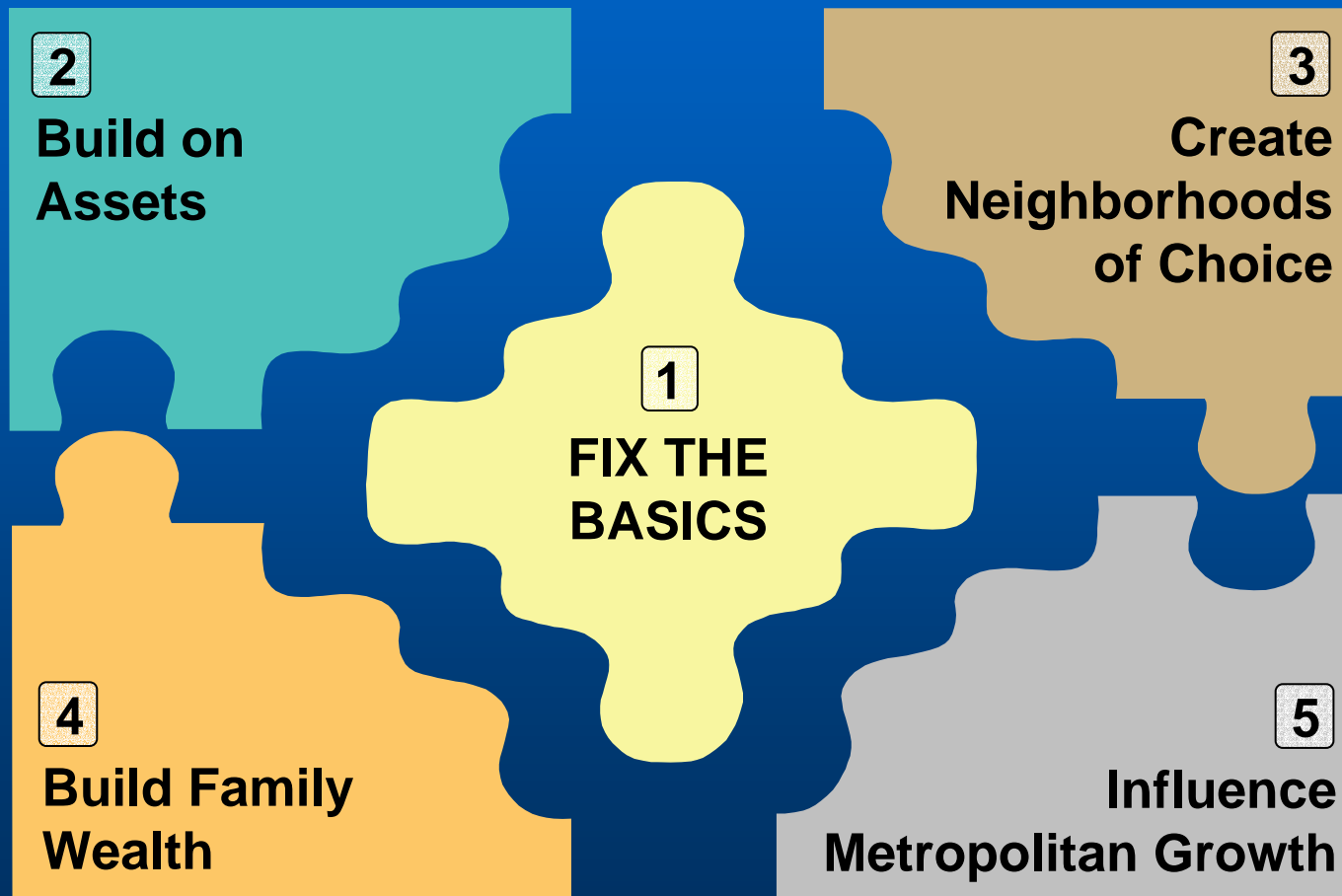
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The New Competitive Cities Agenda



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ANNOUNCEMENT

Urban Center Becomes Metropolitan Program

In a major promotion, the Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy this month became the Brookings Metropolitan Policy Program—and the first new Brookings department established since 1948. The new status reflects the rising importance of metropolitan issues to the domestic and global challenges Brookings seeks to address.

read an open letter from Brookings President Strobe Talbott

METROVIEW

Deficits by Design Plague Metro
by Robert Puentes
The Washington Times
June 21, 2004

[News Index](#)

METROPOLITAN GROWTH

Mechanisms for Market-Based Land Use Control

Using case studies and a national survey, this paper examines transfers of development rights (TDRs) and other market-based land preservation techniques like mitigation banking and density transfer fees.

IMMIGRATION

Washington Goes Polyglot

Metro Washington's "limited English proficient" (LEP) population

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