

CENTER ON URBAN & METROPOLITAN POLICY
IN COLLABORATION WITH THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES

Demographic Change in Medium-Sized Cities: Evidence from the 2000 Census

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*“This survey
examines
demographic
trends in two
types of
medium-sized
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reveals that
they are
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significant
change...”*

Findings

An analysis of Census 2000 population data for 100 medium-sized cities finds that:

- Overall, medium-sized cities grew faster in population than the largest cities during the 1990s. However, growth among the 100 medium-sized cities analyzed was highly uneven. Twenty-eight medium-sized cities grew by more than 20 percent, while 25 cities lost population or did not grow at all.
- The growth patterns of medium-sized cities reflect significant regional disparities. The fastest-growing medium-sized cities were found largely in the South and West. The majority of cities with declining or stagnating populations were located in the Northeast and industrial Midwest.
- Medium-sized satellite cities grew faster than their metro areas, while most medium-sized central cities grew much more slowly than their metro areas. The sharp disparity between central city and metro area growth in the Northeast, Midwest, and South underscores the significant decentralization in these regions.
- The growth of medium-sized cities depended largely on an influx of new Asian and Hispanic residents. Medium-sized cities, like the largest cities, lost non-Hispanic white residents during the 1990s, resulting in a substantial shift in their racial and ethnic composition.

I. Introduction

The 1990s brought dramatic change to the metropolitan landscape. For a number of central cities in the United States, the strong economy, coupled with high levels of immigration, brought a resurgence in population and

stable fiscal conditions. Other cities, however, were unable to stem the flow of jobs and residents to the suburbs. Research by the Brookings Institution on the 100 largest cities revealed significant increases in the number of Hispanics living in center cities, a concomitant loss of white residents, and a dominant pattern of decentralization.¹





A more complete understanding of urban growth dynamics during the past decade requires a look beyond the nation's most populous cities. Medium-sized cities that serve as 'satellites' to larger central cities—such as Scottsdale, AZ and Sunnyvale, CA—are home to an increasing fraction of the country's metropolitan population, particularly in the West. More traditional medium-sized central cities have retained their significance in most regional economies, and many have become important immigrant magnets. This survey examines demographic trends in these two types of medium-sized cities and reveals that they are experiencing significant change: Some cities are losing population, while others are coping with extreme growth; nearly all are more racially and ethnically diverse than a decade ago. The competitiveness of medium-sized cities hinges on how well they are able to confront the challenges, and exploit the opportunities, these changes present.

II. Definitions and Methodology

This survey uses data from the 2000 Census Summary File 1 to describe 1990 to 2000 population trends for medium-sized cities in the United States. The analysis follows other studies by the Brookings Institution of the 100 largest American cities. Here we define 'medium-sized' cities as those ranked 101 through 200, based on their population in 1990. As in the other analyses, the cities are measured by their 1990 populations (as opposed to their 2000 populations) to avoid biasing the analysis towards fast-growing cities. The populations of these medium-sized cities ranged from 98,000 (Columbia, SC) to 170,000 (Worcester, MA) in 1990. Their total population in 2000 was 13.8 million.

Classifications

The medium-sized cities in this analysis are categorized by region (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West) using classifications determined by the U.S. Census Bureau. The distribution of the cities studied here does not precisely match the distribution of the population at large. This is because these places are significantly over-represented in the West, which contained 21 percent of the total U.S. population in 1990, but 38 percent of medium-sized cities. California, in particular, has a large number of medium-sized cities; the state is home to 28, half of which are located in just three metro areas (Los Angeles, Riverside-San Bernadino, and Orange County). The Northeast, in contrast, has just 15 medium-sized cities.

Not all of the cities included in our group conform with traditional notions of what constitutes a "city." "Boomburbs"²—places like Santa Clarita, CA and Overland Park, KS—emerged as cities in the late 20th century and are now the size of older core cities like Ann Arbor, MI and Providence, RI. Typically satellites of larger central cities, these rapidly growing cities are more prevalent in the West, due in part to the pervasiveness of master-planned community development, and the benefits of forming large governmental structures around water districts.³ To disaggregate the experience of such satellite cities from traditional central cities we have classified our group as follows:

Central Cities

These are the largest cities in their metropolitan area. Fifty-four of the medium-sized cities studied fall into this category. All but one of the Northeastern cities are central cities. A large proportion of cities in the Midwest and South are also included in this category: 14 of 20 and 15 of 27, respectively.

Satellite Cities

The forty-six satellite cities are not the largest cities in the metropolitan areas of which they are a part. While satellite cities are particularly prevalent in the West, satellites exist in every region (although the Northeast only has one: Elizabeth, NJ).⁴

III. Findings

A. Overall, medium-sized cities grew faster in population than the largest cities during the 1990s.

Population growth over the last decade brought hopeful evidence of urban recovery. As a group, the 100 medium-sized cities grew 12.9 percent between 1990 and 2000, outpacing the growth of the 100 largest cities by 4 percentage points.

Only 12 medium-sized cities lost population during the decade, down from 20 in the 1980s (Figure 1). Six cities—South Bend, IN; Knoxville, TN; Chattanooga, TN; Fort Lauderdale, FL; Columbia, SC; and Pueblo, CO—experienced a true "turn around," meaning they went from losing population in the 1980s, to gaining population in the 1990s (Appendix A). An additional four cities—Cedar Rapids, IA; Hollywood, FL; Pasadena, TX; and Salt Lake City, UT—experienced flat growth in the 1980s, but grew by more than 10 percent during the last decade.

Twenty-three cities experienced strong growth (10 to 20 percent) in the 1990s, up from 11 in the 1980s.

Population growth was highly uneven, however. One-quarter of the medium-sized cities analyzed either lost population or did not grow at all during the 1990s. For a number of older industrial cities like Flint, MI and Syracuse, NY, the 1990s was another decade of serious population loss.⁵ Several New England cities that grew in the 1980s—Springfield, MA; and Hartford, New Haven, and Waterbury, CT—lost population in the 1990s (Appendix A).

At the other extreme were cities that experienced explosive growth. Table 1 shows that over one-third of the 75 growing cities increased their populations by more than 20 percent. Plano, TX lead this group of boomers. With the addition of 93,000 residents, Plano's 1990 population swelled 73 percent.

B. The growth patterns of medium-sized cities reflect significant regional disparities.

Regional growth patterns explain much of the unevenness in growth rates among medium-sized cities. The South and West have been the fastest growing regions of the country for several decades.⁶ In the 1990s, these regions grew 17.3 percent and 19.6 percent, respectively. Of the 28 medium-sized cities that grew by more than 20 percent during the 1990s, 26 were located in these two regions. Figure 2 depicts the growth of medium-sized cities by region relative to the growth of each region overall. This figure shows that medium-sized cities in the South and West grew at almost exactly the same rates as their regions.

Conversely, most of the declining cities were located in the Northeast and Midwest, the country's slowest growing regions. But unlike the medium-sized cities located in the sunbelt, cities in the Northeast and Midwest grew more slowly than their respective regions. The Northeast region grew 5 percent; Northeastern cities did not grow at all. In the Midwest, medium-sized cities grew by a little more than half the regional growth rate. This trend reflects the fact that these cities' suburbs grew more rapidly during the 1990s.

Figure 3 depicts the growth of medium-sized cities by region for both the 1980s and the 1990s. The bars on the left show that, in the aggregate, growth in the 1990s was similar to the 1980s. A look at each region exposes a more nuanced picture, however.

Figure 1. Medium-Sized Cities Grouped by Population, 1980s and 1990s

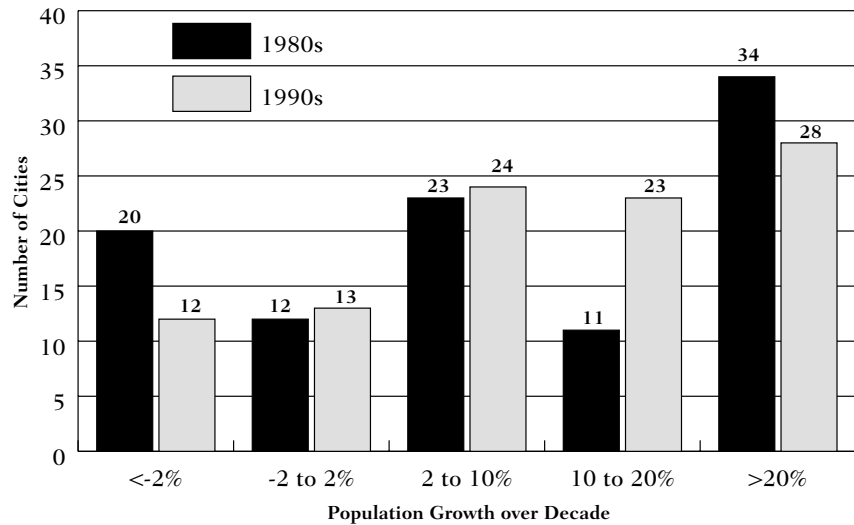
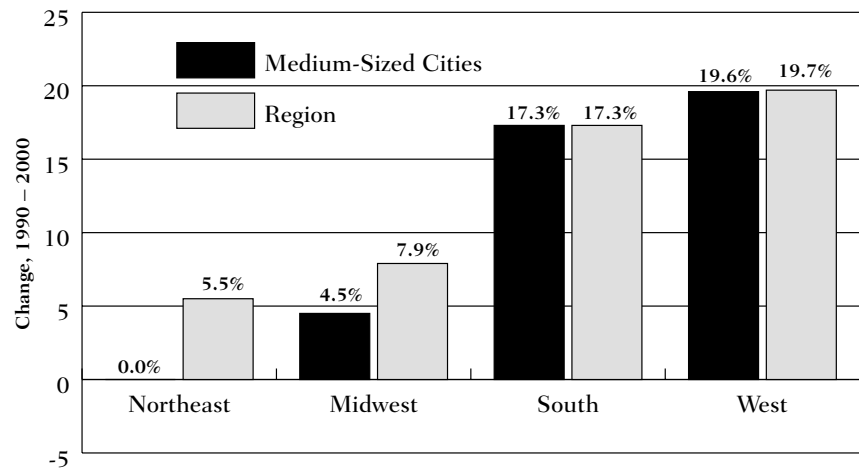


Figure 2. Growth of Medium-Sized Cities versus Regional Growth, 1990–2000



West

Vigorous growth among medium-sized cities in the West continued throughout the 1990s, although the growth between 1990 and 2000 (20 percent) edged back from the booming 28 percent growth rate of the 1980s. None of the medium-sized cities located in the West lost population during the 1990s. Growth rates varied, however: Berkeley, CA experienced no

growth in the 1990s, while Scottsdale, AZ grew 56 percent.

South

Medium-sized cities in the South experienced stronger growth in the 1990s than in the 1980s: 17 percent versus 13 percent. Only two of the 27 Southern cities — Savannah, GA and Portsmouth, VA—lost population in the 1990s, down from six in the 1980s. Ten cities grew over 20 percent.

Table 1. Medium-Sized Cities: Population Growth, 1990–2000

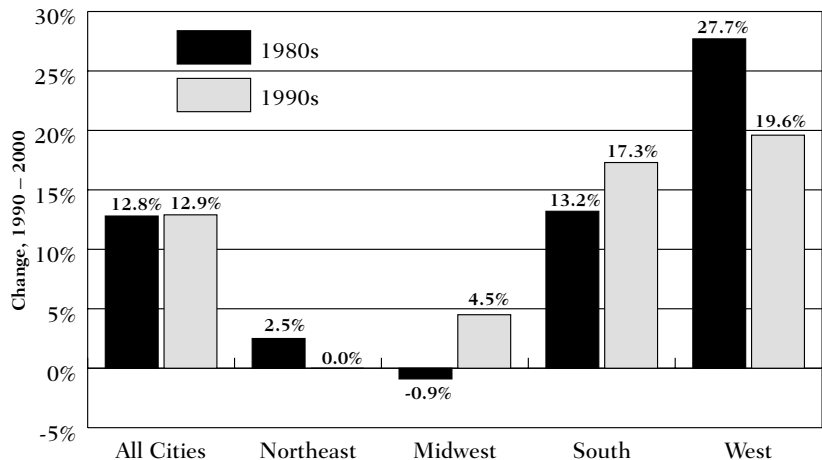
Declining Cities (<-2% Growth)	No-Growth Cities (-2 to 2% Growth)	Moderate-Growth Cities (2 to 10% Growth)	Strong-Growth Cities (10 to 20% Growth)	Rapid-Growth Cities (>20% Growth)
Hartford, CT	Kansas City, KS	Fort Lauderdale, FL	Clearwater, FL	Tallahassee, FL
Gary, IN	Waterbury, CT	Chattanooga, TN	Amarillo, TX	Eugene, OR
Flint, MI	Bridgeport, CT	Topeka, KS	Fullerton, CA	Mesquite, TX
Syracuse, NY	Huntsville, AL	South Bend, IN	Cedar Rapids, IA	Escondido, CA
Lansing, MI	Peoria, IL	Inglewood, CA	Simi Valley, CA	Sioux Falls, SD
New Haven, CT	Beaumont, TX	Pueblo, CO	Tempe, AZ	Irving, TX
Erie, PA	Livonia, MI	Torrance, CA	Thousand Oaks, CA	Oceanside, CA
Warren, MI	Berkeley, CA	Ann Arbor, MI	Sunnyvale, CA	Hayward, CA
Savannah, GA	Independence, MO	Knoxville, TN	Orlando, FL	Rancho Cucamonga, CA
Evansville, IN	Allentown, PA	Sterling Heights, MI	San Bernardino, CA	Salem, OR
Portsmouth, VA	Lowell, MA	Paterson, NJ	Pomona, CA	Grand Prairie, TX
Springfield, MA	Worcester, MA	Springfield, IL	Salt Lake City, UT	Chula Vista, CA
	Pasadena, CA	Vallejo, CA	Lakewood, CO	Winston-Salem, NC
		Manchester, NH	Hollywood, FL	Irvine, CA
		Rockford, IL	Modesto, CA	Santa Rosa, CA
		Springfield, MO	Alexandria, VA	Chesapeake, VA
		Providence, RI	Garden Grove, CA	Overland Park, KS
		Stamford, CT	Orange, CA	Reno, NV
		Abilene, TX	Columbia, SC	Santa Clarita, CA
		El Monte, CA	Ontario, CA	Durham, NC
		Concord, CA	Pasadena, TX	Salinas, CA
		Hampton, VA	Oxnard, CA	Brownsville, TX
		Elizabeth, NJ	Moreno Valley, CA	Aurora, IL
		Waco, TX		Laredo, TX
				Glendale, AZ
				Boise City, ID
				Scottsdale, AZ
				Plano, TX

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 1990 Census STF1 and the 2000 Census SF1

Midwest

Overall, medium-sized Midwestern cities saw an upturn in population during the 1990s. They grew, on average, by 4.5 percent. This moderate growth was a welcome shift from the 1 percent population loss these cities endured during the 1980s. Nine of the 20 medium-sized Midwestern cities lost population or did not grow at all during the 1990s. In sharp contrast to these struggling cities, three medium-sized Midwestern cities grew by more than 20 percent—Overland Park, KS; Sioux Falls, SD; and Aurora, IL.

Figure 3. Population Growth of Medium-Sized Cities by Region, 1980–2000





Northeast

Signs of recovery remained elusive for much of the Northeast. Cities in this region grew an average of 2.5 percent in the 1980s, but experienced no growth during the 1990s. Nearly half of the 15 medium-sized cities in this region lost population. Only a few medium-sized cities in the Northeast were able to benefit from robust regional economies. Among them were Stamford, CT, which grew by 8 percent, and Elizabeth, NJ, which grew by 10 percent.

C. Medium-sized satellite cities grew faster than their metro areas, while most medium-sized central cities grew much more slowly than their metro areas.

On average, medium-sized central cities grew by 9 percent during the 1990s, while their metro areas grew by a faster 14 percent. Figure 4 shows the relationship between the growth of central cities and their metropolitan areas for each region. The growth gap was apparent in the Northeast, where the population of medium-sized central cities declined by 1 percent, while their metro areas grew by an average of more than 4 percent. Central cities in the Midwest grew by 1.5 percent, but they too were outpaced by their metro areas, which grew by 10 percent. Growth in the South was stronger overall, but here central cities added residents at half the rate of their metro areas (12.4 percent versus 23.1 percent). This pattern of decentralization is consistent with the growth patterns observed in the metropolitan areas of the 100 largest cities. The 100 largest cities grew only half as fast as their suburbs.⁷

Western central cities were the exception. As a group, they actually grew at a faster rate than their metro areas. The most likely explanation is that many of these cities are relatively young, and have grown in size through annexation. Irvine, CA, for example, had less than 65,000 residents when it was incorporated in 1980; in the last

Figure 4. Population Growth of Medium-Sized Central Cities versus their MSAs, 1990–2000

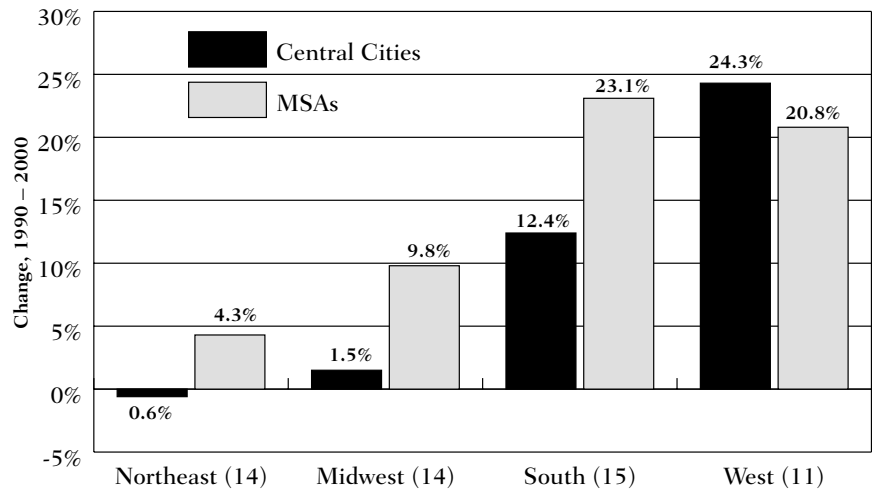
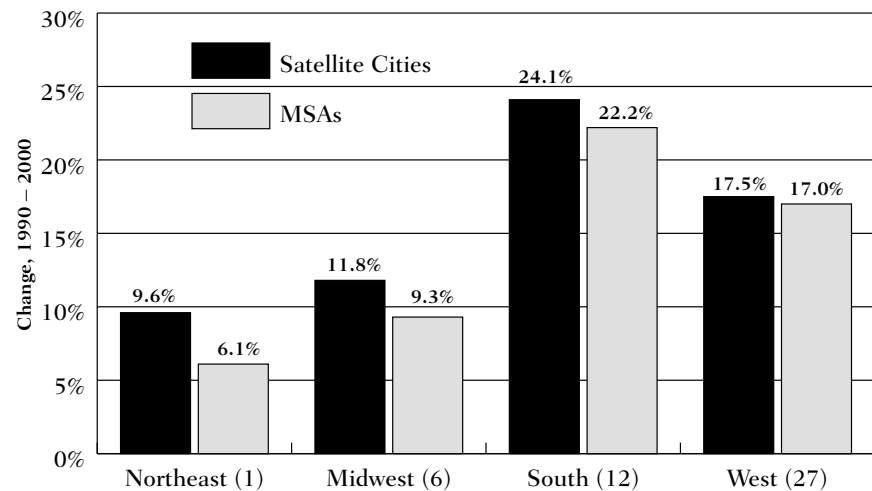


Figure 5. Population Growth of Medium-Sized Satellite Cities versus their MSAs, 1990–2000



20 years, it has more than doubled its population. Irvine also increased its land area by almost 10 percent during the 1990s. In fact, Western central cities in general added land aggressively to their boundaries. The median Western central city increased its land area by 4.2 percent; the median Western satellite city added only 0.5 percent.

In contrast, medium-sized satellite cities in every region of the country grew at faster rates than their metro areas (18.8 percent compared to 17.2 percent overall). Satellites also grew at roughly double the rate of their principal cities (18.8 compared to 9.1 percent). Figure 5 displays the relationships between the growth of satellite cities and their metropolitan



Table 2. Medium-Sized Cities: Population Growth by Region and Race/Ethnicity, 1990–2000

Region	Total	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian
Northeast	0%	-21%	51%	5%	53%
Midwest	5%	-4%	89%	8%	80%
South	17%	-1%	79%	22%	99%
West	20%	-2%	64%	13%	51%
All Cities	13%	-5%	67%	14%	58%

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 1990 Census STF1 and the 2000 Census SF1

Table 3. Medium-Sized Cities: Racial/Ethnic Composition by Region, 1990 and 2000

Region	White		Hispanic		Black		Asian	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Northeast	63%	50%	16%	24%	17%	18%	2%	4%
Midwest	79%	73%	4%	6%	15%	16%	1%	2%
South	59%	52%	1%	9%	39%	36%	1%	1%
West	64%	52%	21%	29%	6%	6%	8%	9%
All Cities	67%	56%	15%	22%	14%	14%	4%	6%

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 1990 Census STF1 and the 2000 Census SF1

areas for each of the regions. In the Midwest, satellite cities grew by an average of 11.8 percent while their metro areas grew 9.3 percent. Southern satellite cities grew by 24.1 percent, outpacing their metro areas, which grew 22.2 percent. In the West, satellites grew 17.5 percent; their metro areas grew by a slightly slower 17 percent. While we have not analyzed migration trends in these metropolitan areas, these growth patterns indicate that satellite cities are absorbing population from their core cities. New residents of these metro areas may also be choosing to live in these satellite cities over other parts of the region.

D. The growth of medium-sized cities depended largely on an influx of new Asian and Hispanic residents. Both the Asian and the Hispanic population of these medium-sized cities grew substantially during last

decade (58 percent and 67 percent respectively) (Table 2). This rapid growth offset the 5-percent decline in the non-Hispanic white population. As the pie charts in Figure 6 illustrate, these trends brought about a significant change in the racial and ethnic composition of medium-sized cities.⁸

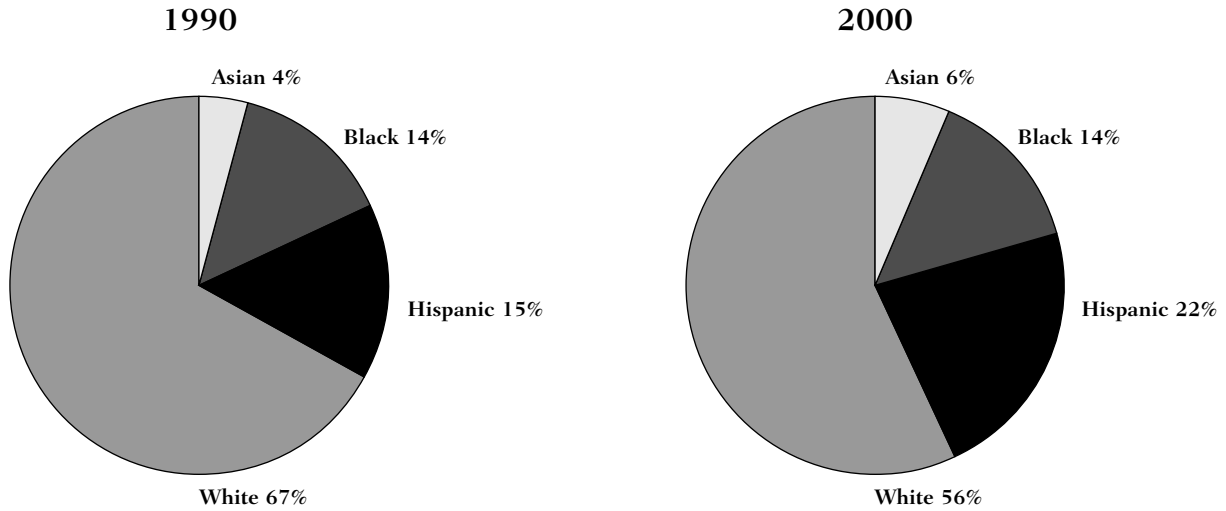
The non-Hispanic white population in medium-sized cities declined. Despite positive growth rates overall, more than two-thirds of medium-sized cities lost non-Hispanic whites during the 1990s (Appendix B). While the number of white residents living in medium-sized cities declined in all regions, the white population of medium-sized cities in the Northeast experienced by far the most serious loss (21 percent). Southern medium-sized cities lost the fewest whites; as a group, their white population decreased by just over 1 percent. Cities that were able to attract white

residents generally had very high rates of growth overall. The average growth rate across the 17 cities that gained white residents was 37 percent.

Non-Hispanic white residents remained the majority in medium-sized cities in all regions but the Northeast. The proportion of residents who are white dropped dramatically in Northeastern cities, from 63 percent in 1990 to 50 percent in 2000 (Table 3). Medium-sized cities in the Midwest continue to have the highest proportion of white residents at 73 percent.

Medium-sized cities gained black residents, though their share of the population remained the same. The number of black residents in medium-sized cities increased by 14 percent overall. Cities in the South saw the largest increase, at 22 percent. Despite this increase, from 1990 to 2000 the share of black residents in

Figure 6. Racial and Ethnic Composition of Medium-Sized Cities, 1990 and 2000



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 1990 Census STF1 and the 2000 Census SF1

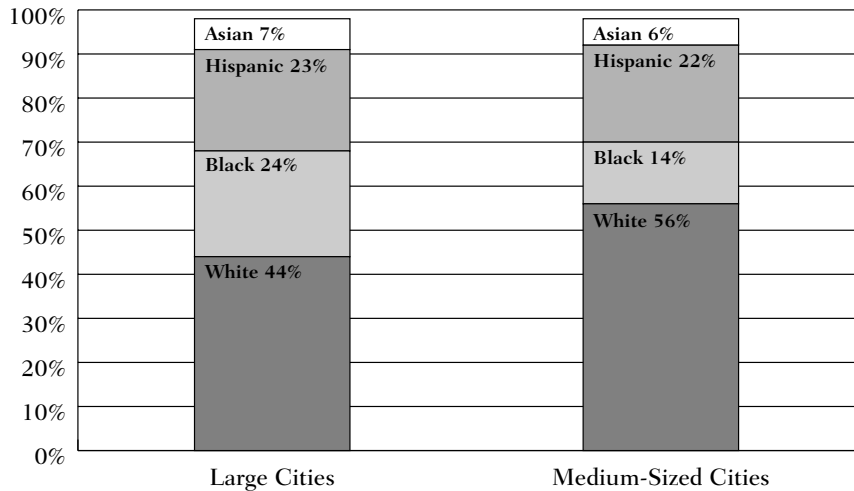
medium-sized cities remained stagnant at 14 percent. Southern cities continue to be home to the largest share (36 percent) of blacks.

The Hispanic population drove overall population growth.

Every medium-sized city but two—Gary, IN and Flint, MI—saw their Hispanic population increase. On average, medium-sized cities experienced higher growth rates of Hispanics (67 percent) than the 100 largest cities (43 percent). In medium-sized cities, nearly 70 percent of the new net residents between 1990 and 2000 were Hispanic.

A number of medium-sized cities that are not typically thought of as immigrant destinations experienced very large increases in their Hispanic population during the 1990s. In North Carolina, Winston-Salem and Durham are notable for their remarkable growth from a very small base. In Winston-Salem, for example, the addition of 15,000 Hispanic residents during the decade increased their share of the population to almost 9 percent, up from 1 percent in 1990. Durham's Hispanic population was

Figure 7. Racial and Ethnic Composition of Large Cities versus Medium-Sized Cities, 2000



only 1,700 in 1990; by the end of the decade, the city had more than 16,000 Hispanic residents. Providence, RI and Allentown, PA were two Northern cities that saw significant growth in their Hispanic populations. In 1990, Providence was less than 15 percent Hispanic; by 2000, the share of Hispanic residents had more than

doubled. Allentown's population increased by 1 percent during the 1990s, but were it not for a 120 percent increase in Hispanic population, the city would have actually lost 12 percent of its residents over the decade. Kansas City, KS and Salem, OR were also among the medium-sized cities that emerged as magnets

for Latino residents, increasing their Hispanic populations from 10,000 to 25,000 and from 6,000 to 20,000, respectively.

The proportion of residents that are Hispanic increased in medium-sized cities in all regions. Hispanic residents now make up, on average, approximately one-quarter of all residents in Northeastern cities (up from 16 percent in 1990) and nearly 30 percent of residents in Western cities.

The Asian population increased significantly.

All but three medium-sized cities—Gary, IN; Flint, MI and Inglewood, CA—had gains in their Asian population. The Asian population in these cities grew by 58 percent, outpacing the 38 percent increase in the 100 largest cities. Asians now make up 6 percent of medium-sized cities, up from 4 percent in 1990.

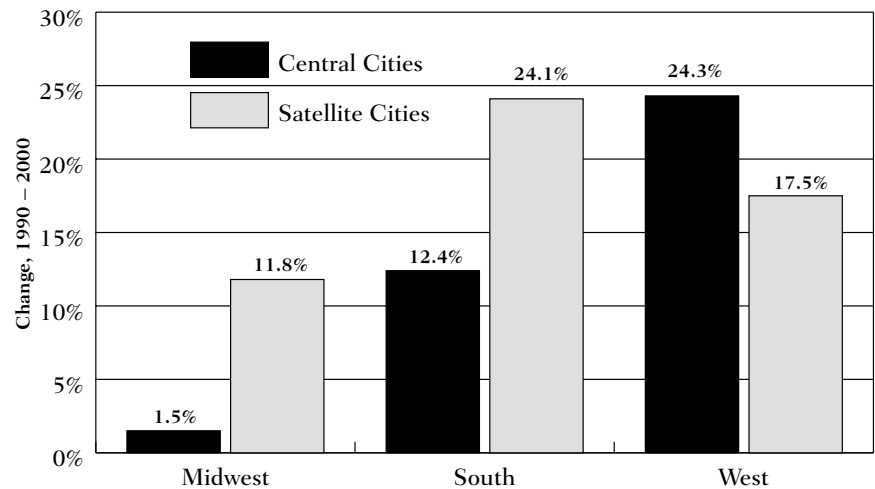
The two bars in Figure 7 contrast the racial and ethnic composition of medium-sized cities to the top 100 cities. Medium-sized cities have become nearly as diverse as the top 100 cities in terms of the proportion of residents that are Hispanic and Asian. They are, however, less diverse overall. In comparison to the largest cities, non-Hispanic whites still comprise the majority (56 percent) of residents in medium-sized cities. Medium-sized cities are also home to proportionately fewer black residents than the top 100 cities (14 percent versus 24 percent respectively).

IV. Discussion of Trends

What drives the differences in growth rates among medium-sized cities? We analyzed a number of variables to see how the attributes of a particular city actually influenced the growth of that city during the 1990s.

Demographic analysis of medium-sized cities shows that cities with a large percentage of foreign-born residents in 1990 tended to grow faster

Figure 8. Population Growth of Medium-Sized Central Cities versus Satellite Cities by Region, 1990–2000



during the decade than cities with mostly native-born residents. Cities that had a high proportion of residents with bachelor’s degrees in 1990 also grew faster over the decade. As one might expect, places with aging populations generally grew more slowly during the 1990s.⁹

Growth patterns also appear to influence growth rates. Medium-sized satellite cities, for example, showed a significant growth advantage during the 1990s. They grew 18 percent overall, twice as fast medium-sized central cities. There was some regional variation in this trend. Figure 8 illustrates that satellite cities in the West actually grew more slowly than Western central cities. However, in both the Midwest and the South, satellites grew considerably faster than the medium-sized central cities. This trend may reflect the sprawling growth patterns of these areas.¹⁰

Annexation of land also had a significant impact on growth. All other factors being equal, a city that annexed land in the 1990s was, not surprisingly, considerably more likely to gain population. In every region except the Northeast, medium-sized cities annexed a significant amount of

land during the 1990s; as a group, the land area encompassed by medium-sized cities increased by 11 percent. Central cities annexed more land relative to satellite cities, 13 percent compared to 8 percent. The median increase in land area was highest in cities in the South (5 percent), followed by those in the Midwest (1.1 percent) and the West (0.7 percent).¹¹

V. Implications

The 2000 Census gives us a better understanding of how smaller cities in America fared during the 1990s. The evidence points to uneven patterns of growth and decline, with some cities losing residents, others posting moderate growth, and a number seeing rapid population increases. Medium-sized cities throughout the country experienced shifts in their racial and ethnic compositions. The individual challenges these cities will face in the years ahead will depend largely on these demographic trends. Among the challenges for medium-sized cities suggested by the trends presented here are:



■ **Managing population loss.** Cities like Hartford, CT, which lost 54,000 residents between 1950 and 2000, face an uphill battle against continued disinvestment and decline. The ability of these cities to stem the flow of businesses and residents to the suburbs depends on their ability to create viable markets in which a local economy can thrive. Abandoned housing and vacant lots—visible evidence of population loss and decreased density—have become a persistent problem in declining cities. Turning these liabilities into opportunities for growth and development—through land acquisition and assemblage—should be a high priority for policymakers in Hartford and other cities facing continued population loss.

■ **Managing rapid growth.** A large number of medium-sized cities in the South and West must contend with explosive growth. In Glendale, AZ, for instance, there are now 16,000 more children under age 18 than there were in 1990. Rapid growth presents immediate infrastructure demands—for schools, roads, utilities—that present physical, as well as fiscal, challenges for municipal governments. This will require urban leaders to look for equitable solutions that meet short-term needs without comprising the long-term health of the city.

■ **Responding to increasingly diverse populations.** The demographic composition of many medium-sized cities has changed markedly, with growing numbers of Hispanic and Asian residents and shrinking numbers of whites. This will require cities to understand the household structures of new populations, many of which may be younger and of larger size, and develop strategies that respond to changing needs. City leaders must work to provide jobs, housing, schools, services, and amenities that are appropriate and attractive to families and individuals of varying race and ethnicity.

■ **Promoting regional cooperation.** Medium-sized cities in all areas of the country cannot operate in isolation from their metropolitan areas. For those cities in the Northeast and Midwest that continue to lose population, for example, the ability to form coalitions with older suburban areas to stimulate reinvestment and economic development is critical. And all cities—big and small—must work cooperatively with one another to address traffic congestion, loss of open space, and other issues associated with metropolitan growth and suburban sprawl.





Appendix A. Population Change for Medium Sized Cities, 1980–2000

	1980	1990	2000	Percentage Change		
				1980-1990	1990-2000	1980-2000
NORTHEAST						
Central Cities						
Manchester, NH	90,936	99,567	107,006	9.5%	7.5%	17.7%
Stamford, CT	102,000	108,056	117,083	5.9%	8.4%	14.8%
Lowell, MA	92,418	103,439	105,167	11.9%	1.7%	13.8%
Providence, RI	157,000	160,728	173,618	2.4%	8.0%	10.6%
Paterson, NJ	138,000	140,891	149,222	2.1%	5.9%	8.1%
Worcester, MA	162,000	169,759	172,648	4.8%	1.7%	6.6%
Waterbury, CT	103,000	108,961	107,271	5.8%	-1.6%	4.1%
Allentown, PA	104,000	105,090	106,632	1.0%	1.5%	2.5%
Springfield, MA	152,000	156,983	152,082	3.3%	-3.1%	0.1%
New Haven, CT	126,000	130,474	123,626	3.6%	-5.2%	-1.9%
Bridgeport, CT	143,000	141,686	139,529	-0.9%	-1.5%	-2.4%
Hartford, CT	136,000	139,739	121,578	2.7%	-13.0%	-10.6%
Erie, PA	119,000	108,718	103,717	-8.6%	-4.6%	-12.8%
Syracuse, NY	170,000	163,860	147,306	-3.6%	-10.1%	-13.3%
	1,795,354	1,837,951	1,826,485	2.4%	-0.6%	1.7%
Satellite Cities						
Elizabeth, NJ	106,000	110,002	120,568	3.8%	9.6%	13.7%
Subtotal - Northeast	1,901,354	1,947,953	1,947,053	2.5%	0.0%	2.4%
MIDWEST						
Central Cities						
Sioux Falls, SD	86,332	100,814	123,975	16.8%	23.0%	43.6%
Springfield, MO	133,000	140,494	151,580	5.6%	7.9%	14.0%
Springfield, IL	100,033	105,227	111,454	5.2%	5.9%	11.4%
Cedar Rapids, IA	110,000	108,751	120,758	-1.1%	11.0%	9.8%
Rockford, IL	140,000	139,426	150,115	-0.4%	7.7%	7.2%
Ann Arbor, MI	108,000	109,592	114,024	1.5%	4.0%	5.6%
Topeka, KS	119,000	119,883	122,377	0.7%	2.1%	2.8%
South Bend, IN	109,727	105,511	107,789	-3.8%	2.2%	-1.8%
Evansville, IN	130,000	126,272	121,582	-2.9%	-3.7%	-6.5%
Lansing, MI	130,000	127,321	119,128	-2.1%	-6.4%	-8.4%
Kansas City, KS	161,000	149,767	146,866	-7.0%	-1.9%	-8.8%
Peoria, IL	124,000	113,504	112,936	-8.5%	-0.5%	-8.9%
Flint, MI	160,000	140,761	124,943	-12.0%	-11.2%	-21.9%
Gary, IN	152,000	116,646	102,746	-23.3%	-11.9%	-32.4%
	1,763,092	1,703,969	1,730,273	-3.4%	1.5%	-1.9%
Satellite Cities						
Overland Park, KS	82,000	111,790	149,080	36.3%	33.4%	81.8%
Aurora, IL	81,293	99,581	142,990	22.5%	43.6%	75.9%
Sterling Heights, MI	109,000	117,810	124,471	8.1%	5.7%	14.2%
Independence, MO	112,000	112,301	113,288	0.3%	0.9%	1.2%
Livonia, MI	105,000	100,850	100,545	-4.0%	-0.3%	-4.2%
Warren, MI	161,000	144,864	138,247	-10.0%	-4.6%	-14.1%
	650,293	687,196	768,621	5.7%	11.8%	18.2%
Subtotal - Midwest	2,413,385	2,391,165	2,498,894	-0.9%	4.5%	3.5%





	1980	1990	2000	Percentage Change		
				1980-1990	1990-2000	1980-2000
SOUTH						
Central Cities						
Laredo, TX	91,000	122,899	176,576	35.1%	43.7%	94.0%
Tallahassee, FL	82,000	124,773	150,624	52.2%	20.7%	83.7%
Chesapeake, VA	114,000	151,976	199,184	33.3%	31.1%	74.7%
Brownsville, TX	85,000	98,962	139,722	16.4%	41.2%	64.4%
Orlando, FL	128,000	164,693	185,951	28.7%	12.9%	45.3%
Abilene, TX	98,000	106,654	115,930	8.8%	8.7%	18.3%
Amarillo, TX	149,000	157,615	173,627	5.8%	10.2%	16.5%
Columbia, SC	101,202	98,052	116,278	-3.1%	18.6%	14.9%
Waco, TX	101,000	103,590	113,726	2.6%	9.8%	12.6%
Huntsville, AL	143,000	159,789	158,216	11.7%	-1.0%	10.6%
Fort Lauderdale, FL	153,000	149,377	152,397	-2.4%	2.0%	-0.4%
Knoxville, TN	175,000	165,121	173,890	-5.6%	5.3%	-0.6%
Beaumont, TX	118,000	114,323	113,866	-3.1%	-0.4%	-3.5%
Savannah, GA	142,000	137,560	131,510	-3.1%	-4.4%	-7.4%
Chattanooga, TN	170,000	152,466	155,554	-10.3%	2.0%	-8.5%
	1,850,202	2,007,850	2,257,051	8.5%	12.4%	22.0%
Satellite Cities						
Plano, TX	72,000	128,713	222,030	78.8%	72.5%	208.4%
Mesquite, TX	67,053	101,484	124,523	51.3%	22.7%	85.7%
Durham, NC	101,000	136,611	187,035	35.3%	36.9%	85.2%
Grand Prairie, TX	71,462	99,616	127,427	39.4%	27.9%	78.3%
Irving, TX	110,000	155,037	191,615	40.9%	23.6%	74.2%
Winston-Salem, NC	132,000	143,485	185,776	8.7%	29.5%	40.7%
Clearwater, FL	85,170	98,784	108,787	16.0%	10.1%	27.7%
Alexandria, VA	103,217	111,183	128,283	7.7%	15.4%	24.3%
Pasadena, TX	118,000	119,363	141,674	1.2%	18.7%	20.1%
Hampton, VA	123,000	133,793	146,437	8.8%	9.5%	19.1%
Hollywood, FL	121,000	121,697	139,357	0.6%	14.5%	15.2%
Portsmouth, VA	105,000	103,907	100,565	-1.0%	-3.2%	-4.2%
	1,208,902	1,453,673	1,803,509	20.2%	24.1%	49.2%
Subtotal - South	3,059,104	3,461,523	4,060,560	13.2%	17.3%	32.7%
WEST						
Central Cities						
Irvine, CA	62,000	110,330	143,072	78.0%	29.7%	130.8%
Salinas, CA	80,000	108,777	151,060	36.0%	38.9%	88.8%
Boise City, ID	102,000	125,738	185,787	23.3%	47.8%	82.1%
Reno, NV	101,000	133,850	180,480	32.5%	34.8%	78.7%
Santa Rosa, CA	83,000	113,313	147,595	36.5%	30.3%	77.8%
Modesto, CA	107,000	164,730	188,856	54.0%	14.6%	76.5%
Salem, OR	89,233	107,786	136,924	20.8%	27.0%	53.4%
Vallejo, CA	80,303	109,199	116,760	36.0%	6.9%	45.4%
Eugene, OR	106,000	112,669	137,893	6.3%	22.4%	30.1%
Salt Lake City, UT	163,000	159,936	181,743	-1.9%	13.6%	11.5%
Pueblo, CO	102,000	98,640	102,121	-3.3%	3.5%	0.1%
	1,075,536	1,344,968	1,672,291	25.1%	24.3%	55.5%



	1980	1990	2000	Percentage Change		
				1980-1990	1990-2000	1980-2000
Satellite Cities						
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	55,250	101,409	127,743	83.5%	26.0%	131.2%
Scottsdale, AZ	89,000	130,069	202,705	46.1%	55.8%	127.8%
Glendale, AZ	97,000	148,134	218,812	52.7%	47.7%	125.6%
Oceanside, CA	77,000	128,398	161,029	66.8%	25.4%	109.1%
Chula Vista, CA	84,000	135,163	173,556	60.9%	28.4%	106.6%
Escondido, CA	66,460	108,635	133,559	63.5%	22.9%	101.0%
Ontario, CA	89,000	133,179	158,007	49.6%	18.6%	77.5%
Pomona, CA	93,000	131,723	149,473	41.6%	13.5%	60.7%
Oxnard, CA	108,000	142,216	170,358	31.7%	19.8%	57.7%
San Bernardino, CA	119,000	164,164	185,401	38.0%	12.9%	55.8%
Thousand Oaks, CA	77,000	104,352	117,005	35.5%	12.1%	52.0%
Hayward, CA	94,000	111,498	140,030	18.6%	25.6%	49.0%
Tempe, AZ	107,000	141,865	158,625	32.6%	11.8%	48.2%
Simi Valley, CA	77,500	100,217	111,351	29.3%	11.1%	43.7%
El Monte, CA	81,119	106,209	115,965	30.9%	9.2%	43.0%
Orange, CA	91,000	110,658	128,821	21.6%	16.4%	41.6%
Garden Grove, CA	123,000	143,050	165,196	16.3%	15.5%	34.3%
Lakewood, CO	114,000	126,481	144,126	10.9%	14.0%	26.4%
Fullerton, CA	102,000	114,144	126,003	11.9%	10.4%	23.5%
Sunnyvale, CA	107,000	117,229	131,760	9.6%	12.4%	23.1%
Inglewood, CA	94,000	109,602	112,580	16.6%	2.7%	19.8%
Pasadena, CA	113,000	131,591	133,936	16.5%	1.8%	18.5%
Concord, CA	104,000	111,348	121,780	7.1%	9.4%	17.1%
Torrance, CA	130,000	133,107	137,946	2.4%	3.6%	6.1%
Berkeley, CA	103,000	102,724	102,743	-0.3%	0.0%	-0.2%
Moreno Valley, CA 1	-	118,779	142,381	-	19.9%	-
Santa Clarita, CA 2	-	110,642	151,088	-	36.6%	-
	2,395,329	3,087,165	3,628,510	28.9%	17.5%	51.5%
Subtotal - West	3,470,865	4,432,133	5,300,801	27.7%	19.6%	52.7%
TOTAL	10,844,708	12,232,774	13,807,308	12.8%	12.9%	27.3%

1 Moreno Valley was not incorporated until 1984; excluded from totals and subtotals.

2 Santa Clarita was not incorporated until 1987; excluded from totals and subtotals.

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 1980 and 1990 Census STF1, and the 2000 Census SF1



Appendix B. Racial and Ethnic Composition of Medium Sized Cities by Region, 1990 and 2000

City	1990 Population				2000 Population				Absolute Change				Percentage Change								
	Total	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Total	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Total	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Total	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	
Northeast																					
Allentown, PA	105,090	86,648	11,822	4,882	1,514	106,632	68,621	26,058	7,284	2,424	1,542	-18,027	14,236	2,402	910	1%	-21%	120%	49%	60%	
Bridgeport, CT	141,686	65,717	35,840	36,438	2,904	139,529	43,158	44,478	40,974	4,561	-2,157	-22,559	8,638	4,536	1,657	-2%	-34%	24%	12%	57%	
Elizabeth, NJ	110,002	44,051	42,826	19,973	2,656	120,568	32,338	59,627	22,329	2,763	10,566	-11,713	16,801	2,356	107	10%	-27%	39%	12%	4%	
Erie, PA	108,718	92,501	2,347	13,025	414	103,717	81,605	4,572	14,420	793	-5,001	-10,896	2,225	1,395	379	-5%	-12%	95%	11%	92%	
Hartford, CT	139,739	42,867	43,372	50,695	1,907	121,578	21,677	49,260	43,775	1,940	-18,161	-21,190	5,888	-6,920	33	-13%	-49%	14%	-14%	2%	
Lowell, MA	103,439	79,747	10,089	1,839	11,419	105,167	65,760	14,734	3,644	17,314	1,728	-13,987	4,645	1,805	5,895	2%	-18%	46%	98%	52%	
Manchester, NH	99,567	95,105	2,142	841	1,182	107,006	95,581	4,944	2,045	2,501	7,439	476	2,802	1,204	1,319	7%	1%	131%	143%	112%	
New Haven, CT	130,474	63,890	16,350	46,257	3,182	123,626	43,979	26,443	44,598	4,823	-6,848	-19,911	10,093	-1,659	1,641	-5%	-31%	62%	-4%	52%	
Paterson, NJ	140,891	35,368	57,050	45,973	1,804	149,222	19,765	74,774	46,882	2,784	8,331	-15,603	17,724	909	980	6%	-44%	31%	2%	54%	
Providence, RI	160,728	104,391	23,744	20,266	9,234	173,618	79,451	52,146	22,103	10,384	12,890	-24,940	28,402	1,837	1,150	8%	-24%	120%	9%	12%	
Springfield, MA	156,983	100,305	25,642	29,011	1,280	152,082	74,291	41,343	29,831	2,899	-4,901	-26,014	15,701	820	1,619	-3%	-26%	61%	3%	126%	
Stamford, CT	108,056	76,933	9,845	18,804	2,212	117,083	71,610	19,635	17,421	5,844	9,027	-5,323	9,790	-1,383	3,632	8%	-7%	99%	-7%	164%	
Syracuse, NY	163,860	120,945	4,177	32,639	3,679	147,306	91,928	7,768	36,246	4,983	-16,554	-29,017	3,591	3,607	1,304	-10%	-24%	86%	11%	35%	
Waterbury, CT	108,961	80,439	13,902	13,376	713	107,271	62,406	23,354	16,335	1,627	-1,690	-18,033	9,452	2,959	914	-2%	-22%	68%	22%	128%	
Worcester, MA	169,759	141,870	15,868	6,770	4,323	172,648	122,211	26,155	10,762	8,384	2,889	-19,659	10,287	3,992	4,061	2%	-14%	65%	59%	94%	
1,947,953	1,230,777	315,016	340,789	48,423	1,947,053	974,381	475,291	358,649	74,024	-900	-256,396	160,275	17,860	25,601	0%	-21%	51%	5%	53%		
Midwest																					
Ann Arbor, MI	109,592	88,618	2,629	9,597	8,366	114,024	82,975	3,814	9,906	13,566	4,432	-5,643	1,185	309	5,200	4%	-6%	45%	3%	62%	
Aurora, IL	99,581	64,155	22,534	11,516	1,086	142,990	74,457	46,557	15,389	4,341	43,409	10,302	24,023	3,873	3,255	44%	16%	107%	34%	300%	
Cedar Rapids, IA	108,751	103,258	1,032	3,077	1,108	120,758	109,759	2,065	4,425	2,198	12,007	6,501	1,033	1,348	1,090	11%	6%	100%	44%	98%	
Evansville, IN	126,272	112,598	552	11,983	814	121,582	104,066	1,392	13,209	913	-4,690	-8,532	840	1,226	99	-4%	-8%	152%	10%	12%	
Flint, MI	140,761	68,459	3,736	67,022	773	124,943	50,020	3,742	66,231	550	-15,818	-18,439	6	-791	-223	-11%	-27%	0%	-1%	-29%	
Gary, IN	116,646	16,645	6,282	93,386	138	102,746	10,338	5,065	85,704	138	-13,900	-6,307	-1,217	-7,682	0	-12%	-38%	-19%	-8%	0%	
Independence, MO	112,301	107,139	2,168	1,514	743	113,288	102,040	4,175	2,874	1,291	987	-5,099	2,007	1,360	548	1%	-5%	93%	90%	74%	
Kansas City, KS	149,768	92,914	10,335	43,698	1,531	146,866	71,870	24,639	43,865	2,516	-2,902	-21,044	14,304	167	985	-2%	-23%	138%	0%	64%	
Lansing, MI	127,321	90,245	10,156	23,207	2,079	119,128	73,105	11,886	25,498	3,361	-8,193	-17,140	1,730	2,291	1,282	-6%	-19%	17%	10%	62%	
Livonia, MI	100,850	97,949	1,153	285	1,293	100,545	94,651	1,731	945	1,957	-305	-3,298	578	660	664	0%	-3%	50%	232%	51%	
Overland Park, KS	111,790	105,265	2,320	1,712	2,078	149,080	131,782	5,620	3,729	5,738	37,290	26,517	3,300	2,017	3,660	33%	25%	142%	118%	176%	
Peoria, IL	113,504	85,905	1,815	23,782	1,713	112,936	77,138	2,839	27,783	2,634	-568	-8,767	1,024	4,001	921	-1%	-10%	56%	17%	54%	
Rockford, IL	139,426	110,668	5,210	20,618	2,376	150,115	102,678	15,278	25,822	3,301	10,689	-7,990	10,068	5,204	925	8%	-7%	193%	25%	39%	
Sioux Falls, SD	100,814	97,227	666	744	801	123,975	112,703	3,087	2,198	1,516	23,161	15,476	2,421	1,454	715	23%	16%	364%	195%	89%	
South Bend, IN	105,536	78,950	3,455	21,974	794	107,789	68,202	9,110	26,259	1,320	2,253	-10,748	5,655	4,285	526	2%	-14%	164%	20%	66%	
Springfield, IL	105,227	89,618	798	13,738	844	111,454	89,510	1,337	17,007	1,642	6,227	-108	539	3,269	798	6%	0%	68%	24%	95%	
Springfield, MO	140,494	133,463	1,240	3,326	1,254	151,580	137,140	3,501	4,863	2,157	11,086	3,677	2,261	1,537	903	8%	3%	182%	46%	72%	
Sterling Heights, MI	117,810	112,866	984	429	3,093	124,471	111,743	1,665	1,602	6,135	6,661	-1,123	681	1,173	3,042	6%	-1%	69%	273%	98%	
Topeka, KS	119,883	98,528	6,539	12,347	1,013	122,377	91,869	10,847	13,941	1,343	2,494	-6,659	4,308	1,594	330	2%	-7%	66%	13%	33%	
Warren, MI	144,864	140,236	1,029	933	1,887	138,247	124,936	1,868	3,676	4,268	-6,617	-15,300	839	2,743	2,381	-5%	-11%	82%	294%	126%	
2,391,191	1,894,706	84,633	364,888	33,784	2,498,894	1,820,982	160,218	394,926	60,885	107,703	-73,724	75,585	30,038	27,101	5%	-4%	89%	8%	80%		

City	1990 Population			2000 Population			Absolute Change			Percentage Change										
	Total	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Total	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Total	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian					
Lakewood, CO	126,481	111,199	10,899	1,039	2,561	144,126	113,755	20,949	1,910	3,966	17,645	2,556	10,050	871	1,405	14%	2%	92%	84%	55%
Modesto, CA	164,730	120,028	26,442	4,075	12,460	188,856	112,466	48,310	7,013	11,956	24,126	-7,562	21,868	2,938	-504	15%	-6%	83%	72%	-4%
Moreno Valley, CA	118,779	68,430	26,408	15,667	7,349	142,381	45,881	54,689	27,536	8,864	23,602	-22,549	28,281	11,869	1,515	20%	-33%	107%	76%	21%
Oceanside, CA	128,398	82,233	28,198	9,703	7,374	161,029	86,310	48,691	9,504	10,540	32,631	4,077	20,493	-199	3,166	25%	5%	73%	-2%	43%
Ontario, CA	133,179	62,760	55,238	9,245	4,955	158,007	42,048	94,610	11,317	6,433	24,828	-20,712	39,372	2,072	1,478	19%	-33%	71%	22%	30%
Orange, CA	110,658	75,360	24,782	1,508	8,517	128,821	70,292	41,434	1,798	12,166	18,163	-5,068	16,652	290	3,649	16%	-7%	67%	19%	43%
Oxnard, CA	142,192	46,118	76,929	7,109	11,137	170,358	35,049	112,807	5,923	12,819	28,166	-11,069	35,878	-1,186	1,682	20%	-24%	47%	-17%	15%
Pasadena, CA	131,591	61,518	35,400	23,436	10,340	133,936	52,381	44,734	18,711	13,357	2,345	-9,137	9,334	-4,725	3,017	2%	-15%	26%	-20%	29%
Pomona, CA	131,723	37,547	66,589	18,346	8,539	149,473	25,348	96,370	13,834	10,765	17,750	-12,199	29,781	-4,512	2,226	13%	-32%	45%	-25%	26%
Pueblo, CO	98,640	56,748	38,823	1,828	598	102,121	52,202	45,066	2,199	662	3,481	-4,546	6,243	371	64	4%	-8%	16%	20%	11%
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	101,409	69,578	19,880	5,759	5,372	127,743	70,028	35,491	9,789	7,761	26,334	450	15,611	4,030	2,389	26%	1%	79%	70%	44%
Reno, NV	133,850	107,518	14,452	3,749	6,249	180,480	124,870	34,616	4,414	10,394	46,630	17,352	20,164	665	4,145	35%	16%	140%	18%	66%
Salem, OR	107,786	95,701	6,207	1,497	2,568	136,924	106,331	19,973	1,621	3,885	29,138	10,630	13,766	124	1,317	27%	11%	222%	8%	51%
Salt Lake City, UT	108,777	42,349	54,428	3,024	7,851	151,060	36,535	96,880	4,569	9,115	42,283	-5,814	42,452	1,545	1,264	39%	-14%	78%	51%	16%
Salt Lake City, UT	159,936	132,405	15,220	2,404	7,337	181,743	128,377	34,254	3,108	9,891	21,807	-4,028	19,034	704	2,554	14%	-3%	125%	29%	35%
San Bernardino, CA	164,164	74,817	56,413	25,164	6,195	185,401	53,630	88,022	29,654	8,176	21,237	-21,187	31,609	4,490	1,981	13%	-28%	56%	18%	32%
Santa Clarita, CA	110,642	89,358	14,564	1,654	4,277	151,088	104,646	30,968	2,957	7,956	40,446	15,288	16,404	1,303	3,679	37%	17%	113%	79%	86%
Santa Rosa, CA	113,313	95,946	10,565	1,820	3,745	147,595	104,581	28,318	3,023	5,875	34,282	8,635	17,753	1,203	2,130	30%	9%	168%	66%	57%
Scottsdale, AZ	130,069	120,667	6,265	961	1,416	202,705	178,462	14,111	2,398	4,080	72,636	57,795	7,846	1,437	2,664	56%	48%	125%	150%	188%
Simi Valley, CA	100,217	80,421	12,522	1,533	5,184	111,351	80,908	18,729	1,348	7,075	11,134	487	6,207	-185	1,891	11%	1%	50%	-12%	36%
Sunnyvale, CA	117,229	75,722	15,030	3,655	2,233	131,760	61,221	20,390	2,790	42,689	14,531	-14,501	5,360	-865	20,456	12%	-19%	36%	-24%	92%
Tempe, AZ	141,865	114,700	14,994	4,424	5,664	158,625	110,517	28,473	5,546	7,830	16,760	-4,183	13,479	1,122	2,166	12%	-4%	90%	25%	38%
Thousand Oaks, CA	104,352	88,075	9,871	1,275	4,850	117,005	90,862	15,328	1,162	6,934	12,653	2,787	5,457	-113	2,084	12%	3%	55%	-9%	43%
Torrance, CA	133,107	88,818	13,179	1,628	28,909	137,946	72,234	17,637	2,911	39,644	4,839	-16,584	4,458	1,283	10,735	4%	-19%	34%	79%	37%
Vallejo, CA	109,199	50,596	11,201	22,760	23,776	116,760	35,533	18,591	27,201	29,017	7,561	-15,063	7,390	4,441	5,241	7%	-30%	66%	20%	22%
Total	4,661,530	2,996,811	996,449	280,277	350,615	5,594,270	2,927,505	1,639,149	316,820	527,753	932,740	-69,306	642,700	36,543	177,138	20%	-2%	64%	13%	51%
Total	12,462,239	8,308,582	1,829,127	1,758,003	489,865	14,100,777	7,878,424	3,047,898	2,011,765	776,279	1,638,538	-430,158	1,218,771	253,762	286,414	13%	-5%	67%	14%	58%

Source: Author's calculations based on data from the 1990 Census STF1 and the 2000 Census SFI



Endnotes:

- 1 Alan Berube, "Racial Change in the Nation's 100 Largest Cities: Evidence from the 2000 Census." Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 2001. Available at <http://www.brookings.edu/dybdocroot/es/urban/census/citygrowth.htm>

Alan Berube, "Large City and Metropolitan Change in the 1990s: Evidence from the 2000 Census." Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 2002 (forthcoming).

- 2 Used here, the word 'boomburbs' (coined by Robert E. Lang and Patrick A. Simmons) refers generally to large, rapidly growing suburban cities that are not the largest city in their metropolitan area. See Robert E. Lang and Patrick A. Simmons, "Boomburbs: The Emergence of Large, Fast-Growing Suburban Cities in the United States." Washington, D.C.: Fannie Mae Foundation, 2001.
- 3 Lang and Simmons, 2001.
- 4 The average density of the 46 satellite cities (3,285 persons per square mile) is considerably higher than the average density of the 54 central cities (2,261 persons per square mile). This results to a large degree from the high densities of satellite cities located in the Los Angeles metropolitan area. Inglewood, CA, for example, had a density of 12,317 persons per square mile in 2000. This far exceeds the densities of the older medium-sized New England central cities in our study.
- 5 Flint has posted four consecutive decades of population loss, having lost 37 percent of its residents since its peak at 197,000 in 1960. After five consecutive decades of negative growth, Syracuse has lost 28 percent of its residents. In 1950, it boasted a population of 206,000.

- 6 Marc Perry and Paul Mackun, "Population Change and Distribution," U.S. Census Bureau, April 2001. <http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-2.pdf>
- 7 Berube, 2002.
- 8 Following conventional practice for analyzing trends in U.S. population diversity, this survey separates the populations of the medium-sized cities into both racial and ethnic categories. The Census Bureau considers race and Hispanic origin to be distinct concepts. All individuals who identified themselves as Spanish/Hispanic/Latino are, for the purposes of this survey, considered "Hispanic," regardless of their race. Other race categories discussed in this survey—white, black, Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, and some other race—include only those individuals who did not identify themselves as Hispanic. For the first time, the 2000 Census gave respondents the opportunity to classify themselves as being of more than one race. This new option potentially complicates efforts to compare 2000 Census population counts by race/ethnicity to 1990 counts at a city level. In this survey, the race categories represent individuals who classified themselves as that race only; individuals who classified themselves as being of more than once race are grouped in a "multiracial" category. Some unknown share of a given city's residents in 1990 could have reclassified themselves as multiracial in 2000; this may introduce a degree of error into the calculation of changes in the population of that city's other race/ethnicity groups. The Census results, however, indicate that the degree of error is likely small.
- 9 These findings were obtained using multiple regression. Our basic model is as follows: $Growth_i = 6.70 - 1.41 * Density_i + 0.45 * ForeignBorn_i - 0.73 * Over65_i + 0.59 * Degree_i + 10.68 * Annex_i + 7.09 * Satellite_i$.

$Growth_i = 100 * (Population\ in\ 2000\ of\ city\ i - Population\ in\ 1990\ of\ city\ i) / (Population\ in\ 1990\ of\ city\ i)$. "Density" refers to the population density of city i in 2000 divided by 1,000; "Foreign Born" refers to the percent of the population in city i that was foreign-born in 1990; "Over65" refers to the percent of the population of city i that was over age 65 in 1990; "Degree" refers to the percent of persons over age 25 in city i with a bachelors degree or higher; "Annex" is a variable that refers to whether city i increased its land by more than 5 percent over the decade by annexation; "Satellite" is a variable that refers to whether city i is a satellite city.

All of the coefficients in this formula were statistically significant. The model was able to explain 37.06 percent of the overall variation in growth rates in our sample of 100 medium-sized cities.

- 10 Robert Fulton, Rolf Pendall, Mai Nguen, and Alicia Harrison, "Who Sprawls the Most? How Growth Patterns Differ Across the U.S." Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 2001. This is available at <http://www.brookings.edu/dybdocroot/es/urban/fulton-pendall.htm>. According to this study, between 1982 and 1997, metropolitan areas in the Midwest grew by 7 percent; at the same time, urbanized land area in the Midwest increased by more than 32 percent. Similar growth patterns were seen in the South, where metropolitan population grew by 22 percent and urbanized land area increased by 60 percent.
- 11 Annexation was determined by comparing land area values from 1990 Census geography files to the land area values provided in 2000 Census geography files.





Acknowledgements:

The Brookings Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy would like to thank the John T. and Catherine D. MacArthur Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Fannie Mae Foundation, and the Surdna Foundation for their support of our work on city and metropolitan growth trends.

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