

Metropolitan Detroit's Diverse Population



presentation to

The Detroit Orientation Institute

Kurt Metzger

??????????????

October 16, 2008

Changing Face of America

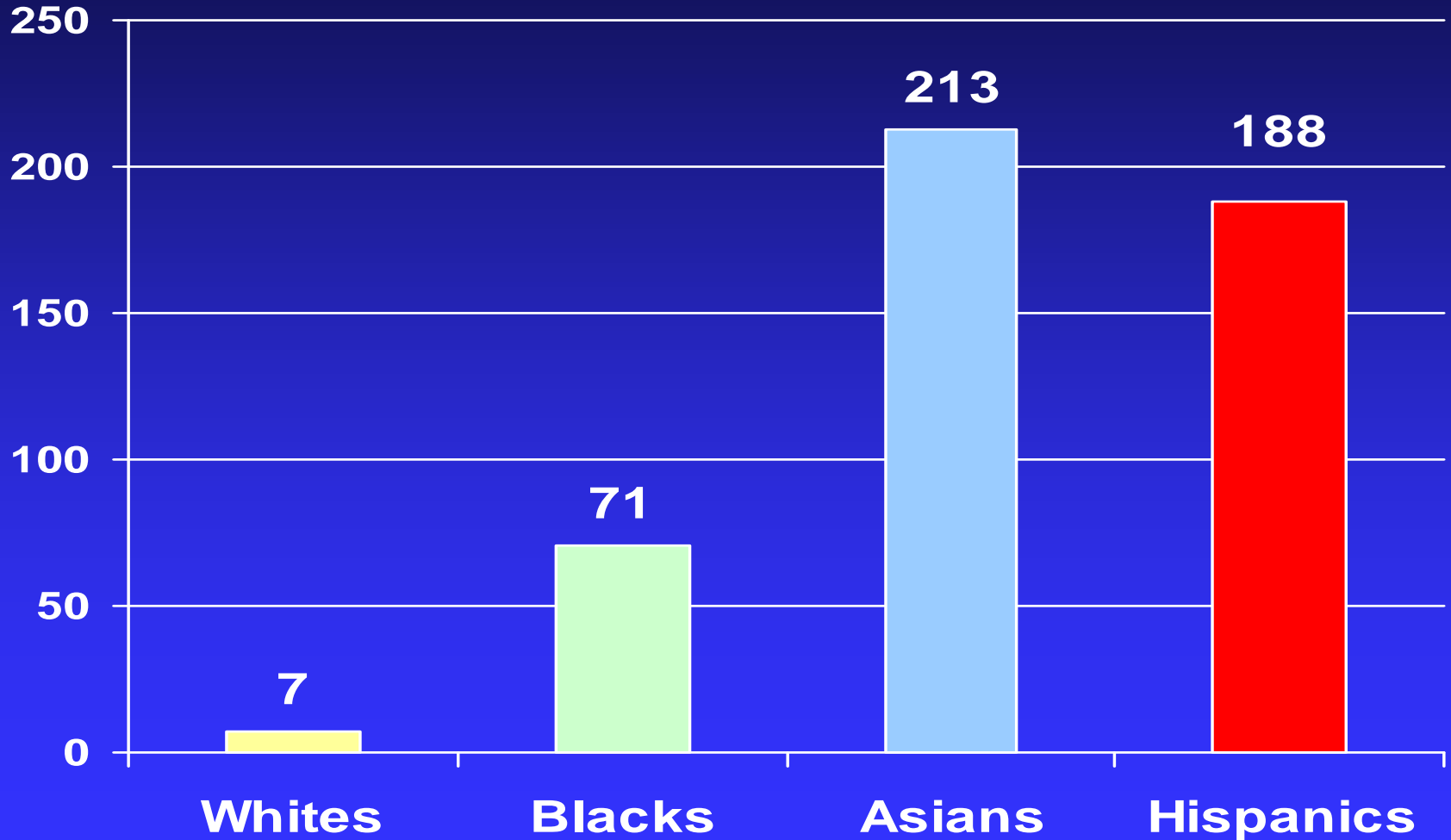
- **1 in 3 Americans is minority – 100.7 million in 2006**
- **Latinos are the largest group – 44.3 million (14.8%)**
- **African Americans surpassed 40 million (13.4%)**
- **Between 2005-06, Latinos grew 3.4%; Asians grew 3.2%; African Americans grew 1.3%**
- **Four states – California, Hawaii, New Mexico and Texas, as well as D.C. – have people of color in majority**
- **People of color are younger on average than whites – Latinos 27.4 years; Af-Am. 30.1; Asians 33.5; whites 36.4**

Changing Face of America

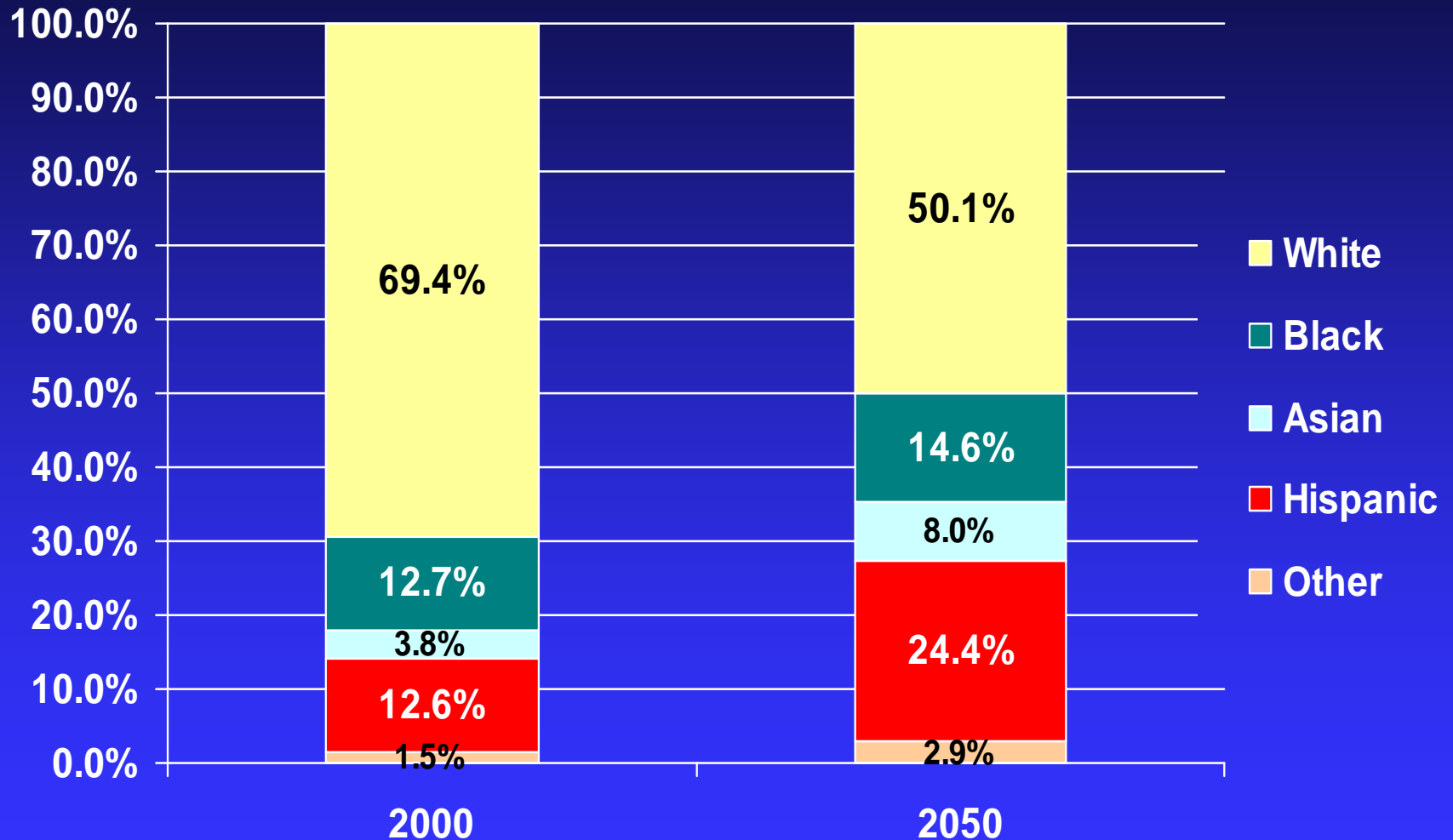
- 48% of America's largest cities are minority majority *today* / 303 counties (Wayne) are minority majority
- It is estimated that Immigration accounts for more than 40 percent of U.S. population growth since 2000
- Baby boomers ('46-'64) start retiring
- Generation X & Y are smaller in numbers
- Gay & Lesbian population – 10% (28.1 mil)
- Women fastest growing entrepreneurial segment
- Religious practice and diversity increasing

Projected 50 Years Population Growth

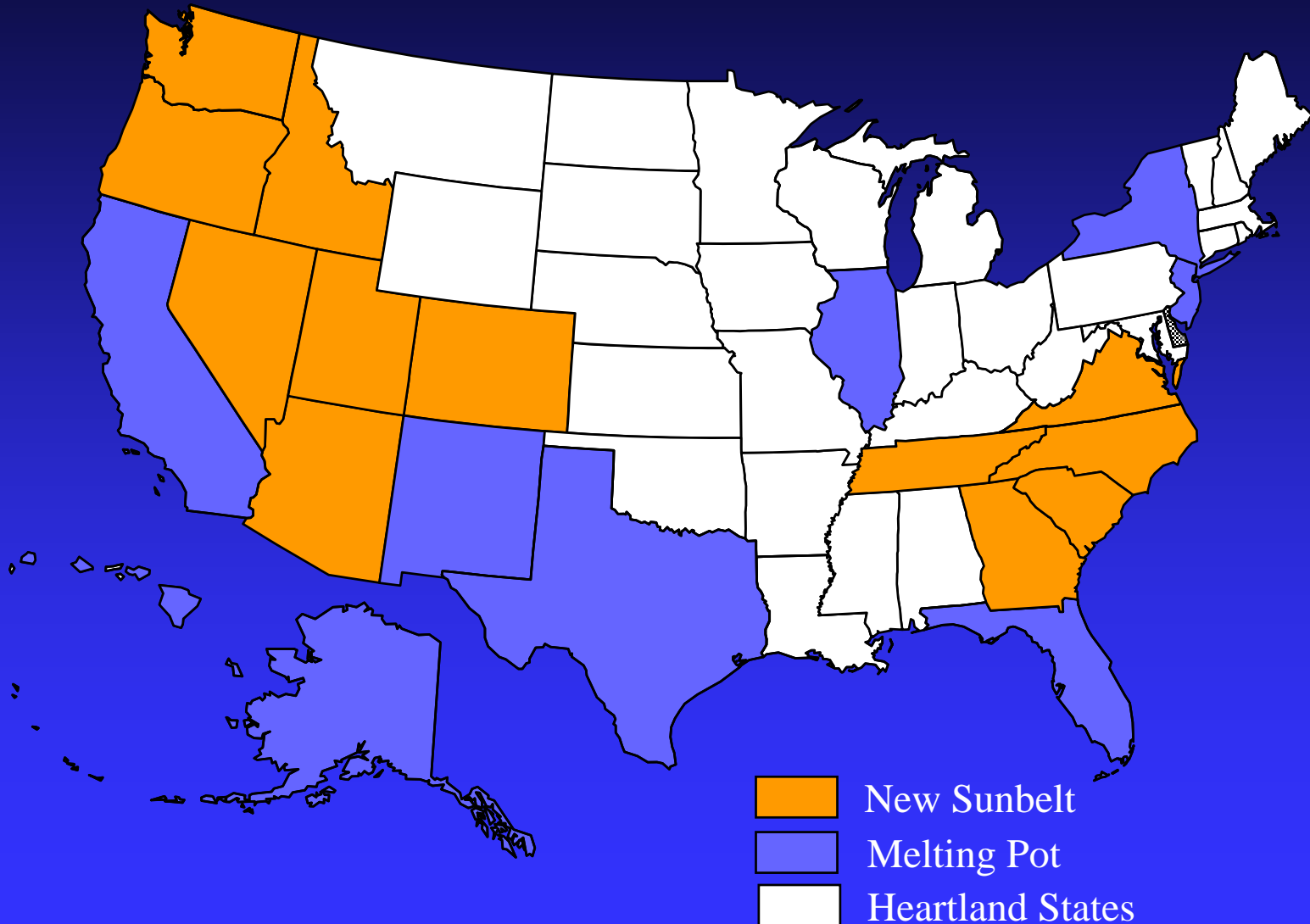
Race



US: Population by Race: 2000 and 2050



New Sunbelt, Melting Pot, and Heartland States

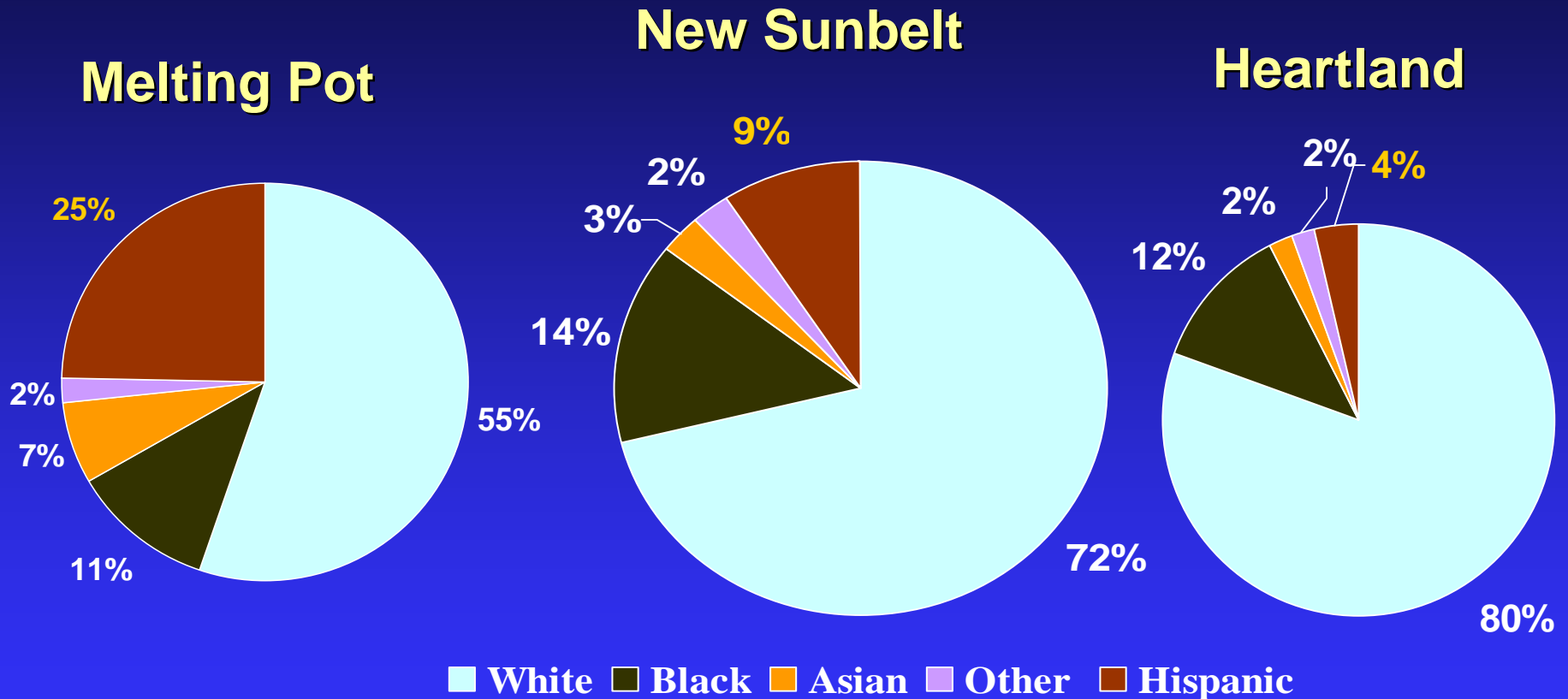


Source: William H. Frey

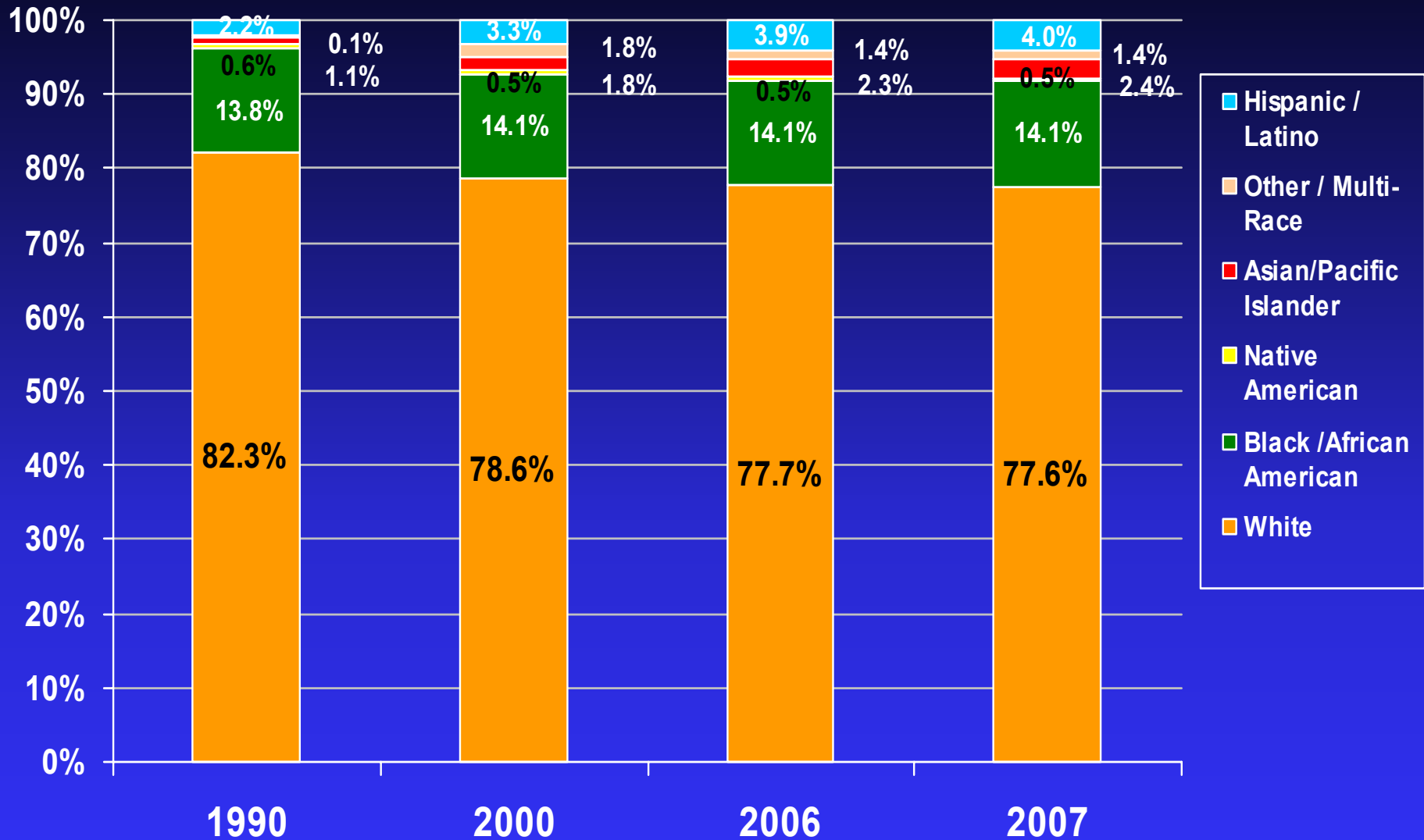
Share of U.S. in Melting Pot States

Foreign Born	70%
Asian Language at Home	68%
Spanish at Home	76%
Mixed Marriages	51%
Native Born	37%
English at Home	34%

Race Composition of Regions



MICHIGAN: Population by Race/Ethnicity: 1990 - 2007



Source: Census Bureau

The Transformation of Detroit

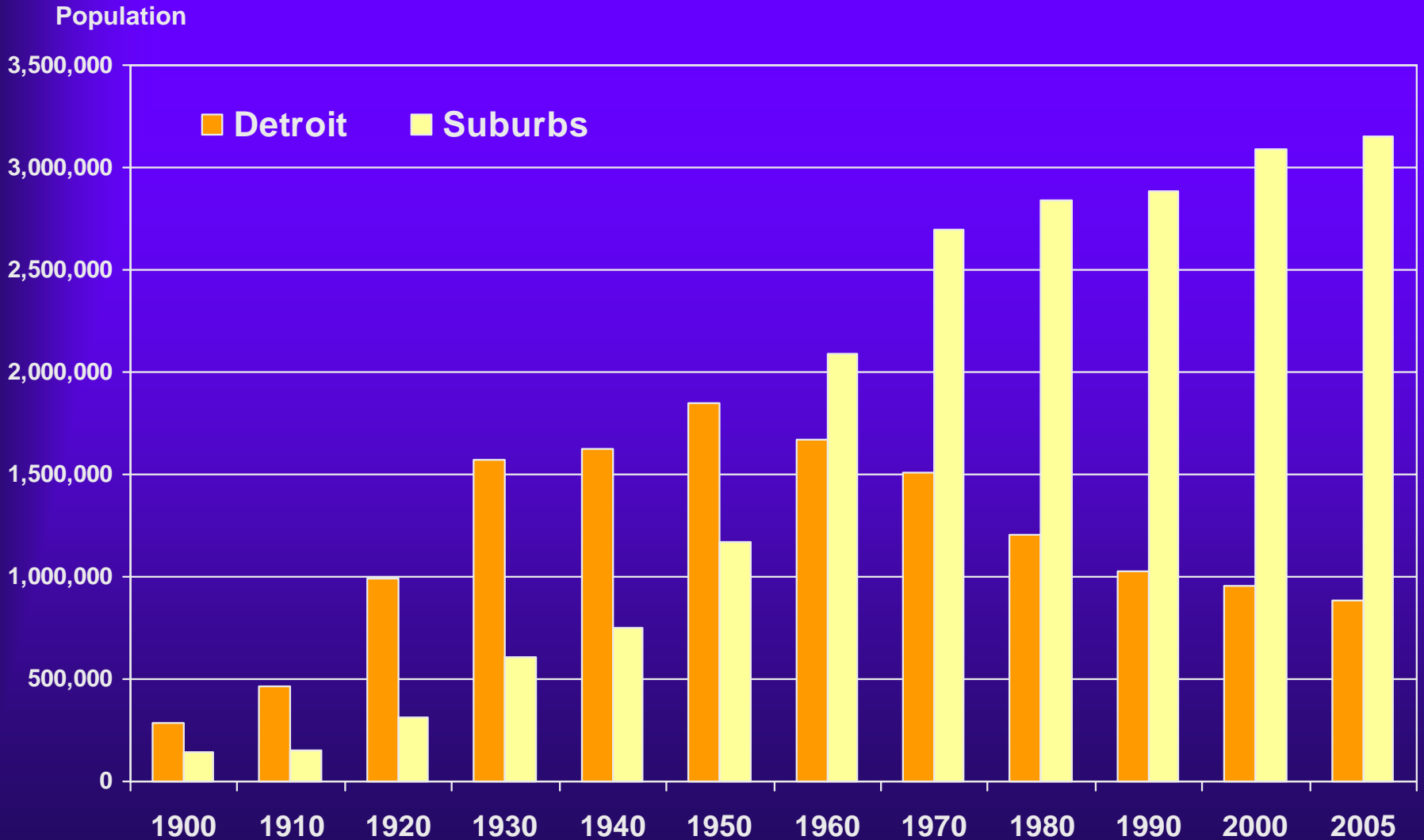
■ “No one social program or policy, no single force, whether housing segregation, social welfare programs or deindustrialization, could have driven Detroit and other cities like it from their position of economic and political dominance; there is no simple explanation for the inequality and marginality that beset the urban poor. It is only through the complex and interwoven histories of race, residence and work in the postwar era that the state of today’s cities and their impoverished residents can be fully understood and confronted.”

- Thomas J. Sugrue, *The Origins of the Urban Crisis: Race and Inequality in Postwar Detroit*. Page 5

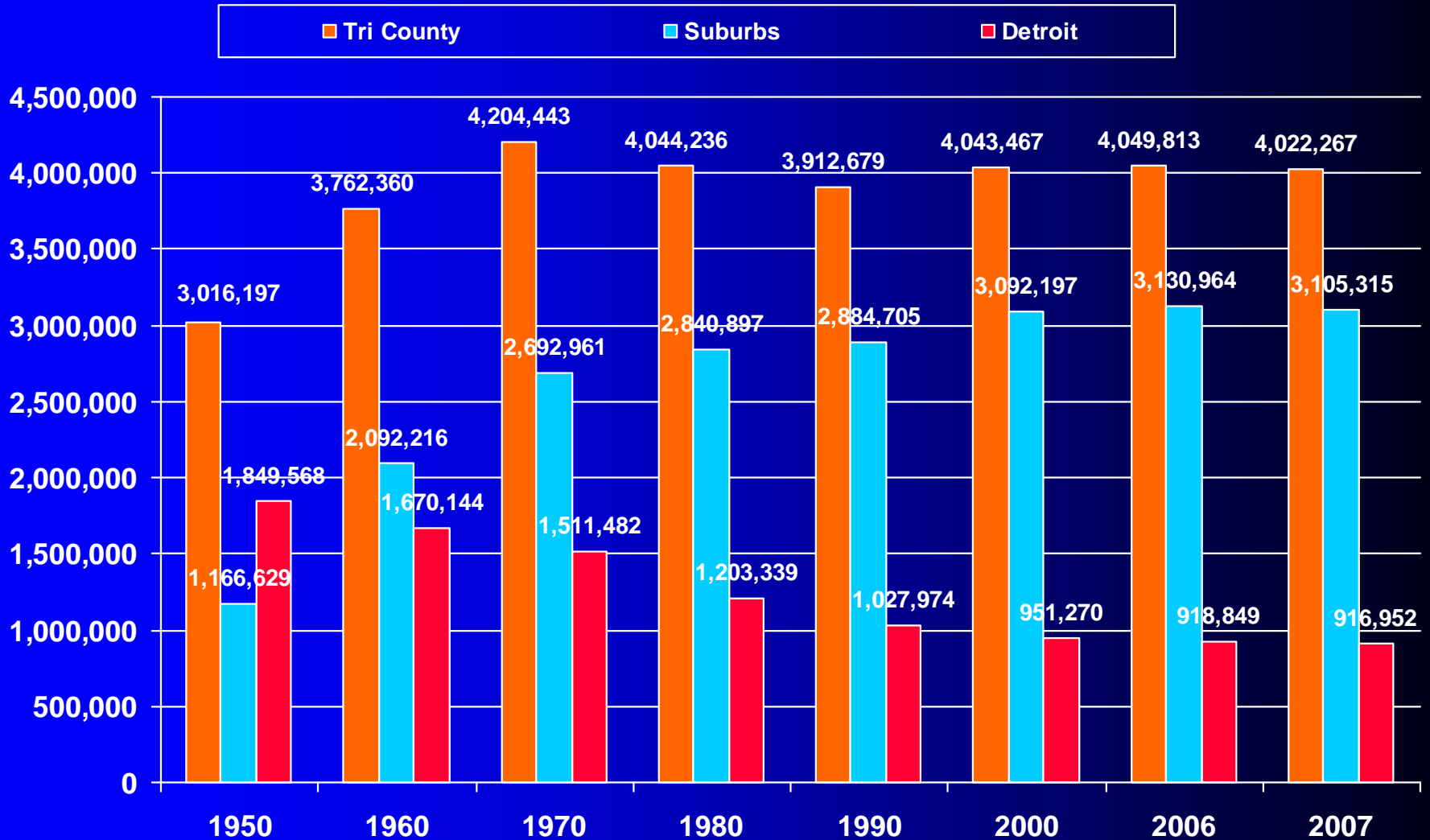
A number of historical and contemporary policies and structural factors created today’s conditions in Detroit



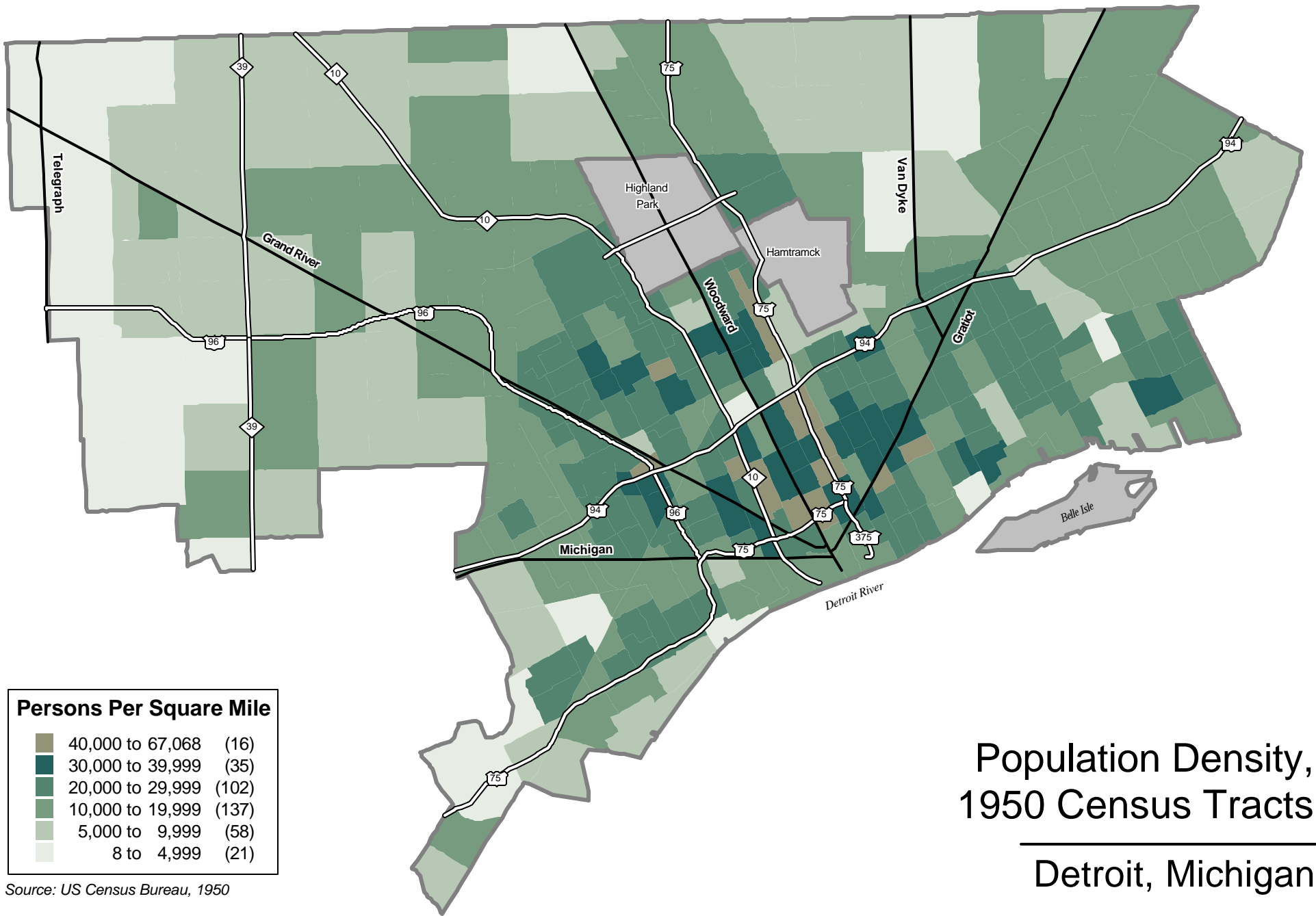
Detroit's Population Losses Post-World War II Marked the True Beginning of the Suburbs



While the Tri-County Has Lost Population Since 1970, Outlying Suburbs Have Grown At the Expense of the Core



Source: U.S. Census Bureau



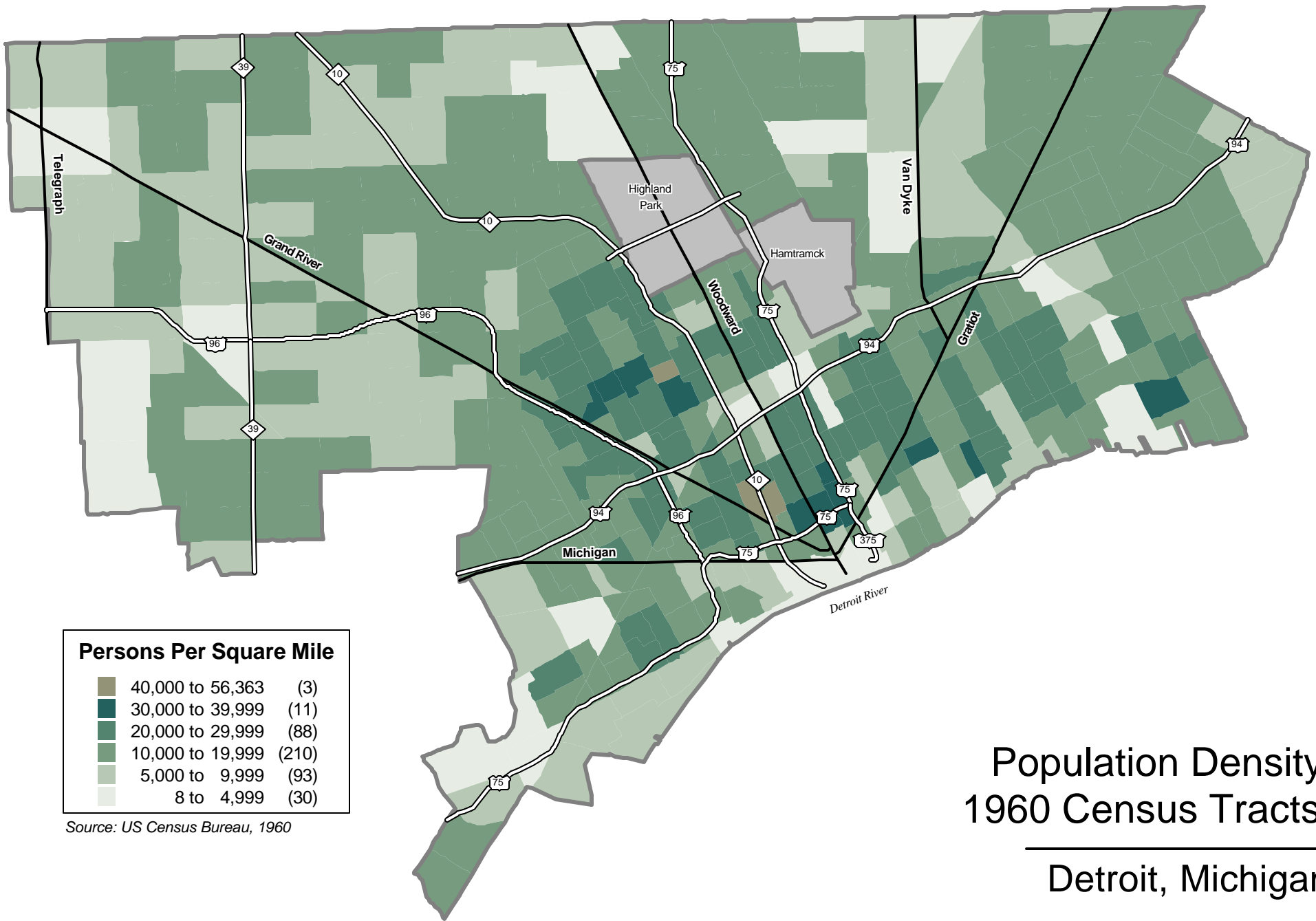
Persons Per Square Mile

40,000 to 67,068	(16)
30,000 to 39,999	(35)
20,000 to 29,999	(102)
10,000 to 19,999	(137)
5,000 to 9,999	(58)
8 to 4,999	(21)

Source: US Census Bureau, 1950

Population Density, 1950 Census Tracts

Detroit, Michigan

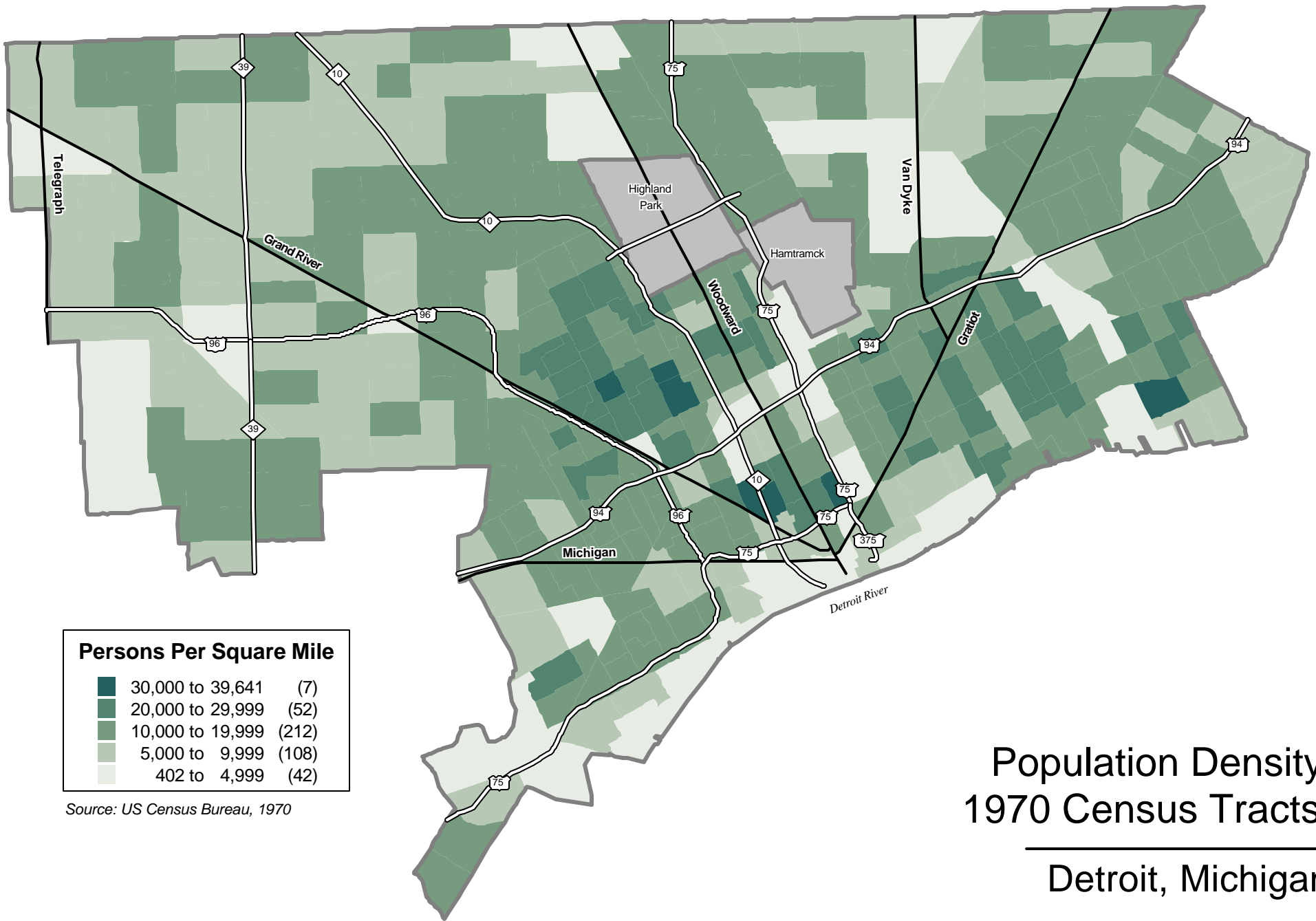


Persons Per Square Mile		
40,000 to 56,363	(3)	
30,000 to 39,999	(11)	
20,000 to 29,999	(88)	
10,000 to 19,999	(210)	
5,000 to 9,999	(93)	
8 to 4,999	(30)	

Source: US Census Bureau, 1960

Population Density 1960 Census Tracts

Detroit, Michigan



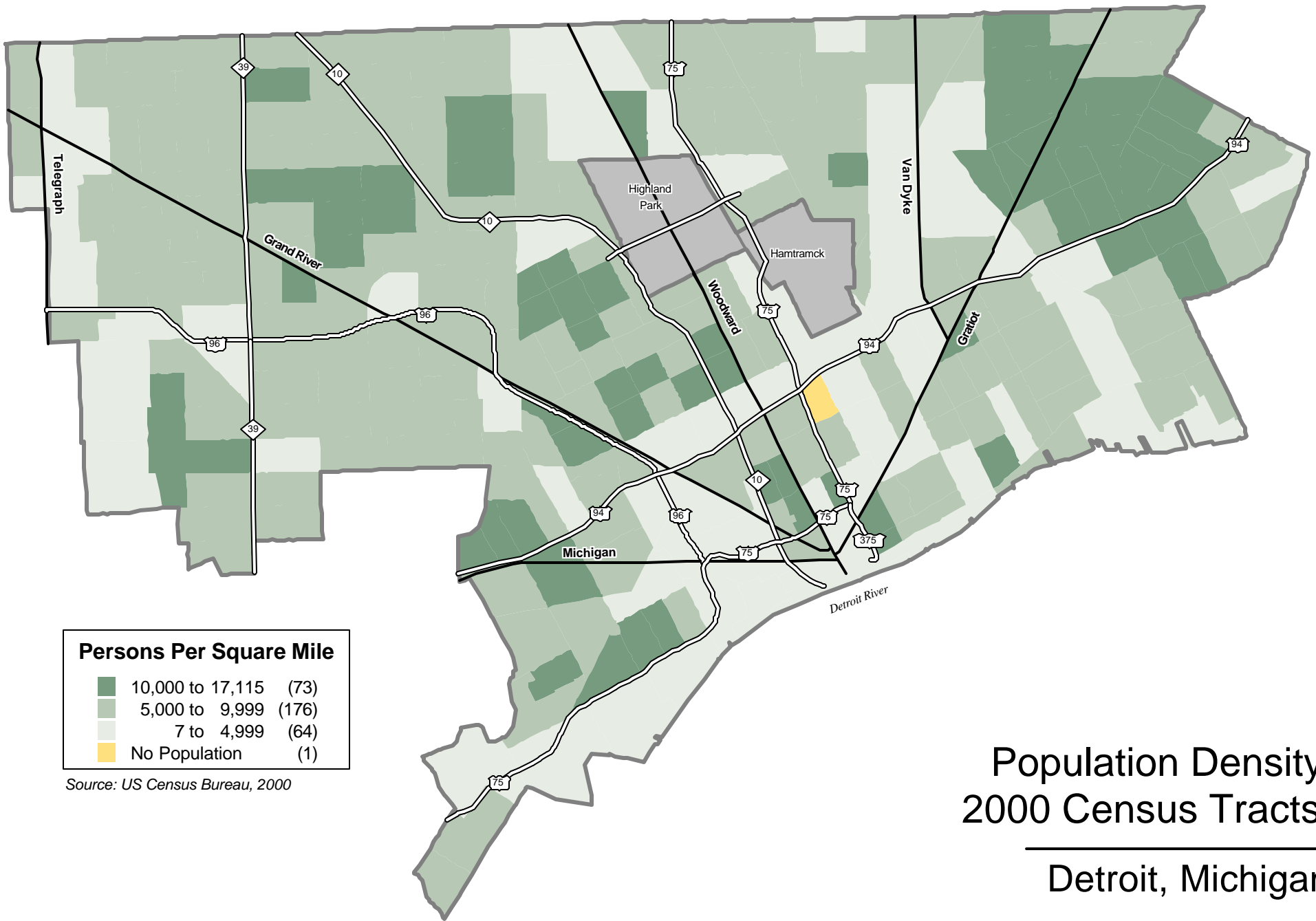
Persons Per Square Mile

30,000 to 39,641	(7)
20,000 to 29,999	(52)
10,000 to 19,999	(212)
5,000 to 9,999	(108)
402 to 4,999	(42)

Source: US Census Bureau, 1970

Population Density 1970 Census Tracts

Detroit, Michigan

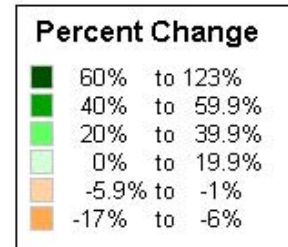
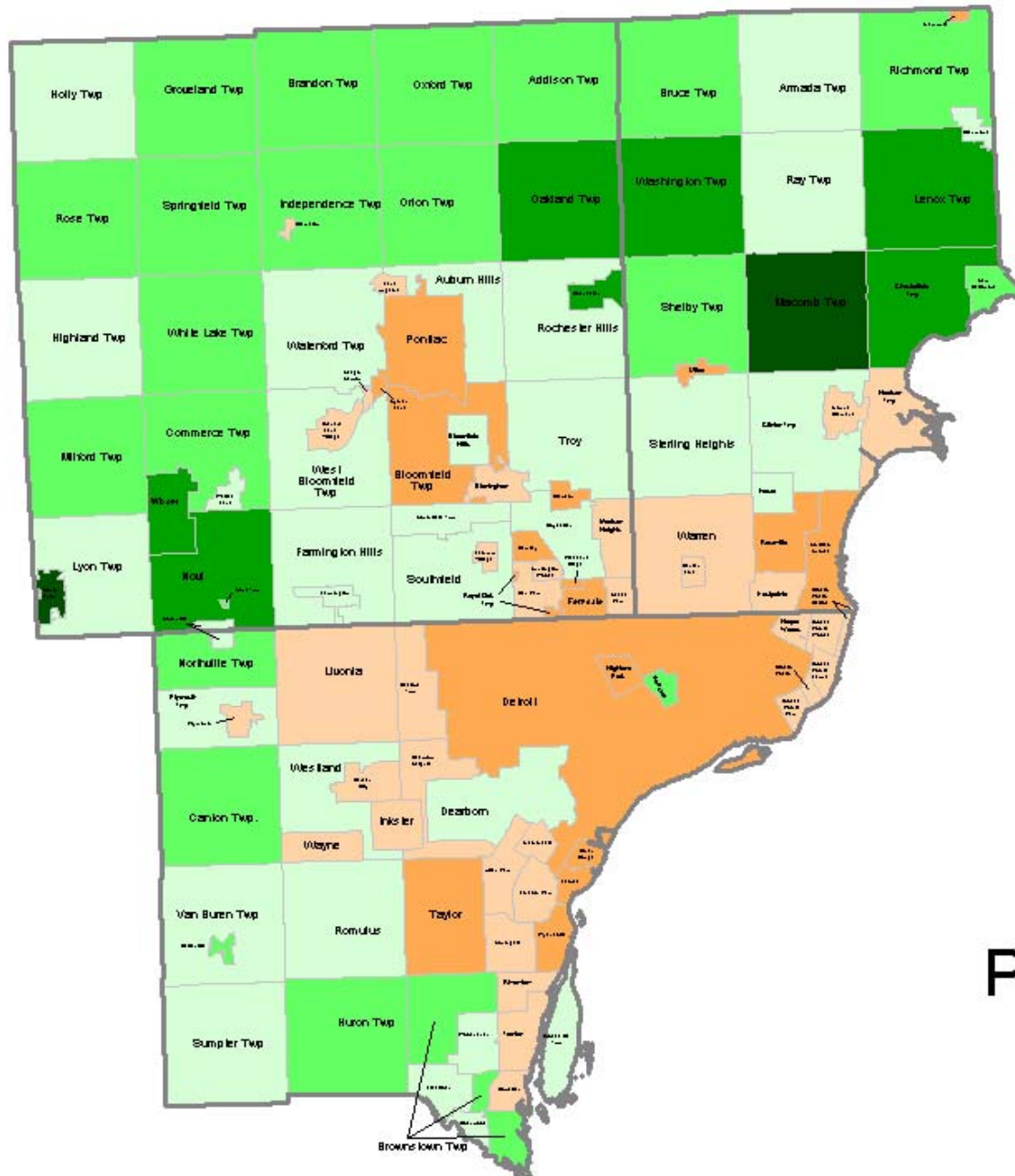


Persons Per Square Mile	
Dark Green	10,000 to 17,115 (73)
Medium Green	5,000 to 9,999 (176)
Light Green	7 to 4,999 (64)
Yellow	No Population (1)

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000

Population Density 2000 Census Tracts

Detroit, Michigan

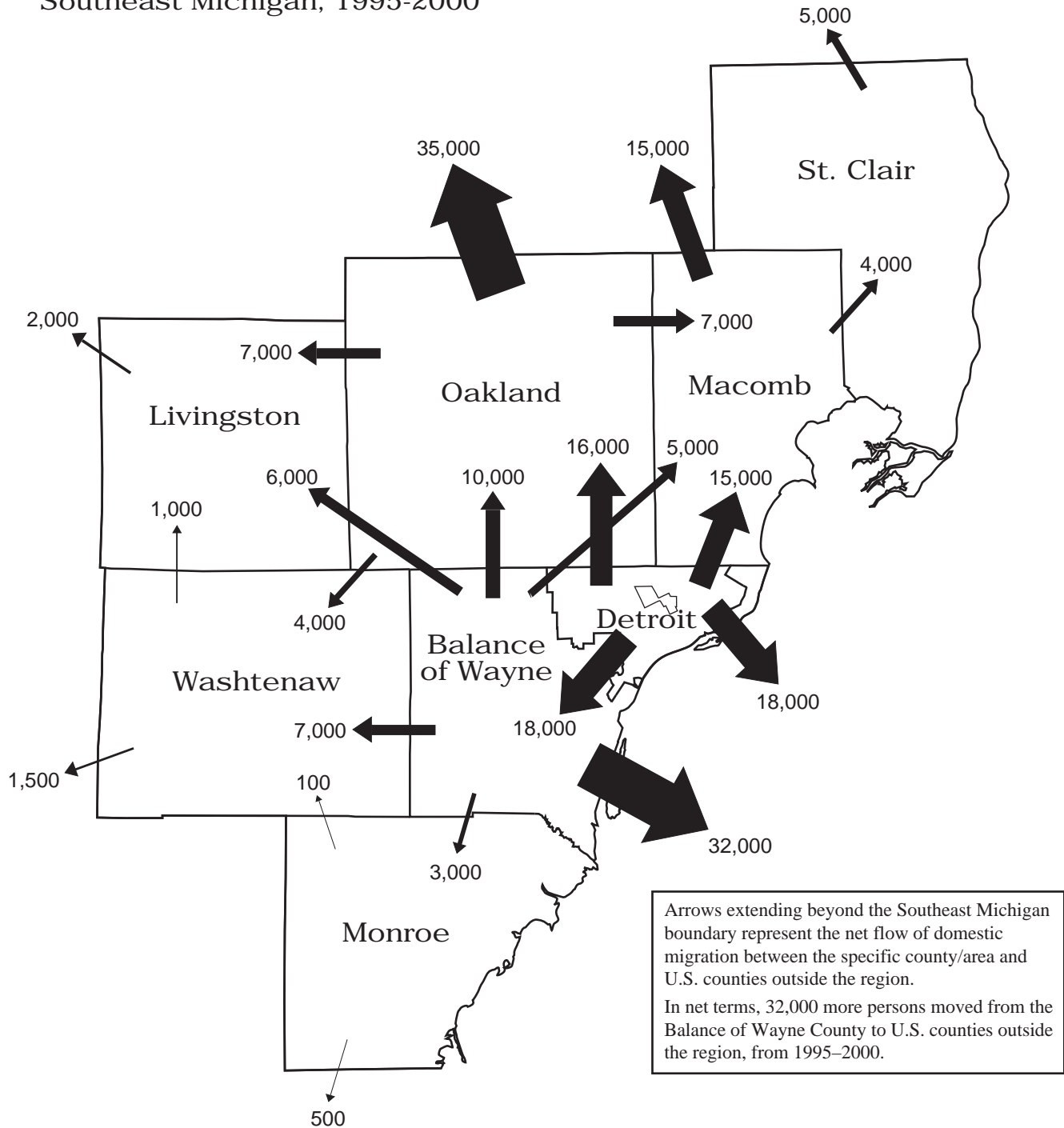


Source: US Census Bureau, 1990 & 2000

Population Change, 1990 to 2000

Tri-County Cities

Figure 6
 Net Flow of Domestic Migration
 Southeast Michigan, 1995-2000

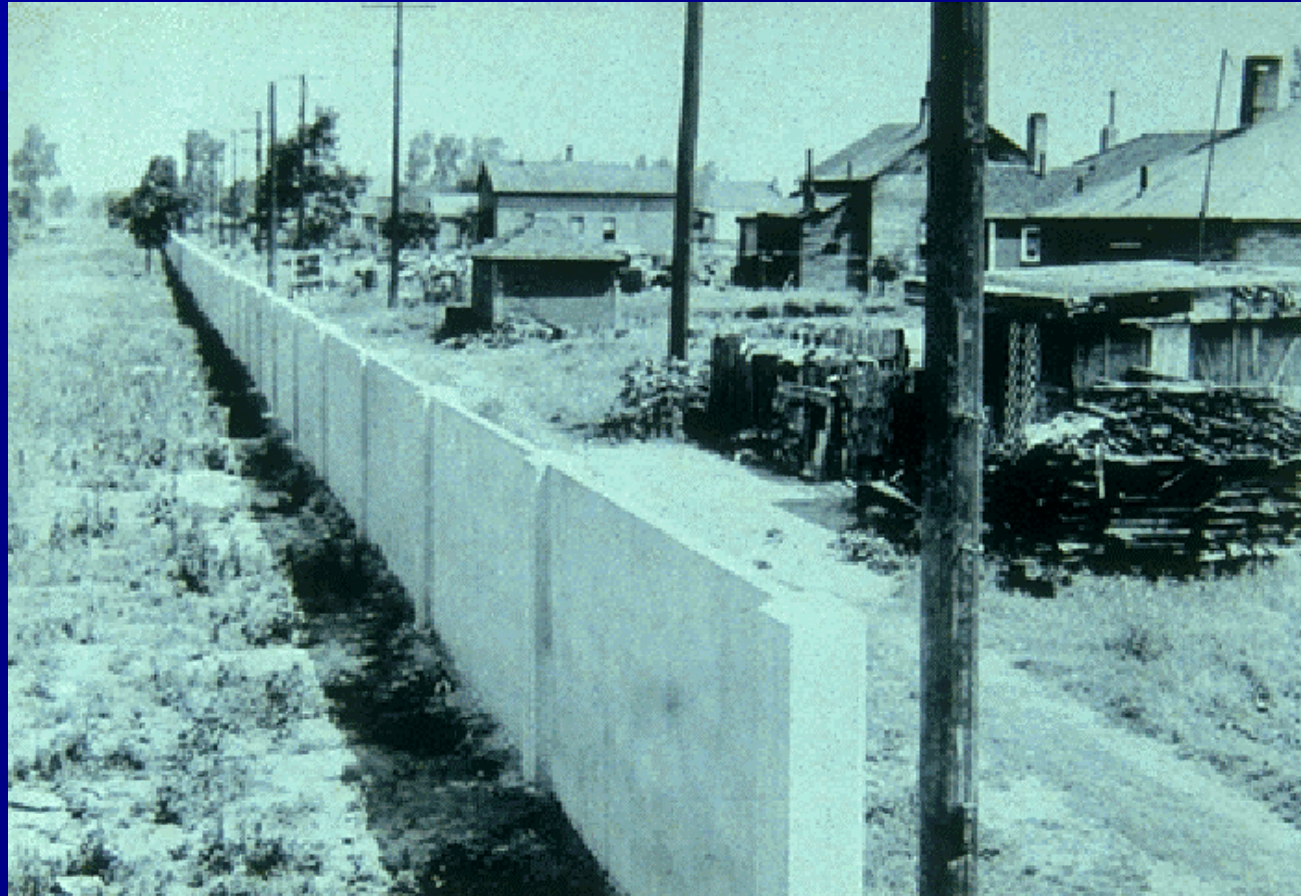


Note: Numbers shown represent the net flow of persons age five and older. Net flows between non-adjacent counties areas in Southeast Michigan are less than 2,000. For purposes of map clarity, these net flows are not shown.

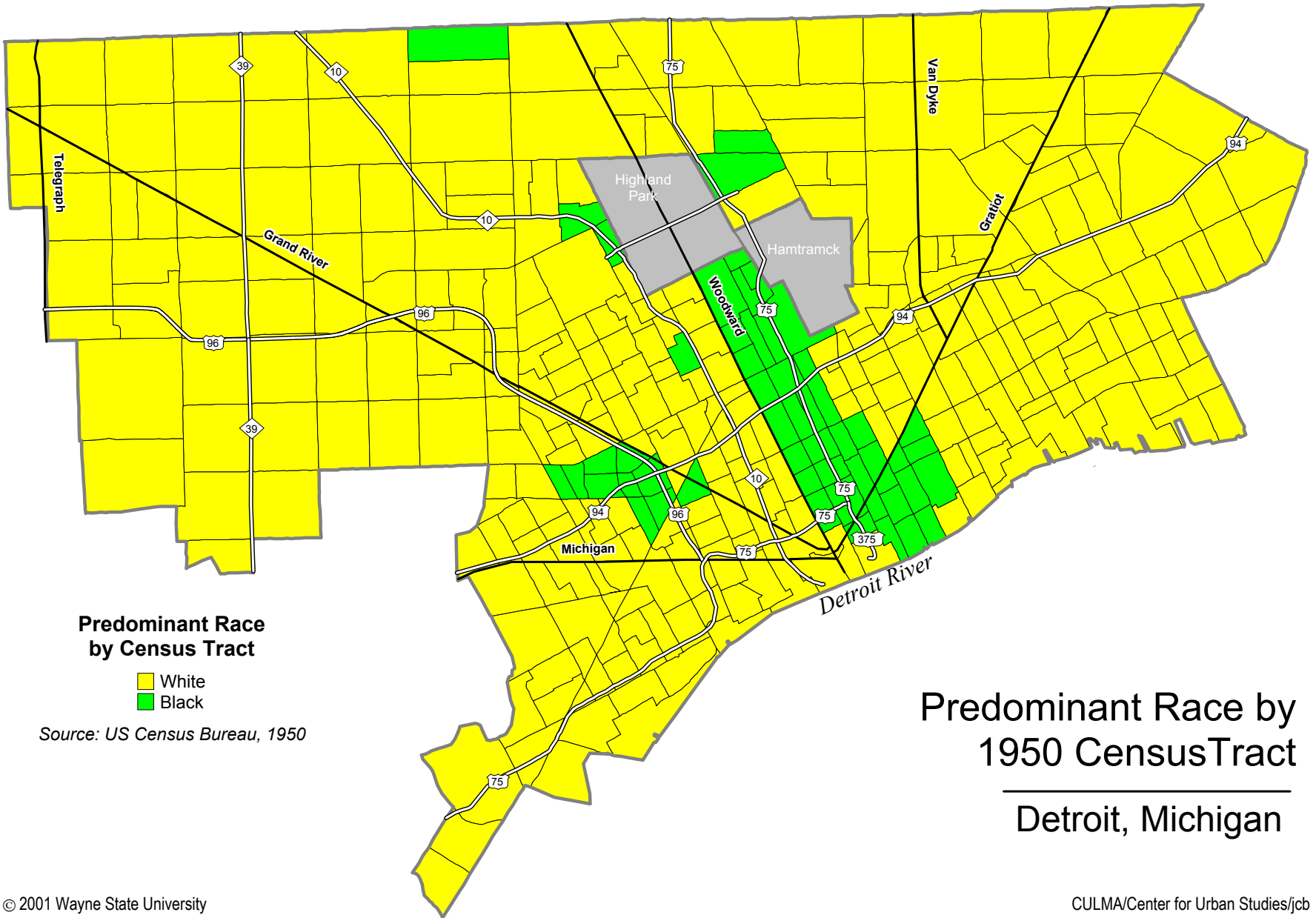
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Population Change in Detroit

- Suburbanization has stripped Detroit of much of its population
- Housing discrimination blocked access out of the city for African Americans
- Leaving the city extremely segregated



The six foot high concrete "wailing wall" built to segregate African Americans from a White housing development.



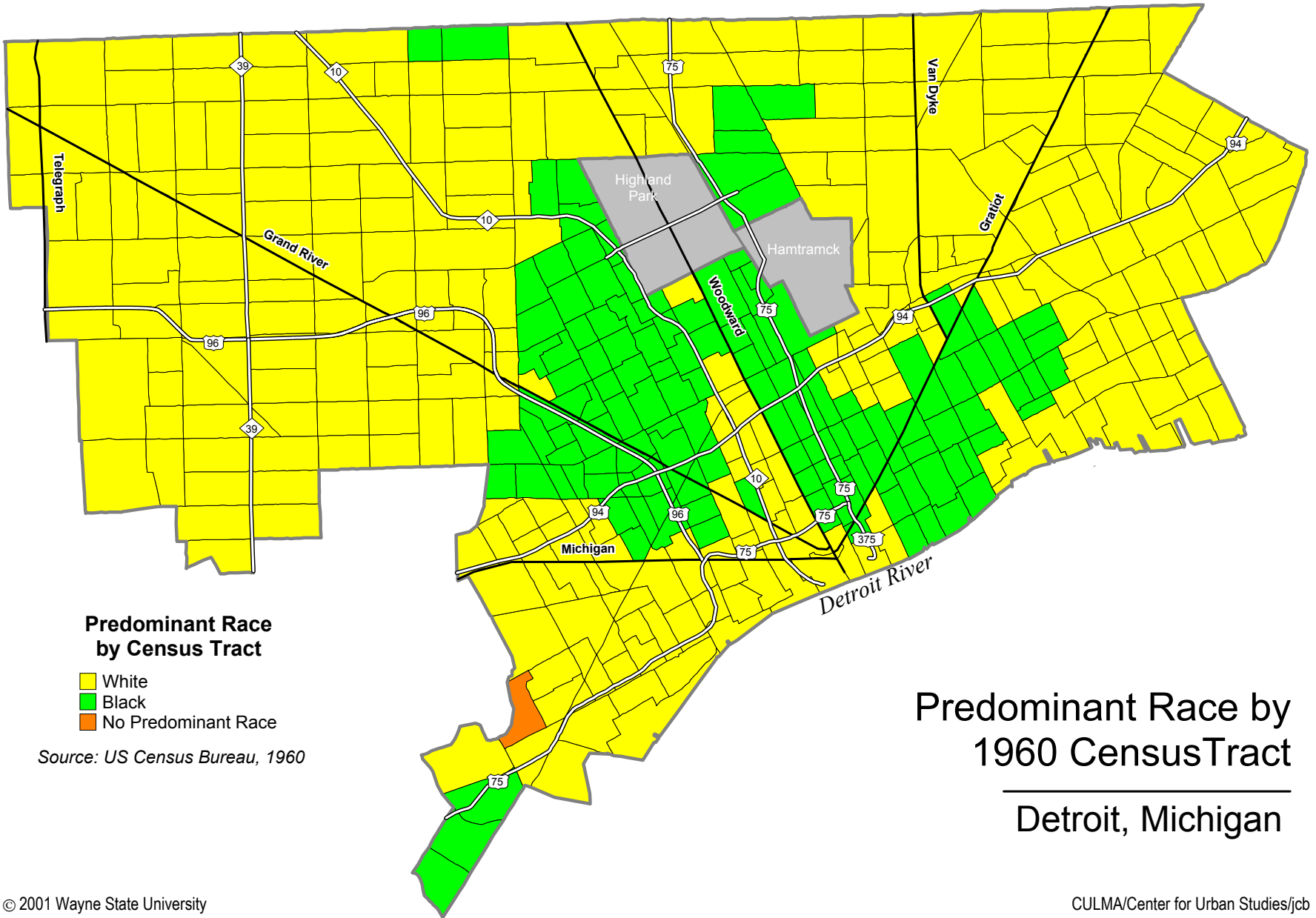
**Predominant Race
by Census Tract**

- White
- Black

Source: US Census Bureau, 1950

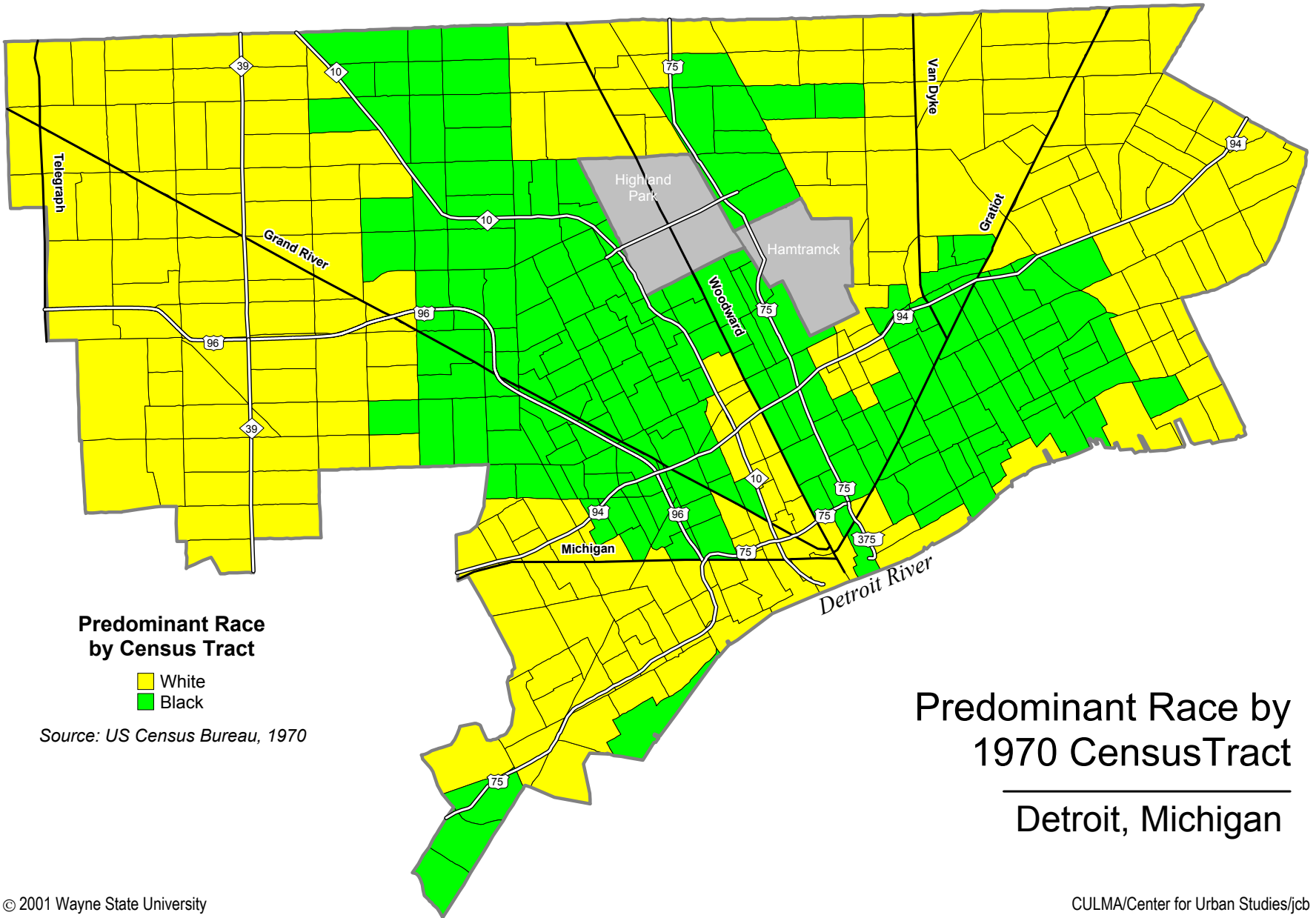
**Predominant Race by
1950 Census Tract**

Detroit, Michigan



Predominant Race by 1960 Census Tract

Detroit, Michigan



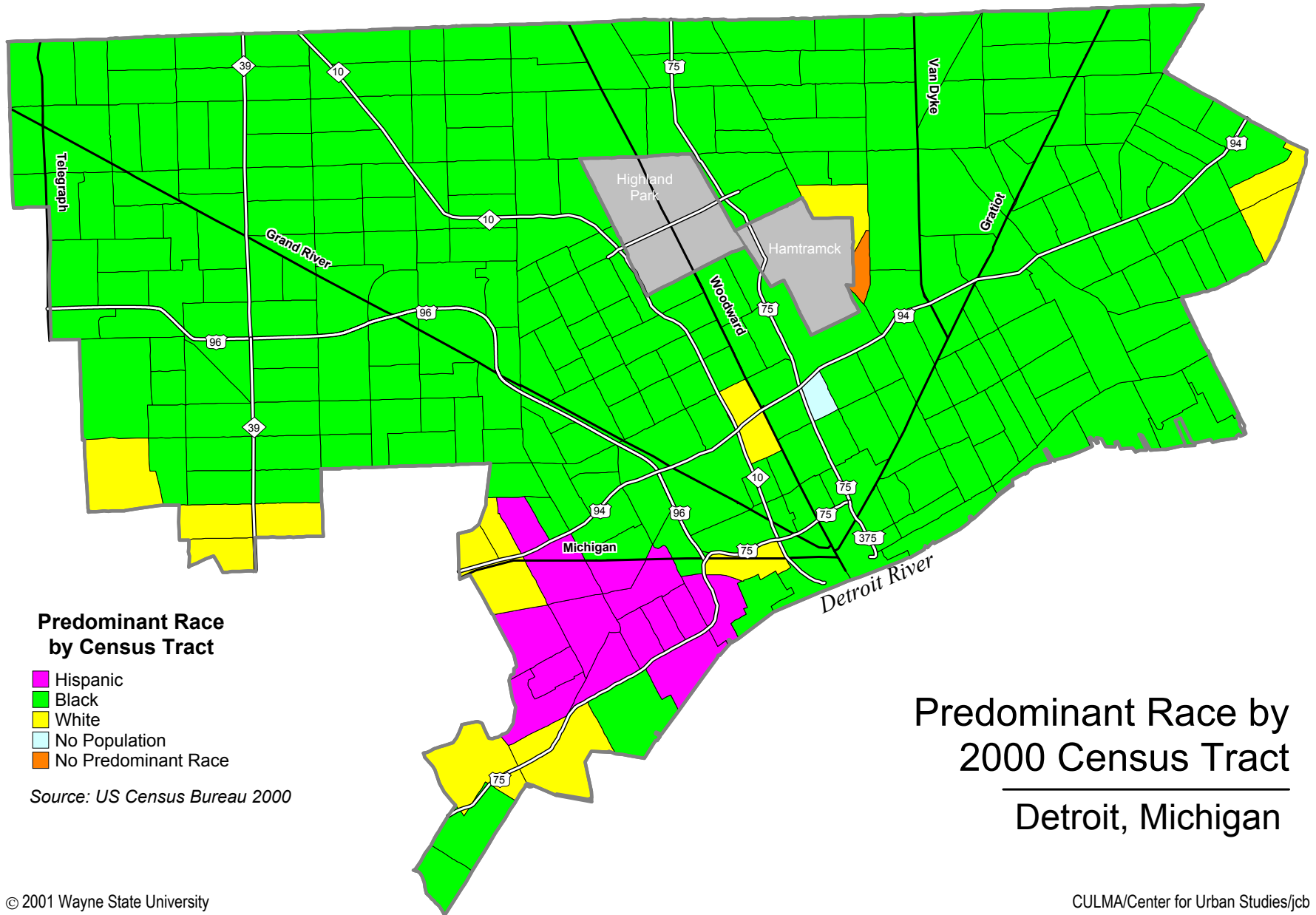
**Predominant Race
by Census Tract**

- Yellow: White
- Green: Black

Source: US Census Bureau, 1970

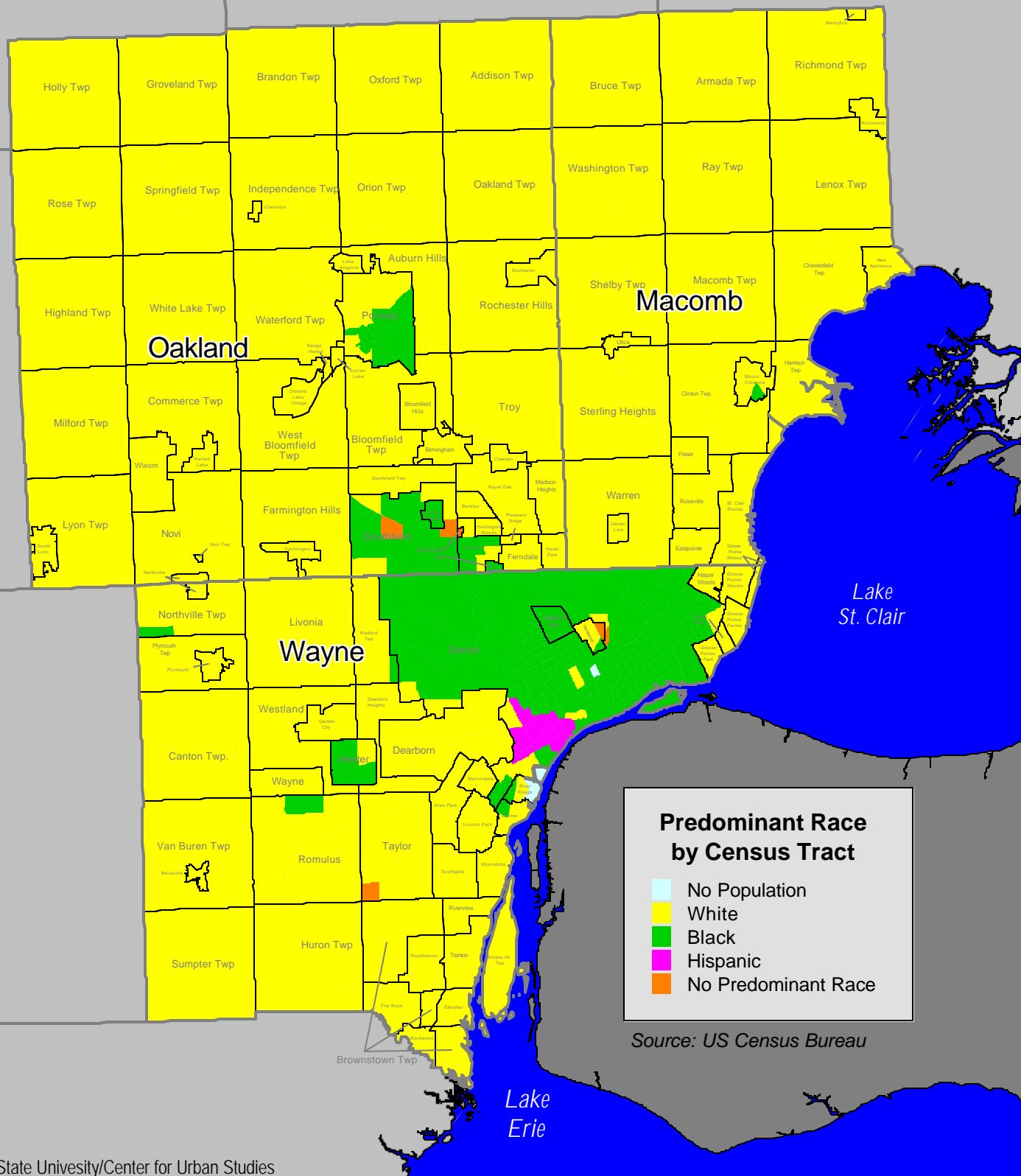
**Predominant Race by
1970 Census Tract**

Detroit, Michigan



Predominant Race by 2000 Census Tract*

Metropolitan Detroit Area



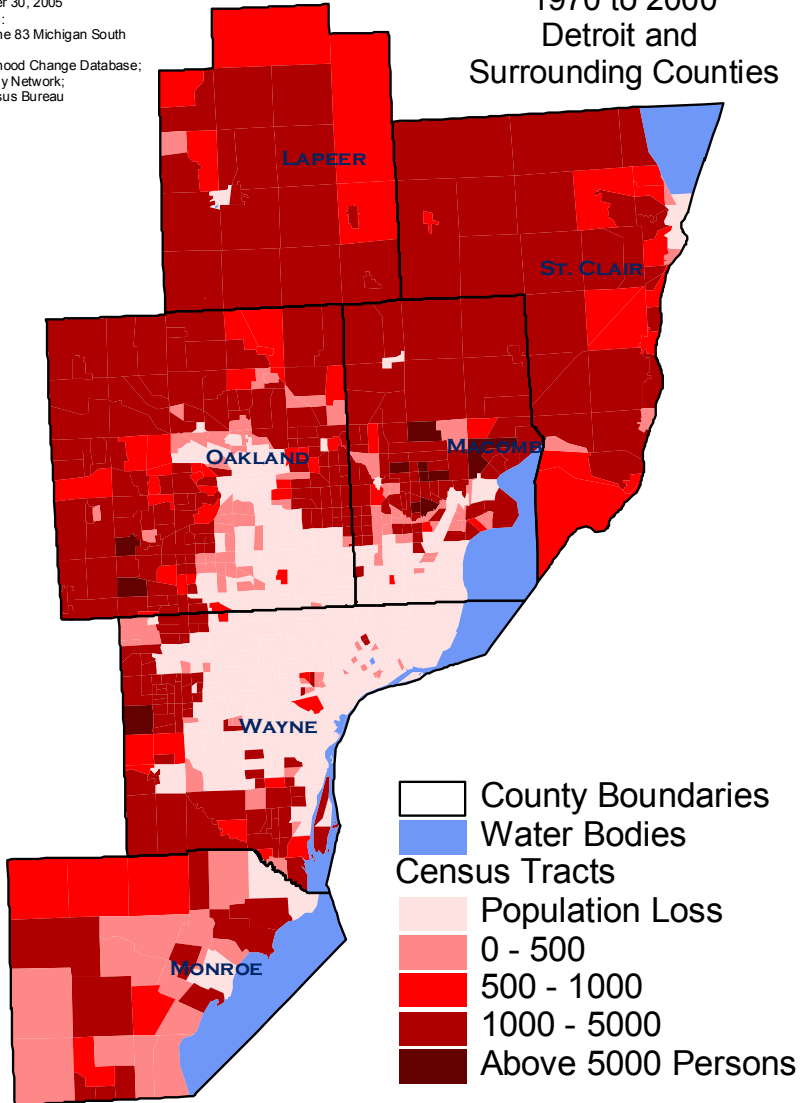
Black – White Segregation – Ranking of U.S. Metro Areas (out of 318)

Rank	Metro	Rank	
1	Gary, IN	14	Cincinnati, OH
2	Detroit, MI	20	Benton Harbor, MI
3	Milwaukee, WI	21	Youngstown-Warren, OH
4	New York, NY	30	Dayton, OH
5	Chicago, IL	36	Toledo, OH
6	Newark, NJ	41	Grand Rapids-Musk., MI
7	Flint, MI	52	Jackson, MI
8	Buffalo, NY	76	Ann Arbor, MI
9	Cleveland-Lorain, OH	143	Lansing-East Lansing, MI
10	Saginaw-Bay-Mid, MI	152	Kalamazoo–Battle Crk, MI

Whites have moved throughout the region since 1970, while African Americans have moved primarily to concentrated areas adjacent to the City of Detroit.

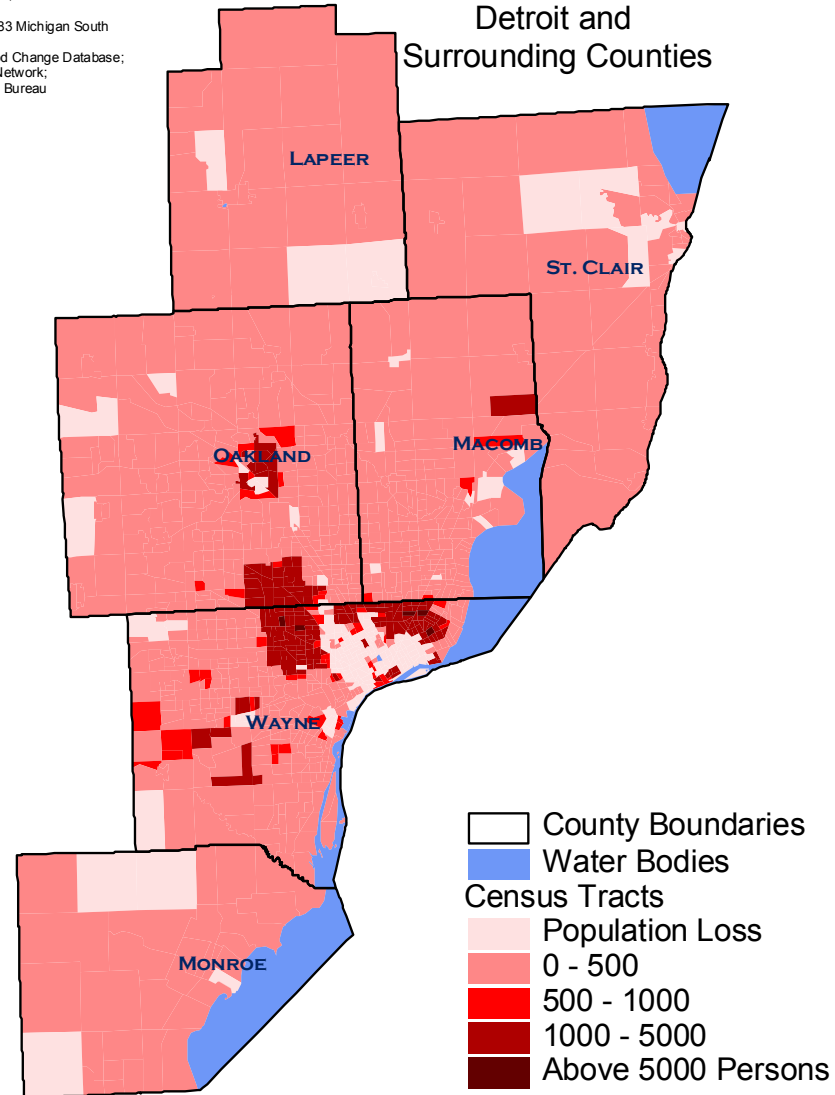
Prepared by:
Kirwan Institute
Date:
September 30, 2005
Projection:
State Plane 83 Michigan South
Source:
Neighborhood Change Database;
Geography Network;
U.S. Census Bureau
Notes:

White Population Change 1970 to 2000 Detroit and Surrounding Counties

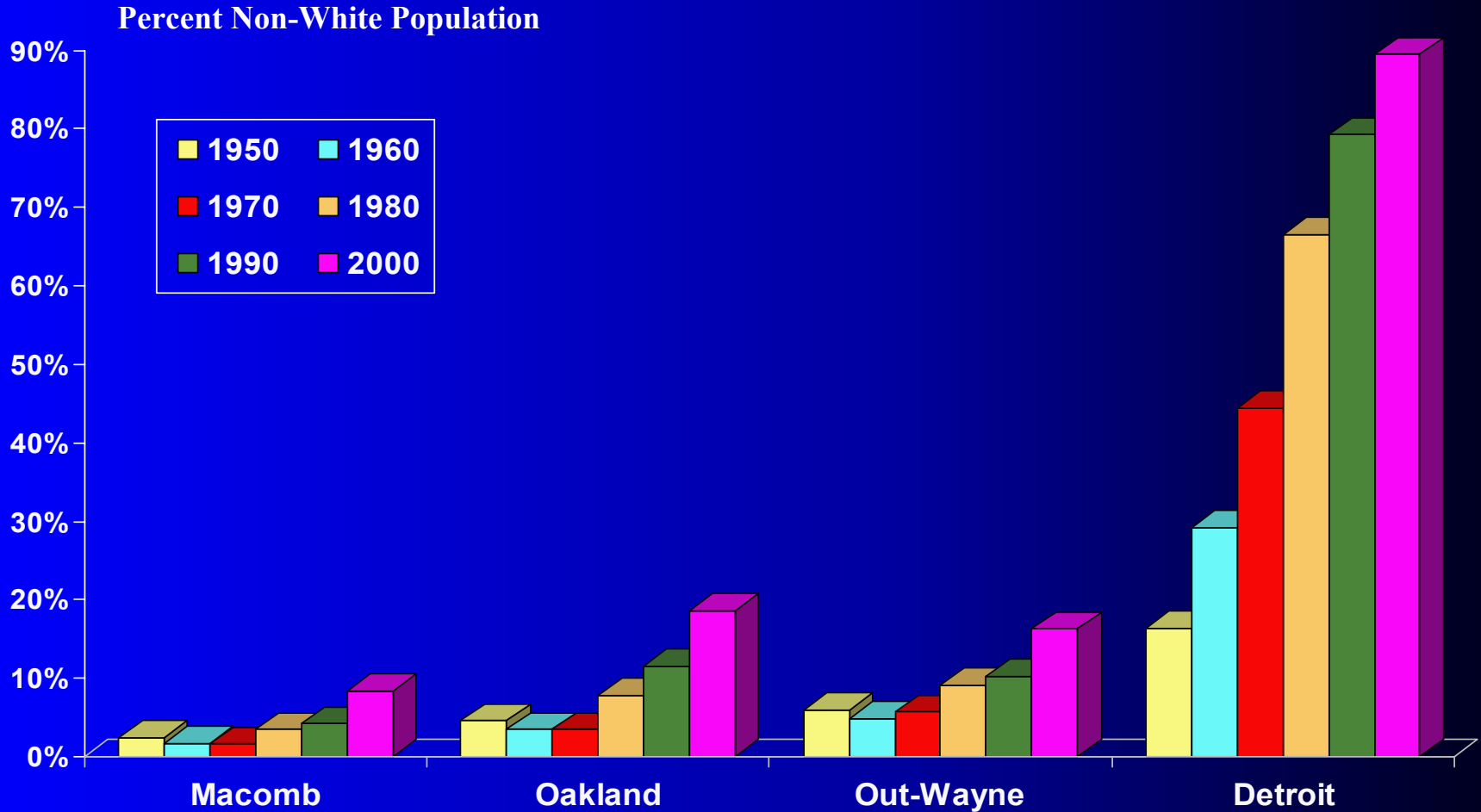


Prepared by:
Kirwan Institute
Date:
September 30, 2005
Projection:
State Plane 83 Michigan South
Source:
Neighborhood Change Database;
Geography Network;
U.S. Census Bureau
Notes:

African American Population Change 1970 to 2000 Detroit and Surrounding Counties



The Non-White Population Has Been Slow to Grow Outside of Detroit Until the 1990s



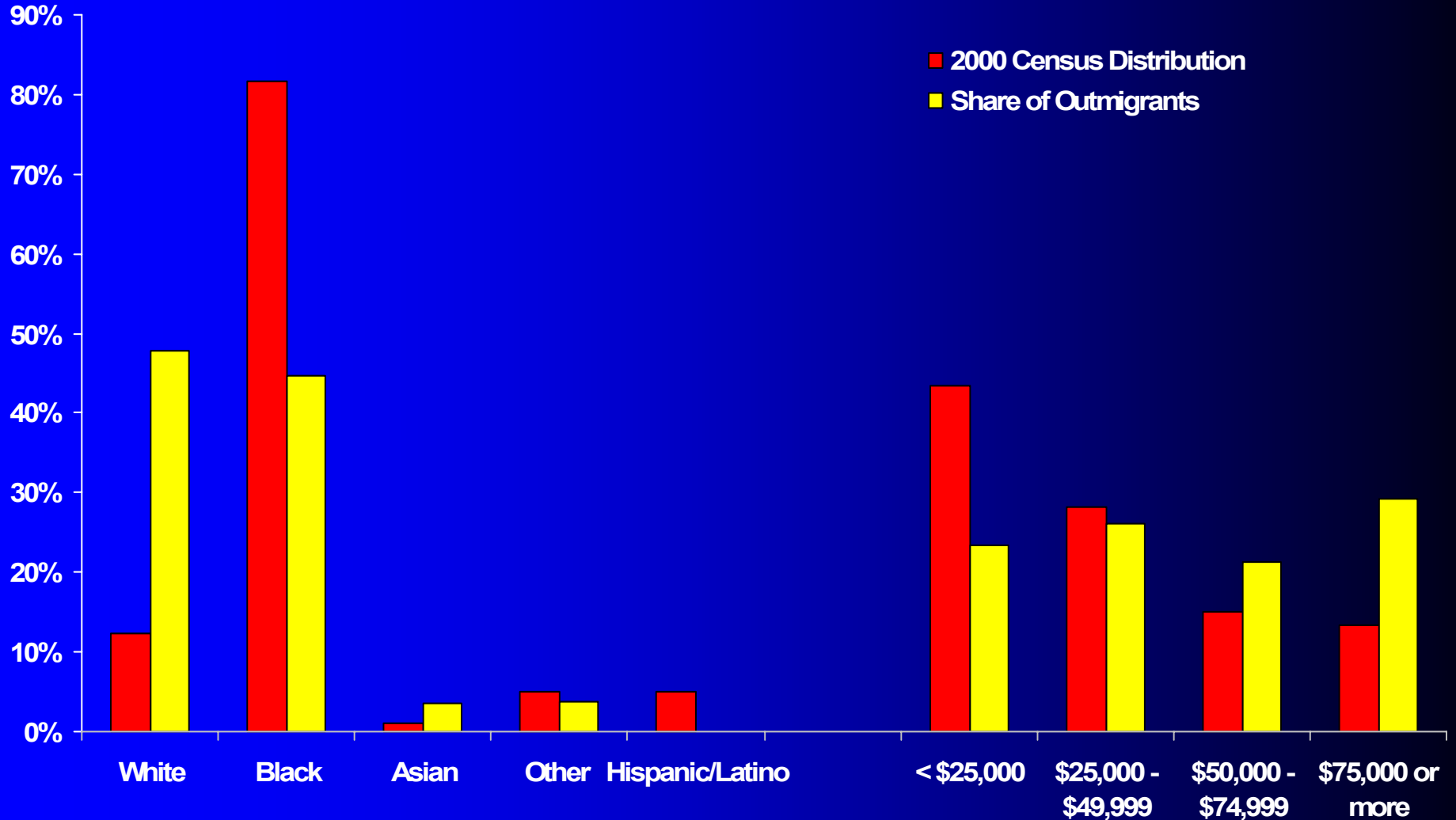
Source: Census Bureau

The Movement of Persons of Color to the Suburbs Marked the Decade of the 1990s

	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Multi/Othr
Macomb	34,402	10,838	8,005	4,457	12,841
Oakland	13,452	42,907	24,827	9,369	19,692
Washtenaw	12,095	7,992	8,779	3,108	7,414
Out-Wayne	-44,235	21,866	12,970	8,007	26,672
Detroit	-112,357	-2,563	1,219	18,694	18,664

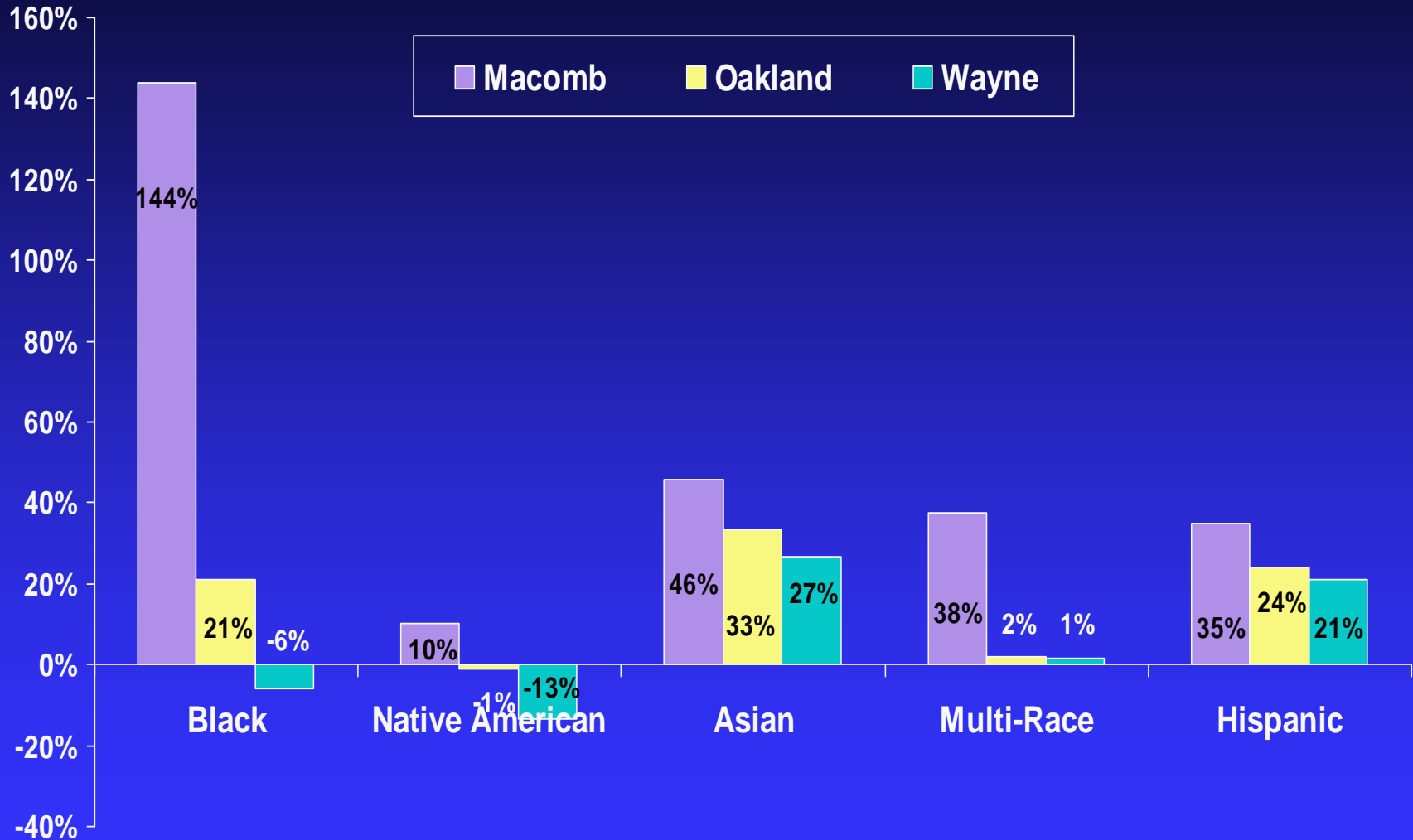
Source: Census Bureau

The 1990s Brought a Large Out-migration of Blacks and Higher Income Households From Detroit



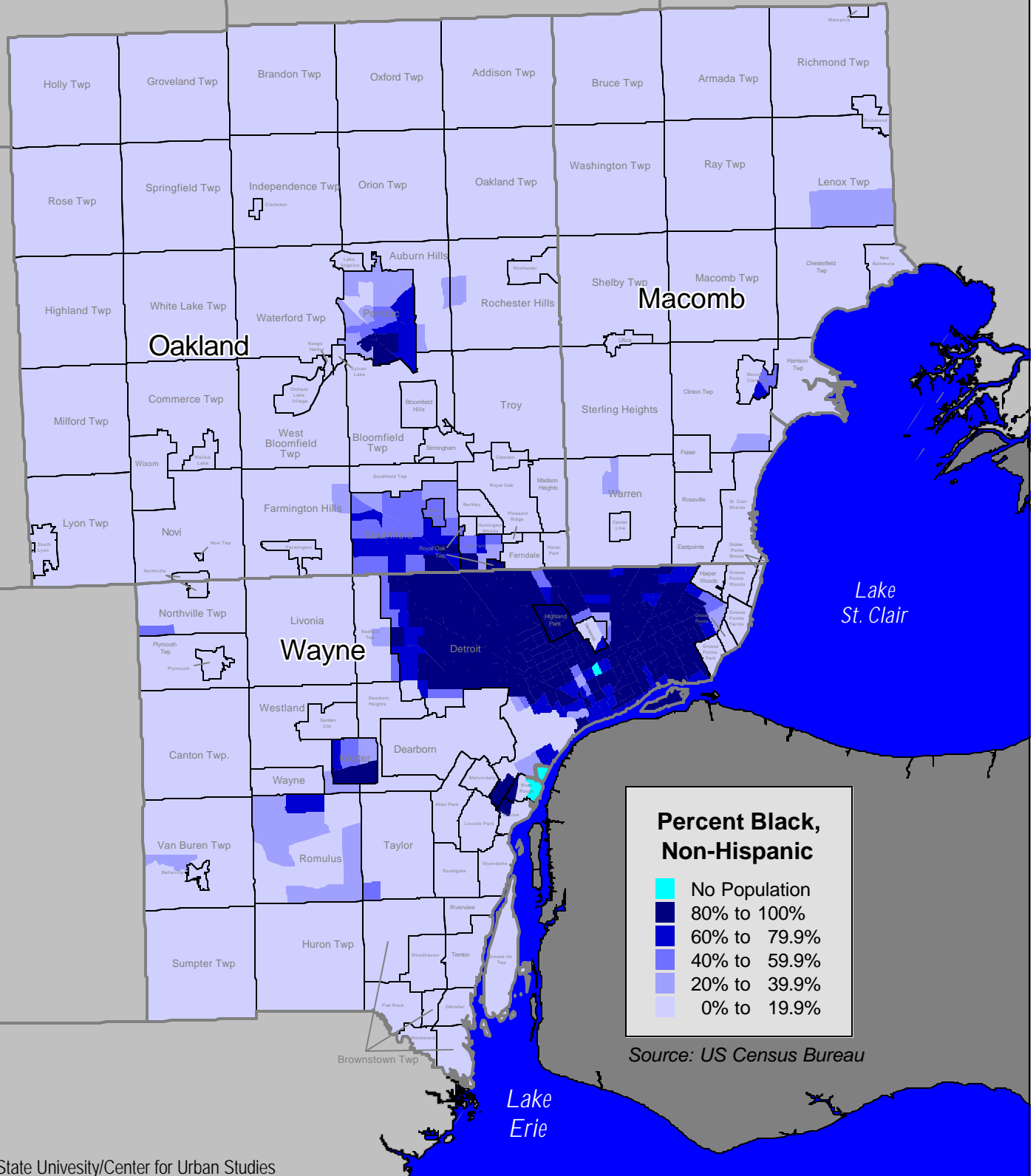
Source: MIMIC/SEMCOG Analysis of 2000 PUMS

The Growth and Movement of Persons of Color Throughout the Region Has Increased Since 2000

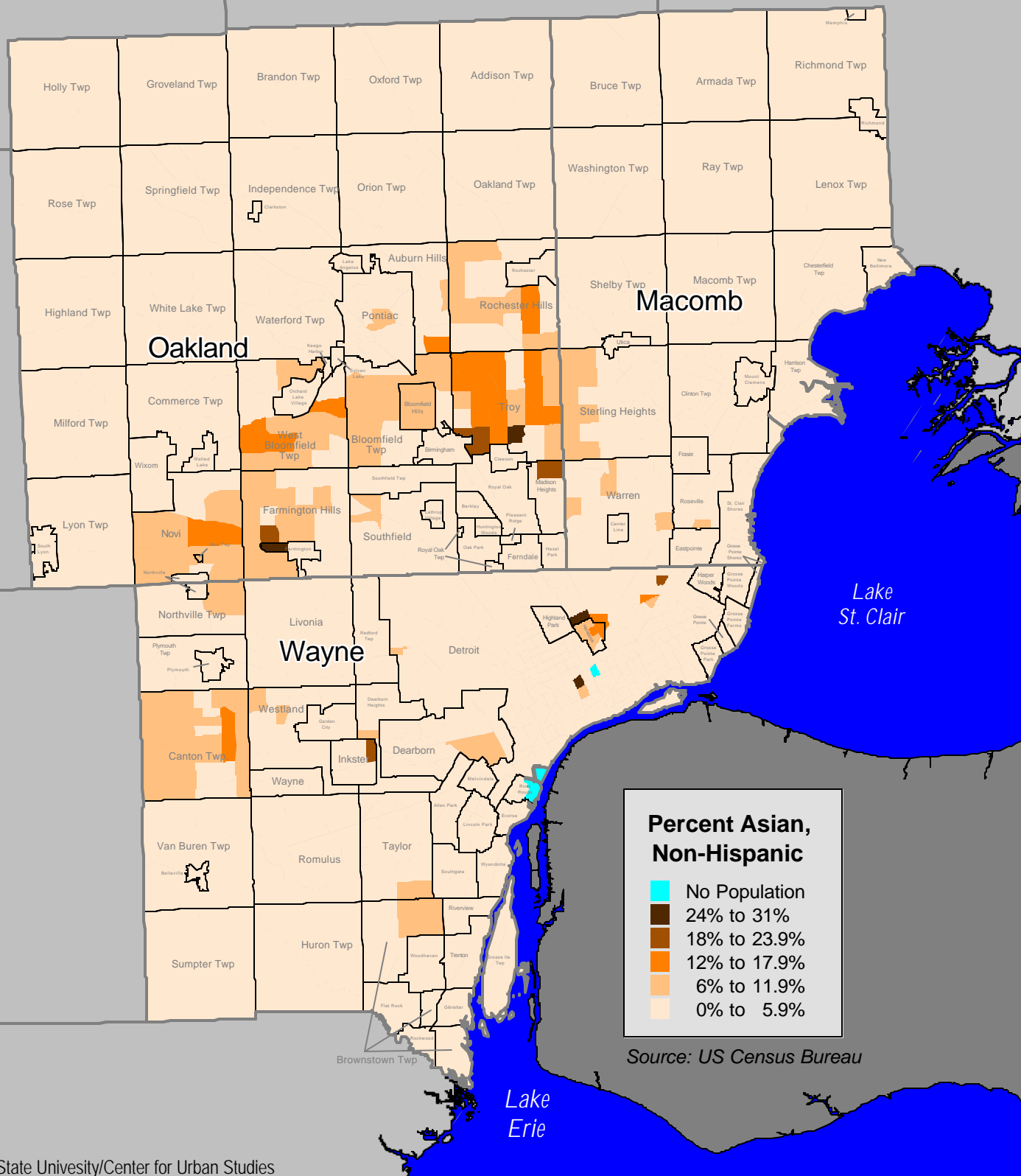


Source: 2000 – 2006 Census Bureau Estimates

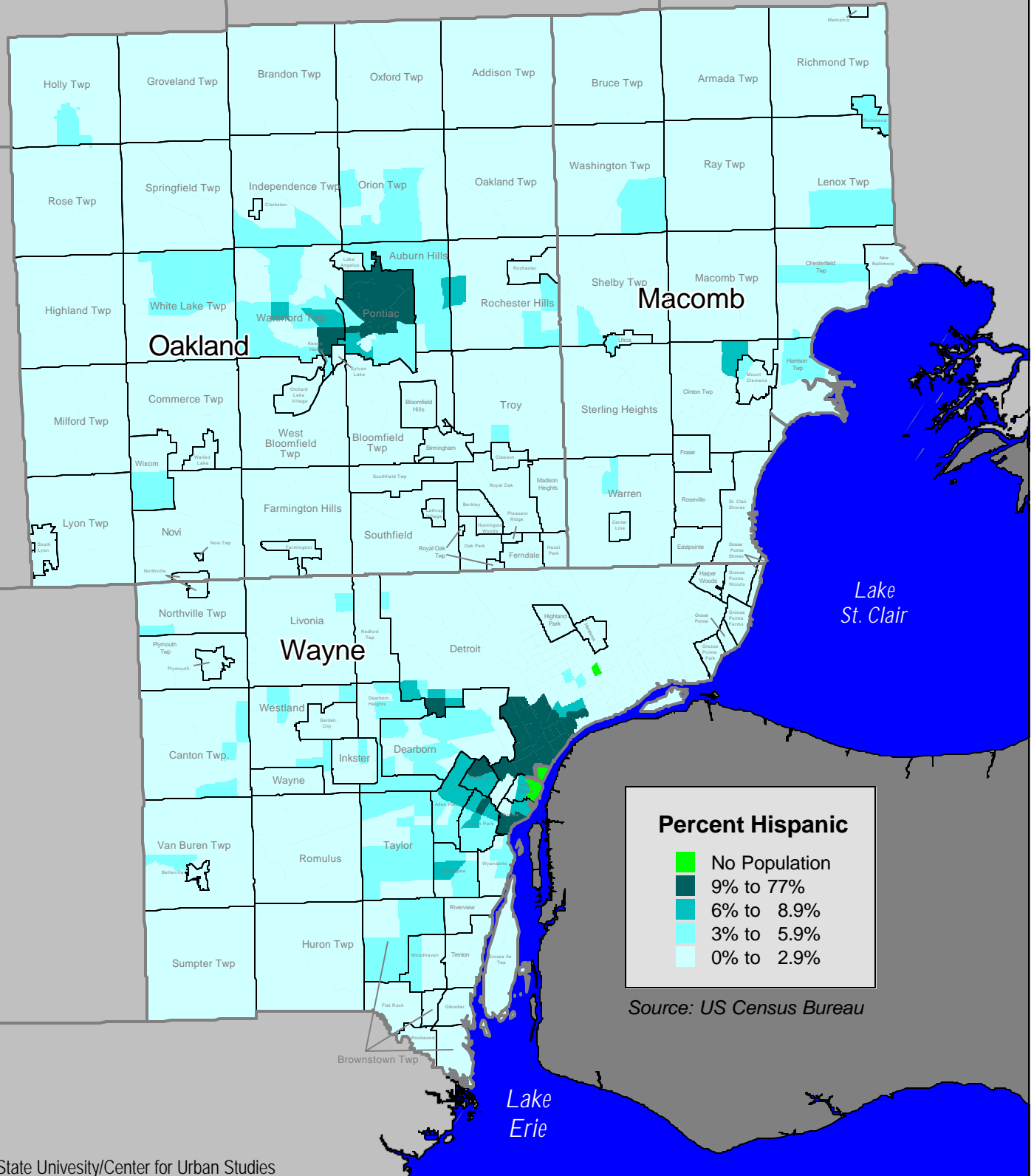
Black Population by 2000 Census Tract Metropolitan Detroit Area



Asian Population by 2000 Census Tract Metropolitan Detroit Area



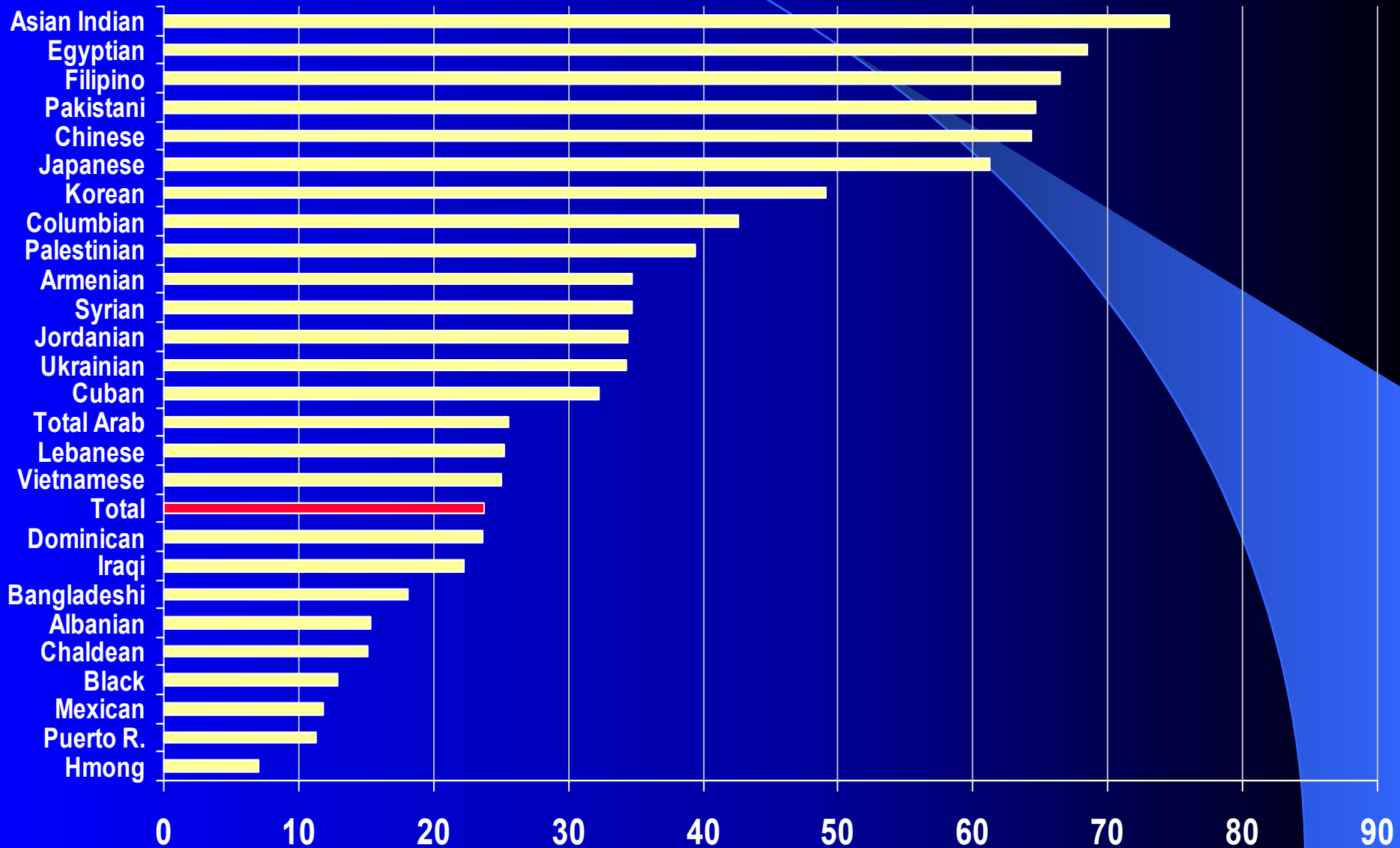
Hispanic Population by 2000 Census Tract Metropolitan Detroit Area



New Immigrants Had a Large Impact on Southeast Michigan in the 1990s

	Arrived in 1980s	Arrived in 1990s	% of Total Foreign Born
Livingston	333	1,535	33
Macomb	7,119	23,760	34
Monroe	329	940	34
Oakland	20,364	53,009	45
St. Clair	411	1,245	28
Washtenaw	10,101	18,914	57
Wayne	27,177	66,105	48

College Graduation Rates Range Widely Across Racial and Ethnic Groups



Immigration Continues to Partially Stem the Tide of Population Losses Due to Domestic Out-Migration

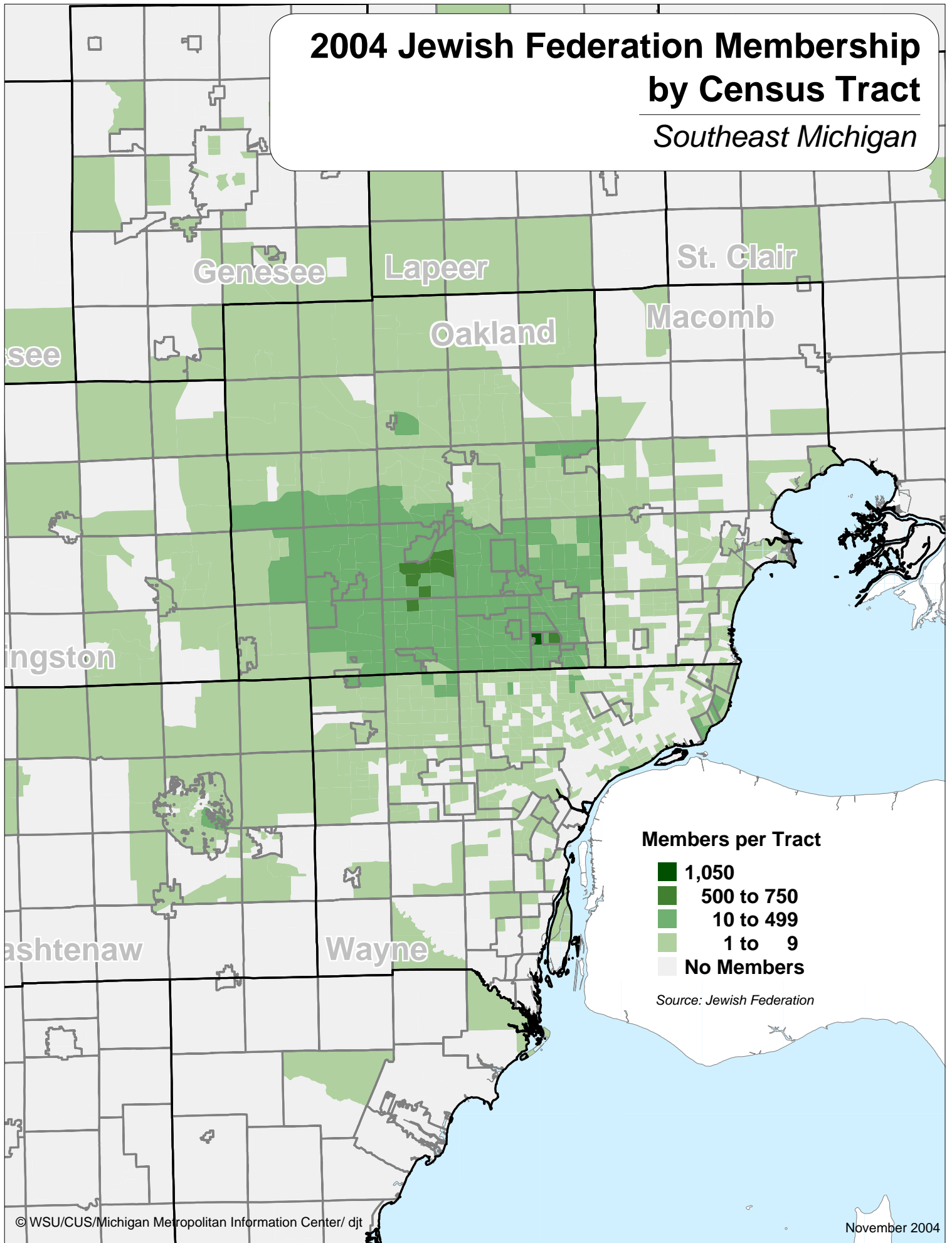
	Net Domestic Migration	International Migration	Net Migration
Michigan	-356,502	149,684	-206,818
Livingston	17,017	1,066	18,083
Macomb	6,703	13,547	20,250
Monroe	3,206	687	3,893
Oakland	-61,885	33,453	-28,432
Washtenaw	-3,575	14,262	10,687
Wayne	-227,272	41,374	-185,898

Top Countries of Origin for Immigrants Coming to Metropolitan Detroit, 2003 - 2006



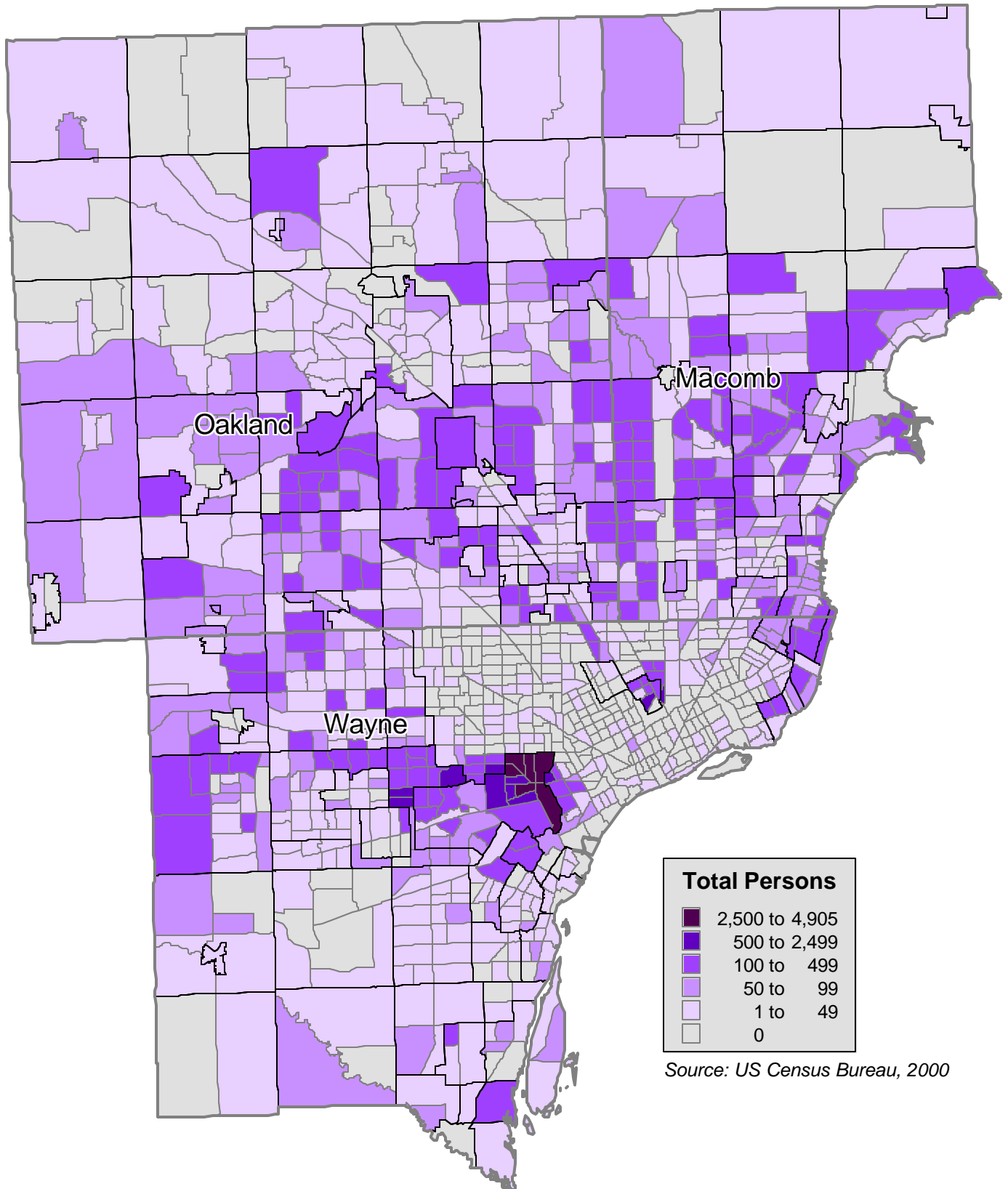
Source: US Dept. of Homeland Security/Immigration

2004 Jewish Federation Membership by Census Tract Southeast Michigan



Persons of Arab Ancestry

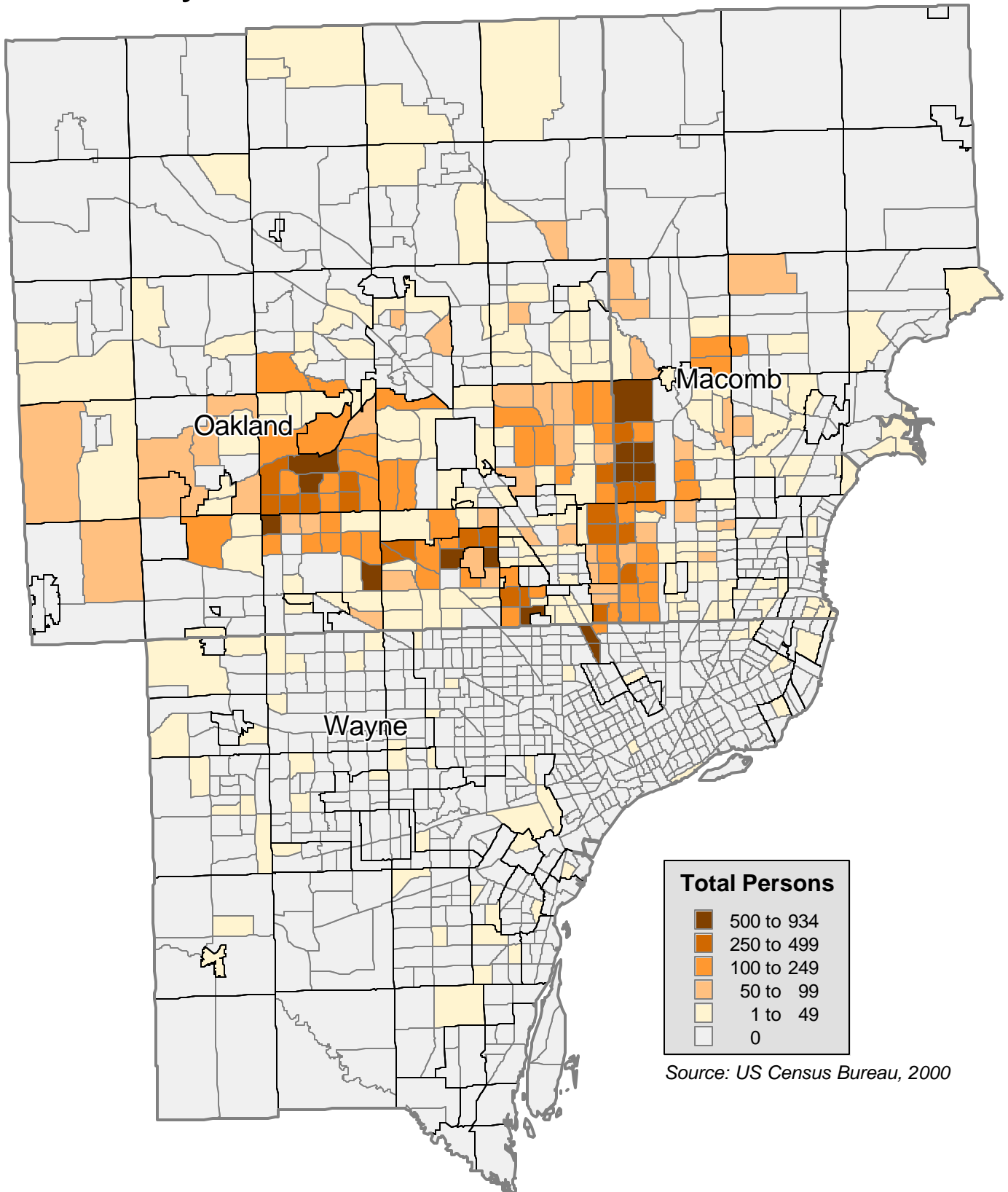
Tri-County Detroit Area



Source: US Census Bureau, 2000

Persons of Assyrian, Chaldean or Syriac Ancestry

Tri-County Detroit Area



Source: US Census Bureau, 2000

What Has Accompanied These Changes?

- Concentrated poverty in the City
- Abandonment, disinvestment and vacancy in the City of Detroit
- Extreme segregation
- Greater land consumption with declining population
- Shifting of employment activities to the suburbs
 - The suburbs have about 85% of the region's retail establishments and 87% of the jobs
- Impacts on the economic health of the entire Detroit region

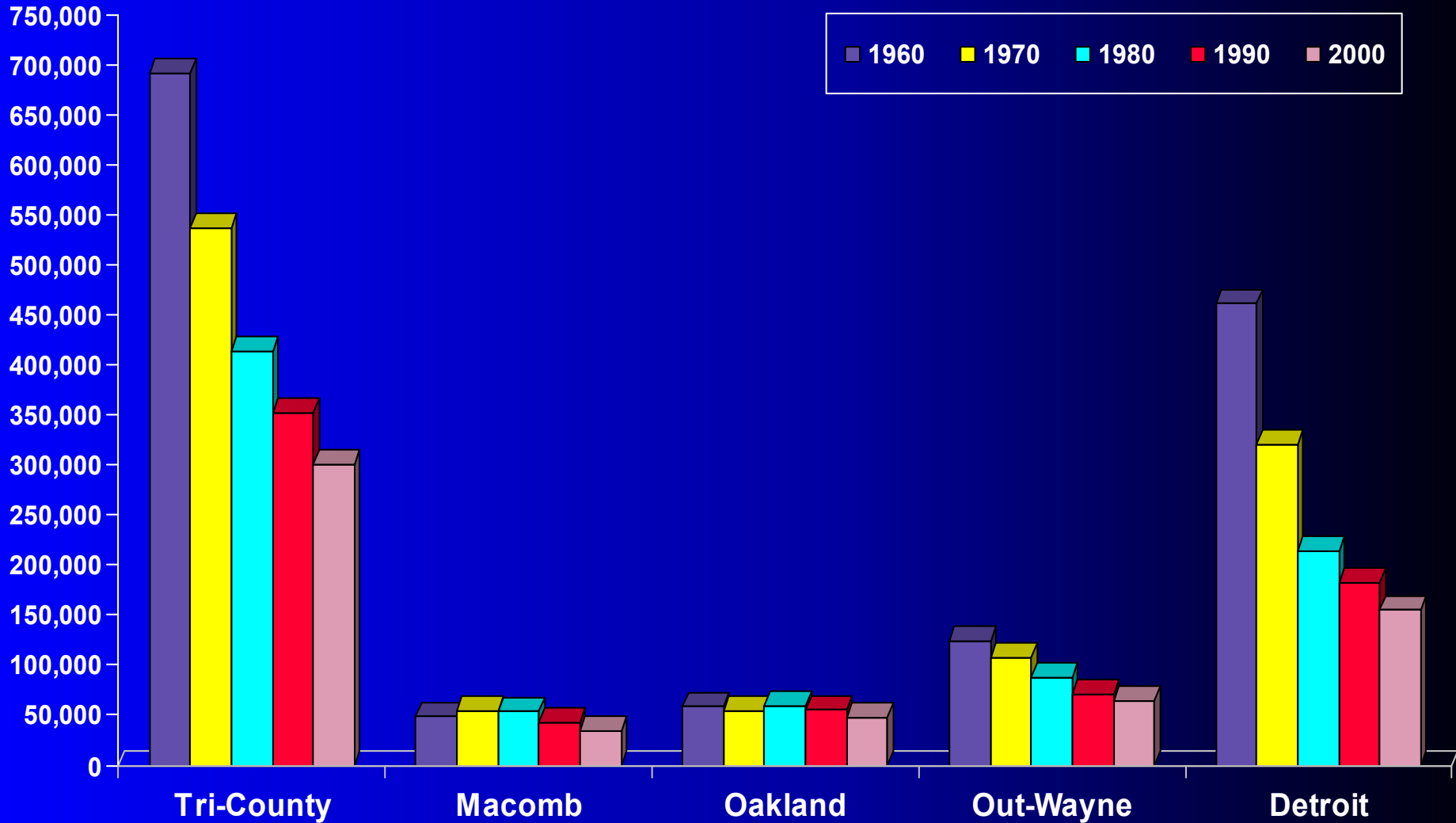
Suburban Job Centers in Detroit



Detroit is the Most Decentralized Employment Metro in the U.S.

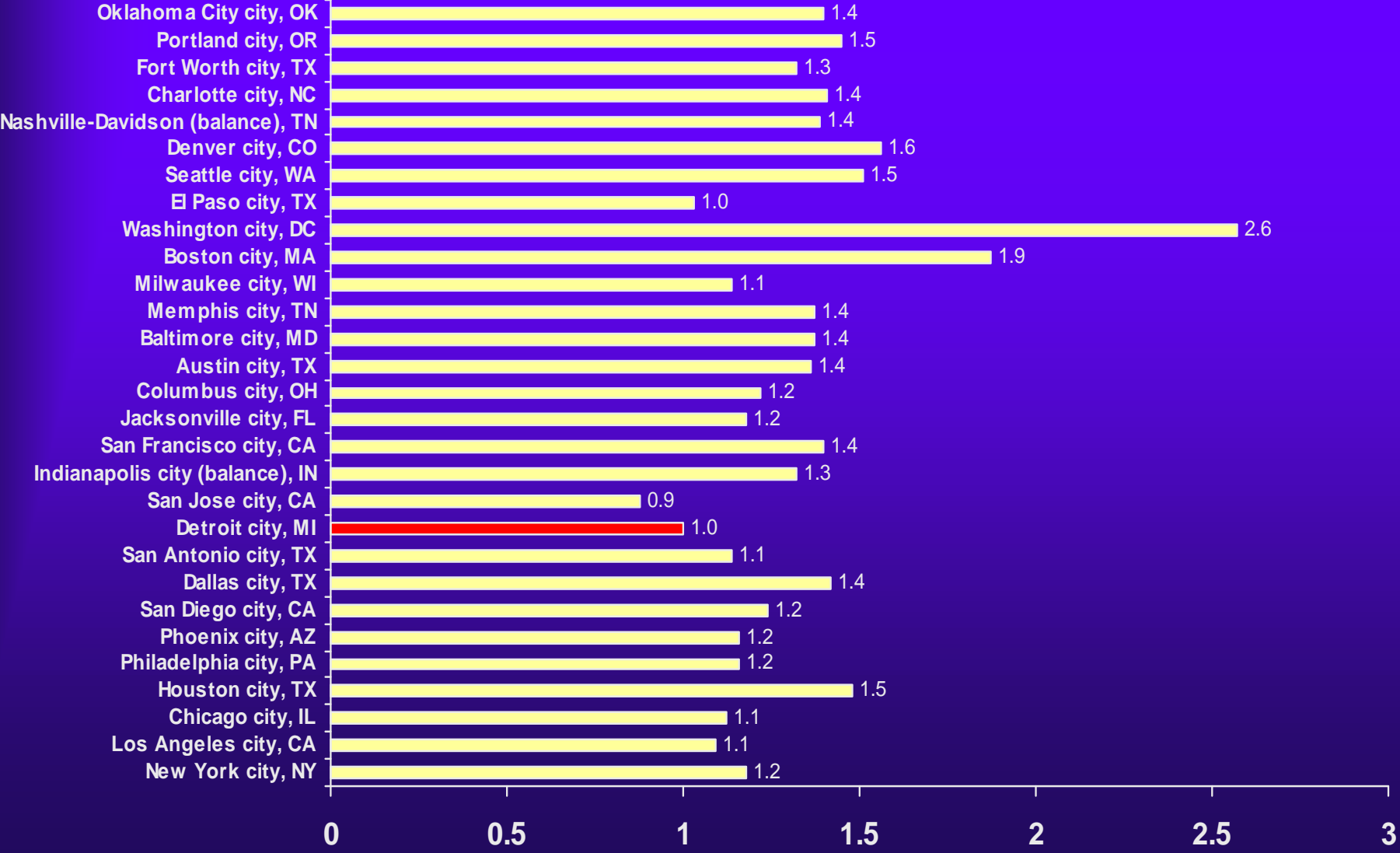
Metro Area	3-mile share	10-mile share	Outside 10-miles
<i>Detroit</i>	5.2	22.0	78.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach	6.9	38.1	61.9
St. Louis	8.1	42.0	58.0
Tampa – St. Pete	5.6	24.9	75.1
Riverside-San Bern	8.4	33.3	66.7
Greensboro-Win Salem	9.4	42.7	57.3
Chicago	18.7	36.4	63.6
Atlanta	11.3	38.1	61.9
Dallas	11.4	42.1	57.9
Cleveland	15.3	56.2	43.8

The Number of Tri-County Residents Reporting Working in Detroit Has Dropped by 391,000 (57%) Over Last 40 Years

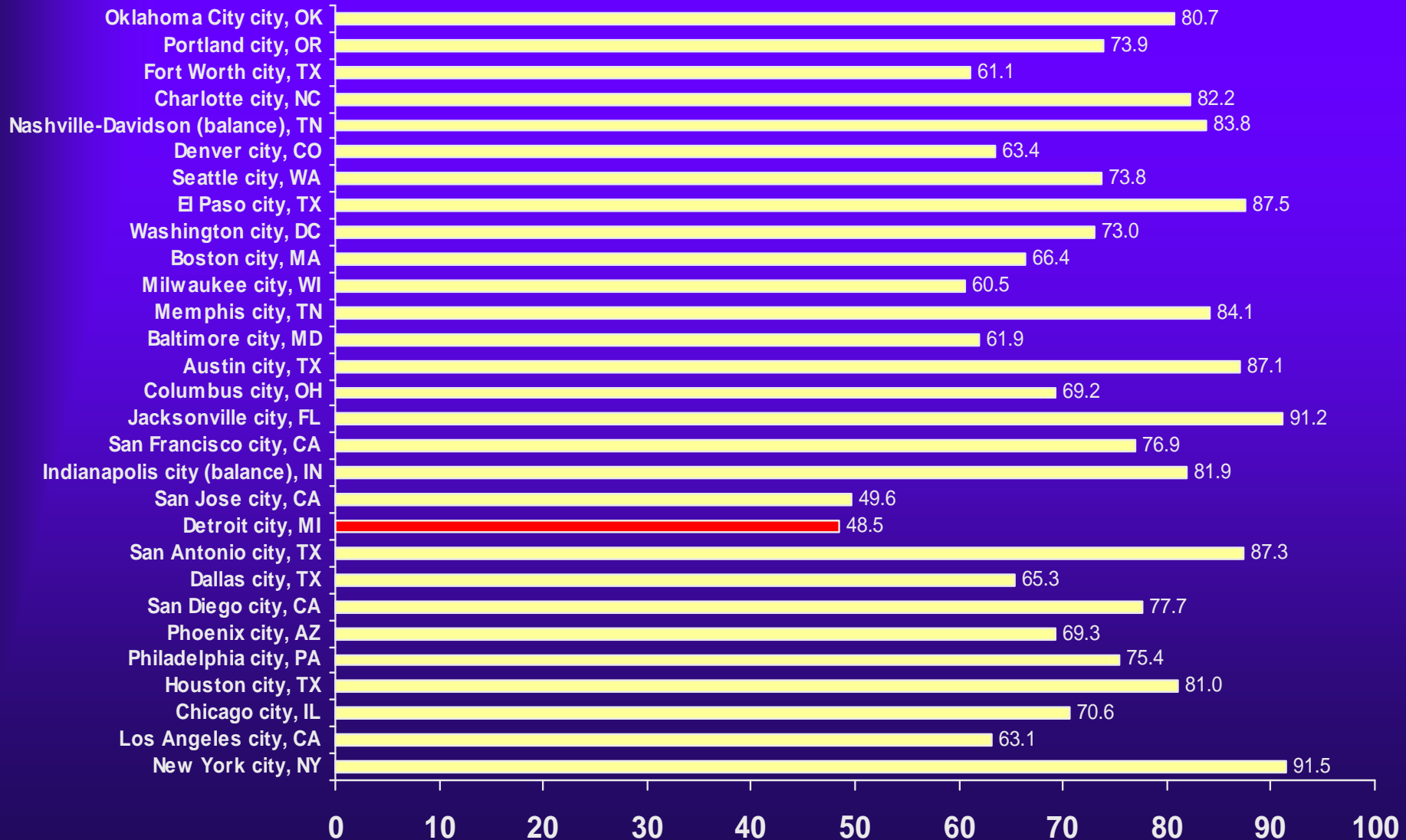


Source: Census Bureau – 1960-2000

Detroit's Daytime Population is Slightly Less than Its Residential Population



Less than Half of Detroit Resident Workers Work Within the City of Detroit

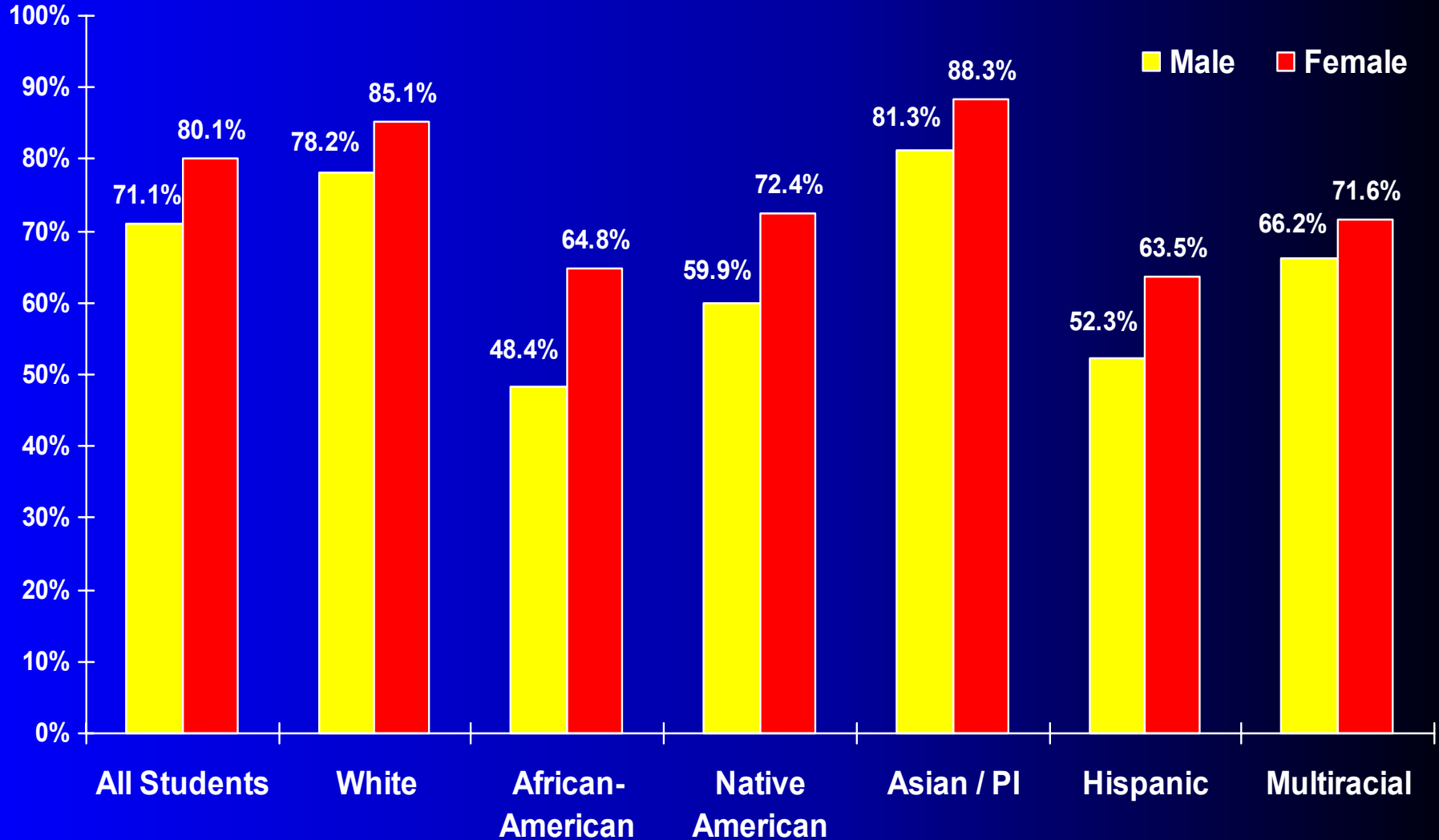


Detroit Has Consistently Been Among the Leaders in Per Capita Income Gap – City vs. Suburbs

Metro Area	Index 2000	Rank 2000	Rank 1990	Rank 1980
Hartford	49.19	1	3	1
Detroit	54.55	2	2	3
Milwaukee	58.28	3	4	11
Cleveland	59.86	4	1	2
Philadelphia	61.16	5	5	7
New York	65.23	6	8	5
Rochester	67.37	7	11	12
St. Louis	67.92	8	9	6
Buffalo	68.57	9	10	13
Providence	70.00	10	12	24
Chicago	73.06	11	7	4

Source: "Pulling Apart: Economic Segregation Among Suburbs and Central Cities in Major Metropolitan Areas," Brookings Institution

2007 Graduation Rates Show Males Trailing Females in All Racial/Ethnic Groups – Rates Are Lowest for African American and Hispanic Males



The Role of Housing

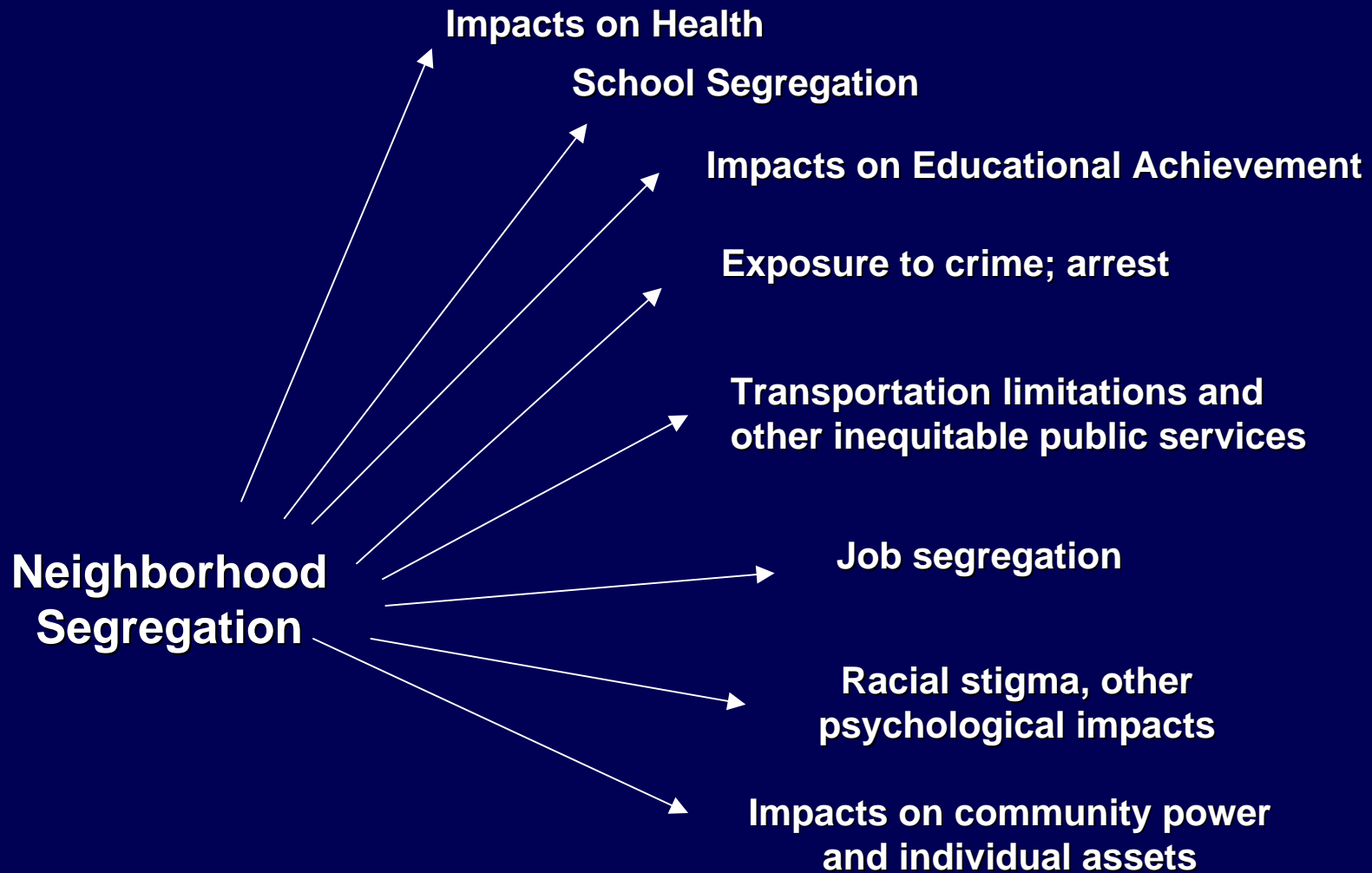
Affordable housing must be deliberately and intelligently connected to high performing schools, sustainable employment, necessary transportation infrastructure, childcare, and institutions that facilitate civic and political activity.



Housing is a component of a larger set of interrelated structures that are both affected by housing and have impacts on the attainment of safe, stable housing.

Housing is critical in determining access to opportunity.

Understanding Spatial Segregation



Equitable Regionalism

- Regional equity is more than just reducing disparities
- In practice: Providing opportunities in
 - Housing
 - Education
 - Workforce development
 - Economic development



Metropolitan Detroit's Diverse Population



presentation to

The Detroit Orientation Institute

Kurt Metzger

??????????????

October 16, 2008