Metropolitan Detroit’s Diverse Population: A Closer Look

presentation for

Detroit Orientation Institute
and
Inside Detroit

Kurt Metzger
Director
Data Driven Detroit (D3)

April 14, 2010
Promise me, Alex, that you'll find work in the fields or factories, and won't follow your father into the data mines.
The Tragedy Of Detroit

How a great city fell—and how it can rise again

BY DANIEL OKRENT
The national media are telling a half-century story as if it unfolded over a few years, and, in the process, they're missing important explanations and underpinnings.

The truth is, we've struggled with leadership around here for at least the last half-century, if not longer. And that's where we should be embarrassed by the similarities between the 1961 Time story and today's coverage.

How can we have learned so little over so long? What does it say about leadership -- or our ability to choose leaders -- that we're facing the same issues today that confronted us before men walked on the moon?
“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.”

Detroit’s Population History

Source: Census Bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>116,340</td>
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<td>1890</td>
<td>205,876</td>
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<td>1900</td>
<td>285,704</td>
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<td>1910</td>
<td>465,766</td>
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<td>1920</td>
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<td>1,568,662</td>
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<td>1,849,568</td>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>1,027,974</td>
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<td>2000</td>
<td>951,270</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>912,062</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Growth of Suburbs Post World War II

Source: 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

© 2001 Wayne State University
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)

Population Density
1970 Census Tracts

Detroit, Michigan

Source: US Census Bureau, 1970
Population Density
1990 Census Tracts
Detroit, Michigan

Persons Per Square Mile

- 10,000 to 16,927 (92)
- 5,000 to 9,999 (168)
- 115 to 4,999 (60)
- No Population (1)

Source: US Census Bureau, 1990
Figure 6
Net Flow of Domestic Migration
Southeast Michigan, 1995-2000

Arrows extending beyond the Southeast Michigan boundary represent the net flow of domestic migration between the specific county/area and U.S. counties outside the region. In net terms, 32,000 more persons moved from the Balance of Wayne County to U.S. counties outside the region, from 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.
Migration Patterns in Macomb County Underwent a Shift Between 2005 and 2006

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Immigration</th>
<th>Net Migration</th>
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<td>7,586</td>
<td>2,222</td>
<td>5,364</td>
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<td>2001-02</td>
<td>4,261</td>
<td>1,502</td>
<td>2,759</td>
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<td>2002-03</td>
<td>3,812</td>
<td>1,243</td>
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<td>2003-04</td>
<td>3,440</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>2,340</td>
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<td>2004-05</td>
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<td>1,165</td>
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<td>2005-06</td>
<td>691</td>
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<td>2006-07</td>
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<td>-1,148</td>
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<td>2007-08</td>
<td>-1,114</td>
<td>-1,114</td>
<td>-2,228</td>
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<td>2008-09</td>
<td>-1,011</td>
<td>-1,011</td>
<td>-2,022</td>
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</table>

Source: Census Bureau
Oakland County Has Experienced Varying Amounts of Net Out-Migration Throughout the Decade

Source: Census Bureau
Wayne County’s Significant Net Out-Migration Has Resulted in the Largest Population Loss of Any County

Source: Census Bureau
Housing in Detroit

THE GOOD, THE BAD AND THE VACANT

Nobody’s home in 1 out of 3 city lots, but most houses OK, survey finds

By JOHN GALLAGHER
FREE PRESS BUSINESS WRITER

A landmark survey has found that a third of Detroit’s residential parcels are either vacant lots or abandoned homes, but that more than 90% of the city’s occupied houses remain in decent condition.

Released to the Free Press exclusively by the Detroit Data Collaborative, the results portray a city of contrasts: deep in distress in many areas, but surprisingly strong in others. The survey, which did not include business sites or apartment buildings, found more than 30,000 vacant residential structures, with more than 10,000 of them open to trespass and in dangerous condition.

Organizers of the survey accepted the positive.

“It is significant that there are more than 200,000 single-family homes here that form a foundation for stable neighborhoods and growth,” said Diane McCloskey, director of community initiatives for Detroit’s Office of Foreclosure Prevention and Response.

“What this survey really tells us is that we can’t paint Detroit with broad brush strokes,” said Kurt Metzger, a demographer and director of the nonprofit agency Data Driven Detroit, which helped conduct the survey.

One key statistic: The survey found 91,488 vacant residential lots in the city. But surprisingly, 26% of those vacant lots were improved in some way — fenced, mowed, planted with a community garden, or in some other way reclaimed from abandonment.

Inside: Take a closer look
See results of the Detroit Data Collaborative’s survey. Two pages of graphics examine vacancy rates, structural conditions and housing stock. PAGES 8-9A
It’s hard to move a city forward without a precise understanding of its housing stock. Thanks to a landmark new survey, Detroit now possesses its most precise mapping of its residential parcels — its strongest neighborhoods and its abandoned districts alike — for use in planning new efforts toward recovery.

VACANCY RATES

For the first time, Detroit now has an accurate picture of residential vacancy, thanks to the new survey by the Detroit Residential Parcel Survey. It found that 31,000 empty residential structures. We highlighted the three highest- and three lowest-vacancy areas in the city to demonstrate the scale of neighborhood conditions. The darkest areas on this map show the concentration of highest vacancys. The lighter blue areas show the areas of least vacancy — the more solid neighborhoods that will anchor the city's redevelopment efforts.

WHERE VACANCY PREVAILES

Vacant residential lots are not scattered evenly throughout Detroit but concentrated in the city's weakest areas. This map, the darkest green sections are those where at least 50% of residential parcels are now vacant lots — the urban prairie. Identifying these lots promptly, as the survey does, allows Detroit to plan to reuse these areas as community farms, greenways and other environmentally helpful uses.

OPEN AND DANGEROUS STRUCTURES

Most of Detroit's residential structures are in good or fair condition. The darker areas on this map locate the concentrations of residential buildings found to be vacant, open and dangerous. These could be the areas targeted for crime prevention, demolition and other interventions.

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Many are gone, but more remain

Most occupied houses in Detroit still OK but amid vacant lots, survey finds

By JOHN GALLAGHER
FREE PRESS BUSINESS WRITER

A mammoth new survey delivers a sharply focused look at Detroit’s housing stock and lays the groundwork for a sweeping debate about rightsizing the city.

The survey by the Detroit Data Collaborative gives an unprecedented view of the strengths and weaknesses of the city’s residential areas. Results portray a city of marked contrasts.

A little more than 35% of the city’s 443,949 residential parcels are either vacant lots or abandoned shells of buildings — a staggering burden for a city trying to reinvent itself.

But the survey also found surprisingly upbeat results in Detroit’s most vital districts.

The survey found that more than 90% of the city’s occupied residential units are in good or fair condition — results that could lay the groundwork for efforts to strengthen individual neighborhoods.

If nothing else, the survey promises to plug some giant holes in the city’s understanding of itself. Detroit planners now have an accurate mapping of vacancy and other data on the condition of individual residential parcels. Those should prove crucial for planning everything from private investment to government aid.

I am absolutely delighted that that information has been released,” said Robin Boyle, chairman of the urban planning department at Wayne State University. “I think it’s going to be a very important step in moving the city forward in terms of understanding what we have in vacancy, where the vacant properties are, and how we can start to move toward consolidation of these.

Todd Swanstrom, a professor of public policy at the University of Missouri, agreed. “The data is the first step,” he said. “Nonprofits and private investors and others now will have much more information about where properties are available, and to market them in some sort of more systematic way.”

To the mathophic, the mountain of new data may seem arcane or even boring. But to decision-makers, the survey promises to mark a leap forward in tackling Detroit’s problems. In a world where investment decisions and government aid are driven by hard data, the survey offers an unblinking, parcel-by-parcel look at Detroit’s condition.

What could fill the vacancy?

Community leaders and city planners are trying to find new uses for Detroit’s empty spaces.

Urban agriculture is getting a lot of attention as a possible use for the parcels. Residents already plant several hundred community gardens each year.

Activists also are mapping a network of greenways — nonmotorized transportation corridors such as the Dequindre Cut — throughout the city.

Some planners would like to create windmill farms and other alternative energy centers in Detroit’s open spaces.

What’s next?
The Detroit Data Collaborative wants to work with community groups and others to put its survey results to productive use. Software will permit users to create precise maps of conditions in specific neighborhoods.

In this initial survey, the collaborative looked at only single-family houses and residential buildings with up to four units. When money becomes available, a future survey could look at larger residential units — apartment and condominium buildings — as well as commercial, retail and industrial parcels in the city.

“We really feel you’ve got to be able to show the data,” said Kurt Metzger, a demographer and director of the nonprofit agency Data Driven Detroit, which helped manage the survey. “You’ve got to be able to show that you have the capacity to understand what’s there and to measure outcomes and the return on investment.”

The survey will be available online at www.detroitparcelsurvey.org.

How survey was done

The Detroit Residential Parcel Survey was completed during August and September using about 50 University of Michigan students and Detroit residents working in three-person teams.

Each team consisted of a driver and two spotters who rated the condition of individual residential parcels on each Detroit street. The teams had maps, lists of parcels and GPS units. They were trained to assess the condition of each parcel, looking for signs of occupancy or vacancy as well as the overall condition, including evidence of fire damage or houses that seemed suitable for demolition.

The teams did not leave their vehicles but made their assessments using visual inspections.

The nonprofit agency Data Driven Detroit manages the data and the Web site www.detroitparcelsurvey.org.

See the results

To view more results of the parcel survey, go to www.detroitparcelsurvey.org. The site is expected to be up and running this weekend.

By the numbers

26% of the city’s residential parcels are vacant lots.

95% of Detroit homes are deemed suitable for occupancy.

9% of homes are generally in need of minor repair.

86% of Detroit’s single-family homes are in good condition.

A CITY OF CONTRASTS

The condition of Detroit’s housing stock varies widely across the city. Many stronger neighborhoods, like some on the southwest or far east sides as seen in the yellow areas of the map, are composed almost solidly of homes in good condition. But many districts in the inner core of Detroit contain homes mostly in poor condition.

A CITY OF CONTRASTS

HOUSE CONDITIONS:

Here are a breakdown of the conditions of the city’s single-family units.

61% good
21% fair
9% mod.
9% poor
1% unoccupied

Detroit’s housing stock and strengths and weaknesses of the city’s open spaces.

A CITY OF CONTRASTS

MODERATELY STRONG

MODERATELY WEAK

WEAK

UNOCCUPIED

Ratings of average housing conditions

N 1,850

Source: Detroit Residential Parcel Survey

A CITY OF CONTRASTS

By JOHN GALLAGHER
FREE PRESS BUSINESS WRITER

A block in the Middle Woodward neighborhood shows a high-occupancy area of the city.

Eagle Street view

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Housing Vacancy Rate, by Census Block Group
Detroit, Michigan

The Detroit Residential Parcel Survey includes evaluation only for 1-4 unit residential parcels.

Vacancy Rate for 1-4 Unit Residential Structures
- Block Groups with Zero Housing Structures Surveyed
- 0% - 7.02% (First Quartile / Lowest Vacancy Rate)
- 7.03% - 12.5% (Second Quartile)
- 12.51% - 19.55% (Third Quartile)
- 19.56% - 60.06% (Fourth Quartile / Highest Vacancy Rate)

Sources: Detroit Residential Parcel Survey; Data Driven Detroit. 2/15/2010
Vacant Lots, as Percentage of Residential Parcels, by Census Block Group
Detroit, Michigan

The Detroit Residential Parcel Survey (DRPS) surveyed predominantly residential parcels. The DRPS also includes vacant lots in neighborhood commercial areas adjacent to residential areas. This map does not include vacant lots in other commercial or industrial areas.

Pct. Vacant Lots, of Total Res. Parcels

- Block Groups Excluded (Fewer than 100 Parcels Surveyed)
- 0% - 12.5%
- 12.6% - 25%
- 25.1% - 50%
- 50.1% - 100%

Sources: Detroit Residential Parcel Survey; Data Driven Detroit. 2/15/2010
Vacant Lots with Overlay of City of Detroit Parks
Detroit, Michigan

The Detroit Residential Parcel Survey (DRPS) surveyed predominantly residential parcels. The DRPS also includes vacant lots in neighborhood commercial areas adjacent to residential areas. This map does not include vacant lots in other commercial or industrial areas.
Average Housing Condition, by Census Block Group
Detroit, Michigan

The Detroit Residential Parcel Survey includes condition ratings only for 1-4 unit residential parcels.

Average Housing Condition Rating
- Block Groups Excluded (Fewer than 100 Parcels Surveyed)
- First Quartile (Strongest Average Condition Rating)
- Second Quartile
- Third Quartile
- Fourth Quartile (Weakest Average Condition Rating)

Sources: Detroit Residential Parcel Survey; Data Driven Detroit. 2/15/2010
Percentage of Residential Parcels with an Existing Housing Structure, by Census Block Group
Detroit, Michigan

"Residential Parcel" in this map is defined as a parcel with either a 1-4 unit housing structure or a vacant lot surveyed during the Detroit Residential Parcel Survey (DRPS). The DRPS surveyed predominantly residential parcels. The DRPS also surveyed vacant lots in neighborhood commercial areas adjacent to residential areas.

Sources: Detroit Residential Parcel Survey; Data Driven Detroit. 2/15/2010
Housing with Safety Issues: Percentage of Housing with Fire Damage, or in Need of Demolition, or Vacant, Open, and Dangerous (VOD), by Census Block Group Detroit, Michigan

The Detroit Residential Parcel Survey (DRPS) housing evaluation only includes 1-4 unit residential structures.

Pct. Res. Parcels Fire Damaged, VOD, or Needs Demo
- 0% - 5%
- 5.01% - 10%
- 10.01% - 15%
- 15.01% - 50%

Sources: City of Detroit, Planning and Dev. Dept; Detroit Residential Parcel Survey; Data Driven Detroit. 2/15/2010
Predominant Race, 1950
Tri-County Area

Legend
- COUNTY
- City
- Census Tract

Predominant Race
- White
- Black
- No Data
- No Population

Source: Minnesota Population Center.
HNGIS, 2004
Predominant Race, 1970
Tri-County Area

Legend

Predominant Race
- White
- Black

Source: US Census Bureau, 1970
Predominant Race, 1980
Tri-County Area

Legend
- COUNTY
- City
- Census Tract

Predominant Race
- White
- Black
- Hispanic
- No Population

Source: US Census Bureau, 1980
Predominant Race, 1990

Tri-County Area

Source: US Census Bureau, 1990
Predominant Race, 2000
Tri-County Area

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000
Whites have moved throughout the region since 1970, while African Americans have moved primarily to concentrated areas adjacent to the City of Detroit.
The Movement of Persons of Color to the Suburbs Marked the Decade of the 1990s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Multi/Othr</th>
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<td>8,005</td>
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<td>12,095</td>
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<td>8,779</td>
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<td>-2,563</td>
<td>1,219</td>
<td>18,694</td>
<td>18,664</td>
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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
Married Couples With Children Were the Drivers of Out-migration From Detroit in the 1990s

Source: MIMIC/SEMCOG Analysis of 2000 PUMS
## The Growth of African-Americans in the Suburbs

<table>
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<th>Community</th>
<th>Total Pop Chg</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>Added</th>
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<td>2,568</td>
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<td>Farmington Hls</td>
<td>7,459</td>
<td>1,421</td>
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<td>Redford twp</td>
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<td>Oak Park</td>
<td>-669</td>
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<td>Westland</td>
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<td>Taylor</td>
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<td>Warren</td>
<td>-6,617</td>
<td>1,033</td>
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## The Growth of African-Americans in the Suburbs

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<th>Added</th>
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<td>Canton twp</td>
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<td>W. Bloomfield twp</td>
<td>10,344</td>
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<td>Eastpointe</td>
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<td>Harper Woods</td>
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<td>Sterling Heights</td>
<td>6,661</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>1,136</td>
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New Immigrants Had a Large Impact on Southeast Michigan in the 1990s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Arrived in 1980s</th>
<th>Arrived in 1990s</th>
<th>% of Total Foreign Born</th>
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<td>Livingston</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>1,535</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Macomb</td>
<td>7,119</td>
<td>23,760</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>Oakland</td>
<td>20,364</td>
<td>53,009</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td>St. Clair</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>1,245</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washtenaw</td>
<td>10,101</td>
<td>18,914</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>27,177</td>
<td>66,105</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Top Countries of Origin for Immigrants Coming to Metropolitan Detroit, 2003 - 2008

Persons of Arab Ancestry
Tri-County Detroit Area

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000

Wayne State University/Center for Urban Studies
Persons of Assyrian, Chaldean or Syriac Ancestry
Tri-County Detroit Area

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000
The Growth and Movement of Persons of Color Has Increased Across the Region Since 2000

Source: Census Bureau – Population Estimates Program - 2008
The Racial/Ethnic Composition of Detroit and Its Suburbs Are Nearly Mirror Opposites

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<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Detroit</th>
<th>Suburbs</th>
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<tr>
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<td>8.4%</td>
<td>79.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>82.3%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic / Latino</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other / Multi-Race</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
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Source: Census Bureau – ACS 2008
## Income Trends From 1999 to 2008

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<td>$42,376</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Wayne</td>
<td>$63,066</td>
<td>$55,138</td>
<td>$53,361</td>
<td>-$9,705</td>
<td>-15.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census Bureau - 2000 Census and ACS
Home Values in the Detroit Region Are At a Level Not Seen Since February 1995

Source: S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices
The Economic Downturn Has Led to Large Increases in Persons Receiving Food Assistance

State of Michigan
2001 – 676,590
2008 – 1,450,554

Source: MI Dept. of Human Services
## Detroit in 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Med. Household Income</td>
<td>$41,458</td>
<td>$32,539</td>
<td>$38,155</td>
<td>$29,454</td>
<td>$28,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Med. Family Income</td>
<td>$50,509</td>
<td>$39,179</td>
<td>$43,746</td>
<td>$34,338</td>
<td>$32,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% in Poverty</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Housing Units</td>
<td>471,412</td>
<td>410,027</td>
<td>375,096</td>
<td>368,932</td>
<td>365,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Owner occupied</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Renter occupied</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>33.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Vacant</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census Bureau - ACS
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
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 is the Most Decentralized (Sprawled) Employment Metro in the U.S.

Source: Brookings Institution, 2009 – *Job Sprawl Revisited*
Detroit’s Daytime Population is Slightly Less than Its Residential Population

- Oklahoma City, OK: 1.4
- Portland city, OR: 1.5
- Fort Worth city, TX: 1.3
- Charlotte city, NC: 1.4
- Nashville-Davidson (balance), TN: 1.5
- Denver city, CO: 1.6
- Seattle city, WA: 1.5
- El Paso city, TX: 1.0
- Washington city, DC: 1.9
- Boston city, MA: 2.6
- Milwaukee city, WI: 1.1
- Memphis city, TN: 1.4
- Baltimore city, MD: 1.4
- Austin city, TX: 1.4
- Columbus city, OH: 1.2
- Jacksonville city, FL: 1.2
- San Francisco city, CA: 1.4
- Indianapolis city (balance), IN: 1.3
- San Jose city, CA: 0.9
- Detroit city, MI: 1.0
- San Antonio city, TX: 1.1
- Dallas city, TX: 1.4
- San Diego city, CA: 1.2
- Phoenix city, AZ: 1.2
- Philadelphia city, PA: 1.2
- Houston city, TX: 1.5
- Chicago city, IL: 1.1
- Los Angeles city, CA: 1.1
- New York city, NY: 1.2
Less than Half of Detroit Resident Workers Work Within the City of Detroit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma City, OK</td>
<td>80.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland city, OR</td>
<td>73.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth city, TX</td>
<td>61.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte city, NC</td>
<td>73.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville-Davidson (balance), TN</td>
<td>82.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago city, IL</td>
<td>63.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle city, WA</td>
<td>73.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paso city, TX</td>
<td>83.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington city, DC</td>
<td>60.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston city, MA</td>
<td>73.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee city, WI</td>
<td>66.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis city, TN</td>
<td>84.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore city, MD</td>
<td>61.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin city, TX</td>
<td>87.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus city, OH</td>
<td>69.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacksonville city, FL</td>
<td>87.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco city, CA</td>
<td>76.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis city (balance), IN</td>
<td>81.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose city, CA</td>
<td>49.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville-Davidson (balance), TN</td>
<td>76.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit city, MI</td>
<td>48.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Antonio city, TX</td>
<td>87.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas city, TX</td>
<td>65.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Diego city, CA</td>
<td>77.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phoenix city, AZ</td>
<td>69.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia city, PA</td>
<td>75.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston city, TX</td>
<td>70.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago city, IL</td>
<td>81.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles city, CA</td>
<td>63.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York city, NY</td>
<td>91.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Detroit’s Unemployment Rate Runs Consistently Two to Three Times That of the Suburbs

Between 2000 and 2009.....
Employed Detroiters Down by 20.1 percent / Unemployed Up 241% (66,605)
Employed Suburbanites Down by 19.1 percent / Unemployed Up 289% (140,734)

Source: MI Labor Market Information
Detroit Has Consistently Been Among the Leaders in Per Capita Income Gap – City vs. Suburbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>49.19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>54.55</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
<td>58.28</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>59.86</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>61.16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>65.23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>67.37</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>67.92</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>68.57</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providence</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>73.06</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: “Pulling Apart: Economic Segregation Among Suburbs and Central Cities in Major Metropolitan Areas,” Brookings Institution
Regional Equity Opportunity Mapping

- High opportunity exclusive to suburban areas of greater Detroit
- Limited access to opportunity in inner-city Detroit
- 90% of regional African Americans live in an area of low-opportunity
Racial Disparity and Opportunity

Distribution of Racial Populations (% of Total Race Population) by Neighborhood Opportunity Type in the Detroit Metro Region
It is often said that Crisis brings Opportunity

Detroit is, on many levels, in a crisis but Opportunities and “Green Shoots” are Everywhere!
Crisis

- Continued Outmigration
- Foreclosures and Home Abandonment
- Declining Tax Base and City Services
- Retail Disinvestment
- Vacant and Dangerous Buildings
- Failing Public Schools
- Lack of Regional Cooperation
2020 VISION

THE DETROIT THAT COULD BE

PLANS UNDER WAY NOW WOULD CHANGE THE FACE OF THE CITY

DICKERSON: A TROUBLING AFGHAN ALLY

MITCH ALBOM: In my Detroit ... a future in which we can all take pride.

Detroit's future depends on attracting middle-class families.

CITY WITH BIG PLANS:
A detailed look at what projects are in the works for Detroit.

20-21A

AEROTROPOLIS

URBAN FARMING

NEW SCHOOLS

CONVERTED FAIRGROUNDS

LIGHT RAIL

BIKE TRAILS

SPORTS ARENA

POLICE HQ

SECOND BRIDGE

URBAN FARMING

Detroit Free Press

SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 2010
WWW.FREEP.COM

Free Press editorial

A MAKE-OR-BREAK YEAR

THE FACE OF THE CITY

TO SEE RESULTS IN 12 MONTHS.

Free words...
Big plans for the future Detroit

A CHALLENGING LIST OF PROJECTS CAN RESHAPE CITY IN THE NEXT DECADE

DETROIT SCHOOLS
The plan: Detroit has already announced its intention to close more than 50 schools by 2020. 70 new schools by 2020. 1/2 2020 Vision goal: a 65% graduation rate by 2020 and it is estimated more than 16% of students are learning in buildings built before 1930.

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: Proposing a plan to include in the 2020 Vision to improve schools, including closing schools, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization.

FOUNDTION INVESTMENTS
The plan: The City of Detroit must continue to invest in the infrastructure needed to support the city, including schools, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization.

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: The plan includes investing in infrastructure needed to support the city, including schools, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization.

REALIGE TRANSIT SYSTEM, RAPID LINES
The plan: A proposed 400-mile network with 100 stations. 30-mi

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: Implementing a comprehensive rapid transit system in the city, including a 400-mile network with 100 stations.

LARGE-SCALE DEMOLITION OF VACANT STRUCTURES
The plan: An estimated 30,000 vacant structures, to be demolished by 2020. Detroit's plan includes a 1-mile radius around the Ambassador Bridge to beyond the MacArthur Bridge to Belle Isle. At this writing, a little over half has been completed.

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: Demolishing 30,000 vacant structures by 2020, including a 1-mile radius around the Ambassador Bridge to beyond the MacArthur Bridge to Belle Isle.

GREENING OF THE CITY, URBAN FARMS
The plan: The city's green space and community gardens are to be expanded. 64,000 people will be employed in city parks and community gardens by 2020.

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: Expanding city parks and community gardens to employ 64,000 people by 2020.

$585 million to be used for capital improvements to DMC

WHERE THE MONEY WILL GO

THE PLAN: The American Medical Center at DMC will receive $585 million in capital improvements by 2020.

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: The American Medical Center at DMC will receive $585 million in capital improvements by 2020.

Second span to Windsor

Citywide paths designed for cyclists and walkers

What happens if and when the city closes the riverfronts at both ends, and 2000 total by 2030. The first bike-related development in Detroit, the riverwalk was completed.

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: The riverwalk will stretch over five miles, from bridge to bridge, connecting the city with Windsor.

New life for Fairgrounds

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: The Detroit Zoo will be expanded by 2020, with a new indoor exhibit and additional outdoor exhibits.

Aerotropolis

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: A $550 million investment to turn the airport into an "aerotropolis," a hub of commerce and industry.

Riverwalk, bike trails, green space

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: Completing a pedestrian walkway along the Detroit Riverfront, connecting the city with Windsor.

State Fairgrounds

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: The Detroit Zoo will be expanded by 2020, with a new indoor exhibit and additional outdoor exhibits.

New Sports Arena

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: The plan: Detroit Pistons to replace the 2000-seat Palace of Auburn Hills with a new arena.

Cobo Center

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: The plan: Cobo Hall will be renovated and expanded, with a new convention center.

Detroit Medical Center

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: The plan: DMC will receive a $500 million bond issue to fund construction of a new hospital at the intersection of Woodward and Gratiot.

Detroit Schools

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: The plan: Detroit schools will be closed by 2020, with a goal of 70 new schools by 2020.

Detroit Transit System, Rapid Lines

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: The plan: A 400-mile network with 100 stations by 2020.

Foundation Investments

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: The plan: Detroit must continue to invest in infrastructure needed to support the city, including schools, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization, neighborhood revitalization.

Large-Scale Demolition of Vacant Structures

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: The plan: An estimated 30,000 vacant structures, to be demolished by 2020.

Greening of the City, Urban Farms

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: The plan: The city's green space and community gardens are to be expanded.

$585 million for capital improvements to DMC

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: The American Medical Center at DMC will receive $585 million in capital improvements by 2020.

Second span to Windsor

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN: Floating a concept for a new bridge linking Detroit and Windsor.

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Project Area Priorities For Detroit

- The Woodward Creative Corridor and Anchor Institution Strategy [Hudson-Webber and Kresge Foundations]
- Mass Transit Development – M-1 Rail and DDOT Plans [Private Sector partners/Kresge/Federal resources]
- Education Systems Redesign – PreK – 20 Framework [Skillman Foundation/DPS/Others]
Project Area Priorities For Detroit
cont’d

- The Green Economy and a Sustainable City Agenda
- Reshaping the City – A Roadmap for Land Use Reform
  - Identification of need for strong community engagement
- Robust Arts and Culture Ecosystem
  - Critical need to bring strong financial footing to major existing arts and culture institutions – Cultural Alliance
- Neighborhoods of Choice – Aligning Strategies and Investments [awaiting city short and long term strategies]
- Healthcare Innovation and Excellence
Reimagining Detroit 2020 will reinforce the Mayor’s 6 stated priorities to address Detroit’s current crisis\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Quote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retain and create jobs</td>
<td>“Job retention and job creation are paramount to Detroit’s resurgence.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Detroit must be prepared to participate in and benefit from these new initiatives [in green technologies].”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve public safety</td>
<td>“If we can’t clean up our crime problem, the rest of a plan for Detroit’s resurgence will fail.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reform public education</td>
<td>“As the world economy becomes more competitive, we know we must adopt a more progressive approach to education in order for our children to compete, too.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebuild vital neighborhoods</td>
<td>“My vision includes creating several neighborhood projects that provide both a future for our current citizens, and creates an impetus for those who once lived here to come back home.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restore fiscal discipline</td>
<td>“We must root out waste, and only spend on those things that will grow a job, protect our people – like public safety and health care, or invest in the future – like education.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restore ethics and integrity in government</td>
<td>“That trust [between voters and their officials] can no longer be taken for granted. It must be earned. And that’s what I intend to do.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Mayor also included protecting seniors as a goal, but it cuts across other initiatives, including safety

Principles for a Prosperous City

01. Be welcoming and embrace our diversity.
02. Preserve our authenticity.
03. Cultivate creativity.
04. Diversify our economy.
05. Promote sustainability.
06. Enhance quality of place.
07. Demand transportation alternatives.
08. Prioritize education, pre-K through 12 and beyond.
09. Elevate our universities and research institutions.
10. Enhance the value of city living.
11. Demand government accountability.
12. Think regionally and leverage our geography.

Sign the Detroit Declaration.
DetroitDeclaration.com
Metropolitan Detroit’s Diverse Population: A Closer Look

presentation for

Detroit Orientation Institute
and
Inside Detroit

Kurt Metzger
Director
Data Driven Detroit (D3)

April 14, 2010