The Demographics of Metropolitan Detroit

presentation to

WSU’s Detroit Orientation Institute

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United Way for Southeastern Michigan

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“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 Losses Post-World War II Marked the True Beginning of the Suburbs
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
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
Components of Population Change

♦ Start with Base Population

♦ Vital Statistics
  • Births
  • Deaths
  
  \[
  \text{Births minus deaths} = \text{Natural Increase}
  \]

♦ Migration
  • **Net Internal Migration** - moves where both the origin and the destination are within the United States
  • **Net International Migration** - in its simplest form, is defined as any movement across U.S. borders.

\[
\text{Net Internal plus Net International} = \text{Net Migration}
\]
Tri-County Population Growth, Due to Natural Increase, Has Declined by 27 Percent Since 1990

Births – Down 24%
Deaths – Down 1%
The Number of Births in Wayne County Has Decreased by 33 Percent in the Last 15 Years – 45% in Detroit/14% Out-Wayne

Source: MI Dept. of Community Health
### Counties in the Core of the Detroit Metro Area Experienced Domestic Out-migration in the 1990s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Net Domestic Migration</th>
<th>Net International Migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>-199,465</td>
<td>99,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapeer</td>
<td>9,303</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>26,434</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macomb</td>
<td>-7,170</td>
<td>6,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>5,005</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>-3,720</td>
<td>26,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Clair</td>
<td>9,235</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washtenaw</td>
<td>-4,849</td>
<td>6,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>-263,657</td>
<td>34,670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Census Bureau*

*Period covered: 4/1/90 – 7/1/99*
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 and its Impact on Southeast Michigan, 1990-2003
The 1990s Brought a Large Out-migration of Blacks and Higher Income Households From Detroit

Source: MIMIC/SEMCOG Analysis of 2000 PUMS
### Domestic Out-migration Continued in Michigan and the Larger Metro Counties Post-2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Net Domestic Migration</th>
<th>Net International Migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>-239,340</td>
<td>151,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapeer</td>
<td>3,069</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>20,597</td>
<td>1,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macomb</td>
<td>13,183</td>
<td>13,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>5,575</td>
<td>751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>-49,694</td>
<td>33,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Clair</td>
<td>3,696</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washtenaw</td>
<td>-6,818</td>
<td>14,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>-182,883</td>
<td>40,730</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census Bureau  
Period covered: 4/1/00 – 7/1/06
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

Source: US Census Bureau, 1950

Predominant Race by 1950 Census Tract
Detroit, Michigan

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CULMA/Center for Urban Studies/jcb
Predominant Race by 2000 Census Tract*
Metropolitan Detroit Area

Source: US Census Bureau
## Black – White Segregation – Ranking of U.S. Metro Areas (out of 318)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Metro</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gary, IN</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Detroit, MI</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Milwaukee, WI</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Newark, NJ</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Flint, MI</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Buffalo, NY</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cleveland-Lorain, OH</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Saginaw-Bay-Mid, MI</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2000 Census
% of Region's African American Households in Suburbs in 2000

Source: U.S. Census Data and Mumford Center Data
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 Minorities 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 &amp; Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>38,343</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>1,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macomb</td>
<td>34,402</td>
<td>10,838</td>
<td>8,005</td>
<td>4,457</td>
<td>12,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>9,203</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1,033</td>
<td>1,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>13,452</td>
<td>42,907</td>
<td>24,827</td>
<td>9,369</td>
<td>19,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Clair</td>
<td>14,999</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>1,035</td>
<td>1,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washtenaw</td>
<td>12,095</td>
<td>7,992</td>
<td>8,779</td>
<td>3,108</td>
<td>7,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-Wayne</td>
<td>-44,235</td>
<td>21,866</td>
<td>12,970</td>
<td>8,007</td>
<td>26,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>-112,357</td>
<td>-2,563</td>
<td>1,219</td>
<td>18,694</td>
<td>18,664</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## The Growth of African-Americans in the Suburbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Total Pop Chg</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>Added</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southfield</td>
<td>2,568</td>
<td>21,871</td>
<td>20,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmington Hls</td>
<td>7,459</td>
<td>1,421</td>
<td>4,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redford twp</td>
<td>-2,765</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>4,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Park</td>
<td>-669</td>
<td>10,385</td>
<td>3,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westland</td>
<td>1,878</td>
<td>2,802</td>
<td>3,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor</td>
<td>-4,943</td>
<td>2,956</td>
<td>2,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>-6,617</td>
<td>1,033</td>
<td>2,643</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## The Growth of African-Americans in the Suburbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Total Pop Chg</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>Added</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canton twp</td>
<td>19,326</td>
<td>1,155</td>
<td>2,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Bloomfield twp</td>
<td>10,344</td>
<td>1,065</td>
<td>2,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastpointe</td>
<td>-1,206</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>1,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterford twp</td>
<td>6,458</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>1,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harper Woods</td>
<td>-649</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>1,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterling Heights</td>
<td>6,661</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>1,136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Growth and Movement of Persons of Color Throughout the Region Has Increased Since 2000

Source: Census Bureau Estimates
Southeast Michigan in 2000

% of Population

Less than 18 years:
- Caucasian: 59.8%
- Black: 30.2%
- Native: 2.7%
- Asian: 4.0%
- Hispanic: 3.0%
- Other: 0.4%

18 to 64 years:
- Caucasian: 68.5%
- Black: 24.0%
- Native: 2.8%
- Asian: 2.8%
- Hispanic: 1.6%
- Other: 0.4%

65 years and over:
- Caucasian: 78.1%
- Black: 18.8%
- Native: 1.0%
- Asian: 1.2%
- Hispanic: 0.8%
- Other: 0.2%
Race and Hispanic Origin
Southeast Michigan, 2005 and 2035

- **2005**
  - White: 70%
  - Black: 22%
  - Hispanic: 3%
  - Other: 5%

- **2035**
  - White: 63%
  - Black: 22%
  - Hispanic: 10%
  - Other: 5%

Source: SEMCOG 2035 Regional Development Forecast
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
Arab Americans and Chaldeans, While Not Officially Recognized As Minorities, Represent An Important Segment in the Diversity Landscape of Metro Detroit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000 Census Count</th>
<th>Estimate Range *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Arab</strong></td>
<td>93,817</td>
<td>281,451 – 328,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egyptian</td>
<td>2,169</td>
<td>6,507 – 7,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraqi</td>
<td>10,170</td>
<td>30,510 – 35,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordanian</td>
<td>2,098</td>
<td>6,294 – 7,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanese</td>
<td>44,329</td>
<td>132,987 – 155,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinian</td>
<td>3,327</td>
<td>9,981 – 11,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian</td>
<td>6,326</td>
<td>18,978 – 22,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Arab</td>
<td>25,398</td>
<td>76,194 – 88,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaldean</td>
<td>32,651</td>
<td>97,953 – 114,279</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Arab American Institute estimates an undercount factor of 3.0 – 3.5.

Source: 2000 Census
New Immigrants Had a Large Impact on Southeast Michigan in the 1990s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Arrived in 1980s</th>
<th>Arrived in 1990s</th>
<th>% of Total Foreign Born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>1,535</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macomb</td>
<td>7,119</td>
<td>23,760</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>20,364</td>
<td>53,009</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Clair</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>1,245</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washtenaw</td>
<td>10,101</td>
<td>18,914</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>27,177</td>
<td>66,105</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
College Graduation Rates Range Widely Across Racial and Ethnic Groups

- Asian Indian
- Egyptian
- Filipino
- Pakistani
- Chinese
- Japanese
- Korean
- Columbian
- Palestinian
- Armenian
- Syrian
- Jordanian
- Ukrainian
- Cuban
- Total Arab
- Lebanese
- Vietnamese
- Total
- Dominican
- Iraqi
- Bangladeshi
- Albanian
- Chaldean
- Black
- Mexican
- Syrian
- Armenian
- Palestinian
- Lebanese
- Jordanian
- Pakistani
- Chinese
- Japanese
- Korean
- Algerian
- Pakistani
- Filipino
- Indian
- Other
- Total

Graduation rates range widely across racial and ethnic groups.
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 Demographics of Metropolitan Detroit

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