



April 5, 2011

## 2010 Census Data for City of Detroit Neighborhoods

The U.S. Census Bureau released 2010 Census data on Tuesday, March 22, 2011. This dataset includes basic demographic data for each census block in Michigan, on which SEMCOG conducted a preliminary analysis for Southeast Michigan. The following highlights, tables, and maps summarize the changes within the neighborhoods of the City of Detroit.

### Population

- The total population in the City of Detroit declined from 951,270 in 2000 to 713,777 in 2010, a decrease of 237,493 or 25%. Southeast Michigan's population declined 3% during the same time period.
- The City of Detroit's population decline of 25% is dramatic but not unique. Chicago lost 200,418 persons or 7% in the decade; Cleveland lost over 17%; St. Louis is at its 1870 population level; and Pittsburgh continues to lose population since 1950. Yet, many of these places are experiencing economic rebirth.
- Like the rest of Michigan, part of the City of Detroit's population loss is due to the national housing collapse and resulting foreclosure crisis. Had vacancy in the city remained what it had been in 2000, the city's population would have been approximately 830,000 persons.
- Three of the city's 54 neighborhoods gained population during the decade. The Jeffries neighborhood gained 13%, while the smaller Hubbard-Richard gained 3% since 2000. The Upper East Central area south of Hamtramck also gained population, although it had only eight inhabitants in 2000.
- Five neighborhoods, all of them east of Woodward Avenue, had population declines of 40% or more since 2000, led by the State Fair neighborhood, which lost 51% of its population during the decade.

### Diversity

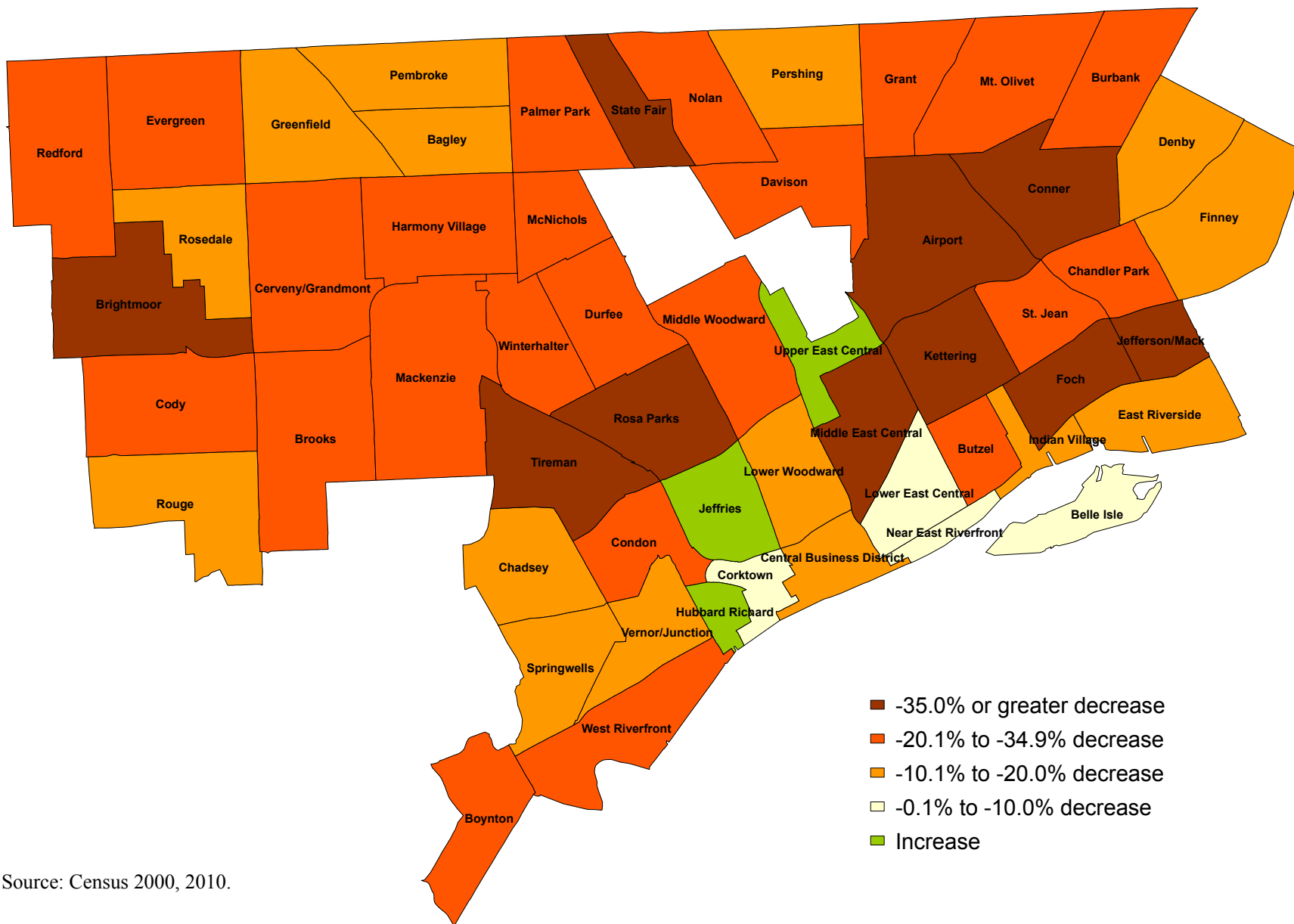
- Overall diversity in the city declined slightly, from 81% Black Non-Hispanic in 2000 to 82% in 2010. The White Non-Hispanic population dropped to 8% in 2010 from 10.5% in 2000, but the Hispanic population jumped to 7% from 5% in 2000. [Census designations for race and Hispanic origin.]
- There were six neighborhoods where Black Non-Hispanics were not a majority of the population in 2010, down from seven in 2000. In total, there are only 17 neighborhoods where Black Non-Hispanics are less than 80% of the population, also down one from 2000.
- However, Chadsey joined the Hubbard-Richard, Springwells, and Vernor/Junction neighborhoods in Southwest Detroit as majority Hispanic areas. In addition, West Riverfront is up to 47% Hispanic.
- Also of note is that seven neighborhoods had more White Non-Hispanics in 2010 than in 2000, while 21 neighborhoods had higher Hispanic populations.

### Housing

- Total housing units in the city declined by only 7% between 2000 and 2010, illustrating that some neighborhoods are making more redevelopment progress than the population decline indicates.
- Nine neighborhoods, led by the Hubbard-Richard neighborhood at 19%, had an increase in housing units during the decade. Six of these areas are in, or adjacent to, Downtown Detroit.
- The vacancy rate more than doubled, from 10% to 23%. Overall, the Census identified 79,725 vacant units out of a total of 349,170 housing units in the city.

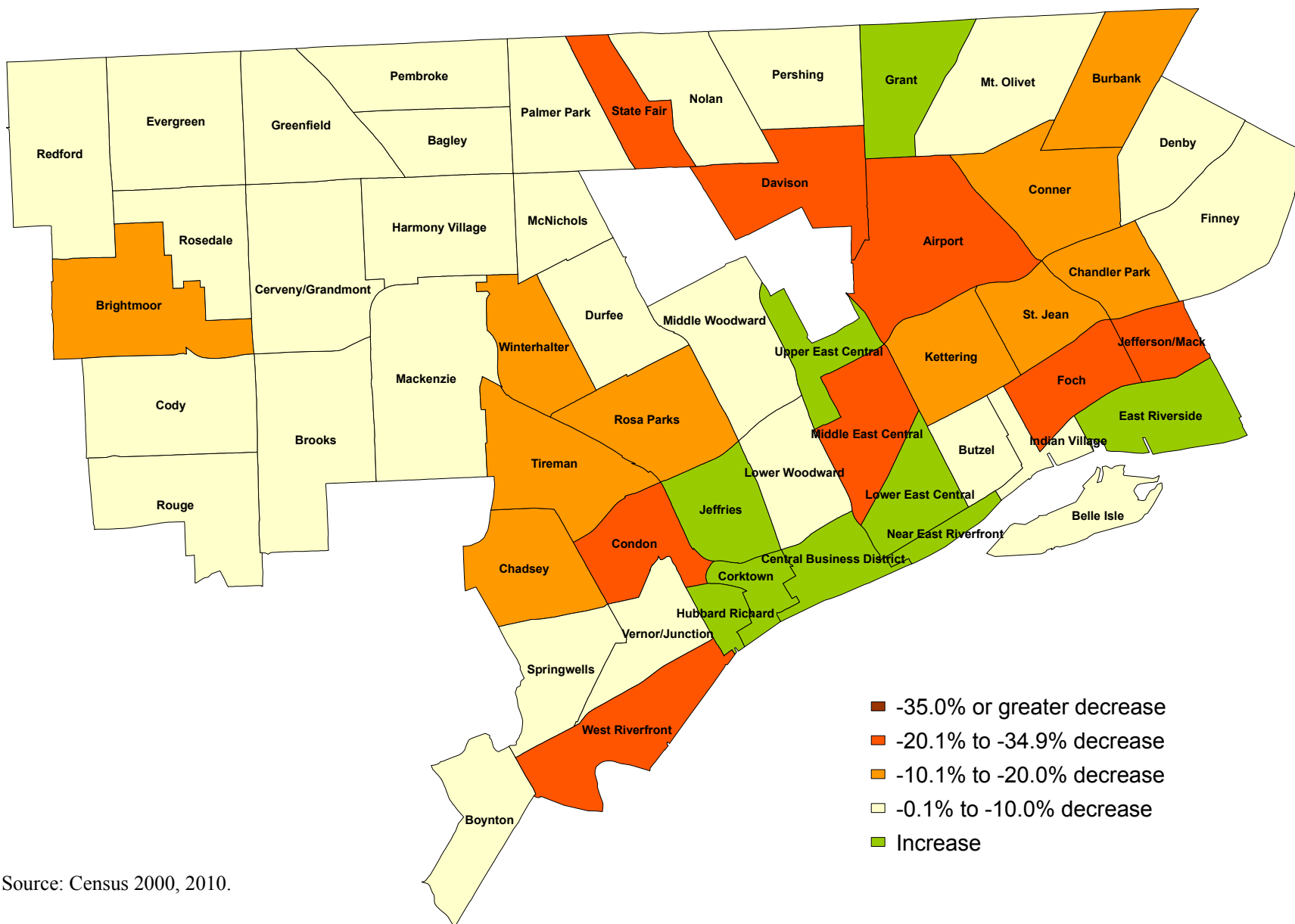
# City of Detroit Neighborhoods

## Percent Change in Population, 2000-2010



Source: Census 2000, 2010.

## City of Detroit Neighborhoods Percent Change in Housing Units, 2000-2010



Source: Census 2000, 2010.



