

Highlights of New 2010 Census Data

Areas of Growth and Decline

Even though Michigan's population decreased slightly from 2000 to 2010, several areas of the state experienced significant growth.

- Areas of population growth include:
 - +6.2% townships as a group
 - +6.0% West Michigan (Planning Region 8, which consists of seven counties in the Grand Rapids area)
 - +5.8% Northwest Michigan (Planning Region 10, which consists of ten counties in the Traverse City area)
 - +4.0% fringe metropolitan counties

- Areas of population decline include
 - 25.0% the city of Detroit
 - 15.5% cities with 100,000 or more residents
 - -6.8% cities as a group
 - -4.2% central metropolitan counties
 - -3.2% Northeast Michigan (Planning Region 9, which consists of eight counties north of Higgins Lake and generally east of I-75)
 - -2.0% the Upper Peninsula

The population count for the city of Detroit (713,777) is considerably lower than expected from both SEMCOG's latest estimate (772,419 for July 2010) and the Census Bureau's latest estimate (910,920 for 2009). The Census Bureau's estimate was based in part on an alternative methodology that is used for communities that challenge their initial estimate. Because the alternative methodology assumes no change in vacancy rate or household size since the prior census, it tends to overstate population levels for most of the communities that challenge their initial figures. Future use of the alternative methodology is under review by the Census Bureau.

Race and Hispanic Origin

Like other states, Michigan has continued to become more racially diverse. Although its non-Hispanic white population decreased, most of Michigan's other principal race and Hispanic population categories increased from 2000 to 2010.

Michigan's non-Hispanic Asian population has increased slightly faster than any of Michigan's other major race/Hispanic groups since 2000. This segment of Michigan's population increased by 34.9 percent from 2000 to 2010. When combined with Pacific Islanders, the increase was 34.5 percent, which is very close to the growth of 34.7 percent that had been expected from the Census Bureau's latest population estimates.

Michigan's Hispanic population grew by 34.7 percent from 2000 to 2010. This is somewhat higher than the growth of 31.7 percent that had been expected from the Census Bureau's latest population estimates. This is consistent with the experience of other states. (Of the first 32 states for which census data was released, 28 had higher Hispanic populations than previously expected. The total Hispanic population of these 32 states exceeded the expected level by 1.6 percent.)

Michigan's non-Hispanic white population declined by 3.0 percent, which is somewhat greater than the decline of 2.1 percent that had been expected from the Census Bureau's latest population estimates. This is consistent with the experience of other states. (Of the first 32 states for which census data was released, 28 had lower non-Hispanic white populations than previously expected.¹ The total non-Hispanic white population of these 32 states was 1.6 percent lower than the expected level.)

Distribution of Michigan Population by Race and Hispanic Origin

Race Category	% of Total	% Change Since 2000
Total Population	100.0%	- 0.6%
Hispanic	4.4%	+34.7%
Non-Hispanic White Alone	76.6%	- 3.0%
Non-Hispanic Black Alone	14.0%	- 1.3%
Non-Hispanic Native American Alone	0.6%	+2.3%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Alone	2.4%	34.5%
Non-Hispanic Multiracial	1.9%	16.5%

Housing Units and Vacancy Rates

Michigan's housing stock increased by 7.0 percent from 4,234,279 in 2000 to 4,532,233 in 2010. Its vacancy rate increased from 10.6% to 14.6%. Most of the housing units that are classified as vacant in the Census are second homes and seasonal residences, and they are concentrated in the northern half of the state.

¹ The list of 28 states with more Hispanics than expected is not identical to the list of 28 states with fewer non-Hispanic whites than expected.