



THE POPULATION
REVOLUTION
IN DETROIT



INSTITUTE FOR REGIONAL AND URBAN STUDIES
WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

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THE POPULATION REVOLUTION IN DETROIT

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THE POPULATION REVOLUTION IN DETROIT

I

Within seven years (1970), present trends continuing, the population of the City of Detroit¹ will:

include only one-quarter of the most productive age-group (25-44 years) of all persons living in the metropolitan area;²

include only one-third of all producing-age persons (15-65 years) living in the metropolitan area;

have an age distribution such that between one-third and one-half (41%) of its total will consist of persons in the age-groups considered generally non-productive (under 15 and over 64 years of age).

The revolutionary effects of such population changes will be accentuated

¹Unless otherwise noted, the term "City of Detroit" as used in this report includes the enclave cities of Highland Park and Hamtramck.

²Metropolitan area as used here refers to the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area — Wayne, Oakland and Macomb Counties.

by the accompanying alterations in the relative size of the two major racial groups living in the city. By 1970, present trends continuing, Detroit will:

be approximately 44% Negro in its total population;

have a school population that is almost two-thirds Negro (63%);

have only 18% of all white metropolitan area residents in the child-bearing ages (15-44 years);

include only one-seventh (15%) of the most productive age-group (25-44 years) of all white persons living in the metropolitan area;

have 91% of the metropolitan area's aged Negroes (those 65 years of age and over).

If the projected 1970 racial and age-group distribution for the City of Detroit actually occurs — and it will occur unless there is a significant change in present trends — the political, economic and general social effects will be literally massive. White residents of the city will be well on the way to a numerical minority status; politicians, to be successful, will increasingly have to consider the needs of the Negro voter; long-established economic handicaps for Negro workers will have a profound impact on business and on the tax resources needed to provide even minimal city services; the increasing proportion of dependent residents will result in an increasing demand on decreasing revenue sources; school programs, to be effective, will have to concentrate on the needs of pupils whose attitudes and aspirations have been adversely affected by economic deprivation and by various forms of segregation and discrimination.

II

The foregoing predictions about the changing nature of Detroit's population are based on an analysis of census data, the relevant portions of which are included in the tables appearing at the end of this report. Those who study the eight tables carefully will gain a full realization of the nature and

magnitude of Detroit's population revolution. This ongoing revolution has a qualitative nature which seems far more important than the quantitative decline of total population being experienced by Detroit and other large cities.³ It is certainly significant that Detroit (not including its enclaves) continues to lose in total population (176,516 between 1950 and 1960, and 41,144 from 1960 through June of 1962, for a total twelve year loss of 217,660), but it is even more significant that the kind of population lost to the city consists largely of those best able to make economic contributions while the remaining population includes sharply increased and ever increasing proportions of those least able to make such contributions.

Tables 1 and 2 are basic sets of data which permit one to compare the race and age makeup of Detroit's population with that of its suburbs and the total metropolitan area from 1940 to 1970. Table 3 summarizes the data contained in Tables 1 and 2, with the raw numbers converted to percentages. The 1940 to 1960 figures in Tables 1 and 2 are census findings; the 1970 figures are projections based on the 1950 to 1960 trends. Note that the projections are conservative, based as they are on 1950-1960 findings; racial and age changes from 1940 to 1950 were affected by the war effort and were therefore more extreme than were those in the later decade.

Table 1 shows that from 1940 to 1960 (and, by projection, to 1970), there is a constantly increasing proportion of Negroes,⁴ particularly younger and older Negroes, living in the City of Detroit. The percentage increases are indicated in Table 3. The decade-by-decade percentage increase of Negro Detroiters, by age, was (or will be from 1960-1970) as follows:

Under 15 years of age	
1940-1950	113%
1950-1960	131%
1960-1970	51%
15 to 24 years of age	
1940-1950	87%
1950-1960	25%
1960-1970	74%

³The representativeness of population changes in Detroit, particularly among Midwestern cities, is illustrated in detail in "Midwestern Minority Housing Market, A Special Report by the Advance Mortgage Corporation," issued December 1, 1962.

⁴In this report, the terms "Negro" and "nonwhite" are used interchangeably since in the Detroit area 98% of those included in the frequently used "nonwhite" census classification are Negro.

25 to 44 years of age	
1940-1950	228%
1950-1960	23%
1960-1970	- 16%
45 to 64 years of age	
1940-1950	119%
1950-1960	62%
1960-1970	59%
65 years of age and over	
1940-1950	143%
1950-1960	130%
1960-1970	70%

Note that the only age-group of Negro Detroiters experiencing any decrease at all is that from 25 to 44 years of age; this age-group will decline 16% between 1960 and 1970.

In addition to the decade-by-decade percentage increases and decreases, Table 3 includes twenty-year (1950 to 1970) and thirty-year (1940 to 1970) percentage changes in the relative size of the racial groups, by age, in the City of Detroit (see sections 4 and 5 of Table 3). Thus, by 1970 — using 1940 as the base — there will be a 640% increase in the proportionate number of Negro Detroiters under the age of fifteen; during the same period, there will be a 305% increase in the proportionate number of Negro Detroiters aged 15-24, a 465% increase in the proportionate number of those aged 45-64, and a 850% increase in the proportionate number of those aged 65 and over. Negro Detroiters aged 25-44 constitute the only age-group with a relatively "moderate" 1940-1970 proportionate increase (94%). These percentage increases are spectacularly large — but not because they describe the doubling and tripling of very small numbers of people; this is not a case of ten people growing to forty and being described as "increasing by three hundred percent." In 1940, there were 155,495 Negro Detroiters; by 1960 there were 500,275, constituting 29% of the total population of the city. It is the changes and trends in major sub-divisions of this very large group that are described by the percentage increases indicated.

Table 2, in contrast to Table 1, shows that from 1940 to 1960 (and, by projection, to 1970), there has been a constantly decreasing proportion of whites living in the City of Detroit. The decrease, which shows most clearly in section 5 of Table 3, has been at all age levels except among the oldest residents, with the decrease being greatest (75% decline by 1970) in the most productive age-group (25-44 years of age). Some of the decrease in the latter age-group may be attributed to factors other than the city-to-suburbs

movement — it is probably due to low birth rates during the depression era — since there is a *general* decline in the age-group, apparent in the suburbs as well as among city whites. But the age-group decline among city whites will be *three times* that of suburban whites (75% versus 25%) by 1970.

In section 3 of Table 3, projected percentage changes from 1960 to 1970 are shown. This section of the table indicates that some of the most significant aspects of the 1940 to 1970 changes are occurring during the current decade. For example, section 5 of Table 3 shows a 50% decline from 1940 to 1970 in the number of white Detroiters under fifteen years of age; but section 3 of the table shows a projected 45% decline of the same age-group from 1960 to 1970. In other words, approximately nine-tenths (i.e., 45% is nine-tenths of 50%) of the 1940-to-1970 decline of white Detroiters under age fifteen is occurring (or will occur) during the last ten years of the thirty-year span. Similarly, about four-fifths of the 1940-to-1970 decline of white Detroiters from 25 to 44 years of age is occurring (or will occur) during the last ten years of the thirty-year span between 1940 and 1970. But the larger part of the 1940-to-1970 city increase in the number of older whites has already occurred (i.e., as shown in section 3 of Table 3, the increase for this group will be only 13% from 1960-to-1970; whereas, as shown in section 5 of the table, the 1940-to-1970 increase for the group is a very impressive 165%). Similarly, most of the 1940-to-1970 decrease in city whites aged 15-24 has already been experienced; the same is true for the 1940-to-1970 increase in suburban whites under age fifteen.

Caution should be exercised in comparing the percentages describing Negroes in section 3 of Table 3 with those for the same group in section 5 of the table; because the figures in the latter section are large in comparison with those in section 3, it might be concluded that most of the 1940-to-1970 increases of Negro age-groups in Detroit had occurred by 1960. This is not the case, as is indicated by the population figures in Table 1. The latter table shows — for example — that in 1940 there were 37,172 Detroit Negroes under age fifteen and that there will be 275,103 such individuals in the city by 1970. This is a 640% increase, as shown in section 5 of Table 3. The same group will have increased from 182,742 to 275,103 between 1960 and 1970 — a 51% increase, as shown in section 3 of Table 3. The 51% is "smaller" than the 640%, yet the absolute increase from 1960-to-1970 will be a very substantial 92,361 for the age-group. Thus, where the bases of percentages are very different, it is misleading to compare the percentages.

Tables 4, 5, and 6 show the final 1970 population distribution which

will result from the trends described by the data in Tables 1 and 2. Table 4 is, in essence, a capsule description of the 1970 racial and age-group makeup of the population of the City of Detroit according to projections based on well-established trends. The table shows that young (under 15) Negro Detroiters will greatly outnumber young white Detroiters, and that there will be approximately equal proportions of Negro and white Detroiters from 15 to 44 years of age. The only instance where white Detroiters will constitute a larger proportion than Negro Detroiters will be in the age-groups over 44 years — there will be twice as many whites as Negroes from age 45 to 64, and four times as many whites as Negroes over 64 years of age. Thus, the total picture conveyed is a city population that will have very large proportionate numbers of young Negroes and older whites.

Table 5, as the "suburban version" of Table 4, indicates that in 1970 Detroit's suburbs will continue to be almost totally white in their population makeup. The white suburbanites will consist mainly of young people and of people in the most productive age-group (25-44 years of age). Relatively dependent oldsters will constitute only about five percent of the total suburban population; in contrast, as shown in Table 4, twelve and one-half percent of the City of Detroit's total population will be age 65 and over by 1970. Thus, speaking proportionately, in 1970 Detroit as contrasted to its suburbs will have two and one-half times as many older citizens.

Table 6 compares the 1970 racial and age-group makeup of the city and its suburbs as subdivisions of the total metropolitan community. This table indicates, in columns 1A and 2A, that by 1970 the suburbs in comparison with the city will have more whites of all ages (ranging from two to six times as many) except for those 65 years old and over. In contrast, all but about two percent of the metropolitan area Negroes of all ages will live in the City of Detroit by 1970.

Tables 7 and 8 depict the findings of an analysis known as "the method of expected cases." This method compares actual findings about a phenomenon with the findings one would "expect" when the phenomenon is measured against a standard. In Table 7, for example, changes in the size of the white and nonwhite racial groupings in the entire metropolitan area were used as a standard against which actual changes in the city and the suburbs were measured. To illustrate, if the number of whites living in the City of Detroit had increased from 1940 to 1950 at the same rate that whites increased during that decade in the total metropolitan area, then in Table 7 the figure opposite the category "City of Detroit — white" in the column headed "1940-

1950" would have read zero percent; that is, Detroit whites would have increased at the same rate, neither more nor less, than the "standard." But what actually happened is that Detroit whites increased at a lower rate than did whites in the metropolitan area during the decade 1940-1950; they increased 13.77% less than would have been the case if they had kept pace with the growth of whites living in the total metropolitan area; hence, the figure 13.77 (with a minus sign to indicate less than expected) appears opposite the category "City of Detroit — white" in the column headed "1940-1950" in Table 7. Similarly, from 1950 to 1960, the total population of the City of Detroit was 28.03% less than one could expect if the city had grown at the same rate as the metropolitan area; etc.

The prevalence of minus percentages opposite the total category "City of Detroit" in Table 7 reflects the city's loss of total population, both relative to the metropolitan area and absolutely in recent years. Only the nonwhite group shows a gain that is more than expected during the last two decades of the thirty-year span. The discrepancy between actual size and expected size of the white group in the City of Detroit grows larger with the passing of each decade. Between 1960 and 1970, the number of white Detroiters will be more than thirty-five percent (36.65%) less than could be expected if white Detroiters increased in numbers at the same rate as white residents of the total metropolitan area. The opposite is true for the suburbs, where the size of the white group is always larger than one would expect if the suburbs grew at the same rate as the total metropolitan area.

Table 8 conveys the same type of information as that contained in Table 7, but includes the addition of an age-group breakdown. Again, it can be noted that in the City of Detroit the number of whites of all ages in all three of the decades is less than would be expected, *not excepting whites over age 65*. That is, as shown by previous tables, Detroit will have what amounts to a "surplus" of aged whites, but even so, the increase in the number of aged whites in the city is less than should be expected if the age-group were growing at the same rate as it is in the total metropolitan area. *This fact epitomizes the enormity of what is happening to Detroit from the standpoint of population change — even its fastest growing group of whites (those over 65) is increasing at a slower rate than in the metropolitan area as a whole.* In contrast, the numbers of suburban whites in all age-groups have increased (1940-1960) or are increasing (1960-1970) between 9% and 70% (the former figure refers to those over age 65 during the 1940-1950 decade) faster than the growth rate for the same racial age-groups in the total metropolitan community.

III

The purpose of this study has been to describe past events (1940-1960) and to forecast future events (1960-1970) so that those concerned with the city's welfare can take appropriate action if it is felt that action is needed. It is true that the past cannot be altered; but it is also true that the future can be influenced by altering existing trends.

Present population trends in the Detroit area, as indicated by the data included in this report, clearly demonstrate that the city is, by and large, being abandoned by all except those who suffer from relatively great housing, educational, and general economic deprivations. As a consequence, the central city will be increasingly unable to support itself, and even less able to continue its much needed support of the suburbs. Although many suburbanites are loath to admit it, each suburb has been able to grow and function primarily because there has been a nearby central city with a complete set of urban facilities — large-scale industry, highly specialized services such as adequate libraries, centers of communication and transportation, the means and techniques needed to provide proper water and sewage systems for a concentrated population, and the like. These are the types of services that the typical dormitory suburb almost never provides, yet must have to exist.

It should be noted in conclusion that there are some who will assert that the writers are equating a large increase in nonwhite population with a decline of the central city. We feel it is very important to disabuse those who would make this inference — an inference that can only divert attention from the major point of this report. That point is, present trends continuing: *Fact* — By 1970, Detroit's population will consist of very large proportionate numbers of younger Negroes and older whites; *Fact* — Younger Negroes and older whites are relatively more dependent and are relatively poor sources for tax revenue; *Fact* — Negroes as a total group, in comparison with whites, are economically and educationally handicapped because of job discrimination and because of housing-school segregation; *Conclusion* — By 1970, officials of the City of Detroit will be called upon to give greatly increased social and economic services to a population having greatly decreased opportunities for providing even minimal tax revenues. These facts, and the almost inevitable conclusion to which they lead, do not suggest anything at all about race and color. On the contrary — the facts and the related conclusion suggest that America's great cities, Detroit among them, now must pay for the long-stand-

ing American tendency to ignore the fundamental fact that all peoples do equally well when given truly equal opportunities.

For those interested in possible solutions to the Detroit problems mentioned, the improving status of Negroes may be regarded as one hopeful sign — *but* it is doubtful that this improvement is occurring at a rate fast enough to fill the gap left by departing whites. Furthermore, it can be assumed that Negroes with increased status will themselves move to the suburbs just as fast as open occupancy housing becomes available. The city income tax, applied to non-residents as well as to residents, may be seen as a saving feature — *if* the tax is not defeated legally and *if* the completion of more and more suburban shopping centers and office and industrial facilities does not make a hollow mockery of the attempt to tax non-resident workers. Urban renewal is mentioned by some as the ultimate solution — *but*, with all of the millions of dollars and effort expended to date, only about one thousand housing units have been built in Detroit's renewal projects and at this date only several thousand more are contemplated for subsequent projects. There are those who regard the development of metropolitan area government as the best solution — *but* is it realistic to believe that suburbanites, who already outvote Detroiters by far, can be convinced that they must integrate their areas with the area whose problems and difficulties they assumed they had left behind?

Table 1.--NUMBER OF NONWHITE RESIDENTS, BY AGE,
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA,
CITY OF DETROIT* AND SUBURBS OF DETROIT,
1940-1970**

AGE GROUP	AREA	NUMBER IN AREA			
		1940	1950	1960	1970
Under 15	DSMSA	41,977	96,220	209,094	301,493
	Detroit	37,172	79,084	182,742	275,103
	Suburbs	4,805	17,136	26,352	26,390
15-24	DSMSA	27,628	54,055	66,645	114,226
	Detroit	24,836	46,363	57,997	100,699
	Suburbs	2,792	7,692	8,648	13,527
25-44	DSMSA	70,707	137,330	167,553	139,602
	Detroit	64,597	121,187	149,134	125,399
	Suburbs	6,110	16,143	18,419	14,303
45-64	DSMSA	27,971	61,780	99,190	156,791
	Detroit	24,984	54,737	88,593	141,225
	Suburbs	2,987	7,043	10,597	15,746
65 and Over	DSMSA	4,492	10,870	24,506	41,012
	Detroit	3,906	9,483	21,809	37,133
	Suburbs	586	1,387	2,697	3,879

*Includes enclave cities of Highland Park and Hamtramck.

**1970 SMSA population projections, by age, based on 1950-1960 birth-death rates (see Albert J. Mayer and Thomas F. Hoult, Detroit in 1980: Population Size and Distribution in the Standard Metropolitan Area--Detroit: Detroit Area Traffic Study, March, 1961); race and city-suburban distribution projections obtained by the method of expected cases (see text for explanation).

Table 2.--NUMBER OF WHITE RESIDENTS, BY AGE,
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA,
CITY OF DETROIT* AND SUBURBS OF DETROIT,
1940-1970**

AGE GROUP	AREA	NUMBER IN AREA			
		1940	1950	1960	1970
Under 15	DSMSA	524,671	693,340	1,027,109	1,232,824
	Detroit	348,160	379,336	309,720	164,786
	Suburbs	176,511	314,004	717,389	1,068,038
15-24	DSMSA	398,614	369,365	376,586	637,260
	Detroit	288,582	229,022	152,621	141,129
	Suburbs	110,032	140,343	223,965	496,131
25-44	DSMSA	743,710	851,085	894,229	840,062
	Detroit	536,961	522,563	306,615	122,752
	Suburbs	206,749	328,522	587,614	717,310
45-64	DSMSA	444,720	581,785	652,639	821,043
	Detroit	330,498	392,142	326,460	267,780
	Suburbs	114,222	189,643	326,179	553,263
65 and Over	DSMSA	92,884	152,935	244,809	296,253
	Detroit	64,405	101,972	146,653	156,221
	Suburbs	28,479	50,963	98,156	140,032

*Includes enclave cities of Highland Park and Hamtramck.

**1970 SMSA population projections, by age, based on 1950-1960 birth-death rates (see Albert J. Mayer and Thomas F. Hault, Detroit in 1980: Population Size and Distribution in the Standard Metropolitan Area--Detroit: Detroit Area Traffic Study, March, 1961); race and city-suburban distribution projections obtained by the method of expected cases (see text for explanation).

Table 3.--PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE* OF WHITE AND NONWHITE RESIDENTS, BY AGE, CITY OF DETROIT, **
AND WHITE RESIDENTS IN THE SUBURBS OF DETROIT, BY AGE, 1940-1970

AGE GROUP	1. 1940-1950				2. 1950-1960				3. 1960-1970			
	A. City		B. Suburbs***		A. City		B. Suburbs***		A. City		B. Suburbs***	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Total	3.59	99.91	60.92		-23.56	60.93	90.85		-31.35	35.81	52.29	
Under 15	8.95	112.75	77.89		-18.35	131.07	128.46		-46.79	50.54	48.87	
15-24	-20.63	86.67	27.54		-33.35	25.09	59.58		-7.52	73.62	121.52	
25-44	-2.68	228.47	58.89		-41.32	23.06	78.86		-59.96	-15.91	22.07	
45-64	18.65	119.08	66.03		-16.74	61.85	71.99		-17.97	59.40	69.61	
65 and Over	58.32	142.78	78.94		43.81	129.97	92.60		6.52	70.26	42.66	
	4.											
	1950-1970				1940-1970				5.			
Total	-47.52	118.57	190.65		-45.64	336.96	367.73					
Under 15	-56.55	247.83	240.13		-52.66	640.08	505.08					
15-24	-38.37	117.19	253.51		-51.09	305.45	350.89					
25-44	-76.50	3.47	118.34		-77.13	94.12	246.94					
45-64	-31.71	158.00	191.73		-18.97	465.26	384.57					
65 and Over	53.19	291.57	174.77		142.56	850.15	591.63					

*Negative percentages indicate decrease.

**Includes enclave cities of Highland Park and Hamtramck.

***Suburban nonwhites not shown because their base numbers are so small that percentage increases, if included, would be misleading.

Table 4.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE
AND NONWHITE RESIDENTS, BY AGE,
CITY OF DETROIT, 1970

AGE GROUP	PERCENT OF TOTAL CITY POPULATION		TOTAL
	Nonwhite	White	
Total	44.35	55.65	100.00
Under 15	17.96	10.75	28.71
15-24	6.57	9.21	15.78
25-44	8.18	8.01	16.19
45-64	9.22	17.48	26.70
65 and Over	2.42	10.20	12.62

Table 5.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE
AND NONWHITE RESIDENTS, BY AGE,
SUBURBS OF DETROIT, 1970

AGE GROUP	PERCENT OF TOTAL SUBURBAN POPULATION		TOTAL
	Nonwhite	White	
Total	2.42	97.58	100.00
Under 15	0.87	35.03	35.90
15-24	0.44	16.27	16.71
25-44	0.47	23.53	24.00
45-64	0.52	18.15	18.67
65 and Over	0.13	4.59	4.72

Table 6.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE
 WHITE AND NONWHITE POPULATION OF THE
 DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
 LIVING IN THE CITY OF DETROIT
 AND SUBURBS OF DETROIT, BY AGE, 1970

AGE GROUP	PERCENT OF TOTAL AGE GROUP IN METROPOLITAN AREA				TOTAL
	1. Living in City of Detroit		2. Living in Suburbs of Detroit		
	A. White	B. Nonwhite	A. White	B. Nonwhite	
Under 15	10.74	17.93	69.61	1.72	100.00
15-24	18.78	13.40	66.02	1.80	100.00
25-44	12.53	12.79	73.22	1.46	100.00
45-64	27.38	14.44	56.57	1.61	100.00
65 and Over	46.32	11.01	41.52	1.15	100.00
All Ages	18.61	14.83	64.94	1.62	100.00

Table 7.—ACTUAL PERCENTAGE GROWTH OR DECLINE OF WHITES AND NONWHITES
 IN THE DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA;
 AND PERCENT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "ACTUAL" POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
 AND "EXPECTED" POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF WHITES AND NONWHITES
 IN THE CITY OF DETROIT* AND IN DETROIT SUBURBS, 1940-1970**

AREA	GROUP	DECADE		
		1940-1950	1950-1960	1960-1970
DSMSA	Total	26.55	25.05	21.75
	Nonwhite	108.51	57.39	32.86
	White	20.14	20.65	19.78
City of Detroit	Total	-11.27***	-28.03	-27.77
	Nonwhite	-4.12	2.25	2.23
	White	-13.77	-36.65	-42.69
Suburbs of Detroit	Total	29.77	50.56	23.96
	Nonwhite	81.78	-14.20	-16.69
	White	43.80	58.18	27.15

*Includes enclave cities of Highland Park and Hamtramck.

**Quotation marks used around "actual" and "expected" because the so-called "actual" and "expected" populations for 1970 are projections and are therefore only "actual" and "expected" providing present trends continue.

***Negative percentages indicate growth less than expected--see text for explanation.

Table 8.--ACTUAL PERCENTAGE GROWTH OR DECLINE OF WHITES AND NONWHITES, BY AGE, IN THE DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA; AND PERCENT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "ACTUAL" POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND "EXPECTED" POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF WHITES AND NONWHITES, BY AGE, IN THE CITY OF DETROIT* AND IN DETROIT SUBURBS, 1940-1970**

AREA	DECADE	AGE GROUP														
		Under 15			15 - 24			25 - 44			45 - 64			65 and Over		
		Total	Non-White	White	Total	Non-White	White	Total	Non-White	White	Total	Non-White	White			
DETROIT CITY	1940-1950	39.33	129.22	32.14	-0.66	95.96	-7.33	21.36	94.22	14.43	36.14	120.87	30.82	68.22	141.99	64.65
	1950-1960	56.57	117.31	48.14	4.68	23.29	1.95	7.42	22.01	5.07	16.82	60.55	12.18	64.41	125.45	60.07
	1960-1970	24.12	44.19	20.03	69.55	71.39	69.22	-7.73	-16.68	-6.06	30.08	58.25	25.80	25.23	67.35	21.01
DETROIT SUBURBS	1940-1950	-14.61	-7.18	-17.54	-11.55	-4.58	-14.36	-11.82	-3.40	-14.95	-7.66	-0.81	-9.30	-3.01	0.33	-3.85
	1950-1960	-31.39	6.33	-44.88	-26.94	1.46	-34.63	-34.09	0.86	-44.16	-20.49	0.81	-25.79	-8.07	2.01	-10.75
	1960-1970	-28.03	4.41	-55.67	-32.28	1.31	-45.35	-41.01	0.84	-57.38	-24.24	0.73	-34.84	-8.35	1.74	-11.97
DETROIT CITY SUBURBS	1940-1950	31.07	55.58	34.62	32.08	40.82	37.63	33.42	36.03	38.86	23.26	6.76	26.92	7.07	-2.17	8.69
	1950-1960	43.45	-29.23	54.22	50.11	-8.81	56.51	63.69	-6.48	70.24	46.57	-6.29	53.32	17.18	-13.75	20.32
	1960-1970	18.56	-30.55	24.03	29.23	-8.73	30.91	30.84	-6.80	29.95	29.89	-6.11	34.83	13.95	-14.05	17.89

*Includes enclaves cities of Highland Park and Hamtramck.

**Quotation marks used around "actual" and "expected" because the so-called "actual" and "expected" populations for 1970 are projections and are therefore only "actual" and "expected" providing present trends continue.