

# Estimated Population and Components of Population Change for Michigan

Michigan Department of Technology,  
Management, and Budget / CSSTP

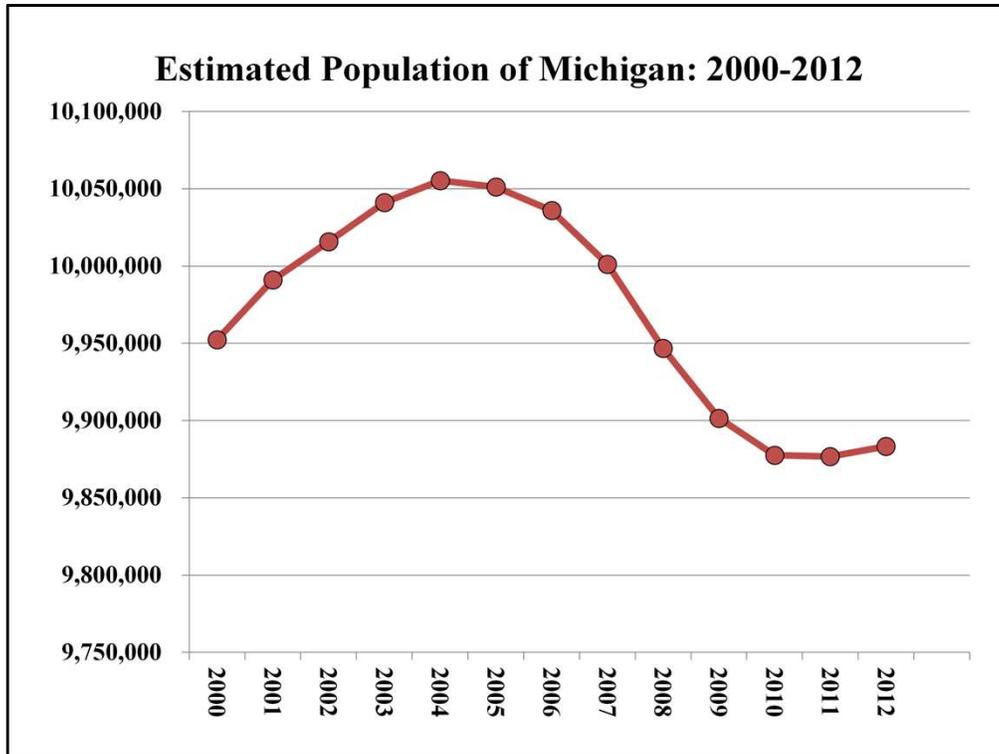
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The statistics in this document are from:

U.S. Census Bureau, Estimated Population and Components of Change by State: 2010-2012, released December 20, 2012.

U.S. Census Bureau,  
Intercensal Population Estimates by State: 2000-2009, released September 2011.  
Intercensal Population Estimates by State: 1990-1999, released April 2002.  
Intercensal Population Estimates by State: 1980-1989, released November 1993.  
Intercensal Population Estimates by State: 1970-1979, released October 1984.

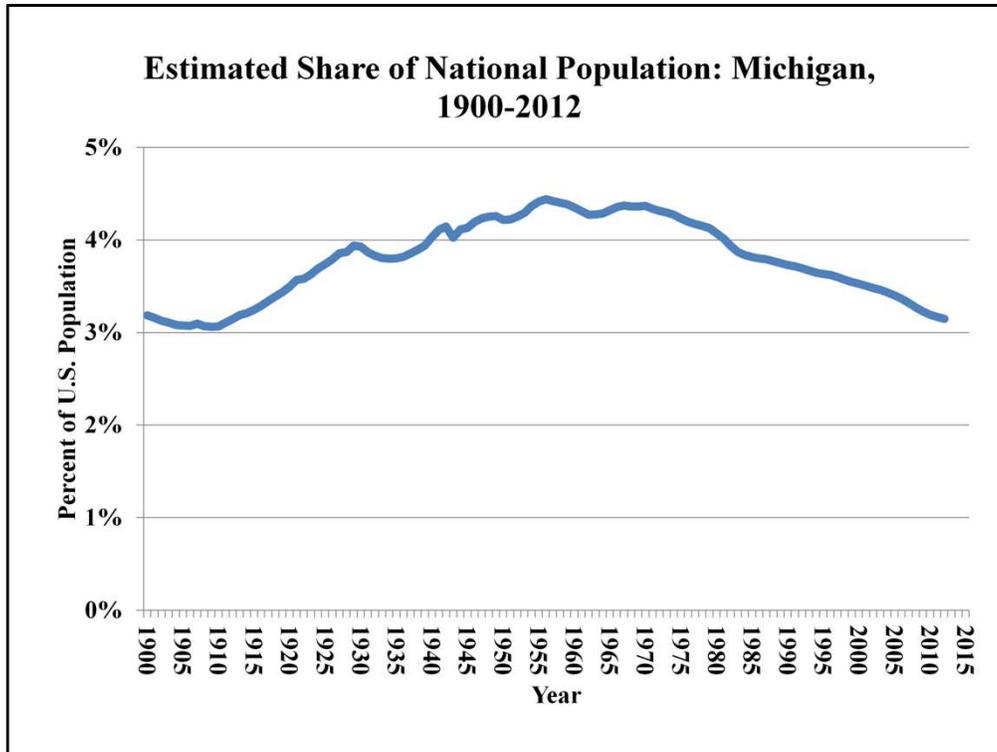
Michigan Department of Community Health, Births and Deaths in Michigan by Quarter.



After six consecutive years of significant population loss, Michigan’s population held roughly steady from 2010 to 2011 and increased slightly from 2011 to 2012. This was the state’s first increase in estimated population since 2003-04.

(Michigan lost an estimated 869 people from 2010 to 2011, or one one-hundredth of one percent of its total population. Michigan gained an estimated 6,559 people from 2011 to 2012, or about one-tenth of one percent of its total population.)

Continuing losses due to net migration were roughly offset by having more births than deaths.



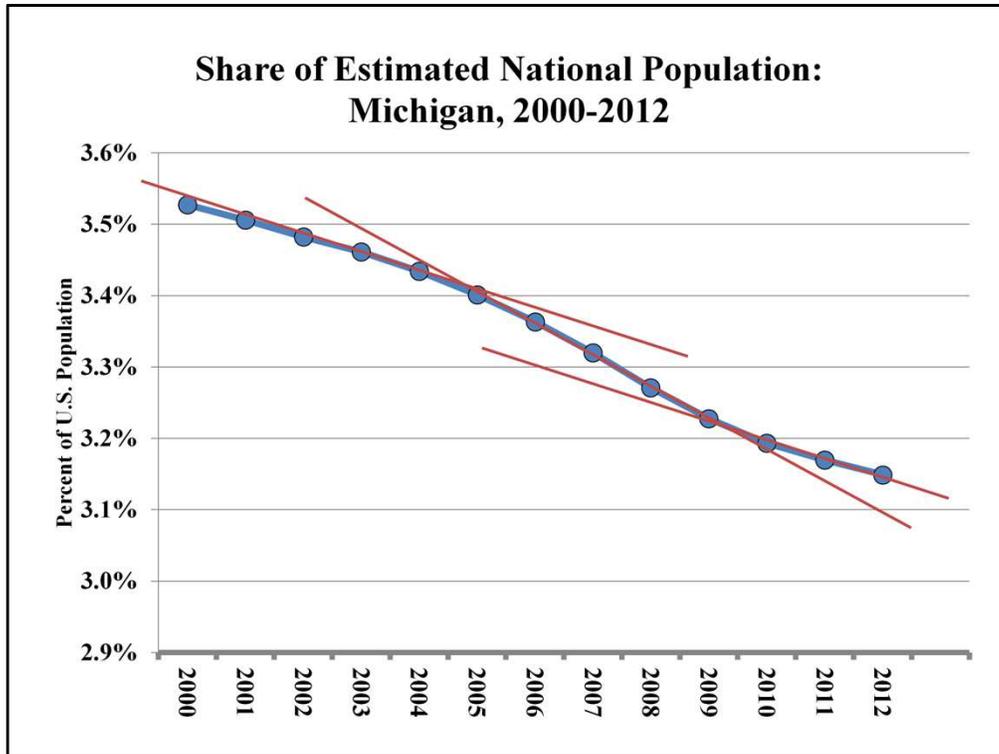
Michigan’s share of the nation’s population reached a peak in 1956, and the state has lost population share every year since 1970. This reflects high rates of growth in southern and western states, high levels of immigration from Latin America into many other states, and a loss of retirees to Sunbelt states in every year. It also reflects varying levels of population gain or loss for younger age groups.

Michigan’s share of population has dipped several times, including:

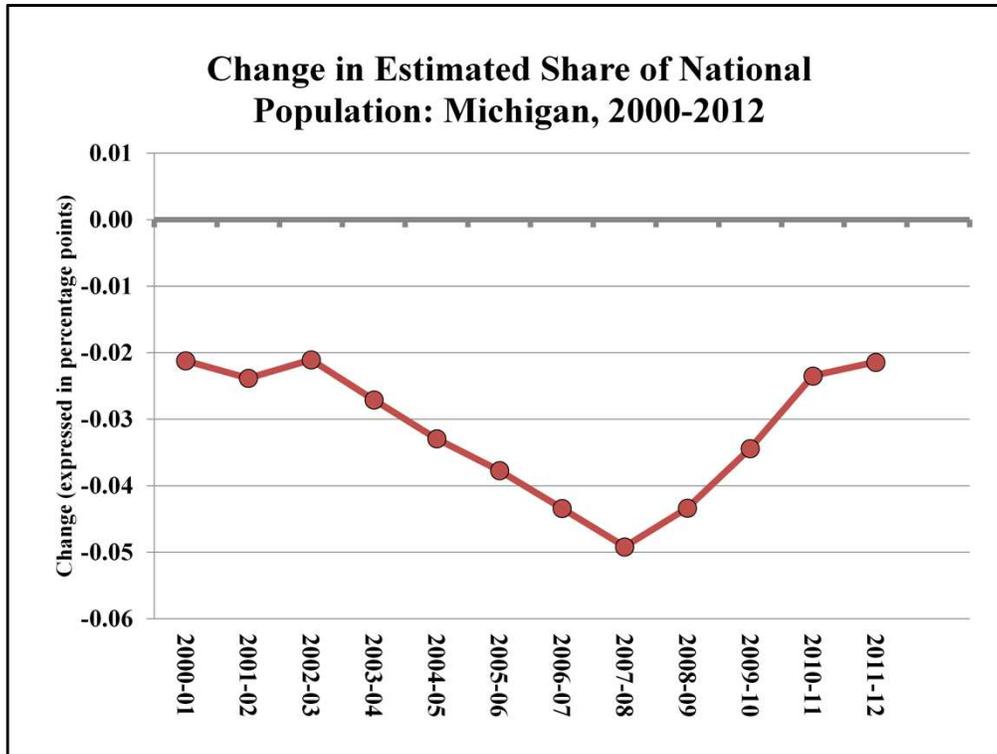
- the period from the Panic of 1901 to the Panic of 1907;
- the Great Depression;
- World War II (when population share decreased due to movement of military personnel to military bases elsewhere);
- the post-war recession;
- the recessionary years of the late 1950’s and early 1960’s;
- the recessionary years of the early 1980’s.

A smaller increase in the rate of decline took place during Michigan’s One-State Recession.

The next two charts highlight recent variations in this statistic by focusing on the period from 2000 through 2012.



As highlighted by the thin red lines in the chart, Michigan's loss of population share accelerated during the One-State Recession and Great Recession. It then slowed from 2009 to 2012.

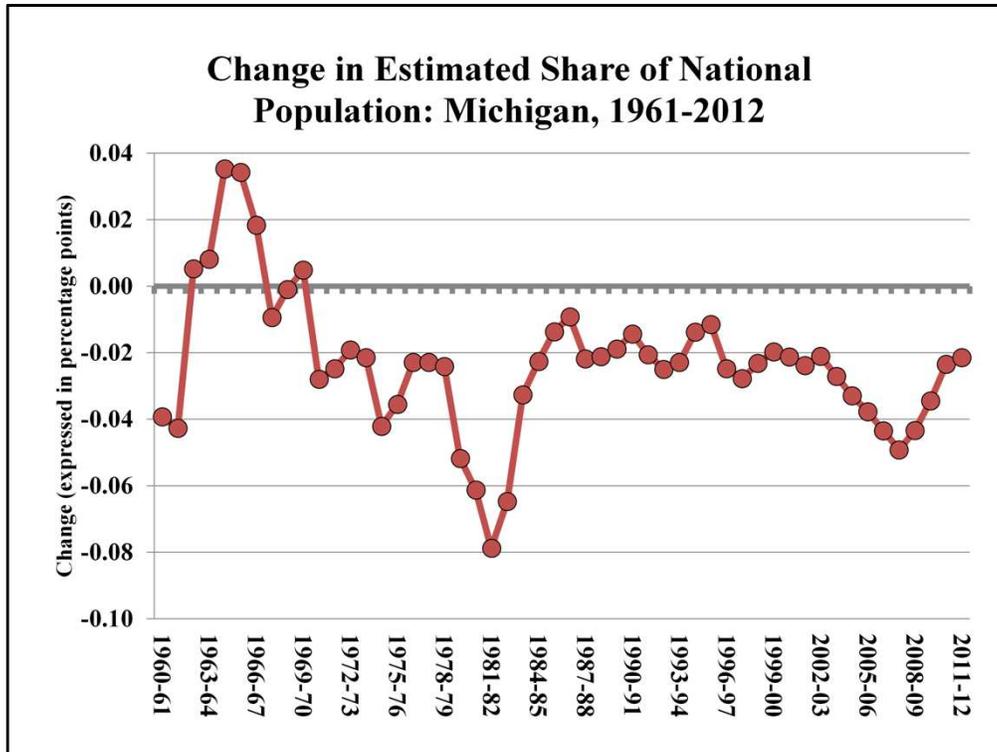


This chart is based on the same data as the previous chart, but it shows the *change* in population share for each year instead of the population share itself. Thus, it highlights changes in the slope of the previous graph.

The change for 2011-12 has improved to almost the levels achieved in 2000-01 and 2002-03.

This slowing of Michigan's loss of population share since 2008 reflects several factors, including less net out-migration from Michigan, decreased international immigration to other states, and decreased birth rates in other states. (Birth rates and immigration for Michigan have been at depressed levels since before 2008.)

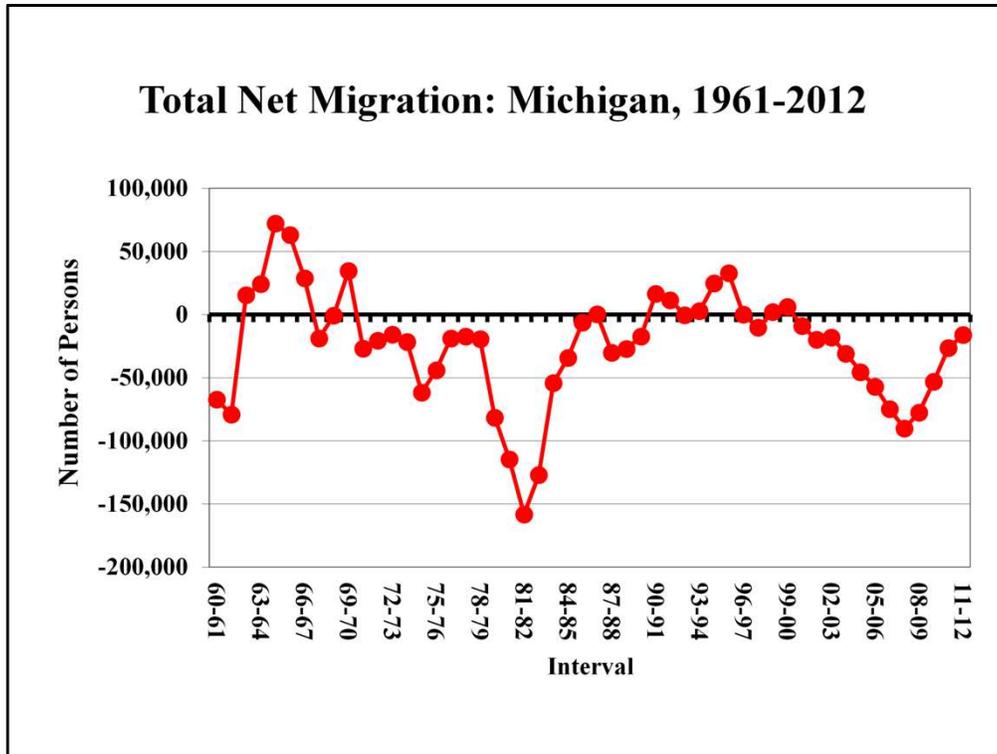
The next chart presents the same variable over a longer period of time.



This chart also shows changes in Michigan’s share of the nation’s population, but it goes back to 1960-61.

Michigan tends to lose population share more rapidly in national recessions and in other periods where the state’s employment rate falls back relative to the national rate. That was particularly the case in the recession of the early 1980’s and the One-State Recession.

Michigan’s most recent losses of population share are roughly at the level that has been typical of non-recessionary years since the 1970’s.



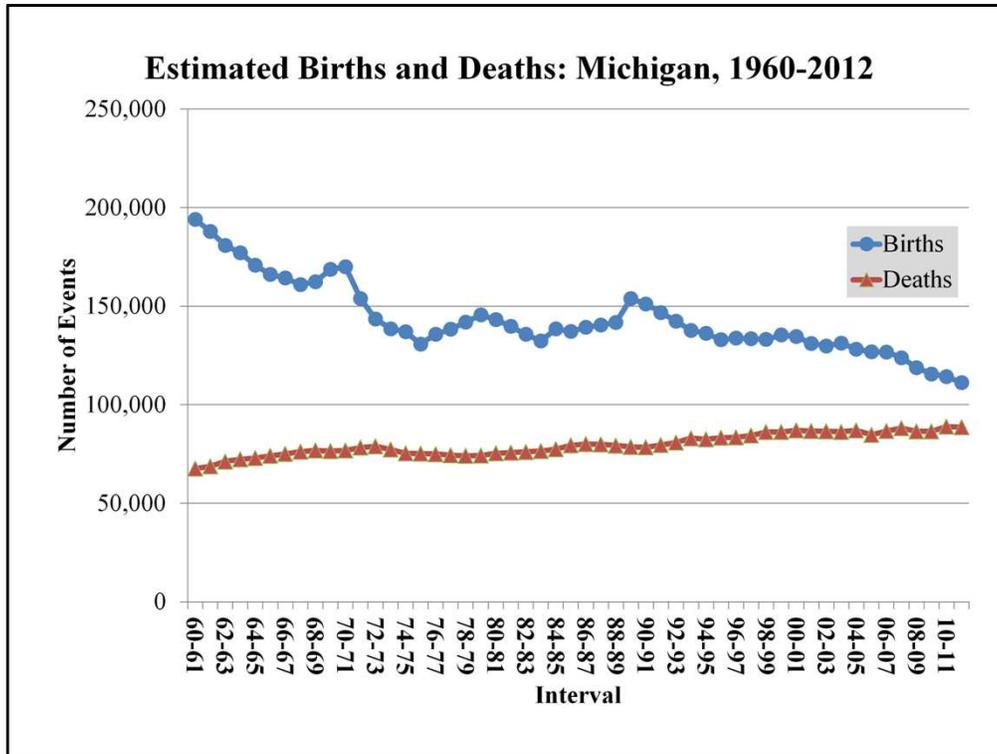
This chart shows levels of total net migration for Michigan since 1960-61. Because migration is a major factor that contributes to loss of population share, the shape of this graph is very similar to that of the previous graph.

Total net migration for Michigan has improved considerably since 2008 after deteriorating almost every year during the recession of 2001 and the subsequent One-State Recession and “Great Recession.”

Estimated net migration for 2011-12 (-16,000) was somewhat better than the average for the entire fifty-two year period (-24,128).

This chart reflects international migration as well as domestic migration. Michigan gained an estimated 17,000 residents through international migration for 2011-12, which is a slight improvement from a gain of 16,000 for 2010-11. Michigan’s rate of net international migration was 27<sup>th</sup> highest in the nation, which is down somewhat from 22<sup>nd</sup> highest for the prior year.

Michigan lost an estimated 33,000 residents through domestic migration for 2011-12, which is an improvement from a loss of 42,000 for 2010-11. Michigan’s rate of loss through domestic migration was 8<sup>th</sup> highest in the nation. This is an improvement from 5<sup>th</sup> highest for the prior year.



The number of births in Michigan fell during the 1960s and 1970s from its Baby-Boom peak. Michigan's number of births has also fallen in most years since 1990. Birth rates have been particularly low since the beginning of the latest national recession.

The number of deaths in Michigan has increased almost every year as its number of older residents has increased. Increases in the average age of Michigan's population primarily reflect slow growth of the state's number of young residents through births and migration.

Michigan's birth rate (measured per 1000 total population) was 42<sup>nd</sup> highest among the states and the District of Columbia while its death rate was 16<sup>th</sup> highest. Michigan's relatively high death rate reflects the fact that Michigan's age distribution is skewed slightly toward the older ages relative to the national distribution.

The number of births in Michigan should increase somewhat over the next few years as the large age cohorts born around 1990 enter their peak childbearing years, particularly if economic conditions improve.