

Release of New Census Data

On Wednesday, August 1, the Census Bureau released the first in a series of digital summary files for Michigan based on the 2000 Census. Detailed local profiles and maps derived from this data are being released this week by the Michigan Information Center. General highlights of the data can also be found in profiles that were released by the Census Bureau in May for the state as a whole, for counties, and for individual cities, townships, and villages.

The new data file, known as "SF1," includes several levels of geography that were not included in the Census Bureau's profiles, such as individual blocks, census tracts, and zip codes. Information for zip codes did not appear in any of the previous data releases from the 2000 Census.

The new file also contains more detailed cross-tabulations than previous releases. For example, there are population counts for single years of age instead of broad age groups; there are population counts for individual age/race/sex categories instead of separate tabulations by age, by race, and by sex; and many tabulations which had previously been summarized for the total population are now broken down by race. This information will be used by social scientists and planners for many purposes, such as analyzing trends in living arrangements, analyzing trends in home ownership and residential patterns, and projecting demand for health services, schools, highways, and retail products.

Topics covered by SF1 include:

- population by age, race, and sex
- population counts for detailed American Indian tribes, Asian races, and Hispanic ethnicities
- population in institutions and other group quarter facilities
- characteristics of households and families
- living arrangements of children and senior citizens
- unmarried partners
- home ownership
- housing unit counts
- vacancy rates

Additional summary files are scheduled for release from Fall 2001 through Spring 2003. Socio-economic and housing information that was obtained through the census "long form" is scheduled for release in Summer 2002.

Living Arrangements of Children

In reversal of a long-standing trend, there was a decrease from 1990 to 2000 in the percentage of young Michigan children in households headed by a mother with no spouse present. Such households accounted for 17.4 percent of Michigan's children under age 6 in 2000. Although this figure is above the 14.1 percent figure for 1980, it is below the peak of 18.1 percent that was reached in the 1990 Census. The decrease reflects a substantial decline in teen pregnancy rates during the 1990's.

As shown in the table below, this decrease was offset by increases in several other categories, including households headed by a father with no spouse present, households headed by other relatives, and households headed by non-relatives. The percentage of children under 6 living in households headed by both of their parents therefore decreased somewhat from 1990 to 2000. After decreasing sharply from 76.2 percent in 1980 to 68.9 percent in 1990, it decreased by a smaller amount to 66.0 percent in 2000.

Increases in the number of children in households headed by a father with no spouse present reflect an increase in the number of unmarried couples living together as well as an increase in the number of divorced fathers with custody or joint custody of their children.

Increases in the number of children in households headed by an "other relative" may reflect high levels of immigration during the 1990's, since a substantial number of recent immigrants live in extended families that can include a child's grandparents, aunts, or uncles.

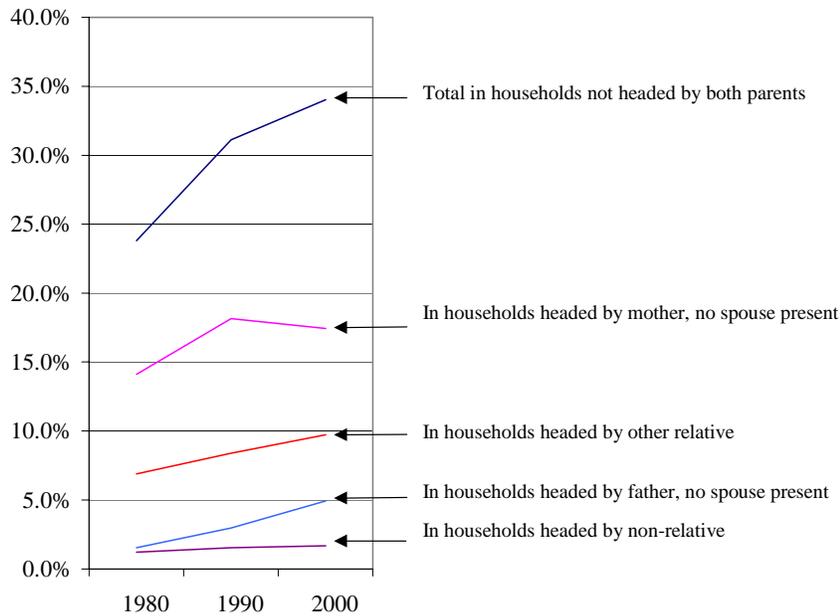
The number of young children in institutions and other group quarters is very low, accounting for only a quarter of one percent of Michigan's children under age 6. However, the number of young children in such facilities has increased at a rapid rate. The number of institutionalized children in this age group more than quadrupled from 1990 to 2000, and the number counted in non-institutional group quarters nearly tripled.

(Institutions with young children include homes for abused, dependent, neglected, or emotionally disturbed children; institutions for mentally retarded children; and institutions or hospitals for persons with chronic physical or mental disabilities. The non-institutional group quarter population includes people in shelters, in group homes, and in other non-household settings from which people are free to come and go. It should be noted that the definition of non-institutional group quarters changed somewhat between the 1990 Census and the 2000 Census. Rooming houses and boarding houses were no longer counted as group quarters in

2000, but group homes and other specified facilities with fewer than ten persons were counted as group quarters in 2000 rather than as households.)

Children Under Age 6 by Relationship to Householder: Michigan, 1980-2000

Relationship to Householder	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Total	819,415	843,556	814,505	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>Own Child</i>	752,443	759,186	719,634	91.8%	90.0%	88.4%
Married Couple Family	624,368	581,057	537,281	76.2%	68.9%	66.0%
<i>Other Family</i>	128,075	178,129	182,353	15.6%	21.1%	22.4%
Male Householder	12,545	25,042	40,243	1.5%	3.0%	4.9%
Female Householder	115,530	153,087	142,110	14.1%	18.1%	17.4%
<i>Other Relative</i>	56,512	70,682	79,166	6.9%	8.4%	9.7%
<i>Non Relative</i>	9,940	12,988	13,669	1.2%	1.5%	1.7%
<i>In Group Quarters</i>	520	700	2,036	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Institutions	217	104	474	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other Group Quarters	303	596	1,562	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%



A wide variety of situations are represented within each of the categories reported here. For example, a father or mother with no spouse present can be single, separated, divorced, or widowed. If a child's father and mother are not married to each other, their household would generally be classified as having no spouse present even if they are living together. Even households with a married parent can fall into these classifications when a spouse is living elsewhere due to incarceration, military service, employment, or other situations. Of course, the information reported on the census does not always reflect formal legal

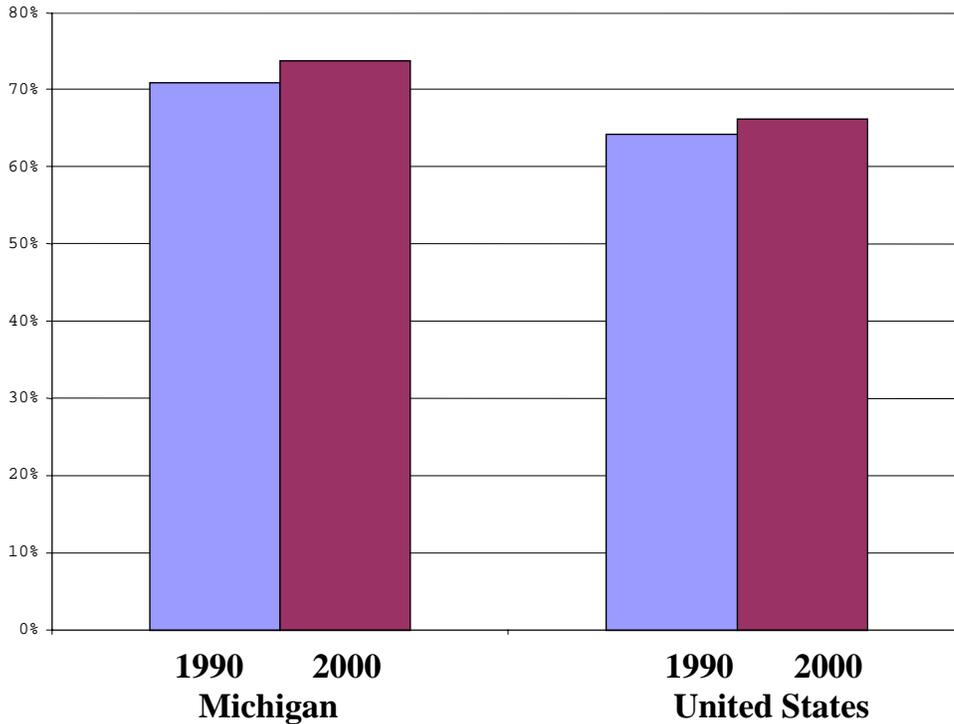
relationships. Unmarried couples can choose to report themselves as married even if they are not. A portion of the decrease in married couples and the corresponding increase in households with no spouse present in recent decades may reflect a change in reporting patterns, as more unmarried couples feel comfortable reporting a partner or roommate instead of a spouse.

Households headed by an “other relative” can include traditional extended families, in which a child lives with one or both parents as well as with grandparents, aunts, or uncles. Other households in the same classification involve children who live with relatives in the absence of their parents. Likewise, children in households headed by a non-relative can include foster children and other children living apart from their families as well as children who live with one or both of their parents. Future census products which are scheduled for release in 2003 will permit finer distinctions within each of these categories.

Home Ownership

Home ownership is an important component of the American Dream as well as an indicator of economic well-being. Michigan's homeownership rate of 73.8% is third highest in the nation, and it far exceeds the national rate of 66.2%. Michigan's increase of 2.8 percentage points since 1990 exceeds the national increase of 2.0 percentage points.

Home Ownership in Michigan and the U.S., 1990-2000



Among broad race and ethnic categories, the rate of homeownership in Michigan is highest for whites at 78%, followed by Native Americans at 60%, persons reporting two or more races at 57%, Hispanics at 55%, Blacks at 51%, and Asians/Pacific Islanders at 50%.

Homeownership rates increased by 3 percentage points for whites and for blacks, and by 4 percentage points for Native Americans. However, homeownership rates decreased by one percentage point for Hispanics and for Asians/Pacific Islanders. These decreases reflect a substantial number of recent immigrants in these race categories who do not own their own homes. The low rate of homeownership among Asians/Pacific Islanders also reflects a large number of college students and other young adults within this category. Although the homeownership rate for

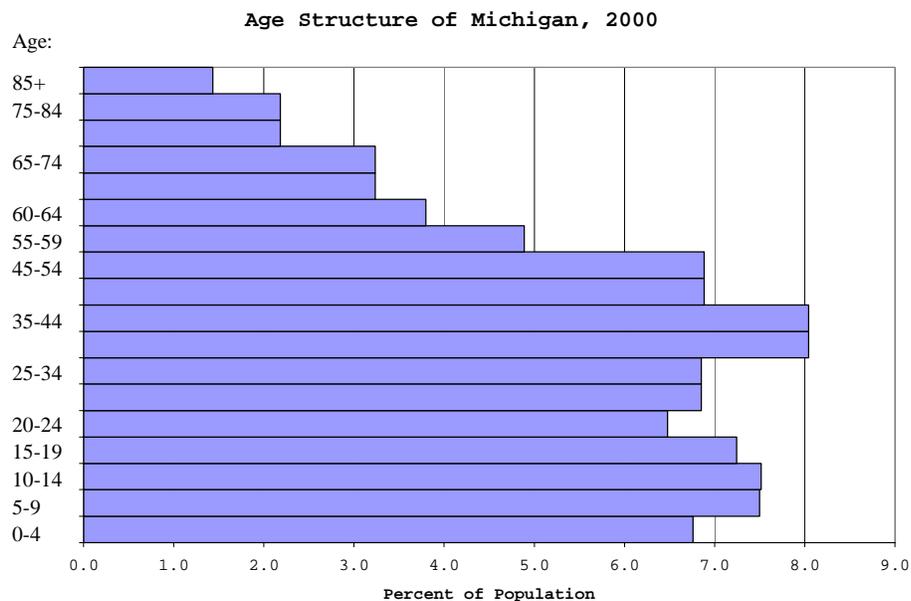
Asians and Pacific Islanders is lowest of all race categories for persons under age 34, it is second only to the rate for whites among persons age 45-64.

The option of reporting more than one race in Census 2000 introduces some uncertainty into these racial comparisons over time. People who reported two or more races in 2000 would have been included in each of the other broad race categories if the race question from the 1990 Census had been used. This change in race reporting may cause growth in home ownership to be slightly overstated for whites and understated for blacks and Asians/Pacific Islanders. The direction of bias for Native Americans is not clear, and data for Hispanics are not directly affected by multiracial reporting.

Age Structure

The age structure of Michigan is very similar to that of the U.S. as a whole. Its fluctuations have far-reaching implications, and they reflect fluctuations in birth rates over time.

- The largest segment of the population is age 35-44, representing the last ten years of the Baby Boom. The eventual movement of this age group out of the prime labor force and into retirement will have important effects on retirement systems, financial markets, consumption patterns, and employment opportunities for younger workers.
- The number of young working-age adults (ages 20 to 34) declined by 12.0 percent from 1990 to 2000. This has made low levels of unemployment easier to achieve in the past decade. The declining population in this age group reflects the fact that the number of births from 1966 to 1975 was lower than the number of births ten years earlier during the last decade of the Baby Boom, and the number of births during the “Baby Bust” of the middle and late ‘70’s was even lower than the number of births in the middle and late ‘60’s.
- The population segments from age 5 to age 19 are larger than the immediately preceding or following age groups. This reflects the fact that birth levels were generally higher in the 1980’s and early 1990’s than in either the mid-1970’s or the late 1990’s. This bulge in the age distribution has caused a temporary increase in overall school enrollment, and it is likely to contribute to an increase in college enrollment over the next decade. The movement of this population into the labor force over the next two decades will tend to make full employment more difficult to achieve.



Michigan Population by Age, 1990-2000

Age Group	1990 Census	2000 Census	Percent Change
Under 5 years	702,554	672,005	-4.3%
5 to 9 years	692,247	745,181	7.6%
10 to 14 years	666,370	747,012	12.1%
15 to 19 years	696,803	719,867	3.3%
20 to 24 years	705,318	643,839	-8.7%
25 to 34 years	1,574,553	1,362,171	-13.5%
35 to 44 years	1,406,149	1,598,373	13.7%
45 to 54 years	948,119	1,367,939	44.3%
55 to 59 years	392,787	485,895	23.7%
60 to 64 years	401,936	377,144	-6.2%
65 to 74 years	655,838	642,880	-2.0%
75 to 84 years	345,716	433,678	25.4%
85 years and over	106,907	142,460	33.3%

- The number of children under 5 declined by 4.3 percent from 1990 to 2000 because the number of births in the late 1990's was lower than the number of births in the late 1980's. In fact, Michigan's number of births from 1995 through 1999 was lower than in any other five-year period since World War II. Overall school enrollment can therefore be expected to drop somewhat from current levels as the children now under 5 proceed through the educational system.
- The number of persons age 45-59 increased by 38 percent from 1990 to 2000, reflecting the first decade of the Baby Boom as well as the fact that birth rates were higher during World War II than during the Great Depression. The number of retirements can be expected to increase sharply around the middle of the next decade as people currently in this age group begin to reach age 65, The number of retirements can be expected to increase sharply again in the following decade as Baby Boomers begin to reach age 65.
- The number of younger seniors (age 60-74) declined by 3.6 percent, largely reflecting a lower number of births during the Great Depression than during the preceding decade. The number of persons turning 65 was therefore relatively low during the late 1990's, and it will remain low during the first half of the coming decade.

- The number of persons age 75 and over increased by 27.3 percent. This primarily reflects high levels of in-migration and an increasing number of births during the early decades of the 20th century. Increases in this age group have a large effect upon the demand for health care. However, that effect has been somewhat offset by simultaneous declines in the number of people reaching age 65. Likewise, the number of people reaching age 75 can be expected to decrease during the next decade as the number of people reaching age 65 increases.