Northeast-Midwest Institute December 2011

Note to the Coalitions:

Inside the Northeast-Midwest: Population Change in the Region's Largest Cities

Table 1. The Region's 25 Most Populous Cities, 2010

National Rank	City	2010 Pop.
1	New York City, NY	8,175,133
3	Chicago, IL	2,695,598
5	Philadelphia, PA	1,526,006
12	Indianapolis, IN[1]	820,445
15	Columbus, OH	787,033
18	Detroit, MI	713,777
21	Baltimore, MD	620,961
22	Boston, MA	617,594
28	Milwaukee, WI	594,833
45	Cleveland, OH	396,815
48	Minneapolis, MN	382,578
59	Pittsburgh, PA	305,704
62	Cincinnati, OH	296,943
66	Toledo, OH	287,208
67	St. Paul, MN	285,068
68	Newark, NJ	277,140
70	Buffalo, NY	261,310
74	Fort Wayne, IN	253,691
75	Jersey City, NJ	247,597
82	Madison, WI	233,209
99	Rochester, NY	210,565
107	Des Moines, IA	203,433
111	Akron, OH	199,110
113	Aurora, IL	197,899
116	Yonkers, NY	195,976

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

The 2010 decennial census shows that the populations of the Northeast and Midwest regions of the United States continue to grow slowly relative to the South and West.[2] This trend accounts for steady losses in the number of the Northeast-Midwest region's congressional seats. However, population growth *within* the Northeast-Midwest region has not been uniformly sluggish. In particular, a closer look at the Northeast-Midwest region's largest cities reveals that some cities have enjoyed population growth while other cities' populations have held steady or plummeted dramatically over time. This *Note to the Coalitions* summarizes the story that U.S. Census Bureau data can tell about how the populations of the region's largest cities—and in some cases, their metro areas—have fared since the 1950s, when many Northeast-Midwest cities' populations were at their peak. It also offers possible explanations for divergent patterns of population change among these cities.

[1] Indianapolis and Marion County, IN merged in 1970. This population is the "balance" of the consolidated area minus the semi-independent areas surrounding it. The term "balance" is synonymous with the term "remainder" once used by the Census. Find details on consolidated cities at: http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/glossary.html.

[2] U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2010.

Defining Cities and Metro Areas

Twenty-one of the region's largest cities in 2010 also rank among the 100 most populous cities in the nation (Table 1). How is a city defined? It can be defined politically, legally, geographically, and according to population density. The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) further distinguishes among consolidated cities, incorporated cities, central cities, and the like. No matter how detailed the definition, it is clear that the term "city" spans a wide diversity of places. Among the Northeast-Midwest region's largest cities are mega-city New York, many older industrial cities, port cities like Baltimore, and places such as Aurora and Yonkers, which have grown as satellite cities of larger ones. Cities are not static entities, nor do they stand alone; social and economic ties change over time and redefine the relationship between an urban core and its surrounding counties. As city populations change, so do their metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs).[3] As a corollary, changes in MSA populations reflect not only the consequences of births, deaths, and migration, but also MSA boundary revisions to account for population changes in areas surrounding an urban core, and new commuting ties.[4]

In making such revisions to MSA boundaries, OMB most often adds additional counties, as it did with Detroit's MSA. As Table 2 shows, the delineation of Detroit's MSA has changed, beginning with the addition of three counties prior to the 1980 census.[5] OMB additions account for urban expansion and increased commuting ties between the central city and its adjacent counties, ties enabled by transportation developments, such as rail, automobiles, new highways, and public transportation. In addition to expanding the number of counties included in an MSA, OMB may also transfer counties or components of counties from one MSA to another over time. This was the case with Rochester's MSA, for example, when OMB included Genesee County in the 2000 geographic delineation, but removed it from the list of included counties in 2010.

Table 2. Changes in Delineation of Detroit's MSA by Included Counties, 1950-2010

	1950 Detroit, MI SMA	1960 Detroit, MI SMSA	1970 Detroit, MI SMSA	1980 Detroit, MI SMSA	1990 Detroit, MI PMSA	2000 Detroit, MI PMSA	2010 Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI MSA
Counties Included				Lapeer	Lapeer	Lapeer	Lapeer
				Livingston	Livingston		Livingston
	Macomb	Macomb	Macomb	Macomb	Macomb	Macomb	Macomb
					Monroe	Monroe	
	Oakland	Oakland	Oakland	Oakland	Oakland	Oakland	Oakland
				St.Clair	St.Clair	St. Clair	St. Clair
	Wayne	Wayne	Wayne	Wayne	Wayne	Wayne	Wayne

[3] An MSA is a geographic unit that contains at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more people. MSAs are made of up of the county or counties containing this core urbanized area as well as any adjacent counties that are socially and economically integrated with the core. Such integration is determined by the employment interchange measure, or the "sum of the percentage of workers living in the smaller entity who work in the larger entity and the percentage of employment in the smaller entity that is accounted for by workers who reside in the larger entity" (OMB Bulletin No. 10-02, December 2009).

[4] Historical metro area delineations are available here: http://www.census.gov/population/www/metroareas/pastmetro.html

[5] Changes in metro area terminology (e.g. SMA) are explained in Appendix B.

These complex spatial revisions make comparing MSA data over time tricky. With few exceptions, this analysis compares among MSAs as defined by OMB for each decennial census and does not control for changes to MSA boundaries. For example, it compares 1950 metro area data using 1950 MSA boundaries to 2010 metro area data using 2010 MSA boundaries. Maintaining consistent area definitions (i.e. calculating 1950 through 2010 MSA populations by using 1950 *or* 2010 MSA boundaries) would have allowed us to show population growth within the same geographic boundaries between 1950 and 2010. However, that approach would not have taken into account the ways in which population growth and social and economic ties have simultaneously transformed the relationship between an urban core and its surrounding counties over time.

Cumulative City Change

Census data show that Northeast-Midwest cities' populations were at their collective peak in 1950. Though the cumulative population of these cities steadily declined until the 1990s, a dramatic drop occurred between 1970 and 1980 – due in large part to the loss of manufacturing jobs. Figure 1 charts cumulative population counts, whereas Figure 2 shows percent changes since the previous decennial census.

Table 3. Cumulative Population Change in Region's Largest Cities since 1950 Peak

Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change* (City)
2010	20,785,626	-1.1%
2000	21,025,997	3.2%
1990	20,367,279	-2.1%
1980	20,798,979	-12.0%
1970	23,629,358	-1.6%
1960	24,002,236	-1.6%
1950	24,394,025	

* Reflects % change from previous census.

Figure 1. Population Change over Time, 25 Largest Cities, 1950-2010

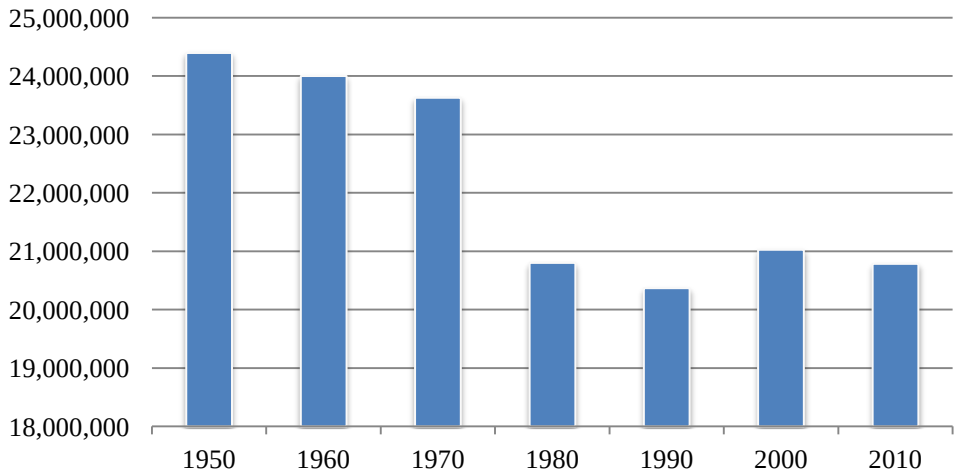
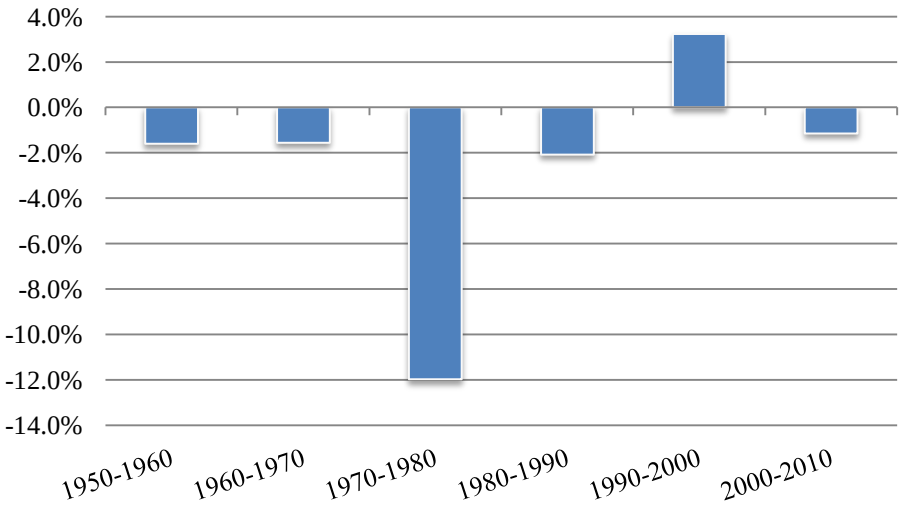


Figure 2. Percent Change over Time, 25 Largest Cities, 1950-2010



Greatest City Population Growth

Among the region's most populous cities, Aurora, IL, Columbus, OH, Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, IN, and Madison, WI experienced the greatest percentage population growth since 1950. For this group, population change ranged from a 90% increase in Fort Wayne to 291% growth in Aurora (Table 4). Des Moines, IA, New York City and Yonkers, NY were the only other cities (among the 25 largest in 2010) to experience population growth since 1950.

Table 4. Cities with Greatest Percentage Population Growth, 1950-2010

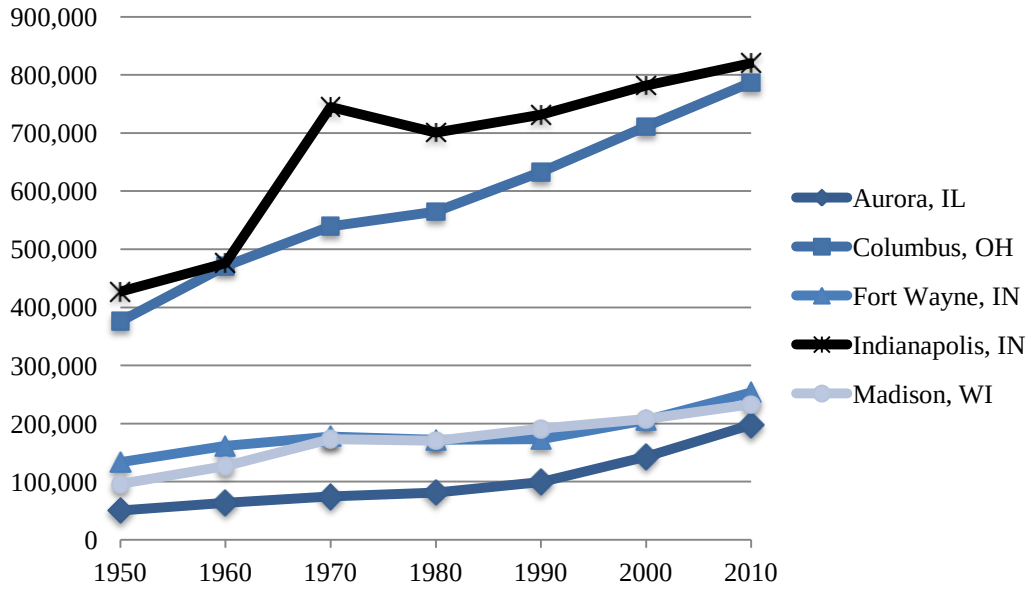
City	1950 Pop.	2010 Pop.	Pop. Change
Aurora, IL	50,576	197,899	291.3%
Madison, WI	96,056	233,209	142.8%
Columbus, OH	375,901	787,033	109.4%
Indianapolis, IN	427,173	820,445	92.1%
Fort Wayne, IN	133,607	253,691	89.9%

What do Northeast-Midwest cities with the greatest percentage population increases have in common? A number of factors might explain population growth in these cities, factors specific to each city's economic history and growth strategies. Nevertheless, some general patterns are evident. These cities (versus those with great population loss) have relatively diversified economic bases, allowing a smoother post-industrial restructuring process. Three of these cities—Columbus, Indianapolis, and Madison—are state capitals, indicating a generally stable government employment sector. Some of these cities annexed surrounding suburban areas over the years, which has contributed to their population retention and growth as well. Immigration may also explain some population growth over time. Aurora, for example, has a larger than average foreign-born population (25%), and Fort Wayne and Columbus were recently recognized for their innovative immigrant integration programs.[6] Indianapolis is unique in that the city and its surrounding county merged in 1970, which

[6] U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006-2010 Estimate; National League of Cities, 2011, "Municipal Innovations in

explains the dramatic population increase between 1960 and 1970.[7] Its growth after 1980, however, may be attributed to some of the reasons listed above.

Figure 3. Population Growth over Time, Cities with Greatest Percentage Gain, 1950-2010



Greatest City Population Loss

Among the Northeast-Midwest region's most populous cities, Detroit, MI, Cleveland and Cincinnati, OH, Buffalo, NY, and Pittsburgh, PA experienced the greatest percentage losses in population since 1950. Population decreases ranged from a 41% loss in Cincinnati to a 61% loss in Detroit (Table 5). In total, 17 of the region's 25 largest cities experienced population decline between 1950 and 2010.

Table 5. Cities with Greatest Percentage Population Loss, 1950-2010

City	1950 Pop.	2010 Pop.	Pop. Change
Detroit, MI	1,849,568	713,777	-61.4%
Cleveland, OH	914,808	396,815	-56.6%
Buffalo, NY	580,132	261,310	-55.0%
Pittsburgh, PA	676,806	305,704	-54.8%
Cincinnati, OH	503,998	296,943	-41.1%

The year 1950 represents a time of peak population for Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati. Figure 5, on the next page, charts percent change in each decennial census since 1950 for the populations of each of these cities, illustrating how each decennial population count since then compares with its peak.

Immigrant Integration: 20 Cities, 20 Good Practices"

[7] Indianapolis and Marion County, IN merged in 1970. After 1970, the city's population is the "balance" of the consolidated area minus the semi-independent areas surrounding it.

Figure 4. Population Loss over Time, Cities with Greatest Percentage Loss, 1950-2010[8]

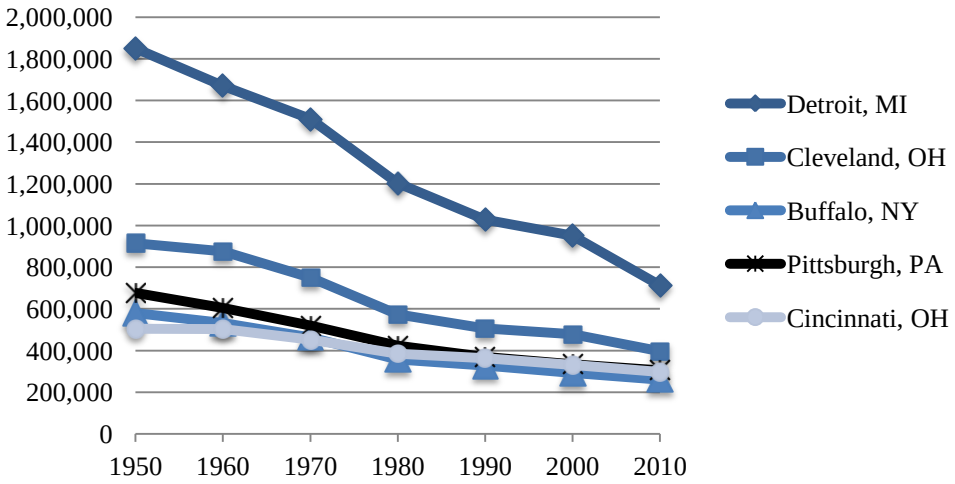
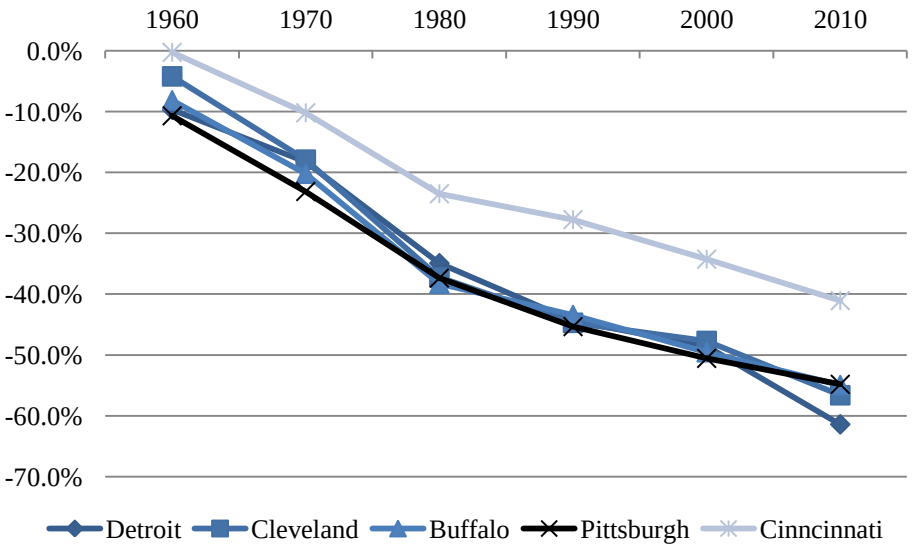


Figure 5. Percent change from 1950 population of those Cities with Greatest Percentage Loss, 1950-2010

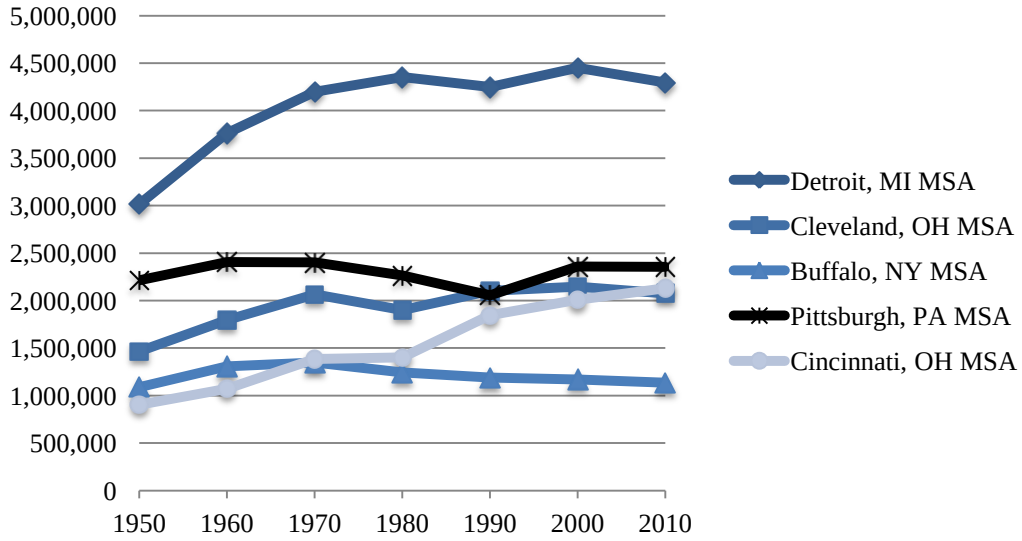


What do Northeast-Midwest cities with the greatest percentage losses in population have in common? These cities have experienced deindustrialization, or decline of manufacturing as the main economic driver. They also share urban expansion patterns, which include both employment decentralization and movement of city residents into the suburbs. Figure 6, on the next page, shows the simultaneous growth/change patterns of each of these cities' respective metro populations.[9] Although these cities lost population, census data suggests that their metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) experienced some population growth, or at least relative stability, between 1950 and 2010.

[8] Detroit's 1990 and 2000 MSA populations in Figure 4 are not based on the counties listed for those years in Table 2. Instead, the graph uses 2003 adjusted data, which includes the same counties as in the 2010 list.

[9] The 1990 and 2000 MSA populations for some of these cities were adjusted in 2003. See Appendix A for specific city details.

Figure 6. Metro Growth Patterns of those Cities with Greatest Population Loss, 1950-2010



Relative City Stability

Among the region's most populous cities, those that maintained relative stability over time include: Des Moines, IA; Jersey City, NJ; Milwaukee, WI; New York City, NY; St. Paul, MN; and Toledo, OH. For the purposes of this analysis, we define a city as relatively stable if its 2010 population was within 20% of its 1950 population. For the cities in Table 6, population change between 1950 and 2010 ranged from a loss of 17% in Jersey City to a gain of 14% in Des Moines.

Table 6. Cities with Relative Population Stability, 1950-2010

City	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Des Moines, IA	177,965	208,982	200,587	191,003	193,187	198,682	203,433
Jersey City, NJ	299,017	276,101	260,545	223,532	228,537	240,055	247,597
Milwaukee, WI	637,392	741,324	717,099	636,212	628,088	596,974	594,833
New York, NY	7,891,957	7,781,984	7,894,862	7,071,639	7,322,564	8,008,278	8,175,133
Saint Paul, MN	311,349	313,411	309,866	270,230	272,235	287,151	285,068
Toledo, OH	303,616	318,003	383,818	354,635	332,943	313,619	287,208

What do Northeast-Midwest cities with relative population stability have in common? These cities share some traits with those cities that saw the greatest percent gains. Two of these relatively stable cities—Des Moines and St. Paul—are state capitals; some—most notably New York City and Jersey City—are immigration hubs (37% and 38% foreign-born, respectively).[10] Others have maintained a relatively diversified economy and/or a concentration of jobs in the urban core. According to the

[10] U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006-2010 Estimate

Brookings Institute, the metro areas of New York City and Des Moines are among those with the most centralized share of private-sector employment.[11]

Conclusion

In 1950, 52 of the nation's 100 most populous cities were located in the Northeast-Midwest region. In contrast, only 21 Northeast-Midwest cities ranked among the nation's 100 most populous cities in 2010. Such statistics are not surprising when one considers the slow overall growth of our region compared to those of the South and West. However, a deeper look at the largest cities within our region shows remarkable diversity in population trends. Some cities' populations have indeed declined dramatically, other cities within the region have steadily grown and still others have maintained relative stability.

It is possible to identify common characteristics among cities in each of these categories. Those cities that grew by the greatest percentages since 1950 and those that maintained relative stability share at least some of the following characteristics: relatively diversified economies and centralization of jobs, status as state capitals, aggressive annexation practices, and increasing immigration. Explanations for city population loss since 1950 include declines in manufacturing and the simultaneous movement of jobs and residents to the suburbs and other regions. As population moved outward, the relationship between urban cores and their surrounding counties changed, followed by adjustments in the geographic delineations of metropolitan statistical areas.

Irrespective of specific growth patterns, many of our region's cities face challenges in common. These shared issues include aging infrastructure, vacant properties, contaminated land, job loss, integration of recent immigrants, and the need for economic diversity. However, the appropriate local response to these challenges will vary according to cities' specific population change patterns. For example, local infrastructure strategies will range from managing the urban expansion of a growing population to retrofitting transportation or land use to better suit a shrinking population. Accordingly, to best address the needs of the Northeast-Midwest region, federal policy responses to these shared problems must be flexible and adaptable to divergent population trends.

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[11] Elizabeth Kneebone, 2009, "Job Sprawl Revisited: The Changing Geography of Metropolitan Employment."

APPENDIX A: Population details for specific cities and their surrounding metropolitan areas

Note: Unless stated otherwise, the metro area populations reported in Appendix A are those delineated in given years and not readjusted in later years (e.g. 1980 metro area data as retrieved from 1980 census). The metro area names listed in the Appendix are those used in the 2010 census. For a listing of 2010 MSAs, see: http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/bulletins/b10-02.pdf

Akron, OH and Akron, OH MSA

Aurora, IL (part of Chicago MSA)

Baltimore, MD and Baltimore-Towson MSA

Boston, MA and Boston-Cambridge-Quincy MSA

Buffalo, NY and Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY MSA

Chicago, IL and Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI MSA

Cincinnati, OH and Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN MSA

Cleveland, OH and Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH MSA

Columbus, OH and Columbus, OH MSA

Des Moines, IA and Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA MSA

Detroit, MI and Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI MSA

Fort Wayne, IN and Fort Wayne, IN MSA

Indianapolis, IN (Remainder/Balance) and Indianapolis-Carmel, IN MSA

Jersey City, NJ and Jersey City, NJ MSA

Madison, WI and Madison, WI MSA

Milwaukee, WI and Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI MSA

Minneapolis, MN and Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI MSA

New York, NY and New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA MSA

Newark, NJ and Newark, NJ MSA

Philadelphia, PA and Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD MSA

Pittsburgh, PA and Pittsburgh, PA MSA

Rochester, NY and Rochester, NY MSA

Saint Paul, MN and Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington, MN–WI MSA

Toledo, OH and Toledo, OH MSA

Yonkers, NY (part of New York MSA)

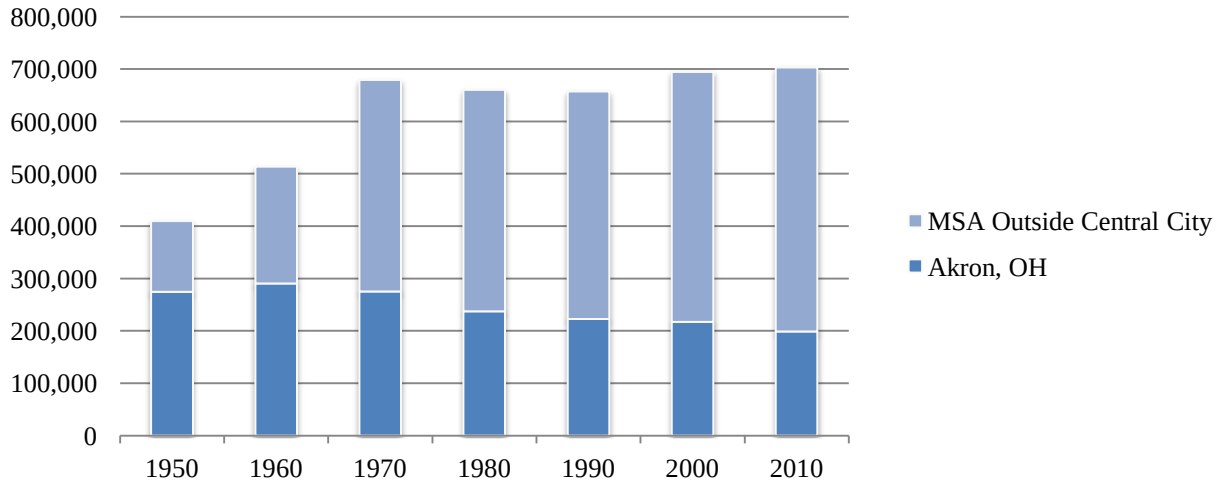
Akron, OH and MSA

Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

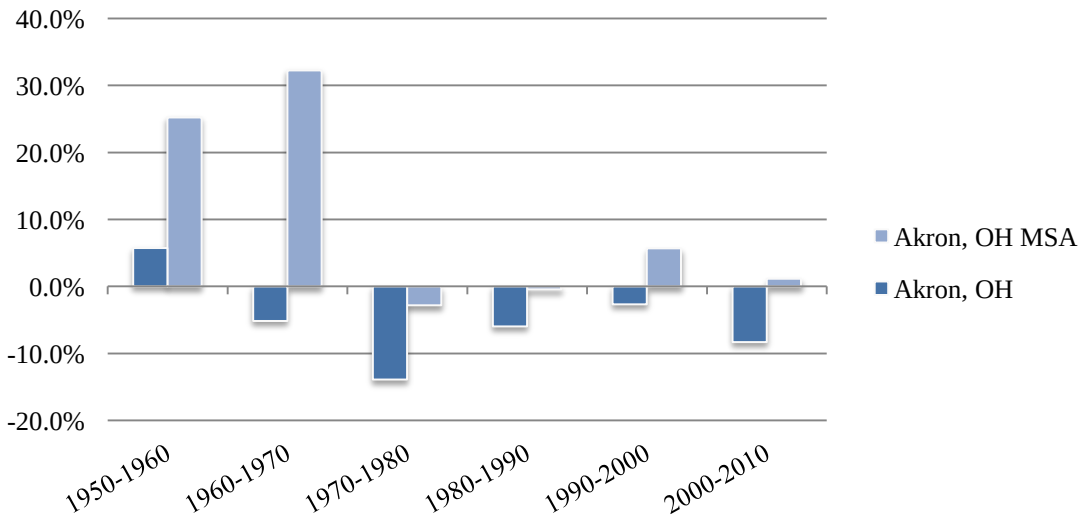
Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	199,110	-8.3%	703,200	1.2%
2000	217,074	-2.7%	694,960	5.7%
1990	223,019	-6.0%	657,575	-0.4%
1980	237,177	-13.9%	660,328	-2.8%
1970	275,425	-5.1%	679,239	32.3%*
1960	290,351	5.7%	513,569	25.3%
1950	274,605		410,032	

* Increase due in part to adjustment in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



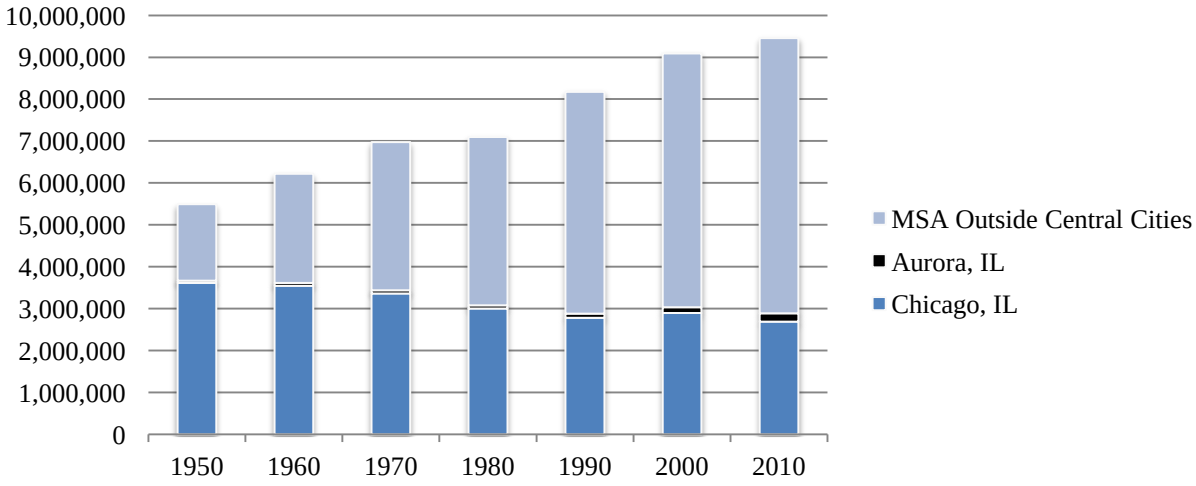
Aurora, IL and MSA

Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

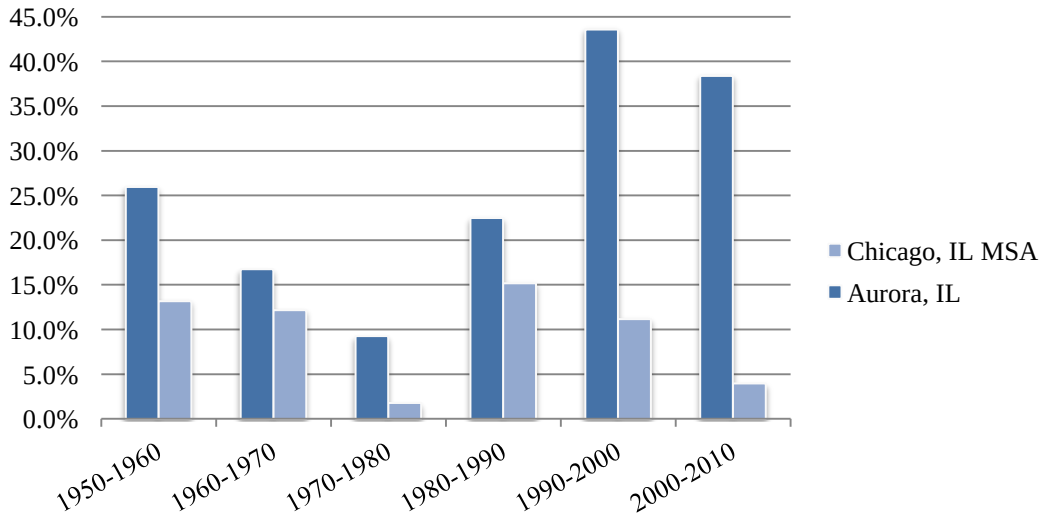
Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.*	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	197,899	38.4%	9,461,105	4.0%
2000	142,990	43.6%	9,098,316	11.2%
1990	99,581	22.5%	8,182,076	15.2%
1980	81,293	9.3%	7,103,624	1.8%
1970	74,389	16.8%	6,978,947	12.2%
1960	63,715	26.0%	6,220,913	13.2%
1950	50,576		5,495,364	

*Aurora is part of the Chicago, IL MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



Baltimore, MD and MSA

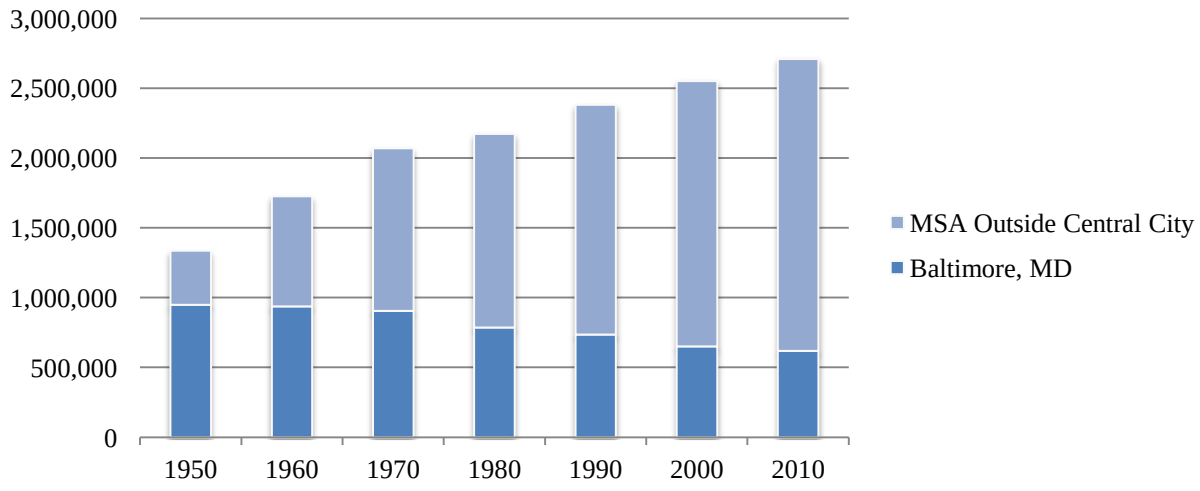
Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	620,961	-4.6%	2,710,489	6.2%
2000	651,154	-11.5%	2,552,994*	7.2%
1990	736,014	-6.5%	2,382,172	9.6%†
1980	786,775	-13.1%	2,174,023	5.0%
1970	905,759	-3.5%	2,070,670	19.9%†
1960	939,024	-1.1%	1,727,023	29.1%†
1950	949,708		1,337,373	

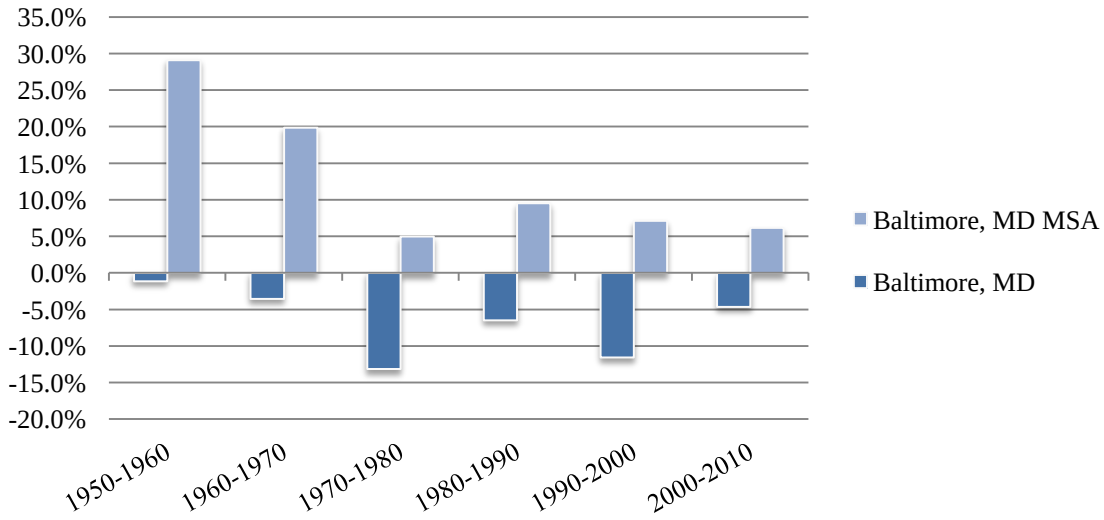
*Area defined by Office of Management and Budget, 2003

† Increase due in part to adjustment in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



Boston, MA and MSA

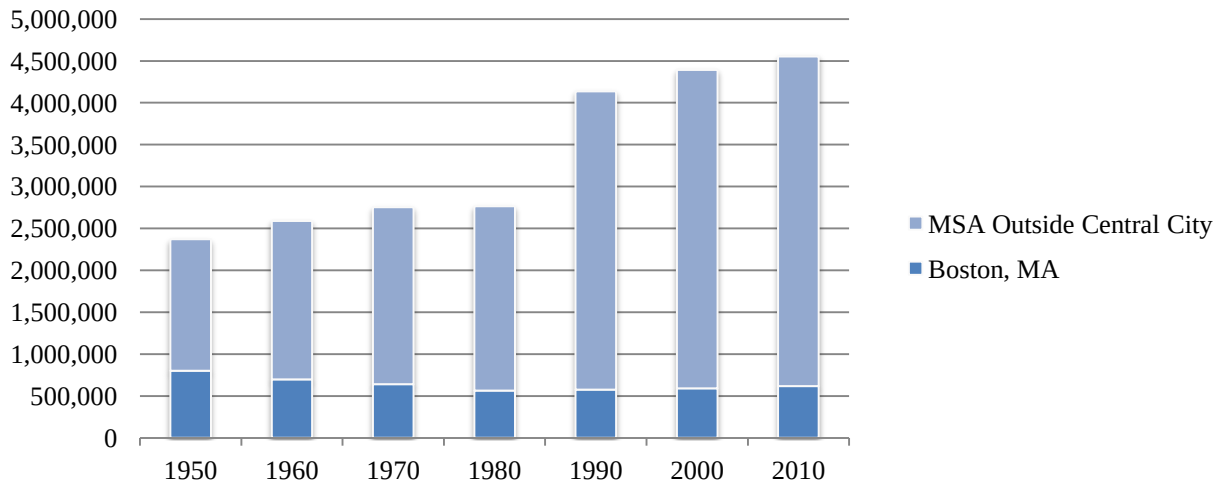
Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	617,594	4.8%	4,552,402	3.7%
2000	589,141	2.6%	4,391,344*	6.2%
1990	574,283	2.0%	4,133,895*	49.6%†
1980	562,994	-12.2%	2,763,357	0.4%
1970	641,071	-8.1%	2,753,700	6.3%
1960	697,197	-13.0%	2,589,301	9.3%
1950	801,444		2,369,986	

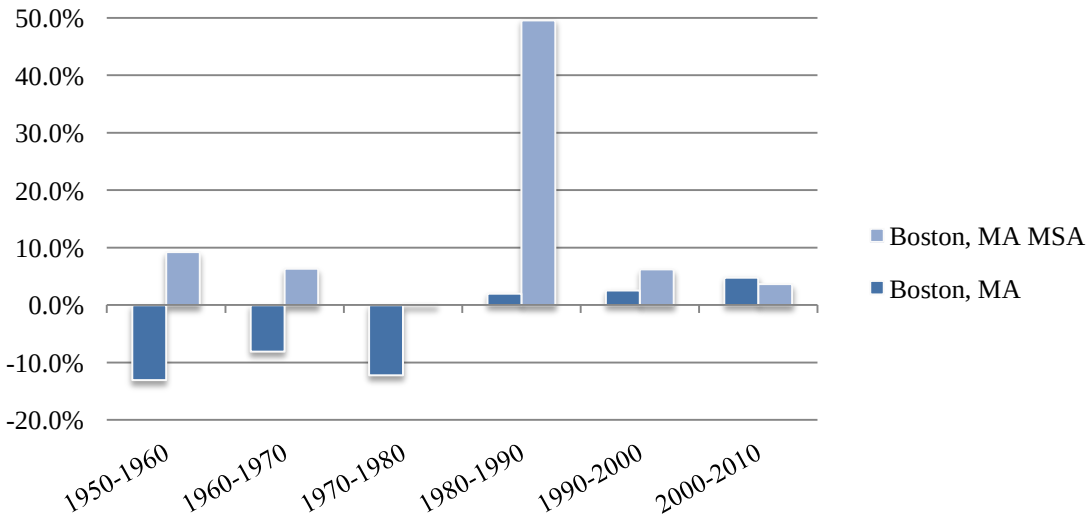
*Area defined by Office of Management and Budget, 2003

† Increase due in part to adjustment in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



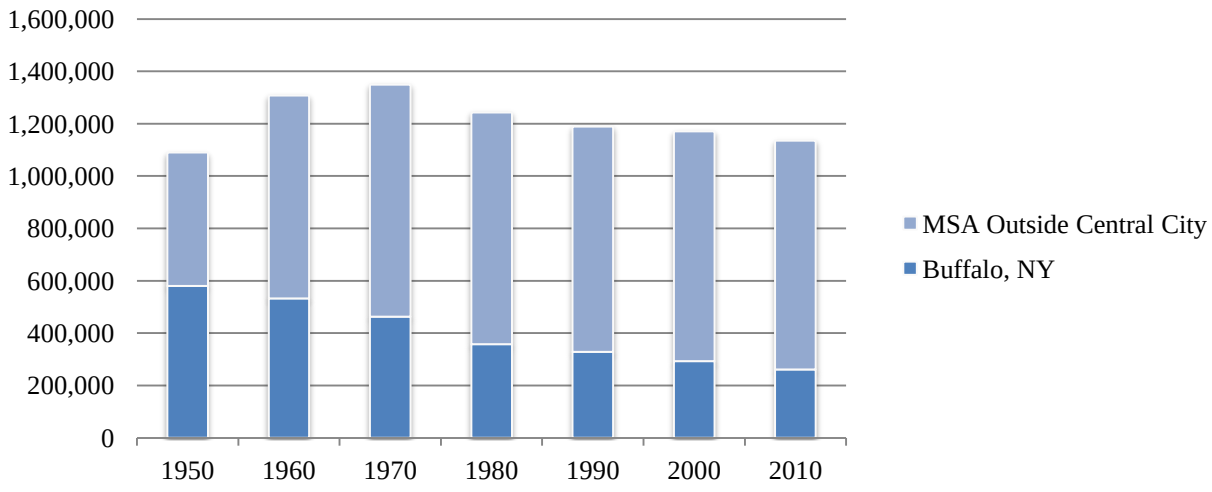
Buffalo, NY and MSA

Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

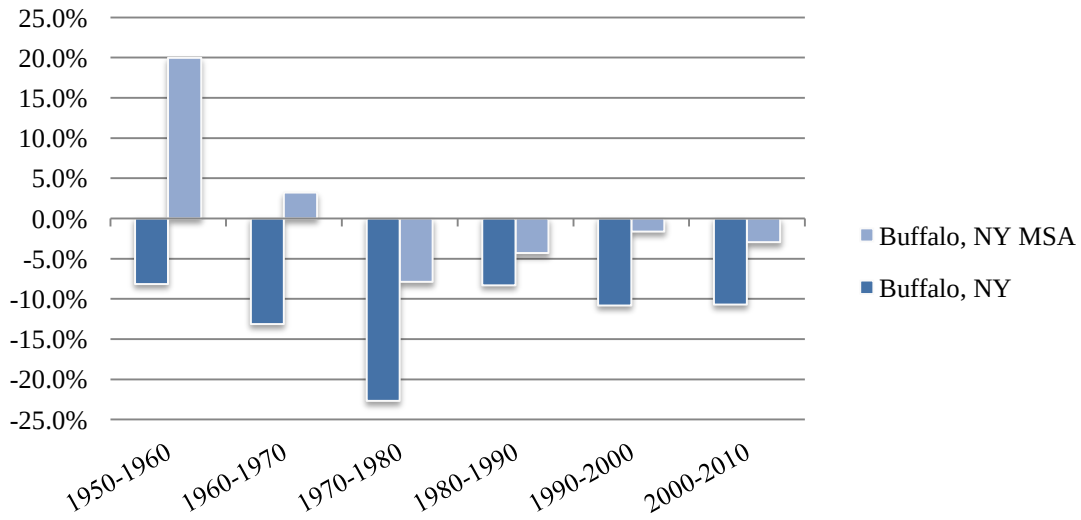
Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	261,310	-10.7%	1,135,509	-3.0%
2000	292,648	-10.8%	1,170,111	-1.6%
1990	328,123	-8.3%	1,189,288*	-4.3%
1980	357,870	-22.7%	1,242,826	-7.9%
1970	462,768	-13.1%	1,349,211	3.2%
1960	532,759	-8.2%	1,306,957	20.0%
1950	580,132		1,089,230	

* Area defined by Office of Management and Budget, 2003

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



Chicago, IL and MSA

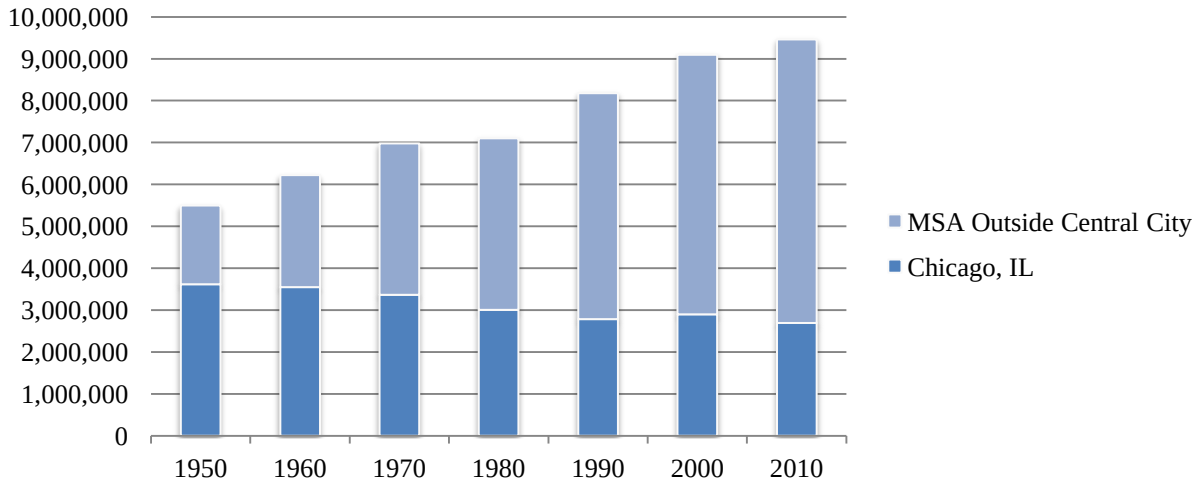
Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	2,695,598	-6.9%	9,461,105	4.0%
2000	2,896,016	4.0%	9,098,316*	11.2%
1990	2,783,726	-7.4%	8,182,076*	15.2%†
1980	3,005,072	-10.7%	7,103,624	1.8%
1970	3,366,957	-5.2%	6,978,947	12.2%
1960	3,550,404	-1.9%	6,220,913	13.2%
1950	3,620,962		5,495,364	

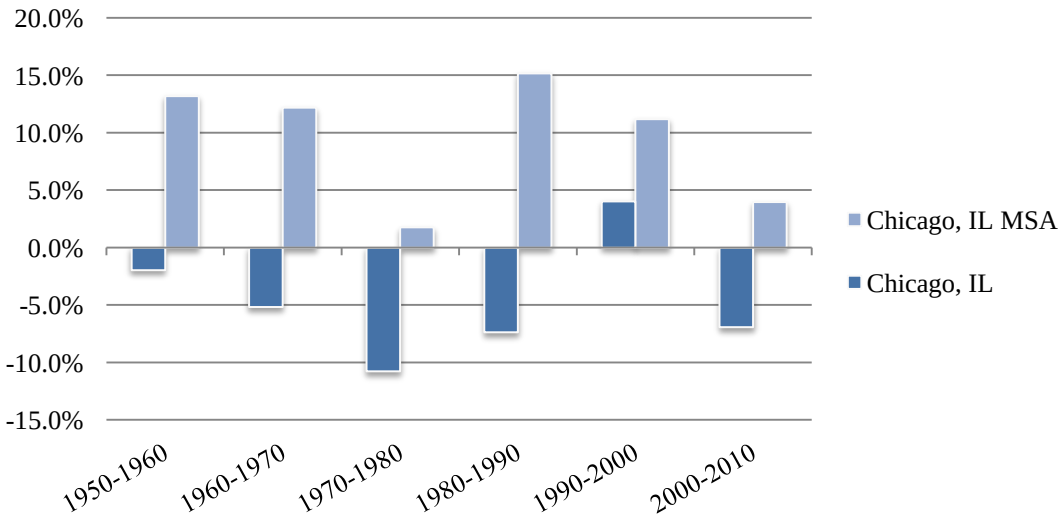
* Area defined by Office of Management and Budget, 2003

† Increase due in part to adjustment in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



Cincinnati, OH and MSA

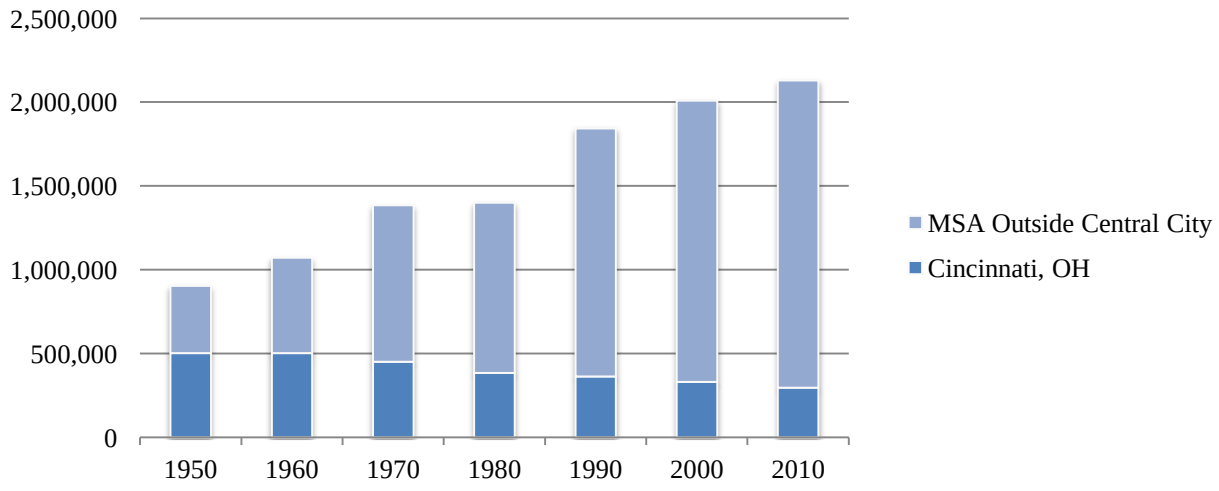
Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	296,943	-10.4%	2,130,151	6.0%
2000	331,285	-9.0%	2,009,632*	8.9%
1990	364,040	-5.6%	1,844,917*	31.6%†
1980	385,457	-14.8%	1,401,491	1.2%
1970	452,524	-10.0%	1,384,851	29.2%†
1960	502,550	-0.3%	1,071,624	18.5%
1950	503,998		904,402	

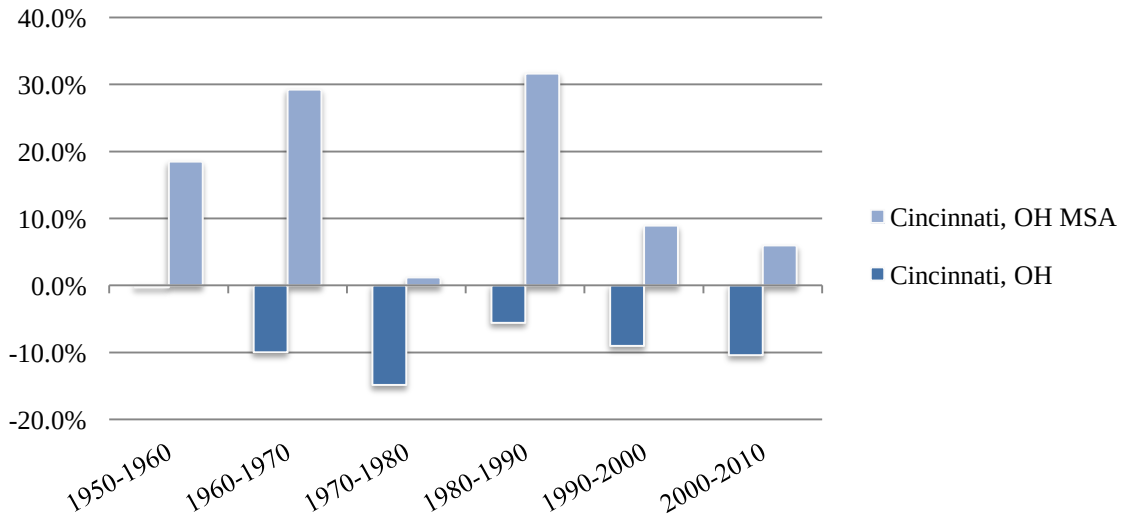
* Area defined by Office of Management and Budget, 2003

† Increase due in part to adjustment in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



Cleveland, OH and MSA

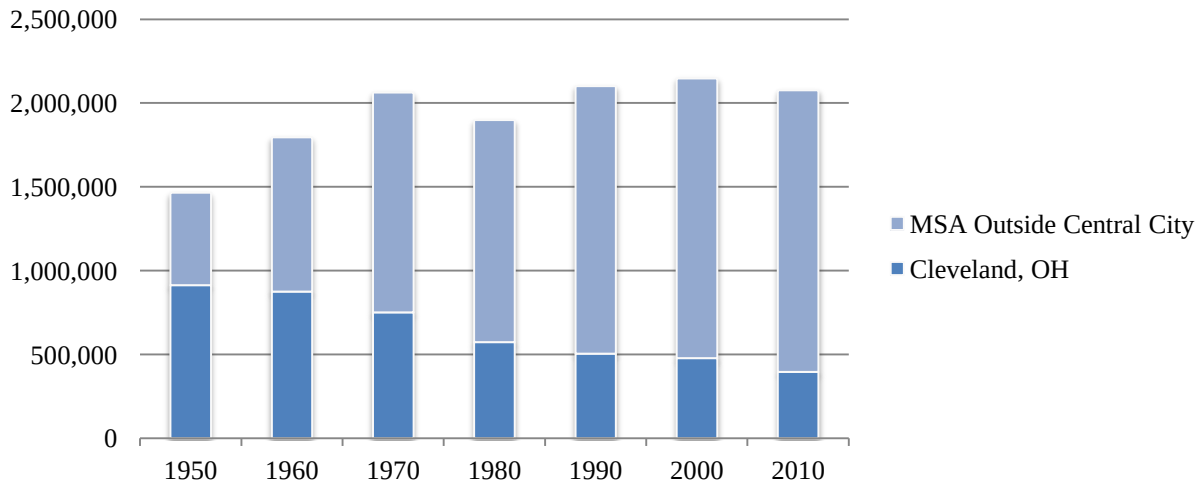
Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	396,815	-17.1%	2,077,240	-3.3%
2000	478,403	-5.4%	2,148,143*	2.2%
1990	505,616	-11.9%	2,102,248*	10.7%†
1980	573,822	-23.6%	1,898,825	-8.0%
1970	750,903	-14.3%	2,064,194	14.9%†
1960	876,050	-4.2%	1,796,595	22.6%
1950	914,808		1,465,511	

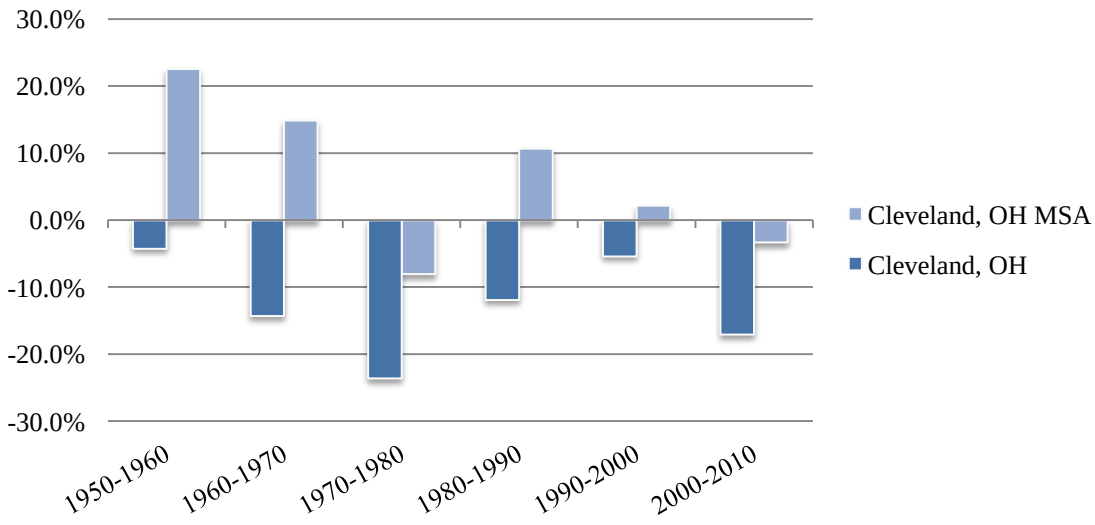
* Area defined by Office of Management and Budget, 2003

† Increase due in part to adjustment in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



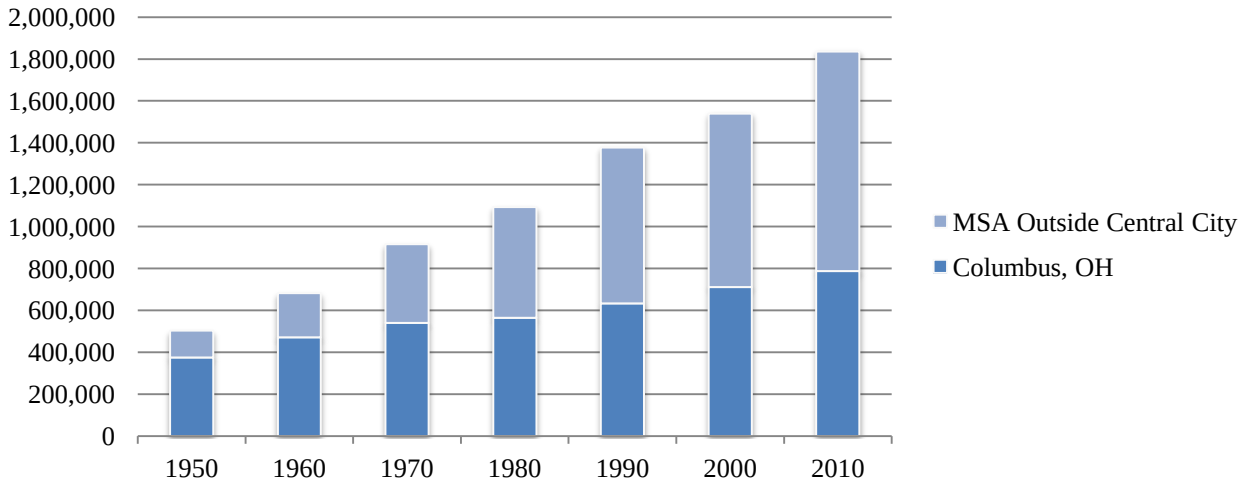
Columbus, OH and MSA

Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

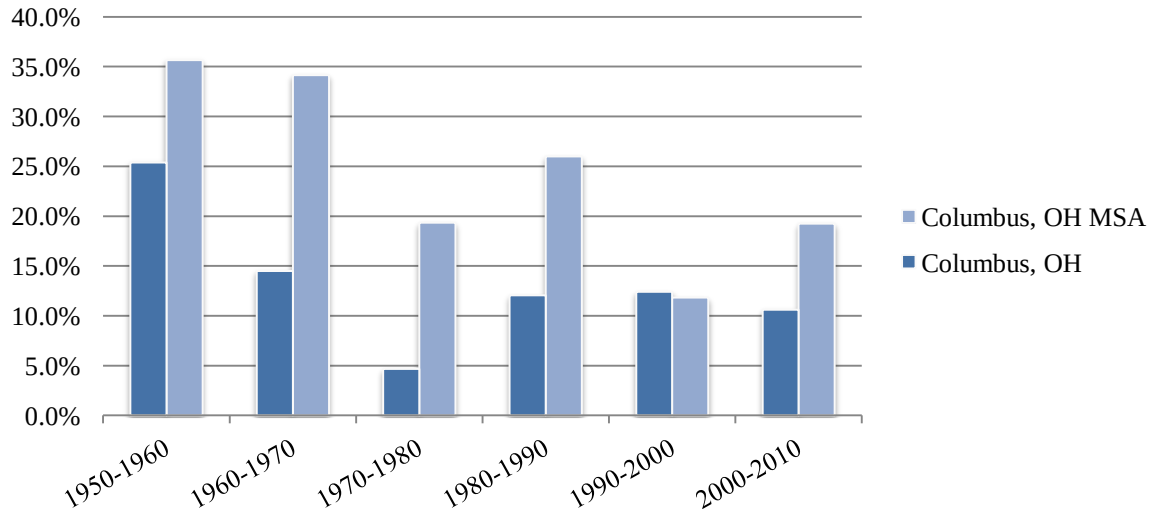
Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	787,033	10.6%	1,836,536	19.2%*
2000	711,470	12.4%	1,540,157	11.8%*
1990	632,910	12.0%	1,377,419	26.0%
1980	564,871	4.7%	1,093,316	19.3%*
1970	539,677	14.5%	916,228	34.2%*
1960	471,316	25.4%	682,962	35.7%
1950	375,901		503,410	

* Increase due in part to adjustment in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



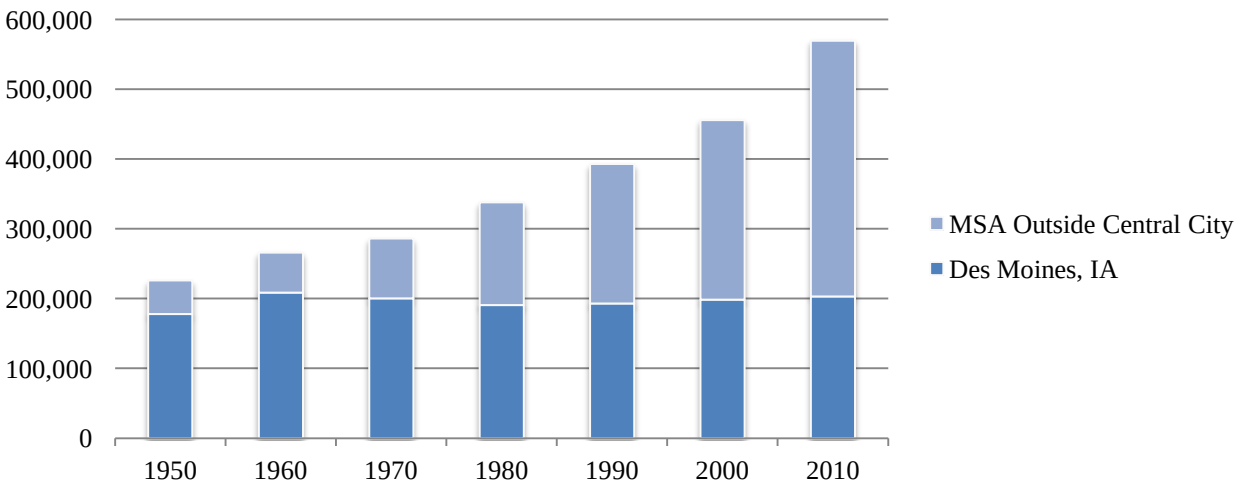
Des Moines, IA and MSA

Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

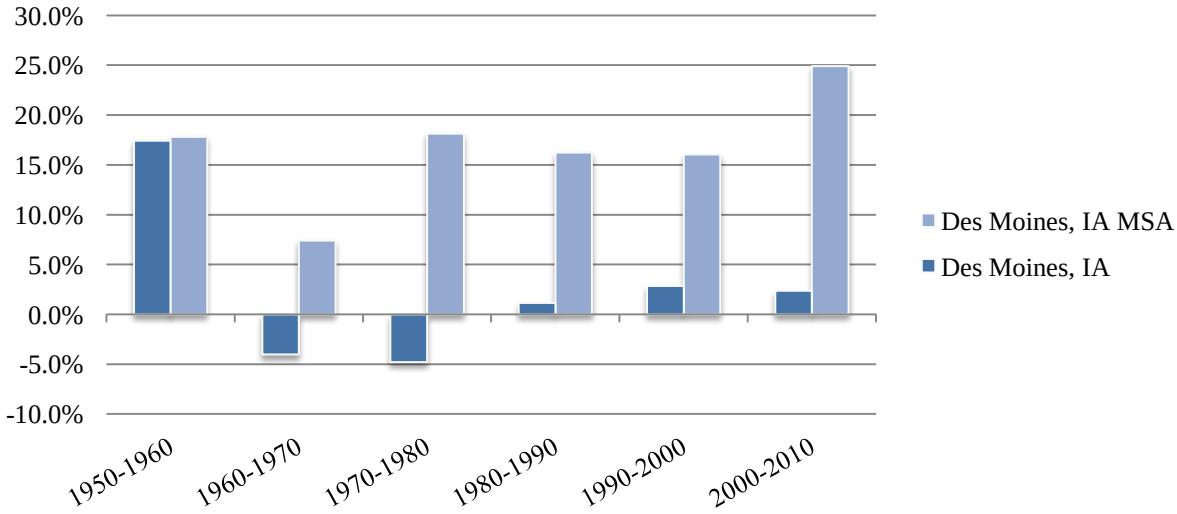
Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	203,433	2.4%	569,633	24.9%*
2000	198,682	2.8%	456,022	16.1%*
1990	193,187	1.1%	392,928	16.2%
1980	191,003	-4.8%	338,048	18.2%*
1970	200,587	-4.0%	286,101	7.4%
1960	208,982	17.4%	266,315	17.8%
1950	177,965		226,010	

* Increase due in part to adjustment in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



Detroit, MI and MSA

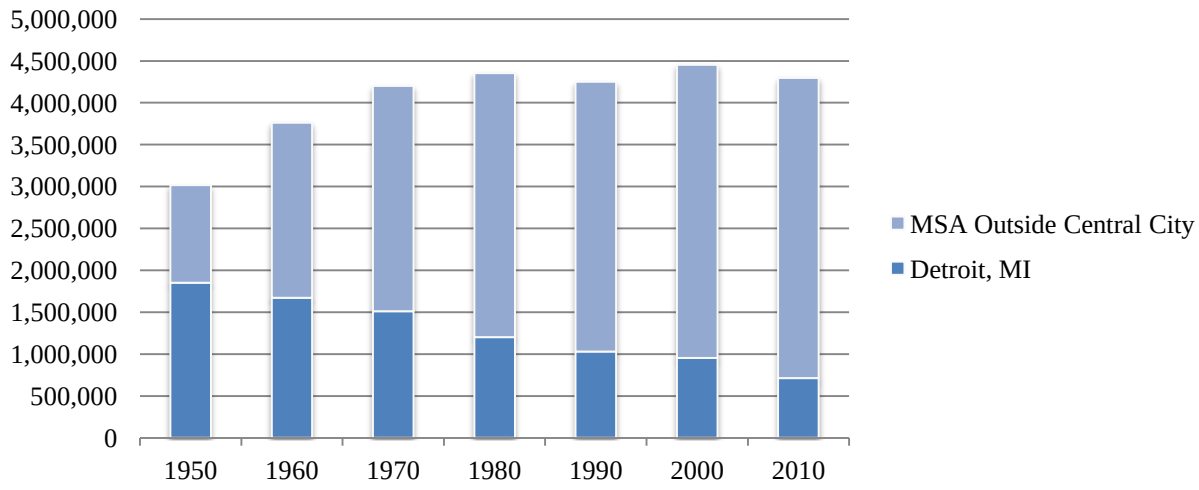
Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	713,777	-25.0%	4,296,250	-3.5%
2000	951,270	-7.5%	4,452,557*	4.8%
1990	1,027,974	-14.6%	4,248,699*	-2.4%
1980	1,203,339	-20.4%	4,353,413	3.7%†
1970	1,511,482	-9.5%	4,199,931	11.6%
1960	1,670,144	-9.7%	3,762,380	24.7%
1950	1,849,568		3,016,197	

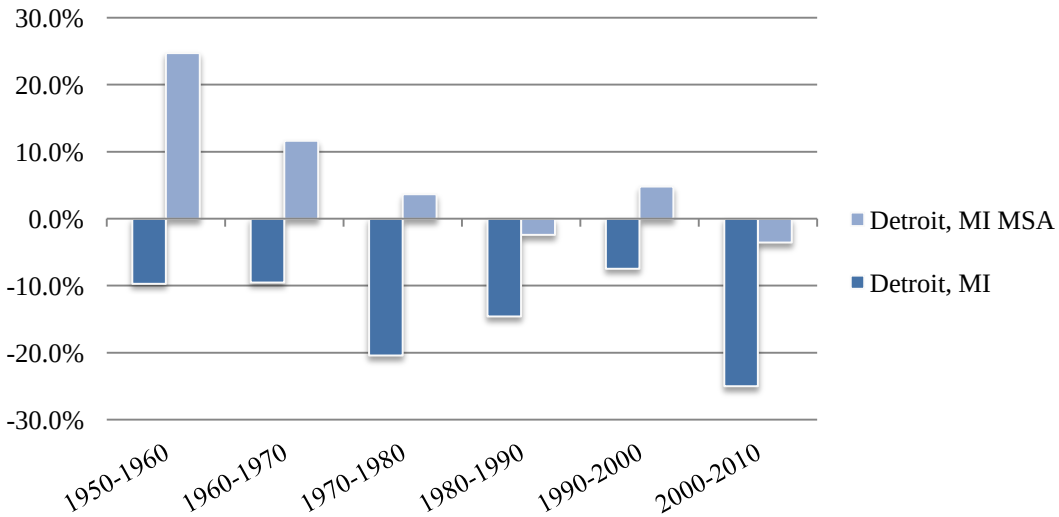
*Area defined by Office of Management and Budget, 2003

† Increase due in part to adjustment in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



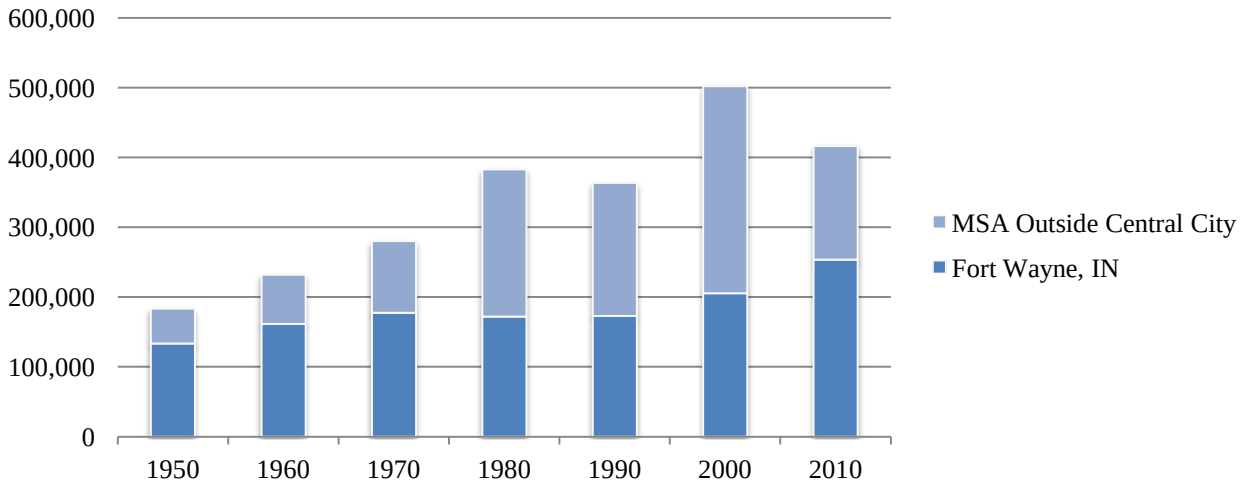
Fort Wayne, IN and MSA

Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

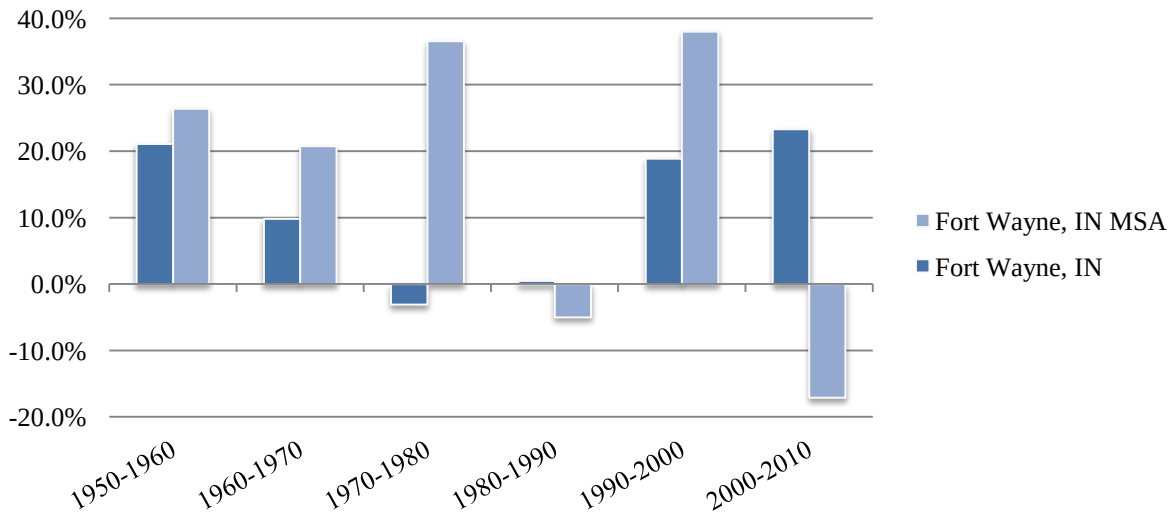
Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	253,691	23.3%	416,257	-17.1%*
2000	205,727	18.9%	502,141	38.0%*
1990	173,072	0.5%	363,811	-5.0%*
1980	172,196	-3.1%	382,961	36.5%*
1970	177,671	9.8%	280,456	20.8%
1960	161,776	21.1%	232,196	26.4%
1950	133,607		183,722	

* Change due in part to adjustment in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



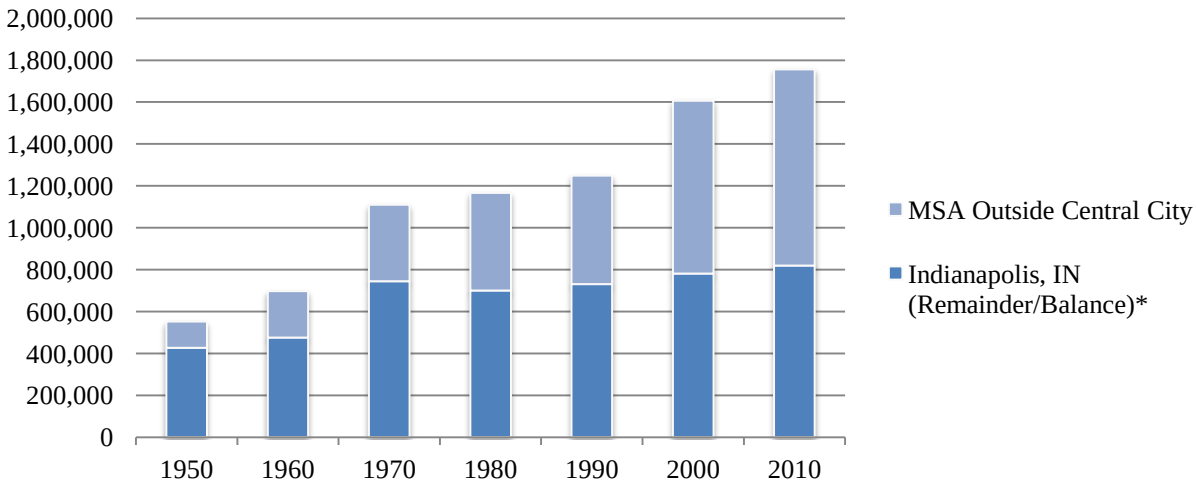
Indianapolis*, IN and MSA

Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

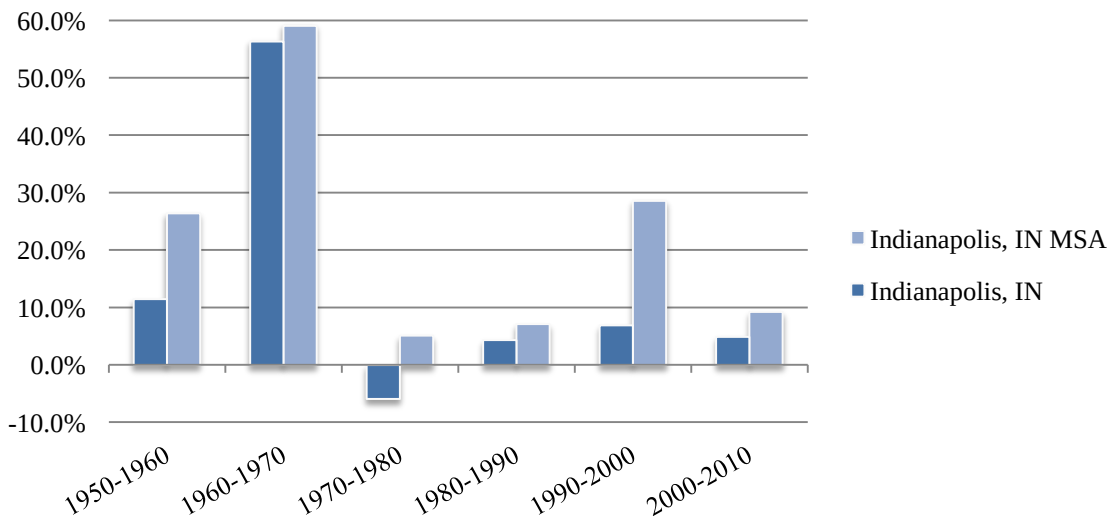
Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	820,445*	4.9%	1,756,241	9.3%†
2000	781,870*	6.9%	1,607,486	28.6%†
1990	731,327*	4.4%	1,249,822	7.1%
1980	700,807*	-5.9%	1,166,575	5.1%
1970	744,624*	56.3%	1,109,882	59.1%†
1960	476,258	11.5%	697,567	26.4%
1950	427,173		551,777	

*Reflects population of consolidated city; see footnote on page one for more details
† Increase due in part to adjustment in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



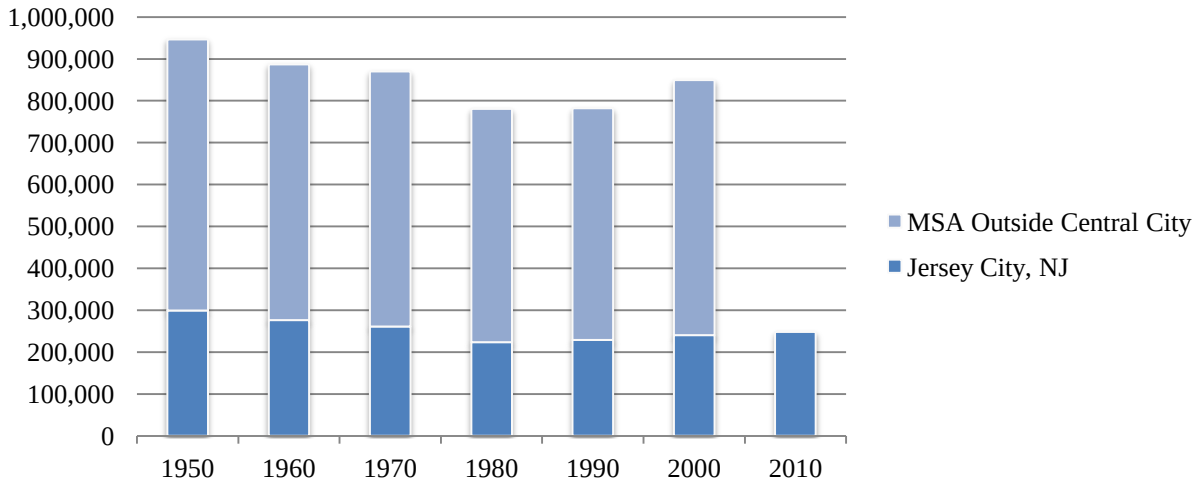
Jersey City, NJ and MSA

Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

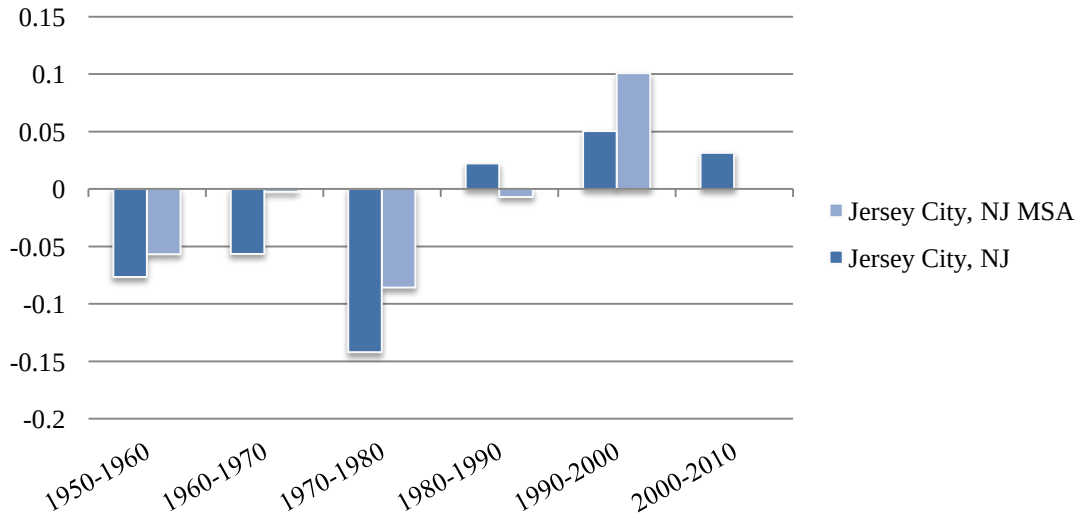
Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	247,597	3.1%	N/A*	
2000	240,055	5.0%	608,975	10.1%
1990	228,537	2.2%	553,099	-0.7%
1980	223,532	-14.2%	556,972	-8.6%
1970	260,545	-5.6%	609,266	-0.2%
1960	276,101	-7.7%	610,734	-5.7%
1950	299,017		647,437	

*Jersey City MSA defined as part of New York, NY MSA in 2010

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



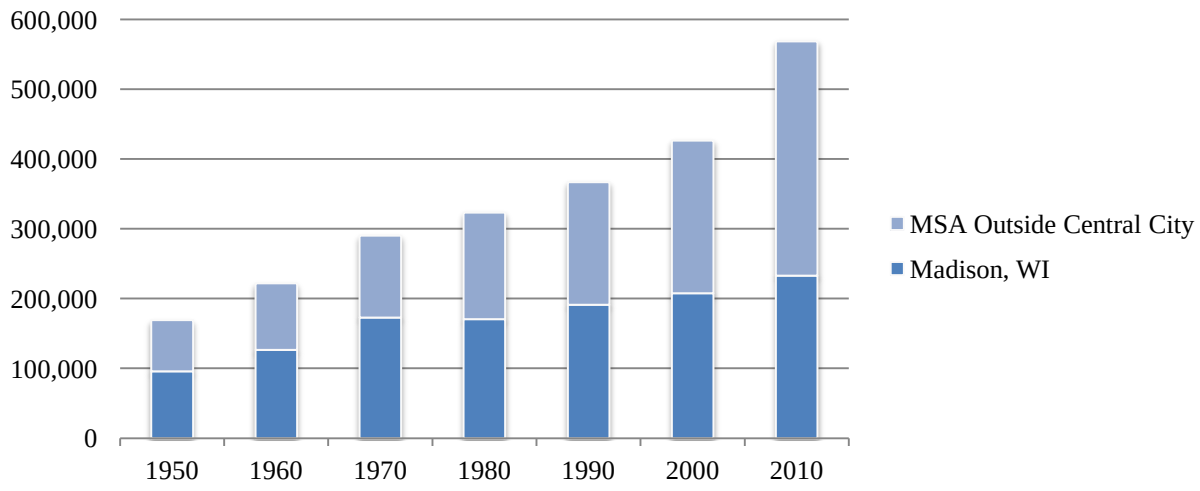
Madison, WI and MSA

Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

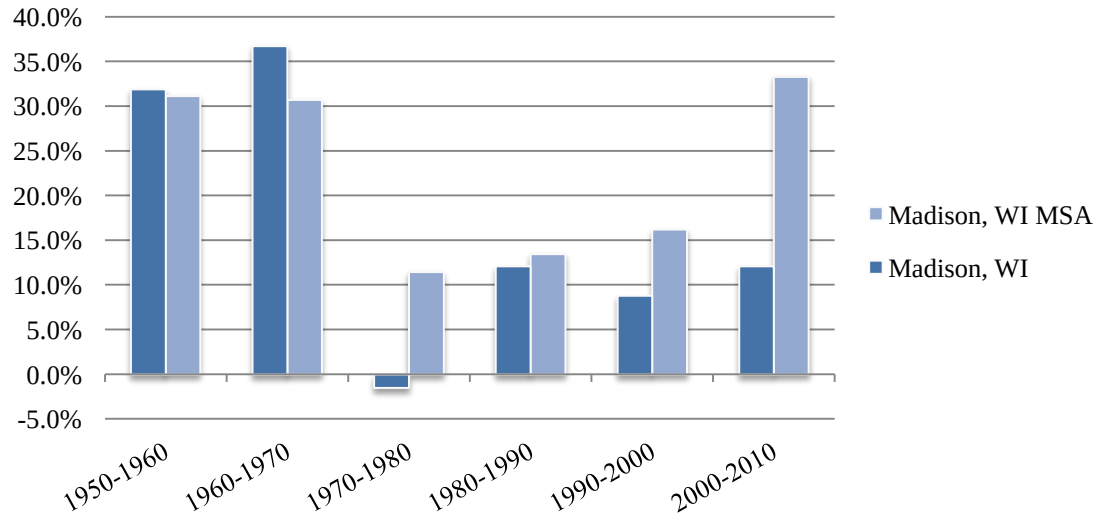
Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	233,209	12.1%	568,593	33.3%*
2000	208,054	8.8%	426,526	16.2%
1990	191,262	12.1%	367,085	13.5%
1980	170,616	-1.5%	323,545	11.5%
1970	173,258	36.7%	290,272	30.7%
1960	126,706	31.9%	222,095	31.1%
1950	96,056		169,357	

* Increase due in part to adjustment in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



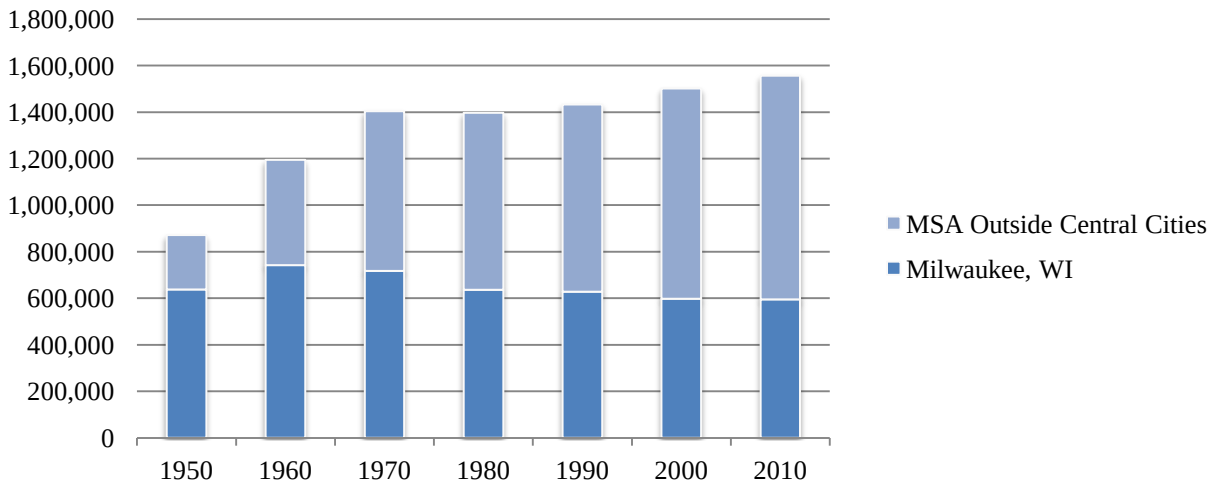
Milwaukee, WI and MSA

Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

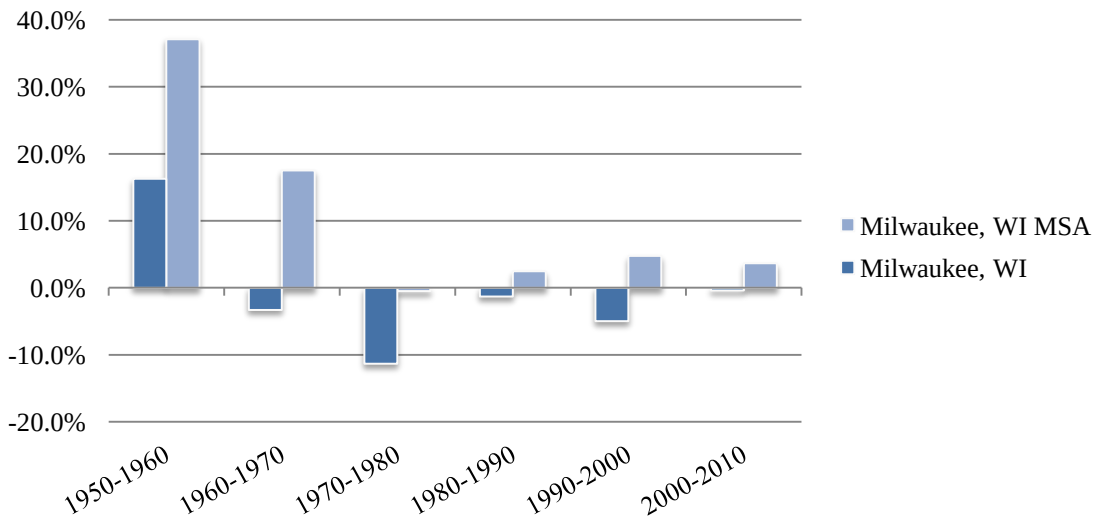
Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	594,833	-0.4%	1,555,908	3.7%
2000	596,974	-5.0%	1,500,741*	4.8%
1990	628,088	-1.3%	1,432,149*	2.5%
1980	636,212	-11.3%	1,397,143	-0.5%
1970	717,099	-3.3%	1,403,688	17.5%†
1960	741,324	16.3%	1,194,290	37.1%†
1950	637,392		871,047	

* Area defined by Office of Management and Budget, 2003
† Increase due in part to adjustment in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



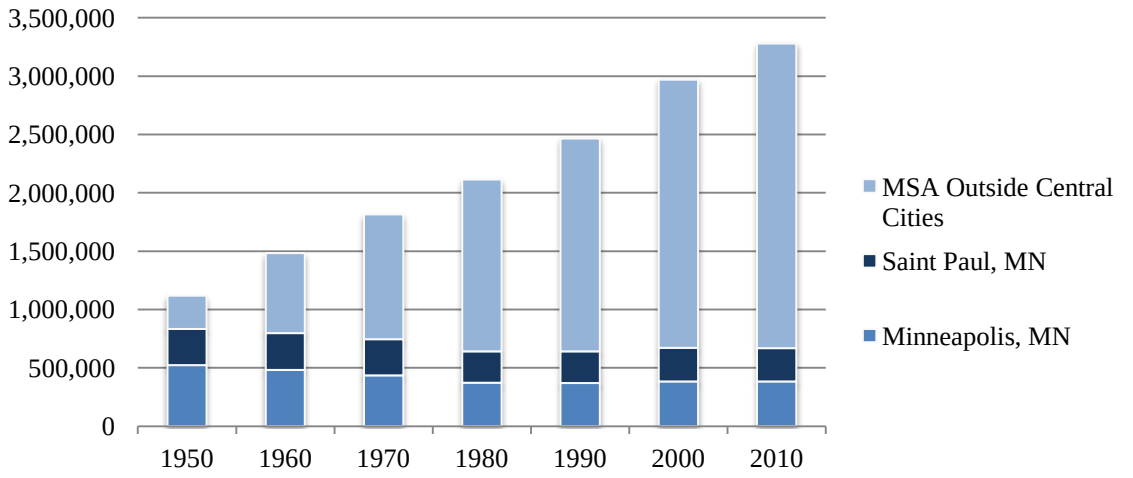
Minneapolis, MN and MSA

Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

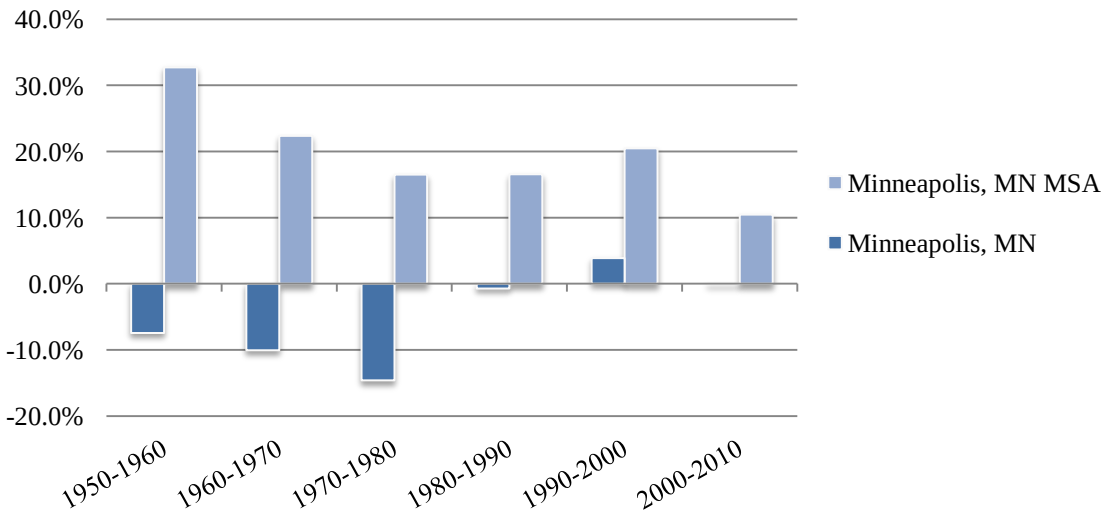
Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	382,578	0.0%	3,279,833	10.5%
2000	382,618	3.9%	2,968,806	20.5%*
1990	368,383	-0.7%	2,464,124	16.6%*
1980	370,951	-14.6%	2,113,533	16.5%*
1970	434,400	-10.0%	1,813,647	22.4%
1960	482,872	-7.4%	1,482,030	32.7%*
1950	521,718		1,116,509	

* Increase due in part to adjustment in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



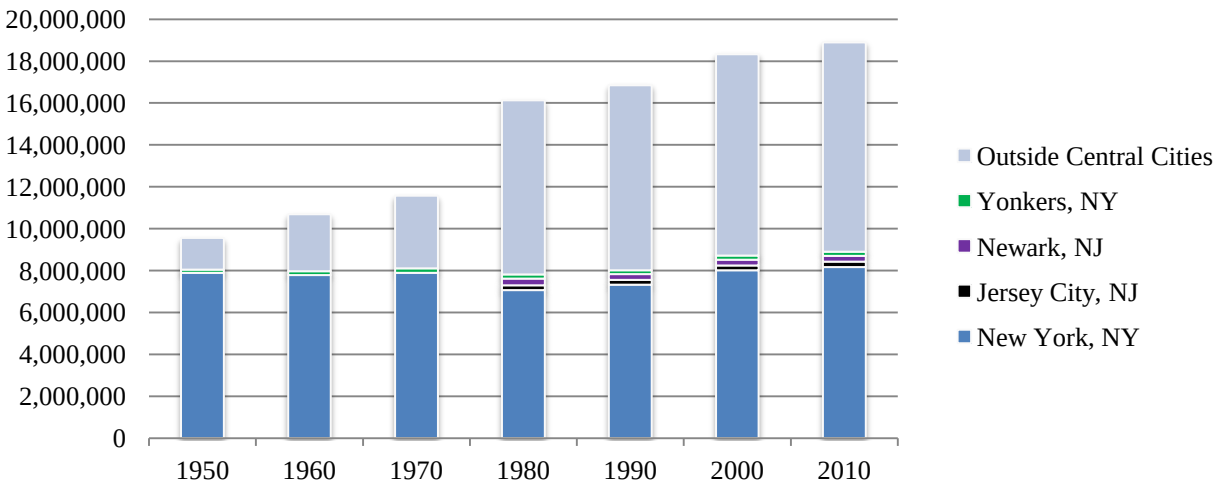
New York, NY and MSA

Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

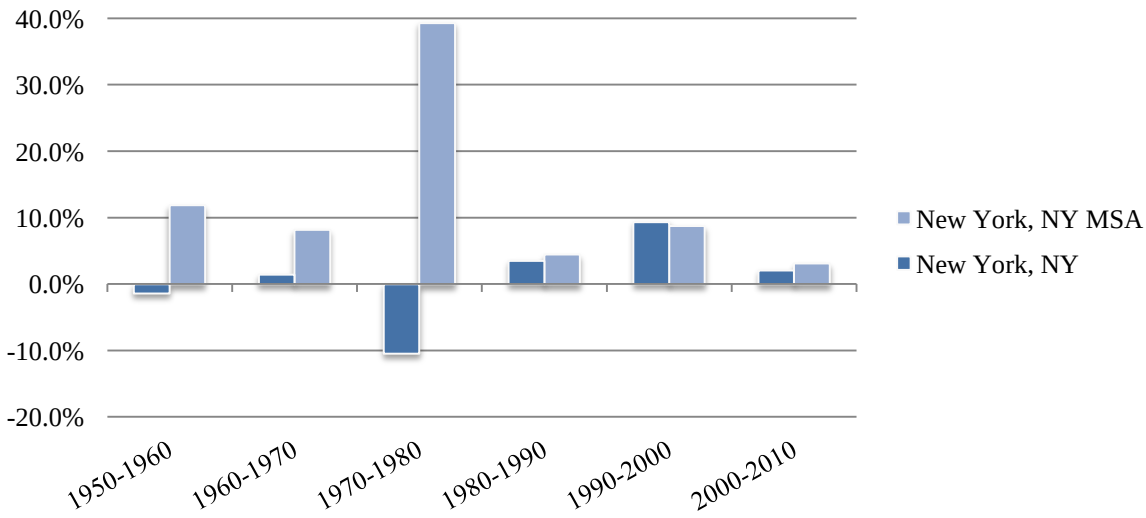
Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	8,175,133	2.1%	18,897,109	3.1%
2000	8,008,278	9.4%	18,323,002*	8.8%
1990	7,322,564	3.5%	16,846,046*	4.5%‡
1980	7,071,639	-10.4%	16,121,297	39.3%‡
1970	7,894,862	1.5%	11,571,899	8.2%
1960	7,781,984	-1.4%	10,694,633	11.9%
1950	7,891,957		9,555,943†	

*Area defined by Office of Management and Budget, 2003
† Area defined by Office of Management and Budget, 1960
‡ Increase due in part to adjustment in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



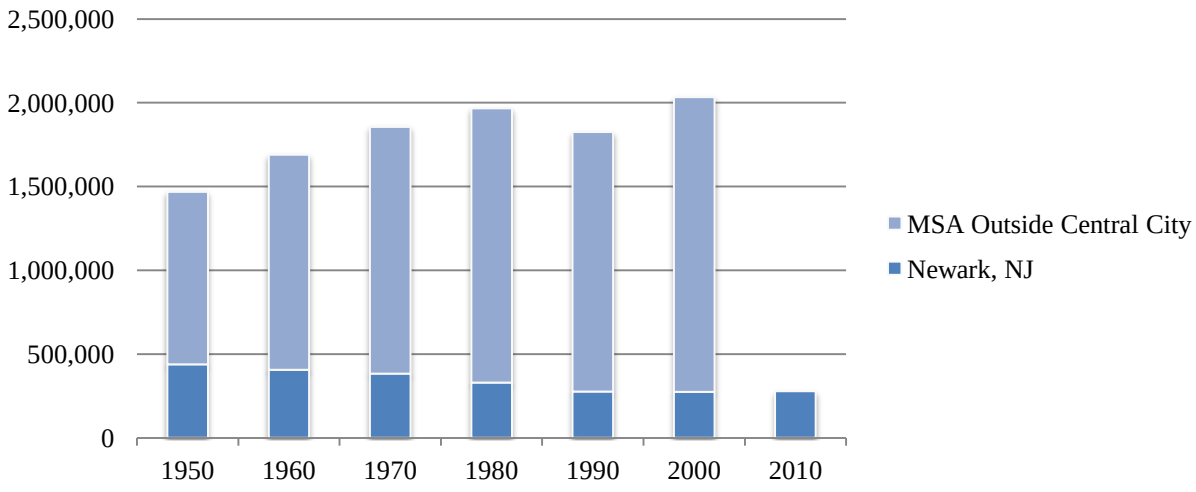
Newark, NJ and MSA

Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

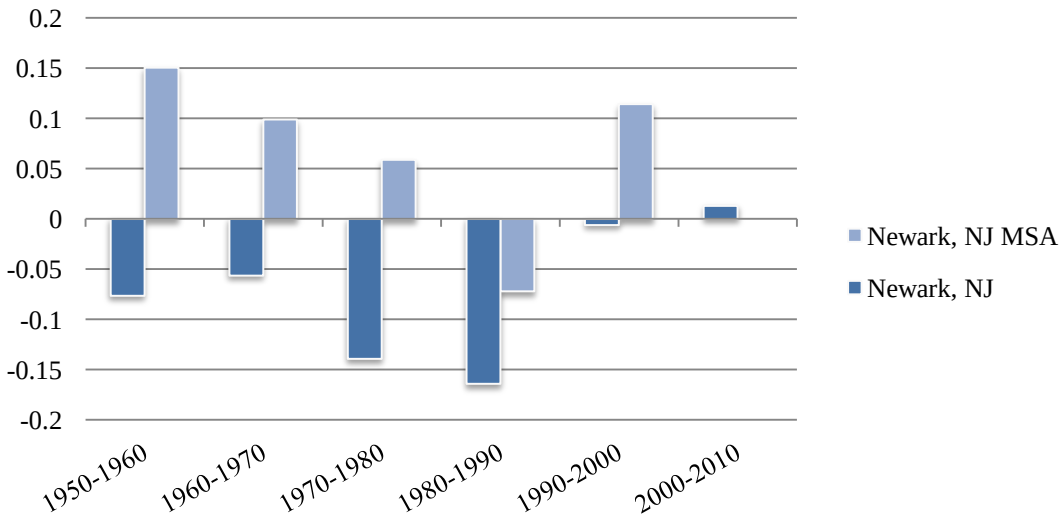
Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	277,140	1.3%	N/A*	
2000	273,546	-0.6%	2,032,989	11.4%†
1990	275,221	-16.4%	1,824,321	-7.2%
1980	329,248	-13.9%	1,965,969	5.9%†
1970	382,417	-5.6%	1,856,556	9.9%
1960	405,220	-7.6%	1,689,420	15.0%
1950	438,776		1,468,458	

* Newark, NJ MSA defined as part of New York, NY MSA in 2010
† Increase due in part to adjustment in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



Philadelphia, PA and MSA

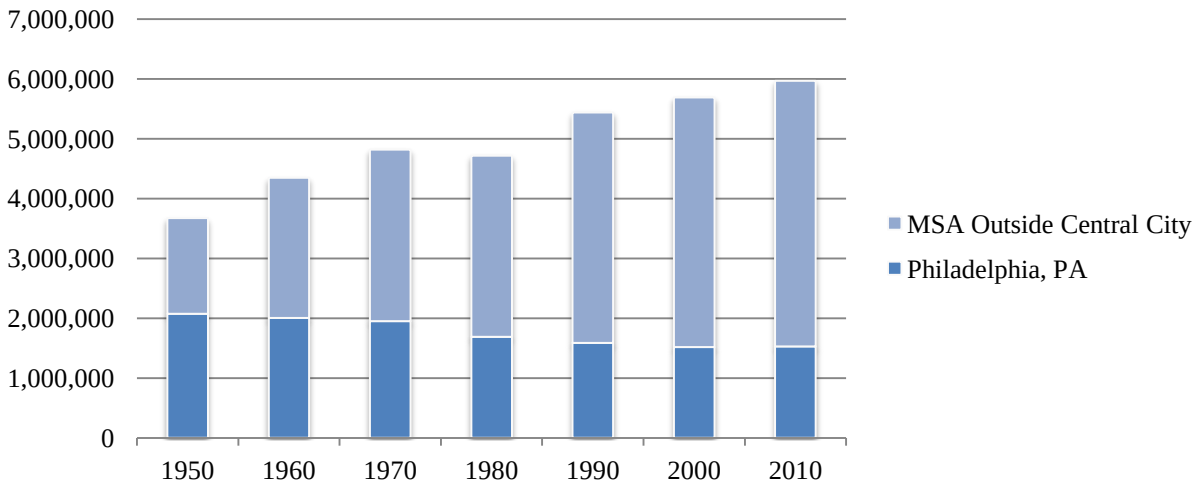
Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	1,526,006	0.6%	5,965,343	4.9%
2000	1,517,550	-4.3%	5,687,147*	4.6%
1990	1,585,577	-6.1%	5,435,468*	15.2%†
1980	1,688,210	-13.4%	4,716,818	-2.1%
1970	1,948,609	-2.7%	4,817,914	10.9%
1960	2,002,512	-3.3%	4,342,897	18.3%
1950	2,071,605		3,671,048	

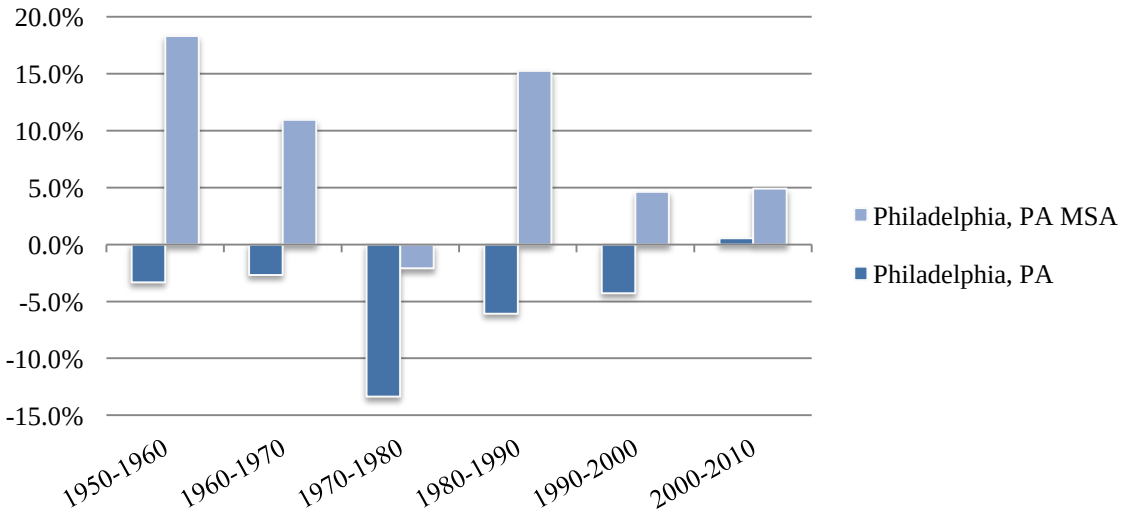
*Area defined by Office of Management and Budget, 2003

† Increase due in part to adjustment in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



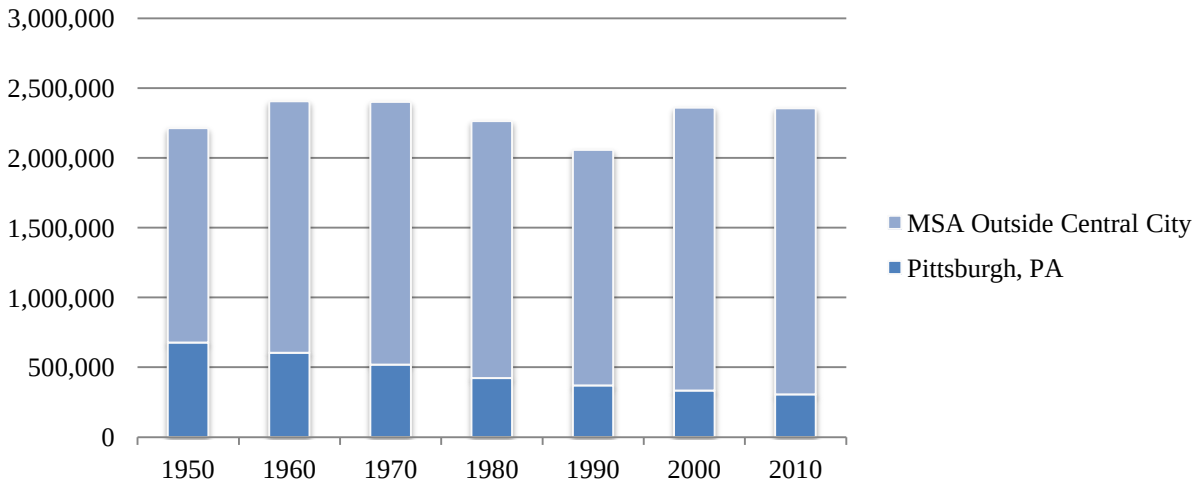
Pittsburgh, PA and MSA

Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

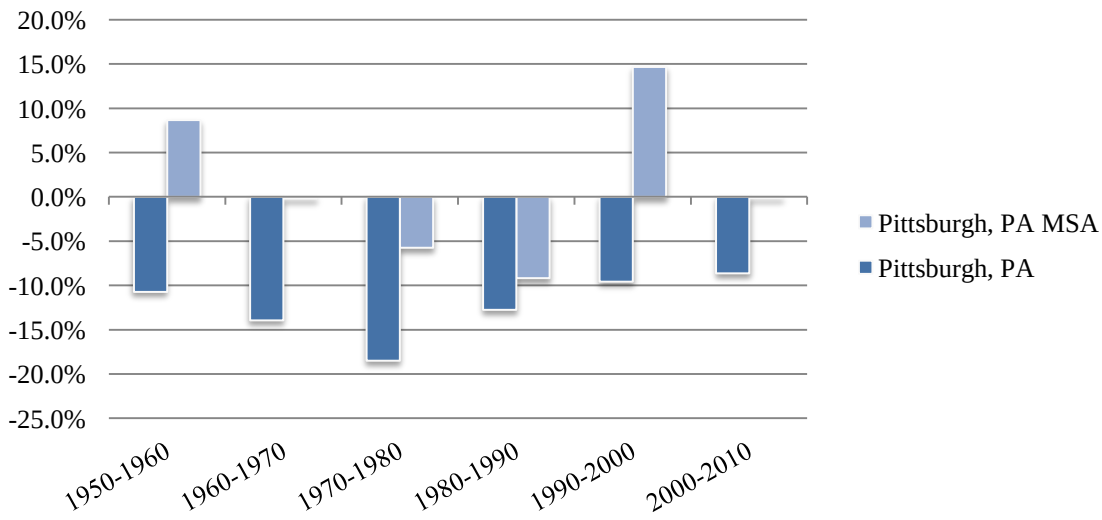
Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	305,704	-8.6%	2,356,285	-0.1%*
2000	334,563	-9.5%	2,358,695	14.7%*
1990	369,879	-12.8%	2,056,705	-9.2%*
1980	423,938	-18.5%	2,263,984	-5.7%
1970	520,117	-13.9%	2,401,245	-0.2%
1960	604,332	-10.7%	2,405,435	8.7%
1950	676,806		2,213,236	

* Change due in part to adjustment in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



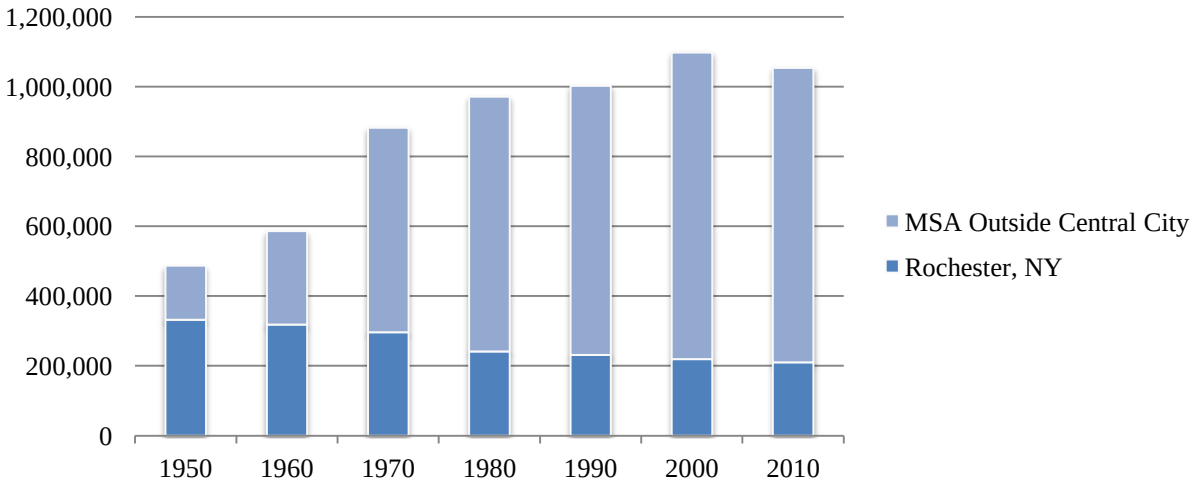
Rochester, NY and MSA

Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

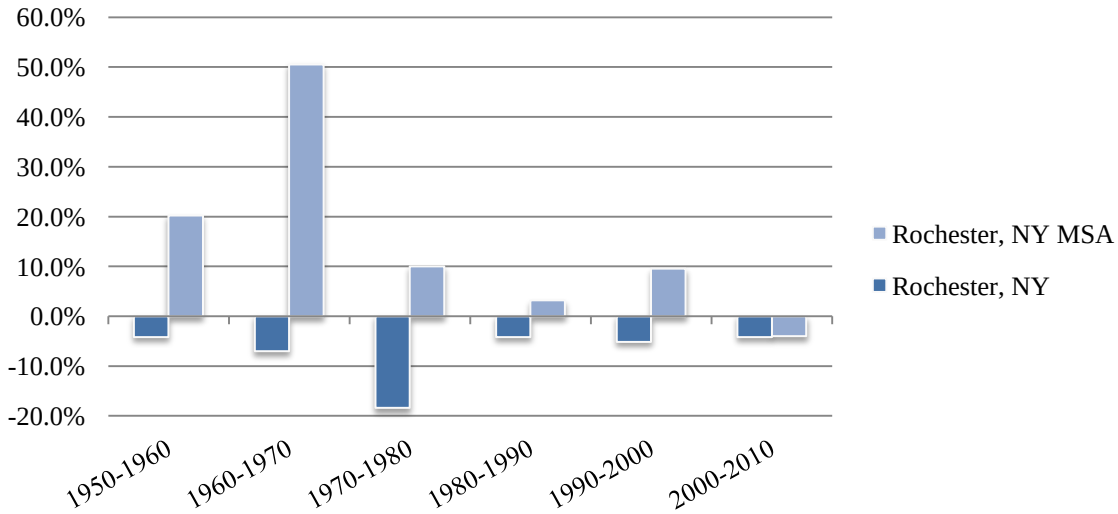
Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	210,565	-4.2%	1,054,323	-4.0%*
2000	219,773	-5.1%	1,098,201	9.6%*
1990	231,636	-4.2%	1,002,410	3.2%
1980	241,741	-18.4%	971,230	10.0%*
1970	296,233	-7.0%	882,667	50.5%*
1960	318,611	-4.2%	586,387	20.3%
1950	332,488		487,632	

* Change due in part to adjustment in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



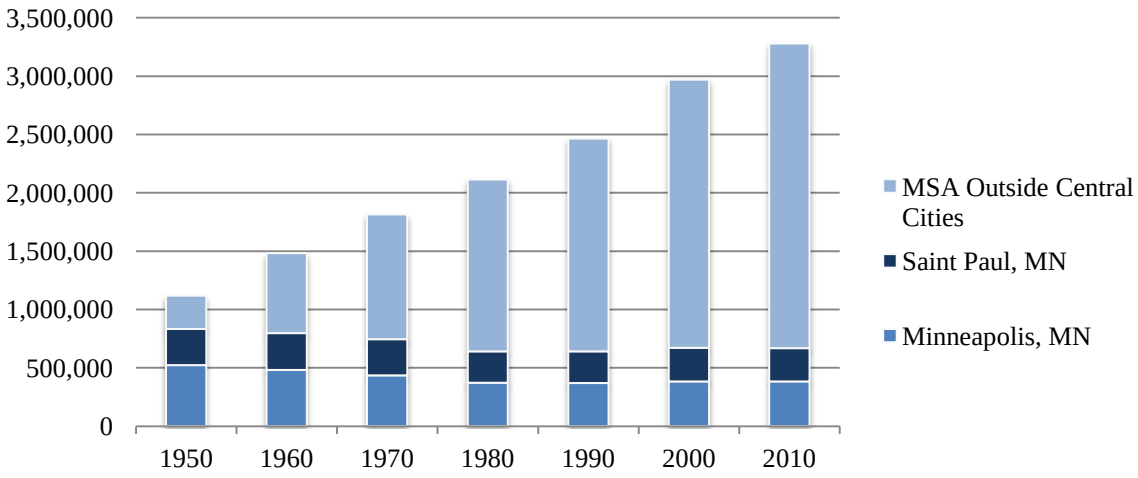
Saint Paul, MN and MSA

Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

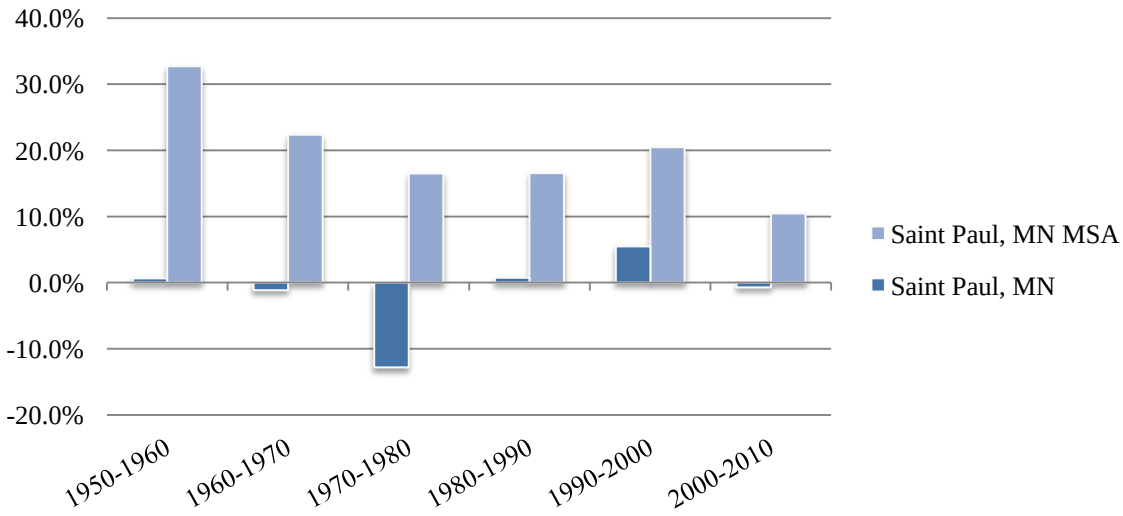
Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	285,068	-0.7%	3,279,833	10.5%
2000	287,151	5.5%	2,968,806	20.5%*
1990	272,235	0.7%	2,464,124	16.6%*
1980	270,230	-12.8%	2,113,533	16.5%*
1970	309,866	-1.1%	1,813,647	22.4%
1960	313,411	0.7%	1,482,030	32.7%*
1950	311,349		1,116,509	

* Increase due in part to adjustment in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



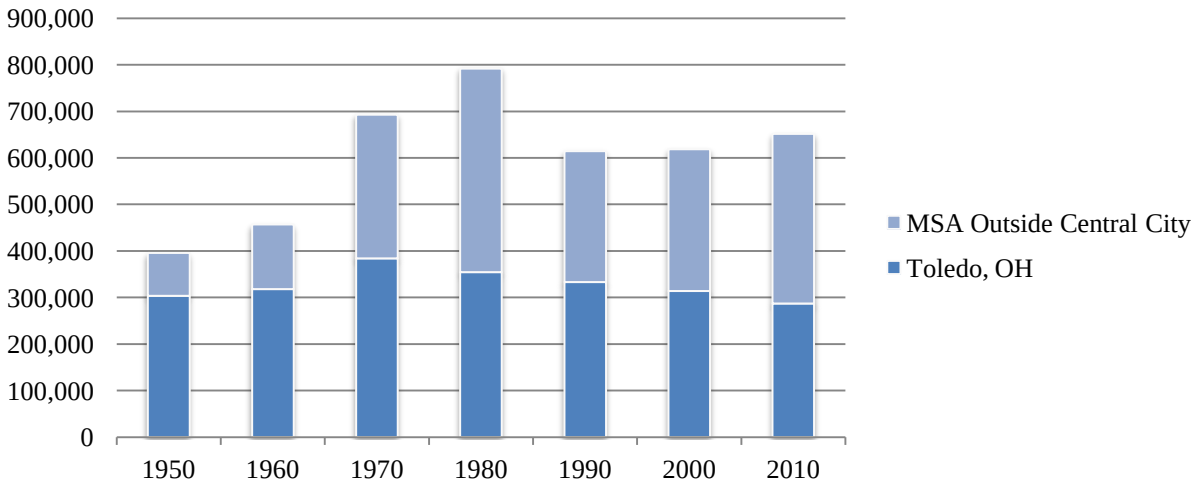
Toledo, OH and MSA

Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

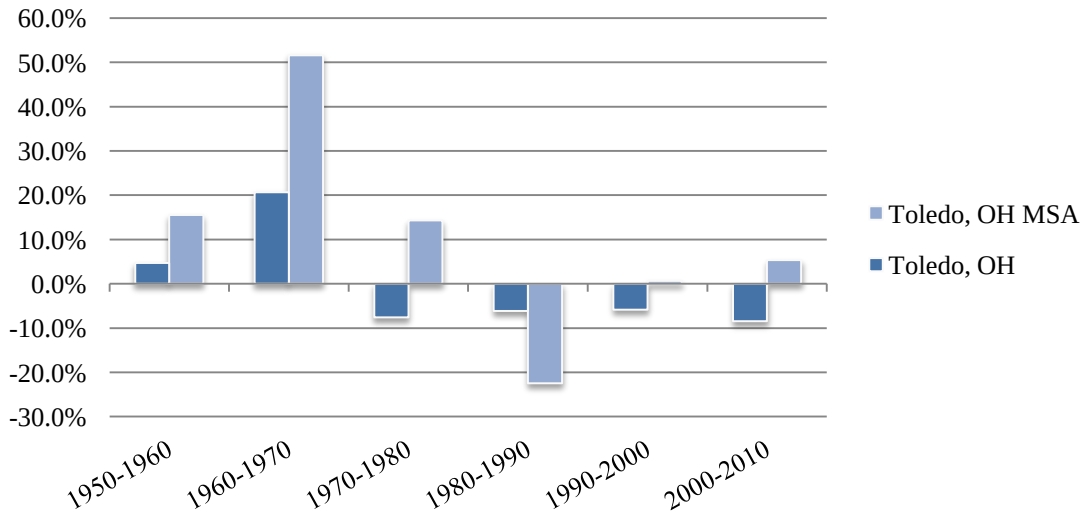
Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	287,208	-8.4%	651,429	5.4%*
2000	313,619	-5.8%	618,203	0.7%
1990	332,943	-6.1%	614,128	-22.4%*
1980	354,635	-7.6%	791,599	14.3%*
1970	383,818	20.7%	692,571	51.6%*
1960	318,003	4.7%	456,931	15.5%
1950	303,616		395,551	

* Change due in part to adjustments in geographic delineation of MSA

Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



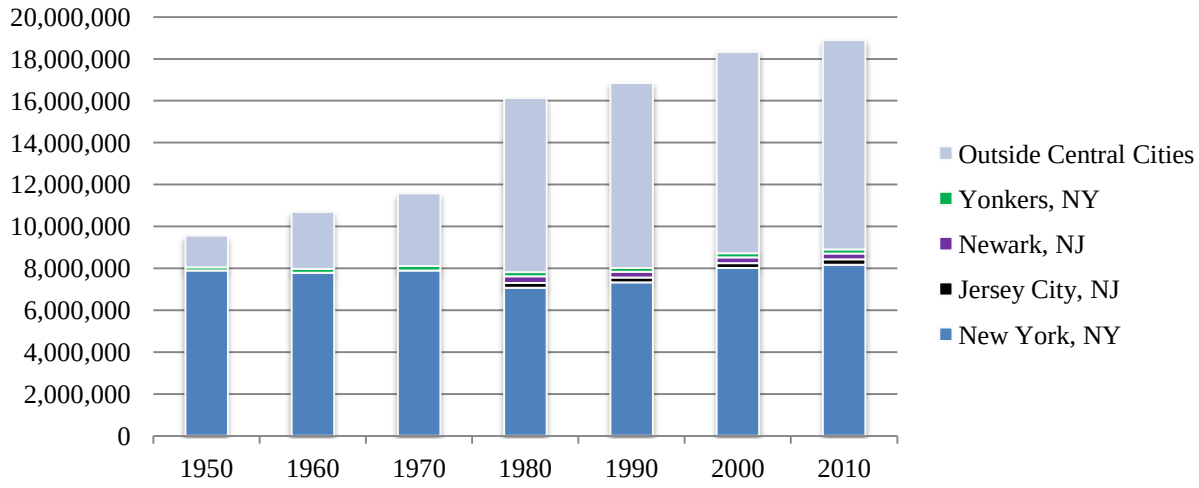
Yonkers, NY and MSA

Population and Percent Change, 1950-2010

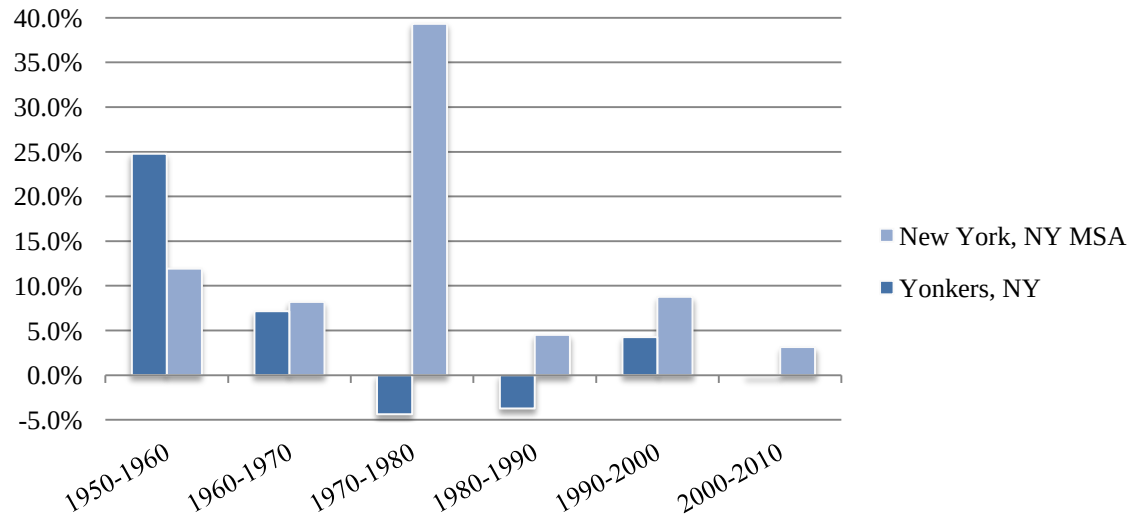
Census	City Pop.	Pop. Change (City)	MSA Total Pop.*	Pop. Change (MSA)
2010	195,976	-0.1%	18,897,109	3.1%
2000	196,086	4.3%	18,323,002	8.8%
1990	188,082	-3.7%	16,846,046	4.5%
1980	195,351	-4.4%	16,121,297	39.3%
1970	204,297	7.2%	11,571,899	8.2%
1960	190,634	24.8%	10,694,633	11.9%
1950	152,798		9,555,943	

*Yonkers is part of the New York, NY MSA.

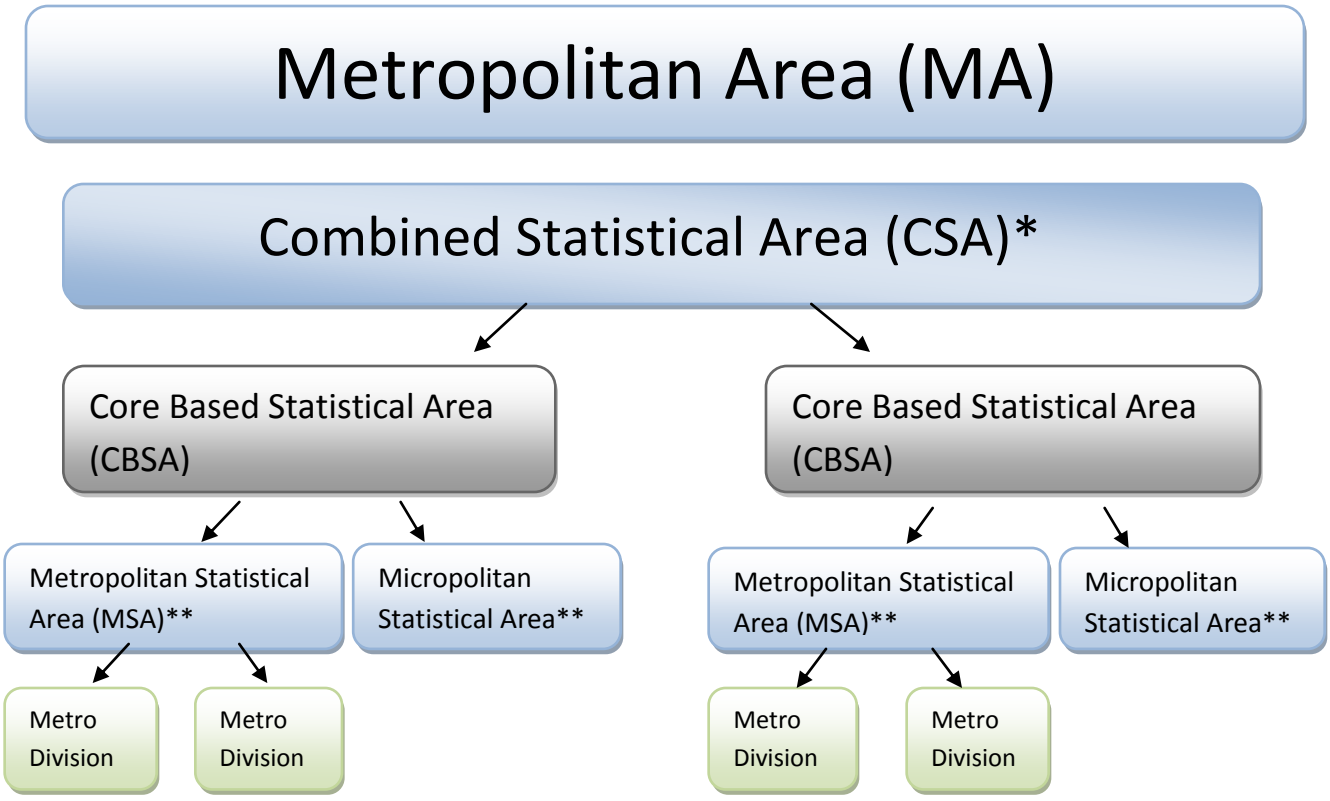
Population Change, 1950-2010



Percent Change, 1950-2010



APPENDIX B: Defining Metropolitan Areas and Related Concepts, Office of Management and Budget 2009 Revisions

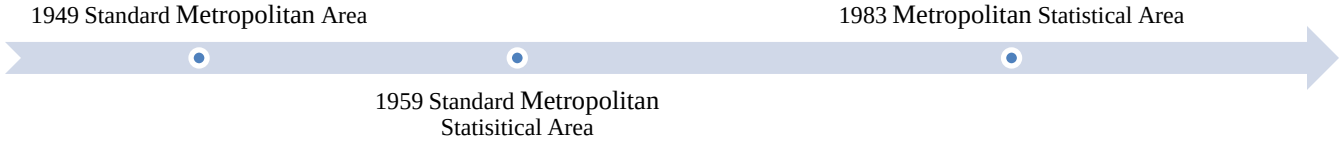


Metropolitan Area (MA): Adopted 1990 – Initially an umbrella term for MSAs, CMSAs, and PMSAs; now, includes Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSA) also. Refers to large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of social and economic integration with that core. Comprised of one or more entire counties, except in New England, where cities and towns are the basic geographic units.

Combined Statistical Area (CSA): Aggregates of adjacent metropolitan or micropolitan statistical areas that are linked by commuting ties.

Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA): Effective 2000 – refers collectively to Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas. Each CBSA must contain at least one urban area of 10,000 or more population.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): Each MSA must have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants. Prior to 1983, MSAs were called Standard Metropolitan Areas (SMAs) 1949-1958, then Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) 1959-1982. Each MSA consists of one or more counties and includes the counties containing the core urban area, as well as any adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration (as measured by commuting to work) with the urban core.



Micropolitan Statistical Area: Each Micropolitan Statistical Area must have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but fewer than 50,000 people. Each micro area consists of one or more counties and includes the counties containing the core urban area, as well as any adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration (as measured by commuting to work) with the urban core.

Metropolitan Division: An MSA containing a single core with a population of 2.5 million or more may be subdivided into smaller groupings of counties, referred to as Metropolitan Divisions.

* In New England, Combined New England City and Town Areas (CNECTA) are aggregates of adjacent New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) that are linked by commuting ties.

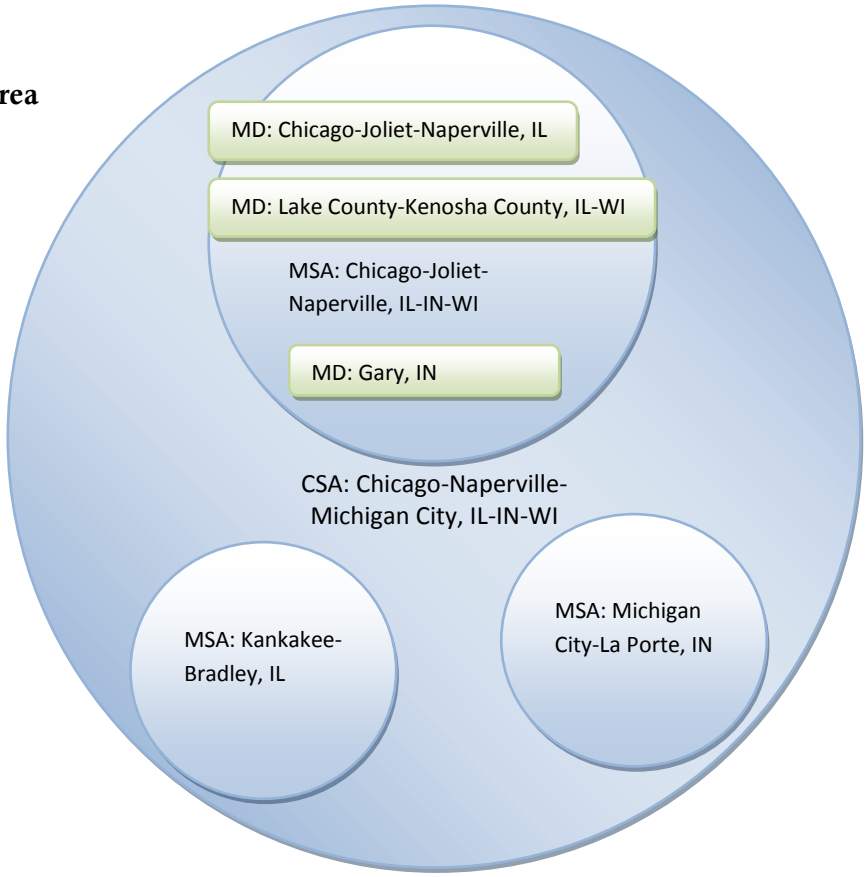
**In New England, related statistical areas include New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs), which are conceptually similar to MSAs and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, but are defined using cities and towns instead of counties.

Example: Chicago and Surrounding Area

CSA – Combined Statistical Area

MSA – Metropolitan Statistical Area

MD – Metropolitan Division



Appendix B definitions taken from or based on:

OMB Bulletin No. 10-02, December 1, 2009
http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/bulletins/b10-02.pdf

U.S. Census Bureau, Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas
http://www.census.gov/population/www/metroareas/aboutmetro.html