[Template:About](/wiki/Template:About" \o "Template:About) [Template:Redirect4](/wiki/Template:Redirect4) [Template:Pp-move-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-move-indef) [Template:Use mdy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_mdy_dates) [Template:Infobox settlement](/wiki/Template:Infobox_settlement)

**Detroit** ([Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en)[[1]](#cite_note-1)) is the [most populous city](/wiki/List_of_cities_in_Michigan_by_population) in the U.S. state of [Michigan](/wiki/Michigan), the fourth-largest city in the [Midwest](/wiki/Midwestern_United_States) and the largest city on the [United States–Canada border](/wiki/Canada–United_States_border). It is the [seat](/wiki/County_seat) of [Wayne County](/wiki/Wayne_County,_Michigan), the most populous county in the state. Detroit's [metropolitan area](/wiki/Metropolitan_area), known as [Metro Detroit](/wiki/Metro_Detroit), is home to 4.3 million people, making it the [fourteenth-most populous](/wiki/List_of_Metropolitan_Statistical_Areas) metropolitan area in the United States and the second-largest in the [Midwestern United States](/wiki/Midwestern_United_States) (behind [Chicago](/wiki/Chicago_metropolitan_area)).

The [Detroit–Windsor](/wiki/Detroit–Windsor) area, a commercial link straddling the [Canada–U.S. border](/wiki/Canada–United_States_border), has a total population of about 5.7 million.<ref name=Agglomerations>[World Agglomerations](http://www.citypopulation.de/World.html) Retrieved on May 5, 2009.</ref> The Detroit metropolitan region holds roughly one-half of Michigan's population.<ref name=CensusCity/><ref name=CensusMSA/> Detroit is a major port on the [Detroit River](/wiki/Detroit_River), a [strait](/wiki/Strait) that connects the [Great Lakes](/wiki/Great_Lakes) system to the [Saint Lawrence Seaway](/wiki/Saint_Lawrence_Seaway). The [Detroit Metropolitan Airport](/wiki/Detroit_Metropolitan_Airport) is among the most important [hubs](/wiki/Airline_hub) in the United States. The City of Detroit anchors the second-largest economic region in the [Midwest](/wiki/Midwest), behind [Chicago](/wiki/Chicago_metropolitan_area), and the [thirteenth-largest](/wiki/List_of_U.S._metropolitan_areas_by_GDP) in the United States.[[2]](#cite_note-2)[[3]](#cite_note-3) Detroit was founded on July 24, 1701 by the French explorer and adventurer [Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac](/wiki/Antoine_de_la_Mothe_Cadillac) and a party of settlers. With expansion of the automobile industry, the Detroit area emerged as a significant metropolitan region within the United States in the early 20th century, when the city became the fourth-largest in the country for a period. In the 1950s and 1960s, expansion continued with construction of a regional [freeway system](/wiki/Roads_and_freeways_in_metropolitan_Detroit).

Due to industrial restructuring and loss of jobs in the auto industry, Detroit lost considerable population from the late 20th century to present. Between 2000 and 2010 the city's population fell by 25 percent, changing its ranking from the [nation's 10th-largest city](/wiki/Largest_cities_in_the_United_States_by_population_by_decade#2000) to 18th.<ref name=Wisely/> In 2010, the city had a population of 713,777, more than a 60 percent drop from a peak population of over 1.8 million at the 1950 census. This resulted from suburbanization, industrial restructuring, and the [decline of Detroit's](/wiki/Decline_of_Detroit) auto industry.<ref name=CensusCity>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> Following the shift of population and jobs to its suburbs or other states or nations, the city has focused on becoming the metropolitan region's employment and economic center.

The erstwhile rapid growth of the city left a globally unique stock of [architectural monuments](/wiki/Architecture_of_metropolitan_Detroit) and [historic places](/wiki/National_Register_of_Historic_Places_listings_in_Detroit,_Michigan) of the first half of the 20th century, with many of them falling into disrepair or torn down since the 1960s. [Conservation](/wiki/Conservation-restoration_of_cultural_heritage) efforts managed to save many architectural pieces since the 2000s and allowed several large-scale revitalisations. [Downtown Detroit](/wiki/Downtown_Detroit) has held an increased role as a cultural destination in the 21st century, with the restoration of several historic theatres and entertainment venues, new sports stadiums, and a riverfront revitalization project. More recently, the population of Downtown Detroit, [Midtown Detroit](/wiki/Midtown_Detroit), and a handful of other neighborhoods has increased. Some other neighborhoods remain distressed, with extensive abandonment of properties.

The Governor of Michigan, [Rick Snyder](/wiki/Rick_Snyder), declared a [financial emergency](/wiki/Financial_emergency_in_Michigan) for the city in March 2013, appointing an emergency manager. On July 18, 2013, [Detroit filed the largest municipal bankruptcy case](/wiki/Detroit_bankruptcy) in U.S. history.[[4]](#cite_note-4) It was declared bankrupt by Judge Steven W. Rhodes of the [Bankruptcy Court](/wiki/United_States_bankruptcy_court) for the [Eastern District of Michigan](/wiki/United_States_District_Court_for_the_Eastern_District_of_Michigan) on December 3, 2013; he cited its $18.5 billion debt and declared that negotiations with its thousands of creditors were unfeasible.[[5]](#cite_note-5) On November 7, 2014, Judge Rhodes approved the city's bankruptcy plan, allowing the city to begin the process of exiting bankruptcy.[[6]](#cite_note-6) The City of Detroit successfully exited Chapter 9 municipal bankruptcy with all finances handed back to the city at midnight on December 11, 2014.[[7]](#cite_note-7)[[8]](#cite_note-8)[[9]](#cite_note-9)

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## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

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### European settlement[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

[upright|thumb|](/wiki/File:Ste_Anne_de_Detroit.jpg)[Ste. Anne de Détroit](/wiki/Ste._Anne_de_Detroit_Catholic_Church), founded in 1701 by French colonists, is the second-oldest continuously operating [Catholic](/wiki/Roman_Catholic_Archdiocese_of_Detroit) parish in the United States. The present church was completed in 1887.<ref name=Woodford/> The city was named by [French colonists](/wiki/New_France), referring to the [Detroit River](/wiki/Detroit_River) ([Template:Lang-fr](/wiki/Template:Lang-fr), meaning *the* [*strait*](/wiki/Strait) *of Lake Erie*), linking [Lake Huron](/wiki/Lake_Huron) and [Lake Erie](/wiki/Lake_Erie); in the historical context, the strait included the [St. Clair River](/wiki/St._Clair_River), [Lake St. Clair](/wiki/Lake_St._Clair) and the Detroit River.[[10]](#cite_note-10)[[11]](#cite_note-11) On the shores of the strait, in 1701, the French officer [Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac](/wiki/Antoine_de_la_Mothe_Cadillac), along with fifty-one French people and [French Canadians](/wiki/French_Canadians), founded a settlement called [Fort Pontchartrain du Détroit](/wiki/Fort_Pontchartrain_du_Détroit), naming it after [Louis Phélypeaux, comte de Pontchartrain](/wiki/Louis_Phélypeaux,_comte_de_Pontchartrain), Minister of Marine under [Louis XIV](/wiki/Louis_XIV_of_France).<ref name=Riley>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book), p. 56.</ref> France offered free land to colonists to attract families to Detroit; when it reached a total population of 800 in 1765, it was the largest city between [Montreal](/wiki/Montreal) and [New Orleans](/wiki/New_Orleans), both also French settlements.[[12]](#cite_note-12) By 1773, the population of Detroit was 1,400. By 1778, its population was up to 2,144 and it was the third-largest city in the [Province of Quebec](/wiki/Province_of_Quebec_(1763–91)).[[13]](#cite_note-13) The region grew based on the lucrative [fur trade](/wiki/Fur_trade), in which numerous Native American people had important roles. Detroit's city flag reflects its French colonial heritage. (See [Flag of Detroit](/wiki/Flag_of_Detroit)). Descendants of the earliest French and French Canadian settlers formed a cohesive community who gradually were replaced as the dominant population after more Anglo-American settlers came to the area in the early 19th century. Living along the shores of Lakes St. Clair, and south to Monroe and downriver suburbs, the French Canadians of Detroit, also known as [Muskrat French](/wiki/Muskrat_French), remain a subculture in the region today.[[14]](#cite_note-14)[[15]](#cite_note-15) During the [French and Indian War](/wiki/French_and_Indian_War) (1754–63), the North American front of the [Seven Years' War](/wiki/Seven_Years'_War) between Britain and France, British troops gained control of the settlement in 1760. They shortened the name to *Detroit*. Several Native American tribes launched [Pontiac's Rebellion](/wiki/Pontiac's_Rebellion) (1763), and conducted a [siege of Fort Detroit](/wiki/Siege_of_Fort_Detroit), but failed to capture it. In defeat, France ceded its territory in North America east of the Mississippi to Britain following the war.

Following the [American Revolutionary War](/wiki/American_Revolutionary_War) and United States independence, Britain ceded Detroit along with other territory in the area under the [Jay Treaty](/wiki/Jay_Treaty) (1796), which established the northern border with Canada.[[16]](#cite_note-16) In 1805, fire destroyed most of the Detroit settlement, which consisted mostly of wooden buildings. A river warehouse and brick chimneys of the former wooden homes were the sole structures to survive.[[17]](#cite_note-17)

### 19th century[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

From 1805 to 1847, Detroit was the capital of Michigan (first the territory, then the state). Detroit surrendered without a fight to British troops during the [War of 1812](/wiki/War_of_1812) in the [Siege of Detroit](/wiki/Siege_of_Detroit). The [Battle of Frenchtown](/wiki/Battle_of_Frenchtown) (January 18–23, 1813) was part of a United States effort to retake the city, and American troops suffered their highest fatalities of any battle in the war. This battle is commemorated at [River Raisin National Battlefield Park](/wiki/River_Raisin_National_Battlefield_Park) south of Detroit in Monroe County. Detroit was finally recaptured by the United States later that year.

It was incorporated as a city in 1815.<ref name=Woodford/> As the city expanded, a geometric street plan developed by [Augustus B. Woodward](/wiki/Augustus_B._Woodward) was followed, featuring grand boulevards as in Paris.

Prior to the [American Civil War](/wiki/American_Civil_War), the city's access to the Canadian border made it a key stop for refugee slaves gaining freedom in the North along the [Underground Railroad](/wiki/Underground_Railroad). Many went across the Detroit River to Canada to escape pursuit by slave catchers.<ref name=Woodford/> There were estimated to be 20,000 to 30,000 African-American refugees who settled in Canada.

Numerous men from Detroit volunteered to fight for the Union during the [American Civil War](/wiki/American_Civil_War), including the 24th Michigan Infantry Regiment (part of the legendary [Iron Brigade](/wiki/Iron_Brigade)), which fought with distinction and suffered 82% casualties at the [Battle of Gettysburg](/wiki/Battle_of_Gettysburg) in 1863. When the First Volunteer Infantry Regiment arrived to fortify Washington, DC, President [Abraham Lincoln](/wiki/Abraham_Lincoln) is quoted as saying "Thank God for Michigan!" [George Armstrong Custer](/wiki/George_Armstrong_Custer) led the [Michigan Brigade](/wiki/Michigan_Brigade) during the Civil War and called them the "Wolverines".[[18]](#cite_note-18) During the late 19th century, several [Gilded Age](/wiki/Gilded_Age) mansions reflecting the wealth of industry and shipping magnates were built east and west of the current downtown, along the major avenues of the Woodward plan. Most notable among them was the [David Whitney House](/wiki/David_Whitney_House) located at 4421 [Woodward Avenue](/wiki/Woodward_Avenue), which became a prime location for mansions. During this period some referred to Detroit as the *Paris of the West* for its architecture, grand avenues in the Paris style, and for Washington Boulevard, recently electrified by [Thomas Edison](/wiki/Thomas_Edison).<ref name=Woodford/> The city had grown steadily from the 1830s with the rise of shipping, shipbuilding, and manufacturing industries. Strategically located along the [Great Lakes](/wiki/Great_Lakes) waterway, Detroit emerged as a major port and transportation hub.

In 1896, a thriving carriage trade prompted [Henry Ford](/wiki/Henry_Ford) to build his first automobile in a rented workshop on Mack Avenue. During this growth period, Detroit expanded its borders by annexing all or part of several surrounding villages and townships.

### 20th century[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

[thumb|A 4](/wiki/File:Change_of_work_shift_at_Ford_Motor_Company.jpg) [p.m.](/wiki/12-hour_clock) change of work shift at the Ford Motor Company assembly plant in [Highland Park, Michigan](/wiki/Highland_Park,_Michigan), 1910s

In 1903, Henry Ford founded the [Ford Motor Company](/wiki/Ford_Motor_Company). Ford's manufacturing—and those of automotive pioneers [William C. Durant](/wiki/William_C._Durant), the [Dodge Brothers](/wiki/Dodge_Brothers), [Packard](/wiki/Packard), and [Walter Chrysler](/wiki/Walter_Chrysler)—established Detroit's status in the early 20th century as the world's automotive capital.<ref name=Woodford/> The growth of the auto industry was reflected by changes in businesses throughout the Midwest and nation, with the development of garages to service vehicles and gas stations, as well as factories for parts and tires.

With the rapid growth of industrial workers in the auto factories, [labor unions](/wiki/Labor_unions) such as the [American Federation of Labor](/wiki/American_Federation_of_Labor) and the [United Auto Workers](/wiki/United_Auto_Workers) fought to organize workers to gain them better working conditions and wages. They initiated [strikes](/wiki/Strike_action) and other tactics in support of improvements such as [the 8-hour day/40-hour work week](/wiki/8-hour_working_day), increased [wages](/wiki/Wage), greater benefits and improved [working conditions](/wiki/Occupational_safety_and_health). The labor activism during those years increased influence of union leaders in the city such as [Jimmy Hoffa](/wiki/Jimmy_Hoffa) of the [Teamsters](/wiki/Teamsters) and [Walter Reuther](/wiki/Walter_Reuther) of the Autoworkers.

The city became the 4th-largest in the nation in 1920, after only New York City, Chicago and [Philadelphia](/wiki/Philadelphia), with the influence of the booming auto industry.

The [prohibition of alcohol](/wiki/Prohibition_in_the_United_States) from 1920 to 1933 resulted in the Detroit River becoming a major conduit for smuggling of illegal Canadian spirits.[[19]](#cite_note-19) Detroit, like many places in the United States, developed racial conflict and discrimination in the 20th century following rapid demographic changes as hundreds of thousands of new workers were attracted to the industrial city; in a short period it became the 4th-largest city in the nation. The [Great Migration](/wiki/Great_Migration_(African_American)) brought rural blacks from the South; they were outnumbered by southern whites who also migrated to the city. Immigration brought southern and eastern Europeans of Catholic and Jewish faith; these new groups competed with native-born whites for jobs and housing in the booming city. Detroit was one of the major Midwest cities that was a site for the dramatic urban revival of the [Ku Klux Klan](/wiki/Ku_Klux_Klan) beginning in 1915. "By the 1920s the city had become a stronghold of the KKK," whose members opposed Catholic and Jewish immigrants, as well as black Americans.[[20]](#cite_note-20)The [Black Legion](/wiki/Black_Legion_(political_movement)), a secret vigilante group, was active in the Detroit area in the 1930s, when one-third of its estimated 20,000 to 30,000 members in Michigan were based in the city. It was defeated after numerous prosecutions following the kidnapping and murder in 1936 of Charles Poole, a Catholic [Works Progress Administration](/wiki/Works_Progress_Administration) organizer. A total of 49 men of the Black Legion were convicted of numerous crimes, with many sentenced to life in prison for murder.

[thumb|Looking south down](/wiki/File:Woodward_Ave_Detroit_1942.jpg) [Woodward Avenue](/wiki/Woodward_Avenue), with the Detroit skyline in the distance, July 1942

In the 1940s the world's "first urban depressed freeway" ever built, [the Davison](/wiki/M-8_(Michigan_highway)),[[21]](#cite_note-21) was constructed in Detroit. During World War II, the government encouraged retooling of the [American automobile industry](/wiki/Automotive_industry_in_the_United_States) in support of the [Allied powers](/wiki/Allies_of_World_War_II), leading to Detroit's key role in the American [Arsenal of Democracy](/wiki/Arsenal_of_Democracy).<ref name=Willowrun>Nolan, Jenny (January 28, 1997).[Willow Run and the Arsenal of Democracy](http://info.detnews.com/redesign/history/story/historytemplate.cfm?id=73&category=locations). Michigan History, *The Detroit News*. Retrieved on November 23, 2007. [Template:Wayback](/wiki/Template:Wayback)</ref>

Jobs expanded so rapidly that 400,000 people were attracted to the city from 1941 to 1943, including 50,000 blacks in the second wave of the Great Migration, and 350,000 whites, many of them from the South. Some European immigrants and their descendants feared black competition for jobs and housing. The federal government prohibited discrimination in defense work but when in June 1943, Packard promoted three blacks to work next to whites on its assembly lines, 25,000 whites walked off the job.[[22]](#cite_note-22) The [Detroit race riot of 1943](/wiki/Detroit_race_riot_(1943)) took place three weeks after the Packard plant protest. Over the course of three days, 34 people were killed, of whom 25 were African American, and approximately 600 were injured, 75% black people.[[20]](#cite_note-20)[[23]](#cite_note-23)

### Postwar era[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

Industrial mergers in the 1950s, especially in the automobile sector, increased [oligopoly](/wiki/Oligopoly) in the American auto industry. Detroit manufacturers such as [Packard](/wiki/Packard_Motor_Car_Company) and [Hudson](/wiki/Hudson_Motor_Car_Company) merged into other companies and eventually disappeared. At its peak population of 1,849,568, in the [1950 Census](/wiki/1950_United_States_Census), the city was the 5th-largest in the United States, after New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia and Los Angeles.

[As in other major American cities](/wiki/Largest_cities_in_the_United_States_by_population_by_decade#1950) in the postwar era, construction of an extensive highway and freeway system around Detroit and pent-up demand for new housing stimulated suburbanization; highways made commuting by car easier. In 1956, Detroit's last heavily used [electric streetcar line](/wiki/Streetcar) along the length of Woodward Avenue was removed and replaced with gas-powered buses. It was the last line of what had once been a 534-mile network of electric streetcars. In 1941 at peak times, a streetcar ran on [Woodward Avenue](/wiki/Woodward_Avenue) every 60 seconds.[[24]](#cite_note-24)[[25]](#cite_note-25) All of these changes in the area's transportation system favored low-density, auto-oriented development rather than high-density urban development, and industry also moved to the suburbs. The metro Detroit area developed as one of the most [sprawling](/wiki/Urban_sprawl) job markets in the United States by the 21st century, and combined with poor public transport, resulted in many jobs beyond the reach of urban low-income workers.[[26]](#cite_note-26) [thumb|](/wiki/File:Abandoned_Packard_Automobile_Factory_Detroit_200.jpg)[Packard Automotive Plant](/wiki/Packard_Automotive_Plant), an automobile factory that closed in 1958. In 1950, the city held about one-third of the state's population, anchored by its industries and workers. Over the next sixty years, the city's population declined to less than 10 percent of the state's population. During the same time period, the sprawling Detroit metropolitan area, which surrounds and includes the city, grew to contain more than half of Michigan's population.<ref name=Woodford/> The shift of population and jobs eroded Detroit's tax base.

In June 1963, Rev. [Martin Luther King, Jr.](/wiki/Martin_Luther_King,_Jr.) gave a [major speech](/wiki/Detroit_Walk_to_Freedom) in Detroit that foreshadowed his "[I Have a Dream](/wiki/I_Have_a_Dream)" speech in Washington, D.C. two months later. While the [African-American Civil Rights Movement](/wiki/African-American_Civil_Rights_Movement_(1954–68)) gained significant federal civil rights laws in 1964 and 1965, longstanding inequities resulted in confrontations between the police and inner city black youth wanting change. Longstanding tensions in Detroit culminated in the [Twelfth Street riot](/wiki/1967_Detroit_riot) in July 1967. Governor [George W. Romney](/wiki/George_W._Romney) ordered the Michigan National Guard into Detroit, and President Johnson sent in U.S. Army troops. The result was 43 dead, 467 injured, over 7,200 arrests, and more than 2,000 buildings destroyed, mostly in black residential and business areas. Thousands of small businesses closed permanently or relocated to safer neighborhoods. The affected district lay in ruins for decades.[[27]](#cite_note-27) It was the most costly riot in the United States.

On August 18, 1970, the [NAACP](/wiki/NAACP) filed suit against Michigan state officials, including Governor [William Milliken](/wiki/William_Milliken), charging *de facto* public school segregation. The NAACP argued that although schools were not legally segregated, the city of Detroit and its surrounding counties had enacted policies to maintain [racial segregation](/wiki/Racial_segregation_in_the_United_States#Education) in public schools. The NAACP also suggested a direct relationship between unfair housing practices and educational segregation, which followed segregated neighborhoods.<ref name=Meinke2011>[Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal)</ref> The District Court held all levels of government accountable for the segregation in its ruling. The [Sixth Circuit Court](/wiki/United_States_Court_of_Appeals_for_the_Sixth_Circuit) affirmed some of the decision, holding that it was the state's responsibility to [integrate](/wiki/Racial_integration) across the segregated metropolitan area.<ref name=Sedler87>[Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal)</ref> The U.S. Supreme Court took up the case February 27, 1974.[[28]](#cite_note-28) The subsequent [*Milliken v. Bradley* decision](/wiki/Milliken_v._Bradley) had wide national influence. In a narrow decision, the Court found that schools were a subject of local control and that suburbs could not be forced to solve problems in the city's school district.

"Milliken was perhaps the greatest missed opportunity of that period," said [Myron Orfield](/wiki/Myron_Orfield), professor of law at the [University of Minnesota](/wiki/University_of_Minnesota). "Had that gone the other way, it would have opened the door to fixing nearly all of Detroit's current problems."[[29]](#cite_note-29)John Mogk, a professor of law and an expert in urban planning at [Wayne State University](/wiki/Wayne_State_University) in Detroit, says, "Everybody thinks that it was the riots [in 1967] that caused the white families to leave. Some people were leaving at that time but, really, it was after Milliken that you saw mass flight to the suburbs. If the case had gone the other way, it is likely that Detroit would not have experienced the steep decline in its tax base that has occurred since then."[[29]](#cite_note-29)

### 1970s and decline[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[thumb|New cars built in Detroit loaded for rail transport, 1973](/wiki/File:FOB_DETROIT-NEW_CARS_ARE_LOADED_ONTO_RAILROAD_CARS_AT_LASHER_AND_I-75_-_NARA_-_549696.jpg) [Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) In November 1973, the city elected [Coleman Young](/wiki/Coleman_Young) as its first black mayor. After taking office, Young emphasized increasing racial diversity in the police department.[[30]](#cite_note-30)Young also worked to improve Detroit's transportation system, but tension between Young and his suburban counterparts over regional matters was problematic throughout his mayoral term. In 1976, the federal government offered $600 million for building a regional [rapid transit](/wiki/Rapid_transit) system, under a single regional authority.[[31]](#cite_note-31) But the inability of Detroit and its suburban neighbors to solve conflicts over transit planning resulted in the region losing the majority of funding for rapid transit. Following the failure to reach an agreement over the larger system, the City moved forward with construction of the elevated downtown circulator portion of the system, which became known as the [Detroit People Mover](/wiki/Detroit_People_Mover).[[32]](#cite_note-32) The gasoline crises of [1973](/wiki/1973_oil_crisis) and [1979](/wiki/1979_energy_crisis) also affected Detroit and the U.S. auto industry. Buyers chose smaller, more fuel-efficient cars made by foreign makers as the price of gas rose. Efforts to revive the city were stymied by the struggles of the auto industry, as their sales and market share declined. Automakers laid off thousands of employees and closed plants in the city, further eroding the tax base. To counteract this, the city used [eminent domain](/wiki/Eminent_domain) to build two large new auto assembly plants in the city.[[33]](#cite_note-33) As mayor, Young sought to revive the city by seeking to increase investment in the city's declining downtown. The [Renaissance Center](/wiki/Renaissance_Center), a mixed-use office and retail complex, opened in 1977. This group of skyscrapers was an attempt to keep businesses in downtown.<ref name=Woodford/><ref name=partnership/><ref name=Bailey/> Young also gave city support to other large developments to attract middle and upper-class residents back to the city. Despite the Renaissance Center and other projects, the downtown area continued to lose businesses to the suburbs. Major stores and hotels closed and many large office buildings went vacant. Young was criticized for being too focused on downtown development and not doing enough to lower the city's high crime rate and improve city services.

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Michigan_Central_Train_Station_Exterior_2010.jpg)[Michigan Central Station](/wiki/Michigan_Central_Station) and its [Amtrak](/wiki/Amtrak) connection went out of service in 1988. (2010)

Long a major population center and site of worldwide automobile manufacturing, Detroit has suffered a long economic decline produced by numerous factors.[[34]](#cite_note-34)[[35]](#cite_note-35)[[36]](#cite_note-36) Like [many industrial American cities](/wiki/Largest_cities_in_the_United_States_by_population_by_decade), Detroit reached its population peak in the 1950 census. The peak population was 1.8 million people. Following suburbanization, industrial restructuring, and loss of jobs (as described above), by the 2010 census, the city had less than 40 percent of that number, with just over 700,000 residents. The city has declined in population in each census since 1950.[[37]](#cite_note-37)[[38]](#cite_note-38) High unemployment was compounded by [middle-class flight](/wiki/Middle-class_flight) to the suburbs, and some residents leaving the state to find work. The city was left with a higher proportion of poor in its population, reduced tax base, depressed property values, abandoned buildings, abandoned neighborhoods, high crime rates and a pronounced demographic imbalance.

### 1990s–2000s[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

[thumb|The](/wiki/File:RenCen.JPG) [Renaissance Center](/wiki/Renaissance_Center) sits along the [International Riverfront](/wiki/Detroit_International_Riverfront). In 1993 Young retired as Detroit's longest serving mayor, deciding not to seek a sixth term. That year the city elected [Dennis Archer](/wiki/Dennis_Archer), a former Michigan Supreme Court justice. Archer prioritized downtown development and easing tensions with Detroit's suburban neighbors. A referendum to allow casino gambling in the city passed in 1996; several temporary casino facilities opened in 1999, and permanent downtown casinos with hotels opened in 2007–08.[[39]](#cite_note-39) [Campus Martius](/wiki/Campus_Martius_Park), a reconfiguration of downtown's main intersection as a new park was opened in 2004. The park has been cited as one of the best public spaces in the United States.[[40]](#cite_note-40)[[41]](#cite_note-41)[[42]](#cite_note-42)The city's [riverfront](/wiki/Detroit_International_Riverfront) has been the focus of redevelopment, following successful examples of other older industrial cities. In 2001, the first portion of the [International Riverfront](/wiki/Detroit_International_Riverfront) was completed as a part of the city's 300th anniversary celebration, with miles of parks and associated landscaping completed in succeeding years. In 2011, the Port Authority Passenger Terminal opened with the river walk connecting Hart Plaza to the Renaissance Center.<ref name=Bailey>Bailey, Ruby L.(August 22, 2007). "The D is a draw: Most suburbanites are repeat visitors," *Detroit Free Press*. Quote: A Local 4 poll conducted by Selzer and Co., finds, "nearly two-thirds of residents of suburban Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb counties say they at least occasionally dine, attend cultural events or take in professional games in Detroit."</ref>

Since 2006, $9 billion has been invested in downtown and surrounding neighborhoods; $5.2 billion of that in has come in 2013 and 2014.[[43]](#cite_note-43) Construction activity, particularly rehabilitation of historic downtown buildings, has increased markedly. The number of vacant downtown buildings has dropped from nearly 50 to around 13.[Template:When](/wiki/Template:When)<ref name=Crain>Kramer, Mary (September 28, 2014). "Rebuilding city takes patience, vision," *Crain's Detroit Business*|url=[http://www.crainsdetroit.com/article/20140928/BLOG018/309289997/rebuilding-city-takes-patience-vision</ref>](http://www.crainsdetroit.com/article/20140928/BLOG018/309289997/rebuilding-city-takes-patience-vision%3c/ref%3e) Among the most notable redevelopment projects are the [Book Cadillac Hotel](/wiki/Book_Cadillac_Hotel) and the [Fort Shelby Hotel](/wiki/Fort_Shelby_Hotel); the [David Broderick Tower](/wiki/David_Broderick_Tower); and the [David Whitney Building](/wiki/David_Whitney_Building).<ref name=partnership/> Meanwhile, work is underway or set to begin on the historic, vacant [Wurlitzer Building](/wiki/Planning_and_development_in_Detroit) and Strathmore Hotel.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

### Financial crisis, corruption and bankruptcy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|Abandoned house in Delray](/wiki/File:AbandonedHouseDelray.jpg)

Detroit's protracted decline has resulted in severe urban decay and thousands of empty buildings around the city. Some parts of Detroit are so sparsely populated that the city has difficulty providing [municipal services](/wiki/Municipal_services). The city has considered various solutions, such as demolishing abandoned homes and buildings; removing street lighting from large portions of the city; and encouraging the small population in certain areas to move to more populated locations.[[44]](#cite_note-44)[[45]](#cite_note-45)[[46]](#cite_note-46)[[47]](#cite_note-47)[[48]](#cite_note-48) While some have estimated 20,000 stray dogs roam the city,[[49][49]](#cite_note-49) studies have shown the true number to be around 1,000-3,000.[[50]](#cite_note-50)Roughly half of the owners of Detroit's 305,000 properties failed to pay their 2011 tax bills, resulting in about $246 million in taxes and fees going uncollected, nearly half of which was due to Detroit; the rest of the money would have been earmarked for Wayne County, Detroit Public Schools, and the library system.[[51]](#cite_note-51) In September 2008, Mayor [Kwame Kilpatrick](/wiki/Kwame_Kilpatrick) (who had served for six years) resigned following felony convictions. In 2013, Kilpatrick was convicted on 24 federal felony counts, including [mail fraud](/wiki/Mail_fraud), [wire fraud](/wiki/Wire_fraud), and [racketeering](/wiki/Racket_(crime)),[[52]](#cite_note-52) and was sentenced to 28 years in federal prison.[[53]](#cite_note-53) The former mayor's activities cost the city an estimated $20 million.[[54]](#cite_note-54)[[70]](#cite_note-70)[thumb|right|](/wiki/File:DavidStottsitsamongDetroittowers.jpg)[Detroit Financial District](/wiki/Detroit_Financial_District) viewed from [Windsor](/wiki/Windsor,_Ontario) Many of the city's architecturally significant buildings have been listed on the [National Register of Historic Places](/wiki/National_Register_of_Historic_Places); the city has one of United States' largest surviving collections of late 19th- and early 20th-century buildings.<ref name=DetArch/> Architecturally significant churches and cathedrals in the city include [St. Joseph's](/wiki/St._Joseph_Roman_Catholic_Church,_Detroit), Old [St. Mary's](/wiki/St._Mary_Roman_Catholic_Church_(Detroit)), the [Sweetest Heart of Mary](/wiki/Sweetest_Heart_of_Mary_Roman_Catholic_Church), and the [Cathedral of the Most Blessed Sacrament](/wiki/Cathedral_of_the_Most_Blessed_Sacrament).[[71]](#cite_note-71) The city has substantial activity in urban design, historic preservation, and architecture.[[72]](#cite_note-72) A number of downtown redevelopment projects—of which [Campus Martius Park](/wiki/Campus_Martius_Park) is one of the most notable—have revitalized parts of the city. [Grand Circus Park](/wiki/Grand_Circus_Park_Historic_District) stands near the [city's theater district](/wiki/Detroit_Theatre_District), [Ford Field](/wiki/Ford_Field), home of the [Detroit Lions](/wiki/Detroit_Lions), and [Comerica Park](/wiki/Comerica_Park), home of the [Detroit Tigers](/wiki/Detroit_Tigers).<ref name=AIADetroit/> Other projects include the demolition of the [Ford Auditorium](/wiki/Ford_Auditorium) off of Jefferson St.

The [Detroit International Riverfront](/wiki/Detroit_International_Riverfront) includes a partially completed three-and-one-half mile riverfront promenade with a combination of parks, residential buildings, and commercial areas. It extends from [Hart Plaza](/wiki/Hart_Plaza) to the MacArthur Bridge accessing [Belle Isle Park](/wiki/Belle_Isle_Park) (the largest island park in a U.S. city). The riverfront includes [Tri-Centennial State Park](/wiki/Tri-Centennial_State_Park) and Harbor, Michigan's first urban state park. The second phase is a two-mile (3 km) extension from Hart Plaza to the [Ambassador Bridge](/wiki/Ambassador_Bridge) for a total of five miles (8 km) of parkway from bridge to bridge. Civic planners envision that the pedestrian parks will stimulate residential redevelopment of riverfront properties condemned under [eminent domain](/wiki/Eminent_domain).

Other major parks include [River Rouge](/wiki/River_Rouge_Park) (in the southwest side), the largest park in Detroit; Palmer (north of [Highland Park](/wiki/Highland_Park,_Michigan)) and [Chene Park](/wiki/Chene_Park) (on the east river downtown).[[73]](#cite_note-73)

#### Neighborhoods[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further)

[thumb|Historic homes in the](/wiki/File:West_Canfield_Historic_District_1_-_Detroit_Michigan.jpg) [West Canfield](/wiki/West_Canfield_Historic_District) neighborhood in [Midtown](/wiki/Midtown_Detroit) Detroit has a variety of neighborhood types. The revitalized Downtown, [Midtown](/wiki/Midtown_Detroit), and [New Center](/wiki/New_Center,_Detroit) areas feature many historic buildings and are high density, while further out, particularly in the northeast and on the fringes,<ref name=parcel/> high vacancy levels are problematic, for which a number of solutions have been proposed. In 2007, [Downtown Detroit](/wiki/Downtown_Detroit) was recognized as a best city neighborhood in which to retire among the United States' largest metro areas by CNN Money Magazine editors.[[74]](#cite_note-74) [Lafayette Park](/wiki/Lafayette_Park,_Detroit) is a [revitalized](/wiki/Planning_and_development_in_Detroit) neighborhood on the city's [east side](/wiki/East_Jefferson_Avenue_Residential_TR), part of the [Ludwig Mies van der Rohe](/wiki/Ludwig_Mies_van_der_Rohe) residential district.<ref name=WallStreet1>Vitullo-Martin, Julio, (December 22, 2007). [The Biggest Mies Collection: His Lafayette Park residential development thrives in Detroit](http://online.wsj.com/article/SB119827404882045751.html).*The Wall Street Journal*.Retrieved July 5, 2012.</ref> The [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) development was originally called the Gratiot Park. Planned by [Mies van der Rohe](/wiki/Mies_van_der_Rohe), [Ludwig Hilberseimer](/wiki/Ludwig_Hilberseimer) and [Alfred Caldwell](/wiki/Alfred_Caldwell) it includes a landscaped, [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) park with no through traffic, in which these and other low-rise apartment buildings are situated.<ref name=WallStreet1/> Immigrants have contributed to the city's neighborhood revitalization, especially in southwest Detroit.<ref name=Southwest2>[Template:Cite news](/wiki/Template:Cite_news)</ref> Southwest Detroit has experienced a thriving economy in recent years, as evidenced by new housing, increased business openings and the recently opened [Mexicantown](/wiki/Mexicantown,_Detroit) International Welcome Center.<ref name=Southwest>Williams, Corey (February 28, 2008).[New Latino Wave Helps Revitalize Detroit](http://www.usatoday.com/news/nation/2008-02-28-2962316916_x.htm). *USA Today*. Retrieved July 5, 2012.</ref>

[thumb|upright|Historic restoration of the Lucien Moore House (1885), in](/wiki/File:House_on_Edmund_Detroit.jpg) [Brush Park](/wiki/Brush_Park), completed in 2006<ref name=Pfeffer>Pfeffer, Jaime (September 12, 2006).[Falling for Brush Park](http://www.modeldmedia.com/features/bpark61.aspx).*Model D Media*. Retrieved July 5, 2012.</ref> The city has numerous neighborhoods consisting of vacant properties resulting in low inhabited density in those areas, stretching city services and infrastructure. These neighborhoods are concentrated in the northeast and on the city's fringes.<ref name=parcel/> A 2009 parcel survey found about a quarter of residential lots in the city to be undeveloped or vacant, and about 10% of the city's housing to be unoccupied.<ref name=parcel>[Detroit Parcel Survey](http://www.detroitparcelsurvey.org/). Retrieved on July 23, 2011.</ref>[[75]](#cite_note-75)[[76]](#cite_note-76) The survey also reported that most (86%) of the city's homes are in good condition with a minority (9%) in fair condition needing only minor repairs.[[75]](#cite_note-75)[[76]](#cite_note-76)[[77]](#cite_note-77)<ref name=parcel2>Kavanaugh, Kelli B. (March 2, 2010).[Intensive property survey captures state of Detroit housing, vacancy](http://www.modeldmedia.com/devnews/ressurvey030210.aspx). *Model D*. Retrieved July 5, 2012.</ref>

To deal with vacancy issues, the city has begun demolishing the derelict houses, razing 3,000 of the total 10,000 in 2010,[[78]](#cite_note-78) but the resulting low density creates a strain on the city's infrastructure. To remedy this, a number of solutions have been proposed including resident relocation from more sparsely populated neighborhoods and converting unused space to urban agricultural use, including [Hantz Woodlands](/wiki/Hantz_Woodlands), though the city expects to be in the planning stages for up to another two years.<ref name=NextDetroit>[Template:Wayback](/wiki/Template:Wayback). *City of Detroit*. Retrieved July 5, 2012.</ref>[[79]](#cite_note-79) Public funding and private investment have also been made with promises to rehabilitate neighborhoods. In April 2008, the city announced a $300-million stimulus plan to create jobs and revitalize neighborhoods, financed by city bonds and paid for by earmarking about 15% of the wagering tax.[[80]](#cite_note-80) The city's working plans for neighborhood revitalizations include 7-Mile/Livernois, [Brightmoor](/wiki/Brightmoor,_Detroit), East English Village, Grand River/Greenfield, [North End](/wiki/North_End,_Detroit), and [Osborn](/wiki/Osborn,_Detroit).<ref name=NextDetroit/> Private organizations have pledged substantial funding to the efforts.<ref name=DEGA2>[Template:Wayback](/wiki/Template:Wayback).*DEGA*. Retrieved on January 2, 2009.</ref><ref name=Fund>[Detroit Neighborhood Fund](http://www.cfsem.org/grants/special_grants/PDFs/CF_DetroitNeighborhoodsSingle.pdf).*Community Foundation for Southeast Michigan*. Retrieved January 2, 2009.</ref> Additionally, the city has cleared a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) section of land for large-scale neighborhood construction, which the city is calling the *Far Eastside Plan*.[[81]](#cite_note-81) In 2011, Mayor Bing announced a plan to categorize neighborhoods by their needs and prioritize the most needed services for those neighborhoods.[[82]](#cite_note-82)

## Demographics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

[Template:US Census population](/wiki/Template:US_Census_population) [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) In the [2010 United States Census](/wiki/2010_United_States_Census), the city had 713,777 residents, ranking it the [18th most populous city](/wiki/List_of_United_States_cities_by_population) in the United States.[[83]](#cite_note-83)[[37]](#cite_note-37) Of the large [shrinking cities of the United States](/wiki/Shrinking_cities_in_the_United_States), Detroit has had the most dramatic decline in population of the past 60 years (down 1,135,971) and the second largest percentage decline (down 61.4%, second only to [St. Louis, Missouri's](/wiki/St._Louis) 62.7%). While the decline in Detroit's population has been ongoing since 1950, the most dramatic period was the significant 25% decline between the [2000](/wiki/2000_United_States_Census) and 2010 Census.[[37]](#cite_note-37) The population collapse has resulted in large numbers of abandoned homes and commercial buildings, and areas of the city hit hard by [urban decay](/wiki/Urban_decay).[[44]](#cite_note-44)[[45]](#cite_note-45)[[46]](#cite_note-46)[[47]](#cite_note-47)[[48]](#cite_note-48) Detroit's 713,777 residents represent 269,445 households, and 162,924 families residing in the city. The population density was 5,144.3 people per square mile (1,895/km²). There were 349,170 housing units at an average density of 2,516.5 units per square mile (971.6/km²). Housing density has declined. The city has demolished thousands of Detroit's abandoned houses, planting some areas and in others allowing the growth of [urban prairie](/wiki/Urban_prairie).

Of the 269,445 households, 34.4% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 21.5% were married couples living together, 31.4% had a female householder with no husband present, 39.5% were non-families, 34.0% were made up of individuals, and 3.9% had someone living alone who is 65 years of age or older. Average household size was 2.59, and average family size was 3.36.

There is a wide distribution of age in the city, with 31.1% under the age of 18, 9.7% from 18 to 24, 29.5% from 25 to 44, 19.3% from 45 to 64, and 10.4% 65 years of age or older. The median age was 31 years. For every 100 females there were 89.1 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 83.5 males.

According to a 2014 study, 67% of the population of the city identified themselves as [Christians](/wiki/Christians), with 49% professing attendance [Protestant](/wiki/Protestant) churches, and 16% professing [Roman Catholic](/wiki/Roman_Catholic) beliefs,[[84]](#cite_note-84)[[85]](#cite_note-85) while 24% claim [no religious affiliation](/wiki/Irreligion). Other religions collectively make up about 8% of the population

### Income and employment[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]

[thumb|left|280px|Per capita income by location; the dotted line represents the city boundary.](/wiki/File:Economic_map_of_metropolitan_Detroit.jpg) The loss of industrial and working-class jobs in the city has resulted in high rates of poverty and associated problems.<ref name=time>[Template:Cite news](/wiki/Template:Cite_news)</ref> From 2000 to 2009, the city's estimated median household income fell from $29,526 to $26,098.[[86]](#cite_note-86) [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) the mean income of Detroit is below the overall U.S. average by several thousand dollars. Of every three Detroit residents, one lives in poverty. Luke Bergmann, author of *Getting Ghost: Two Young Lives and the Struggle for the Soul of an American City*, said in 2010, "Detroit is now one of the poorest big cities in the country."[[87]](#cite_note-87) In the 2010 [American Community Survey](/wiki/American_Community_Survey), median household income in the city was $25,787, and the median income for a family was $31,011. The per capita income for the city was $14,118. 32.3% of families had income at or below the federally defined poverty level. Out of the total population, 53.6% of those under the age of 18 and 19.8% of those 65 and older had income at or below the federally defined poverty line.

[Oakland County](/wiki/Oakland_County,_Michigan) in Metro Detroit, once rated amongst the wealthiest US counties per household, is no longer shown in the top 25 listing of [*Forbes*](/wiki/Forbes) magazine. But internal county statistical methods – based on measuring per capita income for counties with more than one million residents – show that Oakland is still within the top 12, slipping from the 4th-most affluent such county in the U.S. in 2004 to 11th-most affluent in 2009.<ref name=suburbsprofile>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref><ref name=suburbsprofile2>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>[[88]](#cite_note-88) Detroit dominates Wayne County, which has an average household income of about $38,000, compared to Oakland County's $62,000.[[89]](#cite_note-89)[[90]](#cite_note-90)

### Race and ethnicity[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

[thumb|Map of racial distribution in Metro Detroit,](/wiki/File:FischerDetroit2010Census.png) [2010 U.S. Census](/wiki/2010_U.S._Census). Each dot is 25 people.[Template:LegendTemplate:LegendTemplate:LegendTemplate:LegendTemplate:Legend](/wiki/Template:Legend)

|  |
| --- |
| + Detroit racial composition |
| **Demographic profile** | **2010**[**[91]**](#cite_note-91) | **1990**[**[92]**](#cite_note-92) | **1970**[**[92]**](#cite_note-92) | **1950**[**[92]**](#cite_note-92) | **1940**[**[92]**](#cite_note-92) | **1930**[**[92]**](#cite_note-92) | **1920**[**[92]**](#cite_note-92) | **1910**[**[92]**](#cite_note-92) |
| [White](/wiki/White_American) | 10.6% | 21.6% | 55.5% | 83.6% | 90.7% | 92.2% | 95.8 | 98.7% |
| —Non-Hispanic | 7.8% | 20.7% | 54.0%[[93]](#cite_note-93) | n/a | 90.4% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| [Black or African American](/wiki/African_American) | 82.7% | 75.7% | 43.7% | 16.2% | 9.2% | 7.7% | 4.1% | 1.2% |
| [Hispanic or Latino](/wiki/Hispanic_and_Latino_Americans) (of any race) | 6.8% | 2.8% | 1.8%[[93]](#cite_note-93) | n/a | 0.3% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| [Asian](/wiki/Asian_American) | 1.1% | 0.8% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | n/a |

The city's population increased more than sixfold during the first half of the 20th century, fed largely by an influx of European, Middle Eastern ([Lebanese](/wiki/Lebanese_Americans), [Assyrian/Chaldean](/wiki/Assyrians_in_the_United_States)), and Southern migrants to work in the burgeoning automobile industry.[[94]](#cite_note-94) In 1940, Whites were 90.4% of the city's population.[[92]](#cite_note-92) Since 1950 the city has seen a major shift in its population to the suburbs. In 1910, fewer than 6,000 blacks called the city home;[[95]](#cite_note-95) in 1930 more than 120,000 blacks lived in Detroit.[[96]](#cite_note-96) The thousands of African Americans who came to Detroit were part of the [Great Migration](/wiki/Great_Migration_(African_American)) of the 20th century.[[97]](#cite_note-97) Detroit remains one of the most [racially segregated](/wiki/Racial_segregation_in_the_United_States) cities in the United States.<ref name=NYT26Mar11>[Template:Cite news](/wiki/Template:Cite_news)</ref><ref name=Darden2010/> From the [1940s to the 1970s a second wave of Blacks moved to Detroit](/wiki/Second_Great_Migration_(African_American)) to escape [Jim Crow laws](/wiki/Jim_Crow_laws) in the south and find jobs.<ref name=Martin92>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref> However, they soon found themselves excluded from white areas of the city—through [violence](/wiki/Racially_motivated_crime), laws, and [economic discrimination](/wiki/Economic_discrimination) (e.g., [redlining](/wiki/Redlining)).<ref name=DetroitDivided>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref> White residents attacked black homes: breaking windows, starting fires, and exploding bombs.<ref name=NYT26Mar11/><ref name=DetroitDivided/> The pattern of segregation was later magnified by white migration to the suburbs.<ref name=Darden2010/> One of the implications of racial segregation, which correlates with class segregation, may be overall worse health for some populations.<ref name=Darden2010>[Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal)</ref><ref name=Grady2012>[Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal)</ref>

While Blacks/African-Americans comprised only 13 percent of Michigan's population in 2010, they made up nearly 82 percent of Detroit's population. The next largest population groups were Whites, at 10 percent, and Hispanics, at 6 percent.[[98]](#cite_note-98) According to the 2010 Census, segregation in Detroit has decreased in absolute and in relative terms. In the first decade of the 21st century, about two-thirds of the total black population in metropolitan area resided within the city limits of Detroit.<ref name=Wisely>[Template:Cite news](/wiki/Template:Cite_news)</ref>[[99]](#cite_note-99) The number of integrated [neighborhoods](/wiki/Neighborhoods) has increased from 100 in 2000 to 204 in 2010. The city has also moved down the ranking, from number one most segregated to number four.<ref name=Wilkinson>[Template:Cite news](/wiki/Template:Cite_news)</ref> A 2011 [op-ed](/wiki/Op-ed) in [*The New York Times*](/wiki/The_New_York_Times) attributed the decreased segregation rating to the overall exodus from the city, cautioning that these areas may soon become more segregated. This pattern already happened in the 1970s, when apparent integration was actually a precursor to [white flight](/wiki/White_flight) and resegregation.<ref name=NYT26Mar11/> Over a 60-year period, white flight occurred in the city. According to an estimate of the Michigan Metropolitan Information Center, from 2008 to 2009 the percentage of non-Hispanic White residents increased from 8.4% to 13.3%. Some empty nesters and many younger White people moved into the city while many African Americans moved to the suburbs.<ref name=autogenerated9>Wisely, John. "[Number of whites living in Detroit goes up for first time in 60 years](http://www.ksdk.com/news/local/story.aspx?storyid=219112)." [*Detroit Free Press*](/wiki/Detroit_Free_Press) at [*KSDK*](/wiki/KSDK). September 29, 2010. Retrieved on January 7, 2013.</ref>

Detroit has a Mexican-American population. In the early 20th century thousands of Mexicans came to Detroit to work in agricultural, automotive, and steel jobs. During the [Mexican Repatriation](/wiki/Mexican_Repatriation) of the 1930s many Mexicans in Detroit were willingly repatriated or forced to repatriate. By the 1940s the Mexican community began to settle what is now [Mexicantown](/wiki/Mexicantown,_Detroit). The population significantly increased in the 1990s due to immigration from Jalisco. In 2010 Detroit had 48,679 Hispanics, including 36,452 Mexicans. The number of Hispanics was a 70% increase from the number in 1990.<ref name=Denvir>Denvir, Daniel. "[The Paradox of Mexicantown: Detroit's Uncomfortable Relationship With the Immigrants it Desperately Needs](http://www.theatlanticcities.com/neighborhoods/2012/09/paradox-mexicantown-detroits-uncomfortable-relationship-immigrants-it-desperately-needs/3357/)." ([Archive](http://www.webcitation.org/6GjhBkQ2c)) [*The Atlantic*](/wiki/The_Atlantic) *Cities*. September 24, 2012. Retrieved on January 15, 2013.</ref>

After World War II, many people from [Appalachia](/wiki/Appalachia) settled in Detroit. Appalachians formed communities and their children acquired southern accents.[[100]](#cite_note-100) Many Lithuanians settled in Detroit during the World War II era, especially on the city's Southwest side in the [West Vernor](/wiki/West_Vernor-Junction_Historic_District) area,[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) where the renovated Lithuanian Hall reopened in 2006.[[101]](#cite_note-101)[[102]](#cite_note-102) In 2001, 103,000 Jews, or about 1.9% of the population, were living in the Detroit area, in both Detroit and [Ann Arbor](/wiki/Ann_Arbor,_Michigan).[[103]](#cite_note-103)

#### Asians and Asian Americans[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

As of 2002, of all of the municipalities in the [Wayne County](/wiki/Wayne_County,_Michigan)-[Oakland County](/wiki/Oakland_County,_Michigan)-[Macomb County](/wiki/Macomb_County,_Michigan) area, Detroit had the second largest Asian population. As of that year Detroit's percentage of Asians was 1%, far lower than the 13.3% of [Troy](/wiki/Troy,_Michigan).<ref name=MetzgerBoozap8>Metzger, Kurt and Jason Booza. "[Asians in the United States, Michigan and Metropolitan Detroit](http://www.cus.wayne.edu/content/publications/Asians7.pdf)." Center for Urban Studies, [Wayne State University](/wiki/Wayne_State_University). January 2002 Working Paper Series, No. 7. p. 8. Retrieved on November 6, 2013.</ref> By 2000 Troy had the largest Asian American population in the tricounty area, surpassing Detroit.<ref name=MetzgerBoozap10>Metzger, Kurt and Jason Booza. "[Asians in the United States, Michigan and Metropolitan Detroit](http://www.cus.wayne.edu/content/publications/Asians7.pdf)." Center for Urban Studies, [Wayne State University](/wiki/Wayne_State_University). January 2002 Working Paper Series, No. 7. p. 10. Retrieved on November 6, 2013.</ref>

As of 2002 there are four areas in Detroit with significant Asian and Asian American populations. Northeast Detroit has population of [Hmong](/wiki/Hmong_American) with a smaller group of [Lao](/wiki/Lao_American) people. A portion of Detroit next to eastern [Hamtramck](/wiki/Hamtramck) includes [Bangladeshi Americans](/wiki/Bangladeshi_American), [Indian Americans](/wiki/Indian_American), and [Pakistani Americans](/wiki/Pakistani_American); nearly all of the Bangladeshi population in Detroit lives in that area. Many of those residents own small businesses or work in blue collar jobs, and the population in that area is mostly Muslim. The area north of [Downtown Detroit](/wiki/Downtown_Detroit); including the region around the [Henry Ford Hospital](/wiki/Henry_Ford_Hospital), the [Detroit Medical Center](/wiki/Detroit_Medical_Center), and [Wayne State University](/wiki/Wayne_State_University); has transient Asian national origin residents who are university students or hospital workers. Few of them have permanent residency after schooling ends. They are mostly Chinese and Indian but the population also includes Filipinos, Koreans, and Pakistanis. In [Southwest Detroit](/wiki/Southwest_Detroit) and western Detroit there are smaller, scattered Asian communities including an area in the westside adjacent to [Dearborn](/wiki/Dearborn,_Michigan) and [Redford Township](/wiki/Redford_Township) that has a mostly Indian Asian population, and a community of Vietnamese and Laotians in Southwest Detroit.<ref name=MetzgerBoozap8/>

[Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) the city has one of the U.S.'s largest concentrations of Hmong Americans.[[104]](#cite_note-104) In 2006, the city had about 4,000 Hmong and other Asian immigrant families. Most Hmong live east of [Coleman Young Airport](/wiki/Coleman_Young_Airport) near [Osborn High School](/wiki/Osborn_High_School). Hmong immigrant families generally have lower incomes than those of suburban Asian families.<ref name=Archambault>Archambault, Dennis. "[Young and Asian in Detroit](http://www.modeldmedia.com/features/asianyouth70.aspx)." ([Archive](http://www.webcitation.org/6GWK0UQn4)) [*Model D Media*](/wiki/Model_D_Media). Issue Media Group, LLC. Tuesday November 14, 2006. Retrieved on November 5, 2012.</ref>

## Economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [Template:Detroit top city employers](/wiki/Template:Detroit_top_city_employers) [thumb|left|The](/wiki/File:GM_HQ.jpg) [Renaissance Center](/wiki/Renaissance_Center) is the headquarters of General Motors Several major corporations are based in the city, including three Fortune 500 companies. The most heavily represented sectors are manufacturing (particularly automotive), finance, technology, and health care. The most significant companies based in Detroit include: [General Motors](/wiki/General_Motors), [Quicken Loans](/wiki/Quicken_Loans), [Ally Financial](/wiki/Ally_Financial), [Compuware](/wiki/Compuware), [Shinola](/wiki/Shinola), [American Axle](/wiki/American_Axle), [Little Caesars](/wiki/Little_Caesars), [DTE Energy](/wiki/DTE_Energy), [Lowe Campbell Ewald](/wiki/Lowe_Campbell_Ewald), [Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan](/wiki/Blue_Cross_Blue_Shield_of_Michigan), and [Rossetti Architects](/wiki/Rossetti_Architects).

About 80,500 people work in downtown Detroit, comprising one-fifth of the city's employment base.<ref name=Marketprofile>The Urban Markets Initiative, Brookings Institution Metropolitan Policy Program, The Social Compact Inc., University of Michigan Graduate Real Estate Program, (October 2006).[Downtown Detroit in Focus: A Profile of Market Opportunity](http://www.downtowndetroit.org/ddp/newsroom/Downtown_Detroit_in_Focus.pdf).*Detroit Economic Growth Corporation* and *Downtown Detroit Partnership*. Retrieved on June 14, 2008. [Template:Wayback](/wiki/Template:Wayback)</ref>[[105]](#cite_note-105) Aside from the numerous Detroit-based companies listed above, downtown contains large offices for [Comerica](/wiki/Comerica), [Chrysler](/wiki/Chrysler), [HP Enterprise](/wiki/HP_Enterprise_Services), [Deloitte](/wiki/Deloitte), [PricewaterhouseCoopers](/wiki/PricewaterhouseCoopers), [KPMG](/wiki/KPMG), and [Ernst & Young](/wiki/Ernst_&_Young). [Ford Motor Company](/wiki/Ford_Motor_Company) is located in the adjacent city of [Dearborn](/wiki/Dearborn,_Michigan).

Thousands more employees work in Midtown, north of the central business district. Midtown's anchors are the city's largest single employer [Detroit Medical Center](/wiki/Detroit_Medical_Center), [Wayne State University](/wiki/Wayne_State_University), and the [Henry Ford Health System](/wiki/Henry_Ford_Health_System) in New Center. Midtown is also home to watchmaker [Shinola](/wiki/Shinola) and an array of small and/or startup companies. [New Center](/wiki/New_Center,_Detroit) bases [TechTown](/wiki/Tech_Town_(Detroit)), a research and business incubator hub that’s part of the WSU system.[[106]](#cite_note-106) Like downtown and [Corktown](/wiki/Corktown,_Detroit), Midtown also has a fast-growing retailing and restaurant scene.

A number of the city's downtown employers are relatively new, as there has been a marked trend of companies moving from satellite suburbs around Metropolitan Detroit into the downtown core.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) [Compuware](/wiki/Compuware) completed its [world headquarters](/wiki/Compuware_World_Headquarters) in downtown in 2003. [OnStar](/wiki/OnStar), [Blue Cross Blue Shield](/wiki/Blue_Cross_Blue_Shield_of_Michigan), and [HP Enterprise Services](/wiki/HP_Enterprise_Services) are located at the [Renaissance Center](/wiki/Renaissance_Center). [PricewaterhouseCoopers](/wiki/PricewaterhouseCoopers) Plaza offices are adjacent to [Ford Field](/wiki/Ford_Field), and [Ernst & Young](/wiki/Ernst_&_Young) completed its office building at [One Kennedy Square](/wiki/One_Kennedy_Square) in 2006. Perhaps most prominently, in 2010, [Quicken Loans](/wiki/Quicken_Loans), one of the largest mortgage lenders, relocated its world headquarters and 4,000 employees to downtown Detroit, consolidating its suburban offices.<ref name=Howes>Howes, Daniel (November 12, 2007).[Quicken moving to downtown Detroit](http://www.detnews.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20071112/UPDATE/711120450/1361).*The Detroit News*. Retrieved on November 12, 2007. [Template:Dead link](/wiki/Template:Dead_link)[Template:Cbignore](/wiki/Template:Cbignore)</ref> In July 2012, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office opened its Elijah J. McCoy Satellite Office in the Rivertown/Warehouse District as its first location outside [Washington, D.C.'s](/wiki/Washington,_D.C.) metropolitan area.[[107]](#cite_note-107) In April 2014, the Department of Labor reported the city's unemployment rate at 14.5%.<ref name=MILMI2>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

The city of Detroit and other private-public partnerships have attempted to catalyze the region's growth by facilitating the building and historical rehabilitation of residential high-rises in the downtown, creating a zone that offers many business tax incentives, creating recreational spaces such as the Detroit RiverWalk, [Campus Martius Park](/wiki/Campus_Martius_Park), [Dequindre Cut](/wiki/Dequindre_Cut) Greenway, and Green Alleys in Midtown. The city itself has cleared sections of land while retaining a number of historically significant vacant buildings in order to spur redevelopment;<ref name=autogenerated3>Morice, Zach (September 21, 2007).[Planting community in fallow fields](http://info.aia.org/aiarchitect/thisweek07/0921/0921p_detroit.cfm).*American Institute of Architects*. Retrieved on December 23, 2009.</ref> though it has struggled with finances, the city issued bonds in 2008 to provide funding for ongoing work to demolish blighted properties.<ref name=NextDetroit/> Two years earlier, downtown reported $1.3 billion in restorations and new developments which increased the number of construction jobs in the city.<ref name=partnership/> In the decade prior to 2006, downtown gained more than $15 billion in new investment from private and public sectors.<ref name=autogenerated2>The Urban Markets Initiative, Brookings Institution Metropolitan Policy Program The Social Compact, Inc. University of Michigan Graduate Real Estate Program (October 2006).[Downtown Detroit In Focus: A Profile of Market Opportunity](http://www.downtowndetroit.org/ddp/market_data.htm). *Downtown Detroit Partnership*. Retrieved on July 10, 2010. [Template:Wayback](/wiki/Template:Wayback)</ref>

[thumb|left|The](/wiki/File:BookCadillac1.jpg) [Westin Book Cadillac Hotel](/wiki/Westin_Book_Cadillac_Hotel) completed a $200-million reconstruction in 2008, and is in Detroit's [Washington Boulevard Historic District](/wiki/Washington_Boulevard_Historic_District) Despite the city's recent financial issues, many developers remain unfazed by Detroit's problems.[[108]](#cite_note-108) Midtown is one of the most successful areas within Detroit to have a residential occupancy rate of 96%.[[109]](#cite_note-109) Numerous developments have been recently completely or are in various stages of construction. These include the $82 million reconstruction of downtown's [David Whitney Building](/wiki/David_Whitney_Building) (now an [Aloft Hotel](/wiki/Aloft_Hotel) and luxury residences), the Woodward Garden Block Development in Midtown, the residential conversion of the [David Broderick Tower](/wiki/David_Broderick_Tower) in downtown, the rehabilitation of the [Book Cadillac Hotel](/wiki/Book_Cadillac_Hotel) (now a Westin and luxury condos) and [Fort Shelby Hotel](/wiki/Fort_Shelby_Hotel) (now Doubletree) also in downtown, and various smaller projects.[[110]](#cite_note-110) Downtown's population of young professionals is growing and retail is expanding.[[111]](#cite_note-111)[[112]](#cite_note-112)[[113]](#cite_note-113) A study in 2007 found out that Downtown's new residents are predominantly young professionals (57% are ages 25 to 34, 45% have bachelor's degrees, and 34% have a master's or professional degree),[[114]](#cite_note-114) a trend which has hastened over the last decade. [John Varvatos](/wiki/John_Varvatos) is set to open a downtown store in 2015, and [Restoration Hardware](/wiki/Restoration_Hardware) is rumored to be opening a store nearby.<ref name=autogenerated4>Haimerl, Amy (December 11, 2014).[Restoration Hardware to Open](http://www.crainsdetroit.com/article/20141211/BLOG017/141219963/restoration-hardware-to-open-outlet-store-in-downtown-detroit).*Crain's Detroit Business*. Retrieved on February 5, 2015.</ref>

On July 25, 2013, [Meijer](/wiki/Meijer), a midwestern retail chain, opened its first supercenter store in Detroit,;[[115]](#cite_note-115) this was a 20 million dollar, 190,000-square-foot store in the northern portion of the city and it also is the centerpiece of a new 72 million dollar shopping center named Gateway Marketplace.[[116]](#cite_note-116) On June 11, 2015, Meijer opened its second supercenter store in the city.[[117]](#cite_note-117) On May 21, 2014, [JPMorgan Chase](/wiki/JPMorgan_Chase) announced that it was injecting $100 million over five years into Detroit's economy, providing development funding for a variety of projects that would increase employment. It is the largest commitment made to any one city by the nation's biggest bank.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) Of the $100 million, $50 million will go toward development projects, $25 million will go toward city blight removal, $12.5 million will go for job training, $7 million will go for small businesses in the city, and $5.5 million will go toward the [M-1 light rail](/wiki/Detroit_M-1_Rail_Line) project.[[118]](#cite_note-118) On May 19, 2015, JPMorgan Chase announced that it has invested $32 million for two redevelopment projects in the city's Capitol Park district, the Capitol Park Lofts (the former Capitol Park Building) and the Detroit Savings Bank building at 1212 Griswold. Those investments are separate from Chase's five-year, $100-million commitment.[[119]](#cite_note-119)

## Culture and contemporary life[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) In the central portions of Detroit, the population of young professionals, artists, and other transplants is growing and retail is expanding.<ref name=Detroitres>Harrison, Sheena (June 25, 2007). [DEGA enlists help to spur Detroit retail](http://www.crainsdetroit.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20070625/SUB/70623003/-1/newsletter02). *Crain's Detroit Business.* Retrieved on November 28, 2007. "New downtown residents are largely young professionals according to Social Compact."</ref><ref name=InsideDet>Halaas, Jaime (December 20, 2005).[Inside Detroit Lofts](http://www.modeldmedia.com/features/loftdesign.aspx). Model D Media. Retrieved on November 28, 2007.</ref> This dynamic is luring additional new residents, and former residents returning from other cities, to the city's [Downtown](/wiki/Downtown_Detroit) along with the revitalized [Midtown](/wiki/Midtown_Detroit) and [New Center](/wiki/New_Center,_Detroit) areas.<ref name=Marketprofile/><ref name=Marketprofile/><ref name=Detroitres/><ref name=Detroitres/><ref name=InsideDet/><ref name=Detroitstudy>Reppert, Joe (October 2007).[Detroit Neighborhood Market Drill Down](http://downtowndetroit.org/ddp/newsroom/Detroit_Drill_Down_Report.pdf). *Social Compact*. Retrieved on July 10, 2010. [Template:Wayback](/wiki/Template:Wayback)</ref>

A desire to be closer to the urban scene has also attracted some young professionals to reside in inner ring suburbs such as [Grosse Pointe](/wiki/Grosse_Pointe) and [Royal Oak](/wiki/Royal_Oak,_Michigan), Michigan.[[120]](#cite_note-120) Detroit's proximity to [Windsor, Ontario](/wiki/Windsor,_Ontario), provides for views and nightlife, along with Ontario's minimum drinking age of 19.<ref name= Windsornightlife>[Template:Cite news](/wiki/Template:Cite_news)</ref> A 2011 study by [Walk Score](/wiki/Walk_Score) recognized Detroit for its above average walkability among large U.S. cities.[[121]](#cite_note-121) About two-thirds of suburban residents occasionally dine and attend cultural events or take in professional games in the city of Detroit.[[122]](#cite_note-122)

### Nicknames[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

Known as the world's automotive center,[[123]](#cite_note-123) "Detroit" is a [metonym](/wiki/Metonymy) for [that industry](/wiki/Automotive_industry_in_the_United_States).<ref name=Britannica>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> Detroit's auto industry, some of which was converted to wartime defense production, was an important element of the American "[Arsenal of Democracy](/wiki/Arsenal_of_Democracy)" supporting the [Allied powers](/wiki/Allies_of_World_War_II) during World War II.<ref name=arsenal>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref> It is an important source of popular music legacies celebrated by the city's two familiar nicknames, the *Motor City* and [*Motown*](/wiki/Motown).[[124]](#cite_note-124) Other nicknames arose in the 20th century, including *City of Champions,* beginning in the 1930s for its successes in individual and team sport;<ref name=City\_of\_Champions/> *The D*; [*Hockeytown*](/wiki/Hockeytown) (a trademark owned by the city's [NHL](/wiki/National_Hockey_League) club, the [Red Wings](/wiki/Detroit_Red_Wings)); *Rock City* (after the [Kiss](/wiki/Kiss_(band)) song "[Detroit Rock City](/wiki/Detroit_Rock_City)"); and *The* [*313*](/wiki/Area_code_313) (its telephone area code).[[125]](#cite_note-125)<ref name=Almanac2/>

### Music[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

Live music has been a prominent feature of Detroit's nightlife since the late 1940s, bringing the city recognition under the nickname 'Motown'.[[126]](#cite_note-126) The metropolitan area has many nationally prominent [live music venues](/wiki/Theatre_in_Detroit). Concerts hosted by [Live Nation](/wiki/Live_Nation) perform throughout the Detroit area. Large concerts are held at [DTE Energy Music Theatre](/wiki/DTE_Energy_Music_Theatre) and [The Palace of Auburn Hills](/wiki/The_Palace_of_Auburn_Hills). The city's [theatre venue circuit](/wiki/Theatre_in_Detroit) is the United States' second largest and hosts [Broadway performances](/wiki/Broadway_theatre).[[127]](#cite_note-127)[[128]](#cite_note-128)[thumb|upright|](/wiki/File:Greektownnew2.jpg)[Greektown Historic District](/wiki/Greektown_Historic_District) in Detroit

The city of Detroit has a rich musical heritage and has contributed to a number of different genres over the decades leading into the new millennium.<ref name=Almanac2/> Important music events in the city include: the [Detroit International Jazz Festival](/wiki/Detroit_International_Jazz_Festival), the [Detroit Electronic Music Festival](/wiki/Detroit_Electronic_Music_Festival), the Motor City Music Conference (MC2), the Urban Organic Music Conference, the [Concert of Colors](/wiki/Concert_of_Colors), and the hip-hop Summer Jamz festival.<ref name=Almanac2/>

In the 1940s, [Detroit blues](/wiki/Detroit_blues) artist [John Lee Hooker](/wiki/John_Lee_Hooker) became a long-term resident in the city's southwest Delray neighborhood. Hooker, among other important [blues](/wiki/Blues) musicians migrated from his home in [Mississippi](/wiki/Mississippi) bringing the [Delta blues](/wiki/Delta_blues) to northern cities like Detroit. Hooker recorded for [Fortune Records](/wiki/Fortune_Records), the biggest pre-Motown blues/soul label. During the 1950s, the city became a center for jazz, with stars performing in the [Black Bottom](/wiki/Black_Bottom,_Detroit) neighborhood.<ref name=Woodford/> Prominent emerging [Jazz](/wiki/Jazz) musicians of the 1960s included: trumpet player [Donald Byrd](/wiki/Donald_Byrd) who attended Cass Tech and performed with Art Blakey and the Jazz Messengers early in his career and Saxophonist [Pepper Adams](/wiki/Pepper_Adams) who enjoyed a solo career and accompanied Byrd on several albums. The Graystone International Jazz Museum documents [jazz](/wiki/Jazz) in Detroit.[[129]](#cite_note-129) Other, prominent Motor City R&B stars in the 1950s and early 1960s was [Nolan Strong](/wiki/Nolan_Strong), [Andre Williams](/wiki/Andre_Williams) and [Nathaniel Mayer](/wiki/Nathaniel_Mayer) – who all scored local and national hits on the Fortune Records label. According to Smokey Robinson, Strong was a primary influence on his voice as a teenager. The Fortune label was a family-operated label located on Third Avenue in Detroit, and was owned by the husband and wife team of Jack Brown and Devora Brown. Fortune, which also released country, gospel and rockabilly LPs and 45s, laid the groundwork for Motown, which became Detroit's most legendary record label.<ref name=Carson>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref>

[thumb|The](/wiki/File:MGMGrand_Detroit1.jpg) [MGM Grand Detroit](/wiki/MGM_Grand_Detroit), one of Detroit's three casino resorts and the 16th largest employer in the city [Berry Gordy, Jr.](/wiki/Berry_Gordy,_Jr.) founded [Motown Records](/wiki/Motown_Records) which rose to prominence during the 1960s and early 1970s with acts such as [Stevie Wonder](/wiki/Stevie_Wonder), [The Temptations](/wiki/The_Temptations), [The Four Tops](/wiki/The_Four_Tops), [Smokey Robinson & The Miracles](/wiki/Smokey_Robinson_&_The_Miracles), [Diana Ross & The Supremes](/wiki/Diana_Ross_&_The_Supremes), the [Jackson 5](/wiki/The_Jackson_5), [Martha and the Vandellas](/wiki/Martha_and_the_Vandellas), [The Spinners](/wiki/The_Spinners_(American_R&B_group)), [Gladys Knight & the Pips](/wiki/Gladys_Knight_&_the_Pips), [The Marvelettes](/wiki/The_Marvelettes), [The Elgins](/wiki/The_Elgins), [The Monitors](/wiki/The_Monitors_(American_band)), [The Velvelettes](/wiki/The_Velvelettes) and [Marvin Gaye](/wiki/Marvin_Gaye). Artists were backed by in-house vocalists [[130]](#cite_note-130)[The Andantes](/wiki/The_Andantes) and [The Funk Brothers](/wiki/The_Funk_Brothers), the Motown house band that was featured in Paul Justman's 2002 documentary film [Standing in the Shadows of Motown](/wiki/Standing_in_the_Shadows_of_Motown), based on Allan Slutsky's book of the same name.

[The Motown Sound](/wiki/The_Motown_Sound) played an important role in the crossover appeal with popular music, since it was the first African American owned record label to primarily feature African-American artists. Gordy moved Motown to Los Angeles in 1972 to pursue film production, but the company has since returned to Detroit. [Aretha Franklin](/wiki/Aretha_Franklin), another Detroit R&B star, carried the Motown Sound; however, she did not record with Berry's Motown Label.<ref name=Almanac2/>

Local artists and bands rose to prominence in the 1960s and 70s including: the [MC5](/wiki/MC5), [The Stooges](/wiki/The_Stooges), [Bob Seger](/wiki/Bob_Seger), [Amboy Dukes](/wiki/Amboy_Dukes) featuring [Ted Nugent](/wiki/Ted_Nugent), [Mitch Ryder](/wiki/Mitch_Ryder) and The Detroit Wheels, [Rare Earth](/wiki/Rare_Earth_(band)), [Alice Cooper](/wiki/Alice_Cooper), and [Suzi Quatro](/wiki/Suzi_Quatro). The group [Kiss](/wiki/Kiss_(band)) emphasized the city's connection with rock in the song [*Detroit Rock City*](/wiki/Detroit_Rock_City) and the movie produced in 1999. In the 1980s, Detroit was an important center of the [hardcore punk rock](/wiki/Hardcore_punk_rock) underground with many nationally known bands coming out of the city and its suburbs, such as [The Necros](/wiki/The_Necros), [The Meatmen](/wiki/The_Meatmen), and [Negative Approach](/wiki/Negative_Approach).[[131]](#cite_note-131) In the 1990s and the new millennium, the city has produced a number of influential [hip hop](/wiki/Hip_hop_music) artists, including [Eminem](/wiki/Eminem), the hip-hop artist with the highest cumulative sales, hip-hop producer [J Dilla](/wiki/J_Dilla), rapper and producer [Esham](/wiki/Esham) and hip hop duo [Insane Clown Posse](/wiki/Insane_Clown_Posse). The city is also home to rappers [Big Sean](/wiki/Big_Sean) and [Danny Brown](/wiki/Danny_Brown_(rapper)). The band [Sponge](/wiki/Sponge_(band)) toured and produced music, with artists such as [Kid Rock](/wiki/Kid_Rock) and [Uncle Kracker](/wiki/Uncle_Kracker).[[131]](#cite_note-131) The city also has an active [garage rock](/wiki/Garage_rock) genre that has generated national attention with acts such as: [The White Stripes](/wiki/The_White_Stripes), [The Von Bondies](/wiki/The_Von_Bondies), [The Detroit Cobras](/wiki/The_Detroit_Cobras), [The Dirtbombs](/wiki/The_Dirtbombs), [Electric Six](/wiki/Electric_Six), and [The Hard Lessons](/wiki/The_Hard_Lessons).<ref name=Almanac2/>

Detroit is cited as the birthplace of [techno](/wiki/Techno) music in the early 1980s.<ref name=Plexifilm>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> The city also lends its name to an early and pioneering genre of [electronic dance music](/wiki/Electronic_dance_music), "[Detroit techno](/wiki/Detroit_techno)". Featuring science fiction imagery and robotic themes, its futuristic style was greatly influenced by the geography of Detroit's urban decline and its industrial past.<ref name=Woodford>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref> Prominent [Detroit techno](/wiki/Detroit_techno) artists include [Juan Atkins](/wiki/Juan_Atkins), [Derrick May](/wiki/Derrick_May_(musician)), and [Kevin Saunderson](/wiki/Kevin_Saunderson). The [Detroit Electronic Music Festival](/wiki/Detroit_Electronic_Music_Festival), now known as "Movement", occurs annually in late May on Memorial Day Weekend, and takes place in [Hart Plaza](/wiki/Hart_Plaza). In the early years (2000-2002), this was a landmark event, boasting over a million estimated attendees annually, coming from all over the world to celebrate Techno music in the city of its birth.

### Entertainment and performing arts[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]

[thumbnail|right|Fox Theatre at night in Downtown Detroit](/wiki/File:Fox_Theatre_at_Night.jpg) [Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

Major theaters in Detroit include the [Fox Theatre](/wiki/Fox_Theatre_(Detroit)) (5,174 seats), [Music Hall](/wiki/Music_Hall_Center_for_the_Performing_Arts) (1,770 seats), the [Gem Theatre](/wiki/Gem_Theatre) (451 seats), [Masonic Temple Theatre](/wiki/Detroit_Masonic_Temple) (4,404 seats), the [Detroit Opera House](/wiki/Detroit_Opera_House) (2,765 seats), the [Fisher Theatre](/wiki/Fisher_Theatre) (2,089 seats), [The Fillmore Detroit](/wiki/The_Fillmore_Detroit) (2,200 seats), [Saint Andrew's Hall](/wiki/Saint_Andrew's_Hall), the [Majestic Theater](/wiki/Majestic_Theater_(Detroit,_Michigan)), and [Orchestra Hall](/wiki/Orchestra_Hall_(Detroit)) (2,286 seats) which hosts the renowned [Detroit Symphony Orchestra](/wiki/Detroit_Symphony_Orchestra). The [Nederlander Organization](/wiki/Nederlander_Organization), the largest controller of Broadway productions in New York City, originated with the purchase of the [Detroit Opera House](/wiki/Detroit_Opera_House) in 1922 by the Nederlander family.<ref name=Almanac2>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref>

[Motown Motion Picture Studios](/wiki/Motown_Motion_Picture_Studios) with [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) produces movies in Detroit and the surrounding area based at the Pontiac Centerpoint Business Campus for a film industry expected to employ over 4,000 people in the metro area.[[132]](#cite_note-132)

### Tourism[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [300px|thumb|](/wiki/File:DetroitInstituteoftheArts2010A.jpg)[Detroit Institute of Arts](/wiki/Detroit_Institute_of_Arts) Many of the area's prominent museums are located in the historic [cultural center](/wiki/Detroit_Cultural_Center) neighborhood around [Wayne State University](/wiki/Wayne_State_University) and the [College for Creative Studies](/wiki/College_for_Creative_Studies). These museums include the [Detroit Institute of Arts](/wiki/Detroit_Institute_of_Arts), the [Detroit Historical Museum](/wiki/Detroit_Historical_Museum), [Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History](/wiki/Charles_H._Wright_Museum_of_African_American_History), the [Detroit Science Center](/wiki/Detroit_Science_Center), as well as the main branch of the [Detroit Public Library](/wiki/Detroit_Public_Library). Other cultural highlights include [Motown Historical Museum](/wiki/Hitsville_U.S.A.), the [Ford Piquette Avenue Plant](/wiki/Ford_Piquette_Avenue_Plant) museum (birthplace of the [Ford Model T](/wiki/Ford_Model_T) and the world's oldest car factory building open to the public), the [Pewabic Pottery](/wiki/Pewabic_Pottery) studio and school, the [Tuskegee Airmen](/wiki/Tuskegee_Airmen) Museum, [Fort Wayne](/wiki/Fort_Wayne_(Detroit)), the Dossin Great Lakes Museum, the [Museum of Contemporary Art Detroit](/wiki/Museum_of_Contemporary_Art_Detroit) (MOCAD), the Contemporary Art Institute of Detroit (CAID), and the Belle Isle Conservatory.

In 2010, the G.R. N'Namdi Gallery opened in a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) complex in Midtown. Important history of America and the Detroit area are exhibited at [The Henry Ford](/wiki/The_Henry_Ford) in [Dearborn](/wiki/Dearborn,_michigan), the United States' largest indoor-outdoor museum complex.[[133]](#cite_note-133) The Detroit Historical Society provides information about tours of area churches, [skyscrapers](/wiki/Skyscraper), and mansions. Inside Detroit, meanwhile, hosts tours, educational programming, and a downtown welcome center. Other sites of interest are the [Detroit Zoo](/wiki/Detroit_Zoo) in [Royal Oak](/wiki/Royal_Oak,_Michigan), the [Cranbrook Art Museum](/wiki/Cranbrook_Art_Museum) in [Bloomfield Hills](/wiki/Bloomfield_Hills,_Michigan), the [Anna Scripps Whitcomb Conservatory](/wiki/Anna_Scripps_Whitcomb_Conservatory) on [Belle Isle](/wiki/Belle_Isle_Park), and Walter P. Chrysler Museum in [Auburn Hills](/wiki/Auburn_Hills,_Michigan).<ref name=AIADetroit/>

[upright|thumb|](/wiki/File:Eastern_Market_Detroit_flower.JPG)[Eastern Market](/wiki/Eastern_Market_Historic_District) The city's [Greektown](/wiki/Greektown_Historic_District) and three downtown casino resort hotels serve as part of an entertainment hub. The [Eastern Market](/wiki/Eastern_Market_Historic_District) farmer's distribution center is the largest open-air flowerbed market in the United States and has more than 150 foods and specialty businesses.[[134]](#cite_note-134) On Saturdays, about 45,000 people shop the city's historic [Eastern Market](/wiki/Eastern_Market_Historic_District).<ref name=Easternmarket1>[Template:Wayback](/wiki/Template:Wayback).*Model D Media* (April 5, 2008). Retrieved January 24, 2011.</ref> The [Midtown](/wiki/Midtown,_Detroit) and the [New Center](/wiki/New_Center) area are centered on [Wayne State University](/wiki/Wayne_State_University) and [Henry Ford Hospital](/wiki/Henry_Ford_Hospital). Midtown has about 50,000 residents and attracts millions of visitors each year to its museums and cultural centers;<ref name=Midtown2>[Template:Wayback](/wiki/Template:Wayback).*Model D Media* (April 4, 2008). Retrieved on January 24, 2011.</ref> for example, the Detroit Festival of the Arts in Midtown draws about 350,000 people.<ref name=Midtown2/>

Annual summer events include the [Electronic Music Festival](/wiki/Detroit_Electronic_Music_Festival), [International Jazz Festival](/wiki/Detroit_International_Jazz_Festival), the [Woodward Dream Cruise](/wiki/Woodward_Dream_Cruise), the African World Festival, the country music Hoedown, Noel Night, and [Dally in the Alley](/wiki/Dally_in_the_Alley). Within downtown, [Campus Martius Park](/wiki/Campus_Martius_Park) hosts large events, including the annual Motown Winter Blast. As the world's traditional automotive center, the city hosts the [North American International Auto Show](/wiki/North_American_International_Auto_Show). Held since 1924, America's Thanksgiving Parade is one of the nation's largest.[[135]](#cite_note-135) River Days, a five-day summer festival on the [International Riverfront](/wiki/Detroit_International_Riverfront) lead up to the [Windsor–Detroit International Freedom Festival](/wiki/Windsor–Detroit_International_Freedom_Festival) fireworks, which draw super sized-crowds ranging from hundreds of thousands to over three million people.[[122]](#cite_note-122)<ref name=Almanac2/><ref name=Winterblast>Fifth Third Bank rocks the Winter Blast.[*Michigan Chronicle*](/wiki/Michigan_Chronicle). (March 14, 2006).</ref>

An important civic sculpture in Detroit is "[The Spirit of Detroit](/wiki/The_Spirit_of_Detroit)" by [Marshall Fredericks](/wiki/Marshall_Fredericks) at the Coleman Young Municipal Center. The image is often used as a symbol of Detroit and the statue itself is occasionally dressed in sports jerseys to celebrate when a Detroit team is doing well.[[136]](#cite_note-136) A [memorial to Joe Louis](/wiki/Monument_to_Joe_Louis) at the intersection of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues was dedicated on October 16, 1986. The sculpture, commissioned by [*Sports Illustrated*](/wiki/Sports_Illustrated) and executed by [Robert Graham](/wiki/Robert_Graham_(sculptor)), is a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) long arm with a fisted hand suspended by a pyramidal framework.[[137]](#cite_note-137) Artist Tyree Guyton created the controversial street art exhibit known as the [Heidelberg Project](/wiki/Heidelberg_Project) in 1986, using found objects including cars, clothing and shoes found in the neighborhood near and on Heidelberg Street on the near East Side of Detroit.<ref name=Almanac2/> Guyton continues to work with neighborhood residents and tourists in constantly evolving the neighborhood-wide art installation.

## Sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

[thumb|Looking toward Ford Field the night of Super Bowl XL](/wiki/File:Ford_Field_Super_Bowl_XL_night.jpg) [Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further)

Detroit is one of 12 American metropolitan areas that are home to professional teams representing the four major sports in North America. All these teams but one play within the city of Detroit itself (the [NBA's](/wiki/National_Basketball_Association) [Detroit Pistons](/wiki/Detroit_Pistons) play in suburban [Auburn Hills](/wiki/Auburn_Hills,_Michigan) at [The Palace of Auburn Hills](/wiki/The_Palace_of_Auburn_Hills)). There are three active major sports venues within the city: [Comerica Park](/wiki/Comerica_Park) (home of the [Major League Baseball](/wiki/Major_League_Baseball) team [Detroit Tigers](/wiki/Detroit_Tigers)), [Ford Field](/wiki/Ford_Field) (home of the [NFL's](/wiki/National_Football_League) [Detroit Lions](/wiki/Detroit_Lions)), and [Joe Louis Arena](/wiki/Joe_Louis_Arena) (home of the [NHL's](/wiki/National_Hockey_League) [Detroit Red Wings](/wiki/Detroit_Red_Wings)). A 1996 marketing campaign promoted the nickname "[Hockeytown](/wiki/Hockeytown)".<ref name=Almanac2/>

The Detroit Tigers have won four World Series titles. The Detroit Red Wings have won 11 [Stanley Cups](/wiki/Stanley_Cup) (the most by an American NHL franchise).[[138]](#cite_note-138) The Detroit Pistons have won three NBA titles.<ref name=Almanac2/> With the Pistons' first of three NBA titles in 1989, the city of Detroit has won titles in all four of the major professional sports leagues. Two new downtown stadiums for the [Detroit Tigers](/wiki/Detroit_Tigers) and [Detroit Lions](/wiki/Detroit_Lions) opened in 2000 and 2002, respectively, returning the Lions to the city proper.

In college sports, Detroit's central location within the Mid-American Conference has made it a frequent site for the league's championship events. While the MAC Basketball Tournament moved permanently to [Cleveland](/wiki/Cleveland) starting in 2000, the MAC Football Championship Game has been played at Ford Field in Detroit since 2004, and annually attracts 25,000 to 30,000 fans. The [University of Detroit Mercy](/wiki/University_of_Detroit_Mercy) has a [NCAA](/wiki/National_Collegiate_Athletic_Association) [Division I](/wiki/NCAA_Division_I) program, and [Wayne State University](/wiki/Wayne_State_University) has both NCAA Division I and [II](/wiki/NCAA_Division_II) programs. The NCAA football [Little Caesars Pizza Bowl](/wiki/Little_Caesars_Pizza_Bowl) is held at Ford Field each December.

The local soccer team is called the [Detroit City Football Club](/wiki/Detroit_City_Football_Club) and was founded in 2012. The team plays in the [National Premier Soccer League](/wiki/National_Premier_Soccer_League), and its nickname is *Le Rouge*.[[139]](#cite_note-139) [thumb|](/wiki/File:Ford-Field-September-10-2006.jpg)[Ford Field](/wiki/Ford_Field), home of the [Detroit Lions](/wiki/Detroit_Lions)

The city hosted the 2005 [MLB All-Star Game](/wiki/MLB_All-Star_Game), 2006 [Super Bowl XL](/wiki/Super_Bowl_XL), [2006](/wiki/2006_World_Series) and [2012 World Series](/wiki/2012_World_Series), [WrestleMania 23](/wiki/WrestleMania_23) in 2007, and the [NCAA](/wiki/NCAA) Final Four in April 2009. The city hosted the [Detroit Indy Grand Prix](/wiki/Detroit_Indy_Grand_Prix) on [Belle Isle Park](/wiki/Belle_Isle_Park_(Michigan)) from 1989 to 2001, 2007 to 2008, and 2012 and beyond. In 2007, open-wheel racing returned to Belle Isle with both [Indy Racing League](/wiki/Indy_Racing_League) and [American Le Mans Series](/wiki/American_Le_Mans_Series) Racing.<ref name=2007IndyRacing>[Template:Cite news](/wiki/Template:Cite_news)</ref>

In the years following the mid-1930s, Detroit was referred to as the "City of Champions" after the Tigers, Lions, and Red Wings captured all three major professional sports championships in a seven-month period of time (the Tigers won the World Series in October 1935; the Lions won the NFL championship in December 1935; the Red Wings won the Stanley Cup in April 1936).<ref name=City\_of\_Champions>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> In 1932, Eddie "The Midnight Express" Tolan from Detroit won the 100- and 200-meter races and two gold medals at the [1932 Summer Olympics](/wiki/1932_Summer_Olympics). [Joe Louis](/wiki/Joe_Louis) won the heavyweight championship of the world in 1937.

Detroit has made the most bids to host the Summer Olympics without ever being awarded the games: seven unsuccessful bids for the 1944, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968 and 1972 games.<ref name=Almanac2/>

## Law and government[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) [thumb|The](/wiki/File:Spirit_of_Detroit-2560x1600.jpg) [Coleman A. Young Municipal Center](/wiki/Coleman_A._Young_Municipal_Center) houses the City of Detroit offices. The city is governed pursuant to the [*Home Rule*](/wiki/Home_rule) *Charter of the City of Detroit*. The city government is run by a mayor and [a nine-member city council](/wiki/Detroit_City_Council) and clerk elected on an at-large nonpartisan ballot. Since voters approved the city's charter in 1974, Detroit has had a "[strong mayoral](/wiki/Mayor–council_government)" system, with the mayor approving departmental appointments. The council approves budgets but the mayor is not obligated to adhere to any [earmarking](/wiki/Earmark_(politics)). City ordinances and substantially large contracts must be approved by the council.[[140]](#cite_note-140) The *Detroit City Code* is the [codification](/wiki/Codification_(law)) of Detroit's [local ordinances](/wiki/Local_ordinance).

The city clerk supervises elections and is formally charged with the maintenance of municipal records. Municipal elections for mayor, city council and city clerk are held at four-year intervals, in the year after presidential elections.[[140]](#cite_note-140) Following a November 2009 referendum, seven council members will be elected from districts beginning in 2013 while two will continue to be elected at-large.<ref name=cdet>Nelson, Gabe (November 3, 2009).[Voters overwhelmingly approve Detroit Proposal D](http://www.crainsdetroit.com/article/20091103/FREE/911039978).*Crains Detroit Business*. Retrieved on December 23, 2009.</ref>

[thumb|upright|](/wiki/File:Dave_Bing.jpg)[Dave Bing](/wiki/Dave_Bing) was the mayor of Detroit from 2009-13. Detroit's courts are state-administered and elections are nonpartisan. The Probate Court for Wayne County is located in the Coleman A. Young Municipal Center in downtown Detroit. The Circuit Court is located across Gratiot Ave. in the Frank Murphy Hall of Justice, in downtown Detroit. The city is home to the Thirty-Sixth District Court, as well as the First District of the [Michigan Court of Appeals](/wiki/Michigan_Court_of_Appeals) and the [United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan](/wiki/United_States_District_Court_for_the_Eastern_District_of_Michigan). The city provides law enforcement through the [Detroit Police Department](/wiki/Detroit_Police_Department) and emergency services through the [Detroit Fire Department](/wiki/Detroit_Fire_Department).

### Crime[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) Detroit has struggled with high crime for decades. Detroit held the title of murder capital between 1985-1987 with a murder rate around 58 per 100,000.[[141]](#cite_note-141) Although the rate of violent crime dropped 11 percent in 2008,[[146]](#cite_note-146) violent crime in Detroit has not declined as much as the national average from 2007 to 2011.<ref name=autogenerated5>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> The violent crime rate is one of the highest in the United States. Neighborhoodscout.com reported a crime rate of 62.18 per 1,000 residents for property crimes, and 16.73 per 1,000 for violent crimes (compared to national figures of 32 per 1,000 for property crimes and 5 per 1,000 for violent crime in 2008).[[147]](#cite_note-147) The city's downtown typically has lower crime than national and state averages.<ref name=MIC>Booza, Jason C. (July 23, 2008).[Reality v. Perceptions: An Analysis of Crime and Safety in Downtown Detroit](http://thedetroithub.com/site/user/files/2007RealityvsPerceptionsCrimeReport.pdf). ([Archive](http://www.webcitation.org/6DUJ7jtQb)) Michigan Metropolitan Information Center, [*Wayne State University*](/wiki/Wayne_State_University) *Center for Urban Studies*. Retrieved August 14, 2011.</ref> According to a 2007 analysis, Detroit officials note that about 65 to 70 percent of homicides in the city were drug related,<ref name=analysis>Shelton, Steve Malik (January 30, 2008).[Template:Wayback](/wiki/Template:Wayback). *Michigan Chronicle*. Retrieved on March 17, 2008.</ref> with the rate of unsolved murders roughly 70%.<ref name=time/>

Areas of the city closer to the Detroit River are also patrolled by the [United States Border Patrol](/wiki/United_States_Border_Patrol).

In 2012, crime in the city was among the reasons for more expensive car insurance.[[148]](#cite_note-148)

### Politics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]

[thumb|In 2013](/wiki/File:Mike_Duggan_2013.jpg) [Mike Duggan](/wiki/Mike_Duggan) was elected Mayor of Detroit[[149]](#cite_note-149) Beginning with its incorporation in 1802, Detroit has had a total of [74 mayors](/wiki/List_of_mayors_of_Detroit,_Michigan). Detroit's last mayor from the Republican Party was [Louis Miriani](/wiki/Louis_Miriani), who served from 1957 to 1962. In 1973, the city elected its first black mayor, [Coleman Young](/wiki/Coleman_Young). Despite development efforts, his combative style during his five terms in office was not well received by many suburban residents.[[150]](#cite_note-150) Mayor [Dennis Archer](/wiki/Dennis_Archer), a former Michigan Supreme Court Justice, refocused the city's attention on redevelopment with a plan to permit three casinos downtown. By 2008, three major casino resort hotels established operations in the city.

In 2000, the City requested an investigation by the [United States Justice Department](/wiki/United_States_Justice_Department) into the [Detroit Police Department](/wiki/Detroit_Police_Department) which was concluded in 2003 over allegations regarding its use of force and civil rights violations. The city proceeded with a major reorganization of the Detroit Police Department.[[151]](#cite_note-151)

### Public finances[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=30)]

In March 2013, [Governor](/wiki/Governor_of_Michigan) [Rick Snyder](/wiki/Rick_Snyder) declared a financial emergency in the city, stating that the city has a $327 million budget deficit and faces more than $14 billion in long-term debt. It has been making ends meet on a month-to-month basis with the help of bond money held in a state [escrow](/wiki/Escrow) account and has instituted mandatory unpaid days off for many city workers. Those troubles, along with underfunded city services, such as police and fire departments, and ineffective turnaround plans from Bing and the City Council[[152]](#cite_note-152) led the state of Michigan to appoint an emergency manager for Detroit on March 14, 2013. On June 14, 2013 Detroit defaulted on $2.5 billion of debt by withholding $39.7 million in interest payments, while [Emergency Manager](/wiki/Emergency_Manager) [Kevyn Orr](/wiki/Kevyn_Orr) met with bondholders and other creditors in an attempt to restructure the city's $18.5 billion debt and avoid bankruptcy.[[153]](#cite_note-153) On July 18, 2013, the City of Detroit filed for [Chapter 9 bankruptcy protection](/wiki/Chapter_9,_Title_11,_United_States_Code).[[154]](#cite_note-154)[[155]](#cite_note-155) It was declared bankrupt by U.S. judge Stephen Rhodes on December 3, with its $18.5 billion debt he said in accepting the city's contention that it is broke and that negotiations with its thousands of creditors were infeasible.[[5]](#cite_note-5)

## Education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]

### Colleges and universities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=32)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|](/wiki/File:Old_Main_WSU_-_Detroit_Michigan.jpg)[Old Main](/wiki/Old_Main_(Wayne_State_University)), a historic building at [Wayne State University](/wiki/Wayne_State_University) [thumbnail|](/wiki/File:Sacred_Heart_Major_Seminary.jpg)[Sacred Heart Major Seminary](/wiki/Sacred_Heart_Major_Seminary) [thumb|Commons at](/wiki/File:UDMCommons.jpg) [University of Detroit Mercy](/wiki/University_of_Detroit_Mercy) Detroit is home to several institutions of higher learning including [Wayne State University](/wiki/Wayne_State_University), a national research university with medical and [law schools](/wiki/Wayne_State_University_Law_School) in the [Midtown](/wiki/Midtown,_Detroit) area offering hundreds of academic degrees and programs. The [University of Detroit Mercy](/wiki/University_of_Detroit_Mercy), located in Northwest Detroit in the [University District](/wiki/University_District,_Detroit), is a prominent Roman Catholic co-educational university affiliated with the [Society of Jesus](/wiki/Society_of_Jesus) (the Jesuits) and the [Sisters of Mercy](/wiki/Sisters_of_Mercy). The University of Detroit Mercy offers more than a hundred academic degrees and programs of study including business, [dentistry](/wiki/Dentistry), [law](/wiki/Law_school), engineering, architecture, nursing and allied health professions. The [University of Detroit Mercy School of Law](/wiki/University_of_Detroit_Mercy_School_of_Law) is located [Downtown](/wiki/Downtown_Detroit) across from the [Renaissance Center](/wiki/Renaissance_Center).

[Sacred Heart Major Seminary](/wiki/Sacred_Heart_Major_Seminary), originally founded in 1919, is affiliated with Pontifical University of Saint Thomas Aquinas, *Angelicum* in Rome and offers pontifical degrees as well as civil undergraduate and graduate degrees. Sacred Heart Major Seminary offers a variety of academic programs for both clerical and lay students. Other institutions in the city include the [College for Creative Studies](/wiki/College_for_Creative_Studies), [Lewis College of Business](/wiki/Lewis_College_of_Business), [Marygrove College](/wiki/Marygrove_College) and [Wayne County Community College](/wiki/Wayne_County_Community_College). In June 2009, the [Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine](/wiki/Michigan_State_University_College_of_Osteopathic_Medicine) which is based in [East Lansing](/wiki/East_Lansing,_Michigan) opened a satellite campus located at the [Detroit Medical Center](/wiki/Detroit_Medical_Center). The [University of Michigan](/wiki/University_of_Michigan) was established in 1817 in Detroit and later moved to [Ann Arbor](/wiki/Ann_Arbor,_Michigan) in 1837. In 1959, [University of Michigan–Dearborn](/wiki/University_of_Michigan–Dearborn) was established in neighboring [Dearborn](/wiki/Dearborn,_Michigan).

### Primary and secondary schools[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=33)]

#### Public schools and charter schools[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=34)]

With about 66,000 public school students (2011–12), the [Detroit Public Schools](/wiki/Detroit_Public_Schools) (DPS) district is the largest [school district](/wiki/School_district) in Michigan. Detroit has an additional 56,000 [charter school](/wiki/Charter_school) students for a combined enrollment of about 122,000 students.[[156]](#cite_note-156) [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) there are about as many students in charter schools as there are in district schools.[[157]](#cite_note-157) In 1999, the [Michigan Legislature](/wiki/Michigan_Legislature) removed the locally elected board of education amid allegations of mismanagement and replaced it with a reform board appointed by the mayor and governor. The elected board of education was re-established following a city referendum in 2005. The first election of the new 11-member board of education occurred on November 8, 2005.[[158]](#cite_note-158) Due to growing Detroit charter schools enrollment as well as a continued exodus of population, the city planned to close many public schools.<ref name=charter>Hing, Julianne (March 17, 2010).[Where Have All The Students Gone?](http://colorlines.com/archives/2010/03/45_dps_schools_to_close_where_have_all_of_detroits_students_gone.html).*Color Lines.com*. Retrieved on August 19, 2010.</ref> State officials report a 68% graduation rate for Detroit's public schools adjusted for those who change schools.[[159]](#cite_note-159)[[160]](#cite_note-160) Public and charter school students in the city have performed poorly on standardized tests. While Detroit public schools scored a record low on national tests, the publicly funded charter schools did even worse than the public schools.[[161]](#cite_note-161)[[162]](#cite_note-162)

#### Private schools[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=35)]

Detroit is served by various private schools, as well as parochial Roman Catholic schools operated by the [Archdiocese of Detroit](/wiki/Roman_Catholic_Archdiocese_of_Detroit). [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) there are four Catholic grade schools and three Catholic high schools in the City of Detroit, with all of them in the city's west side.<ref name=Cathschool>"[Detroit area's Catholic schools shrink, but tradition endures](http://www.freep.com/article/20130201/NEWS01/302010079/Detroit-area-s-Catholic-schools-shrink-but-tradition-endures)" ([Archive](http://www.webcitation.org/6SY5NJ0zC)). [*Detroit Free Press*](/wiki/Detroit_Free_Press). February 1, 2013. Retrieved on September 13, 2014.</ref> The Archdiocese of Detroit lists a number of primary and secondary schools in the metro area as Catholic education has emigrated to the suburbs.[[163]](#cite_note-163)[[164]](#cite_note-164) Of the three Catholic high schools in the city, two are operated by the [Society of Jesus](/wiki/Society_of_Jesus) and the third is co-sponsored by the [Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary](/wiki/Sisters,_Servants_of_the_Immaculate_Heart_of_Mary) and the [Congregation of St. Basil](/wiki/Congregation_of_St._Basil).<ref name=AOD>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>[[165]](#cite_note-165) In the 1964-1965 school year there were about 110 Catholic grade schools in Detroit, [Hamtramck](/wiki/Hamtramck), and [Highland Park](/wiki/Highland_Park,_Michigan) and 55 Catholic high schools in those three cities. The Catholic school population in Detroit has decreased due to the increase of [charter schools](/wiki/Charter_schools), increasing tuition at Catholic schools, the small number of African-American Catholics, White Catholics moving to suburbs, and the decreased number of teaching nuns.<ref name=Cathschool/>

## Media[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=36)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|The](/wiki/File:DetroitLibrary2010.jpg) [Detroit Public Library](/wiki/Detroit_Public_Library) The [*Detroit Free Press*](/wiki/Detroit_Free_Press) and [*The Detroit News*](/wiki/The_Detroit_News) are the major daily newspapers, both [broadsheet](/wiki/Broadsheet) publications published together under a [joint operating agreement](/wiki/Joint_operating_agreement) called the [Detroit Newspaper Partnership](/wiki/Detroit_Newspaper_Partnership). Media philanthropy includes the *Detroit Free Press* high school journalism program and the Old Newsboys' Goodfellow Fund of Detroit.[[166]](#cite_note-166) In March 2009, the two newspapers reduced home delivery to three days a week, print reduced newsstand issues of the papers on non-delivery days and focus resources on Internet-based news delivery.[[167]](#cite_note-167) The [*Metro Times*](/wiki/Metro_Times), founded in 1980, is a weekly publication, covering news, arts & entertainment.[[168]](#cite_note-168) Also founded in 1935 and based in Detroit the [Michigan Chronicle](/wiki/Michigan_Chronicle) is one of the oldest and most respected African-American weekly newspapers in America. Covering politics, entertainment, sports and community events.[[169]](#cite_note-169) The Detroit television market is the 11th largest in the United States;<ref name=Nielson>[Nielsen Media Research Local Universe Estimates (September 24, 2005)](http://www.nielsenmedia.com/DMAs.html) *The Nielson Company*</ref> according to estimates that do not include audiences located in large areas of [Ontario](/wiki/Ontario), Canada ([Windsor](/wiki/Windsor,_Ontario) and its surrounding area on broadcast and cable TV, as well as several other cable markets in Ontario, such as the city of [Ottawa](/wiki/Ottawa)) which receive and watch Detroit television stations.<ref name=Nielson/>

Detroit has the 11th largest [radio market](/wiki/Radio_market) in the United States,<ref name=Arbitron>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> though this ranking does not take into account Canadian audiences.<ref name=Arbitron/> Nearby Canadian stations such as Windsor's [CKLW](/wiki/CKLW) (whose jingles formerly proclaimed "CKLW-the Motor City") are popular in Detroit.

[Hardcore Pawn](/wiki/Hardcore_Pawn), an American documentary [reality television series](/wiki/Reality_television_series) produced for [truTV](/wiki/TruTV), features the day-to-day operations of American Jewelry and Loan, a family-owned [pawn shop](/wiki/Pawn_shop) on Greenfield Road.

## Infrastructure[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=37)]

### Health systems[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=38)]

Within the city of Detroit, there are over a dozen major hospitals which include the [Detroit Medical Center](/wiki/Detroit_Medical_Center) (DMC), [Henry Ford Health System](/wiki/Henry_Ford_Hospital), [St. John Health System](/wiki/St._John_Health), and the John D. Dingell VA Medical Center. The DMC, a regional [Level I trauma center](/wiki/Level_I_trauma_center), consists of Detroit Receiving Hospital and University Health Center, [Children's Hospital of Michigan](/wiki/Children's_Hospital_of_Michigan), Harper University Hospital, Hutzel Women's Hospital, Kresge Eye Institute, Rehabilitation Institute of Michigan, Sinai-Grace Hospital, and the Karmanos Cancer Institute. The DMC has more than 2,000 licensed beds and 3,000 affiliated physicians. It is the largest private employer in the City of Detroit.<ref name=WSUMED>[Template:Wayback](/wiki/Template:Wayback) *Wayne State University* Retrieved January 24, 2011.</ref> The center is staffed by physicians from the [Wayne State University](/wiki/Wayne_State_University) School of Medicine, the largest single-campus medical school in the United States, and the United States' fourth largest medical school overall.<ref name=WSUMED/>

[Detroit Medical Center](/wiki/Detroit_Medical_Center) formally became a part of [Vanguard Health Systems](/wiki/Vanguard_Health_Systems) on December 30, 2010, as a for profit corporation. Vanguard has agreed to invest nearly $1.5 B in the Detroit Medical Center complex which will include $417 M to retire debts, at least $350 M in capital expenditures and an additional $500 M for new capital investment.<ref name =Lane>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref><ref name=Anstett>Anstett, Patricia (March 20, 2010).[$1.5 billion for new DMC](http://www.dmc.org/upload/docs/News/FREEP3202010.pdf).*Detroit Free Press*. DMC.org. Retrieved on June 12, 2010.</ref> Vanguard has agreed to assume all debts and pension obligations.[[170]](#cite_note-170) The metro area has many other hospitals including [William Beaumont Hospital](/wiki/William_Beaumont_Hospital), St. Joseph's, and [University of Michigan Medical Center](/wiki/University_of_Michigan_Health_System).

In 2011, [Detroit Medical Center](/wiki/Detroit_Medical_Center) and [Henry Ford Health System](/wiki/Henry_Ford_Health_System) substantially increased investments in medical research facilities and hospitals in the city's [Midtown](/wiki/Midtown_Detroit) and [New Center](/wiki/New_Center,_Detroit).[[170]](#cite_note-170)<ref name=Greene>Greene, Jay (April 5, 2010).[Henry Ford Health System plans $500 million expansion](http://www.crainsdetroit.com/article/20100405/FREE/100409959). *Crains Detroit Business*. Retrieved on June 12, 2010.</ref>

In 2012, two major construction projects were begun in [New Center](/wiki/New_Center,_Detroit), the [Henry Ford Health System](/wiki/Henry_Ford_Health_System) started the first phase of a $500 million, 300-acre revitalization project, with the construction of a new $30 million, 275,000-square-foot, *Medical Distribution Center* for [Cardinal Health, Inc.](/wiki/Cardinal_Health,_Inc.) [[171]](#cite_note-171)[[172]](#cite_note-172) and [Wayne State University](/wiki/Wayne_State_University) started construction on a new $93 million, 207,000-square-foot, Integrative Biosciences Center (IBio).<ref name=Henderson>Henderson, Tom (April 15, 2012).[WSU to build $93M biotech hub](http://www.crainsdetroit.com/article/20120415/FREE/304159964/wsu-to-build-93m-biotech-hub). *Crains Detroit Business*. Retrieved on March 15, 2015.</ref>[[173]](#cite_note-173) As many as 500 researchers, and staff will work out of the IBio Center. [[174]](#cite_note-174)

## Transportation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=39)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|](/wiki/File:RosaparksBusTerminaldetroit.jpg)[Rosa Parks](/wiki/Rosa_Parks) bus terminal downtown With its proximity to Canada and its facilities, ports, major highways, rail connections and international airports, Detroit is an important transportation hub. The city has three international border crossings, the [Ambassador Bridge](/wiki/Ambassador_Bridge), [Detroit–Windsor Tunnel](/wiki/Detroit–Windsor_Tunnel) and [Michigan Central Railway Tunnel](/wiki/Michigan_Central_Railway_Tunnel), linking Detroit to [Windsor, Ontario](/wiki/Windsor,_Ontario). The Ambassador Bridge is the single busiest border crossing in North America, carrying 27% of the total trade between the U.S. and Canada.[[175]](#cite_note-175) On February 18, 2015, Canadian Transport Minister Lisa Raitt announced that Canada has agreed to pay the entire cost to build a $250 million U.S. Customs plaza adjacent to the planned new Detroit–Windsor bridge, now the [Gordie Howe International Bridge](/wiki/Gordie_Howe_International_Bridge). Canada had already planned to pay for 95 per cent of the bridge, which will cost $2.1 billion, and is expected to open in 2020. "This allows Canada and Michigan to move the project forward immediately to its next steps which include further design work and property acquisition on the U.S. side of the border," Raitt said in a statement issued after she spoke in the House of Commons. [[176]](#cite_note-176)

### Airports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=40)]

[Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport](/wiki/Detroit_Metropolitan_Wayne_County_Airport) (DTW), the principal airport serving Detroit, is located in nearby [Romulus](/wiki/Romulus,_Michigan). DTW is a primary hub for [Delta Air Lines](/wiki/Delta_Air_Lines) (following its acquisition of Northwest Airlines), and a secondary hub for [Spirit Airlines](/wiki/Spirit_Airlines).

[Coleman A. Young International Airport](/wiki/Coleman_A._Young_International_Airport) (DET), previously called Detroit City Airport, is on Detroit's northeast side; the airport now maintains only charter service and [general aviation](/wiki/General_aviation).[[177]](#cite_note-177) [Willow Run Airport](/wiki/Willow_Run_Airport), in far-western Wayne County near [Ypsilanti](/wiki/Ypsilanti,_Michigan), is a general aviation and cargo airport.

### Transit systems[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=41)]

[thumb|People Mover train comes into the](/wiki/File:DPMoverRenCenstop.jpg) [Renaissance Center](/wiki/Renaissance_Center) station [Mass transit](/wiki/Mass_transit) in the region is provided by bus services. The [Detroit Department of Transportation](/wiki/Detroit_Department_of_Transportation) (DDOT) provides service to the outer edges of the city. From there, the [Suburban Mobility Authority for Regional Transportation (SMART)](/wiki/Suburban_Mobility_Authority_for_Regional_Transportation) provides service to the suburbs. Cross border service between the downtown areas of Windsor and Detroit is provided by [Transit Windsor](/wiki/Transit_Windsor) via the Tunnel Bus.<ref name=Tunnelbus>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

An elevated rail system known as the [People Mover](/wiki/Detroit_People_Mover), completed in 1987, provides daily service around a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) loop downtown. The under construction (to open in 2016) [M-1 Rail Line](/wiki/M-1_Rail_Line) (see below) will serve as a link between the [Detroit People Mover](/wiki/Detroit_People_Mover) and [SEMCOG Commuter Rail](/wiki/SEMCOG_Commuter_Rail)/[Detroit Amtrak station](/wiki/Detroit_(Amtrak_station)). The SEMCOG Commuter Rail line will extend from Detroit's [New Center](/wiki/New_Center,_Detroit) area to [The Henry Ford](/wiki/The_Henry_Ford), [Dearborn](/wiki/Dearborn,_Michigan), [Detroit Metropolitan Airport](/wiki/Detroit_Metropolitan_Airport), [Ypsilanti](/wiki/Ypsilanti,_Michigan), and [Ann Arbor](/wiki/Ann_Arbor,_Michigan) when it is opened.<ref name=SEMCOGrail>[Ann Arbor – Detroit Regional Rail Project](http://www.semcog.org/AADD.aspx) *SEMCOG*. Retrieved on February 4, 2010.</ref>

The [Regional Transit Authority (RTA)](/wiki/Regional_Transit_Authority_of_Southeast_Michigan) was established by an act of the Michigan legislature in December 2012 to oversee and coordinate all existing regional mass transit operations, and to develop new transit services in the region. The [M-1 Rail Line](/wiki/M-1_Rail_Line) is expected to open in mid-2017, running along [Woodward Avenue](/wiki/Woodward_Avenue) from [downtown](/wiki/Downtown_Detroit) to the [New Center](/wiki/New_Center,_Detroit) area.[[178]](#cite_note-178) [Amtrak](/wiki/Amtrak) provides service to Detroit, operating its [*Wolverine*](/wiki/Wolverine_(train)) service between Chicago and [Pontiac](/wiki/Pontiac,_Michigan). The [Amtrak station](/wiki/Detroit_(Amtrak_station)) is located in the [New Center](/wiki/New_Center,_Detroit) area north of downtown. The [*J. W. Westcott II*](/wiki/J._W._Westcott_II), which delivers mail to [lake freighters](/wiki/Lake_freighter) on the Detroit River, is the world's only floating post office.[[179]](#cite_note-179)

### Freeways[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=42)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

Metro Detroit has an extensive toll-free network of [freeways](/wiki/Freeway) administered by the [Michigan Department of Transportation](/wiki/Michigan_Department_of_Transportation). Four major [Interstate Highways](/wiki/Interstate_Highway_System) surround the city. Detroit is connected via [Interstate 75](/wiki/Interstate_75_in_Michigan) (I-75) and [I-96](/wiki/Interstate_96) to [Kings Highway 401](/wiki/Ontario_Highway_401) and to major [Southern Ontario](/wiki/Southern_Ontario) cities such as [London, Ontario](/wiki/London,_Ontario) and the [Greater Toronto Area](/wiki/Greater_Toronto_Area). I-75 (Chrysler and Fisher freeways) is the region's main north–south route, serving [Flint](/wiki/Flint,_Michigan), [Pontiac](/wiki/Pontiac,_Michigan), [Troy](/wiki/Troy,_Michigan), and Detroit, before continuing south (as the Detroit–Toledo and Seaway Freeways) to serve many of the communities along the shore of Lake Erie.[[180]](#cite_note-180) [I-94](/wiki/Interstate_94_in_Michigan) (Edsel Ford Freeway) runs east–west through Detroit and serves Ann Arbor to the west (where it continues to Chicago) and Port Huron to the northeast. The stretch of the current I-94 freeway from Ypsilanti to Detroit was one of America's earlier limited-access highways. [Henry Ford](/wiki/Henry_Ford) built it to link the factories at Willow Run and Dearborn during World War II. A portion was known as the Willow Run Expressway. The [I-96](/wiki/Interstate_96_in_Michigan) freeway runs northwest–southeast through Livingston, Oakland and Wayne counties and (as the Jeffries Freeway through Wayne County) has its eastern terminus in downtown Detroit.[[180]](#cite_note-180) [I-275](/wiki/Interstate_275_(Michigan)) runs north–south from I-75 in the south to the junction of I-96 and [I-696](/wiki/Interstate_696) in the north, providing a bypass through the western suburbs of Detroit. [I-375](/wiki/Interstate_375_(Michigan)) is a short spur route in downtown Detroit, an extension of the Chrysler Freeway. I-696 (Reuther Freeway) runs east–west from the junction of I-96 and I-275, providing a route through the northern suburbs of Detroit. Taken together, I-275 and I-696 form a semicircle around Detroit. Michigan state highways designated with the letter M serve to connect major freeways.[[180]](#cite_note-180)

## Notable people[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=43)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

## Sister cities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=44)]

[Template:SisterCities](/wiki/Template:SisterCities)[[181]](#cite_note-181)[[182]](#cite_note-182)

* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Chongqing](/wiki/Chongqing), China
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Dubai](/wiki/Dubai), United Arab Emirates
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Kitwe](/wiki/Kitwe), Zambia
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Minsk](/wiki/Minsk), Belarus
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Nassau](/wiki/Nassau,_Bahamas), Bahamas
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Toyota](/wiki/Toyota,_Aichi), [Aichi Prefecture](/wiki/Aichi_Prefecture), Japan[[183]](#cite_note-183)\* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Turin](/wiki/Turin), Italy[[184]](#cite_note-184)

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=45)]

[Template:Portal bar](/wiki/Template:Portal_bar)

## Notes[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=46)]

[Template:Notelist](/wiki/Template:Notelist)

## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=47)]

[Template:Reflist](/wiki/Template:Reflist)

## Further reading[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=48)]

* [Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)
* Bates, Beth Tompkins. *The Making of Black Detroit in the Age of Henry Ford.* Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2012.
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* [Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)
* [Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)

## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=49)]

[Template:Sister project links](/wiki/Template:Sister_project_links)

### Historical research and current events[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=50)]

* [Detroit Entertainment District](http://www.detroitentertainmentdistrict.com/)
* [Detroit Historical Museums & Society](http://www.detroithistorical.org/)
* [Detroit Riverfront Conservancy](http://www.detroitriverfront.org/)
* [Experience Detroit](http://www.experiencedetroit.com/)
* [Labor, Urban Affairs and Detroit History archival collections at the](http://reuther.wayne.edu) [Walter P. Reuther Library](/wiki/Walter_P._Reuther_Library)
* [Virtual Motor City Collection](http://dlxs.lib.wayne.edu/cgi/i/image/image-idx?c=vmc) at [Wayne State University](/wiki/Wayne_State_University) Library, contains over 30,000 images of Detroit from 1890 to 1980

### Municipal government and local Chamber of Commerce[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=51)]

* [Official website](http://www.detroitmi.gov/)
* [Detroit Metro Convention & Visitors Bureau](http://www.visitdetroit.com/)
* [Detroit Regional Chamber](http://www.detroitchamber.com/)
* [Template:Wayback](/wiki/Template:Wayback)
* [Template:Wayback](/wiki/Template:Wayback)

[Template:Geographic Location](/wiki/Template:Geographic_Location)

[Template:Navboxes](/wiki/Template:Navboxes)

[Template:Authority control](/wiki/Template:Authority_control)

[Category:Detroit, Michigan](/wiki/Category:Detroit,_Michigan) [Category:Articles with images not understandable by color blind users](/wiki/Category:Articles_with_images_not_understandable_by_color_blind_users) [Category:Canada–United States border towns](/wiki/Category:Canada–United_States_border_towns) [Category:Cities in Michigan](/wiki/Category:Cities_in_Michigan) [Category:Cities in Wayne County, Michigan](/wiki/Category:Cities_in_Wayne_County,_Michigan) [Category:County seats in Michigan](/wiki/Category:County_seats_in_Michigan) [Category:Detroit River](/wiki/Category:Detroit_River) [Michigan](/wiki/Category:Former_state_capitals_in_the_United_States) [Category:Government units that have filed for Chapter 9 bankruptcy](/wiki/Category:Government_units_that_have_filed_for_Chapter_9_bankruptcy) [Category:Inland port cities and towns of the United States](/wiki/Category:Inland_port_cities_and_towns_of_the_United_States) [Category:Metro Detroit](/wiki/Category:Metro_Detroit) [Category:Michigan Neighborhood Enterprise Zone](/wiki/Category:Michigan_Neighborhood_Enterprise_Zone) [Category:Populated places established in 1701](/wiki/Category:Populated_places_established_in_1701) [Category:Populated places on the Great Lakes](/wiki/Category:Populated_places_on_the_Great_Lakes) [Category:Populated places on the Underground Railroad](/wiki/Category:Populated_places_on_the_Underground_Railroad) [Category:1701 establishments in New France](/wiki/Category:1701_establishments_in_New_France)