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# GROWING AND SHRINKING COMMUNITIES IN MICHIGAN

## A CENSUS ANALYSIS OF POPULATION TRENDS (2000-2020)

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The **MSUE Center for Local Government Finance and Policy (CLGFP)**, a partnership between the Michigan State University Department of Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics and MSU Extension, was founded in 2015 to support communities in their efforts to efficiently deliver critical public services that promote health, safety, and well-being. The Center works to enhance decision-making for public officials in communities of all sizes through research, partnership, and education.

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## Executive Summary

This report highlights population change across Michigan communities over the period of 2000 to 2020. Some communities grew rapidly and must deal with related challenges, such as housing shortages, overcrowded schools, infrastructure expansion costs, traffic, and congestion. Conversely, rural communities and post-industrial cities shrank significantly, and face a completely different set of problems centered around stabilizing population and quality of life. This report shows a sharp split between growing communities and those that have been, to some degree, left behind.

In the case of growing communities, population growth requires a planned and coordinated policy response. The Growing Michigan Together Council (2023) identifies education reform, housing stock growth, and key infrastructure investment as the pillars necessary for supporting population growth in the long term. Without proactive interventions, high-growth areas can become economically unaffordable and unsustainable to the very workforce and families that they intend to attract, hence negatively affecting the economic momentum that initially drove the expansion.

Shrinking communities, on the other hand, may struggle to escape from a negative spiral where a shrinking tax base limits the ability to maintain infrastructure that was initially constructed to support larger populations, and maintaining quality-of-life services is a challenge.

Key Findings:

- Between 2000 and 2020, the southeastern and western parts of the state experienced growth, while communities in northeast lower peninsula and Upper Peninsula experienced population decline.
- Urban areas in metropolitan counties had an average full-period population gain of +5.59%, with more communities that grew than shrank in both decades.
- Rural communities showed a different pattern, where population was stable on average in the first decade, but shrank by 1.81% in the second decade, leading to a full-period loss of -1.95%.
- The fastest-growing community was Lyon Charter Township (Oakland County), which more than doubled its population (+110.77%), due to suburban expansion along the I-96 corridor and growth in the automotive industry.
- Highland Park experienced the steepest decline, losing nearly half its population (46.39%) after Chrysler's departure.

## Demographic Changes in Michigan: Uneven Growth and Settling Trends

Michigan has experienced uneven demographic changes shaped by structural economic, environmental, and social forces. The state's population grew rapidly in its early years, with a major boom between 1830 and 1840, and continued to increase steadily for much of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Michigan's population growth tracked the nation's overall growth trends until the 1970s, when growth began to slow significantly, and the state has since fallen from the 7th to the 10th most populous state, losing six congressional seats in the process. More recently, the state experienced a slight increase in population ( 57,103 people), with a 0.6% gain reported between 2023 and 2024 (increasing its population to 10,140,459 people), driven primarily by international migration (Butler et al. 2024). However, long-term projections suggest Michigan's population is barely growing and will begin to decline in a generation, influenced by the outmigration of young people, with the working-age population projected to shrink by more than 150,000 by 2030, alongside an aging population and shifting migration patterns.

Michigan Future, Inc. has repeatedly pointed to talent concentration as the key challenge facing the economic and demographic future of the state, citing that the main issue of the state is too many low-paying jobs, too few residents with the education to get good-paying jobs, and too few high-wage employers willing to invest in the major metropolitan regions of the state (Glazer 2024). The Citizens Research Council of Michigan and Altarum have also reported that over the past five decades, Michigan has lost ground and fell behind other states in terms of population growth, employment, incomes, health, and educational attainment, and warned that without continued policy reforms aimed at retaining young people and attracting domestic and international immigrants, the current trajectory of the state will lead to a shrinking population and decreased competitiveness (Turner et al. 2023).

While overall trends are important, fluctuating patterns within regions and communities across Michigan are equally vital: population growth/shrinkage varies widely throughout the state. This report provides an analysis of population trends within the state of Michigan, highlighting the fastest-growing and fastest-shrinking communities. It also highlights the impact of population change on the quality of life, financial stability, and maintenance of public infrastructure.

With population growth, the available resources may be overstretched, leading to congested schools and road networks and inadequate housing. On the other hand, population decline tends to cause a hollowing-out effect, leading to blight, increased poverty rates, decreased quality of public services, and the closure of businesses. Shrinking communities may face a “death spiral” where a smaller tax base must support the same amount of aging infrastructure originally built for a larger population. Population losses force localities to raise taxes to offset falling revenues from a shrinking tax base, which in turn prompts more people to leave, propelling the downward cycle further (Asquith and Mast 2024). Remaining residents are left with depreciating infrastructure, such as roads, water lines, public buildings, etc., often built for a much larger population. In contrast, rapidly growing communities must invest in the creation

of new infrastructure to keep pace with expansion and face immediate capital spending to meet the costs of expansion.

## Demographic Change in Michigan

The demographic situation in Michigan is characterized by a sharp contrast between growing and shrinking communities, a situation that worsened post-2020. The state's overall population stagnation hides significant disparities, with a few metropolitan centers showing high growth while rural and post-industrial regions experience structural loss (Michigan Center for Data and Analytics 2025).

Recent analyses by the Citizens Research Council of Michigan (Turner et al. 2023) and the (2025) highlight that Michigan's population growth has lagged behind the national average for decades. A primary driver is natural decrease, a demographic condition where deaths exceed births, which is now prevalent in a majority of Michigan counties due to an aging population.

However, aggregate data obscures the complex nature of the urban-rural divide. While rural counties in Michigan face the steepest natural decrease, they experienced a net positive domestic migration between 2020 and 2023, a pattern consistent with national trends driven by high housing costs in urban areas and increased remote work. Michigan's many lakes and natural amenities, particularly in its rural counties, have proven especially attractive to domestic migrants (Michigan Center for Data and Analytics, 2024). However, Michigan's rural migration gains were already slowing by 2023, and while factors such as housing affordability and remote work facilitated the rural rebound, they may not be sufficient to sustain population gains over the long term (Michigan Center for Data and Analytics, 2024). In contrast, cities like Detroit, which are urban cores, have experienced a slight population increase, majorly driven by international migration. Between July 2023 and June 2024, Michigan attracted 67,608 foreign residents, which is the highest number since the early 2000s, contributing to an overall statewide population increase of 57,103 people (Butler et al. 2024).

In West Michigan, communities in Ottawa County are among the state's fastest growing since 2020 and has recently experienced a robust housing market. (Broadbooks, 2025) What has become known as the Medical Mile in Grand Rapids has helped to spur regional growth. (Experience Grand Rapids, n.d.). The rapid development in Washtenaw County communities in southeast Michigan is associated with the development in the knowledge economy. Wolman et al. (2015) show that clusters anchored by large research institutions produce high economic returns in the form of knowledge spillovers and labor pooling. This dynamic is clearly evident in communities surrounding the University of Michigan, which serves as an anchor for a concentration of education, government, and health sector employment that has produced consistent economic resilience (Ehrlich and Grimes 2024). However, the region faces emerging headwinds, including the prospect of federal research funding reductions that economists warn could reduce government-related employment at the University of Michigan by roughly 2,000 jobs relative to trend over the next two years (Ehrlich and Grimes 2025).

In contrast to growing areas, the literature on places experiencing population decline such as Detroit and Flint has focused on "right sizing", which focuses on planned reductions of public infrastructure to match smaller populations. Hollander and Németh (2011) proposed that shrinking cities should shift from planning for growth to managing change, prioritizing quality of life for remaining residents over unrealistic growth goals, and that in the most severe cases the planner's role may be to help a city de-urbanize in select areas rather than pursue growth everywhere. Morckel (2020) similarly argued that Flint should have right-sized its water infrastructure as part of its response to its water crisis, contending that hydraulic modeling combined with community participation could have systematically identified where and how best to deliver water resources given the distribution of Flint's declining population. However, Sadler et al. (2021) counter that right-sizing Flint's infrastructure would constitute an additional environmental injustice, presenting evidence that high-vacancy neighborhoods, where infrastructure removal is most likely to be proposed, are disproportionately home to poor and minority residents, with approximately 9,000 of the 11,000 people living in high-vacancy neighborhoods being African American. Their research indicates that infrastructural decommissioning in these areas would continue the legacy of racially discriminatory practices and urban renewal efforts in Flint, which could further exacerbate public health outcomes rather than lessen fiscal pressure.

The Next Five Strategic Plan (2025-2030) of the Detroit Land Bank Authority is an example of an advanced step in land bank management, as it shifts its focus from demolition toward productive reuse and the transfer of vacant land to neighboring residents, with the clear aim of stabilizing neighborhoods rather than merely dealing with the destruction ("Detroit Land Bank Authority." 2024). However, an audit shows that there is a persistent conflict between these programs, identifying challenges to grant equitable opportunities to legacy residents to purchase their property during buyback ("City of Detroit Office of Inspector General" 2024). By contrast, the Genesee County Land Bank Authority (GCLBA), Michigan's first land bank, founded in 2002 by then-Genesee County Treasurer Dan Kildee, is often recognized as the most pioneering land bank entity in the United States ("Land Banks as a Neighborhood Recovery Strategy" 2009). A central theme of many shrinking city examples is that the challenges extend beyond the financial challenges; there are also significant human costs where maintaining quality of life is critical.

## Community Population Change Across Michigan

The map below shows the population change of all Michigan cities, villages, and townships between 2000 and 2020 using color gradients, highlighting the changes experienced over two decades.[1] It illustrates the population growth in the southeast and the western lower peninsula, and the population decline in many northern lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula communities, reflecting broader trends of population movement away from rural to

[1] The primary data sources for the statistics presented in this portion of the report is the U.S Census Bureau's Decennial Census for 2000, 2010, and 2020, the Michigan Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB), and the Michigan Center for Data and Analytics (MCDA).

urban/suburban areas. An exception to this trend is the notable decline of post-industrial cities of Detroit, Flint, and Saginaw. The map also indicates that the state's population has moved slightly to the west. Communities are assigned a category based on the population change during the time period, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Population Categories

| Category | Population Change in Period |
|---|---|
| **Large Decrease** | -66.8% to -10.2% |
| **Small Decrease** | -10.2% to - 3.7.0% |
| **Stable** | -3.7% to 1.9% |
| **Small Increase** | 1.9% to 10.3% |
| **Large Increase** | 10.3% to 110.8% |

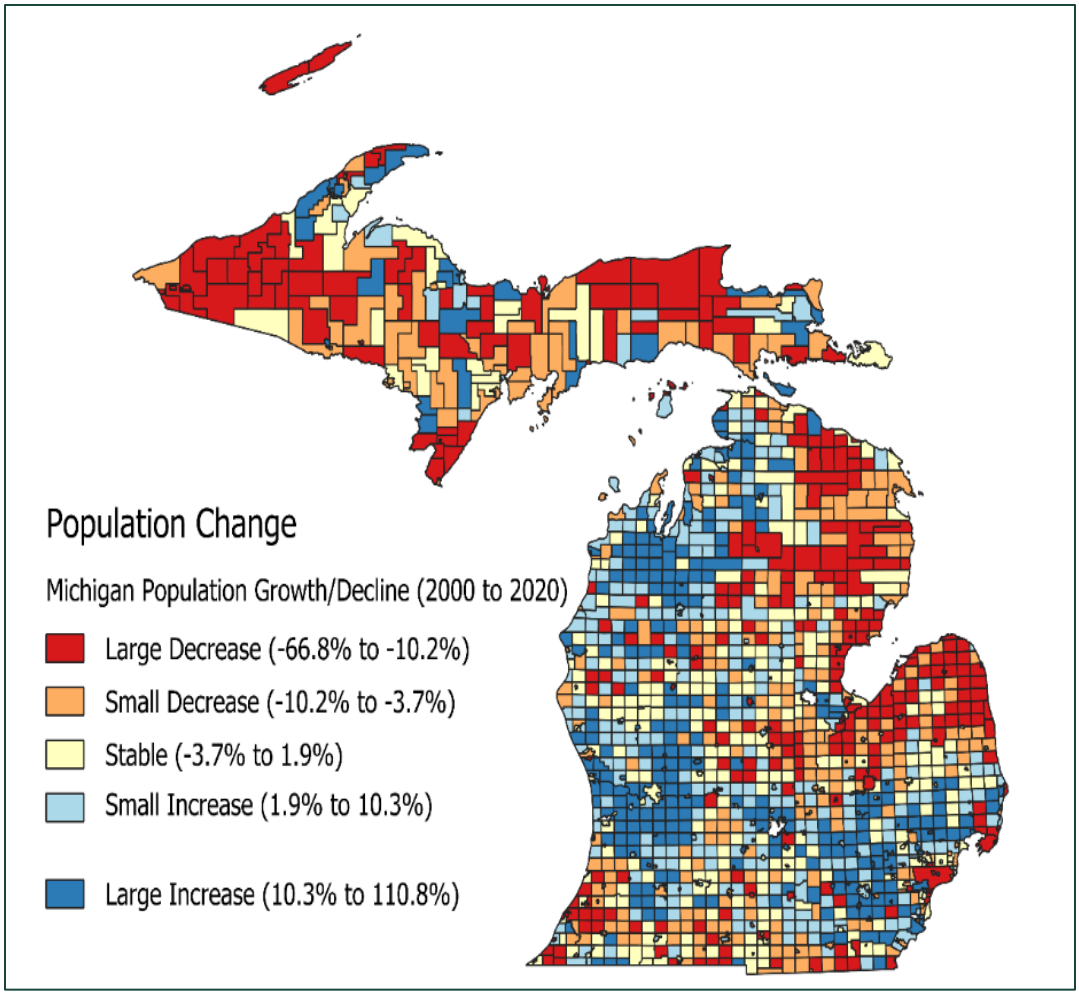



*Figure 1: Population Change by Municipality, 2000-2020*

## 2000-2020 Population Changes by Type of Jurisdiction

### Table 2. Population Summary Statistics for Cities

| | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean** | 18,614.48 | 17,440.31 | 17,481.78 | 0.149% |
| **Standard Deviation** | 61,952.70 | 48,983.34 | 45,639.10 | 15.36% |

### Table 3. Population Summary Statistics for Villages

| | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean** | 1,084.49 | 1,079.71 | 1,088.94 | -3.58% |
| **Standard Deviation** | 1,116.60 | 1,132.71 | 1,205.87 | 17.09% |

### Table 4. Population Summary Statistics for Townships

| | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean** | 3,860.89 | 4,093.97 | 4,231.01 | 1.40 |
| **Standard Deviation** | 7,215.12 | 7,938.46 | 8,499.51 | 17.74 |

### Table 5. Population Summary Statistics for All Jurisdictions

| | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean** | 5,756.02 | 5,732.95 | 5,836.51 | 0.489 |
| **Standard Deviation** | 25,777.42 | 21,046.51 | 20,003.55 | 17.37 |

These tables present the mean and standard deviations of population in 2000, 2010, and 2020, along with the mean percentage change, by type of government, as well as all communities combined. Across all 1,779 jurisdictions, the mean population declined slightly from 5,756 in 2000 to 5,733 in 2010, before recovering modestly to 5,837 in 2020 — reflecting a mean percentage change of approximately 0.49% across individual communities over the two decades.

Cities saw the most significant fluctuation. The average urban population of the city decreased to 17,440 in 2010, compared to 18,614 in 2000, indicating the significant losses concentrated in Michigan's older urban centers over the 10 years. This was followed by stabilization, raising the mean to 17,482 by 2020, though this figure remains considerably lower than in 2000, meaning that in general, cities could not regain ground in the first decade.

Villages remained the smallest jurisdiction type throughout the period, with mean populations narrowly ranging from 1,080 in 2010 to 1,089 in 2020. Although the overall average population was slightly greater in 2020 than in 2000, average percentage change across

individual villages was -3.58% over the 20-year period, indicating more villages shrank than expanded when studied at the community level.

Townships showed the highest level of consistent growth, compared to other jurisdiction types, with the average population rising steadily from 3,861 in 2000 to 4,094 in 2010 and even higher to 4,231 in 2020. This trend is indicative of the ongoing suburbanization pattern discussed in other parts of this report, with residential growth still concentrated in township jurisdictions around the urban cores of Michigan.

## Michigan's Growing vs. Shrinking Neighbors

Across Michigan, United States Census data from 2000 to 2020 shows a sharp trend of simultaneous population growth and decline occurring across directly adjacent municipalities. The City of Flint in Genesee County had a severe population decline, losing 18.0% in the first decade and another 20.7% between 2010 and 2020, falling from 124,943 in 2000 to 81,252 by 2020. On the other hand, its neighbor to the south, Grand Blanc Charter Township, grew by 6.2% between 2010 and 2020 to reach 39,846 residents. A similar trend is observed in Saginaw County, with the City of Saginaw losing 14.2% of its population over the second decade, dropping from 51,508 to 44,202, while the adjacent Saginaw Charter Township remained relatively stable, adding approximately 839 residents to reach 41,679 by 2020 ("U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts" 2021b). The trends mirror the wider geographic trends in Michigan, where capital (both economic and political), is increasingly relocated to suburban and exurban areas, redistributing the public resources to the growing suburban periphery while the urban core keeps getting smaller (Xie 2023).

This divergence between declining urban cores and expanding suburban neighbors is not confined to southeast Michigan. The City of Benton Harbor, located in Berrien County, continued its trend of declining population, losing 9.3% of its population between 2010 and 2020, and dropping from 10,038 to 9,103 residents, while neighboring Lincoln Charter Township to the south maintained a relatively stable population growth with a narrow margin of about 1.6%, reaching 14,929 residents by 2020 ("U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts" 2021a). While we consider population change by jurisdiction throughout this report, the examples noted in this section indicate that population trends are only a piece of a community's story. Michigan, like other states across the United States, has a long history of racially motivated housing policies, white flight, and deliberate disinvestment in majority-Black urban areas like Flint, Saginaw, and Benton Harbor.[2] A full treatment of this history is beyond the scope of this report, but it is important to note that financial and infrastructural issues experienced in shrinking cities are not merely matters of geography but are inextricably linked to this historical and present-day racial landscape.

[2] For examples of recent work on these dynamics and their legacy in Michigan, see Ravuri (2023), Lokhande and Xie (2023), Maniere (2024), and Shkembi, Smith, and Neitzel (2024).

## 20 Years of Population Change in Michigan: Growth, Decline, Stability, and Recovery

Michigan's local population landscape from 2000-2020 was characterized by a modest but measurable shift away from decline. Although population loss was still the most common pattern in all communities, the proportion of communities shrinking dropped decreased from 36.0% in the 2000–2010 decade to 32.9% in the 2010–2020 decade, indicating, on balance, fewer communities were contracting in the second decade than the first, even as decline remained widespread. On a categorical scale, where a change of -3.7% to +1.9% is considered a "Stable" category, the data indicates that the proportion of shrinking communities decreased slightly from 36.0% in the 2000-2010 decade to 32.9% in the 2010-2020 decade. Meanwhile, the proportion of growing communities also declined marginally, falling from 38.8% to 36.8% in the same periods. The most significant change was the surge in the "Stable" category, which rose from 25.2% to 30.3%, becoming the most common status among Michigan communities by the second decade. Also, the growth rate in growing municipalities declined, with the average growth rate falling from 11.5% in the first decade to approximately 7.8% in the second decade. These trends align with the larger statewide trends identified by the Citizens Research Council of Michigan and Altarum, which found that state growth rate was lower than all but one state, West Virginia, between 2000 and 2020 and is projected to continue growing more slowly than the rest of the country (Turner et al. 2023).

The data also indicates volatility in specific jurisdictions which is often attributed to institutional populations or boundary realignments rather than traditional residential factors. An example is the Fife Lake Township in Grand Traverse County, which expanded by an astonishing 84.0% between 2000 and 2010, majorly credited to the Pugsley Correctional Facility, which was turned into a secure Level I prison in January 2001, with a capacity of 1,342 prisoners. The shutdown of Pugsley in September 2016 led to a 40% drop in population, highlighting how the federal government's count of prisoners as local residents can produce sharp statistical swings, which have no connection to genuine residential growth or decline (Radio 2018). Equally, Coldwater Township in Branch County grew by 65.9% in the first decade and declined to 44.2% in the second decade. These extreme swings point to the necessity to interpret municipal data in context, as counts at the jurisdiction level can be highly influenced by the location of correctional facilities or other group quarters, which are not reflective of the overall housing market shifts and, therefore, obscure the underlying residential trends.

Despite these fluctuations, some communities showed the ability to recover. Of the 638 municipalities that experienced population decline from 2000-2010, 173 rebounded with substantial growth in the 2010-2020 period, suggesting a recovery rate of about 27.1%. This observation contributes to the general body of "shrinking cities" literature, which acknowledges that many cities have experienced booms and busts over time and that population decline, while difficult to reverse, is not always irreversible, with local structural adjustments, economic investment, and adaptive governance capable of contributing to further growth even in those communities that previously shrank (Rink et al. 2012). Other communities, such as Acme Township in Grand Traverse County and Adams Township in

Arenac County, were notably consistent, with the populations staying the same over the two decades.

Table 6 provides a list of the five communities that saw the largest percentage decline in population from 2000 to 2010.

### Table 6. Communities with the Largest Decrease, 2000–2010

| | 2000 | 2010 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Houghton Township, Keweenaw County** | 204 | 82 | -59.80% |
| **Bethany Township, Gratiot County** | 3,492 | 1,407 | -59.71% |
| **Sylvan Township, Washtenaw County** | 6,425 | 2,833 | -55.91% |
| **Royal Oak Charter Township, Oakland County[3]** | 5,446 | 2,419 | -55.58% |
| **Newberry Village** | 2,686 | 1,519 | -43.45% |

Table 7 provides a list of the five communities that saw the largest percentage growth in population from 2000 to 2010.

### Table 7: Communities with the Largest Increase, 2000–2010[4]

| | 2000 | 2010 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Dexter City, Washtenaw County** | 2,338 | 4,067 | +73.95% |
| **Union Charter Township, Isabella County** | 7,615 | 12,927 | +69.76% |
| **New Baltimore City, Macomb County** | 7,405 | 12,084 | +63.19% |
| **Allendale Charter Township, Ottawa County** | 13,042 | 20,708 | +58.78% |
| **Macomb Township, Macomb County** | 50,478 | 79,580 | +57.65% |

Table 8 shows the communities with the largest decline in population over the following decade, 2010-2020.

### Table 8: Communities with the Largest Decrease, 2010-2020

| | 2010 | 2020 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Marenisco Township, Gogebic County** | 1,727 | 455 | -73.65% |
| **Fayette Township, Hillsdale County[5]** | 3,326 | 1,113 | -66.54% |

[3] Note that portions of Royal Oak Charter Township were annexed by the neighboring jurisdiction of Oak Park in 2002 and 2004. This is the reason for the large population decline.
[4] This table excludes jurisdictions where population gains were non-residential or structural. Fife Lake (+83.98%), Marenisco (+64.3%), and Coldwater Townships (+65.91%), along with St. Louis City (+66.49%) and Baraga Village (+59.77%), were omitted because their growth was driven by incarcerated populations in state correctional facilities. Iron River City (+57.02%) was excluded as its increase reflects the 1999 consolidation with Stambaugh and Mineral Hills rather than organic growth.
[5] The large decrease in Fayette Township is due to the Village of Jonesville incorporating as a city in 2014.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Indianfields Township, Tuscola County[6]** | 6,048 | 2,492 | -58.80% |
| **Fife Lake Township, Grand Traverse County** | 2,791 | 1,526 | -45.32% |
| **Coldwater Township, Branch County** | 6,102 | 3,406 | -44.18% |

### Table 9: Communities with the Largest Increase, 2010-2020[7]

| | 2010 | 2020 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Lyon Charter Township, Oakland County** | 14,545 | 23,271 | +60.00% |
| **Leighton Township, Allegan County** | 4,934 | 7,001 | +41.89% |
| **Jamestown Charter Township, Ottawa County** | 7,034 | 9,630 | +36.91% |
| **Dundee Village, Monroe County** | 3,957 | 5,323 | +34.52% |
| **Byron Township, Kent County** | 20,317 | 26,927 | +32.53% |

Of the 907 communities that experienced population loss between 2000 and 2010, 316 successfully reversed that trend by recording population growth in the following decade. This constitutes an approximate recovery rate of 34.8%, indicating that while population decline was common across Michigan in the first decade, it was not permanent for many communities. To illustrate, the five communities in Table 10 saw the strongest recoveries after losing population between 2000 and 2010. The complete list of all 316 communities appears in Appendix A.

### Table 10: Communities that Shrank and Had Strongest Recoveries

| | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | Change 2000-10 | Change 2010-20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Webber township, Lake County** | 1,875 | 1,699 | 2,384 | -9.39% | +40.32% |
| **Pierson village** | 185 | 172 | 229 | -7.03% | +33.14% |
| **Yankee Springs township, Barry County** | 4,219 | 4,065 | 5,322 | -3.65% | +30.92% |
| **Mattawan village** | 2,536 | 1,997 | 2,550 | -21.25% | +27.69% |
| **Hamtramck city** | 22,976 | 22,423 | 28,433 | -2.41% | +26.80% |

The most notable trend between the two decades is the shift towards demographic stability. The percentage of communities that were defined as Stable (between -3.7% and 1.9%) rose from 27.39% to 34.46%. By 2020, Stable status had become the most common population category among Michigan municipalities — a meaningful reversal from the early 2000s, when

[6] The village of Caro became a city in late 2009, and the loss of population between the 2010 and 2020 Census was due to that incorporation.
[7] To ensure that the data captures real residential and economic growth, some jurisdictions were not included in this ranking. Pickford Township (+74.98%), Bloomer Township (+62.70%), and Webber Township (+40.32%) were omitted because their growth was driven by fluctuations in "group quarters" populations (prison inmates) rather than new residents. Also, jurisdictions with a 2010 population under 1,000 (such as Pointe Aux Barques and Quincy Township) were excluded to avoid statistical distortion from the "law of small numbers," where very minor changes in headcount produce extreme percentage variances

rapid loss and contraction dominated the demographic landscape. Taken together, the decline in shrinking communities (from 35.18% to 31.47%) and the rise in stable communities (from 27.39% to 34.46%) indicate that Michigan's population dynamics were gradually moderating over the two-decade period, even as overall growth remained limited. This moderation, however, should not be mistaken for resurgence: communities that did grow in the 2010–2020 decade did so at a notably slower average rate (+8.25%) than those that grew in the prior decade (+11.83%), suggesting that the engine of growth was losing momentum even as fewer communities were actively declining.

Table 11: Communities that Grew, Shrank, and were Stable, 2000-2010

| | Number of Units | Percent | Average Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Grew (Large + Small Increase)** | 663 | 37.44% | +11.83% |
| **Shrank (Large + Small Decrease)** | 623 | 35.18% | -9.73% |
| **Stable (-3.7% to 1.9%)** | 485 | 27.39% | -0.98% |
| **Total** | 1,771 | 100% | +0.74% |

Table 12: Communities that Grew, Shrank, and were Stable, 2010-2020

| | Number of Units | Percent | Average Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Grew (Large + Small Increase)** | 604 | 34.07% | +8.25% |
| **Shrank (Large + Small Decrease)** | 558 | 31.47% | -9.36% |
| **Stable (-3.7% to 1.9%)** | 611 | 34.46% | -0.88% |
| **Total** | 1,773 | 100% | -0.44% |

Key Observations

- **The Rise of the "Stable" Community:** The most significant trend between the two decades is the shift toward demographic stability. The proportion of communities in the Stable category (-3.7% to 1.9%) rose from 27.39% to 34.46%. By 2020, this was the most common status for Michigan municipalities, signaling a move away from the more volatile shifts of the early 2000s.
- **Decreasing Prevalence of Decline:** The percentage of communities that shrank decreased over time. In the 2000–2010 decade, 35.18% of communities saw a decrease; by the 2010–2020 decade, this share fell to 31.47%.
- **Softening Growth:** While the number of growing communities remained relatively high, the pace of that growth slowed. Communities that grew in the first decade did so at an average rate of +11.83%, whereas those that grew in the second decade averaged +8.25%.
- **Stability in the Rate of Decline:** Although the number of communities that shifted to the Shrink category decreased in the second decade, the overall rate of decrease of shrinking communities changed only slightly between -9.73 in the 2000s and -9.36 in the 2010s.

- **Statewide Net Shift:** When averaging the performance of all 1,770+ jurisdictions, Michigan saw a net shift from a slight positive average of +0.74% in the first decade to a slight net loss of -0.44% in the second. This suggests that while fewer communities are seeing "large" drops, the lack of high-intensity growth elsewhere has pulled the overall average into the negative.

Below, we also report the fastest-shrinking and fastest-growing cities, villages, and townships across Michigan, accompanied by brief case studies of selected communities that illustrate the broader trends observed in the data.

## Cities

Table 13: Cities with the Largest Change in Population: Shrinking

| City | Population 2000 | Population 2020 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Highland Park City** | 16,746 | 8,977 | -46.39% |
| **Flint City** | 124,943 | 81,252 | -34.97% |
| **Detroit City** | 951,270 | 63,9111 | -32.81% |
| **Big Rapids City** | 10,849 | 7,727 | -28.78% |
| **Saginaw City** | 61,799 | 44,202 | -28.47% |
| **River Rouge City** | 9,917 | 7,224 | -27.16% |
| **Caseville City** | 888 | 652 | -26.58% |
| **New Buffalo City** | 2,200 | 1,708 | -22.36% |
| **Munising City** | 2,539 | 1,986 | -21.78% |
| **Charlevoix City** | 2,994 | 2,348 | -21.58% |

Table 14: Cities with the Largest Change in Population: Growing[8]

| City | Population 2000 | Population 2020 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Dexter City** | 2,338 | 4,500 | 92.47% |
| **New Baltimore City** | 7,405 | 12,117 | 63.63% |
| **St. Louis City, Michigan** | 4,494 | 7,010 | 55.99% |
| **Iron River City, Michigan** | 1,929 | 3,007 | 55.88% |
| **Newaygo City** | 1,670 | 2,471 | 47.96% |
| **Linden City** | 2,861 | 4,142 | 44.77% |
| **Potterville City** | 2,168 | 3,055 | 40.91% |
| **Novi City** | 47,386 | 66,243 | 39.79% |

[8] To maintain data integrity, certain high-growth figures are omitted from this analysis where increases do not reflect organic residential migration. This includes St. Louis and Ionia, where the presence of large state correctional facilities, such as the Central Michigan and Ionia Maximum facilities, disproportionately inflates Census headcounts with incarcerated populations. Additionally, the apparent growth in Iron River is excluded as an artifact of its consolidation with the City of Stambaugh; while the raw data shows a significant increase, the unified municipality experienced a net population decline of approximately 5.2% over the twenty-year period once the 2000 baseline is adjusted for the merger.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Rockford City** | 4,626 | 6,142 | 32.77% |
| **Wixom City** | 13,263 | 17,193 | 29.63% |

## Villages

Table 15: Villages with the Largest Change in Population: Shrinking

| Village | Population 2000 | Population 2020 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Newberry Village** | 2,686 | 1 446 | -46.17% |
| **Onekama Village** | 647 | 399 | -38.33% |
| **De Tour Village** | 421 | 263 | -37.53% |
| **Alpha Village** | 198 | 126 | -36.36% |
| **Millersburg Village** | 263 | 169 | -35.74% |
| **Twining Village** | 192 | 130 | -32.29% |
| **Minden City Village** | 242 | 165 | -31.82% |
| **Burlington Village** | 405 | 281 | -30.62% |
| **Calumet Village** | 879 | 621 | -29.35% |
| **Elberta Village** | 457 | 329 | -28.01% |

Table 16: Villages with the Largest Change in Population: Growing[9]

| Village | Population 2000 | Population 2020 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **New Haven Village** | 3,071 | 6,097 | 98.53% |
| **Vicksburg Village** | 2,320 | 3,706 | 59.74% |
| **Richland Village** | 593 | 946 | 59.53% |
| **Middleville Village** | 2,721 | 4,295 | 57.85% |
| **Dundee Village** | 3,522 | 5,323 | 51.14% |
| **Goodrich Village** | 1,353 | 2,022 | 49.45% |
| **Caledonia Village** | 1,102 | 1,622 | 47.19% |
| **Buckley Village** | 550 | 775 | 40.91% |
| **Grand Beach Village** | 221 | 310 | 40.27% |
| **Lakewood Club Village** | 1,006 | 1,340 | 33.20% |

[9] While the table includes Grand Beach Village, it omits Baraga Village because its apparent 46.5% growth is driven by an institutional headcount of approximately 1,000 inmates at the Baraga Maximum Correctional Facility rather than actual residential in-migration. In contrast, Grand Beach remains listed despite its 40.3% increase, though this growth is primarily an artifact of its very small base population; minor absolute changes, likely from seasonal home conversions to year-round residences, produce the large percentage swings seen in the data.

## Townships

Table 17: Townships with the Largest Change in Population: Shrinking[10]

| Township | Population 2000 | Population 2020 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Houghton Township, Keweenaw County** | 204 | 72 | -64.71% |
| **Lincoln Township, Arenac County** | 1,522 | 924 | -39.29% |
| **Meade Township, Mason County** | 287 | 179 | -37.63% |
| **Seney Township, Schoolcraft County** | 180 | 115 | -36.11% |
| **Hendricks Township, Mackinac County** | 183 | 117 | -36.07% |
| **Carp Lake Township, Ontonagon County** | 891 | 582 | -34.68% |
| **Covington Township, Baraga County** | 569 | 375 | -34.09% |
| **Lake Township, Huron County** | 996 | 657 | -34.04% |
| **McMillan Township, Ontonagon County** | 601 | 406 | -32.45% |
| **Rockland Township, Ontonagon County** | 324 | 226 | -30.25% |

Table 18: Townships with the Largest Change in Population: Growing

| Township | Population 2000 | Population 2020 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Lyon Charter Township, Oakland County** | 11,041 | 23,271 | 110.77% |
| **Bloomer Township, Montcalm County** | 3,039 | 6,352 | 109.02% |
| **Allendale Charter Township, Ottawa County** | 13,042 | 26,582 | 103.82% |
| **Leighton Township, Allegan County** | 3,652 | 7,001 | 91.70% |
| **Jamestown Charter Township, Ottawa County** | 5,062 | 9,630 | 90.24% |
| **Macomb Township, Macomb County** | 50,478 | 91,663 | 81.59% |
| **Caledonia Township, Kent County** | 8,964 | 15,811 | 76.38% |
| **Bath Charter Township, Clinton County** | 7,541 | 13,292 | 76.26% |
| **Pickford Township, Chippewa County** | 1,584 | 2,791 | 76.20% |
| **Saline Township, Washtenaw County** | 1,302 | 2,277 | 74.88% |

## Fastest Growing and Shrinking Places

The fastest-growing place in Michigan from 2000 to 2020 is Lyon Charter Township, which more than doubled its population between 2000 and 2020. Michigan's fastest-growing

[10] The following townships recorded larger percentage declines (ranging from -48% to -67%) but were omitted from the table because their losses were not residential. Fayette, Indianfields, Sylvan, Caseville, and Ovid townships all saw massive "paper losses" due to the incorporation of villages into cities (e.g., Jonesville, Caro, Chelsea), which legally severed those residents from the township totals. Marenisco, Bethany, and McMillan (Luce Co.) were omitted due to "prison shocks", large population drops following the closure or Census reclassification of correctional facilities. Townships such as Houghton, Meade, Seney, and Hendricks have extremely small base populations (under 300 residents). Consequently, the loss of even a few dozen individuals produces disproportionately large percentage swings compared to larger municipalities.

community transitioned from a rural community to a high-tech suburban hub. Lyon Charter Township, located in Oakland County, became one of the most rapidly growing municipalities in Michigan during 2010-2020, with its population dramatically rising from 14,545 to 23,271, a 59.99% increase. Its strategic position along the I -96 corridor, having direct access to Detroit, Ann Arbor and Novi, made it an appealing destination for commuters and families seeking suburban settings with modern facilities. Economic growth, complemented by the Lyon Industrial Research Park and automotive sector investment, promoted residential expansion and supported sustained population growth. The township credited this pattern of development to strategic long-term planning and proactive infrastructure development ("Welcome to Lyon Township," n.d.).

The City of Highland Park is one of the fastest shrinking communities in Michigan over the 2000-2020 period, with a population loss of almost 46.4%, having 16,746 residents in 2000 and declining to 8,977 residents by 2020 ("U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts" 2020). The city's shrinkage was majorly caused by the relocation of Chrysler headquarters to Auburn Hills in 1992, eliminating thousands of jobs and about half of the city's tax revenue (*Wikipedia* 2026, "Highland Park, Michigan"). This resulted in a fiscal crisis, requiring a state-appointed emergency manager, and by 2011 the city had to shut down about 1,200 streetlights after accumulating $4 million in outstanding utility debt (Tia Graham 2021). Today, Highland Park still faces high vacancy rates, poor infrastructure, and a poverty level of about 41% (Frances Kai-Hwa Wang 2023).

Table 19: Units of Government with the Largest Change in Population: Shrinking[11]

| Unit | Population 2000 | Population 2020 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Houghton Township, Keweenaw County** | 204 | 72 | -64.71% |
| **Marenisco Township, Gogebic County** | 1,051 | 455 | -56.71% |
| **Highland Park City** | 16,746 | 8,977 | -46.39% |
| **Newberry Village** | 2,686 | 1,446 | -46.17% |
| **Lincoln Township, Arenac County** | 1,522 | 924 | -39.29% |
| **Caseville Township, Huron County** | 2,723 | 1,674 | -38.52% |
| **Onekama Village** | 647 | 399 | -38.33% |
| **Meade Township, Mason County** | 287 | 179 | -37.63% |
| **De Tour Village, Chippewa County** | 421 | 263 | -37.53% |
| **McMillan Township, Luce County** | 3,947 | 2,471 | -37.40% |

[11] Population trends are adjusted to exclude inorganic and institutional volatility. Significant "paper losses" in townships like Fayette, Indianfields, and Sylvan (ranging from -48% to -67%) were omitted as they reflect the legal incorporation of villages into independent cities rather than residential out-migration. Similarly, "prison shocks" in Marenisco and Bethany townships, caused by correctional facility closures or Census reclassifications, were excluded to isolate organic demographic contraction. The remaining top-ranked jurisdictions, particularly in the Upper Peninsula and Northern Lower Michigan, represent genuine demographic decline influenced by aging populations and economic transitions in extractive industries.

Table 20: Units of Government with the Largest Change in Population: Growing[12]

| Unit | Population 2000 | Population 2020 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Lyon Charter Township, Oakland County** | 11,041 | 23,271 | 110.77% |
| **Allendale Charter Township, Ottawa County** | 13,042 | 26,582 | 103.82% |
| **New Haven Village** | 3,071 | 6,097 | 98.53% |
| **Dexter City** | 2,338 | 4,500 | 92.47% |
| **Leighton Township, Allegan County** | 3,652 | 7,001 | 91.70% |
| **Jamestown Charter Township, Ottawa County** | 5,062 | 9,630 | 90.24% |
| **Macomb Township, Macomb County** | 50,478 | 91,663 | 81.59% |
| **Caledonia Township, Kent County** | 8,964 | 15,811 | 76.38% |
| **Bath Charter Township, Clinton County** | 7,541 | 13,292 | 76.26% |
| **Saline Township, Washtenaw County** | 1,302 | 2,277 | 74.88% |

Figure 2 shows that during the period between 2000 and 2020, Michigan's metropolitan and non-metropolitan communities experienced vastly different demographic patterns.[13] The distribution of Michigan's 1,519 municipalities having complete RUCC classifications, with Urban referring to communities in metro counties (RUCC 1-3) and Rural referring to communities in non-metro counties (RUCC 4-9), indicates a clear and consistent divide ("Rural-Urban Continuum Codes | Economic Research Service" 2023).[14] The urban communities, comprising 626 municipalities (41.2%), experienced a positive population change of +3.29% in the 2000-2010 decade and +1.80% in the 2010-2020 decade respectively, with more communities growing than shrinking in both periods and a full-period average growth of +5.59%. Rural communities, consisting of 893 municipalities (58.8%), painted a quite different picture, averaging flat growth of -0.13% in the first decade and recording shrinkage of -1.81% in the second, with most communities contracting in both periods and a full-period average loss of -1.95%. The recovery rate also took a drastic turn, with 44.2% of urban communities that experienced a population decline during the first decade recovering by 2020, compared to only 33.5% of rural communities.

[12] Michigan's fastest-growing municipalities are primarily concentrated in exurban growth corridors surrounding Metro Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Ann Arbor. Leading the state with growth exceeding 100%, Lyon and Allendale charter townships exemplify a broader trend of organic suburban expansion driven by residential demand near major employment and university centers. This analysis intentionally excludes inorganic growth anomalies, such as the institutional population surges in Bloomer and Pickford townships and omits small-base jurisdictions to focus on significant demographic shifts. These findings highlight a persistent migration toward communities that offer modern residential infrastructure and high-quality local services.

[13] Due to data limitations, 260 municipalities were excluded from this analysis as they were not assigned a Rural-Urban Continuum Code (RUCC) in the primary dataset. Consequently, the 1,519 municipalities represented in Figure [2] do not equal the total 1,779 local units present in the full Michigan dataset.

[14] To align with the analysis on population trend, jurisdictions were sorted into two major groups:

- Urban (Metro): Includes communities within metropolitan counties (RUCC 1–3), characterized by higher density and close economic ties to major urban centers like Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Lansing.
- Rural (Non-Metro): This category includes communities that are located within non-metropolitan counties (RUCC 4-9), ranging from larger towns near metropolitan areas to completely rural, remote townships in Northern Michigan and the Upper Peninsula.

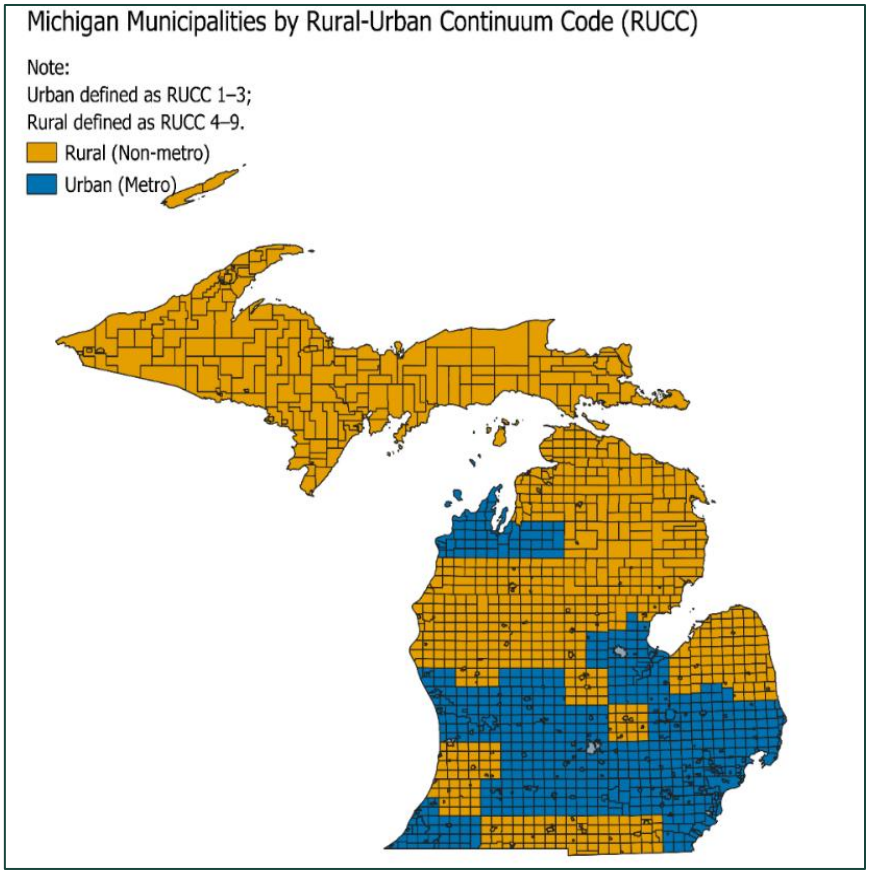



*Figure 2: Municipalities by Rural-Urban Continuum Code*

These trends align with national trends reported by Pew Research Center, which found that urban counties increased at approximately the national average growth rate since 2000, while rural counties significantly fell far behind, with half of all rural counties recording fewer residents in 2020 than in 2000 (Parker et al. 2018). In Michigan, the rural regions, especially the Upper Peninsula and northern Lower Peninsula, have lagged behind metropolitan areas in terms of job and income growth, with more traditional employers in the forestry, mining, and farming sectors continuing to lay off workers and replacing them with lower-paying jobs in the service industry, pushing the young population to migrate to urban and suburban regions (Broadway 2023).

## Table 20. Community Growth and Decline by RUCC Category

| | | 2000-2010 | | | 2010-2020 | | | 2000-2020 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Units | Shrank | Grew | Average | Shrank | Grew | Average | Recovery | Average |
| **Urban** | 626 | 283<br>45.2% | 343<br>54.8% | +3.29% | 265<br>42.3% | 361<br>57.7% | +1.80% | 44.2% | +5.59% |
| **Rural** | 893 | 495<br>55.4% | 392<br>43.9% | -0.13% | 540<br>60.5 | 352<br>39.4% | -1.81% | 33.5% | -1.95% |

The contrast is sharp. Metropolitan counties with urban communities had an average growth rate of +3.29% in the first decade and +1.80% in the second, with more communities shrinking in both periods. Rural communities, on the other hand, recorded practically no growth at -0.13 % in the first decade and a significant contraction of -1.81% in the second decade, with most of the municipalities recording shrinkage in both periods. The recovery rate also diverges sharply,44.2% of urban communities that lost population in the first decade reversed course by 2020, compared to only 33.5% of rural communities. Over the full twenty-year period, the average rural community lost approximately 1.95% of its population, while the average urban community gained 5.59%. This aggregate urban-rural divergence, however, can obscure important variation at the community level. Several of the specific shrinking communities highlighted elsewhere in this report, including Hamtramck, Pontiac, Southfield, and Ypsilanti, are urban centers whose declines and recoveries reflect distinctly urban dynamics such as deindustrialization, demographic transition, and immigration, rather than the chronic rural disinvestment that drives population loss across much of northern and western Michigan. Examining communities on a unit-by-unit basis, as the tables in this report do, reveals that shrinkage and recovery are neither exclusively rural nor exclusively urban phenomena, but follow patterns shaped by local economic history, geographic context, and community-level resilience.

This descriptive report sets the stage for addressing a range of important questions:

1. What are the drivers of population growth/decline across Michigan communities?
2. How is housing affordability and job growth/decline related to population change in Michigan?
3. What role does infrastructure investment play in reversing decline?
4. How can growing communities balance expansion with sustainability?
5. How can shrinking communities maintain quality of life for remaining residents?

## What's Next for Michigan?

The demographic landscape in Michigan between 2000 and 2020 reveals a state with distinct internal trends. Its total population figures in those two decades show negligible growth, which masks two different realities: one with a corridor of growth and the other, facing decline. These patterns are not just short-term variations, but an aggregate effect of decades of deindustrialization, outmigration of talents, declining natural population, and the growing concentration of economic opportunities in knowledge-economy centers.

At either end of the spectrum, the fiscal cost is very high. Shrinking communities face an increasingly unsustainable task: sustaining aging infrastructure designed to serve bigger populations, while doing so with a shrinking tax base and no influx of new residents whose economic contributions will be critical to reversing decline. Meanwhile, growing communities are equally at risk of outpacing resources, as increased housing costs, deficiencies in

infrastructure, and service gaps all threaten to limit progress. Neither of the two directions is self-correcting.

While the state has had four consecutive years of growth (0.9%) since the 2020 Census, these patterns make clear that Michigan cannot afford a one-size-fits-all approach to community development (Michigan Center for Data Analytics 2026). Growing and shrinking communities face fundamentally different pressures, and effective policy must be tailored accordingly. For communities experiencing long-term population decline, stabilization requires a deliberate shift away from growth-oriented planning toward strategies that match services and infrastructure to the population that exists. For growing communities, growth has to be planned and timed carefully to ensure that investment does not outpace a community's ability to maintain infrastructure and services.

These are not abstract policy choices. The communities documented in this report represent real places where residents depend on schools, roads, water, and public safety every day. Whether a community is growing faster than it can absorb or shrinking faster than it can adapt, the quality of life of Michigan's residents depends on communities having the resources and tools they need to thrive.

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## Appendix A: Communities that Shrank (2000-2010) but recovered (2010-2020)

The following table lists all 316 Michigan communities (cities, villages, and townships) that declined in population between 2000 and 2010 but recorded positive growth between 2010 and 2020. Communities are sorted alphabetically.

| Community Name | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | Change: 2000-2010 | Change: 2010–2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aetna township, Missaukee County** | 491 | 413 | 429 | -15.89% | +3.87% |
| **Alaiedon township, Ingham County** | 3,498 | 2,894 | 2,910 | -17.27% | +0.55% |
| **Alamo township, Kalamazoo County** | 3,820 | 3,762 | 3,805 | -1.52% | +1.14% |
| **Alanson village** | 785 | 738 | 778 | -5.99% | +5.42% |
| **Algansee township, Branch County** | 2,061 | 1,974 | 2,033 | -4.22% | +2.99% |
| **Algonac city** | 4,613 | 4,110 | 4,196 | -10.90% | +2.09% |
| **Allen Park city** | 29,376 | 28,210 | 28,638 | -3.97% | +1.52% |
| **Allen village** | 225 | 191 | 201 | -15.11% | +5.24% |
| **Almont village** | 2,803 | 2,674 | 2,846 | -4.60% | +6.43% |
| **Alpena township, Alpena County** | 9,788 | 9,060 | 9,116 | -7.44% | +0.62% |
| **Alpine township, Kent County** | 13,976 | 13,336 | 14,079 | -4.58% | +5.57% |
| **Ann Arbor charter township, Washtenaw County** | 4,720 | 4,361 | 4,673 | -7.61% | +7.15% |
| **Arcadia township, Lapeer County** | 3,197 | 3,113 | 3,148 | -2.63% | +1.12% |
| **Arthur township, Clare County** | 667 | 647 | 676 | -3.00% | +4.48% |
| **Arvon township, Baraga County** | 482 | 450 | 492 | -6.64% | +9.33% |
| **Au Gres city** | 1,028 | 889 | 945 | -13.52% | +6.30% |
| **Avery township, Montmorency County** | 717 | 646 | 662 | -9.90% | +2.48% |
| **Bangor city** | 1,933 | 1,885 | 2,016 | -2.48% | +6.95% |
| **Bark River township, Delta County** | 1,650 | 1,578 | 1,595 | -4.36% | +1.08% |
| **Baroda township, Berrien County** | 2,880 | 2,801 | 2,835 | -2.74% | +1.21% |
| **Barry township, Barry County** | 3,489 | 3,378 | 3,417 | -3.18% | +1.15% |
| **Barryton village** | 381 | 355 | 405 | -6.82% | +14.08% |
| **Barton Hills village** | 335 | 294 | 316 | -12.24% | +7.48% |
| **Battle Creek city** | 53,364 | 52,347 | 52,721 | -1.91% | +0.71% |
| **Bear Lake village** | 318 | 286 | 342 | -10.06% | +19.58% |
| **Beaverton city** | 1,106 | 1,071 | 1,145 | -3.16% | +6.91% |
| **Belding city** | 5,877 | 5,757 | 5,938 | -2.04% | +3.14% |
| **Bellevue village** | 1,365 | 1,282 | 1,308 | -6.08% | +2.03% |
| **Benzonia village** | 519 | 497 | 551 | -4.24% | +10.87% |
| **Berkley city** | 15,531 | 14,970 | 15,194 | -3.61% | +1.50% |
| **Berlin township, Ionia County** | 2,787 | 2,116 | 2,138 | -24.08% | +1.04% |
| **Berrien Springs village** | 1,862 | 1,800 | 1,910 | -3.33% | +6.11% |
| **Bethany township, Gratiot County** | 3,492 | 1,407 | 1,773 | -59.71% | +26.01% |
| **Beverly Hills village** | 10,437 | 10,267 | 10,584 | -1.63% | +3.09% |

| Community Name | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | Change: 2000-2010 | Change: 2010–2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bloomfield Hills city** | 3,940 | 3,869 | 4,460 | -1.80% | +15.28% |
| **Bloomfield charter township, Oakland County** | 43,023 | 41,070 | 44,253 | -4.54% | +7.75% |
| **Bloomingdale village** | 528 | 454 | 513 | -14.02% | +13.00% |
| **Blue Lake township, Kalkaska County** | 428 | 387 | 393 | -9.58% | +1.55% |
| **Boyne Falls village** | 370 | 294 | 358 | -20.54% | +21.77% |
| **Boyne Valley township, Charlevoix County** | 1,215 | 1,195 | 1,425 | -1.65% | +19.25% |
| **Breedsville village** | 235 | 199 | 202 | -15.32% | +1.51% |
| **Brooks township, Newaygo County** | 3,671 | 3,510 | 3,705 | -4.39% | +5.56% |
| **Buckeye township, Gladwin County** | 1,333 | 1,308 | 1,360 | -1.88% | +3.98% |
| **Burlington village** | 405 | 261 | 281 | -35.56% | +7.66% |
| **Burnside township, Lapeer County** | 1,920 | 1,864 | 1,904 | -2.92% | +2.15% |
| **Burr Oak township, St. Joseph County** | 2,739 | 2,611 | 2,639 | -4.67% | +1.07% |
| **Caldwell township, Missaukee County** | 1,363 | 1,317 | 1,394 | -3.37% | +5.85% |
| **Cambria township, Hillsdale County** | 2,546 | 2,533 | 2,552 | -0.51% | +0.75% |
| **Camden township, Hillsdale County** | 2,088 | 2,047 | 2,070 | -1.96% | +1.12% |
| **Carson City city** | 1,190 | 1,093 | 1,120 | -8.15% | +2.47% |
| **Cass City village** | 2,643 | 2,428 | 2,494 | -8.13% | +2.72% |
| **Cato township, Montcalm County** | 2,920 | 2,735 | 2,898 | -6.34% | +5.96% |
| **Center Line city** | 8,531 | 8,257 | 8,552 | -3.21% | +3.57% |
| **Central Lake village** | 990 | 952 | 960 | -3.84% | +0.84% |
| **Charlevoix township, Charlevoix County** | 1,697 | 1,645 | 1,763 | -3.06% | +7.17% |
| **Chase township, Lake County** | 1,194 | 1,137 | 1,153 | -4.77% | +1.41% |
| **Chassell township, Houghton County** | 1,822 | 1,812 | 1,878 | -0.55% | +3.64% |
| **Chesaning township, Saginaw County** | 4,861 | 4,659 | 4,748 | -4.16% | +1.91% |
| **Chesaning village** | 2,548 | 2,394 | 2,430 | -6.04% | +1.50% |
| **Cheshire township, Allegan County** | 2,335 | 2,199 | 2,211 | -5.82% | +0.55% |
| **Chester township, Eaton County** | 1,778 | 1,747 | 1,769 | -1.74% | +1.26% |
| **Chester township, Ottawa County** | 2,315 | 2,017 | 2,096 | -12.87% | +3.92% |
| **Chippewa township, Mecosta County** | 1,239 | 1,212 | 1,227 | -2.18% | +1.24% |
| **Clare city** | 3,173 | 3,118 | 3,254 | -1.73% | +4.36% |
| **Claybanks township, Oceana County** | 831 | 777 | 855 | -6.50% | +10.04% |
| **Cleveland township, Leelanau County** | 1,040 | 1,031 | 1,103 | -0.87% | +6.98% |
| **Clinton township, Lenawee County** | 3,624 | 3,604 | 3,765 | -0.55% | +4.47% |
| **Coldwater city** | 12,697 | 10,945 | 13,822 | -13.80% | +26.29% |
| **Coleman city** | 1,296 | 1,243 | 1,262 | -4.09% | +1.53% |
| **Colfax township, Mecosta County** | 1,975 | 1,933 | 1,962 | -2.13% | +1.50% |
| **Coloma charter township, Berrien County** | 5,217 | 5,020 | 5,051 | -3.78% | +0.62% |
| **Colon village** | 1,227 | 1,173 | 1,199 | -4.40% | +2.22% |
| **Columbus township, St. Clair County** | 4,615 | 4,070 | 4,112 | -11.81% | +1.03% |
| **Concord village** | 1,101 | 1,050 | 1,085 | -4.63% | +3.33% |
| **Copemish village** | 232 | 194 | 195 | -16.38% | +0.52% |

| Community Name | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | Change: 2000-2010 | Change: 2010–2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Crystal Falls city** | 1,791 | 1,469 | 1,598 | -17.98% | +8.78% |
| **Cumming township, Ogemaw County** | 796 | 698 | 717 | -12.31% | +2.72% |
| **Custer township, Mason County** | 1,307 | 1,254 | 1,321 | -4.06% | +5.34% |
| **Dafter township, Chippewa County** | 1,304 | 1,263 | 1,327 | -3.14% | +5.07% |
| **Dayton township, Newaygo County** | 2,002 | 1,949 | 1,994 | -2.65% | +2.31% |
| **Dayton township, Tuscola County** | 1,869 | 1,848 | 1,920 | -1.12% | +3.90% |
| **De Witt city** | 4,702 | 4,507 | 4,776 | -4.15% | +5.97% |
| **Dearborn Heights city** | 58,264 | 57,774 | 63,292 | -0.84% | +9.55% |
| **Deckerville village** | 944 | 830 | 877 | -12.08% | +5.66% |
| **Deerfield township, Lapeer County** | 5,736 | 5,695 | 5,764 | -0.71% | +1.21% |
| **Denver township, Newaygo County** | 1,971 | 1,928 | 2,008 | -2.18% | +4.15% |
| **Douglass township, Montcalm County** | 2,377 | 2,180 | 2,239 | -8.29% | +2.71% |
| **Dover township, Otsego County** | 614 | 561 | 632 | -8.63% | +12.66% |
| **Durand city** | 3,933 | 3,446 | 3,507 | -12.38% | +1.77% |
| **East Grand Rapids city** | 10,764 | 10,694 | 11,371 | -0.65% | +6.33% |
| **Eastpointe city** | 34,077 | 32,442 | 34,318 | -4.80% | +5.78% |
| **Echo township, Antrim County** | 928 | 877 | 952 | -5.50% | +8.55% |
| **Edmore village** | 1,244 | 1,201 | 1,210 | -3.46% | +0.75% |
| **Elbridge township, Oceana County** | 1,233 | 971 | 999 | -21.25% | +2.88% |
| **Ellsworth village** | 483 | 349 | 367 | -27.74% | +5.16% |
| **Evangeline township, Charlevoix County** | 773 | 712 | 767 | -7.89% | +7.72% |
| **Eveline township, Charlevoix County** | 1,560 | 1,484 | 1,515 | -4.87% | +2.09% |
| **Everett township, Newaygo County** | 1,985 | 1,862 | 1,978 | -6.20% | +6.23% |
| **Evergreen township, Montcalm County** | 2,922 | 2,858 | 2,941 | -2.19% | +2.90% |
| **Evergreen township, Sanilac County** | 995 | 924 | 961 | -7.14% | +4.00% |
| **Fabius township, St. Joseph County** | 3,285 | 3,248 | 3,311 | -1.13% | +1.94% |
| **Fairbanks township, Delta County** | 321 | 281 | 297 | -12.46% | +5.69% |
| **Farmington Hills city** | 82,111 | 79,740 | 83,986 | -2.89% | +5.32% |
| **Fawn River township, St. Joseph County** | 1,648 | 1,477 | 1,587 | -10.38% | +7.45% |
| **Fennville city** | 1,459 | 1,398 | 1,745 | -4.18% | +24.82% |
| **Ferrysburg city** | 3,040 | 2,892 | 2,952 | -4.87% | +2.07% |
| **Fife Lake village** | 466 | 443 | 456 | -4.94% | +2.93% |
| **Fillmore township, Allegan County** | 2,756 | 2,681 | 2,778 | -2.72% | +3.62% |
| **Flowerfield township, St. Joseph County** | 1,592 | 1,562 | 1,587 | -1.88% | +1.60% |
| **Fork township, Mecosta County** | 1,678 | 1,604 | 1,627 | -4.41% | +1.43% |
| **Fowlerville village** | 2,972 | 2,886 | 2,951 | -2.89% | +2.25% |
| **Fraser city** | 15,297 | 14,480 | 14,726 | -5.34% | +1.70% |
| **Free Soil village** | 177 | 144 | 158 | -18.64% | +9.72% |
| **Fremont city** | 4,224 | 4,081 | 4,516 | -3.39% | +10.66% |
| **Frenchtown township, Monroe County** | 20,777 | 20,428 | 21,609 | -1.68% | +5.78% |
| **Fruitport village** | 1,124 | 1,093 | 1,103 | -2.76% | +0.91% |

| Community Name | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | Change: 2000-2010 | Change: 2010–2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Garden township, Delta County | 817 | 750 | 772 | -8.20% | +2.93% |
| Garfield township, Mackinac County | 1,251 | 1,146 | 1,166 | -8.39% | +1.75% |
| Gaylord city | 3,681 | 3,645 | 4,286 | -0.98% | +17.59% |
| Geneva township, Midland County | 1,137 | 1,056 | 1,065 | -7.12% | +0.85% |
| Gladstone city | 5,032 | 4,973 | 5,257 | -1.17% | +5.71% |
| Gladwin city | 3,001 | 2,933 | 3,069 | -2.27% | +4.64% |
| Grand Haven city | 11,168 | 10,412 | 11,011 | -6.77% | +5.75% |
| Grand Rapids city | 197,800 | 188,040 | 198,917 | -4.93% | +5.78% |
| Grandville city | 16,263 | 15,378 | 16,083 | -5.44% | +4.58% |
| Greenleaf township, Sanilac County | 804 | 781 | 815 | -2.86% | +4.35% |
| Greenwood township, Clare County | 1,059 | 1,041 | 1,108 | -1.70% | +6.44% |
| Greenwood township, Oscoda County | 1,195 | 1,121 | 1,158 | -6.19% | +3.30% |
| Grosse Ile township, Wayne County | 10,894 | 10,371 | 10,788 | -4.80% | +4.02% |
| Grosse Pointe Farms city | 9,764 | 9,479 | 10,148 | -2.92% | +7.06% |
| Grosse Pointe Woods city | 17,080 | 16,135 | 16,487 | -5.53% | +2.18% |
| Grosse Pointe city | 5,670 | 5,421 | 5,678 | -4.39% | +4.74% |
| Groveland township, Oakland County | 6,150 | 5,476 | 5,912 | -10.96% | +7.96% |
| Hamtramck city | 22,976 | 22,423 | 28,433 | -2.41% | +26.80% |
| Harbor Springs city | 1,567 | 1,194 | 1,274 | -23.80% | +6.70% |
| Harrietta village | 169 | 143 | 151 | -15.38% | +5.59% |
| Hart township, Oceana County | 2,026 | 1,853 | 2,028 | -8.54% | +9.44% |
| Hartwick township, Osceola County | 629 | 567 | 591 | -9.86% | +4.23% |
| Hebron township, Cheboygan County | 303 | 269 | 298 | -11.22% | +10.78% |
| Henderson township, Wexford County | 176 | 163 | 183 | -7.39% | +12.27% |
| Holland city | 35,048 | 33,051 | 34,378 | -5.70% | +4.02% |
| Holton township, Muskegon County | 2,532 | 2,515 | 2,586 | -0.67% | +2.82% |
| Home township, Montcalm County | 2,708 | 2,542 | 2,716 | -6.13% | +6.85% |
| Home township, Newaygo County | 261 | 232 | 238 | -11.11% | +2.59% |
| Hopkins township, Allegan County | 2,671 | 2,601 | 2,760 | -2.62% | +6.11% |
| Howard township, Cass County | 6,309 | 6,207 | 6,275 | -1.62% | +1.10% |
| Hudson city | 2,499 | 2,307 | 2,415 | -7.68% | +4.68% |
| Hudson township, Mackinac County | 214 | 181 | 193 | -15.42% | +6.63% |
| Hudsonville city | 7,160 | 7,116 | 7,629 | -0.61% | +7.21% |
| Hulbert township, Chippewa County | 211 | 168 | 171 | -20.38% | +1.79% |
| Imlay City city | 3,869 | 3,597 | 3,703 | -7.03% | +2.95% |
| Ingersoll township, Midland County | 3,018 | 2,751 | 2,775 | -8.85% | +0.87% |
| Inkster city | 30,115 | 25,369 | 26,088 | -15.76% | +2.83% |
| Iron River township, Iron County | 1,585 | 1,027 | 1,052 | -35.21% | +2.43% |
| Kaleva village | 509 | 470 | 507 | -7.66% | +7.87% |
| Kalkaska township, Kalkaska County | 4,830 | 4,722 | 5,027 | -2.24% | +6.46% |
| Kalkaska village | 2,226 | 2,020 | 2,132 | -9.25% | +5.54% |

| Community Name | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | Change: 2000-2010 | Change: 2010–2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lake Ann village** | 276 | 268 | 273 | -2.90% | +1.87% |
| **Lake Linden village** | 1,081 | 1,007 | 1,014 | -6.85% | +0.70% |
| **Lake charter township, Berrien County** | 3,148 | 2,972 | 3,316 | -5.59% | +11.57% |
| **Lakefield township, Luce County** | 1,074 | 1,061 | 1,135 | -1.21% | +6.97% |
| **Laketown township, Allegan County** | 5,561 | 5,505 | 5,928 | -1.01% | +7.68% |
| **Lakeview village** | 1,112 | 1,007 | 1,024 | -9.44% | +1.69% |
| **Lapeer city** | 9,072 | 8,841 | 9,023 | -2.55% | +2.06% |
| **Lawrence township, Van Buren County** | 3,341 | 3,259 | 3,289 | -2.45% | +0.92% |
| **Le Roy village** | 267 | 256 | 260 | -4.12% | +1.56% |
| **Leelanau township, Leelanau County** | 2,139 | 2,027 | 2,048 | -5.24% | +1.04% |
| **Leroy township, Ingham County** | 3,653 | 3,530 | 3,791 | -3.37% | +7.39% |
| **Leslie city** | 2,044 | 1,851 | 1,927 | -9.44% | +4.11% |
| **Lincoln Park city** | 40,008 | 38,144 | 40,245 | -4.66% | +5.51% |
| **Lincoln township, Newaygo County** | 1,338 | 1,275 | 1,292 | -4.71% | +1.33% |
| **Litchfield city** | 1,458 | 1,369 | 1,399 | -6.10% | +2.19% |
| **Little Traverse township, Emmet County** | 2,426 | 2,380 | 2,657 | -1.90% | +11.64% |
| **Logan township, Mason County** | 329 | 312 | 329 | -5.17% | +5.45% |
| **Logan township, Ogemaw County** | 581 | 551 | 596 | -5.16% | +8.17% |
| **Lowell city** | 4,013 | 3,783 | 4,142 | -5.73% | +9.49% |
| **Luther village** | 339 | 318 | 332 | -6.19% | +4.40% |
| **Mackinac Island city** | 523 | 492 | 583 | -5.93% | +18.50% |
| **Mackinaw City village** | 859 | 806 | 846 | -6.17% | +4.96% |
| **Manistee city** | 6,586 | 6,226 | 6,259 | -5.47% | +0.53% |
| **Markey township, Roscommon County** | 2,424 | 2,360 | 2,401 | -2.64% | +1.74% |
| **Marquette township, Mackinac County** | 659 | 603 | 611 | -8.50% | +1.33% |
| **Mattawan village** | 2,536 | 1,997 | 2,550 | -21.25% | +27.69% |
| **Medina township, Lenawee County** | 1,227 | 1,090 | 1,115 | -11.17% | +2.29% |
| **Mendon village** | 917 | 870 | 881 | -5.13% | +1.26% |
| **Mesick village** | 447 | 394 | 397 | -11.86% | +0.76% |
| **Michiana village** | 200 | 182 | 200 | -9.00% | +9.89% |
| **Milford village** | 6,272 | 6,175 | 6,520 | -1.55% | +5.59% |
| **Minden township, Sanilac County** | 633 | 545 | 558 | -13.90% | +2.39% |
| **Mitchell township, Alcona County** | 396 | 352 | 354 | -11.11% | +0.57% |
| **Monroe township, Newaygo County** | 324 | 320 | 328 | -1.23% | +2.50% |
| **Montague city** | 2,407 | 2,361 | 2,417 | -1.91% | +2.37% |
| **Moorland township, Muskegon County** | 1,616 | 1,575 | 1,627 | -2.54% | +3.30% |
| **Moran township, Mackinac County** | 1,080 | 994 | 1,029 | -7.96% | +3.52% |
| **Morenci city** | 2,398 | 2,220 | 2,270 | -7.42% | +2.25% |
| **Mottville township, St. Joseph County** | 1,499 | 1,436 | 1,444 | -4.20% | +0.56% |
| **Mount Forest township, Bay County** | 1,405 | 1,392 | 1,399 | -0.93% | +0.50% |
| **Mount Morris city** | 3,194 | 3,086 | 3,170 | -3.38% | +2.72% |

| Community Name | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | Change: 2000-2010 | Change: 2010–2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mueller township, Schoolcraft County** | 245 | 234 | 260 | -4.49% | +11.11% |
| **Muir village** | 634 | 604 | 646 | -4.73% | +6.95% |
| **Munro township, Cheboygan County** | 679 | 571 | 592 | -15.91% | +3.68% |
| **New Buffalo township, Berrien County** | 2,468 | 2,386 | 2,455 | -3.32% | +2.89% |
| **New Haven township, Gratiot County** | 1,016 | 1,004 | 1,064 | -1.18% | +5.98% |
| **Newark township, Gratiot County** | 1,149 | 1,093 | 1,112 | -4.87% | +1.74% |
| **Newkirk township, Lake County** | 719 | 632 | 655 | -12.10% | +3.64% |
| **Niles city** | 12,204 | 11,600 | 11,988 | -4.95% | +3.34% |
| **Norman township, Manistee County** | 1,676 | 1,553 | 1,567 | -7.34% | +0.90% |
| **North Muskegon city** | 4,031 | 3,786 | 4,093 | -6.08% | +8.11% |
| **North Star township, Gratiot County** | 996 | 888 | 895 | -10.84% | +0.79% |
| **Northville city** | 6,459 | 5,970 | 6,119 | -7.57% | +2.50% |
| **Norway township, Dickinson County** | 1,639 | 1,489 | 1,535 | -9.15% | +3.09% |
| **Norwich township, Missaukee County** | 646 | 611 | 631 | -5.42% | +3.27% |
| **Novi township, Oakland County** | 193 | 150 | 160 | -22.28% | +6.67% |
| **Oak Park city** | 29,793 | 29,319 | 29,560 | -1.59% | +0.82% |
| **Oakley village** | 339 | 290 | 299 | -14.45% | +3.10% |
| **Odessa township, Ionia County** | 4,036 | 3,778 | 3,918 | -6.39% | +3.71% |
| **Onaway city** | 993 | 880 | 890 | -11.38% | +1.14% |
| **Onekama township, Manistee County** | 1,514 | 1,329 | 1,338 | -12.22% | +0.68% |
| **Orange township, Ionia County** | 1,040 | 987 | 1,012 | -5.10% | +2.53% |
| **Oscoda charter township, Iosco County** | 7,248 | 6,997 | 7,152 | -3.46% | +2.22% |
| **Otter Lake village** | 437 | 389 | 426 | -10.98% | +9.51% |
| **Owendale village** | 296 | 241 | 275 | -18.58% | +14.11% |
| **Oxford village** | 3,540 | 3,436 | 3,492 | -2.94% | +1.63% |
| **Parchment city** | 1,936 | 1,804 | 1,926 | -6.82% | +6.76% |
| **Paris township, Huron County** | 557 | 481 | 491 | -13.64% | +2.08% |
| **Parma village** | 907 | 769 | 780 | -15.21% | +1.43% |
| **Pentwater village** | 958 | 857 | 890 | -10.54% | +3.85% |
| **Petersburg city** | 1,157 | 1,146 | 1,171 | -0.95% | +2.18% |
| **Petoskey city** | 6,080 | 5,670 | 5,877 | -6.74% | +3.65% |
| **Pewamo village** | 560 | 469 | 503 | -16.25% | +7.25% |
| **Pierson village** | 185 | 172 | 229 | -7.03% | +33.14% |
| **Pine River township, Gratiot County** | 2,451 | 2,279 | 2,348 | -7.02% | +3.03% |
| **Pioneer township, Missaukee County** | 460 | 451 | 508 | -1.96% | +12.64% |
| **Pleasant Ridge city** | 2,594 | 2,526 | 2,627 | -2.62% | +4.00% |
| **Pleasantview township, Emmet County** | 943 | 823 | 918 | -12.73% | +11.54% |
| **Plymouth charter township, Wayne County** | 27,798 | 27,524 | 27,938 | -0.99% | +1.50% |
| **Pokagon township, Cass County** | 2,199 | 2,029 | 2,119 | -7.73% | +4.44% |
| **Pontiac city** | 66,337 | 59,515 | 61,606 | -10.28% | +3.51% |
| **Port Hope village** | 310 | 267 | 293 | -13.87% | +9.74% |

| Community Name | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | Change: 2000-2010 | Change: 2010–2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Port Sheldon township, Ottawa County** | 4,503 | 4,240 | 5,206 | -5.84% | +22.78% |
| **Posen village** | 292 | 234 | 270 | -19.86% | +15.38% |
| **Presque Isle township, Presque Isle County** | 1,691 | 1,656 | 1,698 | -2.07% | +2.54% |
| **Pulawski township, Presque Isle County** | 372 | 343 | 372 | -7.80% | +8.45% |
| **Reading city** | 1,134 | 1,078 | 1,094 | -4.94% | +1.48% |
| **Redford charter township, Wayne County** | 51,622 | 48,362 | 49,504 | -6.32% | +2.36% |
| **Reno township, Iosco County** | 656 | 590 | 632 | -10.06% | +7.12% |
| **Richmond township, Osceola County** | 1,695 | 1,554 | 1,657 | -8.32% | +6.63% |
| **Riverton township, Mason County** | 1,335 | 1,153 | 1,232 | -13.63% | +6.85% |
| **Rives township, Jackson County** | 4,725 | 4,683 | 4,750 | -0.89% | +1.43% |
| **Rogers City city** | 3,322 | 2,827 | 2,850 | -14.90% | +0.81% |
| **Romeo village** | 3,721 | 3,596 | 3,767 | -3.36% | +4.76% |
| **Roosevelt Park city** | 3,890 | 3,831 | 4,172 | -1.52% | +8.90% |
| **Roseville city** | 48,129 | 47,299 | 47,710 | -1.72% | +0.87% |
| **Ross township, Kalamazoo County** | 5,047 | 4,664 | 4,851 | -7.59% | +4.01% |
| **Royal Oak city** | 60,062 | 57,236 | 58,211 | -4.71% | +1.70% |
| **Sandusky city** | 2,745 | 2,679 | 2,709 | -2.40% | +1.12% |
| **Saugatuck township, Allegan County** | 3,590 | 2,944 | 3,443 | -17.99% | +16.95% |
| **Schoolcraft township, Houghton County** | 1,863 | 1,839 | 1,992 | -1.29% | +8.32% |
| **Scottville city** | 1,266 | 1,214 | 1,356 | -4.11% | +11.70% |
| **Sheridan village** | 705 | 649 | 692 | -7.94% | +6.63% |
| **Sherman township, St. Joseph County** | 3,248 | 3,205 | 3,444 | -1.32% | +7.46% |
| **Slagle township, Wexford County** | 569 | 503 | 509 | -11.60% | +1.19% |
| **Sodus township, Berrien County** | 2,139 | 1,932 | 1,995 | -9.68% | +3.26% |
| **Solon township, Leelanau County** | 1,542 | 1,509 | 1,562 | -2.14% | +3.51% |
| **South Haven charter township, Van Buren County** | 4,046 | 3,983 | 4,041 | -1.56% | +1.46% |
| **Southfield city** | 78,296 | 71,739 | 76,618 | -8.37% | +6.80% |
| **Spring Lake village** | 2,514 | 2,323 | 2,497 | -7.60% | +7.49% |
| **St. Ignace township, Mackinac County** | 1,024 | 939 | 973 | -8.30% | +3.62% |
| **Stambaugh township, Iron County** | 1,248 | 1,140 | 1,200 | -8.65% | +5.26% |
| **Stockbridge village** | 1,260 | 1,218 | 1,244 | -3.33% | +2.13% |
| **Sturgis city** | 11,285 | 10,994 | 11,082 | -2.58% | +0.80% |
| **Sullivan township, Muskegon County** | 2,477 | 2,441 | 2,541 | -1.45% | +4.10% |
| **Summit township, Mason County** | 1,021 | 924 | 995 | -9.50% | +7.68% |
| **Sumpter township, Wayne County** | 11,856 | 9,549 | 9,660 | -19.46% | +1.16% |
| **Sunfield township, Eaton County** | 2,177 | 1,997 | 2,050 | -8.27% | +2.65% |
| **Sylvan township, Washtenaw County** | 6,425 | 2,833 | 3,311 | -55.91% | +16.87% |
| **Tecumseh city** | 8,574 | 8,521 | 8,680 | -0.62% | +1.87% |
| **Thompsonville village** | 457 | 441 | 451 | -3.50% | +2.27% |
| **Trowbridge township, Allegan County** | 2,519 | 2,502 | 2,530 | -0.67% | +1.12% |
| **Turner village** | 139 | 114 | 121 | -17.99% | +6.14% |

| Community Name | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | Change: 2000-2010 | Change: 2010–2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tuscarora township, Cheboygan County** | 3,091 | 3,038 | 3,080 | -1.71% | +1.38% |
| **Tustin village** | 237 | 230 | 270 | -2.95% | +17.39% |
| **Union City village** | 1,804 | 1,599 | 1,714 | -11.36% | +7.19% |
| **Union township, Branch County** | 3,121 | 2,868 | 2,942 | -8.11% | +2.58% |
| **Union township, Grand Traverse County** | 417 | 405 | 468 | -2.88% | +15.56% |
| **Vandalia village** | 429 | 301 | 318 | -29.84% | +5.65% |
| **Vassar city** | 2,823 | 2,697 | 2,727 | -4.46% | +1.11% |
| **Vevay township, Ingham County** | 3,614 | 3,537 | 3,606 | -2.13% | +1.95% |
| **Victory township, Mason County** | 1,444 | 1,383 | 1,406 | -4.22% | +1.66% |
| **Village of Clarkston city** | 962 | 882 | 928 | -8.32% | +5.22% |
| **Wakeshma township, Kalamazoo County** | 1,414 | 1,301 | 1,341 | -7.99% | +3.07% |
| **Warren city** | 138,247 | 134,056 | 139,387 | -3.03% | +3.98% |
| **Waterloo township, Jackson County** | 3,069 | 2,856 | 2,931 | -6.94% | +2.63% |
| **Watersmeet township, Gogebic County** | 1,472 | 1,417 | 1,456 | -3.74% | +2.75% |
| **Watson township, Allegan County** | 2,086 | 2,063 | 2,176 | -1.10% | +5.48% |
| **Wawatam township, Emmet County** | 705 | 661 | 711 | -6.24% | +7.56% |
| **Wayne city** | 19,051 | 17,593 | 17,713 | -7.65% | +0.68% |
| **Weare township, Oceana County** | 1,261 | 1,210 | 1,224 | -4.04% | +1.16% |
| **Webber township, Lake County** | 1,875 | 1,699 | 2,384 | -9.39% | +40.32% |
| **Webberville village** | 1,503 | 1,272 | 1,288 | -15.37% | +1.26% |
| **West Branch township, Marquette County** | 1,648 | 1,623 | 1,702 | -1.52% | +4.87% |
| **Westland city** | 86,602 | 84,094 | 85,420 | -2.90% | +1.58% |
| **Wheatfield township, Ingham County** | 1,641 | 1,632 | 1,665 | -0.55% | +2.02% |
| **White Cloud city** | 1,420 | 1,408 | 1,479 | -0.85% | +5.04% |
| **White Pigeon village** | 1,627 | 1,522 | 1,718 | -6.45% | +12.88% |
| **Whitehall city** | 2,884 | 2,706 | 2,909 | -6.17% | +7.50% |
| **Whittemore city** | 476 | 384 | 414 | -19.33% | +7.81% |
| **Wilcox township, Newaygo County** | 1,145 | 1,098 | 1,133 | -4.10% | +3.19% |
| **Windsor charter township, Eaton County** | 7,340 | 6,838 | 7,140 | -6.84% | +4.42% |
| **Winsor township, Huron County** | 2,044 | 1,907 | 1,960 | -6.70% | +2.78% |
| **Wolverine Lake village** | 4,415 | 4,312 | 4,544 | -2.33% | +5.38% |
| **Wolverine village** | 359 | 244 | 309 | -32.03% | +26.64% |
| **Wright township, Ottawa County** | 3,286 | 3,147 | 3,190 | -4.23% | +1.37% |
| **Yankee Springs township, Barry County** | 4,219 | 4,065 | 5,322 | -3.65% | +30.92% |
| **Ypsilanti city** | 22,362 | 19,435 | 20,648 | -13.09% | +6.24% |
| **Zeeland city** | 5,805 | 5,504 | 5,719 | -5.19% | +3.91% |