

CONTENTS

PREFACE.....	2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS.....	6
POPULATION.....	9
RACE AND ETHNICITY.....	15
IMMIGRATION	23
AGE	30
HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES	35
EDUCATION	41
WORK.....	45
COMMUTING.....	50
INCOME AND POVERTY.....	55
HOUSING.....	63

PREFACE

The United States is undergoing a period of dynamic, volatile change, comparable in scale and complexity to the latter part of the 19th century.

Populations are aging—affecting settlement patterns, lifestyle choices, and consumption trends. Diversity is spreading across the map, thanks to the most significant wave of immigration in 100 years. And the nation continues to shift to a knowledge- and service-based economy, placing new demands on education and workforce systems.

For cities and their leaders, such changes make understanding the census much more than an academic exercise. In fact, Census 2000 data are “setting the paradigm” for major political, policy, and economic choices in the coming years, and defining the social context within which these choices are made.

Information about the residential patterns of poor and working poor families is beginning to shape debates on issues as diverse as federal welfare reform, school equity financing, and suburban job, housing, and transportation access. Data on population and economic decentralization are heightening concerns over metropolitan development patterns and their implications for low income workers and neighborhoods. New findings about the changing composition of city populations are affecting local debates over the appropriate mix of housing and city services. In short, to

understand the policy context for cities and neighborhoods requires understanding the census.

Minneapolis-St. Paul in Focus: A Profile from Census 2000 seeks to promote such understandings.

One of 23 city-focused databooks keyed to the 23 cities in which the Living Cities consortium focuses its investments, this report by the Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy seeks to gauge the health of the Twin Cities’ neighborhoods and families in an accessible, data-rich format that allows for easy comparisons among cities.

To that end, this and the other databooks have been prepared within a uniform framework. Each book places one of the 23 cities in the context of both the 23 cities in the Living Cities group and the largest 100 cities in the nation. Each organizes demographic and economic data pertaining to ten sets of indicators: population, race and ethnicity, immigration, age, households and families, education, work, commuting, income and poverty, and housing.

At the same time, while each city's databook includes the same indicators and comparisons, each is customized in important ways. The databooks provide tailored presentations and interpretations of every chart, table, and map for the specific city being examined. In addition, each databook presents a localized assessment in the form of an executive summary on how that particular city has performed on key indicators. These assessments focus principally on the central city in each region—in this case the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul—as seen in the context of their region and other cities.

How accurate and current are these statistics and comparisons drawn in large part from Census 2000 in depicting unfolding realities in Minneapolis-St. Paul today? We believe very accurate.

Even though this report appears three years after much of the data was collected and a significant slowing of the national economy had set in, the basic profile etched at the height of the last business cycle remains compelling and relevant. First, many of the indicators assembled here are not subject to a great deal of change within three years. Second, the national slump likely alters the relative position of cities in city-by-city comparisons only minimally. And finally, the 2000 data—collected at the culmination of an unprecedented period of expansion—represent a kind of high-water baseline that poses a daunting challenge to cities in the current decade. That also continues to make 2000 data compelling, especially since many of the social indicators were troubling even prior to the weakening of the economy.

At any rate, as America's cities enter the 21st century, Census 2000 provides a unique window of opportunity to assess recent progress and future direction in the Twin Cities. We hope that these databooks provide individuals and organizations a clear picture of the diverse market and social environments in which cities and neighborhoods operate, and that the reports inform their efforts to create strong and sustainable communities for urban families.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul are witnessing significant demographic change, a trend underscored by Census 2000.

In the early twentieth century, the Twin Cities served as a gateway for German, Norwegian, Swedish, and Irish immigrants. Today, the cities are re-emerging as destinations for immigrants from Mexico, Southeast Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa. As population moves farther and farther out in the Twin Cities metro, immigrants are maintaining the central cities' growth, contributing to homeownership gains in many neighborhoods, and sustaining the youthful profile of Minneapolis-St. Paul.

The economic profile of the Twin Cities is also healthy, underpinned by high levels of education and labor force participation. Yet the overall trends tend to mask troubling differences by race and ethnicity. Black and Hispanic residents of Minneapolis-St. Paul lag their white counterparts in college degree attainment, income, and homeownership. The future of the cities' middle class, whose size stagnated in the 1990s, may hinge on the progress of these groups in the coming decade.

Along these lines and others, then, *Minneapolis-St. Paul in Focus: A Profile from Census 2000* concludes that:

Despite downtown growth, population in the Twin Cities metro area is decentralizing. Population in Minneapolis and St. Paul increased modestly in the 1990s, thanks in part to strong growth in the cities' downtown areas. At the same time, the growth of the Twin

Cities' outer suburbs so far outpaced growth in the remainder of the metro that today fewer than one in four metropolitan residents lives in the central cities. Meanwhile, as people have moved farther out, so have jobs. A majority of all commutes in the region now begin and end in the suburbs, with more workers driving alone.

Racial and ethnic diversity is on the rise in Minneapolis-St. Paul, thanks to the cities' "re-emergence" as an immigrant gateway.

While the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul remain majority white, their black, Hispanic, and Asian population shares increased markedly in the 1990s. Driving this trend was a 127-percent increase in Minneapolis-St. Paul's foreign-born population during the decade—the fifth-largest such rise among the 23 Living Cities. Arrivals from areas as varied as Laos, Mexico, and Somalia have made Minneapolis-St. Paul's immigrant community one of the most diverse in the U.S. Because more than 60 percent of the cities' foreign-born population arrived in the country in the last ten years, the Twin Cities face unique challenges in connecting these newcomers to the economic, political, and educational mainstream.

Residents of Minneapolis-St. Paul are young and mobile. Baby Boomers aged 35 to 54 are by far the nation's largest age cohorts, but people in their 20s make up Minneapolis-St. Paul's largest age groups.

As a reflection of their age profile, few of the cities' households contain married couples; most are people living alone or with other nonrelatives. Significantly, the Minneapolis-St. Paul population is constantly churning. Nearly one-third of all residents lived in a different city five years ago (second only to Denver among the Living Cities), and in many downtown neighborhoods, 60 to 80 percent of households had moved within the past decade. These dynamics indicate Minneapolis-St. Paul's status as a university center, its emergence as an immigrant gateway, and the metro area's robust job market for young professionals.

The Twin Cities' workforce is highly educated, although wide attainment gaps between whites and minority groups persist.

Among the 23 Living Cities, Minneapolis-St. Paul ranks third in the share of adults who hold at least a bachelor's degree. These high levels of worker education are reflected in the cities' large share of adults in the labor force (70 percent) and low unemployment rate (4.7 percent in 2002, lowest among the 23 cities). Still, racial and ethnic minorities lag far behind their white counterparts in educational attainment. Just 15 percent of blacks and 13 percent of Hispanics hold bachelor's degrees, compared to 42 percent of whites.

Despite generally rising incomes, some groups struggled in Minneapolis-St. Paul during the 1990s. To be sure, the standard of living in Minneapolis-St. Paul went up in the 1990s. However, the gains were not shared equally among all groups. Median household income rose 9 percent over the decade (after adjusting for inflation), more than double the rate of increase nationally. As a result, incomes in the Twin Cities metro are among the highest in the Midwest. Yet median household income among Minneapolis-St. Paul blacks trails that among

whites by over \$17,000, mirroring the educational gap between the groups. Nearly one-third of the cities' Asian population lives below the poverty line, the highest rate among the 23 Living Cities. In fact, the lack of growth in the cities' middle class during the 1990s may highlight a shortage of minority families moving up the income ladder.

Minneapolis-St. Paul maintains a mix of homeowners and renters.

A little over one-half of households in Minneapolis-St. Paul own their own homes—about average for the largest cities in the U.S. Yet group differences emerged here too. The proportion of the cities' Asian residents who are homeowners more than doubled over the decade, while over the same period black and Hispanic homeownership rates remained only half those of whites. Rents were a similarly mixed story. Prices in Minneapolis-St. Paul are relatively affordable, and in line with those in other Midwestern cities including Indianapolis and Kansas City. Still, affordability remains an issue for the nearly 40 percent of Minneapolis-St. Paul renters who pay more than 30 percent of income on rent.

By presenting the indicators on the following pages, *Minneapolis-St. Paul in Focus: A Profile from Census 2000* seeks to give readers a better sense of where Minneapolis-St. Paul and its residents stand in relation to their peers, and how the 1990s shaped the cities, their neighborhoods, and the entire Twin Cities region. Living Cities and the Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy hope that this information will prompt a fruitful dialogue among city and community leaders about the direction Minneapolis and St. Paul should take in the coming decade.

METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

The information presented in *Minneapolis-St. Paul in Focus: A Profile from Census 2000* derives almost entirely from the U.S. decennial censuses conducted in April 1990 and April 2000. The decennial census is the most comprehensive source of information on the U.S. population, and because all U.S. households are interviewed, it is unique in its ability to describe population characteristics at very small levels of geography.

The decennial census is comprised of two separate but related surveys. In the “short form” survey, all households in the U.S. are asked a series of basic questions on age, race/ethnicity, sex, the relationships among household members, and whether or not the home was owned or rented. Approximately one in six households receive a “long form” survey that asks, in addition to the short form questions, more detailed questions on social, economic, and housing characteristics. The Census Bureau employs statistical weighting to extrapolate from the long form data to arrive at a representative portrait of all U.S. households.

Geography provides the framework for interpreting and understanding census data. The Census Bureau tabulates information from the decennial census for a range of geographies. In this databook, we present information for several different levels of geography:

Cities—Many of the tables and charts show citywide data. In this databook, Minneapolis and St. Paul are compared to the other 22 Living Cities, to the other 98 cities among the 100 largest in the nation, and to other Living Cities located in the Midwestern region of the U.S. (Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Kansas City).

Metropolitan areas—Metro areas are established by the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to represent a collection of highly-populated communities that exhibit a high degree of economic interdependence. As such, they roughly characterize regional labor markets. Where metro-area-level data are presented in this databook, those data represent either the OMB-defined Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA—a metro area not closely associated with another) or the Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA—a metro area representing one part of a larger

area with one million or more people). In this databook, the Twin Cities metro area—which OMB designates as the Minneapolis-St. Paul MN-WI MSA—consists of 11 Minnesota counties (Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Isanti, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Washington, Wright) and two Wisconsin counties (Pierce, St. Croix).

Suburbs—Information for suburbs is sometimes presented alongside that for cities. We define suburbs as the part of the metro area located outside the central city. In the case of the Twin Cities, the suburbs include parts of the Minneapolis-St. Paul metro area outside the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Census tracts—Census tracts are subdivisions of counties defined by the Census Bureau to contain between 1,000 and 8,000 people; most contain 3,000 to 4,000 people, and most researchers equate urban census tracts with neighborhoods. We map several indicators at the census tract level to demonstrate differences among neighborhoods in the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul and their suburbs.

This databook primarily focuses on how the population, employment, and housing characteristics of Minneapolis-St. Paul and its neighborhoods compared to those in other cities in 2000, as well as how those characteristics changed between 1990 and 2000. Data from the Census 2000 short form have been available since summer 2001, and data from the long form followed one year later. Thus, many of the tables, charts, and maps shown in this databook derive from survey data collected a little over three years ago.

A note on the timeliness of these data: Though most date to 2000, these data remain accurate, relevant, and compelling. The age profile of the population, characteristics of housing stock, and average size of households—none of these, for starters, are likely to change significantly within a period of a few years. At the same time, the numerous comparisons of cities on these indicators likely hold. To the extent that larger national trends—aging of the population, or increasing enrollment in higher education—alter city conditions, they alter all cities. That means the relative rankings of cities are not subject to dramatic change. Finally, trends between 1990 and 2000 are important in their own right, as they show the progress cities made during a period of unprecedented economic expansion. That progress establishes a baseline for city performance during the 2000–2010 decade.

At the same time, though, the economy did enter a downturn soon after Census 2000 was conducted, and the effects are still being felt today in the labor market—through increased unemployment, stagnant incomes, and rising poverty. We have used post-census data, where available, to provide a more up-to-date picture of employment in cities. Most demographic surveys conducted between decennial censuses, however, do not include large enough samples to provide descriptions of changing conditions at the local level. In the Current Population Survey, for instance, states (and in some cases, metropolitan areas) are the smallest geographical units for which labor force statistics are available.

Some federal agencies do, however, collect annual demographic and economic data for sub-state levels of geography between decennial censuses. Following is a list of topics and intercensal data sources available from the federal government that individuals and organizations working at the local

level can use to track and update changes in the indicators presented in this databook:

Population—The Census Bureau’s Intercensal Population Estimates Program provides population estimates for metropolitan areas, counties, cities, and towns between decennial censuses. These estimates are based on population counts from the most recent census, adjusted using data from local records. Data are published annually, delayed approximately one year from the date at which they are estimated. See ire.census.gov/popest/estimates.php.

Age and race/ethnicity—The same Census Bureau program publishes population estimates annually by age and race/ethnicity for geographies down to the county level—similar estimates are not available for cities. The first post-census update of these data (estimates as of July 2002) will be made available in summer 2003.

Migration—The Internal Revenue Service publishes county-to-county migration files that allow users to track, on an annual basis, the origins, destinations, and incomes of families migrating between counties and metropolitan areas. Data are released annually for migration flows two years prior. See “Tax Stats” at www.irs.gov.

Work—The Bureau of Labor Statistics, through its Local Area Unemployment Statistics program, publishes monthly estimates of total employment and unemployment for counties, metropolitan areas, and cities with populations of at least 25,000. Data are released monthly on the employment situation two months prior. See www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm.

Income and poverty—The Census Bureau Small Area Estimates Branch employs several federal data sources to produce annual estimates of poverty rates and median household incomes for all states and counties, as well as poverty rates for all school districts. These data are published with an approximate three-year lag. See www.census.gov/hhes/www/saie.html.

Housing—The Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council—a consortium of the federal banking regulators—publishes data annually on all mortgages originated in the U.S. by financial institutions, with detail down to the census tract level. These data can be used to track homeownership and home value trends in metro areas, counties, cities, and neighborhoods. Data are released each summer for mortgages originated in the prior year. See www.ffiec.gov/hmda/publicdata.htm.

State and local data—To administer programs and make policy, state and local agencies also track a wealth of administrative data that can reveal much about the social and economic health of individuals and families in cities and neighborhoods. For a comprehensive guide to the types of state and local administrative data that can be used to describe small areas, see “Catalog of Administrative Data Sources,” by Claudia Coulton with Lisa Nelson and Peter Tatian, available at www.urban.org/nnip/publications.html.

POPULATION

Population growth does not by itself define a city's health. Nevertheless, the fact that people “vote with their feet” makes population change a good first-order indicator of the appeal of a place. This section details the basic population trajectory of Minneapolis-St. Paul and its neighborhoods during the 1990s.

Nationwide, the U.S. added 32.7 million people in the 1990s, the largest intercensal population increase in its history. Growth was widespread—Every state in the union added people, the first time this had occurred in the 20th century. Moreover, historically high levels of international immigration supplemented significant “natural increase”—an excess of births over deaths—in fueling the nation's population growth.

And yet, not all places in the U.S. shared equally in the broader population increase. The South and West absorbed more than three-quarters of the nation's growth in the 1990s. Cities added population at a faster rate than they had in either the 1970s or 1980s, but suburbs grew nearly twice as fast. And even within cities, core neighborhoods around the downtown in many cases lost population, while “outer-ring” neighborhoods at the urban periphery expanded rapidly.

The indicators on the following pages begin to display these trends by depicting population change in Minneapolis-St. Paul and its metro area, in other cities and regions, and in the Twin Cities' own neighborhoods.

POPULATION

The combined population of Minneapolis-St. Paul makes it the 11th largest among the 23 Living Cities

Total population, 2000: Living Cities and 100 largest cities

Rank	Living Cities	Central City	Metro	Peer Cities	Rank	Central City	Metro
1	New York, NY	8,008,278	9,314,235	Oakland, CA	41	399,484	2,392,557
2	Los Angeles, CA	3,694,820	9,519,338	Mesa, AZ	42	396,375	3,251,876
3	Chicago, IL	2,896,016	8,272,768	Tulsa, OK	43	393,049	803,235
4	Philadelphia, PA	1,517,550	5,100,931	Omaha, NE	44	390,007	716,998
5	Phoenix, AZ	1,321,045	3,251,876	Minneapolis, MN	45	382,618	2,968,806
6	Dallas, TX	1,188,580	3,519,176	Honolulu, HI	46	371,657	876,156
7	San Antonio, TX	1,144,646	1,592,383	Miami, FL	47	362,470	2,253,362
8	Detroit, MI	951,270	4,441,551	Colorado Springs, CO	48	360,890	516,929
9	Indianapolis, IN	781,870	1,607,486	St. Louis, MO	49	348,189	2,603,607
10	Columbus, OH	711,470	1,540,157				
11	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	669,769	2,968,806	Anaheim, CA	55	328,014	2,846,289
12	Baltimore, MD	651,154	2,552,994	Toledo, OH	56	313,619	618,203
13	Boston, MA	589,141	3,406,829	Tampa, FL	57	303,447	2,395,997
14	Washington, DC	572,059	4,923,153	Buffalo, NY	58	292,648	1,170,111
15	Seattle, WA	563,374	2,414,616	St. Paul, MN	59	287,151	2,968,806
16	Denver, CO	554,636	2,109,282	Corpus Christi, TX	60	277,454	380,783
17	Portland, OR	529,121	1,918,009	Aurora, CO	61	276,393	2,109,282
18	Cleveland, OH	478,403	2,250,871	Raleigh, NC	62	276,093	1,187,941
19	Kansas City, MO	441,545	1,776,062	Newark, NJ	63	273,546	2,032,989
20	Atlanta, GA	416,474	4,112,198				
21	Oakland, CA	399,484	2,392,557				
22	Miami, FL	362,470	2,253,362				
23	Newark, NJ	273,546	2,032,989				
	All Living Cities	28,334,103	83,271,629				

Minneapolis-St. Paul's population remained stable in the 1980s and increased slightly in the 1990s

Percent population change, 1980–2000: Living Cities

Rank	Living Cities	Population			Percent Change		
		1980	1990	2000	1980–1990	1990–2000	Net
1	Phoenix, AZ	785,940	983,403	1,321,045	25.1%	34.3%	68.1%
2	San Antonio, TX	789,704	935,933	1,144,646	18.5%	22.3%	44.9%
3	Portland, OR	368,148	437,319	529,121	18.8%	21.0%	43.7%
4	Dallas, TX	904,599	1,006,877	1,188,580	11.3%	18.0%	31.4%
5	Columbus, OH	565,021	632,910	711,470	12.0%	12.4%	25.9%
6	Los Angeles, CA	2,968,528	3,485,398	3,694,820	17.4%	6.0%	24.5%
7	Oakland, CA	339,337	372,242	399,484	9.7%	7.3%	17.7%
8	Seattle, WA	493,846	516,259	563,374	4.5%	9.1%	14.1%
9	New York, NY	7,071,639	7,322,564	8,008,278	3.5%	9.4%	13.2%
10	Denver, CO	492,686	467,610	554,636	-5.1%	18.6%	12.6%
11	Indianapolis, IN	711,539	731,327	781,870	2.8%	6.9%	9.9%
12	Boston, MA	562,994	574,283	589,141	2.0%	2.6%	4.6%
13	Miami, FL	346,681	358,548	362,470	3.4%	1.1%	4.6%
14	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	641,271	640,618	669,769	-0.1%	4.6%	4.4%
15	Kansas City, MO	448,028	435,146	441,545	-2.9%	1.5%	-1.4%
16	Atlanta, GA	425,022	394,017	416,474	-7.3%	5.7%	-2.0%
17	Chicago, IL	3,005,072	2,783,726	2,896,016	-7.4%	4.0%	-3.6%
18	Philadelphia, PA	1,688,210	1,585,577	1,517,550	-6.1%	-4.3%	-10.1%
19	Washington, DC	638,432	606,900	572,059	-4.9%	-5.7%	-10.4%
20	Cleveland, OH	573,822	505,616	478,403	-11.9%	-5.4%	-16.6%
21	Newark, NJ	329,248	275,221	273,546	-16.4%	-0.6%	-16.9%
22	Baltimore, MD	786,775	736,014	651,154	-6.5%	-11.5%	-17.2%
23	Detroit, MI	1,203,368	1,027,974	951,270	-14.6%	-7.5%	-20.9%
	All Living Cities	26,141,890	26,817,472	28,718,721	2.6%	7.1%	9.9%
	Nation	226,542,199	248,718,301	281,421,906	9.8%	13.1%	24.2%

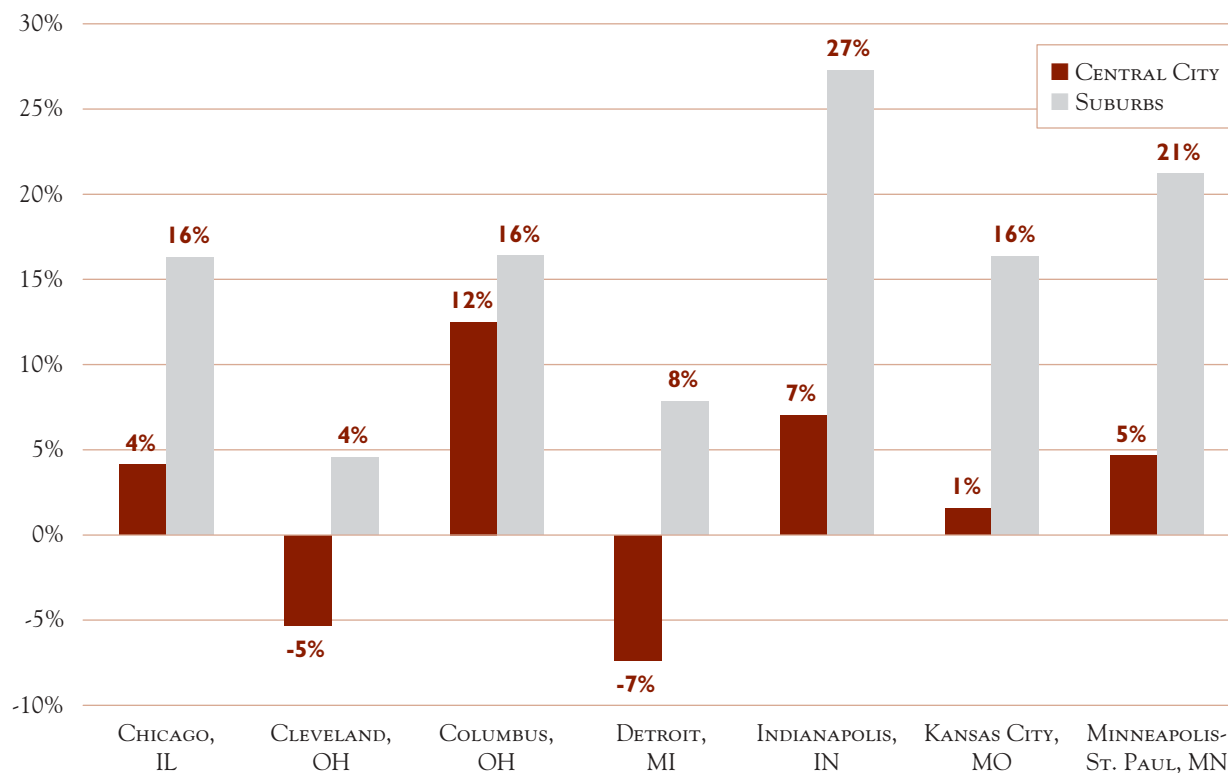
POPULATION

The Twin Cities metro area grew rapidly and its suburbs grew even faster*Percent population change, 1980–2000: Living Cities metro areas*

Rank	Living Cities	Metro Area		Suburbs	
		1980–1990	1990–2000	1980–1990	1990–2000
1	Phoenix, AZ	39.9%	45.3%	54.2%	53.8%
2	Atlanta, GA	32.5%	38.9%	41.9%	44.0%
3	Dallas, TX	30.2%	31.5%	45.1%	39.6%
4	Denver, CO	13.6%	30.0%	23.4%	34.6%
5	Portland, OR	13.6%	26.6%	11.7%	28.8%
6	San Antonio, TX	21.7%	20.2%	30.0%	15.2%
7	Washington, DC	21.4%	16.6%	27.4%	20.3%
8	Seattle, WA	23.1%	18.8%	31.0%	22.0%
9	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	15.5%	16.9%	21.9%	21.1%
10	Indianapolis, IN	5.7%	16.4%	9.2%	27.2%
11	Miami, FL	19.1%	16.3%	23.4%	19.8%
12	Oakland, CA	18.2%	14.9%	20.3%	16.5%
13	Columbus, OH	10.8%	14.5%	9.7%	16.3%
14	Kansas City, MO	9.2%	12.2%	14.6%	16.3%
15	Chicago, IL	2.3%	11.6%	9.1%	16.2%
16	New York, NY	3.3%	9.0%	1.7%	6.7%
17	Los Angeles, CA	18.5%	7.4%	19.3%	8.3%
18	Baltimore, MD	8.3%	7.2%	16.5%	15.5%
19	Newark, NJ	-2.4%	6.1%	0.4%	7.2%
20	Boston, MA	2.7%	5.5%	2.8%	6.2%
21	Detroit, MI	-2.8%	4.1%	1.7%	7.8%
22	Philadelphia, PA	2.9%	3.6%	7.9%	7.4%
23	Cleveland, OH	-3.3%	2.2%	-0.5%	4.5%
	All Living Cities	10.6%	13.8%	15.9%	17.6%

Suburban growth dramatically outpaced city growth in all of the Midwestern Living Cities

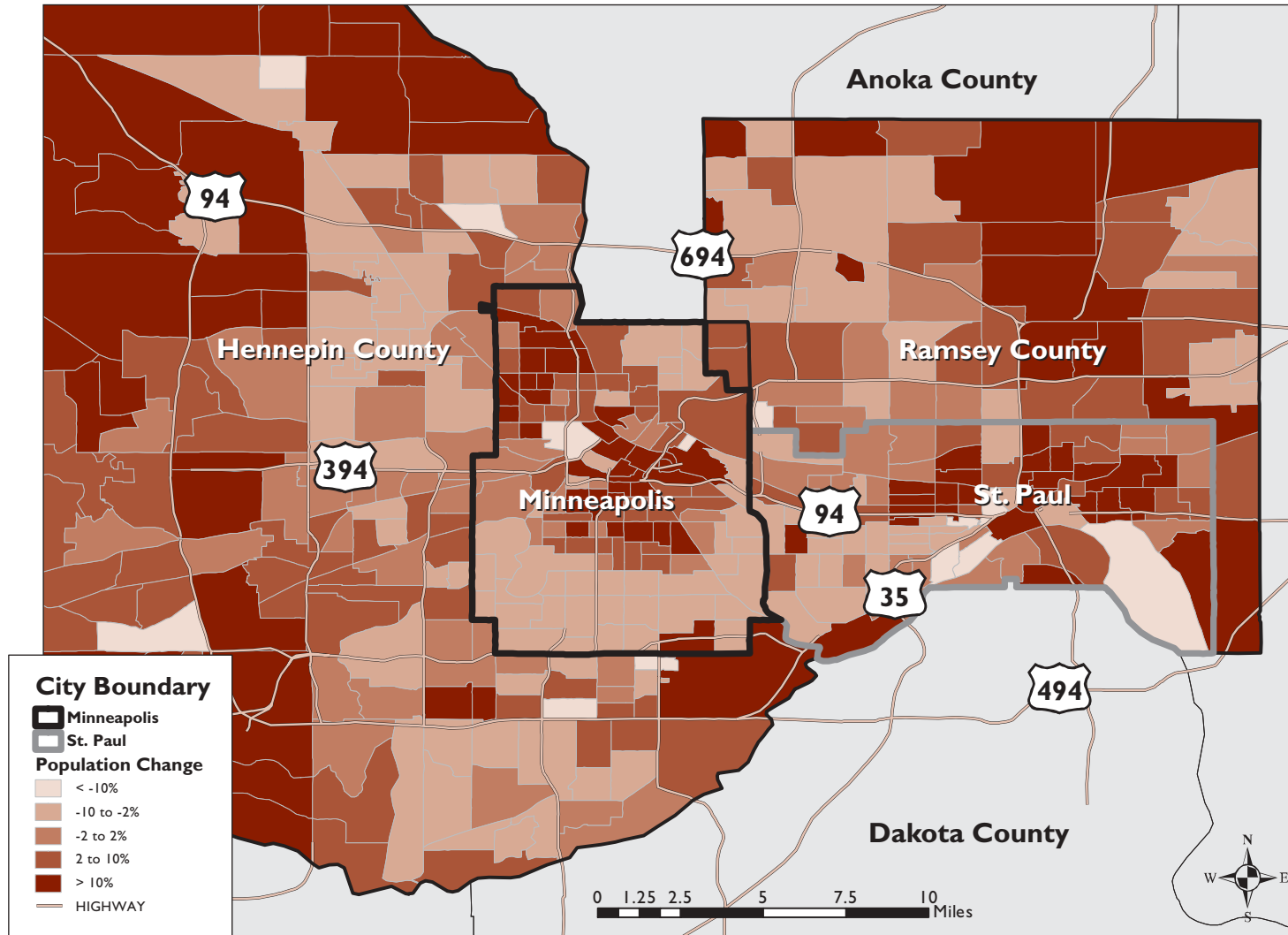
Percent population change, 1990–2000: Midwestern U.S. Living Cities metro areas



POPULATION

Population grew in the core and at the fringe of the Twin Cities metro area, but declined in many inner suburbs

Percent population change, 1990–2000: Minneapolis-St. Paul metro area



RACE AND ETHNICITY

Cities also need to understand how their racial and ethnic compositions are changing, so they can decide how to fund and deliver services to meet the needs of increasingly diverse populations. In particular, the growing representation of Latinos, whose families tend to be younger and to have more children, suggests cities need to take a closer look at schools, public health, and other programs that primarily serve the young.

The overall racial and ethnic profile of the U.S. population is changing rapidly. Census 2000 confirmed that nationwide, the Hispanic population had grown to roughly the same size as the African American population. Although smaller in size, the Asian population was also on the rise in the U.S. in the 1990s, and grew more than 50 percent over the decade. Adding richness to these trends was the fact that Census 2000 was the first census to offer respondents the option of selecting more than one race category to indicate their family members' racial identity. Nearly 7 million people, or 2.4 percent of the population, reported multiple races.

In keeping with these changes, Census 2000 revealed that for the first time, the 100 largest cities in the U.S. were "majority minority;" that is, more than half of their combined population was either non-white or

Hispanic. This trend owed to large gains in Latino population in nearly all cities, modest growth in Asian and African American populations, and widespread declines in non-Hispanic whites. Growing diversity was not confined to the cities, either. Minority population share in the largest suburbs also rose sharply, from 19 percent in 1990 to 27 percent in 2000.

This section compares Minneapolis-St. Paul's racial and ethnic makeup to that of other cities, and examines how it changed in the 1990s. It also probes the differing racial profiles of the cities' various age groups and neighborhoods.

A NOTE ON RACE/ETHNICITY TERMINOLOGY

Many of the tables, charts, and maps presented in this and subsequent sections feature data specified for certain racial and ethnic groups. This note describes in greater detail how those groups are defined and shown in this databook.

The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin distinct concepts and therefore captures information on them in two separate questions on census forms. On the Census 2000 survey, respondents were first asked to identify whether they were of “Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino” origin, and were then asked whether they are white, black, one of several Asian ethnicities, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, or “some other race.” For the first time, respondents could check off more than one race to describe themselves. Combining the race and Hispanic origin responses yields 126 possible race-ethnic combinations.

To simplify the presentation of data, and to conform with many of the tables generated by the Census Bureau itself, this databook uses shorthand terms for the racial and ethnic descriptors respondents chose to characterize themselves and their family members:

- “Hispanic or Latino” is used to refer to individuals or households who indicate Spanish, Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of their race. Nationally, nine out of ten Census 2000 respondents who indicated Hispanic origin, reported their race as either “white” alone or “some other race” alone.
- Where available, information for individuals who indicate more than one race is presented in a “Two or more races” category. Nationally, only 2.4 percent of Census respondents identified more than one race.

Remaining race categories in this databook include respondents who reported that race alone, not in combination with any other race. However, because Hispanic origin is determined in a separate question, people of these races may also be Hispanic or Latino. Generally, race-specific population and household counts include only non-Hispanics. Race-specific economic variables generally include members of those groups who also reported Hispanic origin.

- “Black/African American” refers to individuals who chose this race designation.
- “Asian/Pacific Islander” was combined from two race totals, “Asian” and “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander,” for comparability with the 1990 Census.
- In general, “Other race” is used to refer to individuals who indicated “some other race” or “American Indian or Alaska Native” race.
- “White” at all times (even for economic variables) refers to non-Hispanic whites.

This streamlined set of race/ethnic categories, as well as the format in which the Census Bureau makes the data available, precludes the presentation of data for country-specific groups, such as Mexicans or Vietnamese, or for foreign-born individuals in general. Individuals and households in these groups are included in the broader race/ethnic categories shown here. Readers interested in profiles for many of these groups can access data online through Census 2000 Summary File 2 (SF 2) and Summary File 4 (SF 4) at www.census.gov.

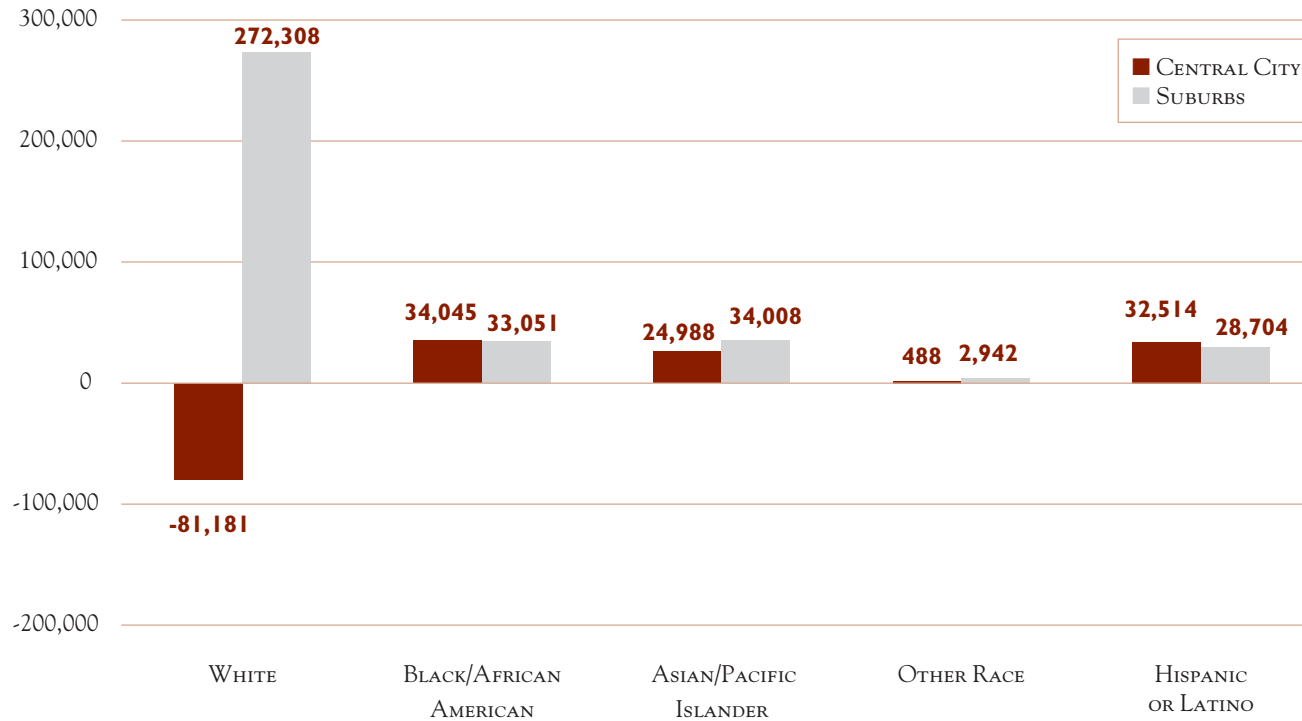
Minneapolis-St. Paul has the fifth smallest proportion of racial/ethnic minorities among the 23 Living Cities

Share of population by race/ethnicity, 2000: Living Cities

Rank	Living Cities	Total Non-White or Hispanic	White	Black/African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic or Latino	Other Race	Two or More Races
1	Detroit, MI	89.5%	10.5%	81.2%	1.0%	5.0%	0.2%	2.0%
2	Miami, FL	88.2%	11.8%	19.9%	0.6%	65.8%	0.1%	1.7%
3	Newark, NJ	85.8%	14.2%	51.9%	1.2%	29.5%	0.7%	2.2%
4	Oakland, CA	76.5%	23.5%	35.1%	15.6%	21.9%	0.3%	3.2%
5	Washington, DC	72.2%	27.8%	59.4%	2.7%	7.9%	0.3%	1.7%
6	Los Angeles, CA	70.3%	29.7%	10.9%	10.0%	46.5%	0.2%	2.4%
7	Baltimore, MD	69.0%	31.0%	64.0%	1.5%	1.7%	0.2%	1.3%
8	Atlanta, GA	68.7%	31.3%	61.0%	1.9%	4.5%	0.2%	1.0%
9	Chicago, IL	68.7%	31.3%	36.4%	4.3%	26.0%	0.1%	1.6%
10	San Antonio, TX	68.2%	31.8%	6.5%	1.6%	58.7%	0.1%	1.1%
11	Dallas, TX	65.4%	34.6%	25.6%	2.7%	35.6%	0.1%	1.1%
12	New York, NY	65.0%	35.0%	24.5%	9.8%	27.0%	0.7%	2.8%
13	Cleveland, OH	61.2%	38.8%	50.5%	1.3%	7.3%	0.2%	1.7%
14	Philadelphia, PA	57.5%	42.5%	42.6%	4.5%	8.5%	0.2%	1.6%
15	Boston, MA	50.5%	49.5%	23.8%	7.5%	14.4%	1.4%	3.1%
16	Denver, CO	48.1%	51.9%	10.8%	2.8%	31.7%	0.2%	1.9%
17	Phoenix, AZ	44.2%	55.8%	4.8%	2.0%	34.1%	0.1%	1.6%
18	Kansas City, MO	42.4%	57.6%	31.0%	1.9%	6.9%	0.2%	1.9%
19	Minneapolis-St Paul, MN	36.8%	63.2%	15.0%	8.8%	7.7%	0.2%	3.4%
20	Columbus, OH	33.1%	66.9%	24.3%	3.5%	2.5%	0.3%	2.4%
21	Indianapolis, IN	32.5%	67.5%	25.4%	1.4%	3.9%	0.2%	1.4%
22	Seattle, WA	32.1%	67.9%	8.3%	13.5%	5.3%	0.3%	3.9%
23	Portland, OR	24.5%	75.5%	6.5%	6.6%	6.8%	0.2%	3.5%
	All Living Cities	61.8%	38.2%	27.1%	6.3%	25.5%	0.4%	2.2%
	Nation	30.9%	69.1%	12.1%	3.7%	12.5%	0.9%	2.2%

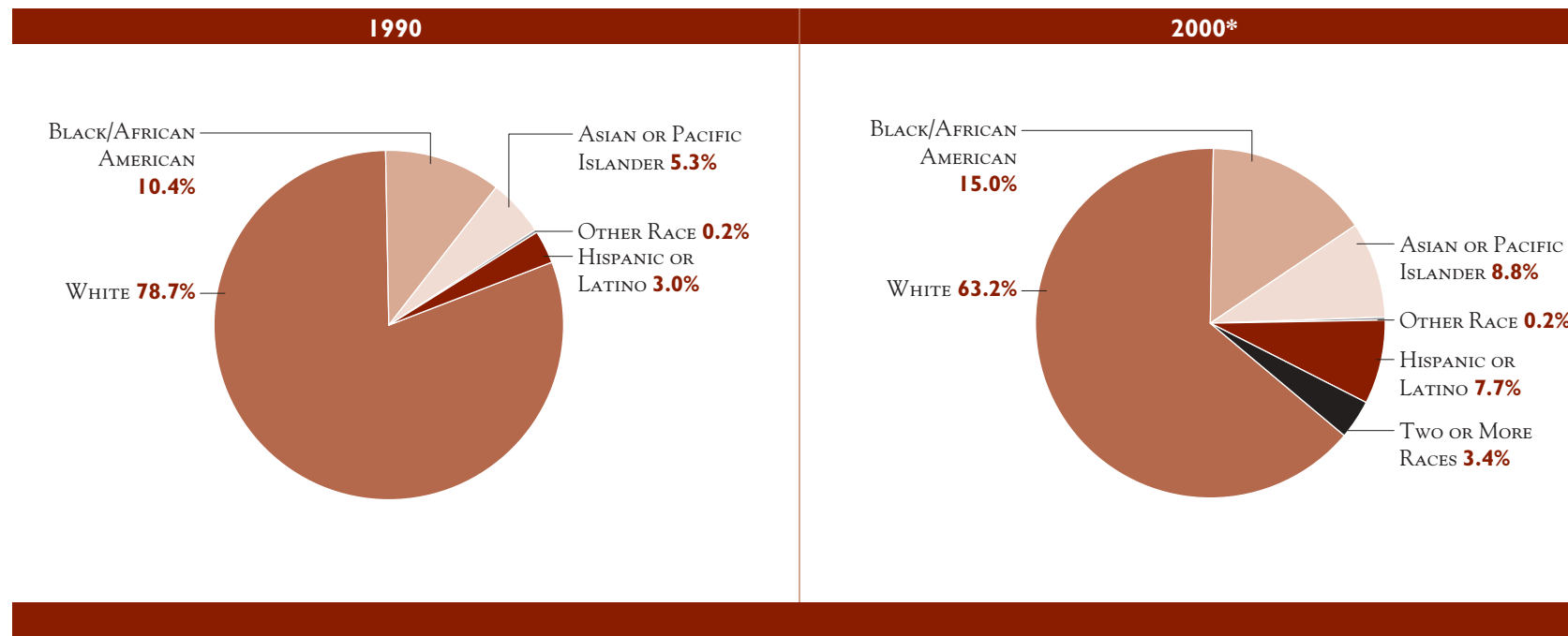
White population shrank in Minneapolis-St. Paul but boomed in the suburbs; all other racial/ethnic groups grew in both the cities and suburbs in the 1990s

Population change by race/ethnicity, 1990–2000: Twin Cities metro area



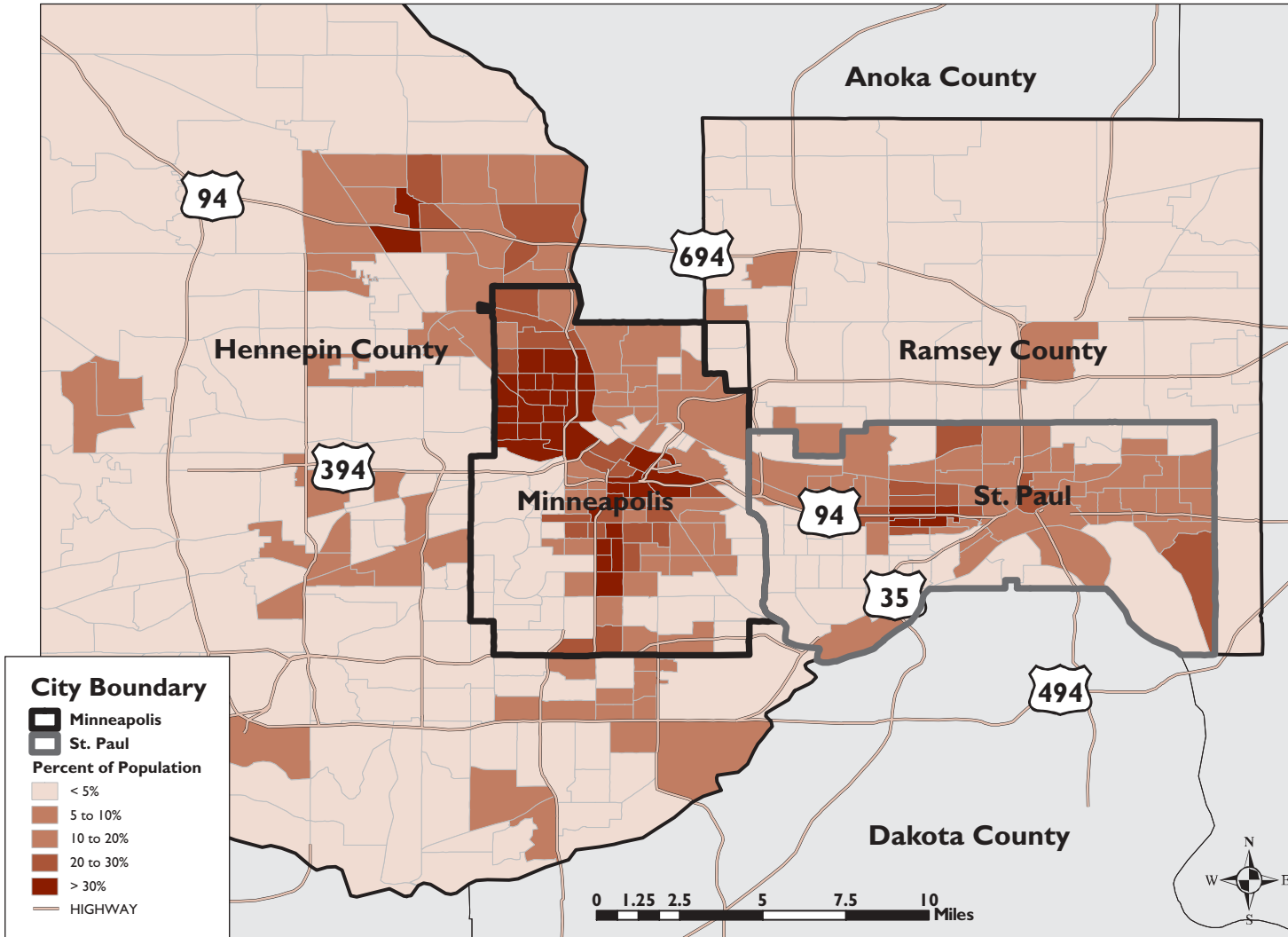
Whites make up the majority of Minneapolis-St. Paul's population, but racial/ethnic minorities increased significantly in population share over the decade

Population share by race/ethnicity, 1990–2000: Minneapolis-St. Paul



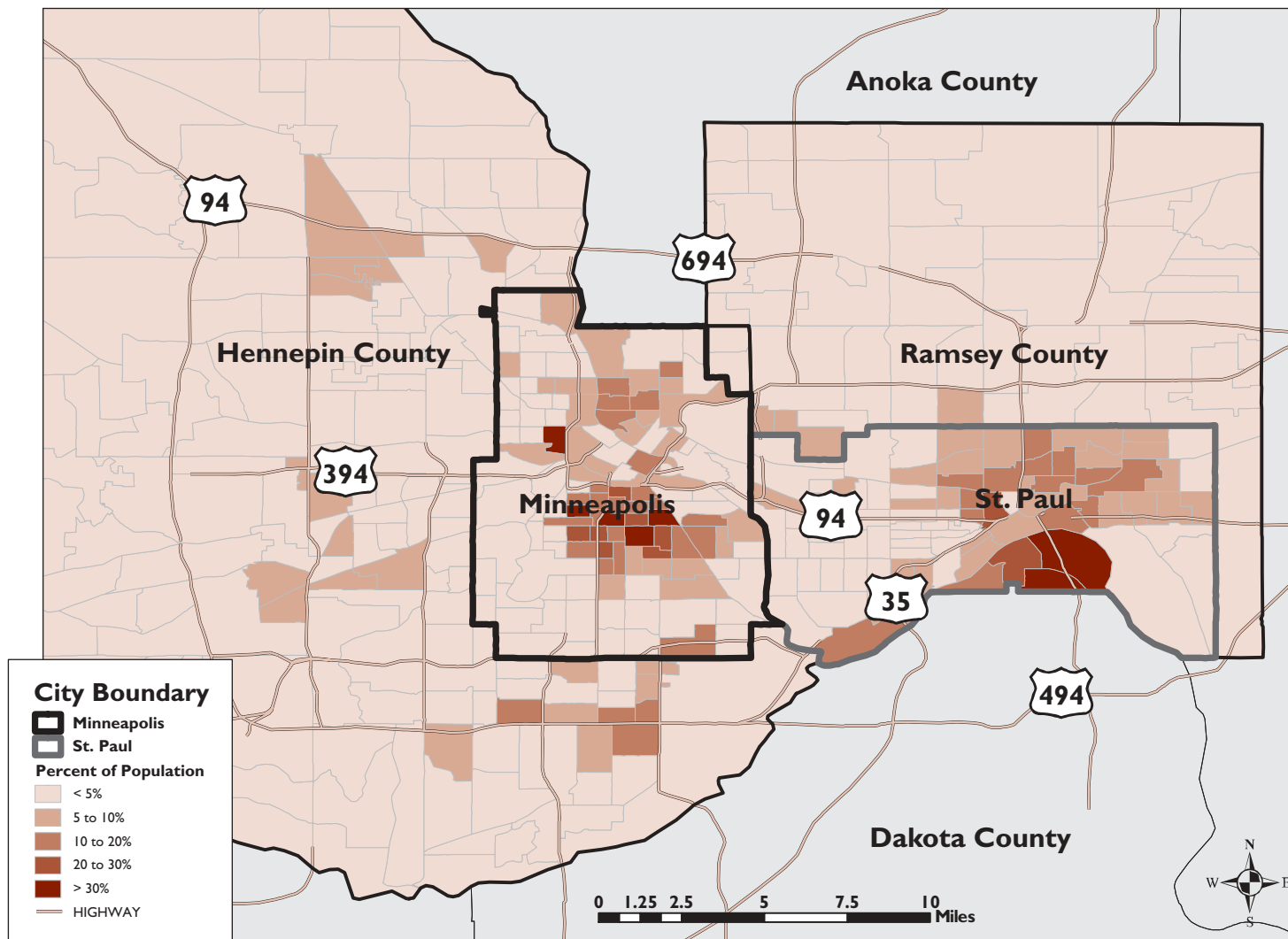
*Census 2000 was the first census in which respondents could choose more than one race to classify themselves.

The Twin Cities' black population resides largely within the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul *Black/African American population share, 2000: Minneapolis-St. Paul metro area*



The Twin Cities' Hispanic community is clustered in neighborhoods around the core of each city

Hispanic or Latino population share, 2000: Minneapolis-St. Paul metro area



Segregation in Minneapolis-St. Paul is relatively low compared to that in other Living Cities and the nation's 100 largest cities

Dissimilarity index by race/ethnicity, 2000: Living Cities and 100 largest cities*

Rank	Living Cities	Black - White	Black - Hispanic	Hispanic - White	Peer Cities	Rank	Black - Wht	Black - Hisp	Hispanic - Wht
1	New York, NY	82.9	57.1	66.9	Nashville, TN	68	52.9	52.0	44.7
2	Chicago, IL	82.5	81.4	59.2	Charleston-North Charleston, SC	69	52.5	39.0	40.8
3	Atlanta, GA	81.6	62.5	57.8	Stockton-Lodi, CA	70	51.5	33.3	43.4
4	Washington, DC	79.4	66.2	55.3	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	71	50.5	23.0	35.9
5	Miami, FL	79.3	80.6	49.6	Jacksonville, FL	72	50.4	49.3	22.0
6	Newark, NJ	77.8	67.7	46.6	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	73	50.4	38.0	46.5
7	Philadelphia, PA	76.7	70.1	68.2	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	74	49.2	50.1	51.4
8	Cleveland, OH	74.8	77.9	45.4	Portland, OR	75	48.9	38.6	28.5
9	Detroit, MI	72.8	80.9	60.0	San Antonio, TX	76	48.9	50.9	50.7
10	Baltimore, MD	70.7	58.2	39.9	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA	77	47.4	37.8	28.9
11	Los Angeles, CA	67.5	49.7	64.5	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	78	47.0	29.8	41.6
12	Boston, MA	66.4	43.8	51.1	100-City Average		56.9	46.6	44.5
13	Dallas, TX	64.8	57.1	57.1					
14	Kansas City, MO	63.8	62.5	51.6					
15	Oakland, CA	63.3	35.3	65.2					
16	Denver, CO	63.0	62.3	57.1					
17	Indianapolis, IN	61.8	50.7	40.4					
18	Columbus, OH	59.2	45.6	30.7					
19	Seattle, WA	54.9	38.1	32.9					
20	Minneapolis-St Paul, MN	50.4	38.0	46.5					
21	Portland, OR	48.9	38.6	28.5					
22	San Antonio, TX	48.9	50.9	50.7					
23	Phoenix, AZ	46.4	30.4	55.0					
	All Living Cities	67.2	56.7	51.3					

Source: Lewis Mumford Center on Urban and Regional Research. 2002. "Segregation - Whole Population." SUNY Albany (<http://mumford1.dyndns.org/cen2000/data.html> [January, 2003]).

*The dissimilarity index can be interpreted as the proportion of one group that would have to move to another neighborhood to achieve the same population distribution as the other group. Indices are based on census tracts for all central cities in each Living City's respective metro area.

For Minneapolis-St. Paul, indices include residents of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

IMMIGRATION

At the turn of the 21st century, understanding the characteristics of growing foreign-born populations is central to understanding the social, economic, and political dynamics of cities. The following pages, for this reason, chart the magnitude, recency, and sources of international immigration to Minneapolis-St. Paul and its suburbs.

A growing foreign-born population in U.S. cities and suburbs underlies Census 2000 findings on race and ethnicity. An influx of immigrants, mostly from Latin America, the Caribbean, and Asia, helped to sustain population growth in a majority of the nation's largest cities in the 1990s. All told, Census 2000 identified 31 million foreign-born individuals living in the U.S., representing approximately 11 percent of the population. This was up dramatically from 1970, when slightly less than 5 percent of the U.S. population was foreign-born. Overall, just over one-half of the total foreign-born population in the U.S. came from Latin America, and more than 40 percent of U.S. immigrants arrived after 1990. In 2000, the 100 largest cities alone were home to over 11 million immigrants, accounting for one in five residents.

While immigrant populations grew in nearly every large U.S. city in the 1990s, a growing proportion of the foreign-born are living in suburbs. The suburbanization of immigrants is especially pronounced in fast-growing "emerging gateway" metropolitan areas in the South and West, including Atlanta, Dallas, and Washington, D.C. In these metro areas, a majority of recent immigrants to the area are bypassing cities and settling directly in the suburbs. Even central cities with a long-established and continuing immigrant presence, like New York and Los Angeles, are witnessing rapid growth of foreign-born populations in their own suburbs.

IMMIGRATION

Minneapolis-St. Paul has the twelfth-highest share of foreign-born residents among the 23 Living Cities, and both cities rank in the top half of the 100 largest cities

Foreign-born population share, 2000: Living Cities and 100 largest cities

Rank	Living Cities	Total Population	Foreign-born Population	Percent	Peer Cities	Rank	Percent Foreign-born
1	Miami, FL	362,470	215,739	59.5%	Seattle, WA	33	16.9%
2	Los Angeles, CA	3,694,820	1,512,720	40.9%	Austin, TX	34	16.6%
3	New York, NY	8,008,278	2,871,032	35.9%	Fort Worth, TX	35	16.3%
4	Oakland, CA	399,484	106,116	26.6%	Aurora, CO	36	16.2%
5	Boston, MA	589,141	151,836	25.8%	Arlington, TX	37	15.3%
6	Dallas, TX	1,188,580	290,436	24.4%	Minneapolis, MN	38	14.5%
7	Newark, NJ	273,546	66,057	24.1%	St. Paul, MN	39	14.3%
8	Chicago, IL	2,896,016	628,903	21.7%	Tucson, AZ	40	14.3%
9	Phoenix, AZ	1,321,045	257,325	19.5%	Bakersfield, CA	41	13.6%
10	Denver, CO	554,636	96,601	17.4%	Portland, OR	42	13.0%
11	Seattle, WA	563,374	94,952	16.9%	Washington, DC	43	12.9%
12	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	669,769	96,613	14.4%	100-City Average		20.4%
13	Portland, OR	529,121	68,976	13.0%			
14	Washington, DC	572,059	73,561	12.9%			
15	San Antonio, TX	1,144,646	133,675	11.7%			
16	Philadelphia, PA	1,517,550	137,205	9.0%			
17	Columbus, OH	711,470	47,713	6.7%			
18	Atlanta, GA	416,474	27,352	6.6%			
19	Kansas City, MO	441,545	25,632	5.8%			
20	Detroit, MI	951,270	45,541	4.8%			
21	Indianapolis, IN	781,870	36,067	4.6%			
22	Baltimore, MD	651,154	29,638	4.6%			
23	Cleveland, OH	478,403	21,372	4.5%			
	All Living Cities	28,716,721	7,035,062	24.5%			
	Nation	281,421,906	31,107,889	11.1%			

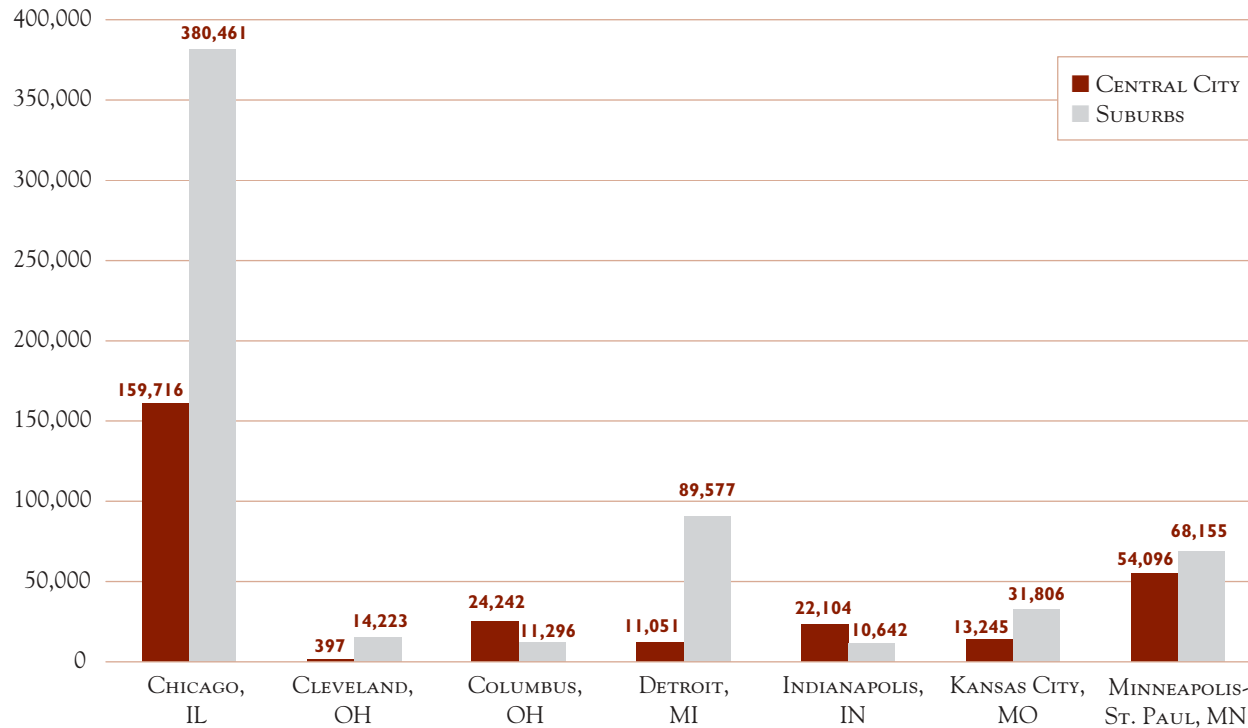
Minneapolis-St. Paul saw a dramatic increase in its immigrant population during the 1990s

Percent change in foreign-born population, 1990–2000: Living Cities and 100 largest cities

Rank	Living Cities	Foreign-born 1990	Foreign-born 2000	Percent Change	Peer Cities	Rank	Percent Change
1	Phoenix, AZ	84,672	257,325	203.9%	Des Moines, IA	20	158.6%
2	Denver, CO	34,715	96,601	178.3%	Indianapolis, IN	21	158.3%
3	Indianapolis, IN	13,963	36,067	158.3%	Lincoln, NE	22	156.3%
4	Dallas, TX	125,862	290,436	130.8%	Arlington, TX	23	154.5%
5	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	42,517	96,613	127.2%	Minneapolis, MN	24	145.2%
6	Kansas City, MO	12,387	25,632	106.9%	Bakersfield, CA	25	141.9%
7	Portland, OR	33,601	68,976	105.3%	Louisville, KY	26	138.4%
8	Atlanta, GA	13,354	27,352	104.8%	Scottsdale, AZ	27	136.1%
9	Columbus, OH	23,471	47,713	103.3%	Tulsa, OK	28	133.1%
10	San Antonio, TX	87,549	133,675	52.7%			
11	Oakland, CA	73,524	106,116	44.3%	Chesapeake, VA	33	125.2%
12	Seattle, WA	67,736	94,952	40.2%	Fremont, CA	34	117.2%
13	New York, NY	2,082,931	2,871,032	37.8%	Fort Worth, TX	35	116.2%
14	Chicago, IL	469,187	628,903	34.0%	Kansas City, MO	36	106.9%
15	Boston, MA	114,597	151,836	32.5%	St. Paul, MN	37	106.8%
16	Detroit, MI	34,490	45,541	32.0%	Richmond, VA	38	105.5%
17	Philadelphia, PA	104,814	137,205	30.9%	Portland, OR	39	105.3%
18	Newark, NJ	51,423	66,057	28.5%	Atlanta, GA	40	104.8%
19	Baltimore, MD	23,467	29,638	26.3%	Columbus, OH	41	103.3%
20	Washington, DC	58,887	73,561	24.9%	100-City Average		45.5%
21	Los Angeles, CA	1,336,665	1,512,720	13.2%			
22	Cleveland, OH	20,975	21,372	1.9%			
23	Miami, FL	214,128	215,739	0.8%			
	All Living Cities	5,124,915	7,035,062	37.3%			
	Nation	19,767,316	31,107,889	57.4%			

Unlike in other Midwestern metros, foreign-born population increases in the Twin Cities metro were significant in both cities and suburbs

Foreign-born population change, 1990–2000: Midwestern U.S. Living Cities metro areas



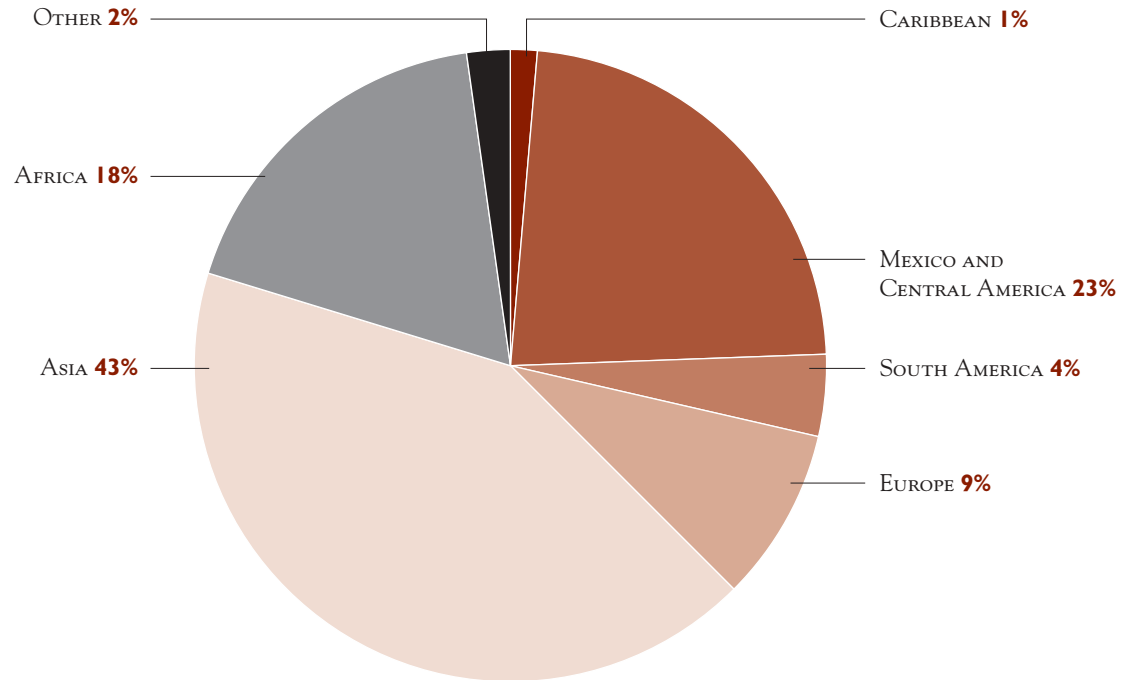
Only one-quarter of Minneapolis-St. Paul's foreign-born residents are naturalized citizens and most entered the U.S. during the 1990s

Foreign-born population by citizenship and year of entry, 2000: Living Cities

Rank	Living Cities	Foreign-born Population	Foreign-born that are Naturalized	Percent	Foreign-born Entering U.S. in 1990s	Percent
1	Philadelphia, PA	137,205	64,786	47.2%	63,624	46.4%
2	Seattle, WA	94,952	44,334	46.7%	44,145	46.5%
3	Cleveland, OH	21,372	9,755	45.6%	9,267	43.4%
4	Baltimore, MD	29,638	13,521	45.6%	14,057	47.4%
5	New York, NY	2,871,032	1,278,687	44.5%	1,224,524	42.7%
6	Miami, FL	215,739	89,727	41.6%	80,911	37.5%
7	San Antonio, TX	133,675	54,322	40.6%	47,309	35.4%
8	Boston, MA	151,836	56,681	37.3%	73,670	48.5%
9	Portland, OR	68,976	24,617	35.7%	37,624	54.5%
10	Chicago, IL	628,903	223,984	35.6%	291,785	46.4%
11	Oakland, CA	106,116	37,783	35.6%	46,805	44.1%
12	Los Angeles, CA	1,512,720	509,841	33.7%	569,771	37.7%
13	Detroit, MI	45,541	15,320	33.6%	25,720	56.5%
14	Indianapolis, IN	36,067	12,100	33.5%	21,821	60.5%
15	Kansas City, MO	25,632	8,392	32.7%	15,032	58.6%
16	Newark, NJ	66,057	21,412	32.4%	33,680	51.0%
17	Washington, DC	73,561	22,050	30.0%	37,533	51.0%
18	Columbus, OH	47,713	14,197	29.8%	30,409	63.7%
19	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	96,613	25,910	26.8%	59,546	61.6%
20	Atlanta, GA	27,352	6,715	24.6%	18,326	67.0%
21	Denver, CO	96,601	22,144	22.9%	60,316	62.4%
22	Phoenix, AZ	257,325	52,874	20.5%	150,406	58.4%
23	Dallas, TX	290,436	55,607	19.1%	174,351	60.0%
	All Living Cities	7,035,062	2,664,759	37.9%	3,130,632	44.5%
	Nation	31,107,889	12,542,626	40.3%	13,178,276	42.4%

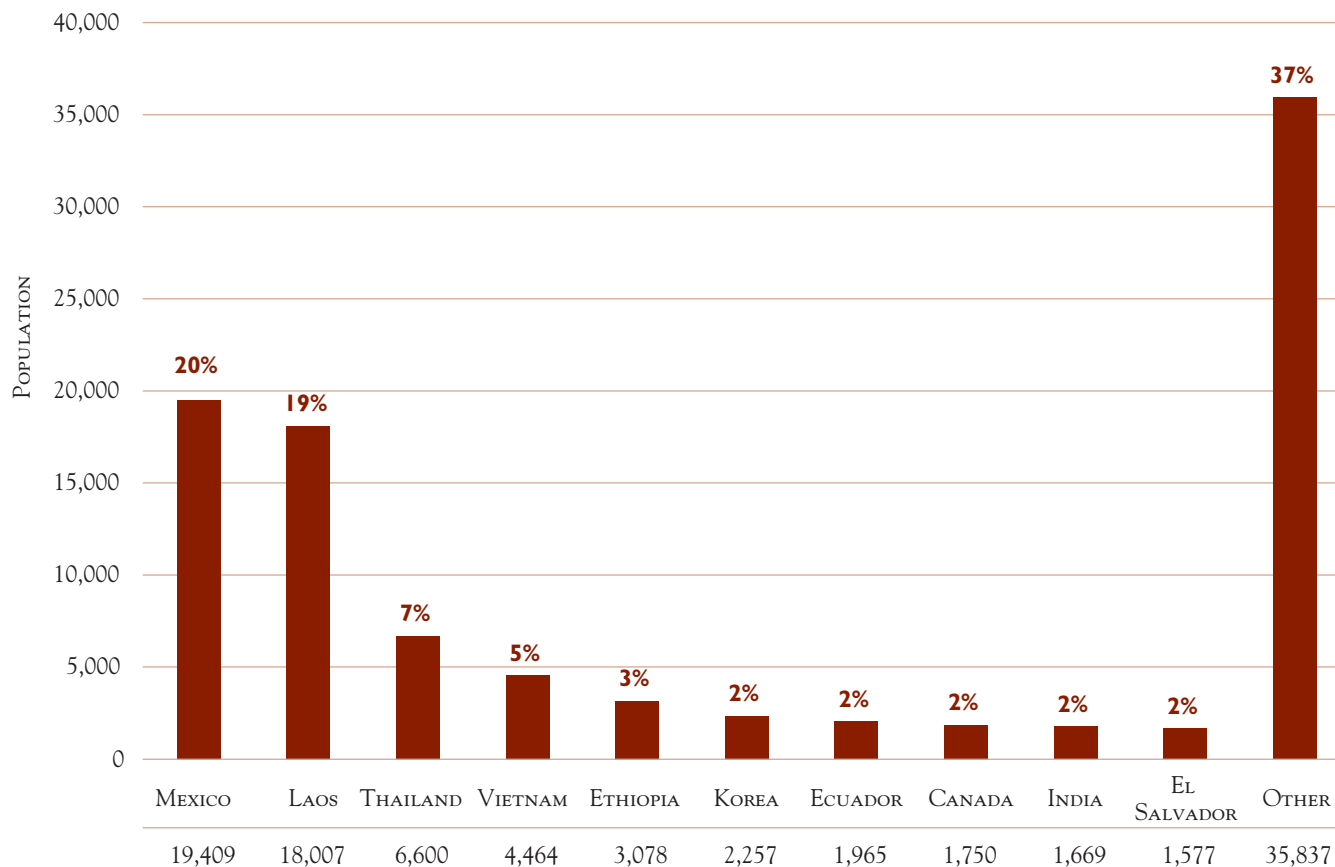
Asians comprise almost one-half of Minneapolis-St. Paul's foreign born population

Share of foreign-born by region of birth, 2000: Minneapolis-St. Paul



Mexico and Laos represent the most common countries of origin for Minneapolis-St. Paul's foreign-born residents

Population and share of foreign-born by country of birth, 2000: Minneapolis-St. Paul



AGE

The age profile of a city's population can answer some very basic questions about a city's ability to provide for its residents.

For instance, the number of working-age residents from whom the city can raise revenue influences the level of services it can provide for more “dependent” residents like the elderly and children. Likewise, the city's ability to “compete” nationally, within its region, and within its neighborhoods for younger workers may hint at its prospects for continued vitality in the future.

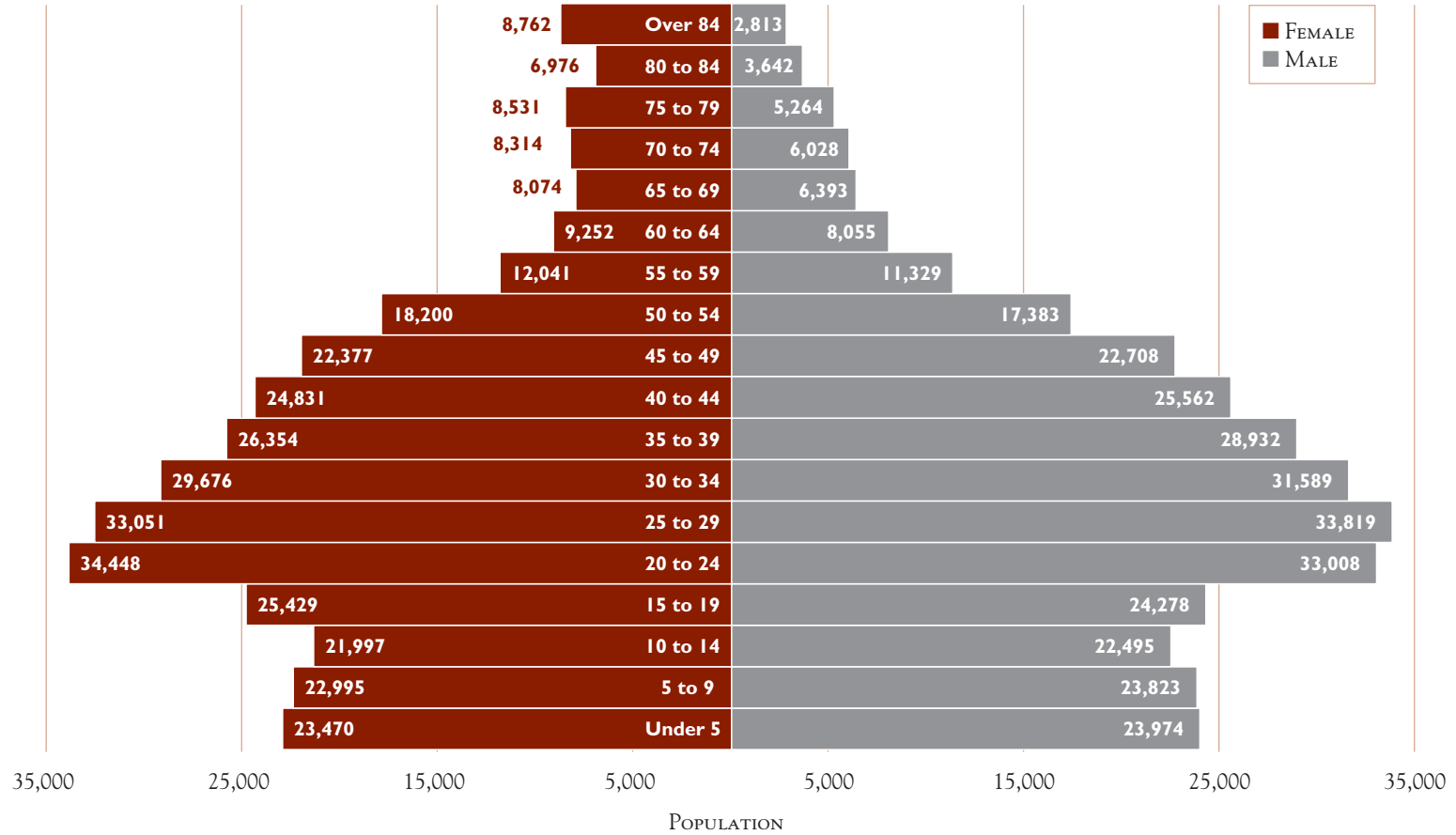
Age profiles nationwide, and in most cities and metro areas, are dominated by the aging of the Baby Boom generation. In 2000, that generation roughly corresponded with the 35-to-54 year-old age group, which represented nearly 30 percent of the U.S. population. The movement of Baby Boomers into these age groups in the 1990s meant that by Census 2000, for the first time, more than half the nation's population was age 35 and over. The Northeast was the nation's oldest region, with a median age just under 37; the West was the youngest, with a median age under 34.

Cities are younger places in general than suburbs—46 percent of central city residents in 2000 were more than 35 years old, compared to 51 percent of suburban residents. And the older population in cities barely grew at all in the 1990s, due in large part to the earlier migration of pre-retirees and seniors to suburbs. Despite the continued appeal of cities for young professionals, in 2000 a majority (63 percent) of 25-to-34 year-olds in major metro areas lived in the suburbs. Over the 1990s, though, the number of children in cities rose, thanks to higher birth rates among the growing population of younger immigrant families.

To probe such trends, the following indicators profile the relative size and age of Minneapolis-St. Paul's population and its sub-groups in the cities and their neighborhoods, and identify changes over the 1990s.

Women aged 20–24 and men aged 25–29 are Minneapolis-St. Paul’s largest age groups

Population by 5-year age groups, 2000: Minneapolis-St. Paul



Fifty-one children and seniors in Minneapolis-St. Paul depend on every 100 working-age adults, a ratio lower than national and Living Cities averages

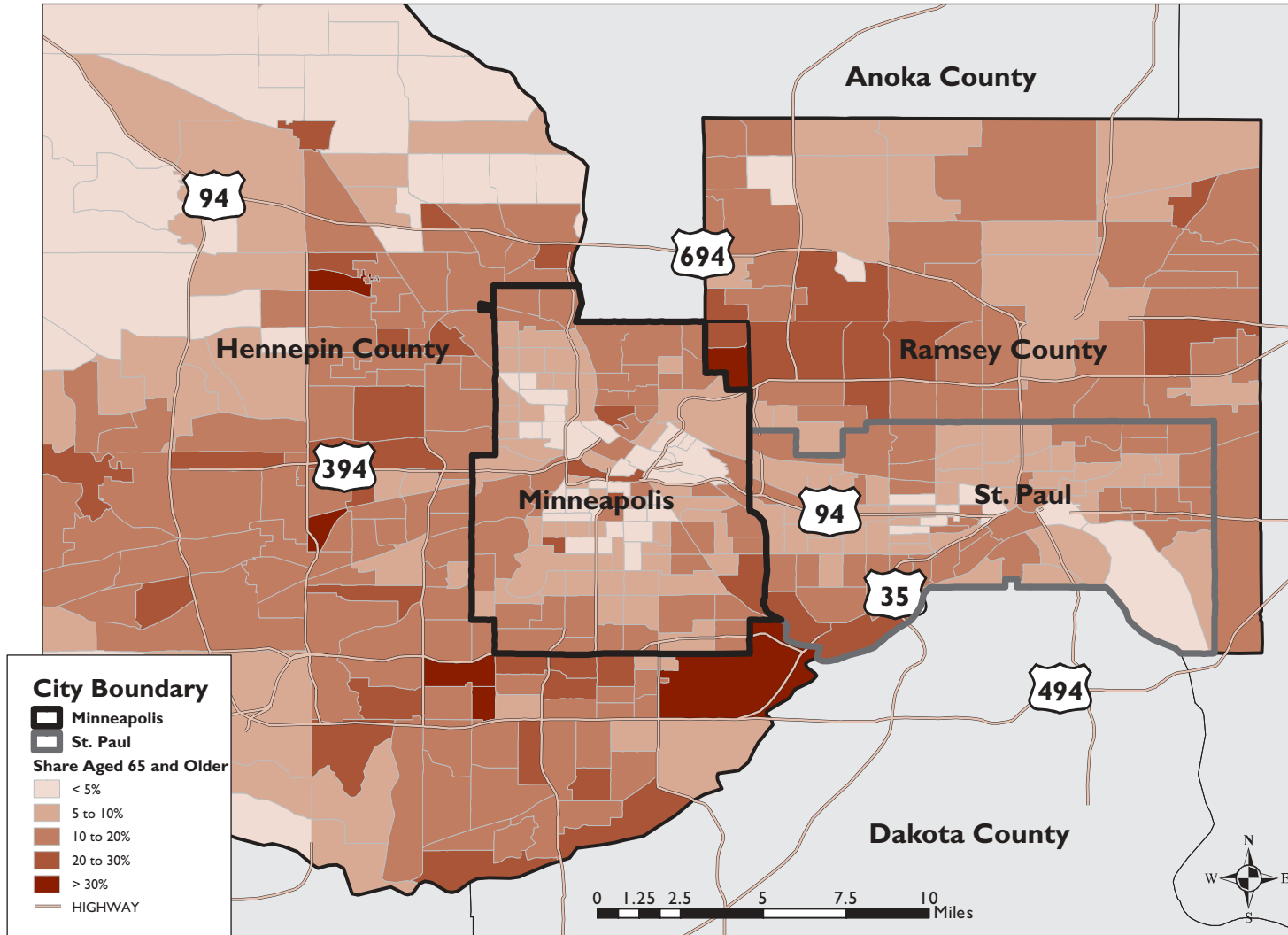
Dependency ratio and share of population by age group, 2000: Living Cities*

Rank	Living Cities	Dependency Ratio	Children (0–17)	Working-age (18–64)	Elderly (65+)
1	Detroit, MI	71	31.1%	58.5%	10.4%
2	Cleveland, OH	70	28.5%	59.0%	12.5%
3	Philadelphia, PA	65	25.3%	60.6%	14.1%
4	San Antonio, TX	64	28.5%	61.0%	10.4%
5	Miami, FL	63	21.7%	61.2%	17.0%
6	Baltimore, MD	61	24.8%	62.0%	13.2%
7	Newark, NJ	59	27.9%	62.8%	9.3%
8	Kansas City, MO	59	25.4%	62.9%	11.7%
9	Phoenix, AZ	59	28.9%	63.0%	8.1%
10	Indianapolis, IN	58	25.7%	63.4%	11.0%
11	Chicago, IL	58	26.2%	63.4%	10.3%
12	Los Angeles, CA	57	26.6%	63.8%	9.7%
13	New York, NY	56	24.2%	64.1%	11.7%
14	Oakland, CA	55	25.0%	64.6%	10.5%
15	Dallas, TX	54	26.6%	64.8%	8.6%
16	Minneapolis-St Paul, MN	51	24.2%	66.2%	9.6%
17	Denver, CO	50	22.0%	66.8%	11.3%
18	Columbus, OH	49	24.2%	67.0%	8.9%
19	Portland, OR	48	21.1%	67.4%	11.6%
20	Washington, DC	48	20.1%	67.7%	12.2%
21	Atlanta, GA	47	22.3%	67.9%	9.7%
22	Boston, MA	43	19.8%	69.8%	10.4%
23	Seattle, WA	38	15.6%	72.4%	12.0%
	All Living Cities	57	25.2%	63.9%	10.9%
	Nation	62	25.7%	61.9%	12.4%

*The dependency ratio represents the number of children and seniors for every 100 adults age 18 to 64.

The Twin Cities' elderly population is clustered in some inner-suburban neighborhoods

Share of population 65 and over, 2000: Minneapolis-St. Paul metro area



Compared to the nation, Minneapolis-St. Paul experienced strong growth in college-age adults and older “Baby Boomers,” and had significant decline in elderly population

Percent population change by age group, 1990–2000: Minneapolis-St. Paul and U.S.

