

The Brookings Institution

Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy

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Census 2000: Key Trends & Implications for Cities

Macalester College

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Overview

- I. About Census 2000
- II. 5 Major Trends in the 1990s (and beyond)
- III. How do these trends play out across different types of cities?
- IV. Where do the Twin Cities fit in?
- V. Where do we go from here?

I. What is Census 2000?

Conducted in April 2000

Every household in the U.S. answered a few basic ?s

people; age; race/ethnicity; sex; relationship; housing tenure

One in six U.S. households answers additional ?s

Place of birth; place of work; occupation; education; income; rent/mortgage

Census provides counts for numerous types of areas

States, metro areas, cities & towns, neighborhoods, zip codes, Cong. Districts

I. Does Census 2000 Still Matter Today?

Unemployment rate in April 2000: 3.8% (30-year low!)

Unemployment rate in June 2003: 6.4%

but...

- (1) Stats like age, education, tenure, industry unlikely to change dramatically in three years**
- (2) Relative rankings of places probably similar**
- (3) 2000 economic stats set high-water mark for “Aughts”**

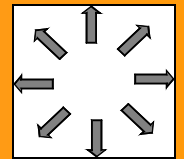


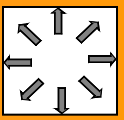
II. Five Major Trends in the 1990s (and beyond)

1. Population Revitalization - & Decentralization
2. Growth of the “New Sunbelt”
3. Immigration
4. Aging of the Boomers
5. Widening Inequality (Among People & Places)



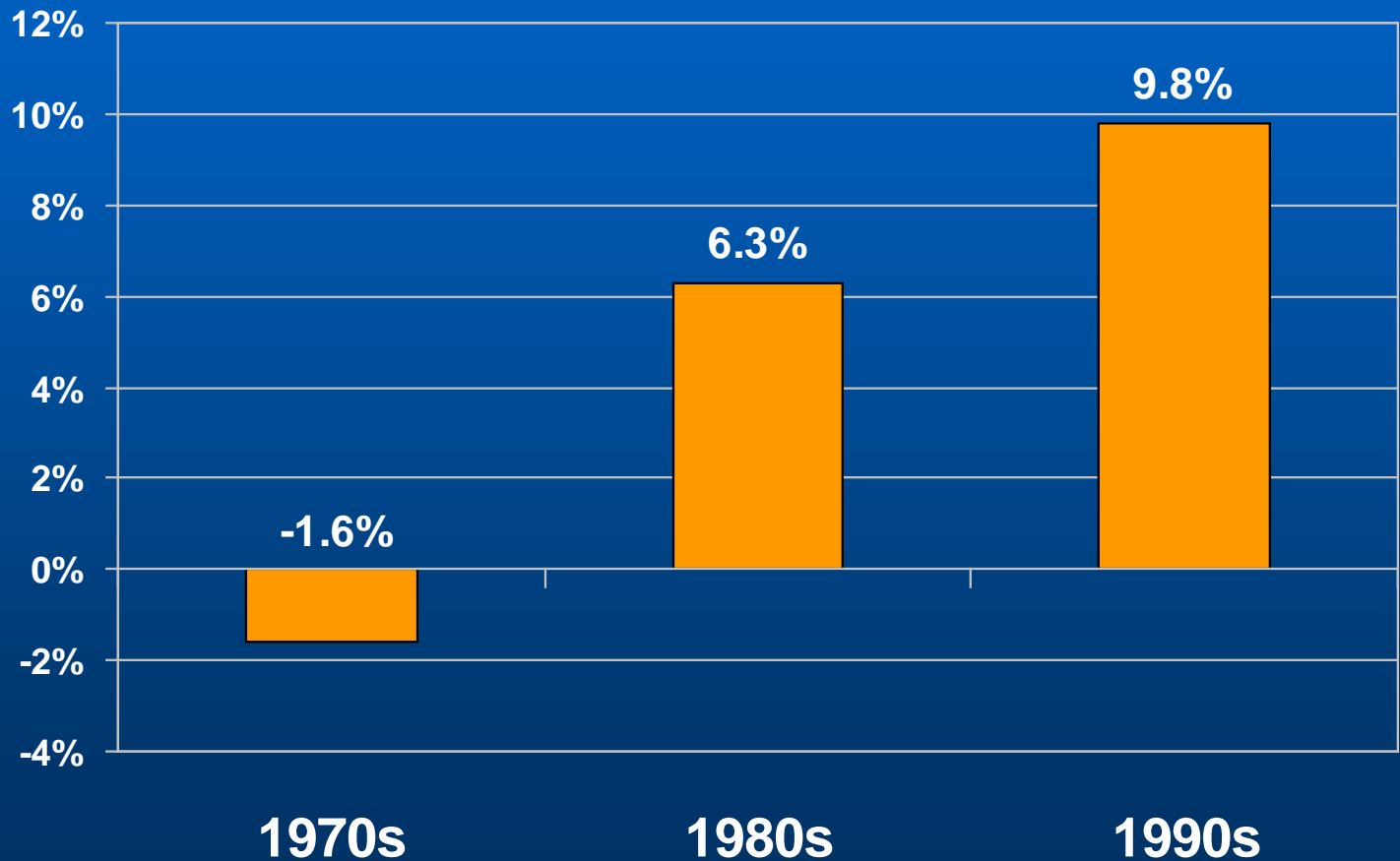
1. Revitalization and Decentralization

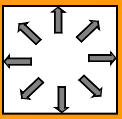




Large cities grew faster in the 1990s than they did in the 1980s and 1970s

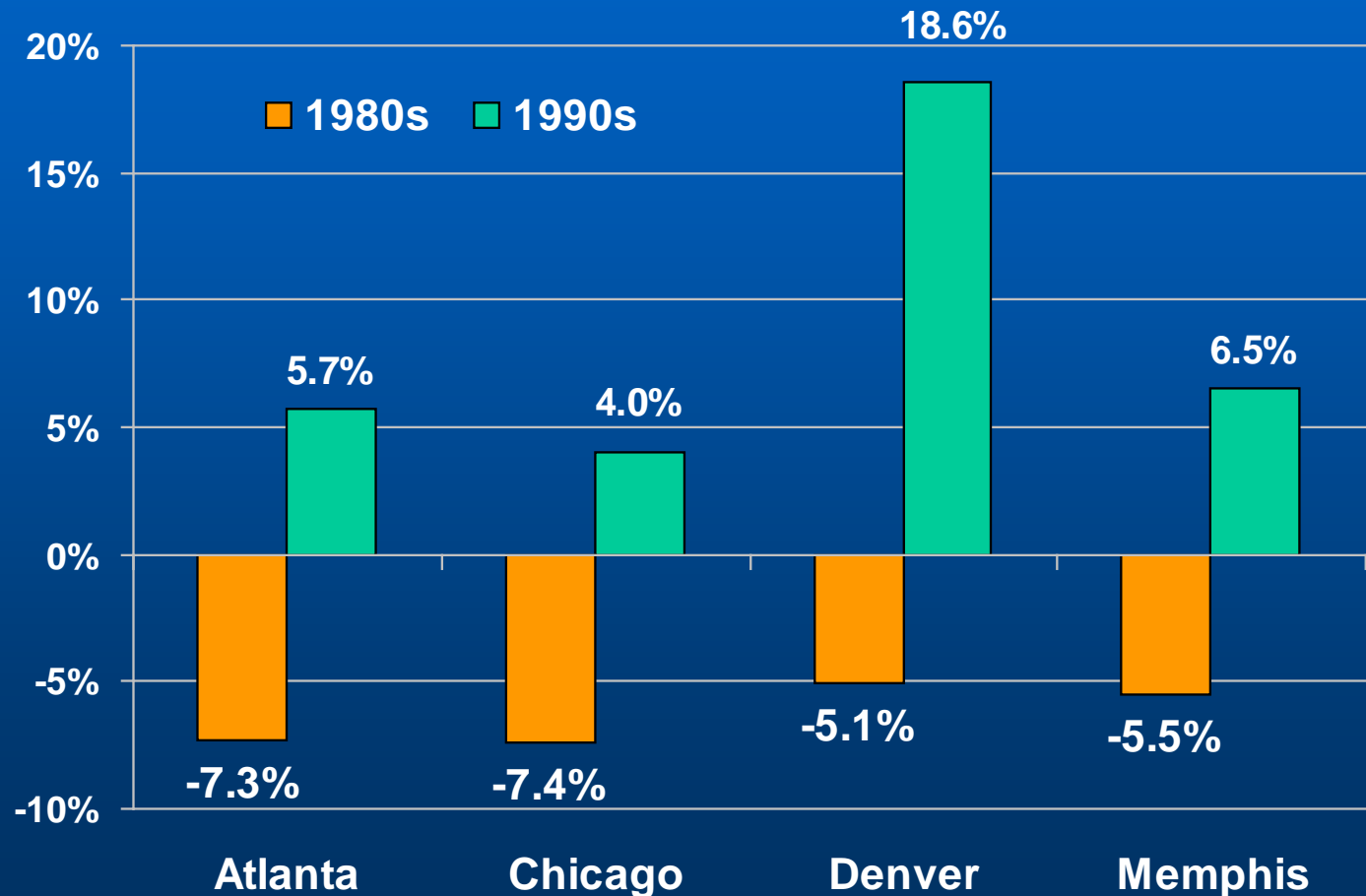
50 largest cities,
population
1970-2000





Several large cities gained population during the 1990s after losing population in the 1980s

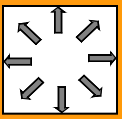
Selected cities, population 1990-2000





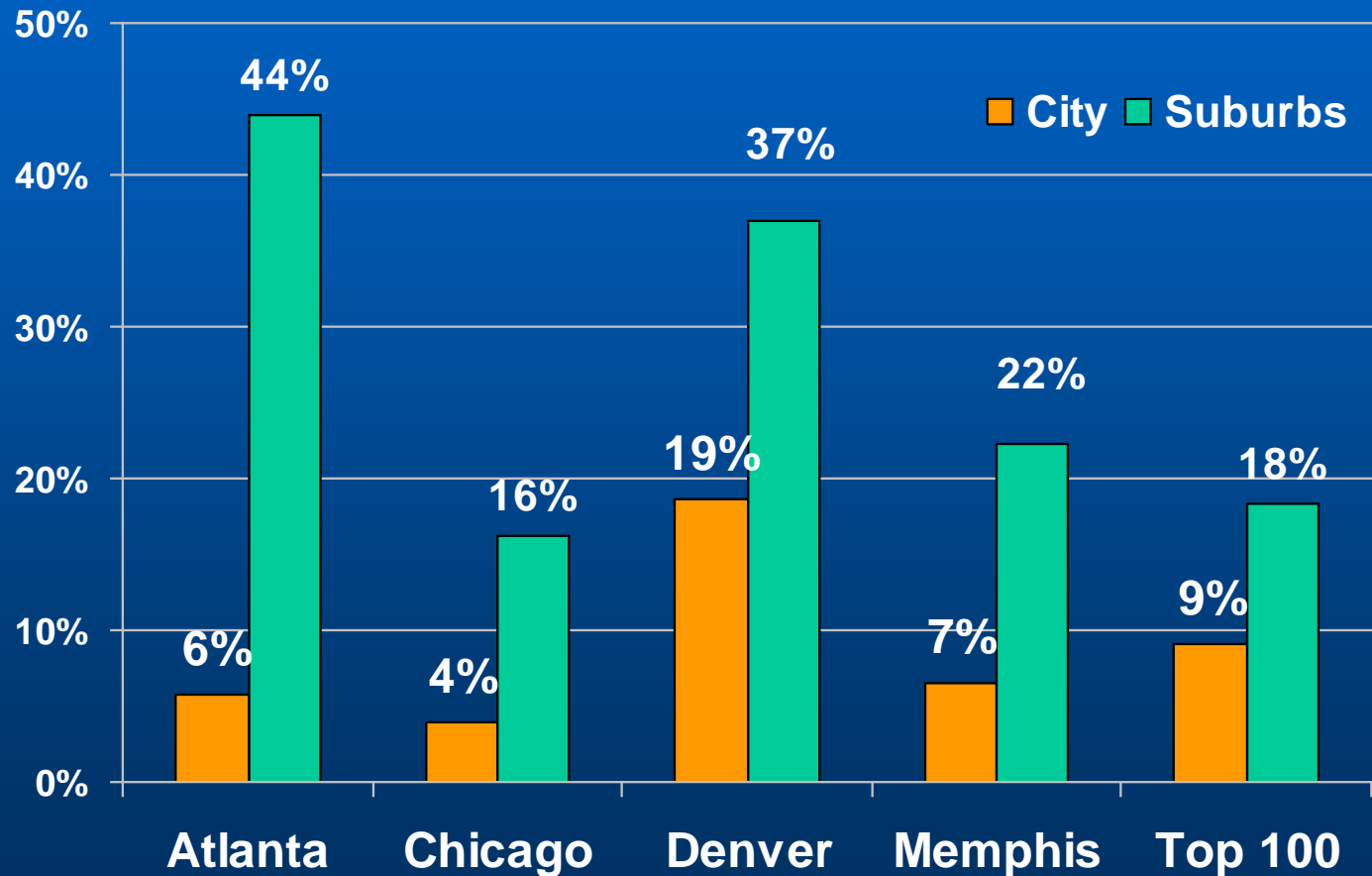
Cities in growing areas grew; cities in slow growth areas generally declined

City Category	Number of Cities	City Population Change	MSA Population Change
Rapid Growth (over 20%)	14	32%	25%
Significant Growth (10 to 20%)	22	15%	22%
Moderate Growth (2 to 10%)	36	7%	13%
No Growth (-2 to 2%)	6	0%	11%
Loss (below -2%)	20	-7%	6%



Still, population is decentralizing in nearly every U.S. metropolitan area

Selected cities and suburbs, population 1990-2000





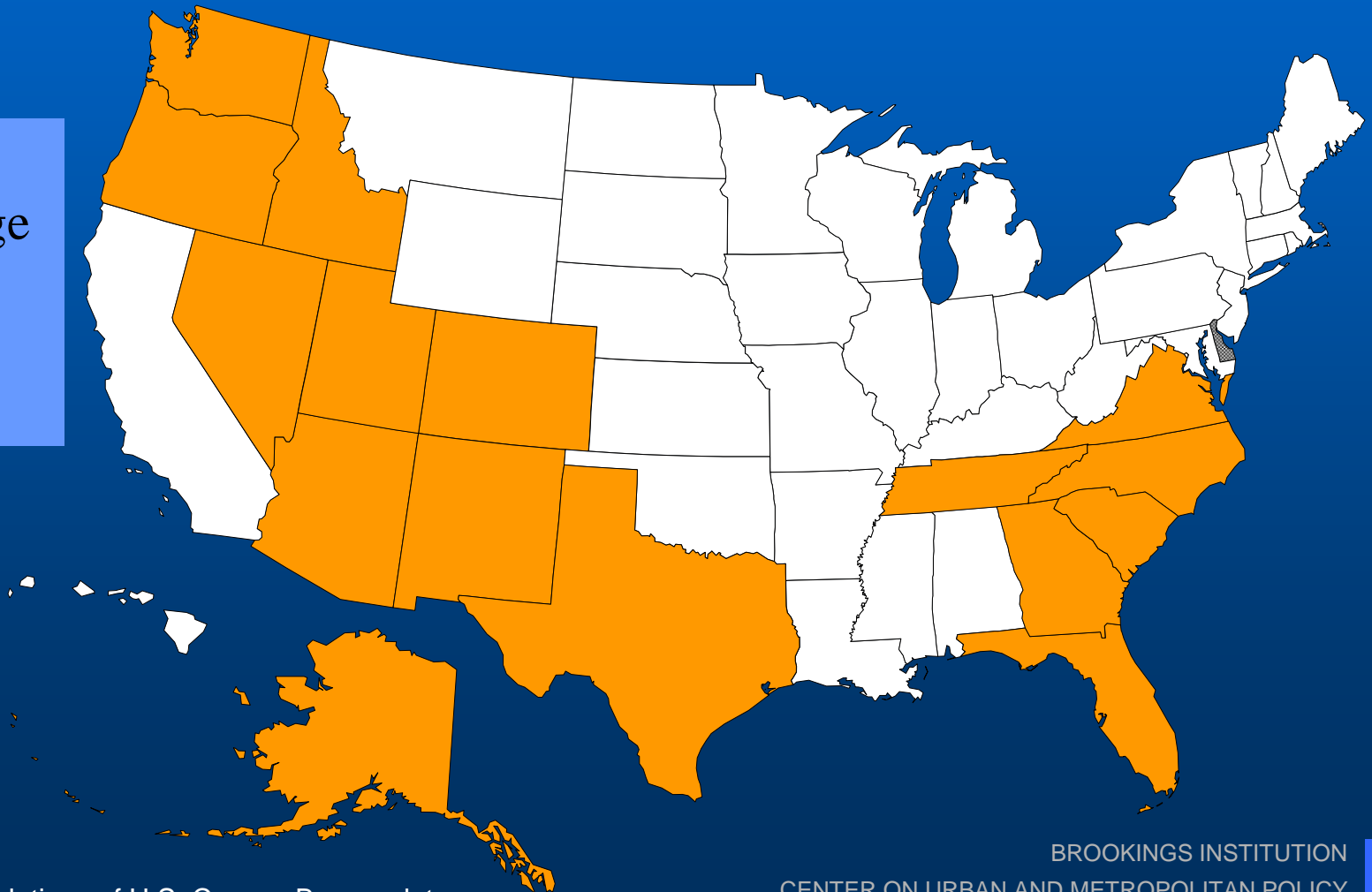
2. Growth of the New Sunbelt





Most population growth in the 1990s occurred in Southeastern and Western states--the "New Sunbelt"

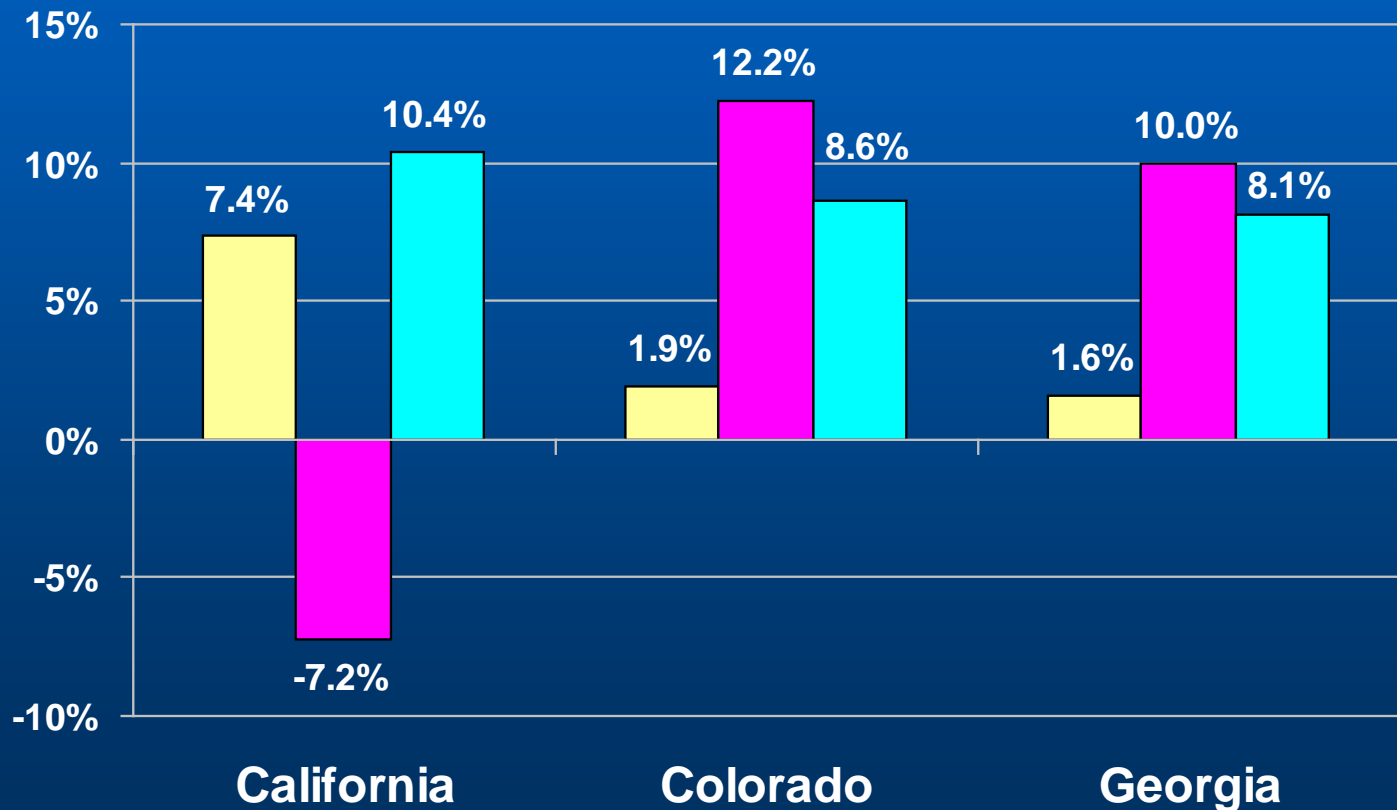
States with
above-average
population
growth:
1990-2000





New Sunbelt growth is largely attributable to domestic migration, often from the “Old Sunbelt”

■ Immigration ■ Migration ■ Natural Increase

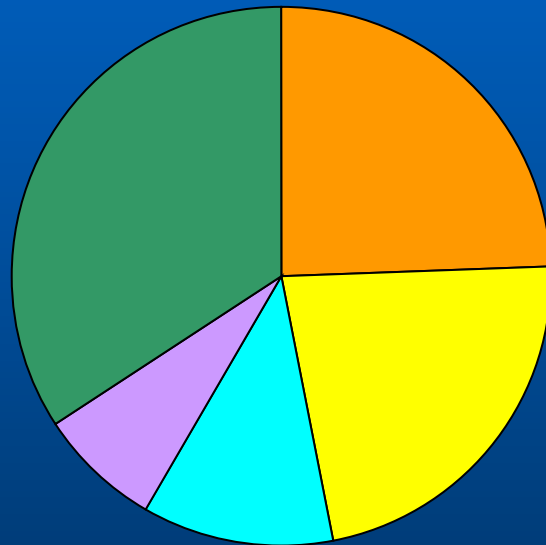


Selected states, components of growth, 1990-2000



New Sunbelt cities are larger geographically, and often incorporate a more “suburban-like” population

Phoenix



Philadelphia



- Married with kids
- Married without kids
- Single parent
- Other family
- Singles and nonfamilies

Household
types, selected
cities, 2000



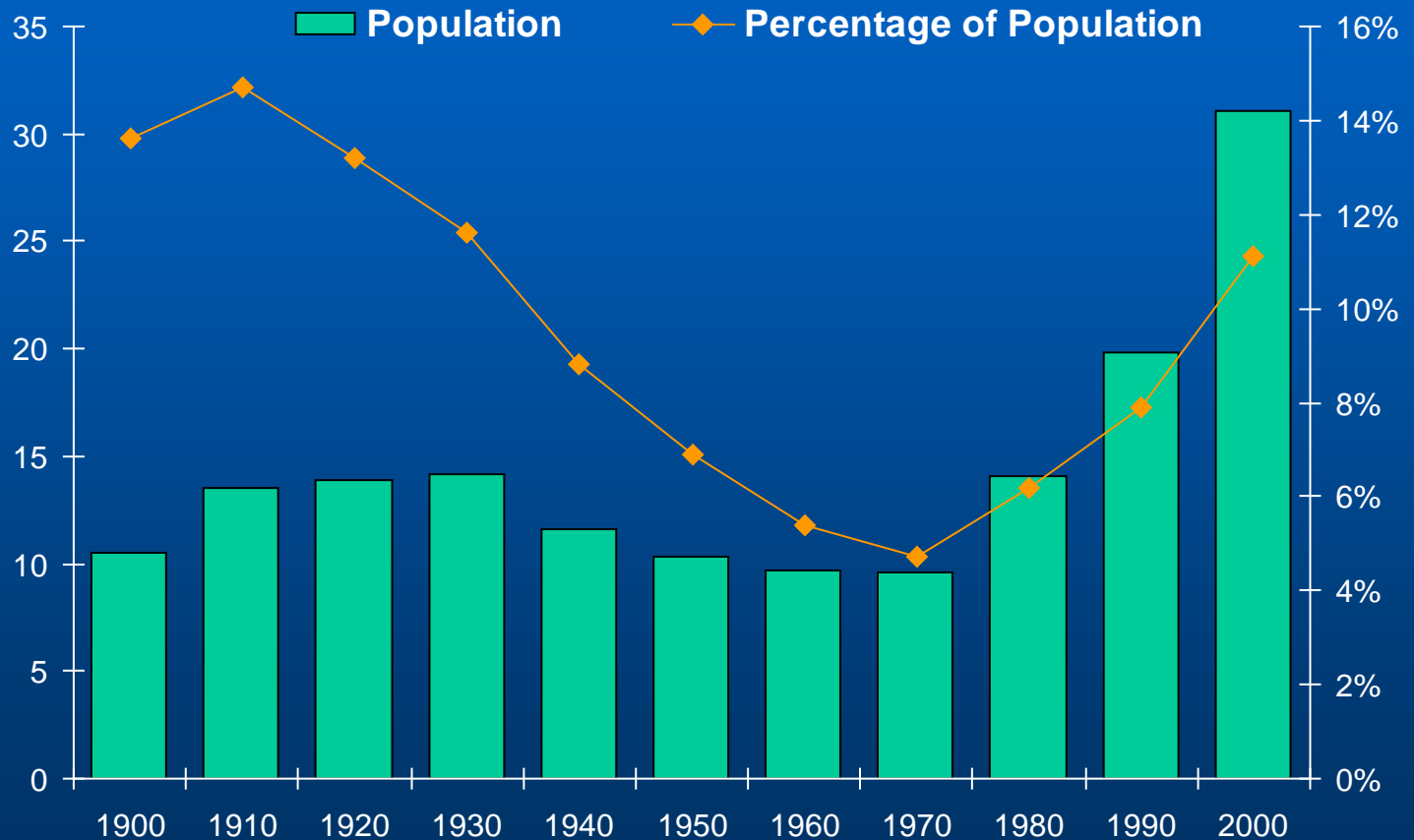
3. Immigration





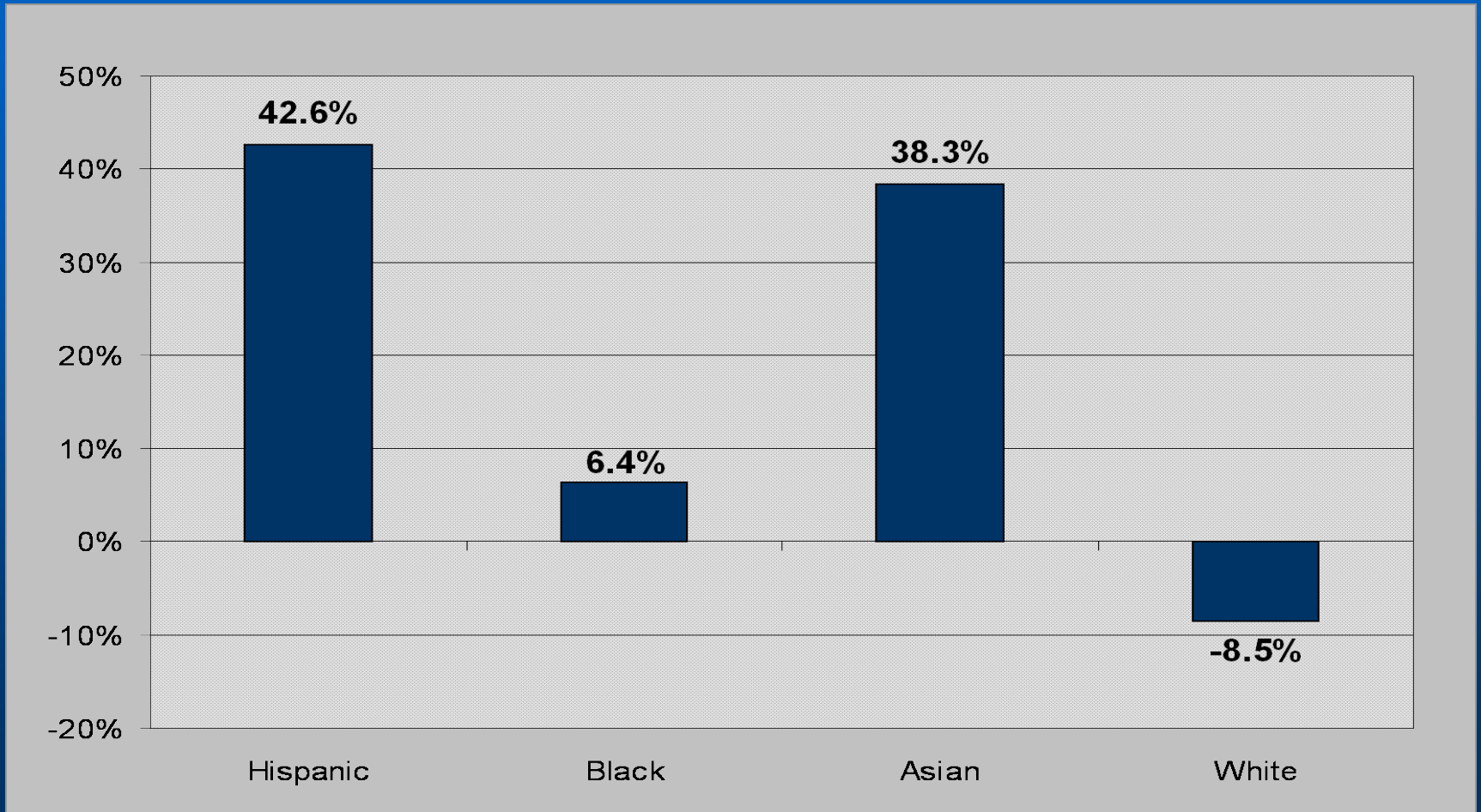
Immigration to the U.S. increased in the 1990s & the foreign-born share of population approaches that in the early 1900s

Number of foreign-born and share of population, United States, 1900-2000





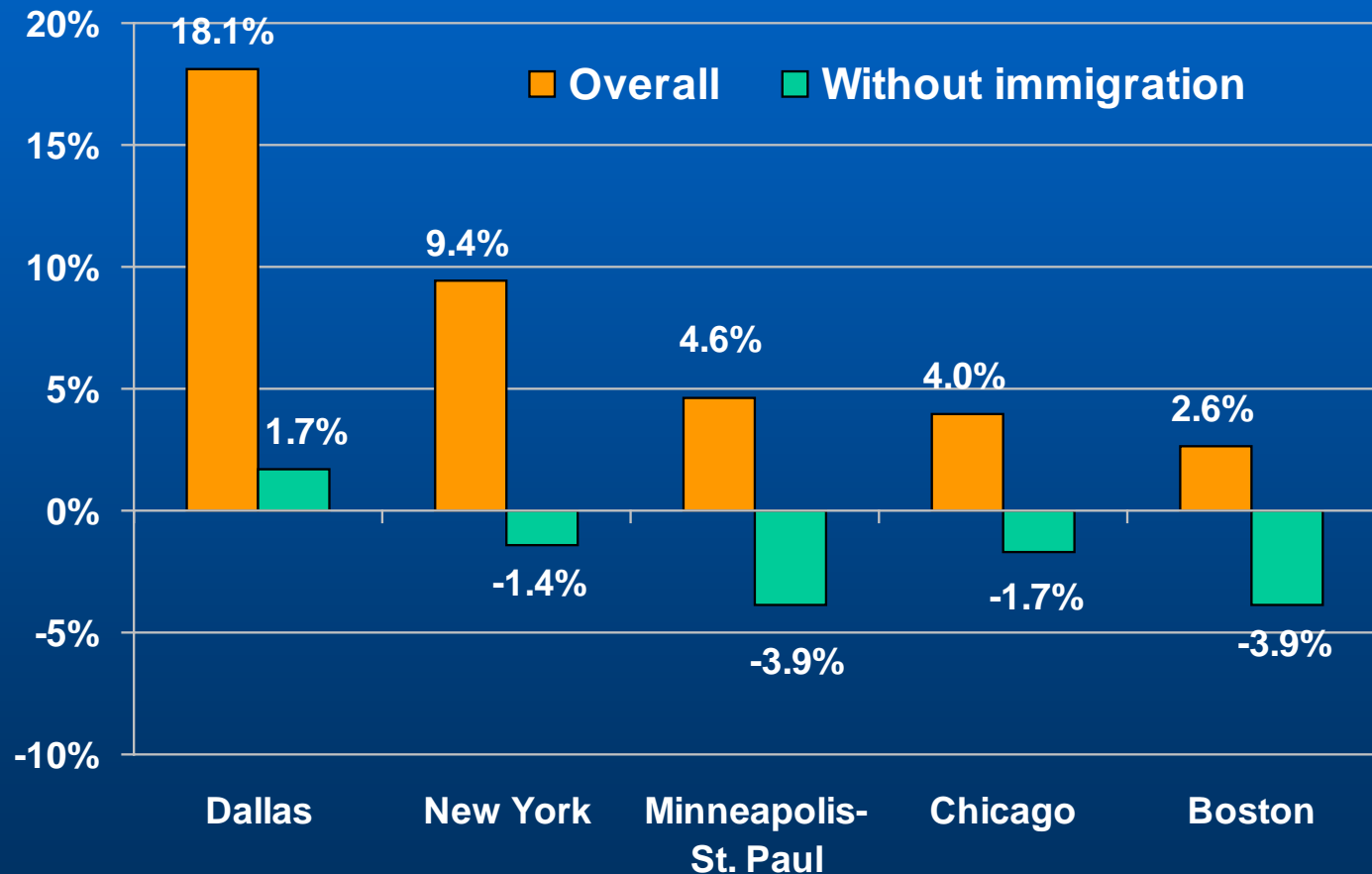
Central City Growth in the 1990s was fueled by Asians and Hispanics





If not for immigration, several of the nation's largest cities would not have grown during the 1990s

Selected cities, population with and without foreign-born, 1990-2000

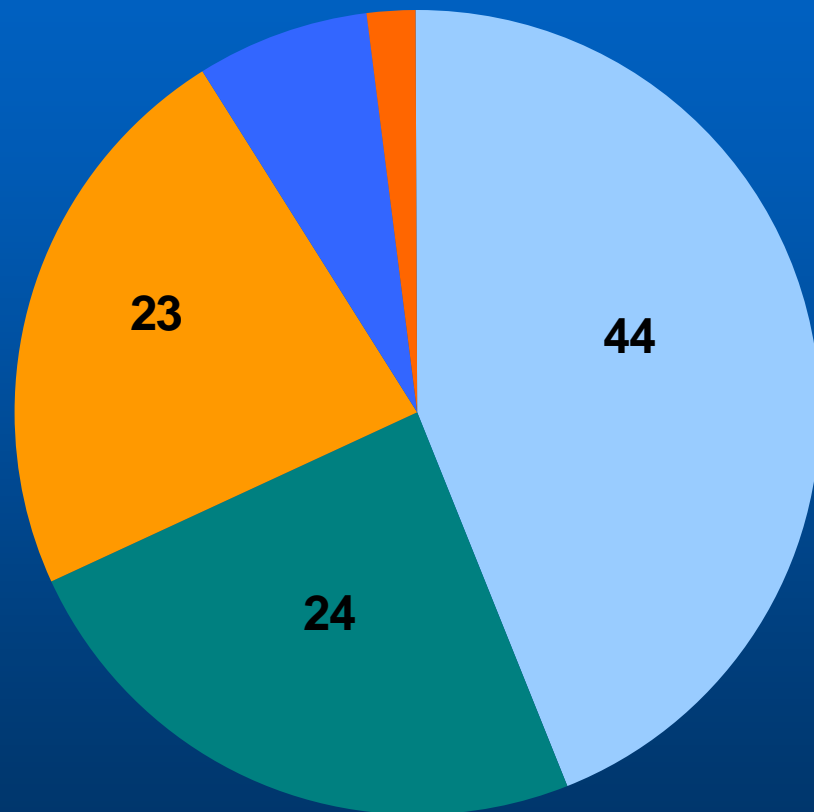




In 2000, the top hundred cities became majority minority

- White
- Black
- Hispanic
- Asian
- Multi-racial

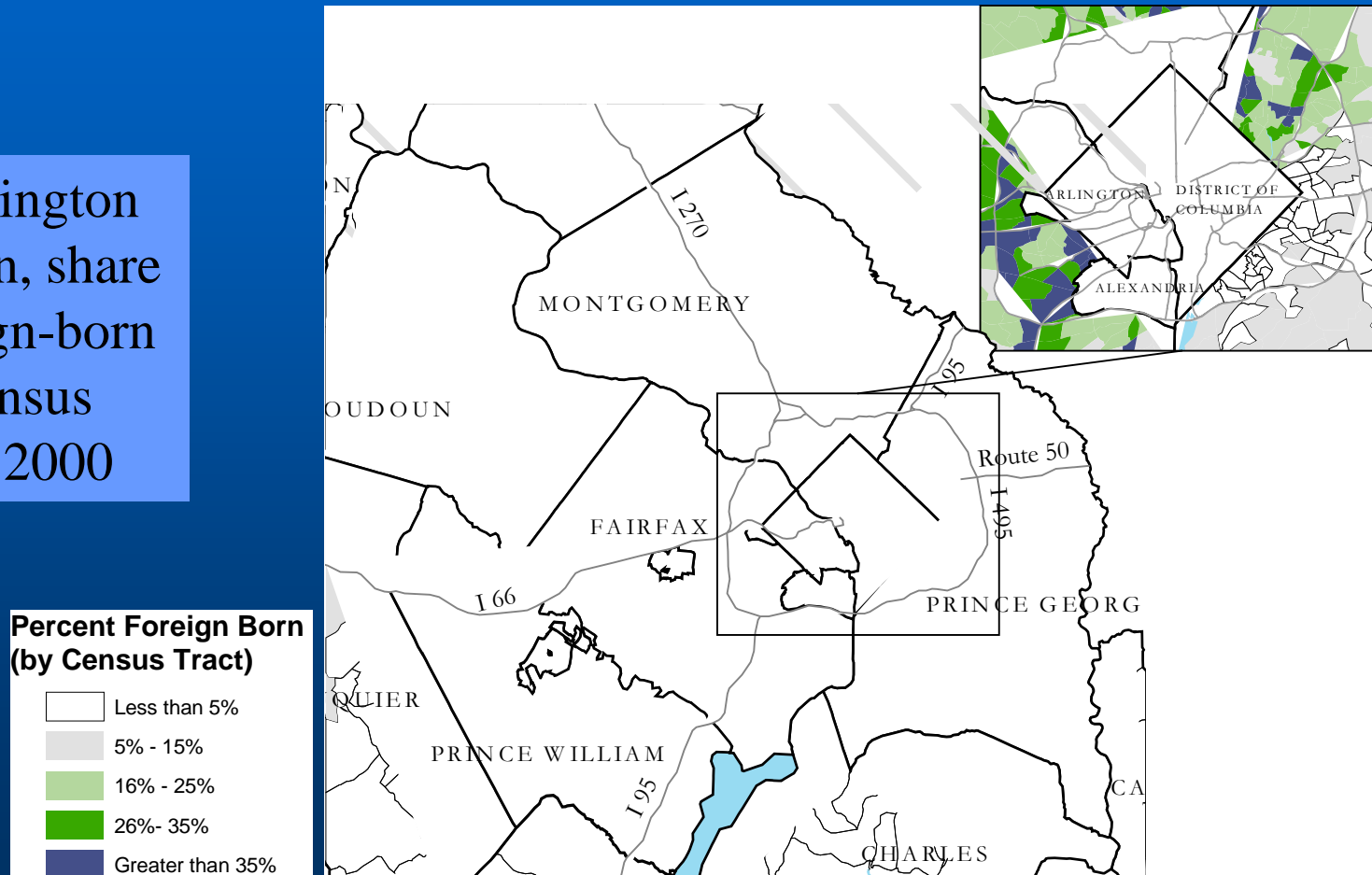
2000





Yet in many metro areas, the locus of immigration is shifting from the central city to the suburbs

Washington region, share foreign-born by census tract, 2000





Suburbanization of the foreign-born is most pronounced in “emerging” gateways, many in the New Sunbelt

<u>Metro Area</u>	<u>FB Growth 1990-2000</u>	<u>% FB Living in Suburbs</u>
<i>Established Gateways</i>		
Los Angeles, CA	19%	56%
Chicago, IL	61%	56%
San Francisco, CA	26%	49%
<i>Emerging Gateways</i>		
Atlanta, GA	263%	94%
Las Vegas, NV	248%	65%
Orlando, FL	140%	86%
Washington, DC	70%	91%

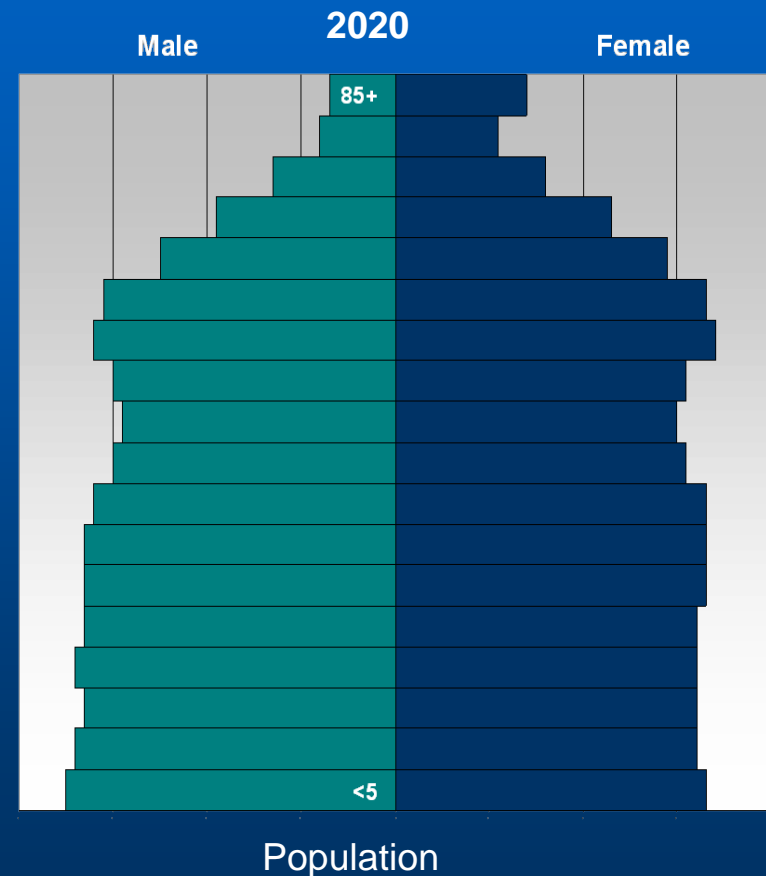
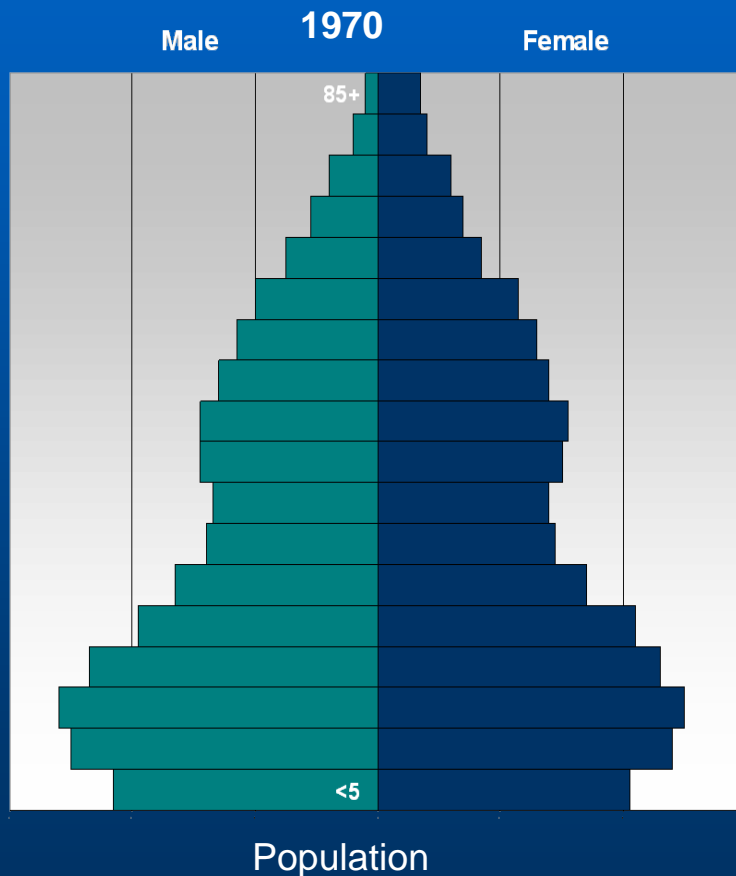


4. Boomer Aging





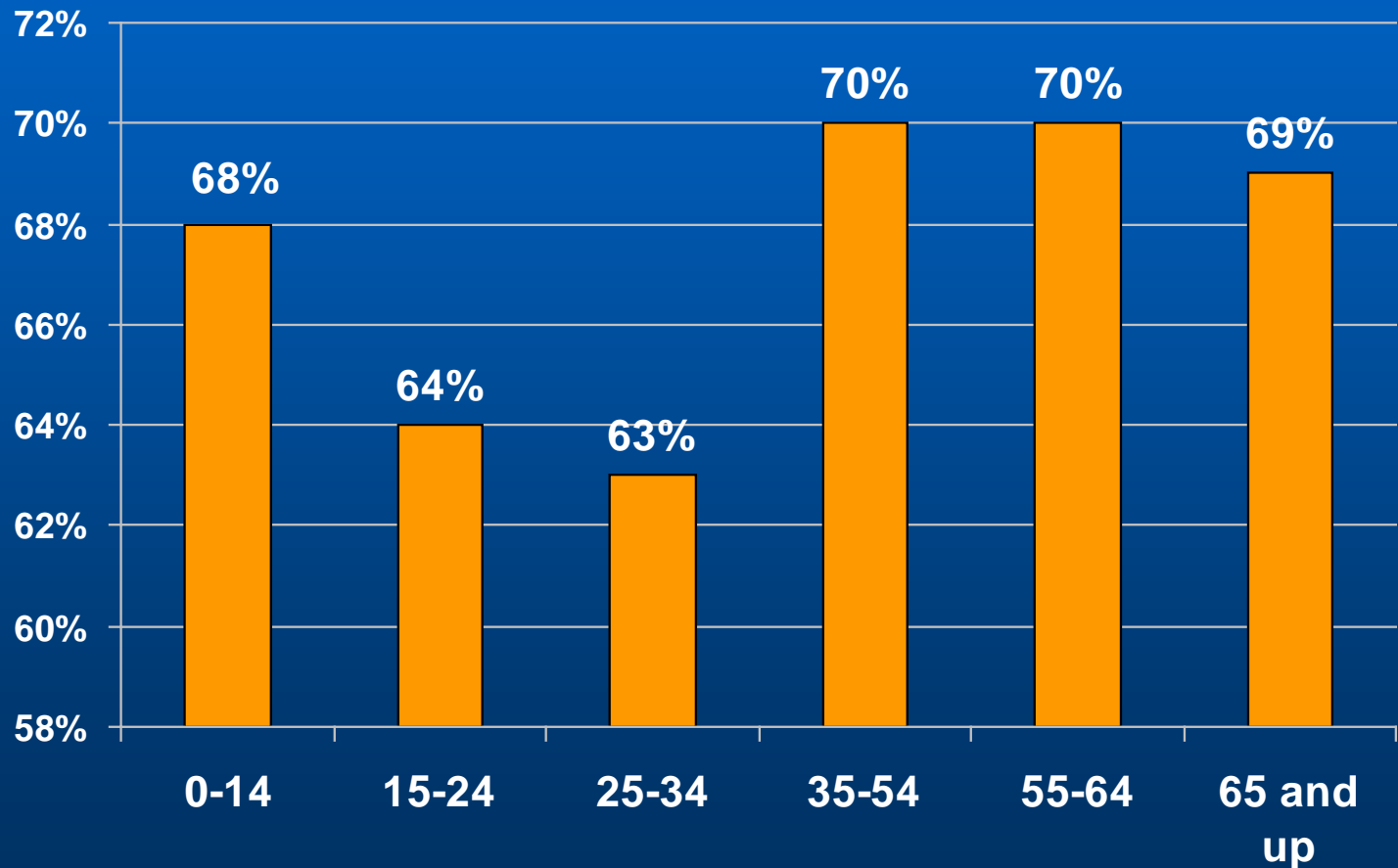
The nation's age profile is in transition from a "pyramid" to a "pillar"





Most Boomers live in the suburbs--and are “aging in place”

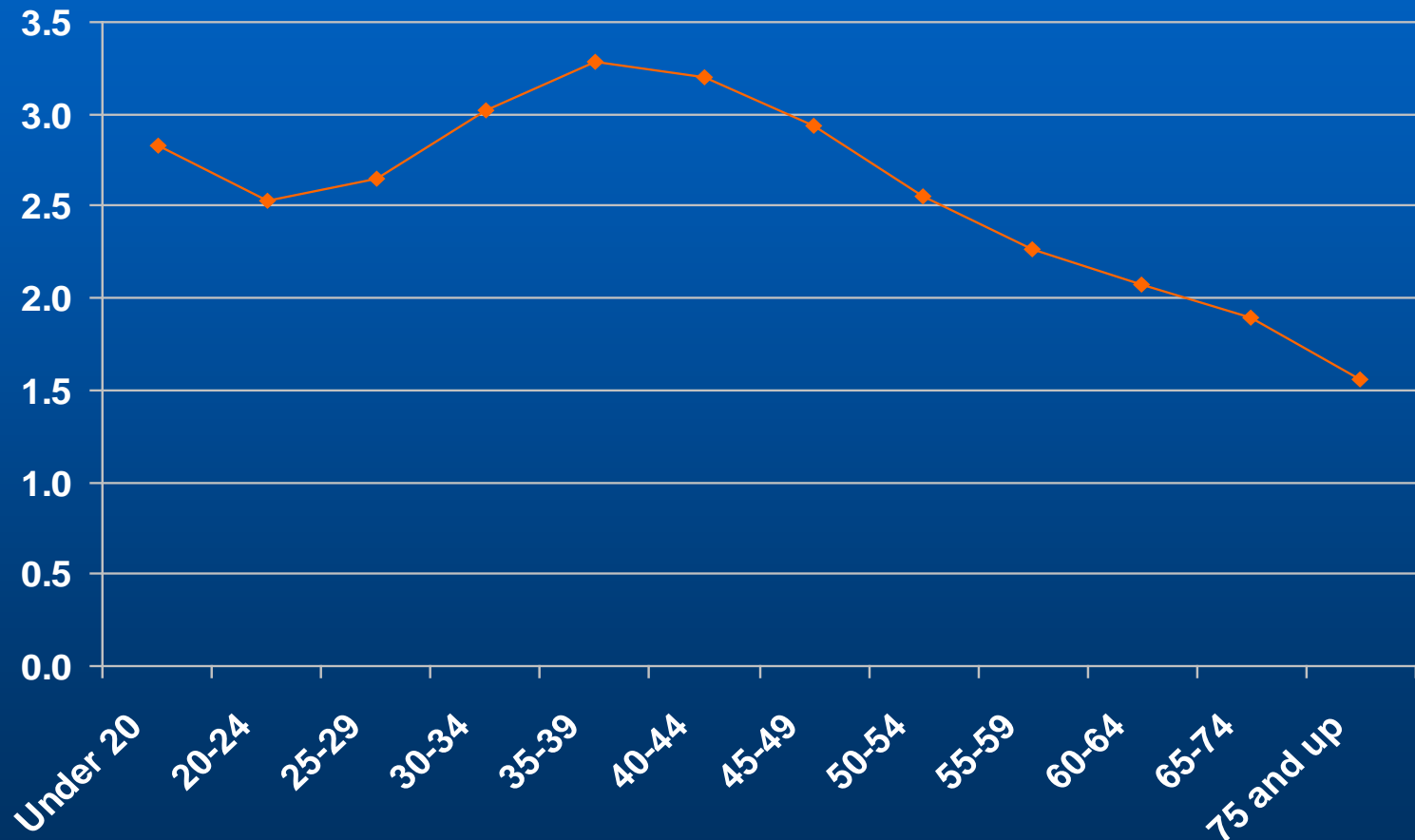
Share of population in suburbs by age, large metros, 2000





As Boomers age, their households will grow smaller

Average household size by age of householder, United States, 2000





Metros with large “Boomer” shares may have an opportunity to attract smaller households back to cities

15 Suburbs in Which Boomers Make Up 1/3 of Population

1	San Francisco, CA	9	Vallejo, CA
2	Denver, CO	10	Jacksonville, FL
3	Seattle, WA	11	Columbus, OH
4	Washington, DC	12	Ann Arbor, MI
5	Milwaukee, WI	13	Memphis, TN
6	Richmond, VA	14	Baltimore, MD
7	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	15	Fort Worth, TX
8	Raleigh-Durham, NC		



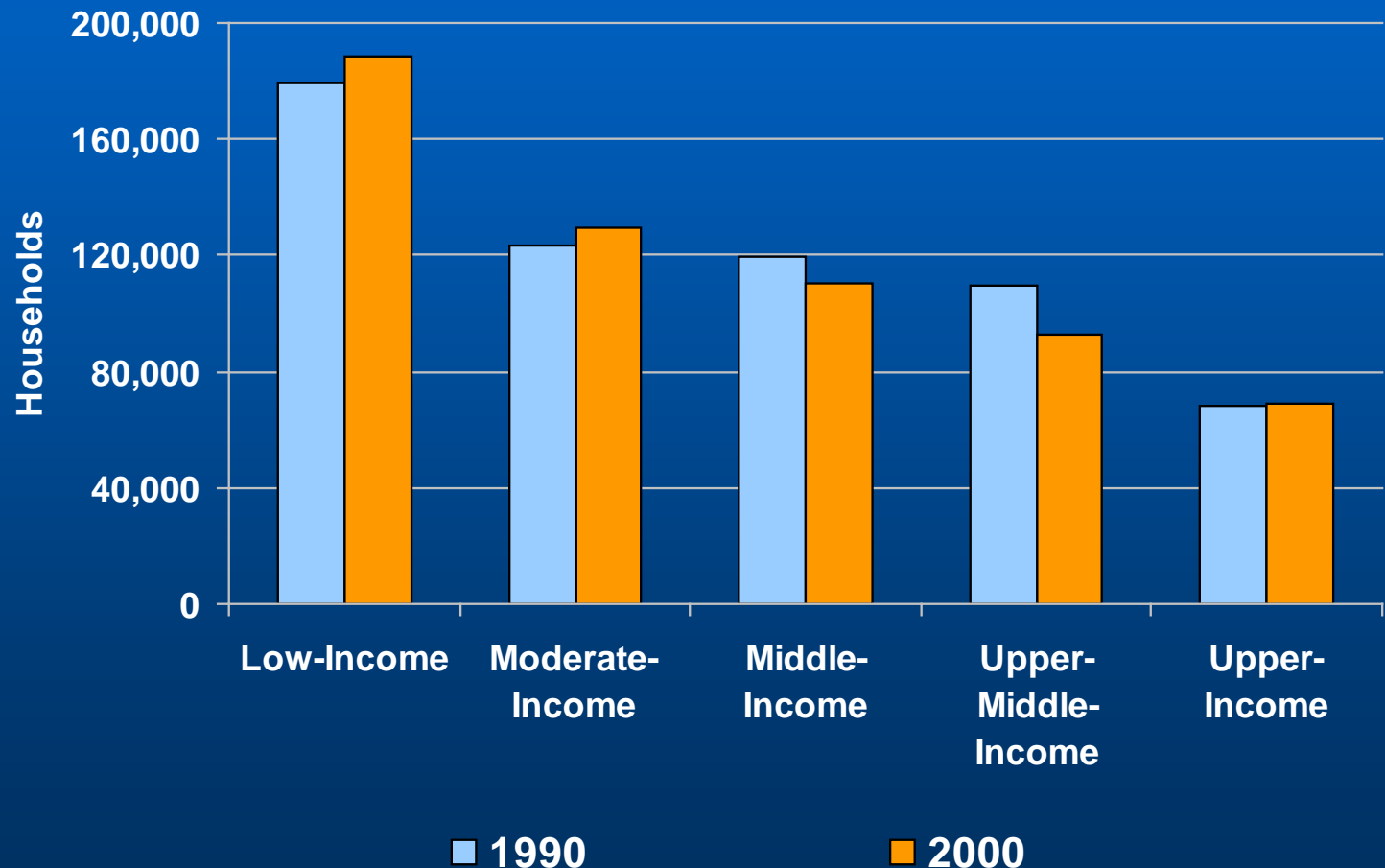
5. Widening Inequality





Many cities--like Philadelphia--lost significant numbers of middle-class households in the 1990s

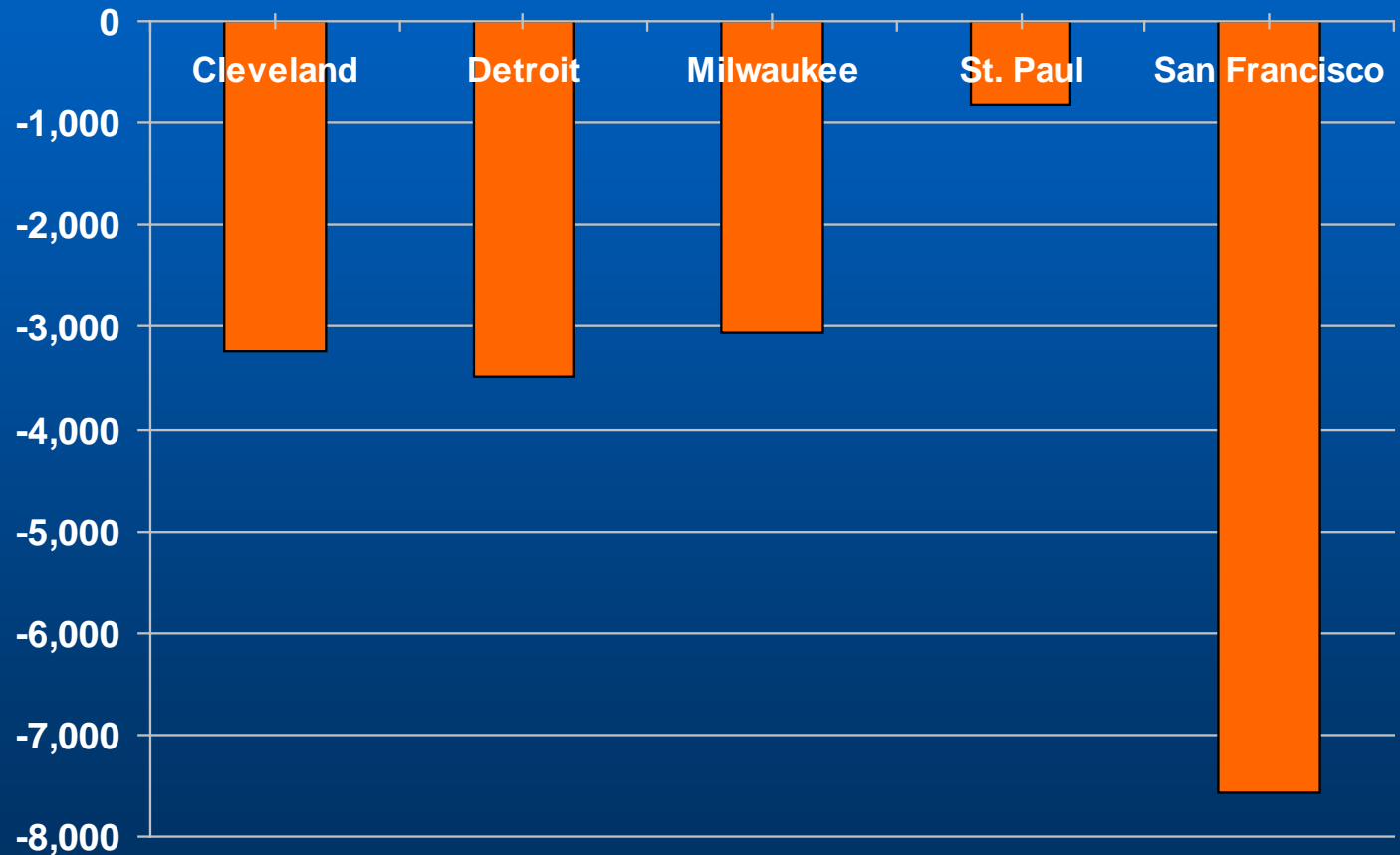
Philadelphia households by income quintile, 1990-2000





Even in cities where incomes rose generally, the size of the middle class often shrank

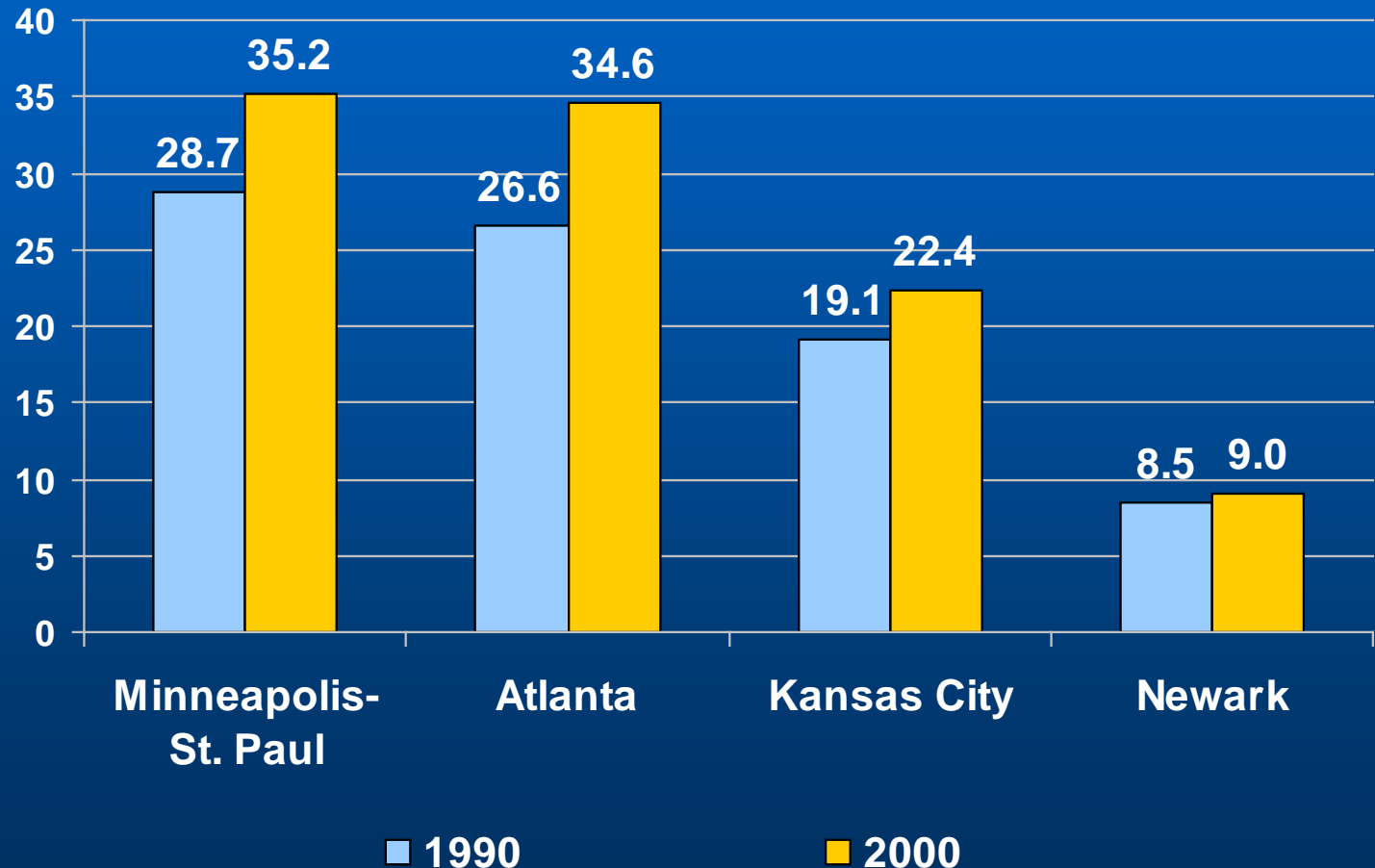
Change in
middle-income
households
(\$34k to \$52k):
1990-2000





Income growth tracks educational attainment - and some places are “pulling away” from the pack

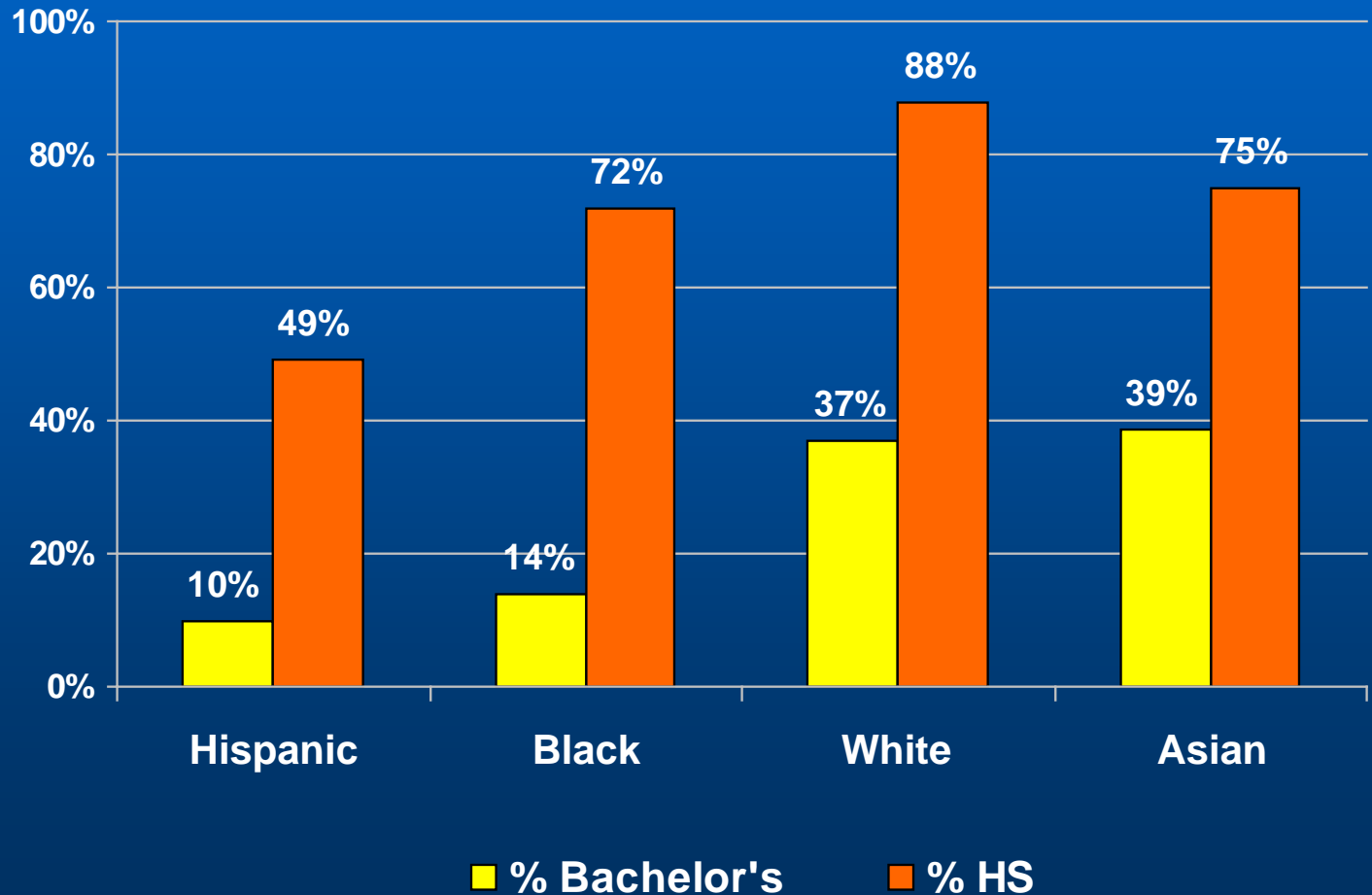
% adults w/
bachelor's
degree,
selected
cities,
1990-2000





Still, race-based differences cut across these trends in nearly every city

Educational attainment:
100 largest cities, 2000





III. How do these trends play out across different types of cities?

“Coastal” Giants

Talent Magnets

Regional Hubs

Challenged Cores

“Coastal” Giants



Examples

Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, San Diego, San Francisco, Washington

Dominant Census Characteristics

- Stable/Increasing Population
- Strong Immigration
- Boomer Magnets
- Employment Centers
- High Inequality - Income and Educational Attainment
- Very High Housing Costs

Talent Magnets



Examples

Atlanta, Austin, Denver, Portland, Raleigh-Durham, San Jose, Seattle

Dominant Census Characteristics

- Increasing Population, but Significant Decentralization
- High Immigration and Domestic Migration
- “Two Economy” Workforce
- Rapidly Escalating Housing Costs

Regional Hubs



Examples

Columbus, Dallas, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Louisville, Oklahoma City, Nashville, San Antonio

Dominant Census Characteristics

- Moderate to High Growth
- Significant Decentralization Metro-Wide and Within City
- Lower, but Growing Immigration
- Strong Middle Class
- High Levels of Work
- More Affordable Housing

Challenged Cores



Examples

Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Hartford, Miami, Newark, New Orleans

Dominant Census Characteristics

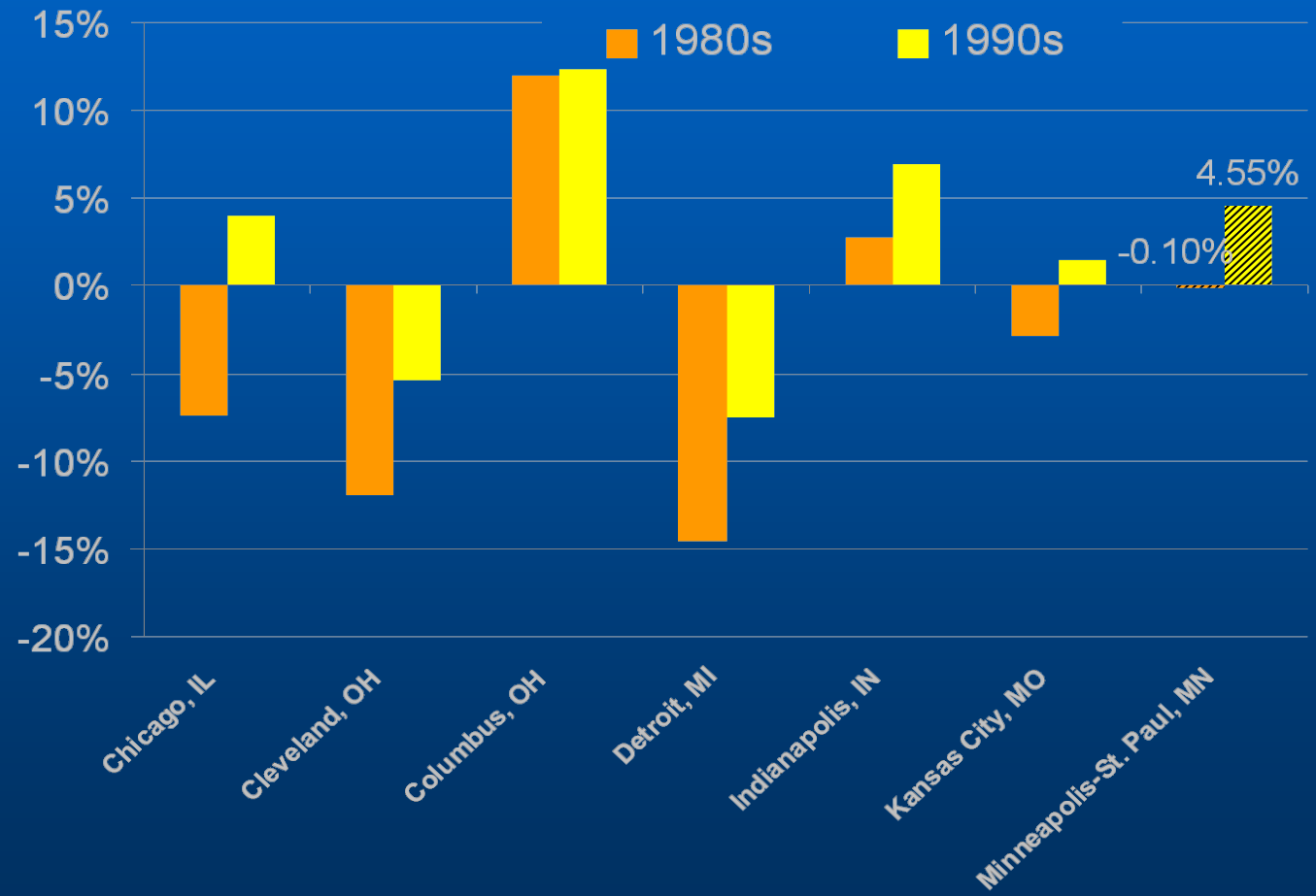
- Significant Population Loss
- Highly Segregated Metros
- Little to No Immigration
- Employment Suburbanized
- Very Low Education Levels; Mostly Low-Wage Workforce
- Moderately-Priced Housing Out of Reach for Residents



IV. Where do the Twin Cities fit in?

The population of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul was stable in the 1980s and experienced modest growth in the 1990s

Percent change in population, 1980-2000





Making Minneapolis the 45th largest central city and St. Paul the 59th largest central city

Minneapolis

	City Population	
	2000	Rank
Oakland, CA	399,484	41
Mesa, AZ	396,375	42
Tulsa, OK	393,049	43
Omaha, NE	390,007	44
Minneapolis, MN	382,618	45
Honolulu, HI	371,657	46
Miami, FL	362,470	47
Colorado Springs, CO	360,890	48
St. Louis, MO	348,189	49

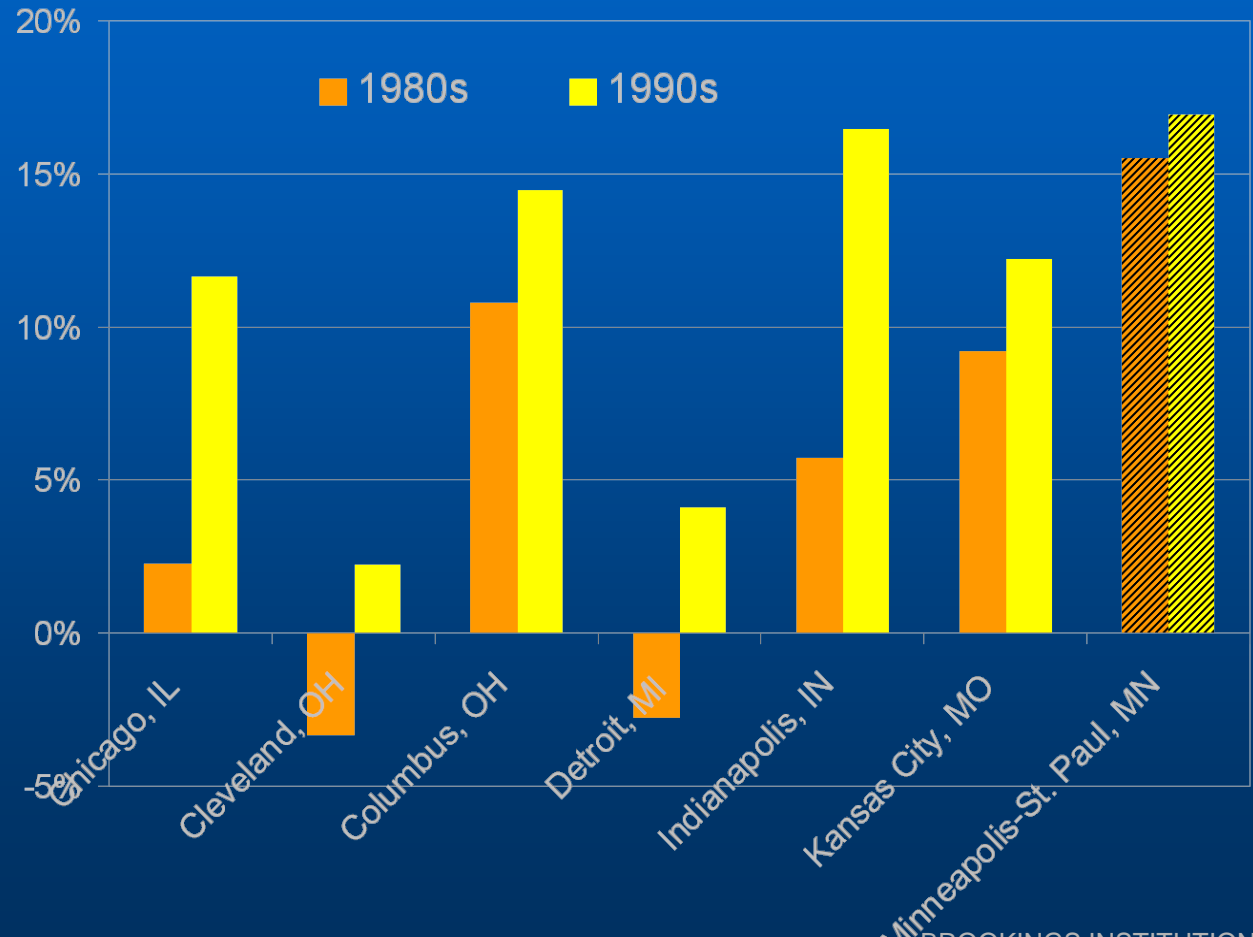
St. Paul

	City Population	
	2000	Rank
Anaheim, CA	328,014	55
Toledo, OH	313,619	56
Tampa, FL	303,447	57
Buffalo, NY	292,648	58
St. Paul, MN	287,151	59
Corpus Christi, TX	277,454	60
Aurora, CO	276,393	61
Raleigh, NC	276,093	62
Newark, NJ	273,546	63



The Twin Cities metro grew at a faster rate than most other midwestern metros in both the 1980s and 1990s (and it surpassed the 100 largest metros' rate of 14% in the 1990s)

Percent change in population, 1980-2000





Making it the 13th largest metro area

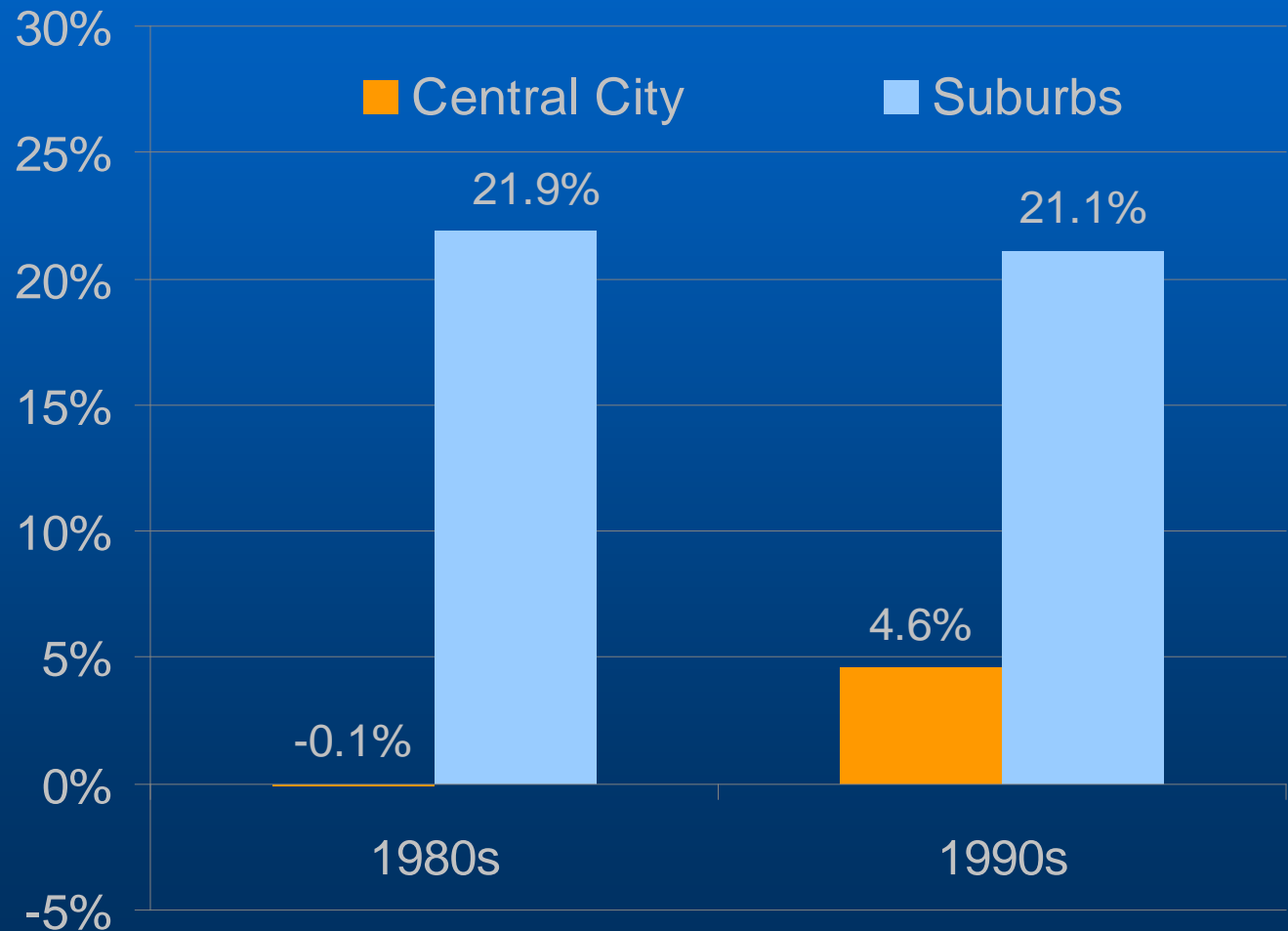
Total population,
2000

	Metro Population	
	2000	Rank
Dallas, TX PMSA	3,519,176	9
Boston, MA-NH PMSA	3,406,829	10
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	3,254,821	11
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	3,251,876	12
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	2,968,806	13
Orange County, CA PMSA	2,846,289	14
San Diego, CA MSA	2,813,833	15
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	2,753,913	16
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	2,603,607	17



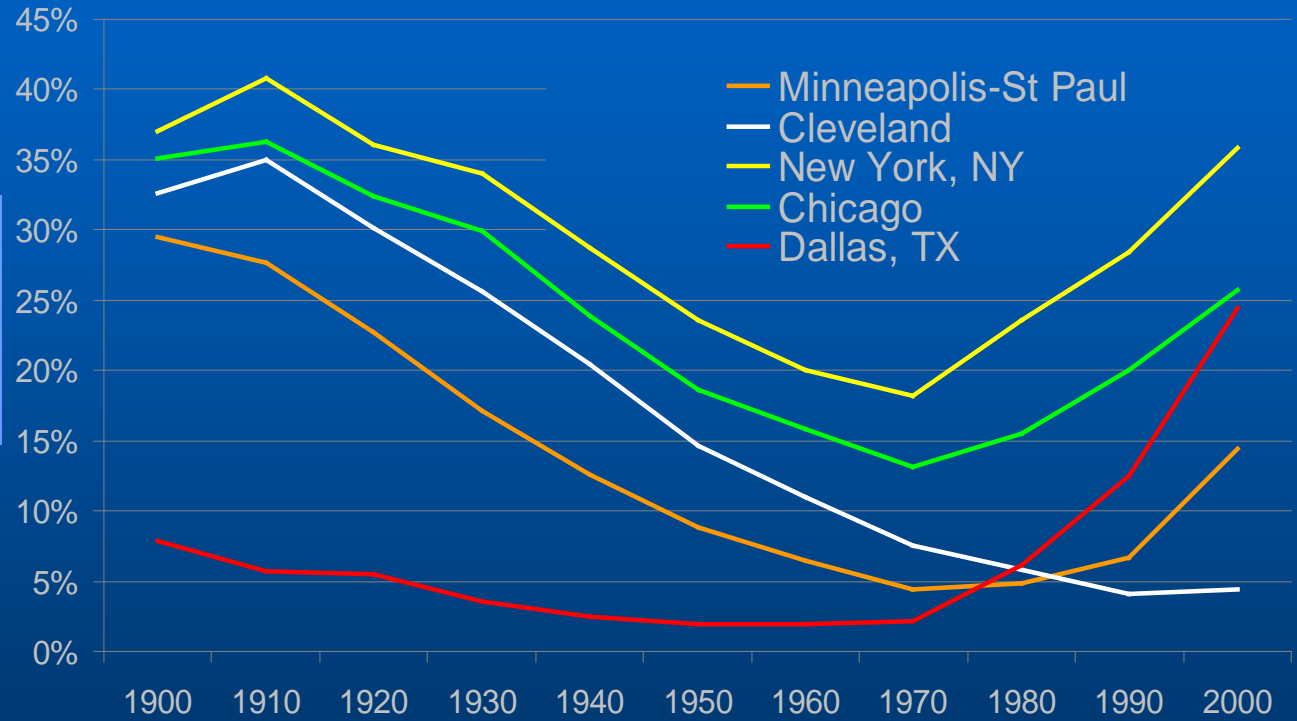
The central cities failed to keep pace with the rapid growth in the surrounding suburbs

Percent change in
population, 1980
- 2000



The cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul are currently experiencing a new increase in immigration

Percent of foreign born residents, 1900 - 2000





In both Minneapolis and St. Paul, foreign born residents make up 14% of the population

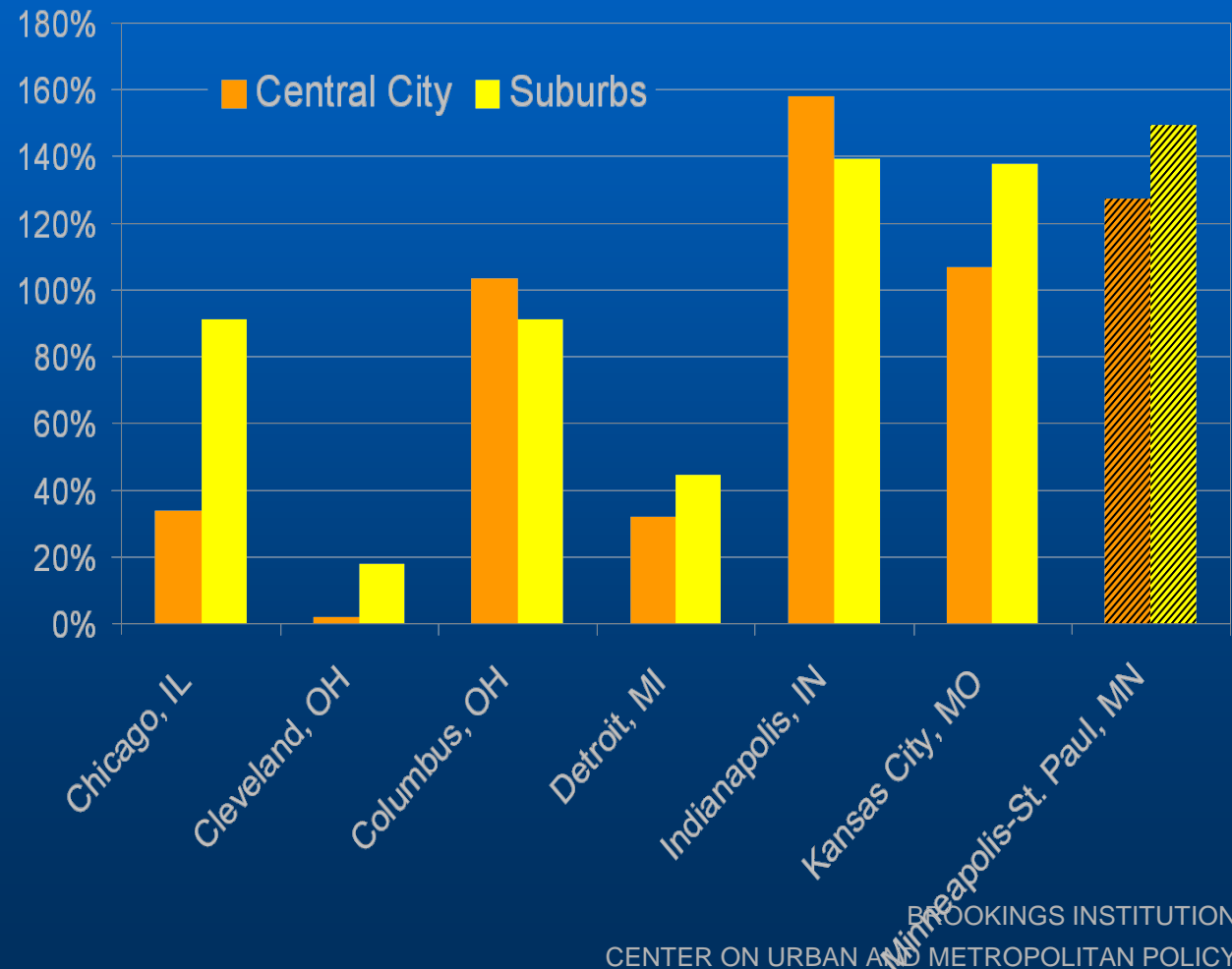
Percent of foreign-born population, 2000

100 Largest Cities	Foreign Born	
	Percent	Rank
Austin, TX	16.6%	34
Fort Worth, TX	16.3%	35
Aurora, CO	16.2%	36
Arlington, TX	15.3%	37
Minneapolis, MN	14.5%	38
St. Paul, MN	14.3%	39
Tucson, AZ	14.3%	40
Bakersfield, CA	13.6%	41
Portland, OR	13.0%	42
Washington, DC	12.9%	43



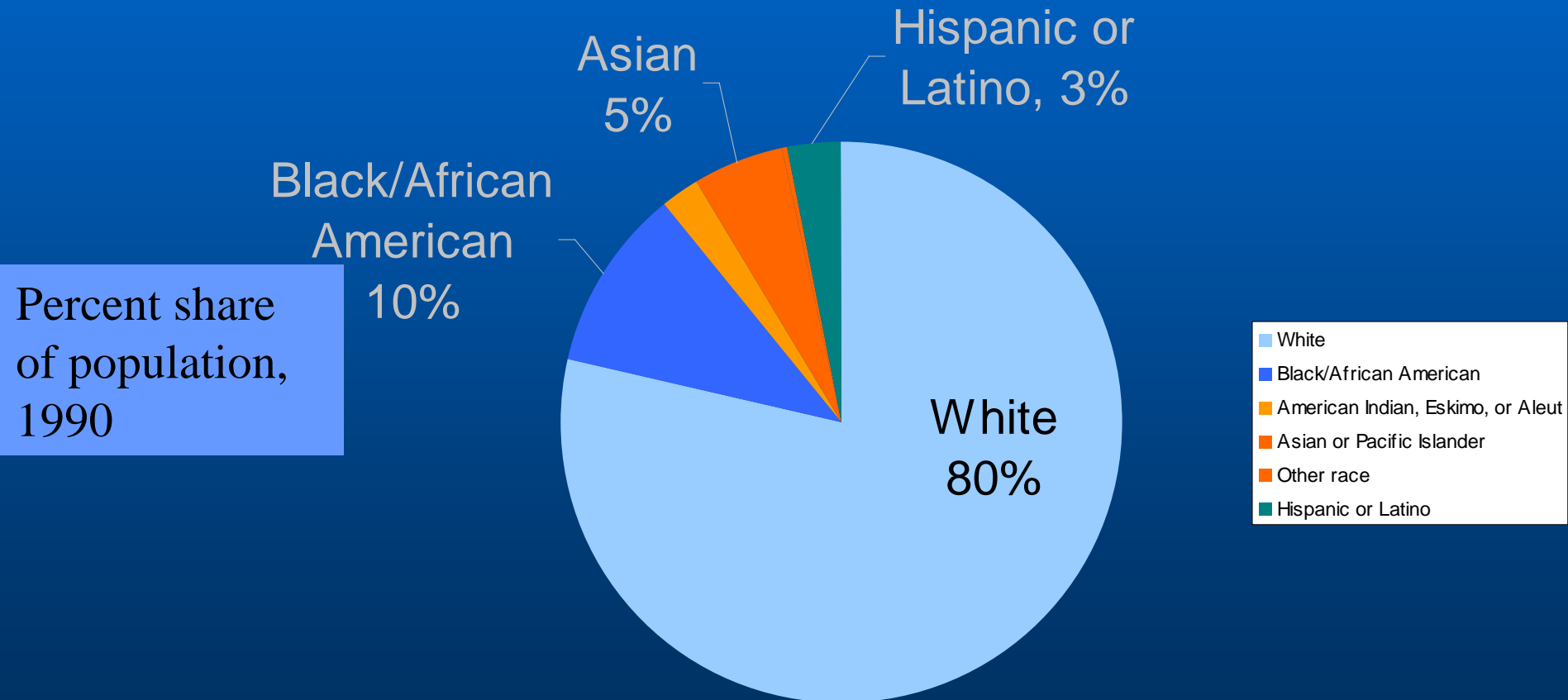
The Twin Cities are experiencing rapid growth rates in foreign-born population in both the central cities and the suburbs

Percent change in
foreign born, 1990 -
2000





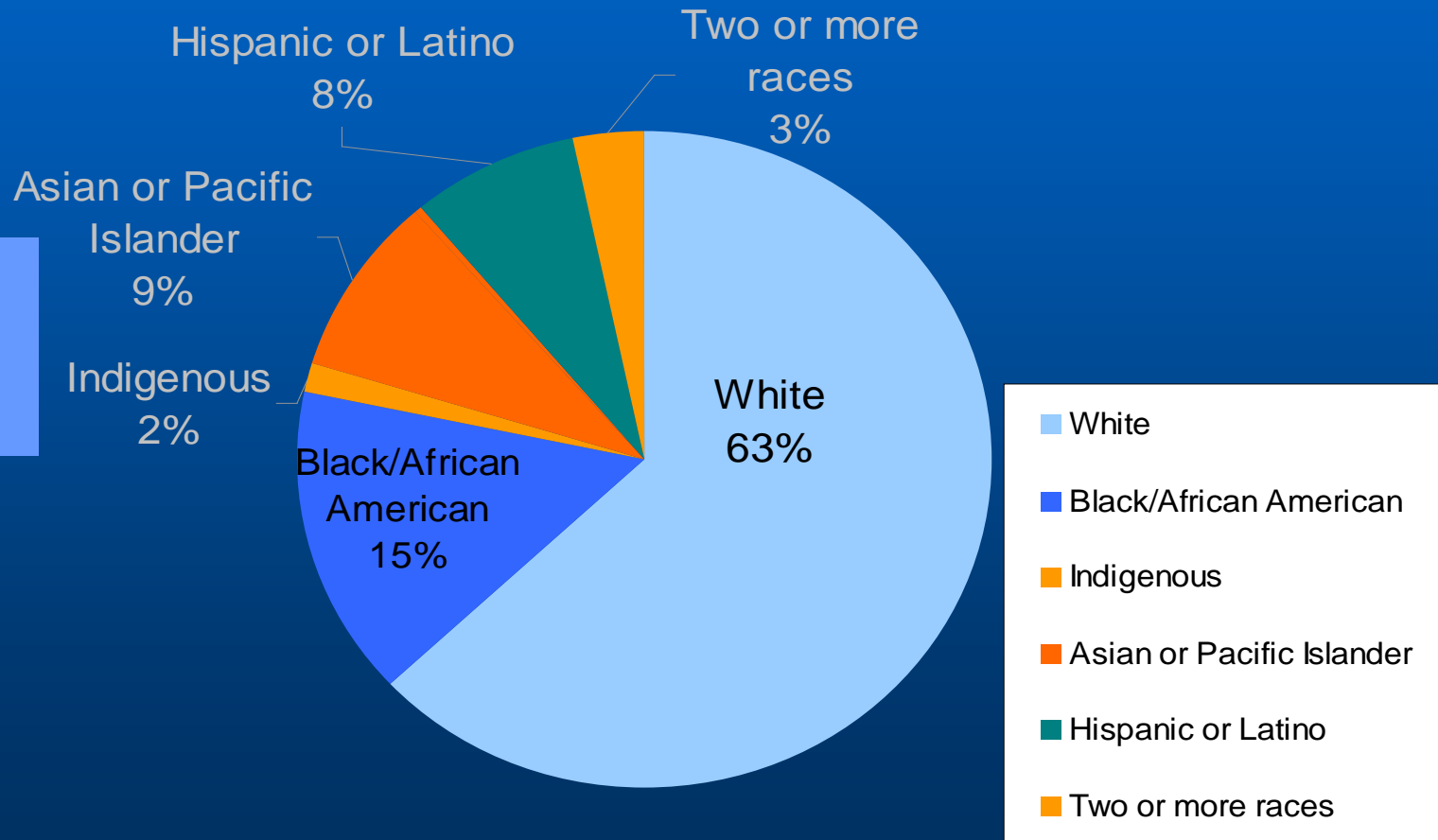
The increased immigration is contributing to Minneapolis and St. Paul's growing diversity. In 1990, whites represented a large majority of the population in the central cities...





...by 2000, whites reduced their share of the central cities' population by almost 20 percentage points

Percent share
of population,
2000



The two central cities are national leaders: Minneapolis ranks 10th in educational attainment and St. Paul ranks 22nd. St. Paul's rate is 8 percentage points higher than the national rate of 24% and Minneapolis' rate is 13 points higher

Minneapolis

100 Largest Cities	Share of Pop. Over 25 w/B.A.s	
	2000	Rank
Plano, TX	53.3%	1
Madison, WI	48.2%	2
Seattle, WA	47.2%	3
San Francisco, CA	45.0%	4
Raleigh, NC	44.9%	5
Scottsdale, AZ	44.1%	6
Fremont, CA	43.2%	7
Austin, TX	40.4%	8
Washington, DC	39.1%	9
Minneapolis, MN	37.4%	10

St. Paul

100 Largest Cities	Share of Pop. Over 25 w/B.A.s	
	2000	Rank
Colorado Springs, CO	33.6%	18
Lincoln, NE	33.3%	19
Portland, OR	32.6%	20
Glendale, CA	32.1%	21
St. Paul, MN	32.0%	22
Albuquerque, NM	31.8%	23
Baton Rouge, LA	31.7%	24
San Jose, CA	31.6%	25
Honolulu, HI	31.1%	26
Oakland, CA	30.9%	27



Both St. Paul's and Minneapolis's median household income rank in the middle of the 100 largest cities

Median household income, 1999

100 Largest Cities	Resident Median Income	
	2000	Rank
Boston, MA	\$39,629	41
Denver, CO	\$39,500	42
Nashville-Davidson, TN	\$39,232	43
St. Paul, MN	\$38,774	44
Chicago, IL	\$38,625	45
Des Moines, IA	\$38,408	46
New York, NY	\$38,293	47
Albuquerque, NM	\$38,272	48
Minneapolis, MN	\$37,974	49
Columbus, OH	\$37,897	50
Tacoma, WA	\$37,879	51
Jersey City, NJ	\$37,862	52



Among the nation's 100 largest cities, the poverty rates of Minneapolis and St. Paul poverty rates rank in the middle

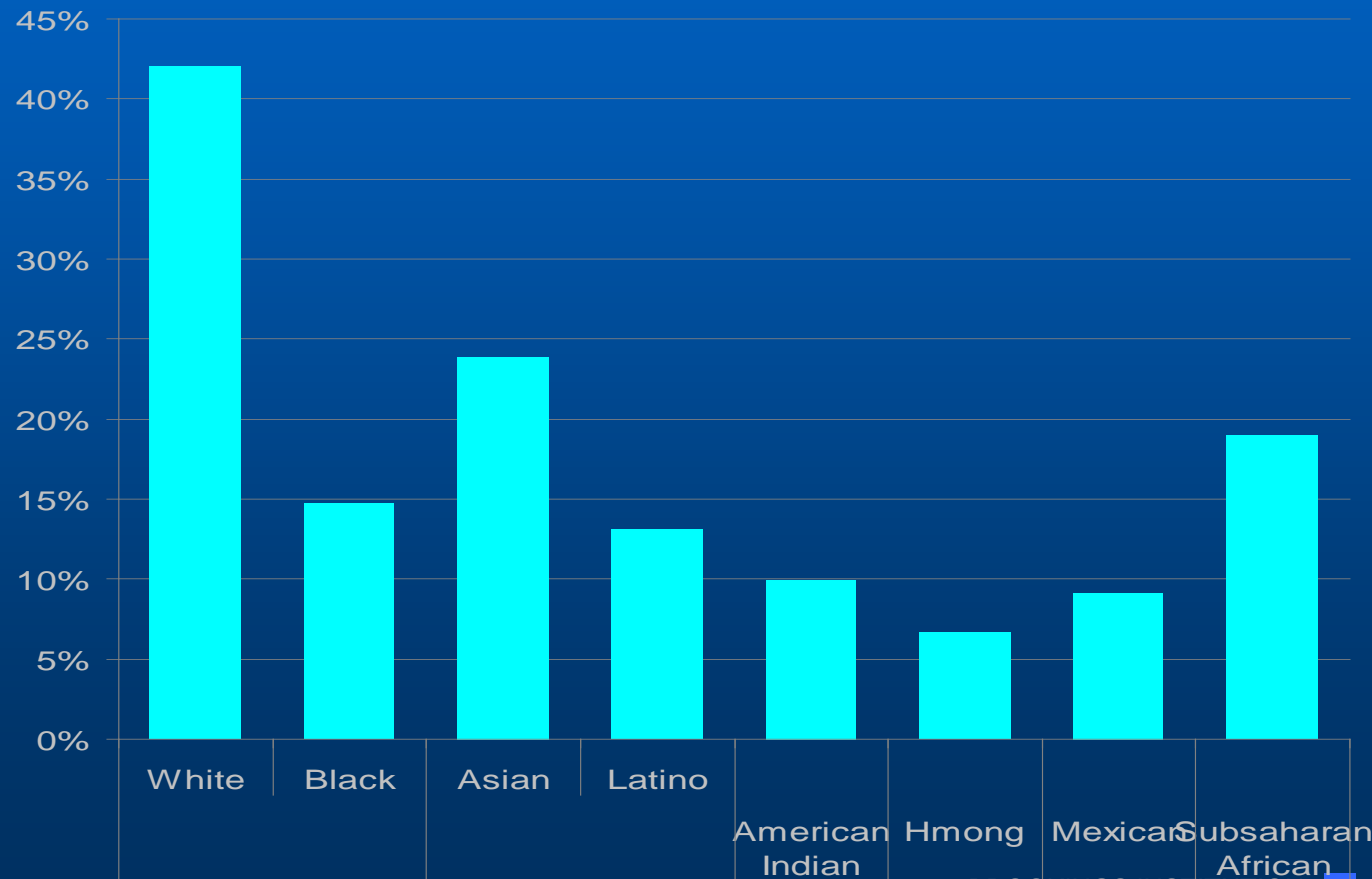
Share of persons
living below
Poverty line,
1999

100 Largest Cities	Central City Poverty	
	Percent	Rank
Akron	17.5%	47
San Antonio	17.3%	48
Minneapolis	16.9%	49
Oklahoma City	16.0%	50
Fort Worth	15.9%	51
Spokane	15.9%	52
Tacoma	15.9%	53
Phoenix	15.8%	54
Riverside	15.8%	55
Grand Rapids	15.7%	56
St. Paul	15.6%	57
Yonkers	15.5%	58



BUT MIND THE GAP The white educational attainment level is at least double every other race or ethnic group in the two central cities

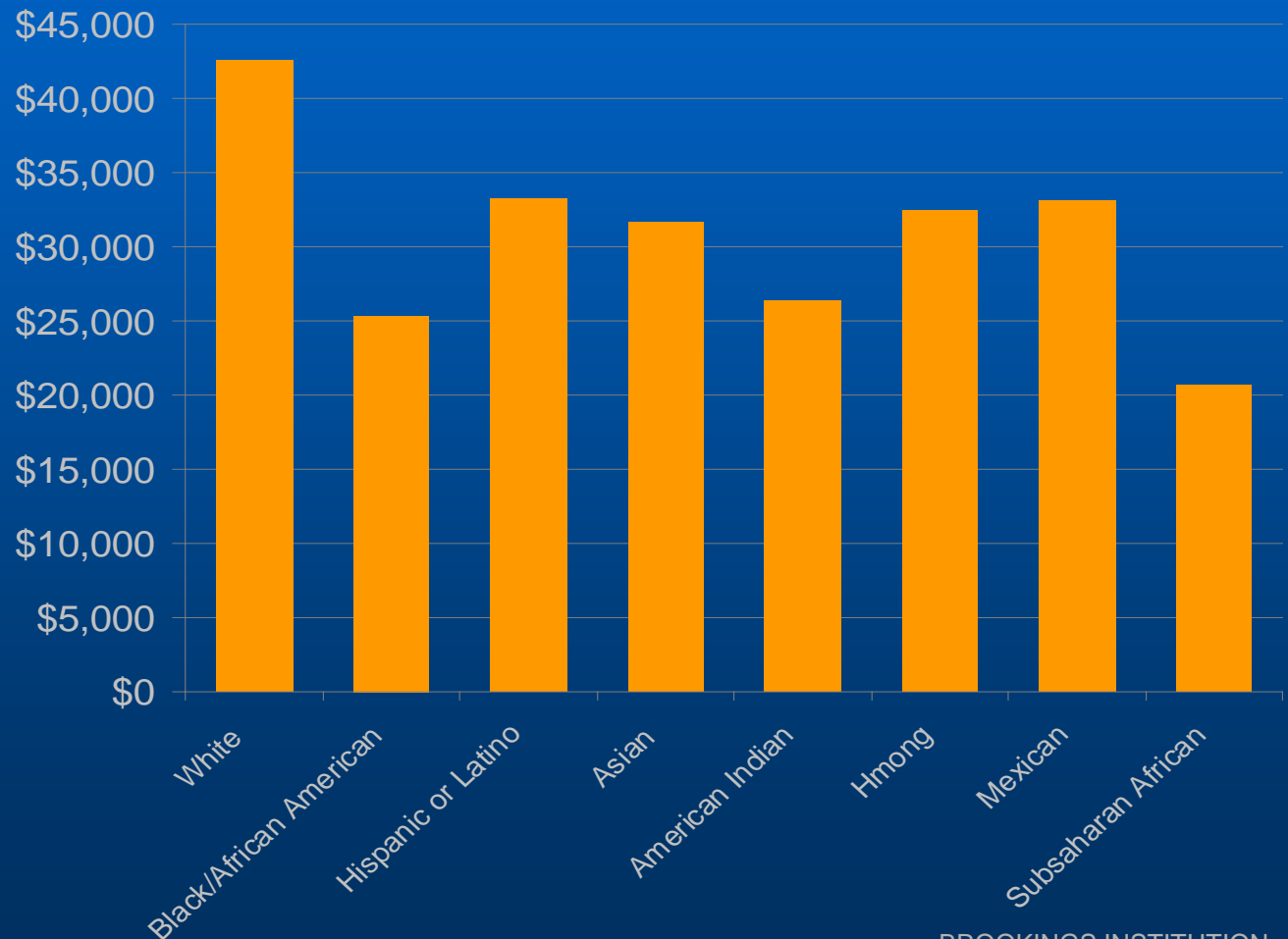
Share of 25+ population with BA, 2000





Whites have the highest median income among the race and ethnic groups in the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul

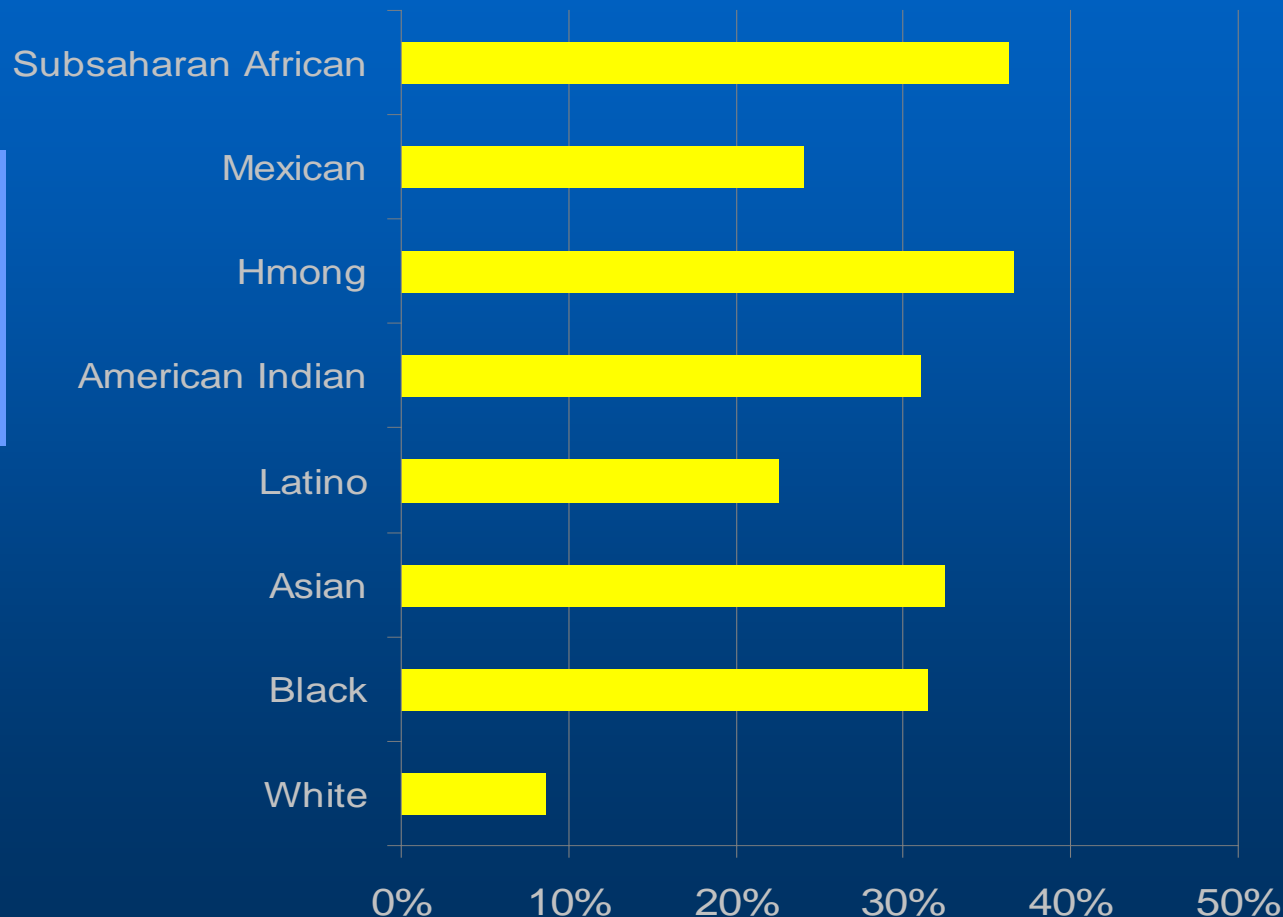
Median household income per race/ethnic groups, 1999

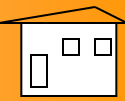




The Hmong community has the highest poverty rate, followed by sub-Saharan Africans

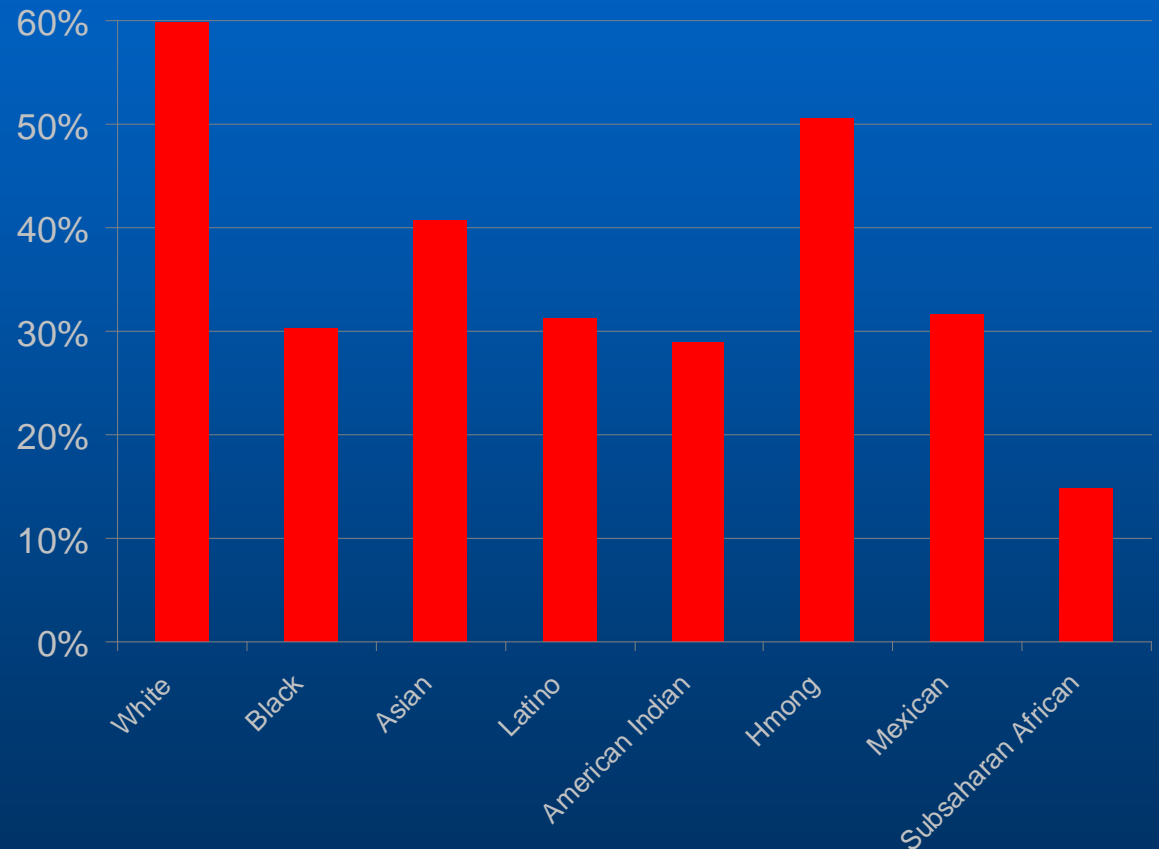
Persons living below the poverty line, 1999





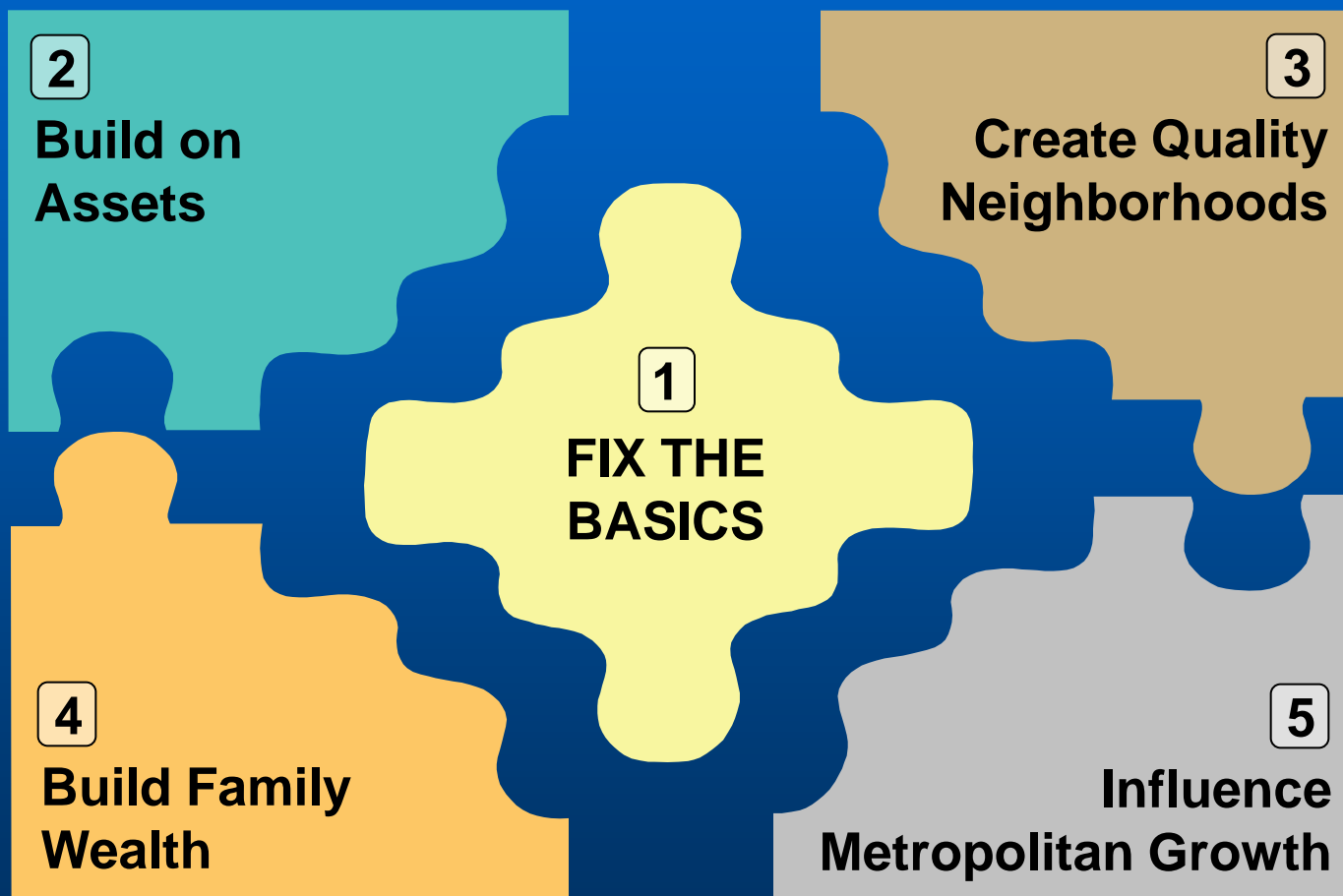
White homeownership rates are higher than all other race and ethnic groups

Homeownership
rate, 2000





V. The New Competitive Cities Agenda





Fix the Basics

- Good schools
- Safe streets
- Competitive taxes and services
- 21st century infrastructure
- Functioning real estate market



Build on Assets

- Fixed institutions (universities and hospitals)
- Employment clusters
- Downtown
- Waterfront
- Cultural institutions/parks



Create Quality Neighborhoods

- Neighborhood markets
- Mixed-income communities
- Home-ownership Opportunities
- Access to capital



Build Family Wealth

- Access to quality jobs
- Income and work supports
- Access to financial institutions
- Asset building



Influence Metropolitan Growth

- Metropolitan governance
- Land-use reform
- Transportation reform
- Access to metropolitan opportunity
- Urban reinvestment

www.brookings.edu/urban