

This month, the U.S. Census Bureau published American Community Survey (ACS) data for all areas having populations of 20,000 or greater. The ACS allows an annual look at local population and housing characteristics.

The data covered in this *MetroStats* highlight key findings from the last three years of ACS data collection—2006 through 2008.

ACS statistics are available for 42 cities in the Twin Cities metro area with populations of 20,000 or greater. These communities represent 78 percent of the region's total population.

The ACS, as a continuous survey, utilizes smaller samples than the decennial census. Population distributions are estimated from the survey responses of 56,000 Twin Cities metro area households. The Census Bureau publishes error measures for the ACS data. Readers should be aware of these reliability estimates when analyzing findings from the ACS.

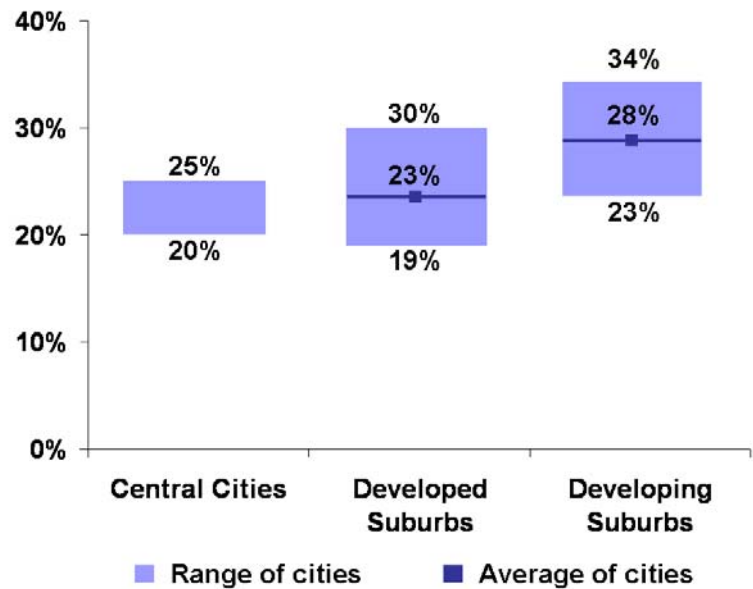
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Publication No. 74-09-056

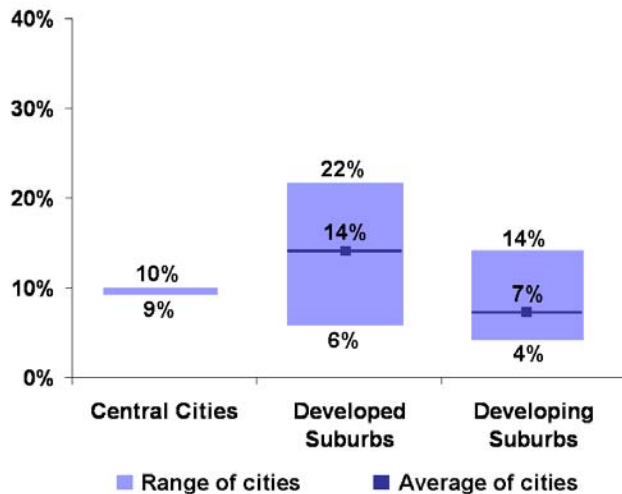
Part I: Demographics

Percent of the population under 18 years old



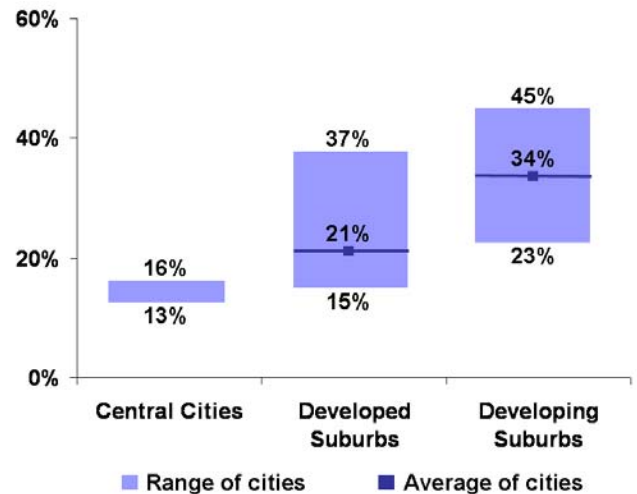
- Overall, 25 percent of the seven-county Twin Cities population was under 18 years old.
- Children made up 25 percent of St. Paul's population and 20 percent of Minneapolis'.
- On average, 23 percent of the developed suburbs' population was under 18. The highest predominance of youth population within the developed areas was in Champlin, Brooklyn Center and Edina. The lowest percent of children among the developed suburbs was 19 percent in St. Louis Park, Roseville and Bloomington.
- Developing suburbs tended to be younger, averaging 28 percent of the population under age 18. Children were most numerous in Lakeville (34 percent) – but were only one-quarter of the population in Oakdale, Hastings and Inver Grove Heights.

Percent of the population 65 years old and older



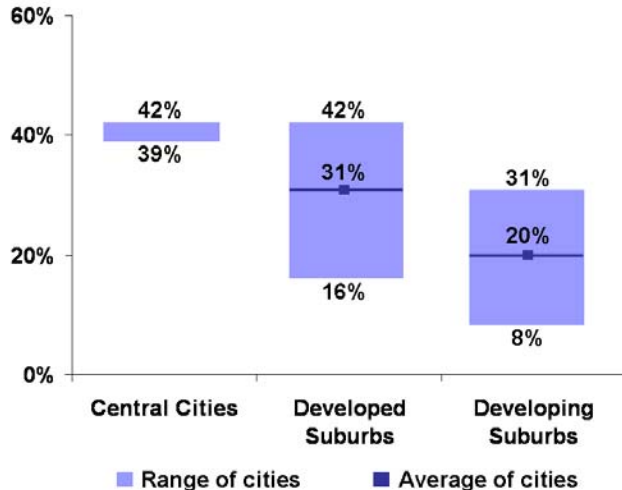
- Overall, 10 percent of the population in the seven-county Twin Cities area was age 65 or older.
- In general, the developed suburbs had older populations than the other areas – 14 percent of the population was age 65 or older. In the newer, developing suburbs, seniors were 7 percent of the population.
- At 9 percent (Minneapolis) and 10 percent (St. Paul) senior citizens, the central cities have a well-balanced age mix.
- Developed suburbs varied in age diversity. Senior citizens in Roseville are 22 percent of the city’s population; in Edina, 20 percent. This compares to 6 percent in Champlin and 9 percent in Apple Valley.
- Most of the developing suburbs have small senior citizen populations, ranging from 4 percent in Lino Lakes and Savage to 14 percent in Hastings, the only developing suburb to have more than 10 percent of its population age 65 or older.

Married couples with children as a share of all households



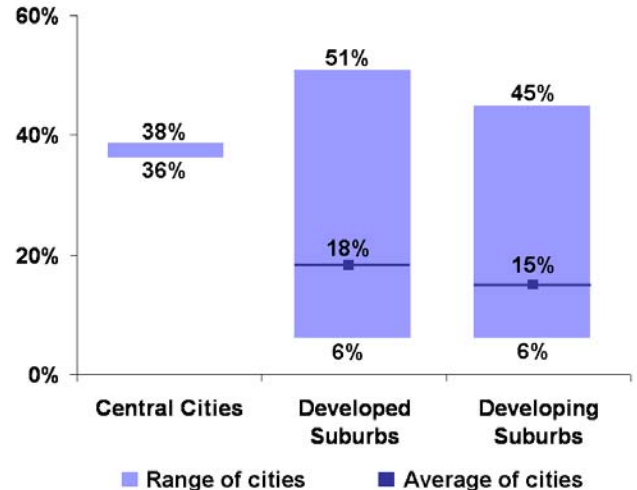
- Overall, 24 percent of Twin Cities area households were headed by married couples with children under 18 in the household.
- In Minneapolis, 13 percent of households were married couples with children; in St. Paul, 16 percent.
- In most developed suburbs, this household type – the “nuclear family” – accounts for a 15 to 27 percent share of all households. Champlin is the exception at 37 percent of households with Apple Valley (27 percent) and Edina (26 percent) also higher than typical. At the opposite extreme, St. Louis Park and Fridley (15 percent each) resemble the household mix of the central cities.
- Developing suburbs varied more widely around the group average of 34 percent. In Andover and Chanhassen, 45 percent of households are “nuclear families.” Married couples with children were the least common in Oakdale (23 percent), Hastings and Inver Grove Heights (24 percent each).

Percent of households that are persons living alone



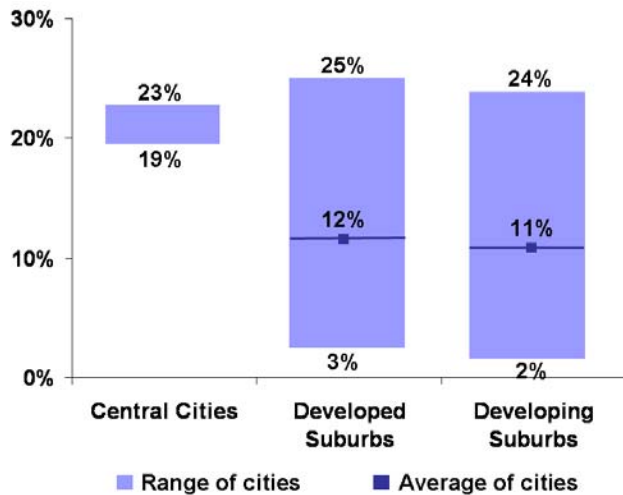
- Nearly three in ten metro area households – 29 percent – were one person living alone.
- The proportion of households made up of a person living alone was highest in the central cities, just above the regional average in the developed suburbs, and lowest in the developing suburbs.
- One-person households were most predominant in Minneapolis and Roseville (42 percent each), St. Louis Park (41 percent), and St. Paul (39 percent).
- While only 16 percent of households in Champlin lived alone, in most developed suburbs the share of live-alone households ranged from one-quarter to one-third.
- In contrast, the developing suburbs' average was 20 percent. Five cities were above 25 percent (Oakdale, Eagan, Inver Grove Heights, Plymouth, and Hastings). In six suburbs – Andover, Savage, Lino Lakes, Cottage Grove, Lakeville and Ramsey – one-person households were 8 to 15 percent of all households.

People of color as a percent of total population



- Twenty percent of Twin Citians are people of color – that is, non-white, or of Hispanic origin, or multi-racial.
- The most racially diverse cities in the region were Brooklyn Center (51 percent people of color) and Brooklyn Park (45 percent), followed by St. Paul (38 percent) and Minneapolis (36 percent).
- Among developed suburbs, White Bear Lake (6 percent people of color) and Minnetonka (9 percent) were below the regional average in diversity.
- Racial diversity is very uneven in the developing suburbs. At one extreme, Brooklyn Park (45 percent) and Shakopee (22 percent) are very diverse. At the other extreme are Andover (6 percent), Prior Lake (8 percent), and Chanhassen, Lakeville, Lino Lakes, and Ramsey (all 9 percent) with much less racial and ethnic diversity.
- Data were not available for Chaska and Hastings.

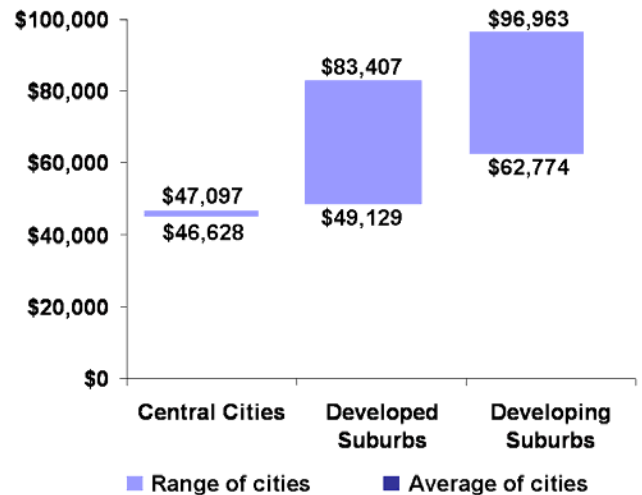
Percent of the population (age 5 and up) speaking a language other than English at home



- Across the seven-county region, 13 percent of the population (age 5 and older) spoke a language other than English at home.
- While overall, central city residents were twice as likely as suburban respondents overall to speak a language other than English at home, the highest percentages were in Brooklyn Center (25 percent) and Brooklyn Park (24 percent). In St. Paul, 23 percent speak a language other than English; Richfield, 22 percent; and Minneapolis, 19 percent.
- Among most developed suburbs, about one in 10 residents spoke a language other than English at home. The lowest percentage was in White Bear Lake (3 percent), while suburbs with a higher share were Brooklyn Center (25 percent), Richfield (22 percent), and Crystal (17 percent).
- Among developing suburbs, Hastings had the smallest representation of non-English-speaking population (2 percent).

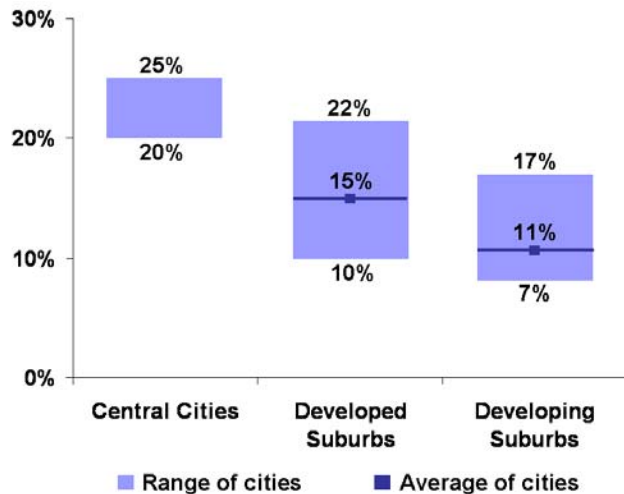
Part II: Income and Housing

Median household income



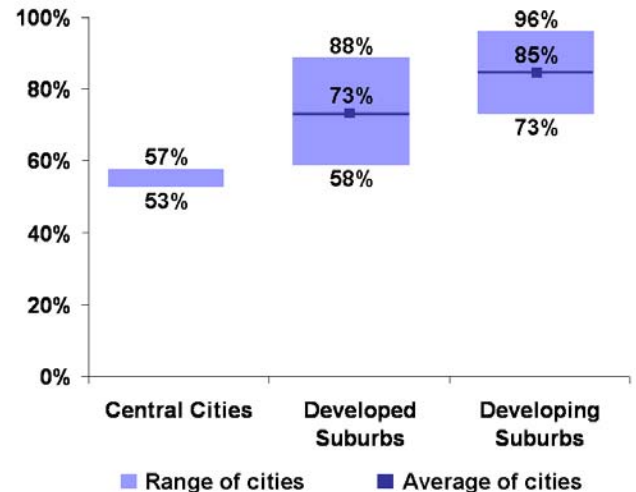
- While the median household income for 2008 for the 13-county metropolitan statistical area was \$65,862, the median household income of the 42 largest cities over 2006 to 2008 ranged from a low of \$46,628 in St. Paul to a high of \$96,963 in Eden Prairie.
- Overall, the developed suburbs had lower median household incomes than the developing suburbs. The lowest suburban median household incomes – under \$50,000 – were in Brooklyn Center, Richfield, and New Hope. The developed suburbs with the highest median household incomes were Minnetonka, Champlin, Golden Valley, Shoreview, and Edina, all over \$80,000.
- The developing areas with the lowest median incomes were in Brooklyn Park and Hastings – under \$65,000 – while the highest median incomes – above \$95,000 – were Eden Prairie, Chanhassen, and Maple Grove.

Households that moved in the last 12 months



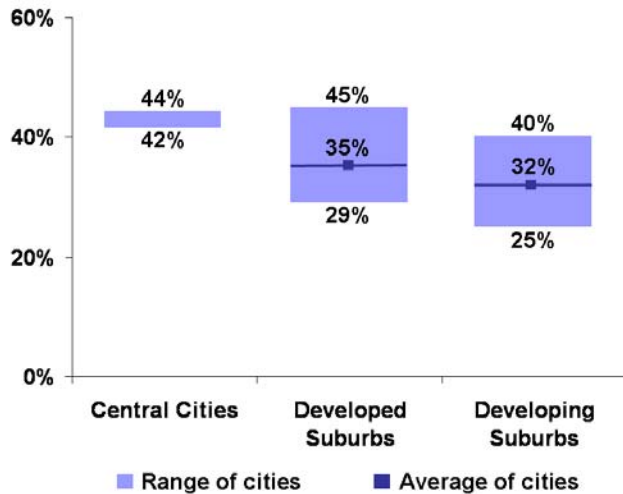
- In general, about one in six households in the seven-county Minneapolis-St. Paul area, or 15 percent, moved in the previous 12 months.
- Mobility was highest in the central cities with one in four households in Minneapolis moving in the last 12 months though St. Louis Park and Brooklyn Center had higher mobility at 22 percent than St. Paul at 20 percent.
- Residential mobility among the developed suburbs matched the regional average at 15 percent. The developed suburb with the least people moving in the previous 12 months was Shoreview at 10 percent.
- Among the developing suburbs, residential mobility ranged from under 10 percent in Maple Grove, Cottage Grove, Ramsey, Savage, Lakeville and Chanhassen to 15 percent and above in Shakopee and Inver Grove Heights.

Homeownership rate



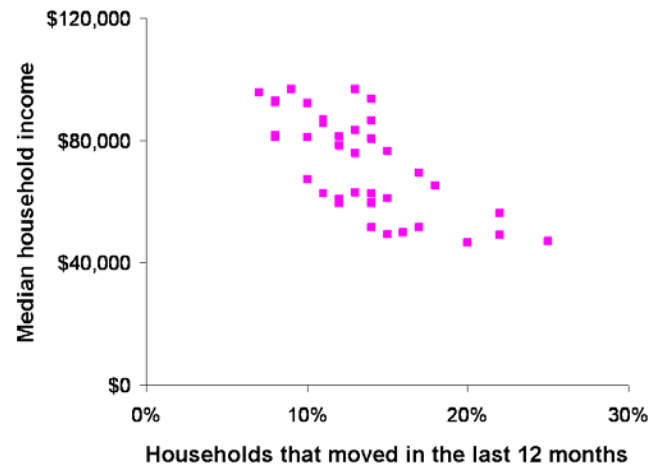
- Nearly three in four households, or 73 percent, owned their own homes in the seven-county Minneapolis-St. Paul area.
- Minneapolis and St. Paul had the lowest homeownership rates at 53 percent and 57 percent respectively, reflecting the extensive apartment stock available in both cities and high relative mobility.
- The developed suburbs had the largest range of homeownership rates, from 58 percent in New Hope to 88 percent in Champlin and Shoreview. St. Louis Park and Fridley also had lower homeownership rates at 63 percent each, while Apple Valley had the developed suburbs' second highest homeownership rate at 85 percent.
- The developing suburbs had a range of homeownership rates from 73 percent in Chaska to 96 percent in Lino Lakes. Brooklyn Park's homeownership rate was second lowest at 75 percent. Other developing suburbs with high homeownership rates were Andover, Ramsey, and Lakeville.

Housing cost burden

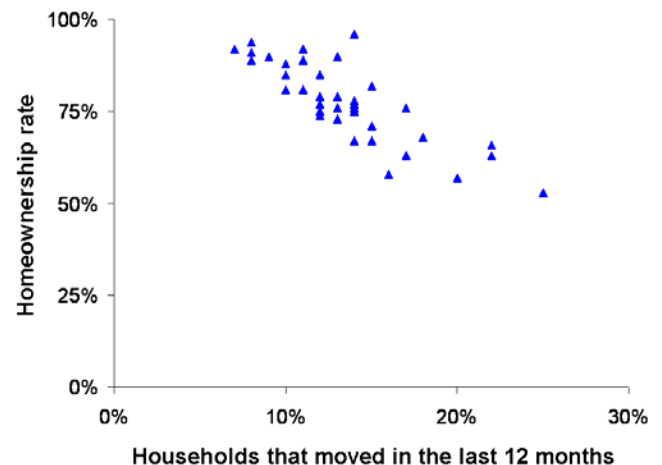


- More than one in three, or 36 percent of, households in the seven-county Twin Cities area experienced housing cost burden, paying 30 percent or more of their income toward housing costs.
- In general, the central cities had the highest level of housing cost burden and the developing suburbs had the lowest. However, Brooklyn Center had the region's highest cost burden at 45 percent, followed by Minneapolis and Richfield at 44 percent.
- Cost burden among developed suburbs ranged from 29 percent in Shoreview to 39 percent in White Bear Lake and region-wide highs in Richfield and Brooklyn Center.
- The developing suburbs with the highest level of cost burden, all above 35 percent, were Hastings, Oakdale and Brooklyn Park. The lowest levels of cost burden among developing suburbs were in Maple Grove, Woodbury, Eden Prairie, Eagan and Lakeville – all below 30 percent.
- Data on cost burden were not available for Andover, Chanhassen, Cottage Grove, Lino Lakes, Ramsey, Rosemount and Savage.

Median household income, residential mobility, and homeownership rates

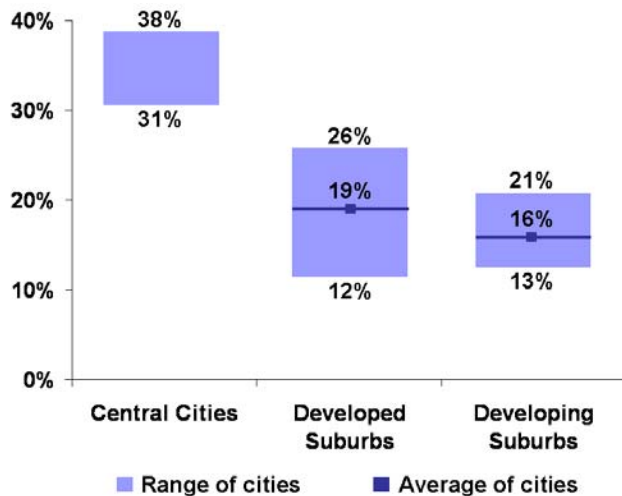


- The data indicate an inverse correlation between median household income and residential mobility, defined as households that moved in the last 12 months. Cities with higher median household incomes tend to have lower residential mobility and vice versa. A similar pattern appears in the relationship with homeownership rates and residential mobility. Cities with high homeownership rates tend to have lower residential mobility.



Part III: Commuting Patterns

Percent of commuters using transportation alternatives

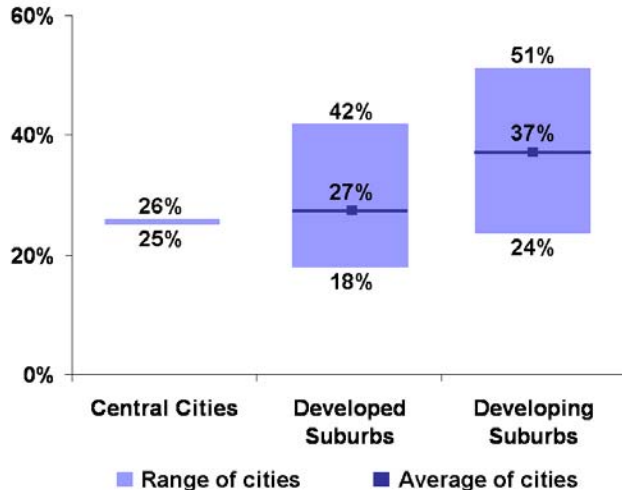


- Across the Twin Cities area, just over one in five commuters, 22 percent, chose to travel to work using transportation alternatives, including carpooling, public transit, telecommuting, bicycling or walking.
- The central cities had a significantly higher share of commuters using transportation alternatives compared to the developed and developing suburbs. The central cities' overall share of commuters using transportation alternatives was just over twice that of developing suburbs, and 80 percent higher than developed suburbs.
- 31 percent of St. Paul commuters and 38 percent of Minneapolis commuters used transportation alternatives.
- The developing and developed suburbs had similar levels of commuters using transportation alternatives, with averages of 19 and 16 percent, respectively. The developed suburbs had a larger range of shares using transportation alternatives, from a low of 12

percent (White Bear Lake) to a high of 26 percent (Brooklyn Center). The use of transportation alternatives by commuters in other developing suburbs ranged from 13 percent (Ramsey) to 21 percent (Brooklyn Park).

- The suburbs with the lowest shares of commuters using transportation alternatives were White Bear Lake, Ramsey, Lino Lakes, Oakdale, Champlin, Inver Grove Heights, and Hastings, all with 15 percent or less. Five of these seven communities are in the east metro area.
- The suburbs with the highest shares of commuters using a form of transportation other than driving alone were Brooklyn Center, Richfield, Roseville, St. Louis Park, Brooklyn Park, Bloomington, and Edina. In each community at least one in five commuters used a transportation alternative. With the exception of Roseville, all of these communities are in Hennepin County.

Percent of commuters reporting travel time of 30 minutes or more

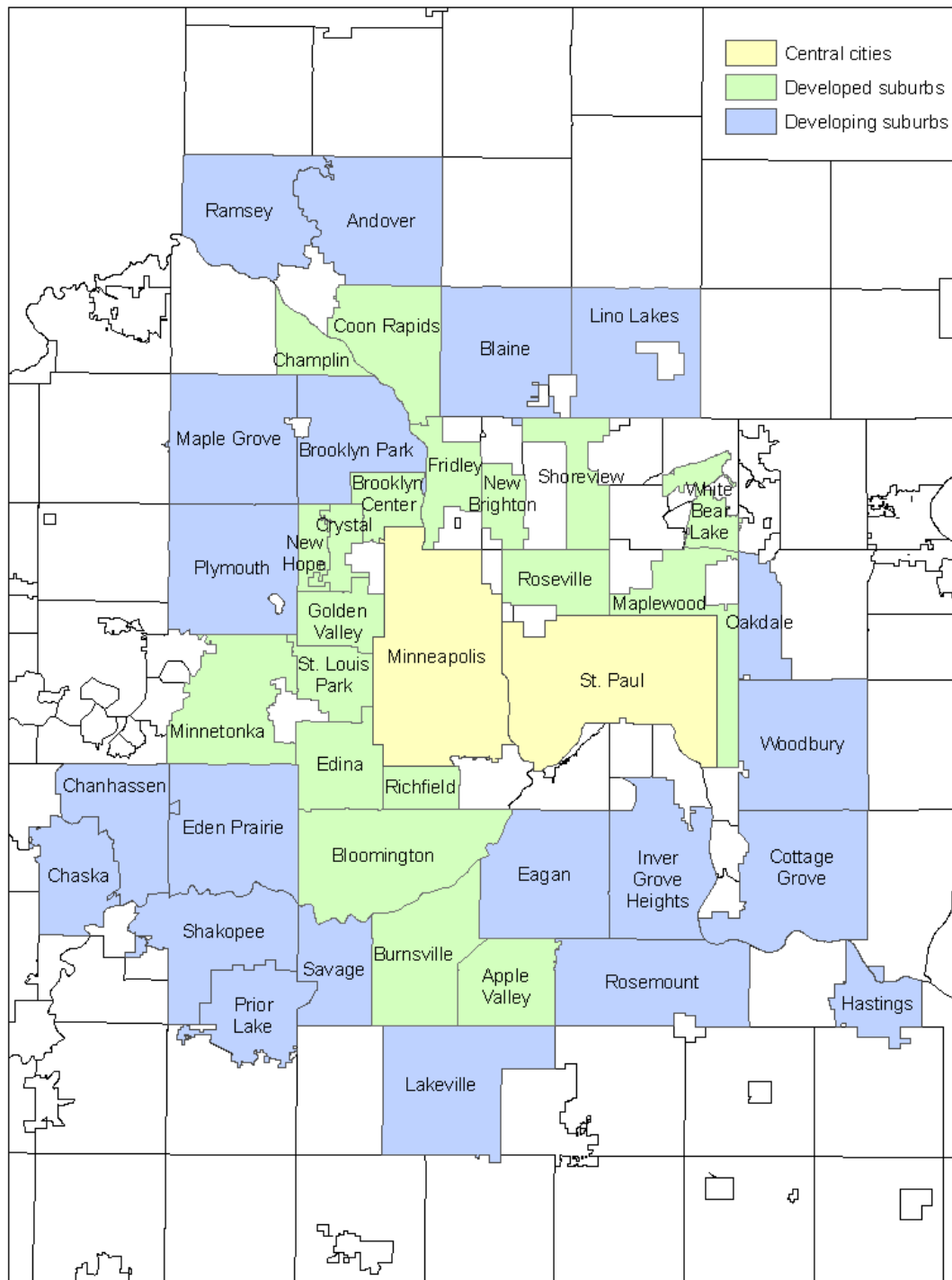


- Across the Minneapolis-St. Paul area, nearly one in three commuters, or 32 percent, report traveling 30 minutes or more each way to work.
- The share of commuters traveling 30 minutes or more to work is just over one-quarter for both the central cities and the developed suburbs. The developing suburbs, in comparison, experienced a higher share of these commuters with over one-third of commuters, or 37 percent, traveling more than 30 minutes each way to work.
- Both central cities have similar shares of commuters that travel 30 minutes or more to work – 25 percent in St. Paul and 26 percent in Minneapolis.
- For the developed suburbs, the share of commuters traveling 30 minutes or more to work ranges from 18 percent in Golden Valley to 42 percent in Champlin. Golden Valley, St. Louis Park, and Edina – the suburbs with the lowest share of commuters traveling 30 minutes or more, each below 20 percent – all share a border with Minneapolis. The four developed suburbs with 20 to 25 percent of commuters traveling 30 minutes or less – Crystal, Bloomington, New Brighton and Roseville –

encompass or are adjacent to major employment centers within Minneapolis, Roseville or along the I-494 and I-394 corridors. Champlin, Apple Valley and Coon Rapids had the highest share of commuters traveling 30 minutes or more to work; each exceeded 35 percent. Each of these suburbs is at least two cities away from a central city employment hub.

- The developing suburbs have the broadest distribution of rates of commuters traveling 30 minutes or more to work, ranging from 24 percent in Eden Prairie to 51 percent in Ramsey. Those with the lowest share of commuters traveling 30 minutes or more to work – all 30 percent or lower – were Eden Prairie, Inver Grove Heights, Chanhassen, and Plymouth. Both Eden Prairie and Eagan have significant employment concentrations that are in close proximity to residents of Chanhassen and Inver Grove Heights, respectively. Plymouth is adjacent to the major employment center along the I-394 corridor. The developing suburbs with the highest share of commuters traveling 30 minutes or more to work – all 45 percent or more – were Andover, Ramsey and Blaine; all are Anoka County suburbs.

Cities covered by the 2006-08 American Community Survey data



Overview of American Community Survey data (2006-2008)

October 2009

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, CITIES WITH POPULATION OF 20,000 OR MORE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 2006-2008. U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, COMPILED BY METROPOLITAN COUNCIL RESEARCH												
	Percent under age 18	Percent age 65+	Percent of h'holds that are married with any children	Percent of h'holds that live alone	Percent persons of color	Percent who speak other than English at home	Median h'hold income	Percent of h'holds who moved in last 12 months	Home-ownership rate	Percent of h'holds with housing cost burden	Percent who drive alone to work	Percent who commute 30 minutes or more
SEVEN-COUNTY REGION												
	25%	10%	24%	29%	20%	13%	N/A	15%	73%	36%	78%	32%
CENTRAL CITIES												
Minneapolis	20%	9%	13%	42%	36%	19%	\$47,097	25%	53%	44%	62%	26%
St. Paul	25%	10%	16%	39%	38%	23%	\$46,628	20%	57%	42%	69%	25%
DEVELOPED SUBURBS												
Apple Valley	25%	9%	27%	23%	15%	11%	\$78,373	12%	85%	31%	82%	36%
Bloomington	19%	18%	16%	33%	17%	11%	\$61,149	15%	71%	35%	79%	24%
Brooklyn Center	27%	13%	17%	25%	51%	25%	\$49,129	22%	66%	45%	74%	30%
Burnsville	23%	10%	21%	29%	22%	15%	\$65,360	18%	68%	35%	82%	33%
Champlin	30%	6%	37%	16%	11%	9%	\$81,718	N/A	88%	33%	86%	42%
Coon Rapids	25%	10%	25%	25%	12%	10%	\$63,075	13%	79%	36%	83%	36%
Crystal	22%	14%	20%	35%	21%	17%	\$59,874	14%	76%	32%	82%	24%
Edina	26%	20%	26%	34%	10%	10%	\$80,781	14%	78%	32%	80%	19%
Fridley	21%	14%	15%	32%	19%	13%	\$51,552	17%	63%	32%	82%	27%
Golden Valley	20%	17%	18%	29%	16%	7%	\$81,347	12%	79%	31%	81%	18%
Maplewood	25%	16%	19%	29%	21%	11%	\$59,458	12%	75%	36%	82%	28%
Minnnetonka	23%	14%	22%	31%	9%	8%	\$83,407	13%	73%	30%	82%	23%
New Brighton	23%	16%	18%	31%	18%	12%	\$59,477	14%	67%	31%	84%	25%
New Hope	21%	19%	19%	34%	24%	14%	\$49,789	16%	58%	38%	82%	26%
Richfield	22%	15%	16%	37%	32%	22%	\$49,297	15%	67%	44%	75%	22%
Roseville	19%	22%	17%	42%	17%	13%	\$51,617	14%	67%	32%	78%	25%
Shoreview	24%	13%	25%	28%	10%	8%	\$81,250	10%	88%	29%	82%	30%
St. Louis Park	19%	14%	15%	41%	17%	13%	\$56,231	22%	63%	35%	78%	19%
White Bear Lake	25%	16%	18%	33%	6%	3%	\$61,008	12%	74%	39%	88%	35%

Overview of American Community Survey data (2006-2008)

October 2009

**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, CITIES WITH POPULATION OF 20,000 OR MORE
AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 2006-2008. U.S. CENSUS BUREAU,
COMPILED BY METROPOLITAN COUNCIL RESEARCH**

	Percent under age 18	Percent age 65+	Percent of h'holds that are married with any children	Percent of h'holds that live alone	Percent persons of color	Percent who speak other than English at home	Median h'hold income	Percent of h'holds who moved in last 12 months	Home-ownership rate	Percent of h'holds with housing cost burden	Percent who drive alone to work	Percent who commute 30 minutes or more
DEVELOPING SUBURBS												
Andover	32%	5%	45%	8%	6%	6%	\$93,375	N/A	95%	N/A	84%	50%
Blaine	26%	7%	29%	19%	15%	12%	\$75,855	13%	90%	31%	82%	45%
Brooklyn Park	30%	7%	29%	21%	45%	24%	\$62,774	14%	75%	40%	79%	32%
Chanhassen	30%	5%	45%	16%	9%	9%	\$96,856	9%	90%	N/A	83%	27%
Chaska	28%	7%	32%	23%	N/A	14%	\$68,317	N/A	73%	34%	82%	31%
Cottage Grove	29%	6%	37%	14%	15%	8%	\$81,764	8%	91%	N/A	83%	38%
Eagan	27%	6%	31%	27%	18%	13%	\$81,347	12%	77%	29%	84%	32%
Eden Prairie	27%	7%	32%	25%	19%	17%	\$96,963	13%	76%	28%	82%	24%
Hastings	25%	14%	24%	26%	N/A	2%	\$62,955	11%	81%	36%	85%	33%
Inver Grove Heights	25%	9%	24%	26%	13%	8%	\$69,534	17%	76%	30%	86%	26%
Lakeville	34%	5%	41%	14%	9%	7%	\$92,992	8%	94%	29%	84%	40%
Lino Lakes	30%	4%	43%	14%	9%	6%	\$93,782	14%	96%	N/A	87%	42%
Maple Grove	29%	6%	38%	21%	12%	12%	\$95,705	7%	92%	25%	84%	40%
Oakdale	23%	9%	23%	31%	18%	12%	\$67,492	10%	81%	36%	86%	34%
Plymouth	26%	10%	29%	26%	15%	13%	\$86,700	14%	77%	30%	81%	30%
Prior Lake	29%	8%	35%	22%	8%	5%	\$87,178	11%	89%	31%	84%	45%
Ramsey	28%	5%	34%	14%	9%	7%	\$81,225	8%	94%	N/A	87%	51%
Rosemount	32%	6%	38%	19%	12%	8%	\$85,660	11%	92%	N/A	84%	37%
Savage	33%	4%	43%	13%	15%	14%	\$92,472	8%	89%	N/A	85%	39%
Shakopee	28%	6%	35%	23%	22%	18%	\$76,640	15%	82%	35%	81%	38%
Woodbury	29%	7%	34%	23%	17%	12%	\$92,276	10%	85%	28%	82%	38%