

MetroStats

Overview of American Community Survey data (2005-2007)

December 2008

The U.S. Census Bureau has released, for the first time, data covering all geographic areas having a population of 20,000 or greater, based on its American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS allows a look at detailed demographic and housing characteristics annually. The ACS, as a continuous survey, is based on a smaller sample each year than was covered in the decennial census. Therefore, the Census Bureau has been rolling out data for smaller geographic areas when there are enough data to provide statistically solid results. The data covered in this *MetroStats* highlight key findings from this latest data release, which covers three years of ACS data collection—2005 through 2007.

The Census Bureau also provides the margin of statistical error associated with each of the data cells it publishes. Data users should be aware of the size of these reliability estimates when analyzing findings from the ACS.

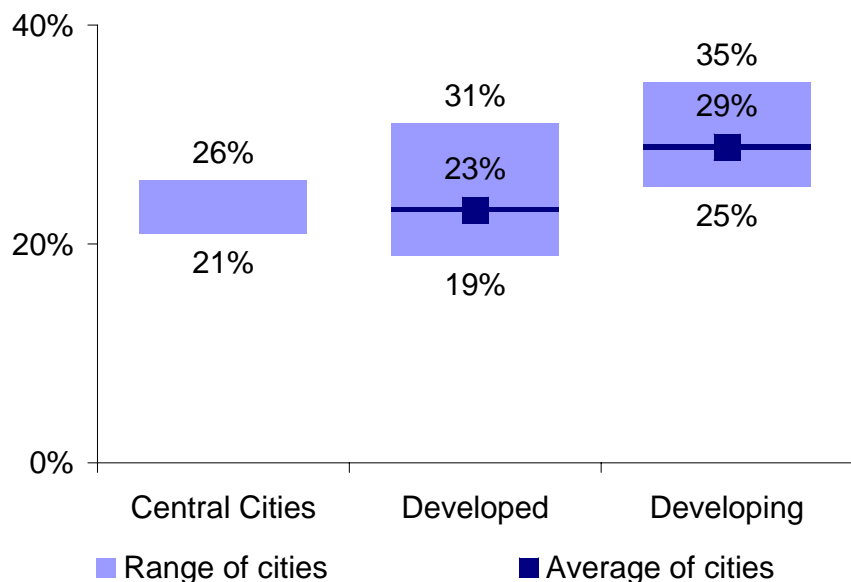
This recent data release covers 41 cities in the Twin Cities region with populations of 20,000 or higher. These communities represent 78 percent of the region's total population.

In addition to the region's central cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, 19 other cities covered by the new census data are considered, for purposes of Metropolitan Council planning, to be developed communities and 20 are currently developing suburbs. The covered developed cities represent 71 percent of the developed suburbs' total population, and the covered developing cities represent 83 percent of the developing area total.

Publication No. 74-09-019

Part I: Demographics

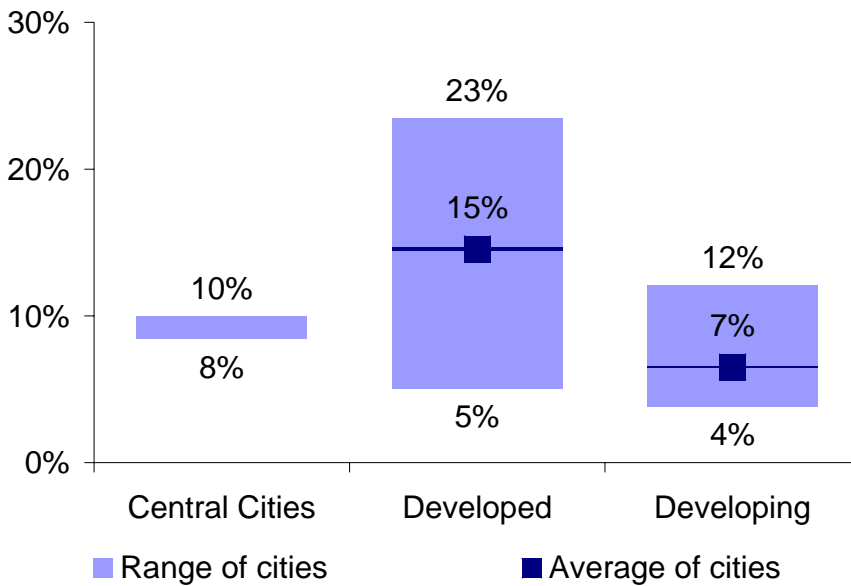
Percent of the population under 18 years old



- Overall, one in four, or 25 percent, of the seven-county Twin Cities population was under 18 years old.
- Children made up 26 percent of St. Paul's population and 21 percent in Minneapolis.
- On average, 23 percent of the developed suburb population was under 18. The highest predominance of youth population within the developed areas was in Champlin with 31 percent, followed by Brooklyn Park, Apple Valley and Coon Rapids. In the other developed cities the percentage of children ranged downward to a low of 19 percent, in Roseville, followed closely by Golden Valley, St. Louis Park, Bloomington, Richfield and New Hope, all at 20 percent.
- Developing suburbs tended to be younger, averaging 29 percent in the population under age 18. Lakeville topped the list with 35 percent while Inver Grove Heights and Blaine, at the low end, had 25 percent.

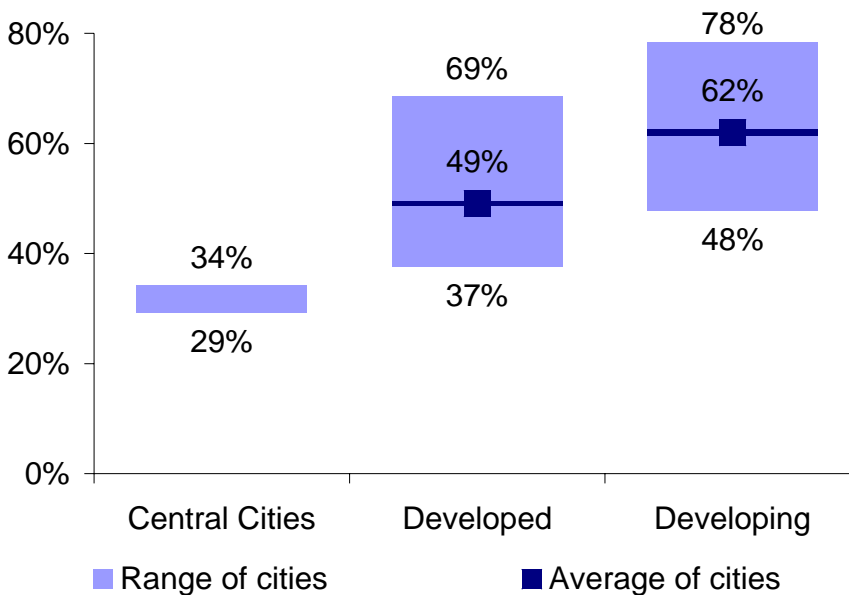


Percent of the population 65 years old and older



- Overall, 10 percent of the population in the seven-county Twin Cities area was age 65 and older.
- The developed suburbs had twice as high a share of people aged 65 and up as the developing suburbs – 14 percent (weighted by population size) compared to 7 percent in the developing. At 8 percent (Minneapolis) and 10 percent (St. Paul), the central cities were older than the developing area but younger than the developed area.
- The developed suburbs had considerable variation in the population aged 65 and older. Roseville had 23 percent with Edina and New Hope also above 20 percent. In Champlin there were only 5 percent seniors, and Coon Rapids and Apple Valley also had less than 10 percent.
- The developing suburbs as a group had only 7 percent of total population aged 65 and older. Individual developing cities all had less than 10 percent with the exception of Hastings at 12 percent and Plymouth at 10 percent. The cities with the smallest share of the population age 65 and up were Andover, Savage and Lakeville at 4 percent.

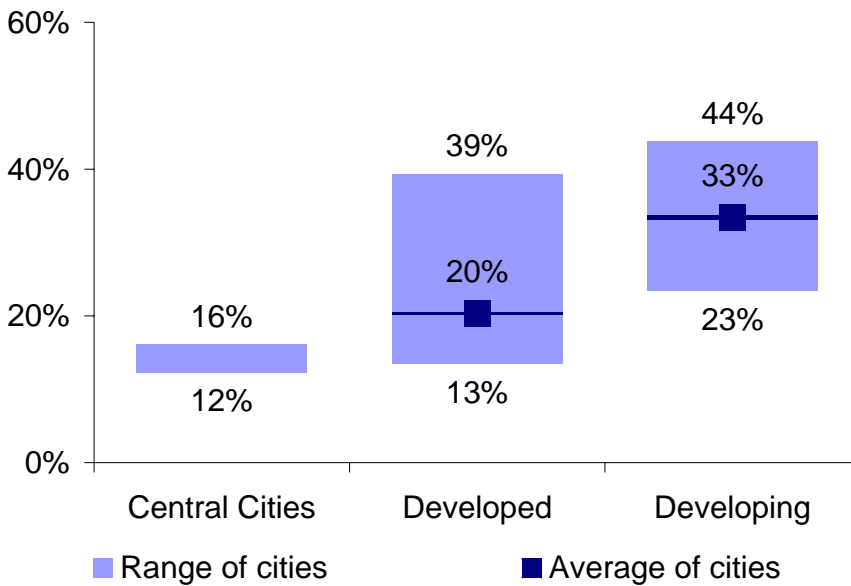
Married couple families as a percent of all households



- Overall, 50 percent of the households in the seven-county Twin Cities area were headed by married couples, both with and without children.
- Household composition differed sharply among subareas of the region. In the central cities, married couple families represented only 29 percent of households in Minneapolis and 34 percent in St. Paul – lower than any other cities in the region. In the developed suburbs, married couple families were 49 percent of households, and in the developing suburbs, 60 percent.
- Developed suburbs ranged from 37 and 38 percent married couple households in St. Louis Park and Richfield, the two cities under 40 percent, up to a high of 69 percent in Champlin, the only city above 60 percent.
- Married couple families made up more than half of all households in the developing suburbs nearly without exception. In the top community, Andover, almost eight out of ten households were married couple families. Other cities with more than 70 percent married couple households were Ramsey, Savage and Chanhassen. At the other end of the scale, Oakdale had 48 percent with Eagan, Inver Grove Heights and Brooklyn Park following at 53 percent.

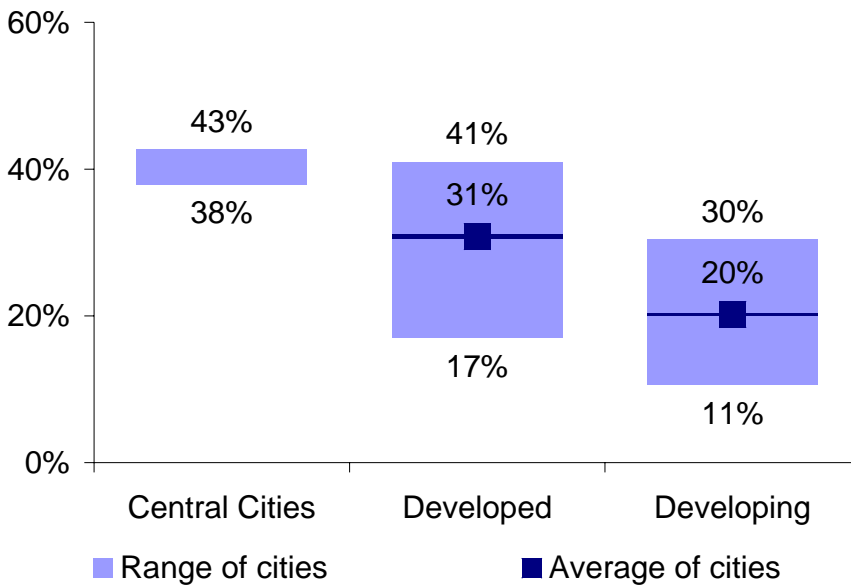


Married couples with children under 18 as a percent of all households



- Overall, nearly one in four households, 23 percent, in the seven-county Twin Cities area were headed by married couples with children under 18, the so-called “nuclear family”.
- The difference in the average shares in the developed suburbs compared to the central cities (20 percent versus 14 percent), was not as pronounced as it was for married couple families in general. This may be the result of the relatively high number of “empty-nester” couples in the developed suburbs.
- In Minneapolis, 12 percent of households were married couples with children under 18; in St. Paul, 16 percent were.
- Most developed suburbs had between 15 and 25 percent of this household type. Champlin topped the list with 39 percent, followed by Apple Valley and Edina at 26 percent. Richfield’s figure was lowest, with 13 percent, followed by St. Louis Park, Roseville and Fridley at 15 to 16 percent.
- Developing suburbs varied more widely around the group average of 33 percent. Top-ranked Andover had 44 percent, and Chanhassen, Savage, and Lakeville were also over 40 percent. Oakdale had the lowest share at 23 percent with Inver Grove Heights, Hastings, Blaine and Brooklyn Park at 25 to 27 percent.

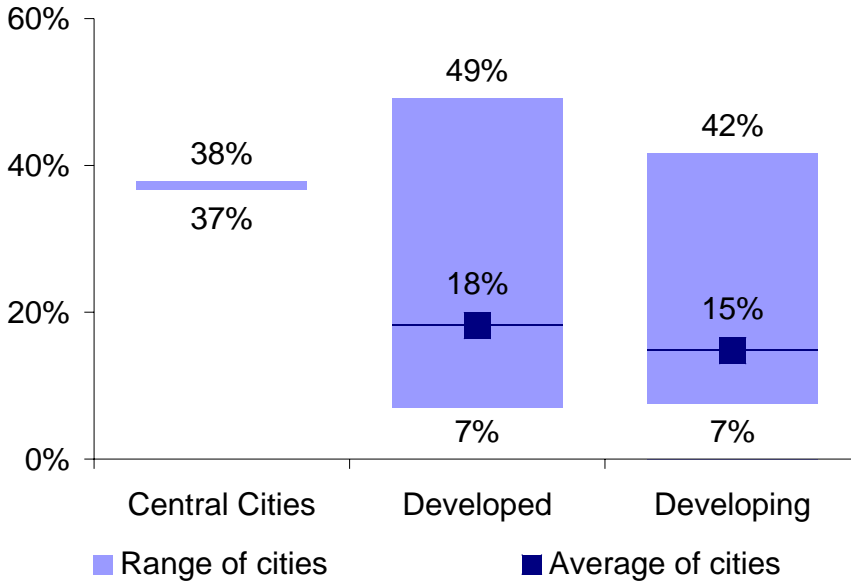
Percent of households that are persons living alone



- Nearly three in ten metro area households – 29 percent – were individuals 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.
- Single-person households were most predominant in Minneapolis (43 percent), the highest in the region, and made up 38 percent of households in St. Paul.
- In the developed suburbs, live-alone householders generally ranged from a 20 to a 40 percent share of the household total. St. Louis Park and Roseville topped 40 percent, and Champlin was the lower-end outlier with 17 percent.
- In contrast, the developing suburbs' average was only 21 percent. Four cities were above 25 percent (Oakdale, Eagan, Plymouth, and Inver Grove Heights). Four cities had less than 15 percent (Ramsey, Andover, Savage and Lakeville).

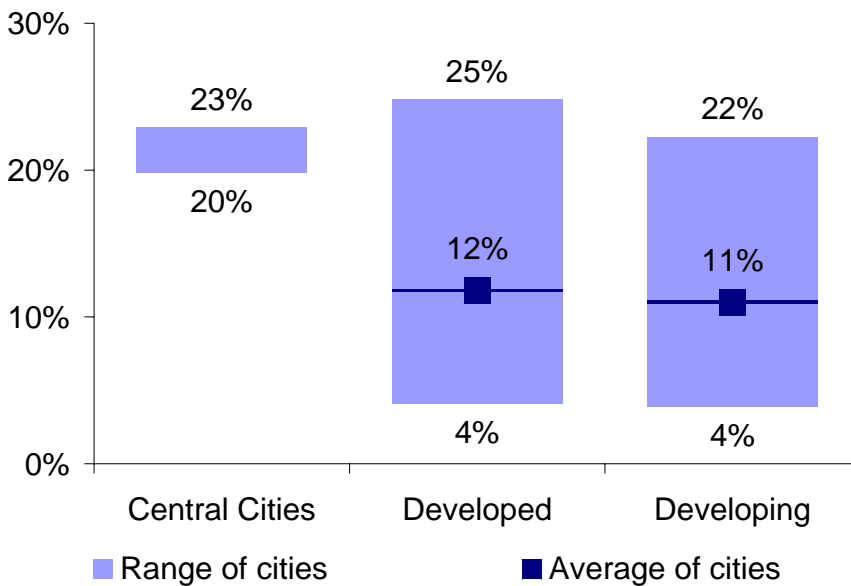


People of color as a percent of total population



- One in five people in the seven-county Twin Cities area, or 20 percent, were people of color or Hispanic origin.
- People who self-identified as a race other than “white alone” or as having Hispanic origin made up 22 percent of the population in the 41 cities covered by this data.
- The central cities remained by far the most diverse, with 37 percent of residents reporting as races other than white, non-Hispanic. Outside the central cities, the averages were less than half that, with developed cities as a group averaging 18 percent, and developing cities, 15 percent.
- However, there was some significant variation in racial/ethnic composition among the suburban areas. A majority of developed communities had non-white populations in the 15 to 20 percent range, but Brooklyn Center and Richfield were well above the average (49 percent and 32 percent, respectively). Edina, Minnetonka, and White Bear Lake showed less than 10 percent.
- Among developing suburbs, Brooklyn Park was much more diverse than the group average at 42 percent, making Brooklyn Park the second most racially diverse community after Brooklyn Center. Four developing suburbs had less than 10 percent people of color—Prior Lake, Andover, Ramsey and Chanhassen.
- Data were not available for four communities: Chaska, Hastings, Savage and Shoreview.

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

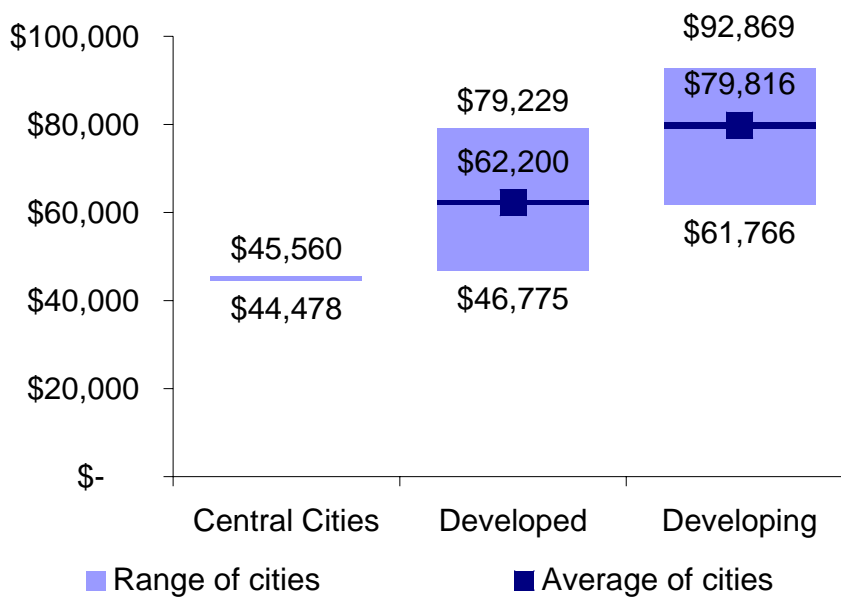


- Across the seven-county region, just over one in eight (13 percent) of the population age 5 and older spoke a language other than English at home.
- Central cities residents were twice as likely as suburban respondents overall to speak a language other than English when at home. Minneapolis and St. Paul averaged 21 percent, compared to 12 percent in developed suburbs and 11 percent in developing suburbs. However, the highest percentages of populations not speaking English at home were in Brooklyn Center at 25 percent, St. Paul at 23 percent, Brooklyn Park, Richfield and, ranking fifth, Minneapolis at 20 percent.
- Brooklyn Center and Richfield were well above the developing suburbs' group average, with 25 percent and 22 percent speaking a different language. White Bear Lake was at the other end of the continuum, with just 4 percent. Five other developed cities had less than 10 percent of their population speaking a language other than English at home – Shoreview, Minnetonka, Golden Valley, Coon Rapids, and Champlin.
- As was true of the developed suburbs, most developing area cities had between 5 and 15 percent of population whose primary language was not English. Brooklyn Park was the highest with 22 percent, followed by Shakopee at 18 percent while Hastings was the lowest with 4 percent. Eight other developing suburbs had less than 10 percent of their population speaking a language other than English at home.



Part II: Income and Housing

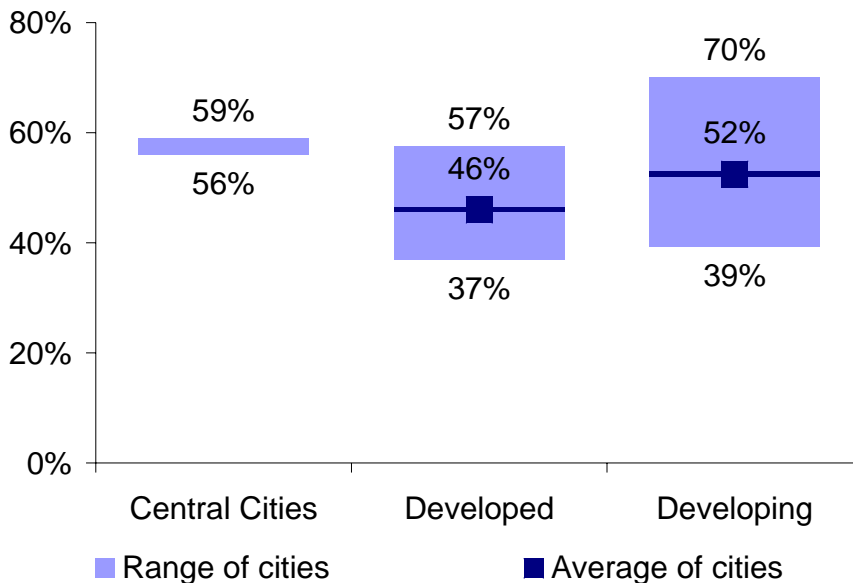
Median household income



- While the median household income for 2007 for the 13-county metropolitan statistical area was \$63,898, the median household income of the 41 largest cities over 2005 to 2007 ranges from a low of \$44,478 in Minneapolis, followed closely by St. Paul at \$45,560, ranging up to a high of \$92,869 in Chanhassen.
- On average, the 19 fully-developed suburbs had lower median household incomes than the 20 developing areas, \$62,200 compared to \$79,816.
- The developed suburbs with the lowest median household incomes were Brooklyn Center, New Hope, Roseville, Fridley and Richfield. The developed suburbs with the highest median household incomes were Champlin, Minnetonka, Golden Valley, Shoreview, Edina and Apple Valley, all over \$75,000.
- The developing areas with the lowest median incomes were Brooklyn Park, Hastings, Chaska, Oakdale, and Inver Grove Heights. The developing areas with the highest median incomes were Chanhassen, Savage, Woodbury, Eden Prairie, and Prior Lake.
- For both the developed and the developing areas, wealthier communities were generally more likely to be toward the south or the west, while the less wealthy areas were generally more likely to be to the north and the east of the metro area.



Households moving into their current residence in or since 2000



- Just over half of the households, 51 percent, in the seven-county region moved into their current residence in 2000 and later.
- The central cities historically drew a large share of new residents coming to the region. A larger proportion of their housing stock is rental housing, which also tends to increase the proportion of households that have recently moved. However, in a given year only about a fourth of people moving

are new to the metro area. In Minneapolis, 59 percent of all of the city’s households had moved to their residence in 2000 or later; in St. Paul it was 56 percent.

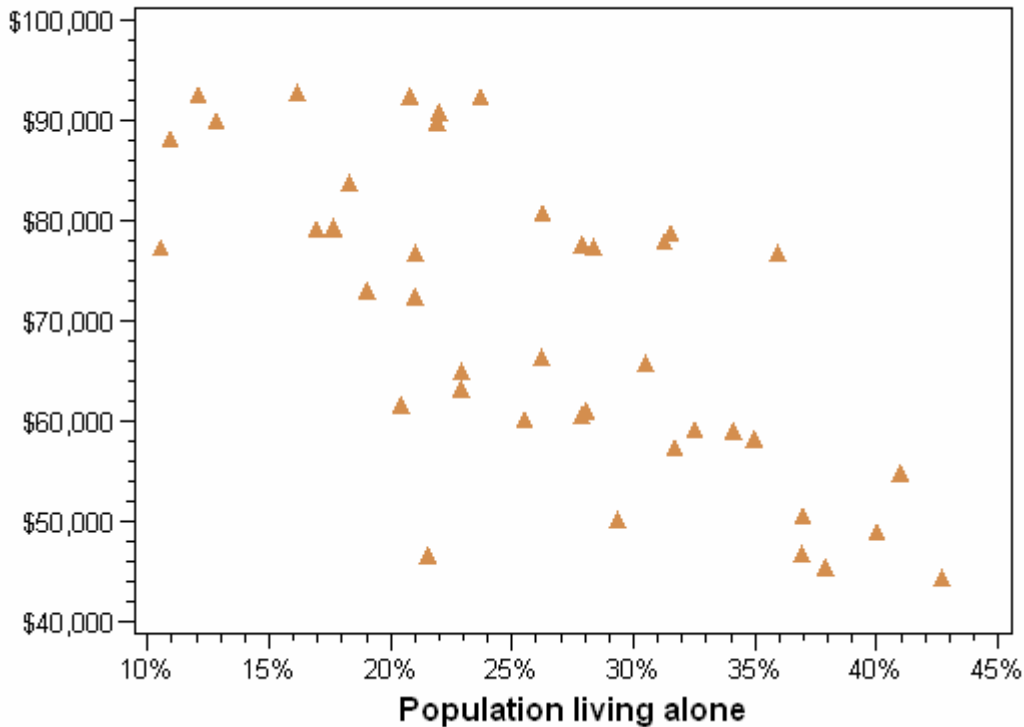
- In the developed suburbs, the average was lower, at 46 percent. Communities where over half of the households had moved in during this decade included Burnsville (57 percent), followed by St. Louis Park, New Hope, and Brooklyn Center. Lower rates of mobility since 2000 were seen in Crystal and Shoreview (37-38 percent).
- A higher share of the developing suburbs’ households were recent movers with a group average of 52 percent. For the most part, the proportion ranged from 50 to 60 percent for individual developing communities. However, in Shakopee it was 70 percent and it was between 40 and 50 percent in Andover, Ramsey, Cottage Grove, and Maple Grove.
- In many developing communities – such as Shakopee and Woodbury – recent strength in new housing construction helps to explain the number of newcomers. In developed suburbs, however, the number of people moving into different homes results from turnover among the existing housing stock.



Overview of American Community Survey data (2005-2007)

December 2008

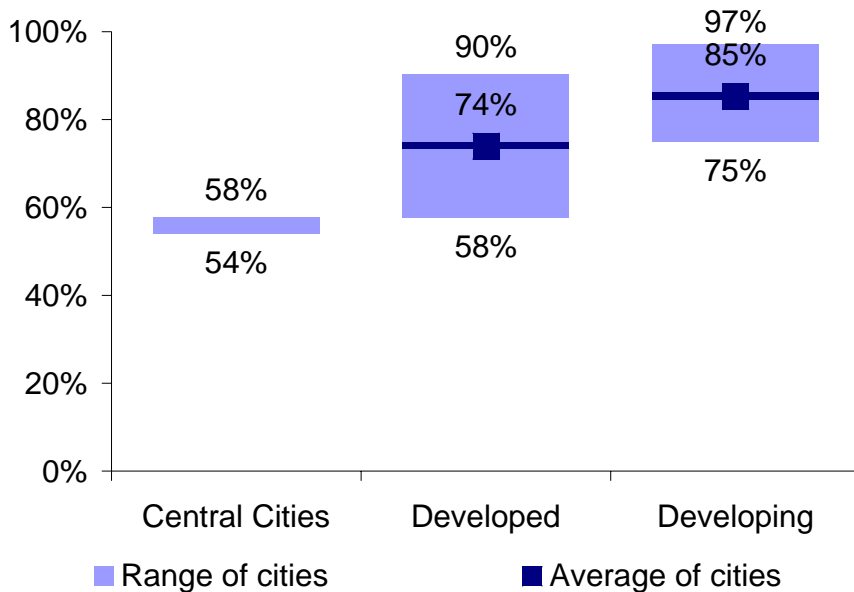
Median household income



- In general, having a smaller share of the population living alone correlated with a higher median household income as more households lead to more wage-earners per household. Conversely, a higher share of the population living alone correlated with a lower median household income. A few communities were notable breaks to this pattern – Brooklyn Center, where 22 percent of the population live alone yet the median household income is \$46,775, third lowest in the seven-county area, and Edina, which has a median household income of \$76,805 with 36 percent of the population living alone (seventh highest).



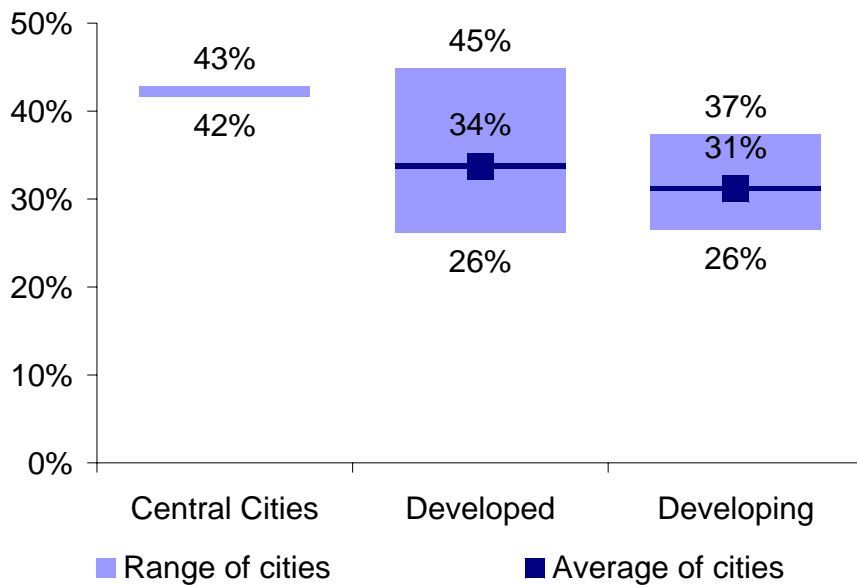
Homeownership rate



- Nearly three in four households, or 74 percent, owned their own homes in the seven-county Minneapolis-St. Paul area.
- Minneapolis and St. Paul had the lowest homeownership rates at 54 percent and 58 percent respectively. Part of this was the result of the extensive apartment stock available in both cities although many single-family detached homes in the central cities were also renter-occupied.
- The developed suburbs had the largest range of homeownership rates, from 58 percent in New Hope to 90 percent in Champlin. The developed suburbs with the lowest homeownership rates were New Hope, St. Louis Park, Fridley, Burnsville and Brooklyn Center. The developed suburbs with the highest homeownership rates, all above 80 percent, were Champlin, Shoreview, Apple Valley, Golden Valley and Coon Rapids.
- The developing suburbs had a range of homeownership rates from 75 percent in Brooklyn Park to 97 percent in Andover. The developing suburbs with the lowest homeownership rates, all below 80 percent, were Brooklyn Park, Chaska, Eagan, Plymouth, Eden Prairie, Shakopee and Hastings. The developing suburbs with the highest homeownership rates, all above 90 percent, were Andover, Ramsey, Lakeville, Rosemount, Blaine, Cottage Grove and Maple Grove.



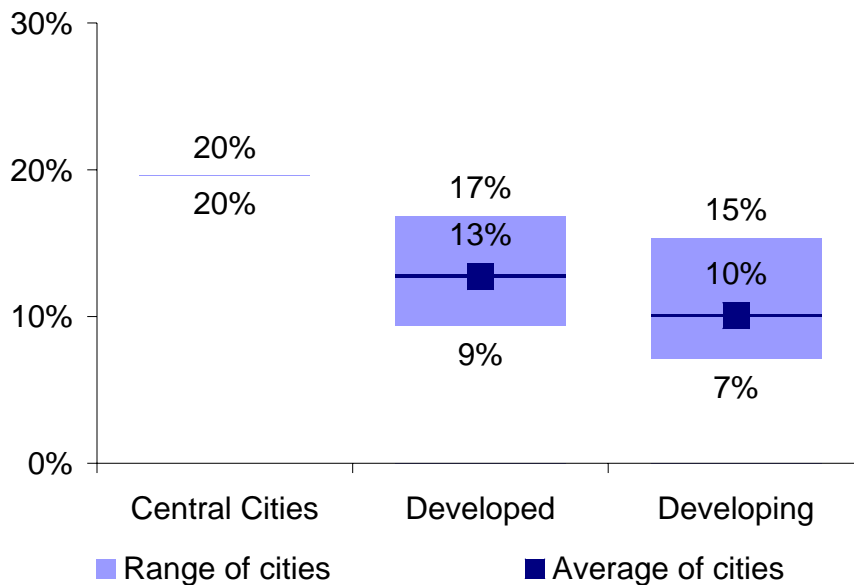
Percent of households experiencing housing cost burden



- Overall, 35 percent of households in the seven-county Twin Cities area experienced housing cost burden, defined as paying 30 percent or more of their household income on housing costs.
- In general, the central cities had the highest level of housing cost burden and the lowest housing cost burden was in the developing suburbs. However, the region's highest housing cost burden was in Brooklyn Center, a developed suburb, at 45 percent.

- In St. Paul, 42 percent of households experienced housing cost burden; in Minneapolis, 43 percent.
- The developed suburbs had a large distribution of level of housing cost burden, ranging from Brooklyn Center's high of 45 percent to a low of 26 percent in Shoreview. The developed suburbs with the highest levels of housing cost burden, all more than 35 percent were Brooklyn Center, White Bear Lake, Richfield, Burnsville, and New Hope. The developed suburbs with the lowest levels of housing cost burden were Shoreview, Edina, Golden Valley, Fridley, and Apple Valley.
- The developing suburbs with the highest level of cost burden, all above 35 percent, were Hastings, Brooklyn Park and Oakdale. The developing suburbs with the lowest level of cost burden were Woodbury, Maple Grove, Inver Grove Heights, and Eden Prairie.
- Data on cost burden were not available for six communities: Andover, Chanhassen, Cottage Grove, Prior Lake, Ramsey, and Savage

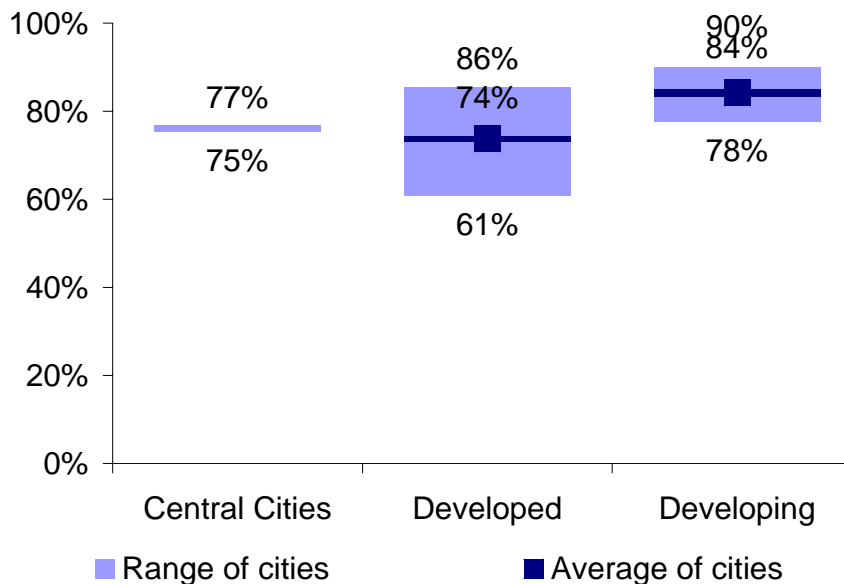
Percent of households experiencing severe housing cost burden



- Overall, 13 percent of households in the seven-county area experienced severe housing cost burden, paying 50 percent of more of their household income on housing costs.
- The central cities had the highest level of severe housing cost burden and the lowest severe housing cost burden was in the developing suburbs.

- In both Minneapolis and St. Paul, one in five households, 20 percent, paid more than half of their household income on housing.
- The developed and developing suburbs have a similar range of distribution of level of severe housing cost burden – eight percentage points in each area.
- The developed suburbs with the highest levels of severe housing cost burden, all more than 15 percent, were Richfield, Burnsville, Brooklyn Center, New Hope and Roseville. Roseville’s presence on the list of top five highest severe housing cost burden replaced White Bear Lake, which was among the top five highest with moderate cost burden or more. The developed suburbs with the lowest levels of severe housing cost burden were Shoreview, Apple Valley, Golden Valley, Crystal and Champlin. Crystal and Champlin’ presence on the list of top five lowest severe housing cost burden replaced Edina and Fridley which was among the top five lowest with moderate cost burden or more.
- The developing suburbs with the highest level of severe cost burden, all above 10 percent, were Brooklyn Park, Hastings, Oakdale and Plymouth. The developing suburbs with the lowest level of severe cost burden were Woodbury, Lakeville, Eden Prairie and Chaska.
- Data on cost burden were not available for six communities: Andover, Chanhassen, Cottage Grove, Prior Lake, Ramsey, and Savage.

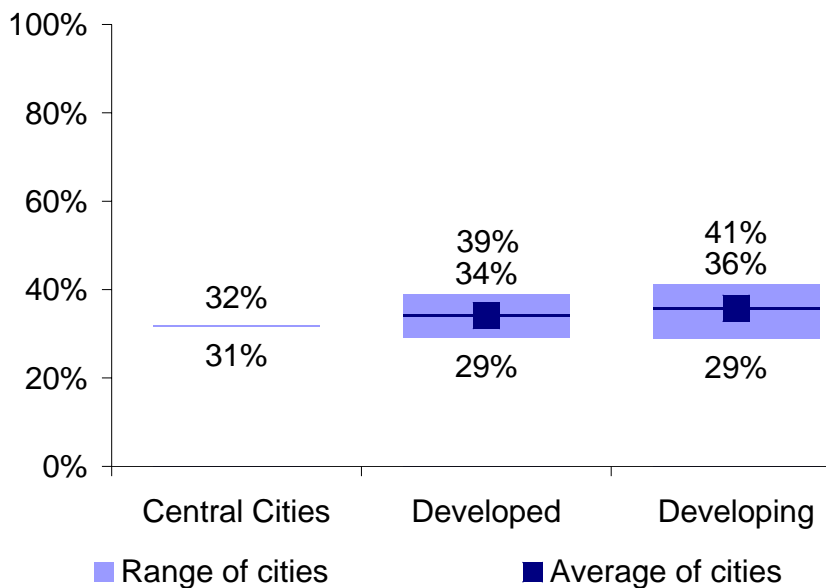
Percent of homeowners with a mortgage



- Overall, nearly four in five homeowners, or 78 percent, in the seven-county Minneapolis-St. Paul area have a mortgage on their home. Homeowners who do not have a mortgage are more likely to have owned a home for longer, thereby allowing them to pay off their mortgage.
- The central cities and the developed suburbs had a similar overall share of mortgaged households while the developing suburbs had, in general, a higher share of mortgaged households.
- Three out of four central city homeowners had a mortgage – 75 percent in St. Paul and 77 percent in Minneapolis.
- The developed suburbs had the broadest distribution of mortgage rates, ranging from 61 percent in Roseville to 86 percent in Apple Valley and Champlin.
- The developed suburbs with the lowest shares of mortgaged households, all less than 70 percent, were Roseville, Fridley, Edina, New Brighton, Richfield, and Bloomington, all suburbs that experienced the bulk of their development shortly after World War Two. The developed suburbs with the highest shares of mortgaged households, all above 80 percent, were Coon Rapids, Burnsville, Apple Valley and Champlin, suburbs that experienced the bulk of their development in the 1980s and 1990s.
- The developing suburbs with 80 percent or less households with mortgages were Chaska, Hastings, Inver Grove Heights – three communities with a mix of older and newer homes. The developing suburbs with the highest shares of mortgaged households, all above 85 percent, were Savage, Ramsey, Andover, Eagan, Maple Grove, Prior Lake, Woodbury and Shakopee – all cities that have seen rapid growth in the last decade or two. In Savage, only one in ten homeowners no longer has a mortgage on their home.



Percent of homeowners with a second mortgage or home equity loan

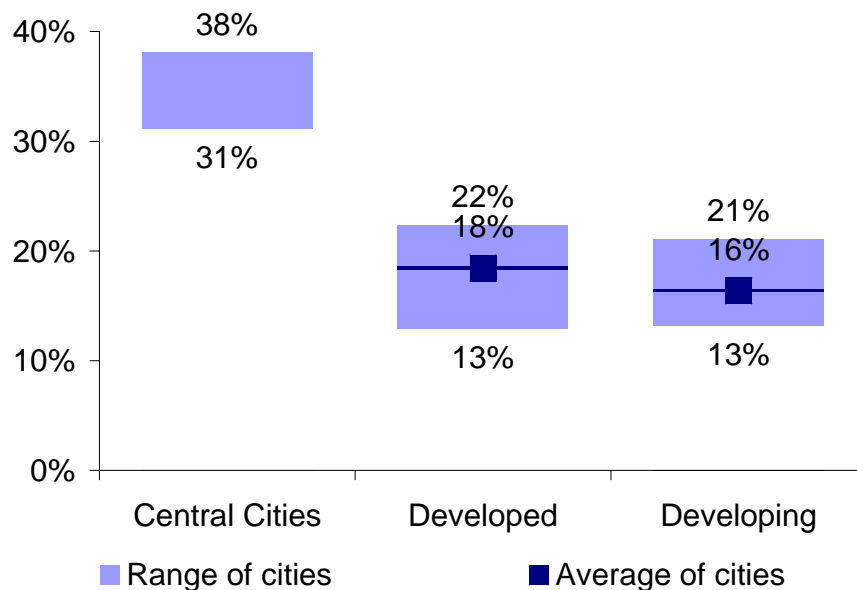


- Overall, just over one in three homeowners, or 35 percent, in the seven-county Minneapolis-St. Paul area had a second mortgage or home equity loan on their home. Homeowners who have a second mortgage or home equity loan are less likely to have been able to afford their home with a single mortgage or pursued additional debt through a home equity loan.

- All areas had a similar overall share of homeowners with second mortgages.
- More than three in ten central city homeowners had a second mortgage – 32 percent in Minneapolis and 31 percent in St. Paul.
- The developed suburbs with the highest share of households with a second mortgage were Richfield, Brooklyn Center, Champlin and Apple Valley. The developed suburbs with the fewest shares of households with second mortgages were Roseville and Edina, both 30 percent and below.
- The developing suburbs had the broadest distribution of shares of homeowners with second mortgages, ranging from 41 percent in Prior Lake to 29 percent in Oakdale and Hastings. The developing suburbs with the highest shares of households with second mortgages at 40 percent and more were Prior Lake, Cottage Grove, Chanhassen and Lakeville. The developing suburbs with the lowest shares of households with a second mortgage were Hastings, Oakdale, and Inver Grove Heights, all 30 percent and below.

Part III: Commuting Patterns

Percent of commuters using transportation alternatives

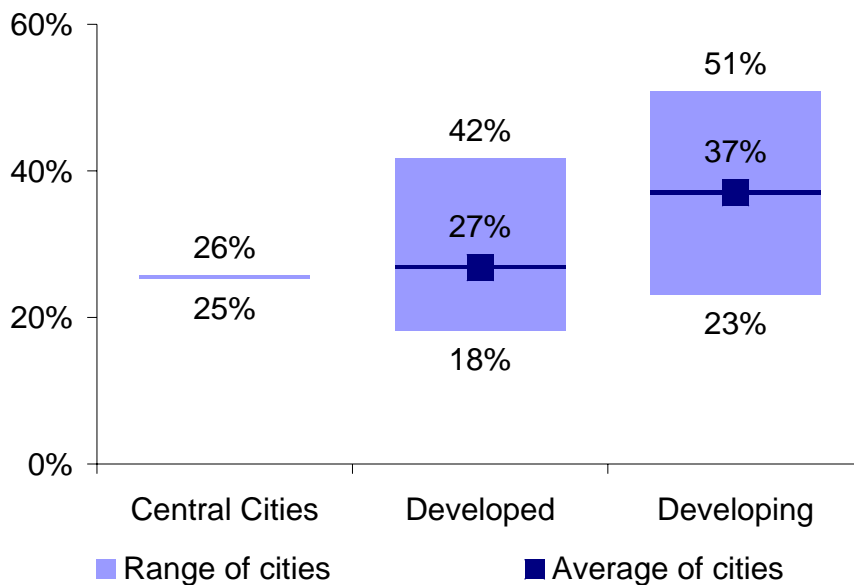


- Across the Twin Cities area, just over one in five commuters, 22 percent, chose to travel to work using transportation alternatives, including carpooling, public transit, telecommuting, bicycling or walking.
- The central cities had nearly twice the share of commuters using transportation alternatives relative to either the developed or developing suburbs.

- 31 percent in St. Paul and 38 percent in Minneapolis of commuters used transportation alternatives.
- The developing and developed suburbs had both a similar level of use of transportation alternatives – means of 18 and 16 percent each across the communities – and a similar range of shares of using transportation alternatives, from 13 percent to 22 and 21 percent.
- The suburbs with the lowest shares of commuters using transportation alternatives were White Bear Lake, Oakdale, Inver Grove Heights, Hastings, Savage, Cottage Grove, Crystal, and Andover, all 15 percent or less. Five of these eight communities are in the east metro area.
- The suburbs with the highest shares of commuters using transportation alternatives – or least driving alone – were Richfield, Brooklyn Center, St. Louis Park, Bloomington, Brooklyn Park, Edina, Golden Valley and Maplewood. In each community, at least one in five commuters uses a means of transportation other than driving alone. Of these eight communities, only Maplewood is on the east side of the metro.
- Data were not available for Champlin, New Brighton, Prior Lake or Ramsey.



Percent of commuters reporting travel time of 30 minutes or more

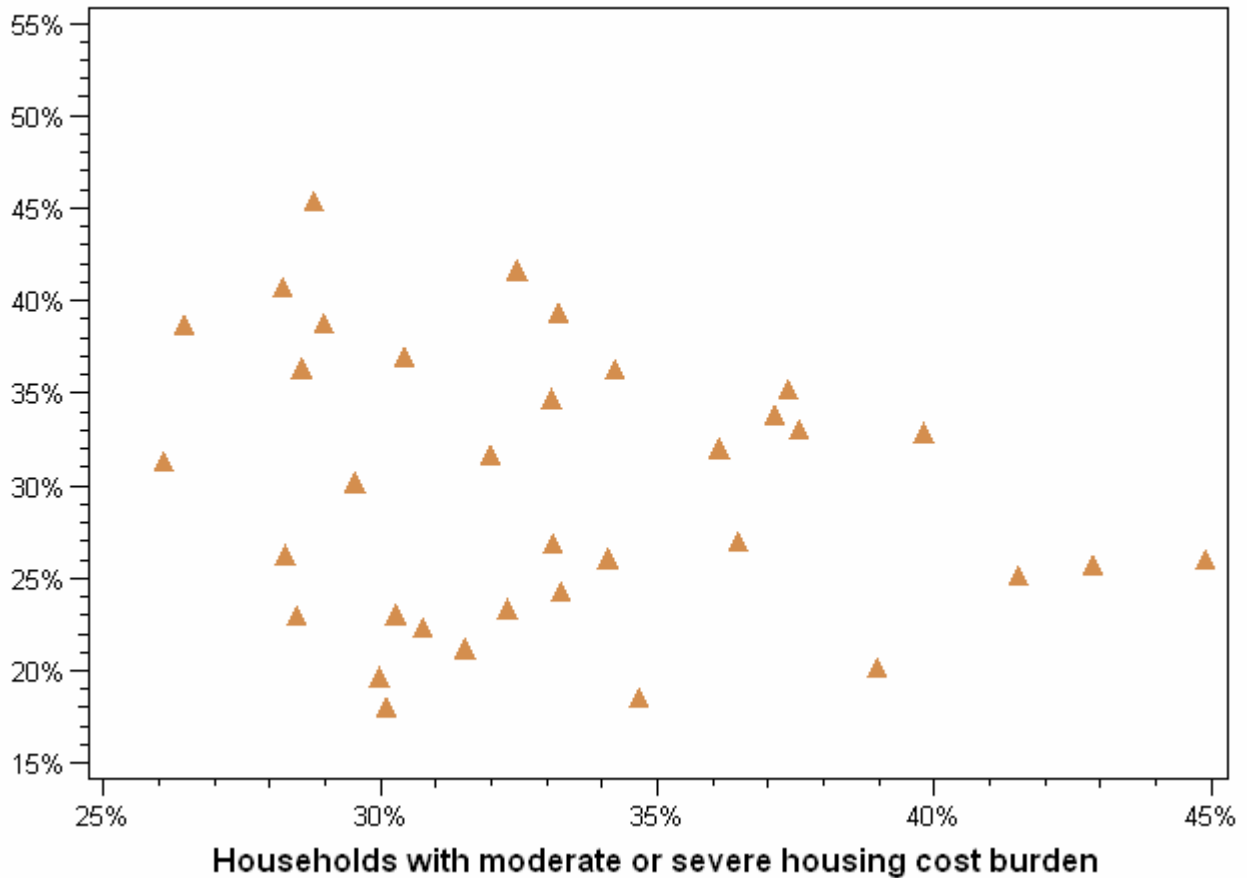


- Overall, just under one in three commuters, or 33 percent, in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area report traveling 30 minutes or more each way to work.
- The central cities and the developed suburbs had a similar overall share of commuters traveling 30 minutes or more while the developing suburbs had, in general, a higher share of commuters traveling 30 minutes or more.

- One in four central city commuters travels 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. The developed suburbs with the lowest share of commuters traveling 30 minutes or more to work – all 20 percent or lower – were Golden Valley, St. Louis Park, Edina and Richfield, all suburbs sharing a border with Minneapolis and all but Richfield having an above average jobs-to-household ratio. The developed suburbs with the highest share of commuters traveling 30 minutes or more to work – all more than 35 percent – were Champlin, Apple Valley and Coon Rapids, all suburbs at least two suburbs 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 23 percent in Eden Prairie to 51 percent in Andover. The developing suburbs 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 Eagan. Both Eden Prairie and Eagan have significant employment concentrations that are in close proximity to residents of Chanhassen and Inver Grove Heights, respectively. 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 Anoka County suburbs.

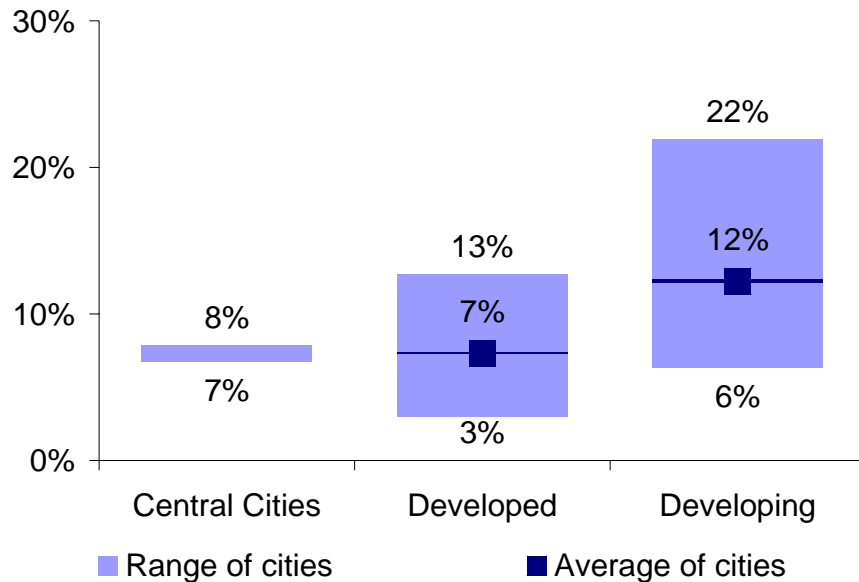


Commuters reporting commutes of 30 minutes or more



- The inverse correlation between the share of commuters reporting commutes of 30 minutes or more and the households experiencing at least moderate cost burden (paying more than 30 percent of their income on housing costs) seems to confirm the hypothesis that households are “driving to affordability”. In other words, some households choose to live farther from their employment and extend their commutes in order to find more affordable housing. Analysis by the Center for Neighborhood Technology, however, has suggested that the combination of housing and transportation costs tends to be fairly similar across a region as higher transportation costs offset reduced housing costs.

Percent of commuters reporting travel time of 45 minutes or more



- Overall, one in ten commuters, or 10 percent, in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area report traveling 45 minutes or more each way to work.
- The central cities and the developed suburbs had a similar overall share of commuters traveling 45 minutes or more while the developing suburbs had, in general, a higher share of commuters traveling 45 minutes or more.

- One in twelve central city commuters travels 45 minutes or more to work – 7 percent in Minneapolis and 8 percent in St. Paul.
- For the developed suburbs, the share of commuters traveling 45 minutes or more to work ranges from 3 percent in Golden Valley to 13 percent in Apple Valley and Coon Rapids. The developed suburbs with the lowest share of commuters traveling 45 minutes or more to work – all 5 percent or lower – were Golden Valley, Edina, Crystal, St. Louis Park, and Minnetonka, all western suburbs. The developed suburbs with the highest share of commuters traveling 45 minutes or more to work – all more than 10 percent – were Apple Valley, Coon Rapids, and Champlin, all suburbs at least two suburbs away from a central city employment hub.
- The developing suburbs have the broadest distribution of rates of commuters traveling 45 minutes or more to work, ranging from 6 percent in Plymouth to 22 percent in Ramsey. The developing suburbs with the lowest share of commuters traveling 45 minutes or more to work – all less than 10 percent – were Plymouth, Inver Grove Heights, Eden Prairie, Eagan, Brooklyn Park, Chanhassen, and Oakdale. The developing suburbs with the highest share of commuters traveling 45 minutes or more to work – all more than 15 percent – were Ramsey, Andover and Blaine, all Anoka County suburbs.

**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, CITIES WITH POPULATION OF 20,000 OR MORE
AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 2005-2007. U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, COMPILED BY METROPOLITAN COUNCIL RESEARCH**

	% Under Age 18	% Age 65+	% Married couple Hshlds	% Married with children Hshlds	% Live-alone Hshlds	% Persons of color	% Not Speak at home	Median Hshld income	% Moved in 2000 or later	% Home-owners	% Housing cost-burdened	% Severe cost-burdened	% Owners with mortgage	% Owners no 2nd mortgage	% Drive alone to work	% Commute 30+ min.	% Commute 45+ min.
CENTRAL CITIES																	
Minneapolis	20.9	8.4	29.1	12.3	42.7	36.7	19.8	\$44,478	58.9	53.8	42.8	19.7	76.9	68.0	38.2	25.7	6.7
St. Paul	25.8	10.0	34.3	16.1	37.9	37.9	22.9	45,560	55.9	57.7	41.5	19.6	75.3	68.6	31.1	25.1	7.9
DEVELOPED SUBURBS																	
Apple Valley	26.9	8.1	56.7	25.9	21.0	15.3	11.1	76,789	48.2	86.0	30.4	9.5	85.5	62.2	17.3	37.0	12.7
Bloomington	19.9	17.3	48.1	16.5	32.5	19.1	12.4	59,262	43.5	70.7	34.1	12.3	68.9	67.7	20.3	26.1	6.4
Brooklyn Center	27.8	13.8	44.8	19.2	21.5	49.1	24.8	46,775	50.0	66.9	44.9	16.2	75.5	61.6	22.0	26.0	7.8
Burnsville	23.6	9.8	45.1	19.0	28.0	20.7	14.4	61,136	57.5	66.5	37.5	16.3	82.3	65.3	18.2	33.1	8.2
Champlin	31.0	5.0	68.6	39.4	17.0	11.7	8.8	79,229	44.8	90.2	32.5	10.7	85.6	61.8	NA	41.7	12.4
Coon Rapids	26.2	9.4	52.0	23.7	25.5	11.2	8.6	60,193	47.6	79.5	34.2	12.5	81.6	66.4	17.6	36.3	12.5
Crystal	21.6	13.0	45.8	19.8	35.0	18.5	15.6	58,282	38.4	79.4	33.2	10.7	72.1	64.2	15.1	24.3	4.6
Edina	24.4	20.7	53.2	25.8	35.9	9.1	10.3	76,805	42.9	78.2	30.0	12.9	67.4	70.0	20.0	19.7	3.4
Fridley	22.2	14.1	44.2	16.2	29.3	18.8	12.4	50,309	49.4	64.5	30.3	10.9	65.4	67.5	17.1	23.1	5.8
Golden Valley	19.8	19.2	51.3	18.2	31.2	14.1	7.2	77,976	45.1	80.4	30.1	9.8	69.9	64.2	19.6	18.1	3.0
Maplewood	24.5	15.8	51.6	19.9	27.9	19.1	10.8	60,654	43.7	75.7	33.1	13.3	71.6	69.3	19.6	26.9	7.4
Minnetonka	22.0	14.5	52.0	20.7	31.5	8.9	6.9	78,840	45.8	74.8	30.8	10.8	74.3	64.1	17.7	22.3	5.0
New Brighton	23.5	17.1	48.7	17.5	31.7	17.5	11.1	57,509	44.2	71.8	32.3	11.1	68.0	67.5	0.0	23.4	7.7
New Hope	20.4	20.1	45.0	17.5	36.9	19.6	12.8	46,842	52.4	57.6	36.5	15.6	74.8	68.0	18.0	27.0	6.6
Richfield	20.2	14.2	38.4	13.5	37.0	31.6	22.1	50,651	45.2	67.8	39.0	16.9	68.6	61.0	22.4	20.2	6.1
Roseville	18.9	23.5	43.6	15.7	40.0	16.9	11.9	49,097	42.3	69.5	31.5	15.5	60.8	71.1	18.7	21.2	5.7
Shoreview	23.0	12.2	56.5	24.3	28.3	NA	6.9	77,433	36.8	86.4	26.1	9.3	78.3	67.7	16.3	31.3	9.1
St. Louis Park	19.9	12.3	37.5	15.3	41.0	19.4	12.1	54,922	54.1	63.8	34.7	13.9	76.5	64.5	21.0	18.5	4.9

**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, CITIES WITH POPULATION OF 20,000 OR MORE
AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 2005-2007. U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, COMPILED BY METROPOLITAN COUNCIL RESEARCH**

	% Under Age 18	% Age 65+	% Married couple Hshlds	% Married with children Hshlds	% Live-alone Hshlds	% Persons of color	% Not Speak at home	Median Hshld income	% Moved in 2000 or later	% Home-owners	% Housing cost-burdened	% Severe cost-burdened	% Owners with mortgage	% Owners no 2nd mortgage	% Drive alone to work	% Commute 30+ min.	% Commute 45+ min.
White Bear Lk	23.0	16.6	49.4	18.3	34.1	6.9	4.0	59,104	41.8	75.4	39.8	13.6	73.7	67.5	12.9	32.8	4.9
DEVELOPING SUBURBS																	
Andover	33.0	3.8	78.4	43.8	10.9	7.8	6.5	88,170	39.2	97.1	NA	NA	87.3	63.2	15.3	50.8	19.7
Blaine	25.1	7.1	59.1	26.8	19.0	14.8	11.7	73,074	54.7	91.7	28.8	8.3	83.7	63.2	16.2	45.4	16.5
Brooklyn Park	29.9	7.3	53.4	27.3	20.4	41.7	22.3	61,766	51.3	74.8	37.1	15.4	82.6	68.1	20.2	33.8	8.7
Chanassen	30.3	5.1	69.9	42.7	16.2	9.0	9.2	92,869	52.4	88.3	0.0	0.0	84.7	60.1	17.2	29.4	8.8
Chaska	29.3	6.1	58.6	32.8	22.9	NA	13.3	65,081	55.2	74.9	33.1	8.1	77.5	65.1	17.9	34.7	12.9
Cottage Grove	29.4	6.2	65.0	35.7	17.6	15.9	8.6	79,342	43.1	91.5	NA	NA	81.9	59.5	14.7	40.8	12.7
Eagan	26.2	5.6	53.0	29.0	27.9	16.2	11.7	77,700	54.0	76.3	29.5	10.0	86.8	63.3	16.1	30.2	8.1
Eden Prairie	27.6	6.5	59.3	31.4	23.7	16.8	16.0	92,461	53.5	78.3	28.5	7.9	84.1	66.5	17.1	23.0	7.1
Hastings	26.4	12.1	59.2	26.6	22.9	NA	3.9	63,289	54.7	78.8	37.4	14.9	78.6	71.3	13.8	35.2	12.5
Inver Grove Heights	25.1	8.8	53.1	25.4	26.2	12.8	7.7	66,390	50.4	80.2	28.3	9.9	79.9	69.9	13.4	26.3	7.0
Lakeville	34.8	4.3	67.8	41.7	12.8	10.2	6.9	90,014	53.8	93.1	29.0	7.7	85.5	60.3	15.9	38.8	13.1
Maple Grove	29.0	5.4	63.7	35.8	21.9	12.2	10.2	89,866	45.8	91.0	28.2	8.1	86.5	66.5	16.7	40.7	10.5
Oakdale	25.6	7.6	47.6	23.3	30.5	15.0	11.1	65,848	51.7	80.3	36.1	12.5	82.2	71.1	13.1	32.0	8.8
Plymouth	25.5	9.5	56.3	27.8	26.3	14.4	12.3	80,756	52.2	77.0	32.0	10.9	81.2	66.8	17.3	31.7	6.3
Prior Lake	29.1	5.7	62.4	34.5	22.0	7.4	5.8	90,916	53.4	89.9	NA	NA	86.3	58.7	0.0	43.4	13.5
Ramsey	30.5	4.7	74.5	38.0	10.5	8.6	6.2	77,356	39.2	95.2	NA	NA	87.5	62.3	0.0	49.8	21.9
Rosemount	31.2	6.6	67.1	38.2	18.3	12.0	8.2	83,826	57.3	91.9	28.6	9.8	85.2	62.3	17.0	36.4	14.2
Savage	31.6	4.1	71.2	42.1	12.1	NA	16.3	92,571	56.9	90.1	NA	NA	90.0	63.4	14.5	39.9	13.1
Shakopee	28.5	7.2	56.0	31.6	21.0	19.1	18.2	72,523	70.0	78.7	33.2	10.3	85.7	60.8	21.1	39.4	15.1
Woodbury	28.7	6.8	63.5	33.3	20.8	17.3	13.9	92,492	60.1	85.5	26.4	7.1	85.9	62.3	17.2	38.7	14.2

Communities with American Community Survey data by Metropolitan Council Planning Area

