Growth and Change in the Region’s Communities

Lessons from the 2020 Census
What is the Census?

- **census**: an official cataloguing of the population, with details on age, sex, etc.

- Censuses in the U.S.
  - Data collection once every 10 years
  - Mailed and online questionnaire options
  - Census-takers enumerate remaining places, and follow-up with nonrespondents

- Questions asked
  - Age, sex, race, ethnicity, rent or own home, family (or nonfamily) relationship among people living together
Our support of 2020 Census

• Encouraged participation in Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA)
• In partnership with State and Census Bureau, validated address counts in preparation for 2020
• Reviewed and updated Census Tract geographies to align with data user needs
• Co-convened outreach and coordination meetings with local government partners and Census Bureau staff
Results of 2020 Census: Success!

• Ultimate address list was high-quality
  • Through LUCA and Census’s own canvassing before 2020, net addition of 12,000 otherwise missing addresses to Census’s file
  • Foundation for a more complete count

• Outstanding self-response in Minnesota and metro counties
  • Minnesota self-response: 74%, highest in nation
  • Self-response evaluated as higher quality data than neighbor/proxy response, administrative data-mining, imputation

• Minnesota population of 5,706,494 was more than expected
  • Minnesota awarded the nation’s 435th Congressional District: 713,312 residents per CD
Most data is from self-response

Counting of MN Addresses
- Self-Response, 74%
- Field Household Interview, 7%
- Field Proxy, 14%
- Admin Records, 4%
- Imputation, 0.7%

Counting of MN Households
- Self-Response, 84%
- Other, 9%
- Imputation, 0.3%
- Admin Records, 4%
- Field Proxy, 3%

Of 2,621,000 total addresses, 2,254,000 determined to be occupied by households
What is available in the Census?

**Now**
- Total population + two age groups
- Race and Hispanic/Latino origin
- Total housing units, households

**Later (2022 Q3?)**
- Detailed age/sex
- Rent or own home
- Relationships among people living together

**Never**
- Income/education
- Disability
- Housing costs
- Employment
- Only in American Community Survey sample
Middle-of-the pack growth rates

13th among 25 most populous metros

8th among 12 peer regions (Greater MSP)

3rd among 10 large Midwestern metros

Note: Rankings are based on the 15-county Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The 7-county Twin Cities region contains most (86%) of the 15-county MSA’s residents.
Region is home to majority of Minnesotans

The 7-county Twin Cities region:

**3.163 million residents**

(55% of Minnesota’s population)

+ **313,500 people, 2010-2020**

(78% of Minnesota’s 2010-2020 growth)
Most cities/townships are adding people

2010-2020: +313,500 people

High population growth

Small population growth

Small population loss

High population loss
Geographic balance in recent growth

CHANGE IN POPULATION BY THRIVE COMMUNITY DESIGNATION

- Rural Service Area
- Emerging Suburban Edge & Suburban Edge
- Urban & Suburban
- Urban Center

Click here for a map of Thrive Community Designations

10/1/2021
Timing of growth varies

TOTAL POPULATION, 1970-2020

- Woodbury
- Richfield
- Roseville
- Savage
- Farmington
- Ham Lake

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BUT: Some places are not growing (2010-2020)

- High population growth
- Small population growth
- Small population loss
- High population loss
Most net growth from BIPOC people

POPULATION CHANGE BETWEEN 2010 AND 2020 BY THRIVE COMMUNITY DESIGNATIONS

- **Urban Centers**
  - Black, Indigenous, People of color (BIPOC): +78,348
  - White, non-Latino: +8,865

- **Urban & Suburban**
  - Black, Indigenous, People of color (BIPOC): -46,897
  - White, non-Latino: +139,414

- **Suburban Edge & Emerging Suburban Edge**
  - Black, Indigenous, People of color (BIPOC): +83,132
  - White, non-Latino: +39,174

- **Rural Service Area**
  - Black, Indigenous, People of color (BIPOC): +8,983
  - White, non-Latino: +1,892

Click here for a map of Thrive Community Designations

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metrocouncil.org
Diversity is increasing

POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC/LATINO ORIGIN, 1990-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>2020 share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other/multiracial, non-Latino</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, non-Latino</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Latino</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Latino</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Latino</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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metrocouncil.org
Diversity will increase further

ADULT AND CHILD POPULATIONS BY RACE AND HISPANIC/LATINO ORIGIN, 2020

Group
- Other/multiracial, non-Latino
- American Indian, non-Latino
- Hispanic/Latino
- Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Latino
- Black, non-Latino
- White, non-Latino

Age 18+

Under 18

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Diversity is nuanced

POPULATION BY RACE, INCLUDING MULTIRACIAL IDENTIFICATIONS, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Alone</th>
<th>Alone or with other race(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some other race</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Share of region’s residents identifying with each race...

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Different timing of increasing diversity

SHARE OF POPULATION IDENTIFYING AS BLACK, INDIGENOUS, OR PEOPLE OF COLOR, 1990-2020

- Richfield
- Woodbury
- Roseville
- Savage
- Farmington
- Ham Lake

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Most communities saw an increase in diversity (2010-2020)

- **Largest increase in % BIPOC**
- **Smaller increase in % BIPOC**
- **Smaller decline in % BIPOC**
- **Largest decline in % BIPOC**
BUT: Many areas remain mostly White (2020)
BUT: BIPOC population % decreasing in some areas (2010-2020)

Largest increase in % BIPOC
Smaller increase in % BIPOC
Smaller decline in % BIPOC
Largest decline in % BIPOC
Most common group: Census tracts (2020)

- **White***
- **Black***
- **Asian***
- **Hispanic or Latino***
- **American Indian***
- **Other/multiracial***

* - Excludes those who also identify as Hispanic/Latino
Most common group: Block groups (2020)

White*
Black*
Asian*
Hispanic or Latino
American Indian*
Other/multiracial*

* - Excludes those who also identify as Hispanic/Latino
Dramatic change: Block groups (1990)

White*
Black*
Asian*
Hispanic or Latino
American Indian*
Other/multiracial*

* - Excludes those who also identify as Hispanic/Latino
Bringing Census data to the region

General audiences
- Interactive map
- Digital report
- Download Data
- Community Profiles

Local jurisdictions
- Summary of jurisdictions
- Customized report for each jurisdiction

Advanced users
- Downloadable spatial files for GIS analysis
- Data with standardized geographies

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Decennial Census data is not perfect

Six leading causes of inaccuracies and errors are:

a) Boundaries errors: causing miscalculations of city and township totals
b) Geolocation errors: address at wrong point on map; mis-assigned to wrong block
c) Coverage: address not counted at all; if Census missed the address, then uncounted
d) Census’s process of secondary sources, data-mining, and imputation for addresses *not* participating: this can cause undercounts *(or overcounts)*
e) Respondents’ errors: this can cause undercounts *(or overcounts)*
f) “Disclosure Avoidance System”: distortions introduced to summary tables in order to frustrate personal identifiability of population characteristics; causes slight inaccuracy
Final phase of 2020 Census: troubleshooting

Only three error types can be appealed to Census Bureau:

a) Boundaries errors: causing miscalculations of city and township totals
b) Geolocation errors: address at wrong point on map; mis-assigned to wrong block
c) Coverage: address not counted at all; if Census missed the address, then uncounted

• If state, local, tribal governments can identify and substantiate errors, Census can consider through the **Count Question Resolution** process during 2022-2023
• Census determines whether the issues are “in scope”, whether there were errors, whether it has evidence needed for corrections
• Only mechanism to request review and remedy of official Census results
Met Council offering training, technical assistance, data resources for CQR

- Training and technical assistance
  - Evidence for Count Question Resolution needs to be clear and thoroughly documented
  - Council staff can advise on whether CQR challenges are worth pursuing

- Data resources
  - Met Council and MetroGIS have historical data (from 2020) that can be applied to Census counts problem-spotting and substantiation

- Engagement with local governments
  - Communication through our “Plan It” list, MN APA, and list of governments that participated in Census’s Local Update of Census Addresses
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