

## About the American Community Survey

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a continuously collected survey administered by the U.S. Census Bureau. It provides estimates of demographic and housing characteristics each year. This issue of *MetroStats* highlights demographic findings from the latest ACS release, which summarizes data collected during the 2011-2013 period.

The American Community Survey three-year data provides information for cities with 20,000 or more residents. This includes 44 cities within the seven-county Twin Cities region (Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington counties).

The numbers presented in this report are the Census Bureau's estimates based on surveys of nearly 65,000 housing units and 162,000 people across the Twin Cities region. The estimates are subject to sampling error and may overstate or understate the actual values.

[Read more about the American Community Survey on the U.S. Census Bureau's website.](#)

Download the latest American Community Survey data from our website: <http://metrocouncil.org/data>

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## Key findings

- According to the latest American Community Survey (2011-2013), all counties in the seven-county region added residents of color since 2000. By 2013, one of every four residents of the region was a person of color.
- In seven cities (with at least 20,000 residents) at least 30% of the population are residents of color.
- In some cities, racial and ethnic changes are occurring rapidly. Most cities included in the data (39) show at least a 9 percentage point increase in the share of people of color between 2000 and 2013.

## Introduction

Demographic shifts in the coming decades will result in a different Twin Cities region than we know today and have known in years past. Our region will grow, age and become more racially and ethnically diverse. These shifts are not just in our future, however; recent data from the U.S. Census Bureau show these changes are well underway, especially when it comes to diversity in the region.

Compared to other large metropolitan areas, the Twin Cities remains one of the least racially and ethnically diverse in the nation; however, the number and share of residents of color is rising rapidly.<sup>1</sup> This report describes changes in the region's population by race and ethnicity, from 2000 to 2013.<sup>2</sup>

## Diversity increased across the region

In just over a decade, the region gained nearly 283,000 residents of color (Appendix B). In fact, people of color have accounted for more than nine-tenths (92%) of all population growth in the region since 2000. Overall, the share of residents of color in the Twin Cities region increased from 16.8% to 24.6% (Figure 1).

Further, increases occurred across the region: the number and share of residents of color within each county increased between 2000 and 2013.

<sup>1</sup> The 16-county Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington metropolitan statistical area is one of the least racially and ethnically diverse metropolitan areas in the country. In 2000, the 16-county metro was the second-least racially and ethnically diverse metropolitan area among the nation's largest 50 metropolitan areas. Yet the metro experienced the sixth-fastest growth in population of color between 2000 and the 2011-2013 period, emerging as tied for the fifth-least diverse area among these metropolitan areas by the 2011-2013 period.

<sup>2</sup> This report refers to people of color in general in its analysis of racial and ethnic trends, in large part due to data limitations. We acknowledge that this masks specific trends within racial and ethnic groups.

Relative to other counties, Hennepin and Ramsey had a high share of residents of color in 2000, and both counties experienced sizable increases since (8.0 percentage points and 9.8 percentage points, respectively).

Anoka, Scott and Washington counties more than doubled their respective shares over the past 13 years. In 2000, about one in fourteen residents in each were people of color. By 2013, it was closer to one in every seven residents.

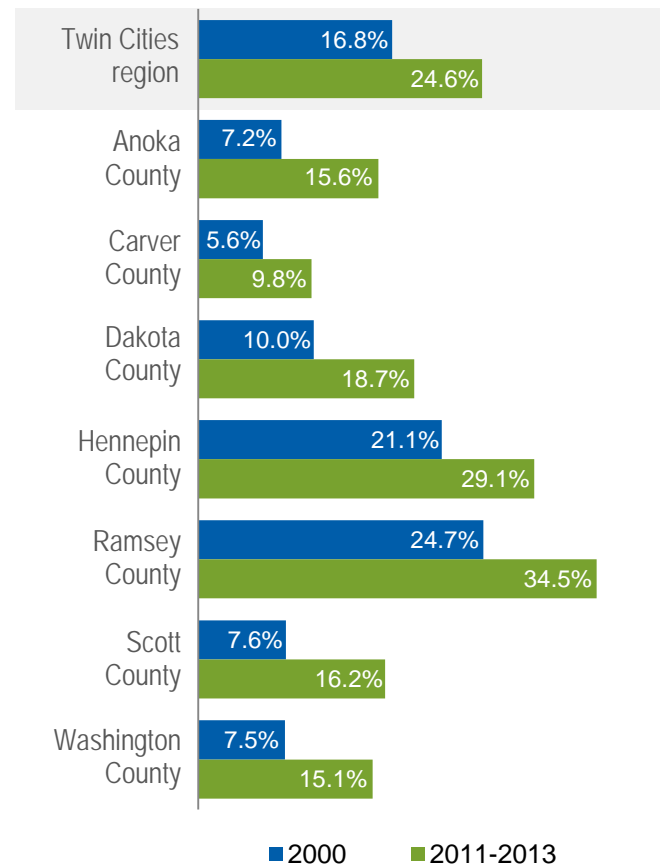
Demographic shifts can be the most visible outcome of more subtle patterns, and the increasing racial and ethnic diversity of the region is a good example. The Twin Cities region gains thousands of immigrants each year from outside the country—the largest numbers of New Americans are from Mexico and Central America, Africa and Asia (international migration). The region also exchanges residents with the rest of the country (domestic migration). Those who leave the region are overwhelmingly (but not exclusively) white, while new arrivals to the region are more racially and ethnically diverse.

Finally, even if these migration differences did not exist, the region would still grow more racially and ethnically diverse for two primary reasons:

- On average, the white, non-Latino population is older than populations of color in our region. For example, in the 16-county Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI area, the median age of white, non-Latinos was 40.9 in 2013—at least ten years older than that of other racial or ethnic groups. In other words, other racial and ethnic groups—relative to white, non-Latinos—have more people in prime child-bearing age groups.
- Black, Asian, and Latino families tend to have more children than white, non-Latino families, resulting in higher natural growth for people of color. The region's pre-school and school-age children show this increasing racial and ethnic diversity. For example, in 2013, 37% of the population under age 20 is children and youth of color compared to 23% of those age 30 to 54.

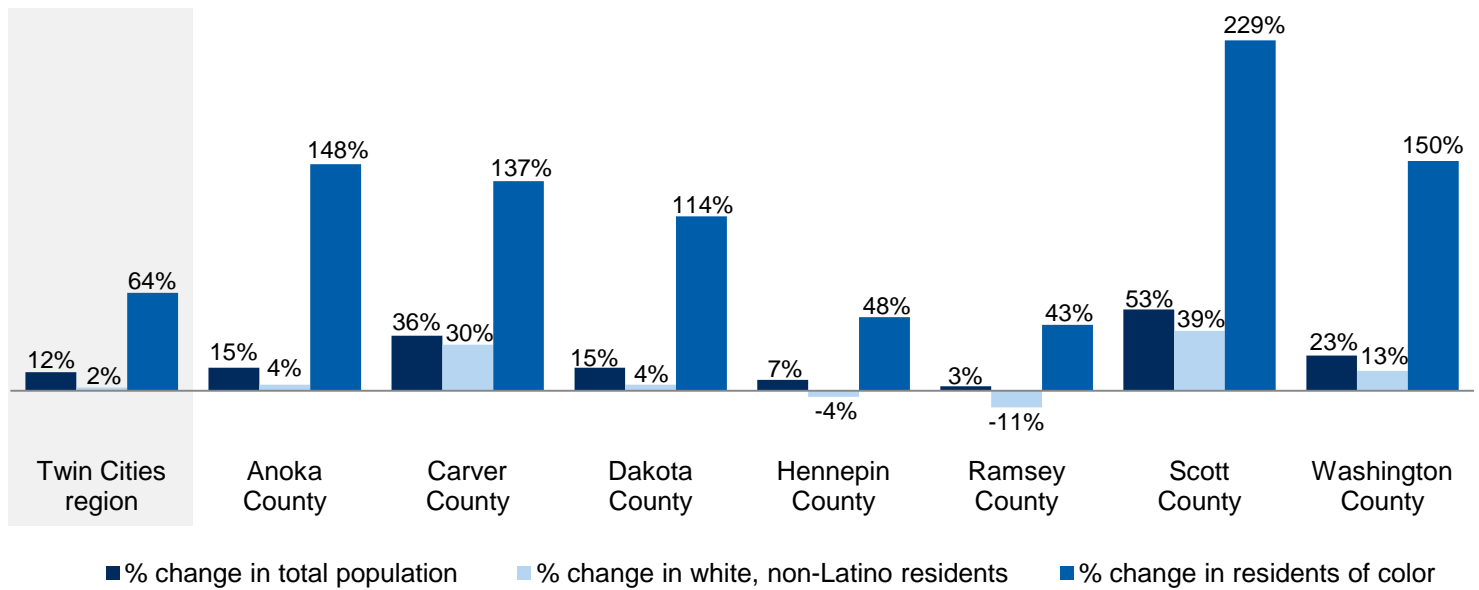
Between 2000 and 2013 in every county in the Twin Cities region, the number of residents of color increased much more quickly than did the number of white, non-Latino residents (Figure 2). In Anoka County, for example, residents of color increased by 148%, while white, non-Latino residents increased by just 4%. Notably, Hennepin and Ramsey counties show a loss in the number of white, non-Latino residents since 2000.

Figure 1. Percentage of people of color by county



Source: Metropolitan Council staff calculations based on Council's 2013 Annual Population Estimates and U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2011-2013 American Community Survey.

Figure 2. Percent change in populations by race and ethnicity within counties from 2000 to 2013



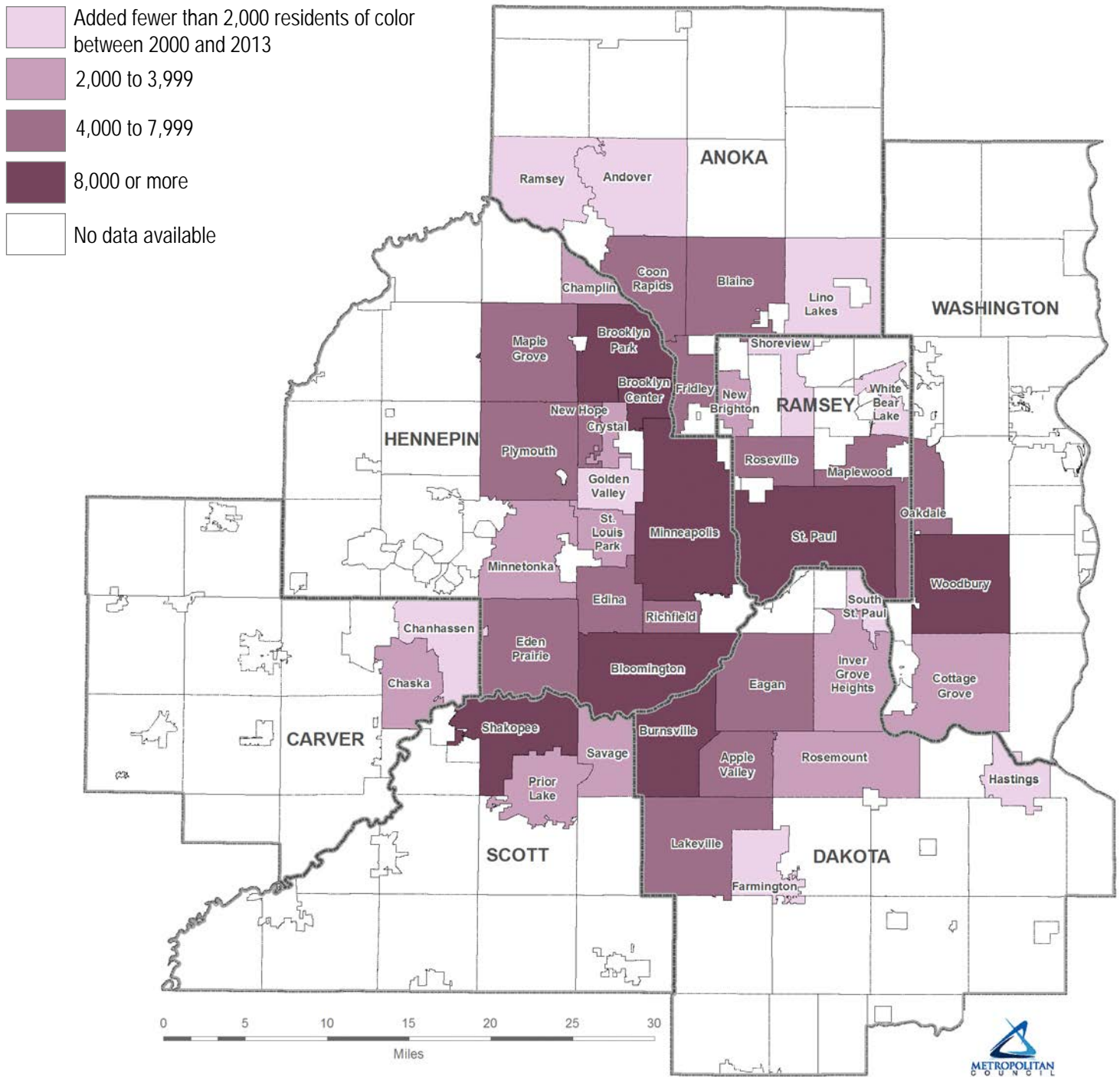
Source: Metropolitan Council staff calculations based on Council's 2013 Annual Population Estimates and U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2011-2013 American Community Survey.

All 44 cities included in the 2011-2013 American Community Survey data have seen an increase in their populations of color since 2000 (Appendix B).<sup>3</sup> Among the biggest gainers are Urban Center and Urban cities like Minneapolis, Saint Paul, Brooklyn Center and Bloomington (Figure 3).<sup>4</sup> A number of Suburban and Suburban Edge cities such as Brooklyn Park, Woodbury, Burnsville and Shakopee also gained over 8,000 residents of color between 2000 and 2013. Cities that gained the most residents of color include Saint Paul (30,580), Brooklyn Park (20,200) and Minneapolis (13,800).

<sup>3</sup> The 2011-2013 American Community Survey provides data for communities with at least 20,000 residents.

<sup>4</sup> Urban Center, Urban, Suburban and Suburban Edge communities refer to [Thrive MSP 2040 Community Designations](#).

Figure 3. Net increase in residents of color from 2000 to 2013 by city



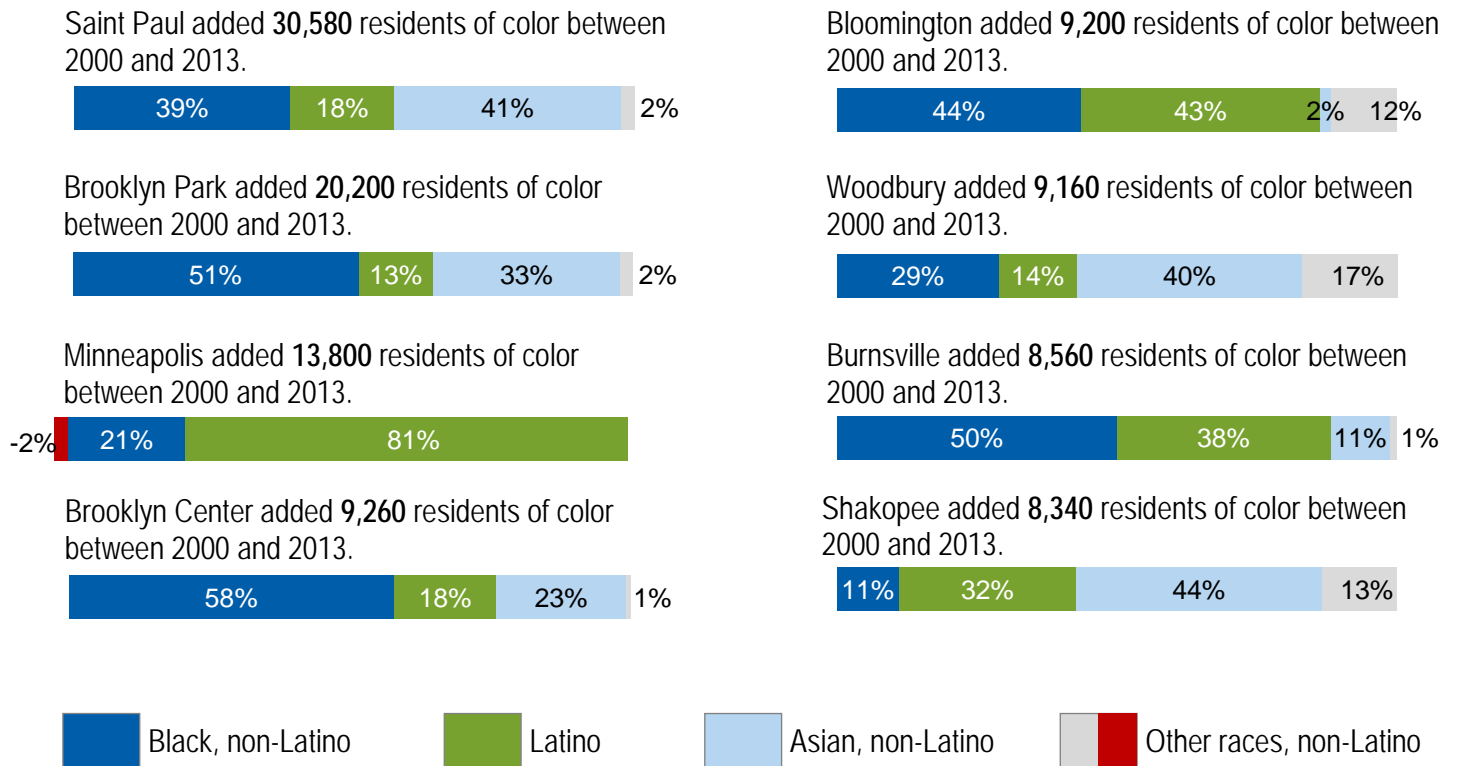
Source: Metropolitan Council staff calculations based on Council's 2013 Annual Population Estimates and U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2011-2013 American Community Survey.

The 2011-2013 American Community Survey data allows us to drill-down on broad racial and ethnic categories. Figure 4 presents this data on the eight cities with the highest net growth of residents of color between 2000 and 2013 (all cities added at least 8,000 residents of color). Some highlights include:

- At least 50% of the residents of color added in Brooklyn Park, Brooklyn Center, Bloomington and Burnsville were black, non-Latino.
- Minneapolis was the only city to lose ‘other race’ residents (mostly Native American, non-Latinos). Of the residents of color added in Minneapolis in the last decade, the vast majority (81%) were Latino.
- A large share of residents of color gained in Saint Paul, Shakopee and Woodbury were Asian, non-Latino.

Data limitations prevent us from calculating how much of the growth of each racial and ethnic group came from international immigration versus natural growth in population or domestic migrants. However, the data serve as a useful reminder that although all cities in the Twin Cities region have become more racially and ethnically diverse since 2000, the pattern of diversity does not look the same for all cities.

Figure 4. Demographics of net-growth-residents of color between 2000 and 2013 in selected cities



Source: Metropolitan Council staff calculations based on Council’s 2013 Annual Population Estimates and U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2011-2013 American Community Survey.

## Racial and ethnic changes are occurring rapidly

The *share* of people of color has also increased since 2000 for all 44 cities included in the 2011-2013 American Community Survey data.<sup>5</sup> The maps on the following pages present 1) the share of residents of color in 2011-2013 (Figure 6) and 2) the increase in percent of residents of color for all cities with available data (Figure 7). In 19 cities across the region, at least one in every five residents is a person of color.

Most cities (39) show at least a 9 percentage point difference between 2000 and 2013. Seven cities—Brooklyn Center, Brooklyn Park, Fridley, Maplewood, New Hope, Richfield and Shakopee—saw increases of 15 percentage points or more. (see Figure 7). Both county- and city-level analysis show that change is happening quickly; cities may differ substantially from one decade to the next as racial and ethnic diversity in the region continues to increase.

Figure 5 details cities where people of color were more than a third of the city’s population in 2011-2013. In Brooklyn Center (59%) and Brooklyn Park (51%) people of color are a majority of the population. Saint Paul is 45% residents of color, a close third. In most of these cities the share of people of color has increased by 15 percentage points or more. (The notable exceptions are Saint Paul and Minneapolis, which had substantial populations of color in 2000.) Many of the most dramatic increases have occurred in Urban Center and Urban cities; however, large increases have also occurred in the Suburban city of Brooklyn Park (see Figure 7 for further examples).

Figure 5. Percentage and percent change in residents of color in selected cities from 2000 to 2011-2013

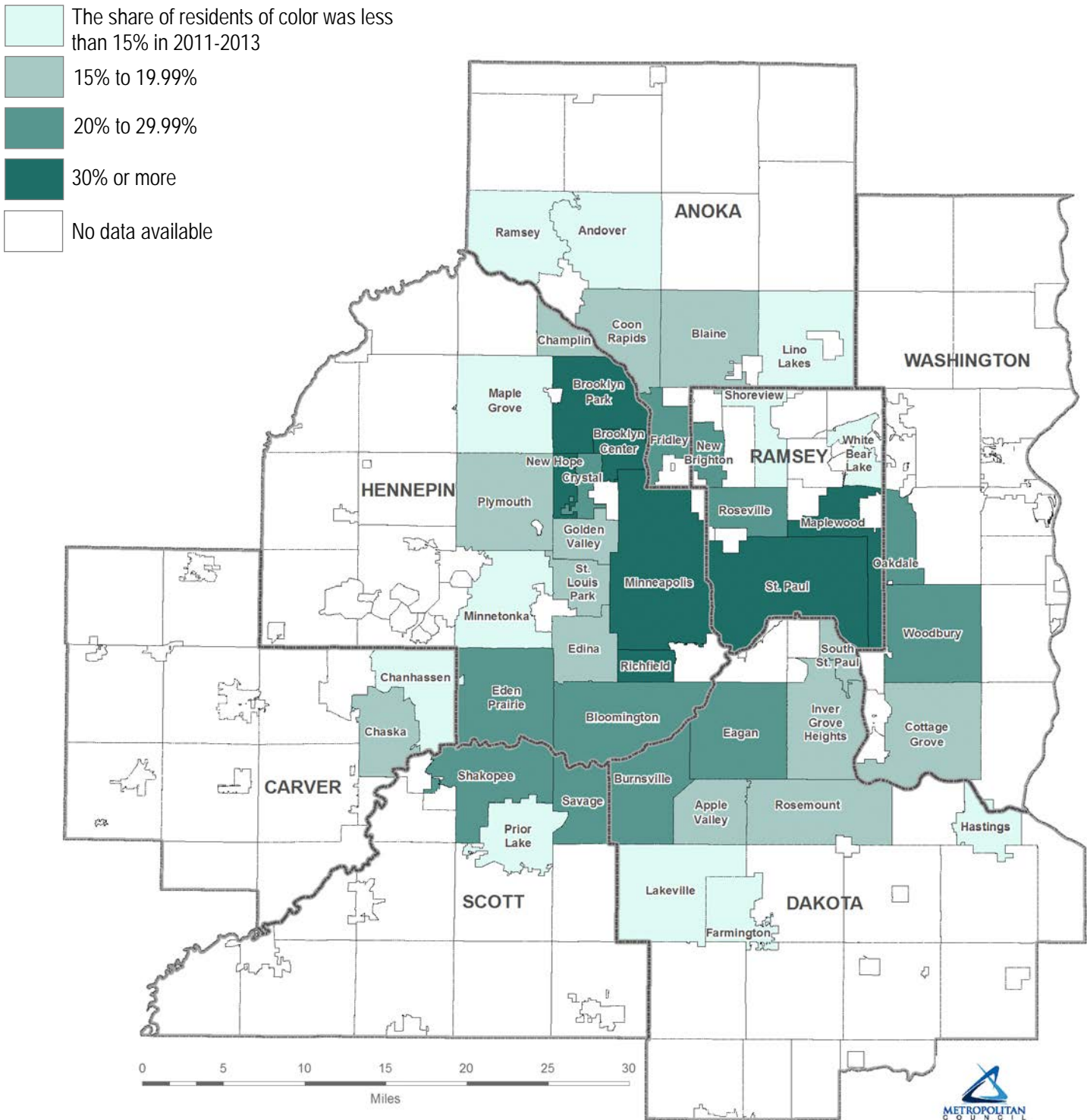
City	<i>Thrive MSP 2040</i> Community Designation	Percentage of residents who are people of color, 2011-2013 <sup>a</sup>	Increase in share of residents of color, 2000 to 2011-2013
Brooklyn Center	Urban	58.8%	29.2 percentage points
Brooklyn Park	Suburban	51.6%	21.9 percentage points
Saint Paul	Urban Center	45.1%	9.2 percentage points
Minneapolis	Urban Center	39.2%	1.7 percentage points
Richfield	Urban Center	37.4%	16.1 percentage points
New Hope	Urban	36.9%	21.9 percentage points

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 American Community Survey.

<sup>a</sup> The ACS is a sample, and estimates are subject to sampling error. See Appendix C for a “likely range” within which the true value probably (90% chance) falls.

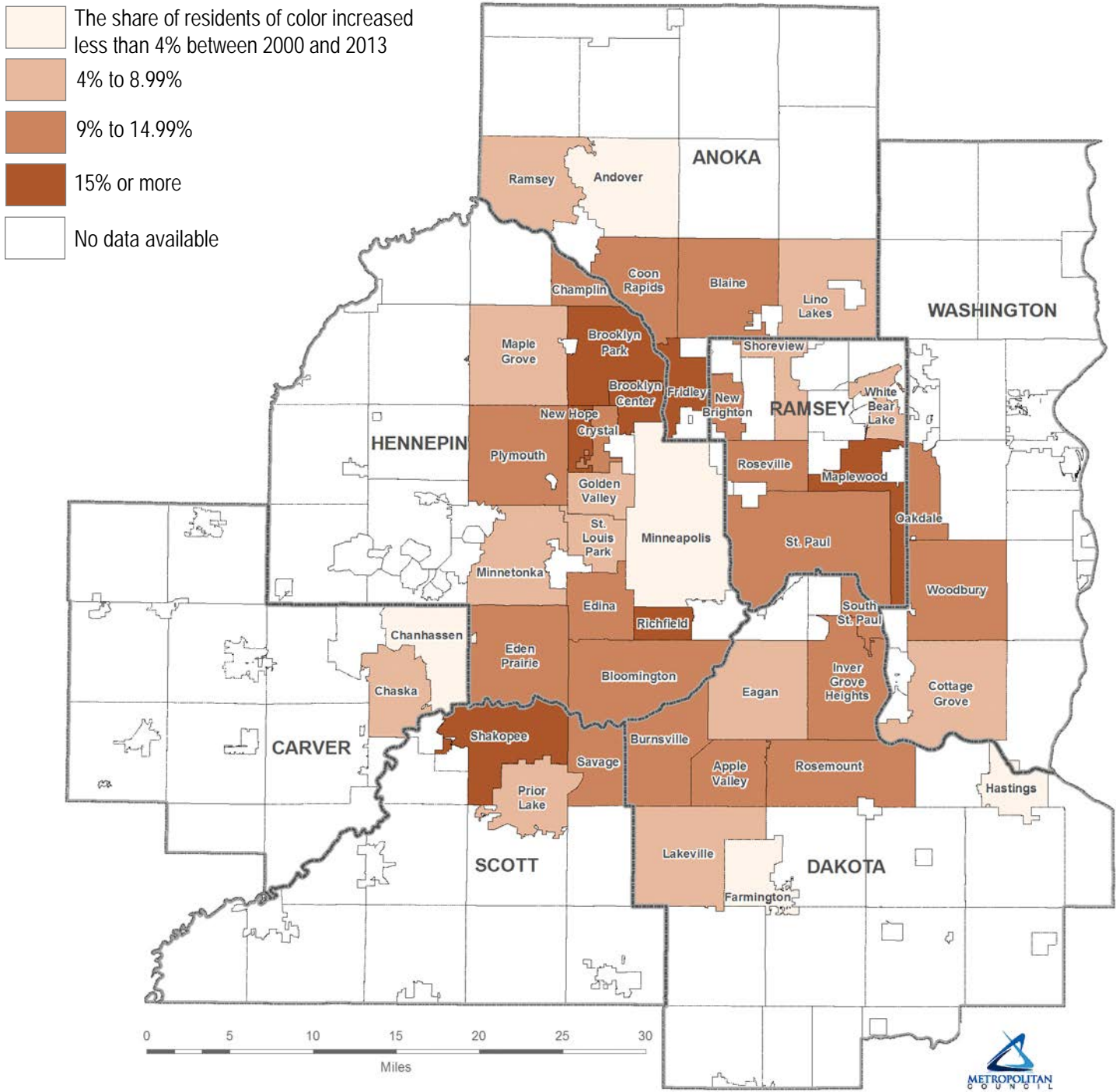
<sup>5</sup> In every city, this change is statistically significant, meaning that it is probably not due to an unrepresentative ACS sample.

Figure 6. Percentage of residents of color by city in 2011-2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2011-2013 American Community Survey.

Figure 7. Increase in percent residents of color from 2000 to 2013 by city

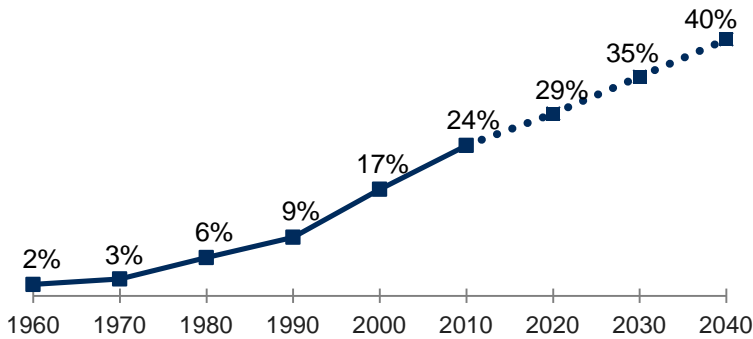


Source: Metropolitan Council staff calculations based on Council's 2013 Annual Population Estimates and U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2011-2013 American Community Survey.



In summary, the demographic shift toward a more racially and ethnically diverse region is well underway and widespread throughout the Twin Cities region, affecting all seven counties and 44 cities included in the 2011-2013 American Community Survey. Within a 13-year timeframe, the share of our population that is people of color has grown considerably and in some places rapidly as well. The Metropolitan Council regional forecasts to 2040 show that even more growth is expected in the next 30 years: by 2040, two in every five residents will be people of color (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Actual and forecasted share of population of color in the Twin Cities region, 1960-2040



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2010 and earlier; Metropolitan Council Thrive MSP 2040 Regional Forecasts.

## Appendix A: How the Council estimated residents of color in 2013

To obtain estimates of residents of color, we applied estimated population percentages from the 2011-2013 American Community Survey to the Council's 2013 Annual Population Estimates.

For example, the Council estimated that Andover had 31,692 residents in 2013. The 2011-2013 ACS estimated that over the 2011-2013 period, 7.56% of Andover's residents were people of color. Multiplying the total residents (31,692) by the share of residents who are people of color (7.6%) yields 2,396 residents of color. To avoid unwarranted precision, we rounded this to the nearest 10, producing a final estimate of 2,400 residents of color in Andover in 2013.

Using the 2011-2013 ACS underestimates the actual number of residents of color in the region. The ACS data cover the entire 2011-2013 period, and racial and ethnic diversity is increasing in the region. When survey responses from 2013 are combined with survey responses from 2011 and 2012—when the population was less racially and ethnically diverse—the share of residents who are people of color is lower than it would be if 2013 data were available, as the following table shows:

Figure A1. Percentage of residents of color by county—American Community Survey compared to Population Estimates

	2011-2013 ACS	Official 2013 Census Bureau Population Estimates
<b>Twin Cities region</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>24.9%</b>
Anoka County	15.6%	16.0%
Carver County	9.8%	9.9%
Dakota County	18.7%	18.9%
Hennepin County	29.1%	29.2%
Ramsey County	34.5%	34.9%
Scott County	16.2%	16.5%
Washington County	15.1%	15.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 American Community Survey; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States, States, and Counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013.

**Appendix B: Number of residents by race and ethnicity by community in 2000 and 2013**  
(Council estimates)

	Total residents			White, non-Latino residents			Residents of color		
	2000 <sup>a</sup>	2013 <sup>b</sup> (Council estimate)	Change, 2000 to 2013	2000 <sup>a</sup>	2013 <sup>c</sup> (Council estimate)	Change, 2000 to 2013	2000 <sup>a</sup>	2013 <sup>c</sup> (Council estimate)	Change, 2000 to 2013
<b>Twin Cities region</b>	<b>2,642,056</b>	<b>2,950,885</b>	<b>+308,829</b>	<b>2,197,626</b>	<b>2,223,760</b>	<b>+26,130</b>	<b>444,430</b>	<b>727,140</b>	<b>+282,710</b>
Anoka County	298,084	341,465	+43,381	276,586	288,230	+11,640	21,498	53,240	+31,740
Carver County	70,205	95,463	+25,258	66,268	86,130	+19,860	3,937	9,340	+5,400
Dakota County	355,904	408,732	+52,828	320,242	332,500	+12,260	35,662	76,230	+40,570
Hennepin County	1,116,200	1,195,058	+78,858	881,016	847,530	-33,490	235,184	347,530	+112,350
Ramsey County	511,035	525,146	+14,111	384,648	344,040	-40,610	126,387	181,110	+54,720
Scott County	89,498	136,926	+47,428	82,733	114,690	+31,960	6,765	22,240	+15,480
Washington County	201,130	248,095	+46,965	186,133	210,640	+24,510	14,997	37,450	+22,450
Andover	26,588	31,692	+5,104	25,477	29,500	+4,020	1,111	2,190	+1,080
Apple Valley	45,527	50,326	+4,799	41,372	40,570	-800	4,155	9,760	+5,610
Blaine	44,942	62,018	+17,076	41,628	50,830	+9,200	3,314	11,190	+7,880
Bloomington	85,172	85,935	+763	74,008	65,580	-8,430	11,164	20,360	+9,200
Brooklyn Center	29,172	30,426	+1,254	20,530	12,520	-8,010	8,642	17,900	+9,260
Brooklyn Park	67,388	77,989	+10,601	47,365	37,760	-9,610	20,023	40,230	+20,210
Burnsville	60,220	61,300	+1,080	51,952	44,470	-7,480	8,268	16,830	+8,560
Champlin	22,193	23,499	+1,306	20,948	19,950	-1,000	1,245	3,550	+2,310
Chanhassen	20,321	24,155	+3,834	18,979	21,930	+2,950	1,342	2,230	+890
Chaska	17,449	24,811	+7,362	15,786	20,930	+5,140	1,663	3,890	+2,230
Coon Rapids	61,607	62,684	+1,077	56,955	51,910	-5,050	4,652	10,780	+6,130
Cottage Grove	30,582	35,403	+4,821	28,196	29,650	+1,450	2,386	5,750	+3,360
Crystal	22,698	22,645	-53	19,797	16,820	-2,980	2,901	5,820	+2,920
Eagan	63,557	66,301	+2,744	55,219	52,180	-3,040	8,338	14,130	+5,790
Eden Prairie	54,901	62,729	+7,828	49,230	49,250	+20	5,671	13,480	+7,810
Edina	47,425	49,216	+1,791	44,367	41,280	-3,090	3,058	7,940	+4,880
Farmington	12,365	22,051	+9,686	11,677	20,160	+8,480	688	1,890	+1,200
Fridley	27,449	27,865	+416	24,026	19,600	-4,430	3,423	8,270	+4,850
Golden Valley	20,281	20,683	+402	18,236	16,910	-1,330	2,045	3,780	+1,740
Hastings	18,204	22,592	+4,388	17,570	20,940	+3,370	634	1,650	+1,020
Inver Grove Heights	29,751	34,458	+4,707	26,727	27,760	+1,030	3,024	6,700	+3,680
Lakeville	43,128	57,789	+14,661	40,226	50,270	+10,040	2,902	7,520	+4,620
Lino Lakes	16,791	20,833	+4,042	15,608	18,240	+2,630	1,183	2,600	+1,420
Maple Grove	50,365	63,746	+13,381	47,407	54,620	+7,210	2,958	9,130	+6,170
Maplewood	34,947	38,950	+4,003	30,602	26,720	-3,880	4,345	12,230	+7,890
Minneapolis	382,618	400,938	+18,320	239,080	243,600	+4,520	143,538	157,340	+13,800
Minnetonka	51,301	50,841	-460	48,067	44,420	-3,650	3,234	6,430	+3,200
New Brighton	22,206	22,123	-83	19,487	17,170	-2,320	2,719	4,960	+2,240
New Hope	20,873	20,904	+31	17,748	13,200	-4,550	3,125	7,710	+4,590

	Total residents			White, non-Latino residents			Residents of color		
	2000 <sup>a</sup>	2013 <sup>b</sup> (Council estimate)	Change, 2000 to 2013	2000 <sup>a</sup>	2013 <sup>b</sup> (Council estimate)	Change, 2000 to 2013	2000 <sup>a</sup>	2013 <sup>b</sup> (Council estimate)	Change, 2000 to 2013
Oakdale	26,653	28,142	+1,489	24,168	21,370	-2,800	2,485	6,780	+4,300
Plymouth	65,894	72,969	+7,075	59,565	58,710	-860	6,329	14,260	+7,930
Prior Lake	15,917	24,223	+8,306	14,951	21,130	+6,180	966	3,100	+2,130
Ramsey	18,510	24,306	+5,796	17,769	21,830	+4,060	741	2,470	+1,730
Richfield	34,439	36,041	+1,602	27,125	22,570	-4,560	7,314	13,470	+6,160
Rosemount	14,619	22,605	+7,986	13,429	18,310	+4,880	1,190	4,290	+3,100
Roseville	33,690	34,476	+786	29,831	26,570	-3,260	3,859	7,910	+4,050
St. Louis Park	44,126	47,321	+3,195	38,599	38,300	-300	5,527	9,020	+3,490
Saint Paul	287,151	296,542	+9,391	183,898	162,710	-21,190	103,253	133,830	+30,580
Savage	21,115	28,603	+7,488	18,978	22,850	+3,870	2,137	5,750	+3,610
Shakopee	20,568	38,701	+18,133	18,432	28,230	+9,800	2,136	10,470	+8,330
Shoreview	25,924	25,630	-294	23,984	21,970	-2,010	1,940	3,660	+1,720
South St. Paul	20,167	20,441	+274	18,089	16,380	-1,710	2,078	4,060	+1,980
White Bear Lake	24,325	24,100	-225	22,919	21,200	-1,720	1,406	2,900	+1,490
Woodbury	46,463	65,746	+19,283	41,238	51,360	+10,120	5,225	14,390	+9,170

<sup>a</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census.

<sup>b</sup> Metropolitan Council, 2013 Annual Population Estimates.

<sup>c</sup> Metropolitan Council staff calculations based on Council's 2013 Annual Population Estimates and U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 American Community Survey. All numbers rounded to nearest 10. See Appendix A above for details of these calculations.

### Appendix C: Percentage of residents of color in 2000 and 2011-2013 (American Community Survey)

	Percentage of residents who are people of color			
	2000 <sup>a</sup>	2011-2013 (ACS estimate) <sup>b</sup>	2011-2013 (likely range) <sup>c</sup>	Change, 2000 to 2011-2013 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Twin Cities region</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>7.8%</b>
Anoka County	7.2%	15.6%	N/A	8.4%
Carver County	5.6%	9.8%	N/A	4.2%
Dakota County	10.0%	18.7%	N/A	8.6%
Hennepin County	21.1%	29.1%	N/A	8.0%
Ramsey County	24.7%	34.5%	N/A	9.8%
Scott County	7.6%	16.2%	N/A	8.7%
Washington County	7.5%	15.1%	N/A	7.6%
Andover	4.2%	6.9%	5.7% - 8.1%	2.7%
Apple Valley	9.1%	19.4%	17.3% - 21.5%	10.3%
Blaine	7.4%	18.0%	16.4% - 19.7%	10.7%
Bloomington	13.1%	23.7%	21.5% - 25.9%	10.6%
Brooklyn Center	29.6%	58.8%	55.9% - 61.8%	29.2%
Brooklyn Park	29.7%	51.6%	49.8% - 53.3%	21.9%
Burnsville	13.7%	27.5%	25.4% - 29.5%	13.7%
Champlin	5.6%	15.1%	12.7% - 17.5%	9.5%
Chanhausen	6.6%	9.2%	7.4% - 11.0%	2.6%
Chaska	9.5%	15.7%	13.2% - 18.1%	6.1%
Coon Rapids	7.6%	17.2%	15.5% - 18.8%	9.6%
Cottage Grove	7.8%	16.2%	14.4% - 18.1%	8.4%
Crystal	12.8%	25.7%	21.5% - 29.9%	12.9%
Eagan	13.1%	21.3%	19.9% - 22.7%	8.2%
Eden Prairie	10.3%	21.5%	19.1% - 23.8%	11.2%
Edina	6.4%	16.1%	14.2% - 18.0%	9.7%
Farmington	5.6%	8.6%	5.7% - 11.4%	3.0%
Fridley	12.5%	29.7%	26.8% - 32.5%	17.2%
Golden Valley	10.1%	18.3%	15.8% - 20.7%	8.2%
Hastings	3.5%	7.3%	5.3% - 9.3%	3.8%
Inver Grove Heights	10.2%	19.4%	16.6% - 22.3%	9.3%
Lakeville	6.7%	13.0%	11.3% - 14.7%	6.3%
Lino Lakes	7.0%	12.5%	10.1% - 14.8%	5.4%
Maple Grove	5.9%	14.3%	12.4% - 16.3%	8.4%
Maplewood	12.4%	31.4%	28.7% - 34.1%	19.0%
Minneapolis	37.5%	39.2%	38.6% - 39.9%	1.7%
Minnetonka	6.3%	12.6%	10.8% - 14.4%	6.3%
New Brighton	12.2%	22.4%	18.7% - 26.1%	10.2%
New Hope	15.0%	36.9%	33.0% - 40.8%	21.9%

	Percentage of residents who are people of color			
	2000 <sup>a</sup>	2011-2013 (ACS estimate) <sup>b</sup>	2011-2013 (likely range) <sup>c</sup>	Change, 2000 to 2011-2013 <sup>d</sup>
Oakdale	9.3%	24.1%	21.0% - 27.1%	14.8%
Plymouth	9.6%	19.5%	17.6% - 21.5%	9.9%
Prior Lake	6.1%	12.8%	10.5% - 15.0%	6.7%
Ramsey	4.0%	10.2%	7.9% - 12.5%	6.2%
Richfield	21.2%	37.4%	34.8% - 40.0%	16.1%
Rosemount	8.1%	19.0%	15.9% - 22.1%	10.8%
Roseville	11.5%	22.9%	20.7% - 25.2%	11.5%
St. Louis Park	12.5%	19.1%	17.1% - 21.0%	6.5%
Saint Paul	36.0%	45.1%	44.4% - 45.9%	9.2%
Savage	10.1%	20.1%	17.4% - 22.9%	10.0%
Shakopee	10.4%	27.1%	24.7% - 29.5%	16.7%
Shoreview	7.5%	14.3%	12.2% - 16.4%	6.8%
South St. Paul	10.3%	19.8%	16.3% - 23.4%	9.5%
White Bear Lake	5.8%	12.0%	9.2% - 14.8%	6.2%
Woodbury	11.2%	21.9%	20.5% - 23.2%	10.6%

<sup>a</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census.

<sup>b</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 American Community Survey.

<sup>c</sup> The ACS is a sample, and estimates are subject to sampling error. The likely range represents a 90% confidence interval around the ACS estimate. That is, there is only a 10% chance that the true value (the value we would obtain by surveying everyone in the population) lies outside this likely range. Confidence intervals cannot be calculated for region and county estimates because population totals are pegged to the official Census Bureau estimates.

<sup>d</sup> All changes in cities are statistically significant with 90% confidence—that is, the 90% confidence interval for the 2011-2013 share of residents who are people of color does not include the 2000 value. Tests of statistical significance are not possible for counties because estimates of total population are pegged to the official Census Bureau estimates.