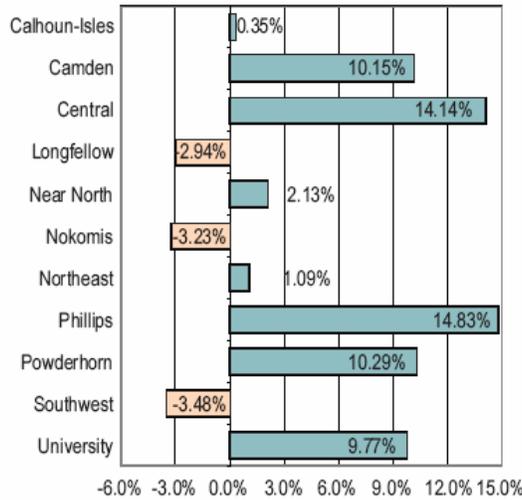


## Community Population and Age Distribution

Minneapolis has identified 11 communities composed of 80 neighborhoods and three industrial areas. Although the total population of Minneapolis increased by 4% between 1990 and 2000, population declined within some geographic subareas and increased in others. As shown in the following table, five of the 11 communities gained more than 5% in population, while three experienced losses between 1990 and 2000.

POPULATION PERCENT CHANGE BY COMMUNITY, 1990-2000



According to the 2000 Census, Minneapolis experienced a 4% (12,840 persons) decline in the senior population, and a 3% increase in the school age and young adult populations. The median age in 2000 was slightly higher than 1990.

Census 2000 showed an increase in the school age, young adult and middle age population, reversing the 1980-1990 trends in these population groups, but the population categories preschool, adult and senior all declined from 1990 to 2000. The decrease of the adult (25-44 years old) population was nearly 4,000 from 1990 to 2000. However, Minneapolis experienced a 26% increase in the middle age category (17,539 persons).

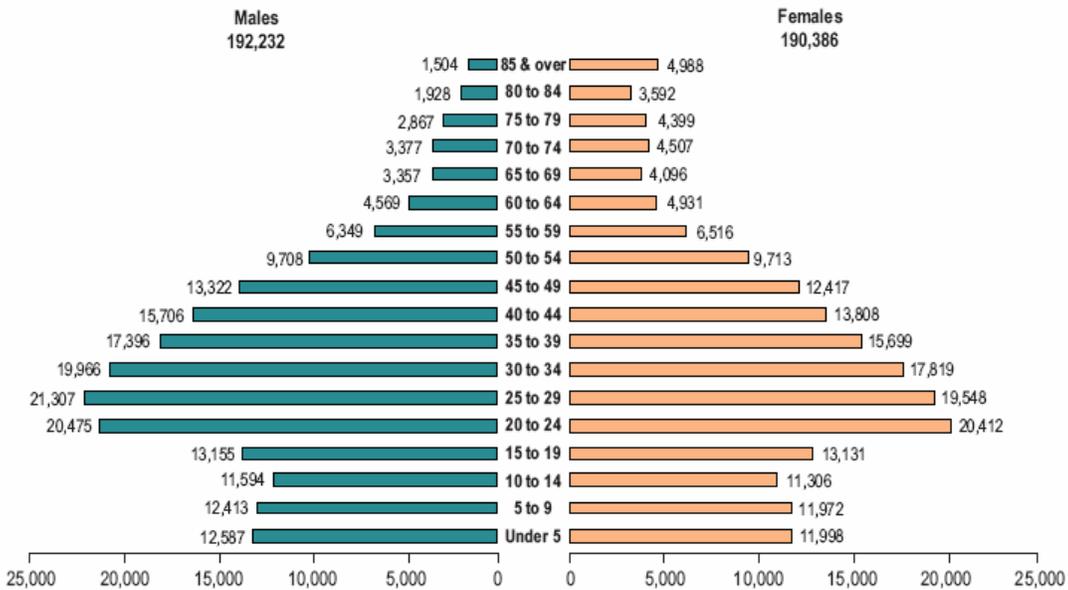
POPULATION BY COMMUNITY, 1980-2000

Community	Population			Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent	
	1980	1990	2000	Share 2000	Change 1980-90	Change 1980-90	Change 1980-00	Change 1980-00	Change 1990-00	Change 1990-00	
Calhoun-Isles	30,687	30,322	30,429	7.95%	-365	-1.19%	-258	-0.84%	107	0.35%	
Camden	29,652	28,776	31,698	8.28%	-876	-2.95%	2,046	6.90%	2,922	10.15%	
Central	19,035	21,158	24,149	6.31%	2,123	11.15%	5,114	26.87%	2,991	14.14%	
Longfellow	28,962	28,618	27,776	7.26%	-344	-1.19%	-1,186	-4.10%	-842	-2.94%	
Near North	33,721	35,225	35,976	9.40%	1,504	4.46%	2,255	6.69%	751	2.13%	
Nokomis	39,944	38,514	37,270	9.74%	-1,430	-3.58%	-2,674	-6.69%	-1,244	-3.23%	
Northeast	37,501	36,515	36,913	9.65%	-986	-2.63%	-588	-1.57%	398	1.09%	
Phillips	17,115	17,247	19,805	5.18%	132	0.77%	2,690	15.72%	2,558	14.83%	
Powderhorn	51,536	51,954	57,299	14.98%	418	0.81%	5,763	11.18%	5,345	10.29%	
Southwest	52,946	49,590	47,863	12.51%	-3,356	-6.34%	-5,083	-9.60%	-1,727	-3.48%	
University	29,852	30,464	33,440	8.74%	612	2.05%	3,588	12.02%	2,976	9.77%	
Minneapolis	370,951	368,383	382,618	100.00%	-2,568	-0.69%	11,667	3.15%	14,235	3.86%	

POPULATION BY AGE, 1980-2000

	1980		1990		2000		1980-90		1990-00	
	Persons	Share	Persons	Share	Persons	Share	Change	Change	Change	Change
Preschool (under 5)	22,433	6.00%	27,114	7.40%	25,185	6.58%	4,681	1.30%	-1,927	-0.80%
School Age (5-17)	51,592	13.90%	48,836	13.30%	58,982	15.42%	-2,756	-0.70%	10,146	2.10%
Young Adult (18-24)	64,601	17.40%	49,786	13.50%	55,084	14.40%	-14,815	-3.90%	5,302	0.90%
Adult (25-44)	113,900	30.70%	143,867	39.10%	139,874	36.56%	29,967	8.30%	-3,985	-2.50%
Middle Age (45-64)	61,395	16.60%	51,062	13.90%	68,601	17.93%	-10,333	-2.70%	17,539	4.00%
Senior (65+)	57,030	15.40%	47,718	13.00%	34,877	9.12%	-9,312	-2.40%	-12,840	-3.90%
<b>Total Persons</b>	<b>370,951</b>		<b>368,383</b>		<b>382,618</b>		<b>-2,568</b>		<b>14,235</b>	

MINNEAPOLIS 2000 CENSUS  
POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER



**Income**

According to the Census 2000, the median household income increased for Minneapolis residents but was lower than the income level for the metropolitan area and the nation as a whole. Almost all Minneapolis households experienced an earning increase for the period 1990 to 2000. In 1999 the median household income for City residents was \$37,974. This income was \$16,330 below the metropolitan median household income of \$54,304 and \$4,020 below the U.S. figure of \$41,994. After adjustment for inflation, however, the Minneapolis median household income showed an increase of 9% for the period 1990 to 2000. This increase in median household income for City residents is slightly less than the 10% increase for the metropolitan area, but higher than the 4% increase in household income for U.S. residents.

It should be noted that the median family income category showed the same growth pattern with the median household income. The median family income for Minneapolis residents increased from \$44,334 in 1989 (after adjustment for inflation) to \$48,602 in 1999. The 10% increase in median family income for the City was less than the 11% increase for the metropolitan area, but higher than the 6% for U.S. during the same period.

#### Median Household Income, 1989-1999

	Unadjusted Median Household Income 1989	Adjusted Median Household Income 1989 (1999\$)	Median Household Income 1999	Net Change 1989-1999	Percent Change 1989-1999
Minneapolis	\$25,324	\$34,824	\$37,974	\$3,150	9.05%
Metro Area	\$36,678	\$49,279	\$54,304	\$5,025	10.20%
U.S.	\$36,678	\$40,382	\$41,994	\$1,612	3.99%

Source: 2000 Census of Population

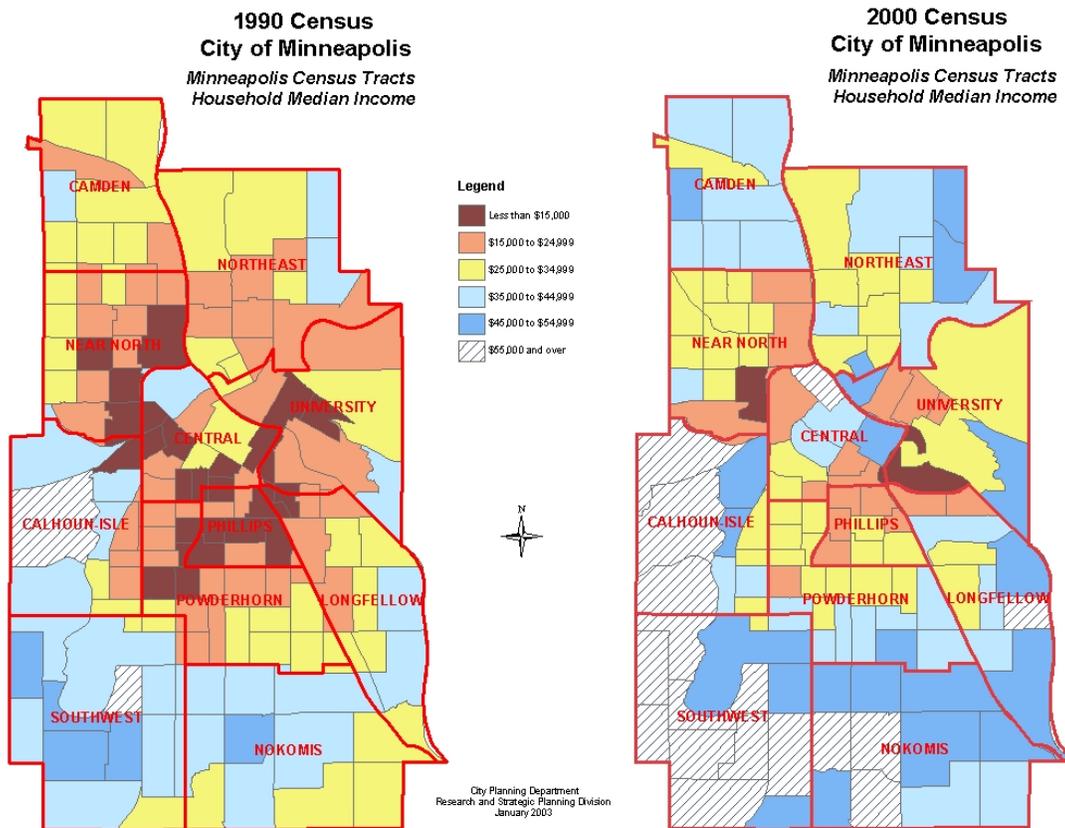
#### Median Family Income, 1989-1999

	Unadjusted Median Family Income 1989	Adjusted Median Family Income 1989 (1999\$)	Median Family Income 1999	Net Change 1989-1999	Percent Change 1989-1999
Minneapolis	\$32,998	\$44,334	\$48,602	\$4,268	9.63%
Metro Area	\$43,781	\$58,822	\$65,450	\$6,628	11.27%
U.S.	\$35,255	\$47,326	\$50,046	\$2,720	5.75%

Source: 2000 Census of Population

The geographic distribution of median household income by census tract reveals that there were only two tracts with the lowest income levels - Near-North and University communities. In contrast, higher income households were concentrated within the Calhoun-Isles, Southwest, and Nokomis communities. The south portion of the Longfellow community, part of Central and Northeast communities, and Camden community also experienced much higher household income gain than most areas situated near Downtown.

The 1999 household income patterns by Census tract reflected the same patterns of the income gain evidenced in 1989 and earlier. The examination of household income changes from 1989 to 1999 indicated that the income in Camden, part of Northeast Community, increased from \$25,000-\$34,999 category to \$35,000-\$44,999 category. The Near-North, Phillips, Powderhorn and University communities also showed changes in household income from \$15,000-\$24,999 category to \$25,000-\$34,999 category. The big gain in household income was in Calhoun-Isles, Southwest, Nokomis and part of Longfellow communities. In some Census tracts in these areas, the median household income increased from \$35,000-\$44,999 category to \$55,000 and over category.



## Poverty

During the period between 1989 and 1999 the poverty rate for all Minneapolis residents decreased from 19% to 17%. The poverty rate for families also decreased from 14% to 12% in the same period. The poverty rates for children of all categories were also reduced. Contrasted to 1989 figures, the City showed an increase in the poverty rate for individuals and families.

Individual and family poverty rates for Minneapolis residents were more than twice that of the comparable rates for the metropolitan area, which were 7% for individuals and 4% for families. Though the 2000 Census showed the decline in poverty rates for all categories, the poverty rate for the City's children remained significantly higher than the poverty rate for adults.

Poverty rate varied substantially among racial and ethnic groups. The white population continued to experience the lowest rate of poverty, while non-white population had almost one-third of residents living in poverty; 25% of Hispanic or Latino population was living in poverty.

**Poverty Status, Persons and Families, 1979 – 1999**

	1979		1989		1999	
	Persons in Poverty	%	Persons in Poverty	%	Persons in Poverty	%
All persons	48,029	14	65,556	19	62,092	17
Related children under 5 years	4,784	22	8,666	33	5,888	23
Related children 5 to 17 years	8,099	16	13,524	29	13,963	25
Related children under 18 years	12,883	18	22,190	30	19,851	25
Persons 18 and over	35,146	12	42,957	15	41,615	15
All families	7,487	9	11,029	14	8,868	12
Families with related children under 18	6,097	16	9,485	24	7,614	19
Female headed families with related children under 18	4,378	39	7,073	53	4,876	34

**Poverty Status by Racial/Ethnic Classification, 1979 – 1999**

Race/Ethnicity	1979		1989		1999	
	Persons in Poverty	%	Persons in Poverty	%	Persons in Poverty	%
White	33,226	11	32,275	12	22,706	10
African American	8,403	30	18,947	41	20,685	32
American Indian	3,662	41	6,396	54	2,561	35
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,037	40	7,032	46	7,540	32
Other	N/A	N/A	906	32	3,838	24
Two or more races	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,762	28
Total persons	48,029	14	65,556	19	62,092	17
Hispanic/Latino	1,302	28	2,029	29	6,998	25

The highest percentage of persons living in poverty was concentrated in parts of the Near North, University, Phillips and Central communities. Near North had the highest concentration of persons in poverty, with four Census tracts at the highest level (40% or over). This is an improvement from 1980 when seven tracts were at the highest levels in that area. The Phillips community showed a reduction in the number of persons living in poverty, from seven tracts with highest concentration of poverty in 1990 falling to only two tracts at the highest level in 2000.

**Educational Attainment**

The 2000 Census estimated that there were 50,495 high school graduates and 91,027 post-high school graduates (4 year degree and higher) living in Minneapolis. There was an almost equal percentage of males and females in each educational attainment category, except for professional and doctorate degrees, which were 40% female and 60% male. In comparison to the 1990 Census, the numbers of Minneapolis adult

residents age 25 and over who had some post-high school education increased – 139,224 in 1990 and 156,293 in 2000.

**Educational Attainment for the Population 25 years and over**

	Male	Female	City wide
No schooling completed	2,078	2,810	4,888
Nursery to 4th grade	461	495	956
5th and 6th grade	2,089	1,298	3,387
7th and 8th grade	2,580	2,717	5,297
9th grade	1,771	1,998	3,769
10th grade	2,557	2,497	5,054
11th grade	2,533	2,981	5,514
12th grade, no diploma	4,443	3,313	7,756
High school graduate ( includes equivalency)	24,719	25,776	50,495
Some college, less than one year	6,712	7,630	14,342
Some college, 1 or more years, no degree	19,518	17,814	37,332
Associate degree	6,752	6,840	13,592
Bachelor's degree	28,341	30,883	59,224
Master's degree	9,694	10,788	20,482
Professional school degree	4,597	2,733	7,330
Doctorate degree	2,531	1,460	3,991
Total population 25 years old and over	121,376	122,033	243,409

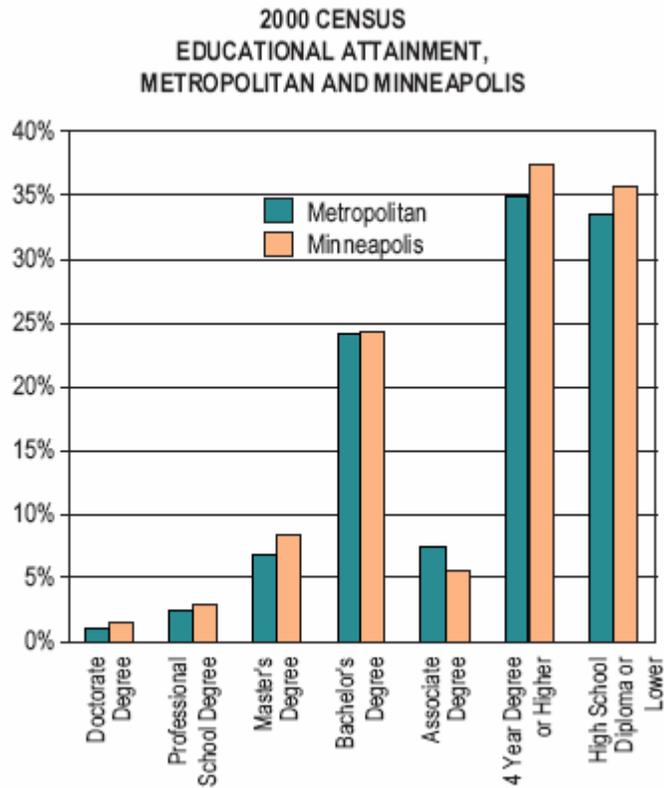
**Educational Attainment, 1980 - 2000**

Years of formal education	1980 persons 25+	%	1990 persons 25+	%	2000 persons 25+	%
0-8	30,654	13	15,931	7	14,528	6
9-11	27,983	12	26,517	11	22,093	9
12	74,879	32	62,004	25	50,495	21
13 to 15	43,724	19	65,396	27	65,266	27
16 or more	55,118	24	73,828	30	91,027	37
Total	232,358		243,676		243,409	

The number of Minneapolis residents with 13 to 15 years of education (some college but no degree, or an Associate's degree) stayed the same between 1990 and 2000 despite the increase of more than 21,000 persons between 1980 and 1990. The number of residents with 16 or more years of education (4 year degree or higher) increased 17,199, from 73,828 in 1990 to 91,027 in 2000, while the number of residents in Minneapolis with a high school diploma or lower decreased from 104,452 in 1990 to 87,116 in 2000.

Among 1,702,090 persons in the metropolitan area who were 25 years old or over in 2000, 35% had 4-year degrees or higher compared to 37% in Minneapolis. The City had

a slightly higher percentage of population in every educational degree category, with the exception of the Associate Degree category.



### Language Spoken

English was the most frequently spoken language for the school-aged population group (5 to 17 years old). Spanish, Hmong, African languages and other languages were also spoken at home.

Language Spoken	City wide	Percent
Total population 5 to 17 years	59,415	
Speak only English	43,984	74.0%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	5,191	8.7%
Miao, Hmong	5,156	8.7%
African languages	2,319	3.9%
Vietnamese	551	0.9%
Laotian	386	0.6%
Arabic	306	0.5%
French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	298	0.5%
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	213	0.4%
Other Native North American languages	137	0.2%
Chinese	124	0.2%
German	90	0.2%
Other Asian languages	90	0.2%
Russian	77	0.1%
Japanese	66	0.1%
Serbo-Croatian	59	0.1%
Other Indo-European languages	35	0.1%
Thai	33	0.1%
Italian	32	0.1%
Persian	32	0.1%
Urdu	32	0.1%
Hindi	30	0.1%
Other Slavic languages	28	0.0%
Korean	28	0.0%
Other and unspecified languages	28	0.0%
Tagalog	25	0.0%
Scandinavian languages	18	0.0%
Polish	15	0.0%
Greek	13	0.0%
Portuguese or Portuguese Creole	11	0.0%
Other Pacific Island languages	5	0.0%
Hungarian	3	0.0%

### Race and Ethnicity

The City's minority population more than doubled since 1980, and the number of minorities increased by 54,016 persons (68%) between 1990 and 2000. Racial and ethnic diversity was most predominant in the younger age categories, where in 1990 approximately 40% were children of color. By 2000, over 70% of children in public school were children of color.

Although the City's total population hardly changed during the 1980s, significant shifts occurred within specific racial and ethnic populations. Between 1990 and 2000, the City's white population declined by 39,781 or 14%. This decline, while significant, was not near the level of non-minority population loss that occurred between 1970 and 1980, when the white population declined by 82,582 persons. Between 1970 and 1980 the City's minority population increased by 19,133 persons; the increase in the City's minority population between 1980 and 1990 was 32,296 persons, and 54,016 persons between 1990 and 2000.

For the first time, the 2000 Census allowed people to identify themselves by more than one race. In Minneapolis 16,694 persons identified themselves as two or more races, while 15,798 persons (4%) identified themselves as "other." The black/African American was the largest minority group in Minneapolis with 68818 persons. Forty percent of Minnesota's black/African American population resided in Minneapolis, followed by 20% of the Hispanic population, 15% of the American Indian/Alaska Native, and 16% Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander. The second largest minority group in Minneapolis was the Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander at 23,744 persons in 2000.

Since 1990, the American Indian/Alaska Native population decreased by 3,957 persons, or 32%. Nationally, the Twin Cities dropped from 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> largest among urban Indian populations. The Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander population increased by 51%. The Black/African American population grew by 44%. The Hispanic population soared at 269%. Minneapolis' total non-white population increased by 68%.

#### Minority Population By Community, 1990 and 2000

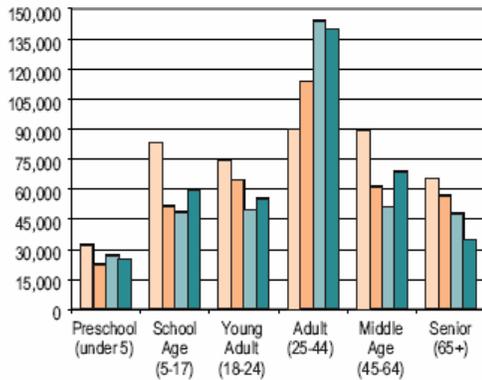
Community	Population			1980-1990 Change		1980-2000 Change		1990-2000 Change	
	1980	1990	2000	#	%	#	%	#	%
Camden	1,450	3,698	15,462	2,248	155%	14,012	966%	11,764	318%
Northeast	951	2,484	7,442	1,533	161%	6,491	683%	4,958	200%
Near North	13,466	21,633	28,986	1,533	61%	15,520	115%	7,353	34%
Central	2,807	5,678	8,034	2,871	102%	5,227	186%	2,356	421%
University	3,328	4,391	9,765	1,063	32%	6,437	193%	5,374	122%
Calhoun-Isles	1,500	1,990	2,961	490	33%	1,461	97%	971	49%
Powderhorn	10,774	18,768	27,977	7,994	74%	17,203	160%	9,209	49%
Phillips	5,864	9,488	13,547	3,624	62%	7,683	131%	4,059	43%
Longfellow	1,573	2,990	6,536	1,417	90%	4,963	316%	3,546	119%
Southwest	2,078	3,627	5,456	1,549	75%	3,378	163%	1,829	50%
Nokomis	3,329	4,669	7,266	1,340	40%	3,937	118%	2,597	56%
<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>47,120</b>	<b>79,416</b>	<b>133,432</b>	<b>32,296</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>86,312</b>	<b>183%</b>	<b>54,016</b>	<b>68</b>

### Age Distribution by Race and Hispanic Ethnicity, 2000

	White		Black/ African American		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Asian/Nativ e Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander		Other Race		Two or more Races		Hispanic/ Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Preschool (Under 5)	10,792	4	6,748	9	720	9	2,248	10	1,920	12	2,759	17	3,606	12
School Age (5-17)	22,526	9	19,306	27	2,251	27	6,857	29	2,974	19	5,068	30	5,689	20
Young Adult (18-24)	35,863	14	8,286	12	1,036	12	3,795	16	3,558	23	2,550	15	6,251	21
Adult (25-44)	95,843	39	23,007	32	2,699	32	7,593	32	6,100	39	4,640	28	11,163	38
Middle Age (45-64)	53,513	22	8,929	12	1,381	17	2,415	10	1,094	7	1,269	8	2,054	7
Senior (65+)	30,649	12	2,542	4	291	4	836	4	152	1	408	2	412	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>249,186</b>		<b>68,818</b>		<b>8,378</b>		<b>23,744</b>		<b>15,798</b>		<b>16,694</b>		<b>29,175</b>	

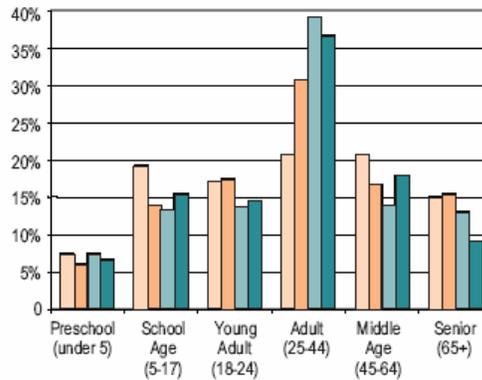
*Note: Figures used for Hispanics should not be used in total counts as the U.S. Bureau of the Census includes these in other racial categories.*

AGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER OF PERSONS COMPARISON  
1970 - 2000



1970 Persons  
 1980 Persons  
 1990 Persons  
 2000 Persons

AGE DISTRIBUTION, PERCENT SHARE COMPARISON  
1970 - 2000



1970 Percent Share  
 1980 Percent Share  
 1990 Percent Share  
 2000 Percent Share