

## V. Fair Housing Analysis

### A. Demographic Summary

This Demographic Summary provides an overview of data concerning race and ethnicity, sex, familial status, disability status, limited English proficiency, national origin, and age. This data reflects the composition of the Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area and the counties and entitlement jurisdictions within it.

1. Describe demographic patterns in the jurisdiction and region, and describe trends over time (since 1990).

The Twin Cities Region is located in southeastern Minnesota. The Region has an overwhelmingly white population, with small but growing minority group and immigrant group populations.

**Table 1.1: Demographics, Anoka County**

Race/Ethnicity	Anoka County		Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area			
	#	%	#	%		
White, Non-Hispanic	285,056	82.66%	2,697,773	76.51%		
Black, Non-Hispanic	18,860	5.47%	278,802	7.91%		
Hispanic	14,597	4.23%	201,417	5.71%		
Asian/Pacific Is., Non-Hispanic	33,457	9.70%	225,248	6.39%		
Native American, Non-Hisp.	1,852	0.54%	16,974	0.48%		
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	9,327	2.70%	99,725	2.83%		
Other, Non-Hispanic	426	0.12%	6,210	0.18%		
#1 country of origin	Mexico	3,155	11.51%	Mexico	48,649	13.28%
#2 country of origin	India	1,530	5.58%	India	26,441	7.22%
#3 country of origin	Ethiopia	1,470	5.36%	Somalia	23,554	6.43%
#4 country of origin	Liberia	1,409	5.14%	Laos	23,080	6.30%
#5 country of origin	Vietnam	1,330	4.85%	Ethiopia	17,546	4.79%
#6 country of origin	Somalia	1,250	4.56%	Vietnam	16,411	4.48%
#7 country of origin	Laos	1,237	4.51%	Thailand	16,235	4.43%
#8 country of origin	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,057	3.86%	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	13,932	3.80%
#9 country of origin	Korea	852	3.11%	Liberia	11,449	3.13%
#10 country of origin	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	796	2.90%	Korea	11,236	3.07%

#1 LEP Language	Spanish or Spanish Creole	3,927	1.24%	Spanish or Spanish Creole	63,539	1.97%
#2 LEP Language	African languages	1,579	0.50%	African Languages	27,394	0.85%
#3 LEP Language	Hmong	1,158	0.37%	Hmong	24,721	0.77%
#4 LEP Language	Vietnamese	1,146	0.36%	Vietnamese	12,074	0.37%
#5 LEP Language	Russian	778	0.25%	Other Asian Languages	10,252	0.32%
#6 LEP Language	Arabic	675	0.21%	Chinese	8,973	0.28%
#7 LEP Language	Chinese	499	0.16%	Russian	6,435	0.20%
#8 LEP Language	Serbo-Croatian	464	0.15%	Laotian	3,849	0.12%
#9 LEP Language	Other Slavic languages	335	0.11%	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	3,042	0.09%
#10 LEP Language	French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	281	0.09%	Arabic	2,820	0.09%
Hearing difficulty		11,250	3.3%		105,329	3.0%
Vision difficulty		5,083	1.5%		49,528	1.4%
Cognitive difficulty		13,454	4.2%		138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory difficulty		13,471	4.2%		148,966	4.6%
Self-care difficulty		5,850	1.8%		65,395	2.0%
Independent living difficulty		10,674	4.1%		116,400	4.4%
Male		172,482	50.01%		1,745,774	49.51%
Female		172,379	49.99%		1,780,375	50.49%
Under 18		83,721	24.28%		846,375	24.0%
18-64		218,023	63.22%		2,231,257	63.3%
65+		43,117	12.50%		448,517	12.7%
Families with children		40,383	32.03%		409,814	30.23%

Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017

**Table 1.2: Demographic Trends, Anoka County**

Race/Ethnicity	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	235464	96.56	276736	92.77	282,083	85.22%
Black, Non-Hispanic	1228	0.5	6110	2.05	17,529	5.30%
Hispanic	2232	0.92	4943	1.66	12,025	3.63%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2843	1.17	6197	2.08	15,013	4.54%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	1759	0.72	3391	1.14	3,879	1.17%

<b>National Origin</b>						
Foreign-born	4095	1.68	10786	3.62	22,739	6.87%
<b>LEP</b>						
Limited English Proficiency	2577	1.06	6089	2.04	11,556	3.49%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	122032	50.05	149551	50.14	165,414	49.97%
Female	121778	49.95	148721	49.86	165,608	50.03%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18	74576	30.59	88465	29.66	86,069	26.00%
18-64	155713	63.87	188863	63.32	212,693	64.25%
65+	13521	5.55	20944	7.02	32,260	9.75%
<b>Family Type</b>						
Families with children	37449	57.25	32159	53.07	41,461	47.18%

Source: Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, 2010

## Race

In Anoka County, the majority of residents are white, Non-Hispanic (96.56%), followed by Asian Americans or Pacific Islanders, Non-Hispanic (1.17%), Hispanic or Latino (0.92%), Native Americans, Non-Hispanic (0.72%), and lastly Black, Non-Hispanic (0.5%). Between 1990 and 2010 there was a trending decrease in the population of white, Non-Hispanic citizens in the county. In 1990 the white, Non-Hispanic citizen percentage was 96.56%, however by 2010 that percentage declined to 85.22%. As this percentage decreased the percentage of citizens of color in the county gradually increased. From 1990 to 2010, the non-white population increased from 0.5% to 5.30% for Black, Non-Hispanics, 0.92% to 3.63% for Hispanics, 1.17% to 4.54% for Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanics, and 0.72% to 1.17% for Native American, Non-Hispanics.

## National Origin

The ten most common national origins in the state are, from most populous to least populous, Mexico, India, Ethiopia, Liberia, Guatemala, the Philippines, Haiti, Jamaica, Germany, Korea, and Pakistan. There has been a steady increase of foreign-born citizens in Anoka County, as percentages increased from 1.86% in 1990 to 6.87% in 2010.

## LEP

The ten most commonly spoken first languages of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) in Anoka County are, from most populous to least populous, Spanish, African Languages, Hmong, Vietnamese, Russian, Arabic, Chinese, Serbo-Croatian, Other Slavic Language, and French (including Patois, Cajun). There has been a steady increase of citizens with Limited English Proficiency in Anoka County, as percentages increased from 1990 (1.06%) to (6.87%) in 2010.

## Disability

Cognitive difficulties (4.2%) and ambulatory difficulties (4.2%) have the highest rates of incidence in this county. After ambulatory and cognitive difficulties, independent living difficulty (4.1%) was the most common, followed by hearing (3.3%), self-care (1.8%), and vision difficulties (1.5%)

## Sex

In Anoka County, 50.01% of residents are male while 49.95% are female. In 2010, male residents became a slight minority as the male population dipped to 49.97%.

## Age

In Anoka County working age adults are the clear majority (63.22%), followed by minors under 18 (14.50%) and seniors.

## Families with Children

In Anoka County, there are 40,383 families with children, making up more than a quarter percent of the population (32.03). However, there has been a decline over time. The percentage of families with children in 1990 (57.25%), 2000 (53.07%), and 2010 (47.18%) show a continued decline in families with children in this county.

**Table 2.1: Demographics, Coon Rapids**

Race/Ethnicity	Coon Rapids		Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area			
	#	%	#	%		
White, Non-Hispanic	51,722	82.96%	2,697,773	76.51%		
Black, Non-Hispanic	3,698	5.93%	278,802	7.91%		
Hispanic	2,422	3.89%	201,417	5.71%		
Asian/Pacific Is., Non-Hispanic	6,120	9.82%	225,248	6.39%		
Native American, Non-Hisp.	159	0.26%	16,974	0.48%		
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	1,773	2.84%	99,725	2.83%		
Other, Non-Hispanic	49	0.08%	6,210	0.18%		
#1 country of origin	Liberia	605	10.83%	Mexico	48,649	13.28%
#2 country of origin	Mexico	526	9.42%	India	26,441	7.22%
#3 country of origin	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	308	5.51%	Somalia	23,554	6.43%
#4 country of origin	Moldova	301	5.39%	Laos	23,080	6.30%
#5 country of origin	Laos	272	4.87%	Ethiopia	17,546	4.79%
#6 country of origin	Bosnia and Herzegovina	259	4.64%	Vietnam	16,411	4.48%
#7 country of origin	Vietnam	236	4.23%	Thailand	16,235	4.43%
#8 country of origin	Iraq	220	3.94%	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	13,932	3.80%
#9 country of origin	Ethiopia	202	3.62%	Liberia	11,449	3.13%
#10 country of origin	Canada	194	3.47%	Korea	11,236	3.07%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish or Spanish Creole	502	0.87%	Spanish or Spanish Creole	63,539	1.97%
#2 LEP Language	Chinese	272	0.47%	African Languages	27,394	0.85%

#3 LEP Language	Arabic	257	0.44%	Hmong	24,721	0.77%
#4 LEP Language	Hmong	220	0.38%	Vietnamese	12,074	0.37%
#5 LEP Language	Russian	194	0.34%	Other Asian Languages	10,252	0.32%
#6 LEP Language	Serbo-Croatian	178	0.31%	Chinese	8,973	0.28%
#7 LEP Language	Vietnamese	111	0.19%	Russian	6,435	0.20%
#8 LEP Language	African languages	78	0.13%	Laotian	3,849	0.12%
#9 LEP Language	Other Indo-European languages	66	0.11%	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	3,042	0.09%
#10 LEP Language	Other Slavic languages	61	0.11%	Arabic	2,820	0.09%
Hearing difficulty		2,346	3.8%		105,329	3.0%
Vision difficulty		963	1.6%		49,528	1.4%
Cognitive difficulty		2,864	4.9%		138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory difficulty		2,821	4.9%		148,966	4.6%
Self-care difficulty		1,101	1.9%		65,395	2.0%
Independent living difficulty		2,184	4.5%		116,400	4.4%
Male		30,202	48.45%		1,745,774	49.51%
Female		32,140	51.55%		1,780,375	50.49%
Under 18		13,794	22.13%		846,375	24.0%
18-64		39,354	63.13%		2,231,257	63.3%
65+		9,194	14.75%		448,517	12.7%
Families with children		6,729	28.30%		409,814	30.23%

Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017

## Race

In Coon Rapids, the majority of residents are white, Non-Hispanic (82.96%), followed by Asian Americans or Pacific Islanders, Non-Hispanic (9.82%), Black, Non-Hispanic (5.93%), Hispanic or Latino (3.89%), Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic (2.84%), Native Americans, Non-Hispanic (0.26%), and lastly Other, Non-Hispanic (0.08%).

## National Origin

The ten most common national origins in Coon Rapids are, from most populous to least populous, Liberia, Mexico, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan), Moldova, Laos, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vietnam, Iraq, Ethiopia, and Canada.

## LEP

The ten most commonly spoken first languages of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) in Coon Rapids are, from most populous to least populous, Spanish or Spanish Creole, Chinese, Arabic, Hmong, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Vietnamese, African Languages, Other Indo-European Languages, and Other Slavic Language.

## Disability

Cognitive difficulties (4.9%) and ambulatory difficulties (4.9%) have the highest rates of incidence in Coon Rapids. After ambulatory and cognitive difficulties, independent living difficulty (4.5%) was the most common, followed by hearing (3.8%), self-care (1.9%), and vision difficulties (1.6%).

## Sex

In Coon Rapids, 48.45% of residents are male, while 51.55% are female.

## Age

In Coon Rapids, working age adults are the clear majority (63.13%), followed by minors under 18 (22.13%) and seniors (14.75%).

## Families with Children

In Coon Rapids, there are 6,729 families with children, making up more than a quarter percent of the population (28.03).

**Table 3.1: Demographics, Dakota County**

Race/Ethnicity	Dakota County		Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area			
	#	%	#	%		
White, Non-Hispanic	330,377	79.68%	2,697,773	76.51%		
Black, Non-Hispanic	23,183	5.59%	278,802	7.91%		
Hispanic	28,020	6.76%	201,417	5.71%		
Asian/Pacific Is., Non-Hispanic	51,203	12.35%	225,248	6.39%		
Native American, Non-Hisp.	858	0.21%	16,974	0.48%		
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	11,533	2.78%	99,725	2.83%		
Other, Non-Hispanic	972	0.23%	6,210	0.18%		
#1 country of origin	Mexico	6,635	17.12%	Mexico	48,649	13.28%
#2 country of origin	Vietnam	2,859	7.38%	India	26,441	7.22%
#3 country of origin	India	2,461	6.35%	Somalia	23,554	6.43%
#4 country of origin	Ethiopia	1,960	5.06%	Laos	23,080	6.30%
#5 country of origin	Somalia	1,749	4.51%	Ethiopia	17,546	4.79%
#6 country of origin	Philippines	1,402	3.62%	Vietnam	16,411	4.48%
#7 country of origin	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	1,164	3.00%	Thailand	16,235	4.43%
#8 country of origin	Canada	1,127	2.91%	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	13,932	3.80%
#9 country of origin	Korea	1,096	2.83%	Liberia	11,449	3.13%
#10 country of origin	Laos	1,085	2.80%	Korea	11,236	3.07%

#1 LEP Language	Spanish or Spanish Creole	8,080	2.12%	Spanish or Spanish Creole	63,539	1.97%
#2 LEP Language	African languages	2,020	0.53%	African Languages	27,394	0.85%
#3 LEP Language	Vietnamese	1,680	0.44%	Hmong	24,721	0.77%
#4 LEP Language	Russian	1,058	0.28%	Vietnamese	12,074	0.37%
#5 LEP Language	Chinese	1,057	0.28%	Other Asian Languages	10,252	0.32%
#6 LEP Language	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	408	0.11%	Chinese	8,973	0.28%
#7 LEP Language	Laotian	366	0.10%	Russian	6,435	0.20%
#8 LEP Language	Hmong	357	0.09%	Laotian	3,849	0.12%
#9 LEP Language	Tagalog	270	0.07%	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	3,042	0.09%
#10 LEP Language	French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	265	0.07%	Arabic	2,820	0.09%
Hearing difficulty		11,500	2.8%		105,329	3.0%
Vision difficulty		4,686	1.1%		49,528	1.4%
Cognitive difficulty		13,749	3.6%		138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory difficulty		15,633	4.1%		148,966	4.6%
Self-care difficulty		6,437	1.7%		65,395	2.0%
Independent living difficulty		11,718	3.8%		116,400	4.4%
Male		204,016	49.20%		1,745,774	49.51%
Female		210,639	50.80%		1,780,375	50.49%
Under 18		102,978	24.83%		846,375	24.0%
18-64		259,443	62.57%		2,231,257	63.3%
65+		52,234	12.60%		448,517	12.7%
Families with children		52,284	32.93%		409,814	30.23%

Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017

**Table 3.2: Demographic Trends, Dakota County**

Race/Ethnicity	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	276148	95.31	335027	89.96	343,736	82.39%
Black, Non-Hispanic	3405	1.18	10225	2.75	23,012	5.52%
Hispanic	4164	1.44	11336	3.04	25,632	6.14%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	4752	1.64	12462	3.35	21,192	5.08%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	831	0.29	2242	0.6	2,857	0.68%
<b>National Origin</b>						
Foreign-born	6633	2.29	18999	5.1	32,112	7.70%

<b>LEP</b>						
Limited English Proficiency	3723	1.29	10433	2.8	15,522	3.72%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	143224	49.44	183991	49.41	204,599	49.04%
Female	146465	50.56	188415	50.59	212,617	50.96%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18	85389	29.48	109847	29.5	108,838	26.09%
18-64	185553	64.05	234514	62.97	266,410	63.85%
65+	18747	6.47	28046	7.53	41,968	10.06%
<b>Family Type</b>						
Families with children	44209	57.47	42313	56.95	54,542	49.79%

Source: Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, 2010

### **Race**

In Dakota County, the majority of residents were white, Non-Hispanic (79.68%), followed by Asian Americans or Pacific Islanders, Non-Hispanic (12.35%), Hispanic or Latino (6.76%), Black, Non-Hispanic (5.59%), Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic (2.78%), Other, Non-Hispanic (0.23%) and lastly, Native Americans, Non-Hispanic (0.21%). Between 1990 and 2010, there was a decline in the population of white, Non-Hispanic citizens in the county. In 1990, the white, Non-Hispanic citizen percentage was 95.31%, however by 2010 that percentage declined to 82.39%. As this percentage decreased, the percentage of citizens of color in the county gradually increased between 1990 and 2010, from 1.18% to 5.52% for Black, Non-Hispanics, 1.44% to 6.14% for Hispanics, 1.64% to 5.08% for Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanics, and 0.29% to 0.68% for Native American, Non-Hispanics.

### **National Origin**

The ten most common national origins in Dakota County are, from most populous to least populous, Mexico, Vietnam, India, Ethiopia, Somalia, Philippines, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan), Canada, Korea, and Laos. There has been a steady increase of foreign born individuals in Dakota County, as percentages increased from 1990 (2.29%) to 2010 (7.70%).

### **LEP**

The ten most commonly spoken first languages of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) in Dakota County are, from most populous to least populous, Spanish or Spanish Creole, African Languages, Vietnamese, Russian, Chinese, Mon-Khmer/Cambodian, Laotian, Hmong, Tagalog, and French (including Patois, Cajun). There has been a steady increase of residents with Limited English Proficiency, as percentages increased from 1990 (1.29%) to (3.72%).

### **Disability**

Ambulatory difficulties (4.1%) have the highest rates of incidence in Dakota County. After ambulatory difficulties, independent living difficulties (3.8%) was the most common, followed by cognitive difficulties (3.6%), hearing (2.8%), self-care difficulties (1.7%) and vision difficulties (1.1%).



## Sex

In Dakota County, 49.20% of residents are male, while 50.80% are female. There has been a consistent majority of female residents in Dakota County over time, though percentages since 1990 (males 49.44%, females 50.56%) have only seen a slight shift in 2010 (males 49.04%, females 50.96%).

## Age

In Dakota County, working age adults are the clear majority (63.57%), followed by minors under 18 (24.83%) and seniors (12.60%).

## Families with Children

In Dakota County, there are 52,284 families with children, making up 32.93% percent of the population. There has been a slow decline in families with children in the county, as the percentage in 1990 (57.47%) slightly decreased in 2000 (56.95%), to then drop in 2010 (49.79%).

**Table 4.1: Demographics, Hennepin County**

Race/Ethnicity	Hennepin County		Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area			
	#	%	#	%		
White, Non-Hispanic	851,532	69.53%	2,697,773	76.51%		
Black, Non-Hispanic	153,651	12.55%	278,802	7.91%		
Hispanic	84,059	6.86%	201,417	5.71%		
Asian/Pacific Is., Non-Hispanic	237,710	19.41%	225,248	6.39%		
Native American, Non-Hisp.	6,507	0.53%	16,974	0.48%		
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	40,454	3.30%	99,725	2.83%		
Other, Non-Hispanic	2,920	0.24%	6,210	0.18%		
#1 country of origin	Mexico	24,508	14.42%	Mexico	48,649	13.28%
#2 country of origin	India	15,789	9.29%	India	26,441	7.22%
#3 country of origin	Somalia	15,541	9.15%	Somalia	23,554	6.43%
#4 country of origin	Ethiopia	8,313	4.89%	Laos	23,080	6.30%
#5 country of origin	Liberia	8,285	4.88%	Ethiopia	17,546	4.79%
#6 country of origin	Laos	7,664	4.51%	Vietnam	16,411	4.48%
#7 country of origin	Vietnam	6,496	3.82%	Thailand	16,235	4.43%
#8 country of origin	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	6,495	3.82%	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	13,932	3.80%
#9 country of origin	Korea	5,257	3.09%	Liberia	11,449	3.13%
#10 country of origin	Kenya	4,859	2.86%	Korea	11,236	3.07%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish or Spanish Creole	31,674	2.83%	Spanish or Spanish Creole	63,539	1.97%
#2 LEP Language	African languages	16,606	1.48%	African Languages	27,394	0.85%
#3 LEP Language	Hmong	7,200	0.64%	Hmong	24,721	0.77%
#4 LEP Language	Vietnamese	5,446	0.49%	Vietnamese	12,074	0.37%

#5 LEP Language	Chinese	4,187	0.37%	Other Asian Languages	10,252	0.32%
#6 LEP Language	Russian	3,075	0.27%	Chinese	8,973	0.28%
#7 LEP Language	Other Asian languages	2,778	0.25%	Russian	6,435	0.20%
#8 LEP Language	Laotian	2,078	0.19%	Laotian	3,849	0.12%
#9 LEP Language	French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	1,374	0.12%	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	3,042	0.09%
#10 LEP Language	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	1,051	0.09%	Arabic	2,820	0.09%
<b>Hearing difficulty</b>						
		34,835	2.9%		105,329	3.0%
<b>Vision difficulty</b>						
		18,382	1.5%		49,528	1.4%
<b>Cognitive difficulty</b>						
		50,651	4.5%		138,788	4.2%
<b>Ambulatory difficulty</b>						
		54,144	4.8%		148,966	4.6%
<b>Self-care difficulty</b>						
		24,294	2.1%		65,395	2.0%
<b>Independent living difficulty</b>						
		43,381	4.6%		116,400	4.4%
<b>Male</b>						
		604,629	49.37%		1,745,774	49.51%
<b>Female</b>						
		620,134	50.63%		1,780,375	50.49%
<b>Under 18</b>						
		271,450	22.16%		846,375	24.0%
<b>18-64</b>						
		794,981	64.91%		2,231,257	63.3%
<b>65+</b>						
		158,332	12.93%		448,517	12.7%
<b>Families with children</b>						
		131,629	26.37%		409,814	30.23%

Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017

**Table 4.2: Demographic Trends, Hennepin County**

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, Non-Hispanic	418607	94.61	415299	86.39	386,488	75.53%
Black, Non-Hispanic	8846	2	27875	5.8	56,391	11.02%
Hispanic	4038	0.91	11404	2.37	26,970	5.27%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	8392	1.9	21660	4.51	37,189	7.27%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	1863	0.42	3162	0.66	3,524	0.69%
<b>National Origin</b>						
Foreign-born	14440	3.26	35828	7.45	57,923	11.32%
<b>LEP</b>						
Limited English Proficiency	7689	1.74	17537	3.65	27,076	5.29%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	213337	48.22	234888	48.85	249,297	48.72%
Female	229096	51.78	245964	51.15	262,386	51.28%

Age						
Under 18	108249	24.47	123842	25.75	126,243	24.67%
18-64	282458	63.84	297709	61.91	321,975	62.92%
65+	51725	11.69	59301	12.33	63,465	12.40%
Family Type						
Families with children	57864	48.06	51841	49.35	62,022	47.16%

Source: Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, 2010

### Race

In Hennepin County, the majority of residents were white, Non-Hispanic (69.53%), followed by Asian Americans or Pacific Islanders, Non-Hispanic (19.41%), Black, Non-Hispanic (12.55%), Hispanic or Latino (6.86%), Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic (3.30%), Native Americans, Non-Hispanic (0.53%) and lastly, Other, Non-Hispanic (0.24%). Between 1990 and 2010 there was a decrease in the population of white, Non-Hispanic citizens in the county. In 1990 the white, Non-Hispanic population percentage was 94.61%, however by 2010 that percentage declined to 75.53%. As this percentage decreased the percentage of citizens of color in the county gradually increased from 2.0% to 11.02% for Black, Non-Hispanics, 0.91% to 5.27% for Hispanics, 1.90% to 7.27% for Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanics, and 0.42% to 0.69% for Native American, Non-Hispanics.

### National Origin

The ten most common national origins in Hennepin County are, from most populous to least populous, Mexico, India, Somalia, Ethiopia, Liberia, Laos, Vietnam, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan), Korea, and Kenya. There has been a steady increase of foreign born individuals in Hennepin County as percentages increased from 1990 (3.26%) to 2010 (11.32%).

### LEP

The ten most commonly spoken first languages of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) in Hennepin County are, from most populous to least populous, Spanish or Spanish Creole, African Languages, Hmong, Vietnamese, Chinese, Russian, Other Asian languages, Laotian, French (including Patois, Cajun), and Mon-Khmer/Cambodian. There has been a steady increase of individuals with Limited English Proficiency, as percentages increased from 1990 (1.74%) to 2010 (5.29%).

### Disability

Ambulatory difficulties (4.8%) have the highest rates of incidence in Hennepin County. After ambulatory difficulties, independent living difficulties (4.6%) was the most common, followed by cognitive difficulties (3.6%), hearing (2.8%), self-care difficulties (1.7%) and vision difficulties (1.1%).

### Sex

In Hennepin County, 49.37% of residents are male, while 50.63% are female. There has been a consistent majority of female residents in Hennepin County over time.

## Age

Working age adults as the clear majority (64.91%), followed by minors under 18 (22.16%) and seniors (12.93%).

## Families with Children

In Hennepin County, there are 131,629 families with children, making up 26.37% percent of the population. There has been a fluctuation in families with children in Hennepin County, as the percentage in 1990 (48.06%) grew in 2000 (49.35%), then decreased in 2010 (47.16%).

**Table 5.1: Demographics, Bloomington**

Race/Ethnicity	Bloomington		Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area			
	#	%	#	%		
White, Non-Hispanic	61,970	72.55%	2,697,773	76.51%		
Black, Non-Hispanic	7,848	9.19%	278,802	7.91%		
Hispanic	7,484	8.76%	201,417	5.71%		
Asian/Pacific Is., Non-Hispanic	15,332	17.95%	225,248	6.39%		
Native American, Non-Hisp.	205	0.24%	16,974	0.48%		
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	2,791	3.27%	99,725	2.83%		
Other, Non-Hispanic	303	0.35%	6,210	0.18%		
#1 country of origin	Mexico	2,510	23.24%	Mexico	48,649	13.28%
#2 country of origin	Somalia	703	6.51%	India	26,441	7.22%
#3 country of origin	Vietnam	648	6.00%	Somalia	23,554	6.43%
#4 country of origin	Ethiopia	615	5.69%	Laos	23,080	6.30%
#5 country of origin	El Salvador	606	5.61%	Ethiopia	17,546	4.79%
#6 country of origin	India	499	4.62%	Vietnam	16,411	4.48%
#7 country of origin	Cambodia	417	3.86%	Thailand	16,235	4.43%
#8 country of origin	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	402	3.72%	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	13,932	3.80%
#9 country of origin	Kenya	387	3.58%	Liberia	11,449	3.13%
#10 country of origin	Korea	299	2.77%	Korea	11,236	3.07%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish or Spanish Creole	2,438	3.00%	Spanish or Spanish Creole	63,539	1.97%
#2 LEP Language	Vietnamese	794	0.98%	African Languages	27,394	0.85%
#3 LEP Language	African languages	733	0.90%	Hmong	24,721	0.77%
#4 LEP Language	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	483	0.59%	Vietnamese	12,074	0.37%
#5 LEP Language	Chinese	264	0.33%	Other Asian Languages	10,252	0.32%
#6 LEP Language	Arabic	146	0.18%	Chinese	8,973	0.28%
#7 LEP Language	Laotian	140	0.17%	Russian	6,435	0.20%

#8 LEP Language	French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	140	0.17%	Laotian	3,849	0.12%
#9 LEP Language	Other Asian languages	135	0.17%	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	3,042	0.09%
#10 LEP Language	Russian	126	0.16%	Arabic	2,820	0.09%
<b>Hearing difficulty</b>						
		3,108	3.7%		105,329	3.0%
<b>Vision difficulty</b>						
		1,625	1.9%		49,528	1.4%
<b>Cognitive difficulty</b>						
		3,687	4.6%		138,788	4.2%
<b>Ambulatory difficulty</b>						
		4,433	5.6%		148,966	4.6%
<b>Self-care difficulty</b>						
		1,961	2.5%		65,395	2.0%
<b>Independent living difficulty</b>						
		3,469	5.1%		116,400	4.4%
<b>Male</b>						
		41,861	49.01%		1,745,774	49.51%
<b>Female</b>						
		43,556	50.99%		1,780,375	50.49%
<b>Under 18</b>						
		16,569	19.40%		846,375	24.0%
<b>18-64</b>						
		52,754	61.76%		2,231,257	63.3%
<b>65+</b>						
		16,094	18.84%		448,517	12.7%
<b>Families with children</b>						
		8,259	22.80%		409,814	30.23%

Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017

**Table 5.2: Demographic Trends, Bloomington**

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, Non-Hispanic	81140	94.1	74007	86.89	63,974	77.18%
Black, Non-Hispanic	1346	1.56	3432	4.03	7,067	8.53%
Hispanic	792	0.92	2289	2.69	5,623	6.78%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2603	3.02	4775	5.61	5,458	6.58%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	220	0.26	473	0.56	596	0.72%
<b>National Origin</b>						
Foreign-born	3484	4.04	6593	7.74	8,883	10.72%
<b>LEP</b>						
Limited English Proficiency	1663	1.93	3547	4.16	4,795	5.78%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	41681	48.36	41248	48.41	40,115	48.39%
Female	44504	51.64	43954	51.59	42,778	51.61%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18	18374	21.32	17893	21	16,363	19.74%
18-64	58984	68.44	53858	63.21	51,312	61.90%
65+	8828	10.24	13451	15.79	15,218	18.36%

Family Type						
Families with children	10011	42.2	8183	39.86	8,202	37.94%

Source: Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, 2010

### Race

In Bloomington, the majority of residents are white, Non-Hispanic (72.55%), followed by Asian Americans or Pacific Islanders, Non-Hispanic (17.95%), Black, Non-Hispanic (9.19%), Hispanic or Latino (8.76%), Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic (3.27%), Other, Non-Hispanic (0.35%), and lastly, Native Americans, Non-Hispanic (0.24%). Between 1990 and 2010, there was a large decrease in the population of white, Non-Hispanic citizens in Bloomington. In 1990, the white, Non-Hispanic citizen percentage was 94.10%, however by 2010 that percentage declined to 77.18%. As this percentage decreased, the percentage of citizens of color in Bloomington gradually increased from 1.56% to 8.53% for Black, Non-Hispanics, 0.92% to 6.78% for Hispanics, 3.02% to 6.58% for Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanics, and 0.26% to 0.72% for Native American, Non-Hispanics.

### National Origin

The ten most common national origins in Bloomington are, from most populous to least populous, Mexico, Somalia, Vietnam, Ethiopia, El Salvador, India, Cambodia, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan), Kenya, Korea. There has been a steady increase of foreign-born individuals in Bloomington, as percentages increased between 1990 (4.04%) to 2010 (10.72%).

### LEP

The ten most commonly spoken first languages of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) in Bloomington are, from most populous to least populous, Spanish or Spanish Creole, Vietnamese, African Languages, Mon-Khmer/Cambodian, Chinese, Arabic, Laotian, French (including Patois, Cajun), Other Asian languages, and Russian. There has been a steady increase of individuals with Limited English Proficiency in Bloomington, as percentages increased between 1990 (1.93%) to 2010 (5.78%).

### Disability

Ambulatory difficulties (5.1%) have the highest rates of incidence in Bloomington. After ambulatory difficulties, independent living difficulties (5.1%) was the most common, followed by cognitive difficulties (4.6%), hearing difficulties (3.7%), self-care difficulties (2.5%) and vision difficulties (1.9%).

### Sex

In Bloomington, 49.01% of residents are male, while 50.99% are female. There has been a consistent, though slight, majority of female residents in Bloomington over time.

### Age

Working age adults are the clear majority in Bloomington (61.76%), followed by minors under 18 (19.40%) and seniors (18.84%).

## Families with Children

In Bloomington, there are 8,259 families with children, making up 22.80% percent of the population. There has been a continuing decrease in families with children in Bloomington, as the percentage in 1990 (42.20%) descends in 2000 (39.86%), and descends further in 2010 (37.94%).

**Table 6.1: Demographics, Eden Prairie**

Race/Ethnicity	Eden Prairie		Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area			
	#	%	#	%		
White, Non-Hispanic	48,783	76.63%	2,697,773	76.51%		
Black, Non-Hispanic	3,821	6.00%	278,802	7.91%		
Hispanic	2,815	4.42%	201,417	5.71%		
Asian/Pacific Is., Non-Hispanic	6,636	10.42%	225,248	6.39%		
Native American, Non-Hisp.	149	0.23%	16,974	0.48%		
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	1,540	2.42%	99,725	2.83%		
Other, Non-Hispanic	52	0.08%	6,210	0.18%		
#1 country of origin	India	2,770	29.40%	Mexico	48,649	13.28%
#2 country of origin	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	592	6.28%	India	26,441	7.22%
#3 country of origin	Mexico	572	6.07%	Somalia	23,554	6.43%
#4 country of origin	Somalia	533	5.66%	Laos	23,080	6.30%
#5 country of origin	Ethiopia	437	4.64%	Ethiopia	17,546	4.79%
#6 country of origin	Vietnam	349	3.70%	Vietnam	16,411	4.48%
#7 country of origin	Korea	301	3.19%	Thailand	16,235	4.43%
#8 country of origin	Canada	261	2.77%	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	13,932	3.80%
#9 country of origin	El Salvador	236	2.51%	Liberia	11,449	3.13%
#10 country of origin	Kenya	214	2.27%	Korea	11,236	3.07%
#1 LEP Language	African languages	546	0.93%	Spanish or Spanish Creole	63,539	1.97%
#2 LEP Language	Spanish or Spanish Creole	484	0.83%	African Languages	27,394	0.85%
#3 LEP Language	Other Asian languages	380	0.65%	Hmong	24,721	0.77%
#4 LEP Language	Chinese	335	0.57%	Vietnamese	12,074	0.37%
#5 LEP Language	Vietnamese	298	0.51%	Other Asian Languages	10,252	0.32%
#6 LEP Language	Russian	137	0.23%	Chinese	8,973	0.28%
#7 LEP Language	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	129	0.22%	Russian	6,435	0.20%
#8 LEP Language	Korean	104	0.18%	Laotian	3,849	0.12%

#9 LEP Language	Hindi	72	0.12%	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	3,042	0.09%
#10 LEP Language	Other Indic languages	43	0.07%	Arabic	2,820	0.09%
<b>Hearing and Vision Difficulties</b>						
Hearing difficulty		1,412	2.2%		105,329	3.0%
Vision difficulty		698	1.1%		49,528	1.4%
Cognitive difficulty		1,624	2.7%		138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory difficulty		1,769	3.0%		148,966	4.6%
Self-care difficulty		1,073	1.8%		65,395	2.0%
Independent living difficulty		1,502	3.1%		116,400	4.4%
<b>Age</b>						
Male		32,004	50.27%		1,745,774	49.51%
Female		31,656	49.73%		1,780,375	50.49%
<b>Age Group</b>						
Under 18		15,358	24.13%		846,375	24.0%
18-64		40,807	64.10%		2,231,257	63.3%
65+		7,495	11.77%		448,517	12.7%
<b>Family Type</b>						
Families with children		8,006	31.90%		409,814	30.23%

Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017

**Table 6.2: Demographic Trends, Eden Prairie**

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, Non-Hispanic	37701	95.89	49228	89.66	48,654	80.03%
Black, Non-Hispanic	420	1.07	1503	2.74	3,853	6.34%
Hispanic	269	0.68	860	1.57	1,840	3.03%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	801	2.04	2979	5.43	6,104	10.04%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	60	0.15	187	0.34	242	0.40%
<b>National Origin</b>						
Foreign-born	1018	2.59	4866	8.86	8,593	14.13%
<b>LEP</b>						
Limited English Proficiency	365	0.93	2410	4.39	3,683	6.06%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	19256	48.98	27106	49.37	29,468	48.47%
Female	20055	51.02	27795	50.63	31,329	51.53%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18	11491	29.23	17032	31.02	16,065	26.42%
18-64	26595	67.65	35269	64.24	39,507	64.98%
65+	1225	3.12	2600	4.74	5,225	8.59%
<b>Family Type</b>						



Families with children	6371	59.23	7415	59.22	8,438	51.09%
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Source: Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, 2010

### **Race**

In Eden Prairie, the majority of residents are white, Non-Hispanic (76.63%), followed by Asian Americans or Pacific Islanders, Non-Hispanic (10.42%), Black, Non-Hispanic (6.00%), Hispanic or Latino (4.42%), Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic (2.42%), Native Americans, Non-Hispanic (0.23%), and lastly, Other, Non-Hispanic (0.08%). Between 1990 and 2010, there was a large decrease in the population of white, Non-Hispanic citizens in Eden Prairie. In 1990, the white, Non-Hispanic citizen percentage was 95.89%, however by 2010 that percentage declined to 80.03%. As this percentage decreased, the percentage of citizens of color in Eden Prairie gradually increased, from 1.07% to 6.34% for Black, Non-Hispanics, 0.68% to 3.03% for Hispanics, 2.04% to 10.04% for Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanics, and 0.15% to 0.40% for Native American, Non-Hispanics.

### **National Origin**

The ten most common national origins in Eden Prairie are, from most populous to least populous, India, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan), Mexico, Somalia, Ethiopia, Vietnam, Korea, Canada, El Salvador, Kenya. There has been a large trend of foreign-born individuals in Eden Prairie, as percentages increased between 1990 (2.59%) and 2010 (14.13%).

### **LEP**

The ten most commonly spoken first languages of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) in Eden Prairie are, from most populous to least populous, African Languages, Spanish or Spanish Creole, Other Asian languages, Chinese, Vietnamese, Russian, Mon-Khmer/Cambodian, Korean, Hindi, and Other Indic languages. There has been a steady increase of individuals in Eden Prairie with Limited English Proficiency as percentages increased between 1990 (0.93%) and 2010 (6.06%).

### **Disability**

Independent living difficulties (3.1%) have the highest rates of incidence in Eden Prairie. After independent living difficulties, ambulatory difficulties (3.0%) was the most common, followed by cognitive difficulties (2.7%), hearing difficulties (2.2%), self-care difficulties (1.8%) and vision difficulties (1.1%).

### **Sex**

In Eden Prairie, 50.27% of residents are male, while 49.73% are female. There has been a fluctuating rate of males and females in Eden Prairie over time as percentages in 1990 (males 48.98%, females 51.02%) have only shifted slightly in 2010 (males 48.47%, females 51.53%).

### **Age**

The age distribution in Eden Prairie is distributed with working age adults as the clear majority (67.65%), followed by minors under 18 (29.23%) and seniors (3.12%).

## Families with Children

In Eden Prairie, there are 8,006 families with children, making up 31.90% percent of the population. There has been a continuing increase in families with children in Eden Prairie, despite the percentage decrease. The percentage in 1990 (59.23%) slightly descends in 2000 (59.22%), and descends further in 2010 (51.09%).

**Table 7.1: Demographics, Minneapolis**

Race/Ethnicity	Minneapolis		Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area			
	#	%	#	%		
White, Non-Hispanic	246,351	59.87%	2,697,773	76.51%		
Black, Non-Hispanic	76,499	18.59%	278,802	7.91%		
Hispanic	40,147	9.76%	201,417	5.71%		
Asian/Pacific Is., Non-Hispanic	116,646	28.35%	225,248	6.39%		
Native American, Non-Hisp.	4,293	1.04%	16,974	0.48%		
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	18,341	4.46%	99,725	2.83%		
Other, Non-Hispanic	964	0.23%	6,210	0.18%		
#1 country of origin	Mexico	12,084	18.49%	Mexico	48,649	13.28%
#2 country of origin	Somalia	11,974	18.32%	India	26,441	7.22%
#3 country of origin	Ethiopia	5,252	8.03%	Somalia	23,554	6.43%
#4 country of origin	Ecuador	4,075	6.23%	Laos	23,080	6.30%
#5 country of origin	Laos	2,775	4.25%	Ethiopia	17,546	4.79%
#6 country of origin	India	2,475	3.79%	Vietnam	16,411	4.48%
#7 country of origin	Korea	2,339	3.58%	Thailand	16,235	4.43%
#8 country of origin	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	2,307	3.53%	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	13,932	3.80%
#9 country of origin	Thailand	1,700	2.60%	Liberia	11,449	3.13%
#10 country of origin	Canada	1,113	1.70%	Korea	11,236	3.07%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish or Spanish Creole	17,573	4.72%	Spanish or Spanish Creole	63,539	1.97%
#2 LEP Language	African languages	10,517	2.83%	African Languages	27,394	0.85%
#3 LEP Language	Hmong	4,241	1.14%	Hmong	24,721	0.77%
#4 LEP Language	Chinese	1,375	0.37%	Vietnamese	12,074	0.37%
#5 LEP Language	Vietnamese	782	0.21%	Other Asian Languages	10,252	0.32%
#6 LEP Language	Russian	480	0.13%	Chinese	8,973	0.28%
#7 LEP Language	Arabic	476	0.13%	Russian	6,435	0.20%
#8 LEP Language	Laotian	453	0.12%	Laotian	3,849	0.12%
#9 LEP Language	Korean	421	0.11%	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	3,042	0.09%
#10 LEP Language	French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	353	0.09%	Arabic	2,820	0.09%

Hearing difficulty	10,690	2.6%	105,329	3.0%
Vision difficulty	7,338	1.8%	49,528	1.4%
Cognitive difficulty	22,024	5.8%	138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory difficulty	20,185	5.3%	148,966	4.6%
Self-care difficulty	8,480	2.2%	65,395	2.0%
Independent living difficulty	15,251	4.7%	116,400	4.4%
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	208,322	50.63%	1,745,774	49.51%
Female	203,130	49.37%	1,780,375	50.49%
<b>Age</b>				
Under 18	81,899	19.90%	846,375	24.0%
18-64	291,835	70.93%	2,231,257	63.3%
65+	37,718	9.17%	448,517	12.7%
<b>Household Type</b>				
Families with children	36,515	21.22%	409,814	30.23%

Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017

**Table 7.2: Demographic Trends, Minneapolis**

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, Non-Hispanic	285356	77.45	239071	62.48	230,652	60.29%
Black, Non-Hispanic	47111	12.79	76661	20.04	77,888	20.36%
Hispanic	7839	2.13	29164	7.62	40,072	10.47%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	15316	4.16	26015	6.8	24,446	6.39%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	11748	3.19	9781	2.56	8,422	2.20%
<b>National Origin</b>						
Foreign-born	22621	6.14	55475	14.5	57,201	14.95%
<b>LEP</b>						
Limited English Proficiency	13449	3.65	37692	9.86	35,232	9.21%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	178547	48.47	191601	50.1	192,421	50.30%
Female	189840	51.53	190852	49.9	190,157	49.70%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18	75818	20.58	86609	22.65	77,203	20.18%
18-64	245023	66.51	261229	68.3	274,864	71.85%
65+	47546	12.91	34615	9.05	30,512	7.98%
<b>Family Type</b>						
Families with children	36955	47.1	33666	49.87	35,029	48.67%

Source: Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, 2010

## Race

In Minneapolis, the majority of residents are white, Non-Hispanic (59.87%), followed by Asian Americans or Pacific Islanders, Non-Hispanic (28.35%), Black, Non-Hispanic (18.59%), Hispanic or Latino (9.76%), Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic (4.46%), Native Americans, Non-Hispanic (1.04%), and lastly, Other, Non-Hispanic (0.23%). Between 1990 and 2010, there was a decrease in the population of white, Non-Hispanic citizens in Minneapolis. In 1990, the white, Non-Hispanic citizen percentage was 77.45%, however by 2010 that percentage declined to 60.29%. As this percentage decreased, the percentage of citizens of color in Minneapolis largely increased from 12.79% to 20.39% for Black, Non-Hispanics, 2.13% to 10.47% for Hispanics, 4.16% to 6.39% for Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanics, and 3.19% to 2.20% for Native American, Non-Hispanics.

### **National Origin**

The ten most common national origins in Minneapolis are, from most populous to least populous, Mexico, Somalia, Ethiopia, Ecuador, Laos, India, Korea, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan), Thailand, Canada. There has been an increase of foreign-born individuals in Minneapolis, as percentages increased between 1990 (6.14%) and 2010 (14.95%).

### **LEP**

The ten most commonly spoken first languages of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) in Minneapolis are, from most populous to least populous, Spanish or Spanish Creole, African languages, Hmong, Chinese, Vietnamese, Russian, Arabic, Laotian, Korean, French (including Patois, Cajun). There has been a steady trend of individuals in Minneapolis with Limited English Proficiency, as percentages increased between 1990 (3.65%) and 2010 (9.21%).

### **Disability**

Cognitive difficulties (5.8%) have the highest rates of incidence in Minneapolis. After cognitive difficulties, ambulatory difficulties (5.3%) was the most common, followed by independent living difficulties (4.7%), hearing difficulties (2.6%), self-care difficulties (2.2%) and vision difficulties (1.8%).

### **Sex**

In Minneapolis, 50.63% of residents are male, while 49.37% are female. There has been an increasing rate of more males than females in Minneapolis over time as percentages in 1990 (males 48.47%, females 51.53%) increased in 2010 (males 50.30%, females 49.70%).

### **Age**

In Minneapolis, working age adults are the clear majority (70.93%), followed by minors under 18 (19.90%) and seniors (9.17%).

### **Families with Children**

In Minneapolis, there are 36,515 families with children, making up 21.22% percent of the population. There has been a fluctuating rate of families with children in Minneapolis over time. The percentage in 1990 (47.10%) ascends in 2000 (49.87%), and descends again in 2010 (48.67%).

**Table 8.1: Demographics, Minnetonka**

Race/Ethnicity	Minnetonka		Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area			
	#	%	#	%		
White, Non-Hispanic	44,863	86.11%	2,697,773	76.51%		
Black, Non-Hispanic	2,218	4.26%	278,802	7.91%		
Hispanic	1,182	2.27%	201,417	5.71%		
Asian/Pacific Is., Non-Hispanic	3,400	6.53%	225,248	6.39%		
Native American, Non-Hisp.	69	0.13%	16,974	0.48%		
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	1,301	2.50%	99,725	2.83%		
Other, Non-Hispanic	77	0.15%	6,210	0.18%		
<b>Country of Origin</b>						
#1 country of origin	India	906	17.69%	Mexico	48,649	13.28%
#2 country of origin	Russia	471	9.20%	India	26,441	7.22%
#3 country of origin	Ukraine	368	7.19%	Somalia	23,554	6.43%
#4 country of origin	Vietnam	251	4.90%	Laos	23,080	6.30%
#5 country of origin	Ethiopia	229	4.47%	Ethiopia	17,546	4.79%
#6 country of origin	Canada	190	3.71%	Vietnam	16,411	4.48%
#7 country of origin	Korea	188	3.67%	Thailand	16,235	4.43%
#8 country of origin	Mexico	175	3.42%	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	13,932	3.80%
#9 country of origin	Bosnia and Herzegovina	161	3.14%	Liberia	11,449	3.13%
#10 country of origin	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	157	3.07%	Korea	11,236	3.07%
<b>Language</b>						
#1 LEP Language	Russian	452	0.93%	Spanish or Spanish Creole	63,539	1.97%
#2 LEP Language	African languages	389	0.80%	African Languages	27,394	0.85%
#3 LEP Language	Spanish or Spanish Creole	282	0.58%	Hmong	24,721	0.77%
#4 LEP Language	Vietnamese	147	0.30%	Vietnamese	12,074	0.37%
#5 LEP Language	Other Asian languages	129	0.26%	Other Asian Languages	10,252	0.32%
#6 LEP Language	Chinese	112	0.23%	Chinese	8,973	0.28%
#7 LEP Language	French Creole	66	0.14%	Russian	6,435	0.20%
#8 LEP Language	Serbo-Croatian	63	0.13%	Laotian	3,849	0.12%
#9 LEP Language	Other Slavic languages	50	0.10%	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	3,042	0.09%
#10 LEP Language	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	49	0.10%	Arabic	2,820	0.09%

Hearing difficulty	1,455	2.8%	105,329	3.0%
Vision difficulty	651	1.3%	49,528	1.4%
Cognitive difficulty	1,687	3.4%	138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory difficulty	2,502	5.1%	148,966	4.6%
Self-care difficulty	1,104	2.3%	65,395	2.0%
Independent living difficulty	1,771	4.3%	116,400	4.4%
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	24,978	47.94%	1,745,774	49.51%
Female	27,124	52.06%	1,780,375	50.49%
<b>Age</b>				
Under 18	10,382	19.93%	846,375	24.0%
18-64	31,428	60.32%	2,231,257	63.3%
65+	10,292	19.75%	448,517	12.7%
<b>Household Type</b>				
Families with children	5,675	24.63%	409,814	30.23%

Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017

**Table 8.2: Demographic Trends, Minnetonka**

Race/Ethnicity	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	46531	96.5	48065	93.68	44,081	88.63%
Black, Non-Hispanic	434	0.9	921	1.8	1,837	3.69%
Hispanic	385	0.8	655	1.28	1,169	2.35%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	738	1.53	1365	2.66	1,566	3.15%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	72	0.15	159	0.31	103	0.21%
<b>National Origin</b>						
Foreign-born	1277	2.65	2942	5.73	3,860	7.76%
<b>LEP</b>						
Limited English Proficiency	502	1.04	1169	2.28	1,669	3.36%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	23475	48.69	24510	47.78	23,633	47.52%
Female	24739	51.31	26791	52.22	26,101	52.48%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18	11670	24.2	12238	23.85	10,349	20.81%
18-64	31807	65.97	31934	62.25	31,095	62.52%
65+	4737	9.82	7130	13.9	8,290	16.67%
<b>Family Type</b>						
Families with children	6192	46.26	4682	43.99	5,468	40.15%

Source: Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, 2010

## **Race**

In Minnetonka, the majority of residents were white, Non-Hispanic (86.11%), followed by Asian Americans or Pacific Islanders, Non-Hispanic (6.53%), Black, Non-Hispanic (4.26%), Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic (2.50%), Hispanic or Latino (2.27%), Other, Non-Hispanic (0.15%), and lastly Native Americans, Non-Hispanic (0.13%). Between 1990 and 2010, there was a decrease in the population of white, Non-Hispanic citizens in Minnetonka. In 1990, the white, Non-Hispanic citizen percentage was 96.50%, however by 2010 that percentage declined to 88.63%. As this percentage decreased, the percentage of citizens of color in Minnetonka largely increased from 0.9% to 3.69% for Black, Non-Hispanics, 0.8% to 2.35% for Hispanics, 1.53% to 3.15% for Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanics, and 0.15% to 0.21% for Native American, Non-Hispanics.

## **National Origin**

The ten most common national origins in Minnetonka are, from most populous to least populous, India, Russia, Ukraine, Vietnam, Ethiopia, Vietnam, Ethiopia, Canada, Korea, Mexico, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan). There has been an increase of foreign-born individuals in Minnetonka, as percentages increased from 1990 (2.65%) to 2010 (7.76%).

## **LEP**

The ten most commonly spoken first languages of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) in Minnetonka are, from most populous to least populous, Russian, African languages, Spanish or Spanish Creole, Vietnamese, Other Asian languages, Chinese, French Creole, Serbo-Croatian, Other Slavic languages, Mon-Khmer/Cambodian. There has been a slight increase of individuals with Limited English Proficiency, as percentages increased from 1990 (1.04%) to 2010 (3.36%).

## **Disability**

Ambulatory difficulties (5.1%) have the highest rates of incidence in Minnetonka. After ambulatory difficulties, independent living difficulties (4.3%) was the most common, followed by cognitive difficulties (3.4%), hearing difficulties (2.8%), self-care difficulties (2.3%) and vision difficulties (1.3%).

## **Sex**

In Minnetonka, 47.94% of residents are male, while 52.06% are female. There has been a consistent, though slight, majority of female residents in Minnetonka over time.

## **Age**

Working age adults are the clear majority in Minnetonka, (60.32%), followed by minors under 18 (19.93%) and seniors (19.75%).

## **Families with Children**

In Minnetonka, there are 5,675 families with children, making up 24.63% percent of the population. There has been a decreasing rate of families with children in Minnetonka over time. The percentage in 1990 (46.26%) decreased in 2000 (43.99%), and decreased further in 2010 (40.15%).

**Table 9.1: Demographics, Plymouth**

Race/Ethnicity	Plymouth		Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area			
	#	%	#	%		
White, Non-Hispanic	59,582	78.13%	2,697,773	76.51%		
Black, Non-Hispanic	4,283	5.62%	278,802	7.91%		
Hispanic	3,376	4.43%	201,417	5.71%		
Asian/Pacific Is., Non-Hispanic	7,659	10.04%	225,248	6.39%		
Native American, Non-Hisp.	231	0.30%	16,974	0.48%		
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	1,857	2.44%	99,725	2.83%		
Other, Non-Hispanic	54	0.07%	6,210	0.18%		
<b>#1 country of origin</b>						
	India	2,636	26.54%	Mexico	48,649	13.28%
<b>#2 country of origin</b>						
	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	700	7.05%	India	26,441	7.22%
<b>#3 country of origin</b>						
	Mexico	585	5.89%	Somalia	23,554	6.43%
<b>#4 country of origin</b>						
	Nigeria	497	5.00%	Laos	23,080	6.30%
<b>#5 country of origin</b>						
	Korea	472	4.75%	Ethiopia	17,546	4.79%
<b>#6 country of origin</b>						
	Liberia	360	3.62%	Vietnam	16,411	4.48%
<b>#7 country of origin</b>						
	Ukraine	295	2.97%	Thailand	16,235	4.43%
<b>#8 country of origin</b>						
	Belarus	288	2.90%	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	13,932	3.80%
<b>#9 country of origin</b>						
	Vietnam	234	2.36%	Liberia	11,449	3.13%
<b>#10 country of origin</b>						
	Russia	223	2.24%	Korea	11,236	3.07%
<b>#1 LEP Language</b>						
	Chinese	572	0.83%	Spanish or Spanish Creole	63,539	1.97%
<b>#2 LEP Language</b>						
	Spanish or Spanish Creole	406	0.59%	African Languages	27,394	0.85%
<b>#3 LEP Language</b>						
	Russian	400	0.58%	Hmong	24,721	0.77%
<b>#4 LEP Language</b>						
	Other Asian languages	307	0.44%	Vietnamese	12,074	0.37%
<b>#5 LEP Language</b>						
	African languages	199	0.29%	Other Asian Languages	10,252	0.32%
<b>#6 LEP Language</b>						
	Other Slavic languages	120	0.17%	Chinese	8,973	0.28%
<b>#7 LEP Language</b>						
	Hindi	113	0.16%	Russian	6,435	0.20%
<b>#8 LEP Language</b>						
	Vietnamese	90	0.13%	Laotian	3,849	0.12%
<b>#9 LEP Language</b>						
	Other Indic languages	89	0.13%	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	3,042	0.09%
<b>#10 LEP Language</b>						
	Laotian	78	0.11%	Arabic	2,820	0.09%
<b>Hearing difficulty</b>						
		1,929	2.6%		105,329	3.0%
<b>Vision difficulty</b>						
		1,047	1.4%		49,528	1.4%



Cognitive difficulty	1,895	2.7%	138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory difficulty	2,483	3.5%	148,966	4.6%
Self-care difficulty	1,089	1.5%	65,395	2.0%
Independent living difficulty	2,104	3.6%	116,400	4.4%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	37,003	48.52%	1,745,774	49.51%
Female	39,255	51.48%	1,780,375	50.49%
<b>Age</b>				
Under 18	17,684	23.19%	846,375	24.0%
18-64	47,385	62.14%	2,231,257	63.3%
65+	11,189	14.67%	448,517	12.7%
<b>Household Type</b>				
Families with children	9,534	30.88%	409,814	30.23%

Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017

**Table 9.2: Demographic Trends, Plymouth**

Race/Ethnicity	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	48335	94.96	59576	90.41	58,259	82.55%
Black, Non-Hispanic	807	1.59	2040	3.1	4,279	6.06%
Hispanic	509	1	1077	1.63	2,109	2.99%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1012	1.99	2754	4.18	5,440	7.71%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	172	0.34	306	0.46	357	0.51%
<b>National Origin</b>						
Foreign-born	1330	2.61	4842	7.35	7,531	10.67%
<b>LEP</b>						
Limited English Proficiency	728	1.43	1833	2.78	2,499	3.54%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	25109	49.32	32495	49.32	34,183	48.43%
Female	25799	50.68	33397	50.68	36,393	51.57%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18	13972	27.45	18186	27.6	16,880	23.92%
18-64	34439	67.65	42709	64.82	45,174	64.01%
65+	2496	4.9	4996	7.58	8,523	12.08%
<b>Family Type</b>						
Families with children	7214	52.97	7161	52.39	8,929	46.41%

Source: Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, 2010

## Race

In Plymouth, the majority of residents were white, Non-Hispanic (78.13%), followed by Asian Americans or Pacific Islanders, Non-Hispanic (10.04%), Black, Non-Hispanic (5.62%), Hispanic or Latino (4.43%), Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic (2.44%), Native Americans, Non-Hispanic

(0.30%), and lastly Other, Non-Hispanic (0.07%). Between 1990 and 2010, there was a decrease in the population of white, Non-Hispanic citizens in Plymouth. In 1990, the white, Non-Hispanic citizen percentage was 94.96%, however by 2010 that percentage declined to 82.55%. As this percentage decreased, the percentage of citizens of color in Plymouth from 1.59% to 6.06% for Black, Non-Hispanics, 1.00% to 2.99% for Hispanics, 1.99% to 7.71% for Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanics, and 0.34% to 0.51% for Native American, Non-Hispanics.

### National Origin

The ten most common national origins in Plymouth are, from most populous to least populous, India, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan), Mexico, Nigeria, Korea, Liberia, Ukraine, Belarus, Vietnam, and Russia. There has been an increase of foreign-born individuals in Plymouth, as percentages increased from 1990 (2.61%) to 2010 (10.67%).

### LEP

The ten most commonly spoken first languages of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) in Plymouth are, from most populous to least populous, Chinese, Spanish or Spanish Creole, Russian, Other Asian languages, African languages, Other Slavic languages, Hindi, Vietnamese, Other Indic languages, and Laotian. There has been a slight increase of individuals with Limited English Proficiency in Plymouth, as percentages increased from 1990 (1.43%) to 2010 (3.54%).

### Disability

Independent living difficulties (3.6%) have the highest rates of incidence in Plymouth. After independent living difficulties, ambulatory difficulties (3.5%) was the most common, followed by cognitive difficulties (2.7%), hearing difficulties (2.6%), self-care difficulties (1.5%) and vision difficulties (1.4%).

### Sex

In Plymouth, 48.52% of residents are male, while 51.48% are female. There has been a consistent, though slight, majority of female residents in Plymouth over time.

### Age

In Plymouth, working age adults are the clear majority (62.14%), followed by minors under 18 (23.19%) and seniors (14.67%).

### Families with Children

In Plymouth, there are 9,534 families with children, making up 30.88% percent of the population. There has a decreasing rate of families with children in Plymouth over time. The percentage in 1990 (52.97%) descends in 2000 (52.39%), and descends further in 2010 (46.41%).

**Table 10.1: Demographics, Ramsey County**

Race/Ethnicity	Ramsey County		Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area	
	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	339,170	63.06%	2,697,773	76.51%
Black, Non-Hispanic	60,445	11.24%	278,802	7.91%
Hispanic	39,948	7.43%	201,417	5.71%

Asian/Pacific Is., Non-Hispanic		100,393	18.66%		225,248	6.39%
Native American, Non-Hisp.		2,699	0.50%		16,974	0.48%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic		19,396	3.61%		99,725	2.83%
Other, Non-Hispanic		922	0.17%		6,210	0.18%
<b>#1 country of origin</b>						
#1 country of origin	Laos	10,841	12.94%	Mexico	48,649	13.28%
#2 country of origin	Thailand	10,483	12.52%	India	26,441	7.22%
#3 country of origin	Mexico	8,201	9.79%	Somalia	23,554	6.43%
#4 country of origin	Burma	5,839	6.97%	Laos	23,080	6.30%
#5 country of origin	Ethiopia	4,855	5.80%	Ethiopia	17,546	4.79%
#6 country of origin	Somalia	3,799	4.54%	Vietnam	16,411	4.48%
#7 country of origin	Vietnam	3,616	4.32%	Thailand	16,235	4.43%
#8 country of origin	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	3,274	3.91%	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	13,932	3.80%
#9 country of origin	India	3,174	3.79%	Liberia	11,449	3.13%
#10 country of origin	Korea	1,838	2.19%	Korea	11,236	3.07%
<b>#1 LEP Language</b>						
#1 LEP Language	Hmong	14,780	3.02%	Spanish or Spanish Creole	63,539	1.97%
#2 LEP Language	Spanish or Spanish Creole	11,698	2.39%	African Languages	27,394	0.85%
#3 LEP Language	Other Asian languages	6,911	1.41%	Hmong	24,721	0.77%
#4 LEP Language	African languages	6,266	1.28%	Vietnamese	12,074	0.37%
#5 LEP Language	Vietnamese	2,134	0.44%	Other Asian Languages	10,252	0.32%
#6 LEP Language	Chinese	1,908	0.39%	Chinese	8,973	0.28%
#7 LEP Language	Other Indic languages	890	0.18%	Russian	6,435	0.20%
#8 LEP Language	Arabic	704	0.14%	Laotian	3,849	0.12%
#9 LEP Language	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	490	0.10%	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	3,042	0.09%
#10 LEP Language	Russian	487	0.10%	Arabic	2,820	0.09%
<b>Hearing difficulty</b>						
Hearing difficulty		17,277	3.2%		105,329	3.0%
<b>Vision difficulty</b>						
Vision difficulty		9,489	1.8%		49,528	1.4%
<b>Cognitive difficulty</b>						
Cognitive difficulty		26,808	5.4%		138,788	4.2%
<b>Ambulatory difficulty</b>						
Ambulatory difficulty		27,833	5.6%		148,966	4.6%
<b>Self-care difficulty</b>						
Self-care difficulty		12,343	2.5%		65,395	2.0%
<b>Independent living difficulty</b>						
Independent living difficulty		23,053	5.6%		116,400	4.4%
<b>Male</b>						
Male		261,783	48.67%		1,745,774	49.51%
<b>Female</b>						
Female		276,110	51.33%		1,780,375	50.49%

Under 18	125,535	23.34%	846,375	24.0%
18-64	340,455	63.29%	2,231,257	63.3%
65+	71,903	13.37%	448,517	12.7%
Families with children	57,343	27.50%	409,814	30.23%

Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017

**Table 10.2: Demographic Trends, Ramsey County**

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, Non-Hispanic	202486	94.67	201118	89.68	181,139	80.88%
Black, Non-Hispanic	2503	1.17	6309	2.81	11,217	5.01%
Hispanic	2388	1.12	4261	1.9	9,175	4.10%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	5512	2.58	10459	4.66	16,617	7.42%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	739	0.35	1542	0.69	826	0.37%
<b>National Origin</b>						
Foreign-born	7554	3.53	13133	5.86	22,016	9.83%
<b>LEP</b>						
Limited English Proficiency	3621	1.69	5572	2.48	9,926	4.43%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	103401	48.35	107341	47.86	107,474	47.99%
Female	110442	51.65	116926	52.14	116,489	52.01%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18	53484	25.01	54422	24.27	46,994	20.98%
18-64	138427	64.73	140049	62.45	141,321	63.10%
65+	21931	10.26	29795	13.29	35,648	15.92%
<b>Family Type</b>						
Families with children	28303	48.68	22078	45.89	23,685	40.68%

Source: Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, 2010

## Race

In Ramsey County, the majority of residents are white, Non-Hispanic (63.06%), followed by Asian Americans or Pacific Islanders, Non-Hispanic (18.66%), Black, Non-Hispanic (11.24%), Hispanic or Latino (7.43%), Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic (3.61%), Native Americans, Non-Hispanic (0.50%), and lastly Other, Non-Hispanic (0.17%). Between 1990 and 2010, there was a decrease in the population of white, Non-Hispanic citizens in Ramsey County. In 1990, the white, Non-Hispanic citizen percentage was 94.67%, however by 2010 that percentage declined to 80.88%. As this percentage decreased, the percentage of citizens of color in Ramsey County increased from 1.17% to 5.01% for Black, Non-Hispanics, 1.12% to 4.10% for Hispanics, 2.58% to 7.42% for Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanics, and 0.35% to 0.37% for Native American, Non-Hispanics.

## National Origin

The ten most common national origins in Ramsey County are, from most populous to least populous, Laos, Thailand, Mexico, Burma, Ethiopia, Somalia, Vietnam, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan), India, and Korea. There has been an increase of foreign-born individuals in Ramsey County, as percentages increased from 1990 (3.53%) to 2010 (9.83%).

## LEP

The ten most commonly spoken first languages of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) in Ramsey County are, from most populous to least populous, Hmong, Spanish or Spanish Creole, Other Asian languages, African languages, Vietnamese, Chinese, Other Indic languages, Arabic, Mon-Khmer/Cambodian, and Russian. There has been an increase of individuals moving to Ramsey County with Limited English Proficiency, as percentages increased from 1990 (1.69%) to 2010 (4.43%).

## Disability

Independent living difficulties (5.6%) and ambulatory difficulties (5.6%) have the highest rates of incidence in Ramsey County. After independent living and ambulatory difficulties, cognitive difficulties (5.4%) was the most common, followed by hearing difficulties (3.2%), self-care difficulties (2.5%) and vision difficulties (1.8%).

## Sex

In Ramsey County, 48.67% of residents are male, while 51.33% are female. There has been a consistent, though slight, majority of female residents in Ramsey County over time.

## Age

Working age adults are the clear majority (63.29%), followed by minors under 18 (23.34%) and seniors (13.37%).

## Families with Children

In Ramsey County, there are 57,343 families with children, making up 27.50% percent of the population. There has been a decreasing rate of families with children in Ramsey County over time. The percentage in 1990 (48.68%) decreased in 2000 (45.89%), and decreased again in 2010 (40.68%).

**Table 11.1: Demographics, St. Paul**

Race/Ethnicity	St. Paul		Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area	
	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	156,681	52.08%	2,697,773	76.51%
Black, Non-Hispanic	46,559	15.48%	278,802	7.91%
Hispanic	29,207	9.71%	201,417	5.71%
Asian/Pacific Is., Non-Hispanic	75,766	25.19%	225,248	6.39%
Native American, Non-Hisp.	1,933	0.64%	16,974	0.48%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	12,011	3.99%	99,725	2.83%
Other, Non-Hispanic	481	0.16%	6,210	0.18%

#1 country of origin	Thailand	9,037	15.41%	Mexico	48,649	13.28%
#2 country of origin	Laos	9,028	15.40%	India	26,441	7.22%
#3 country of origin	Mexico	6,531	11.14%	Somalia	23,554	6.43%
#4 country of origin	Burma	5,194	8.86%	Laos	23,080	6.30%
#5 country of origin	Ethiopia	3,961	6.75%	Ethiopia	17,546	4.79%
#6 country of origin	Somalia	3,288	5.61%	Vietnam	16,411	4.48%
#7 country of origin	Vietnam	1,874	3.20%	Thailand	16,235	4.43%
#8 country of origin	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	1,560	2.66%	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	13,932	3.80%
#9 country of origin	El Salvador	1,517	2.59%	Liberia	11,449	3.13%
#10 country of origin	India	996	1.70%	Korea	11,236	3.07%
#1 LEP Language	Hmong	12,902	4.74%	Spanish or Spanish Creole	63,539	1.97%
#2 LEP Language	Spanish or Spanish Creole	9,173	3.37%	African Languages	27,394	0.85%
#3 LEP Language	Other Asian languages	5,601	2.06%	Hmong	24,721	0.77%
#4 LEP Language	African languages	5,040	1.85%	Vietnamese	12,074	0.37%
#5 LEP Language	Vietnamese	1,399	0.51%	Other Asian Languages	10,252	0.32%
#6 LEP Language	Chinese	634	0.23%	Chinese	8,973	0.28%
#7 LEP Language	Arabic	505	0.19%	Russian	6,435	0.20%
#8 LEP Language	Russian	388	0.14%	Laotian	3,849	0.12%
#9 LEP Language	Mon- Khmer, Cambodian	344	0.13%	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	3,042	0.09%
#10 LEP Language	French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	267	0.10%	Arabic	2,820	0.09%
Hearing difficulty		9,127	3.1%		105,329	3.0%
Vision difficulty		5,944	2.0%		49,528	1.4%
Cognitive difficulty		16,589	6.0%		138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory difficulty		15,452	5.6%		148,966	4.6%
Self-care difficulty		7,351	2.7%		65,395	2.0%
Independent living difficulty		12,800	5.8%		116,400	4.4%
Male		148,641	49.41%		1,745,774	49.51%
Female		152,179	50.59%		1,780,375	50.49%
Under 18		76,240	25.34%		846,375	24.0%
18-64		195,305	64.92%		2,231,257	63.3%
65+		29,275	9.73%		448,517	12.7%

Families with children	32,661	29.03%	409,814	30.23%
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Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017

**Table 11.2: Demographic Trends, St. Paul**

Race/Ethnicity	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	218697	80.33	183880	64.04	159,437	55.93%
Black, Non-Hispanic	19523	7.17	37051	12.9	49,191	17.26%
Hispanic	11430	4.2	22704	7.91	27,311	9.58%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	18625	6.84	38119	13.27	44,717	15.69%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	3319	1.22	4294	1.5	3,839	1.35%
<b>National Origin</b>						
Foreign-born	19894	7.31	41138	14.33	47,543	16.68%
<b>LEP</b>						
Limited English Proficiency	14551	5.35	31346	10.92	34,450	12.08%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	128053	47.04	138420	48.21	139,355	48.88%
Female	144171	52.96	148723	51.79	145,713	51.12%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18	66611	24.47	79883	27.82	71,608	25.12%
18-64	168082	61.74	177480	61.81	187,872	65.90%
65+	37531	13.79	29780	10.37	25,588	8.98%
<b>Family Type</b>						
Families with children	31555	49.88	27575	53.42	30,744	51.51%

Source: Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, 2010

### Race

In St. Paul, the majority of residents are white, Non-Hispanic (52.08%), followed by Asian Americans or Pacific Islanders, Non-Hispanic (25.19%), Black, Non-Hispanic (15.48%), Hispanic or Latino (9.71%), Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic (3.99%), Native Americans, Non-Hispanic (0.64%), and lastly Other, Non-Hispanic (0.16%). Between 1990 and 2010, there was a large decrease in the population of white, Non-Hispanic citizens in St. Paul. In 1990, the white, Non-Hispanic citizen percentage was 80.33%, however by 2010 that percentage severely declined to 55.93%. As this percentage decreased, the percentage of citizens of color in St. Paul increased from 7.17% to 17.26% for Black, Non-Hispanics, 4.20% to 9.58% for Hispanics, 6.84% to 15.69% for Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanics, and 1.22% to 1.35% for Native American, Non-Hispanics.

### National Origin

The ten most common national origins in St. Paul are, from most populous to least populous, Thailand, Laos, Mexico, Burma, Ethiopia, Somalia, Vietnam, China (excluding Hong Kong and

Taiwan), El Salvador, and India. There has been an increase of foreign-born individuals in St. Paul as percentages increased from 1990 (7.31%) to 2010 (16.68%).

**LEP**

The ten most commonly spoken first languages of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) in St. Paul are, from most populous to least populous, Hmong, Spanish or Spanish Creole, Other Asian languages, African languages, Vietnamese, Chinese, Arabic, Russian, Mon-Khmer/Cambodian, French (including Patios, Cajun). There has been a steady increase of individuals with Limited English Proficiency, as percentages increased from 1990 (5.35%) to 2010 (12.08%).

**Disability**

Cognitive difficulties (6.0%) have the highest rates of incidence in St. Paul. After cognitive difficulties, Independent living difficulties (5.8%) was the most common, followed by ambulatory difficulties (5.6%), hearing difficulties (3.1%), self-care difficulties (2.7%) and vision difficulties (2.0%).

**Sex**

In St. Paul, 49.41% of residents are male, while 50.59% are female. There has been a consistent majority of female residents in St. Paul over time.

**Age**

In St. Paul, working age adults as the clear majority (64.92%), followed by minors under 18 (25.34%) and seniors (9.37%).

**Families with Children**

In St. Paul, there are 32, 661 families with children, making up 29.03% percent of the population. There has been a fluctuating rate of families with children in St. Paul over time. The percentage in 1990 (49.88%) increased in 2000 (53.42%), and decreased again in 2010 (51.51%).

**Table 12.1: Demographics, Washington County**

Race/Ethnicity	Washington County		Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area			
	#	%	#	%		
White, Non-Hispanic	210,116	83.72%	2,697,773	76.51%		
Black, Non-Hispanic	10,209	4.07%	278,802	7.91%		
Hispanic	9,847	3.92%	201,417	5.71%		
Asian/Pacific Is., Non-Hispanic	20,056	7.99%	225,248	6.39%		
Native American, Non-Hisp.	835	0.33%	16,974	0.48%		
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	6,161	2.45%	99,725	2.83%		
Other, Non-Hispanic	232	0.09%	6,210	0.18%		
#1 country of origin	India	1,920	11.41%	Mexico	48,649	13.28%
#2 country of origin	Mexico	1,320	7.85%	India	26,441	7.22%
#3 country of origin	Laos	975	5.79%	Somalia	23,554	6.43%



#4 country of origin	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	962	5.72%	Laos	23,080	6.30%
#5 country of origin	Korea	852	5.06%	Ethiopia	17,546	4.79%
#6 country of origin	Vietnam	728	4.33%	Vietnam	16,411	4.48%
#7 country of origin	Canada	675	4.01%	Thailand	16,235	4.43%
#8 country of origin	Ethiopia	634	3.77%	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	13,932	3.80%
#9 country of origin	Thailand	554	3.29%	Liberia	11,449	3.13%
#10 country of origin	Somalia	448	2.66%	Korea	11,236	3.07%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish or Spanish Creole	1,964	0.85%	Spanish or Spanish Creole	63,539	1.97%
#2 LEP Language	Hmong	980	0.42%	African Languages	27,394	0.85%
#3 LEP Language	Chinese	568	0.25%	Hmong	24,721	0.77%
#4 LEP Language	Vietnamese	527	0.23%	Vietnamese	12,074	0.37%
#5 LEP Language	African languages	505	0.22%	Other Asian Languages	10,252	0.32%
#6 LEP Language	Arabic	199	0.09%	Chinese	8,973	0.28%
#7 LEP Language	Tagalog	178	0.08%	Russian	6,435	0.20%
#8 LEP Language	Korean	158	0.07%	Laotian	3,849	0.12%
#9 LEP Language	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	144	0.06%	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	3,042	0.09%
#10 LEP Language	Russian	136	0.06%	Arabic	2,820	0.09%
Hearing difficulty		7,297	2.9%		105,329	3.0%
Vision difficulty		2,761	1.1%		49,528	1.4%
Cognitive difficulty		8,882	3.8%		138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory difficulty		8,696	3.7%		148,966	4.6%
Self-care difficulty		3,889	1.7%		65,395	2.0%
Independent living difficulty		6,918	3.7%		116,400	4.4%
Male		124,207	49.49%		1,745,774	49.51%
Female		126,772	50.51%		1,780,375	50.49%
Under 18		62,834	25.04%		846,375	24.0%
18-64		154,842	61.70%		2,231,257	63.3%
65+		33,303	13.27%		448,517	12.7%
Families with children		31,312	34.03%		409,814	30.23%

Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017

**Table 12.2: Demographic Trends, Washington County**

Race/Ethnicity	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
	#	%	#	%	#	%

White, Non-Hispanic	120019	96.42	143382	93.64	153,607	87.98%
Black, Non-Hispanic	1221	0.98	3043	1.99	6,207	3.56%
Hispanic	1517	1.22	2862	1.87	5,771	3.31%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	979	0.79	2443	1.6	7,337	4.20%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	551	0.44	1118	0.73	1,502	0.86%
<b>National Origin</b>						
Foreign-born	1957	1.57	3739	2.44	8,237	4.72%
<b>LEP</b>						
Limited English Proficiency	1395	1.12	2051	1.34	4,058	2.32%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	62730	50.4	76737	50.12	87,146	49.91%
Female	61730	49.6	76375	49.88	87,452	50.09%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18	37706	30.3	45653	29.82	44,911	25.72%
18-64	78325	62.93	95260	62.22	110,099	63.06%
65+	8429	6.77	12199	7.97	19,589	11.22%
<b>Family Type</b>						
Families with children	18869	56.36	15105	53.33	22,091	46.71%

Source: Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, 2010

## Race

In Washington County, the majority of residents are white, Non-Hispanic (83.72%), followed by Asian Americans or Pacific Islanders, Non-Hispanic (7.99%), Black, Non-Hispanic (4.07%), Hispanic or Latino (3.92%), Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic (2.45%), Native Americans, Non-Hispanic (0.33%), and lastly Other, Non-Hispanic (0.09%). Between 1990 and 2010, there was a large trending decrease in the population of white, Non-Hispanic citizens in Washington County. In 1990, the white, Non-Hispanic citizen percentage was 96.42%, however by 2010 that percentage declined to 87.98%. As this percentage decreased, the percentage of citizens of color in Washington County increased from 0.98% to 3.56% for Black, Non-Hispanics, 1.22% to 3.31% for Hispanics, 0.79% to 4.20% for Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanics, and 0.44% to 0.86% for Native American, Non-Hispanics.

## National Origin

The ten most common national origins in Washington County are, from most populous to least populous, India, Mexico, Laos, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan), Korea, Vietnam, Canada, Ethiopia, Thailand, Somalia. There has been an increase of foreign-born individuals in Washington County, as percentages increased from 1990 (1.57%) to 2010 (4.72%).

## LEP

The ten most commonly spoken first languages of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) in Washington County are, from most populous to least populous, Spanish or Spanish Creole, Hmong, Chinese, Vietnamese, African languages, Arabic, Tagalog, Korean, Mon-

Khmer/Cambodian, Russian. There has been a very slight increase of individuals in Washington County with Limited English Proficiency, as percentages increased from 1990 (1.12%) to 2010 (2.32%).

### Disability

Cognitive difficulties (3.8%) have the highest rates of incidence in Washington County. After cognitive difficulties, Independent living difficulties (3.7%) and ambulatory difficulties (3.7%) were the most common, followed by hearing difficulties (2.9%), self-care difficulties (1.7%) and vision difficulties (1.1%).

### Sex

In Washington County, 49.49% of residents are male, while 50.51% are female. There has been a change in trend in Washington County over time, as percentages shifted from 1990 (males 50.40%, females 49.60%) to 2010 (males 49.91%, females 50.09%).

### Age

Working age adults are the clear majority (61.70%), followed by minors under 18 (25.04%) and seniors (13.27%).

### Families with Children

In Washington County, there are 31,312 families with children, making up 34.03% percent of the population. There has been a decreasing rate of families with children in Washington County over time. The percentage in 1990 (56.36%) decreased in 2000 (53.33%), and decreased again in 2010 (46.71%).

**Table 13.1: Demographics, Woodbury**

Race/Ethnicity	Woodbury		Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area			
	#	%	#	%		
White, Non-Hispanic	51,546	76.20%	2,697,773	76.51%		
Black, Non-Hispanic	3,918	5.79%	278,802	7.91%		
Hispanic	3,403	5.03%	201,417	5.71%		
Asian/Pacific Is., Non-Hispanic	7,321	10.82%	225,248	6.39%		
Native American, Non-Hisp.	99	0.15%	16,974	0.48%		
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	2,088	3.09%	99,725	2.83%		
Other, Non-Hispanic	150	0.22%	6,210	0.18%		
#1 country of origin	India	1,766	21.26%	Mexico	48,649	13.28%
#2 country of origin	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	803	9.67%	India	26,441	7.22%
#3 country of origin	Mexico	503	6.06%	Somalia	23,554	6.43%
#4 country of origin	Ethiopia	428	5.15%	Laos	23,080	6.30%
#5 country of origin	Canada	380	4.57%	Ethiopia	17,546	4.79%
#6 country of origin	Korea	345	4.15%	Vietnam	16,411	4.48%
#7 country of origin	Somalia	332	4.00%	Thailand	16,235	4.43%

#8 country of origin	Vietnam	276	3.32%	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	13,932	3.80%
#9 country of origin	Philippines	226	2.72%	Liberia	11,449	3.13%
#10 country of origin	Pakistan	181	2.18%	Korea	11,236	3.07%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish or Spanish Creole	586	0.96%	Spanish or Spanish Creole	63,539	1.97%
#2 LEP Language	Chinese	471	0.77%	African Languages	27,394	0.85%
#3 LEP Language	African languages	289	0.47%	Hmong	24,721	0.77%
#4 LEP Language	Vietnamese	206	0.34%	Vietnamese	12,074	0.37%
#5 LEP Language	Tagalog	136	0.22%	Other Asian Languages	10,252	0.32%
#6 LEP Language	Korean	129	0.21%	Chinese	8,973	0.28%
#7 LEP Language	French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	104	0.17%	Russian	6,435	0.20%
#8 LEP Language	Russian	82	0.13%	Laotian	3,849	0.12%
#9 LEP Language	Other Asian languages	73	0.12%	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	3,042	0.09%
#10 LEP Language	Portuguese or Portuguese Creole	68	0.11%	Arabic	2,820	0.09%
Hearing difficulty		1,331	2.0%		105,329	3.0%
Vision difficulty		709	1.1%		49,528	1.4%
Cognitive difficulty		1,417	2.3%		138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory difficulty		1,860	3.0%		148,966	4.6%
Self-care difficulty		791	1.3%		65,395	2.0%
Independent living difficulty		1,314	2.7%		116,400	4.4%
Male		32,546	48.11%		1,745,774	49.51%
Female		35,102	51.89%		1,780,375	50.49%
Under 18		18,678	27.61%		846,375	24.0%
18-64		41,848	61.86%		2,231,257	63.3%
65+		7,122	10.53%		448,517	12.7%
Families with children		9,984	40.85%		409,814	30.23%

Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017

**Table 13.2: Demographic Trends, Woodbury**

Race/Ethnicity	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	18729	93.31	41226	88.75	49,016	79.11%
Black, Non-Hispanic	296	1.47	1375	2.96	3,994	6.45%

Hispanic	340	1.69	993	2.14	2,329	3.76%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	612	3.05	2572	5.54	6,237	10.07%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	54	0.27	201	0.43	306	0.49%
<b>National Origin</b>						
Foreign-born	770	3.84	3075	6.62	5,957	9.61%
<b>LEP</b>						
Limited English Proficiency	357	1.78	1338	2.88	2,792	4.51%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	9701	48.35	22540	48.52	29,877	48.22%
Female	10365	51.65	23913	51.48	32,084	51.78%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18	6224	31.02	14511	31.24	18,318	29.56%
18-64	12884	64.21	29160	62.77	38,479	62.10%
65+	957	4.77	2782	5.99	5,164	8.33%
<b>Family Type</b>						
Families with children	3272	59.22	6982	57.98	9,242	55.38%

Source: Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, 2010

## Race

Woodbury is a predominantly white, Non-Hispanic City at 76.20%, followed by Asian/Pacific Islander residents at 10.82%, Black residents at 5.79%, Hispanic residents at 5.03%, and Native American residents at 0.15%. The City has a slightly higher Asian or Pacific Islander population than the Region, and has experienced a large increase in Asian or Pacific Islander residents since 1990.

## National Origin

In order, the most common places of birth for the foreign-born population are India (21.26%), China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan (9.67%), Mexico (6.06%), Ethiopia (5.15%), Canada (4.57%), Korea (4.15%), Somalia (4.00%), Vietnam (3.32%), Philippines (2.72%) and Pakistan (2.18%). The foreign-born population has increased steadily since 1990.

## LEP

The most common languages for the limited English proficient population of Woodbury are Spanish or Spanish Creole, Chinese, African languages, Vietnamese, Tagalog, Korean, French (incl. Patois, Cajun), Russian, Other Asian Languages, and Portuguese or Portuguese Creole. The LEP population has increased steadily since 1990.

## Disability

2.0% of residents experience hearing difficulty, 1.1% vision difficulty, 2.3% cognitive difficulty, 3.0% ambulatory difficulty, 1.3% self-care difficulty, and 2.7% independent living difficulty.

## Sex

48.11% of the population is male, 51.89% of the population is female.

## Age

Most of the population is aged 18-64 (61.86%), followed by under 18 at 27.16% and 65 and over at 10.53%

## Families with Children

40.85% of households are families with children.

**Table 14.1: Demographics, Scott County**

Race/Ethnicity	Scott County		Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area			
	#	%	#	%		
White, Non-Hispanic	116,432	82.31%	2,697,773	76.51%		
Black, Non-Hispanic	4,772	3.37%	278,802	7.91%		
Hispanic	6,951	4.91%	201,417	5.71%		
Asian/Pacific Is., Non-Hispanic	11,723	8.29%	225,248	6.39%		
Native American, Non-Hisp.	1,076	0.76%	16,974	0.48%		
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	3,480	2.46%	99,725	2.83%		
Other, Non-Hispanic	252	0.18%	6,210	0.18%		
<b>#1 country of origin</b>						
	Mexico	1,612	13.51%	Mexico	48,649	13.28%
<b>#2 country of origin</b>						
	Cambodia	1,137	9.53%	India	26,441	7.22%
<b>#3 country of origin</b>						
	Vietnam	989	8.29%	Somalia	23,554	6.43%
<b>#4 country of origin</b>						
	India	755	6.33%	Laos	23,080	6.30%
<b>#5 country of origin</b>						
	Somalia	533	4.47%	Ethiopia	17,546	4.79%
<b>#6 country of origin</b>						
	Laos	479	4.02%	Vietnam	16,411	4.48%
<b>#7 country of origin</b>						
	Kenya	474	3.97%	Thailand	16,235	4.43%
<b>#8 country of origin</b>						
	Russia	433	3.63%	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	13,932	3.80%
<b>#9 country of origin</b>						
	Korea	431	3.61%	Liberia	11,449	3.13%
<b>#10 country of origin</b>						
	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	360	3.02%	Korea	11,236	3.07%
<b>#1 LEP Language</b>						
	Spanish or Spanish Creole	1,661	1.31%	Spanish or Spanish Creole	63,539	1.97%
<b>#2 LEP Language</b>						
	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	791	0.62%	African Languages	27,394	0.85%
<b>#3 LEP Language</b>						
	Vietnamese	788	0.62%	Hmong	24,721	0.77%
<b>#4 LEP Language</b>						
	Russian	569	0.45%	Vietnamese	12,074	0.37%
<b>#5 LEP Language</b>						
	Chinese	332	0.26%	Other Asian Languages	10,252	0.32%
<b>#6 LEP Language</b>						
	Laotian	318	0.25%	Chinese	8,973	0.28%

#7 LEP Language	African languages	203	0.16%	Russian	6,435	0.20%
#8 LEP Language	Other Asian languages	90	0.07%	Laotian	3,849	0.12%
#9 LEP Language	Other Indo-European languages	90	0.07%	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	3,042	0.09%
#10 LEP Language	German	89	0.07%	Arabic	2,820	0.09%
<b>Hearing difficulty</b>						
		3,541	2.5%		105,329	3.0%
<b>Vision difficulty</b>						
		1,758	1.3%		49,528	1.4%
<b>Cognitive difficulty</b>						
		4,231	3.3%		138,788	4.2%
<b>Ambulatory difficulty</b>						
		4,242	3.3%		148,966	4.6%
<b>Self-care difficulty</b>						
		2,069	1.6%		65,395	2.0%
<b>Independent living difficulty</b>						
		3,219	3.2%		116,400	4.4%
<b>Male</b>						
		70,509	49.84%		1,745,774	49.51%
<b>Female</b>						
		70,954	50.16%		1,780,375	50.49%
<b>Under 18</b>						
		40,262	28.46%		846,375	24.0%
<b>18-64</b>						
		87,634	61.95%		2,231,257	63.3%
<b>65+</b>						
		13,567	9.59%		448,517	12.7%
<b>Families with children</b>						
		19,238	40.19%		409,814	30.23%

Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017

## Race

In Scott County, 82.31% of residents are white, non-Hispanic, 3.37% are Black, 4.91% are Hispanic, 8.29% are Asian or Pacific Islander, 0.76% are Native American, 2.46% are two or more races, and 0.18% are Other, non-Hispanic. The County contains a higher proportion of white and Asian or Pacific Islander residents than the Region, and less Black and Hispanic residents.

## National Origin

13.51% of foreign-born residents are from Mexico. The following most common countries of origin are, in order, Cambodia at 9.53%, Vietnam at 8.29%, India at 6.33%, Somalia, Laos, Kenya, Russia, Korea, and China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan.

## LEP

The most common spoken languages for the limited English proficiency population in order are Spanish or Spanish Creole, Mon-Khmer Cambodian, Vietnamese, Russian, Chinese, Laotian, African languages, Other Asian languages, Other Indo-European languages and German.

## Disability

2.5% of residents experience hearing difficulty, 1.3% experience vision difficulty, 3.3% cognitive difficulty, 3.3% ambulatory difficulty, 1.6% self-care difficulty, and 3.2% independent living difficulty.

## Sex

49.84% of the population is male and 50.16% is female.

## Age

61.95% of residents are ages 18-64, followed by 28.46% under 18, and 9.59% 65 and over. There is a slightly lower population of residents 65+ in the County than in the Region.

## Families with Children

40.19% of households are families with children.

**Table 15.1: Demographics, Carver County**

Race/Ethnicity	Carver County		Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area			
	#	%	#	%		
White, Non-Hispanic	88,561	89.64%	2,697,773	76.51%		
Black, Non-Hispanic	1,449	1.47%	278,802	7.91%		
Hispanic	4,051	4.10%	201,417	5.71%		
Asian/Pacific Is., Non-Hispanic	5,500	5.57%	225,248	6.39%		
Native American, Non-Hisp.	196	0.20%	16,974	0.48%		
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	2,020	2.04%	99,725	2.83%		
Other, Non-Hispanic	61	0.06%	6,210	0.18%		
<b>#1 country of origin</b>						
	Mexico	638	13.57%	Mexico	48,649	13.28%
<b>#2 country of origin</b>						
	India	525	11.17%	India	26,441	7.22%
<b>#3 country of origin</b>						
	Colombia	220	4.68%	Somalia	23,554	6.43%
<b>#4 country of origin</b>						
	Canada	217	4.62%	Laos	23,080	6.30%
<b>#5 country of origin</b>						
	Vietnam	215	4.57%	Ethiopia	17,546	4.79%
<b>#6 country of origin</b>						
	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	207	4.40%	Vietnam	16,411	4.48%
<b>#7 country of origin</b>						
	Philippines	205	4.36%	Thailand	16,235	4.43%
<b>#8 country of origin</b>						
	Kenya	200	4.25%	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	13,932	3.80%
<b>#9 country of origin</b>						
	Korea	199	4.23%	Liberia	11,449	3.13%
<b>#10 country of origin</b>						
	Honduras	146	3.11%	Korea	11,236	3.07%
<b>#1 LEP Language</b>						
	Spanish or Spanish Creole	1,356	1.52%	Spanish or Spanish Creole	63,539	1.97%
<b>#2 LEP Language</b>						
	Vietnamese	281	0.31%	African Languages	27,394	0.85%
<b>#3 LEP Language</b>						
	Laotian	160	0.18%	Hmong	24,721	0.77%
<b>#4 LEP Language</b>						
	Russian	90	0.10%	Vietnamese	12,074	0.37%
<b>#5 LEP Language</b>						
	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	57	0.06%	Other Asian Languages	10,252	0.32%
<b>#6 LEP Language</b>						
	Chinese	56	0.06%	Chinese	8,973	0.28%
<b>#7 LEP Language</b>						
	German	55	0.06%	Russian	6,435	0.20%



#8 LEP Language	Urdu	42	0.05%	Laotian	3,849	0.12%
#9 LEP Language	African languages	38	0.04%	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	3,042	0.09%
#10 LEP Language	French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	36	0.04%	Arabic	2,820	0.09%
<b>Hearing difficulty</b>						
		2,280	2.3%		105,329	3.0%
<b>Vision difficulty</b>						
		865	0.9%		49,528	1.4%
<b>Cognitive difficulty</b>						
		2,326	2.5%		138,788	4.2%
<b>Ambulatory difficulty</b>						
		2,792	3.0%		148,966	4.6%
<b>Self-care difficulty</b>						
		1,258	1.4%		65,395	2.0%
<b>Independent living difficulty</b>						
		2,186	3.1%		116,400	4.4%
<b>Male</b>						
		49,086	49.68%		1,745,774	49.51%
<b>Female</b>						
		49,713	50.32%		1,780,375	50.49%
<b>Under 18</b>						
		27,243	27.57%		846,375	24.0%
<b>18-64</b>						
		61,254	62.00%		2,231,257	63.3%
<b>65+</b>						
		10,302	10.43%		448,517	12.7%
<b>Families with children</b>						
		13,691	38.74%		409,814	30.23%

Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017

### Race

Carver County is predominantly white, even more so than the Region. 89.64% of residents are white, non-Hispanic, 1.47% are Black, 4.10% are Hispanic, 5.57% are Asian or Pacific Islander, 0.20% are Native American, 2.04% are two or more races, and 0.06% are other, non-Hispanic. The County has an especially low Black population compared to the Region.

### National Origin

The most common countries of origin for the foreign-born population in order are Mexico at 13.57%, India at 11.17%, Colombia, Canada, Vietnam, China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan, Philippines, Kenya, Korea and Honduras.

### LEP

The most common spoken language for the limited English proficiency population is Spanish or Spanish Creole at 1.52%. The remaining most common spoken languages in order are Vietnamese, Laotian, Russian, Mon-Khmer Cambodian, Chinese, German, Urdu, African languages, and French (incl. Patois, Cajun).

### Disability

2.3% of residents experience hearing difficulty, 0.9% vision difficulty, 2.5% cognitive difficulty, 3.0% ambulatory difficulty, 1.4% self-care difficulty, and 3.1% independent living difficulty. These figures are slightly lower than those of the Region.

### Sex

49.68% of residents are male and 50.32% of residents are female.

## Age

62.00% of residents are ages 18-64, 27.57% are under 18, and 10.43% are 65 and over.

## Families with Children

38.74% of households are families with children.

**Table 24: Demographic Trends, Region**

	<b>(Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI) Region</b>					
	<b>1990 Trend</b>		<b>2000 Trend</b>		<b>2010 Trend</b>	
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
White, Non-Hispanic	2,377,570	91.63%	2,573,536	84.88%	2,641,225	78.87%
Black, Non-Hispanic	87,794	3.38%	180,048	5.94%	277,419	8.28%
Hispanic	37,810	1.46%	101,011	3.33%	179,202	5.35%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	63,920	2.46%	137,339	4.53%	210,412	6.28%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	23,217	0.89%	31,446	1.04%	34,731	1.04%
<b>National Origin</b>						
Foreign-born	88,459	3.41%	211,435	6.97%	303,022	9.05%
<b>LEP</b>						
Limited English Proficiency	54,794	2.11%	128,664	4.24%	164,904	4.92%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	1,268,537	48.90%	1,496,751	49.37%	1,653,645	49.38%
Female	1,325,816	51.10%	1,535,167	50.63%	1,695,214	50.62%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18	685,784	26.43%	830,974	27.41%	837,362	25.00%
18-64	1,649,849	63.59%	1,907,051	62.90%	2,151,167	64.24%
65+	258,720	9.97%	293,893	9.69%	360,330	10.76%
<b>Family Type</b>						
Families with children	347,275	51.93%	317,188	51.88%	404,837	48.21%

Source: Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, 2010

The Region has experienced some major demographic changes since 1990. The most significant change has been in the racial/ethnic makeup of the Region over time. There have been dramatic increases in the Hispanic, Asian or Pacific Islander and Native American populations, which likely corresponds to the increases in the foreign-born and LEP populations in the Region.

The chart below displays the complete racial/ethnic makeup of all included jurisdictions.

**Table 25: Race/Ethnicity, All Jurisdictions**

	Total	White alone	Black or African American alone	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	Some other race alone	Two or more races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Anoka County, Minnesota</b>	344,861	285,056	18,860	1,852	14,627	116	426	9,327	14,597
<b>Coon Rapids city, Minnesota</b>	62,342	51,722	3,698	159	2,486	33	49	1,773	2,422
<b>Carver County, Minnesota</b>	98,799	88,561	1,449	196	2,444	17	61	2,020	4,051
<b>Dakota County, Minnesota</b>	414,655	330,377	23,183	858	19,549	163	972	11,533	28,020
<b>Hennepin County, Minnesota</b>	1,224,763	851,532	153,651	6,507	85,242	398	2,920	40,454	84,059
<b>Bloomington city, Minnesota</b>	85,417	61,970	7,848	205	4,807	9	303	2,791	7,484
<b>Eden Prairie city, Minnesota</b>	63,660	48,783	3,821	149	6,393	107	52	1,540	2,815
<b>Minneapolis city, Minnesota</b>	411,452	246,351	76,499	4,293	24,784	73	964	18,341	40,147
<b>Mnetonka city, Minnesota</b>	52,102	44,863	2,218	69	2,383	9	77	1,301	1,182
<b>Plymouth city, Minnesota</b>	76,258	59,582	4,283	231	6,875	0	54	1,857	3,376
<b>Ramsey County, Minnesota</b>	537,893	339,170	60,445	2,699	75,177	136	922	19,396	39,948
<b>St. Paul city, Minnesota</b>	300,820	156,681	46,559	1,933	53,890	58	481	12,011	29,207
<b>Scott County, Minnesota</b>	141,463	116,432	4,772	1,076	8,490	10	252	3,480	6,951
<b>Washington County, Minnesota</b>	250,979	210,116	10,209	835	13,440	139	232	6,161	9,847
<b>Woodbury city, Minnesota</b>	67,648	51,546	3,918	99	6,328	116	150	2,088	3,403

## B. General Issues

### i. Segregation/Integration

The analysis in this section uses several metrics to determine levels of segregation in each jurisdiction. The Dissimilarity Index and the Isolation and Exposure Indices are both tools used by social scientists to assign values to segregation and concentrations of minority groups. In addition to these metrics, this section also includes an analysis of maps for each jurisdiction that highlight residential living patterns of residents by race, national origin, and limited English proficiency.

#### 1. Analysis

- a. *Describe and compare segregation levels in the jurisdiction and region. Identify the racial/ethnic groups that experience the highest levels of segregation.*

#### Dissimilarity Index

	Value	Level of Segregation
Dissimilarity Index Value (0-100)	0-40	Low Segregation
	41-54	Moderate Segregation
	55-100	High Segregation

The tables below reflect the Dissimilarity Indices for each jurisdiction. The Dissimilarity Index measures the percentage of a certain group’s population that would have to move to a different census tract in order to be evenly distributed within a city or metropolitan area in relation to another group. The higher the Dissimilarity Index, the higher the extent of the segregation.

**Table 1 Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Region**

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	Current
Non-White/White	38.88
Black/White	52.03
Hispanic/White	43.74
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	44.21

*Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.*

While trend data for the entire region encompassed in this analysis was unavailable, the current data for the region indicates moderate levels of segregation across the region. Though the overall Non-White/White index value is technically under the threshold for moderate segregation, the index values for all other minority groups compared to white residents indicate higher levels of segregation. Black residents appear to be the most segregated, as over half of Black residents in

the region would have to a different census tract to be evenly distributed in relation to white residents. In addition, roughly 44% of Hispanic/Latino and Asian/Pacific Islander residents would also have to move to a different census tract to be evenly distributed in relation to white residents.

**Table 2 Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Anoka County**

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	15.36	23.22	26.47	29.24
Black/White	33.18	36.56	36.66	45.38
Hispanic/White	17.08	22.81	30.92	37.40
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	23.33	24.54	25.89	32.56

*Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017; Brown Longitudinal Tract Database See Data Documentation for more information.*

Dissimilarity index values indicate significantly increasing levels of segregation in Anoka County over the last 30 years. Though the overall Non-White/White index value remains in the category of low segregation, this number has nearly doubled since 1990, as has the index value for Hispanic/White segregation. As a suburban/rural and mostly white County, these numbers could be a result of more recent increases in these minority populations. The Asian/White index value has increased less drastically, though it as still increased 10 points since 1990. The Black/White Dissimilarity Index remained steady from 1990 to 2010, but the current figure crosses the threshold from low segregation to moderate segregation. This indicates that of the minority groups in Anoka County, Black residents are the most segregated residentially from white residents, as over 45% of them would have to move from their current census tract in order to be distributed evenly throughout the County.

**Table 3 Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Coon Rapids**

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	Current
Non-White/White	15.38
Black/White	26.86
Hispanic/White	29.06
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	19.11

*Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.*

While trend data was not available for the city of Coon Rapids, the current Dissimilarity Index values indicate low levels of segregation for all racial groups. The overall white/non-white index values reflect that white and non-white residents are fairly integrated within the city. Black and Hispanic/Latino residents have the highest Dissimilarity Index Values in the city, indicating that just under 30% of these residents would need to move to be evenly distributed in relation to whites.

**Table 4 Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Dakota County**

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	18.63	22.09	24.78	27.33
Black/White	33.73	31.44	32.89	42.38
Hispanic/White	25.85	32.09	34.64	38.52
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	24.81	26.38	23.92	28.86

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017; Brown Longitudinal Tract Database See Data Documentation for more information.

Over the last 30 years, the overall levels of nonwhite/white segregation in Dakota County have steadily increased about by roughly 10 points, though the levels still indicate low segregation County-wide. Similarly, Black/White segregation has increased by roughly 10 points over the same time period. These levels of segregation were already higher, and currently Black/White segregation dissimilarity index values indicate moderate levels of segregation. These values are the highest of any minority group relative to white residents, which shows that in Dakota County, Black residents are the most concentrated, and the largest percentage of Black residents would need to move to a different census tract in order to be evenly distributed compared to white residents. Despite Black residents having the highest levels of segregation, Hispanic/White segregation has increased the most since 1990. Though technically within the bounds of low segregation, this index value pushes right up against the threshold for moderate segregation. This may be explained by an increasing Hispanic/Latino population since 1990, which has increased from 1.44% to 6.76%. The Dissimilarity Index values indicate that those new residents were also increasingly concentrated by race as the population grew. Asian/white segregation has remained the steadiest over time, increasing by just four points. Despite the Asian population growing from 1.64% in 1990 to 12.35% currently, these Dissimilarity Index values indicate low Asian/white segregation from 1990 to present day.

**Table 5 Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Hennepin County**

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	25.45	37.43	39.44	40.84
Black/White	38.85	46.17	45.83	52.78
Hispanic/White	16.02	35.59	41.52	47.92
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	22.9	34.59	39.84	43.50

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017; Brown Longitudinal Tract Database See Data Documentation for more information.

In Hennepin County, levels of non-white/white segregation have increased significantly since 1990, from low to moderate segregation. Black/white segregation has been the highest since 1990, and has increased nearly 15 points in that time. The current index value for Black/white segregation for Hennepin County (52.79) is just on the cusp of the index value required to be classified as high

segregation (55). These levels of segregation continued to increase, and remain at their highest levels as the Black population has increased dramatically from just 2% to 12.55%. The Hispanic/White Dissimilarity Index value has increased by over 30 points, despite the Hispanic population increasing by less than 5 points. The Asian/White Dissimilarity Index has nearly doubled, coupled with a dramatic increase in the Asian population since 1990, a jump of roughly 17 percentage points. Despite the size of Hennepin County, these high Dissimilarity Index values indicate that a nearly half of the population of each minority group would have to move to be evenly distributed throughout the County in relation to white residents.

**Table 6 Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Bloomington**

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	13.25	23.32	28.23	26.94
Black/White	20.56	25.88	31.08	36.57
Hispanic/White	15.36	35.85	38.25	40.11
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	14.35	17.05	16.31	24.14

*Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017; Brown Longitudinal Tract Database See Data Documentation for more information.*

Though the Dissimilarity Index values for the city of Bloomington indicate low segregation, the City’s segregation levels have nearly doubled across the board since 1990. In the same timeframe, the City’s white population decreased by nearly 20 points. The most dramatic change in segregation levels occurred in relation to Hispanic/White segregation. In 1990, just 15% of the Hispanic Population would have to move to a different census tract in order to be evenly distributed in relation to white residents. Today, that number is 40%, just one percentage point shy of the threshold for moderate segregation. Black residents have similarly high levels of segregation in relation to white residents, though this number was initially the highest of all racial groups in 1990 (15.36), and has increased less drastically to the current level of 36.57. Black/white segregation levels are similarly categorized as low segregation but up against the threshold for moderate segregation. Asian residents in Bloomington maintain the lowest levels of segregation, indicating that they are more evenly distributed throughout the City.

**Table 7 Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Eden Prairie**

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	4.45	17.76	19.14	24.27
Black/White	13.75	32.5	33.67	42.19
Hispanic/White	11.73	24.23	20.19	42.87
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	6.72	11.18	24.04	32.29

*Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017; Brown Longitudinal Tract Database See Data Documentation for more information.*

Since 1990, the white population in Eden Prairie decreased from over 95% to 76.63% currently. In the same time period, segregation levels in the city increased astronomically. The overall non-white/white Dissimilarity Index value, despite still indicating low segregation, has increased by 20 percentage points over time. These numbers are similarly staggering for individual racial groups. In 1990, just 13% of Black residents and 11% of Hispanic/Latino residents in Eden Prairie would have had to move to a different census tract to be evenly distributed in relation to white residents. Currently, roughly 42% of both races would have to move. Asian/white segregation has also increased dramatically since 1990, where just 6.72% of the Asian population would have to move to be evenly distributed. Currently, over 32% of Asian residents would have to move to a different census tract. These Dissimilarity Index values indicate that as populations of minority groups in Eden Prairie grew in size, the levels of segregation increased, as these residents became concentrated in areas of either their own racial group or other minority groups.

**Table 8 Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Minneapolis**

<b>Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index</b>	<b>1990 Trend</b>	<b>2000 Trend</b>	<b>2010 Trend</b>	<b>Current</b>
Non-White/White	46.54	47.6	44.04	43.40
Black/White	53.78	53.74	50.92	53.73
Hispanic/White	27.95	48.15	48.81	49.92
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	47.18	44.73	38.28	47.67

*Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017; Brown Longitudinal Tract Database See Data Documentation for more information.*

While Minneapolis’ demographic changes and current levels of segregation are similar to the other larger, more diverse counties in the Region and the Region overall, the difference is that these levels have been relatively consistent over the last 30 years. Minneapolis Dissimilarity Index values for overall non-white/white segregation have remained at moderate levels since 1990, with a fluctuation of only roughly 3 percentage points throughout that time. Black residents have been the most segregated since 1990 as with Index values consistently over 50 and currently just one point shy of Index values indicating high segregation. Asian/white segregation has similarly stayed consistent since 1990. Despite a slight dip in 2010, Asian residents remain moderately segregated in the City. The most dramatic shifts in segregation levels have occurred regarding the concentrations of Hispanic residents in relation to white residents. While both Black and Asian residents were already moderately segregated in 1990, Hispanic/white segregation levels were roughly 20 points lower. Currently, Hispanic/white segregation is higher than Asian/white and overall white/nonwhite segregation in Minneapolis. The Hispanic population in Minneapolis grew just 7% since 1990, yet in the same timeframe, segregation levels nearly doubled.

**Table 9 Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Minnetonka**

<b>Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index</b>	<b>1990 Trend</b>	<b>2000 Trend</b>	<b>2010 Trend</b>	<b>Current</b>
Non-White/White	11.2	14.76	23.82	27.38
Black/White	21.98	26.16	36.55	44.16



Hispanic/White	16.16	13.68	18.85	21.84
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	7.16	13.19	18.54	36.15

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017; Brown Longitudinal Tract Database See Data Documentation for more information.

Minnetonka is a heavily white and fairly affluent suburb in Hennepin County. In 1990, the city had significantly lower levels of segregation both overall and across all racial groups. This is likely due to the fact that the City was 96% white. Overall segregation has nearly doubled. The least amount of Asian residents would have needed to move in order to be evenly distributed, that number is near the high end of the threshold for low segregation currently. Black residents remain the most segregated in Minnetonka. In 1990, roughly 22% of Black residents would have needed to move to a different census tract in order to be evenly distributed throughout the city. Currently, that number is nearly 45%, making Black/White segregation the only Dissimilarity Index value to reach the threshold for moderate segregation in Minnetonka. Hispanic/white segregation is lower than the overall nonwhite/white segregation as well as lower than all other racial groups. This may be due to the fact that the Hispanic population remains very small in the city.

**Table 10 Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Plymouth**

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	11.44	10.79	18.16	21.47
Black/White	24.06	23.7	24.2	28.24
Hispanic/White	12.92	12.07	16.41	22.00
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	12.59	12.23	25.64	34.87

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017; Brown Longitudinal Tract Database See Data Documentation for more information.

The city of Plymouth has low levels of segregation both overall and with regard to every racial group. Though overall nonwhite/white segregation has nearly doubled since 1990, this number started low and remains relatively low. Currently, just over 20% of the non-white population would need to move in order to be evenly distributed in relation to white residents. Interestingly, Asian residents, the largest minority group in the city, have the highest levels of segregation in Plymouth, where 34.97% of the Asian population would need to move to a different census tract in order to be evenly distributed in relation to white residents. Though the highest level, this is still a stark increase from 1990 levels of segregation, where just 12% of Asian residents would have needed to move. Black residents have the next highest level of segregation, but it has remained within four percentage points since 1990. Currently, roughly 30% of the Black population would need to move census tracts in order to be evenly distributed. The Hispanic/white Dissimilarity Index values have nearly doubled since 1990, though the current levels still remain low.

**Table 11 Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Ramsey County**

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	20.09	18.69	22	43.13
Black/White	32.52	30.13	29.23	48.19
Hispanic/White	17.3	17.58	24.73	44.81
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	27.97	21.09	21.29	52.19

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017; Brown Longitudinal Tract Database See Data Documentation for more information.

Ramsey County has the highest overall nonwhite/white segregation levels in the region, and these levels are higher than the region overall. Since 1990, the white population in the County has dropped by roughly 15%, and in that time segregation levels have more than doubled. Currently, nearly 45% of nonwhite residents would need to move to a different census tract in order to be evenly distributed in relation to white residents. This Dissimilarity Index value indicates moderate levels of segregation. Hispanic/white segregation levels are also moderate, though these levels have more than doubled since 1990. Nearly 45% of Hispanic residents would need to move in order to be evenly distributed in Ramsey County. Black and Asian residents have the highest levels of segregation in the County. Black residents had the highest rates of segregation in 1990, 2000, and 2010. Currently, 48% of Black residents in the county would have to move to be evenly distributed in relation to whites. Asian residents are the largest minority group in the county, making up nearly 20% of the population. Asian/white segregation levels are just two points shy of the threshold for high segregation, as over 52% of Asian residents would have to move to a different census tract in order to be evenly distributed in relation to white County residents.

**Table 12 Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for St. Paul**

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	43.17	42.1	44.18	44.83
Black/White	51.08	42.38	43.44	46.72
Hispanic/White	38.88	44.18	44.13	45.99
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	51.75	50.76	52.64	57.17

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017; Brown Longitudinal Tract Database See Data Documentation for more information.

Despite being just 52.08% white, St. Paul has moderate levels of segregation across the board, and has for some time. With the exception of Hispanic/white segregation in 1990, St. Paul's Dissimilarity Index values have indicated moderate segregation consistently throughout the last 30 years. Asian residents, who make up a staggering 25% of the city's population, have maintained the highest level of segregation in relation to white residents since 1990, and the current Index values indicate that Asian residents are highly segregated. Hispanic/white segregation has steadily increased since 1990, though the percentage points have only increased by roughly 7% in that time.

Black/white segregation in 1990 indicated that over 50% of Black residents would need to move in order to be evenly distributed throughout St. Paul in relation to whites. Currently, that number has decreased slightly to 46.72.

**Table 13 Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Washington County**

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	29.09	27.3	30.31	30.75
Black/White	51.07	42.55	39.87	43.36
Hispanic/White	24.72	24.98	27.47	30.10
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	16.47	20.97	30.26	39.96

*Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017; Brown Longitudinal Tract Database See Data Documentation for more information.*

Overall nonwhite/white segregation levels for Washington County have remained steady since 1990, with the Dissimilarity Index values only fluctuating between 27.3 and 30.75. All of these values indicate low nonwhite/white segregation. Hispanic/white segregation occurs at similar levels, though this number has increased roughly 6 percentage points since 1990. Currently, 30% of Hispanic residents in Washington County would need to move to a different census tract in order to be evenly distributed in relation to white residents. Asian and Black residents have the highest rates of segregation. Black residents in 1990 were the most segregated, with the Dissimilarity Index value indicating moderate segregation—though this number was pushing up against the threshold for high segregation. Black/white segregation levels have steadily decreased since 1990, and currently 43% of Black residents would need to move in order to be evenly distributed. Asian/white segregation has seen the sharpest increase since 1990. Since 1990, the Asian population has increased by roughly 7 percentage points, and the Index values for Asian/white segregation have more than doubled.

**Table 14 Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Woodbury**

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	7.82	6.93	7.7	14.60
Black/White	16.59	16.93	15.79	21.03
Hispanic/White	9.1	9.55	8.59	19.48
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	18.82	9.22	9.82	14.80

*Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017; Brown Longitudinal Tract Database See Data Documentation for more information.*

The city of Woodbury has some of the lowest levels of segregation throughout the region. Overall nonwhite/white Dissimilarity Index values indicate that just over 14% of nonwhite residents would need to move to a different census tract in order to be evenly distributed throughout the city. Asian/white segregation is at the same level of low segregation. Black/white and Hispanic/white

segregation are slightly higher, though still indicate low levels of segregation. Black/white Segregation has remained high since 1990, though in that time the Index values have only increased by roughly 5 points. Overall nonwhite/white segregation and Hispanic/white segregation increased the most dramatically over time, but these levels were extremely low in 1990. Asian/White segregation was the highest in 1990, but dropped by half in 2000 and 2010.

**Table 15 Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Scott County**

<b>Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index</b>	<b>Current</b>
Non-White/White	31.45
Black/White	49.46
Hispanic/White	34.13
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	37.08

*Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.*

Trend data for Scott County was not available, but current Dissimilarity Index values indicate low to moderate levels of segregation. Nonwhite/white segregation is on the higher end of the low segregation category, with roughly 30% of nonwhite residents needing to move to a different census tract in order to be evenly distributed in relation to white residents. Hispanic/white and Asian/white segregation are closer to the threshold for moderate segregation, as 34% and 37% of these residents would need to move to be evenly distributed. Black residents in the county are the most segregated. With a Dissimilarity Index value of 49.46, Black/white segregation in Scott County reaches moderate levels. This value is also just 5 points shy of the threshold for high segregation.

**Table 16 Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Carver County**

<b>Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index</b>	<b>Current</b>
Non-White/White	27.57
Black/White	41.10
Hispanic/White	35.78
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	32.98

*Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.*

Trend data for Carver County was not available, but current Dissimilarity Index values indicate low to moderate levels of segregation. Overall nonwhite/white segregation levels reflect that under 30% of minority residents in the county would need to move in order to be evenly distributed in relation to whites. This number is small in actuality, as Carver County is almost 90% white. Roughly 33% of Asian residents and 35% of Hispanic residents would need to move census tracts in order to be evenly distributed. This is a lower level of segregation than Black residents, despite

Asian residents and Hispanic residents being the largest minority groups in the county percentage-wise. Black residents have the highest levels of segregation in the County, with Dissimilarity Index values that cross the threshold into moderate segregation. Despite making up just 1.47% of the population, the small amount of Black residents in Carver county appear to be rather segregated from white residents, and at a higher rate than other minority groups.

### Isolation and Exposure Index

In addition to the Dissimilarity Index, social scientists also use the Isolation and Exposure Indices to measure segregation. These indices, when taken together, capture the neighborhood demographics experienced, on average, by members of a particular racial or ethnic group within a city or metropolitan area. The Isolation Index measures what percentage of the census tract in which a person of a certain racial identity lives is comprised of other persons of that same racial/ethnic group. Values for the Isolation Index range from 0 to 100. The Exposure Index is a group's exposure to all racial groups. Values for the Exposure Index also range from 0 to 100. A larger value means that the average group member lives in a census tract with a higher percentage of people from another group.

**Table 17 Isolation Index Values by Race and Ethnicity, Region**

Isolation Index	Current
White/White	79.00
Black/Black	22.33
Hispanic/Hispanic	13.33
Asian/Asian	16.00

*Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.*

In the region, white residents are the most concentrated among the racial groups, which comes as no surprise given that the Region is overwhelmingly white. The Isolation Index values illustrate this effectively, as a white resident in the Region lives in a census tract that is 79% white. However, these values also indicate a disproportionate concentration of residents compared to their proportion of the population. Black residents make up just 7% of the Region's population, yet a Black resident in the region lives in a census tract that is 22% Black. Hispanic residents make up just 5% of the Region's population, yet a Hispanic resident in the region lives in a census tract that is 13% Hispanic. Similarly, Asian residents make up just 6% of the Region's population, yet an Asian resident lives in a census tract that is 16% Asian.

**Table 18 Exposure Index Values for Region**

Exposure Index	Current
Black/White	53.60
Hispanic/White	60.36
Asian/White	59.61
White/Black	6.58
Hispanic/Black	13.14
Asian/Black	12.78
White/Hispanic	5.09

Black/Hispanic	9.04
Asian/Hispanic	7.51
White/Asian	5.90
Black/Asian	10.31
Hispanic/Asian	8.81

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

In the Region, all minority groups live in census tracts that are majority white. Hispanic and Asian residents live in census tracts that are slightly more white than Black residents. Of the minority groups, Black residents live in census tracts that have more Asian residents. Asian residents live in census tracts that have more Black residents. Asian residents have the most exposure to Black residents in the census tracts that they live in. Hispanic residents also have the most exposure to black residents in their census tracts. This indicates that in the Region, Black residents tend to concentrate in census tracts with other minority racial groups. White residents in the Region have the most exposure to Black residents in their census tracts, though the values for white residents and all racial groups vary only slightly.

**Table 19 Isolation Index Values by Race and Ethnicity, Anoka County**

Isolation Index	Current
White/White	84.04
Black/Black	11.97
Hispanic/Hispanic	8.38
Asian/Asian	6.67

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

Anoka County values reflect significantly whiter census tracts than the region. A white resident in the County lives in a census tract that is 84% white. An Asian resident lives in a census that is 6% Asian. While this corresponds to the County being 82% white and nearly 7% Asian, the remaining values indicate concentration and overrepresentation of Black and Hispanic residents compared to their population proportion. Despite the Anoka County being just 5% Black, a Black resident lives in a census tract that is 11% Black. A Hispanic resident lives in a census tract that is 8% Hispanic, yet Hispanic residents make up just 4% of Anoka County's population.

**Table 20 Exposure Index Values for Anoka County**

Exposure Index	Current
Black/White	72.55
Hispanic/White	74.98
Asian/White	78.45
White/Black	4.80
Hispanic/Black	8.09
Asian/Black	6.66
White/Hispanic	3.84

Black/Hispanic	6.26
Asian/Hispanic	4.84
White/Asian	4.06
Black/Asian	5.21
Hispanic/Asian	4.88

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

All racial groups are most likely to live in a census tract with high percentages of white residents. Asian residents live in the census tracts that are the most white, 78%, though Hispanic/white and Black/white values are also in the 70s. White residents have roughly equal exposure to all minority groups in the county. Of the minority groups, Black residents have the most exposure to Asian residents within their census tracts and Asian residents have the most exposure to Asian residents. Hispanic residents have the most exposure to Black residents, and have the highest level of exposure to another minority group than any other. A Hispanic resident lives in a census tract that is 8% Black, despite the County being only 5% Black.

**Table 21 Isolation Index Values by Race and Ethnicity, Coon Rapids**

Isolation Index	Current
White/White	83.31
Black/Black	8.29
Hispanic/Hispanic	6.12
Asian/Asian	4.97

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

Coon Rapids has similar Isolation Index to Anoka County as a whole, with even lower Index values for Minority residents. A white resident in Coon Rapids lives in a census tract that is 83% white, whereas the next highest index value indicates that a Black resident in Coon Rapids lives in a census tract that is just 8% Black. Hispanic and Asian residents have the lowest Isolation Index Values for the city. A Hispanic resident lives in a census tract that is just 6% Hispanic, and an Asian resident lives in a tract that is less than 5% Asian.

**Table 22 Exposure Index Values for Coon Rapids**

Exposure Index	Current
Black/White	80.58
Hispanic/White	80.53
Asian/White	82.21
White/Black	5.76
Hispanic/Black	6.19
Asian/Black	5.59
White/Hispanic	3.77
Black/Hispanic	4.05
Asian/Hispanic	4.03

White/Asian	4.00
Black/Asian	3.81
Hispanic/Asian	4.19

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

All minority racial groups live in census tracts that are extremely white. There is little significant variation among the racial groups as it relates to exposure to white residents. White residents are the most exposed to Black residents in Coon Rapids, despite Asian residents being the largest minority group. Aside from white residents, Black residents have nearly equal exposure to Asian and Hispanic residents, despite the differences in population size. Aside from white residents, Hispanic residents have the most exposure in their census tracts to Black residents. Asian residents have the most exposure to Black residents out of the minority racial groups.

**Table 23 Isolation Index Values by Race and Ethnicity, Dakota County**

Isolation Index	Current
White/White	81.15
Black/Black	10.85
Hispanic/Hispanic	12.89
Asian/Asian	7.13

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

Dakota County has similarly high Isolation Index Values for white residents but the values for minority residents indicate higher concentrations of these racial groups in certain census tracts. A white resident in Dakota County lives in a census tract that is over 80% white. Hispanic residents have the second highest index values, with a Hispanic resident in the county living in a census tract that is nearly 13% Hispanic. This value indicates that Hispanic residents may be overly concentrated in census tracts, as the Hispanic population in Dakota county is just 6% of the total population. A Black resident has a similar Isolation Index value, where a Black resident in the county lives in a census tract that is nearly 11% Black, yet Black residents make up just 5% of the population. Asian residents have the lowest Index values. In Dakota County, an Asian resident lives in a census tract that is just 7% Asian. This value indicates that Asian residents are more integrated among census tracts relative to population size, as the Asian population in Dakota County is over 12%.

**Table 24 Exposure Index Values for Dakota County**

Exposure Index	Current
Black/White	71.74
Hispanic/White	72.07
Asian/White	76.79
White/Black	5.03
Hispanic/Black	6.76
Asian/Black	6.31
White/Hispanic	6.11



Black/Hispanic	8.17
Asian/Hispanic	6.78
White/Asian	4.58
Black/Asian	5.37

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

All minority group residents in Dakota County have the highest exposure to white residents. White residents have the most exposure in their census tracts to Hispanic residents. Aside from white residents, Black residents have the most exposure to Hispanic residents as well, and this is the highest Exposure index value among minority groups at roughly 8%. Aside from white residents, Hispanic residents also have the highest exposure to Black residents, though this number is just slightly lower. Asian residents have roughly equal exposure to Black and Hispanic residents.

**Table 25 Isolation Index Values by Race and Ethnicity, Hennepin County**

Isolation Index	Current
White/White	76.05
Black/Black	27.24
Hispanic/Hispanic	15.94
Asian/Asian	13.25

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

Isolation Index values for Hennepin County reflect the additional diversity contained within its larger cities like Minneapolis. A white resident in the County lives in a census tract that is 75% white, lower than the index values for white residents in some of the more suburban/rural counties. Minority group residents in Hennepin County have significantly higher Isolation Index values than in most other counties and the region as a whole, which indicates not only that Hennepin County is more diverse but also that these groups tend to be more concentrated. Black residents have the highest values. A Black resident in the county lives in a census tract that is 27% Black. This value is more than 10 points higher than that of Hispanic residents and over twice as high as the value for Asian residents. A Hispanic resident lives in a census tract that is nearly 16% Hispanic, and an Asian resident lives in a census tract that is 13% Asian.

**Table 26 Exposure Index Values for Hennepin County**

Exposure Index	Current
Black/White	49.04
Hispanic/White	54.02
Asian/White	59.90
White/Black	8.85
Hispanic/Black	18.27
Asian/Black	15.79
White/Hispanic	5.33
Black/Hispanic	9.99
Asian/Hispanic	6.88

White/Asian	6.02
Black/Asian	8.80
Hispanic/Asian	7.01

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

As with the Isolation Index, Hennepin County Exposure Index values reflect the greater diversity of the County and also highlight the segregation of minority groups. While all racial groups maintain the highest exposure to white residents, concentrations of certain combinations of minority groups are more evident. Black residents are the only racial group to live in a census tract that is less than 50% white. Beyond white residents, Black residents have the most exposure to Hispanic residents, living in census tracts that are 10% Hispanic. Hispanic residents have slightly higher exposure to white residents, and have the highest exposure to Black residents out of the minority racial groups. Hispanic residents in Hennepin County live in a census tract that is nearly 20% Black. Asian residents have the highest exposure to white residents, and similarly high exposure to Black residents. Asian residents live in a census tract that is 15% Black.

**Table 27 Isolation Index Values by Race and Ethnicity, Bloomington**

Isolation Index	Current
White/White	75.23
Black/Black	14.84
Hispanic/Hispanic	15.64
Asian/Asian	6.82

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

Isolation Index values for the city of Bloomington indicate that a white resident lives in a census tract that is 75% white. Black and Hispanic residents have similar index values, with a Black or Hispanic resident living in a census tract that is roughly 15% Black or Hispanic, respectively. These values indicate higher concentrations of Black and Hispanic residents relative to their proportion of the population, as Black residents make up just 9% of the Bloomington population and Hispanic residents make up just 8%. Asian residents have the lowest index values, as an Asian resident lives in a census tract that is just under 7% Asian. This number staggering given that Asian residents make up 17% of the population. This indicates that Asian residents are the least segregated minority group in the city. For Black and Asian residents, these values are significantly lower than for the county overall.

**Table 28 Exposure Index Values for Bloomington**

Exposure Index	Current
Black/White	63.56
Hispanic/White	61.49
Asian/White	69.56
White/Black	8.05
Hispanic/Black	12.62
Asian/Black	9.60

White/Hispanic	7.43
Black/Hispanic	12.03
Asian/Hispanic	10.29
White/Asian	5.41
Black/Asian	5.89
Hispanic/Asian	6.62

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

In Bloomington, white residents have the most exposure in their census tract to Black residents. All minority racial groups have the most exposure to white residents. Asian residents have the highest exposure, with an Asian resident in Bloomington living in a census tract that is 69% white. Of the minority racial groups, Asian residents have the most exposure to Hispanic residents, living in a census tract that is 10% Hispanic. Black residents have the second highest exposure to white residents, living in a census tract that is 63% white. Of the minority racial groups, Black residents have the highest exposure to Hispanic residents. Hispanic residents have the lowest exposure to white residents, at just 61%. Of this minority racial groups, Hispanic residents have the highest exposure to Black residents.

**Table 29 Isolation Index Values by Race and Ethnicity, Eden Prairie**

Isolation Index	Current
White/White	78.85
Black/Black	11.74
Hispanic/Hispanic	10.42
Asian/Asian	15.45

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

In Eden Prairie, a white resident lives in a census tract that is nearly 80% white. Asian residents are the largest minority group in the city, and Isolation Index values indicate that they are the most concentrated as well. An Asian resident in Eden Prairie lives in a census tract that is 15% Asian. Black and Hispanic residents have similar values that are lower compared to Asian residents. A Black resident in Eden Prairie lives in a census tract that is roughly 12% Black, and a Hispanic resident in Eden Prairie lives in a census tract that is 10% Hispanic. These values are lower, significantly lower for Black residents, than values for Hennepin County overall.

**Table 30 Exposure Index Values for Eden Prairie**

Exposure Index	Current
Black/White	71.48
Hispanic/White	62.14
Asian/White	69.10
White/Black	5.60
Hispanic/Black	7.97
Asian/Black	5.27
White/Hispanic	3.59

Black/Hispanic	5.87
Asian/Hispanic	7.31
White/Asian	9.21
Black/Asian	8.96
Hispanic/Asian	16.87

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

White residents in Eden Prairie have the most exposure to Asian residents within their census tracts. A white resident lives in a census tract that is 9% Asian. Black and Asian residents have the highest exposure to white residents, with Hispanic residents just 7% behind. Aside from white residents, Black residents have the highest exposure to Asian residents. Hispanic residents also have the highest exposure to Asian residents aside from white residents. A Hispanic resident in Eden Prairie lives in a census tract that is 16% Asian, despite Asian residents being just 10% of the population. Asian residents, however, have roughly equal exposure to Black and Hispanic residents, and at lower rates of between 5 and 7%. This indicates a concentration of Asian residents within the city that also have concentrations of Black and Hispanic residents that are smaller in size, likely due to the smaller population size.

**Table 31 Isolation Index Values by Race and Ethnicity, Minneapolis**

Isolation Index	Current
White/White	69.83
Black/Black	33.60
Hispanic/Hispanic	20.51
Asian/Asian	12.30

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

As mentioned above, Minneapolis is the largest and most diverse city in the County, which likely skews the County-wide data a bit. Not only are minority groups more prevalent, these Isolation Index values indicate that Black and Hispanic residents are concentrated in census tracts within Minneapolis. A white resident in Minneapolis lives in a census tract that is just under 70% white. This value is the second lowest in the region. Minority groups, particularly Black and Hispanic residents have some of the highest Isolation Index values in the region. A Black resident in Minneapolis lives in a census tract that is over 33% Black, indicating a concentration of Black residents given that Black residents make up less than 20% of the city’s population. Similarly, Hispanic resident in the city lives in a census tract that is over 20% Hispanic, when the city’s population is just under 10% Hispanic. Comparatively, an Asian resident lives in a census tract that is just 12% Asian, despite Asian residents comprising nearly 30% of the city’s population.

**Table 32 Exposure Index Values for Minneapolis**

Exposure Index	Current
Black/White	40.37
Hispanic/White	45.25
Asian/White	49.02

White/Black	12.54
Hispanic/Black	22.90
Asian/Black	23.96
White/Hispanic	7.37
Black/Hispanic	12.02
Asian/Hispanic	8.47
White/Asian	4.95
Black/Asian	7.78
Hispanic/Asian	5.24

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

In Minneapolis, Exposure Index values confirm that white residents live in census tracts that are majority white, but none of the minority racial groups do. Of the minority racial groups, white residents have the most exposure to Black residents within the city. A white resident in Minneapolis lives in a census tract that is 12% Black. They have the least exposure to Asian residents, despite Asian residents being the overwhelmingly largest minority racial group in the city. Compared to other cities in the county with larger Asian populations, white and Asian residents appear to be less integrated. Among the minority racial groups, Asian residents have the highest exposure to white residents. An Asian resident lives in a census tract that is 49% white. Of the other racial groups, Asian residents have the highest exposure to Black residents. An Asian resident in Minneapolis lives in a census tract that is 23% Black, a percentage higher than the percentage of Black residents in the city (18%). A Black resident in Minneapolis lives in a census tract that is just 40% white. Given that the city is nearly 60% white, this indicates that Black residents are more segregated from white residents and are more concentrated with other minority groups. A Hispanic resident in Minneapolis lives in a census tract that is 45% white. Again, this indicates that Hispanic residents are more segregated from the 60% white population. Of the other racial groups, Hispanic residents have the most exposure to Black residents. A Hispanic resident in Minneapolis lives in a census tract that is 22% black.

**Table 33 Isolation Index Values by Race and Ethnicity, Minnetonka**

Isolation Index	Current
White/White	87.73
Black/Black	10.08
Hispanic/Hispanic	2.66
Asian/Asian	6.96

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

Isolation Index values for white residents in Minnetonka are the highest in Hennepin County, and some of the highest across the entire region. A white resident in Minnetonka lives in a census tract that is over 87% white. This is likely due to the small minority population in the city, which when combined, only comprises roughly 12% of the population. A Black resident lies in a census tract that is 10% Black, which indicates overrepresentation or concentration, given that Black residents

make up just 4.26% of the Minnetonka population. The Index values for Hispanic and Asian residents correlate almost exactly to their proportion of the population.

**Table 34 Exposure Index Values for Minnetonka**

Exposure Index	Current
Black/White	80.38
Hispanic/White	86.17
Asian/White	81.69
White/Black	3.78
Hispanic/Black	3.40
Asian/Black	5.59
White/Hispanic	2.11
Black/Hispanic	1.77
Asian/Hispanic	2.53
White/Asian	3.83
Black/Asian	5.57
Hispanic/Asian	4.85

*Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.*

In Minnetonka, correlating heavily with the fact that the city is 86% white, all other racial groups have extremely high exposure to white residents. Hispanic residents have the highest exposure. A Hispanic resident in Minnetonka lives in a census tract that is 86% white. Of the other racial groups, Hispanic residents have the highest exposure to Asian residents. Asian and Black residents have roughly equal exposure to white residents. An Asian resident in Minnetonka lives in a census tract that is 81% white, and a Black resident lives in a census tract that is 80% white. Of the minority racial groups, Asian residents have the highest exposure to Black residents. An Asian resident in the city lives in a census tract that is 5% Black, correlating to the 5% Black population of the city. Black residents likewise have the most exposure to Asian residents out of all the minority racial groups.

**Table 35 Isolation Index Values by Race and Ethnicity, Plymouth**

Isolation Index	Current
White/White	79.21
Black/Black	8.23
Hispanic/Hispanic	5.57
Asian/Asian	13.65

*Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.*

Isolation Index values for the city of Plymouth indicate that white residents in the city live in a census tract that is just under 80% white. A Black resident in Plymouth lives in a census tract that is 8.23% Black, which indicates a slight concentration given that Black residents make up just 5.62% of the Plymouth population. Asian residents are slightly more overrepresented in census tracts as well, as an Asian resident lives in a census tract that is 13.65% Asian, despite Asian

residents making up only 10% of the population. Isolation Index values for Hispanic residents indicate proportional representation in census tracts. A Hispanic resident in Plymouth lives in a census tract that is 5% Hispanic, and Hispanic residents make up 4.43% of the Plymouth population.

**Table 36 Exposure Index Values for Plymouth**

Exposure Index	Current
Black/White	74.04
Hispanic/White	76.01
Asian/White	73.50
White/Black	5.29
Hispanic/Black	6.28
Asian/Black	5.98
White/Hispanic	4.28
Black/Hispanic	4.95
Asian/Hispanic	4.40
White/Asian	8.45
Black/Asian	9.61
Hispanic/Asian	8.98

*Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.*

In Plymouth, an Asian, Black, and Hispanic resident all live in a census tract that is between 73 and 76% white. White residents have the highest exposure to Asian residents, as a white resident in Plymouth lives in a census tract that is 8.45% Asian. Black residents have the highest exposure to Asian residents out of all the minority racial groups as well. A Black resident in Plymouth lives in a census tract that is 9.61% Asian. Aside from white residents, Hispanic residents also have the highest exposure to Asian residents. A Hispanic resident in Plymouth lives in a census tract that is nearly 9% Asian. Given that Asian residents comprise the largest minority group in Plymouth (10%), these numbers indicate that Asian residents are not segregated or concentrated. Rather, they seem to be integrated throughout the city’s census tracts rather proportionally.

**Table 37 Isolation Index Values by Race and Ethnicity, Ramsey County**

Isolation Index	Current
White/White	71.94
Black/Black	21.42
Hispanic/Hispanic	13.24
Asian/Asian	25.71

*Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.*

Like Hennepin County, Ramsey County has similarly high Isolation Index values for minority groups, likely due to the inclusion of the larger and more diverse city of St. Paul. A white resident in Ramsey County lives in a census tract that is almost 72% white. This Isolation Index value, combined with the higher Index values for minority groups, indicates segregation and isolation of

white residents, which make up just 63% of the County population. Black residents make up just 11% of the County population, yet a Black resident in the county lives in a census tract that is 21% Black. Likewise, Asian residents make up 18% of the County population, yet an Asian resident in Ramsey County lives in a census tract that is 25% Asian. Hispanic residents are the most overrepresented in census tracts compared to their population proportion. Despite making up just 7% of the population, a Hispanic resident in Ramsey County lives in a census tract that is over 13% Hispanic. These values reflect that minority residents are more concentrated than is proportionately representative compared to population, and that white residents live around more white residents than is proportionately representative compared to population.

**Table 38 Exposure Index Values for Ramsey County**

<b>Exposure Index</b>	<b>Current</b>
Black/White	46.41
Hispanic/White	50.22
Asian/White	44.97
White/Black	8.27
Hispanic/Black	13.37
Asian/Black	14.82
White/Hispanic	5.91
Black/Hispanic	8.83
Asian/Hispanic	9.73
White/Asian	9.99
Black/Asian	18.47
Hispanic/Asian	18.34

*Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.*

As with Hennepin County, the Exposure Indices for Ramsey County reflect that despite higher minority populations, white residents have less exposure to these groups. A white resident in Ramsey County lives in a census tract that is just 8% Black, 6% Hispanic, and 10% Asian. A Black resident in the County lives in a census tract that is 46% white, despite the County being 63% white. Of the other racial groups, Black residents have the highest exposure to Asian residents, at levels that mirror the proportion of Asian residents in the County. An Asian resident lives in a census tract that is 45% white. Asian residents have the second highest exposure to Black residents, at roughly 15%. Hispanic residents in Ramsey County have the highest exposure to white residents, crossing the threshold of 50%. Hispanic residents have next highest exposure to Asian residents, at levels that mirror the proportion of Asian residents in the County.



**Table 39 Isolation Index Values by Race and Ethnicity, St. Paul**

Isolation Index	Current
White/White	64.25
Black/Black	25.03
Hispanic/Hispanic	15.52
Asian/Asian	30.74

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

As with Ramsey County as a whole, St. Paul’s Isolation Index values show higher concentrations of both white and residents compared to their proportions of the population, indicating that despite higher levels of diversity across racial groups, these groups remain somewhat segregated. A white resident in St. Paul lives in a census tract that is 64% white, yet white residents make up just 52% of the population. A Black resident lives in a census tract that is 25% Black, despite making up just 15% of the population. A Hispanic resident lives in a census tract that is 15% Hispanic, but Hispanic residents make up just 9% of the population. Asian residents are just slightly overrepresented in census tract distribution. An Asian resident in St. Paul lives in a census tract that is 30% Asian, and Asian residents make up 25% of the city’s population.

**Table 40 Exposure Index Values for St. Paul**

Exposure Index	Current
Black/White	39.07
Hispanic/White	42.21
Asian/White	34.87
White/Black	11.54
Hispanic/Black	15.67
Asian/Black	17.86
White/Hispanic	7.82
Black/Hispanic	9.83
Asian/Hispanic	11.47
White/Asian	12.07
Black/Asian	20.94
Hispanic/Asian	21.42

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

The Exposure Index values for the city of St. Paul indicate that despite minority racial the higher racial diversity in the city, white residents still do not live in census tracts that contain percentages of minority racial group that are even proportional to the city’s population. In addition, the city’s minority racial groups have higher Exposure values to each other, indicating higher concentrations of minority groups. White residents in St. Paul have the most exposure to Asian residents. Yet despite Asian residents comprising 25% of the population, a white resident in the city lives in a census tract that is just 12% Asian. White residents have the least exposure to Hispanic residents. Black residents in the city have the most exposure to white and Asian residents. A Black resident in St. Paul lives in a census tract that is 39% white, and 20% Asian. Hispanic residents have the

highest exposure to white and Asian residents as well. A Hispanic resident in St. Paul lives in a census tract that is 42% white and 21.42% Asian. Asian residents have the highest exposure to white residents and Black residents. An Asian resident in St. Paul lives in a census tract that is 34% white, and 17% Black.

**Table 41 Isolation Index Values by Race and Ethnicity, Washington County**

Isolation Index	Current
White/White	84.94
Black/Black	9.07
Hispanic/Hispanic	5.79
Asian/Asian	8.77

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

In Washington County, a white resident lives in a census tract that is almost 85% white. This is one of the highest values in the Region, though it is explained in part by the fact that the County is nearly 84% white. Black residents are slightly overrepresented compared to their proportion in the population, as a Black resident lives in a census tract that is 9% Black, while Black residents make up just 4% of the population. Asian and Hispanic residents are concentrated relatively proportionally within census tracts in the County. An Asian resident lives in a census tract that is almost 9% Asian, and a Hispanic resident lives in a census tract that is 5% Hispanic.

**Table 42 Exposure Index Values for Washington County**

Exposure Index	Current
Black/White	74.44
Hispanic/White	79.02
Asian/White	77.94
White/Black	3.62
Hispanic/Black	5.07
Asian/Black	5.38
White/Hispanic	3.70
Black/Hispanic	4.89
Asian/Hispanic	4.89
White/Asian	5.04
Black/Asian	7.16
Hispanic/Asian	6.74

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

Exposure Index values for Washington County reflect the overwhelming whiteness of the County. All of the minority racial groups in the county (none of which have a population percentage of more than 8%) have exposure to white residents in the census tract they live in that is between 74 and 79%. Hispanic residents have the highest exposure to white residents. They have the second most exposure to Asian residents, though only slightly. Asian residents have the next highest exposure to white residents. Of the other racial groups, Asian residents have the most exposure to

Black residents, though only slightly. Black residents have the least exposure to white residents, though this number is obviously still very high. Of the other racial groups, Black residents have the most exposure to Asian residents as well. These values are not surprising given that Asian residents are the largest minority group in the County.

**Table 43 Isolation Index Values by Race and Ethnicity, Woodbury**

Isolation Index	Current
White/White	76.67
Black/Black	7.30
Hispanic/Hispanic	5.83
Asian/Asian	10.47

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

Though Isolation Index values for the city of Woodbury indicate that a white resident lives in a census tract that is 76% white, the values for white and minority groups correlate almost exactly with population data. This tends to show that despite the city being overwhelmingly white, minority residents are distributed relatively evenly throughout census tracts. A Black resident lives in a census tract that is 7% Black, a Hispanic resident lives in a census tract that is roughly 6% Hispanic, and an Asian resident lives in a census tract that is 10% Asian.

**Table 44 Exposure Index Values for Woodbury**

Exposure Index	Current
Black/White	73.73
Hispanic/White	74.46
Asian/White	75.25
White/Black	5.60
Hispanic/Black	6.46
Asian/Black	5.89
White/Hispanic	4.92
Black/Hispanic	5.61
Asian/Hispanic	5.08
White/Asian	9.41
Black/Asian	9.68
Hispanic/Asian	9.61

Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

At 76% white, the Exposure Index values for Woodbury are appropriately high. All other racial groups have exposure to white residents at between 73 and 75%. White residents have the highest exposure to Asian residents. Besides white residents, Asian residents have roughly equal exposure to Black and Hispanic residents. These values, 5.89 and 5.08, correspond almost exactly with the percentages of Black and Hispanic residents in Woodbury (5.79% and 5.03%). Besides white residents, Hispanic and Black residents have the highest exposure to Asian residents. Overall,

Exposure Index values reflect a distribution among census tracts that is relatively reflective of the distribution of racial groups in the Woodbury.

**Table 45 Isolation Index Values by Race and Ethnicity, Scott County**

Isolation Index	Current
White/White	83.51
Black/Black	7.07
Hispanic/Hispanic	8.26
Asian/Asian	9.01

*Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.*

A similarly overwhelmingly white county, the Isolation Index values for Scott County reflect that white and Asian residents are represented in the census tracts in which they live at rates that are extremely similar to their proportional representation in the county population. A white resident lives in a census tract that is 83% white, and the County is 82% white. Similarly, an Asian resident lives in a census tract that is 9% Asian, and the County is 8.29% Asian. Black and Hispanic residents, however, are overrepresented in census tracts compared to their proportion of the population, indicating that within Scott County, these two racial groups are slightly more concentrated. A Black resident in the county lives in a census tract that is 7% Black, while Black residents make up 3% of the population, and a Hispanic resident lives in a census tract that is 8% Hispanic, while Hispanic residents make up roughly 5% of the population.

**Table 46 Exposure Index Values for Scott County**

Exposure Index	Current
Black/White	74.32
Hispanic/White	77.25
Asian/White	76.46
White/Black	3.05
Hispanic/Black	4.20
Asian/Black	4.86
White/Hispanic	4.61
Black/Hispanic	6.12
Asian/Hispanic	5.64
White/Asian	5.58
Black/Asian	8.66
Hispanic/Asian	6.90

*Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.*

In Scott County, all minority racial groups have the highest exposure to white residents. Across Black, Hispanic, and Asian residents, this value varies by just 3 percentage points. White residents have the highest exposure to Asian residents, though this value is within two percentage points of those for other minority groups. For Asian residents, aside from white residents, they have the most exposure to Hispanic residents. Hispanic residents have the highest exposure to white

residents out of all the other racial groups. Of the minority racial groups, Hispanic residents have the highest exposure to Asian residents. Black residents have the lowest exposure to white residents out of all the other racial groups. Of the minority racial groups, Black residents have the highest exposure to Asian residents. These values are consistent with population proportions of minority groups, and the fact that Asian residents are the largest minority group in the Scott County.

**Table 47 Isolation Index Values by Race and Ethnicity, Carver County**

Isolation Index	Current
White/White	90.14
Black/Black	2.58
Hispanic/Hispanic	7.90
Asian/Asian	4.99

*Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.*

Carver County has the highest Isolation Index values for white residents out of the entire county, but that value correlates almost exactly with the percentage of white residents in the County. A white resident in Carver County lives in a census tract that is 90% white, and the County is 89.64% white. Asian residents are similarly evenly distributed, as the county is 5% Asian and an Asian resident in the County lives in a census tract that is nearly 5% Asian. Hispanic residents are the most overrepresented, as a Hispanic resident lives in a census tract that is nearly 8% Hispanic, but Hispanic residents make up just 4% of the population. A Black resident lives in a census tract that is just 2% Black, which correlates to Black residents making up under 2% of the population.

**Table 48 Exposure Index Values for Carver County**

Exposure Index	Current
Black/White	86.20
Hispanic/White	83.79
Asian/White	87.34
White/Black	1.41
Hispanic/Black	1.99
Asian/Black	1.57
White/Hispanic	3.83
Black/Hispanic	5.56
Asian/Hispanic	4.07
White/Asian	2.43
Black/Asian	2.66
Hispanic/Asian	2.47

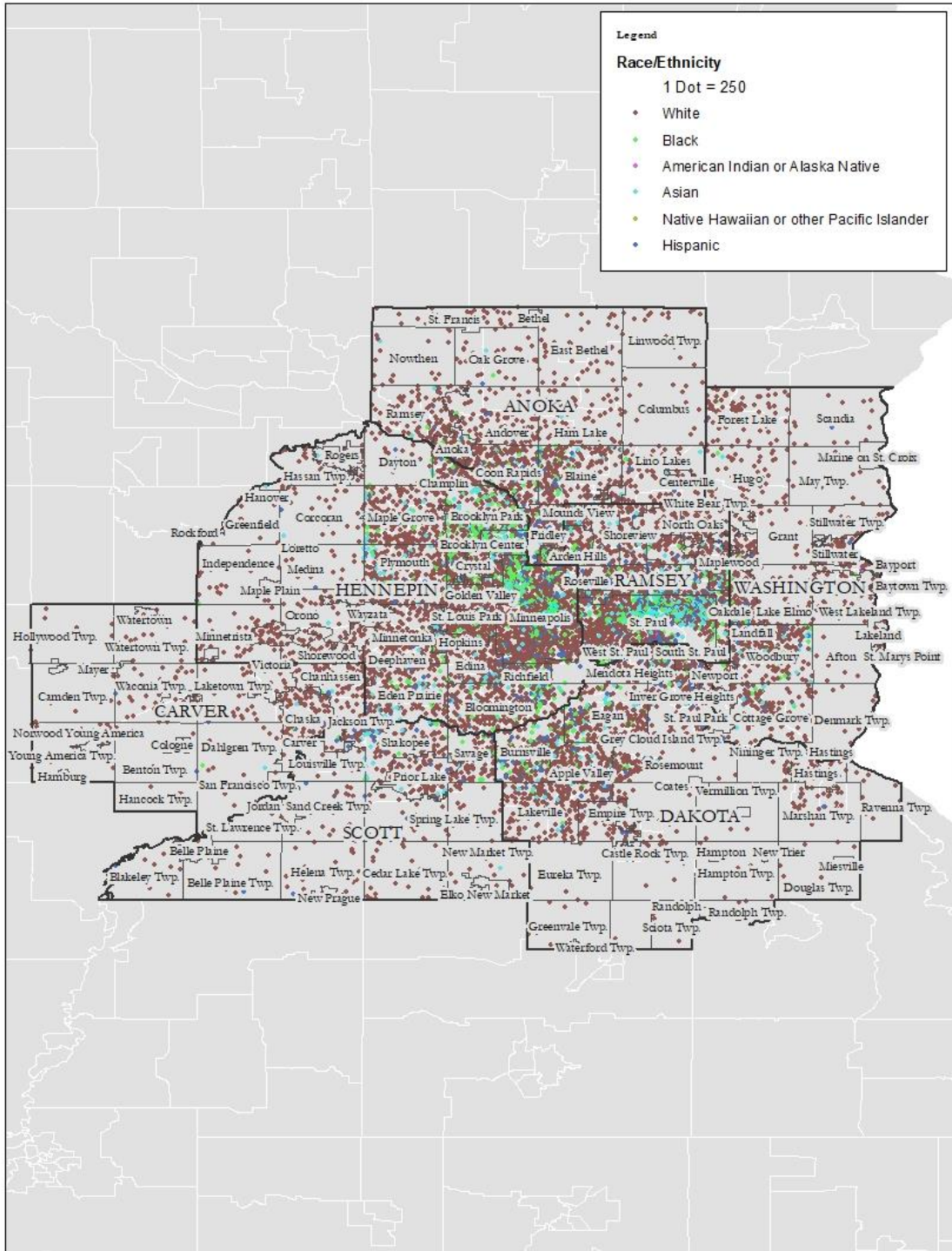
*Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.*

Exposure Index values for Carver County correlate strongly with the overwhelmingly white population. All of the minority groups in the county have the highest exposure to white residents, in which a Hispanic, Black, and Asian resident living in a census tract that is between 83% and

87% white. White residents have the highest exposure to Hispanic residents, at a rate similar to the distribution of Hispanic residents in the County population. Aside from white residents, Black residents have the highest exposure to Hispanic residents, despite Asian residents making up a larger share of the population. Aside from white residents, Asian residents have the highest exposure to Hispanic residents, at a rate similar to the distribution of residents in Carver County. Beyond white residents, Hispanic residents have the highest exposure to Asian residents, though at half the rate of the distribution of Asian residents in the County.

- b. Identify areas in the jurisdiction and region with relatively high segregation and integration by race/ethnicity, national origin, or LEP group, and indicate the predominant groups living in each area.*
- c. Discuss how patterns of segregation have changed over time (since 1990).*

**Race/Ethnicity**  
**Map 1: Race/Ethnicity, Region<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

In the Region, the vast majority of the population across races is concentrated in the urban centers of Minneapolis and St. Paul, as well as their immediate outer lying suburbs. While white residents heavily populate this area and clearly represent the largest racial groups, groupings of white residents also extend into the farther and more rural parts of the region. The entire outer ring of the Region is very sparsely populated by residents of any racial group aside from white residents. Black residents are the most heavily concentrated in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and the northwest suburbs of Minneapolis. Hispanic residents are concentrated most heavily in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Asian residents are most heavily concentrated in Minneapolis and St. Paul, as well as in the southwest suburbs. There are not significant concentrations of American Indian/Alaska Native residents.

*\*All County and Jurisdiction maps are located in the Segregation Appendix.*

### **Anoka County**

Mapping of Anoka County shows clearly that all residents are clustered towards the southern portion of the county, the area closer to the urban centers of Hennepin and Ramsey County. The most population density is in the cities of Coon Rapids, Blaine, Anoka, Columbia Heights, Fridley, and Spring Lake Park. While white residents populate this area, they are also spread far to more rural North, East and West of the County in cities like Oak Grove, Bethel, East Bethel, Ham Lake, and Ramsey. Black and Hispanic residents are almost exclusively located in the southern portions of the County in Columbia Heights, Coon Rapids, the western portion of Blaine, and Anoka. Asian residents are also concentrated in these areas, though there are groups spread farther into the northern and western parts of Blaine, Ham Lake, Lino Lakes and Ramsey. American Indian or Alaska Native residents are clustered along the border of Coon Rapids and Blaine.

### **Coon Rapids**

In Coon Rapids, white residents are dispersed rather evenly throughout the city. There is a small cluster along the western edge of the city near the border of the city of Anoka. Black residents are clustered towards the center and western areas of the city. American Indian/Alaska native residents live in the northwest corner of the city and on the edge of the Blaine border, though this population is very small, represented by one dot (75 people) in each geographic area. Asian residents are clustered along the city and County border near Champlin, the very southern tip of the city near the Fridley border, northwest of the center of the city, and along the Blaine border. Hispanic residents are dispersed rather evenly throughout the southern and western portions of Coon Rapids, with a more limited presence in the northern half of the city.

### **Dakota County**

The map highlights the extreme suburban/rural duality that exists in Dakota County. All of the population in the County is clustered in the northern and northwestern areas of the County that border Hennepin and Ramsey Counties—the more urban centers of the Region. White residents are concentrated in these areas, as well as a cluster on the eastern edge of the County in the city of Hastings. White residents sparsely populate the rural southern portions of the county, and this area is extremely white, as there are no density dots (concentrations of more than 250 people) of any other race. Black residents are mainly concentrated on the western edge of the county along the Hennepin County boarder in the cities of Burnsville, Apple Valley, and Eagan. There is also a



cluster of Black residents in the most northern tip of Dakota County that border St. Paul, in the cities of West St. Paul and South St. Paul. There is one density dot of Black residents in the Hastings Area, and one on the edge of Farmington. American Indian/Alaska Native residents are not represented on this map as there is not enough density to be represented by a dot. Asian residents are concentrated almost exclusively in Burnsville, Apple Valley, Eagan, and the northern half of Lakeville. There is a smaller cluster of Asian residents in the Inver Grove Heights, South St. Paul, and West St. Paul area. There are no clusters of Asian residents south of Farmington or east of Rosemount. Hispanic residents are concentrated most heavily in Burnsville, Apple Valley, West St. Paul, and South St. Paul. There is a much smaller density of Hispanic residents in Farmington, Hastings and Inver Grove Heights.

### **Hennepin County**

Due to the heavily populated nature of this county, each dot on the map represents a group of 300 residents. The most population density overall in Hennepin County is on the eastern edge that contains Minneapolis and borders St. Paul and Ramsey County. White residents are the most heavily concentrated in Minneapolis and the immediate southwest outer lying suburbs of St. Louis Park, Edina, Richfield, and Bloomington. There is another heavy concentration of white residents in Maple Grove and Plymouth, and smaller concentrations in the farther west suburbs of Minnetonka and Eden Prairie. White residents also populate, though far more sparsely, the far west and more rural cities in the county such as Medina, Corcoran, and Minnetrista. Black residents are also most heavily concentrated in Minneapolis, though conversely this concentration spreads mainly to the immediate northeast outer lying suburbs. Heavy concentrations of Black residents exist in Brooklyn Park and Brooklyn Center, Crystal, and Champlin. There are also smaller concentrations of Black residents in Richfield, Hopkins, and St. Louis Park. In the middle strip of the county there are some small clusters of Black residents in cities such as Maple Grove, Plymouth, Minnetonka, and Eden Prairie, though there are almost zero density dots for Black residents west of these cities. The one density dot is on the far western edge of the county in Independence. American Indian/Alaska Native residents are concentrated in Minneapolis, as are Asian residents. Aside from Minneapolis, Asian residents are clustered most heavily in the northeastern portion of the county in Brooklyn Center and Brooklyn Park. There are smaller clusters of Asian residents in the southern portion of the county including Eden Prairie, Bloomington, and Hopkins, as well as farther north in Plymouth, Maple Grove. Hispanic residents are most heavily concentrated in southern Minneapolis and down into Richfield, there are very few density dots of Hispanic residents throughout the rest of Hennepin County.

### **Bloomington**

In Bloomington, white residents are evenly distributed through all corners of the city. The south and western portions of the city have the least concentration of other races, but maintain white density. Black residents are concentrated most heavily in the eastern third of Bloomington, specifically along and just below the border of Richfield. There is a cluster of Black residents in the area of the city just south of the center, but decreasing numbers of Black residents moving farther west. There is one density dot representing American Indian/Alaska Native residents that is in the far southwest corner of the city. Asian residents in Bloomington are also concentrated in the eastern third of the city just south of Richfield. There is a small cluster to the west of center, but similarly decreasing density dots moving further west. Hispanic residents are concentrated almost exclusively in this same third of the city, with even fewer dots throughout the rest of

Bloomington. This mapping indicates that minority group residents in Bloomington are clustered together in the area of the city closest to Minneapolis and its immediate outer ring suburbs.

### **Eden Prairie**

White residents are located throughout the city of Eden Prairie, but at varying levels of density. There is a heavier concentration of white residents immediately to the west of the Bloomington border, in the northwest corner bordering Minnetonka, and the southwest corner along the Carver County line. Black residents are concentrated in the eastern third of the city, along the Bloomington border, with a smaller cluster in the northern part of the city just under Minnetonka. The two density dots representing American Indian/Alaska Native residents in Eden Prairie are located right in the center of the city and in the northwest corner. Asian residents are the most closely clustered and concentrated in the same census tract just to the right of the center of Eden Prairie, with a more spread out grouping of residents in the southwest corner. Hispanic residents are almost exclusively concentrated in this same census tract, with a few density dots in each corner of the city.

### **Minneapolis**

The map indicates not only the increased diversity of Minneapolis as one of the urban centers of the Region, but also the very clear segregation of minority groups in certain areas of the city. While all residents are concentrated around the very center, white residents have heavily concentrated in the northern half of the city's center and minority group residents are more heavily concentrated in the southern half of the city's center. White residents are also dispersed throughout other parts of the city, specifically in northeast Minneapolis and the entire southern third of the city. Black residents are concentrated the most heavily in the city, and in the northwestern portion of the city. Not only is this area very heavily concentrated by Black residents, this area has very few white residents as well. There are much smaller clusters of Black residents just south of the city's center, in the far southern edge of the city along the border of Richfield, and in the area just north of center and to the right of the large concentration in the northwest corner. Asian residents are most heavily concentrated in the center of the city and in the northwestern corner of the city that is heavily Black. Hispanic residents are concentrated almost exclusively in the southern half of the city's center, with a few density dots in the northwestern corner of the city and a small cluster along the Richfield border. This map illustrates that despite the larger populations of minority groups, these groups are largely segregated from white residents outside of the city's center.

### **Minnetonka**

Minnetonka is a farther out, extremely white city which is reflected on this map. White residents are roughly evenly distributed throughout the entire city. The city's very small Black population is concentrated almost exclusively in the southeastern corner just south of the Hopkins border. There is an additional small cluster of Black residents in the northeastern corner of the city to the west of the border of St. Louis Park. There are a few density dots representing Black residents (in this map, representing 50 people) sprinkled throughout the center and edges of the county. There is only one dot representing American Indian/Alaska Native residents in Minnetonka, and it is located along the northern border of the city. The city's small Asian population has a small cluster (4-5 density dots) in the southeastern corner of the city near Hopkins, and just a few dots sprinkled throughout the rest of the city. Minnetonka's small Hispanic population is sprinkled throughout the city with no discernable cluster. This map tends to indicate that to the extent that the city's

albeit very small Black and Asian populations are concentrated together, these concentrations are located in the southeast corner.

### **Plymouth**

In Plymouth, white residents are evenly dispersed throughout most parts of the city, though less densely in the northwestern corner. Black residents are concentrated most heavily in the farthest northwest census tract of the city, with a small cluster along the border of New Hope, and occasional density dots throughout the rest of the city. There are just four density dots (each representing just 50 people) representing American Indian/Alaska Native residents in the city of Plymouth. Two dots are located in the southeast corner of the city, one is located in the southwestern portion of the city, and one is located in the very northwestern corner of the city along the Maple Grove border. Asian residents are most heavily concentrated in the northwestern census tract of the city, the census tract immediately to the east of it, and the census tract directly in the middle of Plymouth. Hispanic residents are not heavily concentrated in any area of the city, but distributed rather evenly throughout the city. The census tract in the far southeast corner of the city is the most integrated in terms of the variation of racial groups represented.

### **Ramsey County**

Despite the increased diversity in Ramsey County, this race and ethnicity map illustrates that almost all of these diverse residents are concentrated in the County's urban core of St. Paul. White residents are dispersed throughout the County, with the highest density in the southwestern portion of the county that includes the eastern third of St. Paul. Other areas of increased density include Roseville, New Brighton/Mounds View, and White Bear Lake. Black residents are the most concentrated in the city of St. Paul (discussed in more detail below), with additional, much smaller clusters of Black residents in North St. Paul and Maplewood, Roseville, St. Anthony, New Brighton, and Vadnais Heights. There are no visible clusters of American Indian/Alaska Native residents, though there are density dots (in this map, representing 100 people) located in Blaine, New Brighton, Roseville, and St. Paul. Asian residents are concentrated the most heavily in St. Paul, with additional significant clusters in Maplewood and Roseville. There are smaller clusters of Asian residents farther northwest into New Brighton, Mounds View, and Arden Hills. Hispanic residents are concentrated almost exclusively St. Paul, with a very small cluster in Maplewood and a few density dots throughout the rest of the County.

### **St. Paul**

The race and ethnicity map for St. Paul illustrates clear residential racial segregation. If the city were to be divided into thirds, white residents are concentrated the most heavily in western third of the city across from the Minneapolis border. This density spreads to the middle third of the city, but in the southern half. There are clusters of white residents in the eastern third of the city, but the white population is far less concentrated than in the western third. The northern part of the center of the city is the least populated area of white residents. Black residents are the most concentrated in this same area, as well as the northeastern corner of the city. There are additional clusters in the northwestern and southwestern corners of St. Paul, as well as a strip of clusters along the southeastern border of the city. Asian residents are concentrated almost exclusively along the northern portion of the eastern half of the city, overlapping with the areas of the highest Black concentration. Hispanic residents are concentrated in the far eastern portion of the city, with a cluster to the south of the center of St. Paul across the border from the city of West St. Paul. This

map shows clearly that areas with high concentrations of minority group populations have significantly smaller concentrations of white residents, and the areas with the highest density of concentration for white residents have very few clusters of minority group residents.

### **Washington County**

In Washington County, the majority of the population density exists along the western edge of the county that borders St. Paul and the rest of the eastern portion of Ramsey County. This is true even for white residents, though there are additional, smaller clusters of white residents in Stillwater, Hugo, and Pleasant Lake. The Black population in the county is concentrated almost exclusively in Woodbury, with much smaller amounts of Black residents in Cottage Grove and Oakdale. The County's small Hispanic population is located mainly in Woodbury, Cottage Grove, and Oakdale as well. There are very few dots of any race located in the eastern half of the County. In this map, dots represent 240 people, so there may be smaller pockets of minority group residents in these outer lying cities.

### **Woodbury**

White residents in Woodbury are fairly evenly distributed throughout the city, with heavier concentration in the northwest corner of the city. Black residents are also concentrated in this area of Woodbury, with a smaller cluster in the northeast corner of the city. Even with the dot density level lowered to just 50, there are only two dots representing American Indian/Alaska Native residents in the entire city. Both of these dots are located in the northwest corner of the city. Asian residents are spread rather evenly throughout Woodbury, with slightly larger clusters in the northern half of the city. Hispanic residents are dispersed very evenly as well, with one small cluster in a census tract in the central western part of the city. Overall, the race and ethnicity mapping for Woodbury does not indicate any significant segregation of certain groups.

### **Scott County**

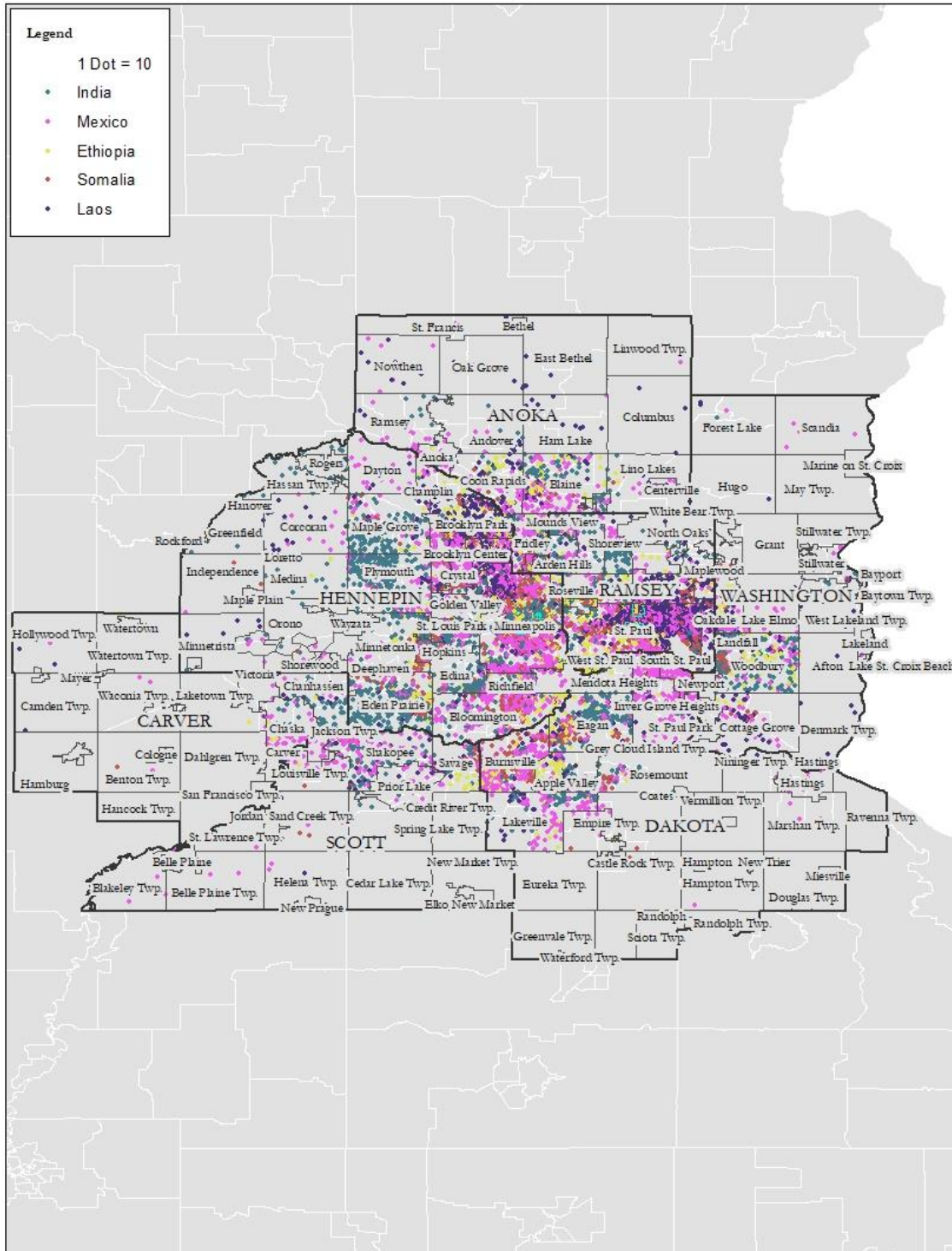
In Scott County, white residents are dispersed throughout, but concentrated most heavily in the northern tip of the county that includes Shakopee, Prior Lake and Savage. Black residents are almost exclusively concentrated in these same areas, with the heaviest concentration in Savage. American Indian/Alaska Native residents are concentrated most heavily in Prior Lake and Shakopee, with a few density dots (in this map, representing 100 people) located in the southern and more rural areas of the county like the Spring Lake Township, the Credit River Township, and the St. Lawrence Township. Asian residents are concentrated most heavily in Shakopee, with an additional cluster in Savage, and a few density dots further south into the Spring Lake Township and Cedar Lake Township. Hispanic residents are concentrated almost exclusively in Shakopee, with a smaller grouping in Savage and Louisville Township. There are also a few density dots located in the far southwest corner of the county, in the Belle Plaine Township and Helena Township

### **Carver County**

Most residents in Carver County are concentrated in the far eastern cities of Chanhassen and Chaska. White residents are mostly concentrated in this area, with additional clusters in the Waconia Township. White residents are also spread throughout the County at a lower rate of density. Carver County's very small Black population is clustered in Chanhassen and Chaska, with an additional density dot in Hamburg, the Benton Township, and the Dahlgren Township. Asian

residents are concentrated mainly in Chaska and Chanhassen as well, with just one density dot located outside of these cities in the San Francisco Township. Hispanic residents are almost exclusively concentrated in Chaska, with a few density dots in Chanhassen, and two others spread throughout the rest of the county in Waconia Township and the Dahlgren Township. There is just one density dot on the map representing American Indian/Alaska Native residents in Carver County, which is located in Chaska.

**Map 16: National Origin, Region<sup>2</sup>**



<sup>2</sup> Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017. See Data Documentation for more information.

In the region, the most common countries of origin for residents who were born outside of the United States are India, Mexico, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Laos. Residents from all countries are concentrated most heavily in the urban centers of Minneapolis and St. Paul (discussed in more detail below). Outside of these urban centers, there are distinct groupings of residents from other countries. Residents from India are concentrated most heavily in the western suburbs, such as Maple Grove, Plymouth, Eden Prairie, and Edina, as well as the southern suburb of Apple Valley. There are additional clusters in Blaine, Shoreview, Eagan, and Woodbury. Residents from Mexico are concentrated in the Northwest/North Central suburbs such as Crystal, Brooklyn Center, Fridley, Mounds View and Blaine, as well as south central/southeast suburbs such as Richfield, Bloomington, South St. Paul, and Burnsville. There are additional clusters in Shakopee, Chaska, Chanhassen, Cottage Grove and far northwest into the Region like Dayton and Corcoran. Residents from Ethiopia are concentrated mainly on the eastern side of the Region, with concentrations in Burnsville and Savage, Coon Rapids, Oakdale, and Woodbury. Residents from Somalia are also mostly concentrated on the eastern half of the Region, with clusters in Woodbury, Eagan, Rosemont, and Blaine. There is an additional cluster in Hopkins. Finally, Residents from Laos are most heavily concentrated in the suburban center of the region, in the closer suburbs such as Plymouth and Maple Grove, St. Louis Park and Edina, Eden Prairie, Eagan, and Woodbury. There are smaller concentrations in Blaine, Mounds View/Shoreview, and Woodbury.

### **Anoka County**

In Anoka County, the most common non-United States countries of origin are Mexico, India, Ethiopia, Liberia, and Vietnam. In the County, Mexican residents are concentrated most heavily in Fridley, Columbia Heights/Hilltop, and along the eastern half of Coon Rapids and across into the western half of Blaine. There is also a cluster of Mexican residents in the city of Lexington, as well as smaller clusters in northern Blaine, Southern Ramsey, and the city of Anoka. Indian residents are concentrated most heavily in northern Blaine, southern Spring Lake Park, Fridley, and Columbia Heights. Residents from Ethiopia are concentrated most heavily in Coon Rapids, Blaine, and Fridley. Anoka County residents from Liberia are located along the southwestern border of the County in the cities of Anoka, and Coon Rapids, with a smaller cluster in eastern Fridley. There are also some residents from Liberia farther out in the County, in the cities of Oak Grove, Ham Lake, and Andover, though these are very small populations. Finally, residents from Vietnam are concentrated most heavily in northern Blaine, Ramsey, and western Fridley.

### **Coon Rapids**

In Coon Rapids, the most common non-United States countries of origin are China, Liberia, Mexico, Laos, and Moldova. Chinese residents are clustered in a roughly diagonal strip running from the corner of Coon Rapids that borders the city of Anoka, to the southeastern border of the city that abuts the city of Blaine. Though clustered in a line, there is not an area of significant dot density. Liberian residents are clustered most heavily in the northwest corner of Coon Rapids that borders Anoka, and the southeast corner of Coon Rapids that borders Blaine. There is a smaller cluster of Liberian residents in the direct center of the city, and a few density dots further north though they are less concentrated. Residents from Mexico are heavily concentrated in the same census tract located directly in the middle of the city. There is a smaller cluster of Mexican residents in the far southern corner tip of Coon Rapids, and another small cluster in the census tract that directly borders Blaine. Residents from Laos are clustered in the far southern tip of the city, the census tract in the northeast corner, and a census tract just to the west of the center of the

city. Finally, Moldovan residents are located almost exclusively along the southwestern border of Coon Rapids, in a long census tract that borders Champlin and Brooklyn Park, with a much smaller cluster in the southeast corner on the border of Blaine.

### **Dakota County**

In Dakota County, the most common non-United States countries of origin are China, Liberia, Mexico, Laos, and Moldova. Residents from China are clustered most heavily in the northwestern part of the county, in West St. Paul, Eagan, Apple Valley, and Lakeville. Liberian residents are located in a very small cluster in Burnsville, with an additional small population in Farmington. Residents from Mexico have a much higher density in Dakota County. There are large concentrations in West St. Paul, South St. Paul, Eagan, Apple Valley, Lakeville, and Burnsville. In particular, the southwest corner of Burnsville is very heavily concentrated by residents from Mexico. There is an additional, though smaller cluster of Mexican residents in Hastings. While there are not any heavily concentrated areas of residents from Laos, the County's population is spread out across Lakeville, Burnsville, Apple Valley, Eagan, and Inver Grove heights. Residents from Moldova are spread throughout the County, with density dots in Rosemount, Burnsville, and as far south as the Castle Rock Township.

### **Hennepin County**

In Hennepin County, the most common countries of origin other than the United States are Liberia, Mexico, India, Ethiopia, and Somalia. Residents from Liberia are most heavily concentrated in Brooklyn Park, with smaller concentrations in Brooklyn Center, and Minneapolis. There are very few Liberian residents beyond these areas, with a small cluster in the areas of Champlin and Maple Grove that border Brooklyn Park, much smaller clusters in Minnetonka and Bloomington. Residents from Mexico are most heavily concentrated in the far east portion of Hennepin County. The heaviest concentrations are in southern Minneapolis, Brooklyn Center and Brooklyn Park—spreading into Robbinsdale and Crystal, as well as Richfield and Bloomington. There are additional smaller concentrations in St. Louis Park, Plymouth, Hopkins, and Chanhassen. Indian residents are most densely populated in northern Minneapolis, Hopkins, and the area straddling the southeast corner of Edina and the southwest corner of Richfield. There is larger swath of residents from India spread across Plymouth and Maple Grove, and a less dense cluster in Eden Prairie. Ethiopian residents are concentrated most heavily in northern Minneapolis and across Brooklyn Park and Brooklyn Center. There are smaller clusters in Champlin, the southern corners of Minneapolis, Richfield, Bloomington, Eden Prairie, and Hopkins. Finally, Somali residents are most heavily concentrated in Minneapolis, with additional smaller clusters in Bloomington, Golden Valley/Robbinsdale, Hopkins, Chanhassen and Eden Prairie.

### **Bloomington**

In Bloomington, the most common countries of origin outside of the United States are Mexico, Ethiopia, Somalia, Vietnam, and El Salvador. Residents from Mexico are dispersed throughout most of the city, with the most density occurring along northern border with Richfield. There are also significant clusters of Mexican residents in a far western census tract and towards the center. Residents from Ethiopia are concentrated most heavily in the four census tracts in the northeast tip of the city that borders Richfield and Fort Snelling. Residents from Somalia are concentrated along the border with Richfield, as well as a small cluster towards the center of Bloomington and an even smaller cluster in a northern census tract along the border with Edina. Residents from Vietnam are



clustered most heavily in the four census tracts directly south of Richfield, and in a northern census tract just across the border from Edina's southeast corner. Residents from El Salvador are clustered almost exclusively in the four census tracts directly south of Richfield, with just two density dots located elsewhere in the city. From this national origin map it appears that the census tracts south of Richfield contain the most dense and diverse concentration of residents from countries outside of the United States.

### **Eden Prairie**

In Eden Prairie, the most common non-United States countries of origin are China, India, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Mexico. The national origin map for the city indicates that most residents across all countries listed above are concentrated in one census tract just east of the city's center. There are also census tracts that have distinct groupings of certain residents from different countries. Chinese residents are dispersed throughout the city, but with the most clustered in this east of center census tract and another census tract in the southwest corner. Residents from India are also most heavily concentrated in these same census tracts, with a smaller cluster along the border with Bloomington and in the northwest corner. Residents from Ethiopia appear to be exclusively concentrated in two census tracts on the far east side of Eden Prairie. Residents from Somalia are also clustered in these tracts, with an additional small cluster in the northwest corner of the city. Finally, residents from Mexico are almost exclusively concentrated in the aforementioned east of center census tract, with just a few density dots located throughout the rest of the city.

### **Minneapolis**

The most common non-United States countries of origin in the city of Minneapolis are Ethiopia, Somalia, Mexico, Ecuador, and Laos. Residents from Ethiopia are concentrated most heavily in the top half of central Minneapolis, with a smaller cluster in the northwest and southwestern corners of the city. Somali residents are similarly concentrated heavily in central Minneapolis, with additional concentration in the northwest corner of the city and a smaller cluster in the northeast corner of the city. These areas of concentration correspond with the Cedar Riverside neighborhood. Residents from Mexico are concentrated mainly in the southern half of central Minneapolis, with additional concentration in the northwest corner of the city, and smaller clusters along the southern border of the city. Ecuadorian residents are concentrated most heavily in central Minneapolis and in the northeast corner of the city. Residents from Laos are heavily concentrated in the top half of central Minneapolis as well, with a smaller cluster in northwest Minneapolis. This national origin map indicates that groups of residents from other countries are largely segregated in certain areas of the city, and these groups correspond with the geographic segregation of US-born minority racial groups as well.

### **Minnetonka**

In Minnetonka, the most common non-US countries of origin are Ethiopia, Russia, Ukraine, India, and Vietnam. With the exception of residents from India, most of these residents are dispersed throughout the city. Ethiopian residents are clustered along the eastern edge of the city closest to the inner-ring suburb of Hopkins and in the far southeast corner along the border of Edina. Russian residents are concentrated just south of the center of Minnetonka, with a smaller cluster in the northeast corner that borders St. Louis Park. Ukrainian residents are dispersed throughout the city, with clusters in the northeast corner of Minnetonka near St. Louis Park, the southwest corner near Sherwood, and the southeast corner near Edina. There is also a cluster of Ukrainian residents in

the same census tract just south of the center of Minnetonka that has the largest concentration of Russian residents. Indian residents are most heavily concentrated in the northwest corner of the city, with additional clusters in the southeast corner near Edina. Residents from Vietnam are clustered along the southeastern edge of the city that borders Hopkins.

### **Plymouth**

In Plymouth, the most common non-United States countries of origin are China, India, Nigeria, Mexico and North Korea. Generally, most non-US born residents appear concentrated in the upper northwest corner of the city, with mixed clusters on the eastern border shared with New Hope and the southeastern corner. Chinese residents are clustered mainly in the northwest corner of Plymouth and in the southeast corner of Plymouth. Nigerian residents are also concentrated in the northwest corner of the city, with an additional cluster in the two census tracts on the edge of the city that borders New Hope. Mexican residents are relatively evenly dispersed throughout Plymouth, with clusters on the border near New Hope, and in the southeast corner of the city near the intersection of the Golden valley, St. Louis Park, and Minnetonka borders. Korean residents are clustered in the northwest corner of the city, with smaller clusters in the southwest corner, the southeast corner, and along the border of New Hope. Indian residents are concentrated most heavily in the upper northwest corner of the city, spreading down through the entire center of Plymouth. There is an additional smaller cluster along the eastern border with New Hope.

### **Ramsey County**

In Ramsey County, the most common countries of origin for residents born outside of the United States are Laos, Thailand, Ethiopia, Mexico, and Somalia. The vast majority of these group residents are clustered in St. Paul, discussed in more detail below. Outside of the city of St. Paul, the national origin map for the County reflects distinct residential groupings of residents from certain countries. Residents from Laos are clustered mainly around the outer edges of St. Paul, in the cities of Maplewood, Roseville, Little Canada, and North St. Paul. There is an additional small cluster of residents from Laos in the northeastern city of White Bear Lake. There are also a few density dots (in this map, representing 10 people) that indicate a smaller grouping of residents from Laos spread out through the northwestern cities in the County such as New Brighton, Arden Hills, and Shoreview. Outside of St. Paul, Ramsey County residents from Thailand are most heavily concentrated directly north of St. Paul, in the southeastern corner of Roseville and in Maplewood. There is an additional, much smaller cluster of residents from Thailand in the upper northwest corner of the County, in the city of Mounds View. Outside of St. Paul, Ramsey County's Ethiopian residents are clustered in Roseville, northern Maplewood, along the eastern border of North St. Paul, southeast New Brighton, and in Mounds View. Residents from Mexico are clustered throughout the County. Beyond St. Paul, Mexican residents are most heavily concentrated in the southern half of New Brighton, with smaller clusters in northern Shoreview, southeastern Mounds View, and the southeast strip of Maplewood that borders Oakdale and Woodbury. The county's Somali residents are clustered almost exclusively in two areas just north of St. Paul, in Falcon Heights/southern Roseville, and in eastern Maplewood/North St. Paul.

### **St. Paul**

The most common countries of origin for St. Paul residents born outside of the United States are Laos, Thailand, Ethiopia, Mexico, and Somalia. Residents from Laos are concentrated in the northern half of the city and moving east to the city's border. There is an additional set of clusters

of residents from Laos in the southern, central portion of the city and along the far southeastern edge of the city. St. Paul residents from Thailand are also clustered in the top half of the city, with the largest concentrations directly in the center, and another large concentration just west of the city's border. There are very few density dots representing Thai residents elsewhere in the city. Residents from Ethiopia are most heavily clustered in the southeastern corner of the city along the borders of Mendota and Lilydale. There are additional clusters directly in the center of the city, and moving northeast. Residents from Mexico are concentrated in the northern half of the city, from border to border, with the largest concentration in the northeast corner of the city. There is also a concentration of Mexican residents in the southern, central part of St. Paul, just across the border from the city of West St. Paul. In addition, there is a smaller cluster along the southern border of St. Paul, across from the city of Lilydale. Residents from Somalia are concentrated in the northern, central part of the city, with additional, smaller concentrations in the northeast corner of the city and along the southeastern border.

The national origin map for the City indicates distinct grouping and residential patterns of residents from other countries. In general, these residents are grouped in the northern half of the city starting directly in the center and moving eastward. There are additional groupings of two immigrant populations as well. For example, residents from Laos and Somali residents are clustered together in the southeastern tip of the city. Ethiopian and Mexican residents are grouped together in the far northeastern corner of the city. Additionally, the northwest corner of the city contains a grouping of residents from Laos and Thailand, as well as a grouping of residents from Laos and Mexico.

### **Washington County**

The most common countries of origin for Washington County residents who were born outside of the United States are India, Laos, Mexico, China, and Korea. The national origin map for Washington County clearly illustrates that, with the exception of residents from Laos, residents from other countries are most heavily concentrated in Woodbury, discussed in more detail below. Outside of Woodbury, there is a cluster of residents from India in Stillwater, and just one additional density dot (in this map, representing 10 people) located in the northern city of Forest Lake. Residents from Laos are clustered most heavily in Oakdale—across the border from a large population of Laotian residents in St. Paul and Maplewood. There are a few density dots representing Laotian residents scattered throughout the rest of the county in small numbers, such as in the Denmark Township, West Lakeland Township, and Forest Lake. Outside of Woodbury, residents from Mexico are clustered most heavily just north and south of Woodbury in Oakdale and Cottage Grove, with smaller clusters in Lake Elmo, Scandia, and Stillwater. Outside of Woodbury, residents from China are concentrated in Stillwater, with just two density dots throughout the rest of the County in Forest Lake and Mahtomedi. Residents from Korea are most heavily concentrated in Woodbury, with a larger cluster in Hugo, and smaller clusters in Stillwater/Stillwater Township, West Lakeland Township, and Lake Elmo. Aside from Woodbury, Forest Lake, Cottage Grove, and Stillwater have the largest diversity of residents from different countries.

### **Woodbury**

In Woodbury, the most common countries of origin for residents born outside of the United States are India, Mexico, China, Canada, and Ethiopia. Residents from India are the most clustered in the upper northwest corner of the city, along the borders of Maplewood and Oakdale. There are

additional clusters of Indian residents throughout the rest of the city as well. Residents from Mexico are clustered most heavily in the northwestern and southwestern corners of the city, with smaller clusters along the eastern border. There is a notable absence of residents from Mexico directly in the center of the city. Residents from China are clustered almost exclusively in a central strip running across the city from west to east. Residents from Canada are not heavily concentrated in one area of the city, but there are more Canadians in the southwestern portion of the city. Finally, residents from Ethiopia are concentrated in the southwest section of Woodbury, and just north of the center of the city.

### **Scott County**

In Scott County, the most common countries of origin for residents born outside of the United States are India, Mexico, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Somalia. The vast majority of these residents are concentrated in the northern tip of the county that includes Shakopee, Savage, and Prior Lake. Residents from India are concentrated most heavily in the eastern half of Shakopee and central Savage. There are a few additional density dots (in this map, representing 10 people) located in Spring Lake Township and Louisville Township. Mexican residents are concentrated most heavily in Shakopee, where there is a cluster in the northeast corner of the city as well as distribution throughout the entire city. There is an additional cluster of residents from Mexico in eastern Savage, along the Burnsville border. Cambodian residents are concentrated most heavily in Savage, with a large cluster in eastern Savage, and thorough distribution throughout the southern half of the city. There is an additional cluster of residents from Cambodia in southeastern Savage, spilling over into the northeastern tip of the Spring Lake Township and the northwestern tip of the Credit River Township. Finally, there are smaller clusters of Cambodian residents in the Sand Creek Township, Louisville Township, and northwestern Shakopee. Residents from Vietnam are most densely concentrated across central Savage, with thorough distribution throughout Shakopee and Prior Lake as well. There is an additional, rather small cluster of Vietnamese residents on the eastern side of the Sand Creek Township. Residents from Somalia are concentrated almost exclusively in northeastern Savage, and northwestern Shakopee, with a few additional density dots located in Sand Creek Township, and New Market Township.

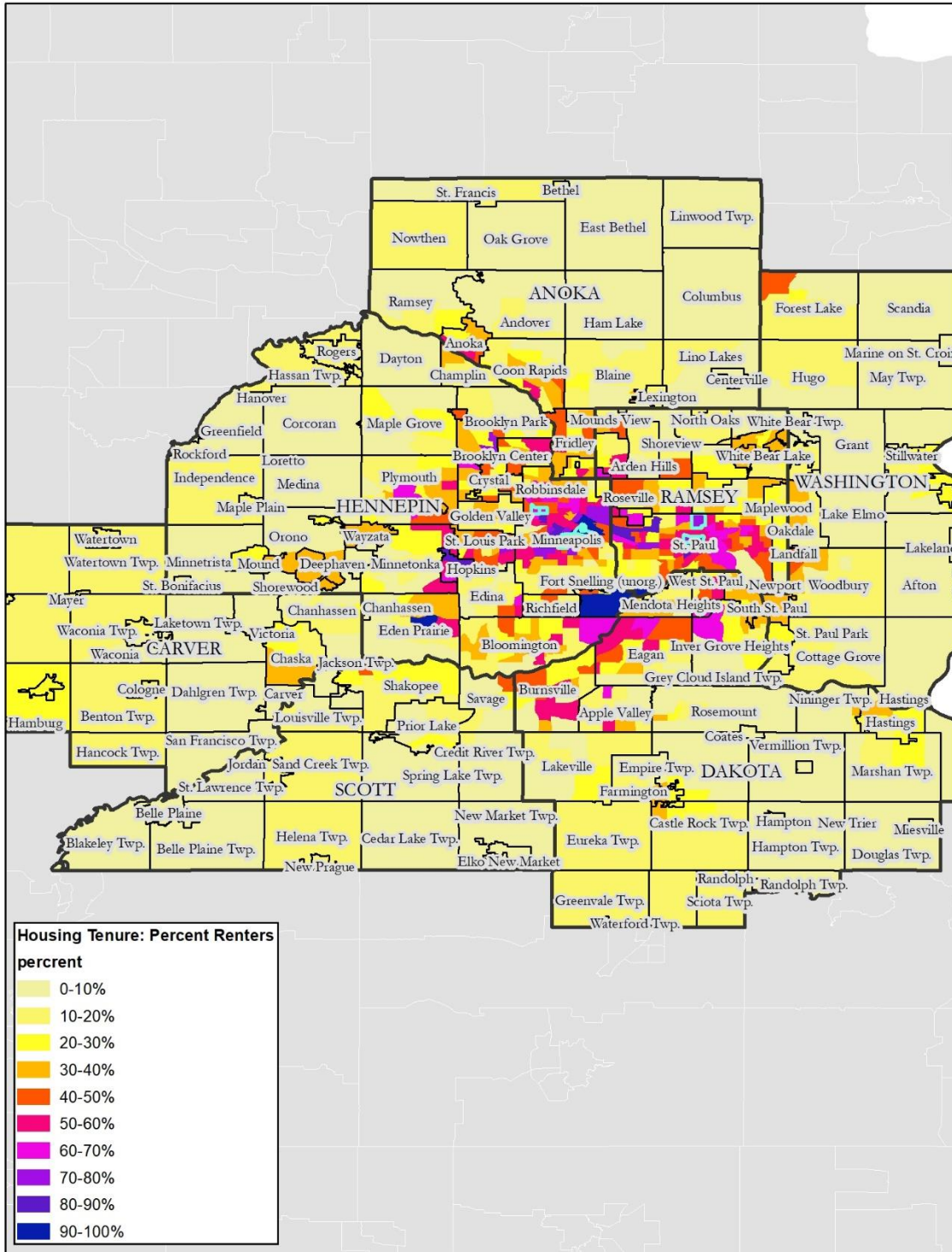
### **Carver County**

In Carver County, the most common countries of origin for residents who were born outside of the United States are India, Mexico, Vietnam, Colombia, and Canada. The vast majority of these residents are located on the far east side of the County that are closest to the more populated suburbs and urban centers. Residents from India are exclusively concentrated in Chanhassen and northern Chaska, with just one additional density dot (in this map, representing 10 people) located anywhere else in the County. That dot is in the far northeast corner of the Laketown Township. Residents from Mexico are concentrated most heavily in southern Chaska, with additional clusters in northern Chaska and Chanhassen. There are additional density dots representing Mexican Residents spread sparingly throughout the county in Hancock Township, Laketown Township, Waconia Township, Camden Township, and Hollywood Township. Residents from Vietnam are concentrated most heavily in northern Chaska and Chanhassen, with one density dot in the San Francisco Township, one in the Dahlgren Township, and one in Waconia Township. Residents from Colombia are concentrated exclusively in central Chanhassen, with no additional density dots located throughout the County. Finally, residents from Canada are not heavily concentrated anywhere, but are clustered in Laketown Township, Chanhassen, along the southeastern County

border in San Francisco Township, and in the Dahlgren Township. There are additional density dots in Chaska, Waconia Township, and Watertown Township.

- d. Consider and describe the location of owner and renter occupied housing in the jurisdiction and region in determining whether such housing is located in segregated or integrated areas, and describe trends over time.*

**Map 32: Housing Tenure, Region<sup>3</sup>**



<sup>3</sup> Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017.

In the Region, the areas with the highest portion of renters are just south of Minneapolis and St. Paul near Richfield and Mendota Heights, and northern Minneapolis and St. Paul. There are additional pockets of high renter populations in Eden Prairie and Hopkins. Areas of the Region with relatively mixed renter/owner populations are mostly in the immediate, outer ring suburbs such as Golden Valley, Plymouth, and Brooklyn Center. There are additional pockets of mixed renter/owner populations in Eagan and Burnsville. The areas in the Region with the highest homeowner populations are the outer sections of the immediate suburbs, and the vast majority of the more rural parts of Dakota, Anoka, Carver, Scott, and Washington Counties. Generally, the areas with the highest concentrations of renters correspond to the areas of the Region that have the highest percentages of minority populations, and the areas with the highest rates of homeownership correspond to areas with the highest white populations.

### **Anoka County**

The vast majority of Anoka County's geographic area is populated by heavy percentages of homeowners. In fact, there are no areas within the County that are more than 60% renters. The areas with the highest percentage of renters are in the 50%-60% range, and there are only four, very small areas of this kind throughout the entire county. These areas include the southern portion of Anoka along the Champlin border, the southern central part of Coon Rapids, a section of eastern Fridley along the Brooklyn Center border, and a very small section in Columbia Heights. Southeastern Anoka, southeastern Coon Rapids, and northern Fridley have areas where the renting population reaches 40-50% as well. There are also just five small areas of Anoka County where the population reaches 30-40%, and they are located largely in the same cities listed above: northern Anoka, central Coon Rapids, Spring Lake Park, southern Fridley, and Lexington. Aside from these small portions of the southern cities in the County, the remainder of Anoka County has homeownership rates ranging from 70-100%. Central Fridley, southeastern Ramsey, the eastern half of St. Patrick, the majority of Blaine, and the northwestern corner of Anoka, the northwestern corner of Lino Lakes, and entire city of Northern have renter populations between 20% and 30%. The entirety of Oak Grove East Bethel, Ham Lake, Columbus, and Linwood Township have renter populations that are 10% or less, as well as half of St. Patrick, and the majority of Ramsey, Andover, and Lino Lakes. Overall, renters are concentrated most heavily in the far southern cities in the county. The areas of Anoka County that have the highest percentage of renters correspond to southern and western areas where the County's minority group populations live. This does not necessarily indicate that a lack of high homeownership in this area contributes to segregation, as this is also the area where the majority of the County's population lives, irrespective of race.

### **Coon Rapids**

The city of Coon Rapids does not have any areas that are more than 70% renter. The vast majority of the city has a strong majority of homeowners, with just one area that is more than 50% renters. This area is located just west of the southeastern tip of the city, along the border with Brooklyn Park. There is a small strip along the southeastern tip of the city, bordering Blaine that is 40-50% renter occupied, and a diagonal strip running from the center of the City to the far southeastern tip that is between 30% and 40% renter occupied. The remainder of the city has homeownership rates of 70% to 100%. The northeastern corner of Coon Rapids has the highest homeownership rates, with the percentage of renters being between 0 and 10%. The western half of the southern corner of the city, the northwestern corner, and a section along the eastern border of the city have renter

populations between just 10 and 50%. The remaining strip along the southern city border and the direct center of the city have homeownership rates between 70 and 80%. This map indicates that the majority of renters in the city are concentrated in the southeastern tip of the city, closest to Minneapolis and St. Paul that have much higher renter populations. While white residents are dispersed across the entire city, there are areas of lower homeownership rates that correspond with higher minority group populations, such as the central strip and the southeastern tip along the border. In addition, areas in the northern portion of Coon Rapids with higher homeownership rates correspond to areas of the city with much smaller minority populations.

### **Dakota County**

The vast majority of Dakota County is populated by homeowners. Throughout the entire county, there are no portions where the percentage of renters is more than 70%, and just a few where the percentage is greater than 60%. Of the renting population in Dakota County, the largest populations are concentrated in the northwest tip, closest to St. Paul and the immediate suburbs of Minneapolis. The highest renter populations occur in Eagan, Burnsville, Apple Valley, West St. Paul, and Inver Grove Heights. A small section in northern Apple Valley, a small section in northern Eagan, the northeast corner of Inver Grove Heights and the city of Sunfish lake all have rental populations between 60 and 70%. Central and eastern Burnsville, a small southern section of Apple Valley, a small section and the northeast corner of Eagan, and the eastern third of West St. Paul have renter populations between 50 and 60%. Northwest Burnsville, southwest and northeast Eagan, and the central third of West St. Paul have renter populations between 40 and 50%. The remaining higher percentages of renters (between 30 and 40%) are in small patches through the northern county, with an additional patch straddling the border of Farmington and Castle Rock Township and a patch straddling the border of Hastings and Niminger Township. The more rural areas of Dakota County correspond with higher levels of homeownership. The entirety of Eureka township, Greenvale Township, Waterford Township and Sciota Township have homeownership population between 80 and 90%. The entirety of Randolve Township, Hampton Township, Douglas Township, Miesville, Ravenna, Vermillion, and Coates populations of 90 to 100%. The remainder of the county has patches of slightly lower homeownership rates, but remain between 70 and 100%. The areas in Eagan, Apple Valley, and Burnsville that have higher percentages of renters correspond strongly with the areas of these cities that have concentrations of Black, Asian, and Hispanic residents, particularly along the border of Bloomington.

### **Hennepin County**

Hennepin County contains the full range of areas of very high and very low homeownership. The areas with the lowest rates of home ownership are in Minneapolis (discussed in more detail below). Outside of Minneapolis, a small section of Eden Prairie, and eastern Richfield near Fort Snelling are all areas where 90 to 100% of the population are renters. Northern Hopkins is an area of 80-90% renters, and southeastern Brooklyn Park contains an area of 70-80% renters. There are also several sections of greater Hennepin County that are between 50 and 70% renters. These areas include eastern Minnetonka, southeastern Edina, eastern Bloomington, Brooklyn Center, central Plymouth, and New Hope. There are several sections with a percentage of renters between 30 and 40%, including western Brooklyn Park, northern Champlin, Wayzata, Minnetonka Beach, Tonka Bay, northeaster Eden prairie, central and eastern Bloomington, northern Golden Valley, Plymouth, New Hope, and Crystal. The remainder of the county has homeownership rates between 80 and 100%. The entire cities of Dayton, Corcoran, Medina, Greenfield, Orono, Minnetrista, and



St. Bonafacius all have homeownership rates between 90 and 100%. The entire cities of Independence, Rogers and Hassan Township have homeownership rates between 80 and 90%. The remainder of the outer lying cities, with the exception of small sections already mentioned, have a mix of the two. The areas in the county with the highest levels of homeownership correspond with areas with the highest white populations, with the highest concentrations of renters being in areas that correspond to high minority group populations such as northern and central Minneapolis and Brooklyn Center.

### **Bloomington**

Bloomington has a very moderate mix of renters and homeowners, with just one area of the city with a renting population of between 60 and 70%. This section is located on the far eastern tip of Bloomington, just south of Fort Snelling. This section corresponds very heavily with the area of Bloomington that has the highest concentration of Black, Hispanic, and Asian residents. There are no areas of the city where renters are more than 70%. Just to the west of this area, there are three patches of the city that have renting rates between 50 and 60%. These areas correspond to areas of Bloomington with noticeable clusters of Black, Hispanic, and Asian residents. The remainder of the city has homeownership rates between 70 and 80%. The highest rates of homeownership occur in the central area along the southern border. This area has rates between 90 to 100% homeownership, and has a low population of people of color.

### **Eden Prairie**

Eden Prairie has a very noticeable dichotomy of areas with extremely high renter populations and areas of extremely high homeownership populations. The census tract directly east of center has a renting population of between 90 and 100%. This is also the most diverse census tract in the city, as it is the area with the highest concentration of Black, Asian, and Latino residents. The census tract directly east of this tract, has the second highest renter population in the city, between 60 and 70%. This tract corresponds to the second most concentrated area of the city for people of color. The northwest corner of the city has a renting population of between 40 and 50%, and this area is the third most concentrated area of the city for people of color. The remaining western three quarters of the city have homeownership rates of between 70 and 100%, with the highest rates being along the eastern and southern borders. These areas are also significantly less populated by residents of color.

### **Minneapolis**

Minneapolis has an interesting mix of renters and homeowners, especially when considered in relation to race and ethnicity. Though there are more typical patterns present, such as areas of the city that have higher renter populations having higher populations of people of color, there are also areas of the city that seem to indicate higher than usual levels of homeownership among minority groups. The areas of the city with the highest renter populations are in central Minneapolis, and just southwest and northeast of central Minneapolis. While this area does correspond to areas with high populations of Black, Latino, and Asian residents such as Cedar Riverside, this area is also populated by renting students of the University of Minnesota, as well as wealthier and whiter renting populations such as North Loop, Uptown, and Downtown West. The areas of the city with the second highest levels of renters is in the northwest corner. This area ranges from 30 to 70% renters. While this area is populated by larger populations of people of color, particularly Black residents, this map indicates larger populations of people of color who are homeowners as well.

The highest rates of homeownership are located across the southern areas of the city, from the Powderhorn neighborhood and down into Tangletown and Nokomis. The majority of this neighborhood has homeownership rates of between 70 and 100%. Within this section of the city, there are a few census tracts where the population is between 40 and 50% renters. These tracts correspond to areas of this section with higher populations of Black, Hispanics, and Asian residents. The far northeast tip of Minneapolis, adjacent to St. Anthon, also has high homeownership rates between 70 and 100%.

### **Minnetonka**

Minnetonka quite literally only has areas of extremely high homeownership or extremely high rentership. The entire eastern border of the city, which surrounds Hopkins and is closest to Minneapolis' immediate western suburbs, has renters making up between 60 and 70% of the population. This area surrounds a portion of Hopkins that has renters making up 60 to 90% of the population. These areas of Minnetonka correspond directly to the areas where the city's Black and Asian residents are the most concentrated. The remainder of the city has nearly opposite percentages, with homeownership rates ranging from 70 to 100%. These areas are the same places with a much smaller population of people of color.

### **Plymouth**

The majority of the city of Plymouth are homeowners, with zero areas of the city that are more than 70% renters. The census tract directly in the center of Plymouth has the highest amount of renters in the city, between 60 and 70%. While this area does correspond with a cluster of Asian residents, this is not the census tract that is most heavily populated by residents of color. Directly east and west of this tract and in the far southeast corner, are census tracts that are 30 to 40% and 40 to 50% renters, respectively. These tracts do have a concentration of Black, Hispanic, and Asian renters. The remainder of the city has homeownership rates ranging from 70 to 100%. The far southwestern and northeaster corners of the city have homeownership rates of 70 to 80%. The northeast corner is noticeably white, while the southwestern corner does contain clusters of Asian and Black residents. Interestingly, the northwest corner of the city has homeownership rates of between 80 and 90%. This tract also has the largest concentration of Black and Latino residents in the entire city, indicating that this tract perhaps has larger amounts of affluent households of color.

### **Ramsey County**

Compared to Hennepin Count, Ramsey County's renting population is similarly concentrated in the urban center of St. Paul, but there are much fewer areas of heavy renting populations farther out in the county. Ramsey County also has fewer residents of color farther out from its urban center of St. Paul than Hennepin County does. Outside of St. Paul, which will be discussed individually below, there are just two small areas of Ramsey County where the percentage of renters is higher than 60%. These areas are the northeast corner of Falcon Heights and the northern portion of St. Anthony that is included in the County limits, though neither correspond heavily to concentrations of residents of color. In addition, aside from St. Paul, there are just two areas of Ramsey County that where the percentage of renters is higher than 50%. These areas include southeastern New Brighton, and the far southeastern corner of Roseville. These areas do correspond to clusters of Black, Asian and Hispanic residents in New Brighton, and Black and Asian residents in Roseville. There are two areas in the greater county that have a percentage of renters between 40 and 50%. These include the southern half of Shoreview, and the northwestern corner of Roseville. In

Shoreview, this corresponds to a small cluster of Asian residents. In Roseville, there is not a corresponding concentration of residents of color.

The remainder of the county has homeownership rates ranging from 60 to 100%. On the 60 to 70% end are areas including central Roseville, Little Canada, southwestern and northeastern Maplewood, Gem Lake, White Bear Township, and northern White Bear Lake. In Shoreview, this corresponds to a cluster of Asian residents. Areas of the Ramsey County with homeownership rates ranging from 70 to 80% include eastern New Brighton, southwestern and northeastern Roseville, western Little Canada, southern Vadnais Heights, most of North St. Paul, and the majority of southern Maplewood. The noted section of Maplewood corresponds to a concentration of Asian residents, perhaps reflecting increased homeownership within that community. The remainder of Ramsey County, including southern Arden Hills, northern Shoreview and Vadnais Heights, northeastern and southeastern Maplewood, and northern White Bear Township have virtually no renters, with homeownership rates ranging between 90 and 100%. These areas correspond to areas that have smaller populations of people of color.

### **St. Paul**

The city of St. Paul has low levels of homeownership compared to the rest of the region, even compared to its urban counterpart Minneapolis. Similar to Minneapolis, there are areas of the city that are almost entirely renter populations. These areas are directly in the middle of the city, and along the southwestern strip extending from Fort Snelling. Of the four small census tracts in the center of the city, two are between 90 and 100% renters, one is 80 to 90% renters, and the other is 70 to 80 percent renters. Of note, however, is that the two census tracts with the highest rate of renters not only do not correspond to a tract of people of color, but they are not densely populated at all. The other two tracts, however, do correspond heavily with a very low white population and a densely concentrated Black and Asian population. The strip along the southeastern corner of the city likewise is made up of 90 to 100% renters, and it also corresponds to a concentration of mainly Black residents, and very few white residents. In the northwest corner of the city there is an additional tract that is 70 to 80% renters. The western side of this tract is not densely populated at all and is a mix of white and minority residents, the eastern side of the tract is densely populated and reflects a mostly white renting population.

Moving outward from the center, the rates of homeownership increase. On the northern and eastern side of the city, homeownership rates range from 30% to 70%. The area on the map that appears to indicate homeownership rates of between 90 and 100% is not populated, as it includes the Airport, the Mississippi, Pigs Eye Lake, and a park. Residents of color are concentrated directly north of downtown and moving eastward. Immediately north of downtown the renter population makes up roughly 50 to 60%. North of that, the rate of rentership goes up to 60 to 70%. Moving East, the rentership starts at roughly 50 to 60%, increases to 60 to 70%, then decreases moving outward, with additional pockets of higher rentership. The areas directly north of downtown correspond with low white populations and densely concentrated Black and Asian populations, indicating that the majority of these Black and Asian residents are renters. Moving east however, the population is still an area of Black, Asian, and Hispanic concentration, but also varying levels of homeownership.

### **Washington County**

In Washington County, there are extremely high homeownership rates. In fact, there are only six small patches of the county where renters make up more than 50% of the population. With the exception of the northwestern corner of Forest Lake, all of these areas are along the western border of the county that is adjacent to Maplewood and the rest of eastern Ramsey County. In Northwestern Forest Lake, Northwestern Woodbury, and a small patch of Southern Oakdale have renters that make up 40 to 50% of the population. These are the highest rates of rentership in the entire County. Northern Oakdale, central Oakdale, and parts of Woodbury have rentership rates between 30 and 40%. Stillwater, Oak Park Heights, and Bayport have rentership rates between 20 and 30%. The entire remainder of the county has a population that is between 80 and 100% homeowners. The only area of the county where a high renting population correlates with a high concentration of residents of color is in southern Oakdale. In fact, Cottage Grove has a concentration of Black and Asian residents and very high homeownership rates.

### **Woodbury**

In Woodbury, the overwhelming majority of residents are homeowners. With the exception of the upper northwestern corner, the remainder of the city has homeownership rates between 80 and 100%. In the upper northwest corner, renters make up between 40 and 50% of the population. Just southeast and southwest of that corner, renters make up between 30 and 40% of the population. These areas roughly correspond to a cluster of Black, Asian, and Hispanic residents. The highest homeownership rates occur towards the center of the city, where 90 to 100% of residents are homeowners. These areas also correspond to higher concentrations of Black, Asian, and Hispanic residents, suggesting higher homeownership among these populations than may occur elsewhere in the Region.

### **Scott County**

The vast majority of households in Scott County own their homes. There is just one area of the county where renters make up more than 30% of the population. This section is in the northeast corner of Shakopee. This area corresponds to a concentration of Black, Asian and Latino residents. Northern Shakopee as a whole, southern Prior Lake, and eastern Savage have populations where renters make up 20 to 30%. These areas correspond to the remainder of the concentrations of Scott County's minority group population. The entirety of sand Creek Township, Jordan, and Helena Township have homeownership rates between 80 and 90%. The remaining portions of the county have virtually no renters, with homeowners making up 90 to 100% of the population.

### **Carver County**

The majority of Carver County has homeownership rates between 70 and 100%. There are no areas of the county where renters make up more than 40 percent of the population, and just one area where renters make up more than 30%. This area is in southern Chaska, which corresponds to the largest concentration of the County's Asian and Hispanic population. There are also clusters of minority group residents in northern Chanhassen, though this area has homeownership rates between 80 and 100%, potentially indicating higher homeownership rates among these groups. Aside from Chaska and Chanhassen, homeownership rates decrease moving west. The entirety of Victoria, Carver, Laketown Township, Dahlgren Township, San Francisco Township, and the southeastern corner of Waconia/Waconia Township have homeownership rates between 90 and 100%. The entirety of Watertown/Watertown Township, Benton Township, Cologne, Hancock

Township, Hollywood Township, Myer, New Germany, and Camden Township have homeownership rates between 80 and 90%. Finally, the far southwestern corner of the county that includes Norwood Young American, Young America Township, and Hamburg have homeownership rates between 70 and 80%. These areas of Carver County are almost exclusively white.

### **Additional Information**

*Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about segregation in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.*

HUD does not provide and the Census Bureau does not collect data concerning religious affiliation, but religion remains a prohibited basis for discrimination under the Fair Housing Act. Although the data discussed above with respect to national origin and LEP status can provide some insight into residential patterns with respect to religious given correlations between language, national origin, and religion, the resulting picture is merely a rough proxy. It is also a proxy that does not genuinely capture minority religious communities whose members are less likely to be recent immigrants.

A 2014 Religious Landscape Study conducted by the Pew Research Center found that adults in the Minneapolis/St. Paul Metro Area are 70% Christian. Within Christianity, roughly 15% are Evangelical Protestant, 27% are Mainline Protestant, 4% are Historically Black Protestant, and 21% were Catholic. Less than 1% of the population identified as one of the many other Christian denominations. Those with non-Christian faith identities made up 5% of the population. Jewish and Muslim residents are roughly 1%, while Muslim and Hindu residents comprise less than 1% of the population. 28% of adults in the Metro Area identified as unaffiliated with a religion.

### Contributing Factors of Segregation

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and Region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of segregation.*

### **Please see the Appendix for the following Contributing Factors to Segregation:**

- Community opposition
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
- Lack of community revitalization strategies
- Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods
- Lack of public investment in specific, neighborhoods, including services and amenities
- Lack of local or regional cooperation
- Land use and zoning laws
- Lending discrimination
- Location and type of affordable housing
- Loss of affordable housing
- Occupancy codes and restrictions
- Private discrimination

- Source of income discrimination
- Lack of public investment in specific, neighborhoods, including services and amenities

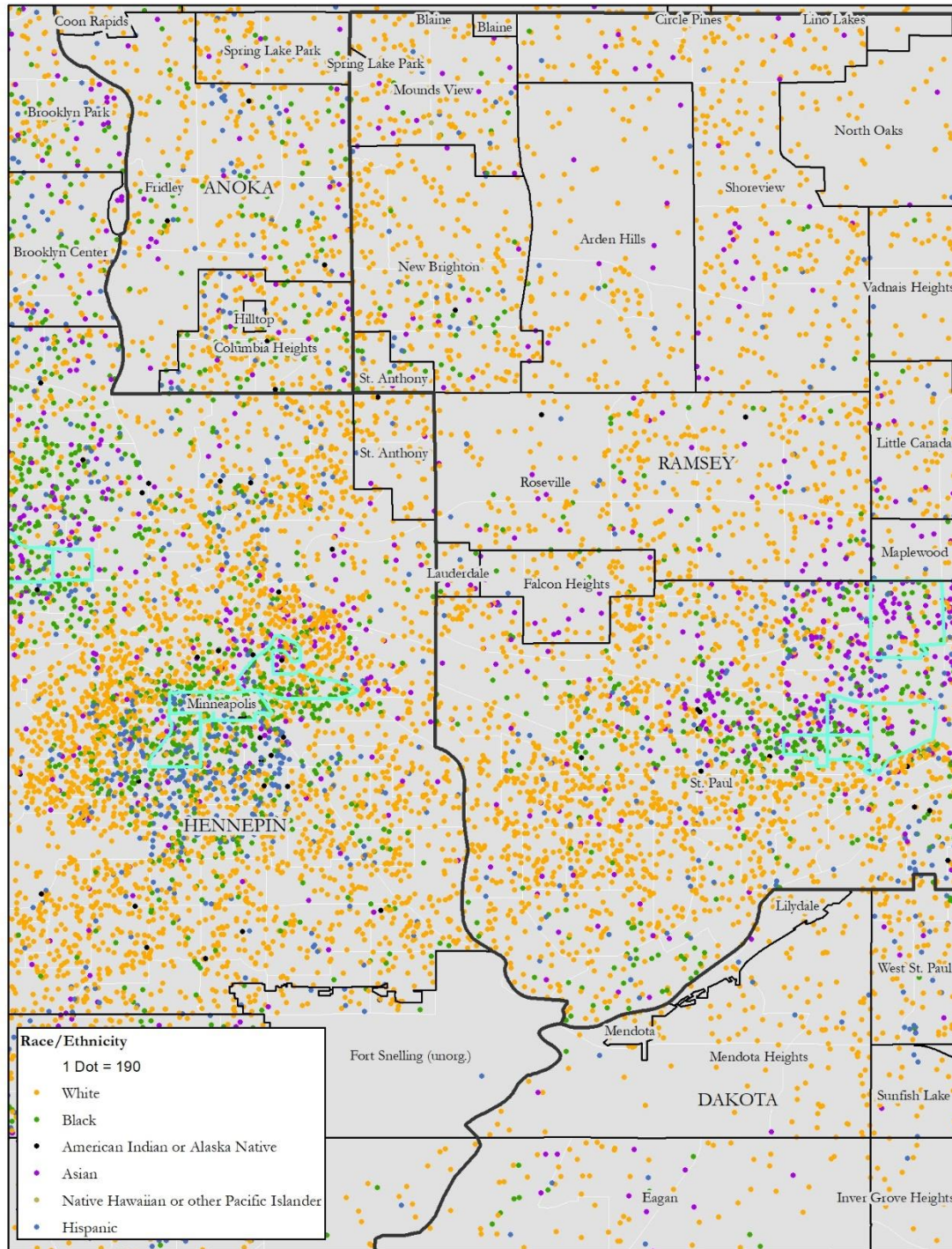
**ii. Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)**

R/ECAPs are geographic areas with significant concentrations of poverty and minority populations. HUD has developed a census-tract based definition of R/ECAPs. In terms of racial or ethnic concentration, R/ECAPs are areas with a non-White population of 50 percent or more. With regards to poverty, R/ECAPs are census tracts in which 40 percent or more of individuals are living at or below the poverty limit or that have a poverty rate three times the average poverty rate for the metropolitan area, whichever threshold is lower.

Where one lives has a substantial effect on mental and physical health, education, crime levels, and economic opportunity. Urban areas that are more residentially segregated by race and income tend to have lower levels of upward economic mobility than other areas. Research has found that racial inequality is thus amplified by residential segregation. Concentrated poverty is also associated with higher crime rates and worse health outcomes. However, these areas may also offer some opportunities as well. Individuals may actively choose to settle in neighborhoods containing R/ECAPs due to proximity to job centers and access to public services. Ethnic enclaves in particular may help immigrants build a sense of community and adapt to life in the U.S. The businesses, social networks, and institutions in ethnic enclaves may help immigrants preserve their cultural identities while providing a variety of services that allow them to establish themselves in their new homes. Overall, identifying R/ECAPs is important in order to better understand entrenched patterns of segregation and poverty.

*a. Identify any R/ECAPs or groupings of R/ECAP tracts within the jurisdiction and Region.*

**Map 1: R/ECAPs in Twin Cities Region<sup>4</sup>**



<sup>4</sup> Source: Based on American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017; see Data Documentation for more information.



b. Describe and identify the predominant protected classes residing in R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and Region. How do these demographics of the R/ECAPs compare with the demographics of the jurisdiction and Region?

<b>Table 1 - R/ECAP Demographics</b>			
<b>Minneapolis and St. Paul</b>			
<b>R/ECAP Race/Ethnicity</b>		<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Total Population in R/ECAPs		36,222	100%
White, Non-Hispanic		7,595	20.97%
Black, Non-Hispanic		16,497	45.54%
Hispanic		4,022	11.10%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic		6,857	18.93%
Native American, Non-Hispanic		513	1.42%
<b>R/ECAP Family Type</b>			
Total Families in R/ECAPs		5883	
Families with children		3830	65.10%
<b>R/ECAP National Origin</b>			
Total Population in R/ECAPs			
#1 country of origin	Somalia	3,705	26.38%
#2 country of origin	Ethiopia	2,449	17.43%
#3 country of origin	Mexico	936	6.66%
#4 country of origin	Thailand	901	6.41%
#5 country of origin	Laos	830	5.91%
#6 country of origin	Burma	765	5.45%
#7 country of origin	Other Eastern Africa	476	3.39%
#8 country of origin	Vietnam	372	2.65%
#9 country of origin	Korea	329	2.34%
#10 country of origin	Iraq	326	2.32%
Note 1: 10 most populous groups at the jurisdiction level may not be the same as the 10 most populous at the Region level, and are thus labeled separately.			

Sources: Decennial Census; American Community Survey 2013-2017 Estimates

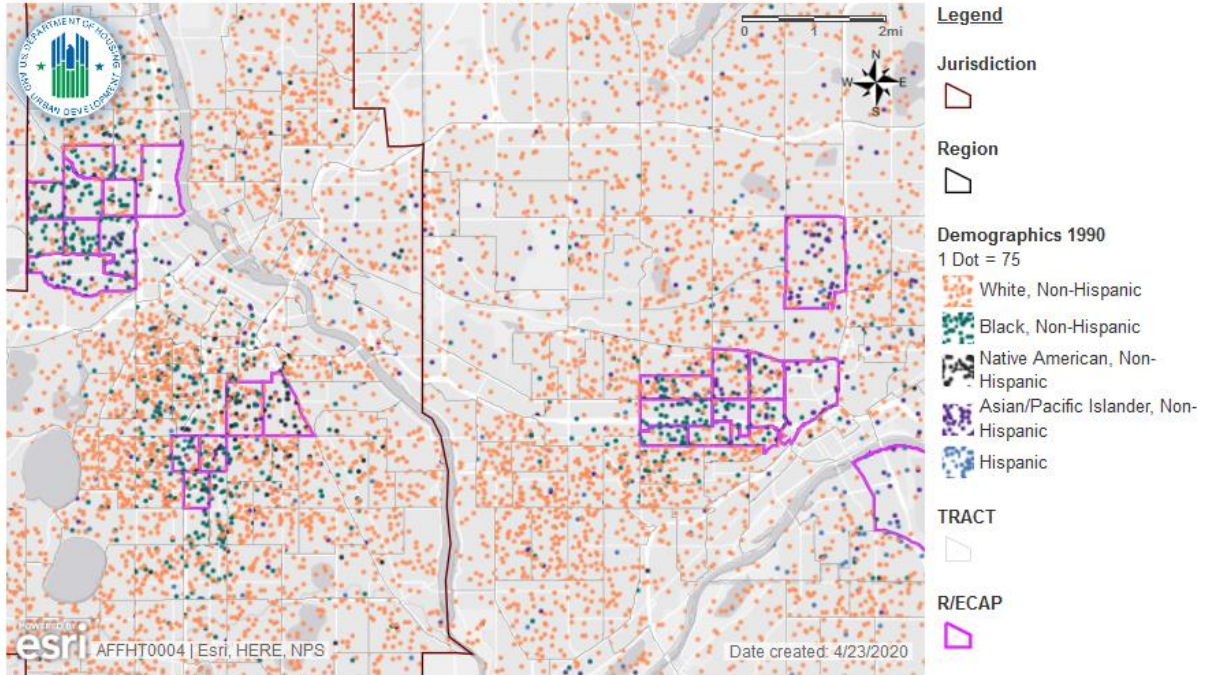
The R/ECAPs in the Region have a total population of 36,222. Of those, 7,595 residents or 20.97% are White, 16,497 or 45.54% are Black, 4,022 or 11.10% are Hispanic, 6,857 or 18.93% are Asian or Pacific Islander and 513 or 1.42% are Native American. 65.10% of families are families with children. The most common national origins of residents in the neighborhoods are Somalia at

26.38%, Ethiopia at 17.43%, Mexico, Thailand, Laos, Burma, Other Eastern Africa, Korea and Iraq.

- c. *Describe how R/ECAPs have changed over time in the jurisdiction and the Region (since 1990).*

## Map 2: R/ECAPs 1990, Twin Cities Region

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

**Description:** Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

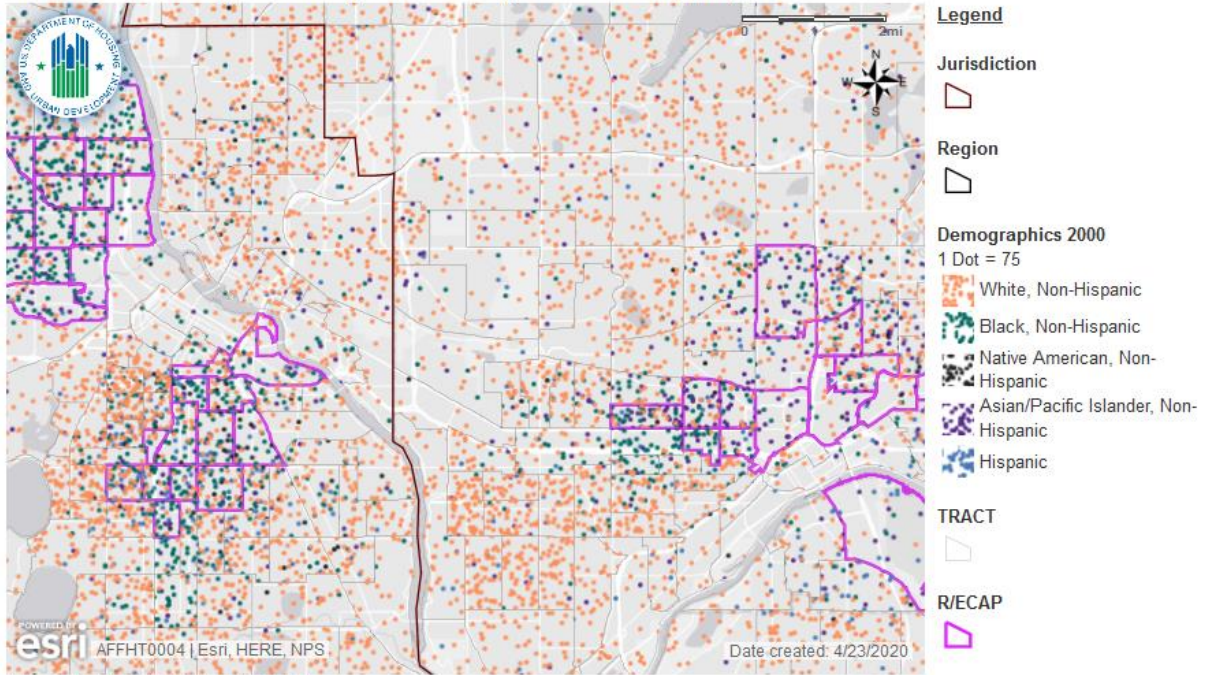
**Jurisdiction:** Minneapolis (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI

**HUD-Provided Data Version:** AFFHT0004

### Map 3: R/ECAPs 2000, Twin Cities Region

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

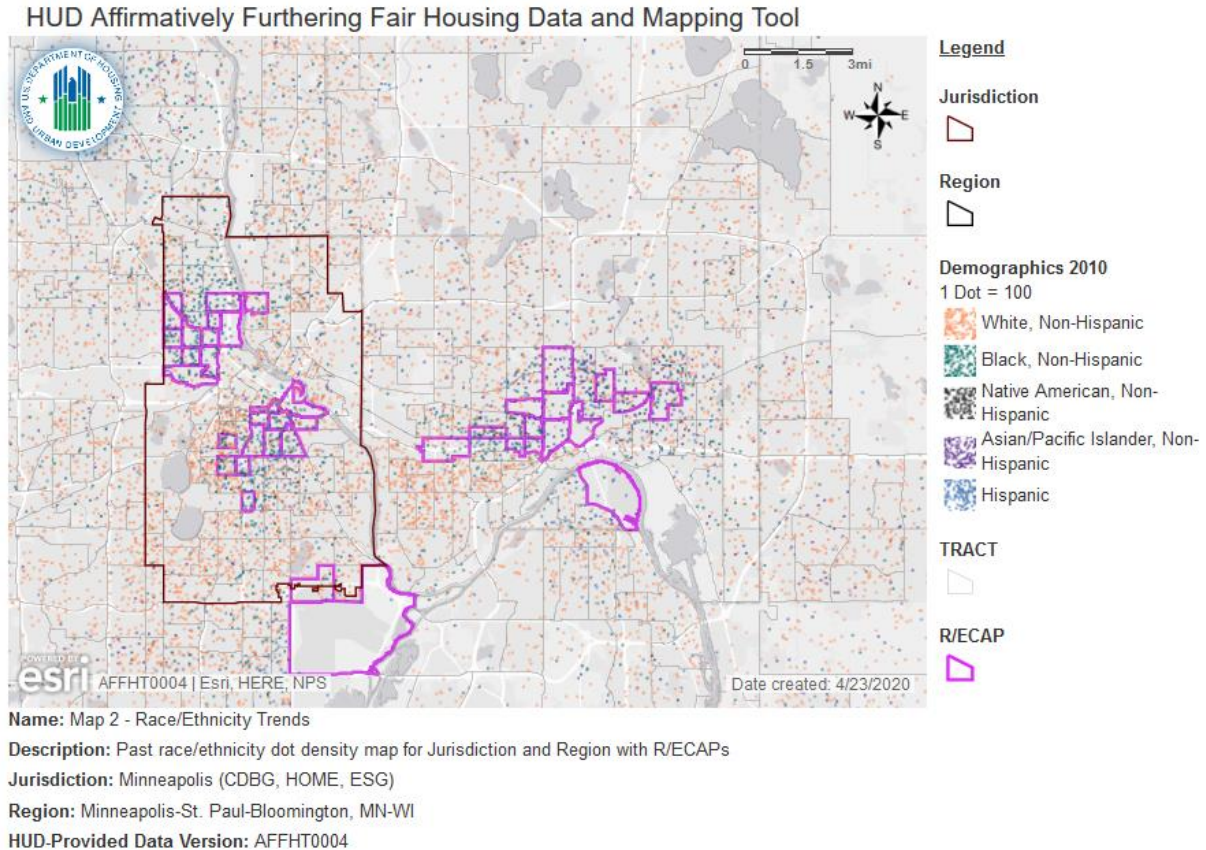
**Description:** Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Minneapolis (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI

**HUD-Provided Data Version:** AFFHT0004

## Map 4: R/ECAPs 2010, Twin Cities Region



All eleven R/ECAPs in the Twin Cities Region can be found in either Minneapolis (Hennepin County) or in St. Paul (Ramsey County). Four R/ECAPs in Minneapolis are primarily located in the center of the city, in the area stretching from Route 65 to the Upper Mississippi River. Two R/ECAPs are additionally found closer to the northwest area of the City. These neighborhoods are also composed mostly of Black or Hispanic residents, with more Hispanic residents being found along Route 65 and Black residents in the neighborhood along the Upper Mississippi, by Augsburg College. The presence of the college in that neighborhood may indicate that the neighborhood is not a true R/ECAP.

In St. Paul, R/ECAPs are similarly located in the center of the City, especially in the neighborhoods along St. Anthony Ave and along Interstate 35 East. These areas are primarily composed of Black and some Asian residents, with Asian residents found especially in the area stretching between Oakland Cemetery and Rice Arlington Field.

The trend maps show a dramatic decrease in the R/ECAPs in the Region over the course of thirty years. In 1990, more R/ECAPs existed in all the neighborhoods they are found today, especially in the northwest area of Minneapolis. These R/ECAPs were primarily composed of Black residents in Northwest Minneapolis, Black or Native American residents in central Minneapolis, and Black or Asian residents in St. Paul. The number of R/ECAPs in these areas rose in 2000, then stayed

the same in 2010. In the present day, however, the number of R/ECAPs in the Region is shrinking. The cluster of R/ECAPs in northwest Minneapolis now only has two R/ECAPs. The number of Hispanic residents in these tracts has grown over time. While the number of White residents has increased in these neighborhoods, especially in northwest Minneapolis, these tracts remain majority non-White, suggesting that areas have stopped being R/ECAPs due to lowering poverty rates.

### Contributing Factors of R/ECAPs

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and Region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of R/ECAPs.*

#### **Please see the Appendix for the following Contributing Factors to R/ECAPs:**

- Community opposition
- Deteriorated and abandoned properties
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
- Lack of community revitalization strategies
- Lack of local or regional cooperation
- Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods
- Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities
- Land use and zoning laws
- Location and type of affordable housing
- Loss of affordable housing
- Occupancy codes and restrictions
- Private discrimination
- Source of income discrimination

### **iii. Disparities in Access to Opportunity**

The following section describes locational differences and disparities experienced by different groups in accessing key features of opportunity: educational quality, jobs, transportation, and environmental health. Access to neighborhoods with high levels of opportunity is made more difficult due to discrimination and the lack of a sufficient range and supply of housing in such neighborhoods. In addition, the continuing legacy of discrimination and segregation can decrease the availability of quality infrastructure, educational resources, environmental protections, and good jobs, all of which can create disparities in access to opportunity. Please see the Data Documentation Appendix for more information on how these index values were calculated.

#### **1. Educational Opportunities**

For many low-income families of color, housing and education are inextricably linked. When families are relegated to segregated, low-opportunity areas, they are more likely to be farther away from high-performing schools with resources to help their children succeed. This section provides an overlapping analysis of where different racial/ethnic groups live and how that affects their ability to access proficient schools throughout the Twin Cities Region, Anoka County, Coon Rapids, Dakota County, Hennepin County, Bloomington, Eden Prairie, Minneapolis, Minnetonka, Plymouth, Ramsey County, St. Paul, Washington County, Woodbury, Scott County, and Carver County.

The analysis in this section is based a visual representation of a combination of data sources. First, we calculated the School Proficiency Index for the Region and all jurisdictions in this analysis. The School Proficiency Index compares the 4th grade test scores of elementary schools to the neighborhoods they live in or near to block-group level census data to determine which neighborhoods have access to proficient schools. Values range from 0 to 100, where a higher score represents access higher quality school systems. This data is then broken down by race and ethnicity. The maps for this section therefore include tract level data for each jurisdiction, an overlay of shading to indicate the School Proficiency Index Value, and an overlay of dot density data for race and national origin. This mapping allows us to illustrate which races and residents from different countries have the highest or lowest access to proficient schools. An important note, which is explained further in the Data Documentation, is that since test scores were broken down by school district, which often encompassed the entirety of a jurisdiction, some index values were the same across race/ethnicity for a jurisdiction.

1. *For the protected class group(s) HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to education in the jurisdiction and region.*
2. *For the protected class group(s) HUD has provided data, describe how the disparities in access to education relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.*

#### **Region**

The areas of the Region with the highest access to proficient schools are in central and southwestern Hennepin County, followed roughly by western, eastern, and southern borders of the

county. The areas of the county with the lowest access to proficient schools are in the center of the region, in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and the suburbs immediately north and south of Minneapolis.

### Anoka County

School Proficiency Index data for Anoka County displays a significant mix of access to proficient schools, though the majority of the county has high Index Values. On the lower end of the spectrum, are Fridley, Columbia Heights, and Hilltop to the far south, as well as northwestern Ramsey and the western half of the city of Nowthen. Hilltop and Columbia Heights have School Proficiency Index values between 18 and 30. Hilltop and Columbia Heights have concentrations of Black, Asian, and Hispanic residents, as well as residents from Mexico, India, and Ethiopia. Fridley also has a concentration of Mexican and Indian residents. This would indicate that these residents of color have much lower access to proficient schools than the remainder of Anoka County residents. The areas of Ramsey and Nowthen also have index values between 18 and 30. These areas are overwhelmingly white and not densely populated, though there is a very small cluster of Mexican residents (roughly 30 people) in western Nowthen.

Central Blaine, Spring Lake Park, Columbus, Linwood Township, and northern Lino Lakes have School Proficient index Values between 40 and 50. It is unclear why this strip of Blaine has lower Values than the remainder of the city. While this area of Blaine does not correspond to clusters of certain races, it does include clusters of Indian, Mexican, and Vietnamese residents, indicating that residents of a different national origin may have less access to proficient schools in this area. The low index values for the more remote cities of Anoka County are rural and almost entirely populated by white populations.

The areas of the county with the highest access to proficient schools are the eastern third of Blaine, and the majority of Lexington, Circle Pines, and Lino Lakes. While this section of Blaine does have clusters of Black and Asian residents as well as residents from Vietnam, India, and Mexico, the remainder of this area is overwhelmingly white, indicating that of the residents of Anoka County with the most access to proficient schools, the remainder of them are white. The remainder of the county has moderately high proficient access to schools, with values between 60 and 70. Though the remainder of Anoka County is very white, this area includes Coon Rapids, the city of Anoka, and Western Blaine, all of which have concentrations of Black, Asian, and Hispanic residents, as well as residents from India, Mexico, Ethiopia, and Liberia. This indicates that in these areas access to proficient schools is not negatively correlated to race or national origin.

### Coon Rapids

The entirety of the city of Coon Rapids has School Proficiency Index values between 60 and 70, indicating that the entire city has relatively high access to proficient schools, and there are no disparities in that access based on race or national origin.

### Dakota County

Dakota County has generally high access to proficient schools across the board, with the highest access occurring in western Dakota County, and the least access occurring in the farthest south areas of the county. Of the areas with the highest population density, Lakeville and eastern Eureka Township have the highest School Proficiency Index Values, between 70 and 80. Lakeville is predominately white, though it does have clusters of Hispanic and Asian residents, as well as a



heavy concentration of residents from Mexico, and clusters of residents from Laos and China. Eureka Township is predominately white, with demographic maps not reflecting immigrant populations or minority group residents. Greenville Township, Northfield, Waterford Township, southern Sciota Township, and southern Douglas Township have the lowest School Proficiency Index Values, between 18 and 20. This area is overwhelmingly white and sparsely populated.

The northern borders of the county have low to moderate School Proficiency Index Scores. While they are not high, they are also not the lowest. South St. Paul, and West St. Paul have index scores between 40 and 50. Northern and western Burnsville have Index scores between 50 and 60. These areas correspond to the Dakota County's biggest concentrations of minority and immigrant populations. The remainder of the county has index values between 60 and 70, indicating that the more remote cities and townships, with the exception of farthest south, have the highest access to proficient schools outside of Lakeville and Eureka. These areas are almost entirely white and are home to very few residents from other countries.

### Hennepin County

While individual cities will be discussed in more detail below, generally, access to proficient schools in Hennepin County begins moderately low in Minneapolis, and gradually increases to very high in the western suburbs, before dropping off again to very low in the far northwestern cities of the county. The lowest access to proficient schools is in Brooklyn Center. Sandwiched between Minneapolis with moderately low index values and Brooklyn Park and Crystal with significantly higher values, Brooklyn Center has an index score of between 18 and 20. Brooklyn Center is very concentrated with Black, Asian, and Hispanic residents, as well as residents from Mexico, Liberia, and Ethiopia.

The next lowest School Proficiency Index values are in the northwest section of Hennepin County. Rogers, Hassan Township, Hanover, and the vast majority of Corcoran have values between 20 and 30, indicating very poor access to proficient schools. Greenfield, Rockford, and the northwestern half of Independence have index values between 30 and 40, indicating slightly higher, but not significant access to independent schools. These areas have very low minority or immigrant populations.

The most moderate values are in the eastern and east of center areas of the county. Minneapolis, Bloomington, northern Golden Valley, Robbinsdale, Crystal, and northeastern Plymouth have index values between 40 and 50. These cities have heavy concentrations of Black and Hispanic residents, as well as residents from Liberia, Mexico, and India. Maple Grove, Shorewood, Excelsior, Tonka Bay, Greenwood, Deephaven, and Woodland have index values between 50 and 60. Maple Grove has a very concentrated Indian population and clusters of Asian residents. The remainders of these cities have very small minority or immigrant populations.

The residents of Hennepin County with the highest access to proficient schools live in central or eastern Hennepin County. Eden Prairie, Edina, Long Lake, most of Orono, Maple Plain, southeastern Independence, and southern Medina have index scores between 70-80. The outliers here are Dayton and Champlin, who also have these high scores on the far northeastern tip of the county. While Champlin does have a concentration of Black residents, Dayton is very white. With the exception of Eden Prairie, which has concentrations of Indian, Ethiopian, Mexican, and Somali

residents as well as clusters of Black and Asian residents, these areas have very small minority or immigrant populations. Parts of the county with the highest School Proficiency Index scores live in Minnetonka Beach, Mound, Spring Park, northern Minnetonka, Wayzata, the western half of Plymouth, and the northeast corner of Medina. These areas all have index values between 80 and 100. With the exception of Plymouth, these areas are very white, with small immigrant populations.

### Bloomington

With the exception of a small strip along the border of Edina, the entirety of the city of Bloomington has School Proficiency Index Values between 40 and 50, indicating low to moderate access to proficient schools. Despite the city having concentrations of people of color and immigrant populations, these groups do not appear to have disproportionately low access to proficient schools within the city of Bloomington.

### Eden Prairie

The entire city of Eden Prairie has very high access to proficient schools. With the exception of two, very small areas along the Minnetonka border, the entire city has index values between 70 and 80. Despite Eden Prairie's concentration of residents of color and immigrant populations, these groups do not appear to have disproportionately low access to proficient schools within the city.

### Minneapolis

Surprisingly, the entire city of Minneapolis has index values between 40 and 50. Despite being an urban city, with clear patterns of segregation of people of color and immigrant populations, it appears that all residents within the city of Minneapolis have relatively equal access to proficient schools in comparison to other residents of the city though not in comparison to residents of surrounding suburban communities.

### Minnetonka

School Proficiency Index values reflect moderate to high access to proficient schools throughout the city of Minnetonka. Eastern Minnetonka has values between 50 and 60. This area, which surrounds neighboring Hopkins, is home to concentrations of the city's Black and Asian residents, as well as a heavy concentration of residents from India, Russia, and Ukraine. Western Minnetonka along the orders of Woodland, Deephaven, and Shorewood has values between 70 and 80. This area has a concentration of Russian and Ukrainian residents but no significant clusters of residents of color. The northwestern tip of Minnetonka, bordering Plymouth and Wayzata, has values between 80 and 90. This area is predominately white, with a small cluster of Asian residents, Ethiopian residents, and a concentration of residents from Russia. This map reflects that generally, the areas of the city with higher immigrant and minority group residents have lower access to proficient schools, while the predominately white areas of the city have higher access.

### Plymouth

The School Proficiency Index Map for the city of Plymouth indicates significant variation in access to proficient schools, from moderately low to extremely high. If we were to slice the city on a diagonal, the entire western/southwestern section of the city has Index values between 90 and 100. These values are the highest in the city and among the highest in the entire region. While the southern and central portion of this area is predominately white, the northwestern corner and to a

lesser extent the southwestern corner, both have clusters of Black and Asian residents. The northeast corner is also home to the largest concentration of the city's Indian, Nigerian, Korean, and Chinese populations. This indicates that a sizable portion of the city's minority population has access to some of the best schools in the region. There are two sections of Plymouth with more moderate School Proficiency Index Values. A strip stretching along the northern border and ending in the northern center of the city, as well as the far southeast corner have index values between 40 and 50. Both of these sections are predominantly white, but the far southeast corner has clusters of Mexican and Chinese residents.

The area of Plymouth with the lowest access to proficient schools is along the eastern side, from the center of the eastern border with New Hope and narrowly moving towards the center of the city. This area, that corresponds to a concentration of Black, Asian, and Hispanic residents, has index values between 30 and 40. This area also corresponds to concentrations of Nigerian, Indian, Mexican, and Korean residents. Given the small size of Plymouth, this is a drastic difference in access to proficient schools that appears to affect minority and immigrant populations most significantly.

#### Ramsey County

School Proficiency Index data for Ramsey County reflects clear stratification of access to proficient schools, where areas with the highest concentration of minority group and immigrant populations correspond to the lowest access to proficient schools and the predominantly white and non-immigrant group areas have the highest access to proficient schools. This pattern is reflected with the lightest shading occurring in St. Paul, moderate shading occurring in the immediate outer ring suburbs of St. Paul, and the darkest shading in the northern third of Ramsey County.

The lowest values for the county are in St. Paul, with values between 30 and 40. St. Paul is the main area of the county where Black, Asian, and Hispanic residents, as well as residents from Laos, Thailand, and Ethiopia are concentrated. Compared to the rest of Ramsey County, these populations have significantly lower access to proficient schools. The immediate suburbs, including Maplewood, Little Canada, Falcon Heights, North St. Paul, and the majority of Roseville all have index values between 40 and 50. These cities have Ramsey County's second largest concentration of minority and immigrant populations, indicating that while residents of these cities have slightly higher access to proficient schools than St. Paul residents, this access is still rather low.

The highest access to proficient schools occurs across the entire northern third of the county, in the cities of new Brighton, Mounds View, Arden Hills, Shoreview, North Oaks, Vadnais Heights, Gem Lake, White Bear Lake, White Bear Township, and the northwestern corner of Roseville. These cities all have School Proficiency Index values between 60 and 70. Mounds View and New Brighton have clusters of Black and Asian residents, as well as residents from Mexico, Ethiopia, and Thailand, indicating that minority and/or immigrant group populations residing in these cities have higher access to proficient schools than members of those same groups living elsewhere in Ramsey County. The remainder of these cities with high access to proficient schools are predominantly white, with smaller populations of minority or immigrant group residents.

Like Hennepin County, Ramsey County's urban center of St. Paul has the lowest values and its farther out suburbs have the highest values. Overall, however, Ramsey County's urban center has lower values than Minneapolis, and the higher values for the outer county are still significantly lower than Hennepin County.

### St. Paul

The entirety of the city of St. Paul has School Proficiency Index values between 30 and 40. Despite significant segregation of minority group and immigrant group populations in certain areas of the city, this segregation does not appear to create disproportionately low access to proficient schools for specific groups. There is low access to proficient schools across the board.

### Washington County

The majority of Washington County has moderate to high access to proficient schools. Woodbury, Cottage Grove, and western Grant have the highest access to proficient schools, at values between 70 and 80. While all the cities are predominantly white, Woodbury and Cottage Grove have the overwhelming majority of the cities minority and immigrant group populations, indicating that members of these groups living in the County have high access to proficient schools. The vast majority of the remainder of Washington County has School Proficiency Index values that are slightly lower, between 60 and 70. Stillwater Township, West Lakeland Township, Lakeland, Lakeland Shores, Lake St. Croix Beach, St. Mary's Point, Afton, Denmark Township, eastern Grant, and the majority of Lake Elmo fall into this range. With the exception of Stillwater, these areas are not densely populated at all and are predominantly white. Oakdale and the southeastern corner of Lake Elmo have the lowest access to proficient schools in the county, with values between 40 and 50. Oakdale has a concentration of Black and Asian residents, as well as residents from Laos and Mexico. Compared to other areas of the county with concentrations of minority or immigrant populations, residents of these groups in Oakdale have much lower access to proficient schools.

### Woodbury

The vast majority of the city of Woodbury has high access to proficient schools. With the exception of a slim, L-shaped area in the northeastern corner of the city, the rest of Woodbury have School Proficiency Index values between 70 and 80. This area does have clusters of both minority group and immigrant group populations. The northeastern corner of the county has values between 60 and 70. This area has smaller clusters of Black and Asian residents, as well as a concentrated mix of residents from China, India, Mexico, and Ethiopia. The strip along the northwestern corner of Woodbury has the lowest School Proficiency Index values of the entire city, between 40 and 50. This area has a small population of minority group residents, as well as more significant clusters of residents from India and Mexico.

### Scott County

Scott County has School Proficiency Index values ranging from 50 to 80, indicating that the majority of residents have moderate to high access to proficient schools. The areas of the city with the highest values, between 70 and 80, are in predominantly white areas along the eastern and western edges of the county: Prior Lake, Southern Savage, Blakely Township, Credit River Township, the majority of Belle Plaine Township, southwestern St. Lawrence Township, northeastern Spring Lake Township, and northeastern New Market Township. These areas are

overwhelmingly white, with very few minority or immigrant group residents. The areas of Scott County with the highest concentrations of minority group and immigrant populations have the next highest values for the county. Shakopee, Jackson Township, northeastern Louisville Township, Helena Township, Cedar Lake Township, and New Prague all have values between 60 and 70. The remainder of the county has values between 60 and 70. While northeastern St. Lawrence Township, Jordan, Sand Creek Township, and western Spring Lake Township are predominantly white, the northeastern corner of Shakopee and northern Savage have clusters of Black and Asian residents, as well as residents from Mexico, Somalia, Vietnam, and India.

### Carver County

The entirety of Carver County has moderately high access to proficient schools. The lowest values in the county are in the far northwestern and far eastern corners. Chanhassen, Chaska, most of Victoria, southeastern Laketown Township, eastern Dahlgren, northeastern San Francisco Township, most of Watertown Township, Watertown, and Hollywood township have School Proficiency Index Values between 60 and 70. Chanhassen and Chaska are almost exclusively the locations of Carver County's minority and immigrant group populations. The remainder of the county has School Proficiency Index Values between 70 and 80. These areas are almost exclusively white and non-immigrant, indicating that residents from minority groups and immigrant populations have slightly lower access to proficient schools.

#### b. Environmental Opportunities

1. *For the protected class group(s) HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to education in the jurisdiction and region.*
2. *For the protected class group(s) HUD has provided data, describe how the disparities in access to education relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.*

Region-wide, there are disparities across racial/ethnic groups in access to environmental opportunities, measured as lower exposure to and effects from pollution. Across almost jurisdictions in the Region, non-Hispanic whites, exhibit the highest access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods (index scores of 26), followed by Native Americans and Asian or Pacific Islanders (both 19). All other racial/ethnic groups live in areas with lower index scores: Non-Hispanic Blacks score significantly lowest at 17, followed by Hispanics at 20.

Overall, the Region scores poorly on environmental opportunities. Only Carver County had scores in the 50s, and Dakota County had indices in the 30-40 range. Several others jurisdictions had indices below 10, including Ramsey County, St. Paul, Woodbury, and Minneapolis.

In addition to the Region, other jurisdictions also have disparate environmental scores between races. One such jurisdiction is Scott County, in which non-Hispanic whites have a score 37 whereas non-Hispanic Blacks have an index of 26. Another such jurisdiction is Anoka County, with non-Hispanic whites having an index of 30 and non-Hispanic Blacks 19.

Jurisdictions with the highest environmental opportunity appear to have primarily large concentrations of non-Hispanic Whites. Examples include Washington County, Dakota County, and Woodbury. The jurisdiction with the lowest concentration of non-Hispanic whites, St. Paul,

has the lowest environmental opportunity scores. St. Paul and other low-scoring jurisdictions including Minneapolis, Hennepin County, and Ramsey County are also home to the eleven R/ECAPs in the Region. Bloomington, with the second lowest environmental opportunity score, does not contain any R/ECAPs, nor do low-scoring Minnetonka and Plymouth.

In the Region, lower-scoring jurisdictions exhibit a diversity of residential patterns, from the large cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis with a higher concentration of non-Hispanic Blacks, Hispanics, and Asian/Pacific Islanders to the predominantly suburban jurisdictions of Bloomington, Minnetonka, and Plymouth.

*c. Economic Opportunities*

- 1. For the protected class group(s) HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to education in the jurisdiction and region.*
- 2. For the protected class group(s) HUD has provided data, describe how the disparities in access to education relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.*

Access to employment at a decent wage is a hallmark of broader access to opportunity. The neighborhood or city in which a person lives can affect one's access to employment. This can happen both through proximity of residential areas to places with high concentrations (or low concentrations) of jobs and through barriers to residents of particular neighborhoods accessing jobs, even when they are close by. The analysis in this section is based on review of two data indicators for each jurisdiction, the Labor Market Index and the Jobs Proximity Index. The Labor Market Index measures, by census tract in a jurisdiction, the level of engagement residents within that tract have in the labor force. Values range from 0 to 100. The higher the score, the higher the rates of employment in that particular area. The Jobs Proximity Index measures by census tract, the accessibility that tract's residents have to employment opportunities. Values range from 0 to 100. The higher the score, the more access residents from that area have to employment opportunities.

Anoka County

The vast majority of Anoka County has high Labor Market Index values, indicating that a large majority of residents are employed and participate in the labor market. The lowest Labor Market Index values occur in the city of Anoka, a small patch of eastern Blaine, norther Fridley, eastern Columbia Heights, and the northwest corner of Lino Lakes. These areas do not correspond to areas with concentrations of minority groups, but do correspond directly to concentrations of residents born outside of the United States. The area of Anoka with lower index scores corresponds to clusters of Liberian and Mexican residents. The area of Fridley has a concentration of Mexican and Indian residents, and the area of Columbia Heights has concentrations of Ethiopian and Mexican residents. This indicates that in Anoka County, some residents of immigrant populations have lower participation in the labor market. The remainder of the county, regardless of concentrations of minority or immigrant populations, have Labor Market Index values between 80 and 90, indicating very high participation in the labor market and very low levels of unemployment.

Coon Rapids

The entirety of the city of Coon Rapids, regardless of groupings of racial or immigrant populations, has Labor Market Index values between 80 and 90. This indicates very high levels of labor market participation and low levels of unemployment across the board.

### Dakota County

Overall, residents within Dakota County have relatively high participation in the labor market. Values range from 70 to 100 throughout the county. The areas with the highest Labor Market Index values are located in small patches near central Rosemount, northeastern Farmington/western Empire Township, northeastern Lakeville, and western Eagan. These areas have Index values between 90 and 100. While these areas do not correspond to large numbers of minority group populations, they correspond heavily to areas with concentration of the County's immigrant populations. In Farmington, the patch corresponds to clusters of Liberian and Mexican residents. In Rosemount, the patch corresponds to clusters of Liberian, Mexican, and Bosnian residents. The areas of Eagan and Lakeville correspond to a very heavy concentration of all of the County's immigrant groups.

The areas of the county with the lowest Labor Market Index values are in central Burnsville, central Apple Valley, northern Mendota Heights, West St. Paul, and northeastern South St. Paul. These areas have values between 70 and 80. These areas do not correspond to high concentrations of minority group residents, but some correspond to certain immigrant populations. Central Apple Valley has a concentration of Laotian residents, West St. Paul has a very heavy concentration of residents from Mexico and Liberia, and northeastern South St. Paul has a cluster of Liberian residents. This reflects that immigrant group residents in these areas have lower levels of participation in the labor market than residents of the same groups elsewhere in the County. The remainder of Dakota County has Labor Market Index values between 80 and 90 across the board.

### Hennepin County

The overwhelming majority of cities in Hennepin County have Labor Market Index values between 80 and 90, indicating very high participation in the labor market. There are four areas of the County with higher values. A central and northeastern section of St. Louis Park, southeastern Champlin, and central/north of central Minneapolis all have index values between 90 and 100. These areas of St. Louis Park and Champlin are predominantly white, but in St. Louis Park that patch corresponds to concentration of Mexican residents. In Minneapolis (discussed in more detail below), these areas have significant minority and immigrant group populations as well. The areas of Hennepin County with the lowest Labor Market Index values are in Orono, Wayzata, southwestern Plymouth, southeastern Excelsior, central and western Minnetonka, southeastern Edina, and several patches in Bloomington. Though lower than the remainder of the county, these values are still between 70 and 80. With the exception of Bloomington (discussed in more detail below), these areas are predominantly white and do not seem to indicate lower participation among minority or immigrant group populations.

### Bloomington

The entirety of the city of Bloomington has Labor Market Index values between 70 and 90. The northeast corner, a strip along the southwest border, and a patch just north of the center of the city have the lowest values, which are between 70 and 80. This still represents high levels of employment, and these patches do not correspond to concentrations of minority groups. These areas

do not correspond to concentrations of immigrant populations, with the exception of the northern central patch which has a cluster of residents from Mexico. The remainder of the city has index values between 80 and 90, including the northeastern section of the Bloomington with the heaviest concentration of minority and immigrant group populations.

### Eden Prairie

The overwhelming majority of the city of Eden Prairie has Labor Market Index values between 80 and 90, indicating very high participation in the labor market across the board, and low levels of unemployment regardless of race or national origin. The one exception is a small patch along the eastern border, but even this patch has values between 70 and 80. This patch does have a cluster of Black residents, as well as a heavy concentration of residents from Somalia, China, and almost the entirety of the city's Ethiopian population. This tends to indicate that residents from these immigrant groups may have lower involvement in the labor market than members of the same groups elsewhere in the city.

### Minneapolis

Generally, the whitest areas of Minneapolis have the highest levels of participation in the labor market. The areas northeast and west of downtown Minneapolis have Labor Market Index values between 90 and 100. These areas have small clusters of Black and Asian residents, but are predominantly white. The area west of downtown does have a concentration of Somali residents. The area of Minneapolis with the lowest value is a small patch in the center of the city. This patch has Labor Market Index values between 60 and 70. While this area does correspond to clusters of Black, Somali, and Ethiopian residents, the lower values in this patch may be explained by its proximity to the University of Minnesota. Northeastern and northwestern Minneapolis have the next lowest values, between 70 and 80. Both areas are home to the city's concentrations of Black and Asian residents, as well as Mexican, Laotian, and Ethiopian residents. The remainder of the city has index values between 80 and 90, regardless of race or national origin.

### Minnetonka

The entirety of Minnetonka has high labor market participation, with values ranging from 70 to 90 on the Labor Market Index. There are two patches of the city, one along the western border and one just south of the center of the city, that have values between 70 and 80. These areas are almost exclusively white, but the southern patch does have a concentration of residents from various immigrant populations. This tends to indicate that these residents may have lower participation in the labor market, compared to residents of the same groups elsewhere in the city. The rest of Minnetonka has values between 80 and 90, regardless of race or national origin, indicating high labor market participation across the board.

### Plymouth

With the exception of a small patch in the southwest corner of the city, the entire city of Plymouth has Labor Market Index values between 80 and 90, indicating high labor market participation across the board. These values remain high regardless of concentrations of race or residents with different national origins. The southeastern patch has values between 70 and 80, indicating labor market participation that is still fairly high. This patch does not correspond to concentrations of minority or immigrant group populations, reflecting that these groups do not have disparately low participation in the labor market.



### Ramsey County

Ramsey County has various levels of labor market participation, though the entire county has values higher than 60. Both the lowest and highest levels of labor market participation are in St. Paul, which is discussed individually below. The remainder of Ramsey County has values between 70 and 90.

#### d. . Transportation

1. *For the protected class group(s) HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to education in the jurisdiction and region.*
2. *For the protected class group(s) HUD has provided data, describe how the disparities in access to education relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.*

Higher scores on the low transportation cost index indicate greater access to low cost transportation. When analyzing the Twin Cities Region as a whole, non-Hispanic whites have the lowest scores (74.19). Black residents have the highest score of 83 while Hispanic and Native Americans have the second highest score of 80. Asians and Pacific Islanders have a score of 79. Regionally, low transportation cost index scores are similar for all racial and ethnic groups.

There are no significant disparities between racial/ethnic groups in the low transportation cost index in most jurisdictions in the Region. In most jurisdictions, there are higher scores for members of protected classes than for non-Hispanic Whites. Almost all index scores are above 70 for all racial and ethnic groups.

The Transit Trips Index measures how often low-income families in a neighborhood use public transportation. Transit trips index scores also do not vary significantly by racial or ethnic group in most jurisdictions in the Twin Cities region, but scores vary between regions. The jurisdiction with the highest score is Minneapolis, with a range between 84-86. St. Paul is also high, with a range of 78-80. Jurisdictions with lower scores include Carver County, with ranges of 47-52, and Scott County, with ranges of 48-54. Scores are moderate to high in all Twin Cities jurisdictions.

Low Transportation Cost Index scores as well as Transit Trips index scores are generally lower in the more suburban and rural sections of the Twin Cities region than the more highly populated cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Scores are generally higher in jurisdictions with greater levels of density, which are also the location of R/ECAPs. Jurisdictions with greater concentrations of non-Hispanic white residents tend to have lower transit index scores and transportation cost index scores. This pattern likely contributes to disparities in transportation cost index and transit index scores between non-Hispanic whites and other racial and ethnic groups in the Region.

#### e. Patterns in Disparities in Access to Opportunity

1. *For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, identify and discuss any overarching patterns of access to opportunity and exposure to adverse community factors. Include how these patterns compare to patterns of segregation, integration, and R/ECAPs. Describe these patterns for the jurisdiction and region*

Generally, access to opportunity in the Twin Cities region is highest for non-Hispanic whites, particularly in educational opportunity, environmental opportunity, and labor market engagement. By contrast, access to educational opportunity, environmental opportunity, and labor market engagement is lowest for non-Hispanic Blacks. However, when it comes to transportation and jobs proximity non-Hispanic Blacks have higher opportunities than non-Hispanic whites, as do the majority of Native American, Asian or Pacific Islander, and Hispanic populations.

Geographically, access to environmental and educational opportunity is generally lowest in the higher density regions of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and higher in the more suburban and exurban portions of the Region. The reverse is true for access to transportation and job opportunities, which are higher in the more populated regions. Labor market engagement is consistently high throughout the Region.

**Table 1: Index Values, Anoka County**

	Low Transportation Cost Index	Transit Index	Environmental Opportunity Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Labor Market Engagement Index	School Proficiency Index
White	67.55	50.72	30.45	13.59	84.34	63.84
Black	78.39	59.76	18.7	22.65	82.87	56.38
Native American	71.57	54.08	27.12	17.77	83.29	54.85
Asian or Pacific Islander	72.17	56	24.22	15.78	84.11	60.38
Hispanic	75.68	58.77	20.37	20.4	83.03	55.9

**Table 2: Index Values, Coon Rapids**

	Low Transportation Cost Index	Transit Index	Environmental Opportunity Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Labor Market Engagement Index	School Proficiency Index
White	74.74	56.59	26.87	10.21	83.64	67.46
Black	77.36	57.47	25.69	10.37	83.74	67.46
Native American	75	58.38	26.9	7.37	83.83	67.46
Asian or Pacific Islander	74.3	56.64	26.15	9.44	84.01	67.46
Hispanic	77.96	60.08	25.4	9.04	84.13	67.46

**Table 3: Index Values, Dakota County**

	Low Transportation Cost Index	Transit Index	Environmental Opportunity Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Labor Market Engagement Index	School Proficiency Index
White	71.55	57.6	40.01	27.14	85.39	65.46
Black	78.03	62.41	37.18	30.87	85.22	62.81
Native American	76.09	60.29	37.01	36.77	84.5	60.62
Asian or Pacific Islander	73.32	59.52	38.02	30.91	85.94	64.79
Hispanic	77.16	62.01	35.6	30.88	84.34	63.42

**Table 4: Index Values, Hennepin County**

	Low Transportation Cost Index	Transit Index	Environmental Opportunity Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Labor Market Engagement Index	School Proficiency Index
White	78.87	70.04	23.64	64.9	84.11	53.1
Black	84.62	77.22	17.37	66.34	81.9	48.8
Native American	84.87	79.54	14.73	71.74	82.79	48.64
Asian or Pacific Islander	79.97	72.17	22.18	62.82	83.01	52.34
Hispanic	84.43	77.31	17.66	69.14	83.57	48.86

**Table 5: Index Values, Bloomington**

	Low Transportation Cost Index	Transit Index	Environmental Opportunity Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Labor Market Engagement Index	School Proficiency Index
White	81.17	68.09	29.16	70.36	82.39	49.87
Black	83.55	68.09	26.32	71.32	82.98	49.87
Native American	80.59	65.81	30.97	61.86	82.37	49.87
Asian or Pacific Islander	82.38	69.32	28.12	71.46	83.34	49.87
Hispanic	83.47	69.92	26.3	72.83	83.71	49.87

**Table 6: Index Values, Eden Prairie**

	Low Transportation Cost Index	Transit Index	Environmental Opportunity Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Labor Market Engagement Index	School Proficiency Index
White	71.82	65.47	33	83.73	85.37	72.11
Black	80.92	69.98	30.85	94.29	84.36	72.11
Native American	66.6	61.36	33.58	83.91	85.54	72.11
Asian or Pacific Islander	73.54	68.5	33.22	86.23	85.89	72.11
Hispanic	80.87	70.77	32.14	92.75	85.49	72.11

**Table 7: Index Values, Minneapolis**

	Low Transportation Cost Index	Transit Index	Environmental Opportunity Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Labor Market Engagement Index	School Proficiency Index
White	87.55	84.33	11.82	72.49	85.26	46.09
Black	88.8	86.41	10.51	79.83	80.42	46.09
Native American	88.22	85.74	9.44	77.23	82.51	46.09
Asian or Pacific Islander	88.01	85.29	10.87	80.24	80.59	46.09
Hispanic	88.51	86.72	9.98	77.96	83.48	46.09

**Table 8: Index Values, Minnetonka**

	Low Transportation Cost Index	Transit Index	Environmental Opportunity Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Labor Market Engagement Index	School Proficiency Index
White	75.61	61.45	30.52	80.99	82.13	67.1
Black	83.28	70.22	26.65	87.27	84.11	63.14
Native American	75.66	59.83	30.7	82.24	82.8	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	81.16	67.82	28.51	85.94	83.01	62.69
Hispanic	76.94	63	30.15	81.28	82.25	65.96

**Table 9: Index Values, Plymouth**

	Low Transportation Cost Index	Transit Index	Environmental Opportunity Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Labor Market Engagement Index	School Proficiency Index
White	75.88	65.4	30.15	63.82	84.44	78.14
Black	76.31	66.89	29.53	63.04	84.99	71.24
Native American	74.73	63.96	30.15	69.15	83.15	82.34
Asian or Pacific Islander	75.38	64.49	30.74	60.27	85.01	78.4
Hispanic	77.25	66.74	29.59	66	85.02	75.7

**Table 10: Index Values, Ramsey County**

	Low Transportation Cost Index	Transit Index	Environmental Opportunity Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Labor Market Engagement Index	School Proficiency Index
White	81.92	70.66	7.34	68.26	82.38	46.87
Black	85.07	76.65	6.99	72.96	80.54	39.41
Native American	84.65	76.57	6.05	76.21	80.79	41.17
Asian or Pacific Islander	83.34	74.58	8.42	70.24	80.23	39.77
Hispanic	83.84	75.15	7.52	70.64	81.25	40.7

**Table 11: Index Values, St. Paul**

	Low Transportation Cost Index	Transit Index	Environmental Opportunity Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Labor Market Engagement Index	School Proficiency Index
White	85.62	78.51	7.32	75.18	83.08	36.83
Black	86.11	79.54	7.94	75.38	80.07	36.83
Native American	86.17	80.72	6.49	79.53	80.41	36.83
Asian or Pacific Islander	84.63	78.05	9.7	73.24	79.57	36.83
Hispanic	85.07	78.81	8.41	73.64	80.86	36.83

**Table 12: Index Values, Washington County**

	Low Transportation Cost Index	Transit Index	Environmental Opportunity Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Labor Market Engagement Index	School Proficiency Index
White	66.27	49.79	20.96	23.65	83.73	64.24
Black	73.97	51.6	14.89	26.32	78.64	64.65
Native American	78.41	36.7	26.13	40.79	58.32	65.21
Asian or Pacific Islander	69.33	54.28	11.32	19.36	84.63	64.7
Hispanic	69.22	53.27	14.51	21.04	83.36	62.72

**Table 13: Index Values, Woodbury**

	Low Transportation Cost Index	Transit Index	Environmental Opportunity Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Labor Market Engagement Index	School Proficiency Index
White	69.49	57.14	7.74	14.13	85.35	70.33
Black	72.68	58.32	7.21	14.38	85.25	70.33
Native American	78.59	58.9	4.26	23.87	85.63	70.33
Asian or Pacific Islander	69.8	56.34	7.73	14.02	85.73	70.33
Hispanic	70.3	58.59	7.35	13.77	85.35	70.33

**Table 14: Index Values, Scott County**

	Low Transportation Cost Index	Transit Index	Environmental Opportunity Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Labor Market Engagement Index	School Proficiency Index
White	62.7	47.77	37.32	27.41	86.37	72.13
Black	69.09	54.34	25.92	30.86	87.48	66.85
Native American	64.18	48.46	36.13	32.83	82.82	69.67
Asian or Pacific Islander	67.38	52.95	29.17	31.82	87.41	71.26
Hispanic	67.01	50.05	33.84	30.91	85.84	71.39

**Table 15: Index Values, Carver County**

	Low Transportation Cost Index	Transit Index	Environmental Opportunity Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Labor Market Engagement Index	School Proficiency Index
White	64.74	47.67	55.79	29.77	86.93	67.58
Black	65.42	46.93	55.22	28.4	87.66	67.58
Native American	67.93	48.41	55.91	29.16	86.94	67.58
Asian or Pacific Islander	66.28	52.35	49.82	38.22	87.14	67.58
Hispanic	68.96	52.29	52.43	31.73	87.01	67.58

**Table 16: Index Values, Region**

	Low Transportation Cost Index	Transit Index	Environmental Opportunity Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Labor Market Engagement Index	School Proficiency Index
White	74.19	61.83	26.2	45.94	84.26	56.94
Black	82.96	73.1	17.1	59.45	81.95	48.29
Native American	80.33	69.06	18.96	57.91	81.18	49.28
Asian or Pacific Islander	78.71	68.71	18.93	55.19	82.71	48.95
Hispanic	80.76	70.3	19.58	55.19	83.3	49.52

#### **iv. Disproportionate Housing Needs**

- 1. Which groups (by race/ethnicity and family status) experience higher rates of housing cost burden, overcrowding, or substandard housing when compared to other groups? Which groups also experience higher rates of severe housing burdens when compared to other groups?*

Across the Twin Cities Region, many residents face high rates of housing problems, severe housing problems, and severe housing cost burden. The four HUD-designated housing problems include when a “1) housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2) housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3) household is overcrowded; and 4) household is cost burdened”<sup>5</sup>. Households are considered to have a housing problem if they experience at least one of the above. This analysis also considers what HUD designates as severe housing problems, which are a lack of kitchen or plumbing, more than one person per room, or cost burden greater than 50%.

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<sup>5</sup> [https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/bg\\_chas.html](https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/bg_chas.html)



## Housing Problems

**Table 1: Housing Problems, Anoka County**

<b>Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems</b>	<b># with problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	25,457	109,560	23.24%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	2,619	4,791	54.66%
<b>Hispanic</b>	1,472	3,234	45.52%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	1,073	3,811	28.16%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	228	784	29.08%
<b>Total</b>	30,849	122,180	25.25%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	14045	77157	18.20%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	4146	11912	34.81%
<b>Non-family households</b>	13275	34582	38.39%
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	10996	109,560	10.04%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	1569	4,791	32.75%
<b>Hispanic</b>	969	3,234	29.96%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	625	3,811	16.40%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	118	784	15.05%
<b>Total</b>	14,277	122,180	11.69%

### **Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden**

Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	Jurisdiction		
	Race/Ethnicity	# with severe cost burden	# households
White, Non-Hispanic	9635	109,560	8.79%
Black, Non-Hispanic	1288	4,791	26.88%
Hispanic	452	3,234	13.98%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	424	3,811	11.13%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	94	784	11.99%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,893</b>	<b>122,180</b>	<b>9.73%</b>
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	5170	77157	6.70%
Family households, 5+ people	949	11912	7.97%
Non-family households	6067	34582	17.54%

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016.

In Anoka County, rates of housing problems, severe housing problems and cost burden are fairly consistent with the Region as a whole. Slightly fewer residents are likely to experience housing problems, but the rates remain high for Black and Hispanic residents at 54.66% and 45.52%, respectively. Families with five or more members or non-family households are more likely to experience housing problems as well. While less residents overall experience severe housing problems, Black and Hispanic residents experience significantly higher rates at 32.75% and 29.96% respectively, compared to 11.69% of residents overall. Black residents experience cost burden most frequently at 26.88%.

**Table 2: Housing Problems, Coon Rapids**

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	5,190	21,200	24.48%
Black, Non-Hispanic	589	975	60.41%
Hispanic	320	675	47.41%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	124	589	21.05%

<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	35	70	50.00%
<b>Total</b>	6,258	23,509	26.62%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	2470	14375	17.18%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	830	1995	41.60%
<b>Non-family households</b>	3135	7555	41.50%
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	2420	21,200	11.42%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	333	975	34.15%
<b>Hispanic</b>	190	675	28.15%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	63	589	10.70%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	10	70	14.29%
<b>Total</b>	3,016	23,509	12.83%

<b>Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>			
<b>Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>		
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b># with severe cost burden</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe cost burden</b>
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	2155	21,200	10.17%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	265	975	27.18%
<b>Hispanic</b>	100	675	14.81%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	60	589	10.19%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	10	70	14.29%
<b>Total</b>	2,590	23,509	11.02%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	914	14375	6.36%

<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	180	1995	9.02%
<b>Non-family households</b>	1614	7555	21.36%

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016.

Of the entire Region, disproportionate experiences of housing problems are most visible in Coon Rapids. Black residents in Coon Rapids experience housing problems at a rate of 60.41%, the highest in the Region. This is despite the total population experiencing housing problems at a rate of 26.62%, which is slightly less than average. Large families or non-family households experience housing problems at rates of 41.60% and 41.50%, respectively. Black residents are about half as likely to experience severe housing problems, but this figure at 34.15% is still higher than the 12.83% overall rate. Hispanic residents experience severe housing problems at a rate of 28.15%, which is also higher than average for Coon Rapids.

**Table 3: Housing Problems, Dakota County**

<b>Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems</b>	<b># with problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	30,281	129,933	23.31%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	3,223	7,015	45.94%
<b>Hispanic</b>	3,176	7,100	44.73%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	1,401	5,646	24.81%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	106	323	32.82%
<b>Total</b>	38,187	150,017	25.46%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	16938	92750	18.26%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	3871	12196	31.74%
<b>Non-family households</b>	18193	47428	38.36%
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	12103	129,933	9.31%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	1544	7,015	22.01%

<b>Hispanic</b>	1735	7,100	24.44%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	831	5,646	14.72%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	42	323	13.00%
<b>Total</b>	16,255	150,017	10.84%

<b>Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>			
<b>Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>		
	<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b># with severe cost burden</b>	<b># households</b>
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	11153	129,933	8.58%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	1220	7,015	17.39%
<b>Hispanic</b>	1197	7,100	16.86%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	537	5,646	9.51%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	49	323	15.17%
<b>Total</b>	14,156	150,017	9.44%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	5799	92750	6.25%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	1087	12196	8.91%
<b>Non-family households</b>	7650	47428	16.13%

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016.

In Dakota County, rates of residents experiencing housing problems, severe housing problems and cost burden are for the most part consistent with the Region. 25.46% of residents overall experience housing problems, with the figure being higher than but not as high as other jurisdictions for Black and Hispanic residents, at 45.94% and 44.73%. Non-family households are most likely to experience housing problems at 38.36%. Black, Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander residents are more likely to experience severe housing problems than White residents, at rates of 22.01%, 24.44% and 14.72%, respectively, as opposed to 9.31% for White residents. Black and Hispanic residents are also twice as likely to experience severe cost burden, at rates of 17.39% and 16.86%.

**Table 4: Housing Problems, Hennepin County**

<b>Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>	
<b>Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>	

Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
White, Non-Hispanic	100,595	383,873	26.21%
Black, Non-Hispanic	29,446	51,599	57.07%
Hispanic	10,946	20,655	52.99%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	7,361	24,981	29.47%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	1028	2,450	41.96%
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,376</b>	<b>483,558</b>	<b>30.89%</b>
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
Family households, <5 people	54606	250051	21.84%
Family households, 5+ people	15577	34498	45.15%
Non-family households	83373	209127	39.87%
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
White, Non-Hispanic	46648	383,873	12.15%
Black, Non-Hispanic	17799	51,599	34.49%
Hispanic	7345	20,655	35.56%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	4291	24,981	17.18%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	644	2,450	26.29%
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,727</b>	<b>483,558</b>	<b>15.87%</b>

<b>Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	Jurisdiction		
	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden
White, Non-Hispanic	43390	383,873	11.30%
Black, Non-Hispanic	14261	51,599	27.64%
Hispanic	3613	20,655	17.49%

<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	2437	24,981	9.76%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	597	2,450	24.37%
<b>Total</b>	64,298	483,558	13.30%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	21464	250051	8.58%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	3730	34498	10.81%
<b>Non-family households</b>	41239	209127	19.72%

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016.

Residents of Hennepin County are overall more likely to experience housing problems, severe housing problems, and severe cost burden. 30.89% of all residents experience housing problems, with high rates for Black and Hispanic residents at 57.07% and 52.99%. Native American residents in the County similarly experience high rates at 41.96% (this figure is more dependable than in other jurisdictions due to the higher Native American population in Hennepin County). Large families and non-family households are also more likely to experience housing problems, at 45.15% and 39.87%, respectively. While 15.87% of households overall experience severe housing problems, white residents are least likely to experience them, at 12.15%. Hispanic residents most likely to experience severe housing problems, at 35.56%. Overall, 13.30% of residents experience cost burden, but Asian or Pacific Islander residents are least likely to at 9.76%, while Black and Native American households experience cost burden at rates of 27.64% and 24.37%.

**Table 5: Housing Problems, Bloomington**

<b>Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems</b>	<b># with problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	6,985	29,970	23.31%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	1,305	2,460	53.05%
<b>Hispanic</b>	919	1,705	53.90%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	490	1,495	32.78%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	14	65	21.54%
<b>Total</b>	9,713	35,695	27.21%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			

Family households, <5 people	3500	19485	17.96%
Family households, 5+ people	1185	2170	54.61%
Non-family households	5200	14570	35.69%
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
White, Non-Hispanic	2995	29,970	9.99%
Black, Non-Hispanic	780	2,460	31.71%
Hispanic	593	1,705	34.78%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	255	1,495	17.06%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	65	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,623</b>	<b>35,695</b>	<b>12.95%</b>

<b>Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>			
<b>Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>		
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b># with severe cost burden</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe cost burden</b>
White, Non-Hispanic	2755	29,970	9.19%
Black, Non-Hispanic	615	2,460	25.00%
Hispanic	260	1,705	15.25%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	135	1,495	9.03%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	65	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,765</b>	<b>35,695</b>	<b>10.55%</b>
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
Family households, <5 people	1314	19485	6.74%
Family households, 5+ people	165	2170	7.60%
Non-family households	2360	14570	16.20%

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016.



Rates of housing problems, severe housing problems and cost burden are consistent with the Region for Bloomington. Hispanic residents experience housing problems at a slightly higher rate than Black residents, at 53.90% and 53.50%. Large families are especially likely to experience housing problems in Bloomington at 54.61%. While 12.95% of all residents experience severe housing problems, Black and Hispanic residents are almost three times as likely to do so. 25.00% of Black residents in the City also experience severe housing cost burden.

**Table 6: Housing Problems, Eden Prairie**

<b>Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems</b>	<b># with problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	4,160	20,330	20.46%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	715	1,215	58.85%
<b>Hispanic</b>	345	710	48.59%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	304	2,040	14.90%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	20	75	26.67%
<b>Total</b>	5,544	24,370	22.75%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	2450	15390	15.92%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	625	1999	31.27%
<b>Non-family households</b>	2505	7330	34.17%
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	2090	20,330	10.28%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	520	1,215	42.80%
<b>Hispanic</b>	119	710	16.76%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	180	2,040	8.82%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	20	75	26.67%
<b>Total</b>	2,929	24,370	12.02%

<b>Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>			
<b>Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>		
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b># with severe cost burden</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe cost burden</b>
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	1965	20,330	9.67%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	280	1,215	23.05%
<b>Hispanic</b>	70	710	9.86%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	55	2,040	2.70%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	20	75	26.67%
<b>Total</b>	2,390	24,370	9.81%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	899	15390	5.84%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	90	1999	4.50%
<b>Non-family households</b>	1408	7330	19.21%

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016.

Despite an overall lower rate of housing problems for Eden Prairie, Black residents are more likely than average to experience housing problems, at a rate of 58.85%. Similarly, Black residents have the highest rates of severe housing problems and severe cost burden by far, at 42.80% and 23.05%. Asian residents are less likely to experience housing problems, severe housing problems or severe cost burden in Eden Prairie than average.

**Table 7: Housing Problems, Minneapolis**

<b>Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems</b>	<b># with problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	35,005	117,775	29.72%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	15,880	27,190	58.40%
<b>Hispanic</b>	5,625	10,115	55.61%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	3,218	7,735	41.60%

<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	685	1,495	45.82%
<b>Total</b>	60,413	164,310	36.77%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	17815	66110	26.95%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	6500	10240	63.48%
<b>Non-family households</b>	38675	93455	41.38%
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	17375	117,775	14.75%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	10035	27,190	36.91%
<b>Hispanic</b>	3920	10,115	38.75%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	2218	7,735	28.67%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	434	1,495	29.03%
<b>Total</b>	33,982	164,310	20.68%

<b>Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>			
<b>Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>		
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b># with severe cost burden</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe cost burden</b>
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	16010	117,775	13.59%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	8160	27,190	30.01%
<b>Hispanic</b>	1945	10,115	19.23%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	1460	7,735	18.88%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	400	1,495	26.76%
<b>Total</b>	27,975	164,310	17.03%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	7830	66110	11.84%

<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	1745	10240	17.04%
<b>Non-family households</b>	19800	93455	21.19%

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016.

Rates of housing problems, severe housing problems and severe cost burden are all higher in Minneapolis than in the Region. While the average rate of housing problems is 36.77% for the City, white residents experience housing problems at a rate of 29.72%, Black residents at a rate of 58.40%, Hispanic residents at a rate of 55.61%, Asian or Pacific Islander residents at a rate of 41.60%, and Native American residents at a rate of 45.82% (similar to Hennepin County, this figure is more accurate than in other parts of the Region due to the higher population of Native Americans). Large families experience housing problems at a rate of 63.48%. While 20.68% of residents experience severe housing problems, this number is lower for White residents and higher for non-White residents. Black and Native American residents experience the highest rates of severe cost burden, at 30.01% and 26.76%.

**Table 8: Housing Problems, Minnetonka**

<b>Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems</b>	<b># with problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	5,475	20,875	26.23%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	304	600	50.67%
<b>Hispanic</b>	105	255	41.18%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	94	675	13.93%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	0	35	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	5,978	22,440	26.64%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	2540	12910	19.67%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	225	965	23.32%
<b>Non-family households</b>	3260	8880	36.71%
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			

<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	2490	20,875	11.93%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	104	600	17.33%
<b>Hispanic</b>	14	255	5.49%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	44	675	6.52%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	0	35	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	2,652	22,440	11.82%

<b>Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>			
<b>Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>		
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b># with severe cost burden</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe cost burden</b>
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	2280	20,875	10.92%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	74	600	12.33%
<b>Hispanic</b>	10	255	3.92%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	30	675	4.44%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	0	35	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	2,394	22,440	10.67%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	750	12910	5.81%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	34	965	3.52%
<b>Non-family households</b>	1630	8880	18.36%

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016.

Residents in Minnetonka experience housing problems, severe housing problems and severe cost burden at rates consistent with the Region. However, Asian or Pacific Islander residents are least likely to experience housing problems, while Hispanic residents are least likely to experience severe housing problems or severe cost burden. Black residents are most likely to experience any of these issues, especially housing problems at a rate of 50.67%.

**Table 9: Housing Problems, Plymouth**

<b>Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>	
<b>Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>	

Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
White, Non-Hispanic	6,020	26,030	23.13%
Black, Non-Hispanic	610	1,185	51.48%
Hispanic	325	935	34.76%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	340	2,060	16.50%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	30	35	85.71%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,325</b>	<b>30,245</b>	<b>24.22%</b>
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
Family households, <5 people	3260	18835	17.31%
Family households, 5+ people	480	1735	27.67%
Non-family households	3690	10020	36.83%
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
White, Non-Hispanic	2600	26,030	9.99%
Black, Non-Hispanic	380	1,185	32.07%
Hispanic	190	935	20.32%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	90	2,060	4.37%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	30	35	85.71%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>30,245</b>	<b>10.88%</b>

<b>Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	Jurisdiction		
	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden
White, Non-Hispanic	2505	26,030	9.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic	355	1,185	29.96%
Hispanic	140	935	14.97%

<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	30	2,060	1.46%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	30	35	85.71%
<b>Total</b>	3,060	30,245	10.12%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	1250	18835	6.64%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	205	1735	11.82%
<b>Non-family households</b>	1685	10020	16.82%

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016.

In Plymouth, Black residents face significantly higher rates of housing problems than other residents at a rate of 51.48%. The same is true for severe housing problems and severe housing cost burden, at 32.07% and 29.96%. Hispanic residents also face higher than average rates of all three of these issues, though less than Black residents.

**Table 10: Housing Problems, Ramsey County**

<b>Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems</b>	<b># with problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	41,153	150,420	27.36%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	11,068	20,353	54.38%
<b>Hispanic</b>	4,896	9,533	51.36%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	8,421	17,063	49.35%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	432	1,009	42.81%
<b>Total</b>	65,970	198,378	33.25%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	24097	100549	23.97%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	9774	17211	56.79%
<b>Non-family households</b>	34123	84904	40.19%

Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	# with severe problems	# households	% with severe problems
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
White, Non-Hispanic	19448	150,420	12.93%
Black, Non-Hispanic	6998	20,353	34.38%
Hispanic	2847	9,533	29.86%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	6108	17,063	35.80%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	247	1,009	24.48%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,648</b>	<b>198,378</b>	<b>17.97%</b>

<b>Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	Jurisdiction		
Race/Ethnicity	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden
White, Non-Hispanic	17543	150,420	11.66%
Black, Non-Hispanic	5269	20,353	25.89%
Hispanic	1894	9,533	19.87%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	3095	17,063	18.14%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	212	1,009	21.01%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,013</b>	<b>198,378</b>	<b>14.12%</b>
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
Family households, <5 people	9887	100549	9.83%
Family households, 5+ people	2092	17211	12.16%
Non-family households	16853	84904	19.85%

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016.

Rates of housing problems, severe housing problems and severe cost burden are higher than average for the Region in Ramsey County, at 33.25%, 17.97% and 14.12% respectively. Black and Hispanic residents experiences these issues at the highest rates. All non-White populations experience housing problems at rates over 40%, but Black and Hispanic residents are most affected by severe housing problems and severe housing cost burden.



**Table 11: Housing Problems, St. Paul**

<b>Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems</b>	<b># with problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	22,025	74,895	29.41%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	8,940	15,845	56.42%
<b>Hispanic</b>	3,705	7,000	52.93%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	6,325	11,330	55.83%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	300	590	50.85%
<b>Total</b>	41,295	109,660	37.66%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	14435	50530	28.57%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	7325	11380	64.37%
<b>Non-family households</b>	20880	50650	41.22%
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	10695	74,895	14.28%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	5615	15,845	35.44%
<b>Hispanic</b>	2170	7,000	31.00%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	4795	11,330	42.32%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	195	590	33.05%
<b>Total</b>	23,470	109,660	21.40%

<b>Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>	
<b>Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>

Race/Ethnicity	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden
White, Non-Hispanic	9650	74,895	12.88%
Black, Non-Hispanic	4320	15,845	27.26%
Hispanic	1425	7,000	20.36%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2290	11,330	20.21%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	160	590	27.12%
<b>Total</b>	17,845	109,660	16.27%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
Family households, <5 people	6764	50530	13.39%
Family households, 5+ people	1579	11380	13.88%
Non-family households	10120	50650	19.98%

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016.

St. Paul experiences the highest rates of housing problems in the Region, and these numbers are especially high for Black, Hispanic, Asian or Pacific Islander and Native American residents. Over 50% of all non-white populations experience housing problems, as opposed to 29.41% of white residents. Large families are also particularly affected. Asian or Pacific Islander residents experience the highest rate of severe housing problems at 42.32%, While 35.44% of Black residents, 31.00% of Hispanic residents and 33.05% of Native American residents experience severe housing problems. In contrast, 14.28% of white residents experience severe housing problems. Similarly, all non-white populations experience rates of severe cost burden above 20%, while 12.88% of white residents do.

**Table 12: Housing Problems, Washington County**

<b>Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems</b>	<b># with problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
White, Non-Hispanic	17,072	77,293	22.09%
Black, Non-Hispanic	1,148	2,624	43.75%
Hispanic	789	2,195	35.95%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	721	3,423	21.06%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	28	199	14.07%

<b>Total</b>	19,758	85,734	23.05%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
Family households, <5 people	9340	54950	17.00%
Family households, 5+ people	2208	7720	28.60%
Non-family households	8624	24328	35.45%
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
White, Non-Hispanic	7355	77,293	9.52%
Black, Non-Hispanic	699	2,624	26.64%
Hispanic	501	2,195	22.82%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	368	3,423	10.75%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	20	199	10.05%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,943</b>	<b>85,734</b>	<b>10.43%</b>

<b>Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>			
<b>Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>		
	<b># with severe cost burden</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe cost burden</b>
White, Non-Hispanic	6651	77,293	8.60%
Black, Non-Hispanic	540	2,624	20.58%
Hispanic	344	2,195	15.67%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	143	3,423	4.18%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	199	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,678</b>	<b>85,734</b>	<b>8.96%</b>
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
Family households, <5 people	3404	54950	6.19%
Family households, 5+ people	345	7720	4.47%
Non-family households	4063	24328	16.70%

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016.

Washington County experiences housing needs at comparable if not slightly lower rates as the Region as a whole. Black residents experience housing problems, severe housing problems and severe housing cost burden most frequently, followed by Hispanic residents. 35.71% of Black residents and 31.41% of Hispanic residents experience housing problems in the County. Noticeably, Asian or Pacific Islander residents experience housing needs at similar or lower rates than white residents.

**Table 13: Housing Problems, Woodbury**

<b>Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems</b>	<b># with problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	3,765	19,735	19.08%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	475	1,330	35.71%
<b>Hispanic</b>	245	780	31.41%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	330	1,950	16.92%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	0	40	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	4,815	23,835	20.20%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	2425	15650	15.50%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	380	2255	16.85%
<b>Non-family households</b>	2085	6385	32.65%
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	1525	19,735	7.73%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	350	1,330	26.32%
<b>Hispanic</b>	150	780	19.23%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	160	1,950	8.21%

<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	0	40	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	2,185	23,835	9.17%

<b>Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>			
<b>Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>		
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b># with severe cost burden</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe cost burden</b>
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	1475	19,735	7.47%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	215	1,330	16.17%
<b>Hispanic</b>	140	780	17.95%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	85	1,950	4.36%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	0	40	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	1,915	23,835	8.03%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	910	15650	5.81%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	75	2255	3.33%
<b>Non-family households</b>	935	6385	14.64%

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016.

Woodbury experiences slightly lower rates of housing problems than the Region, at an overall rate of 20.20%. Rates are higher for Black and Hispanic residents at 35.71% and 31.41%. While the average rate of severe housing problems for the City is 9.17%, Black residents are nearly three times as likely to experience severe housing problems at 26.32%. Severe cost burden is similarly less impactful in Woodbury than in the Region, though Hispanic residents are most likely to experience severe cost burden at 17.95%.

**Table 14: Housing Problems, Scott County**

<b>Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems</b>	<b># with problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	7,668	34,475	22.24%

<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	404	960	42.08%
<b>Hispanic</b>	597	1,045	57.13%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	594	2,265	26.23%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	53	259	20.46%
<b>Total</b>	9,316	39,004	23.88%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	4580	25473	17.98%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	1309	4194	31.21%
<b>Non-family households</b>	3575	9678	36.94%
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	2937	34,475	8.52%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	263	960	27.40%
<b>Hispanic</b>	359	1,045	34.35%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	253	2,265	11.17%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	49	259	18.92%
<b>Total</b>	3,861	39,004	9.90%

<b>Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>			
<b>Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>		
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b># with severe cost burden</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe cost burden</b>
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	2680	34,475	7.77%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	165	960	17.19%
<b>Hispanic</b>	275	1,045	26.32%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	148	2,265	6.53%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	39	259	15.06%
<b>Total</b>	3,307	39,004	8.48%

<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	1520	25473	5.97%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	282	4194	6.72%
<b>Non-family households</b>	1570	9678	16.22%

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016.

Scott County experiences housing needs at lower rates than the Region, though different racial/ethnic groups still experience needs at differing rates, with Hispanic residents experiencing housing needs most frequently. While 9.90% of total residents experience severe housing problems, 27.40% of Black and 34.35% of Hispanic residents experience severe housing problems. 17.19% of Black and 26.32% of Hispanic residents experience severe cost burden, while 8.48% of residents overall do.

**Table 15: Housing Problems, Carver County**

<b>Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems</b>	<b># with problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	6,453	29,170	22.12%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	95	275	34.55%
<b>Hispanic</b>	346	816	42.40%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	100	647	15.46%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	79	83	95.18%
<b>Total</b>	7,073	30,991	22.82%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	3486	19800	17.61%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	723	3407	21.22%
<b>Non-family households</b>	2890	8096	35.70%
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			

<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	2667	29,170	9.14%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	20	275	7.27%
<b>Hispanic</b>	287	816	35.17%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	55	647	8.50%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	59	83	71.08%
<b>Total</b>	3,088	30,991	9.96%

<b>Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>			
<b>Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>		
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b># with severe cost burden</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe cost burden</b>
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	2425	29,170	8.31%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	20	275	7.27%
<b>Hispanic</b>	128	816	15.69%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	35	647	5.41%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	19	83	22.89%
<b>Total</b>	2,627	30,991	8.48%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	1108	19800	5.60%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	91	3407	2.67%
<b>Non-family households</b>	1435	8096	17.72%

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016.

Residents in Carver County are less likely to experience housing problems, severe housing problems or severe housing cost burden than the Region. While Black and Hispanic residents experience housing problems at rates of 34.55% and 42.40%, the overall rate is 22.82%, likely because of the lower numbers of non-white households in the County. Similarly, while Hispanic residents experience severe housing problems at 35.17%, the overall rate for the County is 9.96%, which is close to the rate for white residents, 9.14%. Hispanic and Native American residents are more likely to experience severe cost burden at 15.69% and 22.89%, much higher than the overall rate of severe housing cost burden is 8.48%. This is primarily concentrated in non-family households as well.



**Table 16: Housing Problems, Region**

<b>Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>			
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems</b>	<b># with problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	228,679	914,724	25.00%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	48,003	87,617	54.79%
<b>Hispanic</b>	22,222	44,578	49.85%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	19,671	57,836	34.01%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	1954	5,107	38.26%
<b>Total</b>	320,529	1,109,862	28.88%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	127092	620730	20.47%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	37608	91138	41.26%
<b>Non-family households</b>	164053	418143	39.23%
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	102154	914,724	11.17%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	28892	87,617	32.98%
<b>Hispanic</b>	14043	44,578	31.50%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	12531	57,836	21.67%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	1,179	5,107	23.09%
<b>Total</b>	158,799	1,109,862	14.31%

<b>Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>	
<b>Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>

<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b># with severe cost burden</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe cost burden</b>
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	93477	914,724	10.22%
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	22763	87,617	25.98%
<b>Hispanic</b>	7903	44,578	17.73%
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	6819	57,836	11.79%
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	1010	5,107	19.78%
<b>Total</b>	131,972	1,109,862	11.89%
<b>Household Type and Size</b>			
<b>Family households, &lt;5 people</b>	48352	620730	7.79%
<b>Family households, 5+ people</b>	8576	91138	9.41%
<b>Non-family households</b>	78877	418143	18.86%

Source: *Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016.*

In the Region, non-white residents are generally more likely to face housing problems, severe housing problems, and cost burden. This difference is slightly pronounced for Asian or Pacific Islander residents, but more so for Hispanic and especially Black residents. While 25.00% of White residents have housing problems, 54.79% of Black residents, 49.85% of Hispanic residents, 34.01% of Asian or Pacific Islander residents, and 38.26% of Native American residents experience housing problems. The overall rate of experiencing housing problems for the Region is 28.88%. Family households with less than five members are almost half as likely to experience housing problems as family households with five or more members or non-family households. This discrepancy is also visible in rates of severe housing problems, with 11.17% of white residents experiencing severe housing problems compared to 32.98% of Black residents, 31.50% of Hispanic residents, 21.67% of Asian or Pacific Islander residents and 23.09% of Native American residents. Noticeably, white residents are significantly less likely to experience severe housing problems than housing problems when compared to other racial or ethnic groups.

White and Asian or Pacific Islander residents are least likely to experience severe cost burden, with rates of 10.22% and 11.79%, respectively. Black, Hispanic and Native American residents experience severe cost burdens more frequently with rates of 25.98%, 17.73% and 19.78% overall. Non-family households are most likely to experience severe housing cost burden as well.

These numbers are fairly consistent with many parts of the Region, with some notable differences. Black residents in Coon Rapids have the highest rate of housing problems at 60.41%, with similarly high rates in Hennepin County, Eden Prairie, and St. Paul. Hispanic residents face higher rates of housing problems in Hennepin County, St. Paul, and Scott County.

Black residents experience higher rates of severe housing cost burden in Hennepin County, Minneapolis, Minnetonka, and St. Paul. They also experience disproportionately high rates of severe housing problems in Eden Prairie and Minnetonka.

Hispanic residents face especially high rates of housing problems in St. Paul and Scott County, as well as higher rates of severe housing problems in St. Paul.

Asian or Pacific Islander residents experience higher rates of housing burdens in Ramsey County, but are fairly consistent with values for the Region overall.

**Table 17: Percentage of Overcrowded Households by Race or Ethnicity, 2013-2017**  
**American Community Survey**

	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>Native American or American Indian</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
<b>Anoka County, Minnesota</b>	8.20%	5.93%	0.98%	4.38%	15.35%
<b>Carver County, Minnesota</b>	16.44%	2.70%	0.74%	56.41%	9.25%
<b>Dakota County, Minnesota</b>	5.51%	4.16%	0.67%	0.00%	8.56%
<b>Hennepin County, Minnesota</b>	8.66%	7.15%	0.65%	4.15%	18.98%
<b>Ramsey County, Minnesota</b>	8.84%	21.04%	1.00%	7.02%	11.32%
<b>Scott County, Minnesota</b>	13.59%	5.71%	1.02%	0.00%	13.78%
<b>Washington County, Minnesota</b>	8.41%	6.28%	0.69%	13.33%	6.46%
<b>Bloomington city, Minnesota</b>	10.86%	7.87%	0.67%	7.92%	20.53%
<b>Coon Rapids city, Minnesota</b>	5.23%	2.35%	1.06%	0.00%	17.58%
<b>Eden Prairie city, Minnesota</b>	24.09%	4.02%	0.56%	0.00%	13.48%
<b>Minneapolis city, Minnesota</b>	9.14%	10.11%	1.09%	3.64%	19.96%
<b>Minnetonka city, Minnesota</b>	7.97%	1.25%	0.37%	0.00%	2.30%
<b>Plymouth city, Minnesota</b>	2.57%	2.95%	0.35%	19.40%	9.46%
<b>St. Paul city, Minnesota</b>	9.26%	27.26%	1.20%	10.57%	12.63%
<b>Woodbury city, Minnesota</b>	11.90%	3.03%	0.32%	0.00%	1.46%
<b>Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area</b>	8.53%	10.65%	0.86%	5.67%	14.27%

Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017.

**Anoka County**

In Anoka County, 0.98% of white households experience overcrowding, as opposed to 8.20% of Black households and 15.35% of Hispanic households. 5.93% of Asian or Pacific Islander households and 4.38% of Native American households experience overcrowding.

**Coon Rapids**

Hispanic households experience the most overcrowding at 17.58%, as compared to 1.06% of white households, 5.23% of Black households, and 2.35% of Asian or Pacific Islander households.

**Dakota County**

Rates of overcrowding are lower in Dakota County than in the Region overall. 5.51% of Black households, 4.16% of Asian or Pacific Islander households, 0.67% of white households and 8.56% of Hispanic households experience overcrowding.

**Hennepin County**

Hennepin County residents experience more overcrowding than average for the Region. 8.66% of Black households, 7.15% of Asian or Pacific Islander households, 0.65% of white households, and 4.15% of Native American households experience overcrowding. Hispanic households are the most likely to experience overcrowding at 18.98%, amongst the highest rates in the Region.

**Bloomington**

Bloomington also experiences overcrowding at higher rates for the Region. Hispanic households in Bloomington experience the most overcrowding of Hispanic residents in the Region at 20.53%, followed by 10.86% of Black households, 7.92% of Native American households, 7.87% of Asian American or Pacific Islander households, and 0.67% of white households.

**Eden Prairie**

Black households in Eden Prairie experience amongst the highest rates of overcrowding in the Region at 24.09%. 4.02% of Asian American or Pacific Islander households, experience overcrowding, along with 0.56% of Native American households and 13.48% of Hispanic households.

**Minneapolis**

Hispanic households experience the highest rates of overcrowding in Minneapolis at 19.96%, followed by 10.11% of Asian American or Pacific Islander households, 9.14% of Black households, 3.64% of Native American households and 1.09% of white households.

**Minnetonka**

Minnetonka for the most part does not experience as much overcrowding as other parts of the Region. 7.97% of Black households, 1.25% of Asian American of Pacific Islander households, 0.37% of white households and 2.30% of Hispanic households experience overcrowding.

**Plymouth**

Residents in Plymouth experience less overcrowding than average for the Region. 2.57% of Black households, 2.95% of Asian American or Pacific Islander households, 0.35% of white households

and 9.46% of Hispanic households experience overcrowding. Noticeably, 19.40% of Native American households experience overcrowding.

### **Ramsey County**

Asian American or Pacific Islander households in Ramsey County experience some of the highest rates of overcrowding for Asian American or Pacific Islander households for the Region, at 21.04%. Black households experience overcrowding at a rate of 8.84%, white residents 1.00%, Native American residents 7.02%, and Hispanic residents 11.32%.

### **St. Paul**

Residents of St. Paul are more likely to experience overcrowding than average for the Region. 27.26% of Asian American or Pacific Islander households, followed by 12.63% of Hispanic households, 10.57% of Native American households, and 9.26% of Black households experience overcrowding. Just 1.20% of white residents experience overcrowding.

### **Washington County**

In Washington County, 8.41% of Black, 6.28% of Asian or Pacific Islander, 0.69% of white, 13.33% of Native American and 6.46% of Hispanic households experience overcrowding.

### **Woodbury**

In Woodbury, Black households are most likely to experience overcrowding at a rate of 11.90%. Just 3.03% of Asian or Pacific Islander households, 0.32% of white households and 1.46% of Hispanic households also experience overcrowding.

### **Scott County**

Scott County experiences average amounts of overcrowding for the Region, though Black and Hispanic households are particularly affected at 13.59% and 13.78%, respectively. Asian or Pacific Islander households experience overcrowding at a rate of 5.71%, and 1.02% of white households experience overcrowding.

### **Carver County**

Non-white households in Carver County experience high levels of overcrowding. Native American households experience the highest rate of overcrowding at 56.41%, compared to 16.454% of Black households, 2.70% of Asian or Pacific Islander households, 9.25% of Hispanic households, and just 0.74% of white households.

### **Region**

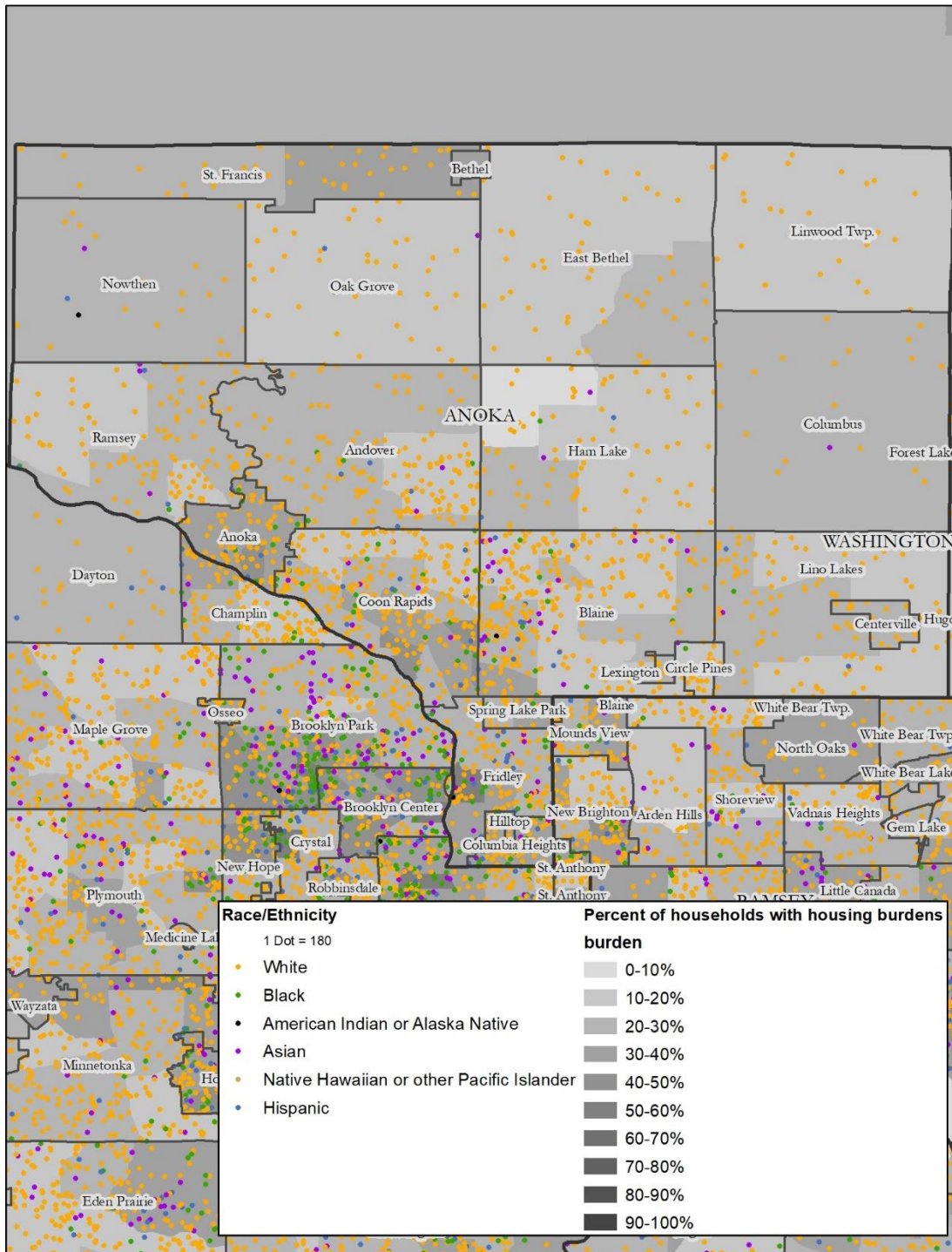
In the Region, 8.53% of Black households, 10.65% of Asian American or Pacific Islander households, 0.86% of white households, 5.67% of Native American households and 14.27% of Hispanic households experience overcrowding.

Non-white households are significantly and disproportionately affected by overcrowding. In no County or City does the percentage of white households experiencing overcrowding exceed 2%. Black and Hispanic households are consistently more affected by overcrowding in every County and City, with figures often reaching over 10%. Overcrowding reaches rates of 24.09% for Black households in Eden Prairie, and 20.53% for Hispanic households in Bloomington. Asian or Pacific

Islander households are not as affected in most Counties and Cities, with the exceptions of St. Paul, Ramsey County, and Minneapolis.

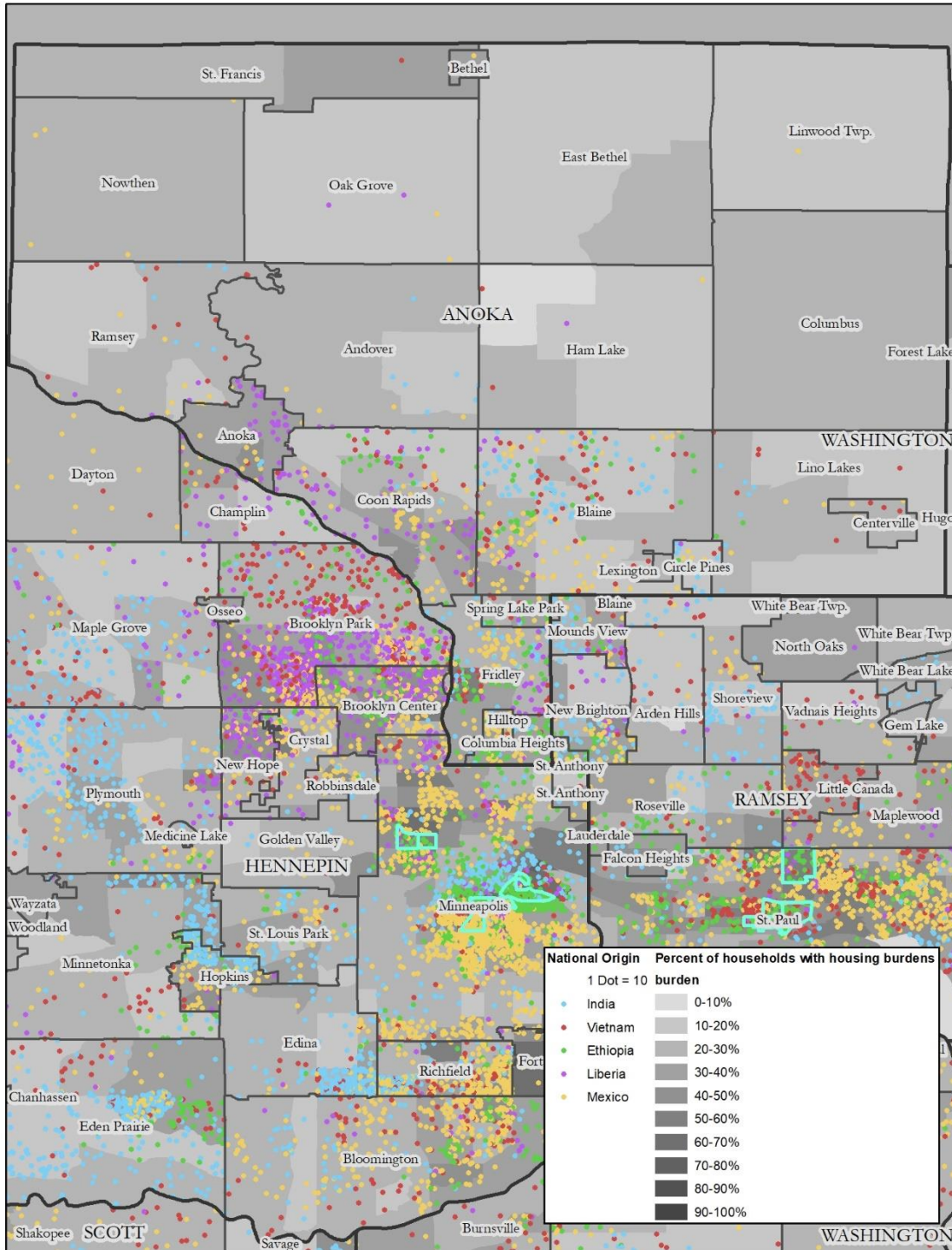
2. *Which areas in the jurisdiction and Region experience the greatest housing burdens? Which of these areas align with segregated areas, integrated areas, or R/ECAPs and what are the predominant race/ethnicity or national origin groups in such areas?*

**Map 1: Housing Problems in Anoka County, Race<sup>6</sup>**



<sup>6</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

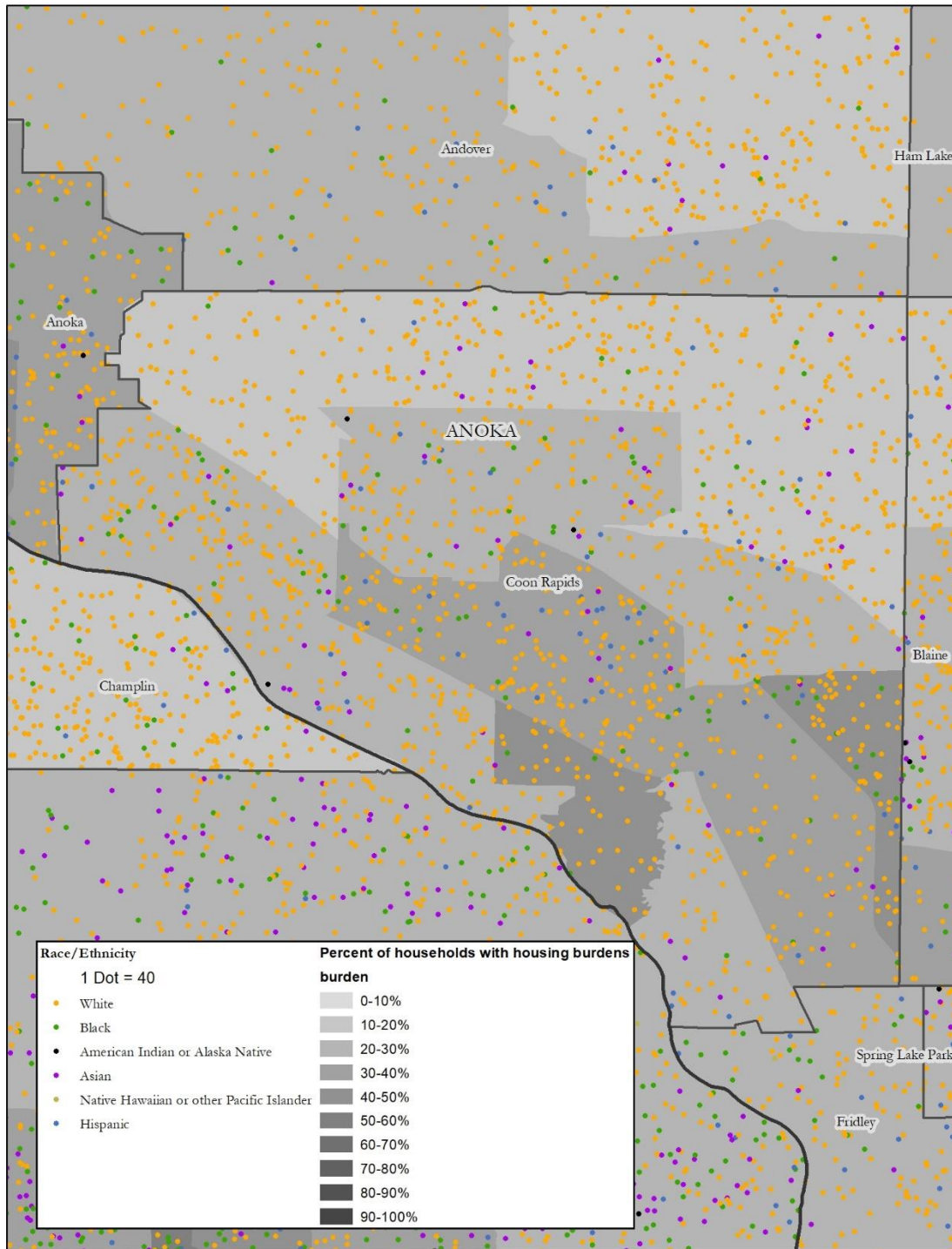
**Map 2: Housing Problems in Anoka County, National Origin<sup>7</sup>**



<sup>7</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

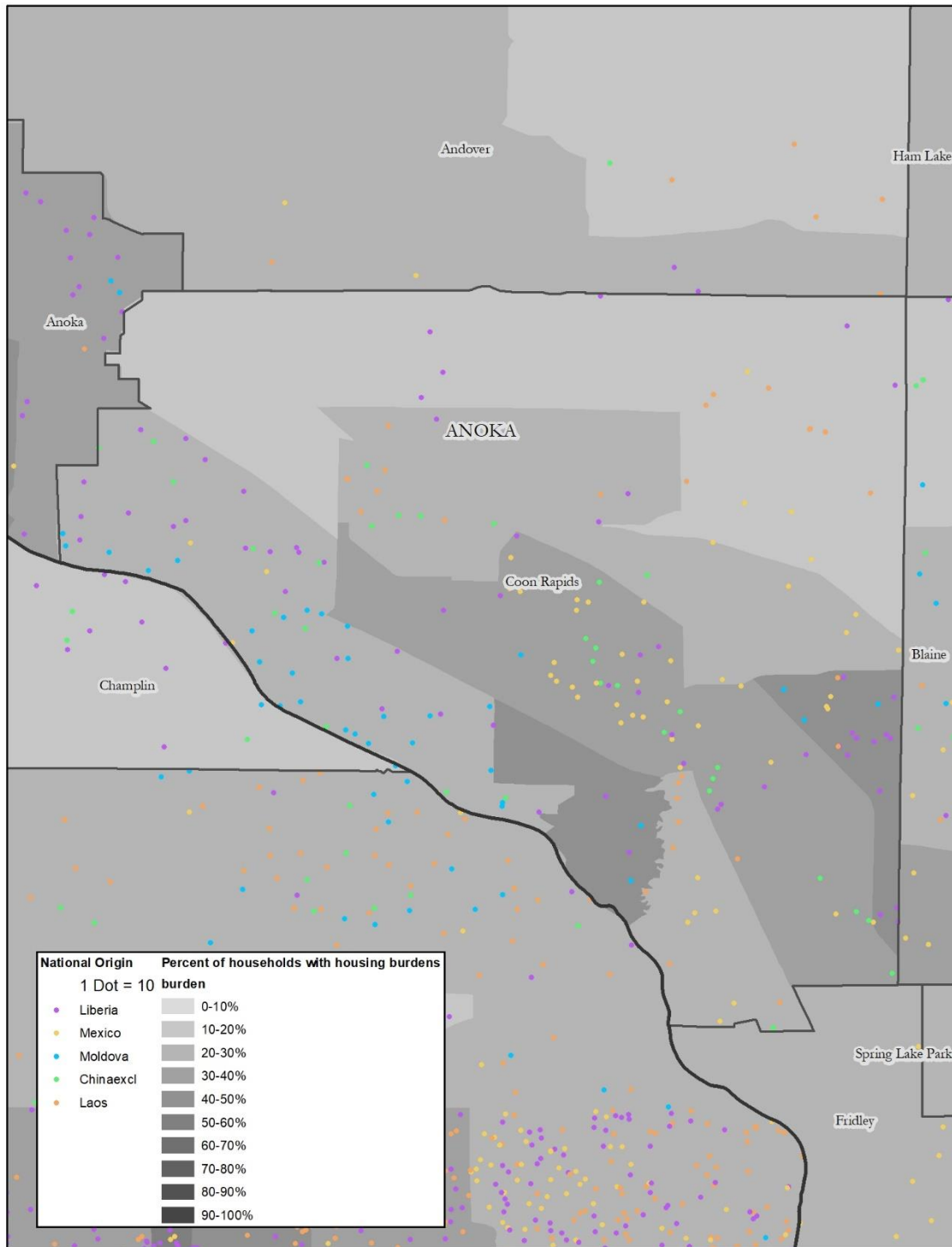


**Map 3: Housing Problems in Coon Rapids, Race<sup>8</sup>**



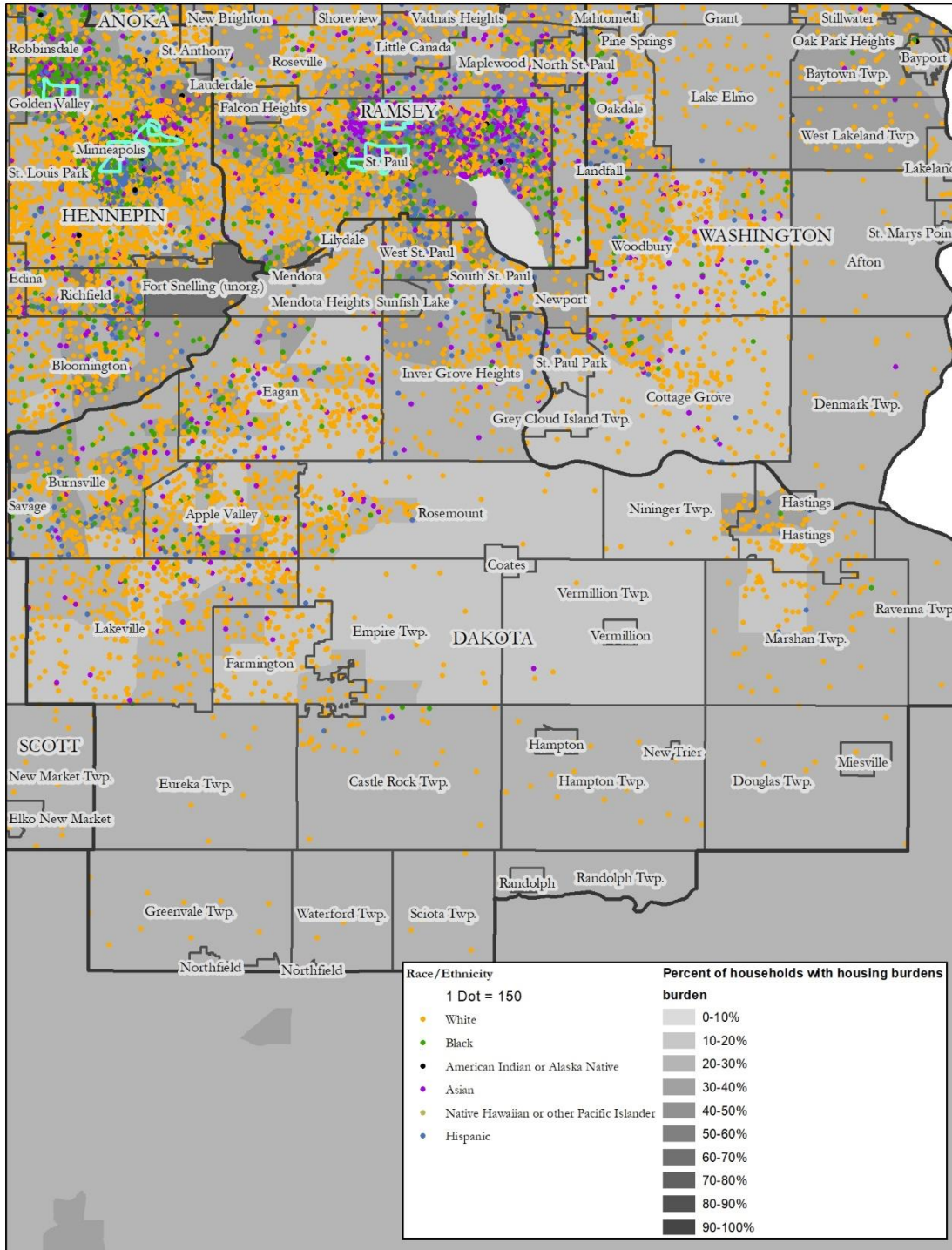
<sup>8</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

**Map 4: Housing Problems in Coon Rapids, National Origin<sup>9</sup>**



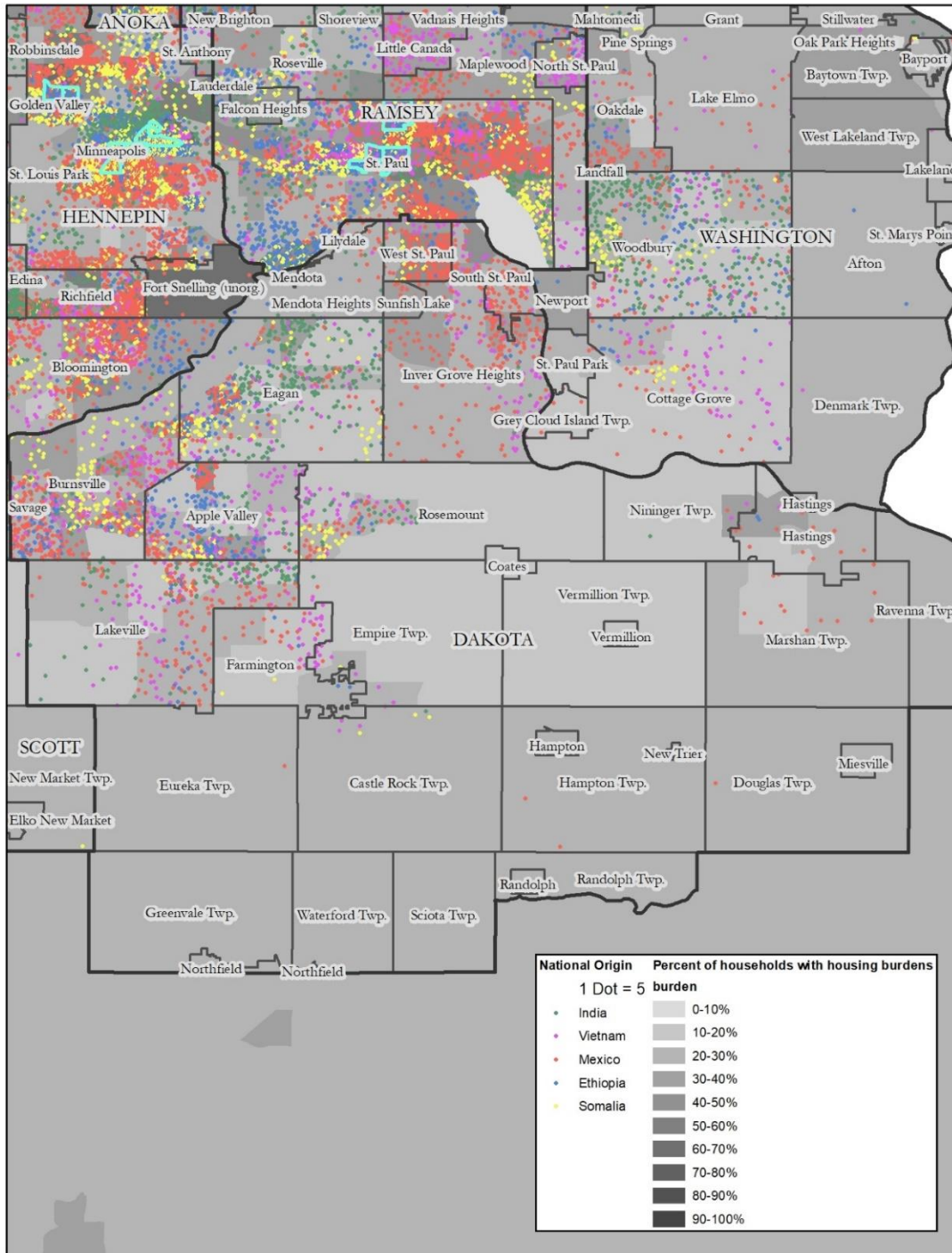
<sup>9</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

**Map 5: Housing Problems in Dakota County, Race<sup>10</sup>**



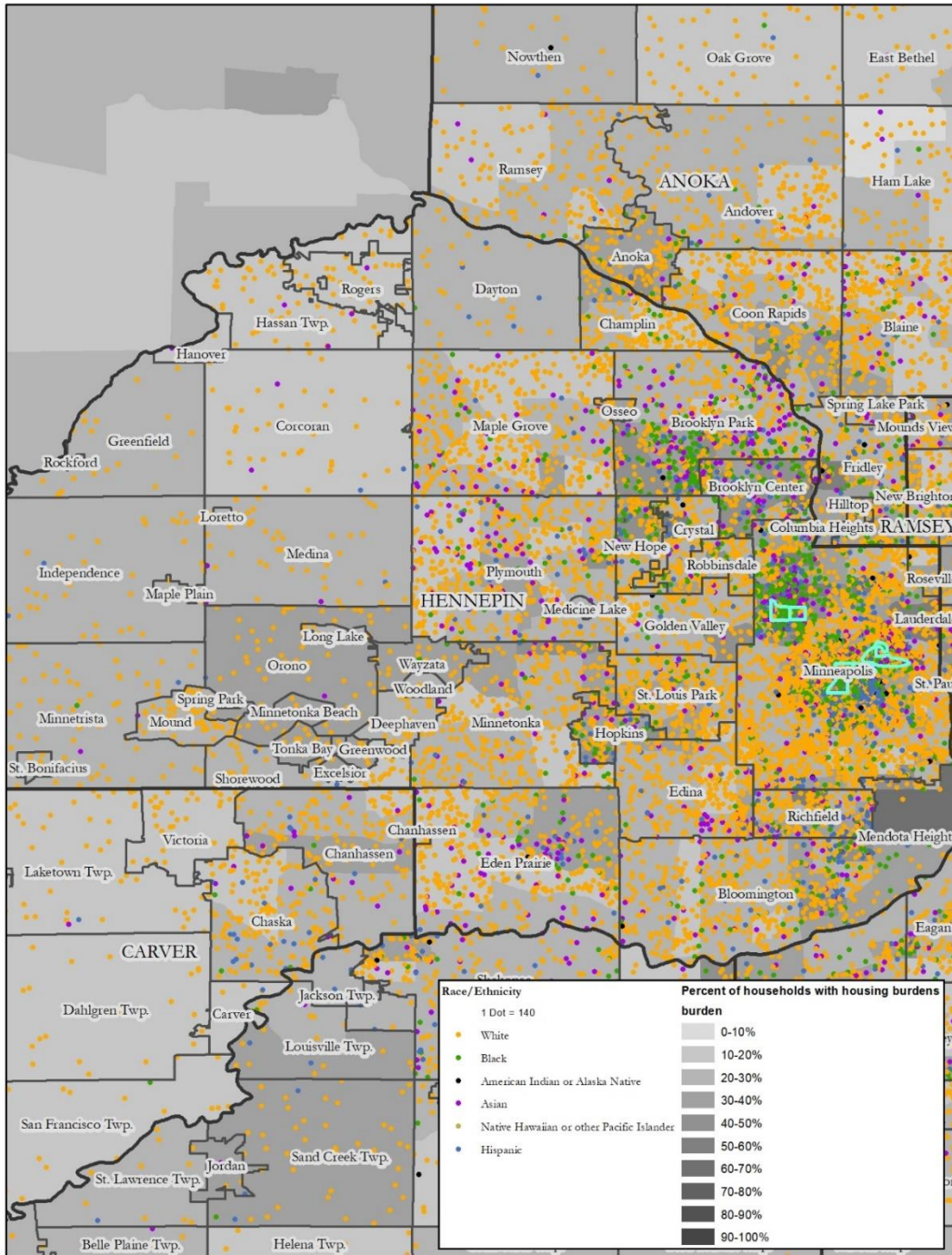
<sup>10</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

**Map 6: Housing Problems in Dakota County, National Origin<sup>11</sup>**



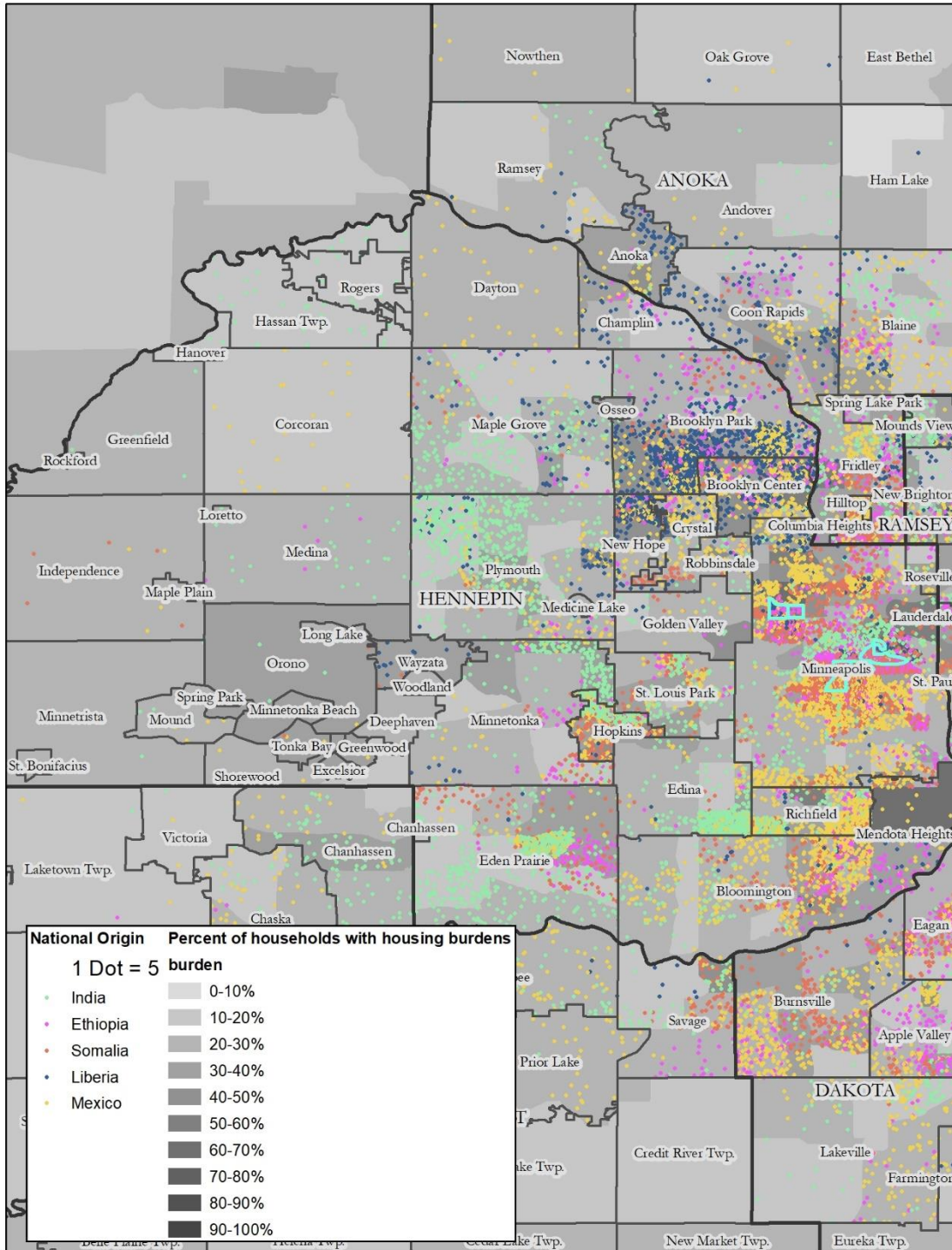
<sup>11</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

**Map 7: Housing Problems in Hennepin County, Race<sup>12</sup>**



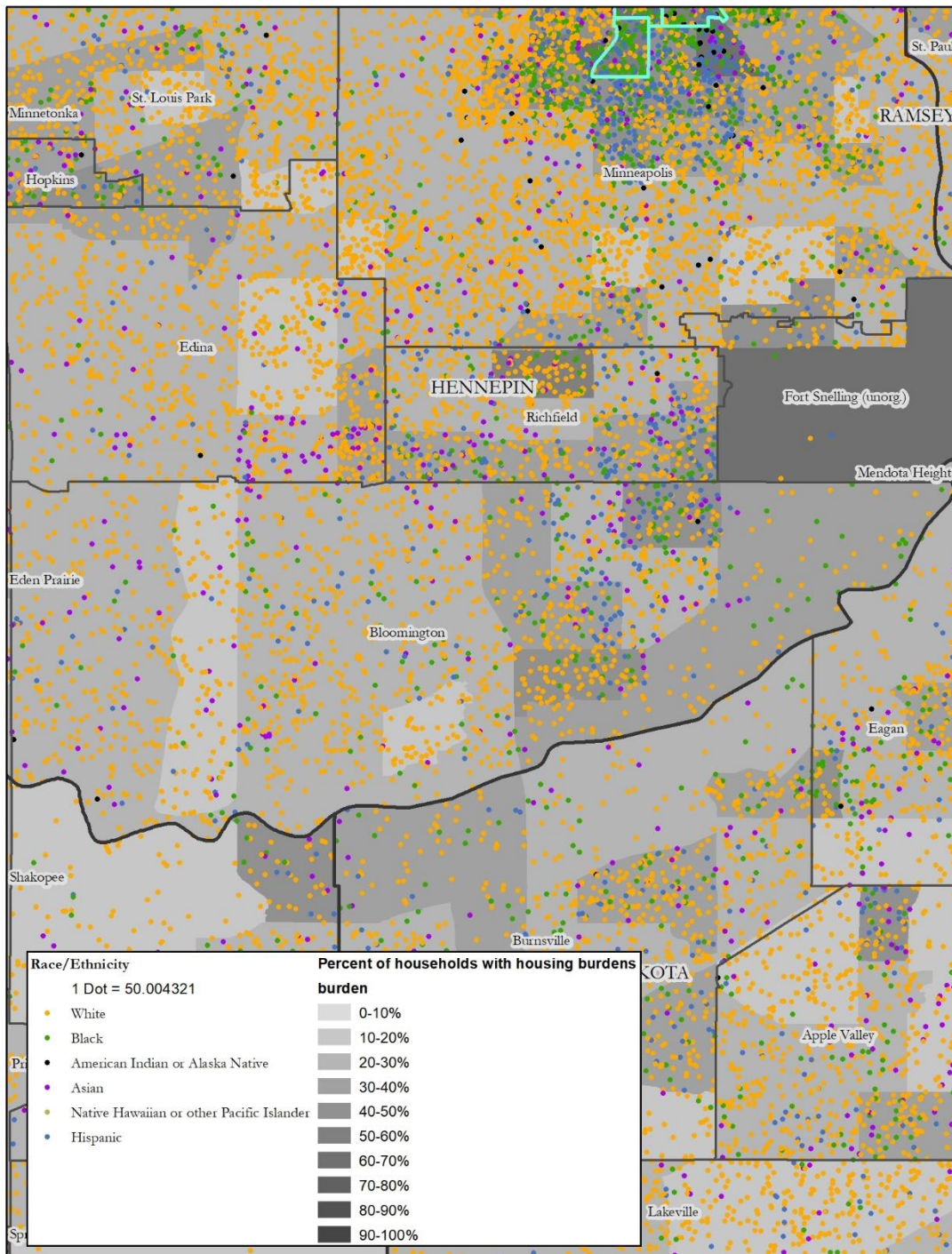
<sup>12</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

**Map 8: Housing Problems in Hennepin County, National Origin<sup>13</sup>**



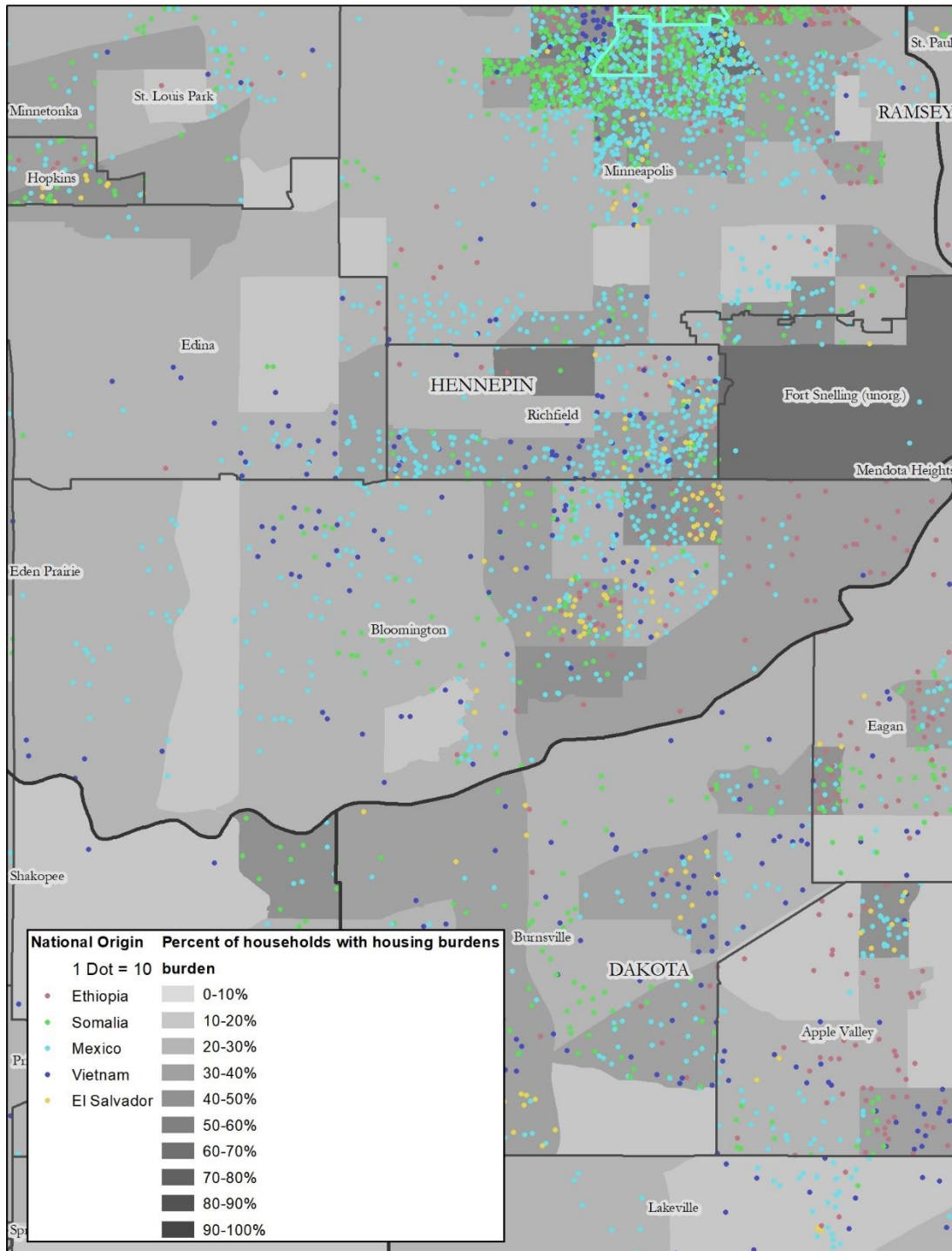
<sup>13</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

**Map 9: Housing Problems in Bloomington, Race<sup>14</sup>**



<sup>14</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

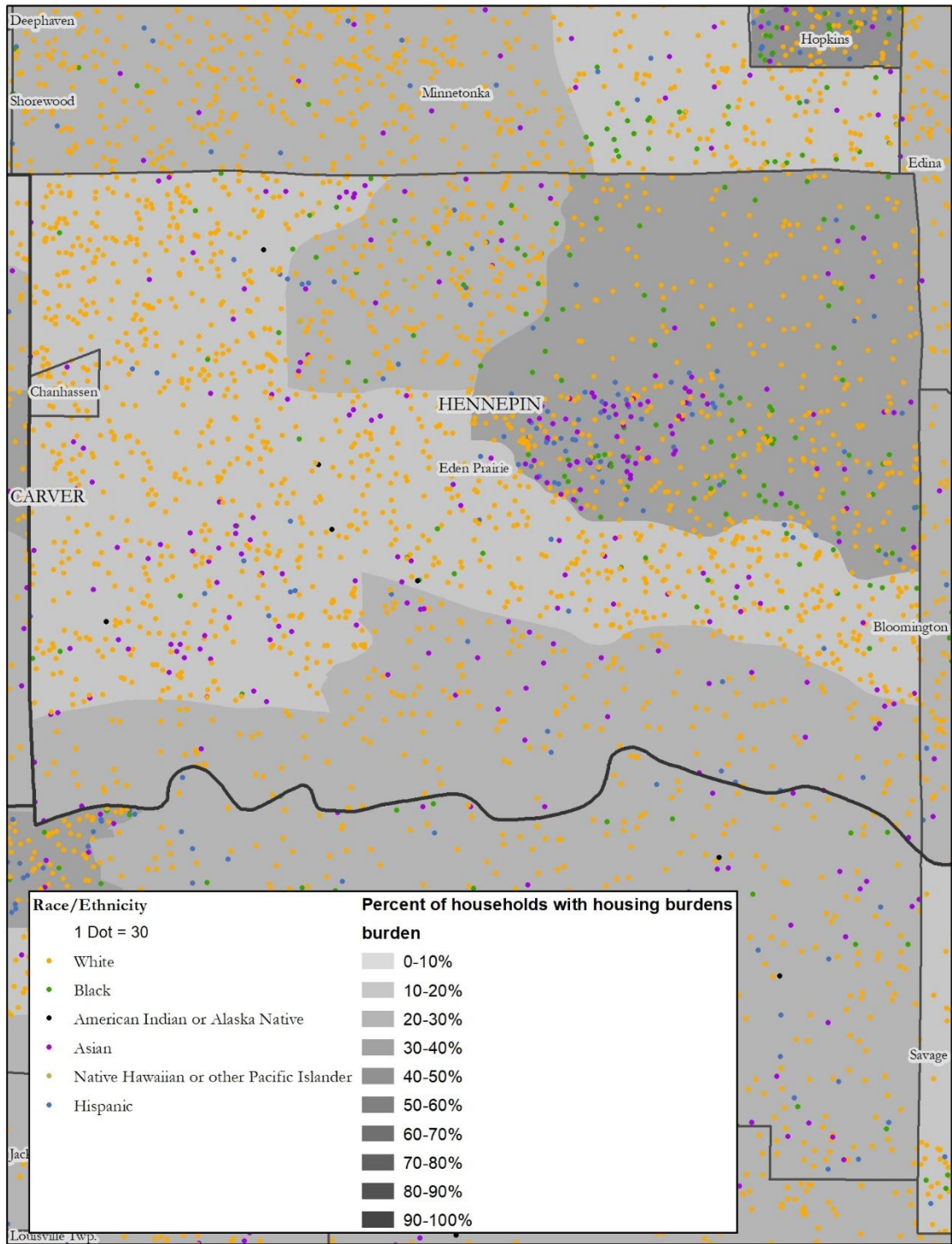
**Map 10: Housing Problems in Bloomington, National Origin<sup>15</sup>**



<sup>15</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

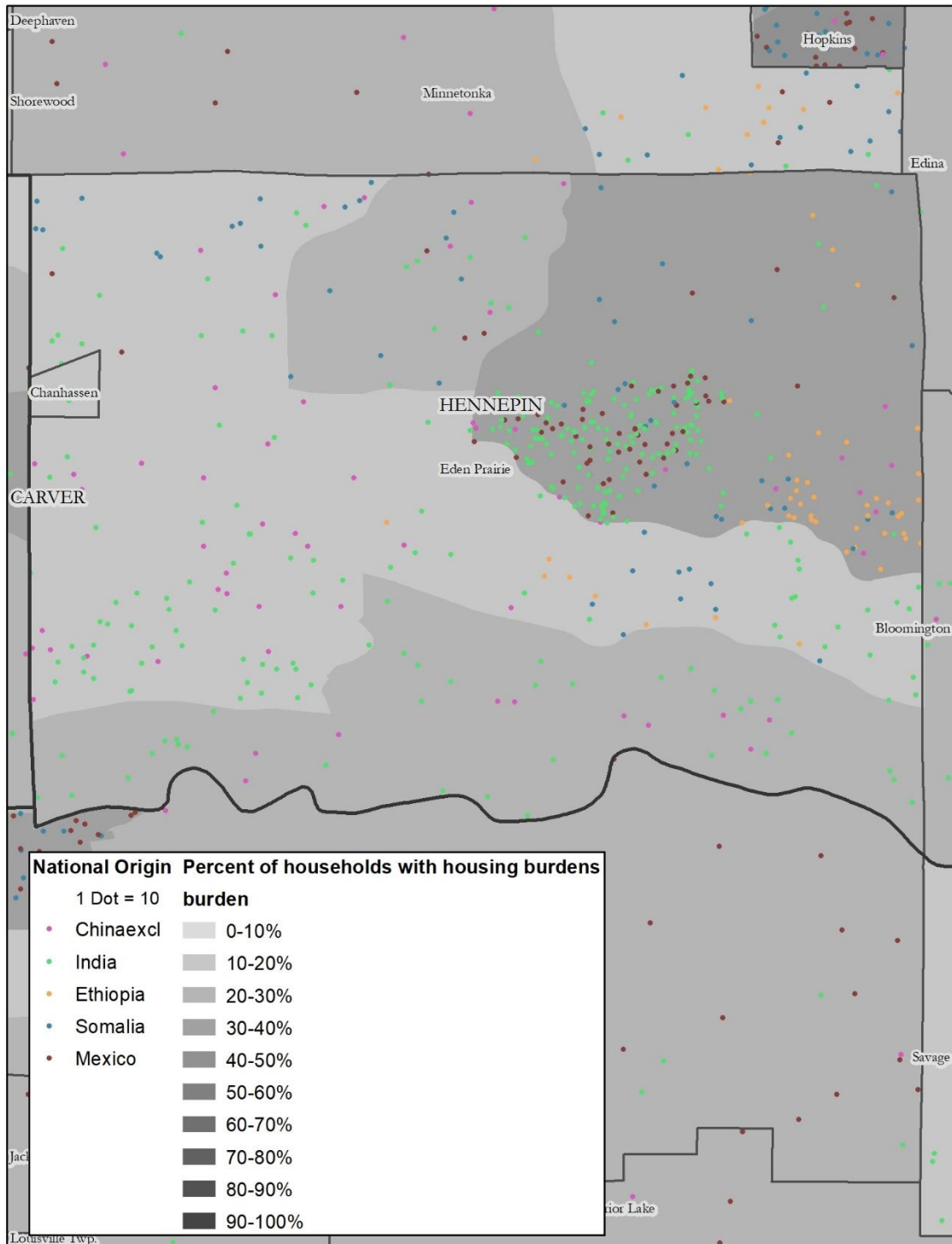


**Map 11: Housing Problems in Eden Prairie, Race<sup>16</sup>**



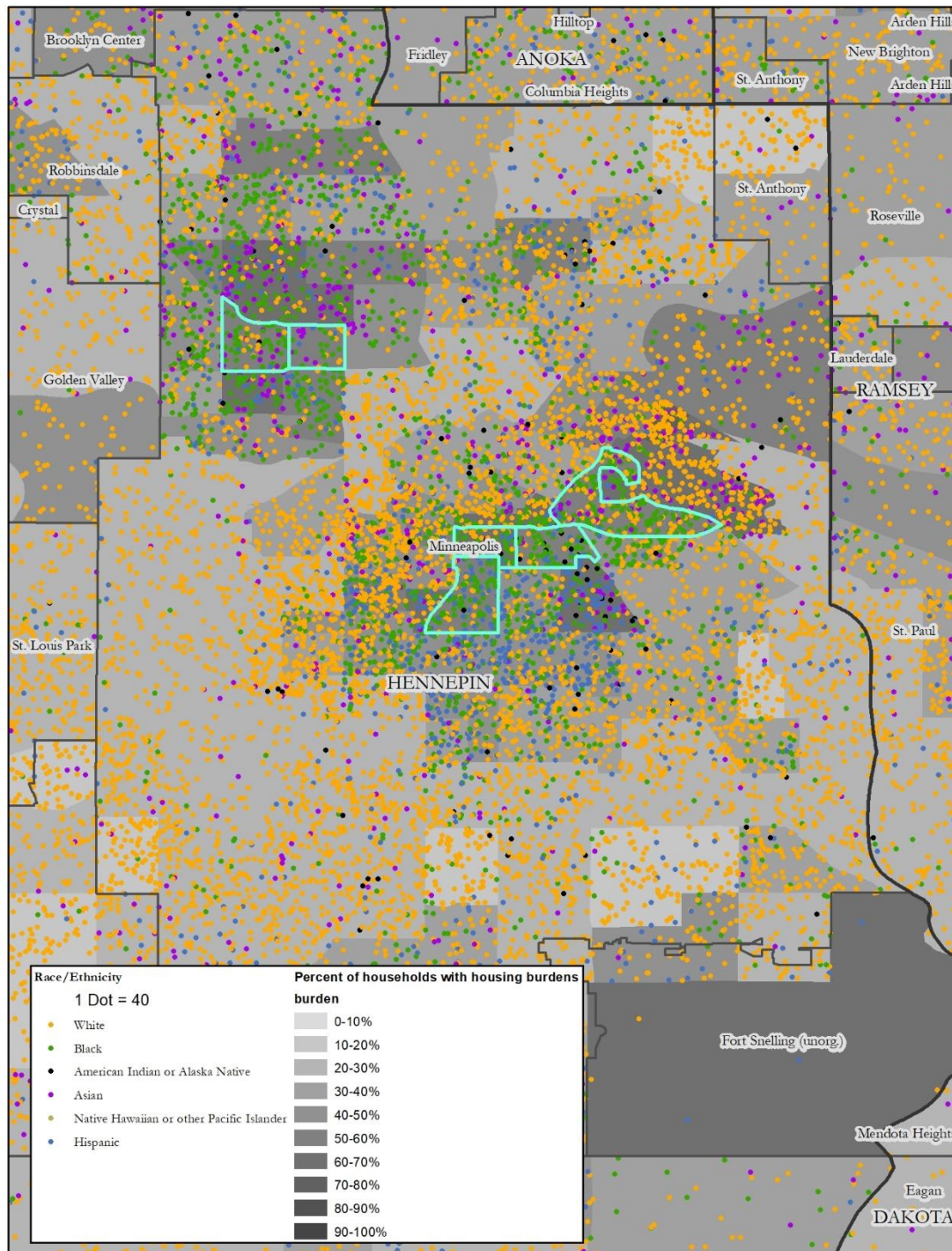
<sup>16</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

**Map 12: Housing Problems in Eden Prairie, National Origin<sup>17</sup>**



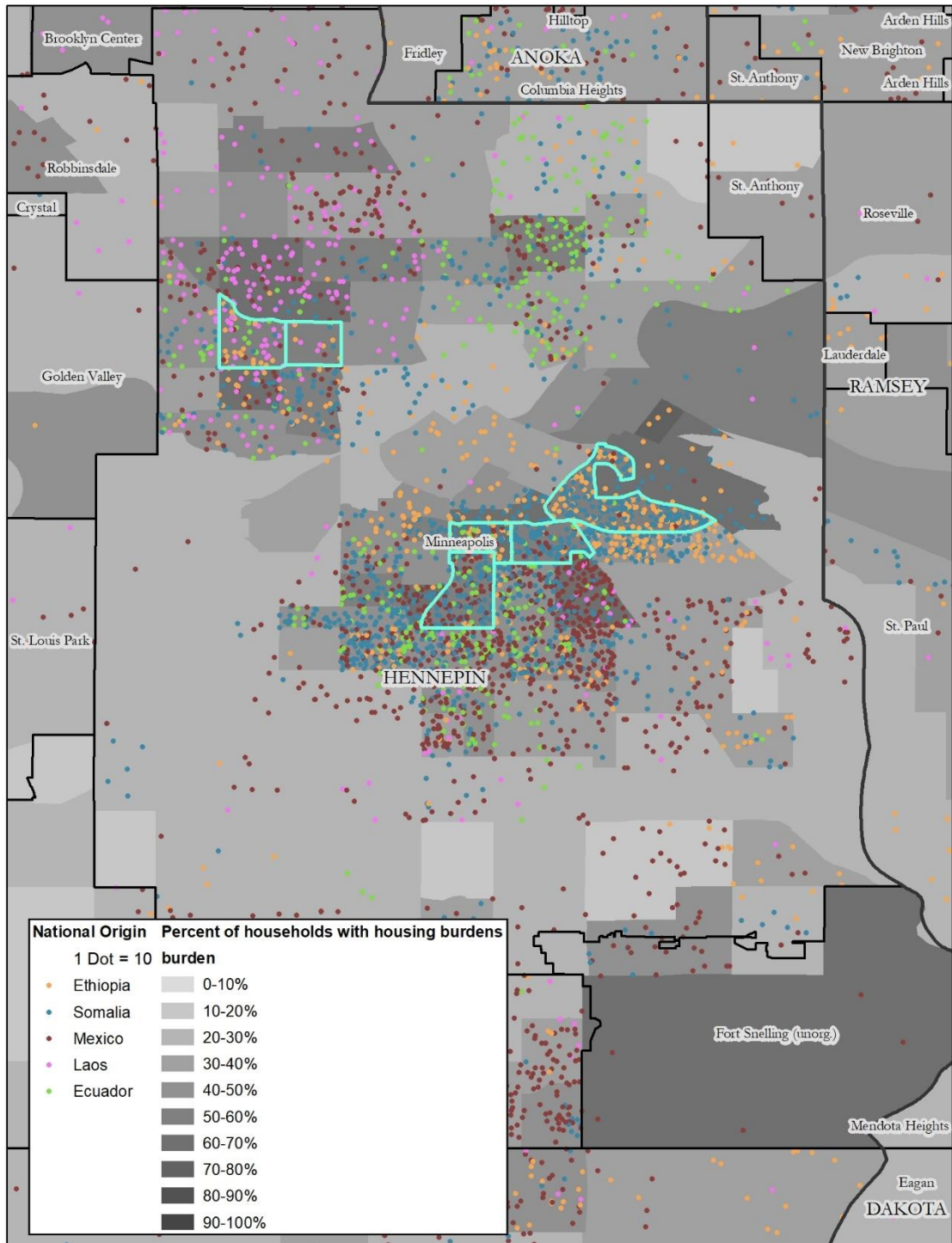
<sup>17</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

**Map 13: Housing Problems in Minneapolis, Race<sup>18</sup>**



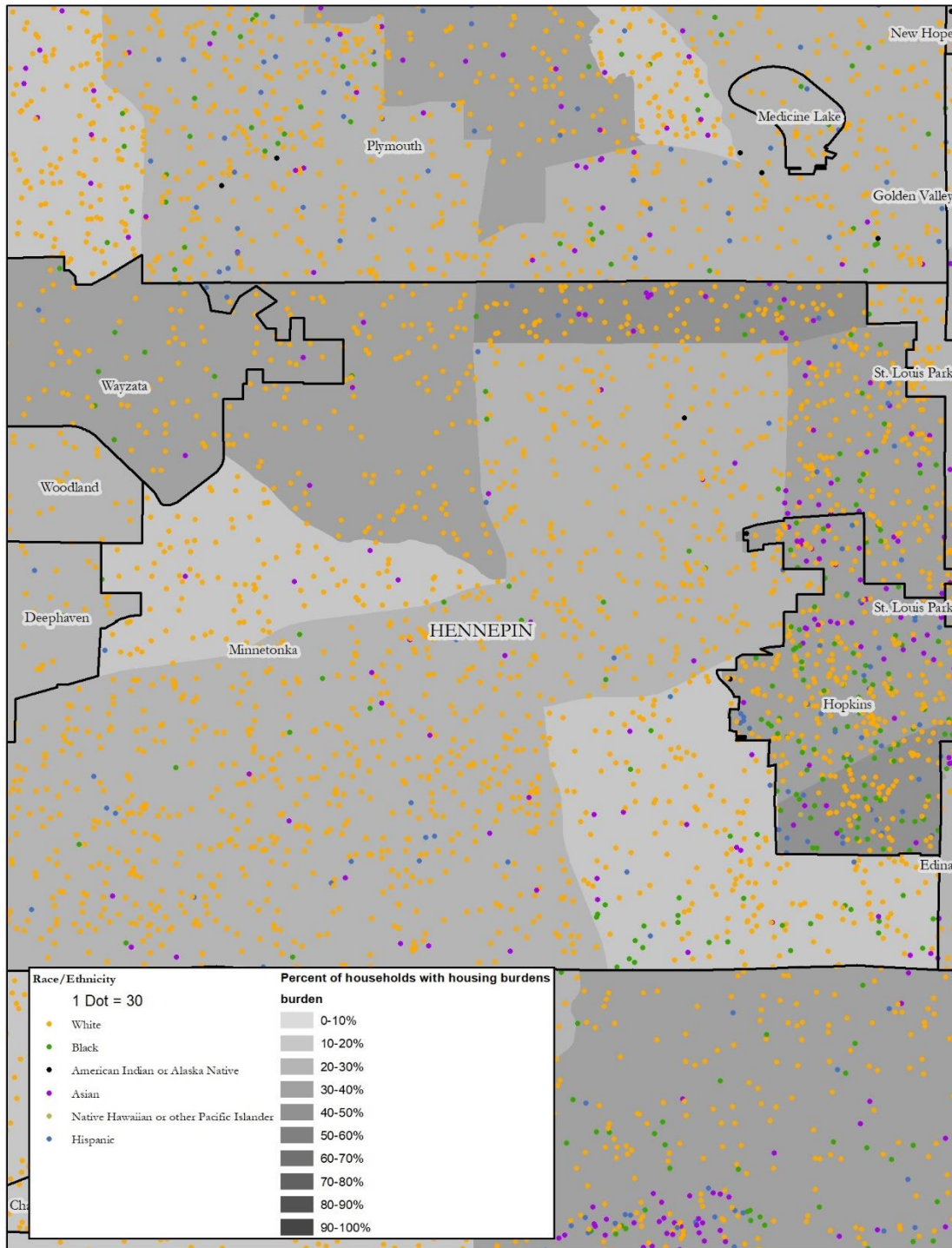
<sup>18</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

**Map 14: Housing Problems in Minneapolis, National Origin<sup>19</sup>**



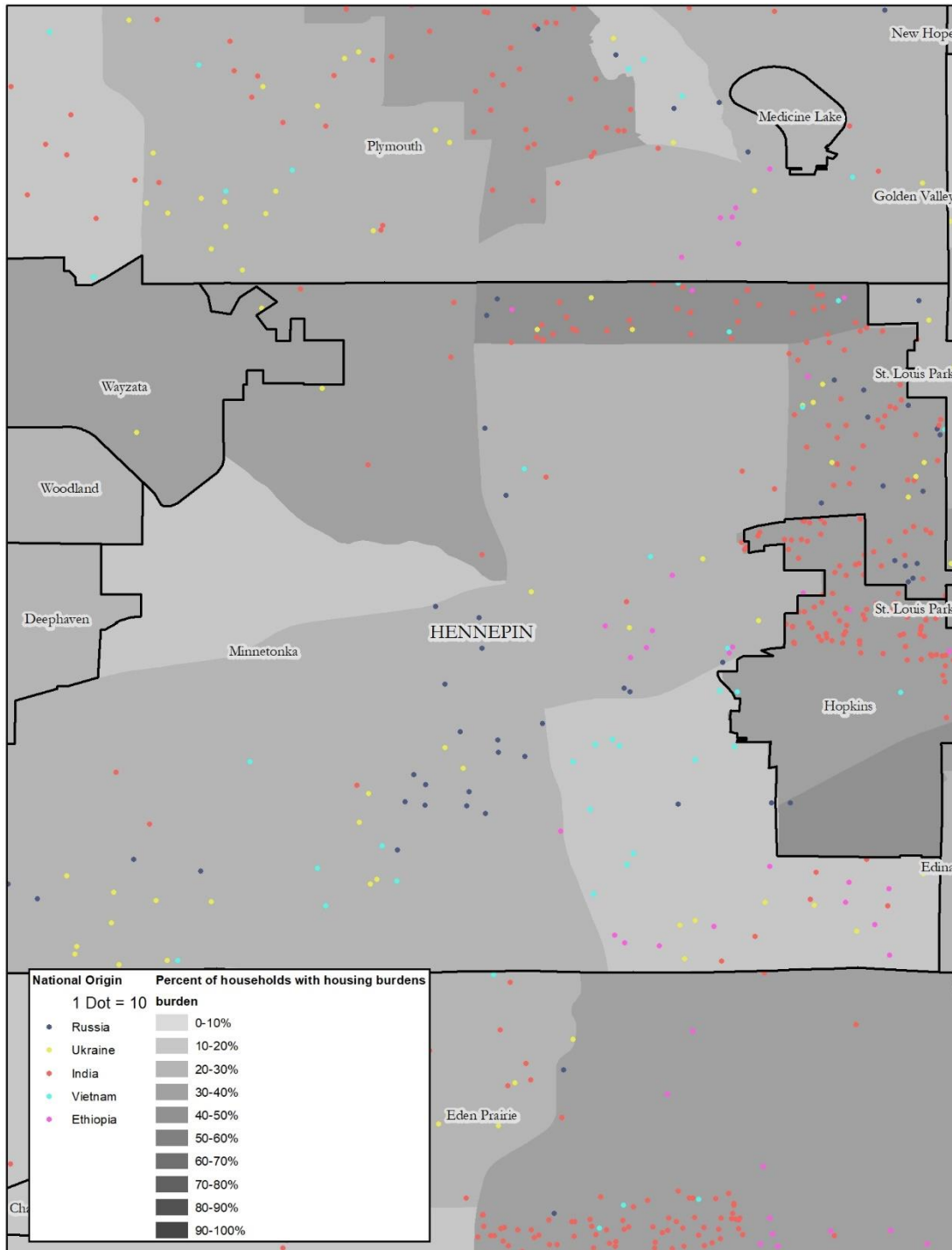
<sup>19</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

**Map 15: Housing Problems in Minnetonka, Race<sup>20</sup>**



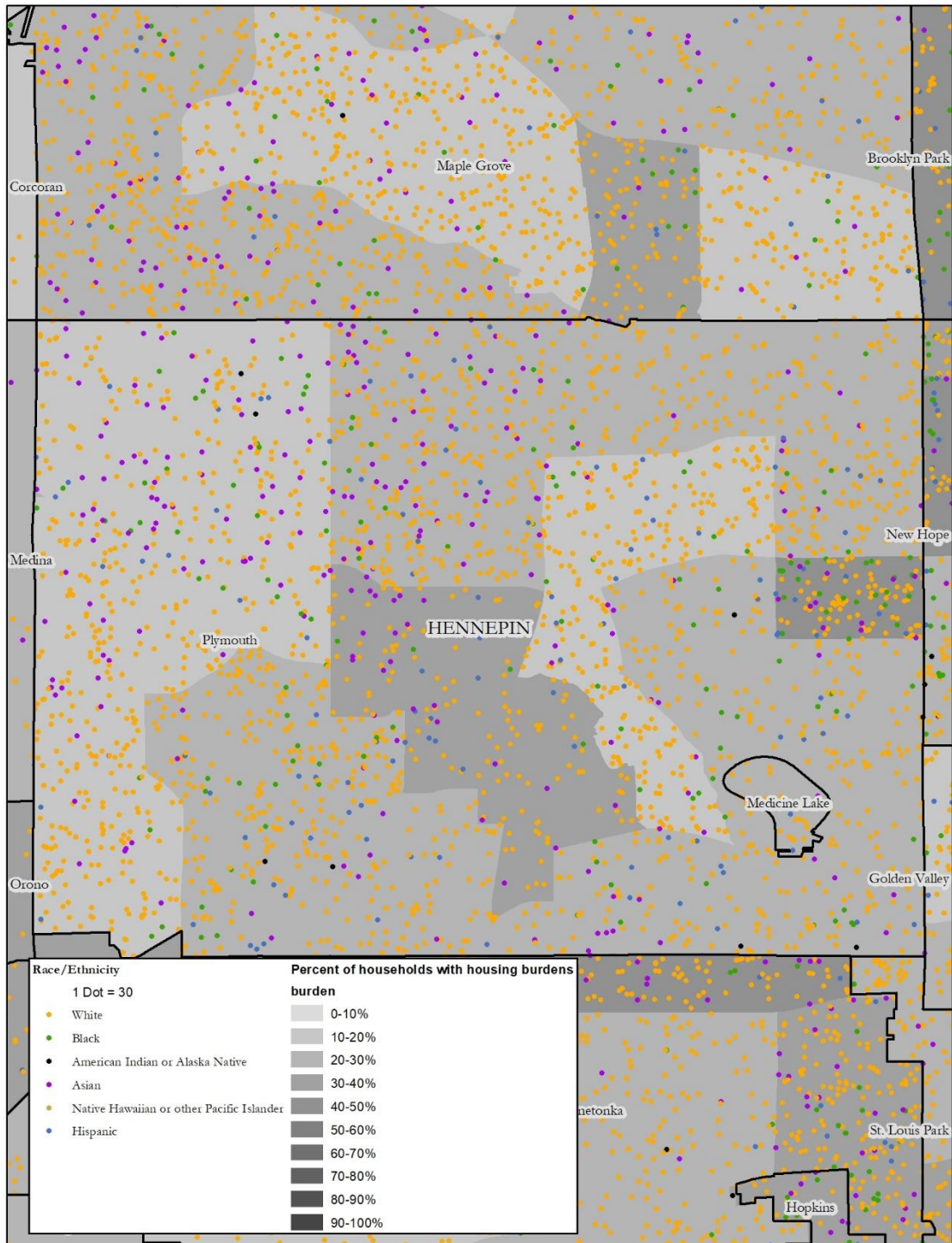
<sup>20</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

**Map 16: Housing Problems in Minnetonka, National Origin<sup>21</sup>**



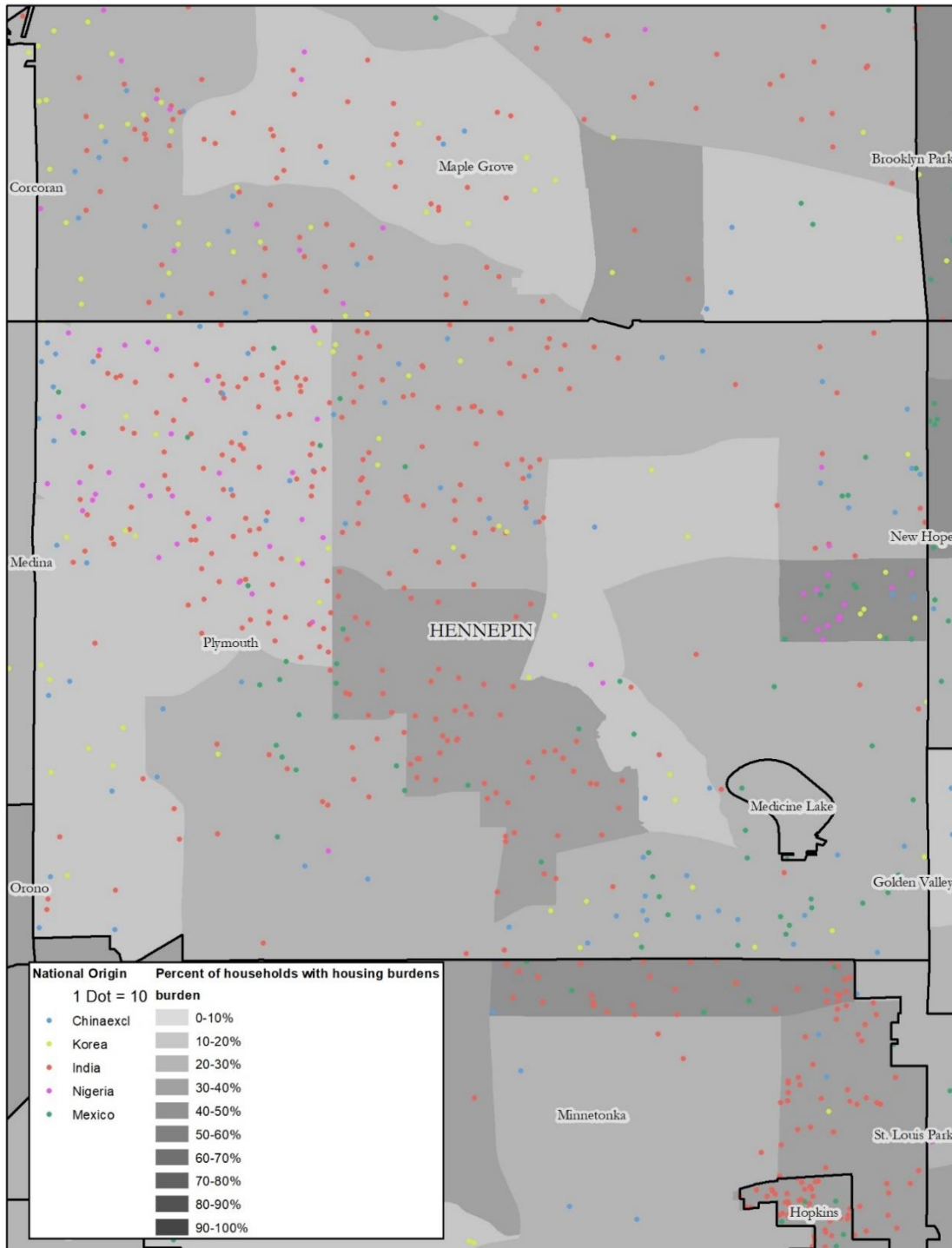
<sup>21</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

**Map 17: Housing Problems in Plymouth, Race<sup>22</sup>**



<sup>22</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

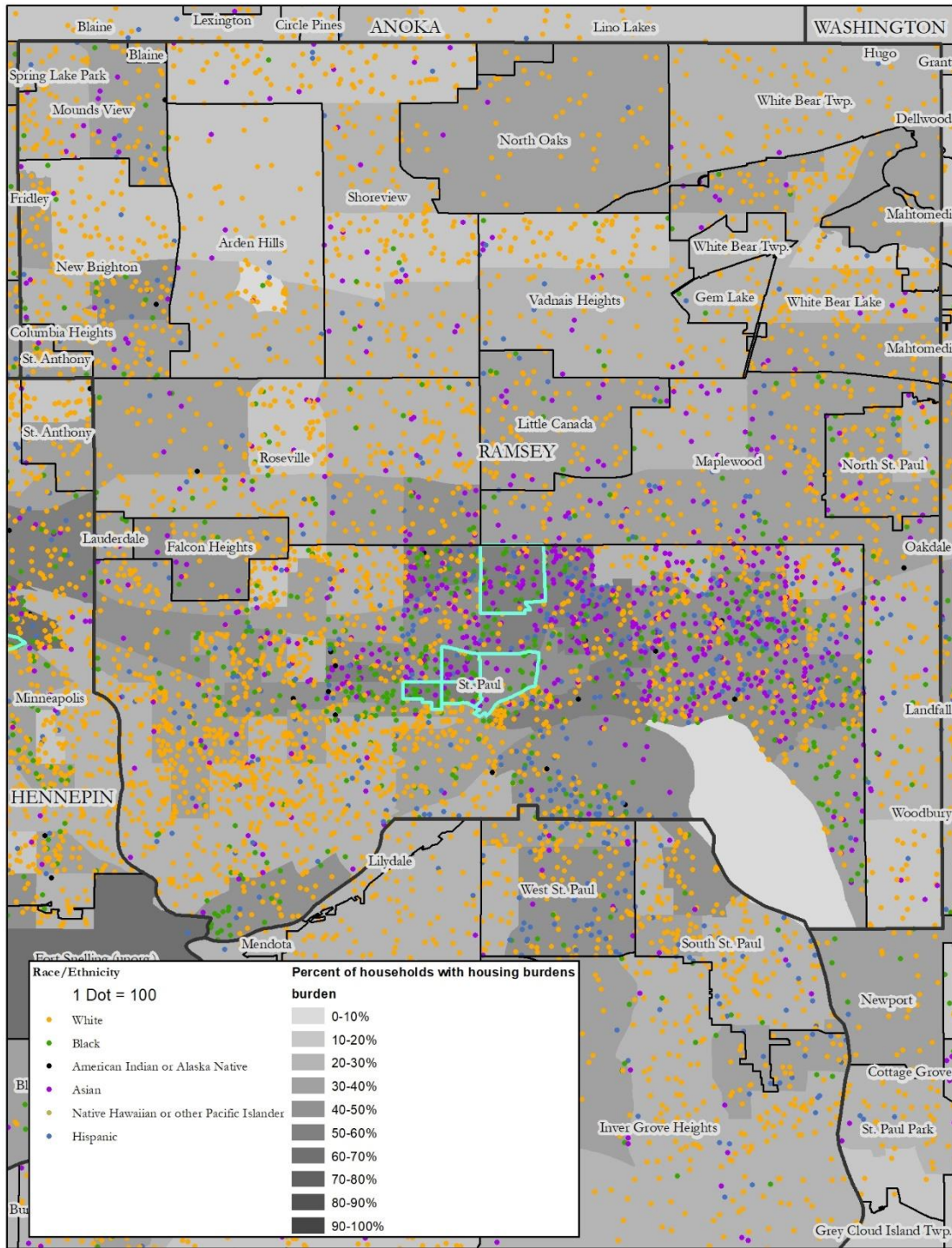
**Map 18: Housing Problems in Plymouth, National Origin<sup>23</sup>**



<sup>23</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

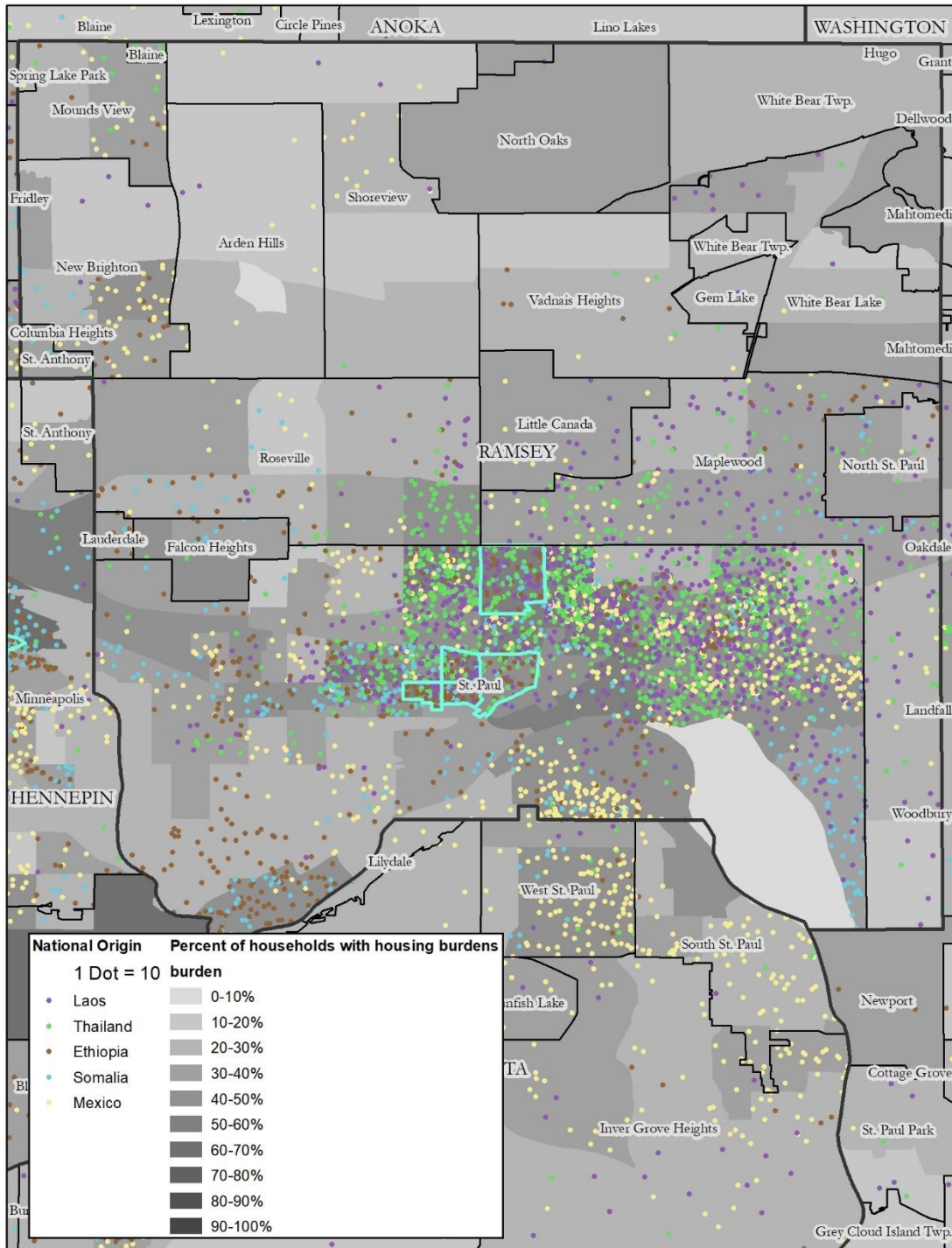


**Map 19: Housing Problems in Ramsey County, Race<sup>24</sup>**



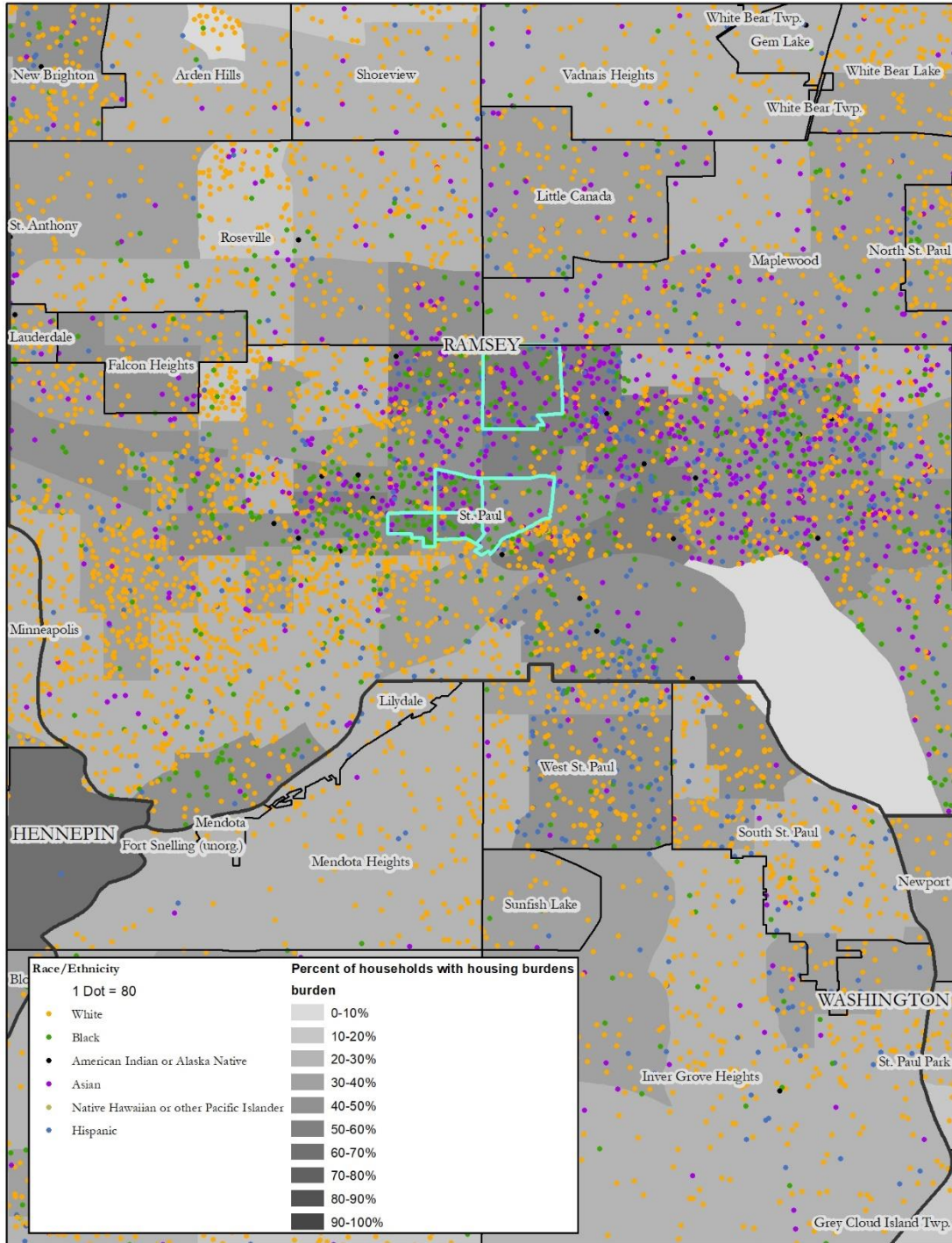
<sup>24</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

**Map 20: Housing Problems in Ramsey County, National Origin<sup>25</sup>**



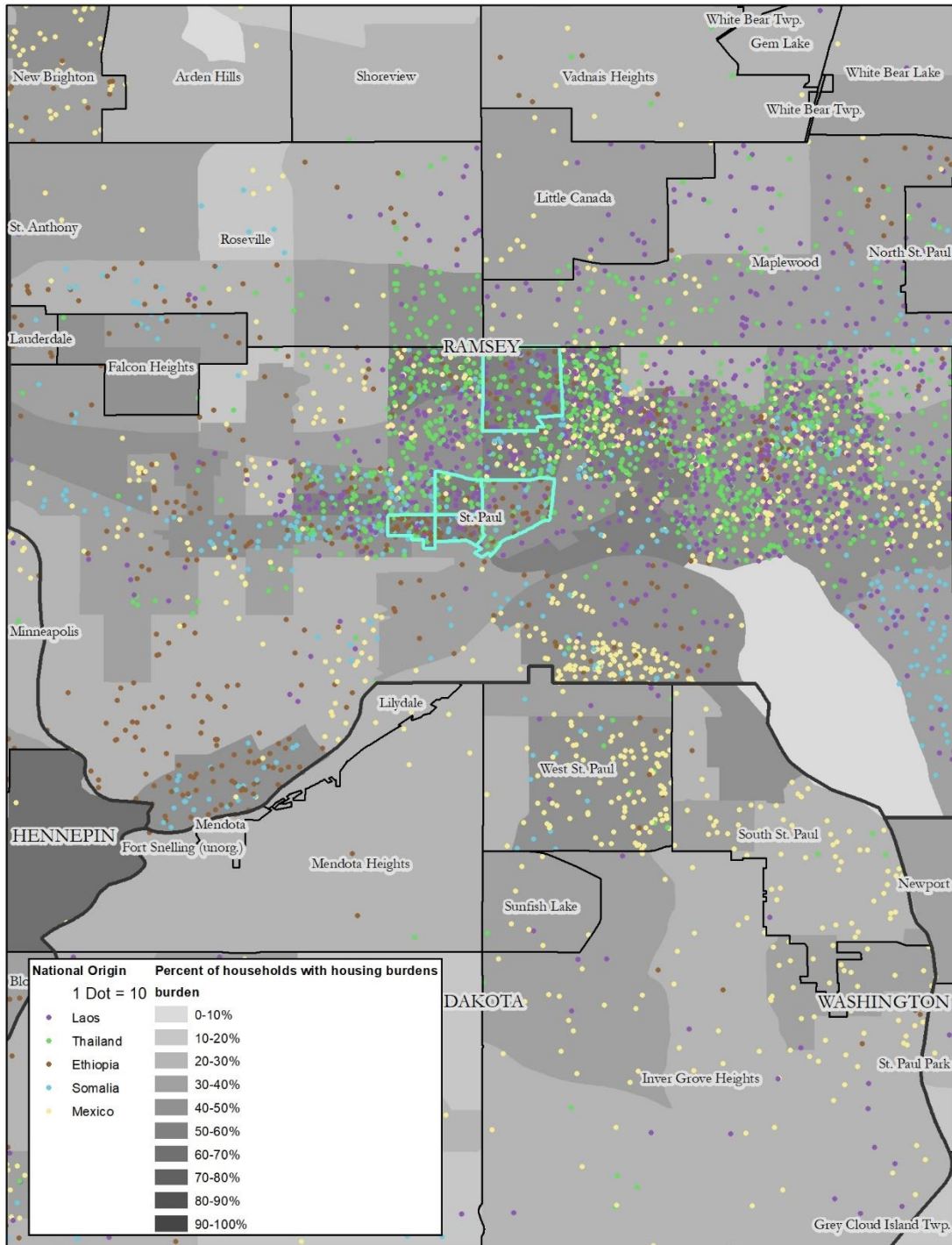
<sup>25</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

**Map 21: Housing Problems in St. Paul, Race<sup>26</sup>**



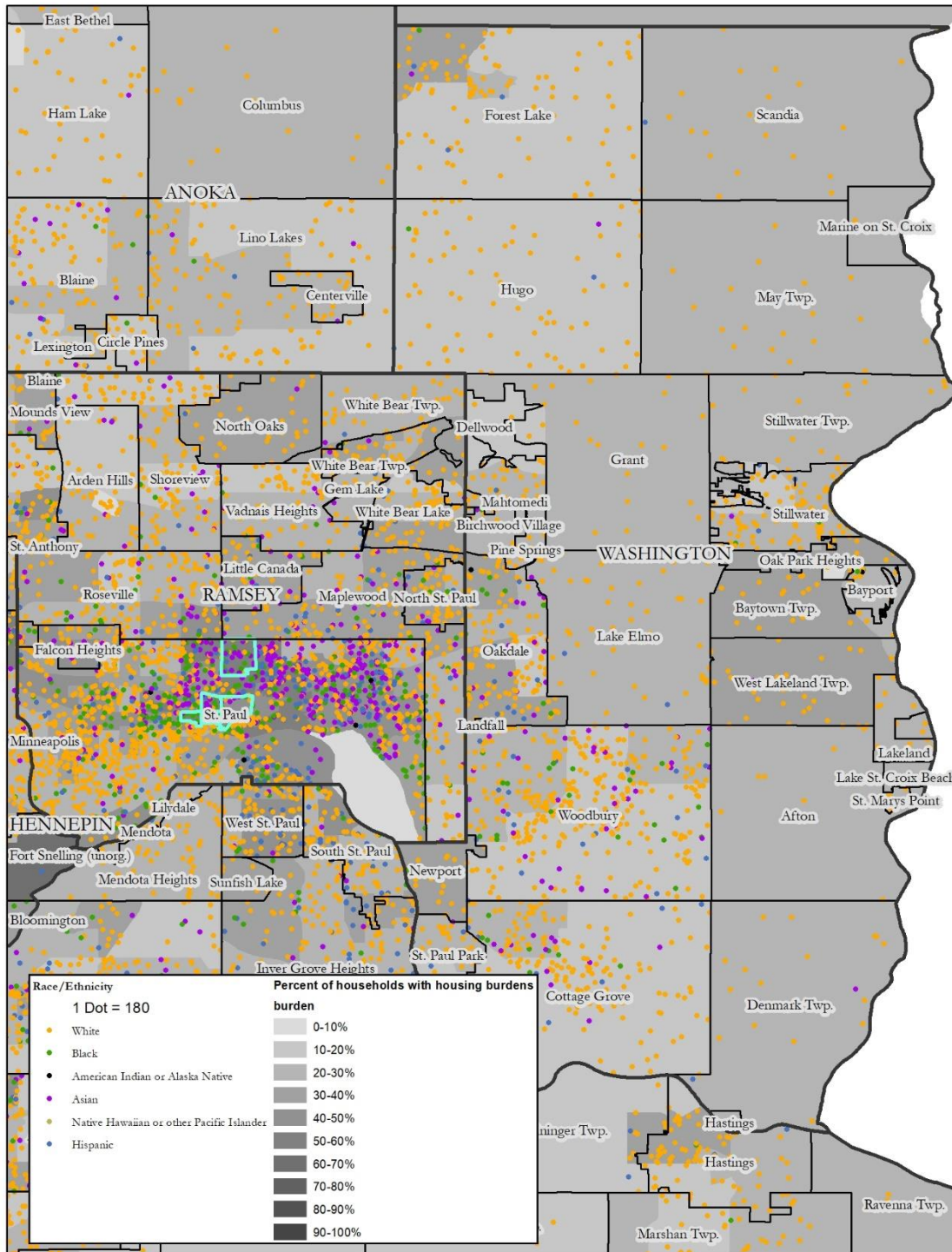
<sup>26</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

**Map 22: Housing Problems in St. Paul, National Origin<sup>27</sup>**



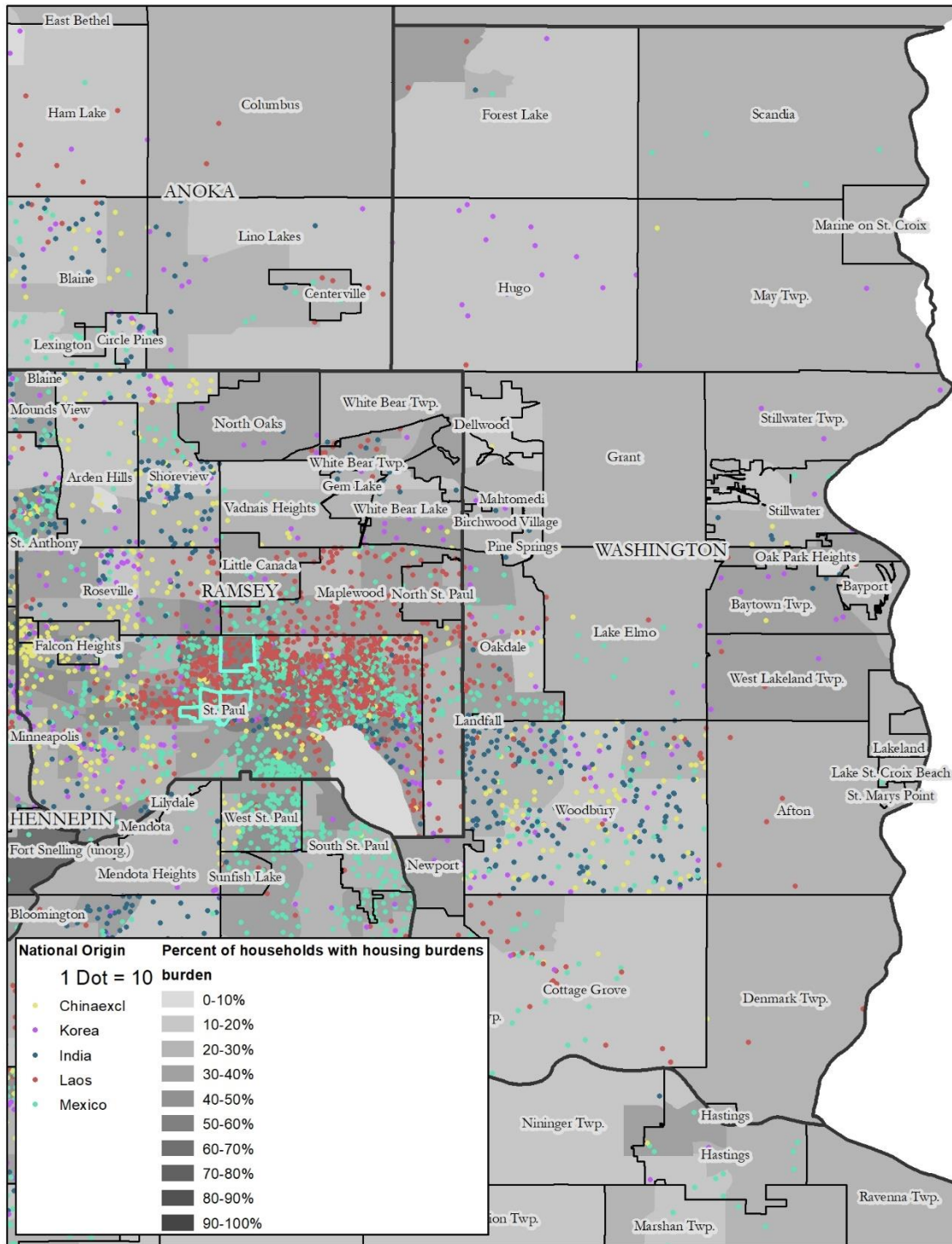
<sup>27</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

**Map 23: Housing Problems in Washington County, Race<sup>28</sup>**



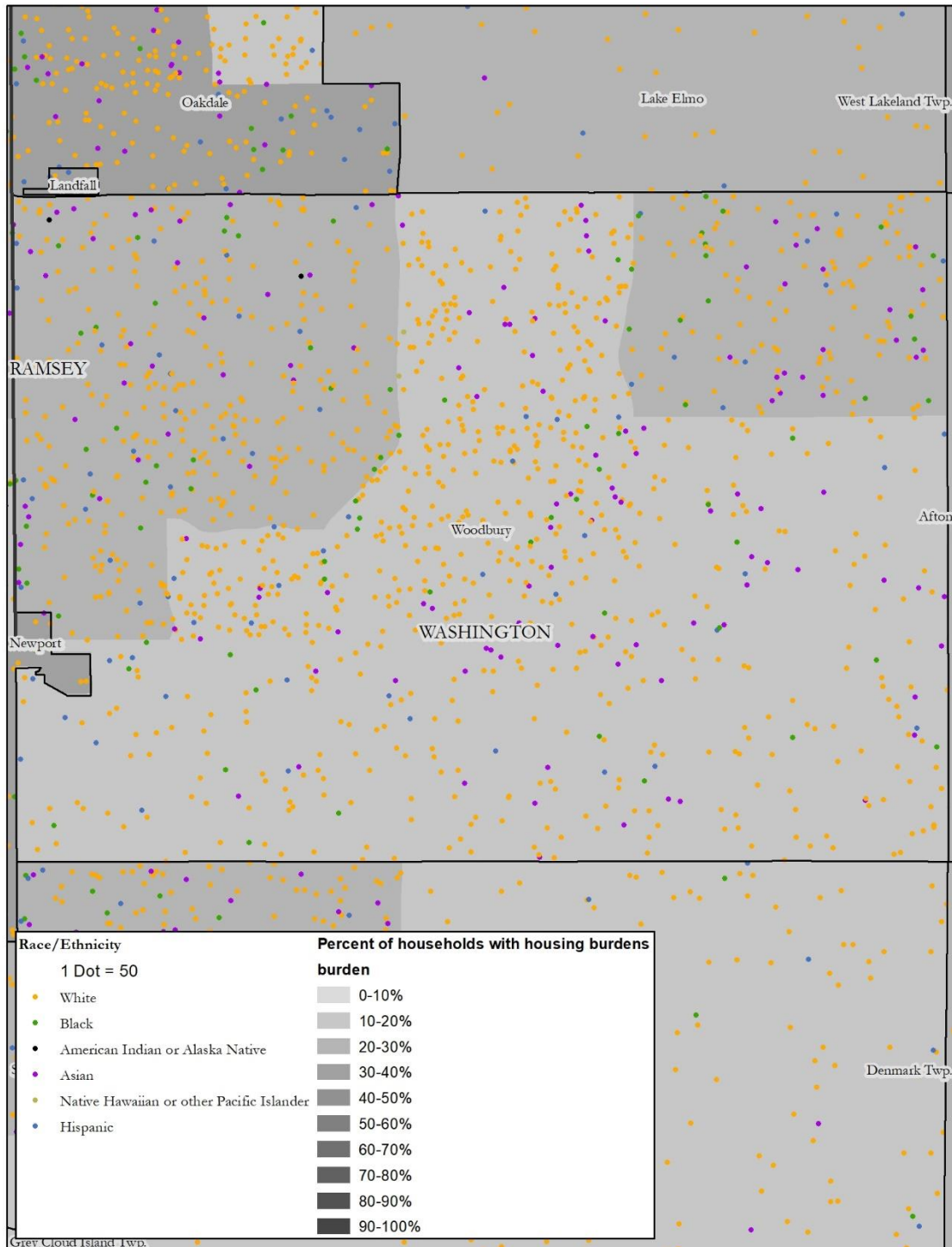
<sup>28</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

**Map 24: Housing Problems in Washington County, National Origin<sup>29</sup>**



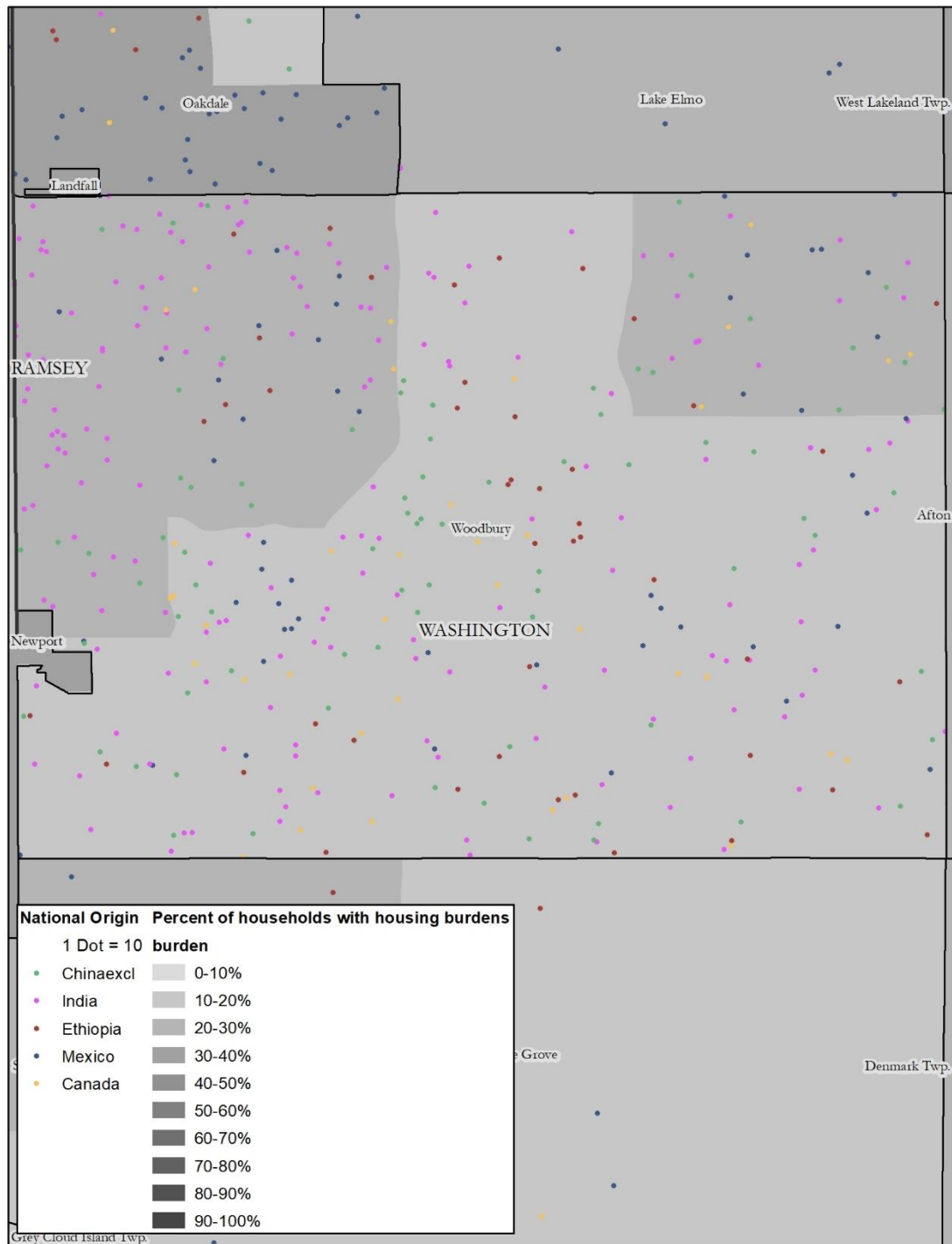
<sup>29</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

**Map 25: Housing Problems in Woodbury, Race<sup>30</sup>**



<sup>30</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

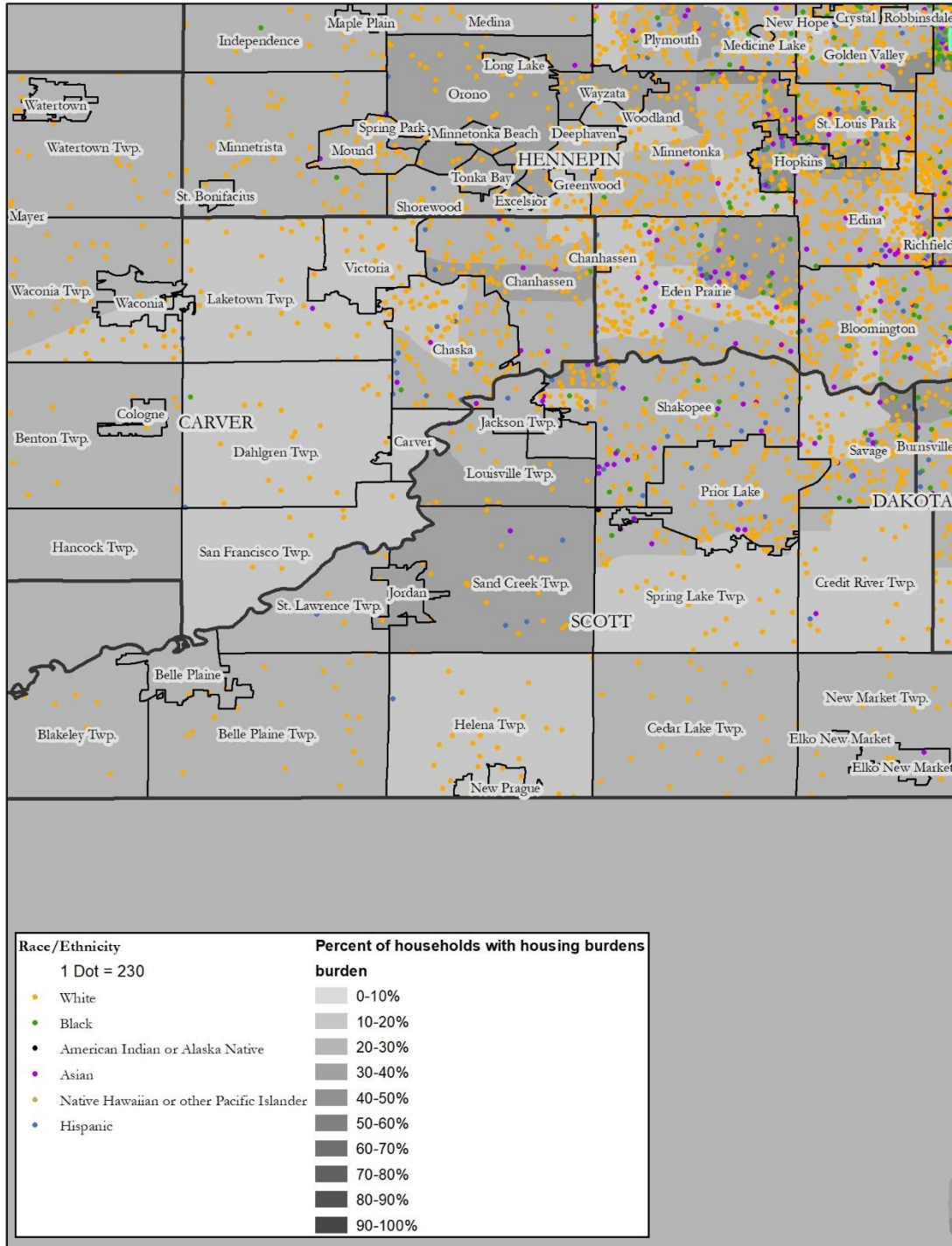
**Map 26: Housing Problems in Woodbury, National Origin<sup>31</sup>**



<sup>31</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

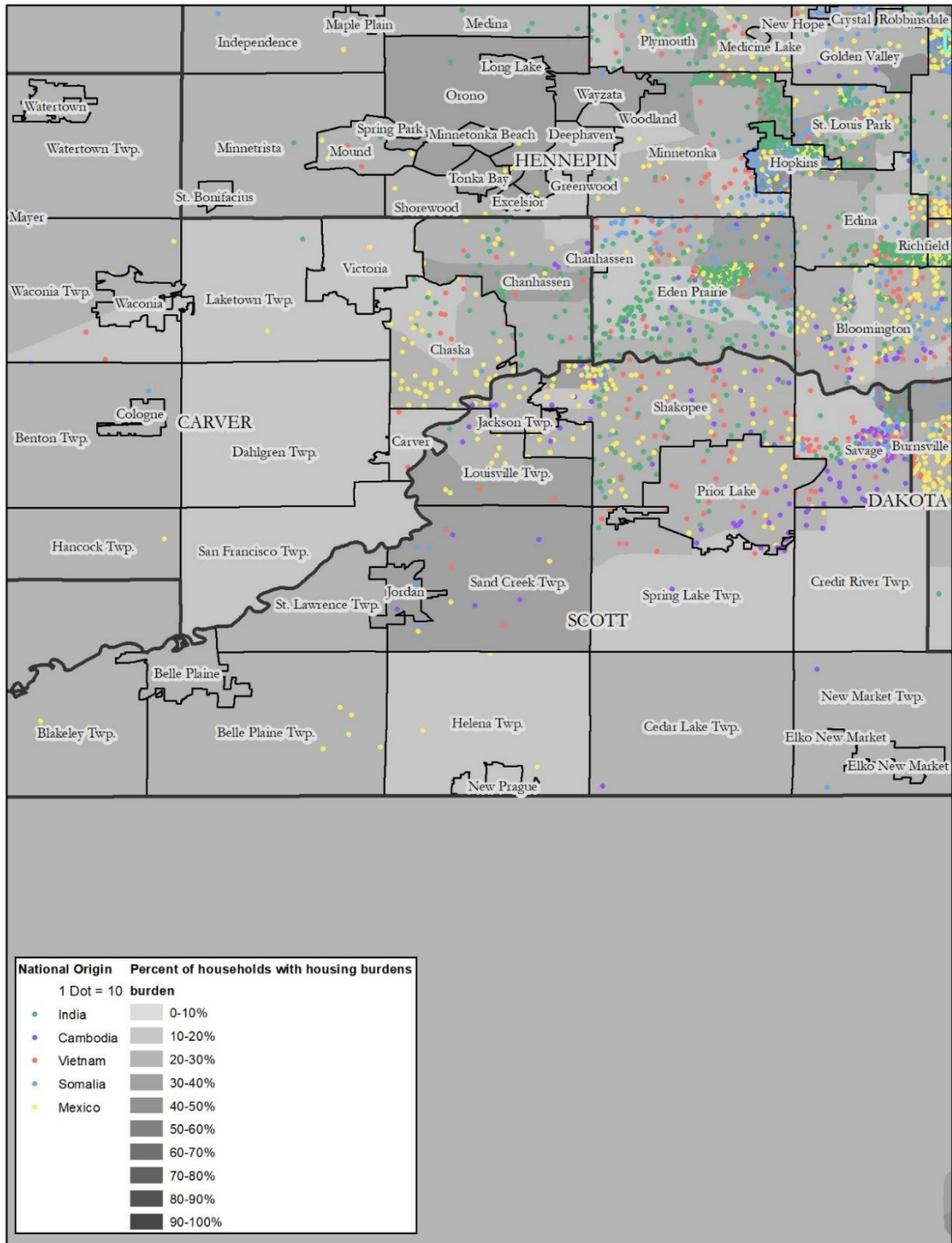


**Map 27: Housing Problems in Scott County, Race<sup>32</sup>**



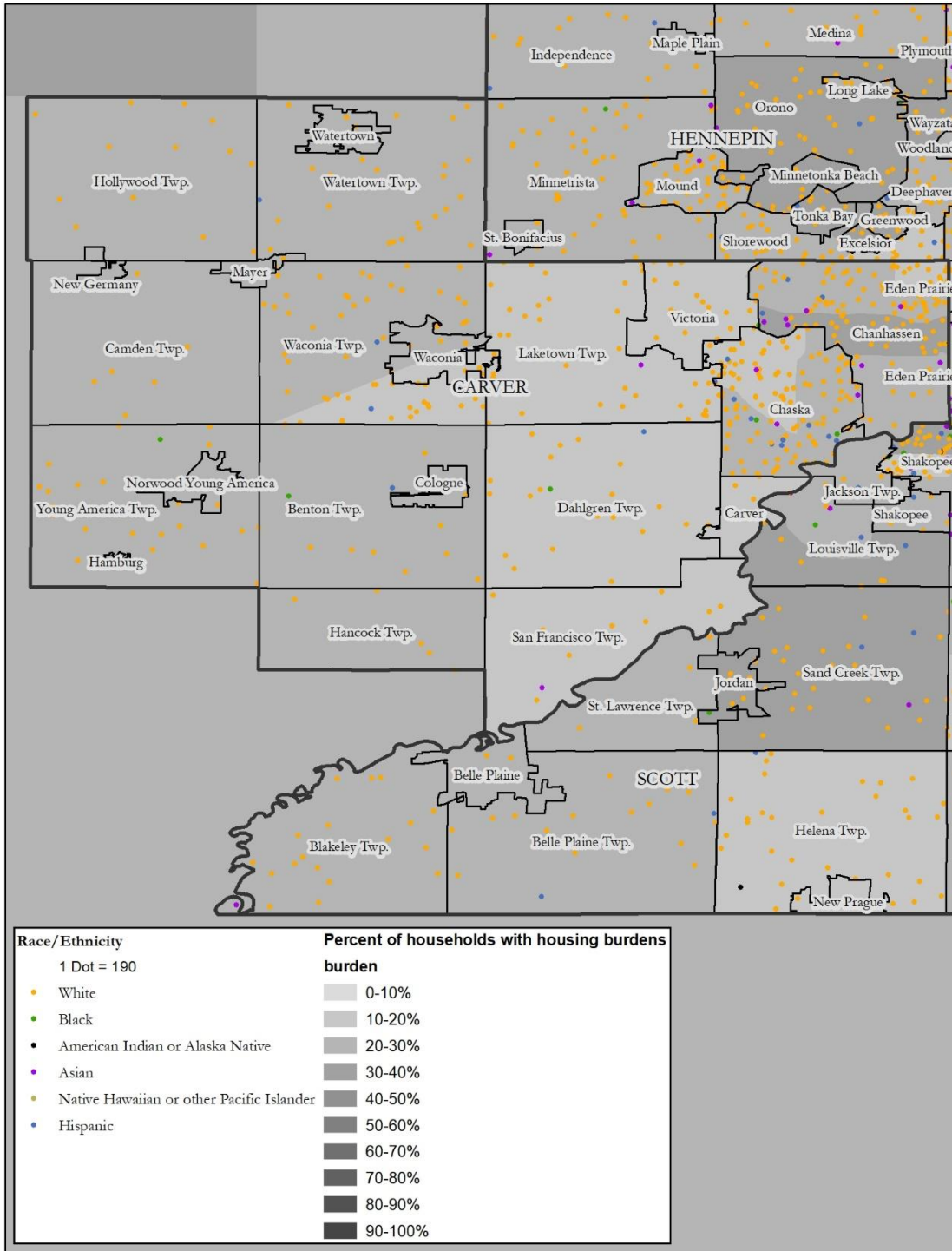
<sup>32</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

**Map 28: Housing Problems in Scott County, National Origin<sup>33</sup>**



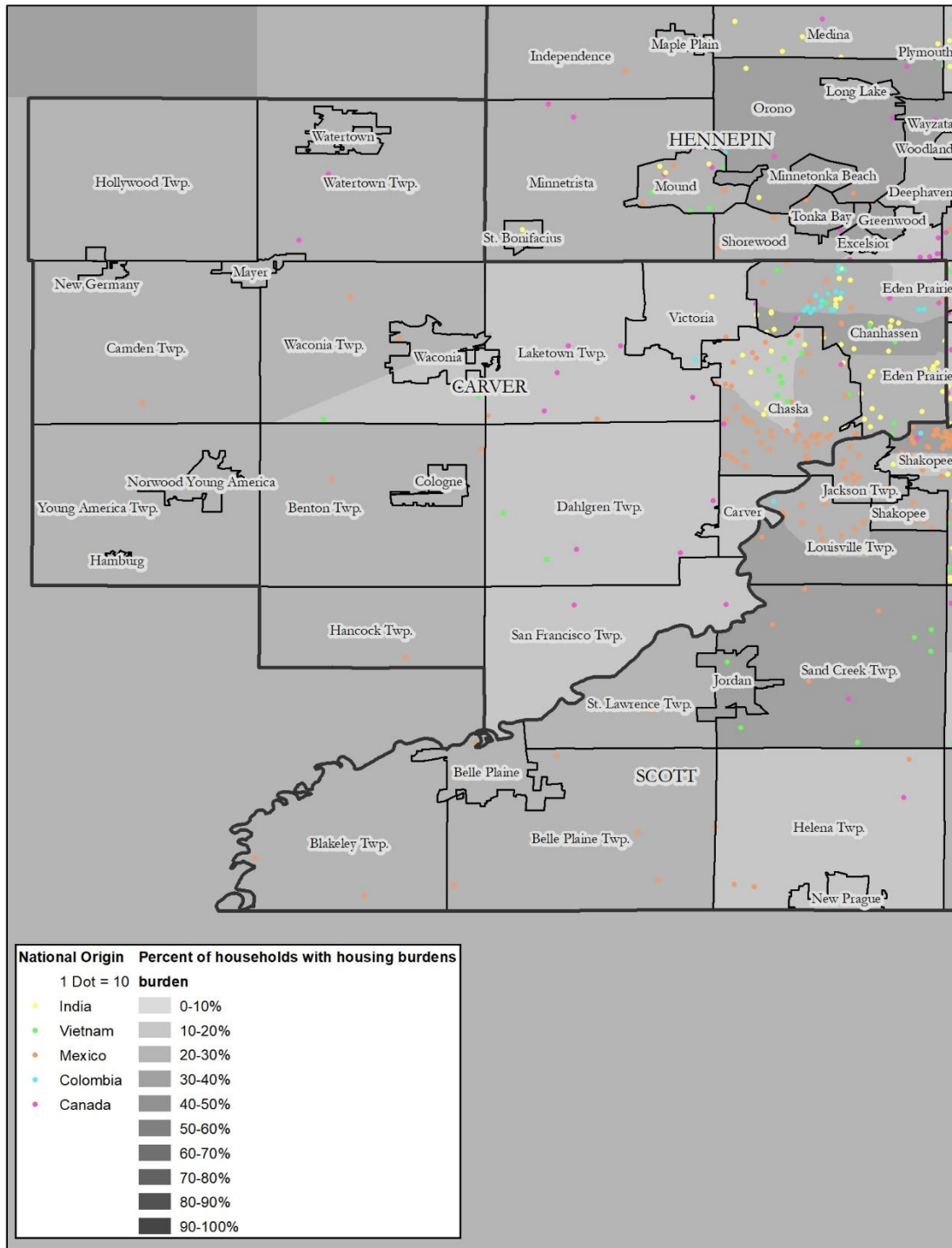
<sup>33</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

Map 29: Housing Problems in Carver County, Race<sup>34</sup>



<sup>34</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

**Map 30: Housing Problems in Carver County, National Origin<sup>35</sup>**



<sup>35</sup> Sources: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016; American Community Survey Estimates 2013-2017.

### **Anoka County**

Anoka County experiences fairly uniform and low distributions of housing burdens across the County. Areas in Coon Rapids and Anoka are slightly more affected. These areas also have higher populations of Liberian, Mexican and Vietnamese residents.

### **Coon Rapids**

Certain neighborhoods in the south of Coon Rapids are more likely to experience housing problems. These areas have slightly higher concentrations of Black, Asian and Hispanic residents than does the rest of the City.

### **Dakota County**

Dakota County has uniform and low distributions of housing problems. Cities in the center of the County, including Rosemount, Empire and Vermillion experience lower rates of housing problems, but are also less populated. Black, Asian and Hispanic residents are concentrated more in the west of the County, which experiences more housing problems. So too does West St. Paul and South St. Paul. Mexican and Vietnamese residents in West and South St. Paul, Burnsville and Apple Valley are more likely to live in areas with higher rates of housing problems. So, too, are Ethiopian residents in Eagan and Apple Valley.

### **Hennepin County**

Housing problems are more present in the eastern half of Hennepin County than the western half. Minneapolis is the most affected area in Hennepin County, and is also where most Black, Hispanic and Asian residents are located in the County. Southwest Brooklyn Park, Hopkins, and northeast Eden Prairie also have higher concentrations of housing problems. Indian residents in the stretch of area from Maple Grove through Plymouth and to Hopkins live in areas with slightly more housing problems, as do Liberian residents in Brooklyn Park.

### **Bloomington**

The eastern half of Bloomington has more housing problems than the western half. A cluster of Black, Hispanic and Asian residents to the west of the Mall of America is likely to experience more housing problems. Ethiopian and Salvadoran residents are also more concentrated in this area. The western half of the City contains Hyland Lake Park Reserve, which likely contributes to the lower number of housing problems in the area as less people are settled there.

### **Eden Prairie**

The northeast area of Eden Prairie, which is slightly more commercial, contains the highest rates of housing problems. Black, Asian and Hispanic residents are slightly more concentrated in this area, as are Indian, Mexican, Somalian and Ethiopian residents.

### **Minneapolis**

Minneapolis has higher rates of housing problems than much of the region, especially in areas that qualify as R/ECAPs (these are not pictured in the maps above but are described in detail in the R/ECAPs section). Areas with more Black, Hispanic, Asian and Native American residents, primarily in the center and northwest of the city, have noticeably higher rates of housing problems. Ethiopian, Mexican, Ecuadoran and Somalian residents are also more concentrated in these areas.

### **Minnetonka**

Most of the population of Minnetonka is evenly distributed, so no immediate spatial patterns of housing problems and race/ethnicity are apparent. The same is not true, however, for national origin. Indian residents in the very northeast of the City reside in areas with higher rates of housing problems. Clusters of Russian and Vietnamese residents in the center of the City have access to neighborhoods with slightly lower rates of housing problems.

### **Plymouth**

Most of Plymouth has lower rates of housing problems, with the exception of a single neighborhood neighboring New Hope. This neighborhood, to the east of Clifton E. French Regional Park, has slightly more Black residents and more housing problems. Nigerian residents are also slightly concentrated in this area.

### **Ramsey County**

Most of the areas with housing problems in Ramsey County are concentrated in St. Paul, with a few exceptions. Areas of North Oaks, New Brighton, and Mounds View have slightly higher rates of housing problems. Mexican and Thai residents tend to reside in those areas of Mounds View and New Brighton. These areas do not visibly or immediately correlate to racial/ethnic patterns, but the same is not true of St. Paul, which is discussed individually below.

### **St. Paul**

These are clear patterns of Black, Asian and Hispanic residents primarily residing in areas of St. Paul that have higher rates of housing problems. This includes the R/ECAPs located in the very center of the City, which is also where there are higher concentrations of Thai, Laotian, and Ethiopian residents. Mexican residents similarly reside in eastern areas of the City which have higher numbers of housing problems.

### **Washington County**

Most areas of Washington County have low rates of housing problems. Areas with higher rates of housing problems are found in Oak Park Heights, Baytown, and West Lakeland, but these areas do not have any immediately visible racial/ethnic patterns. Residents of Indian, Chinese, Korean, Laotian and Mexican national origin are generally found more in Woodbury and the areas of the county bordering Ramsey County, but these populations do not reside in areas with higher rates of housing problems.

### **Woodbury**

Woodbury experiences generally low levels of housing problems. Residents are mostly evenly dispersed by race/ethnicity and by national origin.

### **Scott County**

In Scott County, Sand Creek and Louisville tend to have the most visible patterns of housing problems. However, these areas do not have clear patterns of segregation based on race/ethnicity. The northwest corner of Shakopee has slightly higher rates of housing problems, as well as a higher concentration of Mexican residents.

### **Carver County**

Households with housing problems are distributed fairly uniformly throughout Carver County. Central Chanhassen has slightly higher rates of housing problems, but there are no immediate patterns of disparities related to race or national origin in this area.

### **Region**

Regionally, Hennepin County, Minneapolis, Ramsey County and St. Paul have the most visible patterns of housing problems. Other areas of the Region tend to have households with housing problems more evenly dispersed than in these areas. This does not, however, mean that racial/ethnic patterns of access to areas with lower housing problems are not present. The tables earlier in this section indicate that virtually all Counties and Cities included in this analysis have some disparities based on race/ethnicity. Housing problems remain an issue that affect especially Black and Hispanic households in the Region; the maps above (which indicate rate of housing problems by census tract) just cannot indicate that disparities in housing problems are based on immediate, visual patterns of segregation in much of the Region.

Some of the patterns discussed earlier, with respect to rates of housing problems, are visible in the maps as well. For the most part, most of the Region experiences little difference in rates of housing problems, indicating that racial disparities in rates of housing problems are based less on location and more on differences in individual tracts or neighborhoods. However, there are some areas of the Region where that is not the case. For example, Black residents are more densely populated along the eastern border of Hennepin County, which also experiences slightly higher rates of housing problems. The same is true of Coon Rapids, and especially of Minneapolis and St. Paul. In the two Cities, areas experiencing housing problems include the areas described in the R/ECAPs section, including northwest Minneapolis, central Minneapolis, and central St. Paul. These areas also have more Black, Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander residents. The maps also indicate some disparities based on national origin for these areas. In Minneapolis, residents of Ethiopian, Somalian, Mexican, Laotian and Ecuadoran origin are found more in areas that experience higher rates of housing problems. The same is true of residents of Laotian, Thai, Ethiopian, Somalian and Mexican residents in St. Paul.

### **Additional Information**

3. *Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disproportionate housing needs in the jurisdiction and Region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.*
4. *The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disproportionate housing needs. For PHAs, such information may include a PHA's overriding housing needs analysis.*

## Homelessness

The Minnesota Homeless Study provides recent information regarding homelessness in Minnesota and the Twin Cities Region.<sup>36</sup> From 2015 to 2018, the Region experienced a 9% increase in homelessness, and composed much of the state's overall increase in its homeless population. Significant racial disparities exist among the homeless population. Two-thirds (66%) of homeless adults surveyed were people of color or indigenous while only 17% of the overall Minnesota population are people of color or indigenous.<sup>37</sup>

The study indicated that one of the reasons for this increase was the Region's increasing cost of housing, especially in comparison to the rest of the state. Community engagement stakeholders reported a significant shortage in available services for homeless residents in the Region. There is a particular shortage of shelter availability for homeless families with children where they would be able to reside together, rather than be separated. It was also reported several times that often the only available shelters for women to stay with their children are reserved for survivors of domestic violence, and that there was explicit encouragement from service providers and police officers to lie about being a survivor of domestic violence if women wanted access to these shelters.

### Contributing Factors of Disproportionate Housing Needs

**Please see the Appendix for the following Contributing Factors to Disproportionate Housing Needs:**

- Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
- Displacement of and/or lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking
- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
- Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods
- Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities
- Land use and zoning laws
- Lending discrimination
- Loss of affordable housing
- Source of income discrimination

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<sup>36</sup> <http://mnhomeless.org/minnesota-homeless-study/reports-and-fact-sheets/2018/2018-homelessness-in-minnesota-3-20.pdf>

<sup>37</sup> Ibid, 6.



## C. Publicly Supported Housing Analysis

### 1. Analysis<sup>38</sup>

#### a. Publicly Supported Housing Demographics

The Publicly Supported Housing section analyzes federally funded affordable housing and other types of affordable housing, to determine whether the level of need is being met and whether patterns of affordable housing siting concentrate minorities in low opportunity areas, among other things. In the Twin Cities region, each category of publicly supported housing (public housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily Housing,<sup>39</sup> Housing Choice Vouchers, and LIHTC units) is represented, although that representation varies greatly depending on the individual jurisdiction. Affordable housing, except for LIHTC, makes up less than 4% or less of the total housing stock in all of the entitlement jurisdictions in this analysis (Anoka County, Bloomington, Dakota County, Eden Prairie, Hennepin County, Minneapolis, Minnetonka, Plymouth, Ramsey County, St. Paul, Washington County, and Woodbury City). In each of these jurisdictions, LIHTC, Housing Choice Voucher and Project-based Section 8 units tend to predominate, and some jurisdictions have no Public Housing at all. Overall, it is clear that the amount of publicly supported housing available in the Twin Cities region does not rise to meet the level of need, although progress is being made.

**Table 1: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Anoka County**

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	126,758	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	1,005	0.79%
Other Multifamily	150	0.12%
HCV Program	1,497	1.18%
LIHTC	1,323	1.04%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

<sup>38</sup> Data in this section is largely taken from the HUD AFFH-T documentation tool, which only shows federally supported public housing built through 2016. For a more comprehensive list of public housing units, please see the Publicly Supported Housing Appendix, which includes data taken from HousingLink.org.

<sup>39</sup> Category includes Section 202 –Supportive Housing for the Elderly and Section 811 – Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities.

**Table 2: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Bloomington**

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	37,641	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	534	1.42%
Other Multifamily	169	0.45%
HCV Program	558	1.48%
LIHTC	264	0.70%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

**Table 3: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Dakota County**

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	165,907	-
Public Housing	621	0.37%
Project-based Section 8	1,120	0.68%
Other Multifamily	187	0.11%
HCV Program	2,660	1.60%
LIHTC	2,252	1.36%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

**Table 4: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Eden Prairie**

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	25,075	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	353	1.41%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	267	1.06%
LIHTC	364	1.45%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

**Table 5: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Hennepin County**

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	217,315	-
Public Housing	285	0.13%
Project-based Section 8	2,492	1.15%
Other Multifamily	232	0.11%
HCV Program	3,179	1.46%
LIHTC	3,475	1.60%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

**Table 6: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Minneapolis**

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	178,287	-
Public Housing	6,259	3.51%
Project-based Section 8	4,548	2.55%
Other Multifamily	292	0.16%
HCV Program	5,289	2.97%
LIHTC	13,430	7.53%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

**Table 7: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Minnetonka**

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	23,294	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	242	1.04%
Other Multifamily	68	0.29%
HCV Program	160	0.69%
LIHTC	158	0.69%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

**Table 8: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Plymouth**

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	29,973	-
Public Housing	112	0.37%
Project-based Section 8	105	0.35%
Other Multifamily	45	0.15%
HCV Program	239	0.80%
LIHTC	285	0.95%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

**Table 9: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Ramsey County**

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	96,626	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	1,239	1.28%
Other Multifamily	193	0.20%
HCV Program	1,497	1.55%
LIHTC	8,219	8.51%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

**Table 10: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, St. Paul**

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	120,795	-
Public Housing	4,256	3.52%
Project-based Section 8	3,073	2.54%
Other Multifamily	333	0.28%
HCV Program	4,608	3.81%
LIHTC	4,607	3.81%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

**Table 11: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Washington County**

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	68,048	
Public Housing	960	1.41%
Project-based Section 8	74	0.11%
Other Multifamily	68	0.10%
HCV Program	178	0.89%
LIHTC	2,575	3.78%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

**Table 12: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Woodbury City**

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	23,568	-
Public Housing	65	0.28%
Project-based Section 8	N/a	N/a
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	24	0.10%
LIHTC	161	0.68%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

### LIHTC

According to Minnesota Housing, there are 483 Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) developments in the Twin Cities region, some of which are designated for specific populations. These developments include 37,113 low-income units, including 18,697 reserved for At-Risk populations, such as large families, the elderly, people with disabilities, and formerly homeless individuals.

- i. *Are certain racial/ethnic groups more likely to be residing in one program category of publicly supported housing than other program categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) in the jurisdiction?*

Please note: rows for which all values are zero or n/a have been deleted for space.

**Table 14: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Anoka County**

<b>Anoka County</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	
<b>Housing Type</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Housing	N/a	N/a	0	0.00%	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	786	83.88%	126	13.45%	12	1.28%	5	0.53%
Other Multifamily	133	92.36%	3	2.08%	3	2.08%	4	2.78%
HCV Program	754	50.77%	681	45.86%	14	0.94%	16	1.08%
Total Households	110,563	90.06%	4,014	3.27%	2,782	2.27%	3,532	2.88%
0-30% of AMIw	9,988	83.99%	978	8.22%	439	3.69%	209	1.76%
0-50% of AMI	16,476	67.10%	1,682	6.85%	1,130	4.60%	784	3.19%
0-80% of AMI	33,967	76.71%	2,493	5.63%	1,741	3.93%	1,157	2.61%
<b>MSP Region</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	
<b>Housing Type</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Housing	2,799	25.09%	6,246	55.98%	320	2.87%	1,669	14.96%
Project-Based Section 8	6,971	47.57%	6,394	43.63%	382	2.61%	586	4.00%
Other Multifamily	1,195	73.58%	228	14.04%	20	1.23%	135	8.31%
HCV Program	6,800	32.44%	12,925	61.67%	460	2.19%	471	2.25%
Total Households	1,107,382	84.24%	83,378	6.34%	45,365	3.45%	54,194	4.12%
0-30% of AMI	106,015	65.41%	30,656	18.91%	10,284	6.34%	9,033	5.57%
0-50% of AMI	179,095	57.82%	47,081	15.20%	20,259	6.54%	16,139	5.21%
0-80% of AMI	347,205	67.76%	60,470	11.80%	29,221	5.70%	24,262	4.73%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

**Table 15: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Bloomington**

<b>Bloomington</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a	0	0.00%	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	341	69.88%	74	15.16%	3	0.61%	68	13.93%
Other Multifamily	133	80.12%	16	9.64%	0	0.00%	17	10.24%
HCV Program	181	36.64%	297	60.12%	6	1.21%	6	1.21%
Total Households	30,130	83.21%	2,470	6.82%	1,615	4.46%	1,379	3.81%
0-30% of AMI	2,820	69.63%	870	21.48%	175	4.32%	109	2.69%
0-50% of AMI	5,035	60.44%	1,325	15.91%	520	6.24%	274	3.29%
0-80% of AMI	10,400	68.94%	1,695	11.24%	1,110	7.36%	529	3.51%
<b>MSP Region</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	2,799	25.09%	6,246	55.98%	320	2.87%	1,669	14.96%
Project-Based Section 8	6,971	47.57%	6,394	43.63%	382	2.61%	586	4.00%
Other Multifamily	1,195	73.58%	228	14.04%	20	1.23%	135	8.31%
HCV Program	6,800	32.44%	12,925	61.67%	460	2.19%	471	2.25%
Total Households	1,107,382	84.24%	83,378	6.34%	45,365	3.45%	54,194	4.12%
0-30% of AMI	106,015	65.41%	30,656	18.91%	10,284	6.34%	9,033	5.57%
0-50% of AMI	179,095	57.82%	47,081	15.20%	20,259	6.54%	16,139	5.21%
0-80% of AMI	347,205	67.76%	60,470	11.80%	29,221	5.70%	24,262	4.73%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

**Table 16: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Dakota County**

<b>Dakota County</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	392	65.66%	147	24.62%	34	5.70%	21	3.52%
Project-Based Section 8	670	63.63%	321	30.48%	45	4.27%	12	1.14%
Other Multifamily	158	88.76%	14	7.87%	4	2.25%	2	1.12%
HCV Program	1,287	52.00%	1,033	41.74%	108	4.36%	33	1.33%
Total Households	139,669	87.24%	6,160	3.85%	6,841	4.27%	5,371	3.35%
0-30% of AMI	11,132	72.49%	1,484	9.66%	1,732	11.28%	623	4.06%
0-50% of AMI	19,519	62.17%	2,478	7.89%	2,875	9.16%	1,240	3.95%
0-80% of AMI	39,195	71.43%	3,580	6.52%	4,337	7.90%	1,957	3.57%
<b>MSP Region</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	2,799	25.09%	6,246	55.98%	320	2.87%	1,669	14.96%
Project-Based Section 8	6,971	47.57%	6,394	43.63%	382	2.61%	586	4.00%
Other Multifamily	1,195	73.58%	228	14.04%	20	1.23%	135	8.31%
HCV Program	6,800	32.44%	12,925	61.67%	460	2.19%	471	2.25%
Total Households	1,107,382	84.24%	83,378	6.34%	45,365	3.45%	54,194	4.12%
0-30% of AMI	106,015	65.41%	30,656	18.91%	10,284	6.34%	9,033	5.57%
0-50% of AMI	179,095	57.82%	47,081	15.20%	20,259	6.54%	16,139	5.21%
0-80% of AMI	347,205	67.76%	60,470	11.80%	29,221	5.70%	24,262	4.73%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014



**Table 17: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Eden Prairie**

<b>Eden Prairie</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a	0	0.00%	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	99	29.64%	214	64.07%	1	0.30%	20	5.99%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a	0	0.00%	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	57	21.19%	207	76.95%	2	0.74%	1	0.37%
Total Households	20,215	83.95%	999	4.15%	565	2.35%	1,924	7.99%
0-30% of AMI	1,195	76.36%	265	16.93%	60	3.83%	20	1.28%
0-50% of AMI	1,970	59.16%	505	15.17%	145	4.35%	50	1.50%
0-80% of AMI	3,920	68.41%	584	10.19%	270	4.71%	215	3.75%
<b>MSP Region</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	2,799	25.09%	6,246	55.98%	320	2.87%	1,669	14.96%
Project-Based Section 8	6,971	47.57%	6,394	43.63%	382	2.61%	586	4.00%
Other Multifamily	1,195	73.58%	228	14.04%	20	1.23%	135	8.31%
HCV Program	6,800	32.44%	12,925	61.67%	460	2.19%	471	2.25%
Total Households	1,107,382	84.24%	83,378	6.34%	45,365	3.45%	54,194	4.12%
0-30% of AMI	106,015	65.41%	30,656	18.91%	10,284	6.34%	9,033	5.57%
0-50% of AMI	179,095	57.82%	47,081	15.20%	20,259	6.54%	16,139	5.21%
0-80% of AMI	347,205	67.76%	60,470	11.80%	29,221	5.70%	24,262	4.73%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

**Table 18: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Hennepin County**

Hennepin County	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Housing Type								
Public Housing	158	59.62%	95	35.85%	5	1.89%	6	2.26%
Project-Based Section 8	1,468	62.55%	766	32.64%	30	1.28%	72	3.07%
Other Multifamily	173	82.38%	28	13.33%	2	0.95%	7	3.33%
HCV Program	816	26.21%	2,191	70.38%	31	1.00%	45	1.45%
Total Households	168,185	81.54%	17,818	8.64%	6,871	3.33%	9,733	4.72%
0-30% of AMI	14,496	66.09%	4,452	20.30%	1,381	6.30%	765	3.49%
0-50% of AMI	25,236	54.75%	8,442	18.32%	3,077	6.68%	2,019	4.38%
0-80% of AMI	49,538	64.18%	12,057	15.62%	4,320	5.60%	3,427	4.44%
MSP Region	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	2,799	25.09%	6,246	55.98%	320	2.87%	1,669	14.96%
Project-Based Section 8	6,971	47.57%	6,394	43.63%	382	2.61%	586	4.00%
Other Multifamily	1,195	73.58%	228	14.04%	20	1.23%	135	8.31%
HCV Program	6,800	32.44%	12,925	61.67%	460	2.19%	471	2.25%
Total Households	1,107,382	84.24%	83,378	6.34%	45,365	3.45%	54,194	4.12%
0-30% of AMI	106,015	65.41%	30,656	18.91%	10,284	6.34%	9,033	5.57%
0-50% of AMI	179,095	57.82%	47,081	15.20%	20,259	6.54%	16,139	5.21%
0-80% of AMI	347,205	67.76%	60,470	11.80%	29,221	5.70%	24,262	4.73%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

**Table 19: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Minneapolis**

<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Housing Type								
Public Housing	991	16.70%	4,397	74.10%	115	1.94%	345	5.81%
Project-Based Section 8	1,074	25.63%	2,608	62.24%	74	1.77%	180	4.30%
Other Multifamily	149	56.87%	81	30.92%	4	1.53%	5	1.91%
HCV Program	739	15.12%	3,897	79.73%	80	1.64%	49	1.00%
Total Households	116,490	70.41%	25,465	15.39%	9,775	5.91%	7,543	4.56%
0-30% of AMI	16,700	44.75%	12,915	34.61%	2,840	7.61%	2,584	6.92%
0-50% of AMI	25,830	43.48%	17,285	29.09%	5,435	9.15%	3,664	6.17%
0-80% of AMI	44,195	52.18%	20,835	24.60%	7,045	8.32%	4,599	5.43%
<b>MSP Region</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Housing Type								
Public Housing	2,799	25.09%	6,246	55.98%	320	2.87%	1,669	14.96%
Project-Based Section 8	6,971	47.57%	6,394	43.63%	382	2.61%	586	4.00%
Other Multifamily	1,195	73.58%	228	14.04%	20	1.23%	135	8.31%
HCV Program	6,800	32.44%	12,925	61.67%	460	2.19%	471	2.25%
Total Households	1,107,382	84.24%	83,378	6.34%	45,365	3.45%	54,194	4.12%
0-30% of AMI	106,015	65.41%	30,656	18.91%	10,284	6.34%	9,033	5.57%
0-50% of AMI	179,095	57.82%	47,081	15.20%	20,259	6.54%	16,139	5.21%
0-80% of AMI	347,205	67.76%	60,470	11.80%	29,221	5.70%	24,262	4.73%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

**Table 20: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Minnetonka**

<b>Minnetonka</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a	0	0.00%	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	175	79.19%	40	18.10%	0	0.00%	4	1.81%
Other Multifamily	63	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
HCV Program	61	39.35%	93	60.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.65%
Total Households	20,150	91.45%	759	3.44%	325	1.47%	565	2.56%
0-30% of AMI	1,325	84.39%	144	9.17%	50	3.18%	35	2.23%
0-50% of AMI	2,515	66.98%	419	11.16%	65	1.73%	55	1.46%
0-80% of AMI	5,140	78.41%	444	6.77%	100	1.53%	130	1.98%
<b>MSP Region</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	2,799	25.09%	6,246	55.98%	320	2.87%	1,669	14.96%
Project-Based Section 8	6,971	47.57%	6,394	43.63%	382	2.61%	586	4.00%
Other Multifamily	1,195	73.58%	228	14.04%	20	1.23%	135	8.31%
HCV Program	6,800	32.44%	12,925	61.67%	460	2.19%	471	2.25%
Total Households	1,107,382	84.24%	83,378	6.34%	45,365	3.45%	54,194	4.12%
0-30% of AMI	106,015	65.41%	30,656	18.91%	10,284	6.34%	9,033	5.57%
0-50% of AMI	179,095	57.82%	47,081	15.20%	20,259	6.54%	16,139	5.21%
0-80% of AMI	347,205	67.76%	60,470	11.80%	29,221	5.70%	24,262	4.73%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

**Table 21: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Plymouth<sup>40</sup>**

<b>Plymouth</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Housing Type								
Public Housing	51	50.50%	43	42.57%	2	1.98%	4	3.96%
Project-Based Section 8	39	90.70%	3	6.98%	0	0.00%	1	2.33%
Other Multifamily	188	53.11%	162	45.76%	3	0.85%	0	0.00%
HCV Program	25,320	86.79%	1,155	3.96%	665	2.28%	1,725	5.91%
Total Households	1,765	77.24%	285	12.47%	65	2.84%	120	5.25%
0-30% of AMI	3,165	67.99%	530	11.39%	105	2.26%	155	3.33%
0-50% of AMI	6,365	76.36%	735	8.82%	240	2.88%	270	3.24%
0-80% of AMI	49,538	64.18%	12,057	15.62%	4,320	5.60%	3,427	4.44%
<b>MSP Region</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Housing Type								
Public Housing	2,799	25.09%	6,246	55.98%	320	2.87%	1,669	14.96%
Project-Based Section 8	6,971	47.57%	6,394	43.63%	382	2.61%	586	4.00%
Other Multifamily	1,195	73.58%	228	14.04%	20	1.23%	135	8.31%
HCV Program	6,800	32.44%	12,925	61.67%	460	2.19%	471	2.25%
Total Households	1,107,382	84.24%	83,378	6.34%	45,365	3.45%	54,194	4.12%
0-30% of AMI	106,015	65.41%	30,656	18.91%	10,284	6.34%	9,033	5.57%
0-50% of AMI	179,095	57.82%	47,081	15.20%	20,259	6.54%	16,139	5.21%
0-80% of AMI	347,205	67.76%	60,470	11.80%	29,221	5.70%	24,262	4.73%

**Table 22: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Ramsey County**

<sup>40</sup> The Plymouth HRA owns & operates 2 senior buildings which were not included in these tables. Plymouth Towne Square (<https://bit.ly/2YG4hyu>) has 99 units where rent is based on 37% of monthly income; Vicksburg Crossing (<https://bit.ly/35H2MSs>) has 96 units with 33 set aside for those at 50% of AMI.

<b>Ramsey County</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	51	50.50%	43	42.57%	2	1.98%	4	3.96%
Project-Based Section 8	39	90.70%	3	6.98%	0	0.00%	1	2.33%
Other Multifamily	188	53.11%	162	45.76%	3	0.85%	0	0.00%
HCV Program	25,320	86.79%	1,155	3.96%	665	2.28%	1,725	5.91%
Total Households	1,765	77.24%	285	12.47%	65	2.84%	120	5.25%
0-30% of AMI	3,165	67.99%	530	11.39%	105	2.26%	155	3.33%
0-50% of AMI	6,365	76.36%	735	8.82%	240	2.88%	270	3.24%
0-80% of AMI	49,538	64.18%	12,057	15.62%	4,320	5.60%	3,427	4.44%
<b>MSP Region</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	2,799	25.09%	6,246	55.98%	320	2.87%	1,669	14.96%
Project-Based Section 8	6,971	47.57%	6,394	43.63%	382	2.61%	586	4.00%
Other Multifamily	1,195	73.58%	228	14.04%	20	1.23%	135	8.31%
HCV Program	6,800	32.44%	12,925	61.67%	460	2.19%	471	2.25%
Total Households	1,107,382	84.24%	83,378	6.34%	45,365	3.45%	54,194	4.12%
0-30% of AMI	106,015	65.41%	30,656	18.91%	10,284	6.34%	9,033	5.57%
0-50% of AMI	179,095	57.82%	47,081	15.20%	20,259	6.54%	16,139	5.21%
0-80% of AMI	347,205	67.76%	60,470	11.80%	29,221	5.70%	24,262	4.73%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

**Table 23: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, St. Paul**

St. Paul	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Housing Type								
Public Housing	1,170	28.15%	1,498	36.04%	165	3.97%	1,292	31.09%
Project-Based Section 8	767	26.72%	1,750	60.98%	161	5.61%	165	5.75%
Other Multifamily	125	39.56%	70	22.15%	3	0.95%	96	30.38%
HCV Program	1,061	25.36%	2,637	63.04%	168	4.02%	242	5.79%
Total Households	75,220	67.22%	15,960	14.26%	7,395	6.61%	10,133	9.06%
0-30% of AMI	11,105	44.18%	7,170	28.53%	2,105	8.37%	3,579	14.24%
0-50% of AMI	18,165	42.86%	10,655	25.14%	3,930	9.27%	5,673	13.38%
0-80% of AMI	31,065	50.76%	12,980	21.21%	5,175	8.46%	7,488	12.24%
MSP Region	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	2,799	25.09%	6,246	55.98%	320	2.87%	1,669	14.96%
Project-Based Section 8	6,971	47.57%	6,394	43.63%	382	2.61%	586	4.00%
Other Multifamily	1,195	73.58%	228	14.04%	20	1.23%	135	8.31%
HCV Program	6,800	32.44%	12,925	61.67%	460	2.19%	471	2.25%
Total Households	1,107,382	84.24%	83,378	6.34%	45,365	3.45%	54,194	4.12%
0-30% of AMI	106,015	65.41%	30,656	18.91%	10,284	6.34%	9,033	5.57%
0-50% of AMI	179,095	57.82%	47,081	15.20%	20,259	6.54%	16,139	5.21%
0-80% of AMI	347,205	67.76%	60,470	11.80%	29,221	5.70%	24,262	4.73%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

**Table 24: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Washington County**

Washington County	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Housing Type								
Public Housing	36	97.30%	1	2.70%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Project-Based Section 8	676	75.19%	168	18.69%	25	2.78%	26	2.89%
Other Multifamily	63	95.45%	1	1.52%	2	3.03%	0	0.00%
HCV Program	195	56.20%	134	38.62%	5	1.44%	11	3.17%
Total Households	60,315	92.55%	1,219	1.87%	1,441	2.21%	1,558	2.39%
0-30% of AMI	5,077	84.93%	405	6.77%	257	4.30%	109	1.82%
0-50% of AMI	8,360	68.68%	554	4.55%	592	4.86%	394	3.24%
0-80% of AMI	16,816	79.22%	677	3.19%	839	3.95%	585	2.76%
MSP Region	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	2,799	25.09%	6,246	55.98%	320	2.87%	1,669	14.96%
Project-Based Section 8	6,971	47.57%	6,394	43.63%	382	2.61%	586	4.00%
Other Multifamily	1,195	73.58%	228	14.04%	20	1.23%	135	8.31%
HCV Program	6,800	32.44%	12,925	61.67%	460	2.19%	471	2.25%
Total Households	1,107,382	84.24%	83,378	6.34%	45,365	3.45%	54,194	4.12%
0-30% of AMI	106,015	65.41%	30,656	18.91%	10,284	6.34%	9,033	5.57%
0-50% of AMI	179,095	57.82%	47,081	15.20%	20,259	6.54%	16,139	5.21%
0-80% of AMI	347,205	67.76%	60,470	11.80%	29,221	5.70%	24,262	4.73%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014



**Table 25: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Woodbury City**

<b>Woodbury City</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	
<b>Housing Type</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Housing	30	48.39%	30	48.39%	1	1.61%	0	0.00%
Project-Based Section 8	N/a	N/a	0	0.00%	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a	0	0.00%	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	24	30.00%	53	66.25%	1	1.25%	1	1.25%
Total Households	19,305	83.35%	1,250	5.40%	545	2.35%	1,770	7.64%
0-30% of AMI	960	82.05%	105	8.97%	40	3.42%	55	4.70%
0-50% of AMI	1,735	66.86%	200	7.71%	125	4.82%	135	5.20%
0-80% of AMI	3,585	72.94%	385	7.83%	195	3.97%	340	6.92%
<b>MSP Region</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	
<b>Housing Type</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Housing	2,799	25.09%	6,246	55.98%	320	2.87%	1,669	14.96%
Project-Based Section 8	6,971	47.57%	6,394	43.63%	382	2.61%	586	4.00%
Other Multifamily	1,195	73.58%	228	14.04%	20	1.23%	135	8.31%
HCV Program	6,800	32.44%	12,925	61.67%	460	2.19%	471	2.25%
Total Households	1,107,382	84.24%	83,378	6.34%	45,365	3.45%	54,194	4.12%
0-30% of AMI	106,015	65.41%	30,656	18.91%	10,284	6.34%	9,033	5.57%
0-50% of AMI	179,095	57.82%	47,081	15.20%	20,259	6.54%	16,139	5.21%
0-80% of AMI	347,205	67.76%	60,470	11.80%	29,221	5.70%	24,262	4.73%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

In Project-Based Section 8 developments, the majority racial/ethnic group in every entitlement jurisdiction except for Eden Prairie, Minneapolis, and St. Paul is white (Woodbury City has no Project-Based Section 8 developments). In Anoka County, Bloomington, Minnetonka, Plymouth Ramsey County, and Washington County, white residents make up a supermajority while in

Dakota County and Hennepin County whites make up a majority. Black residents outnumber white residents in Eden Prairie, Minneapolis, and St. Paul by a ratio of approximately two to one. Representation by Hispanics and Asian or Pacific Islanders are under six percent in all jurisdictions except for Bloomington (13.93% Asian/Pacific Islander).

Housing Choice Voucher households are more evenly distributed across racial/ethnic groups in Anoka County, Dakota County, and Washington County. White residents comprise a supermajority in Plymouth and Ramsey County. Black residents make up a supermajority of HCV residents in Eden Prairie, Hennepin County, Minneapolis, and Woodbury City and a majority in Bloomington, Minnetonka, and St. Paul. Hispanic and Asian American or Pacific Islanders make up less than six percent of all HCV units throughout the Twin Cities region.

- ii. *Compare the racial/ethnic demographics of each program category of publicly supported housing for the jurisdiction to the demographics of the same program category in the region.*

In the region, there are several important differences in occupancy between various types of publicly supported housing. Black residents are more likely to live in Public Housing where there is Public Housing and HCV, and white residents are more likely to live in Project-Based Section 8 and Other Multifamily developments. Hispanic and Asian American or Pacific Islander residents comprise a small percentage of residents in all publicly supported housing. LIHTC demographic data is not available at the regional level.

- iii. *Compare the demographics, in terms of protected class, of residents of each program category of publicly supported housing (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, and HCV) to the population in general, and persons who meet the income eligibility requirements for the relevant program category of publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region. Include in the comparison, a description of whether there is a higher or lower proportion of groups based on protected class.*

Regionally, white residents tend to be proportionally represented in Other Multifamily housing and underrepresented among Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8 and Housing Choice Voucher holders, including when controlling for household income. Meanwhile, Hispanic residents tend to be underrepresented in every publicly supported housing category proportion to their share of the income-eligible population. This may result from eligibility rules for Project-Based Section 8 and the Housing Choice Voucher program that exclude undocumented immigrants. By contrast, the LIHTC program does not bar undocumented immigrants. Asian American or Pacific Islander residents tend to be either proportionally represented or overrepresented across types of publicly supported housing, with the greatest overrepresentation in Public Housing. Black residents make up a disproportionate share in every publicly supported housing category.

There are a few cities with somewhat more stark contrasts between the income-eligible population and the occupancy of particular types of publicly supported housing. In particular, white residents

tend to make up a disproportionate share of Other Multifamily occupants in Anoka County, Bloomington, Dakota County, Hennepin County, Minneapolis, Minnetonka, and Washington County. Whites are also overrepresented in Project-Based Section 8 housing in Anoka County, Plymouth, and Ramsey County. In Anoka County, Bloomington, Eden Prairie, Hennepin County, Minneapolis, Minnetonka, Plymouth, Ramsey County, St. Paul, and Woodbury City, Hispanics are underrepresented in every publicly supported housing category.

## **2. Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy**

- i. Describe patterns in the geographic location of publicly supported housing by program category (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, HCV, and LIHTC) in relation to previously discussed segregated areas and R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region.*

### **Map 1: Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity**

There are eleven R/ECAPs in the Twin Cities Region and they are located in either Minneapolis or in St. Paul. Each R/ECAP contains a significant amount of publicly supported housing. Overall, publicly supported housing in the Region is predominantly clustered in or nearby R/ECAPs in Minneapolis and St. Paul and then scattered throughout the remaining region, particularly in the case of Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, and Other Multifamily developments. LIHTC and Housing Choice Voucher units are more widely scattered throughout the Region. In the broader region, there are fewer publicly supported housing developments the greater distance from Minneapolis and St. Paul. Within Anoka County, all types of publicly supported housing are most heavily concentrated in Coon Rapids. There are no areas of concentration of publicly supported housing in Carver County. In Dakota County, all types of publicly supported housing are concentrated in Burnsville while Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, and LIHTC developments are also concentrated in West St. Paul and South St. Paul but Other Multifamily developments are not. In Hennepin County outside of Minneapolis, there are concentrations of hard units of publicly supported housing in Bloomington, Brooklyn Center, and Hopkins. Brooklyn Center also has concentrations of voucher holders. Brooklyn Center is an area of relative segregation in comparison to the broader region. In Ramsey County outside of St. Paul, there are concentrations of multiple types of publicly supported housing in Maplewood. In Scott County, publicly supported housing is relatively concentrated in Shakopee. In Washington County, outside of a pocket in Stillwater, most publicly supported county is located across the western edge of the county on its border with adjoining counties.

- ii. Describe patterns in the geographic location for publicly supported housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities in relation to previously discussed segregated areas or R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region.*

In general, publicly supported housing for families with children is most heavily concentrated in parts of Minneapolis and St. Paul that are either R/ECAPs or are located adjacent to R/ECAPs. Publicly supported housing for elderly persons or persons with disabilities is more broadly distributed throughout the region although there is still a disproportionate share of such housing in the central cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

- iii. *How does the demographic composition of occupants of publicly supported housing in R/ECAPS compare to the demographic composition of occupants of publicly supported housing outside of R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region?*

Only jurisdictions which contain R/ECAPs have been included below. Rows with only 0 and/or N/A values have been deleted for space. In Minneapolis, the residents of publicly supported housing in R/ECAPs are more likely to be Black, to be families with children, and to not have disabilities than the residents of publicly supported housing outside of R/ECAPs. The same is true albeit to a lesser extent in St. Paul where Other Multifamily residents in R/ECAPs are actually less likely to be Black than residents of such housing outside of R/ECAPs. This is likely the result of one Other Multifamily development in a heavily Asian and Pacific Islander R/ECAP neighborhood having an outsized influence on the data.

**Table 26: Minneapolis**

<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>Total # units (occupied)</b>	<b>% White</b>	<b>% Black</b>	<b>% Hispanic</b>	<b>% Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	<b>% Families with children</b>	<b>% Elderly</b>	<b>% with a disability</b>
<b>Public Housing</b>								
R/ECAP tracts	2,688	8.53%	81.08%	1.53%	7.59%	30.88%	45.48%	48.09%
Non R/ECAP tracts	3,255	23.40%	68.37%	2.27%	4.36%	4.85%	56.56%	60.06%
<b>Project-based Section 8</b>								
R/ECAP tracts	2,529	11.98%	72.18%	1.51%	5.87%	33.80%	31.46%	17.54%
Non R/ECAP tracts	1,692	46.23%	47.25%	2.16%	1.92%	15.22%	39.88%	30.67%
<b>Other Multifamily</b>								
R/ECAP tracts	104	21.21%	58.59%	0.00%	1.01%	0.97%	100.00%	7.77%
Non R/ECAP tracts	166	78.53%	14.11%	2.45%	2.45%	0.56%	73.45%	30.51%
<b>HCV Program</b>								
R/ECAP tracts	1,907	7.99%	87.56%	1.42%	0.96%	63.96%	13.33%	14.95%
Non R/ECAP tracts	2,398	20.86%	73.42%	1.81%	1.03%	49.49%	15.30%	25.24%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

**Table 27: St. Paul**

St. Paul	Total # units (occupied)	% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Asian or Pacific Islander	% Families with children	% Elderly	% with a disability
<b>Public Housing</b>								
R/ECAP tracts	2,317	13.38%	36.94%	2.68%	46.48%	54.48%	21.94%	24.48%
Non R/ECAP tracts	1,846	46.76%	34.91%	5.60%	11.69%	5.42%	36.26%	61.03%
<b>Project-based Section 8</b>								
R/ECAP tracts	1,081	15.19%	73.25%	5.50%	5.68%	34.03%	24.34%	27.26%
Non R/ECAP tracts	1,776	33.61%	53.64%	5.68%	5.79%	32.41%	41.25%	18.43%
<b>Other Multifamily</b>								
R/ECAP tracts	135	19.40%	18.66%	2.24%	43.28%	0.73%	100.00%	13.14%
Non R/ECAP tracts	187	54.40%	24.73%	0.00%	20.88%	N/a	100.00%	0.00%
<b>HCV Program</b>								
R/ECAP tracts	1,130	15.76%	71.58%	3.94%	6.94%	59.65%	8.60%	19.95%
Non R/ECAP tracts	3,280	28.66%	60.12%	4.03%	5.38%	46.70%	18.31%	28.93%

Sources: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2016; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2014

- iv. *Do any developments of public housing, properties converted under the RAD, and LIHTC developments have a significantly different demographic composition, in terms of protected class, than other developments of the same category for the jurisdiction? Describe how these developments differ.*

**See Tables in Appendix**

- i. *Provide additional relevant information, if any, about occupancy, by protected class, in other types of publicly supported housing for the jurisdiction and region.*

The analysis above provides a comprehensive look at issues for which there is data reflecting access to publicly supported housing by protected class status in the region. As jurisdictions begin to adopt and implement inclusionary zoning ordinances, it will be critical that they impose data collection requirements on housing providers and monitor occupancy information to ensure that members of protected classes have equal access to newly developed units.

- ii. *Compare the demographics of occupants of developments in the jurisdiction, for each category of publicly supported housing (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other*

*Multifamily Assisted developments, properties converted under RAD, and LIHTC) to the demographic composition of the areas in which they are located. For the jurisdiction, describe whether developments that are primarily occupied by one race/ethnicity are located in areas occupied largely by the same race/ethnicity. Describe any differences for housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities.*

**See table in appendix**

### **3. Disparities in Access to Opportunity**

- i. Describe any disparities in access to opportunity for residents of publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region, including within different program categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted Developments, HCV, and LIHTC) and between types (housing primarily serving families with children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities) of publicly supported housing.*

As discussed above, across categories, publicly supported housing in the Twin Cities region is heavily concentrated in portions of Minneapolis and St. Paul that include several R/ECAPs and are areas of Black, Hispanic, and Asian and Pacific Islander population concentration. The Disparities in Access to Opportunity section of this Assessment shows that these areas consistently have lower access to proficient schools and environmental health than the region as a whole while having greater transit access and job proximity. Although these disparities span categories of publicly supported housing, they are more pronounced for Public Housing than they are for Other Multifamily housing, which is often subject to less community opposition because it tends not to include families with children, and LIHTC developments, which tend to be more recently developed.

#### Contributing Factors of Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of fair housing issues related to publicly supported housing, including Segregation, R/ECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each contributing factor that is significant, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor relates to.*

#### **Please see the Appendix for the following Contributing Factors to Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy:**

- Admissions and occupancy policies and procedures, including preferences in publicly supported housing
- Community opposition
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
- Displacement of and/or lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking
- Impediments to mobility

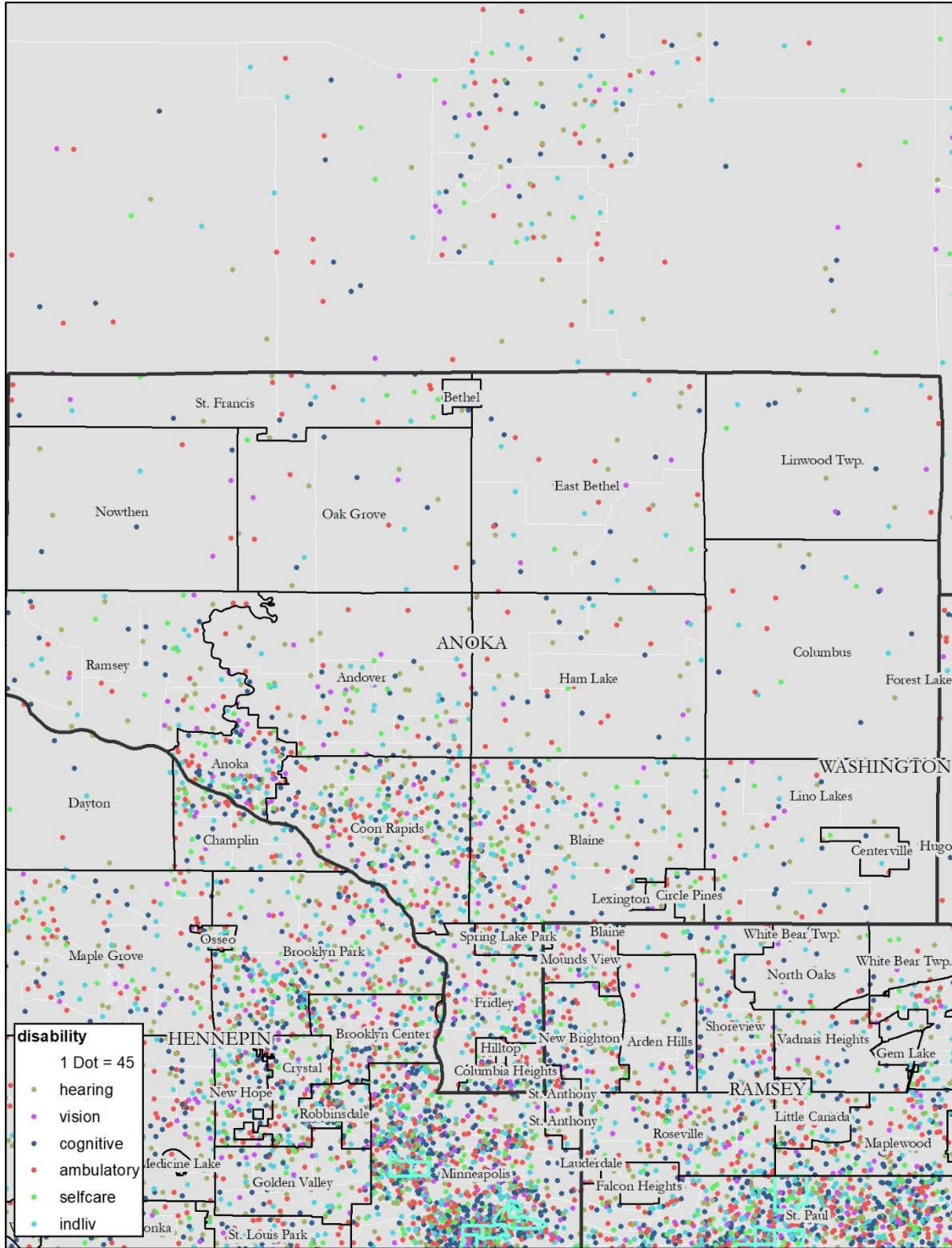
- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
- Lack of meaningful language access for individuals with limited English proficiency
- Lack of local or regional cooperation
- Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods
- Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services and amenities
- Land use and zoning laws
- Loss of affordable housing
- Occupancy codes and restrictions
- Quality of affordable housing information programs
- Siting selection policies, practices, and decisions for publicly supported housing, including discretionary aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and other programs
- Source of income discrimination

## **D. Disability and Access**

### **Population Profile**

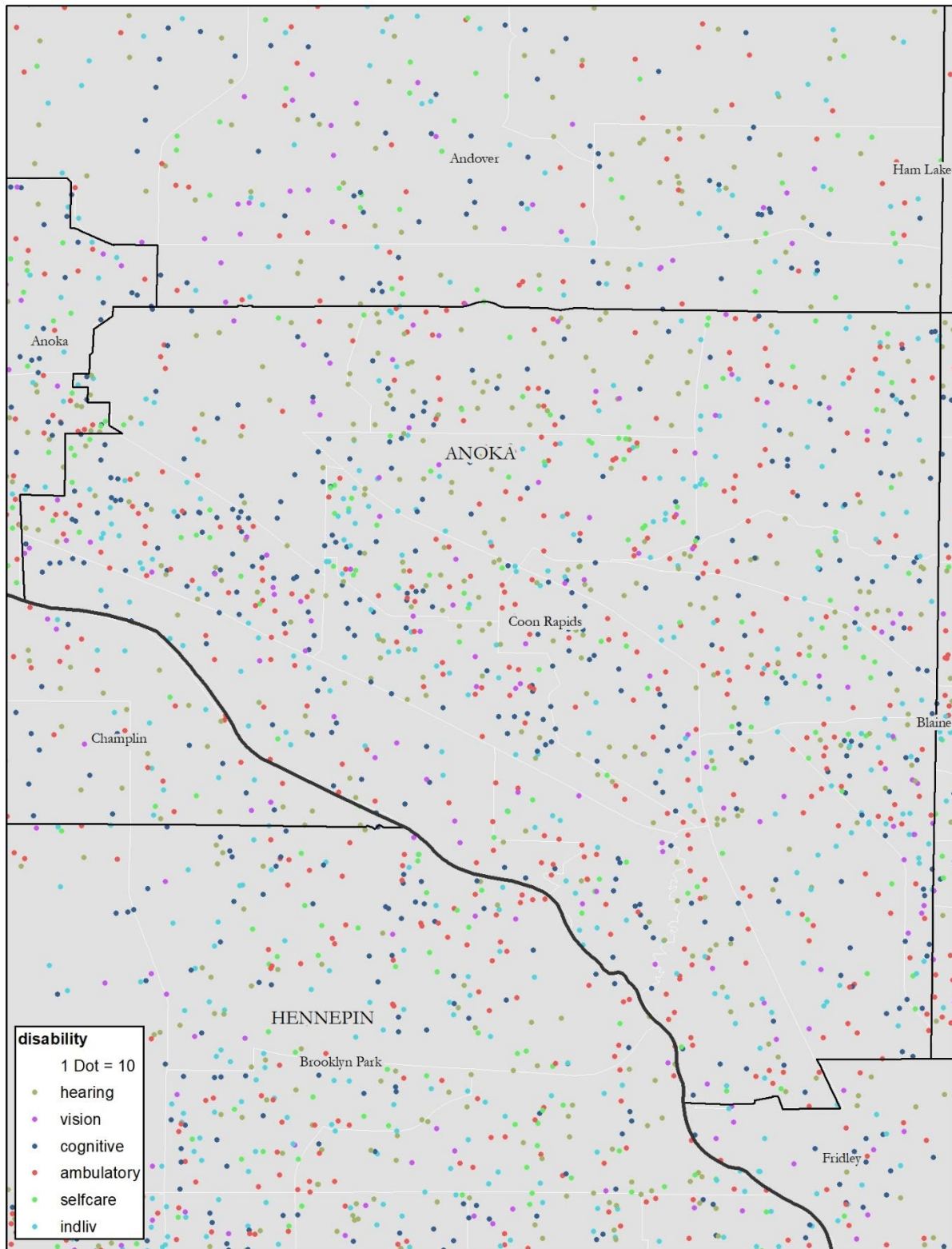


**Map 1: Disability by Type, Anoka County<sup>41</sup>**



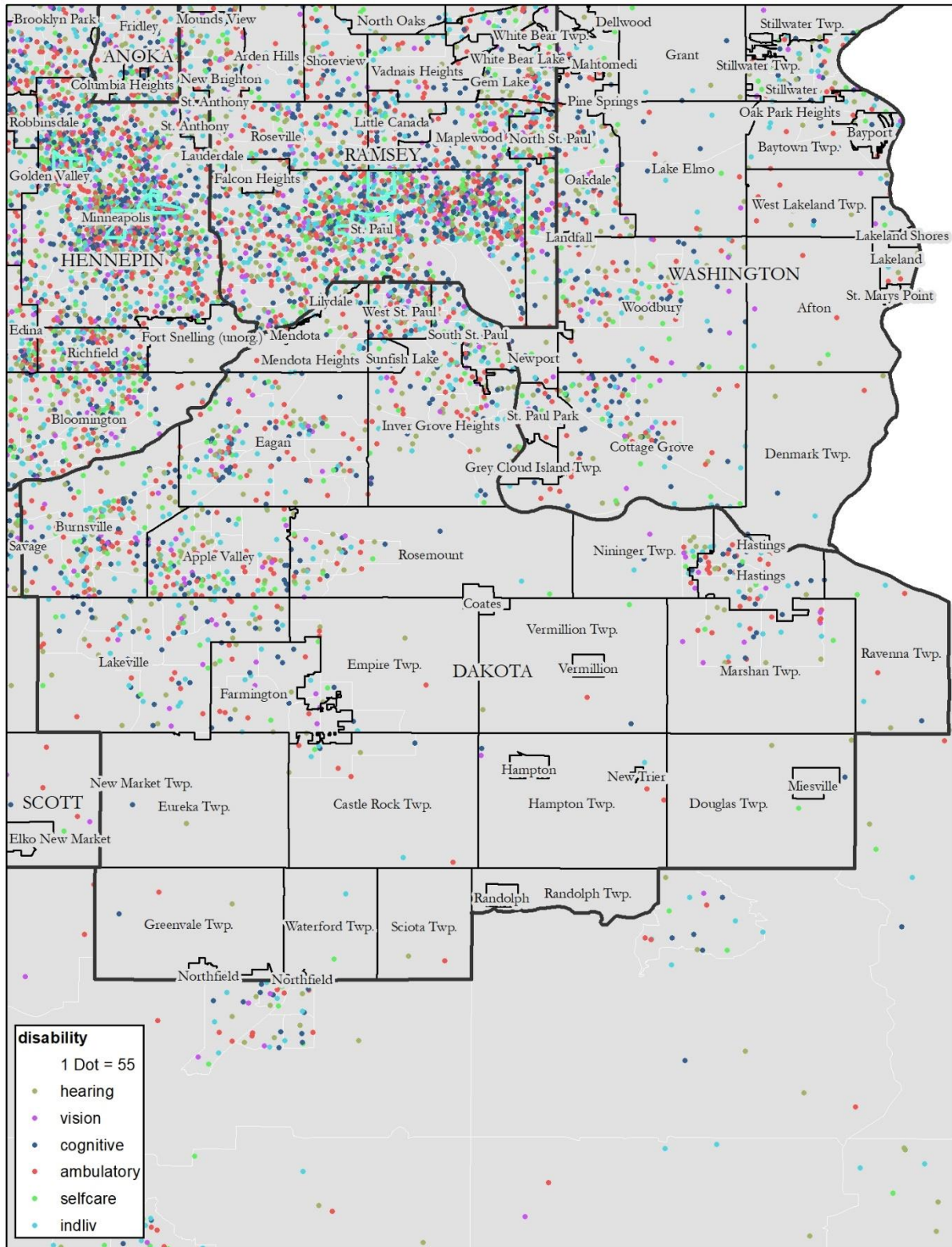
<sup>41</sup> Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017.

**Map 2: Disability by Type, Coon Rapids<sup>42</sup>**



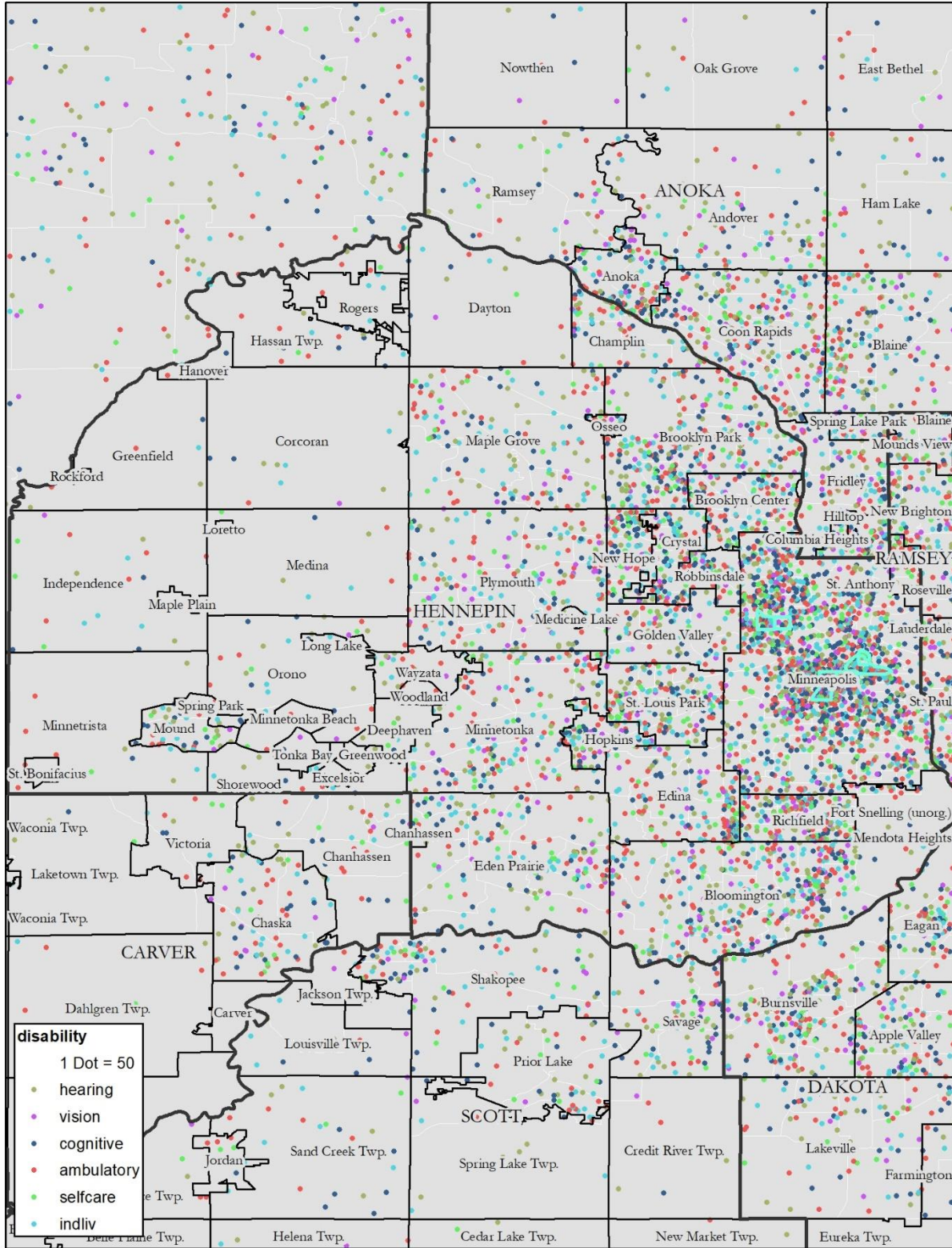
<sup>42</sup> Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017.

**Map 3: Disability by Type, Dakota County<sup>43</sup>**



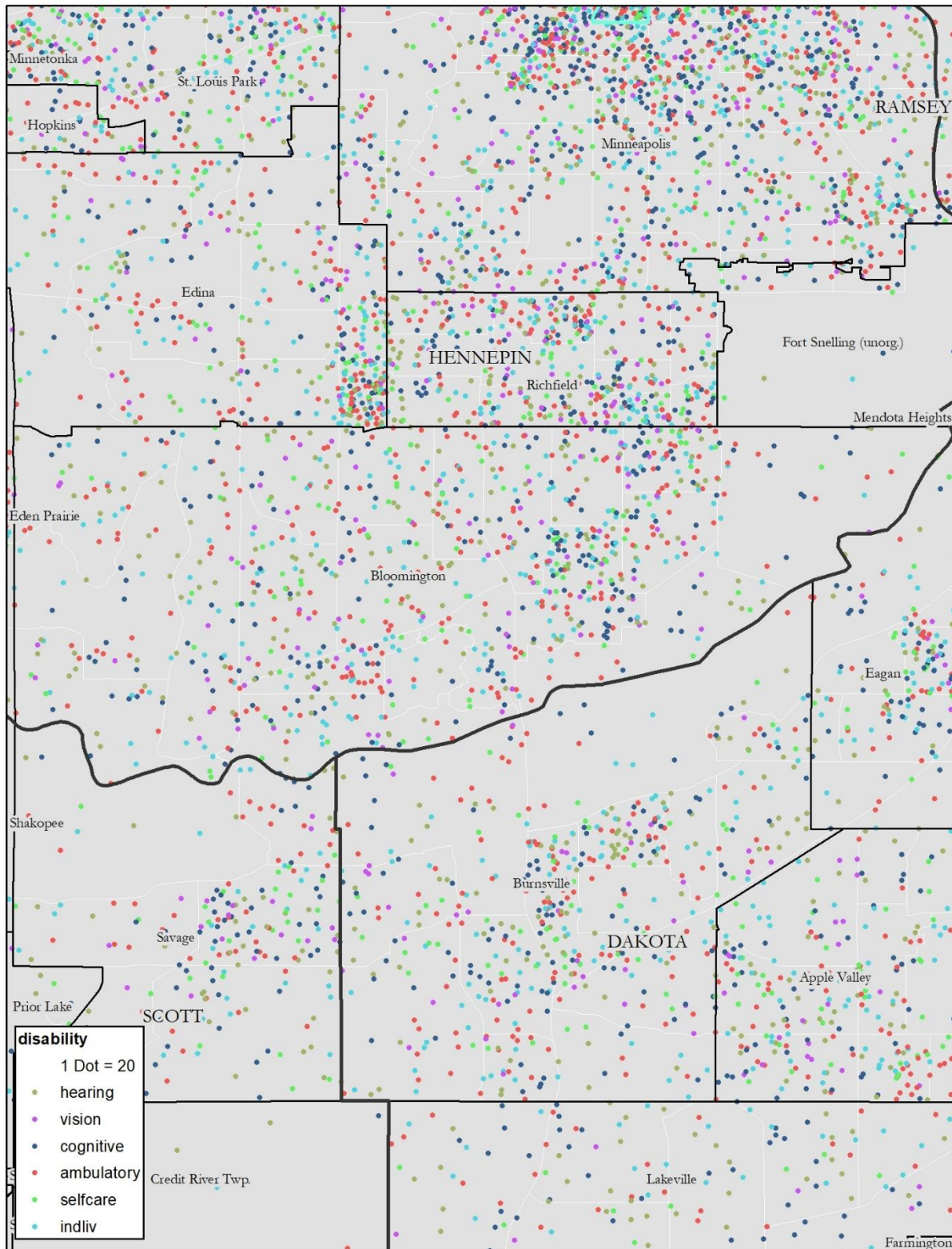
<sup>43</sup> Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017.

**Map 4: Disability by Type, Hennepin County<sup>44</sup>**



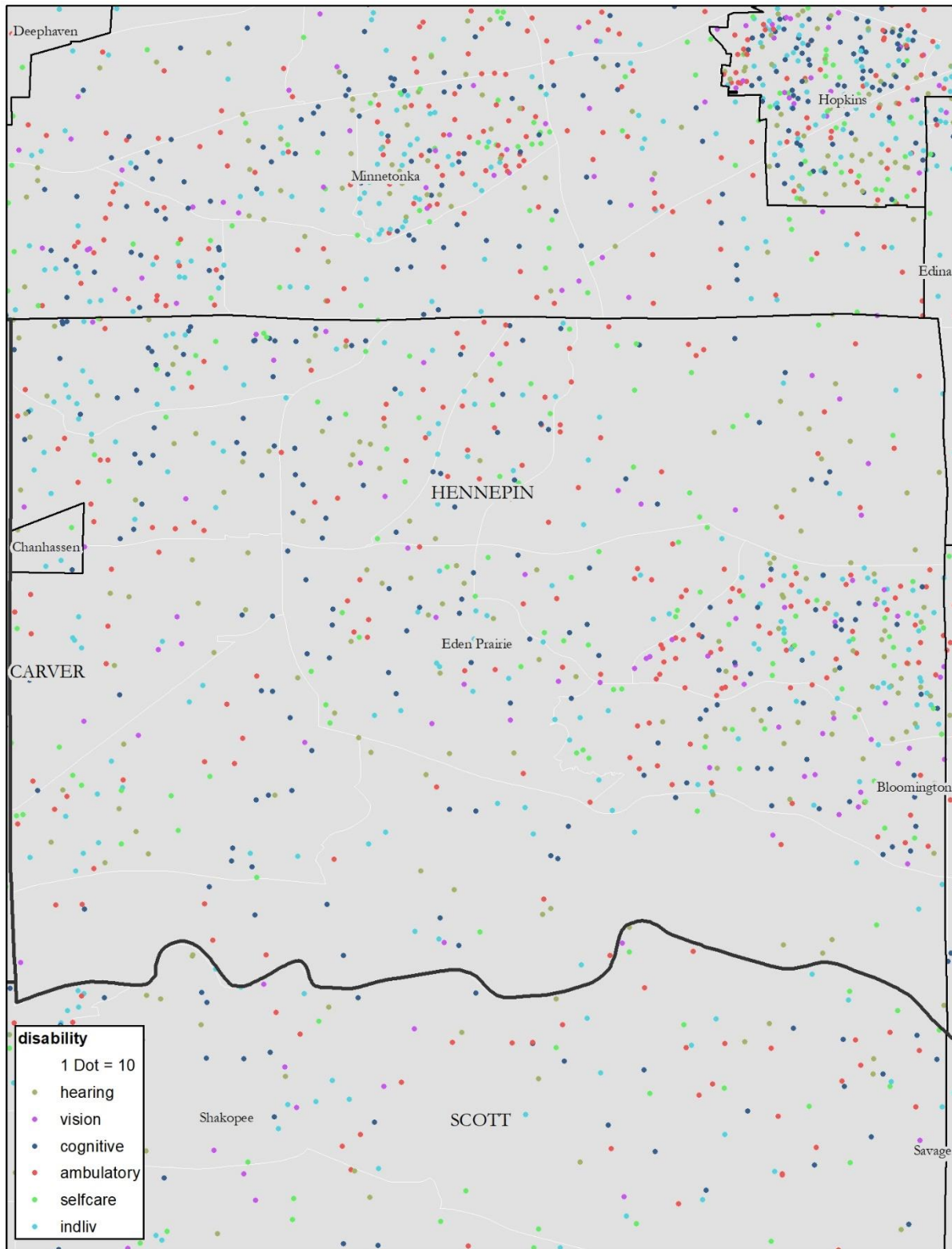
<sup>44</sup> Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017.

**Map 5: Disability by Type, Bloomington<sup>45</sup>**



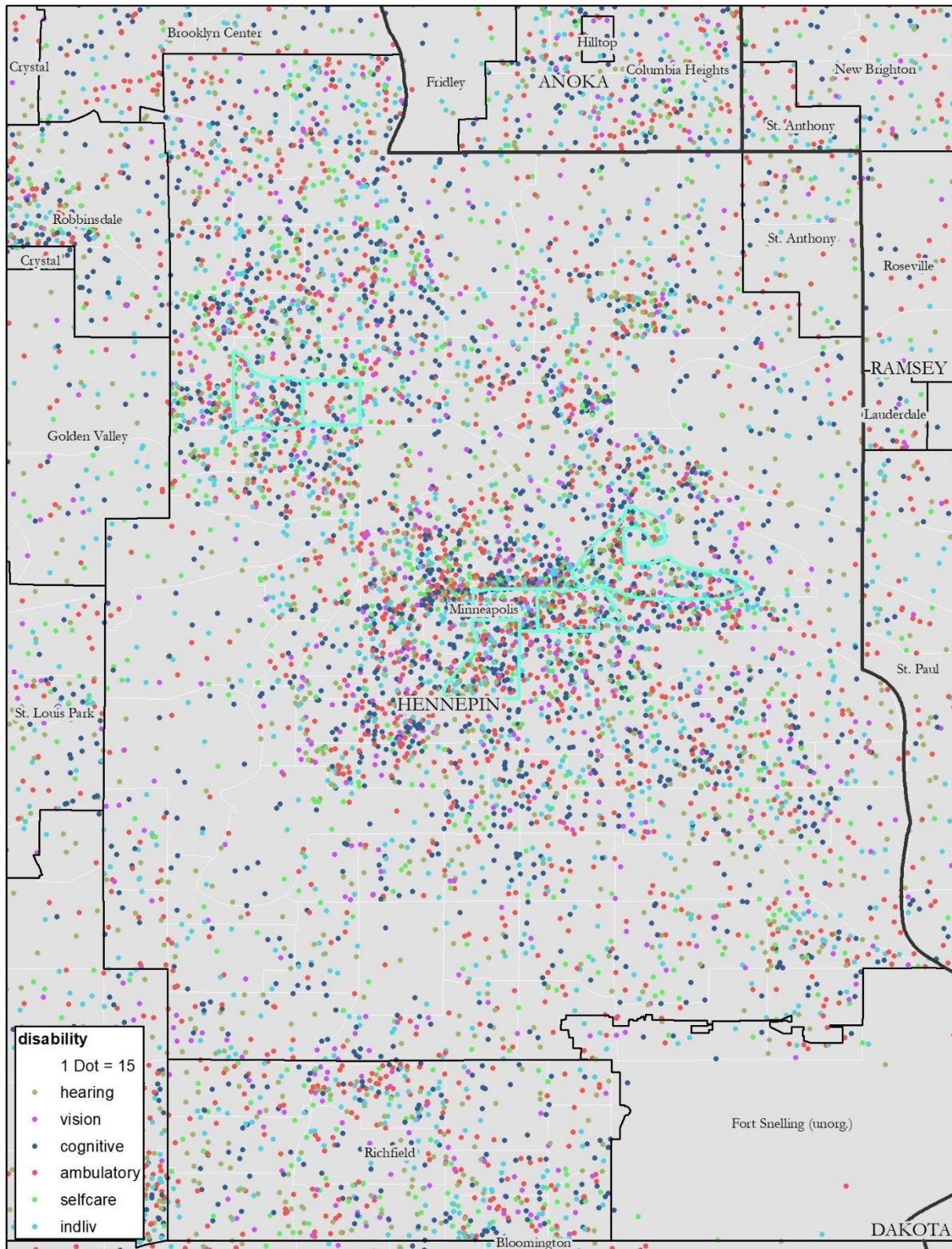
<sup>45</sup> Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017.

**Map 6: Disability by Type, Eden Prairie<sup>46</sup>**



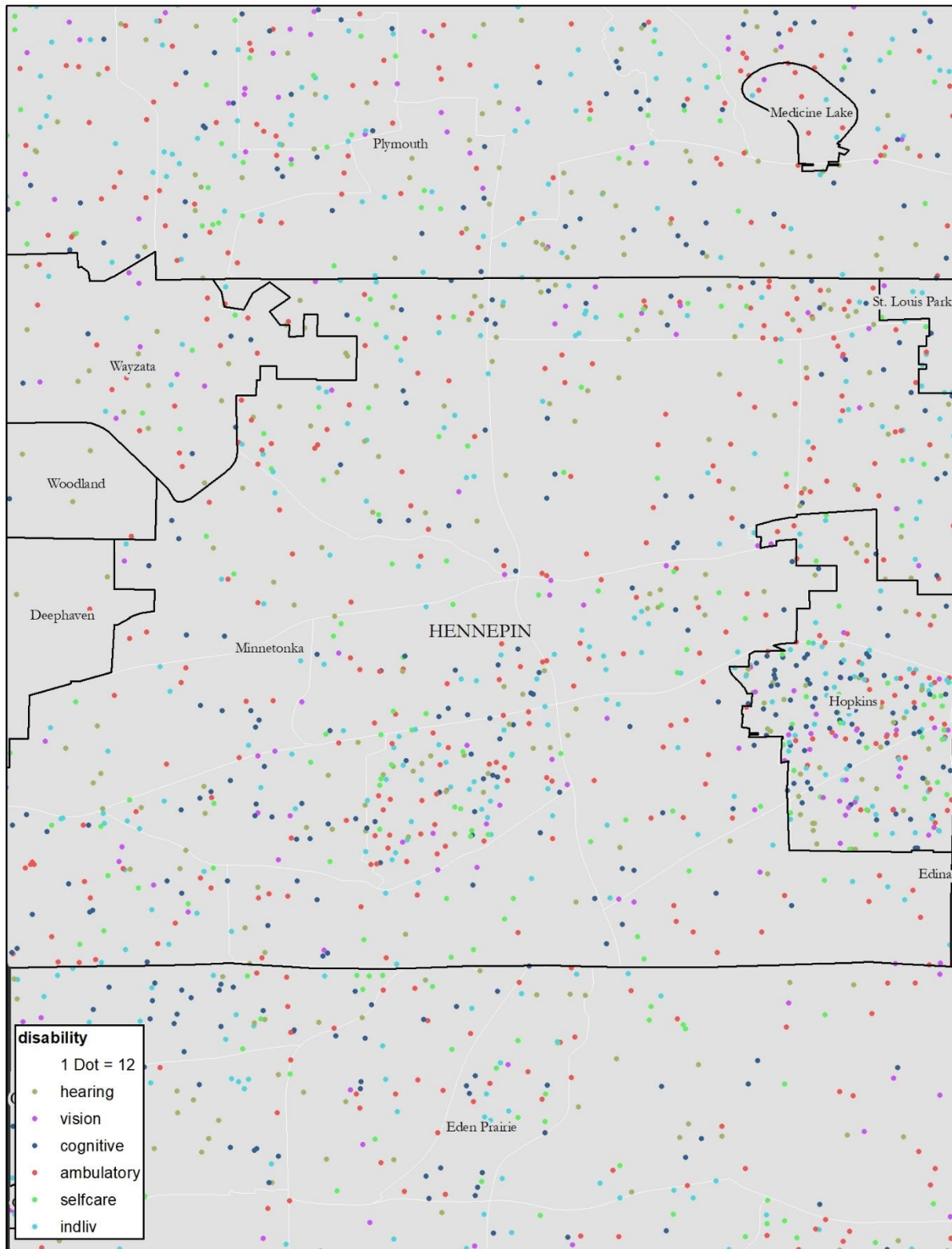
<sup>46</sup> Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017.

**Map 7: Disability by Type, Minneapolis<sup>47</sup>**



<sup>47</sup> Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017.

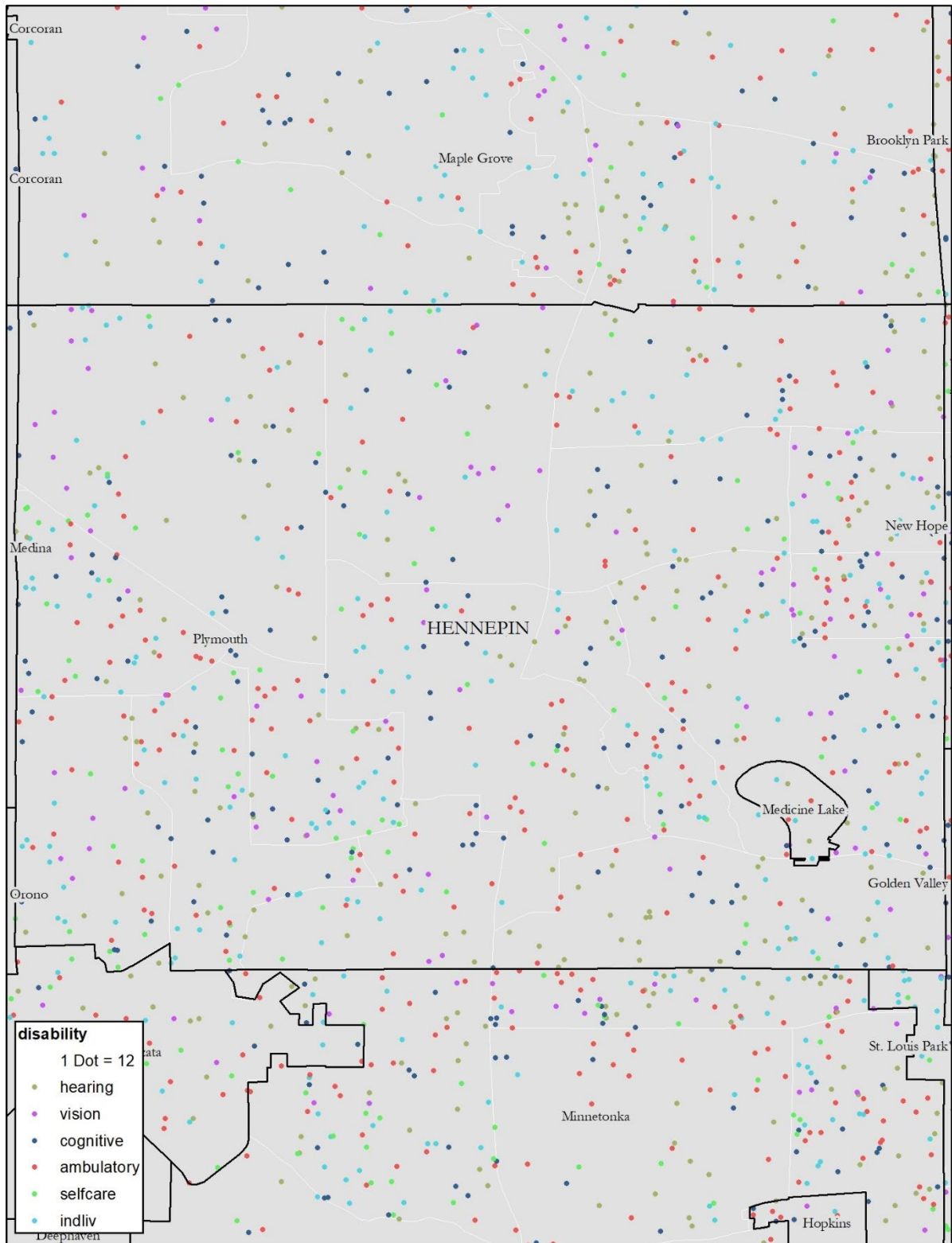
**Map 8: Disability by Type, Minnetonka<sup>48</sup>**



<sup>48</sup> Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017.

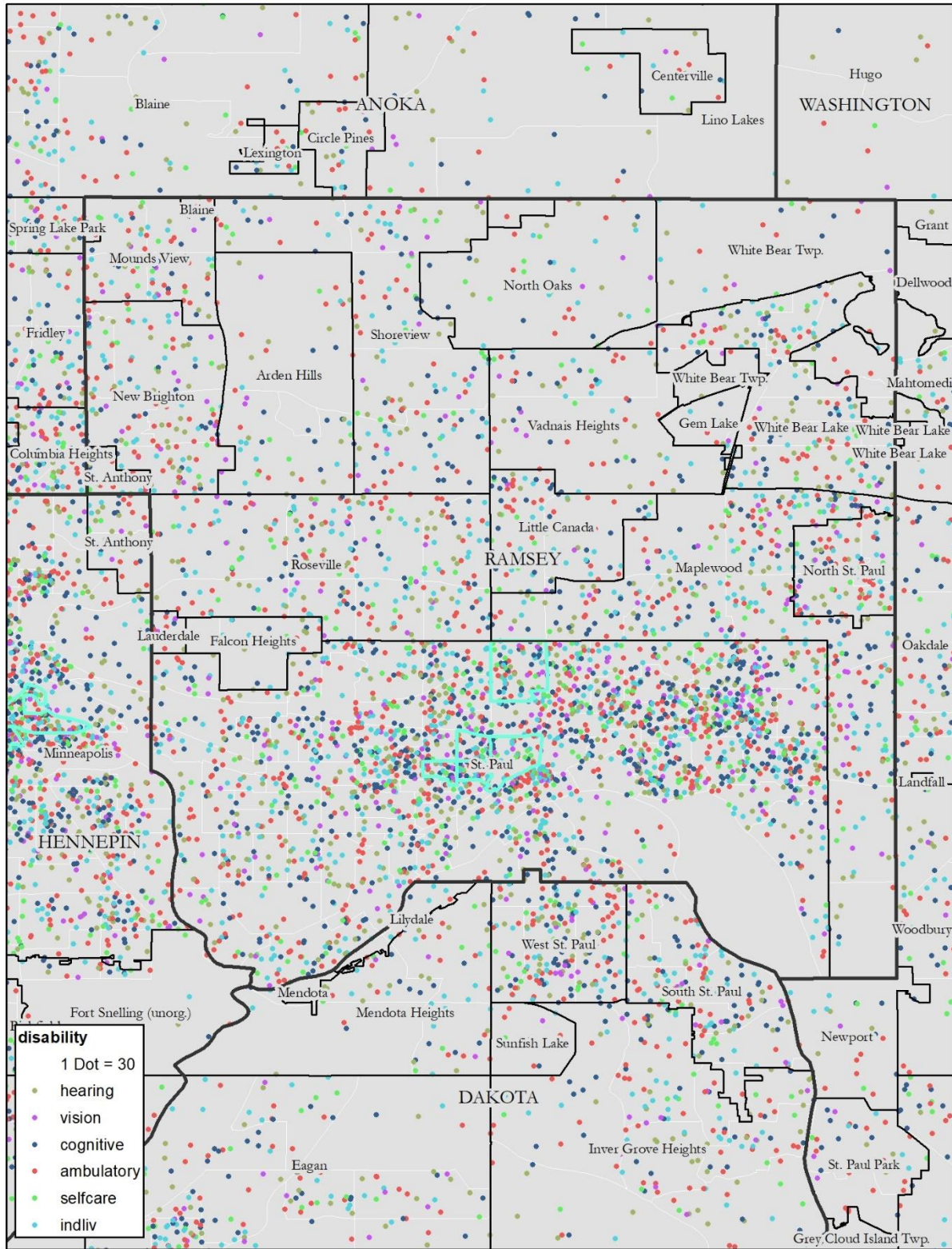


**Map 9: Disability by Type, Plymouth<sup>49</sup>**



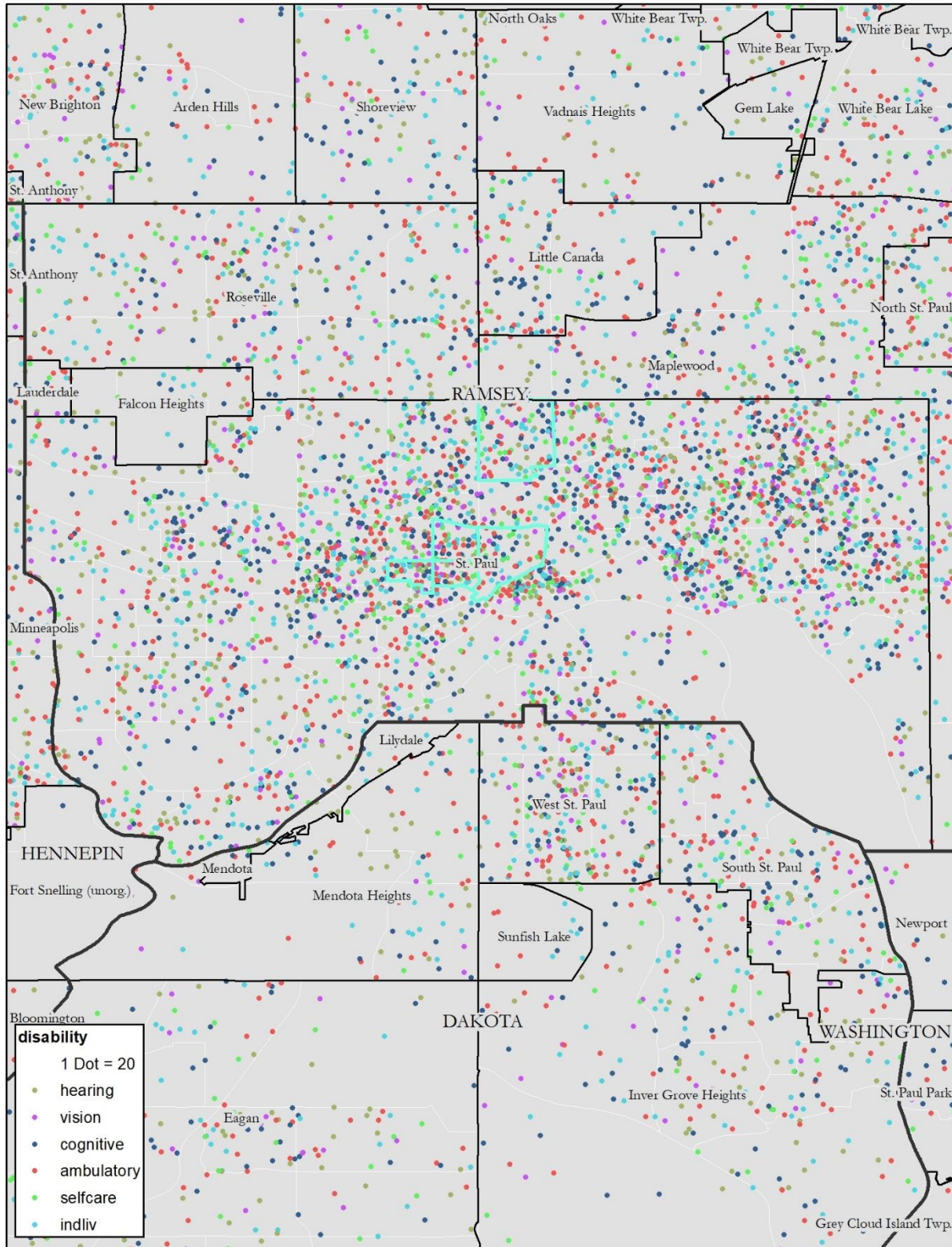
<sup>49</sup> Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017.

**Map 10: Disability by Type, Ramsey County<sup>50</sup>**



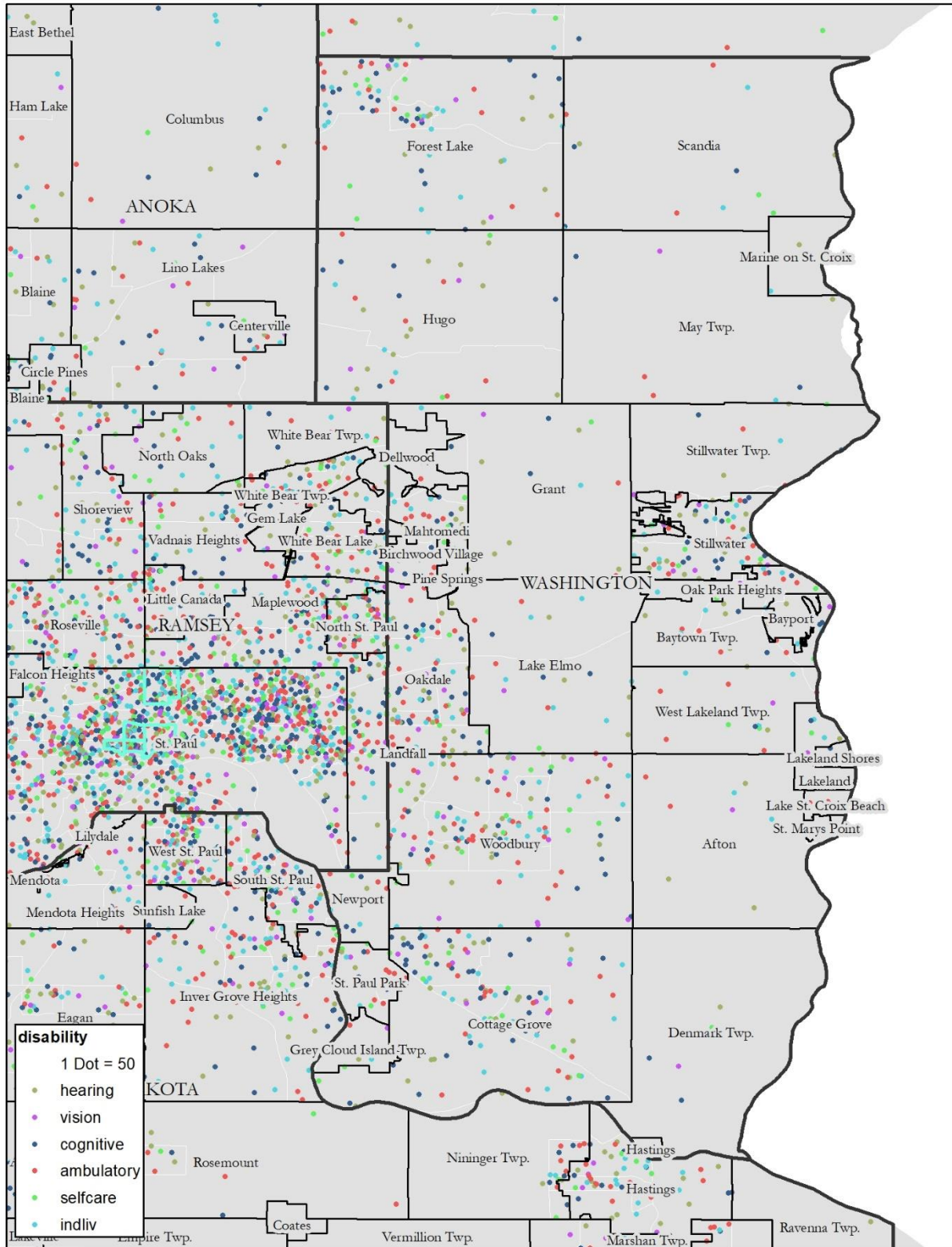
<sup>50</sup> Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017.

**Map 11: Disability by Type, St. Paul<sup>51</sup>**



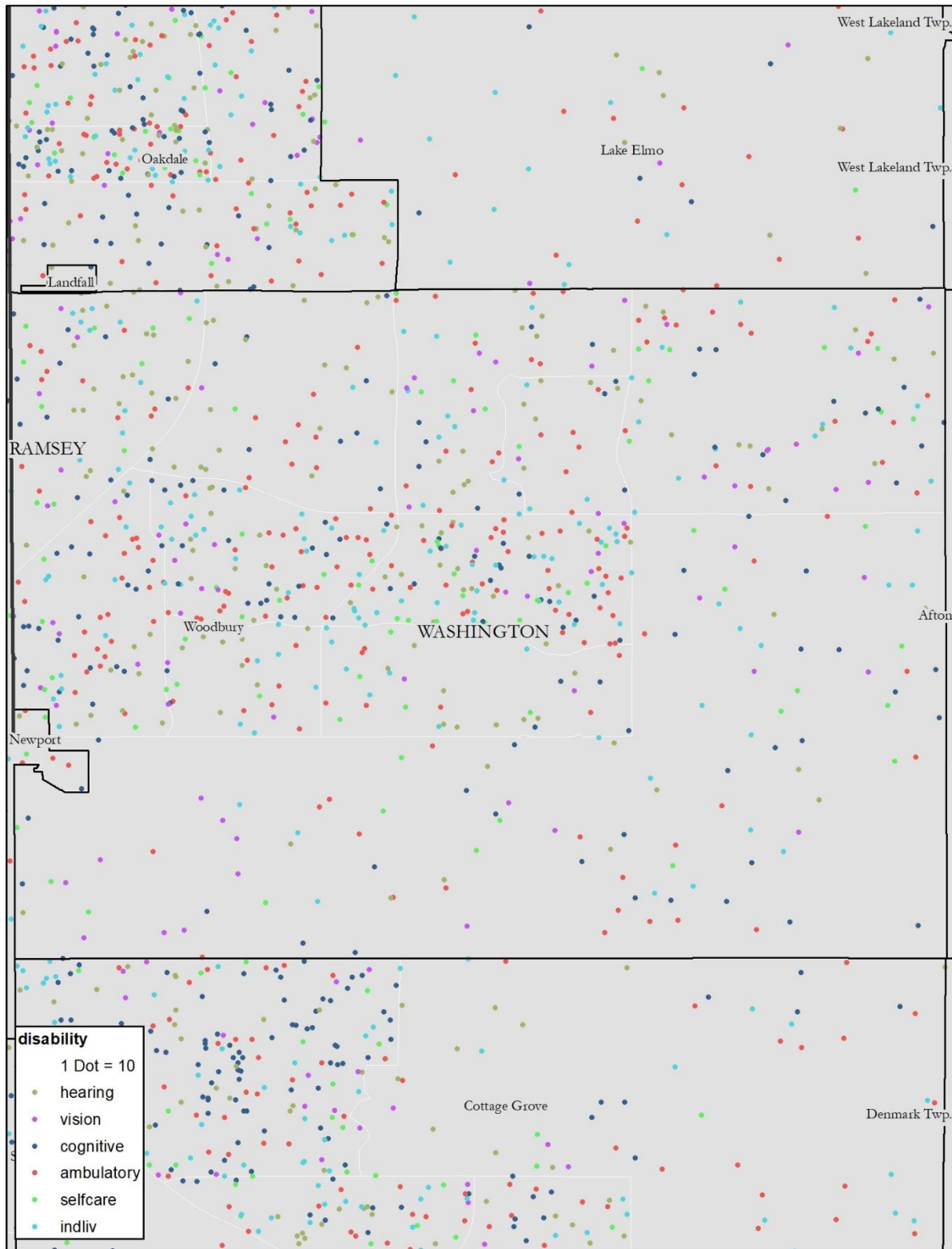
<sup>51</sup> Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017.

**Map 12: Disability by Type, Washington County<sup>52</sup>**



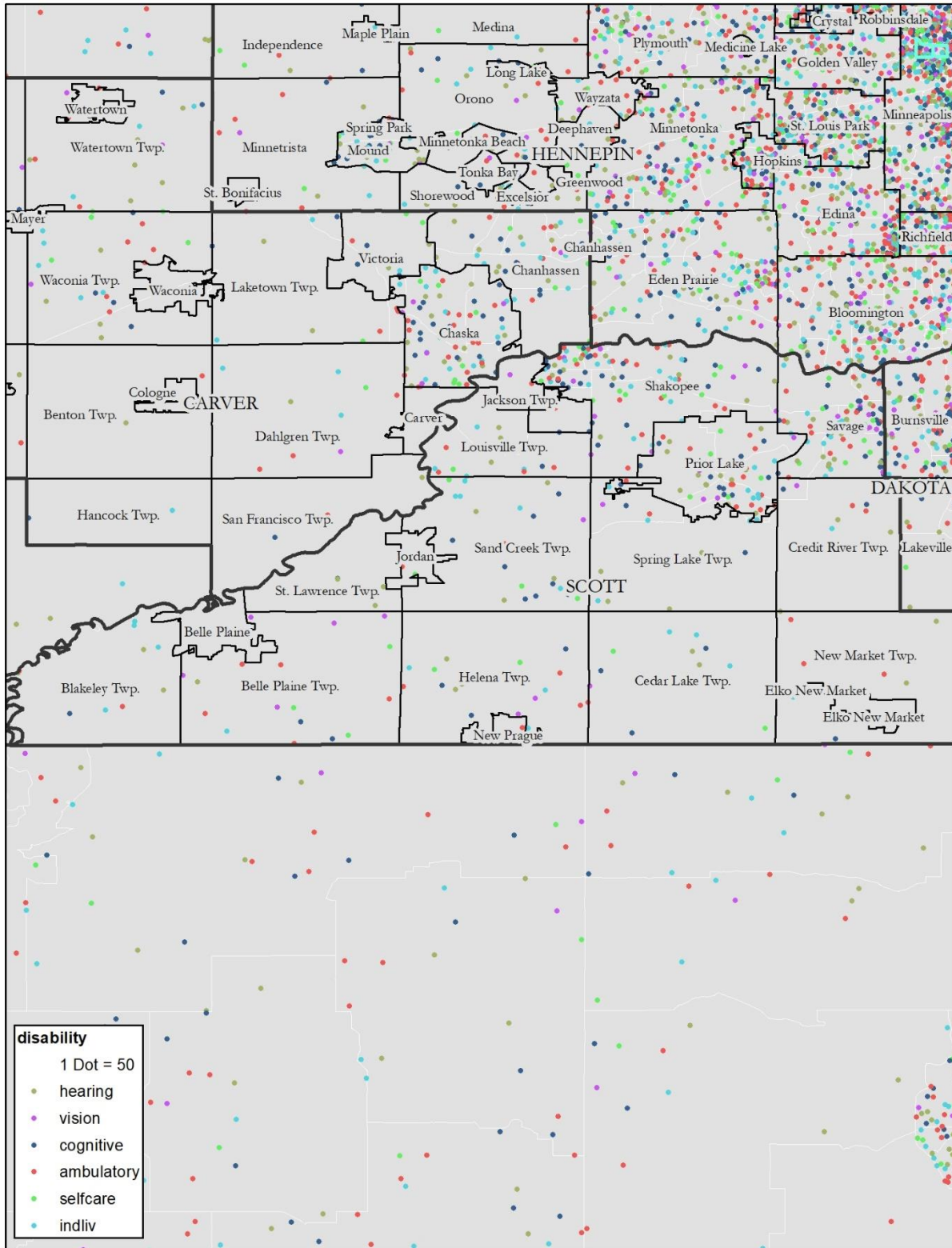
<sup>52</sup> Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017.

Map 13: Disability by Type, Woodbury<sup>53</sup>



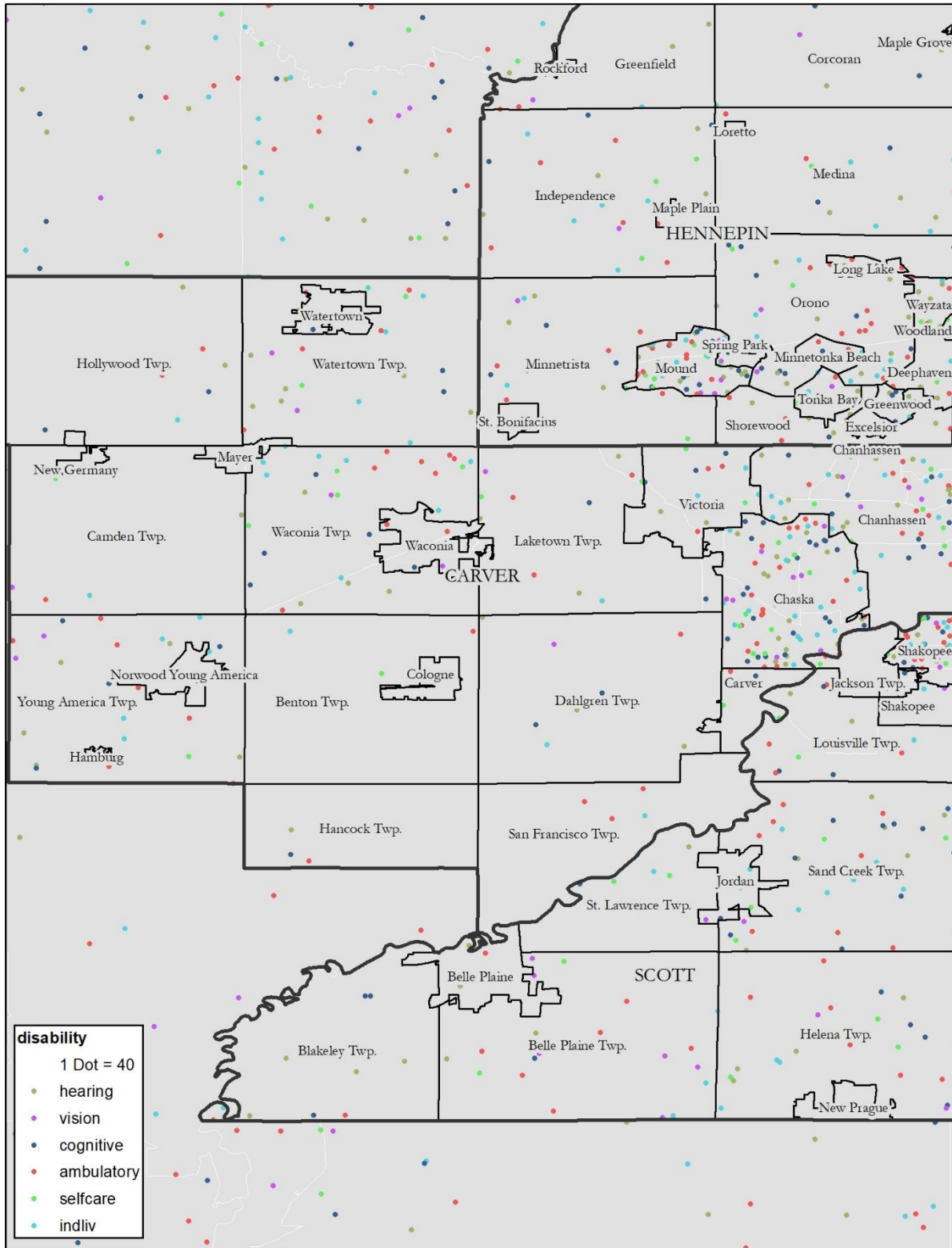
<sup>53</sup> Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017.

**Map 14: Disability by Type, Scott County<sup>54</sup>**



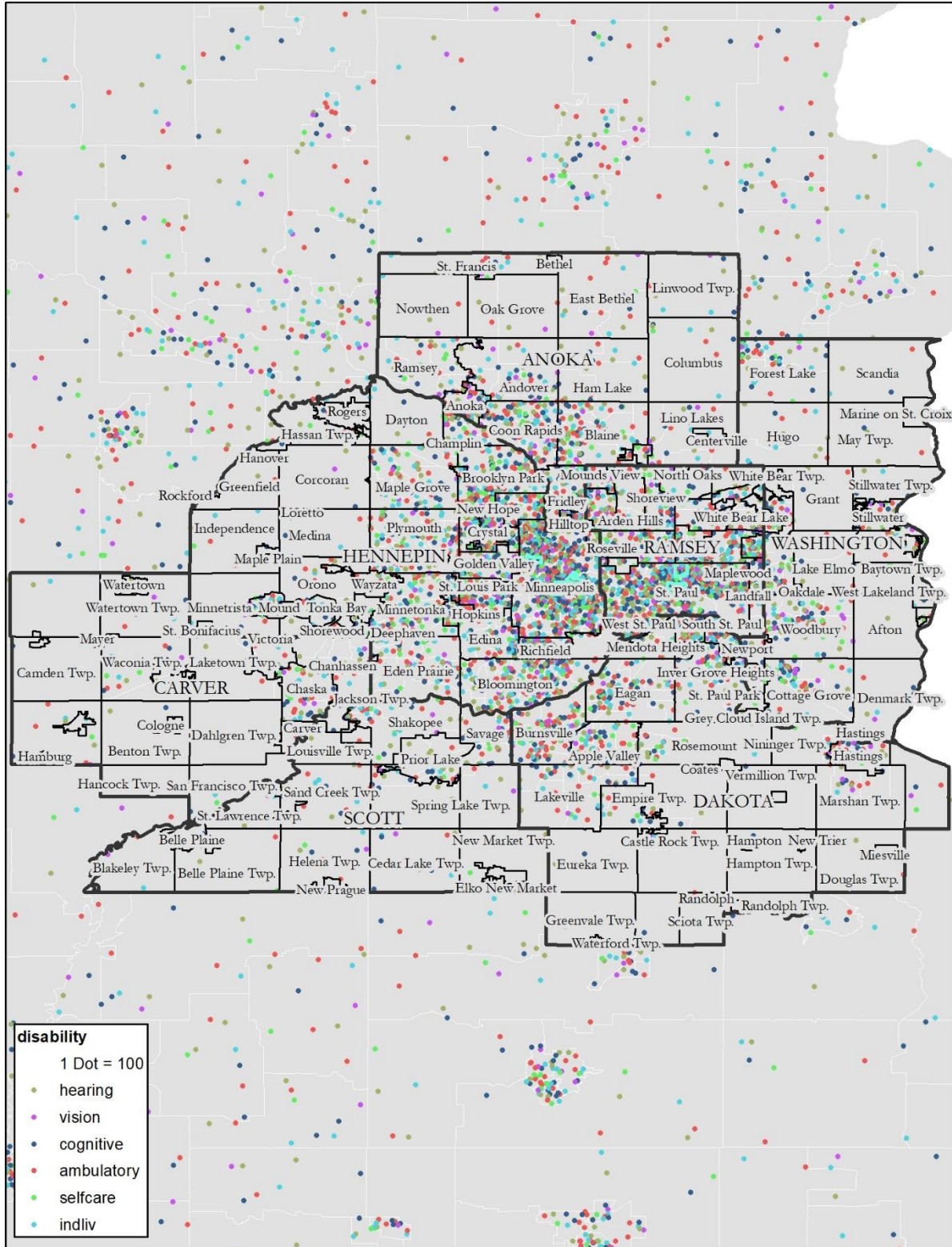
<sup>54</sup> Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017.

**Map 15: Disability by Type, Carver County<sup>55</sup>**



<sup>55</sup> Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017.

Map 16: Disability by Type, Region<sup>56</sup>



<sup>56</sup> Source: American Community Survey Estimates, 2013-2017.



**Table 1: Disability by Type, Anoka County**

Disability Type	Jurisdiction		Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	11,250	3.3%	105,329	3.0%
Vision Difficulty	5,083	1.5%	49,528	1.4%
Cognitive Difficulty	13,454	4.2%	138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory Difficulty	13,471	4.2%	148,966	4.6%
Self-Care Difficulty	5,850	1.8%	65,395	2.0%
Independent Living Difficulty	10,674	4.1%	116,400	4.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates

**Table 2: Disability by Type, Coon Rapids**

Disability Type	Jurisdiction		Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	2,346	3.8%	105,329	3.0%
Vision Difficulty	963	1.6%	49,528	1.4%
Cognitive Difficulty	2,864	4.9%	138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory Difficulty	2,821	4.9%	148,966	4.6%
Self-Care Difficulty	1,101	1.9%	65,395	2.0%
Independent Living Difficulty	2,184	4.5%	116,400	4.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates

**Table 3: Disability by Type, Dakota County**

Disability Type	Jurisdiction		Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	11,500	2.8%	105,329	3.0%
Vision Difficulty	4,686	1.1%	49,528	1.4%
Cognitive Difficulty	13,749	3.6%	138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory Difficulty	15,633	4.1%	148,966	4.6%
Self-Care Difficulty	6,437	1.7%	65,395	2.0%
Independent Living Difficulty	11,718	3.8%	116,400	4.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates

**Table 4: Disability by Type, Hennepin County**

Disability Type	Jurisdiction		Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	34,835	2.9%	105,329	3.0%
Vision Difficulty	18,382	1.5%	49,528	1.4%
Cognitive Difficulty	50,651	4.5%	138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory Difficulty	54,144	4.8%	148,966	4.6%
Self-Care Difficulty	24,294	2.1%	65,395	2.0%
Independent Living Difficulty	43,381	4.6%	116,400	4.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates

**Table 5: Disability by Type, Bloomington**

Disability Type	Jurisdiction		Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	3,108	3.7%	105,329	3.0%
Vision Difficulty	1,625	1.9%	49,528	1.4%
Cognitive Difficulty	3,687	4.6%	138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory Difficulty	4,433	5.6%	148,966	4.6%
Self-Care Difficulty	1,961	2.5%	65,395	2.0%
Independent Living Difficulty	3,469	5.1%	116,400	4.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates

**Table 6: Disability by Type, Eden Prairie**

Disability Type	Jurisdiction		Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	1,412	2.2%	105,329	3.0%
Vision Difficulty	698	1.1%	49,528	1.4%
Cognitive Difficulty	1,624	2.7%	138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory Difficulty	1,769	3.0%	148,966	4.6%
Self-Care Difficulty	1,073	1.8%	65,395	2.0%
Independent Living Difficulty	1,502	3.1%	116,400	4.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates

**Table 7: Disability by Type, Minneapolis**

Disability Type	Jurisdiction		Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	10,690	2.6%	105,329	3.0%
Vision Difficulty	7,338	1.8%	49,528	1.4%
Cognitive Difficulty	22,024	5.8%	138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory Difficulty	20,185	5.3%	148,966	4.6%
Self-Care Difficulty	8,480	2.2%	65,395	2.0%
Independent Living Difficulty	15,251	4.7%	116,400	4.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates

**Table 8: Disability by Type, Minnetonka**

Disability Type	Jurisdiction		Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	1,455	2.8%	105,329	3.0%
Vision Difficulty	651	1.3%	49,528	1.4%
Cognitive Difficulty	1,687	3.4%	138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory Difficulty	2,502	5.1%	148,966	4.6%
Self-Care Difficulty	1,104	2.3%	65,395	2.0%
Independent Living Difficulty	1,771	4.3%	116,400	4.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates

**Table 9: Disability by Type, Plymouth**

Disability Type	Jurisdiction		Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	1,929	2.6%	105,329	3.0%
Vision Difficulty	1,047	1.4%	49,528	1.4%
Cognitive Difficulty	1,895	2.7%	138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory Difficulty	2,483	3.5%	148,966	4.6%
Self-Care Difficulty	1,089	1.5%	65,395	2.0%
Independent Living Difficulty	2,104	3.6%	116,400	4.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates

**Table 10: Disability by Type, Ramsey County**

Disability Type	Jurisdiction		Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	17,277	3.2%	105,329	3.0%
Vision Difficulty	9,489	1.8%	49,528	1.4%
Cognitive Difficulty	26,808	5.4%	138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory Difficulty	27,833	5.6%	148,966	4.6%
Self-Care Difficulty	12,343	2.5%	65,395	2.0%
Independent Living Difficulty	23,053	5.6%	116,400	4.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates

**Table 11: Disability by Type, St. Paul**

Disability Type	Jurisdiction		Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	9,127	3.1%	105,329	3.0%
Vision Difficulty	5,944	2.0%	49,528	1.4%
Cognitive Difficulty	16,589	6.0%	138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory Difficulty	15,452	5.6%	148,966	4.6%
Self-Care Difficulty	7,351	2.7%	65,395	2.0%
Independent Living Difficulty	12,800	5.8%	116,400	4.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates

**Table 12: Disability by Type, Washington County**

Disability Type	Jurisdiction		Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	7,297	2.9%	105,329	3.0%
Vision Difficulty	2,761	1.1%	49,528	1.4%
Cognitive Difficulty	8,882	3.8%	138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory Difficulty	8,696	3.7%	148,966	4.6%
Self-Care Difficulty	3,889	1.7%	65,395	2.0%
Independent Living Difficulty	6,918	3.7%	116,400	4.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates

**Table 13: Disability by Type, Woodbury**

Disability Type	Jurisdiction		Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	1,331	2.0%	105,329	3.0%
Vision Difficulty	709	1.1%	49,528	1.4%
Cognitive Difficulty	1,417	2.3%	138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory Difficulty	1,860	3.0%	148,966	4.6%
Self-Care Difficulty	791	1.3%	65,395	2.0%
Independent Living Difficulty	1,314	2.7%	116,400	4.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates

**Table 14: Disability by Type, Scott County**

Disability Type	Jurisdiction		Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	3,541	2.5%	105,329	3.0%
Vision Difficulty	1,758	1.3%	49,528	1.4%
Cognitive Difficulty	4,231	3.3%	138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory Difficulty	4,242	3.3%	148,966	4.6%
Self-Care Difficulty	2,069	1.6%	65,395	2.0%
Independent Living Difficulty	3,219	3.2%	116,400	4.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates

**Table 15: Disability by Type, Carver County**

Disability Type	Jurisdiction		Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	2,280	2.3%	105,329	3.0%
Vision Difficulty	865	0.9%	49,528	1.4%
Cognitive Difficulty	2,326	2.5%	138,788	4.2%
Ambulatory Difficulty	2,792	3.0%	148,966	4.6%
Self-Care Difficulty	1,258	1.4%	65,395	2.0%
Independent Living Difficulty	2,186	3.1%	116,400	4.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates

- i. *How are people with disabilities geographically dispersed or concentrated in the jurisdiction and region, including R/ECAPs and other segregated areas identified in previous sections?*

Persons with disabilities in the Twin Cities region are somewhat concentrated in particular areas, and those areas disproportionately include areas with higher concentrations of Black residents than the region as a whole and R/ECAPs. Among entitlement cities, in order, Coon Rapids, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Bloomington have relatively higher concentrations of persons with disabilities. Eden Prairie has the lowest concentration, followed by Woodbury, Plymouth, and Minnetonka. Minneapolis and St. Paul are more heavily Black than the other cities and include several R/ECAPs, but there is no clear link between the racial and ethnic composition of the other

entitlement cities, such as Coon Rapids which has the highest concentration of persons with disabilities, and residence by persons with disabilities. Neither does age explain differing concentrations, as Minnetonka has the highest concentration of elderly residents. There is some overlap between areas of concentration of persons with disabilities and areas where supportive services have historically been available; however, this overlap should have less explanatory force over time as Medicaid-funded programs shift towards an emphasis on individuals having a choice of providers and being able to receive services at home.

Among the counties, in order, Ramsey, Anoka, Hennepin, and Washington have the highest concentrations of persons of disabilities while Carver, Scott, and Dakota have the lowest. As with the cities, Ramsey and Hennepin Counties, anchored as they are by the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis respectively, are more heavily Black than the other counties which generally have lower concentrations of persons with disabilities. However, among the more suburban and exurban counties, there does not appear to be a significant relationship between concentrations of persons with disabilities and concentrations of residents of color and Black residents, in particular. Although Carver County has both the lowest concentration of Black residents and the lowest concentration of persons with disabilities, Dakota County has the highest concentration of Black residents among those five counties and has one of the lower concentrations of persons with disabilities.

The concentration of persons with disabilities within cities and counties is not even. In Anoka County, concentrations are highest in Coon Rapids and Spring Lake Park, with concentrations in Coon Rapids highest in the southern and southwestern portions of that city. In Carver County, the concentration of persons with disabilities is highest in Watertown and Hamburg. Both communities with very low concentrations of residents of color. In Dakota County, the areas with the highest concentrations of persons with disabilities are located West St. Paul, South St. Paul, Inver Grove Heights, Hastings, and Burnsville. Burnsville has a higher Black population concentration than other suburban communities while the same is true with respect to Hispanic population concentration for the other three cities. In Hennepin County, persons with disabilities are concentrated in Minneapolis (and north Minneapolis, parts of south Minneapolis, and downtown Minneapolis, in particular), Edina, and Richfield. Edina is predominantly White while Richfield is slightly more diverse than the broader Twin Cities region and the Minneapolis neighborhoods with concentrations of persons with disabilities comprise many of the most heavily Black or Hispanic neighborhoods in the region and include multiple R/ECAPs. In Ramsey County, the areas with the highest concentrations of persons with disabilities include the areas in and around downtown St. Paul as well as much of Roseville and Maplewood. The parts of St. Paul that have concentrations of persons with disabilities have higher concentrations of Black, Hispanic, and Asian and Pacific Islander residents than the region as a whole while Roseville has a similar demographic composition to the broader region and Maplewood is somewhat more diverse. In Scott County, concentrations of persons with disabilities are highest in Savage, Shakopee, and the largely unincorporated southwestern portion of the county. Savage and Shakopee are demographically similar to the broader region as a whole while the southwestern portion of the county is predominantly White. In Washington County, concentrations of persons with disabilities are highest in Oakdale, Lake Elmo, Stillwater, and Forest Lake. Lake Elmo, Stillwater, and Forest Lake are predominantly White while Oakdale has a similar demographic composition to the broader region.

- ii. *Describe whether these geographic patterns vary for people with each type of disability or for people with disabilities in different age ranges for the jurisdiction and region.*

With respect to persons with hearing disabilities, areas of concentration include Coon Rapids, West St. Paul, Richfield, Edina, and parts of Burnsville and Apple Valley. Persons with vision disabilities are concentrated in central and eastern St. Paul, West St. Paul, Bloomington, Edina, Richfield, and downtown, north, and south Minneapolis. Persons with cognitive disabilities are much more concentrated in the same central city portions of Minneapolis and St. Paul that have concentrations of persons with disabilities overall. Persons with ambulatory disabilities are concentrated in those same areas as well as in Richfield, Edina, and Burnsville. Persons with self-care disabilities are concentrated in north and south Minneapolis, central and eastern St. Paul, western Roseville, Coon Rapids, Richfield, and Edina. Persons with independent living disabilities are concentrated in north and south Minneapolis, central and eastern St. Paul, Richfield, Edina, New Hope, Roseville, and North St. Paul.

Children with disabilities are concentrated in north and south Minneapolis, central and eastern St. Paul, Coon Rapids, Edina, and Stillwater. Non-elderly adults with disabilities are highly concentrated in north and south Minneapolis as well as in central and eastern St. Paul. Elderly persons with disabilities are relatively evenly distributed throughout the region.

- iii. *Describe whether the jurisdiction and region have sufficient affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes.*

Overall, there is a significant shortage of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes within all of the jurisdictions included in the scope of this Assessment. In part, this is a byproduct of the overall shortage of affordable housing in the region. If there is insufficient affordable housing in general, then there is unlikely to be adequate affordable, accessible housing unless a disproportionate share of affordable housing is accessible. Given that even under the most robust accessibility mandates of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act only 5% of units have to be accessible to individuals with ambulatory disabilities and 2% have to be accessible to individuals with hearing or vision disabilities, that is never the case. Additionally, if developers and funding entities prioritize studios and one-bedroom apartments when creating publicly supported housing, it is unlikely that there will be sufficient accessible units for families that include persons with disability-related accessibility needs or persons with disabilities who need the services of live-in aides. With respect to the Housing Choice Voucher program, which is often the primary vehicle for large families to access affordable housing, the overall supply of multifamily housing is an important variable for accessibility, because single-family home construction is not subject to accessibility requirements.

### **Accessibility Requirement for Federally-Funded Housing**

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act applies to all programs and activities that receive federal financial assistance. There is consensus that most publicly supported housing is covered under Section 504 although there is debate as to whether Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) properties are covered. As discussed above, Section 504 applies more rigorous accessibility

requirements than exist under the Fair Housing Act to a portion of assisted units. Older publicly supported housing built prior to the passage of the Rehabilitation Act in 1973 often fails to meet the law's accessibility requirements but is subject to retrofit requirements if it undergoes substantial alteration. Additionally, unlike under the Fair Housing Act, if a tenant in housing covered by Section 504 requests a reasonable modification that is necessary to ensure equal access, the housing provider rather than the tenant must pay. This requirement provides a vehicle for some accessibility improvements.

Among programs for which HUD provides data, Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, and Other Multifamily housing are generally covered by Section 504. As reflected in the data presented in the Publicly Supported Housing section of this Assessment, there are 12,427 public housing units in the region, many of which were constructed prior to 1973. These units are not evenly distributed across the region. The vast majority – 10,384 (83.6%) – are located in the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. A strong plurality of the remaining units are in Washington County. Several jurisdictions – including Anoka County, Bloomington, Eden Prairie, Minnetonka, and Ramsey County (outside of St. Paul) – have no public housing. Project-Based Section 8 housing and Other Multifamily housing are somewhat more evenly distributed. There are 14,785 units of Project-Based Section 8 of which 7,621 (51.5%) are in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Only one jurisdiction – the city of Woodbury – totally lacks Project-Based Section 8 housing. With respect to Other Multifamily housing, which primarily consists of Section 202 and Section 811 properties that are targeted at persons with disabilities, there are 1,737 units of which just 625 (36.0%) are located in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Only Eden Prairie lacks Other Multifamily units. Other Multifamily and Project-Based Section 8 units are more likely to be of post-1973 construction than are Public Housing Units.

Additionally, HUD's HOME Performance Snapshots include information reflecting the number of HOME-assisted Section 504-compliant units in a jurisdiction. The number of such units is reflected for each HOME program participant: Dakota County – 504 units;<sup>57</sup> Hennepin County – 170 units; Minneapolis – 370 units; and St. Paul – 107 units.

### **Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Units**

As discussed above, there is no consensus as to whether LIHTC units are covered under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. However, since the LIHTC program has only existed since 1986, the vast majority of LIHTC units with active subsidies were at least subject to the Fair Housing Act's design and construction standards, which went into effect in 1991, at the time that they were first occupied. There are more total LIHTC units in the Twin Cities than there are Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, and Other Multifamily units combined (see Publicly Supported Housing section for unit breakdowns).

### **Housing Choice Vouchers**

Because Housing Choice Vouchers generally are not tied to specific units, actual units may be subject to a variety of different accessibility standards or none whatsoever. Nonetheless, vouchers

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<sup>57</sup> The Dakota County Home Consortium includes Dakota County, Anoka County, Ramsey County, Washington County, and the City of Woodbury.

are an important means for low-income persons with disabilities to reside in accessible housing, under the standards of the Fair Housing Act, which may not be affordable whether because it is market-rate or because it is LIHTC housing for which rents are out of reach for extremely low-income households. There are 19,837 vouchers in use in the region with 9,578 (48.3%) of those in Minneapolis and St. Paul – a similar proportion to that of Project-Based Section 8 units.

### Fair Housing Amendments Act Units

As discussed above, multifamily housing build for occupancy from 1991 to the present is subject to design and construction standards under the Fair Housing Act that have the goals of increasing accessibility, regardless of whether a property is subsidized or not. Within the scope of this Assessment, it is not possible to ascertain exactly how many units covered by these requirements are in each participating jurisdiction. There are two reasons for this. First, the American Community survey combines structures with two to four units into one category, and two or three unit structures are not covered while four unit structures are. Second, the American Community Survey combines units built from 1980 through 1999 into one category although the Fair Housing Act’s design and construction standards only apply to units built within 45% of that timeframe. Nonetheless, American Community Survey data can still provide a useful snapshot of the likely supply of covered housing.

**Table 16: Large Structures and Years Built**

Jurisdiction	Number of Units in Structures with 5 or more Units	
	Built 1980-1999	Built after 2000
Anoka County	5,284	1,238
Coon Rapids	2,001	520
Dakota County	11,748	6,634
Hennepin County	40,128	28,469
Bloomington	3,827	1,648
Eden Prairie	3,191	1,252
Minneapolis	11,161	15,202
Minnetonka	4,314	745
Plymouth	3,285	1,685
St. Paul	7,792	5,655
Ramsey County	14,443	10,013
Washington County	3,403	2,976
Woodbury	1,296	1,027
Scott County	1,389	1,885
Carver County	1,240	1,582

*Source: 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

In Anoka County, there are 1,238 units in structures with five or more units built from 2000 to the present and an additional 5,284 such units built from 1980 through 1999. In Carver County, there are 1,582 units in structures with five or more units built from 2000 to the present and an additional 1,240 such units built from 1980 through 1999. In Dakota County, there are 6,634 units in



structures with five or more units built from 2000 to the present and an additional 11,748 such units built from 1980 through 1999. In Hennepin County, there are 28,469 units in structures with five or more units built from 2000 to the present and an additional 40,128 such units built from 1980 through 1999. In Ramsey County, there are 10,013 units in structures with five or more units built from 2000 to the present and an additional 14,443 such units built from 1980 through 1999. In Scott County, there are 1,885 units in structures with five or more units built from 2000 to the present and an additional 1,389 such units built from 1980 through 1999. In Washington County, there are 2,976 units in structures with five or more units built from 2000 to the present and an additional 3,403 such units built from 1980 through 1999. In Bloomington, there are 1,648 units in structures with five or more units built from 2000 to the present and an additional 3,827 such units built from 1980 through 1999. In Coon Rapids, there are 520 units in structures with five or more units built from 2000 to the present and an additional 2,001 such units built from 1980 through 1999. In Eden Prairie, there are 1,252 units in structures with five or more units built from 2000 to the present and an additional 3,191 such units built from 1980 through 1999. In Minneapolis, there are 15,202 units in structures with five or more units built from 2000 to the present and an additional 11,161 such units built from 1980 through 1999. In Minnetonka, there are 745 units in structures with five or more units built from 2000 to the present and an additional 4,314 such units built from 1980 through 1999. In Plymouth, there are 1,685 units in structures with five or more units built from 2000 to the present and an additional 3,285 such units built from 1980 through 1999. In St. Paul, there are 5,655 units in structures with five or more units built from 2000 to the present and an additional 7,792 such units built from 1980 through 1999. Lastly, in Woodbury, there are 1,027 units in structures with five or more units built from 2000 to the present and an additional 1,296 such units built from 1980 through 1999.

This data is illustrative of three key trends. First, there are more multifamily housing units in Minneapolis and St. Paul and therefore there are greater opportunities to reside in accessible housing in those jurisdictions. Second, that trend has been intensifying in recent years, with the ratio of multifamily housing units constructed from 2000 to the present to the ratio constructed from 1980 through 1999 skewed to more recent construction in Minneapolis, in particular, and St. Paul in comparison to other cities or counties. Third, the overall housing stock across jurisdictions continues to be predominantly single-family homes which may lack accessibility features.

## **Summary**

In the Twin Cities region, there are 148,966 persons with ambulatory disabilities. Not all of these people are low-income and need affordable housing, some of these people are within the same households as others with ambulatory disabilities, and not all people with ambulatory disabilities need the types of features included in accessible units. Nonetheless, this data point reflects the substantial need for affordable, accessible housing. As the review of different sources of affordable, accessible housing above reveals, there is nowhere near close to enough supply to meet the need. The gap is especially pronounced in the suburban areas of the region outside of the core cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Additionally, although detailed data reflecting the distribution of bedroom sizes in the categories discussed above is not available, the types of housing discussed above disproportionately consist of studios and one-bedroom apartments, and, to the extent that multi-bedroom units are available, they tend to be two-bedroom units, leaving persons with disabilities who need units with three or more bedrooms in a bind.

- iv. Describe the areas where affordable, accessible housing units are located in the jurisdiction and region. Do they align with R/ECAPs or other areas that are segregated?

As reflected in the Publicly Supported Housing section of this Assessment, affordable housing in the jurisdictions and region is heavily concentrated in particular areas including north Minneapolis, downtown Minneapolis, and south Minneapolis; central and eastern St. Paul; Richfield; the eastern portion of Bloomington; Burnsville; Brooklyn Center; Maplewood; North St. Paul; and the southern and southwestern portion of Coon Rapids. This Assessment did not reveal a difference between where affordable housing is located, in general, and where affordable, accessible housing is located, specifically. Areas with concentrations of affordable, accessible area do align with R/ECAPs and concentrated Black, Hispanic, and Asian and Pacific Islander population.

- v. To what extent are people with different disabilities able to access and live in the different categories of publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region?

**Table 17 - Occupancy of Publicly Supported Housing Program Units by People with Disabilities by Category, Anoka County**

<b>(Anoka County, MN CDBG) Jurisdiction</b>	<b>People with a Disability</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	221	23.02%
Other Multifamily	15	10.14%
HCV Program	358	23.22%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates; IMS/PIH (See Data Documentation for details).

**Table 18 - Occupancy of Publicly Supported Housing Program Units by People with Disabilities by Category, Dakota County**

<b>(Dakota County, MN CDBG, ESG) Jurisdiction</b>	<b>People with a Disability</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Housing	218	35.80%
Project-Based Section 8	155	14.34%
Other Multifamily	57	30.98%
HCV Program	569	22.06%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates; IMS/PIH (See Data Documentation for details).

**Table 19 - Occupancy of Publicly Supported Housing Program Units by People with Disabilities by Category, Hennepin County**

<b>(Hennepin County, MN CDBG, ESG) Jurisdiction</b>	<b>People with a Disability</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Housing	140	51.66%
Project-Based Section 8	499	19.58%
Other Multifamily	121	52.61%
HCV Program	706	21.88%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates; IMS/PIH (See Data Documentation for details).

**Table 20 - Occupancy of Publicly Supported Housing Program Units by People with Disabilities by Category, Bloomington**

<b>(Bloomington, MN CDBG) Jurisdiction</b>	<b>People with a Disability</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	116	23.11%
Other Multifamily	46	26.90%
HCV Program	91	17.88%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates; IMS/PIH (See Data Documentation for details).

**Table 21 - Occupancy of Publicly Supported Housing Program Units by People with Disabilities by Category, Minneapolis**

<b>(Minneapolis, MN CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction</b>	<b>People with a Disability</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Housing	3,250	54.64%
Project-Based Section 8	976	22.80%
Other Multifamily	62	22.14%
HCV Program	1,043	20.71%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates; IMS/PIH (See Data Documentation for details).

**Table 22 - Occupancy of Publicly Supported Housing Program Units by People with Disabilities by Category, Minnetonka**

<b>(Minnetonka, MN CDBG) Jurisdiction</b>	<b>People with a Disability</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	63	27.75%
Other Multifamily	23	34.33%
HCV Program	40	24.24%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates; IMS/PIH (See Data Documentation for details).

**Table 23 - Occupancy of Publicly Supported Housing Program Units by People with Disabilities by Category, Plymouth**

<b>(Plymouth, MN CDBG) Jurisdiction</b>	<b>People with a Disability</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Housing	11	10.38%
Project-Based Section 8	9	8.74%
Other Multifamily	0	0.00%
HCV Program	109	30.19%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates; IMS/PIH (See Data Documentation for details).

**Table 24 - Occupancy of Publicly Supported Housing Program Units by People with Disabilities by Category, Ramsey County**

<b>(Ramsey County, MN CDBG) Jurisdiction</b>	<b>People with a Disability</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	245	20.59%
Other Multifamily	58	30.21%
HCV Program	328	21.26%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates; IMS/PIH (See Data Documentation for details).

**Table 25 - Occupancy of Publicly Supported Housing Program Units by People with Disabilities by Category, St. Paul**

<b>(St Paul, MN CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction</b>	<b>People with a Disability</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Housing	1,694	40.67%
Project-Based Section 8	638	21.72%
Other Multifamily	18	5.49%
HCV Program	1,147	26.63%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates; IMS/PIH (See Data Documentation for details).

**Table 26 - Occupancy of Publicly Supported Housing Program Units by People with Disabilities by Category, Washington County**

<b>(Washington County, MN CDBG) Jurisdiction</b>	<b>People with a Disability</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Housing	27	71.05%
Project-Based Section 8	179	19.46%
Other Multifamily	19	26.39%
HCV Program	98	27.30%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates; IMS/PIH (See Data Documentation for details).

**Table 27 - Occupancy of Publicly Supported Housing Program Units by People with Disabilities by Category, Woodbury**

(Woodbury City, MN CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction	People with a Disability	
	#	%
Public Housing	5	7.94%
Project-Based Section 8	N/a	N/a
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	13	15.85%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 Estimates; IMS/PIH (See Data Documentation for details).

Across jurisdictions, the share of Housing Choice Voucher holders who have disabilities varies in a somewhat narrow range from a low of 15.85% in Woodbury to a high of 30.19% in Plymouth. St. Paul (26.63%) and Minneapolis (20.71%) are noteworthy in that they have the largest number of voucher holders overall. As 9.9% of the total civilian noninstitutionalized population of the Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), this means that persons with disabilities are not underrepresented in the voucher program in relation to their share of the total population across jurisdictions. However, disability status is correlated with socioeconomic status, so it is possible that persons with disabilities are slightly underrepresented in relation to their share of the income-eligible population in some communities. According to the 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 17.3% of persons with disabilities in the MSA have incomes below the poverty line as opposed to 8.5% of the overall population (inclusive of persons with disabilities). At the same time, it is likely that public housing authorities collecting demographic data regarding the disability status of their residents are using a more restrictive definition of disability than that used by the American Community Survey. Nonetheless, in addition to Woodbury, the jurisdiction in which persons with disabilities make up the lowest shares of voucher holders and where policy interventions to increase program accessibility may be most needed is Bloomington (17.88%).

With respect to the other programs, there are fewer clear trends due to wildly disparate amounts of each type of housing in the different jurisdiction and the complications introduced by properties serving targeted populations, such as seniors or persons with disabilities. For public housing, persons with disabilities make up a much higher share of residents than they do of the general public (and likely than they do of the income-eligible population) in Dakota County, Hennepin County, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Washington County. Concentrations in these jurisdictions range from 35.80% (Dakota County) to 71.05% (Washington County). Plymouth (10.38%) and Woodbury (7.94%) are outliers and have very small overall supply of public housing. Still, it is concerning that persons with disabilities appear to have limited access to either form of publicly supported housing (for which data is available) in Woodbury.

In Project-Based Section 8 housing, data reflects concentrations of persons with disabilities that are more similar to the Housing Choice Voucher program, frequently falling from 19-25%, albeit with more outliers falling below that range. Specifically, Dakota County (14.34%) and Plymouth (8.74%) have significantly lower concentrations. Many Project-Based Section 8 developments are age-restricted developments for seniors, and the extent to which housing providers are accurately documenting the disability status of elderly persons with disabilities is unclear. With respect to

Other Multifamily housing, which raises many of the same issues as Project-Based Section 8, there are fewer clear trends. Anoka County (10.14%), Plymouth (0.00%), and St. Paul (5.49%) have disproportionately low concentrations of persons with disabilities residing in such housing. Although Plymouth only has a total of 45 such units, the consistency with which there is relatively limited access to hard units of publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities in that city suggests a need for targeted action.

### **Integration of People with Disabilities Living in Institutions and Other Segregated Settings**

- vi. *To what extent do people with disabilities in or from the jurisdiction or region reside in segregated or integrated settings?*

Up until a wave of policy reforms and court decisions in the 1960s and 1970s, states, including Minnesota, primarily housed people with intellectual and developmental disabilities and individuals with psychiatric disabilities in large state-run institutions. In Minnesota, state hospitals and regional training centers for persons with developmental disabilities have been closed. Within these institutions, people with disabilities had few opportunities for meaningful interaction with individuals without disabilities, limited access to education and employment, and a lack of individual autonomy. The transition away from housing people with disabilities in institutional settings and toward providing housing and services in home and community-based settings accelerated with the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1991 and the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark decision in *Olmstead v. L.C.* in 1999. In *Olmstead*, the Supreme Court held that, under the regulations of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) implementing Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), if a state or local government provides supportive services to people with disabilities, it must do so in the most integrated setting appropriate to the needs of a person with a disability and consistent with their informed choice. This obligation is not absolute and is subject to the ADA defense that providing services in a more integrated setting would constitute a fundamental alteration of the state or local government's programs.

The transition from widespread institutionalization to community integration has not always been linear, and concepts of what comprises a home and community-based setting have evolved over time. Although it is clear that training centers and state hospitals are segregated settings and that an individual's own house or apartment in a development where the vast majority of residents are individuals without disabilities is an integrated setting, significant ambiguities remain. Nursing homes and intermediate care facilities are clearly segregated though not to the same degree as state institutions. Group homes fall somewhere between truly integrated supported housing and such segregated settings, and the degree of integration present in group homes often corresponds to their size.

Below, this assessment includes detailed information about the degree to which people with intellectual and developmental disabilities and individuals with psychiatric disabilities reside in integrated or segregated settings. The selection of these two areas of focus does not mean that people with other types of disabilities are never subject to segregation, and data reflecting nursing home residents is helpful for providing that context. In Minnesota, state and county agencies, rather than cities, are largely responsible for coordinating the delivery of supportive services primarily to individuals with disabilities.

- vii. *Describe the range of options for people with disabilities to access affordable housing and supportive services in the jurisdiction and region.*

**Table 28: Waivers and Targeted Populations**

Waiver Name	Population Supported
Alternative Care Waiver	Elderly individuals at risk of nursing home placement
Brain Injury Waiver	Individuals with acquired or traumatic brain injuries who need care provided in specialized nursing facilities
Community Alternative Care Waiver	Chronically ill and medically fragile people who require a hospital level of care
Community Access for Disability Inclusion Waiver	Persons with disabilities who require a nursing home level of care
Developmental Disabilities Waiver	Persons with developmental disabilities who require the level of care provided in an Intermediate Care Facility for Persons with Developmental Disabilities
Elderly Waiver	Elderly individuals who require a nursing home level of care

With respect to supportive services, the Minnesota Department of Human Services operates six different home and community-based services waivers. The Alternative Care Waiver supports services for elderly individuals who are at risk of nursing home placement. The Brain Injury Waiver supports services for individuals with acquired or traumatic brain injuries who need the level of care provided in specialized nursing facilities. The Community Alternative Care Waiver supports chronically ill and medically fragile people who require a hospital level of care. The Community Access for Disability Inclusion Waiver supports persons with disabilities who require a nursing home level of care. The Developmental Disabilities Waiver supports persons with developmental disabilities who require the level of care provided in an Intermediate Care Facility for Persons with Developmental Disabilities. The Elderly Waiver supports elderly individuals who require a nursing home level of care. When viewed holistically, these programs provide the services and supports necessary to sustain integrated, community-based living for people with a broad spectrum of disabilities. Most of these waivers are available to qualified individuals upon application; however, the Developmental Disabilities Waiver has a waiting list, and the State is not successfully able to move most individuals (53%) off the waiting list at what it deems a reasonable pace of within 45 days.<sup>58</sup> Additionally, not all individuals were approved for funding within the calendar year of 2016, with 24% of individuals assessed remaining on the waiting list at the end of the year. Although waiver services can and do effectively support individuals with disabilities living in the community, rules regarding covered services and provider reimbursement

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[https://www.dhs.state.mn.us/main/idcplg?IdcService=GET\\_FILE&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&Render=Primary&allowInterrupt=1&noSaveAs=1&dDocName=dhs-320068](https://www.dhs.state.mn.us/main/idcplg?IdcService=GET_FILE&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&Render=Primary&allowInterrupt=1&noSaveAs=1&dDocName=dhs-320068)

rates can influence the efficacy of waivers. For example, inadequate rates can inadvertently incentivize group homes settings over independent living because of economies of scale and can result in low pay for staff, which, in turn, can increase turnover and decrease quality of care. A Department of Human Services report based on 2019 data found that 92% of direct support professionals in the waiver system earned less than \$15 per hour and that annual turnover for direct support professionals was 48%.<sup>59</sup>

With respect to housing, the Minnesota Supplemental Aid Housing Assistance program provides rental assistance to persons with disabilities, including people transitioning from institutions or receiving waiver services, who are paying more than 40% of their income in rent. Bridges, which is administered by Minnesota Housing, is another rental assistance program. It targets very low-income households that include a members with a serious mental illness. Minnesota Housing also supports the development of permanent supportive housing, including through the federal Section 811 program, which currently assists 124 households in the state. Additionally, housing authorities within the region including the Metro Council, which has a preference for individuals moving from site based permanent supportive housing, and the St. Paul Housing Authority, which sets aside Mainstream Vouchers for non-elderly persons with disabilities.

### **Disparities in Access to Opportunity**

*To what extent are people with disabilities able to access the following in the jurisdiction and region? Identify major barriers faced concerning:*

*i. Government services and facilities*

Please see the discussion for *Inaccessible Government Facilities and Services* in the Contributing Factors Appendix.

*ii. Public infrastructure (e.g., sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, pedestrian signals)*

Please see the discussion for *Inaccessible Public of Private Infrastructure* in the Contributing Factors Appendix.

*iii. Transportation*

Please see the discussion for *Access to Transportation for Persons with Disabilities* in the Contributing Factors Appendix.

*iv. Proficient schools and educational programs*

Please see the discussion for *Access for Persons with Disabilities to Proficient Schools* in the Contributing Factors Appendix.

*v. Jobs*

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<sup>59</sup> <https://edocs.dhs.state.mn.us/lfserver/Public/DHS-8003-ENG>



According to the State of Minnesota’s Olmstead Plan, updated in March 2020, unemployment and poverty continue to be significant issues for persons with disabilities in the state. 49% of Minnesotans ages 21 to 64 who have disabilities are employed as opposed to 85.7% of the general population in that age range. The Olmstead Plan sets forth goals for increasing the number of individuals who are in competitive integrated employment among people receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services and State Services for the Blind, among people receiving Medicaid-funded services, and among students with developmental disabilities. The plan also proposes increases in the number of Peer Support Specialists employed by mental health service providers.

*Describe the processes that exist in the jurisdiction and region for people with disabilities to request and obtain reasonable accommodations and accessibility modifications to address the barriers discussed above.*

*i. Government services and facilities*

Government websites generally do not have accessibility information on their homepages, and there is not clear, public information regarding how individuals can request accommodations. For example, the website for the City of St. Paul includes accessibility information on a page titled Website Policies rather than on a page called Accessibility. Hennepin County does not have such a page at all.

*ii. Public infrastructure (e.g., sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, pedestrian signals)*

Most jurisdictions do not provide clear, public information regarding how individuals with disabilities can request accommodations relating to public infrastructure. Hennepin County has a generalized ADA Grievance form that could be used to request infrastructure-related accommodations.

*iii. Transportation*

By contrast, the Metropolitan Council and MetroTransit have clear, easily findable information about their accommodation and modification policies.

*iv. Proficient schools and educational programs*

School districts are more disparate in how they display information relating to their accommodation policies, with some making that information easy to find but others not.

*v. Jobs*

This Analysis did not reveal information suggesting patterns in how major employers do or do not provide required accommodations in the Twin Cities region.

*Describe any difficulties in achieving homeownership experienced by people with disabilities and by people with different types of disabilities in the jurisdiction and region.*

Persons with disabilities in the Twin Cities region are less able to access homeownership than individuals who do not have disabilities, primarily because of the high cost of homeownership and relative differences in income between persons with disabilities and individuals who do not have disabilities. This pattern is slightly undercut by the prevalence of elderly homeowners with disabilities that began in old age. Many of these individuals earned relatively high incomes prior to the onset of their disabilities.

### Disproportionate Housing Needs

*Describe any disproportionate housing needs experienced by people with disabilities and by people with certain types of disabilities in the jurisdiction and region.*

**Table 29: Household Problems by Disability Status**

Place	Households with a member with a disability, with at least one of four housing problems	Households with a member with a disability	Percent of households with a member with a disability, with at least one of four housing problems
Coon Rapids	1,965	5,425	36.22%
Anoka County, Minnesota	9,130	26,090	34.99%
Carver County, Minnesota	1,750	5,465	32.02%
Dakota County, Minnesota	10,660	29,235	36.46%
Bloomington	2,590	7,715	33.57%
Eden Prairie	1,250	3,485	35.87%
Minneapolis	16,870	33,340	50.60%
Minnetonka	1,600	3,935	40.66%
Plymouth	1,540	4,420	34.84%
Hennepin County, Minnesota	40,895	92,740	44.10%
St. Paul	13,230	26,915	49.15%
Ramsey County, Minnesota	21,675	47,910	45.24%
Scott County, Minnesota	2,565	7,615	33.68%

Woodbury	1,135	3,405	33.33%
Washington County, Minnesota	5,575	17,180	32.45%

*Source: Community Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2012-2016.*

Data reflecting disproportionate housing needs for persons with disabilities in the region is not available; however, in light of the lower income levels of persons with disabilities and the at times low rates at which they are able to access publicly supported housing programs as discussed above, it is almost certain that persons with disabilities experience housing problems, in general, and cost burden, in particular, at high rates.

### **Additional Information**

*Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disability and access issues in the jurisdiction and region including those affecting people with disabilities with other protected characteristics.*

This Assessment has made extensive use of local data throughout the Disability and Access section. The sources of data other than HUD-provided data are noted where appropriate.

*The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disability and access issues.*

The discussion above provides a comprehensive overview of information relevant to this Assessment.

### **Disability and Access Issues Contributing Factors**

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disability and access issues and the fair housing issues, which are Segregation, R/ECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each contributing factor, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor relates to.*

- Access for persons with disabilities to proficient schools
- Access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities
- Access to transportation for persons with disabilities
- Inaccessible government facilities or services
- Inaccessible public or private infrastructure
- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
- Lack of affordable in-home or community-based supportive services
- Lack of affordable, accessible housing in range of unit sizes
- Lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services
- Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications
- Lack of assistance for transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing

- Lack of local or regional cooperation
- Land use and zoning laws
- Lending discrimination
- Location of accessible housing
- Loss of affordable housing
- Occupancy codes and restrictions
- Regulatory barriers to providing housing and supportive services for persons with disabilities
- Source of income discrimination
- State or local laws, policies, or practices that discourage individuals with disabilities from living in apartments, family homes, supportive housing and other integrated settings

## **E. Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity and Resources**

*i. List and summarize any of the following that have not been resolved:*

- A charge or letter of finding from HUD concerning a violation of a civil rights-related law;
- A cause determination from a substantially equivalent state or local fair housing agency concerning a violation of a state or local fair housing law;
- Any voluntary compliance agreements, conciliation agreements, or settlement agreements entered into with HUD or the Department of Justice.
  - The Cities of Minneapolis and Saint Paul entered into voluntary compliance agreements with HUD and the Metropolitan Interfaith Council on Affordable Housing (MICAH) to settle two fair housing complaints filed by MICAH and several neighborhood/community groups in the two cities. The complaints alleged that Minneapolis and St. Paul had discriminated on the basis of race, color, and national origin in their administration of the Community Development Block Grant and HOME fund programs. The complaints also alleged that the cities were not complying with their duties to affirmatively further fair housing. As part of the compliance agreement, the Cities agreed to revise the 2014 Regional Analysis of Impediments through the use of an appointed and diverse Fair Housing Advisory Committee and an addendum that was to address the concentration of affordable housing, the effect of zoning and other housing policies reinforced segregation in the region, as well as provide funds to MICAH for fair housing work.
- A letter of findings issued by or lawsuit filed or joined by the Department of Justice alleging a pattern or practice or systemic violation of a fair housing or civil rights law;
  - (2015) The City of St. Anthony Village, Minnesota, located in both Hennepin and Ramsey Counties (both entitlement jurisdictions), entered into a consent decree to resolve a complaint filed by the U.S. Department of Justice under the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act. In the original complaint, DOJ alleged that the City Council unlawfully placed a burden that they would not have otherwise applied to a secular applicant. Following approval from the city planning staff and Planning Commission, the City Council denied a conditional use permit to the Abu-Huraira Islamic Center to open a prayer space for religious assembly, despite the fact that the space was already zoned “Light Industrial” and permitted assemblies as conditional uses. The consent order directs the city to pay \$200,000 in damages to AHIC as well as ongoing reporting on additional education and training efforts.
  - (2019) The Minnesota ACLU has sued the Anoka-Hennepin School District for alleged discrimination against a transgender student. The student had been on the boys’ swim team for months and was using the locker room without issue until he was singled out and forced to use segregated facilities. The suit alleges that by denying the student access to the locker room that corresponds with his gender identity, the school district violated the state due process and equal protection clauses, as well as the Minnesota Human Rights Act. The District filed a motion to dismiss, but it was denied and the suit will continue. The Minnesota Department of Human Rights has also joined the lawsuit.
  - (2011-2015) Until last year, the Anoka-Hennepin School District was under a consent decree to resolve a complaint filed by 6 students alleging that they were being harassed at school by other students for failing to conform with gender stereotypes. The decree

required the District to hire experts in to review policies and speak with students who have experienced harassment, hire a Title IX Coordinator, provide avenues for students to provide input on policies around harassment, and improve training of staff and students.

- A claim under the False Claims Act related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, or civil rights generally, including an alleged failure to affirmatively further fair housing;
    - Several for-profit housing developers of affordable rental housing sued the City of Minneapolis in 2015, alleging that the City was falsely reporting compliance with the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing rule, and using more stringent rental and licensing standards that had a disparate impact on housing availability for those with protected class status. The City filed a motion for judgement on the pleadings, which was granted in part, and denied in part given the pending decisions about the cognizability of disparate impact in Fair Housing Act claims. Ultimately, the 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit held that the plaintiffs did not satisfy their burden in pleading a prima facie case of disparate impact.
  - Pending administrative complaints or lawsuits against the locality alleging fair housing violations or discrimination.
- ii. *Describe any state or local fair housing laws. What characteristics are protected under each law?*

### **Minnesota Human Rights Act**

The Minnesota Human Rights Act is a broad anti-discrimination law that covers everything from public services to housing and credit discrimination. Related to housing, the law prohibits refusing to rent, sell, or lease property, alter the terms or conditions of rental, sale, or leasing, or publish advertisements related to the rental, sale, or leasing of property that discriminates on the basis of “race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, disability, sexual orientation, or familial status.”<sup>60</sup> Discrimination in the conditions of financial assistance and other services provided by financial institutions is also prohibited.<sup>61</sup> Refusing to provide reasonable accommodations to persons with disabilities in the context of real property is also prohibited.

### **Minneapolis Civil Rights Ordinance**

The Minneapolis City Civil Rights Ordinance broadly prohibits discrimination based on a number of protected classes: age, ancestry, color, creed, disability, emancipated minor status, familial status, gender identity, marital status, national origin, race, religion, retaliation, sex, sexual orientation, and status with regard to public assistance. Specifically related to housing, it is prohibited to refuse to rent, sell or let, alter the terms or conditions of a rental, sale, or lease, or discriminatorily advertise due to the aforementioned protected classes. It is also prohibited to fail to provide reasonable accommodations in housing to persons with disabilities. For multifamily dwellings with more than four units are also required to ensure that all public areas, kitchens, bathrooms, entrances, and exits are accessible to those who use a wheelchair, and that bathroom walls are reinforced for potential installation of grab bars. Minneapolis’ ordinance also prohibits

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<sup>60</sup> MN Human Rights Act §363A.09 (1)-(3).

<sup>61</sup> MN Human Rights Act §363A.09, Subd.3.(1)-(3).

lenders from discriminating against applicants for financial assistance, and prohibits discriminating on those who want to rent or buy property in certain areas of the city.

### **Minneapolis Tenant Screening Ordinance**

The City of Minneapolis passed a tenant screening ordinance in 2019. The ordinance prohibits landlords from denying applications based on misdemeanors older than three years, felonies older than seven years, and past evictions. There are some exceptions for those with a history of manufacturing drugs and violent convictions within the last 10 years. It is also prohibited for landlords to deny applications on the basis of insufficient credit history, and places a cap on security deposits.<sup>62</sup>

### **Minnetonka City Code**

The City of Minnetonka's City Code states that "city officers and employees will use all city powers to protect citizens from discriminatory practices in the city based on race, color, creed, religion, ancestry, national origin or gender[.]" but does not explicitly or actively prohibit discrimination.<sup>63</sup>

### **St. Paul Code of Ordinances**

The City of St. Paul's Code of Ordinances prohibits various acts of discrimination in real property transactions on the basis of race, creed, religion, color, sex, sexual or affectional orientation, national origin, ancestry, familial status, age, disability, marital status, or public assistance status. It is prohibited to refuse to rent, sell or let, alter the terms or conditions of a rental, sale, or lease, or discriminatorily advertise due to the aforementioned protected classes. It is also prohibited to fail to provide reasonable accommodations in housing to persons with disabilities. St. Paul also prohibits refusing to allow or provide reasonable accommodations and the use of service animals for persons with disabilities, as well as coercion, intimidation, or threatening behavior that interferes with a member of a protected class from the exercise or enjoyment of their home.<sup>64</sup>

*iii. Identify any local and regional agencies and organizations that provide fair housing information, outreach, and enforcement, including their capacity and the resources available to them.*

### **Minnesota Attorney General's Office**

MN Attorney General Keith Ellison has been in office for less than a year. He and his staff are still ironing out their main priorities, but in meeting with Deputy Attorney General Jon Keller and staff from the Consumer Protection Unit, it is clear that housing will be one of those priorities. Particularly, they plan to focus on enforcement related to manufactured housing. To date, they have submitted some letters of support in a few cases, and have expanded their daily intake line to include housing calls. Previously, all housing related complaints were referred out, but they are now dealt with in house, from intake to demand letters and conciliation. Of the complaints received daily, 2-3% are housing related. The office also represents the Department of Human Rights on

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<sup>62</sup> <http://www.startribune.com/minneapolis-council-passes-limits-on-tenant-screening-by-landlords/560246252/>

<sup>63</sup> Minnetonka City Code, §12.10.

<sup>64</sup> St. Paul Code of Ordinances, §183.061

housing issues. The entire staff is comprised of 300 people. The Consumer Protection Division, which deals with housing issues, has about two dozen attorneys.

### **Minnesota Department of Human Rights**

The MN Department of Human Rights is the statewide investigative and enforcement body for civil rights complaints. From 2012-2018, the Department investigated 2700 complaints, averaging 290 days to complete an investigation.<sup>65</sup> In addition to receiving and investigating complaints, the Department also issues compliance certificate to ensure that businesses operating under state contracts comply with equal opportunity requirements. The Department engages in education and outreach efforts as well, including “Know Your Rights” events throughout the state and an annual Human Rights Symposium. Finally, the Department is a member of the Olmstead Subcabinet, established by Governor Mark Dayton in 2015 with the mission to “develop and implement a comprehensive plan supporting freedom of choice and opportunity for people with disabilities.”<sup>66</sup> The Department’s website is available in English, Spanish, Somali, and Hmong.

### **Southern Minnesota Regional Legal Services (SMRLS)**

SMRLS is the oldest legal services provider in the state, and provides low-income legal services to eligible clients across Southern Minnesota. Their service area includes all of the counties in the Region besides Hennepin County—served by Mid-Minnesota Legal Aid. The service area also extends to the Southern border of the state. In 2018, SMRLS helped 23,902 clients. 45% of the 9,051 cases in 2018 related to “ensuring access to safe, affordable housing.”<sup>67</sup> SMRLS has 50 staff attorneys across Southern Minnesota, though the St. Paul Office remains understaffed for the volume of complaints they receive. In addition to staff attorneys, SMRLS has a network of over 200 volunteer attorneys. These volunteers participate in the various clinics SMRLS operates including an Uncontested Divorce Clinic, Wills Clinics, Eviction Expungement Clinics, Criminal Record Expungement Clinics, Walk-In Advice Clinics, and the Ramsey County Housing Court Clinic. The vast majority of SMRLS’ resources comes from grants and contracts, followed by “other support” and in-kind contributions.

### **Mid-Minnesota Legal Aid**

Mid-Minnesota Legal Aid is the Region’s Legal Services Advisory Committee (LSAC) funded legal services provider. The organization’s service area includes 20 counties, but it is the primary legal services provider serving Anoka and Hennepin County. In addition to a Housing Unit, the office also houses a Poverty Law practice, the Minnesota Disability Law Center, and the Legal Services Advocacy Project, which focuses on legislative advocacy. In 2018, Mid-Minnesota Legal Aid closed 10,651 cases, 28.5% were classified as “preventing homelessness.” Regarding housing, the organization does a large amount of eviction and disability/reasonable accommodation work. Cases closed by the Minneapolis office comprised 40.9% of all closed cases in 2018. Staff at Mid-Minnesota is comprised of 69 attorneys that speak over 17 different languages. The majority of their funding comes from state and federal funds, followed by the Fund for Legal Aid, and LSAC.

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<sup>65</sup> [https://mn.gov/mdhr/assets/MDHR\\_2016-2017\\_BienniumReport\\_opt\\_tcm1061-328747.pdf](https://mn.gov/mdhr/assets/MDHR_2016-2017_BienniumReport_opt_tcm1061-328747.pdf)

<sup>66</sup> [https://www.dhs.state.mn.us/main/idcplg?IdcService=GET\\_DYNAMIC\\_CONVERSION&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&dDocName=opc\\_about](https://www.dhs.state.mn.us/main/idcplg?IdcService=GET_DYNAMIC_CONVERSION&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&dDocName=opc_about)

<sup>67</sup> Southern Minnesota Regional Legal Services, 2018 Annual Report, [http://www.smrls.org/files/9615/6944/5602/2018\\_Annual\\_Report.pdf](http://www.smrls.org/files/9615/6944/5602/2018_Annual_Report.pdf)



### **Housing Justice Center**

The Housing Justice Center is an LSAC-funded legal and policy advocacy organization. The organization uses legal advocacy and impact litigation to enforce local and federal fair housing laws, ensure fair allocation of fair housing resources, and fight against NIMBY sentiment that prevents affordable housing development. Housing Justice Center also engages in policy advocacy individually and as part of regional coalition groups, and conducts research and education to broaden the housing conversation in an accessible way.

### **Metropolitan Interfaith Council on Affordable Housing (MICAH)**

MICAH is a faith-based coalition organization working around homelessness and affordable housing in the region. The coalition works to empower community members, provide outreach and awareness around housing issues in the Region, and does a substantial amount of local and state legislative advocacy concerning fair housing and affordable housing. MICAH also filed a lawsuit challenging Minneapolis and St. Paul's distribution of affordable housing, sparking an overhaul of the last AI process and the creation of the Fair Housing Advisory Committee.

### **Homeline MN**

Homeline MN is a statewide tenant advocacy organization whose work centers mainly on the operation of a tenant telephone and email hotline. Any renter in the state can contact the hotline for 100% free and confidential legal consultation. The hotline is language specific, offering advice in English, Spanish, Somali, and Hmong. The advisors are fair housing attorneys and tenant advocates. The hotline receives a minimum of 1000 household calls a month, and served between 14,000 and 15,000 households last year, while on track to service even more in 2019. Homeline serves the entire state, but roughly 75% of their calls come from households in the 7-county Metro Region. Homeline also conducts outreach and education for both tenants and landlords on fair housing issues, and engages in very limited legal representation. Most often they refer to Legal Aid organizations, but the organization did participate in a Minnesota Supreme Court Case having to deal with landlord retaliation. Homeline receives CDBG funds from both Hennepin and Ramsey Counties.

### **Inquilinx Unidxs (IX)**

IX is a tenant organizing organization operating mainly in Minneapolis. IX helps tenants push back against rent increases, poor maintenance, and gentrification. The organization works deeply in Latinx and undocumented Latinx communities across the city, often working to organize tenants building by building to increase power and create change. IX services include education, organizing, sending letters to landlords and assisting in housing court, and using direct action, such as protests, to hold leaders accountable. IX was a member of the Fair Housing Advisory Committee during the last AI process.

### **Additional Information**

- iv. Provide additional relevant information, if any, about fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources in the jurisdiction and region.*

## **Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Contributing Factors**

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the lack of fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources and the severity of fair housing issues, which are Segregation, R/ECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each significant contributing factor, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor impacts.*

- Lack of local private fair housing outreach and enforcement
- Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations
- Lack of state or local fair housing laws