

# 2020 Census Report



**SAINT PAUL**  
MINNESOTA

[STPAUL.GOV](http://STPAUL.GOV)



## Why is the census important?

- The census determines how we're represented in local, state, and federal government, including how many seats each state gets in the U.S House of Representatives
- Census results guide the federal funding of roughly \$2,800 per person in Minnesota for the next 10 years, that's \$28,000 per person over 10 years
- In Saint Paul, that's an estimated \$8.7 billion in federal funding for schools, roads, and other public services.
- Census results determine where we locate our schools, childcare centers, roads and public transportation, grocery stores and local businesses, hospitals and more.



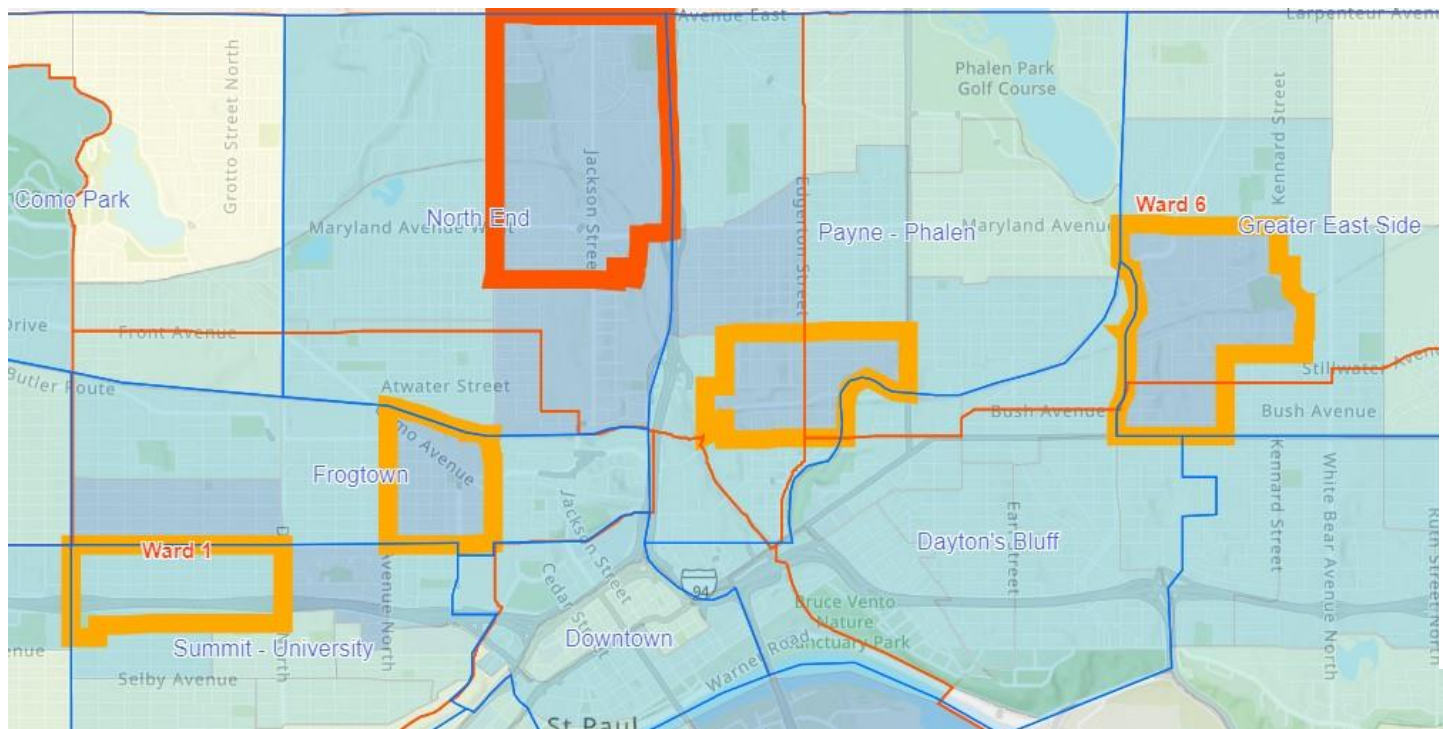


# Historically Undercounted Communities

- Neighborhoods = Frogtown, North End, and East Side
- Populations = young children, renters, people of color, indigenous persons, immigrants, refugees, non-English speakers, families with low-incomes, undocumented and mixed status families, and people who are highly mobile or experiencing homelessness
- Most undercounted population in Minnesota are children under 5 years old



# Low-response Neighborhoods Across Saint Paul



- ✓ Hardest to Count Areas
- 65% to 70%
- 70% to 73%
- ✓ Response Outreach Area Mapping
- 0% to 15.9%
- 16.0% to 19.9%
- 20.0% to 24.9%
- 25.0% to 29.9%
- 30.0% to 49.1%
- No Population



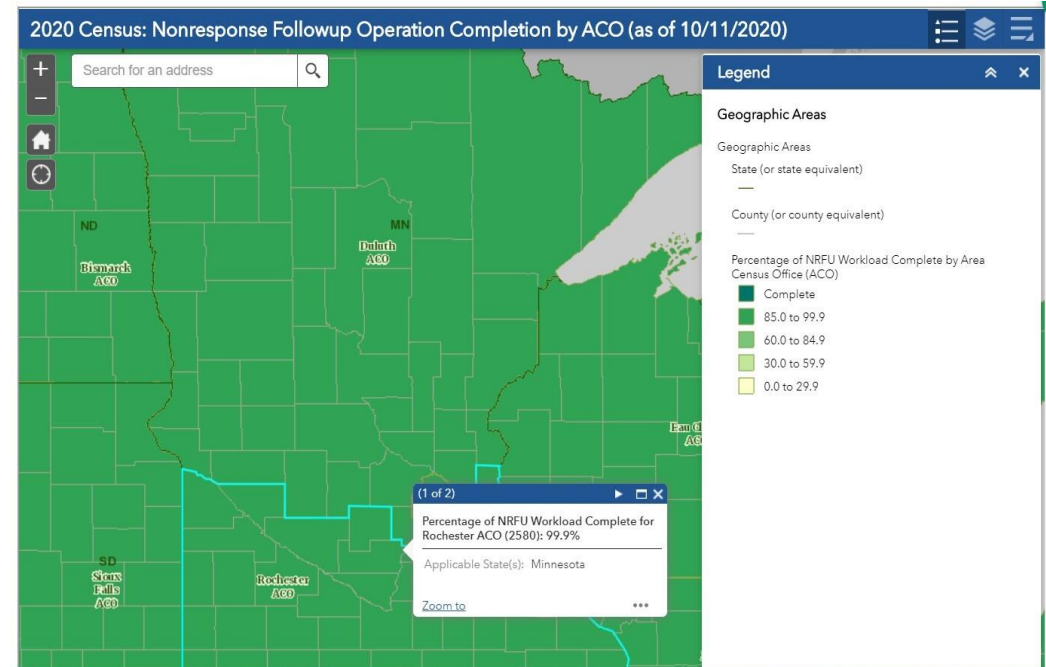
# What challenges did face to get residents counted?

- The census was not available in **four** of the top six languages spoken in Saint Paul (Hmong, Karen, Oromo, Somali)
- Fear of completing the census results in lower self-response rates
- Lack of support from Census Bureau
- COVID-19 pandemic



# Area Census Offices

- State of Minnesota was divided into 3 areas; Northern Area, Southern area, and Hennepin County
- Saint Paul fell into the southern area making the nearest census office in Rochester
- Rochester ACO had one part-time employee; Hennepin had 10 full time employees





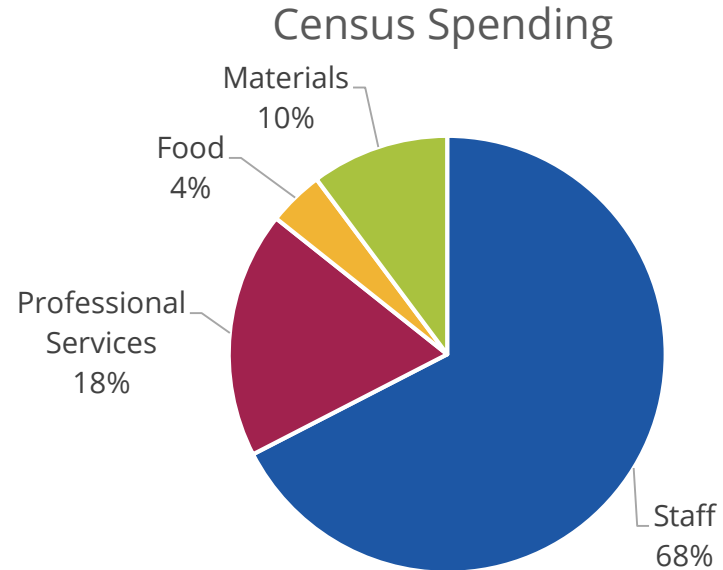
# Covid-19 Impact on 2020 Census

- Census is the largest mobilization effort in North America. Census takers had to conduct in person follow up during a global pandemic.
- Timelines were shifted completely, resulting in shorter deadlines and less time for non-response follow up
- Trump Administration trying to end the count early, which lead to back and forth battle between courts



## What did the City do?

- Formed a Joint Complete Count Committee with Ramsey County
- Hired additional staff
- Invested in our community
- Recruited over 4,100 census takers
- Libraries served as Questionnaire Assistance Centers (QAC)
- Participated in Census@Work







# Complete Count Committee Members



**CCC Co-Chairs**



Councilmember  
Mitra Jalali



Karen Organization  
of Minnesota



&  
Commissioner  
Victoria Reinhardt



# Community Investments



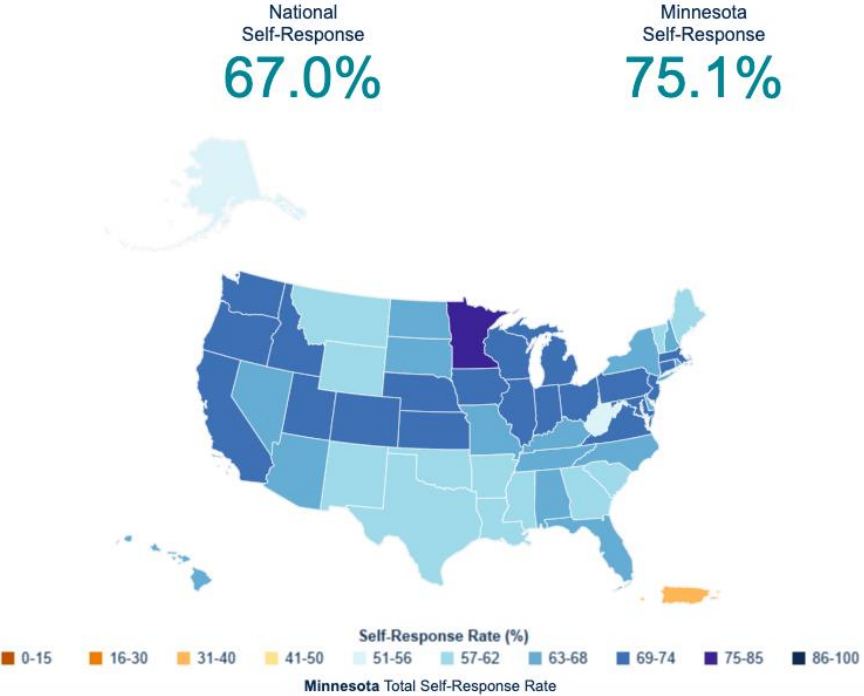


# Census Results

- Minnesota ranked #1 nationally in self-response rates, coming in at 75.1% as a state
- Saint Paul consistency ranked in the Top 5 of self-response rates for cities over 300k. Finished at #5 with a 75.1% self-response rate.
- Ramsey County consistently ranked in Top 10 of self-response rates for counties over 500k. Finished at #9 with a 79.1% self-response rate.

## 2020 Census Self-Response by State

This map features self-response rates from households that responded to the 2020 Census online, by mail, or by phone.



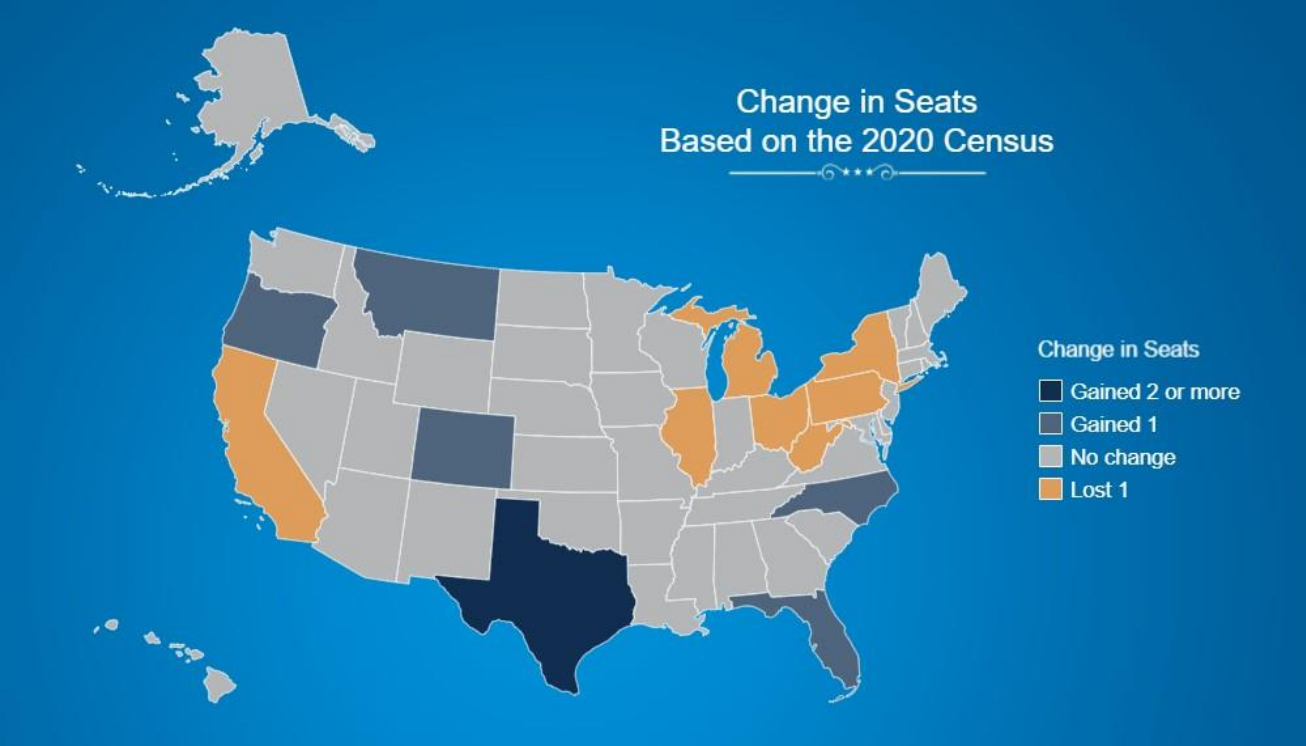


## Minnesota Keeps its 8<sup>th</sup> Seat

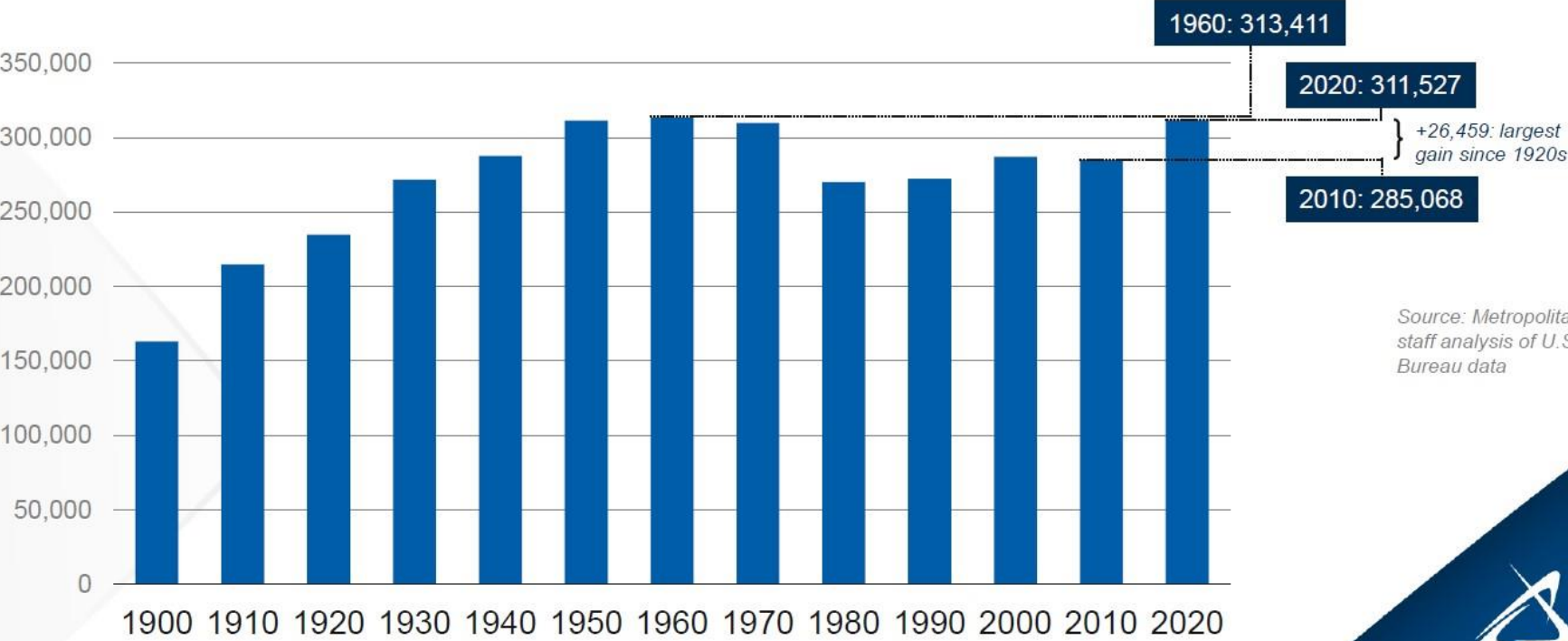
- Minnesota was projected to lose a house seat in reapportionment
- Minnesota kept our 8<sup>th</sup> seat in the House of Representatives by counting an extra 26 people
- Had New York counted 89 more people, the state would've kept their seat, resulting in Minnesota losing a seat



# Change in House Seats



# Population of Saint Paul



Source: Metropolitan Council staff analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data



# Change in population, 2010-2020

Gain, 20% - 97%

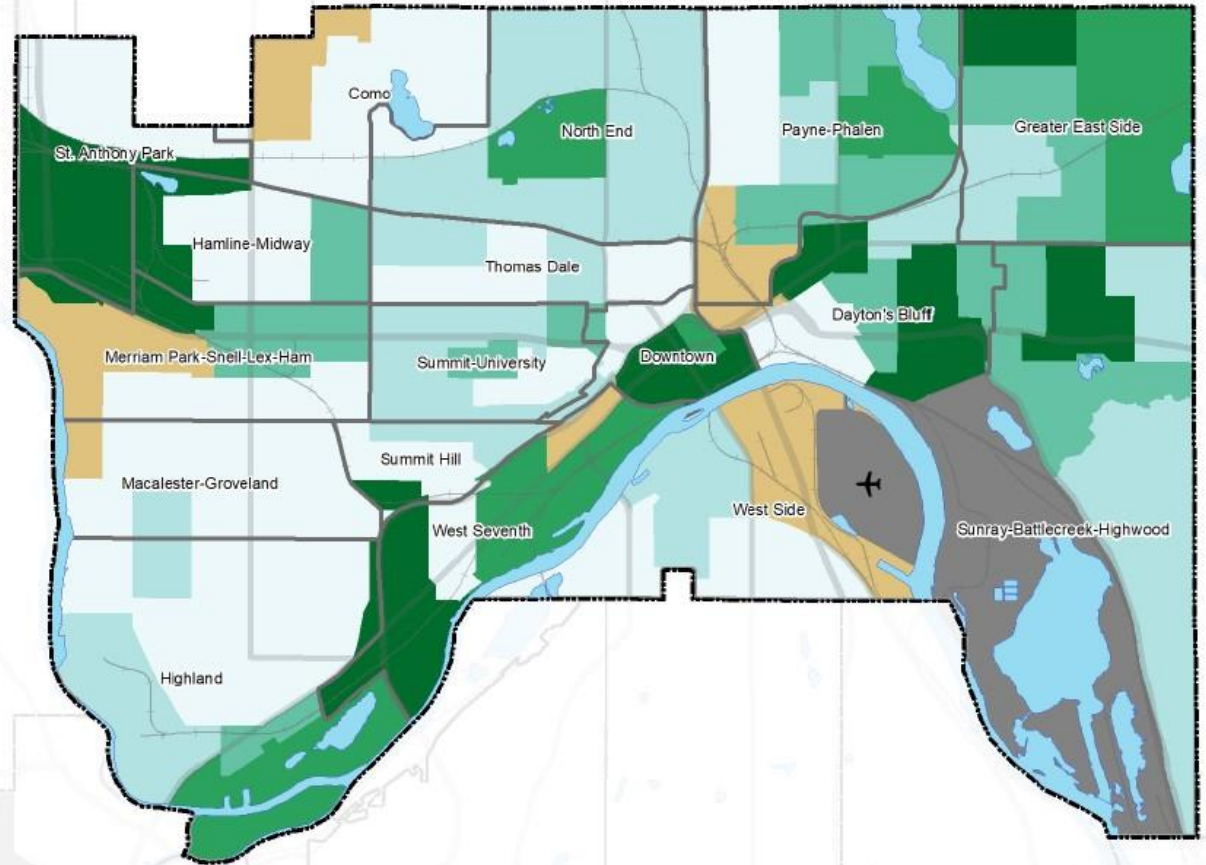
Gain, 15% - 19.9%

Gain, 10% - 14.9%

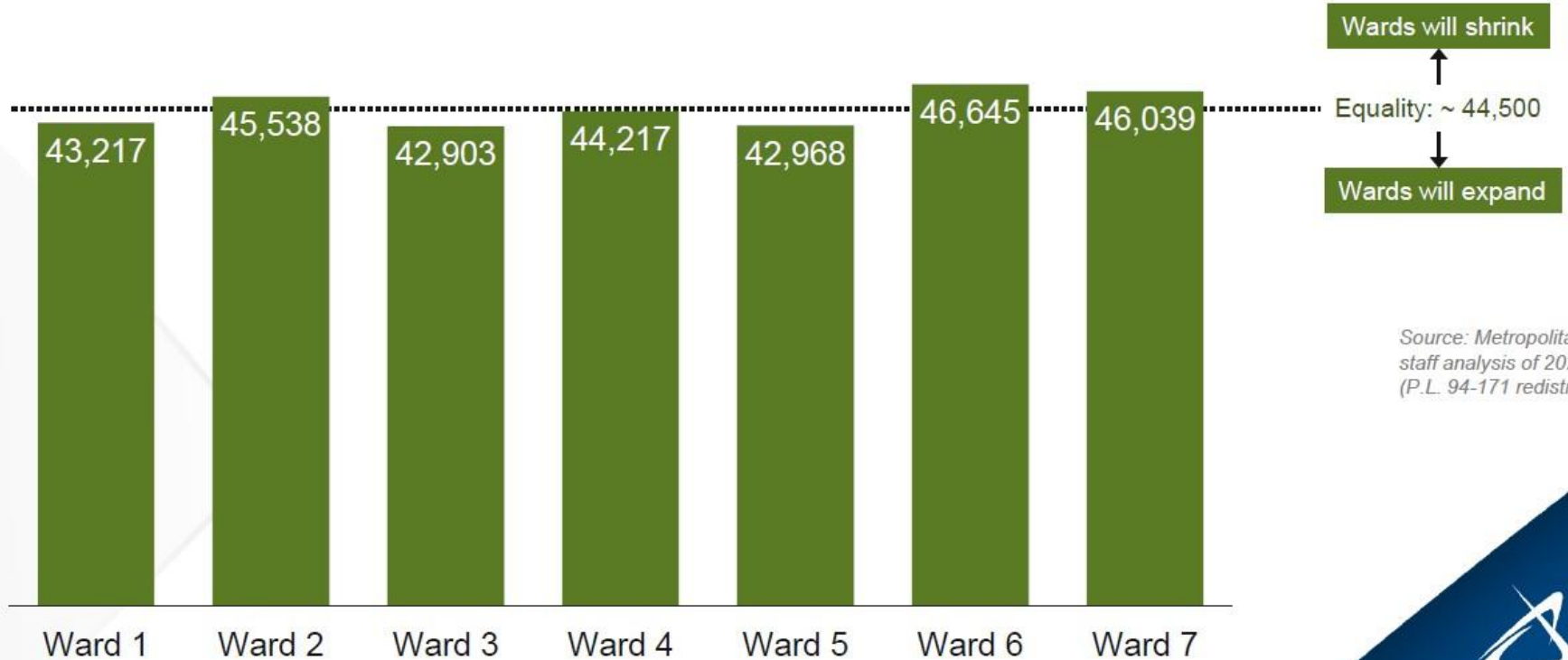
Gain, 5% to 9.9%

Gain, less than 5%

Loss



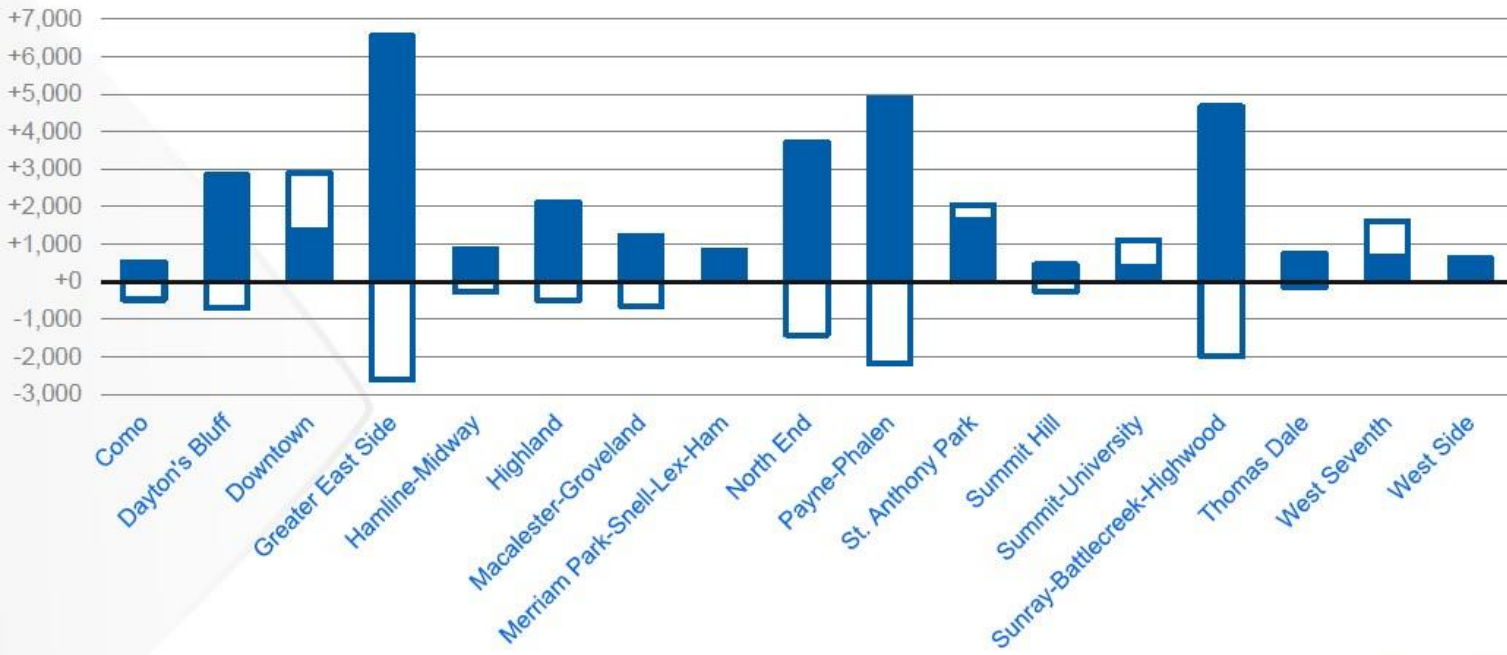
# Population of Saint Paul wards (2020)



Source: Metropolitan Council staff analysis of 2020 Census (P.L. 94-171 redistricting data)



# Most net growth from BIPOC residents

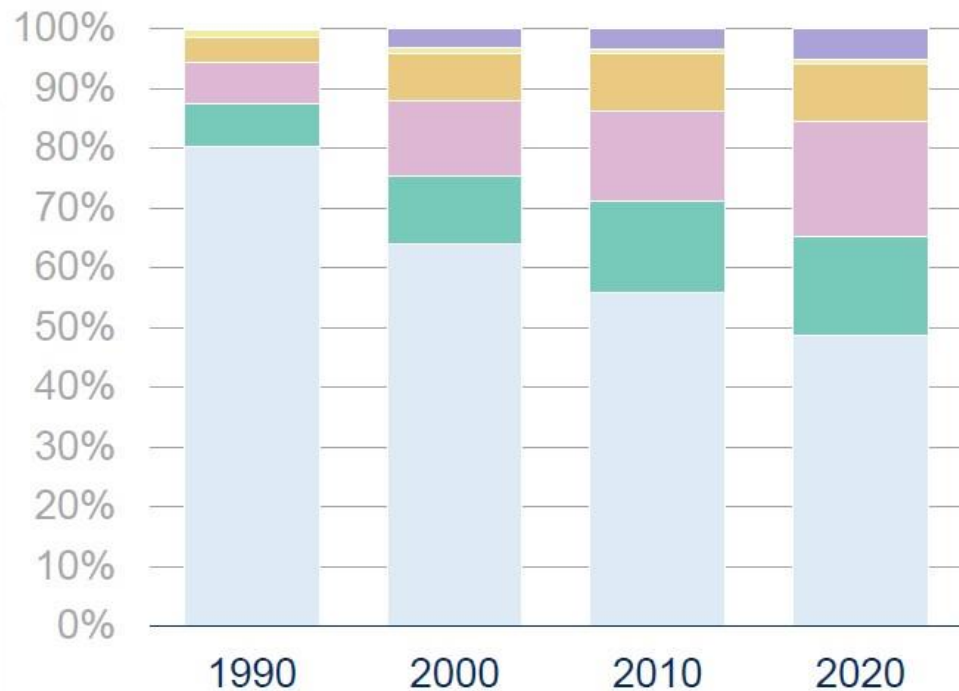


**Black, Indigenous, people of color**  
 (+33,909 citywide)

**White, non-Latino**  
 (-7,450 citywide)

# Saint Paul's diversity is increasing

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



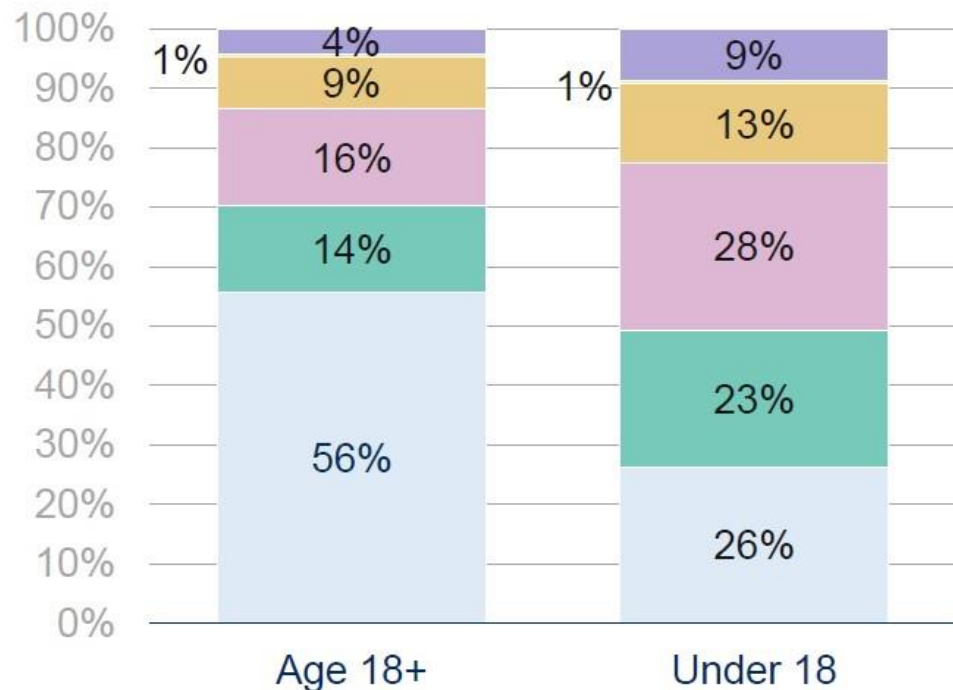
Group	2020 share
Other/multiracial*	5%
American Indian*	1%
Hispanic/Latino	10%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	19%
Black*	16%
White*	49%

\* - Excludes those who also identify as Hispanic or Latino.

Source: Metropolitan Council staff analysis of 1990-2020 Census data

# Saint Paul's diversity will keep increasing

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



## Group

Other/multiracial\*

American Indian\*

Hispanic/Latino

Asian/Pacific Islander\*

Black\*

White\*

\* - Excludes those who also identify as Hispanic or Latino.

Source: Metropolitan Council staff analysis of 2020 Census (P.L. 94-171 redistricting data)

**BIPOC %  
decreasing in  
some areas**  
(2010-2020 change in  
percentage points)

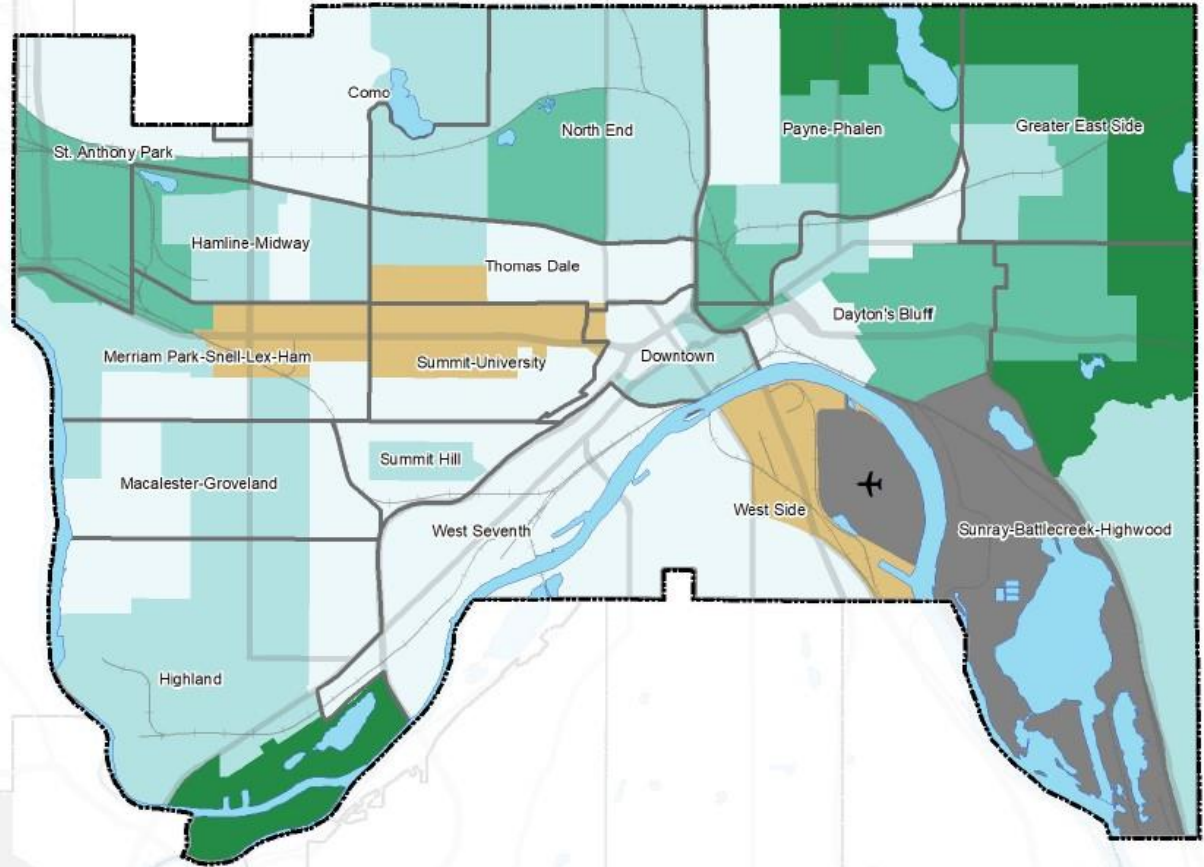
*Increase, 15 - 22*

*Increase, 10 - 14.9*

*Increase, 5 to 9.9*

*Increase, less than 5*

*Decrease*



Source: Metropolitan Council staff  
analysis of 2010 Census  
(Summary File 1) and 2020 Census  
(P.L. 94-171 redistricting data)

# Most common race group: 2020

*White\**

*Black\**

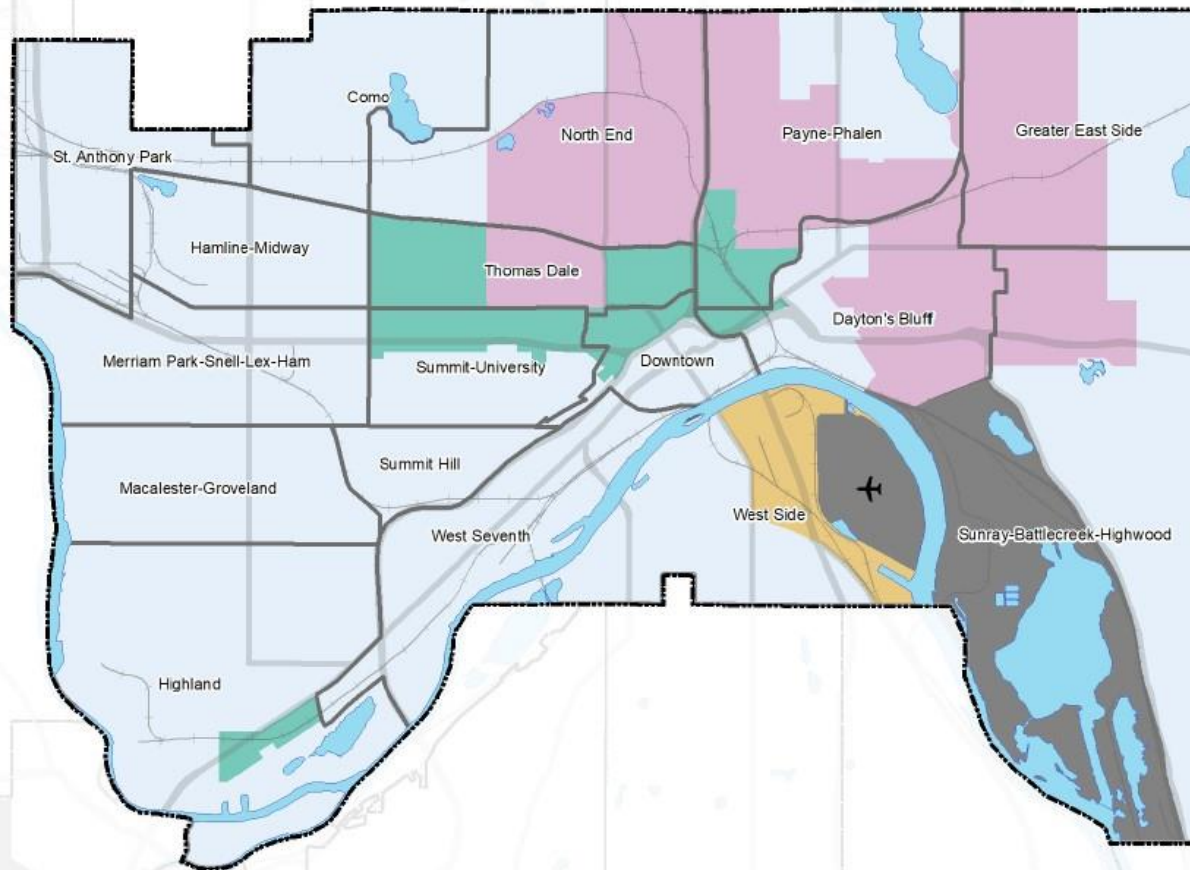
*Asian/Pacific Isl.\**

*Hispanic or Latino*

*American Indian\**

*Other/multiracial\**

*\* - Excludes those who also identify as Hispanic/Latino*





## Next Steps: Redistricting

- Activate our residents and complete count committee members to participate in redistricting process
  - Charter Commission draws ward boundaries
  - Ramsey County draws county boundaries
  - State Legislature draws state legislative and congressional boundaries