

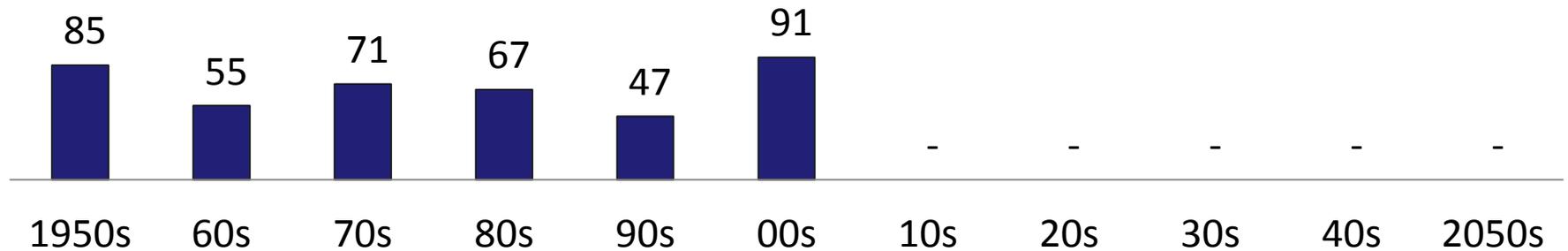
City of St. Paul

Susan Brower, MN State Demographer

March 2014

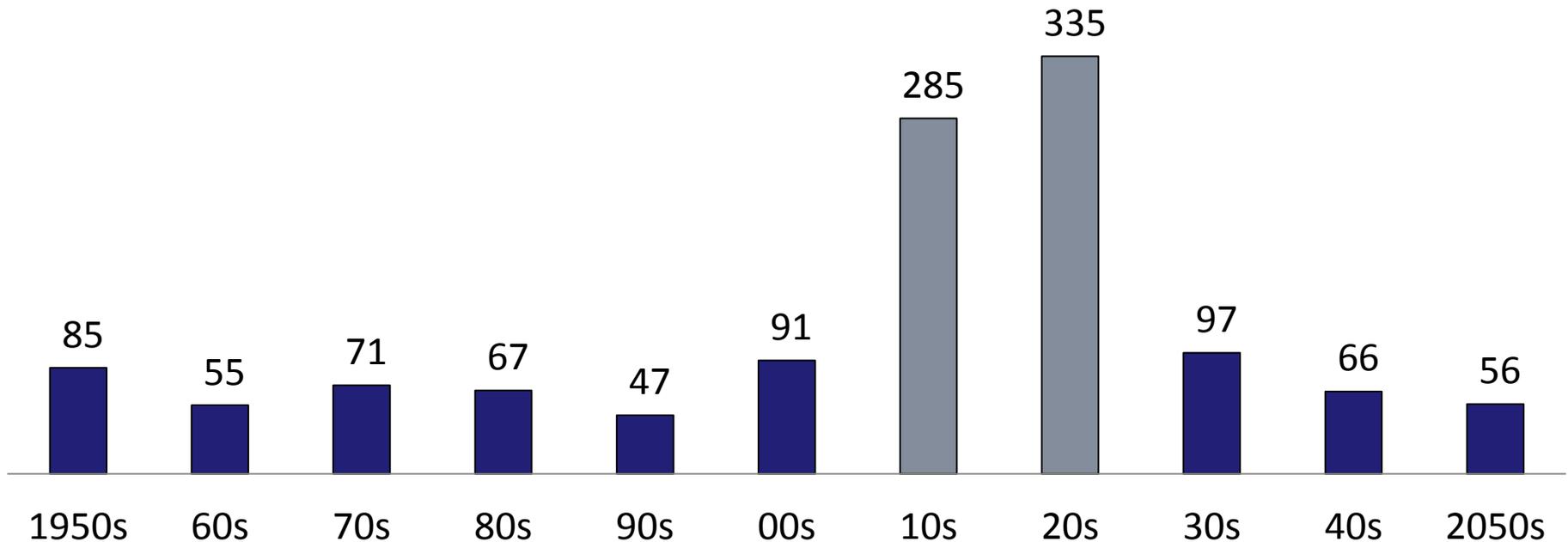
Number of older adults will increase substantially over the next 20 years

Change in older adults, age 65+ (Thousands)

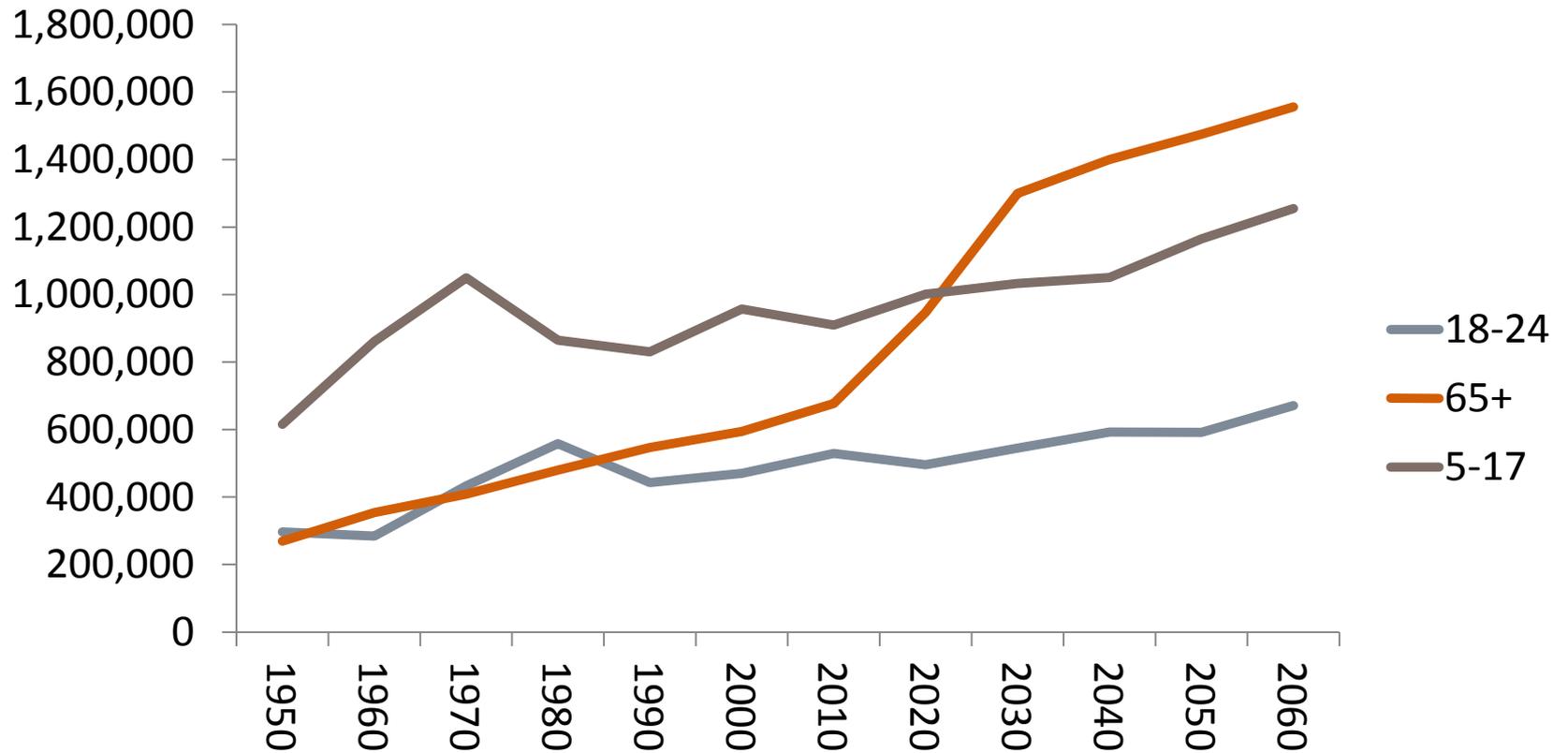


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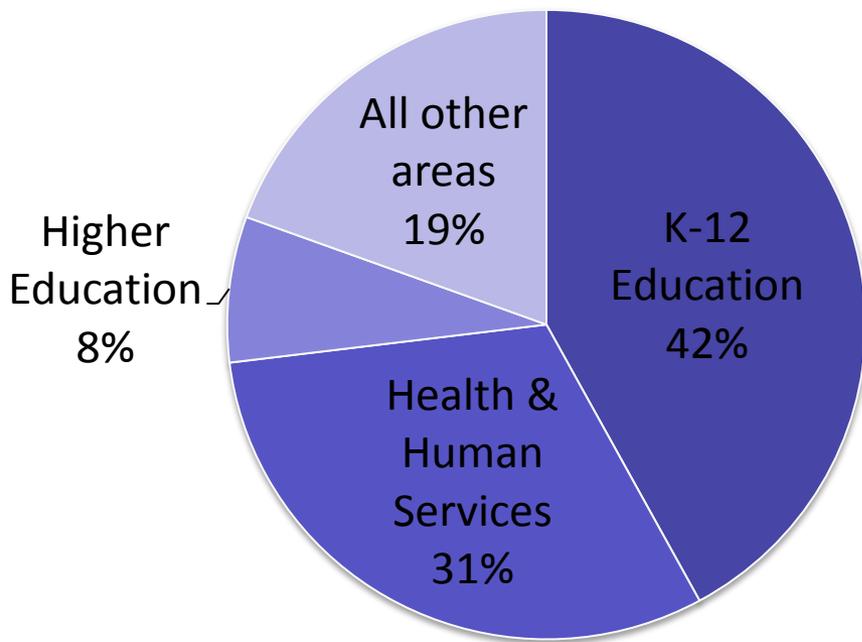
For the first time in MN history: More 65+ than school-age by 2020



Increasingly our demographics will change the demand for services

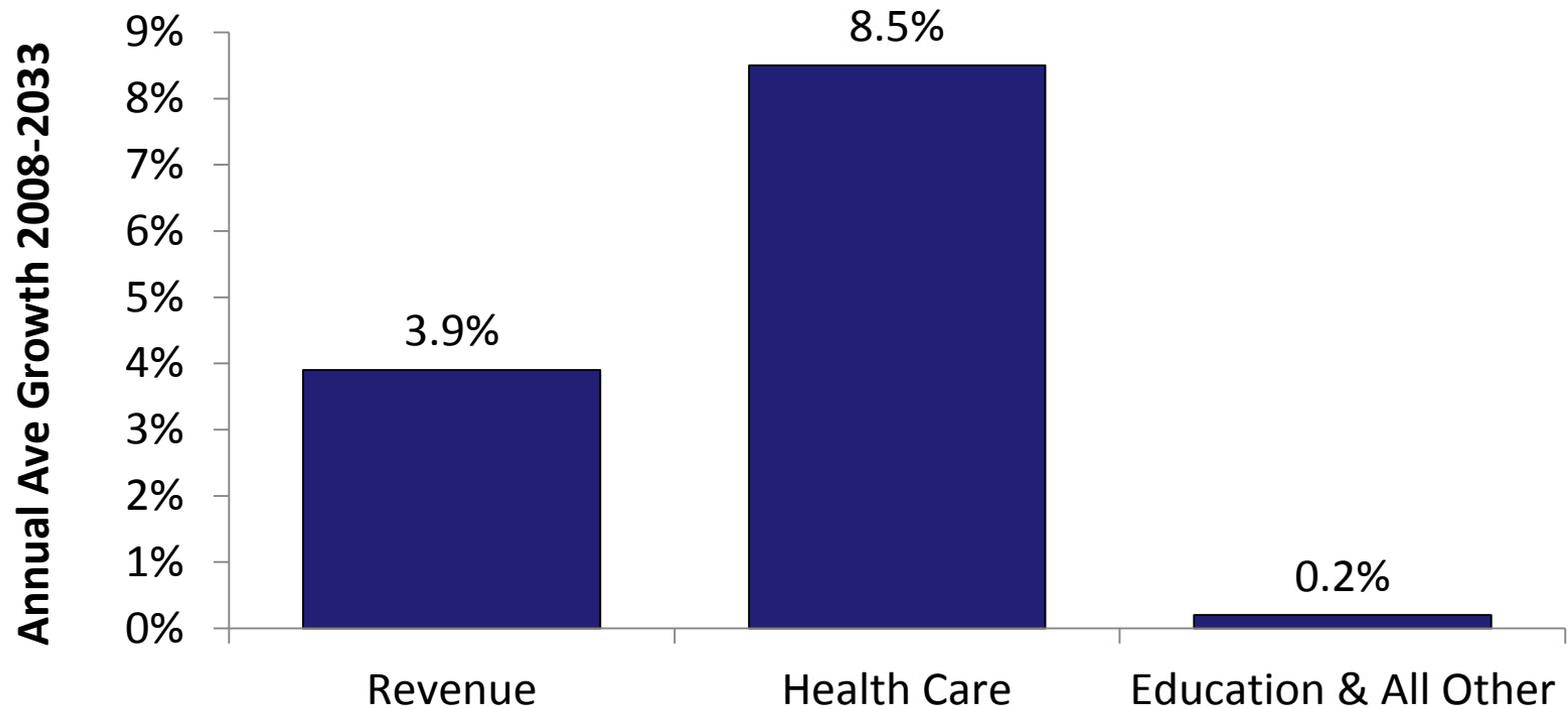
General Fund Expenditures FY 2012-2013

Within Health & Human Services



- Medical Assistance Expenditures: 25% of GF spending (8.5 billion)
- Medical Assistance Expenditures for the Elderly and Disabled: 16% of GF spending (5.5 billion)
- MA expenditures include basic care, long-term care waivers and long-term institutional care

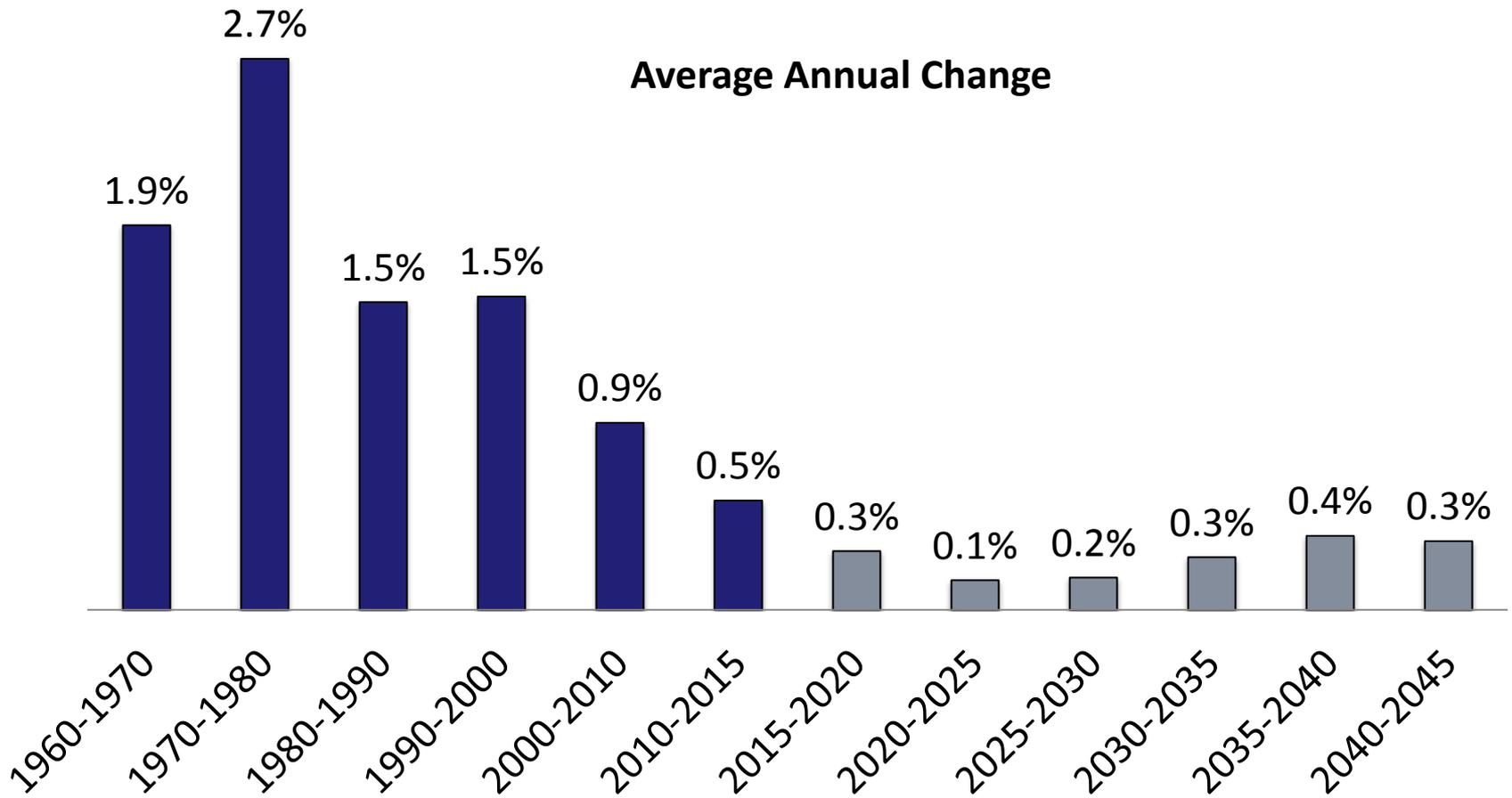
From 2008: If State Health Care Costs Continue Their Current Trend, State Spending On Other Services Can't Grow



Source: General Fund Spending Outlook, presentation to the Budget Trends Commission, August 2008, Dybdal, Reitan and Broat

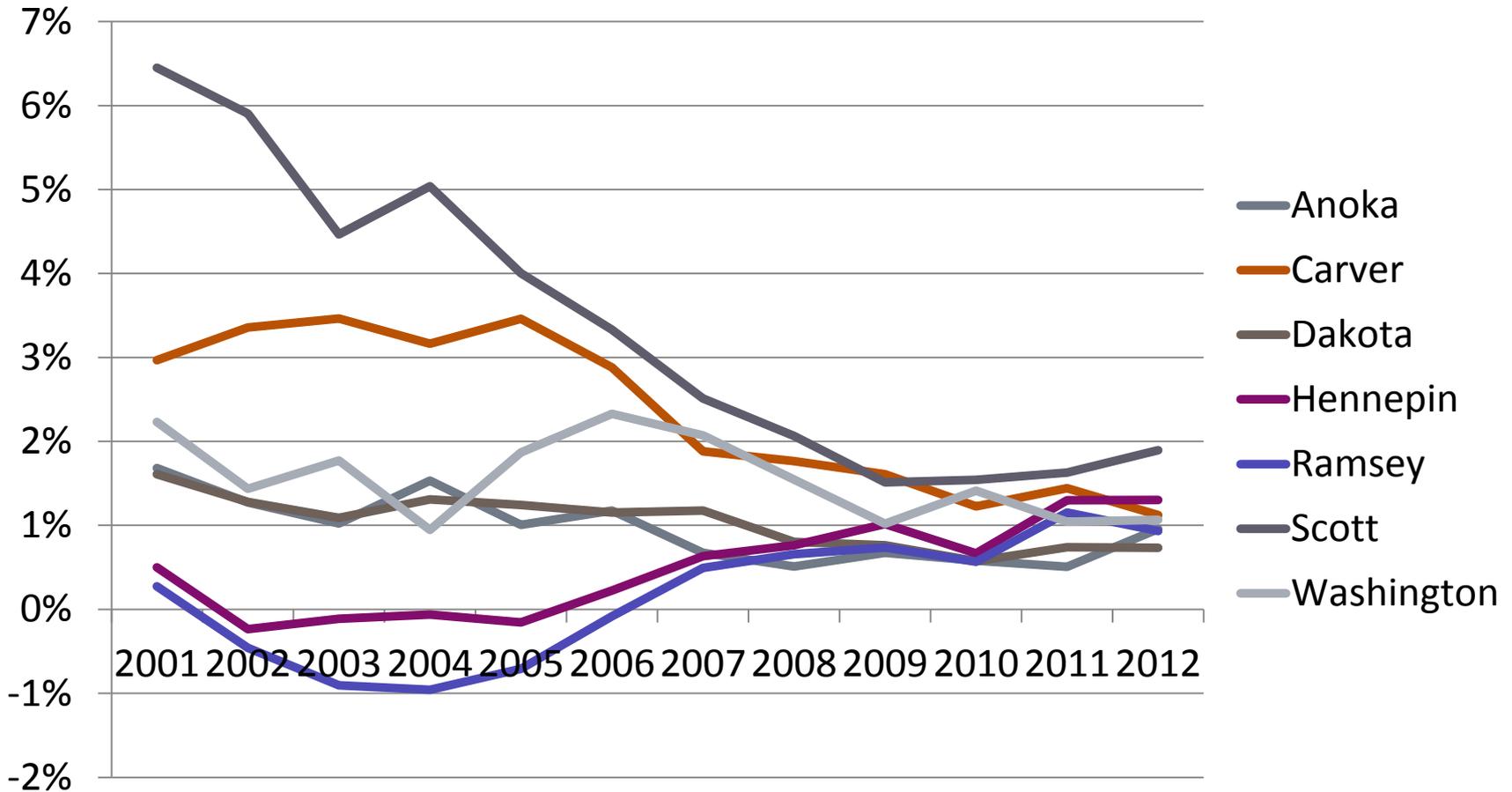
Minnesota's labor force growth is projected to slow

Average Annual Change

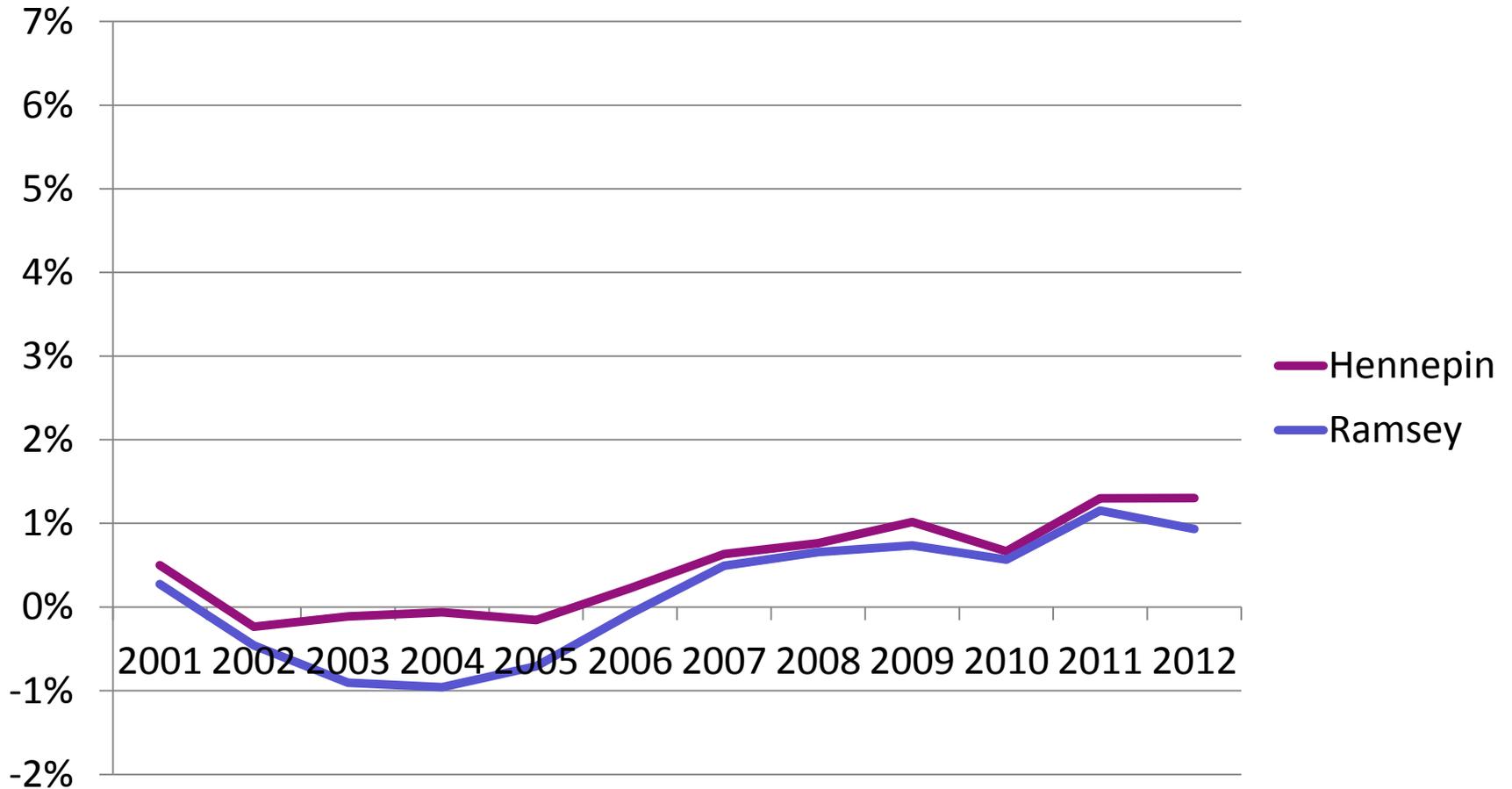


Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center

Population growth rates have converged over the last decade

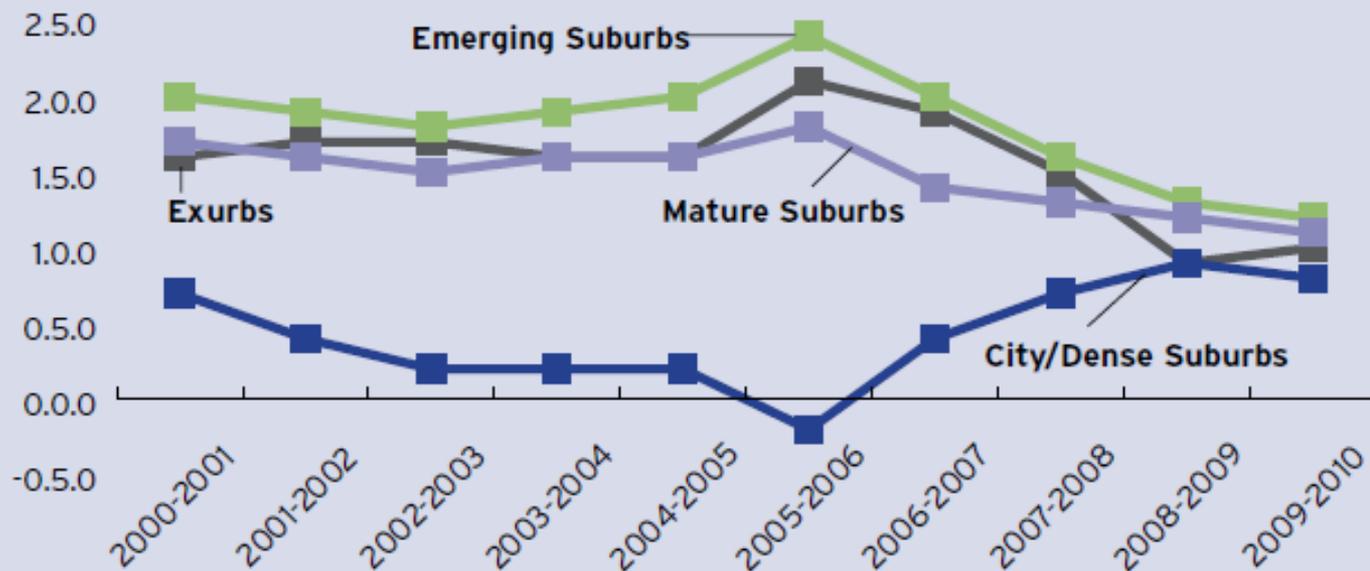


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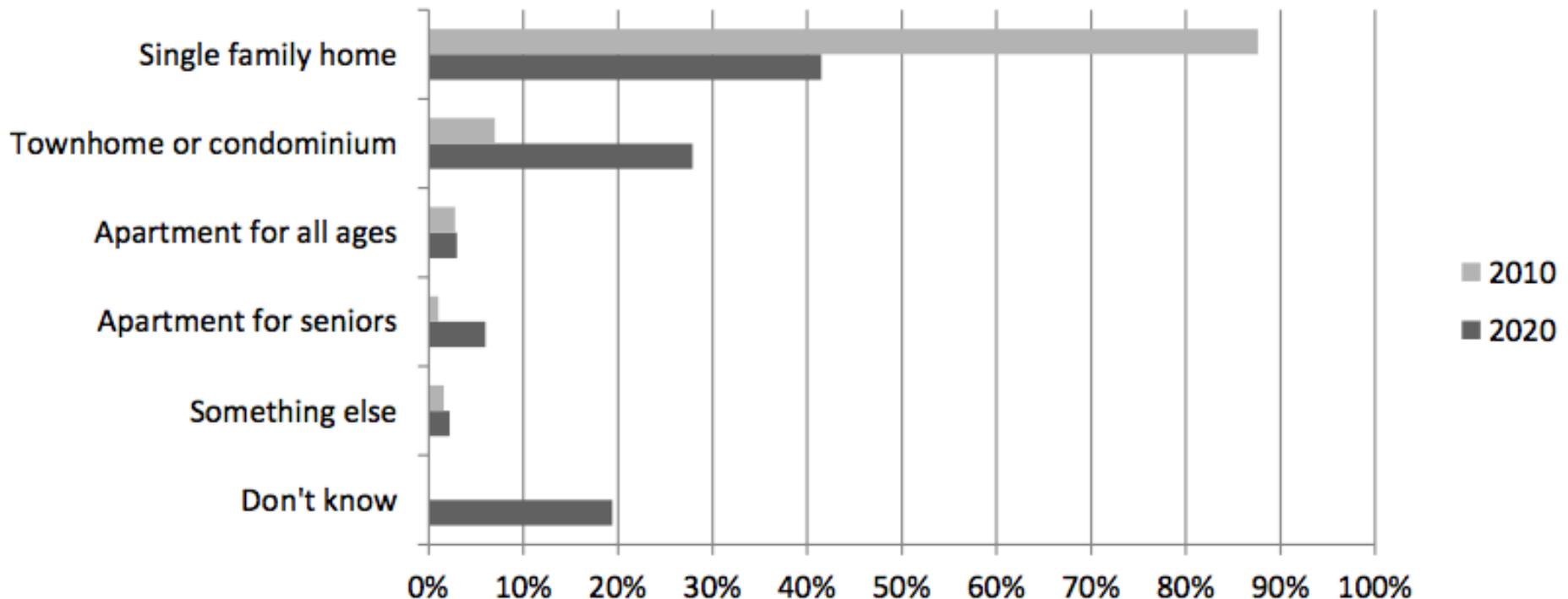
Growth rates have converged nationally too

Figure 5. Annual Growth Rate by County Urbanization, Large Metro Areas, 2000-2010



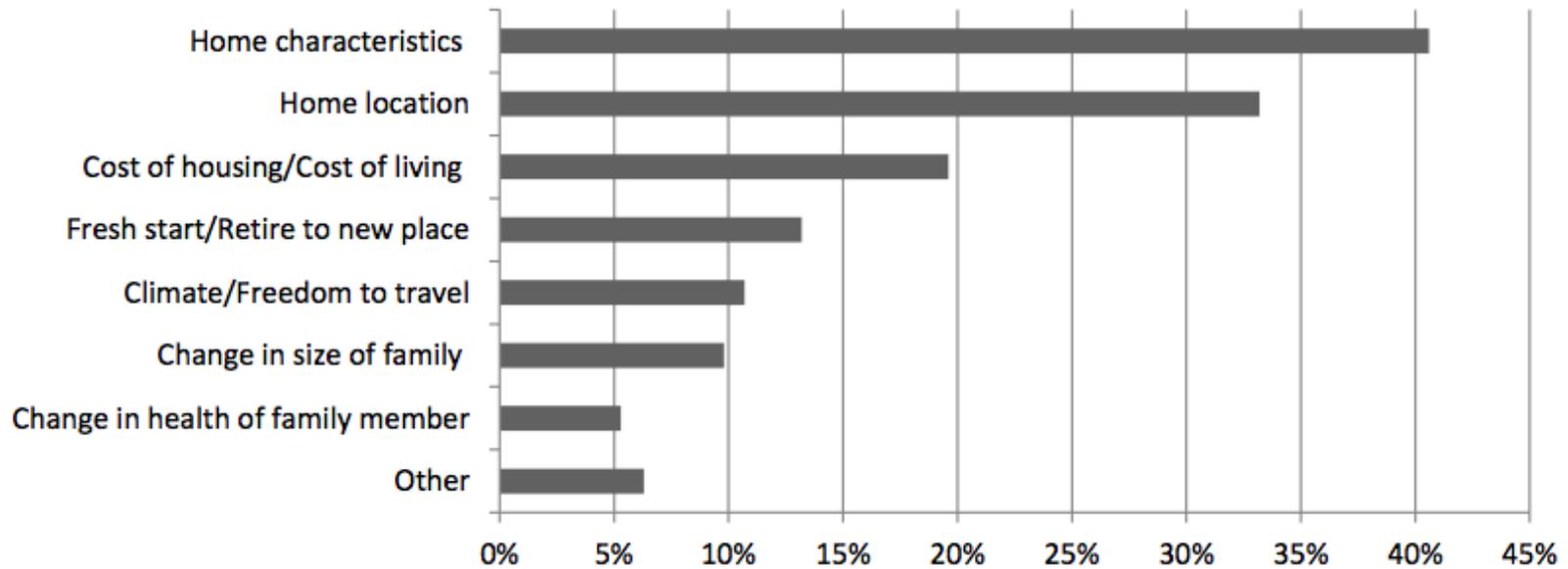
Baby boomers' preference for single family housing is changing

Among baby boomers considering a move, current (2010) and expected (2020) housing preferences

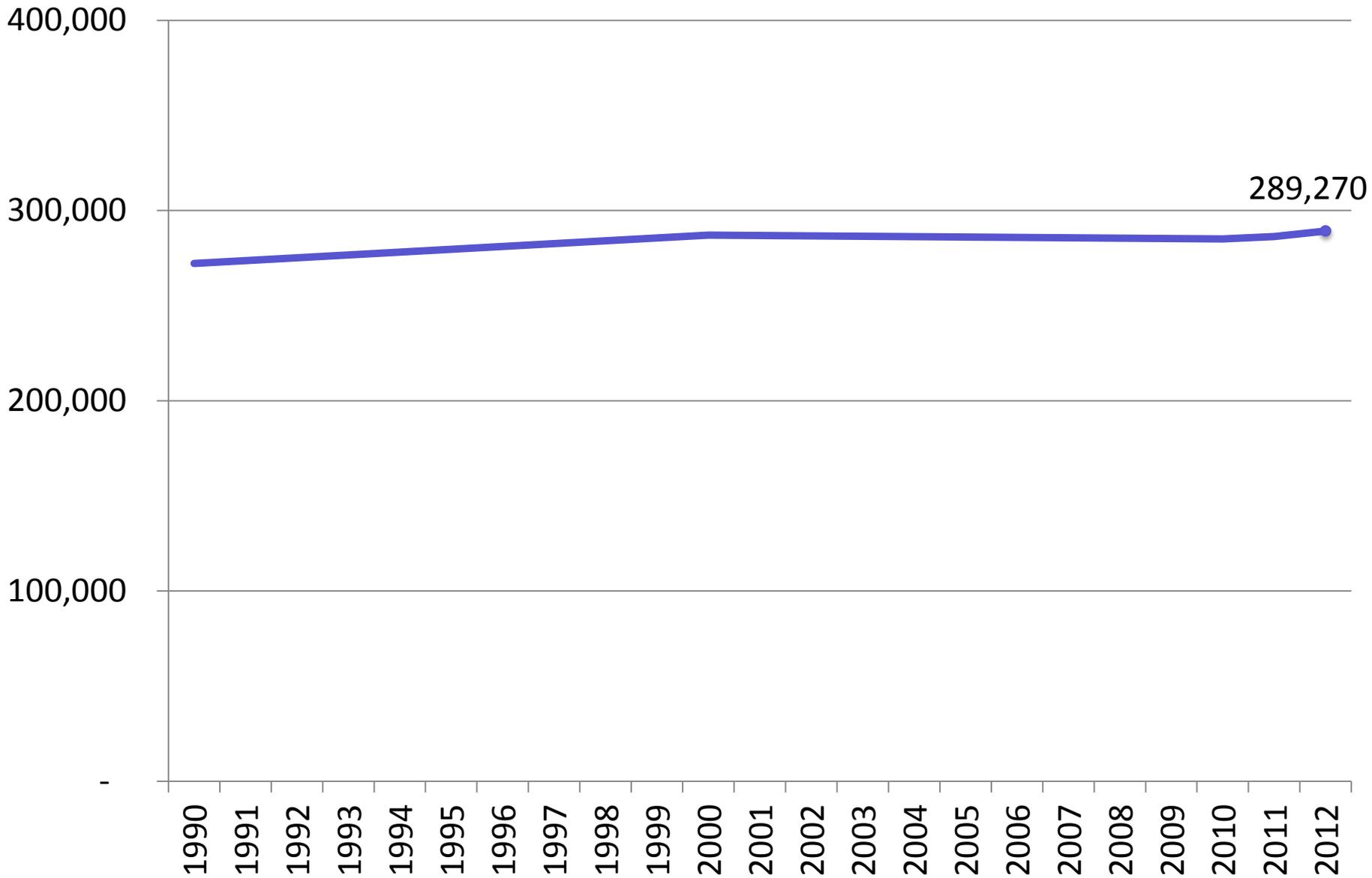


Baby boomers' considerations for moving

Figure 5: Reasons for Moving Reported by Respondents Considering a Move in the next 10 Years (n=1,013)



St. Paul population



St. Paul
remains
among the
most diverse
cities in the
state

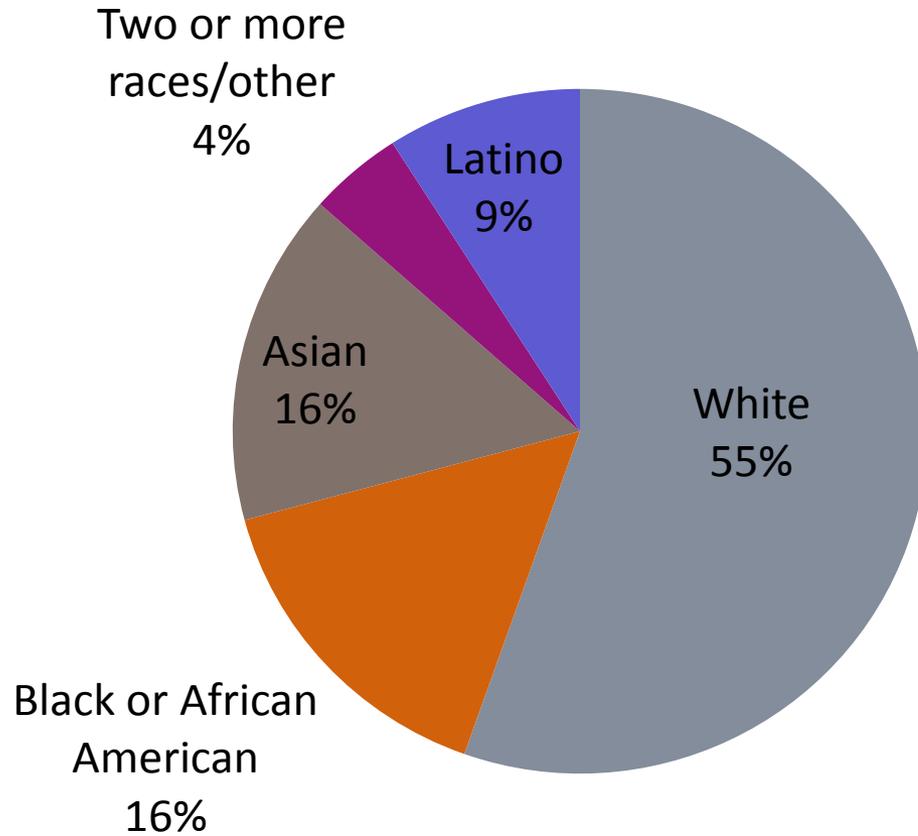
Persons of Color as a percent of total population

Rank of major cities, Twin Cities 7-county region, 2010

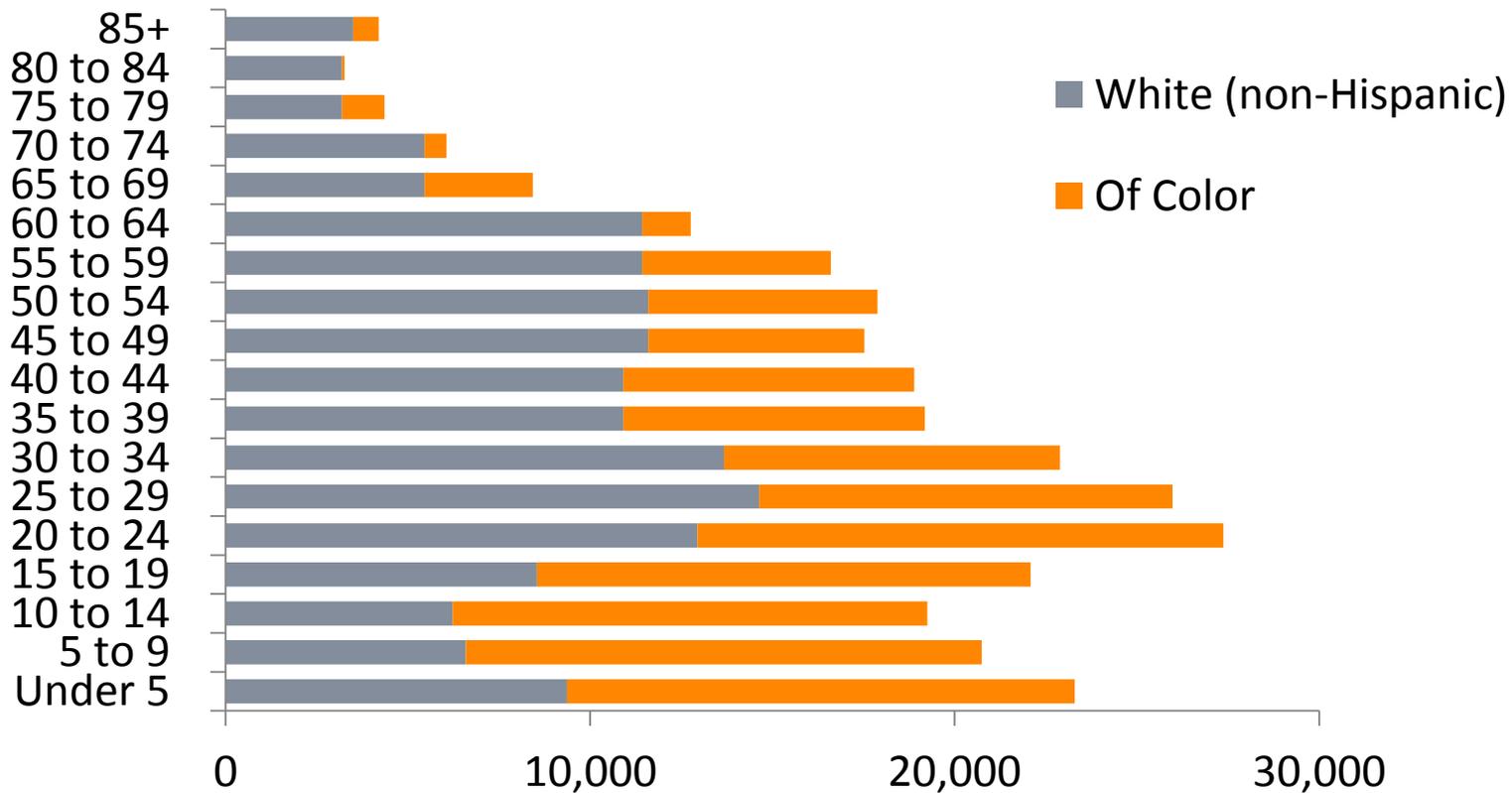
Rank	Cities (1=most)	2010
1	Brooklyn Center	54.1%
2	Brooklyn Park	49.9%
3	St. Paul	44.1%
4	Minneapolis	39.7%
5	Richfield	36.8%
6	New Hope	28.6%
7	Fridley	27.9%
8	Maplewood	27.4%
9	Burnsville	26.1%
10	Shakopee	25.7%
11	Crystal	24.6%
12	Bloomington	22.8%
13	Oakdale	20.9%

Source: MNCompass.org

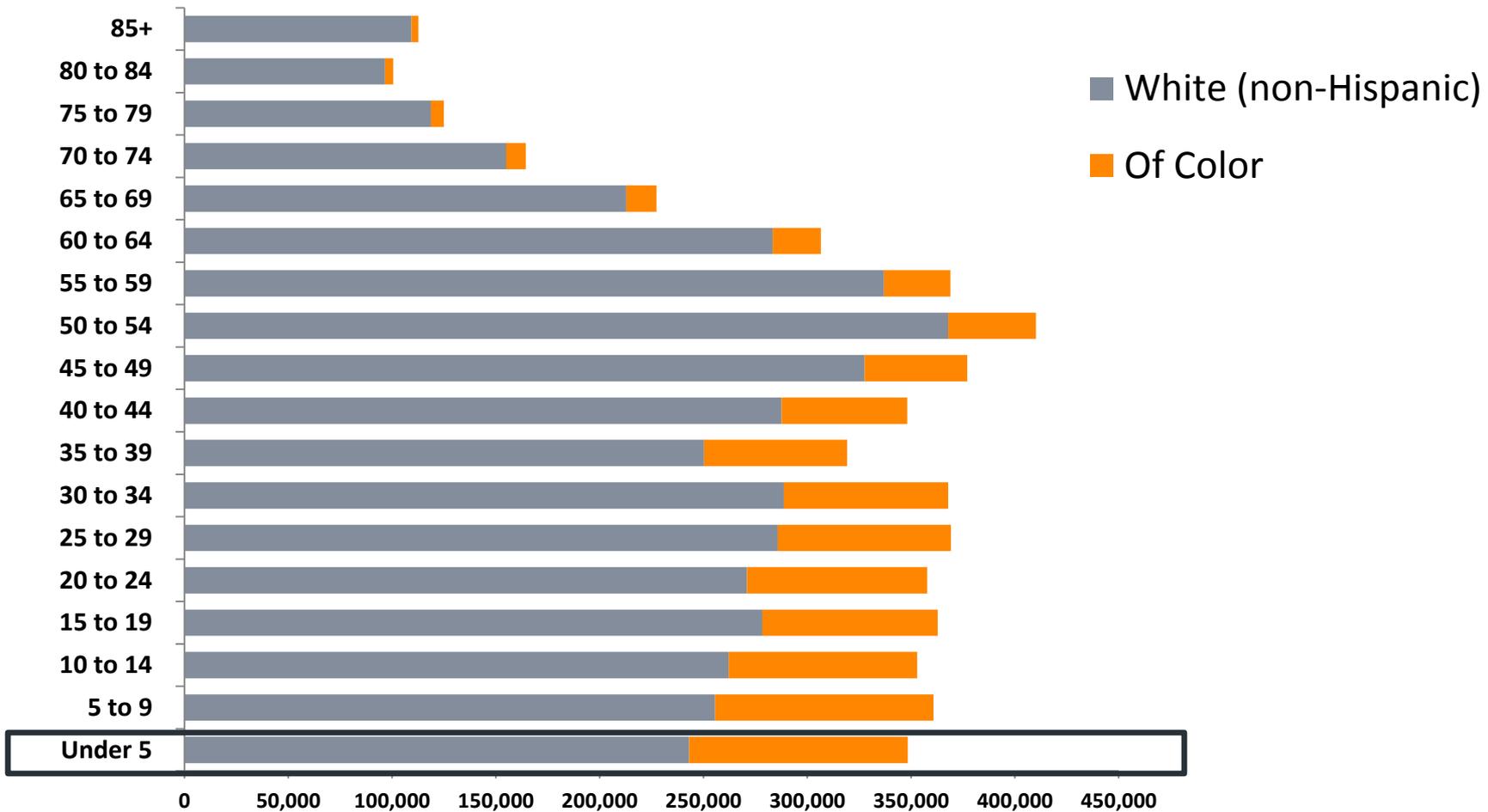
Race and ethnicity of St. Paul residents



St. Paul's population by age groups, 2012

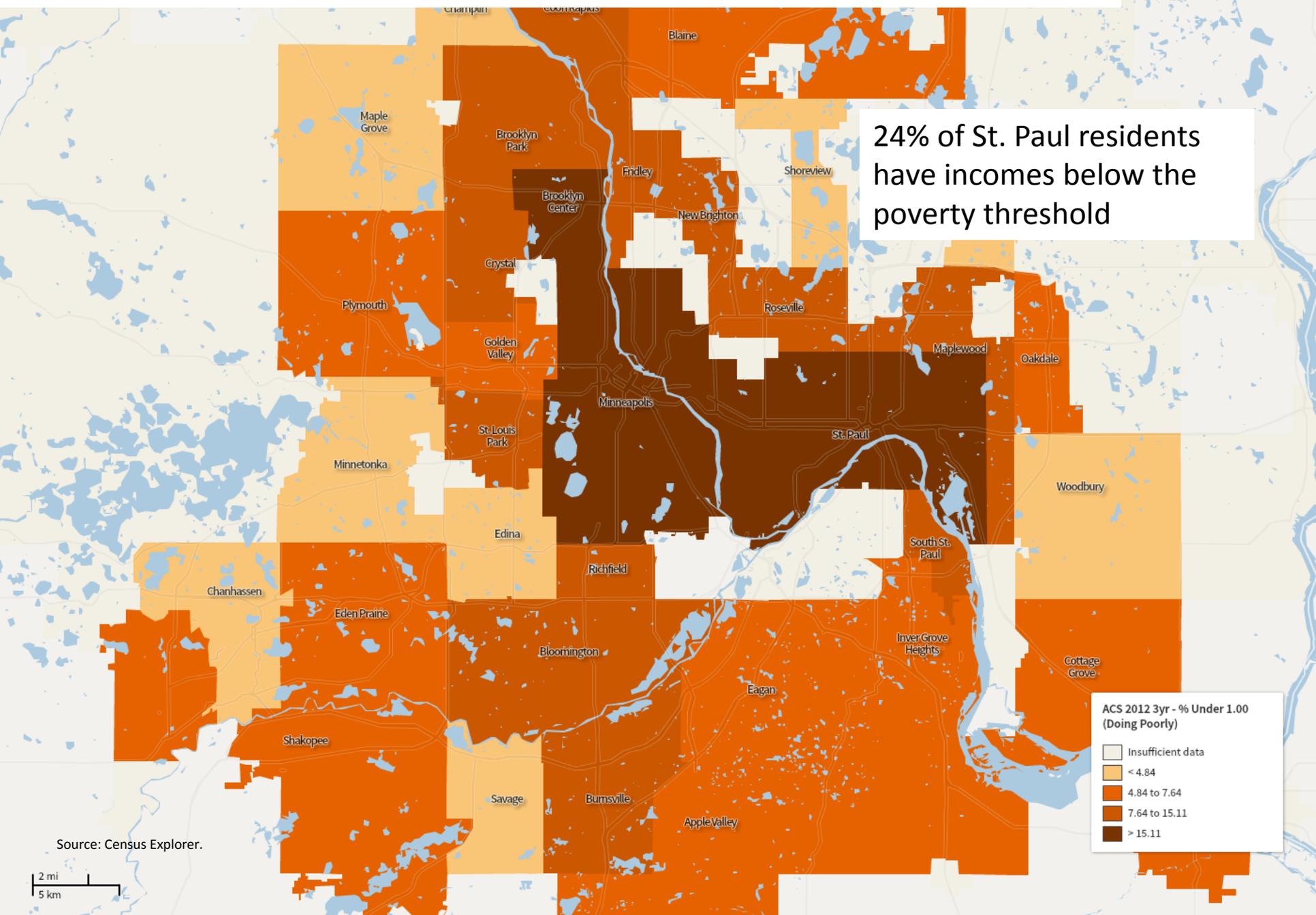


Minnesota's population by age groups, 2012



Percent with incomes below poverty threshold, 2008-2012

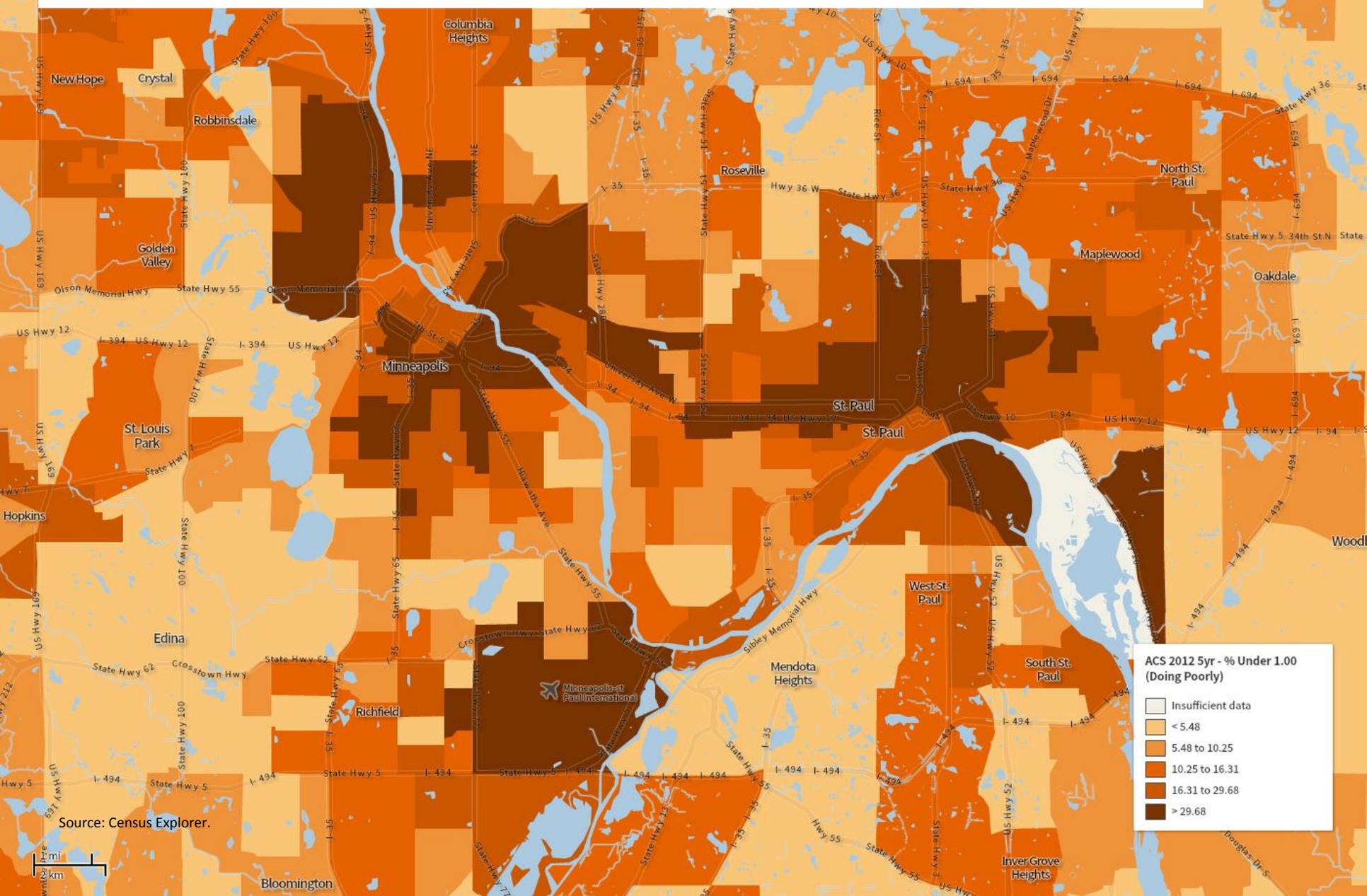
24% of St. Paul residents have incomes below the poverty threshold



Source: Census Explorer.



Percent with incomes below poverty threshold, 2008-2012

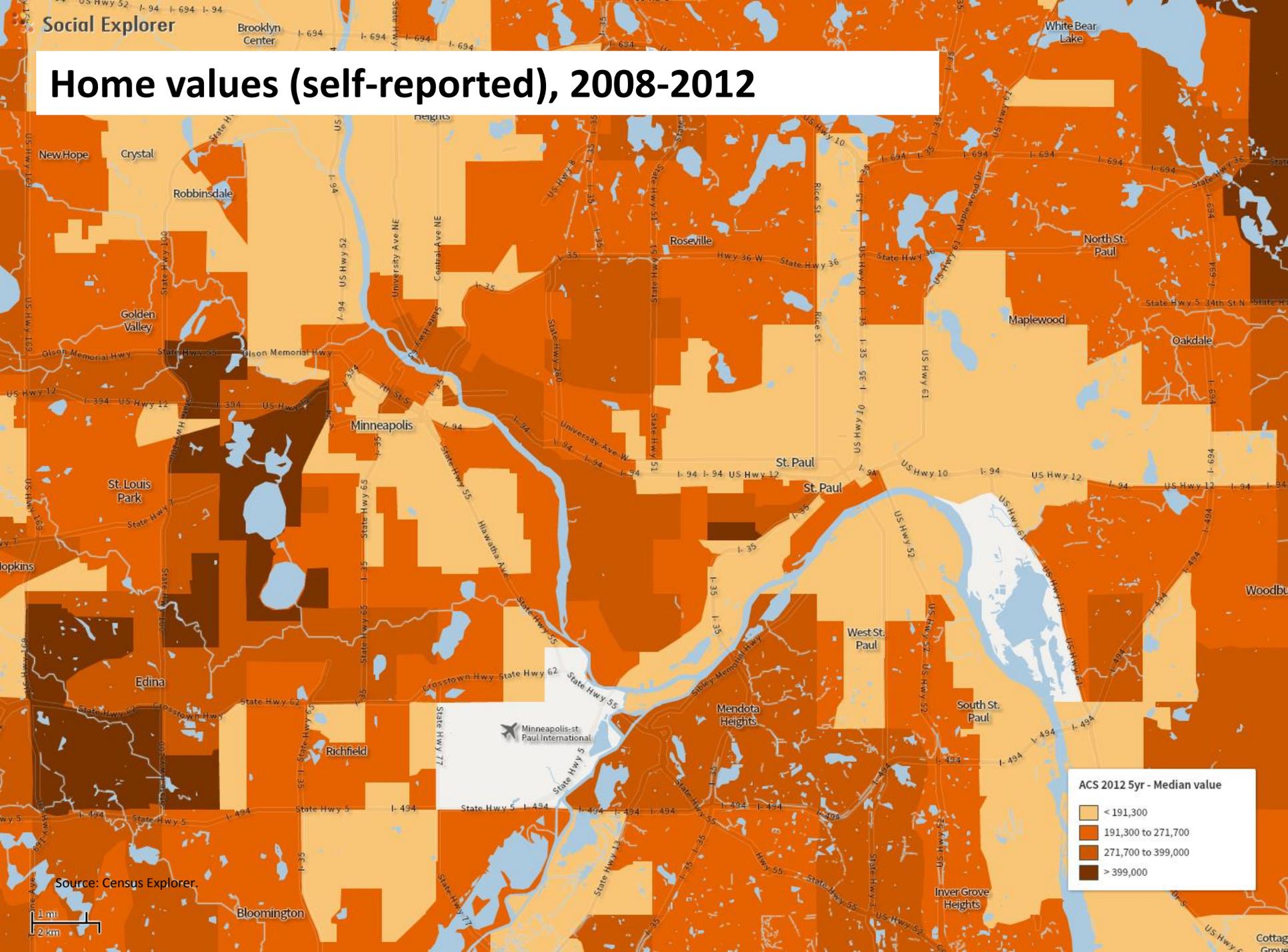


Housing
Cost-
burdens
have
increased

Share of households that spend more than 1/3 of income on housing

	1990	2000	2010-2012
Brooklyn Center	24%	26%	47%
Minneapolis	33%	31%	41%
St. Paul	32%	29%	41%
St. Cloud	30%	24%	39%
Brooklyn Park	25%	23%	39%
Duluth	24%	27%	39%
Mankato	32%	30%	38%
New Hope	28%	28%	38%
Richfield	23%	24%	37%
Maplewood	24%	23%	36%
Burnsville	23%	23%	35%
South St. Paul	26%	22%	35%
Winona	24%	23%	35%
Inver Grove Heights	25%	21%	35%
Northfield	29%	22%	34%

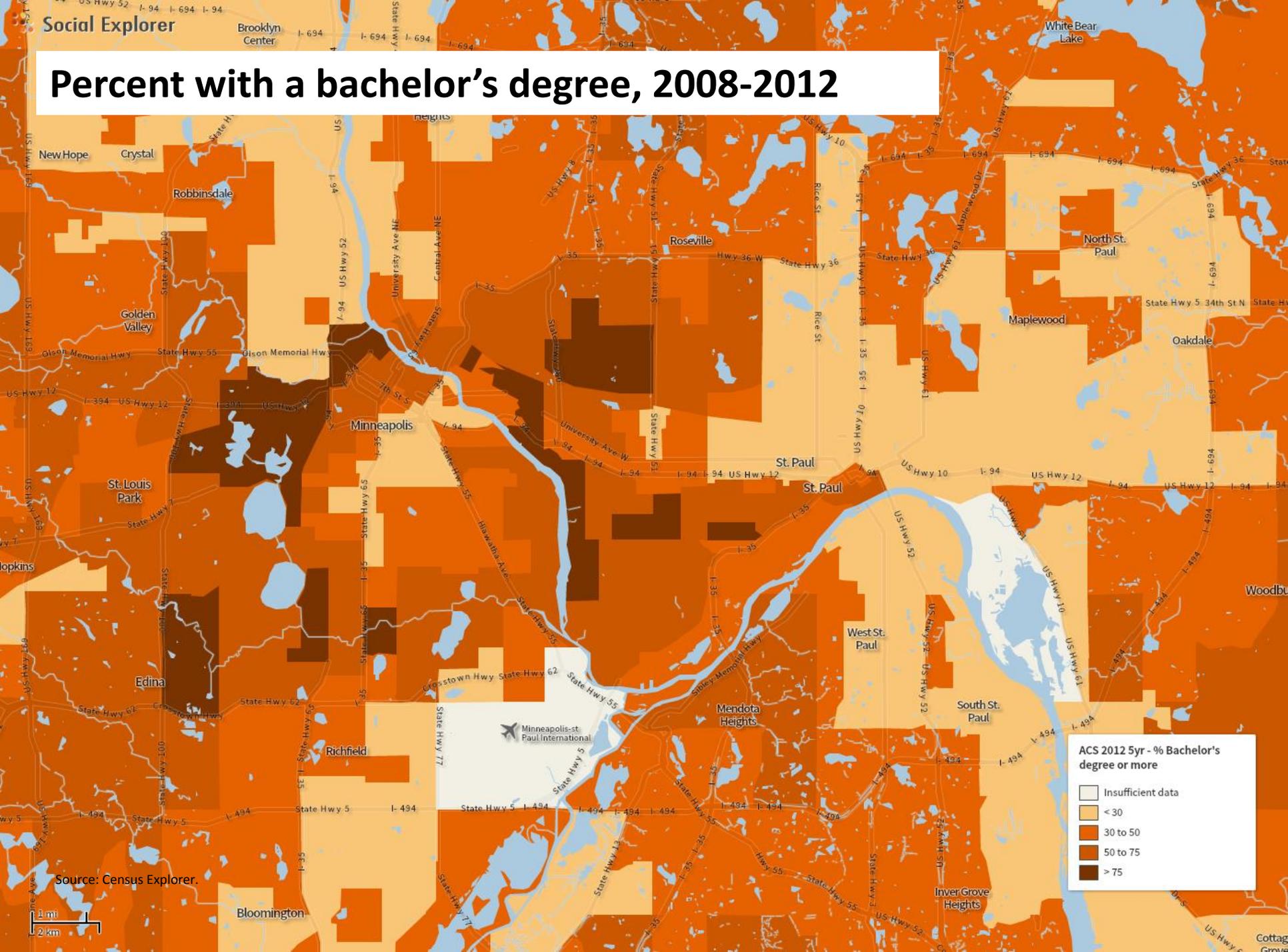
Home values (self-reported), 2008-2012



Source: Census Explorer.

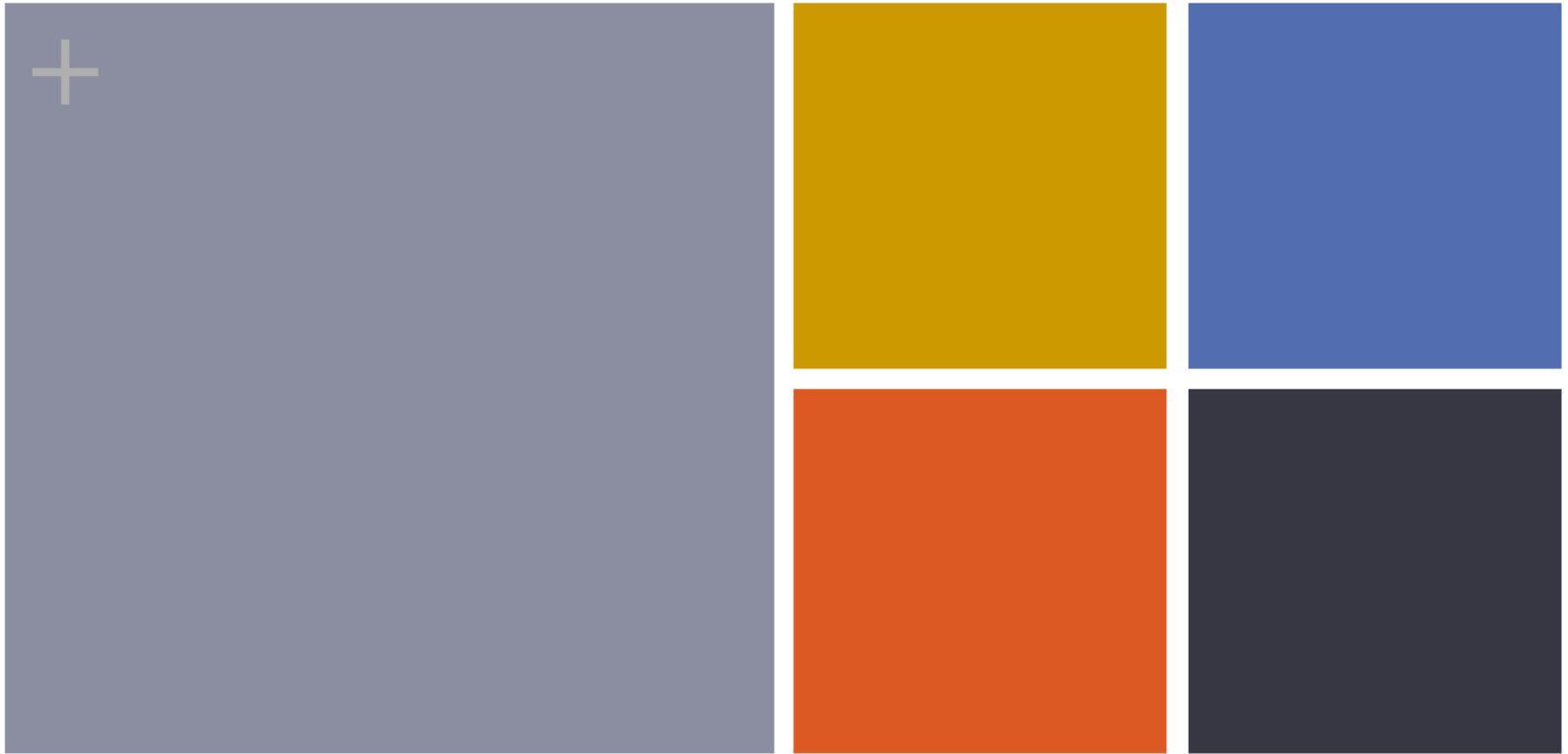
1 mi
2 km

Percent with a bachelor's degree, 2008-2012



Source: Census Explorer.





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