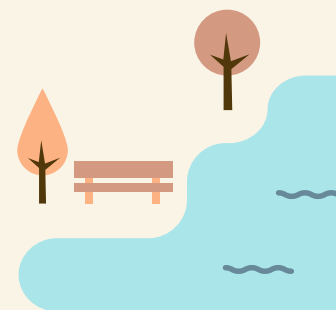




Brooklyn Bridge  
**ALLIANCE**  
FOR YOUTH

# The Brooklyns

Brooklyn Park & Brooklyn Center



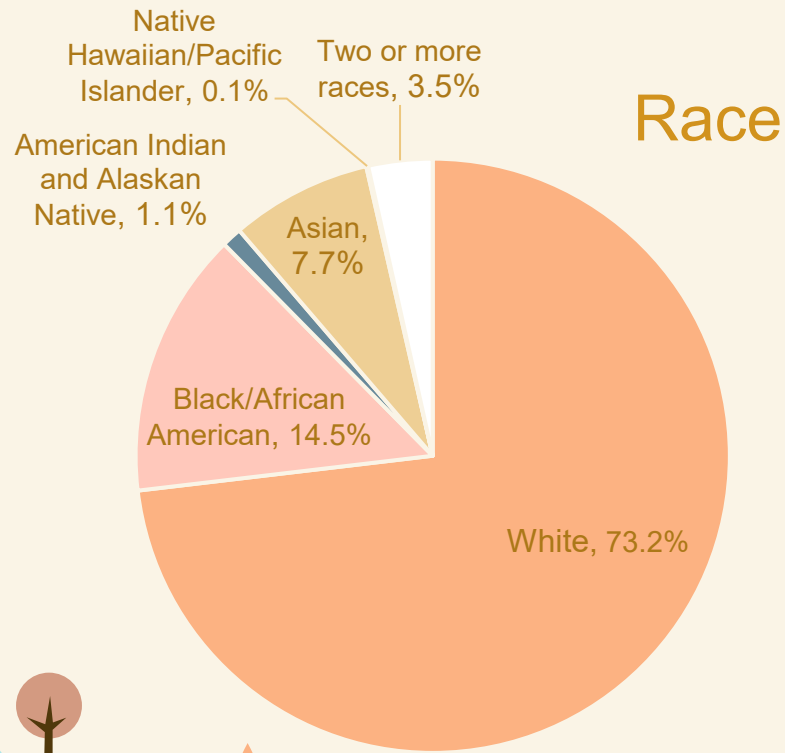


## First Peoples

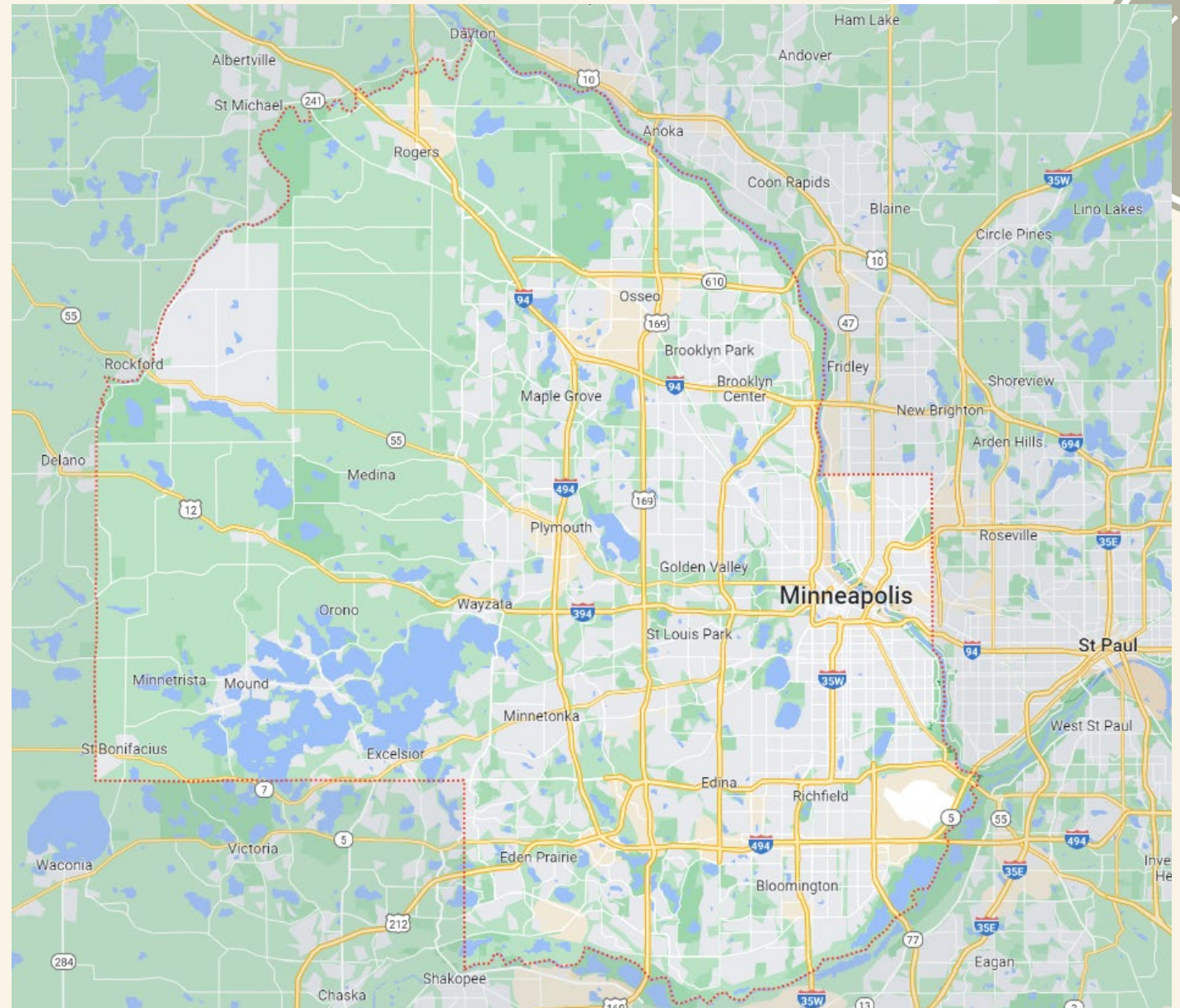
- Sioux/Dakota people populated much of Minnesota, specifically the Wahpekute in the Brooklyn area
- Map shows the location of Sioux tribes prior to 1770 (dark green) and their current reservations (orange) in the US

# Hennepin County

2020 Census Population: 1,281,565

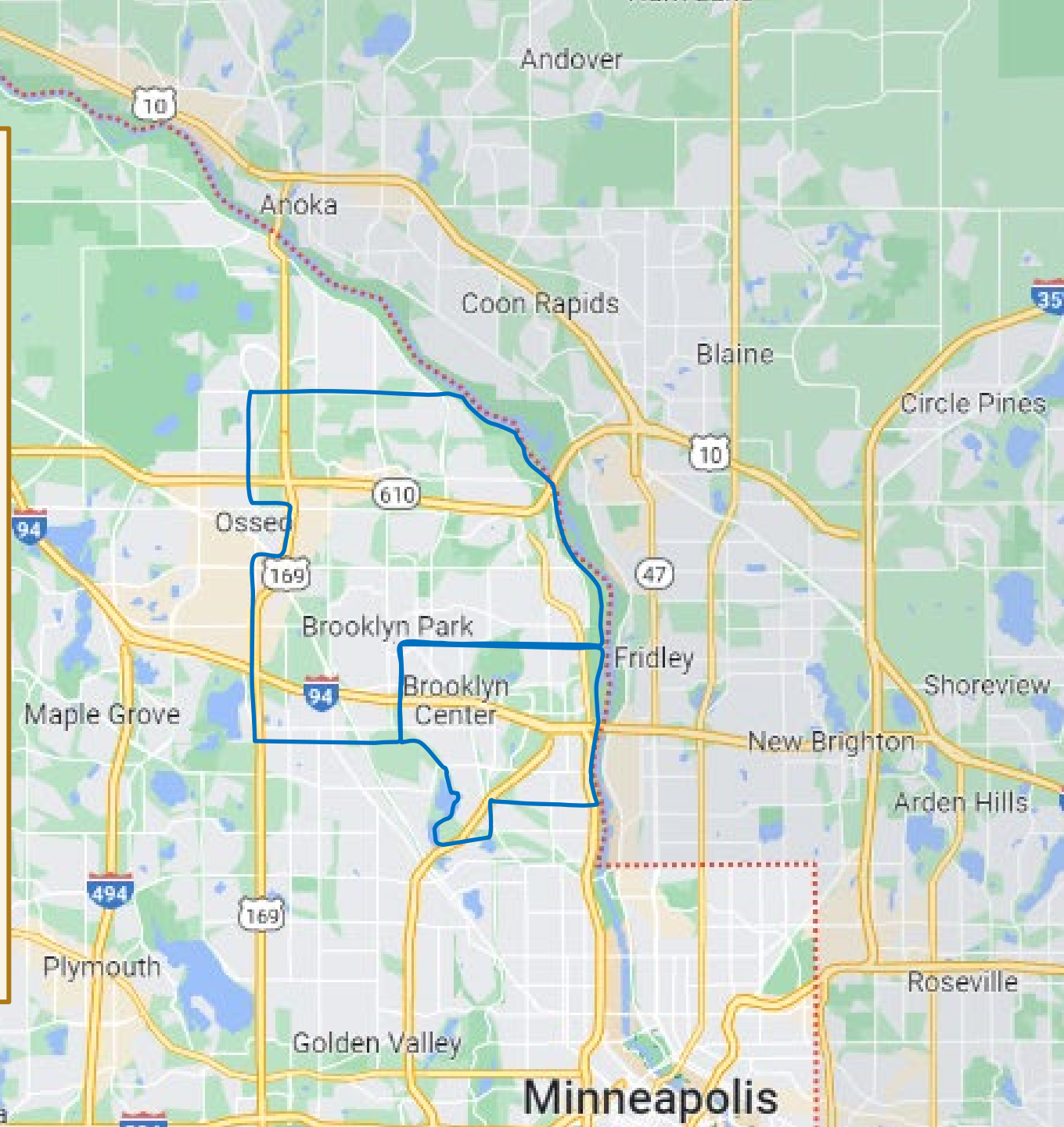


Hispanic or Latino: 7.2%



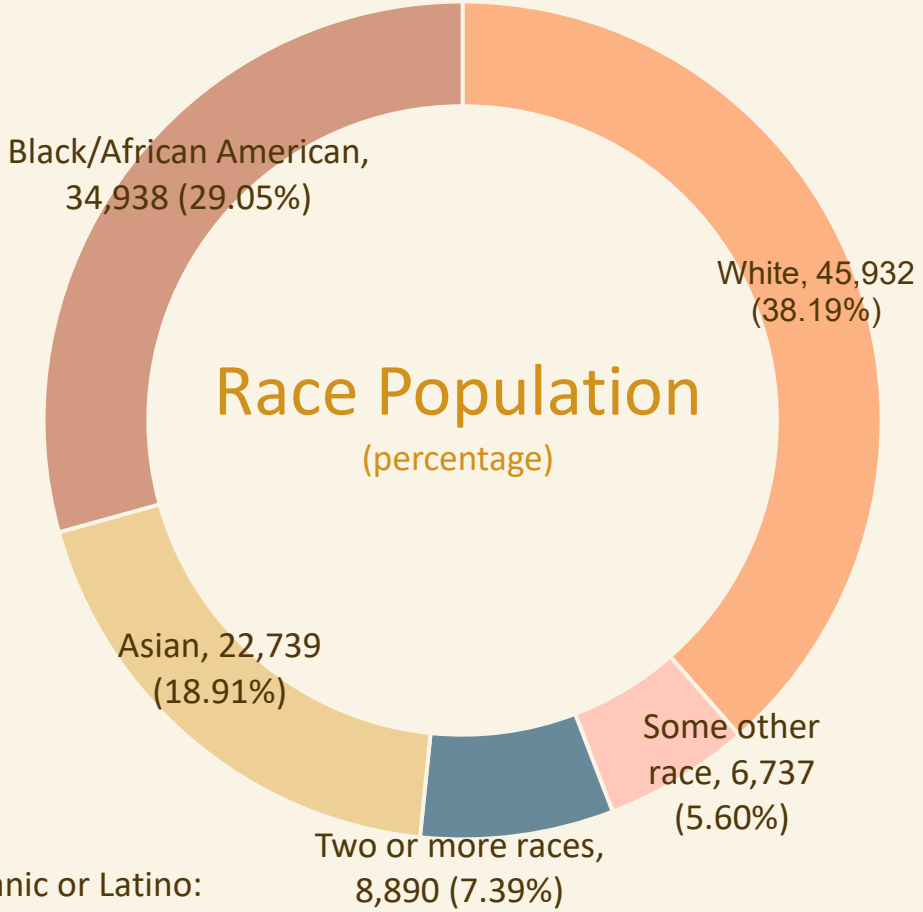
## History Timeline

- Mid-1800s** Settlers from Brooklyn, Michigan area
- 1858** Brooklyn Township officially organized
- 1911** Brooklyn Center as a village
- 1954** Brooklyn Park as a village
- 1966** Brooklyn Center incorporated as a city
- 1969** Brooklyn Park incorporated as a city



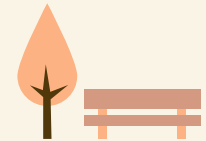
# 2020 US Census Population

Brooklyn Park	Brooklyn Center
86,478	33,783
Total Population Together: 120,261 (2000 US Census: 96,560)	



2010 – Brooklyn Center recognized as the first city in MN to have a non-white majority population & Brooklyn Park has also joined that list of cities

\*Hispanic or Latino: 11,263 (9.37%)

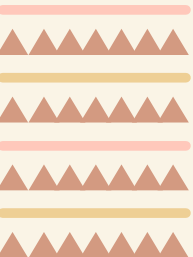
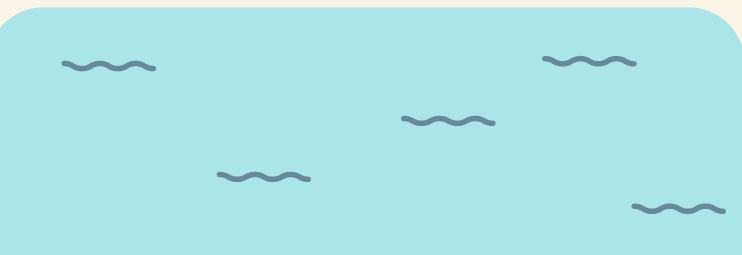


# Refugee and Immigration

- Demographic shift due to large influx of immigrants and refugees into the Brooklyns from previous decades
- Estimates that 43% of youth in the Brooklyns have at least one foreign-born parent
- Roughly 24% in the Brooklyns are foreign-born residents

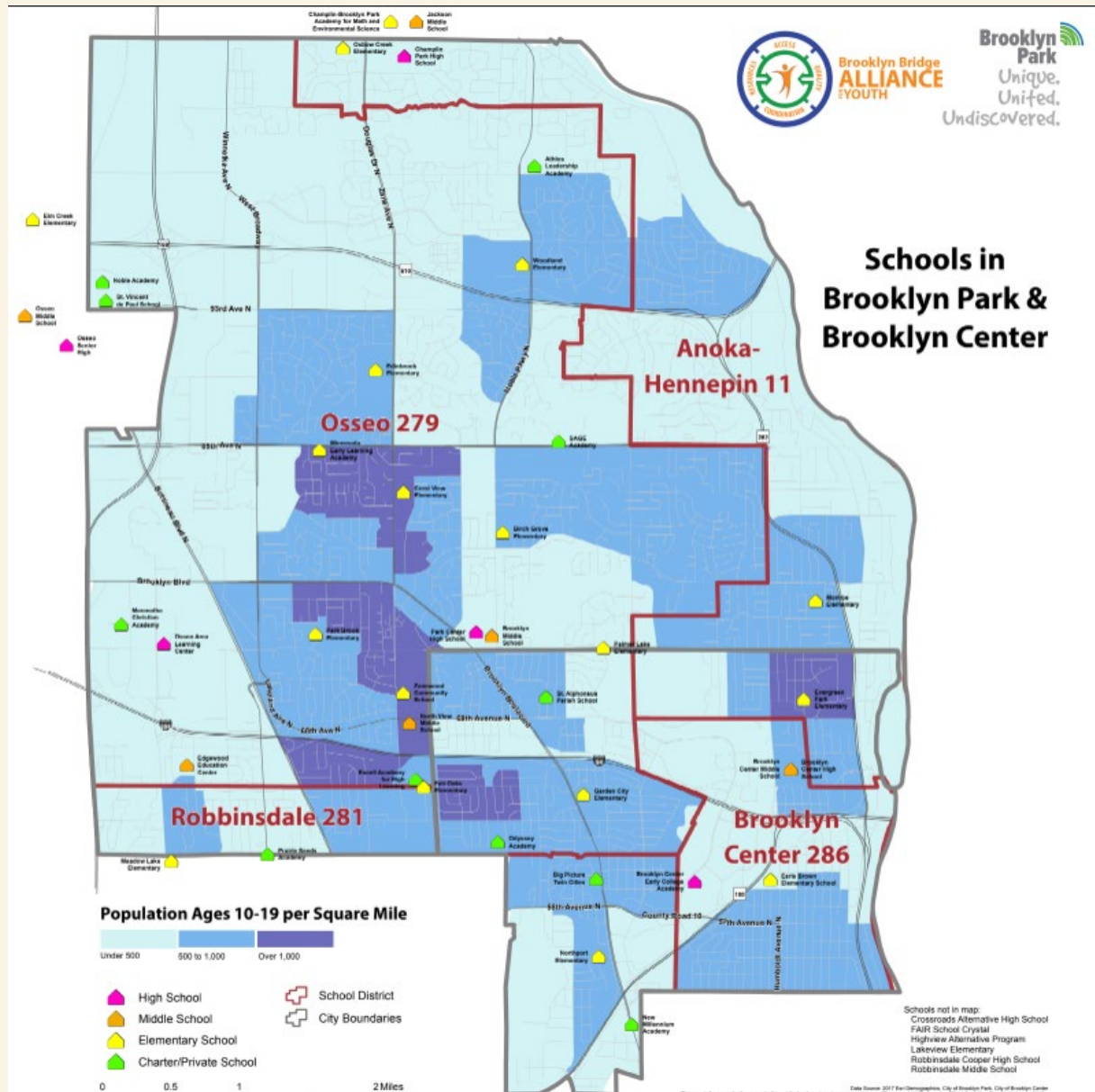
## Timeline

- Before 2000, majority of immigrants were refugees from Asia
- From 2000-2009, majority of immigrants were refugees from Africa
- Through 2010, significant increase of African immigrants into the area



# Schools

Anoka-Hennepin Schools  
 Brooklyn Center Community Schools  
 Osseo Area Schools  
 Robbinsdale Area Schools



# Education & Employment



## HS Graduation Rate

Brooklyn Park: 89%  
Brooklyn Center: 85%  
MN: 94%



## Bachelor's Degree or Higher

(Adults 25 and older)  
Brooklyn Park: 32%  
Brooklyn Center: 23%  
MN: 38%



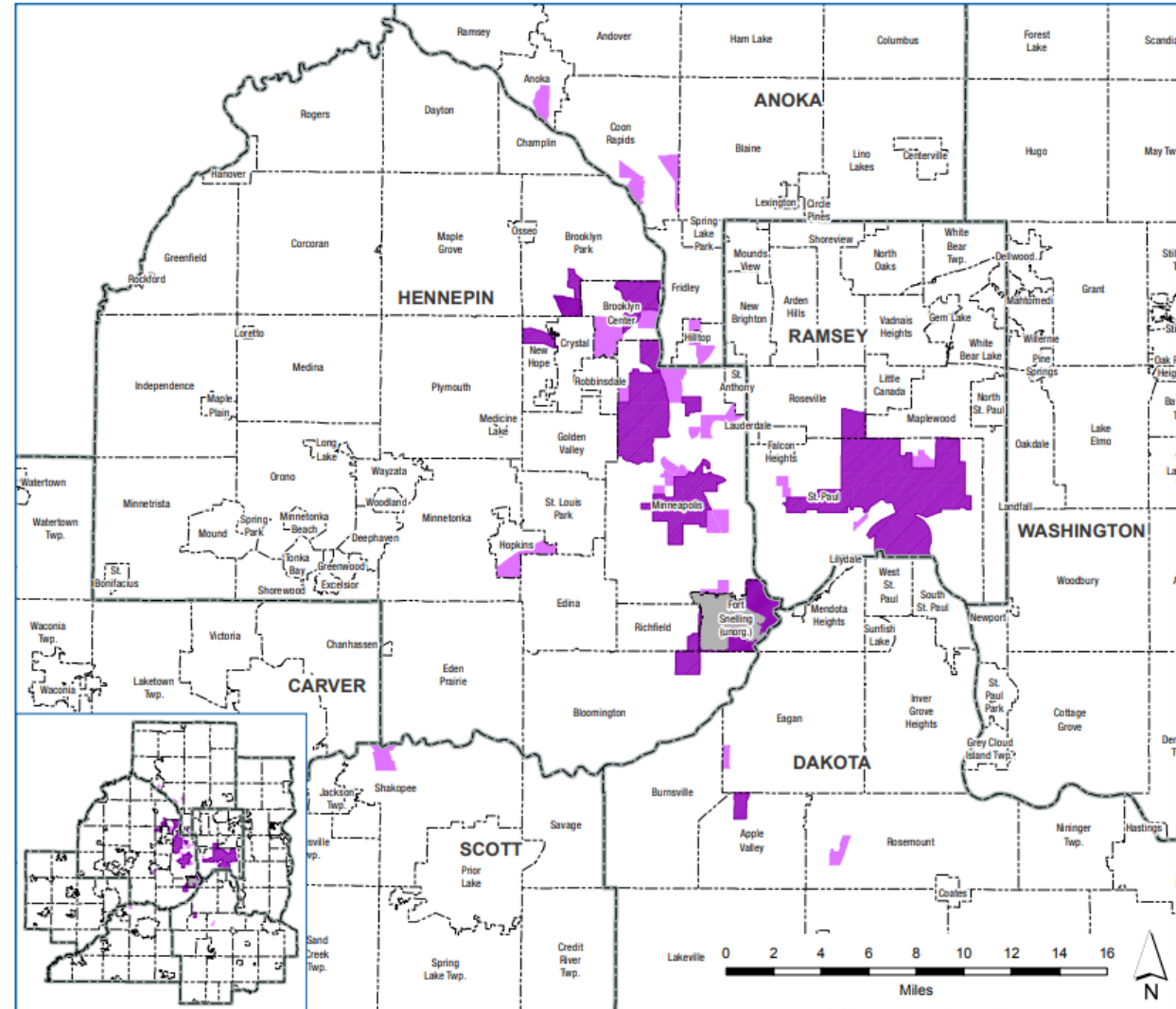
## Unemployment Rate

Brooklyn Park: 3.8%  
Brooklyn Center: 5.9%  
MN: 3.9%



# Economy

- Increase in jobs in area
- Investments in infrastructure
  - Lightrail system expansion
- Economic disparity
  - Estimated 10% of population in poverty
- Median Household Income (2021)
  - Brooklyn Park, \$76,620
  - Brooklyn Center, \$64,618



**Areas of Concentrated Poverty by Census Tract, 2011-2015**

- Area of Concentrated Poverty
- Area of Concentrated Poverty where at least half the residents are people of color
- Cities and townships
- Counties
- Airports

Source: Metropolitan Council analysis of U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, 2011-2015.



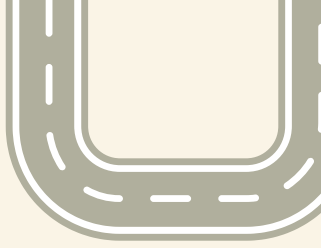
Areas of Concentrated Poverty (ACP) are census tracts where 40% or more of the residents live with incomes below 185% of the federal poverty threshold. (We remove census tracts that meet this poverty threshold but have a high number of enrolled college or graduate students.) For context, 185% of the federal poverty threshold in 2015 was \$44,863 for a family of four.

Just over 370,000 people (about 12.6% of the region's population) lived in the 108 census tracts identified as Areas of Concentrated Poverty in 2011-2015. The number of residents living in the region's Areas of Concentrated Poverty has more than doubled since 2000.

People of color face race-specific barriers that can limit their housing choices (see Metropolitan Council's report, *Choice, Place and Opportunity: An Equity Assessment of the Twin Cities region for a full discussion*). As a result, people of color are more likely to live in Areas of Concentrated Poverty. Eighty-three of the 108 census tracts identified as Areas of Concentrated Poverty are majority people of color (ACP50s).

Areas of Concentrated Poverty are not just census tracts—they are neighborhoods with unique histories and built environments that people call home. That many residents living in Areas of Concentrated Poverty are low-income does not diminish the vibrancy or strength of these communities. Nonetheless, Areas of Concentrated Poverty are different from other places: research consistently links high-poverty places to negative effects on people's physical and mental health. Studies also find living in high-poverty neighborhoods reduces the cognitive abilities of children, making them more likely to have lower incomes as adults than their parents, and more likely to live in poverty across generations. For these reasons, Areas of Concentrated Poverty remain a concern.

We promote a balanced approach to Areas of Concentrated Poverty: 1) creating options for safe, stable, and affordable homes to people of all economic means, 2) investing in Areas of Concentrated Poverty and in their residents, and 3) improving how low-income residents access opportunities across the Twin Cities region.



# Conclusion

Racial and ethnic composition of Brooklyn Park and Brooklyn Center have changed dramatically over the past several decades creating an increased richness of diversity in our community

With the diversity, also comes racial and socio-economic inequity within the Brooklyns

