Breweries: A proxy for gentrifcation?

Twin Cities taprooms often indicate growth, but rarely displacement

Brewery opened between 2011 and 2016*

Brewery buzz in the North Loop

No single neighbhorhood saw more new breweries than the North Loop--a former warehouse district and rail yard. The most trendy neighborhood in Minneapolis added ***2,834*** middle- and high-income residents, as well as ***433*** low-income residents.

Build it, and beer will come

South Saint Anthony Park and southeast Minneapolis have two things in common: first, a light rail line was built through an area of derelict mills and factories. Then, those industrial remnants became the cities' most sought after condos. Where housing was built, people followed--and so did beer. Most of these neighborhoods grew; a few gentrified.

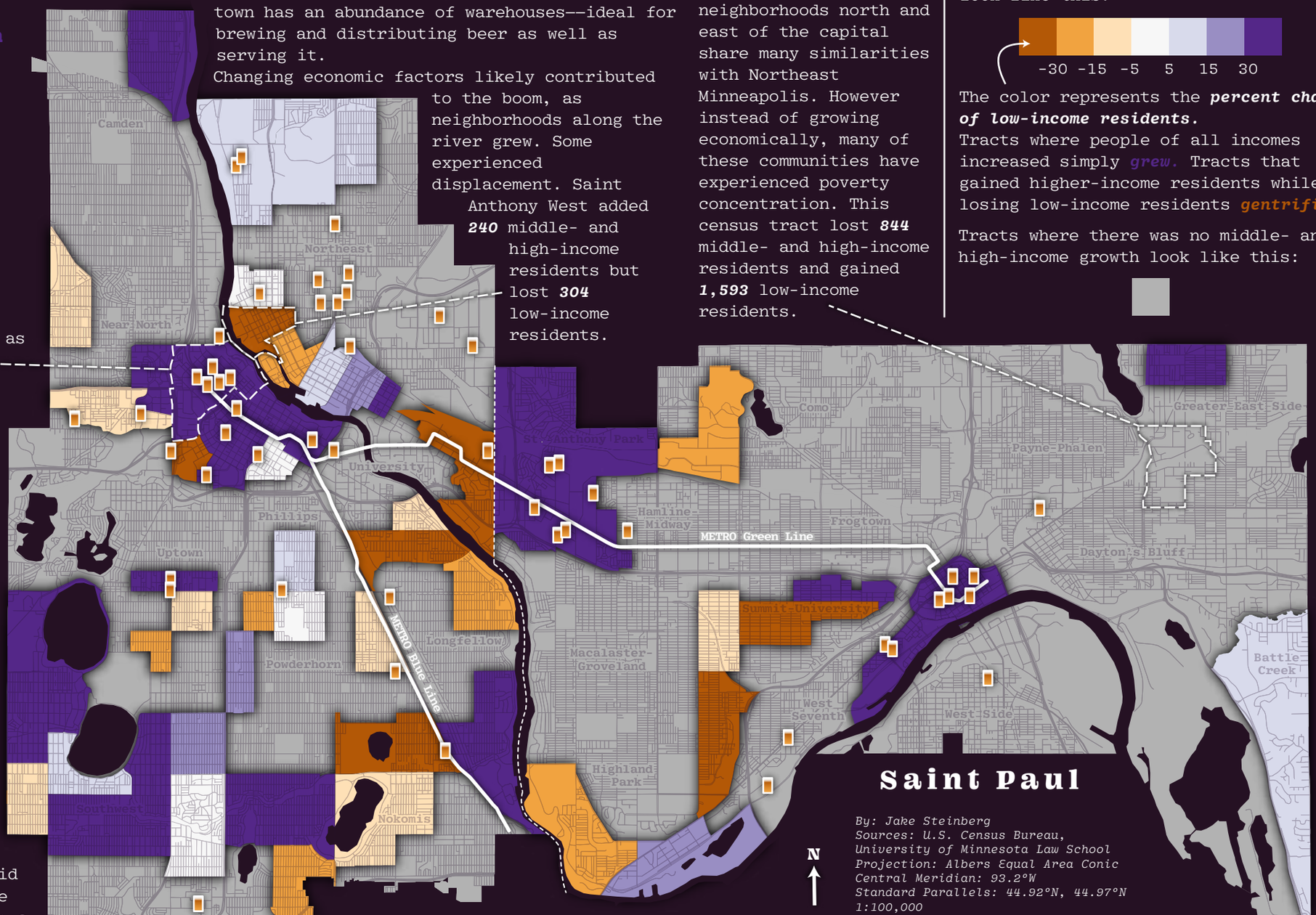
Taproom boom in Northeast Minneapolis

Breweries proliferated northeast of the Mississippi due in part to available real estate. The historically industrial side of town has an abundance of warehouses--ideal for brewing and distributing beer as well as serving it.

Changing economic factors likely contributed to the boom, as neighborhoods along the river grew. Some experienced displacement. Saint Anthony West added ***240*** middle- and high-income residents but lost ***304*** low-income residents.

Craft beer follows the money

With industrial pasts of their own, the neighborhoods north and east of the capital share many similarities with Northeast Minneapolis. However instead of growing economically, many of these communities have experienced poverty concentration. This census tract lost ***844*** middle- and high-income residents and gained ***1,593*** low-income residents.



How to read this map:

This map defines ***gentrification*** as ***the process whereby residents of a poor urban area are displaced by wealthier people moving in.***

To represent that phenomena, census tracts where the middle- and high-income population grew between 2000 and 2016 look like this:

The color represents the ***percent change of low-income residents.***

Tracts where people of all incomes increased simply *grew.* Tracts that gained higher-income residents while losing low-income residents ***gentrified.***

Tracts where there was no middle- and high-income growth look like this:

By: Jake Steinberg
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, University of Minnesota Law School
Projection: Albers Equal Area Conic
Central Meridian: 93.2°W
Standard Parallels: 44.92°N, 44.97°N
1:100,000

**Minnesota passed a law in 2011 that allowed breweries to sell their products on site, effectively legalizing taprooms.*