

Figure 27-Enrollments in Post-Secondary Schools - Fall 2011

Post-secondary Schools	Weekday Students	Weekend Classes?
Augsburg College, Riverside Ave., Minneapolis	3,936	Minor
Hamline University, Hewitt Ave., St. Paul	4,871	Yes*
Macalester College, Grand Ave., St. Paul	1,987	Minor
St. Catherine's University, Randolph Ave., St. Paul	2,932	Yes
St. Catherine's University, Riverside Ave., Minneapolis	964	Yes
University of St. Thomas, Summit Ave., St. Paul	7,348	Yes
University of St. Thomas, S. 10th St., Minneapolis	3,152	Yes *
Concordia University, Concordia Ave., St. Paul	2,842	Yes
St. Paul College (Technical), Marshall Ave., St. Paul	9,728	Minor
William Mitchell College of Law, Summit Ave., St. Paul	1,025	None
College of Visual Arts, Summit Ave., St. Paul	200	None
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis (<i>estimate</i>)	42,440	Yes
University of Minnesota, St. Paul (<i>estimate</i>)	10,117	Yes
Total University of Minnesota	52,557	Yes
Total post-secondary schools	91,542	

* School of Law

Youth Population

School-aged children are major contributors to transit ridership, mainly because their mobility needs are dependent on others. **Figure 28** presents the current locations of secondary schools, as well as the percentage of the population in the older high school age category, 16 years to 18 years of age. There are four large High Schools in the Study Area. These include “Central” on Lexington Parkway at Marshall Avenue, “Como Park” on Como at Grotto Street, “Highland Park” on Snelling Avenue near Highland Parkway in St. Paul, and “South” on 31st Street, just west of Hiawatha Avenue in Minneapolis. Other secondary St. Paul schools in the Study Area include “AGAPE”, “Gordon Parks High School” and “Washington Tech Secondary Magnet” (ex-Arlington High School). **Figure 29** shows Fall 2010 enrollment of 4,415 at all St. Paul secondary schools in the Study Area for the 10th – 11th – 12th grades. The 9th grade counts indicate that student population will remain stable for the next four years overall for these schools. The school districts in both cities are considering moving toward transportation of high school students via city bus rather than school bus so there is a potential for higher ridership during the school year on Metro Transit bus lines that serve these schools.

The exhibit indicates the highest concentration of youth population is located in St. Paul along the east end of University and Marshall avenues and also along Jackson Street north of downtown. As expected, school enrollment appears to closely match the youth population distribution. The youth market is particularly important to transit in both the short term and long term. In the short term, youth are dependent on others for mobility making them a prime market for transit, especially with after-school travel. The long term potential is based on retaining them as riders into their adult lives by providing superior service that meets their changing mobility needs. The Minneapolis school district is considering regular route bus service for middle and high school students to replace yellow school bus service. A key element for refining transit service in this sector will be consideration that universities, colleges, and senior high schools have good connections to their student communities.