Summary

- Newly released data from the U.S. Census Bureau, based on household surveys collected throughout 2013, allows the Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington metropolitan statistical area (MSP) to be compared with other large metropolitan areas.
- Overall, MSP has some of the highest rates of educational attainment, employment and homeownership in the country.
- However, not all residents share in this prosperity. MSP has some of the largest racial and ethnic disparities in socioeconomic outcomes in the nation.

MSP holds the top ranking for education, employment and homeownership

The Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington metropolitan statistical area (MSP) has an impressive social and economic profile. Ninety-three percent of the area's adults have a high school diploma or equivalent, 77% of civilians between 16 and 64 years old are employed, and nearly 70% of householders own their homes (Figure 1). These are the highest such rates among the 25 most populous metropolitan areas in America.

Furthermore, nearly nine in ten residents have family incomes sufficient to lift them above the federal poverty threshold (which was $23,550 for a family of four in 2013). This is the second lowest poverty rate of large metropolitan areas in America after Washington D.C. (see page 5). While MSP's per capita income is lower than large metropolitan areas like Boston, New York and San Francisco that have more of the "super-rich," it is still among the top third of large metropolitan areas.

Figure 1. How MSP compares to other metropolitan areas in 2013

	Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI MSA[1]	Rank among 25 largest metro areas (1=highest)
Percentage of population age 25+ with a high school diploma or equivalent	93.0%	1
Percentage of civilian working-age population (age 16-64) that is employed	77.0%	1
Percentage of individuals with income at or above poverty threshold	89.7%	2 (tied)
Per capita income (2013 dollars)	$34,029	7
Percentage of householders who own their homes	69.5%	1 (tied)

[1] *See page 3 for a description of the 16-county Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSP).*
Source: Metropolitan Council staff calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013.

The prosperity of our region is not shared by all

While MSP ranks highly on key economic and social indicators, communities of color are not sharing in the area's prosperity. For example, white non-Latino households in the region are almost twice as likely to own their home as households of color (Figure 2). This is the largest such disparity in homeownership rates across large metro areas in the nation and may be limiting the ability of people of color to generate wealth.

Nearly four in five (80%) white, non-Latino civilians of working age are employed, compared with just two of three (67%) working-age civilians of color. In other words, one-third of people of color in their working years are not employed. Whether they are unemployed (looking for a job but unable to find one) or out of the labor force (perhaps they have a disability or have given up on a job search), their income-earning potential is limited.

Nearly all white, non-Latino residents (94%) live above the poverty threshold, but just over three-quarters (76%) of residents of color do. Like the disparities in homeownership and employment, this is the largest such gap among the nation's largest metropolitan areas.

The global "persons of color" category masks more sobering statistics among certain racial and ethnic groups. For example, MSP's black and African American residents have one of the highest poverty rates among the nation's large metropolitan areas, statistically indistinguishable from the rates in far less prosperous Detroit and Pittsburgh. The Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington MSA also features the nation's largest disparity between white, non-Latino and Asian residents in per capita income and the largest disparity between white non-Latino and Latino adults in educational attainment.

Figure 2. MSP disparities by race and ethnicity in 2013

	White, non-Latino	Persons of color	Rank of disparity among 25 largest metro areas (1=greatest)[1]
Percentage of population age 25+ with a high school diploma or equivalent	96.2%	78.0%	4
Percentage of civilian working-age population (age 16-64) that is employed	79.8%	66.8%	1
Percentage of individuals with income at or above poverty threshold	93.6%	76.2%	1
Per capita income (2013 dollars)	$38,529	$18,448	4
Percentage of householders who own their homes	75.4%	38.7%	1

[1] *Disparities are measured by the ratio of per capita incomes and the odds ratio for all other indicators. For more information, see Appendix A of http://metrocouncil.org/Planning/Projects/Thrive-2040/Choice-Place-and-Opportunity/FHEA/CPO-Appendices.aspx.*

Source: Metropolitan Council staff calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013.

For more information about this report, contact us at research@metc.state.mn.us
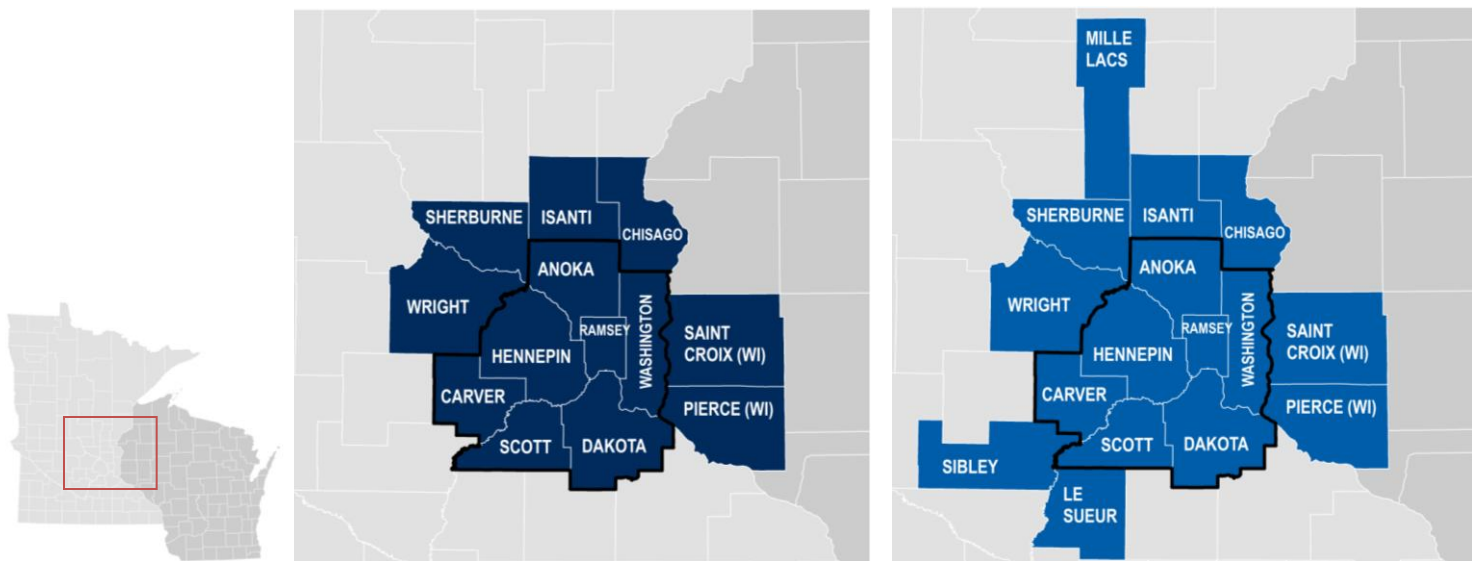
Appendix A: The Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area

The United States Office of Management and Budget groups counties into metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) based primarily on economic ties as measured by commuting patterns. Where a large proportion of workers in one county reside in another county, those two counties will tend to be grouped into the same MSA.

The 2013 American Community Survey is the first to use the new metropolitan statistical areas defined in 2013. Under this definition, the Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington MSA includes 16 counties—the core seven counties under the Metropolitan Council's jurisdiction (Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington Counties in Minnesota) plus nine other counties not under the Council's jurisdiction (Chisago, Isanti, Le Sueur, Mille Lacs, Sherburne, Sibley, and Wright Counties in Minnesota and Pierce and St. Croix Counties in Wisconsin). Le Sueur, Mille Lacs, and Sibley Counties were not included in the previous definition of the Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington MSA.

Although the new Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington MSA is larger than the previous MSA, the vast majority of MSA residents live in the core seven-county Twin Cities region under both definitions.

Figure A1. Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area in 2009 and 2013

	Previous MSA (2009 definition)	Current MSA (2013 definition)
Number of counties	13	16
Total area	6,364 square miles	8,120 square miles
Population (2013 estimate by U.S. Census Bureau)	3,390,431	3,459,146
Percentage of population in seven-county Twin Cities region	87%	85%

Appendix B-1: Percentage of population age 25+ with high school diploma or equivalent

	All residents age 25+	White, non-Latino	All people of color	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native American
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	88.2%	92.3%	83.4%	88.8%	59.4%	86.6%	83.7%
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	89.5%	92.1%	85.0%	85.5%	75.8%	87.0%	N/A
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	91.2%	94.7%	79.7%	81.5%	69.8%	86.7%	85.6%
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	86.9%	90.6%	79.2%	84.7%	59.3%	85.4%	73.7%
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	87.2%	94.3%	76.8%	86.0%	62.4%	91.1%	80.0%
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	84.4%	94.3%	72.3%	89.2%	55.8%	88.9%	80.5%
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	90.1%	96.3%	75.2%	89.2%	66.7%	85.9%	84.2%
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	88.6%	90.6%	83.5%	84.5%	69.5%	89.3%	82.6%
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	82.0%	94.4%	72.5%	88.4%	59.4%	88.1%	70.3%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	78.6%	94.6%	69.8%	87.9%	57.7%	87.4%	68.6%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	84.7%	93.8%	79.4%	80.4%	78.2%	86.8%	85.2%
Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	93.0%	96.2%	78.0%	81.7%	64.8%	80.9%	81.3%
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	85.3%	93.2%	76.9%	83.1%	68.2%	82.9%	70.1%
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	89.5%	93.2%	81.6%	85.0%	68.8%	83.0%	89.0%
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	86.5%	94.9%	70.9%	87.4%	63.0%	87.3%	77.4%
Pittsburgh, PA	92.5%	92.9%	88.6%	88.6%	86.0%	90.4%	N/A
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	90.8%	94.6%	75.8%	85.2%	62.2%	82.3%	83.6%
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	79.6%	92.0%	70.7%	89.7%	63.2%	89.9%	76.6%
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	84.2%	95.2%	76.8%	90.7%	74.2%	84.3%	85.2%
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	85.5%	95.0%	74.8%	89.1%	65.0%	87.7%	72.1%
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	88.1%	96.6%	81.0%	89.5%	68.6%	85.9%	82.9%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	91.7%	94.9%	83.7%	87.8%	70.9%	86.5%	83.2%
St. Louis, MO-IL	90.9%	92.7%	84.4%	84.4%	78.7%	89.7%	74.4%
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	88.3%	91.2%	81.1%	83.9%	77.1%	86.2%	85.8%
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	90.5%	96.2%	84.7%	90.0%	68.2%	90.6%	92.8%
Rank of MSP (by positive)	1	T-2	14	T-21	T-14	T-24	N/A
United States	86.6%	91.7%	76.3%	83.7%	64.7%	86.2%	79.4%

Note: These numbers are estimated from a sample of households, so margins of error exist around the estimates. The rankings account for this statistical uncertainty. For example, if the Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington metropolitan area is statistically different from another metropolitan area with 90% confidence, then it receives a higher (or lower) ranking. A rank preceded by "T" (e.g., T-2) indicates a statistical tie. In most cases, margins of error for estimates of Native Americans' characteristics are too wide to rank metropolitan areas reliably.

Appendix B-2: Percentage of civilians age 16 to 64 who are employed

	All civilians age 16 to 64	White, non-Latino	All people of color	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native American
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	67.3%	70.1%	64.6%	63.7%	68.0%	65.8%	52.4%
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	71.3%	74.9%	66.3%	64.8%	70.6%	71.1%	N/A
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	73.3%	75.2%	68.0%	66.6%	67.1%	69.8%	N/A
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	69.4%	71.4%	65.9%	63.6%	70.7%	68.4%	N/A
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	68.9%	74.5%	62.2%	53.4%	67.0%	69.5%	60.6%
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	71.1%	73.9%	68.3%	65.6%	69.8%	69.6%	60.3%
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	73.3%	75.9%	68.2%	65.5%	67.8%	70.8%	65.6%
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	65.2%	69.6%	56.2%	52.7%	64.4%	67.8%	51.7%
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	68.7%	71.2%	67.1%	63.7%	68.3%	70.2%	65.5%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	66.0%	69.8%	64.3%	56.9%	64.5%	67.1%	59.8%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	67.2%	70.2%	65.9%	60.3%	68.4%	67.9%	N/A
Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	77.0%	79.8%	66.8%	61.2%	73.0%	70.2%	56.0%
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	67.8%	72.0%	64.1%	60.9%	64.7%	67.6%	57.1%
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	68.0%	72.6%	60.0%	57.9%	60.1%	66.4%	67.9%
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	65.9%	69.7%	60.9%	60.8%	60.4%	69.6%	53.8%
Pittsburgh, PA	70.1%	71.7%	60.0%	56.4%	69.1%	66.6%	N/A
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	69.4%	70.2%	66.6%	58.9%	70.2%	68.3%	54.2%
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	59.7%	62.4%	58.3%	51.1%	59.0%	63.2%	49.1%
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	67.9%	71.4%	66.0%	64.8%	66.1%	65.8%	N/A
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	65.3%	67.6%	63.2%	56.5%	63.1%	67.3%	45.1%
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	70.6%	74.4%	67.9%	55.8%	69.9%	70.6%	60.1%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	70.7%	72.8%	66.3%	61.6%	68.8%	68.1%	61.7%
St. Louis, MO-IL	70.5%	74.1%	59.7%	56.9%	67.5%	67.7%	N/A
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	66.7%	68.2%	63.9%	59.9%	66.2%	67.6%	52.7%
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	74.3%	76.9%	72.0%	68.7%	77.3%	73.8%	72.1%
Rank of MSP (by positive)	1	1	T-6	T-10	2	T-2	N/A
United States	67.2%	70.0%	62.5%	58.0%	64.9%	67.5%	53.5%

Note: These numbers are estimated from a sample of households, so margins of error exist around the estimates. The rankings account for this statistical uncertainty. For example, if the Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington metropolitan area is statistically different from another metropolitan area with 90% confidence, then it receives a higher (or lower) ranking. A rank preceded by "T" (e.g., T-2) indicates a statistical tie. In most cases, margins of error for estimates of Native Americans' characteristics are too wide to rank metropolitan areas reliably.

Appendix B-3: Percentage of people with family incomes at or above poverty threshold

	All residents	White, non-Latino	All people of color	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native American
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	84.1%	90.6%	77.6%	78.3%	70.9%	85.8%	82.6%
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	88.8%	93.4%	82.3%	80.9%	84.0%	87.5%	59.9%
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	89.6%	92.9%	80.3%	80.1%	75.0%	85.7%	N/A
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	85.2%	90.4%	76.3%	75.1%	73.9%	86.6%	76.9%
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	85.6%	92.7%	77.3%	69.6%	79.4%	88.7%	79.6%
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	85.0%	92.3%	78.1%	76.2%	76.2%	90.1%	74.4%
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	87.9%	92.6%	79.1%	74.8%	77.3%	89.1%	77.6%
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	83.1%	88.8%	71.3%	66.9%	76.6%	89.6%	67.3%
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	83.6%	92.8%	77.9%	77.0%	75.4%	90.4%	83.6%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	82.4%	89.9%	79.0%	75.7%	76.2%	87.5%	75.7%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	82.3%	89.7%	78.6%	74.7%	79.9%	85.5%	80.7%
Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	89.7%	93.6%	76.2%	68.7%	77.5%	81.9%	75.5%
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	85.4%	92.2%	79.1%	77.9%	76.1%	86.2%	72.9%
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	86.5%	92.5%	76.0%	75.8%	68.0%	84.6%	N/A
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	82.4%	89.9%	72.2%	78.9%	69.1%	85.2%	70.9%
Pittsburgh, PA	87.2%	89.7%	70.7%	67.0%	78.3%	79.4%	N/A
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	86.5%	89.3%	78.0%	70.5%	73.3%	87.2%	68.6%
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	81.8%	88.9%	78.0%	72.9%	77.1%	90.3%	75.4%
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	83.7%	91.7%	79.4%	75.7%	79.1%	89.7%	86.2%
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	84.8%	88.2%	81.7%	79.5%	79.1%	89.2%	81.3%
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	88.5%	92.8%	85.5%	75.1%	84.1%	89.8%	78.2%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	87.4%	90.7%	80.9%	73.2%	75.1%	87.6%	77.7%
St. Louis, MO-IL	87.1%	91.7%	73.6%	69.9%	83.9%	86.3%	68.9%
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	84.6%	88.3%	77.3%	72.0%	78.0%	87.7%	N/A
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	91.5%	94.8%	88.5%	86.4%	88.7%	92.7%	N/A
Rank of MSP (by positive)	T-2	T-2	T-19	T-23	T-5	T-23	N/A
United States	84.2%	88.9%	76.2%	72.4%	75.2%	87.3%	71.1%

Note: These numbers are estimated from a sample of households, so margins of error exist around the estimates. The rankings account for this statistical uncertainty. For example, if the Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington metropolitan area is statistically different from another metropolitan area with 90% confidence, then it receives a higher (or lower) ranking. A rank preceded by "T" (e.g., T-2) indicates a statistical tie. In most cases, margins of error for estimates of Native Americans' characteristics are too wide to rank metropolitan areas reliably.

Appendix B-4: Per capita income

	All residents	White, non–Latino	All people of color	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native American
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	$28,450	$37,239	$19,866	$20,371	$14,321	$27,807	$22,009
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	$35,174	$42,189	$25,223	$24,426	$22,781	$36,007	$14,039
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	$39,061	$44,238	$24,799	$22,595	$18,834	$36,190	$21,996
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	$28,003	$33,573	$18,486	$18,860	$14,149	$29,841	$15,319
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	$31,302	$41,176	$19,654	$18,473	$16,400	$34,238	$21,752
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	$29,738	$40,650	$19,277	$21,328	$15,203	$33,274	$20,881
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	$33,636	$41,266	$19,381	$21,940	$16,417	$30,201	$23,495
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	$28,080	$32,290	$19,400	$18,099	$16,555	$31,813	$17,338
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	$29,212	$44,072	$20,001	$21,283	$16,476	$34,535	$21,236
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	$28,994	$48,858	$20,213	$24,032	$15,646	$31,020	$18,220
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	$26,722	$40,911	$19,679	$16,091	$20,696	$31,254	$25,278
Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	$34,029	$38,529	$18,448	$16,878	$16,333	$23,958	$20,239
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	$35,780	$48,666	$23,867	$22,557	$19,129	$35,924	$19,488
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	$32,400	$39,045	$20,775	$19,830	$16,856	$30,619	$19,135
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	$26,403	$34,190	$15,861	$19,015	$13,521	$31,284	$15,673
Pittsburgh, PA	$29,985	$31,466	$20,594	$17,297	$24,312	$37,114	$30,927
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	$30,450	$34,210	$19,013	$19,671	$13,994	$29,753	$16,595
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	$22,048	$32,127	$16,687	$19,958	$14,618	$27,895	$20,340
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	$24,597	$36,531	$18,133	$22,522	$17,090	$27,428	$19,315
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	$30,844	$42,187	$20,767	$24,194	$16,417	$31,639	$20,938
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	$42,695	$61,679	$29,347	$24,825	$21,159	$39,178	$25,078
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	$35,779	$40,995	$25,506	$23,070	$19,399	$33,939	$25,342
St. Louis, MO-IL	$29,675	$33,347	$18,916	$16,772	$23,365	$33,429	$20,542
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	$26,821	$31,088	$18,634	$17,149	$17,872	$30,010	$22,920
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	$42,897	$56,654	$30,479	$31,063	$23,698	$40,281	$34,059
Rank of MSP (by positive)	7	T-14	T-16	T-20	T-11	25	N/A
United States	$28,184	$33,537	$19,285	$18,756	$16,117	$32,285	$16,777

Note: These numbers are estimated from a sample of households, so margins of error exist around the estimates. The rankings account for this statistical uncertainty. For example, if the Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington metropolitan area is statistically different from another metropolitan area with 90% confidence, then it receives a higher (or lower) ranking. A rank preceded by "T" (e.g., T-2) indicates a statistical tie. In most cases, margins of error for estimates of Native Americans' characteristics are too wide to rank metropolitan areas reliably.

Appendix B-5: Percentage of householders who own their homes

	All householders	White, non-Latino householders	All householders of color	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native American
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	63.3%	75.8%	48.5%	46.9%	42.8%	63.3%	70.2%
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	65.9%	76.5%	48.5%	46.2%	47.5%	62.2%	56.6%
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	60.7%	67.8%	35.1%	31.7%	24.5%	49.9%	41.9%
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	65.0%	74.1%	45.7%	43.9%	42.9%	58.1%	57.1%
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	64.1%	74.3%	47.6%	39.4%	51.4%	61.4%	60.9%
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	59.5%	69.2%	46.7%	38.7%	50.0%	59.0%	58.4%
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	63.5%	69.8%	46.2%	38.9%	44.7%	63.6%	53.7%
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	68.6%	77.2%	48.2%	43.8%	61.5%	63.4%	63.2%
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	60.1%	71.2%	50.8%	41.6%	52.3%	67.8%	51.5%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	48.3%	58.3%	41.5%	32.9%	37.7%	54.8%	39.4%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	60.7%	73.7%	51.3%	44.9%	52.6%	69.2%	46.8%
Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	69.5%	75.4%	38.7%	26.3%	40.9%	55.1%	40.6%
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	51.6%	66.3%	34.2%	32.0%	26.5%	51.4%	36.4%
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	66.9%	75.5%	48.8%	47.3%	43.3%	60.8%	54.7%
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	61.0%	68.7%	44.5%	31.5%	44.9%	58.8%	40.9%
Pittsburgh, PA	69.8%	73.7%	40.1%	37.3%	48.4%	42.7%	52.0%
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	60.3%	64.0%	44.1%	39.7%	33.3%	62.9%	43.8%
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	61.9%	70.4%	54.5%	40.9%	55.3%	68.4%	49.3%
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	61.4%	70.4%	54.7%	40.8%	56.9%	49.4%	50.7%
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	52.8%	60.4%	42.1%	30.1%	38.6%	56.2%	41.6%
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	53.6%	60.9%	46.0%	30.8%	38.5%	58.8%	39.9%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	59.1%	64.7%	44.1%	28.3%	35.6%	58.1%	39.8%
St. Louis, MO-IL	69.6%	76.8%	44.8%	42.4%	56.5%	51.3%	56.4%
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	63.4%	70.1%	46.1%	36.6%	49.4%	67.5%	73.9%
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	62.7%	72.2%	51.7%	49.2%	45.4%	66.4%	53.5%
Rank of MSP (by positive)	T-1	T-4	23	T-24	T-14	T-16	T-16
United States	63.5%	71.1%	46.2%	41.9%	45.2%	57.8%	54.2%

Note: These numbers are estimated from a sample of households, so margins of error exist around the estimates. The rankings account for this statistical uncertainty. For example, if the Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington metropolitan area is statistically different from another metropolitan area with 90% confidence, then it receives a higher (or lower) ranking. A rank preceded by "T" (e.g., T-2) indicates a statistical tie. In most cases, margins of error for estimates of Native Americans' characteristics are too wide to rank metropolitan areas reliably.