Visualizing Regional Racial Disparities

October 17, 2018

Committee of the Whole





Census data powers the online tool

- American Community Survey data released (Sept 13)
 - A portrait of 2016, based on a sample of 2% of housing units
 - Available for geographic areas with at least 65,000 people
 - Metropolitan areas, not census tracts

eleased (Sept 13) of 2% of housing units east 65,000 people





Racial disparities: a well-known story

- homeownership in the country
- in the country

Our metro area has some of the *highest overall rates* of employment and

• Our metro area also has some of the *largest disparities by race and ethnicity*

- Disparities are particularly striking between Black residents compared with White residents







troStats

- 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 homeownershi

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

igure 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)

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

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2014



- Prosperity Imbalanced report
- MSP has the largest disparities in employment, poverty, and homeownership in 2013
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- **Greating God contracted g real** Eloviety for housing, transportation, and recreation











The Twin Cities metro racial and ethnic disparities are among the highest in the U.S.

While the Twin Cities metro ranks highly on social and economic indicators, data by race and ethnicity show our metro's success is not shared by all residents: in fact, we have some of the largest disparities by race and ethnicity in the U.S. Comparing white, non-Latinos to all persons of color across the 25 most populous metros, the Twin Cities metro's disparities

Poverty rate (largest disparity among large

 Employment (2nd largest, tied with Philadelphia) Educational attainment (4th largest, tied with San

These large disparities are not limited to one racial and ethnic group. Comparing African Americans, Latinos and Asians to white, non-Latinos, disparities in the Twin Cities metro rank no better than fifth-worst on the five indicators discussed in this report. The Twin Cities metro's disparities between African Americans and white, non-Latinos are particularly striking: we have the largest gaps among the 25 most populous metro areas for educational attainment, employment, poverty and homeownership, and the second-largest for per capita income (Appendices B-1 through B-5).

Comparing and ranking the 25 most populous metro areas is common practice for researchers and practitioners-it allows us to better understand metro areas in a national context. In doing so, however, we gloss over the diversity within and across communities of color. For example, a sizeable share of black or African American residents living in our metro were born outside the U.S. (29.8%), which may be a higher share than other metro areas without large African immigrant communities or other black immigrant populations. Sixty percent of Asians in the Twin Cities metro were born outside the U.S., which reflects our area's unique mix of Hmong, Vietnamese and Karen immigrants. How these characteristics affect disparities in the Twin Cities metro (and other metro areas) requires further analysis and more detailed

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- Disparities Unmasked report
- Heightened attention to differences in disparities between White residents and specific racial groups





Employment rates

The Twin Cities metro continues to have the highest employment rate among other large metro areas: overall, nearly four in every five working-age residents were employed in 2015 (Figure 5). However, the 2015 employment rates vary across racial and ethnic groups within the Twin Cities metro (Figure 3). The American Indian employment rate (56.6%) is the lowest, followed by the Black employment rate (68.4%). Employment rates for the metro's Latino and Asian working-age residents are higher but still notably below the White employment rate.

FIGURE 3. TWIN CITIES METRO'S 2015 EMPLOYMENT RATE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY



rce: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2015 NOTE: Black, Asian, and American Indian racial groups include those of Hispanic or Latino ethnici

Employment rates in the Twin Cities metro and in our peer metros changed very little between 2000 and 2015. In six of peer metros analyzed, this change was within one percentage point. In four other metros, including the Twin Cities, the employment rate declined very slightly during this period. The remaining metros increased slightly. Looking at employment rates in 2000 and 2015 by race and ethnicity in Figure 4, the following patterns emerge:

- · White, non-Latino residents have the highest levels of employment compared with other groups. Between 2000 and 2015, the White employment rate in all metro areas except Pittsburgh declined slightly. Compared with our peers, the small drop in the Twin Cities metro's employment rate (-1.2%) for Whites fell in the middle.
- Black residents have the lowest levels of employment compared with other groups. Between 2000 and 2015 the Black employment rate generally rose; in 10 of the 12 metros studied, the employment rate increased. The Twin Cities metro had the second-highest increase (+5.4%).
- Latino residents' employment rate increased between 2000 and 2015 in all 12 metros. The largest change was in Boston (+12.6%); the smallest, in Atlanta (+1.7%). The Twin Cities metro's change in this period was in the middle of the pack (+6.8%) but resulted in the highest Latino employment rate among our peers.
- Asian residents have the second highest levels of employment compared with other groups. Like the Latino employment rate, the change in the Asian employment rate was positive in all 12 metros. The Twin Cities metro had the second-highest gain in Asian employment between 2000 and 2015 (+6.8%), tying us with San Francisco for the highest Asian employment rate in 2015





2016

• Behind the Curve report

 MSP's poverty and homeownership rates for our metro's Black, Latinx, and Asian residents did not improve between 2000 and 2015 as much as they did in some of our peer metros.









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The homeownership gap between the Twin Cities metro's White-Black households was consistently the largest in the nation, ranking number one among the 25 most populous U.S. metros since 1990 (Figure 7). In this case, the actual White-Black disparity grew between these two groups over this 25-year period, as it did between White and Latinx households, resulting in a heightened rank over time. In contrast, White-Asian and White-American Indian disparities in homeownership have closed slightly since 1990, dropping their respective rankings in recent years.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1990 and 2000; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2005-2016. Notes: 1) "Asian" households also include peoples indigenous to the Paolic Northwest and 2) rankings are among the 25 most populous metro areas in the U.S. as defined by the United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for that year.

What if households of color had the same rate of homeownership as White, non-Latinx households? In other words, how many additional households of color in the region would have owned their homes absent racial and ethnic dispari-

In 1990, 70.4% of White households owned their home, compared with 39.9% of households of color, a 30-percentage point disparity (Figure 8). Had households of colored owned their homes at the same rate as White households, an additional 17.200 homeowners of color would have been homeowners. This gap grew slightly in 2000 (to 35.6 percentage points, bringing the number of would-be homeowners of color to 43,900. in 2016, there would have been an additional 76,960 additional homeowners of color in the region

By 2040, the Twin Cities region could gain an additional 176,000 homeowners of color by eliminating racial and ethnic disparities.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1990 and 2000; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2016; and Metropolitan Council, regional forncast (September 2017). Note: We multiplied the number of households of color by the difference in percentage points between the White homeownership rate and the homeownership rate for households of color in 1990, 2000, 2016, and 2040.

METROSTATS



2017

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• Missing Opportunities report

• Lifting up the economic benefits of eliminating racial disparities; what the region stands to gain (or miss out on) by 2040.







- Visualizing Regional Racial Disparities
- Online, interactive data "story" that can answer users' questions



Information to explore

- Metro rankings in poverty, income, employment, and homeownership between 1990 and 2017
- Metro rankings in racial and ethnic disparities
- Outcomes by race and ethnicity
- What the Twin Cities region stands to gain from resolving racial and ethnic disparities







Live demonstration

• Available at <u>metrocouncil.org/disparities</u>



Visualizing Regional Racial Disparities

Questions?

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