

Recently released *MetroStats*

Behind the Curve: Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Twin Cities Metro in 2015

9/19/2016

Community Development Committee



What's New

- American Community Survey data released (9/15)
 - A portrait of 2015, based on a sample of 2% of housing units
 - Available for geographic areas with at least 65,000 people
- *MetroStats* released (9/19): “Behind the Curve: Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Twin Cities Metro in 2015”

Key Findings

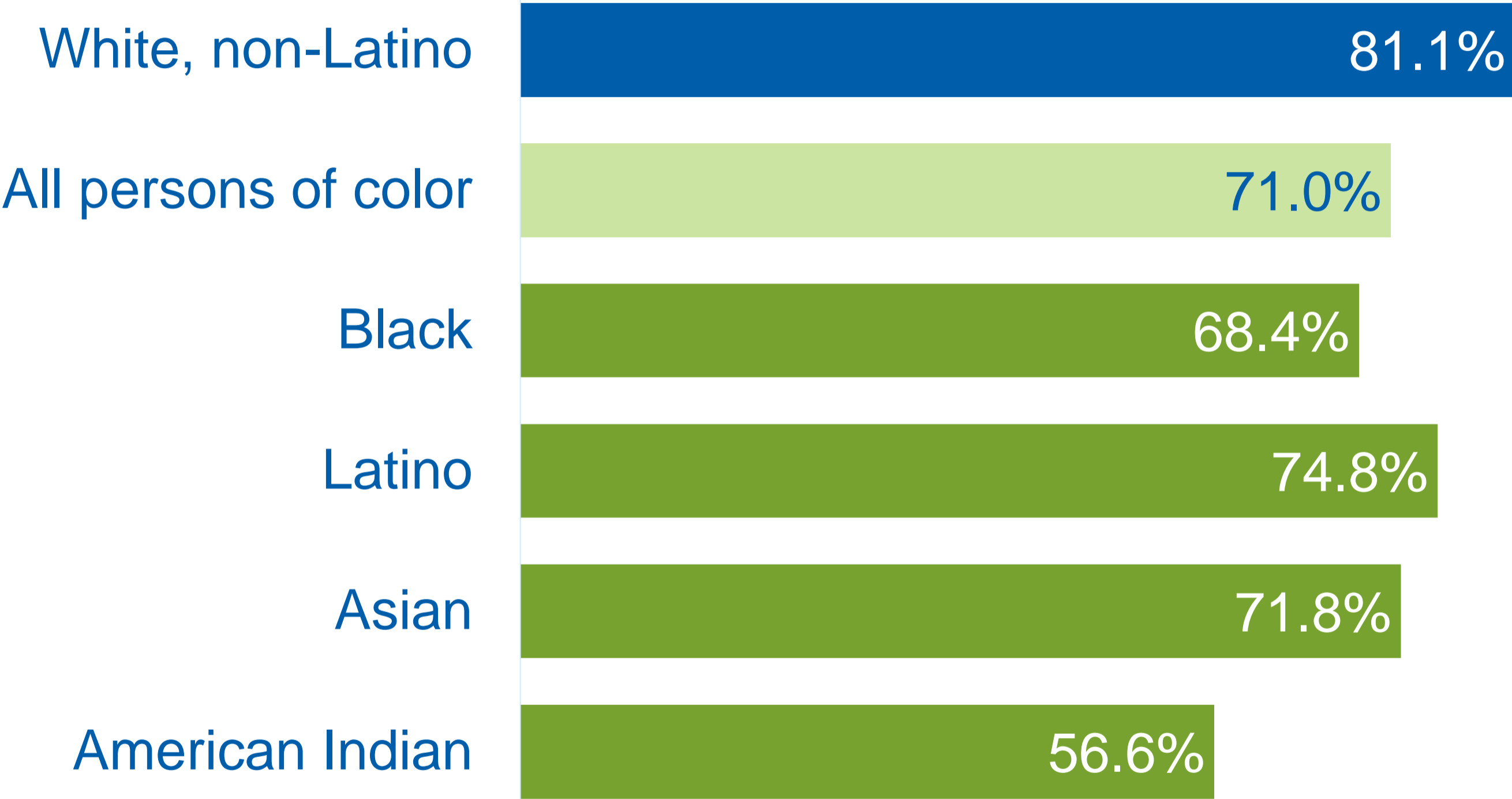
- Similar story as last year
 - Our metro area has some of the ***highest overall rates*** of employment and homeownership in the country
 - Our metro area also has some of the ***largest disparities by race and ethnicity*** in the country
 - Disparities are particularly striking for Black residents compared to White residents
- New lessons
 - Significant increase in Black employment, but no statistical evidence of other 2014-2015 change in indicators
 - In some peer regions, income and homeownership for Black, Latino, and Asian residents have improved since 2000 more than in the MSP metro

Overall, we are prosperous

	Twin Cities metro (16-county)	Rank among 25 largest metro areas
Employment rate	78.8%	Highest
Poverty rate	9.3%	Second lowest
Homeownership rate	68.9%	Highest

Source: American Community Survey, 2015 one-year estimates

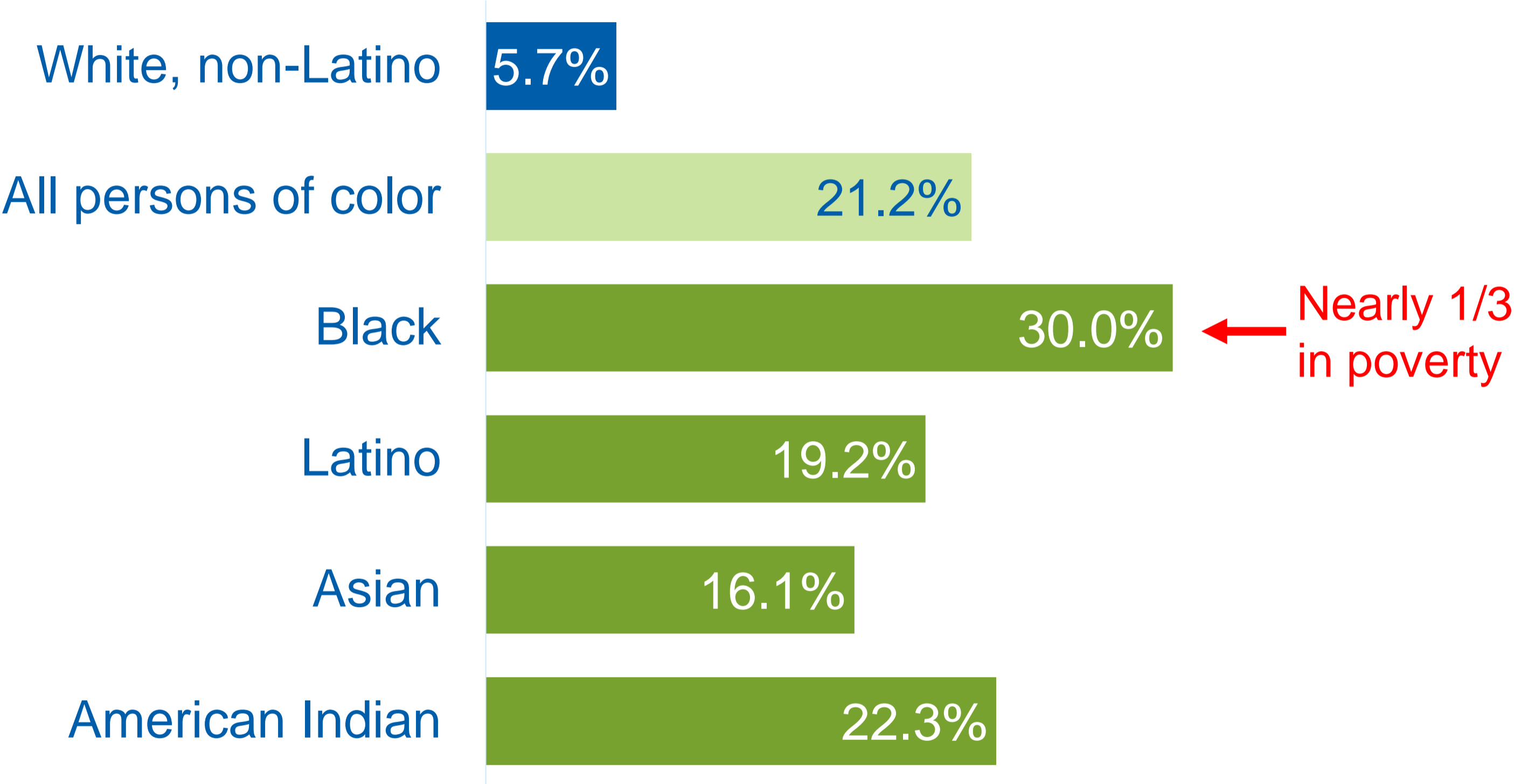
Employment rates



Source: American Community Survey, 2015 one-year estimates

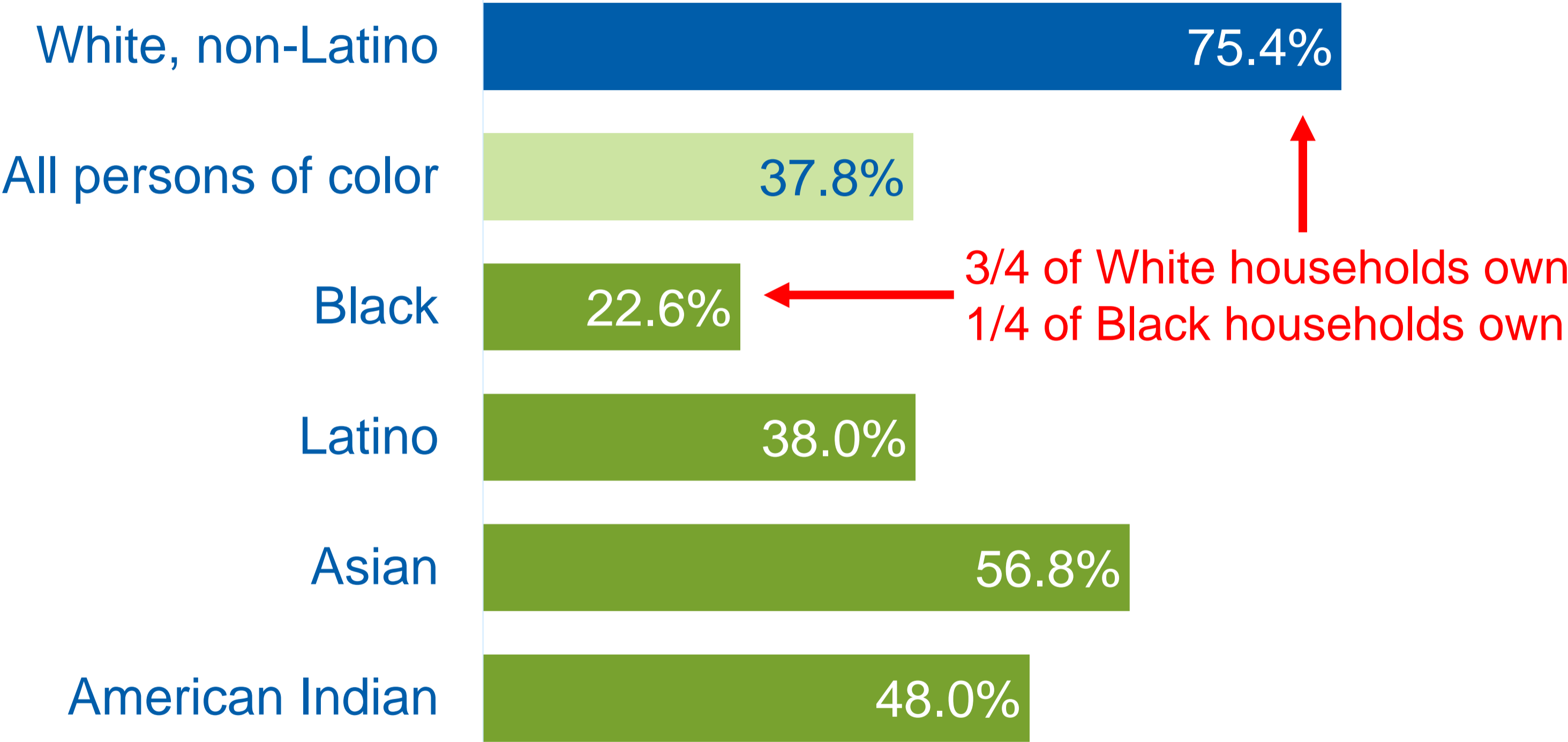


Poverty rates



Source: American Community Survey, 2015 one-year estimates

Homeownership rates



Source: American Community Survey, 2015 one-year estimates



How big are our disparities?

	Disparity vs. whites: Rank among 25 largest metro areas (1 = largest)				
	All people of color	Black	Latino	Asian	American Indian
Employment rate	1 (tied)	2 (tied)	4 (tied)	1	1
Poverty	1	1	4	1	2
Homeownership rate	1	1	3	2 (tied)	5 (tied)

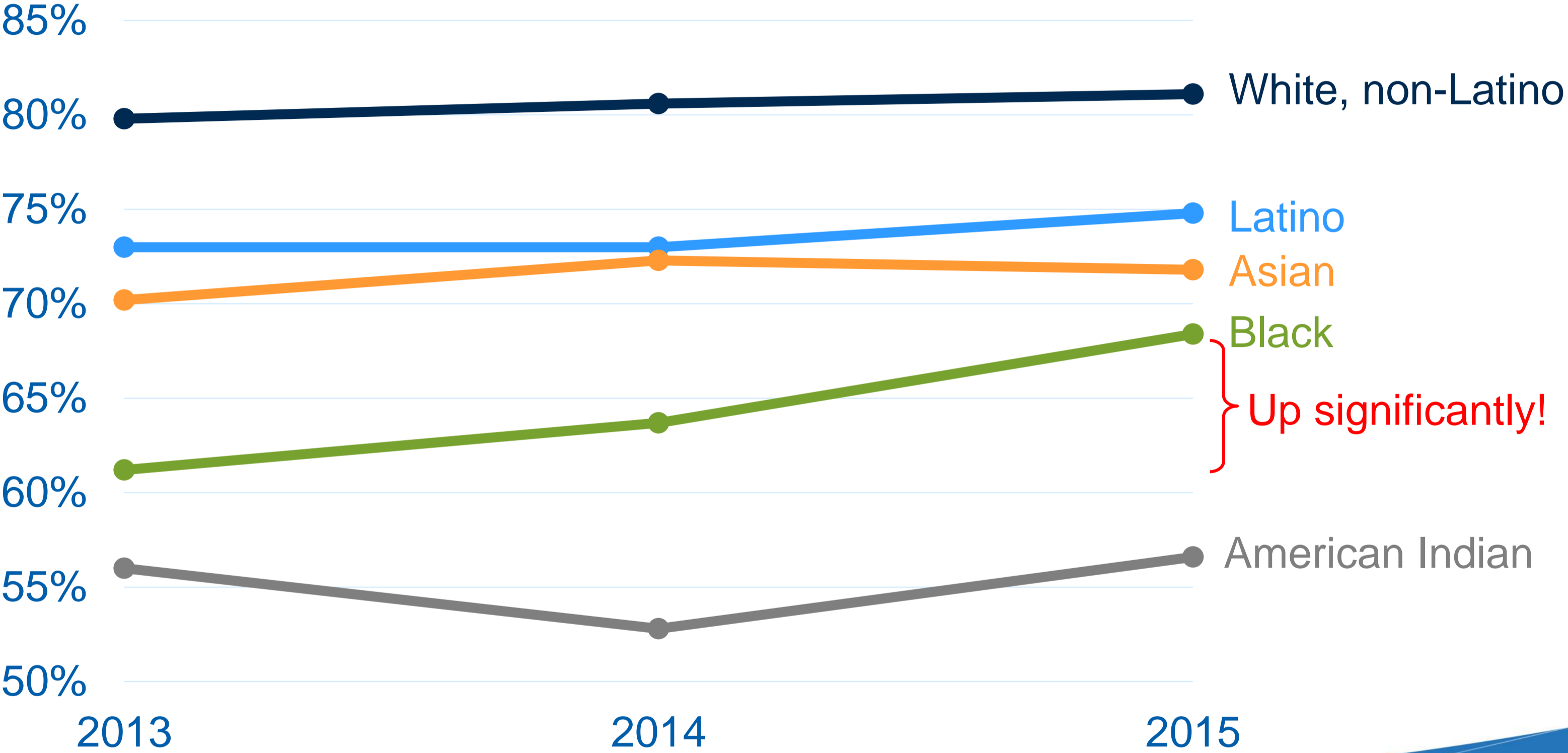
Source: American Community Survey, 2015 one-year estimates

How do our indicators compare?

	Indicators: Rank among 25 largest metro areas (1 = most positive)				
	All people of color	Black	Latino	Asian	American Indian
Employment rate	2	5	2	3	15
Poverty rate	20	24	9	25	9
Homeownership rate	23	25	19	18	15

Source: American Community Survey, 2015 one-year estimates

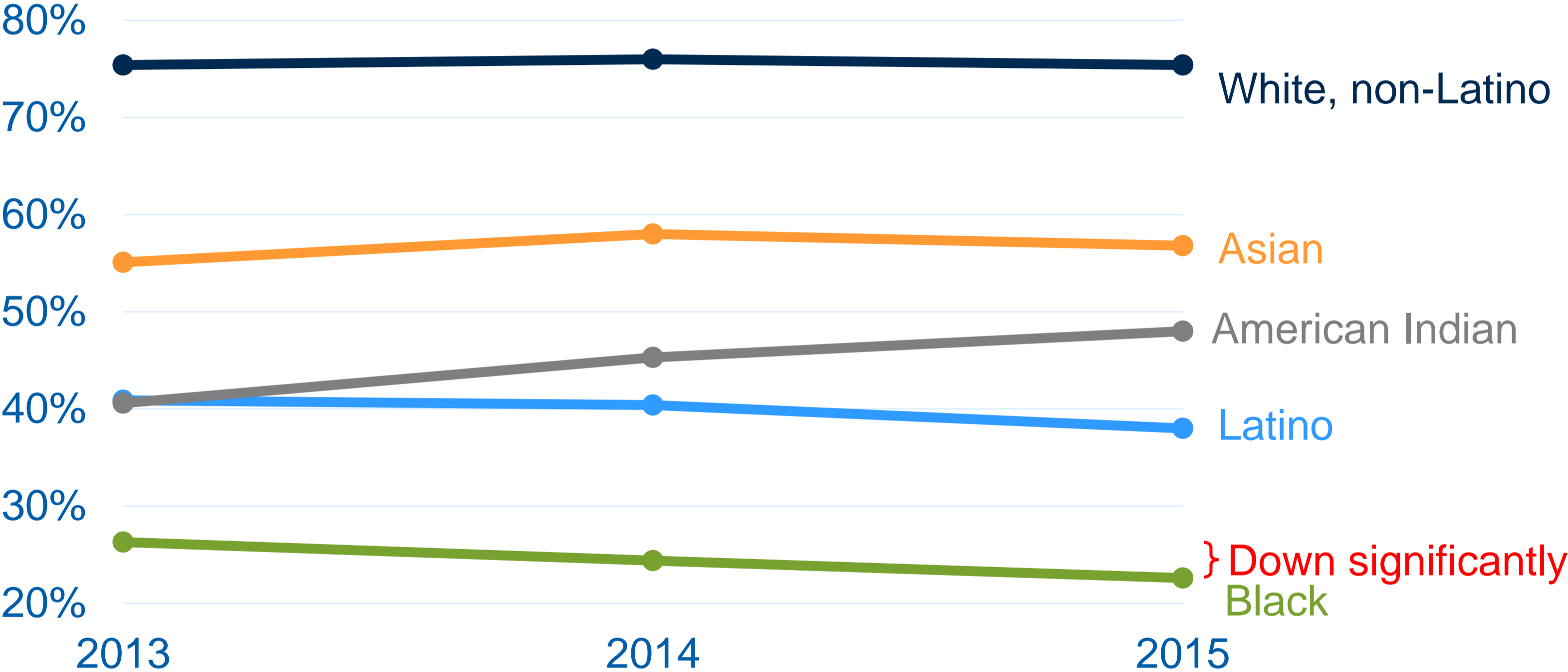
Employment trend: hopeful sign



Source: American Community Survey, 2013, 2014, 2015 one-year estimates



Homeownership trend



Source: American Community Survey, 2013, 2014, 2015 one-year estimates



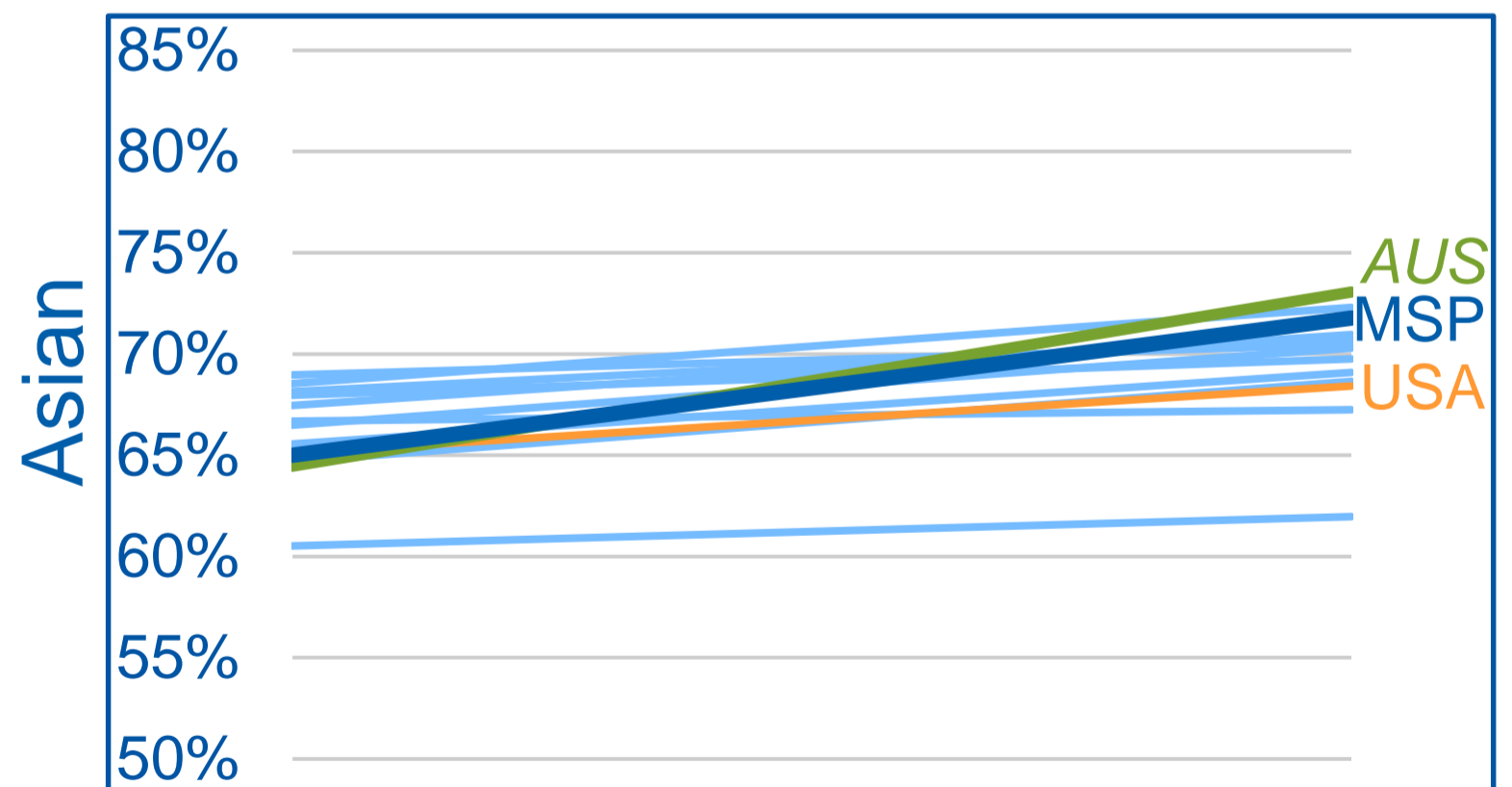
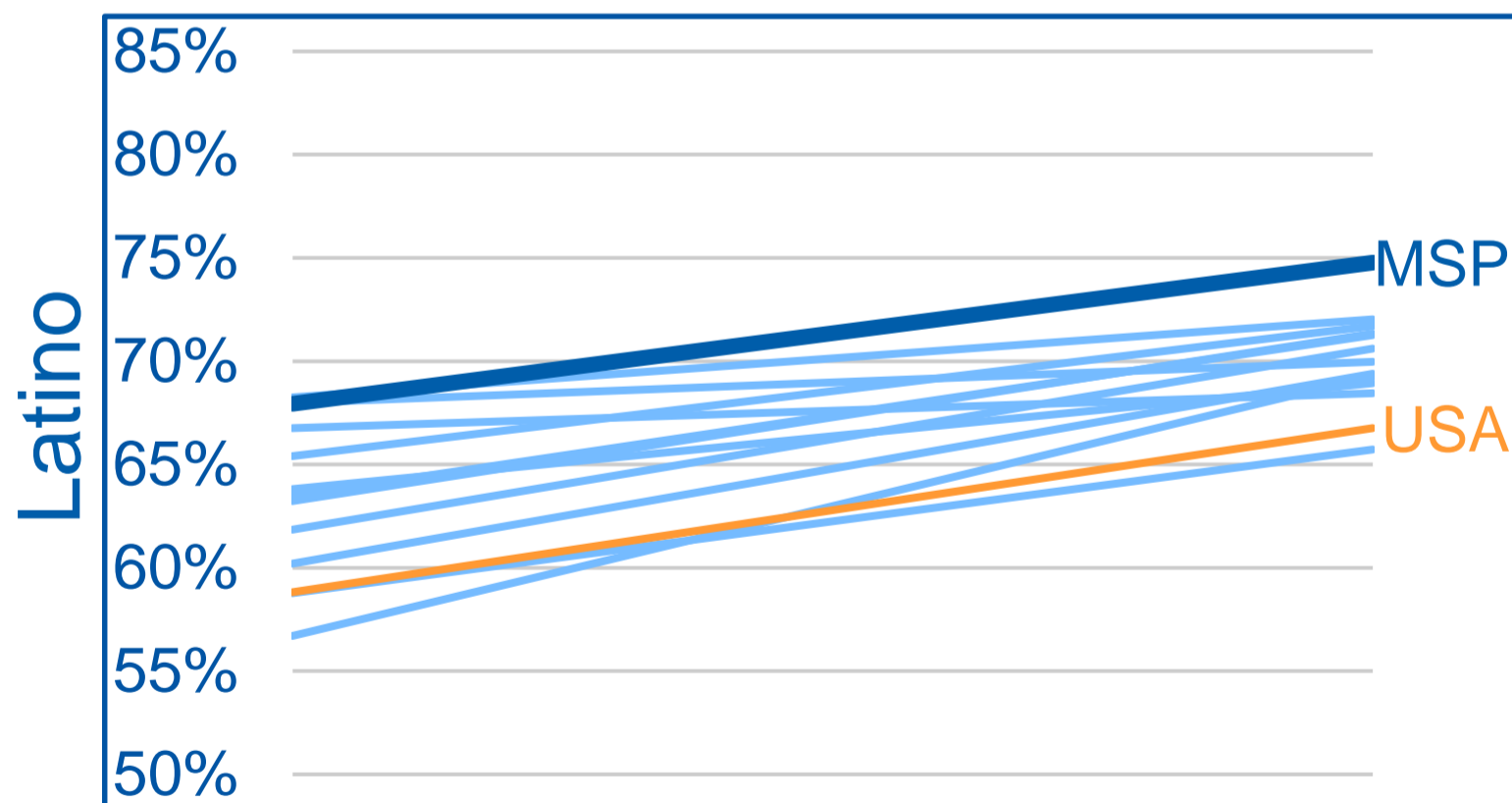
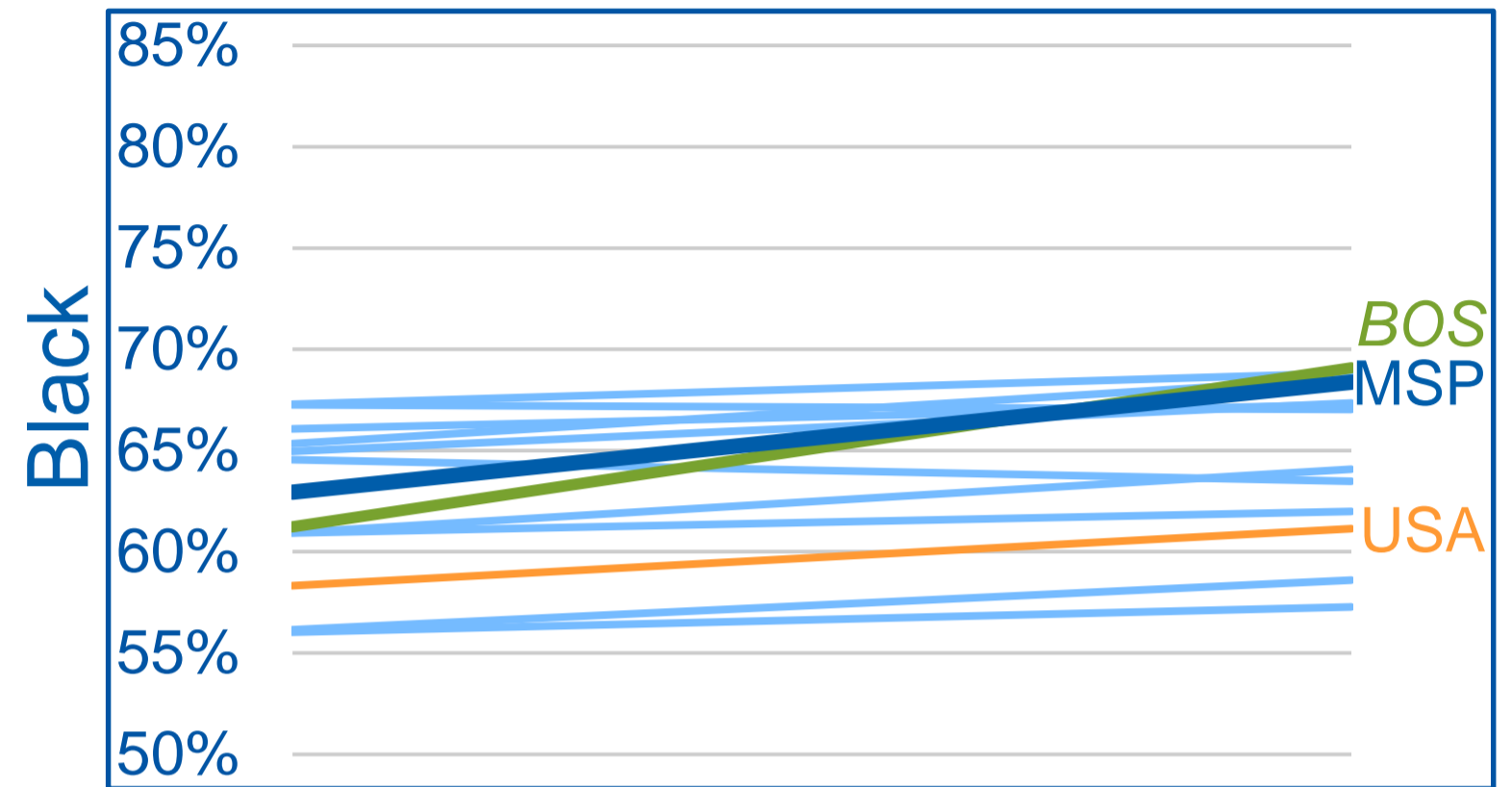
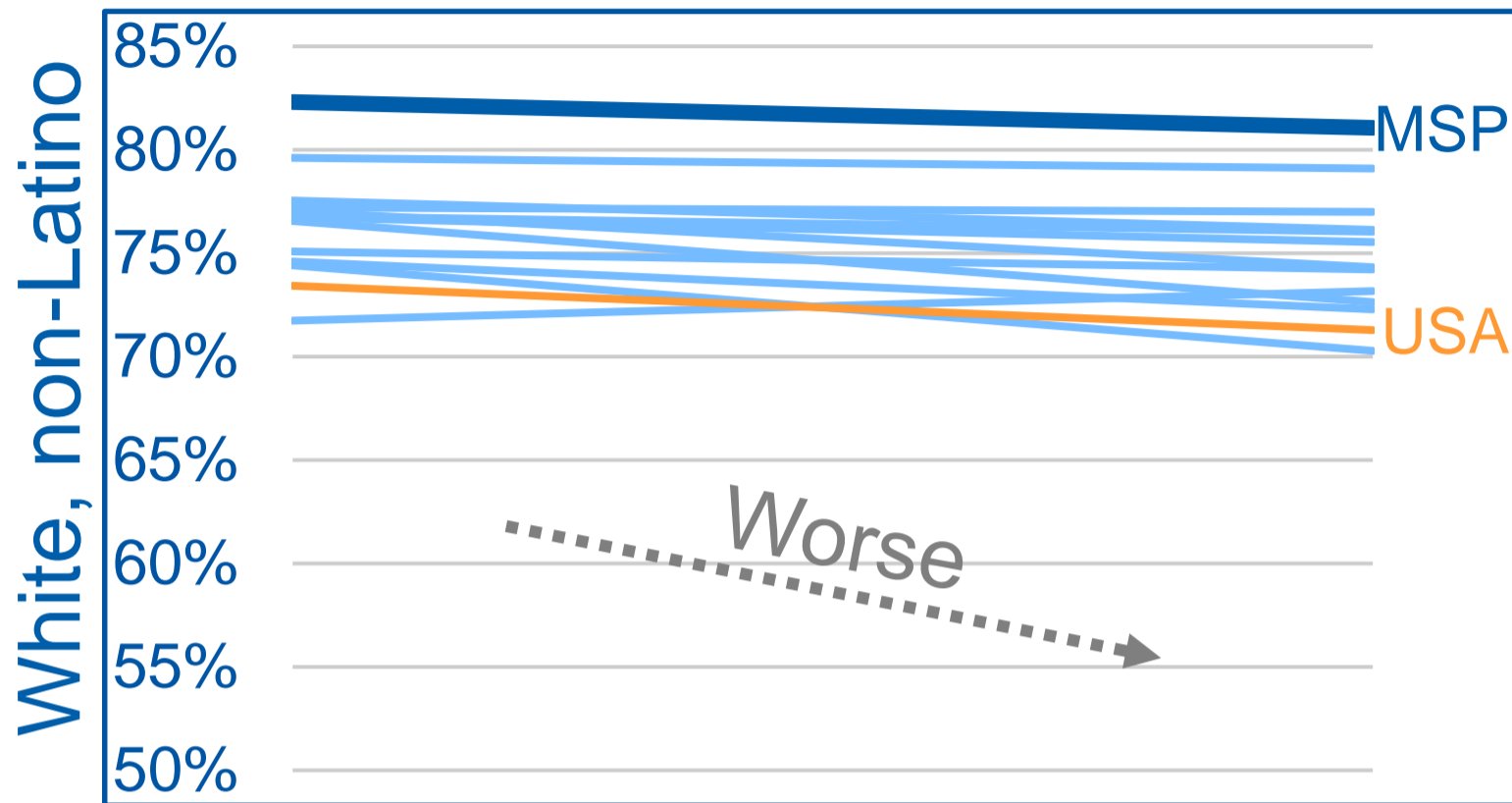
Peer region comparisons

- How have trends looked in peer regions?
 - GREATER MSP peer regions:

Atlanta	Dallas-Fort Worth	Pittsburgh
Austin	Denver	Portland
Boston	MSP	San Francisco
Chicago	Phoenix	Seattle

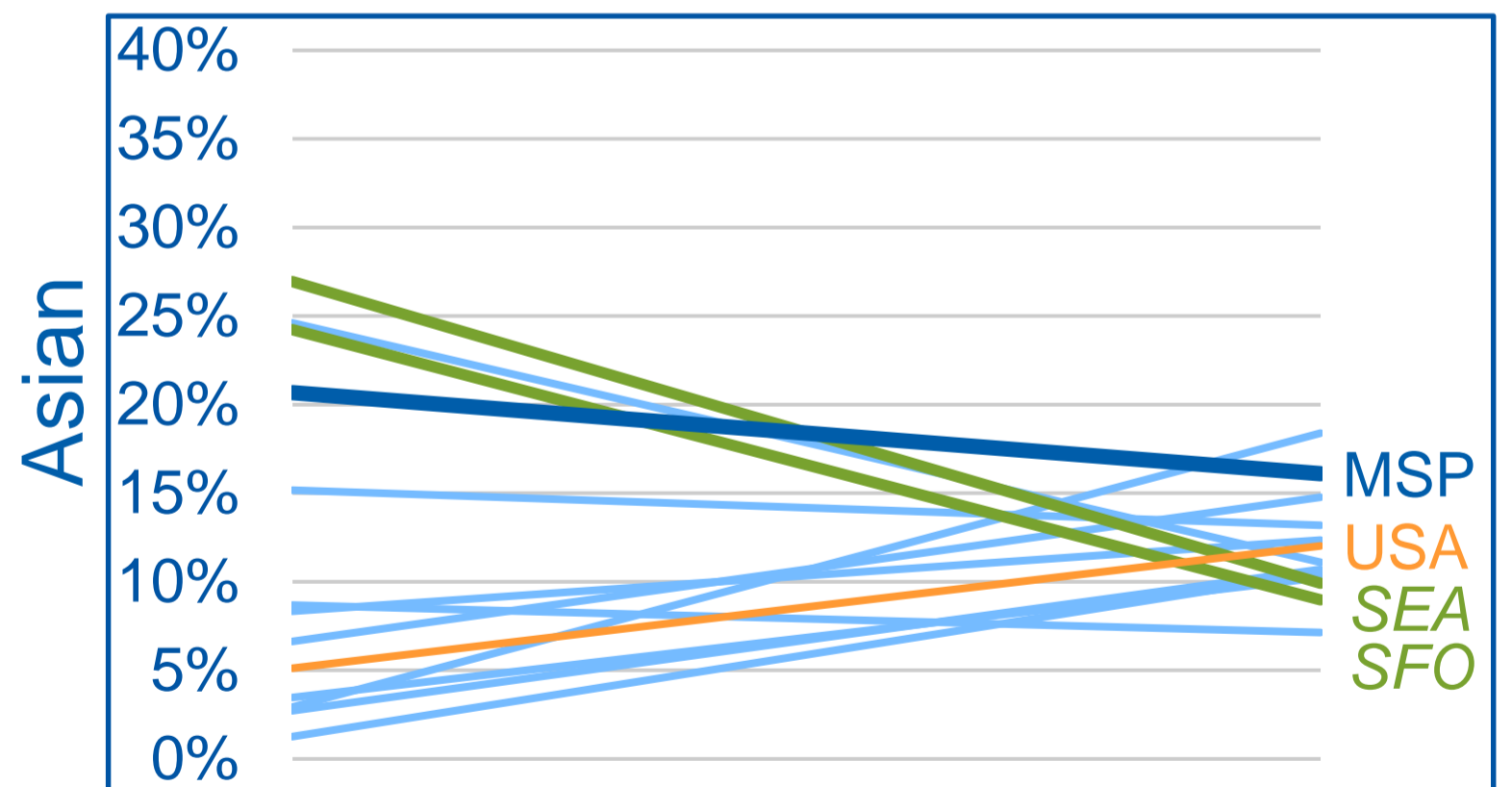
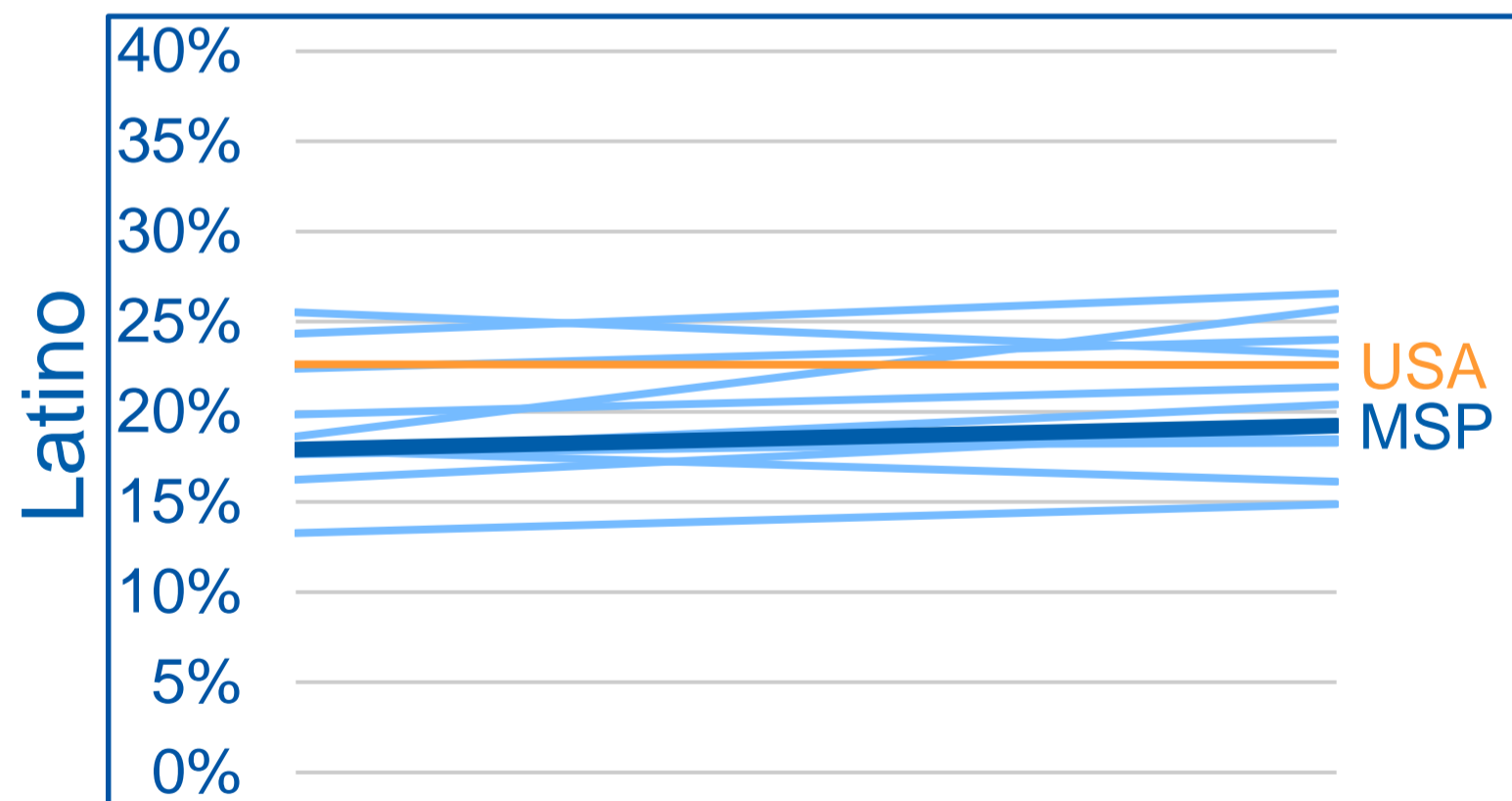
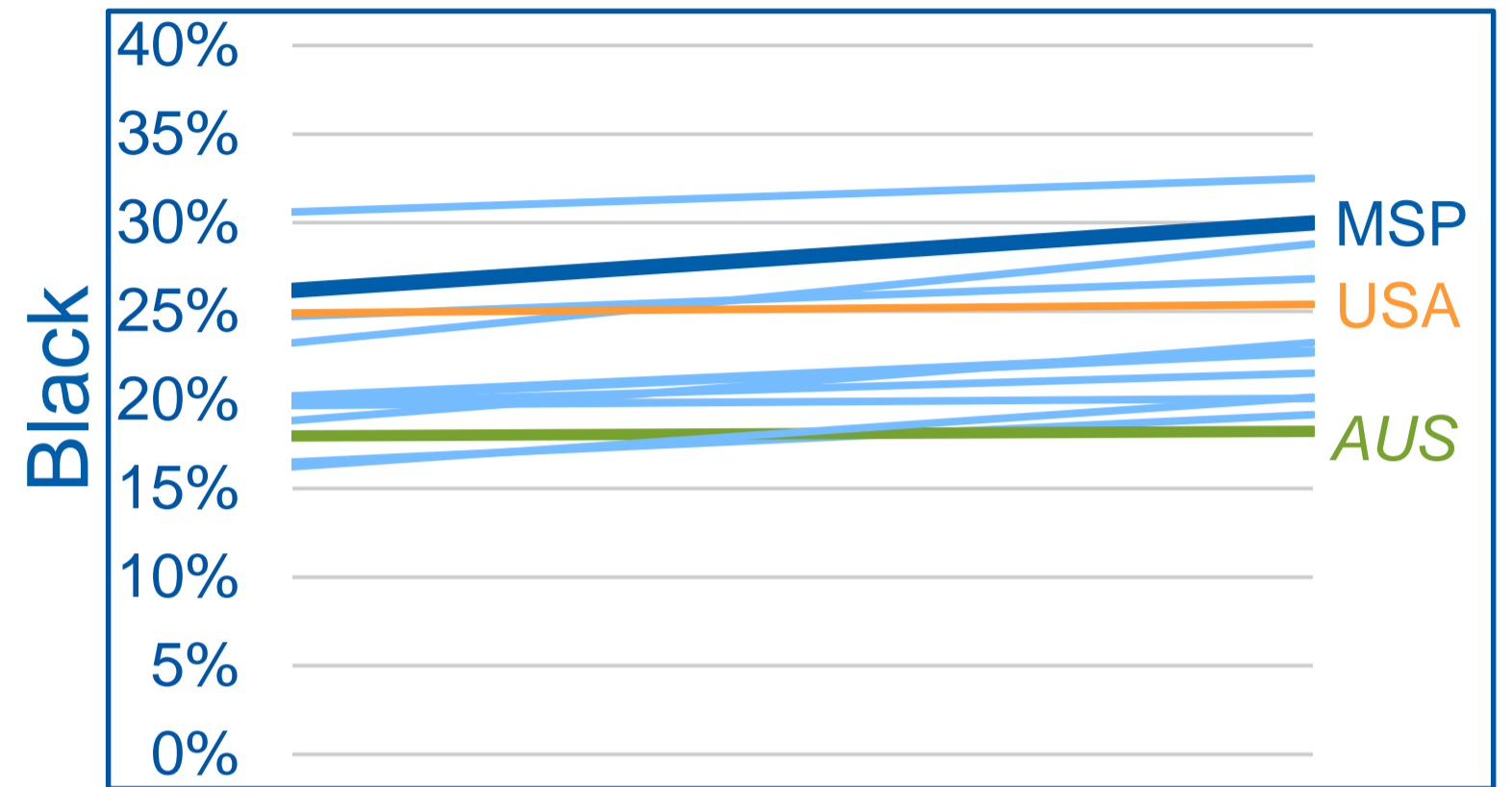
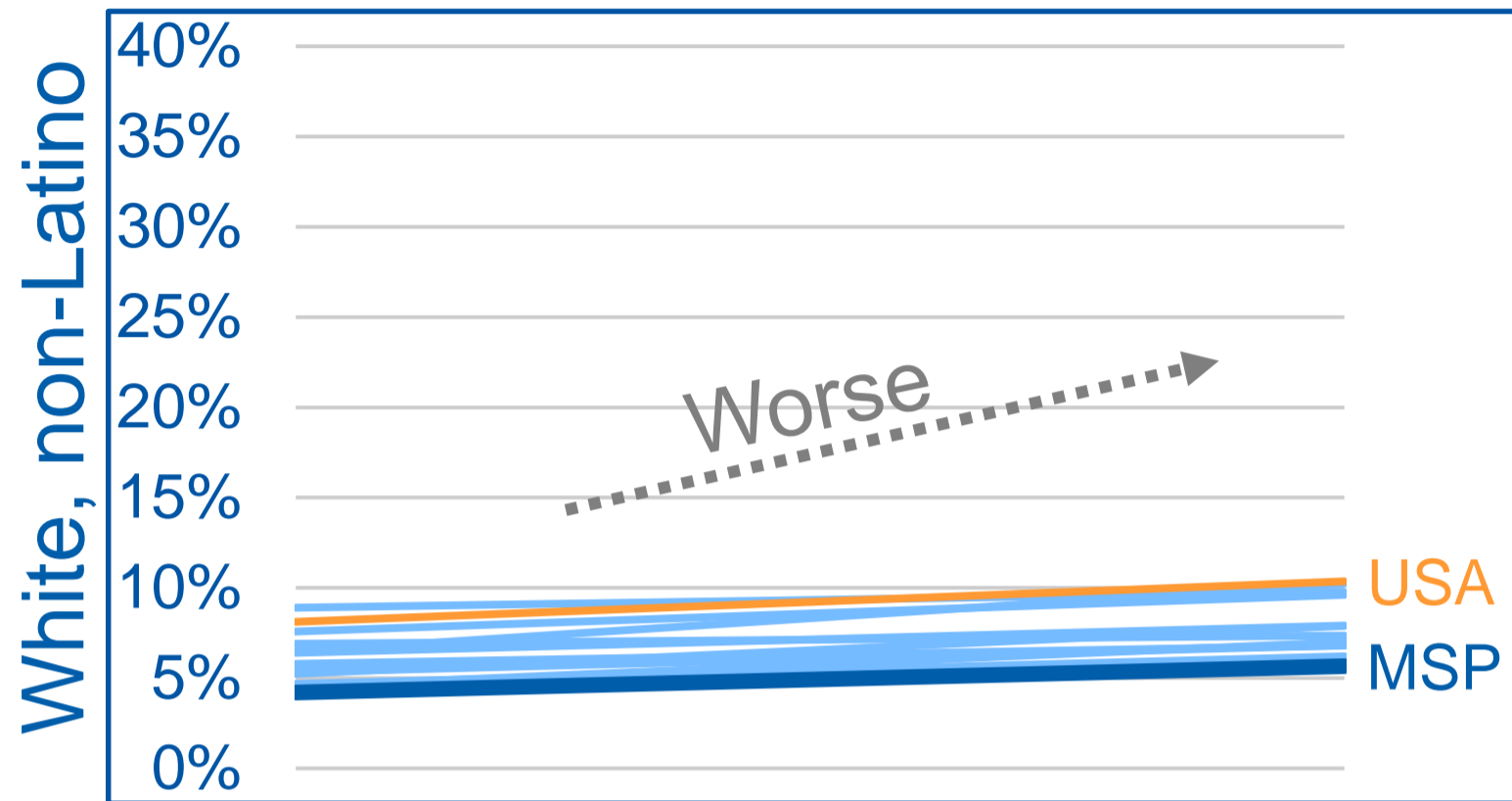
- Change, 2000 to 2015
- Caution: Trends indicate change for the overall population, not necessarily for individuals!
 - Distinct regional histories and demographics can get in the way of apples-to-apples comparisons

Employment rate, 2000 to 2015



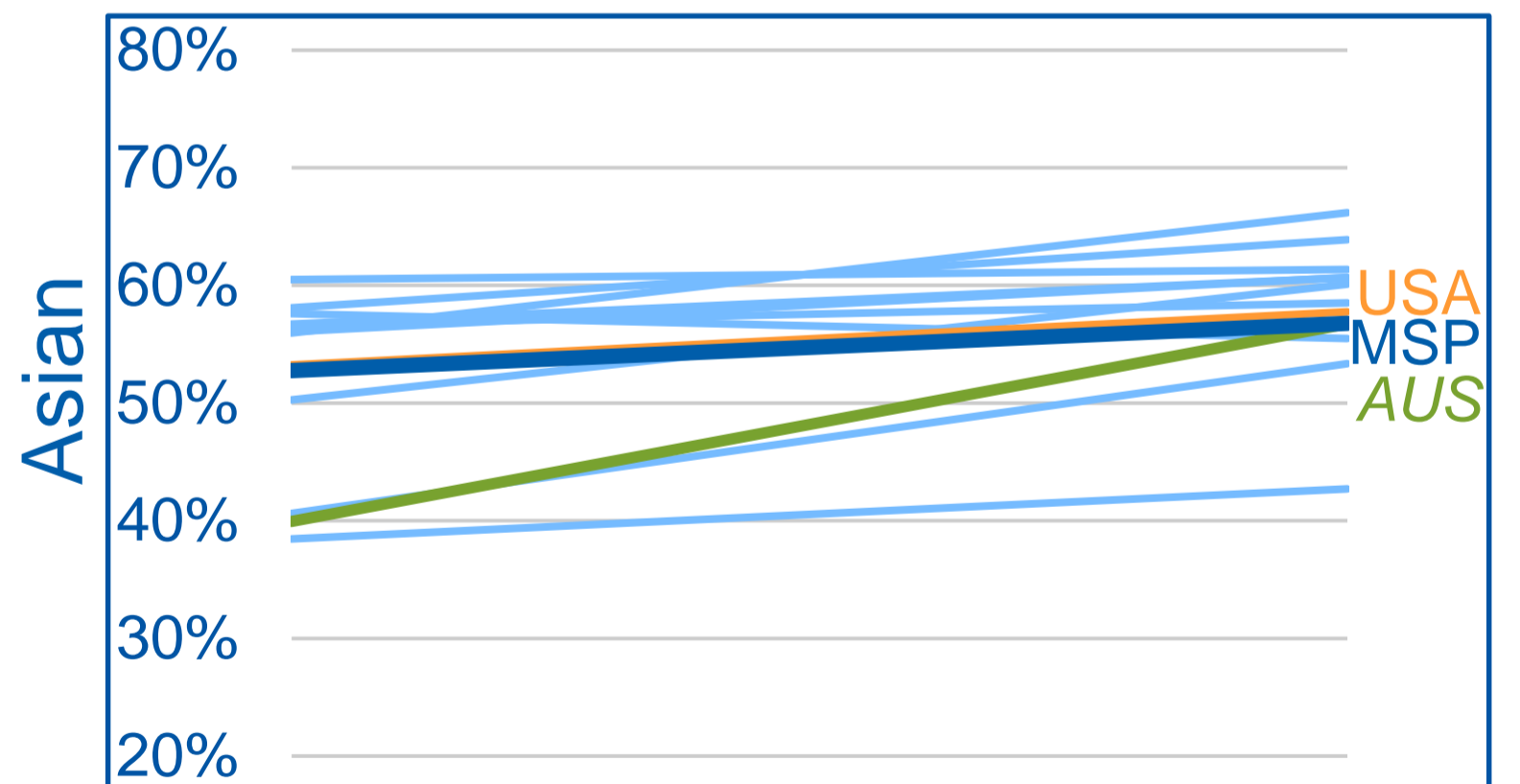
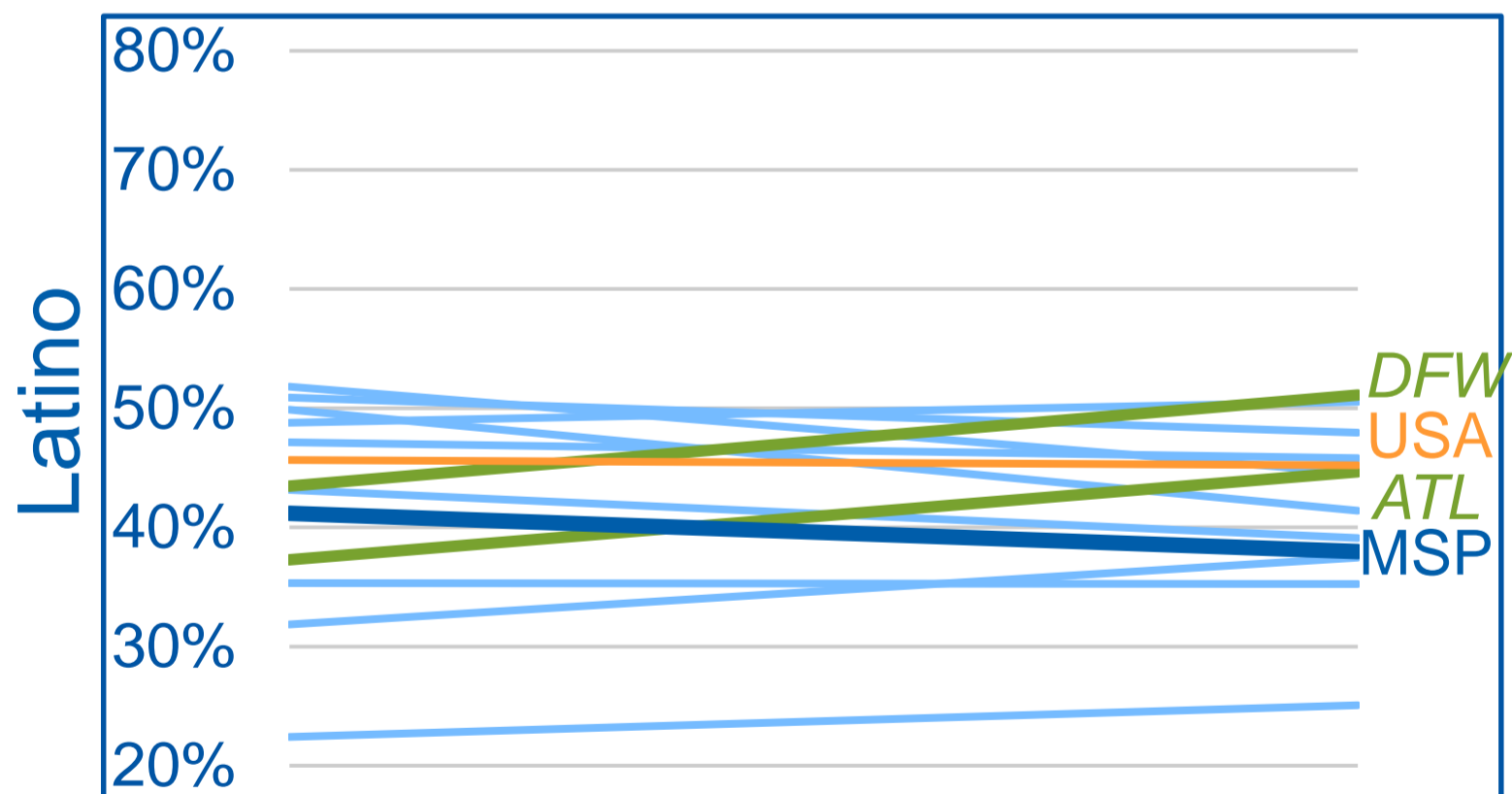
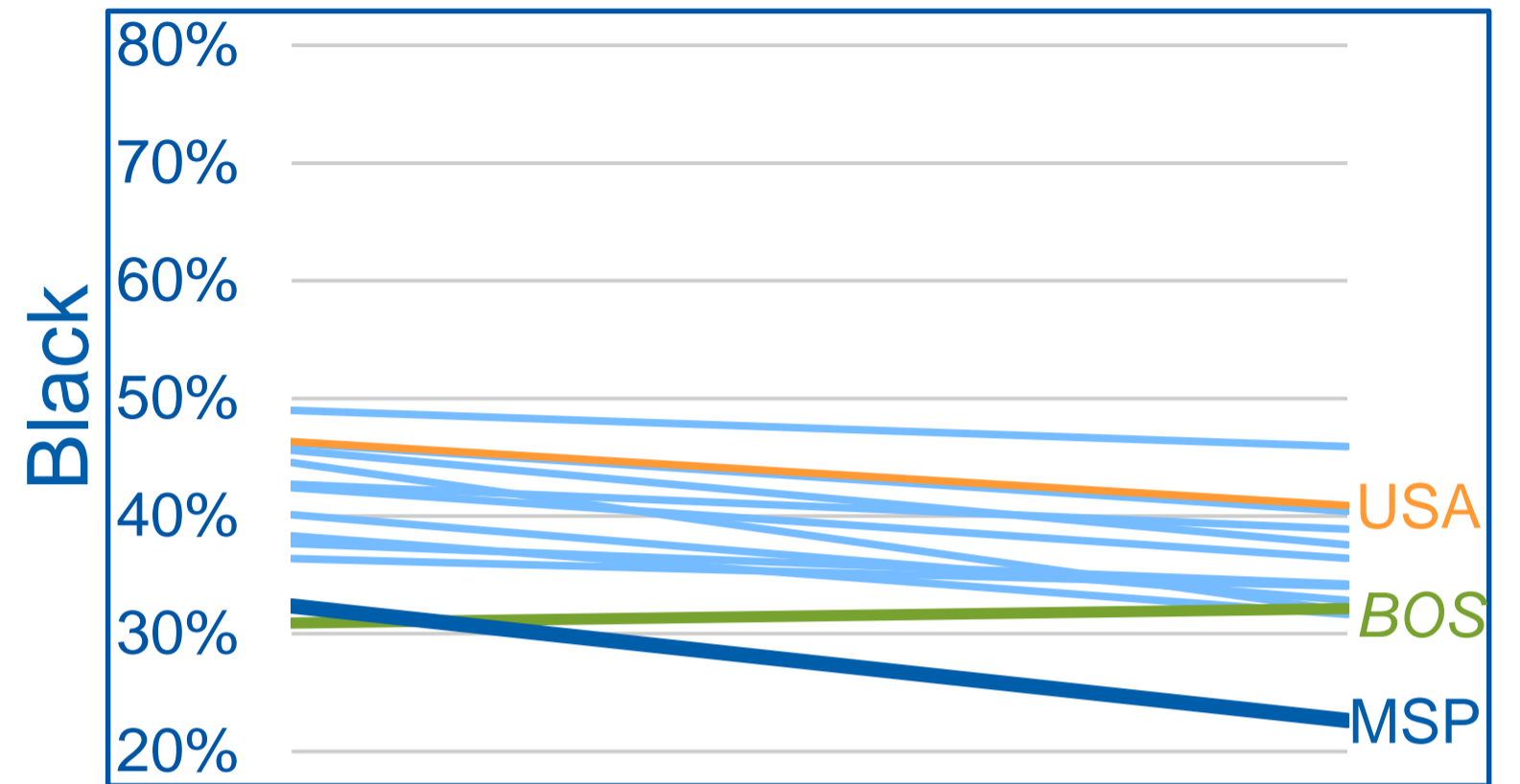
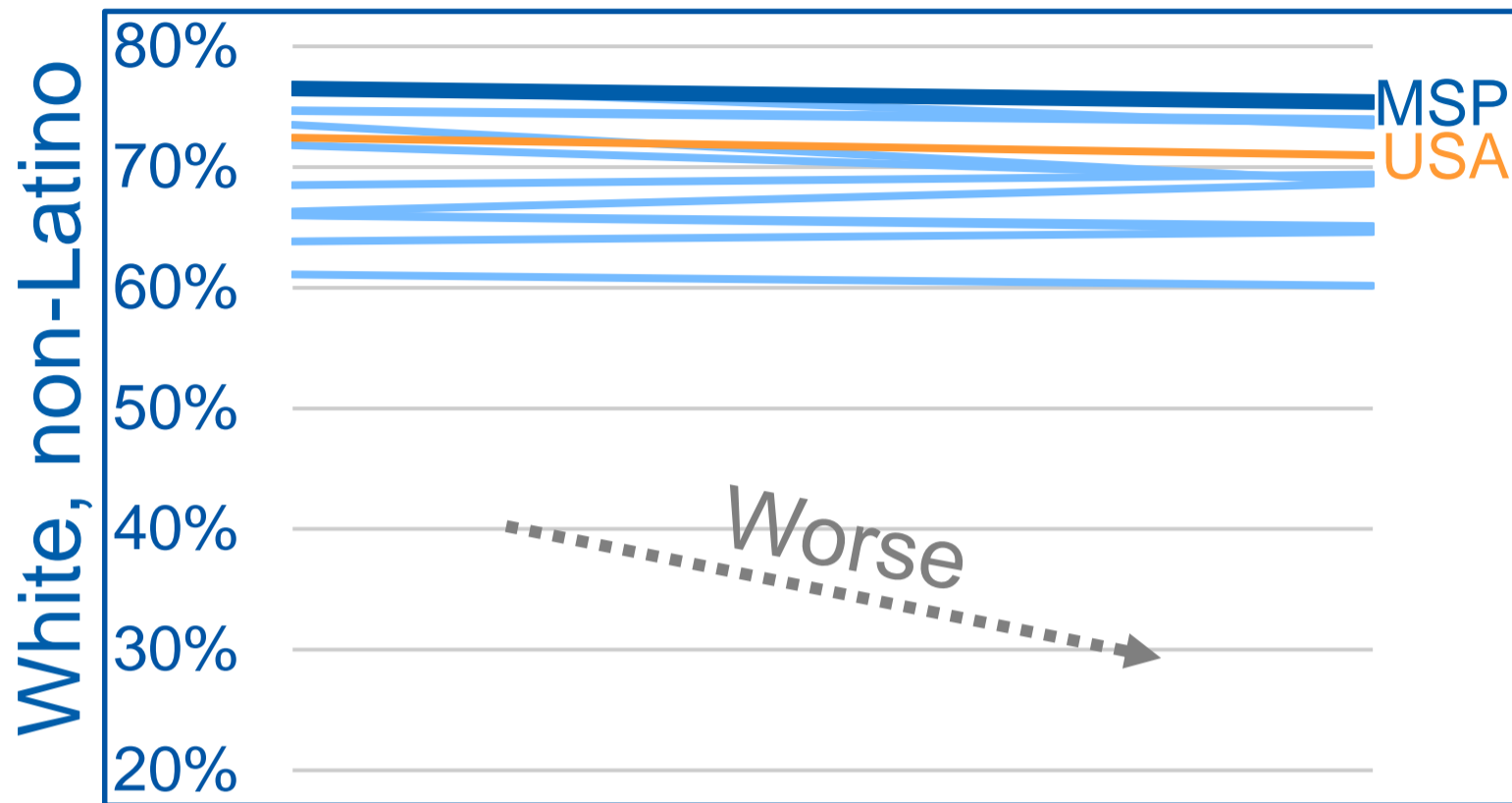
Source: 2000 Census (Summary File 3); American Community Survey, 2015 one-year estimates

Poverty rate, 2000 to 2015



Source: 2000 Census (Summary File 3); American Community Survey, 2015 one-year estimates

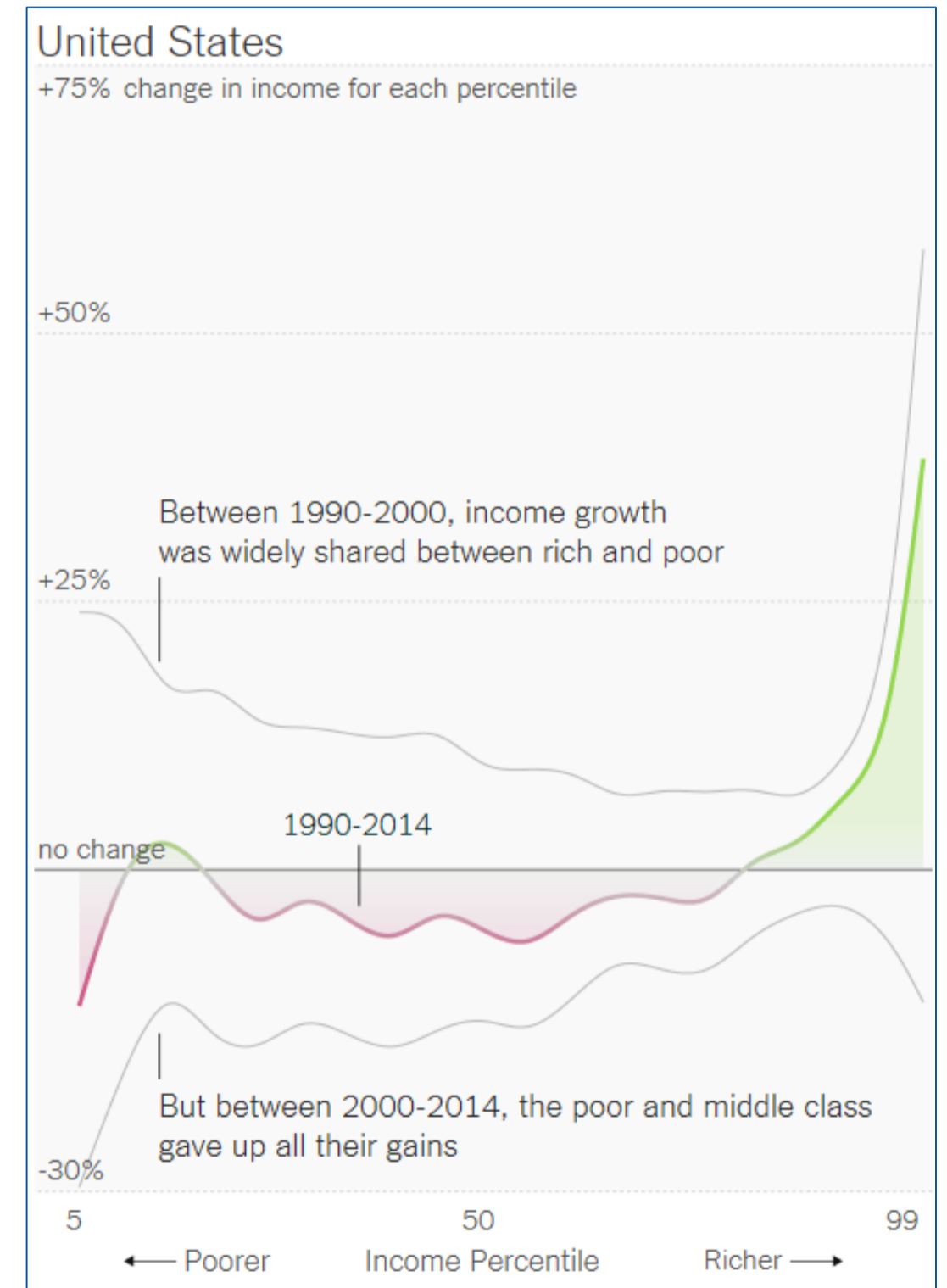
Homeownership %, 2000 to 2015



Source: 2000 Census (Summary File 3); American Community Survey, 2015 one-year estimates

Next steps: Analysis

- Fall: Examination of our changing income distribution and how it varies by race/ethnicity
 - Based on chart from www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/09/06/upshot/up-geo-inequality.html
- December: Update to Areas of Concentrated Poverty
- Spring 2017: Analysis of disparities by ability/disability status



Behind the Curve: Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Twin Cities Metro in 2015

Key findings

Using newly released data from the U.S. Census Bureau, we compare the 16-county Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington metropolitan statistical area (the Twin Cities metro) to other large metros in the U.S. Specifically, we examine three indicators that demonstrate interrelated aspects of “quality of life”—employment, poverty, and homeownership rates by race and ethnicity, noting disparities across groups.

Our focus	What do the 2015 data tell us about the Twin Cities metro's racial and ethnic disparities?	Within the Twin Cities metro, who is faring better or worse in employment, poverty and homeownership?	How does the Twin Cities metro compare to peer metros? Do other metros have similar trends in racial and ethnic disparities?
Our findings	The Twin Cities metro continues to rank highly for its impressive economic profile. However, disparities in employment, poverty, and homeownership between White residents and residents of color persist and are once again the highest in the U.S.	Compared with White residents, Black residents of the Twin Cities metro show the largest gaps in employment, poverty, and homeownership in 2015. American Indian residents also show lower outcomes in employment, poverty, and homeownership.	Since 2000, poverty and homeownership rates for the Twin Cities metro's Black, Latino and Asian residents have not improved as much as they have in some of our 11 peer metros. Recent trends, however, are encouraging, especially for our metro's Black employment rate.

Our metro's economic profile is impressive but not shared by all residents

The Twin Cities metro continues to have an impressive social and economic profile in 2015: overall, nearly four in every five working-age residents are employed, only one in every 20 residents have incomes at or below the federal poverty threshold (\$24,257 for a family of four), and two in every three households own their home (see Figures 5, 8, and 11). In 2015, Twin Cities metro ranked first among the 25 largest metros in the U.S. for high rates of employment and homeownership, and second for our low poverty rate.

When these indicators are calculated by race and ethnicity, however, significant disparities are revealed. In fact, the Twin Cities metro continues to have the highest racial and ethnic disparities in the U.S. between White, non-Latino residents and residents of color in employment, poverty, and homeownership (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1. RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITIES IN THE TWIN CITIES METRO IN 2015

Indicator	White metro residents	Rank among 25 metros (1=best)	Metro residents of color	Rank among 25 metros (1=best)	Disparity Rank among 25 metros (1=largest)
Share of working-age population that is employed	81.1%	1	71.0%	2	1 (tied)
Share of people with incomes at or below poverty	5.7%	2	21.2%	20	1
Share of households who own their home	75.4%	5	37.8%	23	1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2015.

Report available at:

metrocouncil.org/metrostats