

New MetroStats

Missing Opportunities: Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Twin Cities Metro in 2016

10/2/2017

Community Development Committee



What's New

- American Community Survey data released (9/14)
 - 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
- *MetroStats* released – “Missing Opportunities: Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Twin Cities Metro in 2016”

Key findings

- The next chapter in a well-known story
 - 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

How big are our disparities?

	Disparity vs. Whites: Rank among 25 largest metro areas (1 = largest)				
	All people of color	Black	Asian	Latino	American Indian
Employment	1	1	1	2 (tied)	1 (tied)
Poverty	1	1	1	5 (tied)	4
Homeownership	1	1	4	4 (tied)	7 (tied)

Source: American Community Survey, 2016 one-year estimates

Media coverage of disparities

Minn. makes economic gains, but racial disparities persist: 5 census survey takeaways

Minnesotans' incomes are up, but successes remain uneven

New census data show how Twin Cities is recovering from recession

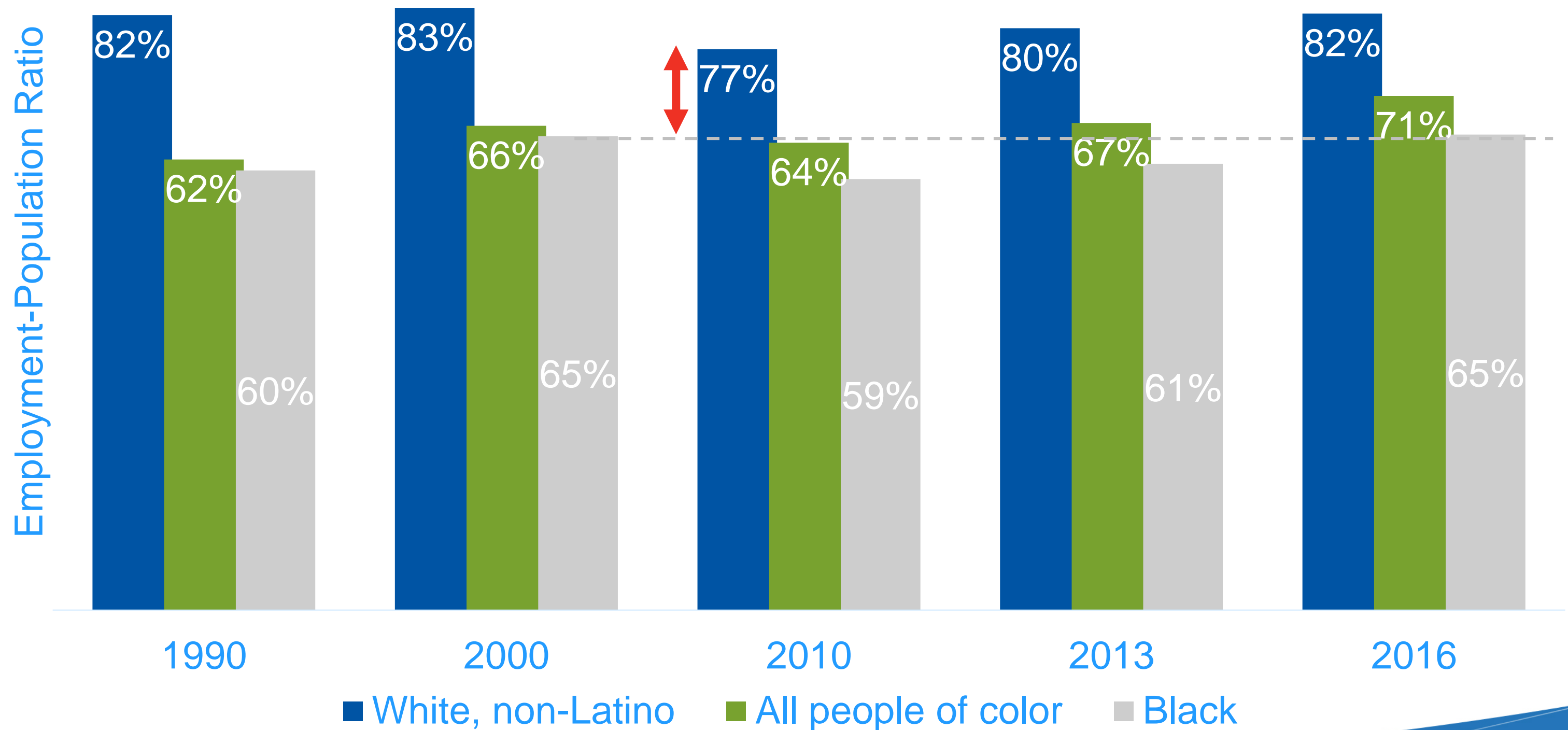
Gains since 2013...

	2013-2016 trend				
	White, non-Latino	Black	Asian	Latino	American Indian
Employment	↑	↑	↑		↑
Poverty	↓	↓		↓	
Homeownership			↑	↑	↑

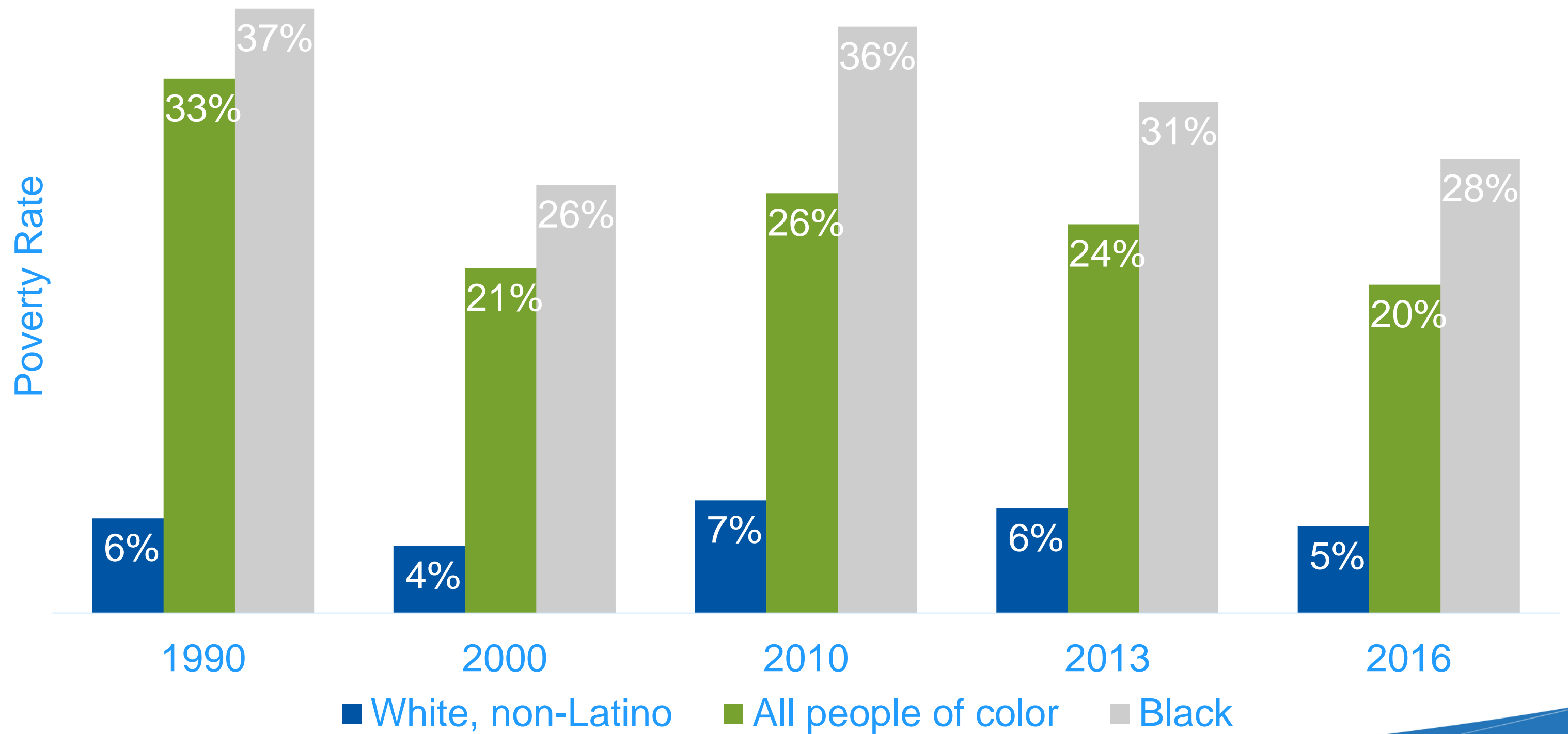
↑ Trend is statistically significant (95% confidence)

↑ Trend is suggestive but needs confirmation with subsequent data releases

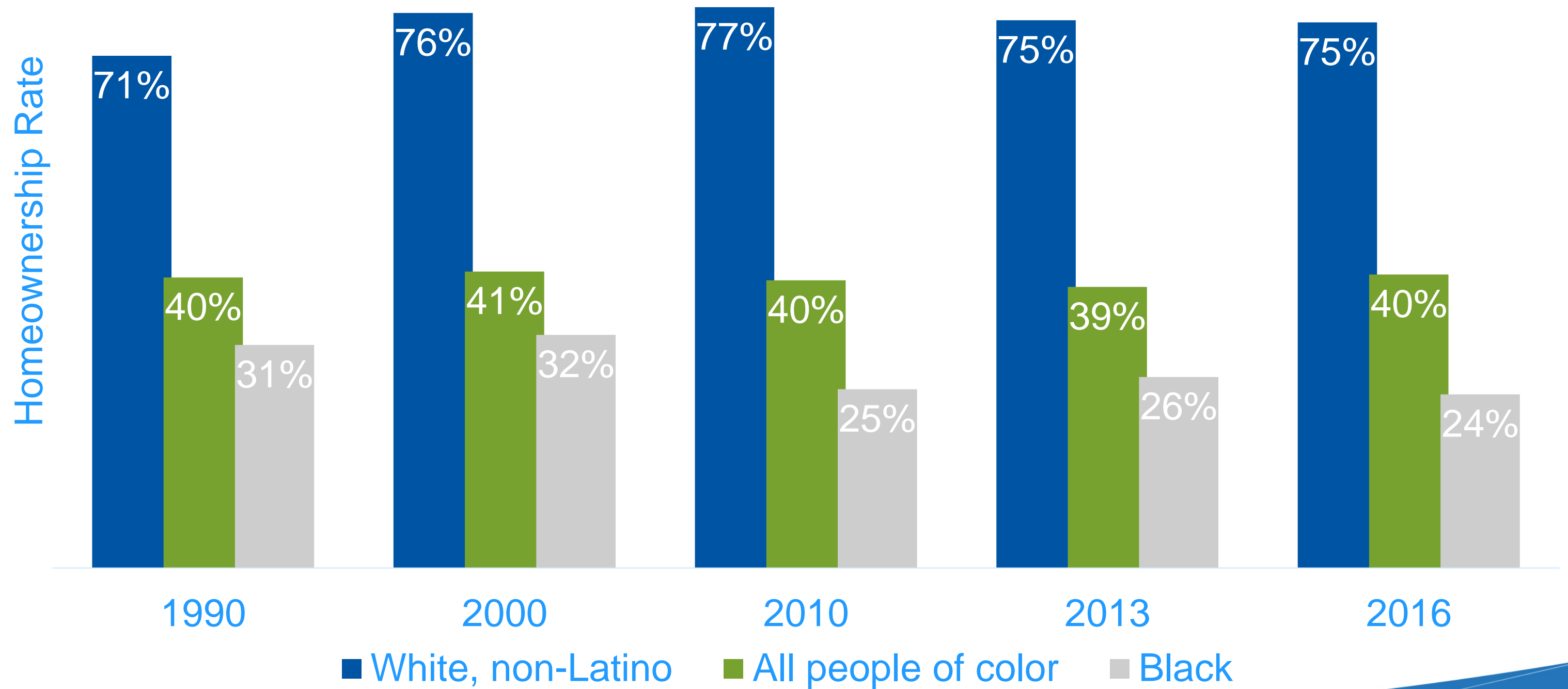
... but only back to 2000 levels



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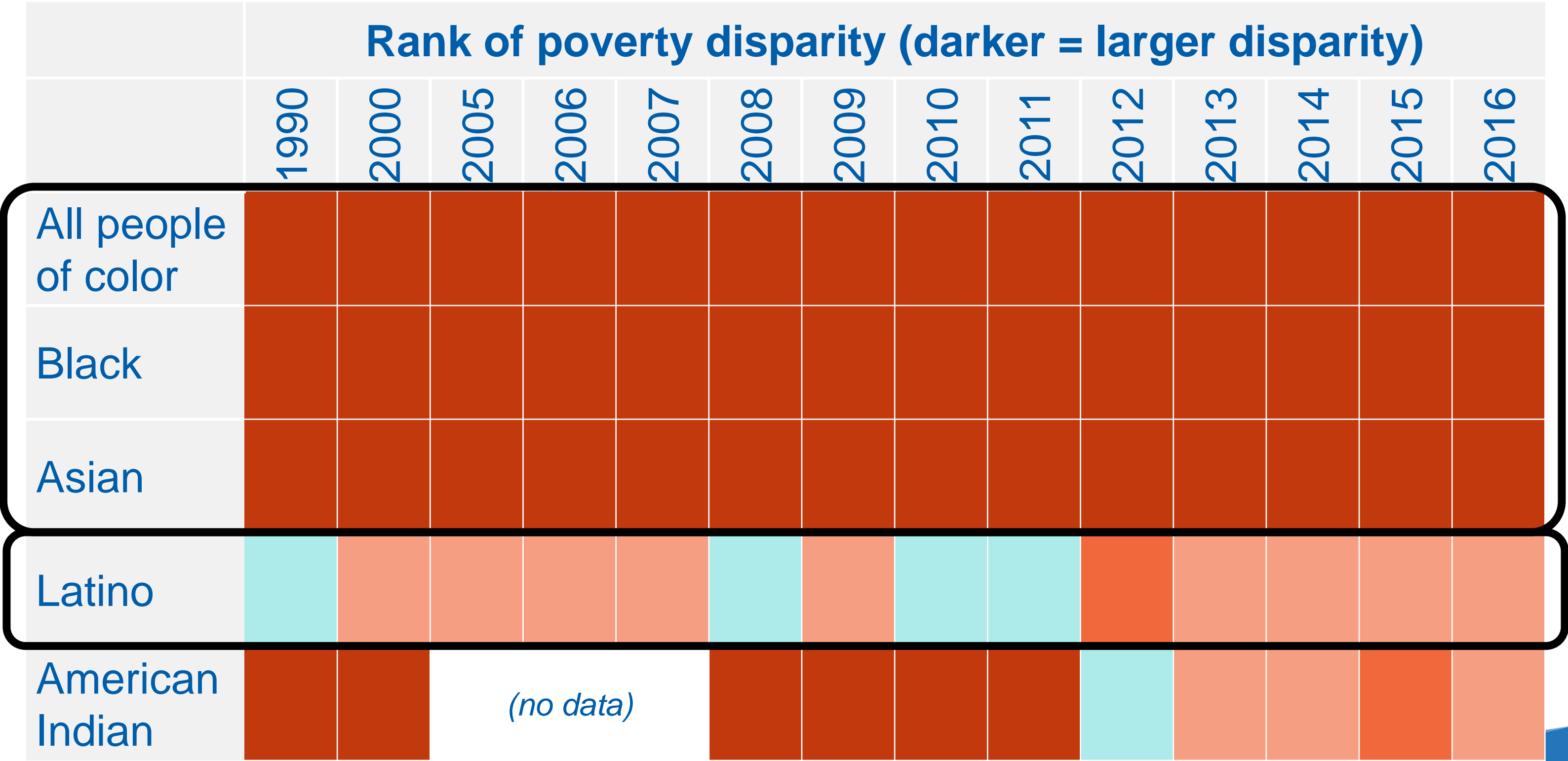
Disparities are persistent

	Rank of employment disparity (darker = larger disparity)													
	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All people of color	#1	#1	#1	#1	#2	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1
Black	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1
Asian	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1
Latino	#2	#2	#5	#2	#2	#2	#2	#5	#2	#2	#1	#2	#2	#1
American Indian	#1	#1	(no data)	(no data)	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1

KEY	#1 (largest disparity)
	#2 (second-largest disparity)
	#3, #4, #5 (rest of top five)
	Not in top five



Disparities are persistent

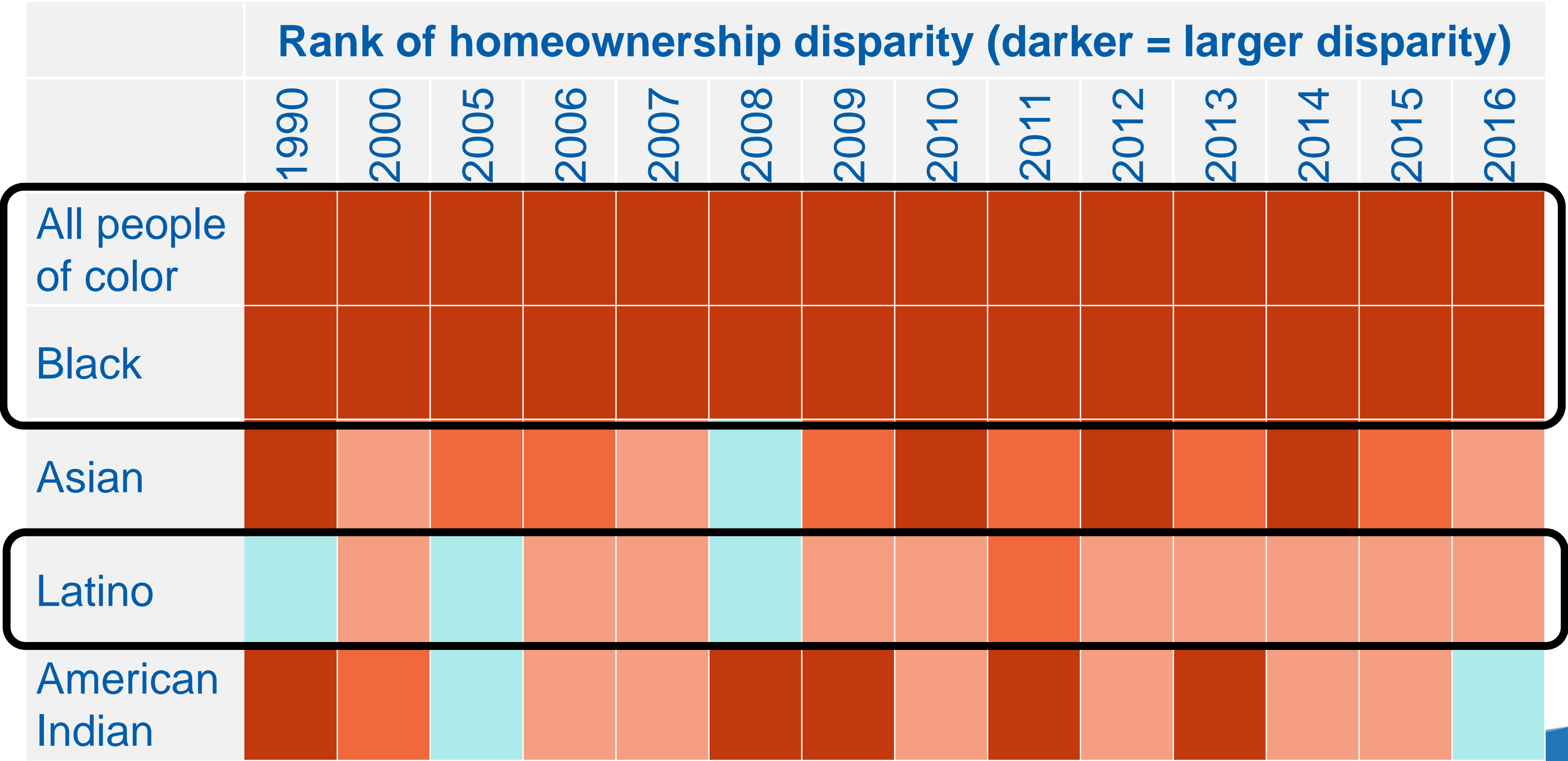


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Context for disparities

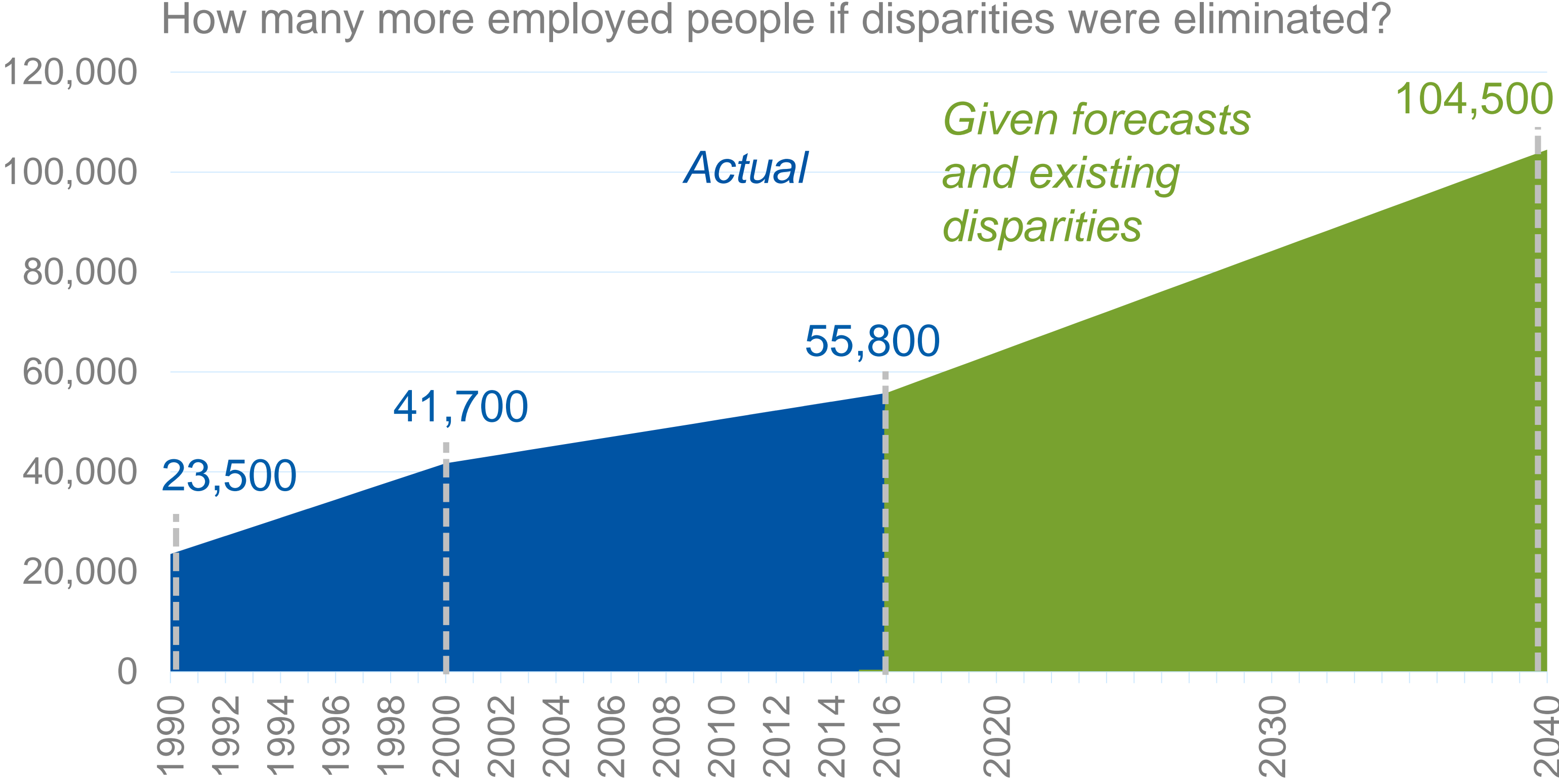
- Disparities are **not** due simply to demographic differences between White residents and residents of color
 - [*Diving Deeper*](#) series (April 2016)
 - [*Behind the Curve*](#) (September 2016)
- Disparities are **not** due simply to the fact that our White residents are doing so well
 - (See next slide)

Context for disparities

	Indicators: Rank among 25 largest metro areas (1 = most positive)				
	All people of color	Black	Asian	Latino	American Indian
Employment	5	14	5	3	8 (tied)
Poverty	21	25	25	4	13
Homeownership	23	25	18	15	13

Source: American Community Survey, 2016 one-year estimates

Effect of reducing disparities



Missing Opportunities: Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Twin Cities Metro in 2016

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. We explore the racial and ethnic disparities within these indicators, noting their duration and the scale at which they've affected opportunities in the Twin Cities region.

Our focus	What do the 2016 data tell us about the Twin Cities metro's racial and ethnic disparities in employment, poverty, and homeownership?	Has the Twin Cities metro's racial and ethnic disparities in employment, poverty, and homeownership always stood out as the nation's largest?	What opportunities lie ahead for the Twin Cities metro if racial and ethnic disparities in employment, poverty, and homeownership are resolved?
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 largest in the U.S.	Yes, mostly. The disparities between White, non-Latinx and residents of color do vary by group, indicator, and year, but for the most part, the metro's racial and ethnic disparities are ranked the largest (or near largest) since 1990.	If racial and ethnic disparities were closed, the gains for the Twin Cities could be substantial, especially considering the demographic shifts expected over the next 30 years. The Twin Cities region does not have to miss these future opportunities.

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 2016. Overall, nearly four in every five working-age residents are employed, only one in every 11 residents have incomes below the federal poverty threshold, and more than two in every three households own their home (Figure 1). When these indicators are calculated by race and ethnicity, however, significant disparities surface: the Twin Cities metro continues to have the largest racial and ethnic disparities in the U.S. between White, non-Latinx residents and residents of color in employment, poverty, and homeownership rates.

FIGURE 1. RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITIES IN THE TWIN CITIES METRO IN 2016

Indicator	All metro residents		White metro residents		Disparity	
	Share	Rank among 25 metros (1=best)	Share	Rank among 25 metros (1=best)	Rank among 25 metros (1=largest)	Rank among 25 metros (1=largest)
Share of working-age population that is employed	79.6%	1	81.8%	5	5	1
Share of people with incomes below poverty	8.8%	2	5.3%	21	21	1
Share of households who own their home	69.2%	5 (tied)	75.1%	23	23	1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2016.

Report available at:

metro council.org/metrostats

Upcoming Research presentations

- October 16: Portrait of our residents with disabilities
- November:
 - Affordable Housing Construction in 2016
 - Housing Performance Scores