

## Key Findings

- Overall, the Twin Cities metro has some of the highest rates of educational attainment, homeownership and employment in the U.S.
- Among the 25 most populous metro areas, the Twin Cities metro has the largest—or among the largest—disparities between persons of color and white, non-Latinos in poverty rates, homeownership, employment and educational attainment.
- The Twin Cities metro’s disparities between African Americans and white, non-Latinos in educational attainment, employment, poverty rates and homeownership are the largest among the top 25 metros.
- Within the Twin Cities metro, the largest disparities are in 1) poverty rates and homeownership between African Americans and white, non-Latinos, 2) educational attainment and per capita income between Latinos and white, non-Latinos and 3) employment between both Latinos and Native Americans and white, non-Latinos.

## About us

The Regional Policy and Research team at Metropolitan Council wrote this issue of *MetroStats*. We serve the Twin Cities region—and your community—by providing technical assistance, by offering data and reports about demographic trends and development patterns, and by exploring regional issues that matter.

For more information, please contact us at [research@metc.state.mn.us](mailto:research@metc.state.mn.us).

## The Twin Cities metro continues to have an impressive social and economic profile

Newly released data from U.S. Census Bureau show that the 16-county Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington metropolitan statistical area (the Twin Cities metro) continues to have an impressive social and economic profile. The five indicators discussed in this report—education, employment, poverty rate, income and homeownership—demonstrate interrelated aspects of “quality of life.”

Ninety-three percent of our metro area’s adults have a high school diploma or equivalent, 78% 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 the U.S. Further, nearly nine in every ten residents of the Twin Cities metro have family incomes at or above the federal poverty threshold—\$24,230 for a family of four in 2014. Ours is the second lowest poverty rate of large metropolitan areas in the U.S., after Washington D.C. (Appendix B-3). While the Twin Cities metro’s per capita income is lower than metropolitan areas like Boston, New York and San Francisco, it is higher than Denver and Portland, two metros often compared to the Twin Cities.

**Figure 1. How the Twin Cities metro compares to other metropolitan areas on selected indicators in 2014**

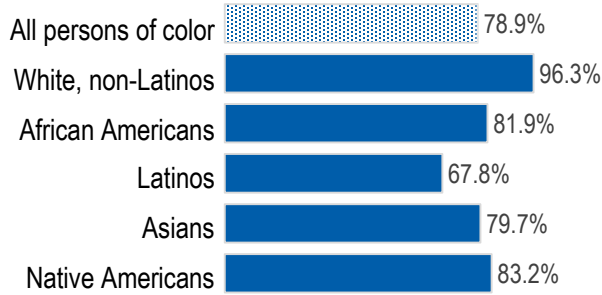
	16-county Twin Cities metro <sup>1</sup>	Rank among 25 largest metro areas (1=highest)
Percentage of population age 25+ with a high school diploma or equivalent	93.2%	1
Percentage of civilian working-age population (age 16-64) that is employed	78.0%	1
Percentage of individuals with income at or above the federal poverty threshold	89.7%	2
Per capita income (2014 dollars)	\$35,652	6
Percentage of householders who own their homes	69.9%	1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014.

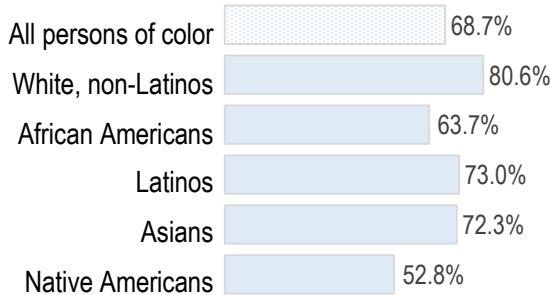
<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for a map of the 16-county Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area (the Twin Cities metro).

Figure 2. Selected indicators by race and ethnicity for the Twin Cities metro, 2014

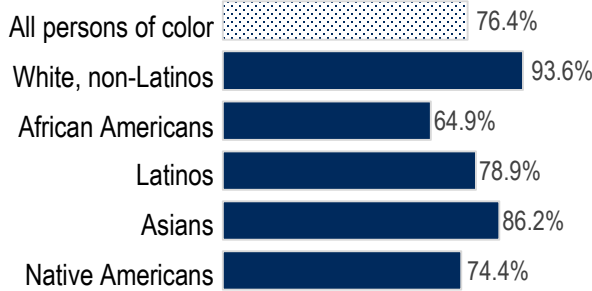
**Percentage of population age 25+ with a high school diploma or equivalent**



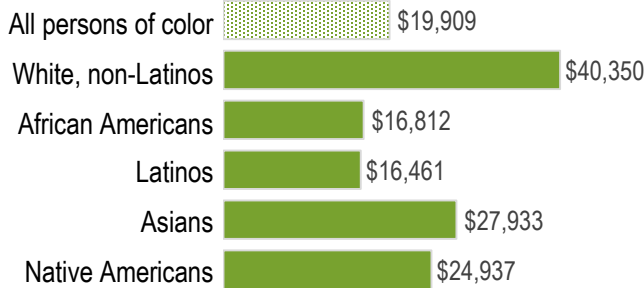
**Percentage of the civilian working-age population (ages 16-64) that is employed**



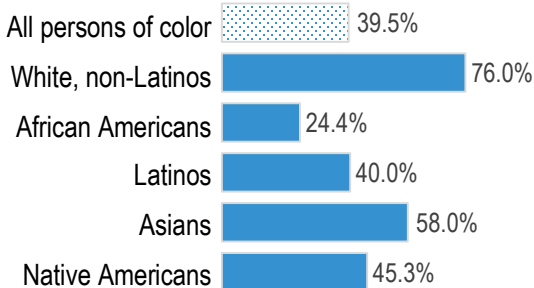
**Percentage of individuals with income at or above the federal poverty threshold**



**Per capita income (2014 dollars)**



**Percentage of householders who own their homes**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014.

**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 rank as follows:

- Poverty rate (largest disparity among large metros)
- Homeownership (largest)
- Employment (2<sup>nd</sup> largest, tied with Philadelphia)
- Educational attainment (4<sup>th</sup> largest, tied with San Diego)
- Per capita income (8<sup>th</sup> largest)

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 data, and will be the subject of a future issue of *MetroStats*.

## Racial and ethnic disparities within the Twin Cities Metro vary

Looking more closely at each indicator shows further variation across communities of color and white, non-Latinos living in the Twin Cities metro. Key findings from Figure 2:

- Latinos show the lowest level of educational attainment.
- Native Americans and African Americans show the lowest employment rates.
- African Americans show the highest poverty rate of any racial or ethnic group.
- The per capita income for white, non-Latinos is nearly 2.5 times that of African Americans and Latinos.
- About three in every four white, non-Latino households own their home compared with only one in every four African American households.

These disparities have a cascading impact on communities of color: education influences employment opportunities which, in turn, affects income and potential homeownership, all of which affects the potential to build wealth and intergenerational opportunities. The 2014 data show racial and ethnic disparities are as much a part of the Twin Cities metro's profile as our high overall rankings.

## Related issues of MetroStats

Learn more about the demographics and socioeconomic profile of the seven-county Twin Cities region:

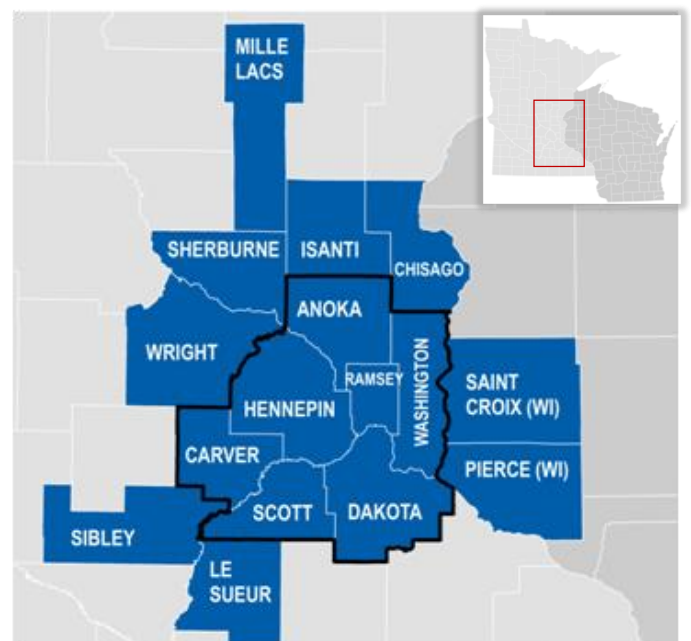
- [Growing Racial and Ethnic Diversity in the Twin Cities Region Today \(October 2014\)](#)
- [New Americans Living in the Twin Cities Region Today \(December 2014\)](#)
- [Areas of Concentrated Poverty in the Twin Cities Region \(June 2015\)](#)

## Appendix A: Minneapolis-St. 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. Of all residents living in the Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI metropolitan statistical area, the vast majority (85%) live in the seven-county Twin Cities region.

The 2014 American Community Survey uses the metropolitan statistical areas defined in 2013. Under this definition, the Minneapolis-St. 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 outside 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).

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



## Appendix B-1: Percentage of population age 25+ with high school diploma or equivalent, 2014

	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	88.3%	92.1%	83.9%	88.7%	63.1%	85.7%	78.3%
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	90.3%	92.9%	86.2%	87.0%	73.7%	89.7%	N/A
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	90.8%	94.5%	79.0%	83.9%	68.7%	84.3%	79.3%
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	93.0%	93.6%	87.8%	88.8%	83.1%	84.4%	N/A
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	87.5%	94.4%	77.7%	85.9%	64.4%	91.1%	76.1%
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	84.3%	94.5%	72.4%	89.1%	56.0%	86.9%	79.4%
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	89.7%	96.0%	74.6%	89.6%	66.3%	84.6%	82.8%
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	89.1%	91.3%	83.8%	84.8%	69.2%	89.7%	84.5%
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	82.0%	94.4%	72.7%	89.6%	59.4%	86.4%	75.2%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	79.1%	95.0%	70.6%	89.7%	58.6%	87.8%	67.9%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	84.9%	93.9%	80.0%	80.0%	79.2%	87.3%	73.3%
<b>Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI</b>	<b>93.2%</b>	<b>96.3%</b>	<b>78.9%</b>	<b>81.9%</b>	<b>67.8%</b>	<b>79.7%</b>	<b>83.2%</b>
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	85.6%	93.5%	77.5%	84.3%	68.8%	82.9%	70.3%
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	89.5%	93.4%	81.6%	86.1%	65.7%	82.8%	75.6%
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	86.6%	94.8%	71.7%	89.6%	63.7%	87.1%	79.5%
Pittsburgh, PA	88.1%	91.6%	80.9%	87.1%	61.1%	85.6%	75.8%
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	91.0%	94.1%	78.8%	87.5%	66.3%	87.3%	80.5%
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	79.7%	92.3%	71.0%	90.2%	63.7%	88.7%	80.6%
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	84.0%	95.4%	76.5%	91.2%	73.5%	89.1%	71.2%
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	86.6%	95.8%	76.6%	89.9%	67.1%	89.4%	79.5%
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	88.1%	96.5%	81.3%	90.2%	67.8%	87.0%	76.6%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	91.8%	95.3%	83.6%	86.9%	71.5%	86.4%	83.6%
St. Louis, MO-IL	91.0%	92.5%	85.6%	85.2%	82.3%	87.7%	N/A
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	88.2%	91.2%	81.1%	85.0%	76.8%	84.0%	86.4%
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	90.2%	96.3%	84.2%	90.8%	64.7%	90.7%	82.1%
<b>Rank of Twin Cities metro's residents (1=highest)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Tied-2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>Tied-11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Rank of Twin Cities metro's disparities relative to white, non-Latinos (1=highest)</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>Tied-4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>
United States	86.9%	92.0%	76.8%	84.4%	65.3%	86.3%	79.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014.

Notes: These numbers are estimated from a sample of households, so margins of error exist around the estimates. Differences across metropolitan areas, and differences across racial/ethnic groups within metropolitan areas, may not be statistically meaningful. For more information, please contact Regional Policy and Research at [research@metc.state.mn.us](mailto:research@metc.state.mn.us). Disparities are measured with the ratio of the odds of having a high school diploma; see Appendix A of Choice, Place and Opportunity: An Equity Assessment of the Twin Cities region ([PDF](#)) for a more detailed methodology.

## Appendix B-2: Percentage of civilians age 16 to 64 who are employed, 2014

	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	68.3%	71.0%	65.8%	64.2%	70.5%	68.5%	N/A
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	71.4%	75.7%	65.3%	63.0%	74.7%	71.0%	N/A
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	73.7%	76.4%	66.8%	66.8%	65.9%	67.6%	N/A
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	70.7%	72.8%	57.8%	55.0%	66.8%	64.9%	N/A
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	69.7%	74.9%	63.6%	55.8%	68.0%	70.1%	67.0%
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	71.3%	74.2%	68.7%	66.7%	69.6%	70.4%	66.4%
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	75.5%	78.0%	70.8%	69.2%	71.5%	70.8%	66.4%
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	66.4%	70.5%	58.0%	55.3%	65.6%	67.3%	58.0%
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	69.6%	71.6%	68.4%	67.3%	69.0%	69.5%	65.5%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	67.1%	70.8%	65.5%	58.6%	66.1%	67.6%	65.2%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	68.6%	70.4%	67.8%	63.1%	70.1%	69.1%	53.3%
<b>Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI</b>	<b>78.0%</b>	<b>80.6%</b>	<b>68.7%</b>	<b>63.7%</b>	<b>73.0%</b>	<b>72.3%</b>	<b>52.8%</b>
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	68.7%	72.5%	65.4%	62.4%	66.3%	67.7%	64.1%
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	68.9%	73.9%	60.4%	57.7%	60.0%	67.7%	50.2%
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	67.0%	69.9%	63.1%	61.6%	63.4%	66.9%	54.0%
Pittsburgh, PA	70.1%	71.7%	67.4%	66.0%	70.5%	72.1%	N/A
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	70.5%	71.7%	66.7%	58.6%	70.1%	68.9%	59.8%
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	60.1%	62.3%	59.0%	51.7%	60.1%	62.4%	43.6%
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	68.0%	70.5%	66.7%	66.0%	67.0%	66.1%	54.3%
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	67.5%	70.0%	65.3%	62.2%	64.9%	69.0%	53.9%
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	71.6%	75.0%	69.2%	57.8%	70.6%	72.4%	60.2%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	71.8%	73.8%	68.0%	66.2%	71.1%	68.7%	58.9%
St. Louis, MO-IL	70.3%	73.4%	61.5%	59.3%	68.4%	70.8%	N/A
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	67.0%	68.0%	65.4%	62.8%	67.8%	65.2%	N/A
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	74.5%	77.4%	72.0%	69.4%	76.7%	72.3%	67.6%
<b>Rank of Twin Cities metro's residents (1=highest)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Tied-4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Tied-2</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Rank of Twin Cities metro's disparities relative to white, non-Latinos (1=highest)</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
United States	68.0%	70.7%	63.7%	59.7%	66.0%	67.9%	54.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014.

Notes: These numbers are estimated from a sample of households, so margins of error exist around the estimates. Differences across metropolitan areas, and differences across racial/ethnic groups within metropolitan areas, may not be statistically meaningful. For more information, please contact Regional Policy and Research at [research@metc.state.mn.us](mailto:research@metc.state.mn.us). Disparities are measured with the ratio of the odds of employment; see Appendix A see Appendix A of Choice, Place and Opportunity: An Equity Assessment of the Twin Cities region ([PDF](#)) for a more detailed methodology.

## Appendix B-3: Percentage of people with family incomes at or above poverty threshold, 2014

	All residents	White, non-Latino	All people of color	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native American
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	84.5%	91.0%	78.2%	78.3%	71.5%	89.7%	69.9%
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	88.9%	93.3%	82.7%	80.5%	85.6%	89.4%	N/A
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	89.4%	93.1%	79.3%	78.5%	73.7%	86.0%	81.5%
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	87.6%	90.5%	68.8%	63.2%	73.8%	85.1%	N/A
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	86.1%	92.9%	78.3%	70.9%	80.3%	88.7%	81.7%
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	85.2%	92.3%	78.5%	77.5%	76.5%	88.1%	89.0%
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	89.2%	93.3%	81.7%	77.6%	80.7%	89.8%	78.3%
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	83.9%	89.5%	72.4%	68.6%	77.0%	87.0%	82.5%
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	84.7%	92.9%	79.6%	79.7%	77.0%	90.6%	77.8%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	82.7%	90.1%	79.5%	75.7%	76.9%	87.4%	80.9%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	82.8%	89.8%	79.5%	74.6%	81.1%	88.1%	N/A
<b>Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI</b>	<b>89.7%</b>	<b>93.6%</b>	<b>76.4%</b>	<b>64.9%</b>	<b>78.9%</b>	<b>86.2%</b>	<b>74.4%</b>
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	85.4%	91.8%	79.6%	79.2%	76.2%	85.8%	79.6%
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	86.6%	92.8%	75.9%	74.2%	69.2%	87.4%	69.2%
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	82.8%	89.6%	73.6%	74.4%	71.5%	87.3%	66.4%
Pittsburgh, PA	84.8%	90.2%	75.8%	75.0%	72.2%	91.4%	N/A
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	86.4%	89.3%	77.7%	62.8%	75.2%	87.2%	73.4%
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	81.3%	87.8%	77.9%	74.2%	76.9%	88.8%	72.6%
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	83.3%	91.1%	79.2%	78.0%	78.7%	87.9%	68.5%
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	85.3%	89.8%	81.4%	79.4%	78.8%	88.9%	80.8%
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	89.1%	93.4%	86.2%	77.2%	84.2%	90.7%	79.5%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	88.7%	91.9%	82.6%	75.7%	79.7%	87.8%	71.1%
St. Louis, MO-IL	87.0%	91.2%	75.0%	71.2%	81.4%	91.7%	N/A
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	84.2%	88.2%	76.8%	71.9%	76.8%	87.8%	80.8%
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	91.3%	95.1%	88.0%	86.2%	87.2%	92.4%	86.7%
<b>Rank of Twin Cities metro's residents (1=highest)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Rank of Twin Cities metro's disparities relative to white, non-Latinos (1=highest)</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
United States	84.5%	89.2%	76.8%	73.0%	75.9%	87.5%	71.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014.

Notes: These numbers are estimated from a sample of households, so margins of error exist around the estimates. Differences across metropolitan areas, and differences across racial/ethnic groups within metropolitan areas, may not be statistically meaningful. For more information, please contact Regional Policy and Research at [research@metc.state.mn.us](mailto:research@metc.state.mn.us). Disparities are measured with the ratio of the odds of poverty; see Appendix A of *Choice, Place and Opportunity: An Equity Assessment of the Twin Cities region* ([PDF](#)) for a more detailed methodology.

## Appendix B-4: Per capita income, 2014

	All residents	White, non-Latino	All people of color	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native American
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	\$29,170	\$38,022	\$20,659	\$20,831	\$15,535	\$30,398	\$18,919
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	\$35,596	\$43,213	\$25,078	\$23,927	\$22,563	\$35,429	\$23,657
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	\$40,593	\$46,491	\$25,025	\$22,361	\$18,512	\$37,853	\$23,920
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	\$30,780	\$32,413	\$20,706	\$18,697	\$17,525	\$37,364	\$11,416
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	\$31,885	\$41,568	\$20,680	\$20,319	\$16,527	\$36,124	\$23,032
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	\$30,325	\$41,675	\$19,716	\$21,589	\$15,606	\$33,661	\$24,178
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	\$35,256	\$43,064	\$20,852	\$22,759	\$18,396	\$30,464	\$19,726
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	\$28,527	\$32,990	\$19,441	\$17,646	\$17,713	\$33,699	\$19,927
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	\$30,689	\$46,617	\$21,013	\$22,317	\$17,025	\$36,634	\$24,107
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	\$29,918	\$50,508	\$20,992	\$24,231	\$16,360	\$32,072	\$19,509
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	\$27,126	\$41,934	\$20,009	\$16,588	\$21,120	\$28,729	\$16,070
<b>Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI</b>	<b>\$35,652</b>	<b>\$40,350</b>	<b>\$19,909</b>	<b>\$16,812</b>	<b>\$16,461</b>	<b>\$27,933</b>	<b>\$24,937</b>
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	\$36,323	\$49,564	\$24,388	\$23,253	\$19,784	\$36,154	\$21,457
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	\$33,196	\$40,022	\$21,536	\$20,300	\$16,870	\$34,484	\$21,165
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	\$27,069	\$34,846	\$16,772	\$19,314	\$14,486	\$32,487	\$14,369
Pittsburgh, PA	\$29,193	\$35,228	\$19,089	\$19,631	\$14,376	\$32,867	\$23,210
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	\$31,155	\$35,081	\$19,645	\$19,906	\$15,147	\$30,622	\$17,751
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	\$22,310	\$32,294	\$17,184	\$20,741	\$15,327	\$27,040	\$18,653
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	\$25,546	\$37,662	\$19,090	\$22,891	\$18,142	\$30,063	\$17,884
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	\$31,770	\$42,903	\$22,058	\$25,161	\$17,505	\$34,320	\$25,672
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	\$43,924	\$63,153	\$30,720	\$26,518	\$21,924	\$40,543	\$27,398
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	\$36,854	\$42,569	\$25,933	\$24,374	\$19,286	\$34,979	\$20,120
St. Louis, MO-IL	\$30,293	\$34,105	\$19,306	\$17,428	\$17,400	\$38,073	\$26,327
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	\$27,173	\$31,813	\$18,598	\$17,960	\$17,380	\$29,313	\$24,174
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	\$43,371	\$57,568	\$30,900	\$32,270	\$23,571	\$40,046	\$31,233
Rank of Twin Cities metro's residents (1=highest)	6	14	16	24	18	24	5
Rank of Twin Cities metro's disparities relative to white, non-Latinos (1=highest)	--	--	8	2	5	4	22
United States	\$28,889	\$34,393	\$19,942	\$19,297	\$16,716	\$33,355	\$17,236

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014.

Notes: These numbers are estimated from a sample of households, so margins of error exist around the estimates. Differences across metropolitan areas, and differences across racial/ethnic groups within metropolitan areas, may not be statistically meaningful. For more information, please contact Regional Policy and Research at [research@metc.state.mn.us](mailto:research@metc.state.mn.us). Disparities are measured with the ratio of incomes; see Appendix A of *Choice, Place and Opportunity: An Equity Assessment of the Twin Cities region* ([PDF](#)) for a more detailed methodology.

## Appendix B-5: Percentage of householders who own their homes in 2014

	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	62.4%	74.6%	48.2%	46.7%	43.5%	63.6%	46.4%
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	65.5%	76.7%	46.9%	44.2%	51.8%	58.5%	38.9%
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	61.2%	68.6%	35.5%	31.8%	24.5%	50.8%	39.0%
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	69.3%	73.7%	37.4%	34.1%	41.7%	47.9%	34.2%
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	64.0%	74.4%	47.9%	39.8%	51.6%	63.1%	48.3%
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	59.2%	69.2%	46.6%	37.4%	50.4%	59.4%	61.1%
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	62.3%	68.9%	44.9%	35.1%	45.3%	56.7%	47.9%
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	68.0%	77.2%	46.5%	41.3%	58.1%	65.0%	71.5%
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	59.1%	70.8%	49.4%	42.0%	49.6%	66.2%	58.2%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	48.3%	58.2%	41.6%	33.8%	37.9%	54.1%	39.3%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	59.6%	73.5%	49.9%	42.8%	51.9%	67.4%	63.5%
<b>Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI</b>	<b>69.9%</b>	<b>76.0%</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>58.0%</b>	<b>45.3%</b>
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	50.7%	66.0%	33.3%	31.2%	25.8%	50.1%	30.5%
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	67.0%	75.4%	49.5%	47.9%	42.5%	63.9%	49.5%
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	59.6%	67.3%	43.6%	29.0%	45.0%	61.3%	31.3%
Pittsburgh, PA	64.6%	74.4%	45.1%	44.4%	41.5%	56.1%	53.7%
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	59.5%	63.9%	41.2%	30.8%	32.5%	59.9%	44.9%
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	60.9%	69.4%	53.8%	41.1%	54.0%	69.8%	43.3%
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	61.4%	69.8%	55.2%	43.0%	56.8%	54.7%	56.9%
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	52.2%	60.5%	41.1%	28.9%	37.2%	56.1%	50.5%
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	53.2%	60.1%	46.2%	32.0%	37.7%	58.7%	27.8%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	59.3%	64.4%	45.6%	32.3%	36.9%	57.5%	48.5%
St. Louis, MO-IL	68.7%	76.4%	43.3%	40.2%	48.2%	59.3%	58.5%
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	62.9%	69.9%	45.1%	39.1%	45.9%	63.4%	62.8%
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	62.7%	71.9%	52.3%	49.8%	46.1%	66.0%	48.7%
Rank of Twin Cities metro's residents (1=highest)	1	4	22	25	18	16	16
Rank of Twin Cities metro's disparities relative to white, non-Latinos (1=highest)	--	--	1	1	3	2	6
United States	63.1%	71.0%	45.7%	41.2%	45.0%	57.5%	53.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014.

Notes: These numbers are estimated from a sample of households, so margins of error exist around the estimates. Differences across metropolitan areas, and differences across racial/ethnic groups within metropolitan areas, may not be statistically meaningful. For more information, please contact Regional Policy and Research at [research@metc.state.mn.us](mailto:research@metc.state.mn.us). Disparities are measured with the ratio of the odds of homeownership; see Appendix A of *Choice, Place and Opportunity: An Equity Assessment of the Twin Cities region* ([PDF](#)) for a more detailed methodology.