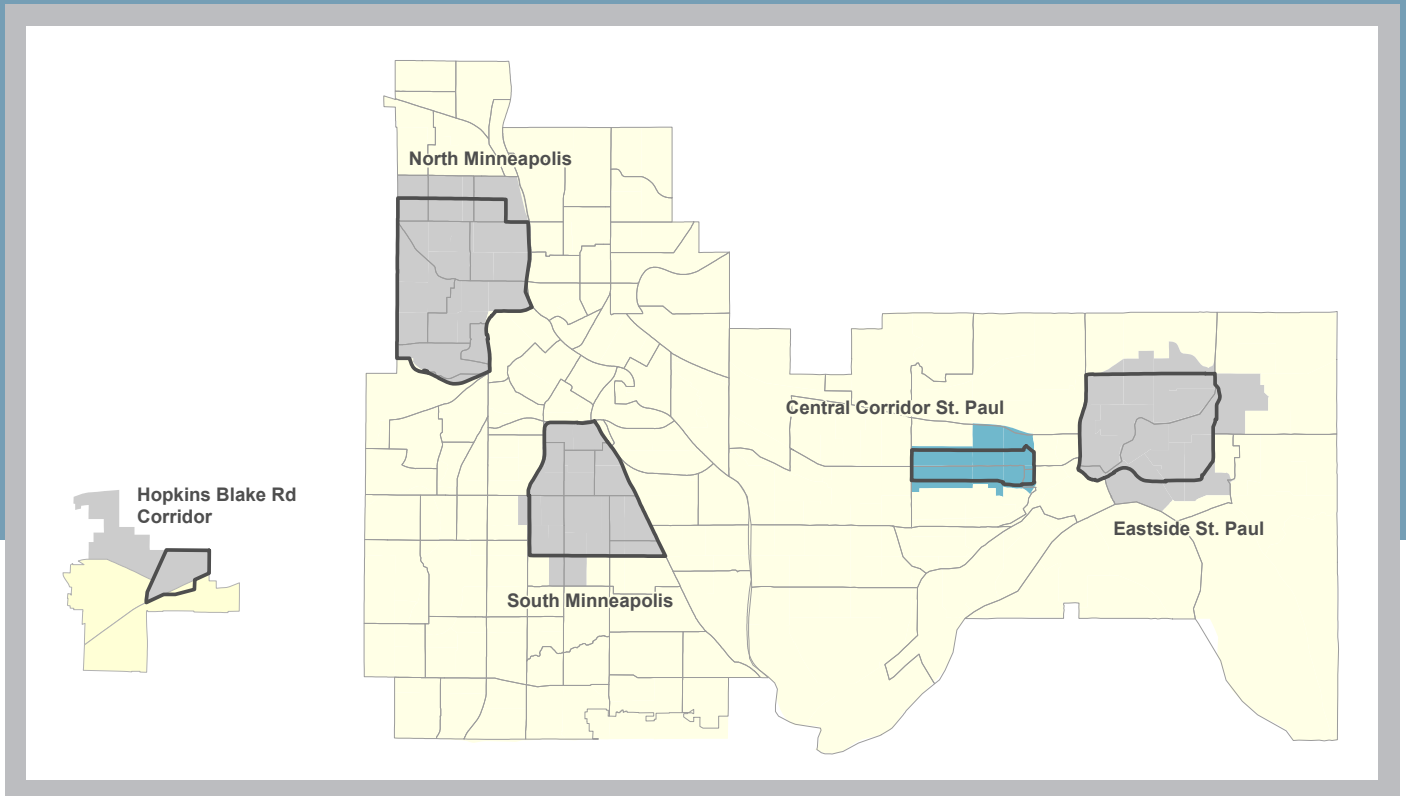


Moving Beyond the Gap

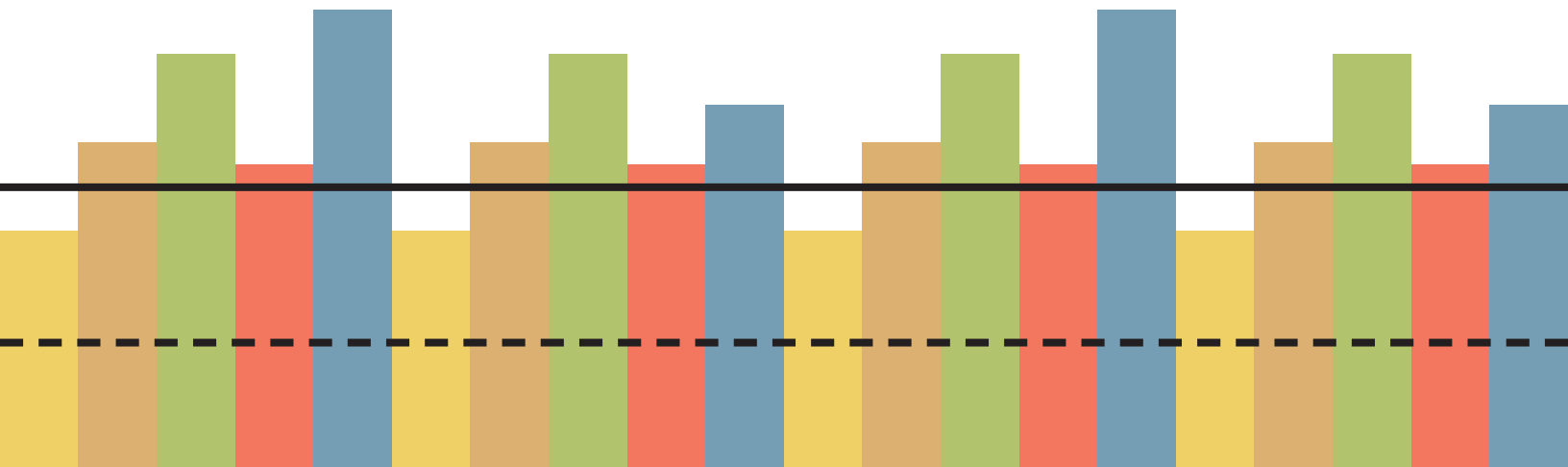
Racial Disparities in Central Corridor St. Paul

October 2014



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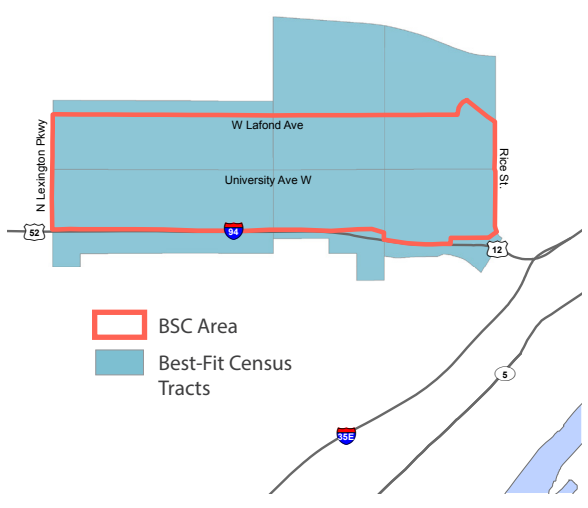


Moving Beyond the Gap - Racial Disparities in Central Corridor St. Paul

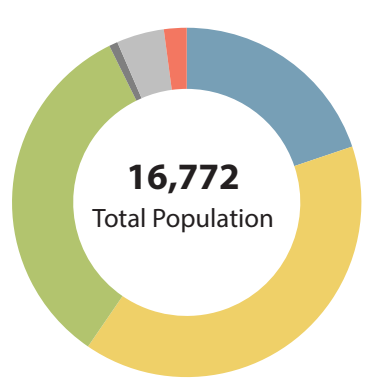
September 2014

Overview

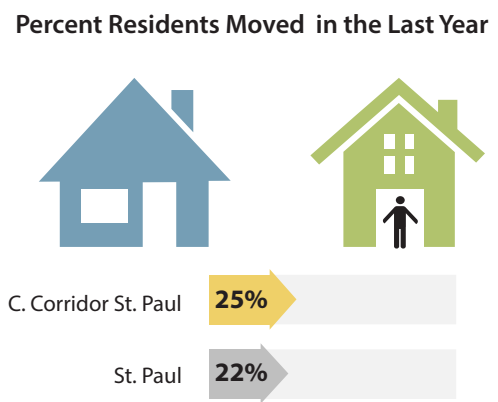
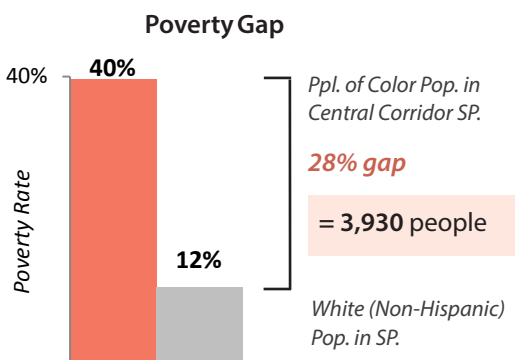
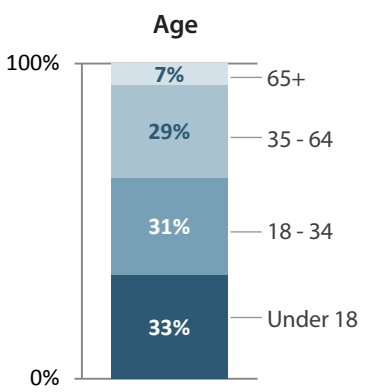
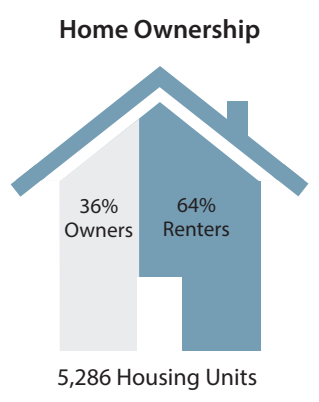
This report is part of a larger collaboration between the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) and the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs (CURA). It aims to inform community revitalization in the Twin Cities by analyzing neighborhood contributions to regional disparities between whites and other racial and ethnic groups. The report compares the Central Corridor St. Paul Building Sustainable Communities area to St. Paul along a series of economic and community health indicators. It illustrates the degree to which closing the gap between whites and people of color in Central Corridor St. Paul would contribute to narrowing disparities within the city as a whole.



Area Demographics

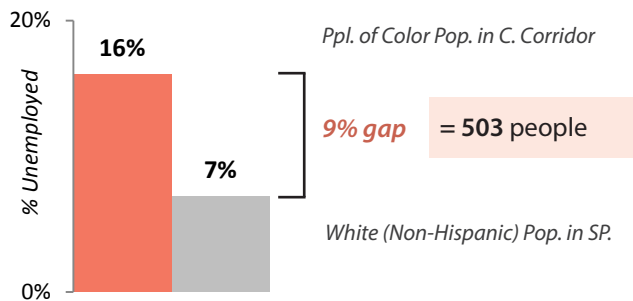


Race		
20%	White	
40%	Black or African American	
33%	Asian	
1%	American Indian or Alaska Native	
4%	Two or More Races	
2%	Other Race	
Ethnicity		
7%	Hispanic or Latino	

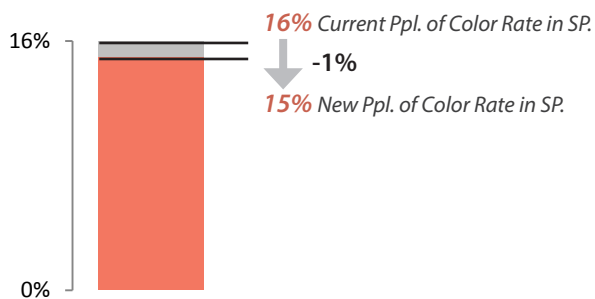


Jobs/Employment: Unemployment

Unemployment Gap



Reduction in City Unemployment



KEY FINDINGS

Unemployment Rate

- The unemployment rate for all Central Corridor residents is 6 percentage points higher than the City rate
- In Central Corridor St. Paul, the African American unemployment rate is 6 percentage points higher than the Non-Hispanic white rate and 15 percentage points higher than the Asian rate

Unemployment Gap

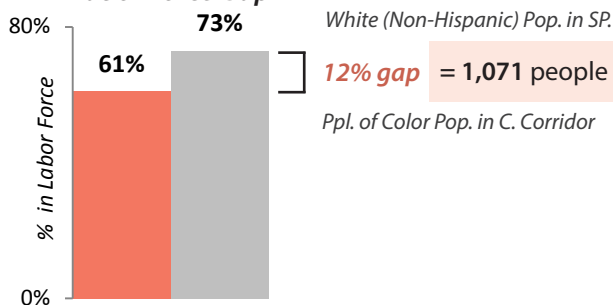
- If the unemployment rate for people of color in Central Corridor St. Paul were to match the city rate for Non-Hispanic whites, 503 people would need to get jobs

Reduction in City Unemployment

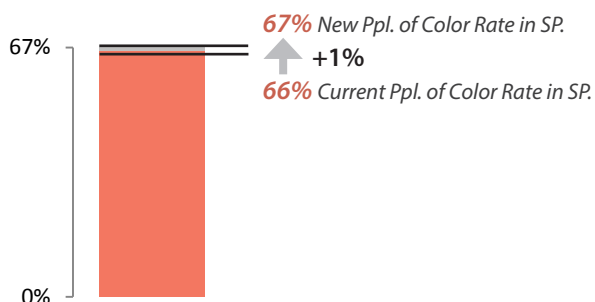
- If 503 people of color got jobs, the citywide unemployment rate for people of color would drop from 16% to 15%

Jobs/Employment: Labor Force Participation

Labor Force Gap



Increase in City Labor Force Participation



KEY FINDINGS

Labor Force Participation Rate

- The labor force participation rate for all Central Corridor residents is 7 percentage points lower than the City rate
- In Central Corridor St. Paul, the Asian labor force participation rate is more than 10 percentage points lower than the Non-Hispanic white rate

Labor Force Gap

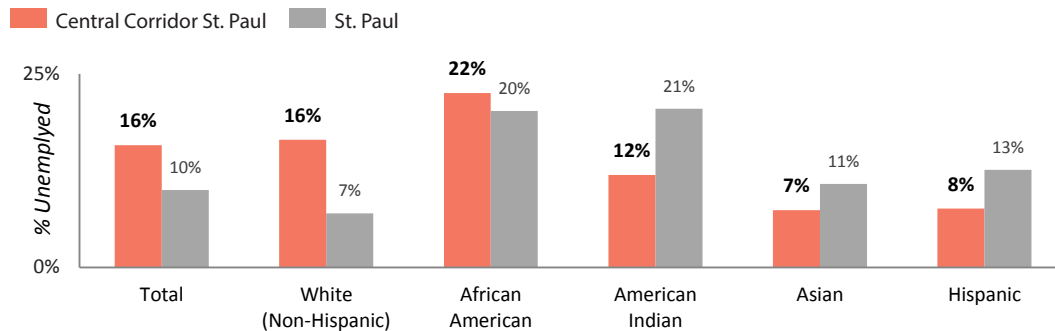
- If the labor force participation rate for people of color in Central Corridor St. Paul were to match the city rate for Non-Hispanic whites, 1,071 people would need to enter the work force

Increase in City Labor Force Participation

- If 1,071 people of color entered the work force, the citywide labor force participation rate for people of color would increase from 66% to 67%

Jobs/Employment: Unemployment

Unemployment Rate by Race/Ethnicity

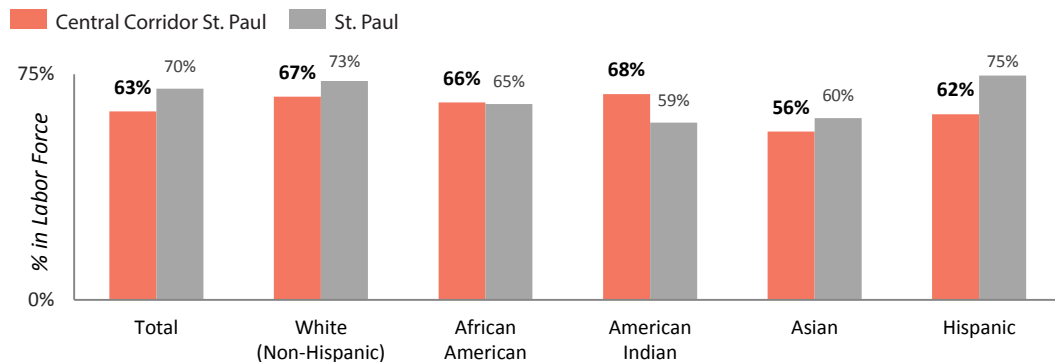


Unemployment Gap by Race/Ethnicity¹

	Central Corridor St. Paul			Target %	Impact	
	In Labor Force	# Unemployed	% Unemployed		Unemployment Gap	Reduction in St. Paul Unemployment Rate
Total	7,387	1,165	16%	7%	648	-
White (Non-Hispanic)	1,528	252	16%		145	-
African American	2,948	663	22%		457	20% → 18%
American Indian	67	8	12%		3	-
Asian	2,180	161	7%		8	-
Hispanic	488	37	8%		3	-

Jobs/Employment: Labor Force

Labor Force Participation Rate by Race/Ethnicity



Labor Force Gap by Race/Ethnicity²

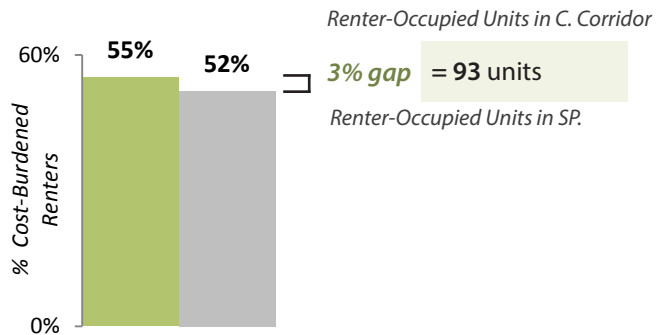
	Central Corridor St. Paul			Target %	Impact	
	Pop. Over 16	# In Labor Force	% In Labor Force		LF Participation Gap	Reduction in St. Paul LF Participation Rate
Total	11,820	7,387	63%	73%	1,190	-
White (Non-Hispanic)	2,288	1,528	67%		119	-
African American	4,492	2,948	66%		319	65% → 66%
American Indian	98	67	68%		4	-
Asian	3,896	2,180	56%		653	60% → 62%
Hispanic	791	488	62%		87	75% → 76%

¹ Unemployment: The Unemployment gap is the number of people of a given race or ethnicity who need to find work in order to match the citywide rate for non-hispanic whites. The reduction in unemployment rate is the change in the citywide rate for that racial/ethnic group if the gap were closed.

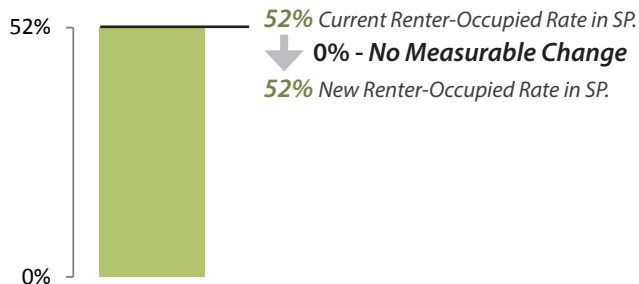
² Labor Force: The Labor Force gap is the number of people of a given race or ethnicity who need to enter the labor force in order to match the citywide rate for non-hispanic whites. The increase in participation rate is the change in the citywide rate for that racial/ethnic group if the gap were closed.

Housing: Cost-Burdened Households (Renters)

Cost-Burdened Gap (Renters)



Reduction in City's Cost-Burdened Households (Renters)



KEY FINDINGS

Cost-Burden Rate

- The cost-burden rate for renters in Central Corridor St. Paul is just 3 percentage points lower than the city rate

Cost-Burdened Gap

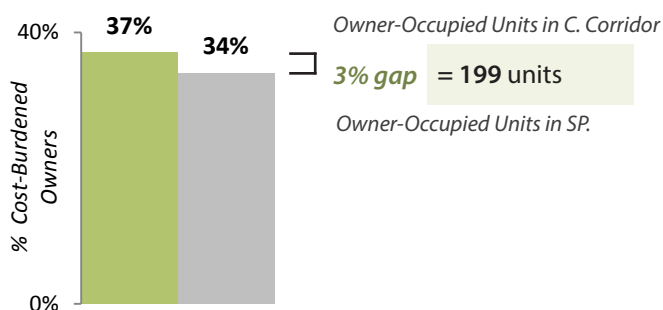
- If the cost-burden rate for renters in East-side St. Paul were to match the city rate, 93 renter-occupied homes would need to move out of cost-burdened status

Reduction in City's Cost-Burdened Households

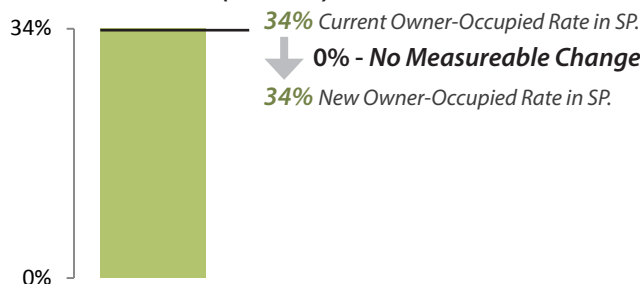
- If 93 renter-occupied homes moved out of cost-burdened status, it would have no measurable effect on the citywide cost-burden rate for renters

Housing: Cost-Burdened Households (Owners)

Cost-Burdened Gap (Owners)



Reduction in City's Cost-Burdened Households (Owners)



KEY FINDINGS

Cost-Burden Rate

- The cost-burden rate for owners in Central Corridor St. Paul is just 3 percentage points lower than the city rate

Cost-Burdened Gap

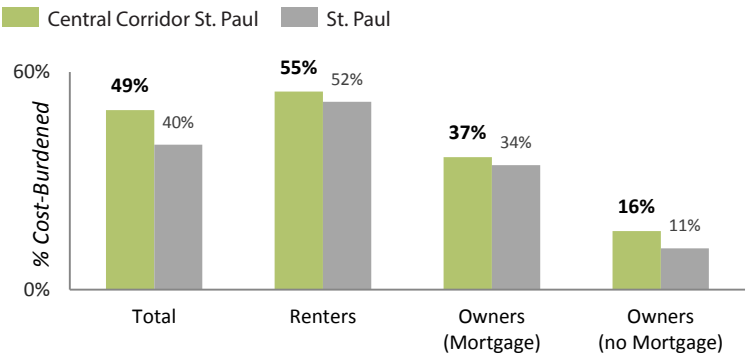
- If the cost-burden rate for owners in Central Corridor St. Paul were to match the city rate, 199 owner-occupied homes would need to move out of cost-burdened status

Reduction in City's Cost-Burdened Households

- If 199 owner-occupied homes moved out of cost-burdened status, it would have no measurable effect on the citywide cost-burden rate for owners

Housing: Cost-Burdened Households

Cost-Burdened Rate by Tenure



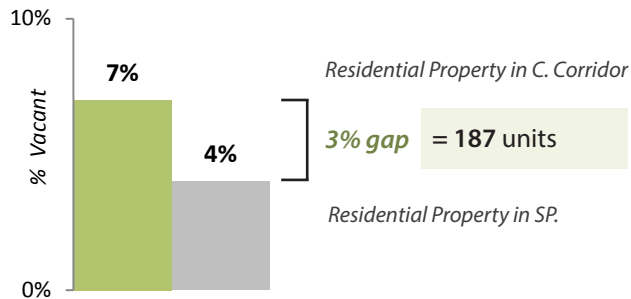
Cost-Burdened Gap by Tenure³

	Central Corridor St. Paul			Target %	Impact	
	# Households	# Cost-Burdened	% Cost-Burdened		Cost-Burden Gap	Reduction in St. Paul Cost-Burden Rate
Total	5,286	2,615	49%	40%	292	-
Renters	3,396	1,852	55%	52%	93	-
Owners (Mortgage)	1,429	689	37%	34%	199	-
Owners (no Mortgage)	461	74	16%	11%	21	-

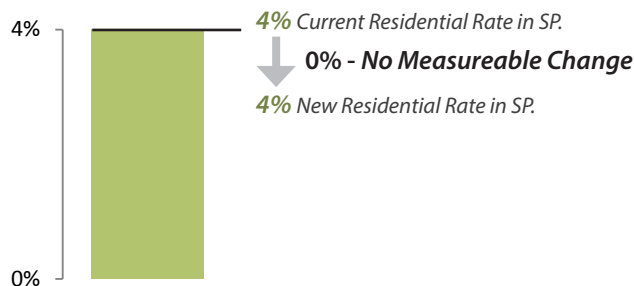
³ The Cost-Burdened gap is the number of households of a given tenure status which need to spend less than 30% of their household income on housing expenses to match the citywide or regional rate for that tenure status. The reduction in Cost-Burden rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that tenure status if the gap were closed.

Housing: Vacancy

Vacancy Gap



Reduction in City Vacancy



KEY FINDINGS

Vacancy Rate

- The residential vacancy rate in Central Corridor St. Paul is 3 percentage points higher than the city rate
- In Central Corridor St. Paul almost 60% of vacant residential property has been vacant longer than two years, and more than 40% have been vacant at least three years

Vacancy Gap

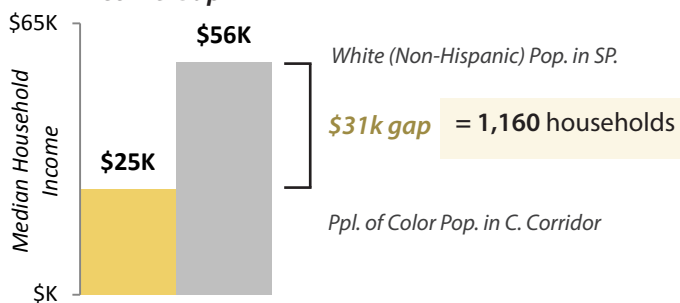
- If the residential vacancy rate in Central Corridor St. Paul were to match the city rate, 187 houses would be to be occupied

Reduction in City Vacancy

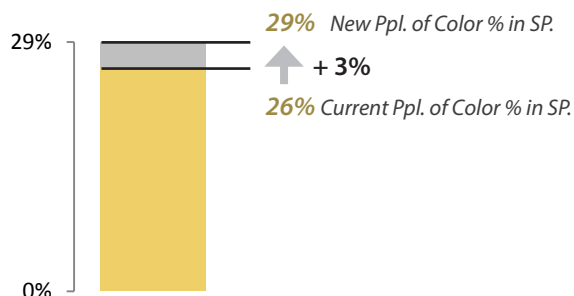
- If 187 houses became occupied, it would have no measureable effect on the citywide residential vacancy rate

Income: Median Household Income

Income Gap



Increase in City Income



KEY FINDINGS

Median Household Income

- The median income for all Central Corridor households is more than \$17k lower than the city value
- In Central Corridor St. Paul, the income for Non-hispanic whites is \$15k higher than that of African American households

Income Gap

- If median incomes for people of color in Central Corridor St. Paul were to match the city value for Non-hispanic whites, the median would need to increase by \$31k, an equivalent of 1,160 households of color moving to or above the city value

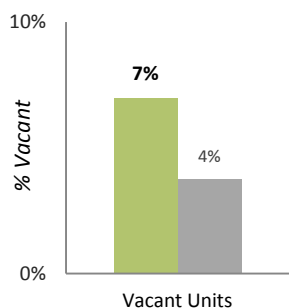
Increase in City Income

- If 1,160 households of color in Central Corridor St. Paul matched the city median value, the citywide number of households of color at or above the Non-Hispanic white median would increase from 26% to 29%

Housing: Vacancy

Vacancy Rate by Property Type

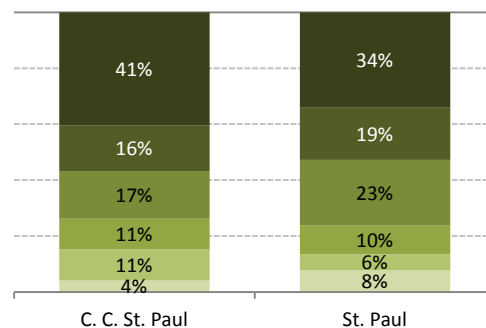
Central Corridor St. Paul St. Paul



Percent Vacant Residential Units by Time Vacant

Length Vacant

36+ months
24 - 36 months
12 - 24 months
6 - 12 months
3 - 6 months
< 3 months



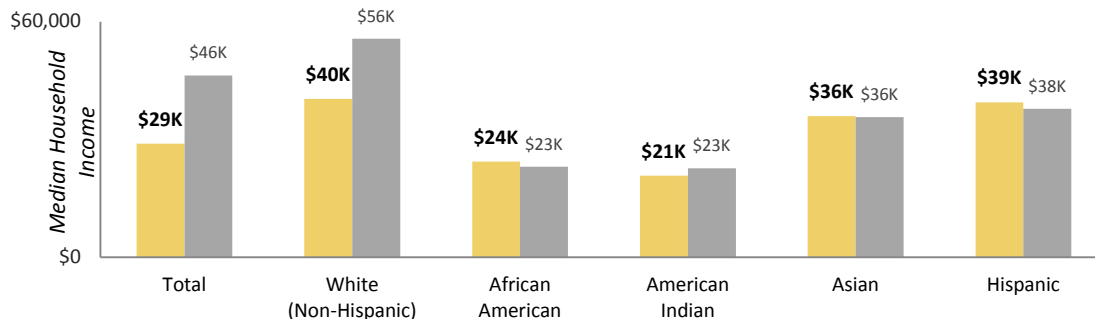
Vacancy Gap by Property Type⁴

	Central Corridor St. Paul			Target %	Impact	
	# Properties	# Vacant Properties	% Vacant Properties		Vacancy Gap	Reduction in St. Paul Vacancy Rate
Total	7,328	490	7%	4%	166	-
Residential	5,910	409	7%	4%	187	-
Business	612	81	13%	15%	-	-

Income: Median Household Income

Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity

Central Corridor St. Paul St. Paul



Median Household Income Gap by Race/Ethnicity⁵

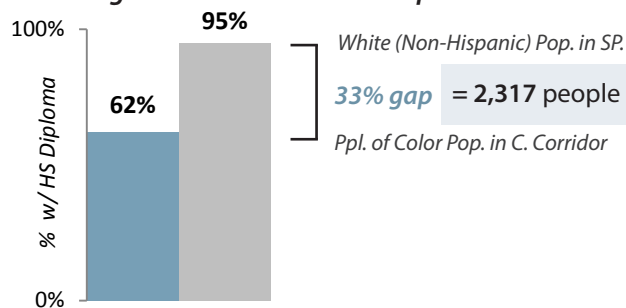
	Central Corridor		Target Income	Impact		
	# of HHs	Median HH Income		Income Gap (\$ Difference)	Income Gap (HHs)	Increase in % of HHs over target median income
Total	5,286	\$28,964	\$55,634	\$26,670	1,341	42% → 44%
White (Non-Hispanic)	1,309	\$40,343		\$15,291	181	50% → 51%
African American	2,500	\$24,341		\$31,293	840	18% → 23%
American Indian	62	\$20,769		\$34,865	31	20% → 24%
Asian	1,092	\$35,969		\$19,665	210	31% → 33%
Hispanic	262	\$39,478		\$16,156	61	32% → 33%

⁴ The Vacancy gap is the number of property units of a given type that need to become occupied to match the citywide or regional rate for that property type. The reduction in Vacancy rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that property type if the gap were closed.

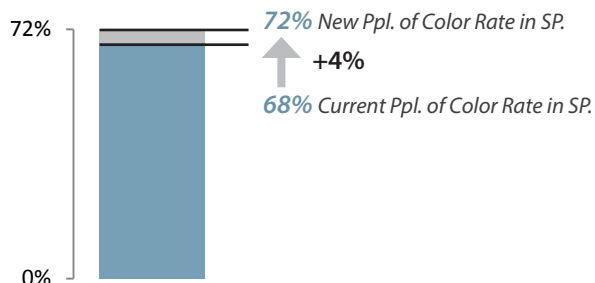
⁵ The Median Household Income gap is the difference in household income between the median income of a given race or ethnicity and the citywide or regional rate for Non-hispanic whites. The Increase in Household Income is the change in citywide/regional income for that racial/ethnic group if the gap were closed.

Education: Educational Attainment

High School Graduation Gap



Increase in City High School Graduations



KEY FINDINGS

This indicator examines the educational attainment of the adult population and is therefore not a drop-out rate. It includes immigrant populations with unrecognized degrees in addition to those who did not finish high school

High School Graduation Rate

- The percentage of individuals with a high school diploma in Central Corridor St. Paul is almost 20 percentage points lower than that of the city
- In Central Corridor St. Paul, the graduation rate for Non-hispanic whites is more than 15 percentage points higher than for African Americans and 40 percentage points higher than for Asians and Hispanics

Graduation Gap

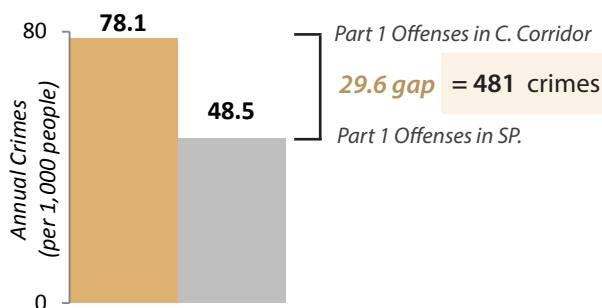
- If the graduation rate for people of color in Central Corridor St. Paul were to match the city rate for Non-hispanic whites, 2,317 people of color would need to get a high school diploma

Increase in City High School Graduations

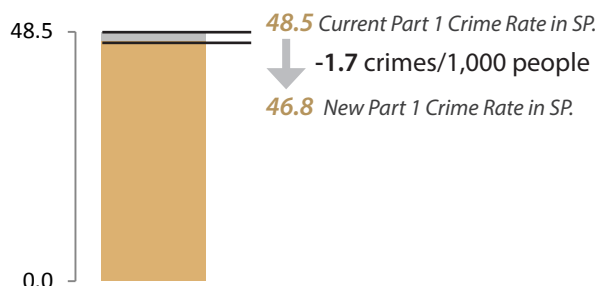
- If 2,317 people of color were to get a diploma, the citywide graduation rate for people of color would increase from 68% to 72%

Safety: Crime

Crime Gap (per 1,000 people)



Reduction in City Crime



KEY FINDINGS

Part 1 Crime Rate

- There is an average of 30 more part one crimes being committed annually per 1,000 people in Central Corridor St. Paul than in the city as a whole

Crime Gap (per 1,000 people)

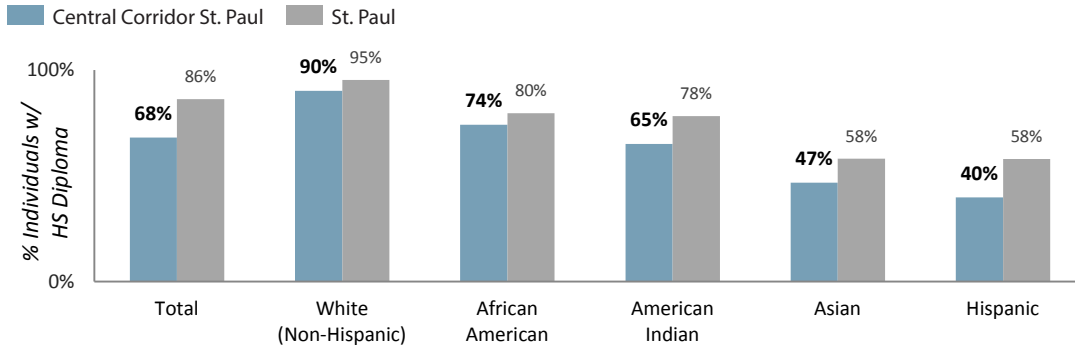
- If the part one crime rate in Central Corridor St. Paul were to match the city rate, the number of crimes committed annually would need to be reduced by 481

Reduction in City Crime

- If 481 crimes were prevented, the citywide part one crime rate would drop from 48.5 to 46.8 crimes per 1,000 people

Education: High School Graduation

High School Graduation Rate by Race/Ethnicity

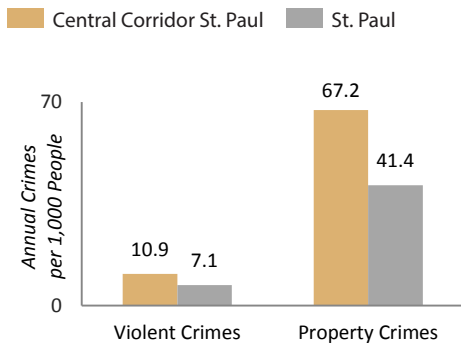


High School Graduation Gap by Race/Ethnicity⁶

	Central Corridor St. Paul			Target %	Impact	
	Pop. Over 25	# w/ HS Diploma	% w/ HS Diploma		HS Graduation Gap	Increase in St. Paul HS Graduation Rate
Total	8,892	6,054	68%	95%	2,421	86% → 88%
White (Non-Hispanic)	2,030	1,831	90%		104	-
African American	3,441	2,551	74%		729	80% → 83%
American Indian	60	39	65%		18	78% → 80%
Asian	2,641	1,234	47%		1,283	58% → 65%
Hispanic	543	216	40%		302	58% → 60%

Safety: Crime

Crime Rate by Type



Crime Gap by Type⁷

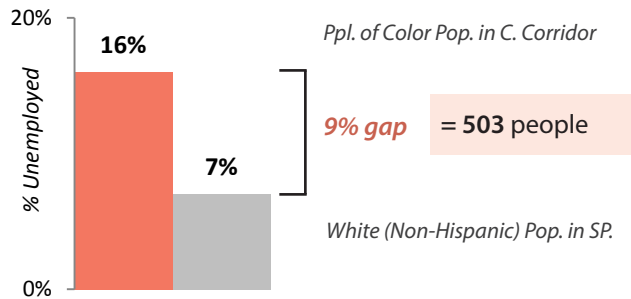
	Central Corridor St. Paul		Target rate	Impact	
	# of Crimes	Crime rate (per 1,000 people)		Crime Gap	Reduction in St. Paul Crime Rate
Part One Crime	1,271	78.1	48.5	481	48.5 → 46.8
Violent Crime	177	10.9	7.1	61	7.1 → 6.9
Property Crime	1,094	67.2	41.4	420	41.4 → 39.9

⁶ The High School gap is the number of people of a given race or ethnicity over the age of 25 who need to get a high school diploma in order to match the citywide or regional rate for non-hispanic whites. The increase in High School Graduation rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that racial/ethnic group if the gap were closed.

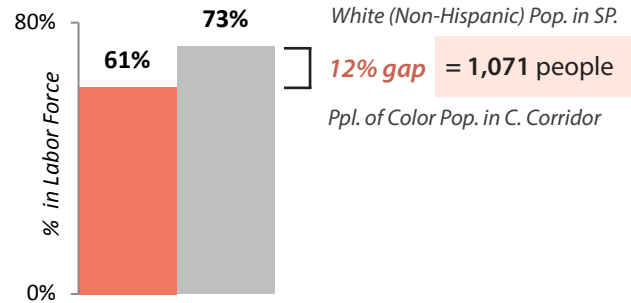
⁷ The Crime gap is the number of crimes per 1,000 people of a given type that would need to be reduced in order to match the citywide or regional rate. The Reduction in Crime rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that crime type if the gap were closed.

Gap Summary

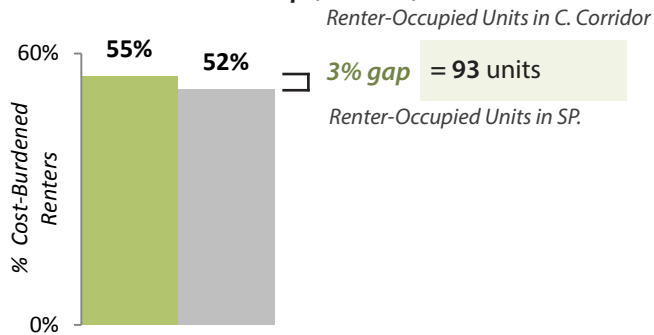
Unemployment Gap



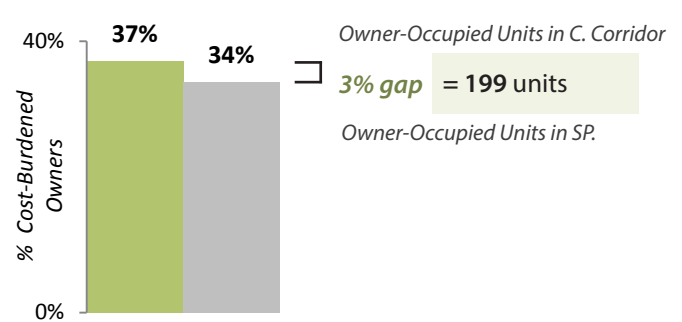
Labor Force Gap



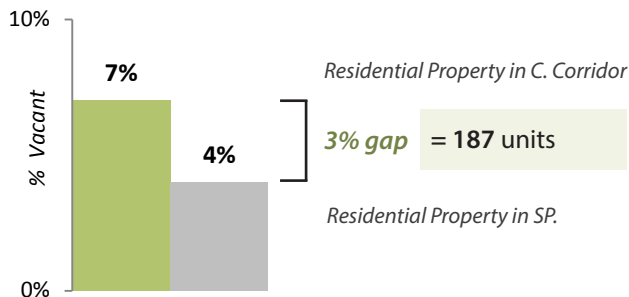
Cost-Burdened Gap (Renters)



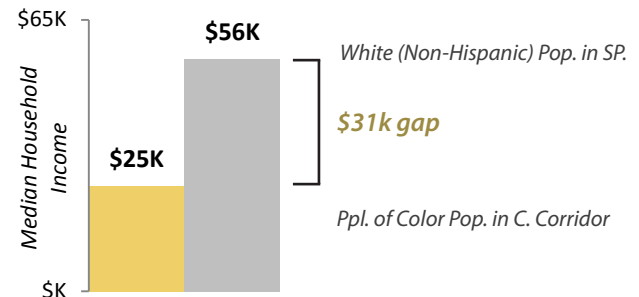
Cost-Burdened Gap (Owners)



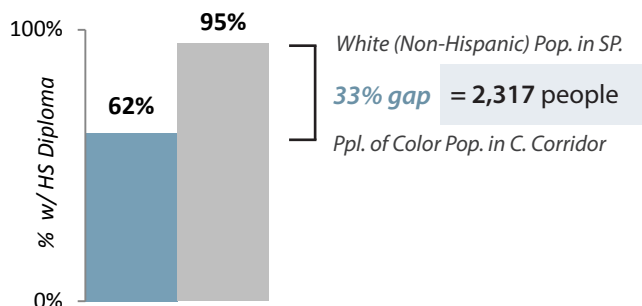
Vacancy Gap



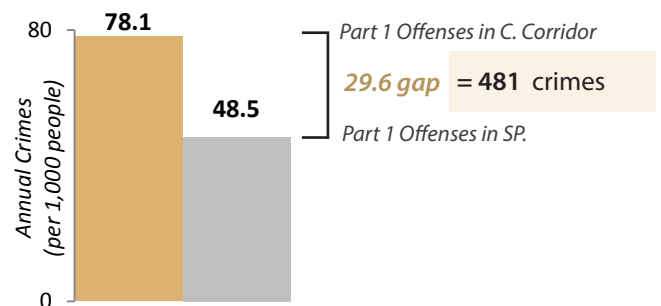
Income Gap



High School Graduation Gap



Part 1 Crime Gap (per 1,000 people)



Notes

Poverty is measured as the percentage of individuals whose income falls below the poverty threshold. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Residential mobility is calculated as the percentage of individuals who have changed residences within the last year. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Unemployment is calculated as the number of people without work as a percentage of the labor force. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Labor force participation is calculated as the number of people in the labor force as a percentage of the civilian population over the age of 16. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Median household income is calculated as the median household's aggregate inflation-adjusted income. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Vacancy is calculated as the number of vacant properties as a percentage of total existing properties. Data comes from the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Aggregated USPS Administrative Vacancy Data and was aggregated at the census tract level.

Cost-Burdened households are defined as households which spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

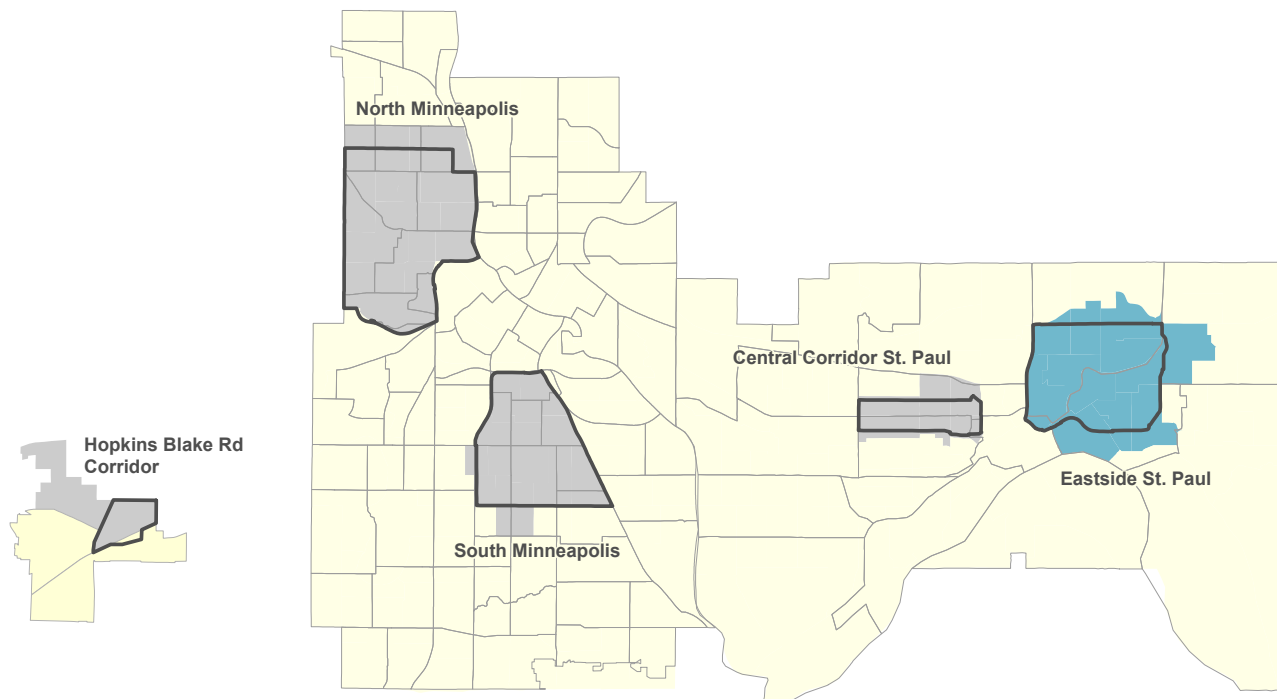
Educational attainment is calculated as the education level of individuals over the age of 25. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Crime is calculated as the number of part 1 (violent and property) crimes committed between 2010 and 2012 for every 1,000 people in the given geographic region. Data comes from the City of St. Paul's Police Reports and the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Crime statistics were calculated using St. Paul planning districts (Summit-University) and therefore do not match the census tract boundaries of the other indicators.

Moving Beyond the Gap

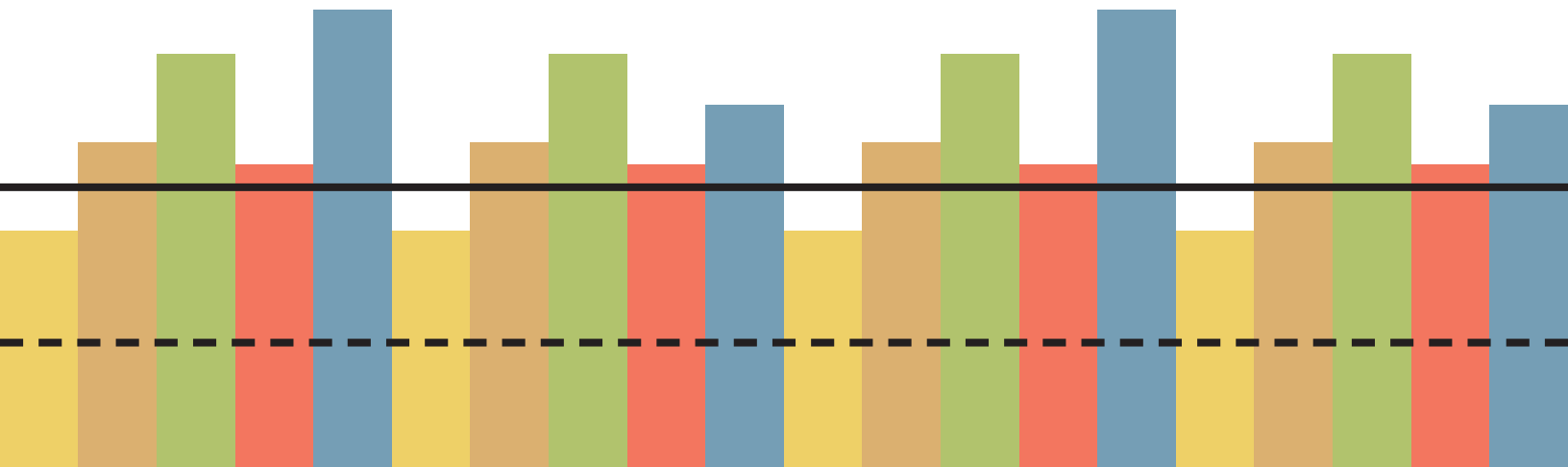
Racial Disparities in East Side St. Paul

October 2014



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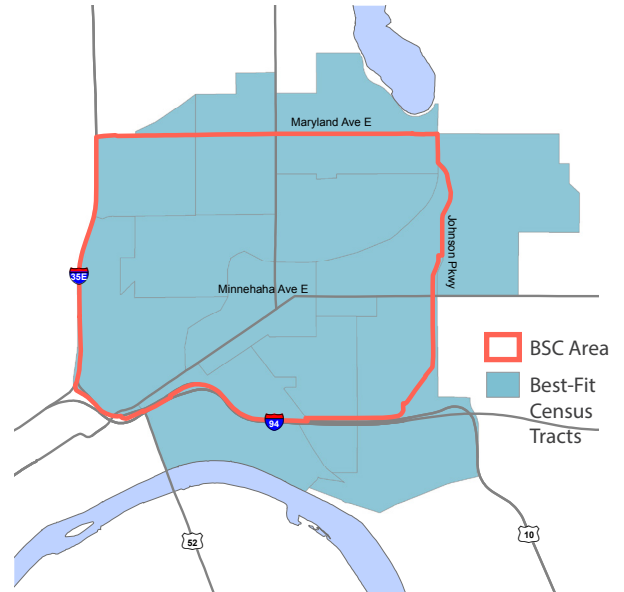


Moving Beyond the Gap - Racial Disparities in East Side St. Paul

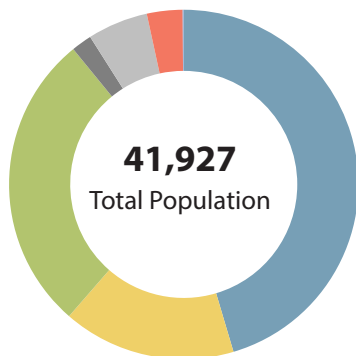
September 2014

Overview

This report is part of a larger collaboration between the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) and the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs (CURA). It aims to inform community revitalization in the Twin Cities by analyzing neighborhood contributions to regional disparities between whites and other racial and ethnic groups. The report compares the East Side St. Paul Building Sustainable Communities area to St. Paul along a series of economic and community health indicators. It illustrates the degree to which closing the gap between whites and people of color in the East Side would contribute to narrowing disparities within the city as a whole.

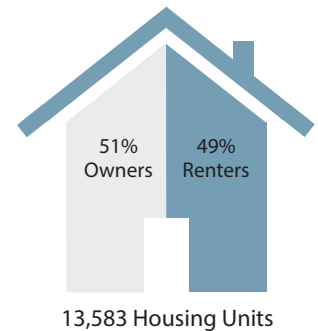


Area Demographics

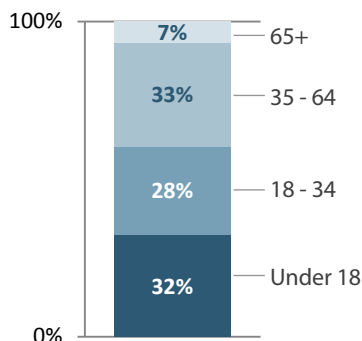


Race		
45%	White	
16%	Black or African American	
28%	Asian	
2%	American Indian or Alaska Native	
6%	Two or More Races	
3%	Other Race	
Ethnicity		
13%	Hispanic or Latino	

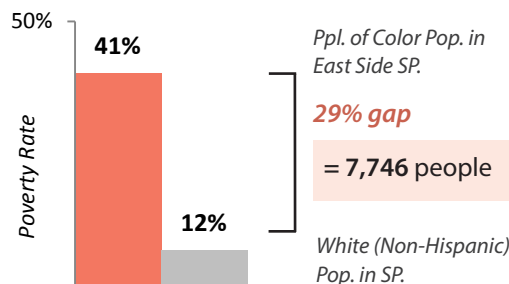
Home Ownership



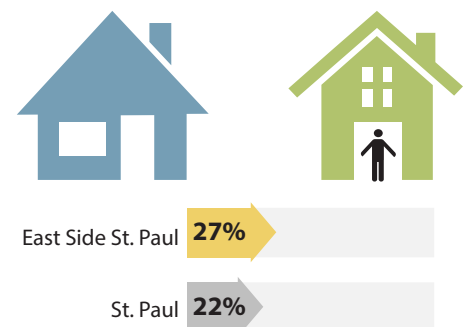
Age



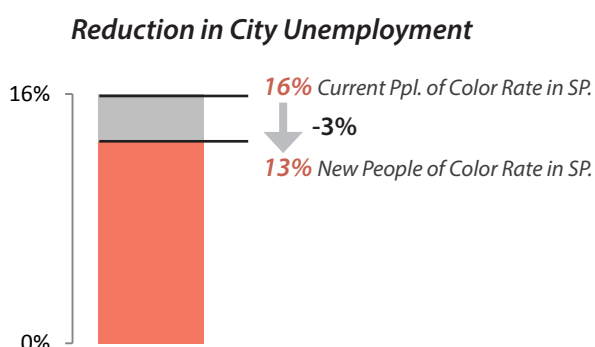
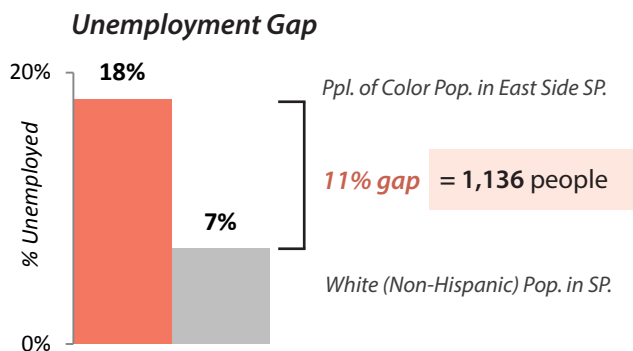
Poverty Gap



Percent Residents Moved in the Last Year



Jobs/Employment: Unemployment



KEY FINDINGS

Unemployment Rate

- The unemployment rate for all East Side residents is 5 percentage points higher than the City rate
- In East Side St. Paul, the unemployment rate for African Americans is more than twice as high as for Non-Hispanic Whites

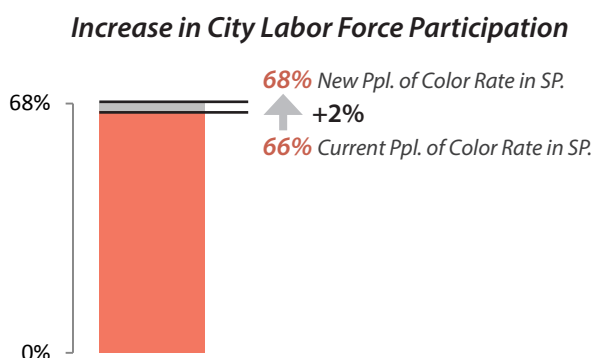
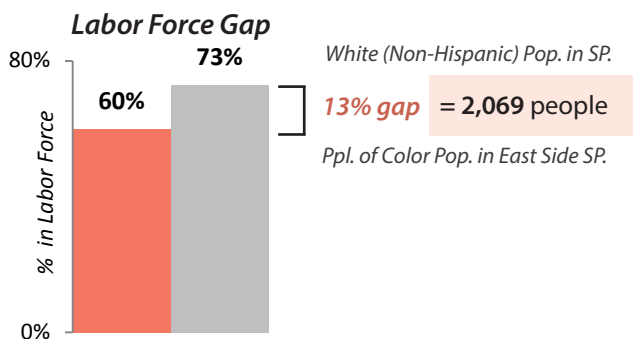
Unemployment Gap

- If the unemployment rate for people of color in East Side St. Paul were to match the city rate for Non-Hispanic whites, 1,136 people would need to get jobs

Reduction in City Unemployment

- If 1,136 people of color got jobs, the citywide unemployment rate for people of color would drop from 16% to 13%

Jobs/Employment: Labor Force Participation



KEY FINDINGS

Labor Force Participation Rate

- The labor force participation rate for all East Side residents is 8 percentage points lower than the City rate
- In East Side St. Paul, the labor force participation rate is at or below the City and Regional rates for all racial categories

Labor Force Gap

- If the labor force participation rate for people of color in East Side St. Paul were to match the city rate for Non-Hispanic whites, 2,069 people would need to enter the work force

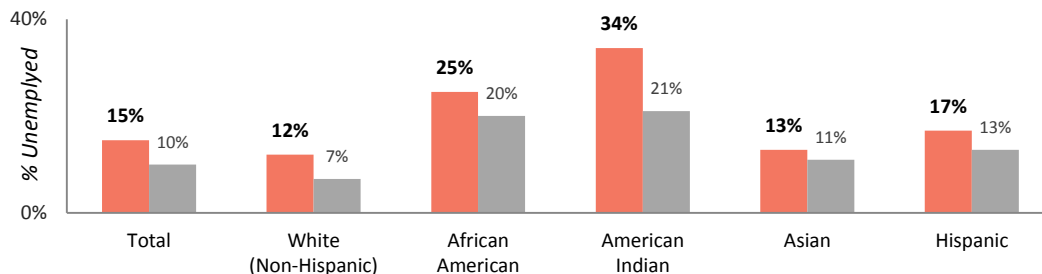
Increase in City Labor Force Participation

- If 2,069 people of color entered the work force, the citywide labor force participation rate for people of color would increase from 66% to 68%

Jobs/Employment: Unemployment

Unemployment Rate by Race/Ethnicity

East Side St. Paul St. Paul



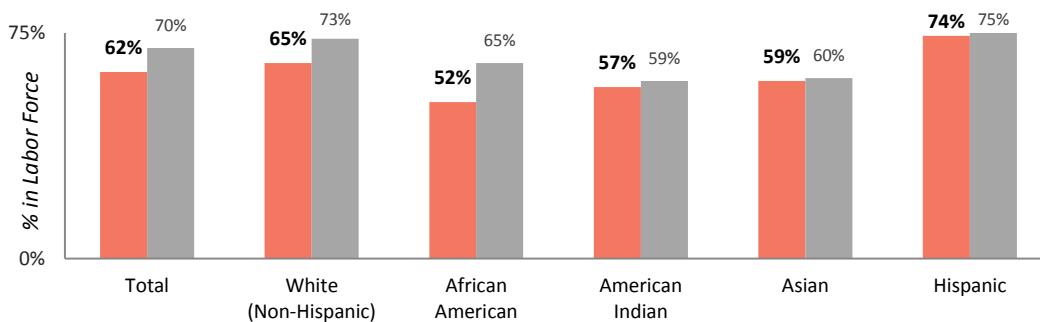
Unemployment Gap by Race/Ethnicity¹

	East-Side St. Paul			Target %	Impact	
	In Labor Force	# Unemployed	% Unemployed		Unemployment Gap	Reduction in St. Paul Unemployment Rate
Total	18,616	2,870	15%	7%	1,567	10% → 9%
White (Non-Hispanic)	8,671	1,038	12%		431	7% → 6%
African American	2,333	584	25%		421	20% → 18%
American Indian	286	97	34%		77	21% → 13%
Asian	4,180	526	13%		233	11% → 10%
Hispanic	2,691	453	17%		265	13% → 11%

Jobs/Employment: Labor Force

Labor Force Participation Rate by Race/Ethnicity

East Side St. Paul St. Paul



Labor Force Gap by Race/Ethnicity²

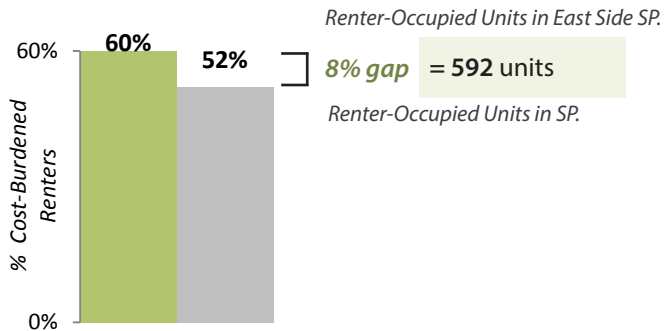
	East-Side St. Paul			Target %	Impact	
	Pop. Over 16	# In Labor Force	% In Labor Force		LF Participation Gap	Reduction in St. Paul LF Participation Rate
Total	29,885	18,616	62%	73%	3,110	70% → 72%
White (Non-Hispanic)	13,359	8,671	65%		1,041	73% → 74%
African American	4,509	2,333	52%		945	65% → 68%
American Indian	506	286	57%		82	59% → 64%
Asian	7,095	4,180	59%		978	60% → 64%
Hispanic	3633	2691	74%		-	-

1 Unemployment: The Unemployment gap is the number of people of a given race or ethnicity who need to find work in order to match the citywide rate for non-hispanic whites. The reduction in unemployment rate is the change in the citywide rate for that racial/ethnic group if the gap were closed.

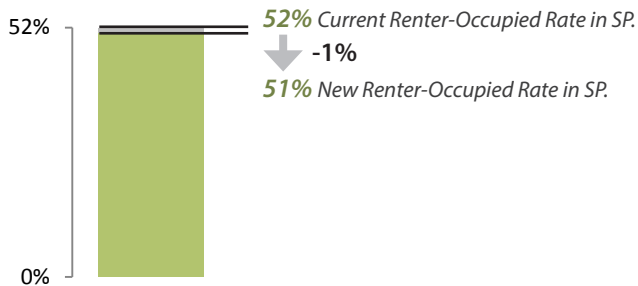
2 Labor Force: The Labor Force gap is the number of people of a given race or ethnicity who need to enter the labor force in order to match the citywide rate for non-hispanic whites. The increase in participation rate is the change in the citywide rate for that racial/ethnic group if the gap were closed.

Housing: Cost-Burdened Households (Renters)

Cost-Burdened Gap (Renters)



Reduction in City's Cost-Burdened Households (Renters)



KEY FINDINGS

Cost-Burden Rate

- The cost-burden rate for renters in East Side St. Paul is 8 percentage points higher than the city rate

Cost-Burdened Gap

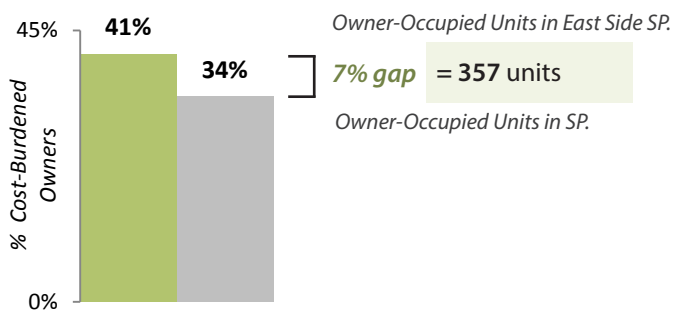
- If the cost-burden rate for renters in East Side St. Paul were to match the city rate, 592 renter-occupied homes would need to move out of cost-burdened status

Reduction in City's Cost-Burdened Households

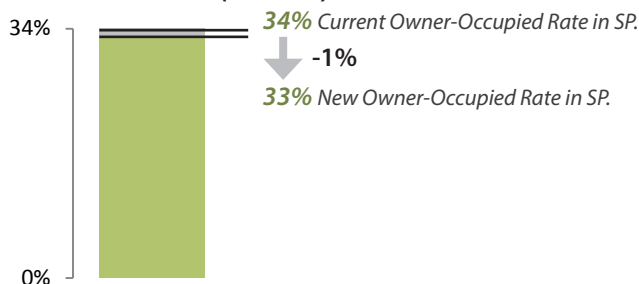
- If 592 renter-occupied homes moved out of cost-burdened status, the citywide cost-burden rate for renters would drop from 52% to 51%

Housing: Cost-Burdened Households (Owners)

Cost-Burdened Gap (Owners)



Reduction in City's Cost-Burdened Households (Owners)



KEY FINDINGS

Cost-Burden Rate

- The cost-burden rate for owners in East Side St. Paul is 7 percentage points higher than the city rate

Cost-Burdened Gap

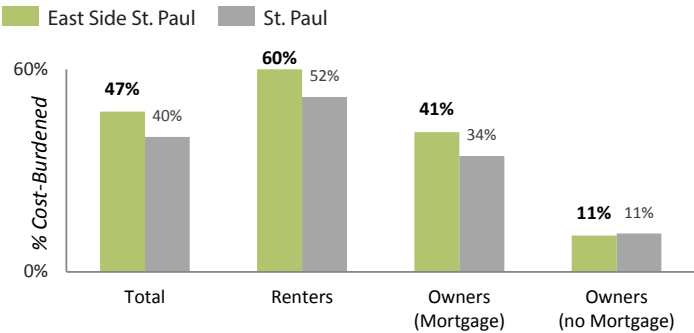
- If the cost-burden rate for owners in East Side St. Paul were to match the city rate, 357 owner-occupied homes would need to move out of cost-burdened status

Reduction in City's Cost-Burdened Households

- If 357 owner-occupied homes moved out of cost-burdened status, the citywide cost-burden rate for owners would drop from 34% to 33%

Housing: Cost-Burdened Households

Cost-Burdened Rate by Tenure



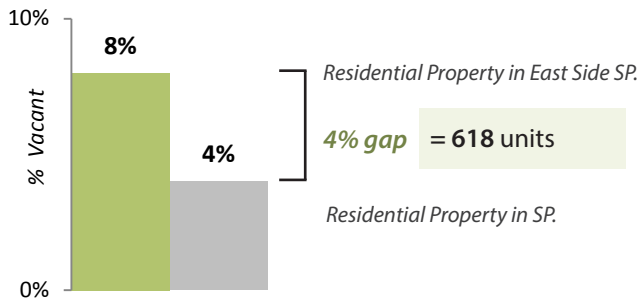
Cost-Burdened Gap by Tenure³

	East-Side St. Paul			Target %	Impact	
	# Households	# Cost-Burdened	% Cost-Burdened		Cost-Burden Gap	Reduction in St. Paul Cost-Burden Rate
Total	13,583	6,444	47%	40%	949	40% → 39%
Renters	6,940	4,187	60%	52%	592	52% → 51%
Owners (Mortgage)	5,031	2,083	41%	34%	357	34% → 33%
Owners (no Mortgage)	1,612	174	11%	11%	-	-

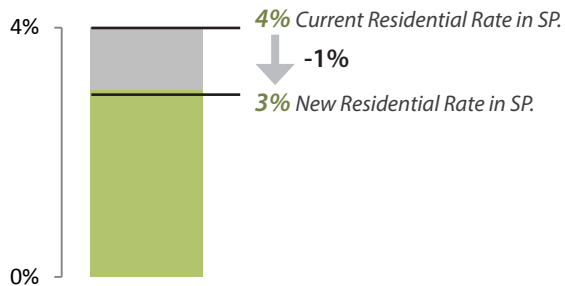
³ The Cost-Burdened gap is the number of households of a given tenure status which need to spend less than 30% of their household income on housing expenses to match the citywide or regional rate for that tenure status. The reduction in Cost-Burden rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that tenure status if the gap were closed.

Housing: Vacancy

Vacancy Gap



Reduction in City Vacancy



KEY FINDINGS

Vacancy Rate

- The residential vacancy rate in East Side St. Paul is twice as high as the city rate and more than three times as high as the regional rate
- In East Side St. Paul, more than 50% of residential vacant housing has been vacant for at least two years, and almost 20% have been vacant for more than three years

Vacancy Gap

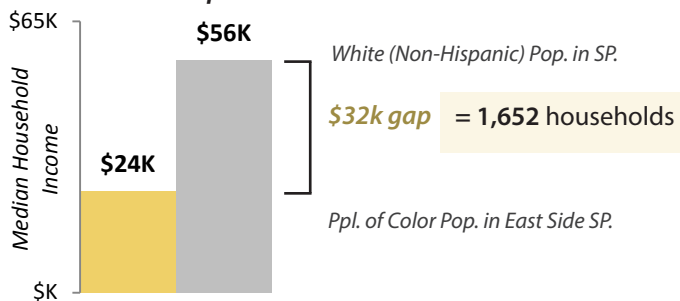
- If the residential vacancy rate in East Side St. Paul were to match the city rate, 618 houses would been to be occupied

Reduction in City Vacancy

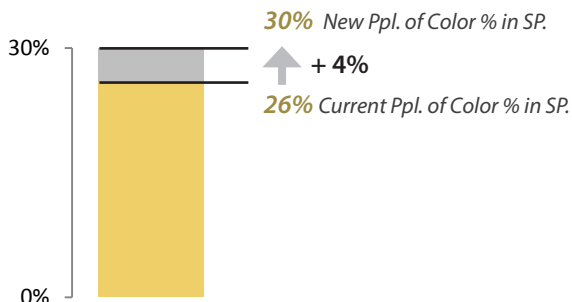
- If 618 houses became occupied, the citywide residential vacancy rate would drop from 4% to 3%

Income: Median Household Income

Income Gap



Increase in City Median Income



KEY FINDINGS

Median Household Income

- The median income for all East Side households is more than \$11k lower than the city value
- In East Side St. Paul, the income for Non-hispanic white households is more than twice that of African American households

Income Gap

- If median incomes for people of color in East Side St. Paul were to match the city value for Non-hispanic whites, the median would need to increase by \$32k, an equivalent of 1,652 households of color moving to or above the city value

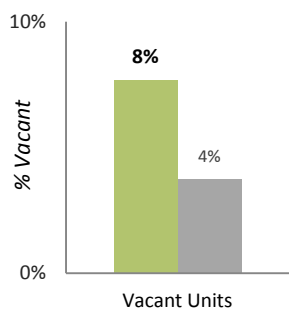
Increase in City Income

- If 1,652 households of color in East Side St. Paul matched the city median value, the citywide number of households of color at or above the Non-Hispanic white median would increase from 26% to 30%

Housing: Vacancy

Vacancy Rate by Property Type

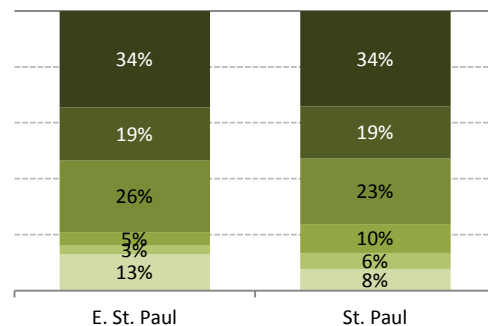
East Side St. Paul St. Paul



Percent Vacant Residential Units by Time Vacant

Length Vacant

36+ months
24 - 36 months
12 - 24 months
6 - 12 months
3 - 6 months
< 3 months



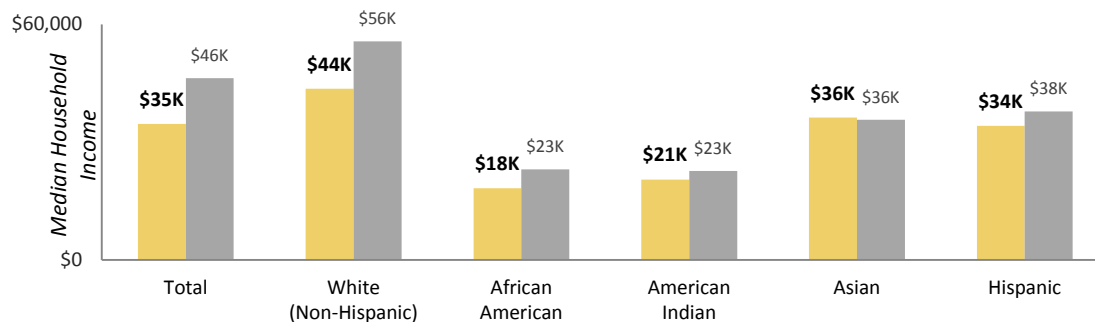
Vacancy Gap by Property Type⁴

	East-Side St. Paul			Target %	Impact	
	# Properties	# Vacant Properties	% Vacant Properties		Vacancy Gap	Reduction in St. Paul Vacancy Rate
Total	18,131	1,323	7%	4%	521	-
Residential	15,844	1,213	8%	4%	618	4% → 3%
Business	867	109	13%	15%	-	-

Income: Median Household Income

Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity

East Side St. Paul St. Paul



Median Household Income Gap by Race/Ethnicity⁵

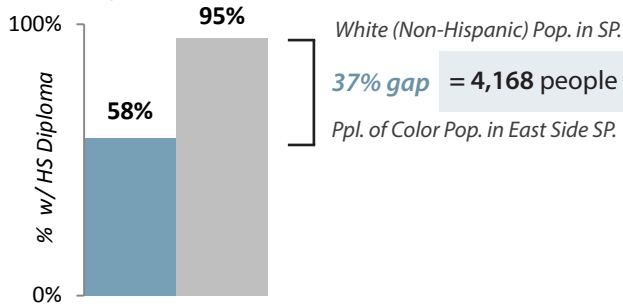
	East-Side St. Paul		Target Income	Impact		
	# of HHs	Median HH Income		Income Gap (\$ Difference)	Income Gap (HHs)	Increase in % of HHs over target median income
Total	13,583	\$34,615	\$55,634	\$21,019	2,548	42% → 45%
White (Non-Hispanic)	7,306	\$43,589		\$12,045	896	50% → 52%
African American	2,104	\$18,278		\$37,356	690	18% → 23%
American Indian	259	\$20,502		\$35,132	93	20% → 31%
Asian	2,222	\$36,243		\$19,391	494	31% → 36%
Hispanic	1,331	\$34,176		\$21,458	253	32% → 35%

4 The Vacancy gap is the number of property units of a given type that need to become occupied to match the citywide or regional rate for that property type. The reduction in Vacancy rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that property type if the gap were closed.

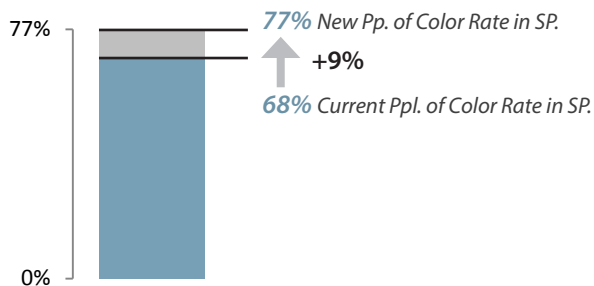
5 The Median Household Income gap is the difference in household income between the median income of a given race or ethnicity and the citywide or regional rate for Non-hispanic whites. The Increase in Household Income is the change in citywide/regional income for that racial/ethnic group if the gap were closed.

Education: Educational Attainment

High School Graduation Gap



Increase in City High School Graduations



KEY FINDINGS

This indicator examines the educational attainment of the adult population and is therefore not a drop-out rate. It includes immigrant populations with unrecognized degrees in addition to those who did not finish high school

High School Graduation Rate

- The percentage of individuals with a high school diploma in East Side St. Paul is more than 10 percentage points lower than that of the city
- In East Side St. Paul, the graduation rate for Non-hispanic whites is more than 10 percentage points higher than for all other racial/ethnic groups

Graduation Gap

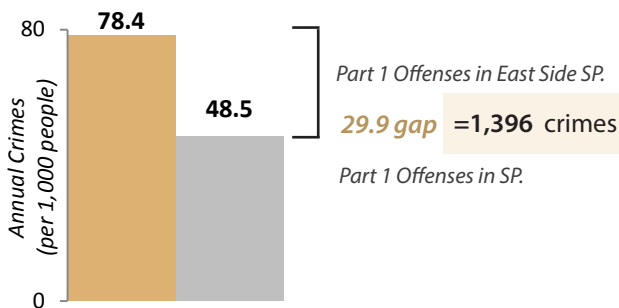
- If the graduation rate for people of color in East Side St. Paul were to match the city rate for Non-hispanic whites, 4,168 people of color would need to get a high school diploma

Increase in City High School Graduations

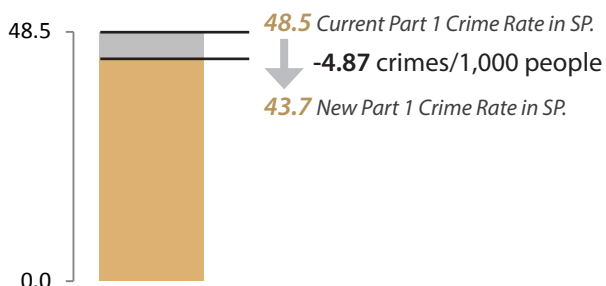
- If 4,168 people of color were to get a diploma, the citywide graduation rate for people of color would increase from 68% to 77%

Safety: Crime

Crime Gap (per 1,000 people)



Reduction in City Crime



KEY FINDINGS

Part 1 Crime Rate

- There is an average of 30 more part one crimes being committed annually per 1,000 people in East Side St. Paul than in the city as a whole

Crime Gap (per 1,000 people)

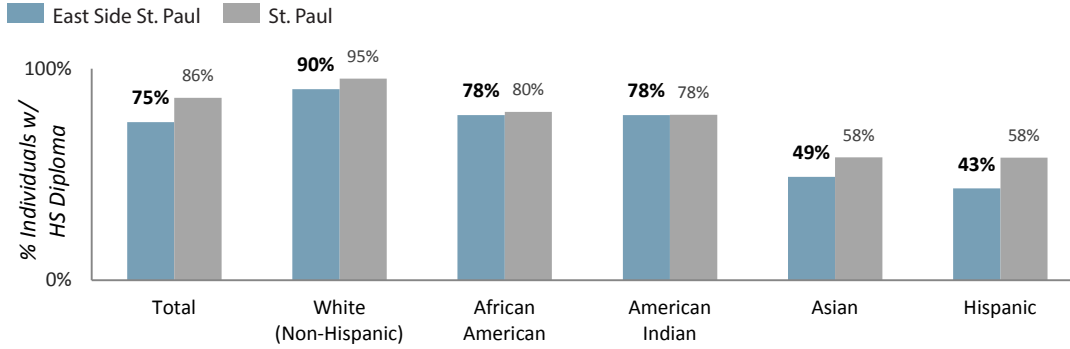
- If the part one crime rate in East Side St. Paul were to match the city rate, the number of crimes committed annually would need to be reduced by 1,396

Reduction in City Crime

- If 1,396 crimes were prevented, the citywide part one crime rate would drop from 48.5 to 43.7 crimes per 1,000 people

Education: High School Graduation

High School Graduation Rate by Race/Ethnicity

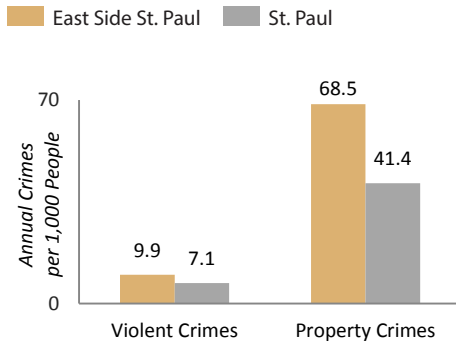


High School Graduation Gap by Race/Ethnicity⁶

	East-Side St. Paul			Target %	Impact	
	Pop. Over 25	# w/ HS Diploma	% w/ HS Diploma		HS Graduation Gap	Increase in St. Paul HS Graduation Rate
Total	23,226	17,365	75%	95%	4,772	86% → 89%
White (Non-Hispanic)	12,009	10,842	90%		604	95% → 96%
African American	3,125	2,437	78%		541	80% → 82%
American Indian	424	331	78%		73	78% → 84%
Asian	4,411	2,152	49%		2,052	58% → 69%
Hispanic	2,756	1,195	43%		1,432	58% → 68%

Safety: Crime

Crime Rate by Type



Crime Gap by Type⁷

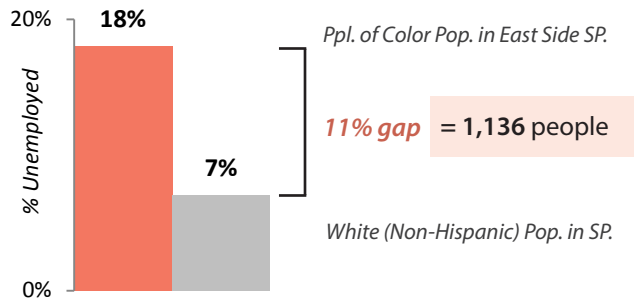
	East-Side St. Paul		Target rate	Impact	
	# of Crimes	Crime rate (per 1,000 people)		Crime Gap	Reduction in St. Paul Crime Rate
Part One Crime	3,661	78.4	48.5	1,396	48.5 → 43.7
Violent Crime	463	9.9	7.1	131	7.1 → 6.6
Property Crime	3,198	68.5	41.4	1,265	41.4 → 37.0

⁶ The High School gap is the number of people of a given race or ethnicity over the age of 25 who need to get a high school diploma in order to match the citywide or regional rate for non-hispanic whites. The increase in High School Graduation rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that racial/ethnic group if the gap were closed.

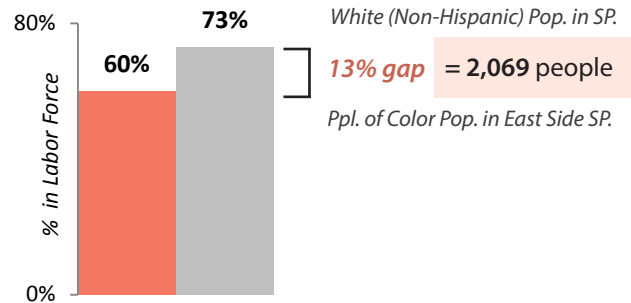
⁷ The Crime gap is the number of crimes per 1,000 people of a given type that would need to be reduced in order to match the citywide or regional rate. The Reduction in Crime rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that crime type if the gap were closed.

Gap Summary

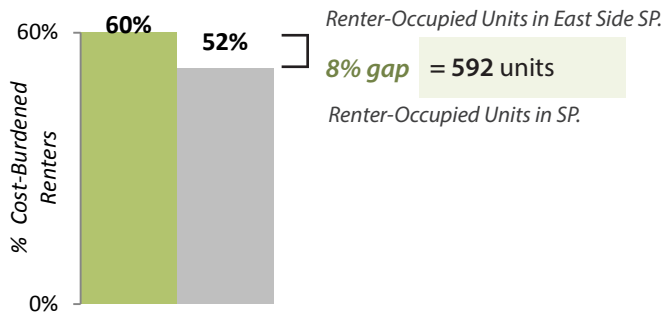
Unemployment Gap



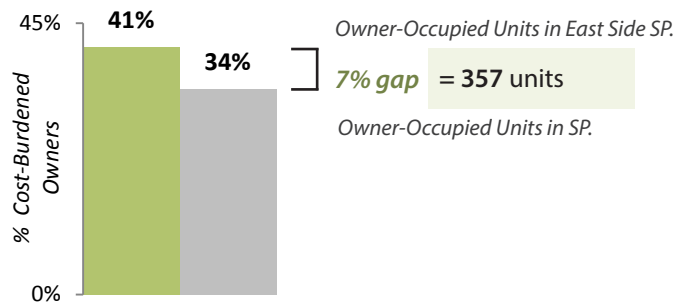
Labor Force Gap



Cost-Burdened Gap (Renters)



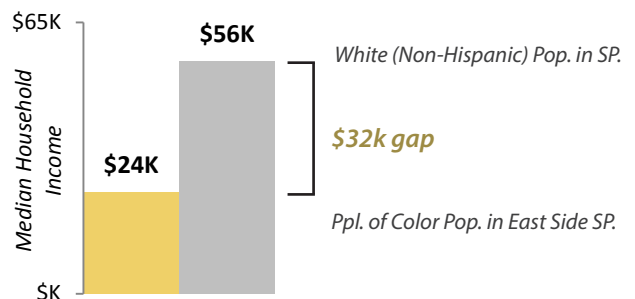
Cost-Burdened Gap (Owners)



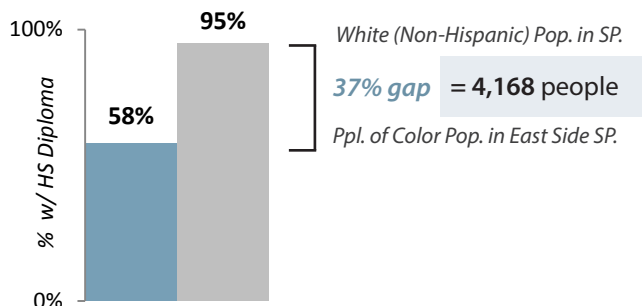
Vacancy Gap



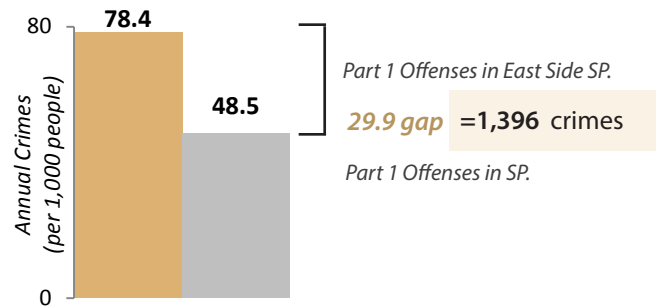
Income Gap



High School Graduation Gap



Part 1 Crime Gap (per 1,000 people)



Notes

Poverty is measured as the percentage of individuals whose income falls below the poverty threshold. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Residential mobility is calculated as the percentage of individuals who have changed residences within the last year. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Unemployment is calculated as the number of people without work as a percentage of the labor force. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Labor force participation is calculated as the number of people in the labor force as a percentage of the civilian population over the age of 16. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Median household income is calculated as the median household's aggregate inflation-adjusted income. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Vacancy is calculated as the number of vacant properties as a percentage of total existing properties. Data comes from the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Aggregated USPS Administrative Vacancy Data and was aggregated at the census tract level.

Cost-Burdened households are defined as households which spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

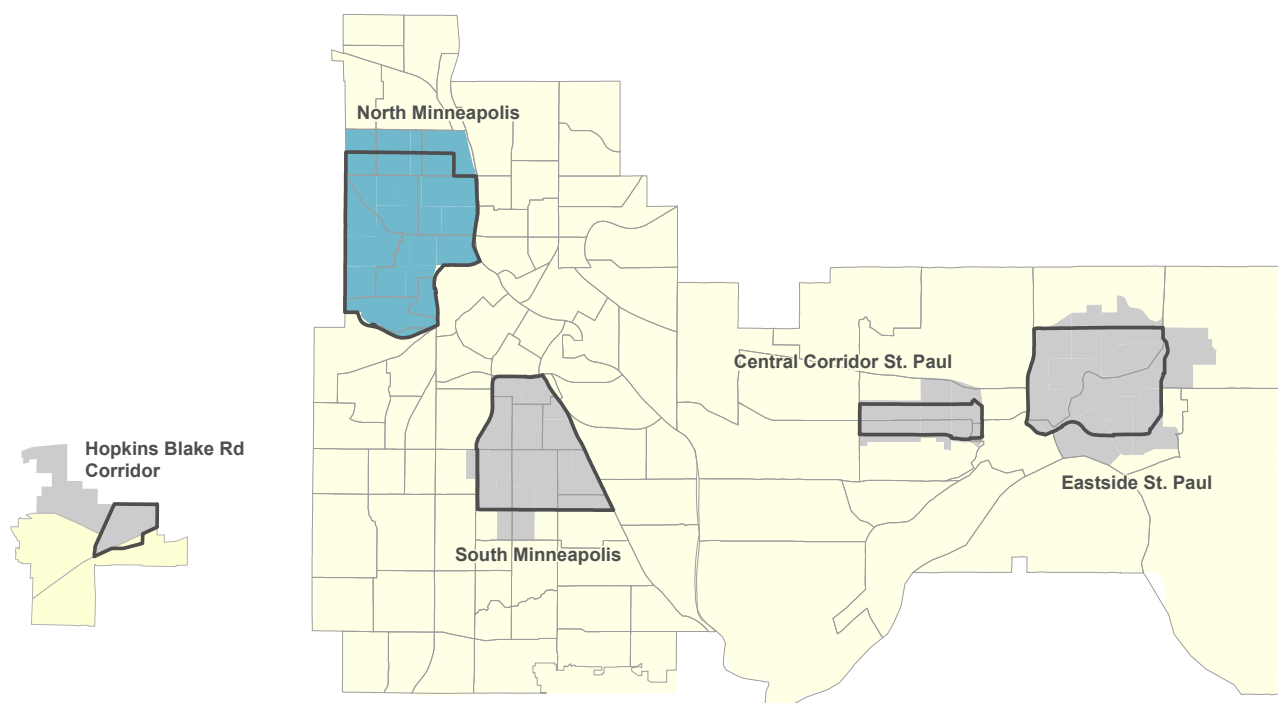
Educational attainment is calculated as the education level of individuals over the age of 25. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Crime is calculated as the number of part 1 (violent and property) crimes committed between 2010 and 2012 for every 1,000 people in the given geographic region. Data comes from the City of St. Paul's Police Reports and the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Crime statistics were calculated using St. Paul planning districts (Payne-Phalen and Dayton's Bluff) and therefore do not match the census tract boundaries of the other indicators.

Moving Beyond the Gap

Racial Disparities in North Minneapolis

September 2014



LISC
Twin Cities
*Helping people
and places prosper*

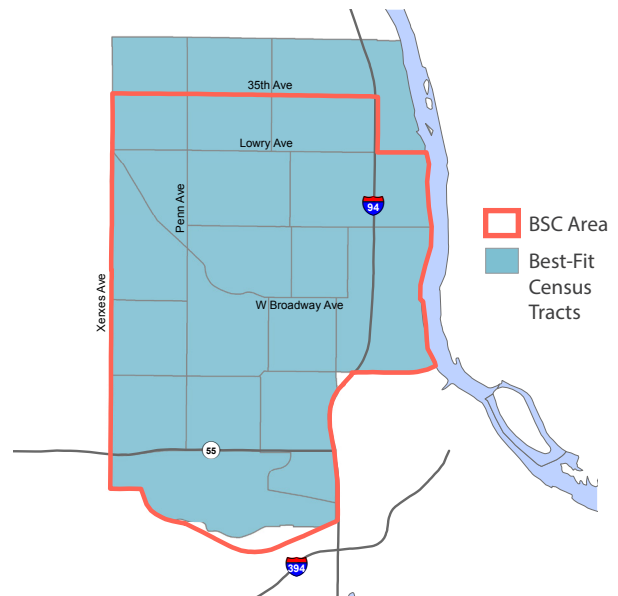
Center for Urban and
Regional Affairs (CURA)
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Moving Beyond the Gap - Racial Disparities in North Minneapolis

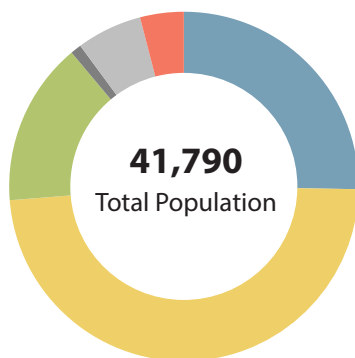
September 2014

Overview

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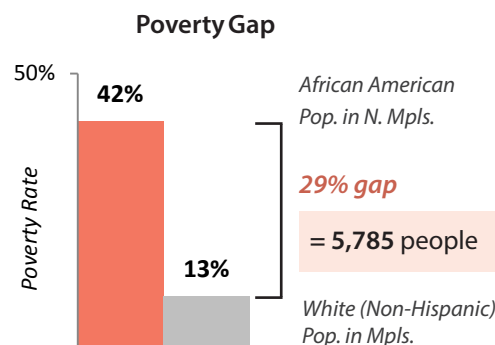
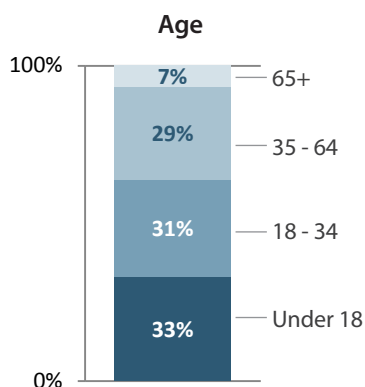
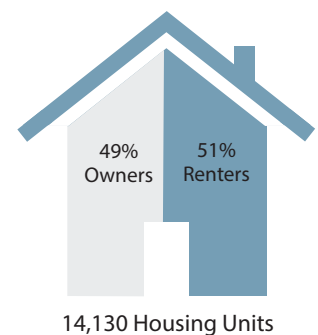


Area Demographics

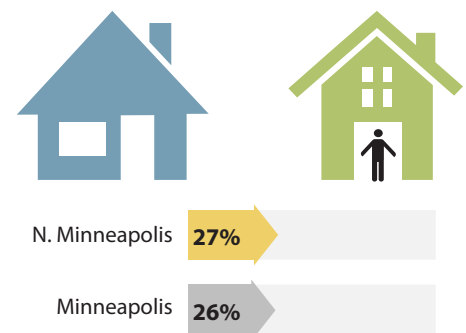


Race		
25%	White	
48%	Black or African American	
15%	Asian	
1%	American Indian & Alaska Native	
6%	Two or More Races	
4%	Other Race	
Ethnicity		
8%	Hispanic or Latino	

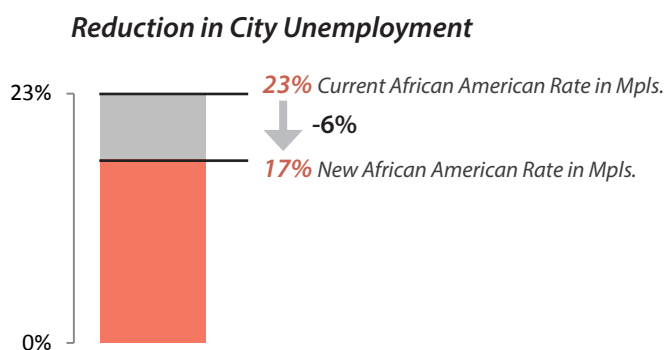
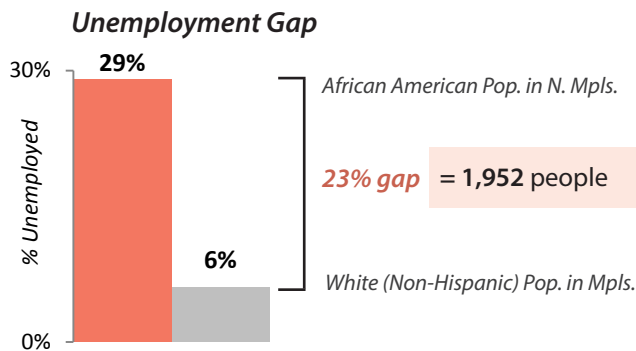
Home Ownership



Percent Residents Moved in the Last Year



Jobs/Employment: Unemployment



KEY FINDINGS

Unemployment Rate

- The unemployment rate for all North Minneapolis residents is more than two times higher than the City rate.
- In North Minneapolis, the African American and Asian unemployment rates are more than 10 percentage points higher than for Non-Hispanic Whites.

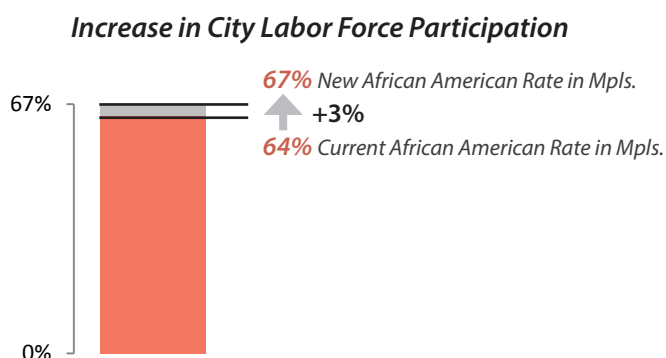
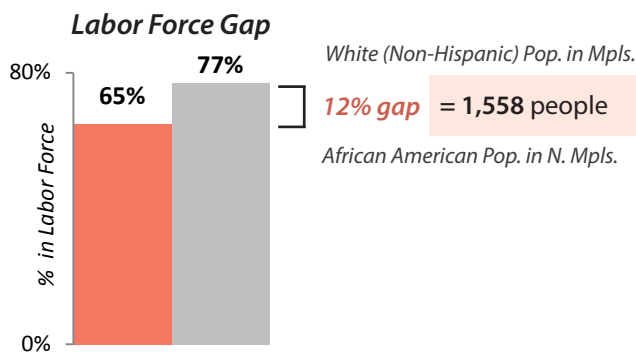
Unemployment Gap

- If the African American unemployment rate in North Minneapolis were to match the city rate for Non-Hispanic whites, 1,952 people would need to get jobs.

Reduction in City Unemployment

- If 1,925 African Americans got jobs, the citywide African American unemployment rate would drop from 23% to 17%.

Jobs/Employment: Labor Force Participation



KEY FINDINGS

Labor Force Participation Rate

- The labor force participation rate for all North Minneapolis residents is 8 percentage points lower than the City rate.
- In North Minneapolis, the labor force participation rate is at or below the City and Regional rates for all racial categories.

Labor Force Gap

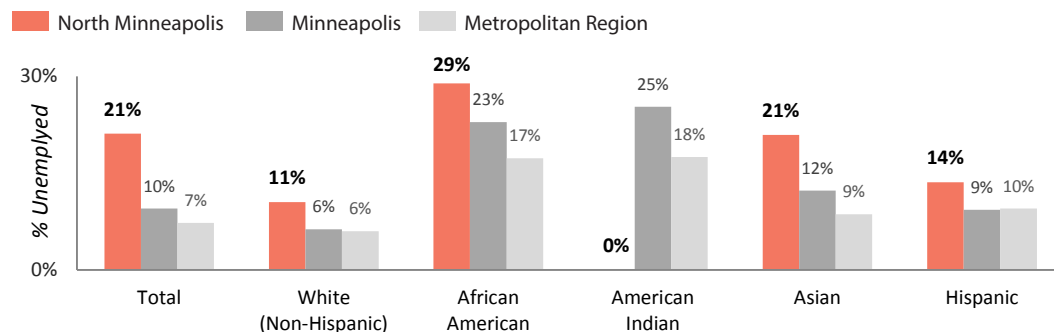
- If the African American labor force participation rate in North Minneapolis were to match the city rate for Non-Hispanic whites, 1,558 people would need to enter the work force.

Increase in City Labor Force Participation

- If 1,558 African Americans entered the work force, the citywide African American labor force participation rate would increase from 64% to 67%.

Jobs/Employment: Unemployment

Unemployment Rate by Race/Ethnicity

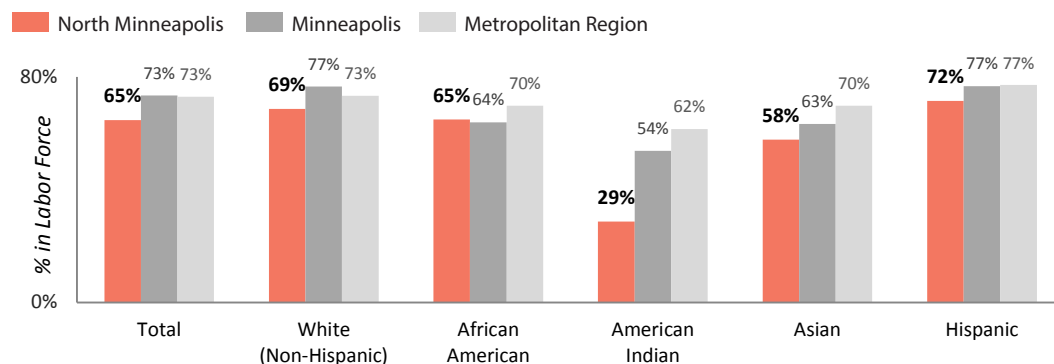


Unemployment Gap by Race/Ethnicity¹

	North Minneapolis			Target %	Impact	
	In Labor Force	# Unemployed	% Unemployed		Unemployment Gap	Reduction in Minneapolis Unemployment Rate
Total	18,831	3,965	21%	6%	2,779	10% → 9%
White (Non-Hispanic)	5,661	593	11%		236	--
African American	8,640	2,496	29%		1,952	23% → 17%
American Indian	98	0	0%		--	--
Asian	2,309	482	21%		337	12% → 9%
Hispanic	1,461	198	14%		106	9% → 8%

Jobs/Employment: Labor Force

Labor Force Participation Rate by Race/Ethnicity



Labor Force Gap by Race/Ethnicity²

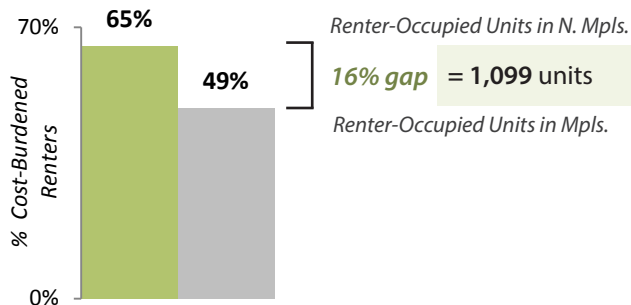
	North Minneapolis			Target %	Impact	
	Pop. Over 16	# In Labor Force	% In Labor Force		LF Participation Gap	Reduction in Minneapolis LF Participation Rate
Total	29,171	18,831	65%	77%	3,514	73% → 74%
White (Non-Hispanic)	8,247	5,661	69%		656	--
African American	13,313	8,640	65%		1,558	64% → 67%
American Indian	341	98	29%		163	54% → 57%
Asian	4,003	2,309	58%		757	63% → 68%
Hispanic	2,043	1,461	72%		104	--

1 Unemployment: The Unemployment gap is the number of people of a given race or ethnicity who need to find work in order to match the citywide or regional rate for non-hispanic whites. The reduction in unemployment rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that racial/ethnic group if the gap were closed.

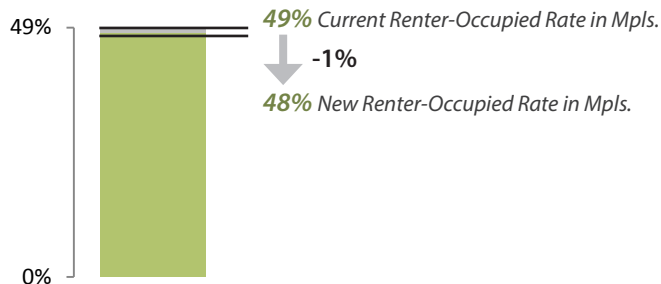
2 Labor Force: The Labor Force gap is the number of people of a given race or ethnicity who need to enter the labor force in order to match the citywide or regional rate for non-hispanic whites. The increase in participation rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that racial/ethnic group if the gap were closed.

Housing: Cost-Burdened Households (Renters)

Cost-Burdened Gap (Renters)



Reduction in City Cost-Burdened Households (Renters)



KEY FINDINGS

Cost-Burden Rate

- The cost-burden rate for renters in North Minneapolis is 16 percentage points higher than the city rate

Cost-Burdened Gap

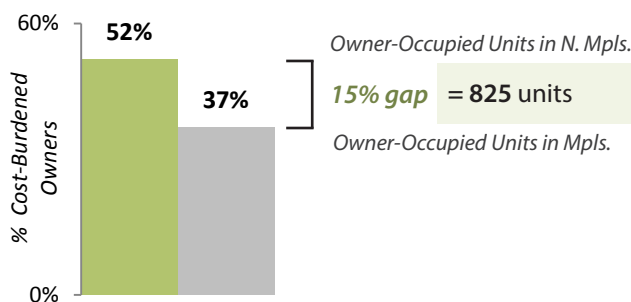
- If the cost-burden rate for renters in North Minneapolis were to match the city rate, 1,099 renter-occupied houses would need to move out of cost-burdened status

Reduction in City's Cost-Burdened Households

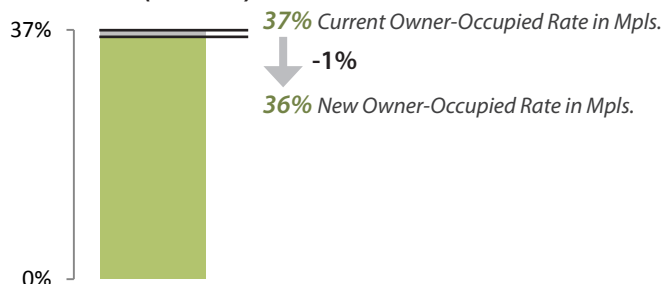
- If 1,099 renter-occupied homes moved out of cost-burdened status, the citywide cost-burden rate for renters would drop from 49% to 48%

Housing: Cost-Burdened Households (Owners)

Cost-Burdened Gap (Owners)



Reduction in City Cost-Burdened Households (Owners)



KEY FINDINGS

Cost-Burden Rate

- The cost-burden rate for owners in North Minneapolis is 15 percentage points higher than the city rate

Cost-Burdened Gap

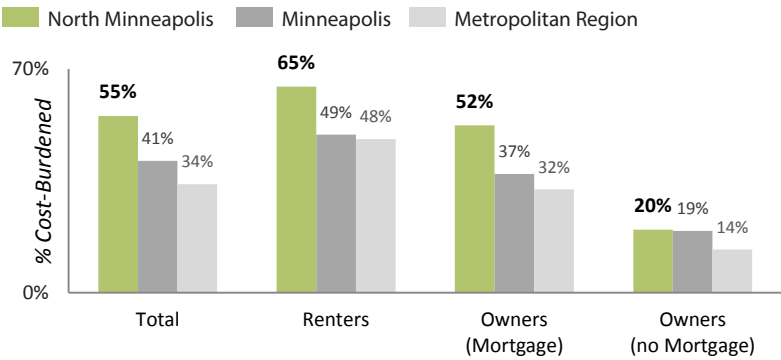
- If the cost-burden rate for owners in North Minneapolis were to match the city rate, 825 owner-occupied houses would need to move out of cost-burdened status

Reduction in City Cost-Burdened Households

- If 825 owner-occupied homes moved out of cost-burdened status, the citywide cost-burden rate for owners would drop from 37% to 36%

Housing: Cost-Burdened Households

Cost-Burdened Rate by Tenure

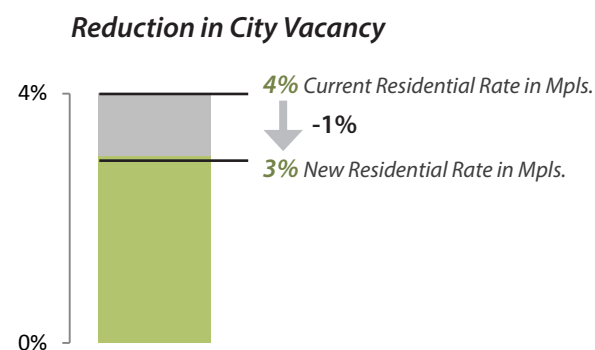
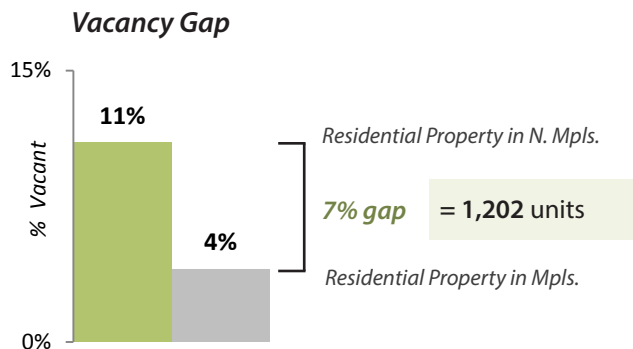


Cost-Burdened Gap by Tenure³

	North Minneapolis			Target %	Impact	
	# Households	# Cost-Burdened	% Cost-Burdened		Cost-Burden Gap	Reduction in Minneapolis Cost-Burden Rate
Total	14,130	7,813	55%	41%	1,924	41% → 40%
Renters	7,273	4,692	65%	49%	1,099	49% → 48%
Owners (Mortgage)	5,431	2,840	52%	37%	825	37% → 36%
Owners (no Mortgage)	1,426	281	20%	19%	0	--

³ The Cost-Burdened gap is the number of households of a given tenure status which need to spend less than 30% of their household income on housing expenses to match the citywide or regional rate for that tenure status. The reduction in Cost-Burden rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that tenure status if the gap were closed.

Housing: Vacancy



KEY FINDINGS

Vacancy Rate

- The residential vacancy rate in North Minneapolis is more than twice as high as the city rate and three times as high as the regional rate
- In North Minneapolis, 70% of residential vacant units have been vacant for at least two years, and 50% have been vacant for at least three years

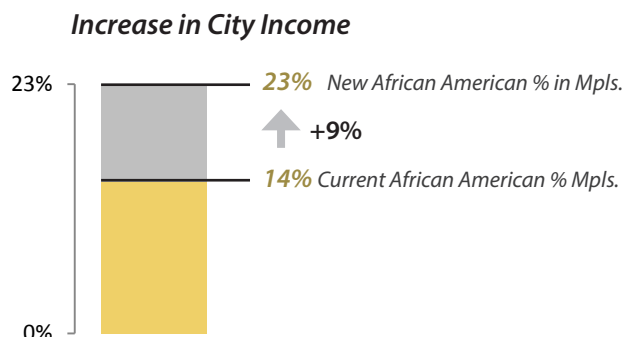
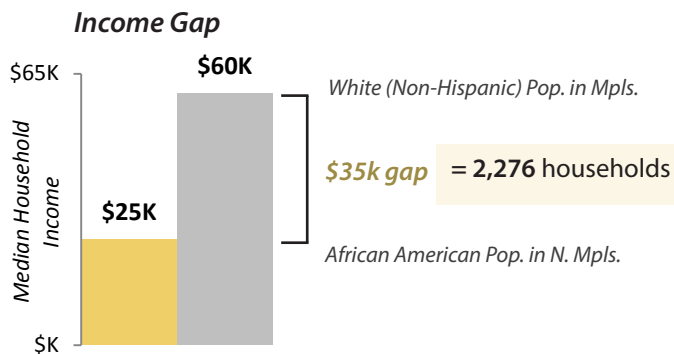
Vacancy Gap

- If the residential vacancy rate in North Minneapolis were to match the city rate, 1,202 houses would be occupied

Reduction in City Vacancy

- If 1,202 houses became occupied, the citywide residential vacancy rate would drop from 4% to 3%

Income: Median Household Income



KEY FINDINGS

Median Household Income

- The median income for all North Minneapolis households is more than \$17k lower than the city value
- In North Minneapolis, the income for Non-hispanic whites is more than \$15k higher than all other racial/ethnic categories

Income Gap

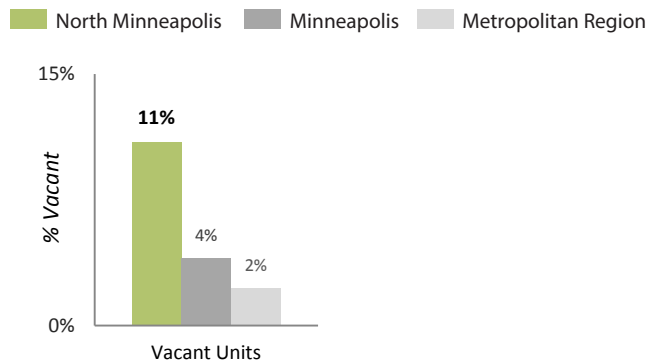
- If median incomes for African Americans in North Minneapolis were to match the city value for Non-hispanic whites, the median would need to increase by \$35k, an equivalent of 2,276 households of color moving to or above the city value

Increase in City Income

- If 2,276 African American households in South Minneapolis matched the city median value, the citywide number of African American households at or above the Non-Hispanic white median would increase from 14% to 23%

Housing: Vacancy

Vacancy Rate by Property Type



Percent Vacant Residential Units by Time Vacant

Length Vacant

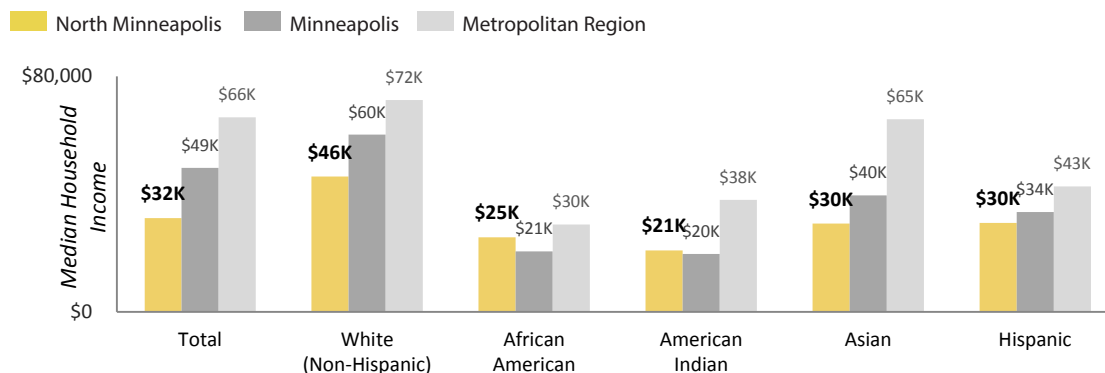


Vacancy Gap by Property Type⁴

	North Minneapolis			Target %	Impact	
	# Properties	# Vacant Properties	% Vacant Properties		Vacancy Gap	Reduction in Minneapolis Vacancy Rate
Total	19,529	2,120	11%	5%	1,208	5% → 4%
Residential	17,445	1,906	11%	4%	1,202	4% → 3%
Business	1,230	214	17%	15%	35	15% → 14%

Income: Median Household Income

Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity



Median Household Income Gap by Race/Ethnicity⁵

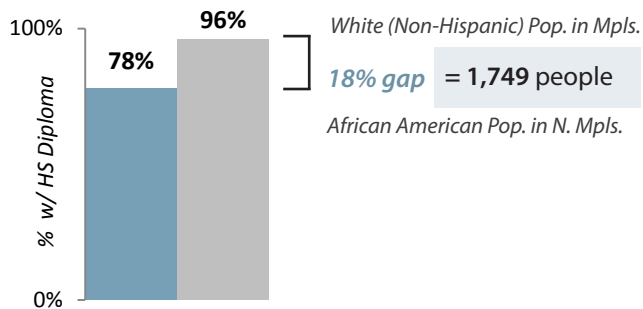
	North Minneapolis		Target Income	Impact		
	# of HHs	Median HH Income		Income Gap (\$ Difference)	Income Gap (HHs)	Increase in % of HHs over target median income
Total	14,130	\$31,798	\$60,195	\$28,397	3,867	41% → 44%
White (Non-Hispanic)	4,696	\$45,923		\$14,272	861	50% → 51%
African American	6,751	\$25,301		\$34,894	2,276	14% → 23%
American Indian	139	\$20,884		\$39,311	70	18% → 21%
Asian	1,335	\$29,975		\$30,220	342	34% → 38%
Hispanic	1,331	\$30,253		\$29,942	253	-

⁴ The Vacancy gap is the number of property units of a given type that need to become occupied to match the citywide or regional rate for that property type. The reduction in Vacancy rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that property type if the gap were closed.

⁵ The Median Household Income gap is the difference in household income between the median income of a given race or ethnicity and the citywide or regional rate for Non-hispanic whites. The Increase in Household Income is the change in citywide/regional income for that racial/ethnic group if the gap were closed.

Education: High School Graduation

High School Graduation Gap



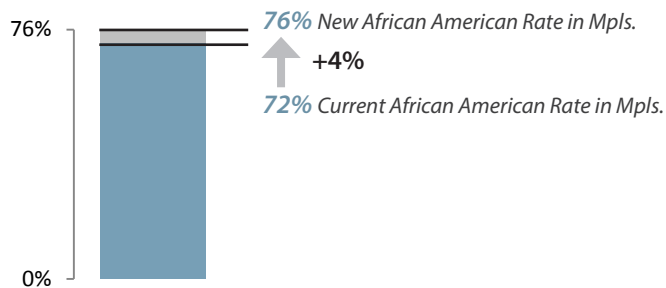
KEY FINDINGS

This indicator examines the educational attainment of the adult population and is therefore not a drop-out rate. It includes immigrant populations with unrecognized degrees in addition to those who did not finish high school

High School Graduation Rate

- The percentage of individuals with a high school diploma in North Minneapolis is half that of the city.
- In North Minneapolis, the graduation rate for Non-hispanic whites is more than 10 percentage points higher than the African American rate

Increase in City High School Graduations



Graduation Gap

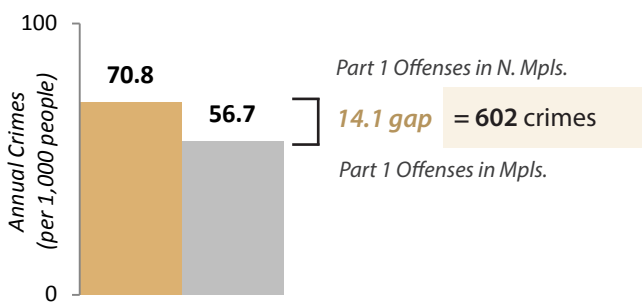
- If the African American graduation rate in North Minneapolis were to match the city rate for Non-hispanic whites, 1,749 African Americans would need to get a high school diploma

Increase in City High School Graduations

- If 1,749 African Americans were to get a diploma, the citywide graduation rate for African Americans would increase from 72% to 76%

Safety: Crime

Crime Gap (per 1,000 people)



KEY FINDINGS

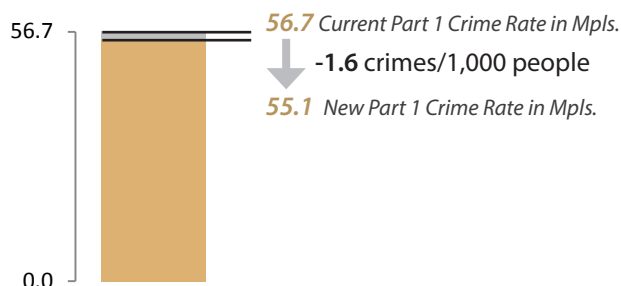
Part 1 Crime Rate

- There is an average of 14 more part one crimes being committed annually per 1,000 people in North Minneapolis than in the city as a whole

Crime Gap (per 1,000 people)

- If the part one crime rate in North Minneapolis were to match the city rate, the number of crimes committed annually would need to be reduced by 602

Reduction in City Crime Rate

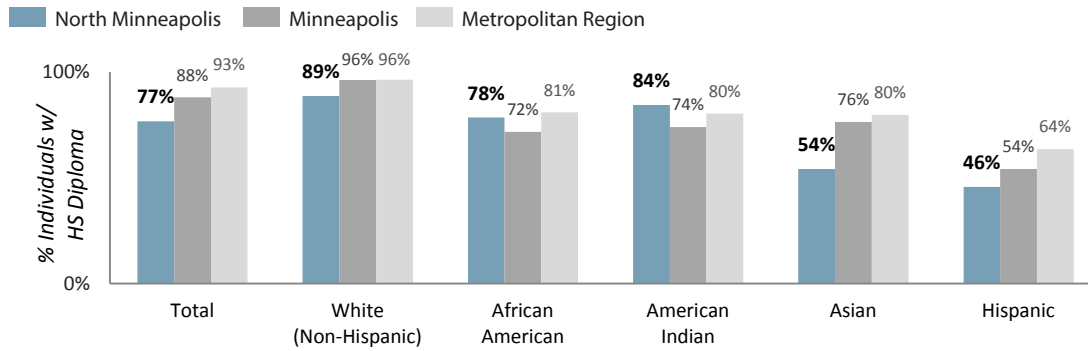


Reduction in City Crime

- If 602 crimes were prevented annually, the citywide part one crime rate would drop from 56.7 to 55.1 crimes per 1,000 people

Education: High School Graduation

High School Graduation Rate by Race/Ethnicity

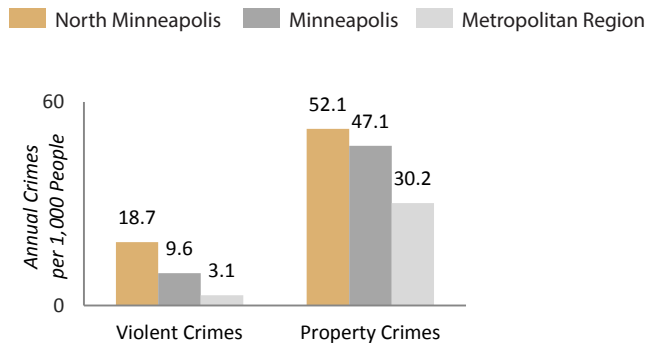


High School Graduation Gap by Race/Ethnicity⁶

	North Minneapolis			Target %	Impact	
	Pop. Over 25	# w/ HS Diploma	% w/ HS Diploma		HS Graduation Gap	Increase in Minneapolis HS Graduation Rate
Total	22,629	17,364	77%	96%	4,394	88% → 90%
White (Non-Hispanic)	7,524	6,667	89%		567	-
African American	9,881	7,752	78%		1,749	72% → 76%
American Indian	257	217	84%		30	74% → 75%
Asian	2,526	1,369	54%		1,060	76% → 86%
Hispanic	1,724	787	46%		871	54% → 59%

Safety: Crime

Crime Rate by Type



Crime Gap by Type⁷

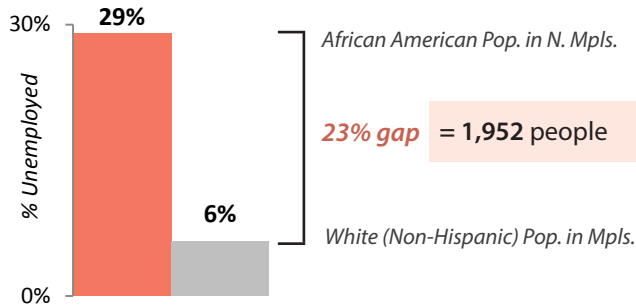
	North Minneapolis		Target rate	Impact	
	# of Crimes	Crime rate (per 1,000 people)		Crime Gap	Reduction in Minneapolis Crime Rate
Part One Crime	3,023	70.8	56.7	602	56.7 → 55.1
Violent Crime	799	18.7	9.6	389	9.6 → 8.6
Property Crime	2,224	52.1	47.1	213	47.1 → 46.6

⁶ The High School gap is the number of people of a given race or ethnicity over the age of 25 who need to get a high school diploma in order to match the citywide or regional rate for non-hispanic whites. The increase in High School Graduation rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that racial/ethnic group if the gap were closed.

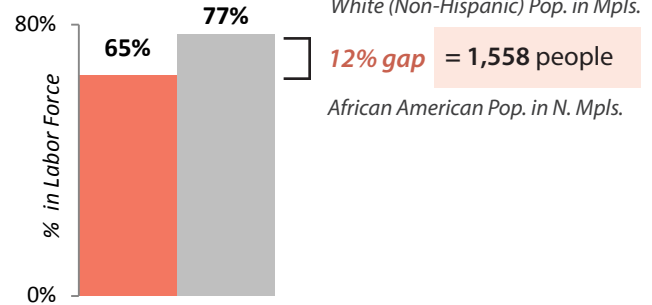
⁷ The Crime gap is the number of crimes per 1,000 people of a given type that would need to be reduced in order to match the citywide or regional rate. The Reduction in Crime rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that crime type if the gap were closed.

Gap Summary

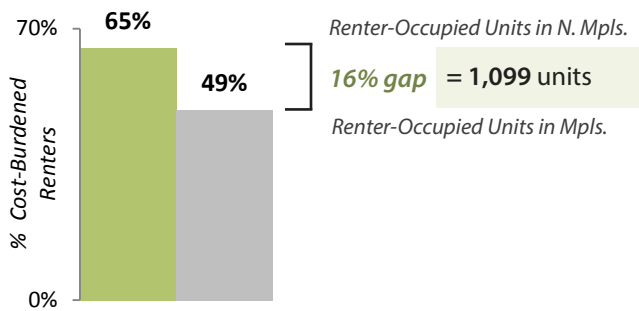
Unemployment Gap



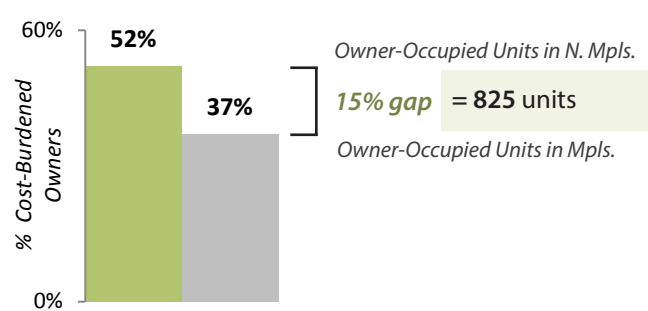
Labor Force Gap



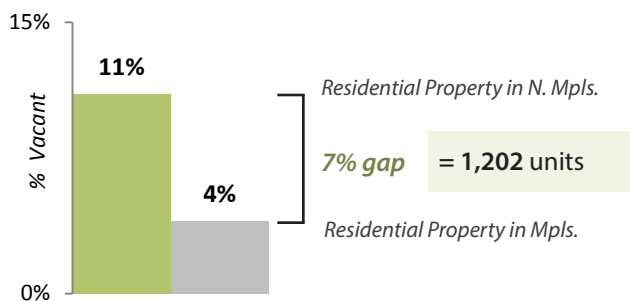
Cost-Burdened Gap (Renters)



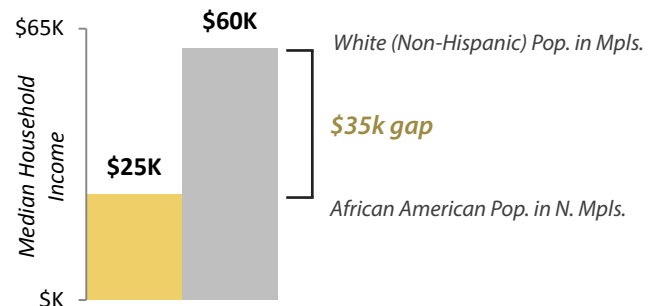
Cost-Burdened Gap (Owners)



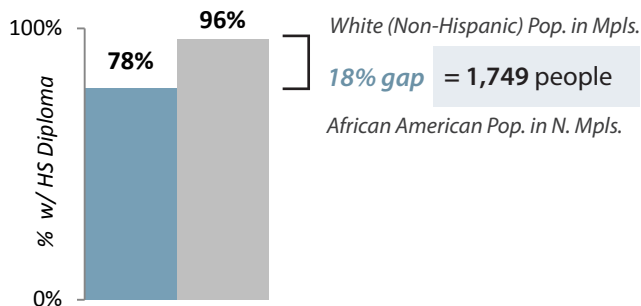
Vacancy Gap



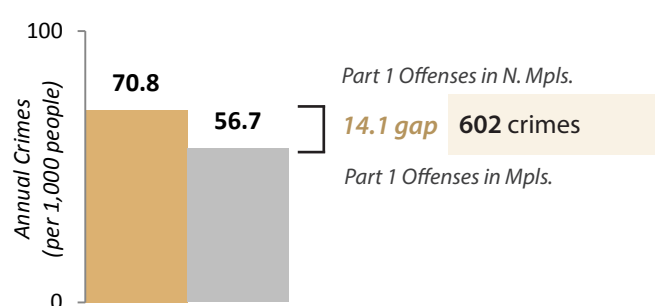
Income Gap



High School Graduation Gap



Part 1 Crime Gap (per 1,000 people)



Notes

Poverty is measured as the percentage of individuals whose income falls below the poverty threshold. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Residential mobility is calculated as the percentage of individuals who have changed residences within the last year. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Unemployment is calculated as the number of people without work as a percentage of the labor force. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Labor force participation is calculated as the number of people in the labor force as a percentage of the civilian population over the age of 16. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Median household income is calculated as the median household's aggregate inflation-adjusted income. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Vacancy is calculated as the number of vacant properties as a percentage of total existing properties. Data comes from the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Aggregated USPS Administrative Vacancy Data and was aggregated at the census tract level.

Cost-Burdened households are defined as households which spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

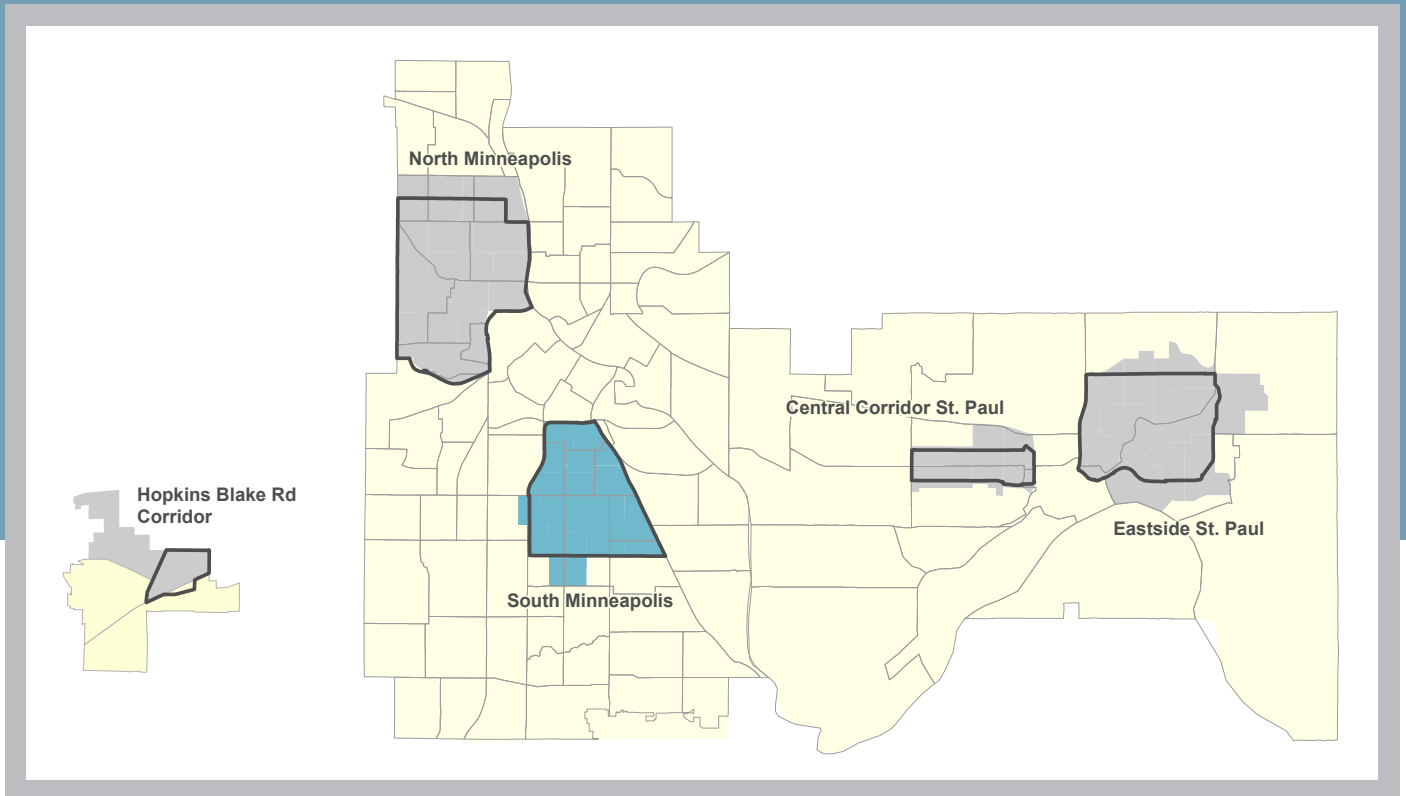
Educational attainment is calculated as the education level of individuals over the age of 25. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Crime is calculated as the number of part 1 (violent and property) crimes committed between 2010 and 2012 for every 1,000 people in the given geographic region. Data comes from the City of Minneapolis' Police Reports and the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Crime statistics were calculated using Minneapolis neighborhoods (Cleveland, Folwell, McKinley, Jordan, Hawthorne, Willard-Hay, Near North, Harrison, and Sumner-Glenwood) to approximately match the census tract boundaries of the other indicators.

Moving Beyond the Gap

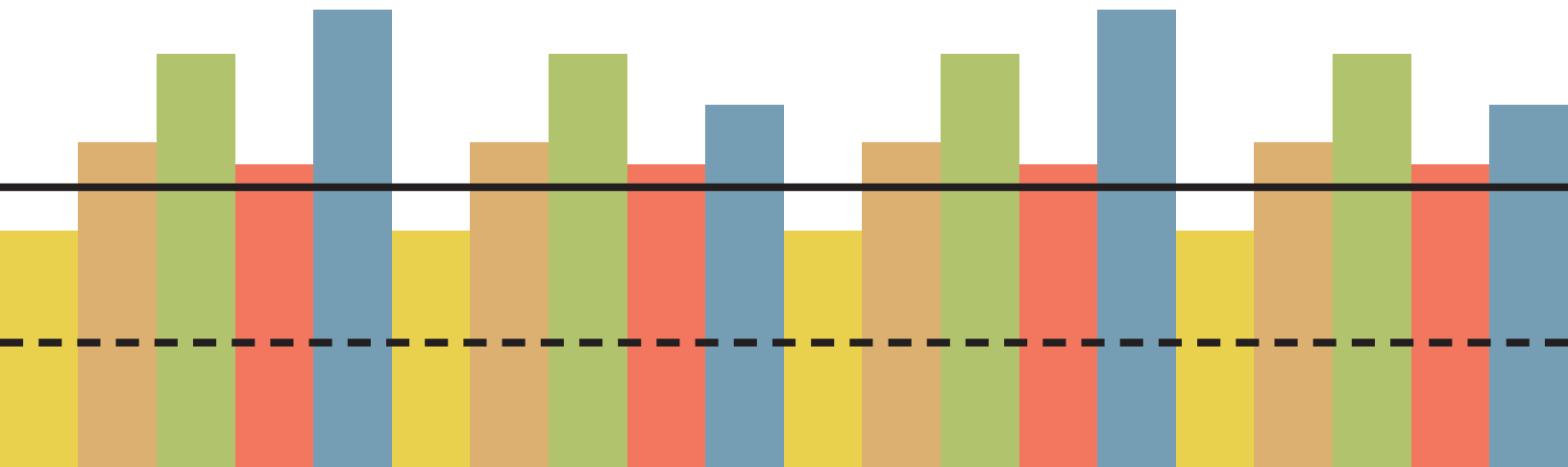
Racial Disparities in South Minneapolis

October 2014



LISC
Twin Cities
*Helping people
and places prosper*

Center for Urban and
Regional Affairs (CURA)
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

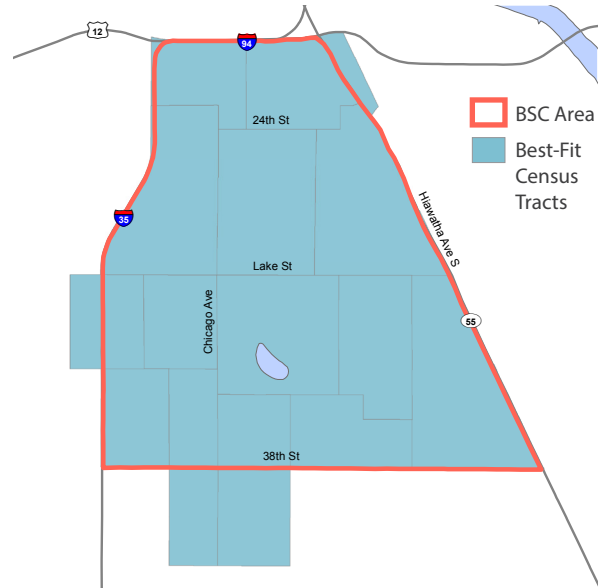


Moving Beyond the Gap - Racial Disparities in South Minneapolis

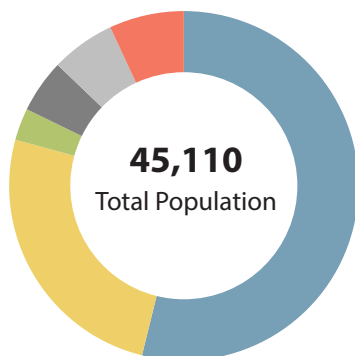
September 2014

Overview

This report is part of a larger collaboration between the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) and the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs (CURA). It aims to inform community revitalization in the Twin Cities by analyzing neighborhood contributions to regional disparities between whites and other racial and ethnic groups. The report compares the South Minneapolis Building Sustainable Communities area to the city of Minneapolis along a series of economic and community health indicators. It illustrates the degree to which closing the gap between whites and minority groups in South Minneapolis would contribute to narrowing disparities within the city as a whole.

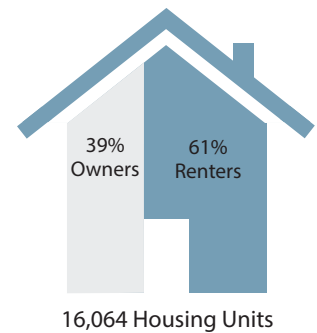


Area Demographics

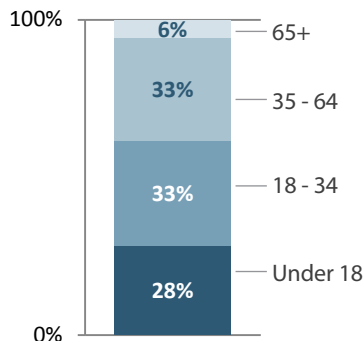


Race		
55%	White	
26%	Black or African American	
3%	Asian	
5%	American Indian or Alaska Native	
6%	Two or More Races	
7%	Other Race	
Ethnicity		
29%	Hispanic or Latino	

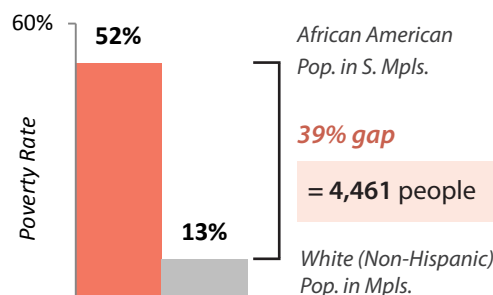
Home Ownership



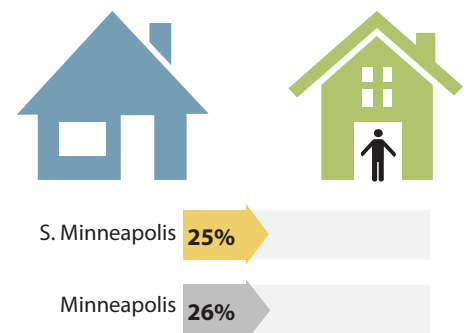
Age



Poverty Gap

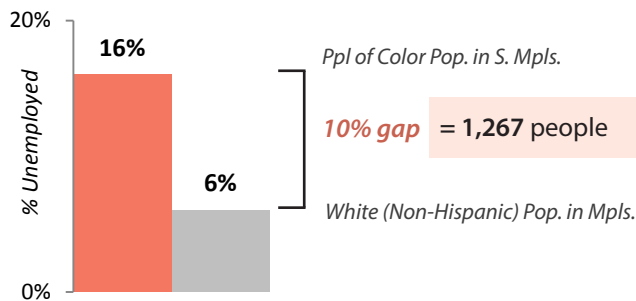


Percent Residents Moved in the Last Year

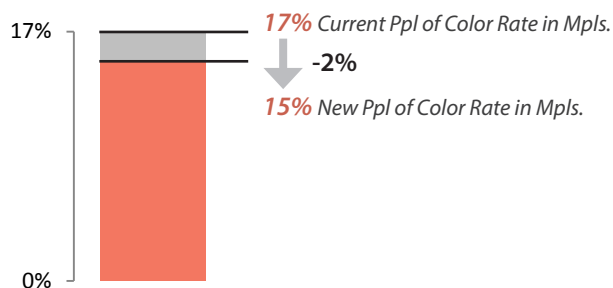


Jobs/Employment: Unemployment

Unemployment Gap



Reduction in City Unemployment



KEY FINDINGS

Unemployment Rate

- The African American unemployment rate in South Minneapolis is lower than the citywide rate
- In South Minneapolis, the African American unemployment rate is 9 percentage points higher than for Non-Hispanic Whites.

Unemployment Gap

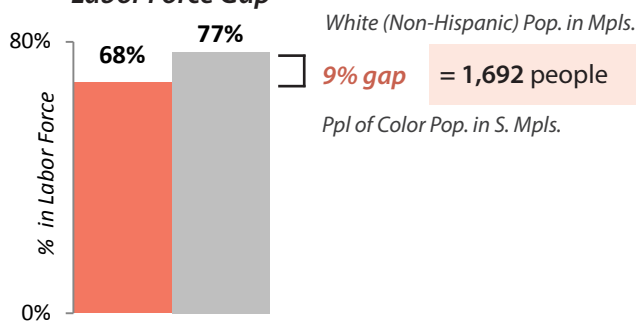
- If the unemployment rate for people of color in South Minneapolis were to match the city rate for Non-Hispanic whites, 1,267 people would need to get jobs.

Reduction in City Unemployment

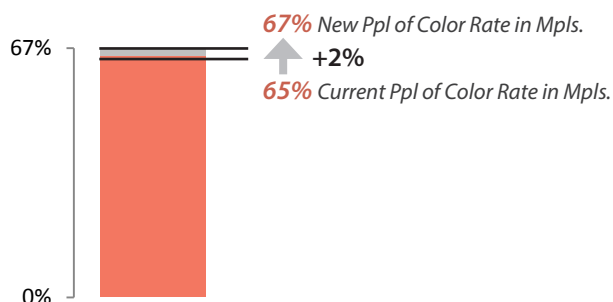
- If 1,267 people of color got jobs, the citywide unemployment rate for people of color would drop from 17% to 15%.

Jobs/Employment: Labor Force Participation

Labor Force Gap



Increase in City Labor Force Participation



KEY FINDINGS

Labor Force Participation Rate

- The labor force participation rate for all South Minneapolis residents is relatively similar to the city and regional rates.
- In South Minneapolis, the African American and Asian labor force participation rates are more than 10 percentage points lower than the rate for Non-Hispanic whites.

Labor Force Gap

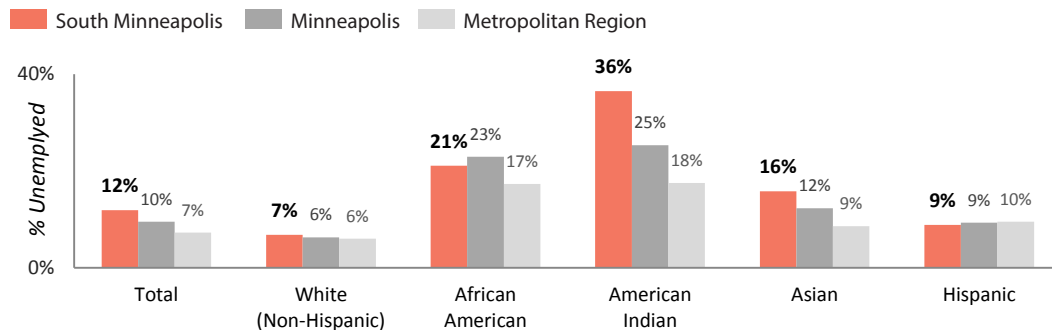
- If the labor force participation rate for people of color in South Minneapolis were to match the city rate for Non-Hispanic whites, 1,692 people would need to enter the work force.

Increase in City Labor Force Participation

- If 1,692 people of color entered the work force, the citywide labor force participation rate for people of color would increase from 65% to 67%.

Jobs/Employment: Unemployment

Unemployment Rate by Race/Ethnicity

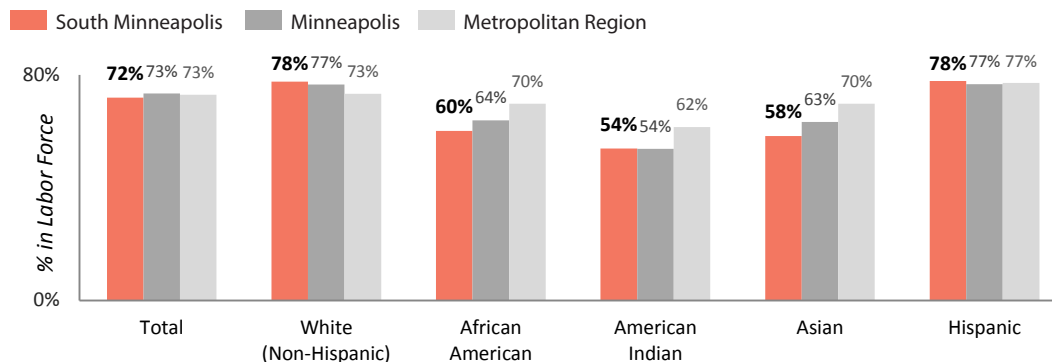


Unemployment Gap by Race/Ethnicity¹

	South Minneapolis			Target %	Impact	
	In Labor Force	# Unemployed	% Unemployed		Unemployment Gap	Reduction in Minneapolis Unemployment Rate
Total	23,766	2,821	12%	6%	1,324	10% → 9%
White (Non-Hispanic)	10,588	724	7%		57	-
African American	4,580	964	21%		675	23% → 21%
American Indian	878	320	36%		265	25% → 14%
Asian	601	95	16%		57	-
Hispanic	6,605	586	9%		170	9% → 8%

Jobs/Employment: Labor Force

Labor Force Participation Rate by Race/Ethnicity



Labor Force Gap by Race/Ethnicity²

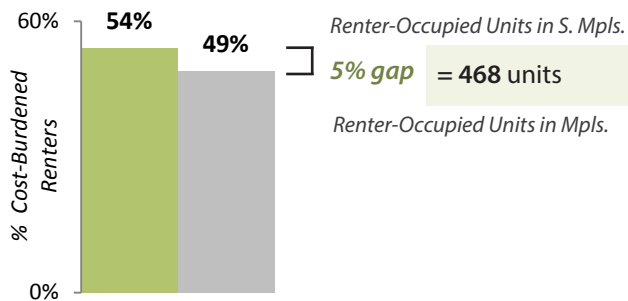
	South Minneapolis			Target %	Impact	
	Pop. Over 16	# In Labor Force	% In Labor Force		LF Participation Gap	Reduction in Minneapolis LF Participation Rate
Total	33,071	23,775	72%	77%	1,557	73% → 74%
White (Non-Hispanic)	13,657	10,596	78%		-	-
African American	7,618	4,580	60%		1,255	64% → 67%
American Indian	1,629	878	54%		370	54% → 62%
Asian	1,031	601	58%		189	63% → 64%
Hispanic	8,493	6,605	78%		-	-

¹ Unemployment: The Unemployment gap is the number of people of a given race or ethnicity who need to find work in order to match the citywide or regional rate for non-hispanic whites. The reduction in unemployment rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that racial/ethnic group if the gap were closed.

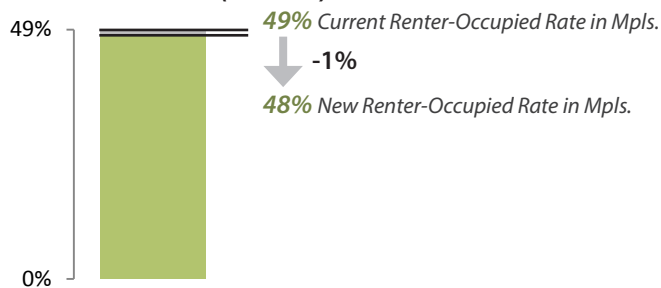
² Labor Force: The Labor Force gap is the number of people of a given race or ethnicity who need to enter the labor force in order to match the citywide or regional rate for non-hispanic whites. The increase in participation rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that racial/ethnic group if the gap were closed.

Housing: Cost-Burdened Households (Renters)

Cost-Burdened Gap (Renters)



Reduction in City's Cost-Burdened Households (Renters)



KEY FINDINGS

Cost-Burden Rate

- The cost-burden rate for renters in South Minneapolis is 5 percentage points higher than the city rate

Cost-Burdened Gap

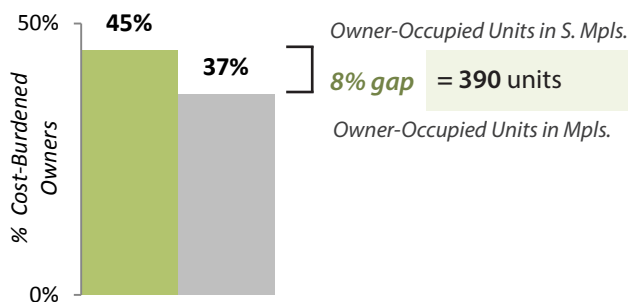
- If the cost-burden rate for renters in South Minneapolis were to match the city rate, 468 renter-occupied houses would need to move out of cost-burdened status

Reduction in City's Cost-Burdened Households

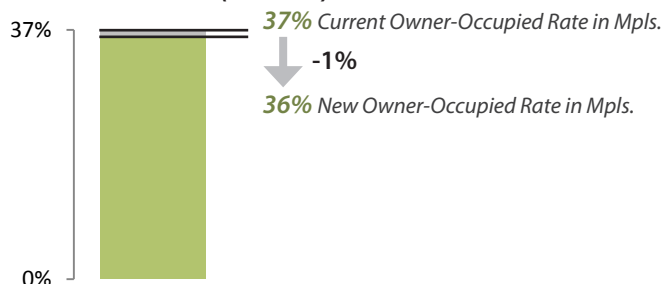
- If 468 renter-occupied homes moved out of cost-burdened status, the citywide cost-burden rate for renters would drop from 49% to 48%

Housing: Cost-Burdened Households (Owners)

Cost-Burdened Gap (Owners)



Reduction in City's Cost-Burdened Households (Owners)



KEY FINDINGS

Cost-Burden Rate

- The cost-burden rate for owners in South Minneapolis is 8 percentage points higher than the city rate

Cost-Burdened Gap

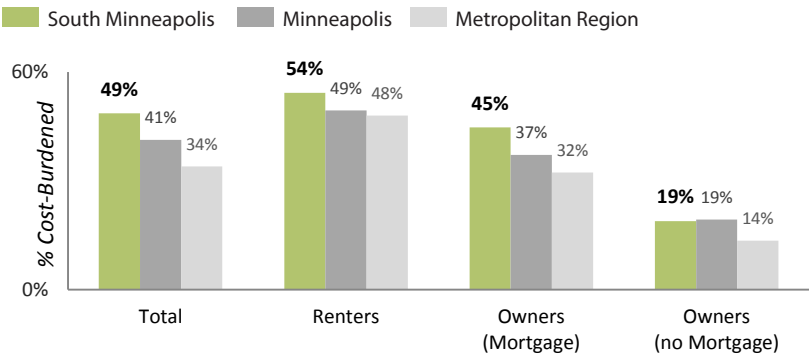
- If the cost-burden rate for owners in South Minneapolis were to match the city rate, 390 owner-occupied houses would need to move out of cost-burdened status

Reduction in City's Cost-Burdened Households

- If 390 owner-occupied homes moved out of cost-burdened status, the citywide cost-burden rate for owners would drop from 37% to 36%

Housing: Cost-Burdened Households

Cost-Burdened Rate by Tenure

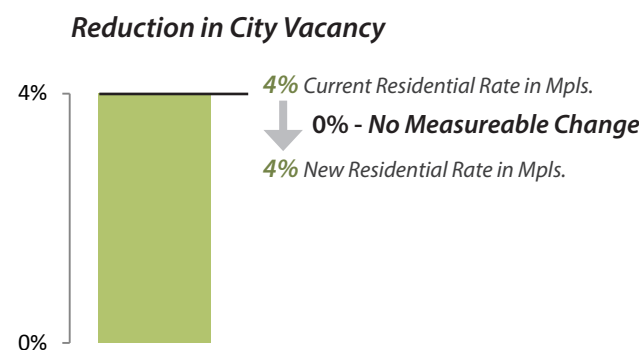
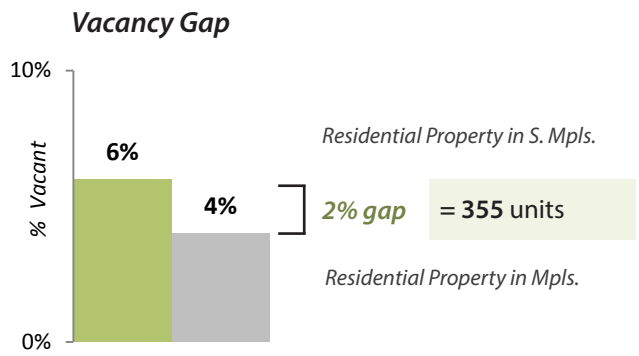


Cost-Burdened Gap by Tenure³

	South Minneapolis			Target %	Impact	
	# Households	# Cost-Burdened	% Cost-Burdened		Cost-Burden Gap	Reduction in Minneapolis Cost-Burden Rate
Total	16,064	7,800	49%	41%	858	41% → 40%
Renters	9,731	5,275	54%	49%	468	-
Owners (Mortgage)	5,155	2,303	45%	37%	390	37% → 36%
Owners (no Mortgage)	1,178	222	19%	19%	-	-

³ The Cost-Burdened gap is the number of households of a given tenure status which need to spend less than 30% of their household income on housing expenses to match the citywide or regional rate for that tenure status. The reduction in Cost-Burden rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that tenure status if the gap were closed.

Housing: Vacancy



KEY FINDINGS

Vacancy Rate

- The residential vacancy rate in South Minneapolis is 2 percentage points higher than the citywide rate
- In South Minneapolis, 50% of residential vacant units have been vacant for at least two years, and 40% have been vacant for at least three years

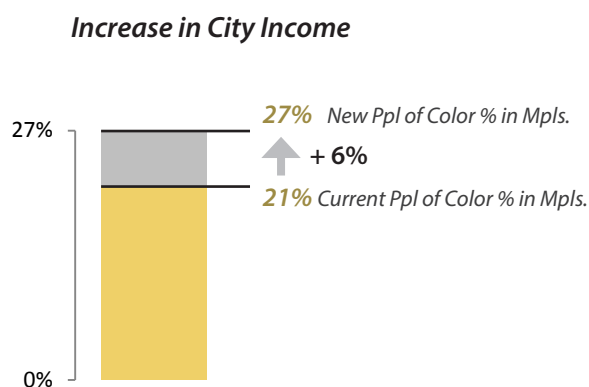
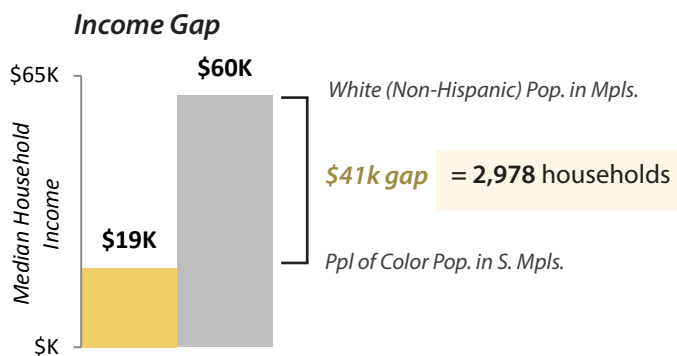
Vacancy Gap

- If the residential vacancy rate in South Minneapolis were to match the city rate, 355 houses would been to be occupied

Reduction in City Vacancy

- If 355 houses became occupied, it would have no measureable effect on the citywide residential vacancy rate

Income: Median Household Income



KEY FINDINGS

Median Household Income

- The median income for all South Minneapolis households is more than \$14k lower than the citywide value
- In South Minneapolis, the income for Non-hispanic whites is more than \$20k higher than all other racial/ethnic categories

Income Gap

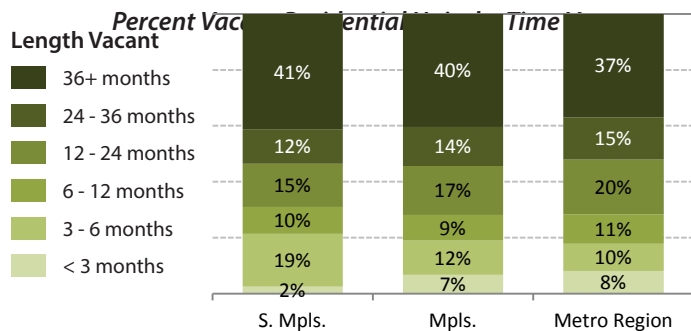
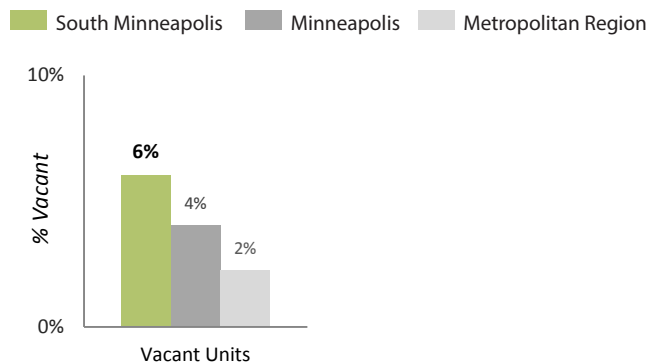
- If median incomes for people of color in South Minneapolis were to match the city value for Non-hispanic whites, the median would need to increase by \$41k, an equivalent of 2,987 households of color moving to or above the city value

Increase in City Income

- If 2,978 households of color in South Minneapolis matched the city median value, the citywide number of households of color at or above the Non-Hispanic white median would increase from 21% to 27%

Housing: Vacancy

Vacancy Rate by Property Type

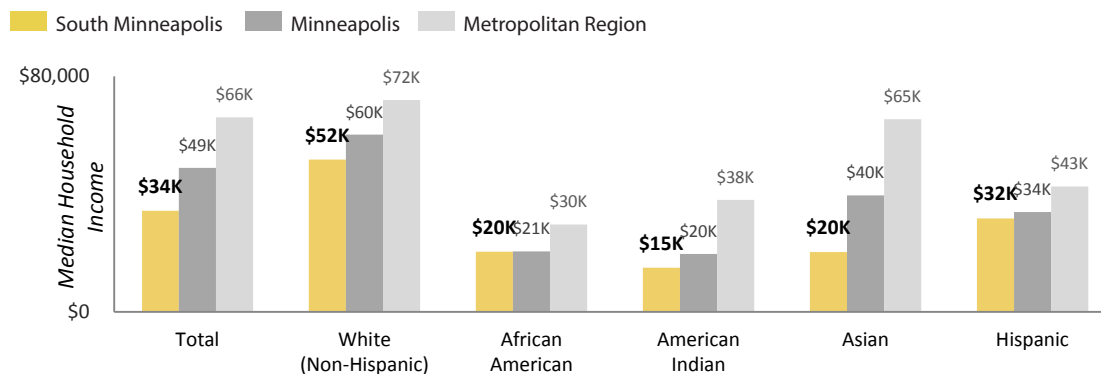


Vacancy Gap by Property Type⁴

	South Minneapolis			Target %	Impact	
	# Properties	# Vacant Properties	% Vacant Properties		Vacancy Gap	Reduction in Minneapolis Vacancy Rate
Total	24,585	1,411	6%	5%	263	-
Residential	19,207	1,130	6%	4%	355	-
Business	1,935	278	14%	15%	-	-

Income: Median Household Income

Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity



Median Household Income Gap by Race/Ethnicity⁵

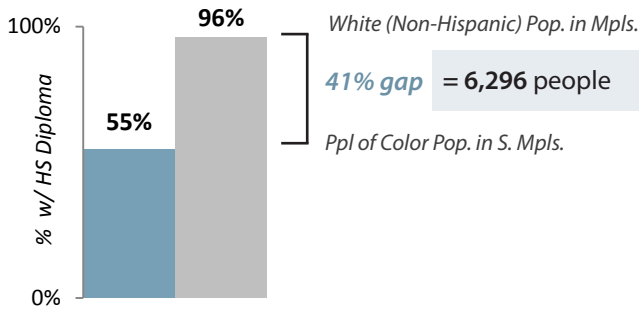
	East-Side St. Paul		Target Income	Impact		
	# of HHs	Median HH Income		Income Gap (\$ Difference)	Income Gap (HHs)	Increase in % of HHs over target median income
Total	16,064	\$34,373	\$60,195	\$25,822	3,458	41% → 44%
White (Non-Hispanic)	7,423	\$51,705		\$8,490	480	50% → 51%
African American	4,088	\$20,430		\$39,765	1,577	14% → 20%
American Indian	712	\$15,000		\$45,195	272	18% → 31%
Asian	447	\$20,324		\$39,871	162	34% → 36%
Hispanic	1,331	\$31,780		\$28,415	253	-

⁴ The Vacancy gap is the number of property units of a given type that need to become occupied to match the citywide or regional rate for that property type. The reduction in Vacancy rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that property type if the gap were closed.

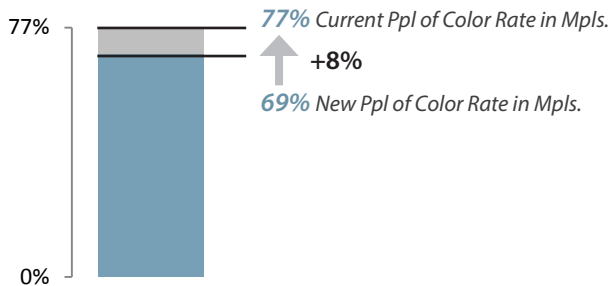
⁵ The Median Household Income gap is the difference in household income between the median income of a given race or ethnicity and the citywide or regional rate for Non-hispanic whites. The Increase in Household Income is the change in citywide/regional income for that racial/ethnic group if the gap were closed.

Education: Educational Attainment

High School Graduation Gap



Increase in City High School Graduations



KEY FINDINGS

This indicator examines the educational attainment of the adult population and is therefore not a drop-out rate. It includes immigrant populations with unrecognized degrees in addition to those who did not finish high school

High School Graduation Rate

- The percentage of individuals with a high school diploma in South Minneapolis is half that of the city.
- In South Minneapolis, the graduation rate for Non-hispanic whites is more than 25 percentage points higher than for all other racial categories

Graduation Gap

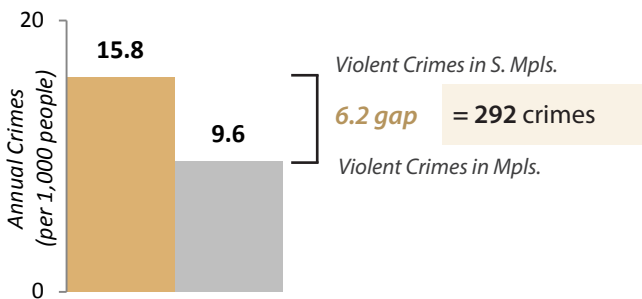
- If the graduation rate for people of color in South Minneapolis were to match the city rate for Non-hispanic whites, 6,296 people of color would need to get a high school diploma

Increase in City High School Graduations

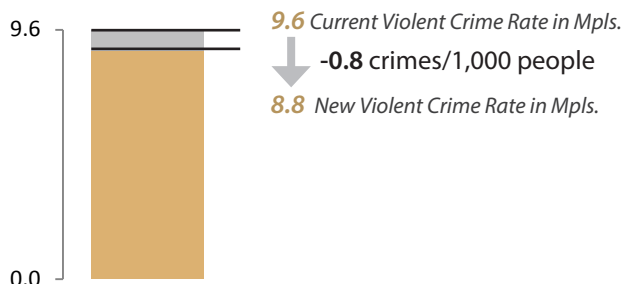
- If 6,296 people of color were to get a diploma, the citywide graduation rate for people of color would increase from 69% to 77%

Safety: Crime

Crime Gap (per 1,000 people)



Reduction in City Crime



KEY FINDINGS

Part 1 Crime Rate

- While there is a lower average part 1 crime rate in South Minneapolis than citywide, the number of violent crimes being committed annually is 6.2 crimes higher for every 1,000 people

Crime Gap (per 1,000 people)

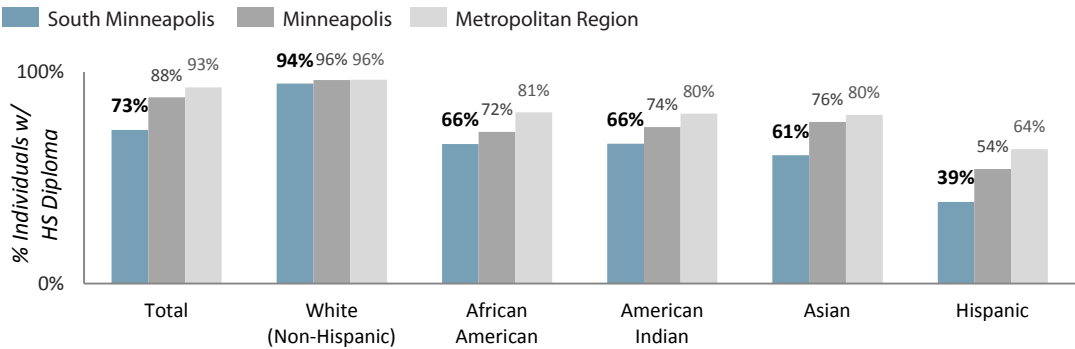
- If the violent crime rate in South Minneapolis were to match the city rate, the number of crimes committed annually would need to be reduced by 292

Reduction in City Crime

- If 292 crimes were prevented annually, the citywide violent crime rate would drop from 9.6 to 8.8 crimes per 1,000 people

Education: High School Graduation

High School Graduation Rate by Race/Ethnicity

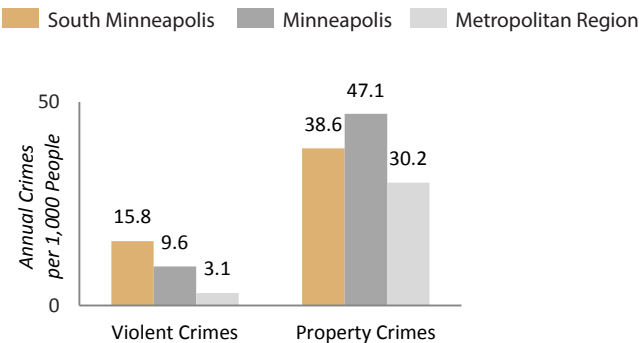


High School Graduation Gap by Race/Ethnicity⁶

	South Minneapolis			Target %	Impact	
	Pop. Over 25	# w/ HS Diploma	% w/ HS Diploma		HS Graduation Gap	Increase in Minneapolis HS Graduation Rate
Total	27,613	20,043	73%	96%	6,510	88% → 91%
White (Non-Hispanic)	12,456	11,764	94%		214	96% → 96%
African American	6,165	4,061	66%		1,867	72% → 77%
American Indian	1,080	714	66%		325	74% → 84%
Asian	794	481	61%		283	76% → 79%
Hispanic	6,587	2,538	39%		3,796	54% → 74%

Safety: Crime

Crime Rate by Type



Crime Gap by Type⁷

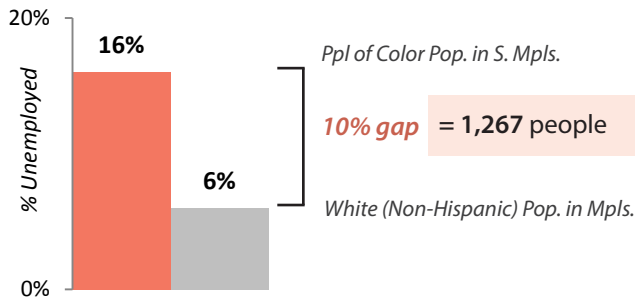
	South Minneapolis		Target rate	Impact	
	# of Crimes	Crime rate (per 1,000 people)		Crime Gap	Reduction in Minneapolis Crime Rate
Part One Crime	2,547	54.5	56.7	-	-
Violent Crime	741	15.8	9.6	292	9.6 → 8.8
Property Crime	1,806	38.6	47.1	-	-

⁶ The High School gap is the number of people of a given race or ethnicity over the age of 25 who need to get a high school diploma in order to match the citywide or regional rate for non-hispanic whites. The increase in High School Graduation rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that racial/ethnic group if the gap were closed.

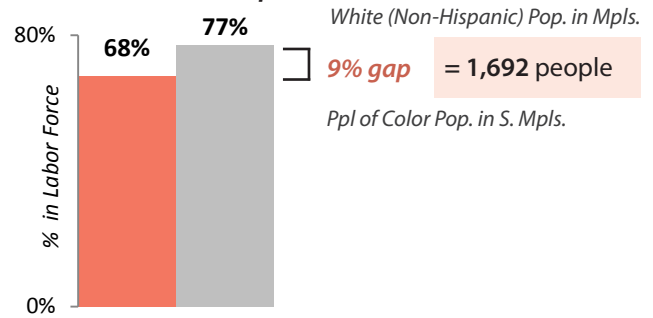
⁷ The Crime gap is the number of crimes per 1,000 people of a given type that would need to be reduced in order to match the citywide or regional rate. The Reduction in Crime rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that crime type if the gap were closed.

Gap Summary

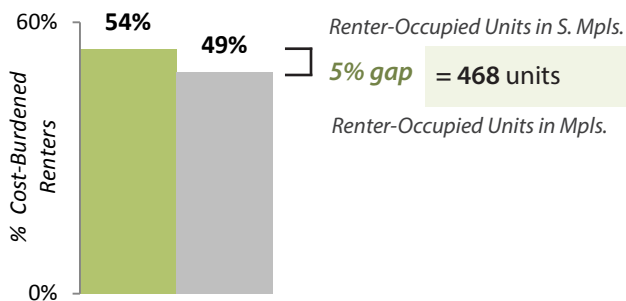
Unemployment Gap



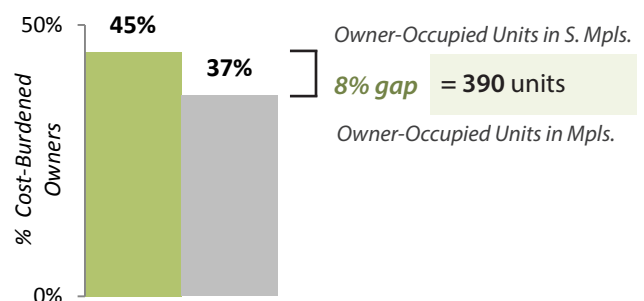
Labor Force Gap



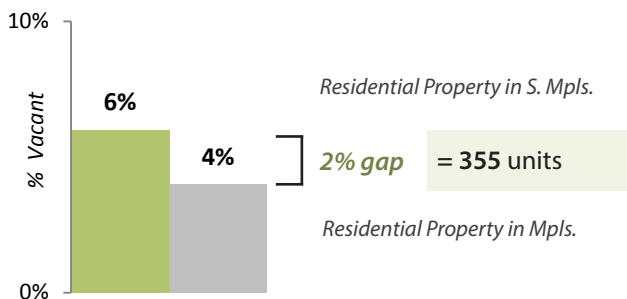
Cost-Burdened Gap (Renters)



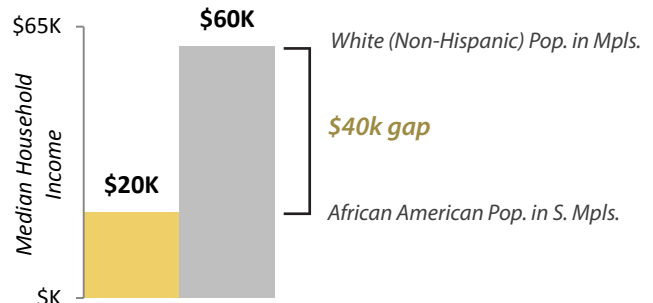
Cost-Burdened Gap (Owners)



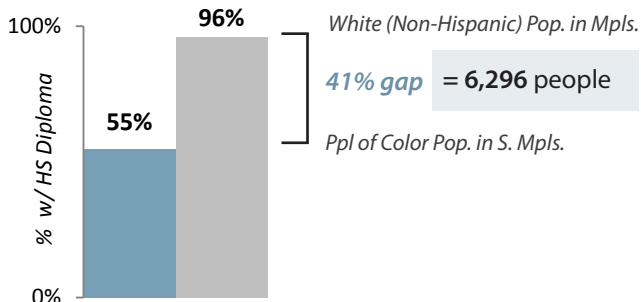
Vacancy Gap



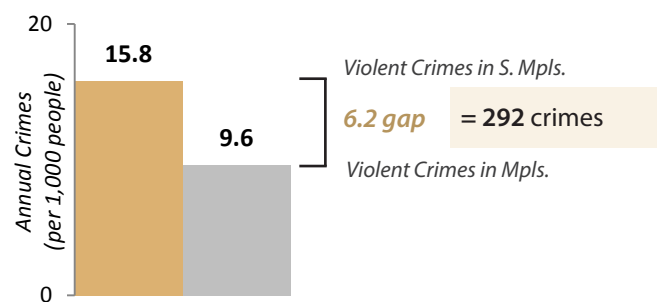
Income Gap



High School Graduation Gap



Part 1 Crime Gap (per 1,000 people)



Notes

Poverty is measured as the percentage of individuals whose income falls below the poverty threshold. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Residential mobility is calculated as the percentage of individuals who have changed residences within the last year. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Unemployment is calculated as the number of people without work as a percentage of the labor force. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Labor force participation is calculated as the number of people in the labor force as a percentage of the civilian population over the age of 16. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Median household income is calculated as the median household's aggregate inflation-adjusted income. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Vacancy is calculated as the number of vacant properties as a percentage of total existing properties. Data comes from the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Aggregated USPS Administrative Vacancy Data and was aggregated at the census tract level.

Cost-Burdened households are defined as households which spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Educational attainment is calculated as the education level of individuals over the age of 25. Data comes from the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates (2008-2012) and was collected at the census tract level.

Crime is calculated as the number of part 1 (violent and property) crimes committed between 2010 and 2012 for every 1,000 people in the given geographic region. Data comes from the City of Minneapolis' Police Reports and the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Crime statistics were calculated using Minneapolis neighborhoods (Ventura Village, Phillips West, Midtown Phillips, East Phillips, Central, Powderhorn Park, Corcoran) to approximately match the census tract boundaries of the other indicators.