

FACT SHEET: RACE, CLASS, AND PLACE DISPARITIES IN THE TWIN CITIES

Three stark growing socio-economic disparities exist in the Twin Cities: Race, Class, and Place. The table below highlights some of the *Mind the Gap: Reducing Disparities to Improve Regional Competitiveness in the Twin Cities* report findings related to these disparities. To read the full report, go to:

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2005/10cities_sohmer/20051027_min_dthegap.pdf.

Race Disparities: Differences among race and ethnic groups

Class Disparities: Differences among income groups

Place Disparities: Differences between cities and suburbs (and among suburbs)

Race	Class	Place
<p>The average black Twin Cities resident is: Earning 48% less*. 73% less likely to own a home.</p> <p>The average Latino TC resident is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4 times more likely to be uninsured. ▪ 5 times more likely to be a teen mother. <p>The average Native American Twin Cities resident is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.5 times less likely to have access to a car. ▪ 5.5 times more likely to receive inadequate prenatal care. 	<p>Between 1989 and 1999, the average household income of the wealthiest 1/5 of Twin Cities households rose 24% and the poorest 1/5 rose only 16%.</p> <p>97% of Twin Cities residents earning between \$35,000 and \$79,000 has high school degrees; only 81% of low-income people do.</p> <p>About 30% of households earning less than \$25,000 a year lack checking or savings accounts. There are approximately 63,000 unbanked low-income households in the</p>	<p>In the 1980, the suburban population of the Twin Cities metro was 1.5 million. By 2000, it reached 2.3 million. This trend continues to this day.</p> <p>While just 1/5 of the region's population lives within the two central cities, the majority of the region's poor live there.</p> <p>The Twin Cities has the second starkest differential between city poverty rates and suburban poverty rates in the country. The central cities' poverty rate is 4.5 times higher than the suburban rate, which is a</p>

<p>33% of Hmong are in poverty compared to 4% of Whites.</p> <p>55% of Hmong (25 years old and older) do not have a high school degree, compared to 7% of Whites.</p> <p>Between 1990 and 2000 the metro added 200,000 minority residents - a 110% increase.</p> <p>*All comparatives given are in relation to white residents' averages.</p>	<p>Minneapolis-St. Paul area.</p> <p>An unbanked worker earning \$12,000 spends \$250 just cashing paychecks.</p> <p>Among households earning less than \$35,000, 17% of school age children are "not yet" prepared in language and literacy and 15% in mathematical thinking, compared to 8% for children in households earning \$55,000 and more.</p>	<p>higher ration than the Baltimore, Detroit, Cleveland, and Philadelphia metro areas.</p> <p>Although the central cities have only 23% of the metro's total population, they hold 54% of the metro's minority population.</p> <p>Almost 80% of the region's jobs are located outside of a five-mile radius of the area's central business district.</p>
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