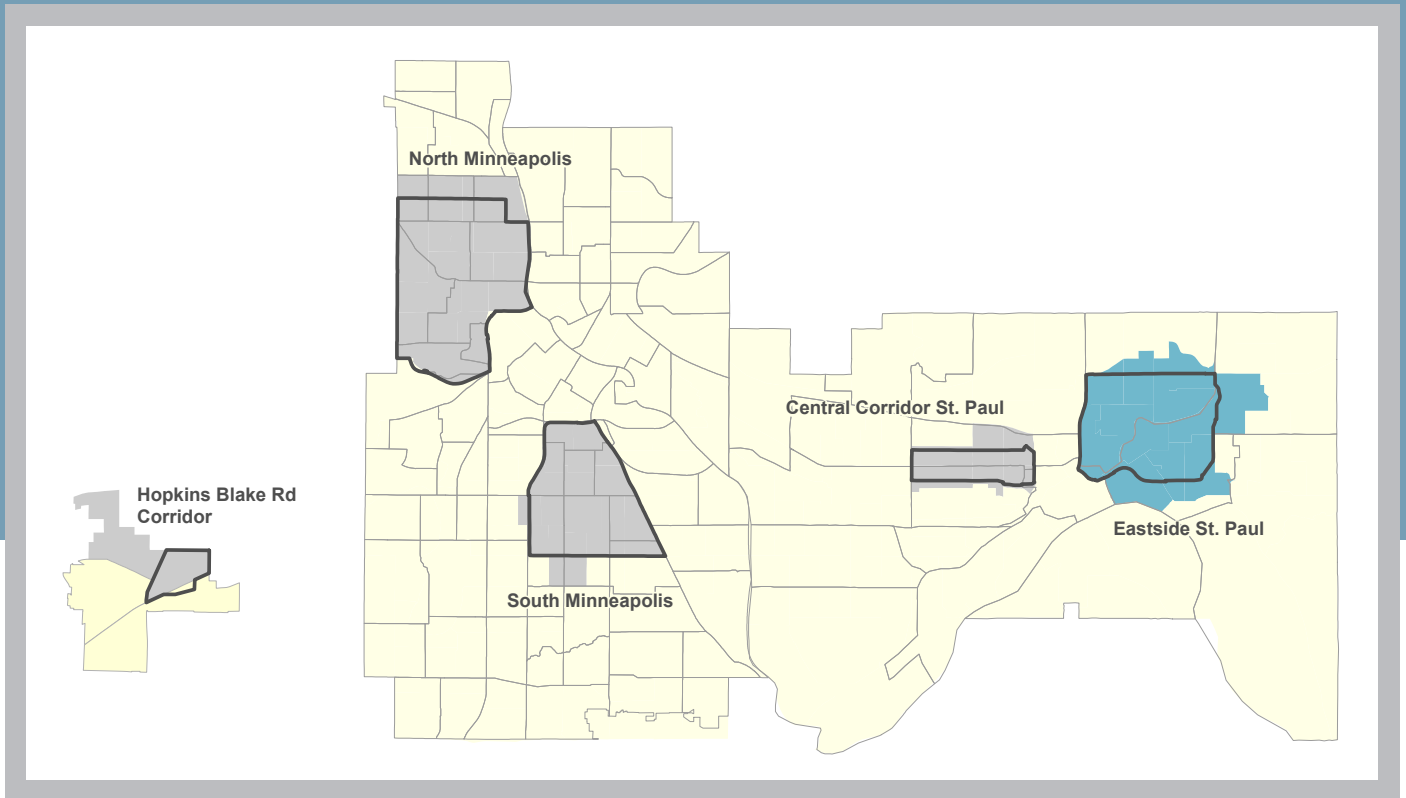


Moving Beyond the Gap

Racial Disparities in East Side St. Paul

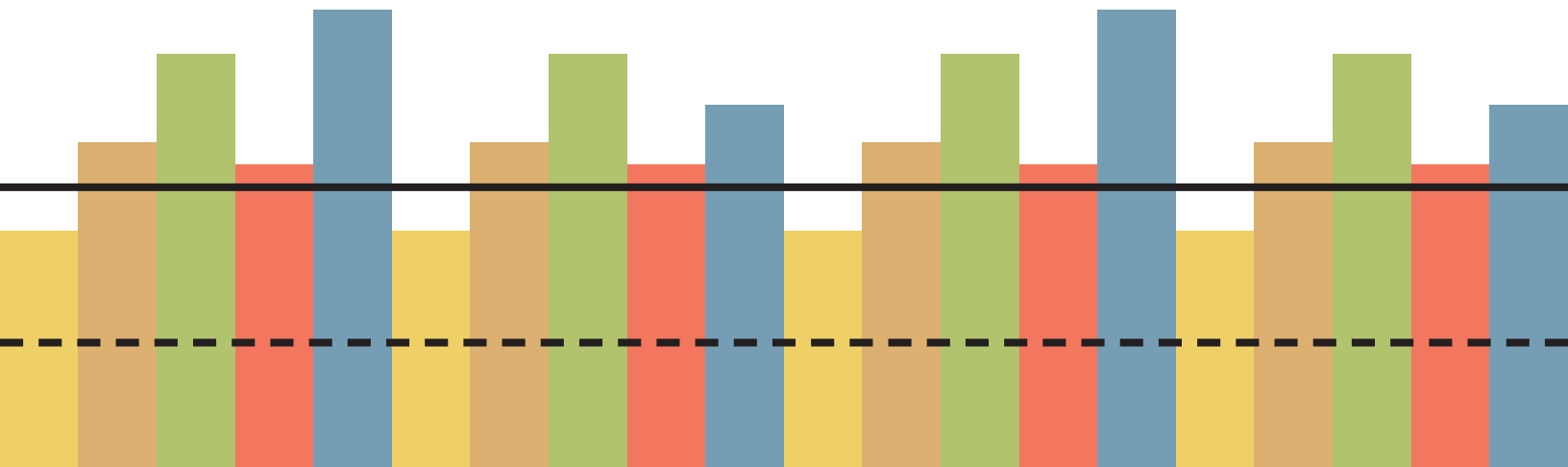
October 2014



LISC
Twin Cities
*Helping people
and places prosper*

Center for Urban and
Regional Affairs (CURA)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

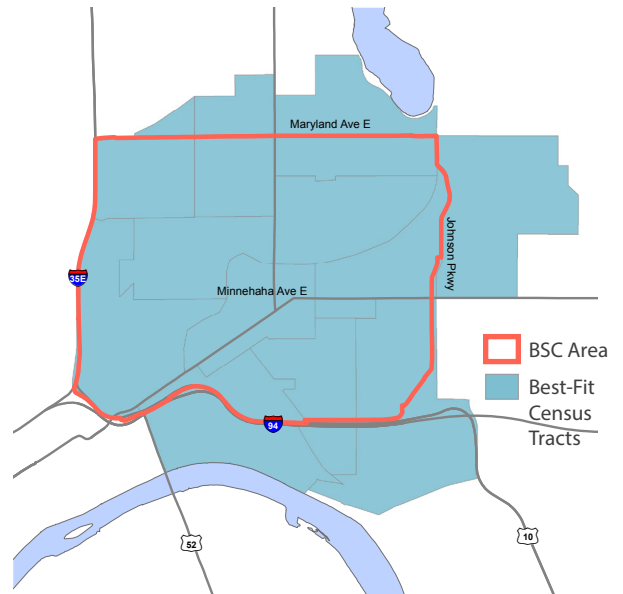


Moving Beyond the Gap - Racial Disparities in East Side St. Paul

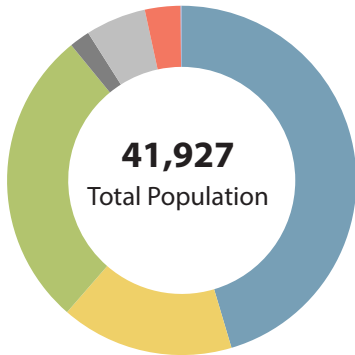
September 2014

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.

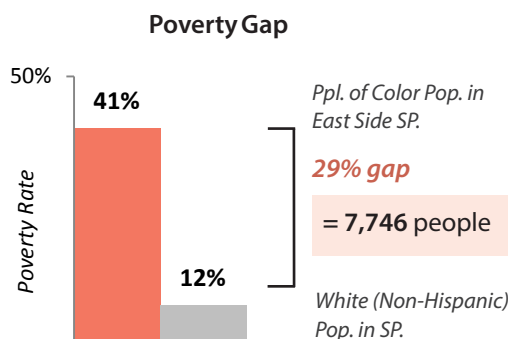
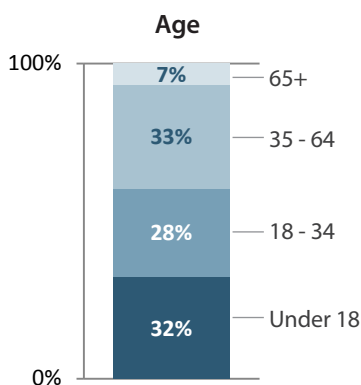
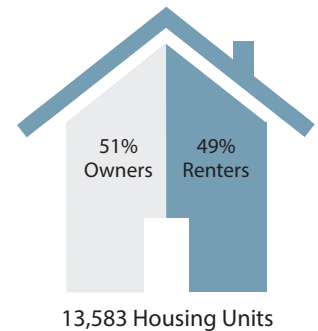


Area Demographics

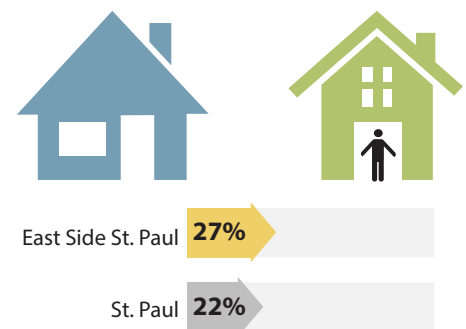


Race		
45%	White	
16%	Black or African American	
28%	Asian	
2%	American Indian or Alaska Native	
6%	Two or More Races	
3%	Other Race	
Ethnicity		
13%	Hispanic or Latino	

Home Ownership

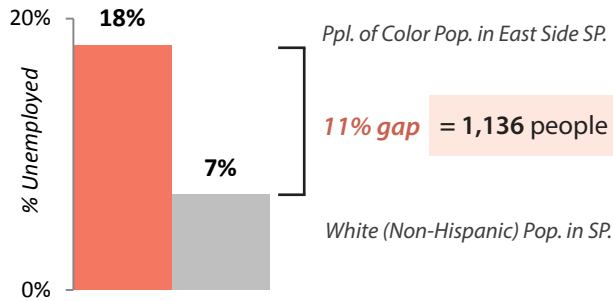


Percent Residents Moved in the Last Year



Jobs/Employment: Unemployment

Unemployment Gap



KEY FINDINGS

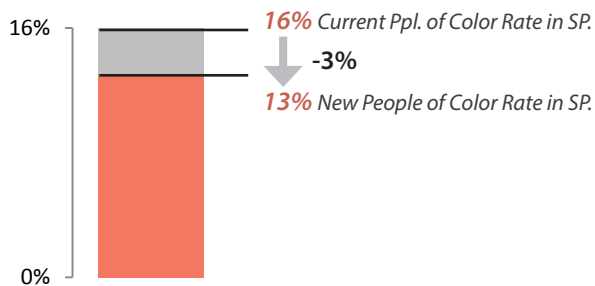
Unemployment Rate

- 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

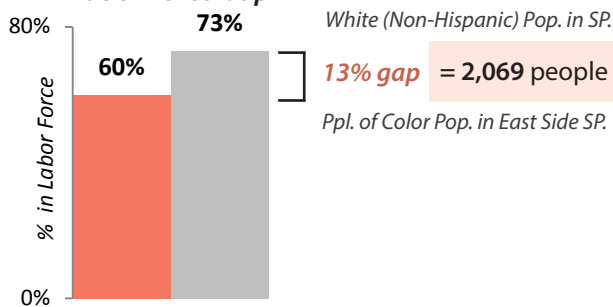


Reduction in City Unemployment

- 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

Labor Force Gap



KEY FINDINGS

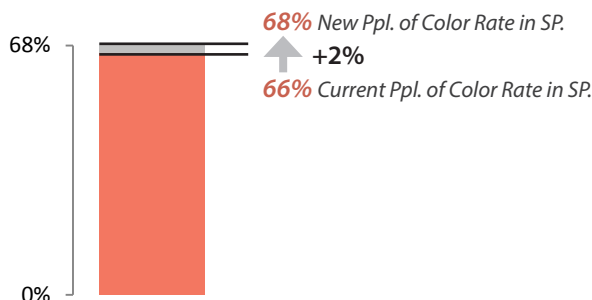
Labor Force Participation Rate

- 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

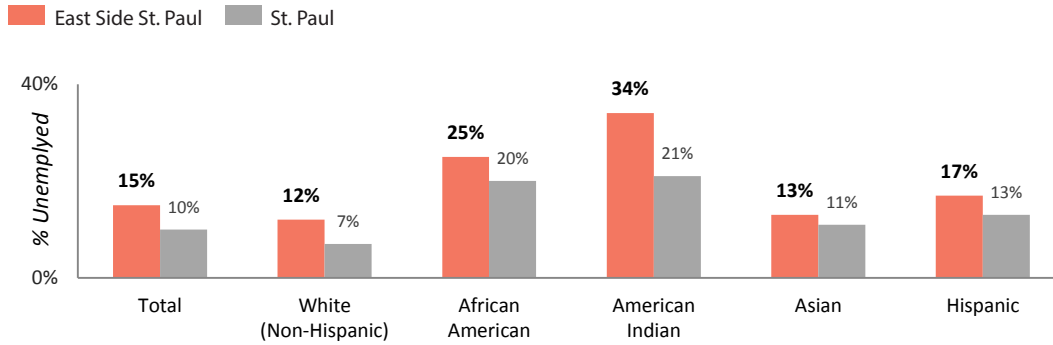


Increase in City Labor Force Participation

- 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

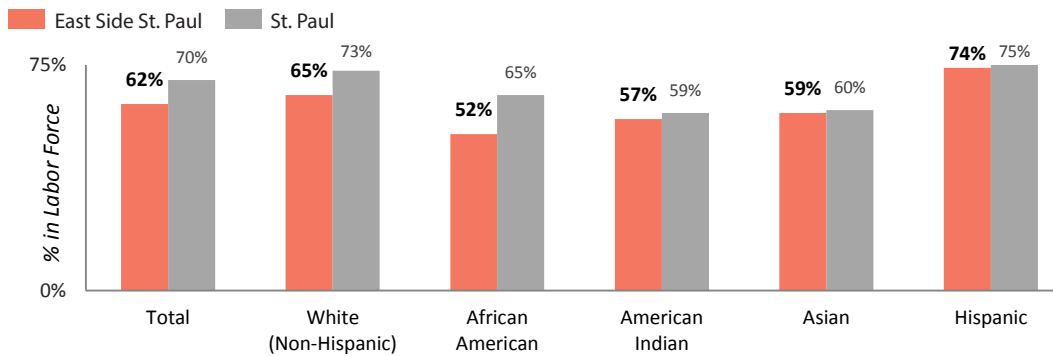


Unemployment Gap by Race/Ethnicity¹

	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



Labor Force Gap by Race/Ethnicity²

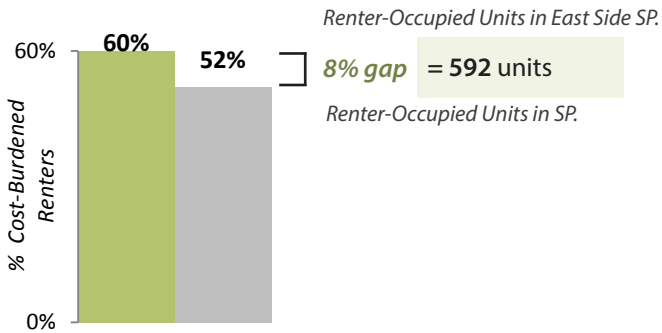
	East-Side St. Paul			Target %	Impact	
	Pop. Over 16	# In Labor Force	% In Labor Force		LF Participation Gap	Reduction in St. Paul LF Participation Rate
Total	29,885	18,616	62%	73%	3,110	70% → 72%
White (Non-Hispanic)	13,359	8,671	65%		1,041	73% → 74%
African American	4,509	2,333	52%		945	65% → 68%
American Indian	506	286	57%		82	59% → 64%
Asian	7,095	4,180	59%		978	60% → 64%
Hispanic	3,633	2,691	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.

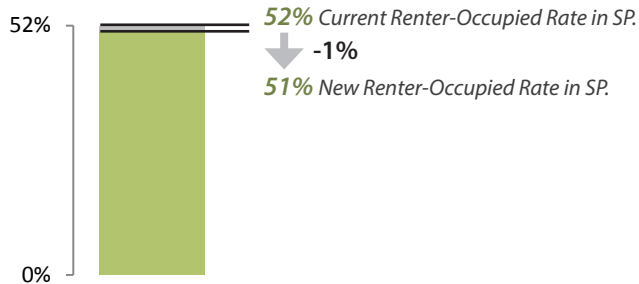
2 Labor Force: The Labor Force gap is the number of people of a given race or ethnicity who need to enter the labor force in order to match the citywide rate for non-hispanic whites. The increase in participation rate is the change in the citywide rate for that racial/ethnic group if the gap were closed.

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

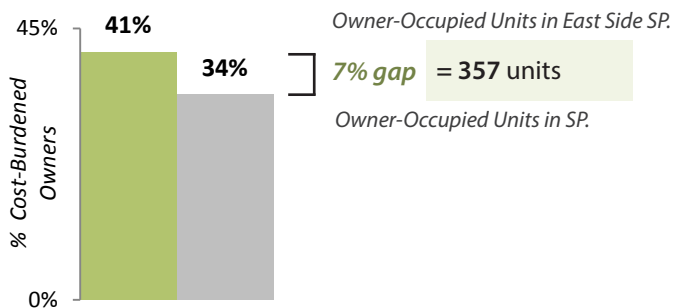
- If the cost-burden rate for renters in East Side St. Paul were to match the city rate, 592 renter-occupied homes would need to move out of cost-burdened status

Reduction in City's Cost-Burdened Households

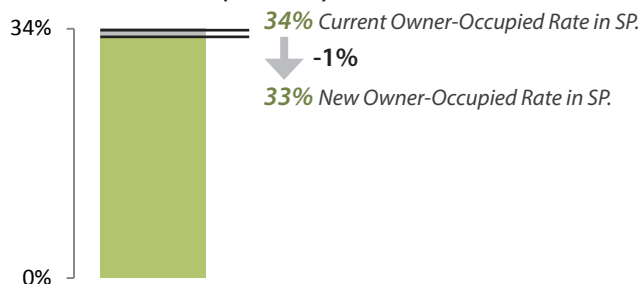
- If 592 renter-occupied homes moved out of cost-burdened status, the citywide cost-burden rate for renters would drop from 52% to 51%

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

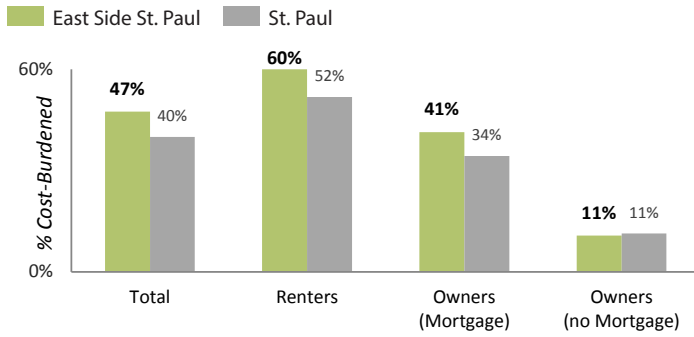
- If the cost-burden rate for owners in East Side St. Paul were to match the city rate, 357 owner-occupied homes would need to move out of cost-burdened status

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



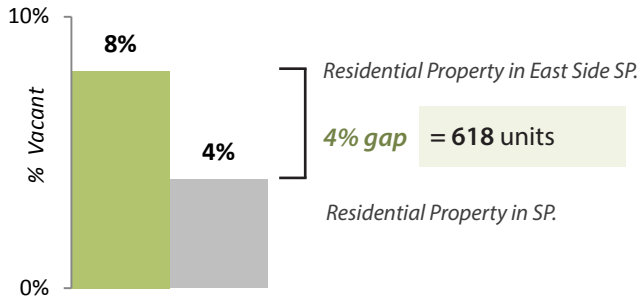
Cost-Burdened Gap by Tenure³

	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%	-	-

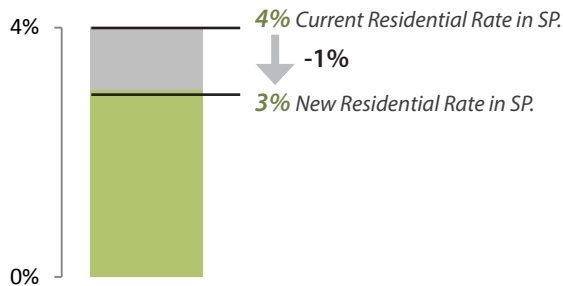
³ The Cost-Burdened gap is the number of households of a given tenure status which need to spend less than 30% of their household income on housing expenses to match the citywide or regional rate for that tenure status. The reduction in Cost-Burden rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for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

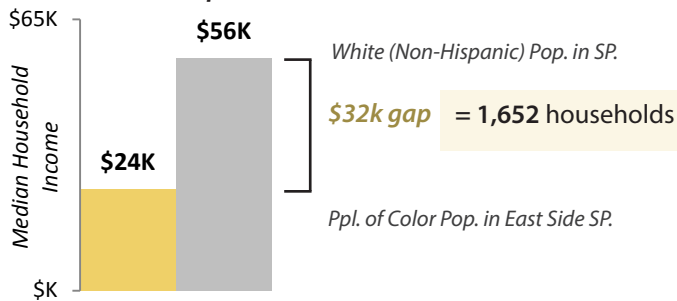
- If the residential vacancy rate in East Side St. Paul were to match the city rate, 618 houses would be occupied

Reduction in City Vacancy

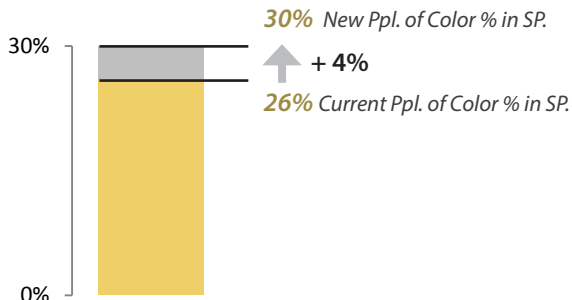
- If 618 houses became occupied, the citywide residential vacancy rate would drop from 4% to 3%

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

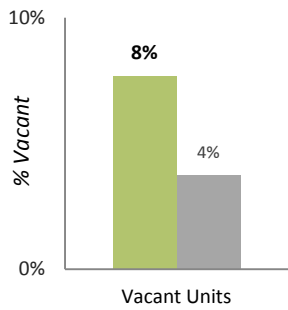
Increase in City Income

- 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

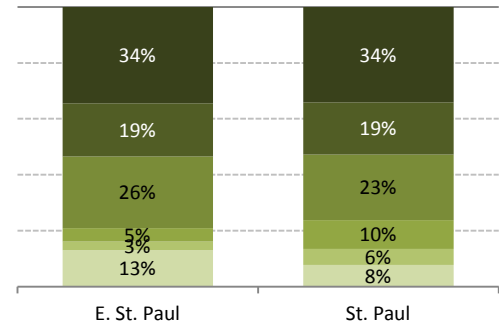
East Side St. Paul St. Paul



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



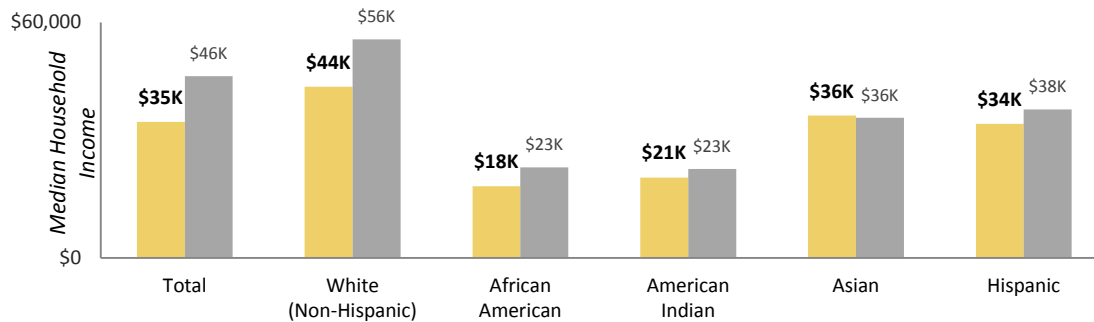
Vacancy Gap by Property Type⁴

	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

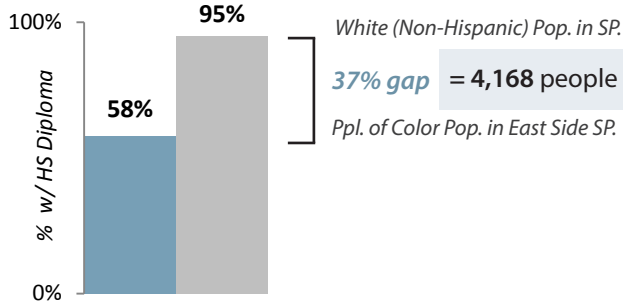
	East-Side St. Paul		Target Income	Impact		
	# of HHs	Median HH Income		Income Gap (\$ Difference)	Income Gap (HHs)	Increase in % of HHs over target median income
Total	13,583	\$34,615	\$55,634	\$21,019	2,548	42% → 45%
White (Non-Hispanic)	7,306	\$43,589		\$12,045	896	50% → 52%
African American	2,104	\$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



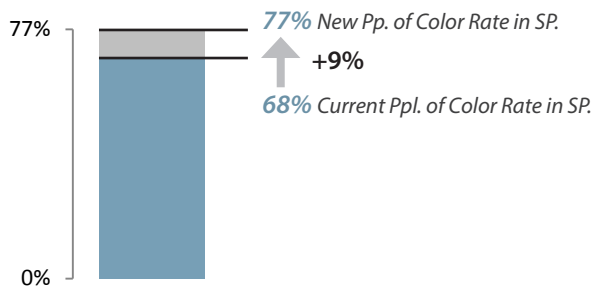
KEY FINDINGS

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

Increase in City High School Graduations



Graduation Gap

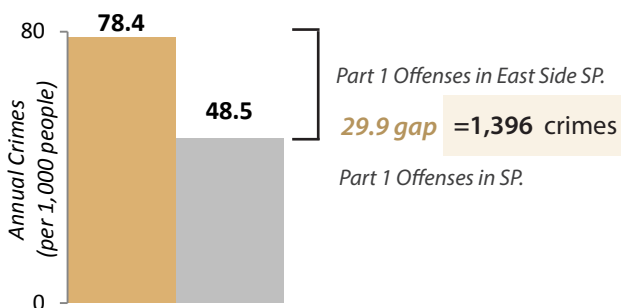
- If the graduation rate for people of color in East Side St. Paul were to match the city rate for Non-hispanic whites, 4,168 people of color would need to get a high school diploma

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)



KEY FINDINGS

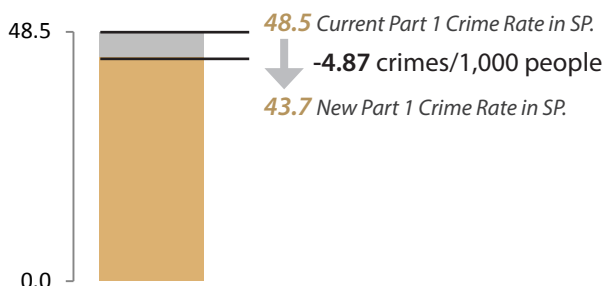
Part 1 Crime Rate

- 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

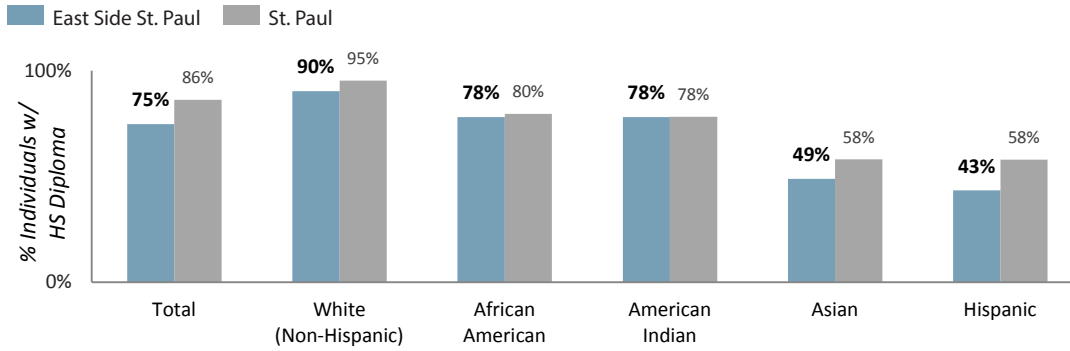


Reduction in City Crime

- 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

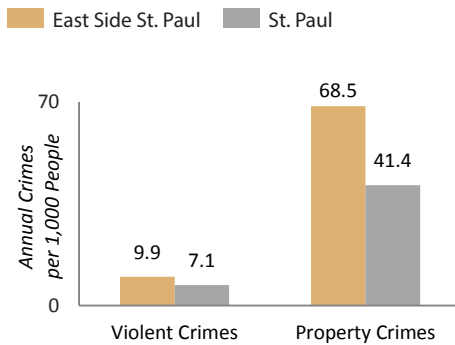


High School Graduation Gap by Race/Ethnicity⁶

	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

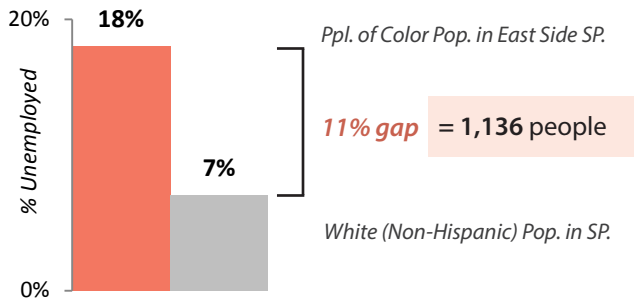
	East-Side St. Paul		Target rate	Impact	
	# of Crimes	Crime rate (per 1,000 people)		Crime Gap	Reduction in St. Paul Crime Rate
Part One Crime	3,661	78.4	48.5	1,396	48.5 → 43.7
Violent Crime	463	9.9	7.1	131	7.1 → 6.6
Property Crime	3,198	68.5	41.4	1,265	41.4 → 37.0

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.

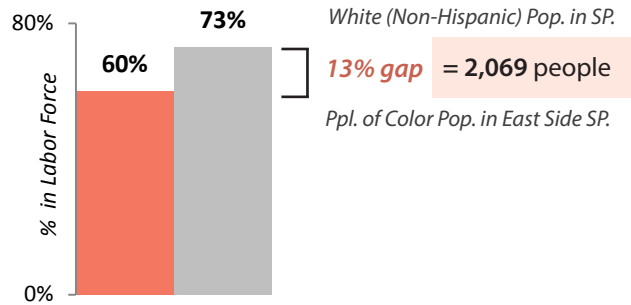
7 The Crime gap is the number of crimes per 1,000 people of a given type that would need to be reduced in order to match the citywide or regional rate. The Reduction in Crime rate is the change in the citywide/regional rate for that crime type if the gap were closed.

Gap Summary

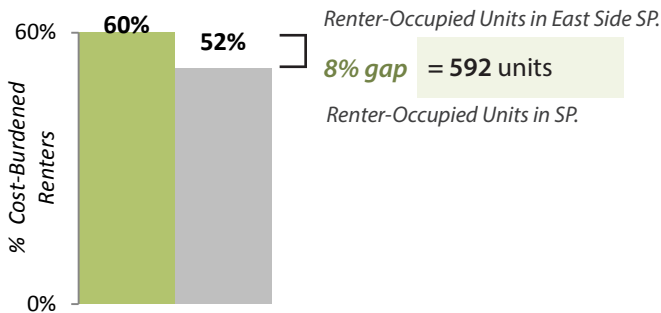
Unemployment Gap



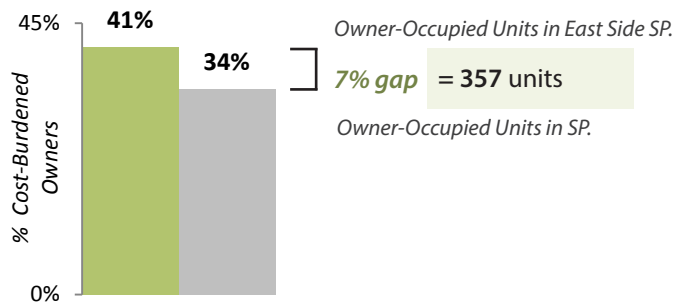
Labor Force Gap



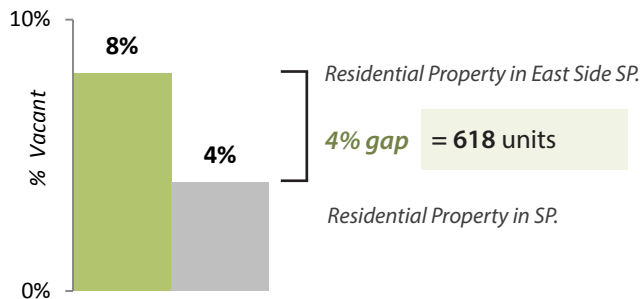
Cost-Burdened Gap (Renters)



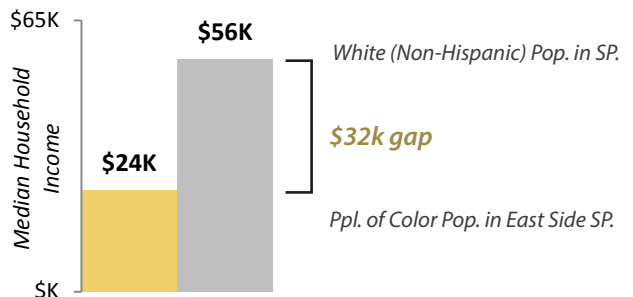
Cost-Burdened Gap (Owners)



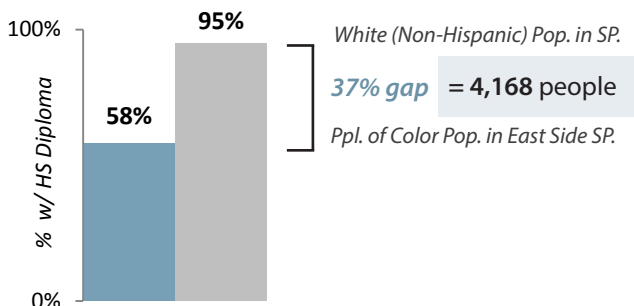
Vacancy Gap



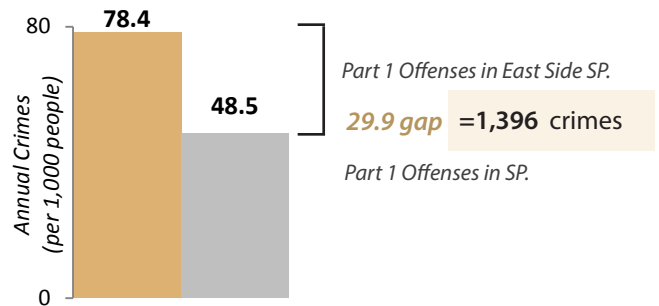
Income Gap



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.