MINNESOTA STATE
DEMOGRAPHIC CENTER
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

The Economic Status of Minnesotans 2018

A Chartbook with Data for Minnesota's Largest Cultural Groups

Purpose

This report presents newly tabulated data about the economic conditions and considerations of Minnesotans as a whole as well as 17 cultural groups, to help policymakers and community members understand and improve the economic conditions of all of our state's residents. This report fulfills the expectations of Minnesota State Statutes 4A.02 and 4A.11

The cost of producing this report was estimated to be $12,400.

Introduction

This chartbook provides a statistical portrait of the economic status of Minnesotans for the largest cultural groups in Minnesota. These data result from responses by Minnesotans to the U.S. Census Bureau's ongoing American Community Survey (ACS), the largest federal survey that produces insights into our population's economic, social, housing, and demographic characteristics. However, the ACS data that are collected are not always released by the Census Bureau in a way that helps policy makers and community leaders in Minnesota understand key differences in our very diverse populations. Standard racial groups used by the Census Bureau are too broad, and while data are often available for the largest ethnic or ancestry groups nationally, those may not be the groups most relevant in Minnesota.

To better illustrate economic status in Minnesota, we have constructed cultural groups and assembled data from the ACS in a manner intended to be more useful to those working to improve the economic security of Minnesotans. The result is this economic status chartbook, which presents information for cultural groups with enough survey responses to create useful estimates.

In Minnesota, as is true across the nation, race is associated with the likelihood of living in poverty. The federal poverty threshold is our longstanding definition of extreme economic hardship. Forty percent of Black children in Minnesota are experiencing poverty. For non-Hispanic White Minnesotans, it is fewer than 1 in 10 living in extreme economic hardship while for American Indian or Black residents it is between 2 and 3 in 10.

Differential access to opportunity and structural racism—back through generations and up to the present—have contributed to these and other widely disparate economic outcomes by race. We know with certainty that wide inequities in nearly all measures of well-being exist between groups in Minnesota. However, often the data are gathered and presented by broad racial classifications only. While accurate, those statistics can be deeply

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unsatisfying for anyone who wishes to know more about how to correct or positively influence the underlying problems with culturally tailored solutions.

Broad racial groupings can obscure, rather than illuminate, the situation at hand. For example, our Asian population in Minnesota includes some of the highest- and lowest-income subpopulations—and yet, their relatively high overall economic status leads some to miss (or dismiss) the needs of those who are not faring as well. Our Black population contains both third-generation and Minnesota-born residents, as well as recent African refugee arrivals whose skill sets, social networks, educational backgrounds, and barriers to greater economic success couldn't be more dissimilar. A large share of Minnesota's cultural communities today came from other parts of the globe. Some have come as refugees escaping civil unrest at home, as highly trained workers filling employer needs, as university students, or as transplants from other states, and many in these groups now have Minnesota-born children.

Analysis of the anonymous individual records (microdata) of the U.S. Census Bureau's American

Community Survey permits us to create detailed cultural groups and examine their economic characteristics, as well as to consider other dimensions of economic opportunity and individual circumstances, such as educational attainment, length of time in U.S., and language barriers. Importantly, we now have access to data for the period marking the recovery from the Great Recession, years 2012-2016. The data shows the extent of Minnesota's recovery from the Great Recession, and that the economic recovery has been slow to reach many of Minnesota's communities of color. These communities have experienced persistent historical challenges, improved only somewhat by periods of economic expansion otherwise experienced by the majority of Minnesotans.

Given our state's very large White population (representing 8 in 10 state residents), most Minnesotans living in poverty are White. Nearly 340,000 White residents live in poverty—more than five and a half times the number of the next largest group in poverty (African Americans, as defined in this report). Although they are a small percentage of the broader White population, our analysis encourages reflection upon this sizeable group of Minnesotans who are struggling economically.

As the surge of Baby Boomers continues their steady movement into retirement, Minnesota's labor market is tightening. Our projections indicate that, in the next decade, labor force growth will slow to its lowest point in the past 50 years. In the fourth quarter of 2017 (the latest available data at the time of this report), the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic

A large share of Minnesota's cultural communities today came from other parts of the globe and many in these groups now have Minnesota-born children.

Development reported 0.8 unemployed job seekers for each job vacancy. This is the lowest ratio on record and demonstrates that there are more jobs to be filled than job seekers to fill the vacancies. This circumstance reflects challenges—before even considering the mismatch of skills or geographic location between jobs and job seekers. This tightening labor market should serve to create more opportunities for groups that have historically experienced less success in the labor market. However, Minnesota will need contributions from all available workers in the years to come to fill available jobs and maintain growth. In practical terms, this may require remediation or retooling of some workers' skills, Adult Basic Education and English language training, better alignment of advanced degrees with jobs in high demand, additional child care subsidies that permit more parents of young children to join the labor force, more flexible scheduling, phased retirements, or other employer and public responses. This chartbook does not advocate any particular solution but sketches out the circumstances of current and potential workers.

The data in this report detail how various communities are faring, and provide a more complete sense of the

Across Minnesota, there are numerous initiatives to improve the business climate, improve worker preparation, reduce educational and economic disparities, and generate more income and wealth among those individuals and families experiencing economic insecurity.

economic differences across cultural groups. Of course, generating more and better data alone does not change the circumstances of Minnesotans. Across Minnesota, there are numerous initiatives to improve the business climate, improve worker preparation, reduce educational and economic disparities, and generate more income and wealth among those individuals and families experiencing economic insecurity. This report aspires to inform those efforts and spur others by offering new insights regarding more narrowly defined cultural groups, detailing the differing economic landscape and associated educational, employment, and income circumstances among our diverse populations.

Due to limits of the data based on the small size of many of the cultural groups, it was not possible to provide geographic detail for these data beyond a statewide perspective.

The data presented in this chartbook can help us better understand the unique needs of all those living in our state, and craft smart policy and programmatic responses so that all can contribute to—and benefit from—the state's economy.
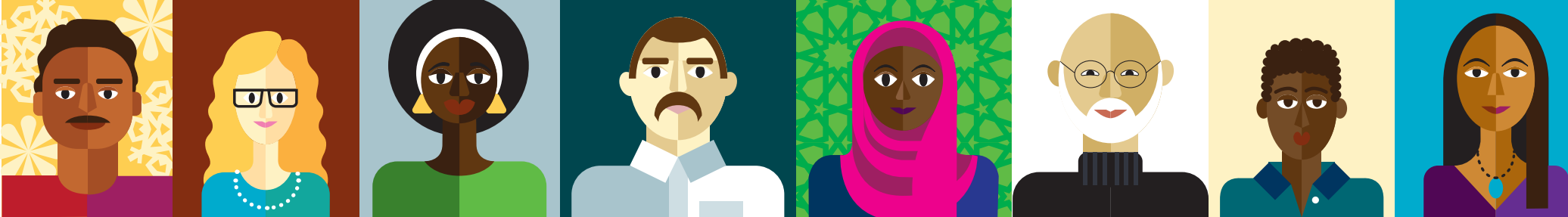
Identifying Cultural Groups

Data contained in the 2012-2016 American Community Surveys (ACS), the data source for this report, reflecting the U.S. Census Bureau's treatment of race, ethnicity and ancestry can be confusing to many readers. More refined data, however, are readily available for some racial groups, while more limited data are presented for others.[1]

Most policy-makers are familiar with the five standard race groups presently employed by the U.S. Census Bureau: White, Black/African-American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.[2] Survey respondents can select one or more of these five race groups or identify as "Some other race," and are also asked to indicate whether they are of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity (considered a separate concept from race by the Census Bureau).

On the ACS survey form, more detailed race data are routinely gathered for Asian groups, with nine Asian subgroups receiving checkboxes, and a prompt following the "Other Asian" checkbox suggesting an additional six groups for respondents to choose. American Indian populations are also asked for their "enrolled or principal tribe" on the survey instrument. In the separate question about ethnicity, respondents are asked whether they identify as "Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin," with options for those selecting "yes" to further identify as "Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano," "Puerto Rican," "Cuban," or another Hispanic origin, with six write-in suggestions, such as Dominican, Nicaraguan, and Salvadoran.

Survey respondents who racially identify as White or Black/African-American are not provided with any additional subgroup options within the question regarding race. This makes identification of recent immigrant groups within these broad racial groups more challenging. Consequently, researchers have to examine other questions to tease out unique cultural groups and immigrant populations. By considering survey respondents' race and ethnicity responses jointly with responses to questions regarding birthplace and ancestry or ethnic origin, linking with parents' characteristics, and identifying smaller groups that are significant in Minnesota, we have been able to present data for our Minnesota resident population in a more refined manner than what appears in the U.S. Census Bureau's published ACS tables, resulting in 17 cultural groups.

Many of these cultural groups are fairly small relative to Minnesota's total population, making it more difficult to obtain statistically significant data about their characteristics from a survey. However, this report errs on the side of presenting as much data as possible, considering that the needs and experiences of these small groups are very unique. Specifically, this report presents data for any group with 300 or more survey respondents in the pooled five-year period of American Community Survey responses analyzed (reflecting years 2012-2016). Some additional data suppression was necessary for the smaller cultural groups when group sizes were narrowed to examine specific

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[1] See the full ACS survey instrument, including race and ethnicity questions (questions 5 and 6) and birthplace and ancestry questions (questions 7 and 13) at: https://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/source_documents/enum_form_ACS(2016)_tag.xml

[2] Very few Minnesotans indicate they are Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, which is why they do not appear as a separate group in this report although they are included in the overall total MN population numbers.

indicators, making the resulting error margins too large to draw meaningful conclusions from the data. Readers are cautioned that all data estimates presented here contain error margins around them (shown in many of the tables and graphs ⊢—┼—⊣ at the 95% confidence level), with generally larger error margins for the smaller groups. Readers are encouraged to see the Data Supplement to locate margins of error for those graphs and tables that do not contain them in the body of this report.

Our definitions of Hmong, Somali and other more recent immigrant populations in this report include foreign-born individuals as well as their U.S.-born descendants (often, many native Minnesotans) identifying with that heritage.

We have constructed an "African-American" cultural group that consists only of U.S.-born Black/African-American respondents and their children, who have no identifiers indicating immigration from Ethiopia, Liberia, or Somalia within the last two generations. We acknowledge that our naming of this cultural group in particular is problematic, as "African-American" is a term also invoked by recent African immigrants. However, for lack of a better term, we have employed it in this report to represent a narrower group— only U.S.-born Blacks.

Thus, data in this report are presented for Minnesotans as a whole, and for the following 17 cultural groups:

Table 1: Cultural Groups

Cultural Group	Within Which Broad Racial or Ethnic Group?	Notes Regarding Definition
Dakota	American Indian	Dakota or Sioux
Ojibwe	American Indian	Ojibwe or Chippewa or Anishinaabe
Asian Indian	Asian	Regardless of birthplace
Chinese	Asian	Regardless of birthplace
Filipino	Asian	Regardless of birthplace
Hmong	Asian	Hmong ancestry, language or birthplace, including U.S.-born children
Korean	Asian	Regardless of birthplace
Lao	Asian	Regardless of birthplace
Vietnamese	Asian	Regardless of birthplace
African-American	Black	U.S.-born only and their children, with no identification with recent Black immigrant groups
Ethiopian	Black	Ethiopian ancestry or birthplace, including U.S.-born children
Liberian	Black	Liberian ancestry or birthplace, including U.S.-born children
Somali	Black	Somali ancestry or birthplace, including U.S.-born children
Mexican	Hispanic	Regardless of birthplace
Puerto Rican	Hispanic	Regardless of birthplace
Russian	White	All non-Hispanic Whites of Russian ancestry, including U.S.-born children
White	White	All non-Hispanic Whites, except for Russians above

Additional information about how these groups were constructed is available in Appendix A.

These 17 cultural groups are presented below, sorted by approximate population size and percentage of the total Minnesota population.

Table 2: Minnesota's Cultural Groups, By Populations Size

Cultural Group	Percent of MN Population	People	People Margin of Error (+/-)	Households	Households Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	0.1	6,900	1,200	2,500	600
Ojibwe	0.6	34,300	2,000	13,800	1,000
Asian Indian	0.8	43,000	4,200	15,700	1,400
Chinese	0.5	27,300	3,500	10,200	1,200
Filipino	0.2	11,500	2,000	3,500	700
Hmong	1.4	73,700	5,200	16,100	1,300
Korean	0.3	17,000	2,200	6,500	1,200
Lao	0.2	12,300	2,400	3,000	700
Vietnamese	0.5	29,600	4,000	8,700	1,100
African-American	3.4	182,400	7,200	74,300	3,600
Ethiopian	0.4	23,000	3,800	7,700	1,300
Liberian	0.3	15,900	3,200	4,900	900
Somali	0.9	48,800	6,400	14,800	1,700
Mexican	3.3	178,200	5,500	46,400	2,100
Puerto Rican	0.2	11,000	2,400	3,400	900
Russian	0.9	47,900	4,100	18,000	1,600
White	80.3	4,376,600	4,800	1,934,400	6,600
Other American Indian	0.2	12,600	1,500	5,600	800
Other Asian	0.6	31,400	3,900	9,500	1,200
Other Black	0.6	30,000	3,500	14,700	2,000
Other Hispanic	1.2	62,700	5,100	18,800	1,700
Other (including Pacific Islander)	0.1	7,400	1,600	2,200	500
Multiple Cultural Groups	3.1	167,500	6,900	35,000	2,400
All Minnesotans	100.0	5,450,900	–	2,269,700	–

Additional information about how these groups were constructed is available in Appendix A.

Of note, almost 6% of Minnesotans do not fall into any of our 17 constructed cultural groups, although they are included in "All Minnesotans." We have not presented data for this remainder group uniquely, as it contains people from very different backgrounds — mostly many small immigrant groups and their children (Kenyan, Salvadoran, Cambodian, Burmese, Guatemalan, Nigerian, Japanese, Columbian, etc.) When these groups become large enough that we can conduct reliable analysis of their characteristics, we will present data for them in subsequent reports.

The remainder of this report contains economic outcomes for the 17 cultural groups we identified, as well as descriptive social characteristics (birthplace, age, educational attainment, etc.) that may impact economic outcomes. A brief discussion about why a particular indicator is important appears on the top of each page.

This report is similar to the Economic Status Report produced in January 2016. However, readers should not compare the data published in this report to the data published in 2016. The current report incorporates some improvements in the way we identify cultural groups. **Because of this, comparing data from the two reports would provide an inaccurate picture of how economic conditions have changed for individual cultural groups in Minnesota.**

Age Distribution

Minnesota's diverse cultural groups have very different age distributions. Our state's large Baby Boomer generation, born between 1946 and 1964, is overwhelmingly White, one of the reasons the median age among White Minnesotans is higher than any other group. Younger generations have more global origins. Most populations of Color are much younger than White Minnesotans on balance. Notably, among the Somali, Hmong, and Mexican Minnesotans, almost half of the population is under age 21. Those Minnesotans ages 18 to 64 contain the lion's share of our present-day workforce, while children under age 18 represent the workforce of the not-too-distant-future, whose preparation for the workforce is critical to the continued economic success of Minnesota.

Figure 1: Median Age Among Minnesota's Cultural Groups

Group	Median Age
Dakota	31
Ojibwe	29
Asian Indian	30
Chinese	33
Filipino	39
Hmong	22
Korean	29
Lao	34
Vietnamese	36
African-American	27
Ethiopian	26
Liberian	26
Somali	22
Mexican	23
Puerto Rican	25
Russian	31
White	41
Total	37
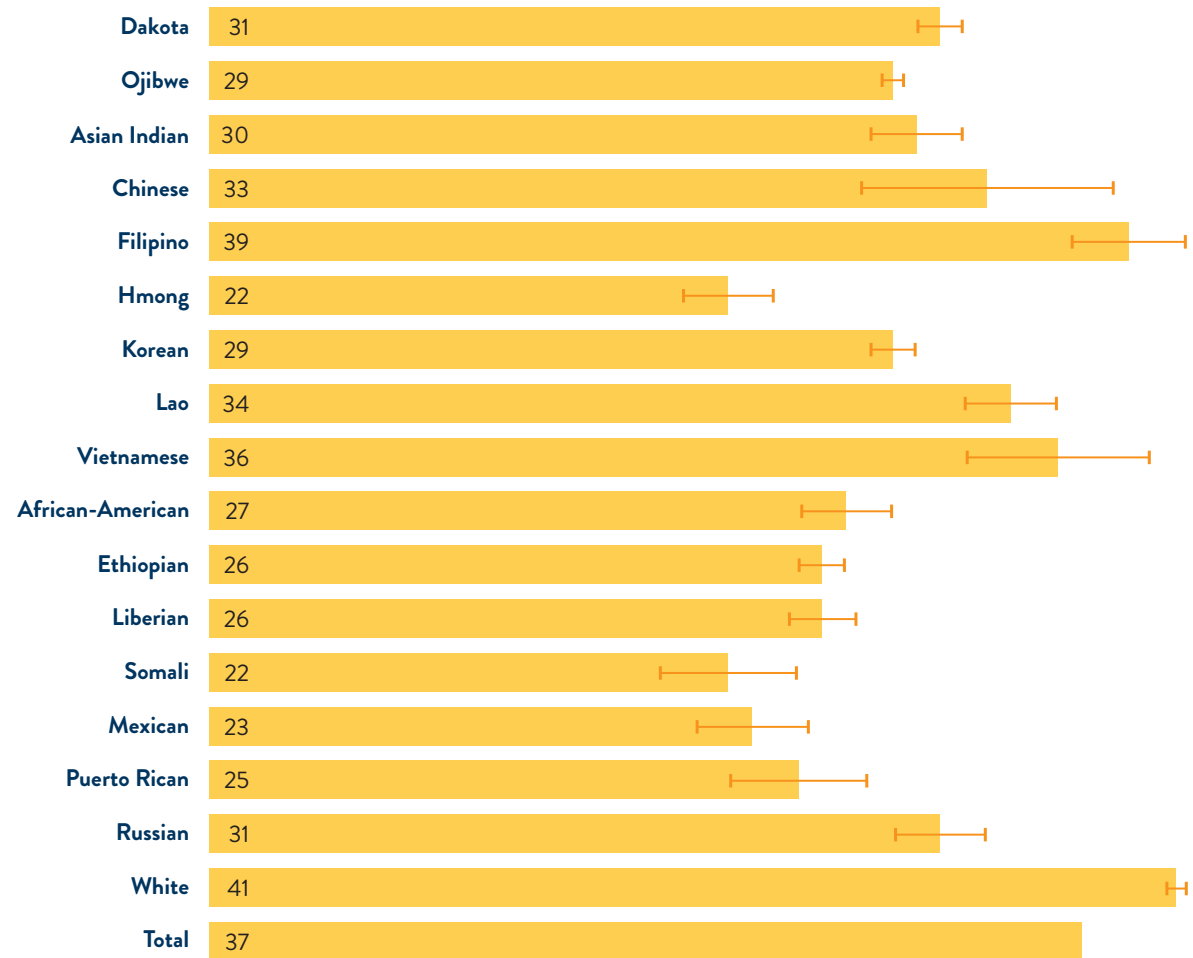
Birthplace

One's birthplace gives clues to the story that follows. Minnesota-born individuals have many shared experiences with each other, having been shaped by Minnesota institutions and communities. Those born in other states may have come to Minnesota to reunite with family, for higher education, or for job prospects. Immigrant populations bring traditions and languages from across the world into their neighborhoods and workplaces, and may also bring insights and connections to local and global markets. Children of immigrants navigate multiple cultures, which can be an economic asset. About 457,000 Minnesotans (8%) are foreign-born.

Figure 2b: Minnesota's Foreign-Born Population, By Cultural Groups
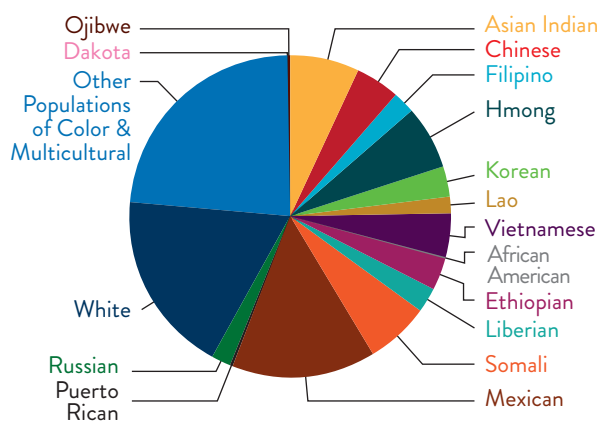
Figure 2a: Minnesota's Cultural Groups, By Birthplace

Cultural Group	Foreign-born	Minnesota-born	Born in other U.S. state or territory
Dakota	2%	67%	31%
Ojibwe		92%	7%
Asian Indian	76%	18%	6%
Chinese	74%	17%	9%
Filipino	80%	8%	12%
Hmong	41%	44%	15%
Korean	81%	13%	6%
Lao	62%	28%	9%
Vietnamese	66%	30%	4%
African-American		44%	56%
Ethiopian	69%	27%	4%
Liberian	70%	24%	6%
Somali	59%	34%	7%
Mexican	38%	41%	21%
Puerto Rican	10%	33%	57%
Russian	18%	57%	26%
White	2%	74%	24%
Total	8%	68%	24%

Legend: Foreign-born · Minnesota-born · Born in other U.S. state or territory

Years in the U.S. Among Foreign-Born Residents Ages 16–64

The number of years that foreign-born Minnesotans have lived in the United States helps us understand their window for cultural integration and development of professional networks, as well as language acquisition for those groups arriving with limited English proficiency. All of these may impact economic outcomes. Among the foreign-born, working-age population in Minnesota today, Asian Indians and Ethiopians are the groups with the greatest share of newer arrivals (within the past 10 years).

Figure 3b: Foreign-Born Population in the U.S. Less Than 10 Years, Ages 16-64
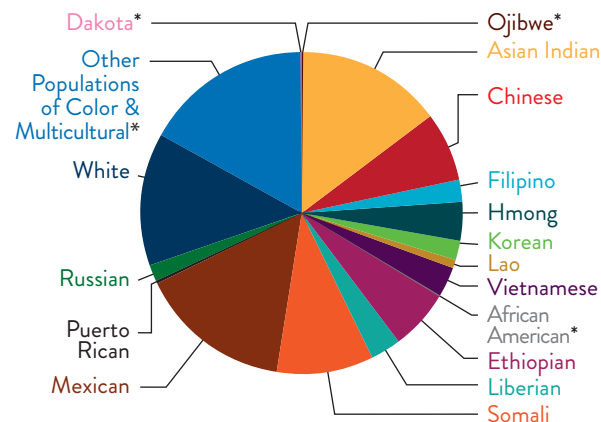
Dakota*
Other Populations of Color & Multicultural*
White
Russian
Puerto Rican
Mexican
Somali
Liberian
Ethiopian
African American*
Vietnamese
Lao
Korean
Hmong
Filipino
Chinese
Asian Indian
Ojibwe*

Indicates a value for which there were fewer than 150 survey respondents in the universe, resulting in suppression within the Data Supplement. See Technical Notes for more information about data suppressions.

Figure 3a: Share of Foreign-Born Population Ages 16–64, By Years in the U.S.

Group	0–10 years	11+ years
Dakota*	69%	31%
Ojibwe*	48%	52%
Asian Indian	54%	46%
Chinese	46%	54%
Filipino	37%	63%
Hmong	16%	84%
Korean	19%	81%
Lao	13%	87%
Vietnamese	20%	80%
African-American*	100%	
Ethiopian	49%	51%
Liberian	35%	65%
Somali	42%	58%
Mexican	26%	74%
Puerto Rican	50%	50%
Russian	27%	73%
White	29%	71%
Total	35%	65%

■ 0–10 years   ■ 11+ years

11
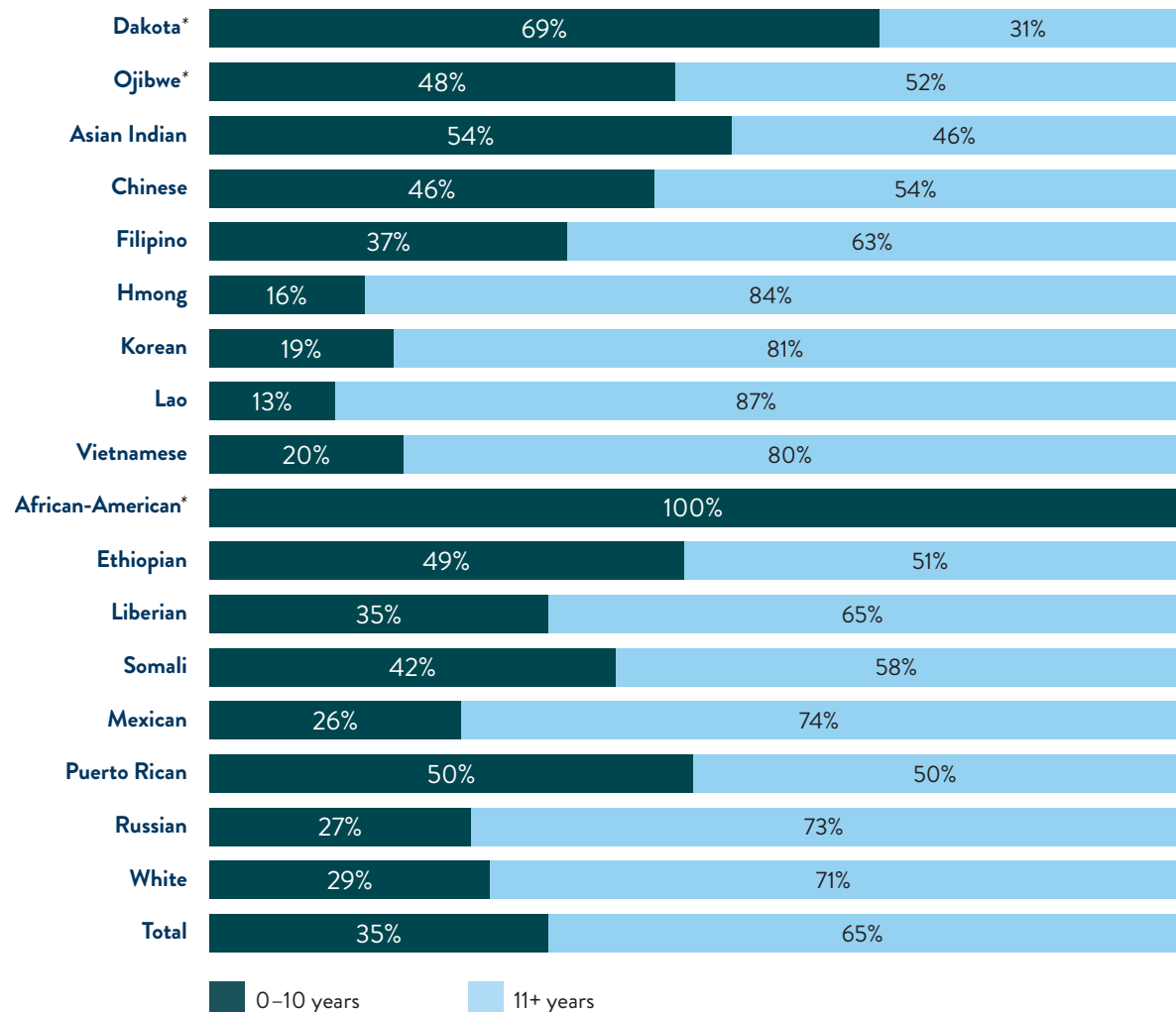
Language Limitations Among Residents Ages 5+

There are more than 100,000 Minnesotans who speak English less than "very well." Those who are children need additional assistance to succeed in school. Adults with limited English proficiency have restricted prospects for employment and advancement. These data help us appreciate the size of populations who may have better employment outcomes if given opportunities to improve their English proficiency. Minnesotans who speak a language other than English—in addition to their English proficiency— have a valuable asset that can open up employment options in health care or other settings, offering culturally informed services to the community of their native language.

Figure 4b: Minnesotans Who Do Not Speak English Well or At All, Ages 5+
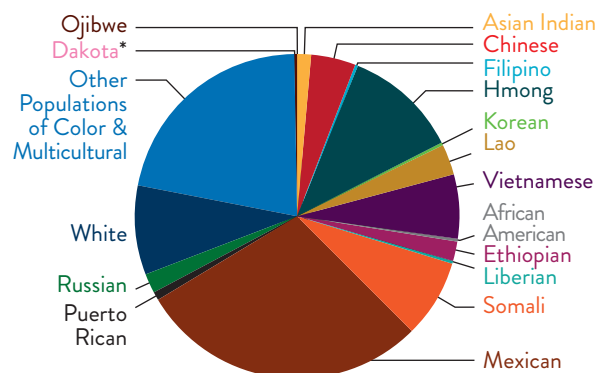
Indicates a value for which there were fewer than 150 survey respondents in the universe, resulting in suppression within the Data Supplement. See Technical Notes for more information about data suppressions.

Figure 4a: Share of Minnesotans Who Do Not Speak English Well or At All, Ages 5+

Dakota*	0%
Ojibwe	0%
Asian Indian	4%
Chinese	17%
Filipino	4%
Hmong	17%
Korean	3%
Lao	25%
Vietnamese	23%
African-American	0%
Ethiopian	9%
Liberian	2%
Somali	20%
Mexican	18%
Puerto Rican	7%
Russian	5%
White	0%
Total	2%
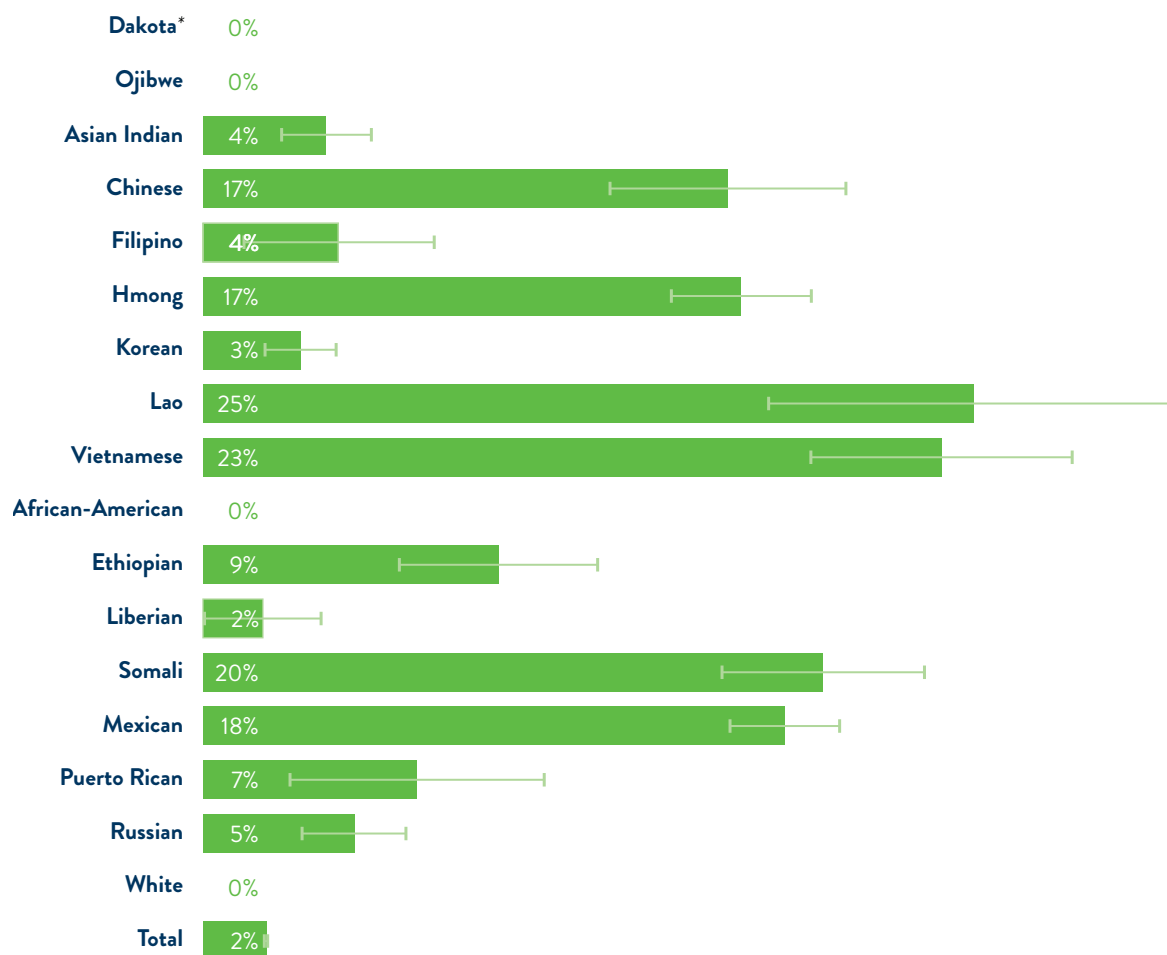
Geographic Mobility in the Past Year Among Residents Ages 1+

About 14% of Minnesotans changed their address in the past year. Some groups with a higher percentage of movers, such as Asian Indians, reflect the large share of new international arrivals. Among lower-income resident populations, a high degree of mobility may indicate financial and housing instability. Children who switch schools during the school year tend to have poorer educational outcomes due to the disruption in learning.

Figure 5b: Minnesotans Who Moved in the Past Year, Ages 1+

Other Populations of Color & Multicultural
Ojibwe
Dakota
White
Asian Indian
Chinese
Filipino
Hmong
Korean
Lao
Vietnamese
African American
Ethiopian
Liberian
Somali
Mexican
Puerto Rican
Russian

Figure 5a: Share of Population That Moved in the Past Year, Ages 1+

Group	Share
Dakota	11%
Ojibwe	15%
Asian Indian	28%
Chinese	20%
Filipino	14%
Hmong	19%
Korean	25%
Lao	10%
Vietnamese	14%
African-American	25%
Ethiopian	17%
Liberian	19%
Somali	20%
Mexican	20%
Puerto Rican	26%
Russian	13%
White	13%
Total	14%
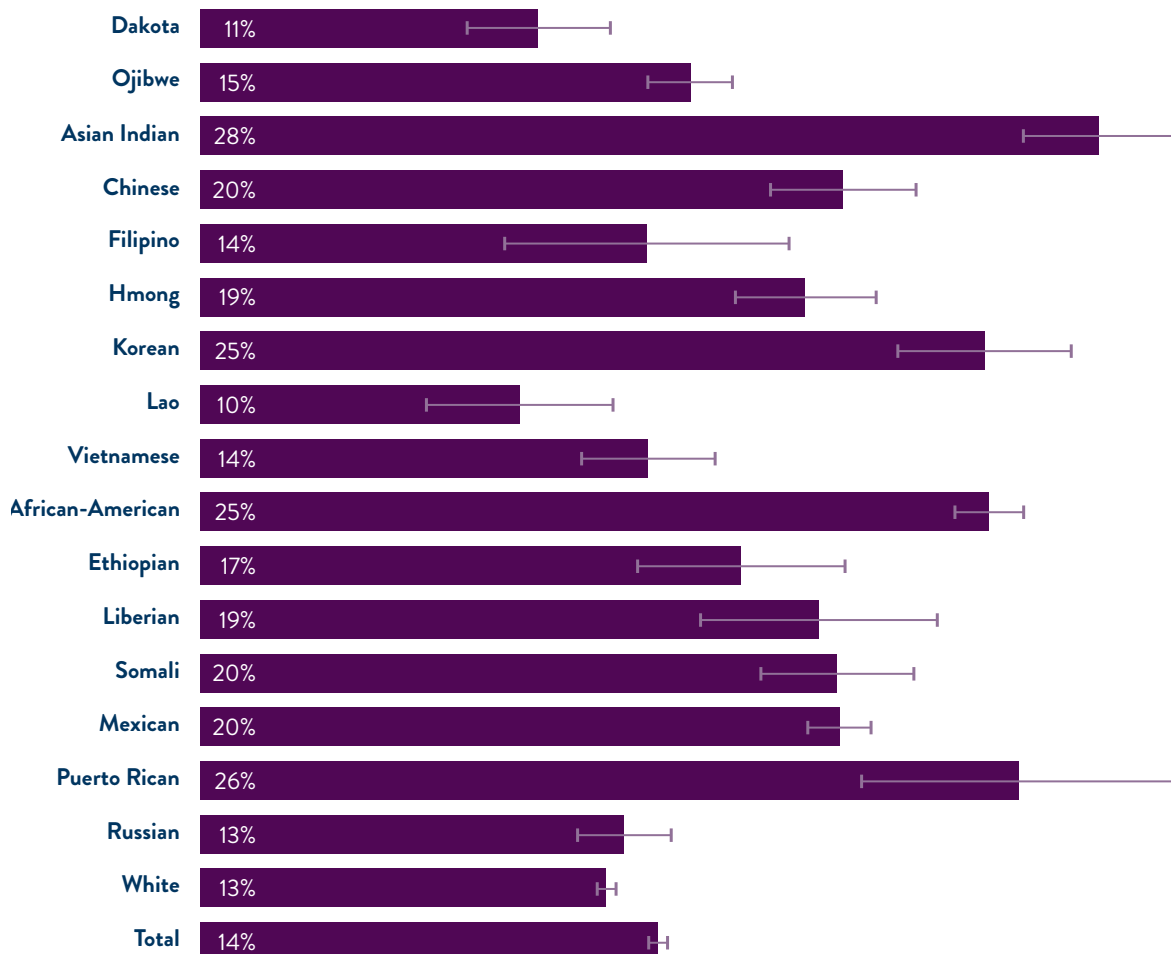
Households by Size

Across Minnesota's cultural groups, household size varies considerably. Young adults who have yet to start families as well as older adults who are divorced or widowed are often one-person households. Certain groups, such as Hmong, Mexican, and Somali Minnesotans, typically have larger family and household sizes. Households that contain more residents have more limited housing stock to suit their families, and may struggle to find housing that does not unduly burden their budget.

Figure 6: Share of Households By Size
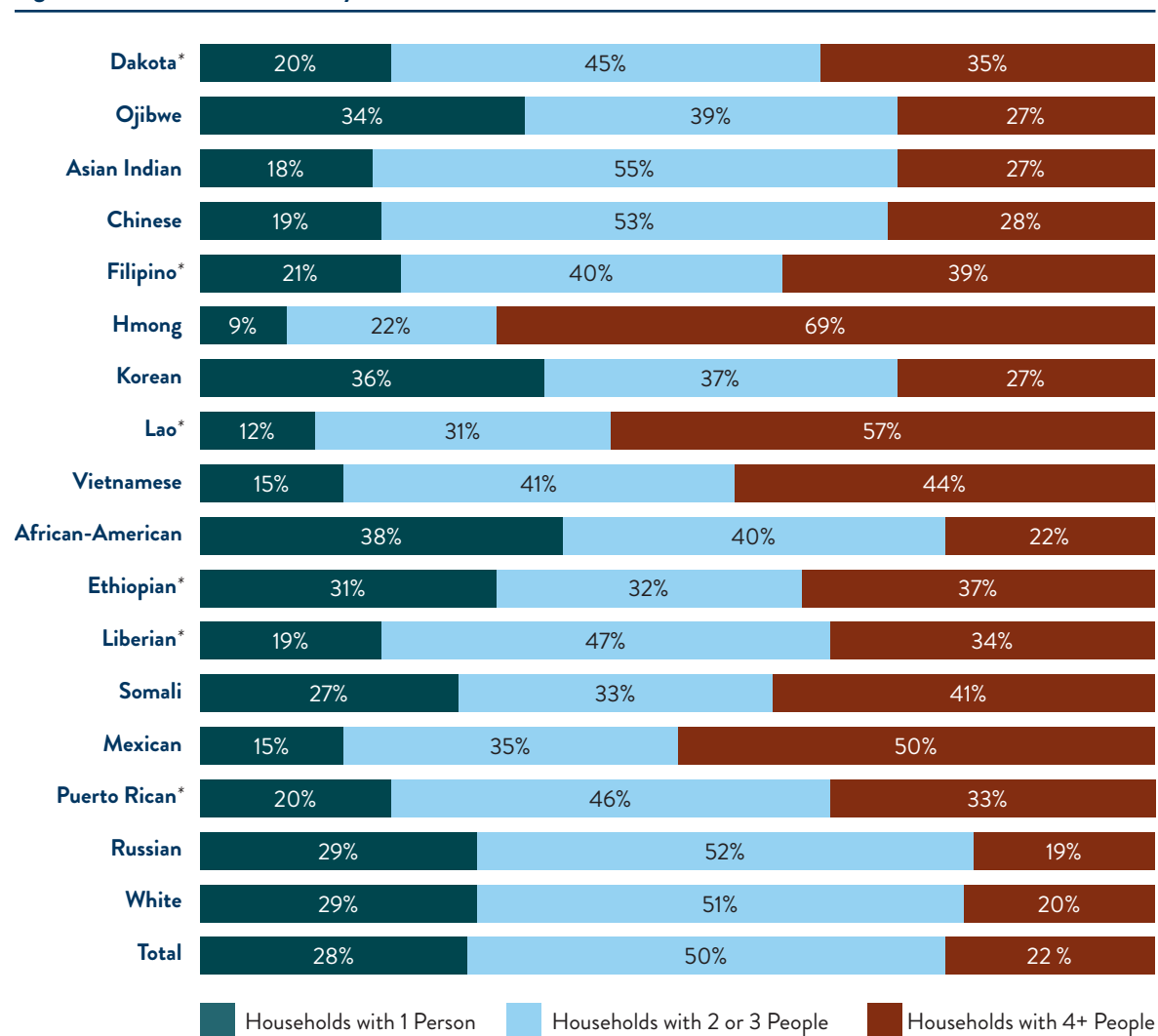
Group	Households with 1 Person	Households with 2 or 3 People	Households with 4+ People
Dakota*	20%	45%	35%
Ojibwe	34%	39%	27%
Asian Indian	18%	55%	27%
Chinese	19%	53%	28%
Filipino*	21%	40%	39%
Hmong	9%	22%	69%
Korean	36%	37%	27%
Lao*	12%	31%	57%
Vietnamese	15%	41%	44%
African-American	38%	40%	22%
Ethiopian*	31%	32%	37%
Liberian*	19%	47%	34%
Somali	27%	33%	41%
Mexican	15%	35%	50%
Puerto Rican*	20%	46%	33%
Russian	29%	52%	19%
White	29%	51%	20%
Total	28%	50%	22 %

Indicates a value for which there were fewer than 150 survey respondents in the universe, resulting in suppression within the Data Supplement. See Technical Notes for more information about data suppressions.
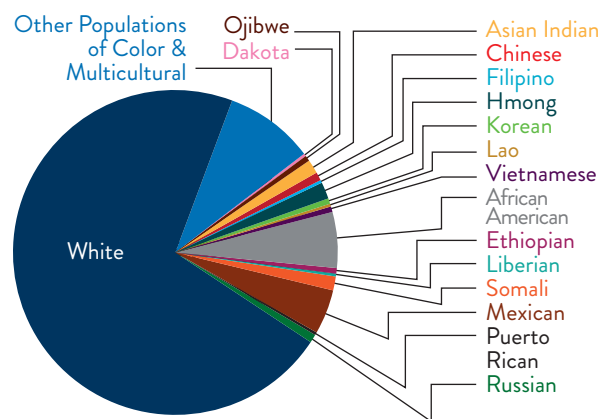
Legend: Households with 1 Person · Households with 2 or 3 People · Households with 4+ People

Households by Presence of Children Under Age 18

Knowing how children are arranged in households can help us understand family needs. Certain households, such as those headed by Hmong, Mexican, and Somali Minnesotans, are more likely to contain children. White households are the least likely to contain children (only about 3 in 10 households or less). In the case of White Minnesotans especially, this reflects the high share of households that are made up of one or two older adults. Compared to White Minnesotans, a larger share of most populations of color are in the age groups where they are raising children. However, more than 500,000 White households contain children—by far the largest group.

Figure 7: Share of Households with Child(ren) Under Age 18 Present

Group	Share
Dakota*	48%
Ojibwe	42%
Asian Indian	49%
Chinese	39%
Filipino*	48%
Hmong	72%
Korean	35%
Lao*	66%
Vietnamese	48%
African-American	40%
Ethiopian*	49%
Liberian*	61%
Somali	58%
Mexican	61%
Puerto Rican*	52%
Russian	28%
White	28%
Total	31%

Indicates a value for which there were fewer than 150 survey respondents in the universe, resulting in suppression within the Data Supplement. See Technical Notes for more information about data suppressions.

Individuals Ages 25–64 By Educational Attainment (High School)

About 180,000 adults between ages 25 and 64 in Minnesota have not earned a high school diploma or equivalent. Consequently, these Minnesotans have narrow employment prospects and limited earnings potential—few of the occupations available to them pay a wage sufficient to support a family outside of poverty. Adults without a high school education are at a much greater risk of unemployment, poverty, and the need for public assistance. Forty-one percent of Minnesotans ages 25-64 who do not have a high school diploma are either unemployed or not participating in the labor force.

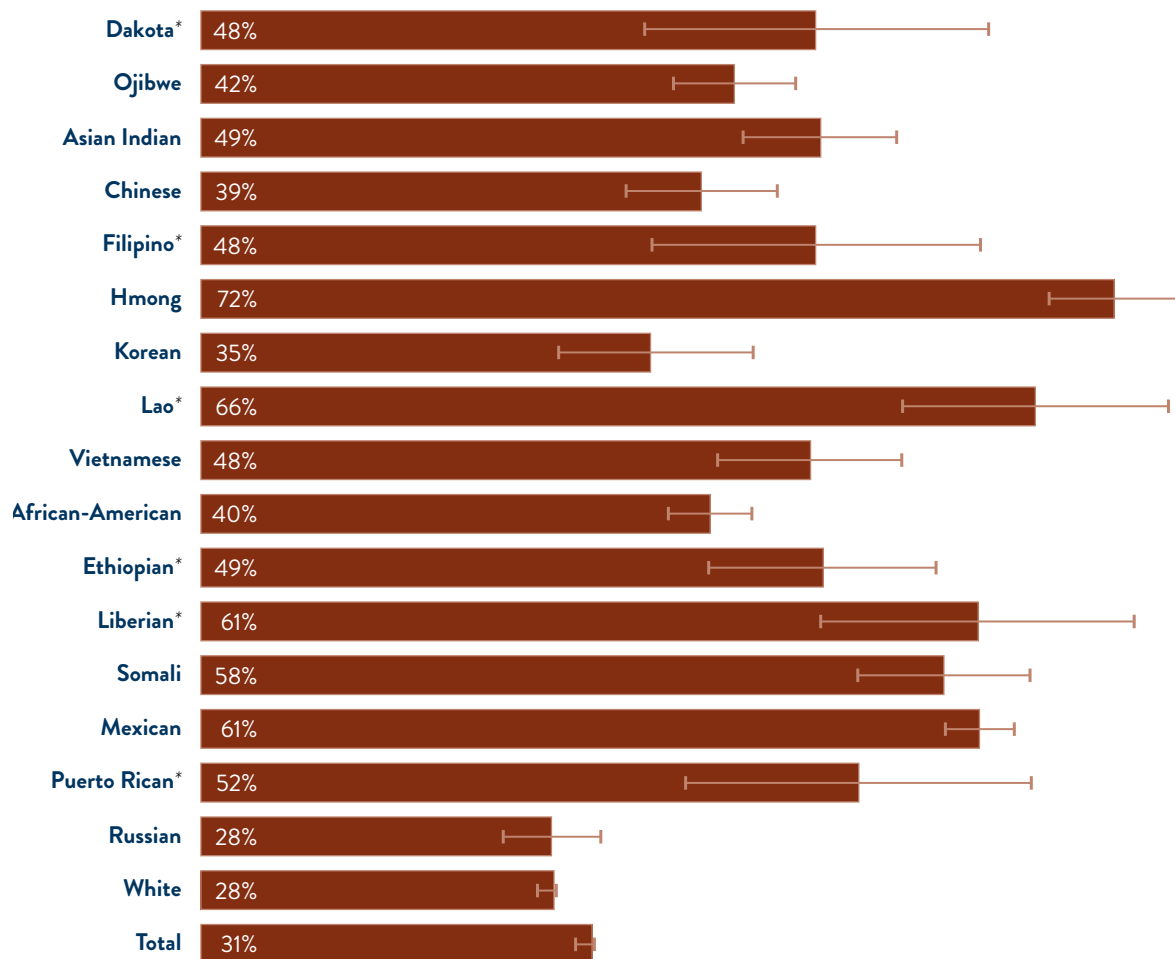**Figure 8b: Population Without a High School Diploma or GED, Ages 25–64**

Indicates a value for which there were fewer than 150 survey respondents in the universe, resulting in suppression within the Data Supplement. See Technical Notes for more information about data suppressions.

Figure 8a: Share Without a High School Diploma or GED, Ages 25–64

Dakota	24%
Ojibwe	16%
Asian Indian	5%
Chinese	17%
Filipino	10%
Hmong	25%
Korean	6%
Lao	23%
Vietnamese	25%
African-American	15%
Ethiopian	12%
Liberian	11%
Somali	37%
Mexican	40%
Puerto Rican	18%
Russian	2%
White	3%
Total	6%
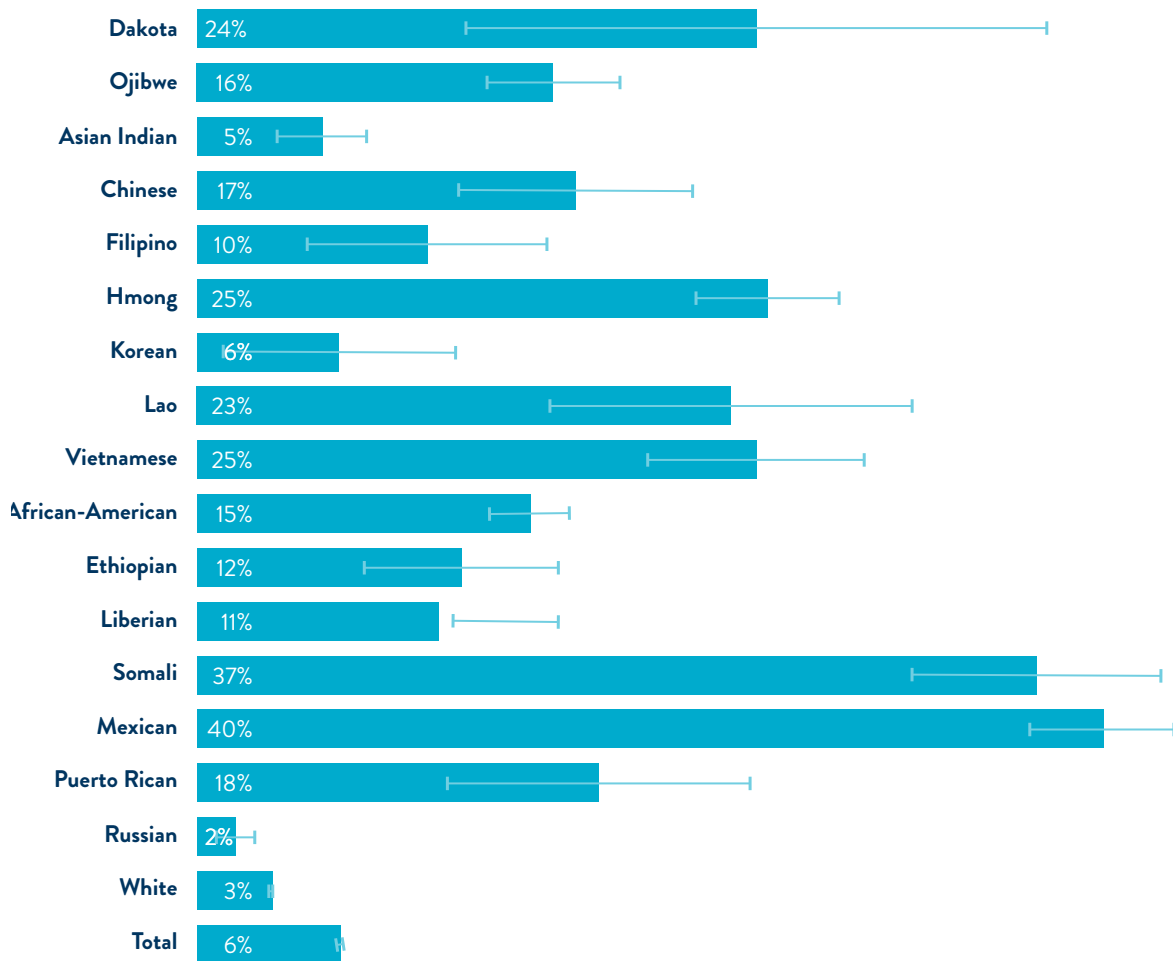
Individuals Ages 25–64 By Educational Attainment (Bachelor's or Higher Degree)

Adults who attain a four-year college degree or higher experience economic outcomes superior to those with less education—including lower unemployment, higher immediate and lifetime earnings, and greater employment stability, advancement potential, and likelihood of receiving employment benefits. Unemployment among Minnesotans ages 25-64 who held a bachelor's or higher degree was 2% during 2012-2016, compared to 6% for those with only a high school diploma and 10% for those without a high school diploma. Communities with more highly educated residents typically experience higher rates of voting and civic engagement, and better health outcomes.

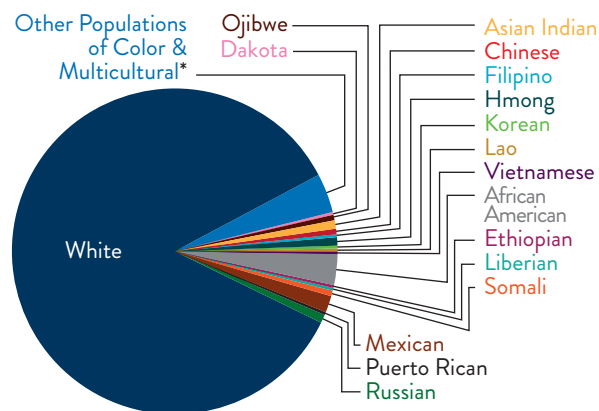**Figure 9b: Population with a Bachelor's or Higher Degree, Ages 25–64**
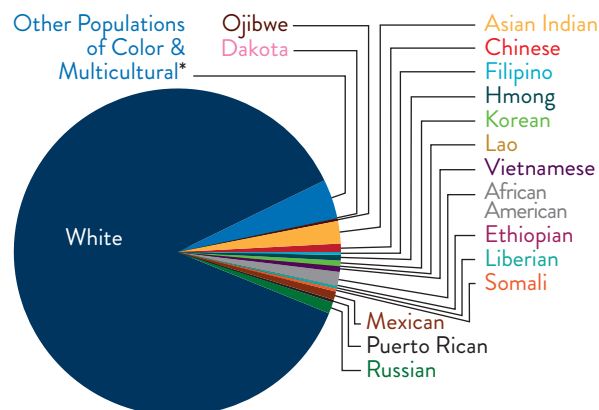
Indicates a value for which there were fewer than 150 survey respondents in the universe, resulting in suppression within the Data Supplement. See Technical Notes for more information about data suppressions.

Figure 9a: Share with a Bachelor's or Higher Degree, Ages 25–64

Dakota	7%
Ojibwe	10%
Asian Indian	84%
Chinese	61%
Filipino	42%
Hmong	21%
Korean	57%
Lao	11%
Vietnamese	29%
African-American	15%
Ethiopian	22%
Liberian	24%
Somali	11%
Mexican	13%
Puerto Rican	25%
Russian	53%
White	38%
Total	36%
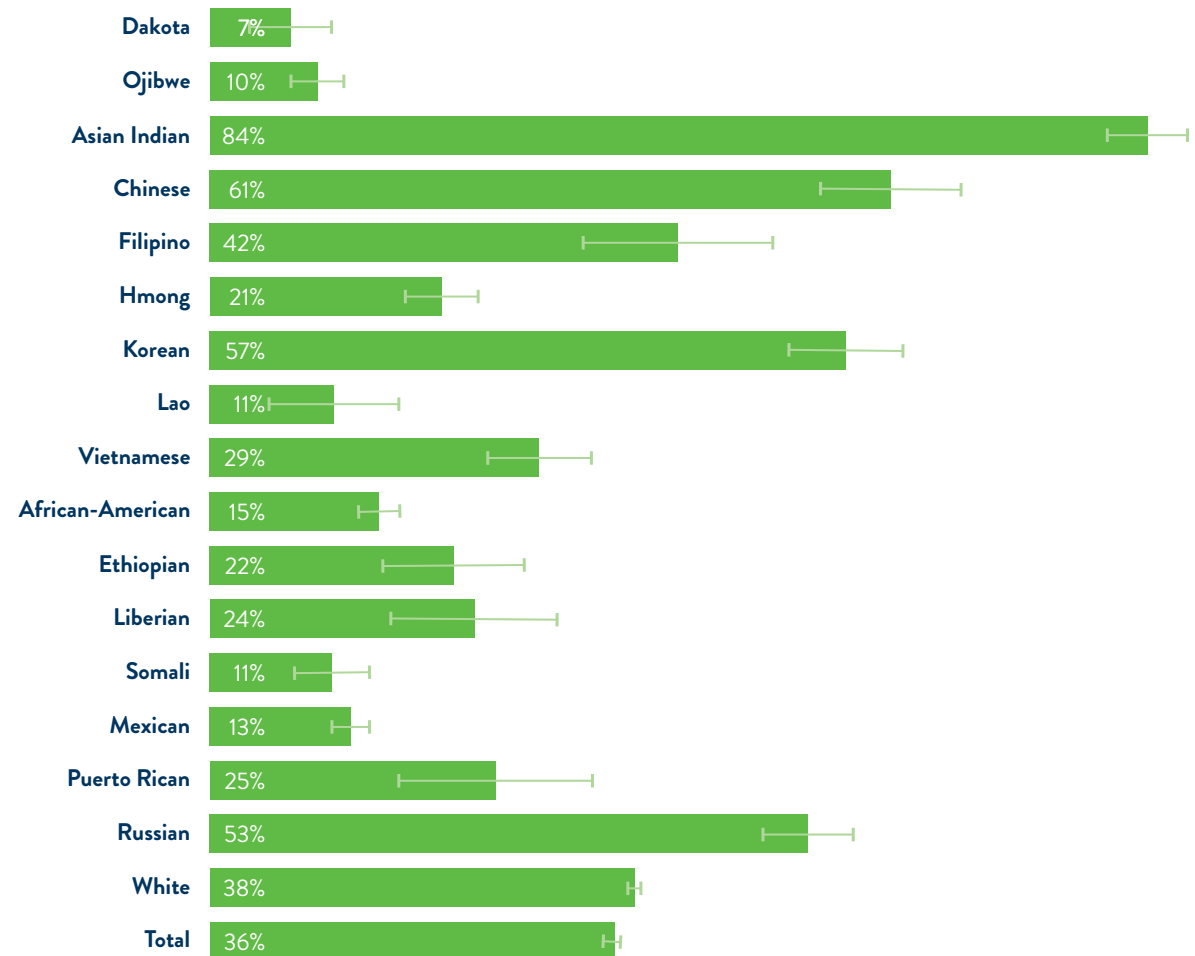
Individuals Ages 16–64 By Labor Force Participation

Minnesotans participating in the labor force are the engine of our economy. There are various reasons for not participating in the labor force, including attending school or college full-time, a disability or mental health concern that prevents one from working (permanently or while receiving treatment), a role as a full-time caregiver for children/family members, or the high costs associated with childcare that can negate wages earned. Others outside the labor force include former workers who have become discouraged about their job search and so have stopped looking, those who have retired early, or those with another earner in the household who do not have an economic need to participate.

Figure 10a: Share of People Ages 16–64 NOT Participating in the Labor Force

Dakota	35%
Ojibwe	33%
Asian Indian	19%
Chinese	27%
Filipino	16%
Hmong	26%
Korean	25%
Lao	25%
Vietnamese	22%
African-American	32%
Ethiopian	16%
Liberian	19%
Somali	25%
Mexican	21%
Puerto Rican	17%
Russian	23%
White	17%
Total	19%

Figure 10b: Population Ages 16–64 NOT Participating in the Labor Force

Other Populations of Color & Multicultural
White
Ojibwe
Dakota
Asian Indian
Chinese
Filipino
Hmong
Korean
Lao
Vietnamese
African American
Ethiopian
Liberian
Somali
Mexican
Puerto Rican
Russian

Unemployed Individuals Ages 16–64 in the Labor Force

In its official definition, the labor force comprises those employed and actively seeking work (unemployed). An annual average of more than 140,000 Minnesotans ages 16-64 were unemployed during the past five years of data. Ojibwe, African-American, and Somali adults have elevated rates of unemployment, roughly 3-4 times higher than Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Lao, Vietnamese, Puerto Rican, and White Minnesotans. (The data shown here reflect average characteristics during 2012-2016. Combining five years of data is necessary to show outcomes for small cultural groups, but we acknowledge that the state's economy has improved since these data were collected, and thus current employment rates may be more optimistic than presented.)

Figure 11b: Population Ages 16–64 in the Labor Force Who Are Unemployed
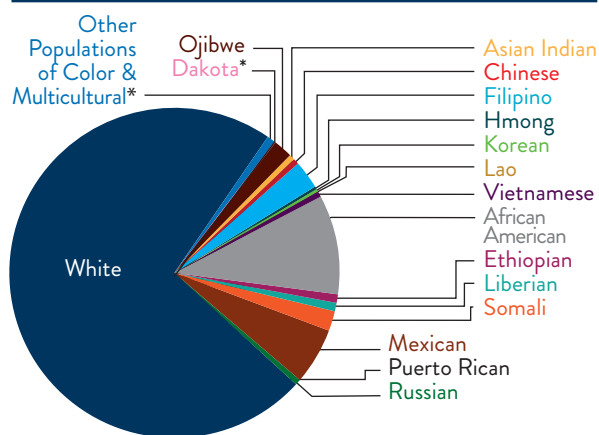
*Indicates a value for which there were fewer than 150 survey respondents in the universe, resulting in suppression within the Data Supplement. See Technical Notes for more information about data suppressions.

Figure 11a: Share of People Ages 16–64 in the Labor Force Who Are Unemployed

Group	Percent
Dakota*	8%
Ojibwe	19%
Asian Indian	3%
Chinese	5%
Filipino	2%
Hmong	11%
Korean	6%
Lao	2%
Vietnamese	4%
African-American	16%
Ethiopian	11%
Liberian	10%
Somali	15%
Mexican	8%
Puerto Rican	5%
Russian	3%
White	4%
Total	5%
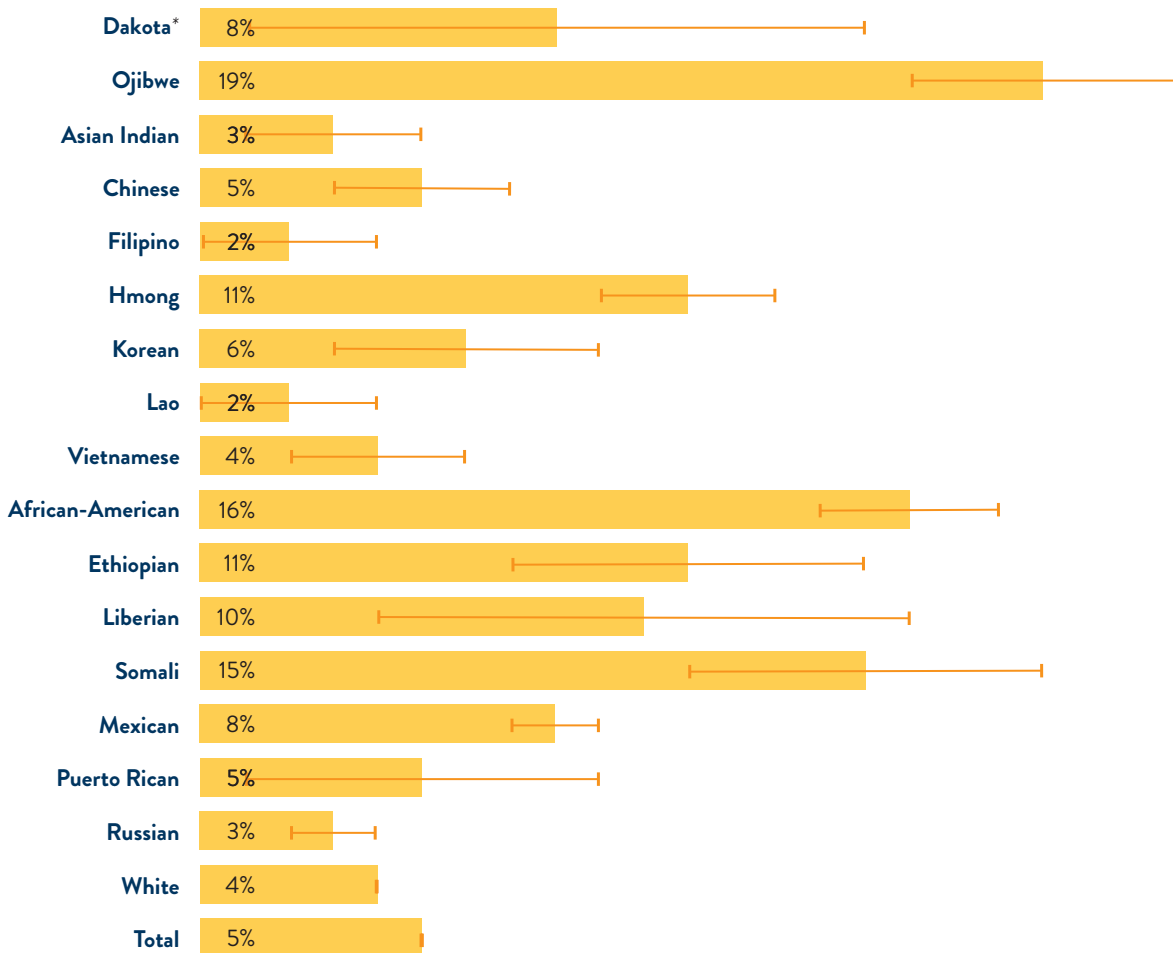
Individuals Ages 16–64, Unemployed or Not in the Labor Force

It can be helpful to look at all of those who do not hold employment as a percentage of the entire population, not just the unemployed as a percentage of the labor force. This is because the traditional unemployment rate excludes individuals who have become discouraged about their job search and stopped looking, as well as others outside the labor force who—for want of affordable child care, a transportation solution, or remedy to other barriers to employment—might be induced to join the labor force again. (The data shown here reflect average characteristics during 2012-2016. Combining five years of data is necessary to show outcomes for small cultural groups, but we acknowledge that the state's economy has improved since these data were collected, and thus current employment rates may be better than presented.)

Figure 12b: Population Ages 16–64 Unemployed or Not in the Labor Force
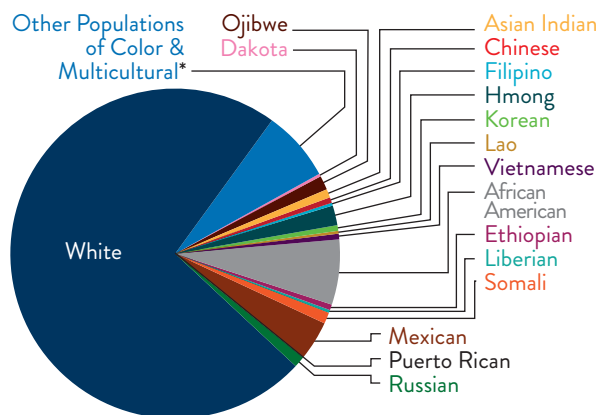
Indicates a value for which there were fewer than 150 survey respondents in the universe, resulting in suppression within the Data Supplement. See Technical Notes for more information about data suppressions.
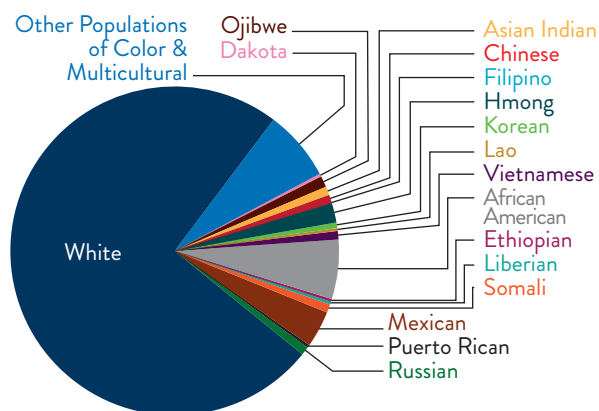
Figure 12a: Share of Population Ages 16–64 Unemployed or Not in the Labor Force

Group	Percent
Dakota	41%
Ojibwe	46%
Asian Indian	22%
Chinese	31%
Filipino	17%
Hmong	34%
Korean	29%
Lao	26%
Vietnamese	25%
African-American	43%
Ethiopian	25%
Liberian	27%
Somali	37%
Mexican	28%
Puerto Rican	21%
Russian	26%
White	20%
Total	23 %
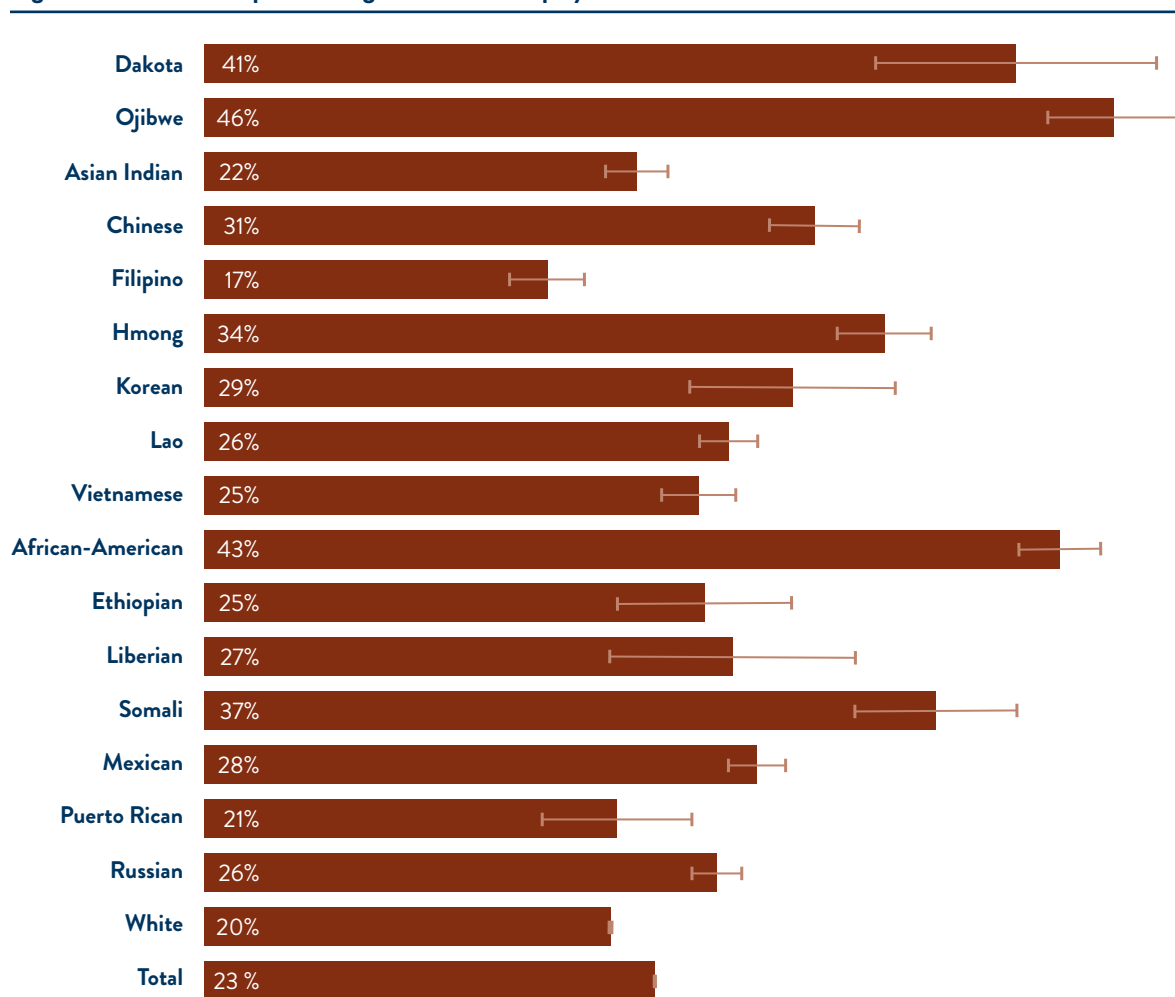
Employed Individuals Ages 16–64, By Usual Hours Worked

These data show usual hours worked by all employed individuals ages 16-64. Those who work full-time (35 or more hours per week) generally earn higher wages and salaries than comparable part-time workers, and are more likely to have access to benefits such as paid sick leave, health insurance, and retirement plans. These data do not allow us to examine whether those employees who are working less than 35 hours per week are doing so by choice or whether they would prefer more hours. Somali employees were most likely to work part-time, with about 3 in 10 doing so. Asian Indian employees were most likely to work full-time, with about 9 in 10 doing so.

Figure 13: Share of Workers Ages 16–64, By Usual Hours Worked

Group	<15 Hours	15–34 Hours	35+ Hours
Dakota*	2%	20%	78%
Ojibwe	2%	22%	75%
Asian Indian	3%	8%	89%
Chinese	9%	19%	72%
Filipino	5%	21%	74%
Hmong	5%	18%	77%
Korean	5%	20%	75%
Lao	2%	14%	84%
Vietnamese	4%	18%	78%
African-American	4%	23%	73%
Ethiopian	6%	29%	65%
Liberian*	2%	20%	78%
Somali	2%	35%	62%
Mexican	4%	20%	76%
Puerto Rican	9%	20%	71%
Russian	5%	19%	75%
White	4%	18%	78%
Total	4%	19%	77%

Legend: <15 Hours | 15–34 Hours | 35+ Hours

Indicates a value for which there were fewer than 150 survey respondents in the universe, resulting in suppression within the Data Supplement. See Technical Notes for more information about data suppressions.

Median Annual Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers Ages 16–64

Differences in earnings among full-time, year-round workers reflect a number of group differences including educational attainment, occupational mix, and age structure. Earnings tend to increase over the course of one's working years, which can contribute to lower median earnings among some cultural groups that are relatively young. (Earnings differences may also reflect some degree of wage and salary discrimination, although we cannot examine that with these data.) Somali, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Liberian, and Dakota workers working full-time and year-round earn the least, about $30,000 annually for each group, followed by Ethiopian workers at about $32,000. Asian Indian and Russian workers earned the most, at about $78,000 and $55,000, respectively.

Figure 14: Median Earnings in 2016 Dollars, Among Full-Time, Year-Round Workers, Ages 16–64

Group	Median Earnings
Dakota*	$30,400
Ojibwe	$35,000
Asian Indian	$78,400
Chinese	$52,700
Filipino*	$37,500
Hmong	$34,000
Korean	$49,100
Lao*	$36,500
Vietnamese	$40,000
African-American	$36,900
Ethiopian*	$32,400
Liberian*	$30,400
Somali*	$29,200
Mexican	$30,400
Puerto Rican*	$30,900
Russian	$54,700
White	$50,600
Total	$48,200

*Indicates a value for which there were fewer than 150 survey respondents in the universe, resulting in suppression within the Data Supplement. See Technical Notes for more information about data suppressions.
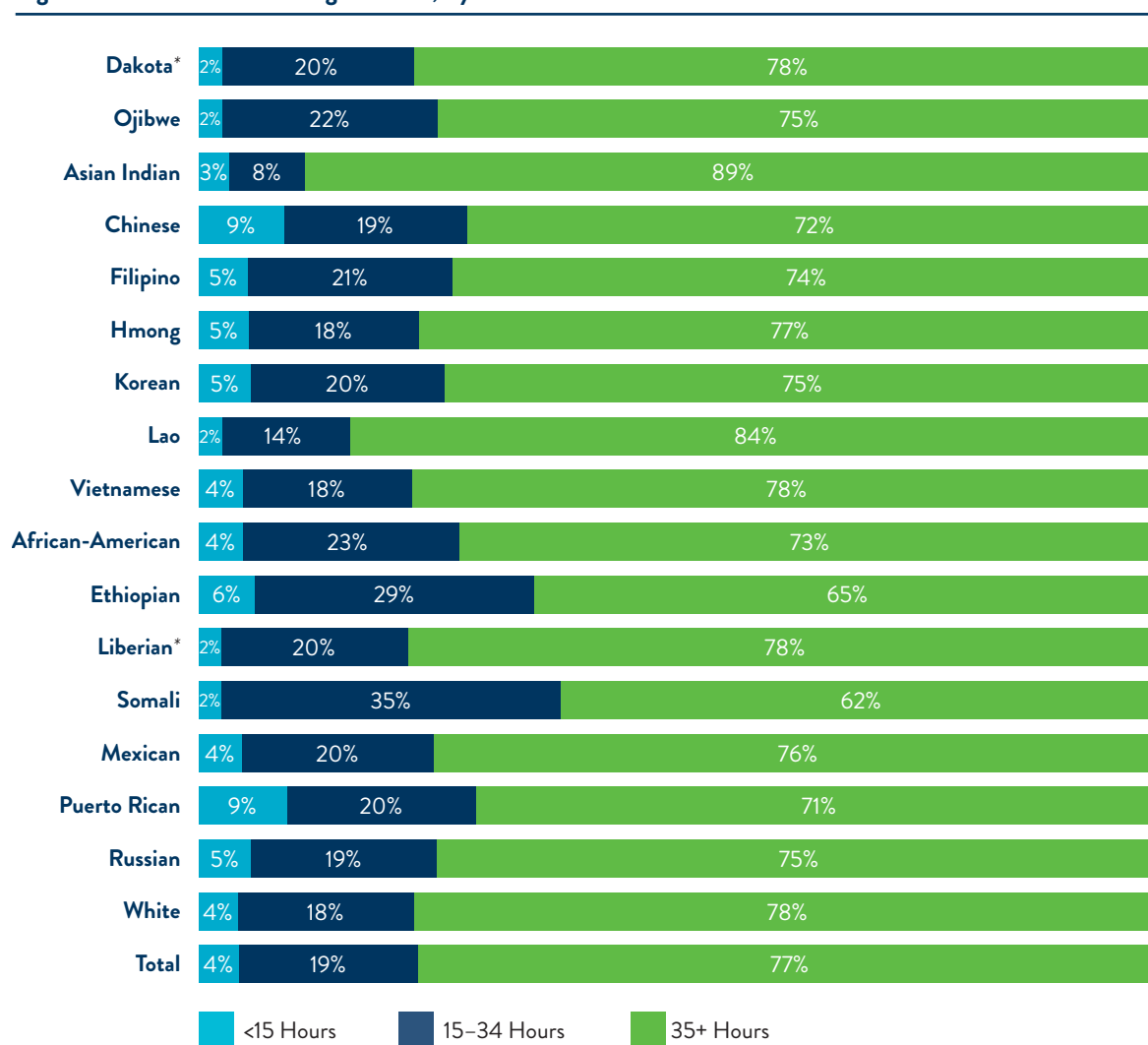
People with One or More Disabilities, of Typical Working Ages (18–64)

Some people experiencing disabilities have barriers to participation in the workforce. These data identify those who reported serious difficulty in one or more of the following six areas: vision (despite wearing glasses), hearing, ambulation (walking or climbing stairs), cognition (concentrating, remembering, or making decisions), self-care (dressing or bathing), or independent living (shopping or visiting the doctor alone). While many people with disabilities hold employment, others who seek to work face hiring challenges. Some people with severe disabilities may be unable to work or have limited employment options, depending on the nature of their disability. Appropriate health/mental health care, or workplace accommodations, may help more people with disabilities gain employment.

Figure 15b: Population Ages 18–44 with One or More Disabilities

Other Populations of Color & Multicultural*
Ojibwe
Dakota*
Asian Indian
Chinese
Filipino*
Hmong
Korean*
Lao*
Vietnamese
African American
Ethiopian*
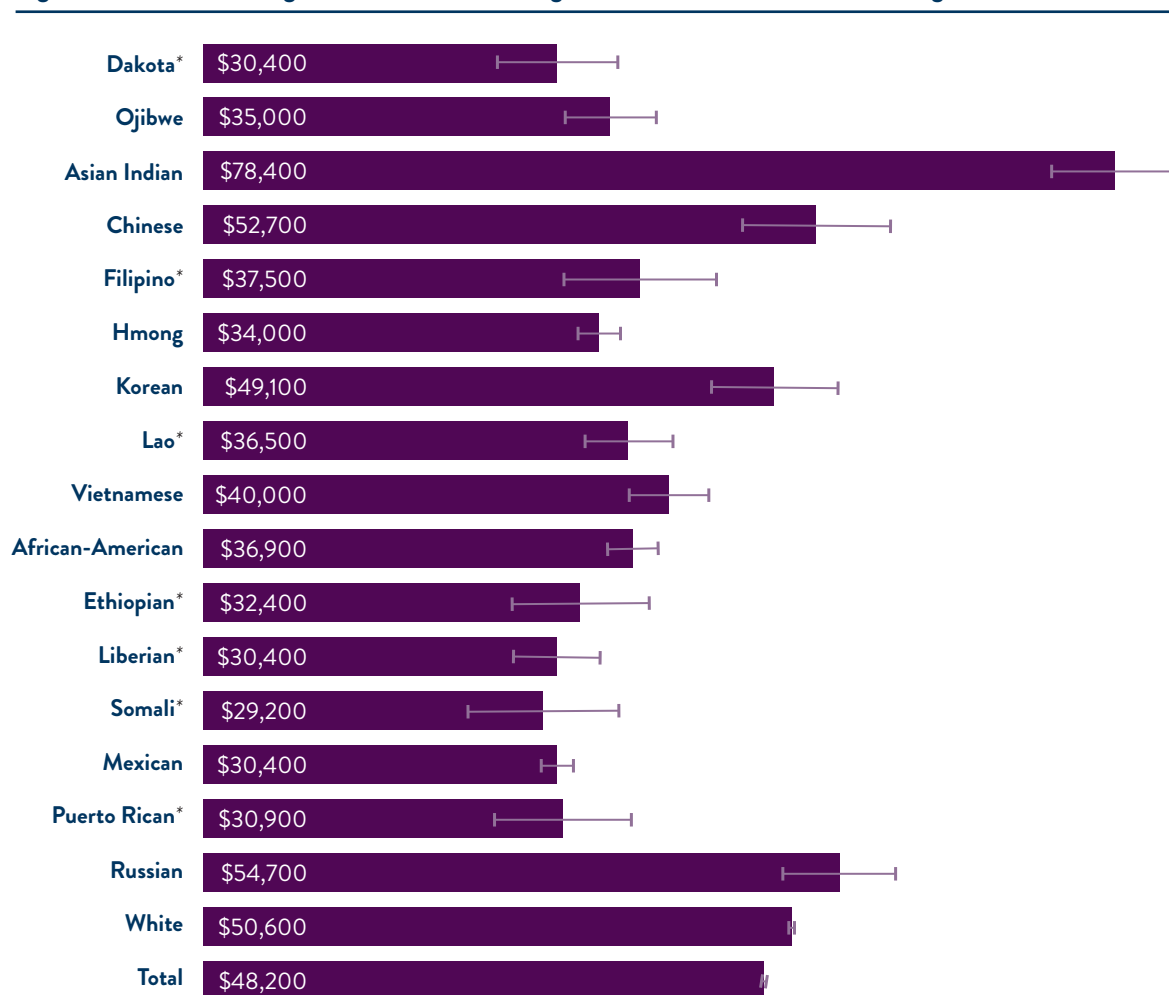Liberian*
White
Somali*
Mexican
Puerto Rican*
Russian

*Indicates a value for which there were fewer than 150 survey respondents in the universe, resulting in suppression within the Data Supplement. See Technical Notes for more information about data suppressions.

Figure 15a: Share of Population with One or More Disabilities, By Age Group

Group	Ages 18–44	Ages 45–64
Dakota*	11%	28%
Ojibwe	9%	24%
Asian Indian	1%	9%
Chinese	1%	6%
Filipino*	2%	15%
Hmong	6%	30%
Korean*	4%	14%
Lao*	6%	12%
Vietnamese	6%	9%
African-American	14%	31%
Ethiopian*	4%	24%
Liberian*	4%	10%
Somali*	8%	19%
Mexican	5%	14%
Puerto Rican*	8%	27%
Russian	6%	12%
White	6%	11%
Total	6%	12%

23
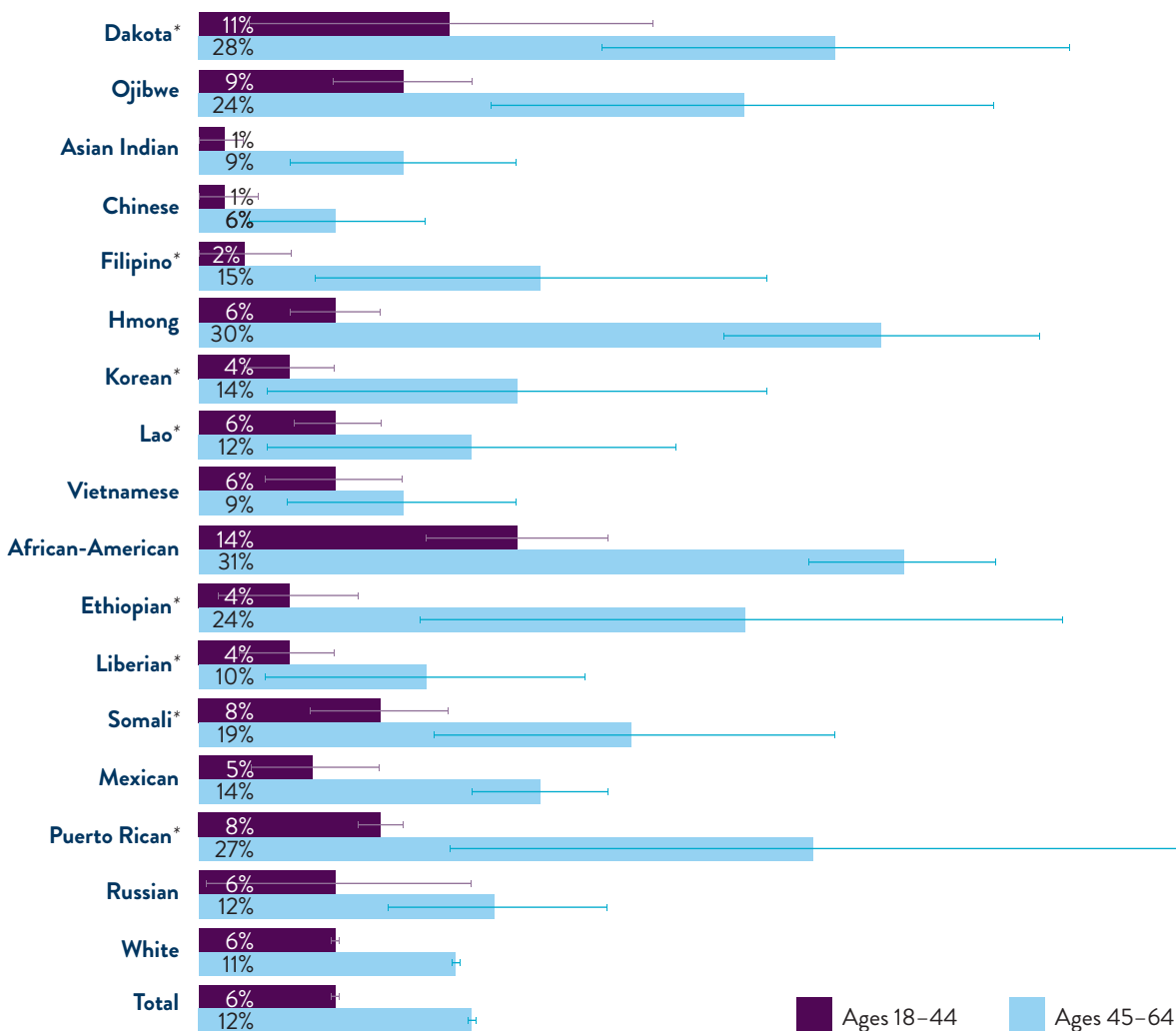
Households Headed by A Person Under Age 65, By Number of Earners in the Household

These data examine households where the head of the household is under age 65, and tally how many earners were present. "Earners" are those that report any wage, salary or business income in the past year, regardless of their current employment status. Households with two earners often have higher overall income than those with one earner, and they are less vulnerable to spells of unemployment. Households with one earner in these data may contain two adults, but only one holds employment. Households with no earners contain no adults who are working, although they may be seeking work, receiving unemployment benefits or public assistance, or college students living in the community who have some other financial resources to draw upon. (However, all college students living on campus and others in group living settings are excluded from these data.)
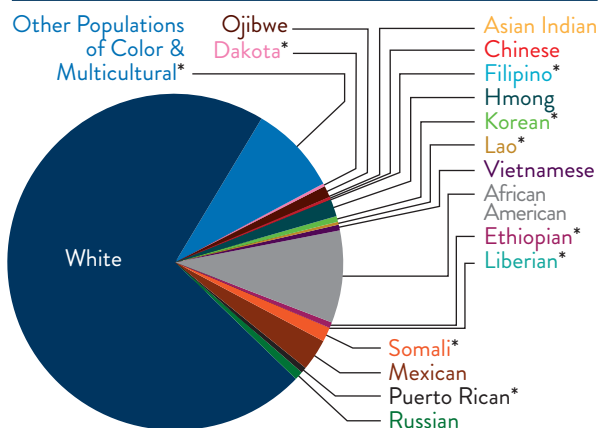
Indicates a value for which there were fewer than 150 survey respondents in the universe, resulting in suppression within the Data Supplement. See Technical Notes for more information about data suppressions.

Figure 16: Share of Households Headed by a Person Under Age 65, By Number of Earners in the Household

	No Earners	1 Earner	2 or More Earners
Dakota*	23%	33%	44%
Ojibwe	17%	47%	36%
Asian Indian		41%	57%
Chinese	4%	44%	52%
Filipino*		35%	65%
Hmong	7%	21%	72%
Korean	11%	45%	45%
Lao*	3%	19%	78%
Vietnamese	3%	32%	66%
African-American	20%	50%	30%
Ethiopian*	5%	48%	47%
Liberian*	6%	40%	54%
Somali	14%	52%	35%
Mexican	3%	39%	58%
Puerto Rican*	4%	43%	53%
Russian	7%	35%	58%
White	6%	35%	60%
Total	6%	36%	58%

Legend: No Earners | 1 Earner | 2 or More Earners

Median Household Income

The median (midpoint) income of households indicates the resources available to the "typical" household of a group. Half of households earn more than the median, while half earn less. Unlike the poverty measure, median household income is not adjusted for household size. Therefore, a higher share of one-earner households will serve to pull the median lower for that group. Additionally, higher incomes will not stretch as far when there are more household members to support on that income. Minnesota's Somali households have the lowest median income of any cultural group represented here, at about $21,000, followed by Ojibwe or African-American households (similarly situated at about $30,000).

Figure 17 : Median Household Income (In 2016 Dollars)

Group	Income
Dakota*	$47,000
Ojibwe	$30,000
Asian Indian	$104,500
Chinese	$62,900
Filipino*	$70,000
Hmong	$60,800
Korean	$53,300
Lao*	$64,900
Vietnamese	$70,500
African-American	$30,900
Ethiopian*	$30,400
Liberian*	$40,200
Somali	$20,600
Mexican	$40,900
Puerto Rican*	$46,200
Russian	$70,000
White	$65,900
Total	$62,700

Indicates a value for which there were fewer than 150 survey respondents in the universe, resulting in suppression within the Data Supplement. See Technical Notes for more information about data suppressions.
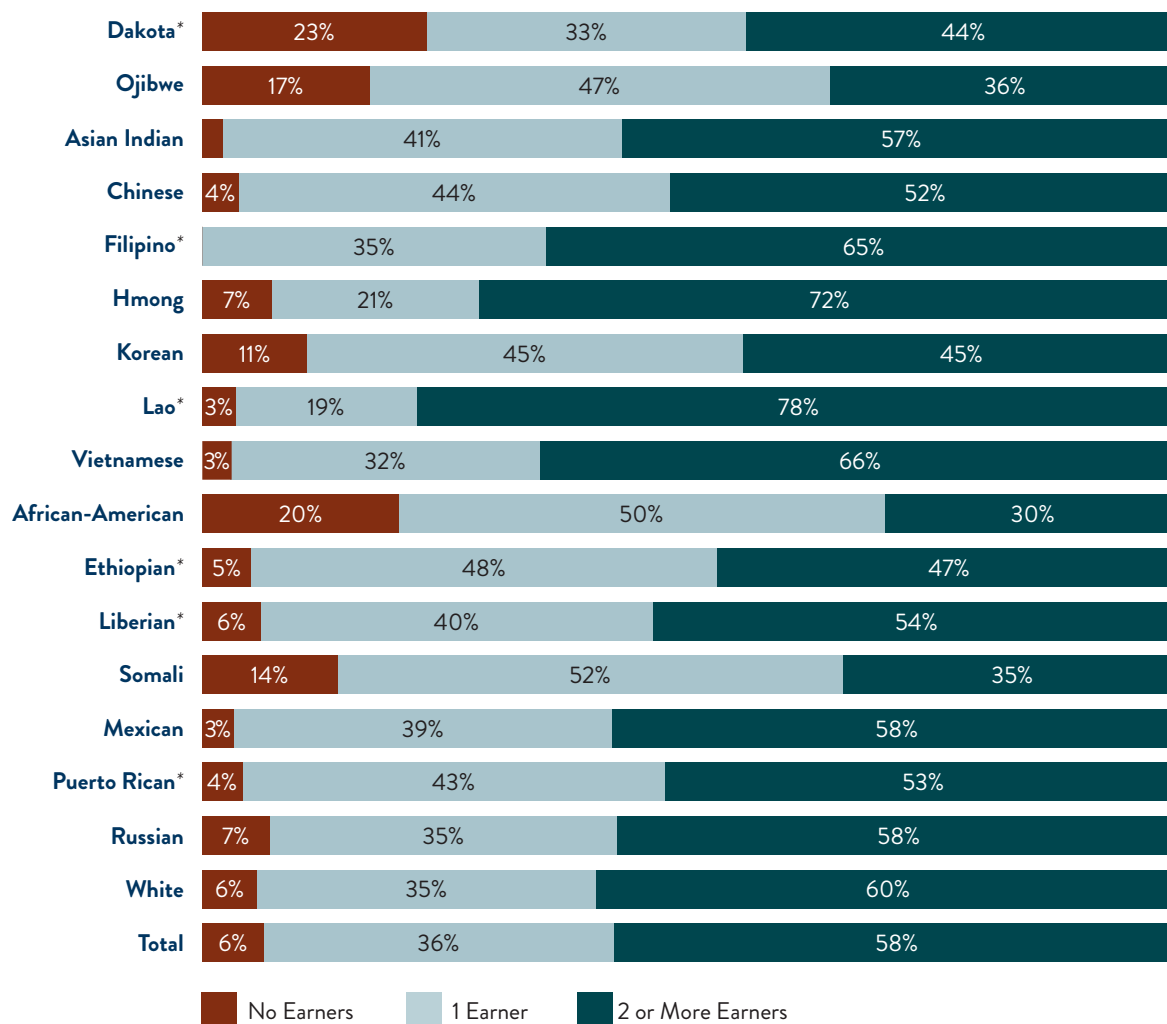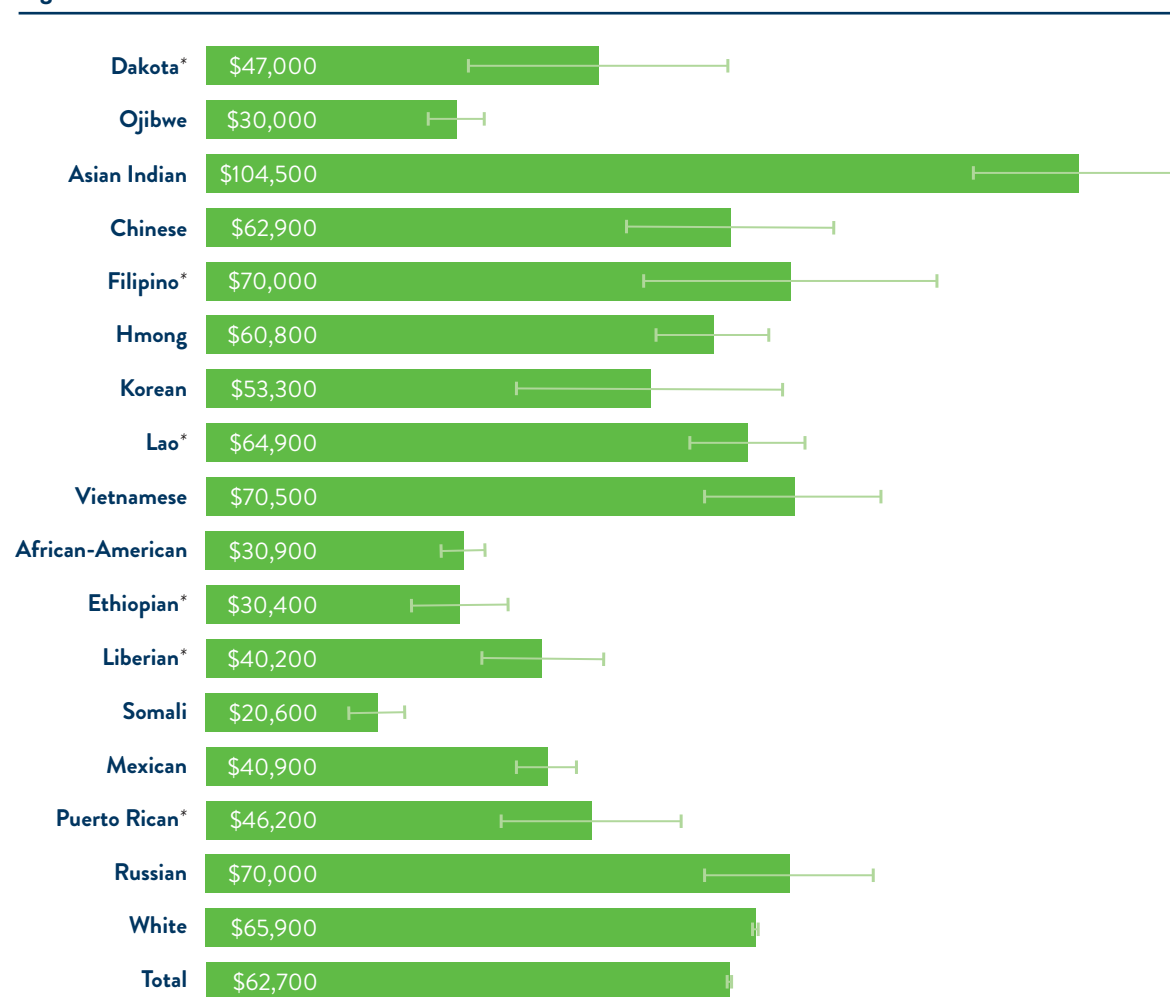
People Living in Poverty and Near Poverty

Minnesotans living below the poverty threshold often struggle to afford the cost of basic needs—foods, clothing, shelter, transportation, and in the case of families, childcare. The limited resources force difficult trade-offs—pay the rent or purchase groceries, forgo a meal in order to buy a child new pair of shoes, settle for a substandard childcare setting, decide not to fill a prescription or defer seeing a doctor despite concerns. Minnesotans living in poverty are more likely to be in poor health, food insecure, experience chronic stress, live in unsafe and under-resourced neighborhoods, experience substandard housing and more frequent moves. Those in "near poverty" (up to twice the poverty line) are often one crisis away from falling into poverty.

Figure 18b: Population Living in Poverty

Figure 18a: Share of People in Poverty and Near Poverty

	% in Poverty (100% FPL)	% Near Poverty (100–199% FPL)
Dakota	23%	23%
Ojibwe	32%	30%
Asian Indian	6%	8%
Chinese	12%	18%
Filipino	5%	16%
Hmong	24%	30%
Korean	14%	13%
Lao	7%	23%
Vietnamese	10%	18%
African-American	34%	25%
Ethiopian	32%	32%
Liberian	22%	29%
Somali	49%	31%
Mexican	24%	31%
Puerto Rican	21%	15%
Russian	9%	13%
White	8%	13%
Total	11%	15%

Children Under Age 18 Living in Poverty

Children whose families live in poverty are more likely to experience hunger, homelessness, and poor physical and behavioral health. Compared to peers in higher-income homes, they are far more likely to struggle in school, and less likely to graduate high school, putting them at risk for continued economic insecurity as adults. Children in poverty are also more likely to live in neighborhoods with fewer amenities and higher levels of crime and violence. Minimizing the experience, duration, and impacts of poverty in the lives of Minnesota's children will pay dividends for our state in terms of a stronger, better prepared future workforce.

Figure 19: Number and Percent of Children Under Age 18 Living in Poverty
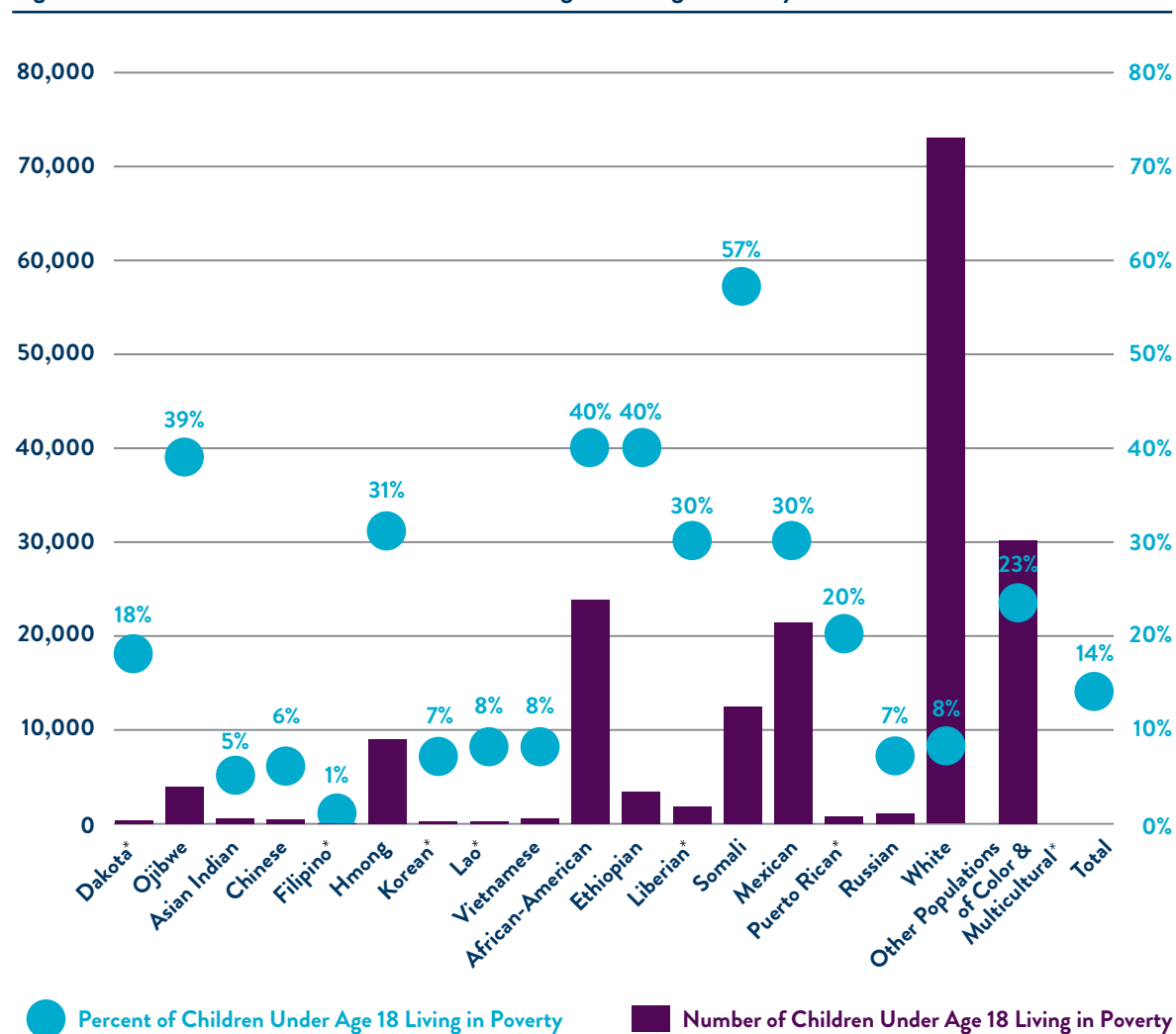
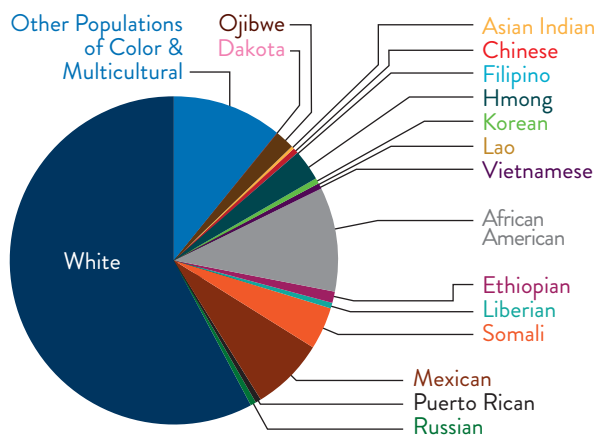● Percent of Children Under Age 18 Living in Poverty   ▮ Number of Children Under Age 18 Living in Poverty

Indicates a value for which there were fewer than 150 survey respondents in the universe, resulting in suppression within the Data Supplement. See Technical Notes for more information about data suppressions.

Households by Presence of a Vehicle

Owning a vehicle allows individuals to access jobs and services in less time than relying on public transportation. A car can allow workers access to a greater radius of job possibilities, especially in places where public transportation is poor or nonexistent. However, households with a vehicle also take on the associated costs of gasoline, insurance, maintenance, and repairs. African-American and Somali households are the least likely to have a vehicle; with 31% of African-American households and 25% of Somali households reporting none. More than 100,000 White households report no vehicle, a number that far surpasses all other cultural groups. Of course, households may choose not to own a car, preferring instead to rely on public transit and to make other transportation arrangements.

Figure 20: Share of Households Without a Vehicle

Dakota*	13%
Ojibwe	19%
Asian Indian	8%
Chinese	10%
Filipino*	4%
Hmong	7%
Korean	15%
Lao*	0%
Vietnamese	7%
African-American	31%
Ethiopian*	17%
Liberian*	13%
Somali	25%
Mexican	9%
Puerto Rican*	6%
Russian	8%
White	6%
Total	7%

Indicates a value for which there were fewer than 150 survey respondents in the universe, resulting in suppression within the Data Supplement. See Technical Notes for more information about data suppressions.
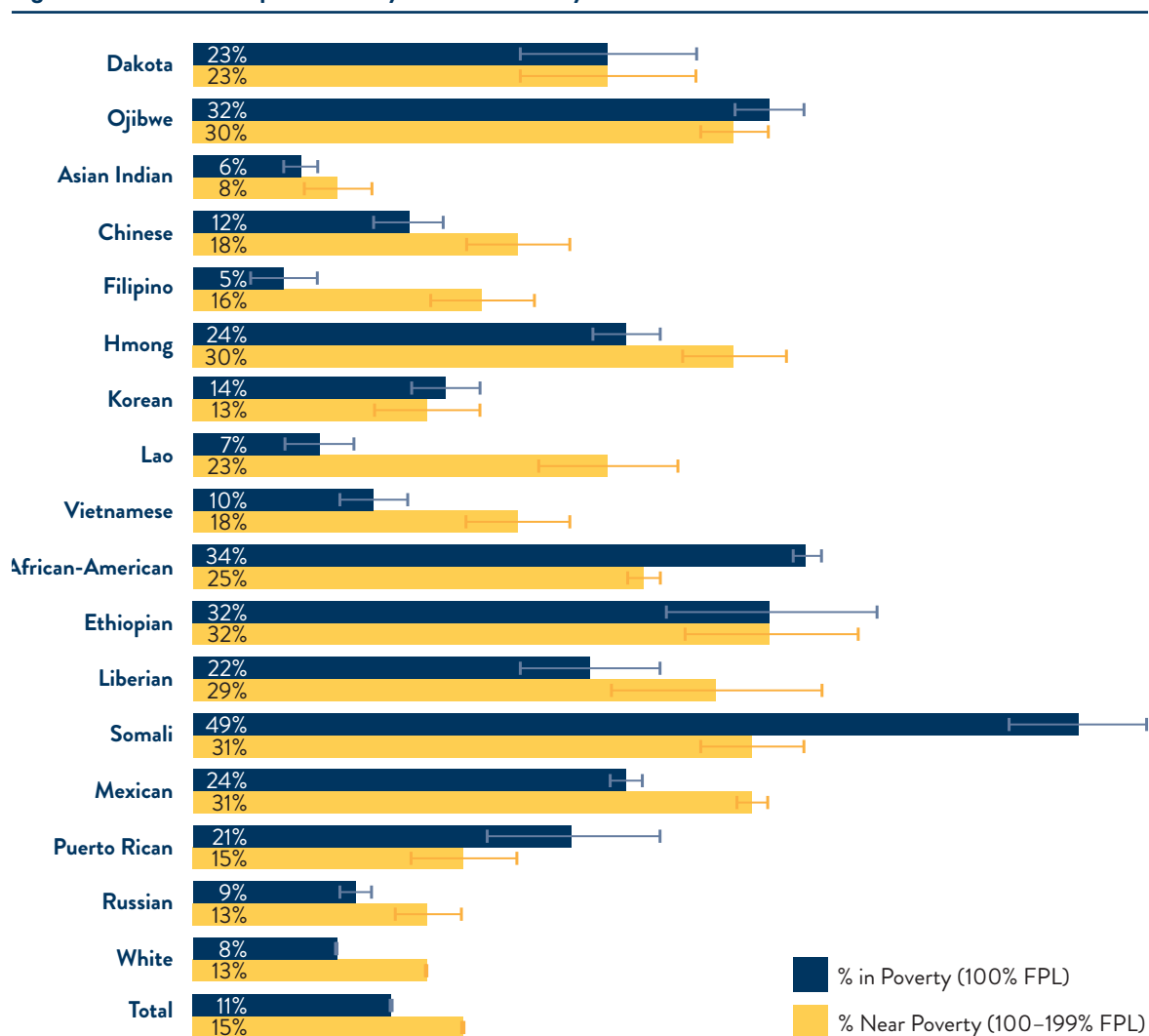
Households by Owners and Renters

A house is often the largest financial asset held by many households. Householders who rent rather than own have no opportunity to accumulate economic value in their home, while most homeowners will realize advantages in the long-term as their home's value exceeds their investment. Many homeowners also pay a fixed principal and interest payment, while renters are more vulnerable to increases in rental rates at their same home. While income disparities between various groups are well-documented and oft-discussed, the addition of assets (such as owning one's home) to get a total picture of net worth greatly widens the disparities between groups.

Figure 21: Share of Householders Who Own Their Home

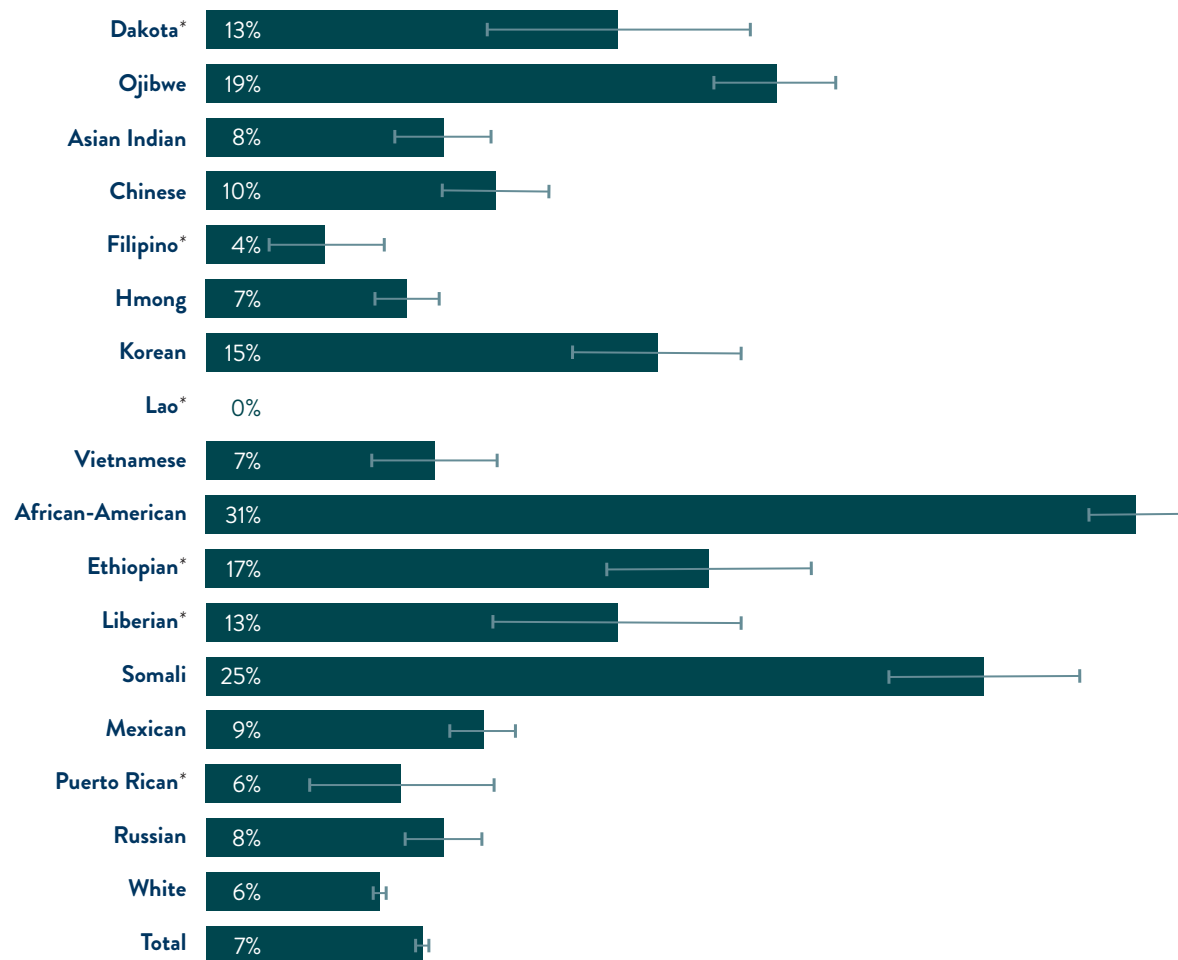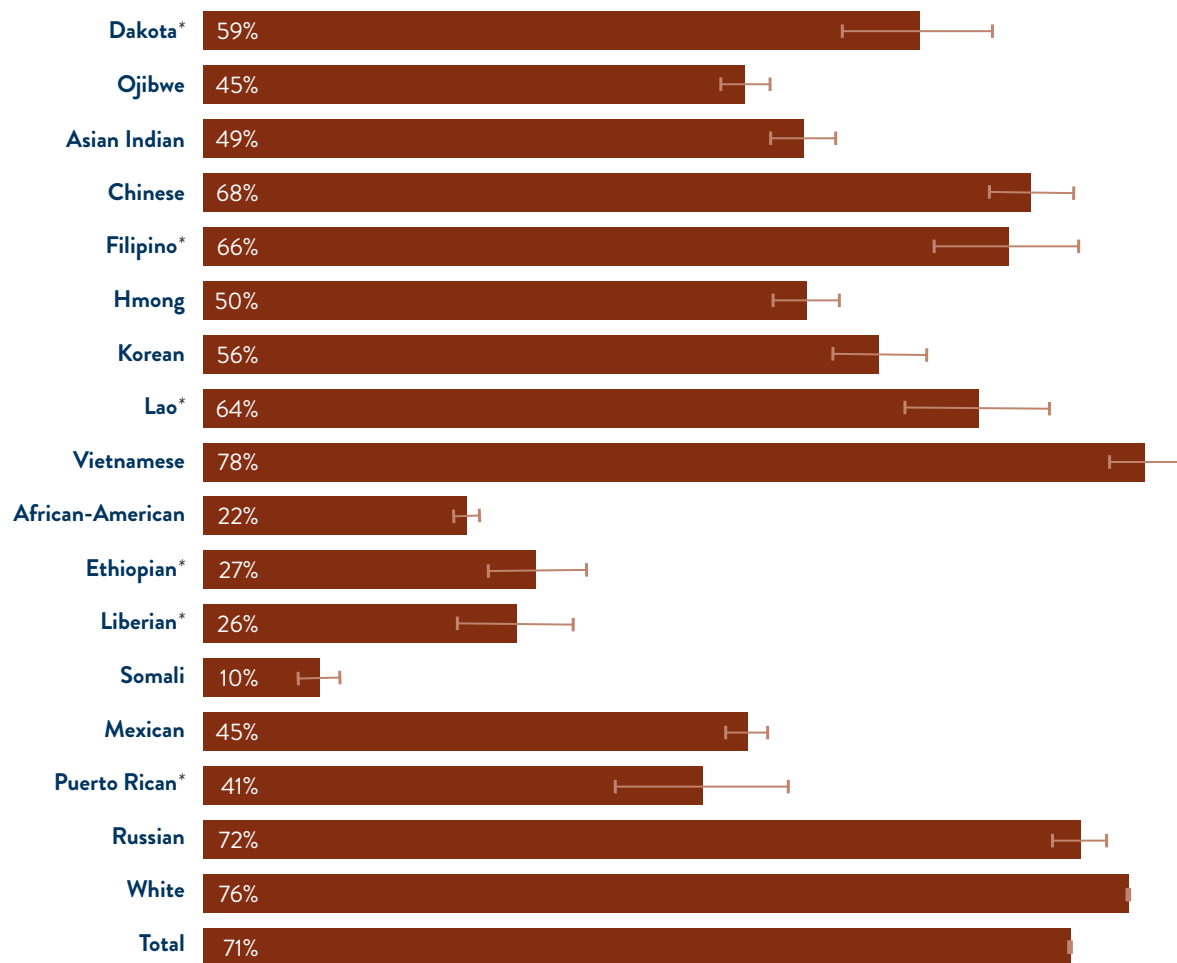| Group	Share
Dakota*	59%
Ojibwe	45%
Asian Indian	49%
Chinese	68%
Filipino*	66%
Hmong	50%
Korean	56%
Lao*	64%
Vietnamese	78%
African-American	22%
Ethiopian*	27%
Liberian*	26%
Somali	10%
Mexican	45%
Puerto Rican*	41%
Russian	72%
White	76%
Total	71%

*Indicates a value for which there were fewer than 150 survey respondents in the universe, resulting in suppression within the Data Supplement. See Technical Notes for more information about data suppressions.

Conclusion

This report contains a considerable amount of data that describe the economic experiences of 17 of Minnesota's cultural groups, and help us understand these groups' characteristics more broadly. Many of the charts and tables presented here articulate very stark and painful disparities in educational attainment, employment patterns, income, and resources among our various state residents. We have sought to present data that will inform policy and programmatic responses to economic challenges, by detailing the answers to common questions—such as, who exactly is seeking work, how many adults lack a high school diploma, how many children are living in poverty, and in which cultural groups?

However, we also wish to caution readers from taking an overly simplistic view of the factors that may be contributing to the differences reported here. These widely disparate economic outcomes are influenced by a multitude of factors, including varying levels of opportunity and access to education, structural racism— institutions and systems that have privileged some groups over others through generations and up to the present.

These important social and historical contexts are difficult to adequately capture in traditional population surveys such as the one we used for this report.

Furthermore, we acknowledge that this chartbook presents an incomplete picture of individuals' and groups' well-being—especially in regard to revealing personal and community-level assets that exist in spite of, or even in response to, economic challenges. For example, Census data cannot adequately inform us about the intangible assets including strength of family ties, the resilience of individuals, and the mentors, nonprofits, and community and faith leaders who strengthen the social fabric. Census data can also not describe the nascent entrepreneurial activity among many cultural groups, and the sacrifice and commitment by parents of all backgrounds to make things better for their children.

To better understand these aspects, individuals in these cultural communities must have a seat at the tables where policy solutions are fashioned to provide their essential input and perspective.

In doing so, policy solutions are more likely to align in ways that best leverage the community assets available to these individuals and groups, while also reflecting the very real economic challenges they face, resulting in policy and program solutions that are more likely to improve various dimensions of their economic security.

We hope that a more nuanced understanding of the economic realities of our cultural groups will result in more tailored efforts for all groups, and in sum, create a stronger and more economically secure future for all Minnesotans, now and in the coming generations.

Technical Notes

Data for a particular indicator were suppressed (shown by an S in the graph or table) if there were less than 150 survey respondents of that cultural group in the universe (population considered) for that indicator. In those cases, the resulting data are highly unreliable, with very large error margins that may result in improper conclusions, which is why we chose to suppress the findings.

All data estimates have been rounded. Users are cautioned that margins of error exist around all estimates. In many cases, tables and figures contain the error margin for a 95% confidence interval (meaning we are 95% confident that the range created by adding and subtracting the error margin to/from the estimate contains the true value). Margins of error will generally be larger for smaller groups. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information.

Note About IPUMS, Our Data Source

All data within this report were tabulated from the IPUMS version of the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey for years 2012-2016. IPUMS refers to the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series. Microdata are anonymous individual record data that allow for custom tabulations such as were necessary to compile this report. The complete citation for IPUMS is: Steven Ruggles, Sarah Flood, Ronald Goeken, Josiah Grover, Erin Meyer, Jose Pacas, and Matthew Sobek. IPUMS USA: Version 8.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2018. https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V8.0.

For Additional Information

This report was prepared by Susan Brower, April Lott, and Megan Elizabeth Dayton of the Minnesota State Demographic Center.

For additional information, please contact the Center at demography.helpline@state.mn.us.

Appendix A

We took the following steps to define and identify individuals for the 17 cultural groups contained in this report. We acknowledge that there is not one "right" way to consider racial, ethnic, or cultural communities, and that those groups we have created are also heterogeneous in many ways.

1. **Dakota:** Contains all individuals in the dataset with the detailed race code of "Sioux" (including those indicating "Dakota" that were recoded).

2. **Ojibwe:** Contains all individuals in the dataset with the detailed race code of "Chippewa" (including those indicating "Ojibwe" or "Anishinaabe" that were recoded).

3. **Hmong:** Contains all individuals in the dataset with the detailed race code of "Hmong," the detailed first or second ancestry code of "Hmong," or the detailed language code of "Miao, Hmong." Includes all Hmong, regardless of birthplace.

4. **Asian Indian:** Contains all individuals in the dataset with the detailed race code of "Asian Indian." Includes all Asian Indian, regardless of birthplace.

5. **Chinese:** Contains all individuals in the dataset with the detailed race code of "Chinese." Includes all Chinese, regardless of birthplace.

6. **Vietnamese:** Contains all individuals in the dataset with the detailed race code of "Vietnamese." Includes all Vietnamese, regardless of birthplace.

7. **Korean:** Contains all individuals in the dataset with the detailed race code of "Korean." Includes all Korean, regardless of birthplace.

8. **Filipino:** Contains all individuals in the dataset with the detailed race code of "Filipino." Includes all Filipino, regardless of birthplace.

9. **Lao:** Contains all individuals in the dataset with the detailed race code of "Laotian." Includes all Lao, regardless of birthplace.

10. **African-American:** Contains individuals in the dataset with the general race code of "Black or African American." However, also requires that individuals be U.S.-born. Further excludes those with ancestry codes of Somali, Ethiopian, and Liberian.

11. **Somali:** Contains individuals in the dataset with the general race code of "Black or African American," and the general first or second ancestry code of "Somalian" (including those recoded from "Somali") and/or those that were born in Somalia.

12. **Ethiopian:** Contains individuals in the dataset with the general race code of "Black or African American," and the general first or second ancestry code of "Ethiopian" and/or those that were born in Ethiopia.

13. **Liberian:** Contains individuals in the dataset with the general race code of "Black or African American," and the general first or second ancestry code of "Liberian" and/or those that were born in Liberia.

14. **Mexican:** Contains individuals in the dataset with the Hispanic origin code of "Mexican," regardless of birthplace.

15. **Puerto Rican:** Contains individuals in the dataset with the Hispanic origin code of "Puerto Rican," regardless of birthplace.

16. **Russian:** Contains individuals in the dataset with the Hispanic origin code of "Not Hispanic" and the general race code of "White," and the general first or second ancestry code of "Russian."

17. **White:** Contains individuals in the dataset with the Hispanic origin code of "Not Hispanic" and general race code of "White," regardless of birthplace. However, excludes all those identified as Russian (see above).

18. **All Minnesotans:** Contain all individuals in the data set, including the small numbers not contained in any of the 17 groups above.

    If a child's cultural group could not be defined by ancestry, birthplace, or language as described above, children were included in the same cultural group as their parent(s).

Supplemental Data

Cultural Group	POPULATION Total Number	POPULATION Total MOE	POPULATION Percent Percent	POPULATION Percent MOE	HOUSEHOLDS Total Number	HOUSEHOLDS Total MOE	HOUSEHOLDS Percent Percent	HOUSEHOLDS Percent MOE	AGE Median Age Number	AGE Median Age MOE	FOREIGN-BORN Total Number	FOREIGN-BORN Total MOE	FOREIGN-BORN Percent Percent	FOREIGN-BORN Percent MOE
Dakota	6,900	1,200	0.1%	0.0%	2,500	600	0.1%	0.0%	31	0.98	100	100	2%	2%
Ojibwe	34,300	2,000	0.6%	0.0%	13,800	1,000	0.6%	0.0%	29	0.49	300	100	1%	0%
Asian Indian	43,000	4,200	0.8%	0.1%	15,700	1,400	0.7%	0.1%	30	1.96	32,800	2,800	76%	3%
Chinese	27,300	3,500	0.5%	0.1%	10,200	1,200	0.4%	0.1%	33	5.39	20,300	2,700	74%	3%
Filipino	11,500	2,000	0.2%	0.0%	3,500	700	0.2%	0.0%	39	2.45	9,200	1,600	80%	5%
Hmong	73,700	5,200	1.4%	0.1%	16,100	1,300	0.7%	0.1%	22	1.96	30,200	3,100	41%	3%
Korean	17,000	2,200	0.3%	0.0%	6,500	1,200	0.3%	0.1%	29	0.98	13,800	1,800	81%	4%
Lao	12,300	2,400	0.2%	0.0%	3,000	700	0.1%	0.0%	34	1.96	7,700	1,800	62%	8%
Vietnamese	29,600	4,000	0.5%	0.1%	8,700	1,100	0.4%	0.0%	36	3.92	19,400	2,500	66%	5%
African-American	182,400	7,200	3.4%	0.1%	74,300	3,600	3.3%	0.2%	27	1.96	200	200	0%	0%
Ethiopian	23,000	3,800	0.4%	0.1%	7,700	1,300	0.3%	0.1%	26	0.98	15,800	2,600	69%	5%
Liberian	15,900	3,200	0.3%	0.1%	4,900	900	0.2%	0.0%	26	1.47	11,100	2,300	70%	7%
Somali	48,800	6,400	0.9%	0.1%	14,800	1,700	0.7%	0.1%	22	2.94	28,700	3,800	59%	4%
Mexican	178,200	5,500	3.3%	0.1%	46,400	2,100	2.0%	0.1%	23	2.45	66,900	4,400	38%	2%
Puerto Rican	11,000	2,400	0.2%	0.0%	3,400	900	0.1%	0.0%	25	2.94	1,100	700	10%	6%
Russian	47,900	4,100	0.9%	0.1%	18,000	1,600	0.8%	0.1%	31	1.96	8,500	1,500	18%	3%
White	4,376,600	4,800	80.3%	0.1%	1,934,400	6,600	85.2%	0.0%	41	0.49	83,600	4,600	2%	0%
Other American Indian	12,600	1,500	0.2%	0.0%	5,600	800	0.2%	0.0%	32	2.94	500	200	4%	1%
Other Asian	31,400	3,900	0.6%	0.1%	9,500	1,200	0.4%	0.0%	30	1.96	23,100	3,400	74%	4%
Other Black	30,000	3,500	0.6%	0.1%	14,700	2,000	0.6%	0.0%	36	1.96	29,900	3,500	100%	0%
Other Hispanic	62,700	5,100	1.2%	0.1%	18,800	1,700	0.8%	0.0%	27	1.47	35,400	3,500	56%	3%
Other (including Pacific Islander)	7,400	1,600	0.1%	0.0%	2,200	500	0.1%	0.0%	27	2.94	2,200	1,000	30%	10%
Multiple Cultural Groups	167,500	6,900	3.1%	0.1%	35,000	2,400	1.5%	0.1%	15	0.49	16,300	2,600	10%	1%
Total	5,450,900	–	100.0%	0.0%	2,269,700	–	100.0%	0.0%	37	–	457,100	9,900	8%	0%

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Data reflect average chacteristics during 2012-2016, resulting from responses to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey during those years.
MN State Demographic Center, August 2018. Contact:demography.helpline@state.mn.us

Supplemental Data

Cultural Group	MINNESOTA-BORN Total Number	MINNESOTA-BORN Total MOE	MINNESOTA-BORN Percent	MINNESOTA-BORN Percent MOE	BORN IN OTHER U.S. STATE OR TERRITORY Total Number	BORN IN OTHER U.S. STATE OR TERRITORY Total MOE	BORN IN OTHER U.S. STATE OR TERRITORY Percent	BORN IN OTHER U.S. STATE OR TERRITORY Percent MOE	FOREIGN-BORN, 0–10 YEARS IN U.S., AGES 16–64 Total Number	FOREIGN-BORN, 0–10 YEARS IN U.S., AGES 16–64 Total MOE	FOREIGN-BORN, 0–10 YEARS IN U.S., AGES 16–64 Percent	FOREIGN-BORN, 0–10 YEARS IN U.S., AGES 16–64 Percent MOE	FOREIGN-BORN, 11+ YEARS IN THE U.S., AGES 16–64 Total Number	FOREIGN-BORN, 11+ YEARS IN THE U.S., AGES 16–64 Total MOE	FOREIGN-BORN, 11+ YEARS IN THE U.S., AGES 16–64 Percent	FOREIGN-BORN, 11+ YEARS IN THE U.S., AGES 16–64 Percent MOE
Dakota	4,700	900	67%	6%	2,100	600	31%	6%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	31,400	2,000	92%	2%	2,600	500	7%	2%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Asian Indian	7,600	1,600	18%	3%	2,600	900	6%	2%	15,300	1,600	54%	5%	13,200	2,000	46%	5%
Chinese	4,600	1,100	17%	3%	2,500	700	9%	2%	7,100	1,400	46%	7%	8,500	1,600	54%	7%
Filipino	900	400	8%	3%	1,400	600	12%	5%	2,500	700	37%	10%	4,200	1,200	63%	10%
Hmong	32,500	3,200	44%	3%	11,100	1,900	15%	2%	4,100	1,100	16%	4%	21,100	2,400	84%	4%
Korean	2,100	900	13%	4%	1,100	500	6%	3%	2,000	600	19%	6%	8,500	1,500	81%	6%
Lao	3,500	1,200	28%	8%	1,100	400	9%	3%	800	600	13%	8%	5,700	1,400	87%	8%
Vietnamese	8,900	2,000	30%	4%	1,300	600	4%	2%	3,200	900	20%	5%	13,200	2,100	80%	5%
African-American	80,100	4,800	44%	2%	102,100	4,700	56%	2%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Ethiopian	6,100	1,700	27%	5%	1,000	800	4%	3%	6,300	1,400	49%	9%	6,400	1,700	51%	9%
Liberian	3,800	1,500	24%	7%	900	600	6%	4%	3,100	1,100	35%	10%	5,700	1,400	65%	10%
Somali	16,600	3,200	34%	4%	3,500	1,600	7%	3%	10,100	1,600	42%	6%	13,800	2,500	58%	6%
Mexican	73,800	3,300	41%	1%	37,500	2,500	21%	2%	15,600	2,400	26%	3%	43,800	3,300	74%	3%
Puerto Rican	3,600	1,100	33%	6%	6,300	1,500	57%	7%	400	400	50%	36%	400	400	50%	36%
Russian	27,000	2,800	57%	3%	12,300	1,600	26%	3%	1,600	600	27%	9%	4,300	1,000	73%	9%
White	3,249,000	12,800	74%	0%	1,044,000	11,100	24%	0%	13,900	1,800	29%	3%	33,500	3,100	71%	3%
Other American Indian	7,900	1,200	62%	4%	4,300	600	34%	4%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Other Asian	5,300	1,200	17%	3%	2,900	900	9%	3%	11,100	2,100	60%	6%	7,400	1,400	40%	6%
Other Black	-	-	0%	0%	100	100	0%	0%	11,000	2,000	43%	6%	14,600	2,400	57%	6%
Other Hispanic	17,400	2,400	28%	3%	9,900	1,700	16%	2%	11,000	1,700	37%	4%	18,400	2,300	63%	4%
Other (including Pacific Islander)	3,100	700	42%	9%	2,100	700	29%	8%	800	600	55%	26%	700	400	45%	26%
Multiple Cultural Groups	118,700	5,500	71%	2%	32,500	3,000	19%	2%	3,100	1,000	31%	8%	6,800	1,600	69%	8%
Total	3,708,500	14,200	68%	0%	1,285,200	13,200	24%	0%	123,300	6,600	35%	1%	230,700	6,300	65%	1%

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Supplemental Data

Cultural Group	PEOPLE WHO DO NOT SPEAK ENGLISH WELL OR AT ALL, AGES 5+				PEOPLE (AGES 1+) WHO MOVED IN THE PAST YEAR				HOUSEHOLDS WITH 1 PERSON				HOUSEHOLDS WITH 2–3 PEOPLE			
	Total		Percent		Total		Percent		Total		Percent		Total		Percent	
	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE
Dakota	S	S	S	S	700	300	11%	4%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	100	100	0%	0%	5,200	900	15%	3%	4,200	300	34%	5%	4,900	300	39%	4%
Asian Indian	1,500	600	4%	2%	11,900	2,000	28%	5%	2,700	400	18%	5%	8,400	500	55%	6%
Chinese	4,400	1,300	17%	4%	5,400	1,300	20%	5%	1,700	300	19%	5%	4,600	400	53%	5%
Filipino	500	400	4%	3%	1,600	1,100	14%	9%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Hmong	11,300	1,800	17%	2%	13,700	3,300	19%	4%	1,400	300	9%	3%	3,200	400	22%	4%
Korean	500	300	3%	2%	4,100	900	25%	5%	2,100	300	36%	9%	2,100	300	37%	10%
Lao	2,900	1,000	25%	7%	1,200	700	10%	6%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Vietnamese	6,600	1,500	23%	4%	4,100	1,400	14%	4%	1,300	200	15%	5%	3,400	400	41%	8%
African-American	200	200	0%	0%	44,100	4,200	25%	2%	24,000	1,300	38%	3%	24,900	1,300	40%	3%
Ethiopian	1,900	700	9%	3%	3,800	1,400	17%	6%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Liberian	300	300	2%	2%	3,000	1,100	19%	7%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Somali	8,100	1,300	20%	3%	9,400	2,200	20%	5%	3,700	500	27%	7%	4,600	500	33%	6%
Mexican	29,100	3,200	18%	2%	34,900	3,600	20%	2%	6,700	600	15%	2%	15,100	800	35%	3%
Puerto Rican	700	500	7%	4%	2,800	1,200	26%	10%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Russian	2,100	800	5%	2%	6,200	1,500	13%	3%	5,000	500	29%	5%	9,000	700	52%	5%
White	8,900	1,400	0%	0%	549,100	13,300	13%	0%	528,800	3,300	29%	0%	942,700	4,500	51%	0%
Other American Indian	100	100	1%	1%	3,200	700	25%	6%	1,300	200	31%	9%	1,900	300	46%	9%
Other Asian	8,000	2,100	28%	5%	7,600	2,100	24%	6%	1,300	300	15%	6%	3,500	400	40%	7%
Other Black	1,800	700	6%	2%	6,200	1,300	21%	4%	3,600	400	26%	5%	5,300	700	39%	6%
Other Hispanic	11,800	2,300	21%	3%	15,600	2,600	25%	4%	3,800	500	22%	5%	7,100	600	41%	6%
Other (including Pacific Islander)	300	300	4%	5%	1,300	700	18%	8%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Multiple Cultural Groups	3,400	1,400	2%	1%	35,000	4,100	22%	2%	8,000	700	27%	4%	13,200	800	44%	4%
Total	104,100	5,700	2%	0%	769,900	16,000	14%	0%	605,500	3,100	28%	0%	1,063,700	4,900	50%	0%

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Supplemental Data

Cultural Group	HOUSEHOLDS WITH 4+ PEOPLE				HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILD(REN) UNDER 18 PRESENT				HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 PRESENT				PEOPLE (AGES 25–64) WITHOUT A H.S. DIPLOMA			
	Total		Percent		Total		Percent		Total		Percent		Total		Percent	
	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE
Dakota	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	900	300	24%	13%
Ojibwe	3,300	300	27%	4%	5,200	400	42%	5%	7,200	400	58%	5%	2,600	300	16%	3%
Asian Indian	4,200	500	27%	5%	7,500	600	49%	6%	7,800	600	51%	6%	1,500	300	5%	2%
Chinese	2,500	300	28%	5%	3,500	300	39%	6%	5,300	400	61%	6%	2,400	400	17%	5%
Filipino	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	800	200	10%	5%
Hmong	10,500	600	69%	5%	10,800	600	72%	5%	4,200	500	28%	5%	7,600	500	25%	3%
Korean	1,600	300	27%	9%	2,000	300	35%	8%	3,700	400	65%	5%	600	200	6%	5%
Lao	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	1,700	400	23%	8%
Vietnamese	3,700	300	44%	7%	4,000	500	48%	7%	4,300	400	52%	7%	4,300	600	25%	5%
African-American	13,400	900	22%	3%	25,000	1,300	40%	3%	37,300	1,500	60%	3%	13,300	900	15%	2%
Ethiopian	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	1,300	300	12%	4%
Liberian	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	800	200	11%	5%
Somali	5,700	500	41%	6%	8,200	700	58%	7%	5,800	600	42%	7%	7,500	700	37%	6%
Mexican	21,800	900	50%	3%	26,700	900	61%	3%	16,900	800	39%	3%	31,800	1,500	40%	3%
Puerto Rican	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	900	200	18%	7%
Russian	3,200	300	19%	4%	4,700	400	28%	4%	12,500	700	72%	4%	400	100	2%	1%
White	361,800	3,000	20%	0%	510,200	3,000	28%	0%	1,323,100	3,500	72%	0%	77,800	1,600	3%	0%
Other American Indian	900	200	22%	7%	1,600	200	39%	9%	2,500	300	61%	9%	1,200	200	17%	5%
Other Asian	4,000	400	45%	7%	5,300	500	60%	8%	3,500	400	40%	8%	5,600	700	31%	6%
Other Black	4,700	500	35%	6%	7,400	800	54%	7%	6,200	600	46%	7%	2,600	500	12%	4%
Other Hispanic	6,500	600	37%	6%	8,600	600	49%	6%	8,800	700	51%	6%	9,800	800	30%	4%
Other (including Pacific Islander)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Multiple Cultural Groups	8,700	800	29%	4%	12,400	800	42%	4%	17,400	900	58%	4%	4,600	500	10%	2%
Total	466,000	3,300	22%	0%	656,500	3,100	31%	0%	1,478,700	3,700	69%	0%	180,700	3,000	6%	0%

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Supplemental Data

Cultural Group	PEOPLE (AGES 25-64) WITH A BACHELOR'S OR HIGHER DEGREE				PEOPLE (AGES 16-64) NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE				PEOPLE (AGES 16-64) IN THE LABOR FORCE				UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE (AGES 16-64) IN THE LABOR FORCE			
	Total		Percent		Total		Percent		Total		Percent		Total		Percent	
	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE
Dakota	300	100	7%	4%	1,600	200	35%	9%	2,900	400	65%	9%	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	1,600	200	10%	3%	7,100	400	33%	3%	14,500	600	67%	3%	2,700	300	19%	3%
Asian Indian	23,300	1,100	84%	4%	6,000	600	19%	3%	25,500	1,200	81%	3%	800	200	3%	2%
Chinese	8,900	700	61%	6%	5,100	600	27%	5%	13,700	900	73%	5%	700	200	5%	2%
Filipino	3,300	600	42%	9%	1,400	200	16%	5%	7,400	800	85%	5%	100	100	2%	2%
Hmong	6,300	600	21%	3%	12,000	800	26%	3%	33,500	1,400	74%	3%	3,500	400	11%	2%
Korean	5,600	600	57%	5%	3,400	400	25%	5%	10,200	900	75%	5%	600	200	6%	3%
Lao	800	200	11%	6%	2,300	500	25%	8%	7,000	800	75%	8%	100	100	2%	2%
Vietnamese	5,100	500	29%	5%	4,600	500	22%	3%	16,700	1,200	78%	3%	700	200	4%	2%
African-American	13,800	1,000	15%	2%	38,400	1,300	32%	2%	81,200	2,000	68%	2%	13,000	900	16%	2%
Ethiopian	2,500	400	22%	6%	2,200	400	16%	5%	11,900	1,100	84%	5%	1,300	300	11%	4%
Liberian	1,800	300	24%	8%	1,800	400	19%	6%	7,900	800	81%	6%	800	300	10%	6%
Somali	2,200	400	11%	3%	6,600	700	25%	4%	19,200	1,400	75%	4%	2,900	500	15%	4%
Mexican	10,100	700	13%	2%	22,500	1,000	21%	2%	84,400	1,600	79%	2%	7,100	700	8%	1%
Puerto Rican	1,400	300	25%	9%	1,200	200	17%	5%	6,100	700	83%	5%	300	100	5%	4%
Russian	12,200	800	53%	4%	6,800	600	23%	3%	22,200	1,100	77%	3%	700	200	3%	1%
White	903,800	5,500	38%	0%	487,800	4,400	17%	0%	2,376,600	4,500	83%	0%	96,500	1,800	4%	0%
Other American Indian	1,000	200	14%	5%	3,700	400	42%	6%	5,100	400	58%	6%	900	200	17%	7%
Other Asian	6,700	600	37%	6%	6,400	700	28%	5%	16,500	1,100	72%	5%	900	300	6%	3%
Other Black	8,300	800	38%	6%	4,000	500	16%	3%	22,100	1,400	85%	3%	1,700	300	8%	3%
Other Hispanic	9,700	800	29%	4%	7,900	700	19%	3%	34,100	1,500	81%	3%	2,900	500	9%	3%
Other (including Pacific Islander)	S	S	S	S	1,400	300	28%	8%	3,500	400	72%	8%	S	S	S	S
Multiple Cultural Groups	14,000	800	30%	3%	20,800	1,000	28%	2%	54,700	1,700	72%	2%	5,600	600	10%	2%
Total	1,044,100	6,800	36%	0%	654,900	5,300	19%	0%	2,876,900	5,100	81%	0%	144,500	2,700	5%	0%

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Supplemental Data

Cultural Group	EMPLOYED PEOPLE (AGES 16-64) IN THE LABOR FORCE				PEOPLE (AGES 16-64) UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE				WORKERS BY USUAL HOURS WORKED, 15–34 HOURS PER WEEK				WORKERS BY USUAL HOURS WORKED, 35+ HOURS PER WEEK			
	Total		Percent		Total		Percent		Total		Percent		Total		Percent	
	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE
Dakota	S	S	S	S	1,900	300	41%	10%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	11,700	500	81%	3%	9,800	500	46%	4%	2,600	300	22%	2%	8,800	500	75%	2%
Asian Indian	24,600	1,200	97%	2%	6,800	600	22%	3%	1,900	300	8%	1%	21,900	1,100	89%	1%
Chinese	13,000	800	95%	2%	5,800	600	31%	4%	2,500	400	19%	3%	9,400	700	72%	3%
Filipino	7,200	800	98%	2%	1,500	200	17%	5%	1,500	300	21%	3%	5,300	700	74%	3%
Hmong	30,000	1,300	89%	2%	15,500	900	34%	3%	5,300	500	18%	2%	23,200	1,100	77%	2%
Korean	9,500	800	94%	5%	4,000	400	29%	5%	1,900	300	20%	5%	7,100	700	75%	3%
Lao	6,900	700	98%	2%	2,500	500	26%	7%	1,000	200	14%	3%	5,800	700	84%	3%
Vietnamese	16,000	1,100	96%	2%	5,300	500	25%	3%	2,800	500	18%	2%	12,500	800	78%	2%
African-American	68,200	2,000	84%	2%	51,300	1,600	43%	2%	15,700	1,000	23%	1%	49,800	1,700	73%	1%
Ethiopian	10,600	1,000	89%	4%	3,500	500	25%	6%	3,100	500	29%	4%	6,900	800	65%	4%
Liberian	7,200	700	90%	6%	2,600	400	27%	7%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Somali	16,300	1,200	85%	4%	9,500	800	37%	4%	5,800	700	35%	3%	10,200	900	62%	3%
Mexican	77,300	1,700	92%	1%	29,600	1,200	28%	2%	15,400	900	20%	1%	58,400	1,500	76%	1%
Puerto Rican	5,800	700	95%	4%	1,500	300	21%	6%	1,100	300	20%	4%	4,200	600	71%	5%
Russian	21,500	1,000	97%	1%	7,400	600	26%	3%	4,100	400	19%	2%	16,200	900	75%	2%
White	2,280,100	4,700	96%	0%	584,300	4,700	20%	0%	417,200	3,800	18%	0%	1,771,400	4,700	78%	0%
Other American Indian	4,200	400	83%	7%	4,600	400	52%	6%	1,000	200	23%	4%	3,100	300	72%	4%
Other Asian	15,600	1,000	94%	3%	7,300	700	32%	4%	2,900	400	18%	2%	12,100	800	78%	2%
Other Black	20,300	1,400	92%	3%	5,800	700	22%	4%	5,100	600	25%	3%	14,600	1,200	72%	3%
Other Hispanic	31,200	1,300	91%	3%	10,800	800	26%	3%	6,000	500	19%	2%	23,900	1,100	77%	2%
Other (including Pacific Islander)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Multiple Cultural Groups	49,100	1,600	90%	2%	26,400	1,100	35%	2%	12,300	800	25%	1%	33,300	1,300	68%	1%
Total	2,732,400	5,500	95%	0%	799,400	5,500	23%	0%	511,900	3,900	19%	0%	2,108,400	5,600	77%	0%

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Supplemental Data

Cultural Group	EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS		PEOPLE AGES 18-44 WITH ONE OR MORE DISABILITIES				PEOPLE AGES 45-64 WITH ONE OR MORE DISABILITIES				HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO EARNERS			
	Total		Total		Percent		Total		Percent		Total		Percent	
	Number	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE
Dakota	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	$35,000.00	$4,000.00	1,100	200	9%	3%	2,000	200	24%	5%	1,800	400	17%	8%
Asian Indian	$78,400.00	$5,700.00	200	100	1%	1%	600	200	9%	5%	300	200	2%	3%
Chinese	$52,700.00	$6,500.00	200	100	1%	2%	400	100	6%	4%	300	200	4%	5%
Filipino	S	S	100	100	2%	2%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Hmong	$34,000.00	$2,000.00	2,100	300	6%	2%	2,300	300	30%	7%	1,000	500	7%	6%
Korean	$49,100.00	$5,600.00	500	200	4%	3%	S	S	S	S	600	300	11%	12%
Lao	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Vietnamese	$40,000.00	$3,600.00	800	200	6%	3%	700	200	9%	5%	200	200	3%	6%
African-American	$36,900.00	$2,300.00	10,400	700	14%	2%	12,500	900	31%	4%	11,200	1,600	20%	5%
Ethiopian	S	S	400	200	4%	3%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Liberian	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Somali	S	S	1,500	300	8%	3%	S	S	S	S	1,800	500	14%	8%
Mexican	$30,400.00	$1,500.00	3,700	400	5%	1%	3,500	400	14%	3%	1,300	400	3%	2%
Puerto Rican	S	S	400	200	8%	6%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Russian	$54,700.00	$4,900.00	900	200	6%	3%	1,500	300	12%	5%	900	500	7%	7%
White	$50,600.00	$300.00	83,600	1,700	6%	0%	147,100	2,000	11%	0%	77,300	2,700	6%	0%
Other American Indian	S	S	900	200	16%	6%	1,100	200	40%	9%	700	300	19%	17%
Other Asian	$35,700.00	$6,800.00	800	200	5%	2%	600	100	10%	4%	500	300	6%	6%
Other Black	$40,200.00	$4,000.00	500	200	3%	2%	700	200	10%	4%	1,000	600	7%	8%
Other Hispanic	$31,400.00	$2,100.00	1,700	300	6%	2%	1,400	300	13%	5%	600	400	3%	4%
Other (including Pacific Islander)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Multiple Cultural Groups	$39,700.00	$2,300.00	5,900	600	11%	2%	3,900	400	28%	5%	3,300	800	12%	5%
Total	$48,200.00	$400.00	116,800	2,200	6%	0%	182,500	2,500	12%	0%	104,000	3,700	6%	0%

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Supplemental Data

Cultural Group	HOUSEHOLDS WITH 1 EARNER Total Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	HOUSEHOLDS WITH 2 OR MORE EARNERS Total Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (ANNUAL, 2016 DOLLARS) Total Number	MOE	PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY (BELOW 100% OF POVERTY LINE) Total Number	MOE	Percent	MOE
Dakota	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	1,500	300	23%	5%
Ojibwe	4,800	700	47%	11%	3,700	700	36%	10%	$30,000	$3,500	10,300	700	32%	2%
Asian Indian	6,000	1,100	41%	13%	8,400	1,200	57%	13%	$104,500	$12,800	2,400	600	6%	1%
Chinese	3,500	600	44%	12%	4,100	700	52%	12%	$62,900	$12,500	3,000	500	12%	2%
Filipino	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	600	200	5%	2%
Hmong	3,100	700	21%	9%	10,300	1,100	72%	9%	$60,800	$6,800	17,500	1,700	24%	2%
Korean	2,400	800	45%	20%	2,400	700	45%	19%	$53,300	$16,100	2,400	300	14%	2%
Lao	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	900	200	7%	2%
Vietnamese	2,400	800	32%	16%	5,000	900	66%	17%	$70,500	$10,600	3,000	600	10%	2%
African-American	27,700	2,600	50%	6%	17,000	1,800	30%	6%	$30,900	$2,800	59,100	2,800	34%	1%
Ethiopian	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	7,200	1,500	32%	6%
Liberian	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	3,500	800	22%	4%
Somali	6,600	1,100	52%	11%	4,400	900	35%	10%	$20,600	$3,400	23,700	2,500	49%	4%
Mexican	15,800	1,600	39%	7%	23,800	1,800	58%	7%	$40,900	$3,600	42,700	2,400	24%	1%
Puerto Rican	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	2,200	600	21%	5%
Russian	4,800	900	35%	10%	7,800	1,000	58%	11%	$70,000	$10,200	4,200	600	9%	1%
White	474,500	6,700	35%	1%	820,500	6,600	60%	1%	$65,900	$400	336,700	5,300	8%	0%
Other American Indian	1,900	500	53%	23%	1,000	400	28%	16%	$31,700	$7,700	3,900	600	34%	4%
Other Asian	3,300	700	39%	16%	4,500	1,000	54%	16%	$54,600	$7,800	8,600	1,200	28%	3%
Other Black	5,500	1,300	41%	15%	6,800	1,500	51%	15%	$43,900	$5,200	5,300	800	18%	2%
Other Hispanic	6,500	1,200	40%	10%	9,200	1,100	57%	11%	$50,600	$9,400	10,100	1,200	17%	2%
Other (including Pacific Islander)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	800	200	11%	2%
Multiple Cultural Groups	10,300	1,400	38%	7%	13,600	1,500	50%	8%	$48,000	$5,100	34,100	2,200	21%	1%
Total	588,300	7,600	36%	1%	955,400	7,500	58%	1%	$62,700	$400	583,700	7,700	11%	0%

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Supplemental Data

Cultural Group	PEOPLE LIVING NEAR POVERTY (100-199% OF POVERTY LINE)				PEOPLE ABOVE 200% POVERTY LINE				CHILDREN UNDER 18 LIVING IN POVERTY				CHILDREN UNDER 18 NOT LIVING IN POVERTY			
	Total		Percent		Total		Percent		Total		Percent		Total		Percent	
	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE
Dakota	1,500	400	23%	5%	3,500	400	54%	5%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	9,600	700	30%	2%	12,700	600	39%	2%	3,900	400	39%	3%	6,300	400	61%	3%
Asian Indian	3,400	800	8%	2%	36,800	2,000	86%	2%	500	200	5%	2%	10,200	1,000	95%	2%
Chinese	4,800	1,000	18%	3%	18,200	1,400	70%	4%	400	200	6%	3%	6,200	700	94%	3%
Filipino	1,800	300	16%	3%	9,000	1,000	79%	3%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Hmong	22,100	2,200	30%	3%	33,000	2,200	45%	3%	9,000	1,000	31%	3%	20,100	1,400	69%	3%
Korean	2,100	500	13%	3%	12,000	900	73%	3%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Lao	2,800	600	23%	4%	8,500	1,100	70%	4%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Vietnamese	5,300	900	18%	3%	21,000	1,700	72%	3%	500	200	8%	3%	6,300	800	92%	3%
African-American	42,500	2,500	25%	1%	72,000	2,900	41%	2%	23,900	1,700	40%	2%	35,500	1,800	60%	2%
Ethiopian	7,200	1,200	32%	5%	8,300	1,200	37%	5%	3,400	900	40%	8%	5,000	800	60%	8%
Liberian	4,600	1,000	29%	6%	7,600	1,200	48%	5%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Somali	15,100	2,000	31%	3%	9,400	1,300	20%	3%	12,500	1,800	57%	5%	9,300	1,300	43%	5%
Mexican	53,700	2,800	31%	1%	79,200	2,800	45%	2%	21,400	1,400	30%	2%	50,700	1,600	70%	2%
Puerto Rican	1,600	400	15%	3%	6,800	1,000	64%	5%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Russian	6,300	700	13%	2%	36,600	1,900	78%	2%	1,100	400	7%	2%	14,000	1,100	93%	2%
White	544,500	6,900	13%	0%	3,410,600	8,200	79%	0%	73,000	2,600	8%	0%	808,400	3,100	92%	0%
Other American Indian	2,400	400	21%	3%	5,100	400	45%	4%	1,300	300	42%	8%	1,800	300	58%	8%
Other Asian	5,400	1,000	17%	3%	16,800	1,400	55%	4%	3,200	700	42%	6%	4,500	700	58%	6%
Other Black	6,700	900	23%	3%	17,100	1,300	59%	3%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Other Hispanic	15,200	1,500	25%	2%	36,000	2,100	59%	2%	3,400	600	17%	3%	16,500	1,100	83%	3%
Other (including Pacific Islander)	1,900	500	26%	6%	4,600	600	64%	6%	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Multiple Cultural Groups	37,000	2,200	23%	1%	91,500	2,800	56%	1%	21,600	1,600	23%	2%	73,000	2,300	77%	2%
Total	797,600	8,900	15%	0%	3,956,400	11,900	74%	0%	183,200	4,500	14%	0%	1,089,500	4,400	86%	0%

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Supplemental Data

Cultural Group	HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT A VEHICLE				HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE VEHICLES				HOUSEHOLDERS WHO OWN THEIR HOME				HOUSEHOLDERS WHO RENT THEIR HOME			
	Total		Percent		Total		Percent		Total		Percent		Total		Percent	
	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE
Dakota	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	2,300	300	19%	2%	10,100	400	81%	2%	5,500	300	45%	2%	6,900	400	55%	2%
Asian Indian	1,200	200	8%	2%	14,100	700	92%	2%	7,600	600	49%	3%	7,700	600	51%	3%
Chinese	800	200	10%	2%	8,000	500	90%	2%	6,000	500	68%	4%	2,800	400	32%	4%
Filipino	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Hmong	1,000	200	7%	1%	14,100	600	93%	1%	7,500	500	50%	3%	7,600	600	50%	3%
Korean	800	200	15%	3%	4,900	500	85%	3%	3,200	400	56%	4%	2,500	300	44%	4%
Lao	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Vietnamese	600	200	7%	2%	7,700	600	93%	2%	6,500	500	78%	3%	1,900	300	23%	3%
African-American	19,000	1,200	31%	2%	43,300	1,300	69%	2%	13,500	700	22%	1%	48,800	1,700	78%	1%
Ethiopian	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Liberian	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Somali	3,600	500	25%	3%	10,400	800	75%	3%	1,300	300	10%	2%	12,600	800	90%	2%
Mexican	4,000	500	9%	1%	39,600	1,100	91%	1%	19,500	1,000	45%	2%	24,100	1,000	55%	2%
Puerto Rican	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Russian	1,300	200	8%	1%	15,900	800	92%	1%	12,400	700	72%	2%	4,800	500	28%	2%
White	104,400	1,900	6%	0%	1,728,900	3,900	94%	0%	1,397,400	4,800	76%	0%	435,900	3,300	24%	0%
Other American Indian	800	200	20%	4%	3,300	300	80%	4%	2,000	200	50%	4%	2,000	300	50%	4%
Other Asian	1,300	300	15%	3%	7,500	600	85%	3%	4,200	400	47%	4%	4,600	500	53%	4%
Other Black	1,900	400	14%	3%	11,700	900	86%	3%	5,300	600	39%	3%	8,300	800	61%	3%
Other Hispanic	1,900	300	11%	2%	15,500	900	89%	2%	7,800	600	45%	3%	9,600	700	55%	3%
Other (including Pacific Islander)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Multiple Cultural Groups	4,000	500	13%	1%	25,900	1,100	87%	1%	14,200	700	48%	2%	15,700	1,000	52%	2%
Total	151,900	2,400	7%	0%	1,983,300	4,500	93%	0%	1,524,500	5,500	71%	0%	610,700	3,400	29%	0%

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