

The Economic Status of Minnesotans

A Chartbook With Data For 17 Cultural Groups

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Minnesota State
Demographic Center

Purpose

The Commissioner of Administration, as part of strategic planning responsibilities set forth in state statutes, is to issue an annual report to the Governor and chairs and ranking minority members of the State Senate and House of Representatives committees with jurisdiction on state government finance. The report is designed to provide demographic and related information to assist with long-term management decisions. This report, prepared by the MN State Demographic Center, presents newly tabulated data about the economic conditions and considerations of Minnesotans as a whole as well as 17 more refined 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.01 Subd. 3 and 4A.02.

The cost of producing this report was estimated to be \$20,600.

Introduction

This chartbook provides a statistical portrait of the economic status of Minnesotans—including much data that has never been seen before—for the 17 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 first-of-its-kind economic status chartbook, which presents information for 17 cultural groups, all those with enough survey responses to create useful estimates.

In Minnesota, as across the nation, race is associated with the likelihood of living in poverty. For non-Hispanic White Minnesotans, less than 1 in 10 faces this fate. For American Indian or Black residents, between 3 and 4 in 10 currently live below the federal poverty threshold, our longstanding definition extreme economic hardship. And among Black children living in Minnesota, nearly half are experiencing poverty.

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 unsatisfying for anyone who wishes to know more about how to attack 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, Minnesota-born residents and 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.

Accessing 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 reflecting the five years following the official “end” of the latest recession, from years 2010–2014. Yet we know that the economic recovery has been slow to reach many of Minnesota’s communities of color, which have experienced persistent historical challenges, improved only somewhat by periods of economic expansion.

Given our state's very large White population (representing more than 8 in 10 state residents), most Minnesotans living in poverty are White. Nearly 350,000 White residents live in poverty—more than four and a half times the size as 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 sizable 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 second quarter of 2015 (the latest available data at the time of this report), the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development reported 1.2 unemployed job seekers for each job vacancy, the third lowest ratio on record. 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 seen 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 first-of-its-kind report detail how various communities are faring, and provides a more complete sense of the 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 present 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

In the 2010–2014 American Community Surveys (ACS), the data source for this report, the U.S. Census Bureau’s treatment of race, ethnicity and ancestry is confusing to many. More refined data are readily available for some racial groups, while more limited data are presented for others.¹

Many are familiar with the five standard race groups presently employed by the U.S. Census Bureau: White, Black or 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 given 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 good 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 groups with 300 or more survey respondents in the pooled five year period of American Community Survey responses analyzed (reflecting years 2010–2014). Some additional data suppression was necessary for the smaller cultural groups when group sizes were narrowed to examine specific 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 larger error margins for the smaller groups. Readers are encouraged to see the Data Supplement to locate error margins for those graphs and tables that do not contain them in the body of this report.

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/voliii/itemsACS\(2014\).shtml](https://usa.ipums.org/usa/voliii/itemsACS(2014).shtml)

² Very few Minnesotans indicate they are Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, which is why they do not appear in this report.

With the exception of the White group, all cultural groups presented in this report include multi-racial individuals who selected that particular race in addition to one or more other race groups. Furthermore, 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 Africa 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 more narrow group—only U.S.-born Blacks with U.S.-born parents (insofar as we could tell from the data).

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

Table 1: Minnesota’s Cultural Groups and Definitions

	Cultural Group	Within Which Broad Racial or Ethnic Group?	Notes Regarding Definition
1	Dakota	American Indian	Dakota or Sioux
2	Ojibwe	American Indian	Ojibwe or Chippewa or Anishinaabe
3	Asian Indian	Asian	Regardless of birthplace
4	Chinese	Asian	Regardless of birthplace
5	Filipino	Asian	Regardless of birthplace
6	Hmong	Asian	Regardless of birthplace
7	Korean	Asian	Regardless of birthplace
8	Lao	Asian	Regardless of birthplace
9	Vietnamese	Asian	Regardless of birthplace
10	African-American	Black	U.S.-born only and their children, with no identification with recent Black immigrant groups
11	Ethiopian	Black	Ethiopian ancestry or birthplace, including U.S.-born children
12	Liberian	Black	Liberian ancestry or birthplace, including U.S.-born children
13	Somali	Black	Somali ancestry or birthplace, including U.S.-born children
14	Mexican	Hispanic	Regardless of birthplace
15	Puerto Rican	Hispanic	Regardless of birthplace
16	Russian	White	Russian birthplace and U.S.-born children of these Russian immigrants
17	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 Population Size

Cultural Group, Sorted By Size	Percent of MN Population	People	People, Margin of Error (+/-)	Households	Households, Margin of Error (+/-)
White	82.1%	4,417,700	2,500	1,839,600	5,700
African-American	4.0%	216,700	7,100	66,300	3,500
Mexican	3.4%	184,100	4,700	43,900	2,100
Hmong	1.2%	66,600	4,700	14,900	1,500
Somali	0.9%	46,300	6,100	13,700	1,200
Asian Indian	0.8%	42,800	3,700	13,500	1,900
Ojibwe	0.6%	33,500	2,100	12,600	1,100
Vietnamese	0.6%	29,800	3,900	8,900	1,300
Chinese	0.5%	29,400	3,200	8,100	1,200
Korean	0.4%	22,500	2,700	6,300	1,200
Ethiopian	0.3%	17,000	3,400	6,000	1,000
Filipino	0.3%	14,100	1,800	5,000	900
Liberian	0.3%	14,000	2,600	3,500	700
Puerto Rican	0.2%	12,500	2,100	3,500	800
Lao	0.2%	12,100	2,200	3,300	700
Russian	0.2%	9,900	2,100	2,600	800
Dakota	0.1%	6,100	900	1,900	400
<i>Not in any above group</i>	3.9%	207,200	8,500	56,400	3,700
All Minnesotans	100%	5,382,400		2,109,800	

Of note, about 4% 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, Honduran, Sudanese, Columbian, Ghanaian, 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.

Age Distribution

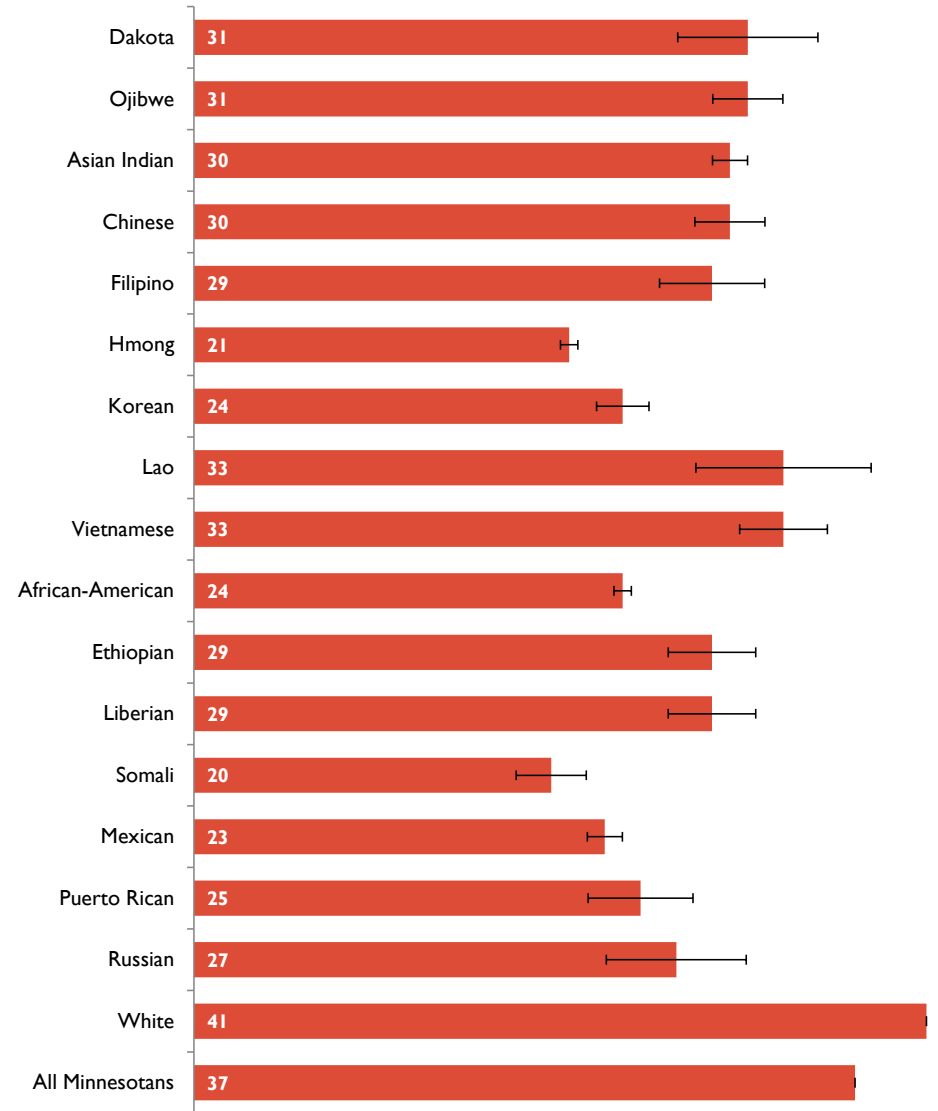
Minnesota's diverse cultural groups have very different age distributions. Our state's large Baby Boomer generation, born between 1946 and 1964, is overwhelmingly White, one of the reasons the median age among White Minnesotans is higher than any other group. Younger generations have more global origins.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

Table 3: Minnesota’s Cultural Groups, by Age Groups

Cultural Group	Under 18	Under 18, Margin of Error (+/-)	Ages 18–64	Ages 18–64, Margin of Error (+/-)	Ages 65+	Ages 65+, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	2,000	400	3,800	700	300	200
Ojibwe	10,200	1,100	20,500	1,500	2,800	500
Asian Indian	11,800	1,600	28,900	2,800	2,000	700
Chinese	8,600	1,500	19,100	2,100	1,700	600
Filipino	4,200	900	9,100	1,400	800	400
Hmong	26,800	2,400	38,000	2,800	1,800	600
Korean	7,700	1,300	14,100	1,900	700	400
Lao	3,700	1,000	8,000	1,600	500	300
Vietnamese	7,900	1,500	19,900	2,500	2,000	500
African-American	83,900	4,200	124,400	4,100	8,400	1,000
Ethiopian	4,700	1,700	11,300	2,200	900	500
Liberian	3,100	1,000	10,400	2,000	500	300
Somali	21,400	3,200	22,600	3,300	2,300	700
Mexican	75,500	2,400	103,600	3,100	5,100	900
Puerto Rican	4,800	1,100	7,400	1,400	200	200
Russian	3,500	1,100	5,200	1,300	1,200	500
White	922,300	1,300	2,804,700	1,900	690,800	700
All Minnesotans	1,277,400	2,500	3,374,700	3,000	730,200	1,900

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information.

Figure 1: Median Age Among Minnesota’s Cultural Groups



Birthplace

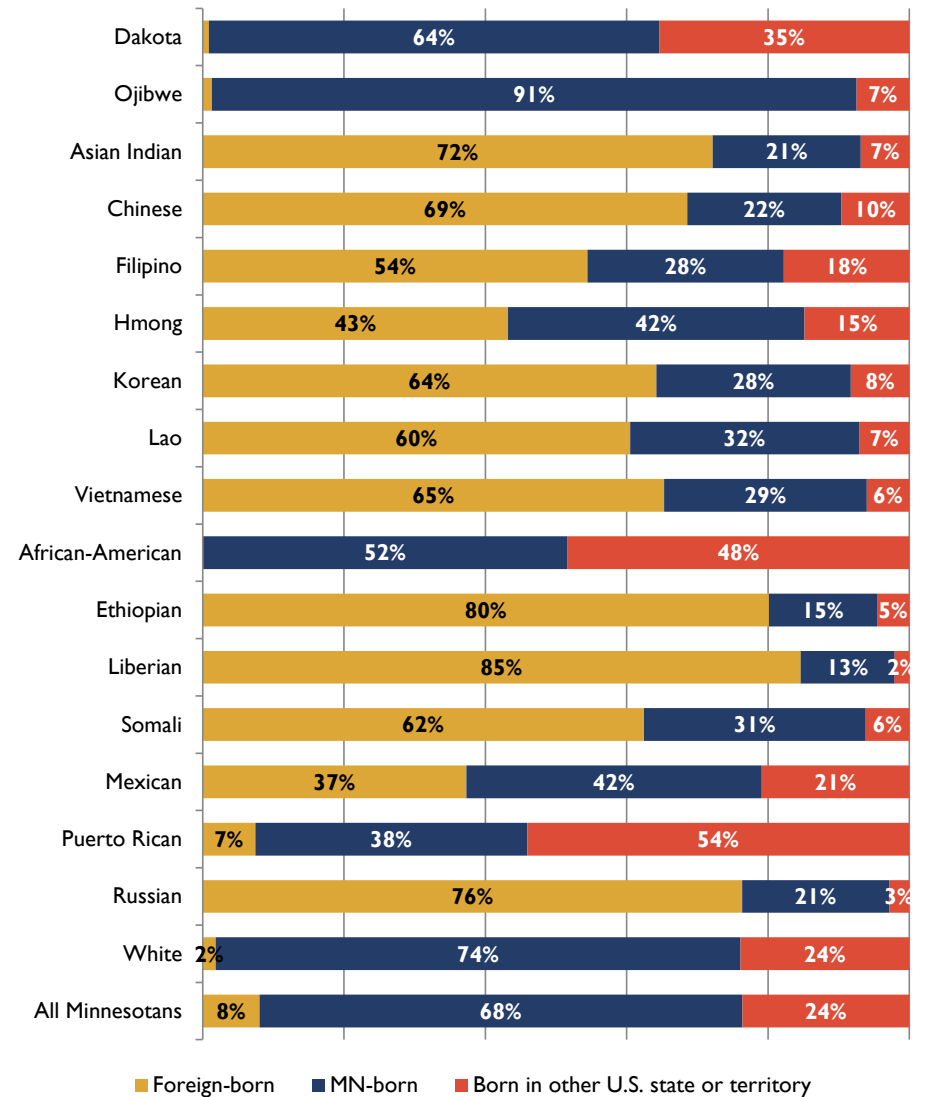
One's birthplace gives clues to the story that follows. Minnesota-born individuals have many shared experiences with each other, having been shaped by Minnesota institutions and communities. Those born in other states may have come to Minnesota to reunite with family, for higher education, or for job 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 432,000 Minnesotans (8%) are foreign-born.

Table 4: Minnesota’s Cultural Groups, by Birthplace

Cultural Group	Foreign-born	Foreign-born, Margin of Error (+/-)	Minnesota-born	Minnesota-born, Margin of Error (+/-)	Born in other U.S. state or territory	Born in other U.S. state or territory, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	S	S	3,900	700	2,200	500
Ojibwe	400	200	30,500	2,000	2,500	600
Asian Indian	30,900	2,900	9,000	1,500	2,900	900
Chinese	20,200	2,600	6,400	1,100	2,800	800
Filipino	7,700	1,200	3,900	900	2,500	700
Hmong	28,800	2,900	27,900	3,100	9,900	1,600
Korean	14,500	1,900	6,200	1,300	1,900	500
Lao	7,300	1,500	3,900	1,100	900	400
Vietnamese	19,400	2,800	8,500	1,600	1,800	600
African-American	N/A	N/A	111,900	5,300	104,800	5,100
Ethiopian	13,600	2,400	2,600	1,300	800	600
Liberian	11,900	2,300	1,900	800	300	300
Somali	28,900	4,300	14,600	2,300	2,800	1,000
Mexican	68,700	4,300	77,000	3,600	38,500	2,900
Puerto Rican	900	500	4,800	1,200	6,800	1,300
Russian	7,600	1,600	2,100	1,000	300	200
White	81,300	5,000	3,280,400	10,700	1,056,000	10,100
All Minnesotans	432,300	8,400	3,678,500	12,900	1,271,700	11,900

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information. “N/A” means not applicable, due to no foreign-born in the group (by definition). Puerto Rico is a U.S. territory. Of the approximately 6,800 Puerto Ricans born in another U.S. state or territory, about 1,900 were born in Puerto Rico (about 15% of all Puerto Ricans living in Minnesota).

Figure 2: Minnesota’s Cultural Groups, by Birthplace



Years in the United States Among Foreign-born Residents Ages 16 to 64

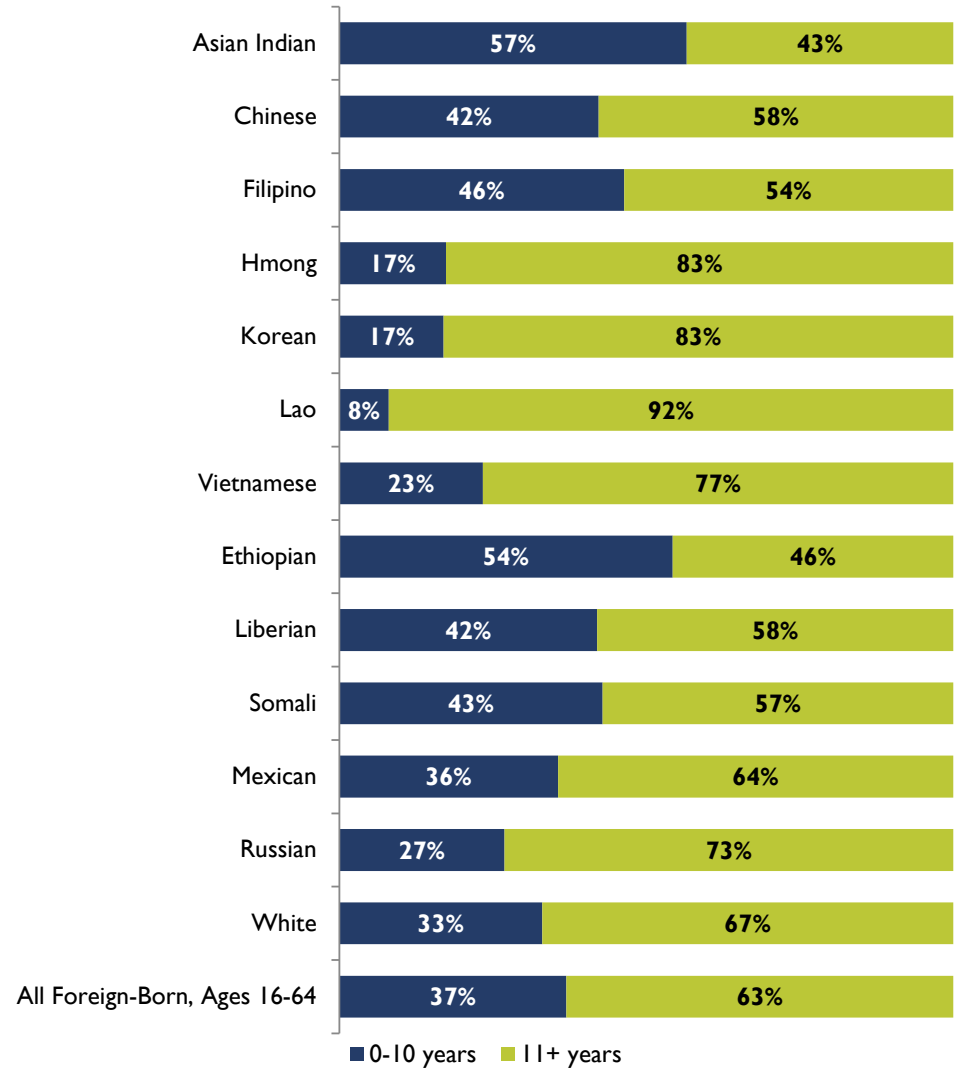
The number of years that foreign-born Minnesotans have lived in the United States helps us understand their window for cultural integration and development of professional networks, as well as language acquisition for those groups arriving with limited English proficiency. All of these may impact economic 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).

Table 5: Foreign-Born Population Ages 16–64, by Years in the U.S.

Cultural Group	0–10 years	0–10 Years, Margin of Error (+/-)	11+ years	11+ Years, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	S	S	S	S
Asian Indian	14,800	2,100	11,300	1,800
Chinese	6,500	1,200	8,900	1,700
Filipino	2,700	700	3,200	700
Hmong	4,100	1,100	19,700	2,400
Korean	1,800	600	9,000	1,500
Lao	500	400	5,800	1,300
Vietnamese	3,800	1,000	12,400	1,900
African-American	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ethiopian	5,700	1,400	4,800	1,400
Liberian	4,100	1,100	5,700	1,400
Somali	9,500	1,900	12,700	2,500
Mexican	21,400	2,500	38,600	3,200
Puerto Rican	S	S	S	S
Russian	1,300	500	3,700	1,100
White	14,400	2,000	29,300	3,000
All Minnesotans	121,700	5,700	207,400	6,900

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information. “N/A” means not applicable, due to no foreign-born in the group (by definition). “S” means the data were suppressed, due to too few survey respondents.

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



Language Limitations Among Residents Ages 5+

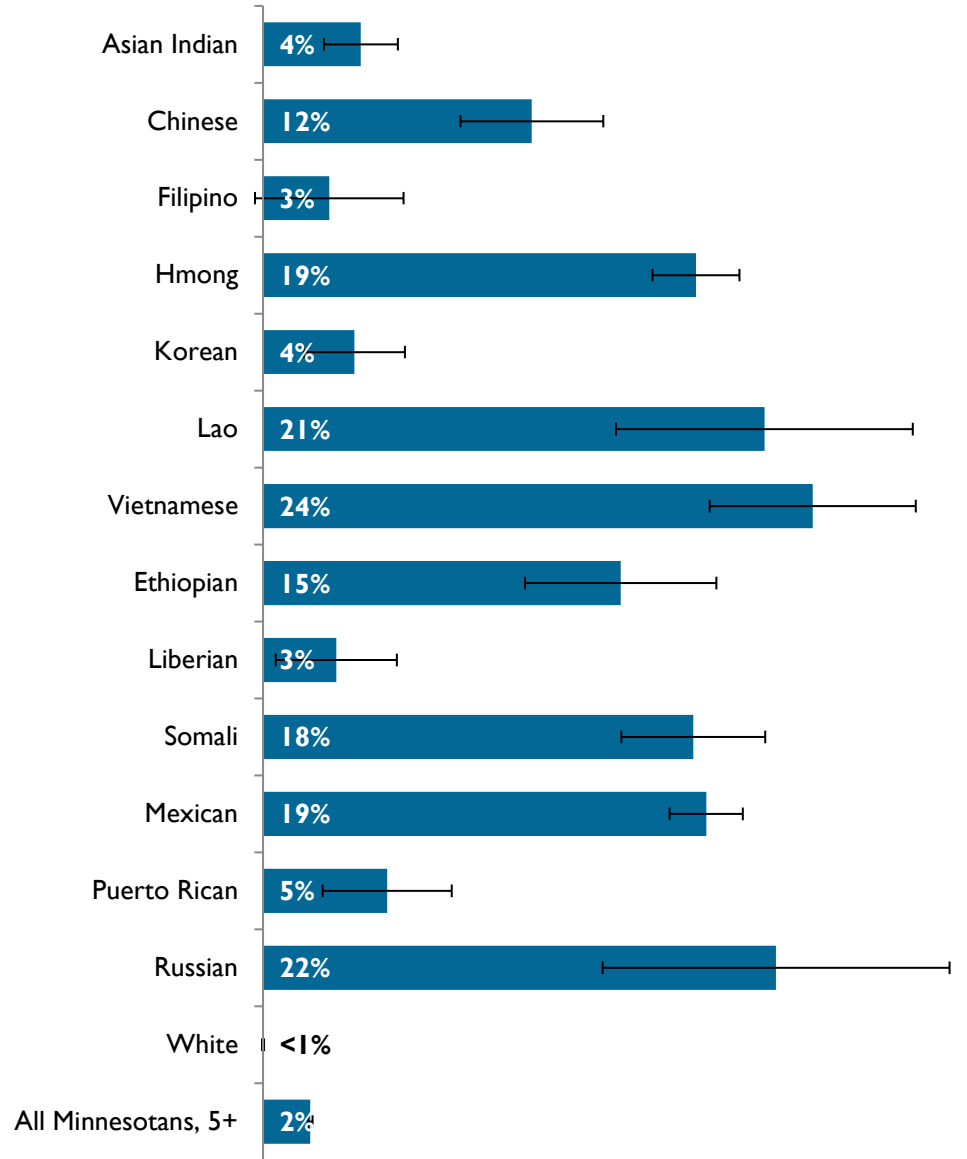
There are more than 100,000 Minnesotans who speak English less than “very well.” Those who are children need additional assistance to succeed in school. Adults with limited English proficiency have limited prospects for employment and advancement. These data help us appreciate the size of populations who may have better employment outcomes if given opportunities to improve their English proficiency. Minnesotans who speak a language other than English, who are also proficient in English, 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.

Table 6: People That Do Not Speak English Well or At All, Ages 5+

Cultural Group	People Who Do Not Speak English Well or At All	People Who Do Not Speak English Well or At All, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	0	0
Ojibwe	0	0
Asian Indian	1,600	600
Chinese	3,200	900
Filipino	400	400
Hmong	11,000	1,300
Korean	800	500
Lao	2,500	900
Vietnamese	6,500	1,700
African-American	0	0
Ethiopian	2,400	800
Liberian	400	300
Somali	7,300	1,500
Mexican	30,400	2,700
Puerto Rican	600	400
Russian	1,900	800
White	10,700	1,700
All Minnesotans, 5+	102,000	5,300

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table and graph. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information.

Figure 4: Share That Does Not Speak English Well or At All, Ages 5+



Geographic Mobility in the Past Year Among Residents Ages 1+

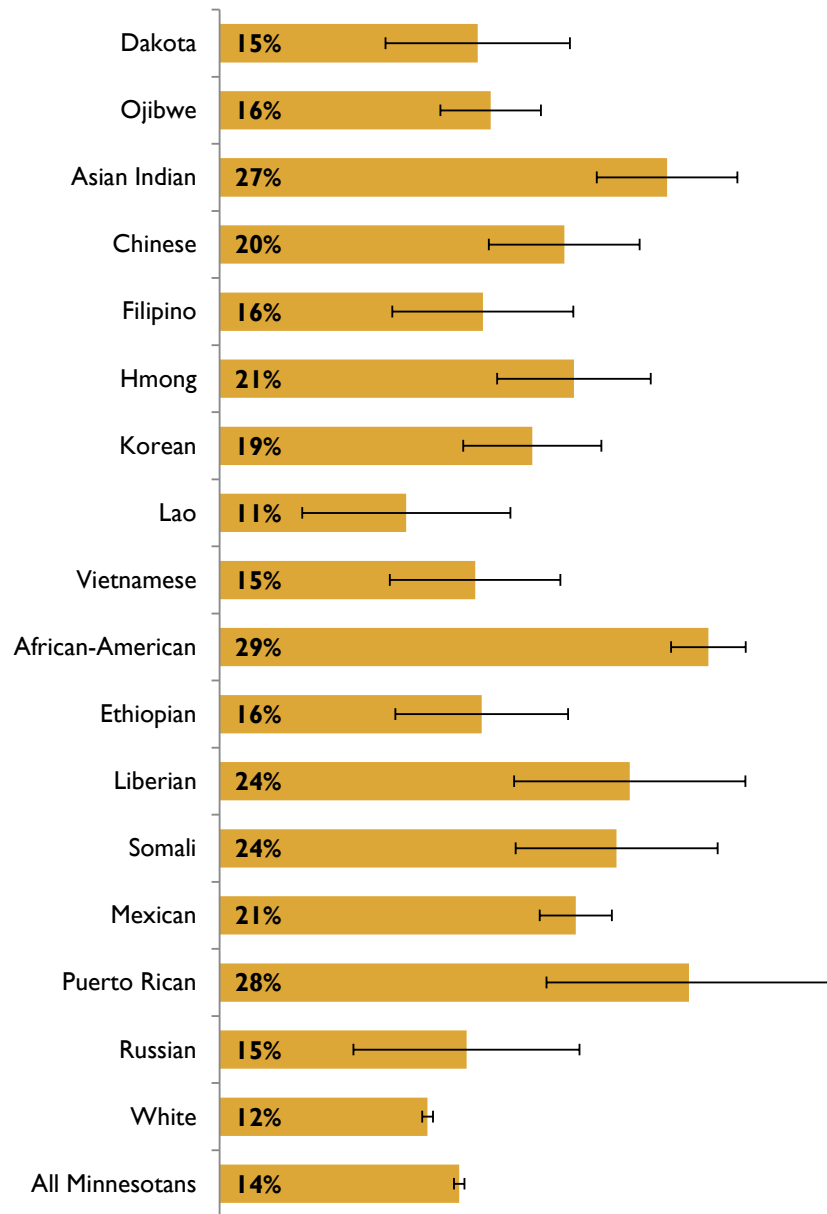
About 14% of Minnesotans changed their address in the past year. Some groups with a higher percentage of movers, such as Asian Indians, reflect the large share of new international arrivals. However, among lower-income resident populations, a high degree of mobility may indicate financial and housing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

Table 7: People That Moved in the Past Year, Ages 1+

Cultural Group	People Who Moved	People Who Moved, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	900	400
Ojibwe	5,300	900
Asian Indian	11,200	1,900
Chinese	5,900	1,300
Filipino	2,200	800
Hmong	13,800	2,900
Korean	4,100	1,000
Lao	1,300	800
Vietnamese	4,500	1,500
African-American	61,800	5,000
Ethiopian	2,600	800
Liberian	3,300	1,000
Somali	10,600	3,000
Mexican	38,000	3,800
Puerto Rican	3,400	1,100
Russian	1,400	700
White	539,400	14,200
All Minnesotans, 1+	755,500	16,700

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table and graph. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information.

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



Households by Size

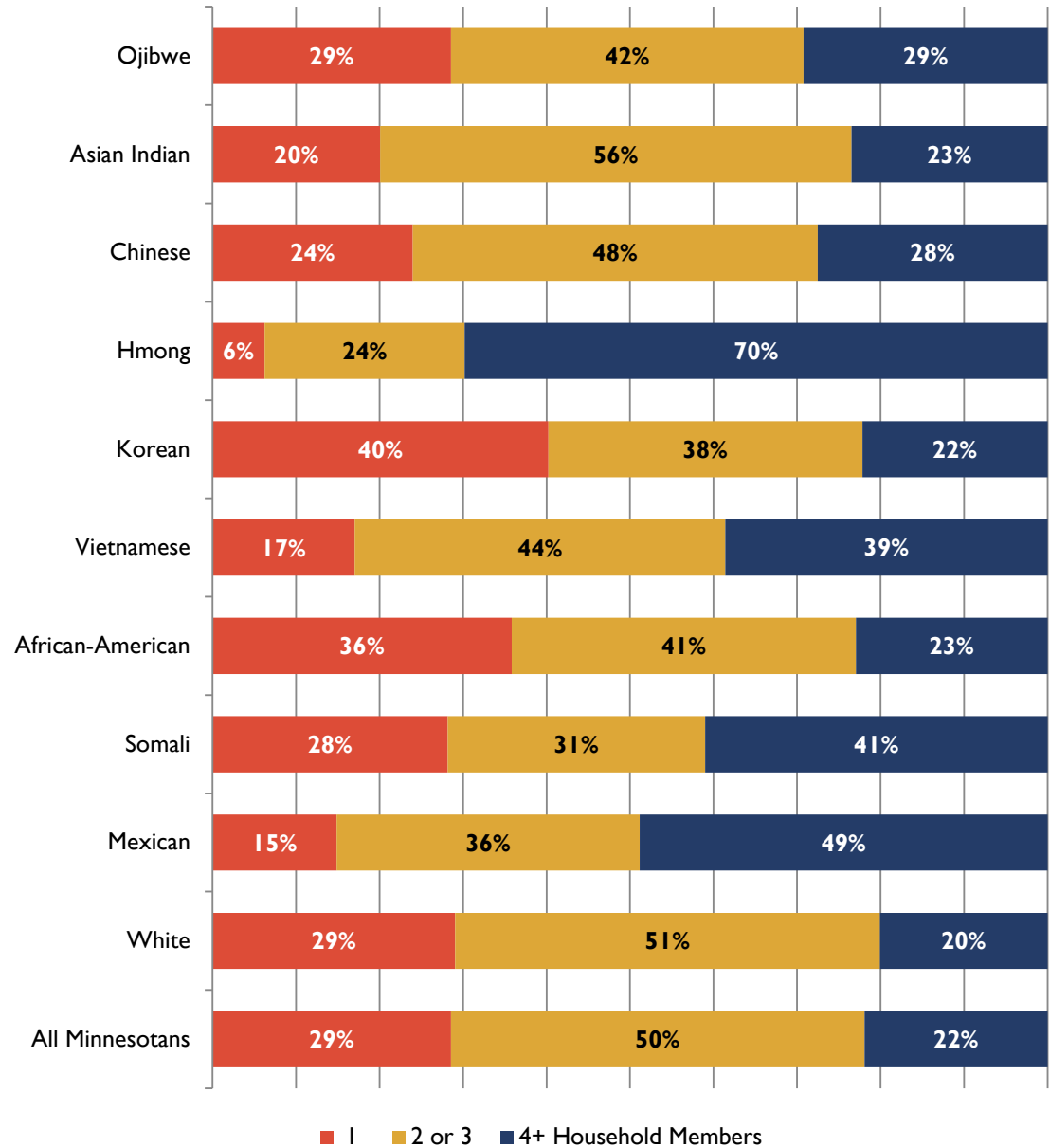
Across Minnesota's cultural groups, household size varies considerably. Young adults who have yet to start families as well as older adults who are divorced or widowed are often one-person households. Certain groups, such as Hmong, Mexican and Somali Minnesotans, typically have larger family and household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

Table 8: Households by Size (Number of People Present)

Cultural Group	1	2 or 3	4+	All Households
Dakota	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	3,600	5,300	3,700	12,600
Asian Indian	3,000	8,400	3,500	14,900
Chinese	2,100	4,300	2,400	8,900
Filipino	S	S	S	S
Hmong	900	3,300	9,600	13,700
Korean	2,500	2,400	1,400	6,300
Lao	S	S	S	S
Vietnamese	1,400	3,600	3,100	8,100
African-American	23,700	27,300	15,200	66,300
Ethiopian	S	S	S	S
Liberian	S	S	S	S
Somali	3,800	4,200	5,500	13,500
Mexican	6,500	15,900	21,500	43,900
Puerto Rican	S	S	S	S
Russian	S	S	S	S
White	534,800	935,500	369,400	1,839,600
All Minnesotans	602,500	1,044,400	462,800	2,109,800

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information. "S" means the data were suppressed, due to too few survey respondents.

Figure 6: Share of Households by Size



Households by Presence of Children Under Age 18

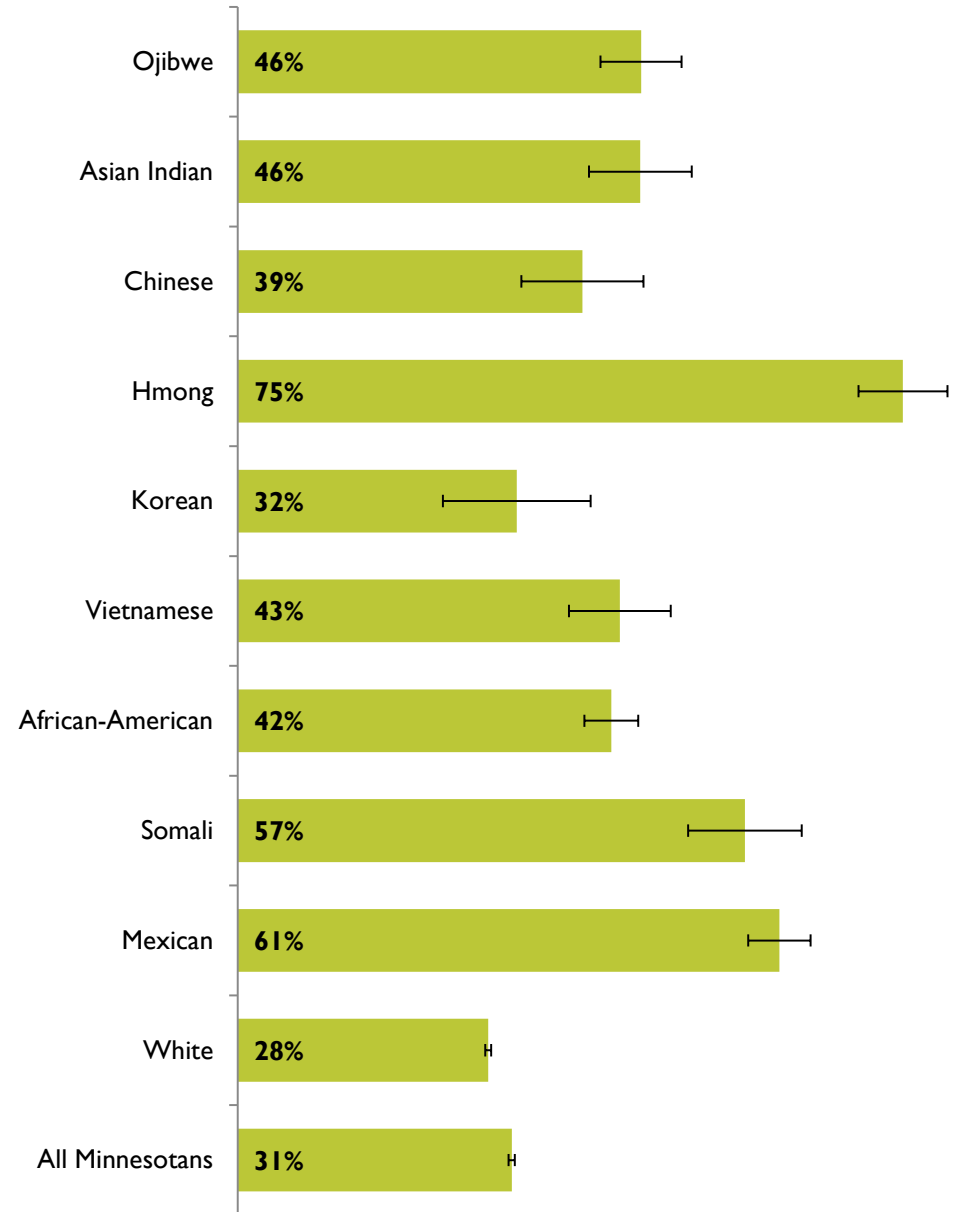
Knowing how children are arranged in households can help us understand family needs. Certain households, such as those headed by Hmong, Mexican and Somali Minnesotans, are more likely to contain children. Korean and White households are the least likely to contain children (only about 3 in 10 households 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, many of whom have grown children. 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.

Table 9: Number of Households by Presence of Child(ren) Under 18

Cultural Group	Households With Child(ren)	Households With Child(ren), Margin of Error (+/-)	Households With No Children	Households With No Children, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	5,800	800	6,800	800
Asian Indian	6,800	1,000	8,100	1,300
Chinese	3,500	800	5,400	900
Filipino	S	S	S	S
Hmong	10,300	1,100	3,400	800
Korean	2,000	600	4,300	1,000
Lao	S	S	S	S
Vietnamese	3,500	700	4,600	800
African-American	28,000	2,600	38,200	2,800
Ethiopian	S	S	S	S
Liberian	S	S	S	S
Somali	7,700	1,300	5,700	1,300
Mexican	27,000	2,000	17,000	1,800
Puerto Rican	S	S	S	S
Russian	S	S	S	S
White	521,900	6,600	1,317,700	7,400
All Minnesotans	654,700	7,700	1,455,100	8,000

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table and graph. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information. "S" means the data were suppressed, due to too few survey respondents.

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



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

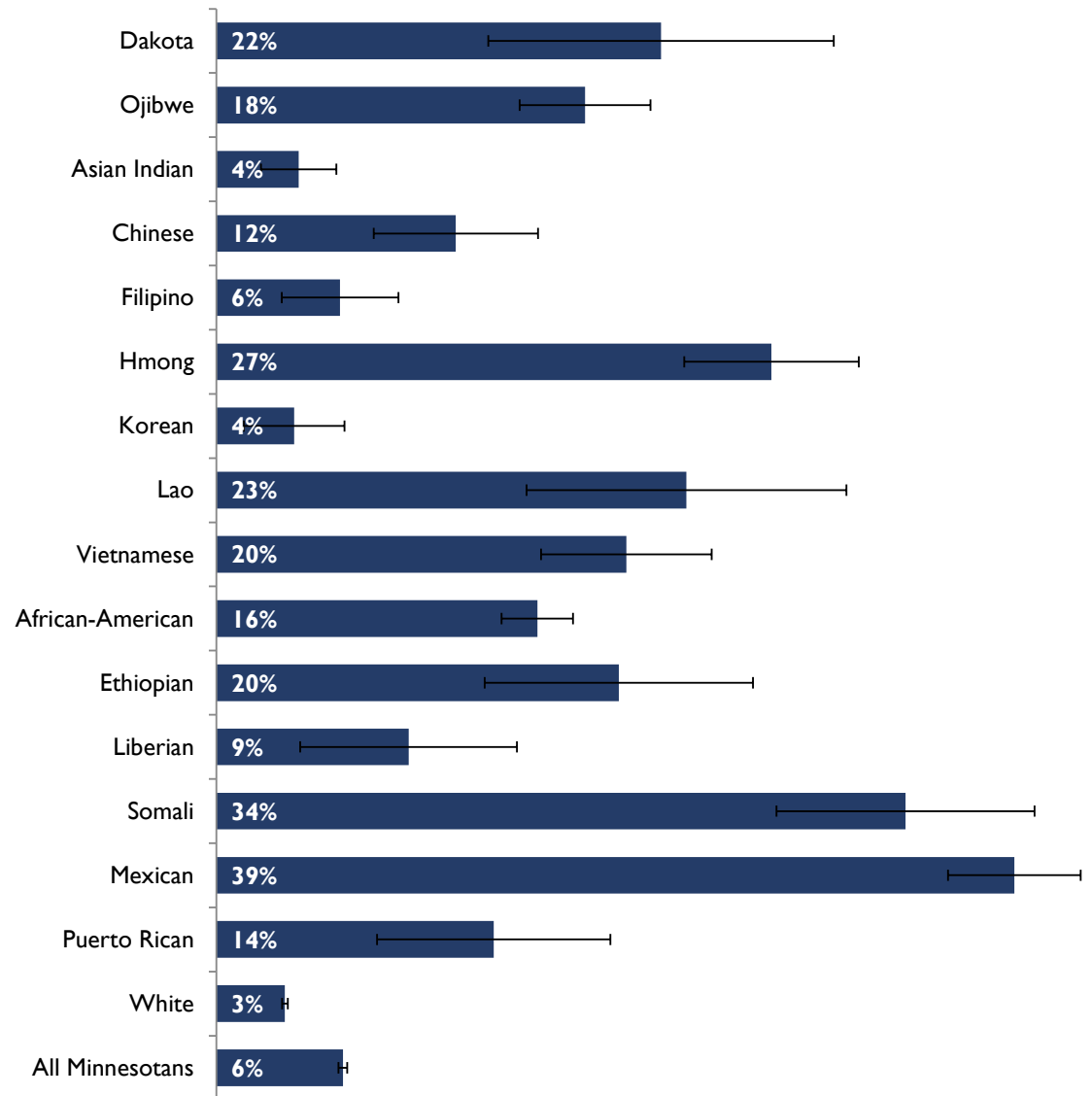
About 180,000 adults between age 25 and 64 in Minnesota have not earned a high school diploma or equivalent. Consequently, these Minnesotans have narrow employment prospects and limited earnings potential—few of the occupations available to them pay a wage sufficient to support a family outside of poverty.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

Table 10: People Ages 25–64 Who Have Not Attained a High School Diploma or GED

Cultural Group	People Without H.S. Diploma	People Without H.S. Diploma, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	700	300
Ojibwe	3,200	500
Asian Indian	1,100	500
Chinese	1,800	700
Filipino	500	200
Hmong	7,400	1,300
Korean	400	300
Lao	1,500	700
Vietnamese	3,300	800
African-American	15,300	1,800
Ethiopian	1,800	800
Liberian	700	500
Somali	6,000	1,200
Mexican	32,200	2,800
Puerto Rican	800	400
Russian	S	S
White	81,700	3,400
All Minnesotans, 25–64	179,600	6,200

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table and graph. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information. “S” means the data were suppressed, due to too few survey respondents.

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



Individuals Ages 25–64 By Educational Attainment (Bachelor's or Higher Degree)

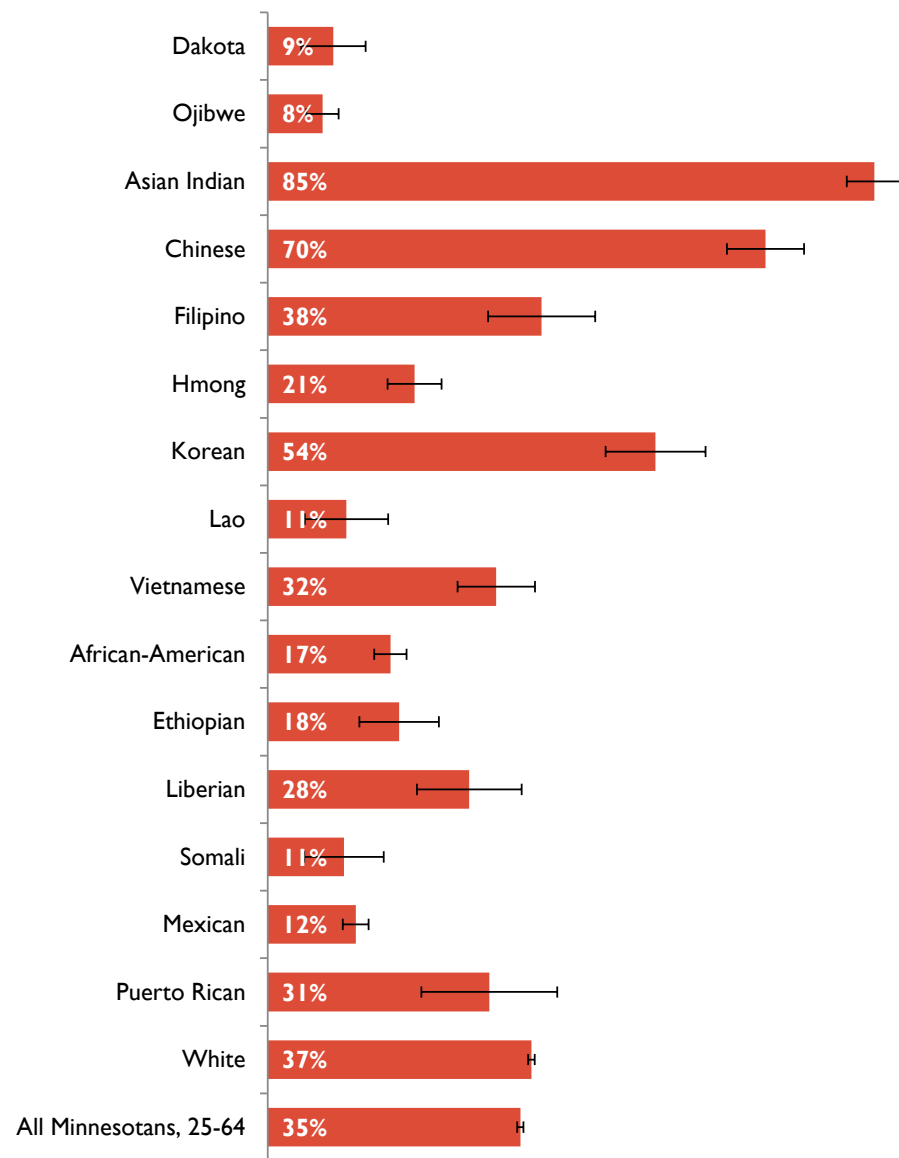
*Adults who attain a four-year college degree or higher educational attainment experience economic outcomes superior to those with less education—including lower unemployment, higher immediate and lifetime earnings, and greater employment stability, advancement potential, and likelihood of receiving employment benefits. Unemployment among Minnesotans 25–64 who held a bachelor's or higher degree was 3% during 2010–2014, compared to 7% for those with only a high school diploma and 13% for those **without** a high school diploma. Communities with more highly educated residents typically experience higher rates of voting, civic engagement, and better health outcomes.*

Table 11: People Ages 25–64 by Attainment of a Bachelor’s or Higher Degree

Cultural Group	People Without a Bachelor's Degree	People Without a Bachelor's Degree, Margin of Error (+/-)	People With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher	People With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	2,900	500	300	200
Ojibwe	16,200	1,300	1,300	400
Asian Indian	4,000	1,100	22,700	2,500
Chinese	4,700	1,000	10,900	1,600
Filipino	4,700	1,000	3,000	700
Hmong	21,300	1,900	5,500	1,200
Korean	4,800	1,200	5,700	1,100
Lao	5,900	1,400	700	400
Vietnamese	11,200	2,000	5,300	1,000
African-American	80,000	3,700	16,600	2,300
Ethiopian	7,400	1,500	1,700	600
Liberian	5,600	1,300	2,200	800
Somali	15,700	2,500	1,900	1,100
Mexican	71,600	3,000	10,100	1,600
Puerto Rican	4,200	1,100	1,900	600
Russian	S	S	S	S
White	1,525,200	11,100	895,200	11,200
All Minnesotans, 25–64	1,857,000	12,800	1,018,600	13,300

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table and graph. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information. “S” means the data were suppressed, due to too few survey respondents.

Figure 9: Share With a Bachelor’s or Higher Degree, Ages 25–64



Individuals Ages 16–64 By Labor Force Participation

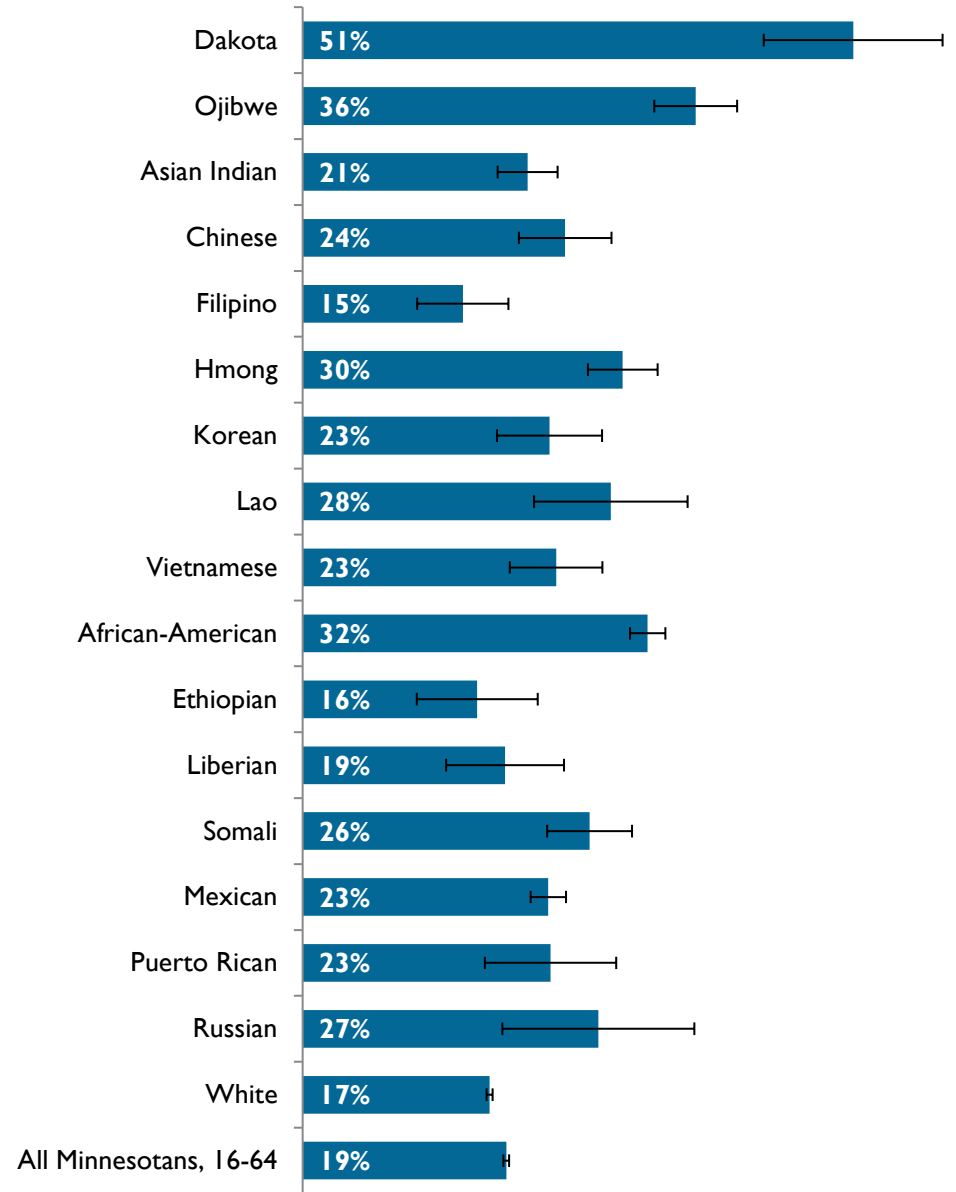
Those Minnesotans participating in the labor force are the engine of our economy. There are various reasons for not participating in the labor force, including attending school or college full-time, a disability or mental health concern that prevents one from working (permanently or while receiving treatment), a role as a full-time caregiver for children, or an inability to afford child care that would make economic sense to work. 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 economic need to participate.

Table 12: People Ages 16–64 by Labor Force Participation

Cultural Group	Not in the Labor Force	Not in the Labor Force, Margin of Error (+/-)	In the Labor Force	In the Labor Force, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	2,000	400	2,000	500
Ojibwe	7,800	900	13,600	1,300
Asian Indian	6,200	1,000	23,500	2,400
Chinese	4,800	1,100	15,000	1,700
Filipino	1,400	500	8,100	1,300
Hmong	12,200	1,800	29,000	2,200
Korean	3,400	800	11,400	1,900
Lao	2,500	900	6,300	1,300
Vietnamese	4,800	1,200	15,900	2,200
African-American	42,300	2,600	90,600	3,700
Ethiopian	1,900	800	9,700	1,900
Liberian	2,000	800	8,700	1,600
Somali	6,300	1,200	17,600	2,800
Mexican	25,100	2,000	85,500	2,900
Puerto Rican	1,800	600	6,100	1,200
Russian	1,500	600	3,900	1,000
White	502,700	8,200	2,411,000	8,000
All Minnesotans, 16–64	661,000	9,800	2,855,800	9,400

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table and graph. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information.

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



Labor Force Participation of Mothers Living With Children Under Age 13

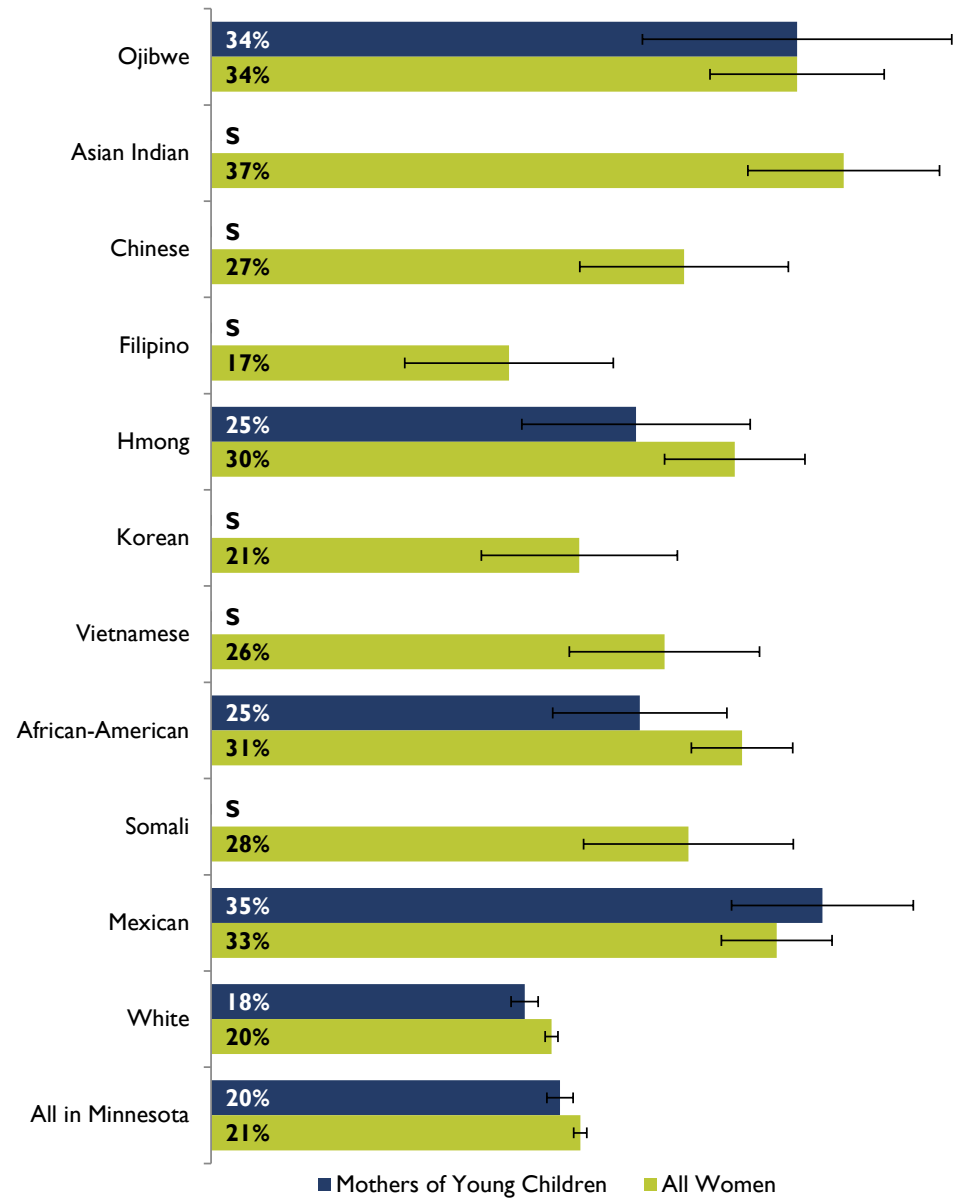
Some mothers make a choice to remain out of the labor force while their children are young to spend extra time with them during their formative years. Other mothers may not have economic need to work if the earnings of her spouse, partner or another adult in the household are sufficient to meet the family's economic needs. For some, child care is too expensive relative to the earnings they would make to make labor force participation a worthwhile pursuit. Some mothers outside of the labor force might be induced to participate if their employers offered flexible or part-time schedules, or the cost of child care were not prohibitively high. Ojibwe and Mexican mothers appear most likely to be not participating in the labor force while raising young children.

Table 13: Mothers Living With Child(ren) Under 13, By Labor Force Participation Status

Cultural Group	Mothers of Young Children, Not in the Labor Force	Mothers of Young Children, Not in the Labor Force, Margin of Error (+/-)	Mothers of Young Children, in the Labor Force	Mothers of Young Children, in the Labor Force, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	1,000	300	2,000	500
Asian Indian	S	S	S	S
Chinese	S	S	S	S
Filipino	S	S	S	S
Hmong	2,000	600	6,000	800
Korean	S	S	S	S
Lao	S	S	S	S
Vietnamese	S	S	S	S
African-American	4,700	1,100	14,100	1,700
Ethiopian	S	S	S	S
Liberian	S	S	S	S
Somali	S	S	S	S
Mexican	7,400	1,300	13,400	1,500
Puerto Rican	S	S	S	S
Russian	S	S	S	S
White	65,800	2,800	295,700	6,300
All Minnesota Mothers	94,000	3,600	369,900	7,000

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table and graph. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information. "S" means the data were suppressed, due to too few survey respondents. Noncustodial parents who do not live with any of their children are excluded from these data.

Figure 11: Share Not in the Labor Force Among Mothers Living With Child(ren) Under 13, and All Women Ages 16-64



Labor Force Participation of Fathers Living With Children Under Age 13

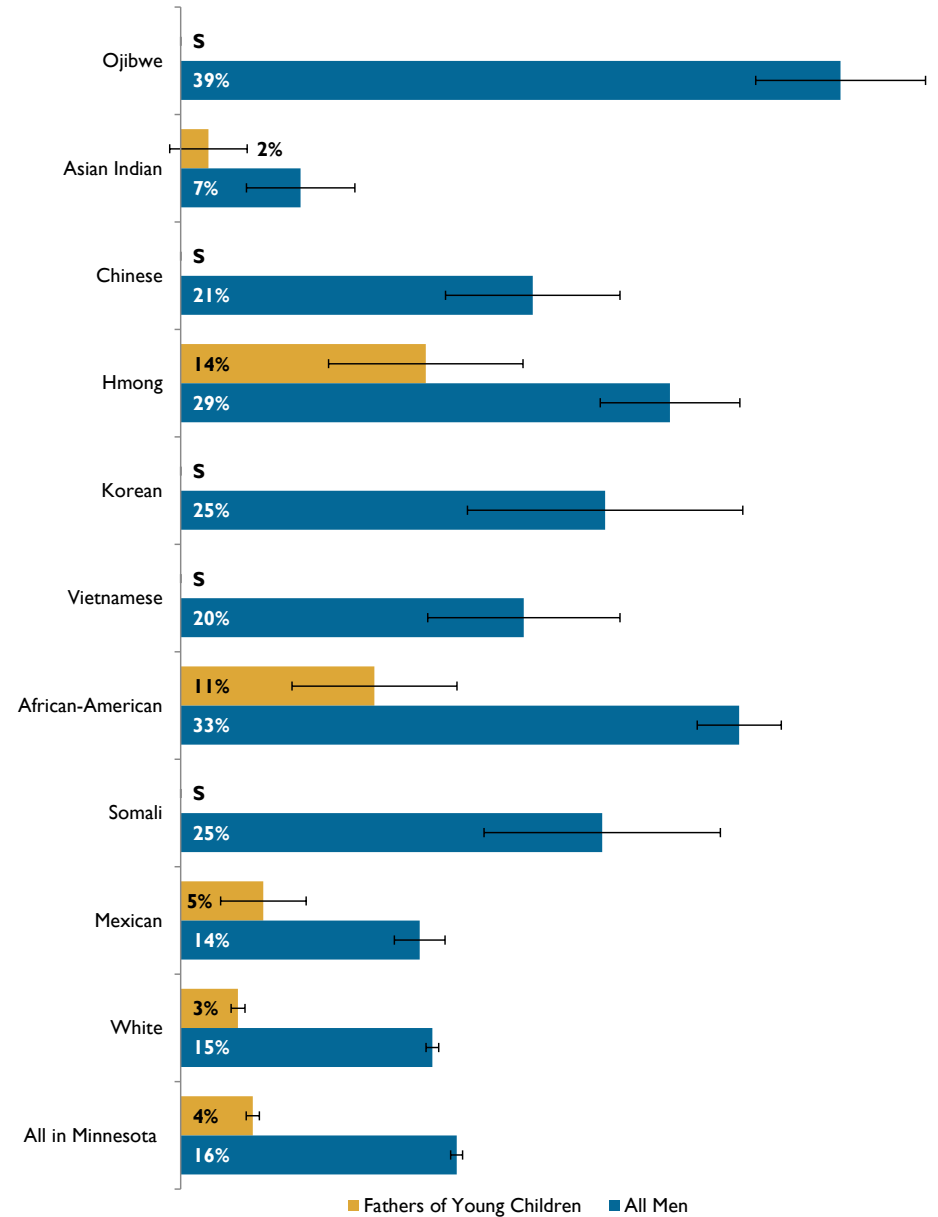
Some fathers (although fewer than mothers) make a choice to remain out of the labor force while their children are young to spend extra time with them during their formative years. Other fathers may not have economic need to work if the earnings of his spouse, partner or another adult in the household are sufficient to meet the family's economic needs. For some, child care is too expensive relative to the earnings they would make to make labor force participation a worthwhile pursuit. Some fathers outside of the labor force might be induced to participate if their employers offered flexible or part-time schedules, or the cost of child care were not prohibitively high.

Table 14: Fathers Living With Child(ren) Under 13, By Labor Force Participation Status

Cultural Group	Fathers of Young Children, Not in the Labor Force	Fathers of Young Children, Not in the Labor Force, Margin of Error (+/-)	Fathers of Young Children, in the Labor Force	Fathers of Young Children, in the Labor Force, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	S	S	S	S
Asian Indian	100	100	6,200	1,000
Chinese	S	S	S	S
Filipino	S	S	S	S
Hmong	900	400	5,600	900
Korean	S	S	S	S
Lao	S	S	S	S
Vietnamese	S	S	S	S
African-American	1,000	500	8,100	1,100
Ethiopian	S	S	S	S
Liberian	S	S	S	S
Somali	S	S	S	S
Mexican	900	500	17,100	1,700
Puerto Rican	S	S	S	S
Russian	S	S	S	S
White	10,600	1,300	303,900	5,400
All Minnesota Fathers	16,500	1,600	372,900	6,700

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table and graph. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information. "S" means the data were suppressed, due to too few survey respondents. Noncustodial parents who do not live with any of their children are excluded from these data.

Figure 12: Share Not in the Labor Force Among Fathers Living With Child(ren) Under 13, and All Men Ages 16-64



Individuals Ages 16–64 in the Labor Force, By Employment/ Unemployment

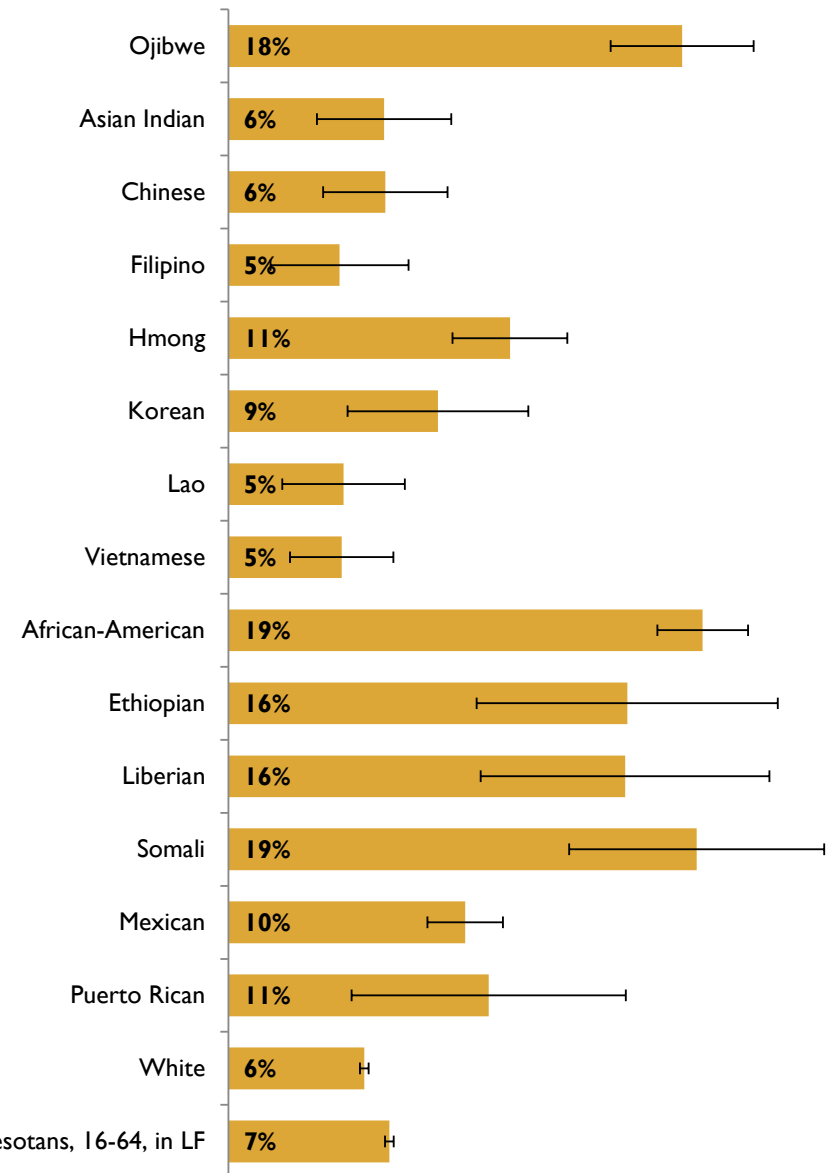
In its official definition, the labor force comprises those employed and actively seeking work (unemployed). An annual average of more than 180,000 Minnesotans ages 16–64 were unemployed during the past five years of data. Ojibwe, African-Americans, Ethiopians, Liberians, and Somali adults have elevated rates of unemployment, roughly 2–3 times higher than Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Lao, Vietnamese and White Minnesotans. (The data shown here reflect average characteristics during 2010–2014. 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.)

Table 15: People Ages 16–64 in the Labor Force, By Employment Status

Cultural Group	Unemployed	Unemployed, Margin of Error (+/-)	Employed	Employed, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	2,500	500	11,100	1,100
Asian Indian	1,500	700	22,000	2,400
Chinese	1,000	400	14,100	1,700
Filipino	400	200	7,700	1,300
Hmong	3,300	700	25,700	2,100
Korean	1,000	500	10,500	1,800
Lao	300	200	6,000	1,200
Vietnamese	700	400	15,100	2,000
African-American	17,400	1,800	73,100	3,500
Ethiopian	1,600	700	8,100	1,600
Liberian	1,400	600	7,300	1,500
Somali	3,300	1,000	14,200	2,500
Mexican	8,200	1,400	77,200	2,800
Puerto Rican	600	400	5,400	1,100
Russian	S	S	S	S
White	133,000	4,100	2,278,000	9,100
All Minnesotans, 16–64, in LF	186,700	5,100	2,669,100	10,100

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table and graph. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information. “S” means the data were suppressed, due to too few survey respondents.

Figure 13: Share of People Ages 16–64 in the Labor Force Who Are Unemployed



Individuals Ages 16–64, Employment & Labor Force Status

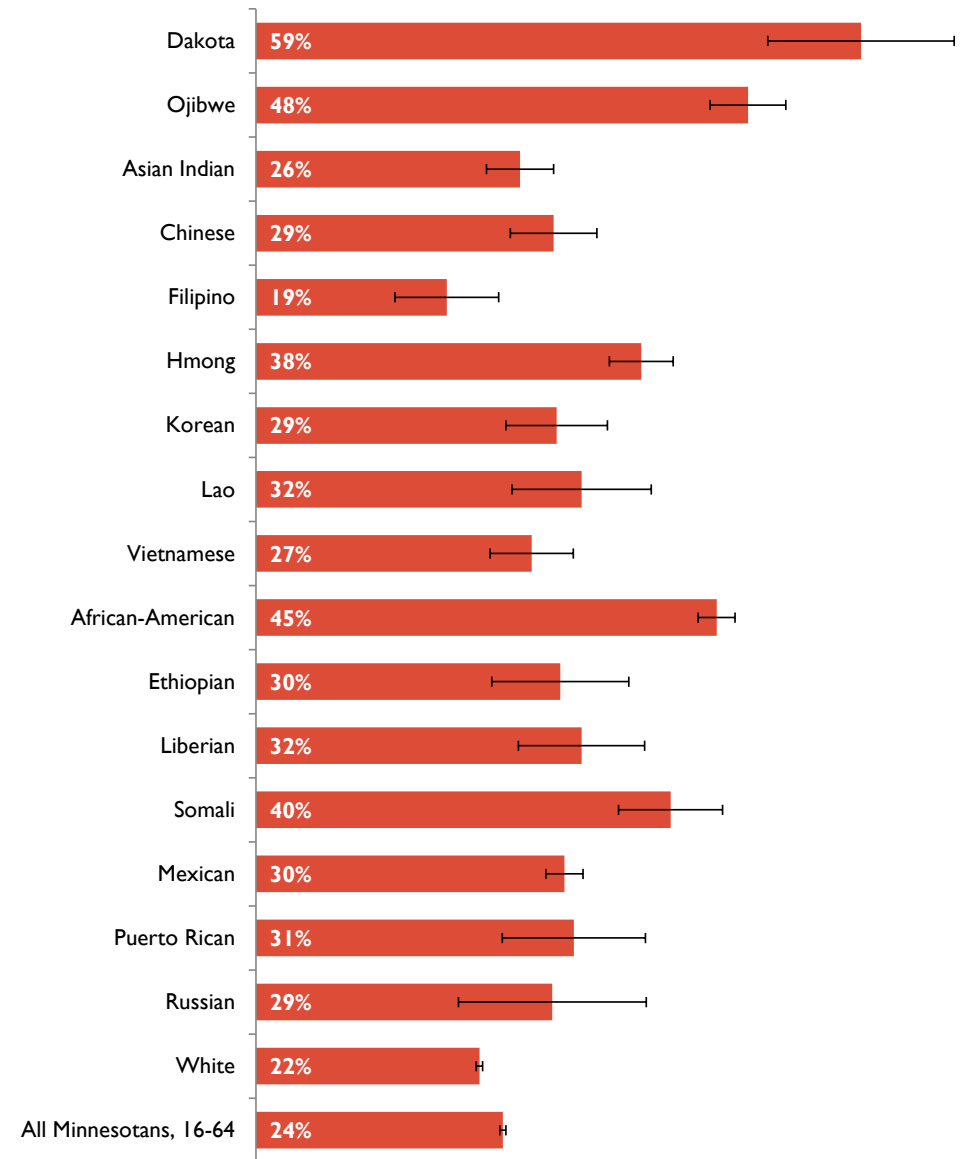
It can be helpful to look at all of those who don't hold employment as a percentage of the entire population, not just the unemployed as a percentage of the labor force. This is because the traditional unemployment rate excludes individuals who have become discouraged about their job search and stopped 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 2010–2014. 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.)

Table 16: All People Ages 16–64, By Employment and Labor Force Status

Cultural Group	Unemployed or Not in Labor Force	Unemployed or Not in Labor Force, Margin of Error (+/-)	Employed	Employed, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	2,400	500	1,700	500
Ojibwe	10,300	1,000	11,100	1,100
Asian Indian	7,600	1,200	22,000	2,400
Chinese	5,800	1,100	14,100	1,700
Filipino	1,800	500	7,700	1,300
Hmong	15,500	1,800	25,700	2,100
Korean	4,300	900	10,500	1,800
Lao	2,800	900	6,000	1,200
Vietnamese	5,600	1,200	15,100	2,000
African-American	59,700	3,100	73,100	3,500
Ethiopian	3,400	1,100	8,100	1,600
Liberian	3,400	1,000	7,300	1,500
Somali	9,700	1,800	14,200	2,500
Mexican	33,300	2,400	77,200	2,800
Puerto Rican	2,400	700	5,400	1,100
Russian	1,600	600	3,800	1,100
White	635,700	9,100	2,278,000	9,100
All Minnesotans, 16–64	847,700	10,400	2,669,100	10,100

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table and graph. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information.

Figure 14: Share of People Ages 16–64 Who Are Unemployed or Not In Labor Force, as a Share of All Ages 16–64



Employed Individuals Ages 16–64, By Usual Hours Worked

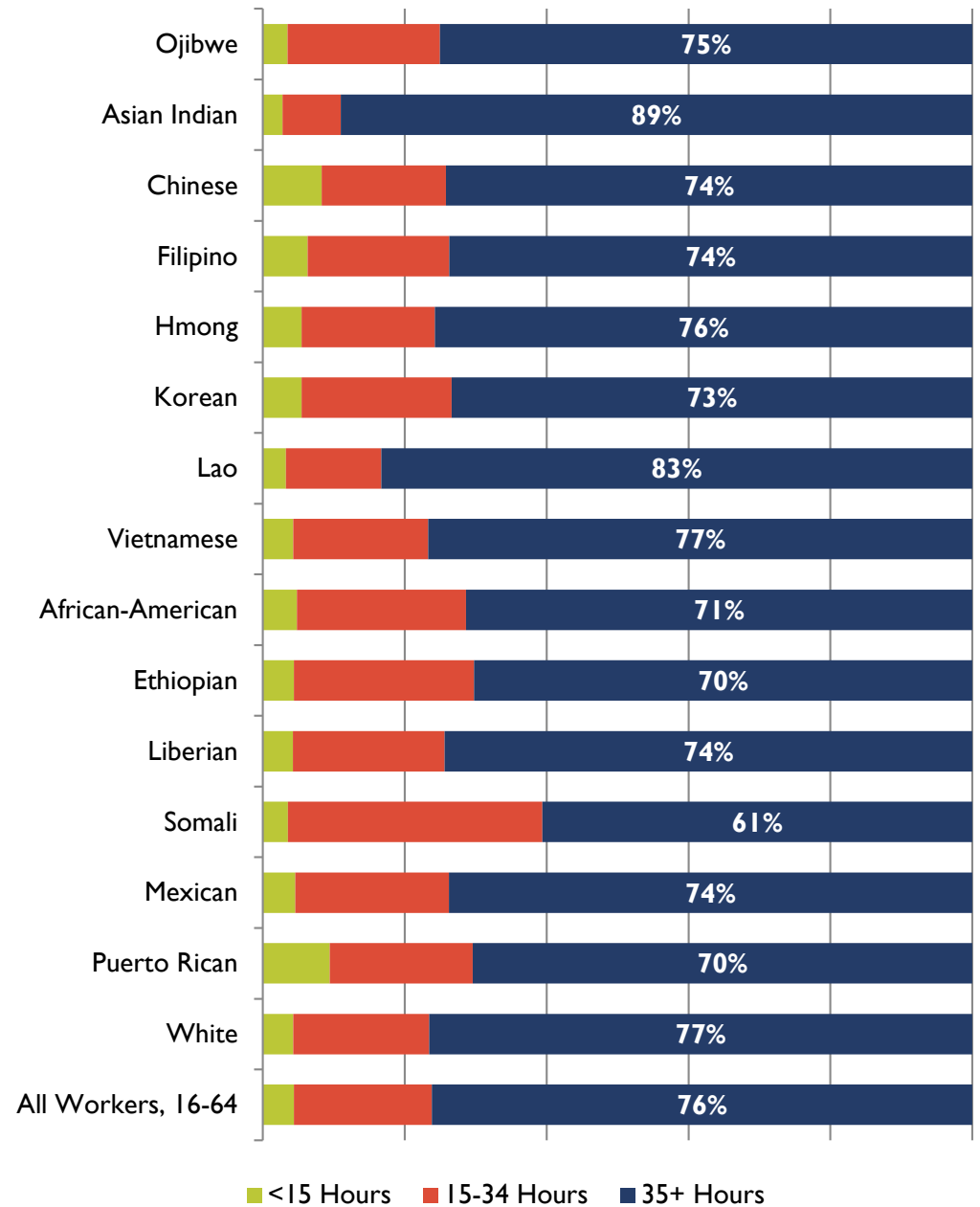
These data show usual hours worked by all employed individuals ages 16–64. Those who work full-time (35 or more hours per week) generally earn higher wages and salaries than comparable part-time workers, and are more likely to have access to benefits such as paid sick leave, health insurance, and retirement 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 6 in 10 doing so. Asian Indian employees were most likely to work full-time, with about 9 in 10 doing so.

Table 17: Workers Ages 16–64, By Usual Hours Worked

Cultural Group	<35 Hours	<35 Hours, Margin of Error (+/-)	35+ Hours	35+ Hours, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	2,800	500	8,300	900
Asian Indian	2,400	600	19,600	2,200
Chinese	3,600	800	10,400	1,500
Filipino	2,000	500	5,700	1,100
Hmong	6,200	1,000	19,500	2,000
Korean	2,800	700	7,700	1,500
Lao	1,000	400	5,000	1,100
Vietnamese	3,500	800	11,600	1,700
African-American	21,000	2,200	52,200	2,900
Ethiopian	2,400	700	5,700	1,400
Liberian	1,900	600	5,500	1,300
Somali	5,600	1,600	8,600	1,900
Mexican	20,200	1,900	57,000	2,900
Puerto Rican	1,600	500	3,800	1,000
Russian	S	S	S	S
White	533,900	6,900	1,744,100	9,300
All Workers, 16–64	636,000	7,300	2,033,100	10,300

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information. “S” means the data were suppressed, due to too few survey respondents.

Figure 15: Share of Workers Ages 16–64, By Usual Hours Worked



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

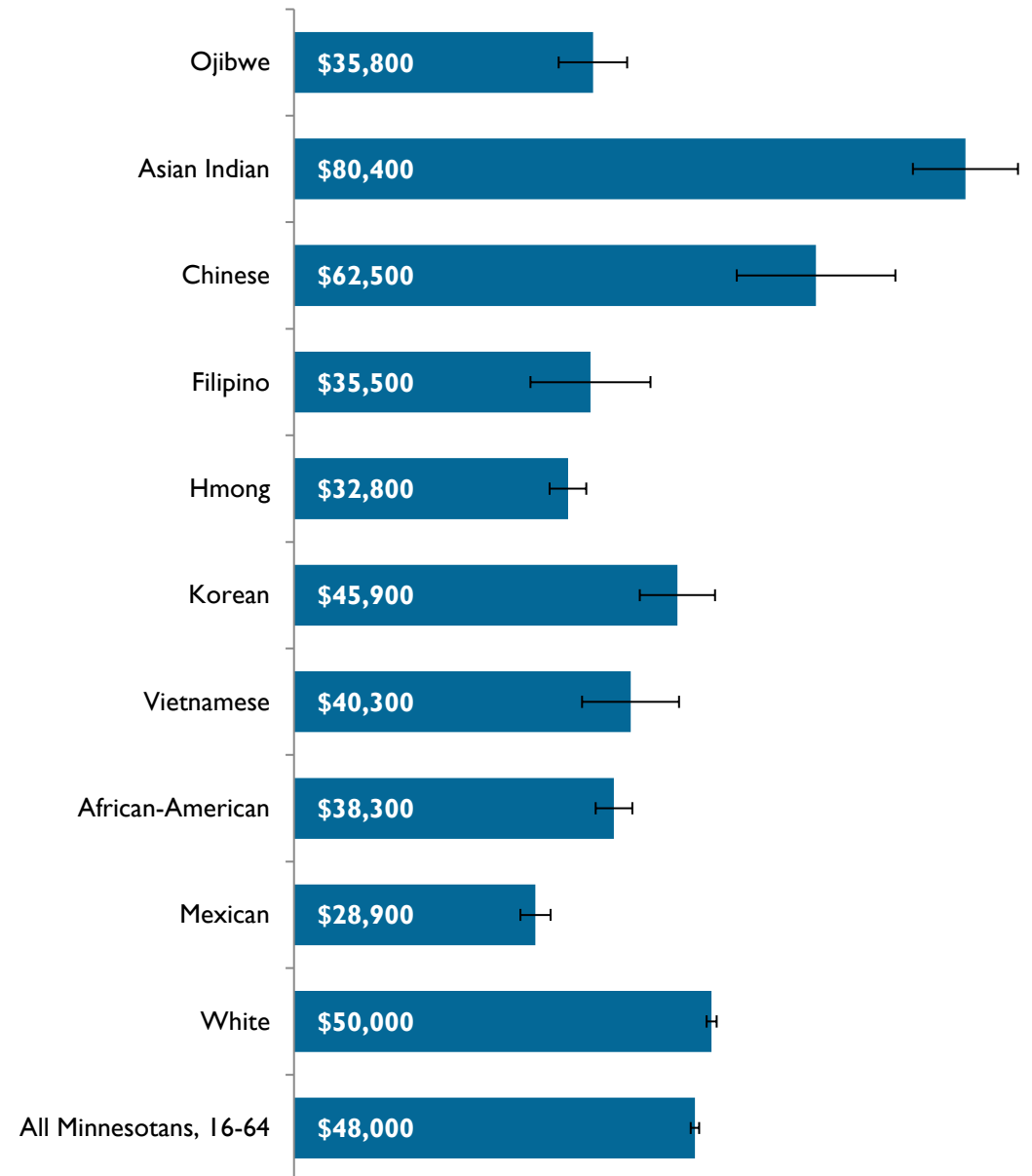
Differences in earnings among full-time, year-round workers reflect a number of group differences including educational attainment, occupational mix, and age structure. Earnings tend to increase over the course of one's working years, which can contribute to lower median earnings among some cultural 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.) Mexican workers working full-time and year-round earn the least, about \$29,000 annually, followed by Hmong workers at about \$33,000. Asian Indian and Chinese workers earned the most, at about \$80,000 and \$63,000, respectively.

Table 18: Median Earnings Among Full-Time, Year-Round Workers, Ages 16–64

Cultural Group	Earnings for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers	Earnings for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	S	S
Ojibwe	\$35,800	\$4,100
Asian Indian	\$80,400	\$6,300
Chinese	\$62,500	\$9,500
Filipino	\$35,500	\$7,200
Hmong	\$32,800	\$2,200
Korean	\$45,900	\$4,500
Lao	S	S
Vietnamese	\$40,300	\$5,800
African-American	\$38,300	\$2,200
Ethiopian	S	S
Liberian	S	S
Somali	S	S
Mexican	\$28,900	\$1,800
Puerto Rican	S	S
Russian	S	S
White	\$50,000	\$600
All Minnesotans, 16–64	\$48,000	\$500

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table and graph. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information. “S” means the data were suppressed, due to too few survey respondents.

Figure 16: Median Earnings in 2014 Dollars, Among Full-Time, Year-Round Workers, Ages 16–64



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: with vision (despite wearing glasses), with hearing, with ambulation (walking or climbing stairs), with cognition (concentrating, remembering, or making decisions), with self-care (dressing or bathing), or with independent living (shopping or visiting the doctor alone). These limitations could be due to physical, mental, or emotional condition.

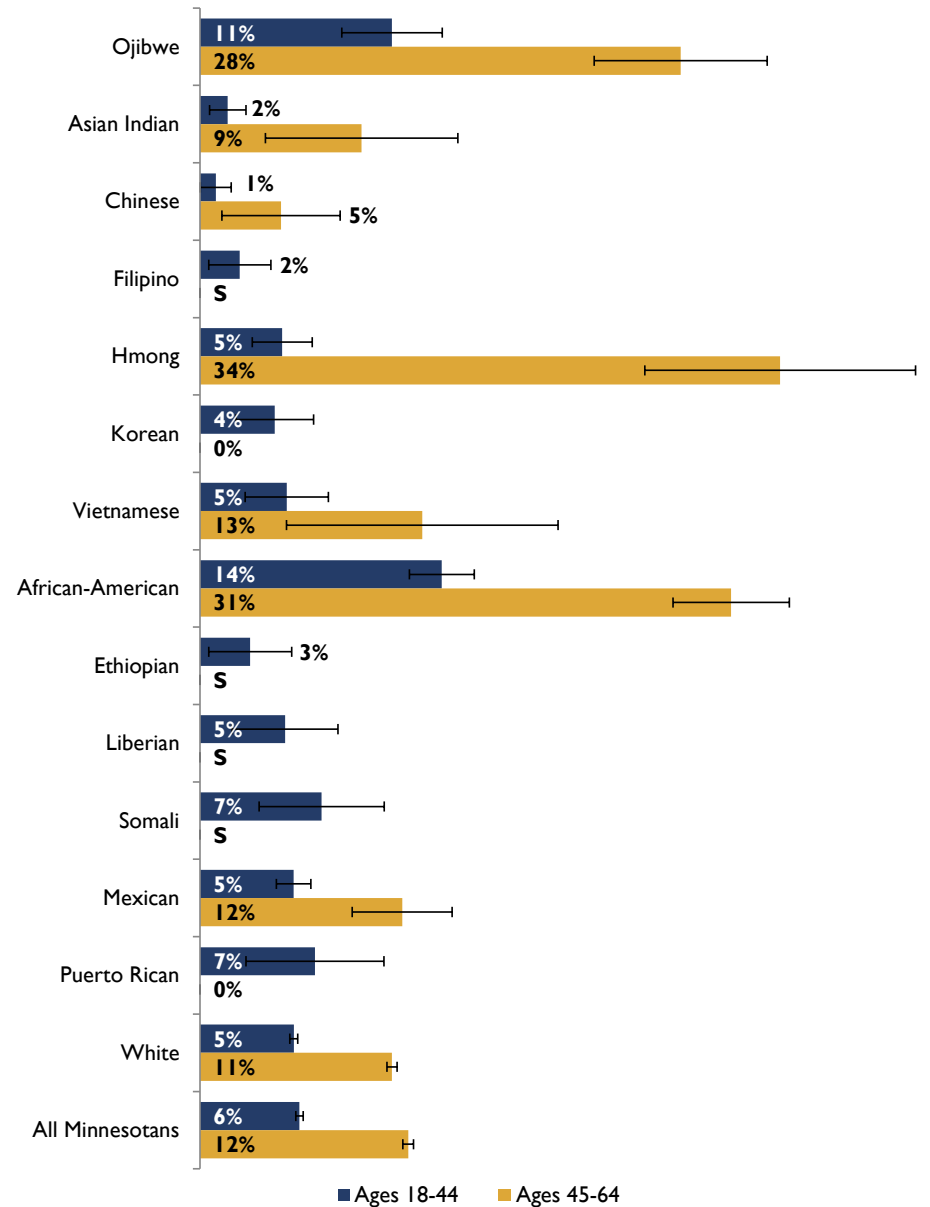
While many people with disabilities hold employment, others who seek to work face hiring challenges. Some people with severe disabilities may be unable to work or have limited employment options, depending on the nature of their disability. Appropriate health/mental health care, or workplace accommodations, may help more people with disabilities gain employment.

Table 19: People With One or More Disabilities, By Age Groups

Cultural Group	People Ages 18–44 With One or More Disabilities	People Ages 18–44 With One or More Disabilities, Margin of Error (+/-)	People Ages 45–64 With One or More Disabilities	People Ages 45–64 With One or More Disabilities, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	1,400	400	2,200	400
Asian Indian	400	300	500	300
Chinese	100	100	300	200
Filipino	200	100	S	S
Hmong	1,500	600	2,200	700
Korean	500	300	S	S
Lao	S	S	S	S
Vietnamese	700	300	900	600
African-American	11,900	1,700	12,200	1,800
Ethiopian	300	200	S	S
Liberian	400	200	S	S
Somali	1,300	700	S	S
Mexican	4,300	800	2,800	700
Puerto Rican	400	200	S	S
Russian	S	S	S	S
White	81,400	3,500	146,100	4,000
All Minnesotans	110,300	4,000	177,000	4,600

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table and graph. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information. “S” means the data were suppressed, due to too few survey respondents. For more on information on how disability is measured by the American Community Survey, see <http://www.census.gov/people/disability/methodology/acs.html>. People living in households and group quarters are included in these estimates.

Figure 17: Share of People With One or More Disabilities, By Age Group



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

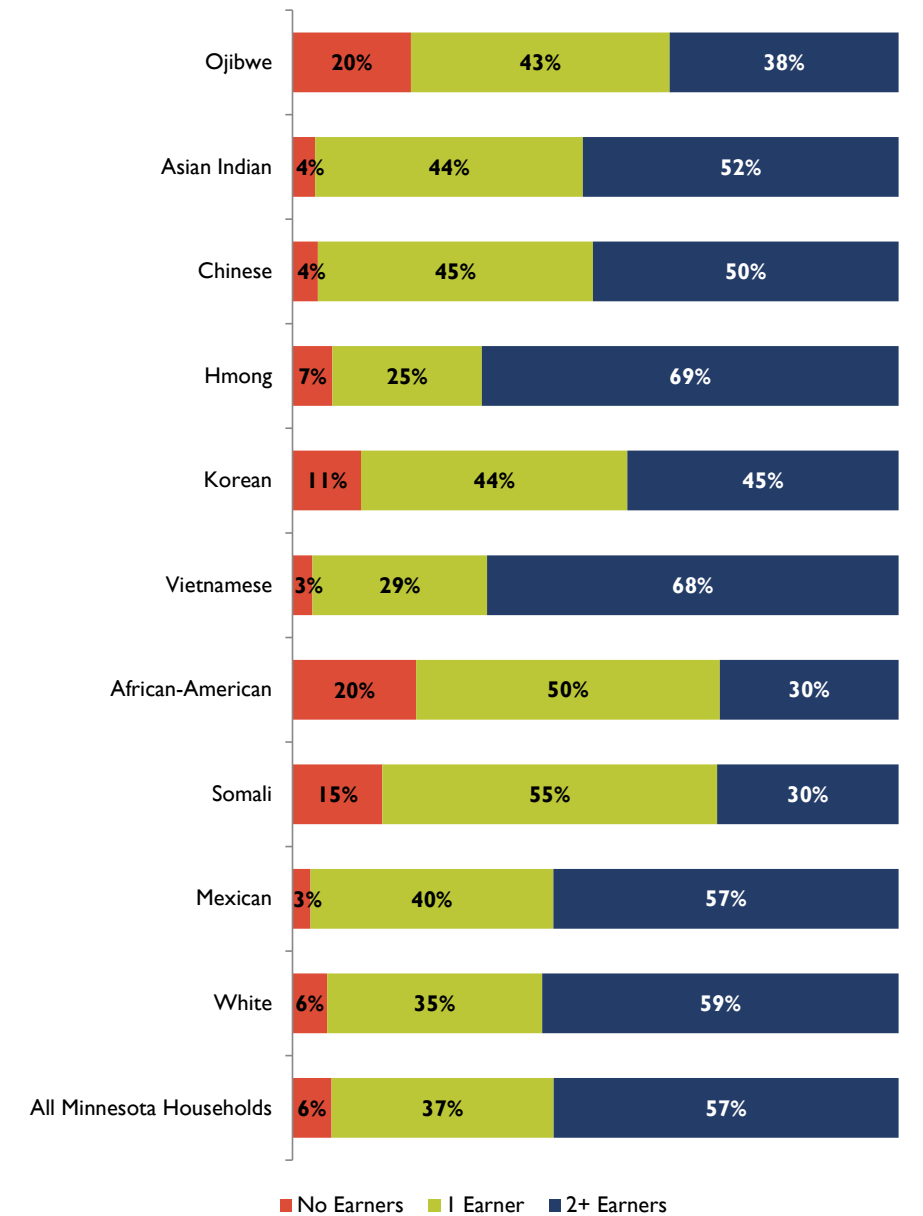
*These data examine households where the head of the household is under age 65, and tallies how many earners were present. “Earners” are those that report **any** wage, salary or business income in the past year, regardless of their current employment status. Households with two earners often have higher 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 may be adults such as 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.)*

Table 20: Households Headed By a Person Under Age 65, By Number of Earners in the Household

Cultural Group	Households With No Earners	Households With No Earners, Margin of Error (+/-)	Households With 1 Earner	Households With 1 Earner, Margin of Error (+/-)	Households With 2 or More Earners	Households With 2 or More Earners, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	S	S	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	2,100	500	4,600	800	4,100	700
Asian Indian	500	300	6,200	1,200	7,300	1,100
Chinese	300	200	3,700	800	4,200	700
Filipino	S	S	S	S	S	S
Hmong	900	500	3,300	800	9,100	1,000
Korean	700	400	2,600	800	2,700	700
Lao	S	S	S	S	S	S
Vietnamese	200	200	2,100	600	4,900	1,100
African-American	12,400	1,700	30,300	2,700	17,900	1,900
Ethiopian	S	S	S	S	S	S
Liberian	S	S	S	S	S	S
Somali	1,800	600	6,600	1,200	3,600	1,000
Mexican	1,200	500	16,500	2,100	23,400	1,900
Puerto Rican	S	S	S	S	S	S
Russian	S	S	S	S	S	S
White	80,000	3,200	497,000	6,600	823,500	5,500
All Minnesota Households	106,400	4,000	604,100	7,400	938,700	6,800

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table and graph. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information. "S" means the data were suppressed, due to too few survey respondents.

Figure 18: Share of Households Headed By a Person Under Age 65, By Number of Earners in the Household



Median Household Income

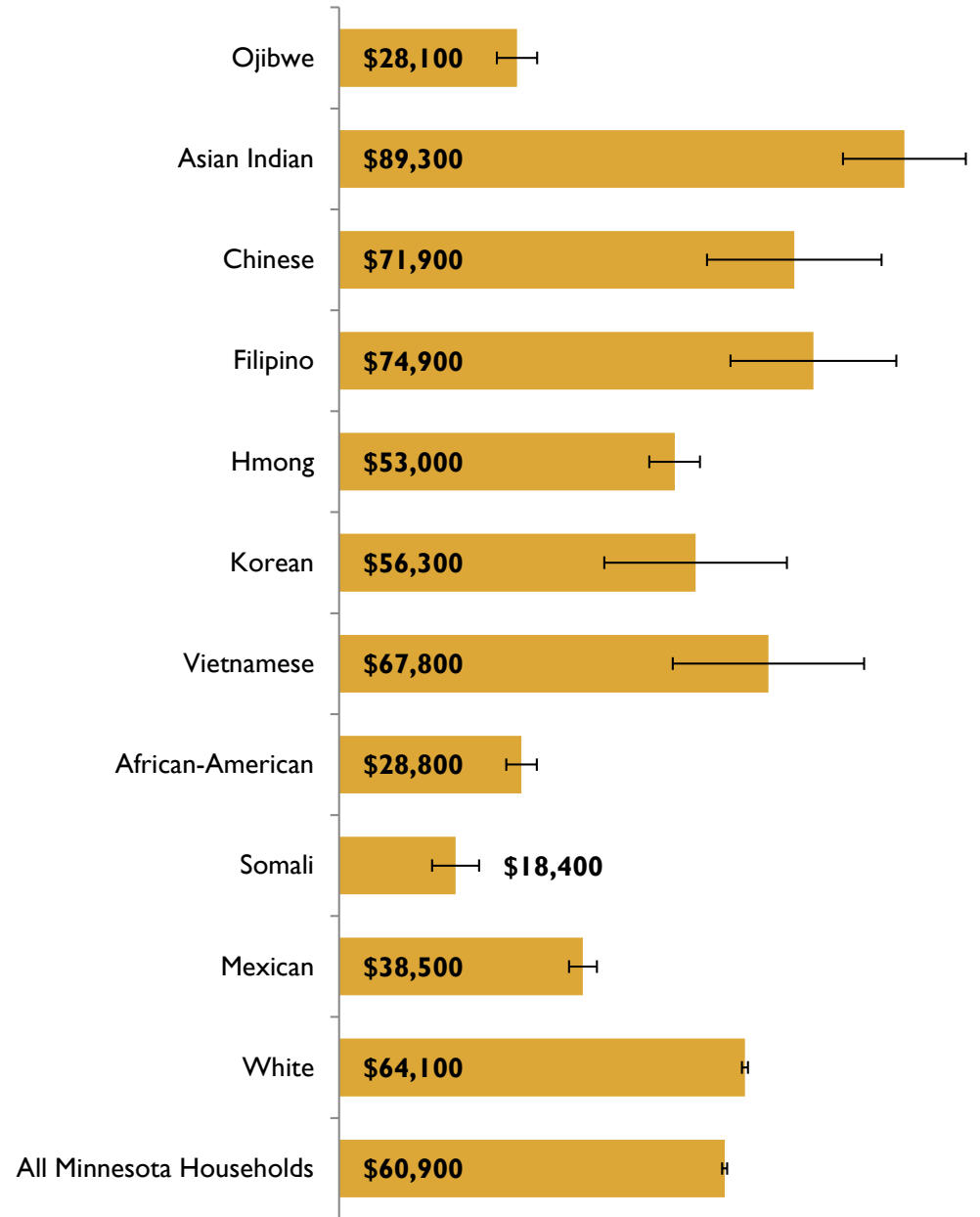
The median (midpoint) income of households indicates the resources available to the “typical” household of a group. Half of households earn more than the median, while half earn less. Unlike the poverty measure, median household income is not adjusted for household size. Therefore, a higher share of 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 \$18,000, followed by Ojibwe or African-American households (similarly situated at about \$28,000).

Table 21: Median Household Income (in 2014 dollars)

Cultural Group	Median Household Income	Median Household Income, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	S	S
Ojibwe	\$28,100	\$3,200
Asian Indian	\$89,300	\$9,700
Chinese	\$71,900	\$13,800
Filipino	\$74,900	\$13,100
Hmong	\$53,000	\$4,000
Korean	\$56,300	\$14,400
Lao	S	S
Vietnamese	\$67,800	\$15,100
African-American	\$28,800	\$2,400
Ethiopian	S	S
Liberian	S	S
Somali	\$18,400	\$3,700
Mexican	\$38,500	\$2,200
Puerto Rican	S	S
Russian	S	S
White	\$64,100	\$500
All Minnesota Households	\$60,900	\$400

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table and graph. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information. "S" means the data were suppressed, due to too few survey respondents.

Figure 19: Median Household Income (in 2014 dollars)



Households by Income Above and Below \$35,000 Annually

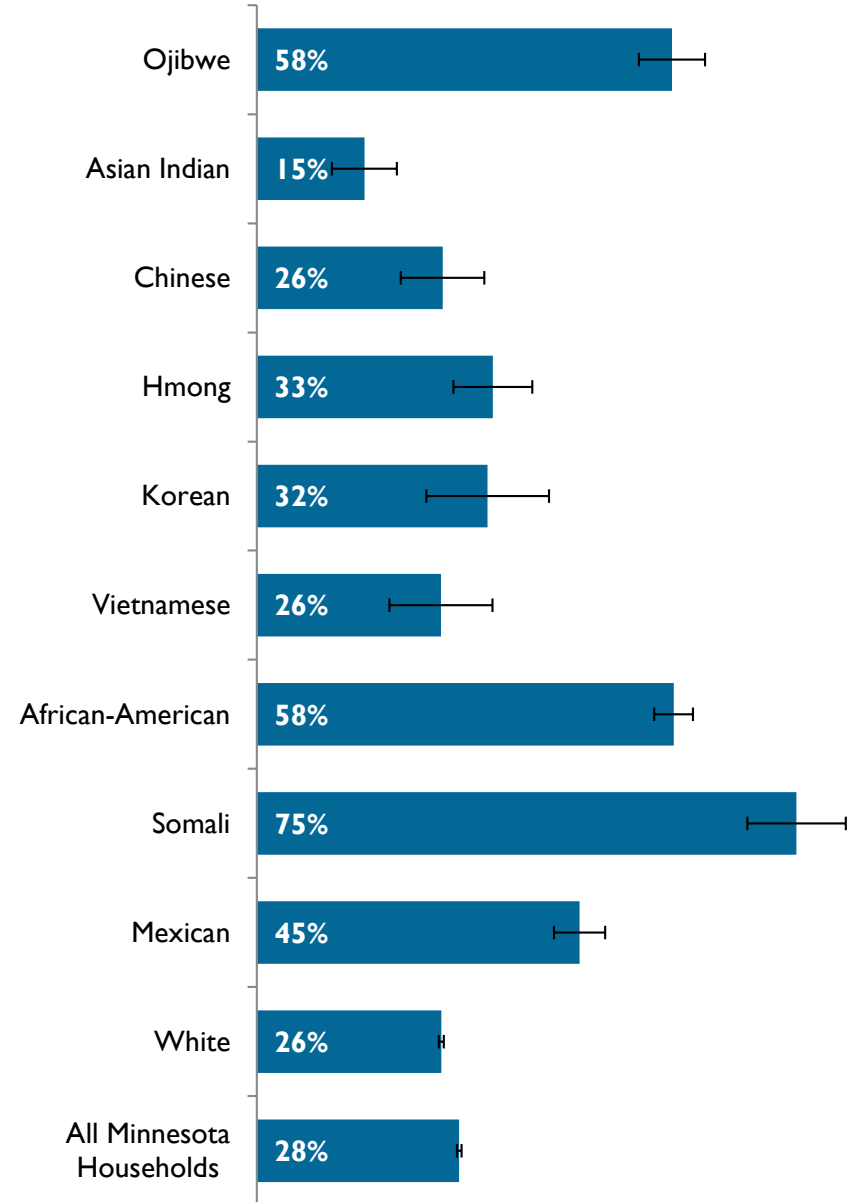
Household income indicates the pool of economic resources households have to meet their members' basic needs (excluding additional assets). Households earning less than \$35,000 annually have very limited income to apply to their household budget, especially in larger households. More than half of all Ojibwe, African-American, and Somali households have income below this \$35,000 threshold, as well as close to half of Mexican households.

Table 22: Households With Gross Annual Income Above and Below \$35,000 (in 2014 dollars)

Cultural Group	Households With Income Less Than \$35,000	Households With Income Less Than \$35,000, Margin of Error (+/-)	Households With Income of \$35,000 or More	Households With Income of \$35,000 or More, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	7,300	800	5,300	800
Asian Indian	2,200	700	12,600	1,400
Chinese	2,300	600	6,600	1,100
Filipino	S	S	S	S
Hmong	4,500	800	9,200	1,100
Korean	2,000	700	4,300	1,000
Lao	S	S	S	S
Vietnamese	2,100	700	6,000	1,100
African-American	38,300	2,600	28,000	2,300
Ethiopian	S	S	S	S
Liberian	S	S	S	S
Somali	10,100	1,600	3,400	1,100
Mexican	19,600	1,800	24,300	1,900
Puerto Rican	S	S	S	S
Russian	S	S	S	S
White	470,400	6,900	1,369,200	7,200
All Minnesota Households	591,600	6,700	1,518,100	7,800

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table and graph. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information. "S" means the data were suppressed, due to too few survey respondents.

Figure 20: Share of Households With Income Below \$35,000



People Living in Poverty and Near Poverty

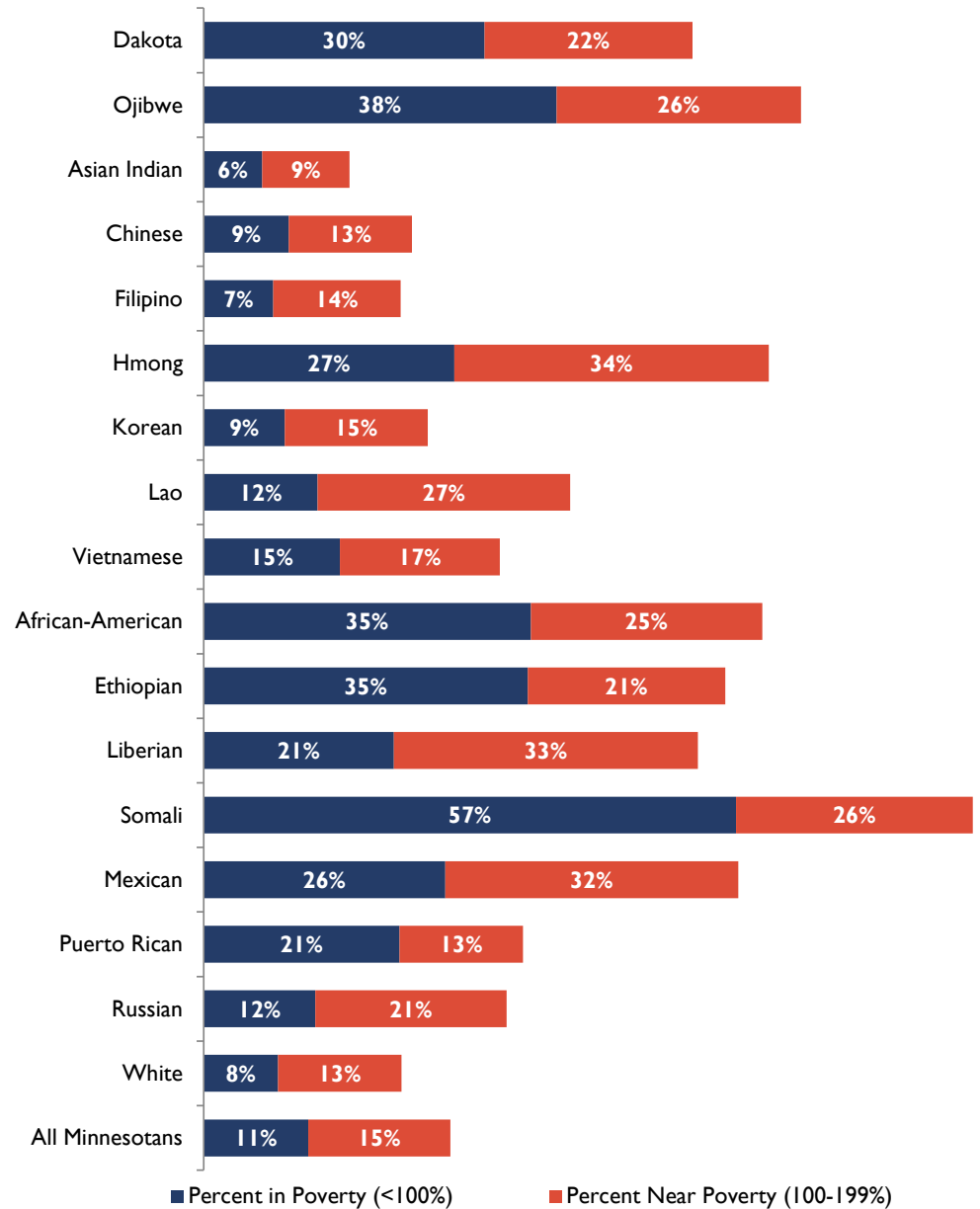
Minnesotans living below the poverty threshold often struggle to afford the cost of basic needs—food, clothing, shelter, transportation, and—in the case of families—child care. Their limited resources forces hard trade-offs—pay the rent or purchase groceries, forgo a meal to buy a child new shoes, settle for a substandard child care setting, decide not 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.

Table 23: People in Poverty and Near Poverty (100–199% of Poverty Threshold)

Cultural Group	Living in Poverty	Living in Poverty Margin of Error (+/-)	Near Poverty (100–199% Poverty)	Near Poverty Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	1,800	600	1,300	600
Ojibwe	12,200	1,500	8,400	1,100
Asian Indian	2,700	1,500	4,000	1,600
Chinese	2,600	700	3,700	1,100
Filipino	1,000	400	1,900	700
Hmong	17,700	3,000	22,300	3,400
Korean	1,900	600	3,400	1,000
Lao	1,500	600	3,300	1,200
Vietnamese	4,300	1,600	5,100	1,600
African-American	72,800	5,400	51,500	5,600
Ethiopian	5,900	2,500	3,600	1,300
Liberian	2,800	1,100	4,500	1,600
Somali	26,400	5,200	11,700	2,900
Mexican	47,100	4,400	57,200	5,200
Puerto Rican	2,600	1,000	1,600	900
Russian	1,200	700	2,000	1,200
White	346,800	11,600	578,300	13,500
All Minnesotans	594,400	16,900	809,000	18,600

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information. “S” means the data were suppressed, due to too few survey respondents. The federal poverty threshold in 2014 for a family with two parents and two children was about \$24,000 annually. Additional thresholds for different family sizes and compositions are available at: <https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/>

Figure 21: Share of People in Poverty and Near Poverty



Children Under Age 18 Living in Poverty

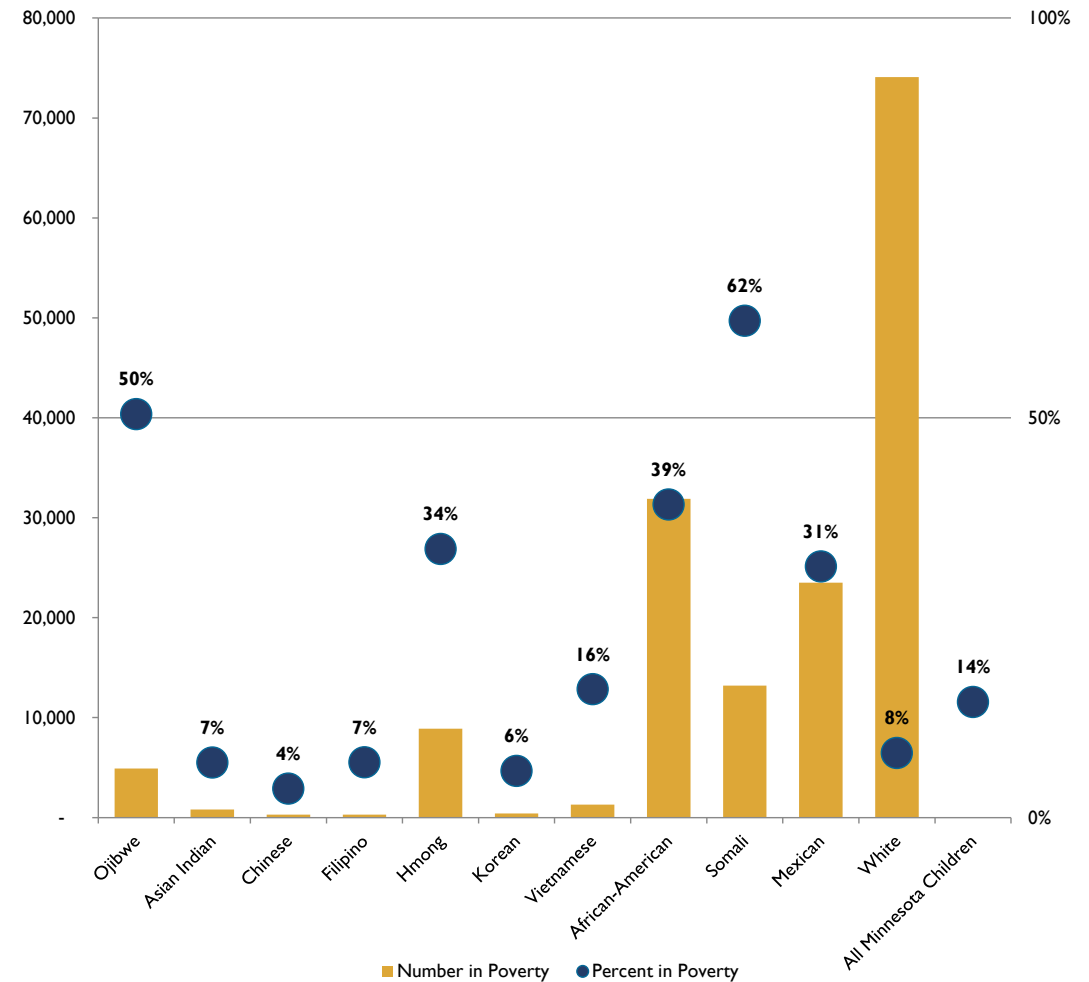
Children whose families live in poverty are more likely to experience hunger, homelessness, and poor physical and behavioral health. Compared to peers in higher-income homes, they are far more likely to struggle in school, and less likely to graduate high school, putting them at risk for continued economic 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.

Table 24: Children Under Age 18 Living in Poverty

Cultural Group	Living in Poverty	Living in Poverty, Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent Living in Poverty	Percent Living in Poverty, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	4,900	900	50%	7%
Asian Indian	800	600	7%	5%
Chinese	300	200	4%	2%
Filipino	300	200	7%	4%
Hmong	8,900	1,700	34%	6%
Korean	400	300	6%	4%
Lao	S	S	S	S
Vietnamese	1,300	700	16%	9%
African-American	31,900	3,700	39%	4%
Ethiopian	S	S	S	S
Liberian	S	S	S	S
Somali	13,200	3,000	62%	9%
Mexican	23,500	2,700	31%	3%
Puerto Rican	S	S	S	S
Russian	S	S	S	S
White	74,100	5,300	8%	1%
All Minnesota Children	183,300	9,000	14%	1%

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information. “S” means the data were suppressed, due to too few survey respondents. The federal poverty threshold in 2014 for a family with two parents and two children was about \$24,000 annually. Additional thresholds for different family sizes and compositions are available at: <https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/>.

Figure 22: Number and Percent of Children Under 18 Living in Poverty



Households by Presence of a Vehicle

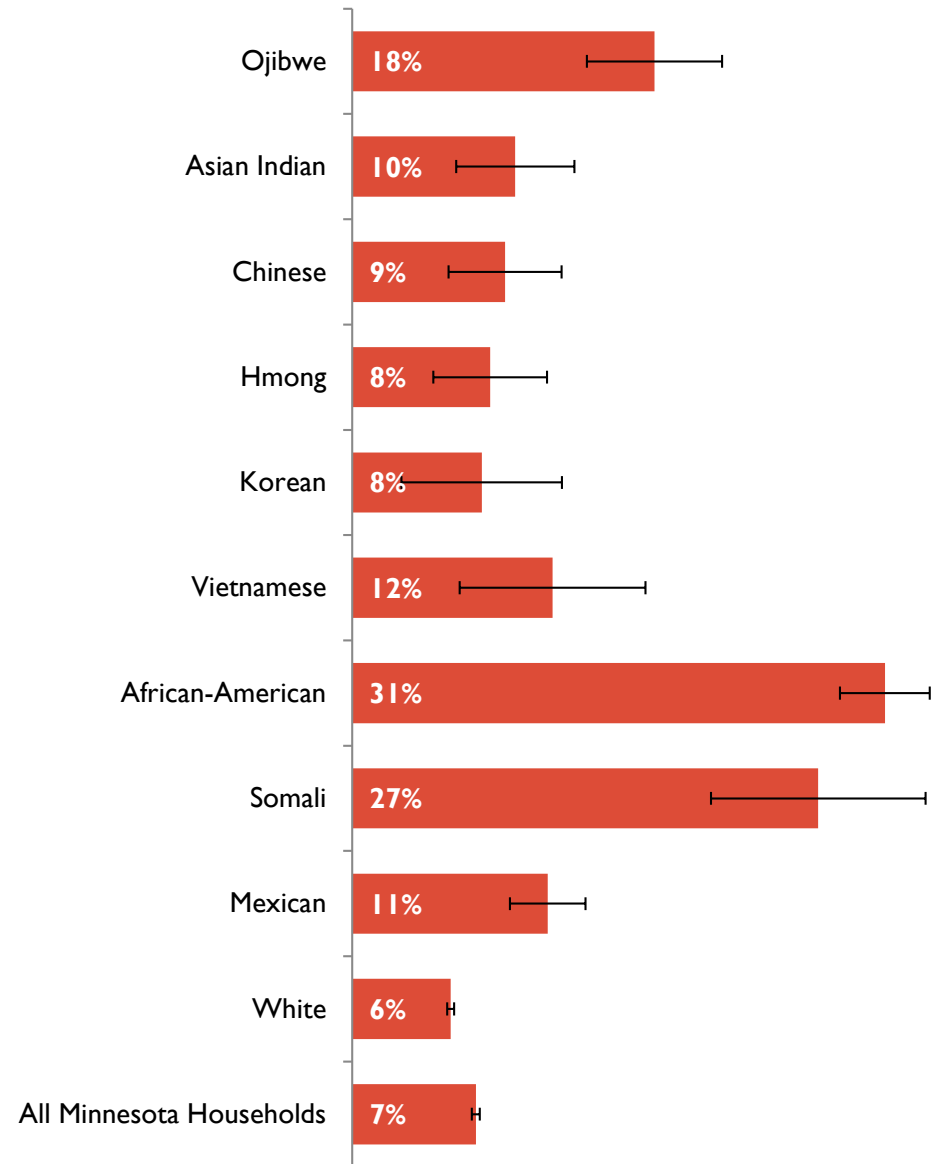
Owning a vehicle typically allows individuals to access jobs and services typically in less time than relying upon public transportation. A car can allow workers access to a greater radius of job possibilities, especially in places where public transportation is poor or nonexistent. However, households with a vehicle also take on all 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 27% 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, many households choose not to own a car, preferring instead to rely on public transit and to make other transportation arrangements.

Table 25: Households By Presence of a Vehicle

Cultural Group	Households Without a Vehicle	Households Without a Vehicle, Margin of Error (+/-)	Households With 1+ Vehicles	Households With 1+ Vehicles, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	2,200	500	10,400	1,100
Asian Indian	1,400	500	13,400	1,500
Chinese	800	300	8,100	1,200
Filipino	S	S	S	S
Hmong	1,100	500	12,600	1,100
Korean	500	300	5,800	1,200
Lao	S	S	S	S
Vietnamese	1,000	500	7,200	1,200
African-American	20,700	2,100	45,600	2,800
Ethiopian	S	S	S	S
Liberian	S	S	S	S
Somali	3,700	1,100	9,800	1,500
Mexican	5,000	1,000	38,900	2,000
Puerto Rican	S	S	S	S
Russian	S	S	S	S
White	106,200	3,700	1,733,400	6,700
All Minnesota Households	153,100	4,700	1,956,700	7,300

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table and graph. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information. "S" means the data were suppressed, due to too few survey respondents.

Figure 23: Share of Households Without a Vehicle



Households With Employed Worker(s) Ages 16+, By Presence of Vehicle(s)

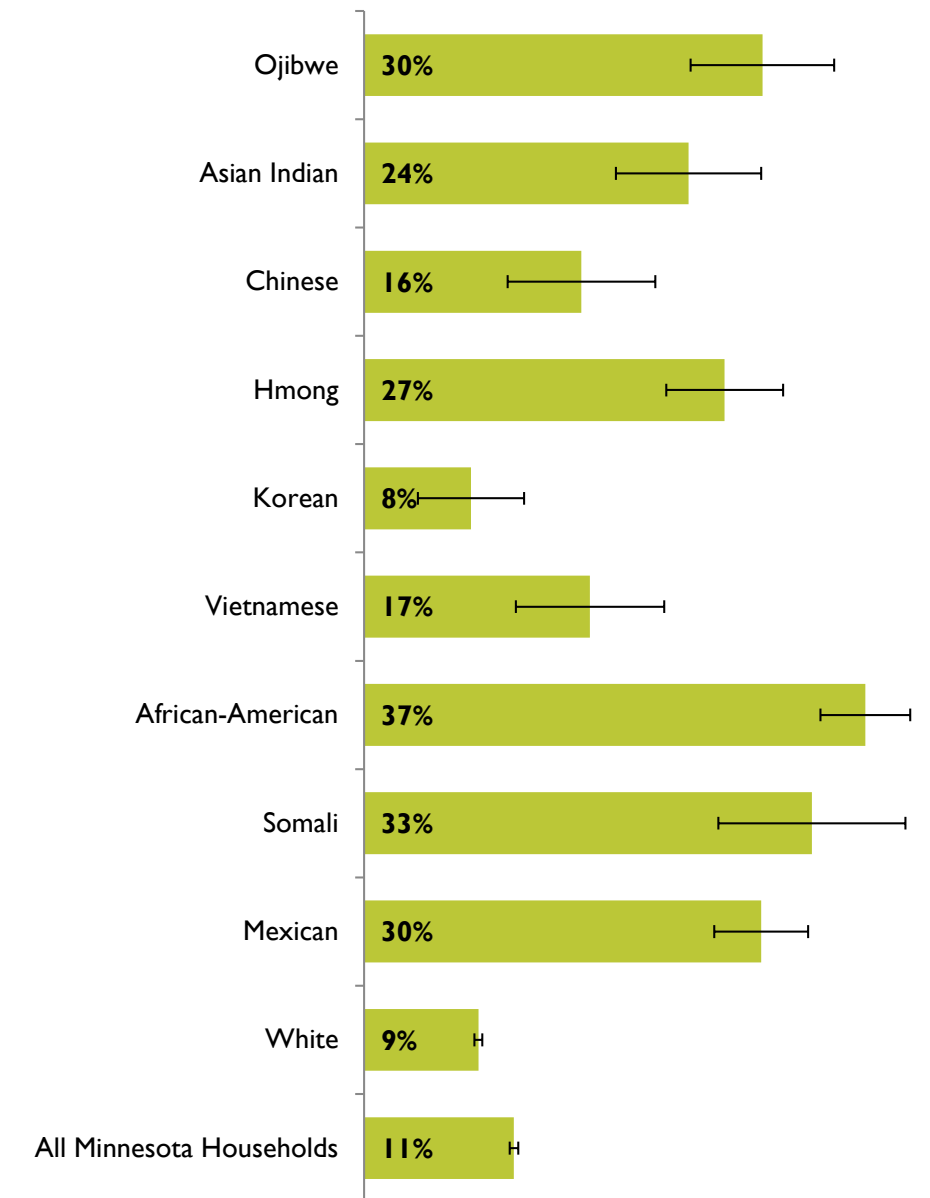
These data show the number of vehicles relative to the number of workers in a household. Workers without access to a vehicle may spend a greater portion of their day commuting, especially if they are parents who must stop at child care settings outside of work. Those without vehicles may be limited to jobs that are accessible by public transportation and may be further constrained by the schedules they can work. However, workers who commute without their own vehicle, whether by choice or by necessity, also serve to remove strain from our roadways, benefit the environment and may be lucky enough to experience a less stressful commute.

Table 26: Households by Ratio of Vehicles to Employed Workers Ages 16+

Cultural Group	Households With Fewer Vehicles Than Workers	Households With Fewer Vehicles Than Workers, Margin of Error (+/-)	Households With 1+ Vehicles Per Worker	Households With 1+ Vehicles Per Worker, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	2,700	500	6,400	900
Asian Indian	3,300	800	10,500	1,400
Chinese	1,300	500	6,500	1,100
Filipino	S	S	S	S
Hmong	3,400	600	9,200	1,100
Korean	400	200	5,100	1,100
Lao	S	S	S	S
Vietnamese	1,200	400	6,000	1,100
African-American	19,400	2,000	32,500	2,700
Ethiopian	S	S	S	S
Liberian	S	S	S	S
Somali	3,600	1,000	7,200	1,300
Mexican	12,000	1,400	28,600	2,100
Puerto Rican	S	S	S	S
Russian	S	S	S	S
White	122,700	4,200	1,315,800	7,700
All Minnesota Households	186,600	5,300	1,483,400	8,400

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table and graph. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information. "S" means the data were suppressed, due to too few survey respondents.

Figure 24: Share of Households Containing Fewer Vehicles Than Workers



Households by Owners and Renters (Tenure)

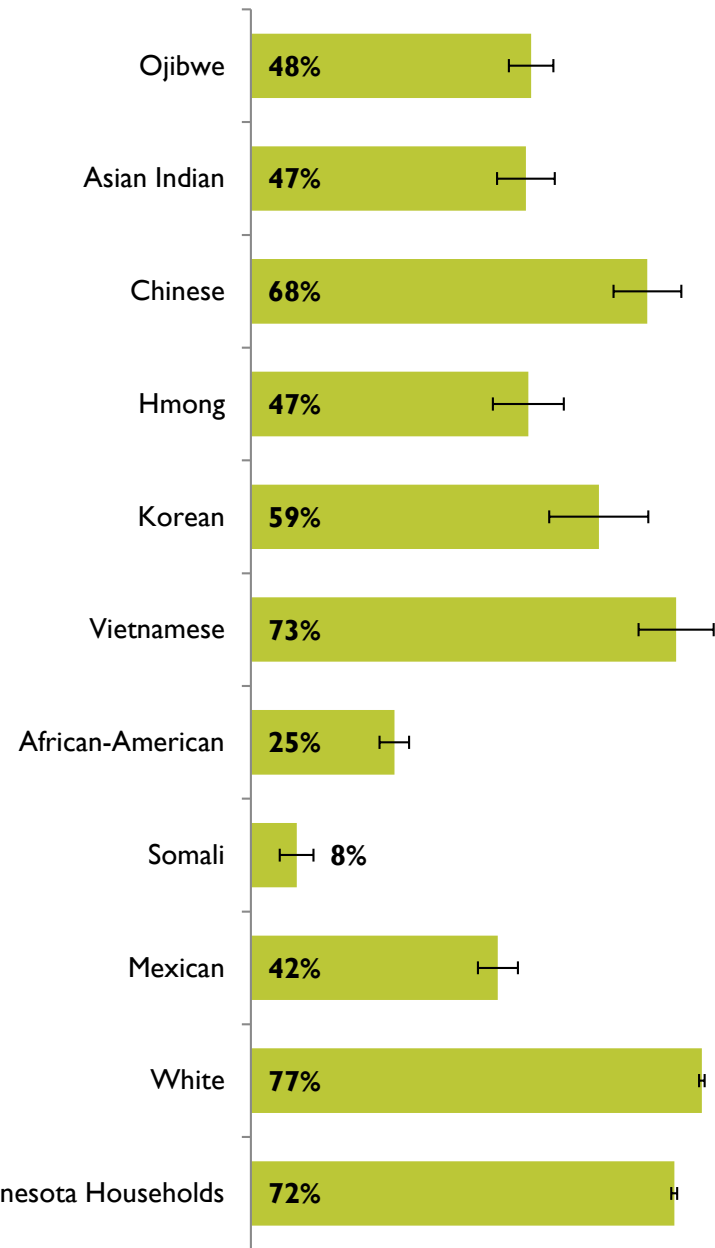
A house is often largest financial asset held by many households. Households who rent rather than own have no opportunity to accumulate economic value in their home, while most homeowners will realize advantages in the long-term as their home's value exceeds their investment. Many homeowners also pay 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.

Table 27: Households By Owner or Renter Status

Cultural Group	Householders Who Own Their Home	Householders Who Own Their Home, Margin of Error (+/-)	Householders Who Rent Their Home	Householders Who Rent Their Home, Margin of Error (+/-)
Dakota	S	S	S	S
Ojibwe	6,000	700	6,600	700
Asian Indian	7,000	1,000	7,900	1,100
Chinese	6,000	1,000	2,900	700
Filipino	S	S	S	S
Hmong	6,500	1,000	7,200	1,100
Korean	3,700	900	2,500	700
Lao	S	S	S	S
Vietnamese	5,900	1,100	2,200	600
African-American	16,200	1,800	50,000	3,200
Ethiopian	S	S	S	S
Liberian	S	S	S	S
Somali	1,100	400	12,400	1,800
Mexican	18,500	1,800	25,400	1,800
Puerto Rican	S	S	S	S
Russian	S	S	S	S
White	1,416,800	9,600	422,800	9,000
All Minnesota Households	1,525,600	12,100	584,100	9,700

Note: All data are approximate and contain error margins around them. Error margins for a 95% confidence interval are shown in the table and graph. Please consult the Data Supplement for additional information. "S" means the data were suppressed, due to too few survey respondents.

Figure 25: Share of Householders Who Own Their Home



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 illustrate stark and painful disparities in educational attainment, employment patterns, income and resources among our various state residents. We have sought to present data that would 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 caution readers from taking an overly simplistic view of the differences reported here. These widely disparate economic outcomes result in part from varying levels of opportunity, structural racism, and institutions and systems that have privileged some groups over others through generations and up to the present. These important social and historical contexts are very difficult to adequately capture in traditional population surveys.

Furthermore, 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. Census data cannot fully tell us about the strength of family ties, the resilience of individuals, the mentors and nonprofits and community and faith leaders who strengthen the community fabric, 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, among other things. However, individuals within these cultural communities can speak to these conditions, the very real economic challenges they face, and the solutions that would improve their economic security.

In sum, this report aims to provide a more nuanced understanding of the economic realities of our cultural groups to assist in designing more tailored efforts for all groups, and creating a stronger and more economically secure future for all Minnesotans.

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% confidence the range created by adding the error margin to the estimate contains the true value). Margins of error will 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 2010–2014. 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:

Ruggles, Steven; J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0 [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2010.

For Additional Information

For additional information, please contact the MN State Demographic Center at demography.helpline@state.mn.us. This report was prepared by Susan Brower and Andi Egbert of the MN State Demographic Center.

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), including those who identified as another race(s) as well.
2. **Ojibwe:** Contains all individuals in the dataset with the detailed race code of “Chippewa” (including those indicating “Ojibwe” or “Anishinaabe” that were recoded), including those who identified as another race(s) as well.
3. **Hmong:** Contains all individuals in the dataset with the detailed race code of “Hmong,” including those who identified as another race(s) as well. Includes all Hmong, regardless of birthplace.
4. **Asian Indian:** Contains all individuals in the dataset with the detailed race code of “Asian Indian,” including those who identified as another race(s) as well. Includes all Asian Indian, regardless of birthplace.
5. **Chinese:** Contains all individuals in the dataset with the detailed race code of “Chinese,” including those who identified as another race(s) as well. Includes all Chinese, regardless of birthplace.
6. **Vietnamese:** Contains all individuals in the dataset with the detailed race code of “Vietnamese,” including those who identified as another race(s) as well. Includes all Vietnamese, regardless of birthplace.
7. **Korean:** Contains all individuals in the dataset with the detailed race code of “Korean,” including those who identified as another race(s) as well. Includes all Korean, regardless of birthplace.
8. **Filipino:** Contains all individuals in the dataset with the detailed race code of “Filipino,” including those who identified as another race(s) as well. Includes all Filipino, regardless of birthplace.
9. **Lao:** Contains all individuals in the dataset with the detailed race code of “Laotian,” including those who identified as another race(s) as well. Includes all Lao, regardless of birthplace.
10. **African-American:** Contains individuals in the dataset with the general race code of “Black or African American,” including those who identified as another race(s) as well. However, also requires that individuals and their parents (in the case of children in the household) be U.S.-born. Further excludes those with ancestry codes of Somali, Ethiopian, and Liberian (in the case of U.S.-born children of these immigrants who are no longer living with their parents).
11. **Somali:** Contains individuals in the dataset with the general first or second ancestry code of “Somalian,” (including those recoded from “Somali”) and/or those that were born in Somalia and/or children living in the home whose parent(s) were born in Somalia or indicated their ancestry was Somali.
12. **Ethiopian:** Contains individuals in the dataset with the general first or second ancestry code of “Ethiopian,” and/or those that were born in Ethiopia and/or children living in the home whose parent(s) were born in Ethiopia or indicated their ancestry was Ethiopian.
13. **Liberian:** Contains individuals in the dataset with the general first or second ancestry code of “Liberian,” and/or those that were born in Liberia and/or children living in the home whose parent(s) were born in Liberia or indicated their ancestry was Liberian.
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,” who are foreign-born and identified as first ancestry code of “Russian.” Also includes any children living in the home of these identified Russian immigrants.
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) and individuals who selected another race in combination with White.
18. **All Minnesotans:** Contain all individuals in the data set, including the small numbers not contained in any of the 17 groups above.