

Data to Inform a Human Services Self-Service Social Needs Tool:

Summary of Key Informant Interviews and Secondary Data Analysis

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Key findings

In 2018, the Minnesota Department of Human Services adopted the Integrated Services Business model (ISBM), a new model of service delivery with the goal of providing all Minnesotans with access to an integrated, accessible, and person-centered human services system. To this end, DHS is developing a self-service portal and social needs tool (sometimes called a screening and referral tool) that will provide information on available services that are relevant to users' needs, cultural background, and location. To inform the development of the tool, DHS commissioned Wilder Research to gather primary data through key informant interviews, as well as secondary data from national, state, and local sources. The following are key findings and recommendations from this project.

Key informant interviews

Current sources of referrals

- **According to respondents, most people in their community come to their organization for referrals or obtain them by word of mouth.** Other commonly endorsed themes included other organizations and providers (i.e., not the one the respondent represented); navigation resources (such as referral phone lines); government and tribal offices; and case managers, social workers, and navigators.
- **Communities and cultural groups likely differ in where they seek referrals.** For example, reaching the Somali community may require building awareness and buy-in among Somali elders and mosques, while reaching veterans may require building awareness both at veteran-serving organizations and within online social networks. Similarly, culturally specific organizations also play a critical role in providing information to the cultural groups they serve.
- **Personalized information, one-on-one assistance, and collaboration among providers are key to the success of current sources of referrals.** Respondents noted that information tailored to the specific needs of clients can help ensure the client ultimately receives services, and that the familiarity and responsiveness that comes with one-on-one assistance helps ensure the complexity of a client's needs are addressed and eases the burden on the client, especially as users often look for services in times of crisis. Collaboration among service providers is helpful in ensuring that each organization is up-to-date on what services organizations provide.

- **Current referral sources can be complicated, burdensome, and out-of-date, and a central hub with comprehensive information is lacking.** Respondents expressed concern that current sources of referrals can be difficult to use, with individuals needing to contact several places and complete a lot of paperwork to get the information they need. Additionally, respondents noted the lack of a central hub of information, challenges related to maintaining the accuracy of information, and that current sources use complicated language and pose language and cultural barriers. Respondents also noted that, due to the complexity of the service system, clients are often unfamiliar with what services exist and how to access them.
- **Marginalized populations and populations with stigmatized identities or concerns are likely to experience more challenges and express more concerns related to the trustworthiness and usefulness of the tool.** Concerns may include whether the tool will provide culturally appropriate information in a culturally appropriate format; whether the user will be referred to a provider that will treat them respectfully; and whether the tool will protect the end user's privacy.

Needs and assets

- **Strong community relationships and resiliency were the most commonly identified community assets.** This included a strong sense of community, that community members take care of one another, self-advocacy, tenacity, and openness to trying new things to ensure their needs are met.
- **The needs most often cited as missing from the list already being considered by DHS included education and career-related needs and needs related to social support.**

Developing and promoting the tool

- **Respondents most commonly said that the tool could be made most useful by ensuring it is easy to use and offering the opportunity for one-on-one assistance if desired.** To make the tool easy to use, respondents suggested keeping the screening process short and limited to a few questions; making navigation intuitive; and focusing on visuals, while being concise with words. The importance of up-to-date information was also emphasized. Suggestions for providing one-on-one assistance included offering a call-in option or a chat function.

- **Minnesota’s communities have unique characteristics and will need to access the tool in different ways.** Respondents emphasized the importance of ensuring the tool’s accessibility and usefulness for people from all backgrounds. This included providing the tool in multiple languages and multiple formats to alleviate obstacles related to language, literacy and digital literacy levels, device and internet access, and vision and hearing impairment.
- **To build awareness of the tool and encourage its use, respondents most frequently suggested engaging providers and conducting targeted outreach to desired communities.** Respondents emphasized that providers will likely use the tool while navigating services for clients, and that they may play a critical role in promoting the tool. In terms of outreach, respondents suggested conducting outreach activities tailored to specific communities, such as reaching out to communities through their primary language, partnering with cultural organizations, and using images and words that are reflective of their culture in marketing materials.

Secondary data analysis

As noted in the key informant interview key findings, one clear lesson from the secondary data analysis is that counties differ in their strengths, needs, and demographic composition. Secondary data are included here and throughout the report either at the county level or county group level, based on how the data was available.

Needs and assets by county

- Counties with **high levels of need/low levels of assets**¹ across four or more topics include Aitkin, Beltrami, Cass, Clearwater, Mahnommen, Mille Lacs, Pine, and Ramsey counties.
- Counties with **low levels of need/high levels of assets**² across four or more topics include Anoka, Big Stone, Carver, Chisago, Dodge, Lac qui Parle, Murray, Red Lake, Rock, Scott, Sherburne, Washington, Wright, and Yellow Medicine counties.
- **Population change projections** for 2030 vary widely across counties, with some projected to experience significant growth and others projected to experience significant declines. Most fall within -5% and 5% (N=59).
- **Unemployment rates** for most counties fall within the range of 5% to 7% (N=59).
- Regional **homelessness rates** range widely, with most counties reporting rates of 6-10 people per 10,000 (N=57).

¹ Includes counties that have four of more categories in the highest 10% for measures of need (e.g., energy burden) or lowest 10% for measures of assets (e.g., child care slots).

² Includes counties that have four of more categories in the highest 10% for measures of assets or lowest 10% for measures of need.

- The percentages of students reporting **anxiety symptoms** fall within 23% and 30% for most counties (N=63).
- The percentages of students reporting **depressive symptoms** fall within 20% and 25% for most counties (N=57).
- Most counties have **energy burden** rates of 3-5% (N=65).
- The percentages of students **eligible for free/reduced price lunch** range widely, with most counties falling between 30% and 45% (N=53).
- The percentages of **housing cost-burdened households** for most counties range from 21% to 27% (N=56).
- **Poverty rates** by county range widely, with most falling between 8% and 13% (N=59).
- Most counties report **food insecurity** rates ranging from 8% to 10% (N=60).
- Only three counties have 100 or more **child care slots** per 100 infants, toddlers, or preschoolers, and most counties have under 75 slots (N=50).

Needs and assets by county group

- The percentages of households served by **wireline broadband service** with speeds of at least 25 Mbps for downloading and 3 Mbps for uploading by county range widely, with most counties falling within 70% and 95% (N=56).
- The percentages of households that **receive SNAP benefits** fall between 5% and 9% for most groups (N=16).
- The percentages of households that **report income lower than the eligibility limit for SNAP benefits but do not report receiving benefits** range from 11% to 18% for most groups (N=15).
- The percentages of the population that reports having **no health insurance** range between 3% and 4% for most groups (N=16).
- The percentages of households that report **not having a car available** range from 4% to 6% for most groups (N=20).
- The percentages of the population with **at least some college credit** range widely, with most groups ranging from 61% to 70% (N=13).
- **Median personal income** ranges from \$26,000 and \$35,000 for most groups (N=13).

Demographics by county group

- The percentages of the population **65 years of age or older** range from 14% to 20% for most groups (N=15).
- The percentages of the population with **any type of disability** fall between 10% and 14% for most groups (N=15).
- The **BIPOC population** of most county groups ranges from 9% to 19% (N=14).
- The **veteran population** of most county groups ranges from 5% to 6% (N=13).
- For most groups, the percentages of the population that **speaks English less than “very well”** fall between 1% and 4% (N=16).
- The percentages of **households that include children** fall between 57% and 63% of all households for most groups (N=14).
- The percentages of **households that consist of non-family households** range from 1% to 2% for county groups (N=16).

Recommendations

The results of the key informant interviews made clear a desire for a referral hub that provides comprehensive, up-to-date information. Also clear were the benefits of in-person referrals, as they can address the complexity of an individual's or family's needs and alleviate the burden clients often experience as they seek referrals. The following recommendations, based on the key informant interview results and the secondary data analysis, are designed to help ensure the tool meets the needs of prospective end users. As many of the recommendations reflect the opinion of 40 key informants, the final recommendation is for a survey of end users to expand upon the information presented here.

- **Focus on building buy-in and generating awareness about the tool among the people and organizations valued by prospective end users, which will differ by culture.** For people to be referred to the tool, the individuals and organizations they trust need to be aware of the tool and view it as useful, as these people and entities are likely the largest source of referrals. Ensuring that specific cultural communities are aware of the tool means understanding who those cultural communities specifically go to for advice and building awareness and buy-in among those individuals and organizations.
- **Consider that people are in a period of stress or crisis when seeking referrals.** Respondents noted that people are generally in a period of heightened stress when seeking a referral, with complex needs, and possibly a desire for emotional support and feeling understood. An online tool may be most successful if it addresses, not only the need the person is seeking a referral for, but the related feelings and concerns they are having in that moment. The tool must also be easy to use, so as not to increase feelings of stress or hopelessness (see next bullet). Having an option for one-to-one interaction with someone who can help navigate the referrals is another way to help ensure that people get the support they need.
- **Make the tool accessible and easy to use.** Some people need specific accessibility options in place such as braille, a screen reader and material that can be read by a screen reader, and translated materials or an interpreter to obtain information. All individuals will likely benefit from a tool that is intuitive to use; has simple, easy to understand language; has visual cues, as well as words; and provides comprehensive, up-to-date information on a range of needs and referral sources relevant to the user's situation.

- **Make decisions about privacy, trust-building, and content from the perspective of marginalized populations.** As marginalized populations are likely to have the most concerns about privacy and the trustworthiness of the tool, decisions that meet their needs are likely to meet the needs of others as well. Similarly, the detail and content needed so people from marginalized populations can determine if a referral is appropriate for them is likely to be beneficial for all end users in their decision-making. In addition, due to historical and current systemic oppression, marginalized communities are disproportionately affected by poverty, health issues, and other major concerns, yet have the fewest culturally specific resources. Thus, these populations could potentially especially benefit from the tool if it meets their needs well. To the extent that not all organizations are appropriate for people from all cultures, some respondents recommended designating organizations that are culturally effective and supportive for specific groups as “safe” for the given group.
- **Engage other organizations in the process of developing, promoting, and implementing the tool.** Other organizations can help with the following: shaping the tool so it meets the needs of staff and clients; ensuring the information within the tool is up-to-date; promoting the tool’s use; and making sure the tool is capitalizing on, rather than duplicating, existing resources. Key informants particularly emphasized the importance of encouraging buy-in among providers, to ensure they promote the tool to their clients.
- **Focus on community strengths and assets, as well as needs.** In the key informant interviews, communities were identified as having multiple strengths including having resilient members who are committed to their own and other’s well-being. In the secondary data, counties and county groups differed in their needs and assets. Approaching a community from the perspective of its assets helps ensure the tool offers all the resources a community has available, is designed in a way that is respectful of the people it serves, and most effectively helps community members further strengthen themselves and each other.
- **Collect feedback from end users to better understand the strength and frequency of their needs, strengths, and preferences related to development and implementation of the tool.** Several respondents also emphasized the importance of collecting input from potential end users. A survey will allow DHS to confirm and expand on the information collected through key informant interviews and secondary data analysis. It will give potential end users their own voice in determining how best to shape the tool to meet their needs.

Introduction

Background

Minnesota human services agencies are working toward a new model of service delivery, with the goal of providing all Minnesotans with equitable access to person-centered human services. The Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS) and partners are working together to redesign human services, creating an experience that is easy to navigate, uses the technology people are accustomed to in their daily lives, and meets them where they are. This vision, which is called “integrated service delivery,” requires a major change from how things work today.

Because of how human services are set up now, it’s hard for people to learn about all the options available to them and make decisions on what to do in order to meet their needs. It can be difficult to learn about how programs and services are structured, and what the rules and requirements are, even while someone may already be receiving services. It’s often unclear how to communicate, and who should be contacted for what. These are just some of the difficulties of the human services system, and they are real barriers that people face to receiving services. These barriers create frustration, trauma, and stigma. The way the system operates discourages people from using it, and that means our communities end up missing opportunities and not getting the services they need.

The vision for integrated service delivery includes giving families the power to focus on goals, helping to prioritize and address immediate needs, and providing information for them to consider, as well as programs and services that might be a fit for them. Programs and services will be coordinated across their community, county, tribal nation, and state. People will be able to choose supports and services that fit their lives--their wants, needs, and goals. Coordinating services should be the same whether the person or family is talking to staff face to face, over the phone or internet, or using an electronic device, such as a computer, a kiosk, or a cell phone. Interactions should be available on a spectrum, from low-touch, or mostly self-service, to high-touch with direct assistance from staff. In this way, people and families will be able to select what works best for them.

To this end, DHS is developing a self-service portal and social needs tool (sometimes called a screening and referral tool) that will provide information on available services that are relevant to users’ needs, cultural background, and location. The aim is to provide a “no wrong door” approach, with new self-service options. These options will be accessible and written in plain language. They will empower people to control their information and how they communicate through technology that they already use and expect in their everyday lives (such as the web and mobile phones). For the social needs tool, the emphasis is on

what people identify as their unmet needs based on social determinants of health, rather than specific program language.

DHS is engaging with people they serve and a large network of partners and stakeholders in this work, using human-centered design to guide research, analysis, and engagement. To inform the development of the digital tool, DHS commissioned Wilder Research to gather primary data from key informants and community members, as well as secondary data from national, state, and local sources. This report highlights the findings from the key informant interviews and secondary data analysis.

Methodology

Key informant interviews

To better understand the experiences and preferences of various communities and individuals navigating the process of finding services, Wilder Research conducted key informant interviews. Respondents were asked about current and suggested sources of information used to find services, the challenges often encountered when trying to find services, community assets and needs, how the tool could be designed and released to maximize its usefulness, and how to build awareness of the tool.

Sample and interview procedure

Wilder Research and DHS each developed a list of individuals and organizations to include in the sample. These respondents were chosen based on their ability to speak to the needs and experiences of a certain community, and mostly consisted of staff that work at community-based organizations and tribal agencies.

For the list of respondents compiled by DHS, a subgroup of the DHS project team volunteered to identify respondents. They began by identifying criteria for different demographic representation to ensure a wide variety of perspectives would be included. These criteria included regions of the state (i.e., Northeast, Northwest, West Central, Central, Southeast, and Southwest Minnesota and the Twin Cities), service type (i.e., disabilities, mental health, food insecurity, housing, education, employment, economic development, and health), population type (i.e., African American, American Indian, Asian and Pacific Islander, Latinos, LGBT+, children, youth, older adults, and veterans), and American Indian communities (i.e., federally recognized/enrolled tribal members, tribal nations, urban American Indians, and descendants of enrolled tribal members). These criteria reflect existing research done by the DHS team for the tool. Following agreement on the criteria, the DHS Community Relations team provided a statewide list

they manage of organizations that serve these demographic populations, and the team selected a number of options that reflected the criteria.

For the list of respondents compiled by Wilder Research, the team began by conducting a scan of organizations across the state that serve particular communities or otherwise have familiarity with particular communities. We also solicited suggestions from other Wilder staff members. The team worked together to refine the list to ensure adequate representation from all regions of the state (i.e., Northeast, Northwest, West Central, Central, Southeast, and Southwest Minnesota and the Twin Cities), various demographic and cultural communities (i.e., Black and African American [including Somali], American Indian, Asian American [including Hmong and Karen], Latinx, LGBT+, low income, refugees and immigrants, veterans, individuals with disabilities, youth, and older adults), and various service types (i.e., disabilities, mental health, substance use, food insecurity, housing, education, child welfare and foster care, and employment). In addition, the Wilder team used their existing social network to identify three respondents as potential end users, defined as an individual who has had experience looking for services.

For the respondents selected by DHS, a DHS staff person notified them that Wilder Research would be contacting them to schedule the interview. For the respondents selected by Wilder, a Wilder staff person made the initial contact. At the end of each interview, respondents were asked for their suggestions of other people to interview. Some of these suggestions were added to the sample, based on the communities they could likely speak to. Wilder continued to contact respondents until a total of 40 interviews were completed.

Interviews took about an hour to complete, and respondents were offered a \$25 Walmart gift card to thank them for their time. In one instance, a respondent who lived in an area without a Walmart was sent a U.S. Bank gift card.

Respondents were given the option of two confidentiality levels: report in aggregate only, such that no quotes or examples would be used, or allowing the use of de-identified responses, such as quotes or examples, to be used. Respondents' desired level of confidentiality was adhered to in the selection and presentation of information and quotations used to illustrate themes.

To analyze the interviews, researchers created a codebook using an open-coding method and coded the interviews in Atlas.ti, a qualitative analysis software program.

Respondents

To ensure the information collected represented the opinions and experiences of people from diverse backgrounds, respondents were asked for their own demographic

information, as well as which group and communities they were able to provide information about.

Respondents were primarily older (average age = 62, range = 30-74) and women (73%). In terms of race and ethnicity, respondents most commonly identified as White (70%), Asian or Asian American (8%), or Black or African American (8%). Twenty percent identified as having a disability, 3% as LGBT+, and 8% as veterans. Respondents most frequently reported attaining a graduate/professional degree, followed by a four year/bachelor's degree. Additional demographic information is in the Appendix.

Respondents reported being able to speak to a variety of groups and communities, including those with specific needs (i.e., needs related to homelessness or housing, mental health, substance use, and employment), and of varying age groups (i.e., older adults, youth); race, ethnicity, and cultural backgrounds (i.e., BIPOC, East African Somali, American Indian community/tribes, multiracial, African American/Black, Kurdish, Latinx, Hmong, West African, Asian Indian, Asian/Asian American, South Asian, Pacific Islander, Russian/Ukrainian, Karen); and family types (i.e., families, unaccompanied youth, families with young children, single adults, new/expecting parents, single parent households). Respondents also said they had knowledge about other groups, including veterans, LGBT+ individuals, the disability community, people with low incomes, people who are HIV-positive, caregivers, communities that speak another language other than English, refugees/immigrants/asylum seekers, people involved with the child welfare/adoption/foster care system, and people with prior/current criminal justice system involvement.

Respondents represented communities across the state, covering the Twin Cities metro area, Northeast Minnesota, Northwest Minnesota, Central Minnesota, Southwest Minnesota, and Southeast Minnesota.

Secondary data analysis

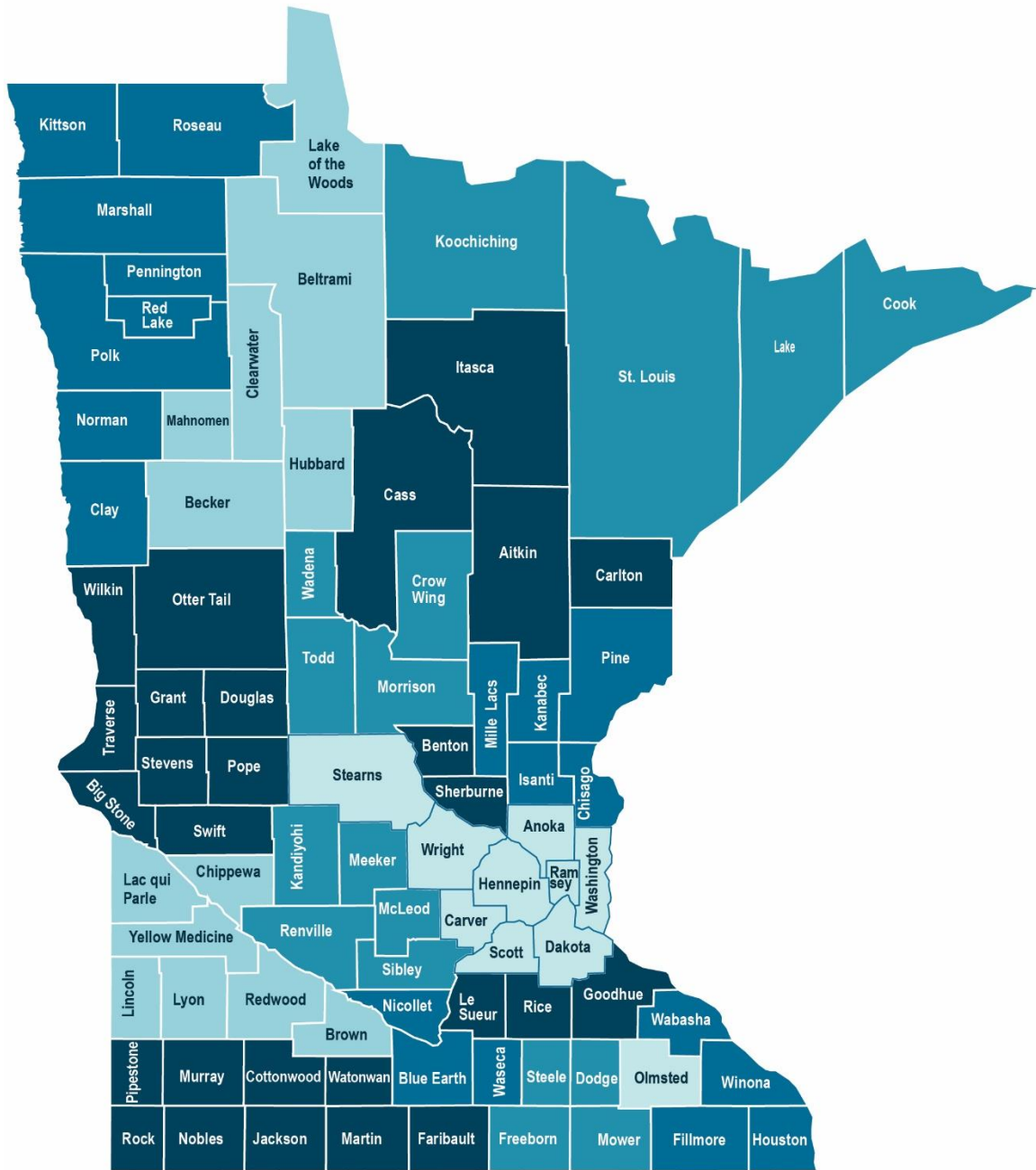
Sources

To compile this report, Wilder Research gathered secondary data from a variety of sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), public Wilder Research reports, federal agencies, state agencies, and other organizations. Data included in this report span the years of 2007 through 2020, and the most recently available data as of October 2020 for all sources is presented. Some additional analysis was conducted on some ACS data. The Appendix includes a list of data sources and tables, along with any available information regarding the frequency or anticipated release dates of data updates.

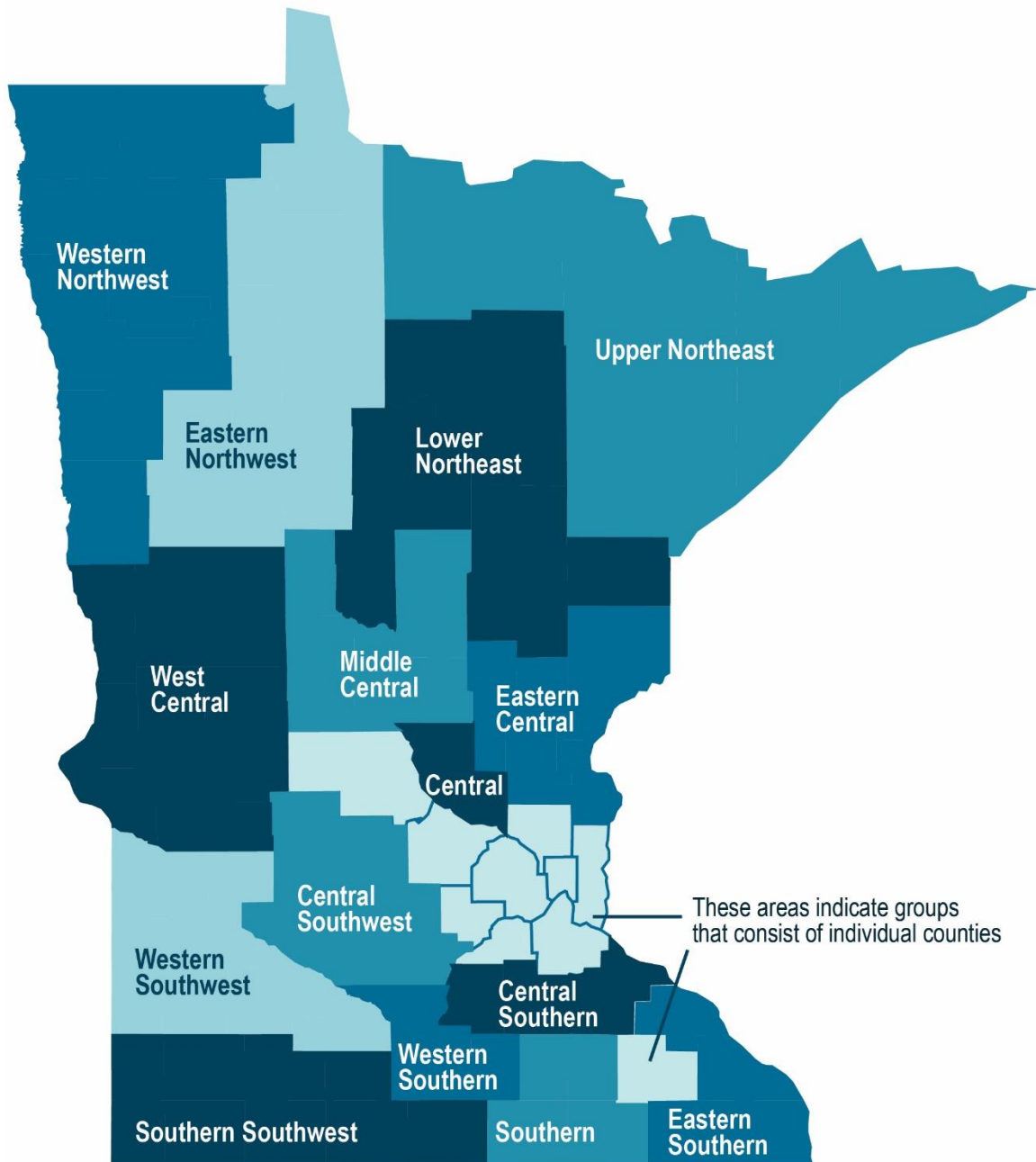
Geography

Depending on the data available and the sample size, information is provided by county, by groups of counties, by regions, by tribal nations, and/or for the state. For American Community Survey (ACS) data, the number of respondents is often too small to present data by all counties. In these instances, data are combined across counties to form “county groups.” The following maps detail Minnesota counties, county groups, and tribal nations.

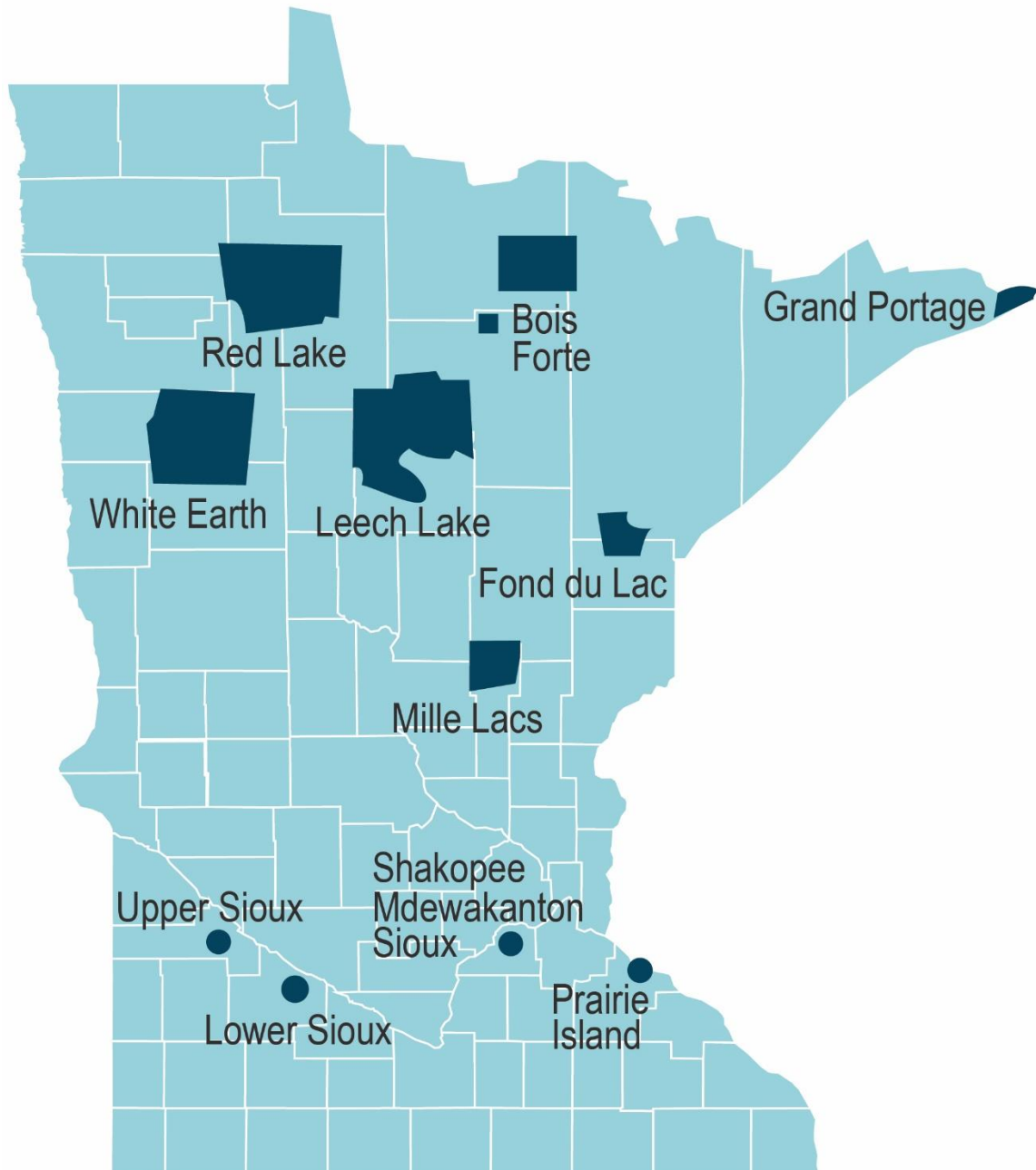
1. Map of Minnesota counties



2. Map of Minnesota county groups



3. Map of tribal nations that share geography with Minnesota



Key informant interview results

At the beginning of the interview, respondents were asked to identify the communities and cultural groups they could speak to, including ones defined by race, ethnicity, tribal affiliation, gender identity, sexual orientation, socio-economic status, disability, and geography. These communities and groups could be ones that the respondent's organization serves or ones that the respondent has familiarity with through other experiences, such as their personal identity, their personal life, or previous positions. These groups and communities will be hereafter referred to as a respondent's "community."

Themes were defined as ideas, experiences, and opinions expressed by four or more respondents. However, only the themes most commonly reported by respondents are presented. Because the interview consisted primarily of open-ended questions, no conclusions can be drawn about the beliefs or experiences of people who did not respond within a theme. For example, if five respondents described how clients often rely on word of mouth to receive information related to services, the other 35 respondents may disagree, or they may agree and just not have thought of that answer at the time. Additionally, some responses about the needs, experiences, or preferences of specific communities only shared by one respondent are reported to ensure culturally specific information is captured. These instances are noted throughout the report.

Referrals

Current sources of referrals

Respondents were asked where people in their community currently go to find information about available services. The most common themes were:

- **The respondent's own organization.** Respondents said that people in their community typically go to the organization the respondent works in to get information on options available to meet their needs. Some respondents also reported keeping a list of resources they have used in the past and had good experiences with to help inform their referrals.

Our organization has a program called [redacted]... It is the front door to our organization... And what we try to market in the communities is that you don't need to know [the name of the service]... And whether we offer [the service] or whether we don't offer it, we're going to help that person find resources.

- **Word of mouth.** Respondents also described community members getting information from each other regarding where to go for help. Referrals from other community members were described by some respondents as particularly important for specific demographic groups, including BIPOC individuals and veterans (each reported by one respondent). Some noted that this dynamic looks different depending on the community. For example, one respondent noted that Karen individuals may be more likely to rely on their church community, one respondent noted that Somali individuals may be more likely to seek advice from elders, and one respondent noted that Hmong individuals may be more likely to rely on their family or clan. In addition, veterans may rely more heavily on their social media networks, as noted by one respondent.

Word of mouth... We hear it over and over again, "My friend told me to call [redacted]." I just heard that this morning from our receptionist about how many people she's talking to that said, "Yeah, one of my friends told me to call [redacted]. I have never used a [redacted] before." And they said, "Call their number and they'll help you."

Several respondents also identified other sources, including:

- **Other organizations and providers (e.g., shelters, food shelves, Veterans Affairs).** Some respondents identified other organizations, besides their own, from which their community seeks resources, including shelters, food shelves, and the Veteran's Administration. Respondents noted that different demographic groups may lean on different organizations. For example, one respondent shared that youth may rely on their school to provide information, and others shared that older individuals may go to organizations that specialize in serving older adults. One respondent noted that individuals born outside the U.S. may use the consulate relevant to their birth country. In addition, culturally specific organizations, including faith-based organizations, provide an important resource for people of the given culture.
- **Navigation resources.** These included 211, the Senior Linkage Line, the Disability Services Line, the Veterans Line, the Youth Services Network app, and printed or online resource guides.
- **County, tribal, and other government offices.**
- **Case managers, social workers, and navigators.**

Some respondents noted that certain communities have to consider whether a specific source is able to provide information in a specific way. For example, individuals who can't speak and/or read in English require interpreters/translated information, and individuals with disabilities have different accessibility needs (e.g., braille, closed captioning, screen reader compatibility).

Respondents were also asked what resources they suggest to community members who are in need of a referral. Similar to the themes described previously, respondents recommended their own organization, a government or tribal office, an organization or provider that addresses a specific need (e.g., a mental health clinic for a mental health need), or a navigation resource (e.g., 211 or the Senior Linkage Line).

What works well with current sources of information?

Respondents were asked what works well about the current sources of information they identified. The most common themes included:

- **The source provides one-on-one assistance.** Respondents described a variety of benefits related to one-on-one assistance, in which a staff person talks directly with a client, generally in-person or over the phone. These benefits included ensuring the complexity of a client’s needs is addressed; building rapport; developing familiarity with a client’s situation; easing the burden on the client, especially as users often look for services in times of crisis and are experiencing high levels of stress; and that this method doesn’t require internet and device access or digital literacy.

People get so overwhelmed, and when they're in the middle of a crisis, they absolutely don't know where to turn... They really want to be able to talk to somebody.

Over time, [the social worker] learns a lot about the individual, [and] they're able to build trust. So more information can be shared about the individual's circumstances and needs.

- **Collaboration among providers.** Respondents described how this dynamic can build providers’ familiarity with available services, and that these strong relationships make it easier to stay up-to-date and share information about services.

We often say that, because we are so isolated and distant as a community, that we collaborate by necessity. There's a real tradition of that... [There are] monthly meetings with people announcing available services, needs, programs, services.

Additional themes included:

- **The source’s accessibility.** For sources that rely on the internet or other types of technology (e.g., apps, websites), this was often related to how the source was easy to use or available on any day or at any time. Accessibility was also described in terms of providing information in multiple formats, such as print sources, rather than just one format, such as online.

- **The source provides culturally specific assistance or assistance in a language other than English.** For example, organizations that provide culturally specific assistance have greater familiarity and understanding of the communities they serve, and both familiarity and language skills can ensure community members receive assistance that is specific to their needs and in a way that best fits their cultural background and their preferences.
- **The assistance is individualized.** Respondents described how sources that can provide individualized and tailored assistance based specifically on the client’s and their family’s needs are particularly useful. For example, referrals that consider a family’s complex needs and calculator tools that consider income eligibility limits in their estimates of benefits, such that users are able to test different scenarios.
- **The source serves as one central, consistent place to go to for multiple needs.** Respondents described how this can simplify the process for clients, particularly when clients may not be aware of all the services available or what they may benefit from.

Challenges and what doesn’t work well with current sources of information

Respondents were asked what doesn’t work well with the current sources of information and to identify the biggest challenges people experience with finding services. Because responses to these questions overlapped significantly, they were analyzed together. Respondents most frequently reported:

- **The process is burdensome and complicated.** These responses included general statements about how the process is hard to navigate and not user-friendly. In addition, respondents described specific aspects that are particularly burdensome or complicated, including the lack of a central hub of information, having to call multiple places and enter the same information multiple times, a large amount of paperwork, waiting long periods of time before hearing back from someone who is providing information about services, and that different eligibility guidelines are confusing.

The services are so siloed and service providers themselves don’t even know...what’s down the road from them...a lot of different eligibility requirements...[Clients will say], “I can’t. This is just too much for me. I don’t understand all of this.” The system is hard and complicated.

It takes too long. It’s too convoluted. The search is too difficult and the search optimization is not acute.

- **Lack of knowledge.** Respondents frequently described a general lack of knowledge or awareness among clients related to what services are available, what services they may be eligible for, where to go for assistance, what services they may benefit from, what specific services are called, and how to access services.

What you really need is an ARMHS worker, let's just say. But you call the county because you think you need housing or something, and you end up going through a SPDAT system. And you'd probably need that, too, but what you really need is [an ARMHS worker], but you don't know that it actually exists.

Additional challenges included:

- **The process is overwhelming, confusing, or disheartening.** These respondents spoke to the affective aspect of finding services, and that this can increase the burden on clients and prevent them from ultimately receiving services they may benefit from.
- **Access to technological resources.** Specifically, respondents identified low levels of digital literacy and limited access to internet and a device. Some noted that low-income individuals and people living in greater Minnesota may be less likely to have access to these resources.
- **Out-of-date information.** Respondents described how users often receive information that is out-of-date, and that it is difficult for providers and other organizations to maintain information about services.
- **Complicated language.** This includes the use of overly formal language, terms defined via billing processes (e.g., clients may not realize “snow removal” falls under the “chore” category of billable services through the Minnesota Department of Health), and jargon (e.g., “waiver,” “food insecurity”).
- **The information is often not individualized.** For example, the information is not specific to the client’s location, the source provides too much irrelevant information that is difficult to navigate, and that the information is not specific to the complexity of a client’s needs.
- **Language, literacy, and cultural barriers.** These challenges extend beyond simply being unable to provide assistance in specific languages. For example, interpreters and clients may lack specialized knowledge of specific topics, such as the process of applying for unemployment. Additionally, there are some concepts that don’t exist in some languages, such as child support. Moreover, some respondents described how low levels of literacy prevent some clients from accessing written information, even if it’s provided in a language they speak.

- **Lack of one-on-one assistance.** For example, clients may have a preference for one-on-one assistance, and one-on-one assistance may provide a more comprehensive picture of a client’s complex or overlapping needs.

Some respondents described the unique challenges specific groups face when navigating and accessing services:

- **The process of navigating services is more difficult for individuals from marginalized communities.** Respondents described how it is crucial to have a high level of trust, perception of safety, and/or assurance that the provider will treat them with respect and provide the necessary supports and resources to meet their needs. This was noted for BIPOC individuals, the LGBT+ community, and undocumented people, as noted by one respondent each. Similarly, some disabilities, cognitive functioning concerns, mental health concerns, substance use concerns, and low levels of literacy or education can make the already complicated process of navigating services more difficult; each of these challenges was noted by one respondent. Additionally, some respondents described how work, caretaking, and other responsibilities can pose time and scheduling barriers to seeking services from sources that are only available at certain times.
- **Confidentiality and information privacy is particularly important for some groups.** This was noted by one respondent each for the LGBT+ community, undocumented individuals, and individuals using public computers (e.g., at the library).
- **High levels of stigma and lack of familiarity regarding disabilities among some groups.** One respondent noted this as a challenge for the American Indian community, and one respondent noted this for the Somali community. These responses included challenges related to translating the concept of disability and how stigma can prevent some people from seeking services they may benefit from.

In addition to these challenges related to current sources of information and seeking services, some respondents described weaknesses regarding services themselves and/or the service system. This included lack of capacity, long wait times, fewer available services in greater Minnesota, an overall lack of culturally specific services, and fewer services available to people with current or prior criminal justice system involvement.

Needs and assets

What are the greatest assets of people you work with/in your community?

Respondents were asked to identify the greatest assets of their communities or the communities they work with. Most frequently reported assets included:

- **Strong community relationships.** Respondents described a strong sense of community and connections to their community’s culture, strong community, relationships, and how community members help one another meet their needs.

The biggest strength for the community is community care. So many of these communities come from cultures that are collective in nature, and people really do a good job of taking care of each other, even when they have very little.

- **Resiliency.** Resilience-related assets also included tenacity, a willingness to try new strategies, and strong self-advocacy skills.

Determination, [a] sense of, if I put my mind to it, I can do it. I’m not going to take a no for an answer... They’re hopeful, despite all the odds and the barriers. Hopeful that something will get better. That makes us want to do more. Resilient. Determined.

Respondents also reported:

- **Creativity and resourcefulness.** Respondents described how their community is creative, resourceful, and entrepreneurial.
- **Strong provider collaboration.** This included a strong provider network, strong information sharing, and frequent collaboration between providers.
- **Strong word of mouth.** Respondents reported that community members share information frequently, including providing recommendations for particular sources of information, providers, and services.

Missing social needs

DHS developed a list of social needs to inform the tool’s screening questions to ensure the tool asks about the needs that are most important to people’s health and well-being. These needs are:

- Financial resource strain
- Food insecurity
- Housing insecurity
- Utility assistance
- Childcare
- Physical health
- Employment
- Transportation
- Mental health

Interviewers provided the list of needs by email before the interview and/or by phone during the interview, and respondents were asked whether any needs were missing. Respondents were also prompted to identify any missing needs, considering that the tool aims to address the needs of all family members in various types of families and configurations and the needs of all Minnesota’s cultural groups. The needs most commonly identified by respondents included:

- **Education and career-related needs.** These services included homework help, early childhood education, Postsecondary Enrollment Options (PSEO), adult basic education, English Language Learner (ELL) options, and job training.

It's unclear what resources [are] available... Parents navigating school-related challenges for their children, but also education options for adults... [Parents have] trouble working with the schools to meet their kids' specific educational needs, or even sometimes it's unclear how to access [services]. Many families, particularly those who are English language learners, don't even know how to register for school.

- **Social support needs.** Respondents suggested including opportunities to reduce isolation, build relationships, and connect with one’s community. The respondents who reported this theme noted that while the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated this need, it was also present before the pandemic.

The need to reduce isolation...Especially when you're in a small community where you're living out in the woods, and [don't] necessarily have a neighbor close by.

Additionally, respondents frequently identified:

- Caregiver needs (e.g., respite)
- Long-term care and assisted living needs
- Education-related finance needs (e.g., paying for college)
- Substance use needs
- Legal needs
- Religious/spiritual needs
- Recreation needs (e.g., out of school time programming; “fun”)
- Immigration-related needs

Some respondents recommended designating organizations that are culturally specific; “safe” for specific groups; have experience, skill, and familiarity serving specific demographic groups; or serve specific demographics. Additionally, some respondents identified particular identities that should be considered, such as needs specific to small business owners, farmers, and veterans.

Developing and promoting the tool

What would make the tool most useful?

Respondents were asked what would make the tool most useful, and they most frequently suggested:

- **Ensure the tool is simple, streamlined, and easy to use or navigate.** Specifically, respondents suggested keeping the screening process short and limited to a few questions. Additionally, the tool shouldn't provide too much information, it should be more visual and less wordy, and require the fewest "clicks" possible.

DHS tends to use a lot of words... The best tool is something that has the least amount of clicks, a lot of pictures and hardly any words... [If] you look at a survey and it says 1,000 questions starting at number one, you're going to go, "I ain't got time for this." [And] people with disabilities, some of them are going to be overwhelmed... [It needs to be] very user-friendly.

- **Provide the opportunity to access one-on-one assistance.** This included suggestions for a call-in option or a chat function. The importance of this option was noted specifically for older adults, individuals with low levels of digital literacy or a lack of access to the internet and a device, and people with disabilities. Additionally, one respondent identified this as a suggestion for the Latinx community.

While I think those on the web are generally assumed to be more accessible, I think there's a lot of things that also are missing. You don't have somebody asking you questions or you can't clarify things... If you don't have someone that is proactively helping the person to navigate, as well as to understand the nuances of the person's situation, I think it will become frustrating.

A lot of the older adults we serve do not navigate the internet, and so they might know about [the tool], but that doesn't help them. So they would most likely need somebody to help them navigate through that... Somebody who is on the phone that can help answer questions.

Other common suggestions included:

- **Ensure accessibility.** For example, respondents suggested providing a phone or another type of audio option, an option for those who are not literate, and an app for mobile devices. Additionally, respondents suggested ensuring the tool is accessible on mobile devices and emphasized the importance of considering specific accessibility needs for individuals with disabilities. It was also noted that youth may prefer technology-based options or find them easier to navigate, while older adults may prefer receiving information in alternative formats, such as printed materials or using a call-in option.

- **Provide in multiple languages.** Several respondents described the importance of providing the tool in multiple languages to ensure all Minnesota communities are well-served.
- **Use simple language.** Respondents suggested prioritizing simplicity and clarity in the language used, particularly avoiding jargon.
- **Ensure the information is well-maintained.** Respondents emphasized the importance of providing accurate and up-to-date information, noting that out-of-date information would cause users to no longer use the tool.
- **Provide beneficial information.** If the information provided includes services a user isn't eligible for, doesn't identify services they would benefit from, or otherwise isn't useful, users will no longer use the tool. Some respondents suggested providing real-time information about availability to ensure the provider has capacity to ultimately serve a referred user.
- **Provide referrals specific to user's needs.** Respondents noted that referrals should be specific to the user's needs and location. Additionally, users should be referred to organizations that have experience serving that particular community, and the tool should consider how receiving one particular service may affect eligibility for another service. Some respondents mentioned that the needs of users and their families are often overlapping and complex, a challenge compounded by the siloed and complex nature of the service system.
- **Allow providers to update information.** Allowing providers to update information themselves could encourage buy-in among providers and ensure accurate information is provided to users.
- **Ensure awareness among all Minnesota communities.** To ensure the tool is used by all communities in Minnesota, respondents noted that the tool needs to be well-publicized, and targeted outreach to specific communities is needed.
- **Ensure the tool provides unique benefits and avoids redundancy.** Several respondents identified other existing tools or emphasized the importance of avoiding redundancy with these tools. The existing resources identified by respondents included: 211, FirstLink, Minnesota Help, the Senior Linkage Line, the Disability Services Line, the Veterans Line, the Youth Services Network app, Help Me Connect, and BenefitsCheckUp.

Wilder also asked respondents what would cause people to not use the tool. These responses were often the inverse of the responses to what would make the tool useful. However, two additional themes were noted:

- **Access to technological resources.** This included low levels of digital literacy and limited access to the internet or a device.

Quite frankly, a lot of the folks that we work with don't have access to the Web, or devices for the Web. So, you're starting from scratch and you already have a disadvantage to those folks that need services... Even free wireless doesn't mean anything if you don't have a device to access it.

- **Privacy and confidentiality concerns.** Respondents described a lack of trust providing personal information, and that asking for too much personal information may cause some users to not use the tool. Several respondents emphasized this as a concern for immigrants, refugees, and undocumented individuals.

[Older adults] are more cautious about not wanting to share information, making sure that the place where they are putting their information is all secure. So I think anything that allows for them to feel secure as they move through it will be really important... And I think that's true for most people, and certainly for many of the immigrant populations that we work with, because this isn't maybe something they've encountered in their own country... [They] want to make sure that they're not giving out information they shouldn't be giving out.

Additionally, several respondents expressed concern regarding the involvement of DHS or the State of Minnesota generally. For example, respondents mentioned past instances in which community input was not considered or asked for, past instances of communication issues, and a general lack of trust in government or providing information to the government.

Suggestions for building awareness/encouraging use of the tool

When asked about their suggestions for building awareness or encouraging use of the tool, respondents most frequently suggested:

- **Engage providers.** Provider awareness and buy-in was emphasized by respondents. Additionally, several respondents anticipated that providers will likely use the tool while navigating services for a client.

Definitely you'd want to make sure social workers are very up to speed on the tool and being able to answer questions about the tool, even maybe teachers in schools. A lot of the people enter the system at those points and you really want to make sure that at those points, people are able to answer the questions. [Users] are going to have a lot of faith in these individuals... There's a great deal of connection, with a lot of these referral sources and a lot of credibility there, pre-established credibility... Make sure that those first contact people are up to speed, that they buy into it and they express the importance of it to the various folks who are either in, or are going to be entering the system.

- **Conduct targeted outreach to particular communities.** Specifically, respondents suggested attending community events, conducting outreach in multiple languages, working with cultural or other community leaders and organizations, ensuring the diversity of Minnesota’s communities are reflected in marketing efforts, and advertising by mail for certain communities, such as older adults.

Outreach with target communities, target populations, different languages... [Our organization] sends targeted mailers to the home, or we can send emails if we have email addresses. We have outreach staff who speak multiple languages and then they use their community connections. So they talk to their faith leaders or other organizations who are working with the populations we're trying to reach to get the word out. We do a lot of work with our school districts. Schools would be a good way to get this out, I'm guessing. School social workers and afterschool programs, community schools, libraries...welcome centers, and that kind of thing.

Additional suggestions included:

- **Use social media.** Advertising the tool on Facebook, Twitter, and other social media sites was suggested by several respondents.
- **Publicize the tool well.** In addition to ensuring sufficient marketing and awareness-building regarding the tool, respondents also suggested communicating the purpose of the tool, how users could benefit from it, and how to access it.
- **Advertise where people are.** Respondents suggested marketing the tool in physical locations often frequented by potential users, including transit centers; faith-based organizations and houses of worship; and stores such as Aldi, Walmart, and dollar stores.
- **Advertise in local media.** Respondents suggested using local TV, print publications and newspapers, AM radio stations, and other local media sources.
- **Leverage word of mouth.** Word of mouth may play a critical role in the success of the tool. Respondents shared that positive and negative experiences with the tool would be communicated quickly throughout communities, and that building a strong reputation and community trust could help ensure the use of the tool.

Secondary data results

Demographics

Population change

According to 2019 estimates by Minnesota Compass:³

- Minnesota's population is expected to increase by 8% between 2019 and 2030 and 20% between 2019 and 2050.
- The populations for 34 Minnesota counties are expected to decline by at least 3% from 2019 to 2030. Estimated declines are greatest for Lac qui Parle (-18%), Traverse (-17%), Renville (-14%), Redwood (-14%), and Koochiching (-14%) counties.
- The populations for 26 counties are expected to grow by at least 3% from 2019 to 2030. Estimated increases are greatest for Carver (17%), Scott (16%), Ramsey (12%), and Hennepin (11%) counties.

Age

According to 2019 projections by Minnesota Compass:⁴

- The proportion of Minnesotans age 65 and older is expected to increase from 16% of the population in 2019 to 21% of the population by 2030.
- The proportion of Minnesotans age 18-64 is expected to decline slightly from 61% of the population in 2019 to 57% in 2030.

According to the 2018 ACS:⁵

- 23% of individuals in Minnesota are under age 18, 61% are between the age of 18 and 65, and 16% are 65 or older.
- The largest proportions of youth and children (under age 18) are in Wright County, the Central group, and Carver/Scott counties (27-28% each), while the West Central group and the Upper Northeast group have the smallest proportions (19-20% each).
- The highest proportions of adults age 18-65 are in Hennepin County and the Western Southern group (64% each). The Southern Southwest group, the Eastern Northwest

³ Minnesota Compass. (2019). *Demographics: Population*. <https://www.mncompass.org/demographics/population>

⁴ Minnesota Compass. (2019). *Demographics: Age*. <https://www.mncompass.org/demographics/age>

⁵ Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

group, the Lower Northeast group, and the Middle Central group have the smallest proportion of adults age 18-65 (55% each).

- The highest proportion of adults age 65 and older are in the Lower Northeast group and the West Central group (23% each), while Carver/Scott counties, the Central group, and Wright County have the smallest proportions (11-12% each).

Citizenship and foreign-born individuals

Data on citizenship comes from the 2018 ACS.⁶

- Of individuals living in Minnesota, 91% are natural born U.S. citizens, 5% are naturalized citizens, and 4% are non-citizens. In total, 9% of individuals in Minnesota are foreign born.

Disabilities

According to 2018-2019 data from the Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health:⁷

- 2% of children age 3 through 17 in Minnesota have been diagnosed with an autism spectrum disorder.

Some data on disabilities come from the 2018 ACS.⁸ Because disability is defined as a limitation of activity due to the interaction of an individual's body and their physical and social environments, the ACS assesses disability by asking respondents if they experience difficulty in specific functions: ambulation, cognition, hearing, vision, and self-care. Respondents who report experiencing difficulty in any of these areas are identified by the ACS as having a disability.

- 12% of individuals in Minnesota report having a disability.
- Ambulatory and cognitive disabilities are the most commonly reported in Minnesota (5% each), compared to hearing (4%), independent living (4%), vision (2%), and self-care (2%) disabilities.
- The proportion of Minnesotans with any type of disability is highest in the Lower Northeast group, Eastern Northwest group, and the Southern Southwest (16-17% each). It is lowest in Carver/Scott counties (7%) and the Central Southern group (9%).

⁶ Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

⁷ Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health. (n.d.). *National survey of children's health*. <https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey>

⁸ Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

According to 2017 data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation:⁹

- 12% of all K-12 public school students in Minnesota are enrolled in special education.

According to 2011 data, the most recent available, from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:¹⁰

- 11% of children age 3 to 17 in Minnesota receive early intervention, special education, or other related services for a developmental disability.

Educational attainment

Data on educational attainment comes from the 2018 ACS and include individuals age 25 and older.¹¹

- In regard to highest level of education attained, 24% of individuals in Minnesota have earned a high school diploma or GED, 24% have earned a bachelor's degree, 21% have earned some college credit, 13% have an advanced degree, and 7% have not earned a high school diploma or GED.
- The highest proportions of individuals who have not earned a high school diploma or GED are in the Southern Southwest group, the Southern group, and Ramsey County (9-10% each).
- Olmsted County, Hennepin County, Washington County, Carver/Scott counties, and Dakota County have the highest proportions of individuals who have earned at least some college credit (77-78% each).

Employment and income

Employment

Employment data come from the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development and include individuals age 16 and older. According to August 2020 data:¹²

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota is 7%.

⁹ The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2020). *Kids count data center*.

<https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/1832-k-12-students-enrolled-in-special-education>

¹⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.). *National environmental public health tracking network*.

<https://ephtracking.cdc.gov/DataExplorer>

¹¹ Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

¹² Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development. (2020). *County unemployment rates*. <https://mn.gov/deed/data/current-econ-highlights/county-unemployment.jsp>

- Mahnomen County has the highest unemployment rate (14%), followed by Hennepin County, Itasca County, Ramsey County, and Cass County (9% each).
- Lincoln County, Pipestone County, Traverse County, Stevens County, and Rock County have the lowest unemployment rates (3% each).

Income

Income data come from the 2018 ACS¹³ and include data on individuals age 16 and older:

- The median total annual income for individuals in Minnesota is \$32,000. The median wage and salary income is \$20,000, and the median wage and salary income of only those reporting wages is \$38,000.
- Median annual income is highest in Carver/Scott counties and Washington County (both \$40,000) and lowest in the Lower Northeast group (\$24,000), the Eastern Northwest group (\$24,000), and the Middle Central group (\$25,000).
- The percentage of Minnesotans reporting wage and salary income is highest in the Central group and Anoka County (73-74% each). It is lowest in the Eastern Northwest group and the Lower Northeast group (58-59% each).
- Of those reporting wages, the median wage and salary income is highest in Carver/Scott counties and Wright County (both \$50,000) and lowest in the Lower Northeast, the Eastern Northwest, the Western Southern group, the Western Southwest, and Stearns County (all \$30,000).

Family composition and marital status

Data on family composition and marital status comes from the 2018 ACS.¹⁴

Household-level data

- The most common types of households in Minnesota are a married couple without minor children (31%), an adult living alone (29%), and a married couple with minor children (20%).
- 4% of all households in Minnesota consist of a single female with minor children, and 1% of all households consist of a single male with minor children.

¹³ Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

¹⁴ Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

- 5% of Minnesota households consist of an unmarried couple with no minor children, and 2% consist of an unmarried couple with minor children.
- 5% of Minnesota households consist of some other type of family household, and 3% consist of non-family households. Of non-family households in Minnesota, 76% consist of solely roommates, boarders, or lodgers; 21% consist of another type of non-family household;¹⁵ and 3% consist of a combination.
- Across all county groups except one, there are more households consisting of a married couple without minor children (ranges from 24-41%) than households consisting of a married couple with minor children (ranges from 13-34%).
- Single parent households are most common in Ramsey County and the Central group (8% each). They are least common in the West Central group, the Lower Northeast group, Wright County, Olmsted County, the Eastern Southern group, the Eastern Central group, Carver/Scott counties, and the Eastern Southern group (4% each).
- 58% of Minnesota households include at least one child. Households with children are most common in Carver/Scott counties (72%), Wright County (66%), and Washington County (66%). They are least common in Ramsey County, the Upper Northeast group, and Hennepin County (51-52% each).
- Non-family based households are most common in the Western Southern group, Hennepin County, and Ramsey County (5-6% each). They are least common in Carver/Scott counties, the Eastern Northwest group, the Eastern Southern group, the Lower Northeast country group, Washington County, the Western Southwest group, and the Southern group (1% each).
- 1% of households in Minnesota consist of same sex couples (married or partnered), and 2% or fewer of households in all county groups consist of same sex couples.
- The median household size for all Minnesota households is 2, and this is the same across all county groups.
- The average household size for all Minnesota households is 2, with a range of 2-3 for all county groups.

Person-level data

- 54% of adults (age 18 and older) in Minnesota are married, 12% are divorced or separated, 5% are widowed, and 29% have never married.¹⁶

¹⁵ “Other” non-family household types are not specified.

¹⁶ The response options for marital status are mutually exclusive; thus, respondents are only counted under one category even if they fall under multiple categories (e.g., an individual who is divorced and currently married would only be counted under the one category they select).

- Carver/Scott counties (65%), the West Central group (64%), and the Middle Central group (63%) have the highest proportions of adults (age 18 and older) that are currently married, while the Upper Northeast group (49%), the Western Southern group (49%), Hennepin County (49%), and Ramsey County (44%) have the lowest.
- The Central group, the Upper Northeast group, Wright County, and the Lower Northeast group (14-15% each) have the highest proportions of adults that are divorced or separated, while Carver/Scott counties and the Western Southwest group (9% each) have the lowest.
- The Southern Southwest group, the Eastern Northwest group, and the Upper Northeast group have the highest proportions of adults who are widowed (8% each), while the Central group, Carver/Scott counties, and Wright County (3% each) have the lowest.
- Individuals in Ramsey County (38%), the Western Southern group (37%), and Hennepin County (35%) are most likely to report never being married. Individuals in the Middle Central group, the Southern Southwest group, and the West Central group (20% each) were least likely to report never being married.

According to 2018-2020 data from the Annie E. Casey Foundation:¹⁷

- 2% of children (under age 18) in Minnesota are living in kinship care.¹⁸
- 4% of children in Minnesota are not living with either parent, and 2% are in the care of a grandparent.

¹⁷ The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2020). *Kids count data center*.
<https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/10455-children-in-kinship-care>

¹⁸ Children are determined to be in kinship care when neither of their parents are present in the household, the child is not a foster child, and the household does not consist of group quarters.

Homelessness

According to 2019 data from the Institute for Community Alliances reported by Continuums of Care (CoC),¹⁹ on any given day:²⁰

- There are 7,977 individuals experiencing homelessness in Minnesota.
- 79% of individuals experiencing homelessness are sheltered,²¹ while the remainder are unsheltered. The proportion of individuals experiencing homelessness that are sheltered is highest for the following CoCs: Moorhead/West Central Minnesota (100%), Northwest Minnesota (97%), and Southwest Minnesota (93%). It is lowest for the Duluth/St. Louis County CoC (65%) and the Dakota, Anoka, Washington, Scott, and Carver counties CoC (66%).
- 43% of individuals experiencing homelessness are accompanied by their families. This is most common in the Southwest Minnesota (66%) and the Moorhead/West Central Minnesota (55%) CoCs. It is least common in the following CoCs: Saint Paul/Ramsey County (37%), Duluth/St. Louis County (39%), and Minneapolis/Hennepin County (40%).
- 22% of individuals experiencing homelessness are experiencing chronic homelessness.²² The Duluth/St. Louis County (30%) and the Saint Paul/Ramsey County (29%) CoCs have the highest proportions of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness, while the Northeast Minnesota and the Moorhead/West Central Minnesota CoCs have the lowest (7% each).
- There are 297 veterans experiencing homelessness in Minnesota, which accounts for 4% of all individuals experiencing homelessness. This percentage ranges from 2% in the Northeast Minnesota CoC, the Rochester/Southeast Minnesota CoC, and the Southwest Minnesota CoC to 5% in the St. Cloud/Central Minnesota CoC.
- There are 685 unaccompanied youth (under the age of 25) experiencing homelessness, which accounts for 9% of all individuals experiencing homelessness. The proportion of all individuals experiencing homelessness that are unaccompanied youth is highest in the Rochester/Southeast Minnesota CoC (17%) and the Northwest Minnesota CoC (16%). It is lowest in the Duluth/St. Louis County CoC and the Saint Paul/Ramsey County CoC (7% each).

¹⁹ Continuums of Care are regional and/or local agencies that coordinate housing and services for individuals experiencing homelessness.

²⁰ Institute for Community Alliances. (2019). *Point in time homeless counts*. <https://icalliances.org/point-in-time-data>

²¹ Sheltered is defined as individuals currently staying in a shelter meant to provide a temporary living arrangement.

²² Chronic homelessness is defined as individuals who have experienced homelessness repeatedly or for at least a year and have a serious mental illness, substance use disorder, or physical disability.

- 1% of individuals experiencing homelessness are under age 18 and are not with a parent. The proportion of all individuals experiencing homelessness that are under age 18 ranges from 0% in the Southwest Minnesota CoC to 3% in the Northwest Minnesota CoC and the Moorhead/West Central Minnesota CoC.

Every three years, Wilder Research conducts a study of homelessness across Minnesota, in which interviews are conducted with people experiencing homelessness on the day of data collection. In addition, this study includes interviews with American Indian individuals living on tribal nations who are experiencing homelessness or near homelessness.²³ The following describes information provided by these individuals (referred to as “respondents”) from the 2018 Minnesota Homeless Study.

- Of the respondents not on American Indian tribal nations, 40% were in Hennepin County, 19% were in Ramsey County, 9% were in Central Minnesota, 7% were in St. Louis County, and 6% were in Southeast Minnesota.²⁴ 4% or fewer were in Northwest Minnesota, Anoka County, Dakota County, Northeast Minnesota, Scott and Carver counties, Southwest Minnesota, Washington County, and West Central Minnesota.
- At the time of the interview, respondents not on American Indian tribal nations were staying in emergency shelters (37%), were not in any shelter (27%), or were staying in transitional housing (25%).
- On the six participating tribal nations (Bois Forte Band of Chippewa, Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and White Earth Band of Ojibwe),²⁵ 1,226 people experiencing homelessness or near homelessness were interviewed.²⁶ At the time of the interview, these respondents were accompanied by 1,089 others, for a total of 2,315 people experiencing homelessness or near homelessness.
- About half (52%) of respondents reported experiencing near homelessness, with the remainder of respondents meeting the definition of homelessness.
- 18% reported being doubled up but in a precarious housing situation, meeting the definition of homelessness.

²³ Near homelessness refers to individuals that are doubled up in relatively stable conditions.

²⁴ Wilder Research. (2020). *Homelessness in Minnesota: Detailed findings from the 2018 Minnesota homeless study*. <http://mnhomeless.org/minnesota-homeless-study/reports-and-fact-sheets/2018/2018-homelessness-in-minnesota-3-20.pdf>

²⁵ Data disaggregated by tribal nation are not available.

²⁶ Wilder Research. (2020). *Homelessness on Minnesota American Indian Reservations: Findings from the 2018 Minnesota Reservation Homeless Study*. <http://mnhomeless.org/minnesota-homeless-study/reports-and-fact-sheets/2018/2018-homeless-reservations-4-20.pdf>

According to 2017 data from the Minnesota Department of Human Services:²⁷

- Ramsey County (52 people per 10,000) and Hennepin County (30 people per 10,000) have the highest rate of homelessness in Minnesota. Next, Beltrami, Clearwater, Hubbard, Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Mahnommen, Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, and Roseau counties all have a rate of 24 people per 10,000.
- Many counties share the lowest rate (6 people per 10,000), including Anoka, Big Stone, Carver, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Dakota, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, Meeker, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Renville, Rock, Scott, Swift, Washington, and Yellow Medicine counties.

Languages

According to 2018-2019 data from the Minnesota Department of Education:²⁸

- 300 different home languages were reported for Minnesota K-12 students, an increase from 261 in the 2017-2018 school year.
- The most common primary home languages for K-12 students in Minnesota are (in order of prevalence): Spanish, Somali, Hmong, Karen (including Pwo Karen and S'gaw Karen), Vietnamese, Arabic, Mandarin Chinese, Russian, Afan Oromo/Oromo/Oromiffa, Amharic, Lao/Laotian, and Cambodian/Khmer.
- The number of students reporting home languages of Amharic, Afan Oromo/Oromo/Oromiffa, Arabic, Karen (including Pwo Karen and S'gaw Karen), Somali, and Spanish languages increased significantly since the 2014-2015 school year.

According to the 2018 ACS:²⁹

- 11% of Minnesotans age 5 and older report speaking a language other than English at home, and 4% report speaking English less than “very well.”
- The proportion of individuals who report speaking a language other than English at home is highest in Ramsey County (23%), Hennepin County (17%), Dakota County (12%), and Olmsted County (12%). It is lowest in the Eastern Central group, the Middle Central group, the Lower Northeast group, the Upper Northeast group, the Eastern Northwest group, the Western Northwest group, the West Central group, and Wright County (3% each).

²⁷ Minnesota Department of Human Services. (2017). *Housing and homelessness*.

<https://mn.gov/dhs/partners-and-providers/news-initiatives-reports-workgroups/housing-and-homelessness/mnfact/>

²⁸ Minnesota Department of Education. (2020). *English learner education in Minnesota: Fall 2019 report*. <https://education.mn.gov/MDE/dse/el/>

²⁹ Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

- The proportion of individuals who report speaking English less than “very well” is highest in Ramsey County (10%), Hennepin County (6%), and the Southern Southwest group (6%). The proportion is near 0% for the Eastern Central group, the Lower Northeast group, the Eastern Northwest group, and the Western Northwest group.
- After English, Spanish is the most frequently spoken language in Minnesota (4% of the population). The other most commonly spoken languages are Somali, Oromo, and other Cushitic languages;³⁰ Hmong; Chinese; Vietnamese; French; Russian; Arabic; German; Amharic; and Karen (1% or <1% of the total population each).
- The languages with fewer than 3,000 speakers in Minnesota that have grown at least 20% in the past five years among individuals who speak English less than “very well” include Serbian, Bosnian, Mandarin Chinese, Japanese, and Niger-Congo languages³¹ (<1% of the total population each).

According to 2014-2015 data from the U.S. Department of Education.³²

- The most frequently spoken languages among all K-12 students who are English language learners in Minnesota are Spanish (40%), Somali (18%), Hmong (18%), Karen (4%), and Vietnamese (2%).

Mental health and substance use

According to 2019 data from the Minnesota Department of Education.³³

- 26% of 8th, 9th, and 11th grade students report experiencing anxiety symptoms in the past two weeks, and 22% report experiencing depressive symptoms.³⁴
- Anxiety symptoms are most common among students in Isanti, Marshall, Mahnomon, Steele, and Traverse counties (32-33% each) and least common in Murray (12%), Pope (18%), and Renville (18%) counties.

³⁰ Includes about 40 languages; data disaggregating the languages in this category are unavailable.

³¹ Includes about 1,400 languages; data disaggregating the languages in this category are unavailable.

³² U.S. Department of Education. (2017). *Our nation’s English learners: What are their characteristics?* <https://www2.ed.gov/datastory/el-characteristics>

³³ Minnesota Department of Education. (2019). *Minnesota student survey reports.* <https://public.education.mn.gov/MDEAnalytics/DataTopic.jsp?TOPICID=242>

³⁴ For anxiety symptoms, respondents were asked, “Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge?” and “Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by not being able to stop or control worrying?” For depressive symptoms, students were asked, “Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by little interest or pleasure in doing things?” and “Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by feeling down, depressed, or hopeless?” These questions originate from two commonly used assessments, the PHQ-2 and GAD-2.

- Depressive symptoms are most common among students in Marshall (35%), Isanti (30%), and Mahnomen (30%) counties and least common among students in Pope, Renville, Murray, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Meeker, and Red Lake (16-17%) counties.

According to 2017-2018 data on adults (age 18 and older) and youth (age 12-17) in Minnesota from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration:³⁵

- 19% of adults in Minnesota have a mental illness, and 4% have a serious mental illness.
- 17% of adults have received mental health services, including inpatient or outpatient services or prescription medication.
- 7% of adults have experienced a major depressive episode, and 5% of adults reported serious thoughts of suicide within the past year.
- 62% of adults report using alcohol in the past month, and 28% report binge alcohol use in the past month. 6% of adults have alcohol use disorder, and 5% need but have not received treatment for alcohol use.
- 10% of adults report using marijuana in the past month, and 4% report using an illicit drug other than marijuana in the past month. 7% of adults have substance use disorder, and 7% need but have not received substance use treatment.
- 14% of youth have experienced a major depressive episode.
- 9% of youth report using alcohol in the past month, and 5% report binge alcohol use in the past month. 2% of youth have alcohol use disorder, and 2% need but have not received treatment for alcohol use.
- 6% of youth report using marijuana in the past month, and 3% of youth report using an illicit drug other than marijuana in the past month. 4% have a substance use disorder, and 4% need but have not received treatment for substance use.

According to 2014-2015 data from the Minnesota Department of Human Services:³⁶

- 7% of adults in Minnesota meet the criteria for substance use disorder, with percentages ranging from 5-7% across all regions in Minnesota.³⁷

³⁵ See p. 81 and 82 in the Appendix for the definitions of the terms used in this section; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2020). *2017-2018 National Survey on Drug Use and Health state-specific tables*. <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2017-2018-nsduh-state-specific-tables>

³⁶ Helba, C., Wivagg, J., Lee, J. C., Love, C., Firrell, K., & Whitwell, C. (2015). *Estimating the need for treatment for substance use disorders among Minnesota adults: Results of the 2014/2015 Minnesota survey on adult substance use*. <https://edocs.dhs.state.mn.us/lfsrver/Public/DHS-8001-ENG>

³⁷ Respondents were asked questions aligned with the substance use disorder diagnosis in the DSM-5.

- 4% of all adults in Minnesota meet the criteria for major depressive disorder, with percentages ranging from 3-4% across all regions in Minnesota.³⁸

Race, ethnicity, cultural communities, and tribal affiliation

Race and ethnicity

According to 2019 data from Minnesota Compass.³⁹

- The percentage of Minnesotans who identify as Black, Indigenous, or people of color (BIPOC; including Hispanic) is expected to increase from 21% of all Minnesotans in 2019 to 25% by 2035.
- In the Twin Cities, the percentage of the population that identifies as BIPOC is expected to increase from 28% in 2019 to 35%.
- In greater Minnesota, the percentage of the population that identifies as BIPOC is expected to increase from 12% in 2019 to 14% in 2035.⁴⁰

According to the 2018 ACS.⁴¹

- 21% of Minnesotans identify as BIPOC.
- The proportion of Minnesotans identifying as BIPOC is highest in Ramsey County (39%) and Hennepin County (32%). It is lowest in the Middle Central group, the Eastern Southern group, and the West Central group (6-7% each).
- More than three-quarters of Minnesota's population identifies as White and non-Hispanic (79%). 7% identify as Black and non-Hispanic, 5% as Hispanic (includes all races), 4% as Asian and non-Hispanic, 3% as multiracial and non-Hispanic, 1% as American Indian and non-Hispanic, and less than 1% as another race and non-Hispanic.
- The proportion of individuals identifying as Black and non-Hispanic is highest in Hennepin County and Ramsey County (12-13% each).
- The proportion of individuals identifying as Hispanic is highest in the Southern Southwest group (12%), the Central Southwest group (9%), and the Southern group (9%).
- The proportion of multiracial and non-Hispanic individuals is highest in Dakota County, Hennepin County, Wright County, and Ramsey County (4% each).

³⁸ Respondents were asked the questions included in the PHQ-9, a common assessment used to diagnose major depressive disorder.

³⁹ Minnesota Compass. (2019). *Demographics: Race*. <http://www.mncompass.org/demographics/race>

⁴⁰ Projections for additional breakdowns within greater Minnesota are unavailable.

⁴¹ Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

- The proportion of individuals identifying as Asian and non-Hispanic is highest in Ramsey County (13%), Carver/Scott counties (5%), Hennepin County (5%), Olmsted County (5%), and Washington County (5%).
- The proportion of individuals identifying as American Indian and non-Hispanic is highest in the Eastern Northwest group (13%), the Lower Northeast group (5%), and the Upper Northeast group (3%).
- The proportion of individuals identifying as White and non-Hispanic is highest in the Middle Central group, Eastern Southern group, the West Central group, the Eastern Central group, and Wright County (92-94% each).

Racial, ethnic, and Indigenous cultural communities

Two organizations have identified the largest cultural communities in Minnesota (other than White): Minnesota Compass,⁴² which identified 26 groups, and the Minnesota State Demographic Center,⁴³ which identified 16 groups. Both organizations aimed to fill the information gap left by the broad racial and ethnic categories used by the Census Bureau, and both identified these communities based on ACS data on race, ancestry, birthplace, and parental characteristics.

Both lists identified the African American cultural community as the largest, followed by the Mexican cultural community. In addition, the Hmong and Somali communities were in the top five for both lists (Figure 6). The only difference within the largest five groups was Minnesota Compass had the Native American community listed, and the Minnesota State Demographic Center had the Russian community. The full lists can be found in the Appendix.

⁴² Minnesota Compass. (2019). *Minnesota's cultural communities*.

<https://www.mncompass.org/demographics/cultural-communities/overview>

⁴³ Minnesota State Demographic Center. (2018). *The economic status of Minnesotans 2018: A chartbook with data for Minnesota's largest cultural groups*.

https://mn.gov/admin/assets/MNSDC_EconStatus_2018Report_FNL_Access.pdf_tcm36-362054.pdf

4. Top 5 racial/ethnic/Indigenous cultural communities in Minnesota by sources

Cultural community (other than White)	Minnesota Compass		Minnesota State Demographic Center ^a	
	Percentage of population	Rank in size (1 is largest)	Percentage of population	Rank in size (1 is largest)
African American	4.2%	1	3.4%	1
Mexican	3.8%	2	3.3%	2
Native American	3.1%	3	N/A ^b	>5 ^b
Hmong	1.5%	4	1.4%	3
Somali	1.2%	5	0.9%	4
Russian	Not included	Not included	0.9%	4

^a According to the Minnesota State Demographic Center, 3.1% of Minnesotans belong to more than one cultural community. Because Minnesota Compass based its estimates on primary race and primary ethnicity (rather than secondary), cultural community categories are mutually exclusive.

^b The Minnesota State Demographic Center identified Dakota and Ojibwe as two of the largest cultural communities, rather than an overarching category of Native American. However, the combined total of both Dakota and Ojibwe communities (0.7%) is not large enough to fall in the top five groups.

American Indians, tribal nations, and tribal enrollment

Data on American Indians and tribes comes from Minnesota House Research and includes data collected between 2013 and 2019.⁴⁴

- Most American Indian people in Minnesota live in Hennepin or Ramsey County (28% of all American Indian individuals living in Minnesota). Twenty-seven percent live in other counties not adjacent to a tribal nation. About 25% live in counties adjacent to a tribal nation, and 20% live on a tribal nation.
- Of the tribal nations in Minnesota, tribal enrollment⁴⁵ is highest for White Earth (17,995) and Red Lake (11,828) tribal nations. It is lowest for Shakopee-Mdewakanton (approximately 500) and Upper Sioux (523) tribal nations.
- Total tribal nation population is highest for Leech Lake (11,456) and White Earth (9,799). It is lowest for Upper Sioux (182) and Prairie Island (186) tribal nations.
- Of the total American Indian population in Minnesota, 5% live on Red Lake tribal nation, 5% live on Leech Lake, and 5% live on White Earth, with percentages for other tribal nations ranging between <1% and 2%.

⁴⁴ Minnesota House Research. (2020). *American Indians, Indian tribes, and state government*. <https://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/hrd/pubs/indiangb.pdf>

⁴⁵ Tribal enrollment counts were approximated when exact counts were unavailable.

- The percentage of people living on a tribal nation who identify as American Indian is highest for Red Lake (95%), Upper Sioux (90%), and Lower Sioux (85%). The percentage is lowest for Mille Lacs tribal nation (32%) and Fond du Lac tribal nation (42%).

Sex, gender identity, and sexual orientation

According to the Human Rights Campaign,⁴⁶ sex, gender, and sexual orientation can be defined as:

- Sex/sex assigned at birth: the sex (male or female) given to a child at birth, most often based on the child’s external anatomy.
- Gender identity: one’s innermost concept of self as male, female, a blend of both or neither – how individuals perceive themselves and what they call themselves. One’s gender identity can be the same or different from their sex assigned at birth.
- Sexual orientation: an inherent or immutable enduring emotional, romantic, or sexual attraction to other people.

According to data on 9th and 11th grade students from the 2019 Minnesota Student Survey:⁴⁷

- Students most frequently identified as heterosexual or straight (78.7%), while 5.2% identified as bisexual, 1.7% identified as pansexual, 1.6% identified as gay or lesbian, and 0.4% identified as queer.
- 8.4% selected “I don’t describe myself in any of these ways,” 2.1% selected “questioning/not sure,” and 1.5% selected “I am not sure what this question means.”
- 1.4% of students identified as transgender, genderqueer, or genderfluid. Of these students, respondents most frequently identified as non-binary, genderqueer, or genderfluid (42.1%), while 39.7% identified as male, trans male, a trans man, or trans masculine. 11.0% identified as female, trans female, a trans woman, or trans feminine. 7.2% selected the option, “I prefer to describe my gender as something else.”

According to the 2018 Voices of Health survey of self-identified LGBTQ⁴⁸ adults (age 18 and older) in Minnesota administered by JustUs Health:⁴⁹

⁴⁶ Human Rights Campaign. (n.d.). *Glossary of terms*. <https://www.hrc.org/resources/glossary-of-terms>

⁴⁷ Minnesota Department of Education. (2019). *Minnesota student survey reports*. <https://public.education.mn.gov/MDEAnalytics/DataTopic.jsp?TOPICID=242>

⁴⁸ This is the term used by the Voices of Health survey, rather than LGBT, LGBTQIA, etc.

⁴⁹ JustUs Health. (2019). *Voice of Health 2018 full report*. <https://www.justushealth.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/2018%20Full%20Report.pdf>

- Respondents most frequently identified as gay (32%), bisexual (19%), lesbian (18%), or queer (16%). 8% identified as pansexual, 4% as asexual, 2% as something else, and 1% as straight.
- 29% of respondents identified as transgender, and 70% identified as cisgender.
- 38% of respondents identified as cisgender women, and 33% identified as cisgender men. 8% identified as trans men, 4% as trans women, and 1% as non-binary, gender queer, gender non-conforming, or gender fluid.
- 2% of respondents reported they have been diagnosed with an intersex condition.
- 59% of respondents that provided their zip code live in small towns in greater Minnesota, 32% live in the Twin Cities metro area, and 10% live in mid-size cities (i.e., Duluth, Moorhead, Mankato, Rochester, and St. Cloud).

According to 2018 data from the American Community Survey:⁵⁰

- 50% of Minnesotans identify their sex as male, and 50% identify their sex as female. These percentages are similar across counties and county groups, varying by 2% at most (e.g., 48% female and 52% male or 48% male and 52% female).⁵¹

According to 2015-2017 data from the Williams Institute at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA):

- 4.1% of Minnesota’s adult (age 18 and older) population identifies as LGBT.⁵²
- Of Minnesota adults (age 18 and older), 0.6% identify as transgender.⁵³

According to 2016 national data on adults age 18 and older from GLAAD:⁵⁴

- 12% of the U.S. adult (age 18 and older) population identifies as LGBTQ.⁵⁵ Identifying as LGBTQ is most common among individuals age 18-34 (20%) and age 35-51 (12%). 7% of adults age 52-71 and 5% of adults age 72 or older identify as LGBTQ.

⁵⁰ Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

⁵¹ The ACS only collects sex data, providing only male and female response options.

⁵² This is the term used by the Williams Institute, rather than LGBTQ, LGBTQIA, etc. The Williams Institute does not provide further breakdowns of how many Minnesotans identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, etc. The Williams Institute at the UCLA School of Law. (2019). *LGBT data and demographics*. <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/visualization/lgbt-stats>

⁵³ The Williams Institute at the UCLA School of Law. (2016). *How many adults identify as transgender in the United States?* <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Trans-Adults-US-Aug-2016.pdf>

⁵⁴ GLAAD. (2017). *Accelerating acceptance 2017*. https://www.glaad.org/files/aa/2017_GLAAD_Accelerating_Acceptance.pdf

⁵⁵ This is the term used by GLAAD, rather than LGBT, LGBTQIA, etc. GLAAD does not provide further breakdowns, such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, etc., identities.

Veteran status

Veteran status data come from the 2018 ACS.⁵⁶

- 7% of all Minnesotans report current or past military service, with 5% identifying as veterans and 1% identifying as currently serving in the armed forces (including the National Guard and Reserves).
- The proportions of veterans is highest in the Lower Northeast group (9%), Upper Northeast group (8%), West Central group (8%), the Central group (7%), the Eastern Central group (7%), the Eastern Northwest group (7%), and the Western Southwest group (7%). Proportions are lowest in Carver/Scott counties, Hennepin County, Olmsted County, and Ramsey County (4%).
- Individuals most likely to report current military service live in the Upper Northeast group (3%). Current military service is reported by 1% or 2% of Minnesotans in all other counties and groups.

Needs, gaps, and assets

Child care

According to 2019 data from Child Care Aware:⁵⁷

- Minnesota has 70 child care slots for every 100 infants, toddlers, or preschoolers whose parent(s) or caregivers work.
- There is a surplus of child care slots in Kanabec County (128 for every 100 infants, toddlers, or preschoolers), Douglas County (114), and Brown County (111). The 83 remaining counties have fewer than 100 slots.⁵⁸
- The ratio of slots is close to 100 in Houston County (98), Lyon County (97), and Stevens County (97).
- 50 counties have a ratio of under 75 slots. The ratio of slots is lowest in Todd County (41), Aitkin County (42), Meeker County (43), and Isanti County (43).
- 64% of slots are for preschoolers, while 36% of slots are for infants and toddlers.
- 10% of all child care providers in Minnesota offer non-standard hours (between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. and/or on weekends).

⁵⁶ Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

⁵⁷ Child Care Aware. (2019). *Minnesota*. <https://www.childcareaware.org/ccdc/state/mn/>

⁵⁸ Data are unavailable for one county.

- Non-standard hours are most common in Kanabec (32%), Mower, (27%), McLeod (25%), and Roseau (25%) counties. It is least common in Becker, Rock, and Yellow Medicine counties (2-3% each).
- 53% of Minnesota providers accept child care subsidies.
- The proportions of providers that accept subsidies are highest in Murray and Pine (74% each) counties. It is lowest in Lincoln (27%) and Wright (36%) counties.

According to 2019 Child Care Assistance Program data from the Department of Human Services:⁵⁹

- Most children in the Child Care Assistance Program are receiving care at a licensed center (72%), followed by a licensed family (15%), a certified center (11%), and a legal nonlicensed setting (2%).
- Since 2016, the proportion of children receiving care at a licensed center has increased (66% to 72%).

According to 2016 national data from the National Center for Education Statistics:⁶⁰

- Parental care (40%) is most common for children under age 6 not enrolled in kindergarten, followed by center-based care (29%), home-based relative care (19%), and home-based nonrelative care (10%). This rank is consistent across Asian, Black, Hispanic, multiracial, and White children.
- Parental care is most common for Hispanic children (49%) and least common for Black children (32%).
- Hispanic children are least likely to receive center-based care (23%); percentages for Black, Asian, multiracial, and White children range from 31%-34%.
- Home-based relative care is most common for Black children (25%) and least common among White children (16%).
- Home-based nonrelative care is most common for White children (12%) and least common for Asian (6%) and Hispanic (7%) children.

According to 2009 data, the most recent data available, from a Wilder Research report on child care in Minnesota:⁶¹

⁵⁹ Minnesota Department of Human Services. (2020). *Minnesota child care assistance program: State fiscal year 2019 family profile*. <https://edocs.dhs.state.mn.us/lfserver/Public/DHS-6664G-ENG>

⁶⁰ National Center for Education Statistics. (2019). *Status and trends in the education of racial and ethnic groups*. https://nces.ed.gov/programs/raceindicators/indicator_rba.asp

⁶¹ Wilder Research. (2010). *Family, friend, and neighbor care use*. http://www.buildinitiative.org/Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/7_FFN%20care%20use_11-10.pdf

- Of children receiving family, friend, and neighbor child care, it is most commonly provided by grandparents (52%), followed by friends or neighbors (32%), other relatives (22%), and older siblings (20%).

Digital literacy

According to 2012 data from the U.S. Department of Education:⁶²

- 84% of individuals age 16-65 in the U.S. are considered digitally literate,⁶³ with the remaining 16% considered not digitally literate.
- Older adults have lower rates of digital literacy. Of adults age 55-65, 72% are digitally literate, compared to 92% of individuals age 16-24.
- Of adults identified as White, Hispanic, Black, or “other race,”⁶⁴ digital literacy rates are highest for White individuals (89%), followed by “other race” (87%), Black individuals (78%), and Hispanic individuals (65%).
- Digital literacy is highest among individuals born in the U.S. (87%) relative to those born outside of the U.S. (64%).
- Digital literacy is highest among those who have earned an associate degree or higher (95%) and lowest among those with less than a high school degree (59%).
- Individuals not in the labor force have a 70% digital literacy rate, while 86% of unemployed individuals and 87% of employed individuals are considered digitally literate.

Financial resource strain

According to 2018 data from the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy:⁶⁵

- Minnesota households have an average of 2% energy burden, defined as the percentage of gross household income spent on energy costs.
- Energy burden is highest in Lake of the Woods (8%) and Aitkin County (7%), and it is lowest in Anoka, Carver, Dakota, and Scott counties (1% each).

⁶² Mamedova, S. & Pawlowski, E. (2018). *Stats in brief: A description of U.S. adults who are not digitally literate*. <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2018/2018161.pdf>

⁶³ Digital literacy is determined by previous experience using a computer and passing a basic computer test that involves simple tasks, such as using a mouse and highlighting text.

⁶⁴ The “other race” category includes Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and multiracial individuals. Disaggregated data for this category are not available.

⁶⁵ Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy. (n.d.). *Low-income energy affordability data tool*. <https://www.energy.gov/eere/slsc/maps/lead-tool>

According to Minnesota Department of Health data from the 2017-2018 school year:⁶⁶

- Eligibility for free or reduced price lunch is most common among K-12 public school students in Mahnomen (75%), Nobles (62%), Cass (59%), Beltrami (57%), and Watonwan counties (57%). Carver (16%), Washington (18%), and Sherburne (18%) counties have the lowest rates.

According to 2017 data from the Minnesota Department of Health:⁶⁷

- The poverty rate in Minnesota is 11%.
- Mahnomen County (23%), Beltrami County (19%), Blue Earth County (18%), Clearwater County (18%), and Koochiching County (17%) have the highest rates of poverty in Minnesota.
- Carver County, Washington County, Wright County, and Chisago County have the lowest poverty rates in Minnesota (4-5% each).

According to 2014-2018 data from Minnesota Compass:⁶⁸

- 24% of households in Minnesota are considered housing cost-burdened, in which 30% or more of its monthly gross income is dedicated to housing.
- Households are most likely to be housing cost-burdened in Ramsey, Aitkin, Benton, Blue Earth, and Pine counties (31-32% each), and least likely to be cost-burdened in Kittson, Red Lake, Lac qui Parle, and Brown counties (17% each).

Food access

According to 2018 data from Feeding America:⁶⁹

- The food insecurity rate in Minnesota is 8%, and 59% of the population falls below the SNAP eligibility threshold of 165% of the poverty line.
- The food insecurity rate is highest in Clearwater County (14%), Mahnomen County (13%), Koochiching (13%), Wadena County (12%), Beltrami County (12%), and Aitkin County (12%). It is lowest in Carver County (4%) Scott County (5%), Washington County (5%), and Wright County (5%).

⁶⁶ Minnesota Department of Health. (n.d.). *Free and reduced price lunch eligibility*. <https://data.web.health.state.mn.us/free-reduced-lunch>

⁶⁷ Minnesota Department of Health. (n.d.). *Poverty & income*. <https://data.web.health.state.mn.us/poverty>

⁶⁸ Minnesota Compass. (n.d.). *Housing: Cost-burdened households*. <https://www.mncompass.org/housing/cost-burdened-households>

⁶⁹ Feeding America. (2019). *Food insecurity in the United States*. <https://www.feedingamerica.org/research/map-the-meal-gap/by-county>

- The percentage of the population below the SNAP threshold of 165% of the poverty line is highest in Nobles County (90%), Mahnomen County (84%), and Blue Earth County (81%). Percentages are lowest in Carver County (40%), Washington County (48%), Chisago County (49%), and Wright County (49%).

Feeding America also provides projected food insecurity rates for 2020, which show an increase from 2018 across all counties in Minnesota.⁷⁰

- Food insecurity rates are projected to be highest in Mahnomen County, Clearwater County, and Koochiching County (19-20% each).
- Food insecurity rates are projected to be lowest in Carver County, Dodge County, Washington County, Wright County, and Scott County (8-10% each).
- The projected increase from 2018 to 2020 is largest for Cook County (8 percentage point increase), Lake of the Woods County (7 percentage point increase), and Mahnomen County (7 percentage point increase), while the projected increase is lowest in Olmsted County and Rice County (4-5 percentage point increase each).

According to the 2018 ACS:⁷¹

- 7% of Minnesotans receive SNAP benefits.
- Minnesotans are most likely to receive SNAP benefits in the Eastern Northwest group, Ramsey County, and the Southern group (all 13%). They are least likely to receive them in Carver/Scott counties, the Central Southern group, and Wright County (2-3% each).
- 14% of households in Minnesota are under the gross income limit of 165% of the federal poverty guideline (the general cutoff for SNAP eligibility) but do not receive SNAP benefits.
- The estimated percentage of households that are eligible for SNAP benefits but do not currently receive them is highest in the West Central group (22%), the Lower Northeast group (21%), the Middle Central group (20%), and the West Central group (20%). It is lowest in Washington County (8%), Carver/Scott counties (9%), Wright County (9%), and Anoka County (10%).
- 13% of households headed by a veteran are eligible for but do not SNAP benefits, compared to 14% of households headed by a non-veteran.

⁷⁰ Feeding America. (2020). *The impact of coronavirus on food insecurity*.

<https://www.feedingamericaaction.org/the-impact-of-coronavirus-on-food-insecurity/>

⁷¹ Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

- 24% of households headed by someone with a disability are eligible for but do not receive SNAP benefits, compared to 12% of households headed by someone who does not report a disability.
- 27% of households headed by someone who speaks English less than “very well” and 21% of households headed by someone who speaks a language other than English are eligible for but do not receive SNAP benefits.
- Households headed by an American Indian individual are most likely to be eligible for but do not receive SNAP benefits (28%), followed by households headed by Hispanic (27%), Black or African American (23%), multiracial (17%), and White (13%) individuals.

According to 2019 data from Hunger Solutions:⁷²

- Food shelf visits have increased substantially since 2007 in Minnesota, from 2.0 million to 3.6 million in 2019.
- More than half of all food shelf visits in Minnesota occurred in the metro region in 2017 (57%), 11% occurred in the Central region of Minnesota, and 10% occurred in the Southeast region of Minnesota.

Health care coverage

According to the 2018 ACS:⁷³

- 62% of Minnesotans have health coverage through their employer or union; 18% have coverage through Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or another type of government assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability; 17% have coverage through Medicare, and 16% purchased coverage directly. Two percent have Veterans Affairs (VA) coverage, 1% have TRICARE coverage, and 1% have Indian Health Service coverage. 4% have no health care coverage.
- The proportion of Minnesotans who have health care coverage through their employer or union is highest in Washington County, Dakota County, Olmsted County, Wright County, and Carver/Scott Counties (71% each). Proportions are lowest in the Eastern Northwest group (44%), the Lower Northeast group (48%), and the Middle Central group (49%).

⁷² Hunger Solutions. (n.d.). *Food shelf visits*. <https://www.hungersolutions.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Food-Shelf-Visits-2019.pdf>

⁷³ Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

- Purchasing coverage directly is most common in the Southern Southwest group (24%), the West Central group (23%), and the Western Southwest group (21%). It is least common in Anoka County and the Eastern Central group (12-13% each).
- Coverage through Medicaid, Medical Assistance or another type of government assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability is most common in the Eastern Northwest group (27%), the Lower Northeast group (26%), and Ramsey County (24%). It is least common in Wright County (11%), Dakota County (11%), Olmsted County (12%), and Washington County (12%).
- Medicare coverage is most common in the Lower Northeast group (26%), the West Central group (25%), and the Middle Central group (24%). It is least common in Carver/Scott Counties (12%), Wright County (14%), and the Central group (14%).
- Coverage through the VA is most common in the Lower Northeast group, the West Central group, and the Eastern Northwest group (5% each). It is least common in Ramsey County and Olmsted County (1% each).
- TRICARE coverage is most common in the Upper Northeast (4%). Coverage is 3% or lower for the other county groups.
- Coverage through the Indian Health Service is most common in the Eastern Northwest group (14%) and the Lower Northeast group (5%). Coverage is 2% or lower in the other county groups.
- The proportion of Minnesotans with no health care coverage is highest in the Middle Central group (8%), the Eastern Northwest group (8%), Ramsey County (6%), and the Lower Northeast group (6%). The proportions for the other county groups range from 3% to 5%.

Health care coverage for veterans

According to the 2018 ACS:⁷⁴

- 74% of veterans in Minnesota are covered by Medicaid, Medical Assistance, Medicare, another type of government assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability, or the VA.⁷⁵
- 42% of veterans have coverage through an employer or union, 33% have coverage they purchased directly, and 11% are covered by TRICARE.
- 2% of veterans have no health coverage.

⁷⁴ Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

⁷⁵ Respondents may be covered by multiple types of health care coverage; thus, percentages may not add to 100%.

- Veterans are most likely to be covered by a government assistance plan in the Central group (87%), Stearns County (86%), the Southern Southwest group (85%), and the Eastern Northwest group (84%). Proportions are lowest in Anoka County (60%), Wright County (61%), and the Upper Northeast group (65%).
- Rates of TRICARE coverage are highest in the Central group (20%), the Upper Northeast group (15%), the Eastern Northwest group (14%), and the Central Southern group (14%). They are lowest in the Southern group (4%), the Eastern Southern group (4%), and Dakota County (6%).
- The proportion of veterans who purchased coverage directly is highest in the Southern Southwest group (53%), the Western Southwest group (46%), and the Central Southwest group (45%). Proportions are lowest in the Eastern Central group (19%), Wright County (21%), and the Lower Northeast group (26%).
- The proportion of veterans who have coverage through an employer or union is highest in Wright County (59%), Olmsted County (58%), and Carver/Scott counties (52%). Proportions are lowest in the Southern Southwest group (23%), the Central Southwest group (26%), the Eastern Northwest group (27%), and the Western Southwest group (27%).
- The proportion of veterans who do not have any health coverage is highest in the Western Northwest group, the Southern Southwest group, and Ramsey County (4-5% each). Proportions are lowest in Wright County, Washington County, Carver/Scott counties, Stearns County, the Eastern Southern group, the Central group, and the Western Southern group (all <1%).

Internet and device access

Internet access

According to 2020 data from the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development:⁷⁶

- 92% of households in Minnesota are served by wireline broadband service with speeds of at least 25 Mbps for downloads and 3 Mbps for uploads.
- The percentage of households served by wireline broadband service with speeds of at least 25 Mbps for downloads and 3 Mbps for uploads is highest in Anoka County, Lac qui Parle County, Stevens County, Pennington County, Red Lake County,

⁷⁶ Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development. (2020). *Wireline broadband availability*. <https://mn.gov/deed/programs-services/broadband/maps/data.jsp>

Ramsey County, Rock County, Clearwater County, Beltrami County, Big Stone County, Swift County, and Hennepin County (99%-100% each).

- The percentage of households served by wireline broadband service with speeds of at least 25 Mbps for downloads and 3 Mbps for uploads is lowest in Redwood County (45%), Todd County (54%), and Lake of the Woods (58%).

According to 2019 data from the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development:⁷⁷

- The majority of Bois Forte tribal nation is designated as an unserved broadband area,⁷⁸ with some portions designed as underserved.⁷⁹
- The majority of Fond du Lac tribal nation is designated as a served broadband area.⁸⁰ Some portions of the tribal nation are unserved, and others are underserved.
- For Grand Portage, Leech Lake, Lower Sioux, and Prairie Island tribal nations, about half of each tribal nation is designated as served, while the remainder is designated as unserved.
- The majority of Mille Lacs tribal nation is designated as unserved, with some areas served and others underserved.
- The majority of Red Lake tribal nation is designated as unserved, with some portions designated as served.
- The entirety of the Shakopee Mdewakanton tribal nation is designated as served.
- The majority of the Upper Sioux tribal nation is designated as underserved, with some portions designated as unserved.
- The majority of White Earth tribal nation is designated as served, with some portions designated as unserved.

According to 2019 data from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration:⁸¹

⁷⁷ Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development. (2019). *Wireline broadband availability: Tribal nations*. <https://mn.gov/deed/programs-services/broadband/maps/tribal-maps.jsp>

⁷⁸ Unserved broadband areas do not have wireline broadband that provides speeds of at least 25 Mbps for downloading and 3 Mbps for uploading.

⁷⁹ Underserved broadband areas have wireline broadband that provides speeds of at least 25 Mbps/3Mbps but less than 100 Mbps/20 Mbps.

⁸⁰ Served broadband areas have wireline broadband that provides speeds of at least 100 Mbps for downloading and 20 Mbps for uploading.

⁸¹ National Telecommunications and Information Administration. (2020). *Digital nation data explorer*. <https://www.ntia.doc.gov/data/digital-nation-data-explorer>

- 85% of individuals in Minnesota report using the internet, and 89% of individuals report that someone in their household uses the internet.
- Individuals most commonly report using the internet at home (82%) and while traveling between locations (45%). Some report using the internet at work (39%), someone else's home (30%), at a business (e.g., coffee shop; 22%), at school (18%), or in a public place (e.g., library, community center, park; 17%).
- Of households without any home internet users, the most common reason is not needing it or not being interested in it (64% of households without any home internet users). Other reasons include internet being too expensive (8%), they can use internet elsewhere (5%), and not owning a computer or owning an inadequate computer (1%).
- Of households with at least one person using the internet at any location, most report using a home internet plan purchased from a company (90%), a mobile data plan (88%), and/or a wired high-speed internet service (84%).
- Individuals in Minnesota most frequently use the internet for email (93%); text messaging (94%); watching videos (79%); and shopping, making travel reservations, or using other consumer services (78%).

According to the 2018 ACS:⁸²

- Most households in Minnesota report that at least one person in their household has access to the internet (90%), and most report accessing the internet via a cellular data plan (78%). 71% report accessing the internet via broadband, 7% report using satellite internet, and 3% report using dial-up.
- Internet access is most common for households in Washington County (96%), Anoka County (94%), Carver/Scott counties (94%), and Dakota County (94%). It is least common in the Eastern Northwest group, the Central Southwest group, and the Lower Northeast group (81-82% each).
- Broadband internet is most common in Dakota County (84%), Carver/Scott counties (81%), and Washington County (80%). It is least common in the Middle Central group (53%), the Lower Northeast group (58%), and the Central Southwest group (58%).
- Cellular data plan internet is most common in Carver/Scott counties (88%), Washington County (85%), Dakota County (85%), and Anoka County (85%). It is least common in the West Central group (63%), the Southern Southwest group (65%), and the Middle Central group (65%).
- Dial-up internet is most common in the Upper Northeast group, the Central Southern group, the Eastern Central group, Ramsey County, the Western Southwest group, the

⁸² Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

West Central group, and Wright County (4-5% each). Percentages range from 1-3% for the other counties and county groups.

Device access

According to 2019 data from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration:⁸³

- 73% of individuals age 3 or older in Minnesota report using a smartphone, 52% use a laptop, 48% use a smart TV or a TV-connected device, 34% use a tablet or e-book reader, 31% use a desktop computer, and 16% use a wearable device.

According to the 2018 ACS:⁸⁴

- Most Minnesotans report that someone in their household owns or uses some type of computer or device (93%). Minnesota households most frequently report owning or using a smartphone (85%) or a laptop or desktop (81%). Nearly two-thirds report owning or using a tablet (65%).
- Households are most likely to report owning or using some type of computer or device in Anoka County, Carver/Scott counties, Dakota County, and Washington County (96% each). Households are least likely to report this in the Lower Northeast group and the Southern Southwest group (85-86% each).
- Households are most likely to report owning or using a laptop or desktop in Dakota County and Washington County (88% each), and least likely in the Southern Southwest group and the Lower Northeast group (70-71% each).
- Households are most likely to report owning or using a smartphone in Carver/Scott counties (92%), the Central group (89%), Dakota County (89%), Hennepin County (89%), and Washington County (89%).
- 6% of all households in Minnesota report owning or using only a smartphone. This is most common in the Middle Central group and the Southern Southwest group (11-12% each).

Transportation access

According to 2020 data from the Minnesota Department of Transportation:⁸⁵

⁸³ National Telecommunications and Information Administration. (2020). *Digital nation data explorer*. <https://www.ntia.doc.gov/data/digital-nation-data-explorer>

⁸⁴ Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

⁸⁵ Minnesota Department of Transportation. (2020). *Transit in Minnesota*. <http://www.dot.state.mn.us/transit/riders/index.html>

- Almost the entirety of Minnesota is served by a municipal, regional, or tribal transit system, with the exception of the southern portion of Cass County.

According to the 2018 ACS:⁸⁶

- Minnesota households most commonly have two cars available (41%). 30% of households have one car available, and 23% have three or more cars available. 7% of households do not have any car available.
- Households are most likely to have at least one car available in Anoka County, Carver/Scott counties, Dakota County, the Southern group, the Central Southwest group, the Southern Southwest group, Stearns County, and Wright County (96% each).
- Households are least likely to have a car available in Ramsey County (10%), Hennepin County (9%), the Upper Northeast group (7%), and the Eastern Northwest group (7%).

According to 2017 data from the Center for Neighborhood Technology:⁸⁷

- The average number of vehicles per household ranges from 1-3 across all Minnesota counties.
- The percentage of workers who use public transportation as their primary mode of transportation to work is highest in Ramsey County (8%), Hennepin County (7%), and Dakota County (4%). Percentages for other counties ranges from 0%-3%.

Utilities

According to 2017 data from the National Energy & Utility Affordability Coalition:⁸⁸

- 21% of the total eligible population in Minnesota received assistance from the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) in 2017.

⁸⁶ Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

⁸⁷ Center for Neighborhood Technology. (n.d.). *Housing and transportation index*. <https://htaindex.cnt.org/map/>

⁸⁸ National Energy & Utility Affordability Coalition. (n.d.). *Minnesota by the numbers*. <https://neuac.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/State-Sheet-FY19-Minnesota.pdf>

Appendix

Demographics of key informants

A1. Demographics of key informants

Demographic	Number	Percentage of all key informants (N=40) ^d
Age	Average: 62; range: 30-74	N/A
Disability or chronic health condition	8	20%
Educational attainment		
High school diploma or GED	1	3%
Two-year degree, associate's degree, or vocational-technical degree	4	10%
Four year or bachelor's degree	12	30%
Some graduate school	2	5%
Graduate or professional degree	17	43%
Gender^a		
Man	7	18%
Woman	29	73%
LGBT+^b	1	3%
Race/ethnicity^c		
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	5%
Asian or Asian American	3	8%
Black or African American	3	8%
Latinx	2	5%
White or Caucasian	26	70%
Veterans	3	8%

^a Gender was asked as an open-ended question, but all respondents identified as either “man” or “woman.”

^b Respondents were asked whether they identify as a member of the LGBT+ communities, rather than to specify their sexual orientation or whether they identify as transgender, non-binary, or other gender identities.

^c In addition to their race/ethnicity selection, one respondent also identified as Jewish and one respondent identified as Bosnian.

^d Not all respondents provided responses to all demographic questions. However, percentages were calculated out of a total of 40 to avoid overinflating true proportions.

Key informant interview protocol questions

Protocol for professionals and leaders

Hello, my name is [NAME] and I'm calling from Wilder Research. Wilder is working with the Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS) to build an online, interactive tool that will offer personalized, relevant, and local referrals. I'll be referring to this as "the tool" throughout our interview. Anyone in Minnesota will be able to use the tool to identify services in their area that they are eligible for that make sense for them. These services may relate to economic assistance, food support, housing, employment, education, child protection and child welfare, physical health, mental health, chemical dependency, and physical or developmental disabilities. You were identified as someone that could provide insight to help ensure the tool is designed in a way that best fits the needs and preferences of people who may use the tool. In addition, Wilder is planning to use the interview results to help shape a survey to gather information from the community at large.

The information you provide will be summarized with other interviews. At the end of the interview, we will ask if we can use examples you provided or quotes from this interview or if you'd rather us only share your responses combined with other. Either way, no identifiable information will be shared. You do not have to answer any question you do not want to and whether or not you participate will not affect your relationship with DHS. The interview will take about an hour, depending on the length of your answers. To thank you for your time and input, you will also receive a \$25 Walmart gift card.

I would like to record this interview to make sure I capture all of your comments. This recording will only be available to me and other Wilder Research staff on this project, and I will delete it after I have compared it to my notes for accuracy. Is it okay if I record this interview? [IF YES, start recording.]

My first set of questions are about you.

1. I'd like to confirm some information we received about you. [MODIFY as appropriate given KI and info received]
 - a. Name:
 - b. Employer/organization involved with:
 - c. Position title or short description:
2. One of the reasons you were identified to be interviewed is that you are knowledgeable about the experiences of many people besides yourself, especially through your professional work. We'd like to understand more about these people to put your answers in context. First, what geographies does your organization serve?
 - a. Thinking about culture broadly including, but not limited to, race, ethnicity, tribal affiliation, gender identity, sexual orientation, socio-economic status, and whether or not the person has a disability, what cultural groups do you or your organization most commonly serve?

3. Other than the people you or your organization serves, are there other groups whose needs and experiences with referrals you have experience with and knowledge about from previous jobs, volunteering, or your personal life?
 - a. [IF YES] Which groups?
 - b. [IF YES] How did you become knowledgeable about [GROUP]? [PROBE FOR EACH GROUP MENTIONED]

[IF YES TO Q3] For the rest of the interview we will ask you questions about “your community.” When answering these questions please consider both the groups you just discussed and the people you currently serve.

4. Where do people [you work with/in your community] currently go to find information about available services and how to access them?
 - a. Where do you currently recommend people go to find information about available services and how to access them?
 - b. In what ways do these sources of information work well? [PROBE For example, what, if anything, is positive about the quality and completeness of the information received or the availability of the services?]
 - c. What isn’t working well about these sources of information? [PROBE For example, what, if anything, is negative about the quality and completeness of the information received or the availability of the services?]
5. For the different communities and groups you identified, how do the sources of information used differ, if at all? As a reminder, we mean “cultural group” broadly, including, but not limited to, race, ethnicity, tribal affiliation, gender identity, sexual orientation, socio-economic status, tribal affiliation, and disability status.
 - a. For the different cultural groups you work with, how does the experience of receiving information on available services differ, if at all?
6. Overall, what are the biggest challenges people [you work with/in your community] currently experience with finding services for themselves or their family?

Next, I’d like to ask you about the needs and assets of [the people you work with/the people in your community].

7. In thinking about how people [you work with/in your community] meet their needs, what are their greatest individual, cultural, or local assets?

You may remember there was a list of social needs that DHS is using to inform the tool’s screening questions in the email we sent you. Do you have access to these now?

- a. [IF YES, CONTINUE TO Q8]
- b. [IF NO] Okay, I will read the list to you shortly, so you don’t need it in front of you. The needs are:

- Financial resource strain

- Food insecurity
- Housing insecurity
- Utility assistance
- Childcare
- Physical health
- Employment
- Transportation
- Mental health

[RESTATE AS NEEDED]

8. One of the goals for the tool is to ask about the needs that are most important to people’s health and well-being. Each of these questions corresponds to a different need. Looking at this list, what needs are missing, if any?
 - a. Another goal for the tool is to address the needs of every family member in a household. Thinking about the whole family and the needs of different family types or configurations, are there any additional needs you would add to the list?
 - b. We also want to ensure the tool will meet the needs of Minnesota’s many cultural groups. Considering the cultural group(s) you interact with, what additional needs, if any, you would add to this list?

The next questions are about encouraging people to use the tool.

9. As a reminder, DHS is planning an interactive web-based tool that provides information on local services. What would make this tool most useful to people [you work with/in your community]?
10. DHS wants it to be clear that the tool is meant to serve the needs of the whole family. What recommendations do you have for building awareness specifically about this fact?
11. What are the best ways to encourage you and members of your community to use the tool? [PROBE FOR BOTH BUILDING AWARENESS ABOUT THE TOOL AND HOW TO MAKE THE TOOL WORK BEST FOR THE COMMUNITY]
 - a. What additional or different suggestions do you have for ensuring participation among different cultural groups?
 - b. What would cause you or people in your community to not use the tool?
 - c. Given the goal of ensuring the tool is relevant for people from all cultures and backgrounds, do you have any other comments or suggestions? [PROBE for responses beyond “translate questions/info into multiple languages”]

We also want to make sure we are speaking with people who represent diverse backgrounds and perspectives, so we’d like to ask you a few demographic questions.

12. If you don't mind my asking, what is your age? _____
13. Are you a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
14. What is the highest level of education you have completed?
 - a. Less than high school diploma or GED
 - b. High school diploma or GED
 - c. Some college, vocational, technical or trade school
 - d. Two-year degree/Associate or vocational-technical degree
 - e. Four year degree/Bachelor's degree
 - f. Some graduate school
 - g. Postgraduate or professional degree
15. Which of the following best describes your race or ethnicity? You may choose more than one.
 - a. American Indian or Alaska Native
 - b. Asian
 - c. Black or African American
 - d. Hispanic or Latino
 - e. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
 - f. White
 - g. Prefer to self-describe: _____
16. How would you describe your gender identity? _____
17. Are you a member of the LGBTQ communities?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
18. Do you have a disability or chronic medical or mental health condition?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
19. Do you have experience finding and accessing services for yourself, family members or friends?
 - a. [IF YES] Thinking about using the tool personally, what, if any, additional comments or suggestions do you have about the tool?

Now I just have a few last questions for you.

20. DHS may be interested in asking you for additional input as they develop the tool. Would you be willing to participate in an additional discussion with DHS? We will not share your responses from this interview with DHS.
 - a. [IF YES] What email address or phone number would you like us to share with DHS?
21. Do you have any suggestions for other people we may want to interview about the tool?
 - a. [IF YES] What is their name?
 - b. What is their job or connection to their community?
 - c. What email address or phone number would be best for us to contact this person with?
 - d. Do they have experience or familiarity with the process of finding and accessing services?
22. Finally, as part of this project, we are also planning a survey of people who may ultimately use the tool. Would you be interested in helping to distribute the survey to your community, for example by sending out an electronic link through email, a newsletter, or listserv?
 - a. [IF YES] Thank you! When we reach out to you with the electronic version of the survey to share, should we use the same contact information we used for this interview?
 - i. [IF NO] What email address or phone number should we use at that time?

Thank you for taking the time to provide your input. As mentioned in the beginning of the interview, we would like to ask you if we can use examples you provided or quotes from this interview. If you allow us to do so, no identifiable information will be shared. Would you prefer:

- Wilder maintain your full confidentiality. No quotes or examples from your interview will be used.

OR

- Would you allow Wilder to use de-identified quotes or examples from your interview? This means we would remove all names of people, organizations, and any other information that identifies you as having provided the quote or example.

As I mentioned in the beginning of the interview, you also have the option to receive a \$25 Walmart gift card. Could you please provide the name and address you would like the gift card sent to? This information will not be connected to your responses in any way.

Name:

Address:

You should receive the gift card within 3 weeks. If you have any questions related to the gift card, you can contact Doua Chang at DHS. His email address is doua.chang@state.mn.us, and his phone number is 651-283-2849.

Thank you again for your time!

Protocol for potential end users

Hello, my name is [NAME] and I'm calling from Wilder Research. Wilder is working with the Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS) to build an online, interactive tool that will offer personalized, relevant, and local referrals. I'll be referring to this as "the tool" throughout our interview. Anyone in Minnesota will be able to use the tool to identify services in their area that they are eligible for that make sense for them. These services may relate to economic assistance, food support, housing, employment, education, child protection and child welfare, physical health, mental health, chemical dependency, and physical or developmental disabilities. You were identified as someone that could provide insight to help ensure the tool is designed in a way that best fits the needs and preferences of people who may use the tool. In addition, Wilder is planning to use the interview results to help shape a survey to gather information from the community at large.

The information you provide will be summarized with other interviews. At the end of the interview, we will ask if we can use examples you provided or quotes from this interview or if you'd rather us only share your responses combined with other. Either way, no identifiable information will be shared. You do not have to answer any question you do not want to and whether or not you participate will not affect your relationship with DHS. The interview will take about 50 minutes, depending on the length of your answers. To thank you for your time and input, you will also receive a \$25 Walmart gift card.

At this point, I want to make sure you are eligible to participate in the interview. Do you have experience looking for services?

- a. [IF YES, CONTINUE]
- b. [IF NO, SCREENED OUT]

I would like to record this interview to make sure I capture all of your comments. This recording will only be available to me and other Wilder Research staff on this project, and I will delete it after I have compared it to my notes for accuracy. Is it okay if I record this interview? [IF YES, START RECORDING]

My first set of questions are about you.

1. I'd like to confirm some information we received about you. [MODIFY as appropriate given information received]
 - a. Name:
 - b. Employer/organization involved with:
 - c. Position title or short description:
 - d. When you looked for services, who were the services for (e.g., yourself, family member, friend, community member)?

2. I am going to be asking you questions about your experience looking for services. You could also talk about what you know about the experiences of other people you know, including your family and friends. Do you know other people who have looked for services, received referrals or both?
 - a. [IF YES] Please tell me a little about who those people are and how you know them?
 - b. [IF NO, SKIP TO Q4]
3. We are interested in learning if people from different cultural groups have different experiences related to accessing and receiving referrals. We mean “cultural group” broadly, including, but not limited to, race, ethnicity, tribal affiliation, gender identity, sexual orientation, socio-economic status, tribal affiliation, and disability status. Are the people you know who looked for services or received referrals from different cultural groups than yourself?
 - a. [IF YES] Please tell me, what cultural groups?
 - b. [IF NO, CONTINUE]
4. Where do you [and the people you know] go to find information about available services and how to access them?
 - a. In what ways do these sources of information work well? [PROBE regarding quality and completeness of information, experience of receiving information]
 - b. What isn't working well about these sources of information? [PROBE regarding quality and completeness of information, experience of receiving information]
5. For you and the people you know, do you think the experience of finding and receiving information on available services differs depending on what cultural group you belong to? As a reminder, we mean “cultural group” broadly, including, but not limited to, race, ethnicity, tribal affiliation, gender identity, sexual orientation, socio-economic status, tribal affiliation, and disability status.
 - a. [IF YES] How does it differ?
6. Overall, what are the biggest challenges you and the people you know currently experience with finding services for either yourselves or your families?

Next, I'd like to ask you about needs and strengths.

7. Finding and accessing services can be challenging. What strengths help you and the people you know get through this process?

You may remember there was a list of social needs that DHS is using to inform the tool’s screening questions in the email we sent you. Do you have access to these now?

- a. [IF YES, CONTINUE TO Q8]
- b. [IF NO] Okay, I will read the list to you shortly, so you don’t need it in front of you. The needs are:

- Financial resource strain
- Food insecurity
- Housing insecurity
- Utility assistance
- Childcare
- Physical health
- Employment
- Transportation
- Mental health

[RESTATE AS NEEDED]]

8. One of the goals for the tool is to ask about the needs that are most important to people’s health and well-being. Each of the questions on the tool will correspond to a different need. Looking at this list, what needs are missing, if any?
 - a. Another goal for the tool is to address the needs of every family member in a household. Thinking about your whole family and the families of other people you know, are there any additional needs you would add to the list?
 - b. We also want to ensure the tool will meet the needs of Minnesota’s many cultural groups. Thinking about the cultural group(s) you and the people you know belong to, what additional needs, if any, you would add to this list? As a reminder, we mean “cultural group” broadly, including, but not limited to, race, ethnicity, tribal affiliation, gender identity, sexual orientation, socio-economic status, tribal affiliation, and disability status.

The next questions are about encouraging people to use the tool.

9. As a reminder, DHS is planning an interactive web-based tool that provides information on local services. What would make this tool most useful to you and the people you know?
10. What are your suggestions for building awareness about the tool once it is available?
 - a. DHS wants it to be clear that the tool is meant to serve the needs of the whole family. What recommendations do you have for building awareness specifically about this fact?
11. What are the best ways to encourage you and the people you know to use the tool?
 - a. What would cause you or the people you know to not use the tool?

- b. Given the goal of ensuring the tool is relevant for people from all cultures and backgrounds, do you have any other comments or suggestions? [PROBE for responses beyond “translate questions/info into multiple languages”]

We also want to make sure we are speaking with people who represent diverse backgrounds and perspectives, so we’d like to ask you a few demographic questions.

- 12. If you don’t mind my asking, what is your age? _____
- 13. Are you a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
- 14. What is the highest level of education you have completed?
 - a. Less than high school diploma or GED
 - b. High school diploma or GED
 - c. Some college, vocational, technical or trade school
 - d. Two-year degree/Associate or vocational-technical degree
 - e. Four year degree/Bachelor’s degree
 - f. Some graduate school
 - g. Postgraduate or professional degree
- 15. Which of the following best describes your race or ethnicity? You may choose more than one.
 - a. American Indian or Alaska Native
 - b. Asian
 - c. Black or African American
 - d. Hispanic or Latino
 - e. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
 - f. White
 - g. Prefer to self-describe: _____
- 16. How would you describe your gender identity? _____
- 17. Are you a member of the LGBTQ communities?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
- 18. Do you have a disability or chronic medical or mental health condition?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

Now I just have a few last questions for you.

19. DHS may be interested in asking you for additional input as they develop the tool. Would you be willing to participate in an additional discussion with DHS? We will not share your responses from this interview with DHS.
- a. [IF YES] What email address or phone number would you like us to share with DHS?
20. Do you have any suggestions for other people we may want to interview about the tool?
- a. [IF YES] What is their name?
 - b. What is their job or connection to their community?
 - c. What email address or phone number would be best for us to contact this person with?
 - d. Do they have experience or familiarity with the process of finding and accessing services?

Thank you for taking the time to provide your input. As mentioned in the beginning of the interview, we would like to ask you if we can use examples you provided or quotes from this interview. If you allow us to do so, no identifiable information will be shared. Would you prefer:

- Wilder maintain your full confidentiality. No quotes or examples from your interview will be used.

OR

- Wilder to use de-identified quotes or examples from your interview. This means we would remove all names of people, organizations, and any other information that identifies you as having provided the quote or example.

As I mentioned in the beginning of the interview, you also have the option to receive a \$25 gift card. Could you please provide the name and address you would like the gift card sent to? This information will not be connected to your responses in any way.

Name:

Address:

You should receive the gift card within 3 weeks. If you have any questions related to the gift card, you can contact Doua Chang at DHS. His email address is doua.[chang@state.mn.us](mailto:doua.chang@state.mn.us), and his phone number is 651-283-2849. Thank you again for your time!

County groups

When the number of respondents is too small to present data by county, county groups are presented in this report instead. These groups are contiguous and align with the U.S. Census Bureau's Public Use Microdata Areas, which contain at least 100,000 people. These groups and their total population according to the 2018 ACS are as follows:

- Anoka County (total pop. 353,845)
- Carver/Scott counties (total pop. 250,993)
- Dakota County (total pop. 424,953)
- Hennepin County (total pop. 1,259,705)
- Olmsted County (total pop. 156,132)
- Ramsey County (total pop. 551,794)
- Stearns County (total pop. 159,642)
- Washington County (total pop. 259,119)
- Wright County (total pop. 136,166)
- Central Minnesota
 - Eastern Central county group: Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, and Pine counties (total pop. 167,614)
 - Central county group: Benton and Sherburne counties (total pop. 136,807)
 - Middle Central county group: Crow Wing, Morrison, Todd, and Wadena counties (total pop. 137,504)
 - West Central county group: Big Stone, Douglas, Grant, Otter Tail, Pope, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, and Wilkin counties (total pop. 146,922)
- Northeast Minnesota
 - Lower Northeast county group: Aitkin, Carlton, Cass, and Itasca counties (total pop. 122,894)
 - Upper Northeast county group: Cook, Koochiching, Lake, St. Louis counties (total pop. 230,718)
- Northwest Minnesota
 - Eastern Northwest county group: Becker, Beltrami, Clearwater, Hubbard, Lake of the Woods, and Mahnomen counties (total pop. 120,593)
 - Western Northwest county group: Clay, Kittson, Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, and Roseau counties (total pop. 149,390)

■ Southern Minnesota

- Central Southern county group: Goodhue, Le Sueur, and Rice counties (total pop. 141,236)
- Eastern Southern county group: Fillmore, Houston, Wabasha, and Winona counties (total pop. 110,971)
- Southern county group: Dodge, Freeborn, Steele, and Mower counties (total pop. 128,219)
- Western Southern county group: Blue Earth, Nicollet, and Waseca counties (total pop. 119,799)

■ Southwest Minnesota

- Central Southwest county group: Kandiyohi, McLeod, Meeker, Renville, and Sibley counties (total pop. 131,420)
- Southern Southwest county group: Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Rock, and Watonwan counties (total pop. 114,580)
- Western Southwest county group: Brown, Chippewa, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Redwood, and Yellow Medicine counties (total pop. 100,163)

Secondary data: Overview of county and county group level data

A2. Overview of county level data

County	Needs								Assets		
	Unemployment rate	Regional rate of homelessness	Students reporting anxiety symptoms	Students reporting depressive symptoms	Energy burden	Eligible for free/reduced price lunch	Housing cost-burdened households	Poverty rate	Food insecurity	Child care slots per 100 children	Households served by wireline broadband service
Aitkin↓			■		■		■		■	■	
Anoka↑	■	■			■				■		■
Becker											
Beltrami		■				■	■	■	■		■
Benton			■				■				
Big Stone	■	■		■	■		■			■	■
Blue Earth							■	■			
Brown							■			■	
Carlton	■										
Carver↑		■			■	■		■	■		
Cass	■		■		■	■		■	■		
Chippewa		■								■	
Chisago					■	■		■	■		
Clay	■				■						

■ highest 10% ■ lowest 10%

↑ County is in top 10% of all counties in projected population growth between 2019 and 2030 ↓ County is in bottom 10% of all counties in projected population growth between 2019 and 2030

A2. Overview of county level data (continued)

County	Needs									Assets	
	Unemployment rate	Regional rate of homelessness	Students reporting anxiety symptoms	Students reporting depressive symptoms	Energy burden	Eligible for free/reduced price lunch	Housing cost-burdened households	Poverty rate	Food insecurity	Child care slots per 100 children	Households served by wireline broadband service
Clearwater		■	a	a	■		■	■	■		■
Cook			■		■						
Cottonwood		■	■				■	■			
Crow Wing											
Dakota ↑	■	■			■				■		
Dodge						■	■	■	■		
Douglas	■		■							■	
Faribault											
Fillmore			■								■
Freeborn											
Goodhue				■							
Grant											
Hennepin ↑	■	■			■		■				■
Houston	■									■	
Hubbard		■									
Isanti			■	■						■	
Itasca	■		■						■		
Jackson	■	■					■				
Kanabec					■				■	■	■

■ highest 10% ■ lowest 10% ↑ County is in top 10% in projected population growth between 2019 and 2030 ↓ County is in bottom 10% in projected population growth between 2019 and 2030

^a Suppressed due to a low number of respondents

A2. Overview of county level data (continued)

County	Needs									Assets	
	Unemployment rate	Regional rate of homelessness	Students reporting anxiety symptoms	Students reporting depressive symptoms	Energy burden	Eligible for free/reduced price lunch	Housing cost-burdened households	Poverty rate	Food insecurity	Child care slots per 100 children	Households served by wireline broadband service
Kandiyohi		■				■					
Kittson		■		■			■				
Koochiching↓				■				■	■		
Lac qui Parle ↓	■	■	■	■			■				■
Lake ↓											
Lake of the Woods↓		■			■						■
Le Sueur											
Lincoln	■	■		■	■					■	■
Lyon		■								■	
Mahnomen	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■		
Marshall	■	■	■	■			■				
Martin			■	■							
McLeod		■	■								
Meeker		■		■						■	■
Mille Lacs	■			■			■		■		
Morrison											
Mower			■								
Murray	■	■	■	■			■				

■ highest 10% ■ lowest 10%

↑ County is in top 10% in projected population growth between 2019 and 2030 ↓ County is in bottom 10% in projected population growth between 2019 and 2030

A2. Overview of county level data (continued)

County	Needs									Assets	
	Unemployment rate	Regional rate of homelessness	Students reporting anxiety symptoms	Students reporting depressive symptoms	Energy burden	Eligible for free/reduced price lunch	Housing cost-burdened households	Poverty rate	Food insecurity	Child care slots per 100 children	Households served by wireline broadband service
Nicollet											
Nobles		■				■		■		■	
Norman		■	■								
Olmsted ↑					■					■	
Otter Tail											
Pennington	■	■									■
Pine	■						■		■		■
Pipestone ↓	■	■									
Polk		■									
Pope			■	■							
Ramsey ↑	■	■			■	■	■	■			■
Red Lake	■	■	■	■			■				■
Redwood ↓		■									■
Renville ↓		■	■	■							
Rice											
Rock	■	■	■								■
Roseau		■									
Scott ↑		■			■	■		■	■		

■ highest 10% ■ lowest 10%

↑ County is in top 10% in projected population growth between 2019 and 2030 ↓ County is in bottom 10% in projected population growth between 2019 and 2030

A2. Overview of county level data (continued)

County	Needs									Assets	
	Unemployment rate	Regional rate of homelessness	Students reporting anxiety symptoms	Students reporting depressive symptoms	Energy burden	Eligible for free/reduced price lunch	Housing cost-burdened households	Poverty rate	Food insecurity	Child care slots per 100 children	Households served by wireline broadband service
Sherburne					■	■		■	■		
Sibley											
St. Louis	■							■			
Stearns											
Steele			■								
Stevens	■							■		■	■
Swift ↓		■	a	a	■						■
Todd						■				■	■
Traverse ↓	■		■								
Wabasha						■		■			
Wadena								■	■	■	
Waseca											
Washington ↑		■			■	■		■	■	b	
Watonwan						■					
Wilkin	■										
Winona								■			
Wright					■	■		■	■		
Yellow Medicine	■	■	■	■							■

■ highest 10% ■ lowest 10% ↑ County is in top 10% in projected population growth between 2019 and 2030 ↓ County is in bottom 10% in projected population growth between 2019 and 2030

^a Suppressed due to a low number of respondents ^b No data available

A3. Overview of county group level data

Group	Demographics							Needs				Assets			
	Population 65 and older	Any disability	BIPOC	Veteran	Speaks English less than "very well"	Households with children	Other non-family households	Households receiving SNAP	Households eligible for but do not receive SNAP	No health insurance	No car available	At least some college	Median personal income	Internet access	Households use/own some type of computer
Anoka											■			■	■
Carver/Scott	■	■		■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Central	■														
Central Southern		■					■		■						
Central Southwest										■	■		■		
Dakota County									■	■	■		■	■	■
Eastern Central					■										
Eastern Northwest		■			■		■	■	■	■		■	■		
Eastern Southern			■				■								
Hennepin County			■	■	■	■	■				■	■			
Lower Northeast	■	■		■	■		■		■			■		■	■
Middle Central			■						■						
Olmsted County				■								■			

■ highest 10% ■ lowest 10%

A3. Overview of county group level data (continued)

Group	Demographics							Needs				Assets			
	Population 65 and older	Any disability	BIPOC	Veteran	Speaks English less than "very well"	Households with children	Other non-family households	Households receiving SNAP	Households eligible for but do not receive SNAP	No health insurance	No car available	At least some college	Median personal income	Internet access	Households use/own some type of computer
Ramsey County			■	■	■	■	■	■			■				
Southern							■	■			■	■			
Southern Southwest		■			■						■	■			■
Stearns County											■				
Upper Northeast				■		■									
Washington County						■	■		■	■		■	■	■	■
West Central	■		■	■						■					
Western Northwest					■					■					
Western Southern							■		■						
Western Southwest							■		■	■					
Wright County	■					■		■	■	■	■				

■ highest 10% ■ lowest 10%

Secondary data: Demographics

Population change estimates

A4. Projected population change by county from 2019-2050

County	Projected change from 2019-2030	Projected change from 2019-2050
Aitkin	-10%	-19%
Anoka	7%	16%
Becker	3%	5%
Beltrami	5%	9%
Benton	5%	10%
Big Stone	-7%	-7%
Blue Earth	6%	10%
Brown	-6%	-12%
Carlton	3%	3%
Carver	17%	39%
Cass	-7%	-7%
Chippewa	-2%	-4%
Chisago	4%	5%
Clay	5%	10%
Clearwater	3%	4%
Cook	0%	1%
Cottonwood	-1%	-2%
Crow Wing	3%	10%
Dakota	8%	18%
Dodge	-1%	-4%
Douglas	2%	4%
Faribault	-4%	-11%
Fillmore	-8%	-16%
Freeborn	-5%	-15%
Goodhue	-2%	-7%
Grant	-4%	-11%

Source: Minnesota Compass. (2019). *Demographics: Population*. <https://www.mncompass.org/demographics/population>

Data release notes: Minnesota Compass develops projections periodically based on ACS data but does not identify when new projections will be released.

A4. Projected population change by county from 2019-2050 (continued)

County	Projected change from 2019-2030	Projected change from 2019-2050
Hennepin	11%	25%
Houston	-4%	-12%
Hubbard	-1%	-1%
Isanti	-1%	-1%
Itasca	5%	5%
Jackson	6%	9%
Kanabec	-9%	-18%
Kandiyohi	0%	0%
Kittson	-4%	-11%
Koochiching	-14%	-30%
Lac qui Parle	-18%	-26%
Lake	-10%	-21%
Lake of the Woods	-10%	-23%
Le Sueur	-1%	-1%
Lincoln	-3%	-5%
Lyon	-2%	-2%
Mahnomen	3%	4%
Marshall	1%	-1%
Martin	-5%	-13%
McLeod	0%	-1%
Meeker	-3%	-4%
Mille Lacs	-3%	-8%
Morrison	-2%	-2%
Mower	-5%	-11%
Murray	-6%	-12%
Nicollet	1%	3%
Nobles	0%	1%
Norman	-9%	-19%
Olmsted	7%	11%
Otter Tail	-1%	-3%

Source: Minnesota Compass. (2019). *Demographics: Population*. <https://www.mncompass.org/demographics/population>

Data release notes: Minnesota Compass develops projections periodically based on ACS data but does not identify when new projections will be released.

A4. Projected population change by county from 2019-2050 (continued)

County	Projected change from 2019-2030	Projected change from 2019-2050
Pennington	3%	5%
Pine	-1%	-5%
Pipestone	-11%	-18%
Polk	3%	3%
Pope	-4%	-8%
Ramsey	12%	25%
Red Lake	-3%	-6%
Redwood	-14%	-24%
Renville	-14%	-25%
Rice	-3%	-6%
Rock	-2%	-3%
Roseau	6%	7%
Scott	16%	35%
Sherburne	1%	6%
Sibley	-4%	-9%
St. Louis	1%	-1%
Stearns	-2%	0%
Steele	3%	1%
Stevens	1%	0%
Swift	-11%	-16%
Todd	-5%	-6%
Traverse	-17%	-36%
Wabasha	-5%	-12%
Wadena	-1%	0%
Waseca	3%	1%
Washington	9%	21%
Watsonwan	0%	-3%
Wilkin	-1%	-9%
Winona	-4%	-12%
Wright	5%	14%
Yellow Medicine	-2%	-4%
Minnesota	8%	20%

Source: Minnesota Compass. (2019). *Demographics: Population*. <https://www.mncompass.org/demographics/population>

Data release notes: Minnesota Compass develops projections periodically based on ACS data but does not identify when new projections will be released.

Age

A5. Minnesota population by age, current (2019) and projected (2025-2070)

Age group	2019	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060	2065	2070
0-4	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%
5-17	17%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
18-64	61%	58%	57%	57%	57%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%
65+	16%	19%	21%	22%	21%	21%	21%	21%	22%	22%	22%
Total population (in millions)	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8

Source: Minnesota Compass. (2019). *Demographics: Age*. <https://www.mncompass.org/demographics/age>

Data release notes: Minnesota Compass develops projections periodically based on ACS data but does not identify when new projections will be released.

A6. Age by county group, 2018

County group	Under 5	5-17	Under 18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	18-65	65-74	75+	65+
Anoka County	6%	17%	23%	7%	13%	14%	14%	14%	62%	9%	5%	14%
Carver/Scott counties	6%	21%	27%	8%	11%	15%	15%	13%	62%	7%	4%	11%
Central county group	7%	20%	27%	7%	13%	14%	13%	12%	59%	7%	5%	12%
Central Southern county group	6%	16%	22%	12%	11%	12%	13%	13%	61%	9%	7%	16%
Central Southwest county group	6%	18%	24%	8%	10%	11%	12%	15%	56%	10%	9%	19%
Dakota County	6%	18%	24%	8%	13%	14%	13%	14%	62%	9%	5%	14%
Eastern Central county group	6%	16%	22%	8%	12%	12%	14%	15%	61%	11%	7%	18%
Eastern Northwest county group	6%	18%	24%	9%	11%	10%	11%	14%	55%	12%	8%	20%
Eastern Southern county group	6%	15%	21%	12%	11%	10%	12%	15%	60%	11%	8%	19%
Hennepin County	6%	15%	21%	8%	17%	14%	12%	13%	64%	8%	6%	14%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A6. Age by county group, 2018 (continued)

County group	Under 5	5-17	Under 18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	18-65	65-74	75+	65+
Lower Northeast county group	5%	16%	21%	6%	10%	10%	12%	17%	55%	13%	10%	23%
Middle Central county group	6%	18%	24%	6%	11%	11%	11%	16%	55%	12%	10%	22%
Olmsted County	7%	17%	24%	8%	14%	13%	13%	13%	61%	8%	7%	15%
Ramsey County	6%	17%	23%	9%	17%	13%	11%	12%	62%	9%	6%	15%
Southern county group	6%	18%	24%	8%	11%	12%	12%	14%	57%	10%	9%	19%
Southern Southwest county group	6%	18%	24%	7%	10%	11%	12%	15%	55%	11%	11%	22%
Stearns County	7%	16%	23%	15%	13%	11%	11%	12%	62%	8%	6%	14%
Upper Northeast county group	5%	14%	19%	11%	11%	11%	12%	15%	60%	12%	9%	21%
Washington County	6%	19%	25%	7%	12%	14%	13%	14%	60%	9%	6%	15%
West Central county group	5%	15%	20%	8%	11%	11%	11%	16%	57%	12%	11%	23%
Western Northwest county group	7%	17%	24%	10%	13%	12%	11%	13%	59%	9%	7%	16%
Western Southern county group	7%	14%	21%	17%	13%	12%	10%	12%	64%	8%	6%	14%
Western Southwest county group	7%	16%	23%	8%	12%	10%	11%	15%	56%	11%	10%	21%
Wright County	7%	21%	28%	8%	11%	14%	15%	12%	60%	7%	5%	12%
Minnesota	6%	17%	23%	9%	14%	13%	12%	13%	61%	9%	7%	16%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

Citizenship and foreign-born individuals

A7. Citizenship by county group, 2018

County group	Natural born U.S. citizen	Naturalized citizen	Non-citizen	Foreign born ^a	Born outside U.S. (including to U.S. parents)
Anoka County	91%	5%	3%	9%	9%
Carver/Scott counties	90%	6%	3%	9%	10%
Central county group	95%	3%	2%	5%	5%
Central Southern county group	94%	2%	3%	5%	6%
Central Southwest county group	96%	2%	1%	3%	4%
Dakota County	89%	6%	4%	10%	11%
Eastern Central county group	98%	1%	0%	1%	2%
Eastern Northwest county group	98%	1%	0%	1%	2%
Eastern Southern county group	98%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Hennepin County	85%	7%	7%	14%	15%
Lower Northeast county group	98%	1%	0%	2%	2%
Middle Central county group	98%	0%	1%	2%	2%
Olmsted County	89%	6%	5%	11%	11%
Ramsey County	84%	8%	7%	15%	16%
Southern county group	92%	2%	5%	8%	8%
Southern Southwest county group	92%	3%	4%	7%	8%
Stearns County	91%	3%	5%	8%	9%
Upper Northeast county group	98%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Washington County	92%	5%	2%	8%	8%
West Central county group	98%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Western Northwest county group	97%	1%	2%	3%	3%
Western Southern county group	95%	1%	3%	4%	5%
Western Southwest county group	95%	2%	3%	4%	5%
Wright County	98%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Minnesota	91%	5%	4%	9%	9%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

^a The Census Bureau defines the foreign-born population as individuals who are not U.S. citizens at birth.

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

Disabilities

A8. Autism spectrum disorder diagnoses among children age 3-17, 2018-2019

	Percentage of all children age 3-17 in Minnesota
Diagnosed with an autism spectrum disorder	2%

Source: Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health. (n.d.). *National survey of children's health*.

<https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey>

Data release notes: These data come from the annual National Survey of Children's Health. The Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health does not identify when to expect new data.

A9. Prevalence of disabilities by county group, 2018

County group	Any disability	Vision difficulty	Hearing difficulty	Ambulatory difficulty	Cognitive difficulty	Self-care difficulty	Independent living difficulty
Anoka County	11%	1%	4%	5%	4%	2%	3%
Carver/Scott counties	7%	0%	2%	3%	3%	1%	2%
Central county group	10%	3%	4%	5%	5%	3%	3%
Central Southern county group	9%	1%	3%	5%	3%	2%	3%
Central Southwest county group	13%	3%	5%	7%	5%	2%	5%
Dakota County	10%	2%	3%	4%	4%	2%	4%
Eastern Central county group	15%	3%	5%	7%	6%	3%	5%
Eastern Northwest county group	16%	3%	5%	7%	6%	3%	6%
Eastern Southern county group	13%	2%	6%	5%	4%	3%	4%
Hennepin County	10%	2%	3%	4%	4%	2%	4%
Lower Northeast county group	17%	2%	6%	8%	5%	3%	7%
Middle Central county group	15%	2%	6%	8%	5%	4%	6%
Olmsted County	11%	2%	3%	5%	4%	2%	3%
Ramsey County	10%	1%	2%	5%	5%	3%	5%
Southern county group	14%	3%	4%	6%	6%	3%	6%
Southern Southwest county group	16%	3%	5%	8%	7%	4%	6%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA.

<https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A9. Prevalence of disabilities by county group, 2018 (continued)

County group	Any disability	Vision difficulty	Hearing difficulty	Ambulatory difficulty	Cognitive difficulty	Self-care difficulty	Independent living difficulty
Stearns County	12%	2%	3%	6%	5%	2%	4%
Upper Northeast county group	15%	2%	5%	7%	6%	3%	5%
Washington County	10%	2%	3%	4%	4%	2%	3%
West Central county group	15%	2%	5%	7%	5%	4%	6%
Western Northwest county group	13%	2%	5%	6%	4%	1%	4%
Western Southern county group	11%	2%	4%	6%	5%	3%	5%
Western Southwest county group	14%	1%	5%	7%	5%	3%	6%
Wright County	12%	1%	4%	7%	4%	3%	4%
Minnesota	12%	2%	4%	5%	5%	2%	4%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A10. K-12 public school students enrolled in special education in Minnesota, 2017

	Percentage of all K-12 public school students
Enrolled in special education	12%

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2020). *Kids count data center*. <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/1832-k-12-students-enrolled-in-special-education>

Data release notes: The Annie E. Casey Foundation uses data from the Minnesota Department of Education. These data are released yearly, but the Foundation does not identify when new data will be released.

A11. Children age 3-17 receiving early intervention, special education, or other related services for a developmental disability, 2011

	Percentage of all children age 3-17 in Minnesota
Receives early intervention, special education, or other related services for a developmental disability	11%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.). *National environmental public health tracking network*. <https://ephtracking.cdc.gov/DataExplorer>

Data release notes: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention uses data from the U.S. Department of Education and does not identify if/when new data can be expected.

Educational attainment

A12. Educational attainment of adults age 25 and older in Minnesota by county group, 2018

County group	Less than high school	High school	Some College	AA	BA	Advanced Degree	At least some college
Anoka County	7%	28%	22%	12%	21%	10%	65%
Carver/Scott counties	4%	19%	19%	13%	29%	16%	77%
Central county group	6%	32%	21%	15%	17%	9%	62%
Central Southern county group	7%	31%	23%	12%	20%	8%	62%
Central Southwest county group	6%	31%	27%	14%	14%	8%	62%
Dakota County	4%	19%	18%	12%	33%	13%	77%
Eastern Central county group	8%	36%	27%	11%	13%	5%	56%
Eastern Northwest county group	8%	30%	23%	12%	19%	8%	62%
Eastern Southern county group	8%	34%	19%	13%	17%	9%	58%
Hennepin County	6%	16%	18%	9%	32%	19%	77%
Lower Northeast county group	5%	33%	28%	12%	15%	7%	62%
Middle Central county group	7%	35%	25%	11%	14%	8%	58%
Olmsted County	4%	18%	16%	15%	28%	19%	78%
Ramsey County	9%	20%	18%	9%	25%	17%	71%
Southern county group	9%	36%	20%	11%	16%	7%	55%
Southern Southwest county group	10%	36%	21%	13%	15%	5%	54%
Stearns County	8%	26%	21%	15%	19%	12%	66%
Upper Northeast county group	6%	25%	26%	15%	18%	10%	69%
Washington County	4%	19%	22%	11%	29%	15%	77%
West Central county group	8%	30%	23%	16%	16%	7%	62%
Western Northwest county group	5%	30%	23%	14%	20%	8%	65%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A12. Educational attainment of adults age 25 and older in Minnesota by county group, 2018 (continued)

County group	Less than high school	High school	Some College	AA	BA	Advanced Degree	At least some college
Western Southern county group	7%	23%	19%	16%	23%	13%	70%
Western Southwest county group	7%	33%	23%	11%	19%	8%	61%
Wright County	4%	32%	20%	14%	18%	12%	64%
Minnesota	7%	24%	21%	12%	24%	13%	69%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

Employment and income

Employment

A13. Labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate by county for individuals age 16 and older, August 2020

County	Labor force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment rate
Aitkin	7,351	6,812	539	7%
Anoka	199,219	184,056	15,163	8%
Becker	19,247	18,183	1,064	6%
Beltrami	24,980	23,440	1,540	6%
Benton	22,299	20,943	1,356	6%
Big Stone	2,442	2,353	89	4%
Blue Earth	40,627	38,087	2,540	6%
Brown	14,578	13,902	676	5%
Carlton	17,306	15,952	1,354	8%
Carver	58,493	54,862	3,631	6%
Cass	14,800	13,494	1,306	9%
Chippewa	6,943	6,618	325	5%
Chisago	29,865	27,863	2,002	7%

Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development. (2020). *County unemployment rates*. <https://mn.gov/deed/data/current-econ-highlights/county-unemployment.jsp>

Note: These data are not seasonally adjusted; the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development does not provide seasonally adjusted data by county.

Data release notes: Data released monthly.

A13. Labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate by county for individuals age 16 and older, August 2020 (continued)

County	Labor force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment rate
Clay	36,040	34,492	1,548	4%
Clearwater	4,332	4,045	287	7%
Cook	3,113	2,920	193	6%
Cottonwood	6,149	5,867	282	5%
Crow Wing	33,125	30,946	2,179	7%
Dakota	243,940	225,338	18,602	8%
Dodge	11,838	11,242	596	5%
Douglas	21,578	20,622	956	4%
Faribault	7,031	6,613	418	6%
Fillmore	11,553	11,001	552	5%
Freeborn	16,646	15,651	995	6%
Goodhue	27,305	25,705	1,600	6%
Grant	3,393	3,240	153	5%
Hennepin	724,363	661,800	62,563	9%
Houston	9,907	9,497	410	4%
Hubbard	10,017	9,418	599	6%
Isanti	21,124	19,674	1,450	7%
Itasca	21,815	19,945	1,870	9%
Jackson	5,865	5,612	253	4%
Kanabec	9,021	8,459	562	6%
Kandiyohi	24,591	23,441	1,150	5%
Kittson	2,349	2,242	107	5%
Koochiching	5,848	5,441	407	7%
Lac qui Parle	3,603	3,453	150	4%
Lake	5,414	5,053	361	7%
Lake of the Woods	2,430	2,276	154	6%
Le Sueur	15,899	14,923	976	6%
Lincoln	3,245	3,144	101	3%
Lyon	14,638	13,984	654	5%
Mahnomen	2,537	2,195	342	14%

Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development. (2020). *County unemployment rates*. <https://mn.gov/deed/data/current-econ-highlights/county-unemployment.jsp>

Note: These data are not seasonally adjusted; the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development does not provide seasonally adjusted data by county.

Data release notes: Data released monthly.

A13. Labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate by county for individuals age 16 and older, August 2020 (continued)

County	Labor force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment rate
Marshall	5,225	5,000	225	4%
Martin	10,230	9,696	534	5%
McLeod	19,418	18,255	1,163	6%
Meeker	13,386	12,773	613	5%
Mille Lacs	12,790	11,810	980	8%
Morrison	17,571	16,706	865	5%
Mower	21,004	19,890	1,114	5%
Murray	4,689	4,492	197	4%
Nicollet	21,003	19,799	1,204	6%
Nobles	11,610	11,071	539	5%
Norman	3,282	3,091	191	6%
Olmsted	89,900	84,306	5,594	6%
Otter Tail	31,426	29,969	1,457	5%
Pennington	8,544	8,177	367	4%
Pine	15,067	13,940	1,127	8%
Pipestone	4,810	4,646	164	3%
Polk	16,187	15,276	911	6%
Pope	6,616	6,310	306	5%
Ramsey	297,175	270,393	26,782	9%
Red Lake	2,179	2,087	92	4%
Redwood	7,778	7,363	415	5%
Renville	8,455	8,033	422	5%
Rice	38,135	35,906	2,229	6%
Rock	5,736	5,546	190	3%
Roseau	7,944	7,553	391	5%
Scott	83,937	78,080	5,857	7%
Sherburne	51,858	48,599	3,259	6%
Sibley	8,438	7,991	447	5%

Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development. (2020). *County unemployment rates*. <https://mn.gov/deed/data/current-econ-highlights/county-unemployment.jsp>

Note: These data are not seasonally adjusted; the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development does not provide seasonally adjusted data by county.

Data release notes: Data released monthly.

A13. Labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate by county for individuals age 16 and older, August 2020 (continued)

County	Labor force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment rate
St. Louis	99,083	91,258	7,825	8%
Stearns	92,161	86,679	5,482	6%
Steele	21,843	20,620	1,223	6%
Stevens	5,397	5,218	179	3%
Swift	5,050	4,697	353	7%
Todd	13,840	13,196	644	5%
Traverse	1,789	1,732	57	3%
Wabasha	12,355	11,734	621	5%
Wadena	6,181	5,811	370	6%
Waseca	9,225	8,621	604	7%
Washington	143,213	133,695	9,518	7%
Watonwan	6,568	6,267	301	5%
Wilkin	3,442	3,319	123	4%
Winona	29,391	27,840	1,551	5%
Wright	74,935	70,611	4,324	6%
Yellow Medicine	5,402	5,176	226	4%
Minnesota	3,119,847	2,897,520	222,327	7%

Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development. (2020). *County unemployment rates*. <https://mn.gov/deed/data/current-econ-highlights/county-unemployment.jsp>

Note: These data are not seasonally adjusted; the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development does not provide seasonally adjusted data by county.

Data release notes: Data released monthly.

Income

A14. Income by county group for individuals age 16 and older, 2018

County group	Median total personal income	Individuals reporting wage and salary income	Median wage and salary income	Median wage and salary income for those reporting wages
Anoka County	\$35,900	73%	\$28,000	\$42,000
Carver/Scott counties	\$40,000	72%	\$30,000	\$50,000
Central county group	\$30,000	74%	\$23,800	\$36,000
Central Southern county group	\$30,000	68%	\$13,800	\$35,000
Central Southwest county group	\$30,000	64%	\$13,000	\$35,000
Dakota County	\$36,000	72%	\$27,000	\$42,000
Eastern Central county group	\$28,400	66%	\$14,500	\$36,200
Eastern Northwest county group	\$24,000	58%	\$6,000	\$30,000
Eastern Southern county group	\$28,000	68%	\$15,000	\$34,000
Hennepin County	\$35,400	72%	\$25,700	\$41,200
Lower Northeast county group	\$24,000	59%	\$6,400	\$30,000
Middle Central county group	\$25,000	60%	\$9,600	\$32,000
Olmsted County	\$35,000	71%	\$22,100	\$40,000
Ramsey County	\$30,000	70%	\$20,000	\$34,500
Southern county group	\$28,800	67%	\$18,000	\$35,000
Southern Southwest county group	\$27,000	62%	\$10,000	\$32,000
Stearns County	\$25,400	72%	\$15,000	\$30,000
Upper Northeast county group	\$25,200	66%	\$12,000	\$31,500
Washington County	\$40,000	72%	\$25,000	\$45,000
West Central county group	\$29,220	62%	\$8,900	\$33,800
Western Northwest county group	\$30,000	69%	\$20,000	\$35,000
Western Southern county group	\$26,300	72%	\$15,000	\$30,000
Western Southwest county group	\$29,000	65%	\$13,000	\$30,000
Wright County	\$36,800	72%	\$32,000	\$50,000
Minnesota	\$32,000	69%	\$20,000	\$38,000

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

Family composition and marital status

Household-level data

A15. Family composition by county group, 2018

County group	Married couple with minor children	Married couple with no minor children	Single female with minor children	Single male with minor children	Other family households	Living alone	Other non-family households	Unmarried couple with minor children	Unmarried couple with no minor children	Households with children
Anoka County	23%	32%	4%	1%	7%	23%	3%	4%	3%	64%
Carver/Scott counties	34%	32%	2%	2%	5%	18%	1%	2%	3%	72%
Central county group	20%	33%	5%	2%	5%	22%	2%	4%	6%	65%
Central Southern county group	18%	33%	2%	3%	4%	30%	3%	3%	4%	59%
Central Southwest county group	20%	34%	4%	1%	5%	29%	2%	2%	5%	61%
Dakota County	24%	31%	4%	2%	6%	23%	2%	3%	4%	64%
Eastern Central county group	18%	36%	3%	1%	6%	24%	3%	4%	6%	61%
Eastern Northwest county group	15%	34%	5%	1%	6%	30%	1%	3%	4%	58%
Eastern Southern county group	18%	33%	3%	1%	5%	31%	1%	2%	5%	57%
Hennepin County	18%	26%	4%	1%	5%	32%	5%	2%	5%	52%
Lower Northeast county group	15%	36%	3%	1%	5%	31%	1%	2%	7%	56%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A15. Family composition by county group, 2018 (continued)

County group	Married couple with minor children	Married couple with no minor children	Single female with minor children	Single male with minor children	Other family households	Living alone	Other non-family households	Unmarried couple with minor children	Unmarried couple with no minor children	Households with children
Middle Central county group	17%	39%	4%	1%	4%	27%	2%	2%	5%	63%
Olmsted County	22%	30%	3%	1%	5%	32%	2%	1%	4%	57%
Ramsey County	17%	24%	6%	2%	6%	34%	5%	2%	5%	51%
Southern county group	20%	33%	4%	1%	3%	31%	1%	4%	3%	62%
Southern Southwest county group	16%	37%	3%	3%	2%	32%	2%	2%	4%	61%
Stearns County	21%	31%	5%	2%	6%	26%	4%	1%	4%	60%
Upper Northeast county group	13%	31%	4%	1%	5%	32%	4%	2%	7%	52%
Washington County	25%	34%	3%	1%	5%	24%	1%	2%	4%	66%
West Central county group	17%	41%	4%	0%	4%	28%	2%	1%	3%	63%
Western Northwest county group	19%	33%	4%	1%	4%	31%	2%	2%	3%	60%
Western Southern county group	20%	28%	5%	2%	6%	27%	6%	2%	4%	57%
Western Southwest county group	21%	32%	4%	3%	3%	32%	1%	2%	3%	62%
Wright County	28%	29%	3%	1%	8%	22%	2%	5%	3%	66%
Minnesota	20%	31%	4%	1%	5%	29%	3% ^a	2%	5%	58%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

^a Of non-family households in Minnesota, 76% consist of solely roommates, boarders, or lodgers; 21% consist of another type of non-family household; and 3% consist of a combination.

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A16. Households consisting of same sex couples (married or partnered) by county group, 2018

County group	Households with same sex couples (married or partnered)
Anoka County	<1%
Carver/Scott counties	<1%
Central county group	<1%
Central Southern county group	1%
Central Southwest county group	1%
Dakota County	<1%
Eastern Central county group	<1%
Eastern Northwest county group	1%
Eastern Southern county group	<1%
Hennepin County	1%
Lower Northeast county group	2%
Middle Central county group	<1%
Olmsted County	1%
Ramsey County	1%
Southern county group	<1%
Southern Southwest county group	<1%
Stearns County	<1%
Upper Northeast county group	<1%
Washington County	<1%
West Central county group	<1%
Western Northwest county group	<1%
Western Southern county group	<1%
Western Southwest county group	<1%
Wright County	<1%
Minnesota	1%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A 17. Household size by county group, 2018

County group	Median household size	Average household size
Anoka County	2	2.6
Carver/Scott counties	2	2.8
Central county group	2	2.6
Central Southern county group	2	2.3
Central Southwest county group	2	2.4
Dakota County	2	2.5
Eastern Central county group	2	2.5
Eastern Northwest county group	2	2.4
Eastern Southern county group	2	2.3
Hennepin County	2	2.4
Lower Northeast county group	2	2.3
Middle Central county group	2	2.4
Olmsted County	2	2.3
Ramsey County	2	2.4
Southern county group	2	2.4
Southern Southwest county group	2	2.3
Stearns County	2	2.5
Upper Northeast county group	2	2.2
Washington County	2	2.6
West Central county group	2	2.3
Western Northwest county group	2	2.3
Western Southern county group	2	2.4
Western Southwest county group	2	2.4
Wright County	2	2.8
Minnesota	2	2.4

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

Person-level data

A18. Marital status of individuals age 18 and older by county group, 2018

County group	Married	Divorced or separated	Widowed	Never married
Anoka County	56%	13%	5%	27%
Carver/Scott counties	65%	9%	3%	22%
Central county group	56%	15%	3%	26%
Central Southern county group	52%	12%	6%	30%
Central Southwest county group	59%	10%	7%	25%
Dakota County	59%	12%	4%	25%
Eastern Central county group	56%	13%	6%	25%
Eastern Northwest county group	53%	11%	8%	28%
Eastern Southern county group	55%	11%	7%	27%
Hennepin County	49%	12%	4%	35%
Lower Northeast county group	58%	14%	7%	21%
Middle Central county group	63%	11%	5%	20%
Olmsted County	57%	11%	5%	27%
Ramsey County	44%	13%	5%	38%
Southern county group	60%	11%	6%	23%
Southern Southwest county group	59%	13%	8%	20%
Stearns County	53%	11%	5%	32%
Upper Northeast county group	49%	14%	8%	29%
Washington County	61%	10%	5%	24%
West Central county group	64%	10%	7%	20%
Western Northwest county group	57%	11%	7%	25%
Western Southern county group	49%	10%	4%	37%
Western Southwest county group	61%	9%	7%	23%
Wright County	59%	14%	3%	24%
Minnesota	54%	12%	5%	29%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Note: The response options for marital status are mutually exclusive; thus, respondents are only counted under one category even if they fall under multiple categories (e.g., an individual who is divorced and currently married would only be counted under the one category they select).

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A19. Children (under age 18) living in kinship care, not living with either parent, or in the care of a grandparent, 2018-2020

	Percentage of Minnesota children
Living in kinship care	2%
Not living with either parent	4%
In the care of a grandparent	2%

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2020). *Kids count data center*. <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/10455-children-in-kinship-care>

Note: Children are determined to be in kinship care when neither of their parents are present in the household, the child is not a foster child, and the household does not consist of group quarters.

Data release notes: Data come from the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement, an annual survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. However, these estimates represent a three year average. New estimates are expected in 2023.

Homelessness

A20. Homelessness in Minnesota by Continuums of Care, 2019

Continuum of Care	Population experiencing homelessness	Sheltered ^a	Accompanied by family	Experiencing chronic homelessness ^b	Veterans	Unaccompanied youth under age 25	Unaccompanied youth under age 18
Dakota, Anoka, Washington, Scott, and Carver Counties	686	66%	46%	19%	4%	11%	1%
Duluth/St. Louis County	519	65%	39%	30%	3%	7%	1%
Minneapolis/Hennepin County	3,400	82%	40%	22%	4%	8%	1%
Moorhead/West Central Minnesota	216	100%	55%	7%	4%	8%	3%
Northeast Minnesota	90	69%	48%	7%	2%	9%	2%
Northwest Minnesota	268	97%	54%	10%	3%	16%	3%
Rochester/Southeast Minnesota	452	87%	54%	10%	2%	17%	1%
Saint Paul/Ramsey County	1,579	80%	37%	29%	4%	7%	1%
Southwest Minnesota	88	93%	66%	9%	2%	11%	0%
St. Cloud/Central Minnesota	679	69%	51%	21%	5%	8%	<1%
Minnesota	7,977	79%	43%	22%	4%	9%	1%

Source: Institute for Community Alliances. (2019). *Point in time homeless counts*. <https://icalliances.org/point-in-time-data>

Note: Continuums of Care are regional and/or local agencies that coordinate housing and services for individuals experiencing homelessness.

^a Sheltered is defined as individuals currently staying in a shelter meant to provide a temporary living arrangement.

^b Chronic homelessness is defined as individuals who have experienced homelessness repeatedly or for at least a year and have a serious mental illness, substance use disorder, or physical disability.

Data release notes: Data are collected each January and released annually.

A21. Individuals interviewed for Wilder Research’s 2018 Minnesota Homeless Study by shelter type

County group	Emergency shelters	Domestic violence shelters	Transitional housing	Rapid rehousing ^a	Total in shelters	Total not in shelters	Total number of respondents
Anoka County	81	30	56	0	167	117	284
Carver/Scott counties	25	0	13	4	42	92	134
Central Minnesota	155	78	332	58	623	321	944
Dakota County	0	37	69	0	106	84	190
Hennepin County	2,242	153	856	30	3,281	791	4,072
Northeast Minnesota	26	0	30	20	76	106	182
Northwest Minnesota	114	21	152	0	287	81	368
Ramsey County	639	175	461	325	1,600	327	1,927
Southeast Minnesota	143	83	180	2	408	181	589
Southwest Minnesota	38	28	55	69	190	48	238
St. Louis County	152	47	171	0	370	390	760
Washington County	32	0	63	0	95	61	156
West Central Minnesota	94	21	131	0	246	95	341
Minnesota	3,741	673	2569	508	7,491	2,694	10,185

Source: Wilder Research. (2020). *Homelessness in Minnesota: Detailed findings from the 2018 Minnesota homeless study*. <http://mnhomeless.org/minnesota-homeless-study/reports-and-fact-sheets/2018/2018-homelessness-in-minnesota-3-20.pdf>

Note: These numbers are a minimum, not an estimate. It was not possible to interview every person who lacked adequate housing during the survey period, and not all of those eligible chose to participate. Hence, we know that these numbers are lower than the actual number of people or households experiencing homelessness and near homelessness at the time of the study

^a Rapid Rehousing (RRH) is temporary assistance for persons experiencing homelessness to help them obtain and pay for housing. Persons receiving RRH are generally receiving a subsidy to pay rent to landlords for a limited time. Most RRH programs in Minnesota were not included in the 2018 Minnesota Homeless Study. Similar to 2015, a review of RRH programs was done and a small number of exceptions were made to include programs that maintained the same model of services and supports, but were considered “transitional housing” during their participation in the 2012 or 2015 study.

Data release notes: Wilder Research conducts this study every three years. The next study will be conducted in October 2021, with data released in 2022.

A22. Individuals on American Indian tribal nations interviewed for Wilder Research’s 2018 Minnesota Homeless Study

Number of individuals interviewed experiencing homelessness or near homelessness ^a	1,226
Number of individuals accompanying interview respondents	1,089
Percentage of respondents experiencing near homelessness	52%
Percentage of respondents experiencing homelessness	48%
Percentage of respondents doubled up but in a precarious housing situation ^b	18%

Source: Wilder Research. (2020). *Homelessness on Minnesota American Indian reservations: Findings from the 2018 Minnesota reservation homeless study*. <http://mnhomeless.org/minnesota-homeless-study/reports-and-fact-sheets/2018/2018-homeless-reservations-4-20.pdf>

Note: These numbers are a minimum, not an estimate. It was not possible to interview every person who lacked adequate housing during the survey period, and not all of those eligible chose to participate. Hence, we know that these numbers are lower than the actual number of people or households experiencing homelessness and near homelessness at the time of the study.

^a Near homelessness refers to individuals that are doubled up in relatively stable conditions.

^b Respondents in this situation meet the definition of homelessness.

Data release notes: Wilder Research conducts this study every three years. The next study will be conducted in October 2021, with data released in 2022.

A23. Regional rate of homelessness per 10,000 people by county, 2017

County	Regional rate of homelessness
Aitkin	15
Anoka	6
Becker	11
Beltrami	24
Benton	10
Big Stone	6
Blue Earth	7
Brown	7
Carlton	15
Carver	6
Cass	10
Chippewa	6
Chisago	10
Clay	11
Clearwater	24

Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services. (2017). *Housing and homelessness*. <https://mn.gov/dhs/partners-and-providers/news-initiatives-reports-workgroups/housing-and-homelessness/mnfact/>

Data release notes: The Department of Human Services does not identify when new data will be released.

A23. Regional rate of homelessness per 10,000 people by county, 2017 (continued)

County	Regional rate of homelessness
Cook	15
Cottonwood	6
Crow Wing	10
Dakota	6
Dodge	7
Douglas	11
Faribault	7
Fillmore	7
Freeborn	7
Goodhue	7
Grant	11
Hennepin	30
Houston	7
Hubbard	24
Isanti	10
Itasca	15
Jackson	6
Kanabec	10
Kandiyohi	6
Kittson	24
Koochiching	15
Lac qui Parle	6
Lake	15
Lake of the Woods	24
Le Sueur	7
Lincoln	6
Lyon	6
Mahnomen	24
Marshall	24
Martin	7

Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services. (2017). *Housing and homelessness*. <https://mn.gov/dhs/partners-and-providers/news-initiatives-reports-workgroups/housing-and-homelessness/mnfact/>

Data release notes: The Department of Human Services does not identify when new data will be released.

A23. Regional rate of homelessness per 10,000 people by county, 2017 (continued)

County	Regional rate of homelessness
McLeod	6
Meeker	6
Mille Lacs	10
Morrison	10
Mower	7
Murray	6
Nicollet	7
Nobles	6
Norman	24
Olmsted	7
Otter Tail	11
Pennington	24
Pine	10
Pipestone	6
Polk	24
Pope	11
Ramsey	52
Red Lake	24
Redwood	6
Renville	6
Rice	7
Rock	6
Roseau	24
Scott	6
Sherburne	10
Sibley	7
St. Louis	20
Stearns	10
Steele	7
Stevens	11
Swift	6
Todd	10
Traverse	11

Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services. (2017). *Housing and homelessness*. <https://mn.gov/dhs/partners-and-providers/news-initiatives-reports-workgroups/housing-and-homelessness/mnfact/>

Data release notes: The Department of Human Services does not identify when new data will be released.

A23. Regional rate of homelessness per 10,000 people by county, 2017 (continued)

County	Regional rate of homelessness
Wabasha	7
Wadena	10
Waseca	7
Washington	6
Watonwan	7
Wilkin	11
Winona	7
Wright	10
Yellow Medicine	6
Minnesota	12

Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services. (2017). *Housing and homelessness*. <https://mn.gov/dhs/partners-and-providers/news-initiatives-reports-workgroups/housing-and-homelessness/mnfact/>

Data release notes: The Department of Human Services does not identify when new data will be released

Languages

A24. Top 12 languages other than English spoken by Minnesota K-12 students, 2018-2019

Language	Number of students
Spanish	>50,000
Somali	20,000-30,000
Hmong	20,000-30,000
Karen	<10,000
Vietnamese	<10,000
Arabic	<10,000
Chinese, Mandarin	<10,000
Russian	<10,000
Afan Oromo/ Oromo/Oromiffa	<10,000
Amharic	<10,000
Lao/Laotian	<10,000
Cambodian/Khmer	<10,000

Source: Minnesota Department of Education. (2020). *English learner education in Minnesota: Fall 2019 report*. <https://education.mn.gov/MDE/dse/el/>

Data release notes: The Department of Education collects language data annually and releases the accompanying report annually.

A25. Percentage of population age 5 and older that speaks a language other than English at home and speaks English less than “very well” by county group, 2018

County group	Speaks language other than English at home	Speaks English less than “very well”
Anoka County	10%	4%
Carver/Scott counties	11%	3%
Central county group	7%	3%
Central Southern county group	8%	2%
Central Southwest county group	8%	3%
Dakota County	12%	4%
Eastern Central county group	3%	<1%
Eastern Northwest county group	3%	<1%
Eastern Southern county group	6%	1%
Hennepin County	17%	6%
Lower Northeast county group	3%	<1%
Middle Central county group	3%	2%
Olmsted County	12%	5%
Ramsey County	23%	10%
Southern county group	11%	4%
Southern Southwest county group	11%	6%
Stearns County	11%	4%
Upper Northeast county group	3%	1%
Washington County	10%	2%
West Central county group	3%	1%
Western Northwest county group	3%	<1%
Western Southern county group	6%	2%
Western Southwest county group	6%	2%
Wright County	3%	1%
Minnesota	11%	4%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A26. Most frequently spoken languages in Minnesota other than English, 2018

Language	Total number of speakers in MN	Percentage of total MN population
Spanish	200,263	4%
Cushitic languages (e.g., Somali, Oromo) ^a	76,098	1%
Hmong	63,810	1%
Chinese	23,483	<1%
Vietnamese	22,219	<1%
French	22,035	<1%
Russian	19,731	<1%
Arabic	19,410	<1%
German	15,842	<1%
Amharic	13,893	<1%
Karen	12,741	<1%
Niger-Congo languages (e.g., Kru, Swahili, Zulu) ^b	11,704	<1%
Filipino or Tagalog	8,000	<1%
Tamil	5,806	<1%
Nepali	5,699	<1%
Ojibwa/Chippewa	4,874	<1%
Mandarin Chinese	4,717	<1%
Bosnian	4,476	<1%
Japanese	3,370	<1%
French or Haitian Creole	3,245	<1%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

^a Includes about 40 languages; disaggregated data is unavailable.

^b Includes about 1,400 languages; disaggregated data is unavailable.

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A27. Languages most frequently spoken by individuals who speak English less than “very well,” 2018

Language	Total number of speakers in MN who speak English less than “very well”	Percentage of total MN population who speak language and speak English less than “very well”
Spanish	72,275	1%
Cushitic languages (e.g., Somali, Oromo) ^a	33,173	1%
Hmong	27,595	<1%
Vietnamese	9,411	<1%
Russian	8,628	<1%
Karen	7,278	<1%
Amharic	6,929	<1%
Chinese	6,824	<1%
French	5,507	<1%
Laotian	5,084	<1%
Arabic	4,293	<1%
Nepali	4,045	<1%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

^a Includes about 40 languages; disaggregated data is unavailable.

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A28. Languages most frequently spoken by individuals who speak English less than “very well” with fewer than 3,000 speakers, but 20%+ growth in the past five years, 2018

Language	Total number of speakers in MN who speak English less than “very well”	Percentage of total MN population who speak language and speak English less than “very well”
Niger-Congo languages (e.g., Kru, Swahili, Zulu) ^a	2,673	<1%
Bosnian	2,593	<1%
Mandarin Chinese	2,339	<1%
Serbian	1,164	<1%
Japanese	1,020	<1%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

^a Includes about 1,400 languages; disaggregated data is unavailable.

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A29. Languages most commonly spoken among K-12 students who are English language learners in Minnesota, 2014-2015

Language	Percentage of K-12 students who are English language learners in Minnesota
Spanish	40%
Somali	18%
Hmong	18%
Karen	4%
Vietnamese	2%
Another language	18%

Source: U.S. Department of Education. (2017). *Our nation’s English learners: What are their characteristics?* <https://www2.ed.gov/datastory/el-characteristics>

Data release notes: These data come from a non-recurring report.

Mental health and substance use

A30. Depressive and anxiety symptoms among 8th, 9th, and 11th grade students in Minnesota, 2019

County	Percentage of students reporting anxiety symptoms in past two weeks ^a	Percentage of students reporting depressive symptoms in past two weeks ^a
Aitkin	30%	23%
Anoka	27%	23%
Becker	26%	22%
Beltrami	29%	25%
Benton	30%	25%
Big Stone	23%	29%
Blue Earth	22%	20%
Brown	27%	25%
Carlton	27%	24%
Carver	26%	21%
Cass	30%	26%
Chippewa	24%	20%
Chisago	27%	24%
Clay	25%	21%
Clearwater	b	b
Cook	30%	24%
Cottonwood	21%	21%
Crow Wing	26%	20%
Dakota	27%	22%
Dodge	22%	20%
Douglas	21%	19%
Faribault	26%	25%
Fillmore	21%	25%
Freeborn	27%	25%

Source: Minnesota Department of Education. (2019). *Minnesota student survey reports*.

<https://public.education.mn.gov/MDEAnalytics/DataTopic.jsp?TOPICID=242>

^a For anxiety symptoms, respondents were asked, “Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge?” and “Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by not being able to stop or control worrying?” For depressive symptoms, students were asked, “Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by little interest or pleasure in doing things?” and “Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by feeling down, depressed, or hopeless?” These questions originate from two commonly used assessments, the PHQ-2 and GAD-2.

Data release notes: The Minnesota Student Survey is administered every three years, with the next survey occurring in 2022. The 2022 survey data are expected to be released to the public in October 2022.

**A30. Depressive and anxiety symptoms among 8th, 9th, and 11th grade students in Minnesota, 2019
(continued)**

County	Percentage of students reporting anxiety symptoms in past two weeks^a	Percentage of students reporting depressive symptoms in past two weeks^a
Goodhue	26%	27%
Grant	26%	24%
Hennepin	26%	22%
Houston	23%	20%
Hubbard	22%	20%
Isanti	33%	30%
Itasca	30%	25%
Jackson	23%	22%
Kanabec	27%	25%
Kandiyohi	23%	19%
Kittson	24%	27%
Koochiching	29%	28%
Lac Qui Parle	19%	17%
Lake	29%	25%
Lake of the Woods	27%	24%
Le Sueur	23%	20%
Lincoln	22%	17%
Lyon	22%	19%
Mahnomen	32%	30%
Marshall	33%	35%
Martin	30%	27%
McLeod	19%	24%
Meeker	24%	17%

Source: Minnesota Department of Education. (2019). *Minnesota student survey reports*.

<https://public.education.mn.gov/MDEAnalytics/DataTopic.jsp?TOPICID=242>

^a For anxiety symptoms, respondents were asked, “Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge?” and “Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by not being able to stop or control worrying?” For depressive symptoms, students were asked, “Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by little interest or pleasure in doing things?” and “Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by feeling down, depressed, or hopeless?” These questions originate from two commonly used assessments, the PHQ-2 and GAD-2.

^b Suppressed due to a low number of respondents

Data release notes: The Minnesota Student Survey is administered every three years, with the next survey occurring in 2022. The 2022 survey data are expected to be released to the public in October 2022.

**A30. Depressive and anxiety symptoms among 8th, 9th, and 11th grade students in Minnesota, 2019
(continued)**

County	Percentage of students reporting anxiety symptoms in past two weeks^a	Percentage of students reporting depressive symptoms in past two weeks^a
Mille Lacs	29%	27%
Morrison	23%	23%
Mower	30%	26%
Murray	12%	17%
Nicollet	24%	22%
Nobles	26%	23%
Norman	31%	25%
Olmsted	24%	21%
Otter Tail	25%	22%
Pennington	29%	25%
Pine	29%	25%
Pipestone	29%	26%
Polk	27%	23%
Pope	18%	16%
Ramsey	27%	25%
Red Lake	21%	17%
Redwood	26%	25%
Renville	18%	16%
Rice	26%	24%
Rock	19%	19%
Roseau	26%	22%
Scott	26%	21%
Sherburne	26%	22%
Sibley	29%	26%
St. Louis	27%	22%

Source: Minnesota Department of Education. (2019). *Minnesota student survey reports*.

<https://public.education.mn.gov/MDEAnalytics/DataTopic.jsp?TOPICID=242>

^a For anxiety symptoms, respondents were asked, “Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge?” and “Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by not being able to stop or control worrying?” For depressive symptoms, students were asked, “Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by little interest or pleasure in doing things?” and “Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by feeling down, depressed, or hopeless?” These questions originate from two commonly used assessments, the PHQ-2 and GAD-2.

Data release notes: The Minnesota Student Survey is administered every three years, with the next survey occurring in 2022. The 2022 survey data are expected to be released to the public in October 2022.

**A30. Depressive and anxiety symptoms among 8th, 9th, and 11th grade students in Minnesota, 2019
(continued)**

County	Percentage of students reporting anxiety symptoms in past two weeks^a	Percentage of students reporting depressive symptoms in past two weeks^a
Stearns	23%	20%
Steele	32%	26%
Stevens	27%	23%
Swift	b	b
Todd	24%	21%
Traverse	32%	24%
Wabasha	25%	19%
Wadena	25%	21%
Waseca	29%	26%
Washington	26%	22%
Watonwan	28%	22%
Wilkin	24%	24%
Winona	23%	20%
Wright	24%	20%
Yellow Medicine	21%	18%
Minnesota	26%	22%

Source: Minnesota Department of Education. (2019). *Minnesota student survey reports*.

<https://public.education.mn.gov/MDEAnalytics/DataTopic.jsp?TOPICID=242>

^a For anxiety symptoms, respondents were asked, “Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge?” and “Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by not being able to stop or control worrying?” For depressive symptoms, students were asked, “Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by little interest or pleasure in doing things?” and “Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by feeling down, depressed, or hopeless?” These questions originate from two commonly used assessments, the PHQ-2 and GAD-2.

^b Suppressed due to a low number of respondents

Data release notes: The Minnesota Student Survey is administered every three years, with the next survey occurring in 2022. The 2022 survey data are expected to be released to the public in October 2022.

A31. Mental health and substance use among youth and adults in Minnesota, 2017-2018

	Percentage of youth Minnesotans (age 12-17)	Percentage of adult Minnesotans (18 and older)
Mental health		
Any mental illness ^a	k	19%
Serious mental illness ^a	k	4%
Received mental health services ^b	k	17%
Had serious thoughts of suicide ^c	k	5%
Major depressive episode ^d	14%	7%
Substance use		
Alcohol use in past month	9%	62%
Binge alcohol use in past month ^e	5%	28%
Alcohol use disorder ^f	2%	6%
Needing but not receiving treatment for alcohol use ^g	2%	5%
Marijuana use in past month	6%	10%
Illicit drug use other than marijuana in past month ^h	3%	4%
Substance use disorder ^{h, i}	4%	7%
Needing but not receiving treatment for substance use ^{h, i}	4%	7%

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2020). *2017-2018 National Survey on Drug Use and Health state-specific tables*. <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2017-2018-nsduh-state-specific-tables>

^a Mental illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder. Any mental illness includes adults with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes adults with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment.

^b Mental health services are defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use.

^c Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?"

^d Major depressive episode (MDE) is defined as in the 5th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when an individual experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

^e Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for respondents identified as male) or four or more drinks (for respondents identified as female) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

^f Alcohol use disorder is defined as meeting criteria for alcohol dependence or abuse based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

^g Respondents were classified as needing but not receiving alcohol use treatment if they met the criteria for alcohol use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) but did not report receiving treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center).

^h Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

ⁱ Substance use disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

^j Respondents were classified as needing but not receiving substance use treatment if they met the criteria for illicit drug or alcohol use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) but did not receive illicit drug or alcohol treatment at a specialty facility.

^k Data unavailable.

Data release notes: Data are released every two years. Next release expected early 2021.

A32. Adults meeting the criteria for substance use disorder and major depressive disorder by region, 2014-2015

County	Percentage of adults meeting the criteria for substance use disorder ^a	Percentage of adults meeting the criteria for major depressive disorder ^b
East Central	6%	4%
Metro	7%	4%
Northwest	6%	4%
Northeast	7%	4%
Southeast	7%	3%
Southwest	5%	3%
West Central	7%	4%
Minnesota	7%	4%

Source: Helba, C., Wivagg, J., Lee, J. C., Love, C., Firrell, K., & Whitwell, C. (2015). *Estimating the need for treatment for substance use disorders among Minnesota adults: Results of the 2014/2015 Minnesota survey on adult substance use*. <https://edocs.dhs.state.mn.us/lfserver/Public/DHS-8001-ENG>

^a Respondents were asked questions aligned with the substance use disorder diagnosis in the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5).

^b Respondents were asked the questions included in the PHQ-9, a common assessment used to diagnose major depressive disorder.

Data release notes: These data come from the Minnesota Survey on Adult Substance Use, a survey conducted periodically by DHS. DHS does not identify when the next survey will occur.

Race, ethnicity, cultural communities, and tribal affiliation

A33. Percentage of Minnesota population identified as BIPOC, 2019 and 2035 projections

Region	2019	2035 projections
Twin Cities	28%	35%
Greater Minnesota	12%	14%
Minnesota	21%	25%

Source: Minnesota Compass. (2019). Demographics: Race. <http://www.mncompass.org/demographics/race>

Note: The BIPOC category includes all Minnesotans who identify as Black, Indigenous, or people of color, including individuals identified as Hispanic. Projections for additional breakdowns within greater Minnesota are unavailable.

Data release notes: Minnesota Compass develops projections periodically based on ACS data but does not identify when new projections will be released.

A34. Race and Hispanic ethnicity of Minnesotans by county group, 2018

County group	White non-Hispanic	American Indian, non-Hispanic	Asian, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Other race, non-Hispanic	Multiracial, non-Hispanic	Hispanic (all races)	Black, Indigenous, and people of color (including Hispanic)
Anoka County	81%	1%	4%	7%	<1%	3%	5%	19%
Carver/Scott counties	84%	<1%	5%	4%	0%	2%	5%	16%
Central county group	90%	<1%	1%	4%	0%	2%	3%	10%
Central Southern county group	87%	1%	1%	4%	0%	1%	6%	13%
Central Southwest county group	87%	<1%	1%	2%	<1%	1%	9%	13%
Dakota County	78%	<1%	4%	6%	0%	4%	7%	22%
Eastern Central county group	92%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	2%	8%
Eastern Northwest county group	80%	13%	<1%	1%	0%	3%	2%	20%
Eastern Southern county group	93%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	2%	7%
Hennepin County	68%	1%	5%	13%	1%	4%	7%	32%
Lower Northeast county group	90%	5%	1%	1%	<1%	1%	2%	10%
Middle Central county group	94%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	2%	2%	6%
Olmsted County	79%	<1%	5%	6%	<1%	3%	5%	21%
Ramsey County	61%	<1%	13%	12%	<1%	4%	8%	39%
Southern county group	84%	<1%	2%	3%	0%	2%	9%	16%
Southern Southwest county group	85%	<1%	1%	1%	<1%	1%	12%	15%
Stearns County	85%	0%	2%	7%	0%	2%	3%	15%
Upper Northeast county group	91%	3%	<1%	1%	0%	3%	1%	9%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after it was collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A34. Race and Hispanic ethnicity of Minnesotans by county group, 2018 (continued)

County group	White non-Hispanic	American Indian, non-Hispanic	Asian, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Other race, non-Hispanic	Multiracial, non-Hispanic	Hispanic (all races)	Black, Indigenous, and people of color (including Hispanic)
Washington County	82%	<1%	5%	5%	<1%	2%	4%	18%
West Central county group	93%	1%	<1%	1%	<1%	1%	3%	7%
Western Northwest county group	88%	2%	1%	3%	<1%	1%	5%	12%
Western Southern county group	88%	1%	2%	3%	0%	1%	5%	12%
Western Southwest county group	89%	1%	2%	2%	0%	1%	5%	11%
Wright County	92%	<1%	1%	2%	0%	4%	1%	8%
Minnesota	79%	1%	4%	7%	<1%	3%	5%	21%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after it was collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

Racial, ethnic, and Indigenous cultural communities

A35. Largest cultural communities other than White in Minnesota, Minnesota Compass, 2013-2017

Cultural community	Percentage of total MN population
African American	4.2%
Mexican	3.8%
Native American	3.1%
Hmong	1.5%
Somali	1.2%
Indian	0.9%
Chinese	0.7%
Vietnamese	0.6%
Ethiopian	0.5%
Korean	0.5%
Filipino	0.4%
Liberian	0.3%
Lao (non-Hmong)	0.3%
Puerto Rican	0.3%
Salvadoran	0.2%
Burmese	0.2%
Guatemalan	0.2%
Cambodian	0.2%

Source: Minnesota Compass. (2019). *Minnesota's cultural communities*. <https://www.mncompass.org/demographics/cultural-communities/overview>

Note: There are a few differences between how the Minnesota State Demographic Center and Minnesota Compass approached their respective efforts to compile and report data on cultural communities, including:

- The Minnesota State Demographic Center presents margins of error for a 95% confidence interval for its estimates; Minnesota Compass uses a 90% confidence interval.
- In developing group estimates, the Minnesota State Demographic Center includes cultural groups where there are 300 or more individual pooled responses to the ACS between 2012 and 2016; Minnesota Compass developed profiles with a threshold of 175 individual pooled responses between 2013 and 2017.
- The Minnesota State Demographic Center developed estimates for Dakota and Ojibwe tribal members. Minnesota Compass does not disaggregate American Indian and Alaska Native data by tribe because of data suppression.
- The Minnesota State Demographic Center estimates for African American exclude people who indicated a Liberian ancestral heritage; the Minnesota Compass African American profile includes Liberian.
- The groups in the Minnesota State Demographic Center report account for 94% of Minnesotans; the Minnesota Compass profiles account for 97% of Minnesotans.

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after it was collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

**A35. Largest cultural communities other than White in Minnesota, Minnesota Compass, 2013-2017
(continued)**

Cultural community	Percentage of total MN population
Japanese	0.2%
Ecuadorian	0.2%
Kenyan	0.2%
Colombian	0.2%
Lebanese	0.1%
Thai	0.1%
Cuban	0.1%

Source: Minnesota Compass. (2019). *Minnesota's cultural communities*. <https://www.mncompass.org/demographics/cultural-communities/overview>

Note: There are a few differences between how the Minnesota State Demographic Center and Minnesota Compass approached their respective efforts to compile and report data on cultural communities, including:

- The Minnesota State Demographic Center presents margins of error for a 95% confidence interval for its estimates; Minnesota Compass uses a 90% confidence interval.
- In developing group estimates, the Minnesota State Demographic Center includes cultural groups where there are 300 or more individual pooled responses to the ACS between 2012 and 2016; Minnesota Compass developed profiles with a threshold of 175 individual pooled responses between 2013 and 2017.
- The Minnesota State Demographic Center developed estimates for Dakota and Ojibwe tribal members. Minnesota Compass does not disaggregate American Indian and Alaska Native data by tribe because of data suppression.
- The Minnesota State Demographic Center estimates for African American exclude people who indicated a Liberian ancestral heritage; the Minnesota Compass African American profile includes Liberian.
- The groups in the Minnesota State Demographic Center report account for 94% of Minnesotans; the Minnesota Compass profiles account for 97% of Minnesotans.

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after it was collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A36. Largest cultural communities other than White in Minnesota, Minnesota State Demographic Center, 2012-2016

Cultural community	Percentage of total Minnesota population
African-American	3.4%
Mexican	3.3%
Hmong	1.4%
Russian	0.9%
Somali	0.9%
Asian Indian	0.8%
Ojibwe	0.6%
Chinese	0.5%
Vietnamese	0.5%
Ethiopian	0.4%
Korean	0.3%
Liberian	0.3%
Filipino	0.2%
Lao	0.2%
Puerto Rican	0.2%
Dakota	0.1%
Other cultural community	
Other American Indian	0.2%
Other Asian	0.6%
Other Black	0.6%
Other Hispanic	1.2%
Other (including Pacific Islander)	0.1%
Multiple cultural groups	3.1%

Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center. (2018). *The economic status of Minnesotans 2018: A chartbook with data for Minnesota's largest cultural groups*. https://mn.gov/admin/assets/MNSDC_EconStatus_2018Report_FNL_Access.pdf_tcm36-362054.pdf

Note: 6% of Minnesotans do not fall into any of these cultural communities (including White).

Data release notes: The Minnesota State Demographic Center has released two versions of this report, once in 2016 and again in 2018. It is not stated if they will release a new version.

American Indians, tribal nations, and tribal enrollment

A37. Location of American Indians in Minnesota, 2013-2017

Area	Percentage of Minnesota American Indian population (N=105,477)
Hennepin and Ramsey counties	28%
Other counties not adjacent to a tribal nation	27%
Counties adjacent to a tribal nation	25%
Tribal nations	20%

Source: Minnesota House Research. (2020). *American Indians, Indian tribes, and state government*.

<https://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/hrd/pubs/indiangb.pdf>

Data release notes: These data come from a non-recurring report.

A38. Total population and American Indian population of Minnesota tribal nations, 2013-2017

Tribal nation	2019 tribal enrollment ^a	Total population of the tribal nation area	American Indian population of the tribal nation area	Percentage of area population that identifies as American Indian	Percentage of total MN American Indian population living in area
Bois Forte	3,544	1,087	779	72%	1%
Fond du Lac	4,119	4,011	1,687	42%	2%
Grand Portage	1,090 ^b	718	481	67%	1%
Leech Lake	9,680	11,456	5,396	47%	5%
Lower Sioux	Approximately 1,261	462	393	85%	<1%
Mille Lacs	4,787	4,459	1,425	32%	1%
Prairie Island	Approximately 978	186	111	60%	<1%
Red Lake	11,828	5,873	5,570	95%	5%
Shakopee-Mdewakanton	Approximately 500	695	455	66%	<1%
Upper Sioux	523	182	163	90%	<1%
White Earth	17,995 ^b	9,799	5,094	52%	5%

Source: Minnesota House Research. (2020). *American Indians, Indian tribes, and state government*.

<https://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/hrd/pubs/indiangb.pdf>

^aTribal enrollment counts were provided by each tribe's enrollment office. Approximations were provided when exact counts were unavailable.

^bMinnesota House Research was unable to collect enrollment numbers for the White Earth and Grand Portage bands of Chippewa. The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe provided the numbers presented here.

Data release notes: These data come from a non-recurring report.

Sex, gender, and sexual orientation

A39. Sexual orientation of 9th and 11th grade students by sex, 2019

Sexual orientation	Male (N=39,788)	Female (N=39,874)	All students (N=79,793)
Bisexual	2.3%	9.0%	5.7%
Gay or lesbian	1.4%	1.8%	1.6%
Heterosexual/straight	83.9%	73.7%	78.7%
Pansexual	0.5%	2.8%	1.7%
Queer	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%
Questioning/not sure	1.0%	3.2%	2.1%
I don't describe myself in any of these ways	8.7%	8.0%	8.4%
I am not sure what this question means	2.0%	1.0%	1.5%

Source: Minnesota Department of Education. (2019). *Minnesota student survey reports*.

<https://public.education.mn.gov/MDEAnalytics/DataTopic.jsp?TOPICID=242>

Data release notes: The Minnesota Student Survey is administered every three years, with the next survey occurring in 2022. The 2022 survey data are expected to be released to the public in October 2022.

A40. Transgender, genderqueer, or genderfluid identities of 9th and 11th grade students by sex, 2019

	Male (N=39,788)	Female (N=39,874)	All students (N=79,793)
Transgender, genderqueer, or genderfluid	0.7%	2.0%	1.4%
Of those identifying as transgender, gender queer, or genderfluid:	Male (N=436)	Female (N=1,279)	All students (N=1,756)
Male, trans male, trans man, or trans masculine	45.2%	37.8%	39.7%
Female, trans female, trans woman, or trans feminine	16.9%	8.6%	11.0%
Non-binary, genderqueer, or genderfluid	25.0%	48.4%	42.1%
I prefer to describe my gender as something else	12.9%	5.2%	7.2%

Source: Minnesota Department of Education. (2019). *Minnesota student survey reports*.

<https://public.education.mn.gov/MDEAnalytics/DataTopic.jsp?TOPICID=242>

Data release notes: The Minnesota Student Survey is administered every three years, with the next survey occurring in 2022. The 2022 survey data are expected to be released to the public in October 2022.

A41. Sexual orientation, transgender identity, gender identity, intersex status, and location of adults age 18 and older self-identified as LGBTQ in Minnesota, 2018

	Percentage of adults age 18 and older self-identified as LGBTQ ^a (N=1,222)
Sexual orientation	
Lesbian	18%
Bisexual	19%
Queer	16%
Gay	32%
Pansexual	8%
Asexual	4%
Something else	2%
Straight	1%
Identifies as transgender	29%
Gender	
Cisgender woman	38%
Trans woman	4%
Cisgender man	33%
Trans man	8%
Non-binary, genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or genderfluid	1%
Missing/non-response	1%
Diagnosed with intersex condition	2%
Location	
Small towns in greater Minnesota	59%
Twin Cities metro area	32%
Mid-size cities (i.e., Duluth, Moorhead, Mankato, Rochester, and St. Cloud)	10%

Source: JustUs Health. (2019). *Voice of Health 2018 full report*. <https://www.justushealth.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/2018%20Full%20Report.pdf>

^a This is the term used by the Voices of Health survey, rather than LGBT, LGBTQIA, etc.

Data release notes: These data come from the annual Voices of Health Survey, and JustUs Health releases an annual report on the findings. Data from the 2019 version are unavailable.

A42. Sex of all Minnesotans by county group, 2018

County group	Male	Female
Anoka County	50%	50%
Carver/Scott counties	51%	49%
Central county group	49%	51%
Central Southern county group	48%	52%
Central Southwest county group	50%	50%
Dakota County	50%	50%
Eastern Central county group	48%	52%
Eastern Northwest county group	50%	50%
Eastern Southern county group	50%	50%
Hennepin County	50%	50%
Lower Northeast county group	48%	52%
Middle Central county group	50%	50%
Olmsted County	52%	48%
Ramsey County	51%	49%
Southern county group	49%	51%
Southern Southwest county group	49%	51%
Stearns County	48%	52%
Upper Northeast county group	51%	49%
Washington County	49%	51%
West Central county group	49%	51%
Western Northwest county group	50%	50%
Western Southern county group	50%	50%
Western Southwest county group	50%	50%
Wright County	48%	52%
Minnesota	50%	50%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Note: The American Community Survey does not collect gender data, only sex data with male/female options.

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after it was collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A43. Percentage of adult (age 18 and older) population in Minnesota that identifies as LGBT, 2015-2017

	Percentage of Minnesotans
Identifies as LGBT^a	4.1%

Source: The Williams Institute at the UCLA School of Law. (2019). *LGBT data and demographics*.

<https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/visualization/lgbt-stats>

^a This is the term used by the Williams Institute, rather than LGBTQ, LGBTQIA, etc. The Williams Institute does not provide further breakdowns of how many Minnesotans identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, etc.

Data release notes: The Williams Institute uses data from the Gallup Daily tracking survey which surveys 1,000 U.S. adults every day. Data are aggregated across years. The Williams Institute updates the site as new data is available but does not list an anticipated date for the next data release.

A44. Percentage of adult (age 18 and older) population in Minnesota that identifies as transgender, 2016

	Percentage of Minnesotans
Identifies as transgender	0.6%

Source: The Williams Institute at the UCLA School of Law. (2016). *How many adults identify as transgender in the United States?*

<https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Trans-Adults-US-Aug-2016.pdf>

Data release notes: These data come from a non-recurring report.

A45. Percentage of U.S. adult population that identifies as LGBTQ by age, 2016

Age category	Percentage of U.S. adult population that identifies as LGBTQ ^a
18-34 years old	20%
35-51 years old	12%
52-71 years old	7%
72+ years old	5%
Total population 18+ years old	12%

Source: GLAAD. (2017). *Accelerating acceptance 2017*. https://www.glaad.org/files/aa/2017_GLAAD_Accelerating_Acceptance.pdf

^a This is the term used by GLAAD, rather than LGBT, LGBTQIA, etc. GLAAD does not provide further breakdowns, such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, etc., identities.

Data release notes: GLAAD conducts this survey and releases the accompanying report annually, but data reported vary by year.

Veteran status

A46. Veteran status by county group, 2018

County group	Military service (current or past)	Current military, National Guard, or Reserves	Veteran
Anoka County	7%	1%	5%
Carver/Scott counties	5%	1%	4%
Central county group	8%	1%	7%
Central Southern county group	7%	1%	6%
Central Southwest county group	7%	1%	6%
Dakota County	6%	1%	5%
Eastern Central county group	9%	2%	7%
Eastern Northwest county group	8%	2%	7%
Eastern Southern county group	6%	1%	5%
Hennepin County	5%	1%	4%
Lower Northeast county group	11%	2%	9%
Middle Central county group	7%	2%	5%
Olmsted County	5%	1%	4%
Ramsey County	5%	1%	4%
Southern county group	6%	1%	5%
Southern Southwest county group	8%	2%	5%
Stearns County	7%	1%	5%
Upper Northeast county group	10%	3%	8%
Washington County	7%	1%	5%
West Central county group	10%	2%	8%
Western Northwest county group	7%	2%	5%
Western Southern county group	7%	2%	6%
Western Southwest county group	9%	2%	7%
Wright County	7%	2%	5%
Minnesota	7%	1%	5%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after it was collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

Secondary data: Needs, gaps, and assets

Child care

A47. Child care slots and providers by county, 2019

County	Child care slots per 100 infants, toddlers, and preschoolers	Child care slots	Number of child care providers	Percentage of providers who offer care during non-standard hours ^a	Percentage of providers accepting subsidies
Aitkin	42	211	25	16%	52%
Anoka	73	12,737	573	11%	54%
Becker	72	1,188	97	2%	57%
Beltrami	69	1,667	111	4%	59%
Benton	84	1,877	146	9%	42%
Big Stone	95	212	19	16%	58%
Blue Earth	91	3,133	125	10%	59%
Brown	111	1,435	92	12%	60%
Carlton	91	1,465	65	11%	54%
Carver	69	4,369	166	4%	40%
Cass	51	594	49	4%	59%
Chippewa	46	298	26	19%	46%
Chisago	68	1,634	83	17%	55%
Clay	64	2,424	153	5%	59%
Clearwater	76	326	28	18%	68%

Source: Child Care Aware. (2019). *Minnesota*. <https://www.childcareaware.org/ccdc/state/mn/>

^a Care provided between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. and/or on the weekends.

Data release notes: Child Care Aware releases new data annually, and new data are expected to be released in the summer of 2021.

A47. Child care slots and providers by county, 2019 (continued)

County	Child care slots per 100 infants, toddlers, or preschoolers	Child care slots	Number of child care providers	Percentage of providers who offer care during non-standard hours ^a	Percentage of providers accepting subsidies
Cook	89	129	6	b	67%
Cottonwood	68	450	36	17%	61%
Crow Wing	70	2,081	107	15%	72%
Dakota	77	18,394	701	6%	50%
Dodge	76	919	71	13%	59%
Douglas	114	1,859	126	9%	48%
Faribault	70	514	34	21%	65%
Fillmore	68	768	44	18%	61%
Freeborn	69	1,034	59	20%	68%
Goodhue	64	1,485	105	10%	46%
Grant	75	208	18	b	56%
Hennepin	74	49,344	1,334	13%	52%
Houston	98	865	47	6%	53%
Hubbard	75	631	52	8%	65%
Isanti	43	838	52	19%	50%
Itasca	87	1,697	86	6%	62%
Jackson	77	397	28	11%	54%
Kanabec	128	818	28	32%	68%
Kandiyohi	72	1,611	109	12%	61%

Source: Child Care Aware. (2019). *Minnesota*. <https://www.childcareaware.org/ccdc/state/mn/>

^a Care provided between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. and/or on the weekends.

^b No data available.

Data release notes: Child Care Aware releases new data annually, and new data are expected to be released in the summer of 2021.

A47. Child care slots and providers by county, 2019 (continued)

County	Child care slots per 100 infants, toddlers, or preschoolers	Child care slots	Number of child care providers	Percentage of providers who offer care during non-standard hours ^a	Percentage of providers accepting subsidies
Kittson	55	127	16	b	63%
Koochiching	56	248	18	17%	67%
Lac qui Parle	55	163	16	6%	38%
Lake	48	175	14	7%	57%
Lake of the Woods	48	69	7	b	57%
Le Sueur	64	935	73	10%	56%
Lincoln	46	150	22	5%	27%
Lyon	97	1,535	106	5%	61%
Mahnomen	63	212	21	b	71%
Marshall	63	312	26	8%	38%
Martin	75	775	60	17%	67%
McLeod	79	1,523	101	25%	46%
Meeker	43	540	34	12%	38%
Mille Lacs	68	915	43	16%	53%
Morrison	86	1,395	99	15%	52%
Mower	56	1,229	82	27%	54%
Murray	83	360	23	17%	74%
Nicollet	88	1,704	72	8%	61%
Nobles	44	556	46	15%	43%

Source: Child Care Aware. (2019). *Minnesota*. <https://www.childcareaware.org/ccdc/state/mn/>

^a Care provided between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. and/or on the weekends.

^b No data available.

Data release notes: Child Care Aware releases new data annually, and new data are expected to be released in the summer of 2021.

A47. Child care slots and providers by county, 2019 (continued)

County	Child care slots per 100 infants, toddlers, or preschoolers	Child care slots	Number of child care providers	Percentage of providers who offer care during non-standard hours^a	Percentage of providers accepting subsidies
Norman	84	259	19	b	63%
Olmsted	95	9,239	407	11%	54%
Otter Tail	72	1,815	144	5%	62%
Pennington	90	668	52	4%	58%
Pine	50	589	47	23%	74%
Pipestone	73	415	41	10%	56%
Polk	79	1,414	90	8%	53%
Pope	77	376	29	14%	45%
Ramsey	53	17,350	579	11%	58%
Red Lake	85	200	18	b	72%
Redwood	65	567	54	6%	48%
Renville	80	592	36	8%	58%
Rice	69	2,114	131	10%	45%
Rock	77	428	36	3%	39%
Roseau	64	554	57	25%	63%
Scott	72	6,890	341	6%	53%
Sherburne	58	3,231	211	9%	51%
Sibley	61	473	40	10%	53%
St. Louis	71	5,738	263	5%	63%

Source: Child Care Aware. (2019). *Minnesota*. <https://www.childcareaware.org/ccdc/state/mn/>

^a Care provided between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. and/or on the weekends.

^b No data available.

Data release notes: Child Care Aware releases new data annually, and new data are expected to be released in the summer of 2021.

A47. Child care slots and providers by county, 2019 (continued)

County	Child care slots per 100 infants, toddlers, or preschoolers	Child care slots	Number of child care providers	Percentage of providers who offer care during non-standard hours ^a	Percentage of providers accepting subsidies
Stearns	67	6,258	425	8%	41%
Steele	89	1,883	115	11%	59%
Stevens	97	393	28	11%	64%
Swift	74	343	26	12%	46%
Todd	41	561	56	7%	52%
Traverse	74	102	9	^b	67%
Wabasha	86	899	74	11%	43%
Wadena	46	327	32	16%	59%
Waseca	58	669	44	18%	48%
Washington	^b	9,935	432	5%	48%
Watonwan	62	364	22	23%	64%
Wilkin	86	247	20	5%	65%
Winona	80	1,715	109	6%	56%
Wright	63	5,041	304	7%	36%
Yellow Medicine	88	472	35	3%	54%
Minnesota	70	212,656	10,006	10%	53%

Source: Child Care Aware. (2019). *Minnesota*. <https://www.childcareaware.org/ccdc/state/mn/>

^a Care provided between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. and/or on the weekends.

^b No data available.

Data release notes: Child Care Aware releases new data annually, and new data are expected to be released in the summer of 2021.

A48. Percentage of child care slots in Minnesota by developmental stage, 2019

Developmental stage	Percentage of child care slots
Infants and toddlers	36%
Preschoolers	64%

Source: Child Care Aware. (2019). *Minnesota*. <https://www.childcareaware.org/ccdc/state/mn/>

Data release notes: Child Care Aware releases new data annually, and new data are expected to be released in the summer of 2021.

A49. Percentage of children receiving child care assistance by care type, 2016-2019

State fiscal year	Legal nonlicensed	Certified center	Licensed family	Licensed center
2019	2%	11%	15%	72%
2018	2%	11%	17%	71%
2017	3%	10%	18%	68%
2016	3%	10%	21%	66%

Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services. (2020). *Minnesota child care assistance program: State fiscal year 2019 family profile*. <https://edocs.dhs.state.mn.us/lfserver/Public/DHS-6664G-ENG>

Data release notes: The Minnesota Department of Human Services releases these data and the accompanying report annually.

A50. Primary child care type for U.S. children under age 6 by race/ethnicity, 2016

	Total	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	White
Multiple primary types	2%	^a	2%	2%	^a	2%
Home-based nonrelative care	10%	6%	9%	7%	9%	12%
Home-based relative care	19%	20%	25%	20%	18%	16%
Center-based care	29%	31%	32%	23%	34%	31%
Parental care	40%	43%	32%	49%	39%	38%

Source: National Center for Education Statistics. (2019). *Status and trends in the education of racial and ethnic groups*. https://nces.ed.gov/programs/raceindicators/indicator_rba.asp

^a Reporting standards not met. The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is 50 percent or greater.

Data release notes: The National Center for Education Statistics releases this report annually, but data reported vary by year.

A51. Percentage of children receiving family, friend, and neighbor child care by relationship to child/family, 2009

Relationship to child/family	Percentage of children receiving family, friend, and neighbor child care
Grandparents	52%
Friends or neighbors	32%
Other relatives	22%
Older siblings	20%

Source: Wilder Research. (2010). *Family, friend, and neighbor care use*.

http://www.buildinitiative.org/Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/7_FFN%20care%20use_11-10.pdf

Data release notes: These data come from a non-recurring report.

Digital literacy

A52. Digital literacy by demographic among individuals in the U.S., 2012

Demographic	Digitally literate ^a	Not digitally literate
Age		
16-24 years old	92%	8%
25-34 years old	89%	11%
35-44 years old	86%	14%
45-54 years old	80%	21%
55-65 years old	72%	28%
All adults 16-65 years old	84%	16%
Race/ethnicity		
Black	78%	22%
Hispanic	65%	35%
Other race ^b	87%	13%
White	89%	11%
Employment		
Employed	87%	13%
Unemployed	86%	14%
Not in the labor force	70%	30%
Educational attainment		
Less than high school	59%	41%
High school diploma	83%	17%
Associate degree or higher	95%	5%
Nativity		
Born in U.S.	87%	13%
Born outside of U.S.	64%	36%

Source: Mamedova, S. & Pawlowski, E. (2018). *Stats in brief: A description of U.S. adults who are not digitally literate*.

<https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2018/2018161.pdf>

^a Digital literacy is determined by previous experience using a computer and passing a basic computer test that involves simple tasks, such as using a mouse and highlighting text.

^b The “other race” category includes Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and multiracial individuals. Disaggregated data for this category are not available.

Data release notes: These data come from a non-recurring report.

Financial resource strain

A53. Average energy burden by county, 2018

County	Energy burden ^a
Aitkin	7%
Anoka	1%
Becker	5%
Beltrami	5%
Benton	3%
Big Stone	6%
Blue Earth	3%
Brown	3%
Carlton	4%
Carver	1%
Cass	6%
Chippewa	3%
Chisago	2%
Clay	2%
Clearwater	6%
Cook	6%
Cottonwood	3%
Crow Wing	3%
Dakota	1%
Dodge	3%
Douglas	4%
Faribault	5%
Fillmore	4%
Freeborn	3%
Goodhue	4%
Grant	5%
Hennepin	2%
Houston	4%

Source: Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy. (n.d.). *Low-income energy affordability data tool*.

<https://www.energy.gov/eere/slsc/maps/lead-tool>

^a Defined as the percentage of gross household income spent on energy costs.

Data release notes: Data come from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. New data are expected when new ACS data are available.

A53. Average energy burden by county, 2018 (continued)

County	Energy burden
Hubbard	4%
Isanti	4%
Itasca	4%
Jackson	4%
Kanabec	6%
Kandiyohi	4%
Kittson	4%
Koochiching	4%
Lac qui Parle	4%
Lake	4%
Lake of the Woods	8%
Le Sueur	3%
Lincoln	6%
Lyon	3%
Mahnomen	6%
Marshall	4%
Martin	3%
McLeod	3%
Meeker	5%
Mille Lacs	5%
Morrison	4%
Mower	3%
Murray	4%
Nicollet	3%
Nobles	3%
Norman	5%
Olmsted	2%
Otter Tail	4%
Pennington	3%

Source: Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy. (n.d.). *Low-income energy affordability data tool*.

<https://www.energy.gov/eere/slsc/maps/lead-tool>

^a Defined as the percentage of gross household income spent on energy costs.

Data release notes: Data come from U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. New data expected when new ACS data is available.

A53. Average energy burden by county, 2018 (continued)

County	Energy burden
Pine	5%
Pipestone	4%
Polk	4%
Pope	5%
Ramsey	2%
Red Lake	4%
Redwood	4%
Renville	4%
Rice	3%
Rock	4%
Roseau	5%
Scott	1%
Sherburne	2%
Sibley	4%
St. Louis	3%
Stearns	3%
Steele	3%
Stevens	5%
Swift	6%
Todd	5%
Traverse	5%
Wabasha	3%
Wadena	4%
Waseca	3%
Washington	2%
Watonwan	4%
Wilkin	3%
Winona	3%
Wright	2%
Yellow Medicine	4%
Minnesota	2%

Source: Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy. (n.d.). *Low-income energy affordability data tool*.

<https://www.energy.gov/eere/slsc/maps/lead-tool>

^a Defined as the percentage of gross household income spent on energy costs.

Data release notes: Data come from U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. New data expected when new ACS data is available.

A54. Free and reduced price lunch eligibility of all K-12 Minnesota students enrolled in public school by county, 2017-2018 school year

County	Free lunch eligible	Reduced price lunch eligible	Total free and reduced price lunch eligible
Aitkin	35%	13%	48%
Anoka	26%	9%	35%
Becker	28%	11%	39%
Beltrami	46%	11%	57%
Benton	22%	9%	30%
Big Stone	29%	12%	41%
Blue Earth	26%	8%	34%
Brown	26%	10%	36%
Carlton	25%	8%	34%
Carver	11%	5%	16%
Cass	47%	12%	59%
Chippewa	31%	10%	41%
Chisago	17%	8%	25%
Clay	29%	4%	33%
Clearwater	38%	13%	51%
Cook	31%	12%	43%
Cottonwood	34%	15%	49%
Crow Wing	25%	12%	37%
Dakota	21%	7%	27%
Dodge	19%	6%	25%
Douglas	20%	10%	30%
Faribault	35%	12%	48%
Fillmore	20%	12%	32%
Freeborn	36%	11%	47%
Goodhue	19%	7%	26%
Grant	28%	9%	37%
Hennepin	35%	7%	42%
Houston	20%	6%	27%
Hubbard	39%	11%	50%
Isanti	24%	10%	34%

Source: Minnesota Department of Health. (n.d.). *Free and reduced price lunch eligibility*. <https://data.web.health.state.mn.us/free-reduced-lunch>

Data release notes: The Minnesota Department of Health update these data annually.

A54. Free and reduced price lunch eligibility of all K-12 Minnesota students enrolled in public school by county, 2017-2018 school year (continued)

County	Free lunch eligible	Reduced price lunch eligible	Total free and reduced price lunch eligible
Itasca	37%	10%	46%
Jackson	25%	14%	39%
Kanabec	31%	11%	42%
Kandiyohi	45%	8%	53%
Kittson	23%	16%	40%
Koochiching	31%	9%	40%
Lac qui Parle	29%	14%	42%
Lake	18%	8%	26%
Lake of the Woods	30%	15%	46%
Le Sueur	22%	11%	34%
Lincoln	23%	11%	34%
Lyon	33%	10%	44%
Mahnomen	67%	7%	75%
Marshall	22%	18%	40%
Martin	35%	11%	46%
McLeod	22%	10%	32%
Meeker	25%	13%	37%
Mille Lacs	28%	12%	40%
Morrison	28%	12%	40%
Mower	39%	12%	51%
Murray	23%	9%	33%
Nicollet	28%	9%	36%
Nobles	48%	14%	62%
Norman	34%	8%	43%
Olmsted	27%	7%	33%
Otter Tail	26%	11%	37%
Pennington	26%	14%	39%
Pine	33%	11%	44%
Pipestone	30%	17%	47%
Polk	31%	8%	40%

Source: Minnesota Department of Health. (n.d.). *Free and reduced price lunch eligibility*. <https://data.web.health.state.mn.us/free-reduced-lunch>

Data release notes: The Minnesota Department of Health update these data annually.

A54. Free and reduced price lunch eligibility of all K-12 Minnesota students enrolled in public school by county, 2017-2018 school year (continued)

County	Free lunch eligible	Reduced price lunch eligible	Total free and reduced price lunch eligible
Pope	20%	12%	32%
Ramsey	47%	9%	56%
Red Lake	25%	14%	39%
Redwood	29%	15%	44%
Renville	32%	13%	45%
Rice	35%	8%	43%
Rock	19%	10%	29%
Roseau	21%	13%	34%
Scott	15%	7%	21%
Sherburne	12%	6%	18%
Sibley	26%	13%	39%
St. Louis	30%	9%	39%
Stearns	34%	8%	42%
Steele	32%	8%	40%
Stevens	15%	12%	27%
Swift	26%	13%	39%
Todd	37%	17%	55%
Traverse	34%	11%	45%
Wabasha	18%	7%	24%
Wadena	36%	15%	51%
Waseca	27%	9%	36%
Washington	14%	4%	18%
Watonwan	43%	15%	57%
Wilkin	34%	7%	41%
Winona	27%	9%	37%
Wright	14%	7%	21%
Yellow Medicine	28%	12%	40%
Minnesota	29%	8%	37%

Source: Minnesota Department of Health. (n.d.). *Free and reduced price lunch eligibility*. <https://data.web.health.state.mn.us/free-reduced-lunch>

Data release notes: The Minnesota Department of Health update these data annually.

A55. Poverty rate by county, 2017

County	Percentage of population in poverty ^a
Aitkin	12%
Anoka	7%
Becker	13%
Beltrami	19%
Benton	14%
Big Stone	12%
Blue Earth	18%
Brown	8%
Carlton	12%
Carver	4%
Cass	15%
Chippewa	11%
Chisago	5%
Clay	13%
Clearwater	18%
Cook	13%
Cottonwood	16%
Crow Wing	10%
Dakota	7%
Dodge	6%
Douglas	8%
Faribault	12%
Fillmore	11%
Freeborn	12%
Goodhue	11%
Grant	11%
Hennepin	12%
Houston	9%
Hubbard	11%
Isanti	7%

Source: Minnesota Department of Health. (n.d.). *Poverty & income*. <https://data.web.health.state.mn.us/poverty>

^a The Minnesota Department of Health considers every individual in a household to be in poverty if the household's income is less than the federal poverty thresholds. Thresholds are determined by the U.S. Census Bureau and calculated using a family's household size and composition.

Data release notes: Data come from the ACS. The Minnesota Department of Health update these data on an on-going basis but does not identify when the next update will occur.

A55. Poverty rate by county, 2017 (continued)

County	Percentage of population in poverty ^a
Itasca	13%
Jackson	8%
Kanabec	12%
Kandiyohi	11%
Kittson	11%
Koochiching	17%
Lac qui Parle	9%
Lake	9%
Lake of the Woods	7%
Le Sueur	9%
Lincoln	11%
Lyon	14%
Mahnomen	23%
Marshall	8%
Martin	11%
McLeod	8%
Meeker	8%
Mille Lacs	12%
Morrison	11%
Mower	13%
Murray	8%
Nicollet	11%
Nobles	16%
Norman	12%
Olmsted	9%
Otter Tail	9%
Pennington	10%
Pine	14%
Pipestone	12%
Polk	12%

Source: Minnesota Department of Health. (n.d.). *Poverty & income*. <https://data.web.health.state.mn.us/poverty>

^a The Minnesota Department of Health considers every individual in a household to be in poverty if the household's income is less than the federal poverty thresholds. Thresholds are determined by the U.S. Census Bureau and calculated using a family's household size and composition.

Data release notes: Data come from the ACS. The Minnesota Department of Health update these data on an on-going basis but does not identify when the next update will occur.

A55. Poverty rate by county, 2017 (continued)

County	Percentage of population in poverty ^a
Pope	8%
Ramsey	15%
Red Lake	9%
Redwood	12%
Renville	11%
Rice	12%
Rock	11%
Roseau	9%
Scott	6%
Sherburne	6%
Sibley	9%
St. Louis	15%
Stearns	13%
Steele	10%
Stevens	15%
Swift	12%
Todd	13%
Traverse	11%
Wabasha	6%
Wadena	15%
Waseca	9%
Washington	5%
Watonwan	12%
Wilkin	10%
Winona	15%
Wright	5%
Yellow Medicine	13%
Minnesota	11%

Source: Minnesota Department of Health. (n.d.). *Poverty & income*. <https://data.web.health.state.mn.us/poverty>

^a The Minnesota Department of Health considers every individual in a household to be in poverty if the household's income is less than the federal poverty thresholds. Thresholds are determined by the U.S. Census Bureau and calculated using a family's household size and composition.

Data release notes: Data come from the ACS. The Minnesota Department of Health update these data on an on-going basis but does not identify when the next update will occur.

A56. Housing cost-burdened households by county, 2014-2018

County	Percentage of households that are housing cost-burdened ^a
Aitkin	31%
Anoka	24%
Becker	26%
Beltrami	30%
Benton	31%
Big Stone	18%
Blue Earth	31%
Brown	17%
Carlton	24%
Carver	21%
Cass	27%
Chippewa	20%
Chisago	24%
Clay	28%
Clearwater	30%
Cook	26%
Cottonwood	19%
Crow Wing	28%
Dakota	24%
Dodge	18%
Douglas	28%
Faribault	20%
Fillmore	24%
Freeborn	22%
Goodhue	26%
Grant	24%
Hennepin	30%
Houston	21%
Hubbard	25%

Source: Minnesota Compass. (n.d.). *Housing: Cost-burdened households*. <https://www.mncompass.org/housing/cost-burdened-households>

^a Households are considered housing cost-burdened when 30% or more of its monthly gross income is dedicated to housing.

Data release notes: Data come from the ACS. ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A56. Housing cost-burdened households by county, 2014-2018 (continued)

County	Percentage of households that are housing cost-burdened ^a
Isanti	27%
Itasca	27%
Jackson	19%
Kanabec	29%
Kandiyohi	25%
Kittson	17%
Koochiching	24%
Lac qui Parle	17%
Lake	24%
Lake of the Woods	27%
Le Sueur	23%
Lincoln	24%
Lyon	25%
Mahnomen	25%
Marshall	18%
Martin	22%
McLeod	25%
Meeker	23%
Mille Lacs	30%
Morrison	25%
Mower	24%
Murray	19%
Nicollet	23%
Nobles	23%
Norman	20%
Olmsted	23%
Otter Tail	25%
Pennington	21%
Pine	31%

Source: Minnesota Compass, 2014-2018

^a Households are considered housing cost-burdened when 30% or more of its monthly gross income is dedicated to housing.

Data release notes: Data come from the ACS. ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A56. Housing cost-burdened households by county, 2014-2018 (continued)

County	Percentage of households that are housing cost-burdened ^a
Pipestone	22%
Polk	26%
Pope	24%
Ramsey	32%
Red Lake	17%
Redwood	20%
Renville	20%
Rice	26%
Rock	20%
Roseau	20%
Scott	24%
Sherburne	23%
Sibley	22%
St. Louis	27%
Stearns	27%
Steele	25%
Stevens	25%
Swift	22%
Todd	24%
Traverse	20%
Wabasha	23%
Wadena	25%
Waseca	27%
Washington	22%
Watonwan	22%
Wilkin	24%
Winona	26%
Wright	23%
Yellow Medicine	22%
Minnesota	24%

Source: Minnesota Compass, 2014-2018

^a Households are considered housing cost-burdened when 30% or more of its monthly gross income is dedicated to housing.

Data release notes: Data come from the ACS. ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

Food access

A57. Food insecurity rate and percentage of population below SNAP threshold by county, 2018 and projections for 2020

County	Food insecurity rate ^a	2020 projected food insecurity rate	Estimated percentage of SNAP eligibility among food insecure people (below threshold of 165% poverty line)
Aitkin	12%	17%	71%
Anoka	6%	11%	55%
Becker	9%	15%	68%
Beltrami	12%	17%	75%
Benton	10%	15%	65%
Big Stone	10%	15%	62%
Blue Earth	9%	14%	81%
Brown	7%	13%	58%
Carlton	9%	15%	63%
Carver	4%	9%	40%
Cass	11%	17%	70%
Chippewa	9%	14%	76%
Chisago	6%	11%	49%
Clay	8%	13%	65%
Clearwater	14%	19%	70%
Cook	10%	18%	60%
Cottonwood	10%	15%	68%
Crow Wing	9%	15%	63%
Dakota	6%	11%	53%
Dodge	6%	10%	62%
Douglas	8%	13%	61%
Faribault	9%	14%	64%
Fillmore	8%	13%	60%
Freeborn	9%	14%	70%
Goodhue	8%	13%	56%

Sources: Feeding America. (2019). *Food insecurity in the United States*. <https://www.feedingamerica.org/research/map-the-meal-gap/by-county>; Feeding America. (2020). *The impact of coronavirus on food insecurity*. <https://www.feedingamericaaction.org/the-impact-of-coronavirus-on-food-insecurity/>

^a Feeding America defines food insecurity as the percentage of the population that experienced food insecurity at some point during a one-year period. To determine food insecurity rates, Feeding America uses multiple variables from the Current Population Survey, the ACS, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, such as unemployment and income.

Data release notes: Feeding America releases data annually. The 2020 projections were a special data project released in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; it is unclear whether Feeding American will continue providing projections.

A57. Food insecurity rate and percentage of population below SNAP threshold by county, 2018 and projections for 2020 (continued)

County	Food insecurity rate^a	2020 projected food insecurity rate	Estimated percentage of SNAP eligibility among food insecure people (below threshold of 165% poverty line)
Grant	9%	14%	65%
Hennepin	8%	13%	65%
Houston	7%	11%	54%
Hubbard	10%	15%	65%
Isanti	8%	13%	55%
Itasca	11%	16%	65%
Jackson	7%	12%	73%
Kanabec	11%	16%	70%
Kandiyohi	8%	13%	80%
Kittson	8%	14%	66%
Koochiching	13%	19%	63%
Lac qui Parle	9%	14%	65%
Lake	8%	14%	57%
Lake of the Woods	8%	15%	70%
Le Sueur	8%	13%	59%
Lincoln	9%	14%	63%
Lyon	9%	14%	69%
Mahnomen	13%	20%	84%
Marshall	9%	14%	56%
Martin	10%	15%	60%
McLeod	8%	12%	64%
Meeker	7%	12%	61%
Mille Lacs	11%	16%	67%
Morrison	10%	15%	64%
Mower	9%	14%	75%

Sources: Feeding America. (2019). *Food insecurity in the United States*. <https://www.feedingamerica.org/research/map-the-meal-gap/by-county>; Feeding America. (2020). *The impact of coronavirus on food insecurity*. <https://www.feedingamericaaction.org/the-impact-of-coronavirus-on-food-insecurity/>

^a Feeding America defines food insecurity as the percentage of the population that experienced food insecurity at some point during a one-year period. To determine food insecurity rates, Feeding America uses multiple variables from the Current Population Survey, the ACS, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, such as unemployment and income.

Data release notes: Feeding America releases data annually. The 2020 projections were a special data project released in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; it is unclear whether Feeding American will continue providing projections.

A57. Food insecurity rate and percentage of population below SNAP threshold by county, 2018 and projections for 2020 (continued)

County	Food insecurity rate^a	2020 projected food insecurity rate	Estimated percentage of SNAP eligibility among food insecure people (below threshold of 165% poverty line)
Murray	8%	13%	61%
Nicollet	8%	12%	54%
Nobles	8%	13%	90%
Norman	9%	14%	67%
Olmsted	7%	11%	59%
Otter Tail	8%	13%	60%
Pennington	9%	14%	63%
Pine	11%	17%	67%
Pipestone	9%	14%	68%
Polk	10%	15%	63%
Pope	8%	13%	59%
Ramsey	10%	15%	72%
Red Lake	9%	14%	64%
Redwood	9%	14%	66%
Renville	8%	13%	64%
Rice	8%	12%	62%
Rock	8%	12%	61%
Roseau	8%	13%	60%
Scott	5%	10%	51%
Sherburne	6%	11%	52%
Sibley	7%	12%	65%
St. Louis	10%	16%	66%
Stearns	9%	14%	68%
Steele	8%	13%	63%
Stevens	8%	13%	80%
Swift	10%	15%	68%

Sources: Feeding America. (2019). *Food insecurity in the United States*. <https://www.feedingamerica.org/research/map-the-meal-gap/by-county>;
 Feeding America. (2020). *The impact of coronavirus on food insecurity*. <https://www.feedingamericaaction.org/the-impact-of-coronavirus-on-food-insecurity/>

^a Feeding America defines food insecurity as the percentage of the population that experienced food insecurity at some point during a one-year period. To determine food insecurity rates, Feeding America uses multiple variables from the Current Population Survey, the ACS, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, such as unemployment and income.

Data release notes: Feeding America releases data annually. The 2020 projections were a special data project released in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; it is unclear whether Feeding American will continue providing projections.

A57. Food insecurity rate and percentage of population below SNAP threshold by county, 2018 and projections for 2020 (continued)

County	Food insecurity rate^a	2020 projected food insecurity rate	Estimated percentage of SNAP eligibility among food insecure people (below threshold of 165% poverty line)
Todd	10%	14%	71%
Traverse	10%	15%	62%
Wabasha	7%	12%	54%
Wadena	12%	17%	71%
Waseca	8%	13%	64%
Washington	5%	8%	48%
Watonwan	9%	13%	80%
Wilkin	9%	13%	66%
Winona	8%	13%	70%
Wright	5%	10%	49%
Yellow Medicine	9%	14%	62%
Minnesota	8%	13%	59%

Sources: Feeding America. (2019). *Food insecurity in the United States*. <https://www.feedingamerica.org/research/map-the-meal-gap/by-county/>; Feeding America. (2020). *The impact of coronavirus on food insecurity*. <https://www.feedingamericaaction.org/the-impact-of-coronavirus-on-food-insecurity/>

^a Feeding America defines food insecurity as the percentage of the population that experienced food insecurity at some point during a one-year period. To determine food insecurity rates, Feeding America uses multiple variables from the Current Population Survey, the ACS, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, such as unemployment and income.

Data release notes: Feeding America releases data annually. The 2020 projections were a special data project released in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; it is unclear whether Feeding American will continue providing projections.

A58. SNAP recipients and estimated households eligible for SNAP but do not receive benefits, 2018

County group	Percentage of households receiving SNAP	Percentage of households with income <165% of federal poverty guidelines and do not receive SNAP
Anoka County	7%	10%
Carver/Scott counties	2%	9%
Central county group	5%	17%
Central Southern county group	3%	14%
Central Southwest county group	8%	16%
Dakota County	4%	11%
Eastern Central county group	7%	15%
Eastern Northwest county group	13%	19%
Eastern Southern county group	6%	18%
Hennepin County	7%	13%
Lower Northeast county group	10%	21%
Middle Central county group	8%	20%
Olmsted County	8%	11%
Ramsey County	13%	15%
Southern county group	13%	14%
Southern Southwest county group	8%	18%
Stearns County	9%	18%
Upper Northeast county group	9%	18%
Washington County	5%	8%
West Central county group	6%	20%
Western Northwest county group	7%	14%
Western Southern county group	5%	22%
Western Southwest county group	7%	18%
Wright County	3%	9%
Minnesota	7%	14%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A59. Selected demographics of households estimated to be eligible for SNAP but do not receive benefits, 2018

Demographic of household head	Estimated percentage of households eligible for SNAP but do not receive SNAP
American Indian	28%
Asian	15%
Black	23%
Hispanic	27%
Multiracial	17%
White non-Hispanic	13%
Speaks English less than “very well”	27%
Speaks language besides English	21%
Veteran	13%
Non-veteran	14%
Disability	24%
No disability	12%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A60. Percentage of total population and total food shelf visits in Minnesota by region, 2019

Region	Percentage of total visits statewide (N= 3,594,545)	Percentage of total population living in region
Central	11%	13%
Metro	57%	55%
Northeast	6%	5%
Northwest	9%	10%
Southeast	10%	9%
Southwest	7%	7%

Source: Hunger Solutions. (n.d.). *Food shelf visits*. <https://www.hungersolutions.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Food-Shelf-Visits-2019.pdf>

Data release notes: Hunger Solutions releases these data and the accompanying report annually.

Health care coverage

A61. Health care coverage type by county group, 2018

County group	No Health Insurance	Through Employer or Union	Purchased Directly	TRICARE	MEDICAID	MEDICARE	Veterans Affairs (VA)	Indian Health Service
Anoka County	4%	67%	12%	1%	16%	15%	2%	0%
Carver/Scott counties	3%	71%	14%	1%	13%	12%	2%	1%
Central county group	4%	64%	14%	3%	18%	14%	4%	0%
Central Southern county group	3%	61%	18%	3%	18%	18%	2%	0%
Central Southwest county group	5%	54%	18%	1%	20%	21%	3%	0%
Dakota County	3%	71%	14%	1%	11%	15%	2%	0%
Eastern Central county group	5%	61%	13%	2%	21%	20%	4%	1%
Eastern Northwest county group	8%	44%	18%	3%	27%	21%	5%	14%
Eastern Southern county group	5%	63%	17%	1%	14%	21%	2%	0%
Hennepin County	4%	63%	16%	1%	19%	15%	2%	0%
Lower Northeast county group	6%	48%	17%	2%	26%	26%	5%	5%
Middle Central county group	8%	49%	18%	3%	22%	24%	4%	1%
Olmsted County	4%	71%	17%	1%	12%	17%	1%	0%
Ramsey County	6%	56%	15%	1%	24%	16%	1%	0%
Southern county group	5%	59%	16%	1%	23%	19%	2%	0%
Southern Southwest county group	4%	52%	24%	2%	21%	23%	3%	0%
Stearns County	4%	61%	18%	2%	19%	16%	4%	0%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Note: Respondents may be covered by multiple types of health care coverage; thus, percentages may not add to 100%.

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A61. Health care coverage type by county group, 2018 (continued)

County group	No Health Insurance	Through Employer or Union	Purchased Directly	TRICARE	MEDICAID	MEDICARE	Veterans Affairs (VA)	Indian Health Service
Upper Northeast county group	4%	60%	18%	4%	20%	22%	3%	2%
Washington County	3%	71%	14%	1%	12%	15%	2%	0%
West Central county group	3%	54%	23%	2%	18%	25%	5%	0%
Western Northwest county group	3%	63%	18%	2%	18%	18%	3%	1%
Western Southern county group	4%	60%	20%	1%	20%	17%	3%	1%
Western Southwest county group	3%	53%	21%	2%	23%	22%	4%	2%
Wright County	3%	71%	14%	2%	11%	14%	3%	0%
Minnesota	4%	62%	16%	1%	18%	17%	2%	1%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Note: Respondents may be covered by multiple types of health care coverage; thus, percentages may not add to 100%.

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

Health care coverage for veterans

A62. Health care coverage for veterans by county group, 2018

County group	No Health Insurance	Through Employer or Union	Purchased Directly	TRICARE	Public Insurance ^a
Anoka County	2%	47%	33%	13%	60%
Carver/Scott counties	0%	52%	41%	9%	77%
Central county group	0%	39%	28%	20%	87%
Central Southern county group	1%	41%	33%	14%	67%
Central Southwest county group	1%	26%	45%	9%	80%
Dakota County	1%	44%	36%	6%	75%
Eastern Central county group	2%	38%	19%	12%	82%
Eastern Northwest county group	2%	27%	30%	14%	84%
Eastern Southern county group	0%	42%	39%	4%	73%
Hennepin County	3%	43%	30%	10%	70%
Lower Northeast county group	3%	39%	26%	13%	81%
Middle Central county group	2%	37%	38%	12%	75%
Olmsted County	1%	58%	31%	8%	71%
Ramsey County	4%	41%	30%	12%	73%
Southern county group	1%	42%	32%	4%	76%
Southern Southwest county group	4%	23%	53%	13%	85%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Note: Respondents may be covered by multiple types of health care coverage; thus, percentages may not add to 100%.

^a Includes Medicaid, Medical Assistance, Medicare, other types of government assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability, and coverage through the V.A.

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A62. Health care coverage for veterans by county group, 2018 (continued)

County group	No Health Insurance	Through Employer or Union	Purchased Directly	TRICARE	Public Insurance ^a
Stearns County	0%	43%	38%	11%	86%
Upper Northeast county group	3%	48%	27%	15%	65%
Washington County	<1%	50%	35%	10%	70%
West Central county group	1%	37%	41%	10%	82%
Western Northwest county group	5%	47%	27%	8%	70%
Western Southern county group	0%	28%	43%	10%	74%
Western Southwest county group	1%	27%	46%	9%	82%
Wright County	<1%	59%	21%	11%	61%
Minnesota	2%	42%	33%	11%	74%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Note: Respondents may be covered by multiple types of health care coverage; thus, percentages may not add to 100%.

^a Includes Medicaid, Medical Assistance, Medicare, other types of government assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability, and coverage through the V.A.

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

Internet and device access

Internet access

A63. Households served by wireline broadband service (at least 25 Mbps download/3 Mbps upload speeds) by county, 2019

County	Percentage of households served by wireline broadband service (at least 25 Mbps download/3Mbps upload)
Aitkin	64%
Anoka	99%
Becker	79%
Beltrami	99%
Benton	92%
Big Stone	99%
Blue Earth	85%
Brown	84%
Carlton	75%
Carver	94%
Cass	85%
Chippewa	85%
Chisago	84%
Clay	90%
Clearwater	100%
Cook	95%
Cottonwood	73%
Crow Wing	91%
Dakota	98%
Dodge	84%
Douglas	84%
Faribault	92%
Fillmore	62%
Freeborn	88%
Goodhue	84%
Grant	88%
Hennepin	99%

Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development. (2020). *Wireline broadband availability*. <https://mn.gov/deed/programs-services/broadband/maps/data.jsp>

Data release notes: Data are updated and released annually. Next data release is expected in April 2021.

A63. Households served by wireline broadband service (at least 25 Mbps download/3 Mbps upload speeds) by county, 2019 (continued)

County	Percentage of households served by wireline broadband service (at least 25 Mbps download/3Mbps upload)
Houston	77%
Hubbard	91%
Isanti	77%
Itasca	88%
Jackson	70%
Kanabec	61%
Kandiyohi	89%
Kittson	80%
Koochiching	82%
Lac qui Parle	100%
Lake	94%
Lake of the Woods	58%
Le Sueur	80%
Lincoln	61%
Lyon	86%
Mahnomen	85%
Marshall	72%
Martin	87%
McLeod	82%
Meeker	62%
Mille Lacs	87%
Morrison	75%
Mower	81%
Murray	65%
Nicollet	84%
Nobles	84%
Norman	67%
Olmsted	96%
Otter Tail	75%
Pennington	99%

Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development. (2020). *Wireline broadband availability*. <https://mn.gov/deed/programs-services/broadband/maps/data.jsp>

Data release notes: Data are updated and released annually. Next data release is expected in April 2021.

A63. Households served by wireline broadband service (at least 25 Mbps download/3 Mbps upload speeds) by county, 2019 (continued)

County	Percentage of households served by wireline broadband service (at least 25 Mbps download/3Mbps upload)
Pine	60%
Pipestone	83%
Polk	93%
Pope	81%
Ramsey	100%
Red Lake	100%
Redwood	45%
Renville	68%
Rice	94%
Rock	100%
Roseau	82%
Scott	97%
Sherburne	83%
Sibley	74%
St. Louis	87%
Stearns	88%
Steele	88%
Stevens	99%
Swift	100%
Todd	54%
Traverse	67%
Wabasha	78%
Wadena	96%
Waseca	84%
Washington	98%
Watonwan	79%
Wilkin	83%
Winona	88%
Wright	90%
Yellow Medicine	60%
Minnesota	92%

Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development. (2020). *Wireline broadband availability*. <https://mn.gov/deed/programs-services/broadband/maps/data.jsp>

Data release notes: Data are updated and released annually. Next data release is expected in April 2021.

A64. Internet use, use location, reason not online, type of internet service, and online activities for individuals and households in Minnesota, 2019

	Percentage of individuals/households
Internet use and location	Percentage of individuals age 3 and older
Internet use, any location	85%
Internet use at home	82%
Internet use at work	39%
Internet use at school	18%
Internet use at a coffee shop or other business	22%
Internet use while traveling between places	45%
Internet use at a public place (e.g., library, community center, park)	17%
Internet use at someone else's home	30%
Internet use by anyone in household, any location	89%
Home internet use by anyone in household	87%
No home internet use by anyone in household	13%
Prior internet use and main reason not online	Percentage of households without any home internet users
Prior home internet use by anyone in offline household	30%
Main reason not online at home: don't need or not interested	64%
Main reason not online at home: too expensive	8%
Main reason not online at home: no/inadequate computer	1%
Main reason not online at home: can use elsewhere	5%
Main reason not online at home: privacy or security concerns	<1%
Main reason not online at home: not available in area	<1%
Types of internet service used	Percentage of households with at least one internet user from any location
Mobile data plan used, any location	88%
Wired high-speed internet service used at home	84%
Satellite internet service used at home	4%
Dial-up internet service used at home	<1%
Home internet via plan bought from a company	90%
Home internet via plan bought from public agency, nonprofit, or cooperative	3%
Home internet provided for building, condo, etc. and included in housing costs	2%
Home internet via publicly available service provided at no charge	<1%

Source: National Telecommunications and Information Administration. (2020). *Digital nation data explorer*. <https://www.ntia.doc.gov/data/digital-nation-data-explorer>

Data release notes: The National Telecommunications and Information Administration update these data every two years.

A64. Internet use, use location, reason not online, type of internet service, and online activities for individuals and households in Minnesota, 2019 (continued)

	Percentage of individuals/households
Online activities	Percentage of individuals age 15 and older who use the internet
Using email	93%
Text messaging or instant messaging	94%
Using online social networks	75%
Publishing or uploading blog posts, videos, or other original content	13%
Participating in online video or voice calls or conferences	50%
Watching videos online	79%
Streaming or downloading music, radio, podcasts, etc.	59%
Working remotely via the internet	27%
Searching for a job online	22%
Taking classes or participating in job training online	23%
Using online financial services (e.g., banking, investing, paying bills)	73%
Shopping, making travel reservations, or using other consumer services online	78%
Selling goods via the internet	14%
Requesting services provided by other people via the internet	36%
Offering services for sale via the internet	8%
Interacting with household equipment via the internet	20%

Source: National Telecommunications and Information Administration. (2020). *Digital nation data explorer*. <https://www.ntia.doc.gov/data/digital-nation-data-explorer>

Data release notes: The National Telecommunications and Information Administration update these data every two years.

A65. Household internet access and internet type by county group, 2018

County group	Broadband (high speed) internet	Cellular data plan internet	Satellite internet	Dial-up internet	Other internet	Internet access (any type)
Anoka County	72%	85%	6%	3%	1%	94%
Carver/Scott counties	81%	88%	6%	2%	1%	94%
Central county group	69%	83%	9%	1%	1%	93%
Central Southern county group	65%	77%	9%	5%	1%	90%
Central Southwest county group	58%	69%	13%	2%	1%	81%
Dakota County	84%	85%	5%	2%	1%	94%
Eastern Central county group	60%	75%	10%	4%	1%	87%
Eastern Northwest county group	62%	68%	5%	2%	1%	81%
Eastern Southern county group	66%	69%	8%	3%	1%	87%
Hennepin County	78%	80%	5%	2%	1%	92%
Lower Northeast county group	58%	68%	9%	3%	1%	82%
Middle Central county group	53%	65%	11%	3%	2%	84%
Olmsted County	74%	79%	5%	3%	2%	90%
Ramsey County	74%	81%	5%	4%	0%	93%
Southern county group	60%	74%	7%	3%	1%	87%
Southern Southwest county group	59%	65%	11%	3%	1%	84%
Stearns County	68%	78%	6%	3%	5%	89%
Upper Northeast county group	61%	70%	11%	5%	1%	86%
Washington County	80%	85%	7%	2%	1%	96%
West Central county group	62%	63%	7%	4%	1%	83%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Note: Respondents were asked the question, “At this house, apartment, or mobile home – do you or any member of this household have access to the Internet?”

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A65. Household internet access and internet type by county group, 2018 (continued)

County group	Broadband (high speed) internet	Cellular data plan internet	Satellite internet	Dial-up internet	Other internet	Internet access (any type)
Western Northwest county group	67%	75%	5%	3%	1%	90%
Western Southern county group	70%	75%	6%	2%	0%	89%
Western Southwest county group	60%	76%	15%	4%	1%	85%
Wright County	74%	80%	13%	4%	1%	89%
Minnesota	71%	78%	7%	3%	1%	90%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Note: Respondents were asked the question, “At this house, apartment, or mobile home – do you or any member of this household have access to the Internet?”

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

Device access

A66. Device use among individuals age 3 and older in Minnesota, 2019

Device use	Percentage of population
Smartphone use	73%
Laptop computer use	52%
Smart TV or TV-connected device use	48%
Tablet or e-book reader use	34%
Desktop computer use	31%
Wearable device use	16%

Source: National Telecommunications and Information Administration. (2020). *Digital nation data explorer*. <https://www.ntia.doc.gov/data/digital-nation-data-explorer>

Data release notes: The National Telecommunications and Information Administration updates these data every two years.

A67. Household device use or ownership by county group, 2018

County group	Any device/only smartphone			Specified device type			
	Some type of computer	No computer	Only smartphone	Laptop or desktop	Smartphone	Tablet	Some other computer
Anoka County	96%	4%	4%	86%	87%	71%	2%
Carver/Scott counties	96%	4%	5%	87%	92%	78%	3%
Central county group	94%	6%	9%	81%	89%	63%	1%
Central Southern county group	91%	9%	6%	78%	82%	63%	2%
Central Southwest county group	88%	12%	8%	72%	77%	62%	4%
Dakota County	96%	4%	3%	88%	89%	75%	3%
Eastern Central county group	89%	11%	8%	76%	79%	62%	1%
Eastern Northwest county group	87%	13%	9%	72%	78%	59%	2%
Eastern Southern county group	89%	11%	7%	75%	78%	65%	1%
Hennepin County	95%	5%	6%	85%	89%	67%	3%
Lower Northeast county group	85%	15%	8%	71%	73%	54%	2%
Middle Central county group	91%	9%	12%	73%	79%	55%	2%
Olmsted County	94%	6%	7%	82%	86%	71%	3%
Ramsey County	94%	6%	7%	80%	86%	65%	2%
Southern county group	90%	10%	5%	77%	77%	60%	2%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Note: Respondents were asked the question: “At this house, apartment, or mobile home – do you or any member of this household own or use any of the following types of computer?”

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after it was collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A67. Household device use or ownership by county group, 2018 (continued)

County group	Any device/only smartphone			Specified device type			
	Some type of computer	No computer	Only smartphone	Laptop or Desktop	Smartphone	Tablet	Some other computer
Southern Southwest county group	86%	14%	11%	70%	75%	53%	3%
Stearns County	93%	7%	9%	76%	86%	64%	3%
Upper Northeast county group	89%	11%	8%	75%	78%	61%	2%
Washington County	96%	4%	3%	88%	89%	72%	3%
West Central county group	87%	13%	9%	74%	76%	56%	2%
Western Northwest county group	91%	9%	7%	79%	81%	61%	3%
Western Southern county group	91%	9%	8%	78%	85%	54%	3%
Western Southwest county group	88%	12%	8%	75%	79%	57%	2%
Wright County	91%	9%	6%	83%	82%	62%	2%
Minnesota	93%	7%	6%	81%	85%	65%	2%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Note: Respondents were asked the question: “At this house, apartment, or mobile home – do you or any member of this household own or use any of the following types of computer?”

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after it was collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020..

Transportation access

A68. Vehicles available to household by county group, 2018

County group	No car available	1 car available	2 cars available	3+ cars available
Anoka County	4%	25%	44%	26%
Carver/Scott counties	4%	18%	48%	30%
Central county group	6%	23%	40%	31%
Central Southern county group	6%	25%	38%	31%
Central Southwest county group	4%	26%	42%	28%
Dakota County	4%	27%	47%	22%
Eastern Central county group	5%	23%	39%	34%
Eastern Northwest county group	7%	28%	35%	31%
Eastern Southern county group	6%	30%	37%	27%
Hennepin County	9%	34%	41%	15%
Lower Northeast county group	6%	28%	37%	30%
Middle Central county group	5%	30%	36%	29%
Olmsted County	5%	36%	38%	22%
Ramsey County	10%	36%	38%	15%
Southern county group	4%	31%	36%	29%
Southern Southwest county group	4%	30%	34%	32%
Stearns County	4%	35%	40%	21%
Upper Northeast county group	7%	31%	37%	25%
Washington County	5%	23%	47%	24%
West Central county group	6%	24%	40%	30%
Western Northwest county group	6%	25%	42%	27%
Western Southern county group	5%	34%	37%	24%
Western Southwest county group	6%	31%	37%	26%
Wright County	4%	24%	39%	32%
Minnesota	7%	30%	41%	23%

Source: Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Goeken, R., Grover, J., Meyer, E., Pacas, J., & Sobek, M. (2020). *IPUMS USA: Version 10.0* [dataset]. IPUMS USA. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0>

Data release notes: ACS data are collected and released annually. Data are released the year after they were collected, typically near the end of the year; 2019 data will be available in December 2020.

A69. Vehicles per household and transit ridership among workers in a typical household by county, 2017

County	Vehicles per household for the regional typical household ^a	Percentage of workers who use public transportation as their primary mode of transportation to work, as modeled for the regional typical household ^a
Aitkin	1.9	2%
Anoka	1.9	2%
Becker	2.0	1%
Beltrami	1.9	1%
Benton	1.9	1%
Big Stone	2.0	1%
Blue Earth	1.9	0%
Brown	2.0	0%
Carlton	2.0	1%
Carver	2.0	0%
Cass	2.1	1%
Chippewa	1.9	1%
Chisago	2.1	1%
Clay	1.9	3%
Clearwater	2.0	2%
Cook	2.1	2%
Cottonwood	2.0	1%
Crow Wing	1.9	1%
Dakota	1.9	4%
Dodge	2.2	1%
Douglas	2.0	0%
Faribault	2.0	1%
Fillmore	2.2	1%
Freeborn	1.9	0%
Goodhue	2.0	1%
Grant	2.1	2%

Source: Center for Neighborhood Technology. (n.d.). *Housing and transportation index*. <https://htaindex.cnt.org/map/>

^a The data presented here are modeled for the “typical” household in a region and assumes a household income that is the median income for the region, the average household size for the region, and the average commuters per household for the region. For this data, region refers to Core Based Statistical Areas as defined by the Census Bureau.

Data release notes: CNT uses ACS data to develop the index data presented here. CNT update these data on an on-going basis but does not identify when the next release is expected.

A69. Vehicles per household and transit ridership among workers in a typical household by county (continued)

County	Autos per household for the regional typical household^a	Percentage of workers who use public transportation as their primary mode of transportation to work, as modeled for the regional typical household^a
Hennepin	1.7	7%
Houston	2.1	1%
Hubbard	2.1	1%
Isanti	2.1	1%
Itasca	2.0	1%
Jackson	2.1	1%
Kanabec	2.0	1%
Kandiyohi	2.0	0%
Kittson	2.1	3%
Koochiching	1.9	1%
Lac qui Parle	2.0	2%
Lake	1.9	1%
Lake of the Woods	2.2	3%
Le Sueur	2.2	0%
Lincoln	2.1	2%
Lyon	1.8	1%
Mahnomen	2.0	2%
Marshall	2.1	2%
Martin	1.9	1%
McLeod	2.0	0%
Meeker	2.1	0%
Mille Lacs	2.1	1%
Morrison	2.0	1%
Mower	1.9	0%
Murray	2.1	1%
Nicollet	1.9	0%

Source: Center for Neighborhood Technology. (n.d.). *Housing and transportation index*. <https://htaindex.cnt.org/map/>

^a The data presented here are modeled for the “typical” household in a region and assumes a household income that is the median income for the region, the average household size for the region, and the average commuters per household for the region. For this data, region refers to Core Based Statistical Areas as defined by the Census Bureau.

Data release notes: CNT uses ACS data to develop the index data presented here. CNT update these data on an on-going basis but does not identify when the next release is expected.

A69. Vehicles per household and transit ridership among workers in a typical household by county (continued)

County	Autos per household for the regional typical household^a	Percentage of workers who use public transportation as their primary mode of transportation to work, as modeled for the regional typical household^a
Nobles	2.0	1%
Norman	2.1	2%
Olmsted	1.9	1%
Otter Tail	2.0	1%
Pennington	1.9	0%
Pine	2.0	1%
Pipestone	2.0	0%
Polk	2.0	1%
Pope	2.1	1%
Ramsey	1.7	8%
Red Lake	2.2	2%
Redwood	2.0	1%
Renville	2.1	1%
Rice	2.0	0%
Rock	2.0	1%
Roseau	2.1	2%
Scott	2.0	1%
Sherburne	2.1	1%
Sibley	2.2	0%
St. Louis	1.8	2%
Stearns	1.9	1%
Steele	1.9	0%
Stevens	2.1	1%
Swift	2.0	1%
Todd	2.1	1%
Traverse	2.0	2%

Source: Center for Neighborhood Technology. (n.d.). *Housing and transportation index*. <https://htaindex.cnt.org/map/>

^a The data presented here are modeled for the “typical” household in a region and assumes a household income that is the median income for the region, the average household size for the region, and the average commuters per household for the region. For this data, region refers to Core Based Statistical Areas as defined by the Census Bureau.

Data release notes: CNT uses ACS data to develop the index data presented here. CNT update these data on an on-going basis but does not identify when the next release is expected.

A69. Vehicles per household and transit ridership among workers in a typical household by county (continued)

County	Autos per household for the regional typical household ^a	Percentage of workers who use public transportation as their primary mode of transportation to work, as modeled for the regional typical household ^a
Wabasha	2.1	1%
Wadena	1.9	1%
Waseca	2.0	0%
Washington	1.9	1%
Watsonwan	2.0	0%
Wilkin	2.0	1%
Winona	2.0	0%
Wright	2.1	0%
Yellow Medicine	2.1	1%

Source: Center for Neighborhood Technology. (n.d.). *Housing and transportation index*. <https://htaindex.cnt.org/map/>

^a The data presented here are modeled for the “typical” household in a region and assumes a household income that is the median income for the region, the average household size for the region, and the average commuters per household for the region. For this data, region refers to Core Based Statistical Areas as defined by the Census Bureau.

Data release notes: CNT uses ACS data to develop the index data presented here. CNT update these data on an on-going basis but does not identify when the next release is expected.

Utilities

A70. Percentage of eligible population in Minnesota that received assistance from the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), 2017

	Percentage of eligible population
Received assistance from LIHEAP	21%

Source: National Energy & Utility Affordability Coalition. (n.d.). *Minnesota by the numbers*. <https://neuac.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/State-Sheet-FY19-Minnesota.pdf>

Data release notes: These data come from a non-recurring fact sheet.

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